"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and Thursday; moderate temperature; light southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

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"ALLIES CANNOT BREAK THROUGH HERE," SAYS GERMAN COMMANDER ON THE SOMME TO TIMES CORRESPONDENT, VIEWING BATTLE

THINKS OFFENSIVE IS ENDED

Teuton Chief Expects British to Keep On Trying for Perhaps 2 Months.

VIVID TALE OF A BATTLE

Correspondent, Perched in Tree-top, Watches Night Engagement Against the French.

SHELLS ARE LIKE FIREFLIES

Thunder of Big Guns Rolls On Unceasingly Through the Darkness.

By CYRIL BROWN,
Staff Correspondent of THE TIMES.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREAT HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMIES OF THE SOMME, Aug. 12, (by courier to Berlin.)—In our days at the front we chose to linger half a day with a regiment in the front trenches, to spend an hour in tree top artillery fire control, affording a good daylight study of the whole French Somme front, half a night on a tree top fighting stand of a division, half an hour going over the detailed staff maps with the Chief of Staff of an army corps, a morning spent with the Kaiser reviewing the iron guard of Brandenberg, the heroes of Douaumont and the veterans and new first line troops, and a day looking over the German reserves ten and twenty miles back of the front.

Chiefly I preferred to spend two evenings with the man of mystery, the Commander in Chief of the German Armies of the Somme, whose name is not even known to the German people, and presumably not to the Allies. Accordingly, I am not permitted to disclose it at this time. Also I spent several hours in conversation with the brilliant man who is Chief of Staff of the Teouton Somme armies, Colonel von R., and with the unassuming Prince of Saxony, who, wearing the uniform of a Saxon Jaeger, democratically holds the job of ordnance officer in the General Staff of the Somme armies.

Visit to the German Commander.

The Commander in Chief of the German Somme armies is a gentle, kindly soul in a grumpy, formidable shell. His deeply wrinkled and amply warted face, reminding you of a grouchy bear, is calculated to strike terror into the heart of the boldest American correspondent if you have not been told beforehand of his real character by the Commander in Chief's staff officers. The blue Pour-Le-Merite gleaming at his throat and the rare golden oakleaf clasp (the Kaiser's highest recognition) would sufficiently have guaranteed his quality as a commanding General of armies even if you hadn't known his brilliant war record.

He proved to be the most delightful, most frank, and most outspoken Teuton General I had ever met—under, to be sure, ideal interviewing conditions, first sitting beside him as he presided in patriarchal fashion over his intimate staff during a frugal supper and afterward strolling for two hours with him in the semi-darkness, the only light being a single candle on a rustic table under the glorious French elms and chestnut trees in the back yard of his château. This is his favorite and only rest and relaxation, because of the ever-present menace of French air-bombing attacks.

Has Great Praise for English.

Unlike the riproaring old Blücher von Linsingen whom I recently met in Volhynia the mysterious commander in chief of the German Somme armies is the essence of intellectual repose. His grizzled gray head seems too heavy for even his sinewy, stocky frame and he reminds you of the college bugbear—of a ruthless professor of logic or mathematics who delights in giving unpassable examinations. And yet his appearance was deceptive, for he answered all my questions with inexhaustible, kindly patience. When breaking a long standing rule in asking, "Are you prepared for further French attacks?" he did not dodge as some Teuton Generals have done, but frankly confessed his inability to answer. This indicated his extreme conservatism, his confidence in the future obviously based on no false premises about the Allies' weakness. Here he took occasion to praise the clan and brilliance of the French, clinging to a highly disadvantageously tactical position in the narrow wedge on the Somme.

I asked him if the English part of offensive showed any signs of weakening.

"No," he answered, "the English are tough. One must be just to one's enemies; one must see them as they are. The English have not lost hope of success as yet. Despite their very heavy losses which are known to me they come back again and again. They are stubborn foes. One has to give them credit. One has to give them credit for trying again and again to break through my front. The English soldier is a worthy, excellent soldier, but his newer leadership is not on the heights.

"How long will the English offensive last?" I asked.

"The offensive has been stopped, the crucial point is past. But the English will keep on with their hopeless offensive for at least another month, probably for two months, perhaps longer. They are

British Troops Make New Attacks at Pozieres and Regain Most of the Ground Lost on Sunday

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The British troops have recaptured nearly all the ground northwest of Pozières on the Somme front which the Germans seized on Sunday night. The day report of the British War Office says:

As a result of local fighting northwest of Pozières during the last two days we have retaken nearly the whole of the remainder of the trenches in which the enemy gained a footing early Sunday. Last night we also forced an entry into the enemy's trenches near Mouquet Farm, returning to our lines with eleven prisoners.

On the right flank two attempts by small hostile detachments to raid our trenches were repulsed, with loss to the enemy.

Northwest of Hulluch the enemy exploded a small mine. We occupied the crater. Last night a feinted raid on the enemy's trenches south Armentières caused much commotion in the enemy's lines, of which our artillery took full advantage.

The statement this evening has this to add:

There have been the usual artillery bombardments at various places on the British front. The situation is unchanged, and there are no important incidents to report.

On the French front, both north and south of the Somme, only the artillery has been busy. The afternoon report of the French War Office says:

On the Somme front our artillery displayed great activity in various sectors north of the river and in the districts south of Belloy and Estrés and north of Libons. South of Belloy a German reconnoitring party was dispersed by our rifle fire.

The night statement records only a lively cannonade south of the Somme.

Berlin admits the loss of ground at Pozières. The bulletin of the German Headquarters Staff today reads:

Yesterday afternoon the British repeated their attacks from the Orvilliers-Bazentine-le-Petit line, and continued them with the greatest violence far into the night. They again obtained a foothold in the same section of our first-line trenches on the Thiepval-Pozières front from which they were repulsed yesterday morning. Otherwise all their numerous assaults, which followed each other at short intervals, broke down completely, with very sanguinary losses in front of our positions.

The French repeated their fruitless efforts between Maurepans and Hem.

Between the Ancre Brook and the Somme and beyond this sector the artillery battles have not yet ended.

ITALIANS REACH GATES OF TOLMINO

Suburbs in Flames and Austrians Said to be Evacuating the City.

FLEET SAILS FROM TRIESTE

Advance Guard of King Victor's Army Reported Within Thirteen Miles of That Port.

MANY PRISONERS CAPTURED

More Intrenchments Stormed on the Carso Plateau and to the East of Gorizia.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Italian advance guard moving southeast from Gorizia is within thirteen miles of Trieste, whence the greater part of the Austrian fleet has sailed for an unknown destination, according to a message received in Geneva today from Buchs, Switzerland, and transmitted here. It is added that the southern and western suburbs of Tolmino, on the upper Isonzo, are burning, and the fall of the city is expected at any moment.

Confirmation of this is contained in a dispatch from Turin to the newspaper La Liberté of Paris, which says that Italian troops have entered the suburbs of Tolmino, which is under continuous shell fire. The Austrians, says the dispatch, are evacuating the city.

ROME, Aug. 15.—On the Carso Plateau and to the east of Gorizia, along the Isonzo front, the Austrians have suffered further reverses at the hands of the Italians, today's official statement says. Austrian intrenchments in both these regions were captured. The statement follows:

On the Carso during the night of Aug. 14 the gallant troops of the Eleventh Army Corps repulsed several counterattacks and attacked the enemy's lines to the west of Sainte Grado and Monte Pecinka. Several sections of the enemy's trenches were captured and 1,419 prisoners, including 31 officers, were taken.

In the hilly tract east of Gorizia, after heavy fighting, we carried other hostile intrenchments, taking 220 prisoners, of whom five were officers.

On the remainder of the front the enemy made the usual demonstrations against our positions; at Monte Piana, in the Trienz Valley, on the Forame River, at Felizzon, Bolte, Monte Colombara, on the Asiago Plateau, at Monte Cimone, and Monte Seluggio, near Astico, in the Posina Basin, and on the Pasubio. He was unsuccessful everywhere.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Monfalcone, Ronci, Saint Canziano, and Pieris. No casualties or damage resulted.

BERLIN, Aug. 15, (via Sayville.)—The Austrian War Office statement of Aug. 14, received here today, makes the following report of the operation on the Italian front:

In the district between the sea and the Vipacco Valley several Italian attempts to approach our strong positions were frustrated by our fire. On the heights east of Gorizia our troops again repulsed a strong attack and took prisoner 10 officers and 140 men. Monte San Gabriele and Monte Santo were violently shelled by hostile artillery.

On the Tyrolean front a minor enterprise resulted in the bringing in 89 prisoners, among whom were five

RUSSIANS BLOCK JABLONITZA PASS

Seize Town of That Name and Reoccupy Two Villages to South of It.

POUR ACROSS ZLOTA LIPA

Also Continue Passage of the Bystritza Despite Desperate Efforts to Check Them.

GET 1,500 MORE PRISONERS

Advance Westward in the Upper Stripa Region Also Is Continuing, Petrograd Announces.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 15.—The Russians have captured Jablonitza, one of the most important gateways through the Carpathians to the Hungarian plains, and have taken nearly 1,500 additional prisoners, according to an official statement issued by the War Office tonight. The text of the statement follows:

Our troops continue the crossing of the Zlota Lipa under enemy fire, which at many points hampers the construction of bridges. Heavy artillery and machine gun fire is being directed against our works. In this sector we captured seven officers, 413 men, and three machine guns.

In the Carpathian woods at the mouth of the Pruth the enemy, under our pressure, evacuated Jabionitza, which we occupied. South of this point we reoccupied Worochta and Ardzlutf on the Pruth, taking thirty-two officers and 1,006 men prisoners. Our offensive continues.

An earlier official communication issued in the morning contained the following information:

On the evening of Aug. 14 a German Albatross appeared over the town of Nesvij. Staff Captain Krutepa, who brought down an enemy aeroplane at Nesvij on Saturday, ascended with his machine, which is armed with a machine gun. He engaged the hostile aeroplane and drove it to earth in the vicinity of Nesvij. The pilot, who was wounded, and the observer were captured.

Our advance westward in the region of the Upper Stripa is continuing. On the Rivers Zlota Lipa and Bystritza-Solotvina our troops are crossing successfully to the western banks.

On the Baltic Sea on Monday morning our Aviation Lieutenants Deterichs and Prokofeiev undertook with two hydroplanes a daring raid on the enemy's aerodromes on Lake Agern in Courland. Notwithstanding a bombardment by anti-aircraft guns and a counterattack by seven German machines, our aviators not only dropped bombs successfully on the enemy's sheds, but boldly entered into an unequal fight, which lasted more than an hour. Many bullets struck our machines, but happily not in vital parts. As a result of the fight one of the enemy machines was struck and turned over in the air, falling to the ground enveloped in smoke. Two others alighted on the sea, having received injuries. Our hydroplanes returned safely to their base.

Teutons Report Foes' Efforts Vain.

BERLIN, Aug. 15, (via London.)—Austro-German troops under General Count von Bothmer are offering de-

Says Germany Has Broken U-Boat Pledge; Crewe Tells Lords of Attacks Without Warning

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Baron Sydeham inquired in the House of Lords today whether the Government considered that commanders of German submarines had adhered to the declaration made to the American Government in May in regard to sinking vessels without warning, and whether Austrian submarines were bound by the same conditions.

The Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, replied that the more public attention was called to the "monstrous proceedings" of submarines pending the time when it would be possible to make a definite declaration on behalf of the Entente Allies as to the policy they proposed to pursue regarding them, the better it would be from every viewpoint.

The Government's information was that since the undertakings have been given to the American Government four British and three neutral ships had been sunk without warning by submarines, all most certainly German. Another neutral ship, he continued, was attacked by a torpedo without warning. In the cases of the seven vessels sunk at least forty lives were lost.

The Marquis said that it was impossible to avoid the definite conclusion that in the seven cases there had been clear violation of the undertaking given by the German Government. Those cases might be regarded as proved. In addition, there were a number of others in which ships had been sunk and lives lost under circumstances which made it seem highly probable, although it had not been so definitely proved, that there had been a breach of the undertaking.

In these cases the Government would not say that the letter of the undertaking actually had been broken by the German Government or its servants.

BIG NAVY PROGRAM ADOPTED BY HOUSE

Senate Plan for 16 Capital Ships in Three Years Passes by a Vote of 283 to 51.

35 DEMOCRATS OPPOSE IT

Leader Kitchin Calls It Waste and Charges That Administration Has Changed Front.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Administration forces, aided by an almost solid Republican vote, brought about the acceptance in the House today of the Senate's big building program for the United States Navy and thereby assured the passage of the biggest naval budget in the history of the Government.

By a vote of 283 to 51, with 35 Democrats, 15 Republicans, and 1 Socialist voting in the negative, the Senate amendment for the construction of sixteen capital ships within three years was approved on motion of Chairman Padgett of the House Conference Committee.

Acceptance of the two principal Senate amendments by the House practically winds up consideration of the Naval bill. Remaining items in dispute will be quickly adjusted in conference and the bill sent to the President. After accepting the big building program today the House voted, without a roll call, to accept the Senate amendment increasing the enlisted strength of the navy to 87,800 men, instead of 81,500 as proposed by the House.

The defense program, which approval of the Navy bill by the House virtually completes, has been the most important achievement of the session, and has involved appropriations totalling $661,418,000. In addition to the Navy bill, it included reorganization of the regular army and National Guard, bringing the enlisted peace strength of the army to 187,000 men, capable of expansion to 220,000 men in time of stress, and providing a Federalized National Guard which at full strength will number 450,000 men.

For maintenance of the reorganized army and militia and supplies and equipment Congress appropriated $267,597,000. More than $13,000,000 of this is for development of aeronautics, and $11,000,000 is for Government plants for the manufacture of armor plate. The Army bill also carried an appropriation of $20,000,000 for a Government plant to produce nitrate for use in manufacturing munitions.

Coast Defense Improvement.

Provision was made for extension and improvement of the coast defenses with appropriations aggregating $25,748,050. To furnish needed officers in the army and the navy the personnel of the Naval and Military Academies were enlarged, the former to 1,760 and the latter to 1,152. For the Military Academy a special appropriation of $1,225,000 was made, the fund for Annapolis being carried in the Naval Appropriation bill.

Congress also provided for the creation of a Council for National Defense, composed of Cabinet officials and citizen experts to co-ordinate the military, industrial, and natural resources of the country in time of war.

In the Navy bill the President is authorized, in the event of emergency, to increase the strength of the navy to 87,000 enlisted men. A Senate amendment providing for 6,000 apprentice seamen, in lieu of 3,500 proposed in the House bill, was approved.

Below is a table showing the construction authorized today as compared with the original House bill which went into the discard with the approval of the President and Secretary Daniels. Chairman Padgett told the House that "the President's whole heart is in this matter, and he wants the Senate building program."

The building program as carried in the Senate bill, and as compared with the one-year program authorized by the House, is as follows:

	Senate. 1st Year.	3 Years.	House. 1 Year.
Battleships	4	10	..
Battle cruisers	4	6	5
Scout cruisers	4	10	4
Destroyers	20	50	10
*Coast submarines	27	58	50
Fuel ships	3	3	1
Repair ships	1	1	..
Transport	1	1	..
Hospital ship	1	1	1
Destroyer tenders	2	2	..
Fleet submarines	9	9	..
Ammunition ships	2	2	1
Gunboats	2	2	..

*In addition, the Senate bill authorizes one submarine to be equipped with the Neff system of submarine propulsion and to cost exclusive of armor, and armament $250,000.

$110,000,000 This Year.

For this unprecedented program of construction the bill maes available at once approximately $110,000,000. In addition to this amount, the construction will cost eventually about $488,000,000, making the total obligation of the Government for new naval construction more than $600,000,000.

Representative Claude Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, was in the forefront of the recalcitrants in the discussion today. He asserted that within two months the Administration had reversed itself on the question of a big navy, and expecte me today to eat my words uttered when I opposed such a program, as originally offered in this House by the minority." Mr. Kitchin said he had denounced such a program as "criminally wasteful," and had understood when he made his former speech that his views had the approval of the Administration.

"Approval of this building program," he shouted, "means that the United States today becomes the most militaristic naval nation on earth. The ultimate expenditures under this bill within a three-year period exceed the

HUGHES WOULD WAGE WAR UNFLINCHINGLY

Would Not Hesitate, He Says, When Necessary to Protect American Lives and Property.

HIS SPEECHES CRITICISED

Candidate Should Be More Constructive and Less Abusive of Wilson, Washington State Leaders Say.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash, Aug. 15.—Campaigning today in the Roosevelt strongholds of the State of Washington, Charles E. Hughes preached the doctrine of firmness in the nation's foreign policy, even to the length of going to war, to see that the lives and property of American citizens were respected by other countries.

Reading from the Democratic platform of 1912, the clause promising protection to American citizens in all parts of the world, he said: "That is good doctrine, and I believe in making it real. I do not think that in making it real we should encounter the dange rof war. I would not shrink if we did in performing our obvious duty."

Mr. Hughes supplemented his bellicose talk with another attack on the Democratic Party. He was willing to stake his judicial reputation he said, on the statement that the so-called "dumping clause" would prove ineffective, and he heaped ridicule on the Administration for its position on the tariff, for its diplomatic service, and for what he called its inefficiency in government.

The nominee talked today in sections where the people wanted to know by definite statement just what constructive policies he proposed, and what he hoped to accomplish for the country if elected President. Leaders he consulted, forst in Tacoma and later in Seattle, told him this and offered a thousand suggestions about the way to handle the situation. A newspaper at Tacoma sounded the worning that Mr. Hughes was on inspection and that the people would pass judgment. The addresses by Mr. Hughes, however, except for the warlike declaration quoted, clung closely to the line he selected for his earlier utterances.

The crowds today were the largest encounttered on the trip—not so large as those which Theodore Roosevelt addressed in 1912, but of a size that was impressive. The applause was generous. In the great stadium at Tacoma, where he talked in the afternoon, about 15,000 persons turned out to greet the candidate. Seattle's streets were thronged, and the Arena, dhere the address was delivered, was filled.

Dissatisfied With His Speeches.

At Tacoma Mr. Hughes was introduced by Samuel A. Perkins, old-line Republican and member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee. There were 100 Republicans and Progressives on the platform. In this section as in every other he has visited, Mr. Hughes avoided anything that might tend to political entanglement. He didn't arouse any great enthusiasm among the old-line leaders by his attitude, which was a matter of much comment here and in Tacoma.

The attack on the Wilson administration was received with mingled laughter and applause, but, if the Republican leaders are to be believed, it did not go far enough to satisfy all of the voters. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was told that the people were tired of hearing Mr. Hughes abuse the Wilson administration, and wanted to know in words of one syllable just what he intended to do.

"The addresses made by Mr. Hughes so far," said one Seattle Republican, "are far from what we expected. We looked for a more judicial summing up of the situation and a calm and deliberate statement of what Mr. Hughes would do to make conditions in the country better. Roosevelt might have satisfied the people with such talks, but Roosevelt can make such talks better than Mr. Hughes. We like Mr. Hughes and are going to vote for him, but we want to hear talk of a different kind."

In Tacoma the same story was heard. A man who is running for office on the Republican ticket, and who said Mr. Hughes would get 70 per cent. of the entire vote in the State, said that the people of Washington were looking for a more definite program from him rather than mere assaults on the Wilson Administration.

In Seattle tonight the first member of the Reception Committee met by the TIMES reporter offered his views with the greatest freedom.

"There is a lot of talk here," he said, "about the people being disappointed with the addresses which Mr. Hughes has made. They are getting tired of hearing him hammer at the Wilson Administration and want to hear more about himself. They want something more definite than general statements about upholding American honor and giving a good business administration. They are not tired so much either in being told that all citizens are human beings and should be treated as such. They want to know what he is going to do about it in so many words."

Uneasy Over His Independence.

Next in importance is the talk among the Republican old-line leaders about the addresses Mr. Hughes has made, in which he said he would put friends, party, and partisan expediency aside to serve his country. They admit that such talk sounds good when coming from the average political orator, but they say that when coming from Mr. Hughes it has a deeper meaning, because the leaders are satisfied that he means [illegible]. They do

PRESIDENT TO NAME R. R. PEACE TERMS; WILL DEMAND MUTUAL CONCESSIONS; CALLS 600 UNION CHAIRMEN TO CAPITAL

Terms on Which the President Hopes to Avoid a Railroad Strike

In the hope of settling the threatened railroad strike, President Wilson, after the second day's conference with both sides in the controversy, proposed that:

1. The railroads grant the eight-hour day.
2. That the workers abandon their demand for time and a half pay for overtime.

If these terms are accepted it will mean concessions by both men and railroads. In order that the men may decide on their part of the proposed settlement, the 600 union trainmen gathered in New York have bee summoned to Washington.

ThTe railroad managers, as was the case Monday, made no statement in Washington yesterday, but for the men A. B. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, said:

The lamp of hope will continue to burn until some one kicks it over. Nothing has been done and nothing undone. It is now up to the railroads. The situation may best be summed up by saying, "Let us continue praying."

Union Threatens New City Car Strike, Charging Shonts Has Broken Faith

Committee Wires President of Street Car Men's Organization to Hurry Back—Notifies Company That Agreement Must Be Carried Out.

A second strike of service employes of the New York Railways Company drew nearer last night after officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes had served Theodore P. Shonts, President of the company, with an ultimatum demanding an immediate conference on wages and working conditions.

The labor leaders wrote to Mr. Shonts a letter accusing the officials of his company of "deliberate and flagrant violations" of the agreement of Aug. 6, by which the strikes of motormen and conductors on the surface lines of the city were settled, and demanding that he set a date when the grievances of the men could be heard. Refusal by the company officials to receive committees selected by organised workers, "indiscriminate discharges" of men who had taken part in the strike, and the insistence of the company that its employes elect new representatives were some of the violations complained of.

Failing to receive a reply from Mr. Shonts yesterday, and having obtained information that the company was going ahead with its plans to organize its employes regardless of what had been done by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, the labor leaders immediately made arrangements not only to renew the strike on the lines of the New York Railways Company, but to extend it, if necessary, to the lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, of which Mr. Shonts is also President.

Send for President Mahon.

Circulars were distributed among the employes of the Interborough Company asking them to hold a mass meeting last night in Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, for the purpose of making demands for better wages and working conditions on the officials of that company. The labor leaders also sent a telegram to William D. Mahon, President of the street carmen's organization, at Detroit, advising him of the critical development in the transit controversy, and asking him and the Executive Board of the organization to return to New York City at once. A copy of the letter that had been sent to Mr. Shonts was also sent to Mayor Mitchel, after William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the street carmen's union, had had a conference with Theodore Rousseau, the Mayor's secretary.

Mr. Rousseau said last night that he would inform the Mayor, who is at the encampment at Plattsburg, of the developments in the transit situation, and that Mr. Mitchel would probably return to New York City if a second strike seemed likely.

Undaunted by these preparations on the part of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employés, the officials of the New York Railways Company, urged their employés at two mass meetings last night to form their own organization and to deal with their employers without "outside" assistance. One of these meetings was held in the car depot at Ninety-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, and the other in the depot at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue. Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the New York Railways Company, addressed both meetings, and told the men to elect their own representatives at the special election called by the company for next Friday.

Charge Agreement Was Broken.

The letter written to Mr. Shonts by the organized employés of the New York Railways Company, and by the representatives of the carmen's union, was as follows:

New York, Aug. 15, 1916.

Mr. Theo. P. Shonts, President New York Railways Company, New York City:

Dear Sir—We, the undersigned committee, representing the employes of each carhouse upon your system, in pursuance with the agreement entered into on Aug. 7, 1916, between yourself, Messrs. Mahon, Fitzgerald, Freyne, and Fridiger, and the employes, would call your attention to what we consider a deliberate and flagrant violation of this agreement upon the part of the officials of your company.

1st. Since the return of the employes to work, by indiscriminate discharging of men who have participated in the suspension of work, when you were aware and in honor bound to restore every employe back to his former position without prejudice.

Second—You have further violated the agreement by attempting to advise, suggest, and carry forth a plan of the election of committees to represent the employes, when you agreed in the abovementioned agreement not to interfere in any way with the committees or the selection of same.

Third—We, therefore, demand a conference at once with you, so that we may know what your intentions and policies are to be in relation to this agreement.

Fourth—We have no desire to have any friction or rise between your company and the employes, but we have reached a point where your company shall carry out the agreement with his Honor, Mayor Mitchel, and the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and your employes.

We will expect an immediate reply to this letter. Very respectfully yours,
COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THE EMPLOYES OF THE NEW YORK [illegible]

Mr. Shonts after [illegible] Organ-

izer of the union, and Louis Fridiger, its counsel, had had a long conference with about thirty men alleged to have been discharged by the New York Railways Company since the settlement of the strike. Mr. Fridiger told reporters that he and Mr. Fitzgerald had made repeated efforts to see Thomas A. Delaney, one of the superintendents of the New York Railways Company, on behalf of these discharged employes, but had not been able to do so.

"We kept on trying every day since last Thursday," said Mr. Fridiger, "and when we could not reach Mr. Delaney we tried to see Mr. Hedley, with the same result."

Mr. Fitzgerald said the elections called by the company were a violation of the agreement, in that they interfered with the organizations of the men already perfected.

"Violations Must Stop."

"These violations must stop," said Mr. Fitzgerald, emphatically, "They've got to stop at once, or there will be trouble."

The labor leaders waited until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and, having made no progress toward seeing the company's officials, the following telegram was sent to Mr. Mahon at Detroit:

President Shonts and his company deliberately violating agreement. It is the opinion of all of us that yourself and executive board should come here at once. I have reached the Secretary to the Mayor. The Mayor is away, also Mr. Straus. Subway and elevated meeting tonight. New York Railways men meet tomorrow. Have been trying to get conference whole week, and no result. Employes sending ultimatum to President Shonts. Answer.

The telegram was signed by Mr. Fitzgerald, Hugh Frayne, organizer in New York for the American Federation of Lavor, and John Reardon, P. J. O'Brien, and William Collins, all officials of the local street car men's organization.

When the labor leaders heard that the New York Railways Company was determined to have its employes hold a general election of representatives on Friday notices were sent to those who had joined the union not to take part in the voting. The New York and Queens County Railroad, which is closely affiliated with the Interborough and the New York Railways Companies, also has asked its employes to select their own representatives on Friday, and similar notices were sent by the labor leaders to the organized employes of this company.

Nearly 200 employes of the New York and Queens County Railroad Company held a meeting later in Long Island City, and voted unanimously not to take part in the balloting.

"We are not looking for trouble," explained Mr. Fitzgerald, "but if the companies are loking for it, and insist on breaking their pledges, we are prepared to put up an even better fight than we did before. We have stood by the agreement, and we expect the companies to do likewise. Since the strike was settled we have not only completed the organization of motormen and conductors, but we have also organized all the other classes of service in street railway employ, and we are in a position to defend our rights."

Threat to Call Another Strike.

About 700 employes of the Interborough Company attended the meeting in Lyceum Hall and cheered loudly when J. H. Reardon, one of the organizers of the street car men's organization, told them to "tie up New York again" if things did not change in twenty-four hours.

Cries of "We will, we will!" greeted the speaker when he told them to stand by the union and to go on strike if necessary to bring Mr. Shonts to terms.

There was considerable enthusiasm, however, at the two mass meetings called by the New York Railways Company, and it was evident that Mr. Shonts and his associates were not entirely without a following.

"One thing should be made clear," one of the officials of the New York Railways Company said. "That is that the New York Railways Company is not violating its agreement by asking its employes to elect their own representatives. The agreement provided that the company deal with the representatives of its employes on questions on wages and working conditions. It is because it is prepared to do this that it has asked its men to hild an election on Friday.

"Twenty-six demands have been served on the company by a committee which the company has no way of knowing as representing its men. There is nothing to prevent the men from electing this same committee on Friday, and then the company will know where it stands. The agreement provided that conferences need not begin until Aug. 20, and there will be plenty of time for whoever is elected to present demands."

CAUTIONS AGAINST UNION.

Manager Hedley Asks Employes to Deal Direct with the Company.

Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the New York Street Railways Company, addressed two mass meetings of the employes last night, at which he discussed matters personally with the men regarding their future relations with the company and the Amalgamated Association of Electric Railway Employes that is now

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MAY ASK CONGRESS TO ACT

Compulsory Arbitration Suggested as Labor War Remedy.

BOTH SIDES STILL STUBBORN

Brotherhoods Refuse to Consider Anything but Their Original Demands.

WHITE HOUSE HOPEFUL

President Issues a Statement That Honest Efforts to Reach Settlement Are Under Way.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Done with friendly advice and suggestion after two days of appealing to the railroads of the United States and the four railway brotherhoods to make peace and avert a national strike, President Wilson is framing a basis of settlement which he will submit to both sides with the notification that he is ready to go to Congress, if need be, to prevent the strike. The President's peace pact is a compromise and is said to provide:

1. That the railroads grant the eight-hour day.

2. That the workers give up their demand for time and a half pay for overtime work.

It was a surprise, almost a shock, to the President to find tonight that after two days of parleying, in which he droppel almost all other business, both sides refused to make concessions. The President faced the fact, admitted by both sides, that the situation was no nearer a settlement than when he took hold of it yesterday morning.

Neither Side Tractable.

Speaking for the owners of one-seventh of the wealth of the United States, the National Conference Committee of the railways refused to agree to the men's demands, unless they can have some assurance that the Interstate Commerce Commission will grant an increase of rates out of which to pay increased cost of maintenance.

Speaking for the 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen, the heads of the four brotherhoods, feeling that they are masters of the situation, refused to bargain for less than the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime of their original demand, and told the President that they had no power within themselves to modify the ultimatum of the workers. This, in brief, is the set of facts that forced the President to take the first stand he has decided upon.

When the President was told that the brotherhood heads had no power to accept arbitration, that the power rested in the 600 Chairmen now in New York, he asked that all the Chairmen be brought to Washington so that full power for instant action on any proposal he might submit might be at hand. This request for the attendance of the Chairmen was given as the reason for the postponement of a further conference with the brotherhoods until Thursday. The Chairmen could not be brought to Washington tonight, it was said, because of the impossibility of obtaining sleeping cors for 600 men on short notice. While Mr. Garretson was reticent, it was said late tonight that he had ordered the Chairmen to come to the capital.

The War Department issued an order today that because of the danger of the railroad strike, all movements of troops to the Mexican border be suspended. The action was taken following a telegram from General Funston that the border States produce little food, that if the strike should be called, not only the troops, but the civilian population along the border would be in danger of starvation.

Plea for Permanent Peace.

Out of the quarrel of the workers and the railroads the President is said to have conceived the idea of formulating a basis of settlement that may not only relieve the present crisis, but serve as a foundation for permanent peace in the railway industry.

It was said on high authority tonight that the plan provides that the railroads shall grant the eight-hour day, and that the workers shall give up their demand for the punitive time and a half for overtime. This would give the workers for the eight-hour day the same pay they now get for the ten-hour day, but a material reduction in the amount of wages contemplated in the men's original demands. The difference can be illustrated with an engineer who has a ten-hour run. If he receives $4 for this run now on a ten-hour basis, on the eight-hour basis he would receive the $4 plus two hours' overtime at the regular rate, which would make his day's pay for the ten hours' work $5. Under the brotherhoods' demands this engineer would receive for ten hours the basic $4, plus two hours' overtime at time and a half, or $5.50 for the ten hours.

This suggestion has not been made by either side, and will call for concessions which the workers have not taken into account, and there will be bitter opposition to it by a strong faction of the workers.

When the President failed to see in

bor delegates yesterday, A. B. Garretson painted a picture of the trainmen who never had time to see his family. He told of the fight of the trainmen for the eight-hour day, and declared that the eight-hour day was what they wanted, and that the fight was not for a mere increase of pay.

Taking the workers at their word, President Wilson told the railroad managers yesterday afternoon that it might be wise for them to grant the eight-hour day, leaving all other matters to arbitration. The railroads asked that the Interstate Commerce Commission be the arbitrators. He conferred with the railroad managers again this morning, when they showed some willingness to grant the principle of the eight-hour day if its actual application were left to some Federal body.

When the President met the Brotherhood leaders again this afternoon he found that they were perfectly willing to take the eight-hour day, but rejected any qualification of its application. They said they were not looking for the principle of the eight-hour day, but for the eight-hour day itself, and nothing less. They showed aversion to arbitrating anything, and told the President they had not got a square deal in past arbitrations.

Attitude Surprise to President.

The President did not conceal his surprise that the workers were unwilling to make any concessions, and at the declaration of the leaders that they held no power to bargain and were ready to take only their full demands, and told them he wished to see them again on Thursday, unless he sent for them in the meanwhile.

Following the day's conferences, the following statement was issued at the White House on behalf of the President:

"There is no change. There is an earnest effort being made to work out a settlement."

At noon, after the morning conference with the railroad managers, this statement was issued from the White House:

"The President spent an hour and a half this morning with the representatives of the railway management. After the conference, he said it was impossible as yet to report on the results; all that he could say was that a very candid and honest discussion was in progress about a practicable basis of settlement."

It was announced that the President would confer with the railroad managers again tomorrow morning.

It can be stated that this is the attitude of the Brotherhoods, which have shown less willingness to compromise than have the railroads, which have all along been willing to arbitrate.

The brotherhoods feel that they have the whip hand; they feel that the President has no power over them. The labor leaders feel that the President has more power over the railroads. They contend that the President had to do with granting the 50 per cent. increase in freight rates; that the roads owe the President a debt which they may as well pay now while the brotherhoods wait to collect on the payment. With them it is a proposition of might making right; they are out after the eight-hour day, and have no regard for anybody or anything that gets in the way. To their proposal of the President that they accept the academic principle of the eight-hour day, their offstage reply is, "Damn the principle; we want the eight-hour day." They believe, in all frankness, that the President has the power to force the railroads to grant their demands; that the President believes it is right, economically and morally, for them to have the eight-hour day, and that the President's read out of the crisis is to see that they get the eight-hour day.

Put It Up to the Chairmen.

To the proposal that they take a little less than their demands, the reply of the leaders is that they have no power to change the demands, that that must be done by the 600 Chairmen who are now in New York. However, they say that any proposal the President may make will be submitted to the Chairmen, but that the President should be able to judge from their attitude, expressed at the White House, what may be the attitude of the 600 Chairmen. The President has been given to understand that the Chairmen will not look favorably upon arbitration. He has been reminded that they voted 599 to 1 for the rejection of all arbitration in New York last Sunday.

The railroads, on the other hand, while willing to go part way to meet the workers, have flatly refused to go all the way. For two days and a night they have discussed the President's requests to submit some proposition which might satisfy the men, but they have been able to formulate nothing that has appealed to the President as having any possibility of acceptance by the brotherhoods.

Expect More Vigor Today.

It is the general feeling in Washington tonight that in the morning President Wilson will take off the gloves with which he has been handling the situation and go more vigorously at the crisis that threatens to mark the last year of his Administration with the most serious labor disturbance in the history of the country. While the President's uppermost thought is for the welfare of the nation, Democratic politicians who would advise the President, are in earnest in the insistence that he prevent a strike. Some of them would rather see the brotherhoods satisfied than for the controversy to have any other outcome. The brotherhoods have 400,000 good votes. But it is not generally believed that the President has any advisers in his efforts to prevent the strike.

There is no attempt in Administration circles to conceal the fact that the President is deeply concerned over the ill success of his efforts. With a score of important problems before him, he has given two days and has had no results. He will give Wednesday and Thursday, too, but he had determined that he will make peace.

The President foresees little difficulty in getting the railroads to agree to his plans. When that is done, and it may be tomorrow, he will put the proposition before the brotherhoods and demand on behalf of the nation that they accept it, leaving the details of who must do the accepting to be solved by the leaders of the brotherhoods themselves. It is the general opinion in the capital that the cocksure brotherhoods have a surprise in store.

Force of 100,000,000 Voices in All.

While there has been nothing accomplished in the way of settlement, there is a firm feeling in Washington that if the President of the United States, framing his demand as a demand of the 100,000,000 people of the Nation, solemnly calls for the acceptance of a peace plan, neither side will have the audacity to refuse. While there is a very general feeling that the brotherhoods have not taken the offices of the President as seriously as is customary, they will yield before the dignity of a formal statement of what the White Housecexpects.

The railroads have taken the whole affair here much more seriously than have the brotherhoods. The traffic men have been in constant conference in a sincere effort to accomplish results, while the labor leaders' answer to the President's request to reduce their demands to the "irreducible minimum" has been to wait placidly for the railroads to give in. While the stubborn spirit has marked the brotherhoods, it is only fair to say that no definite appeal to their patriotism has yet been made by the President. The appeals that have been made have been predicated upon the welfare of the industry rather than a general patriotic appeal. Just what the brotherhoods think of being reminded of the importance of the results was shown in an interview with Mr. Garretson here today, when he said:

"Industrial necessity is a plea that is the excuse for every kind of oppression and injustice known. It was the case in France some years ago, when that nation suspended its Constitutional agreement to keep from a general railroad strike. This was perhaps the greatest violation of Constitutional rights in recent years.

"Whenever anything comes up where the money kings do not wish to give us a fair share, they claim that it is an industrial necessity to continue in the old state. But the history of civilization has that it is not."

Stop All Trains in a Minute.

Mr. Garretson was asked about the problem of running the mail trains in the event of strike.

"The railroads have the contract to carry the mails, and not the men," he said. "It is up to the railroads to keep the mails going."

Mr. Garretson was asked how long it would take to tie up the railroads.

"I should say that in one minute after the strike hour arrived the transportation facilities of the United States would be paralyzed," he replied. "At any rate it would not be much longer than that."

Mr. Garretson said the unions' treasuries were in good shape. "We have money a-plenty," he declared. "It is true that it would be a big strike, the biggest strike the world ever saw, but our coffers are in very good shape."

There is a feeling here that the danger of the strike is more real tonight than it was twenty-four hours ago. Many high railroad officials were in Washington today, and some of them were much concerned about where they would get engineers in the event of a strike. They said that a brakeman could be made in twenty minutes and a fireman in two days, but that it took years to make an engineer. They admitted that Mr. Garretson was about right when he said, "Engineers are like politicians; they die sometimes, but they never quit."

Some of the larger railroad systems of the North and West would be in a much better position to fight the strike than the roads of the South. The larger and richer lines have pension systems and many of the pensioners could be called on for service in the event of a strike. But the Southern roads have no such source of supply. It was freely admitted, also, that the train service employes were so well organized that a strike call by the brotherhood leaders would paralze their lines.

RIOTS MARK BOX STRIKE.

Workers in Walkout Attack Wagons of Several Manufacturers.

The second day of the general strike of the paper box makers in New York was marked by demonstrations against strikebreakers said to have been employed by the members of the Manufacturers' Association.

At the headquarters of the Paper Box Manufacturers' Union at Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street, it was said the manufacturers had hired roughs as guards and that they had made trouble for girl pickets.

Officials of the union said the organization was receiving financial assistance from the United Hebrew Trades, the American Federation of Labor and other labor bodies and that the workers would be able to hold out indefinitely.

Joseph Kleiner, secretary of the Paper Box Manufacturers' Association, denied that any shops had been closed as a result of the strike, declaring that the strikers' numbers had been greatly exaggerated. He said 688 workers had walked out on Monday, and a small number yesterday. Edward Steinberger, head of the strikers' Legal Committee, said, however, that 15,000 men were out and that the industry was crippled.

A loaded wagon from the box factory of Joseph Rubin, 142 Greene Street, was attacked by strikers at Broadway and Spring Street, and again at Mott and Broome Streets yesterday.

The police dispersed the attackers but, in the first incident, traffic in Broadway was blocked for 15 minutes.

As a box factory wagon was passing Webster Hall at noon strikers dragged the driver from his seat. Patrolmen rescued the man, but the boxes on the wagon were torn to pieces.

Two similar attacks later were made on drivers in Fourth Avenue near Webster Hall. Riot calls were sent to the Mercer Street and Fifth Street Police Stations.

Five strikers were tried by Magistrate Frothingham in the Jefferson Market Court.

AMERICAN EXPOSITION TO BE HELD IN MOSCOW

Russian-American Enterprise Organized to Build Railroads and Exploit Water Power.

PETROGRAD, Aug.—An important Russian-American enterprise, organized with the principal object of the construction of railways and the exploitation if motive and water power in Russia, has been put on foot, according to the semi-official Russian News Agency.

In line with this undertaking the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce is planning an exposition of American manufactures which will be held in Moscow.

VALDEZ DEFENDS ELECTION.

President-Elect of Panama Says There Is Nothing to Investigate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 15.—President-elect Valdez of Panama, through his Secretary, gave out a statement today denying that he intended to make representations to President Wilson regarding the legality of the recent election wherein he was chosen President. The statement says:

"The elections need no additional solution either from the United States or any other source, as they were definitely settled on July 9 when Dr. Valdez was elected."

Arosemena, who is in Havana, his Secretary says, merely on a visit and for recreation and is not influenced in any way by the recent trip of Dr. Arosemena to Washington to protest the legality of the elections and demand that the United States set them aside.

While stating that it is possible that Dr. Valdez may go to the United States before returning to Panama, he declares it will only be a trip for pleasure and not to receive any national problem, inasmuch as the United States refused the petition to intervene made by the opposition because the constitution of Panama only gives the American Government the right to intervene after public order has been disturbed, and "Panama in all things is a free and self-governing republic."

SAW WHITE SLAVERY AS MERE BUSINESS

Strange Revelation of Criminal Psychology by the Last Dealer Captured.

SEES NO MORAL INVOLVED

Merely a Question of Moneymaking, and He Could Discern Nothing More—Nearer to Other Crooks.

In the office of the District Attorney yesterday afternoon an extraordinary interview took place. A number of newspaper men had gone to the office to learn of the new developments in the District Attorney's investigation of vice conditions in and near the city. On previous days District Attorney Swann had given out some of the information gathered from the confessions of the admitted white slaver, Yushe Botwin. These confessions started the present investigation, which already has revealed the existence of a clique of white slavers who lured away from public schools girls so young that they were clased as children, and who traded in degraded women on a wholesale scale, handling thousands a year. In one instance, at an "auction," girls were put up at "a dollar a pound."

Yesterday, instead of telling what Botwin and others had told him, District Attorney Swann sent for Botwin himself. The interview that ensued sounded more like some wild stage production than like a serious talk in a real court building.

Botwin, small of stature, 37 years of age, a gray, hard-visaged man, with a tobacco-colored, stale mustache, dressed in an old, gray suit, and speaking with an accent sometimes confusing for he lived in Galicia until he was 30, was not abashed. He is already awaiting sentence as a white slaver.

As though reciting details of any commonplace business he told of the way in which the white slave traffic is conducted in New York, including the settled scale of percentages of income that went to each person connected with the business of selling girls. He styled himself a "Zuschiker," and translated the term to mean, "the man who decoys the girls." His own share, he said, had been 10 per cent. The girl, he said complacently, frequently got "a black eye" instead of her percentage. Botwin said he had been engaged in this business during practically all of the twenty-seven years he had been in this country.

A man employed in the District Attorney's office, who had been present during the interview and had heard Botwin, finally said:

"For heaven's sake, didn't it ever occur to you that you were doing anything wrong?"

"Wrong?" exclaimed Botwin. "That hasn't anything to do with it. I knew that I made money."

The answer somehow seemed to amaze the questioner.

"Then money was your God," he said to Botwin. Botwin flared up.

"Well, what of it?" Botwin almost shouted. "What other God do you know?"

Botwin became a little angry at this unusual sort of questioning, and, becoming angry, became a more interesting study.

"An interesting case for Warden Osborne and his Welfare League to experiment with after a while," commented District Attorney Swann.

Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, who has been relieved of all other duty to conduct the white slave investigation, interrupted Botwin to say:

"Yushe Botwin is a strange sort of combination. The guard sent to accompany him when he went to a restaurant for a meal to day said that while they were there Botwin noticed a particularly pretty waitress, studied her for a while, and then announced that he could spend 50 cents a day on that particular woman and that in five days she would be 'his.'

"Is that right Botwin?" Mr. Smith asked, turning to the man.

Botwin did not grin, as he had at other times during the talk.

"Certainly it's right," he said.

"Was it the way she acted, or the way she looked?" District Attorney Swann asked.

"My dear man," was the white slaver's response as he turned to Mr. Swann, "I could tell how much would have to be spent from the way she acted. Some cost more; some less. But they're all alike."

He had a stump of a cigar in his hand and he puffed it vigorously. Aside, Mr. Swann again observed: "Quite an interesting little job for Warden Thomas Bott Osborne, I believe."

Botwin was asked how much his commissions in the white slave traffic amounted to last year. He shrugged his shoulders, swore at his luck, and said he didn't know, as he had lost the money on the races. He had admitted, however, that he sold several hundred girls a year, and has given information with which the District Attorney is running down other ringleaders in the crime here who handled numbers a great deal larger.

"Botwin is actually indignant that we have him and have not yet arrested some of the persons who were in the game deeper than he was," Mr. Smith said after the man had been taken out of the District Attorney's office. "He can't understand our viewpoint in the matter of right and wrong. He is actually convinced that we have done him a great injustice by arresting him."

Mr. Smith showed the "business card" that had been found in Botwin's pocket when he was arrested. It read: "J. Botwin, Real Estate and Business Broker. Business placed in my hands receives immediate attention and treated strictly confidential." Beneath this was what Botwin, when asked about it, said was a fake address, and a telephone number which he said was at a cigar store where he was known.

There were rapid developments in the white slave investigation earlier in the day yesterday. For several days Mr. Smith has been preparing his case to go before the Grand Jury, and at the same time conducting the investigation into the new phases of the situation. Yesterday he went before h Grand Jury wih six of th many witnesses who were originally reached through Botwin's confessions and who have themselves given startling information since. Two of these were women, and the other four men. When they were brought in the following designation was written on the records as the title of the proceedings then starting:

"Investigation as to the existence in the County of New York of organized traffic in women for immoral purposes."

Mr. Smith said that it would take some time to lay the entire case before the Grand Jury, but that he expected the first indictment today, and others in short order thereafter.

New and pitiable cases in which young girls have been victimized during the past few months by white slavers are being brought to the attention of Assistant District Attorney Smith every day. Yesterday there were three. One woman living on Ninth Avenue, between Fortieth and Fiftieth Street, came weeping to Mr. Smith's office and said she had spent three nights walking about the Bowery looking for her 17-year old daughter. The daughter was a half-wit, and had disappeared from home. The mother suspected a certain youth of the East Side. Asked how she learned anything at all of the girl, the mother said that she had stopped other young girls on the street and asked them about her daughter. Finally she had found one, who gave her a clue from which she gathered the rest of her information. The description she gave of certain persons supposedly involved in this case tallies with other descriptions that have reached Mr. Smith, as a result of which new arrests are expected soon.

Another woman, a neighbor of the first, cast further light on the operations of the particular group that operated in the Ninth Avenue district, for the city was apportioned by the "ring" and each section parceled out to a certain group. In this seconud case the daughter was only 15 years old. The daughter has been found, and is now in a hospital in the city suffering from a disease.

The third case brought to Mr. Smith's attention yesterday was that of a daughter of well-to-do parents. Her father runs a large hotel in the suburbs of the city. The girl has been gone for three months.

Several reports of attempts to intimidate the persons who are giving information about the white slave traffic in New York have reached District Attorney Swann in the last few days. On Monday night, he was informed yesterday, persons whose identity was said to be unknown, broke into the apartment of one of his most valuable witnesses, on West Twenty-third Street, and literally wrecked the apartment. The witness, a woman, was not present at the time.

GET $103 IN BOLD HOLDUP.

Highwaymen in Tenth Avenue Miss Collector's $300 and Checks.

George Bellotte, 32 years old, of 433 Central Park West, a salesman and collector for the Franco-American Bakery Company, 509-517 West Thirty-eighth Street, was assaulted and robbed of $103 by two highwaymen at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at Thirty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue. The crooks failed to get $300 in cash and about $600 in checks which Bellotte carried in a wallet in an inside coat pocket.

Bellotte left the office of the company yesterday morning, as was his custom, for the Mutual Bank, at Thirty-third Street and Broadway, to deposit the collections of the previous day. Under his arm he carried a small coin bag containing $103 in silver. He was about to board a southbound Tenth Avenue car, intending to transfer to a Thirty-fourth Street crosstown car, when two roughly clad men, one tall and the other short, and wearing caps pulled well down over their foreheads, stepped softly up behind him. One of the men exclaimed, "Give me that package," and before the collector could protect himself he was struck on the jaw and sent sprawling in the street. At the same time the coin bag was snatched from his hands.

One of the highwaymen ran north on Tenth Avenue, while his companion ran toward Bellotte, shouting: Give me the rest of your stake and be quick about it."

By this time three or four pedestrians had come to the assistance of the collector, and when Bellotte and they started for the thief he turned and ran up the avenue after his companion.

One of the thieves, pursued by Bellotte, disappeared in an alley way entement house in West Fortieth Street. The other ran to Eleventh Avenue and jumped aboard a passing freight train. Bellotte telephoned Police Headquarters and Acting Captain Quinn of the Second Branch Bureau sent out detectives to scour the neighborhood for the thieves. Bellotte told the police he thought he could identify one of them.

COST OF BOOKS INCREASES.

Paper Shortage and Higher Pay to Workers Affect Publishers.

Some publishers have increased the prices on current publications from 5 to 25 cents, owing to the greater cost of paper and other materials, but there has been thus far no general advance on books by New York houses.

Doubleday, Page & Co., in their most recent catalogue, show a slight increase in prices almost all along the line. F. A. Stokes Company have made a slight increase on their English importations.

George P. Putnam's Sons said yesterday that up to the present they had made no change in prices. What they would do in the future depended upon conditions. If the increased cost of materials and labor continued they might have to put prices up, but they were going to wait to see how things turned out.

Charles Scribner's Sons said that there had been an increase of cost, especially in paper. They had not put up the prices of books except in a few cases. There was little change in their Fall charges. They said they would not make a general increase unless conditions became worse.

E. P. Dutton & Co. said that they had not made any increases except in a few special instances, and would not do so unless they had to. They would dislike very much to make any increase.

$1,405 GIVEN FOR CRIPPLES.

Day's Contributions Bring the Fund's Total to $7,890.

Health Commissioner Emerson received yesterday contributions of $633, toward the proposed $15,000 fund for braces, bringing the total so far collected up to $7,890. The contributors were:

Harris Fahnstock, $250; Blanche Hagedorn, $150; the Four Fayettes, $50; C. D. Rafferty, $50; Selmar Hess, $25; Dorothy T. Hager, $25; J. T. Murray, $25; William Kaufman, $18; Carl H. Pforzheimer and G. S. E., $10 each, and George and Mariechen, L. E. Dickinson, Elise Kahnweiler and Alice Pentlarge, 50 each.

Contributions sent yesterday to THE TIMES to be added to the fund amounted to $772, the largest of which was $500, from "Lilian and Nelson Gilbert."

Other contributions were:

Judge T. C. T. Crain, $50; Guests of the Hotel Cliffton, Patchogue, L. I., $30; Mrs. L. R. Reis, Joseph Wolf, Mannie Cohn, and "Arthuh and Edna Leila," $25 each; Harry and Abe Buegeleiser and Adelaide W. Foreman, $16 each; "Cahoogie Cottage," $6; "Savings of son, T. L. S., and in memory of a deceased daughter, S. C. G.," A. J. W., Mrs. S. Lachman, Manfred I. Behrens, Jr., Henriette L. Strauss and Joseph Strauss, Maxwell and Richard C. M. Byng, Adelaide, May Richard, and Gilbert Silvenberg, John Robert Brandon, Jr., Baby Liebchen Star, and E. M. Volk, $5 each; "Edith Gwendolen, age 5 years," $3; M. K. and Gilbert Salki, $2 each; and "Doris Beard, age 10, for books," I. K., E. L. S., and Sara Luoff, $1 each.

Dr. Emerson announced yesterday that, in addition to giving $1,000 to the Department of Health's $15,000 fund, Mrs. Mary W. Harriman had given $1,000 to the Henry Street Settlement in support of its poliomyelitis work.

PRESIDENT DECIDES NOT TO TAKE STUMP

Plans a Front-Porch Campaign at Shadow Lawn, with Some Addresses Elsewhere.

TO BE NOTIFIED ON SEPT. 2

Entertains Democratic Leaders and Gets Encouraging Reports of the Outlook for the Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—At conferences today which were participated in by President Wilson, members of the Cabinet, Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and the members of the Democratic Campaign Committee, plans for the conduct of the Democratic national campaign were discussed and a partial program mapped out. It was decided that the ceremony of notifying the President of his re-nomination as the party's candidate for President of the United States should take place on Saturday, Sept. 2, at Shadow Lawn, the President's Summer home at Long Branch.

It was made known by the President that he would not make any campaign tour, but that he would be willing to accept invitations to visit different parts of the country to make addresses. Most of his campaigning, according to the program outlined, will be done through receiving and addressing delegations at Long Branch.

Mr. McCormick explained the President's decision by saying that Mr. Wilson considered a stumping tour incompatible with the dignity of the office of President. Congressional callers at the White House last week gained the distinct impression that Mr. Wilson would make a trip to the Pacific Coast.

President Wilson received Chairman McCormick and the other Democratic members of the Campaign Committee in the Green Room of the White House at 11 o'clock this morning. Their talk lasted two hours. Then the President and the committeemen went to luncheon in the big State dining room of the White House. The only others present were Mrs. Wilson and Joseph P. Tumulty, the secretary to the President.

Chairman McCormick and his campaign advisers later in the day met the members of the Cabinet in the office of Secretary McAdoo in the Treasury Department, and together they went over plans for the Democratic campaign and discussed party prospects. It was said that at the conference with the President, and the later conference with the members of the Cabinet, the Democratic campaign managers told of reports they had received that indicated that prospects were very rosy for party success in November.

None of the seven Progressive Party members of the Campaign Committee attended the two conferences today. They will come here on Thursday under the escort of Chairman McCormick, and will have luncheon with the President.

The notification ceremony at Long Branch will be an outdoor affair. It will take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the lawn of the big cottage that will be the President's home for most of the campaign period.

After the ceremony the President will leave Long Branch for Hodgenville, Ky., where he will deliver a nonpartisan address at the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln on Sept. 4. He will return to Washington directly from Hodgenville, and will remain here, according to the program agreed upon today, until Congress adjourns.

After the adjournment of Congress, which is now tentatively fixed for Sept. 9, the President will go to Long Branch. On Sept. 20 he will be in St. Louis to make an address before the convention of life insurance underwriters.

Arrangements will be made this week for the date and place of the formal notification to Vice President Marshall of his renomination. This ceremony probably will take place a week after the Presidential notification.

GIVES UP TWILIGHT SLEEP.

Johns Hopkins Hospital Finds Dangers in Scopalomin.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—Johns Hopkins Hospital has practically disapproved the "twilight sleep" method in child birth. The hospital authorities abandoned experimental use of the method more than nine months ago. The conclusion reached is that it is too perilous, that the menace to the life of the child is too grave to warrant its use except under the most favorable circumstances.

After more than a year's use of the twilight sleep drug, scopalomin, the obstetricians found that it could be safely used only under exceptional conditions because of questions regarding the proper dosage.

In the later cases two highly experienced physicians always were at the bedside of the expectant mother, as well as several nurses. There always was the imminent danger of the strangulation of the baby from the moment the scopalomin was given to the mother. It was on this account, according to Dr. William L. Milles, the resident obstetrician, that it was found necessary to detail two skilled obstetricians to each patient. This, in most cases, represented a vigil of ten to seventeen hours.

"Scopalomin is far from the ideal drug for child-bearing," said Dr. Milles today. "The attendant dangers are so great that it can never come into general use. The wealthy may afford it, as the expense of having skilled obstetricians always in call is the smallest consideration, but for most people, the so-called middle classes and poor classes, it seems out of the question; and it is among the masses that the greater number of births occur.

"It is not a method that the average practitioner can use. Our conclusions show that a man should have at least five years' obstetrical hospital experience before venturing to use scopalomin. The average practitioner can never hope to have this experience. Without this accumulated skill the dangers of the twilight sleep method are too great."

HARPOONS TEN-FOOT SHARK

Huntington Fisherman Tires Out and Captures Man Eater.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 15.—While fishing for black fish in Huntington Bay this morning Capt. Frank Ott saw a man-eating shark swim slowly past his boat. The Captain after a short chase harpooned the shark, and it was towed around the bay at high speed until the fish was exhausted. When the Captain's shark was brought ashore it was found to be ten feet long.

Charles Wood and Cottrell Sammis, also of Huntington, arrived in town a few hours afterward with news that they had chased a ten-foot shark, and that Wood had hit him with an oar.

BIG NAVY PROGRAM ADOPTED BY HOUSE

Continued from Page 1.

naval authorizations of all the nations of the earth for ten years prior to the outbreak of the European war."

Representative Robert N. Page, a North Carolina Democrat, and brother to the Ambassador to Great Britain, inferentially accused Secretary Daniels of going back upon an agreement made between Mr. Daniels and Representatives Page and Hensley. Mr. Page said he had conferred with the Secretary when the bill was pending in the House Committee and had suggested a compromise measure, for which all Democrats could vote. The Secretary, he said, had agreed to a bill calling for four battle cruisers and no dreadnoughts. Mr. Page produced a letter he wrote to Representative Hensley at that time, wherein he quoted the Secretary of Navy to that effect.

"In consequence," said Mr. Page, "the small navy members of the committee and of the House supported the compromise bill and even agreed to five battle cruisers. Yet today we are confronted with a motion by the Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee to concur in this Senate amendment calling for eight capital ships the first year."

"I remember," said Mr. Kitchin, "two months ago the Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, the membership of the House, and, as I understood it, the Administration, approved my course when as a straight-up Democrat I stood against the extravagant, wild, and reckless building program presented by the Republicans of this House in the amendment offered by Mr. Butler of Pennsylvania. I was applauded by the Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee when I denounced such a program as criminal waste, and I understood that my position was that of the Administration. And yet, in two short months, the Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, the Secretary of the Navy, and the President asked me to get up and eat my words and support a bill that was denounced as criminal, reckless, and extravagant, but which is now characterized as the perfection of virtue.

"I denounced this building program two months ago and I cannot see any difference now. If it was wrong then it is wrong now, and more so, because since then two great navies have each lost 100,000 tonnage each in battles. I tell you that we are now in second place among the navies of the world."

Representative Walter M. Chandler, a New York Republican, offered a "preparedness creed" to the House.

"I believe that a Republic of 100,000,000 people with seventy thousand miles of coast to protect, with important insular possessions to defend, with the Panama Canal to fortify and guard and with the Monroe Doctrine to maintain, should have a standing army of at least 250,000 men with adequate militia and reserves and with full equipment and auxiliaries of modern warfare, together with a navy that ranks at least second," said Mr. Chandler. "This is my preparedness creed, and I believe it reflects the wishes of a majority of my constituents."

The President's Plan.

Closing the debate on his motion to concur in the Senate building amendment, Representative Padgett said:

"I have conferred frequently with the President during recent months, and can say that his whole heart is in this matter, and that ever since last September he has advocated a continuous building program and a program that will meet the will and wishes of the American people. The President has put the power and force of his great prestige in support of this program, and he stands for it today and asks Congress to agree to it, and to do patriotic duty regardless of partisanship."

Members voting against the big building program were:

Democrats—Ayres, Kansas; Bailey, Pennsylvania; Black, Texas; Blackmon, Alabama; Buchanan, Illinois; Burnett, Alabama; Connelly, Kansas; Cox, Indiana; Dies, Texas; Doolittle, Kansas; Garrett, Tennessee; Gray, Indiana; Hardy, Texas; Helvering, Kansas; Hilliard, Colorado; Huddleston, Alabama; Johnson, Kentucky; Kitchin, North Carolina; McClintic, Oklahoma; Page, North Carolina; Randall, California; Shallenberger, Nebraska; Shouse, Kansas; Sisson, Mississippi; Slayden, Texas; Steele, Iowa; Taggart, Kansas; Tavenner, Illinois; Taylor, Arkansas; Thomas, Kentucky; Thompson, Oklahoma; Tillman, Arkansas; Vare, Minnesota; Watkins, Louisiana, and Webb, North Carolina—35.

Republicans—Anderson, Minnesota; Campbell, Kansas; Crampton, Michigan; Davis, Minnesota; Dillon, South Dakota; Ellsworth, Minnesota; Haugin, Iowa; Helgeson, North Dakota; Hollingsworth, Ohio; Kinkaid, Nebraska; Lenroot, Wisconsin; Mondell, Wyoming; Morgan, Oklahoma; Nelson, Wisconsin, and Young, North Dakota—15.

Socialist—London, New York—1.

Second Largest Navy.

Secretary Daniels issued a long statement tonight regarding the bill, in the course of which he said:

"The Naval bill carries the largest appropriation for the navy ever carried in a single appropriation bill by any country. The last naval bill of Great Britain, before the war, was under $250,000,000, while this bill carried an appropriation of $315,000,000. Naval authorities abroad state that this authorization will make our navy the second largest in the world in every unit that goes to make a powerful fighting force.

"The first recommendation ever made by a Chief Executive for a continuing program for naval construction was made by President Wilson in his message to Congress last December, and it was gratifying to all who believe in a strong navy when both political parties in their platforms last June affirmed that wide departure from former policies. Instead of what has been characterized as a 'haphazard' policy Congress has now adopted a continuing, constructive, well balanced program that insures the building of a navy adequate for our country. The eight capital ships, four dreadnoughts, and four battle cruisers to be constructed at once will carry the heaviest guns and will surpass any capital ships yet constructed by any nation. And in addition to the eight capital ships to be contracted for this week the House concurred in the large building program of the Senate, which provided for six additional dreadnoughts and three additional cruisers to be contracted for during the next two years. These ships, with the large number of smaller craft authorized, would alone make a much more powerful fighting navy than the country had when the fleet went around the world.

"Already the plans have been made for nearly all these ships to be built this year except battle cruisers, and as soon as the President signs the bill advertisements will be made for bids for their construction. Plans will be completed within two or three months for the battle cruisers."

NAVY NEEDS WORKMEN.

Battleship Construction Lags for Want of Mechanics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—With an unprecedented building program facing them, navy officials are concerned over the shortage of trained mechanics available for carrying out such of the new work as may be sent to Government yards. Shipbuilding trades have been unable to supply enough men for construction to win progress, and officials believe there will be considerable delay both in public and private yards due to this fact.

The keels of the battleships California and Tennessee still are to be laid, although contracts for their construction were awarded to the Mare Island and Brooklyn Navy Yards respectively many months ago. Work on the California is expected to begin early next month, as enlargement of the slip at Mare Island is proceeding rapidly.

At the Brooklyn Yard the department had planned to put double shifts to work on the New Mexico so as to get her into the water and clear the ways for the Tennessee, but because of the shortage of skilled labor it has been with great difficulty that a single full shift has been maintained.

To meet the emergency the navy yards have been compelled to take inexperienced men in large numbers and train them for their work. The best of the former construction crews have gone to private plants as foremen and shift bosses.

For many months the experienced personnel of the Government yards showed a steady decrease, but lately there has been practically a standstill. Navy officers hope they can keep their present crews full, although it may be impossible to increase the gangs materially.

Secretary Daniels issued a statement today showing that the daily payroll for civilian employes at navy yards was $73,091 on July 1 last as against $46,027 on July 1, 1913. During the interval the number of men has increased from 16,898 to 24,388 and the daily average pay from $2.72 to $2.99.

FORD CARS TO HAVE STREAM-LINE HOODS

Dealers Expect the New Models Will Arrive Here Within a Few Days.

NO MORE DIRECT SELLING

Company Will Act Only as Wholesale Distributor—May Produce 1,000,000 Cars Next Year.

The new models of the Ford cars will be in New York in a few days. For several weeks there had been reports that alterations toward a streamline body effect were to be made, but none of these reports predicted that the new car would be out before 1917, and until yesterday the company refused either to confirm or deny the rumors.

The new car, according to announcements to be made at once, will have a very different appearance from the Ford so well known over the United States, because for season after season it did not yield to the demand for new styles of body, but rigidly conformed to type. The changes are a streamline hood in the place of the present stiff "bonnet," a rounded radiator to accentuate the effect of sweeping lines and modern crowned fenders.

Reports that the method of the distribution of the Ford cars was to be changed were also confirmed yesterday. The company will restrict itself to the wholesale distribution of cars in the future. Owners of garages are to act as the retail agents. The selection of these will be begun at once. There will be not less than twenty-five in New York City. The establishment of the company at 1,728 Broadway will be maintained as a wholesale store and display room.

Three sweeping changes have been made by the company within a short time, the initial one being the reduction in prices which for the first time made a touring car available at $360. It is now reported that the company plans to make 1,000,000 cars next year. The scope of such a plan is more fully realized when it is known that the Government Census Bureau recently announced that the total number of cars registered in the United States in 1916 was 2,445,064.

The Ford Company produced during the year ended July 31, 533,921 cars. Extensions to the main factory are designed to more than double the output, so that the report of 1,000,000 cars in 1917 is not without some foundation.

Changes and plans of expansion by this company are a principal topic of discussion among automobile men. In general the opinion expressed is that other manufacturers of automobiles will not be greatly affected by these changes, as the cut in the price of the car brings into the automobile market many persons who hitherto were not considered as possible buyers of cars. One man well posted in the selling of automobiles from a national point of view estimated that the number of new "prospects" so created was not less than 1,000,000.

Fighting on the Saloniki Front.

BERLIN, Aug. 15, (via London.)—Another small engagement on the Balkan front, of which there have been several recently, has occurred south of Lake Doiran, northwest of Saloniki, the War Office announced today. "South of Laek Doiran," the statement says, "enemy forces consisting of about a battalion attacked Bulgarian advanced posts. The attack was repulsed."

HUGHES WOULD WAGE WAR UNFLINCHINGLY

Continued from Page 1.

know just how much good it would do the country, but tney do know what it would do to them. The method adopted by Mr. Hughes, that of treating leaders the same as any other citizens, has made a deep impression upon the organization.

Under the surface the campaign is not moving as enthusiastically as it might because of this situation. The old-line leaders who come out to join the tour party hang around for a time, get little or no satisfaction of the kind they want, and then mingle with the crowd or talk over their troubles with their friends.

In addition, a number of the leaders in this section are not greatly pleased with the stand Mr. Hughes has taken in regar dto woman suffrage. They are frankly afroid of the opposition of the "wets," not in Washington, where prohibition is in force, but in other States, such as Illinois and Nevada. Washington went "dry" soon after suffrage was granted to the women.

Mr. Hughes made his principal address today at Tacoma. The crowd was a study in types; people flocked from city, farm, and lumber camp to see the nominee. In front of the platform were thirteen aged men with ear trumpets. They sat stolid throughout most of the meeting, although now and then some one of them would applause. The meeting was opened by a vocal solo, "Let Me as a Soldier Die."

This section of Washington is interested deeply in the tariff because of its lumber activities. Mr. Hughes devoted much of his address to that topic.

"My friends, if we are to succeed in competition with Europe," he said, "we must wisely and intelligently apply the Republican doctrine of protection to American enterprise. Our opponents do not believe in that doctrine. They never have believed in it.

"We have in the present Revenue bill a provision called the 'anti-dumping clause,' which reflects the dread of our opponents of that which is very sure to follow the ending of the European war and the return of the men now in the trenches to production. They said:

"'We will protect American industry.' How do they go about it. The anti-dumping section is full of words. I have had some experience in dealing with statutes, and if that statute works it will be a tremendous surprise."

Mr. Hughes said the bill had a proviso attached "so big, and its jaws so enormous, that it practically swallowed that act."

The bill, he said, proved the bad faith of the Democratic party in regard to the tariff, as with proper protection for industry it would not be necessary.

TAKES ISSUE WITH HUGHES.

Albrecht Says Experts Plan River and Harbor Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—In an open letter to Charles Evans Hughes, Emil P. Albrecht, Secretary of the Philadelphia Bourse, member of the Philadelphia Joint Executive Committee on the Improvement of the Harbor of Philadelphia and of the Delaware and Schuykill Rivers, and Director of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, has taken issue with Mr. Hughes's attitude toward the Rivers and Harbers bill, as set forth in his recent speeches.

Affirming himself a "firm supporter" of the Republican candidate, Mr. Albrecht points out to Mr. Hughes that his assertions that the Rivers and Harbors bill is "largely money's wasted, as there is no expert examination to determine what expenditures are needed" permit the inference that the Presidential aspirant is opposed to appropriations for improvements of the rivers and harbors of the country or that he is unacquainted with the procedure necessary before an appropriation is granted. Mr. Albrecht details such procedure, and asserts that expert examination is the chief factor and that appropriations for rivers and harbors are better safeguarded than any other legislation before Congress. In conclusion, he calls upon Mr. Hughes to state his position more clearly to the voters.

"What Congress has done concerning a

Government Armor Plant

and what people are thinking about it"

as reflected in Editorial Comment

This is the title of a booklet we have prepared. We shall be glad to send a copy free to any one interested.

Bethlehem Steel Co.
South Bethlehem, Pa.

AIR RAIDS REPRISAL FOR BARALONG CASE

German White Book Says Zeppelins Will Cause England to Remember the Episode.

WILL AVENGE "CRUELTIES"

Declares Airships Will Be Used Against England Within the Law, but Without Any Other Regard.

BERLIN, Aug. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Government has transmitted to the Reichstag a White Book in regard to the case of the British patrol boat Baralong, men of whose crew are reported to have killed Germans from a submarine sunk by the British a year ago. The White Book contains official German and British documents. The final report, according to a statement given out today by the Overseas News Agency, says:

"The German Government, replying to the declarations of the British Government in regard to the German memorandum of Jan. 10, 1916, on the Baralong case, (in which Germany rejected the British proposal to submit the case to a neutral board,) said that it has decided, on account of the British Government's attitude, that it was impossible to continue negotiations. At the same time the Government announced it would take reprisals of a nature corresponding with the provocation, adding: 'Of course the Government has declined to respond to the crimes committed by the British seamen by carrying out similar reprisals; for instance, the shooting of British prisoners of war. But German airships will convince the English people that Germany has the means of preventing from going unatoned the cruelties of the officers and crew of the Baralong.'"

The German reply points out that formerly particular consideration was given, in employing Zeppelins for military purposes, to the civilian population, although there was unavoidable danger to civilians, but said that in view of the Baralong incident a different attitude would be adopted. The Government's purpose is quoted as follows by the news agency:

"Airships will be used against England within the limits of the law of nations, without any other regard. Every airship which throws destructive bombs on London or other defended towns, or on towns which contain establishments of a military character shall cause England to remember the Baralong case."

ITALIAN DREADNOUGHT BLOWS UP; 300 DROWN

The Leonardo da Vinci Sinks in Taranto Harbor When Explosion Follows Kitchen Fire.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Italian dreadnought Leonardo da Vinci caught fire and blew up in the harbor of Taranto, Italy, and 300 of her crew were drowned, says a Turin dispatch to the Petit Journal. The date of the disaster is given only as a day in August.

The fire, says the dispatch, was discovered in the dreadnought's kitchen and spread rapidly. The Captain immediately ordered the magazines flooded and tried to beach his ship, but one magazine exploded before this could be done. The vessel turned over on her side and a large number of the crew was thrown into the sea.

It is believed that the battleship can be righted and refloated.

The Leonardo da Vinci is the sixth ship lost by an internal explosion by the Allies and the second one so lost by Italy. The other Italian ship was the Benedetto Brin, while Great Britain has lost the Bulwark, Irene, Natal, and King Edward VII.

The Leonardo, with her 22,000 tons displacement, brings the Italian total losses up to ten ships, with 40,758 tons, and the Allies' total, including these, up to 113 ships, with 251,455 tons. The Teutonic total to date is 122 ships, with 387,911 tons.

The Leonardo was registered as a dreadnought, not because of the calibre of her major battery, but because of its number—thirteen 12-inch guns in five turrets, two with five guns for bow or broadside, two with five guns for astern or broadside, and one with three guns between for broadside fire.

She belonged to the class of the Conte de Cavour and the Giulio Cesare, and was completed at the Ansaldo works two years ago.

Her length over all was 577 feet, and she carried 957 officers and men. She was designed to make 22.5 knots an hour.

Her secondary battery, like her major battery, was also strong in number—eighteen 4.7-inch and fourteen 3-inch guns. She also carried two broadside submerged and one above water (astern) 18-inch torpedo tubes.

THREE ITALIAN SHIPS SUNK.

The Teti, 2,500-Ton Steamer, Is Destroyed in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Italian steamer San Giovanni Battista, of 1,067 tons gross, and the Italian sailing vessel Rosario have been sunk.

Lloyd's reports the sinking of the 2,500-ton Italian steamer Teti in the Mediterranean. Part of the crew was landed at Genoa.

FRENCH WAR BILL MOUNTING

Thirty-nine Billion Francs Spent Up to End of July.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The war bill of France to the end of July was 39,000,000,000 francs, (approximately $9,750,000,000,) according to figures available today. The miscellaneous expenses of the Government were 10,000,000,000 francs.

The average cost of the war, the figures show, was 50,000,000 francs a day.

KING AT FRONT SEES WAR CLOSE

Goes Into First Line Trenches and Watches Havoc Wrought on the Battlefield.

WITH HIS TROOPS TEN DAYS

Fact That He Had Been to France Not Disclosed Until He Was in England.

LAUDS WORK OF THE ARMY

In General Orders Issued in London He Promises to Keep Up War Till Victory Is Won.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 15.—During the last week King George has been with his armies in the field. Without any kind of a formal program he traveled about among the troops and went out into the battlefields over which, during recent days, his troops advanced victoriously after desperate fighting.

All the traffic and turmoil of the war has surged about him day after day, and an endless procession of Great Britain's manhood now in fighting ranks passed him on the roads, not in a review order, but as the men went up to the trenches to do their work of war.

The King has taken certain risks—he would have been glad to have taken more—and he has gone to places well within the range of the German guns and still bombarded from time to time. He has seen the devastation of war, not done in ancient days, but a few weeks or less ago, and has stood amidst its wreckage and ruin where the ground is the graveyard of gallant men and where all the evil spirit of the war broods over the litter and rubbish heaps in old German trenches.

The King is quite fearless. I have seen him standing on the edge of a great shell crater underneath the ghastly ruins of a fine old building which had been shelled by long-range guns only four days before his visit, and might at any moment be shelled again. The people about him were a little nervous for his safety, but he lingered there as though there was no danger in the blue sky above him. He wandered about on the battlefield for several hours, and was eager to go right forward.

His staff was astonished and glad to see him in such places. All of them have used the same phrase about him—"It was very sporting of him"—and the loyalty of all the men, the patriotism of the British soldiers which makes them fight and suffer with astounding courage, though they hide the ideal in the British way, astounded me. My judgment has been stirred by the presence among them of their King, who symbolizes for them the old traditions of the race.

On Saturday there was a historic rendezvous when King George with Sir Douglas Haig, who is commanding the British armies in the field, had a meeting in a chateau of France with the President of the French Republic, General Joffre, and General Foch. On Sunday the King attended a religious service among his troops, and on the following day he motored to La Panne, where he visited the King and Queen of the Belgians.

The essential character of the King's visit has been its informality, the absence of all ceremony, and it has been most interesting to see him chatting with his officers and men in roads and in the field, and walking into the men's billets and going about the lines without an escort.

On Thursday last the King had his most memorable experience. He went further than the edge of the battlefields, where thousands of his troops were still fighting, but wel lout into that stretch of ground which bears upon every yard of it a trace of the recent battle and the relics of those who fought and fell.

The King was in the midst of all the tumult of war. Invisible guns were firing with a thumping clangor, followed by dull crashes as the heavy shells burst upon the German or British lines. A rush of shells went terough the sky. The air was filled with those queer familiar noises of the battlefield, of which many men dream nights—the shrill singing note of a bit of flying steel; the knock-knock knockings of the field guns; the humming of the aeroplanes, and the dull roar of a distant crump.

No shells came near the King. That was his luck. I have stood several times in this neighborhood and seen them fall unpleasantly near. There was no reason why at any moment there should not have been a black puff of German shrapnel over the King's head. There is no life insurance in these places, and the King took the risk like the other men and thought no more about it.

KING PRAISES HIS TROOPS.

Declares That Sacrifices on Battlefield Have Not Been Made in Vain.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—After a visit to the front King George issued today a general order to the army in France expressing his appreciation of the splendid condition and cheerful confidence of all ranks, and, through personal visits to the scenes of desperate struggles, his understanding of the demands made upon the courage of the men and the physical endurance required to assail and capture positions prepared during the past two years, which were stoutly defended to the last.

"I realize not only the splendid work done in immediate touch with the enemy," says the general order, "but also the vast organizations behind the fighting line, honorable alike to the genius of their initiators and to the hearts and hands of the workers. Everywhere there is proof that all men and women are playing their part, and I rejoice to think that their noble efforts are being heartily seconded by all classes at home."

After an allusion to the happy relations between the allied armies and the populations where they are quartered, King George concludes his message as follows:

"Do not think that I and your fellow-countrymen forget the heavy sacrifices they have displayed during the two years of bitter conflict. These sacrifices have not been in vain. The arms of the Allies will never be laid down until our cause has triumphed. I return home more than ever proud of you. May God guide you to victory."

King Spent Week at the Front.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 14, (via London, Aug. 15.)—King George has been at the front for a week. He left today for England, and his departure was the first information that the majority of the troops had of his presence. As a matter of precaution the visit was kept a secret, and there was no display or big reviews as on the occasion of his visit last Fall.

The King simply went about seeing all sections of the army at work and the fields it had won. The flutter of a bit of bunting bearing the royal coat of arms as a motor car sped along the road in clouds of dust and motor truck drivers and passing battalions started and looked around, exclaiming:

"The King!"

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Italian plan of campaign is developing rapidly along the lines predicted some days ago. The active part of the Italian Army is that from Tolmino south to Monfalcone. Therefore, the Italian plans involve first the streightening out of the line between these points and the consequent elimination of the bends of the river north and south of the Gorizia bridgehead.

The operations against Tolmino were begun as soon as the possession of Gorizia was made secure. Without waiting, however, for this to materialize, and there was no reason to delay, the Italians began their operations against the Doberdo section, and to push south and east along the coastal railroad to Trieste. The Italian plan, then, seems to be to take Tolmino, and once it is firmly in their hands, to use it as a pivotal point on which to swing their army in the south. With their right flank constantly on the Gulf of Trieste and their left firmly protected at Tolmino they will be proof against any outburst of Austrian activity, and any attempt to turn their positions will be doomed to failure before it is begun.

They have already reached the northern edge of the Carso Plateau, and have begun operations leading to an advance southward. A word or two as to the nature of the Carso might not be misplaced. The Carso is shaped something like a hairpin, the rounded end of which is just east fo Gradisca. One side is made up of the range of hills which begin east of San Michele and runs almost due east, then southeast through San Daniele, while the other, beginning just east of the Vollone line parallels the coast of the Gulf of Trieste.

The westernmost of the two crests is rather lower than the eastern, and is an exceptionally strong line of defense against an attack coming from the coastal region. That is, an advance against Trieste from Monfalcone along the coast railroad, would be an exceedingly difficult matter unless it were well co-ordinated with an advance along the Carso Plateau from the north. In this sense Trieste is covered by the Carso Plateau, and to take Trieste the Italians will have to cross the Carso from the rounded end toward the southeast so as to destroy the defensive power of troops who might be holding the edges of the plateau against them.

The Carso itself is a peculiar limestone formation, not entirely dissimilar to the formation of the island of Hamilton, Bermuda. It is literally pitted and honeycombed with numerous craters and caverns, and while offering great difficulties to the construction of trenches of any kind, offers facility for the construction of artificial defenses where time is available. Time has certainly been available to the Austrians who, in the early days of the war retired to the low lying western slopes almost immediately after the Italian occupation of Gradisca and Monfalcone.

But now the attack is coming from another quarter. Instead of an attempt to acquire a foothold on the plateau by an attack from the Monfalcone sector, the Italians, after taking Gorizia, are pushing well to the east north of the plateau, and have apparently reached the northern edge. A continuation of this line of advance will, naturally, flank the western defenses out of position and enable the Italians firmly to establish themselves on this end. Then will come the great test of the strength of the Austrian defensive when the Austrians have not the advantage of a swiftly flowing, unfordable river in their front.

There is ths to be said about the Carso defense. The country is, as has been said, a limestone formation. Much of the defenses will be constructed of this material. If the Italians have a sufficient number of large guns and adequate munition supply, it will not be a very difficult matter to destroy any given position. The efect of heavy shell on limestone, which is a very soft friable matreial, is to reduce it to powder. It offers comparatively little resistance. This will tend to reduce the seriousness of the Italians' problem. Once they succeed in getting a firm fooothold on the Carso and launch their effort to advance, we will have the most interesting period of the entire Italian offensive.

Without departing from the neutral character of these reviews, one may say a word as to the character of the official reports from the various capitals as they have developed in the last month or six weeks. This character has undergone a complete change since the early days of the war. At that time the German reports were generally exact in detail and accurate in their relation of events, more so, perhaps, than those from any other source. The German and Austrian reports of today, particularly of the more distant Russian operations, are often misleading and incorrect.

As an example, one will find one day that the Russians report an advance in a given section, while the Germans report that all attacks were repulsed. A day or two later, without announcing a retirement, the German reports will mention fighting at the point to which the Russians asserted that they had advanced two days previously. The Russian reports, on the other hand, are often too terse to be of value to one interested in details, but almost invariably reliable. If they err at all it is on the side of conservatism. The reason for this difference is, of course, that the Russians are advancing and the people at home know it. The Germans, on the other hand, have to feed the home population on reports which, if they state anything, cannot state but half the truth.

The Russians yesterday announced the capture of Jablonitza. This is an important matter. For weeks the Russians have been near the crests of the Carpathians, but have been held back by the Teutons along the headwaters of the Pruth River.

The capture of Jablonitza means that the river has been forced and that the Russians now control the Galician side of the most important point in the eastern Carpathians. If they can complete the capture of this pass, the Austrian line to the south, which has been defending the eastern crests from Jablonitza to Kirlibaba, will be outflanked. Their line would then will be forced to retire deep into the mountains, completing in every detail the Russian occupation of the Austrian crown land.

In the country just east of the mountain town of Vorochta, the Teutons have been making a most desperate defense and have achieved some local success. This latest Russian success, however, will set all their defense at naught, as the Russians are now behind the defensive line. Possession of Jablonitza will also make more secure the position of the Russian left flank against attack with the object of turning it and cutting it up. The effect may not be patent in future operations, as it may prove negative in the sense that its main value may be defensive. But whether patent or not, it will undoubtedly be of great value as the Russians move westward in their efforts to reach Lemberg.

FOE CANNOT PASS, SAYS TEUTON LEADER

Continued from Page 1.

tough. I am fully prepared for a Winter campaign. But past me they will not get. A break through my front is 'Ausgeschlossen,'" he answered, which is the most emphatic Teuton idiom for "impossible."

HOW GERMANS FIGHT GAS.

Masks, Elaborately Tested Behind Front, Render Men Immune.

By CYRIL BROWN,

Staff Correspondent of THE TIMES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE FRONT OF A GERMAN DIVISION ON THE SOMME, Aug. 11, (by courier to Berlin.)—World wars make strange bedfellows. I found myself tonight in a treetop watching a night battle on the Somme and interviewing an officer beside me as he guided the fighting of the division, whose Chief of Staff he was. We were bath equipped with gas masks of the newest Teuton type. War reporting with the German armies is not the pleasant pastime it used to be—at least not on the Somme frant, where the lavish expenditure of gas shells by the French and English has provided a new sensation.

On visiting the army corps headquarters late this afternoon for final instructions the Chief of Staff of the corps remarked cheerily with uncanny Teuton logic:

"You will proceed to ——, (mentioning a certain hamlet at the Somme crossing,) and there you will be fitted with a gas mask, which will be tested on you. Without gas masks one can die, and that has no object for you, has it?"

The gas mask depot bore a sign, "Erected by the German 'barbarians,'" and the Captain in charge proudly explained that he used the American card system.

Speaking of the gas masks, the Captain said:

"They grow better with use. Our cannoniers have worn the same mask continuously for eight hours and when we tested them out afterwards they were still efficient. Our masks have been thoroughly tried out during the great French and English gas waves in attacks on the Somme. During a gas attack against a whole division of twenty thousand men there were only thirty casualties from gas and those, we ascertained, were due to carelessness on the part of the men in adjusting them or foolhardiness in not putting them on at all. Our men are now fully enlightened as to the gas peril and are taking no chances now."

He gave me a mask conveniently packed in a canvas roll case for carrying, and led me to the testing room through which every German soldier with a new mask must pass before being sent into the Somme trenches. Then he affixed the field-grey canvas and rubber mask with a pendant tincan respirator and elephantine proboscis that made one look like a pheristoric monster, and gently pushed me into a small wooden house with one window. He shot off an alleged gas cartridge from a pistol of piratical dimensions, and closed the door on me. I noticed nothing. After five minutes I still sensed nothing unpleasant. The German officers peered in at the little window to control my emotions, as they do for every German soldier who undergoes the gas test.

The German soldiers, I was told, are kept in this chamber of olfactory horrors for half an hour, during which observed by officers looking through a window to make frantic gestures, it is considered prima facie evidence that the gasmask leaks. The Captain showed me a storeroom filled with packing cases containing enough masks for two army corps. But German preparedness went still further, for he said that whenever a gas attack was reported motor truck loads of more gasmasks were at once rushed to the front from the base depots while the battle was still on. He showed me an ingenious chemical testing machine for ascertaining whether the used masks must be recharged, and said:

Better Than Allies' Gas Masks.

"The French gas masks are good for only about twenty-five minutes. The English gas masks are soaked with phenol, and English officers, who were taken prisoners told us that they could not stand them for more than five minutes at a time.

The German masks, however, are as nearly perfect as human ingenuity can make them. If the masks do not fit the soldiers are tried out with new ones till they are seen to survive half an hour in the thick atmosphere of 'Verpassungsraum," when they are passed as immune to any chemical compound the French or English may waft toward them.

Still sensing nothing after ten minutes, I took off the gas mask to see if the Germans were not trying to bluff me, and the concentrated essence of garlic smote my nostrils, accompanied by consumptive coughing and an acidlike irritation. With tear-streaming eyes I made a precipitate retreat to the open air, to the amusement of German officers, who explained that the gas cartridge, while not deadly and in fact physically harmless, produced all the other unpleasant concimitants of a highly concentrated form of a real gas attack, and that as far as the smell was concerned it was idential with the most dangerous French gas.

In this through systematic way all the German troops have been trained to recognize enemy gas when they smell it. Masks are only permitted to be used at the fronts if the Germans, experimented upon with this harmless mimicry of the real ultra-modern battlefield, cannot sniff the slightest trace of malodorousness. The German soldiers, moreover, are carefully trained to wear masks for hours at a time, to shout through the gas masks and even to telephone through them. I was told that the German could fight and shoot just as well after practice with gasmasks on as without.

An hour's unpleasant ride with blinded lights and a mile night walk through the bountiful German military wheat fields and spraying French shell fire brought me to the ultimate Somme front and the staff officer—the division "Gefechtestand." Deep lines now marked his thin razor-sharp face. He looked worn and haggard from much hard fighting and sleepless nights spent in leading the division from his arboreal fighting top as Chief of Staff, to which responsible job he had been rapidly promoted after fighting for weeks in the trenches before Souchez as company commander and making a splendid record that attracted the attention of those higher up.

He wasn't a bit shocked by this chance nocturnal encounter with an American newspaper man on the German Somme front. He was punctilious courtesy itself, and said he wished some more of the correspondents had run out to his division, seeming proudly happy to show off his sector of the Somme battle. He led me past his rustic bungalow and pointed to a French shellhole underneath a badly frayed young apple tree, and to a hundred other shellholes closely puncturing the ground in a circle of fifty feet radius. Telling of his miraculous escape from death, he said:

"For three nights I slept on a field cot under that apple tree. Last evening I hadn't left the spot for five minutes when the French artillery, which hadn't bothered me much before, made a sudden 'feuer ueberfall.' It was a close shave. The worst of it was it ruined my hopeful apple crop."

He seemed in his element out here, a fatalistic fire-eater, happy as a hookyplaying schoolboy to be fighting the French. He led me into a small patch of woods through thick underbrush to a giant chestnut tree, up a long ladder to a platform, up a second ladder, up a third ladder to his fighting top, a railed off wooden bridge in the topmost branches seventy feet above ground for the weirdest night battle view I had enjoyed with the German armies. A slight rain from the Somme lay over the long battlefield, a rolling terrain, and as you pierced the thin fog veil with powerful field glasses and the breeze swayed the branches about and below you it felt as if you were standing on the bridge of an ocean liner with the Captain—until the treetop telephone rang insistently and deillusingly. He heard that the French artillery was taking a certain sector of the division front under heavy artillery fire, and then he snapped into the telephone to the division artillery commander to take the French batteries under the heaviest fire.

Then he attended to the telephonic reports from the trenches and batteries. He sent back but snappy orders, then resumed his conversation. He substituted for his Division General and showed a mastery of tactical details and developments as if he had never done anything else for a living. One of the division officers later told me that he had developed into a brilliant staff officer of the first magnitude star.

For half an hour we watched the shooting stars of German and French light rockets all along the front, distinguishable because the French parachute rockets burn lingeringly in the air so very much longer than the incandescent German bulbs of white calcium fire that fall quickly earthward. They were only poor, feeble points of light, shorn of brilliance by the night mist, through which the French and German shells wailed dismally.

By the light rockets the captain showed me where the front ran from Estrées to La Maisonette, and we watched in silence the fascinating fireflies of shrapnel bursting in the air around us, the fitful flashes of flame at the mouths of German cannon for miles and miles, the French shellfire sprinkling seemingly at random the German trenches and all the lines of communication to the rear, as well as the lively mine werfer activity on both sides just ahead of us.

"It goes on ike this all night long, and night after night on the Somme front," said the Captain, and smilingly told how he had slept with his boots and gasmack on while the French offensive was still at its height. He said:

"I am very glad to get back in my own country again and to be in the fight."

GERMANS IN COMFORT BEHIND THE LINES

Little Restaurants, Bookshops' Occulists' and Dentists' Offices Are Established.

AT THE GERMAN FIELD BASE ON THE SOMME FRONT, Aug. 13, (via Berlin, Aug. 14, to London, Aug. 15.)—Behind the battle front Germans are following their professions and business pursuits the same as at home. There are little restaurants where officers and men may eat things not obtainable in their messes, bookstores, a dentist, a watchmaker, oculists and opticians, and all classes of workshops required by the army.

In the book shops good literature of all kinds may be purchased, the stock of one of them including German translations of Carlyle, Bulwer Lytton, Mark Twain, Alphonse Daudet, Alexandre Dumas, and other writers. The dentist thus far during the year has had 138 patients, among them being the Marquis d'Avocourt, for whom he made a set of false teeth.

The oculists and opticians have as customers men whose chief duty it is to watch the sky all day for enemy aviators—a severe strain on their eyes.

The correspondent of the Associated Press found that beyond using the French soil for crops and French wood, coal, and iron, the German army has no economic connection of any sort with the French population. Although the French workmen are welcome to sell their labor they apparently are not often employed by the Germans, considering this unpatriotic.

The recent heavy artillery bombardments have resulted in the Germans building innumerable bomb-proofs, among which are dressing stations and hospitals. The average depth of these shelters is twenty-five feet beneath the ground. The amount of labor required behind the lines for different work is very large. And it is done by German working columns and reserves. The French apparently have not the slightest connection with this work. In fact, the occupied portion of France has two wholly separate economic schemes—even as regards money. While the French communities circulate assignat notes similar to those used in the revolution, the Germans have their own currency, and every little village has a money exchange. Here a franc is worth 80 pfennings, its value in peace times.

The civil administration of the French communities has not been disturbed, but cases where French policemen and German soldiers worked together in keeping the peace are by nowise rare.

Of interest as an incident behind the lines was the recent burial of a German aviator. The young man had several times driven off British aviators dropping bombs. Finally, he himself met death. The German officers who were arranging the funeral were surprised when a delegation of French asked permission to attend the obsequies. This incident is considered by some of the Germans as an indication that the bitterness of the first months of the war is gradually disappearing.

RESENT TERM OF "HUN."

Germans Are Angry at Being Charged with Brutality.

GERMAN DIVISION HEADQUARTERS ON THE SOMME FRONT, Aug. 13, (via Berlin Aug. 14; via London, Aug. 15.)—The Germans at the front bitterly resent the charges of inhumanity and brutality which have been brought against them by their opponents. A number of German officers who were interviewed by an Associated Press correspondent protested strongly against what they termed the campaign of defamation which was being waged against them. A high German officer who has lectured on the various actions of the present offensive said:

"We officers and men at the front are well informed on what our opponents and neutrals say of us. We know that we are called Huns and barbarians. Well, I can say it has not softened our feelings any, nor will it. The more the world howls for our destruction the harder we will fight, and the last Englishman will have to face the last German. We are neither Huns nor barbarians, and if severe measures were resorted to by us they were the outcome of the most serious military necessity. At any rate, slander cannot influence us except in increasing our determination to win. Our men see daily what the lot of Germany would be in case the seat of war was transferred here. To prevent this is the burning desire of all of us."

Similar sentiments were expressed by officers at every point on the front visited by the correspondent. There was not the slightest inclination to underrate their opponents. A General referred to the French and English infantrymen as "poor devils," and expressed the wish that peace would soon end the useless carnage of human beings.

"We are convinced our cause is just," he said, "and with this feeling goes the firm belief that we are unconquerable. The French and English may throw themselves against our lines as long as they will, always to find us here ready to defend the Fatherland. We feel, in the words of the good priest, that he who dies for others has done much, and so our men face everything."

SPAIN'S PREMIER TALKS WITH FOUR ENVOYS

Conference With Austrian Ambassador Follows Consultation With Spokesman of Austria's Foes.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Premier Romanones of Spain conferred today with the French and Italian Ambassadors and the Portuguese Minister, says a dispatch to the Temps from San Sebastian. The Spanish Premier has directed the Spanish Minister at Lisbon to leave his post and come to San Sebastian for a conference.

Premier Romanones also had a long conference with the Austrian Ambassador.

Dispatches from San Sebastian, through Paris, yesterday announced the holding of lengthy conferences between Premier Romanones and the Austrian Ambassador on Saturday and Sunday. The dispatches, however, gave no clue to the purpose of the conferences.

The meagreness of the dispatches regarding these conferences indicates the

TRANSFER CANADIANS TO THE SOMME FRONT

Men Who Have Defended Ypres, 95,000 Strong, to Aid in Offensive.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—The Militia Department announced today that the Canadian troops at the front have been transferred from the Ypres salient to the Somme. The Canadians have held a position on the Ypres salient for more than a year and on that position they have fought five great battles. The troops comprise four divisions, (about 95,000 men.) In the time they held the Ypres salient, the Canadians' work was essentially defensive. They fought at St. Julien, St. Eloi, Zillebeke, Hooge, and Festubert, with total casualties of 30,000.

The announcement of the transfer is taken to mean that the Canadians have been called upon to join the British, Australian, and New Zealand troops in the great offensive which has already waged on the Somme more than a month.

The Canadians' first division is under the command of General Turner and is now one of the seasoned divisions of the British Army. The second division under General Carrey, and the third division under General Lipsett, both have been active in service. The fourth division has but recently arrived on the firing line and is under the command of General Watson. The high command of the divisions is under General Byng.

It is understood that General Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, who is now in England, will go to the Continent to observe the Canadians at their new station on the battle line.

ALLIES' LOSSES ARE SMALL.

About One-fifth of What Champagne Offensive Cost, Says Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The apparent slow rate of progress by the French and British forces on the western front since July 1, as compared with that of the Russians on the eastern front, it is explained in military circles here, is due to the methodical nature of the Entente offensive against a line of strongly fortified positions extending virtually from the North Sea to Saloniki, and the fact that infantry must wait until the artillery has done its work. The front of the Central Powers in the western theatre of the war is much more strongly fortified than the front with which the Russian Armies have had to deal, so the latter are in a better situation for manoeuvring on a large scale.

One of the principal drawbacks against the Entente Allies on the western front is the nature of the Teutonic positions, which prohibit the use of the wings of the Entente Armies. The Russians, however, face no such obstacle. The Russian operations, it is explained further, have not been planned with political considerations, such as necessarily have arisen on the western front, owing to the co-operation of various Entente Armies in unison.

The methodical, if relatively slow, policy of the Entente leaders on the western front is held here to be justified by the fact that the losses in the field are now much smaller as compared with what they were earlier in the war. Since July 1 the Entente losses have been only about one-fifth of what they were during the push in Champagne last Fall or

Chats With Boy in French.

"I believe I have found my youngest soldier," exclaimed the King when he saw a twelve-year-old boy among

in khaki, with the crossed batons of a Field Marshal on his shoulders, and the Prince wore the uniform of a Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. Neither wore any decorations, and but for their features, which were immediately recognized everywhere, they might have been taken for two of a party of officers making a round of inspection.

At one point on the line the King met General Sir Henry Rawlinson, commander of the Fourth Army, which delivered the main attack, and Major General Congreve, whose corps stormed Montauban and Mametz. Alighting from his automobile near Pricourt, the King went into the first line British trenches from which the British made their charge.

King Breasts the Parapet.

"Now I will breast the parapet as my men did," he said, mounting it. He walked across the old No Man's Land and saw the effects of the British shell fire on the maze of fortifications and trenches which the British had wrested from the Germans. Standing on the edge of a big shell crater the King looked with a sailor's telescope he was carrying across the foreground of desolation toward Pozières, the Bazentins, Longueville, and Delville Wood. He watched the curls of black smoke which signified that the German guns were busy, while near by him a battery of British guns was sending screaming answers.

"You seem to have missed that," he said to General Rawlinson, indicating a sliver of wall still standing in Mametz.

"But there is nothing that is not down in La Boisselle, as you will see, your Majesty," said General Rawlinson. "We improve as we advance."

When the King wanted to descend one of the deep German dugouts General Rawlinson warned him that they had not all been cleaned out yet, and when the King came back up the steps sniffing he said:

"It smells pretty strong."

Remarking on the depth of the dugouts with their beds, tables, and chairs, he said to some soldiers of a reserve battalion stationed at that point:

"Evidently the Germans expected to make a long stay, but you gave them a surprise and they are not so comfortable now."

A dramatic moment occurred as the King was walking across a field swept by a British charge. He came to a grave at the bottom of a shell crater with a cross, bearing the inscription:

"Unknown British soldier."

Both the King and the Prince of Wales halted and saluted the cross.

"It was sporting of the King to come here," said one of the soldiers, "and if Fritz only knew it wouldn't he begin a strafe with his guns. As it is, Whistling Percy might let loose any minute."

Whistling Percy is the name for a noisy shell from the German guns.

Takes Away Souvenirs.

In common with all visitors the King took away some souvenirs in the shape of empty shell cases and bits of German equipment. As he was leaving the field the soldiers of the reserves, the transport men, gunners on relief, and others in the neighborhood followed him until there was a large crowd around the party before they entered their automobile. Somebody called for three cheers for the King, which were given with a will.

When the King visited the men of the Scottish division, which has seen such desperate fighting at Delville or "Devil's" Wood, the survivors of the South Africans gave him the Zulu war cry. He managed to see something of all kinds of soldiers fighting under the British flag, from the Scots, English and Irish, to the troops from overseas.

A machine company of the Lancashires in rest quarters on a French farm was most surprised of all by his visit. Leading the way he walked into a barn with its crooked beams and plaster walls and litter of straw on which the men were lying after their turn on the firing line. The most amazed of the company was one soldier with a healthy snore, who was the last of those asleep to awaken. Blinking and rubbing his eyes he looked up to see the face of the King. At first he refused to believe that some trick was not being played on him, then convinced he scrambled to his feet while the King broke out laughing.

More than once the King's car had to draw on one side of the road as a battery of guns swept to its panels or a marching battalion passed by. When Private Proctor of the Liverpool regiment was told the King himself was going to pin a Victoria cross on his breast Proctor confessed to being scared.

"But you were not scared when you fought the Germans," he was told.

"No, I know how to act when I meet Germans, but not when in the presence of Kings."

Chats With Boy in French.

"I believe I have found my youngest soldier," exclaimed the King when he saw a twelve-year-old boy among

son of a dead Belgian soldier and was found wandering about under shell fire at Ypres, adopted by the battalion and placed on its rolls. He told his story in French to the King and said:

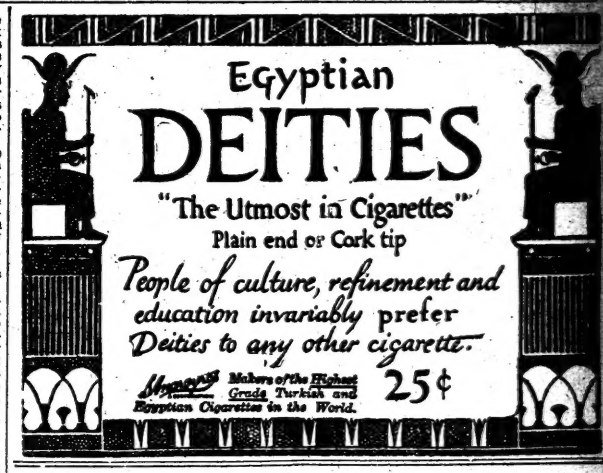
"They will not let me go up to fight, but keep me back with the transport."

The King replied:

"As I was going to suggest and, being a soldier, you will have to obey orders."

If there could be said to be any review it was an informal one. When the King went to call on General Birdwood he met a battalion of Australians who were just coming out of the trenches after taking Pozières Ridge. With their steel helmets back on their heads, their shirts open at the neck, their skins tanned as Indians, their clothes rent and streaked with earth stains, they lined the road and gave him an Australian cheer.

Not the least of the many scenes with dramatic appeal during the King's visit was that on the quay when the King landed. He was received by a guard of honor from a battalion of the King's Royal Rifles, 75 per cent of whom had been wounded.



RUSSIANS BLOCK JABLONITZA PASS

Continued from Page 1.

termined resistance to the Russian advance along the Upper Stripa in Northern Galicia. They have completely repulsed strong attacks in the Zborow-Koninchy sector, according to the official statement of the War Office today, which says:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: All Russian attacks against the Luh and Graberka sectors, south of Brody, failed.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: The army of General von Bothmer completely repulsed strong attacks, some of which were repeated frequently, in the Zborow-Koninchy sector, on the high road leading from Brzezany and Potuory to Kozowa and to the west of Monasterzyska, with very heavy losses to the Russians.

BERLIN, Aug. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The progress of operations along the eastern front is reported in the Austrian official statement of Aug. 12, received here from Vienna, as follows:

Russian War Theatre, front of Archduke Charles Francis: The attack by German and Austro-Hungarian troops in the Carpathians is progressing successfully. Yesterday 700 Russians were captured and three machine guns taken southeast of Vorochta. Russian attempts to counterattack were completely repulsed. Otherwise along this front there was fighting of the liveliest character, only along the Lower Zlota Lipa and south of Zalocze, (south of Brody.)

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Col. Gen. von Boehm-Ermolli repulsed, west of Zalocze, several strong attacks. At Kaszovka, (on the Stokhod,) a hostile advance position was surprised and 170 prisoners and three machine guns brought in. South of Strohyohva Russian attempts to cross again broke down.

VIENNA, Aug. 15, (via London.)—The Austrian official communication issued today says:

South of Tartaroff, near Vorochta, our battalions were attacked by superior Russian forces, who reoccupied their positions.

At the Tartar Pass, near Stanisfau, and south of Jeupol, between Halics and Stanislau, General von Koevess repulsed an advance. West of Monasterzyska during the whole day the enemy stormed our front, at some points six successive times in mass formation, but he was everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

Kaiser Goes to Russian Front.

BERLIN, Aug. 15, (via London.)—Having returned from the Somme region, Emperor William has gone to the Eastern front. "The Emperor has again left for the eastern front," says an official statement issued here today, "after having visited, toward the end of his stay of several days on the western front, the army of the Crown Prince, and, accompanied by the Commander in Chief, various units behind the battle front."

CALLS UPON THOR TO STRIKE ENGLAND

Dr. Reinke Declares One Great Blow of His Hammer Would Shatter Germany's Foe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Aug. 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Prominence is given in Der Tag of Berlin to a long article on Thor's hammer by Dr. Reinke, member of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet. Dr. Reinke opens his article by recalling the fact that the hearts of millions of Germans were lifted up to "the God of Christians" at the commencement of the third year of the war with a profound feeling of gratitude for "the immeasurably great things we achieved during two years of bitter struggle in this defensive war forced on us." Dr. Reinke writes:

"The God of Christians is the God of love, of faithfulness, of justice, and of mercy. We are to serve Him in spirit and in truth. His service does not, however, preclude us Germans from turning also to the gods of our Teutonic forefathers who in their myths divided among several ideal figures what the Oriental Christian teaching embodies as a whole in the image of God."

"Thor and his hammer," Dr. Reinke asserts, "symbolize the German heroes up to the present day, and it is the blows of Thor's hammer that are wielded by the German soldiers on all the fronts of the present battlefield. One great blow of this hammer is still needed in the west before the peace that Germany wants dawns in Europe. One does not speak of this great final blow, he says, but everybody is constantly thinking about it, and it will consist of operating simultaneously and ruthlessly with all the forces and all the instruments of war at our disposal."

Dr. Reinke observes that the Chancellor has expressly declared he holds this in reserve, and he avers the Chancellor is supported on this point by the whole nation. The only question is, he adds, when this heaviest and decisive blow of the hammer, "in anticipation of which the Britannic giant lives in a state of constant fear and anxiety," is to be struck. "Thor's hammer must be swung with such strength and vigor that the blow when it falls will make the rock of Great Britain waver. England will never be willing to discuss peace until she feels the effect of such a blow."

Dr. Reinke is one of Germany's leading savants in the domain of biological research.

SERVICES FOR DENIS DOWD.

Comrades in American Flying Corps Attend Funeral Ceremonies.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Funeral services for Denis Dowd, the American aviator who was killed at the Buc Aerodrome by falling with his machine, were held today in the American Church. They were attended by several of the aviator's comrades in the American Flying Corps, as well as by many members of the American colony in Paris.

The French authorities were repres

CANCELS NEW CALL FOR BORDER TROOPS

War Department Countermands Order for Remaining Units of National Guard.

RAILWAY CRISIS THE CAUSE

Funston Recommends Suspension of Action Until Strike Question Is Determined.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The War Department today countermanded the orders issued last Saturday for the dispatch to the Mexican border of all the remaining mobilized units of the National Guard now in State camps. These guardsmen aggregate more than 25,000 men. The following statement was issued today by Acting Secretary of War Ingraham:

"'In compliance with the recommendation of General Funston contained in the following telegram all troop movements toward the border have been suspended until further orders:

"'In view of possibility of a general railroad strike, I desire to call attention of War Department to difficulties that will follow in maintaining food supply, not only of troops in this department but of the civilian population as well. These border States produce but little foodstuffs except cattle. In view of foregoing I recommend that National Guard organizations which are about to start for border stations be retained in their mobilization camps until such time as the question of a general strike shall have been determined.'"

Care was exercised in official circles to explain that the suspension of orders for this troop movement should not be interpreted as meaning that the President's negotiations with the railroads and the brotherhoods' representatives had taken an unfavorable turn. Officials insisted that the action was taken wholly on the recommendation made by General Funston.

It was pointed out in military circles that a strike within the next week probably would stop many of the guardsmen en route to the border, and that a general strike would render it very difficult to send supplies to troops already on the border. To send more troops there at this time, it was argued, after General Funston's message was received, would add more difficulties to the situation to be handled by him in the eventof a strike. He now has the serious responsibility of caring for nearly 100,000 guardsmen already on the border in addition to nearly 50,000 regulars.

Army officials explained that the suspension of orders was only temporary, and that as soon as there was an adjustment of the strike situation all the mobilized guardsmen now in camps would all be sent to the border, in accordance with the orders issued last Saturday, which would be reissued.

INSPECTS SUPPLY SYSTEM.

Depot Quartermaster Visits the New York Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 15.—Captain Alfred Aloae, depot Quartermaster at Brownsville, where the troops of the New York division draw their food and other supplies, visited the New York camps today to inquire how the materials requisitioned by division and regimental Quartermasters were reaching the units. He will return on Friday to make a more complete investigation, and to suggest ways of improving the efficiency of the service, which it is said, is already working in a commendable way.

It is possible that the Colonels for the regiments will arrive within a few days and that the infantry regiments will be able to draw them just as soon as the soldiers return from their practice hike.

More than twenty of the 135 cars of lumber bought by the Government several weeks ago for the use of the militia regiments along this part of the border have been unloaded here and the work of flooring tents and screening mess tents will be begun soon.

Although it was expected that all the infantry regiments would receive their State pay before beginning their twelve-day hike, the Seventy-first leaves the McAllen camp and the Fourteenth leaves the Mission camp tomorrow without their money. They will be followed on Thursday by the Third regiment from Pharr. It is said that Colonels have protested against sending the men on the long journey before they have had time to draw their money and forward sums to dependents in New York. To enable the men to forward money home if they wish, Ad. Gen. Stoteabury may establish a pay station somewhere along the route and give the men the money due them. Then it is expected that military Post Offices will be established so that soldiers may draw money orders.

The Second Field Artillery today received about $12,500 from the paymaster, although it does not start on hike for more than two weeks and although its men received $7,500 from the Federal paymaster only a few days ago. This luck, it was said, was because its payrolls reached the paymaster's office first and happened to come on the top of the pile. Officers of the Signal Corps today took the money for the soldiers there, although most of them have already gone into the field to establish radio stations and other means of communication with headquarters. It is possible that the Seventy-first Regiment will receive its money in Mission tomorrow after it completes its first day's hike.

The soldiers will pitch temporary camp for the night there sometime in the forenoon. An effort will be made to pay all the other infantry regiments before they start on the march, for the second series will not leave until the first units have been on the road six days, or long enough to get so far out that there will be no possibility of crowding at the water holes. As now planned the Second, the Seventh and Twenty-third regiments will not leave camp until August 22, and the Sixty-ninth will not follow until August 28. The Twelfth and the Seventy-fourth will wait two more days before leaving, so that the soldiers who become ill along the route may be picked up.

Ambulance from the regular ambulance companies will join each regiment the day before the march begins. The Second Field Hospital will leave First Brigade Headquarters at Mission early in the morning to proceed to Sterling's Ranch, about midway in the route, where it will establish a station to care for sick and injured men brought in by the ambulances.

Lieut. Col. Henry Sternberger, Divisional Quartermaster, will establish a station at Monte Christo, near the central part of the route, so that the regiments may draw additional rations and clothing there. When the units leave camp here they will carry only from two to four days' field rations, according to the distance from the initial point to the refilling station. Colonel Sternberg will provide motor trucks and tanks to convey water to the troops if there is a shortage at any of the wells.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer of the Second Brigade, comprising the Seventh, Twelfth, and Seventy-first Regiments, has bought three wagon tanks with a capacity of 850 gallons each, to be hauled along on motor trucks so that soldiers may fill their quart canteens as often as necessary.

KILLS CARRANZA OFFICER.

American Provost Guard, Who Was Fired On, Exonerated.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 15.—A Lieutenant of the Carranza army was shot and killed by an American provost guard at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on August 5, according to a report to General Funston today by General Pershing.

General Pershing said the Mexican officer became angry at a railroad brakeman and chased and fired on him. The provost guard ordered the officer to halt. The latter turned and fired at the American. The provost guard then shot and killed the Lieutenant. He was exonerated.

THIRD MAN DECLINES SEAT IN COMMISSION

President Now Has Two Places to Fill and Is Considering a Long List.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The third man originally selected by President Wilson to serve with Secretary Lane and Justice Brandeis on the commission to compose Mexican border troubles has declined to serve, it became known tonight. Justice Brandeis also has declined, and the President is understood to be considering a long list of available men for appointments in the two places. The name of the third man among the original selections never has been divulged.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 15.—The Declination of Supreme Court Justice Brandeis to serve as a member of the Mexican-American Commission is given as the reason for the delay in the meeting of the conferees in a dispatch from Ambassador Designate Arredondo to Foreign Minister Aguilar. The dispatch says that political opposition to Justice Brandeis caused him to decline to serve.

The Mexican Commissioners have been ready to leave for several days, and the delay in naming the American conferees and the time and place of meeting has aroused wide curiosity. There is no belief, however, that anything has occurred at Washington which will cause anything more than a temporary postponement of the conference.

AMERICANS LOSE GRANT.

Concession for Acapulco-Salina Cruz Railroad Voided.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 15.—The concession granted to the American Holding & Improvement Company for the construction of a railroad from Salina Cruz to Acapulco was declared void today on the ground of failure to fulfill stipulations in the contract. The concession was renewed by contract with Provisional President Huerta in 1913.

A petition from Jacob L. Grandison and Francisco Bamirez for revalidation of a contract for construction of a railroad from Oaxaca to San Geronimo, made with the Huerta Government in 1913, was denied.

BLOWS TO TARIFF BOARD.

Democratic Caucus Decisions Not Liked by Friends of Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Advocates of a permanent and non-partisan tariff commission, such as is provided for in the pending general revenue bill, are discouraged by the attitude of Senators and Representatives who were supposed to have assented to thetariff commission idea out of consideration for the wishes of President Wilson.

One blow at the tariff commission came toward the end of the Democratic Senatorial caucus last night. This was the adoption of an amendment offered by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, that the commission should not lease office quarters for a longer period than two years. This, it is feared, means that the commission may be robbed of the permam ent feature, which is the chief protection of its members against partisan influence.

Still another blow related to the salaries of the members of the commission. In the bill introduced by Representative Rainey of Illinois, which was intended to serve as a basis for a permanent commission, it was provided that the members should receive a salary of $12,-000 a year, the same as members of the Federal Reserve Board. In view, however, of the fact that members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, and the new Farm Credits Board receive annual compensation of $10,000, it was urged that the amount of salary for a member of the Tariff Commission should be not lower than that figure. But the House Committee on Ways and Means placed the salary at $7,500, and as the general revenue bill passed the House this provision was retained.

The Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Finance made the salary $10,000. At the caucus last night this provision was at first approved, but later in the evening there was a sudden change of front, and the caucus restored the salary to the House basis, $7,500.

SHIP BILL VOTE TODAY.

Senate Roll Call to Begin When Revenue Bill Is Reported.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Senator Fletcher, who is in charge of the Government Shipping bill, announced after a conference with Republican leaders today that he would ask for a vote on the measure as soon as the Revenue bill was reported to the Senate. This probably will be some time tomorrow.

Discussion of the Shipping bill dragged again today, few Senators demonstrating any interest in it. Senator Sherman continued his attack on the measure, and Senator Cummins discussed objections to it for several hours. Senator Gallinger proposed an amendment providing that employes of the proposed Shipping Board be chosen under the civil service law.

WILLCOX HOPEFUL OF MAINE VICTORY

Republican Chairman Calls the Reports Encouraging, but Makes No Predictions.

SAYS TARIFF IS ISSUE THERE

State Campaign Opens This Week and Prominent Men Will Speak for Both Parties.

With the opening this week of the political campaign in Maine, where an election for Governor is to be held next month, the National Campaign managers of both parties are giving that State their particular attention. The best orators of both parties will be sent into the State from now until election, and new speakers are being added to the lists almost exery day.

"The profession of political prophesy might well be termed extrahazardous," said Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee, "so please excuse me from making predictions in regard to the nearby election in Maine. But from information coming direct from the State the situation may be said to be encouraging. Naturally, there is great interest in the election, for a Governor, two United States Senators, and four Representatives are to be elected, and the result will in a measure predicate the November result. The primaries have been held and the opposing candidates for the Governorship are the present Democratic incumbent, Oakley C. Curtis, and Carl E. Milliken, Republican.

"For the six-year Senatorial term the contestants are the present Democratic incumbent, Charles F. Johnson of Waterville, and Colonel Frederick Hale, Republicon, of Portland, son of former Senator Eugene Hale. For the unexpired term of the late Senator Burleigh the contestants are Professor Kenneth M. Field, Democrat, and foremr Governor Bert M. Fernald of Poland, Republican.

"There are side issues in the Maine campaign not entirely political. One is Statewide prohibition versus local option. The prohibtion question has cut a figure in Maine elections for over half a century, and had made and unmade many political fortunes. It will be a factor in this year's fight.

"Of course, there are other issues. The tariff is one. Maine has always favored a protective tariff. In the 1914 campaign the war, which had practically the same protective features for Maine industries as a tariff, eliminated the tariff question from the campaign, although it was well understood that the Underwood tariff was rapidly putting the country into a distressing business condition.

"It is well understood, too, that with the close of the European war a protective tariff will have to be restored or Maine industries will go to smash. The sectionalism of the present national Administration does not set well in Maine, and I am told that the Mexican and foreign policies of the President are regarded with little respect.

"Each party will put a small army of speakers into the campaign, the opening gun of which will be heard at Augusta on Aug. 19, when Chairman Ralph D. Cole of the Speakers' Bureau will speak. Colonel Roosevelt will speak at Lewiston on Aug. 31, and Governor Hughes on Sept. 7 at a place not yet selected. Other speakers will include members of the Senate and House and other public men of national note. The Democratic efforts, it is said, are to be centred on the re-election of Senator Johnson.

Chairman Cole of the Speakers' Bureau announced that he had added to the list of Maine speakers Arthur L. Garford, former Progressive candidate for United States Senator in Ohio. Another speaker listed yesterday for the State was Henry J. Allen of Kansas, who stumped the State for the Progressive ticket in 1912. Raymond Robins of Chicago, Chairman of the recent Progressive National Convention, will go into the Maine campaign on Sept. 1 and remain until its close. Mr. Robins is a prominent social worker and an authority on labor conditions.

Other Progressives who will take speaking parts in the Maine campaign are Edward C. Toner of Anderson, Ind., who was Progressive State Chairman in 1914, and Oswald Ryan of Indiana, who stumped the New England State four years ago for the Progressives. Former Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio will speak daily in the Maine campaign from Sept. 4 to Sept. 9.

SURE MISSOURI IS REPUBLICAN

Ex-Congressman Frank Says So—Victory in Wyoming Predicted.

The political situation in Missouri and in Wyoming was discussed from a Republican standpoint at Republican National Headquarters yesterday, when Senator Clarence D. Clark of Wyoming and ex-Representative Nathan Frank of St. Louis, Mo., called upon National Chairman William R. Willcox. Both men prophesied that their respective States would be Republican this year. Mr. Clark, who has represented Wyoming in the United States Senate continuously for twenty-one years, said a peculiar situation existed in his State.

"Wyoming is normally a Republican State," said Senator Clark, "but a divided Republican vote four years ago gave its electors to Wilson. This year the Republican Party is united, and, with an active campaign, which we propose to make, I expect to see the State go Republican."

Ex-Congressman Frank, who was beaten for the Republican nomination for United States Senator at the recent primaries by Walter S. Dickey of Kansas City, said Missouri would go Republican this Fall, as it went for Roosevelt in 1904 and for Taft in 1908.

DENIES DEMOCRATS MADE 30,000 JOBS

Civil Service Commissioner Disputes Assertion in Party Platform; Explains Postal Transfers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The White House today made public a letter from Charles M. Galloway, Acting President of the United States Civil Service Commission, concerning the charge in the national platform of the Republican Party that since March 4, 1913, the Democratic Party had created 30,000 Federal offices outside the merit system of appointment prescribed by the civil service law at an annual cost of $44,-000,000 to the taxpayers of the country.

Mr. Galloway states that there have been no net increases in the number of Federal offices in the executive civil service, and that the number of places subject to competitive examination has increased greatly since the Democratic Party came into power in Washington. He produces figures to support his statements.

The letter from Mr. Galloway was in response to an inquiry from Joseph P. Tumulty, the secretary to the President. It follows:

United States Civil Service Commission.
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1916.
Hon. J. P. Tumulty
Secretary to the President.
My Dear Mr. Tumulty:

I am in receipt of your letter of August 9th, asking for information regarding a query contained in a letter which was inclosed.

The letter referred to is from Mr. H. E. Gregory, Briarcliff Lodge, New York, in which he requests to know whether the statement in the platform of the Republican Party that under the present administration 30,000 offices have been created is true; and also whether most, if not all, of such offices were exempted from the provisions of the Civil Service Law regarding examinations of candidates, etc.

The extract from the Republican platform referred to states that the Democratic Party has created since March 4, 1913, 30,000 offices outside the civil service law at an annual cost of $44,000,000 to the taxpayers of the country.

The commission publishes in each of its annual reports a statement of the extent of the Executive civil service (classified and unclassified) based upon information officially collected by the Bureau of the Census and other reliable sources and reports received from the different departments and offices, as required by the Civil Service rules. The figures are published merely as approximations, but it is believed they are reliable. These published statements show that the grand total number of employes in the Executive civil service on June 30, 1912 was 395,460, and on June 30, 1916, 476,363.

On June 30, 1913, the commission included for the first time certain employes of the Post Office Department, as follows: Clerks in fourth class Post Offices, 62,000; mail messengers, 7,-725; star route contractors, 12,432; total 82,157.

When these classes of employes are eliminated the figures show that there has been no increase in the number of employes in the Executive civil service. There has been growth in certain branches of the service, but there has been a reduction in the number of employes in other branches. The number of positions subject to competitive examination has increased greatly during the period. The number of exemptions from examination of newly created positions has been small. The largest number was the force of the assessment and collection of the income tax, which was exempted for a period of two years. This number was 630. Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES M. GALLOWAY.
Acting President.

HINMAN PETITION READY.

Will Be Circulated with That for Bacon for Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—Governor Whitman does not view with alarm the move to make ex-State Senator Harvey W. Hinman of Binghamton the Republican nominee for Governor at the September primaries.

"It is an open fight," said Governor Whitman today. "That is what the primaries are for."

The Governor seemingly does not believe that the movement is serious, although he feels that Theodore Roosevelt is back of Hinman as he was four years ago. It is also understood that Governor Whitman does not believe that Roosevelt is back of the plan to nominate Robert Bacon for United States Senator.

For several days Republican Party workers in this and near-by counties have been sending signatures to petitions containing the names of all of the present State officers, with the exception of Governor Whitman. No name for United States Senator was presented either. This has caused considerable speculation.

The Governor was asked as to the significance of this move. He said that his petition was circulated in Albany and the other counties some time ago and that it contains more signers than are necessary. The W. L. Calder petition for United States Senator was circulated in advance of the Whitman petition.

It is believed that Hinman-Bacon petitions will be started tomorrow. Both Hinman and Bacon have agreed to the use of their names. At first the combination of Hinman and Job Hedges for United States Senator was proposed. But Mr. Hedges said he could not afford the financial outlay necessary.

New Destroyer Davis Launched.

BATH, Me., Aug. 15.—The United States torpedo-boat destroyer Davis was launched from the yards of the Bath Iron Works today. The destroyer was named by Miss Elizabeth Davis of Washington, D. C., granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Davis, for whom it is named. The Davis, an oil burner, will have a normal displacement of 1,075 tons, will carry a crew of 103 men, and is required to develop a speed of thirty knots.

BACON MAY LAUNCH SENATE BOOM TODAY

Friends Believe Ex-Ambassador Will Enter the Contest Against Calder.

MEETING WITH ROOSEVELT

Hinman Attends Republican Conferences Here to Discuss Advisibility of Opposing Whitman.

According to a report late last night, it will be known definitely today whether Robert Bacon, ex-Secretary of State and former U. S. Ambasador to France, will enter the Republican primaries and make a contest against ex-Congressman William Calder for the nomination for United States Senator. Many influential Republicans expressed a belief last night that Mr. Bacon would make the run and come out of the primaries victorious.

Mr. Bacon, who is President of the National Security League and oneof the pioneers in the preparedness movement, when he first considered the matter of making a fight in the primaries was less concerued about winning the nomination for the United States Senate than to have an opportunity to make propoganda for universal military training, the cardinal tenet in his preparedness creed. Since then, however, he has been told by his friends that he would have an excellent chance to win if he went after the prize in real earnest.

Conferences among Republicans were in progress in this city last night at which not only Mr. Bacon's candidacy, but the advisability of making a fight in the Republican primaries against the renomination of Governor Whitman was being discussed. Former State Senator Harvey D. Hinman of Binghamton, on whom the anti-Whitmen men would like to unite, came to town yesterday and took part in the conferences. He said last night that he was not prepared to make a statement defining his attitude with regard to the endeavor of his friends to have him make a contest against Governor Whitman for the Governorship nomination.

Word reached some prominent Republicans in this city last night that Theodore Roosevelt, while he would not take active part in a primary fight for any candidate, would give his active support to Mr. Bacon and also to ex-Senator Hinman in the event of their nomination. He was actively behind Mr. Hinman two years ago when the former Senator was a candidate for the nomination for Governor. This report came after a three hours' conference between the Colonel and Mr. Bacon at Sagamore Hill. Mr. Bacon, before he went to Sagamore Hill, held a conference with former United States Senator Elihu Root at the latter's Summer home in Clinton, N. Y.

At the town residence of Mr. Bacon it was said last night that he might have a statement today. Mr. Bacon last night was in conference with Job E. Hedges, ex-Senator Edgar Truman Brackett of Saratoga, Mr. Hinman, and half a dozen other Republicans of prominence, at which the situation was being discussed. Earlier in the day Mr. Bacon had talked with Republican National Committeeman Herbert Parsons. Mr. Parsons told Mr. Bacon that, while undoubtedly he would get a substantial vote on the issue he was preparing to agitate, there was little likelihood that he would defeat ex-Congressman Calder, who has been campaigning for nine months and has built up a strong organization throughout the State.

MAKING UP THE TICKETS.

Davis, Mitchell, Luce, and McIntyre for Bench—Congress Designations.

Tammany Hall's Executive Committee made up its Judiciary slate yesterday. Three men were named for vacancies on the Supreme Court bench in this district, and to the surprise of many Robert F. Wagner was not one of them. The men selected were Justice Vornon M. Davis, whose term expires this year; Richard H. Mitchell, First Assistant District Attorney in Bronx County, in the place of George V. Mullan, appointed by Governor Whitman, and Robert L. Luce, to succeed Justice Clark, also appointed by Governor Whitman. Justice Davis is now indorsed by both parties.

Senator Wagner was left off the ticket at his own request, and it was the third time in a few months that he has refused tenders of preferment. President Wilson offered him the New York Postmastership, then Tammany wanted him or Governor. It was said yesterday that Senator Wagner only aspires to return to the Senate, but friends predict that he will be the Tammany candidate for Mayor next year. The Senator would not discuss such a possibility.

Tammany also named John F. McIntyre for the vacancy in the Court of General Sessions, to oppose James A. Delehanty. Barnard F. Downing, Secretary of the Borough of Manhattan, under President Ahearn was selected for State Senator to succeed Christopher D. Sullivan. Sullivan was named for Representative to succed George W. Loft, who does not want to return to Washington. Frank L. Dowling was named to succeed himself as President of the Board of Aldermen.

The Bronx County Democratic Committee also designated Richard H. Mitchell for the Supreme Court. John W. Knewitz, Chairman of the Bronx County Republican Committee said Justic eMullan would, undoubtedly be that party's candidate to succeed himself.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth Congress District have named Alderman Frank Dostal to succeed Representative Loft. Dostal is a florist of 42 Avenue B.

State Senator James A. Hamilton of Bronx, Democrat, will be designated for Congress from the Twenty-fourth District to succeed Woodson R. Oglesby. Representative Bruckner, Democrat, of the Twenty-second District, is slated for renomination. Ex-Assemblyman John V. Sheridan of the Bronx will be designated to succeed Senator Hamilton.

WILSON NAMES HOUGH TO SUCCEED LACOMBE

Federal Judge Promoted, and Martin T. Manton Nominated for District Bench.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Judge Charles M. Hough was nominated today by President Wilson as United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, and Martin T. Manton was nominated as District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Judge Hough is now occupying the place to which Mr. Manton was nominated. Judge Hough succeeds E. Henry Lacombe, resigned.

Charles Merrill Hough has been a United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York since June 27, 1906. He was appointed by President Roosevelt. Before he was named his record was carefully investigated by Attorney General Moody, who recommended his appointment in a warm letter of praise. Many men sought the appointment at the time, and when the number was cut down to three by the process of elimination, Judge Hough was decided upon.

In concluding his report Mr. Moody said:

"Mr. Hough has had a large and varied general practice; his reputation is unassailable, and he is in the prime of life, with the prospect of many years of judicial usefulness before him. I think that his appointment would be a most admirable one."

Many of the leading lawyers of the city asked signed a request to the President for the appointment of Judge Hough to the place on the Circuit Court Bench made vacant by the retirement of Judge Lacombe, and suggested that it should be filled by promotion from the bench of the District Court.

Judge Hough was born in Philadelphia May 18, 1858. He gets his middle name from his mother, who was a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who settled in Massachusetts in 1632. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1879, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. At first he practiced in Philadelphia in connection with the firm of Biddle & Ward. When the firm opened a law office in this city Judge Hough came with them, and soon became known for his knowledge of admiralty law. For some years he was counsel for numerous steamship lines. He also practiced largely in bankruptcy cases.

Martin T. Manton is a member of the law firm of Cockran & Manton, the senior partner being W. Bourke Cockran. He has had an extensive practice in the State and Federal courts. Recently he was instrumental in the prosecution of important cases under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and was concerned in the proceedings that ended the alleged unfair practices of the so-said "Camera Trust." Many times he has appeared in the Admiralty Branch of the Federal Court, and is considered well versed in admiralty law. In his State practice he has been engaged in many notable cases. He argued the case of Police Lieutenant Becker before the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Manton was born in this city Aug. 2, 1880. His boyhood was passed in Sayville, L. I., where he attended the public schools. He was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1901, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. His professional qualifications were indorsed to the President by many members of the bar.

FILE SEABURY PETITION.

Nonpartisan League Obtains Names of 3,700 Democrats.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—A petition containing signatures of 3,700 enrolled Democrats designating Judge Samuel Seabury as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor was filed with the Secretary of State today by William Burnet Wright, Jr., Chairman of the Seabury Nonpartisan League.

It requires 3,000 names to place a candidate's name on a primary ballot. It was announced that Democratic organizations expected to file additional petitions designating Judge Seabury.

Westchester County Nominations.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Democratic County Committee of Westchester County, in meeting here this afternoon, designated the following as candidates for nominations to county offices: For County Judge, Frederick B. Van Kleeck of White Plains; District PAttorney, Thomas F. Curran of Yonkers; County Clerk, Wilson R. Yard of Pleasantville; Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, V. Everit Macy of Ossining; Coroner, William H. Clinton of Peekskill; State Senator, Clarence C. Ferris of Scarsdale; Congressman, Twenty-fourth District, Woodson R. Oglesby of Yonkers; Congressman, Twenty-fifth District, Chester D. Pugsley of Peekskill.

GOMPERS DENIES CHARGES.

Says He Has Never Attempted to Deliver Vote of Any Man.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Samuel Gompers replied today to the attack which Senator Sherman made on the labor leader during a speech in the Senate, in which the Senator characterized Mr. Gompers as a "public nuisance."

"It is impossible for me to be arbitrary or tyrannical," said Mr. Gompers, "for there are no such powers vested in the President of the American Federation of Labor. I never have attempted, and do not now attempt, as I have not the power, to deliver the vote of any man or group of men."

ASSAILS ROCKEFELLER PLAN

Colorado Labor Leader Says Industrial Scheme Has Been a Failure.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 15.—A wide range of labor topics is dealt with in the annual report of John McLennan, President of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, submitted to the convention of the federation here today.

The so-called "Rockefeller industrial plan" adopted by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is declared to be an "unqualified failure." The industrial commission and wo kmen's compensation laws of Colorado are severely criticised in some respects and praised in others. Conditions in the coal mining fields are reviewed and a glowing report is given of the growth of unionism in the State, and legislation deemed necessary is outlined.

Generally, the report says better feeling appears to prevail between employer and employe in the State, and in the coal fields improvements noted are credited to the results of the strike of 1913-14.

Reviewing the Rockefeller plan, President McLennan says: "This plan has been advertised as a cure-all for labor's ills, but it has in reality failed to cure anything. They sought to give their non-union workmen something which would make them imagine they were organized. The plan is an unqualified failure from every standpoint but one. It has given the capitalistic press agents a chance to talk, write, and print."

Referring to the effects of the recent coal strike, President McLennan says conditions have been improved, but declares these improvements are due not to the Rockefeller plan, but to the result of publicity gained during the strike.

Asks $50,000 for Wife's Affections.

Albert C. Langshaw filed papers yesterday in the Supreme Court in a suit for $50,000 against Robert Bates of Ridgewood, N. J., whom he charges with having alienated his wife's affections. Bates was served with the summons and complaint at 315 Fourth Avenue, where he is in business. Mrs. Langshaw was Marian Jackson and she was married to Langshaw in New Bedford in 1910. They have two children. In his complaint the husband, who is the son of a mill owner and his father's representative in this city, recites that his marital troubles began when the family moved from New Bedford to Ridgewood in November last.

10-20 YEAR MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting about 5½%
The mortgages deposited to secure these Bonds average less than 40% of the value of the real estate securing them.
Payment guaranteed by
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
GEORGE A. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000
55 Liberty Street

Kennedy's 12 Cortlandt St.
New Autumn Soft Hats, Semi-Military Shapes, $1.90 & $2.90
Many New Colors

New Tweed Motor Hats
Welted Edge
$1.90
A Fresh "Straw" Costs Little
End-of-the-Season Clearances
Sennits, 95c Were $1.49 & $1.90
Straw Hats at $1.25
Mackinaws, Milans, Bankoks and Splits
Were $2.50 to $3.40 Incomplete Sizes

Windsor Furniture Co., Inc.
DINING ROOM and BEDROOM
FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE
Our Prices Are Always Lower Than the So-called August Sale Prices.
33-35 W. 46, N. Y. Tel. Bryant 2775

Nothing is lost, but some article may temporarily leave owner's possession. Restoration made easy by an advertisement in the Lost and Found Column of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.
Final Clearance Sales!
The season's *greatest* opportunity to procure *Ultra-Smart Apparel*
AT FRACTIONS OF FORMER PRICES
FROCKS: For Country and Dance Wear Formerly $45, $65, $95 to $125— $28
DRESSES: For Street & Afternoon Formerly $75, $95 to $125— $32
GOWNS: For Afternoon & Evening Formerly $95, $125 to $145— $45
WRAPS: For Afternoon or Evening Formerly $65, $95, $125 to $165— $28, $48
SUITS: Street and Semi-dress styles Formerly $65, $75, $95 to $195— $18 to $45
Groups are small—Selections limited—Choose promptly
NO C. O. D.'s—EXCHANGES—CREDITS—or APPROVALS

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Telephone Murray Hill 5000 — 5th Avenue at 40th Street — Telephone Murray Hill 5000
For 3 days, beginning Today, Aug. 16th, and ending Friday, Aug. 18th, at 5 P. M., a Discount of 10% allowed on 20,000 Yards Seasonable Stocks.
Bigelow Carpets
"America's Standard"
This unusual price concession, on the eve of the most important House Furnishing season of the year, is an event of rare and decided advantage to every one contemplating the purchase of floor covering of the highest standard.
This stock of 20,000 yards from the famous Bigelow Mills covers a very wide range in weaves, patterns and colorings, including a large assortment of our own exclusive patterns, adaptable for private residences, apartments, clubs, hotels and institutions.
10% Discount on all grades 2.00 to 6.00 yard
Also Reductions on a Special Lot of
Bigelow & English Carpets
All suitable for the Fall season's Furnishings and offering splendid values.
Bigelow Body Brussels in our own private patterns with borders to match, suitable for large, medium and small rooms. Formerly $1.65 to $2.00 yard — 1.25 to 1.50
Bigelow and English Wilton Room Carpets, with borders to match, in our exclusive patterns. Formerly $3.25 to $4.00 yard — 2.00 to 2.75
Also Discounts on Our Entire Stock
Oriental Rugs
Of the very finest grades in all sizes, colors and weaves.
Rugs $27.50 to $110.00 10% off
Rugs $115.00 to $300.00 20% off
Rugs $325.00 to $6500.00 25% off

R. H. Macy & Co.
R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
Interesting Magazines For the Boys on the Border
The boys down along the Rio Grande will welcome interesting periodicals to help while away the off-duty hours. Macy's has made special arrangements with the publishers to mail magazines to the militia men in Texas for a
Six months' subscription

Everyweek	24 numbers	47c
Saturday Evening Post	24 numbers	72c
Everybody's Magazine	6 numbers	72c
Baseball Magazine	6 numbers	72c
Cosmopolitan	6 numbers	72c
Metropolitan Magazine	6 numbers	72c
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Outlook	24 numbers	$1.47
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REPORT EXPORT TRADE BILL.

Permits Shippers to Combine to Obtain Foreign Business.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The bill advocated by the Federal Trade Commission to promote the foreign trade of the United States—and protect its exporters during the competitive period expected to follow the end of the European war—was favorably reported today by the House Committee on the Judiciary. The measure legalizes selling associations formed by American exporters to extend the foreign commerce of this country and provides that nothing contained in the Anti-Trust laws shall be held to prohibit such associations. It is stipulated, however, that such legalized combinations shall be exclusively for export business.

The committee report says: "All the great commercial nations permit organizations similar to those allowed by this bill. Some of these countries grant additional advantage in the way of preferential freight rates for export shipments, direct ocean transportation and well-organized banking facilities.

"There are many great lawyers who think there is nothing in existing laws to prevent American manufacturers and exporters from combining in whatever manner they please in foreign countries to dispose of their products; but other lawyers take the position that there is doubt about this power, and, in order to absolutely clarify the situation and in common fairness to our American exporters, we present this bill."

TRUE! —every word of it

"I *know* it is, because I have tried it! "If you are suffering—as I did—with a skin-trouble that itches and burns like mad, and is so unsightly that you dread to be seen; if you are trying—as I did—treatment after treatment without real help, then you can imagine how I felt when Resinol gave me *instant* relief and soon healed the eruption completely. My doctor prescribed it.

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Resinol for that skin trouble

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CURRENT HISTORY

A Monthly Magazine.

A publication issued on the first of each month by THE NEW YORK TIMES; it contains 220 pages, illustrated with rotogravure etchings, also cartoons, maps, charts, diagrams.

A book of literary masterpieces and official records of the chief International Events of the preceding month [now The War].

IT PRESENTS a *wealth* of literature, also the important *documents, diplomatic papers* and *utterances*, besides essential *annals*, authentic *narratives* and representative and informed *opinion*.

WRITTEN BY the most re-

2,400 LUBBERS LEARN TO FIGHT A SHIP, YO HO

Citizen Sailors Begin Month's Cruise of Instruction on Big Naval Vessels.

NEW YORK SENDS 900 MEN

Program Calls for Long Days and Short Nights, and Every Waking Hour Filled in with Work.

The battleships Maine, Kentucky, and New Jersey of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet, having on board more than 900 citizen-sailors from the New York naval district, will proceed to sea at high tide this morning. The men were mustered into service at noon yesterday, and the actual work of the cruise, which is to last a month, began with the muster.

The Kentucky will be first to get away, at 8:30 o'clock. The New Jersey will follow, and the Maine will be the last to leave the Navy Yard. The steering gear of the Maine has been bothering the officers of late, and it was planned to have the big warship pass into the river in slack water. It was expected last night, therefore, that she would steam away about noon.

At two bells in the morning watch today the bos'n's mates will pipe the landlubbers to turn out, and after a ration of coffee and hardtack, they will be initiated into the mysteries of swabbing down the decks till eight bells, when the breakfast call will sound.

The last of the lubbers signed up shortly before noon yesterday, just a little before it was announced that the departure of the ships for the rendezvous in Gardiner's Bay had been postponed until high water this morning. The other 1,500 men who will be on the cruise embarked yesterday at Boston, Norfolk, and Charleston, and the five battleships on which they will train are now on the way to the mobilization point off Greenport, L. I. All nine of the battleships—Admiral Helm's flagship, the Rhode Island, has no civilian sailors aboard—are due in Gardiner's Bay tomorrow morning.

The New York City landlubbers number about 500 and include some of the best known young men in the city. All were in the spotless white uniform of the apprentice seaman yesterday afternoon and ready for the hard work of the next four weeks.

At noon yesterday, when the training cruise officially began, there was posted on the bulletin boards of every ship in the force a message from Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

"Upon the embarkation of more than 2,000 civilians who are to take part in the civilian cruise," the message read, "I wish to convey to them the congratulations of the Navy Department that we can welcome them as the newest recruits of the first arm of the national defense. I am sure the instruction which officers will give to them will be of great benefit to them and to their country."

The day of the lubber while at sea will be sixteen hours and five minutes and five awful hours and fifty-five minutes asleep. The daily routine as posted on the bulletin board in the green hand quarters, while it might strain a sailor's intellect, probably will be understood by the landsmen. It reads:

5:00 a. m. Reveille.
5:30 " Pipe sweepers.
5:59 " Turn to.
Swimming when morning work is completed.
6:30 " Recall from swimming.
6:45 " Trice up clothes lines.
7:15 " Mess gear.
7:30 " Breakfast.
7:50 " Call for guard mount.
7:55 " First call for colors.
8:00 " Colors. Guard mount.
8:15 " Turn to. Brightwork.
8:30 " Sick call.
8:45 " Knock off brightwork.
9:00 " General quarters, muster at battle stations.
9:25 " Secure.
9:30 " Assembly, physical drill.
9:45 " Retreat. Drill call. Drill and Instructions.
11:15 " Retreat. Light smoking lamp.
11:20 " Swimming call.
11:40 " Recall from swimming.
11:45 " Mess gear.
12:00 " Dinner.
1:00 p. m. Turn to.
1:15 " Drill call.
4:00 " Retreat, fresh water, scrub and wash clothes.
5:00 " Swimming call.
5:20 " Recall from swimming.
5:45 " Mess gear. Trice up clothes lines, dry down decks.
6:00 " Supper.
6:30 " Turn to.
6:45 " Lectures.
7:30 " Hammocks.
7:45 " Drills as ordered.
8:50 " Secure and first call.
9:00 " Tattoo.
9:05 " Taps.

The roster of the New York City men as given out yesterday follows:

A.

Adams, E. P.
Anderson, E. G.
Allen, T. J.
Allen, S. T.
Allen, R. J.
Allen, W. S.
Allien, V. S.
Abrams, T. D., Jr.
Auchincloss, H. D.
Austin, Samuel.
Aiwater, C. W.
Alsop, R. D.
Alter, I.
Ayres, C. C.
Ayres, E. L.
Augur, H. A.
Acheson, H. S.
Abbey, E. N.
Auster, H. W.
Austin, G., Jr.

B.

Baker, C. W.
Battin, L. E.
Baille, E. C.
Braley, B.
Bannon, J. S.
Baumgartner, E. F.
Bradley, C. B.
Bartlett, H. C., Jr.
Bailey, J. W.
Barton, H. A.
Benson, J. E.
Bastress, B. C.
Block, H.
Blood, E. A.
Boggs, W. A.
Becker, J. B.
Broome, R. L.
Bishon, B.
Bell, S. D.
Bristol, A. E.
Bruel, H. C.
Beach, G. C.
Bargmann, A. F.
Bergen, L. J.
Behr, C.
Boschen, H. N.
Bumstead, J. H.
Benson, E. J.
Brown, S.
Barthlemess, R. S.
Byrd, F. O.
Buxton, H. W.
Brown, C. C.
Bryan, Z.
Briesen, H. B.
Bell, G. K.
Blakiston, H. K.
Bulgar, J. A.
Burchard, T.
Bingham, W. L.
Bradley, E. H.
Broderick, R. T.
Benson, P.
Brown, A. C.
Bruce, G. B.
Boyd, W. A.
Bauer, O. F.
Bullwinkel, G.
Bishop, De F. S.
Booth, W. S.
Bird, C. S.
Burr, G. T.
Brough, R. N.

C.

Carleton, G. E.
Cass, E. R.
Clark, J. W.
Cumming, A.
Covington, W. S.
Condon, T. J.
Conlin, J. J.
Culhane, D. J.
Crost, W.
Corwin, H.
Clowe, C. W.
Coe, J. P.
Cleary, J. F.
Chapin, L. F.
Cott, C. C.
Codling, W. B.
Cullen, J. H., Jr.
Cleveland, D.
Cole, C. L.
Carruthers, A., Jr.
Cartwright, O. G.
Carr, E. L.
Chase, C. A.
Caldwell, W. E.
Calder, J. W.
Carroll, M. J.
Clark, J. A., Jr.
Curtis, M.
Chapman, W. H.
Copeland, A. T.
Crapullo, G. A.
Crosby, J. F.
Crosby, H. A., Jr.
Clark, V. F.
Church, A. W.
Cruhs, G. E.
Crawford, W. G.
Carlson, T. J.
Cousins, T. F.
Calam, H.
Cotter, W. F.
Clark, A. M.

D.

Daly, T. J.
Daly, J. J.
Daly, J. F.
Dana, C. B.
Duke, W. M.
Devlin, E. I.
Duncan, F. B.
d'Acosta, R. M.
Dubois, E. P.
Dunseath, S. G.
De Vignier, R. M.
Dohrenwehd, G. J., Jr.
Dold, W. E., Jr.
Delaney, W. J.
Dennis, A. L. T.
Davidson, L. S.
Daniels, C. R.
Devlin, F.
Darrach, S. A.
Dieck, H. W., Jr.
Duggan, E. N.
Duffield, R. F.
Donnelly, F. J.
Deming, R. T.
Du Bois, W. C.
Dodge, D. D.
Dempsey, J. M., Jr.
Dunn, J.
Donaldson, A. C.
Dayton, H. C.

E.

Edsall, W. S.
Elliman, D. L.
Everstadt, F.
Ewing, C. V.
Elkins, W. F.
Eisenbach, R. L.
Ely, G. W., Jr.
Engils, J.

Gibson, H. L.
Goodspeed, G. S.
Greenough, W.
Goets, N. S.
Garey, E. S.
Gregory, R.
Greenburg, L. J.
Glumm, J. J.
Goodhue, C. P.
Glover, E. B.
Gegkey, A.
Grossbard, S.
Gardner, R. I.
Gray, W. C.
Gilmore, W. B.

H.

Hutchison, T. A.
Hehre, F. W.
Huger, D. E.
Hodnett, E. C.
Hill, W. V.
Heingerer, L.
Hancock, S.
Higbee, R., Jr.
Humphrey, W. B.
Hill, W. W.
Humphrey, R. B.
Hanna, F. A.
Hughes, C. F.
Hennessy, T. F.
Hutchins, G. K.
Henne, W. G.
Houston, F. D.
Heath, J. D.
Holland, F. R.
Heywood, P. B.
Heald, E. C.
Hazard, S.
Hinchmann, R. P., Jr.
Hallett, C. W., 3d.
Hill, F. A. 2d.
Hunter, F. M.
Howard, F. D.
Hamilton, P. M.
Howland, H. J.
Heinsohn, W. D.
Hale, E. O.
Heiss, H., Jr.
Hally, T.
Hitchcock, T., Jr.
Hope, R. D.

I.

Iselin, W. O.
Iselin, O.
Irwin, C. M.
Ingram, G.

J.

Jackson, A. H.
Judson, C. E.
Jones, T. P.
Jewett, J. W.
Johnson, J.
Johnson, F. S., Jr.
Joy, W. M.
Jordan, A. C.
Jackson, S. W.
Janeway, F. L.

K.

Kaplan, H.
Kavanagh, J. A.
Kerbs, A. H.
Kisgen, E. G.
Kingsbury, J.
Kenlon, J. C.
Kirk, F. W.
Kelly, A. D.
Kohl, W. W.
Kilenmann, M. D.
King, C. O.
Kent, S. B.
Krauskoff, J.
Kelley, H. H.
Koch, P.
Klenk, W. C.

L.

Lally, J.
Lally, W. F.
Lajotte, C. A.
Lee, W. A.
Louderbough, H. C.
Low, B. E.
Leary, W. H.
Lowry, J.
Lurye, H. I.
Lyon, W. L.
Lowthorp, F. C.
Love, J. W., Jr.
Lewis, C. A.
Leedom, R.
Livingston, W. J.
Lewis, S. H.
Lyons, E. P.
Lessing, J.
Langthorn, J. S., Jr.
Lynch, J. F.

M.

Macpherson, H. A.
McFarland, A. F.
McGuckin, B. F.
McKeough, A. F.
McDonald, J.
McKenney, W. J.
McLoughlin, J. G.
McAdoo, F. H.
McKaig, A. L.
McGahan, J.
McMillen, F. E., Jr.
Mueller, O.
Mealley, W. G.
Menn, C. D.
Mesnier, E. S.
Maskbir, W. M.
Meegan, A.
Moore, F. E.
Morford, R. H.
McKim, R. R.
Moehren, W. A.
Moore, M. M.
Michaels, W., Jr.
Meyer, W. H.
May, H. S.
Moore, W. H.
Morse, O. C., Jr.
Malone, A. J.
Marshall, R. D.
Mildberger, V. R.
Martin, D. M.
Morgan, J. S.
Morse, G. A.
Meeker, A. R.
Munkland, S. W.
Mills, S. W.
Moran, E. C.
Mitchell, W. J.
Marshall, E. B.
Morris, T. E.
Mayer, R. N.
Menocal, E.

N.

Napier, J. D.
Noble, R. I.
Neidecker, R. D.
Nichols, A. R.
Noyes, W.
Nolte, W. C.
Nolan, G.
Noyes, H. N.
Neumann, G. J.
Nichol, L. A.
Nevin, P.

O.

Oesher, R. E.
Ortman, S. J.
Olcott, M.
Osmer, J. M.
O'Hara, K.

P.

Plimpton, A.
Percival, H. S.
Pyne, W. C.
Pilatsky, L.
Powers, P. D.
Peat, G. H. L.
Power, H. B.
Purcell, P. O.
Prince, W. S.
Powers, M.
Perry, J. N.
Phillips, F. W.
Parker, C. H.
Pitney, S.
Parsons, W. B.
Plein, L. N.
Patton, N. F.
Pratt, F. E.
Port, E. J.
Parsons, R. E.
Pollock, E. D.
Peters, H. D.
Potter, J. H.

Q.

Quigley, J. M.
Quinby, W. P.

R.

Raynolds, H.
Rausch, R. R.
Russell, J. M. F.
Ross, T. S.
Roth, H. G.
Reynolds, F. H.
Rogers, P. A.
Reeves, E. D.
Rice, A. M.
Ryttenberg, C. T.
Rooney, G. L.
Ross, H. W.
Ryan, B. A.
Robinson, P. B.
Richardson, L.
Rea, A. N., Jr.
Ryan, C. D.
Rose, A. I.
Rudderow, E. D.
Rocker, C. H.
Robbins, F. C.
Rellstad, F. A.
Robbins, S. D.

S.

Scribner, F. M.
Stone, M. A., Jr.
Sabia, T. J.
Stern, H. R.
Scofield, R. W.
Schneider, J. A.
Sahlin, G. W.
Small, W.
Shaw, J. S.
Savage, R. B.
Sillcocks, H.
Smith, H. E.
Stapleton, C. R.
Stuart, J., 2d.
Stout, A. C.
Schwenk, W. R.
Sullivan, M.
Schadek, E. T.
Stewart, W. T.
Staubach, J., Jr.
Shaw, H. C.
String, J. F.
Sifken, G. W.
Stevenson, E.
Shedd, E. A.
Smith, F. I., Jr.
Stahl, L.
Sleat, C. A.
Sweeney, H. C.
Smith, A. C., Jr.
Schwarz, J. O.
Scarborough, E. W.
Silver, E. C.
Sparrow, W. H.
Stevens, B. K.
Swan, J.
Sherman, H. S.
Stelbrock, F. K.
Stull, J. S., Jr.
Sheehan, W. S.
Smith, A.
Siering, R. L.
Sage, G. E.
Shea, W.
Shaw, J. B.
Schroeder, C. M.
Snyder, A.
Sprowgel, C. W.
Sleigh, G. B.
Snow, C. W.

T.

Taylor, J. F.
Thayer, C. S.
Taussig, C. W.
Turner, C. C., Jr.
Thomson, R. L.
Tafel, H. O.
Thompson, J. H.
Thompson, F. D.
Thamer, G. H.
Turner, J. L.
Townsend, F. B.
Todaro, V.
Townsend, E. M., Jr.
Thomson, D. F.
Tuillo, C.
Toomey, W. J.

U.

Unger, K. R.

V.

Van Benthuysen, W.
Von Scheek, K.
Van Wagoner, C.
Van Ingen, R. S.
Vieweg, F., Jr.
Valiant, J.

W.

Ward, C.
Wallace, C. J.
Wersens, E. J.
Winant, F.
Wright, W. G.
Wise, A. L.
Wilshire, G.
Wharton, W., Jr.
Wiljes, H. F.
Weisenthal, P.
Wheeler, W. R.
Waller, S.
Wilkins, H. S.
Wheeler, T. M.
Warren, S. H., Jr.
Whitney, D. W.
Wilson, D.
Weinberger, A.
Westendorf, A. E.
Williams, L.
White, C. H.
White, C. B.
White, S. L.
West, C. H.
Worth, G. F.
Weeks, W. C.
Weber, F. E., Jr.
Willis, B. A.
Williams, R. F.
Wainwright, R.

The program of instruction for today, which will be the first day at sea, calls for emergency drills in the morning and division and battery drills in the afternoon, with a lecture on torpedo defense in the evening.

NO RISE IN BREAD YET..

Bakers Foresee Bankruptcy Should Flour Go Higher.

Despite the rising price of flour New Yorkers will not pay more for bread at once, according to opinions expressed in trade quarters yesterday. But flour merchants and bakers agreed that further advances in flour would surely affect bakery products. It was pointed out that although lard, sugar, and other baking materials had all gone up flour had been comparatively cheap. Should flour go to fancy prices, the baker's only recourse would be to raise prices or diminish his loaves.

Keen competition in the bakery business here tends to keep prices down, but bakers, big and little said yesterday that should flour go much higher, many would be put out of business unless the increased cost was put upon the consumer.

Colored Nurses Hold Convention.

The ninth annual convention of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, opened it deliberations yesterday at the Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, 151 and 153 West 136th Street, with 130 delegates in attendance. The convention will continue in session through Thursday, holding three meeting a day. The program includes the entertainment of delegates at the Henry Street Settlement tonight, and an entertainment Thursday evening at the Music School Settlement, 4 West 136th Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Forty-Mile Optional Steamer Trip Without Extra Cost

Absolutely unique in American travel is the steamer trip down the "shadowy" St. Joe River of Idaho, declared by some writers to be "a trip through fairyland." It affords 40 miles of incomparable mirror reflections—mountains, forests, clouds and headlands appear as clear and seemingly as real as the originals. This delightful detour between St. Maries, Idaho, and Spokane, Washington, is optional and *costs nothing extra.*

The stupendous marvel of electrification is another exclusive feature to delight and instruct on your journey to the Pacific North Coast over the

CHICAGO Milwaukee & St. Paul RAILWAY

Your all-steel train, *"The Olympian"* or *"The Columbian,"* is drawn over the Great Continental Divide by the world's most powerful electric locomotives. No smoke to obscure your view of the magnificent mountain scenery of the Rockies, no cinders or gas fumes to mar your comfort.

Send for "Shadowy" St. Joe folder and other travel literature—address

WAY DOWN EAST A LA BROADWAY

Maine, as Vaudeville Sees It, Put Forth by Mack in "Broadway and Buttermilk."

MISS RING AS ROSE STAHL

A Slangy Heroine Playing the Big Sister (with a Song or Two) Before a Familiar Rural Backdrop.

BROADWAY AND BUTTERMILK.—A comedy, in three acts, by Willard Mack, with incidental songs. At the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

Mrs. Mary Denby ..... Helen Lowell
Mrs. Amanda Hodge ..... Josephine Morse
Ruth Denby ..... Fayette Perry
Asa Denby ..... Tommy Meade
Major Dunworthy Hawes ..... Rapley Holmes
Eldridge Pickens ..... Wallace Owen
"Madame" Nadine ..... Blanche Ring
Harry White ..... Charles Walton
Hank Woolwine ..... Charles Withers
Celia Hodge ..... Rea Martin
Tom Burrows ..... William P. Carleton
Franklyn Abbott ..... Calvin Thomas

Nothing short of a sworn affidavit from Willard Mack himself would ever convince some of us that he did not write "Broadway and Buttermilk" for the special and exclusive use of Rose Stahl. To be sure, when this new comedy from his pen was exhibited here for the first time last evening at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, Blanche Ring played the central part, but that must have been because the original plans miscarried.

This piece about a slangy, large-hearted, and not too young, young lady from the city, who disports herself before a familiar rural backdrop, has the far-famed Miss Stahl written all over it. It has a curious family resemblance to all the plays that have been concocted for the display of her special talents. It is more strikingly like "A Perfect Lady" than any other entertainment that has passed this way since that comedy of the stranded burlesque queen departed in high dudgeon from the Hudson to enjoy a prosperous career in the provinces.

Here we have, in her wise and regretful thirties, a breezy milliner from the Wicked Forties who betakes herself to the State of Maine and there mingles among the homespun, gol-dern natives, who seem to have stepped simple and unspoiled from the pages of many another old play of way down East. Just when this excellent idea of mixing the city type with the country type first seized upon the imagination of the American playwrights is not easy to determine.

Each successive dramatist has drawn his country types not from the country but from the preceding plays, but there must have been a beginning sometime. You are inclined to suspect that this local color (which is fading fast) was collected years ago by the first playwright while spending in the heart of Maine a two weeks' vacation from the Rialto. Of course by this time they are as true to life as the merry villagers who hail the prince in every other comic opera.

Equally, of course, the city suffers the familiar discomfiting comparison with the kind hearts, if not with the coronets, of the country folk. This is almost inevitable, but Mr. Mack's effort to prove that the country folk are not the real "boobs"—that is the expression—is perceptibly half-hearted. It is made with the same sincerity that rings out in the song when the smartest girl in this year's Follies warbles "I've had all I want of Broadway." Mr. Mack sings the praises of buttermilk, but his song lacks conviction.

Old Paper Sells High at Auction.

The stringency of the paper famine was illustrated yesterday by the prices paid at a sale of old paper ordered by David Ferguson, Supervisor of The City Record. One lot of old paper, comprising about 6,000 pounds, was knocked down to the highest bidder at $2.60 a hundred pounds. Another lot of 9,000 pounds, composed of unsold and returned copies of The City Record, brought $1.65 a hundred pounds. In normal times, sales of such paper bring from 20 to 50 cents a hundred pounds.

BROADHURST PAYS ALIMONY

Playwright Satisfied Judgments of $15,083.33 Due His Wife.

George Broadhurst, the playwright, has satisfied judgments aggregating $15,083.33 due Mrs. Ida Raymond Broadhurst as back alimony, according to court records made public yesterday. The sum consists of nineteen monthly payments of $750 each and another installment of $833.33 dating from October, 1914.

When Mrs. Broadhurst received that amount of alimony about two years ago Mr. Broadhurst took up his residence out of the State, spending part of his time in Europe, and, subsequently going to Atlantic City to live. As the dramatist usually rehearses his own plays, being unable to visit Broadway except on Sunday sand holidays, proved a handicap which he finally decided to remove by obeying the divorce court's order. In one instance, it is said, a company rehearsing one of his plays journeyed to Hoboken so that the playwright could attend rehearsals without risking a visit to Ludlow Street Jail and membership in the Alimony Club.

FOR MARY PICKFORD FILMS.

Artcraft Pictures Corporation Is Formed to Distribute Star's Output.

The Artcraft Pictures Corporation is the name of a new company organized to distribute the films that will be made by the Mary Pickford Film Corporation, recently formed to produce films with Mary Pickford as the star. The distributing concern is capitalized at $2,000,000 and has opened general offices in the Godfry Building, 729 Seventh Avenue. Branch offices and exchanges are being established in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Atlanta, Dallas, San Francisco, Seattle, Denver, Minneapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and in the principal film centres of Canada.

Walter E. Greene is President of the company. Miss Pickford's films have heretofore been released through the Paramount program, but hereafter they will be sold independent of any program.

Fowler Blameless, Says Frohman.

Daniel Frohman, President of the Actors' Fund, yesterday sent THE TIMES a letter absolving Samuel Tauber from all blame in the failure of the entertainment given under the auspices of the fund and the Lights Theatrical Club Sunday night at the New Amsterdam to fulfil the advertised promises in the matter of talent.

"Mr. Tauber, Chairman of the Lights committee," wrote Mr. Frohman, "was wholly blameless in the matter of the non-appearance of certain advertised stars. A number of circumstances over which the management had no control intervened, as a number of artists had planned to appear if they could do so, and their tentative willingness was taken by the local management as a positive agreement. Nearly all the members of that organization are members of the Actors' Fund, and they have in view for the future a special performance for the latter organization."

Cabaret Singer Drowned.

Harry Cutler, a cabaret singer in Shanley's restaurant, was drowned yesterday while bathing at Waterwitch, N. J. He was 35 years old and lived at 235 West Forty-third Street with his wife and two children.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

H. H. Frazee will present Marie Cahill in a new comedy this season. Otto Hauerbach is at work on a play for the comedienne.

The Empire will begin its new season Monday night, Aug. 28, with "Sybil," the musical comedy, with Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian, and Joseph Cawthorn.

Otis Skinner has returned to begin rehearsals in "Mister Antonio," the new Booth Tarkington comedy.

Edwin Emery and Charlotte Granville have been engaged by William A. Brady for roles in Jules Eckert Goodman's drama, "The Man Who Came Back," to be produced at the Playhouse with Mary Nash featured.

Brandon Tynan's company for his Irish comedy, "The Melody of Youth," will assemble today for rehearsals. Its tour starts Monday, Sept. 2, at the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston. The cast will include Florence Martin, Mary Shaw, Rea Martin, Lizzie Hudson Collier, May Forrest, William Harrigan, William J. Kelly, Harry Harwood, and Charles McCarthy.

The gross receipts at the Palace Friday night will be donated to the insurance fund of the new National Vaudeville Artists, Inc.

Adelaide and Hughes will return to the Palace next week, supported by a company of fifteen dancers. Grace La Rue will be held over from this week's program.

Arthur Aldridge, singer, will remain at the Strand next week.

A new musical comedy, "A Regular Girl," has been obtained for the use of Ralph Herz. William Cary Duncs and Otis Drayton are the authors of book and lyrics, and Winthrop Corteiyou composed the score. Rehearsals have been begun under the direction of Frank Smithson.

$5,000,000 GOLD ON BALTIC.

First Shipment Direct from England for More Than a Year.

One hundred and fifty-two boxes of gold were landed yesterday morning at the White Star Line pier, foot of West Nineteenth Street, from the liner Baltic, which arrived here late on Monday night from Liverpool. The value of the gold is said to be $5,000,000, and it is the first shipment from the British Government to reach New York by water for more than a year. It was consigned from the Bank of England to the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and was in charge of one of the bank's representatives from London.

Recently large shipments of securities have arrived on American, Cunard, and White Star liners, consigned to J. P. Morgan & Co. and other banks in this city as a basis for credit in the purchase of war munitions by the Allies, but there was no gold. The last shipment of gold from England to New York was on July 17, when $20,000,000 was received via Halifax.

Wants Toys for War Orphans.

Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, of the American Girls' Aid, who has returned from France, bringing articles made by widows and wounded soldiers to be sold, is to talk on the French relief work in New Canaan, Conn., this afternoon at a meeting arranged by Mrs. John Rogers. She will ask Christmas toys for 2,700 little French orphans which she hopes to have ready to ship by Oct. 1.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE 2 COOLEST SPOTS IN THE U. S. A. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15 **ZIEGFELD FOLLIES** After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre) ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:20. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW. "If you still enjoy Shaw you ought to go see PLEASE HELP EMILY." —EVE. POST. "Best acting Miss Murdock has done." —EVE. SUN. CHARLES FROHMAN presents **ANN MURDOCK** and a Notable Cast, Including Charles Cherry and Ferdinand Gottschalk. In the Spicy Comedy **PLEASE HELP EMILY** "HIGHLY AMUSING." —WORLD.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. "WELCOME JOYMAKER." —EVE. MAIL David Belasco presents **Seven Chances**

ELTINGE EHEATING EHEATERS BY MAX MARCIN

REPUBLIC WEST 42d ST. OPENS TO-NIGHT-8:20. **HIS BRIDAL NIGHT** WITH THE **DOLLY SISTERS** FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY—8:20

Turn TO THE Right! GAIETY THEATRE. Tomorrow 8:20 P. M.

CRITERION Doors 8:20-31 TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15 THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 Film Miracle. **CIVILIZATION**

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. **THE BOOMERANG**

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B'WAY AND 50TH ST. WINTER GARDEN TEL. 2330—Circle. Matinee To-Morrow 50c. to $1.50. "Arrived with a Bang." N. Y. Times. **THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916** "Aroused Cheers of Genuine Enthusiasm." Charles Darnton Eve. World.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Today 2:15. BLANCHE RING in Willard Mack's Comedy with Songs. BROADWAY & BUTTERMILK.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. NEXT MONDAY | Seats Tomorrow. ARTHUR HOPKINS presents THE HAPPY ENDING by the Macphersons. A Comedy of Here and Hereafter.

48TH ST. JAMES T. POWERS Just E. of Broadway. OPENS NEXT TUESDAY. Seats Tom'w. in a New Comedy, "Somebody's Luggage" By Mark Swan.

LYRIC 42d, W. of Broadway. Evenings 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:20. THE MUSICAL SUCCESS. KATINKA

CASINO 39th and Broadway. Eves., 8:20. Matinees Today and Sat. 2:20. Popular Matinee Today $1 and $1.50. VERY GOOD EDDIE A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

ASTOR THEATRE Broadway & 45th Street. OPENS FRIDAY EVE. SEATS NOW ON SALE AUG. 28. THE GUILTY MAN with IRENE FENWICK

H. H. FRAZEE'S ONGACK THEATRE 48 St. W. of B'way. PHONE BRYANT 23. GREATEST DRAMATIC TRIUMPH SINCE "MADAME X" OTTO HAUERBACH'S NEW PLAY **THE SILENT WITNESS** ACHIEVES A BIG SUCCESS. —EVENING SUN. FIRST POP. MATINEE TODAY 2:30.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF. 10, 15, 25c. Cont's 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. FLORENCE LA BADIE in "THE FUGITIVE." S. S. VATERLAND ORCHESTRA.

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STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11 P. M. VIVIAN MARTIN in "THE STRONGER LOVE"

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1916.

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

The railway crisis itself was passed when the controversy was taken to the President. There is no precedent for the failure of such intervention by the representative of the people. There is no precedent for the success of such a strike as the railway men said they were contemplating. The creation of any such precedent of either sort is something not to be imagined, and rivaling even the pictures of the results of the strike, if it had been ordered. The degradation of the Presidential office by the President's failure, the affront to the people, and the strengthening of arbitrary labor demands by surrender to the railway men's demands would open the door to other such incidents, leading each to another in a series ending no one can say where. That will be averted. The President would not intervene unless the demands were meritorious as well as of national calibre. No unions will persist beyond where even the railway men stopped. The trains will move, and prosperity will not be chilled. Sober second thought will arrange the agreement between those whose interests are in the same boat, even if they are not the same. It is said that the unions may arbitrate the rest if they are allowed the basic principle of an eight-hour day. And it is said that the railways may grant the eight-hour day if its sequels are arbitrated. With concessions on both sides, and arbitration of the rest, an adjustment is sure, even if it requires a little time to reach the ultimate result.

LABOR LAWS FOR THE PUBLIC.

It may be well at this time to consider measures of prevention of the causes of such crises as that affecting the railways now and which recently occurred on the traction lines in this city, and the remedies for the helplessness of the third party to such conflicts, the public. Chairman STRAUS of our Public Service Commission has suggested that labor agreements affecting public utilities should be made public records, and that public officials should be charged with oversight of their execution. Breach of an agreement embitters a labor struggle more than the withholding of what has never been possessed. A union may not have a right to a bargain, but it has a right to the execution of a bargain. The oversight of such a bargain by detached authority representing neither side to the agreement would certainly have a calming effect, and tend to lower the temperature of the immediate parties to the arrangement. The public also would be told what to think by those who knew and who had no reason for creating a fog about the subject. In the words of Chairman STRAUS, "investigation and publicity are more than half the cure for industrial disturbances." It was said of the traction strike, but was conspicuously true of the railway men's threat to strike.

A leaf may be taken in the public interests from the unions' book of practice. In the traction strike there was uncovered an ordinance forbidding the employment of motormen without a previous term of employment. Under ordinary conditions it is no more than right that the public should have that measure of protection against incompetency on the part of those who have the lives of so many in their care. But the ordinance takes on another aspect in the case of a strike, when it threatens to deprive the public of all service. It was suggested that the motive of the ordinance was to prevent the breaking of a strike rather than the protection of the public. Certainly it is not to be presumed that employers liable for the safety of riders would ordinarily employ incompetent men when there was no inducement or necessity to do so. That is to say, the ordinance was no protection to the public under ordinary conditions, and a cause of irritation when it was applied.

In Pennsylvania the unions promoted a statute requiring employment of railway men eighteen months, including three on the road where employed, before appointment. Inasmuch as the period of employment before promotion is a term of years, it is plain that such laws add nothing to the public safety, but are a hindrance to the employment of strikebreakers. Such laws are rather for the protection of workers and unions than of the public. On the other hand, when it is attempted to enact such laws as Chairman STRAUS suggested, requiring notice before quitting work for a public utility, the unions block it. Such a bill was presented to the Legislature in the years 1902-3-4-5, and was defeated by labor opposition, represented by Mr. GOMPERS. The press at that time gave the proposal no such support as it might receive now that the subject is better understood and the necessity illustrated by actual examples. There is a saying that the Church ought not to let Satan have all the good tunes. Similarly it might be said that the unions ought not to be allowed to have all the laws. There is reason for saying that in recent contests for favor by law the unions have followed the example according to which some capitalists suffered from their too great success. It may be so with legislative privilege for labor in the name of the interests of the public.

DISBELIEVERS IN FATE.

It may be that the Republican mind is not entirely opaque; perhaps it can see a joke, after all. The situation until now has been comic in the extreme. It is universally admitted that Governor WHITMAN is unpopular, that in any but a Presidential year he would not have the ghost of a chance of re-election, that even in a Presidential year his only chance is that HUGHES will carry the State by such a thumping majority that it will drag WHITMAN in, bumping over the reefs; that it is extremely doubtful if even that would save him, and that his nomination would be a drag on the Presidential ticket and a danger to HUGHES and FAIRBANKS. Yet, with everybody acknowledging this, his was the only name to be presented in the primaries, and the party was to nominate this hindrance and danger without opposition, apparently just because it was fate. As for the Senatorship, the Whitman-Tanner-Aldridge-Ward combination had agreed that it should go to WILLIAM M. CALDER for no reason except that he was beaten for the nomination in 1914. It is universally admitted that CALDER is a person of no note or distinction, whose nomination would add nothing to the strength of the ticket, and whose election would add nothing to the strength of the party in the Senate. Yet his was the only name to be presented in the primaries, and the party was to nominate him without opposition and make the inadequacy of its appeal to the voters complete and obvious.

The party was drifting on to this absurd result without anybody's lifting a hand to prevent it. In the last few days it has become evident that there are at least some Republicans who have either a sense of the ridiculous or a disbelief in inevitability. There has been talk of putting forth HARVEY D. HINMAN against WHITMAN and ROBERT BACON against CALDER in the primaries; scattered voices have been raised for JOB E. HEDGES for Senator. BACON has been Ambassador to France and Assistant Secretary of State, and has Senatorial qualifications; whether he would be a vote-getter is another question. HINMAN or almost anybody else would have a better chance of being elected, and be less of a drag on the national ticket, than WHITMAN. HEDGES has altogether too much common sense to have much chance of the nomination. The probabilities are that the handful of voters who take the trouble to go to the primaries will vote the "regular" ticket, which happens to be Mr. WHITMAN's own ticket this year, and make the depressing nominations originally slated. But it will be something to have a fight over them, for it will show that the sense of humor is not dead in the Republican Party.

AGITATION AND AMENDMENTS.

The Utah Republicans "especially congratulate the Republican nominee for President, Governor CHARLES E. HUGHES, on his emphatic and unequivocal approval" of woman suffrage by means of a constitutional amendment. The Utah Republicans also pledge their candidate for United States Senator to "favor by his vote and in every other way" "the securing of national prohibition."

There are twelve woman suffrage States. There are eighteen prohibition States. In every "wet" State, and in some with the aid of numbers of enthusiasts, considerable financial resources, and the utmost unflagging political energy, the cause of prohibition is promoted bitterly, fanatically. In some great States like California and Texas prohibition has been made a burning issue this year. In what State where prohibition does not obtain is not the agitation of it perennial? For sixty years at least it has been going on. Its recent triumphs have been as notable as the defeats of the woman suffragists. It will never be settled, the Drys cry, "until it is settled right."

Contemplating "economic conditions in this country," does it not seem to Mr. HUGHES that "no one could suppose that permanently the movement which has gained such headway can be resisted"? At any rate, seeing the continuous agitation for prohibition, does it not seem to him "the part of wisdom in this country not to make necessary a continuous agitation by a fruitless opposition"? Should not the prohibition question be "settled for the entire country, and settled as speedily as possible," and, therefore, is it not Mr. HUGHES's personal conviction that a prohibition constitutional amendment should be submitted and ratified?

The Utah Republicans have given Mr. HUGHES a salient opportunity, and he should grasp it with eagerness. His argument, or statement of his reasons for supporting the suffrage amendment, in his curious "for women only" speech at Spokane, applies with exactly as much force, or want of it, to a prohibition amendment. Indeed, since Mr. HUGHES's position is, by inevitable implication, that continuous agitation is the sufficient justification of a constitutional amendment, he must logically favor a single tax amendment and "GOD in the Constitution."

A QUESTION OF DEFENSE.

Such opposition as has developed in Denmark to the sale of the Danish West Indies is purely a matter of party politics. It may serve to delay the completion of the sale, but it will be impotent to stop it. In this country political complications will not affect the sale in any way. The opposition to the purchase of the islands is not formidable and it includes members of both parties. The Republican newspapers generally favor the ratification of the treaty without delay. Objections to the huge price come chiefly from Democratic sources. The price is unquestionably too high, considering the size of the islands and their industrial potentialities. It seems that a more reasonable sum might have been agreed upon. But the sole object for the purchase of the islands is to strengthen our national defenses.

This is a period of war. The nation is thoroughly alive to our need of military and naval protection. A modern battle cruiser with its complete equipment costs $18,000,000. For less than the cost of two battle cruisers we may possess a new harbor for naval as well as commercial vessels, a naval station, and a military post on the route to the Panama Canal. Even with a naval base at Culebra, the possession of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix will be valuable. That is the kind of argument that is likely to prevail with the Senate when it considers the new Danish treaty.

THE POOR OLD PRIMARY.

In every State almost everybody seems to take delight in kicking that once so venerated guarantee of popular government, the direct primary. Even from Oklahoma, that fond collector of all the latest political notions, is a sound of sighing sent. The Oklahoma City Times admits sorrowfully that "too many citizens are becoming disgusted with a system which gives us too few able, well-qualified men for the public service, and too many incompetents and disreputables." From Kansas, the home of perfectionists, the same sad confession comes with the genuine Sunflower vigor. What good man can control his tears when Colonel WILLIAM F. SAPP of Galena, famous in all the world as "the only Kansas Democrat who wears a silk hat," emits these words of woe:

> In some counties it costs the people $5 to $10 for each ballot. Any scallawag can be nominated by the primary plan where the same man would stand but little show in a convention.

Colonel SAPP has but to look to Kansas City and he will find Missouri primaries capable of a mathematical genius that the old, discarded, wicked system would never have equaled. In one Democratic primary ninety-nine voters voted for "exactly the same man for each of the many offices on the Democratic ticket." Vote for opposing candidates! In a Republican precinct 100 Republicans voted exactly alike for every candidate, from Coroner to United States Senator. Not a single mistake was made. In another precinct the vote was 154 to 0. Beautiful unanimity! Surely the "machine" has reason to bless the primary.

In Florida there is counting and recounting of primary votes, and talk of "tampering." So the palladium of our liberties needs protection. "Are we not confronted with the fact," asks The Florida Times-Union, "that the primary is a failure more gross than the convention?" A failure! What of it? What is fact to a primary reformer?

ROOSEVELT IN MAINE.

The September election in Maine is so momentous an omen in Republican estimation that both Mr. HUGHES and Colonel ROOSEVELT are to be imported into the Dirigo State. It has been rich in Progressives, and not to them alone will the Colonel's voice be welcome. His unfailing vitality, energy, and "instinct for the jugular vein" will put motion and heat into the campaign, and yet his appearance may produce a flutter in some Republican bosoms and perturb Mr. HUGHES. The Colonel is needed on the stump; but may not his services be a little dangerous? Unless he can be persuaded to mitigate his temperamental frankness and dynamic attack there may be an unedifying contrast between it and the scattering pin-thrusts and ambagious circumlocutions of his candidate for President. Hasn't there been an almost audible gnashing of teeth at Oyster Bay in the last week or two?

And will what the Colonel says be more acceptable than his triphammer manner of saying it? Last April he enumerated among the four "most flagrant of our national derelictions "from duty during the last three "years" "our failure to do our duty in Belgium." There is nothing about our Belgian duty in the Republican platform, but since Mr. HUGHES has reversed and rescinds the suffrage declaration, it is clearly Colonel ROOSEVELT's privilege to enlarge on our failure to do our duty in Belgium.

In his famous speech at Detroit the Colonel said that the two "great issues before us, both inseparably "bound together," are "the issues of Americanism and preparedness." Mr. HUGHES has discovered that "we are a united people," and he avoids the hyphen as eagerly as if it were infantile paralysis. Will the Colonel talk in Portland as he talked in Detroit?

> As part of the work of preparedness, as part of the work of Americanism and of nationalization, we must set our faces like flint against any effort to divide our people along the lines of creed or of national origin. The politico-racial hyphen is the breeder of moral treason. One of the most sinister developments of the last twenty-two months has been the fact that a section of the professional German-Americans has joined the pacifists in the effort to keep America helpless, while this same section of German-Americans is lauding German militarism to the skies and apologising for every manifestation of that militarism, even when it is ruthlessly used against the welfare of the weak.

Surely these are things not to be mentioned now. Surely the tiger will change himself into a harmless necessary tabby.

"I believe in universal service based on universal training." So the Colonel. His preparedness creed is known to everybody. Mr. HUGHES has informed the country that "it "seems to be plain that our regular "army is too small"; and that it is "little short of absurd that we should "be compelled to call men from their "shops, their factories, their offices, "and their professions" to go to the border.

It is hardly to be expected, perhaps, that the Colonel will tell the Maine folks, as he told the Michiganders, that "the fifty-one Republicans who, the other day, voted "against an adequate army are the "spiritual successors of those Republicans who, twenty years ago, "voted for all kinds of half-measures" in the hope of pleasing both the gold and the silver men. But, for evident reasons, he must be regarded by a good many Republicans as a high explosive indispensable against the enemy, yet liable to be carelessly used against themselves.

Colonel ROOSEVELT's invasion of Maine will be awaited with lively curiosity by most of us, with misgivings, probably, on the part of Mr. HUGHES and his managers. For one thing, when the Colonel goes into the campaign he can't help being its chief and commanding figure.

LOWER STATE TAXES.

Hard upon the heels of the announcement that the State Treasury has a surplus instead of a deficit there comes the sequel that taxes will be lower throughout the State this year. The sanguine even hope that there will be no direct tax. The politicians hope to collect their dividend in votes, but it is doubtful that there will be anything more for them than for the taxpayers. Those who paid an unnecessary direct tax last year will balance it against the tax which they are not called to pay this year, and will call it about even. They will not remark solely that they are not called upon this year. They will remember also what they paid last year. And they will remember, when it is called to their attention, that when the unnecessary direct tax was demanded from them it was predicted that it would not be necessary to levy one in the next year, this year, a Presidential year.

There was more politics than finance in the levying of the tax, and its omission this year is something bought and paid for, and not the result of economy through the efficiency of public servants who deserve anything in particular from their constituents. The saying that he who sups with Satan needs a long spoon may be brought up to date to mean that a long memory is needed for those who play politics. When the politicians think to cash in on the omission of a direct tax this year, they are presuming upon the shortness of memory of the voters. But they get a memorandum from the taxgatherers each year, and fewer tricks can be played with tax bills than with statutes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Exclusion of Hindu Immigrants.

In a letter from San Francisco which readers of THE TIMES found on this page last Sunday, RAM CHANDRA, editor of the Hindustan Gadar, protests against that part of the pending Immigration bill which, if enacted, would exclude Hindus. Denying that they are "undesirable immigrants," he asserts that those who have come are law-abiding and faithful workers, are "never heard of in connection with a burglary," and are never drunk in the street. Not one of them, he says, has become a public charge. For these reasons he thinks they are to be preferred to many of our immigrants from Europe. Their color should not be objectionable, he adds, for it is the same as the color of Spaniards, Mexicans, and Southern Italians. And they can easily be assimilated here and Americanized by education.

Our national legislators should not fear, he continues, that Hindus, if the doors are open, will come in great numbers, "thus interfering with the employment of American laborers." As a rule they are too poor to pay for the ocean passage. And here he speaks of conditions which are, in the minds of many Americans, the chief cause of objection to the admission of Hindus. He "calls attention to the fact that the average income of a Hindu, according to Lord Curzon, is $9, and according to Sir William Digby, $5, per annum."

American workingmen, those who have no unions as well as those who are members of labor organizations—there are a great many of them, and their influence is exerted in politics and the shaping of legislation—desire to avoid competition here with the labor of men who have been accustomed to live on $9 or $5 a year. They believe that such men, if freely admitted in considerable numbers, would surely underbid them in the labor market; that the presence and employment of such immigrants would tend to reduce wages and lower the prevailing standard of living. This belief accounts for the attitude of our workingmen, and especially of those in the Pacific Coast States, toward the immigration of Hindus. It may be unwarranted, and free admission of Hindus might prove it to be so, but it must be taken into account by those who ask why exclusion is sought and proposed.

We notice that RAM CHANDRA makes the following allusion to Great Britain:

> There is no hope that the British Ambassador will make any protest on behalf of the Hindus, because the British Government itself does not wish the Hindus to come here. They might become imbued with pestiferous ideas of political freedom!

Is it for such a reason that British Columbia, the Pacific Coast province of Canada, has sought by legislation to exclude Hindu immigrants?

The Kaiser Sees Himself as Others See Him.

For the first time the world has a real glimpse of the state of the Kaiser's mind. In his conversation with the "eminent neutrals" reported yesterday he shows his clear understanding of the fact that the whole neutral world holds him responsible for the beginning of the war. He says that he thinks this verdict will be reversed by history, by "the next generation." That is natural; it is what is hoped by every man who finds himself the object of universal condemnation; without this hope the burden would be unendurable. The Kaiser does not speak half so certainly on that point as did ROBESPIERRE and MARAT. He only "thinks" it; but not a doubt ever entered their minds. The interesting thing is not that he shares this age-old belief of the defendant; it is that he sees so unmistakably what the verdict of his contemporaries is. History and posterity may be left to themselves; the Kaiser will not be here when their reversal or affirmation of the judgment is handed down.

We have a glimpse, too, of the grounds on which he bases his hope for a reversal. "Why do you neutrals always talk about German militarism and never about Russian despotism, French craving for revenge, or English treachery?" So we see that the Kaiser has no new evidence to present before the bar of history; all this the world has already heard, and has passed judgment on it. It has decided that it was not Russian despotism that brought on the war, that the despotic Russian merely defended his own people when their independence was bloodily assailed. It has decided that the French craving for revenge had nothing to do with bringing on the war, and that there was no treachery when the English intervened to prevent the conquest of Belgium and France. When he says that he "strove hard for peace" he means that he strove hard to make Russia surrender Serbia to her assailants. If Russia had consented to do this ignoble thing there would indeed have been no war; but on Russia's refusal to play this cowardly part the world has rendered its verdict. The Kaiser admits that the judgment has been given, and what he says supplies no room for a belief that history will reverse it.

What Are Republicans Going to Do?

From The New York Tribune.

No one can foreshadow the kind of Governor Judge Seabury will make, for he has had no experience in an executive office, but he has succeeded in building up a following outside of regular political ranks, he will invite independent votes and Progressive votes, and it will neither be simple nor easy to defeat him. Least of all, will it be possible to defeat him by any "Murphy" issue, for Justice Seabury was not Murphy's choice at Saratoga, and Murphy accepted him with utmost reluctance and after rather pathetic wriggling?

Do the Republicans in this State believe Governor Whitman is the man to defeat the strongest nomination for Governor the Democrats have made in two decades? Do they believe that a campaign on the defensive, and it will be a campaign on the defensive if Mr. Whitman is renominated, will promise success or contribute to the larger cause, which is the national victory?

In his day Senator Platt always insisted that it was a mistake to renominate a Governor. Governor Odell broke the rule and carried the State by a scant handful of votes. Even Mr. Hughes ran many thousands behind his ticket in his second campaign and was elected mainly because the national ticket pulled him through. Does any one feel that Governor Whitman's record in Albany will render him immune to the dangers that Governor Hughes suffered from as a candidate the second time?

Every one recalls the effort to renominate the late Frank W. Higgins in 1906, and every one knows now that had it succeeded he would have been overwhelmingly defeated. The Democrats have named the strongest candidate they had in their camp. Is Governor Whitman the strongest candidate in the Republican camp? Can he be elected? Will the Progressives support him? Will the Independents in larger numbers vote for him, as opposed to Justice Seabury?

The national Democratic influence has been exerted on the local Democratic leadership for the good of the national ticket. Is there not some similar influence which could profitably be applied to local Republican leadership for the good of Mr. Hughes's Presidential campaign and in the interests of Republican victory for the national ticket in the State campaign?

Physical Culture in Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I express in your columns my admiration for the letter on preparedness by Miss Colburn? I agree with her without reservation as regards the course to be pursued in a girls' school, and would also agree to the same course for boys if the latter were not, as a rule, given so little physical training in the preparatory schools. The boys who have an aptitude for sports, and, in consequence, bring prestige to their schools, are at once put on the school teams, where they are carefully and regularly trained. Their less expert comrades, instead of being encouraged to form other baseball or football groups, for their pleasure and health, are left to themselves.

I consider this one of the greatest defects of our boys' schools.

The student body should be obliged to take part in sports for their own good, even if the athletic standing of the school suffers.

New York, Aug. 13, 1916. MOTHER.

Disposal of Rubbish and Waste.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Monday was the first day that Mr. Futhorston's ordinance to the effect that all stores, shops, and office buildings are to dispose of their own refuse, rubbish, and ashes went into force. What does this mean? Does it mean help for the Board of Health in the fight of the present epidemic of infantile paralysis? Or does it mean brazen-faced defiance of the taxpayer and public at large into abolishing an important department?

H. RIEFENBERGER.

The Bronx, Aug. 14, 1916.

ISSUES OF FOREIGN POLICY.

The President Handicapped in Dealing with Other Nations.

New York, Aug. 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not unfortunate that our foreign relations, such as the Mexican question and Lusitania case, are being made a matter of party controversy? Will not this tend to increase the reckless comment in regard to foreign nations which has prevailed not only in the American papers, but in the utterances of men in public life?

Paul Reinsch, in his "World Politics," says: "Questions of international relations, of measures undertaken against foreign nations or in concert with them, cannot effectively be made the subject of party controversies." When the national honor is apparently at stake, when the statesman at the helm has once taken a position, withdrawal from which might be interpreted as national weakness, is it not dangerous and impolitic for political leaders to criticise? President Wilson has several months more in which to deal with these important questions, and to bring them to a successful conclusion; to what extent he may be handicapped by political controversy it is difficult to say.

It has always been the tradition of the English Government that no administration should repudiate the acts of its predecessors in relation to foreign affairs, and that, while in opposition, a party should refrain from undue interference with the international policy adopted by its opponent. International matters have thus been largely withdrawn from the domain of party politics. We find the same principle has been followed by Germany, France, and Russia; and even Japan, so recently introduced to the family of nations, regards foreign policies, as promulgated by authorized agents, as national responsibilities rather than shifting and changing measures of political parties.

LINDSAY RUSSELL.

Roger Casement's Mind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The two letters in your columns on the Roger Casement case by Mr. Woodlock and Mr. Gabriowitsch were not very satisfactory, because they were founded largely on sentimentalism and not on common sense. Mr. Woodlock asks that people look into the soul of Casement, but that is very difficult to do in the case of any man. I have for some time been peering into the soul of Casement by a study of his writings, and that has convinced me that if any man ever deserved the full penalty for the grossest treason, usually inflicted by the nations of the world, it was he. I wondered if your correspondents would have written those letters just as they did if they had read Casement's book. It does not seem to me that any one can know the man intelligently or discuss his case properly until he has read that book, which, though circulated privately in Ireland, was clearly his authorized message to the American people when it was published in this country. It is called "The Crime Against Europe." If that book be a fair criterion, there was in Casement's soul when he was writing it an essential hostility to the truth.

I regret that his sentence was not commuted to life imprisonment, because I have some doubts of the man's sanity. When I read the book I have very serious question about it, and then when I read the letters to Mr. Bigelow, written after the war began, I incline to the opinion that he was mentally competent, but that he had nursed in his soul unrighteous hatred of England so long that he had become obsessed by it. None of his Sinn Fein admirers claim that he was mentally unsound, but one of his old home rule friends like Conan Doyle for two years has persisted in that statement. If the cable dispatches be true, that the English Government offered to his counsel the possibility of a commission to investigate his sanity and that the offer was declined and that the prison physician, after examining him, gave the opinion that he was sane, I cannot see how the British Cabinet can be blamed on that score.

GEORGE L. FOX.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 14, 1916.

A Man's Business and Ability.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hughes has criticised the President for having taken a man who once owned a farm—"a stock breeder, I believe"—and put him at the head of a Government bureau. Probably Mr. Hughes has forgotten the early life and occupations of at least three of the men who filled the very chair Mr. Hughes now aspires to. It is always possible that a man may have more than one gift. Washington and Jefferson might have been called "stock breeders," truly enough, too, but they happened to be something besides, and it is just possible that the Republican candidate does not know all that the President's appointees are capable of. What would Mr. Hughes have said if he had lived in England when the King knighted William Herschel, a man whose occupation by day had been that of a music teacher and clarinet player in a brass band, but who at night was making discoveries in the heavens, which afterward made him the most famous astronomer in the world? H. K. W.

Northampton, Mass., Aug. 14, 1916.

THE STRIKE OF '94.

Well I remember in '94
How guns came clattering over the cobbles,
Drivers lashing at the straining horses,
While gunners sat, arms folded, and rigid,
Beside the grim field pieces.
I had never seen soldiers before.

There was trouble in Chicago,
Year after the glittering show on the Lake Front,
With its White Palaces and Midway,
Its gold-lace receptions of royalty and Congressmen,
Its banquets and stately balls.

And now, the guns!

They were unlimbered in the city's heart,
Around a sooty stone building
With hoarded millions in its vaults.
On the scanty margin of green,
Between stone pavements and the walls of stone,
Camp was pitched.
Canvas cones, and bright, deadly muzzles of guns!
Rifles were stacked there, ammunition in cases!
All was made ready for the feast of death.

Brusque sentries paced the sidewalks.
They did not seem like other men, those regulars.
Citizens were ordered across the street.
There they stood, looking on
Curiously,
Expectantly,
A bit frightened, perhaps, but hiding it.

Over the city rose smoke of cars burning;
Into the soil of the city, between the cobbles,
Something oozed and seeped lazily.
Red mud formed in the cracks of the paving;
Brown scales formed on the stones.
Crowds gazed at the spots till troopers ordered them away.

That was Chicago, '94,
Year of the railroad strike.
I was a boy then, just a boy;
And boys forget many a lesson—
But some things are not forgotten.

CHRISTOPHER MORLEY.

STRIKES FOR THE COURTS.

A Legal Basis for the Assertion of the Public's Rights.

New York, Aug. 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with considerable interest your editorial article yesterday bearing upon the pending differences between the managers of the railroads of the country and their employes. I keenly appreciate and approve the angle from which your viewpoint was taken, and the nation-wide disaster which a strike of this character would involve, and, greater still, its general effect upon our industries and the public.

Broadly speaking, I have always entertained the opinion that where a State grants a charter for the exercise of the functions and powers of a public service utility, such as a street railway or steam road, the inherent rights of the public to a continuous operation of the powers granted were paramount to those of the stockholders of the corporation, or to those of men, as employes, drawing wages from it. In other words, that the rights of the owners must be accepted subject to the rights of the State, as likewise, of course, any one engaged by them, which rights in the very nature of the power conferred contemplated an uninterrupted performance of the service authorized. It has always seemed to me unreasonable that the individual quarrels or differences that might arise between the managers of a public utility and its employes should be permitted to inconvenience and oftentimes very seriously damage the public and the vast industrial enterprises dependent upon such public service, and which have a right to rely upon a faithful discharge of the duties imposed upon corporations of that class.

Whether there be an abundance of legal precedent in support of such a doctrine or not, it certainly has the approval of common reason and of public opinion, a force which makes "dead letters" of bad and impracticable laws, and in other cases inspires legislation that will reflect such public opinion and approval.

It would seem to follow that, if there be any such inherent public right or interest that is jeopardized through private differences, the courts (which, after all, form the bulwark of all rights and liberties in Governments such as ours) have an immediate duty to perform and should promptly step in for that purpose. It seems to me there is ample ground, upon the broad basis of a public interest, for the court to assert its power to control, whether it be an interstate railroad or a city street car system, whenever private differences threaten to destroy or suspend a continuity of service to which the public is entitled, and to continue such control until the disturbances are adjusted. If this doctrine, under existing conditions, is not clearly enforcible or cannot be readily made so, manifestly Government ownership can and will be urged upon grounds that have never before existed in this country. It is scarcely conceivable that in a country of just laws the rights of the public (from which all freight and passenger revenues, or increases thereof, must come) can be subjected to material injury, loss, and inconvenience because stockholders or their representatives and men in their employ are unable to agree upon terms of management. LEON O. BAILEY.

If Ireland Were a Free Nation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The one insuperable objection which Mr. Lomax sees to the granting of full Irish nationality—namely, her geographical position—is not a serious difficulty. As I have frequently had occasion to point out, the fact that the protection of Ireland from foreign invasion is vital to Britain's imperial interests would not be altered by the political status of the latter country. Purely for her own sake Britain would be obliged to defend an independent Ireland. On the other hand, the Irish people, as Shaw has pointed out long ago, are marked by a very wide practical streak, and whatever spirit of resentment they might cherish toward England, they would not be blind to the practical advantages of an alliance with her. Subjection to England is galling to the spirit of Ireland and inimical to her interests; alliance with England would be acceptable to the spirit of Ireland and helpful to her interests. The establishment of an independent Irish nation under the joint protectorate or guarantee of Britain and the United States would be at once most feasible and effective. It would remove a thorn from the side of Britain and it would remove also the chief barrier in the way of an Anglo-American alliance. The very strong and long-standing friendship for France which exists both in this country and in Ireland would invite the subscription of France to such a guarantee and such an alliance. Offhand, I cannot think of any more important step toward world peace. W. DERMOT DARBY.

New York, Aug. 11, 1916.

To Banish Milk Wagons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent increase in the price of milk, 1 cent per quart, and the inquiry into the reason therefor, has elicited as one reason the expense of delivery of milk in the city, this explanation having gone even so far as to say that New York housewives require delivery men to climb many flights of stairs to their apartments and "put the milk in the ice box."

For twelve years I have kept house in New York, and I have never found it the least bit inconvenient or unsatisfactory in any way to get the daily milk supply from my grocer. In fact, I have found that housewives may economize in so doing, as then the milk is bought just as wanted, while where there is a standing order for the delivery of so much a day by the milk companies there is at times an oversupply, and unless the housewife is thrifty, using up her sour milk in various ways, there is waste.

The delivery of milk with the other food supplies obtained at the grocer's leads me to believe that if there were distributing stations for milk this commodity could be supplied at a reduced, rather than increased, price and a great nuisance be done away with. MODESTE HANNIS JORDAN.

New York, Aug. 12, 1916.

Surgical Dressings for the Border.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a war relief society called the Surgical Dressings Committee, located at 299 Fifth Avenue. Here is an organization headed by Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard and Miss Carita Spencer, with Miss Anne Morgan as Treasurer, which without having solicited a penny, (a few trifling voluntary contributions have drifted in,) without any executive salaries or overhead expenses whatever, with a payroll of perhaps $25 per week for postage, office help, and packing room labor, (no wages over $10 per week,) has made up and shipped seven million surgical dressings to the hospitals of the Entente Allies of the European war—all at not a cent of expense to the recipients.

These women have now been asked by the New York State Units of the American Red Cross to assist them in procuring necessary surgical dressings for our field and base hospitals at the Mexican border, to the end that our own men may not be lacking in them in case of necessity. The labor for these dressings can be supplied without cost, but the materials will in this case have to be bought, and there is no money at hand for the purpose.

Will not the public contribute, and without requiring special solicitation, which might cost something by way of collection expense, sending their donations to Miss Anne Morgan at 299 Fifth Avenue, to the end that this emergency may be freely and promptly met? DUNCHAN HARDING.

New York, Aug. 3, 1916.

VERDUN IN 1870.

French Complained Then, as Now, of German Methods of Warfare.

New York, Aug. 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of singular interest at this time are two historic documents published by the Paris newspaper, La Matin, which reproduces them from the Courrier de Verdun of July 16, 1870. They show that German methods of warfare were no less barbarous then than now and that they inspired the valiant soldier commanding the besieged garrison with an indignation and contempt as intense as those with which true soldiers everywhere contemplate Teuton acts of "frightfulness" today.

The first is an editorial by Armand Renyé, editor of the Courrier, who writes:

> The soldiers of King William can inscribe in their army bulletins that Verdun is in ruins, that a part of the city has been burned. It is their right since they have had the cruelty to do this thing. But we on our ruins have the right to blame their conduct and to appeal to the judgment of the nations.
>
> For fifty hours the population of our city have borne without being able to defend themselves one of those frightful bombardments that will mark a page in history. This dreadful destruction may have caused dismay to the families who have suffered from it, but their courage has been greater than the danger. Our fortunes, our commerce, our industries are ruined, but our patriotism rises superior to our trials and our devotion is drawn closer around the flag of France.

The other document is a letter from General Baron Guérin de Waldersbach to the Prussian General investing the fortress. After announcing that he accepts gladly an offer to exchange prisoners the French soldier continues:

> I regret to inform you that the non-commissioned officers Lueders of the Sixteenth Regiment, Krueger of the Twelfth Regiment of Dragoons, Auguste von der Helte of the Fifty-sixth Regiment of the Landwehr, and Count Hohenthal of the First Regiment of Dragoons of the Guard, are not among the prisoners we hold in Verdun.
>
> I shall have the honor to send you twelve German prisoners with a flag of truce at the Belleville entrance.
>
> In accordance with your desire I will have photographs made of the graves of the two Prussian officers killed at Charny and will have them sent to you on the termination of hostilities.
>
> General, I profit by this letter to express the sentiments with which your manner of attacking the city of Verdun has inspired me. I had thought until this day that the war between Prussia and France was to be a duel between two armies, and I was far from imagining that inoffensive inhabitants, that women and children, would see their fortunes and their lives so unjustly involved in the struggle. If you think, General, that this manner of proceeding on your part, which I will refrain from qualifying, can contribute in any way to hastening the surrender of the fortress, you make a great mistake, for what the inhabitants have suffered up till now has, you can believe me, had only the effect of strengthening the abnegation which their position and patriotic sentiments call for.
>
> Neither the rain of shells and bullets nor the privations to which the National Guard and the army may be exposed will prevent them from doing their duty to the last minute. Their greatest wish would be to engage the Prussian troops hand to hand. Permit me to tell you, General, that it is in the breach that we await you and that we hope that some day you will issue from behind the mountains that protect you from our blows.

Could a more striking example of the difference of character between the humane and chivalrous French nation and their aggressors be adduced than this noble letter of General Baron Guérin de Waldersbach? MAURICE TALL.

Mr. Calder's Ambition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article in today's issue has impelled me to write this protest in behalf of ex-Congressman William M. Calder. I am a Democrat, and I have consistently opposed Mr. Calder since his first candidacy as a Congressman some ten years ago in this district, and, if fortune favor him and he become the Republican candidate for the office of United States Senator, I expect to continue my active opposition to his election.

But those of us who have been Mr. Calder's neighbors for many years and have watched his political career and viewed his political activities at close range have continued to admire him as a man and to respect him as a political opponent. It may be that the men who were named in your editorial might render more conspicuous service were any of them elected in place of Mr. Calder. With that assertion I take no issue. But why, since none of them has seen fit to enter the primaries, should that be the cause of belittling Mr. Calder and his attainments? Surely the candidly admitted ambition of Mr. Calder to become the United States Senator from New York is not a crime.

Your other assertion or, rather, implication that because of the fact that Mr. Calder is an organization Republican he is, therefore, suffering a handicap suggests a most interesting topic of discussion. The leading men of this country from the time of Jefferson down to the present day have always urged young men to enter political life. That, I take it, means to become affili

PERRY BELMONTS, HOSTS AT NEWPORT

Their Eighty Guests at Dinner at Belcourt Include Gov. and Mrs. R. L. Beeckman.

DANCE ON THE WYOMING

Admiral Mayo and His Staff Hold a Reception on Flagship—Singers in Troubadour Costume.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont gave the largest dinner in the Summer colony at Belcourt tonight, having eighty guests seated at two long tables decorated with pink roses and lilies of the valley in lattice effect. From the ceiling hung delicate pink lanterns. Dinner was served in the former coach house, but now a pretty dining room.

Among Mr. and Mrs. Belmont's guests were Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman, Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. John Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop, Mrs. James B. Duke.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Lieut. Col. Murrough O'Brien, Military Attaché of the British Embassy; Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Warren D. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Eddy; Mrs. George Howard, Countess Gizycka, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Miss Julia Meyer, Miss Eugenia M. Ladenburg, Miss Isabel Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont.

After dinner the guests were joined by guests from other dinner parties, including that of Mrs. John R. Drexel, for informal dancing.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, and his staff gave a reception and dance on board the Wyoming tonight. The ship was decorated and illuminated with the usual outlining of the ship and other effects combining to create a striking picture. The officers wore mess uniforms, white coats, and black trousers.

Receiving with Admiral Mayo, Captain Wiley, and other officers were Mrs. Mayo, Mrs. Cassard, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. A. F. Huntington, Mrs. J. T. Myers, Mrs. W. G. Dubose, Mrs. G. T. Pettingill, Mrs. C. Shackford, and Mrs. C. G. Mayo.

Vice Admiral and Mrs. De Witt Coffman, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. P. Whitelet, Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. O. Dunn, Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodgers, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert Gleaves, who brought a party of young people from the flagship Birmingham; Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Miss Katherine G. Knight, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas J. Cowie, Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer, Captain and Mrs. H. F. Hutchinson, Captain and Mrs. L. H. Chandler, Captain and Mrs. C. B. Morgan, Captain and Mrs. H. O. Stickney, Captain and Mrs. C. B. Brittain, Captain and Mrs. S. S. Robison, Captain and Mrs. Hugh Rodman, Captain and Mrs. J. Boyd, Captain and Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, Miss Marie Louise Harrington of San Francisco, Captain and Mrs. A. H. Scales, Captain Roger Welles, Captain and Mrs. T. Washington, Captain and Mrs. C. J. Lang, Captain and Mrs. William S. Sims, Commander and Mrs. J. V. Wells, Commander and Mrs. Rufus Z. Johnston, Captain and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, Captain William L. Rodgers, Captain and Mrs. Victor Blue, Commander and Mrs. P. N. Olmsted, Commander and Mrs. Belknap, Commander and Mrs. E. L. Bennett, and many other officers and families and guests were present.

While the guests were dancing a large cutter from the Wyoming passed close aboard, the occupants, in troubadour costumes, singing, with string instruments, to the delight of the guests. The vocalists were picked singers and instrumentalists of the flagship.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney came in early for the tennis at the Casino this morning, followed by Mrs. Ogden Goelet with her guest, Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. Dudley Davis, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. James Lounsberry, Miss Frances Downing, and Mrs. Vincent Astor were among the spectators.

Several sneak thieves gained an entrance through a window of the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Bristow of New York early today, went through the icebox, enjoyed a good meal, and at their leisure walked about the house. They stole a sum of money from a female servant. Much valuable jewelry was overlooked.

William F. Whitehouse gave his wife a surprise tonight on the occasion of her birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse were entertaining a dinner company at Eastbourne Lodge when a number of the younger married set came in for informal dancing, with music and singing by a colored quintet.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight and Miss Katherine G. Knight are giving a dinner at the naval station Saturday, when they will be joined by the former's daughter, Mrs. William L. Pryor.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is returning by motor from a visit to Plattsburg.

Mrs. John R. Drexel entertained a dinner company tonight for her house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop of New York, afterward taking the guests to the informal dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont.

Commodore and Mrs. Eldridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller gave dinners.

Mrs. Robert E. Ledbetter is visiting her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas J. Cowie.

Ex-Senator George Peabody Wetmore continues to improve after an operation at Corey Hill Hospital. He expects to return at the end of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will go to Racquet Lake when they close their Newport season.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor will leave Sunday night for a two weeks' cruise on the steam yacht Noma.

The black and white charity ball to be held on Friday evening, Aug. 25, at the villa of Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, will be preceded by dinners to be given by Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. Perry Belmont, and by James J. Van Alen at Wakehurst.

The proceeds of the dance are to go to the Active Service Auxiliary of the New York National Guard, and the guests are asked to come in all black, all white, or black and white. Mrs. Richard Thornton Wilson has charge of the tickets.

The patronesses are Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.; Miss Mabel Gerry, Mrs. Laurence L. Gillespie, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. Odgen Mills, Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mrs. John Sanford, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. W. Payne Thompson, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, and Mrs. Richard Thornton Wilson.

PIER TO HAVE BENCH SHOW.

Narragansett Association Is Formed with P. S. P. Randolph as President

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 15.—Sojourners at Narragansett spent today in the open, and the Point Judith Country Club was the mecca for lovers of out-of-door life. Polo, golf, and tennis each had its special following, and more than all else, prominent men of the villa colony met to form an association having for its object an annual bench show to be held each season at the Point Judith Coupntry Club next year. The date for the show will be probably July or August.

Officers elected today were: President, P. S. P. Randolph; Vice President, Henry B. Kane; Treasurer, Philip Stevenson; Secretary, Hugh L. Fitzpatrick. The following were chosen as the Board of Governors: A. A. Busch, St. Louis; J. J. Coogan, Tyler Morse, Raymond, Belmont, New York; John R. Fell, P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Philadelphia; Max Fleischmann, Cincinnati; Rowland Hazard, John B. Lewis, Providence.

Mrs. Irving H. Chase of Waterbury, Conn., opened her villa, Miramar, on Ocean Road today for the benefit of homeless women in France, who have fled from the war zone. For this good cause S. Richard Fuller gave a lecture on "Cleopatra and Her Children," and afterward offerings for the fund were received. Mr. Fuller is devoting all his time for the cause of the needy women. Among those who attended the lecture were Dr. Joseph H. Leidy, Philadelphia; Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Miss Henrietta Porter, Mrs. Henry B. Kane, Mrs. Edward S. Robinson, New York; Mrs. Mason Pfizenmayer, New Haven, Mrs. Walter A. Nye, Narragansett, and Mrs. John C. Poor, Washington.

The Junior War Relief Society, of which Miss Henrietta Porter of New York is the leader at Narragansett, met at Valmar, the villa of Miss Porter's sister, Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, this morning. Twenty young women of the Summer colony spent the morning making bandages for the hospitals of the Allies, the country home of Mrs. Percy Wright in Peacedale women of the villa colony met this morning to sew for the British hospitals.

A rainbow ball was a novel feature at the Mathewson tonight. The decorations were in rainbow colors and the dancers appeared in all the colors of the rainbow. Mrs. Donald F. Sawyer originated it.

Among those giving teas at the Point Judith Country Club this afternoon were Mrs. G. W. C. Whiting, Baltimore; Mrs. Benjamin Chew, Mrs. Henry W. Harrison, Mrs. Kate Penn Smith, and Mrs. Thomas F. McKean, Philadelphia.

SEWERS IN MOUNTAINS.

Resort Visitors Are Making Bandages for the Red Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

A superb day was responsible for a record number of visitors to the summit of Mount Washington, and all through the White Mountains athletic events held the centre of the stage. At Maplewood more than 100 automobiles were parked during the baseball game this afternoon, and at Fabyans one of the most important games of the White Mountain series was played between Fabyan and Bethlehem, Bretton Woods being at Maplewood.

A round robin tournament with fifty entries continued today at the Loof Off at Sugar Hill, and at Sunset Hill, the Waumbek, and the Mountain View other events were in progress.

Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin motored over the Mohawk Trail today from Lake Sunapee to Bretton Woods, where they will spend six weeks at the Mount Pleasant House. Canon John McCarroll motored over from Sugar Hill for luncheon, and arrived in the evening. Those Mr. and Mrs. J. Grant Kingsbury and Miss Adeline Kingsbury of Bridgeport, Conn., with Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Babcock of New York.

Mrs. James W. Sanders and Mrs. M. A. Roby arrived by auto from Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Norris W. Mundy motored from Mount Washington to the Profile House for luncheon, and Miss Flora Howard took a party over from the Mount Pleasant for luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pitkin motored from the Sunset Hill House to Bretton Woods for luncheon. Robert Jackson brought a party over from Littleton for supper in the Cave Grill at the Mount Washington, and many motored there for the tea dance, including Gardiner Hammond and party from the Maplewood. Arrivals at the Mount Washington by auto included S. E. Ward, R. G. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Cutler, Miss Ashcroft, Mrs. Edgal T. Kern, Miss Martha Kern, and Hamilton Kern.

Leigh Liggett and J. M. Bayer tied for first prize at Mrs. Louis Liggett's putting match at the Waumbek, Jefferson.

Justice Martin J. Keogh and Jack Keogh have arrived at the Profile House from New Rochelle to spend the rest of the month.

Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith entertained at a card party at her cottage at the Profile House this evening.

Mrs. E. L. Osgood of Hopedale gave a party for twelve, followed by a collation.

The women of the Profile House Red Cross Branch for Home Preparedness are giving instruction in the making of hospital supplies to the women of the village of Franconia, that they may take up the work Oct. 1 and continue it through the Winter. The Profile branch sent two trunkfuls of bandages away this week to headquarters. There were forty-four workers at yesterday's meeting, and nearly 100 women responded yesterday morning to the call for volunteers at the Mount Washington branch at Bretton Woods.

HELD IN $11,000 CHECK CASE

Erie Railroad Accuses Freidham Brothers, Clerks, of Forgery.

Joseph Freidham, 19 years old, and his brother, Monroe, 21 years, of 701 St. Nicholas Avenue, clerks in the Erie Railroad Company's offices at Edgewater, N. J., were arrested on charges of forgery at the Clyde Line's pier, 36 North River, yesterday, as they were about to leave for Jacksonville, Fla.

The complaint on which detectives of the First Branch acted was made by Erie officials, who were anxious to learn what had become of 160 pay checks for an aggregate amount of $11,000, to get which Joseph Freidham had been sent to the New York office at 50 Church Street.

Joseph's explanation was that he had mailed all the checks but one to Agent Garrett at Edgewater.

When their trunks arrived at the steamship line's pier in the morning the police were on the alert. Later the two clerks were arrested when they drove upon the pier in a cab. Joseph had $298 in a new money bag, strapped to his waist, and Monroe also was equipped with a new money bag, in which was $144.

Sends $1 for Blind Man.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $1 from "F. A. G." for Dennis Cunningham, 90 years old, blind and in need of help.

Wardrobe Trunks of new and practical designs from $55.

Crouch & Fitzgerald

Kit Bags Motor Trunks

Modern Luggage

14 West 40th St.
154 Fifth Ave., at 20th St.
177 Broadway

ASK FOR and GET

HORLICK'S

THE ORIGINAL

MALTED MILK

SMITH PAYS $300,000 FOR OLD AMERICANA

Dealer Buys the Celebrated Britwell Court Collection in England.

CONTAINS MANY RARITIES

Books Were Advertised for Auction Sale, but Smith Got Them En Bloc Before the Date Set.

George D. Smith, dealer in rare books, said yesterday he had paid about $300,000 for the fine collection of Americana from the library at Britwell Court, Dunham, Bucks, England, the property of S. R. Christie-Miller, which was to have been sold at auction by Sotheby, Willlamson & Hodge in London on Aug. 15, 16, and 17. On behalf of the owner, the auction house, although it had issued a catalogue of the collection, had reserved the right to dispose of it by private treaty before the date of the sale. A cablegram, announcing the sale, was published in THE TIMES yesterday.

Mr. Smith had been after the collection for some time, and obtained it finally on Monday, the day before the sale was announced to begin. American dealers in rare books and collectors of them had gone to London to attend the disposal of the library, but, as Mr. Smith explained it, they had a nice sea voyage, anyway.

He said he had bought the collection for himself and expected that it would arrive in New York in a couple of weeks. It will be placed on exhibition at his store.

He hopes to sell it en bloc to some collector; otherwise he will break the collection and sell the items separately. Henry E. Huntington has copies of about one quarter of the books in the collection.

The most valuable lot is the major and minor voyages of Theodore De Bey in Latin and German. They are estimated to be worth $20,000. They were edited, translated, reprinted, and illustrated by De Bey, his widow, and two sons, John Theodore and John Israel, and his two sons-in-law, Matthew Merian and William Fitzer. The "Voyages to America," in Latin are in thirteen parts, the "Voyages to America," in German in fourteen parts, the "Voyages to the East India," in Latin in twelve parts, and the "Voyages to the East India," in German in thirteen parts.

Mr. Huntington has not a copy of Sil Jourdan's "Discovery of the Barmudas, otherwise called the Isle of Devils by Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Sommers, and Captayne Newport," small quarto, 1610. It is the first account of the Bermudas, and is excessively rare. The copy in the British Museum appears to be the only other one known. There is no copy in the Huth colection.

The copy in the E. Dwight Church collection is dated 1613. Sir Sidney Lee, in his "Life of Shakespeare," mentions this pamphlet, and says that there is no reasonable ground for doubting that it suggested the catastrophe around which the plot of the Tempest revolves. It is valued at from $7,000 to $10,000.

Another rarity is Cadwallador Colden's "History of the Five Indian Nations," printed by William Bradford in New York in 1727. The McKee copy, which was imperfect, sold for $800. Rare also is "A Relation of the Right Honorable the Lord De-la-Warre, Lord Governor and Captaine General of the Colonie planted in Virginia," London, 1611. It is valued at $2,000.

Extremely rare, if not unique, is "A most friendly farewell given by a Well-willer to the right worshipfull Sir Francis Drake," printed in London about 1585. Its value is about $10,000. "A Summarie and True Discourse of Sir Frances (sic) Drake's West Indian Voyage, wherein were taken the Townes of Saint Jago, Santo Domingo, Cartagena, and Saint Augustine," London, 1589, is another rarity. The Huth copy brought $3,500. There are other books about Drake in the collection, all of them rare.

One of the rarest books in the library is New Mexico, otherwise the Voyage of Anthony of Espelo, who in the year 1583 with his Company discovered Lande of 15 provinces, replenished with Townes and Villages, with houses of 4 or 5 stones height," black letter, published about 1587. There is no mention of it in Lowndes, Huth, Hoe, Winsor or Livingston. It appears to be unique and is valued at about $7,500.

"A True Discourse of the late Voyages of discoverie for the finding a passage to Cathaya by the north-west," London, 1578, is the first edition of Sir Martin Frobisher's "Three Voyages," and is worth about $5,000. "A true report of the laste Voyage into the West and southwest region, verthily achieved by Captaine Frobisher," London, 1577, is very rare. The only other copy known is in the Grenville library. It is valued at $10,000.

Took His Bride from Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Clay, who were married quietly last Saturday in the Church of the Transfiguration, have gone to Charlotte, Mich., to live. Mrs. Clay was Miss Mary Alda Smith, an instructor in the Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. She came East this Summer to attend the Summer school at Columbia University. Mr. Clay came from Charlotte, his home, to marry her here.

Miss Hanson to Wed Ensign Easton

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Delano of 654 West 170th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cornelia B. Hanson, to Ensign Glenn H. Easton, United States Navy.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Departures.

Translantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

TUSCANIA, (Glasgow via Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander G. Brand, Miss Helen R. Brand, Robert F. Cambell, E. W. Carpenter, David A. Cox, E. H. Day, E. R. Dove, George Emmerson, A. Goodwin, Mrs. S. Hill, Dr and Mrs. Franklin Hudson, W. H. Lovejoy, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh C. Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Mackenzie, J. K. Moffat, Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips, Stanley Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Prescott, W. Roberts, Mrs. G. D. B. Turner, G. A. Turner, Miss Catherine O. Turner, J. Montgomery, W. Loft, Brig. Gen. W. Sweeney, E. Bennett, H. Clegg, M. Gourland, Miss F. G. Vidaud, and Miss Beulah Philipps.

TOURAINE, (Bordeaux.)—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Alain, Paul Belon, Daniel Connor, Edward B. Dyer, A. Dodds, J. Fisher, G. Ferrat, B. Gould, F. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. K. Lawton, Ernest E. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Merton, D. Powell Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Picard, W. Rainsford, Mrs. B. Trube, Miss M. Trube, E. Wallick, Mr. and Mrs. M. Van Wyck, Percy L. Ward, Arthur Fayn, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley M. Iseley, Miss Helen Lynch, W. Walker, E. Tanner, and H. A. Boyle.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the American liner Krooniand were:

Miss Florence Black, J. H. Burton, A. P. Cameron, T. H. Dancy, E. W. Davenport, Rev. W. to Dunning, Frank Ellison, Captain F. O. Ferris, John J. Gavith, Duncan George, Miss Doris D. Harker, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kay, W. F. Kemble, Edward M. Langley, John MacKay, T. C. Mitchell, H. C. Paterson, Mrs Ellen C. Quinn, R. H. Reece, Mrs. W. Soper, John A. Swanson, L. Trapp, and Miss Gertrude Shuttleworth.

Tourists for Panama.

Some of those booked to sail today on the Zacapa for Panama and Jamaica are:

Charles F. W. McClure, Arnold W. Thomas, Charles G. Andrews, Mrs. J. Toner, H. A. L. Simpson, H. H. Vickers, J. E. Roman, R. Kennedy, Dr. G. I. Brandon, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Tait, P. E. Medina, Adam S. Miller, Chester P. Hall, Mrs. F. S. Jones, Miss J. A. Fray, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Spencer.

BERMUDIAN, (Bermuda.)—Miss R. Astwood, H. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Andrews, G. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown, Miss M. Boyle, the Rev. J. Byrnes, the Rev. Archibald Cameron, D. D., Charles Black, Miss J. M. Calderwood, Mrs. H. Colby, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Dark, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. de Witt, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Dinsmore, F. W. Fleming, F. S. Gosling, R. E. Munro, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Payne, D. L. Pope, J. W. Paul, C. W. Roberts, W. R. Roe, Miss

THRONG AT GOLF TOURNEY.

Prominent Players at Wyantenuck Club in Great Barrington.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 15.—With ideal golf weather the annual invitation golf tournament of the Wyantenuck Country Club of Great Barrington opened this afternoon. The course had been carefully prepared. The opening play began at 2:30 before a great gallery of members of the club and many visitors. William B. Nesbit, Robert S. Hawthorne, and Benjamin D. Tichnor were the committee in charge.

Among the well-known players who teed off were L. Alexander of Baltusrol, George Queentin of Racebrook, Frank Hoyt of Sivanoy, W. H. Seeley of Brooklawn, John Shepard, Jr., G. W. Dutton, Walker Henderson, Claud Hart of Wannamoisett, M. M. Michael of Nutley, Phillips Blagden, Walter P. Eaton of Stockbridge, Henry Hollister Pease, Allen B. Fenno of Lenox, George Stanley, and George Brown of Wyantenuck.

The Entertainment Committee for the tournament is Mrs. C. L. Wetherbee, Mrs. Clark T. Durant, Mrs. William B. Nesbit, Mrs. J. Dodge Peters, Mrs. William Hall Walker, Mrs. Frederick Darlington, Mrs. I. C. Bates Dana.

C. Boardman Tyler, Chairman of the Tennis Committee of the Country Club of Pittsfield, announced the ninth annual tennis tournament for the Berkshire championships to begin Sept. 1. Championship cups will be awarded in all events. The committee, with Mr. Tyler, includes William A. Whittlesey, Norman Wood, Miss Elizabeth Colt Dutton and Miss Katherine Chesney.

Mrs. J. E. McElroy of Albany, who was mistress of the White House when her brother, the late ex-President Chester A. Arthur, was in Washington, has arrived at Greenock Inn, Lee.

Miss Gertrude Watson gave the fifth of a series of recitals, assisted by a strong quartet, this afternoon at Onota Farm, Pittsfield.

Chauncey M. Depew was a guest of the Park Club of Pittsfield tonight. He made an address on "1815-1915," a review of a century of the United States.

Arriving at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge, were W. Forbes Morgan, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Miss Harris, and F. Algara de Perreros of New York; also at the Hall are Mr. and Mrs. S. Hopkins and David J. Singer of New York.

Mrs. Lawrence Palmer arrived to visit with Mrs. Bernhard Hoffman in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven were hosts at a dinner party at Ingleside, Stockbridge tonight.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will return from camp at Sagamore Lake Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field returned to Highlawn House today from the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hutton are entertaining in Tyringham Mrs. Edward M. Kemp, Miss Margaret Kemp of New York, and Henry T. Shriver of East Orange, N. J.

Judge and Mrs. Morris E. Beardsley joined Miss Beardsley at Curtis Hotel; also there are Mr. and Mrs. C. D. P. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Millard, Miss N. M. Hamilton of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. M. Pinkus, Mrs. A. Helmrath of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Rollins of Newton Centre, Mrs. M. A. Jackson of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Linscott of Wellesley.

Mr. and Mrs. G. HM. Gould of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Brower of Schineck, and Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Mason of New York arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

GUESTS DANCE FOR PRIZES.

E. Hotchkiss and Mrs. F. S. Campbell Winners at White Sulphur.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Aug. 15.—Lord and Lady Aberdeen, who have been guests of the Greenbrier Hotel for the last six months, left tonight for Manchester, Mass. Lady Hope also left this evening. She will spend several days in Washington on her way to Asbury Park, N. J., where she will pass the remainder of the Summer.

Mrs. George Smith entertained yesterday afternoon in the Spring Room of the Grenebrier at auction. Her guests were Mmes. John Grant, William Bumstead, John Herndon French, George Dallas Dixon, W. Dixon Ellis, James Thomas, John D. Potts, James B. Weir, Pearl F. Lewis, Henry D. Priest, Thomas Paine, William Wheatley, and James R. Branch.

There is to be a masquerade next Friday evening in the Old White, the women only being masked.

Miss Oulda Yerkes of Philadelphia entertained at tea yesterday afternoon at the Casino. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John B. Stanchfield, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Cochran, Miss Brenda Williams Taylor, Mrs. Charles N. Welsh, and Mrs. Mary W. Pope.

A dance competition took place last evening in the ballroom of the Old White, prizes were awarded. Elsemore Hotchkiss and Mrs. Fred S. Campbell won the first prize given for the one-step, the men's prize being a leather billbook with gold corners, and the women's prize an enameled vanity box. Miss Mary Cowan and Fred Harmond won the prize in the waltz contest, an enameled box and a gold cigarette holder.

Miss Isabelle Halderman and Ned White won the prize for the fox trot, a silver picture frame, and an enameled pencil. The feature of the evening was the cakewalk by Colonel James R. Branch of Richmond, Va., and Mrs. Kellogg Bradley of Philadelphia, a cane and a cut glass salts bottle being the result of the last contest.

Ann Grant and Douglas Paine danced the butterfly dance and received pins for prizes.

A GEM IN CIVIC CONCERT.

Rothwell's Performance of "Carmen" Suite Charms—Gallico, Soloist

Wagner, Liszt, Bizet, and Strauss were the composers represented on the program of the Civic Orchestral Society at Madison Square Garden last night. The numbers were "The Entrance of the Gods Into Walhalla" from "Das Rheingold" and "The Flying Dutchman" Overture, Liszt's symphonic poem, "Orpheus," the Suite No. 2 from "Carmen" by Bizet, and waltz from "The Gypsy Baron" by Strauss. Paolo Gallico, pianist, the soloist, played Liszt's Hungarian Fantasy for piano and orchestra.

After a good performance of "The Entrance of the Gods Into Walhalla," which opened the program, the orchestra experienced something of a slump in "Orpheus" and "The Flying Dutchman," especially the former. Liszt's symphonic poem is not the most thrilling music he has ever written, and apparently the weather was in the instruments' terrible last night, for there was little brilliance and much faulty intonation to detract from what solace the composer has provided.

Mr. Gallico, a pianist known in this section, but not for public appearances in recent years, was not able by his playing to combat the handicap the piano as a solo instrument labors under at Madison Square Garden.

The gem of the evening, all told, was Mr. Rothwell's performance of the "Carmen" suite, which demonstrated again that he has the gift of imparting vivid atmospheric touches, genuine rhythmic feeling, and life and animation to the music he is engaged on. Gino Nastrucci, concert master of the Metropolitan Opera House, played Micaela's second air, called "Nocturne" in the suite, as a violin solo in a manner which brought out the charming and unusual phrasing and rhythm of that number as a prima donna rarely succeeds in doing, as it is difficult for the voice.

Charles Gulden Dead.

Charles Gulden, a mustard and olive merchant of 50 Elizabeth Street, and a Director in several banks and other institutions, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 318 West 102d Street, in his seventy-third year. He was born here, and was a son of the late Jacob Gulden and Mrs. Anna Margaretta Gulden. Mr. Gulden was educated in Neupot's Academy, and at an early age established the business which bears his name. He was a veteran of the civil war and fought at Chambersburg with the Washington Grays. For many years he was a Trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank, a Director in the Germania Bank of the City of New York, and a Member of the Chamber of Com-

MRS. F. C. PAGE IS BURIED.

Only the Families Present at Funeral of Paralysis Victim.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The funeral of Katherine Sefton Page, who died in Hempstead of infantile paralysis Saturday, was held this afternoon privately. Ambassador and Mrs. Walter Hines Page and their son, Frank C. Page, husband of the dead, attended the service, with only the members of the Sefton family present.

Burial was in Fort Hill Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

LOWELL IRVING BRIDGHAM, formerly organist of the Central Presbyterian Church of Orange, N. J., died yesterday at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his forty-second year.

JEREMIAH J. SAVAGE, a hat maker, died on Monday night at his home in Orange, N. J., in his fifty-sixth year.

ROBERT D. URQUHART, Superintendent of the harness shop of the Hudson County, N. J., institutions in Laurel Hill, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Jersey City in his sixty-first year.

Mrs. ELEANOR A. VREELAND, wife of John Vreeland, Superintendent of the Union Soldiers' Home in Vineland, N. J., died yesterday at her home, 989 West Thirty-seventh Street, Bayonne, N. J., in her seventy-seventh year.

Mrs. EMILIE SANDER, widow of Emanuel Sander, died yesterday at her home, 1,391 Madison Avenue, in her seventy-fifth year.

ELI DREW, a veteran of the civil war and for more than forty years with the Thomas Oaks Woolen Mills Company of Bloomfield, N. J., died on Monday at his home there, in his eightieth year.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON CROOKE, eldest son of the late Philip Schuyler Crooke and Mrs. Margaret Caton Crooke of Flatbush, died on Monday at his home in North Salem, N. Y., in his seventy-seventh year.

PATRICK SCALES, a gardener for many years on estates in Bayside, L. I., died yesterday at his home in that place, in his sixty-third year.

Miss ELIZABETH TAYLOR HAWKINS, a daughter of the late Brewster Hawkins and a descendant of Elder Brewster, who came over in the Mayflower, died on Sunday at her home, 258a Henry Street, Brooklyn, aged 77 years. She was born in Setauket, L. I., and for many years was active in the work of the Presbyterian Church there.

Miss MARY AGNES SELLERS, daughter of Alfred J. and Agnes Fingleton Sellers of 369 Euclid Avenue, Brooklyn, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Sunday after an operation for appendicitis. Miss Sellers was a graduate of the Bushwick High School, and had recently finished a three-year course at Hunter College.

CHARLES E. BAINBRIDGE, 54 years old, a retired builder, died from apoplexy on Sunday at his home, 230 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving a widow, a son, and two daughters.

Mrs. CATHERINE McGINNITY, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and a resident of Brooklyn for thirty-five years, died at her home in that borough on Sunday, aged 69 years. She was the widow of Michael McGinnity, a marine engineer, and is survived by four sons and a daughter.

JACOB MOSE, a Manhattan broker, is dead at his home, 1,094 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 53 years. He left a widow.

Mrs. FANNIE J. QUINN, widow of Michael J. Quinn, died from heart disease on Monday at her home, 131 Macon Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Leicester, England.

Mrs. FREDERICKA SOPHIA WARTS, formerly active in church and charitable work in Camasia Village and the widow of William H. Warts, who was a Justice of the Peace of that town, is dead at her home, 1,000 East Ninety-second Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-first year. She was born in Hanover, Germany, and her parents were among the early settlers on Ruffle Bar, in Jamaica Bay.

PATRICK CARROLL, a retired tailor, and for more than fifty years a resident of Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home, 61 Hausmann Street, Greenpoint, aged 90 years. Mr. Carroll is survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Alonzo J. Oswald, and a son, George E.

ROBERT WILLIAM GIBSON, Secretary of the Westwood Realty Company in Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 12 Winthrop Street, that borough, in his thirtieth year. He left a widow.

Miss MARIA M. HYDE, a retired public school teacher of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her Summer home in Asbury Park, N. J., and her funeral services will be held at her home, 134 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, tomorrow. She was the daughter of the late William and Eliza Hyde, and was long a member of the Hansen Place M. E. Church.

WILLIAM A. CROOK, a mechanical engineer, and until recently associated with Willys-Overland Company in Nashville, Tenn., died on Aug. 14 in the Minturn Hospital from infantile paralysis in his twenty-fourth year.

FRANK B. DOW, formerly an Alderman in Boston, Trustee of Public Cemeteries and Police and License Commissioners there, died on Monday in Lowell, Mass., in his sixty-sixth year.

THOMAS McFADDEN, a retired business man, died on Sunday at his home in Bayside, L. I., in his seventy-ninth year, leaving two sons.

WILLIAM SHANAGHER, a resident of Montclair, N. J., for twenty-five years, died on Sunday at the home of his sister there, in his fifty-first year.

Mrs. ORVILLE SCHULER, a resident of Belvidere, N. J., died at her home there on Sunday, in her fifty-first year.

WILLIAM H. PRAGUE, a construction Superintendent, who supervised the building of the Cohan Theatre, Liberty Tower, Heidelberg, and Fitzgerald Buildings, died in Rochester, N. Y., in his fifty-first year. He was a member of the New Rochelle and New York Yacht Clubs. Mr. Prague left a widow and two daughters. He lived at 42 West Ninety-third Street.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

LUBELL.—To Mr. and Mrs. Aaron D. Lubell of Far Rockaway, on Aug. 15, a son.

SPIEGEL.—On Aug. 15, 1916, at 156 Greenwood Av., Far Rockaway, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Spiegel, a daughter.

Married.

CHESEBRO—HALEY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1916, at Mystic, Conn., by the Rev. J. Romeyn Danforth, Lucy Haley, daughter of Mrs. Albert Haley, to Samuel Z. Chesebro of New York.

TOLAND—LOCKWOOD.—At the Presbyterian Church, Pasadena, Cal., Aug. 10, Mary Thomas Lockwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hanford N. Lockwood, to William Girdley Toland of New York.

ERICKSON—HEAL.—Aug. 14, Edna L. Heal to Rev. John A. Erickson.

Brooklyn.

GRAHAM—GILLEN.—Aug. 15, Agnes E. Gillen to James P. Graham, Jr.

Died.

ARMITAGE.—At Quogue, L. I., Mary Elizabeth, on Sunday, Aug. 13, daughter of the late Enoch Armitage and Caroline Scott, in her 78th year. Funeral services at All Souls Church, 4th Av. and 20th St., on Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 10:30.

ARNOULD.—Aug. 14, Dennis Arnould, aged 68 years. Funeral services, chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Wednesday night, 8 o'clock. Members of Amitie Lodge, No. 410, F. and A. M.; New York Consistory, Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Concord Lodge, No. 43,

THROCKMORTON PUTS CLOTHIER OUT OF COMPETITION FOR NEWPORT CASINO TENNIS CUP

VETERANS TOPPLE IN COURT BATTLES

Clothier, Le Roy, and Armstrong Succumb in Second Round Matches at Newport.

JOHNSTON ADVANCES EASILY

Champion Registers Easy Victory Over Wightman — Japanese Doubles Team Is Split.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—Play on the Casino Courts today in the annual invitation tournament resulted in several sharply waged struggles, and in at least two cases the element of surprise was not lacking. One player who came to grief was none other than a former national champion, William J. Clothier of Philadelphia, whose downfall was brought by the youthful New Jersey State champion, Harold A. Throckmorton. The other reversal involved Robert Le Roy, one time intercollegiate champion, who lowered his colors to Hachishiro Mikami of the land of the Rising Sun. Throckmorton won from Clothier by the score, 6–0, 6–2, 6–4, a surprisingly one-sided victory. In the triumph of Mikami, however, the honors were not easily gained, five sets being played with the score, 4–6, 2–6, 6–3, 6–2, 6–3.

The tournament favorites, William M. Johnston and Richard Norris Williams, 2d, came through the second round matches victorious after four-set contests, and in the case of the latter there was a keenly played encounter before the next bracket was reached. Williams had as his opponent Walter Merrill Hall, and the New Yorker played stronger tennis than at any other time this season. Williams won at 4–6, 7–5, 6–3, 6–4 in a match which was notable for its hard driving.

Hall was playing himself to the limit, but with Williams there was always a reserve for a critical moment. The Philadelphian seldom came to the fore court for volleying, being content to stay at the baseline, to match driving power against his New York antagonist. Hall essayed the net a few times, and in some instances succeeded in finishing off the point, but for the most part he, too, held to the baseline, and from this position was able to cause some confusion in Williams's game. Hall drove with a wonderful power off his forehand and placed so accurately that he often succeeded in passing the Philadelphian.

Hall Slows Up in Final Sets.

His steadiness, however, was more than matched by the brilliancy of Williams, for after winning the first set and carrying the second to deuce before he gave over the honors Hall was forced to slow up his pace. Williams consistently outplaced him in the last two sets.

Johnston never let loose the full force of his play against George W. Wightman, being content to gain the victory without sharp tactics. He seemed to be trying out his strokes against the Bostonian, the characteristic volleying from the forecourt being almost entirely absent from the contest.

Throckmorton opened his day by vanquishing the veteran Richard Stevens, who has been a tournament figure for more than thirty years. In this contest the youngster was pressed even closer than in the contest against Clothier, the score being 6–2, 5–7, 6–0, 6–3.

Throckmorton has been playing little tennis recently, and the lack of competition seems to have helped to bring his game back to the high standard he maintained earlier in the season. He showed a keenness and effectiveness against Clothier that was a convincing testimonial of his skill. The Philadelphian held to the back court, while Throckmorton was rushing the net at all times, and he was so sure of himself that Clothier could not get his passing strokes through.

In playing against Mikami, Le Roy had a busy time. The Oriental, playing from the deep court, was not effective until some of the endurance of his opponent had been sapped. Then he was equal to seizing the opportunity and closing out three straight sets for the match. Le Roy, a master of court strategy, outplayed the Japanese in the first two sets, better placing being much in evidence.

Armstrong Bows to Hunter.

In view of the good playing of Joseph J. Armstrong in the Longwood tournament, his defeat by Francis T. Hunter, the former Cornell tennis Captain, is something like an upset. It was Armstrong who vanquished Clarence J. Griffin in the Boston tournament after the latter had beaten Richard Norris Williams, 2d, and Theodore Pell on successive days. Armstrong then won his way to the final, in which he was defeated by William M. Johnston. The success which attended him at Boston, however, was lacking today, and Hunter closed out the match after four sets, the score being 6–4, 6–3, 2–6, 6–3. The Cornell man handled the chop drives of his opponent with little difficulty and his forcing the net was an attack which Armstrong could not offset by his deep driving.

Clarence J. Griffin had a hard battle to defeat John J. Pfaffman of Harvard, who was Williams's doubles partner during the college season. The Californian dropped the first set at 6–2, but was able to win the next three. Pfaffman, however, put up a sharp struggle in the fourth set and threatened to make a five-set contest necessary. This was just what Griffin did not want, for he was beginning to feel the heat. Against his best endeavors, however, Pfaffman ran up a lead of 5–2 and the outlook for Griffin was far from rosy. At that point Griffin began to pass Pfaffman with well directed shots down the lines, and he reeled off game after game until the set was five all. With match victory in sight, he continued to baffle Pfaffman and took the last set at 7–5, having run five straight games against the collegian.

Niles Wins After Hard Encounter.

The championship court today was taken over by Craig Biddle and Nathaniel W. Niles, and the contest resulted in a victory for the baseliner from Boston. Niles won only after a hard contest, which was marked by pretty placing. The score was 7–5, 5–7, 6–3, 6–0.

Ichiya Kumagae was another to gain third round brackets, his victory coming at the expense of Lyle E. Mahan, who, despite his great reach and towering height, was an easy victim to the sure driving of the Japanese.

The match between Richard Harte, the Harvard baseball player, and Fred C. Inman gained one record. It was the longest that the tournament has exhibited, taking more than three hours. Harte was the winner, with the score 6–1, 9–11, 4–6, 7–5, 6–2.

Roland Roberts, the San Francisco champion, was too strong for the chop-stroke expert, Irving Wright, who relinquished the match in straight sets at 6–2, 6–2, 6–3.

Play in the doubles matches began today, and they will be a feature of the competition tomorrow. It was announced that the Japanese team of Kumagae and Mikami would be broken up, owing to an injury to Mikami's ankle. Throckmorton will be partnered with Kumagae.

Keen singles competition is scheduled for tomorrow. Throckmorton will meet Mikami, Roberts will play Williams, Wallace Johnson will play Washburn, William M. Johnston will play Harte, and Kumagae will play Harry C. Johnson.

The summaries:

CASINO CUP, Singles, First Round.—George W. Wightman, Boston, defeated Elon H. Hooker, New York, 6–3, 6–0, 6–3; Harold A. Throckmorton, Elizabeth, N. J., defeated Richard Stevens, Hoboken, 6–2, 5–7, 6–0, 6–2; William J. Clothier, Philadelphia, defeated Frederick W. Frelinghuysen, New York, 6–1, 6–1, 6–0; Carey Morgan, Newport, defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin, by default; Maurice Roche, Newport, defeated R. Lindley Murray, Palo Alto, by default; Ralph L. Baggs, New York, defeated Williams P. Burden, Newport, 4–6, 7–5, 6–3, 6–4.

Second Round.—Watson M. Washburn, New York, defeated Richard N. Dana, Providence, 6–2, 6–1, 6–1; Wallace F. Johnston, Philadelphia, defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., New York, 6–3, 6–2, 6–2; Francis T. Hunter, New York, defeated Joseph J. Armstrong, Philadelphia, 6–4, 6–3, 3–6, 6–3; Nathaniel W. Niles, Boston, defeated Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, 7–5, 5–7, 6–3, 6–0; Ichiya Kumagee, Japan, defeated Lyle E. Mahan, New York, 6–3, 6–2, 6–1; Harry C. Johnson, Boston, defeated Harry S. Parker, New York, 6–4, 6–3, 6–3; George Colket Caner, Philadelphia, defeated Leonard Beekman, New York, 6–3, 6–3, 6–1; Rowland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated Irving C. Wright, Boston, 6–2, 6–2, 6–3; R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Walter Merrill Hall, New York, 4–6, 7–5, 6–3, 6–4; Richard Harte, Philadelphia, defeated Frederick C. Inman, New York, 6–1, 9–11, 4–6, 7–5, 6–2; William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated George W. Wightman, Boston, 6–2, 6–4, 3–6, 6–3; Harold A. Throckmorton, Elizabeth, N. J., defeated William J. Clothier, Philadelphia, 6–0, 6–2, 6–4; Hashishiro Mikami, Japan, defeated Robert Leroy, New York, 4–6, 2–6, 6–3, 6–2, 6–3; Douglas S. Watters, New Orleans, defeated Ralph Baggs, New York, 6–3, 4–6, 6–3, 8–6; Clarence J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated John S. Pfaffmann, Boston, 2–6, 6–3, 6–4, 7–5.

DOUBLES, First Round.—Francis T. Hunter and James S. O'Neale, Jr., New York, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and Frederick W. Frelinghuysen, New York, 6–3, 7–5; Harry C. Johnson and Watson M. Washburn, Boston and New York, defeated Walter Merrill Hall and Charles M. Bull, Jr., New York, 6–2, 6–2.

THREE TENNIS FAVORITES.

Johnston, Williams, or McLoughlin Picked for National Crown.

The All-Comers' tennis tournament for the national chamionship will open at Forest Hills, Long Island, on August 28. The present national champion, William M. Johnston, is undoubtedly the favorite, because of his victory at Longwood, and because of R. Norris Williams's defeat there and hard tussle in the match with Church at Seabright. But there is an important factor to be reckoned with, one that has not attracted much attention in the mid-season prognostications. That factor is the former national champion, Maurice E. McLoughlin, who, after having been assiduous in business all summer, is coming East this week to put himself in shape for the big event.

It is odd to think of McLoughlin, for the last five years one of the most spectacular figures in the tennis world, as a dark horse; uet today the description fits him well. His failure to win the title last year was a severe shock to a public that had come to think of him as victory itself, and the fact that he has not been performing on turf in the East throughout July and the first part of August this year leaves his admirers doubtful and uneasy.

Those who are rated as the best judges do not think that anybody outside of the charmed circle of the three former champions, McLoughlin, Williams, Johnston, has more than a fighting chance to gain the title. If they were forced to name them in order of probability of success, they would say: Johnston, Williams, McLoughlin.

A fortnight ago, if one had to select a probable winner as fourth choice, he might have hesitated between R. Lindley Murray, late of California and now of Bayonne, N. J., and Karl H. Behr. But after last week's Seabright tournament, George M. Church, the Princeton star, has now to be taken into account. He has been playing well this season, and his close approach to a victory over Williams at the Jersey resort adds much to his prestige.

The turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club have undergone a grooming for many months, in preparation for the all-comers' matches. The club members have been using them only part of the time, so that they would be in the best of shape. Grandstands have been erected, to seat 7,000, and the entrances and exits have been arranged so that there will be little confusion in handling the crowds. The Long Island Railroad is to run special trains.

GOLFERS ARE HARD AT IT.

Wyantenuck, Southampton, and Western Title Offer Attractions

There is plenty of golf at this time but most of it is in regions far removed from New York City and the nearby links. Up at Wyantenuck, the Great Barrington, Mass., course, the first tournament over the new links will start today, with the prospects of having Max Marston, Hamilton Kerr, and Jimmie Standish as contestants. Marston has had a stormy season so far, winning the Ekwanok tournament, but losing his New Jersey championship, and also suffering defeat at Mohawk, Apawamis, Garden City, and at Nassau in the metropolitan amateur championship. Kerr has been as uniformly unsuccessful, and the climax was reached when he failed to qualify for the Connecticut State championship over his home course at Greenwich in June, when he actually held the title at that time. Standish is the Detroit golfer who eliminated Francis Ouimet from the national amateur championship last year, and is a finished player in every respect.

The annual invitation tournament at the National Golf Links of America starts tomorrow, and, as usual, many of the metropolitan stars will journey to Southampton to play over the famous course. The National tourney has always brought out fine golfers and fine golf, from the first tournament in 1911, when Harold Hilton defeated Chick Evans in the final, to last year when Oswald Kirkby won his way through a high-class field in impressive style. If Kirkby keeps up his early season stride through the national tournament, he will be the eastern favorite at Merion in September.

Walter Hagen, Bob MacDonald, and a host of other Eeastern professionals are now at Milwaukee, practising over the Blue Mound links for the Western open championship, which will start there tomorrow. The pros have been on the move ever since the national open championship at Minikahda, with the metropolitan open, the Van Cortlandt Park tournament, and the Shawnee open following in succession. They have yet another etst to face at Shenecossett next week as soon as they decide on a successor to Tom MacNamara as Western open champion.

Columbia Summer School Tennis.

Six of the opening round matches in the annual tennis tournament of the Columbia University Summer School have been contested. Twenty-five players are left in the competition for the two silver cups. The summaries:

A. G. Taylor defeated M. R. Mandelbaum, 6–1, 6–1; H. Redfern defeated H. Gilchrist, 6–3, 7–5; B. F. Andrews defeated P. L. Peller, 6–2, 6–1; N. B. Knapp defeated A. G. Mallson, 6–2, 6–3; R. Knapp defeated R. Hanna, 7–5, 1–6, 7–5; J. W. Zerega won from D. Sealy by forfeit.

CHURCH ONCE MORE CHAMPION OF WEST

Beats Byford in Challenge Match for Tennis Title—McLoughlin and Dawson Win.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 15.—George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., successfully defended the Western lawn tennis challenge bowl, which he holds, here today by wining a straight-set victory over Heath Byford of Chicago, the challenger, 6–4, 6–0, 6–1.

It was a sweeping victory for the Easterner. He had a driving service that Byford could not handle well, while his placing on terrific drives from the challenger's easy service scored point after point. The point score of the match follows:

FIRST SET.

Byford	5	2	6	1	4	3	0	0	4	0—25—4
Church	3	4	4	4	2	5	4	4	2	4—36—6

SECOND SET.

Church	4	5	4	6	4	4				4—27—6
Byford	1	3	0	4	2	2				2—12—0

THIRD SET.

Church	4	4	4	5	4	4				4—29—6
Byford	1	1	0	3	6	2	0	1	3	0—13—1

Pairings in the semi-final round of national doubles here tomorrow will bring together Nat Emerson and Lew Hardy of Memphis, for the South, and Maurice McLoughlin and Ward Dawson of Los Angeles, for the Pacific Coast, in one frame, and in the other, Church and Willis Davis, for the East, and Walter Hayes and Ralph Burdick of Chicago for the West.

The Southern pair won in a thrilling five-set match in the opening of the national series today, 4–6, 4–6, 6–1, 6–4, 6–4. It was a case of too many errors on the part of Trafford Jayne, paired with Seiforde Stellwagen, Minneapolis, as holders of the Northwest title. Nat Emerson's placing won many points for the South.

McLoughlin and Dawson had everything their way in beating Jack Cannon of Kansas City, and A. J. Lindauer of Chicago, the Missouri Valley holders. Their net work on Dawson's overhead smashes had their opponents at their mercy. The score was 6–3, 6–3, 6–1.

The Eastern team won by default from the Middle Atlantic champions, George Breck and Conrad B. Doyle of Washington. Hayes and Burdick kept Chicago in the series by beating Bradley Hogue and George Wright, Dallas, Texas, 6–2, 6–2, 8–3.

BYRON TAKES LONG MATCH.

Baltusrol Golfer Defeats Fulton on Bretton Woods Links.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 15.—An extra hole match furnished excitement today in the first match round of the Bretton Woods golf championship competition. E. B. Byron, the Baltusrol player, lowered his colors on the twenty-first green to Donald B. Fulton of Pittsfield and Yale. The latter tackled his task in real bulldog fashion by winning the first two holes. The next was halved, and the collegian strengthened his grip by adding the short fourth and troublesome fifth to his string. A couple of halves followed, and the eighth tee found Byron without a hole to his credit. At this point he braced, and the match was squared on the thirteenth.

All square with one to play the Baltusrol man still had a chance to come through, but failed to get down a three-foot putt on the home green. After two halves Fulton got a five on the twenty-first hole, and so qualified for the second round.

Floyd D. Gwyer, New York Athletic Club champion, and holder of the Siwanoy trophy, defeated Richard G. Croft of Oakmont by five and four. Thomas J. Moran, Rhode Island Country Club winner of last year's event, took his match with A. B. Gilkes, Wykagyl, by three and two. The summary:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—A. H. Goodale, Wollaston, defeated J. H. Snowden, Wee Burn, 2 and 1; T. J. Moran, Rhode Island Country, defeated A. B. Gilkes, Wykagyl, 3 and 2; R. C. Cushman, Jr., Oakley, defeated Alexander H. Revell, Chicago Golf, 2 and 1; D. B. Fulton, Pittsfield, defeated E. B. Byron, Baltusrol, 1 up, (21 holes;) Floyd P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, defeated R. G. Croft, Oakmont, 5 and 4; R. F. Mundy, Ardsley, defeated T. S. Gay, Jr., Philadelphia Cricket, 3 and 1; Louis A. Hamilton, Garden City, defeated G. W. Gardner, Town and Country, 5 and 4; J. P. Gay, Jr., defeated Wallace W. Lyon, Scarsdale, 6 and 5.

Indians Defeated by Scranton.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 15.—The Scranton baseball team of the New York State League defeated the Cleveland Americans by 4 to 3 in an exhibition game here today. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Scranton	0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0	2	11 0
Cleveland	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	3	10 4

Batteries—Duschenil and Brannan; Bailey, Coumbe, and O'Neill.
Umpires—Messrs. Philbin and Connors.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3	0	0 1	5 10 0
Newark	0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0	0	4	15 4

AT PROVIDENCE.

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 4 0 0 1 0 1 0		6	8 1
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0		2	5 4

AT RICHMOND.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 1		5	11 1
Richmand	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0		1	3 7 1

AT BALTIMORE.
First Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 5 0 0 1 1 0 0 1		3	10 14 3
Montreal	2 3 1 0 0 0 3 0 0		9	14 0

Second Game.

Montreal	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1	4	14	2
Baltimore	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	4	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Providence	66	45	.567
Buffalo	59	46	.562
Baltimore	55	50	.524
Montreal	52	50	.510
Toronto	50	50	.500
Richmond	49	52	.485
Rochester	42	57	.424
Newark	43	59	.422

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Buffalo at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Montreal at Baltimore.
Rochester at Richmond.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 5; Little Rock, 1.
(First game.
New Orleans, 3; Little Rock, 1.
(Second game.)
Chattanooga, 6; Birmingham, 1.
(First game.)
Birmingham, 5; Chattanooga, 3.
(Second game.)
Memphis, 7; Mobile, 1.
(First game.)
Memphis, 2; Mobile, 1.
(Second game.)
Atlanta, 6; Nashville, 0.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 1; Washington, 0.
(Thirteen innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 1; New York, 0.
Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburgh, 1; St. Louis, 0.
(First game.)
Pittsburgh, 2; St. Louis, 1.
(Second game.)
Chicago at Cincinnati.
(Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	63	45	.583
Cleveland	62	48	.564
Chicago	62	49	.559
St. Louis	60	52	.536
Detroit	59	53	.531
New York	57	52	.523
Washington	52	56	.481
Philadelphia	22	83	.210

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	63	38	.624
Boston	59	40	.596
Philadelphia	61	42	.592
New York	52	50	.510
Pittsburgh	46	55	.455
Chicago	46	60	.434
St. Louis	47	64	.423
Cincinnati	43	68	.387

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

BEATING IS ROBINS'S L'ENVOI

Boston Braves Batter League Leaders as They Start for West.

Let it be recorded in baseball annals and in the various other archives of the diamond pastime that the last contest in which the Brooklyn Dodgers participated before their final Western trip of the season was a deplorable affair. The salient feature of yesterday afternoon's engagement was that the Robins lost the game to the Boston Braves by the score of 4 to 1, to the chagrin of 8,000 loyal enthusiasts who turned out to bid bon voyage to their departing favorites.

The Superbas reached the delivery of Dick Rudolph for as many hits as the Braves collected off the elongated Rube Marquard, but, unfortunately, the Brooklyn athletes had a penchant for remainnig on the bases because rungetting wallops were not forthcoming. With the players from Beantown, however, it was entirely different. When a batsman managed to get on tehre was invariably a blow to follow that sent him further on his travels. It was necessary for the Robins to bang out eight hits before tallying their lone run, although in every inning up to the fifth there were Brooklyn runners as far as third base, and in one frame, the second, they crowded the corners.

The heavy swatting of big Ed Konetchy figured prominently in the Boston victory, for his brace of two-base smashes and a triple were contributory to three of the runs. His two-bagger in the second inning, which bounded off Mike Mowrey's glove and rolled to the grandstand, resulted in the first score for Boston. He was advanced to third on a sacrifice by Smith, Marquard to McCarty, and romped home on Egan's long fly to Wheat in left field.

The Robins sent the hopes of their admirers to a high pitch in the second, when they filled the bases with only one out. But there was no help from the plate. Stengel started this inning by getting a base on balls, and went to second on Mowrey's single to right field. Olson lifted a fly to Snodgrass in centre field, and Chief Meyers beat out an infield hit, crowding the bases. Then Rube Marquard, with an enviabe chance staring him in the face, stepped to the pate and fanned. Jimmy Johnston ended the inning by hitting into a force play on Meyers at second.

In the fourth inning the Braves bunched two solid smashes and a pass for another run. Konetchy made a two-ply wallop, after Magee had singled to left field. Marquard passed Red Smith, filling the bases, and Magee came home while Cutshaw was tossing out Egan at first. Blackburn then relieved the situation by fanning.

Lew McCarty started the fifth inning, in which the Robins got their lone tally, with a single to left field, and went to second on Wheat's single to right. Both runners advanced on Cutshaw's sacrifice, Konetchy to Egan, and McCarty crossed the rubber while Egan was tossing out Stengel at first. Mowrey then lifted a fly to Magee in left field. That ended Brooklyn's scoring activities, for during the remainder of the game Rudolph's distribution of hits was reduced to two.

Blackburn tripled to centre field in the seventh frame, and Collins, who was sent in to run for him, scored on Maranville's sacrifice fly to Wheat. In the following frame Konetchy accounted for another Boston run when he landed on one of Marquard's slants and sent the ball traveling to centre field for three bases. He scored on mith's single to left field.

The score:

BOSTON. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
M'anville,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Snodgrass,cf	5	0	2	3	0
Wilhelt,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Tragesser,c	1	0	0	1	0
Magee,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Konetchy,1b	4	2	3	13	0
Smith,3b	2	0	2	0	4
Egan,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Blackburn,c	3	0	1	3	1
Collins,rf	1	0	0	1	0
Rudolph,p	4	0	0	0	1
aFitzpatrick	0	1	0	0	0
Total	34	4	10	27	12

BROOKLYN. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,cf	5	0	1	1	0
McCarty,1b	5	1	1	11	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Stengel,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Mowrey,3b	4	0	2	2	1
Olson,ss	4	0	1	4	6
Meyers,c	4	0	2	7	0
Marquard,p	2	0	1	0	2
bMyers	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	10	27	13

a-Ran for Blackburn in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Marquard in the ninth inning.

Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Konetchy, (2.) Maranville. Three-base hits—Blackburn, Konetchy, Johnston, Wheat. Stolen bases—Snodgrass, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Marquard. Sacrifice flies—Egan, Maranville. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 9. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; off Marquard, 1. Earned runs—Off Rudolph, 1; off Marquard, 4. Struck out—By Rudolph, 3; by Marquard, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Byron.

New York State League.

Elmira, 2; Harrisburg, 1.
Albany, 2; Binghamton, 1.
Wilkes-Barre, 5; Utica, 1.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 4; Louisville, 1.
Indianapolis, 6, Kansas City, 4.
St. Paul, 6; Columbus, 1.
Minneapolis, 5; Toledo, 0.

TESREAU'S STURDY PITCHING WASTED

Ozark Jeff Is in Fine Form, but So Is Demaree, and Fate Smiles on Phillies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—Jeff Tesreau, pitching a game of exceptional merit, blanked the Phillies in every inning after the first today, but—and the "but" is a big one—Al Demaree also pitched a game of unqualified excellence and shut out the Giants. The receding Giants, therefore, bit the dust again. They've bitten it four times in Philadelphia since they came over from New York Saturday fresh from a successful repulse of the Western teams.

The score was 1 to 0. It was the second whitewash of the series, with the Giants receivers of that commodity both times. It was the second occasion of the series on which Demaree had pitched the Phillies to victory and the Giants to defeat. Any time the ex-Giant faces his former mates all he needs to paralyze their efforts is a ball, a glove, and a fresh stick of chewing gum.

Demaree was even more effective than he was last Saturday and more effective than Alexander was yesterday; but he had a harder game to pitch, because it was closer. He had to proceed with much more care. He couldn't relax at any time. The Giants these days are no fence breakers, but any old team is likely to grab one run in a ball game.

Three beggarly singles were the total grist off the guileful Demaree. It was a long time between hits, and only one of them, of which Merkle was the producer, went to the outfield. Robertson and Burns made safeties which were of the infield type.

Yet the Philadelphian didn't have it all to himself as a fancy mound workman. Tesreau pitched a splendid game for the Giants. His work was capable, in fact, as that of Demaree for the Phillies, and he needed only the support which Demaree had to be as effective as the latter. Tesreau, it is true, passed a batter, who continued his base depredations until he reached the plate, but a mistake of judgment by Catcher Kocher in throwing the ball when he should have held it, having nothing to accomplish by hurling it, was the immediate source of the only run of the game.

Two Phillies had been retired in the opening inning when Bryne selected four balls as a means of making first. The remainder of the inning was chock full of clever inside ball by the Phillies, they manoeuvred smartly for that run, which was destined to become as big as a mountain.

Bryne laid his course for second base, and simultaneuosly Cravath sent a single trickling to right through an aperture created by Doyle going over to second to head off Bryne. In brief, the hit and run scheme worked out nicely. That was the first strategic move. The second was a double steal. The first wac unavoidable, but the second proved a winner for the Phillies, because Kocher did just what the Phillies wanted him to do—and did it badly.

Cravath broke for second on a delayed steal. He had such a start on Kocher that the latter couldn't have nipped him at second with a good throw. Furthermore, Bryne had such a start coming in from third that he would have scored had Kocher's toss gone straight. Had the New York catcher had his wits about him he would have held the ball. But he didn't. He threw it and threw it wildly. The wild part didn't matter—it merely served to give a chance for Kauff to throw out Cravath at third—but Bryne cantered home, licensed for the trip by that foolish throw.

Thereafter the Phillies made just one hit off Tesreau. It was a single by Paskert in the third with two out. Loose fielding and bases on balls put the Phillies within scoring distance in subsequent innings, but big Jeff was equal to all situations. A little muscle by his mates in swinging the war club was all he asked for.

Dave Robertson was the only Giant who marched as far as second base. Pioneer Dave inhabited the middle sack for a spell in the seventh inning. He made an infield hit and stole second. Benny Kauff gave the ball two resounding licks but luck wasn't with Benny and he couldn't bring Robertson in. First he drilled a liner to the right field fence which was narrowly foul, and then he tore the turf with a hard welt to Luderus. He showed more batting might than most of his mates.

Burns singled in the ninth with one out, but Doyle and Herzog raked the azure with useless flies. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.(N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	0	2
Byrne,3b	2	1	0	1	0
Cravath,rf	3	0	1	4	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Rancroft,ss	2	0	0	4	3
E.Burns,c	3	0	0	2	1
Demaree,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	26	1	2	27	8

NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
G.Burns,lf	3	0	1	4	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Herzog,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Roberts'n,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Kauff,cf	3	0	0	1	1
Merkle,1b	2	0	1	11	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Kocher,c	3	0	0	2	1
Tesreau,p	2	0	0	0	1
aLobert	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	3	24	15

a-Batted for Tesreau in nines inning.
Errors—T. Fletcher, (2.) Tesreau.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Stolen bases—Robertson, Byrne, Cravath. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off Demaree, 2. Left on bases—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Tesrau, 2; by Demaree, 2. Earned run—Off Tesreau, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

GIBSON WILL JOIN GIANTS.

Veteran Pirate Backstop Is Taken by Manager McGraw.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 15.—George Gibson, since 1905 a catcher for the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club, was today transfered to the New York Giants. Barney Dreyfus, President of the club, in announcing the transaction, said he had asked waivers on Gibson, intending to give him his unconditional release, but the New York Club needed a catcher to take the place of Rariden, who was injured last Saturday, and put in a claim for him.

Gibson has been considered one of the hardest workers in the league, and established a record in 1909 by catching in 140 regularly played games.

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PIRATES BAG A COUPLE.

Harmon Subdues Cards in First Game, and Cooper in the Second.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—Good pitching by Harmon and Cooper enabled Pittsburgh to win both games from St. Louis today, the first by 1 to 0 and the second by 2 to 1. Harmon held the Cardinals to six hits in the first and Cooper allowed only three in the second.

Pittsburgh won the first game in the first inning on two bases on balls, Meadow's error and Hinchman's single. In the second game the visitors won in the ninth. After two were out a single, a wild throw and a single enabled Baird to bring in the winning run. The score:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Baird,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Carey,cf	2	1	0	4	0
Schulte,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Hinchm'n,rf	4	0	3	1	0
Johnston,1b	4	0	0	12	0
Farmer,2b	4	0	2	1	6
McCarty,ss	2	0	0	3	2
Schmidt,c	4	0	0	0	2
Harmon,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	29	1	5	27	14

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Smith,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Corhan,ss	4	0	1	2	2
Bescher,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Hornsby,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Wilson,rf	4	0	0	0	1
Beck,3b	3	0	2	0	4
Snyder,c	2

DODGE, IN HIS FIRST RACE AT SARATOGA, CAPTURES CLASSIC SARANAC HANDICAP

WARD'S DODGE WINS SARANAC HANDICAP

Victor in Latonia and The Great American Beats Spur in His First Race at The Spa.

PAN MAID FIRST BY NOSE

Gains Decision Over Favorite, Conning Tower, in Fighting Finish—Gloomy Gus Takes Selling Race.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Saranac Handicap at a mile, with a value of $2,000, was the stellar attraction at the track here this afternoon, and the race was run before an unusually large midweek crowd. It was the thirteenth running of the event, which was established in 1901.

Nine three-year-olds went to the post, Celandria being the only scratch. James Butler's Spur, carrying the top weight of 127 pounds, was the favorite, but the first choice did not finish better than second, the race being captured by J. S. Ward's Dodge, winner of the Latonia and The Great American, racing for first time in Saratoga.

The victor defeated the favorite by a length in a brilliant stretch run. Both Dodge and Spur lurked in the crowd, until the final turn for home was made, upon which the two riders went to the whip. The Butler entry was the first to assume the lead, but Dodge was right at his heels and coming strong. Fifty yards from the finish, Murphy, who rode the winner, called again to his mount, and Dodge, inch by inch, wore down Spur, finally to take the lead and win by a length.

August Belmont's Tea Caddy, which had set the early pace, was forced into third place. G. J. Long's Kathleen, which finished fourth, was always a contender.

Close Finish Puzzles Judges.

The third race, which was for three-year-olds and upward, a high-weight handicap, over a six-furlong route, resulted in one of the closest finishes of the season. The first three horses were so close that even the officials were unable to give a decision until after they had held a short conference.

Their verdict was not popular because they gave the race to H. H. Hewitt's Pan Maid, whereas a good share of the spectators, including many experts, thought the favorite, Conning Tower, had come across the line ahead of Pan Maid.

This exciting finish grew out of a stretch battle in which Conning Tower, Hauberk, Pan Maid, and J. J. Murdock, the fourth horse, fought it out bitterly. There was never more than a length between these four from the start to the last sixteenth, when the Schorr entry fell behind the other three.

The maiden steeplechase was in quality what it lacked in quantity. There were only three horses entered, and when First Out, a recent importation belonging to Jefferson Livingston, went down the race was between Herrimana, the favorite, and J. R. Johnson. The latter two raced head and head to the last jump. Herrimana took the final fence poorly, which practically cost the mare the race, J. R. Johnson forging ahead to win with many lengths to spare.

Gloomy Gus Wins Joyously.

Gloomy Gus easily defeated a large field of two-year-olds in the opening event, which was a selling affair. Why the bearer of the Rasch colors should be called Gloomy is hard to say, since his dam was Happy Kate and he always behaves at the post as if he was very much pleased at being present. Lyke had his hands full keeping the youngster from breaking through the barrier.

Yellowstone, from the Brighton Stable, was a well-supported 7-to-5 favorite, and never did a first choice and his jockey try harder to win a race. However, the Rockton gelding did not have quite enough speed, and, after leading for five of the five and a half furlongs, had to yield to the winner, who came along with a great show of speed and passed Yellowstone, to finish with two good lengths to spare. Passing Fancy was also able to defeat Yellowstone, and gained second money by a head.

Sixteen started in the two-year-old race for maiden fillies and geldings at five furlongs. Coming through in the last sixteenth, Acabado, from the Wickcliffe stable, went to the front. Acabado took the lead from Scylla, which was the first to get away from the barrier, but which bore out badly at the turn and dropped back until she finally finished nearly last.

The fight for the place was between Mary Powell and Lottery, the latter taking second by a scant head. W. P. Burch's Corsican easily accounted for the final race of the day, which was an optional claiming handicap at a mile.

The summary, with straight, place, and show odds, follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, with $500 added; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Gloomy Gus, O. C. Rasch's br. c., 109 pounds, by Ogden-Happy Kate, 4 to 1, 1 to 5, 1 to 2, (L. Lyke).....1
Passing Fancy, Wyckliffe Stable's ch. g., 117, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, even, (F. Murphy)...2
Yellowstone, Brighton Stable's b. g., 110, 7 to 5, 1 to 2, 1 to 5, (J. Byrne).....3
Hanobala, King Baggot, Sanscrit, Jimp.,) Penrod, Idolita, Stalwart, and Van also ran. Nashville, Riverdale, Moonlighter, (Imp.,) and Old Miss scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, with $500 added; about two miles. Time—3:34.

J. R. Johnson, Mrs. A. E. Dieterich's b. g., aged, by Sidbow-Silver Fish, 3½ to 1, 7 to 10, out, (H. Williams).....1
Herrmana, G. R. Tompkins's b. m., 5, 150, 13 to 10, 1 to 3, out, (C. Smoot)....2
First Out, no rider.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, highweight handicap, with $600 added; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Pan Maid, H. H. Hewitt's br. f., 4 years, 116 pounds, by Peter Pan-Coy Maid, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, 3 to 1, (J. Bidwell).....1
Conning Tower, Mrs. J. Shilling's br. g., 4, 127, 17 to 10, 7 to 10, 1 to 4, (F. Murphy).....2
Hauberk, W. Coe's b. g., 4, 120, 4½ to 1, 6 to 5, 7 to 10, (J. McTaggart).....3
J. J. Murdock, Checks, Filigree, Flittergold, Feminist, and Sir John Johnson, also ran. Hanson, Gnat, and Royalist, scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saranac Handicap, of $2,000, for three-year-olds; one mile. Time—1:38.

Dodge, J. S. Ward's b. c., 125 pounds, by Jim Gaffney-Flora Willoughby, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, even, (F. Murphy).....1
Spur, J. Butler's b. c., 15 to 10, 11 to 20, 1 to 10, (J. Loftus).....2
Tea Caddy, A. Belmont's ch. c., 107, 10 to 1, 3 to 1, 7 to 5, (M. Buxton).....3
Kathleen, Daddy Choice, Jacoba, Delancy, Indian Chant, and Gillies, also ran. Celandria scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings, 2 years old; purse $500; five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.

Acabado, Wickliffe Stable's rn. g., 112 pounds, by Superman-Dovecote, 6 to 1, 2½ to 1, and 6 to 5, (M. Buxton).....1½
Lottery, G. D. Widener's br. g., 112, 16 to 5, 8 to 5, 4 to 5, (J. Butsell).....2
Rypowell, G. A. Cochran's b. f., 109, 3½ to 1, 2 to 5, and 4 to 5, (L. McAtee)...3½
Crepuscule, (Imp.,) Kittenish, (Imp.,) Windgold, Arrow, First Ballot, Golden Rod, Scylla, Fantam Bala, Rose Finn, Cachet, Farimond, (Imp.,) Blae Eagle, (Imp.,) and Golden Fox (Imp.) also ran. Hussy scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—The Optional Claiming Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, with $600 added; one mile. Time—1:40.

Corsican, W. J. Burch's br. g., 4 years, 108 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Personal, 16 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (F. Murphy)..1
Blue Thistle, H. C. Hallenbeck's b. g., aged, 119, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (A. Schuttinger).....2
Sir William Johnson, W. J. Anderson's ch. g., 5, 109, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (S. Petroff).....3
Goldcrest Boy, Holiday, Jease, Jr., Sam McMeekin, Tinga-Ling, and Dervish also ran. Sky Pilot scratched.

TODAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds, maidens; five and one-half furlongs. Russian Pinion, 115 pounds; Basilius, 115; Gallant Lad, 115; Meteoite, 115; Hells Bells, (Imp.,) 115; Fencer, 115; Vivic, 115; Buckboard, 115; Muckrose, (Imp.,) 115; Warsaw, 113; Kebo, 113; Hemlock, 115; Onwa, 115; Town Hall, 115, and Nebraska, 115.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, handicap; about two miles. Early Light, 143 pounds; Knight of Merci, 140, and Ollie Byrnes, 140.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards, handicap, one and one-eighth miles. Gainer, 115 pounds; Trial by Jury, 122; Grumpy, 102; Waterwitch, 111; Half Rock, 107, and Killanna, (Imp.,) 100.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, the Grab Bag Handicap; six furlongs. Tom McTaggart, 120 pounds; Sunbonnet, (Imp.,) 105; Mida, 115; Yermilla, 106; Sunflash, 106; Babcock, 106; Jock Scot, 109; Beaverkill, 104; Hemlock, 104; America, 114; Straight Forward, 112; Dodge, Jr., 120; Crank, 103; Old Fylers, 115, and Petrograd, 115.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards, maidens, one mile. Past Master, 110 pounds; Bet, 105; Fryar Naught, 110; Bridget O'Connor, 110; Hubbub, 110; Dovedale, 110; Reverie, (Imp.,) 105; Cherry Blossom, 105, and Sea Urchin, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards, selling, one and one-eighth miles. Apara, 116 pounds; Monmouth, 110; Rosewater, 97, Lady Edwina, (Imp.,) 105; Star Gaze, 105; Maifou, 98; Bobs Olga, 92; Peacock, 113; Dalngerfield, 129; Good Counsel, 112; Queen of Paradise, 103, and Star Gift, 100.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

STADIUM TO BE OPENED.

Athletes in Harlem Will Be Allowed to Use It for Training.

It was announced yesterday that the athletic field of the College of the City of New York, known as the Lewisohn Stadium, had been thrown open by the college authorities for training purposes. An agreement was reached last week whereby athletes of Harlem may train on the track daily from 4:40 P. M. to 7:30 P. M. and on Saturday from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. This agreement will be in effect until the opening of the college, when other arrangements will be made.

It has been found that the field suffered not a little damage during the presentation of the community masque Caliban. The cinder path has been badly torn up, and various other injuries have been done to the plant. However, a bond of $25,000 was put up by the producers of Caliban, which, it is said, will not be repaid until the damage is repaired.

The athletes who will use the field must supply their own equipment. However, they will be permitted to use the showers and other conveniences on the grounds.

PT. JUDITH REACHES FINAL IN CUP POLO

Defeats Meadow Brook by Narrow Margin—Decisive Game with Aiken Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 15.—Playing for the first time this season on the No. 2 field, the Point Judith team won an exciting polo game today from Meadow Brook Rugby four in the semi-final for the Atlantic Cups by 9¼ to 9 goals. Point Judith received seven goals by handicap.

At half time the Rugbys had earned six goals, but had lost a half point by a foul hook by Drage. Wanamaker had accounted for two goals for the home team, and Stevenson had lost a half point and Wanamaker a quarter by penalties, leaving the tally 8¼ to 5½ in Point Judith's favor. Wanamaker then took the ball from Stevenson in the fifth and made a count after three hits, the last soaring the ball high between the posts. Cooley, who was riding the fleet Satinella, and Drage scored goals for Rugby. Point Judith now led by 9¼ to 7½, but was destined not to score again, although the match thereafter was full of exciting plays.

Neither team scored in the sixth period. Cooley, following a stumble of his mount on the boards, was out of the game for fifty seconds. At the opening of the seventh period Rugby forced the fighting and had three end-outs in one scramble near the Point Judith posts. Randolph, Sr., was jostled on a foul cross by Drage, and was out for two minutes to catch his second wind. Drage was penalized for the foul.

After that Point Judith generally kept possession of the ball by herculean hitting and smart riding. Rugby was always trying, however, one brilliant attempt to gain the ball being a stop by Cooley with the shaft of his mallet in midair. Before Cooley could turn on it Stevenson pushed the ball along and Wanamaker turned it by a clever stroke that once more placed Rugby on the defensive.

The final on Thursday will be between the evenly rated Point Judith and Aiken Red Jerseys. There will be a members' game tomorrow with women included among the players.

The score:

POINT JUDITH.	H'cap.	MEADOW BROOK RUGBY.	H'cap.
1—P. Stevenson	2		
2—R. Wanamaker	1	1—J. C. Cooley	7
3P. S. P. Randolph, Jr.	2	2—W. Balding	7
Back—P. S. P. Randolph, Jr.	2	3—J. Drage	5
		Back—G. M. Heckscher	1
Total	7	Total	16

Point Judith—Goals earned, 3; by handicap, 7; less penalties, ¾. Total—9¼.
Meadow Brook Rugby—Goals earned, 10; less penalties, 1. Total—9.
Individual goals—Cooley, 4; Drage, 3; Balding, 3, Wanamaker, 3.
Penalties—Fouls: Against Drage, (2:; Stevenson. Safety by Wanamaker.
Referee—M. C. Fleischmann.

POLO MATCH ENDS IN TIE.

Newport and Philadelphia Fours Play Eight Periods.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—Newport and Philadelphia battled for eight periods in a polo game here today to a 5 to 5 tie. Because of the exhausted condition of both players and ponies the game was called and left a tie. This is the second time in succession that a tie has resulted at the end of eight periods.

Two youngsters made their first appearance as poloists when Larry Tailer opposed Laddie Sanford. Sanford is the son of John Sanford, whose racing string is noted. Both these young aspirants to polo honors put up a splendid exhibition. Young Tailer received a tumble, but was only shaken up, and remounted and continued the game none the worse for the cropper.

C. V. Whitney, son of H. P. Whitney, the captain of the famous Meadow Brook "Big Four," made his second appearance in the colors of Newport. Whitney played well under the careful coaching of his father from the side lines. He was quick upon the ball, and though his drives were only ordinary in length their direction was true. Alex Brown and R. Strawbridge, formerly of the Bryn Mawr Club, crossed mallets against each other.

Mr. Shaw again starred for the local four. He secured four of his team's five tallies. Although playing back, he always found time to dash toward the opponents' goal and help advance the ball. Arthur Cooley, although only in the game for half the match, scored three of the Philadelphia tallies.

A special intercity match will be played again on Thursday, while the contest for the gold mallet will be held on Saturday. This is the big event of the Newport season and the largest assemblage of the season is looked for. The line-up and summary of today's game:

NEWPORT.	PHILADELPHIA.
1—J. S. Burden, (L. Tailer.)	1—A. D. Cooley, (L. Sanford.)
2—R. E. Strawbridge.	2—G. Hopping.
3—Jay Coogan, (C. V. Whitney.)	3—M. Freeman.
Back—R. G. Shaw, 2d.	Back—Alex Brown.

Score—Newport, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Goals for Newport—By R. G. Shaw, 4; by R. E. Strawbridge, 1. For Philadelphia—By A. D. Cooley, 3; by G. Hopping, 2. Time of game—Eight periods of seven and one-half minutes each.

FOUR TEAMS IN CUP POLO.

Series at Thousand Islands Country Club Will Begin Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, Aug. 15.—The Thousand Islands Country Club polo tournament will have its initial game Saturday. The entries are as follows: Westmoreland County Polo Club team of Greensburg, Penn., composed of Jack O'Day of Long Island; B. H. Rader, J. B. Huff, and Burrell B. Huff of Greensburg; the Miami Hunt and Polo Club team of Dayton, Ohio, composed of George H. Meade, Harold Talbot, William P. Hurlburt, J. D. Platt, Jr., and Frederick Patterson; the Thousand Islands team, composed of Lawrence H. Vilas, A. Graham Miles of New York, and Eddie LY. Clausen and J. Larocque Anderson of Portchester, N. Y., a team from Buffalo composed of Ralph Sidway, Mr. Bleiston, Mr. Goodyear, and Mrs. Scatchard.

Two of the Thousand Island players have gone to the front for the Allies. They are Lieut. Col. McLean of the 207th Battalion, Ottawa, Canada, and Lieutenant Henry J. Wiser.

The St. Lawrence River Challenge Cup, presented by Peter Dawson, will be contested under Polo Association handicaps. This cup was won last year for the second time by the Westmorelands, and if they win it for the third time it will become their permanent property. Mrs. A. Graham Miles has offered the Thousand Islands cups to be played for under local handicap. The St. Louis Country Club, from the western circuit, may enter a team in the Thousand Island tournament. Basil M. Grant of New York will be the official score keeper in the tournament and George S. Hasbrouck will act as the referee.

RACERS BRING GOOD PRICES.

Twenty-five Imported Thoroughbreds Sold at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Twenty-four thoroughbreds, imported from France, the property of Delbert Reiff, and one belonging to Frederick Johnson, were sold in the paddock this afternoon before the races started. The total of the sale was $40,175, an average of $1,607 a head. The top price of $6,000 was paid by Willis Sharpe Kilmer for a yearling by Sundridge out of Sweet Briar.

The purchasers and prices paid follow:

Plancy, b. c., by Hellcon-Ideale; Ral Parr	$800
Foret Vierge, b. f., by Helicon-Forest Star; M. A. Silvers	200
Le Maure, ch. c., by San Antonio-Fontaine Labbe; L. Martine	2,200
Overmatch, b. c., by Oversight-America; John Sanford	1,300
Jonas, ch. c., by Ossian-Djoahva; W. S. Kilmer	400
Royal, br. c., by Arc de Trimophe-Apollinaris; Thomas Clyde	600
Bonne Cause, b. f., by Elf-Bonfire; M. Daly	1,100
Sunday, b. c., by Sundridge-Sweet Briar; W. S. Kilmer	6,000
Alburn, b. f., by Alcantara-Face A. Main; J. E. Widener	2,000
Dio Scorido, blk. c., by Querido-Dogmatic; Thomas Clyde	1,000
Metella, br. f., by Querido-Marie Louise III.; G. A. Muller	325
Royal Arch, b. c., by Arc de Triomphe-Royal Brook; Ral Parr	2,000
Sierra Nevada, blk. f., by McDonald II.-Sunstroke; E. R. Bradley	1,000
Donatello, br. c., by Negofol-La Douma; Frederick Johnson	1,600
Redowa, b. f., by Ramrod-La Rille; Fred Johnson	1,100
Orleans, b. f., by Prestige-Olive Crag; A. K. Macomber	1,700

TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

La Dinosaure, b. c., by Maximum-Dogmatic; T. P. Thorne	$3,600
Le Chevesne, b. c., by Arc de Triomphe-La Cagoule; A. K. Macomber	4,300
Le Requin, b. c., by Negofol-La Rille; Greentree Stables	2,000
Le Gardon, ch. c., by Negofol-Goma; Edward F. Whitney	700
Le Marsouin, b. c., by Querido-Marie Louise III.; Ral Parr	1,700
Le Brochet, br. c., by MacDonald II.-Boussole; Greentree Stables	2,500
Minto, b. c., by Sundridge-Miss Ronald; Phil Chinn	1,100
Huerta, b. c., by Fitz Herbert-Nysa; B. Prifferling	500
Canterbury Tales, (property of Frederick Johnson,) ch. c., by Chaucer, foaled 1914; P. and S. P. Randolph	250

Cubs Buy Two Atlanta Players.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 15.—Manager Frank of the Atlanta club today announced the sale of Pitcher Scott Perry and Outfielder Sam Mayer to the Chicago National League Club, for delivery at the end of the season.

TWO WINNERS ARE DRIVEN BY MURPHY

Noted Reinsman Sends Jay Mack Mile in 2:03¼ in 2:12 Pace on Columbus Track.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Two horses driven by Murphy started this afternoon as favorites in the Grand Circuit meeting here, and each won in straight heats. Jay Ell Mack battled with Diumeter for the Civic Centre Pacing Stake, being forced to cut his record to 2:03¼ to keep ahead in the second heat. Myrthful was the other Murphy winner. The mare had no trouble in leading all the way in each of the three heats.

Ben Gregor took the other race of the card, the 2:13 trot, in straight heats, and by so doing prevented first choices from sweeping the program. Allie Watts and Lindsey were in higher favor than the Tennessee gelding. All the opposition was furnished by Allie Watts, which made a break at the turn in the first heat, but trotted steadily in each of the last two miles.

Directum I. and Miss Harris M., champion pacers, will start tomorrow in the effort to lower their world's records of 1:58¾ and 2:04¼, respectively. The summaries:

CIVIC CENTRE STAKE, 2:12 PACERS.—Purse $3,000.

Jay Ell Mack, b. s., by E. J., (Murphy)	1	1	1
Diumeter, b. g., (Grady)	2	2	2
Young Todd, br. g., (Cox)	3	5	3
Wilbur S., sc. g., (Gosnell)	4	3	4
Baymar, b. h., (McDonald)	5	4	5

Time—2:06¾, 2:03¾, 2:03½.

2:09 CLASS, TROTTING.—Purse $1,000.

Myrthful, b. m., by Star of Patchen, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Dercoeh, ch. h., (Geers)	2	2	2
Zombro Clay, br. h., (Valentine)	4	5	3
Gratton Boy, b. g., (Bell)	3	4	5
Sadie S., b. m., (McMahon)	5	3	4
The Exposer, br. h., (Donahue)	Dis.		

Time—2:09¾, 2:07¾, 2:09¾.

2:13 CLASS, TROTTING.—Purse $1,000.

Ben Gregor, b g., by Tommy Gregor, (Whitehead)	1	1	1
Allie Watts, ch. m., (Edman)	2	2	2
Lindsey, b. g., (McDonald)	4	3	4
Trusada, b. m., (Cox)	3	6	3
Teddy Brooks, b. h., (Valentine)	7	5	3
Vanco, b. g., (Murphy)	5	4	6
Echomore, blk. h., (Bagash)	6	7	ds

Time—2:09¾, 2:08¾, 2:08¾.

FRIEDE AGAIN GETS TITLE.

Wins Canoe Sailing Championship for Third Consecutive Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CLAYTON, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Leo Friede of New York City, holder of the international canoe sailing championship, experienced little difficulty in winning the championship of America today at the American Canoe Association's camp at Sugar Island, Thousand Islands, Canada. This is the third consecutive year that he has successfully defended his title against all comers. The race for the trophy, a silver punch bowl, consisted of three heats each over a six-mile course. Two victories were necessary to hold the trophy.

The first heat Friede won handily. In the second he got into difficulties rounding a buoy and fouled it. This made it necessary for him to get the third. A strong, steady wind swept the course when all seven entries set out to beat him. Friede gradually pulled away from the others snortly after the start and was never headed.

Edwin Ginn took second place and A. H. Davis of Schenectady finished third. Friede sailed the Mermaid, with which he won the international canoe sailing championship in 1913 and 1914 from Ralph Britton, who is now at the front with the Canadians in France. Friede also won all the races he entered, including the interdivision race. The sailing race for open canoes was won by George Denhardt of New York, and the paddling trophy went to Ireland Aubrey of Toronto.

PETER PAN VII. IS FIRST.

Leads on Opening Day of Thousand Islands Y. C. Motor Boat Races.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—In the first day's races for the Thousand Islands Yacht Club Motor Championship Challenge Cup, Peter Pan VII. finished first. The races started at 5 o'clock over the Yacht Club's twenty-nine-mile course. P. D. Q. IV. was the first to go over the line, after the cannon was fired. Starting at 5:00:12 she had completed the third lap at 5:50:07¾.

P. D. Q. VI. was the second craft over the line and had covered the first lap at 5:15:00½. As she was about to turn for the second lap she had some engine trouble, which put her out of the race for today. Mr. Miles expects to have her ready for the races tomorrow.

Peter Pan VII. was third over the line at 5:00:27 and finished at 5:39:44 3-5. Hawkeye went over the line at 5:00:49 and finished at 5:45:42.

Hawkeye was driven by Commodore A. L. Judson, her owner; P. D. Q. IV. was driven by J. Harold Hayden; P. D. Q. VI. by A. Graham Miles, and Peter Pan VII. by J. P. Bishell. Baby Marold did not arrive in time for races. Peter Pan made five points, Hawkeye four, and P. D. Q. IV. three. The water was very rough, and the twenty-five-mile an hour wind which was blowing down the course made it very choppy.

TRIO OF PROMISING BOUTS.

Matches of Some Importance to be Staged at Washington Park.

The Washington Park Sports Club will stage three promising matches in the near future. The first will be on Saturday night. This is to be a popular priced card. Joe Jeannette will meet Soldier Kearns in the main event, while Johnny Howard clashes with George Ashe in the semi-final of ten rounds.

On Friday evening, Aug. 25, Ad Wolgast, the former world's lightweight champion, is to meet Frankie Callahan. Wolgast claims the championship by virtue of an alleged knockout over Freddie Welsh in a fight at Denver. Wolgast was disqualified, but maintains that he dropped Welsh with a body blow.

Jack Dillon and Jim Coffey will meet at the club on Labor Day. Dillon refused several offers to meet Coffey last Winter, and only agreed to this contest after his bout with Frank Moran, whom he decisively defeated at Washington Park. Coffey has many supporters, who believe that he can stop Dillon.

Burns to Box Simler Tonight.

Kid Burns, the veteran lightweight of the west side, who years ago gained considerable prominence when he discolored Packey McFarland's eye, a feat no other boxer had been able to accomplish, will attempt to "come back" this evening when he opposes Chick Simler, the Scranton lightweight, in the feature ten-round bout at the Pioneer Sporting Club. In another ten-round engagement Joe Lynch, the west side bantamweight, will oppose Bobby Hubon. There will also be one six and three four-round exhibitions.

Coffey Shades Mohr in Last Rounds

Jimmy Coffey and Walter Mohr of Brooklyn fought to a draw for eight rounds at the Harlem Sporting Club of Far Rockaway last night, after which Coffey gained an advantage in the remaining two sessions of the ten-round encounter. During the second round both boxers plunged against the ropes and fell through them into the audience. Coffey fell on his head ond was slightly injured, but recovered after a rest of three minutes.

EXPECT BIG SENIOR ENTRY.

Athletic Clubs Will Name Men Today for Championship Meet.

Although entries for the senior track and field championships of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., to be held at Brooklyn Field on Aug. 27, will close tonight, the nominations of only a few athletes are in the hands of the Championship Committee. Notwithstanding this it is expected that the entry list will compare favorably with those of former years both in numbers and in quality. The status of all nominees will be decided at a meeting Friday night at 21 Warren Street.

The New York A. C. nominations will probably number about fifty. An even larger team than that which represented the Mercury Foot organization in the junior Mets will be named. Coach Bernie Wefers believes there is strength in numbers, and he is now training every man in the club who has the slightest chance of winning the meagre point to be gained by finishing fourth.

Lawson Robertson, coach of the Irish American A. C., has also held up his entries and will not submit them, until tonight. Robertson has hopes of marking his final appearance, perhaps, as trainer of the Winged Fist Club, with a victory.

Athletes of the Millrose A. A. will be conspicuously missing. The majority of this club's tracksters, along with Coach Mel Sheppard, are now on the border seeing service with the New York State militia. Small club athletes will have only little chance in the meet.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Diazista, Maderista, Zapatista, and half a dozen other "istas"—such have been the political designations within five brief years of those Mexican border cities—the once picturesque and now disheartened "Twin Towns of the Border" that James Hopper tells about in this week's

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

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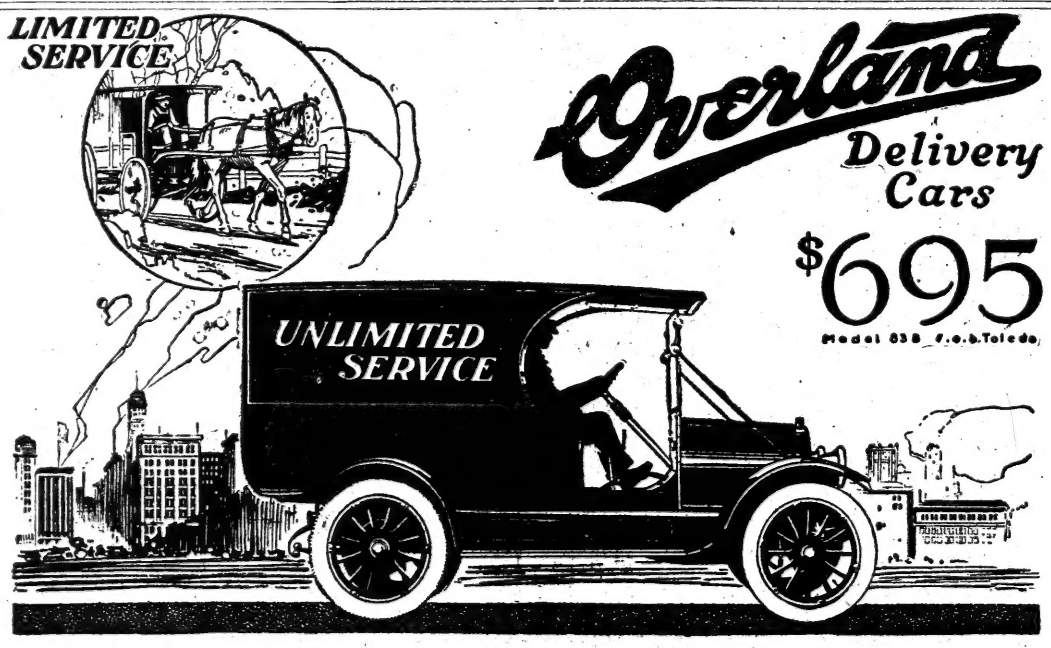

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Little River Drainage District
State of Missouri
5½% Serial Bonds
Maturing 1921 to 1933
Prices to Yield 5% and Over

This district embraces an area of 765 square miles and funds for payment of principal and interest are provided from taxes levied on the land.

Descriptive circular on application.

Estabrook & Co.
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Northern Pacific

Recent reports are most favorable. The stock is considered particularly desirable at this time for reasons which we shall be glad to submit to interested individuals and institutions.

Correspondence Solicited

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Higher and More Active —Confidence Felt in Avoidance of Strike.

The stock market yesterday was more uniformly strong than it had been the day before; it was also considerably more active. The attitude of traders and the Street generally was not based on new considerations, but rather on the increased emphasis laid on the factors which previously had asserted themselves as sustaining forces in the stock market.

The Street became confirmed in its belief that the railroad labor situation will be settled without a strike. That has been practically certain from the beginning, but at the outset there were many more people who doubted it than are doubting it now or who doubted it yesterday. That was the main influence back of yesterday's strength, at least in the sense that it was the influence about which people talked most and thought most.

Of equal importance, however, as a market influence was the expectation that the shortly to be announced British loan would have the effect of keeping off the market a large amount of stocks and bonds which, in the absence of such a credit, would be sold here to supply the funds which are constantly needed by the British Government to pay for the supplies which it has ordered here and which it is still ordering in very large amount. This also was not a new factor, but it was one upon which increased emphasis was laid and which thereby gave greater market force. Bids made in channels through which American securities have flown to this country in large volume are no longer bringing out offerings as they formerly did.

Thus practical confirmation is being given to the inference previously drawn from the prospect of a great British loan secured by collateral consisting in substantial proportions of our own stocks and bonds. There is no telling how many American securities which have been, or which may be, mobilized still remain unused. The amount is believed to be very large, but the pressure of such securities upon the market is much reduced by the process of using them as collateral for loans instead of selling them outright.

Aside from the repressive influence upon prices of a heavy foreign supply of our securities, which in itself is not a very important matter, the possession by our chief European customer of a large amount of securities negotiable in this market is of very great advantage to us. We have things to sell and England has things to buy, and it is fortunate that she has so much of a form of currency which is so eminently acceptable to this market. Thus, while the market is finding relief in the prospect that the placing of a large collateral loan will probably relieve it of the necessity for a time of buying back our securities, it has at the same time reason to be pleased that Europe has the wherewithal with which to pay us satisfactorily for what she is buying. She could not pay for all in gold, though she is paying for a good deal in that way. Another $5,000,000 arrived yesterday.

Wall Street was reminded yesterday of the noteworthy success which attended the underwriting of the recent flotation of the American Foreign Securities Company's bonds through which a loan was made to France. The syndicate was closed and the underwriting profits distributed. The syndicate for the British credit was in process of organization, and it was thought that formal announcement of the loan might come at any time, possibly today.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2¼%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2½	2½

TIME.
60 days.....2¾@3 | 5 months.....3¾
90 days.....3 @3¼ | 6 months.....3¾
4 months.....3½
Note.—Industrials, ¼ per cent. higher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....3½@3¾%
4 to 6 months.....3½@4
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75¼	4.75⅝	+.00⅛
Cables	4.76¼	4.76	4.76¼	
Francs—				
Demand	5.01¾	5.02	5.01¾	+.00⅛
Cables	5.01¼	5.01¾	5.01¼	+.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	72.50	72.37½	72.37½	—.12½
Cables	72.50½	72.43⅝	72.43⅝	—.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand on Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76¼
5.1820 Paris	5.01¾	5.01⅛
95.28 Berlin	72.37½	72.43⅝
5.1826 Switzerland	5.2⅛	5.23½
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826 Italy	6.47⅝	6.47
20.26 Austria	12.45	12.50
26.72 Scandinavia	28.75	28.85
19.20 Spain	20.12	20.17
40.19 Holland	41.31¼	41.43⅜
China—		
Hongkong	51.15	51.25
Shanghai	72.00	71.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	34.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.75
32.44 Rio	24.62	24.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

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Little River Drainage District
State of Missouri
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, AUG. 15, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	556,845
Same day last year	1,045,565
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	98,547,504
Same period last year	99,563,974
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
64	66	100	Ajax Rubber	65	65	65	65	...
17	18	500	Alaska Gold Mines	17½	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
23⅝	24	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
78	79½	900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	78½	79	78½	79	+1
88½	89⅜	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	88¾	89	88¾	88¾	+ ¾
191½	194	500	Am. B. S. & F. pf. tr.	192½	192½	192¼	192¼	...
57¾	58	13,100	Am. Can	57	58¾	57	57⅝	+1½
110	112	100	Am. Can pf	111½	111½	111¾	111½	— ½
60⅝	60⅞	3,100	Am. Car & Fdry	61¼	61⅝	60⅜	60⅜	— ¼
145	148¾	100	Am. Coal Products	146	146	146	146	— ½
10	10¼	700	Am. H. & Leather	10⅛	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
57	57½	3,800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	58¼	58⅝	56⅝	57	—1⅛
28½	29	1,500	Am. Ice Securities	28½	29⅛	28	29	+ ⅛
21⅛	21¼	2,400	Am. Linseed	20⅞	21⅝	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅜
48⅝	49	1,600	Am. Linseed pf	47⅝	49½	47⅝	48½	+1⅜
72⅞	73⅛	8,200	Am. Locomotive	73⅞	73½	72⅝	73	+ ⅜
103½	104½	200	Am. Locomotive pf	104⅝	104⅝	104¼	104¼	+ ½
8	8⅛	1,000	Am. Malt	8	8¼	8	8⅛	+1
39	41	100	Am. Malt pf	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅝
98	99⅛	10,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	97	99⅞	96⅝	97⅝	+1⅝
83	83⅞	45	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	...
82⅜	83½	900	Am. Steel Fdries	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅛
109¾	110¾	400	Am. Sugar Ref	110⅝	110	109⅝	110	+ ⅜
130	130½	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	130¾	130¾	130¼	130¼	+ ⅛
220	222	300	Am. Tobacco x d	224	224	220	220	...
108	109½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	108	108	108	108	— ½
44¾	44¾	400	Am. Woolen	44⅛	44⅝	44⅛	44⅜	+ ⅛
96	97	100	Am. Woolen pf	95¾	96⅝	95¾	95¾	+ ⅛
26⅝	27⅛	100	Am. Writing P. pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
82	85	1,600	Am. Zinc L. S.	82¾	83	82¾	83	+ ⅛
	65½	100	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	65	65	65	65	+ ½
83½	83⅞	12,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	83¾	84⅛	83½	83½	+ ⅛
69¾	69	200	Associated Oil	67	67	67	67	— ⅛
103¾	103⅝	3,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	+ ⅛
98½	99	700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	...
115	115	100	Atlantic Coast Line	113¾	113⅝	113¾	113⅝	— ⅛
67¾	68	1,500	At., Gulf & W. I.	67	68	67	67¾	+1¼
64	64½	100	Do. pf	64¾	64½	64½	64½	+ ⅛
75	75⅜	14,500	Baldwin Loco	74⅞	76⅛	74	75¾	+1¾
87	87¼	2,400	Baltimore & Ohio	86⅝	87⅝	86⅝	87¼	+ ⅝
73½	74	700	Baltimore & O. pf	73⅝	73⅝	73½	73½	...
1⅞	2	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
465	480	975	Bethlehem Steel	430½	470	430½	468	+5
125	140	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	135	135	135	135	+5
84¼	84⅜	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84¼	84⅜	84¼	84¼	...
120	132	200	Bklyn Union Gas	131½	131⅝	131¼	131⅝	+ ⅛
58	60	400	Brown Shoe	60	60	59	59	+ ⅛
67¼	67⅜	1,200	Butte & Superior	67½	68	67½	67⅝	+ ⅛
47	48	100	California Pet. pf	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
177	178	3,100	Canadian Pacific	177¼	178⅝	177	178	+1½
55¼	56	3,200	Central Leather Co	56¼	56⅝	56	56	— ½
112	112½	800	Central Leather pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111½	+ ¼
107	107½	800	Chandler Motor	106	107	106	107	+2
62	62½	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	62⅜	62⅝	62¼	62½	...
36⅝	37	400	Chi. Gt. Western pf	36⅜	37	36⅜	37	+ ⅛
95	95¼	1,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95	+ ⅜
126½	127½	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127	127	127	127	...
127	129	200	Chi. & Northwest	127½	127½	127¼	127½	+ ⅜
18⅞	19	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	19¼	19¼	19	19	...
20¼	20⅝	400	Chile Copper	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	...
50¾	50¾	1,400	Chino Copper	50⅝	50⅞	50¼	50¾	+ ⅛
51	53	300	Clev., C. C. & St. L.	51	51	51	51	—2½
73	74½	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	74	74	74	74	...
100	110	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	110	110	110	110	...
45	45⅜	6,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	44⅞	45⅝	44⅞	45⅜	+ ⅜
42½	43	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
138½	140⅜	1,000	Consolidated Gas	139	140⅝	139	140¼	+1½
143⅝	144⅜	1,800	Corn Products Ref	143⅝	144⅜	143⅝	144⅜	+1
90¾	92	700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90⅝	90	90⅝	+ ⅛
72¾	72⅞	11,400	Crucible Steel	71¾	73¼	71⅝	72½	+1¼
295	297	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	290	290	290	290	+1
36½	36⅝	1,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
94⅜	94¾	400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
90	92½	100	Deere & Co. x d	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	...
151½	153½	100	Del. & Hudson	151⅛	151⅛	151⅛	151⅛	...
13½	14⅜	300	Den. & Rio Grande	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
34	34½	700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34	34⅝	34	34½	+ ⅛
45	45⅜	600	Distillers' Securities	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅛
5	6	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
36⅝	37	4,100	Erie	36⅞	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
52½	52⅝	500	Erie 1st pf	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	+ ⅜
	46	100	Erie 2d pf	44	44	44	44	...
310	325	50	Gen. Chemical	310	315	310	315	...
169¼	170½	1,700	General Electric	170¼	170⅝	170	170	...
118½	119	400	General Motor pf	119¼	119¼	118½	119	+ ⅛
72⅛	72⅜	4,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72½	73¼	72¼	72⅝	+ ⅛
118¼	118⅝	600	Great Northern pf	118⅛	119	118⅛	118⅝	+ ⅛
38½	38⅝	1,900	G. N. ore certs. re prop.	38⅜	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅛
45⅜	45⅞	700	Greene-Cananea	45⅜	45⅞	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅛
75	81	200	Gulf States Steel	76½	78	76½	78	+1½
83	87	600	Gulf States S. 2d pf	85	87½	85	87½	+3½
101¾	102¼	1,000	Illinois Central	102	102¼	101¾	101¾	...
51¾	51⅝	8,200	Inspiration Copper	51¾	51⅞	51⅜	51⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	16⅝	100	Interboro Consol	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
115¼	115¾	300	Int. Harvester, N.J.	115¼	116	116	116	—2
27½	29	35,300	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	27¼	29⅜	27¼	29	+1⅝
92⅜	94½	29,700	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	92⅜	95⅛	92¼	94⅜	+1⅞
44⅝	44⅞	2,600	Int. Nickel	45	45	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
16	16¼	1,100	Int. Paper	16	16⅜	16	16	+ ⅛
73	73½	1,500	Int. Paper pf	73½	73⅝	73	73	+ ⅛
83	85	100	Jewel Tea	84¾	84⅞	84⅜	84⅝	+ ⅛
106	110	100	Jewel Tea pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ⅜
100	110	50	Do., Gold Filter	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
24½	25⅜	100	Kansas City South	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
70½	71¼	900	Kelly Spring Tire	70½	71	70½	71	+1½
49¼	49⅝	8,900	Kennecott Copper	50	50	49½	49⅝	— ⅛
72½	72¾	1,025	Lackawanna Steel	72¼	72⅝	72¼	72½	+1
20	20⅜	100	Lake Erie & West	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
42	44	400	Lake Erie & W. pf	43½	43½	43	43	— ⅜
44	44½	200	Lee Rub. & Tire x d	44½	44½	44	44	— ¾
79¼	79½	1,400	Lehigh Valley	79	79½	79	79½	+ ⅛
35	38	100	Long Island	38	38	38	38	+1½
83⅜	85⅞	15,300	Maxwell Motors	82	84	81½	83⅝	+2¼
85⅝	87	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	87	87	87	87	+1
57	57½	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	57	57½	56½	57¼	+1¼
61¼	61½	100	May Dept. S. x d	61	61	61	61	+ ⅛
98⅝	99	10,000	Mexican Petroleum	98½	99⅜	98	98⅝	+ ⅜
90	91	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	90	90	90	90	+ ½
34⅜	35	1,400	Miami Copper	33	34	33	34⅛	+ ⅛
120	124	200	Mo., St. P. & S. S. M.	124	124	124	123⅞	+ ⅛
	3⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
	4½	1,300	Missouri Pacific	4½	5⅛	4½	5⅛	+ ⅜
	4⅝	2,100	Do., trust rcts	4½	5	4½	5	+ ⅜
23	23¼	3,100	Mo. Pacific w i	22¾	23¼	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
92¼	94	500	Montana Power	92	94	92	94	+2¼
23	24	300	Nat. En. & St. Co	23½	23¾	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
65	65¼	800	Nat. Lead Co	65½	65⅝	65	65	— ¼
18¼	18¾	1,750	Nevada Con. Copper	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾	...
136½	137	3,900	N. Y. Air Brake	136½	138¼	136¼	137	+1¾
104⅜	104⅞	5,600	N. Y. Central	104⅜	105	104¼	104⅝	+ ⅛
36½	37⅛	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	36½	36½	36⅛	36½	+1⅛
59⅝	60⅜	1,500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	59⅝	61	59⅝	60⅝	+1⅝
27¼	27½	600	N. Y., Ont. & West	27½	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
130¾	131¼	8,100	Norfolk & Western	130¾	131¼	130⅜	130⅝	+ ⅜
111¼	112	1,000	Northern Pacific	111¼	112	111¼	112	+ ⅛
20⅝	22	100	Pacific Mail	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
55	56	5,800	Penn. R. R.	55⅞	56	55⅞	56	+ ⅛
101¼	102	100	People's Gas, Chi.	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	101¼	— ⅛
27¼	28	200	Pitts. Coal ctfs of dep	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	...
100½	101	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	+ ⅛
51⅞	52½	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	51⅞	52½	51⅞	52¼	+1⅛
2¾	3¼	200	Quicksilver	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
45⅝	46⅛	4,300	Railway Steel Sp.	46	46¼	45¾	46¼	+ ⅜
98⅜	99⅝	100	Railway Steel Sp. pf	98¾	99⅝	98⅝	99⅝	...
24½	24⅝	5,700	Ray Con. Copper	24¼	25	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
104⅞	104⅞	68,000	Reading	104¼	105⅜	104⅜	104⅝	+1⅛
48½	48¾	7,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	47⅝	49	47¾	48⅝	+1⅜
111⅝	112¼	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	111⅝	112¼	111⅝	112¼	+1¼
16	16	200	Seaboard Air Line	16	16	16	16	...
200	200	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	200	200	200	200	+ ½
28	28⅛	200	Shattuck-Arizona	28	28⅛	28	28	...
45¼	46	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	45¼	46	45¼	46	+1
98½	98⅞	2,200	Southern Pacific	98½	98⅞	98¼	98⅜	+ ⅝
184	185	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	184	184	184	184	...
24	24¼	1,800	Southern Railway	24	24¼	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
68⅜	68¾	200	Southern Ry. pf	68⅜	68⅝	68¼	68⅜	+ ⅛
123	131⅛	17,000	Studebaker Co	123	131¼	123¼	131½	+2½
25⅜	26	900	Tennessee Copper	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
193	198	800	Texas Co.	193	193½	193	193	+ ½
62½	63	600	Third Avenue	63⅜	63⅝	63	63	— ⅛
99¾	102	100	Underwood Typew	101½	101¾	101¼	101¾	+1½
7⅝	7¾	10	Union B. & P. Co.	7½	7½	7½	7¼	...
42	43	800	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42¼	+1
140¼	140½	10,200	Union Pacific	140	140⅞	140	140⅝	+ ⅞
103	104	100	United Cigar Stores	103	104	103	104	+1½
160½	161¾	1,600	United Fruit Co	161	161½	160¾	161	+ ⅛
20½	20⅞	700	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	20	21	20	21	+1
110	111½	3,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	110	112¾	110	111⅜	+3¾
29	29	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	29	29	29	29	...
1	1¼	200	U. S. Red. & Ref	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
57⅝	57¾	18,800	U. S. Rubber	56¼	58⅜	56⅛	57⅜	+1¾
71	71¼	1,000	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	71⅛	71⅛	71	71	— ⅛
80	80¼	72,600	U. S. Steel	80¼	80⅞	80¼	80⅝	+ ⅜
117⅞	118⅛	2,100	U. S. Steel pf	118¼	118⅜	118	118	+ ⅛
81	81¼	7,700	Utah Copper	80½	81⅜	80½	81⅛	+ ⅞
14	14¼	200	Wabash	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
50⅜	50⅝	700	Wabash pf. A	50⅞	50¼	50¼	50¼	...
28½	29	1,200	Wabash pf. B	28¼	28⅜	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
20	20½	100	Western Maryland	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
59¼	59¾	4,000	Westingh. E. & M.	58⅛	59⅝	58⅜	59¼	+1¼
54⅞	55	17,000	Willys-Overland	54½	55¼	53⅝	55	+1
103⅝	104¼	100	Willys-Overland pf	104	104	104	104	...
50½	52¼	100	Wisconsin Central	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	+ ½
135½	137	300	Woolw., (F. W.) Co	136	136	136	136	+1
125½	127	90	Do., odd lots	136¼	136¼	135¾	135¾	...

941; balance, $25,229,780; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $872,364.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $4.025 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31½d., unchanged; in New York, 69⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 51¼@55¼c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4s	Sept.,	1916	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4s	Sept.,	1917	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
4½s	June,	1965	107⅜	108	107⅜	108
4½s	Mar.,	1960	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
4½s	Nov.,	1957	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
4½s	May,	1957	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100¼	—	100¼	...
4½s	May,	1917	100¼		100¼	...
4½s	April,	1966	102⅜	103¼	102⅜	103¼
4½s	Mar.,	1964	102⅜	103¼	102⅜	103¼
4½s	Mar.,	1963	102⅜	103¼	102⅜	103¼
4½s	Sept.,	1960	102¼	103	102¼	103
4½s	Mar.,	60, op. 30	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4s	May,	1960	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1958	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅝
4s	May,	1957	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅝
4s	Nov.,	1955	99⅜	100¼	99⅜	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1956	99⅜	100¼	99⅜	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1959	99¼	100¼	99¼	100¼
3½s	Nov.,	1954	90¾	91	90¾	91

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June,	1917	4.00	....	4.00	....
4½s	1918-1928		4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930		4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1918-1924		4.00	....	4.00	....
3½s	1918-1918		4.00	....	4.00	....
3s	1918-1928

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
125	Adirondack	28	26½	27	28
100	Cen. States E.	18½	18	18¼	21
96	Cen. S. E. pf.	70	66	65	76
666	Cities Service	275	267¾	270	272
270	Cities Ser. pf.	85¾	85	85½	85¾
650	Commonwith.	65	63¼	64	64½
700	Com'wth pf.	85	84¼	84½	85
50	Consum. P. pf.	99	99	98	99
25	Rep. R. & L.	39½	38½	39	40
25	Stand. G. & E.	15	15	14¾	15¼

BONDS.

$22,000	Commonwealth P. 6s, '18	103	102¾	102½	103¼
18,000	Mich. R.6s, '19.	101½	101½	101	101½

The following quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	78	80
American Cities	5	12
American Cities pf.	40½	48
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	147	150
†American G. & E. pf.	49½	51
American Light & Traction	378	381
American Light & Traction pf.	100	114
American Power & Light	69	71
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	60
American Public Utilities pf.	74	75½
American W. W. & E.	9	9½
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	22	25
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	63	66
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	...
Carolina Power & Light	27	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	76	79
Colorado Power	24½	26
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	77	82½
Connecticut Power pf.	93	...
Dallas Electric notes	98½	100½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	63
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	...
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	11½	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	47
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	...
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities	200	...
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
International Traction	44	52
International Traction pf.	80	84
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	13	15
Mississippi River Power pf.	30	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	58	62
Northern States Power	86½	87½
Northern States Power pf.	96	97½
Northern Texas Electric	57	62
Northern Texas Electric pf.	85	87
Ozark Power & Water	44	47
Ohio Cities Gas pf.	87	89
Pacific G. & E.	58	59
Pacific Gas & Electric	53¾	59½
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	88¾	89¾
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	88	96
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25½	30¼
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	81
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	75¼	76½
Securities Corp. General	18½	22
Securities Corp. General pf.	80¾	84¾
†Southern California Edison	91	92½
†Southern California Edison pf.	103½	107
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	39¾	40¾
†Tampa Electric	131	135
Tennessee Railway & Light	9½	10
Tennessee Railway & Light pf.	47	48
Toledo Traction	42	44
Toledo Traction pf.	82	84
United Gas & Electric	10	14
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	72	75
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	11	14
United Light & Railways	49	51
United Light & Railways pf.	74½	75½
Western Power	19½	20½
Western Power pf.	69½	70½

†Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99¼	100½	
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	75	
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	...	
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	97	
Minn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100½	
Columbia G. & L. 1st 5s, 1927	80	83	
Columbia G. & L. deb. 5s, 1927	70	75	
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	...	
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	95½	98	
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98¾	...	
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96¾	97¾	
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100¾	102	
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918	99½	...	
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	92	95	
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100	
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	93	
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1923-28	99	100	
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89	90	
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99½	
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100	
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95	
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95	
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99	
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	99	
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77	77½	
Miss Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922	91¼	93½	
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98	99	
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	95½	96½	
North Texas E. col. t. 5s	90	94	
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	98	
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	...	
Seattle El. con. 5s	94½	97½	
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101½	
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113	
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98	
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90¼	93	
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	95½	96½	

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'25	4	4½	4.50 4.25
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'26	4	4½	4.50 4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.65 4.30
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½		4.65 4.35
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'26	4½		4.62 4.38
Chic. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.40 4.15
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½	@5	5.30 4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.70 4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.90 4.60
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½		4.38 4.12
Erie Railroad.	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.75 4.45
Hocking Valley.	1916-'23	4	@5	4.65 4.38
Illinois Central.	1916-'20	4½	@5	4.45 4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.40 4.20
Mo., Kan. & T.	1916-'23	5		5.00 5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5		5.60 5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.65 4.40
Norf. & Western.	1916-'24	4½		4.40 4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	@6	4.75 4.40
Penn. Gen.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.38 4.12
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.25 4.70
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'26	5		4.80 4.45
Southern Pacific.	1916-'26	4½		4.50 4.25
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.75 4.45

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.07	Ophir & Norcross	.06
Best & Belcher	.06	Mexican	.17
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.70
Confidence	.18	Ophir	.24
Con. Cal. & Va.	.14	Savage	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sec. Belcher	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Sierra Nevada	.31
Jacket Con.	.09	Union Con.	.07
		Utah Con.	.01

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.06
Belmont	4.25	D'field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.88	Florence	.47
McNamara	.05	G'field Consol.	.83
Midway	.20	Goldfield Merger.	.08
Montana Exten.	.19	Lone Star	.01
Montana	.23	Silver Pick	.11
North Star	.15	Spearhead	.06
Rescue	.25		
Tonopah Exten.	5.10	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.80	Big Jim	.85
		Nevada Hills	.17
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.31
Atlanta	.08	Rochester Mines	.85
Booth	.13	Round Mountain	.41
C. O. D.	.03	White Caps	.18

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9¾	10	Isabella	17	18
Elkton	14½	15	Jackpot	5	8
El Paso	60	75	McKinney	28	53
Findlay	3	4½	Portland	168	170
Golden C.	205	210	Pr'dietor	212	215
Gold Sov.	4½	4¾	U. G. M.	7¾	7¾
Granite	64	65			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York Stock Exchange has admitted to list Missouri Pacific Railway Company's new securities, when issued, first and refunding 5 per cent. general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, convertible 5 per cent. preferred stock and common stock, and the International Mercantile Marine Company and new first mortgage collateral sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds, when issued.

The New York Curb Market Association rules that on and after Friday, Aug. 18, all certificates of the capital stock of the Stewart Mining Company must read 3,000,000 shares instead of 1,250,000 shares, to be a Saturday delivery. Deliveries may be made for holders of the certificates on presentation of the same at the office of the company.

The Pittsburgh Brewing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock and an extra dividend of ¼ per cent. on account of accumulated dividends, payable Aug. 30. Books will close from Aug. 21 to Aug. 31 inclusive.

John Muir & Co. have issued a bulletin on Partial Payment Precautions.

A revised booklet on the Standard Oil issues is being issued by Jenks, Gwynne & Co.

New York banking interests now in control of the Stutz Motor Car Company and the Stromberg Carburetor Company reiterated yesterday from a test of inspection of properties at Indianapolis and Chicago. Plans of both concerns are working at full capacity.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	97½	98¼	5.68
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100	100¼	4.85
Argen. Govt. Dis.		Feb. 21, '17	97	97¼	5.85
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100¼	100½	5.35
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	99½	100¼	5.92
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100	5.00
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¾	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¾	101	3.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99¾	100	
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99¾	100¼	5.40
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	107	4.73
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100¾	101¼	1.40
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102¼	3.80
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1930	99¼	100¾	4.90
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99¾	100¾	4.90
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97½	98¼	5.25
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99¾	5.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¾	101	2.35
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1919	99¼	99½	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99½	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.25
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1919	100¾	101	4.90
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100½	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100¼	4.40
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	93½	93½	4.40
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	101	3.13
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101¼	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101½	102¼	5.45
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¾	100¾	4.90
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	99¾	5.00
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	99¾	100	5.50
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101½	101¾	5.72
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	103½	103	3.75
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97¾	98	4.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	99	99	
Cub-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	101¾	102	5.75
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	96½	98	6½
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.71
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.75
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	99¾	5.80
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101	5.10
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101¼	101¾	3.95
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100¾	101¼	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. E.	5	June, 1917	101		5.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	99	99½	
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96¾	97¾	9.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	99¾	5.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	89½	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	99¾	6.00
Otis Elev.	5	Apr., 1920	98	99	5.30
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100¾	100¾	4.32
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100	100¾	4.75
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19, '19	89	91	9.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100¾	3.00
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1918	98½	99½	5.80
U. S. P. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	98¾	100¾	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¼	101	4.86
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¾	4.05
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100¾	1.00
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	97½	98¼	6.25
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100¾	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	100¾	5.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '19	100¾	101	5.40

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	15	14¾	15
Atlantic Refining	695	705	695	705
Borne-Scrymser	345	355	345	355
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	93	92	93
Chesebrough Mfg	350	360	350	370
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	320	325	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	94	97	94	97
Eureka Pipe Line	208	212	208	212
Galena Signal Oil	158	161	158	161
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line	165	167	164	167
Indiana Pipe Line	91	93	90	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9½	10	10½	10
National Transit	14	15	14	15
New York Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	250	253	229	231
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	60	55	60
Pierce Oil	11	11½	11	11½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	370	375	368	373
Prairie Pipe Line	224	227	222	225
Solar Refining	270	275	275	285
Southern Pipe Line	193	195	193	197
South Penn. Oil	340	345	335	342
Southwest. Penn.	105	110	105	110
Standard Oil of Cal.	265	268	265	268
Standard Oil of Ind.	625	630	623	630
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky.	420	430	425	435
Standard Oil of Neb.	370	380	370	380
Standard Oil of N. J.	516	519	516	519
Standard Oil of N. Y.	200	203	203	205
Standard Oil of Ohio.	390	400	395	395
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Tidewater Oil	175	185	175	185
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	270	275	267	270
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Strength characterized the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange virtually all day. Probably the movement which attracted the most attention in the market was the advance in United States Steel common to 85¼, (equaling its high for five years back,) the same figure having been touched in 1915.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
40	Alaska Juneau	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
140	Allis-Chalmers	23½	23¾	23¾	23¾
60	Am. Beet Sug.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
1,080	Am. Can	87¾	88¾	87¾	88¾
50	Am. Car & F.	81¼	81¼	80¾	80¾
100	Am. M. & F. pf.	57¾	58¾	57¾	57¾
340	Am. Ice Sec.	28¾	29¼	28¼	28¾
40	Am. Linseed	21½	21½	21½	21½
40	Am. Lin. pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
220	Am. Loco.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
1,410	Am. Smelting	97¾	98¾	96¾	98¾
250	Anaconda Cop.	35¾	36¼	35¾	36
10	A., T. & S. F.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,610	Baldwin Loco.	74¾	76¾	74¾	75¾
120	Balt. & Ohio.	57¼	57¼	57	57
70	Brooklyn R. T.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
110	Butte & Sup.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
110	Cent. Leather.	59¾	59¾	58	58
80	Ches. & Ohio.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
90	C., M. & St. P.	95	95	94¾	95
20	C., R. I. & P.	19	19	19	19
30	Chino Copper.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
1,270	Col. F. & I.	45¾	45¾	45	45¼
10	Consol. Gas.	139	139	139	139
220	Corn Products.	13¾	14	13¾	15
1,500	Crucible Steel.	71¾	73¾	71¾	73¾
100	Cuba Sugar.	36¾	36¾	36½	36½
80	Dist. Sec.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
20	Dome Mines.	26	26	26	26
300	Erie	37¼	37¼	36¾	37
30	Erie 1st pf.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
50	Gen. Electric.	170¾	170¾	170¾	170¾
120	Goodrich Co.	73	73¾	72¾	72¾
180	Insp. Copper.	31½	31¼	31¼	31¼
1,410	Int. Mer. Mar.	27¾	28¾	27¾	28¾
3,370	Int. M. M. pf.	93¾	95¾	93¾	94¾
10	Int. Nickel	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
360	Kennecott Cop.	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾
40	Lacka. Steel.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
60	Lehigh Valley.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
1,850	Mex. Motors.	81¾	84¾	81¾	83¾
840	Mex. Pet.	96¾	98¾	96	98¾
60	Miami Cop.	35	35	34¾	34¾
190	N. Y. Central.	104½	105¼	104¼	104¾
110	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
20	Norf. & West.	131¼	131¾	131¾	131¾
90	Nor. Pacific.	112	112	112	112
25	Ontario Min.	7	7	7	7
20	Pennsylvania.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
20	Pr. Steel Car.	52	52	52	52
50	Ry. Steel Spg.	45¾	46	45¾	46
160	Ray Copper.	25	25	24¾	24¾
10,270	Reading	104¾	106¼	104¾	106¼
270	Rep. Iron & S.	48	49¼	48	48¾
90	Southern Pac.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
30	Southern Ry.	24	24	24	24
1,960	Studebaker	130¾	131½	128¾	131½
180	Tenn. Copper.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
1,480	Union Pacific.	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾
120	United Fruit.	161¾	161¾	160¾	160¾
50	U. S. C. I. P.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
570	U. S. Ind. Al.	110¾	113¾	110¾	113¾
1,800	U. S. Rubber.	67¾	68¾	67¾	67¾
10,990	U. S. Steel.	85¾	86¼	85¾	85¾
20	U. S. Steel pf.	118	118	118	118
160	Utah Copper.	80¾	81¾	80¾	81¼
200	Wabash pf. B.	28¾	29¾	28¾	28¾
170	Westing. Elec.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
580	Willys-Chalm.	55¾	56¾	55¾	56

BONDS.

$2,000	Int. Mex. 4½s.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
400	Goldf. Cons.	81	81	81	81
300	James Butler.	87	87	87	87
1,800	Jumbo Ext.	64	64	62	62
300	Montana	26	26	26	26
300	Silver Min.	54	54	54	54
200	Tonopah Ext.	575	575	575	575
600	Union Cons.	70	70	70	70
300	West End.	81	81	81	81

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday Bid.	Asked.	Monday Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	38.00	39.50	39.25	39.75
Lead	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.00
Spelter	*$8.87½	...	$8.75	...
Antimony	10.00	10.50	10.00	10.50
Quicksilver	*$74.00	...	$75.00	...
Aluminium	*57.00	58.00	*57.00	58.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	19.75	20.25	19.75	21.00

*Nominal.
†Selling price.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 27c. third quarter delivery; 26@26½c, fourth delivery.

London quotations were:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	114	..	..	116	..	..
Copper, futures	111	..	..	113	..	..
Tin, spot	172	5	..	173	10	..
Tin, futures	173	5	..	174	10	..
Spelter	49	..	..	49	..	..
Lead	30	..	..	29	10	..

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
125	Ahmeek	98½	100	98½	100
245	Alaska	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
150	Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
20	Allouez	67	67	66¾	66¾
955	Am. Zinc	33¼	33½	32¾	33¼
140	Am. Zinc pf.	64¾	65¼	64¾	65
90	Anaconda	84	84½	83¾	83¾
900	Arizona Com.	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼
1,570	Butte & B.	2¾	3	2¾	2
230	Butte & Sup.	67¾	67¾	67½	67½
1,860	Cal. & Ariz.	71¾	71½	70¾	70¾
10	Cal. & Hec.	545	545	540	540
20	Centennial	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
1,675	Con. Range	63	64¼	63	63½
100	Daly West	21¾	22	21¾	21¾
490	East Butte	13	13¾	13	13¾
45	Franklin	8	8	7½	7½
55	Granby	87¼	87¾	87	87
85	Greene Can.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
185	Hancock	12	14½	12	14½
25	Indiana	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Inspiration	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
160	Island Creek	45	46¼	45	46¼
140	Isle Royale	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
200	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com.
50 Butterworth Judson Com.
25 Continental Oil
25 Childs (Rest.) Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com. & Pfd.
25 Equitable Trust
25 Franklin Insurance
25 German American Insurance
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
20 National City Bank
50 Royal Baking Powder Com.
100 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Aluminum Co. of America
500 Amer. Investment Sec. Com.
100 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
20 Central Trust
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Freeport Texas Co.
15 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
10 German American Insurance
300 General Baking Pfd.
10 International Elevating
10 Victor Talking Machine
25 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 Ward Baking Pfd.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Develop a Firmer Tone on Moderate Trading —Bonds Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 315,617 shares of stocks and $37,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 40,323; oils, 57,661, and mining, 217,631. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,500	†Aetna Explo.	10⅝	11	10	10⅝
400	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord. ..	19	19	19	19
120	†Butler Chem.	4	4	4	4
800	†Car L. & P.	4	4⅛	4	4
500	Char. Iron Co. of Am. pf....	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,500	Chev. Motor...	215	215	205	211
110	Driggs-Sea. ..	96	99	96	99
500	†Emer. Motor.	4⅛	4¼		4¼
125	Emer. Phono..	10	10	*9½	*9½
500	†Fl.-L. Phono.	2	2	2	2
100	†G., W. & W.	40½	40½	40½	40½
200	†Hall Signal..	9½	10	9½	10
100	†Hall Sig. pf.	28	28	28	28
450	H. & B. C. Co.	35½	36	35½	36
100	†Hendee Mfg.	30	30	30	30
400	Hupp M. Car.	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾
350	Int. Arms F. Sec. Corp .	17½	19½	17½	19½
100	†Int. Mot. pf.	17	17	17	17
650	Int. Rubber ..	14	14½	14	14½
4,200	††J. O. Speit. (new stock)..	40	43	40	43
500	†Kel. W. pf.	100	100	100	100
200	†Lake T. B...	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
300	†Lynn Phono.	3	3	3	3
700	Manhat. Tran.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
200	Marc. of Am..	3½	3½	3½	3½
600	†Maxim Mun..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Met. Motors..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3,000	†Midv. Steel..	61¾	62½	61¾	62⅜
100	†Mot. Prod....	64	64	64	64
800	†Pullman Ven.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
450	†Pullman V.pf.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
1,900	Cor. of R. & H.	5	5	5	5
200	†Sax. Mot. Car	73½	74	73½	74
670	†Stand. Mot...	3⅞	6	6⅞	6
200	Sterling Gum.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	†St. Jos. Lead.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
1,700	†Strom. Carb..	43¾	44	43¾	43¾
1,200	†Submar. Motors..	66½	66½	66	66¼
800	Subm. B., v. t..	34	34½	34	34½
5,000	†Tob. Prod....	47	48¼	46	47⅝
300	†U.S. Lt.& Ht.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
200	U. S. St'ship..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3,000	†Unit. Motors..	65⅝	65¾	65¼	65⅝
100	†Wab.-P. Ter., w. i.....	19	19	19	19
800	White Motors.	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52⅜
600	†Zinc Concen.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg.
10	Illinois P. L.	167	167	167	+ 2
13	Prairie P. L.	228	224	228	+ 3
15	S. O. of Cal.	265	265	265	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	††Alberta Pet., Ltd., (pros.)	57	57	57	57
1,250	‡Barnett O.&G.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
950	‡Cosden & Co., (Oil Ref.)..	13½	*13¾	13½	13½
300	‡Cosden O.&G.	11⅛	11⅜	11¼	11¼
75	‡Cosden O.&G. pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2,300	‡Federal Oil...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Kenova Oil, (a prospect)	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	†Keystone Oil of N. Y....	79	80	79	80
9,000	††Midwest Oil.	43	45	38	40
300	†N. Y.-Okla. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	†Okla Oil....	8	9	7	8
500	Okla. P. & R.	6¼	6½	6¼	6⅜
18,500	†Ozark O. & G.	84	87	81	81
1,200	‡Sinclair Oil..	37	37½	36¾	36¾
5,350	‡Tex. Mex. P.	84	86	83	85
4,000	†Un. West. O.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,600	†Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
400	Wayland O.&G.	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	†Ala.-Br. Col. Met., (pros.).	50	50	45	50
1,200	††Alaska-West.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,700	††Ariz. Copfds.	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1½
1,200	††Atlanta	10	10½	10	10½
4,700	Big Ledge Cop.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
700	Bingham Min..	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
1,000	††Booth	12	12	12	12
1,500	Boston & Mon.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,600	Butte Cop. & Zinc, cifs.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
600	Butte & N. Y.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
450	†CalaverasCop.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
1,961	Caledonia	53	59	57	58
400	Canada Cop ..	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛
1,000	†Cashboy	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
70	Cerro de Pasco	36¼	36¼	36¼	36⅛
2,300	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
700	‡Con.-Homest'd	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,600	Crystal Copper	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,000	††Dome Ext..	38	38	36	36
650	Dundee Ariz. Cop.,(a pros.)	1½	1½	1½	1½
7,150	††Emma Cop..	59	62	59	62
200	First Nat. Cop.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
1,500	†Goldfield Con.	81	82	81	81
2,000	†Gold'd Mex.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅜
15,000	†Green. Min..	2⅜	2½	2⅛	2⅛
1,250	Hecla Mining.	4⅛	*5⅛	4⅛	5
11,500	†Insp. N. Cop. (a prospect).	80	80	72	75
100	††Iron Blossom.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect).	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
400	‡Jer. Vic. Ext. (a prospect).	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	††Jim Butler.	86	87	86	87
15,700	†Jumbo Ext..	60	66	60	64
1,000	††Kewanas	11	11	11	11
100	Magma Cop...	15½	15½	15	15
1,500	††Marsh Min..	11	11	10	10½
20,300	††Mich. M.	62	65	62	64
650	Mines of Am..	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1,100	††Mont. G. M.	96	99	96	99
1,100	Monitor Silver	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
14,000	‡Mother Lode.	30	31	30	30½
8,400	††Nevada Con.	48	49	48	49
300	N. Y. & H. R. Min. Co.....	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
2,500	Oat. Big Jim..	95	95	85	85
26,700	††O. Emma L.	19	19	15	17
1,000	†Ot. Lake....	24	24	24	24
200	‡Ray Herc. M.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5,500	††Rex Con. M.	18	19	17½	18
2,300	†Roch. Mines..	65	65	64	64
500	‡San Toy.....	13½	13½	13½	13½
3,300	‡Short Cr. Z. & Lead....	2	2	1⅝	2
1,000	††Silver Pick..	12	12	12	12
800	Stand. Sil.-Ld..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	Stewart	¼	¼	¼	¼
17,500	††Success M....	37	37	33	34
500	††Tenkaming.	60	60	60	60
1,100	Ton. Exten....	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3,000	Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅜	¼	⅜
200	United Eastern	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
3,500	††U.S.Cont. M.	6	6	6	6
1,000	†U. Verde Ext.	31¾	32¼	31¾	31¾
750	Unity G. M....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,500	†W. E. Consol.	81	82	81	81
100	‡Wh. Oaks M..	5½	5½	5½	5½
200	‡Yuscara. Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Con. Ar. Sm.	5s. 44	44	44	44
4,000	†Con. O. 6s..	101⅜	101⅝	101½	101½
6,000	‡Midv. Steel	5s. 95	95	95	95
6,000	‡Rus. Govt.	6½s, w. i.....	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100½
20,000	‡Sulz. & Sons	6s. 99⅞	100	99½	100

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note—Not reported Monday: 270 Nipissing at 7¼, 100 Saxon Motors at 73, and 275 Unity Gold at 3⅝.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
B.-Am. T., ord. bear.	18¾	19	18¾	19
Canada Steel	64½	65	64½	65
Canadian Nat. Gas..	1	1¼	1	1⅛
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Grant Motor Car...	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
Kapo Mfg.	5¼	6	5¼	6
Kathodian Bronze pf.	18½	20	18½	20
Mitchell Motors	64½	65½	64½	65½
Princess Motors	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Peerless Truck & M..	22¼	23	22¼	23
Poole Engine & M....	95	100	95	100
Scripps Booth	50¼	51½	50½	51½
United Zinc	5¾	6	5⅝	6
United Drug	69	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf..	50	52	50	51
United Drug 2d pf....	87½	89	89	91

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	14½	15½	14½	15½
Midwest Oil pf.....	80	85	80	85
Muskogee Ref.	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
Penn. Gasoline	½	¾	½	¾
Pierce Oil	10	11½	11	11½

MINING STOCKS.

La Rose Cons.....	⅞	⅝	⅞	⅝
La Exposicion	49	50	48	50
McKinley-Darragh ..	60	62	60	62
Mojave Tungsten	3	3¼	3	3¼

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	60	65	55	65
American Brass.....	260	277	267	277
Atlas Powder pf....	175	190	175	190
Atlas Powder pf....	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	123	126	123	126
Bliss (E. W.).....	595	615	580	610
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	190	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	320	400	320	400
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	800	825	800	825
Du Pont Powd., new.	270	285	270	285
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	310	320	310	320
Hercules Powder pf..	112	116	112	116
International Arms...	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond...	180	190	180	190
Nitro-Glycerine.....	110	118	105	118
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	365	380	365	375
Wheel. Reig. Arms..	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,300

COTTON FREELY SOLD ON CENSUS FIGURES

Early Decline Is Overcome and Gains of 11 to 15 Points Are Recorded.

REPORT DISAPPOINTS TRADE

Consumption for Year Ended July 31, 6,395,972 Bales, Showing a Gain of 798,610.

Apparently finding some disappointment in the Census Bureau's figures on consumption in July, cotton traders sold rather freely yesterday after a firm opening and before noon forced quotations slightly under Monday's final prices. Cross-currents of sentiment were soon in evidence, however, and buying was general enough in later dealings to bring about advances, which were rather sharp at times. The net result of the session was that the early decline was overcome and gains extending from 11 to 15 points were recorded.

The Census report placed the consumption of lint cotton in this country during July as 459,933 bales, and linters at 61,499, against 570,466 and 68,098 bales, respectively, during June, and 496,848 and 48,860 bales in July last year. For the twelve months, including July, the consumption of lint cotton, including foreign cotton, was 6,395,972 bales, compared with 5,597,362 in the same period last year. The report showed that exports during the crop year had amounted to about 6,200,000 bales.

The shorts found material, also, in the weather advices from crop centres which were favorable on the whole, although some high temperatures were reported in spots in Oklahoma, where the drought has been prolonged. There was little enthusiasm about the selling, however, which by no means reached the proportions noted in the break of last Saturday. The December option touched 14.27, compared with the previous low price of 14.21, but at this level sufficient support appeared to buoy quotations upward. A feeling that trade interests were among the steady buyers at the lower levels evidently had influence with the traders, and after the turn came there were few recessions. The best levels were touched in late dealings.

Advices from Southwestern points indicated that new crop cotton is beginning to come upon the market in towns of Central Texas. It was reported in the trade that the first bale of Sea Island cotton to arrive had been sold at auction in Savannah at 35½ cents a pound. These signs pointed toward the advance of the season and caused bulls and bears alike to give careful study to the figures of stocks and consumption.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were 12 points lower to 5 points higher, generally unchanged.

The range of prices in the futures market was:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	14.17	14.17	14.18	14.07
September	14.17	14.17	14.17@14.18	14.02
October	14.24	14.06	14.23@14.24	14.06
November	..	..	14.30	14.16
December	14.44	14.27	14.43@14.44	14.30
January	14.52	14.36	14.50@14.51	14.38
February	14.50	14.50	14.58@14.60	14.46
March	14.65	14.50	14.64@14.65	14.52
April	..	..	14.70	14.59
May	14.78	14.68	14.78@14.79	14.67
June	14.72	14.72	14.79@14.81	14.65
July	14.80	14.72	14.84	14.70

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD CORPORATION for June—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$137,087	$109,411	$104,101
Net aft. tax...	23,640	7,571	*205
Sur. aft. chgs.	89,177	70,777	2,911
6 mos. gross...	823,125	674,524	675,522
Net aft. tax...	179,273	51,976	14,060
Sur. aft. chgs.	281,436	85,255	14,838

*Deficit.

CANADIAN PACIFIC preliminary income statement for the year ended June 30—

Gross earn...	129,481,885	98,865,210	129,814,624
Oper. exp.....	80,255,965	65,290,582	87,388,896
Net earn.....	49,225,920	33,574,628	42,425,928
Total incomes.	49,225,920	33,574,628	42,425,928
Fixed chgs.....	10,806,196	10,446,510	10,227,311
Surplus	38,919,724	23,128,118	32,198,617
Steamship re-placem't & pension fund.	2,048,289	1,619,142	2,240,842
Balance	36,871,435	21,508,966	29,957,774
Dividends	21,427,277	21,419,051	20,259,521
Surplus	15,444,158	89,915	9,698,245

Special income for the year after making allowances for contingent reserves was $9,940,955.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for June—

Gross	1,261,660	1,182,181	1,165,829
Net	512,800	382,166	283,787
Sur. aft. chgs.	347,843	186,334	90,204
12 mos. gross.	15,067,345	13,920,685	14,340,738
Net	4,850,847	3,474,118	3,426,104
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,763,994	886,124	895,970

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA for June—

Gross	1,614,545	1,413,459	1,471,028
Net aft. tax..	465,357	360,261	362,012
Sur. aft. chgs.	384,218	189,348	194,838
12 mos. gross.	19,522,568	17,841,348	18,210,083
Net aft. tax..	5,541,673	4,718,721	4,402,684
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,003,027	2,219,085	2,021,615

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM for June. (Grand Trunk Railway of Canada)—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	2,807,600	2,726,000	231,600
Net	671,450	275,100	2,350
6 mos. gross..	4,324,750	3,800,100	524,650
Net	1,163,650	1,081,750	181,900

Grand Trunk Western:

Gross	170,400	122,900	47,400
Net	61,000	26,700	34,300
6 mos. gross..	944,050	714,300	229,750
Net	289,500	19,700	31,800

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee:

Gross	65,800	49,700	16,100
Net	11,400	6,300	5,100
6 mos. gross..	334,950	247,050	87,900
Net	21,100	*20,100	41,200

*Deficit.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	123
American Cigar pf...	98½	90½	96½	99½
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.....	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M...	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F....	168	173	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Per. Rico-Am. Tob..	250	260	255	265
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	505	515	505	515
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf..	121	123	121	123

*Ex dividend 4.90.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was very active, with wide fluctuations. At the outset values showed losses of 2¼ to 3½c from the final of Monday under heavy over-night selling, prompted by the decline during Monday's operations, and also under new selling, due to pronounced weakness in the Liverpool market, where spots were 9 to 10d lower, and parcels showed a loss of 3 shillings per quarter. During the day, however, there was renewed buying on a large scale, and prices advanced 7⅞ to 8⅛c from the bottom, and at the close of the day were 4½ to 4⅝c net higher. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at 1.53⅜; No. 2 hard, 1.57⅜; No. 1 Nor. Duluth, 1.64¼; No. 1 Nor. Manitoba, 1.61⅝, free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
Sept	1.42⅝	1.35	1.42	1.37½	1.05⅝
Dec	1.46⅞	1.38	1.46	1.41½	1.05⅞
May	1.50⅝	1.43	1.50	1.45¼	1.10⅞

CORN.

The corn market followed much the same course as wheat, although fluctuations were confined within a much narrower range. The opening was ⅛@⅛c lower, but prices rallied and closed with net gains of ⅜@1c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 96⅞c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
September	85½	82⅝	83½	83½	74⅜
December	71⅝	70	71¼	70¼	63½
May	74⅞	73¼	74⅝	73⅝	65⅝

OATS.

Large receipts at primary points and an increase of 1,426,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's visible figures, were offset by a better export demand for oats, and the market rallied from an early decline and closed with net gains of ⅝c to ⅞c. Export sales were placed at 400,000 bushels. The local cash market was firm. No. 3 white quoted at 50@50½c; No. 4 white, 49@49½c; fancy clipped white, 51½@52½c; ordinary clipped white, 49½@51½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
September	43⅞	42½	43⅜	43	38⅝
December	46⅜	45⅝	46½	45⅞	38⅜
May	49⅝	48½	49⅝	48⅞	41½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, but after a slight early decline prices rallied with grain and on reports of a continued good cash demand for some characters of meats. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 43,000; estimated for Wednesday, 26,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
Lard— September	13.45	13.37	13.45	13.35	7.80
October	13.50	13.35	13.50	13.37	7.87
Ribs— September	14.22	14.20	14.20	14.15	8.57
October	13.90	13.85	13.85	13.80	8.62
Pork— September	26.65	26.25	26.60	26.45	13.52
October	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.45	13.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market again showed an upward tendency, and at the close of the day values were not unchanged to 10 points higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.35@	9.30
August	9.32	9.30	9.30@9.40	9.30
September	9.40	9.36	9.40@9.41	9.33
October	9.08	8.92	9.02@9.04	8.92
November	8.61	8.52	8.60@8.61	8.53
December	8.63	8.54	8.61@8.62	8.54
January	8.65	8.55	8.62@8.63	8.56
February	8.64	8.63	8.65@8.70	8.60
March	8.78	8.67	8.78@8.80	8.70

SUGAR.

Futures throughout the day were inactive, but higher, due to covering and trade support of near positions and influenced later by a sale of ex-store Cubas to operators at 4¾c. After opening 4 to 11 points higher, trading was irregular and sales small. The close was 1 point net lower to a net advance of 9 points, with total sales for the day 4,750 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	4.68@4.73	4.60
September	4.75	4.68	4.72@4.73	4.64
October	4.66	4.65	4.65@4.67	4.59
November	4.60	4.60	4.60@4.61	4.54
December	4.47	4.42	4.42@4.43	4.48
January	..	..	4.15@4.18	4.11
February	..	..	3.95@3.96	3.88
March	4.04	4.03	4.00@4.02	3.93
April	..	..	4.03@4.05	3.96
May	..	..	4.06@4.08	3.98
June	..	..	4.02@4.03	4.02
July	..	..	4.04@4.05	4.05

The market for raw sugar continued unsettled, but a sale of 8,000 bags Cubas, in store, at 4¾c in bond to an operator established a higher spot price. Additional lots were available at the same price level, but refiners showed a tendency to keep out of the market. Quotations follow: Centrifugals, 5.75c; molasses, 4.96c; cost and freight, 4¾c. The local market for refined sugar was unchanged at 7@7.25c for fine granulated.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet, with total sales amounting to 31,500 bags, of which a considerable proportion was in the form of switches from September to May at 84 points premium. There was comparatively little new feature in the market, but, after opening steady at 1 point lower, an easier tone developed under local selling, and at the close values were at the low point of the day, with net terms of 5 to 7 points. The spot market was inactive, with prices unchanged, Rio 7s being quoted at 9½c and Santos 4s at 10¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	8.60@8.62	8.67
September	8.70	8.65	8.65@8.66	8.71
October	..	..	8.67@8.69	8.74
November	..	..	8.70@8.72	8.76
December	8.80	8.80	8.74@8.76	8.79
January	..	..	8.79@8.81	8.84
February	..	..	8.84@8.85	8.89
March	8.95	8.90	8.89@8.90	8.94
April	..	..	8.94@8.95	8.99
May	9.00	9.00	8.99@9.00	9.04
June	..	..	9.04@9.05	9.09
July	..	..	9.09@9.10	9.14

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 15,646 packages. Demand showed considerable force, and the market advanced ½c all along the line. At the higher rates quoted there is a firm, healthy tone. Exporters are showing fair interest. Creamery, extras, (92 score) per pound, 31c; higher scoring lots, 31½@32c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 29@30½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 27@28½c; thirds, 25½@26½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 31½@32c; higher scoring, 32¼@33c; firsts, 29½@31c; seconds, 27@28c. State, dairy, tubs, finest, 28½@30½c; good to prime, 27½@29c; common to fair, 24@27c; renovated, extras, 27½@28c; firsts, 26@26½c; lower grades, 23½@25c; imitation creamery, firsts, 26@26½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 24c; lower grades, 22½@23½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1,

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

BOTANY.—Open for any quantity of botany, 11,488, for spot cash. Berliner Costume Co., 114 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on fur-trimmed coats and suits. M. J. Rubin, 50 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Wanted, men's, women's, and children's Summer wearing apparel in large or small lots for cash. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., Latin American Exporting Co., 404 Broadway.

DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS.—Open for job; dresses, coats, and suits, spot cash. Bandels, 836 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Open to buy smart dancing dresses. 12th floor, 25 West 31st St.

MANUFACTURERS OR MERCHANTS having large quantities of high-grade, stylish coats, suits, dresses, muslin underwear, women's wear of any description, also men's wear, may be helped to quick cash market; we can dispose of large quantities of surplus stocks of any description; this ad is intended for any part of the United States wherever surplus stocks exist. Submit samples, with full details, to Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York City. Phone Franklin 1388, or at Amsterdam, New York.

MOSQUITO NET, canopy line, wanted by Southern salesman. Phone 8354 Madison Square.

NIGHTGOWNS.—Ladies'; contractor wants work; can produce 500 doz. week. K 281 Times Downtown.

PETTICOATS.—Silk, $16.50 per dozen; cotton at $3.50 up. Horowitz, 94 Greene St.

RAINCOAT CLOTH.—Raw or rubberized; will buy any quantity for cash; must be cheap. Martimer Company, 200 5th Av.

SILK.—All-silk Persian linings; will buy in any shades if cheap. Posner Marinace, 20 West 22d St.

SKIRTS.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Meisel will look at cloth skirts Wednesday morning from 9 o'clock on; Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

SUITS, COATS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders for fur-trimmed suits and coats. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS.—Jobbers open for ladies' Fall suits. 146 West 25th St., 12th floor.

THREAD wanted; 1,200-yard spools, white and black, numbers 30, 40, 50; any quantity. Telephone Beekman 3819.

WAISTS.—Jobber looking at cotton and silk waists all day. 6th floor, 35 West 31st St.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2980.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS AND SUITS.—Unapproachable value; on American poplin suit, Peau de Cygne, lined, belted model, $7.50; biggest and best seller in New York; stunning Indian blanket plaid coat, beautiful lines; sells at sight, $6.75. M. J. Myers Co., 135 West 30th St.

COATS.—We are showing the latest models in children's, juniors' and misses' coats, also infants', at most reasonable prices; call and be convinced. Prashker Bros., 27 West 24th St.

COATS.—Have silk jersey coats to close out. We are also showing a complete line of silk waists from $2.25 up. Daily Waist, 8-10 West 19th.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you; prompt delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Infants', children's coats, plushes; immediate delivery. Dennison & Trautfield, 8 West 29th.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see our good numbers at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats trimmed $9. Nat. Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Pile fabric and cloth coats to close out. Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Satin and serge dresses, from $7.50 up, for quick delivery. B. Geist & Co., 143 West 30th.

DRESSES.—200 high class cotton dresses, to close at a price. Greeley Dress Co., 501 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Charmeuse, serges, combinations; jobs to sell. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESSES.—Job of wedding dresses to close out, J. Schlessinger & Son, 157 Spring St.

DRESSES, Party and Evening; $8.50 to $17.50. Louis Shapiro, 164 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Job 100 embroidered cotton dresses at $6.50. 145 West 28th, 11th floor.

DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes. Snap-Fastener Sales Co., 47 W. 34th. Greeley 2682.

FOR SALE.—About 600 children's Japanese silk quilted coats, beautiful goods, figured down the front in the following combinations: Navy and red, light blue and pink, pink and pink and red and red; sizes, 2 to 6 years, at very low prices; suitable for high-grade bargain sale; worth advertising. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St., Room 1,205. Phone, Franklin 1388.

GEORGETTES.—Taffetas, Gros de Londres; immediate delivery. Soniand, 19 Madison Av.

HOUSE DRESSES, Wrappers, &c.—Quitting business. H. Ettelson Co., 119 West 23d. Prices absolutely below cost.

LACES.—25,000 dozen Valenciennes laces to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 W. 32d St.

MUFFS.—600 marabou muffs, capes, ostrich boas; sacrifice. Feinster Bernstein, 78 5th Av.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Navy, black, white, for sale. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

PLUSHES.—Peerless plushes for sale. Telephone 4077 Chelsea.

POPLIN SUITS.—Special numbers at $8.75 in all-wool poplin; big seller. Hirsch & Bro., 136 West 27th St.

RUGS.—Bargain basement rugs; granites, fibres, smyrna, rag; direct from mill. Chasseaud, 39 East 28th St.

SATINS.—Have 100 pieces of satin to offer at a concession in black, navy, green, Copenhagen; big bargains. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., 158 West 29th St.

SERGES.—U. S. 235 Aepna 451 gera gabardines, 10.022 poplins and broadcloth. Tel. Mad. Sq. 6777.

SERGES.—Half wool, 32 and 36 inch, also all wool, Jos. Rosenberg, 134 Spring.

SERGE DRESSES to close out. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

SILKS.—All kinds; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. 8380 Mad. Sq.

SKIRTS AND WAISTS.—3,000 wash skirts and 500 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SKIRTS.—Jobs on hand, all materials. Manhattan Skirt Co., 15 West 26th.

SKIRTS, awning stripe and white, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; carded and bulk; immediate delivery; quantities. Mad. Sq. 3358.

SUITS.—500 poplin and gabardine suits, latest Fall models, to close out; also showing best values in the city in mixture serge and poplin suits from $5.50 to $15. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 for immediate delivery. Suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.25 up. Rot-stein & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Madison Square 9136.

SUITS, misses' and juniors', are now ready; well made, at popular prices, and prompt deliveries guaranteed. M. & H. Gordon, 22 and 24 West 26th St.

SUITS.—50 ladies' suits, good materials, some are old style; for cash, $125. S. Klein, 10 Union Square.

SUITS.—Do not fail to see our wonderful American poplin suits for $8.75. M. Kasmach, 34 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Specializing, $6.75 to $12.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

UNION SUITS, mesh, pure linen, Fall weight, 61 doz.; full range, regular and stout; today's wholesale price $44; sale price $21. Kinlipp Linen Mesh Co., 40 East 19th St.

VELVETEEN SUITS.—Specializing from $13 to $16. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine waists, 10 styles in stock for immediate delivery; $16.50 a dozen. Belmore Waist Co., 27-35 24th St.

WHITE CREPE.—235 yards, navy, black, and white, 27 in. Sloane, 139 West 23d St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

BATH ROBE manufacturer wishes to employ thoroughly experienced person knowing all details of manufacture of child's and misses' robes, and other infants' apparel, to take charge of factory. N 34 Times.

DESIGNER and cutter wanted on popular priced line of boys' washable suits. B 96 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..8½@4 per cent. for the best names.
Monday....3½@4 " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Furs for Draping Gowns.

There is to be another season of many furs if the showings of new gowns are a criterion. They are to be seen on those for both house and street wear. They outline the drapery of house gowns and are massed on some of the street gowns. One of these shows blocks of seal on the skirt a foot wide. Deep fur collars which are very smart are to be seen brought high up on the throat and flaring out over the shoulders. One of these on a dark plum gown, so deep in color that it was almost black, was of white, fourteen to sixteen inches deep and with a narrow line of dark fur running horizontally across each side of the front.

Vogue for Black and White.

Black and white striped silks which appear periodically, sometimes at intervals of many years, are making a strong showing in the new Fall styles. They are not confined as at times to one or two width stripes but run the scale of those making a definite contrast of the black and white. The black stripes run in width from half an inch to two and a half. With the narrower black stripes the white more than doubles the width of the black. In the wider the black and white stripes are equal. These silks for gowns are a logical sequence to the black and white room furnishings and black and white striped wall papers which have obtained in recent years.

Plush for Women's Hats.

"Pluche mons.eur" is the name the French give the hatter's plush which is one of the features of women's hats in the latest styles coming from Paris. This is the identical material which is used for men's tall silk hats, hence the name "gentleman's plush." It is having a great vogue on the other side. In making men's hats it is treated with a hot iron. From its long nap it is somewhat difficult for the milliner to manipulate, and it is possible that in this country the shorter napped panne velvet, which with plain velvet is to be largely worn in smart Fall and Winter hats, will be more used. All these materials will be seen in black and colors, and "made hats" are to be the rule.

Hard Coal Prices Firm.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite trade moves along steadily, so far as the prepared sizes are concerned, with all tonnage being readily absorbed at circular prices. Egg and stove coal are in short supply, some sellers finding the situation in the former more acute than in the latter. A slight softening has been noticed in some directions, so far as the steam sizes are concerned, and, in fact, pea is reported to be somewhat in oversupply at the present time. It is realized, however, that this condition is but temporary and that, while prices on the smaller of the steam sizes have shown a disposition to ease off from former levels, little betterment can be expected until cooler temperatures put consumption on a broader basis. The bituminous situation continues to show some improvement.

Oriental Veilings to Feature.

The Oriental influence will be strong in the new Fall veilings. It is already reflected in the call for veils of the "harem" type, which are wanted in black and white as well as in colors. In the latter, purple is very strong. Already there is an excellent demand for very long chiffon veils, which are worn in many instances swathed about small hats and which often drop from the back of them as far as the wearers' knees. It is not expected, however, that novelties will entirely crowd out the staple goods, for buyers in many of the smaller cities and towns have a conservative trade to deal with and cannot wander too far afield. The sale of veilings in the piece has been very good to date, and it is predicted that a tremendous yardage of these goods will be disposed of before the season ends.

Retailers Showing Fall Shoes.

Leaders of women's shoe fashions are now beginning to show Fall models at retail, and are doing good business. An initial window display of one of them showed boots ranging from 8 to 9 inches high, and made of all-black kid, all-brown kid, patent leather with mat kid tops, all-white kid and battleship gray kid. There were also combinations of black, brown, and gray vamps with white tops. The toes and heels of the new models were practically the same as last year's. About the only change noticeable, and that in the higher-priced lines, was that these shoes had a rather square throat vamp instead of round. The same retailer has also a liberal display of the seamless pumps in dull kid, patent leather, and all-white kid for early Fall wear.

Low-Neck Collars Will Lead.

Low-neck collars, many of them with high backs, will be the leaders in women's neckwear styles for Fall, according to the chart issued recently by the Women's Neckwear Association. Twenty-five collar styles are shown in the chart, and most of them are of the variety described. Jabots and jabot combinations are going to have a smashing run, from all accounts, and the same is expected of collar and cuff sets. A profusion of both will be offered by the manufacturers, with tailored sets of features in several cases. Not so many colored effects will be seen in this Fall's neckwear, from present appearances, and where they are to be shown it will apparently be in smaller and daintier models than those recently shown. Georgette crepes, nets, wash satins, organdies and piques are among the most-favored materials.

Piece-Dyed Wash Goods Lead.

Most of the present attention of buyers of wash goods for the Fall season is being given to piece-dyed goods, but this is not looked on in the local trade as very surprising. A wide variety of patterns and fabrics is moving at the moment, including voiles, organdies, marquisettes and similar cloths. The domestic trade, through delays of buyers' visits that were occasioned by the garment strike, has not yet got into full buying swing from all accounts, but there is absolutely no fault to be found with the demand for export. This business, it is said, promises to make the yardage of these goods disposed of for the new season larger than for years. Much of this merchandise is going to South America, where the reversal of the seasons is going to help the wash goods business a lot. Russia, Greece, Italy and other unblockaded countries in Europe are also reported as good buyers.

Wall Paper Designs Are Varied.

There seems almost to be no end to the variety of designs that are being shown here now in the wall paper lines for 1917. Fabric effects are offered in great profusion, grass cloths being especially prominent. In some of these papers the effects are so faithfully brought out that it is almost necessary to feel them in order to be satisfied that they are not really the fabrics imitated. Modified seventeenth and eighteenth century textile designs are shown profusely in tapestry, chintz and similar effects, and many pure and conventional-

alized Chinese and Japanese motifs are seen. A large variety of cut-out borders is offered to the trade, in which many floral patterns are included. Novelties in this line make use of silhouette figures, in black and in gray, that are about four or five inches high. Matched cut-out borders and cretonne window draperies are shown in many beautiful designs.

Gray Goods Buying Active.

Business was active enough in the local gray goods market yesterday, though the firmness of prices on several constructions of printcloths kept trading from being freer than it was. In that end of the market 38½-inch 64-60s were the star performers, sales having been made early in the day at 6 cents for November-December delivery. Later on they sold at the same price for shipments running to April, 1917. In the same width 64-56s sold at 5⅝ cents for January-March shipment, while 60-52s brought 5⅝ cents for delivery in October, November, and December. The latter goods, because of their scarcity, are proportionately higher than several of the other staple numbers. Spot and nearby goods are generally scarce and hard to get. Sales of 4.25-yard sheetings were made at 6½ cents for October-January delivery, while September-October shipments of 48-square four-yards brought 6⅝ cents. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-53s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6c
39-inch, 72-76s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	4¼c

*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Beaded Articles and Veilings Are Among Things Considered.

The Hewlett Robin Company, New York, and the Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, protested the action of the customs officials in classifying beaded trimmings and millinery ornaments at 60 per cent. under the trimmings and millinery ornaments provisions of the tariff. As the importers succeeded in showing that beads or spangles predominated in the value of the goods, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday sustained the protests and ordered the merchandise admitted at 50 per cent. under the provision for beaded articles.

Leb Rosenberg & Co., New York, were unable to prove to the satisfaction of the board that the Collector erred in taking a 60 per cent. duty on merchandise returned by the local Appraiser as "silk veilings." The importers asked lower rates than assessed, but Judge Howell said that an examination of the record and samples failed to justify a reversal of the Custom House tax.

The Independent Gum Company, Memphis, and the Collector of that port were criticised by the board in a protest dealing with the question of the amount of tare to be allowed on chicle. Judge Hay said the papers forwarded in this case were both "informal and irregular." It was difficult, he said, to determine the nature of the complaint, as the protest was not in any sense formal, while the Collector failed to make a report that was at all "illuminating." About all that the board could make out of the papers was that the protestants claimed that there should have been a greater amount of tare allowed on chicle imported by the firm. Assistant Attorney General Hanson moved that affidavits filed with the board be excluded, as under the rules the board could not consider them as evidence. The motion was granted and, as no legal evidence was before the tribunal, the protest was overruled.

The Wilfred Schade Forwarding Company, St. Louis, lost in a contention that relief should be given in a case involving an alleged "manifest" clerical error. The protest was against the assessment of duty by the Collector upon goods entered, appraised, and taken by the importers claiming that through clerical error they neglected to deduct certain items of freight. Judge Hay said that the record showed no item of freight, nor did it disclose any manifest clerical error within the meaning of that term as defined by the Customs Court in the test case since followed by the customs authorities in dealing with similar claims.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—Thirty corporations were chartered today, with an aggregate capital stock of $206,500. They include:

Super Pictures, Inc., Escanaba, general motion picture business, capital $2,000, 2,000 shares, carry on business with $105,000; H. S. Duell, H. Van Arsdale, Jr., C. J. Kuhnert, 180 Claremont Av., Manhattan.

Brennan & White, Inc., Brooklyn, shoe factories, distributing stores, $50,000; I. V. Weisbrod, H. V. Bruce, O. J. Heig, 641 41st St., Brooklyn.

Kohler Realty Co., Inc., North Beach, realty, motion picture theatres, carrousels, restaurants, $50,000; M. C. and F. Kohler, Old Bowery Road, North Beach.

Pinapa Co., Inc., beverages, fruit juices operate fountains, spirituous liquors, $25,000, H. H. Waller, V. C. Bogardus, A. S. Prescott, 1,476 Broadway.

Henry Prentiss & Co., Inc., Bay Shore, machinery, tool, machine shop, foundry, factory supplies, $10,000; G. A. Goodspeed, G. L. Wilson, M. Prentiss, 149 Broadway.

The Turner Film Corp., motion picture films, $20,000; F. Turner, G. H. Fritzsche, L. Trimble, 729 Seventh Av.

Kohn Delivery Contracting Co., Inc., motors, autos, cars, horse-drawn vehicles, $15,000; H. and S. Kohn, M. Corin, East Orange, N. J.

Aloi Fruit Co., Inc., Syracuse, fruit, vegetables, confectionery, $10,000; D. F. Costello, C. L. O'Connor, R. Wormuth, Syracuse.

Boyer Oil Co., Inc., oils, cotton, grain, stocks, bonds, securities, $10,000; R. H. Hibbard, F. T. and J. R. C. Boyer, 29 Broadway.

Enameled Steel Specialties Co., Inc., enameled metal goods, specialties, materials, accessories, $10,000; F. Schmalstich, E. V. R. Metchum, G. P. Morell, 14 John St.

The Turin Holding Corp., realty, mortgage broker, mercantile, $70,000; S. Lurie, D. Levenworth, L. I. Gerber, 63 W. 110th St.

Mexican Promoting & Investing Corp., landed property in U. S. and Mexico, construction, mining, $10,000; L. Duran, F. Smith, J. A. Arroyo, 60 Wall St.

Pennsylvania Collieries, Inc., Wyandanch, mining coal, $5,000; L. Schaidenfrel, E. M. Beyhl, F. B. Knowlton, 154 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Hammond-Campbell Optical Co., Inc., Lockport, opticians, optical goods, $5,000; W. M. Hammond, J. B. and C. C. Campbell, Lockport.

Berkshire Hills Lodge, Inc., Dover, promote, finance, operate hotels, institutions for rest, amusement, physical exercise, hygienic treatment, capital no par value, begin with $8,000; G. V. Reilly, L. H. Gunther, S. L. Howard, 28 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Fox Costumes, Inc., theatrical costumes, theatrical, vaudeville enterprises, $5,000; L. Jacoves, A. L. and V. S. Fox, 535 W. 151st St.

Giegerich & Pray, Inc., gen'l advertising, $10,000; L. A. Giegerich, C. J. Brown, G. L. Pray, 579 Putnam Av.

William B. Frankel & Co., Inc., textiles, commodities, $10,000; A. L. Blume, P. Siff, W. B. Frankel, 784 E. 160th St.

Hill & Wrubel, Inc., millinery, $5,000; A. and W. Wrubel, L. Hill, 369 Newark Av., Hoboken, N. J.

Chamberlain Brown, Inc., theatrical agency, proprietors, plays, operas, motion pictures, vendors of wine, $5,000; L. C. Brown, H. B. Stafford, C. Brown, 1,482 Broadway.

Lewis Associates, Inc., Riverhead, realty, personal property, notes, bonds, loans, securities, capital no par value, begin with $500; A. Young, R. Aubelen, C. Schildbohm, 10 Buena Vista Av., Yonkers.

Authorizations: American Oil & Supply Co., Newark, N. J., oils, greases, petroleum products, $50,000; by A. E. Jones, 92 William St., Manhattan; Tea Trading Corp., H. and C. Popoff Bros., Moscow and Kharoff, Russia, trade in tea generally, $250,000; rep. by Hyman Danelson, 5 Union Square, Manhattan; Charles Harley Co., Inc., San Francisco, tin, rags, metal, refining business, machinery, general manufacturing, $300,000; rep. by H. L. Greene, 233 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital increases: Eastern Grain Mills Elevator Co., Buffalo, $1,000,000 to $2,000,000; Planographic Equipment Co., Inc., Manhattan, $75,000 to $300,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: S. and S. Realty Co., Manhattan; Max Peine, Inc., Manhattan; Hall & Rosenweig, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 15.—Charters filed: Pure Culture Products Co., Yardville, deal in, export, import, and preserve mushrooms, fruits, vegetables; incorp. farm and dairy products; maintain refrigerating plant, $16,000; Edna J. Youmans, E. C. Waters, Rutherford, Gilbert E. Youmans, Orange.

T and E Realty Co., Newark, real estate and development, $5,000; Morris Scharff, H. M. Penn, Newark, Samuel Goldberg, Brooklyn.

Sebastian Carlucci & Son, Inc., Hoboken, real estate and development, $10,000; Sebastian Carlucci, Leonard Carlucci and Rose Pizzine, Hoboken.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY CONCESSIONS COMPANY.—A bankruptcy petition has been filed against the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Concessions Company by Dixie Lumber Company, $728; Maurice J. Britt, $147, for building material, and John Fox, Inc., $286, for trucking.

CHELSEA LIGHTING FIXTURE WORKS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Chelsea Lighting Fixture Works, Inc., by Jacob Hofman, $150; Herman Daub, $150, and Globe Lighting Fixture Company, $1. Judge A. N. Hand appointed Harry Messard receiver with power to continue business ten days. Liabilities are put at $1,700 and assets $1,000.

MURRY KAUFMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Murrry Kaufman, clothing, 45 Bayard Street, by Solomon Weinstein, $375; Rubin & Levy, $47, and Max Steinberg, $80. Liabilities are put at $7,000 and assets $5,000.

UNIVERSAL JEWELRY AND SALES COMPANY.—Charles M. Marks and John A. Hare, who formerly did business as the Universal Jewelry and Sales Company at 12 Waverley Place, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $26,657 and no assets.

J. WARREN PERRY, dentist, Peekskill, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,311 and assets $1,189.

MILLS & GIBB.—Judge A. N. Hand has ordered the receivers of Mills & Gibb to pay the semi-annual interest of $13,300 on the mortgage of $600,000 on the property at Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, to the Bowery Savings Bank.

MIDTOWN CONTRACTING COMPANY.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Percival Wilde receiver for the Midtown Contracting Company, builder, 39 East 42d Street; bond, $1,000. It had a contract with the city to build the Evander Childs High School at 184th Street and Field Place, which contract has been ordered forfeited.

R. SONZOGNO'S MUSICAL FILM COMPANY.—Judge Schmuck of the City Court has appointed Theodore Arnold receiver for the R. Sonzogno's Musical Film Company of Milan, Italy on application of David Schwartz, a judgment creditor.

ECKSTEIN, OLINER & HAUSEN, INC.—Judge Hand has appointed Percival Wilde receiver for Eckstein, Oliner & Hausen, Inc., manufacturer of leather goods at 32 Gold Street; bond, $1,000. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $8,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Willard P. Fuller, Treasurer of the Columbia Creamery Co., Springfield, filed a petition in bankruptcy on behalf of the company today. Liabilities, $98,800, of which $85 is for taxes, $14,900 is secured, $76,405 is unsecured, and $2,000 is for accommodation paper. Assets, $41,460, of which $21,500 is represented in incumbered real estate and $14,536 in debts due on open accounts. There are about sixty unsecured creditors, the principal of whom are Timothy Paige, Hardwick, $42,000, (all for promissory notes); E. P. Collins, Springfield, $9,288, (for promissory notes,) and Herman Bernstein, Newport, Vt., $5,003, (money loaned.)

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co.—S. Dembetz $337.86
Biancardi, Serafino—John Lucas & Co., Inc. 278.63
Brown, Walston R.—M. L. Ackerman 2,050.09
Barstein, Rachmiel—S. Chieffetz et al. 651.46
Cross, and Benj. and Bernard Moser—Cape Colony Co. 660.37
Carter, Kate—J. Dardonville 111.06
Clark, Teresa—D. W. Kramer 109.47
Calhoun, Sands—E. S. Fairchild et al 106.20
Dorothy Crane, Inc.—W. S. Weiss 116.77
Gibbs, Samuel—J. Malamid 206.72
Garrard, Dorothy—W. L. Thompson 127.48
Hellebrand, Michael—William Gleichman & Co. 170.41
International Gas & Electric Fixture Co—Nat. India Rubber Co. 196.84
Indestructo Gas Mantle Co., Inc.—J. C. Goodrich 5,628.32
J. Horowitz Co., Inc.—J. Scheuer & Co., Inc. 732.72
Jacobson, John and Beatrice—P. Wiraing 414.17
Kupferman, Leon—D. Watts 290.52
Klusty, M. George—J. Fisher 388.96
Kolins, John and Walter M. Stewart—C. E. Lindstrum 284.20
Life Photo Film Corp. and Bernard Loewenthal—Dacy & Nolford, Inc. 500.81
Same—A. Kanser 140.76
La Voce della Colonia, Eli Capolo Italo, American Publication & Painting Co. 235.60
J. M. Huber 129.15
Lamar, David—M. Pianits 1,601.54
L. & S. Realty Co.—C. Karopschik 345.96
Mitchell, Garrett V.—F. Maroune et al., (2) 235.60
Mosier, Louis, and Moses Mike—H. A. Trussel 105.80
Philippeau, W. Gerard—J. Steneck et al. 151.73
Romer, Dan—Samuel P. Dreblin 194.42
Siskind, J. Charles—A. Sherman Lumber Co. 146.35
Same—E. Jones 227.58
Stewart, Isabel, or Isabel McCall—Musical Courier Co. 106.77
Sagarese, Frank—Standard Oil Co. of N. Y. 349.88
Smith, Anna Denuison—M. M. Cronin 170.38
Tansi, James C.—C. A. Traver 1,403.87
Terrell, Frank J.—L. Cummings 4,892.14
U. S. Rainproof Mfg. Co., Inc.—Plymouth Rubber Co. 653.04
Weinstein, Abraham—J. Shears 310.05
Wilson Operating Co. and Max S. A.—Wilson—Robert Griffin Co. 285.94
Bay Ridge Lumber Co.—City of N. Y. 394.52
Devine, John, as adm'r—Same 3,327.59
Higgins, Gertrude, as adm'x—Same 181.07
Hames, Mathilde—Same 367.53
Elizabeth Lyon & Co., Inc.—Same 112.33
Glynn, Catherine T., and Martin J., Jr., as ex'rs—Same 1,293.45
Koppman, Frederick—Same 248.10
Drum, Bertha, as adm'x—Same 375.80
Pier & Co.—Same 136.22
Travis, Samuel—Same 248.19
United Uniform Co.—Same 112.33
Watson, Thomas S., adm'r—Same 344.42
Wyckoff, Clarence P., and C. A. Hereshoff, ex'rs—Same 114.97

In Bronx County.

Ash, Lulu T.—W. H. Reid $637.41
Baxter-Howell Bldg. Co., Charles R. Baxter and William D. Howell—E. K. Dooling 1,534.80
Chipman, Samuel—R. Levin et al. 106.53
Milano, John; Tony Barone, and Assunta Carnesecchi—G. Orlando et al. 2,033.03
Ritchie, Alfred Alexander, indiv. and as ex'r, and John J. Banton, as ex'r—T. Stokes 1,360.56

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Beattie, Zaida A.—W. Brunner, May 11, 1916 ..... $107.47
Cahn, Elliott Gray—Northern Bank of N. Y., Oct. 14, 1910 ..... 113.91
Donaldson, John—Ilsley & Held Co., June 20, 1916 ..... 76.89
Haskins, Frederick E., Jr.—Stewart Distil. Co., Jan. 13, 1915 ..... 207.87
Hynson, Charles B.—Nicoll the Tailor, Dec. 28, 1914 ..... 35.16
Hynson, George G.—W. L. Sherrill, May 5, 1914 ..... 561.12
Same—Nicoll the Tailor, Dec. 26, 1914 .. 85.21
Same—E. Rothschild et al., Aug. 4, 1913 ..... 97.06
Lifton, Maurice—J. L. Kramer, March 4, 1916 ..... 165.12
McQuade, John J.—Central Trust Co. of N. Y., administrator, Jan. 18, 1912 ..43,946.65
McQuade, Edward A.—Same, Jan. 18, 1912 ..... 61,346.32
Mackley, Carlton R., and Clarence M. Hamilton—Riverside Bank, July 1, 1907 ..... 35,449.08
Richbell Corp.—Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., Dec. 16, 1915 ..... 562.45
Schefers, F. Harry—Thomas Nelson & Sons, Oct. 7, 1915 ..... 43.77
Saumenig, Florence B.—City of N. Y., Feb. 23, 1916, costs 113.03
Schub, Charles H.—Phoenix Towing and Transportation Co., Aug. 4, 1916 ..... 289.85
Ward, Frank D.—Union National Bank of N. J., June 12, 1915 ..... 2,017.88
Ritter, Lee and William C.—J. G. Kugelman et al., Oct. 21, 1914, reversed 494.78
Broadhurst, George—J. R. Broadhurst, Oct. 29, 1914 ..... 533.33
Same—Same, Nov. 14, 1914 ..... 750.00
Same—Same, March 24, 1915 ..... 750.00
Same—Same, April 7, 1915 ..... 750.00
Same—Same, May 19, 1915 ..... 750.00
Same—Same, June 12, 1915 ..... 750.00
Same—Same, July 7, 1915 ..... 750.00
Same—Same, Aug. 11, 1915 ..... 750.00
Same—Same, Sept. 20, 1915 ..... 750.00
Same—Same, Oct. 7, 1915 ..... 750.00
Same—Same, Nov. 8, 1915 ..... 750.00
Same—Same, Dec. 17, 1915 ..... 750.00
Same—Same, Dec. 15, 1914 ..... 750.00
Same—Same, Jan. 10, 1916 ..... 750.00
Same—Same, Feb. 8, 1916 ..... 750.00
Same—Same, March 10, 1916 ..... 750.00
Same—Same, April 5, 1916 ..... 750.00
Same—Same, June 8, 1916 ..... 750.00
Same—Same, June 5, 1916 ..... 750.00
Same—Same, July 11, 1916 ..... 750.00

In Bronx County.

Thau, Louis—Supreme Grain Co. of N. Y., Dec. 7, 1915 ..... $1,000.00

BUYS WATERFRONT LAND.

Belief That Bethlehem Steel Is Developing Shipbuilding Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—It became known today that the Bethlehem Steel Company, acting for the Maryland Steel Company, has become the owner of about 152 acres on the Patapsco River, between Turner's Station and Bear Creek. It is practically certain that this property is to be used by the Bethlehem Steel Company in the furtherance of the plans of that corporation to make the Maryland Steel Company one of the largest shipbuilding concerns in the country. The property adjoins land owned by the Government and used as a cattle quarantine.

For some time the Schwab interests have been buying land along Humphreys and Bear Creeks. Just why this land has been bought is not known. Neither of these creeks has a depth sufficient to permit of their use by a shipbuilding plant. It would be possible, however, to dig a channel to the Patapsco.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findley, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Misbaum & Livingstone; J. J. Habone, W. L. Adams, J. Attingham, J. Rutherford, E. P. Mute, millinery; Imperial.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Fowler, Thomas & Co.; G. W. Fowler, general mdse.; Imperial.

AKRON, Ohio—M., O'Neill Co.; A. Barber, men's, boys' furn. goods, women's knit underwear; 37 West 20th.

ASHTABULA, Ohio—Carlisle Co.; M. F. Allen, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.; New Strand.

ATHENS, Ga.—A. Joel & Son; C. Joel, millinery, women's ready-to-wear; A. Joel, silks, dress goods, cotton piece goods; 1,161 B'way; Gerard.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; J. L. Pollestone, linens, blankets; J. W. Farow, notions, fancy goods, gloves; 1,170 Broadway.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Hawley Dry Goods Co.; S. C. Musical, dress goods, silks, velvets, novelties; 1,170 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Eisenberg's; I. Baer, rugs; 1,239 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Cahn, Coblens Co.; M. A. Falk, clothing; Park Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Cahn-Coblens Co.; C. Molling, corsets; Martinique.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; I. Sachs, notions, stationery; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; C. H. Colling, millinery; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Bernard, cloaks; 18 West 35th.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss R. Sperzel, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss S. Rafelman, Miss L. Hockheimer, ladies' wear; 220 5th Av.

BELLECLAIRE, Ohio—Blum Bros.; I. Blum, domestics, dry goods, carpets, rugs; Bonta-Narragansett.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Stuson Bros.-Weldon Co.; A. Donnan, dry goods; 220 5th Av.; Latham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Marx Store; A. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

BLACKWELL, Okla.—Foster Merc. Co.; W. Foster, ready-to-wear, dry goods; 1,170 B'way, Room 610.

BOSTON—Viets Bros.; H. R. Viets, piece goods; Prince George.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss M. Cronin, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Kennedy, underwear, negligees, infants' wear; 25 West 33d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; L. F. Hill, dresses, girls' coats; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; 470 4th Av.

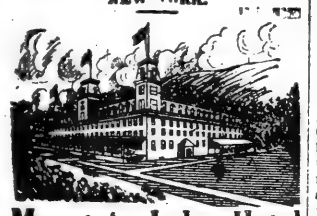
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats; Mrs. C. S. Sweeney, misses', girls' suits, dresses; G. H. Hitchcock, men's clothing; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, skirts; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; Miss Mackie, muslin underwear, kimonos; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.;

NEW YORK.



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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

MORE COTTON CONSUMED.

6,395,972 Bales Used This Year—5,597,362 Last.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Cotton used in the United States during the cotton year which ended July 31 aggregated 6,395,972 bales, compared with 5,597,362 last year, the Census Bureau announced today. Linters used in that period and not included in the foregoing statistics amounted to 881,385 bales, compared with 198,905 last year.

Cotton used during July was 489,933 bales, compared with 496,846 in July last year. Cotton on hand July 31, in consuming establishments, was 1,632,436 bales, compared with 1,401,185 a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses, 1,090,914 bales, compared with 1,784,919 a year ago.

Cotton spindles active during July numbered 32,267,902, compared with 31,207,965 in July last year.

Imports in July aggregated 7,636 bales, compared with 35,667 a year ago, and for the year 435,572 bales, compared with 382,286 the previous year. Exports during July aggregated 492,831 bales, including linters, compared with 244,477 a year ago, and for the year 6,204,188 bales, compared with 8,544,563 the previous year.

Linters used during July aggregated 61,499 bales, compared with 48,860 a year ago. Linters on hand July 31, in consuming establishments, amounted to 99,967, compared with 198,905 a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses 112,290 bales, compared with 89,881 a year ago. Linters exported in July were 52,750 bales, compared with 11,569 a year ago, and for the year 293,806 bales, compared with 221,875 the previous year.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Bankruptcy.

Discharges:
Joseph H. Harris,
Max C. Kranz.
Edward N. Starr,
M. L. Moffett.
C. T. Moffett,
Abraham Goldenberg,
F. C. Barrett,
C. A. Gumpert,
W. Greenberger,
Martin Foley,
Nellie Clark,
Samuel Goldberg,
John Hoffman,
M. E. Weber,
Mary E. Frank,
J. S. Segrave,
C. F. Enderly.
Federal Mall, &c., Co., Wilson & Worrall,
Harvey Thompson.
Under objection:
Eleanor M. Williams,
Henry Dorfman,
Solomon Flaum,
& N. Schmelzer.
David Zizmor.
Sojourney cases:
William Steinberg,
G. Neiderman.
C. Eldridge.
L. G. McCrum.
K. E. Garment Co.
S. Dessous Sons.
Motions:
Delta Theatre Corp.,
B. J. Galligan & Co.,
Aetna Cont. Co.,
Henry A. Stadler.
S. Greenman.
Nabatoff Bros.
F. C. Dininny.
Greater New York Paper Co.,
William Budd.
David Kalinsky.
Henry Kraus.
Milton Dress Co.
C. E. Haff & Co., (2.)
Perlhefter & Shatz.
Henry Kraus.
Green & Goldberger.
S. Mirolawsky.
Charles Aelter.
Lebert Brothers.
E. E. Pidgeon.
Am Sc & 10c Sts Co.
R. Lindenbaum.
K. E. Garment Co.
Sibak & Goldberg.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brklyn. Bankruptcy discharges:
S. B. Leventhal,
G. H. Prehn and ano.,
Eureka Heating Co.,
Sadie Geller.
Max Lacher,
George Bechtel.
R. C. Golup.
W. J. Murray.
G. F. Brun.
Barnet Rosenberg.
Motions:
Steinbrugge & Abrams.
Castle & Daniel McAllister.
Lohrman Same.
Re T. W. Wellington.
Re B. & G. Schmidt.
Harry Gilman.
W. Langerman.
E. G. Brown and ano.,
Herman & P. & R. Coal & Iron Co.
Re Cascade.
Jayphil Const Co.,
N. Cent. Knitting M.,
C. G. Honebein.
Abraham L. Kass.
F. Herzog & Son.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,877.

Notice is given that SAMUEL ELBERGER, MORRIS OCHSHORN, and ISIDOR BILGREI, individually and as co-partners, trading as S. ELBERGER & CO., bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 20th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,585.

Notice is given that JULIA NEWMAN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 20th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,123.

Notice is given that BRUNO J. BONGARTZ, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 20th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,188.

Notice is given that NATIONAL SALES & SUPPLY CO., a bankrupt, by D. E. Ushkow, its President, has applied for a discharge from all its debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 20th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,548. In Bankruptcy.—JACOB SINGER, Bankrupt.

Jacob Singer was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 11th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 28th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, August 16th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Cuba Distill Co<Rice.
Abellus<Eppe.
Cooper<Cooper.
Sterns<Mertens.
Nat Socy of Music, Inc<Bailey.
Noonan<N Y Cons Ry.
Fein<B H RR.
Re GNY (Newton Av.)
Fleegle<NY Cons Ry.
Klyman<B, Q Co & S Ry.
Re Fox.
Flemming<McClelland.
Schof<N Y Cons RR.
Safanie<B H RR.
Portnoy<Nas Elec RR.
Siegel<C I & Gravesend RR.
Rabi<Clark.
Aparicio<N Eng Casualty Co.
Mark<Mack,
Blossom<Hodgens.
N Y Cent RR<Stand Lumber Co.
Brooks Sand & Gravel Co, Inc<Shadbolt Mfg Co.
Blitman<N Y Cons RR.
Wegnitsky<Healy.
Acciarito<Ottiman.
Belcare<I R T.
Cooper<Greenhut.
Berger Bros Tea Co<Johnson.
McNamara<Smith.
Re Belsky (Gleason Av.)
Cushing-Perine Co.
Inc<Knickerbocker Ind & Educational.
Murphy<Schlank.
Hollub<Spiro.
Mapes<Purdy.
Golding<Golding.
Fleischer<McClelland.
Re CNY.
Manicoff<Elias.
Lindemann<Richter.
Halcyon R E Corp<Butterly.
Re Ortlieb.
Holley<Holley.
Re Wender.
Bacon<Kelley.
Butler<Herald Realty.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:
Michael McCarthy,
Antonio Livelli,
Thomas Hume,
Louise Remsen,
Louis E Koster,
John Caulfield,
Arthur F Hillis,
James W Vickers,
Ruth G Dolese.
Henry Truberg.
Joseph Juskowitz.
Henry Pasinsky, (3,)
Max C Anderson,
Solomon Cohn.
David Raphael,
F Marion Crawford.
Phillips<Phillips.
Re Olmstead Av.
Orsini<Orsini.
Re Danziger.
Binswell<Nor Realty & Const Co.
Fabian<Schinasi (2.)
Littler<Joffe.
Thompson<N Y C RR.
Henry Dyer & Co, Inc<Imperial Rice Mill.
Warner<Cavanagh.
Osternorf<Rockville Centre Imp Co.
Ginsberg<Lookport Paper Co.
Lerner<Brown.
Breitman<Breitman.
Cipolla<Elektra Bay & Nov Co.
Gen Aeronautic Co of Am<Gen Auronautic.
Re Segal.
Besotskie<Leh Val Coal Co.
Wiernas<Same.
Sefsky<same.
Ostroskie<same.
Beisel<same.
Rebiza<same.
Kemp<Schlesinger.
Palanski<Leh Val Coal Co.
Tomaczyk<.
Marconcini<
Markullis<.
Johnson.
Auerbach<Auerbach.
Sidney Blumenthal & Co<Hentze.
Griffin<Griffin.
John<John.
Pfisenmayer<164 Bldg Co, Inc.
Skinner<Skinner.
Weinrib<Weinrib.
Re Hitchcock.
Leibovitz<Leibowitz.
Re Morrison.
Greenbaum<Greenbaum.
Breno<Fox Film Cor.
Hagen<Hagen.
Joerns<Joerns.
Altman<Rothman (2.)
Hahn<Hahn.
Trunx<Truax.

Wills for probate:
Edward D. Miner.
Lavinia F. Borden.

Bronx.

BARNES AV, e s, strip 1x165, being part of south 64 ft of Lot 414, map of Wakefield; Catherine A. Tilley to John J. O'Brien, 4,028 Barnes Av, Aug. 4; attorney, John J. O'Brien, 4028 Barnes Av.....$1

CAULDWELL AV, 515, w e, 40x120; William Sherwood to William Sherwood Realty Co., Inc., 700 West 178th St, mtg $48,000, Aug. 8; attorney, H. Lubetkin, 38 Park Row.$150

CLAY AV, 1,837.5, w s, 25x90.9x25x88.7; Maria Annino to Mary Fiori, 1,837 Clay Av, mtg $4,000, Aug. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

ELWOOD PLACE, n w corner of Tilden St, 91.1x80x72.8x80.5; Samuel V. Barnes, referee to Enrico Severini, 319 West 26th St, Aug. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $900

GRANT AV, n w s, 316 ft s w of Samuel St, 32x102 (Croxona Parkway, Bernard S. Deutsch, referee, to Arthur Hall, 137 East 126th St, Aug. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$2,200

HOE AV, 100 ft n of Aldus St, 25x100; Mary Smith, 581 West 187th St, Aug. 15; attorney, same $125

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re People's Surety.
Davenstein<Krimmer.
Jones<Kaufmann.
Anderson<Snare & T.
Payne<Hannophy.
Israel<Mardoff.
Eagle Savs & Loan Co<Brighton Hts Dev.
Merzbach<Bayliss.
Feinstein<Bohm.
Brunhaber<A L Guidone & Son.
Ex rel Young (Board of Aldermen.)
Baron<Gregory.
Romeo<Kings Co Lgt Co (2.)
Re Zeplin (Spigelgass.)
Cooper<Bonoff.
Re Green (Rlty Sup.)
Lane<Bronx
Lumb<Mechanics Bk.
Williams<McNulty Bros.
Navin<Polo.
Mayer<Keller (2.)
Land & Lien Co<Murphy.
Re New York Av (Lott.)
Re Ave P (Maguire.)
Jones<Kaufman.
Borenstein<Krimmer.
Re Richard Av (Parcel No 80.)

Kowal<Wolfson.
Royal<Brass Goods Mfg Co.
Schwerd<Robinson.
Re Perry Av, Queens, (Rosenson.)
Re Prospect St, Queens (Hasel.)
Re 13th Av (Schmidt.)
Bilah<Bilah.
Goodman<Walden.
Brunjes<Windsoriand Imp Co.
Iverson<Iverson.
People, &c<McPherson
Johnston<Baldingen & Kupferman Mfg Co.
East Bklyn Savs & L Assn<Gunderson.
Ralsen<Jackson.
Raisbeck<Matchless Brass Mfg Co.
Feinbeck<NY Con RR
Gayman<same.
Kent<Flynn.
Elsner<Goldman.
Selner<Selner.
Mager<Kamrath.
Re Bruere (Cranes.)
Ebenworth<Geo F Stuhmer & Co.
S Bernhard<Von Au.
R Bernhard<same.
Chase<McBrearty (2.)

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Heyer.
Schlinky.
Cohn.
Harris.
Lehrer.
Calabro,
Bisbee.
Wisner.
Gonsky.
Hanna.
Hudson.
Cohn.
Ludwig.
Flint.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Selena Taylor.
Mary A Sharkey.
Arufero Abruzzo,
Edward J. Cox.
Accounting of:
Dawson B Hilton.
Margaretha Hoaf.
John Hoaf.
William A Kempf.
Thomas Winter.
Richard Nagle.
Esther K Grenelle.
Abraham Elkin.
Michael Whalen.
Johanette Weiff.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, at 11:80 A. M., (supplementary, 1 P. M.—Dante Alighieri .....Aug. 16

Great Britain and Ireland, (specially addressed only) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Lapland .....Aug. 17

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Oscar II..Aug. 17

Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta.....Aug. 19

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Gibraltar must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary,) 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Louis .....Aug. 19

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Touraine .....Aug. 19

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Alaunia.....Aug. 19

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Touraine.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 20, SS Mennon.

Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Duca d'Aosta, and at 8 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Canopic.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Oscar II.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 10:30 A. M. Aug. 16, SS Dante Alighieri; at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Re d'Italia, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Duca d'Aosta.

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Mails for South America.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande, Brasil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Pacific.....Aug. 18

KINGS COUNTY.

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Gayman<same.
Kent<Flynn.
Elsner<Goldman.
Selner<Selner.
Mager<Kamrath.
Re Bruere (Cranes.)
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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

TUESDAY, AUG. 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 91st St, 93.5x162.7; City Investing Co to Marcus Brown Construction Co, 740 West End Av, mtg $350,000, b. and s., c. a. g., Aug. 14; attorney, E. F. Clark, 165 Broadway.....$100

DYCKMAN ST, w s, 100 ft n of Naegle Av, runs n 400x w 150x s 181.11x73.4 to e w Thayer St s 14.6x e 100x s 200x e 100 to beginning; Eustis L. Hopkins et al., ex'rs of John Haven et al. to 185 Broadway Holding Corp., 185 Broadway, mtg $26,875, Aug. 2; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

MULBERRY ST, 280-282, e s, 131.6 ft s of Houston St, 40x90.8, foreclosure Aug. 2; James Dunne, referee, to Abram Morris, 601 West 113th St, and Jacob H. Morris, 601 West 110th St, mtg $32,000, Aug. 14; attorneys, Strasburger & Price, 74 Broadway.$37,000

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 125 ft n of 150th St, 45x100; Augustus Schuck et al, trustees, to Sonwil Holding Co., 507 5th Av, 4-7 parts, all liens, Aug. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, ...$14,385

SAME PROPERTY; Augustus Schuck et al as individuals to same, 3-7 parts, all liens, Aug. 5; attorney, same.....$100

1ST AV, 1,704-1,708, e s, 36.6 n 86th St, 36.6x86, foreclosure Aug. 14; John J. O'Connell, referee, to Gustav Lange, 2,528 Grand Av, Aug. 15; attorney, Gustav Lange, Jr., 257 Broadway $25,000

1ST AV, e s, 25.8 ft s of 93d St, 25x80; Morris Weiss to Isaac Van Duzer, Trustee, 1,308 East 55th St, all liens, Aug. 14; attorney, Julian C. Harrison, 2 Rector St.....$200

72D ST, s s, 163.7 ft e of 3d Av, 17.10x102.7; Louis Friedman, executor, &c., to Frank J. Rubenstein, 1,200 East 72d St, all liens, Aug. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $16,000

74TH ST, n s, 320 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Annie L. Ward to Edmond Montenot, 125 West 64th St, Aug. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

106TH ST, 333 East, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Philip Oris to Flora Cappiletti, 662 Brooks Av, West Brighton, S. I., ½ part, all title, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, Aug. 7; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Flora Cappiletti to Philomena, wife of Philip Oris, on the premises, ½ part, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, Aug. 15; attorneys, same $1

120TH ST, 100 West, s s, 158.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11, foreclosure Aug. 14; Thomas O'Callaghan, referee, to East River Savings Institution, 291 Broadway; attorney, Omri F. Hibbard, 74 Broadway.....$5,000

122D ST, 39 East, n s, 80 ft w of Madison Av, 20x99.11, foreclosure July 27; John J. Rogan, referee, to George Knauf, 1,280 Intervale Av, Bronx, mtg $4,500, Aug. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $500

Bronx.

BARNES AV, e s, strip 1x165, being part of south 64 ft of Lot 414, map of Wakefield; Catherine A. Tilley to John J. O'Brien, 4,028 Barnes Av, Aug. 4; attorney, John J. O'Brien, 4028 Barnes Av.....$1

CAULDWELL AV, 515, w e, 40x120; William Sherwood to William Sherwood Realty Co., Inc., 700 West 178th St, mtg $48,000, Aug. 8; attorney, H. Lubetkin, 38 Park Row.$150

CLAY AV, 1,837.5, w s, 25x90.9x25x88.7; Maria Annino to Mary Fiori, 1,837 Clay Av, mtg $4,000, Aug. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

ELWOOD PLACE, n w corner of Tilden St, 91.1x80x72.8x80.5; Samuel V. Barnes, referee to Enrico Severini, 319 West 26th St, Aug. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $900

GRANT AV, n w s, 316 ft s w of Samuel St, 32x102 (Croxona Parkway, Bernard S. Deutsch, referee, to Arthur Hall, 137 East 126th St, Aug. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$2,200

HOE AV, 100 ft n of Aldus St, 25x100; Mary Smith, 581 West 187th St, Aug. 15; attorney, same $125

SAME PROPERTY; Theresa Leckler to same, b. and s. and correction deed, Aug. 9; attorney, same $1

LOT 17, block 7, map Morris Park; Yetta Mendelsohn to Louis Mendelsohn, 1,284 Boston Road, mtg $350, Aug. 4; attorney, L. Mendelsohn, 1,284 Boston Road.....$1

LOTS 12 and 13, block 21, same map; same to same, mtg $1,500, Aug. 4; attorney, same $1

LOTS 240 to 242, map Hunter Estate; John P. Storey to Julius Kramer, 562 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal., July 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LOTS 64 and 65, map M. Schremkien; Martin Schremkien, executor, to William H. Sahm, 180 East End Av., Jan. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,150

LOT

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Guaranty Trust Company Leases Dimock Home on Madison Avenue for New Uptown Branch—$300,000 Loft Deal—Enlarges Seventieth Street Apartment Site—Goelet Plot in Garage Lease.

An interesting deal on Madison Avenue, just above Fifty-ninth Street, was closed yesterday which will result in an important improvement for the locality. The fine residence owned by Mrs. Henry P. Dimock on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and occupied by her up to a year ago, has been leased for twenty-one years to the Guaranty Trust Company. The aggregate value of the lease for the period will be about $400,000.

The Guaranty Trust Company is having plans prepared by the architects, Cross & Cross, for erecting at once on the site a building of not over six stories, the lower portion of which will be occupied by the trust company as an uptown office. The plot has a frontage of 48 feet on the street by 75.5 on Madison Avenue, and is opposite the Madison Avenue Methodist Church.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were the brokers, and they state that the new building will probably be ready for occupancy in the Spring.

The Guaranty Trust Company has just leased new offices for its main uptown branch in the big building nearly completed on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, the old Wilson plot, and its decision to establish a new branch office further up town reflects the increasing commercial and residential growth of that part of the east side just north of Fifty-seventh Street. A new banking centre seems to be established there, for in the same Sixtieth Street block, on the Fifth Avenue corner, is the Union Trust Company, and at Lexington Avenue is a branch of the Corn Exchange Bank.

Madison Avenue Sale.

The four-story dwelling at 926 Madison Avenue, on plot 22.2 by 74.6, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, has been sold by the Ruland & Whiting Company for Frances Foerster. It will be altered into stores and apartments.

$300,000 Loft Sale.

The midtown loft section furnished a good deal in the purchase by an investor of the ten-story commercial building at 31 and 33 West Thirty-first Street, plot 33.4 by 98.9, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway. The property was purchased from the George Backer Construction Company and Arnstein & Levy, who took it in trade last October from Benjamin N. Duke. The parcel has been held at $300,000.

Enlarges West Seventieth Street Plot.

Edwin S. Brickner, who recently purchased an apartment house site in West Seventieth Street, has enlarged his holdings there by acquiring the two four-story dwellings at 118 and 120 West Seventieth Street, 37 feet by 100.5 from the 118 West Seventieth Street Company, controlled by Dr. Alford J. Hart, who has occupied the residence at 118 for several years. A few weeks ago Mr. Brickner contracted to buy the four houses from 122 to 128, but the last named was not taken, owing to some title defect.

With the two houses just purchased, Mr. Brickner has a plot fronting 93 feet in the middle of the block between Columbus Avenue and Broadway. He is having plans prepared for a nine-story apartment which will be the first of its kind on inside lots in the block. Electus C. Backus was the broker in the deal.

West Forty-sixth Street Deal.

An investing client of John T. Kirwan & Sons has purchased from J. C. Foster and Joseph Goodman the five-story brick stable, 117 and 119 West Forty-sixth Street on a plot 50 by 100 feet.

Leases Goelet Plot for Garage.

The Biltmore Garage, now in East Forty-first Street, has leased from Robert W. Goelet the property at 205 to 213 East Forty-seventh Street, covered with old buildings, fronting 112 feet by 137 feet in the rear, just east of Third Avenue. Mr. Goelet will erect for the tenants on the plot a three-story fireproof garage, which will be one of the largest in the city. The lease is for a long term of years. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

Mortgage Company Sells Holdings.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company sold to investors the following properties. The five-story tenement at 54 Sheriff Street, on lot 25 by 100, near Delancey Street. The four-story dwelling at 63 West 130th Street; on lot 20 by 99.11 near Lenox Avenue, purchased for a client of the A. Kane Company, and the five-story new-law house at 1,475 Washington Avenue, on plot 37.6 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

John Eggers has purchased from Peter Handibrode 300 to 308 East 156th Street, two five-story flats, each on a plot 50 by 98.5.

A client of Bernard Chalmers has purchased the Crescent Theatre and store property on the west side of Boston Road, located 212.2 feet north of 167th Street, advertised to be sold at auction on foreclosure proceedings on Aug. 23.

The property has a frontage of 170.5 feet and a depth of 103.1 feet, and is known as 1,175 Boston Road. It is subject to a first mortgage of $175,000. John M. Haffen started the foreclosure action against the Vion Amusement Company and others to secure a second mortgage judgment of $26,948.69, together with back taxes amounting to $3,955.

Clement H. Smith has sold for a client the five-story apartment at 1,133 Washington Avenue, corner of Gouverneur Place, for $30,000. In part payment the seller took the two-family house at 450 Beach Avenue, Clason Point, on plot 45 by 100.

Brooklyn.

John Pullman sold 646 President Street, near the Fourth Avenue subway station, a four-story double brick tenement on plot 30 by 100, for Mrs. Mary Steineck, to a client for investment.

Long Island.

The Cross & Brown Company has sold a lot 25 by 100 on the east side of Fourteenth Avenue, 440 feet south of Wilson Avenue, Long Island City.

F. V. Peters has purchased from Mrs. M. Egan the dwelling at the southeast corner of Boerum Avenue and Broadway, Flushing. The plot is 125 by 150.

Gordon Gordon, as referee, has sold to H. C. Murray the plot 40 by 100 on the west side of Elmwood Avenue, near Palace Boulevard, Bayside.

New Jersey.

Steven B. Ayres and James W. Lent sold for Casper G. Decker and another a corner lot at Bernardsville to Catherine Vallachi, 50 by 200, at Oak Stump Road and Cedar Avenue. The purchaser intends to erect a dwelling in the near future.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates sold a plot on Brewster Road in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to Frank Fetzer of New York City.

Buys Old Connecticut Estate.

John Crawford has sold for the estate of Edward J. Taylor, Alfred J. Wakeman, administrator, an eighteen-acre estate near Long Island Sound at Green's Farms, Conn., to Henry M. Hoyt, Jr. On it is a thirty-five room house built more than a hundred years ago, stables, and large shade trees. In the section are the country homes of Judge Josiah T. Marean, Frederick C. Tanner, E. T. Bedford, S. Sidney Smith, and J. H. Hackmagel.

Commercial Leases.

The Ogden & Clarkson Corporation have taken the corner store at 367-369 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-second Street, to Costikyan & Co., Oriental rug dealers. This completes the leasing of the building through the same brokers.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the building at 120-132 West Eighteenth Street to the Clinton Taxi Service Company; the west half of the store at 198 Duane Street to J. S. Hoffman Company.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has leased the parlor floor at 717 Madison Avenue to Margaret Otis.

J. B. English has leased for A. Conway the four-story building 129 West Sixty-first Street to C. Nolop.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has leased, for the estate of Robert E. Westcott, a store in the building at the northeast corner of 110th Street and Broadway to Susie Dannelo.

Builders' Association to Meet.

A meeting of the Builders' Association of Manhattan which has just been organized will be held at noon Friday in the Lawrence Building, 600 West 181st Street. Among the aims of the organization are: To investigate the formation and existence of illegal combinations and pools by concerns dealing in supplies for new buildings who have recently advanced prices; to have a permanent grievance committee who can meet with other organizations, unions, &c., and arrange for quick adjustments of disputes, and to have permanent headquarters where builders can meet from time to time to exchange views of general conditions in connection with the building business, holding of conferences with other associations, &c.

The committee in charge of the meeting consists of Harry Goodstein, Chairman; M. Raymond, Charles Henschel, Alexander S. Solow, and Jacob Behrman.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

55th St, 313 East, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2, four-story flat; Charles Burch and another against Louis Muller et al.; action 1; H. H. Holbert, attorney; due, $2,960.75; taxes, &c., $287.31; prior mtg $12,000; to the plaintiff for $13,500.

55th St, 333 East, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2, four-story flat; same against same; action 2; same attorney; due, $2,885.02; taxes, &c., $519.44; prior mtg $12,500; to the plaintiff for $13,500.

55th St, 335 East, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2, four-story flat; same against same; action 3; same attorney; due, $2,593.86; taxes, &c., $512.99; prior mtg $12,500; to the plaintiff for $13,500.

130th St, 21 East, n s, 246 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11, four-story dwelling; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, interest, &c., which Marguerite Booker had on April 10 or since; Nathaniel Tonkin, attorney; to the plaintiff for $30.

By Samuel Marx.

Edgecombe Av, 100, n s, corner 139th St, 18x80, three-story dwelling; Shenk Realty and Construction Co. against William Hobson et al.; Morrison & S., attorneys; due, $302.60; taxes, &c., $158.80; prior mtg $10,000; to J. Romaine Brown for $10,995.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Jackson Av, 483 and 485, w s, 26.9 ft s of Dater St, 49.9x100, five-story flat; Hyman Fish against Flar Building Corporation et al.; M. N. Kreisler, attorney; due, $2,417.14; taxes, &c., $457.96; prior mtg $30,000; to Lawrence Tolsky for $34,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Ogden Av, 1,184, e s, 184 ft n of 167th St, 25x106, two-story frame dwelling; Charles Weber and another against Emilio Zamara et al.; L. A. Abrams, attorney; due, $2,806.24; taxes, &c., $111.33; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

156th St, 260 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.9, five-story flat; M. C. Lowe against M. C. Leary et al.; Haight, S. & S., attorneys; partition.

157th St, 286 West, s s, 168 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x99.11; four-story dwelling; M. C. Baker against Louis Kean et al.; Winslow, K. & B., attorneys; due, $9,597.13; taxes, &c., $150.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Benedict Av, 7,948, s s, 293 ft w of Pugsley Av, 25x100; F. A. Southworth and another, executors, against William Buhl, Inc., et al.; W. R. Brinckerhoff, attorney; due, $5,688.22; taxes, &c., $638.68.

Benedict Av, 1,950, s s, 268 ft w of Pugsley Av, 25x100; same against same; same attorney; due, $5,965.22; taxes, &c., $638.68.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

63d St, 153-155 East, for a three-story private brick residence, 32x95; Mrs. Barbara Rutherford Hatch, 153 East 63d St, owner; Frederick Sterner, 154 East 63d St, architect; cost, $30,000.

Dock St, s s, 225 ft e of Thomas St, for a one-story brick shop, 50x32.98; Westchester Land and Dock Co., Thomas B. Watson, 2,614 University Av, President, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 Omitted.

135th St, 30-32 West, to two five-story tenements; Philip A. Payton, 67 West 134th St, owner; William J. Russell, 25 West 42d St, architect; cost, $7,000.

William St, 56-60, to a seven-story office building; Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London, England, George S. Bowdoin et al., Trustees, 49 William St, owner; Christian J. Wolfe, 525 58th St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $5,000.

Union Av, 846-850, to a two-story brick market, 59.2x171.8; W. Burland, 801 Cauldwell Av, owner; William Koppe, 830 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 91st St, 93.5x162.7, Aug. 14; Marcus Brown Construction Co. to City Investing Co., 165 Broadway, due April 1, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $350,000; after satisfaction of prior mtg will be subject to mtg not to exceed $725,000, building loan; attorney, E. P. Clark, 165 Broadway.....$150,000

DYCKMAN ST, w s, 100 ft n of Naegle Av, runs n 400x w 150x s 131.11x73.4 to e s of Thayer St x s 14.4x e 100x s 200x e 100 to beginning, Aug. 14; 135 Broadway Holding Corporation to John G. Pugh, 60 West 75th St, et al., executors of John Haven et al., due and interest as per bond; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$76,875

MULBERRY ST, 280 and 282, e s, 131.6 ft s of Houston St, 40x90x40x89.7, Aug. 14; Abram and Jacob H. Morris to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, due and interest as per bond; address, 59 Cedar St.....$32,000

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 135 ft n of 150th St, 45x100, Aug. 14; Sonwil Holding Co. to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 3 years.....$13,000

89TH ST, 328, 332 West, s s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 100x98.9, Aug. 11; 324 West Thirty-ninth Street Corporation to the German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, due Aug. 1, 1919; attorney, Alfred Roelker, Jr., 62 William St.....$48,000

72D ST, s s, 168.7 ft e of 3d Av, 17.10x102.2, Aug. 14; Frank I. Rubricus to Louis Friedman, 172 West 72d St, executor, &c., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$10,000

90TH ST, 57 West, n s, 193.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.8, Aug. 15; Margaret R. Bradshaw to Broadway Savings Institution, 5 Park Place, due Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, Richard B. Kelly.....$4,000

114TH ST, 214 East, s s, 182.9 ft e of 3d Av, 19.2x100.11, May 31, 1915; Hilda Fogel, (White,) 225 Summit Av, West Hoboken, N. J., to Samuel White, 214 East 114th St, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hy. E. Gompecht, 149 West 40th St.....$600

Bronx.

LOT 50, map of Allen estate; Michele Massaro to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 147 East 125th St, Aug. 15, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av..$1,400

LOTS 64 and 65, map of B. Schrenkeisen; William H. Sahm to Martin Schrenkeisen, executor, 1,070 Madison Av, Jan. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$903

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of 187th St, 115.6x132.10x100x190.8, Winter & Co. to Jacob Bros. Co., 390 West 30th St, Aug. 11, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lorence & H., 42 Broadway.....$14,500

WALTON AV, s e corner of 172d St, — to centre line of 7th Av, as on map of Mount Eden, x—x 124.2x116; Harold Swain to Calogero Cavera, 1,650 Concourse, and another, Aug. 14, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

9TH ST or Av, n s, e ¼ of Lot 831, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Alice M. Staker to Anna H. Winkler, 388 East 161st St, Aug. 14, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With the name and address of the lessee.

BROADWAY, 177, south store, 13.6x40; Winfield S. Gilmore to Bolt & Co., Inc., 42 Broadway, 10 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Charles S. Rosenschein, 42 Broadway.....$9,500

BROADWAY, 4,007, n w corner 163th St, (601 West,) s. and c.; James Livingston Construction Co. to S. Mishnun, 238 Fort Washington Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; address, 4,007 Broadway.....$1,300

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner 191st St, store south of avenue entrance to subway, 14x24; Morgenthau Realty Co. to Solomon Mishnun, 238 Fort Washington Av, 5 2-12 years from Aug. 1, 1916; address, 4,007 Broadway.....$1,700

10TH ST, 374-378 East, all; Samuel, (or Solomon,) D. Berler to Marcus Kleinman, 112 Avenue C, 3 years from Sept. 15, 1914.....$6,598

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 375, double store; Herman F. Weber to Kate Barg, 375 Brook Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 780 St. Ann's Av..$600 to $720

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

SULLIVAN ST, 119; George E. Chisolm et al., trustee, against Benedict A. Klein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

17TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Broadway, 25x92; The Germania Life Insurance Co. against Key Realty Co. et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

19TH ST, 144 and 146 West; Abraham H. Levy against Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co. et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Kohn.

96TH ST, 225 and 227 East, two actions; V. Everit Macy et al., trustees, against East Side Building Association et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Gwinn & Deming.

127TH ST, 38 West; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Lucie A. P. Littlefield, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

Bronx.

LOT 85, map of 463 lots showing property of F. P. & H. A. Forster and Charles J. Schmitt, 24th Ward; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. against Johann Stark et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dean, Tracy & McBarron.

LOTS 21, 22, 221, and 222, map of 463 lots showing property of F. P. & H. A. Forster and Charles J. Schmitt, 24th Ward; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. against Emma A. Mayhew et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, Dean, Tracy & McBarron.

165TH ST, s s, 37.2 ft w of Stebbins Av, 18.3x91; Moses Mendelsohn et al. against Adolph Harms et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. C. Sinsheimer.

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Easy Monthly Payments Will Own It.
200 CHOICE BUNGALOW SITES
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Fine Bathing, Fishing. ALSO
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ALL AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION
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LARGE, VACANT, IRREGULAR PLOT, 50x135x54x115. Excavated.
SUITABLE FOR GARAGE
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Detached cottage, 8 large rooms; tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, gas and electric fixtures; decorated; sewer in street; terms to suit. UNITED REALTY ALLIANCE, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
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47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
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Modern house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Sound and Bay; hardwood trim, open fireplaces, sewer, water, gas, electricity, macadam roads 5 minutes to station, 30 minutes to heart of city; privilege of private bathing beach, restricted locality; title guaranteed. Terms $700 cash; balance can be arranged easy payments. Also one smaller house and adjoining plot. Write or call for particulars to F. STEPHENSON, 243 W. 34th St.

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$80 MONTHLY, plus small cash payment, buys splendid new house, finest neighborhood, West Brighton, Staten Island; 35 min. from Wall St. Apply A. F. Mathews, 482 Bard Av. Phone West Brighton 1206W. Castleton Av. car.

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Charming all-year-round country home, dwelling 15 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements, garage, chicken house, 5 acres of ground, large road frontage, abundance of shade and fruit trees; high elevation; sell at sacrifice; might rent.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 East 42d St. 2875 Murray Hill

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New home, 11 rooms, 3 baths, sun room, fine sleeping porch, hot water heat; 2 car garage; attractive grounds; high situation; handy station, golf and tennis clubs. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

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SEMI-BUNGALOW
In course of construction; finished by September; owner cannot occupy; 8 rooms, bath (tile); extra large living room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen, large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit. Will sell for $4,500, worth $5,500; $500 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. E. Owen, W. 56th St.

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Beautiful Home Near Water
BEST OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY. 49 MIN. EXP. SERVICE.
Delightful all year home on large grounds, with 100 ft. frontage and 175 ft. depth, in most select neighborhood. Large living room, with old fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.
Four fine master bed chambers and two tiled baths on the second floor, three bedrooms and bath on third floor; separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.

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AUG. 19th to 28th
Ask T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th Street, N. Y., or at their Brightwaters office.

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Plottage
Block Front on Broadway
Destined to be the most important retail business street in Long Island City. Near Elevated Station. Twelve minutes from 42d Street.
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720 feet, near Broadway and Grand Avenue elevated stations. Just the place for a large building operation.
Solid Block 300 x 350 Feet.
Barclay Street, fronting new East River Park.
2750 Feet on Ditmars Avenue.
One block from express station, fourteen minutes to 42d Street. Will divide.
Hoyt Avenue Bargain.
Extra deep plot, 50x200 feet, between East River Park and express station.
Water-Front Plot.
800x1,200 feet, between Ditmars Avenue and Wolcott Avenue. Fine location for institution or moving picture studio.
Rapid transit lines will be in operation in December. Five-cent fare to all parts of the city.
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$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.
Lots $2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY
Call or write for free railroad tickets.
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Best section of colony; 55 acres. Fine site for house. M. A. FREY, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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FINE HOME SACRIFICED.
New Stucco House, superior construction; built day's work; ideal plan; attractive exterior; spacious rooms; oak floors throughout; porcelain bathroom fixtures; entrance hall; 20-foot living room; fireplace; dining room has white enamel wood panelled walls, beamed ceiling; expensive kitchen gas range; 4 bedrooms; tiled bathroom; maid's bath; handsome gas, electric fixtures; costly decorations; large plot; dozen immense beach, oaks; wide cement floor porch; near trolley; easy shaded walk Madison express station, 70 Lackawanna trains; less than hour Broadway; high elevation; dry air; owner removed; $6,500; possession; terms; great opportunity; photos.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

$500—$1,000—$5,000
Whether your savings are large or, moderate guaranteed mortgages are a safe investment. We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles. Full protection, absolute security. Write for booklet A.
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Beautiful setting; hundred-year-old oaks, maples, surround attractive 9-room house; 2 tiled bathrooms; hardwood floors; open fireplace; six-foot plate glass landscape windows; finest heat; built-in leaded glass for china closet; fine kitchen; gas range; large terraced plot; 30 foot cement porch; rustic summer house; beautiful rose, flower garden; garage, hennery; owner going South; sacrifice $7,800; terms.
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Ridgewood Road, South Orange, N. J.
FOR SALE—Artistic brick and stone residence, 10 bedrooms, 3 baths; large, oak-paneled dining and living rooms; terraces south and east; billiard room, fireplace in each room, steam heat, &c.; 4 acres; near good schools, churches, and golf clubs. Address W. T. Gooch, 268 Ridgewood Road, South Orange, N. J.

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96 Acres—Sacrifice $13,000.
Beautifully situated on elevation overlooking Saddle River Valley, convenient Ridgewood or Allendale (45 minutes Main Line Erie); modern dwelling, large barns, poultry houses, 20 acres hard meadow, fronting Saddle River. WALTER DEWSNAP, 208 Broadway, New York.

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A VERY ATTRACTIVE HOME
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Large grounds, commanding superb view of water. Less than hour from N. Y. City. House has everything modern; fine living room with fireplace, dining room, pantry, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths. Convenient to club, golf, water. A magnificent property. Sacrificing to sell at once.
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$10,000 Perfectly appointed Colonial Residence, situated amidst great massive oaks; most select location. 9 rooms, 3 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch; every appointment. MURDOCH, opp. Lackawanna Ter.

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Over a Hundred Years Ago
they built the house around a big stone chimney, with big fireplace, bake ovens, cranes and pot hooks. This Spring they installed a bath, town water, electricity, &c., and "did the whole house over"; there's an acre of land, on a hill, an hour from New York; splendid big shade trees, fruit, a garden and a new garage; offered complete, with a practically new car, the furniture, &c., for only $8,000. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., New York.

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Farms and Country Homes.
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I want a Furnished Home —easy commuting distance —some ground — good neighborhood—four master bedrooms—immediate possession — for Winter or longer. Comfort more important than style. Rent about $75.00. Satisfactory references. Send full details first letter. Address "Canadian," Box H 352 Times Downtown.

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STORE FOR RENT.
Size 25x70.
Attractive lease.
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FACTORY BUILDING TO RENT.
Spacious building in small town. Ideally located for small factory. Floor space 40x80, with 8 ft. balcony running around four sides. Steam heated, well lighted and ventilated. Labor conditions in town good. Inquire estate of Henry Hahn, Haverstraw, N. Y.

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Very desirable street store, suitable for finest retail trade.
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123 East 57th St.—To Let
FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT.
Electric lights; three baths.
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A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY
at University Av. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location. MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY, 149 Church St.

Just Completed—51 East 92nd Street
Entirely renovated. New hardwood floors throughout. Electric lights; 12 rooms and 8 baths. Decorations to suit. Caretaker on premises or inquire
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High Class Elevator Apartments
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Broadway to Amsterdam Av., 86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
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210 Riverside Drive, North Corner 93d St.
12 story; fireproof; two elevators.
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264 Riverside Drive, South Corner 99th St.
12 story fireproof and soundproof building; excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River; southwestern exposure.
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Rents $1,000 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

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Adjoining Riverside Drive.
12 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,400.
One Apartment left.

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Near Central Park West.
9 story fireproof elevator House.
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472 West End Av., Southeast Corner 83d St.
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TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place, Southeast Corner 140th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

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4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
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3, 4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
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171 West 71st St., Northeast Corner Broadway.
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Rents $1,500 to $3,300.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

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8 Rooms and Bath.
Outside Rooms, Facing Hudson.
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Ground floor suitable for doctor. Including refrigerating and low rate for electricity.
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One Block from Park.
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12 story fireproof Apartments.
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5-7 West 91st St.
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$1,050 to $1,200.

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823 West End Ave., Northeast Corner 100th St.
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Rent $720.
Hall service.

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Between 57th and 58th Sts.
Bachelor and Kitchenette Apartments of 2 & 3 ROOMS,
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116 Riverside Drive, Cor. 84th St.
Magnificent Apartments.
10 Rooms & 3 Baths,
All Modern Appointments.
$1,800 to $3,200 Per Annum.
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Between B'way & Columbus Av.
5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$1,500 to $1,900.

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3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
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No. 162 West 54th Street,
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3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath.
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325 West 83d Street,
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6 & 7 Rooms.
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349 West 85th Street
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200 to $1,400.

4 & 14 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $900 to $1,100.

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561 West 141st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $600 to $1,000.

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No. 420 Riverside Drive,
Northeast Corner 114th Street.
6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,300 & $2,300.

"Cornwall"
No. 255 West 90th Street,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,700 to $2,200.

"Rexor"
No. 600 West 116th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $2,000.

The Lucania
235 West 71st Street,
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $1,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West,
Bet. 69th & 70th Sts.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,600.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,400 and $1,500.

The Wesley
158 West 81st St.,
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
4, 5 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $840 to $1,000.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600 to $900.

"Stanley Court"
No. 301 West 106th Street,
Northwest Corner West End Av.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
$2,200 to $2,500.

Strathallan
350 West 88th Street,
Near Riverside Drive.
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$2,400 & $2,500.

"Luxor"
No. 600 West 115th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,500.

226 West 70th Street
Near Broadway.
3, 4, 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,400.

The Catherine
1 West 69th St.,
North Cor. Central Park West.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200.

The Westover
391 West End Av.,
Adjoining the S. W. Cor. 79th St.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,400 and $1,700.

Barleford
49 Claremont Ave.,
Southwest Corner 119th St.
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$720 to $1,200.

Fair View Court
175 Claremont Av.,
4 Rooms & Bath.
5 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $360 to $600.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory Will Be Mailed Upon Application.

162 West 72d St. **SLAWSON & HOBBS** 162 West 72d St.

Apartments of Highest Character

Two New Buildings
Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
103d St. and West End Ave.
And
NORTH CORNER OF
108th St. and Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. E. Corner 104th Street.
One Block from Subway Station.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

508 to 520 W. 114th
Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,400.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
4 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

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640 Riverside Drive
N. E. Corner 141st Street.
A High-Class 13-Story Fireproof Apartment,
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms—1 to 3 Baths
Rentals $600 to $1,560
Convenient location, beautiful surroundings; south and west exposure; very desirable.
Resident Manager on Premises, or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR, 3,551 Broadway (146th Street)

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St. ..... $90—$135
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.) ..... $100—$105
571 Park Ave., cor 63rd St. $150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park) $85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St. ..... $75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West $80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.) ..... $65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, MANAGED BY OWNER

THE BORCHARDT,
220 W. 98th St., Cor. B'way
5 ROOMS BATH, $1200-$1300
Extra Maid's Room if Desired.
7-8 ROOMS, Foyer, 2-3 Baths, $1700-$1800 } Only one of each vacant.

STUART ARMS,
226 W. 97th St., near B'way
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1500-$1600
Exquisite Apts. Extra Large Liv. Room.

Ramona & Charlemagne,
528 to 532 W. 111th St.
Near B'way, one block from Subway.
3 ROOMS, $600-$660 — 4 ROOMS, $720-$800
5 ROOMS, $840-$900 — 6-7 ROOMS, $900-$1200

WEST END HALL,
840 West End Ave.
CORNER 101ST STREET
7-8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths
Southern Exposure, $1400-$1700
Parlor Floor, Suitable Physician.

THE WILMINGTON,
230 W. 97th St., Cor. B'way
Large Corner Apartments
7-8-9 Rooms, $1200—$1500

THE WINTHROP,
Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.
Attractive Apartments
5 ROOMS $630-$660 | 6 ROOMS $720-$780 | 7 ROOMS $810-$900

Exceptional Elevator and Hall Service—Apply Superintendents on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

498 West End Av.
S. E. Corner 84th St.
One of the Finest Apartment Houses on the Avenue
Has every modern improvement; up to date in all details.
For Lease
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths,
at Exceptionally Reasonable Rental.
Extra Large Closet Space.
Management of Owner,
CHAS. E. McMANUS,
39-45 East 42d St.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE PARAMOUNT
315 West 99th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
HIGH-CLASS, FIREPROOF.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
This building offers the maximum of service and comfort in apartment houses.
Rents $720 to $1,400.
Superintendent, on premises, or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
3,551 BROADWAY (146th St.)

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

IMPERATOR
725 Riverside Drive, at 159th St.
High-class fireproof 11-story bldg.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 baths.
Rentals $700 to $1,600.
Large, light, sunny rooms.
Apply Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cambride Hall
544 West 157th St.
Handsome fireproof elevator Apartment, near subway and Riverside Drive; select location; 5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Rentals $600 to $840.
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
3551 Broadway (146th St.)

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms, $900 to $1,100.
One 7-Room Apartment, all windows overlook Palisades, $1,400.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

FOR Small Families
Six rooms and bath; with sunny exposure; elevator and telephone service day and night.
THE PLYMOUTH
537-541 WEST 149TH ST.
A street of private houses.
Rents $480 to $660.
Superintendent on premises.
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
3,551 Broadway (146th St.)

2,424 7TH AV.
Six rooms and bath, electric light, elevator, $40 and $45.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

390 CENTRAL PARK WEST
TWO, THREE ROOMS AND KITCHEN; FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; HALL; TELEPHONE SERVICE; MODERATE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments,
Moderately Priced,
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.

The Hudson Fulton,
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
One block from Subway.
$1,000 yearly.

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411
Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
3 Rooms—$30 per month
4 Rooms—$30 to $37 per month
5 Rooms—$38 to $43 per month

The HAMPTONS
117th St.,
St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,100 yearly.
Apply on Premises, or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND STREET.

New Building
OPEN FOR INSPECTION
HIGHEST TYPE
Housekeeping Apartments
3 Rooms and Bath
Living Room, Chamber and Kitchen
Rents $55, $60, $65, $70, $75
"EVELYN ARMS"
203-205 West 98th St.
Near B'way, 2 Blocks from Subway
Office 220 W. 98th St. Phone 6906 River

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(*Southwest corner 84th Street.*)

THE KENMORE,
353 WEST 57TH ST.
Apts. of 8 Rooms and 1 Bath.
Steam Heat. Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Ave. (Phone Plaza 270.)

8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail and first class in every respect; elevator service; all light.
Be Riverside Ave. (

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 Room Apartments
With 2 or 3 Baths
$2,100 to $2,500.
261 Central-Park-West
North Corner 86th Street.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE HOLLYWOOD
1,337 Madison Av.
S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths; $900 to $1,500; apartment suitable for doctor; all night elevator service. Modern; fireproof. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

The Cleveland
Apartments 9 rooms and bath
$900 to $1,000. Well arranged.
Convenient location. 126-130 East 24th St.

A—640 Madison Ave. "Hoffman Arms." N. W. Cor. 59th.
BATH,
7 and 8 rooms $1,400—$1,800.
Also small apartments and studios. Supt.

BROOKLYN.

MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL 1914 TOURING CAR.
EXCEPTIONAL CONDITION.
ASKING PRICE $800.
Electric starter and lights, demountable rims, with two extras, and all shoes practically new; nicely painted; mechanically perfect; very fast and racy looking; is a six-passenger, with 2 extra seats; shows no wear at all; is open to any mechanical inspection and will demonstrate day or evening to your entire satisfaction; on exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

LOZIER, HIGH CLASS, $650.
Owner is compelled to sell seven-passenger touring car, used only 10 months; has electric self-starter, left-hand drive, centre control, one-man top; appearance and condition like new. Owner, 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall Subway Station, Brooklyn.

Paige 1916 Fairfield, 6 Touring.
Cadillac 1916 Touring, like new.
Cadillac 1915 Touring, bargain.
Regal Underslung Roadster, electric starter. Schoonmaker, 3d fl., 1,700 Broadway.

NATIONAL roadster, run less than 6,000 miles; every equipment, including self-starter, electric lights, slip covers, extra seat, &c.; $600. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

LOZIER PRACTICALLY NEW
Small six, light five-passenger touring; used three months; Gray & Davis electric starter, lights, &c.; condition guaranteed. Miss Webster, Phone 2385 Astoria.

MERCER LATE 1914 SPEEDSTER. $1,250.
Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has two extra tires and inner tubes. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Pope Hartford, bargain, 1912 touring car; perfect running condition; Vesta electric equipment; $500. Phone Mrs. Whitney, Morningside 4802.

Chalmers, 1915, perfect condition, complete equipment; used only in Summer; bargain for quick buyer. Coal Yard, 156th St., on Harlem River, Manhattan.

PEERLESS 6-48, seven passenger; A1 condition throughout; every modern equipment; Gray-Davis electric started, lights. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Cadillac 1916, standard type 53, used as a demonstrating car; perfect condition; complete equipment. Detroit-Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Cadillac 1915 eight-cylinder touring; used very little; sacrifice. Hupmobile 1915 touring; sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

S. G. V. 1914 Landaulet | Stutz 1915 Bulldog
National 1914 Roadster | Saxon 1916 Roadster
Hupmobile 1915 Touring | Paige 1916 Touring
DOUGLAS C. BURRELLE, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK MODEL 37 TOURING.
Complete five-passenger; electric self-starter, light; most satisfactory type in Buick line; bargain. Owner, 305 West 79th.

STUTZ 1916 touring; used 3 months; reasonable offer accepted. See Manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, B'klyn.

PULLMAN.—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY, PRACTICALLY NEW.
Pullman Roadster, used 4 months, $450; Overland Touring, used one season, $400; both automobiles luxuriously equipped, including electric starting and lighting system; absolutely mechanically perfect; immediately. Edward's chauffeur, private garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Mercer 1916 Toy, 1915 Mercer Sport; bargains. Scudder, 1,790 Broadway. Room 1114.

Pope Hartford landaulet, 1912; first-class condition; sacrifice for $700. Box H 335 Times Downtown.

Overland Roadster, electric starting and lighting, auxiliary seat, five good tires; bargain. Rector 5825.

Motor Trucks.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard 6-cylinder cars for hire by hour, day, week or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 1478.

Packard cars, hour, week, or month; excellent condition; competent, liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 22 West 60th, Col. 7539.

Packard Six new touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Packard.—Elegant 7-passenger Packard touring; hour, monthly preferred; reasonable. Morningside 8371.

1916 7-passenger Chalmers; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC.—WANT BEST 7 PASSENGER 1915 THAT $800 WILL BUY. ADDRESS N 50 TIMES, OR PHONE 6028 MURRAY HILL.

Wanted—Second hand black or dark color landaulet or limousine body, brass finish, for 14-48 Packard chassis. Y 287 Times Annex.

Wanted, to purchase 6 cylinder 5 or 7 passenger automobile; must be good make and practically new. Phone Decatur 610.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN — Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explaining WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Automobile Storage.

STEADY FOR 500

REAL ESTATE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

West 113th St., 253.—Recently renovated and enlarged; nine rooms; well suited for physician or dentist; desirable neighborhood. Telephone Plaza 6782.

House for rent; three stories and basement; for business or residence; will alter to suit tenant. 154 West 99th.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, detached, garage, nine rooms, bath, showers, electric lights, vacuum cleaners, steam, parquetry; $5,650; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

ADJOINING PROSPECT PARK.
Two-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 baths; two furnaces; good transit; $5,400.
LITTLE CASH; BALANCE AS RENT.
Full particulars Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Herald Sq.
Ready for occupancy from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Six-room cottage, near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. Welsh, Box 125 Times Downtown.

Bell Harbor.—Must sacrifice, 3 lot plot, 100 feet from ocean, all city improvements; will sell to quick buyer for tax valuation. Y 288 Times Annex.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Yonkers.—145 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on August sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

SCARSDALE.—Corner plot, 88x106, high, picturesque, restricted, shaded; water, sewer, electricity; $3,500; easy terms or loan to build; adjoining plot, $2,750. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE, near Station and Country Club, 12-room stone and shingle house; three baths, sun room, sleeping porch; garage. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Circumstances demand me to dispose of my handsome six-room cottage, with large garden plot; fronting on trolley; three blocks from station; near schools, churches, and stores; boating, bathing, and fishing; seven minutes from water; price $2,750; will take small amount down and very easy monthly payments, or mortgage can be arranged. Mrs. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

If you are looking for a small modern home in a nice town near schools, stores, and churches, complete for $2,000 on easy terms, answer at once. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room water-front bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. Bryan, Box 128 Times Downtown.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. F., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Sale—Two lots, Jamaica Estates, Long Island; will sell cheap; part cash, balance terms; no trade. Address M. F. Middelburg, Deep Creek, Wash.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent—Seven-room house, never occupied; built for owner's use; 2 baths; easy transportation; rent $60. R. T. Childs, 47 West 34th St.

Acreage properties for sale, Long Island. Address Acreage, 169 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Bu-dal Homes, Maplewood, N. J.
Houses, $6,000 to $12,000; easy terms.
6 rooms and bath to 9 rooms and bath. Large plots, all improvements; $1,000-$3,500. BU-DAL REALTY COMPANY, Maplewood.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

Fine old country home, modernized; no farm; all-year home; rent $75 monthly; special terms; equity for sale at sacrifice; no agents; details mailed. Owner, 666 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE & MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
A few modern houses; choice neighborhoods. For rent or for sale on easy terms.
Write or phone J. Charles O'Brien Co., 141 Broadway, N. Y., or South Orange, N. J.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

$25 per month buys a new house near Mountain Station, N. J., 5 rooms, bath, every improvement; lot 91x125; 40 minutes from N. Y.; immediate possession. W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

LEONIA TEANECK
PALISADE BOGOTA MORSEMERE
Beautiful Homes, all imp'ts. Rent or sale. Send for Photos and particulars. Geo. B. Hitchcock, Bogota, N. J. Tel. Hackensack 2.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—Lake Champlain, below Essex; six-room cottage. Get a place now to take the kiddies out of city in Summer and keep them well. $2,500 buys it. E. W. Leaning, 58 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

North Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.
Eastern North Carolina; an ideal place for a hunting club or Winter home; water front; 500 acres of high, self-drained land, some improved; mostly open woods. Address owner, William Buys, N 48 Times.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

MONTREAL, CANADA.—For Sale: Factory plot, 180x162, central, buildings, private siding, on C. P. Ry; $1.50 foot; adjoining Ford Motors Building. Daunais & Co., 11 Laurier Av. East, Montreal.

Real Estate Wanted.

Rent, eight or nine room house, modern; thirty minutes out from Penn. Station; full particulars. N 4 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 955, n e cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

HIGH CLASS—OFFICE SPACE.
Will sublet very desirable front office, 1,100 feet, 7th floor, 9 East 40th St., handsomely partitioned; can be seen at any time.

Private office, 24th floor Liberty Tower; light, airy, attractive appearance. Apply Public Stenographer's office, 55 Liberty St., Room 2,410.

STORE,
1,772 AMSTERDAM AV.,
NEAR 147TH ST.
Section of comfortable office to let; telephone and service. 72 Trinity Place, Room 311. Telephone 2176 Rector.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable, 15 East 17th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA R
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, D
F 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
Special Rates to Columbia Students. N
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment of desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

412-420 West 148th St., near St. Nicholas Av.—Unusually attractive 7 and 8-room apartments; all modern improvements. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St.

SUBLET PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND APARTMENT, Broadway and 86th St., "Euclid Hall."—Nine rooms, two baths, including three rooms as offices; concessions. Schuyler 6030. Apt. 12.

Brockton, 631 West 180th St., Northwest Corner Broadway.—High-class elevator house; extra large sleeping chambers; hardwood floors throughout; 4 rooms, $38 to $50; 5 rooms, $47.50 to $60.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, West 54TH St., near 5th Av.; three rooms, bath, furnished; rental, $120, with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

Some unusual opportunities; furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 265 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

Studio apartment with north light and all conveniences; also furnished two and three-room apartments.
THE BEVERWYCK: 39 West 27th St.

Oceanic Apartments, 137 West 82d.—High class; handsomely furnished; housekeeping; piano, victrola.

104TH, 3 and 5 WEST.—Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

2 rooms, completely furnished; very high-class house. Apply 507 West 113th.

47th, 16 West.—Large room, kitchenette, bath, hot water; excellent location; $35.

93d St., 52 West.—Seven rooms, bath; comfortable, quiet house; all improvements; $45.

Seven all outside, sunny rooms; elevator; six months or year. N 61 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.

77 IRVING PLACE.—Two rooms and bath, corner; overlooking Gramercy Park; $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone John 5700.

Unfurnished—East Side.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
120 EAST 34TH ST.,
Eight large rooms; elevator; modern; $1,250-$1,500.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

At special inducements, $40 up, 6-8 room elevator apartments; also doctor's suites. 221 West 141st St., (7th Av.)

137 EAST 34TH ST.,
2 rooms, bath, electricity, $40.
Ames & Company, 26 W. 31st St.

31st, 157 East.—Modern 5 and 6 room steam heated apartments; $36-$42.

Unfurnished—West Side.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

118th St., 365-7 West. (near Morningside Park.)—2 unusually large rooms, 1 bath, elevator service; immediate possession; decorations to suit; $75-$80.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS.
46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

Five rooms and bath.
Eight rooms, three baths.
Very high-class elevator house.
Most moderate rents.
530 West 113th St.

THE LANGHAM, 73-74 St. and Central Park West, for immediate occupancy. One Apt. 10 rooms, and an Apt. of 11 rooms; ice-making, refrigerator and entirely fireproof. Phone Col. 4020.

A.—STUDIO APARTMENT.—A.
128 West 34th, adjoining Broadway.—2 rooms and bath, kitchenette, electricity, gas; $55; skylights. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

1,945 7TH AV., (117TH.)
Select apartment, 7 large, light rooms, bath, steam, electricity, hallboy; rent $50-$65.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

309-311 5th Av., near Waldorf.—2 and 3 unusually large rooms; steam heat, electric light; spacious closets; $70-$75.
Ames, 26 West 31st, or premises.

A.—Seven rooms, hall service, two flights, $40; five rooms, $32; near subway station. Supt., 523 West 138th St. Wilcox and Shelton, 2,107 Seventh Av.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

92d St., 206 West.—High class modern apartment, 5 rooms; $65-$75 per month. Apply Superintendent on premises.

34th, 130-132 West, adjoining Broadway.
Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40-$45.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

BROADWAY and 165TH ST.—"Sequoia," 6, 7, and 8 rooms; fireproof; elevator.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

98th, 139 West.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; rent $25.

Beautiful 9-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, Wellesley, n. e. cor. 81st, West End Av.

Apartments Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.
Furnished.

Furnished apartment wanted, eight rooms; four bedrooms, two bathrooms; Oct. 1 to Feb. 1; must be first-class in every respect and have good location; Central Park preferred; first-class references given. H 344 Times Downtown.

Small apartment, first floor, by Sept. 1; 3 in family; upper west side; near school. N 56 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; tennis; sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Pennsylvania.

Nurses having large home would like the care of chronic invalids; nervous, epileptic, drug, or mild mental patients; excellent physician and nursing. Address Y 215 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $23 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

A married woman without children, college graduate, several years post-graduate work in abnormal psychology, six years of teaching, would like to take in her large country home, 25 miles from New York, three children of retarded mentality; entire training, mental, moral, and physical. Builder, C 215 Times Annex.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y.
27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Country Board Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Board with accommodations for [illegible]

Trained nurse [illegible]

Boarders Wanted
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

84TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

8 EAST 43TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9763.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 210.—Desirable rooms with board; private baths; references exchanged.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double, small rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D, 327 WEST—THE ELM.
DESIRABLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; table guests; home cooking; references.

47TH ST., 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, table the best.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
THE IDAMARKS. Now booking for Fall; rooms, single or en suite; Austro-Hungarian chef. Phone 235 Far Rockaway.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually attractive suite, sitting, bed

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The tropical disturbance Tuesday afternoon was apparently off the east coast of Jamaica and of greater intensity than earlier reports indicated. Its future movement is still uncertain, owing to somewhat conflicting reports.

Pressure has not changed materially in the United States, but rising pressure over the Canadian maritime provinces seems to have checked the eastward advance of the Northwestern low, aand the latter is apparently filling up. Precipitation has been confined almost wholly to the Middle Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys.

Temperature continues close to the seasonal average, except in the Missouri Valley and North Dakota, where it ranges 8 to 12 degrees above.

Showers are indicated for the Ohio Valley and locally in the Middle Atlantic States.

Temperature changes will be small and generally unimportant, although the tendency will be upward.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, light south, fair; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable, fair.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday with moderate temperature.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; slight temperature changes.

New England—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	72	66	4 P. M.	78	80
6 A. M.	72	66	6 P. M.	77	77
9 A. M.	74	72	9 P. M.	74	71
12 M.	75	78	11 P. M.	72	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 75; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature 80 degrees, at 4 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees, at 4 A. M. Humidity, 51 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.90 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:45—408 W. 46 St., (auto.): Interborough Rec Co. ..... Slight
7:15—21 Cornelia St.: Sarah Slyvan ... Slight
11:10—1,972 7 Av.: Charles Levy ..... Slight
11:15—2 E. B'way, (awning): Am. Exp. Co. ..... Slight
P. M.
12:10—Harlem River & 194th St.: city property ..... Slight
2:50—3 E. 114 St.: Albert Liebowitz.. Slight
3:00—139 Christopher St.: Meyer Oldhaff ..... Slight
5:30—Westchester Yards, New Haven R. R. ..... Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 15: Capts.—Richard O'Connor, 14th I. D., to 9th I. D., assigned in command; J. J. Savage, 43 to 14 I. D., assigned in command; John Kelly, 285 to 27th; Patrick O'Neil; 276 to 43. Lt.—E. H. West, 15 to 285, assigned in command; temp. assignment to Traf. and Mar. Div. discontinued. To take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 16: Motor Cycle Patrol.—C. M. Murphy, 278 to Bridge Pers. Patrol; Fred Eschback, 68 to 65; Fred Tietjen, 63 to 66.

Temporary assignments: Sergt.—Charles Halligan, 164 to 285, 3 days, 12 P. M., Aug. 14. Patrol.—P. J. Sheehy, 28 to 80, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 14; Herman Grossberger, 23 to C. O. Squad, duty at Mayor's Office, 30 days, noon, Aug. 14; Joseph Shephard, 169 to 276, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 15 days, 8 P. M., Aug. 15. To the Inspection District from commands indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 13—D. J. O'Leary, 1; W. F. Kiernan, 16; W. J. Gallagher, 25; Fred Snyder, 167; F. T. Hochwald, 168; Valentine Standing, 16; Louis Hrbek, 29; Frank Druse, 81; J. F. Shea, 167, and James Connors, Traf. A.

Assignments discontinued: Sergt. T. C. Healy, 277, to T. S., (temporary.) 8 A. M., Aug. 15. Patrol, to motor cycle duty, precincts indicated, from 4 P. M., Aug. 16: H. E. Lahr, 144; J. J. McCormack, 167; C. N. Stevens, 172; Henry Storz, 146; Donald MacLean, 167, and T. J. O'Brien, 173.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Lieut. J. C. McAdam, 25, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 21; Patrol. J. S. Clair, 29, 1 day, 12 P. M., Aug. 26; W. A. Geyer, 43, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 15; P. J. Haran, 148, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 10; W. L. Young, 156, 3 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 14; John Strossel, 281, 1 day, noon, Aug. 20; J. L. Hays, Traf. Div., Sub-Div. E, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 21.

Applications for full pay on sick report approved: Patrol. W. H. Burnie, 42, 6 A. M., July 23, to 12 P. M., July 27; D. M. Farrell, H2, 4:20 P. M., July 23, to 12 P. M., July 30, and 8:15 A. M., July 31, to noon, Aug. 8.

Revocations: So much of Par. 1, S. O. 180, c. s., as temp. assigns Patrol Ernest Jaeger, 2, and W. R. Rector, 29, to T. S., from noon, Aug. 13; also so much of Par. 2, S. O. 177, c. s., as temp. assigns these patrolmen to duty from precincts indicated, from noon, Aug. 13: P. J. Dugan, 18; F. M. Nolan, 114; H. H. Cruz, D. B.; William Kraus, 146, and G. A. Stafford, 174.

This department is advised by the Corporation Counsel that the proper fee, when a subpoena duces tecum is served in civil action, is 50 cents, plus 8 cents per mile one way to the place where the subpoena is returnable if that place is more than three miles from the place where the subpoena is served. All fees received for subpoenas duces tecum must be transmitted to the Chief Inspector. This opinion does not cover individual subpoenas served on members of the force, nor does it cover subpoenas in criminal cases.

Fire Department.

These members of the department will be directed to report to Fire., 1st grade, W. H. Breuer, at 7th Reg. Armory, Park Av. and 66th St., for practice, at 10 A. M., Thursday, Aug. 17: J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; Alex. Hotherall, Eng. 31; Ralph Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. Azevedo, Jr., Eng. 55; Thomas J. Rose, Jr., Eng. 66; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 63; William Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; William Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; Robert Lipschutz, Eng. 217; F. Ferrantello, Eng. 219; Thomas Hickey, Eng. 240; F. M. Munn, Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; J. T. Dale, Eng. 290; E. A. Woolley, (2d Sec.) Eng. 287; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 23; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 45; T. McGrath, H & L. 45; Alex. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 112; George Olsen, H. & L. 124; Ernest Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Brunon, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; Herman Brenner, H. & L. 140; Joseph Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Black, H. & L. 148, and J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Company commanders are hereby notified that a supplementary payroll has been prepared by the Division of Audit and Accounts for members of the department appointed or transferred, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 1, as per S. O. No. 138, dated July 31. Members so appointed or transferred will be directed to report at this office for checks during office hours on or after Thursday, Aug. 17.

Special Leaves of Absence Granted: Capt. Richard Nitsch, Eng. 62, 36 hours, 8 P. M., Aug. 19; Capt. E. G. Healy, Eng. 91, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 19; Capt. R. H. Rue, H. & L. 18, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 21; Lieut. W. H. Stack, Eng. 30, 12 hours, 11 A. M., Aug. 20; Lieut. M. Powers, Eng. 206, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 18; Fire., 1st grade, J. J. Craven, Eng. 90, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 16; Fire, 1st grade, E. F. McCormack, Eng. 284, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 17; Fire., 1st grade, W. J. Roche, H. & L. 13, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 18; Fire., 4th grade, W. Tussi, Eng. 13, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20, and Fire., 4th grade, D. E. Ayers, Eng. 15, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 16.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for cable tester will be received until 4 P. M., on Aug. 22. Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of New York State. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Technical, 4; experience, 4; practical test, 2. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. There are no vacancies at present, but appointments will probably be made in the near future.

United States.

The Commission announces, for Sept. 12, examination for bacteriologist, for men only, to fill vacancies in this position, Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I., at salaries ranging from $2,000 to $2,250 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The duties will be to carry on research work in the laboratories of the Bureau of Science, combined with the regular routine bacteriological work.

Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications of theis. The degree of M. D. or Ph. D., or graduation from a college of recognized standing and at least three years' postgraduate work in the biochemical line, are prerequisites.

Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information and the general rules may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—2d Lt. L. C. Davidson, 21st Inf., attached to aviation section of Signal Corps as aviation student, to San Diego, Cal., and report to Com. Officer, Signal Corps Aviation School.

1st Lt. A. R. Goodman, M. R. C., detailed member examining board, Governors Island, N. Y., vice Major N. Gapen, M. C., relieved.

Orders of Aug. 5, granting leave to Major S. H. Wadhams, M. C., revoked.

Orders of April 14, relating to 2d Lt. W. C. Harrison, C. A. C., revoked.

Col. E. S. Greble, 6th F. A., and Col. S. D. Sturgis, F. A., detailed members examining board, Eagle Pass, Tex., vice Major M. McCloskey, 3d F. A., and Major R. H. McMaster, 4th F. A., relieved during examination of Major M. C. Buckey, C. A. C.

Major M. C. Buckey, C. A. C., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President examining board, Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

2d Lt. J. M. Thompson, 5th Cav., report to Lt. Col. R. E. L. Michie, G. S. C., President examining board, Washington, for examination for promotion.

Orders Aug. 4 amended to read Major L. F. Laurg, M. C., Penn. National Guard.

Capt. H. F. Wilson, Philippine Scouts, retired, report by telegraph to Commanding General Southern Dept., for duty, and proceed to station to which assigned.

First Lt. C. S. McNeil, 8th Cav., relieved duty St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and will rejoin his regiment.

Capt. W. H. McCormick, 10th Cav., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President examining board, Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Col. W. C. Brown, cav., report to Chief, Militia Bureau, for temporary duty.

Second Lt. R. C. Batson, 10th Inf., report to Lt. Col. G. L. Irwin, 4th F. A., President examining board, Fort Crockett, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Capt. P. L. Jones, M. C., upon next visit to Wabash, Ind., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., to inspect hospital being constructed there.

Orders Aug. 3, relating to Maj. H. L. Threlkeld, 30th Inf., amended to direct him to proceed to Madison Barracks, N. Y., for temporary duty, then to Army War College, Sept. 15.

These officers of the M. C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will report by telegraph to the Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty at station designated: Majors E. A. Dan, Ft. Crockett, Texas; H. S. Greenlef, Ft. Brady, Mich.; R. B. Grubbs, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Capts. W. C. Sheep, Ft. Scriven, Ga.; W. Denton, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; L. O. Tarleton, Ft. Totten, N. Y.; W. T. Cade, Jr., Ft. Bayard, N. M.; S. U. Marietta, Ft. Crook, Neb.; R. Skelton, ——, Logan, Col.; Clyde Quade, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; T. E. Harwood, Jr., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; M. A. Dalley, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa; P. S. Connolly, Ft. Dupont, Del.; A. G. Wilde, Ft. Ward, Wash.; J. G. Ingold, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; C. E. Hornberger, Ft. Logan, Col.; J. P. Hammond, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Capt. T. E. Scott, M. C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will report by telegraph to the Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty with Field Hospital 3, home station, Fort Leavenworth.

These officers are detailed to enter next first-year class at Mounted Service School, and will proceed to Ft. Riley, Kan., on Sept. 25, reporting to Commanding Officer of that post: Second Lts. T. J. J. Christian, 1st Cav.; R. F. Hyatt, 1st Cav.; 1st Lt. F. M. Andrews, 2d Cav.; 2d Lt. D. L. Nelson, 2d Cav. Capt. M. P. Mowry, 3d Cav.; 2d Lt. S. W. Nalle, 4th Cav.; E. N. Hardy, 8th Cav.; R. S. B. Hartz, 8th Cav.; J. A. Robenson, 13th Cav.; J. P. Lucas, 13th Cav.; R. S. Donaldson, 13th Cav.; 1st Lt. R. S. Parrott, 3d F. A.; F. A. T. Bishop, 16th F. A.; L. H. Tallferro, 6th F. A.; G. H. Huddleson, 26th Inf.; 2d Lt. S. P. Houston, 29th Inf.

Capt. J. B. Hutchinson, Philippine Scouts, retirement announced.

Second Lt. N. J. Boots, 10th Cav., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President Examining Board, Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

Orders Aug. 7 relating to 1st Lt. S. J. Sutherland, Inf., revoked.

Maj. J. A. Murtagh, M. C., relieved from station at Ft. Sertven, Ga., and assigned to station at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Second Lt. E. F. Harding, 14th Inf., to Ft. George Wright, Wash., temporary duty; then to West Point, N. Y., report Aug. 31 to Supt. Military Academy for duty; orders Aug. 4, directing Lt. Harding to report at West Point on Aug. 24 amended.

Resignation of Capt. J. P. Scheying, 2d Inf., Ill. National Guard, has been accepted.

Leave: Lt. Col. G. H. Cameron, Cav., leave extended until Aug. 28.

The Navy.

Lt. Commander J. H. Barthalow, to the Oregon as executive officer.

Lt. W. A. Smead, from the Oregon to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept., Sept. 30.

Lt. A. H. Rice, detached the New Jersey, to Naval Acad., Oct. 4.

Lt. B. Dutton, from the Machias to Naval Acad., Sept. 15.

Ensign W. J. Shefner, from the San Diego to the Raleigh.

Surg. A. W. Dunbar, to Naval Acad.

Surg. C. P. Kindelberger, from Naval Acad., to fleet surgeon, Atlantic Fleet.

Chief Machinist T. O'Donnell, from the Prometheus to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Chief Machinist R. Iverson, from navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to the Prometheus.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Ajax, at Nagasaki; Dupont and Wainwright, at Boston; Essex, at Milwaukee; Gloucester, at Brooklyn; Isla de Luzon, at Green Bay, Wis.; Lebanon, at Newport; San Diego, at Acapulco; Vicksburg, at San Francisco; Walnetta, at Washington; Wheeling, at Vera Cruz; Winslow, at New York yard.

SAILED—Brutus, from Manzanillo for La Paz; Cassin, Conyngham, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Tucker, from Newport to sea; Celtic, from Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Flusser, from N. Y. yard for Smithtown; Glacier, from Acapulco for Manzanillo; Kearsarge, from Portland for Boston; Louisiana, from Baltimore for Norfolk; Montana, from Boston for Newport; Neptune, from Puerto Plata for San Domingo City; New Orleans, from Seattle for Astoria; Virginia, from Boston for Newport.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FLAGG, Mrs. ELISE, (Jan. 19;) total assets, $16,334; net estate, $13,563; Charles Noel Flagg, brother-in-law, was the beneficiary. Assets: Bank, $1,024; mortgages and notes, $8,120; jewelry, $224; stocks, $5,005.

KRAMER, Mrs. REBECCA, (May 12, 1915;) total assets, bank and personality, $13,325; net estate, $11,594; Carrie Kramer, daughter, received $8,571, and Benjamin Kramer, son, $2,723.

GARDINER, Mrs. ELIZA G. DOANE, (July 31, 1912;) total assets, $45,369; net estate, $43,195; James T. Gardiner, husband, received $5,441; Margaret D. Fayerweather, Ann G. Pier, Elizabeth G. Gardiner, daughters, and Doane Gardiner, son, each received $7,013; Mary S. Francis, daughter, $5,000; Florence G. Hall, stepdaughter, $500, and there were bequests to four employes. Assets: Bank, $884; insurance, $1,130; jewelry, silverware, and personalty, $6,783, and interest in the estate of Mrs. Sarah Katherine Doane, late of Albany, N. Y., subject to the life estate of the latter's husband, Right Rev. William C. Doane, who has since died, $30,493.

MARSHALL, Mrs. FLORENCE, (May 27;) total assets, $153,725; net estate, $151,909; Louis Marshall, husband, received $50,636; James Marshall, Ruth Marshall, Robert Marshall, and George Marshall, children, each $25,318. Assets: Bank, $5,280; jewelry and personalty, $4,398; mortgages, $26,240; stocks and bonds, $107,797. The largest holdings were: Bonds Interborough Metropolitan Co., appraised at $22,294; bonds National Enameling and Stamping Co., $10,142; 375 shares Kennecott Copper, $31,912, and 100 shares American Smelting and Refining preferred, $11,350. The most valuable item of jewelry was a pearl necklace valued at $1,000.

MAYER, MARY S., (Dec. 10, 1910;) total assets, deposits and personalty, $1,272; net estate, $758; six relatives were the beneficiaries.

ARMOUR, Mrs. ELLA J. C., (March 30;) value of decedent's entire estate is not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York State: Premises, 2,077 Fifth Avenue, appraised at $18,000; 2,364-2,372 Fifth Avenue, appraised at $60,000, and furs valued at $1,200; total New York assets, $79,200; net estate, after deductions for debts and commissions, $75,448; Charles W. Armour, husband, bulk of the estate; William T. Minor, cousin, $20,000; Marian A. Colwell, cousin, $10,000; Sarah T. Willis, Lolia W. Sherman, Mary W. Roosevelt, and Eliza J. Armour, cousins, each $5,000.

LOWY, MORITZ, (Nov. 17, 1915;) assets, $4,937; net estate, $4,338; Mrs. Lea Lowy, widow, and three brothers were the beneficiaries. Assets: Equity in 218 East Fifty-sixth Street, $4,729; bank, $6,228.

MAROSCAUX, ALICE WARREN, (Aug. 30, 1913;) total assets in New York State, $20,761; net estate, $16,158. The Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York was named as the residuary legatee, and received $10,308; Beatrice Lester, not related, a rope of pearls, $2,500; Emma Warren and Louise Gleason, cousins, each $1,000. All the rest, seven of other bequests to other friends and relatives; Bishop David H. Greer is the administrator of the estate. The assets were: Bank, $12,813; jewelry and personalty, $7,946. The decedent received the income during her life from a trust fund created for her benefit by Mrs. Alice Skae of San Francisco, her mother.

DATER, MARY E. S., (July 12, 1915;) details elsewhere.

PHYFE, JAMES W., (Dec. 25, 1914;) details elsewhere.

RICE, ISAAC L., (Nov. 2, 1915;) details elsewhere.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Associate City Superintendent Walsh will succeed William McAndrew on Monday next as Acting City Superintendent.

Vacation Playground 129, Brooklyn, will give an entertainment at 3 P. M. tomorrow.

There will be an examination on Sept. 18-19 for teachers in free-hand drawing in the high schools.

There will be an examination on Oct. 2 and 3 for teachers in ungraded classes.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

CHINA DEPARTMENT—We require for our china reserve stockroom a thoroughly experienced stockman with a complete knowledge of china and glassware. Apply to Superintendent.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT, experienced; good penman; state age and salary. C. P. A., H 342 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for trade publication; good medium, good field, good commission, good salesman. Apply Room 308, 96 Warren St.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, general practice. Call, Room 709, 320 5th Av.

ASSISTANT to busy executive, general merchandise concern; must be versatile correspondent, energetic; possessing tact and executive ability; capable to handle large amount of detail work and look after clerical force. Apply, stating qualifications and salary desired, B 106 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Rapid, experienced; Underwood operator; state qualifications; salary $16. H 329 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright boy wanted in office and laboratory of chemical manufacturing company. Address Opportunity, B 88 Times.

BOY wanted in wholesale jewelry office; apply in own handwriting. H 358 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for general office work. Apply Room 31, 69 Wall St.

BOYS wanted. Apply Superintendent A. A. Vantine Co., Inc., 5th Av. and 39th St.

BRIGHT BOY wanted for clerical position in insurance office; age, 17-18. H 348 Times Downtown.

BUYER AND MANAGER

for bargain basement; must be a man who has had experience in these lines, and specialize in job lot buying and in buying merchandise underpriced.

Must have some experience in buying ladies' and misses' ready-to-wear; in first letter, state experience you have had, with whom, and how long in each place; also give salary expected.

LORD & GAGE, READING, PA.

CASHIER.—Bond house seeks a capable, experienced young man to act as cashier. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary desired, H 377 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS.—Exceptional opportunity for three bright young men, aged 21-30; salary $2 per day and expenses, with good chance for advancement to producers; references and bond required. Apply after 10 A. M., Room 301, 5 West 29th St.

CORRESPONDENTS.

We have openings for 10 more correspondents in our rapidly growing organization. During the last six months this department has been doubled, affording splendid opportunities for about 50 bright, ambitious young men to learn the intricate details of the mail order business.

Experience is not absolutely necessary, but the successful applicants must have had a superior education; they must be earnest, willing to learn, and their character absolutely above reproach. Young men between 21 and 25 years of age preferred.

Call Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
1 Main St., Brooklyn.

DESIGNER and cutter wanted on popular priced line of boys' washable suits. B 98 Times.

DRAFTSMAN AND CLERK.—Junior draftsman to act as clerk; must be competent; good opportunity. Write, fully stating qualifications and salary. B 101 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Freehand sketching and planning; preferably one familiar with plumbing fixtures; steady position; give full particulars. N 45 Times.

ENTRY CLERK.—An experienced subscription entry clerk for mail list work on daily newspaper; only one having experience in newspaper offices and thoroughly familiar with railway mail routes and a working knowledge of subscription mail list need apply. Y 220 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT wanted, by large educational institution; must have great capacity for detail; must be good bookkeeper; must be able to direct high class sales force; handle correspondence, and assume full direction of office; one having had actual selling experience preferred; state previous connections in full detail and state salary expected to start in first letter. N 41 Times.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGER WANTED IN A BANK; YOUNG MAN, CANADIAN OR AMERICAN PREFERRED, WITH EXPERIENCE IN BUYING DOCUMENTARY BILLS, WITH ENERGY AND INITIATIVE. ALL COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS "FOREIGN EXCHANGE," ROOM 12, FOURTH FLOOR, 16 EXCHANGE PLACE.

FRESCO PAINTERS wanted who can make their own drawings; only those understanding the business thoroughly need apply. Address Y 284 Times Annex.

MAN wanted, who understands etching, painting and designing of brass signs, lettering of tablets, &c.; a man who understands the making of prices on the same, see W. J. Doyle, successor to the Home Bronze Co, and Putnam Sign Co., Rome, N. Y.

MAN, who loves America, with salesmanship training for work in New England; state experience; salary. Y 249 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—Wanted by a large manufacturing company, designers with experience in the design of electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and control apparatus. Y 268 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Thoroughly competent, experienced mechanical engineer wanted; must be an expert draftsman. Call Room 1,547, 120 Broadway, New York City.

OFFICE SALESMAN, textile and dyes. Responsible manufacturing company engaged in a nation-wide business is on the lookout for a live wire who understands thoroughly the textile and dyeing industry; only those who can produce results should state salary and full particulars in their application, which will be held strictly confidential. B 87 Times.

PACKERS.—A number of hardware and notion packers; only those need apply who have had experience in packing these lines. 226 Hudson St., 4th floor.

SALESMAN.—To sell combination insurance policies, covering all sicknesses, every accident; also death benefit, good income and opportunity; advancement; drawing account against commission on new experienced in this line. Room 597, 206 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Experienced in toilet preparation field; we want men capable of earning $75 per week or more; salary and commission; permanent position to producers; give particulars as to experience, past employers, and whether now employed. B 104 Times.

SALESMEN.—Several live, energetic salesmen to handle an old and favorably known line office devices; commission basis; leads furnished; settlements when sales are made. H 374 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, bright, energetic salesman of salesman; splendid opportunity to right party; state full particulars and experience; good salary. H 376 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Active business getter for nationally known specialty proposition; preference to man with wide business experience; liberal commission arrangements. Shaw Company, 14 Park Row.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, well-educated, clean-cut young man to sell high-grade merchandise to the department stores; drawing account against commission. Apply 342 5th Av., Room 708.

SALESMEN, experienced, to cover office and city trade on ladies' coats, suits, and skirts; commission basis. Peerless, 105 East 19th St.

SALESMAN, traveling, calling on sporting goods stores, to handle advertised game on commission; state territory and references. Address Game, N 45 Times.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

SALESMEN, (6;) now earning $50 weekly commissions; good appearance, over 25. Apply Thursday morning, Steuner, 110 W. 23d.

SECURITY SALESMAN WANTED, WITH CLIENTELE, TO SELL PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS AND PREFERRED STOCKS IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY; MUST BE ABLE TO POINT TO RECORD AND GIVE REFERENCES; SALARY AND COMMISSION. K 280 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY wanted; head of large manufacturing concern wants real, capable assistant; one who can relieve him or detail work; must be thoroughly dependable, expert stenographer, capable of handling mail without dictation, also intelligently interview callers; good salary; permanent position for right party; address in confidence, own handwriting, stating full particulars. H 355 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—WANTED, MALE STENOGRAPHER; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND CORRECT AT TYPING AND FIGURES; NO BEGINNER NEED APPLY; $20 A WEEK AT START; PERMANENT PLACE FOR RIGHT PARTY; STATE AGE AND QUALIFICATIONS. N 44 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, male or female, wanted in law office on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday during the next five weeks; must be quick and accurate; good wages to competent person; Remington machine. Apply in person Wednesday, between 8:30 and 9:30, or Thursday, between 9:30 and 11 A. M. John J. Dwyer, 61 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER WITH COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE FOR SALES DEPARTMENT OF IMPORTING HOUSE. ADDRESS L. R., BOX 200 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, not over 28; refined, educated; good salary and exceptional opportunity; give full particulars. H 354 Times Downtown.

STORE CLERKS familiar in hardware trade; good education and address essential; state qualifications and salary expected. H 338 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted; 20 - year - old Newark industrial; swamped with orders; exceptional dividends; leads; sells itself; commission. Phone 3525 Broad.

STOCK CLERKS.—A number of strong young men to work in stock room; only those need apply who can furnish references. 326 Hudson St., 4th floor.

TIME CLERK for a large corporation; state experience, age, and salary. Address C 218 Times Annex.

TEACHERS.—Experienced Spanish teachers wanted; can use six at once; steady and pleasant employment; good salaries. Write Spiller Advertising Agency, Louisville, Ky.

WINDOW DRESSER.—Special. Call or write Pomb, 147 East 58th St.

YOUNG MAN wanted who has had some experience in college chemical laboratory, and who can also handle optical laboratory instruments. Apply 3,194 Boulevard, Jersey City.

YOUNG MAN.—By a large manufacturing and importing house; 25 years of age, experienced in general accounting; good at figures. Address W. E. E., P. O. Box 780, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN as stenographer and bookkeeper; answer in own handwriting, giving age and experience; must furnish references and security. B 107 Times.

YOUNG MAN to assist in bookkeeping department; salary to start, $6. Apply after 9 A. M., Goldsmith, Stern & Co., 35 Gold St.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church Street.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT SUPERINTENDENT, experienced in the making of powdered soap; man between ages of 30 and 35 preferred; one accustomed to handling foreign labor and not afraid of hard work; salary $1,200. 1,086

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT in small factory making machines for sandpapering wood floors; must be under 30, American, and be familiar with machine shop practices; small salary to start, approximately $1,200.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT, small plant working approximately 50 people, making showcases and articles where a combination wood and metal and glass are employed; must be experienced in sheet metal stamping; salary, $1,500 to $2,000.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, aged 35 to 45, who has had experience as Department Superintendent in some manufacturing plant, for position of a research nature to make investigations and reports on operations throughout the plant; salary approximately $2,000.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, ATTENTION! Two men on piping layouts, familiar with standard piping and pipe fittings; salary $1,000 to $1,300. Patent Office draftsmen accustomed to making mechanical drawings of a complicated nature; good salary. Machine Designers (2) on heavy machine tool and bed-plate designs, accustomed to standardizing units to reduce the variety of different parts; salary $2,000. Four (4) Mechanical Draftsmen on sugar mill machinery and layouts; salary $1,300 to $1,500. Two (2) Draftsmen on chemical plant layouts; salary $1,300. Two (2) power plant draftsmen familiar with boiler settings, foundation drawings, etc.; $1,300. Mechanical Draftsman experienced in the layout of elevating and conveying machinery; $1,500 to $1,800. A few Mechanical Tracers; $600 to $800.

Call 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 42d St.—Bookkeepers, 15-25; clerks, $12-$15; office boys, $5-$6. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN, prepare yourselves now for the last crowded, highest paying professional trade with unlimited opportunities: Mechanical Dentistry. Learn in your spare time, day or evening, under individual instruction in our School; no book study. For rates and full information send for free Booklet B. The Dentists' Laboratories, 25 W. 45th St. FIRST school of its kind licensed by Regents.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or evening; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered; Summer rates to September 1st. Aeolian Hall. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Agents Wanted

Forty cents an agate line.

Manufacturers or importers' agency wanted for Philadelphia by established concern with store, delivery facilities, &c.; advertised hardware specialties preferred. Y 216 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

FUR WORKROOM—We require experienced operators in our fur workroom. Apply Manager, fur department, second floor, central building.

BILL CLERK.—Rapid, experienced Underwood operator; state qualifications; salary $12. H 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, capable of taking complete charge of set of books; hospital experience preferred but not essential; salary, $50 per month and lunch. Apply in handwriting, C. S. C., Jr., 1,919 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced for institution, permanent; apply by letter or in person. C. S. Clark, Jr., 1,919 Madison Av.

DESIGNER on dresses; prefer one employed at present; give references when answering. Y 238 Times Annex.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR and Stenographer.—State experience and salary expected. Suite 35, 280 Grand St., N. Y. City.

GIRL wanted to look after glass samples in showroom; some experience. Address, by mail, C. Dorflinger & Sons, 36 Murray St., City.

MAID.—Wanted, an energetic, reliable woman as second maid to Large Summer family on farm. Call, with references, at 126 East 24th St., city, on Wednesday, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

MODEL.—Size 16; cloaks and suits; preferably one able to handle typewriter. Apply Karl Light, 45 West 27th St.

MODELS.—STYLISH YOUNG WOMEN, SIZE 36, FOR SKIRT HOUSE. NATHAN SCHUSS & CO., 2 WEST 33D ST.

NURSE.—Experienced, young, reliable, to care for young children; call with references Wednesday or Thursday morning, between 11 and 1, at 123 East 24th St. McClure.

OPPORTUNITY.

The millinery business offers a most attractive and interesting opportunity for ambitious women of education, possessed of graceful manner, tactfulness, and having a charming, convincing way of stating facts. We have positions now open. Communicate by letter to GEROULD, 449 5th Av.

SALESWOMEN.—Two women, over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character-building plan for children; salary about $25 per week. Room 710, 108 West 34th St.

SALESMEN wanted to call on jobbers and retailers, New England, Middle West, Far West, Central East, and Southern territories, to carry as side line line of sanitary children's and women's goods, going into infants' wear and drug departments; commission basis. Apply by letter, stating references and experience, B 100 Times.

SALESMEN.—An efficiency organization desires the services of two first-class salesmen; the proposition is one which the country's biggest concerns are buying, and men are wanted who can present the proposition to large employers; the selling plan assumes unusual earnings for the right man; commission basis; in writing, state age and past experiences. B 86 Times.

SALESMAN.—High-grade advertising man accustomed to earning $5,000 or more; must be able to write snappy copy; preferably one with executive and salesmanship ability to close large deals; salary and commission; give full details and past record. Address Opportunity, B 102 Times.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young man; drawing account against commission. B 91 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Remington operator wanted; one who has had a few years' experience and understands vertical filing system; permanent position. M. M., P. O. Box 1,247, New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—First class, with knowledge of bookkeeping; state particulars and experience; salary $15 a week; splendid opportunity. H 376 Times Downtown.

STENO

PARALYSIS GAINS FOLLOWING LULL

New Cases Mount from 95, as Listed Monday, to 163 in Tuesday's Report.

AN INCREASE OF 8 DEATHS

But Daily Average Spread of Disease in the Last Week Is Smaller Than Before.

SCHOOL DATE TO BE FIXED

Dr. Emerson Will Announce It To-day—No Restrictions on Return of New Yorkers Out of City.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Mon- day	Yes- terday	New Cases Mon- day	Yes- terday
Manhattan	14	13	43	51
Brooklyn	12	14	31	74
Bronx	3	5	8	13
Queens	2	6	13	20
Richmond	..	1	..	5
Totals	31	39	95	163

Total of deaths to date.....1,483
Total of cases to date.....6,522

Not unexpectedly, the number of new cases of infantile paralysis reported in the city yesterday was greater than the number reported on Monday and Sunday. Since the beginning of the epidemic, Tuesday reports have included cases not reported on the Saturday half holiday and the Sunday holiday.

The daily average of 133 for new cases the last three days was lower than in earlier stages of the epidemic, and Commissioner Emerson was not, therefore, discouraged by yesterday's increase.

The Department of Health is now concerned with the problem of the return to the city of children who went away to seaside resorts and other places earlier in the Summer. There are no restrictions on the return of those children who have not had or been exposed to poliomyelitis in their absence, but the officials said yesterday it would be wise for parents of such children to obtain certificates for them before leaving summering places.

These certificates, it was said, might prevent inconvenience by health authorities outside of the city, especially in New Jersey, where quarantine regulations which went into effect yesterday require certificates for travel even from one municipality to another within the State.

The certificates might prove useful in New York City, too, it was said, in allaying the fears of neighbors, who, in some instances, have caused trouble for families returning from places where poliomyelitis had been reported.

Regulations for City Children.

Concerning New York children who have had the disease or who have been exposed to infection outside of the city, Dr. Emerson yesterday issued the following regulations:

1. Cases of poliomyelitis occurring in residents of New York City who are temporarily outside the city, and developing within two weeks of the time of leaving the city, will be permitted to return, provided (a) a private conveyonce (private car, private automobile, carriage, or ambulance) is used, and (b) the patient goes direct to a hospital authorized by the Department of Health to care for cases of poliomyelitis.

2. Similar cases of poliomyelitis outside the city, in which the onset of the disease occurs two weeks or more after leaving the city, myan ot return to New York City until eight weeks from the date of onset of the disease. But in special cases, where proper care (casts, braces, &c.) is not obtainable, patinets may be brought back to the city in a private conveyance, providing they go directly to a private room in a private hospital authorized by the Department of Health to receive cases of poliomyelitis.

3. All children under sixteen years, who have been exposed to infection with poliomyelitis outside of New York City, (except those who have had the disease,) should not return to New York City until two weeks after they have last come in contact with the case, or if they do so, must at once be reported to the Department of Health of the City of New York.

Neighbors Make Complaint.

Tax Commissioner Frederick B. Shipley of 615 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush, recently returned to his home with with his daughter, Kathryn, 11 years old, who contracted infantile paralysis five weeks ago in a Summer camp at Tolland, Conn.

Mrs. William Clifford Fay of 600 East Nineteenth Street, a neighbor, saw the case listed in the reports of Monday and yesterday and complained to Health Commissioner Emerson and Acting Mayor Dowling that the presence of the Shipley child was endangering the neighborhood, and that Mr. Shipley, because he was a city official, had been granted special favor.

Both the Acting Mayor and the Commissioner dismissed Mrs. Fay's complaint. Dr. Emerson said the Shipley girl had recovered from the acute attack of the disease and had come home because she was in need of orthopaedic treatment. Permission for the child's removal, he added, had been granted by the Connecticut authorities, and the removal had been made in a private automobile. Both the Commissioner and Mr. Shipley said the child was carefully quarantined on the second floor of her father's house, and that no possible danger to the neighborhood could result.

Dr. Zingher's Suggestion.

Commissioner Emerson yesterday classed as "premature" the recommendation made on Monday by Dr. Abraham Zingher of the Willard Parker Hospital that physicians attempt to immunize children by injecting into them serum made from the blood of their parents. Dr. Emerson expressed displeasure with Dr. Zingher's having spoken on his own authority, as the recommendation, Dr. Emerson said, if made at all, should have come from Dr. William H. Park, director of the department's laboratories and Dr. Zingher's superior.

Dr. Charles E. Banks of the United States Public Health Service expressed approval of Dr. Zingher's theory, and said good results might be obtained from its general application. Dr. Zingher repeated his recommendation.

Two volunteers gave twenty ounces of blood for serum at the Willard Parker Hospital yesterday. One was Emil Lechner, 22 years old, of 62 East Ninety-sixth Street, who had poliomyelitis when he was 6 months old. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Alumni Association of Crippled Children of Public School 109. The other was Luster Van Schaack, 37 years old, of Whitestone, L. I., who had the disease thirty-six years ago.

Fifteen Children Cured.

Fifteen children who contracted poliomyelitis eight weeks ago were yesterday discharged from hospitals as recovered. Only one, a girl of 3 years, possessed complete use of her muscles. Of the others, however, only one wore braces, indicating permanent paralysis. Dr. Emerson said that, with proper after-treatment, all would greatly improve. Many, he said, would probably recover entirely in two years or less. He added:

"The cases discharged today and subsequently will be followed up by the Central Committee, of which Dr. Thomas Riley of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, is temporary Chairman. Within a day or two this Committee wil lopen permanent offices with an Executve Secretary in charge, and the names and addresses of all children discharged from hospitals will be sent to it. These, with information concerning the needs of each child, will be distributed among the co-operating philanthropic institutions represented on the committee, and each institution will see to it that he children n is district, not privately provided for, get proper treatment. Co-operation of the parents in accepting the treatment made available is all that is needed."

Dr. Emerson said the work of the organizations allied in the follow-up campaign would cover two years. Their agents, he said, would visit parents to make sure children were being treated regularly. The committee, the Commissioner added, might put delivery buses into service for carrying the crippled children between their homes and dispensaries.

Dr. Banks, of the Public Health Service, said yesterday that experiments by Dr. C. H. Lavinder and others during the present epidemic had tended to support the theory that immune adults might carry poliomyelitis to children.

Epidemic Has Cost $68,192.

Dr. Emerson yesterday made public figures showing that up to Aug. 6 his department had spent in fighting the epidemic $62,192.86 in excess of the regular 1916 appropriation for the department. Provision for the cost of fighting the epidemic was made several weeks ago by the Mayor under the charter. The items for which the extra money has been disbursed were given by the Health Commissioner as follows: For personal service, including salaries, $26,826.71; supplies and equipment, $25,-552.15; treatment of cases in private hospitals at the rate of $1.25 per day per patient, $9,182.50; cost of treatment of patients on Swinburne Island at same rate, $1,457.50.

Dr. Emerson added that each patient cost the private hospitals from $2 to $2.50 a day, so that the institutions lost money on their service to the city.

The extra help engaged by the Department of Health since the beginning of the epidemic has included seventy-five field nurses, 180 hospital nurses, 42 hospital physicians, 80 medical inspectors, 162 hospital helpers and domestics, 11 chauffeurs, 4 bacteriologists and 14 clerks.

Commissioner Emerson said that despite the epidemic there had been fewer deaths of children under one year of age in the city during the first thirty-three weeks of the year than in the same period of last year, the figures being 1,857 against 8,681. In the week ended last Saturday, he said, there were 380 deaths of children under one from all causes, and 394 in the corresponding week of last year.

Mortality Rate, 22.4 Per Cent.

The mortality of the present epidemic, however, has been much higher than in any recent outbreak of infantile paralysis in this country. According to Health Department records, the mortality in the city epidemic of 1907 was 5 per cent., and in the Buffalo epidemic of 1912 8 per cent., while the rate yesterday was 22.4 per cent. The mortality rate for epidemic and sporadic cases of the disease, it was said, varied between 5 and 25 per cent., according to available records.

Gertrude Cyre, a negro child who escaped recently in a convalescent condition from the infantile paralysis ward of the Long Island College Hospital, was found yesterday applying for a position as a domestic in a house in East Fourth Street, Brooklyn. According to the police, she had worked for two weeks in a house nearby, after presenting what purported to be a certificate from a Flatbush physician. Persons in the neighborhood became uneasy when they learned that the girl had been going about the vicinity. She was taken, a prisoner, to the Kingston Avenue Hospital last night.

Preventive work, it was learned yesterday, was being done on the east side by the Mothers' Helpers Association of 518 East Sixteenth Street, under the supervision of Miss Annie White Strathern. The noses and mouths of children have been sprayed every night and they have received milk and crackers.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday he expected to announce today the earliest date on which the public schools will be permitted to open.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Nams and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths was made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Frieda Ollisson, 222 Cherry St.
Lawrence Curreri, 190 Elizabeth St.
Louis Forman, 100 Orchard St.
Irving Schloss, 230 Morrell St.
Jos Miller, 490 Stanton St.
Rudolph Bellax, 235 Henry St.
Victoria Male, 135 Varick St.
Catherine Rooney, 641 Hudson St.
Kenneth Moriarty, 33 Grove St.
Charles Viola, 22½ Macdougal St.
Sam Persico, 117 West Houston St.
Helen Reynolds, 126 Greenwich St.
Josephine Contonia, 510 East 14th St.
George Watkins, 346 East 21st St.
Ida Cohen, 639 2d Av.
Mariana Gilch, 610 East 13th St.
Ruth Shnereloff, 322 East 13th St.
Leonard Goldberg, 324 1st Av.
Loui Luberman, 719 East 9th St.
Carl Vogt, 214 West 24th St.
Anna Delay, 411 West 25th St.
George Moore, 831 West 16th St.
Joun Bricham, 463 West 26th St.
Matilda Fergosso, 161 Wet 22d St.
Charles Dorvy, 206 West 26th St.
Alice Conney, 353 West 16th St.
Helen Conney, 355 West 16th St.
Anna Corbett, 335 East 48th St.
Edward Seymour, 109 East 39th St.
John Ownsky, 220 East 70th St.
James McAvoy, 210 East 65th St.
Catherine Gindozzi, 854 1st Av.
Elizabeth Karew, 313 East 56th St.
Regina Hoffman, 1,679 Avenue A.
Marion Notlay, 728 West 177th St.
Kate Shay, 217 West 68th St.
Arthur Murphy, 306 West 127th St.
William Dougherty, 214 West 146th St.
Marie Gerlach, 243 West 93d St.
Ralph Shitak, 19 St. Nicholas Av.
TonyStralata, 324 E. 107th St.
Jennie Detito, 342 E. 101st St.
Leon Stutzer, 1,887 3d Av.
Edward all, 147 W. 143d St.
George Yagers, 263 W. 146th St.
Alfred Adler, 93 W. 117th St.
Rose Bochron, 226 E. 119th St.
May Kapulo, 324 E. 102d St.
Lillian Jados, 157 E. 113th St.
Dalesiaw Binezitch, 157 E. 99th St.
Josephine Skarzika, 2,156 2d Av.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Sam Teresco, 117 W. Houston St.
Elmer Anderson, 535 W. 48th St.
May McDonald, 36 Horatio St.
Manuel Alvared, 1,162 3d Av.
Emma Geeslin, 340 E. 40th St.
Mike Fox, 15 Rutgers Place.
Oliva Marisol, 53 Barrow St.
Emiel Schinette, 1,865 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn, (W. P. Hospital.)
Bernard Caler, 71 E. 114th St.
Mary Crimons, N. Y. Foundling, (Metropolitan Hospital.)
R. Scarfandanio, 124 Lovett St.
T. Assenappo, 343 E. 105th St., (W. P. Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Joseph Curoso, 529 Morris Av.
Mary White, 433 E. 145th St.
Jos. Bowder, 533 E. 159th St.
Mike Wenninger, 465 E. 140th St.
Vincenzo Certone, 4,636 White Plains Av.
Gerald Steen, 432 College Av.
Girl Densanti, 2,956 Payne St.
— Wilden, 820 E. 170th St.
— Postuncino, 2,434 Cambrelling Av.
Florence Goldberg, 1,888 Clinton Av.
Harry Sugel, 1,440 Washington Av.
Gilda Boz, 683 E. 188th St.
Anna Dorland, 4,327 Park Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Esther Sontonin, 322 E. 126th St.
Sam Mankes, 291 Pike St., Manhattan. (Riverside Hospital.)
Pasquale Tarnino, 2,491 Arthur Av. (Riverside Hospital.)
Matthew N. Hogan, 2,220 Houghton Av.
Jas. Simpson, 3,948 Park Av. (Riverside Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Lawrence Walsh, 1,809 Benson Av.
Katherine Walsh, 1,809 Benson Av.
Mendel Gratina, 1,965 Cropsey Av.
Raphael Iaide, 341 86th St.
Margaret La Combe, 451 56th St.
Alice Forinsen, 239 57th St.
Bryon, 438 59th St.
Josephine McGuire, 417 60th St.
Malven Davis, 1,978 84th St.
Anna Waspstones, 242 W. 9th St.
Margaret Barrett, 180 5th Av.
Manuel Joachemin, 383 3d St.
Robert Gormley, 89 Vanderbilt Av.
Rose De Rova, 195 Smith St.
Hannah Biscelli, 179 Sands St.
Lizzie Flugan, 379 Pearl St.
Louis Dures, 197 Navy St.
John Dures, 197 Navy St.
Florence Cornell, 664 Myrtle Av.
Stella Sascaska, 188 Hudson Av.
Toney Schultz, 65 Hudson Av.
Paul Wendrawsky, 382 S. 4th St.
Mary Jaresheesky, 282 S. 3d St.
Esther Weinberg, 246 S. 3d St.
Thomas Joseph Connery, 37 S. 3d St.
Sol Weinstein, 359 S. 2d St.
Edward Milsner, 254 Scholes St.
Baby White, 125 Rodney St.
Joseph Carey, 224 Manhattan Av.
Lemuel Schenck, 262 Leonard St.
Jos Kleincis, 441 Keap St.
Sylvia Janowsky, 544 Graham Av.
Elizabeth Williams, 808 Driggs Av.
Marion Curran, 33 Bushwick Av.
John Mansell, 169 Troutman St.
Jacob Fleeland, 360 Stockholm St.
Peter Goldstein, 406 Saratoga Av.
Miriam Bushman, 1,204 St. Marks Av.
Lillian Womick, 1,703 St. Johns Place.
Sylvia Feinstein, 1,777 Prospect Place.
David Wolf, 1,678 Prospect Place.
Lewly Louritsch, 221 Hopkinson St.
Veronica Zuluski, 278 Grove St.
Arthur Gartner, 252 Grove St.
Sarah Solof, 1,791 Bergen St.
Olive Morton, 223 Avenue J.
John Ryder, 488 Hawthorne St.
George McGowan, 1,354 Prospect Av.
John Van Westering, 177 Prospect St.
Anna Weitman, 2,908 West 28th St.
Raymond Barnet, 2,909 West 33d St., C. I.
Julius Freedman, 1,625 4d St.
Gerson Freedman, 1,625 42d St.
Dorothy Skidmore, 1,219 East 93d St.
Jennie Rubensteid, 584 Snediker Av.
Aaron Lenkowsky, 652 Saratoga Av.
Dora Rosenthal, 643 Saratoga Av.
Frida Matthias Luria, 563 Sackman St.
Bernhard Farb, 1,870 Pitkin Av.
Samuel Ginsberg, 35 New Lots Road.
David Katz, 242 New Jersey Av.
Eugene Schulman, 416 Junius St.
Sol. Cohen, 401 Jerome St.
Charles Diamond, 543 Hopkinson Av.
Samuel Chowsky, 27 Hinsdale St.
George Schmidt, 34 Georgia Av.
Fanny Wahrick, 365 Elton St.
Jacob Schneider, 1,876 Douglass St.
Robert Kaplan, 501 Cleveland St.
Eva Glaberman, 258 Christopher St.
Alfred Meyers, 57 Christopher Av.
Hyman Deiter, 328 Ashford St.
Lilly Grendsert, 338 Alabama Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Margaret Barrett, 180 5th Av.
Antinetta Guiglotta, 369 Manhattan Av.
Hyman Deiter, 328 Ashford St.
Alice Tonnessen, 239 57th St.
John Tures, 197 Navy St.
Wallace Reid, 986 E. 17th St.
Maria Ross, 245 Troutman St.
Joseph Meil, 117 Freeman St.
John Cullen, 378 Hicks St.
Eugene Schulman, 416 Junius St.
Leonard Schuck, 262 Leonard St.
Eleanor Cohen, 156 Grand St.
Branislava Gurdak, 68 North 8th St.
Max Thurn, 2,874 W. 23d St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Catherine Murphy, St. Joseph's Home, Flushing.
W. Kent, Rocky Hill Road, Bayside.
V. Lomax, 97 Muncie Av., Elmhurst.
John Greuer, 276 Onderdonk Av., Ridgewood.
F. Brock, 1,872 Ralph St., Ridgewood.
Josephine Trimes, 1,877 Madison St., Ridgewood.
Franklin Lanser, 851 Forest Av., Ridgewood.
F. Knell, 343 Hill Place, Glendale.
Robert Webell, 5 Conwell Place, Maspeth.
Lillian Potters, 34 Jay Av., Maspeth.
Helen Fahey, 22 41st St., Corona.
George Kimsky, 189 Kosciusko St., Jamaica.
Minnie Kormo, 261 Washington St., Jamaica.
Catherine Haugert, 210 Brown Av., Jamaica.
R. Minor, 1,135 Cortland Av., Ozone Park.
P. Waldman, 35 South Park Av., Arverne
Martha Hiltmer, 62 Merrick Road, Jamaica.
W. Reinig, 331 Washington St., Jamaica.
Sidney Klein, 15 Lygard Place, Rockaway Beach.
T. Mink, 153 East Av., Long Island City.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Charles Bomhag, 590 Seneca Av., Ridgewood.
Robert Minos, 1,135 Portland Av., Ozone Pk.
Catherine Haubert, 210 Braun Av., Jamaica.
Henry Longling, Fulton St. and Eastwood Place, Jamaica.
Sidney Klein, 15 Wygand Place, Rockaway Beach.
Kate Tromen, 35 S. Park Av., Arverne.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Warren Walker, Summitt Av., New Dorp.
Ronald Walker, Summitt Av., New Dorp.
Charles Nowbrak, 3,061 Richmond Turnpike, Linoleumville.
Henry Schweitzer, 106 Laurel Av., Stapleton.
Antonia Palumbo, Vanderbilt Av. and Marine Way, New Dorp.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Hattie Melnick, 88 Morningstar Rd., Port Richmond.

A case of infantile paralysis was discovered yesterday, too late for inclusion in the day's list, in St. Joseph's Convent for Girls, at Sanford and Jamaica Avenues, Flushing, where there were 322 children. The convent has been under strict quarantine for weeks, it was said, and no other cases have appeared among its inmates. The affected child, a girl, 3 years old, was removed.

75 NEW CASES IN THIS STATE.

Reports to Albany More Numerous Than on Any Other Day Thus Far.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Seventy-five cases of infantile paralysis—a new record for one day—were reported to the State Department of Health in the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock this afternoon, from various districts of the State, not including the city of New York. Four victims succumbed to the disease. Since the onutbreak of the epidemic 145 deaths and 1,083 cases have been reported outside of New York city.

Health Department officials explained the unusually large number of cases today by pointing out that many of the reports came from the branch ofice of the department recently established at Roslyn and included many cases that previously would have been reported a day or two earlier. Twenty-nine of the reports today were from Long Island, 15 from Nassau County and 14 from Suffolk County.

The deaths occurred at Manlius, Fayetteville, Hensonville, and Durham. The new cases were distributed as follows: Mount Vernon, 6; Utica and Babylon, 5 each; Dunkirk, Hempsted, and Islep, 3 each; Portchester, Great Neck, Hickville, Yonkers, Ellenville, Roslyn Heights, Rurham, Cooks Falls, Belleport, Patchogue and Hensonville, 2 each, and 1 each from Shoreham, Sandy Creek, Elmira, Fayetteville, Smithville, Cornwall-on-Hudson Syosett, Underhill Park, West Park, Ossining, Balowinsville, Hudson, Ferndale, Oswego, Delanson Manilius, Livingston Manor, Old Westbury, Athens Casenovia Locust Valley, Oyster Bay, Glen Cove, Huntington, Mill Neck, Westbury Plains, and Windham.

JERSEY QUARANTINE SPORADIC

Enforced in Some Places; in Others Not—126 New Cases in State.

New Jersey's emergency quarantine measure, forbidding children of less than sixteen years of age to enter the State or to travel from place to place within the State without health certificates issued by officials, was in effect yesterday. During the day 126 new cases of infantile paralysis were reported to the State Department of Health, against fifty-three on the day before.

In some places the State quarantine regulations were put into force literally, in other places the enforcement was partial, and in still others it was not noticeable at all. Three particular facts prevented its real State-wide effectiveness:

First, under an opinion by Assistant Attorney General Herbert Boggs, the railroads in the State were instructed not to refuse passage to any child who insisted upon traveling without a health certificate. The railroads expressed willingness to co-operate with the health authorities, but the Assistant Attorney General said that, in a last resort, they could legally do nothing more than warn and request passengers with children to obtain certificates.

Second, the officers all over the State detailed to enforce the quarantine were instructed by Dr. William H. Chew, President of the State Board of Health, to demand certificates from traveling children, but not "to use force," and no provision for arrests for violation of the regulations having been made in the code. The only punishment provided was a fine of from $25 to $100 to be recovered in an action for debt, imprisonment to follow if the fine should not be paid after judgment had been obtained.

Not Enough Policemen.

Third, the entrances to many municipalities outnumber many times the enrolled policemen, so that the municipalities which had not augmented their forces were physically unable to enforce the regulations. In Union Hill, for example, there are forty-six entrances and twenty-six policemen.

Furthermore, the dividing lines which separate Union Hill, North Bergen, West Hoboken, Weehawken, West New York, and Guttenberg are as imaginary in the practical experience of the citizens as the equator, and the health officers of most of these places have almost despaired of enforcing the quarantine strictly. They pointed out that if a child should run across a street which happened to divide two of the municipalities it would, under strict construction of the law, be required to have a health certificate issued that day.

The quarantine, however, was not merely a paper prohibition yesterday, although it was enforced in spots and unenforced in other spots. Travelers had no way of knowing in advance where the spots of enforcement were, so those who wanted to escape inconvenience and trouble provided their children with certificates. It was pointed out in some localities that if the authorities, even though unable to enforce the regulations uniformly, would shift the districts of enforcement from time to time, travelers would be kept guessing and, to avoid delays that might occur anywhere, would always carry certificates for children.

Expects Benefit to New York.

A benefit from the quarantine will accrue to New York, in the opinion of Dr. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, who says the number of children coming to the city on holidays will be reduced, and that those who come will be provided with certificates from their home authorities which will facilitate their return to New Jersey.

According to reports, although the railroads did not refuse passage to any children not possessing certificates, no travelers ignored the regulations.

In many municipalities extra appropriations have been made for the enforcement of the quarantine, which has been left largely to the local authorities. In addition, eleven inspectors were sent out from Trenton by the State Department of Health yesterday to assist in making the regulations effective.

Many communities in New Jersey have adopted quarantine measures more strict than those of the State, and these will not be superseded by the State requirements. In Trenton, for example, no children except resident ones who have been away are permitted entrance, and no children at all are permitted to leave.

Green tickets have been adopted for the identification of persons crossing the township line at Bernardsville, and the owners of estates in Somerset Hills district have practically isolated themselves. At Montclair an order was issued yesterday excluding from theatres all persons of less than 21 years.

In Hoboken, the Mayor took up the matter of keeping the public schools closed until November 1, and at Harrison a man was fined $10 for breaking the local quarantine, specially strict measures have been put in force for the protection of Palisale Park, it was said yesterday.

The Trenton reports of new cases in New Jersey yesterday brought the total number of cases in the State to 1,659. Other reports of new cases which came direct from the localities affected and included cases not mentioned in the Trenton dispatch increased this number. The new cases, as reported from all sources yesterday, were distributed as follows:

Newark, 65; Jersey City, 8; Irvington township, 7; Paterson, 4; Trenton, Bayonne, Bethlehem township, and Spring Lake, 3 each; Atlantic City, West Orange, West New York, New Brunswick, and North Plainfield, 2 each; Bogota, Hackensack, Leonia, Belleville, East Orange, Irvington, (Millburn township,) Washington township, (Gloucester County,) Kearny, West Hoboken, Boonton, Madison, Brick township, Newton township, Elizabeth, Linden, Plainfield, Westfield, Ocean Grove, Perth Amboy, Camden, and South Orange township, one each.

The Board of Health of White Plains yesterday directed the Board of Education not to open the public schools until Oct. 2.

The same date for the opening of the schools was fixed in Yonkers, where two new cases of the disease were reported yesterday.

13 More Ill in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Thirteen cases of infantile paralysis were reported today to the State Department of Health, making a total of 94 in this State since Aug. 1, as against 117 in July. Two of the new cases developed at North Adams, which has reported a total of 17 in the last few weeks.

BOETTLER NOW INSPECTOR.

Commissioner Makes Transfers Following Captain's Promotion.

Police Commissioner Woods yesterday appointed Captain William F. Boettler, Acting Inspector of the Tenth District in Brooklyn, a full Inspector.

Boettler joined the Police Department in 1896. He was made a Sergeant four years later, was promoted to Lieutenant in 1902, and was made a Captain in 1906. On June 23, 1909, Commissioner Bingham appointed him an Inspector, but on May 20, 1910, Commissioner Baker reduced him to a Captain.

The following transfers and assignments were ordered by Commissioner Woods to take effect today:

Captain Richard O'Connor, Acting Inspector from the Fourteenth Inspection District, the Bronx, to the Ninth Inspection District in Brooklyn; Captain James J. Savage, from the East 126th Street Station to command the Fourteenth Inspection District as Acting Inspector; Captain John Kelly, from the Glendale Precinct to the Flushing Precinct; Captain Patrick O'Neil, from the Flushing Precinct to the East 126th Street Station; Lieutenant Edward H. West of the Fifth Street Station to temporary command of the Glendale Station.

These changes followed the promotion of Captain Boettler and the retirement of Inspector John J. Farrell of the Ninth Inspection District.

A decision in favor of Police Lieutenant Daniel E. Costigan was handed down yesterday by Justice George V. Mullan in the Supreme Court of the Bronx, ordering the Civil Service Commission to add to Costigan's present rating in the Captaincy list the credit due him as a result of the honorable mention he earned in 1905. This will raise Costigan from twenty-two on the list to twelve, and will make him eligible for the higher grade almost immediately.

Mortgage Company Will Dissolve.

A petition signed by the majority of the Directors of the Kings County Mortgage Company, asking permission to dissolve the corporation, was presented yesterday before Justice Frederick E. Crane, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The dull condition of the real estate market was the cause for the step. Justice Crane issued an order to show cause why the dissolution should not take place and made it returnable on Sept. 27, before Walter C. Randall, of 111 Broadway, as referee. The petition declared that the corporation was solvent. It has a capital stock of $125,000 and liabilities of $188,813. It owns property consisting of real estate, mortgages, and cash amounting to $584,789 which is encumbered to the extent of only $262,152.

JERSEY MOSQUITOS SCARCE.

Search by Museum of Natural History Almost Futile.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 15.—Assistant Curator Coleman of the American Museum of Natural History visited this town today in search of specimens of the culex sollicitans and culex pipiens, but after a hard day's work he had to leave with only a few samples and the conviction that the culex solicitans and culex pipiens were becoming nearly as extinct as the ichthyosaurus or the dinosaur.

All of which means that the famous Jersey mosquito seems to be dying out. Mr. Coleman enlisted the aid of Chief Inspector Russell W. Geis of the Union County Mosquito Extermination Commission and Mr. Gies led the intrepid Mr. Coleman into haunts where the man-eaters once had flourished.

It was only with difficulty, however, that the few specimens obtained, were rounded up and these seemed so worn and lonely that they apparently welcomed capture.

The Natural History Museum wants a complete exhibit of the various specimens, but after today Mr. Coleman doesn't know how it's going to get it.

Look Out for Totten's Big Guns!

Colonel William G. Haan, commandant of Fort Totten, sent notices yesterday to residents within five miles to take precautions against damage to pictures, bric-a-brac, and other breakables when mortar practice begins tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The mortars shoot at a target in the Sound off Sands Point.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serge Suits

They're unusual values because they were bought before the rise in prices—and because we are selling them at the old figures—$18, $20, $22.50, $25 and up to $40.

At $22.50

We feature especially fine selections. Be careful where you buy a Blue Serge these days—ours are guaranteed by Hart Schaffner & Marx and Wallach Bros. as to color, quality and fit.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Dixie Weave Suits Reduced

Entire stock at two prices—Those up to $15, now $11.50. Those up to $20, now $15.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 125th St.
246-248 West 125th St.

FANFARE an ARROW Wafer Thin COLLAR Soft—yet starched

15c each 6 for 90c

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$19 The daily addition of suit ends keeps the offerings attractive—it increases your chance of getting exactly what you desire. Call and see. Many materials that sold from $25 to $50 in mid season. You can't equal the values elsewhere. Suit to measure $19. Fit, finish and satisfaction strictly guaranteed. $19

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PIANOS
$150 to $700
VIOLINS
$5 to $500

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Several Reliable Makes for Selection.
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Full Knabe Guarantee.

NEW PIANOS

Compare the tone, action, design and finish of these pianos with other high-grade instruments and your verdict will be that they are sensational values. Worth fully $525. Special for today only..... $210 $1.50 WEEKLY

NEW 88 NOTE PLAYER

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FREE 12 ROLLS OF MUSIC AND FINE BENCH WITH PLAYER

Liberal Allowance for Old Instruments in Exchange

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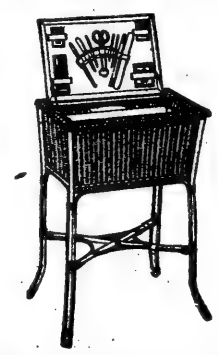
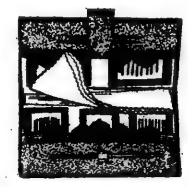
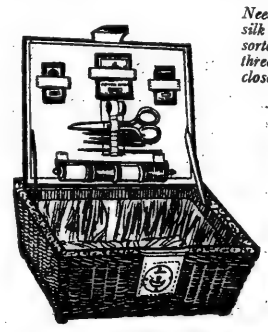


Sewing Stand, of white enamel wicker, tufted satin lining, French art morocco cover in colors, fittings: scissors, thimble, bodkin, presser, thread winder, crochet, knitting, and assorted sewing needles, four spools of thread and pin cushion; height 21 inches, complete.....$21.00

ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS



Needle Case, colored morocco leather, silk lining, fittings: nine packages assorted sewing needles, two bodkins; three flannel flaps: 4¾ x 2¾ inches closed.....$2.00



Sewing Basket (at left), tan English wicker body, black colored stripe morocco cover and rim, satin lining, tufted bottom; fittings: three packages assorted needles, thimble, scissors, bodkin, knitting and milliner's needles, four spools of thread on reel, lock and key. Size: 10 x 8 x 3 inches, complete.....$10.50

Sewing Case (at right), black colored stripe morocco, moiré silk lining, pocket one side with skeins; fittings: scissors, three crochet hooks, knitting needle, thimble and stiletto. Case closes flat with snap fastenings: 7½ x 6½ inches, complete. $8.00

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and Friday; not much change in temperature; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,390. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ALLIES' SOMME ATTACK HAS FAILED, GERMAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF ASSERTS; YET NEW DRIVE WINS TWO-MILE FRONT

PRESIDENT READY WITH ULTIMATUM IN RAILWAY STRIKE

Will Demand Trial of 8-Hour-Day, Then Federal Inquiry Into Its Feasibility.

WORKERS READY TO ACCEPT

Managers Take Three Ballots and Vote Unanimously Each Time Against Concessions.

POLITICAL PLAY CHARGED

Railroad Representatives Say President Is Influenced by Hopes for November Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—President Wilson has completed his plan for settling the threatened railway strike and is expected to present it to both sides to the controversy tomorrow as an ultimatum, which he thinks entirely fair.

In addition to the three tentative proposals which came out yesterday—that the railways grant the eight-hour day, that the railways withdraw their counterdemands and that the men forego time-and-a-half for overtime, he has added a provision that a Federal Commission shall investigate the effects of putting these plans into operation and make a report, both sides to be free to act after this report is published.

The railroads and the men are both thoroughly familiar with the President's ideas. In the last two days the managers' committee has taken three ballots on whether they should grant the eight-hour day at the President's request, and each time a negative vote has been unanimous.

The brotherhood men, sure of gaining the major part of what they have demanded should the President's proposals prevail, are ready to accept them. Thus tonight the next move was up to the railroads.

Railroads Talk of Politics.

Until tonight the railroad managers have carefully guarded all negotiations with the White House, at the President's request. They expressed no opinions of any kind. But tonight the lid is off and they are open in their declarations that they do not propose to make any sacrifice for what they say they regard as a political move.

Friends of the President are bitter over this criticism, and altogether the situation has become most acute. The interests back of the railroads are not generally over-friendly to the President, because he is a Democrat, and they are assuming the attitude that the brotherhoods, with 400,000 votes, are getting too much.

The railroads so far have not made one concession to the President. They have told him just what they told his Board of Mediation and Conciliation, which was what they told the brotherhoods last June—that they would submit to nothing more severe than arbitration. Their attitude is that the President has imperilled the future of arbitration of industrial disputes by acquiescing in the brotherhoods' plea to eliminate all arbitration. They argue that if the brotherhoods get the eight-hour day without arbitration, in the future labor in the United States will scof at arbitration, with the precedent that the President had agreed.

Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee of the railways, called at the White House tonight and left a brief and statistics setting forth why the railroads say they cannot grant the eight-hour day. The railroads have told the President that their maximum limit is to submit all issues to arbitration, the President to appoint all arbitrators if he wishes.

A Matter of Dollars and Cents.

While the brotherhoods contend that they are fighting for the humanitarian principle of the eight-hour day, and while the railroads insist that they are standing out for the principle of arbitration, it is apparent to every one watching the situation in Washington that the crisis is merely a matter of dollars and cents.

The railroad managers declare tonight that they are ready to fight to the last ditch. They say the eight-hour day is a question of suicide or murder for the roads. If they grant it, they say it would be suicide; if the President forces it they say that would be murder. They say that the only thing that may finally swing them is that the public has more feeling for the corpse of a murdered man than for that of a suicide.

It does not appear that the President has won any railroad managers with his proposal of the eight-hour day to be tried long enough to allow a Federal commission to report. That was intended by the President as a reply to the railroad plea that it would cost $100,000,000 to grant the eight-hour day. The President intended that the report of a Federal commission should show whether this $100,000,000 plea was justified and whether it was physically impossible to run the railroads with an eight-hour day.

But the railroad men declared it impracticable because of the brotherhoods once got the eight-hour day they would never give it up, no matter how unjust it might be. They declared flatly that they saw in the proposal an attempt of the President to play politics by putting off the final solution of the problem until after the elections in November. They said it would take at least six months for a commission to form any intelligent idea as to how the plan worked.

Hopes to Avert Future Strikes.

The commission proposal of the President was the result in large part of his wish for a system by which the danger of sudden railroad strikes in the future could be avoided. It is his idea to have a Federal commission, with power to subpoena witnesses and obtain access to records for the purpose of establishing the facts as to the claims of both sides. The commission would have no power to enforce its findings, but it was the President's idea that its findings would be the basis of public opinion.

In the present dispute the commission

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

Asquith Demands Reparation for Murder of Captain Fryatt

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Premier Asquith said the Government was determined that "this country will not tolerate a resumption of diplomatic relations with Germany after the until reparation is made for the murder of Captain Fryatt.

"Some of our allies," continued the Premier, "have suffered by brutalities even more gross and on a more extended scale than ourselves by action of the German authoritise. We are in consultation wit them as to the best, most effective steps to be taken, and as to what conditions should be expected in the terms of peace to secure reparation tat will satisfy justice."

A member asked if te Gorevnment was "prepared to make a statement that Emperor William is wanted for wilful murder in this case." No answer was returned to this.

SHONTS SHUTS OFF NEW CAR STRIKE

Invites Union Committee to Meet Hedley and Discuss Peace Terms Today.

WRITES TO THE MAYOR, TOO

Denies Company Violated the Original Agreement, but Says It Will Protect Nonunion Men.

There will probably be no second strike of service employes of the New York Railways Company. The danger of it lapsed yesterday as suddenly as it had developed the day before. It vanished when Theodore P. Shonts, President of the company, arranged a conference for this morning between Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the company, and the Committee on Wages and Working Conditions, elected by members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

This concession to the union, made late in the day, came at a time when a second strike seemed inevitable. Convinced that the company did not intend to treat with its organized employes, the union had called a mass meeting of the operatives of the green car system for the consideration of a strike vote. Mayor Mitchel, who had been informed of the situation by Theodore Rousseau, his secretary, was anxiously awaiting developments at the encampment at Plattsburg, and there were indications that both Mr. Mitchel and Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, who also is out of the city, would be summoned back to intervene in the new controversy.

The sudden collapse of the strike scare followed an extended meeting of the Directors of the New York Railways Company in its offices at 165 Broadway, Wednesday is the regular meeting day of the board, but it was evident from the lengthy discussion that other than routine matters were being considered. One of the many reports circulated while it was in session was that a division had developed over the traction controversy, and that while Mr. Shonts was determined to agree to arrange a meeting with the committee named by the organized workers, August Belmont, one of the Directors, and Mr. Hedley were opposed to it.

Mr. Shonts's Letter.

No verification of this reported split could be obtained, but doubt as to the company's ultimate decision was dispelled when at 4:30 o'clock a letter written by Mr. Shonts to William Conway, Chairman of the committee of organized service employes, was made public. Mr. Conway was also the Chairman of the committee which wrote a letter to Mr. Shonts on Tuesday, accusing him and other officials of the New York Railways Company of having "deliberately and flagrantly" violated the strike settlement of Aug. 7. The letter to Mr. Conway, which was addressed to him at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, at 1,777 Broadway, read:

Mr. William Conway, Room 421, No. 1,777 Broadway, city.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 15th inst. and have arranged for Mr. Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager, to see you and your committee of employes of this company at his office, Room 1,226, 165 Broadway, at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. Very truly yours,

THEODORE P. SHONTS, President.

Mr. Shonts said after the meeting of the oBard that he could not see "what the fuss had all been about."

"I'm willing to meet any number of committees," he said, with a smile. "As long as the committees are made up of employes of the company, the company will meet all of them."

The letter written by Mr. Shonts removed the danger of an immediate strike, but did not dispose of all the differences between the company and its organized employes. At a meeting of about 1,000 of these workers in Lyceum Hall last night, a resolution introduced by William E. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the street carmen's union, was adopted, giving the Executive Committee of the union power to enter into new negotiations with the company, the Mayor, and Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission. The resolution empowered the committee, headed by Mr. Conway, to attend the conference this morning, but also provided that the Executive Committee of the union should order a suspension of work on all the lines of the New York Railways Company if negotiations, following the conference, failed to end satisfactorily.

The union leaders continued to express dissatisfaction over the election of new committees and representatives by the New York Railways employes as arranged by Mr. Shonts and Mr. Hedley for tomorrow. They insisted that this was a direct violation of the agreement of Aug. 7, and a deliberate interference with the freedom of organization provided for in that settlement.

Calls It Intimidation.

"This election was arranged not by the men, but by Mr. Shonts and Mr. Hedley," said Louis Fridiger, counsel for the union. "The plan of election specifies the number of cards to be [illegible]

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

STEFANSSON'S MEN COME FROM ARCTIC; HE KEEPS AT TASK

Scientists End Three Years in the Wilds Charting Dominion's North Coast.

MAKE A FIND OF COPPER

Map a Great Field Where the Metal is Found in "Extensive Amounts."

BRING TONS OF SPECIMENS

Remap the Bathurst Inlet Region, Correcting Errors of Sir John Franklin.

[Part of the Canadian arctic expedition, which is led by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, has returned to Nome, Alaska, after spending more than three years in investigations in the north coast of Canada. The party left Nome in July, 1913. Dr. Anderson of the southern party, (the section which has returned,) reports that Stefansson may not return until some time in 1918. Dr. Anderson reports that Stefansson planned to start from Winter quarters in May last to continue his explorations of the new land west of Prince Patrick Island. The scientists in the southern party brought home many tons of specimens, which will be sent to Ottawa.]

By RUDOLPH M. ANDERSON,
Executive Head of the Southern Party of the Canadian Arctic Expedition.

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Special to The New York Times.

NOME, Alaska, Aug. 16.—The power schooner Alaska of the southern party of the Canadian arctic expedition arrived here at 4:40 o'clock this morning with all of the remaining members of the expedition's scientific staff—J. J. O'Neil, Ottawa, geologist; J. R. Cox, Ottawa, topographer; D. Jenness, New Zealand, the entimologist; F. Johansen, Copenhagen, naturalist; George H. Wilkins, Adelaide, Australia, protographer, and R. M. Anderson, Ottawa, geologist. The schooner was in charge of D. Sweeney, Pittsburgh, sailing master. H. G. Chapman, the chief topographer; J. E. Hoyt, Seattle, the engineer, and J. Sullivan of London, the cook, went out by way of the Mackensie River.

The schooner Alaska left her two years' station at Bernard Harbor on Dolphin and Union Strait on July 13 and reached Herschel Island on July 28. The ice was heavy between Herschel Island and Point Barrow, Alaska, but there was little ice east of Herschel Island or south of Point Barrow this Summer.

The results of the party's work are satisfactory. The work was completed substantially as planned.

Coast Line Surveyed.

During the season of 1915 the detailed survey of the ocast line was completed by Chipman and O'Neil from the Cape Barry peninsula to Stapylton Bay, and from thence by Mr. Cox as far as the mouth of Rae River.

The survey of this hitherto unexplored river was carried up about seventy-five miles and a traverse made overland to Stapylton Bay to ascertain the geology. Later Cox and O'Neil warked around Port Epworth, Coronation Gulf, and some distance up the Kogluktualuk, a large river with many waterfalls, and east of the Copper Mine River. In August and September a detailed topographical and geological survey was made east from Cape Barrow around Moore Bay, Arctic Sound, Hood River, and part of Bathurst Inlet by launch and canoe, returning by sled in November. This region was completed in the Spring of 1916 by sled and the remainder of the coast line of Cape Barrow filled in.

Considerable rectification of the charts of the Bathurst Inlet region will result from this survey. It was originally mapped by Sir John Franklin in the course of a hurried canoe voyage. The coast line is excessively cut up by narrow fjords, peninsulas, and islands, with a bold, rugged, rocky terrain, particularly in the so-called Goulborn Island region, a series of long, narrow peninsulas lying east of the Banks Peninsula. Over 150 islands were mapped in the region roughly charted heretofore as Chapman, Lewis, and Marcet Islands.

Find Much Native Copper.

The geological formations are varied and complicated here, but Dr. O'Neill gained much valuable information in tracing the contacts of the copper-bearing diabase rocks with the sandstones, shales, and granites found in this region. The geological results, the chief work of the party, are very encouraging, for, in addition to the previously known deposits, a great field was mapped and investigated where native copper is widely distributed in extensive amounts. Many good harbors have been charted.

Mr. Jenness, the ethnologist spent the time from April to November, 1915, in sledging and packing with the primitive Eskimos in the interior of Victoria Island. Returning over the ice, he has made extensive ethnological and archaeological collections and also about one hundred phonograph records of folklore, dance songs, with careful transcriptions and translations. The manners, customs and games of the eskimos have been studied.

Fritz Johansen, the marine biologist, entomologist, and botanist, has made extensive collections in all these branches from north Alaska and Canada. He has reared and worked out the life histories of a number of rare Arctic insects and made interesting deep sea dredgings and soundings. Geirge H. Wilkins has made many studies with the camera and cinematograph of native life, natural history subjects, and scenery.

Many Specimens Brought Back.

About 1,000 specimens of birds and mammals are brought back by the expedition, including a Palor bear, Barren Ground caribou, Arctic foxes, wolves, wolverines, hares, &c. Over 3,000 photographs of Arctic scenes also are in

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

Two German Submarine Liners to Start for America Soon

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Two new German submarines of very large size will depart soon for America, according to a Central News dispatch from The Hague.

It is said that these submarines have made trial trips off Heligoland.

When the German undersea liner Deutschland arrived at Baltimore last month, her commander, Captain Koenig, said that several other submarines of the same type were being built in Germany and would soon start for this country. The Bremen, which, it has been said, was completed at the same time the Deutschland left the ways, has been frequently reported to be on its way to American waters. She is supposed to be bound for New London, Conn., where the agents of the Deutschland, the Eastern Forwarding Company, have leased a pier and provided other facilities for her reception.

DISCLOSES CHARGES AGAINST VON PAPEN

White Book Shows He and Boy-Ed Were Accused of Participation in "Illegal Acts."

LANSING PUBLISHES NOTES

Peremptory Demand Was Made on Bernstorff After First Request for Attache's Recall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A more definite official statement of the real reasons for the recall of Captain Karl Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché, and Captain Franz von Papen, Military Attaché, of the German Embassy at Washington, is obtainable from the new European White Book just issued by the State Department containing additional correspondence with belligerent Governments relative to neutral rights and duties.

The real reason for their recall was because of their "connection with the illegal and questionable acts of certain persons within the United States." This is officially admitted in the White Book. It was generally suspected at the time of their recall that Boy-Ed had von Papen were regarded by the Washington Government as having had connection with "illegal" as well as "questionable" acts.

It was on Dec. 1, 1915, that Secretary Lansing had an interview with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, in which the recall of the two Attachés was requested. None of the correspondence was given out at the time, but on the afternoon of Dec. 3, in making the announcement that the recall of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen had been requested, Secretary Lansing dictated this statement:

"On account of what this Government considers improper activities in military and naval matters, this Government has requested the immediate recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, as they are no longer acceptable, or personae gratae, to this Government."

Note to Von Bernstorff.

The white book just made public contains in the following note from Secretary Lansing to Count von Bernstorff:

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 4, 1915.

Excellency.—Confirming my conversation with you on Dec. 1, I have the honor to state that various facts and circumstances having come to the knowledge of the Government of the United States, as to connection of Captain Boy-Ed, Naval Attache, and Captain von Papen, Military attache, of the Imperial Germany Embassy, with the illegal and questionable acts of certain persons within the United States, the President reached the conviction that the continued presence of these gentlemen as Attaches of the Embassy would no longer serve the purpose of their mission, and would be unacceptable to this Government.

The President, therefore, directed me to notify your Excellency, as I did orally, that Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen are no longer acceptable to the Government of the United States as attaches of his Imperial Majesty's Embassy at Washington, and to request that your Excellency's Government withdraw them immediately from their official connection with the Imperial German Embassy.

As I informed you at the time of our interview, the Government of the United States deeply regrets that this action has become necessary, and believes that the Imperial Governmtnt will realize that this Government, has, in view of all the circumstances, no alternative course consistent with the interests of the two Governments in their relations with each other.

Accept, &c. ROBERT LANSING.

At the time for demand for the recall of the attaches it was the understanding in Washington that Count von Bernstorff asked for a bill of particulars, and that this Government refused to go into details. A note which the German Ambassador was understood to have written at the time asking for the facts against the attaches does not appear in the partial correspondence made public.

Reiterated Recall Demand.

The notes now given out jump in dates from Dec. 4 to Dec. 10, when, it now becomes known, Secretary Lansing found it necessary to send a sharp reiteration of his demand to the German Ambassador for the recall of the two attaches. This note follows:

Department of State,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1915.

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

On Dec. 4 I informed Your Excellency that Captain Boy-Ed, the Naval Attache of your Embassy, and Captain von Papen, the Military Attache, were no longer personae gratae to my Government and requested that the Imperial Government immediately recall the two attaches.

As ten days have passed without the request of this Government being complied with and without communication from you on the subject, other than your personal letter of the 5th inst., which in no way affected the fact that the two Attaches were unacceptable or presented a ground for delay, I feel compelled to direct your attention to the expectation of this Government that its request would be immediately granted.

I trust, my dear Ambassador, that you appreciate the situation and will urge upon your Government a prompt compliance with the request in order that this Government may not be compelled to take action without awaiting the recall of the Attaches, an action which this Government does not desire to take but will be forced to take unless the Imperial Government meets the [illegible]

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

THREE BLOWS AT GERMAN LINE

British and French Co-operate in Stroke Near Maurepas.

REACH THE ROAD TO CLERY

French Troops at the Same Time Make Progress Just to the Southward.

ALSO GAIN SOUTH OF RIVER

Twelve Hundred Meters of the German Trenches Are There Carried by Assailants.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Allied troops on the Somme delivered another blow at the German lines today and captured trenches, north and south of the river, extending over a total front of 2,700 meters (8,800 feet.)

British and French forces co-operated in the attack north of the Somme and carried a line of German trenches on a front of 1,500 meters to the north of Maurepas. At the southern part of this drive French troops occupied all the German positions east of the Maurepas-Clery road.

South of the Somme the French assailed the German trenches below Belloy-en-Santerre and there won a system of trenches covering a front of 1,200 meters.

The night report of the French War Office tells of the allied gains thus:

On the Somme front this afternoon, after an intense artillery preparation, we launched an offensive which brought us important gains. North of Maurepas, assisted by the British, we captured one entire line of German trenches on a front of 1,500 meters, reaching at certain points the Guillemont road.

South of Maurepas on a front of two kilometers and a depth of 300 to 500 meters our infantry occupied all enemy positions east of the Maurepas-Clery road after a sharp attack which cost the enemy heavily. These two operations, brilliantly and rapidly conducted, resulted in the capture of a considerable number of prisoners, whose numbers are not yet obtainable.

At the same time south of the Somme our troops, attacking with a rush, captured a powerfully organized system of German trenches on a length of 1,200 meters, south of Belloy-en-Santerre, capturing sixty prisoners.

There was an intermittent cannonade on the remainder of the front.

The day statement of the French War Office says:

The night was calm on the greater part of the front.

In the Champagne, in the region of Tahure, and in the Argonne toward Harazee, we dispersed some German patrols.

On the Verdun front there was a fairly lively bombardment in the Thiaumont, Fleury and Vaux-Chapitre sectors.

Aviation—Last night enemy aeroplanes dropped some bombs on Belfort. There were no victims.

The afternon statement of the British War Office says:

With the exception of minor infantry engagements in the vicinity of Pozieres, where our lin is bing consolidatd, there was no change between the Ancre and the Somme.

There was some heavy shelling by both sides during the night.

The official communication, issued this evening, said that "there is nothing special to report."

Today's bulletin of the German Headquarters Staff reads:

There was lively fighting again yesterday southeast of Armentieres and in the Artois.

In the region of Pozieres the British continued their fruitles attacks until yesterday morning. Throughout the day their infantry did nothing. A nocturnal attack north of Ovillers failed.

At Moulin-sous-Toutvent, in the Aisne district, artillery fighting was again revived temporarily on both sides, in conjunction with a fruitless French gas attack.

East of the Rheims strong reconnoitring detachments of the enemy were repulsed.

THREE RULERS AT ONCE WERE ON SOMME FRONT

Poincare Conferred with King George There While the Kaiser Was Visiting His Army.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—President Poincare had a long confidential conference with King George during the British Monarch's recent visit to the Somme front. The visit of the King and the President to the fighting line was coincident with the arrival of the German Emperor on the German front.

An order, found on a captured German officer, gives details of the military review which was held before the Emperor. The order directs that exhausted soldiers be sent to the rear so that the Emperor should see only the best elements of the troops. It also directs that those who "look [illegible]

TO RELIEVE INDIGESTION
TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Million Shells a Day Are Hurled by Allies Guns On the Somme, and the Germans Reply With Fury

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMY GROUP ON THE SOMME FRONT, Aug. 12, (via Berlin to London, Aug. 16.)—The expenditure of artillery ammunition by the Allies on this front has reached a prodigious volume, often striking the rate of thirty-two shells a second during drumfire. Not infrequently along the entire Somme front nearly 90,000 shells have been dropped in an hour, while a conservative estimate puts the average for the twenty-four-hour period at more than 1,000,000 shells.

GERMAN TRENCHES, OPPOSITE THE BRITISH POSITION AT GOMMECOURT, Aug. 14, (via Berlin and Sayville Wireless, Aug. 16.)—Half a million British have been engaged in the effort to break the German lines on the Somme front. Often, as in the fighting between Gommecourt and Hebuterne, the British outnumbered the Germans six ti one. They have gained ground to a depth of three to five miles over a front of about eighteen miles, but nowhere have been able to break through.

More than ever death has become commonplace in this most murdrous battle of all times. For weeks past the opposing forces have gained at terrific cost and then lost at even greater cost a few yards of trenches. At present all the fighting by the British is carried on from their Pozières salient, where their drum fire is unceasing day or night. German officers who were in the Champagne offensive said no such artillery fire had ever been developed previously.

The German fire, too, is terrific. An idea of its intensity may be gained from the fact that on certain British troops German guns threw 1,600 shells in one minute and forty-five seconds, resulting in great slaughter.

REPORT GERMANS HOLD TRIESTE

Defense of the Austrian Stronghold Taken Over by Germany, Paris Hears.

ITALIANS STILL ADVANCE

Capture Trenches on Monte Pecinka—French Aeroplanes Join in Raid Near Trieste.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—It is reported that Germany is taking over the defenses of Trieste, sending troops especially organized for that purpose, says a dispatch to the Temps from Milan today.

ROME, Aug. 16.—Further advances for the Italians in their campaign against the Austrians east and southeast of Gorizia were announced today by the War Office. Austrian trenches along the slopes of Monte Pecinka, on the northern edge of the Carso Plateau, and in the neighborhood of San Caterina and San Marco, east of Gorizia, have been taken. The official announcement follows:

On the Carso and in the hilly area east of Gorizia heavy artillery and trench mortars are active. Our infantry succeeded in capturing enemy trenches along the slopes of Monte Pecinka, on the northern edge of the Carso, and in the neighborhood of San Caterina and San Marco, east of Gorizia. We took 353 prisoners, including eleven officers.

On the remainder of the front the usual attacks were repulsed. Our detachments on the Asiago Plateau raided some trenches on the slopes of Mosciacg. Under heavy artillery and rifle fire they inflicted damage upon the enemy's defenses and withdrew unmolested to their positions with some prisoners.

A squadron of fourteen Caproni aeroplanes, escorted by Nieuport pursuit machines, yesterday bombarded railway and military establishments near the important stations of Prvacina and Dornberg. Ninety high explosive shells, weighing about two and one-half tons, were droped, and good results were observed. In spite of the heavy fire of numerous anti-aircraft batteries our machines returned safely.

A squadron of Italian hydroplanes, together with French hydroplanes and aeroplanes, this morning bombarded the munitions factories and hangar at Muggia, near Trieste, causing numerous destructive fires. The French lost one aeroplane while resisting those of the enemy. Otherwise the entire Franco-Italian squadron returned safely to its base.

BERLIN, Aug. 16, (by wireless to Sayville.)—Further operations of Austrian airmen in bombarding positions behind the Italian front in the Isonzo region are recorded in an Austro-Hungarian Admiralty statement today, as follows:

On the night of Aug. 13-14 a naval aeroplane squadron bombarded most successfully the railroad station at Ronchi and military objects and positions in Chetre-Vermegliano, Selz and San Canziano and a hostile battery at the mouth of the Isonzo. Many exact hits were obtained. All the aeroplanes returned undamaged in spite of the most violent shelling.

VICTOR VISITS GORIZIA.

King Shakes Hands with and Salutes a Wounded Private.

GORIZIA, Aug. 16.—Although this city is still under bombardment by long range Austrian guns, King Victor Emmanuel stopped here on one of his tours of inspection along the Italian lines, watched the effect of the hostile artillery fire and visited the tunnel by which the Italians penetrated and surprised the place.

While he was entering an automobile to leave Gorizia the King saw a soldier wounded in the hand and foot standing at attention. "Don't bother to salute me, comrade," said the King, who shook hands with and then saluted the soldier.

TEUTONS CHECK RUSSIAN ADVANCE

Launch Fierce Counterattacks in the Region of the Zlota River.

RETIRE IN CARPATHIANS

358,000 Men, 405 Cannon, 1,326 Machine Guns Taken by Czar's Forces in 9 Weeks.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 16.—The Russians have captured a series of heights to the west of Vorochta and Ardzemoy, in the Carpathians. In the Vorochta and Delatyn regions the Austrians are retiring to the west.

Between June 4, when the Russian offensive was inaugurated, and Aug. 12 General Brusiloff's forces captured more than 358,000 men, the War Office announced today. Great numbers of guns also were captured. The official statement says:

On the River Zlota Lipa, in the region south of Brzezany, our troops occupied at some places the western bank of the river. The enemy having resumed his counterattacks, is checking our further advance.

In the region between the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester our troops are fighting their way forward. The enemy here is also making a desperate resistance.

On the River Bystritza we have occupied the little town of Solotvina and the village of Griava to the southwest of Solotvina.

In the regions of Delatyn and Vorochta the enemy, owing to our pressure, is retiring to the west. Our troops have captured a series of heights to the west of Vorokhta and Ardzemoy. In the direction of the Kirlibaba region, at Capul Mountain, attempts by the enemy to resume the offensive were frustrated by our fire.

According to final reports receiv the total captures by the troops General Brusiloff during the operations from June 4 to Aug. 12, in which period the fortified lines of the Austro-Germans stretching from the River Pripet to the Rumanian frontier were taken, were as follows:

The number of officers and men, including combatants and noncombatants taken prisoner, and cannon and machine guns taken by the troops of General Kaledine were 2,384 officers and 107,225 men, 147 guns, 459 Machine guns, and 146 bomb and mine trowers; by General Letchitsky, 2,139 officers, 100,578 men, 127 cannon, 424 machine guns, 44 bomb and mine throwers, and and 25 powder carts; by General Sakharoff, 1,967 officers, 87,248 men, 76 guns, 232 machine guns, 119 bomb and mine throwers, and 128 powder carts; by General Scherbatchoff, 1,267 officers, 55,749 men, 53 guns, 211 machine guns, 29 bomb and mine throwers, and 128 powder carts.

Thus the total captured were 7,757 officers, 350,845 men, 405 guns, 1,326 machine guns, 338 mine and bomb throwers, and 292 powder carts.

In addition, there were taken a large number of rifles, 30 versts of small gauge railways, telegraphic materials, and several depots of ammunition and engineering materials.

Germans Take Carpathian Heights.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—German troops have won a success in the Carpathian region, according to the War Office announcement today, capturing Starawipczyna height, north of Capul. To the north of the Dniester, in Galicia, the Russians attacked only weekly and were repulsed. The announcement follows:

On the eastern front, from the sea to the region north of the Dniester, there were no incidents of importance. Detachments of the Polish Legion made a short and successful advance in the region of Guleviohi. German detachments broke up Russian advanced posts east of Kiselin and brought back as prisoners one officer and sixty-three men.

North of the Dniester the Russians, after their sanguinary defeat on Aug. 14, merely delivered local attacks with weak forces, without result.

In the Carpathians our troops took possession of Starawipczyna heights, to the north of Capul.

On Aug. 13 several German naval aeroplane squadrons again attacked Russian aircraft stations at Papenholm and Lebara, on Oesel Island, (Gulf of Rega,) and obtained good results. Notwithstanding the heavy fire of Russian anti-aircraft and naval guns all the German machines returned undamaged to their base.

RUZSKY AGAIN AT FRONT.

Famous General in Command of Russia's Northern Armies.

PETROGRAD, Thursday, Aug. 17.—General Ruzsky, [illegible]

1,500,000 MEN ARE FIGHTING

Reserves Moved Up, and "Equilibrium Restored," Says Kaiser's General.

MASSED ARTILLERY REPLIES

Teutons, by Buttressing Points of Main Action, Give Blow for Blow.

PRAISES VALOR OF HIS FOES

But Commander in Chief Holds That Present British Forces Are Inferior to First Army.

By CYRIL BROWN,
Staff Correspondent of THE TIMES.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREAT HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMIES OF THE SOMME, Aug. 13, (by courier to Berlin.)—According to the Commander in Chief of the German armies on this front, the repeated British attacks are just what the Germans want. This he told me in the second evening's chat I had with him.

"I hope the English will keep right on stubbornly attacking me," the Commander growled. "The longer the better. It is just what we want. We shall continue to inflict heavy losses on them. This is our main object. The English cannot break through me, but they may still get a few trenches here or there, or even a village or two if they want to pay the price.

"But that means nothing. It is not decisive. I have several hamlets I shall be glad to let them have at 20,000 casualties each."

Throughout my conversations with the Commander in Chief he betrayed a strong liking for mathematics, and one of his staff officers later told me that the Commander could multiply two five-digit figures by mental arithmetic, which was thought quite a prodigious feat.

"How many men has the enemy lined up against you?" I asked.

He squinted his eyes thoughtfully.

"It is hard to say accurately," he hazarded cautiously.

"Half a million?" I asked.

Million and a Half Engaged.

"Far more than that," he replied. I later gathered the impression from him that about a million and a half men were involved in the great Somme battle, counting reserves, and that the forces were pretty evenly matched now.

"How much heavy artillery have your enemies lined up against you?" I asked.

"He thought it was easily more than 1,500 big guns.

"But, we, too, are strong in artillery now," he added. "It wasn't so at the beginning of this offensive. This offensive was expected by us, but we didn't quite expect, perhaps, such a thorough preparation for it on the part of our enemies—that they would draw together such immense forces and heap up such quantities of ammunition. The enemy prepared for this offensive very well indeed, better than we had thought.

"He had learned a lot by experience," his Excellency added honestly, "hence the ground we lost at the start. Now we are strong in artillery. It always takes some time before reserves and artillery can be drawn together. Now we are strong in artillery. The equilibrium has been restored."

Not only is the Commander in Chief prepared for a Winter campaign, but after the present offensive fades away, he fully expects the British will try again and perhaps yet again. He seemed convinced that the British would take a lot of beating before they would finally quit, but was equally convinced that his armies were the ones to beat them.

I asked him what was the heart of the mystery of the Somme battle, the clue to an understanding of it.

"Artillery—artillery—artillery," he replied. "The side that can shoot the most ammunition into the other fellow's face and whose infantry can throw its hand grenades best will gain the ground. But the artillery plays the main rôle in this battle," he answered. He added that the infantry, though less important, was till a vital factor.

Hopes British Keep Up Attacks.

"The British have hurled far more than half a million men at us already, and their losses are proportionately heavy," he said. "We only hope they will keep right on attacking, for the more they do the more losses we shall inflict on them, and, after all, that's our own duty."

He spoke of the bad position of the French, crowded into a wedge with its point toward Peronne, and though censuring them, yet admired their courage for holding out in it. He confirmed what his Chief of Staff had told me, that the German artillery on both flanks could shoot clear across this wedge. The Commander in Chief, however, doesn't think that even French bravery and folly can hold this tactically unfavorable wedge in the long run. He rather expects to see the front be smoothed and straightened out again in time, although he would very much like to have the French continue to remain in this wedge, because he is able more to inflict heavy losses, not only on the French front troops, but on their reserves [illegible]

tion," he went on, "are easily taken under the German crossfire. Our concentrated fire puts the French in a bad hole."

Returning to the subject of infantry, he said: "We have plenty of reserves now. The French infantry is good and their artillery shoots well. The colored French troops are not so bad. The newest British troops are not so good as the former ones. The Derby recruits are inferior to Kitchener's army, who in turn are not up to the high standard of the original English expeditionary force."

The keenest interest has been aroused among German military men here by General Joffre's reported utterances to the American correspondents that he knew for a certainty that Germany was calling out her last reserves, and that it was no longer possible, as formerly, for Germany to shift her reserves from one place to another. No Scotchman could have been cannier than the German Commander in Chief on the Somme.

Doesn't Understand Joffre.

"I have read what Joffre said, but do not know what he means," said he, smilingly. "Joffre is apparently using the word 'reserves' in two senses: First, that we have no more human material at home to draw on for reserves and, secondly, that the general offensive of the Entente Allies has bound and tied up our reserves to such an extent that we are not able to move them from front to front, or even from place to place on the same front. All of this is nonsense. If he could look behind our front he would know better."

I asked him if he thought General Joffre was misinformed or was merely trying to influence neutral public opinion by his utterances regarding Germany's last reserves. The Commander in Chief thought Joffre was sincerely honest, though woefully misguided, and suggested that probably the wish might have fathered the thought regarding German's last reserves and Germany's inability to shift "what reserves were still left."

Regarding the rest of the Joffre statements, that the Teutons knew as well as Joffre that the turning point of the war had already been reached and that the French were firmly determined to end the war victoriously, the Commander in Chief remarked:

"Joffre knows more than I do. But after all, what else could he say in answering the questions of correspondents about the outcome of the war? No General in this world war is going to take the correspondents into his confidence and tell them that things aren't looking any too good for him; that he is discouraged, and that things are going bad for his side. Naturally if the question is put point-blank to him, he will express his confidence in ultimate victory. What else could Joffre have said?"

The Commander in Chief did not indulge in platitudinous expressions of confidence in a final or easy victory, and I did not solicit any. He preferred to talk of concrete facts, but he also liked to philosophize, saying, for instance, that occasional reverses would not only happen, but should be expected and taken philosophically.

"The loss of Pozières was due to an unlucky combination," he said. "Somebody blundered. A certain new formation had let itself be surprised by the enemy. Such things will happen in the best regulated armies, even in the German Army. But Pozières will not get them anywhere."

Stirred by Kaiser's Eagerness.

He gave an inkling of how thin his line was at the start of the offensive, saying:

"At the start, when it was necessary to lay barrier-fire on the enemy lines, one battery had to cover a front segment of 800 yards. Now I have one battery for every hundred yards of curtain fire."

I mentioned having seen him with the Kaiser at the review and parade of Somme fighters on the lawn of a certain chateau at the front.

"His Majesty had three other reviews at other points of my front on that morning," said the Commander in Chief, "and made an address each time. He doesn't write out his addresses to his troops in advance, but talks to his children just as the words come to him. His Majesty was in rare good humor and was very gracious, bestowing many orders and decorations. The Kaiser was also extremely pleased to see so many troops at the front. His Majesty constntly complains that he is kept out of danger and away from the front and recently said: 'I am allowed to see nothing but provision columns, field bakeries and hospitals.'"

The Commander added, with a touch of humor, that the American correspondents could sympathize with the Kaiser, because they had had much the same complaint to make before they signed documents releasing the German military authorities from financial responsibility in case of "accidents" at the front. Since then they have been allowed to go about on the Teuton front regardless of consequences. At this point the fair-haired, blue-eyed, boyish and unpretentious Prince George of Saxony spoke up.

"When his Majesty reviewed them this morning, it was thrilling to see them march past the Kaiser just as they had come fresh from battle—dirty and many bloodstained," he said, "but all were happy, high-spirited and proud. There were mere skeletons of companies, battalions led by Captains, some companies by Lieutenants and Sergeant Majors. It was surprising with what snap and dash my Saxons goose-stepped, considering that they had just been withdrawn from the first fighting line."

The Commander in Chief interjected: "They marched well. I saw a couple of old fellows who had trouble with their feet and couldn't stiffen out their legs, but the spirit was there. Our reviews were ridiculed abroad and in peace time were objects of fun, even in the German comic papers, but there is something to it after all—it is our discipline. This is something the enemy cannot imitate."

No Strategy Developed.

I asked his Excellency his opinion of General Sir Douglas Haig's leadership. He answered:

"Haig has had no chance to show what he can do in the way of strategy. No General has had in this war, with the possible exception of Hindenburg. Consequently the war has discovered and developed no great strategic genius. It is all tactical now."

But he thought that a great strategic genius might be able to turn the deadlock of trench warfare into wide-open field battles, and he also said he believed that this stationary trench warfare would not be repeated in the next great war, but that some new factor would be introduced that would prevent trench war on its present scale, and once more result in open field battles, giving strategic genius a chance.

The Commander in Chief has a private cellar designed also to house his personal staff during any violent air bombardment. It is a wooden catacomb, thirty feet underground, and reached by three flights of narrow steps. He said he had had no occasion to flee to it as yet. Until the chief sets an example of retiring to this refuge his staff officers have no such refuge, no matter how great the danger. Only when he re-

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The feature of yesterday's fighting was a brilliant advance by the French in three different sections of the Somme region. The first was north of Maurepas, between that town and Guillemont; the second south of Maurepas, between that town and Cléry and the third south of Belloy-en-Santerre. These movements have a significance derived principally from the direction of the attacks. It is noticeable that while the British have for the most part been consistently busy beating off the German counterattacks, the French have with equal consistency been driving eastward against Guillemont, Maurepas, and Cléry.

It is hardly necessary to state at this stage in the fighting that the immediate French object is the town of Péronne. I say immediate object because it is well recognized that an offense on such a great magnitude as that which the western Allies are conducting has no such relatively insignificant point as their ultimate objective. But between them and their more important object lie several points which have a decided local influence and which, taken together, control much of the ground between the French and the more important field bases. Such a point is Péronne.

It has been pointed out that it is highly improbable that a French effort will be made to take Péronne from the Somme side. Such an effort would be terribly expensive and its success a matter of doubt. Péronne has no such protection from an attack from the north. The only think guarding it in any sense is the small Cologne river to which I referred several days ago. The valley of this stream is very shallow and there is scarcely any difference in level between it and the surrounding country. As a matter of fact the ground about Péronne is lower than the floor of the valley. It is therefore but a poor defensive feature. It is in preparation for a future attack on Péronne, therefore, that the French drive is taking its present direction.

But there is also another reason. Much is written by military critics about salients and their disadvantages. A salient is an advantage or a disadvantage according to its width, that is, the distance between its sides. If it is narrow so that it can be reached on both sides by the artillery of the enemy or so that a break in one side at once involves the other, it is a distinct disadvantage to the forces holding it. If, on the other hand, it is sufficiently wide, then a bending in somewhat of one side has no influence on the other; it ceases to be a menace.

When the French drove eastward toward the Somme their salient was at their left was constantly along the river bank, so that they always had this protection against the crushing in of the northern side. Few general rules apply absolutely in war. They are always subject to modification from a number of causes, one of which is the feature of terrain. Thus in the present case the theory of the disadvantages of the narrow salient is subject to considerable modification. In order to eliminate, however, such danger as there might be, the French have been continually widening the salient by this series of movements toward the east, which are gradually bringing the advance north of the river up to that on the south.

There is a still further significance to the particular attacks of yesterday, the key to which is found not in the direction which the advances took, but in the sections of the line at which they were directed. The first was north of Maurepas between that town and Guillemont. This latter village has been in difficulties for some time. The gradually creeping forward of the French and the British lines has resulted in a cordon of troops being drawn around it so that is is almost completely pocketed. Each fresh advance drives the wedge on the southern side of the town a little deeper so that it is now tightly pressed against the concave side of a semi-circle, with the Allies holding the two sides. It is the pinching process made so familiar in the early days of the offensive. A little more and the German positions in the village will be snuffed out of existence.

At Maurepas the same situation exists on a less exaggerated scale. Part of the village of Maurepas is already in French hands as a result of an attack several days ago, so success of the effort on both sides of the village makes it also a danger point for the Germans, and will aid materially in the next French effort to capture the town. It also is being rapidly pocketed.

At Cléry the situation is even more desperate than at Guillemont. Here the village is almost completely surrounded. It lies along the northern side of the peninsula of the Somme, the inside of which peninsula is held in unquestioned control by the French. The advance of the French east of the entire line of the Cléry-Maurepas road has thrown the French lines well forward of the center of the town, with only a half mile between the tip of the peninsula and French line north of the village. The German lines on all sides are exposed not only to artillery fire, but are also in easy rifle range.

These three are examples of the most dangerous sort of salients, and it is just such salients that the French and British are continually striving to create in the German lines. Once such a salient is made it is a foregone conclusion that sooner or later it must fall. It is more than possible that in this offensive the Germans are being deceived in one feature of it. It has never been so stated in any of the reports, but the probabilities are that the British have extended their lines somewhat south of Hardecourt, which was the original point of juncture, and are working with the French down near the Somme banks. This would be a natural step, as they are at present in much greater numbers than are the French. With the excellent transportation facilities which are now behind the Allies lines, such a minor shifting of forces would be an extremely simple proposition.

This new French success will probably have another result which will make itself felt within the next few days. The Germans have never permitted a success to go unchallenged. After each one a determined counterattack has been made. If this course is followed in the present instance the result will be a letting up somewhat of the attack on the British. Then we will see the British artillery open up on the German lines with the infantry following in an effort to rival the French stroke.

ficer dodged into this one, and he was laughed at so much he has not been able to live it down yet.

Commander spoke of the small military damage done in the French night air raids. He said:

"The terrible feature is that these French fliers are killing their own flesh and blood. Hardly a night passes but French civilains, men, women, and children, are reported wounded and killed. I have often talked with my French housekeeper about it and tried to find out what the French civilian population thinks of French airmen dropping bombs on them, but she says, 'Monsier, c'est la Guerre,' and that's as far as you get."

After remaining five hours with one of Germany's grand old military men, I took away the impression that the Kaiser could not have intrusted the crucial Somme front to better hands, or to a harder, clearer, or brainier head, even had he put Field Marshal Hindenburg himself at the post here.

PREDICTS END OF OFFENSIVE.

Chief of Staff in His Workshop Points to Foes' Heavy Losses.

By CYRIL BROWN

Staff Correspondent of THE TIMES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREAT HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMIES OF THE SOMME, Aug. 13, (by courier to Berlin.)—The workshop of the Chief of Staff of the German armies of the Somme during a battle is a fascinating spot. I was introduced to Colonel von Radd as one of the most brilliant tacticians in the German army. He is a widely traveled officer, who manipulates the myriad strands of the great Somme battle with polished ease.

He went over his "operating" maps with me, pointing out the French line marked in red and the German in blue, and minutely explaining the tactical significance of the various bulges, bends, and acute angles.

Even more interesting, however, were the big blue and red Roman and Arabic numerals indicating the line-up of army corps and divisions on both the German and French sides. The great numerical strength of the massed Teuton corps, crowded into and lined up behind a comparatively narrow offensive front, is impressive.

"If the enemy brings up powerful artillery, if he concentrates the bulk of this artillery and all his reserves at one point, while our artillery and reserves are strung out all along the front from the English Channel to the Alps, the enemy will naturally succeed in pressing in our front until we can draw together our own artillery and reserves," Colonel von Radd said, pointing out the French dent in the German lines with its sharp wedge toward Peronne.

"This is exactly what happened on the Somme. The enemy's failure to break through on the broad front at the very start has given us time, however, to draw ample artillery and reserves together and the scale is now balancing.

"The English on the right wing have suffered and are continuing to suffer the heaviest losses. For instance, General Haig has just thrown his fourth Australian division into the battle. The first and third Australian divisions, the former near Pozières, have been practically wiped out."

I asked him about other English formations that had suffered, and he enumerated the Ninth Scottish, the South African brigade, the Manchester brigade, the First London division, and the No. 55 Territorials, all near Guillemont yesterday.

"We are exactly informed, through prisoners and otherwise," he went on, "as to what we have ahead of us. We also know that the British are drawing division after division from the rest of their line and sending them to the Somme front. The British are good soldiers, practical men, but their subordinate officers, half-baked young men, while meaning well and brave enough, are poor fighters because lacking military knowledge and practical experience. The Derby recruits are inferior to the Kitchener armies, which again are not up to the high standard of the original expeditionary force. We have met no colored men of the British army on our Somme front, but have fought against many colored French Colonial troops, who are inferior to the French themselves.

"Here on this plastic relief map of the Somme front you can see how we grip the French lines in the concentric fire of our artillery. The wedge is nine kilometers wide at its base, and we can shoot clear across it from either side. Even rather admire the courage of the French in running into this steel and then continuing to stay there. Formerly this position would have been considered untenable. With powerful reserves behind our lines we are awaiting developments quietly.

"The British are the ones who are now undertaking to do by force what they cannot accomplish by military science. They are assuredly trying to break through at all costs and still think that they can make the troggy if they only keep it up long enough. It is possible that a few defects in the line may still be corrected and given up by us, such as sharp corners. We prefer soft, gentle curves because modern artillery makes sharp projections in lines unfavorable. Giving up a position here and there no longer, therefore, plays a rôle in the great operation. A curious feature of this war is the inordinately large percentage of those lightly wounded."

Colonel von Radd thought 250,000 would be a very conservative estimate of the combined French and British casualties during the Somme offensive to date. He went on:

"An attack that fails is three times as costly as an attack carried through with success or as a successful defense. This is one of the new laws manifested by the world war. The enemy had probably more than 1,500 heavy guns lined up on the Somme front, the biggest being 30 and 40 centimeters, the latter size being the French howitzers. The English and French also have been working much with gas."

He spoke of the heavy losses of British officers. Seventy-six per cent. of those officers taken prisoners are wounded. The British losses have been heaviest at Guillemont and Pozières, he said.

"I expect the British to go on with their attacks for about a month yet. They would not be British if they did not."

In conclusion, to illustrate the effective range of the German concentric fire, he pointed out on the relief map the positions of several of his batteries on both flanks of the French wedge. Measuring with rule and compass into the French lines, he said:

"You see that we reach here, for instance, with our batteries from both sides. President Poincaré was there recently. It is too bad that we did not know about it in time. If we had we would have sent him greetings."

MACKENSEN SOMME LEADER?

Germans Here Believe Incognito Hides the Conqueror of Serbia.

The Commander in Chief of the German armies on the Somme, who was described but not named in dispatches and detailed interviews from Cyril Brown, staff correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES at the western front, is believed to be Field Marshal General von Mackensen, who commanded the great German drive into Russia in May of last year and later directed the conquest of Serbia.

While the name of the commander of the German defense on the Somme has never been told, the fact that the German censor allowed THE TIMES correspondent to describe his physical appearance and his orders is taken to indicate that high German officers are no longer deeply interested in preserving his incognito. General von Mackensen, according to German military critics here, appears to be the only man who fits the description.

In the first place, the number of possible German Generals who might conform to the description is limited by the statement that he wears the golden oakleaf clasp, the Kaiser's highest recognition.

General von Mackensen became one of the few possessors of this for his part in the offensive against Russia. The only other Generals whose decoration with this order has been announced since the beginning of the war are General Ludendorff, who took Vilna, and General Lipemann, who captured Lodz.

"The deeply wrinkled and amply warted face" ascribed to the German Commander in Chief on the Somme appears in some of the pictures of Field Marshal von Mackensen. In one a large wart is noticeable under the right eye. Deep wrinkles and a rough complexion can be made out in other pictures.

H. H. von Mellenghin, military expert of the Staats-Zeitung, said yesterday that the TIMES correspondent appeared to be striving to paint a picture that could resemble no one except von Mackensen. A feature of the description which was true of von Mackensen, he said, was the stocky, sinewy frame and the massive head that seemed disproportionately large.

General von Mackensen, who has been conspicuously successful in three of the greatest German campaigns—the invasions of Russia, which resulted in the fall of Warsaw and Vilna, and the conquest of Serbia—is certainly being used, it is believed, where a great General is needed. The reason that his name has been suppressed so far is believed to be that the German staff did not want to risk the great fame of von Mackensen, who is second only to Hindenburg in popular esteem, while the fame of the battle of the Somme was doubtful.

General von Mackensen's name has been associated so far only with great German victories. If the Germans are able to announce that the Somme offensive has been stopped, then it will be announced, according to German military critics here, that it was von Mackensen who stopped it.

Little has been heard of General von Mackensen since the close of the German campaign in Serbia last Fall. After his entrance in Constantinople had been announced von Mackensen, according to advices from Germany, was preparing an army to invade Mesopotamia and drive the English out. According to another story, he was to lead a drive on the Suez Canal. But no such attempts were made. Shortly after the opening of the new Russian offensive news was sent out from Germany that he had been summoned to consult with Field Marshal von Hindenburg in preparation for the promised German counter-offensive.

SAYS OUSTED FRENCH HAVE FEW HARDSHIPS

Correspondent Investigates Removal of 21,000 Persons from Occupied Area.

A TOWN IN EASTERN FRANCE, Aug. 15, (via Berlin and London, Aug. 16.)—On account of the protests of France against the forcible removal of the German authorities of inhabitants of French cities in the occupied area, and the representations that hardships have resulted from this procedure, a correspondent of THE Associated Press on the occasion of a visit to the Somme front investigated conditions under which civilians from Lille, Turcoing, and Roubaix, quartered at various points in eastern France, are living.

The German authorities afforded every facility for the inquiry. The proclamation posted by the Germans said that since the English blockade rendered the problem of feeding the population of Belgium and the occupied part of France daily more difficult and since a call to agricultural workers by the German authorities had not been answered, the Germans were obliged to move to the country certain parts of the population.

The proclamation was posted on April 11, and at midnight of April 24 the German troops aroused the inhabitants in certain quarters of the three towns, telling them to assemble in front of their houses. Officers then picked the following persons for transportation: Males of military age or able-bodied males who were not engaged in fixed trades or other occupations; whole families unemployed and without financial support, and unemployed females.

In all cases the instructions were to select persons either familiar with agriculture or suited for it. The women were to do the cooking for the men or to work for French country families who needed assistance around the house, in minding babies, or doing other tasks.

Nearly 21,000 persons were removed. Those taken were told they would have ninety minutes in which to pack sixty-five pounds of household utensils and clothing. At the expiration of that time they were taken to the railroad station, at about 2 o'clock in the morning, and were examined as to their fitness for farm work. They were the permitted to return to their homes with orders to return to the stations at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to take trains for their destinations.

The correspondent visited four places from which parts of the population had been taken. Three were villages in east France and one was a camp for males of military age. In the first village the leader of those who had been removed had many complaints. He said the people represented were not suited for farm labor and that French farmers did not like to employ them for that reason. He asserted that the food was insufficient and that the fare was monotonous. In one house the correspondent talked with one of three girls. She said their treatment had been good, but the villagers had not employed them, so they were not earning money and were living on rations allowed them by the German authorities.

In the next village the correspondent talked with five young men, aged from 18 to 19 years. They said they were earning their full keep in addition to one to three francs daily by doing piecework on the farms. The food was good, they said, and their quarters were comfortable. An internment camp for males of military age was next visited. The men were employed at a sawmill, earning on an average about 35 cents daily and their board. Workmen on piecework were earning up to $1.15 daily. The correspondent visited the kitchen and found the food to be of good quality.

In most of the places visited the chief complaint of those removed was of hardship due to separation from their families. A German officer said the removal were without a political move so far as he knew, though the towns and districts from which persons were taken had given considerable trouble in the past, several bad fires having occurred.

Official correspondence on the subject showed that the German military authorities investigated complaints made by those removed. The German officers explained that the measure was necessary because food relief from the United States was inadequate and that the German army could not be expected to raise crops for the French.

RESTRICTS VISITS TO INDIA.

British Permission Must Be Obtained by All Neutrals.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Persons who are not British subjects and who desire to go to India to undertake missionary or educational work must in the future obtain permission form the Indian authorities, according to an official notification today.

To avoid misunderstanding the authorities explain that the new arrangements are not intended to discourage the important and self-sacrificing work done in India by many American and other neutral missions, but as a safeguard against missionaries in active sympathy with foes of the empire or lacking in good will toward the Government of India.

PASSED U-BOAT IN ATLANTIC

Norwegian Steamer Reports Sighting a Submarine on Aug. 5.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 16.—Captain Olsen of the Norwegian steamer Alf reported to the Hydrographic Office here today passing a submarine in mid-Atlantic in the lane from Norfolk to the mouth of the English Channel on Aug. 5.

The German under water liner Deutschland passed out the Virginia Capes on the night of Aug. 2, but hardly could have reached the position Captain Olsen reports on Aug. 5.

ATTACK BULGARS ON 100-MILE LINE

Allied Advance Posts and Patrols Are Busy Along the Serbian-Greek Frontier.

HOLD STATION AT DOIRAN

Capture of Four Other Villages Since Aug. 7 Is Now Reported by French War Office.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The allied forces on the Saloniki front have captured the railroad station at Doiran and four villages at other points on that road, according to an official statement issued by the French War Office tonight. The statement covers continuous fighting extending from Aug. 7 to the present time.

The statement shows that the Bulgarians are being engaged along practically 100 miles of the Serbian-Greek frontier. The text of the statement follows:

Operations of the army of the Orient from Aug. 7 to Aug. 13: Frequent engagements of advance posts and patrols on the whole front have marked this period, notably on Aug. 4 when the Serbians took the village of Rempi, near Lake Presba. On Aug. 7 detachments of the Allies drove the Bulgars from the cemetery at Ljumnica. On Aug. 10 French units took by assault the railroad station at Doiran and the neighboring hill, 226, which the enemy evacuated, leaving several dead behind him.

On Aug. 13 and 15 French detachments took the villages of Fotka, Ilmia, Sukovo, and Mainica, at the foot of the chain of the Beles. Artillery actions, often very vigorous, have taken place almost daily, principally in the region of Doiran.

Our aviators bombarded concentrations of the enemy at Nicilic and Volovec and military works at Strumica station. Enemy airmen bombarded an ambulance at Vertekop.

A German official statement on Aug. 4 said that the Bulgars had had successful engagements south of Bitolj. In reality they occupied this locality without fighting following the departure of a Greek detachment which was in garrison there and had no conflict with the Serbs.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The forces of the Entente Allies on the Balkan front continue to test the strength of the opposing lines, making attacks in small force.

Another engagement in the region of Lake Doiran, northwest of Saloniki, is reported today by the War Office.

"South of Lake Doiran," the statement says, "an attempt by a few French battalions to advance was repulsed by our fire."

German official bulletins and Bulgarian official communications, as made public to the Berlin War Office, have reported frequently on the fighting on the Saloniki front as "feigned activity" and "mock engagements" by the allied forces, adding invariably that these alleged bogus attacks were repulsed. Announcement of the capture of Doeran Station at the time the French War Office says it occurred was characterized as false.

JOIN AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Twenty American College Graduates Go to Front in France.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Twenty graduates of American universities have left for the front as members of the newly formed Section 9 of the American Ambulance Field Service.

They are Carleton Burr, D. Curtis and George H. Lyman, Boston; James D. Bean, Concord, Mass.; Alfred M. Brace, Green Bay, Wis.; Walter Christie, Bryn Mawr, Penn.; George R. Cogswell and John C. B. Moore, Cambridge, Mass.; Edwin H. English, New Haven, Conn.; John L. Harrison, Charlottesville, Va.; Sidney Howard, Oakland, Cal.; Walter Lepson, Sparks, Nev.; Robert R. Lester, Kansas City; Harold A. Manderson, Portland, Me.; Emory Mills and Robert W. Wood, Baltimore; Philip N. Rhinelander, Lawrence, L. I.; Francis N. Solis-Cohen, Philadelphia; George F. Talbot, Falmouth, Me., and Allen G. Thurman, Washington, D. C.

U-BOATS' WORK IN JULY.

Berlin Says They Sank 74 Allied Merchantmen.

BERLIN, Aug. 16, (via London.)—An official statement, issued today, says that during July seventy-four merchantmen belonging to the Entente Allies were sunk by German and Austrian submarines and mines. The ships had a total tonnage of 103,000 tons.

BENNY THOMAS IS KILLED.

Welsh Bantamweight Boxer Dies in Action.

CARDIFF, Wales, Aug. 16.—The Express says that Benny Thomas, a Welsh bantamweight boxer, has been killed in action.

TAKE AUSTRALIA'S SPELTER.

Britain Makes Contract, Aiming to Control Smelting.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 17.—An agreement has been reached between Great Britain and Australia under which Great Britain contracts to buy 100,000 tons of zinc concentrates and 45,000 tons of spelter annually from Australia during the period of the war and for ten years afterward.

The effect of the agreement will be to insure the transfer of the smelting industry from German to British hands. The amount involved in the agreement exceeds £25,000,000 (nearly $125,000,000,) covering more than half of Australia's anual output. The rest of the output is expected to be taken over by France and Belgium.

Russians Repulse Turks in Persia.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 16.—The official statement, issued this evening by the War Department, reads as follows:

"Caucasus Front.—An offensive by several enemy detachments south of the region of Kalapasvas, in Persia, southwest of Urmi, was frustrated by our troops."

APPEAL $25,000 FINE OF BRITISH STEAMER

Attorneys Continue Fight to Prevent Mulcting of The Chinese Prince at Manila.

MANILA, July 14. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The justice of the fine of $25,000 in the case of the British steamer Chinese Prince, imposed on her for failure to deliver to the consignees in Manila some 2,000 packages of merchandise shipped on her from San Francisco, will be fought out on appeal in the legal courts. This cargo was taken off the steamer and confiscated by the British authorities at Penang, as some of it was consigned to German firms in Manila, and other parts were considered suspicious because consigned to the Bank of the Philippine Islands on order. Meanwhile the filing of a bond of $25,000 was permitted under which the steamer might be free to sail pending final decision of the case against her.

After the seizure at Penang the Chinese Prince, which had left San Francisco May 7, came on to Manila and finished the discharge of her cargo on July 11. Check made by customs officials showed that the ship's manifest carried some 2,000 items which had not been discharged. Under local customs laws a ship may be fined a sum up to $250 for each package of manifested and undelivered cargo. Collector of Customs Stanley announced that the maximum fine would be imposed and seized the vessel pending a settlement of the case. The maximum fine would amount to half a million dollars gold.

The next day lawyers for the steamship company made a determined fight to procure a hearing on the case. This was finally granted and at the hearing Captain C. W. Chambers testified to his protest to the British naval authorities against the seizure and presented a copy of the document together with the official receipt of the British authorities to prove his point that neither he nor the steamship company was responsible for the non-delivery of the cargo. After considering the case a day Collector Stanley announced that he had fined the vessel $12.50 for each missing package. This meant a tota fine of approximately $25,000. The law says the fine may be imposed provided negligence on the part of the ship or its officers is shown. The agents rely on this proviso to procure a remission.

The Chinese Prince was the first vessel to reach Manila from which cargo had been taken by the British authorities.

The Spanish mail liner Fernando Po, which went down on the reef in Sulu Sea early this month, lost 1,000 tons of local cargo consigned to Manila merchants by seizure by the British authorities at Singapore. Her sinking before she reached a Philippine port prevented the insular customs authorities from taking action.

BAVARIA FOR PEACE WITH US

Council Indorses Imperial Government's Curb on Submarines.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Geneva says:

"Reports received here from Bavaria indicate that there has been strong approval of the recent action of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Imperial Bundesrat in approving the Chancellor's action in avoiding a submarine issue with the United States. The meetings of the Foreign Affairs Committee were presided over by Count von Hertling, President of the Bavarian Council, whose official organ, the Dernieres Nouvelles de Munich, says submarine warfare is not justified when it places important political considerations in jeopardy.

"This statement is accepted as signifying that the Bundesrath's Foreign Affairs Committee approved the Chancellor's course as the best means for avoiding difficulties with the United States and that the action of the Bundesrath's committee was a defeat for Admiral von Tripitz and his partisans upholding submarine warfare."

BRITON BECOMES A GERMAN.

H. S. Chamberlain, Frau Wagner's Son-in-law, Is Naturalized.

AUSBURG, Bavaria, (via Berlin, Aug. 16, to London, Aug. 17.)—Houston Stewart Chamberlain, an author, of English birth and son-in-law of Frau Cosima Wagner, has now legally become a German citizen, following his application for naturalization last April. Mr. Chamberlain has been a resident of Bayreuth for many years.

Houston Stewart Chamberlain, whose father was a British Rear Admiral, married Eva, reputed to be the eldest daughter of Richard Wagner, the composer, until Frau Cosima Wagner declared several years ago that Mrs. Chamberlain was the child of her first husband, Hans von Bülow.

In several of his articles Mr. Chamberlain has supported the cause of Germany, and held that Great Britain was responsible for the war. The Iron Cross was conferred on him by Emperor William last year.

GERMAN BID TO RUMANIA?

Kaiser Said to Have Offered a Slice of Austria to Keep Her Neutral.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 16, (via London.)—The Epocha announces that Germany has offered territorial compensation to Rumania at the expense of Austria, in return for Rumanian neutrality in the war.

HOLDS OFF ANDROSSY.

Francis Joseph Has Not Acceded to Condition as to Taking Office.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The matter of Count Julius Andrassy succeeding Baron von Burian as Austrian Foreign Minister, says a wireless dispatch from Rome, now appears to be dependent upon whether Emperor Francis Joseph will accede to Count Andrassy's request that Hungary be allowed to have a larger part in the direction of the foreign policy of the Dual Monarchy.

The Emperor's decision no the matter, it is said, is still being delayed.

Plan Autonomy for Polish Towns.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—It is announced from Vienna, says the Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Copenhagen, that it has been decided to establish a system of self-government among the towns and communities in Polish territory occupied by the Austrians. A large number of interned Polish citizens, the advices say, will be released and sent home.

JAPAN DOING MUCH TO EQUIP RUSSIANS

Clothes, Shoes, Arms, and Munitions Supplied by an Unmolested Route.

KOREA FURNISHES LEATHER

Observer Denies Mikado's Subjects Are Manning Heavy Artillery for the Czar.

PARIS, Aug. 8. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The extent to which Japan is supplying clothes, shoes, arms and munitions to the Russian army was forcibly presented to a military observer who has just returned from a trip along the Russian front.

"I was astonished," he said, "to find great numbers of Russian soldiers clothed from head to foot in uniforms made in Japan, not only the tunic and trousers, but even the leggins. They carried on their shoulders Japanese guns. Their cartridge belts were filled with cartridges made in Japan. Their leather belts and buckles were from Japan. And the stout, hob-nail shoes they wear are from hides gathered in Korea and made into shoes in Japan. So that there you see a Russian soldier in Japanese clothes, Japanese shoes, with Japanese gun, Japanese ammunition and Japanese accoutrement.

"It is strange that Russia went to war with Japan over Korea, and now Korea, the source of all the trouble, is supplying Russia with the shoes in which her soldiers are marching to victory. Korea is a great grazing country and is proving a vast reservoir of raw hides which the Japanese are rapidly turning into boots, shoes, saddles and leather furnishings."

"How did these supplies get from Japan to the Russian front?" the observer was asked.

"It was noted," said he, "that about the only vital points where the Germans had not been able to send their submarines were in the waters of the East China Sea, the Straits of Korea, and the Sea of Japan. These are the waters separating Japan from Russia and the Asiatic mainland, and the routes over them, commercial and military, are open and without menace."

"What sort of arms and munitions is Russia getting from Japan?" was asked.

"All sorts," was the reply, "from the service rifle and small field pieces up to the big 12-inch guns. The Japanese 12-inch is a terrible weapon, and they are content not to make any of the 14-inch and 16-inch guns, as they consider from a military standpoint that the immobility of the monster gun offsets its advantages, whereas the 12-inch is a mobile gun and very deadly."

"It is said that French and Japanese officers are now furnishing the expert direction of the Russian artillery fire, which has made it so effective. Did you see any of these officers?" was asked.

"No, and the report is not correct," said the observer. "The Russian artillery officers are directing their own fire, and are getting splendid results. The only Japanese and French officers are those temporarily assigned to explain the workings of a new piece. There is an expert in each shop to explain any complicated piece of machinery. Japanese experts accompanied the big 12-inch Japanese guns, not to manoeuvre them in action, but to explain how it was to be manoeuvred. That is the extent of their help, and the Russians should get full credit for what they have accomplished in operating their artillery. No, the Japanese have done remarkably in armies, clothing and munitioning the Russians, but they have not had a chance to do the fighting."

CHARGES FOOD FRAUDS TO GERMAN OFFICIALS

'Usury Bureau' Finds Flour Being Smuggled from West Prussia for Big Profits in Berlin.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 16.—The new German "war usury bureau" has justified its existence by revealing surprising details of widely ramified food frauds, according to reports received here. The frauds are said to involve a half dozen leaders and a hundred accomplices. These men are said to have smuggled hundreds of tons of wheat, rye, and barley flour from the province of West Prussia to Berlin, where it was sold at a profit of 300 per cent.

The existence of the flour, reports say, was concealed from Government stock takers by all manner of artifices and was shipped on night trains as potatoes or machinery. Among the accomplices and ringleaders were several Government officials and several station masters who are charged with connivance in the fraud by consigning flour under false descriptions.

German newspapers are demanding exemplary punishment for the men arrested.

NEW ENVOY TO THE POPE.

Count de Salis Succeeds Howard as Britain's Representative.

LONDON, Aug. 16, (6:28 P. M.)—Count de Salis has been appointed to succeed Sir Henry Howard as Minister on Special Mission to the Pope.

Sir Henry Howard, the first British Minister to the Vatican, was appointed in November of 1914. Count de Salis, who is now Minister to Montenegro, has been in the British Foreign Service many years.

ARABS CAPTURE SURVIVORS.

Eight from the Torpedoed Letimbro Land in Tripoli.

ROME, Aug. 16, (via Paris.)—The missing boat from the Italian passenger steamship Letimbro, sunk in the Mediterranean a fortnight ago by an Austrian submarine, was driven ashore near Misurata, on the Tripolitan Coast, it was learned here today.

Eight passengers from the Letimbro, who were in the boat, were taken prisoner into the interior by Arabs.

General Ameglio, Governor of Libya, has sent emissaries to treat with the Arabs for the release of their prisoners.

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What is a "Protective" Committee?

YOU often see the term in the newspapers. Its explanation is as follows:

Occasionally a corporation defaults in payment of interest or principal on its bonds. For common security, bond-holders then form a protective or re-organization committee. The committee usually names a well-known Trust Company as depositary for the bonds of holders—pending an agreement on re-organization.

The Columbia Trust Company is frequently selected by bond-holders' protective committees as such depositary.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT: 60 BROADWAY

IN SHOPPING CENTERS: FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET; IN HARLEM: 125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE; IN BRONX: 149TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

TEUTONS CHECK RUSSIAN ADVANCE

Continued from Page 1.

appointed Commander in Chief of the northern armies of Russia.

General Rusaky was in command of the northern Russian army at the outbreak of the war. He was credited with the series of brilliant operations which culminated in the capture of Lemberg and was hailed as the hero of the hour in Russia. Shortly afterward it was announced that he was in ill health and in May, 1915, he retired from the army and was succeeded by General Alexieff, the present Chief of Staff.

In July, 1915, General Rusaky resumed command of the northern armies, but six months later was relieved from his post by the Emperor. An imperial rescript said that the difficult task of defending Petrograd had seriously injured the General's health. General Rusaky is 62 years old. He was wounded in the Turkish war of 1877-78, and was Quartermaster General during the Russian-Japanese war.

REPORTS 2 NAVAL BATTLES.

Two Encounters Said to Have Been Observed Off Dutch Coast.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16, (via London.)—Two encounters between British and German warships were observed from Flushing, Holland, last night, according to a dispatch from Flushing today to the Telegraaf.

NURSES HONOR EDUCATOR.

Negro Women Pay a Tribute to Booker T. Washington's Work.

A tribute was paid yesterday to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, the colored educator, at the convention of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, held in the A. M. E. Zion Church, 151 West 136th Street. The remarks on Dr. Washington were made by Miss Martha York of the Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., and there was applause as Miss York told of the good Dr. Washington had accomplished for his race.

Yesterday was the second and last day of the convention. Mrs. Ada B. Thomas, Assistant Superintendent of the Training Home of the Lincoln Hospital and President of the association, presided. An address was made by Dr. Charles A. Butler and these papers were read: "The Call of the Profession," by Miss Mary E. Merritt of Louisville; "Public Health Nursing," by Miss Mary M. Tucker of the social service department of the University of Pennsylvania; "How We Ma Raise the Standard of Nursing," by Miss Octavia Waters, a district nurse of Norfolk; "Use What Is in Thy Hand," by Miss L. G. Warlick, Assistant Superintendent of the Provident Hospital, Chicago. There was a discussion on each paper.

At the afternoon session Miss B. M. Haynes, head worker of Lincoln House, spoke on settlement work and Dr. York Russell made an address. The care of the teeth was discussed by Mrs. Charles H. Roberts. Miss Sadie B. Henderson, district visiting nurse of the Henry Street Settlement, spoke on "Social Diseases of Children." Dr. V. Mar

WAGNER SHIP CASES DREW SHARP NOTE

White Book Shows How Lansing Resented Seizure of Trans-Atlantic Company's Vessels.

HINT OF BROKEN PROMISE

British Government Arraigned for Requisitioning Steamers After Immunity Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—In the third supplement to the White Book of the State Department, just issued, the fact is disclosed for the first time that Secretary Lansing on May 10 last sent to the British Ambassador a strong statement of the attitude of this Government with respect to the steamers of the American Transatlantic Company of New York.

This company was organized by Richard Wagner of New York and Wisconsin to take over various vessels which were bought from foreign owners and transferred to the American flag. Three of these vessels, the Hocking, Genesee, and Kankakee, were seized by the British Government while flying the American flag. These seizures took place last fall. In December, 1915, the three vessels were ordered requisitioned by the British Government.

Secretary Lansing protested, and the British Government promised not to detain certain other vessels of the company until the British prize court should render its decision in the cases of the Hocking and Genesee. On April 22, 1916, the British Ambassador at Washington delivered a note referring to that promise and stating that he had been instructed by Sir Edward Grey to inform the Washington Government that the other vessels of the company, which had not been seized "can no longer enjoy immunity from seizures unless certain assurances respecting their use are given by the company." It was in response to this note that Secretary Lansing on May 10, 1916, delivered a note to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, reading as follows:

Department of State.
Washington, May 10, 1916.

Excellency: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of April 22, 1916, in which you refer to the fact that your Government, in December last, promised not to detain certain vessels belonging to the American Transatlantic Company, unless they should carry contraband, pending the decision of the British prize court in the cases of the steamer Hocking and the steamer Genesee, which also belong to this company, and in which you state that Sir Edward Grey has instructed you to inform me that the vessels which have not been seized cannot longer enjoy immunity from seizure unless certain assurances respecting their use given by the company.

These vessels are owned by an American corporation organized under laws which presumably are similar to British laws respecting incorporation. In the name of this corporation these vessels were registered under the American flag, in accordance with laws which it is understood by this Government are similar to British laws governing registration of vessels under the British flag. Under the laws of the United States the American Trans-Atlantic Company is regarded as a citizen of the United States and must doubtless be so regarded in accordance with the custom of nations.

British prize court decisions in relation to the ownership of different kinds of property, including vessels, appear to make it clear that a British corporation is British in character regardless of what the political nationality of its shareholders may be.

This Government has observed that in a recent case a British prize court, applying an apparently well-established rule, condemned a vessel flying the German flag and refused an application of neutral claimants to establish that they were the beneficial owners of the vessel, owning the entire capital stock of the nominal owners a subsidiary concern established according to the laws of Germany. The court ruled that the fact sought to be proved would not benefit the claimants.

This Government has also observed that the British authorities have in several instances requisitioned vessels flying the British flag, although the entire beneficial interest in them was owned by American citizens, and in connection with requests on the part of such beneficial owners, for the release of such vessels, the British Government apparently has taken the position that the vessels flying the British flag and being owned by British corporations must, of course, be regarded as being owned by British corporations must, of course, be regarded as British and not American vessels.

It appears, therefore, from different cases of the character just mentioned that the British judicial and administrative authorities have as a rule attached no importance as to beneficial ownership in determining the nationality of the vessels owned by corporations, but have uniformly proceeded on the theory that nationality in each case must be determined by the flag the vessels fly or by their corporate ownership.

On the other hand, the British authorities is now seeking to condemn the ships of the American Transatlantic Company, which are owned by an American corporation and fly the American flag, on the ground, as they state, that they believe these vessels to be entirely, or to a large extent, enemy owned, apparently attaching great importance to beneficial ownership and no importance to the flag or corporate ownership.

In this relation it should be observed that the company has presented to this Government evidence to show that all the company's stock is owned by American citizens. This Government has no information that the stock is not so owned.

Having in mind these and other facts as well as the applicable principles of international law, the seizure of these vessels appeared to this Government arbitrary and unwarranted. However, after having informed the British Government to that effect, this Government decided to let the matter rest after receiving from the British Government a promise that they were, in the language of a note addressed by Sir Edward Grey to the American Ambassador at London, "willing not to capture the remaining ships of the company, unless they were found to be carrying contraband, until the prize court has given a decision in the cases which are now pending, provided of course, that the proceeding in court are not unduly prolonged by the defendants." The owners of the vessels have informed the department that they have complied strictly with the British Government's conditions, and the department has no information to the contrary.

If any one of these vessels should carry contraband the British Government would be warranted in exercising their belligerent right to retain such vessel. But the carrying of contraband by one of these vessels would, of course, furnish no legal justification for interference with other vessels carrying innocent cargoes, and the observance by the British Government of the express language of their promise respecting the immunity of these vessels would prevent any such interference.

I observe from your note that you have been instructed by Sir Edward Grey to inform me that "the immunity from capture at present enjoyed by the American Transatlantic Company's vessels can only be continued provided that an assurance is given by the company that the vessels will not trade with Scandinavia or Holland."

Under these circumstances, before giving further consideration to the matters referred to in your note I would like to be informed whether, as would appear from your note, it is the intention of the British Government to repudiate their promise regarding the treatment of these vessels publicly and faith has been relied on [illegible]

STEFANSSON'S MEN COME FROM ARCTIC

Continued from Page 1.

the collection. Full meteorological observations have been kept up for three years continuously. Tidal observations were taken for some time during the Winter in the straits.

Stefansson Meets Setbacks.

No official reports have been sent out thus far from the northern section of the Canadian arctic expedition, but Mr. Wilkins brought news in the Spring that the schooner Mary Sachs was hauled up on the beach at Cape Kellett, Banks Island, in charge of Captain Bernard and an Eskimo crew for a reserve station. The schooner North Star was unable to proceed further north than a small unnamed island, north of Robilliate Island, west of Banks Island, and was also hauled up safely as a base for ice trips. The crew joined the Polar Bear's exploring parties.

The Polar Bear, in charge of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, made an unsuccessful attempt to go up the west side of Banks Island in 1915, and came back around the east side of Banks Island, wintering near Princess Royal Island, Prince of Wales Strait, between Banks Island and Victoria Island.

A propected ice trip into the Beaufort Sea was not carried out on account of some dogs dying. The main energies for the party were to be devoted in 1916 to get more information about land reported by Mr. Stefansson last year. The Stefansson party had started on the exploration trip in May, to remain in the field as long as conditions would permit, with the possibility of spending the Summer on the northern islands and connecting with the Polar Bear at Winter Harbor, Melville Island, in the Fall. In that case the Polar Bear would spend the Winter of 1916 and 1917 at Winter Harbor.

Storker Storkeson and twelve or fourteen others were to spend the Spring and the Summer on Melville Island putting up meat for the expedition. If the coast explored this Summer turned in a southwestern direction and it seemed possible that no land existed in Beaufort Sea, within sledging distance of Banks Island or Prince Patrick Island the northern party, it was planned, would endeavor to return in 1916, but from the situation of the vessels and the scattering of various parties it is hardly anticipated that it will be able to assemble in time to get out. The explorers were well supplied for another year or two with staples and were killing a number of musk-oxen and other game. V. J. Jones of Seattle, engineer of the Polar Bear, died suddenly at the Winter quarters of the Polar Bear in November, 1915. There were no other deaths or serious illness.

R. M. ANDERSON.

PERILS OF THE EXPLORERS.

Eight of Stefansson's Associates Perished After Karluk Sank.

The scientists of the Canadian arctic expedition who have returned to Nome formed a distinct division of the expedition. While Stefansson, the commander of the expedition, was pushing his explorations in the arctic itself, the scientists were busy studying the confirmation of the north coast of Canada.

Stefansson started out in June, 1913, from Point Barrow, Alaska, in the Karluk, commanded by Peary's old commander, Captain "Bon" Bartlett, with a party of fifteen explorers. The party found the ice conditions the worst ever known. The Karluk was frozen in a short distance north of the mouth of the Mackenzie River, Alaska. While Stefansson and some companions were ashore it started a long drift to the east, and on Jan. 16, 1914, was crushed and sunk near Herald Island, north of Siberia. The main party, which was on board, escaped with most of its equipment. The party escaping from the Karluk was froced to separate in order to hunt for food. Eight of them, headed by Captain Bartlett, finally reached Wrangell Island, but eight of them perished seeking it.

Stefansson, who continued his explorations after the Karluk drifted away, got through a message to the outside world on April 7, 1914, but for a year and a half after that he was silent. On Sept. 18, 1915, he announced through THE NEW YORK TIMES the discovery of extensive new land west of Prince Patrick Island. This message was sent from Herschel Island, by way of Nome. In that message Stefansson said that he was going to obtain new supplies and continue his explorations.

TO HEAR LANSING ON DANISH DEAL

Senate Foreign Committee Wants Explanation of Island Purchase Conditions.

SOME THINK PRICE HIGH

Danes Still Squabbling Over Procedure—Von Jagow Denies Germany Made Objection.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Secretary Lansing was asked today to appear Friday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to answer questions relating to the treaty for purchase of the Danish West Indies. The committee, at its first meeting to consider the treaty, decided a personal explanation from the Secretary would be necessary to satisfy some of the members regarding details relating to business concessions in the islands and to purchase price.

Some of the Senators on the committee, although they favor purchasing the islands, believe the $25,000,000 asked by Denmark is exorbitant, especially in view of the fact that she offered to sell them for $5,000,000 in 1902.

The committee will question Mr. Lansing particularly, however, about business concessions which the United States by the terms of the convention proposes to maintain. Among these are a license to a company called "Det Westindiske Kompagni," giving it rights to drain, deepen, and utilize certain areas in St. Thomas Harbor, and preferential rights as to commercial, industrial, or shipping establishments in the harbor. Another concession gives the same company the right to supply electric light for the city of Charlotte Amalie.

Included also are references to a concession to the Floating Dry Dock Company of St. Thomas, relating to the floating dock in the harbor; subsidies to the West India and Panama Telegraph Company; concessions for establishment and operation of a telephone system in St. Thomas and St. Croix and various other business concessions.

Senator Stone, Chairman of the committee, said tonight the treaty probably would not be reported to the Senate for ratification until next week.

NEW MOVE BY DANES.

The Premier Now Wants a New Cabinet to Pass on Treaty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16.—During the Landsthing's closed meeting today leaders of all parties were called to a conference with Premier Zahle, who told them that the King, out of regard to the present international situation, would prefer to avoid an election, and therefore desired to try the possibility of forming a new cabinet, consisting of the members of all parties.

The Landsthing postponed discussion of the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States and the parties called separate meetings. The supposition is that no settlement of the question of selling the islands will be made for the present, as it must be taken for granted that a new cabinet of such character as is desired by the King only can be formed on condition that the sale is sanctioned. The new phase of the situation causes general surprise. Separate meetings to discuss the new situation will be held, but no result is expected before Saturday.

NOT OPPOSING SALE OF ISLES.

Dr. von Jagow Says Germany Has No Feeling About Matter.

BERLIN, Aug. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In view of reports that Germany was apprehensive over the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, the Foreign Minister, Gottlieb von Jagow, made the statement today that the German Government was not opposed to such a transfer.

Dr. von Jagow's statement was made in response to an inquiry by a representative of the Overseas News Agency regarding reports, emanating from a British source, that in connection with the proposed transfer apprehension was felt in the United States because "a certain foreign power had adopted an underhanded, antagonistic attitude toward the change in ownership of these islands."

Dr. von Jagow stated, says the news agency announcement, that he only knew of the matter from what he had read in the newspapers, but that one thing was absolutely certain:

"Germany is antagonistic," said the Foreign Minister, "to nobody's intention as to the distribution of sovereign rights in these parts of the world. The German policy was plaintly stated by the Imperial Chancellor in his speech in the Reichstag on April 4, when he made know nto every one that Germany harbors no plans of aggression or annexation toward Canada, Brazil, or any portion of America whatever."

ST. CROIX WANTS TO JOIN US.

Unofficial Ballot Results 5,000 to 11 in Favor of Sale.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Aug. 16.—The inhabitants of the Island of St. Croix favor the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

Unofficial balloting was held there yesterday, and of the votes cast 5,000 were in favor of the proposition and only 11 against it.

The population of St. Croix in 1901 was 18,590.

ELEVATED LEADS SUBWAY.

Reports Show Slightly Larger Receipts for Month of July.

A report issued yesterday shows that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company carried more persons last July than in the same month of last year. The Interborough Company, according to the report issued by the company, transported 50,317,157 persons last month, or 3,309,093 more than during the same month in 1915. The receipts during the same period aggregated $2,513,543, or an increase of $165,775 over July last year.

The figures for the Interborough show that the elevated roads transported more persons and earned more money than did the subways. The figures for the subways indicate that they carried 25,137,562 passengers, paying a total of $1,255,506 in July, 1916, which was an increase of 1,441,367 passengers, and of $72,328 over the same month in the previous year.

The elevated lines of the Interborough, in the same month, carried 25,179,595 passengers, who paid the company $1,258,037 in July, 1916, which was an increase of 1,867,726 in passengers and $93,447 in receipts over the same month last year.

Data for the New York Railways for July shows receipts of $1,137,879.50 from the 23,416,324 passengers carried, an increase of $38,167.49 in receipts and 795,827 in passengers over July, 1915.

BAN ON LETTERS OF CHEER.

German Authorities Advise Neutrals to End Their Kindnesses.

Prisoners of war in Germany will no longer be cheered by letters from sympathetic citizens of neutral countries who have chosen to play the part of godmothers or godfathers, according to a note sent by the German military authorities to the International Prisoners of War Agency, and quoted in the London newspapers. This note says that, "since Germany had no reason to show herself conciliatory in this matter," things sent by persons in Switzerland or other neutral countries who have "adopted" prisoners have not always been delivered, but have preferably been distributed to necessitous prisoners or returned to the senders. The Minister of War has just decreed that these parcels shall henceforth be forwarded to the addressees, but, on the other hand, no letters from "marraines" or "parrains" will in future be delivered. The note also gives the following advice to charitably minded neutrals:

"In Germany prisoners of war have everything they want, especially the French and English, who receive parcels from home in superabundant quantity. In any case it would be far more in conformity with the principles of humanity if neutrals were to divert their pity to German prisoners especially those in Russia, Siberia, and North Africa, to the most grievous circumstances, who receive parcels from home either partly despoiled of their contents or not at all."

PRESIDENT READY WITH ULTIMATUM

Continued from Page 1.

would determine the basis for the railroads' claim that it would cost $100,000,000 to grant the eight-hour day, and of the workers' contention that it would not cost a third of that. It would investigate the correctness of the railroads' contention that it is impossible to run railroads on an eight-hour day, and the claim of the workers that the punitive overtime was necessary to make the railroads observe the eight-hour day. The commission's report would leave the two sides to adjust their differences, and would have an important bearing on any application of the railroads for increases in rates out of which to pay the cost of granting the eight-hour day.

The President's plan of settlement would give the men the eight-hour day and about two-thirds of the increase in wages they would have got under their original demands. The workers would receive the regular rate of pay for overtime, instead of pay-and-a-half. It would give the engineer who now receives $4.80 for a ten hours' run $6 for the same run, whereas, under the time-and-half arrangement he would receive $6.60 for the ten hours' run, which would mean two hours overtime.

Both Sides Bitterly Selfish.

The railroads think this plan of settlement unfair. As one of the officials expressed it tonight: "The railroads are sweating blood. Tonight we are determined not to give in. No one knows what tomorrow will bring." While the stand of the railroads is utterly selfish, they say it is no more so than that of the brotherhoods. They say the brotherhoods have deceived the President into believing they are really after the eight-hour day and better living conditions, while what they really want is more money.

What holds the railroads back from open defiance of the President is the effect it might have upon the public and Congress. They fear that if they defy him, and the Democrats are returned to power in November, they will fare badly at the hands of Congressmen who "represent the people." They are sure they can beat the unions, and would rather have the strike called and both sides leave Washington tonight to fight it out than to face the demand of the President tomorrow to accept a settlement bitter to them. It was the railroads who called in the Board of Mediation, the failure of which led to the summons to Washington. One of the managers said tonight: "It will be a hot day when we ask Washington to help us out again."

The 600 Chairmen of the brotherhoods came to Washington on special trains late this afternoon, and went down Pennsylvania Avenue to the labor headquarters at the National Hotel in street cars waving hats and suitcases. The first thing they did was to hire a hall to meet in tomorrow, and then to mark time until the President calls them to the White House tomorrow afternoon to submit his proposals to them.

There seems to be no doubt that the men will accept. The Chairmen were brought here at the request of President Wilson after the four heads of the brotherhoods had told him they had no power to accept a basis of settlement which meant a modification of their demands.

One of the brotherhoods Presidents said tonight: "I guess we will take what the President offers, but I hope to goodness the railroads do refuse it. We will show them a stunt the devil never dreamed of. They have got a licking coming to them, and we are the boys to give it to them."

The brotherhoods scoff at the railroads' attitude that the President is thinking about next November, and say that the option now open to the railroads how far the railroad managers will go to win. They believe an investigation by the proposed commission will show that the railroads did not tell the truth when they said it would cost $1000,000,000 to give the eight-hour day. They point out that after the six months or more which it would take for the commission to reach its findings they would be free to plan another strike if they wished. As W. G. Lee, President of the Trainmen, said:

"We don't see any politics in the situation and we don't care anything about politics. The President knows we are after the eight-hour day and he knows we are going to get it. He has acted accordingly, for he knows we are right."

A. B. Garretson, head of the conductors, and leader of the workers, said: "It is up to the railroads. If they want peace they know how to get it. If they want war they know how to get that."

Will Meet Managers First.

The President conferred with neither side today, but spent much of the day preparing the appeal he will make tomorrow. The managers will go to the White House at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the President will see the workers' representatives at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Both sides will get time to decide upon their replies, and it is generally believed that the success or failure of the President's effort to avert the national railroad strike will be known on Friday.

Judge W. L. Chambers of the Board of Mediation carried messages from the White House to the managers several times. It was after the receipt of a message from Judge Chambers that the managers held a conference at the New Willard Hotel tonight, but, after it was over, they said there had been no change in the situation, and that they had not agreed to any concession.

There was much concern over the situation among Democrats at the capital today. Some of the leaders dug up a bill introduced by Representative Cullop last January and reported to the House on March 17, which provided for a Federal act guaranteeing to switchmen and telegraphers the eight-hour day, and proposed to include engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen in the same bill. But these efforts were dropped when the Congressmen learned from the White House that neither the railroads nor the brotherhoods wanted an eight-hour day by Federal enactment. It is not generally believed that Congress will take any action in the premises unless the President decides that a law is needed to create the Federal commission he will propose.

In connection wit hthe Federal Investigating Commission, it is recalled that when he was a member of the Industrial Relations Commission Mr. Garretson signed a report which advocated the extension of the mediation provisions of the Newlands act and the creation of much the same powers as the President would vest in his proposed Federal commission. Mr. Garretson believed, as the President does, that the commission should not have the power to enforce any decree.

While it has been discussed, it is not believed that the railroad situation will result in a compulsory arbitration law. The railroads would agree to such an act, but it is opposed by organized labor on the ground that the Government of the United States has no power to say what a man shall work for or that he shall work when he does not want to. Eminent lawyers have said that such an act might be held to be unconstitutional.

There was considerable interest in Washington in a conference today among Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. Garretson, and W. S. Stone, Grand Chief of the engineers. Neither of the three would tell what was said in their discussion of the railroad situation. The brotherhoods are not affiliated wit the American Federation of Labor. However, several weeks ago Mr. Gompers made a public statement in which he said that the federation would give the brotherhoods its moral support. Mr. Gompers is a close friend, both personally and politically, of the President, and it is known that he is anxious that the President shall find a quick road out. He is anxious for all the representatives of labor to do what they can to aid the President. It was after the talk with Mr. Gompers that the labor leaders seemed especially favorably disposed toward the proposal the President will put before them tomorrow.

Non-Brotherhood Men Want ease.

In the meanwhile employes of the railroads not in the brotherhoods are sending petitions to the White House urging that there be arbitration, or some settlement of the issues, to the end that they, who have nothing to gain, may not be thrown out of work by a strike. It was said tonight that petitions signed by more than 27,000 men, claiming to represent 80 per cent. of the railroad employes of the country, have reached the White House. The leaders of the brotherhoods say that these petitions mean nothing and that the railroads are responsible for them.

All in all, the railroad managers are tonight the most worried men who have been in Washington in a long time. They don't know what to do. At midnight they had not decided what to tell the President tomorrow. While they have taken formal action not to grant his appeal, none of them would be quoted as saying they would not change their minds by 9 o'clock in the morning.

They have all along refused to believe that arbitration, that for which labor so long fought, would not be accepted if capital agreed to it. They proposed arbitration to the brotherhoods in June; they proposed arbitration to them again in August; they proposed arbitration to the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, and they proposed arbitration to the President. They were willing to have arbitration by the Interstate Commerce Commission; they were willing to have arbitration by the Newlands Commission, and finally they offered to arbitrate without the guarantee that there would be a railroad man on the board, leaving the President free to name all the arbitrators. And they still fight for arbitration, for principle's sake, they say, so that the industry of the country may not be thrown into chaos by unbridled strike threats.

The railroad managers, who contend that the Interstate Commerce Commission, the rate-making body, is the proper tribunal to consider what they regard as the corelated question of wages, were interested today in the argument of Chief Counsel Joseph W. Folk of the commission before Justice Stafford in the matter of the Louisville & Nashville rate case, when he contended that that commission had the broadest of powers and had the right to conduct the widest of investigations into all railroad matters including wages.

Milton A. Smith, President of the road, had refsed to answer certain questions as to the political activities of the Louisville & Nashville. Attorneys for the road said that the commission was investigating merely the regulating of commerce, and that the commission had no power to delve into the affairs of the road not directly related to the question at issue.

Mr. Folk declared that the Interstate Commerce Commision was "the agent of Congress to investigate all matters relating to the conduct of railroads." He said that the consideration of wages paid to employes was a proper province of the commission. Justice Stafford took the case under consideration.

OPPOSES 8-HOUR DAY TRIAL.

Carter of the Firemen Also Condemns Attitude of Managers.

W. S. Carter, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, who explained the situation in Washington to the 600 union Chairmen of the four railroad brotherhoods before their departure from New York for the Capitol yesterday, said he thought the suggestion that the railroads concede the eight-hour day for a trial of six months hardly fair. He said the railroad managers had failed to show a conciliatory spirit and had not submitted counter proposals as they had been urged to do by rperesentatives of the employes.

Mr. Carter addressed the Chairmen in Webster Hall, outlining the developments that had influenced President Wilson to ask the Chairmen to meet him in Washington.

The Chairmen left in two parties, the firemen and trainmen going on the 1:08 P. M. train on the Pennsylvania and the conductors and engineers on the 1:20 of the Baltimore & Ohio.

MEDIATION IN BOX STRIKE.

State Labor Department Moves for a Settlement.

An investigation of the paper box makers' strike, which was declared on Monday, was begun yesterday by the State Labor Department with a view to a settlement. John J. Bealin, Special Agent of the Industrial Commission, visited the headquarters of the union and also of the Manufacturers' Association.

"I have found quite a number on strike," said Special Agent Bealin, "and to judge by experience many more will be out before an agreement is reached."

Mr. Bealin's opinion was supported by reports of the union that a dozen more shops with 400 workers had been closed.

At a meeting of the Strike Committee it was decided to send out more pickets and to caution the watchers to do their work peaceably. Union officials said that 65 per cent. of the strikers were women and children. It was announced that headway had been made in organizing the drivers.

Representatives of the manufacturers went to Police Headquarters in the afternoon and asked for more protection.

UNION PICKETS WARNED.

Court Forbids Strikers to Interfere with a Restaurant.

Union labor in Newark is awaiting with interest the next move in a waiters' strike directed against a restaurant in the heart of the city's business district. To stop alleged offensive picketing that has been going on for more than a week, a chancery order forbidding that practice "in so far as is being done with intent to molest, annoy, or interfere with any of the patrons, or to endeavor to have the employes join the strike," was served yesterday on the waiter pickets. No attention was paid to the court's order, however.

A. G. Cozzolino, business agent of the Waiters' Union, and Henry Carless, counsel for the union, took the stand that the order did not forbid "peaceful picketing," and that the striking picketers were "fully within their rights."

Bryan Pleads for Peace.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—William Jennings Bryan sent to the heads of the brotherhoods today a telegram asking them to make peace with the railroads for the good of the nation. Mr. Bryan told now he thought the dispute should be adjusted. President Lee of the trainmen said of Mr. Bryan's telegram: "It's pretty good reading at that." The labor leaders' action will not be affected by Mr. Bryan's advice, they said.

SHONTS SHUTS OFF NEW CAR STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

elected, and how. This is not giving the men a free choice, and is an indirect intimidation of employes who might not feel safe in ignoring the suggestions of their superiors."

Mr. Shonts met this and the other charges of the organized workers in a long letter to Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus, in which he explained why men had been discharged followig the recent strike and why the company felt that it was winthin its rights in asking its employees to elect new committees and representatives. He insisted that there was nothing in the agreement of Aug. 7 that bound the company to deal with only one committee, and asked Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus to satisfy themselves as to the fairness of the election on Friday by delegating agents to supervise the conduct of the election and the count of the ballots. The letter follows:

New York, Aug. 16, 1916.

His Honor, John Purroy Mitchel,
Mayor of New York;
Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the First District of New York:

Dear Sirs: Inclosed please find copy of letter I have received from a committee representing employes of the New York Railways Company, calling attention to what the committee considers "a deliberate and flagrant violation" of the agreement of Aug. 7 in settlement of the strike.

Newspapers this morning contain accounts of a meeting last night addressed by Mr. Reardon, stated to be one of the organizers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes. Mr. Reardon is reported to have advised the street car employes of this city "to tie up New York again if things did not change in twentyfour hours."

In view of the agrement underwritten by you jointly, which we had expected would effectually deal with any questions which might arise in the future, I think it important to quote paragraphs from the letter received from a committee of employes and to give you the facts relating thereto.

Discharge of Employes.

First—Since the return of the employes to work, by indiscriminate discharging of men who had participated in the suspension of work, when you were aware and in honor bound to restore every employe back to his former position without prejudice.

The facts are that since 9 o'clock P. M., Aug. 7, forty-eight men have been dismissed from the service of this company. The cause of these dismissals were as follows: Twenty-eight for failure to turn in fares, fourteen for having been adjudged guilty of a crime, two for insubordination, two for drunkenness, two for failure to report on time. Several men were laid off for having been arrested, charged with violence in connection with the recent strike. As soon as these men were acquitted by the court they were restored to servic.

No man has been discharged or interfered with in any way with reference to his union affiliations. Our officers have been instructed to comply scrupulously with every detail of both the letter andd the spirit of the agreement of Aug. 7.

We desire to call your attention to the fact, on the other hand, that in many cases employes of this company have clearly violated the rules of this company, some of the violations increasing the hazard and endangering the safety of passengers on our cars.

In order, however, that there could be no possible question of our good faith, we have gone to extreme lengths in our desire to reinstate men who would realize their obligation to adhere to the rules of the company.

First—You have further violated the agreement by attempting to advise, suggest, and carry forth a plan of the election of committees to represent the employer, when you agreed in the above-mentioned agreement not to interfere in any way with the committees or the selection of the same.

The fact are that we have in no respect attempted to interfere in any way with the committees which might be selected to represent employes. We have advised the employes to select their own committees, and have provided a method of absolutely independent secret balloting for those desiring to follow that course.

Questions of Committees.

We did agree to receive a committee of our men, to allow that committee to select any advisors and spokesmen it might choose. We did not, however, agree to receive only one committee. While not interfering with the union in any way, and while not refusing to receive any advisers or spokesmen a committee of our employes might choose, we have provided a method whereby the interests of every employe, union or non-union, might have representation in dealing with the management.

To the end that the election of employes' representatives shall beyond question represent the wishes of the men themselves, I beg to request that you delegate persons to represent you at ach polling place in supervising the conduct of the election and the count of the ballots. I attach hereto a list showing the location of the polls and the time at which they will be open.

All that we want is that those of our men who do not desire to join a union shall have complete freedom to refuse to join. We have stated publicly and we have steadily advised our men that, in our judgment, the best interests of New York would be served if our employes dealt directly with the company, without the presence of outside organizations having no such responsibility to this community as we and our employes have. We have given the union complete freedom to exercise such moral suasion as it might in inducing our men to join the organization. We are likewise doing all that we can to convince our men, perfectly frankly, that the open shop for their interests will be promoted by refusing to join. That procedure is entirely in accord with the agreement of Aug. 7.

We have received a series of demands from a committee of our men, and, in accordance with our agreement, we shall meet with this committee and discuss the situation. In order, that there may be a more intelligent interpretation of the demands that have been made, as well as of the letter which is now being inclosed, I feel it important to call to your attention certain features of the agreement of Aug. 7:

First, that all the disputes that may arise between the company and the employes in the future, on which they cannot mutually agree, shall be submitted to arbitration.

Second, that, in the interest of public safety and public service, the direction and control of the employes in all matters looking to efficiency in the service remains with the company, and is not to be the subject of conference or arbitration, but if a dispute should arise as to whether a particular case falls within the above class that question shall be subject to conference and arbitration as above provided for.

Third: That employes have the legal and moral right to organize, and the company pledges that they will not interfere with the employes in their exercising of these rights, nor shall employes undertake to interfere with other employes in their exercising of their rights to decline to organize, either by intimidation or coercion.

We shall, of course, abide scrupulously by every detail of the agreement. We are truly prepared to submit any question arising out of the spirit of the agreement that our men shall have absolute freedom in choosing their affiliations.

Yours very truly,
T. P. SHONTS, President.

This letter, and the conference arranged by Mr. Shonts for today, convinced the Public Service Commissioners who were at the office at 120 Broadway yesterday, that there was no further reason to expect a strike on the lines of the New York Railways Company. The Commissioners took the position that with both sides willing to abide by the agreement, there was complete machinery for settling all their differences.

STRIKE FUND STILL IN HAND.

Carmen Informed at Enthusiastic Meeting $100,000 Is Ready.

Notwithstanding the agreement of the company to meet and confer today with representatives of the employes, nearly 2,000 motormen and conductors of the New York Railways Company met last night in Lyceum Hall and adopted a resolution authorizing a strike "in the event that a satisfactory understanding cannot be reached." The meeting, for which arrangements had been made before the agreement of the company to confer with the men, was an enthusiastic and noisy one.

Louis Fridiger, counsel of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America; James H. Dehey, general attorney for the New England branch, and William Fitzgerald, a general organizer, made speeches which recalled the utterances of leaders just before the general strike.

Fridiger attacked the officials of the New York Railways Company, saying they had complained of the influence of aliens over the men while it was the alien influence of two directors from Boston that had all but caused the officials to break their agreement and decline to enter a conference. Fitzgerald's were the customary words of an orator striving to arouse his audience by declaring that the men would get what they demanded or know the reason. Dehey brought yells and cheers from the crowd with the assurance that $100,000 had been collected for their families by the New England branches of the union at the outset of the recent strike, and that this money was still at hand against their needs.

The resolution, a lengthy document, gave the details of the organization of the men into Division 722 of the Amalgamated Association, told about the strike and the peace agreement that ended it on Aug. 6, and continued with a direct accusation that the company had "flagrantly, deliberately, and wilfully violated the provisions of the agreement and the spirit thereof by failing and neglecting for four days to grant requests for a conference with a committee of the employes."

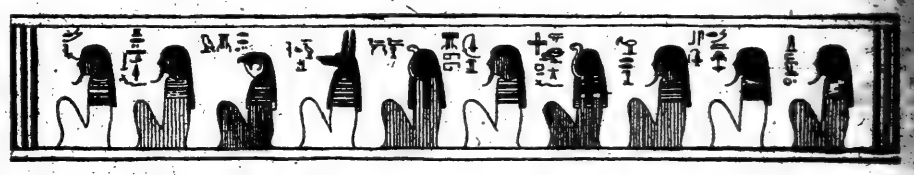
MAYOR WILL NOT RETURN.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, who is attendin the military training camp, was advised today over the long distance telephone of conditions relating to the reported reopening of the street car strike. He said tonight that he had called the attention of his Secretary, Theodore Rousseau, by telephone, to the fact that the agreement reached between the union men and the railroad heads provided the machinery for the settlement of such disputes as apparently were now arising.

"It was provided," the Mayor said, "that any differences were to be referred to a joint committee for settlement, and if that failed the matter was to be arbitrated. That is my answer to both sides. Unless some one does something foolish, there is no reason why there should not be a settlement."

Mayor Mitchel said there seemed to



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Then Schinasi Brothers, who knew Turkish tobacco the way Edison knows electricity, came to New York.

Put a leaf of Turkish tobacco into the hands of Schinasi Brothers and they'd tell you just what part of Turkey grew it.

Knowing where and how to get it, these two tobacco experts—Schinasi Brothers—began importing into America the best Turkish tobacco and introduced Naturals—the Original Egyptian cigarette in this country.

A quarter of a century ago Naturals were the first—and they're still the first.

For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way—the Quality Way.

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Davids' Inks have been in fore since 1825.

Space does not permit our telling you what the cumulative efforts of nearly a century have accomplished in enabling us to produce a worthy brand of inks.

We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste, sealing wax, etc. Sold by dealers in every land.

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Established 1825

$3.85 For "Professional" Swimming Suits

These are *exceptional quality*, with deep-cut arm-holes and short trunks.

$3.85 for *Bathing Suits* that were $5 and $6.50.

$6.45 for *Suits* that were $10.

Caps, Bags, Belts, Slippers.

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THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

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MEN'S SUITS
$16 and $18
Values Not Regularly Found
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MISSING LIEUT. IVES TURNS UP IN BERLIN

German Officer's Wireless to Wife Here Shows He Has Eluded Allies' Patrols.

Ex-Lieutenant Walter E. Ives of 480 Park Avenue, formerly a member of the Royal Prussian Thirteenth Dragoons, and, since the war began, a writer on German strategy, disappeard from this city two months ago. His wife received a wireless message via Sayville a few days ago announcing that he was in Berlin.

Mrs. Ives, who was Miss Dorothy Redfield of this city, said yesterday that she did not know how her husband had made his way to Berlin, and that she was unwilling to say whether he would join the army, although she did not expect him to get back to this country before the end of the war.

"I took pains," he said, "to learn nothing about his plans for getting back to Germany. I wanted to be able to answer all questions about it by saying that I did not know, and I did not want to be in a position where I might let anything slip by accident. All that I know is what was contained in his brief wireless message that he had arrived safely in Berlin."

Lieutenant Ives spoke English with the very slightest trace of an accent, but he had reddish hair and features characteristically German, which he probably had to disguise if he had to pass inspection of any British naval officers. Shipping men would not believe yesterday that a man as well known as he could reach Europeon a passenger ship which ran through the British patrols. The most plausible theory that was advanced was that he had found work on one of the Dutch or Scandinavian steamers.

Lieutenant Ives wrotes a series of articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the military situation. The writer admitted his pro-German bias, but won a good deal of attention as being about the only German war critic in this country who admitted that the Germans had been defeated at the Marne. He predicted the invasion of Russia, which put an end to hte Russian invasion of the Carpathians last Spring, and predicted that it would be followed by the German offensive into Serbia, but he was wrong later in forecasting that the German offensive of this year would be against Russia rather than against Verdun.

Two letters from Lieutenant Ives, in which he said he was doing all he could for the German cause in writing letters for THE TIMES, were taken by the British from the baggage of Captain Franz von Papen, the dismissed military attaché, at Falmouth on his return to Germany. Lieutenant Ives had told many of his friends here that he wanted to join the Germany Army, and that he would make an attempt to return if he could find a means which gave any promise of success.

Lieutenant Ives was born in Germany, the son of an American father and a German mother. He had taken out his first naturalization papers in the country.

CAN SUE ALIEN CONCERNS.

Corporations Having Offices Here May Be Served Legally.

The Court of Appeals has decided that a foreign corporation having office room in this State for the transaction of business is subject to the service of summonds and complaint in any action filed here and that it must answer to such process. The questions submitted to the court covered the ground mentioned and aked in addistion whether such service was due process of law under the provisions of Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

Two actions were begun against the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the recovery on a contract guaranteeing the payment of principal and interest of certain coupons issued by the Kanawha & Hocking Coal & Coke Company. A motion was made by the defendants to set aside the service on the ground that it was a foreign corporation and therefore without the jurisdiction of the courts of this State and was in violation of the section of the Constitution referred to.

This motion was denied and the court permitted an appeal to the highest court for a final determination of the question. During the investigation it was learned that the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company was the principal owner of the defendant's capital stock, that it maintained a suite of offices in this city, and that a part of the suite was used by the defendant for the transaction of its business. The defendant's charter, it was also learned, was transferred here, and the interest on bonds and various obligations not paid directly by the Treasurer were paid through the fiscal agents, J. P. Morgan & Co. The opinion of the court, written by Judge Hiscock, said in part:

"No precise rules can be formulated by which to determine in each case whether a foreign corporation is doing business in a State. The question must largely be decded by the particular facts in each case. But of course there are certain undisputed general principles which may be applied to such a question. General principles which may be applied to such a question. The fact that the corporation is conducting the principal part of its business in the State of its incorporation does not prevent it from so prosecuting its business in another State as to bring it within the character of a corporation doing business in the latter State."

DROWNED AS CHILDREN PLAY

"Wait for Me," Summers Told Them as He Went to Swim.

John Summers of 148 East Fifty-fourth Street took his four young children to South Beach for an outing yesterday. In the afternoon he left the youngsters playing in their bathing suits on the beach while he went out for a swim.

Half an hour later the children, tired and waiting for their father, noticed a commotion further down the beach. They hurried there and found a crowd about the body of a drowned man just brought ashore. The thirteen-year-old girl led her smaller brothers and sister through the crowd and found the body was that of their father.

Policeman Johnson took the children to the Stapleton police station and left them in the care of the matron. The police of Manhattan notified the mother that she was prostrated when she heard the news and was removed to a hospital. Later last night a relative came to Stapleton claimed the body and took the children home to their mother.

LAW FOR PRESIDENT TO STOP EMBARGOES

Senators Put Clause in Revenue Bill Giving Him Retaliatory Powers.

CHANGE DYE SCHEDULES

Majority and Minority Reports on Bill to be Made Today—May Pass Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Revenue bill, which was passed by the House last month, was reported to the Senate today from the Finance Committee by Senator Simons, its Chairman. The Republican members of the committee had been called in this morning and had gone through the form of voting against reporting the measure. Majority and minority reports on the bill will be presented tomorrow. It is the intention to take up the bill for consideration next week and to pass it after about a week's debate.

While all the changes made by the Senate Committee and the caucus of Democratic Senators have been made known informally the exact phraseology employed in some of the changed provisions was not disclosed until the bill was reported today. Although no material change was made in the House provisions with respect to unfair competition from abroad—the anti-dumping feature—was amended by the addition of a clause giving to the President broad authority to retaliate against any foreign country discriminating against the United States. This additional paragraph to the anti-dumping section reads as follows:

"That whenever any country, dependency, or colony shall prohibit the importation of any article the product of the soil or industry of the United States and not injurious to health or morals the President, within his discretion, shall have power to prohibit, during the period such prohibition is in force, the importation into the United State of similar articles, or in case the United States does not import similar articles from that country, then other articles, the products of such country, dependency, or colony."

Although the Democratic caucus had made changes in the house provisions for the creation of a tariff commission these were all rescinded, and it is shown by the revised bill presented to the Senate today that an amendment of Senator Hoke Smith providing that the tariff commission should not rent offices for more than two years had been eliminated before the bill was reported to the Senate.

Changes in Dye Schedule.

Radical changes were made in the dyestuffs schedule, as reported to the Senate. Sections inserted in lieu of the house provisions read as follows:

Free List—Group I. Acenaphthene, anthracene having a purity of less than 25 per centum; benzol, carbazole having a purity of less than 25 per centum; cresol, cumidine, metacresol, having a purity of less than 90 per centum; methylanthracene, methylnaphthalene, naphthalene having a solidifying point less than 79 degrees centigrade; orthocresol having a purity of less than 90 per centum; paracresol having a purity of less than 90 per centum; pyridine, quinoline, toluene, xylene, crude coal tar, pitch of coal tar, dead or creosote oil, anthracene oil, all other distillates which, on being subjected to distillation, yield in the portion distilling below 200 degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids less than 5 per centum of the original distillate, and all other products that are found naturally in coal tar, and not otherwise especially provided for in this title, shall be exempt from duty.

Dutiable List. (Group II.)—Amidonaphthol amidophenol, amidosalicylic acid, aniline oil, aniline salt, anthracene having a purity of 25 per centum or more; anthraquinone, benzoic acid, benzaldehyde, benzylchloride, benzidine, carbazole having a purity of 25 per centum or more; chlorophthalic acid, cumidine, dimethylaniline, dianisidine, dinitrobenzene, dinitrochlorobenzine, dinitronaphthalene, dinitrotoluene, dioxynaphthalene, diphenylamine, metacresol having a purity of 90 per centum or more; methylanthraquinone, metanilic acid, naphthalene having a solidifying point of 79 degrees centigrade or above; naphthylamine, naphthol, naphthylenediamine, nitrobenzene, nitrotoluene nitronaphthalene, nitraniline, nitrophenylenediamene, nitrotoluylenediamine, orthocresol having a purity of 90 per centum or more; phenol, phthalic acid, phthalic anhydride, phenylenediamine, phenylnaphthylamine, resorcin, salicylic acid, sulphanilic acid, toluidine, tolidine, toluylenediamine, xylidine or ani sulphoacid salt of any of the foregoing, all similar products obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from the products provided for in Group I, and all distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield in distilling below 200 degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids 5 per centum or more of the original distillate. All the foregoing not colors, dyes or stains, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, or explosives, and not otherwise provided for in this title, and provided for in the paragraphs of the act of Oct. 3, 1913, which are hereinafter specifically repealed by Section 402, 15 per centum ad valorem.

Reduction of Duties.

In the House paragraph imposing a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem on certain dyes, the Senate Committee inserted in these additional: Medicinals, flavors, and synthetic phenalic resin, and colors, dyes or color lakes obtained, derived or manufactured from these and the other articles mentioned in the paragraph.

The Senate committee did not change the House provision for the reduction of the special duties on dyestuffs by 20 per cent. each year for five years unless at the end of that period the President should find that this country is not making 60 per cent. in value of the domestic consumption of dyestuffs enumerated when he shall proclaim that the special duties shall no longer be collected.

Under the bill as amended by the Senate committee the new duties imposed on dyes are to be suspended while the European war lasts or until dyestuffs importations have been substantially restored, this additional provision reading as follows:

"That until the termination of the present European war, or until the conditions of importations of the articles therein specified have been substantially restored, which shall be evidenced by the proclamation of the President of the United States to that effect, the provisions of Title V of this act (the dyestuffs schedule) shall not take effect or become operative."

As reported to the Senate the bill provides for continuing some of the stamp taxes which under the terms of the emergency revenue act of 1914 are to expire on Dec. 31, 1916. The House did not provide for continuing any of these taxes. Under the Senate bill bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness and their transfers are to pay five cents on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, and two cents per $100 on sales, agreements to sell, deliveries, memoranda or transfer or sale, or to secure future payment of money or for future transfers of stock.

Original issues are to pay five cents per $100 and two cents on sales or transfers. A penalty not exceeding $1,000 fine, or imprisonment for six months, is imposed for failure to affix the stamps.

On sae agreements on boards of trade the stamp tax is 1 per cent. per $100. Conveyances are taxed 50 cents on amounts over $500 and 50 cents for each additional $500 of face value, but this tax is not to apply to any instruments given to secure a debt. Custom House receipts are taxed 25 cents per face value of less than $100, 50 cents on those between $100 and $500, and $1 on those over $500. An entry for the withdrawal of goods from a bonded warehouse is to cost 50 cents. Insurance policies are taxed one-half cent. per dollar. Co-operative and mutual insurance companies are exempt from this tax.

Foreign steamship passage tickets are taxed $4 for each first class passage ticket, and $5 for tickets costing more than $80. Tickets costing less than $10 are exempt. Parlor car and sleeping car fares are taxed 1 cent, to be paid by the company.

Tax on Corporations.

The Senate bill provides for a new tax on corporations, joint stock companies, and associations of 50 cents for each $1,000 of capital, surplus and undivided profits over $99,000. The text of this provision has been printed in THE TIMES.

The Senate bill provides the following special taxes: Brokers, $50; pawn brokers, $50; ship brokers, $20; Custom House brokers, $10.

The theatre tax provision of the House was amended so as to impose the tax according to seating capacity, the tax ranging from $25 to $100, with places of amusement in towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants taxed one-half. Circuses are to pay $100. Other public shows for money are to pay $10, and no aggregation of entertainments shall pay more than $100.

All bowling alleyes and billiard rooms, private as well as public, are to pay $5 for each alley or table.

While not changing most of the House bill special taxes on tobacco manufacturers, the Senate bill increases from 3 to 8 cents the tax on each 10,000 cigarettes, including little cigars weighing not more than three pounds per thousand.

Income taxes and inheritance taxes are left by the Senate Committee as they were disclosed by the Democratic caucus during its deliberations last week and this week.

WANTS COMMISSION WELL PAID

H. H. Gross Urges Better Salaries for Tariff Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Howard H. Gross, President of the Tariff Commission League, is much disturbed by the final retention by the Senate Committee of the low salary, ($7,500,) fixed for each member of the proposed Tariff Commission in the revenue bill as it passed the House. He hopes that those interested in the establishment of an efficient board will use their influence to have larger salaries voted when the measure is finally adopted by Congress.

He says:

"The Rainey bill as reported met the situation fairly. On passage the House cut the salaries from $10,000 to $7,500. Knocking out the permanent appropriation, the Senate Committee restored the salary, and then cut it to the House figure.

"Ninety per cent. of the press and people demand a high-grade, permanent commission, not a jitney makeshift. The Rural Credits Commission, just appointed, has $10,000 salaries; why this discrimination? It makes a first-class commission impossible, and raises the question of good faith."

BACON STILL UNDECIDED.

But Ex-Secretary of State May Announce Senatorial Candidacy Today

Robert Bacon, ex-Secretary of State, and former United States Ambassador to France, had not determined last night whether to enter the primaries and make a contest against ex-Congressman William M. Calder of Kings for the nomination for the United States Senate, to succees United States Senator James A. O'Gorman, whose term will expire with the present session of Congress.

Mr. acon returend to the city last evening after another visit to former United States Senator Elihu Root, at the latter's Summer home in Clinton, N. Y. It was learned last night that Mr. acon had been advised by his friends that his candidacy possibly might hurt the National ticket, not only in this State, but throughout the country. On that point Mr. acon was anxious to consult his friend e-xSenator Root.

A person close to Mr. Bacon sadi yesterday that no doubt a word from Mr. Root supporting the advice Mr. Bacon had received from his other Republican friends would have settled the matter and taken him out of the race. From all indications, however, Mr. Bacon returned to the city last night with an open mind on the question of his candidacy. At his town house it was said that a statement might be forthcoming today.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 16.—Colonel Roosevelt disposed tonight of the question as to whether he would participate actively in the primary campaign of Robert Bacon for the Republican nomination for United States Senator by asserting that under no circumstances would he mix up in the Bacon or any other campaign.

"I will positively not take any part in any primary fight in this State or in any other," said the Colonel. "I hope this will put an end to the talk."

The Colonel spent most of the day in New York, but declined to tell with whom he had conferred.

SHOCKS WRECK RIMINI.

Houses Collapse and Many Persons May Be Killed by Earthquake.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Rome today reports an earthquake shock at Rimini, Ancona, and Pesaro, and in the neighboring region. The shock was felt at about 8 o'clock this morning, many houses collapsing.

It is feared, says the dispatch, that at Mimini persons are under the ruins. No deaths are reported from Pesaro or Ancona.

SCIENTISTS ASSEMBLING.

Physicians Arrive at Washington for National Paralysis Conference.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—What officials regard as one of the most important medical conferences in the country's history will meet here tomorrow to discuss means of combatting infantile paralysis.

Health authorities from thirty-eight States, officials of the Federal Public Health Service and many leading scientists will exchange views on methods of treatment and prevention, and will work out a more definite scheme of coordinating their campaign against the disease. Representatives of various railroads also will be present for consultation on the question of checking further territorial spread.

In his call for the conference, issued Aug. 9, Surgeon General Blue asked each State to send one representative. Fourteen Secretaries of State Health Boards are among those who have been designated to attend, while twenty-four other States have designated Chief Health Officers, Health Commissioners or other officials.

In the absence of the Surgean General, who is still at Hot Springs, Va., Acting Surgeon General A. H. Glennan will open the conference. Secretary McAdoo will make an address and then reports on the prevalence of the disease in the various States will be heard before discussion of research problems, symptoms, and methods of cure are begun.

Among those who had arrived tonight for the meeting are [illegible] bacteriologists, physicians, surgeons and leaders in past campaigns against various epidemics. Experts with long experience in combating infantile paralysis are included. Dr. George Draper of the New York Health Board and an infantile paralysis authority, is the representative from that State. Dr. John S. Fulton, Maryland's representative, is a former Secretary and Director of the International Congress of Hygiene; Dr. C. St. Clair Drake, Secretary of the Illinois Health Board, and Illinois' delegate, has a wide reputation in epidemic control.

Oregon's delegate is Dr. D. N. Roberg, State Health Officer, celebrated for work in fighting Asiatic cholera. Dr. E. G. Williams, Virginia's Health Commissioner, is widely known for scientific health rejuvenation work. Dr. T. D. Tuttle, Washington State representative, gained prominence for his work in combating Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

Guests of the conference will be medical representatives of the Lehigh Valley, Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, Western Maryland, Norfolk & Western, Atlantic Coast Line, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, New York Central New Haven, Central of New Jersey, Seaboard Air Line, and Southern railroads. The Pullman Company will be represented by Dr. Thomas B. Fowler, an authority on the subject of railway car ventilation.

GERMANY REDUCES MEAT FOR SOLDIERS

Orders One Day of Abstinence to Conserve the Supply of Cattle.

REGULAR RATION LOWERED

More Wheat Flour to be Issued, Say Instructions to the Fourteenth Reserve Corps.

The German military establishment has now brought down its meat allowance for the fighting troops in the front line to 10.5 ounces for six days in the week. On the seventh day no meat can be served or eaten. For troops not of the first line the six days' meat ration is only 7.7 ounces.

This information, disclosing for the first time cutting down of the food supply of the fighting soldiers of the Kaiser, is contained in an order issued to the Fourteenth German Reserve Corps by its commander, General von Stein, on May 31 last, a copy of which came into the possession of the British forces in France two weeks ago.

The order was found on a captured German officer. Subsequent to the issuance of this another order was issued, dated July 6, calling upon troop commanders to report back to headquarters how their men taken the cutting down of their rations.

THE TIMES received yesterday from official sources in London copies of both the orders referred to. The original order creating "meatless days" for the fighting troops is as follows:

Corps Headquarters, May 31, 1916.
Fourteenth Reserve Corps, Staff No. 14,641:

1. By order of the Director of Supplies of the Army in the Field, there will be for the army in future one day of the week on which no meat ration will be issued. (This measure is necessary in order that our stocks of cattle may suffice.)

2. The Army Command has fixed the meat ration for the six days of the week to be issued as follows: (a) For the fighting troops in the front line: 300 grammes (10.5 ounces); (b) for other troops: 220 grammes (7.7 ounces).

Ration strength under (a) to be fixed by the division. Under (b) are reckoned the higher staffs, administrative autnorities in the field, second line transport, ammunition columns and the train (the last-named when not employed at the front) as well as the troops withdrawn from the first line.

In future the Divisional Corps troops and the commanders of the ammunition columns and trains will report on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of every month the ration strength of the troops in the first line, as well as the total ration strength. In accordance with their reports the Army Command will fix the ration every ten days.

3. To make up for the reduction of meat owing to the meatless days and the new scale of meat ration, an additional issue of 75 grammes (2.6 ounces) per head per day of wheat flour will be granted.

Strict care is to be taken that an even distribution is made in order that each man has sufficient nourishment, even on the meatless day.

4. Fish as a substitute for meat on the meatless day is inadmissible as fish food comes under the head of meat. Instead, further, it is advisable to issue in place of the reduced meat ration sausage, cheese and other provisions to make up for the meat ration on the meatless day.

VON STEIN, G. O. C.

The order calling for information as to the way the original order was received by the soldiers reads as follows:

Headquarters, June 10, 1916.
Twenty-eighth Reserve Division, I. Tageb. No. 2,788.

4. The troops will report by June 17 what the experience has been of the meatless days, on which 175 grammes (6.1 ounces) of flour and 62½ grammes (2.2 ounces) of dried fruit are issued instead of the meat and vegetables ration.

(Signed) V. HAHN.

Major, General Staff.

Certified correct, BUCHRUCKER.

On a German captured on the eastern front a few weeks ago by the Russians the latter found an unmailed letter dated July 1, in which the German soldier wrote:

"The Austrians are a constant annoyance to us; they never hold their ground. There is another example of it in Galicia."

On a soldier of the Guard Füsiliet Regiment of the German Army the British found a letter in which the German soldier wrote:

"How is everything at home? Is nothing heard about peace? I am still well, but am full up with the whole business, and a long time ago gave up believing in peace. This war will never be settled by weapons, and even if we win ten times over and England closes up our overseas trade, we are nothing but fools. I cannot understand the reason for the useless sacrifice of so much human life, for we shall never be able to arrive at a definite peace."

On a soldier captured in the Poziéres sector, the British found a postcard comparing the fighting in that sector with that which the soldier had previously experienced before Verdun. He said that, bad as was Verdun, it was not "one bit worse than here at Poziéres."

DEFEAT U. T. U. INSURGENTS.

Amendment to Union's Laws Rejected and Administration Sustained

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 16.—At today's session of the International Typographical Union Delegate Daniels of Dallas, Tex., charged that the administration forces were indulging in "steam roller" tactics.

Five of twenty-two propositions for amendment to the laws of the union, reports on which were submitted by the Laws Committee today, stood in the name of Mr. Daniels. Each of them the committee reported unfavorably. Mr. Daniels severely criticised the Laws Committee, which is regarded as the stronghold of the administration, for its unfavorable report on his amendment aimed to prevent the Executive Committee of the union from having the authority to transfer money from one fund to another "to maintain the integrity of the organization." The convention adopted the unfavorable report.

Although no direct test vote of the insurgent strength was taken today,, it is considered unlikely that the insurgents can muster more than sixty votes of the 350 votes in the convention.

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VIENNA FOOD VERY HIGH.

Rise in Prices is Putting Poor in Serious Straits.

Despite the fixing of maximum prices and the desperate efforts made by the Austrian Government to see that the people of Vienna are enabled to obtain enough food to quiet the discontent, a table of retail prices, based on data issued by the municipal authorities and showing the increase in the cost of the principal necessities since the outbreak of the war, reveals the straits to which the poorer inhabitants of the city are being reduced. The table, in which the prices are given in cents a pound, follows:

	July 25,'14.	June 1,'16.
Beef, forequarters	22¾ to 31	81 to 93
Beef, hindquarters	25½ to 34½	86 to 102
Pork	14½ to 25½	82 to 100
Horse meat	8 to 11	29 to 36
Lard	15½ to 18	100 to ...
Butter	20 to 36	89 to 100
Margarine	14½ to 18	62 to 66
Rice	4 to 7¼	25¾ to 36
Sugar	7 to 9	6 to 6½

Fresh eggs have advanced from 1¼ and 2 cents apiece to 5 cents, while milk has risen from 3 and 6 cents a quart to 8 and 10 cents.

Prices for vegetables and fruit have gone up in line with those of other foodstuffs, and, according to the Socialist newspaper publishing the detailed report on living conditions, the fact that once upon a time flour could be bought for from 8 to 9 cents a pound has been almost forgotten. On July 25, 1914, a pound of mixed white bread cost from 2½ to 4 cents, and mixed black bread a little less, while at present there is just one kind of bread, and that sells from 4½ to 6 cents. The report ends by declaring that the children of the workingmen, of the small tradesman, and of the lesser State employes don't even have a chance to eat their fill of bread.

19 Aeroplanes to Boelke's Credit.

A recent announcement by the War Office in Berlin gives the following list of the ten most successful German army aviators, with the number of allied flying machines brought down: Captain Boelke, 19; Lieutenant Immelmann, (dead,) 15; Lieutenant Wintgens, 11; Lieutenant Höhndorf, 10; Lieutenant Parschau, (dead,) 8; Lieutenant Mulzer, 8; Lieutenant Baron von Althaus, 8; Lieutenant Leffers, 5; Lieutenant Wals, 4, and Lieutenant Gerlich, 4.

DISCLOSES CHARGES AGAINST VON PAPEN

Continued from Page 1.

express wish of this Government without further delay. I need not impress upon your Excellency the desirability of avoiding a circumstance which would increase the embarrassment of the present situation. I am, &c.,
ROBERT LANSING.

Count von Bernstorff's "personal letter of the 5th inst." to which allusion is made, is not included in the file which Papen and Boy-Ed papers now made public for the first time, and has never been made public. This is the note to which allusion was made in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 7, 1915, as having been delivered by Count von Bernstorff asking for a statement of reasons for the recall of the attachés. This Government refrained from making any such statement of its reasons beyond that given in Secretary Lansing's note of Dec. 4.

Prompt response was made by Count von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing's peremptory note of Dec. 10. On the same date the Ambassador sent the following:

German Embassy,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1915.

Mr. Secretary of State: In reply to your note No. 1,686 of the 4th of this month, I have the honor to inform your Excellency that his Majesty the Emperor and King has been most graciously pleased to recall the Naval Attache of the Imperial Embassy, Captain Boy-Ed, and the Military Attaché, Captain von Papen.

I am instructed by your Excellency to obtain for the above-named gentlemen and their servants, Gustav Winkow and Otto Mahlow, a safe conduct for the return trip to Germany from the powers at war with the German Empire and also to insure the trip of the successors of those gentlemen to the United States in the event of their being supplanted by his Majesty.

Accept, &c.,
J. BERNSTORFF.

Acknowledged by Lansing.

Secretary Lansing acknowledged this note on Dec. 11, saying that he had asked the Powers at war with Germany for safe conducts for the two attaches and their servants. But Secretary Lansing did not ask for safe conducts for successors for Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen. His note of Dec. 11 says on this point:

"Upon the receipt of notice that his Majesty the Emperor and King has designated the successors of these gentlemen, and after the Government of the United States has decided upon their acceptability, it will be my pleasure to request the powers at war with the German Empire to provide safe conducts for their passage to the United States."

Only two other notes of the series are given in the new White Book. Both were from Secretary Lansing to Count von Bernstorff. In one of these, dated Dec. 15, 1915, Secretary Lansing informed the German Ambassador that the British and French Ambassadors had advised the State Department that "safe conducts will be furnished to Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen for their return to Germany, it being understood that they will take the southern route to Holland." This note explained that the Entente Allies' Ambassadors requested information as to the vessel and date of sailing of the two Attachés.

Secretary Lansing's note of Dec. 15 added: "It is also understood that they will, of course, perform no unneutral act, such as carrying dispatches to the German overnment." Secretary Lansing's note of Dec. 18 to the German Ambassador was a mere formal acknowledgment of the Bernstorff note of Dec. 10, stating that the Emperor had recalled the Attachés, and enclosed two authenticated sets of copies of notes from the British and French Ambassadors which would be regarded by officers of the allied cruisers as safe conducts for Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, also a passport for each of the Attachés.

LIFE-SAVING BULLETIN

No. 21

A Menace to the Public

The automobilist who drives his car across a grade-crossing ahead of an approaching train is more than thoughtless. He is imperilling the safety of himself and those in his car, and he's a menace to the passengers on the train and the whole travelling public as well. We are guarding our grade-crossings to the best of our ability. Do your part—

Stop Before You Cross

The Long Island Railroad

REFUSED TREATMENT; TRIED

French Soldier Balked at Operation and Assaulted His Physician.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Can a soldier in the French Army refuse to obey his superior officer when that officer is a surgeon?

This is the curious question which a court at Tours is attempting to answer. The case is arousing great interest in France. The defendant is a soldier named Deschamps, belonging to a regiment of Zouaves, and he is charged with assaulting a superior officer and with disobedience. All the interest, however, lies in the latter charge, Deschamps having refused to submit to an electrical treatment ordered by Dr. Vincent.

When in the trenches Deschamps met with an accident, and a deviation of the spinal column was the result. Dr. Vincent, under whose care he was placed, wished to apply his electrical treatment with a view to straightening the column, but Deschamps, who had heard of its painful nature from other soldiers, refused pointblank to have it tried on him.

When, on May 27 last, Dr. Vincent, invoking his own military rank, ordered Deschamps to strip for the treatment—(the "torpedo" it is dubbed by the soldiers!)—the patient set upon him in a fury and belabored him with his fists.

The question to be decided by the military court—before which Deschamps has now been brought—is therefore one of great importance to the army: Has a soldier the right to refuse to submit to a treatment ordered by a military doctor? The present is a test case; the decision will serve as a precedent for the solving of many similar cases pending.

Dr. Vincent told the court yesterday that his electrical method was painful and might cause burns, but could not produce a fatal accident.

Dr. Doyen, who was called to give an opinion, violently opposed his colleague's system, and used some very strong words, which, however, he eventually withdrew at the request of the court.

OBJECT TO GRAIN EXPORTS.

Rumanian Disorder Due in Part to Resentment.

Partial explanation of the recent food riots and anti-war demonstrations in Rumania is found in a report appearing in the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag to the effect that all the difficulties impeding the export of Rumanian grain to Germany and Austria-Hungary had disappeared, and that Germany expected to receive 800 carloads daily in the future. Recent cablegrams have reported that up to the time of gathering the new harvest there had been an actual shortage of grain in Rumania due to the heavy exports to the Central Powers and the storing up of supplies bought by the agents of the Allies, and a table printed in the Zeitung am Mittag seems to confirm this statement.

During the first three months of the current year, according to this table, Rumania's exports of grain totaled 705,107 tons, against 156,425 tons in the same period last year. In March, 1916, 323,271 tons were exported, compared with 42,991 tons in March, 1915. Furthermore, 73,253 tons of wheat flour and 18,738 tons of bran were exported during the first quarter, against 2,007 and 1,515, respectively, in the first three months of 1915. The great bulk of the grain exported was for human consumption, although the export of feed for animals was considerable.

Following the clash between Rumanian soldiers and anti-war and food rioters at Galatz, which resulted in the killing of about a score of the latter, a great protest meeting was held in Bucharest on June 31, according to a report sent out by the Wolff News Agency, at which demands were made for a strict enforcement of Rumania's neutrality and the release of the workers imprisoned after the Galatz affair. The capital was occupied by a strong body of troops and there were no disturbances. As a further protest there was a general strike for a short time in Bucharest, Ploesti, and Braila. The prefect of the Galatz district, who was blamed for the clash, has resigned and Dr. C. Racowsky, the Socialist leader, has been released from custody.

Budapest papers report that the Rumanian Government has forbidden the holding of meetings in the streets until the excitement has died down.

STRIP VIENNA'S KITCHENS.

Public Required to Turn In All Utensils of Copper, Brass, and Nickel.

VIENNA, Aug. 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—By far the most comprehensive campaign for the collection of metal that Vienna has known since the beginning of the war has been ordered. Not only must individuals turn over to the Government practically all the metal they possess, but manufacturers, dealers, inn-keepers, restaurateurs, bakeries, sugar refineries, associations of all kinds, cloisters, hospitals, sanatoria, and convalescent homes, bathing resorts, schools and educational institutions and similar organizations must surrender a large variety of materials.

The list of things that have to be turned in, against payment as determined by the Government some time ago, includes:

Cooking utensils of all kinds, pots, pans, casserols, plates, cups, saucers, lamps and similar objects that are made of copper, or of metals, of which copper is a component. Only knives, forks, and spoons are exempt. All vessels and utensils made of brass or nickel also are included.

Manufacturers of and dealers in any of these articles are required for the time being to turn over only one-third of their supply on hand, reckoned by weight rather than value. All other possessors of metal are required to turn over everything they own, unless they can prove to a commission that this or that article is indispensable. Heavy penalties are provided for those who conceal anything.

No fewer than ninety-one commissions for receiving metal articles have been created to handle the arduous task of collecting all the available metal in Vienna.

In case the owner of metal utensils subject to surrender cannot afford in advance to purchase substitutes, they will be purchased for him, and their prices deducted from the amount allowed him for his copper or nickel things.

YACHTING PARTY AT PIER.

J. W. Hubbard Brings 42 to Narragansett in the Lorena.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 16.—Ideal Summer weather, with a southwesterly breeze, gave zest to life in the open today for yachting, polo matches, golfing, and tennis, and upon the conclusion of these sports many of the cottagers assembled for tea on the lawn of the Point Judith Country Club. The steam yacht Lorena, John W. Hubbard of Pittsburgh, Penn., a member of the New York Yacht Club, arrived here today from New London, Conn., with a yachting party of forty-two. The Lorena anchored off Ocean Road, and the party came ashore and visited the Casino, where they were entertained at luncheon on the Piaza by Mr. Hubbard. Music was rendered by the Casino band and the trio of collegians who played, who played on Hawaiian instruments.

Mrs. S. C. Ceribelli of New York, a member of the yachting party, demonstrated her skill as a musician by playing on a ukeiele. There was dancing on the Piaza, and later in the afternoon the Lorena sailed for New London.

A women's tennis tournament will open on Friday at the Point Judith Country Club, and prizes will be presented by the winners by Mr. and Mrs. S. Hinman Bird of Boston.

An old-fashioned Rhode Island clambake was given tonight at Charlestown, R. I., by Mrs. Howard M. Cowperthwaite of New York. About forty members of the Summer colony here motored to Charlestown for the "bake."

More than five hundred reservations have been made for the Hawaiian ball, which will be given in the Casino on Friday night by Talbot Hanan for the benefit of a New York free ice fund. The ballroom of the Casino is now being transformed into a cocoanut grove with tropical setting.

NEW WHITE SLAVE ARREST.

Women Testify That Kirsh Is a Leader of the Vice Ring.

Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith laid more evidence before the Grand Jury yesterday, as a result of his investigations into the white slave traffic in this city, and two indictments were found against Samuel Kirsh, known as "Sam the Peddler." Witnesses said Kirsh had been for a long while one of the most important figures in the business of luring young girls from public schools and elsewhere to disreputable resorts.

Kirsh is a Galician, as is Yushe Botwin, the confessed slaver now awaiting sentence. One of the principal witnesses against Kirsh, a woman said to have co-operated with the "white slave ring" for a number of years in this city, is also a Galician. Each of the three is from Lemberg or its vicinity. This woman, Rose Gruber, is under bail as a material witness.

She had emphatically refused to tell anything about the white slave traffic up until yesterday, but, when taken before the Grand Jury, according to Mr. Smith, she broke down and gave a long account of her activities here in which Kirsh was frequently mentioned and other persons were involved.

Mr. Smith said last night he expected several more indictments in the next few days.

More evidence of collusion between white slavers and members of the city's police force is being obtained. Already five policemen have been involved in revelations by slavers and three have been indicted.

Mr. Smith said yesterday he intended to take up this phase of the matter when he had finished his present investigation. He intended, he declared, thoroughly to investigate whatever connection existed between the police and persons operating disorderly resorts.

Man Arrested as Beggar Had $2,460

A man, who said he was Aaron Titten, and that he lived at 909 East Ninth Street, was arrested yesterday morning for begging. When he was arraigned in the Men's Night Court last night before Magistrate Koening, it was found that he had a bank book showing deposits in his name of $2,460.

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PHILIPPINE BILL PASSES IN SENATE

Measure, with Clarke Independence Clause Eliminated, Is Adopted by Vote of 37 to 22.

ENFRANCHISES 600,000 MEN

Provides for Election of a Senate by the People—Epoch of 350 Years, Says Filipino Delegate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The agreement between the House and Senate conferees on the bill giving a greater measure of self-government to the Philippine Islands was approved by the Senate today by a vote of 37 to 22. All those who voted for the measure were Democrats and twenty-one of the twenty-two Senators who opposed the bill were Republicans. The only Democrat to vote against the bill was Senator Lane of Oregon. While opposition to the conference agreement is certain in the House, no doubt is felt that it will also give its approval.

The amendment of Senator Clarke of Arkansas providing for the independence of the Philippines after two and within four years has been eliminated from the measure, but the preamble recites that it is and always has been the intention of the United States to grant independence when a stable government has been established.

In lieu of the present Philippine commission, which is abolished by the bill, it is provided that the Filipinos shall elect a Senate, the first election to take place next month. The House is already elected by the people. With the election of the Senate the electorate is to be increased by about 600,000. About 200,000 Filipinos vote now, and the new law will grant voting rights to about 800,000.

The office of Governor General is retained, and there is to be a Vice Governor, an American, whose duties are to be fixed by the Governor General. The functions of the Legislature are limited so as to provide that the coinage, currency, and immigration laws shall not be made without the approval of the President of the United States. All Americans residing in the Islands who desire to exercise the voting privilege must become citizens of the Philippine Islands.

When the conference agreement had been ratified, Senator Phelan of California, Democrat, advanced down the main aisle of the Senate Chamber and said: "The adoption of the conference report is a matter of very considerable importance, and I desire to inform the Senate that the delegate from the Philippine Islands has just told me that this action is of greater importance to the Philippine people than anything that has happened in 350 years of the existence of that nation."

This brought an instant retort from Senator Jones of Washington, Republican. "I hope," he said, "that the delegate from the Philippine Islands will appreciate the fact that the preamble in the bill which has just been passed is nothing more than a parchment declaration carrying out a provision in a party platform, and that it will have no more effect than the declaration of the Democratic platforms during the last sixteen years, so far as the independence of the Philippines is concerned."

While the conference report was under consideration just before its adoption, Senator Borah of Idaho, who had voted for the amendment to grant independence to the Filipinos within four years, said he had since learned that the American people would never consent to granting independence, and, characterizing the bill as a mockery which merely deceived the Filipinos, he urged that it should not be passed. Voting for the principle, he said, bound a man to nothing. Senator Clapp of Minnesota, another Republican who voted for the independence amendment, admitted also that the American people would never consent to surrender the islands.

Senator McLean of Connecticut, Republican, taunted the Democrats with not having carried out their promises with respect to the Philippines. They had tried conscientiously, he said, but had failed ignominiously. To a question from Senator Williams of Mississippi as to why "you Republicans don't help us," Mr. McLean retorted that "we are trying to help you to do something and to stop lying to these Filipinos."

ADJOURNMENT PLAN FAILS.

Senate Leaders Unable Thus Far to Shorten the Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Efforts made today by Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate to reach an agreement for shortening the legislative program so as to enable Congress to adjourn by September 1 were unavailing. It was tentatively agreed that the Corrupt Practices bill should be dropped from the program, and there seemed to be a good prospect of an early adjournment when Senator Owen of Oklahoma served notice that he would not consent to the elimination of the measure and would prevent an agreement on any program that did not include it.

The curtailed program contemplated the passage of the Ship bill, now under consideration by the Senate; the Workmen's Compensation bill, and the General Revenue bill, together with such annual appropriation measures as have not been enacted. The leaders estimated that with the program limited to these bills adjournment could be taken by the end of the month. Senators and Representatives are anxious to get back to their States to participate in the political campaigns.

The proposal of the Republican Senators, made in a formal communication to the Democrats recently, that the program must include the Immigration bill, is not likely to be pressed. Efforts are being made to induce Senator Owen to consent to having the Corrupt Practices bill postponed until the next session of Congress.

NEW DIRECTOR OF MINT.

F. J. H. von Engelkeng, German by Birth, Named to Succeed oWoley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—F. J. H. von Engelkeng of Florida was nominated by President Wilson today to be Director of the Mint in place of Robert W. Wooley of Virginia, who resigned to become Director of Publicity for the Democratic National Campaign Committee. Mr. Von Engelkeng is a fruit grower and farmer of East Palatka. He was born in Germany.

He was chosen by the Southern Commercial Congress to go abroad with its commission appointed to study rural credit systems. He has been active in advocacy of a rural credits law and was an applicant for membership on the Farm Loan Board created under the law recently enacted.

Charges Fraud in Panama Elections.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Representative John J. Esch of Wisconsin, a minority member of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, issued a statement today accusing the United States Government of failing to maintain proper supervision of recent elections in Panama. That a revolution has not resulted in Panama, Mr. Esch says, is due to the forebearance of the citizens there. Mr. Esch is the author of two resolutions, calling upon the State and War Departments to report information supposed to be in their possession regarding the recent elections. He asserts that the election of Valdez as President was brought about by fraud and that the State Department was deaf to pleas to maintain the purity of elections in Panama.

URGES BILLS TO CHECK MUNITIONS MENACE

Repetition of Black Tom Explosion Threatened, Jersey Delegation Tells House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—New Jersey Congressmen and city officials, at hearings today before the House Commerce Committee, asked that local authorities be permitted to control shipment and storage of vast quantities of explosives and munitions at New Jersey ports in order to prevent repetitions of the Black Tom Island explosion.

The New Jersey delegation urged passage by Congress of bills by Senator Martine and Representative Hamill, prohibiting shipment of munitions except for the United States Government, unless local communities consent, and giving local authorities power to fix regulations.

Senator Martine, Representatives Hamill and Eagan, Jersey City Commissioners, and other officials told the committee theer was imminent danger of another explosion, and said the munitions traffic should and easily could be conducted through less populous districts.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Hamill said, had done nothing to limit the presence of enormous stores of explosives. On behalf of the commission, Secretary McGinty said it had carefully considered its authority and decided it was without power to act in the New York Harbor situation.

Representative Bennet of New York also indorsed the Martine-Hamill bill. Governor Fielder of New Jersey, Mayor Mitchel, and other New York and New Jersey officials who had been invited to attend the hearing did not appear.

FOR TARIFF-FREE PAPER.

Senator Martine Moves to Abolish Duties—Assails Paper Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Senator Martine of New Jersey gave notice in the Senate today that when the General Revenue bill came up for consideration, he would move an amendment, providing that news print paper and its component parts sholud be admitted free of duty. In giving this notice the Senator said:

"The increase in the cost of paper of all kinds has been in a most inordinate degree and, as I believe, without warrant or justification. Paper in its manifold uses is a vital necessity to our civilization. I beg to say that the paper trust is the most unconscienable combination in our country. It is squeezing the very life out of the small papers of the country, and many large papers have been obliged to curtail their size. With a view to correcting the evil I submit an amendment intended to be proposed to the revenue bill by adding a new section to the free list, reading: 'News print paper and materials entering into its making.'"

Would Prosecute to Check Blacklist.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Criminal prosecution of steamship officials who refuse to accept American cargo was urged today by Representative Bennet of New York before the House Commerce Committee as a reprisal against the British blacklist. Chairman Adamson, and other committeemen expressed doubt that the Bennet bill would remedy the situation.

30 MEN OVERCOME ON PRACTICE MARCH

Heat and Other Minor Ailments Make Inroads on the 14th Regiment at Border.

FIVE MEN OF 71ST DROP OUT

Ruse of Six Delinquent Artillerymen to Slip Through Lines Causes Call to Arms.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 16.—Thirty men of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn were prostrated by the heat or forced to leave the ranks by illness today on the first 31-mile march of the 100-mile practice hike. The Seventy-first Regiment, marching the five miles from McAllen to Mission, dropped out only five men. Only two were overcome by heat. The others had minor ailments.

With its first battalion as an advance guard and its third thrown out as protection for the rear of the column the Fourteenth, with 1,050 men, stepped out smartly for the first few miles of the journey. The men were singing and marching along lightly with the temperature less than 100 degrees. Shortly after the first ten-minute rest at the end of the first hour of marching four men in he advance guard crumpled up, and not long after nine men in the second battalion dropped their equipment and staggered to the side of the road. An ambulance detailed to accompany the regiment picked up a capacity load of sixteen men, and it was necessary for Colonel John H. Foote to get a motor truck to take the thirteen other men from the roadside where they had been left with companions.

Long before the regiment had gone five miles there was not a drop of water in any soldier's canteen, and the men in the advance guard began to break ranks to go to farmhouses for more water. That such a large number of men fell out on the first march is attributed to the "soda-water stomach." Some of them have been drinking som uch pop and eating so much icecream and other food not included in the regular army rations that they are not able to stand even the lightest march in the desert. It is expected that the men will be able to take their places in the ranks again tomorrow when the regiment leaves for camp at Alton to march six miles to Sterling's Ranch, unless they return to the regimental canteen tonight for more sweets, for the Fourteenth has set up its candy store at Alton.

Traveling slowly so there will be no undue suffering among the men on the first march, the Seventy-first Regiment took almost three hours to cover its five-mile march, and officers watched the men closely to see that the ranks were not broken and that no man drank too much of the water in his canteen. Colonel William G. Bates had his men deployed in every imaginable marching formation. We had four companies in the advance guard, as well as patrol flankers, and all other small units used to guard against surprise attacks.

Brigadier General James W. Lester and his staff went with the Fourteenth Regiment, and Brigadier General George R. Dyer of the Second Brigade accompanied the Seventy-first. They may not make the entire march.

It had been expected that Adjutant General Stotesbury would catch up with the regiment on march and pay the men. Instead the paymaster's staff went to Third Brigade headquarters at Pharr to pay the Twenty-third Infantry.

Six artillerymen from Battery D of the Second Field Artillery hid in a mesquite jungle about 1 o'clock this morning and fired their pistols in the hope of creating such a commotion in the camps that they would be able to slip through the lines. According to the rules these men should have been in the camp before 1 o'clock. The buglers sounded the call to arms in the camp of the First Cavalry and the Twelfth Infantry, and every unit in the two brigades rushed to arms. After the cause of the excitement was discovered the six men were captured in the underbrush and thrown into the guardhouse. They will get more severe penalties than if they had been merely challenged by the guard when they returned from their three hourse' extra leave.

Squadron A, less Troop C, that was sent out to guard the Quartermaster's station at Monte Christo, today started on another five-day hike of 100 miles to the northwest. The First Cavalry will leave on Saturday to cover the same route.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 16.—It was announced at department headquarters today that to date 879 guardsmen had procured release under the dependent relative provision. Approximately 100,000 State troops are engaged in border duty.

OPPOSES AMERICAN CAPITAL.

Juarez Political Club Adopts Principles for Local Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 16.—"Mexico for the Mexicans" is the slogan of the Benito Juarez Club, which is taking a leading part in the municipal campaign for th eelection of Juarez officials on Sept. 3.

The political club, which is acting as an agent for the Carranza party, has issued a manifesto in Juarez declaring in favor of "Fredom from Amedican domination" in every particular. Coming from the avowed de facto Government party, the manifesto is considered in the nature of a declaration of principles for the Carranza faction in the coming election.

The Benito Juarez Club demands the divorce of Juarez and all border towns from the domination of industrial interests on the American side of the line. A city waterworks, light and power plant, sewer system, and street car service is urged for the Mexican town to prevent further domination by the American owners of the public utilities in Juarez. The same epolicy is to be urged, it is understood, at other towns along the border.

JERSEY TROOPS TO VOTE.

Plans at Trenton for Polling Place on the Border.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—To carry out the law permitting New Jersey soldiers on the Mexican border to vote at the primary and general elections, Secretary of State Martin announced today that he would establish election headquarters at Douglas, Ariz., where the 5,000 guardsmen are encamped. Men experienced in the election laws and regulations of this Statae will be sent to take charge of the headquarters.

Secretary of State Martin has requested the Republican State Chairman, Newton A. K. Bugbee, and the Democratic State Chairman, Edward E. Grosscup, to confer with him that there may be a full understanding as to the arrangements and that uniformity and full freedom of the voting may be promoted. It is expected this conference will be held in Secretary Martin's office on Friday. He completed today the preparation for printing the necessary affidavits, ballots, and blanks.

MEXICO RETURNING RAILWAYS.

To Relinquish Lines Taken Over from Civilian Control.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Announcement was made today by Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador Designate, that "the Mexican railway between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico will soon be turned over to the owners, as the country nearby has been cleared of rebels and the Government does not need it any more." This is stated to be the first step in the direction of the restoration of the railways of Mexico from Government to civilian control.

EARLY ACTION ON COMMISSION.

Americans to be Chosen This Week, Rodgers Tells Aguilar.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 16.—James Linn Rodgers, the American special agent, called on Foreign Minister Aguilar this afternoon to report that Washington had advised him that American commissioners to discuss border difficulties would be named this week.

Alberto Pani, General Director of the Constitutionalist railways, officially announced tonight that the Mexican Railway would be returned to its owners Sept. 1. A commission is to be appointed to arrange details for delivery of the line and rolling stock. Mr. Morcom, Manager of the railway, acting in conformity with instructions received from the Directors residing in London understood claims for damages would be presented later.

HEARING ON MUNITION BILL.

Jersey Legislators Demand Better Shipping Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Protection against munitions explosions was the subject of a hearing today before the House Interstate Comerce Committee, which is considering the bill of Representative Hamill of New Jersey to give local authorities power to restrict muntions storage and shipment.

Senator Martine and Representative Hamill contend that the munitions industry in New York and New Jersey waters is not adequately controlled, that the harbor lines have not been changed since 1889, and that neither the War Department nor the Interstate Commerce Commission has sufficient authority to regulate the enormous munition shipments now being made from that vicinity.

Representative Hamill's bill would prohibit transportation or storage of munitions in a community without consent of authorities unless intended for United States Government use.

HELD AS MAIL SWINDLER.

Weigand Alleged to Have Sold Shoe Laces Rights Many Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 16.—Alfred Weigand of Milwaukee is under arrest here charged with fraud through the mails in selling and reseling a half interest in a patented shoe lacer. Weigand is alleged to have obtained large sums. He will be taken to Camden tomorrow for a hearing. He has been indicted in New York and Trenton, according to the Philadelphia postal authorities.

COL. MURRAY RELIEVED AT PLATTSBURG CAMP

Illness Forces Officer to Discontinue Training Duty—Succeeded by Lieut. Col. Ketcham.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Lieut. Col. Peter Murray, who as camp commander of the June, July, and August camps this Summer, has directed the training of nearly 10,000 citizen soldiers, was relieved today of his command here on the recommendation of his physicians. An order from General Wood directed Colonel Murray to go to the Walter Reed Hospital at Washington for treatment, and designated Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Ketcham, Coast Artillery Corps, as his successor.

Colonel Murray is suffering from a heart strain which he got while serving with the Twenty-ninth Infantry in Panama. During his period of duty in Panama he led reconnaissance parties through jungle regions, and his injury is attributed to his strenuous marches there. He came back to the United States last Spring, and was detailed as camp commander here.

During last month's camp Colonel Murray became ill again, but continued at work in spite of the advice of his physicians. He was particularly anxious for the success of the July camp, which was the largest ever held in this country. About a week ago his physician ordered him to his bed, where he has been since. He expressed regret at leaving his work here.

Colonel Ketcham, the new camp commander, is in charge of the coast artillery troops here. He is the ranking officer in camp, and before coming here was in command of the training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and of the camp for the mobilization of the field artillery at Tobyhanna, Penn.

The new commander is 49 years old. He was graduated from West Point in 1890, from the artillery school in 1894, and from the school of submarine defense in 1904. He served in Honolulu and the Philippines and was attached to the general staff from March, 1912, to November, 1914. He said that while his appoint was unexpected, he would be much interested in continuing the work as it had been carried on by Colonel Murray, and under the same officers.

Charles Elliot Warren, a Major of the division staff of the New York National Guard, is serving through the camp as a Lieutenant, attached to headquarters. Mr. Warren is President of the Lincoln National Bank of New York. He served with the Twelfth Infantry in the Spanish war.

Basil Miles, member of H Company in the Ninth Regiment, who is Secretary of the United States chamber of Commerce, left today on receipt of a telegram from Washington, asking his presence there in connection with Russian relief work.

A lecture by Major M. B. Stewart on the army pack resulted in the discovery of the tallest man in camp. He is R. E. Sherwood of Westport, who boasts of six feet seven inches. When Major Stewart called for "the tallest man" to demohstrate the pack, a lanky rookie stepped out who towered above the officer. Sherwood arrived in front a few seconds later and the other tall rookie was forced to admit that he was a bad second in the height contest.

Twenty-five members of the New York training battery, who were assigned to infantry companies because they had not attended previous camps, have received permission to take artillery in the afternoon as an elective course. They will accompany the artillery on the hike.

Two hundred members of the Cornell training camps will arrive tomorrow morning.

GUARANTEED 5% FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,500 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick dwelling, value	$4,500
3,500 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick two-family dwelling, value	6,000
4,500 at 5%	on three-story and basement brick store and apartments, value	8,000
5,000 at 5%	on two-story and basement frame two-family dwelling, value	8,500

Details of other offerings in various amounts furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phones: 6880 Cortlandt.

203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phones: 7100 Main.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Belber-Fitall Bags and Suit Cases

Fitted with the patented FITALL adjustable holder for toilet articles

Belber Suit Case fitted with FITALL adjustable holder.

Belber Bag fitted with FITALL adjustable holder.

¶ We are now showing Belber-Fitall bags in 20 different styles, and Belber-Fitall suit cases in 6 designs, made of hand-boarded cowhide, box calf, long grain seal, and mat seal.

¶ You can make the loops of the FITALL Adjustable Holder any width you wish, and it will accommodate any toilet articles you want to carry—those off your bureau or specially selected fittings, as preferred.

¶ Because the FITALL is readily adjustable, it will hold one article as securely as it will hold many.

PRICES:

Belber-FITALL Bags.....$8.50 to $22.50
Belber-FITALL Suit Cases...$8.50 to $22.50

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH and 47TH Sts.

Will Close Out, today, in their

Final Clearance Sales

The Following Smart Summer Styles

reduced to *MINIMUM PRICES of the season*

Groups are small—prices are absurdly low—selections cannot be guaranteed—Early Purchasers will secure best Values—

$18 For MISCELLANEOUS DRESSES Formerly $35, $45, $50 and up.

$25 For COUNTRY and DANCE DRESSES Formerly $65, $95 to $125

$32 For STREET and AFTERNOON DRESSES Formerly $75, $95 to $125

$25 & $45 For FASHIONABLE WRAPS Formerly $65 to $145

$25 For STREET and MOTOR COATS Formerly $45 to $75

REMAINING SUMMER SUITS
Formerly $65 to $195—at $18, $25, $35 to $45

Mid-Summer Sale
of
Beautiful Oriental Rugs

A wonderful collection of

Persian and Chinese Floor Coverings

in sizes ranging from small mats to large room size rugs

At "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices

Authentic Designs in Exquisite Colorings May Be Seen in the Oriental Rug Department, Fourth Floor, Centre.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square, New York City.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

To-day—in the Men's Furnishing Shop.

Saks "Town and Country" Sport Shirts $1.00

Endorsed by leaders of sport everywhere

Designed with a new collar, cut to just the correct height, affording maximum comfort under all conditions.

Made of light weight Oxford cloth and fine quality mercerized fabrics, in tan and white.

Also—Continuing Today,

A Sale of Men's Shirts at $1.45 and $1.85

A splendid collection of shirts, made of the newest materials, suitable for present and early Autumn wear, in a variety of beautiful designs and colors.

All sizes from 13½ to 18½, including sleeve lengths up to 36. Wonderful values.

Fine Quality Silk Shirts at $2.95, $3.65, $4.95 & $5.95

A truly remarkable offering of high-grade silk shirts, in a rare assortment of designs, materials and colors. Obtainable in the following weaves:—

Crepe de Chine, Crepe Francais, Silk Faille, Tussah Cloth, Broadcloth, Radium Silk, Silk Fibre and Novelty Weaves.

Silk Neckwear for Men at $1.35, $1.00 and 69c

Scarfs that are different to anything we have ever offered before, made of finest quality silks in the most exclusive and richest designs imaginable.

THE WEAVES INCLUDE:

Brocaded Silks, Fine Mogador Stripes, Plain Mogadors, Indescent Cloth, Oriental Weaves, Repps, Regence, Crepe Meteor, Silk Francais, Novelty Weaves, Brochet Figures, Striped and Brocaded Silks and Faille.

Men's Linen Dusters, $2.95

Reg. stock price $3.95

Tailored of fine quality linen, in double-breasted belted model. Very carefully tailored.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. *Closed Saturdays*

Special Features in

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

For Today and Friday

Silk Shirts..... $3.25
A variety of new stripes in attractive color effects.

Shirts..... $2.25
Of artificial silks. A large assortment of stripes.

Shirts, Madras or Mercerized..... $1.00
Fancy stripes; also plain white with attached collar.

Scarfs, Washable Four-in-Hands.....3 for $1.00.....each 35c
White with a variety of colored stripes.

Silk or Lisle Half Hose..... 30c
Plain colors and fancy patterns.

Union Suits..... 65c
Broken sizes. White self striped Aero cloth.

Shirts and Drawers.....3 for $1.00.....each 35c
Broken sizes. Athletic style.

Ground Floor

MEN'S LOW SHOES

For Sports, Dress or Walking

Special Reductions, Today and Tomorrow

$3.95 Formerly $5.00
All from our regular lines. Tan and Black leathers; also in White Canvas.

$4.50 Formerly $6.00
Different styles. In Black or Brown Kidskin and Tan or Black Calfskin.

$5.85 Formerly $8.00
Our best styles and leathers in Men's Low Shoes. Newark made. A large assortment.

Ground Floor

The Remainder of Our

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS

That Were Formerly $20, $22.50, $25 and $30

Will Be Closed Out Today and Friday

at $15.00

The assortments are broken, of course, but there is a good selection of patterns and models in sizes 34 to 44

No Charge Made for Alterations

Fourth Floor

THE SAME OLD STORY

A MAN unfamiliar with mortgages and legal matters came into possession of some money. He bought, apparently from a chance acquaintance, five mortgages, one after the other.

The mortgages were forged and the various owners of the property were ignorant of them. Until his friend had succeeded in getting all the money the man had, he paid the interest on the mortgages.

When he saw there was no more money he left town and the forgery was discovered. All this happened in enlightened New York within the past six months.

You ought never to invest any money in mortgages without securing a policy of title insurance of our Company. It is our business to discover such frauds or if we do not discover them to pay the loss.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

DIES FROM SNAKE BITE.

Pittsburgh Instructor Nipped While Showing Rattlesnake to Pupils.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16.—Gustav Link, for nineteen years taxidermist at Carnegie Institute, died today as the result of a bite which he received yesterday while showing a den of rattlesnakes to a class of students.

Link concealed the fact that he had been bitted until after the class had left his room. He then told his assistants, who hurried him to a hospital, and there being no serum in the city to counteract the poison, two tubes were ordered from New York. It did not arrive until Link was dying.

Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of the Bronx Zoological Garden, when told yesterday of the death of Gustav A. Link, said:

"The serum tubes were sent to Pittsburgh as soon as we received word by long distance phone but they did not arrive there until about 3 o'clock in the morning. To effect a cure an injection should be made at least two hours after the bite, to be followed by a second injection four hours later.

"Mr. Link, it is evident, delayed attending to his wound for about an hour and by that time the poison had been widely distributed through his body. I have heard of deaths from a rattlesnake bite eight minutes after the bite. I have handled rattlesnakes quite freely in my lectures for eighteen years, but I never boast about it as they are exceedingly dangerous to handle."

Dr. Ditmars said the death of Mr. Link was the first case he had heard of this year due to the bite of a rattler.

"I always keep tubes of the serum in my home for emergencies," he added, "and about three weeks ago at 3 o'clock in the morning I was called up from a place several miles north of Storm King Mountain on the Hudson. A valuable horse had been bitten. I told them if they could come right down with an automobile I would supply the remedy. They had a forty mile ride but they reached my house before daylight and two days later I received word that the horse was recovering.

"I have heard from many sources through the East and within a few miles from New York City that venomous snakes are increasing this year. I attribute it to the growth of the second timber. Automobile parties seeking out shady parts of the woods off of the main roads have often been surprised at the snakes they have discovered. Great care should be exercised in these woody picnic parties and at the slightest indication of rattlesnakes it is a part of wisdom to beat a hasty retreat."

LAMB DIDN'T TIP ENGLAND.

Custom House Man Not Responsible for Rubber Seizure.

British agents and not George F. Lamb, head of the Custom House neutrality squad, were responsible for the British Admiralty halting the Norwegian liner Lyngenfjord last April and taking from her a consignment of rubber, secreted in sacks of coffee. The rubber, it was alleged, was destined for Germany.

The British authorities notified Mr. Lamb that the rubber was on board while the ship lay in port here, but both he and they failed to find it. Then the agents cabled to London.

Roger B. Wood, Assistant United States District Attorney, who recently gave details of the occurrence to THE TIMES, was misunderstood to say that Lamb was responsible for halting the vessel, and George Sylvester Viereck who edits The Fatherland for Germany, promptly protested to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

NO CHANGE IN RICE HOSPITAL

Widow Will Use Her Own Funds to Provide Memorial.

The plans for the Isaac L. Rice Memorial Hospital, which is being built at Irvington-on-the-Hudson by Mrs. Rice as a memorial to her husband, founder and former President of the Electric Boat Company, will undergo no change, notwithstanding the fact that the value of the Rice estate, formerly estimated at approximately $2,000,000, has been appraised at $981,698. This was learned yesterday from Mrs. Rice's secretary, M. Palm, who said the work on the memorial hospital was well under way, and that the buildings should be completed within eighteen months.

When Mrs. Rice announced on Nov. 21, 1915, that she would build a $1,000,000 hospital as a memorial to her husband, she did not contemplate the use of funds from her husband's estate, according to Mr. Palm. Mrs. Rice is wealthy in her own name, and it was with her own money that she planned to erect the institution. This explanation was made through her secretary, because Mrs. Rice was too ill at the Hotel Ansonia, where she lives, to discuss the matter.

Married Woman Dead of Paralysis.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 16.—Mrs. C. P. Chapin, 24, died of infantile paralysis here today after an illness of less than forty-eight hours. She was a native of Philadelphia and recently returned to her home here after a visit to New York and New Jersey points.

Callot Sisters
have moved to
No. 9 Batignon Ave.,
Paris, France.
Telephone Elysee 49-88.

ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON OFFICIAL WARRANT

For Women—
Short silk gloves, 50c to $1.25
Long silk gloves, $1.00 to $2.00
Natural chamois golf gloves, $1.75
For Men—
Silk gloves, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50

MARK CROSS
World's Greatest Leather Stores
604 Fifth Avenue 258 Broadway
Paris—24 Boulevard des Capucines
London—89 Regent Street

NEW YORK SCHOOLS MAY OPEN SEPT. 25

Date Will Depend on When the Epidemic of Paralysis Is Overcome.

2 WEEKS' NOTICE PROMISED

Another Drop in Number of New Cases and the Daily Average Is Still Decreasing.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Tues-day	Deaths Yes-terday	New Cases Tues-day	New Cases Yes-terday
Manhattan	13	8	51	44
Brooklyn	14	14	74	46
Bronx	5	7	18	11
Queens	6	5	20	28
Richmond	1	..	5	4
Totals	39	34	168	133
Total of deaths to date				1,497
Total of cases to date				6,653

Another drop yesterday in the number of new cases of infantile paralysis encouraged Health Commissioner Emerson and his associates to continue hoping that the epidemic was on the wane, especially in Brooklyn, Richmond, and the Bronx. The new cases reported yesterday were 133, the average for the three days preceding, and a lower number than was usual last week and the week before.

"The situation is better than it was two weeks ago," said Dr. Emerson in commenting upon the day's reports.

The Health Commissioner and William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, yesterday agreed that the public schools should not open until Sept. 25 or after, the exact day of the opening to be announced not less than two weeks in advance of the beginning of the session.

Whatever day is fixed upon for the opening of the public schools will be observed by all of the parochial and private schools in the city attended by children of less than 16 years of age.

It has been estimated that about 1,000,000 children in the city will be affected, and many communities outside of New York are also postponing the opening of their schools.

Emerson Writes to Willcox.

Commissioner Emerson yesterday expressed his opinion in the matter of the schools in the following letter to Mr. Willcox:

Hon. William G. Willcox, President Board of Education, 500 Park Avenue, City.

My Dear Sir: Judging from present indications, it is the consensus of opinion of the Board of Health and the Advisory Committee on Poliomyelitis of the Department of Health that it will not be advisable to open the public schools of the city on Sept. 11. This opinion is also indorsed unanimously by the members of the Mayor's Advisory Committee of Physicians.

It is quite impossible, at this time, to forecast precisely the course of the epidemic or to fix any definite date at which the schools may safely be opened. Unless there should be a very marked and unexpected reduction in the incidence of poliomyelitis during the next three weeks, the Department of Health will recommend that the opening of the public schools be postponed at least until Sept. 25, and that the exact date be fixed later and announced to the public press not less than two weeks in advance. Any recommendations of the Department of Health concerning the postponement of school opening will apply only to such schools and classes as are attended by children of 16 years or less. Neither the training schools, which admit only students over sixteen, nor the training schools for teachers need have their opening postponed after Sept. 11.

You may expect a more definite recommendation on or about Sept. 1. Very truly yours,

HAVEN EMERSON,
Commissioner.

School Board to Co-operate.

Mr. Willcox replied in part as follows:

I am glad to note that the Department of Health will await further developments before making a definite recommendation, for there appears to be no sufficient reason for the fixing of the exact date at this time. Your suggestion of a public announcement two weeks in advance of the date finally decided upon will fully meet the needs of the schools from an administrative standpoint.

I hardly need assure you that the Department of Education will cheerfully adopt whatever recommendations the Department of Health may decide to make, both as regards the date of opening the schools and the precautions deemed advisable for avoiding any danger of infection. Awaiting more definite recommendations which you promised on or about Sept. 1, I remain, etc.

The house-to-house visiting begun recently under the supervision of the Department of Health has resulted in the discovery, according to an announcement made yesterday at the department, that a large part of the public is still ignorant of the nature and mode of spread of infantile paralysis, despite the educational campaign conducted by the department through circulars, cartoons, word of mouth, and the newspapers since the beginning of the epidemic.

New Warning to Public.

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the department's Bureau of Public Health Education, said yesterday that newspapers were the best means of reaching the people in a matter of this kind, and he therefore prepared for publication the following paragraph of advice to pjarents:

The germ of infantile paralysis is present in discharges from the nose, throat, and bowels of those ill with infantile paralysis, even in the cases that do not go on to paralysis. It may also be present in the nose and throat of healthy children from the same family. Do not let your children play with children who have just ben sick or who have or recently have had colds, Summer complaints, &c. For this reason children from a family in which there is a case of infantile paralysis are forbidden to leave their home. If you hear of their doing so, report it at once to the Department of Health.

Mrs. Mary Fakon of 102 Washington Street was yesterday fined $1 in the Jefferson Market Court for violating quarantine regulations. Her 1-year-old child was removed to the Willard Parker Hospital on Monday suffering from poliomyelitis, and she was told to keep her 6-year-old son in her home for two weeks. She twice disobeyed the instructions and was arrested.

Deputy Health Commissioner Billings wrote yesterday to Dr. Thomas Riley, Chairman of the After-Care Committee, announcing an offer by the East Side House Settlement, of a sanitorium at Stephney, Conn., for the after-care of recovered poliomyelitis patients. The letter read as follows:

I forward herewith a most generous offer of the East Side House Settlement of Seventy-sixth Street and East River, through Miss M. De G. Trenholm, headworker, of fifty beds in its country sanitarium at Stephney, near Bridgeport, Conn. The property consists of thirty acres, with ample housing facilities. The settlement will provide nurses, special medical care, braces, in fact, everything the children need. Their only wish is that children from the Yorkville district of Manhattan, between East Fifty-ninth Street and East Ninety-ninth Street, shall be given the preference. I have asked Miss Trenholm to take the matter up directly with you.

Twenty-two Children Recover.

Twenty-two children were discharged from hospitals yesterday as recovered from acute poliomyelitis.

Five volunteers who had had the disease gave thirty-six ounces of blood yesterday at the Willard Parker Hospital. Harold H. Falick, 38 years old, of Rockaway Beach, one of the volunteers, told Dr. Abraham Zingher, who drew the blood, that his own child was stricken during the present epidemic, but was on the road to recovery. He wanted to help some other child, if he could, he said.

A report circulated yesterday to the effect that the Rockefeller Institute had obtained "a corner" on the supply of monkeys, and had more than a sufficient number of the animals for experimentation, while the heads of other laboratories were attempting in vain to obtain a few for their own work was emphatically denied at the institute.

It was officially stated for the institute that the number of monkeys there was no sufficient for the immediate needs of the institute's research workers and that, if a surplus existed, Dr. Simon Flexner, the director, would gladly share it with other laboratories.

Officials of the Department of Health agreed that all research workers in the city, including those of the Rockefeller Institute and the United States Public Health Service, were handicapped by lack of monkeys.

The Public Health Service, it was said, had a few of the animals in Washington and hoped to receive a shipment soon. The Rockefeller Institute will receive 150 next week, and 500 more will arrive for general distribution in the next three weeks, according to report.

The shortage is due to the fact that most of the monkeys used in research work come from Oriental countries affected by the war. Also, shipments of monkeys from the Philippine were suspended for months because of a quarantine against animals.

Worst Paralysis Epidemic.

According to records at the Department of Health the present edipemic of poliomelitis is, bay far, the largest that ever has occurred. In New York City, in 1907, there was an epidemic of 2,500 cases; in Sweden, in 1905, of 808 cases; in Buffalo, in 1912, one of 500 cases, and in Rutland, Vt., in 1894 one of 225 cases. These are the largest epidemics recorded before this year in New York, where the number of cases has already reached 6,653. These cases have been distributed in the five Boroughs as follows: Brooklyn, 3,518; Manhattan, 1,847; Queens, 708; Bronx, 319, and Richmond, 256.

Dr. Robert Abrahams, President of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, on Ward's Island, announced yesterday that because of a case of poliomelitis which occurred recently in an orderly of the hospital, the Board of Managers has placed the institution under quarantine. No visitors will be permitted until further notice, except the adult relatives of inmates believed to be dying.

Drs. Charles E. Banks, C. H. Lavinder, and Wade H. Frost, of the United States Public Health Service, went to Washington yesterday to attend the interstate conference on poliomyelitis to begin there today.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

John Rich, 25 Jefferson St.
W. Wolfman, 218 Madison St.
Arthur Zosellano, 208 Bleecker St.
Margaret Voran, 58 Perry St.
C. Castriota, 340 Pompeii St.
Kate Walsh, 12 Barrow St.
Tony Germino, 105 Sullivan St.
C. Tarinelli, 28 Bedford St.
Gerald Donovan, 48 Morton St.
Helen Ebren, 608 2d Av.
Vera Eisenberg, 9 Livingston Place.
F. Chickota, 317 E. 9th St.
Frank Schimans, 420 5th St.
Tony Aurienno, 420 W. 39th St.
S. Medevin, 229 W. 35th St.
Thomas Mullin, 906 3d Av.
Charles Kelly, 427 E. 82d St.
Ester Ramon, 506 East 81st St.
William Schwartz, 1,625 Avenue A.
W. Finger, 610 West 150th St.
Elizabeth Schanz, 344 West 122d St.
William Cook, 40 West 45th St.
John Ochsner, 517 West 130th St.
Michael Regine, 146 West End Av.
E. Mosher, 178 West 88th St.
I. Rubin, 800 West 70th St.
Francis Conroy, 311 West 107th St.
Dorothy Bishop, 1,597 Lexington Av.
Margaret Strauss, 113 East 106th St.
Pauline Kline, 352 East 91st St.
William Goldstine, 112 West 111th St.
Josephine Deer, 374 St. Nicholas Av.
Martich Steward, 281 West 114th St.
Minnie Zieve, 113 East 105th St.
John Foley, 2,430 2d Av.
Joseph Ziaca, 352 East 105th St.
Mary Amoreno, 337 West 122d St.
Dornely Cricklow, 115 West 137th St.
G. Golowisky, 1,733 1st Av.
Henry Spothman, 2 East 127th St.
Joseph Stoello, 247 West 144th St.
M. Leoni, 234 East 107th St.
Dorothy Wagner, 2,995 3d Av.
S. Rubin, 278 West 115th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Ralph Shepsky, 19 St. Nicholas Av.
John Morrissey, 582 Gates Av., Brooklyn. (Nose, Throat, and Lung Hospital.)
William A. Cook, 50 W. 91st St.
Peter Repole, 548 West 50th St.
E. Nachimonsky, 21 Catherine St.
Nattie Halperine, 809 E. 156th St. (Willard Parker Hospital.)
Victoria Male, 135 Varick St.
H. Kurichawa, Willard Parker Hospital. ("No home.")

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Anna Helenick, 521 E. 187th St.
Ruth Egan, 310 E. 155th St.
Leonard Thicht, 1,040 Bryant Av.
George Conents, 511 E. 176th St.
V. G. Dallier, 1,804 Lacomb Av.
I. Boyland, 1,063 Bryant Av.
John Daly, 1,253 Union Av.
Beatrice Stiero, 894 E. 163d St.
John Downs, 719 Burke St.
Nathan Shemson, 1,325 Franklin Av.
— Lewis, 2,322 Andrews Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Margaret Lyons, 1,988 Clinton Av.
Arthur Hirsch, 953 Simpson St.
Elizabeth Doughty, 214 West 146th St.
Fred Cohen, 756 Fox St.
Tony Vigla, 1,054 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn (died Riverside Hospital.)
Harold Wake, 694 East 188th St. (died Lincoln Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Catherine Campion, 42 Talman St.
Thos. Donovan, 246 Steuben St.
Harry Nolan, 105 South Elliott Pl.
Rose Frank, 176 Sand St.
Anita Goodman, 321 President St.
Helen Ebren, 608 2d Av.
William Joseph White, 105 St. Marks Pl.
Anthony Sarli, 201 Navy St.
Regina Quinn, 21 Adelphi St.
Emily Jensen, 139 Fifty-seventh St.
Annabal Morrow, 216 Sixty-first St.
Sadie O'Toole, 5,221 Third Av.
Nathan Pakayk, 381 Berry St.
Jessie Tiedman, 184 Freeman St.
Arthur Pervin, 94 Humboldt St.
Mollie Geander, 133 Meserole St.
Helen Sokolpasky, 228 Withers St.
Rose Schnitzer, 82 South First St.
Thomas J. Armstrong, 87 South Third St.
Ethel Kessler, 256 South 4th St.
Sol Cohen, 626 Belmont Av.
Genevieve Rodsen, care McCabe, 650 Crescent St.
John Rohr, 624 Glenmore Av.
Leonard Hodden, 140 Glenn St.
Louis Kitzman, 904 Glenmore Av.
Max Kaplan, 77 Grafton St.
Frank Dashmar, 604 Hendrix St.
Samuel Rome, 220 Powell St.
Morris Epstein, 549 Powell St.
Vincent Durand, 338 Ridgewood Av.
Henry Weisberg, 844 Stone Av.
William Moscowitz, 423 Watkins St.
Catherine Corso, 1,004 Willoughby Av.
Gertrude Garfinkel, 1,841 Sterling Place.
Louise Ross, 245 Troutman St.
Raymond Hunt, 276 St. Nicholas Av.
Kenneth Boyd, 793 Lincoln Place.
Arthur Petry, 504 Hamburg Av.
Parataino Mirano, 45 Hamburg Av.
Marie Walton, 1,441 ulton St.
Henry Scrappell, 128 Floyd St.
George Thomas, 75 Cooper St.
Eleanore Cohn, 414 Avenue N.
Mary Wandmacher, 1,290 New York Av.
John Hewitt, 475 East 8th St.
Baby Astell, 680 East 23d St.
Izzy Sohn, 3,708, 12th Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Anna White, 825 Rodney St.
Thomas Connery, 87 South 2d St.
Lily Gruntfest, 338 Alabama Av.
Ed Muldare, 254 Scholes St.
John Hewitt, 475 East 8th St.
Harriet Hanese, 132 Scholes St.
Sam Ginsberg, 35 New Lots Road.
Robert Gormley, 89 Vanderbilt Av.
Dorothy Hyman, 201 Saigel St.
Sidney Katz, 159 South 2d St.
Margaret La Combe, 451 58th St.
Fannie Wabnick, 865 Elton St.
Max Thurn, 2,874 West 23d St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Catharine Burns, 321 Harold Av., L. I. City.
Mary Corleta, 22 Sherman St., Astoria.
Florence Gardiner, 14 Purris St., L. I. City.
Angelina De Delis, 197 Jackson Av., L. I. City.
Mary Bornis, 1,925 Bleecker St., Ridgewood.
William Becker, 802 Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood.
Walter Hartman, 1½,869 Stanhope St., Ridgewood.
Janette Pfeiffer, 716 Starr St., Ridgewood.
Carl Fisher, 286 Cooper Av., Glendale.
Olga Fisher, 286 Cooper Av., Glendale.
Ella Ahrens, 3 Sackett St., Corona.
Mary Rose Martin, 41 Monroe St., Flushing.
Henry Roth, 218 12th St., College Point.
Reginald Klug, 24 St., near Propheron Av., Bayside.
Henry Pelletreaus, State St., near Merrick Road, Jamaica.
Frank Lucarici, 126 Remsen St., Cedar Manor.
Helen Miriltscher, 4,783 Liberty Av., Morris Park.
Mildred Westcall, 4,436 Brandon Av., Woodhaven.
John Schullein, 3,893 Fulton St., Union Course.
Cornelius and George Lowler, 7 Douglass Place, Jamaica.
Marjory Proctor, Merrick Read and Springfield Av., Springfield.
Margaret and John Baxter, Cortland Blvd., Laureiton.
Almo Fenstersiock, 65 Storm Av., Arverne.
Sam Grayson, 30 Beach 45th St., Edgemere.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Wallace Cugrick, 287 Union Hall St., Jamaica, Queensboro.
Marg. Baxter, Cortland Blvd., Laureiton.
Arden Waldman, 35 S. Park Av., Arverne.
Fortman Knell, 948 Dill Place, Glendale.
Margt. Anderson, Harrison Av., Shoreview Park, Jamaica.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Josephine Zimmer, 843 Van Donse St., Stapleton.
May D. Ryan, 125 Chestnut Av., Rosebank.
Edith Adamo, Rott St., Concord.
George W. Beverly, Egbert Av., New Dorp.

H. Kurichaws, mentioned in the Manhattan death list and described as having "no home," was a man 27 years old who was found ill at Grand Street and the Bowery two days ago. He was removed to the Willard Parker Hospital, where he died within six hours. An autopsy showed that poliomyelitis had caused death.

On Aug. 9 a case was listed at 1,868 Third Avenue, Manhattan. The number should have been 1,768.

SUSPENDS LAW FOR NURSES.

Secretary McAdoo Grants a Dispensation for Ten from Canada.

Health Commissioner Emerson yesterday received a telegram from Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo saying that the clause in the contract labor law which prohibited teh Canadian nurses from entering this country and proceeding to New York for poliomyelitis work had been suspended to let the nurses through.

The Department of Health engaged the nurses, but when they reached Montreal last week they were stopped by agents of the Bureau of Immigration, who said that, because they were immigrants under contract to work in this country they could not legally enter. Dr. Emerson, upon hearing this, immediately telegraphed to the Secretaries of the Treasury, Commerce, and State, asking that a special dispensation be made.

As the Bureau of Immigration is in the Treasury Department, Secretary McAdoo has final say in the matter. His telegram yesterday removed the last obstacle to the entrance of the nurses. They were notified by wire and, it was said, prepared to start for this city at once. The Secretary's act, according to information received by the Department of Health, constituted the first suspension of the contract labor law for several years.

SCHOOL OPENINGS DEFERRED.

Four Jersey Cities Take Such Action—So New Cases in State.

The New Jersey State Department of Health at Trenton yesterday announced that there were eighty new cases of infantile paralysis in the State, making the total 1,705. Reports coming directly from towns in the State increased this number. According to all sources, the cases were distributed as follows:

Newark, 32; Orange, 5; Jersey City, 4; South Orange township, 4; Montclair, 8; Harrison, 3; Hackensack, Rutherford, Camden, West Orange, Trenton, Highland Park, Atlantic City, and Banwood township, two each; Edgewater Borough, Neptune City, Merchantville, Pensauken township, Lawrence township, (Cumberland Count,) Belleville, North Bergen township, Union Hill, Perth Amboy, Piterson, Pompton township, Salem, Bridgewater township, Princeton Borough, and Rahway, one each.

Dr. Calvin N. Kendall, New Jersey State Commissioner of Education, yesterday sent to all local school boards in the State a request that they cooperate with their municipal health authorities to prevent the spread of poliomyelitis by postponing the opening of schools if the health authorities recommend it. The delayed opening of any school, Dr. Kendall said, would not cause it to lose any State aid.

Health and education officials in conference in Hoboken yesterday voted to keep the schools closed until Oct. 2 at least, and until Nov. 1, if conditions warranted. The authorities of Elizabeth, Crnford and Garwood yesterday announced that the public schools would not be opened until Oct. 2.

The New Jersey State Board of Health again directed local health boards yesterday not to charge fees for the certificates required under the new State quarantine regulations. Yesterday was the second day on which the regulations were in effect, and, according to report, their enforcement was more general and caused less difficulty than on the first day.

The committee appointed by Mayor Raymond of Newark to provide after care for children recovered from poliomyelitis yesterday sent out a general appeal for help in the raising of a fund for the purchase of braces. The children of Bernardsville it was announced, have collected $1,500 for this purpose and hope to raise $5,000 in all.

One little girl and three boys of Elizabeth, who recovered from infantile paralysis in 1909, yesterday gave blood from which serum was to be extracted for the treatment of Charles Scott, 9 years old.

Marion Hinck, ten-year-old daughter of Otto Hinck of Montclair, whose brother, Ernest C. Hinck, was formerly Mayor of the town, died from infantile paralysis yesterday at Pompton.

Ten new cases of infantile paralysis were reported yesterday in Nassau County, distributed as follows: three in Roslyn Heights, two in Hempstead village, and one each in Old Westbury, Westbury, Great Neck, Glen Cove and Lynnbrook.

The South Bay House Cottage, adjoining the South Bay Hotel, at Blue Point, Long Island, was put under quarantine yesterday, and persons living in the hotel, where there were from sixty to seventy children, became alarmed. Dr. William H. Roe, the Health Officers, refused to say why he had quarantined the house, in which Edna, the eleven-year-old daughter of George H. Lightboy, of 219 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, is ill. There was one report yesterday that the girl had the measles and another that she had infantile paralysis. Thirty guests moved out of the cottage as soon as it was quarantined.

Five new cases of infantile paralysis and three deaths were reported yesterday in Suffolk County. Three of the new cases were in Islip Town and the others in Patchogue village. The deaths were at Ocean Beach, Riverhead, and Patchogue.

At East Hampton the Board of Health has forbidden all children of less than sixteen years of age to leave or enter the village.

There were four new cases of infantile paralysis in Yonkers yesterday, and, because of the epidemic the annual carnival of the Yonkers Merchants' Association, set for Sept. 5, was indefinitely postponed.

50 MORE VICTIMS IN THE STATE

Three Deaths Reported Outside of New York City.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The epidemic of infantile paralysis continued apparently unchecked on Long Island and up State today, fifty additional cases and three deaths outside New York City being reported to the State Department of Health during the twenty-four hours ended at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The department has received reports of 1,139 cases and 148 deaths up to tonight.

The fatalities today occurred at Antwerp, Highland and Campbell. The reports of new cases were received as follows:

Highland and Oyster Bay, 5 each; Poughkeepsie and Lynbrook, 4 each; Rockville Cenere, 3; Campbell, Hempstead, Bluepoint and Fulton, 2 each, and one each from Od Arlington, Antwerp, Peekskill, Geneva, Freeport, Sherrill, Pinebush, Livingston Manor, Hurleyville, Locust Valey, Spring Valley, Webb, Hyde Park, Liberty, Pleasantville, Kennedy, Pulaski, Patchogue, Babylon, Tarrytown and Craryville.

$1,234 MORE FOR CRIPPLES.

Department of Health Fund for Braces Now $9,125.

The Department of Health yesterday announced the receipt of $953 in contributions to the $15,000 fund for braces, which made the total so far received $8,843.79. Yesterday's contributors were:

Mrs. obert H. RTurle, $200; Bernhard Mayer, William G. Willcox, Frederick Strauss and Deborah I. Elsto, $100 each; F. M. K. and party, $65; Mrs. Herd, A. Rusch, $50; Jacob L. Alberts, Flora W. Burgheimer, J. H. Lamport, Percy L. Gutterman, Mrs. Sydney H. Herman, Mrs. Albert Israle, and Isabel and Frances Hecht, $25 each; Miss R. Goldstein and Mr. L. Goldstein, $20; Emily B. Clark, $15; Edwin M. Blake, $10; M. S. D., $6; Angus Raphael, $5; through New York Globe, $4; A. W. Willmann, $2, and Milton Kaplan, $1.

Additional contributions amounting to $281.76 were received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES for toys and braces for victims of poliomyelitis. These will make the fund total $9,125.45.

Among those who contributed was a woman who had lost her own child from the disease. She sent her check for $30 with the following:

Please add this modest contribution to the fund for braces for the crippled children who were perhaps more fortunate than mine. Please do not mention or publish the name on the check, but use simply, "An Easter Flower"—for that is what I have lost.

"E. B. K.," a little girl, sent $2 with this note:

Englosed find $2 for the poor little children recovering from infantile paralysis. I was saving it to get some stamps, as I have a collection, but when I read about children my age, still all day and perhaps to never again be able to join in children's sports, I thought my stamps could wait for a few months. I hope to send some more next month. Please use it as you think best, either for one fund or the other.

The contributions received were:

Bernard Reich, $50; "An Easter Flower," $90; L. A. C. and A. P. B., $25 each; Children of The Graham, Prattsville, N. Y., $17; "Thankful," $15; Sylvia M. Bieber, Margery R. Roth, Constance May Roth, Phil & Hope Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. N., Esther C. Ulrich, In Pennies from the Boys and Girls of Calvary Episcopal Church Vacation Schools, and "A Thankful Father," $10 each; Belle Crook, 12; Aimee Goldman, 12; Irman Goldman, 7, collected by selling pin-wheels, $6.50; Children of the Antlers, Haines Falls, N. Y., $6; Peace Club of Belle Harbor, N. Y., $5.26; Aunt Francis and Majorie, M. W., Francis Allaire, and Frankel Display Fixture Company, $5 each; Bobbie & Francis, $3; Mrs. M. Richardson, $3; Martin E. Polinger and E. B. K., $2 each; Doris S. and "A Friend," $1 each.

13 New Cases in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The total number of cases of infantile paralysis in the State was increased to 107 today, thirteen new cases being reported to the State Board of Health. One of these was at North Adams, another at Adams, and two in Boston.

Wire Co. Official Dies of Paralysis.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 16.—Stanley O. Aitkens, 22 years old, assistant traffic manager for the American Steel and Wire Company, died today from infantile paralysis at his home on Winter Street. He was stricken Friday. This is the first death among the thirteen cases in Worcester.

FIGHTS TO SET FREE HER AGED HUSBAND

Lewis C. Wanamaker Wrongfully Sent to Asylum, Young Wife Insists.

HE MAKES PLEA IN COURT

Asserts That He Was Thrown Into a Cell and Beaten at King's Park.

Supreme Court Justice Frederick E. Crane in Brooklyn heard testimony yesterday on the application of Mrs. Emma S. Wanamaker of 14 South Portland Avenue to have set aside the order of Judge Norman S. Dike of the County Court committing her husband, Lewis Cass Wanamaker, 73 years old, to the Kings Park State Hospital for the Insane on Aug. 2.

Mr. Wanamaker was committed by Judge Dike on affidavits made by Dr. George F. Brewster and Dr. Sylvester R. Leahy. They said he had made an attack on his wife with a milk bottle and was excitable. Mrs. Wanamaker obtained a writ of habeas corpus last Saturday directing the officials of the hospital to produce her husband in court on the ground that when she signed the commitment papers she did not know what they meant and that she was deceived by Harry E. Shirk, a lawyer, as to their true contents. She alleges that her husband is sane and entitled to his fredom.

Mrs. Wanamaker is about 30 years old. She sat beside her husband while the hearing was in progress and their two children played about the courtroom. Mrs. Wanamaker was represented by Harry H. Schutte and was his first witness. She said that on July 20 she wished to consult a physician who had previously attended her husband, but whose name she had forgotten. She went to Shirk's office at 44 Court Street to get the name of the physician. While at the office she told Shirk about an attack her husband had made upon her with a milk bottle. She testified that Shirk advised her not to return to her home, accordingly she went to a boarding house in Lafayette Avenue.

Mrs. Wanamaker testified that she went several times to the office of Shirk, and that he took her to the Court of Domestic Relations for the purpose of procuring a warrant for her husband's arrest. At the court she was informed that they would not issue a warrant, but she was directed to take her husband to the Kings County Hospital. When the commitment papers were handed to her she said she signed them without reading. Later an ambulance came to the house and her husband was taken away. On Aug. 2, according to Mrs. Wanamaker she went to Shirk's office and found that her husband had been committed to the King's Park Hospital.

The witness said that when she heard that her husband had been sent to the asylum she remonstrated with Shirk, and became so angry that she struck him. She then dismissed Shirk as counsel and started a movement to get Mr. Wanamaker back home. Mrs. Wanamaker testified that Shirk made insulting suggestions to her.

To prove that Mr. Wanamaker is of sound mind, Mr. Schutte called several business men who have had dealings with him for periods extending over many years. All testified that they believed him to be sane. Justice Crane then appointed Dr. Arthur T. Brush a committee of one to examine Mr. Wanamaker as to his mental capacity and to report to the court when the case is resumed this morning. The Justice insisted that the examination by the physician be not held in the presence of Mrs. Wanamaker or the children.

At adjournment Justice Crane said he did not think it necessary to send Mr. Wanamaker back to King's Park for the night, and asked if there was not some place where he could be kept in town. At this point Mr. Wanamaker asked the Justice if he might say a word. Justice Crane granted the request, and Mr. Wanamaker walked to the bar, raised his arm, and with a wave of his hand said:

"For God's sake, Judge, don't send me back to King's Park. They dragged me into a cell down there and I had to fight for my life. They knocked me down and kicked me and called me the vilest names possible."

"Well, we can send you to Kings County Hospital," replied the Court.

"Your Honor, I would rather go to King's Park than to Kings County," said Mr. Wanamaker. "They abused me down there, too. I am afraid to go back."

"Mr. Wanamaker," said Justice Crane, "I have already said that there has been nothing shown here to make me believe you are not of sound mind. You are ruining your own case by this talk. You are apt to force me to change my mind. It is not right to talk of these institutions in this way. The men in these places will treat anybody right who treats them right."

"If you could see the marks on my body," persisted Mr. Wanamaker, "you would know that I am right."

Justice Crane called the two keepers who brought Mr. Wanamaker from King's Park to the bar and instructed them to take him to Kings County Hospital for the night and to see that he was made comfortable.

NEW FORD CAR ON VIEW.

Only Feature of the Old Hood Remaining Is the Brass Radiator Cap.

The first new Ford automobile, with remodeled hood, radiator and fenders to conform to the stream-line style of car bodies, appeared on "Automobile Row" yesterday afternoon. The new car at a cursory glance has slight family resemblance to its square-jawed elder brother. The only feature of the old radiator and hood that has survived the changes is the brass radiator cap. The new hood is two inches higher and three longer than the former one. The wheelbase remains the same.

The first car of the new type placed on exhibition is a sedan. New touring cars will be on hand today. Deliveries of the new models will be made at once. The old model has entered the irrevocable past, all the old-style cars having been sold before the new ones were brought out.

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DENY LITHUANIAN NEGLECT.

Polish Victims' Relief Fund Issues Statement Through W. O. Gorski.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund in New York, of which Ignace Paderewski is the founder, objects to inferences made by the Rev. Dr. Vincent Bartuska and Dr. Bielskis in their description, printed in last Sunday's TIMES, of war conditions as they found them in Lithuania. W. O. Gorski, Honorary Secretary of the fund, has called attention to their statement that, when they visited the Pope in Rome, he was much surprised at the distress they reported among Lithuanians. "because it had been generally understood that part of the contributions raised for the Poles was to go to Lithuania. But the Poles have not given one cent for this purpose."

"This statement is absolutely incorrect," says Mr. Gorski. "Following an audit of their books, the General Polish Relief Committee in Switzerland sent out a report to us, as well as to the other Polish relief committees in America, rendering a strict account of sums of money collected and distributed by them. This report has been published in various papers in this country. It shows that between the dates of Jan. 9, 1915, and Jan. 9, 1916, a total sum of $77,109.70 has been appropriated by the General Polish Relief Committee in Switzerland for the relief of the war-stricken Lithuanian population. Partial shipments of money which amounted to the above-mentioned $77,109.70 took place on the following dates: July 9, Aug. 5, Oct. 8, Dec. 21, 1915, and Jan. 5, 1916.

"No doubt further shipments of money to Lithuania have taken place since.

"By the same opportunity we beg to emphasize the fact that the General Polish Relief Committee of Switzerland makes absolutely no distinction as to race, creed or nationality in the distribution of its funds to all needy residents of the ancient kingdom of Poland. Once more we beg to state that Poles, Lithuanians, Ruthenians, Jews, Catholics, and Protest

HUGHES STRESSES PROTECTIVE TARIFF

Necessary to Prosperity in New Conditions After the War, He Tells Oregonians.

SPEAKS TWICE IN PORTLAND

Condemns "Indiscriminate Indictment" of Business Men—Oregon Women Reported for Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 16.—A fervid appeal to the business men of the Northwest to support the Republican Party was made today by Charles E. Hughes in campaign addresses in this city. The nominee promised in return to put an end to what he termed "indiscriminate indictments," and to work for a tariff law which would protect American industry.

Taken all in all, it was a fairly profitable day for the Republican nominee. He was welcomed by large crowds and was received warmly. He was told that a majority of the followers of Theodore Roosevelt were ready to support him, although keenly disappointed that the Colonel himself was not nominated.

Mr. Hughes made his first appeal to the business men at a meeting of the Portland Ad Club, of which he was made an honorary member for life.

Must Not Let America Drift.

"I believe in truth in advertising," he said, "and I do not propose as a member of the Republican Ad Club to say a thing that cannot be fairly supported or to present a policy not demonstrably sound. When you go through the country and observe the fine quality of its citizenship, the power and potency of its human factors, and learn its great natural wealth, you cannot but feel a pride in our country. It is not enough to feel pride in the heroic deeds of the past; we must save this country every day. It won't be saved by letting it drift, by taking everything for granted. It will not be conserved in its prosperity simply by indulging in good wishes around a club table. We have got to take account of the lessons learned, tabulate our resources, use our talents to the best advantage, protect every avenue of honorable enterprise, see that good, straight, honest business has the success and the opportunity it deserves, see that abuses are fearlessly condemned.

"We must be able to supply correction, to condemn what is wrong without lodging indiscriminate indictments and putting honorable business achievement under a cloud. The time has gone by for that."

Then Mr. Hughes, taking his cue from the many suggestions he had received about the people wanting to hear his convictions, proceeded to make the tariff and efficient Government his issues.

"I am glad," he said, "to stand as spokesman for a party which advocates protection of American industry. In the presence of the European war and its revelation of the vast importance of economic independence, that question has been removed from debate. I do not believe that this nation can afford to rest its assurances of prosperity upon the continuance of the European war. It must be able to stand without the end of the war, on policies that serve in peace.

"I stand pre-eminently for a business administration of Government. That is not an unattainable ideal. It is an ideal which has been too little thought of in this country. We have had extraordinary natural resources. We have been lavish and generous. We have looked without too much criticism upon the activities of Government being conducted in a haphazard and inefficient way.

Self-Seeking Traitors.

"We cannot rely in America upon mere statutes. We may have commissions, but the value of commissions lies in the quality of administrative work done by them. We may have entertaining programs; but the vitality and effectiveness of those programs lie in the power behind them to secure impartial and efficient work.

"It is not a dream. I know something about it in the great State of New York. I know the opposition which such policies must meet. I know how difficult it is to resist importunities; but, if we are to measure up to the demands and take a place worthily among the nations of the earth, we must have ability to resist importunities to convert public offices into private snaps and make the administration serve these partisan expedients. I am against that. The man who tries to get the best of the public for the sake of his private purse is a traitor to his country. We will put those traitors out of business, while we build up the great United States."

The nominee referred to the part Oregon took in bringing about his nomination. The Oregonians ran him in the primaries, despite his protest.

"A short time ago I was long on silence and short on talk," he said. "Now I am short on silence and long on talk. I was mandamused in Oregon. I was intent on observing the obvious proprieties of the position I held. When suggestions came from Oregon that I run in the primaries, I was very curt in refusing. I had no desire so to run. I wanted to remain where I was and to be left alone. But they reckon ill who leave Oregon out, and you listened and did as you pleased; and for the first time in the history of the country a State Court mandamused a Federal Judge."

In an address tonight at the Ice Palace, where he spoke to a crowd of 8,000 persons, Mr. Hughes charged that it would be a breach of trust for the United States to abandon the Philippine Islands at this time. Voters of the Coast section are in favor of retaining the Philippines.

Mr. Hughes expanded somewhat the attitude he took in his speech of acceptance. He felt that the Government had assumed international obligations, [illegible] "should not permit itself to evade, and he attacked with some [illegible] stand which the Democratic Party has taken. The Philippines, said Mr. Hughes, should be governed without thought of partisan advantage and in the interest of the people of the islands.

Oregon Women for Wilson.

Mr. Hughes found Oregon ready to like him and, as in Washington State, anxious to hear his definite proposals. Voters here with whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent talked said they liked what Mr. Hughes said about the tariff and efficient government, although they felt the latter issue was treated in rather general terms. There seems to be a conviction among the people here that inasmuch as Mr. Hughes made a good Governor of New York, refusing to do the bidding of the bosses, he would follow a similar course as President. The Oregonians seem to be anti-boss.

While Republican leaders here contend that Mr. Hughes will carry Oregon, a stronghold of the Republican Party and of protective tariff sentiment, President Wilson has unquestioned strength, especially with the women, who represent 40 per cent. of the total vote in the State. One reason for this is she fact that the women take into account that the President has kept the country out of the European war; their view is that he deserves unstinted credit for that. It is said here that three out of every four women in Oregon will support Mr. Wilson despite the stand Mr. Hughes has taken on suffrage. This situation is giving the Republican leaders some worry.

Mr. Hughes attended a reception at the Press Club in the afternoon and later went for a long automobile ride along the shore of the Columbia River. At the Press Club he said in part:

The Searchlight of Publicity.

"These are days full of demands for utterances. I had a few years of retirement in the only place on God's footstool where a man prominent in public life is free from the demands of the newspaper world. I left that place to step into a position in which I am constantly enjoying the friendship and companionship of men of the press.

"I was nominated on June 10. They put me to bed that night and got up with me the next morning, and they have been with me ever since. I found myself, when I was nominated in a position of extraordinary exposure. I was organized for a life of quietude. Suddenly all of Washington seemed to be at my door, and I told my wife I must get back to public life.

"You know a public man is sometimes a little restive under the continual pressure of publicity. But that is a great mistake. The people are entitled to know whether he breathes, whether he sleeps, and whether when he sleeps he snores, and whether he talks in his sleep.

"I take it all good-naturedly and happily, because we are all good friends. I will state one thing, and it is not intended as flattery, but as a sincere and deserved tribute. When I went to Albany there were newspaper men there whose ideals had survived all the experiences of life in a capital city, men as responsive to human ideals as any, most genuine in their ideals, most patriotic. Skeptical of course, keen of course, but fundamentally sound, were these men of the newspaper world."

START HUGHES $10 CLUB.

Republican Leaders Hope Thus to Fatten Campaign Treasury.

In order to fill their coffers with campaign contributions the Republican campaign managers have organized a "Ten-Dollar Club" and issued an appeal to Republicans generally to contribute for the election of Charles E. Hughes and the Republican ticket. Contributors will be enrolled at Republican National Headquarters as Sustaining Members of the Republican Party, and an engraved certificate of membership will be sent to each person who contributes $10. Of course, smaller or larger amounts will be thankfully received. Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the National Committee, evolved the scheme.

Mr. Bliss explained that the "Ten Dollar Club" idea was not started because the campaign committee did not expect many generous contributions to the campaign fund this year, but because the committee had decided that it would be better to have a long list of small contributors rather than a short list of large ones. The plan, he said, is to be tried out in a few cities, and in event of its success it will be extended all over the country.

Chairman Ralph D. Cole of the Republican Speakers' Bureau announced that Charles W. Fairbanks, candidatt for Vice President, will speak in the Maine campaign on Sept. 5 and 6. Colonel Roosevelt, besides his speech at Lewiston, Me., on Aug. 31, will speak at Battle Creek, Mich., on Sept. 30. No other speaking dates for him have been arranged.

FOR NONPARTISAN BENCH.

Republicans Make Up a Slate Embracing Two Democrats.

In making up its county judicial slate yesterday, the New York Republican County Committee decided to make a nonpartisan judiciary the campaign issue and put on the slate all the Judges whose terms expire, including two Democrats, Vernon M. Davis, Democrat, who is also on the Tammany ticket, was selected for the Supreme Court along with George V. Mullan and John B. Clark, Republican, neither of whom was named by Tammany. Justice Davis has served fourteen years on the bench, and is now sitting in the Appellate Division of the First Department by designation of Governor Whitman. Justices Mullan and Clark were appointed by Governor Whitman to fill vacancies caused by the deaths of Justices Brady and Amend.

For Judge of the Court of General Sessions the Republicans designated James A. Delehanty, Independent Democrat, who was appointed by Governor Whitman to take the place of District Attorney Swann. Tammany denied him a nomination, and put up John F. McIntyre. For President of the Board of Aldermen the Republicans designated Henry H. Curran, now Alderman for the Twenty-fifth District.

"In selecting their candidates this year the Republican Party is again following the principle of eliminating partisan politics from the judiciary in renominating Judges who have served well and have received the indorsement of the Bar," said County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig. "It is to be regretted that Tammany Hall, in its desire to obtain judicial offices, lost sight of this very important principle in making its nominations."

The Republicans are going to make heroic efforts to wrest control from the Democrats this year of two or more Congressional districts in Manhattan and the Bronx. They feel particularly confident of beating Christopher D. Sullivan, the Tammany candidate in the Thirteenth Congressional District along the Bowery, and also expect to win in the Twelfth District. Meyer London, Socialist, is the present member from the Twelfth.

In the Nineteenth District the Republicans will renominate Walter M. Chandler. Isaac Siegel will be chosen in the Twentieth District, and William S. Bennet in the Twenty-third. In the Sixteenth District W. S. Taft, son of Henry W. Taft, and nephew of the former President, will be designated.

HERT NAMES HIS AIDS.

Garfield, Hemenway, and Ickles on Western Campaign Committee.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Alvin T. Hert of Kentucky, manager of the Western campaign headquarters of the Republican National Committee, returned to Chicago today from a week's vacation, prepared to complete the organization of his forces for the direction of the Western campaign. He announced the appointment of a Western Headquarters Campaign Committee, composed of James R. Garfield of Ohio, Harold L. Ickles of Illinois, James A. Hemenway of Indiana, R. B. Howell of Nebraska, and John T. Adams of Iowa.

Manager Hert was in conference with the members of the Campaign Committee for several hours discussing preliminary plans for the campaign. Among other visitors at headquarters today were Fred W. Upham, who is in charge of raising campaign funds in the West, and Medill McCormick, candidate for the Republican nomination for Congressman-at-Large in Illinois.

WARNS SUFFRAGE LEADER.

Daniels Advises Against Partisanship, Mrs. Roessing Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—According to Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, Vice President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and Chairman of its Congressional Committee, Secretary Daniels urged today that the association should maintain its present non-partisan attitude, as neither the Democrats nor the Republicans alone could enact the woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. Mr. Daniels, Mrs. Roessing said, told her that neither political party could count upon a two-thirds majority in either House of Congress and surely not in both houses following the November election, and as a consequence the suffragists, if they worked for one party and against the other, would find themselves at the next Congressional session encountering the bitter opposition of the party against which they had worked. Mrs. Roessing made this statement tonight:

"I told Secretary Daniels that while I could not speak for the National Association I would, at its convention in Atlantic City, on Sept. 6, advise the delegates to maintain their present non-partisan attitude. Mrs. Catt, our President, after talking with President Wilson two weeks ago, also said she would urge the association against entering partisan politics.

"Mr. Daniels expressed his disbelief that either party would have a two-thirds majority in either house of Congress, and pointed out in addition that the personal belief of the candidate for the Presidency did not bind his party to that course of action. Yet if the suffragists should unite behind any candidate, or with any party, he told me, we would naturally arouse bitter opposition among the members of the party we opposed—perhaps just enough opposition to defeat the passage by a two-thirds vote of the Federal amendment by the two houses of Congress.

"Looking further ahead, Mr. Daniels pointed out that violent partisan activity now might arouse partisan opposition which would rise to plague us in the States when we come to getting the Federal amendment submitted by Congress. Partisanship now might cause its defeat in several essential States. The net result of taking a partisan stand, he concluded, would most likely be to delay women getting the ballot for years."

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—At a special meeting of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association today the following resolution was adopted:

"The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association does not stand for the policy of attacking or indorsing political parties. The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association stands for the fundamental principles of government and political equality, regardless of sex. The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association includes representatives from all parties, all sects, all people. It is all partisan."

WOMEN WORK FOR HUGHES.

Miss Boswell Organizing 500 for Service in the Campaign.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, President of the National Woman's Republican Association, is organizing a "business women's group" to do campaign work for the Republican Party.

Mrs. Claudia Q. Murphy, who heads the group, said yesterday she was now in direct communication with 500 women, either in business for themselves or holding responsible positions with business firms. Each of these is to form an individual organization to work for Hughes and Fairbanks. Mrs. Murphy is one of the Vice Presidents of the association.

Miss Belle Da Costa Greene, also a Vice President, is to have charge of financing the campaign work of the association. Miss Boswell, who succeeded Mrs. J. Ellen Foster as President of the association, has been working with the Republican National Committee since 1896.

Miss Alice Carpenter, Chairman of the Women's New York City Committee of the Hughes Alliance, announced new heads of committees yesterday. Mrs. Emily S. A. Page is to organize the negro women of the city; Miss Florence Spencer is Chairman of Librarians; Miss Edith Jardine heads the Secretaries' Committee, and Miss Mary E. Walker will be Chairmen of Business Women.

Mrs. Charles Winslow is in charge at the Queens headquarters in Rosedale. Mrs. Andrew Dickson Hunt is in charge in Richmond, and Mrs. C. W. Farnum in the upper part of New York City. Mrs. Farnum is the wife of Mr. Hughes's route manager.

McCORMICK DENIES DISCORD

Democratic Chairman Sees No Disaffection in Ranks—Sees Wilson.

Returning from Washington yesterday where he had a conference with President Wilson, Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said he could see nothing on the political horizon but success for the Democrats in November. The President met the newly appointed members of the Campaign Committee at a luncheon at the White House on Tuesday and today a luncheon will be given there to the Progressive members of the committee. Chairman McCormick, who will return to Washington this morning, said there was nothing significant in the fact that the Democratic and Progressive members of the campaign committee did not have luncheon with the President together.

"The Progressive members were made a separate and auxiliary committee to the Democratic Committee," he explained, "and it is only natural that they will meet the President separately and discuss their share in the campaign with him. The Democratic Party is not trying to absorb the Progressive Party. It has simply invited the Progressives to co-operate with it in the re-election of President Wilson."

The Chairman said he was paying no attention to reports that there was disaffection in the ranks of the Democrats in certain States. The utmost harmony, he stated, prevailed in the party throughout the country. He said there was no truth in the report that Roger C. Sullivan of Illinois had refused to take an active part in the management of the Western campaign bureau of the National Committee. Similarly, Chairman McCormick said, he had received no information of dissatisfaction among members of the New York State Democratic organization because the organization was not represented on the National Campaign Committee. Chairman McCormick said he had consulted with leaders in all parts of the State and had received no intimation that there was any dissatisfaction.

NAMED FOR PRIMARY TICKET

Ralph Pulitzer to be Presidential Elector for First District.

The Democratic leaders of the First Congress District decided yesterday upon candidates for their primary ticket this Fall.

Ralph Pulitzer, who lives at Manhasset, will be the candidate for Presidential elector; Lathrop Brown of St. James, for Congressman, and George Goodale of Port Washington for State Senator for Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

Brown was defeated two years ago for Congressman on the face of the returns by Frederick C. Hicks of Port Washington, and a contest is still on over Mr. Hicks's right to the seat.

Norton Indorsed for Renomination.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Arden L. Norton of Schoharie County was today indorsed by a vote of 4 to 2 for renomination for a second term at a meeting of the Republican Senatorial Committee of the Thirty-first District at the Hotel Warner in this city. Schoharie and Montgomery Counties' representatives favored Mr. Morton, while Schenectady County cast its two votes for James W. Yelverton of Schenectady.

WANTS HELL GATE CLEARED.

President Urges $500,000 Appropriation for Battleship Channel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—President Wilson today intervened in an effort to obtain from Congress an appropriation of $500,000 for the removal of the rocks from Hell Gate Channel, with a view to obtaining a battleship approach to the New York Navy Yard from the Long Island Sound. The depth at Hell Gate is now twenty-six feet; for battleships it should be thirty-five.

The Senate placed in the Naval appropriation bill a provision for an appropriation of $500,000 for the purpose. The conferees struck it out. Representative Murray Hulbert of New York objected. Today he called at the White House to present the case to President Wilson. The President later in the afternoon sent a letter to Senator Swanson and Representative Padgett, members of the conference committee handling the naval bill, in which he said:

"I am deeply interested in the deepening of the channel at Hell aGte, New York, and I earnestly hope that it may be possible in the deliberations of the conference to include that item in the final recommendation to the two houses. I feel the importance of this to be peculiarly great."

HALT REGISTRATION REFORM

British Postpone Election Question Until Next Autumn.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Owing to strong opposition and differences of opinion revealed in debates in the House of Commons, the Government has been obliged to postpone until the Autumn session further consideration of the bill in regard to registration reforms.

Winston Spencer Churchill, opposing the measure, said that though he hoped it would not be necessary to hold a general election during the war, circumstances might arise which would force this on the country. In such a case it would be manifestly unfair to exclude soldiers and sailors from voting.

Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, speaking on behalf of Premier Asquith, announced after the formal second reading that further consideration would be postponed until the Autumn.

Alexander Graham Bell Improved.

Special to The New York Times.

SYDNEY, N. S., Aug. 16.—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, who has been ill at his Summer home, Beinn Bhreagh, Baddeck Bras d'Or Lakes, is reported to be very much improved today.

MESSENGER DRUGGED AND ROBBED OF $309

Brooklyn Police Investigate Story of Youth Found Dazed Near Hospital.

KIDNAPPED IN DAYLIGHT

Employers Express Confidence in Boy and Believe His Story of a Holdup.

Acting Captain John Coughlin of the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau and several detectives under him investigated a messenger for Herman Benner & Co., produce dealers at 123 West Street, Wallabout Market, to the effect that he was kidnapped by three men in broad daylight, dragged into an automobile, drugged, and robbed of $309 belonging to his employers. Up to a late hour last night they were unable to find the assailants.

Conley was found sitting on the curb of the street in front of the Marine Hospital of the Navy Yard in Brooklyn in Flushing Avenue early yesterday morning. He was wounded in the right hand, and in a dazed condition he staggered into the hospital. The institution, according to the United States Government rules, could not treat patients outside of the Federal Service, and the police of the Flushing Avenue Station were notified. An ambulance from the Cumberland Street Hospital was also summoned.

After Conley was removed to the Cumberland Street Hospital he told Detective Michael Regan of the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau that he had left the office of his employers at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon on Tuesday. He was on his way to a branch of the Franklin Trust Company at Washinton and Flushing Avenue to deposit $798 for his employers. Of this amount $309 was in bills. The rest was in checks. The detective found the checks in his pocket, but the cash was gone.

According to Conley he describes the incidents of the hold-up after he left his employers' office as follows:

"At Park and Washington Avenues an automobile drew up to the curb. A stocky built man of thirty-five, in a blue serge suit, goes out and asked me if I worked for Benner. I told him I did, and before I could say anything else I was pushed into the car and seized by two men inside. One pressed a handkerchief over my face and the other held me until I lost my senses.

"When I came to I could see country scenery flashing by. I tried to get out, but the men grabbed me and one pointed a revolver. In the struggle it went off, and I again lost consciousness. When next I came to I was sitting on the curb in front of the Navy Hospital. I don't know how I got there, or how long I had been there."

Conley lives at 876 East Fifteenth Street, where he boards with the family of Milton Arensberg. This is the same family who employed the 14-year-old West Indian negress, Gertrude Love, who escaped from the Long Island College Hospital while under observation for infantile paralysis on July 27, and was found Monday night employed in another family in Flatbush and returned to the Kingston Avenue Hospital. Mrs. Arensbergs said that the boy was a model youth. He is the son of James Conley, a well-to-do shipper of Milton, N. Y., and came to Brooklyn in the early part of the Summer to accept a place with the Benner Company. He is a medical student and worked during the Summer, intending to continue his studies in the Fall. At the offices of the Benner Company it was said that Conley was a trusted employe, and that they believed his story of the hold-up.

SAY KING CAN SHOW ALIBI.

Officials Find Witness to Swear He Was at Knowlesville.

ALBION, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Orleans County authorities asserted today that they could establish a complete alibi for Irving King, who confessed the murder in West Shelby of Charles B. Phelps and Margaret Wolcott and later declared he was innocent, but said he was guilty because he received an offer of $3,000 to confess. District Attorney Knickerbocker said today that he had a witness to swear that King was working as porter in a hotel at Knowlesville, ten miles from the scene of the crime when it occurred.

Detective George Newton of Buffalo, who has been accused by Mrs. Grace Humiston and other defenders of Charles F. Stielow of having obtained Stielow's confession to the crime through third degree methods, has been re-engaged by the county to help get evidence that King is guiltless.

FLIERS WATCH FOR BREMEN.

Aeroplanes and Cruisers Scout Florida Coast in Search of Submarine.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 16.—The French cruiser Admiral Aube, which was recently at Pensacola, and other allied cruisers are keeping a close watch over Florida ports for the arrival of the German submarine Bremen, which is said to be waiting for a chance to come into some Gulf port.

During the last week no fewer than a dozen aeroplanes have been sighted at various places along the coast, all of them flying low and evidently making observations at harbor entrances. At Punta Gorda, St. Petersburg, Tampa, Tarpon Springs, and other points these machines have been observed. Observers at St. Petersburg said the aircraft had flown over American territory, which is a violation of neutrality. Machines are now sighted daily and seem especially watchful at night.

STAMPEDERS GET SOME PAY

$17,500 Distributed Among Sheepshead Bay Cow Boys and Girls.

The cowboys and cowgirls who had not received the prize money for their part in the Stampede were made glad yesterday by a distribution of $17,500 of the money due. The money was presented last evening at a dinner given by Harry Harkness, President of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, who was instrumental in collecting it. Hereafter and until Sunday there will be two performances of the Stampede each day, and these will be benefits for the participants in the first week's performance.

About thirty cowboys left yesterday for Chicago to take part in a Stampede week there. The Indians are unconcerned. Their welfare is assured by a Government contract and a bond guaranteeing their support, pay, and return to their reservations.

ENGRAVERS MAY AVOID TRIAL

Swann Tells Publishers He Hopes to Re-establish Competition.

A conference was held at the offices of District Attorney Swann yesterday between the District Attorney and representatives of the publishers in the metropolitan district regarding the indictment for combination in restraint of trade of eight members of the Photo-Engravers' Board of Trade of New York, Inc. The daily papers and trade publications of New York and nearby towns in New Jersey were represented, and the interests of the magazines were taken care of by the Quoyn Club.

The eight men who were indicted June 20 are Edward Epstean, Harry L. Walker, M. Jay Colgan, Adolph Scheuts, George M. Gill, J. W. Morley, Jr., Charles E. Sherman, and Theodore Stendel. The Photo-Engravers' Board of Trade raised its prices last March from 20 to 200 per cent., after entering into a new agreement with Photo-Engravers' Union No. 1, by which the union was to work only for the Board of Trade. This act consolidated the engravers of the city. The New York Trade Press Association brought the matter to the attention of the District Attorney, charging a violation of the Donnelly act, and the indictments followed.

At yesterday's meeting the publishers' representatives urged the District Attorney to push the matter vigorously, saying that the act of the engravers in raising their prices exorbitantly could be duplicated by producers of supplies for other departments, thus endangering the existence of the smaller publishing houses.

Victor Ridder, publisher of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, said that the engravers had already broken their agreement with District Attorney Swann in their failure to carry out a promise of discontinue the actions he believed illegal, and he asked that the defendants be brought speedily to trial.

The District Attorney said he believed there was no question but that the law had been violated by the agreement of the engravers with the union, especially as George Gordon Battle, formerly attorney for the engravers, had resigned because his clients had refused to rescind the agreement. He added, however, that he believed the men had not done wrong by intent, and he hoped to re-establish competition by the abolition of the agreement without carrying the matter to court. If not, he promised a trial not later than October.

TIMES AIDS IN FINDING KIN.

German Woman Recognizes Brother in Picture of War Prisoners.

A photograph published in the Picture Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 30, representing a detachment of German prisoners being marched through the streets of Southampton, England, has been the means of finding the lost brother of a German woman in this country, who had been trying to get in touch with her brother and his family for many months.

Mrs. Dena Drexler of Tuckahoe, N. Y., recognized Heinrich Paland, her brother, whom she had not seen for several years, as one of a group of prisoners shown in the picture. When the war began, Paland, who was a molder in an iron works near Hanover, Germany, although of military age, was retained at his foundry. Last November his orders came to join the army, and he was immediately assigned to a regiment which was sent to the front.

In a letter which Mrs. Drexler received soon after Christmas from her sister-in-law, she was told that her brother had been sent to the front, but that information as to the number and location of his regiment could not be given. The letter stated that her brother's three children, the eldest 9 years old, had died two days before their father's departure for the front. The letter added that, although the children were sent to a hospital, their lives could not be saved, because proper food could not be found for them.

Mrs. Drexler made repeated efforts to each her brother or his family, but she has not been able to get in touch with them, and until she saw his picture in THE TIMES, she was ignorant of whether he was alive or dead. She is now trying to communicate with him.

DREXELS' CONTEST UP AGAIN

Wife Would Prevent Husband from Disposing of Property.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The marital difficulties of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, formerly of Philadelphia, again came before the courts today. Application was made on behalf of Mrs. Drexel for an injunction to restrain her husband from dealing with his only property in this country, the yacht Sayonara, which is under charter to the Government, and from receiving moneys payable under the charter.

It was explained that the plaintiff recently had received judgment from her husband for about £10,000, under the separation agreement, and that she was desirous of preventing Mr. Drexel from disposing of his yacht or receiving money under the charter, pending the appointment of a receiver of proceeds of all his other property outside the jurisdiction of the court.

The court appointed an interim receiver of money under the charter for a fortnight and gave permission to issue a summons returnable in the same period.

A separation agreement between the Drexels was executed in 1913, and last year Mrs. Drexel instituted a suit against her husband to recover money under the separation deed. Mr. Drexel attempted to have set aside service of a notice of a writ on the ground that his domicile was France and that he was outside jurisdiction of the English courts. A judgment in favor of Mrs. Drexel was rendered. In June last a London court awarded Mrs. Drexel a yearly allowance of £10,000.

HURRICANE HITS KINGSTON.

Lives Lost, Houses Unroofed, and Vessels Blown Ashore.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 16.—A hurricane which began at 6:40 o'clock yesterday morning in Kingston blew seventy-two miles an hour, causing loss of lives and sinking a vessel. Other vessels were blown ashore.

The Kingston Harbor telegraph service was interrupted and houses were unroofed. The storm was a serious blow to the banana industry.

King William IV.
V·O·P
Scotch Whisky
Received highest Award of Merit and Gold Medal at San Francisco

Cheer up little chap
Resinol
will stop that itching

Resinol Ointment, with Resinol Soap, usually stops itching *instantly*. Unless the trouble is due to some serious internal disorder, it quickly and easily heals most cases of eczema, rash, or similar tormenting skin or scalp eruption, although other treatments may have given little relief. Physicians have *prescribed* Resinol for over 20 years, and it contains nothing that could harm even a baby's delicate skin.

Resinol Soap, used for baby's daily bath, tends to *prevent* chafings and eruptions. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For free sample of each, write to Dept. 33-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Beautifully Curly, Wavy Hair Like "Nature's Own"

Try the new way—the Silmerine way—and you'll never again use the ruinous heated iron. The curliness will appear altogether natural.

Liquid Silmerine

is applied at night with a clean tooth brush. Is neither sticky nor greasy. Perfectly harmless. Serves also as a splendid dressing for the hair. Directions with bottle. At your druggist's.

The Original RUSSIAN Mineral Oil
USOLINE

Originated in America the Treatment of CONSTIPATION by Internal Lubrication
At Your Druggist's
USOLINE
Full Pint 50 Cents

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Makes the Perfect
COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL
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No black typhoons cause RHEINAROONS
To come about in fear;
'Tis "Hard-a-lee!" because they see
A case of Rheingold Beer.

Rheingold Beer

The Rheinaroons are a real temperance movement. They call attention to a beverage which should be in every house—Rheingold Beer.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

"DUBONNET"
The World's Greatest Tonic and Appetizer
Superior to the best cocktail
AMPLE SUPPLY
In Every Hotel, Cafe, Restaurant, Bar, Wine Dealer & Grocer
ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES
The Genuine Dubonnet Has a CAT on the Label as Its "Trade Mark."
Refuse others with contempt as spurious imitations.

Politics—and Who Does the Voting

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WILLIAMS FORCED TO HARD-FOUGHT FIVE-SET MATCH BY ROBERTS AT NEWPORT

ROBERTS A TARTAR AGAINST WILLIAMS

Ex-Champion Barely Escapes Defeat at Youth's Hands in Tourney at Newport.

CONTEST GOES FIVE SETS

Johnston, Throckmorton, Kumagae, and Griffin Among Survivors in Play for Casino Tennis Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—Roland Roberts, a slim youth from the Pacific Coast, whose greatest claim to fame is that he holds the tennis championship of San Francisco, made the blood of spectators about the Casino courts tingle this morning when he all but wrested victory from the national champion of two years ago, Richard Norris Williams, 2d. It was the first real thrill that the invitation tournament has produced, and as it became noised around that a great contest was in progress, a large gallery gathered, even the match on the championship court being deserted so that the struggle between East and West might be witnessed.

Williams won only after five sets, and then because he had the greater endurance. The score was 3—6, 6—1, 7—5, 4—6, 7—5. While it had been confidently asserted that Roberts would put up a good fight, there were few rash enough to predict that he would approach so close to victory over the Philadelphian. Never since he came East for the New York State championship competition had the San Franciscan so co-ordinated his game and developed its latent possibilities as he did today. He was almost of championship timber before the match, an anxious moment for Williams in the course of the last two sets. Up to that time he had manifested supreme confidence, but the persistent steadiness and effectiveness of Roberts, which did not give way even before his best strokes, made him wary, and where a pronounced tendency to soften his game at the last. In part, this was because of the fatigue which both men manifested, but Williams was evidently disposed to play safe rather than to try and finish off the points quickly.

Roberts Within a Game of Victory.

During the final set there was little to choose between the men and Roberts was actually leading at 5—4, after taking a long deuce game. His strength was ebbing fast, however, and he could not summon reserve energy to deal the final blow to his opponent. In the ninth game, Williams fell flat on the court in attempting to stop one of Roberts's passing strokes and strained his ankle, but the injury did not prevent his closing out the set and match in the next three games.

Eight players now remain in the singles event. In the upper half of the draw there are Watson M. Washburn, William M. Johnston, Harold Throckmorton, and Nathaniel W. Niles. The lower half holds the names of Ichiya Kumagae, Douglas Watters, Clarence J. Griffin, and Richard Norris Williams, 2d.

To attain fourth round brackets several of the survivors were closely pressed. Harold Throckmorton renewed acquaintance with Hachishiro Mikami of Japan, and this time the Jersey player was returned the victor; the score being 6—1; 6—2, 3—6, 6—3. The last meeting between these two was in the Seabright tournament, and then Mikami created something of a sensation by vanquishing the sturdy Throckmorton. Knowledge of the Japanese player's style, gained in that encounter, stood the Jersey youngster in good stead during the second meeting. Mikami could not baffle him with the steady driving game from the back court, and Throckmorton found his way to the net not by any means perilous, because he waited for the openings to develop and stayed in deep court until they loomed invitingly. Once at the net, however, he usually finished off his point.

Kumagae Puts Out H. C. Johnson.

The other Oriental player, Ichiya Kumagae, met with better success. He tested his skill against that of Harry C. Johnson of Boston and managed to win in straight sets, but every one was a keenly waged struggle. It was a contest of net play against base line, and the Japanese managed to force his way through despite his acknowledged weakness in meeting a sharp game at the barrier.

The victory was gained at 9—7, 6—3, 10—8, and it was nip and tuck from the start. Johnson forced the attack and caused confusion to Kumagae's deep court game by smothering many of the passing strokes down the lines, but in the pinches the Oriental succeeded in landing the winning points.

Clarence J. Griffin disposed of the Harvard expert, George C. Caner, in a four-set contest at 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1, meeting with little difficulty once he got under way. Another four-set match advanced Watson M. Washburn. Wallace Johnson of Philadelphia being the victim and the score 6—4, 6—1, 2—6, 6—1. Nathaniel W. Niles won his third-round match by defeating the former Cornell Captain, Francis T. Hunter. The score of this was 6—2, 6—1, 6—1, which does not show nearly as effective work on the part of Hunter as when he last played the Bostonian.

All uncertainty as to the presence of Maurice E. McLoughlin has been dispelled. Carey Morgan, who was to be his opponent, jumped ahead two rounds when default was charged against the Californian, the second-round advance coming because of the default of Maurice Roche. After this day progress Morgan himself defaulted, Douglas Watters, the New Orleans champion, being the recipient of this favor. This placed the Southerner in the fourth round, where he will face Ichiya Kumagae. Hope is still maintained that McLoughlin will arrive here in time for an exhibition match.

Champion Has an Easy Match.

The national champion, William M. Johnston, was on the championship court with Richard Harte. Johnston never let himself out, but won in straight sets at 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

The play of Roberts against Williams marks him as one who must be reckoned with in the tournaments to come. There were few weak spots in his game today. He started with a speed that was puzzling to Williams and took the first game at love on his own service. He was sending the ball true, and it came with such speed that his rival could not handle it with any degree of surepass, nor did he meet with better success until there was a slowing up by the Californian due to fatigue. Repeatedly in the first set Williams was aced by the Western player.

Service, however, was by no means the only formidable feature of Roberts's game. His drives off both forehand and backhand were sent with such speed that the projectile was merely a blur, and now and again he would interpolate a chop stroke that worked wonders. The change of pace was baffling to Williams, but more troublesome even than this was the uncanny accuracy with which the San Franciscan stroked the sphere.

In the last set particularly Roberts repeatedly broke up Williams's game by sending a chop stroke to the former champion's backhand. The Harvard collegian did not like these in the least. He could not get much power in the returns when he did succeed in making them, and there were many such strokes which he netted. The seventh game of the last set went to Roberts simply because he kept chopping to Williams's backhand. This game he pulled out after it had been 40—15 against him, and there were several other such instances during the encounter. The one weakness that Roberts showed was on his half volleys. This was the only stroke which he could not control. Nearly every effort resulted in an out.

Williams Takes Net With Success.

When Roberts won the first set at 6—3 there was seen clear evidence that the contest was to be harder fought than had been anticipated. Still the easy victory of Williams in the second set, when he was having marked success in his play at the net, seemed to indicate that Roberts's earlier play might be only a flash in the pan.

The third set proved a revelation. It was fiercely waged, and though Williams won, it was only after the sharpest kind of a struggle. Roberts led at 5—4 as a result of having broken through Williams on the eighth game and then winning his own service. The Philadelphian made it 5—all and broke through Roberts after the latter had led at 40—15 in the next game. The final game was comparatively easy for Williams.

Roberts made a determined stand in the fourth set, the seven-minute rest having refreshed him. He led at 4—1, and although Williams pulled up later he could not withstand the sharp attack of his opponent, and the sets were 2—all.

In the final both men lost some of the fire that had marked their previous play, but the struggle was nevertheless of the keenest type. Leading at 5—4, Roberts was forced to see his advantage wiped out, and Williams go through to victory by running off three straight games.

The point score of the Williams-Roberts match and the summaries:

FIRST SET.

Williams	0	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	4	1—18	3
Roberts	4	0	4	4	1	4	4	1	4	4—30	6

SECOND SET.

Williams	4	7	4	4	4	2	5	3	0	5—30	6
Roberts	2	5	2	2	2	4	3	2	3	3—30	1

THIRD SET

Williams	4	2	4	1	6	6	2	1	8	4	6	4	4	7	7
Roberts	2	4	0	4	3	4	4	1	0	0	4	2	4	2	5

FOURTH SET.

Williams	1	3	2	5	2	4	2	4	5	2	2—29	4
Roberts	4	4	4	3	4	2	4	1	3	4	4—33	6

FIFTH SET.

Williams	4	3	4	2	4	6	5	5	4	4	6—52	7
Roberts	3	5	5	1	4	1	3	3	7	1	4—40	5

CASINO CUP SINGLES—First Round.—Carey Morgan won from Maurice E. McLoughlin by default.

Second Round—Carey Morgan won from Maurice Roche by default.

Third Round—Watson M. Washburn defeated Wallace F. Johnson, 6—4, 6—1, 2—6, 6—4; William M. Johnston defeated Richard Harte, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3; Harold A. Throckmorton defeated Hachishiro Mikami, 6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3; Nathaniel W. Niles defeated Francis T. Hunter, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1; Ichiya Kumagae defeated Harry C. Johnson, 9—7, 6—3, 10—8; Douglas F. Watters won from Carey Morgan by default; Clarence J. Griffin defeated George C. Caner, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1; Richard Norris Williams, 2d, defeated Roland Roberts, 3—6, 6—1, 7—5, 4—6, 7—5.

DOUBLES.—First Round—Nathaniel W. Niles and Richard Harte defeated George C. Caner and William Rand, 3d, 6—1, 6—2; D. Chambers and T. Tynes defeated Maurice and Francis Roche, 10—8, 7—5; Count Otto Salm and Walter L. Pate defeated J. S. Cushman and W. P. Burden, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1; Craig Biddle and W. J. Clothier defeated Ralph L. Baggs and Arthur Cragin, 6—1, 6—4; Fred C. Baggs and Robert Leroy defeated F. E. Dixon and H. H. Whitman, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6; Joseph J. Armstrong and W. F. Johnson defeated Leonard Beekman and S. S. Pfeiffman, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4; H. A. MacKinney and D. F. Watters defeated F. C. Inman and Lyle E. Mahan, 6—2, 7—5.

Second Round—Irving Wright and Oliver Perin defeated Joseph Harriman and Wallace Taliaferro, 6—4, 6—3; Nathaniel W. Niles and W. M. Washburn defeated Francis T. Hunter and J. S. O'Neale, 6—3, 6—1; Craig Biddle and W. J. Clothier defeated Fred C. Baggs and Robert Leroy, 6—4, 6—4; Ichiya Kumagae and Harold Throckmorton defeated H. Van Dyke Johns and Roland Roberts, 6—2, 6—4; Paul Gibbons and A. L. Hoskins defeated V. H. Godfrey and A. A. Waters, 6—2, 6—1.

McLOUGHLIN WINS AT NET.

He and Dawson Will Meet Church and Davis in Doubles Final Today.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 16.—Maurice McLoughlin and Ward Dawson of Los Angeles, Pacific Coast champions, will meet the Eastern title holders, George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., and Willis E. Davis of San Francisco, here tomorrow in the final match of the national lawn tennis championship preliminaries for the right to play W. M. Johnston and Clarence Griffin of California Aug. 28 for the national doubles title in New York.

McLoughlin and Dawson won a rather listless match from the Southern champions, Lew Hardy and Nat Emerson of Memphis, 8—6, 6—1, 6—4. The feature match, however, was that between the East and the West, the latter represented by Walter T. Hayes and Ralph Burdick of Chicago, the Easterners winning, 3—6, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

It appeared to be a walkaway for the Chicago players in the first two sets, but, starting the third, Davis put his bulletlike service to work and used the same terrific drive in returns. It was all East after that, for, despite their careful playing, Hayes and Burdick could not get started.

The point scores of the matches follow:

Maurice McLoughlin and Ward Dawson vs. Lew Hardy and Nat Emerson.

FIRST SET.

McLoughlin-Dawson—	5	0	5	4	4	1	1	4	5	1	4	4	4	—43	8
Hardy-Emerson—	3	4	3	1	0	4	4	4	2	7	4	2	0	2	—40	6

SECOND SET.

McLoughlin-Dawson	5	6	5	4	5	1	1	2	—38	6
Hardy-Emerson	3	4	3	1	3	4	1	0	—28	1

THIRD SET.

McLoughlin-Dawson	4	4	2	3	4	1	2	4	4	—32	6
Hardy-Emerson	0	2	1	4	5	2	4	4	2	1	—23	4

George M. Church and Willis E. Davis vs. Walter T. Hayes and Ralph Burdick.

FIRST SET.

Church-Davis	3	8	5	2	2	4	5	3	6	—32	4
Hayes-Burdick	5	6	3	4	4	2	3	5	8	—38	6

SECOND SET.

Church-Davis—	7	4	4	2	4	4	4	5	2	8	4	2	2	—55	0
Hayes-Burdick—	9	6	0	4	1	1	0	5	3	4	6	6	4	—53	8

THIRD SET.

Church-Davis	4	5	4	6	2	4	4	10	1	4	—44	6
Hayes-Burdick	0	3	2	8	4	6	2	8	4	1	—38	4

FOURTH SET.

Church-Davis	4	4	5	1	7	2	4	1	4	—32	6
Hayes-Burdick	1	2	3	4	5	4	2	4	1	—26	3

FIFTH SET.

Church-Davis	6	5	4	4	1	5	4	4	—33	6
Hayes-Burdick	4	3	2	1	4	3	6	1	—24	2

PLAYGROUND MEET.

Brooklyn Lads to Compete for Track Honors on Labor Day.

The Fall athletic championships of the Brooklyn Park Playground Athletic Association will be held under the direction of Park Commissioner Raymond V. Ingersoll and Supervisor of Recreation John J. Downing at the recently constructed quarter-mile running track at Betsy Head Playground on Labor Day, Sept. 4. Only the pick of the park athletes will compete in the final championship contests. Elimination meets will be held at all the park playgrounds to select the six best boys for each event. These meets will be held next Saturday. All boys who attend the playgrounds regularly will be eligible to compete.

In addition to the playground boys' competitions the following events for Amateur Athletic Union novices have been put on the program: 100-yard dash, one-mile walk, one-mile run, and quarter-mile obstacle race. A hundred-yard dash has been added, which will be closed to the park employes of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Loomis Will Go to Sweden.

Jo G. Loomis of the Chicago A. A., national 100-yard champion, yesterday wired Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary of the A. A. U., accepting the invitation extended him to compete, with Ted Meredith and another American yet to be chosen, in Sweden in the latter part of next month. Loomis told Mr. Rubien that he is in splendid condition.

GENEROUS GOULD GIVES YANKS GAME

Indian Tosser Lavishes Five Runs in First Inning Upon New York—Score 5 to 3.

The unbounded liberality of Gould, one of Cleveland's young pitchers, resulted in a victory for the Yankees in yesterday's game at the Polo Grounds, the score being 5 to 3. Gould was like a sailor with six months' savings. He gave away enough passes in the opening inning to pave the way for five runs—plenty to win—despite the Indians' attempted rally in the ninth.

Ten of the Yankees went to bat in the opening inning. There were four passes, three hits, and a sacrifice hit in the collection. Gould didn't last very long, but was derricked when he had passed three batsmen and two others had hit safely. He was succeeded by Klepfer, who was inclined to be a bit generous himself until he steadied in the second inning. After that he pitched fine ball and the Yankees had no more opportunities to score.

Allan Russell did the pitching for the Yankees and he held Cleveland's big hitters to four hits, the greatest damage being done by Tris Speaker with a smashing two-bagger in the first inning. Young Al Walters, the Yanks' diminutive backstop, attracted much attention with his fine work behind the bat. He made one play in the third inning which was a corker. Jack Graney rolled a grounder to first which was fielded by Pipp. Russell covered first and missed the throw. By this time Walters was right on the job, backing up first. He recovered the ball and whipped it down to second in time to catch Graney by twenty feet. Walters also made a wide-awake play in the fourth. Chapman beat out a hit and took second when the young backstop made a bad throw to first. He more than made up for this mistake, however, when, after Wambsganss had planned to thieve, Chapman out as he was trying to steal third.

Among the spectators yesterday was Wilbert Robinson, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers. He was with Jack Coombs and Wheezer Dell. The Brooklyn players took the day off and they were undecided whether to take in a movies or a ball game, out of force of habit won. Robbie bought several bags of peanuts and crackerjack and had the time of his life.

The Yankees still have the greatest facility for getting injured. Yesterday the young Cuban infielder, Aragon, twisted his leg and was not able to play his position. His injury is not serious, but it goes to show that old boy Hard Luck is still lurking in the neighborhood of the Yankee camp.

Tris Speaker got in his fine work in the first inning, after two were out. Speaker jammed a long drive against the right field wall for two bases and counted on a single by Elmer Smith. Smith was inclined to be a bit careless and he was caught napping off first.

Gould's generosity became apparent at the very outset, when Magee walked. High was also patient and got a pass, while Sherry Smith, who was next with glee, and so did Bill Donovan as Peckinpaugh walked and crowded the bases. Walter Pipp then jammed a hit through the infield which came within an inch of carrying one of Umpire Hildebrand's ears away. Wambsgans knocked down the drive and he and Terry Turner tried to make a force play at second, but Peckinpaugh was safe, and in the meantime Magee scored. Paddy Baumann, who was taking Aragon's place at third, singled to left and sent High and Peck home, while Pipp pulled up at third.

That was the end of Gould. Then Klepfer tried his hand at it. Gedeon was thrown out at first base and Miller jammed a single to right field, which scored Pipp and Baumann. Walters then sacrificed and—low and behold! Klepfer got wild and gave Russell a pass. The team had by this time batted all the way around and Magee came to the bat for the second time in the same inning. Magee fanned and ended the rebellion.

Al Walters laced forth a daisy three-bagger in the sixth, but it went to seed, for there was no hit forthcoming to carry him home. In that inning Gedeon was safe on Howard's muff of Wambsgans's throw. Gedeon tried to steal on the next ball pitched and was an easy out. After Miller rolled out, Wambsgans to Howard, Walters sent his long drive between centre and right. Russell fanned for the third out and the little catcher was left stranded.

Russell was stricken with the same kind of wildness as Gould in the ninth. He passed Chapman and Speaker. He settled down and fanned Smith, while Wambsgans was tossed out by Peckinpaugh. Turner singled to right and Chapman and Speaker scored. Howard ended the matinee when he grounded out to Pipp.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	3	1	0	2	0
High,lf	3	1	0	1	0
P'paugh,ss	3	1	1	2	2
Pipp,1b	4	1	1	9	0
Aragon,3b	3	0	0	0	0
B'mann,3b	4	1	1	1	0
Gedeon,2b	4	0	0	0	2
Miller,rf	3	0	1	4	0
Walters,c	1	0	1	8	2
Russell,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	26	5	5	27	8

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Chapman,2b	3	1	1	1	0
Speaker,cf	2	2	1	3	0
Smith,rf	4	0	1	0	0
W'gans,ss	3	0	0	1	2
Turner,2b	4	0	1	1	4
Howard,1b	3	0	0	10	0
O'Neill,c	2	0	0	5	2
Gould,p	0	0	0	0	0
Klepfer,p	0	0	0	0	0
Coleman,c	0	0	0	1	0
Morton,p	0	0	0	0	1
aLeonard	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	4	24	13

a-Batted for O'Neill in eighth inning.

Errors—Pipp, Walters, Howard.

New York	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Two-base hit—Speaker. Three-base hit—Walters. Sacrifice hits—Walters, Russell. Double plays—O'Neill and Wambsgans; Walters and Baumann; Gedeon, Peckinpaugh and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cleveland, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 6; off Gould, 3; off Klepfer, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Gould, 2 hits and 5 runs, (none out) in first inning; off Klepfer, 3 hits and no runs in 7 innings; off Morton, no hits and no runs in 1 inning; off Russell, 3 runs. Struck out—By Russell, 5; by Klepfer, 5; by Morton, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Hildebrand.

YANKS EXERCISE OPTIONS.

Will Recall Players Who Have Been Sent to Minor Leagues.

The Yankees have exercised options on most of the recruit players who were last year sent out to the minor leagues. The club takes this action so that none of the players can be drafted by other clubs.

The list of players who will be recalled at the end of the minor league season is Dan Tipple and Hartzell of Baltimore, Blodgett and Vance of Columbus, Hal Cable and Enright of Newark, Hendrix, Sam Ross, and Ray Keating of Richmond; Bill Piercy of Salt Lake City, Ed Sweeney of Toledo, and Cliff Markle and King Brady of Toronto.

Fourteen Left in Columbia Tennis.

Play yesterday in the Columbia Summer School tennis tournament eliminated ten more in the competition for the two silver cups. There are now fourteen players left in the tourney out of an entry list of nearly fifty. Yesterday's summaries:

T. A. Clute defeated W. H. Arnold, 6—0, 6—0; L. W. Knox defeated S. H. Gottschild, 6—2, 6—0; K. W. Todd defeated E. M. Fischer, 6—3, 6—1; T. A. Clute defeated B. F. Andrews, 6—0, 6—2; P. C. Durrie defeated H. G. Simons, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2; B. Dreyfus defeated R. H. Goldsmith, 7—5, 6—1; E. A. Ziegler defeated F. Bonaforno, 6—2, 6—0; J. W. Zerega won from W. B. Knapp by default; W. L. Werner defeated R. W. Burgess, 6—4, 6—3; M. Kurzman defeated P. S. Leung, 6—2, 6—1.

Evers Rejoins Boston Braves.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Johnny Evers rejoined the Boston National League baseball team here today after an absence of two weeks, during which time he was ill at his home in Troy.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Cleveland, 3.

Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.
(First game; 16 innings.)

Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.
(3d game; called end of 6th; darkness.)

Detroit at Washington.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

St. Louis at Philadelphia.
(Postponed; rain.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 0.

Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
(Game was played on Sunday.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	65	45	.591
Cleveland	62	49	.559
Chicago	62	51	.549
St. Louis	60	52	.536
Detroit	60	53	.531
New York	58	52	.527
Washington	52	56	.481
Philadelphia	22	83	.210

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	63	36	.624
Boston	59	40	.596
Philadelphia	61	42	.592
New York	52	50	.510
Pittsburgh	46	55	.455
Chicago	47	60	.439
St. Louis	47	64	.423
Cincinnati	43	69	.384

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)

Chicago at Boston.

Detroit at Washington.

St. Louis at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

CUBS BLANK MATTY'S MEN.

Reds Play Raggedly and Find Hendrix an Enigma.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—Cincinnati played a ragged game here today and Chicago won, 5 to 0. While there were six hits made off Hendrix, he never allowed more than one in an inning.

Zimmerman tried to steal home in the second inning. He was called out by Umpire Harrison, made a vigorous kick, and was finally put out of the game. The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,lf,3b	4	1	2	1	1
Flack,rf	3	1	0	4	0
Mann,cf	3	0	2	5	2
Mollwitz,1b	2	0	1	8	0
Z'man,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Packard,lf	1	1	0	0	0
Hillsetz,c	4	0	1	6	1
Knabe,2b	4	1	1	2	3
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	1	1
Hendrix,p	4	1	1	0	0
Total	31	5	8	27	10

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Roush,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Wingo,c	3	0	1	5	2
Neale,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Louden,2b	3	0	0	3	4
Emmer,ss	2	0	1	7	2
Fisher,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Moseley,p	2	0	0	0	0
Schulz,p	0	0	0	0	0
Knetzer,p	0	0	0	0	0
aMitchell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	6	27	15

a-Batted for Schulz in eighth inning.

Errors—Packard, Wingo, Louden, Emmer.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Emmer, Hendrix. Stolen bases—Mann, Zeider, Mollwitz. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Wortman. Double plays—Emmer, Louden, and Chase. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Moseley, 4; off Schulz, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Hendrix, 6 hits and no runs in nine innings; off Moseley, 6 hits and 3 runs in six and one-third innings; off Schulz, 1 hit, no runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Knetzer, 1 hit, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Hendrix, 4; by Moseley, 1; by Schulz, 1; by Knetzer, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

SUPERBAS LOSE ON WAY.

Binghamton Interrupts Course to Pittsburgh with a Defeat.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Binghamton won by 8 to 4 from the Brooklyn Nationals today in an exhibition game. Timely hitting gave the local team its victory. Barnhardt kept the Brooklyn hits scattered. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Binghamton	0	0	2	3	1	0	1	0	—8	8	2
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4	10	3

Batteries—Mails, Appleton, Meyers and Miller; Barnhardt and Peterson.

Braves Swamp Jamestown Nine.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 16.—In an exhibition game here today the Boston Nationals scored an easy victory over the local independent team by 14 to 4. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Boston	5	0	0	0	2	3	1	3	—14	21	2
Jamestown	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0—	4	5

Batteries—Davis, James, and Rico; Keener, Behan, and Nefeau.

Pirates Get Two Charlotte Players.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 16.—The Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club today announced the purchase of Pitcher Reeding and Infielder Anderson, from the Charlotte Club of the South Atlantic League.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0—	5	1	0
Newark	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3—	8	2

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	—7	1
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4	9	3

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	—6	11	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—	5	0

Montreal at Baltimore—Game was played on Sunday.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Buffalo	60	46	.566
Providence	59	46	.562
Baltimore	55	50	.524
Montreal	53	50	.510
Toronto	51	50	.505
Richmond	50	52	.490
Rochester	42	58	.420
Newark	43	60	.417

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Montreal at Baltimore.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 2; Chattanooga, 1.
(First game.)
Birmingham, 4; Chattanooga, 0.
(Second game.)
Memphis, 12; Mobile, 1.
Little Rock, 9; New Orleans, 3.
Nashville, 5; Atlanta, 2.

Eastern League.

New London, 3; Springfield, 2.
Portland, 9; Bridgeport, 1.
Lynn, 9; Hartford, 4.

New York State League.

Albany, 1; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
(First game.)
Albany, 1; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
(Second game.)
Scranton, 11; Harrisburg, 3.
(First game.)
Scranton, 4; Harrisburg, 3.
(Second game.)
Syracuse, 5; Elmira, 3.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 3; Louisville, 1, (first game.)
Louisville, 6; Milwaukee, 3, (second game.)
Minneapolis, 9; Toledo, 5, (first game.)
Toledo, 9; Minneapolis, 4, (second game.)
St. Paul, 5; Columbus, 2, (first game.)
St. Paul, 12; Columbus, 4,
(second game.)
Indianapolis, 5; Kansas City, 3,
(first game.)
Kansas City, 3; Indianapolis, 1,
(second game.)

Baseball To-day, 3:30 P. M.—N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. Aug. 16.—1917.

RED DOWNS WHITE IN BATTLE OF SOX

Boston Team Raises World's Championship Pennant and Beats Chicago Twice.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The Red Sox increased their lead in the pennant race today by winning two hard-fought battles with Chicago. The first went sixteen innings to a score of 5 to 4. The second game was called after five and a half innings on account of darkness, with the score 2 to 1.

Every able member of the Red Sox team, with the exception of Carrigan and Gregg, was pressed into service for the first game, either as pinch hitters, runners or fielders. It was a gruelling contest throughout, and was marked by numerous sensational plays, Weaver, Eddie Collins, Scott, Walker, Barry and Gardner figuring most prominently. In this game Chicago made sixteen hits off three Boston pitchers, against eleven for the Red Sox off an equal number of Chicago twirlers. But the Boston blows were more timely and less scattered.

In the sixteenth inning Hooper was passed after two men were down. He stole second, and scored when McMullen made a bad throw to first on Barry's grounder.

Boston scored its two runs in the fourth inning of the second game on singles by Hooper, Lewis and Gardner. Chicago scored its run in the sixth on two singles and Jackson's double. With two out and men on third and second Foster was taken from the box and Leonard substituted. Von Kolnits was sent to bat for Fournier and struck out.

The attendance was over 25,000, the largest of the season. Between the games the world's championship pennant was raised with the customary ceremonies. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	7	1	1	1	0
Barry,2b	6	0	1	6	3
Lewis,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Shorten,lf	0	0	0	1	0
Jones,lf	1	0	0

CRANK WINS SARATOGA FEATURE

CRANK HOME FIRST IN THE GRAB BAG

Outsider Leads Deer Trap and Tom McTaggart to the Wire in Novel Handicap.

NEBRASKA OUTFOOTS VIVID

Hitchcock's Recent Acquisition Flashes Past Whitney's Youngster in Drive Down Stretch.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Crank, an outsider, belonging to Samuel Ross, won the Grab Bag Handicap for two-year-olds which was the stellar attraction of the card this afternoon, at the Saratoga track. The winner was quoted at 10 to 1. August Belmont's Deer Trap was second and the favorite, Tom McTaggart, finished third.

The Grab Bag Handicap is the youngest and at the same time the most peculiar event carried on the books of the association. The odd arrangement of the race lies in the fact that it is not necessary for a horse running in it to be owned by the subscriber whose colors the horse carries. One may beg, borrow or lease a horse for the Grab Bag and there is no limit to the number of subscriptions that may be taken out by one man.

The stake was first run in 1914, when Captain E. B. Cassatt's Trial by Jury won it. Last year Brome, running under L. S. Thompson's colors, took the event.

Crank got off in front today, after a miserable start, and maintained his lead to the end safely, although Deer Trap and Tom McTaggart were coming up at the end. The favorite got plenty of hard luck in the race. With several other horses, he got off very badly and had to run a great race, even to get the show position. After the first five furlongs the other juveniles were never seriously considered in the contest. The race was worth $2,650 to the winner.

Another Small Field of Jumpers.

A sudden streak of bashfulness seems to have struck the jumpers or their owners. The fields have been exceedingly small of late. Yesterday three started and the same number took the hurdles again this afternoon. The race was a consolation affair for jumpers which had not won at this meeting. Ambrose Clark's Knight of Mercl was the favorite and he landed the long end of the purse in easy style, leading all the way. Ollie Byrnes, the third horse, stumbled at the last fence and pulled up quite lame.

Two popular victories were gained by the Greentree Stable, under which name Mrs. Payne Whitney races. The first one was in the third event, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, over a mile and a furlong, which was won quite handily by Gainer. Captain Cassatt's Trial by Jury was the favorite and there were many who thought the winner of the Carter Handicap could not lose, but Trial by Jury had all he could do to get inside the money as he was pressed to the limit by W. J. Young's Water Witch. Grumpy set all the early pace, but at the turn into the home stretch Connolly settled down to ride and the winner shot out in front and was never headed.

The cherry and black stripes of the Greentree Stable were to the fore again in the fifth race, for maiden three-year-olds and upward, Hubbub, a Broomstick gelding, taking the event with a comfortable margin to spare. The winner was a heavily played favorite and fully justified the public's confidence, as he never left the issue in doubt. Dovedale, who was always the contender, came in second, with J. E. Madden's Sea Urchin receiving the short end of the purse. Both the place and show horses were outsiders and were quoted at long prices.

Nebraska Wins at Long Odds.

The spectators were furnished with the first of several surprises in the opening race for maiden two-year-olds, when Thomas Hitchcock's recently purchased youngster, Nebraska, flashed past the stand a short head in front of Harry Payne Whitney's Vivid. The winner was quoted at 15 to 1. The Whitney entry led the field the best part of the distance, but among the other contestants, which were all bunched together, was Nebraska, which was just romping along easily. It looked from the grand stand as if Hoffman, his jockey, had him under wraps until he was ready to make his drive, and this proved to be the case, as when Nebraska reached the stretch his rider went to the whip and the colt slipped through the field. He challenged first Meteorite, which succumbed, then went after Vivid, which he caught a few feet from the stand.

C. F. Fleischmann's Ahara took the last race, a selling affair for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile. The winner had five lengths on Good Counsel at the finish, with Queen of Paradise third.

John McCormick, who trains the Butler horses, including Spur, was not satisfied with the outcome of the Saranac Handicap, which was run yesterday and won by Dodge. The Butler trainer thinks his colt can beat the Western champion, and is willing to run the race over again for $10,000. The owner of Dodge, J. S. Ward, is also in favor of the two meeting again under the same conditions, and says that in the event that the Jockey Club should not approve of the match race the affair could be arranged as a sweepstake.

The summaries with the straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 2-5.
Nebraska, T. Hitchcock's b. c., 115 pounds, by Ballot-Star of the West, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1. (R. Hoffman).....1
Vivid, H. P. Whitney's ch. c., 115, 2 to 1, even, and 1 to 2, (J. Nottar).....2
Meteorite, J. Sanford's ch. c., 115, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, and 2 to 5, (L. Mink).....3½
Hemlock, Hall's Bells, (imp.,) Buckboard, Gallant Lad, Basilius, Russian Pinion, Kobo, Warsaw, Muckross, (imp.,) Town Hall, and Fenlier also ran. Onwa scratched.

SECOND RACE—Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, which have not won at this meeting; about two miles. Time—4:29.
Knight of Mercl, F. A. Clark's b. g., aged, 149 pounds, by Knight of the Thistle-Pentience II., 2 to 5, out, and out, (M. Henderson).....1
Early Light, H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 6, 148, 12 to 5, 1 to 3, and out, (P. Keilgher).....2½
Ollie Byrnes, R. L. Gerry's b. m., 5, 140, 12 to 1, 8 to 5, and out, (W. Keating)..3
Only three starters.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap, with $800 added; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:53.
Gainer, Green Tree Stable's ch. g., 5 years, 115 pounds, by Martinet-Druid, 2 to 1, 3 to 5, 1 to 4, (D. Connelly).....1
Grumpy, C. J. Bockmiller's b. g., 4, 103, 9 to 1, 3 to 1, and even, (S. Carroll)....2
Trial by Jury, Captain E. B. Cassatt's ch. c., 4, 122, 9 to 5, 3 to 5, 1 to 5, (T. McTaggart).....3
Water Witch, Half Rock, and Killanna, (imp.,) also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Grab-Bag Handicap, of $5,000; for two-year-old; six furlongs. Time—1:13 1-5.
Crank, S. Ross's br. g., 108 pounds, by Celt-Cross Patch, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, (L. Mink).....1
Deer Trap, A. Belmont's b. c., 120, 12 to 1, 6 to 1, 2½ to 1, (T. McTaggart).....2½
Tom McTaggart, Brighton Stable's b. c., 126, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 3, (J. Loftus)..3
Sun Flash, Mida, Sunbonnet, (imp.,) Straightforward, America, Jack Scot, Babcock, Beaver Kill, and Yermila also ran. Petrograd, Old Eylers, and Hemlock scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upwards, purse $800; one mile. Time—1:41 2-5.
Hubbub, Green Tree Stable's b. g., three years, 110 pounds, by Broomstick-Rumpus, 3 to 5, 1 to 4, out, (D. Connelly)..1
Dovedale, G. D. Widener's b. g., 5, 110, 20 to 1, 7 to 1, 3 to 1, (H. Phillips)...2
Sea Urchin, J. E. Madden's ch. g., 3, 110, 40 to 1, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, (R. Hoffman).....3½
Bet, Reveries, (imp.,) Past Master, Friar Nought, Bridget O'Connor, and Cherry Blossom also ran.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse, $900; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:57 4-5.
Ahara, C. F. Fleischman's br. c., 4 years, 118 pounds, by Voorhees-Handsome Florry, 6 to 1, 3½ to 1, 6 to 5, (M. Buxton).....1
Good Counsel, I. M. Hedrick's b. c., 3, 112, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, 8 to 5, (C. Hughes)..2½
Queen of Paradise, R. F. Carman's ch. f., 3, 106, 13 to 5, 7 to 5, 3 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....3
Rosewater, Bobs Olga, Malfou, Star Gaze, Peacock, and Monmouth Lady Edwin, (imp.), also ran. Daingerfield and Stargift scratched.

TODAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap, selling; five and one-half furlongs. Tootsie, 112 pounds; Helmets Daughter, 119; Stony Brook, 112; Mae Murray, 113; Felicidad, 124; Aimee T., 119; Spinster, 115; Douglass S., 118; George C. Love, 120; Odds and Ends, 118; Intriguer, 118; Moonlighter, (imp.,) 112; Stalwart Van, 114; Bingen, 123; Onwa, 118; Solveig, 118; Brother Jonathan, 125, and Phantom, 117.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, handicap; about two miles. Sun King, 160 pounds; Duke of Duluth, 145, and Martian, 139.

THIRD RACE.—For mares all ages, handicap; seven furlongs. Madame Hermann, 90 pounds; Fenmouse, 117; Lady Teresa, 108; Celandria, 108; Ima Frank, 103; Dercas, 98; Jacoba, 110; Flying Fairy, 121; Lady Hillington, 104; Rhine Maiden, 103; Sandmark, (imp.,) 100; Ida Claire, 97, and Capra, 126.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. The Mohawk, selling; one mile. Hidden Star, (imp.,) 106 pounds; King's Oak, 111; Sprint, 109; Bonnie Tess, 98; Sky Pilot, 101; Murphy, 109; Miss Fussie, 113, and Ellison, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, conditions; five and one-half furlongs. Sedan, 110 pounds; Dunga Din, 115; Gertrude Marie, 107; Believe Me Boys, 107; Basil, 110; Hesse, 102; Arnold, 115; Fairy Wand, 107; Sparticus, (imp.,) 105; Killdee, 115; Sortie, 110, and Serenest, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming purse; one mile. Double Eagle, 113 pounds; Miss Fannie, 104; Charmeuse, 96; Blue Thistle, 120; High Chair, 111; Vermont, 106; Republican, 111; Fuzzy Wuzzy, 108; Sky Pilot, 106; Transit, 116; Jesse, Jr., 106; Day Day, 107; Royal Meteor, 102; Volusga, 96; Sasin, 118; Sam Slick, 109, and Old Broom, 112.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

UNITED HUNTS PROGRAM.

Autumn Meeting Entry Blanks Sent Out and Schedule Arranged.

George W. Gall, Clerk of the Course of the United Hunts Racing Association, yesterday sent out entry blanks for the Autumn meeting of the association, to be held at Belmont Park Terminal on Wednesday, Sept. 27, and Saturday, Sept. 30. The usual attractive races through the field are scheduled, as follows:

FIRST DAY.—Nassau Selling Steeplechase Handicap, about two miles, over brush course; Members' Plate Handicap, about a mile and a quarter; Suffolk Handicap Steeplechase, about three miles, over brush course; Autumn Steeplechase Handicap, about two and a half miles, over brush course; Trial Steeplechase, for three-year-olds, about two miles, over brush course, and the Mineola Highweight Handicap, one mile.

SECOND DAY.—Steeplechase, for maidens and winners of one race, for three-year-olds and upward, about two miles, over brush course; Hollis Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, about one mile and a half; Between the Flags Plate, for hunters, over brush course; Queen's Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, about three miles, over brush course; Stayer's Cup, for three-year-olds and upward, about two miles and a quarter, on the flat, and the Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile.

TITLE TRACK FOUND SHORT.

Must Re-mark for Metropolitan Championships—Entries Made.

A survey of the cinder path at the Brooklyn P. S. A. L. field, where the senior Metropolitan track and field championships of the A. A. U. will be contested a week from Saturday, yesterday revealed that the track is 3 feet 10 1-8 inches short on every quarter mile. The discrepancy is due to the fact that the track is measured eighteen inches from the border instead of twelve, as required by the International Amateur Athletic Federation rules adopted by the A. A. U. more than a year ago.

Frederick W. Rubien and Matthew P. Halpin of the Metropolitan Championship Committee, assisted by James and William Lavelle, caretakers of the field, made the survey yesterday, and immediately prepared to re-mark the track. The border on the track is of permanent concrete, and therefore no alterations can be made in the size of the circuit.

Contestants in the mile will be required to run 15 feet 4½ inches in addition to four laps; 46 feet 1 inch will be added to the course for the three-mile walk, and 76 feet 10 inches to that for the five-mile run. In both the quarter and half-mile races the start will be made back of the regular starting point, as it is in the Harvard Stadium at Cambridge.

Lawson Robertson, who has been training his Irish-American A. C. athletes on the P. S. A. L. field, yesterday pronounced it one of the fastest tracks in this locality. His men have been flashing exceptional times in their track trials, which Robertson attributed to the sound footing and general merits of the well-conditioned P. S. A. L. track.

Entries for the seniors closed yesterday, and one of the most interesting facts in connection with the closing is that Homer Baker is named among the athletes whom the New York A. C. will send after the championships. Baker, who formerly was international half-mile champion, dropped his allegiance with the Mercury Foot organization nearly a year ago to go into business in Buffalo, but he has returned to New York.

Matt Halpin, Chairman of the New York A. C. Athletic Committee, yesterday submitted the following entries to be passed upon tomorrow night at a meeting of the Championship Committee: Kelly, De Verna, Georgi, and Mundt in the sprints; Lennon and Lagay in the 440, Scudder and Homer Baker in the 440 and 880; L. Gordon and W. Adams in the 880; W. Gordon and F. Gordon in the mile; Ackerman, and Holden in the five-mile; French, Trenholm, Engels, Crawford, Benis, and Walther in the hurdles; Carroll, Oler, and P. Adams in the broad jump; Oler, Loescher, Walker, and Grumpelt in the high jump; Nagle, Curtis, and Dowell in the pole vault; Lincoln, Elliott, and Witpin in the javelin; Gillis, White, Maxfield, Cann, Roos, and Brown in the weights.

This team is considered in athletic circles probably strong enough to wrest from the Irish-American A. C. the title which it has held uninterruptedly for many years. The Winged Fist organization will endeavor to retain its honors with these men, who in all probability will be starters in the national championships: Meyer and Kaufman in the sprints; Coyle in the 440; Bromlow and Granger in the half; Powers in the mile; Corwith and Koiehmainen in the five-mile; Eller, Kaufman, Hughes, Schaaf, and Hillman in the hurdles; McDonald, Bronder, and Frank in the shot; McDonald, Ryan, McGrath, and Conway in the 56-pound weight; Duncan, O'Connor, and McDonald in the discus; Ryan, McGrath, McDonald, and McDougal in the hammer; Bronder and Harper in the javelin; Taylor and O'Connor in the running broad jump; Ahearn, O'Connor, Rothschild, Burke, and Taylor in hop, step, and jump; Erickson and Eagan in the running high jump.

ROBINS BUY SOME HITTERS.

Miller, Sheehan, and Adams Obtained from Northern League.

The Brooklyn Club yesterday announced the purchase of three new players from Winnipeg of the Northern League. Among the new additions to Colonel C. H. Ebbets's payroll is one player who is not a total stranger. He is Lawrence Miller, an outfielder with a batting average of .342 for the present season, and now with St. Boniface Club in the Northern League. He was with the Robins on their trip to Daytona last Spring, but was returned to Winnipeg for experience.

The other newcomers are John T. Sheehan, an infielder with the Winnipeg Club, who has had several years of minor league experience, and Warren Adams, a first baseman, who has been dallying in the minors since 1913. The former has a batting average of .356, and Adams, also with Winnipeg, has hit for .328.

POP GEERS DRIVES HIS FASTEST MILE

Veteran, Behind Napoleon Direct, Does 1:59¾ at Columbus—Record for Directum I.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The Free-for-All Pace at the Columbus Grand Circuit meeting this afternoon produced the fastest racing time of the year. In the first heat, Napoleon Direct won in 1:59¾, with Peter Stevens, the second horse, doing his mile in 2 minutes flat. It was the first time in a driving career of forty-five years that Edward Geers ever held the reins in a mile covered in better than two minutes.

In the next heat the pace was slower through the first half, and Napoleon Direct was four lengths back at the far turn. He closed with a wonderful rush and finished a head in front of Single G. Separate timing caught Napoleon Direct the last half in 58¾ seconds.

In a time trial Directum I. became the world's champion pacer for one and one-sixteenth miles. The old record was 2:14¾, made in 1904 by Cherry Lass. Off to a slow start Directum I. did the distance in 2:09¾. The last mile was paced in 2:00¾.

Miss Harris M., the champion four-year-old pacing mare, failed in an effort to lower her mark of 2:01¼. She was tired when the final quarter was commenced and finished the mile in 2:02.

Napoleon Direct was one of three winning favorites. In the 2:09 pace, the second choice, Beth Clark, won the first two heats. Thereafter Baby Bertha, highest in public favor, was in command and took the next three heats. The Eno, as expected, won the 2:11 trot in straight heats. In the first one he finished only a head in front of McCloskey, and cut his record to 2:06¾, keeping clear of the field in the second mile.

Early Don, Valentine's first winner of the meeting, captured all three heats of the Devereux Stake, for which Brisac of the Murphy stable was favored. Early Don equaled his record, 2:06¾, in the first heat, and was not so hard pressed in either the next two. The summaries:

DEVEREUX STAKE, 2:15 TROTTERS.
Three Heats; Purse, $2,000.
Early Don, s. g., by Don Cole, (Valentine).....1 1 1
Brisac, br. s., (Murphy).....2 2 2
Lu Princeton, b. h., (Cox).....3 4 3
Regardless, b. s., (Hedrick).....4 3 4
Time—2:06¼, 2:00, 2:07¾.

FREE FOR ALL CLASS, PACING.
Two in Three Heats; Purse, $1,500.
Napoleon Direct, ch. h., by Walter Direct, (Geers).....1 1
Peter Stevens, b. h., (Murphy).....2 3
Single G, b. h., (Gosnell).....4 2
Hall Boy, b. g., (McMahon).....3 4
Time—1:59¾, 2:01¼.

2:09 CLASS, PACING.
Three in Five Heats; Purse, $1,000.
Baby Bertha, b. m., by Silk Cord, (Garrison).....8 2 1 1 1
Beth Clark, blk. m., by Joe Patchen, (Hedrick).....1 1 4 7 2
Bingen Pointer, b. g., (Snow)...1 4 2 2 3
Black Hall, blk. h., (Valentine)..7 3 2 5 4
Areta V., ch. m., (Gosnell)....2 8 7 5 ro
Jean, b. m., (Murphy).....3 5 6 3 ro
Van Burn, ch. g., (Van Atta)..4 6 5 4 ro
Hal Plex E., br. s., (Geers).....6 7 Dis.
Time—2:03¾, 2:04¾, 2:04¼, 2:07¼, 2:09¾.

2:11 TROTTING.
Three in Five Heats; Purse, $1,000.
The Eno, ch. h., by The Native, (Valentine).....1 1 1
Humfast, b. m., (Murphy).....3 2 2
McCloskey, br. g., (McDonald).....2 3 3
San Filipe, b. g., (Daniels).....4 4 4
Harry Hamilton, b. h., (Whitehead)..5 5 5
Time—2:09¾, 2:08¾, 2:08½.

TO BEAT 2:14¾ PACING.
At One and One-sixteenth Miles.
Directum I., ch. s., by Directum Kelly, (Murphy).....Won
Time—2:09¾.

TO BEAT 2:01¼ PACING.
Miss Harris M., b. m., by Peter The Great, (McDonald).....Lost
Time—2:02.

MANY ATHLETES IN MEET.

Large Entry for Championships of Catholic Young Men's Union.

Athletes from many sections of the East are entered in the twenty-fourth annual track and field championships of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, which will be held next Monday afternoon at Celtic Park, New York. Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Wilkes Barre, Buffalo, Baltimore, Wilmington, Scranton, Albany, Newark, and other Eastern localities will be represented by strong teams.

A general increase in athletics has become evident among clubs of the Catholic Union since the organization has once more renewed friendly relations with the Amateur Athletic Union through a new alliance. More athletes than ever before are bearing the colors of Catholic clubs in competition, and it is expected that when entries close there will be more than 600 men nominated to participate in the sports, which will consist of 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, mile run, two-mile run, running high jump, running broad jump, 16-pound shot-put, and one mile relay race.

The newly organized New York diocese, made up of Victorian Lyceum, Bronx C. C., Annunciation A. A., St. Mark's C. C., St. Joseph's A. A., Holy Rosary Lyceum, Holy Cross Lyceum, Mosholu C. C., St. Jerome's C. C., St. Monica's Lyceum, SS. Peter and Paul A. C., Wallace C. C., and St. Anselm's A. C., promises to be a strong facter in the championship competition. Each club will have a strong team in the field to combat the big squads which some out-of-town clubs will name. The Brooklyn Diocese will be represented by the athletes of the Knights of St. Antycc, Presentation Club, McCaddin Lyceum, and Loughlin Lyceum. The title winner may well be found among these organizations.

Included in the clubs outside of New York, who will have teams in the title hunt, are Shanahan C. C., St. Patrick's A. A., Wilkesbarre C. C., Scranton Y. M. A., Reading C. C., Victrix Lyceum, Altoona C. C., and South Bethlehem A. C., all of the Pennsylvania Diocese; St. Peter's Lyceum, St. Stephen's C. C., St. Mary's Y. M. A., and St. Washington Lyceum of Pittsburgh; from Buffalo will come performers from St. Mary's C. C., St. Vincent's C. C., Annunciation Men's Club, and Corpus Christi Club.

The Archdiocese of Baltimore will pin its faith on St. Gregory's Lyceum, St. Bridget's C. C., St. John's A. A., St. Joseph's Lyceum of Texas, Md., and St. Joseph's C. C. of Cumberland, Md.

Carroll Institute will be Washington's lone representative, while Wilmington will have the athletes of St. Patrick's Y. M. C. C. and St. Aloysius C. C. in the field. The Diocese of Albany, consisting of Newport, Plattsburg, Portchester, Sandy Hill, Syracuse, Troy and other places, will be represented. The Diocese of New Jersey, in which are located such strong clubs as Father Matthew's T. A. B. Society, St. Bridget's C. L., St. Joseph's C. C. of West New York, Holy Family Lyceum, Belleville C. C., St. Rose of Lima Lyceum, and St. Charles Borromeo, will be strong contenders for point honors. Teams from Morristown, New Brunswick, Orange Valley, Short Hills, Trenton, and Camden will also compete.

Many prominent A. A. U. officials have netfled Jack Lagas, Chairman of the Athletic Committee, that their services are at his command.

Monmouth Fair Starts Aug. 31.

Running races will be a popular innovation at the Monmouth Fair this year. A program of six races has been arranged by Horace P. Murphy, Racing Secretary, for Labor Day at the fair, the rules of the Jockey Club to govern all races. Harness events will be the attractions on the first three days of the fair, Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2. The first day's program will include a 2:20 trot, a three-year-old trot, and a 2:25 pace. Friday's races will comprise a 2:19 pace, a 2:16 trot and 2:14 pace, and Saturday's events will be a 2:24 trot, a 2:12 trot and a free-for-all. All purses are $400.

THE DOLLY SISTERS IN A FRISKY FARCE

"His Bridal Night" a Quite Amusing Overindulgence in Nuptial Humor.

GREATLY AIDED BY CORDOVA

Pretty Dancers New Act (and Dance) in a Smartly Presented Story of Two Feminine Dremies.

HIS BRIDAL NIGHT—A farce in three acts by Lawrence Rising, revised and elaborated by Margaret Mayo. At the Republic.
Joe Damorel.....John Westley
Lent Trevett.....Pedro De Cordoba
Vi (Mrs. Joe Damorel).....Rozika Dolly
Tiny (Vi's Sister).....Yansci Dolly
Julie.....Lucile Watson
Sloan.....Jessie Ralph
Algernon.....Henry Lilford
Chauffeur.....J. Archer Curtis

The dancing Dollys, those pretty, nimble and all but indistinguishable sisters who have long been popular in our music halls and in those rarer roof revels that are held at the witching hour, have left this domain behind them and ventured into frisky, risky farce. They have left the merry-merry and gone into the naughty, naughty. It happened last evening. The transition was made when "His Bridal Night," a new, made-to-order farce in three acts was presented here for the first time at the Republic Theatre.

The first dramatic tailor in this case was Lawrence Rising, but as radical alterations were found necessary that expert dramatic modiste, Margaret Mayo, was called in. The joint product is one of those sedulously improper farces based on the assumption that there is nothing quite so apt to send a bystander into paroxysms of mirth as a honeymoon. And this indulgence in nuptial humor goes a little further on the thin ice even than Avery Hopwood, a little further, indeed, than any of the farces proffered here in recent seasons. "His Bridal Night" is not only no play for the graduating class at Miss Minchin's Academy; it is no play for the fastidious. They should stay away in droves. The rest will find the new piece at the Republic a smartly staged and quite amusing entertainment.

"His Bridal Night" fits the Dollys as nothing but a custom-made article could fit them. As a farce, like many other since the days of classic Rome, it deals with the complications that arise from the fact that two persons look so much alike they cannot be told apart—which situation the two little dancers can meet without half trying.

The story is even so accommodating that it allows hem to dance just as "Broadway and Buttermilk" allows Blanche Ring to pause in the midst of her alarms and give vent to a popular song. And they can dance. As for acting, they do quite well with Miss Yancsi, even incurring the suspicion that she has joined the throng that sits at the feet of Madge Kennedy. It is true that their speaking voices are a bit trying, and occasionaly give somthing of the shock of your experience when a beauty in the Follies at whom you have been gazing suddenly speaks. You wished she hadn't. When the two Dollys and and Lucile Watson all talk at once, the effect is dazing.

But these voices may have sounded incomparably melodious to the unusually amicable audience that packed the Republic last evening. The advent of the Dollys into the drama brought out all that part of Broadway which talks about itself, and the floral offerings that went down the aisle and over the footlights after the second act were so large and so many that it would have saved no end of convenience and expense if the premiere had simply been held at the Botanical Gardens.

This obliging farce of the young and conscientiously masterful bridegroom who never is quite sure which of the twins he has married is smartly and prettily staged and several able players (who apparently cannot dance at all) are of great service in keeping up the fun. Particularly is this true of Pedro de Cordoba, a young Shakespearean cter, who plys farce with the passion and fervor of a Elisabethan romance and so is quite hilariously entertaining.

There are moments, too, when John Westley helps a lot, and Lucile Watson does all she can. This expert in smart patter is awaiting the day of another Clyde Fitch. In the meantime, she is somewhat wasted in "His Bridal Night."

BIG GUNS TO ROAR TODAY.

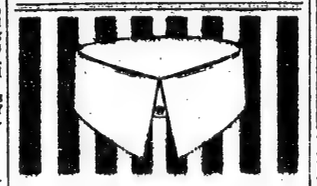
Fort Totten Test Expected to Prove Efficiency of Batteries.

Colonel William G. Haan, U. S. A., commanding Fort Totten, announced last night that the 12-inch mortars guarding the Long Island Sound approach to New York, at Totten, would be tested today, the firing beginning at 10 o'clock this morning and lasting until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. All arrangements for patrolling the Sound in the vicinity of Fort Totten have been completed. The tests are expected to show what can be expected of the Fort Totten mortar batteries in the event of war. Several dozen shells weighing about 1,000 pounds each will be fired at designated areas in the Sound.

In a notice mailed to residents of Bayside, Douglaston, and other towns near the fortifications, yesterday Colonel Haan advised all householders and storekeepers to keep their windows raised six inches from the bottom and owered six inches from the top from 10 A. M. until sundown. He also advised the removal of brica-brac, pictures, chinaware, and other breakable articles, from walls, tables, and shelves. Such articles should be placed on the floor. If these precautions are taken no damage to property should result from the firing of the big rowitzers.

Friars Go on Outing Today.

The Friars will hald their annual outing and clambake today at Glenwood-on-the-Sound. They will leave from the pier at the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street at 10 o'clock this morning. There will be a ball game and other athletic contests, ending with a clambake. John J. GGleason is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, which also includes Richard J. Hatsel, George S. Dougherty and Arthur Present.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BRADY HEADS PICTURE BODY

National Association to Fight Against Oppressive Legislation.

The work of perfecting the organization of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, Incorporated, occupied representatives of all branches of the industry at a meeting at the Hotel Astor that began yesterday forenoon and was not over till evening. William A. Brady was elected permanent President of the association and the other officers elected were: Vice Presidents, Thomas Furniss of Duluth, Adolph Zukor, Don J. Bell, Hiram Abrams, and Arthur James; Treasurer, J. E. Broulatour; Counsel, W. M. Seabury; Executive Secretary, Frederick H. Elliott.

The first work undertaken by the organization will be a campaign to further the political interests of candidates who are known to be opposed to legislation that would hurt the motion picture business. The Presidential candidates will not be overlooked and the gubernatorial candidates will be asked to outline their positions. Oppressive legislation and unfair taxation will be the principal things against which the association will wage war through the poture theatres of the country.

An executive committee of nine members was named to conduct this campaign. The membership of this committee is: W. W. Irwin, Adolph Zukor, Arthur James, A. A. Powers, William L. Sherrill, Jules Broulatour, S. H. Trigger, L. L. Levine, and L. F. Blumenthal.

The association will select temporary headquarters today.

MRS. SOHO GETS $32,000.

Her Alienation Suit Against Mrs. Hemmeter Settled Out of Court.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—The $100,000 suit brought by Mrs. Mary W. Soho against Mrs. Helene E. Hemmeter, the wife of a leading medical specialists and Dean of the Maryland University, for the alleged alienation of the affections of Mrs. Soho's husband, Professor Aristo M. Soho, a teacher, has been settled, the amount agreed upon being $82,000.

With the passing of the order will also pass the alleged letters, written by the defendant to Professor Soho. Mrs. Hemmeter will have these letters returned to her. For the last month they have been locked in a suitcase and placed in a vault of a safe deposit company.

Mrs. Hemmeter is in Maine, and will not return until October. Professor Soho also is out of town.

The Sheriff was unable to serve the original writ on Mrs. Hemmeter because she was out of the State, but through her attorney she offered to settle the case for a certain amount, but this was refused by Mrs. Soho. The plaintiff then set a figure at which a settlement would be considered, and when this was not met at the time designated the suit was filed.

Broken Dater Main Like a Geyser.

A thirty-six-inch water main burst at 174th Street and Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, yesterday morning, sending a geyser-like stream twenty feet into the air. The Southern Boulevard and Boston Road cars pass the corner, and for nearly twenty-five minutes traffic was tied up. An emergency crew was dispatched by the Water Department and the water was shut off by closing the upper and lower gates. Residents within a radius of a mile were short of water for some hours until the break could be closed.

'THE BIG SHOW' ITS TITLE.

New Hippodrome Spectacle to Have a Minstrel First Part.

"The Big Show" is the descriptive title Charles B. Dillingham has chosen for his second production at the Hippodrome scheduled for presentation early next month. The piece is now in rehearsal on five stages, the Hippodrome stage being given over to the Pavlowa and ice ballets.

These and a black-face minstrel first part will be the high lights of an entertainment that will draw on the stages of many countries for its artists. Paris, Berlin, London, Petrograd, Madrid, Rome, and the Orient will be represented among the players or those who have contributed some part to the preparation of the production. It has already been announced that Anna Pavlowa would be the dancing star of the entertainment and that Leon Bakst had been commissioned to design the gettings and costumes for her ballet, "The Sleeping Beauty." Alexandre Volinine, who was her dancing partner last season, will appear with her. Charlotte and the ballet of German skaters will again be seen on the ice.

The list of principals includes Frank Fogarty, Haru Onuki, George Wilson, Dixie Girard, Letty Yorke, Matt Keefe, Joseph Parsons, John P. Combs, William Stewart, George Hermann, David Irvin, Gypsy Countess Verona, Miller and Mack, Leonard Jackman, Emanuel List, Robert Rossire, Bertha Seifert, Austin Walsh, Harry Wardell, Dippy Diers, Eddie Russell, Charles Ravel, Stanley Ferguson, Bob Reano, William C. Reid, and Toto.

Among the specialty teams who will add their bit will be the Charles Ahearn troupe of cyclists, the George Davis Troupe, Volante, the Five Metsettis, the Okita Japanese Troupe, the Briants, the Elm City Four, the Ladella Comiques, the Four Singers, the Brothers Byrne, Barney Fagan, Enzo Bazano, and the Les Grigolates. George Marck's lions, Powers's elephants, and Mooney's horses and ponies will provide the animal acts.

R. H. Burnside is staging the production, for which John L. Golden has written the lyrics and Raymond Hubbell the music.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Forty residents of Hartford will journey to New York today to attend the opening performance of "Turn to the Right," at the Gaiety tonight. Winchell Smith, who wrote the comedy in collaboration with John E. Hazard, is a native of the Connecticut city, and the delegation is coming to do him homage.

Mary Lee Worthimer arrived yesterday from Milford, Penn., where she has been spending the Summer, to attend rehearsals of her new Japanese operatta, "Note," which is scheduled for production early in the season.

The first performance of Willard Mack's new play, "King, Queen, Jack," will be given Monday night, Aug. 28, in the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch. The cast will include Walter Jones, Lois Fisher, William B. Mack, Norman Trevor, E. H. Robbins, France Bendstein, and Macey Harlan. This will be A. H. Wood's fourth production this season.

Because the length of the stay of "Very Good Eddie," at the Casino, is to be indefinite, it has been decided to organize two more companies to present the piece on tour. Mignon McGibbney and Vallie Martin will play the role created by Alice Dovey in the road companies.

Lewis Beach's melodramatic playlet, "The Clod," originally produced by the Washington Square Players at the Bandbox last season, has been obtained for presentation in the Palace and other Keith theatres. Sarah Padden will play the principal role.

Members of the Sunset Club will be the guests of Managing Director S. L. Rothapfel at the Rialto tomorrow afternoon. The club is composed of elderly men and women.

$500 FOR LOST MOVIE DOG.

Star Wolfhound Disappears from Vitagraph Studio.

Don, a Russian wolfhound, who has been starring with E. H. Sothern in "An Enemy to the King," now being screened in the Vitagraph studios on Chestnut Avenue and East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, has disappeared. The Vitagraph Company of America is offering a reward of $500 for his return, and no questions asked, in an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning.

Don was waiting in the studio on Tuesday morning for his cue in the hunting scene. For a few minutes there was no one but him in the building and when the company returned the dog was nowhere to be found. All search for a clue to his disappearance has proved fruitless. He is described as resembling a greyhound in everything but the quality of his hair, which is rough and curly.

As Don was particularly valuable in adding "atmosphere" to the production, the company is eagerly awaiting his return.

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with our modesty we cannot help telling you frankly that Shanley's is not only a good restaurant but also one of the very best restaurants in town.
This goes for the cabaret, too—twenty feature acts—evenings from seven to one.
Extremely good—the seven course luncheon—75c (music) from 12 to 2:30 P. M.
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SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Seats Today. Beg's Next Monday
ARTHUR HOPKINS presents
THE HAPPY ENDING by the Marchesons
A Comedy of Here and Hereafter.
48TH ST. Just E. of Broadway. OPENS NEXT TUESDAY. Seats Today.
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THE MUSICAL SUCCESS, KATINKA
CASINO 39th and Broadway. Eves. 8:20.
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VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.
LONGACRE THE SILENT WITNESS
BY OTTO HAUERBACH

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Ev

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 1916.

WHEN WILL MR. HUGHES'S CAMPAIGN BEGIN?

Mr. WILSON'S decision to do most of his campaigning at his Summer home and not to "swing around the circle" is welcome and wise both from general considerations of the dignity of his office and from the viewpoint of political strategy. He will consent to make addresses in various parts of the country, but he will not go on the stump. One can easily imagine what insistent requests and demands even have been made that he should do otherwise. There is a wide and natural curiosity, a popular desire, to see and hear a President, but it is essentially non-political. And the fewer political speeches a President makes in his travels the better, at least old-fashioned folks so hold, for the traditional respect in which the post, irrespective of the politics of the occupant, is held by all Americans. The candidate can sufficiently express his views in his remarks to the visiting delegations, but it is always hard for a good-natured President to be deaf to the importunities of anxious aspirants to office, who are sure that the President's visit to their States or districts will save their bacon.

As things look at present, Mr. WILSON could well afford to make no speeches save at Shadow Lawn. Mr. HUGHES has wandered and harangued across the continent, and taken nothing by his motion and emotion. The notification speech was a July frost. It has been followed in the Middle and Far West by August snow and ice. Mr. HUGHES's audiences wish him well. They want to like him. They wait with a touching patience for him to say something stimulating, vigorous, convincing. They would even be grateful for something clear. In a haystack of speeches they continue to look for the needle. He doesn't concentrate on anything. He doesn't get anywhere. He scatters himself and the attention of his hearers among a multitude of picayune matters. His campaign oratory is the cult of minitude. He recites "firmness" and asks us to believe that it is a Republican noun denoting a quality peculiar to Republicans. So "firm" is an exclusively Republican adjective. When he deals with an issue which is out of the minnow class he gives you nothing you can take hold of. He wraps the subject in a mist of words. Mexico was to be the linchpin of the campaign. Does anybody know what Mr. HUGHES would have done about Mexico if he had succeeded to Mr. TAFT'S legacy of the thorniest problem of recent times? Does anybody know what he would do now? The utmost marrow to be extracted from his talk is that by the mere magic of Republican "firmness" the situation would have been bettered: that a people of Indians and mestizos would have been transformed by the imputed glamour of "firmness."

His lumbering circumlocutions about the Lusitania and Mr. WILSON'S successful submarine policy are equally cloudy. What would he have done? He is "no warrior," but so far as we can read his candidate's Sanscrit, the bellipotent and fee-faw-fum suggestion of the party of "firmness" would have prevented the sinking of the Lusitania and the subsequent submarine outrages. This is Mr. ROOSEVELT'S theory. Even enforced by his great energy, it seems incapable of credence outside of an institution for defectives. Mr. HUGHES takes good care not to mention that Mr. WILSON has kept the country out of the European war and made Germany acknowledge the right of Americans to travel in safety on the seas. But the people he talks to know it. They are grateful to Mr. WILSON. Many of those who were hot and impatient with the slow processes of diplomacy recognize now that Mr. WILSON'S judgment and wisdom were greater than their own. There is a Scotch proverb whose homeliness should recommend it to Mr. HUGHES, who in his stump speeches shows sometimes a regrettable desire to "talk down to the level of the common people": "Let that flea stick i' the fea'." The more he says about Mr. WILSON'S foreign policy the better for Mr. WILSON.

As to the once protuberant issue of "Americanism," Mr. HUGHES shows a more than Allisonian dexterity in walking over eggshells; and "hyphen" is not in his vocabulary. When he is clear he is not candid, as in his talk about stopping "pork," which is a strictly nonpartisan commodity; about Southern Chairmanship in Congress, about an Executive budget, and so on. He is making promises freely. Some of his remarks indicate a perilous want of judgment or sincerity, a want strikingly noticeable in his flirtation with the Woman's Party. But the great trouble in his speeches, expressed by his own supporters, is the absence of definite, and the flood of general, statements in them. Yet we must not blame the Justice's intellectuals. He has to propose substitutes for the great constructive measures of a great constructive Administration.

IN THE PRESIDENT'S HANDS.

There will be no railroad strike. Both the railroads and the labor unions have laid their cause before the President of the United States, and the case is no longer between the roads and the men, but between them both and the public. The President, embodying the authority of the entire nation, has undertaken to see that justice is done to both the railroads and the unions without the sacrifice of the public interest. In that capacity his word will be supreme. It is as unthinkable that either side should refuse to obey the President's mandate as that either party to litigation shoud refuse to obey the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States. Not to accept would be to defy all constituted authority. Neither capital nor labor in this controversy will do that.

The President is not merely a mediator. As such he may fail, but at the point at which he fails as mediator he steps into authority, which is superior to both capital, represented by the railroads, and labor, represented by the brotherhoods. Acting for the public, he will prescribe the manner in which these two, if they cannot compose their differences, shall at least work together because the public weal demands it. The President is not without power to see that the public interest is not overridden, if either side were disposed to override it. Knowledge of this will keep either side and both from committing the supreme folly of refusing to hear the President when he speaks in the interest of and with all the authority of the nation.

JUDGE HOUGH'S PROMOTION.

The appointment of Judge CHARLES M. HOUGH to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit will be gratifying to the bar and to all citizens who are interested in the integrity of the bench and believe in the promotion of the Judges for merit. The appointment is most creditable to President WILSON. It was made, as so many of his other appointments have been, without the slightest consideration of politics. Judge HOUGH is a Republican and was appointed to a District Judgeship by President ROOSEVELT. His promotion to the place left vacant by the retirement of Judge LACOMBE was urged by a large number of the leading lawyers of this city because of his admirable record. He had had ample experience before his elevation to the bench, especially in admiralty, bankruptcy, and patent cases, and he has used his experience in the conduct of the judicial routine with zeal and wisdom.

Such an appointment is most encouraging to all who feel that much of the success of our system of government must always depend on the maintenance of an upright and able judiciary. Much might easily be made of the fact that the new Circuit Judge is a Republican in politics, in view of the circumstance that his appointment makes the political complexion of the Second Circuit bench three Republicans to one Democrat. With partisan politics, however, the judiciary has no concern. It is most creditable to President WILSON that in the middle of a Presidential campaign he has the courage to make this appointment, recognizing merit and qualifications where they so conspicuously exist.

A NAVY IN SIGHT.

At last we have promise of naval extension commensurate with the importance of the Republic and its needs. The acceptance of the Senate's building program and its provision for the increase of men in the navy is a great triumph for the Administration and will serve as an offset to the ineffective military law. We are to have a navy of ample size and power, if the provisions of the law are carried out. Secretary DANIELS has promised that there will be no unnecessary delay. Designs for the new battle cruisers, the most formidable ships of that kind that ever were built, will be ready in time. It is expected that most of the new vessels authorized for this year will be laid down before Winter. This will be unusual speed in carrying out a naval program, but the department is now fully alive to the needs of the situation.

The country is to be congratulated on the result of the long contest, which at times has seemed hopeless. All Winter the small navy men seemed to be in control in the House, and the House bill itself when it emerged from the committee was found to be unexpectedly liberal in its provisions, though inadequate in view of the long neglect of our navy. When Senator TILLMAN took the matter up, the prospect brightened. To the Senator from South Carolina credit is due for providing the country with a naval building program which, when it is executed, will place the United States Navy again second among the navies of the world.

THE UNFILLED COMMISSION.

In the case of the tender of a place on the Mexican commission to Justice BRANDEIS, the wonder is that it should ever have been made. That the appointment was considered without consultation with the Justice seems unlikely, and, so far as public judgment of the selection is concerned, Justices of the highest court have sat on such commissions frequently enough to justify it. But it is now said that Justice BRANDEIS cannot accept because of the pressure of court work and that Chief Justice WHITE feels that the labors of the commission would be too closely allied to politics to warrant the appointment of a member of the Supreme Court. With the announcement of the declination of the Justice, it is reported that the proposed third member of the commission, said to be Mr. RICHARD OLNEY of Massachusetts, has also refused to serve. Therefore Secretary LANE is thus far the only American Commissioner, and it is intimated that there is no general scramble in sight for the vacancies.

THE TIMES has seen no reason to change its opinion, expressed the day the commission plan was first mentioned, that whatever can be settled in regard to the relations of the United States and Mexico can be settled without the appointment of a special commission. The need of wasting more time is not obvious. The appointment of an international commission to consider means by which the United States Government might assist CARRANZA to pacify his country and establish a stable and solvent government would be a reasonable proceeding. But the de facto Mexican Government insists that there must be no consideration of the internal affairs of Mexico. No commission is needed to consider the withdrawal of our troops. They will not be withdrawn until CARRANZA has taken steps to prevent border invasions. Nevertheless, the talk about a commission is serving the purpose of keeping Mexican matters in abeyance, and it is likely that a commission will be made up and begin sittings in course of time. If the American membership is to have the respect of the American people, the two Commissioners still unappointed must be men of the character and standing of Secretary LANE.

PUNITIVE OVERTIME.

The eight-hour day and punitive overtime combination is so familiar in many industries that it has an appearance of fairness. That it is an unfair combination in the railway business has been decided twice at least. In 1910 the Illinois State Board of Arbitration said:

> Conditions in the transportation service differ from those in shop or building trades in that overtime cannot be readily or completely controlled. Weather conditions, density of traffic, unexpected breakdowns at points lacking facilities for prompt repairs may either singly or together cause delay to such an extent that a run which under reasonably favorable conditions takes ten hours may be protracted to fourteen hours. In such cases the crew is not called upon to perform 40 per cent. more labor, as would be the case in a shop, but is required to spend 40 per cent. more time in performing the same amount of labor. To that extent, therefore, the railroad companies are already penalized for the delay, and it does not seem proper to the board that in the transportation service further pecuniary penalty should be assessed.

In the arbitration of the Eastern railroads case in 1913 the arbitrators said:

> Where it [punitive overtime] prevails, so far as the board is aware, the determination as to whether overtime shall or shall not be paid for rests with the employer. In railroading it is quite evident that in many cases neither the management nor the trainmen can prevent overtime; and it appears to this board, therefore, that punitive overtime is an unsound principle when applied to the running of trains.

The difference between a fixed working day for railways and shops is fundamental. In shops and trades generally the eight-hour day means work for eight productive hours, no more, no less. If the men work longer they produce more, and the increased production is the source of the increased pay for overtime. The employer has the option to take or leave the orders which necessitate overtime. If he takes them he passes the cost to the buyer of the goods. Punitive overtime for the railways is appropriately named. It produces no more income for the railways, and is imposed by conditions beyond control. If there is a delay for a connection, if congested tracks run a train upon a siding, if the weather is bad and the trains are slowed, the men get their pay by time, although they fail to produce the mileage which is the source of the railways' income. If they produce the mileage, the men are excused from working the full day. It is an alternative standard in which the railways get the worst of it both ways and the men the best of it either way.

The roads pay millions for constructive mileage yearly. They pay other millions for arbitraries and other technicalities of the trade. There is perhaps enough loss in that way to enable the roads to establish the eight-hour day if the loss could be saved. But the waste is the railway men's "fat." From their point of view their proposition is indivisible as well as unarbitrable. They want their day shortened without the loss of their pickings. If what is called the eight-hour day were established on the railways as it is practiced in the shops the men have said that they would not stand it. As Mr. GARRETSON says, "If we abandon the overtime the "eight-hour day is not an iota better "than the ten-hour day." He is surely right. The establishment of an eight-hour day for all, neither more nor less for any, would drive the men out of the jobs. There is no doubt that oftentimes the work is too long and that many of the men would welcome some guarantee against excessive hours. It would be well for them to seek other occupations. They lack the spirit of the best and best-paid railway men, who seek the long jobs as the reward of seniority. No one is compelled to take the runs offering best chances for overtime and punitive pay. An example of punitive pay of another sort is afforded by runs finished in half a day's time or less. There are cases in which the men work only every other day, but are paid for both days. If the railways should concede that the conditions which are a necessity of their service of the public should be turned into a means of unduly increasing the pay of their men they would be in no position to ask for an increase of rates on that account.

The appeal to the public is an appeal for justice, not for favor. If the public should favor punitive time in its full fury, it would deserve what happened to it when it favored the increase of anthracite wages and paid therefor more than the men received. Ever since, the public has regretted that punishment of it for its "humanity." The public now is fairly warned that it must pay, and overpay, or that its railway facilities will be reduced. The same dollars cannot both overpay the men and serve the public with the most that the money will pay for.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Work of Canada's Explorers in the Far North.

From the frozen north there was brought to Nome, on the coast of Alaska, and filed there for transmission to THE TIMES, Dr. R. M. ANDERSON'S interesting report about the work of STEFANSSON'S exploring expedition, which we place before our readers today. Such reports are not easily carried by wire from the arctic icefields to New York. There are numerous relays, or repetitions of service, before Seattle is reached, and then the continent must be crossed. Fortunately, this report from the officer second in command is not one of disaster and hardship. Much useful work has been done and only one member of the exploring party has died in the months that have elapsed since the latest preceding report. All the others are in good health.

Dr. ANDERSON is the leader of the expedition's southern party. It has completed a survey of the coast line and seventy-five miles of the hitherto unexplored Rae River. Owing to this survey, there must be a revision of charts originally made by Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. More than 150 islands have been mapped. The results of the party's labors include phone records of folklore and dance songs, a collection of Eskimo cats'-cradle games, many rare arctic insects, a thousand specimens of birds and mammals, and camera studies of native life and scenery. There are also records of meteorological and tidal observations. Evidently Dr. ANDERSON and the scientists associated with him have not been idle.

There is less news about the northern party, commanded by STEFANSSON, who set out in May to explore and survey such lands as could be found between Alaska and the north pole. Two or three of his schooners have been hauled up on beaches, to serve as bases for journeys over the ice. STEFANSSON may not return until next year, but Dr. ANDERSON and those with him will soon sail southward from Nome for Seattle. We are glad to be assured that they are well. They deserve to be commended for the work they have done.

The Wicked American Speculators.

Last year Europe, and particularly England, bought here 245,000,000 bushels of wheat. This year the farmers have not had good weather, and the yield will be many million bushels smaller. Only the very simple can think that these facts have anything to do with the relation of demand and supply, and that they have anything to do with the rise in the price. The British are quite sure that they are not to blame. They point the finger of scorn and accusation at the Germans and the wicked American speculators. There is a conspiracy on the part of the German-Americans in Chicago to make wheat dear to the Entente Allies. Also—

> Undeterred by the world war, the wheat gamblers of Chicago are sending skyward the prices of grain, from which mankind derives its daily bread, amassing their gains with an little compunction as the Bourbons used to gather taxes.
>
> Once again the provision pits present a discreditable spectacle of frenzied speculation, fleecing those whom they facetiously style their lambs.

It is too commonplace to suggest that the taking of 245,000,000 bushels out of the supply had anything to do with the case. It is allunde to quote from the British press that there is a local ring which does in Liverpool what the Americans do in Chicago. What the case calls for is something deep, dark, and mysterious. When spelter rose dizzily, that, too, was a German plot. When it fell from its mountain height there was shrieking, as when Kosciusko fell, that there was a British conspiracy to buy below the market. It was all right for copper to rise, but all wrong for it to fall, and there was a conspiracy both ways. It is terribly serious for those who have no alternative but to buy or to sell according to their needs. Those who are not in the market can only match the conflict of the conspiracies against one another, and doubt that there is any at all.

There Will Be Emigration After the War.

Among the many predictions about what will take place after the war, those which relate to emigration from the Old World have attracted some attention, and a few days ago we made brief reference to them. Now comes from steamship passenger agents who have just returned to New York from the Pacific Coast a statement or a report which is decidedly at variance with the expressed expectations of certain persons whose opinions as to this subject deservedly have some weight. For example, Mr. HOWE, Commissioner of Immigration, predicts that the number of immigrants arriving in this country during the first year after the end of the war will be the greatest ever known in any twelve months of our history.

But the steamship passenger agents say that evidence to be found in the offices or agencies of their companies in many cities points to a great exodus from the United States after the declaration of peace. They foresee that not less than 1,000,000 of our people, who came from Europe, will return, and that half of these will remain abroad to assist in the work of rebuilding cities and villages. In support of this expectation they point to parts of the passage money already received at their agencies from many Hungarians, Poles, Germans, and Austrians of the laboring class. So eagerly did some of these desire to cross the ocean that they sought passage on the submarine Deutschland. The steamship lines are preparing for this movement.

Those who look for a great many immigrants say that some will come to avoid heavy taxes, some because they are unwilling to return to European mines and mills from the armies in which they have served, and others—a host of widows and orphans—to be helped by relatives and friends here. But it is admitted that several European nations will probably prohibit emigration, and that Great Britain plans to find land for her disbanded soldiers in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Predictions that a great number will come to this country are based upon arguments and reasoning that may be sound, but in the deposits of passage money the steamship agents have solid facts.

THE UNHAPPY ISLE.

Its Claims on Us Put Ahead of Danish West Indies.

Saranac Lake, Aug. 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is so much in the newspapers about the purchase by the United States of the Danish West Indies for the modest sum of $25,000,000 that a general interest in West Indian affairs moves me to say a word for another West Indian island which, without having the slightest blot on its escutcheon, seems to be in some doubt as to its parentage and status. I refer to the Isle of Pines, 98 per cent. of which is owned by American investors who, after the close of the Spanish-American war, legitimately outlaid much capital there in the honest belief that, under the treaty of Paris, it was American territory and would presently be so declared.

Alas for human hopes and investment. While the island is as beautiful as it is fertile and salubrious, it is still puzzling itself to decide whether it is Cuban or United States territory. So long as its status remains undetermined, not only Americans but Cuban residents of the Isle of Pines are debating with their souls and bank accounts whether they ought to keep up the cultivation of the thousands of acres which were planted during the era of the new sunrise, whether they ought to continue the dream of what American hustle could do, or become resigned to the fact that the island is Cuban and just isolated enough from the greater island to be very Cuban and likely to remain so.

While the people of the Isle of Pines may not thank me for advertising the fact, there is something seriously wrong on that island; but they certainly will not object to my saying that the fault does not lie at the door of the inhabitants, but very much nearer the District of Columbia. There is in these United States many a sad heart and depleted bank account as a result of life savings invested in the Isle of Pines. Although there are miles and miles down there of magnificent, well-kept citrus plantations, there are also many acres of once-magnificent groves that have all the appearance of weed-grown abandonment for no apparent reason other than that the owners became discouraged by the lack of a single railroad and other facilities for the handling of extremely perishable crops; facilities which would have appeared promptly under a direct American administration.

The claim of the Isle of Pines to inclusion as American territory, said The Times of Cuba recently, is based on a clause in the treaty of Paris which reads: "Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies." The American residents of the isle hold that the McKinley Government accepted the hypothesis that the Isle of Pines was one of these "other islands," by issuing a map on which the isle was colored as American territory. Pending an ultimate decision of ownership, however, the isle was turned over to Cuba for administration. Many Americans bought land in the isle and built up the present growing settlement under a belief that they were investing their money and making their homes in a land which was part of the United States. They have been waiting many years with more than ordinary patience for the recognition of American sovereignty, but Washington, for some unaccountable reason, seems to evade action.

It may be added that the American immigrants there have built up business and improved the entire Isle of Pines in no uncertain manner. Land values have risen from $5 to $50 per acre. Labor, which in the Spanish days commanded from 40 to 50 cents a day, is now being paid $1.25 to $1.50 a day. The price of foodstuffs has been reduced. Agriculture has received an impetus which places the isle in the forefront of its particular industries. Business of all kinds has been placed upon a solid foundation, and the Cuban residents freely admit that this prosperity, brought about by American enterprise, is substantiated by facts. Cuba has made some improvements, but neither is Cuba to blame if it does not invest much money in an island which any day may be proclaimed American territory. So the Isle of Pines finds itself between the devil and the discard.

The Isle of Pines, if I know anything about the place and its people, is not offering itself for sale. It only asks that it be recognized by its parent Government. Whether that is Cuba or the United States is still a matter for discussion. If it is United States territory, then the inhabitants of the island—particularly the American planters—are being done a great wrong.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

Delayed by the Censor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just received a letter which was mailed in Berlin on April 4, 1916. The letter contains absolutely nothing that should cause any serious delay, and I take it for granted that the censors employed by the Allies can read the German language.

New York, Aug. 15, 1916. D. M. JONAS.

THOSE WHO DIE FOR FRANCE

A Message to Americans Sent Through John Jay Chapman.

Barrytown, Aug. 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose the translation of a letter just received which explains itself. You will see by its concluding paragraphs that I am asked to transmit it as a message to the American people, and especially to the parents of the young Americans who are fighting in France.

The French people are the most grateful people in the world, and I feel it a duty to give their words as wide publicity as possible. The authors of the letter are trying to reach with their voice the very persons who have been much in my mind of late—the fathers and mothers of those young Americans who have died as bravely as my boy died, but who, through the accidents of war and chance, have failed to receive that due meed of individual praise to which they are so well entitled, and which by this method the writers of the letter would seek to have as far as may be replaced to them.

JOHN JAY CHAPMAN.

[Inclosure.]

Union of the Fathers and Mothers whose Sons have died for France.

President—M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, de l'Institut.

President Emeritus—M. G. Maspero.

Vice Presidents—MM. Louis Barthou, Henri Bonnet, Chassaigne-Goyon, Keufer, G. Lecompte, Professeur Pinard.

General Secretaries—MM. A. Bérard and P. Ginisty.

Treasurer—M. G. Cadoux.

Assistant Treasurer.

Paris, July 10, 1916.

Sir: The Union of the Fathers and Mothers whose sons have died for France, an association founded to safeguard and to honor the memory of those who fall in battle, decided at a recent meeting to extend to you its profound sympathy. The society regards with equal reverence and admiration all those who are fighting on the soil of France for the cause of civilization and justice and who are displaying a heroism never surpassed in history.

Our thoughts turn with profound gratitude toward those children of the Great American Republic who have brought their manhood to aid that cause, and who have given or offered their lives to it. Your son, Sir, ever since he sought the field of peril and of honor in company with our soldiers has by his exploits been an example to his companions in arms. He has been in the first rank of the heroes whose memory we shall cherish; and when death claimed him and crowned his brave sacrifice with honor the whole of France paid homage to the noble son you have lost. Our "Union" desires to tell you that we share in your sorrow and in your pride.

We desire also that this expression of admiration and sympathy shall serve as a testimony of our gratitude to all those countrymen of yours whose sons are fighting by the side of ours and who will tomorrow share in the honor of a victory, gained through their prowess, which the whole world will applaud.

Will you not, Sir, become our interpreter and transmit to your countrymen this message?

Pray accept the sympathy of the Fathers and Mothers of France who are bowed with the same grief that has come to you.

President of the Union,
PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU.

The Straw Vote at Columbia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES prints the result of a straw vote taken at Columbia University among the Summer session students. Result: Wilson, 1,216; Hughes, 848. "President Wilson swept the field," says THE TIMES. The truth about this great Wilson midsummer triumph is that a very large percentage of the Summer session students at Columbia come from Southern and Southwestern States; most any Republican is willing to concede that Wilson will carry Florida and Texas. This result does not represent the real sentiment of the University. Let The Spectator take another straw vote about Nov. 1, and will THE TIMES please print the result? There are 3,125 students registered at the Summer session, and only one-quarter of them expressed an opinion. Possibly the other three-quarters were "too proud to vote."

ARTHUR WARE,
Associate in Architecture, Columbia University.

New York, Aug. 15, 1916.

A Measure of the German Losses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the total German casualties, as reported from London, Aug. 11, in THE TIMES of Aug. 12, it may interest your readers to note that the total German loss since August, 1914, (including dead, wounded, and slightly wounded,) is about equal to the population of the following cities: San Francisco, Detroit, Providence, St. Paul, Denver, Minneapolis, Washington, D. C., Milwaukee, Indianapolis, and Rochester.

With the above information before them, can any fair-minded person feel that our President does not think of his country and what war would mean to them?

C. L. BLAKEMORE.

New York, Aug. 15, 1916.

THE BOND OF MOTHERHOOD.

Upon the roofs the sun beats down;
Scarce stirs the fetid air
In crowded quarters of the town
Alive with sordid care.
The patient, pallid children play
In squalid rooms—in vain
The plea they make each day
For outdoor playground, where the rain
On the baked pavement cools
For a brief space the little feet,
Searching for stagnant pools
In worn-out hollows of the street.
To her at work there comes unsought,
Comes, as she watches, that dread thought.
Her mother-heart is gripped by fear—
A spectre grim is near.

The tide rolls in, clear blue; white foam
Flecks far the beach's sand.
In happy groups the children roam,
Shells in each tiny hand.
With bare brown legs the youngsters play,
Breeze-tossed their hair, alight
Their eyes with joy, the livelong day—
Life is so sweet and bright.
To her, idle on the sand, unsought
Comes, as she watches, that dread thought.
Her mother-heart is gripped by fear—
A spectre grim is near.

Mothers with children far away
From stifling streets and heat,
Mothers who ceaseless toil all day,
Their babies at their feet,
In common have one prayer, one thought,
"Lord, bless my little child,"—
The one boon from high Heaven sought.
"O Thou, with mercy mild,
Keep this dread spectre from our door."
Is the one prayer of rich and poor.

So shall not we who have today
Of our abundance give?
Send to some soul a cheering ray,—
Perhaps give a child a chance to live?
And share together, as sisters should,
The blessed Bond of Motherhood?

ETHEL M. BARRY.

THE FRENCH REPLY TO THE AMERICAN ADDRESS.

Text of the Document Which 500 of the Most Prominent Men of the Republic Have Signed.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your readers will, I feel confident, be interested in the inclosed advance copy of the French answer just received to the "Address to the Peoples of the Allied Nations," which was issued some time since and was signed by 500 prominent Americans from all parts of the country, expressing the strong American sympathy with the cause of the Allies. The French reply is signed by 500 of the most prominent Frenchmen. It ought, it seems to me, to quicken the American desire to give the strongest moral support to the great cause for which France and her allies are struggling, and which, as they rightly regard it, is, broadly considered, the cause of America also. I hardly think that Americans, as a rule, realize the extent to which, in its highest interests, this country is vitally concerned in the issue of the great conflict.

Among the 500 signers of the French rejoinder are prominent statesmen, former Cabinet officers, Judges of the higher courts, lawyers, clergymen of different denominations, (including eight prominent Jewish rabbis,) men of letters, artists, musicians, professors, and college Presidents, physicians, Mayors of cities and other municipal officials, Presidents of Chambers of Commerce, and other prominent citizens. The signers, in other words, are men of similar position and prominence to those who signed the American address. Among the signers are such distinguished men as the former Cabinet officers Clemenceau, Millerand, and Yves-Guyot, among the clergy the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris and the Cardinal Archbishop of Montpellier, among the lawyers men like Maître Labori of Dreyfus fame, among the artists such men as the sculptor Rodin and the painter Dagnan Bouveret, of the musicians Saint-Säens, Debussy; among the writers such men as Rostand, Pierre Loti, Camille Flammarion, Anatole le Braz, Joseph Bedier, Salomon Reinach, Paul Sabatier. It is a distinguished list. This French manifesto should recall to us the nation's debt to Lafayette and Rochambeau and de Grasse.

ONE OF THE SIGNERS OF THE AMERICAN ADDRESS.

[Inclosure.]

The French Answer to an American Message.

We, the undersigned, to the number of 500, citizens of the French Republic, extend our thanks to the 500 citizens of the Republic of the United States of America for the noble message which they have addressed to the allied peoples.

We take note with joy of this loyal collective declaration; of your ardent sympathy with our cause; of your reprobation of the methods of our adversaries in the conduct of the war.

We take note also that in your judgment—the judgment of free citizens of a free country, having freely deliberated—you believe the American conscience ought not to be silent in the face of events which are of vital concern to the evolution of civilization and to international morality; and that this judgment has only been reached by you, representatives of the best of America, after a cool and thoughtful consideration of German documents.

We take note that in your eyes the invasion of Belgium is an unjustifiable crime and that all the outrages against civilization which preceded or followed it break international laws, the sacredness of treaties, the rights of small nations.

We take note that in your opinion a peace which should not re-establish Belgium in its prosperous independence; which should not liberate all the small and oppressed nationalities, (and among these we include our loyal Alsace-Lorraine;) which should not bring about the suppression of militarism, by which we understand that German militarism which is at this moment seeking to crush civilization; which in a word should not end in a victory for the ideals of the Allies, would be a disaster for civilization, that is to say also for America, the highest expression of whose civilization you represent.

We thank you with all our hearts for having thus stated, in the name of the universal conscience, that we are struggling for right, justice, liberty, and for the preservation of the ideals of humanity from a scientific barbarism.

We thank you for supporting us thus firmly, loyally, and spontaneously, without hesitation, with all the earnestness of your hearts and without reservation.

Not long ago France offered to the United States of America a colossal statue of Liberty. You placed it in New York at the entry of your greatest port, as a symbol of your history and your institutions.

A replica of this statue has been placed in Paris on the Seine in order to recall to the people of France all that our history and our institutions have in common with yours. Your message proves that our two nations have still the same ideal, and that today, as in the past, they are marching in the same way and that the bonds which already united them have been drawn still closer.

In the name of all the French who have died for that ideal which is yours; in the name of all the French who suffer, unshakable, in order to save that ideal which is yours, the 500 Frenchmen whose names follow have signed.

LURING LABOR NORTH.

A Protest Against Draining the South of Negro Workers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Intense dissatisfaction has been awakened in Savannah, Jacksonville, and other Southern commercial and industrial centres by persistent efforts to divert labor in large numbers from those centres of activity to service in the North. Skilful agents have been working in the South for several weeks and by promises of large wages and other inducements have succeeded in bringing many thousands of laborers to such places as desired in that section.

The natural effect of this is the unsettling of labor conditions generally in the portion of the country from which these laborers are drawn. The higher rate of wages offered temporarily for these negroes causes discontent among the remaining, who are generally ignorant of conditions elsewhere and do not realize that these higher wages are but a passing phase of labor shortage North and cannot continue, and that in a large measure they are offset by the greatly increased cost of living for the negro, as compared with his expenses South. Several strikes have resulted and there are signs of discontent.

The importation of these many thousands of negro laborers not only seriously interferes with the natural course of business in the sections from which they are drawn, but it is preparing problems for the Northern communities into which they are sent. These men are not accustomed to the Northern climate. They are constitutionally careless in their habits, and illness and death will be out of proportion among them to their numbers, and will subject cities and towns in the North to extraordinary expenses. Then, too, when discharged, as many of them must be later on, they will be far from their old homes, without money to return, and they will become more or less a burden on communities in which they have been placed. If any importer of labor of this class were placed by the Government under bond to return such labor to its old homes when discharged this phase would be remedied. But as it is, there will eventually be much suffering among the labor when turned loose among strangers in the hour when the competition for labor will have disappeared and be succeeded by an intense rivalry for jobs.

Say what you will, the negro laborer is nowhere as well off as in the South, where climatic conditions are so largely in his favor, where he has many friends among the whites as well as the companionship of his race. He is better understood there, more consideration is shown for his weaknesses, too much is not expected of him, and in the hour of distress he is not given the cold shoulder. The little 25 or 35 cents a day additional pay that he may receive by listening to alluring claims he speedily finds is dissipated in the additional cost of living, in the fuel, the more expensive clothing, the medical bills, the higher rents, &c.

SIGO MYERS.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 13, 1916.

Dormant American Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If America as a nation would adopt the excellent suggestion of your correspondent Madeleine Provost Dyson to scrap the idea of looking abroad for all musical art and artists, in a very short time the tables would be turned and the world would have to look to America to find the best and most vital in art. Let America give her young home-trained singers an equal chance with those from abroad and judge for herself which are most worthy of encouragement. As far as the limited opportunities for hearing the American singer have allowed, I have noticed the vocal technique of the American-trained singer to be in much better working order than is the case with the average European-trained singer. As would be said in Europe, "The voice is well placed." Which means that it is less displaced than usual after training. Whether this is due to the training itself or to the natural vitality which distinguishes the people of America is a moot point. The fact remains that American-trained singers are in possession of a superior vocal technique. When this superiority of technique is put to a finer use than the imitation of European mannerisms, then must the musical art of America be an established fact. Art in music is a practical proposition and requires practical understanding. Let the attention of a practical people be turned to the possibility of a distinctive musical art of their own and they will "make good." Let them realize the practical possibilities of music as a vital expression of their own feelings and they will cease striving to reproduce the worn-out emotions of older nations whose vitality has long been on the decline.

J. LANDSEER MACKENZIE.

New York, Aug. 8, 1916.

DON'TS IN DICTATION.

A Stenographer's Suggestions for Better Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following suggestions and comments on the relation of dictator to stenographer may, if read by some dictators, help the cause of the stenographer, and for this reason I should feel greatly obliged if you would have them appear in your paper:

1.—Don't waste your stenographer's time. Have an outline of what you will say before calling him.

2.—Dictate as much as possible at one time. Don't have the stenographer running to you for a short letter every few minutes. He does not interrupt you that way. Interruptions mean loss of time and result in errors.

3.—Talk distinctly and to the stenographer, as he does when asked to read what has been dictated.

4.—Treat the stenographer fairly. He is looking after your interests and striving to please you. If you have been accustomed to being disagreeable to him just consider how long you would have him around if he acted the same way toward you.

5.—Most stenographers have had particular training in the use of words. Therefore, allow yours to edit your dictation; first, however, determining if he has had this training and is capable.

6.—Remember that many things appearing as mistakes on the stenographer's part are your own fault and that the stenographer cannot explain without reflection on your own ability, and therefore keeps silent.

7.—The stenographer is proud of and interested in his work, and would rather rewrite a letter than have it mailed with pen and ink corrections or revisions, but it should be dictated properly at first.

8.—An occasional word expressing satisfaction is greatly appreciated by the stenographer. Encourage him all you can. He is making his living.

9.—Every bit of the stenographer's work is reviewed; every movement of his finger is checked. Where would some of you dictators be if somebody checked your work to such a fine degree?

10.—Pay the stenographer a good salary. You could not get along without him. Consider how many times he saved you from error.

11.—Make a friend of your stenographer. You will find that he is interested in you, personally.

In return for the above the stenographer will promise service, efficiency, interest, loyalty, and economy. Is it worth it?

I realize that there are many holding positions as stenographers who are by no means fitted for the work as far as personality, general efficiency, and education are concerned. To such I do not refer. They are not stenographers.

JAMES S. HOPEWELL.

New York, Aug. 15, 1916.

Deserted by the Breadwinner.

A deserter from the army is traced and brought to trial promptly and his punishment sufficiently heavy to make others beware of doing likewise. Unfortunately for Margaret T. and small Billy T. and his still smaller sister, the process of tracing up the man who deserts his family takes a weary, long time. John T. has the shameful record back of him not only of constantly deserting his family, but failing to give them sufficient to live on when at home. A capable workman, earning good wages, he "blew" most of his earnings and gave up job after job to disappear for several months and then return without the slightest regard as to how Margaret and

JAPANESE EXPLAIN TREATY WITH RUSSIA

Say That the New Alliance Was Due to Dissatisfaction Over the Portsmouth Settlement.

REASSURE UNITED STATES

Tokio Newspapers Assert That the Talk of Naval Menace Comes from the Politicians.

TOKIO, July 15. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A version of the genesis of the recent Japanese-Russian alliance which is attracting considerable attention is that the pourparlers which culminated in the convention actually dated from the treaty of Portsmouth which ended the Russo-Japanese war. It is affirmed that both the empires were dissatisfied with the terms of the treaty, believing that they did not sufficiently clear the horizon as to issues which might prove dangerous in the future.

Negotiations were accordingly opened, and the first fruit was the accord of 1907, which concerned the respective zones of influence in Manchuria. In 1910 another agreement was concluded enlarging the stipulations of the first. According to the Jiji, the proposal of the American Government for neutralization of the Manchurian railroads was one of the questions which drew Japan and Russia closer together and brought about the accord of 1910.

In an editorial on the proposed naval expansion of the United States, the Herald of Asia recently took issue with those who fear that the United States intends to pursue a strong, self-assertive policy in China, involving the risk of complications with Japan. The journal held that the Knox neutralization proposal was pernicious, but the newspaper pointed out that the Washington Government dropped it as soon as it knew that it was unacceptable either to Japan or Russia. The writer declared also that the great bulk of responsible public opinion in the United States was solidly against any forward policy in China.

Regrets Rivalry of Navies.

The review objected strongly to the citing of the United States Navy as a standard of comparison in local campaigns for an increase in Japan's naval forces, a comparison which was based, it declared, on the false contention that America would interfere in the affairs of China.

The journal concluded: "It is quite possible, even probable, that the advocates of naval armament in Japan and America set up each other's country as an imaginary enemy, not from any conviction, but as a matter of convenience for campaign purposes. But even then a continued pursuance of such tactics on both sides of the Pacific is to be deeply regretted, as it is bound to mislead the ignorant and unwary, and thus poison the minds of the masses of the two countries against each other. We, therefore, heartily submit this matter to the serious consideration of all friends of eternal peace and amity between Japan and America."

The editor of the Herald of Asia is Motosada Zumoto, formerly private secretary to the late Prince Ito, who strongly advocated an alliance between Japan and Russia. Mr. Zumoto accompanied Baron Eiichi Shibusawa to the United States last year and acted as the Baron's spokesman in discussing financial matters with Americans.

Comment of the American press on the alliance was cabled to Japan and printed in the Japanese newspapers to the extent of several columns. The Japan Times deduced therefrom that the convention had not met the same cordial reception in the United States as in Europe, but it voiced its conviction that if a spirit of good understanding and co-operation developed, as many on both sides desire, in China and on the Pacific, the United States would undoubtedly become a stanch supporter of the convention.

The Asahi said it regretted to see misunderstanding about the new Russo-Japanese convention exist among a section of American publicists, who seemed to think that the convention affected American interests in China. The journal continued:

"But such a conception is quite uncalled for and unfounded as far as we interpret the convention as it was announced. Japan and Russia have only promised the mutual support and defense of the status quo in the Far East, and as regards the so-called special rights and interests, the present convention is not the first declaration of the kind. What constitutes 'territorial rights and special interests' in the Far East of the two countries is already well known and understood by all Western powers. As interpreted in Great Britain and France, the new compact was devised by Russia and Japan to protect their immense interests in China. It is a strong reply to repeated German overtures for separate peace."

Hope America Will Not Interfere.

The Nichinichi expressed the opinion that Americans who are displeased with the failure of America's diplomatic policy toward China since the famous Knox proposal have been made needlessly uneasy by the increasing friendship between Russia and Japan. It continued:

"It need scarcely be said that whether the German South Pacific islands remain in Japan's hands or be kept by Germany after the war, there is practically no difference, and Japan's sincerity and ever-unchanged good-feeling toward America should cause no uneasiness in that country. We do not and cannot believe that the wise President Wilson and the intelligent American public will be misguided and take steps to interfere with China affairs."

No official statement is forthcoming concerning the number of years for which the alliance is made. According to one non-official version the term is ten years; according to another, the compact is limitless as to time, ceasing to exist only at the will of one or both of the contracting powers.

WEDS EARL OF COTTENHAM.

Miss Patricia Burke, California Beauty, a Bride in London.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Earl of Cottenham was married in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, today to Miss Patricia Burke, daughter of the late J. H. Burke of California. Walter Winans gave the bride away. Viscount Crowhurst, eldest son of the Earl, acted as best man.

The Earl of Cottenham's first wife was Lady Rose Nevill. She died in 1913.

Miss Burke is the daughter of the late John Humphrey Burke of Los Angeles, Cal., reputed to be a millionaire. She won a beauty prize in that city and came to New York, where she attracted much attention. After she went abroad her engagement was rumored to Prince Ludivico Pignatelli. In 1912 the engagement of Miss Burke to Prince Ferdinand de Bourbon was announced from abroad, but the wedding was postponed owing, it was stated, to Pignatelli, who was said to be a cousin of Prince Ferdinand, attempting suicide because, he said, Miss Mary Duke would not marry him. Later the police expelled him from Paris for gambling, and on his arrival here shortly after that he was held at Ellis Island for several days before he was released. It was finally announced that Miss Burke had changed her mind about marrying, and the marriage with Prince Ferdinand never took place.

The first wife of the Earl of Cottenham was Lady Rose Nevill, who was eight years older than he. She was divorced by her first husband, John Blundell Leigh, who named the Earl as co-respondent. He married her soon after the divorce and three sons were born to them. The Countess was found dead in May, 1913, on her husband's estate with a bullet wound over her heart. The Earl himself came across the body on his return from a brief journey.

The coroner's jury pronounced the death due to accident.

ENTERTAIN AT NEWPORT.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones Give a Dinner and Dance at Sherwood.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—Sherwood, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, was the centre of the Summer colony tonight, the occasion being the first dance in the new ballroom, preceded by a dinner for ninety-six guests, and with many others joining for informal dancing. The color scheme was green, white, and gold.

Close to the veranda and on the lawn were supper tables in covers of large umbrellas lighted with tiny electric bulbs of pink, the tables being decorated in the same color of flowers with a background of lattice and trailing vines. Here and there upon the lawn were electrical effects, with a Hawaiian band playing.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones received with their daughter, Mrs. J. Russell Pope.

The Active Service Literary Distribution Committee met today, with the Chairman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., presiding; Miss Grace Vanderbilt, Vice Chairman; Lorillard S. Tailer, Secretary; Miss Alexandra B. Dolan, Treasurer, and the Misses Helen M. Moran, Suzanne N. Pierson, Elizabeth B. Pierson, Dorothy Willard, Theodore Tiffany, Anne Stillman, Katherine Urquhart, and Jane Sanford; James Henry Van Alen, William Henry Vanderbilt, William Derham, Gorton T. Lippitt, and Hamilton Clawson attending.

The young people have been engaged sending reading matter to the guardsmen on the Mexican border. As funds are needed to continue this work the young people arranged to hold a fund day Saturday next. Young women who have not been presented to society will be assisted by those presented and by young men selling flowers and having fund boxes for those who wish to contribute. The young people will be at the Casino, Bailey, Easton, and Hazard Beaches, Newport Golf Club, Westchester Polo Club, and about the city.

After dinner the guests attended the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will, on Aug. 28, exhibit her work as a sculptress and show her collection of paintings by foreign and American artists of the past and present. This exhibition will include some of Mrs. Whitney's fountains at the Art Association of Newport.

Mrs. Lawrence T. Paul of Philadelphia, who a few days ago had partially recovered from ptomaine poisoning and who since has been suffering from blood poisoning, will give the dinner as intended for Mr. and Mrs. Paul Benckla Mills of Philadelphia next Saturday. As Mrs. Paul will be unable to attend Mrs. Mills, niece of Mr. Paul, and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson will receive the guests.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has returned from a visit to Plattsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel gave dinners tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle and Mr. and Mrs. John Sanford gave luncheons today.

Miss Kathleen Vanderbilt entertained a number of her young friends in the box of her mother, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, during the tennis tournament at the Casino today.

Mrs. Vincent Astor came to the Casino today during the tennis, and, with Miss Ethel Borden Harriman, disposed of tickets for the benefit entertainment at Beechwood next Saturday afternoon, when the presentation of the motion picture, "Our American Boys in the European War," will be shown.

2,000 FIREMEN PARADE.

Muster of Veterans at Pittsfield Attracts Berkshires Colonists.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 16.—Many of the cottagers and their guests went to Pittsfield this afternoon where the veteran firemen gave an old-fashioned muster. The parade of two thousand firemen was of interest.

The Lenox branch of relief for the French wounded is second in rank in New England in the produce of work, the North Shore branch of Massachusetts being first. Miss Ethelred P. Folson organized the Lenox branch June 20 and has been assisted by Mrs. John E. Alexander, Mrs. Ross W. Whistler, Mrs. Joseph S. Whistler, Mrs. Carlos M. De Heredia, Miss Heloise Meyer, Miss Gertrude Parsons, Mrs. James B. Ludlow, Mrs. Portlandt C. Bishop, Mrs. Henry Parkman, Mrs. David T. Dana and others of the cottagers.

Mrs. Charles C. Delmonico has issued invitations for a golf tea at the Maplewood in Pittsfield Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Delmonico will give prizes for clock golf.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Shreve of Boston is a guest of Mrs. Gifford Symms of Rye, at Grey House.

Miss Emily W. Biddle has returned to Breezy Corners from Woods Hole, Mass.

Mrs. S. Parkman Blake and Miss Marion L. Blake of Boston are visiting Mrs. Blake's brother, George Higginson, at the Corners. Andrew D. White and party of Ithaca, who are touring the White Mountains, arrived at Curtis Hotel tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Pfaelzer have returned to Adams Inn, Stockbridge, from the Adirondacks. They have Howard Pfaelzer of Milan, Italy, as their guest.

Mrs. William G. Havill and Mrs. J. S. Case gave a card party of fifteen tables at Heaton Hall tonight for the benefit of the Red Cross.

W. Forbes Morgan, traveling with Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt and Miss Harris, left today for Bretton Woods.

Mr. and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons and Mr. and Mrs. Elliott C. Brown of New York arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Misses Symshorose and Grace Bristed are leaving Friday for Southampton to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Ely.

Mrs. George Seymour Hastings, Mrs. Charles Weston Hoadley, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lester Tyrrel, L. Tyron Tyrrel, Miss M. W. Crawford, Mrs. Edward H. Fallows, Miss Annette R. Fallows of New York, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hawkshurst, Thomas G. Lee of Brooklyn, arrived at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Humphreys, Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Lewis of New York, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Dickerman, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Hollister, Charles L. Poor of New York, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Gibson, and Miss Brown of Tarrytown registered at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Mrs. Edward B. Cassett of Berwyn, Penn., traveling with Mrs. F. A. Winter and Miss Georges Smith of Virginia, John D. Alexander, Mrs. Joseph J. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Doelger Brown of New York, Mrs. Waler Lester of London, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hay of Summit, N. J., E. Burton Rober and Misses Roberts of Watch Hill, arrived at Hotel Aspinwall.

J. N. M. Peters Marries Miss Hay.

The marriage of John Navarre Malcom Peters and Miss Sarah Moyer Hay, daughter of James R. Hay of Nutley, N. J., took place in Nutley yesterday. The bride is a great-granddaughter of the late Colonel Samuel Hay, a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and a granddaughter of the late Rev. Philip Cortlandt Hay of Newark. Mr. Peters is the son of Thomas Walling Peters, formerly Consul General at Munich, Bavaria. The engagement was announced just a week ago.

Passengers for Copenhagen.

Some of those booked to leave today for Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II. are:

Miss Bertha E. Amerman, Henry G. Alsberg, F. Bryde, Miss Jean O. Christie, Abram L. Elkus, United States Ambassador to Constantinople; Mrs. Elkus, Miss Ethel J. Elkus, Miss Katherine Elkus, James Heff Elkus, Paul G. Forman, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Huntington, Miss Winifred Hulbert, Miss Grace Hawes, O. Lorkins, Mrs. Elizabeth Ives, Miss Mollie Johnston, Miss Muriel Kinney, Dr. J. S. Kennard, Adolph Leisner, Mrs. Elizabeth Lippe, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Lauterbach, Miss Barnette Miller, T. Mitchell, Miss Georgia L. McKinney, Anton J. Murray, C. F. Nielsen, the Rev. and Mrs. Einar Olsen, H. B. Richards, Dr. Bertram V. D. Post, Countess Amory de Scheel, the Rev. W. A. Shedd, D. D., E. H. Strauss, W. H. Williams, Thomas White Jr. the Rev. Ivan O. Wilson, Mrs. F. G. White, John J. Townsend, Miss Sara B. Taylor, Seymour P. Thomas.

Tourists from Cuba.

Among those arriving yesterday from Antilla on the liner Munamar were:

Luis Badell, Mrs. Agnes Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Brown, Donald Banks, George Cochran, Mrs. Elisa Danforth, Mrs. Rachel De Marit, Victor Deville, S. Dunbar, Josiah Georges, Miss Abigail de Jongh, R. S. Kanppen, Thomas Kraemer, Mrs. Caroline Loughlin, Arthur Morrison, Mrs. Minnie Malcolm, Albert Simms, Joseph Stark, and Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Thompson.

TODY HAMILTON, CIRCUS AGENT, DIES

Barnum's Famed Writer, Who Invented the Florid Poster, Succumbs at 69.

JINGLED WORDS LIKE BELLS

Invented "Sacred White Elephant" and a Notable Yarn in London About the Protest of Freaks.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 16.—Richard F. Hamilton, better known as "Tody" Hamilton, veteran newspaperman and for many years press agent for the Barnum and Bailey Circus, died at the home of his brother-in-law, W. Howard Gibson, 3,628 Old York Road, today. Death was due to heart disease. He had been confined to his bed for the last week and up to Tuesday, when his condition became worse, the family entertained hopes of his recovery. He was 69 years old. His only survivor is his wife, Mrs. Emma E. Hamilton. The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law Saturday afternoon. Interment will be in Western Cemetery.

Several years ago, while in Baltimore, Tody was attracted to the Walbrook Hills, a beautiful suburb. He told friends here that he loved Maryland and the Chesapeake Bay oysters and crabs and fish. He was very fond of fishing, so he located in Baltimore to enjoy his favorite sport. He built himself a big roomy cottage on a hill on Clifton Avenue, Walbrook. Sometimes he called this his "erie." After living here a few years, Mr. Hamilton sold the property, which had cost him a large sum, and returned to New York.

"Tody" Hamilton had no rivals for the reputation of the greatest press agent that ever lived. The free space he got for Barnum & Bailey's circus ran into miles. He invented the modern circus poster, and founded a school of alliteration all his own. He put the Cardiff Giant and the sacred white elephant of Siam over on the great American public. He was the first to discover the resources of the English language in Gargantuan epithets, and to match them like bells in a melodious series. Literary critics have given him the credit for the abandonment of the alliteration by poets of the present day, who concede that, since Hamilton's time, verbal tintinabulations of all kinds belong exclusively to the circus.

Only a short time before he died "Tody" Hamilton said in the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES that during all the years of his connection with Barnum & Bailey's he had never seen their incomparable show. He would not allow his conception of it to be distorted by contact with the details.

When Hamilton first began to compose the posters for the big show his work was criticised as too florid and efforts were made to cheapen his style by extravagant imitations of it. His reply was a new series beside which his first efforts were reserved and monosyllabic. His style survived satirical imitations, as did Dr. Samuel Johnson's, and is the foundation of the circus literature of today.

Hamilton is noted as a press agent today, not only because he enriched the language of the common people, but also because he was fertile in producing genuine news stories which no office rules against press agent yarns could keep out of newspapers, and because he educated the editors in most of the large cities in Europe to what the reading public was entitled to expect in the way of advance information about circuses. When he was once asked what was the best story he had ever landed he said:

"I think it was the one about the protest of the freaks. We were in London at the time, and I heard that the woman who molded statues out of butter objected to being classified as a freak, although she was in that department of the show. She was a respectable little body, very fussy about the respect with which she should be treated by the old member of the lower middle class. I learned that others were dissatisfied, too, and I thought that Mr. Barnum should be apprised of the fact.

"I encouraged the freaks to protest, as a matter of fair play. I communicated the state of their feelings to the London newspapers. The freaks held a meeting and protested once more that they were being unjustly looked down on.

"We appealed to the British people for a better name than freak, and finally a Canon of the English Church suggested prodigy. It was accepted, although he must have failed to see that I had already referred to the wonders as the 'peerless prodigies of physical phenomenons.' The freak signs were taken down. The news of the protest spread all over England and the Continent and was cabled to this side of the water. It awakened interest in the breasts of all who thought that they were not receiving the respect due their station."

Mr. Hamilton's faith in publicity was so great that, when P. T. Barnum lay dying he decided that a good press coup would brace up the old man, and he encouraged The Evening Sun to print his obituary in advance. Mr. Hamilton took the paper with four columns of reading matter and a number of pictures to the bed of the aged showman. It revived him after opium had failed. Four days later he died, but his physicians agreed that the premature obituary had prolonged his life for that period.

On March 2, 1907, on his retirement, a unique dinner in honor of Tody Hamilton was held at the Waldorf-Astoria. Charles E. Hughes, then Governor of the State, was one of the guests and speakers. In his speech on that occasion the press agent said:

"In my long, useful, truthful, faithful, funny and fashionable career I have no vain regrets and cankering remorse to keep me awake nights. I can lie down with the clear conscience of a man who has done his duty. I have grabbed more space for nothing than any other man you know. Therefore, as the representative newspapermen and future publishers, abundantly justified in gathering here tonight to eat, drink and be merry over the event of my retirement from business.

"I have been on Park Row now for forty-five years. My father was a reporter and newspaper proprietor, as was also my grandfather. And I, alas, have owned four publications, but I kept out of jail. In the first stages of my wild reportorial career I did work on The New York Sun. I look back now on that early reportorial training as the firm foundation of any subsequent successful career as press agent."

Mr. Hamilton was born in this city on June 23, 1847, and educated at St. Francis Xavier and Fordham University. After doing newspaper work for several years he made a fortune of $500,000 in real estate and stock speculation, but later lost it. In 1876 he became press agent and general manager of the New York Aquarium. In 1881 he found his true vocation when he took his post with Barnum & Bailey.

MISS BOUVIER ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John V. Bouvier to Wed Phelan Beale.

The engagement of Miss Edith Ewing Bouvier and Phelan Beale is announced. Miss Bouvier, who made her debut two years ago, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Vernou Bouvier, Jr., of Woodcroft, Nutley, N. J., and East Hampton, L. I. She is devoted to outdoor sports. She is a great-great-great granddaughter, on the Bouvier side of John Griffith, First Lieutenant of the Seventh Regiment of the Maryland Line during the War of the Revolution.

Mr. Beale, who is a lawyer practicing in this city, is a son of the late Jesse D. Beale and Mrs. Carrie Phelan Beale, and a grandson of Judge John D. Phelan of the Alabama Supreme Court, who administered the oath of office to Jefferson Davis when he became President of the Confederacy. Montgomery is his native town and his ancestors for generations have been identified with the South. He was graduated from the University of the South and also from the Columbia University Law School.

Miss Bouvier's mother was Miss Maude F. Sargeant. She is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Vernou Bouvier of 987 Madison Avenue, and a sister of J. V. Bouvier, 3d, and W. Sergeant Bouvier, and has two young sisters, the Misses Maude R. and Michelle C. Bouvier, who are not yet out. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

MARCELLUS WILL FILED.

Brooklyn Dime Bank President's Estate Goes to Widow for Life.

The will of John Lawrence Marcellus, who was President of the Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn, was filed yesterday for probate. His widow, Mrs. Elizabeth F. P. Marcellus, receives a life interest in the estate, after certain bequests have been paid, and all personal effects of the deceased. No indication is given as to the amount of the estate.

On the death of Mrs. Marcellus the property is to be divided into two parts, a life interest in one-half going to the testator's daughter, Mrs. Sarah D. M. Fogg of California, and the other to be divided among three grandsons, Phillip M., Lawrence M., and Richard Bainbridge, Jr. On the death of Mrs. Fogg the entire estate reverts absolutely to the grandsons in equal shares.

The grandsons also receive bequests of $2,500 each, while Mrs. Fogg receives $10,000 outright. Trust funds of $10,000 each are created for Mrs. Catharine Glover Marcellus, wife of a brother, and for Anna Douglas, a cousin. Lucy A. Bainbridge, a "sister of my son-in-law," receives $2,500.

MRS. BUSH LEFT $250,567.

Head of Terminal Company and Brother Will Share Equally.

The filing of the appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Sarah M. Bush, mother of Irving T. Bush of the Bush Terminal Company, who died intestate on April 22, 1915, showed the estate to be valued at $260,552. The net value, after deducting administration and other expenses, is $250,567.81.

The bulk of the estate consists of first mortgage bonds of the estate of Long Beach and Standard Oil stock. The only real property is the family home at 202 Columbia Heights, which is appraised at $20,000. Irving T. Bush of Irvington-on-the-Hudson and Wendell Bush of 1 West Sixty-fourth Street, Manhattan, will divide the estate equally.

LEFT $10,000 TO EMPLOYER.

Servant in Home of Dr. Emanuel Baruch Cut Off Relatives.

The will of Miss Lina Matherny, filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, leaves an estate valued at about $10,000 to Dr. Emanuel Baruch of 57 East Seventy-seventh Street, in whose home she had been employed as a household servant. A memorandum, filed with the will, explained that she had cut off all of her blood relatives because they were not kind to her.

Miss Matherny arrived here in 1880 from Germany with six guilden, which she sent to her mother, and she was without funds when she entered the employ of the doctor and his wife as a household servant. The memorandum in the will was dated 1902, and at that time the servant had saved $6,200. She died in Dr. Baruch's house.

MAJ. W. A. TROTTER KILLED.

Breeder of Fine Virginia Horses Served in an English Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The death of Major William Alexander Trotter, well known as a breeder of fine Virginia horses, in a trench with an English regiment before Tricourt, France, while in action on July 12, has been reported to friends here in advices from abroad. His widow, who lives in Charlottesville, Va., has been notified he was buried at Tricourt, near where he fell.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE BOYCE LITTLE, who died in St. Luke's Hospital on Sunday, was in his forty-third year, and long a resident of Glen Cove, L. I., where he held an executive position with the E. R. Ladew Company. He left a widow.

Mrs. DAISY D. MEYER, wife of Louis Meyer, died on Tuesday at her home in Huntington Station, L. I., in her thirty-eighth year. Besides her husband, she left six children.

LOUIS RUH, a real estate and automobile dealer in Cypress Hills, died from Bright's disease on Monday at his home, 291 Ridgewood Avenue, aged 43 years. He was President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of the Church of St. Michael, and formerly President of the Federation of German Societies. Mr. Ruh was also a member of the Catholic Club and of St. Joseph's Society of East New York. His wife, three sons, and two daughters survive him.

FRANCIS E. FERRY, 51 years old, employed by the Burns Detective Agency, died in the Long Island College Hospital on Tuesday from heart disease. He was born in Brooklyn and lived at 302 Greene Avenue.

Miss SARAH ANN BURROUGHS, a daughter of the late Joseph T. and Sarah Jane Burroughs, died yesterday at her home in Elmhurst, L. I., where she was born seventy-seven years ago. She was a member of the old Burroughs family which settled in Newtown, L. I., in 1640. Miss Burroughs is survived by a brother, Garrett K. Burroughs.

Captain CHARLES E. DELANOY, civil engineer, of 1,757 Sedgwick Avenue, Bronx, died at Saranac Lake, N. Y. He was 47 years old, and went to the health resort three weeks ago. A wife and three children survive.

GEORGE ELIOT VAN VORST, 52 years old, died at his home, 150 West 104th Street, on Monday. His wife, Marguerite Carmen Van Vorst, survives.

ADAM STUTTER died Tuesday at his home in Pataukunk, N. Y. He was formerly a member of the Mount Vernon Fire Department, and belonged to several lodges.

FELIX VALDES, a real estate broker, born in France, died on Tuesday of heart disease at his home, 430 West 118th Street. He was 42, and left a brother and a sister.

SOLOMON MICHELBACHER, retired real estate man, died on Tuesday at his home, 601 West 112th Street, of heart disease. He was 76. He founded a wholesale dry goods store in Milwaukee, and had long been its New York agent. He left a widow and two children.

SIMON OHLBAUM, 46 years old, a hat manufacturer, died Tuesday at his home, 2,138 Eighty-fourth Street, Bath Beach. He was born in Hungary.

Mrs. BERTHA WERTHEIMER died yesterday at her residence, 71 East Ninety-sixth Street. She was 70 years old.

Mrs. LILLIAN ELDER, wife of George W. Elder, died Monday of heart disease in her home, 307 Huguenot Street, New Rochelle, N. Y. She was Miss Lillian Hosier of Jersey City and descended on her mother's side from the Elting family of Kingston, N. Y., which settled in the State before the revolutionary war.

DENIS ARNOULD, for more than fifty years a wholesale confectioner and a long resident of Greenwich Village, died at his home, 55 Christopher Street, on Monday, aged 68.

Miss SARAH E. WICKHAM, daughter of the late Joseph Parker Wickham, died on Tuesday at Elberon, N. J. She was 77 years old.

ABRAHAM HERMAN FLEISCHER, a retired teacher of German in the public schools, and for many years connected with Tempel Beth-El Sunday-school, died on Monday in Mount Sinai Hospital. He was born in Austria in 1839, and emigrated in 1870. He was Past Master of Emanuel Lodge No. 654, and Past Master of Empire City Lodge No. 42, L. O. F. S. of I.

Mrs. MARY STYMUS, widow of George Stymus, formerly of New York, died of heart disease at her home, 148 Greenwood Avenue, Orange, N. J., yesterday. She was 62 years old.

GEORGE P. FOWLER, one of the best known men in Salem, N. J., died in that city at the age of 80. For thirty-five years he was connected with the local gas company, of which he had recently been Superintendent.

Miss SARAH J. STILES, descendant of General George Wilkinson of George Washington's staff, is dead at the home of her sister, Mrs. Le Roy Bouton, 158 Main Street, New Rochelle.

ISADORE P. FEINER, 36, a manufacturer of machinery guards, who was married five weeks ago to Miss Esther Deutsche of Yonkers, died of heart disease in the Knickerbocker Hospital.

Mrs. TERESA CHAUMONT DE PEREZ, widow of one of the leading physicians of Cuba, died at the home of Mrs. Francisco Rioda, 455 West 142d Street, while on an annual visit to New York.

CHARLES S. FORSTER, a clerk employed by the New Haven Railroad, is dead at his home, 168 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn.

NELSON D. GRAHAM, son of the late John Graham, long an officer in the Kings County Court House, died in Prospect Heights Hospital after an operation for appendicitis.

HENRY SCHIESS, a machinist, 62 years old, died on Tuesday at his home, 4,200 Beaufort Avenue, Woodhaven.

ASHEE WRIGHT died yesterday at his home, 970 Lenox Avenue, Ridgewood, Brooklyn, and will be buried tomorrow from there at 1 P. M. He was a member of Congregation Shaari Zedek and of the Societe Communante Israelite Francaise.

Mrs. MARY LAIRD, widow of Nathaniel Laird, formerly a New York banker, died last night at the home of her son, Nathaniel Laird, in Plainfield, N. J. She was 83 years old.

SYLVESTER LORD RICHTMYER, President of the Shenrock Mineral Spring Water Company of New York, died last night at his home in Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH CLARK, 78, known as "the marrying Justice," died suddenly at his home in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday.

HENRY H. HONORE DEAD.

Veteran Chicago Real Estate Dealer Was Father of Mrs. Potter Palmer.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Henery Hamilton Honore, for many years a dominant figure in real estate circles here, died late today at the age of 93 years. He is survived by five children, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant of Pittsfield, Mass.; Judge Lockwood Honore of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Adrian C. and Nathaniel K. Honore, all of whom were at his bedside when the end came.

Henry Hamilton Honore was born in Louisville, Ky., and moved to Chicago in 1855, after marrying Miss Eliza Carr. He had much to do with the founding of Chicago's system of parks and boulevards and with the construction of big office buildings in the Loop district of that city. The late D. H. Burnam, who built the World's Fair of 1893, gave great credit to Mr. Honore for his share in bringing about the growth of the Western metropolis.

Mrs. Mary Sage Dies at 106.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Mrs. Mary Sage died last night at her home in Darrowsville, near here, at the age of 106. She was the mother of ten children, five of whom are living.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 *Bryant.*

Married.

HAY—PETERS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, at Nutley, N. J., Sarah Moyer Hay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Hay, to John Navarre Macomb Peters of Paladuro, Texas.

RIKER—HACKETT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1916, at Ridgefield Park, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Lois Long Hackett, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Long of Statesville, N. C., to Franklin Riker of New York City.

STALLKNECHT—SUMAN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1916, at Hagerstown, Md., by the Rev. Conrad C. Clever, Elita Mae Suman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Suman, to Frederick Stoud Stallknecht of Orange, N. J.

BRIGHAM—SNYDER.—Aug. 15, Edith M. Snyder to Theodore W. Brigham.

Brooklyn.

ROTHMAN—BRILL.—Aug. 15, Celia Brill to Abraham E. Rothman.

Died.

BINGHAM.—Aug. 15, 1916, at his residence, 324 West 85d St., New York City, Wallace Roger, husband of Caroline Bingham, in his 81st year. Funeral services Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 804-306 West 126th St., Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

BLANCHARD.—Marie Blanche, daughter of the late Charles and Eleonore Legoff Blanchard.

BRIGHAM.—At East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1916, Lowell Irving, son of A. Ward Brigham and the late Emma J. Brigham, in the 42d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his residence, 3 Berwyn St., on Thursday, Aug. 17, at 2:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

CROOKE.—Died at his home, North Salem, N. Y., Aug. 14, in the 76th year of his age, Robert Livingston Crooke, eldest son of the late Margaret Caton and Philip Schuyler Crooke of Flatbush, Long Island. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery. Services at the Church of Greenwood Cemetery at 1 P. M. Thursday, Aug. 17.

DACHTERA.—On Aug. 16, 1916, William M. Dachtera, beloved husband of Mable (nee Stumpfel.) Funeral from her late residence, 238 East 163th St., on Friday, Aug. 18, at 9 A. M. Thence to Church of St. Angela Merici, 163d St. and Morris Av., Bronx. Interment Calvary.

DE GAUGUE DE LANGLES.—Tuesday, Aug. 15, Gaston Louis Honre de Gaugue de Langles, in his 83d year. Service Church of Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Thursday, Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

DELANOY.—On Aug. 15, Captain Charles E., beloved husband of Minnie L. Delanoy, (nee Deegan.) Funeral from his late residence, 1,757 Sedgwick Av., Bronx, on Friday, Aug. 18, at 10 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Spirit. Burnside and University Avs., Bronx.

FERRIS.—At Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1916, Sophie Neate, wife of William Taber Ferris. Funeral services at her residence, Dobbs Ferry, Friday, Aug. 18, at 10:15 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station 8:35 A. M. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FORAN.—At her Summer residence, Klamesha, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1916, Mrs. Philip J. Foran (nee Smith) of 104 East 96th St., New York. Funeral notice later.

FRANKLIN.—On Aug. 15, at Chicago, Elsie Levy, beloved wife of Samuel Franklin.

GEORGE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1916, John V. George, for many years an Inspector of Customs at this port, and brother of the late Henry George. Funeral service at his late residence, 3,315 Broadway, Thursday, Aug. 17, at 8 P. M. Interment Friday, at 10 A. M., Woodlawn Cemetery.

GIBSON.—On Aug. 14, 1916, at his residence, 12 Winthrop St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Robert William Gibson, husband of Maude Gledhill and son of Robert and Annie R. Gibson, in his 30th year. Funeral services will be held at his late home on Thursday, Aug. 17, at 2 o'clock.

GULDEN.—Suddenly of apoplexy on Tuesday, Aug. 15, at his residence, 318 West 102d St., Charles Gulden, in his 73d year. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison Av. and 57th St., on Thursday, Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

HANCK.—At Pompton Plains, N. J., Aug. 16, 1916, Marion Rhodes, beloved daughter of Otto H. and Anna Moller Hinck, of Montclair, N. J., aged 11 years. Funeral private.

HOLMAN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, at Patchogue, L. I., Sara Dominguez Holman, aged 58, beloved wife of Charles J. Holman. Funeral services 12:30 Thursday, Aug. 17, at St. Stephen's Church, 68th St., east of Broadway. New York. Interment private at Greenwood Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

HYDE,—Maria M. Hyde, daughter of the late William and Eliza, at Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 14, 1916, after a short illness. Services Thursday at 134 St. Felix St., Brooklyn, at 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

KERN.—At Far Rockaway, Aug. 15, 1916, Adolph, beloved husband of Clara Arnold Kern, father of Mrs. Richard Ehrlich, brother of Isaac and Henry Kern. Funeral services to be held at the Chapel of the Union Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

KLENKE.—Entered into rest on the 15th inst., Francis M. Klenke, age 23 years, beloved son of J. H. Klenke, Sr., and Dora Klenke, (nee Meyer.) Funeral services Thursday afternoon, 3:30 o'clock, at his late residence, 102 Green Ridge Av., White Plains, N. Y. Interment private. P. S. New York, Westchester, Boston R. R. to Gedneyway Station.

LANGFORD.—Suddenly, at Boston, Aug. 13, of pneumonia, Frederick William, eldest son of the late James M. and Clara M. Langford, in the 42d year of his age. Funeral services from the home of his sister, Mrs. Edward N. Whiting, 21 Marlborough Road, Flatbush, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. Boston papers please copy.

MAILLER.—In Ridgewood, N. J., Aug. 16, 1916, William P. Mailler, aged 78 years. Funeral will be held at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 11 A. M.

McELWEE.—Mrs. Margaret, at her late residence, 3,083 Heath Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1916. Notice of funeral later.

McCORKLE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1916, at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, John A. McCorkle, M. D., in the 70th year of his age. Services at the Church of the Pilgrims, Henry and Remsen Sts., Brooklyn, Friday afternoon, Aug. 18, at 3:30 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment at Warren, Ohio.

MICHELBACHER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1916, at his late residence, 601 West 112th St., Solomon Michelbacher, in the 76th year of his life. Funeral at the convenience of family.

MORRIS.—At Bloomfield,

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance Further—British Loan Announced—Proofs of Prosperity.

Something like enthusiasm prevailed in yesterday's stock market. It was shown in the way in which United States Steel was bought in the many gains made throughout the list and in the large increase in activity which gave the Stock Exchange the broadest market which it had had in a good while. The announcement of the British loan and the still strongly adhered-to belief that the railroad labor demands will be settled without a strike, continued to play the prominent part which each of them had previously taken in shaping stock market sentiment favorably, but there was an added factor yesterday in the shape of several dividend announcements giving tangible reflection of the prosperity which industry has enjoyed.

There is to be found in these three matters a pretty clear illustration of the forces which have been at work in the business and financial situation. We are called upon to do a great deal of financing for foreign markets for the reason that we are selling to those markets in unprecedented volume. That has done a good deal to augment prosperity in this country, and that in turn has brought unusual profits to our manufacturers and our traders. But with prosperity have come the usual problems, including wage demands which are an inevitable accompaniment of enlarged commercial activity. They are often looked upon as annoying, but, as a matter of fact, prosperity which did not bring with it an increase in the earnings of labor would not be prosperity in any true sense.

What the markets are called upon to do is to take all the elements of the situation into consideration, and, weighing them in the scales, to determine on which side the balance falls. It was clear from yesterday's action of the stock market that it took the view that serious disturbance in the country's machinery for transportation which is so intimately connected with the proper working of the machinery for production will be avoided and that we are in a period in which we are likely to realize more and more of the fruits of the activity which the country has enjoyed, is still enjoying, and may reasonably count on enjoying for an indefinite time to come.

We still have to take into consideration the offsetting factors which have exerted their influence heretofore, but part of the significance of what has been occurring in the stock market the last few days lies in the fact that it reflects a favorable modification of some of these offsetting factors. At the moment the change of this sort which is exerting the most influence is the lifting of pressure from the securities markets to the extent to which American securities owned abroad are being borrowed on instead of being sold. The terms of the British loan, formally announced yesterday, suggest, granted a favorable market, that some of this collateral will be liquidated and the loan thereby reduced, but there will be less pressure to sell these securities pledged in a loan than there would be to sell them had no such credit been arranged. That probably means that sales will be made only when the market favors the seller, and selling under those conditions is not an active depressing influence.

The extent of the pressure from which the American market has probably been relieved by the decision of the British Government to use mobilized securities as collateral for loans in this market is not to be measured by the $100,000,000 of American investments used in this one transaction. It is fair to assume that a further large volume of securities will be reserved for similar use when the need arises and when occasion offers. That was considered only as a possibility so long as Great Britain continued to sell instead of hypothecating her mobilized securities, but now that a loan has been made on this basis similar use of other securities becomes a probability.

It was not from the news from Washington that the financial community derived its confidence in the settlement of the railroad labor crisis without a strike. Its conviction on this point is based on the belief that neither side can refuse to accept the proposals that President Wilson may make to save the country from the very grave embarrassment of a nation-wide strike.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	...	4	4	4
Atlanta	...	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	...	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	...	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60, 60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½
Richmond	4½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½
Chicago	5	...	...
St. Louis	5	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½
San Francisco	5½	3	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2½@2%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	2¾@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2½	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	2¾@3
90 days	2¾@3
4 months	3@3¼
5 months	3¼
6 months	3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3½@3¾
4 to 6 months	3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4 @4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75¾	4.75½	4.75¾	
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76¼	+.00⅛
France—				
Demand	5.91⅞	5.91⅞	5.91⅝	+.00⅛
Cables	5.91⅝	5.91⅝	5.91⅝	
Marks—				
Demand	72.25	72.25	72.25	—.12½
Cables	72.31¼	72.31¼	72.31¼	—.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close Demand on Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75¾	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.91⅝	5.91⅝
95.28	Berlin	72.25	72.31¼
5.1826	Switzerland	5.19¼	5.19¾
19.293	Greece	19.87	19.42
51.45	Russia	50.40	50.45
5.1826	Italy	5.47¼	5.47¾
20.26	Austria	12.45	12.50
26.73	Scandinavia	28.75	28.85
19.20	Spain	20.10	20.15
40.19	Holland	41.31¼	41.37½
	China—		
	Hongkong	51.12	51.25
	Shanghai	72.00	71.00
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84	Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.50	41.75
52.44	Rio	24.62	24.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
84.71⅜	84.66⅜	84.70¾	84.65¾

*Plus 1-32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $650,875,-624; balance, $20,651,803; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $771,841.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .625@.78125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31 11-16d, off 1-16d; in New York, 65½c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 51½@51¾c.

Federal Report on Coal and Coke.

The United States Geological Survey inaugurated a monthly statement of the production of bituminous coal and of coke yesterday after a year of preparation. More than 100 railroads reaching coal fields in various States, says a letter accompanying the report, are cooperating in the work, which covers more than 90 per cent. of the rail shipments of bituminous coal. The figures for July, made up from returns of forty-nine railroads, showed 876,775 carloads of coal produced, against 880,041 in June and 864,396 in July, last year. Beehive coke production, reported by ten roads, was 47,860 cars, against 50,-168 in June and 46,110 in July 1915.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	813,824
Same day last year	982,500
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	99,361,328
Same period last year	100,546,474
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	95	96	100	Acme Tea 1st pf	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	— ⅝
	15½	16	200	Advance Rumely	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
	33½	34¾	200	Advance Rumely pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	+1⅝
	64	66	100	Ajax Rubber	65	65	65	65	...
	17	17½	600	Alaska Gold Mines	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
	24	24⅝	1,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23⅝	24⅞	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
	79⅝	80	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅛
	74⅞	75⅛	800	Am. Agricul. Chem	74⅞	75⅛	74⅞	75⅛	+ ⅛
	100⅝	100⅞	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	...
	90	90⅛	16,700	Am. Beet Sugar	80	90⅜	88⅞	89⅞	+1½
	58½	58⅝	5,000	American Can	58	58⅝	57⅝	58⅜	+ ⅛
	61⅝	61⅞	5,100	Am. Car & Fdry	61	62	60⅜	61¾	+ ⅝
	116	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117	117	117	117	...
	140	140	400	Am. Coal Products	145½	146	145¼	145⅝	— ½
	100	51¼	52⅛	100	Am. Cotton Oil	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
	36⅞	37	1,000	Am. Ex. Leath. pf	37⅛	37⅛	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
	28½	28⅝	600	Am. Ice Securities	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28½	— ⅛
	21⅛	21⅞	1,200	Am. Linseed	21⅜	21⅝	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
	48¾	48¾	500	Am. Linseed pf	49	49	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
	73⅛	73⅜	9,880	Am. Locomotive	73½	73⅞	73	73	...
	103	103	200	Am. Locomotive pf	104	104	104	104	— ¼
	96⅛	96⅞	7,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98¼	99	97⅜	98¼	...
	54½	54⅝	1,000	Am. Steel Fdries pf	54	54⅝	54	54⅝	+1⅛
	110	111	700	Am. Sugar Ref	109⅝	110⅞	109⅝	110	...
	130¼	130⅞	2,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	130⅛	131	130⅛	130⅝	+ ⅛
	107⅛	108½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	107½	107½	107⅛	107½	— ⅛
	44⅞	45¼	1,300	Am. Woolen	44½	45⅝	44⅜	45¼	+ ⅞
	97	97½	100	Am. Woolen pf	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	+1⅝
	26¼	27	200	Am. Writing P. pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½	...
	32¼	33½	8,100	Am. Zinc L. & S	32	34	32	33½	+ ⅛
	66	400	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	64½	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
	84¼	84⅜	14,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	83⅝	84⅝	83⅝	84⅜	+ ⅞
	103⅞	104	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅜	104	103⅝	103⅞	+ ¼
	98⅝	99	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	...
	67⅝	68¼	1,900	At., Gulf & W. I	67⅝	68¼	67⅝	68	+ ⅝
	64½	65	500	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	64½	64½	64	64½	...
	76⅞	77	11,100	Baldwin Loco	76¼	77½	76	76⅝	+1½
	104½	105½	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	105	105	105	105	+ ⅝
	87½	87⅝	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	87	87¼	87	87⅛	+ ⅜
	73¼	74	700	Baltimore & O. pf	73¼	73⅝	73⅛	73½	...
	460	468	100	Bethlehem Steel	468	468	468	468	...
	460	468	10	Do., edd lot	470	470	470	470	...
	84¾	84⅞	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84¾	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜	+ ⅛
	132½	135	300	Bklyn Union Gas	132	132½	132	132½	+ ⅜
	66	70	100	Burns Brothers	66	66	66	66	—1
	67⅝	67⅞	1,300	Butte & Superior	67⅝	68	67⅛	67⅝	— ⅛
	19	20	800	California Petrol	19⅝	20¼	18⅝	19¼	...
	47½	48	200	California Pet. pf	48	48	48	48	...
	178½	179½	3,800	Canadian Pacific	178½	179⅝	178	179½	+1½
	56	56½	1,700	Central Leather Co	56¼	56⅝	56	56	...
	105	106½	300	Chandler Motor	107½	107½	106½	106½	— ½
	62⅜	63	2,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	62½	63⅛	62½	62⅝	+ ⅛
	13	13⅛	100	Chi. Great Western	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
	37	37⅛	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37	37¼	37	37	...
	95⅜	96½	1,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94⅞	96	94⅞	96	+1
	18	18½	2,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	18½	18⅝	18	18	—1
	20¼	20⅝	100	Chile Copper	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	...
	51	51½	2,700	Chino Copper	50⅜	51⅜	50½	51⅜	+ ⅝
	80	82½	250	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	81	81	80	80	...
	73	73¼	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¾	— ⅛
	46¾	46⅞	13,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	45⅞	46⅞	45	46½	+1
	56	60	100	Col. South. 1st pf	56	56	56	56	...
	55½	56	50	Do., odd lot	55½	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	...
	41	43½	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
	138⅝	140½	2,000	Consolidated Gas	140½	141	140	140⅛	...
	98	100	700	Continental Can	98	99¼	98	99	— ¼
	15	15½	5,000	Corn Products Ref	15	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
	91⅝	91⅞	1,500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90⅝	91⅝	90½	91½	+1
	73¼	73⅝	15,700	Crucible Steel	73¼	74	72⅝	73½	+ ⅜
	117	117⅜	300	Crucible Steel pf	116⅝	117½	116⅝	117½	+ ⅝
	238	241	600	Cuban-Am. Sugar	234	238½	234	238½	+3½
	57	57½	8,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	56⅝	57⅜	56⅜	57	+ ⅛
	94½	94⅝	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	+ ⅛
	34	34⅜	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
	46	46⅛	3,800	Distillers' Secur	45⅝	46⅛	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
	26	26½	100	Dome Mines	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
	37½	37⅝	6,600	Erie	36⅝	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
	53⅞	53⅝	1,300	Erie 1st pf	53½	54	53½	53⅞	+ ⅛
	44	45	100	Erie 2d pf	44⅞	45	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
	35¼	38½	100	Federal M. & S. pf	38	38	38	38	+2½
	305	320	30	General Chemical	310	310	310	310	...
	170	170⅞	1,100	General Electric	170⅜	171½	170⅜	170⅝	+ ⅞
	118½	119	1,200	General Motors pf	119	119	118½	119	...
	72⅜	73	1,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73	73⅝	72½	72⅝	+ ½
	113⅝	114½	100	Goodrich pf	114½	114½	114⅜	114⅜	+ ⅛
	86	88½	400	Granby Con	87	88	87	88	+1
	118⅝	118⅞	1,900	Great Northern pf	118⅞	118⅞	118⅝	118½	— ⅛
	37	37¼	3,100	G. N. certs. ore prop	36⅝	37¼	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
	45¾	45⅞	200	Greene-Cananea	45½	45⅝	45⅜	45⅞	+ ⅛
	101⅜	102⅜	400	Illinois Central	102½	102½	101⅝	101⅞	...
	51⅜	51⅞	4,300	Inspiration Copper	51⅜	51⅞	51⅛	51⅜	+ ⅛
	16½	16⅝	100	Interboro Consol	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
	115	116	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	116	116	116	116	...
	34½	34⅝	114,000	Int. Mer. Marine	29¼	34⅞	29	34½	+5½
	95⅜	96½	48,700	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. tr	93	96⅝	94½	95⅝	+1½
	42	43½	2,000	Int. Nickel x d	43⅝	43⅝	42⅝	43⅜	+ ⅛
	13⅜	16	700	Int. Paper	16½	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅝
	87½	88	1,450	Jewel Tea	88⅝	88	87⅜	88	+1⅛
	110	112	400	Jewel Tea pf	109⅜	110	109⅜	110	...
	25½	25⅝	100	Kansas City South	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
	59½	60	100	Kan. City South. pf	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+ ⅛
	71	71¼	600	Kelly Spring Tire	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ⅛
	48½	49	16,700	Kennecott Copper	48½	49⅜	48⅝	49	— ⅛
	73⅜	74⅜	5,100	Lackawanna Steel	72¾	75½	72⅝	73⅝	+1¼
	20	21	25	Lake Erie & West	20	20	20	20	...
	45½	45⅝	500	Lee Rubber & Tire	45	45⅜	45	45⅝	+1⅜
	79½	79⅝	1,400	Lehigh Valley	79¼	79⅝	79	79½	...
	129	130	100	Louis. & Nash	129	129	129	129	— ½
	67	67¼	200	Mackay Cos. pf	67	67	67	67	— ½
	84	84¼	11,700	Maxwell Motors	83⅞	85	83⅜	84	+ ⅞
	86⅜	87	700	Max. Motors 1st pf	86⅜	87½	86⅜	87	...
	58	58½	1,900	Max. Motors 2d pf	58½	58½	58	58	+ ⅝
	61½	63	900	May Dept. Stores	62	63	62	63	+2
	100¾	100¾	20,600	Mexican Petroleum	98⅝	101	97½	100⅝	+1⅝
	34⅜	35	1,500	Miami Copper	34½	35	34⅜	34⅝	...
	4	4¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
	5⅛	5⅜	2,000	Missouri Pacific	5	5½	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
	5¼	5⅜	1,700	Do., trust rcts	5	5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
	23¼	23⅝	2,300	Mo. Pacific w i	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
	49	49⅜	700	Do., pf., w i	49	49⅜	49	49⅜	...
	75	76	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75½	75⅞	75½	75⅞	+ ⅛
	23½	24⅛	500	Nat. En. & St. Co	23½	24¼	23½	24⅛	+ ⅛
	65	65½	400	Nat. Lead Co	65	65½	65	65¼	+ ⅛
	18	18⅛	4,100	Nevada Con. Copp	18¼	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
	138	138⅞	3,100	N. Y. Air Brake	137½	138¼	137	137½	+ ½
	104⅜	105	10,900	N. Y. Central	104⅜	105¼	104½	104⅝	+ ⅛
	36⅜	37⅛	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	36½	36⅞	36½	36¼	— ⅛
	60⅜	60⅝	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	59½	60⅜	59½	60⅛	— ⅛
	131	131¼	2,200	Norfolk & Western	130⅛	131¼	130¼	131	+ ¼
	67⅜	68	100	North American	68	68	68	68	+2
	111⅝	111½	2,715	Northern Pacific	111⅛	111⅞	111⅛	111½	— ½
	6⅜	7	450	Ontario Mining	6½	7	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
	55⅞	56¼	5,340	Penn. R. R.	56	56¼	56	56	...
	101⅝	102¼	800	People's Gas, Chi	102	102⅝	102	102⅜	+ ⅞
	86	87	100	P., C., C. & St. L	86	86	86	86	+1
	27½	28	100	Pittsburgh Coal	28	28	28	28	+ ½
	27⅜	28⅜	200	Pitts. Coal ctfs of dep	28	28	28	28	+ ½
	102	103½	100	Pitts. C. pf. ctfs of dep	103	103	103	103	...
	97⅜	99½	300	Pittsburgh Steel pf	99	101	99	101	+2
	52⅜	52½	2,100	Pressed St. C. x d	51⅞	52½	51½	52	+ ⅞
	130	131	100	Public Service N. J	131	131	131	131	+1
	163	164	200	Pullman Co	163½	168½	163½	168½	+1⅝
	2½	3	100	Quicksilver	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	...
	46¾	46⅞	3,500	Railway Steel Sp	46½	47	46¾	46⅞	+ ¼
	24¾	24⅞	5,900	Ray Con. Copper	24¾	24⅞	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
	103⅝	103⅞	61,300	Reading	103	104⅛	103	104⅛	+1⅜
	43	44½	200	Reading 1st pf	44	44	43	43	—1
	45½	46½	500	Reading 2d pf	45½	46	45	46	+ ¼
	49¼	49½	3,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	48	50	48⅝	49⅝	+1⅝
	112⅝	113½	1,300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	112⅝	113	112½	113	+ ⅝
	15¼	16¼	100	Seaboard Air Line	16	16	16	16	...
	199⅞	200½	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	200	200	200	200	...
	27⅝	28⅛	200	Shattuck-Arizona	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	...
	47⅛	48	2,100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	46	48	46	47⅞	+1⅞
	98⅜	98⅞	3,150	Southern Pacific	99	99	98⅜	98⅝	— ⅛
	23⅞	24	2,500	Southern Railway	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ⅛
	68⅝	68½	100	Southern Ry. pf	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
	131	131⅝	11,200	Studebaker Co	131½	132½	130⅝	131⅝	+ ⅝
	25⅛	25½	1,800	Tennessee Copper	25	25⅞	25	25⅛	— ⅛
	194	194⅝	1,400	Texas Co	194	194⅝	194	194½	+1½
	62½	62⅝	200	Third Avenue	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜	62⅜	— ⅛
	99	102	100	Underwood Typewr	101½	101⅞	101½	101⅜	— ⅛
	42	43½	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
	139⅝	140½	17,500	Union Pacific	140½	141¼	139¾	140⅜	+ ⅝
	82¼	82⅝	100	Union Pacific pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	...
	163	168⅜	1,100	United Cigar Stores	163⅞	164	163½	163½	— ½
	160⅜	161⅜	1,200	United Fruit Co	161	162	160⅜	160⅜	— ⅛
	8	9	100	United Rys. Invest	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	...
	17⅝	18	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	18	18	18	18	...
	20⅜	21	1,100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
	113⅜	114⅛	7,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	112	114⅝	111⅜	114	+2⅜
	1½	1⅝	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	1½	1⅝	1½	1½	...
	57⅞	58⅛	16,600	U. S. Rubber	57⅝	59⅝	57⅝	58	+ ⅛
	109¼	109⅝	81	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	109½	109½	109¼	109⅛	...
	71	71½	200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	71⅛	71½	71	71	...
	50⅝	50⅞	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	...
	150	150½	150,500	U. S. Steel	150	150⅝	149⅜	150⅜	+1⅝
	117⅛	118⅛	2,600	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	118	118	...
	81⅛	81⅝	2,800	Utah Copper	81¼	81⅝	81¼	81½	+ ⅜
	17	17½	100	Utah Securities	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
	41	41¾	1,700	Va.-Car. Chemical	40	41¾	40	41	+ ½
	47	47	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	47	47	47	47	+1
	50⅞	51¼	2,400	Wabash pf. A	50⅞	51¼	50⅜	51	+ ½
	28	28¼	2,100	Wabash pf. B	28½	28¾	28½	28½	...
	126	127½	100	Walls Fargo Exp	126½	126½	126½	126½	— ⅝
	30¼	30⅝	3,900	Western Maryland	29⅞	31	29⅝	30⅛	+1
	46	47	300	West. Maryland pf	46	48⅜	46	46⅜	+ ⅛
	94½	94⅝	100	Western Union Tel	94½	94⅞	94¼	94½	+ ⅛
	59½	59⅝	7,000	Westingh. E. & M	58½	59⅝	58½	59⅝	+ ⅛
	55⅜	56¼	16,200	Willys-Overland	55½	56⅝	55	56	+1
	104	104⅝	843	Willys-Overland pf	104	104	104	104	...
	50	51	100	Wisconsin Central	51	51	51	51	+ ½
	136½	136⅞	500	Woolw., W. T. Co	136⅛	137	136½	137	+1
	20	28	100	Worthington Pump	26	26	26	26	—17
	95⅜	100	100	Worth. Pump pf. A	97	97	97	97	— ½
	50	54	100	Worth. Pump pf. B	53⅞	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝	+1

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This company operates in over twenty-one communities, suburban to New York City. Excellent prospects are presented for growth. Last year showed a remarkable increase of 30% in net earnings. This is expected to be even exceeded next year.

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$250,000,000 LOAN ASSURED TO BRITAIN

J. P. Morgan & Co. Announce Terms of the Credit in Syndicate Letter.

NOTES DIRECT OBLIGATIONS

Underwriters Considerably Fewer Than in Case of Recent French Offering of $100,000,000.

The second big American loan to Great Britain became a fact yesterday when J. P. Morgan & Co. made public copies of a syndicate letter containing the terms on which $250,000,000 will be supplied on two-year notes. Details are substantially as announced in these columns last Saturday.

The notes are to bear interest at 5 per cent., and like those recently placed here by France are to be fully secured by collateral with a margin of 20 per cent. in value over the sum advanced. Unlike the French loan, however, the notes are to be a direct obligation of Great Britain. The notes will be dated Sept. 1 and will mature two years later, but at the option of the Government they may be redeemed in whole or part on thirty days' notice on any day before maturity at 101 and interest for the first year, or at 100½ and interest during the second year. Both interest and principal are payable in New York in United States gold coin, without deduction for any British taxes.

The syndicate underwriting the issue is considerably smaller than that which handled the recent offering of $100,000,000 of French notes, and it will be terminated Oct. 1 or earlier. The bankers signing the syndicate letter are J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, the National City Bank, William A. Read & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., Guaranty Trust Co., Bankers Trust Co., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Central Trust Company of Illinois, Chicago, and Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

The notes will be secured by pledge with the Farmers Loan & Trust Co. of securities approved by J. P. Morgan & Co., with a value of at least $300,000,000, calculated on the basis of prevailing market prices. The deposited securities will consist of three groups of $100,000,000 each. The first will be made up of stocks, bonds and other securities of American corporations; the second of bonds or other obligations of Canada, either as maker or guarantor, and stocks, bonds and other securities of the Canadian Pacific Railway; and the third of bonds or other obligations of Argentina, Chile, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark and Holland.

Securities Not Yet Arrived.

Not all of the securities to be pledged have arrived in this country, and in the event of their failure to come by Sept. 1 the Government is to deposit temporarily with the trust company either approved New York Stock Exchange collateral or cash, or both.

The proceeds of the loan will all be expended in the United States and will be used in part to take up maturing short-term loans. The notes will be offered next week at 99, the syndicate members receiving them at 98. The managers will be reimbursed by the British Government for their work in forming the syndicate. It is possible that the issue will not be listed on the Stock Exchange, owing to its early maturity, but this point has not been settled.

The agreement with the borrower provides that all the pledged securities depreciate in value because of change in market price or in rate of exchange, so that if the 20 per cent. margins shall have become impaired the Government will deposit additional securities with the trust company. From time to time the Government may sell for cash any of the pledged securities, in which event the proceeds of the sale shall be received by the trustee and applied to the retirement of notes by purchase, if obtainable at or below the redemption price, or otherwise by redemption by lot at such price. Substitutions of collateral are allowed, providing that the relative amounts in the three groups be not changed.

A Guess at the Length of the War.

The French Government borrowed $100,000,000 on collateral for a three-year period, but the British, now obtaining $250,000,000 in the same manner, set the maturity of their notes only two years away. If the borrowers were not confident that they would be able to refinance the loan on easier terms at maturity it is reasonable to suppose that they would have preferred a longer term, and if they expect to be able to get better rates within two years they must look for an ending of the war in less than that time. So reasoned some of the traders when the announcement was made yesterday of the new financing. In some quarters it was said that munitions orders have been placed on the basis of at least one more year of war.

With France and Great Britain taken care of, it is expected that steps will be taken very soon looking to the flotation of a new loan for Russia. The bankers who placed the recent $50,000,000 Russian offering have an option which they may decide to exercise for a duplication of that loan, or negotiations looking to an entirely new issue may be opened. There are a number of very important development propositions in Russia now under consideration by bankers and engineers in this country.

One by one the companies whose stocks were put up a year ago on the prospect of initial or bigger dividends are falling into line with substantial awards to their stockholders. Oddly enough, to one who has not watched the apparent inconsistencies of past markets, prices are lower on the declaration of the payments than they were on the expectation. It might seem that the market had overdiscounted the profits from war and domestic business when the boom was under way, but a comparison of prices now and before the war shows that most securities are selling far below the levels that they used to hold on the basis of their dividend yield. The explanation lies in the depressing effect of the big stream of American securities which have been drawn out of hiding abroad by the mobilization offers and sold on this market. Well informed bankers say that in two years of war the United States has brought back $1,500,000,000 of securities.

Preliminary Move to Protect Exchange

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The forthcoming loan to be issued in the United States for Great Britain is regarded in banking circles as a preliminary move to protect exchange, which recently has been showing signs of drooping. The amount of the issue is so small, however, that the belief is expressed that a more comprehensive operation, which will include countries allied to Great Britain, may be undertaken in the near future.

Get $4,500,000 British Shell Order.

The Hart-Parr Company, a concern manufacturing tractors, closed a contract yesterday for $4,500,000 worth of 9.2-inch shells for the British Government, according to announcement in the financial district. The company has been working for nine months on similar shells. An additional war order, recently closed by the officials with the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company calls for 200,000 twelve-pound copper bands to go around big shells.

Cuban Telephone Company Dividend

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—The Board of Directors of the Cuban Telephone Company have declared a dividend of 12 per cent. on the preferred stock. All accrued dividends to June 30 to the stockholders of Sept. 1 are payable on Sept. 15. It was also decided to consider a dividend on the common stock in September. The board approved a contract with the Spanish Bank and Upmann & Co. for the immediate sale of $20,000 worth of bonds [illegible]

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	99½	99¾	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	97⅝	98⅛	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100⅛	4.85
Argen. Govt. Dis.		Feb.21,'17	97⅛	97⅝	5.95
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100⅛	100⅜	5.55
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,20	99⅝	100⅛	5.95
City of Mont.	5	May 1, 1918	99¾	100	4.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100⅜	4.75
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.83
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99⅛	100	5.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'18	99⅛	100¼	5.40
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99⅛	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	8	Feb., 1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct.15,'18	101⅜	101½	1.30
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101¼	102⅛	3.80
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100⅜	4.80
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.93
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97½	99¼	5.25
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	...	98	5.25
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅛	101	2.55
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99½	99⅝	5.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	90	99½	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.24
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	3.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100½	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100¼	4.40
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98⅝	99⅝	5.40
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	101	3.13
A. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅛	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101¼	102¼	5.45
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100¼	4.80
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98½	98⅝	5.90
Can. North.	6	July10,'18	99¼	100	6.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101½	101⅝	5.72
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅜	103	4.75
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97⅝	98	4.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	...	95	...
Cub-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	101¾	102	5.75
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	99⅛	99½	6.15
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅞	101¼	3.71
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100¾	4.74
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98⅜	99⅝	5.80
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	101	4.10
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	101½	3.95
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100⅛	101⅛	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅝	101½	5.40
Min Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	...	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	99	99½	...
Mont. T. & P.	5	Apr., 1917	96⅝	97⅜	9.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
N.Y., N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅞	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¼	99⅝	6.00
Otis Elev.	5	Apr., 1920	98	99	5.30
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100¼	100⅜	4.22
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	88¼	89¼	9.05
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	100⅝	3.80
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1918	98¼	98½	5.50
U.S. P. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	98½	100⅛	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¼	101	4.38
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100½	101¼	4.03
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	1.00
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	97½	98¼	6.25
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100¼	5%
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¾	101	5.45

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
6s	Sept.,	1917	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	June,	1963	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Mar.,	1964	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Nov.,	1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	May,	1957	107⅛	109⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100⅜	...	100⅜	...
4½s	May,	1917	100½	...	100½	...
4½s	April,	1966	102⅞	103⅛	102⅞	104⅛
4½s	Mar.,	1964	102⅞	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
4½s	Mar.,	1962	102⅛	103	102⅛	103
4½s	Sept.,	1960	102⅛	103	102⅛	103
4½s	Mar.,	'60, op.	100⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4s	May,	1959	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1958	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100¼
4s	May,	1957	100⅛	100½	100⅛	100⅜
4s	Nov.,	1955	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	Nov.,	1956	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	Nov.,	1936	99⅜	100¼	99⅜	100¼
3½s	Nov.,	1955	89⅜	...	89⅜	...
3½s	May,	1954	90⅜	91½	90⅜	91½
3½s	May,	1954	90⅜	91	90⅜	91

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June,	1917	4.00	...	4.00	...
4½s	1918-1928		4.05	3.90	4.05	3.80
3½s	1924-1930		4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1918-1924		4.00	...	4.00	...
3½s	1916-1918		4.00	...	4.00	...
3s	1918-1925		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1916-1918		4.00	...	4.00	...
4½s	1924-1930		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1956-1954		4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1940-1950		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1930-1940		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	15	14½	15
Atlantic Refining	709	710	695	705
Borne-Scrymser	340	370	345	355
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	93	92	93
Chesebrough Mfg.	370	370	350	360
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	325	335	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	94	97	94	97
Eureka Pipe Line	208	212	208	212
Galena Signal Oil	158	161	158	161
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line	160	165	160	167
Indiana Pipe Line	92	94	91	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9½	10	9½	10
National Transit	14	15	14	15
New York Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	230	232	230	233
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	59	56	59
Pierce Oil	11	11½	11	11½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	373	380	370	375
Prairie Pipe Line	223	224	223	227
Solar Refining	275	285	270	275
Southern Pipe Line	194	197	193	195
South Penn. Oil	340	345	340	345
Southwest. Penn.	105	110	105	110
Standard Oil of Cal.	265	268	265	268
Standard Oil of Ind.	623	628	625	630
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky.	420	430	420	430
Standard Oil of Neb.	270	280	270	280
Standard Oil of N. J.	517	519	516	519
Standard Oil of N. Y.	204	207	204	206
Standard Oil of Ohio	390	400	390	400
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Tide Water Oil	175	185	175	185
Union Tank	82	84	81	83
Vacuum Oil	275	278	270	275
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	123
American Cigar pf.	98½	99½	98½	99⅝
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	180	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	168	173	168	173
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
*Por. Rico-Am. Tob.	250	260	250	260
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	505	515	505	515
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	123	121	123

*Ex dividend 4 per cent.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4	4¼	4.25
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'26	4	4⅛	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.70 4.35
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½		4.63 4.40
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'26	4½		4.62 4.45
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.38 4.15
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½	@5	5.25 4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.60 4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'20	5		4.90 4.50
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½		4.38 4.15
Erie Railroad.	1916-'26	4	@5	4.70 4.40
Hocking Valley.	1916-'23	4	@5	4.60 4.35
Illinois Central.	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.45 4.25
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.40 4.15
Mo., Kan. & T.	1916-'23	5		5.80 5.00
Mo. Pacific.	1916-'22	5		5.80 5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.60 4.40
Norf. & Western.	1916-'24	4½		4.40 4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	@6	4.65 4.40
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.38 4.12
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.80 4.75
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'23	5		4.75 4.45
Southern Pacific.	1916-'26	4½		4.45 4.25
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.70 4.45

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

48 shares Empire Coffee Company, $50 each, 100.

20 shares Dow Chemical Company common, $100 each, 200.

250 shares Frank Tousey, publisher, $500 lot.

275 shares William E. Seitz & Co., $10 per share.

40 shares Kansas City Southern Railway Company common, $100 each, 24.

500 shares Publishers' Paper Company preferred, $100 each, $8.50 per share.

$39,500 Certigue Mining and Dredging Company first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, $500 each, $500 lot.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York Stock Exchange Committee on Securities has stricken from the list Missouri Pacific Railway Company, Columbia Trust Company certificates of deposit for trust 5 per cent. bonds due 1917, stamped as to September, 1915, interest; Guaranty Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for trust 5 per cent. bonds due 1917, stamped as to September, 1915, interest; Columbia Trust Company certificates of deposit for first collateral 5 per cent. bonds, due 1920, stamped as to February, 1916, interest; Guaranty Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for first collateral 5 per cent. bonds, due 1920, stamped as to February, 1916, interest.

Brown, Lisle & Marshall of Providence have prepared for distribution a booklet on Rhode Island corporations.

The Guaranty Safe Deposit Company has received permission from the State Banking Department to increase its capital stock from $100,000 to $200,000.

A petition is being circulated to close the Coffee Exchange on Saturday, Sept. 2, preceding Labor Day.

Kean, Taylor & Co.; Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., and White, Weld & Co. have placed privately the last block of a $7,000,000 issue of Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railway first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds.

MORE DIVIDENDS SHOW PROSPERITY

Sugar Companies and Crucible Steel Among the Concerns Recording Big Profits.

HIGH RETURNS FROM WAR

Pacific Mail's Earnings Increased by Chartering Steamships for West Coast of South America.

The tale of prosperity in the country's industries was continued yesterday with the declaration of important dividends. The Cuban-American Sugar Company, which has been making extraordinary profits for more than two years, declared an extra cash disbursement of 10 per cent. and a stock dividend amounting to 40 per cent. on the common stock. The usual quarterly payments of 2½ per cent. on the common and of 1¾ per cent on the preferred were ordered by the Directors, all payable Oct. 2.

The Crucible Steel Company declared at a meeting of Directors in Pittsburgh a payment of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock on account of dividends in arrears. This was in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., and will, when paid, reduce the accumulated payments to 23¼ per cent. The New York Air Brake Company increased its quarterly payment from 2 to 2½ per cent., putting the stock on a 10 per cent. annual basis. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company declared an initial dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock.

The Cuban-American Sugar Company paid last January its first common stock dividend since its formation ten years ago. Last October there were more than 5 per cent. overdue dividends on the preferred stock, which were paid off in a lump sum. The high prices resultant from the war made possible this reversal of form, and it is estimated that the current fiscal year will show profits close to $8,000,000, the equivalent of approximately 100 per cent. on the common stock after the preferred stock dividends are paid.

In connection with the dividend increase, President C. A. Starbuck of the New York Air Brake Company said:

"The company earned net for the first six months of the year in excess of $5,000,000 after amortising all its new equipment. The company's financial position is exceptionally strong as its floating liabilities total less than $30,000, and it has more than $3,500,000 cash deposits in banks and upward of $4,000,000 due on delivered orders.

"Since the last monthly meeting the company has closed a contract for 600,000 fuses which was duly announced. In addition to this the company has just closed a contract for 2,500,000 cartridges which contract runs until March 31, 1917.

"The Directors deem it wise not to make any distribution of munition profits at this time, as the company is still bidding for additional war orders and its present strong financial position will enable it to fill any further orders without borrowing any money. The air brake business is the best that it has had in many years and it has large unfilled orders on hand.

"The Air Brake dividend is payable Sept. 22. The two previous dividends this year were 2 per cent. each and before 1916 the stock was on a 6 per cent. annual basis."

The Pacific Mail stock is largely owned by the American International Corporation and W. R. Grace & Co., who jointly bought control of the old Pacific Mail after the company had gone well along in a plan of dissolution. The last dividend was paid on Pacific Mail shares in 1899, amounting to 3 per cent. The company has been making excellent profits from chartering vessels and from a steamship line running between California and the West Coast of South America.

The Republic Iron & Steel Company on Tuesday declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred, reducing the payments in arrears from 8 to 4 per cent. The usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was ordered also.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel common's advance above 90 early in the day stimulated the whole market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Among the particularly strong stocks were International Mercantile Marine common and preferred and Reading.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Allis-Chalmers.	24	24	24	24
1,120	Am. Beet Sug.	88⅞	90½	88⅜	90⅛
290	Am. Can	58⅛	58⅞	58⅛	58⅜
240	Am. Car & Fy.	60⅞	61⅝	60⅜	61⅛
140	Am. H. & L. pf.	57⅛	57⅜	56⅝	56⅞
140	Am. Ice Secur.	28⅝	29⅛	28⅜	28⅝
10	Am. Lins'd pf.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
280	Am. Locomo.	73½	74	73¼	73¾
600	Am. Smelting.	98⅛	99⅛	98	98½
30	Am. S. F'dries.	54½	54½	54½	54½
50	Am. Sugar	110⅛	110½	110⅛	110⅛
60	Am. Woolen.	45	45	44⅝	45
30	Am. Zinc	33	33⅜	33	33⅜
480	Anaconda	83⅝	84⅜	83⅜	84⅜
20	A., G. & W. I.	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾
1,190	Baldwin Loco.	76⅛	77⅛	76⅛	76⅞
30	Balt. & Ohio.	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
60	B'klyn R. T.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜
90	Butte & Sup.	67⅛	68	67⅛	68
110	Cal. Petrol	19¼	19¼	18	19
110	Can. Pacific	178¾	179	178¾	179
230	Cent. Leather.	56	56⅛	56	56⅛
10	C., M. & St.P.	95½	95½	95¼	95½
70	C., R. I. & P.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
1,410	Col. Fuel & I.	45½	47	45	46¾
270	Com. Gas	140⅞	141	140⅞	141
600	Corn Products	15	15⅛	15	15⅛
1,510	Crucible Steel.	73¼	74⅛	72⅞	73⅛
110	Cuba Sugar	57⅝	57⅞	57	57
290	Dist. Secur	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46¾
1,410	Erie	37¾	37⅞	37¼	37⅜
150	Erie 1st pf.	54	54	53⅝	53⅝
50	Gen. Electric.	170⅜	170⅜	170⅜	170⅜
80	Goodrich Co.	73	73½	73	73
90	Gt. Nor. Ore.	36⅝	37⅜	36⅝	37¼
380	Inspir. Copper	51⅜	51¾	51⅛	51⅝
100	Interboro. Con.	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
1,030	Int. Mer. Mar.	29⅛	35	29	34⅝
6,940	Int. Mer.M.pf.	95	96⅞	94½	95⅝
10	Int. Nickel	43½	43¾	43¼	43¼
40	Kan. City So.	25¾	25¾	25½	25¾
450	Kennecott Cop.	49½	49¾	48¾	48¾
80	Lack. Steel	73¼	75	73¼	75
10	Lehigh Valley.	79	79	79	79
920	Maxwell Mot.	84½	85¾	84½	84¾
20	Max. M. 2d pf.	58½	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
3,480	Mexican Pet.	98½	100⅝	97⅝	100⅝
50	Miami Copper.	35	35	35	35
30	Mo. Pac. t. r.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
110	Mo. Pac. pf.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
20	Nat. Lead	65½	65½	65⅛	65⅛
50	Nevada Cons.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
110	N. Y. Air Br.	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜
360	N. Y. Central.	104⅝	105¼	104⅝	105
260	N.Y., N.H. & H.	39½	39½	39½	40½
20	Norf. & West.	131	131	131	131
150	Ontario	7	7	7	7
40	Pr. Steel Car.	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
120	Ry. Steel Sp.	46⅞	47⅛	46⅝	46⅞
120	Ray Copper	24⅝	25	24⅝	25
9,450	Reading	105	107¼	104⅝	105⅞
180	Rep. I. & St.	49¼	50	49	49⅝
20	Southern Pac.	99	99	99	99
40	Southern Ry.	24½	24½	24	24
1,020	Studebaker	131⅜	132¼	131⅜	131⅝
160	Tenn. Copper.	25¾	25⅞	25	25¼
1,680	Union Pac.	140	141⅜	139⅝	140⅞
110	United Fruit.	101½	102⅜	100⅝	102⅜
510	U. S. Ind. Al.	111⅜	114⅜	111	113⅛
1,240	U. S. Rubber.	57⅝	59⅜	57⅜	58⅞
15,190	U. S. Steel.	89½	91⅛	89½	90⅞
10	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅝	117⅞
220	Utah Copper.	81¼	82⅛	81¼	81⅝
70	Va.-Car. Ch.	40⅝	41¼	40⅝	41⅛
240	Westing. Elec.	59⅛	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝
420	Willys Over'd	55⅞	56⅜	54⅞	56⅛

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.10⅝	.10⅝	.10½	.10⅝
500	Belmont	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
300	Butte C. & Z.	.05¼	.05¼	.05¼	.05¼
500	Florence	.49	.49	.49	.49
1,000	Goldf. Cons.	.83	.83	.83

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com.
50 Butterworth Judson Com.
25 Continental Oil
25 Childs (Rest.) Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com. & Pfd.
25 Equitable Trust
25 Franklin Insurance
25 German American Insurance
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
20 National City Bank
30 Royal Baking Powder Com
100 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Aluminum Co. of America
500 Amer. Investment Sec. Com.
100 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
20 Central Trust
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Freeport Texas Co.
15 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
10 German American Insurance
300 General Baking Pfd.
10 International Elevating
10 Victor Talking Machine
25 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 Ward Baking Pfd.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Increased Trading in the Industrial Issues, with Prices Mostly Higher—Bonds Dull.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 348,403 shares of stocks and $81,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 91,792; oils, 53,561, and mining, 203,050. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,000	‡Aetna Explo.	10¼	10¼	9¾	10
300	‡A. W. Paper	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	‡Butler Chem.	4	4	4	4
500	Can. Nat. Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,000	‡Car L. & P.	4	4	4	4
500	Char. I. of A.	6	6	5¾	6
700	C. I. of A. pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Central Fdy.	8	8	8	8
500	Chevrolet M.	210	212	210	210
200	C. of R. & H.	5	5	5	5
100	Driggs-Seab'y	99	99	96	97
1,500	‡Emerson M.	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
250	Emer. Phono.	9¾	10	9¾	9¾
500	‡Flem.-L. Ph.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
200	‡Gaston, W. W.	40	40½	40	40½
600	Grant M. Car	8¾	9¼	8	8
100	‡Hall Signal	9	9	9	9
225	Hendee Mfg.	30	31	29	31
1,100	H. & B. Car.	36½	38	*35½	38
12	Holly Sugar	45	45½	45	45½
4,000	‡Un. W. Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Inter. Arms Fuse Sec.	19	19	18	18
12,000	‡Imp Car.Ch.	25	30	25	30
400	Inter. Rubber	14	14½	14	14½
3,850	‡Joplin Ore S. (new stock)	43	44	43	44
800	Kapo Mfg.	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
100	‡Kelsey Wpf.	100	100	100	100
300	‡Lake Tor. B.	8¾	9	8¾	9
380	‡Lynn Phon.	3	3	3	3
2,750	Manhat. Tran.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Marconi of A.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	‡Maxim Muni.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
4,800	‡Midvale Sti.	62½	63⅝	62	63
50	Peerless Mot.	23	23	23	23
900	‡Pullman Vn.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
500	‡Pull. V. pf.	5¾	6	5¾	6
350	‡Saxon M. C.	75	77	75	76½
100	‡Stand. Mot.	6	6	6	6
1,000	Sterling Gum	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	‡St. Jos. Lead	15½	15⅝	15½	15½
11,000	‡Stromberg C.	43½	45¼	43½	44⅝
1,400	Stutz Motor.	66¼	67	66¼	67
4,100	Sub. B.V.t.cfs.	34½	35¼	34¼	35
6,200	‡Tob. Prod.	44¼	46	44	46
300	‡U.S. L. & H.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
3,900	Unicorn Film.	1	1⅛	.90	.90
10,800	‡United Mot.	65¼	65¾	64⅝	65¼
4,500	United P. Sh. t. ctfs.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	United Zinc.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	White Motor.	52⅜	52⅞	52¼	52¼
600	World Film v. t. ctfs.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Zinc Con.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
26	S. Oil of Cal.	268	265	265	
10	Vacuum Oil.	275	275	275	+ 5

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	‡A.I. P., Ltd. (prospect).	56	57	56	56
1,275	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
700	‡Cosd. & Co. (oil ref.).	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
1,100	‡Cos. O. & G.	11¾	11¾	11	11¾
1,500	‡Federal Oil.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
300	‡Kenova Oil (a prospect)	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	‡Keystone Oil of N. Y.	78	80	78	80
5,000	‡Midwest Oil	40	40	38	40
100	‡Mink. Refin.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5,500	‡N.Y.-Ok. Oil	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
2,400	‡Okla. Oil	8	8	8	8
600	Ok. P. & Ref.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
18,000	‡Omar O. & G.	86	90	86	88
300	‡Pan. P. pf.	89½	89½	89	89½
650	‡Sap. O. & R.	9½	9¾	9½	9¾
100	Sinclair Oil.	37¼	37½	37¼	37¼
11,200	‡Tex. M. Pet.	86	92	86	91
4,000	‡Un. Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

200	†Ala.-Br. Col. Met. (a pros.)	50	50	50	50
4,100	††Alaska-W.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,000	††Arizona C.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
5,700	††Atlanta	10	10½	10	10½
7,400	Big L. Copper	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
1,000	Booth	13	13	13	13
2,800	Boston & M.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,900	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	5¼	6¾	5¼	5¾
500	Butte & N.Y.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
300	‡Calaveras C.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,500	Caledonia	56	58	57	57
100	Canada Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	††Cashboy	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
400	Cerro de Pasco Copper	36½	36¼	36¼	36¼
500	Con. Ariz. S.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,000	‡Con.-Home.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Crystal Cop. Mines	1	1	1	1
5,300	††Gold Hill.	16	18	16	18
825	Dundee Arlz. C. (a pros.).	1½	1½	1½	1¼
8,900	††Emma Cop.	60	64	60	64
4,000	‡Gold'd Con.	81	83	81	83
3,000	‡Gold. Mesa.	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
5,000	††Gold'd Red Loom	15	15	15	15
18,850	‡Green. Min.	2½	2½	2½	2½
325	Hecla Mining.	5	5	4¼	4¼
3,000	††Hull Copper.	25	25	25	25
20,100	††Inspir.N.Cop. (a prospect).	75	75	70	74
1,200	††Int. Mines.	12	12	12	12
400	‡Iron Blos.	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
3,300	Jer. Verde (a pros.).	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
360	‡Jer. Vic. Ext. (a pros.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,000	††Jim Butler.	87	87	87	87
17,500	††Jumbo Ext.	67	70	67	68
500	Kerr Lake.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,000	††Kewanas	11	11	11	11
2,000	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	††Marsh Min.	11	11	10½	10
1,100	McKin.-Dar.	60	60	60	60
2,000	McIntyre	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Mines of Am.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1,200	‡Moj. Tung.	3	3¼	3	3¼
300	††Mon. G. M.	98	98	98	98
600	Nevada Silv.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,000	††Mohth. Lode	30½	31	30½	30½
6,000	††Newray M.	50	50	50	50
415	N. Y. & Hon. Ros. M. Co.	15⅜	15⅝	*15	15
305	N'ip. Min. Co.	7¾	7¾	7	7¼
8,850	††Old Em. Lo.	15	17	15	17
100	‡Pitts. Jer.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,250	‡Ray Her. M.	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜
4,700	††Rex C. M.	20	20	19	19½
500	‡San Toy.	14	14	14	14
300	‡Short Creek Zinc & Ld.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	††Silver Pick.	12	12	12	12
200	Scratch Gravel	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Stand. Sil.-L.	1½	1½	1½	1½
300	Stewart	¼	¼	¼	¼
8,500	††Success Min	35	35	32	33
100	Tono. Belmont	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
800	Tono. Ext.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
4,000	††U.S.Con. M.	8	8	8	8
1,400	††Un. V. Ext.	31¾	32	31¾	32
800	Unity Gold M.	3⅝	3½	3⅜	3⅜
500	††W. E. Con.	81	81	81	81
5,600	††Wettlaufer S.	16	18	16	18
250	‡White M. M.	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅜
1,100	‡Yukon-A.t.c.	42¾	44	42¾	44
250	‡YuscaranCon	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$20,000	‡Cos.O.G.s.w.	102	102¼	102	102¼
10,000	‡Mid. Steel 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
11,000	‡Russian Gov. 6½s, w. i.	100½	100½	100	100½
40,000	‡Saiz. & Sons Co. 6s.	99⅝	100	99⅞	100

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord.	18¾	19	18⅝	19
B.-Am. T., ord. bear.	18¾	19	18⅝	19
Canada Steel v. t.	54½	55	54½	55
Canadian Nat. Gas.	1	1¼	1	1⅛
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Hall Signal pf.	24	28	24	28
Internat. Motors pf.	15	30	15	20
Kapo Mfg.	5¼	6	5½	6
Kathodian Bronze pf.	18½	20	18½	20
Mitchell Motors	64½	65½	64½	65½
Metropolitan Motors.	3½	4	3½	4
Motor Prod.	62	68	62	68
Princess Motors	1	1¼	1	1¼
Peerless Truck & M.	22½	23	22½	23
Scripps Booth	50½	51½	50½	51½
U. S. Steamship	5½	6	5½	6
United Drug	69	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf.	92	96	93	93
United Drug 2d pf.	87½	89	90	91

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil & Gas pf.	4¾	5	4¾	5
Houston Oil	14½	15½	14½	15½
Midwest Oil pf.	80	85	80	85
Pierce Oil	11	11½	11	11½
Wayland Oil & Gas.	4	4½	4	4¼

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Dome Ext.	35	36	35	36
La Rosa Con.	48	50	48	50
Magma Copper	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Mich. Gold M. & M.	63	65	63	65
Peterson Lake	22	24	22	24

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	59	64	60	63
American Brass	275	285	280	290
Atlas Powder	175	190	175	190
Atlas Powder pf.	98	101	98	101
Bliss (E. W.)	100	115	100	120
Canadian Explosives	400	480	370	390
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Du Pont Powd.	600	625	600	625
Du Pont Powd. pf.	270	285	270	285
Du Pont Powd. deb.	100	101	100	101
Hercules Powder	110	120	110	120
Hercules Powder pf.	112	116	112	116
International Arms	14	16	14	16
Laflin & Rand	160	170	160	170
Miami Copper	105	108	105	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.	175	185	175	185

DEMAND FOR STEEL GROWS.

Domestic Buying, as Well as War Orders, on the Increase.

The steel trade is now in position to summarize the orders of the past few weeks and the volume is described as enormous, the buying being centered chiefly in material for shell making. The Iron Age says:

The distinct change in the steel market which came with the closing of the first of the large war and other export contracts late in July has now developed into a volume of domestic buying such as has not been seen in weeks. At the same time the buying on war account has swelled to very large proportions. It is now estimated that 3,000,000 large shells are included in the contracts of the past two weeks, and in addition 500,000 tons of shell steel has now been placed by the Allies, two large steel companies taking the bulk of this. On the shell business deliveries run to April 1, 1917, and on the steel blooms, forgings and rounds for the Allied Governments, to July 1.

It is becoming apparent that in certain finished products the mills will fall considerably short of delivering before Jan. 1 what is scheduled for this year. Appreciation of this fact and of the forehandedness of foreign buyers accounts for the greater stir the week has brought among domestic buyers.

The Iron Trade Review says:

With buyers it has become more a question of getting mill accommodation than of the cost of material. Semi-finished steel has become exceedingly scarce and a number of the steel works themselves, which have been in the market to supplement their own output, have found it practically impossible to get metal for this year. The big iron market is beginning to respond to the new buying vigor on the steel side, and the inquiry for domestic users has expanded appreciably.

The summary concludes, "Foreign buyers of iron continue to come out freely for large blocks and the home trade is finding itself in the position of being obliged to compete for supplies against the export demands."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—Forty-one corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $841,500, were chartered today. They include:

Wojtam Realty Corp., construction, management, development, realty, $140,000; E. P., W. S. and J. J. Stern, 5 West 81st St.

Cedarshore Corp., Sayville, hotel, restaurant keeper, manage theatres, bathing houses, beaches, $125,000; H. S. Kropp, W. S. Duncan, W. W. Griffin, Sayville.

Duane Shoe Co., Inc., boots, shoes, jobbing, $100,000; H. W. Lederer, E. and M. Metzner, 71 East 96th St.

Silk & Ullman, Inc., laces, embroideries, linens, velvets, silks, textiles, $50,000; H. Ullman, G. T. and L. A. Silk, 808 West End Av.

Farrars Home-Made Fruits, Inc., $40,000; W. Lingstrum, E. H. Von B. Farrar, E. O. Towne, 214 West 92d St.

Goldsmith's, Inc., Ithaca, mercantile, $30,000; J. T., C. E. and W. B. Goldsmith, Watkins.

Delaware Standard Sales Co., Inc., necessaries, household, furniture, utensils, personal apparel, $30,000; A. D. Schanzer, S. J. Joseph, F. J. Mattison, 154 Nassau St.

The Geo. Doell Co., Inc., food stuffs, toys, school supplies, notions, novelties, holiday specialties, $25,000; N. Grossman, G. M. Wiesner, G. Doell, 1,652 Clifford Av., Rochester.

Klassic Pictures, Inc., moving picture films, studios, theatres, $22,000; A. Kohn, D. Broder, S. Weltzenblum, 854 Intervale Av., Bronx.

Phoebe Snow Dress Co., Inc., dresses, suits, skirts, waists, $15,000; S. Langer, G. Hochner, H. M. Posnick, 1,897 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Washington Heights Ice Co., Inc., $10,000; J. Rothwell, George Touchard, J. T. Weed, 263 W. 42d St.

Unity Hotel & Hall Corp., hotels, halls, theatres, $25,000; W. H. Harris, C. P. Dunston, W. S. Moore, 57 W. 134th St.

Eleto Realty Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, $35,000; W. A. Hughes, H. M. and A. C. Hall, 251 W. 90th St.

M. D. Becerra Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, furniture, coal, coke, ores, lumber, $15,000; G. B. Fulton, R. F. Baer, M. D. Becerra, 50 Broadway.

Shanley, Importer, Inc., silk laces, velvets, $25,000; V. A. J. Cagliostre, B. B. White, P. J. Shanley, 607 W. 137th St.

The Andrews Co., Inc., general brokerage, 250 shares of no par value, carry on business with $25,000; J. J. Jansen, Jr., A. E. Moore, G. F. Jebbett, 3,161 Broadway.

May Garage Co., Inc., autos, motors, engines, machinery, tires, $25,000; F. M. and M. E. Franklin, C. E. Monroe, 5,056 Broadway.

Hyland Realty, Inc., realty, agent, $15,000; J. R. and P. J. Warner, I. N. Williams, 233 Broadway.

Schnitter-Grenn Lumber Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $8,000; B. and M. Grossfield, J. Sanacony, 116 Nassau St.

The S. & W. Rubber Mfg. Corp., College Point, rubber, clothing, shoes, sundries, $10,000; E. Jockers, J. Wainwright, T. J. Smith, 687 Tenth St., College Point.

Homewood Heights, Inc., management, development, realty, $6,000; C. and S. Henry, L. Delyons, East Haven, Conn.

General Land Co., Inc., Owego, realty, $5,000; I. D. Lasso, H. M. Cawse, J. P. Callendar, 32 Broadway.

Rochester Ball Bearing Co., Inc., Rochester, engines, boilers, ball bearings, $5,000; G. C. Hammemann, C. M. Weber, J. B. Robinson, Barnards.

Bensonhurst Estates, Inc., realty, $5,000; W. Goonick, A. Fuchs, M. Dauere, 685 Dawson St.

F. C. Stowers, Inc., B'klyn, autos at retail, $5,000; E. L. Rothelm, D. R. Bernstein, I. S. Kutch, 998 Sterling Place, B'klyn.

Anderson & Rayser, Inc., Queens, cabs, carriages, wagons, autos, $5,000; E. O. and P. J. Rayser, J. G. Anderson, 36 Queens Boulevard, Elmhurst.

Porter Fish & Oyster Market, Inc., Rochester, fish, lobsters, seafood, $5,000; J. P. Clarke, G. H. Lee, M. O. Setchell, Rochester.

The Path of Folly Co., Inc., theatres, motion pictures, $5,000; S. Vance, B. C. Sullivan, O. E. Wee, Calvert Hotel, Broadway & 41st St.

Quaker Specialty Co., Inc., hosiery, underwear, bloomers, $5,000; J. and W. Goldberger, E. Frankel, 233 Broadway.

Edwin Bird Wilson, Inc., advertising, $5,000; E. J. Byrnes, L. McN. and E. B. Wilson, 909 W. 114th St.

Engels, Offenberg & Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, rugs, $10,000; W. L. Engels, C. and A. H. Offenberg, 253 W. 112th St.

Manfred Contracting Corp., builders, engineers, contracts, $10,000; H. Weiss, B. Saphir, L. H. Friedman, 128 E. 123d St.

Savage & Co., Inc., insurance brokerage, adjustment, $6,000; M. E. Greenberg, P. G. Savage, J. R. Brodsky, 31 E. Seventh St.

Henry H. Wood, Inc., fertilizers, chemicals, drugs, oils, paints, stocks, bonds, capital no par value, begin business with $5,000; J. K. Byard, J. B. Williams, H. H. Wood, 68 Beaver St.

Authorization: Standard Commercial Tobacco Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., $1,500,000; representative, M. L. Heide, 15 Whitehall St., New York.

Capital Increases: Rolfe Photoplays, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000; Altamira Cattle Corp., New York, 700 to 1,200 shares, carry on business with $51,000 to $101,000; Columbia Pictures Corp., Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000; Rosenstadt & Walker, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $125,000; James P. Heffernan Paper Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000; Allied Sports Publication Society, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000.

Capital Reductions: Peabody & Converse, Manhattan, $60,000 to $14,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions: Canandaigua Lake Fruit Growers' Assoc., Canandaigua; Walter A. Stevens, Inc., Manhattan; Pettit & Hedges, Inc., Huntington; Standard Commercial Tobacco Co., Inc., Manhattan; Nine Clothing (Menter) Companies, Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 16.—Charters filed:

Alliance Embroidery Works, Weehawken, manufacture and deal in embroideries, $15,000; Sam Augenlicht, Max Gutschmidt, New York; Nathan Shorser, Weehawken.

Downs-Slater Iron Foundry, Inc., Wharton, conduct an iron foundry, $25,000; J. W. Downs, C. M. Downs, Walter Slater, Hannah Slater, Wharton.

Quaker Leatherette Co., Camden, manufacture and deal in artificial leather, $250,000; F. R. Hansell, J. T. Cotton, J. A. Macpeak.

Beaver Construction Co., Newark, deal in foodstuffs and beverages, $100,000; Ellen Van Houten, William W. Sanford, Jr., Harry Resky, J. W. McGeehan, Jr., Newark.

Becker Dry Goods Co., Newark, deal in all kinds of merchandise, $5,000; Jennie Becker, Sam Becker, Newark; Harry Wilson, Brooklyn.

Phianna Motors Co., Newark, manufacture and deal in automobiles, motors, engines, &c., $500,000; J. S. Wilson, Pittsburgh; T. M. Pengerday, William S. Butler, Brooklyn.

Charles P. Farner & Sons, Inc., Burlington, real estate and securities, $100,000; C. P. Farner, Sr., C. P. Farner, Jr., B. F. Farner, Burlington.

J. H. Priestman, Inc., Morristown, manufacture and deal in automobiles, boats, and vehicles, $50,000; J. Priestman, Morristown; T. J. Leavey, J. A. Ryan, William H. Hoag, Seabright.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 16.—Charters filed: Rio de Janeiro Transportation, Navigation and Public Service Company, to carry on general transportation and navigation business in Brazil and other places, $5,000,000; Paul E. Britsch, Brooklyn; Arthur R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.; Robert A. Voorhis, Jersey City, N. J.

Victor Moore Company, to manufacture all kinds of motors, engines, &c., $2,000,000; Reginald Johnson, C. V. Stahl, J. A. Neale, local Philadelphia incorporators.

Wright Powder and Chemical Co., to manufacture, sell and deal in explosives of all kinds, $1,000,000; William F. Wright, Charles C. Stevens, T. Reynolds, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
50	Am. G. & E.	149	147	147	149
30	Am. L. & T.	381	377	377	381
820	Cities Service.	272	265¾	266	267
800	Cities Serv. pf.	85⅝	85	85	85⅝
1,100	Com. Power.	65	63	63¾	64¼
300	Com. Power pf.	85	84⅝	84½	85
60	Ohio Cities Gas	63	61½	61½	62½
50	Repub.Ry.&Lt.	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
20	So. Cal. Edison	93	91½	91	93

BOND.

$35,000	Union Ry. G. & E. 5s.	1919	99	98⅝	98¼	99

The following quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	27	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	78	90
American Cities	5	12
American Cities pf.	46¾	47¾
American Gas Co.	120	128
†American G. & E. pf.	49½	51
American Light & Traction pf.	109	111
American Power & Light.	69½	71
American Power & Light pf.	84	85
American Public Utilities.	42	46
American Public Utilities pf.	74	75½
American W. W. & E.	8½	9¾
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	22	24
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	63	65
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton, Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes.	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light.	27	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	76	79
Central States Electric.	17	18½
Central States Electric pf.	69½	70½
Colorado Power	24⅝	26
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.	98	..
Dallas Electric notes.	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric.	90	93
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes.	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	..
Electric L. & S. pf.	100	106
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction.	11½	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	47
Galveston-Houston Electric.	85	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities.	290	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Internat. Traction.	49	52
International Traction pf.	90	94
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric.	47	49
Mississippi River Power.	13	15
Miss. Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario L. & Power.	13	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	58	62
Northern States Power.	86½	87½
Northern States Power pf.	96	97½
Northern Texas Electric.	57	60
Northern Texas Electric pf.	84	87
Ozark Power & Water.	44	47
Ohio Cities Gas pf.	87	89
Pacific G. & L.	58	59
Pacific Gas & Electric.	58	59½
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	89	89¾
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction.	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	28½	30¾
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	76	83
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	75½	76½
Securities Corp. General.	18½	23
Securities Corp. General pf.	80¾	84¾
†Southern California Edison pf.	103½	107
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric.	13	13½
Standard Gas &

WE'VE set a new mark in SEPARATE SKIRT styles and values with our Fall display of

STAR SKIRTS

Here you'll find an exceptional assortment ready to meet the demand that is growing stronger each day. Visit our showrooms now and get the right slant on SEPARATE SKIRTS.

Star Skirt Co.
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WAISTS DRESSES
Complete Fall Lines Now on Display
ALL WOOL Serge Dresses $3.75
Joseph Rosenberg & Co.
141 WEST 36TH ST. At Broadway.
FACTORIES
134-136 Spring St.
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Stop! Look! Listen!
Our Fall line of suits and coats now ready, comprising all materials. Styles and models up to the minute.
Forstmann & Huffmann broadcloth suit at $12.75. Terms 10-18.
Bronner-Bloom Co.,
16-18-20 West 32nd St.

SUIT BUYERS
are making our showroom their headquarters.
BIG VALUES
in Stylish Broadcloths, Wool Velours, and Poplins.
$10.75 to $25.00.
COOPER & GRAPES,
145 W. 28th St.
CROWDED—but always room for one more —live Suit Buyer.

SILK DRESSES
28 STYLES AT $7.90.
Satins, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Serges and Combinations.
WONDERFUL STYLES AND VALUES.
The present high market price of silks does not affect our prices. Our merchandise is just as low as before the advance on the price of silks.
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP WAIST & DRESS COMPANY,
134 West 37th Street.

The Immediate Delivery Suit House OF
BIG VALUES
$5.75 to $15.00
All Wool Poplin Suits, $7.50.
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 WEST 27TH ST.

Suits OF THE BETTER GRADE. PRICES $9.00 TO $15.00. VELOURS, BROADCLOTHS AND GABARDINES.
GUARANTEED AMERICAN WOOLEN POPLINS. $9.00
YARN DYED SATIN.
SCHWARTZ & LEVINE,
152-156 WEST 25TH ST.

WONDER COATS
Wool mixtures with fur collars, $6.50
Coats from $6.50 to $25.
Immediate Delivery.
N. Y. Coat Co., 145 W. 30th St.

SKIRTS Prepared for Action! Come, look and be convinced! Great variety of snappy styles. Good values. Serges, Poplins, Silks & Novelties. $2.98 to $10.00 per garment. Prompt Deliveries.
"Cleverly Tailored."
Itzkowitz Bros., 245 7th Ave., Cor. 24th St.

SUITS AND **COATS**
FILE FABRIC NOVELTY CLOTH
—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D STREET

GUARANTEED ALL WOOL **POPLIN SUIT** $8.50
Satin Lining. Can't be duplicated elsewhere for less than $10.50. Our price $8.50
Don't fail to see our complete line, comprising the season's most popular in fashion, fabric, and design.
Triangle Coat Co., 13 W. 20th St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Coats $4.75 to $25.00
Suits $8.50 to $21.50
J. P. SLATER & CO.,
114 W. 28th St.

Crowley Neckwear for Women — That Something New
Gives Youthfulness, Dash and Style.
Nationally advertised.
TIMOTHY J. CROWLEY, INC.,
49 E. 22d St. N. Y.

Witchtex TRADE MARK — The Modern Crinoline
For all bouffant or distended effects.
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated, Sole Selling Agents, 93 Mercer St., N. Y.
3.75 THE BEST SILK, POPLIN and ALL-WOOL SERGE DRESS. 3.75
Queen Costume Co.,
149 West 36th St.

DRESSES
POPULAR PRICED **SILKS & SERGES.**
PHIL. MARK & CO. 71 West 23d Street. Chelsea 6474

FRANK & FRANK 36 West 31st St.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Will buy Botany No. 315 or F. & H. Columbia; any colors, any quantity, for spot cash; state colors and quantity. B 126 Times.

COATS WANTED—Women's and misses', late styles, desirable merchandise. We can unload surplus stocks. Submit samples to Chas. W. Becker, Comm. Mcht., 72 Leonard St., New York City. 'Phone Franklin 1358.

COATS.—Jobber looking Fall children's coats, 6-14; placing orders; call with samples. 27 West 30th, 7th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on fur-trimmed coats and suits. M. J. Rubin, 50 West 17th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at high class coats, 1 to 3 P. M., 7th Floor, 130 West 36th.

CREPE METEORS.—Open for lot of crepe meteors. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Contractors and manufacturers catering to the wholesale trade can get immediate business on snappy styles of serge and silk dresses; call with samples all week. 120 West 12th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Wanted, men's, women's, and children's Summer wearing apparel in large or small lots for cash. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., Latin American Exporting Co., 404 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobs cheap silk dresses, any quantity; cash. Tavin & Meyers, 1,170 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobber will look at popular-priced silk dresses; call between 10 and 4. 5th floor, 137 West 28th.

GABARDINES, COTTON. — Wine, Copenhagen, black, wine, green; 32-inch. Solomon, telephone Spring 3063.

NIGHTGOWNS.—Ladies'; contractor wants work; can produce 500 doz. week. K 281 Times Downtown.

PIECE GOODS.—Botany Columbia broadcloth; will pay cash. Gramercy 3016.

POPLINS.—Will buy any quantity of American Gets or Andrews poplins; call with quantity and colors; price must be right. Moyses & Dreyfus, 1,115 Broadway, N. Y. City.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for poplins. Gramercy 3016.

SERGE.—Open to buy any quantity A. D. Juilliards 54321 French serge; spot cash. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th.

SERGES.—Want to buy all-wool serges, all colors; any quantity; spot cash. Monarch Waist and Dress Co., 6 West 32d.

SERGE DRESSES.—Jobber looking at snappy styles. 55 West 36th, 6th floor.

SILKS.—Open for 100 pieces of tub silk in white and flesh at a price. Chelsea 8718.

SUITS.—Open to buy, for cash, jobs in ladies' Summer skirts; also last season suits, and jobs in silk waists; also last Winter coats. 621 Broadway, Room 543.

SUITS, COATS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders for fur-trimmed suits and coats. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits; new models; call with samples. Adler, 159 West 25th St.

SUITS, COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. 22 West 36th, 6th floor.

SWEATERS WANTED—Women's fibre silk and other high grade sweaters, regular lots and jobs. We clean out surplus stocks of good grades of sweaters for manufacturers and merchants. Please submit samples to Charles W. Becker, Comm. Mcht., 72 Leonard St., New York City. 'Phone Franklin 1358.

THREAD wanted; 1,200-yard spools, white and black, numbers 30, 40, 50; any quantity. Telephone Beekman 8319.

VELOUR PATTERNS.—Are open to buy any quantity of American Woolen Co.'s Wool velour patterns 15,009 and 544; spot cash. B 124 Times.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2000.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BROADCLOTHS, serges, poplins, gabardines, velours to close; prices right. Madison Square 4777.

COATS.—We are showing the latest models in children's, juniors' and misses' coats, also plushes, at most reasonable prices; call and be convinced. Prashker Bros., 27 West 24th St.

COATS.—Have silk jersey coats to close out. We are also showing a complete line of silk waists from $2.25 up. Daily Waist, 8-10 West 18th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Biggest sellers of the year; all wool; double warp serge suit, 3 box pleats, belted model, satin faced Venetian lining, $6.25; stylish mixture coat, $3.75. M. J. Myers Co., 135 West 26th St.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you; prompt delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see six good numbers at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 29d.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats trimmed $5. Nat. Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—200 children's latest models to close. 154 West 25th. Fair Cloak Co.

COATS.—Fine fabric and cloth coats to close out. Korostoff, 30 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—600 new silk dresses to close out at a price. Gross & Lalbowits, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Charmeuse, serges, combinations; jobs to sell. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESSES, Party and Evening; $3.50 to $17.50. Louis Shapiro, 104 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Job of 100 embroidered satin dresses at $6.50. 145 West 26th, 11th floor.

DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes. Snap-Fastener Sales Co., 47 W. 34th. Greeley 2662.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Black oppossum fur trimmings, $6.50 one inch. Kremer, 334 4th Av.

GEORGETTES.—Taffetas, Gros de Londres; immediate delivery. Soland, 19 Madison Av.

HOSIERY.—Have 5,000 dozens ladies', men's hosiery, fibre and cotton, to clear. Call, or write, M. Rickel, 51 Leonard St.

HOUSE DRESSES, &c.—Quitting Business; prices absolutely below cost; about 500 dozen left. Henry Ettelson Co., 119 West 23d St.

LACES.—36,000 dozen Valenciennes laces to close out, Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Navy, black, white, for sale. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

PETTICOATS.—Silk and cotton; latest designs at lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 153 West 25th St.

PETTICOATS.—Silk; latest designs at lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 153 West 25th St.

POPLIN SUITS.—Special numbers at $8.75 in all-wool poplin; big seller. Hirsch & Bro., 135 West 27th St.

RAINCOATS.—Complete line for Fall now ready; fancy novelties, also staples; stock on hand for immediate delivery. Rosenfield Raincoat Co., 302 4th Av.

RAINCOATS.—Salesmen's samples and discontinued lines to clear out. Levinson Raincoat Co., 50 East 13th St.

SERGE DRESSES to close out. Simon, 130 West 36th St.

SILKS.—All kinds; immediate delivery. Marks & Sender, 334 4th Av. 2650 Mad. Sq.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, 436 4th Av.

SKIRTS AND WAISTS.—3,000 wash skirts and 500 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out. Spooner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SKIRTS, gunmetal stripe and white, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 129 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS, Rubber Bathing Caps, Toothbrushes; spot delivery. Burnstine & Nashman, 342 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; carded and bulk; immediate delivery; quantities. Mad. Sq. 3516.

SUITS.—500 poplin and gabardine suits, latest Fall models, to close out; also showing best values in the city in mixture serge and poplin suits, from $9.50 to $15. Arabic-Berlin Co., 1,135 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS.—3,000 for immediate delivery. Suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $4.50 up. Rockstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Madison Square 8130.

SUITS, misses' and juniors' are now ready; well made, popular prices, prompt delivery guaranteed. M. & H. Gordon, 22 and 24 West 20th St.

SUITS.—See our American woolen poplin suits, lined throughout with satin; $8.75. Meyer-Loeb Co., 17 East 20th St.

SUITS.—Do not fail to see our Original Poplin Suits, $8.75. Lewis & Co., 1,133 Broadway, 26th St.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SUITS.—Specializing, $6.75 to $12.50. Bernstein & Co., 116 West 27th St.

SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $8.75. J. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SWEATERS.—Ladies' silk and fibre, also worsted; big lot to close out at sacrifice prices. European Knit Sweater Co., 80 Washington St., 3d floor.

VELVETEEN SUITS.—Specializing from $13 to $16. Hirsch & Bro., 135 West 27th St.

VELOUR COATING for sale below mill price. Phone Farragut 616.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine waists, 10 styles in stock for immediate delivery, $16.50 a dozen. Belmore Waist Co., 27-35 24th St.

WOOL CREPE.—325 yards, navy, black, and Copen., 47½c. Simon, 130 West 30th St.

WOOLENS for cash; jobs in poplins; mannish and storm serges. Levine, 149 West 36th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

BATH ROBE manufacturer wishes to employ thoroughly experienced person knowing all details of manufacture of child's and misses' robe, and other infants' apparel, to take charge of factory. N 86 Times.

DESIGNER and cutter wanted on popular priced line of boys' washable suits. B 93 Times.

SALESMAN Pacific Coast, handling high-grade piece goods, wants strong side line; commission basis. N 88 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¾@4 per cent. for the best names.
Tuesday....3¾@4 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Hair Combs and Pins Coming In.

Jet combs and pins for the hair show a new swing in the fashions for women. Side combs, which have not been worn for a number of years are again being shown among the ornamental articles of women's wear, with elaborate high-back combs and pins surmounted by fancy jet butterflies, bow knots, &c., or with ornamental square ends. These are all in elaborately cut French jet.

Feather Ornaments as Trimming.

Wholesale dealers are showing feather ornaments among the more popular-priced hat trimmings. They come in rosettes of different combinations of feathers, hummingbird effects, and small pairs of wings. Larger feathers have the effect of big birds, black with a touch of white and white with a touch of black. Big ornamental pins for the hat trimmings are of beads in color combinations.

Some New Hats for Fall.

Some of the new Fall hats appearing in the show windows are of the Tam o'Shanter shape, but higher. One of these is in moleskin, which promises to be a popular fur, and has a bit of soft dull blue at the band next the face. Another in black velvet has a narrow girip of ermine around the band. Still another in black velvet is like two Tams put together and reversed, making a tall hourglass-shaped hat. A smart hat of gray mannish felt is round, with folded-in crown, a simple narrow silk band and turn-down rim.

Raw Silk Imports Gain.

Last month's imports of raw silk, the first for the fiscal year 1916-1917, exceeded those of the same period in 1916 and 1915 by comfortable margins. The actual receipts, in pounds, as compiled by the Silk Association of America, were as follows: 1916, 2,476,999; 1915, 2,014,702, and 1914, 2,019,379. Among the features of last month's imports were the sharp declines in tussahs and doppionis, together, and in European silks, as compared with July, 1915. A big gain in Japanese silks was shown, while smaller increases were contributed by the Canton and "China" varieties. The gain in receipts of Japanese raws was roughly 584,000 pounds.

Drug Prices Appear Firmer.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that there were more advances than declines during the week in drugs and chemicals. Antipyrin suffered a loss, while among the botanical drugs arnica flowers, gentian root, and buckthorn bark led in the declines. A cessation of the active demand from explosives manufacturers has resulted in a fair accumulation of spot stocks of mercury in flasks, forcing prices down another dollar to $74 per flask of seventy-five pounds. Glycerin prices quoted by second hands were also lower. Carbolic and oxalic acids, and benzol were advanced, while quinine closed slightly higher for supplies held by outside interests. Cod liver oil, in the Norwegian market, has advanced sharply in price in sympathy with the rise in the British market.

Glass Plates as Tableware.

Glass soup plates are now in tableware. They are of the ordinary clear glass with an edge of black and a gilt-edged black band around the flare. A monogram of either black or gold is put on. They are effective for table use set on the solid black glass place plates which are also new. New, too, are dessert plates in the black glass. A fruit and flower set of black glass retails at $15. This is in four pieces. There is a large shallow dish on a standard, a large deep bowl, big enough to use as a small punch bowl and a tall flower vase. The fourth piece is the standard to the shallow dish, which is reversed and becomes a shorter, broader vase.

Salesmen Elect New President.

Millard E. Heise is again President of the Associated Commercial Travelers of America, having been elected recently by the Board of Directors to succeed Arthur B. Caro, who resigned. The election preceded the semi-annual meeting of the organization, at which several questions of importance to the members were discussed. Among them was a benefit plan which will provide a relief fund for members in the event of death or total disability resulting from an accident while traveling. The securing of the right to vote by commercial travelers and the obtaining of recognition of other rights of men on the road were also taken under consideration. The annual dinner of the organization is to be held on Feb. 14, 1917.

White Sales May Be Hurt.

Because of the great scarcity of bleached cotton goods, both in the bolt and made up into sheets, pillowcases, &c., there is a prospect that the January white sales of many of the big retail stores throughout the country will be seriously hampered. It was said yesterday by experienced men in the trade that there is hardly a chance of the mills filling all the late delivery (around Jan. 1) orders now on their books, as they are already behind their orders on month to month shipments. This is especially true of low-end sheets and pillowcases. Instances were cited yesterday where jobbers are taking spot goods of this kind wherever they can be found, though they know they cannot deliver them to their customers before Oct. 1 at the earliest. In other words, in order to be sure of having enough goods at least partly to fill the orders they have taken, the wholesalers are tying up considerable capital and are incurring carrying charges in addition.

Snap Fastener Makers to Meet.

Makers of snap fasteners have been invited to attend the first annual meeting of the recently organized National Snap Fastener Manufacturers' Association, Inc., which will be held today at 5 o'clock at the Hotel McAlpin. At this meeting the purposes of the association will be explained to those present, the legal organization will be carried out, and the by-laws, rules and regulations will be adopted. Officers of the association will be elected, and plans for the practical work of the organization will be submitted. The incorporators of the association, who extend the invitation to be present, are R. M. Shields of A. L. Clark & Co., Inc.; Oskar Eisenkramer of the International Manufacturers' Agency; J. E. Schwab of the Manhattan Fastener Company, B. L. Premo of the Standard Snap Button and Fastener Company, and L. F. Grenbaum and Siegfried Deutsch of the Hero Snap Fastener Company. Burnstine & Geist are counsel for the association.

Unusual Situation in Underwear.

The present situation in the underwear trade is beyond the experience of many of the veteran agents and merchants. Not only has the bulk of the Spring, 1917, buying of these lines been done already, but it was learned from reliable sources yesterday that from 25 to 50 per cent. of the advance Spring orders for knit and cut underwear have been placed by the retail trade. And this in spite of the fact that salesmen for the leading jobbers have not yet left for their territories with Spring lines. Not only are retailers ordering early, but they are asking Dec. 15 and Jan. 1 deliveries of goods that in normal years they would not take into stock until about April 1. Delivery, rather than price, seems to be the determining factor in these purchases, despite the recent advances. It is said that most of the retail buying referred to has been done by stores which are members of buying syndicates located here, though some of the larger "independent" retailers have also been active.

Gray Goods Sales Lighter.

With buyers more or less "fed up" with goods they could get for future deliveries, and none too fond of operating at present prices, trading in the local gray goods market slumped somewhat yesterday. One interesting feature was the sale of 38½-inch 64-60s, spots, at 6½ cents. This price was an eighth of a cent higher than the regular market, being somewhat in the nature of a premium for delivery and the location of the goods. It was also said that 39-inch 68-44s had been sold at 4⅞ cents, though the general market was 4¾. It also came to light yesterday that business had been done very recently on 39-inch 68-72s at 7 cents, but the extra eighth was said to cover the extra quality of the goods. Sheetings were in fair demand, and firmly held on these bases: 36-inch 3.50s, 7¼@7⅝ cents; 36-inch 5.50s, 5⅝@5½ cents, and 36-in. four-yards, 6¾@7 cents. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-88s	7⅛c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6c
39-inch, 72-76s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5½c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¼c	37-inch, 64-60s	*4¼c

*Asked.

WOOL MARKET IS ACTIVE.

Sales in Boston Last Week Totaled 4,000,000 Pounds.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The raw wool market during the past week has been quite active, sales in Boston totaling about 4,000,000 pounds. Woolen and worsted mills are busy and continued activity is expected with a buying spurt predicted in the near future. The primary wool market is practically out of the West; all the buyers having returned and practically all of the wool taken up.

"The cotton goods market is strong and further advances in finished goods are not unexpected. Textile machinery of all kinds is in short supply. Leading machine makers cannot offer deliveries for a year or eighteen months, and none of them is soliciting business strenuously.

"Mill shares have all advanced and increased dividends have been common. The leading New England corporation making worsteds and cotton and print fabrics has closed a wonderful six months, with sales very much larger than ever before and better than a 15 per cent. profit. The dividend basis of this corporation has been increased from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent.

"The labor question continues acute. A considerable amount of machinery remains idle owing to scarcity of operatives. The first time in two generations Presidential election approaches without disturbing textile manufacturers, who are generally most nervous about the tariff. Few of them have time this year to talk politics."

BANK RESOURCES FALL OFF.

National Figures for June 30 $18,927,000,000.

Total resources of the national banks on June 30 amounted to $18,927,000,000, a reduction as compared with May 1 of $269,000,000, according to a report to be issued today by the Controller of the Currency, and an increase as compared with June 28, 1915, of $2,181,000,000. Deposits on June 30 were $10,808,000,000, a reduction of $275,000,000 as compared with May 1 and an increase over the record on June 28, 1915, of $2,087,000,000.

The individual deposits, time and demand, at the end of June last were $8,143,000,000, an increase in two months of $7,000,000, and a gain as compared with June 28, 1915, of $1,582,000,000. The net decrease of $275,000,000 in total deposits as compared with May 1 may be accounted for, according to the report, by the reduction in the amount due to banks and bankers of $282,000,000. Loans and discounts on June 30 were $7,679,000,000, an increase from May 1 of $73,000,000, and a gain over June 28 the year before of $1,039,000,000.

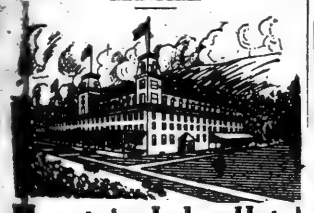
The total reserve held by all national banks on June 30 was $2,076,000,000, or 23.66 per cent. of net deposits on which reserve is required. The excess reserve over and above the amount required was $201,000,000, a reduction of $68,000,000 as compared with May 1.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill Co.; Miss G. Tobin, waists; 37 West 36th.
ANNISTON, Ala.—Gotham Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. R. M. Gorham, millinery; Breslin.
ANNISTON, Ala.—Gotham D. G. Co.; Miss E. Howden, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; J. D. Eellah, cloaks, suits; 953 4th Av.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Miss M. W. Morrison, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Oppenheimer, notions, wash goods, linens; New Strand.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Cahn Coblens Co.; G. E. Griffith, upholstery, pictures; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—Carter-Webster Co.; G. Sauer, skirts, overalls, gloves; Imperial.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. Lannon, lingerie, waists; 16 W. 25th.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Weiden Co.; B. F. Sisson, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
BLOOMINGTON, W. Va.—Women's Specialty Store; M. E. Sameth, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; T. P. Bolger, linings; 313 5th Av.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss F. Schloger, costumes; Miss L. Schloger, coats, skirts; 25 West 32d.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss M. L. McHugh, girls' coats, dresses; 453 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons; Mr. O'Callahan, misses' suits; Mrs. Vincent, ladies' coats; Miss Diller, children's millinery; Miss Murphy, misses' dresses; Miss Griffin, cotton waists; 114 West 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. A. Murphy, dresses; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' cloaks, suits; G. Lee, laces, trimmings, ribbons, hdkfs., neckwear; M. S. Sherin, representing; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; W. B. Kay, representing; 1,138 B'way.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss N. Thurber, cotton underwear; 482 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—D. M. Read Co.; W. E. Halligan, millinery; Gregorian.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. L. Clawson, dry goods; 48 Leonard.
BUFFALO — Wm. Heitgerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; 19 W. 25th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; B. C. Burlingame, linens; I. Smith, silverware; Miss Jones, representing; 18 W. 25th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; J. J. Glaser, fancy notions, arts, ribbons; Miss Klunt, millinery; 470 4th Av.
CHAMBERSBURG, Penn.—Sollenberg, dry goods, carpets; Herald Square.
CHANDLER, Okla.—Hyndeman & Goldstein; M. Goldstein, ready-to-wear; 1,190 B'way.
CHICAGO—Shoninger-Heinsheimer Mfg. Co.; B. Shoninger, misses', children's cloaks, suits; 558 B'way.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; J. M. Pitcher, millinery, trimmihgs; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; L. A. Stahl, ready-to-wear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. S. Manchester, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear, infants' wear, skirts, shawls; 104 Worth.
CINCINNATI, Ohio — McAlpin Co.; J. F. Hoppes, linens; Miss M. O'Hagan, gloves; 16 E. 26th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; F. Hirsch, silk georgette waists; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Maile Bros. Co.; D. G. Ross, millinery; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; A. W. Calder, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—S. Korach & Co.; S. Korach, silks, wash goods; 303 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—S. A. Reisman; George O. Osborne, millinery; Vanderpilt.
CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; Miss G. G. Humphreys, misses' garments; 1,140 Broadway.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Queen Co.; A. J. Dransch, women's ready-to-wear; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; R. Smith, phonographs, records; Bristol.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Schmitt & Leachman; C. B. Leachman, notions, silks, dress goods; 470 4th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa — Carley's; W. Carley, suits; 15 E. 26th.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—S. F. Isgard Co.; J. M. Wilson, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; Hermitage.
EL PASO, Texas—J. Stolaroff; Mrs. J. Stolaroff, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
EL PASO, Texas—J. Stolaross; Mrs. Stolaross, ready-to-wear; 170 4th Av.
ERIE, Penn.—S. A. Reisman; G. Siegelstein, millinery; Vanderbilt.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Kaiser's Cloak House; A. Kaiser, ready-to-wear; 58 West 32d; New Strand.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Neustadt Merc Co.; M. Neustadt, furniture; 38 West 32d; New Strand.
FAIRBAULT, Minn.—H. F. Kester, misses', women's, children's garments, furnishing goods; Latham.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—W. Jackson Co.; W. S. Jackson, dry goods, shoes, &c.; Herald Square.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Boston Store; G. E. Berson, notions, hosiery, gloves, hdkfs.; Great Northern.
FORT WORTH, Texas—Monning Dry Goods Co.; GG. Monning, Jr., dry goods; Somerset.
FRANKFORT, Ky.—W. S. Farmer & Son; C. T. Farmer, ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square.
GEORGETOWN, Ky.—Herring, Jenkins & Co.; G. L. Herring, dry goods, notions, carpets, rugs, ready-to-wear; Latham.
GEORGETOWN, Texas—Stromberg & Hoffman Co.; Mr. Hoffman, general mdse., ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.
HALLETTSVILLE, Texas—S. A. Meyerhoff, women's clothing, furn. goods; 45 W. 34th.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Stores; Miss K. E. Wilhelm, millinery; 72 Madison Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; S. H. Fish, millinery; 358 4th Av.
HIGH POINT, N. C.—Leonard-Bonyange-Stamey Co.; W. C. Bonyans, dry goods, notions; Gregorian.
HURON, S. D.—Fleming D. G. Co.; T. S. Fleming, carpets; Longacre.
INDIANAPOLIS—I. E. Solomon & Co.; I. E. Solomon, clothing; 10 Astor Place.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. Sayres & Co.; Miss M. Williamson, books, stationery; 220 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Efroymson & Wolf; L. G. Wolf, notions, gloves, laces, ribbons; 48 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—Stern Woolen Co.; A. Bonigan, tailors' trimmings; 215 4th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. Sayres & Co.; R. J. Ramsey, furnishing goods, knit underwear; 220 5th Av.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Covington Co.; R. V. Covington, notions, furn. goods; 15 Leonard; Woodward.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Spalding Cloak Co.; R. S. Fink, suits; 303 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; W. Geissler, women's ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; E. L. Cahen, laces, embroideries, veilings, notions, toilet goods, leather goods, gloves, fancy goods; 7 West 22d.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery Bird Thayer; Mrs. W. Boyle, millinery, hats; 25 Madison Av.
LEXINGTON, N. C.—Leonhard Bros.; D. C. Leonard, dry goods, men's, women's furnishing goods, &c.; Gregorian.
LOS ANGELES—Wilshire Co.; Miss M. Wilcox, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; H. Tashjigion, Oriental rugs; 18 West 35th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; George Elder, domestics, linens, silks; 23 E. 26th.
MARQUETTE, Mich.—E. Nusbaum & Co.; E. A. Hutter, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 12 E. 32d.
McKEESPORT, Penn.—The Famous Co.; L. P. Feiser, children's dresses, women's waists, cotton dresses; 72 Madison Av.
MEXICO CITY, Mexico—J. Ruff & Co.; J. Ruff, hosiery, underwear; 25 E. 26th, Room 1,009.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wrubel's; I. Wrubel, general mdse.; Miss R. Wrubel, ladies' wear; Grand.
MILLERSVILLE, Ind.—Osborn Dry Goods Co.; E. Osborn, general merchandise; Wallick.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—M. E. Atkinson & Co.; Mrs. E. Davidson, corsets; Mrs. L. E. Finney, misses', children's wear; 11 West 20th.
MONTREAL, Can.—A. Racine; M. Mitchell, linens; St. Denis.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. L. Frankenstein, leather goods, trunks, bags; W. S. Mumma, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,270 B'way.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; W. J. Moreland, housefurn. goods; 220 5th Av.; Herald Square.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; Miss K. Davis, books, stationery; A. F. Williams, carpets; 220 5th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss L. Magreevy, gloves, knit underwear; J. W. Gemwell, laces; 19 E. 26th.
NORFOLK—Willis-Crall-Smith Co.; J. Willis, furniture; York.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss G. J. Kinnan, millinery; 75 Spring.
OMAHA, Neb.—Thompson, Belden & Co.; W. P. Morne, linens, white goods; York.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Sweet, Orr & Robinson Co.; C. H. Clark, cloaks, suits, waists; 75 Spring; Breslin.
PENSACOLA, Fla.—Falk & Friedman; A. Friedman, ready-to-wear; 1,190 Broadway; Sherman York.
PHILADELPHIA—Bern Bros.; Miss Kats, children's coats, dresses; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Miss Robinson, coats, suits; Mrs. Wermen, petticoats, skirts, dresses, sweaters; 116 West 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; B'way and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—Penn Clothing Co.; S. Jaffe, linings, trimmings; Grand.
PHOENIX, Ariz.—S. Korrick; A. Korrick, dry goods; 114 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Boggs & Buhl; Mrs. M. Jacobs, kimonos, house dresses, bath robes; 1,140 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; E. J. Gatman, basement coats, suits, dresses; Ted Keller, basement suits; 1,361 B'way.
PITTSBURGH.—K. Solomon & Co.; Miss L. Gallagher, waists; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. N. Frank, waists; 384 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. H. Kirkpatrick, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
PORTLAND, Me.—T. Smiley Co.; T. Smiley, dry goods; J. F. Travers, ready-to-wear, furn. goods; York.
PORTLAND, Me.—J. R. Libby Co.; Miss M. Wyman, muslin underwear; Breslin.
RALEIGH, N. C.—Hudson-Belk Co.; K. G. Hudson, dry goods, notions, women's ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. M. Dildenhoyer, cloaks, suits, waists; 423 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; Miss M. Bernstein, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 143 W. 23d.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. M. Pratt, domestics; D. A. Williams, ribbons; 423 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; C. D. Ottman, leather, fancy goods, notions, jewelry; 470 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; F. W. Bowman, millinery; 821 B'way; Wallick.
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Belk Bros.; J. F. Stephenson, manager; Aberdeen.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Keith-O'Brien Co.; J. McArthur, dress goods, silks; 116 W. 32d.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; H. McCracken, hosiery, knit underwear; 114 5th Av.; Great Northern.
SANTIAGO, Cuba—Masora & Co.; M. Masora, men's, women's, children's wearing apparel; 477 B'way.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; J. R. Johnson, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 1,361 B'way.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Pelletier Co.; Miss M. E. Kavanna, millinery, 116 W. 32d.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive; M. B. Hoffman, Miss M. Quimet, dry goods, &c.; 1,182 Broadway.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Brandon-Durrell Co.; T. H. Brandon, cors

NEW YORK.



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COOK'S FALLS, N. Y.

Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats; fresh. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet. Rates, $9 to $20 week.

WHITTIER INN SUNSET LODGE

SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR

On the Ocean front; all outdoor sports. Evening dances. Select clientele. Private boat from Battery (45 minutes)

FRANK P. WILLIAMS, Manager.

Phone Coney Island 900.

MILLBROOK INN

MILLBROOK, N. Y.

88 Miles from New York.

GOLF

On an unusually well-kept and sporty course adjoining the Inn. Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath.

Booklet and Road Map on Application. Telephone 8 Millbrook.

GOLF

LINKS FREE TO HOTEL GUESTS

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E. W. Blankinship (Lessee). Tel. Pawling 34

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.

NOW OPEN.

Golf Handicap Saturdays.

Write for Booklet and Rates.

E. B. McManus & W. J. Robertson, Mgrs.

The Glenbrook SHANDAKEN, N. Y. Accommodates 200.

Magnificent situation; large rooms; $12 per week. All sports. Dancing. Hospitality. Christian churches. Booklet.

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VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 45 minutes to 42d St. 70 acres, 500 ft. elevation. Rates $9-$25. Music, dancing, tennis, horseback riding. Sleeping porches. Booklet.

WALTON LAKE INN,

Monroe, Orange County, New York.

Beautiful lake; 6 other lakes near. Mountain scenery. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf. Booklet. Mrs J. R. Lynch.

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The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City.

Garden City Hotel

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists

A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant

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The Edgemere

Edgemere, Long Island

Accommodates 300

Directly on the ocean; private bathing beach; all outdoor sports; 35 minutes from Wall St. or Penn. Station.

NOW OPEN

MORTIMER M. KELLY, Manager

'Phone Far Rockaway—600

$38 PER WEEK FOR 2 ROOM & MEALS

AT BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y.

OCEAN PARKWAY STATION.

HOTEL SHELBURNE OPEN ALL YEAR.

American and European Plans.

200 rooms, 75 private baths, running hot and cold water; every convenience and comfort; frequent social diversions; bathing, outdoor sports, dancing.

$7 SPECIAL WEEK END RATE

Sat'y Dinner to Mon. Aft. Breakfast.

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Hotel Lorraine

Edgemere, L. I.

On the Ocean Front.

Positively Open Until November 1st.

American plan of the highest order. Private baths, running water, telephone. Private bathing beach.

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BATTERSHALL INN

and Fairview, Sea Cliff, L. I.

Within commuting distance. Elevation 200 ft. Overlooking water. Modern improvements. Special rates. Booklet. Phone 71 Glen Cove.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK.

Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 8th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 10c by the G. P. A., Long Island R. R., Pennsylvania Station, New York.

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Beautifully situated near water and station, large supparlors. Fresh sea food; excellent service. Fall rates. A. E. FROST.

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MT. KINEO HOUSE

One of America's finest hotels, on a great inland sea deep in the wilderness. Write N. E. Lines, 171 B'way, for booklet, "The Mt. Kineo House."

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Cochran Hotel

American & European Plans,

Corner K & Fourteenth Sts.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Southern Exposure and convenient to Government Buildings, Parks and Shopping District.

Accommodations for Automobiles.

Special Rates for August. Write for Terms

EUGENE S. COCHRAN, Mgr.

Florida in Summer Time

Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Fernandina, Green Cove Springs, Atlantic and Pablo Beaches are the summer resorts of Northeast Florida. Hotels make special rates in connection with summer excursions operated by Clyde and Mallory steamships. Illustrated booklet. Write Tourist and Convention Bureau, Jacksonville, Florida.

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AVON INN

Avon by the Sea, N. J.

Directly on the Ocean.

Open Till October 1st.

Special rate over Labor Day.

From Saturday dinner till Tuesday after breakfast, $8.00.

Special rates for September.

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S. Thomas Penna, Mgr.

Hotel Montclair

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf, Splendid Orchestra, Dancing, English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.

FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes, near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Links. Elevation 550 ft. Under same management now as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I. References. Tel. 1054 Summit. Open all year.

The SUR-LA-COTE,

Saugerties, N. Y.

Two college women will take in a few guests; roomy brick house; telephone; modern plumbing; large grounds; on State road, one mile from village; reasonable use of horses and motor car. Open year round. References exchanged.

PILLSBURY & JENNETT, Props.

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Ticket Offices—Broadway, Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place; Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York.

HOTEL MT. ARLINGTON 1¼ hours from N. Y.

P. O. LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.

Mt. Arlington.

Make reservations for the Summer. Auto Tour Route. Dinner $1. Write for booklet.

THE WARREN

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

New and modern; unobstructed Ocean view with ideal surroundings. W. B. STUBBS, Prop.

STRAND,

Formerly Pittsburg. 1st door from beach; perfect cuisine; dancing; single, $12; double, $20-$25.

THE ALLAIRE

Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Directly on the beach. MAUD COLGATE HOLMES.

PUDDING STONE INN,

Favorable Weekly Rates.

Boonton, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City

THE BREAKERS

Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.

On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.

American and European Plans

EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF

Concerts by superb orchestra.

Tea and supper dansants.

JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL

COTTAGES AND CASINO.

Coolest Location on the Coast

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

TENNIS-SWIMMING POOL-SURF BATHING-ORCHESTRA-DANCING.

Capacity 600. *Shanstein, Propr.*

GALEN HALL ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Hotel and Sanatorium

Resident Physician.

Diet Kitchen and Hydratic Department.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

The ATLANTIC CITY

TRAYMORE

has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty

LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD

American Plan. European Plan.

NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: HOTEL PLAZA

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City.

Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.

American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

Hotel Dennis

Directly on the Ocean Front.

A recognized standard of excellence.

WALTER J. BUZBY.

"The Garden Spot of Atlantic City"

OSTEND

Ideal Late Summer and Fall Resort.

THE LORAINE

St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator, superior table. Consistent rates. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

The Hotel Monmouth

American and European Plans

NEW GRILL

Ocean front; all outside rooms; superior service; public and private baths; orchestra; dancing. Capacity 300. Eight tennis courts. Private garage.

CHESTER APPLEGATE.

THE BROCKHURST SEVENTH ON PARK AVENUE.

Family Hotel. $10 up. M. F. EBERHART, Owner.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GALEN HALL

WERNERSVILLE, PA.

Dry air, outdoor sports, good music. Very fine therapeutic and massage department. Open all the year. HOWARD M. WING, Manager.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,551.—In Bankruptcy.—MARGARET DALTON and WILLIAM PLATT, individually and as copartners under the firm name of DALTON & PLATT, Bankrupts.

The above-named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 14, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on August 29, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated August 16, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy No. 22,677.

Notice is hereby given that MATTHEW D. KENNEDY, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 20, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Aug. 16, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—22387.

Notice is given that ISAAC RETTIG, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 20, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—22,678.

Notice is given that JOHN S. GORDON, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 20, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

ORGANIZE TO COMBAT GERMANS AFTER WAR

British Empire Union Would Exclude Them All from Civic and Trade Privileges.

SEEKING 5,000,000 MEMBERS

Prospectus, Which Has Just Reached America, Advocates Long List of Stringent Regulations.

An answer to the Pan-German movement, whereby Germany hoped to gain her "place in the sun" of the commercial world, is contained in the prospectus of the British Empire Union, now bidding for 5,000,000 members throughout the British Empire, and whose avowed object is the abolition of German influence. A copy of this prospectus reached this country yesterday.

"The German civilian in the black coat," the prospectus says, "is as dangerous an enemy as the soldier in field gray. For a generation it has been the rôle of the Germans in our midst to grip and paralyze the arm of Britain so that in the hour of danger we should be at their mercy. We felt their grip on our financial institutions when the Stock Exchange was closed to avert panic and ruin. We felt it on our trade, on our metal markets, on our output of dyes, drugs, optical glasses, and those 'key industries' which are as vital to commerce as the mainspring to a watch.

"Germans and their dupes and sympathizers have sat in our Parliament, molded our legislation, spoken through our press. Under German influence our people were encouraged to deride the German war bogy, the 'Zeppelin scares,' and the 'spy mania' until war revealed the truth. Every movement of social and industrial unrest has been approved, if not actively assisted, by the Germans among us. Our national security has been menaced for more years than the war has lasted months."

The prospectus points out that thousands of British patriots are giving their lives for their country, and adds:

"All these sacrifices will have been in vain if, after the war, the Germans are allowed to gain by 'peaceful penetration' the victory denied to their arms. To make that crowning calamity impossible is the work for which the British Empire Union has been founded."

Plan for Campaign.

The plan of campaign under which the union will operate is stated as follows:

(1) To expound the folly of granting peace on terms so easy as to make it possible for the Germans again to disturb the peace of the world.

(2) To advocate that all German property throughout the Empire shall be held as a security for compensating British subjects for losses caused by the war.

(3) To enforce strictly existing laws and Orders in Council for the registration of aliens, and to prohibit Germans, naturalised or otherwise, from changing their names for trade or other purposes, and to cancel all such changes made since Aug. 4, 1914.

(4) To abolish the present system of wholesale naturalization, which has proved to be so grave a public danger in time of war.

(5) To remove from public offices, and from the enjoyment of civic or other honors or titles, all persons of German birth and sympathies.

(6) To enact that British Consuls shall in future be of British birth.

(7) To discourage, and, if possible, prevent the employment of Germans in this country, either by a tax on employers of Germans or by other suitable methods.

(8) To restrict the import of all such German goods as can be supplied equally well from British sources or from allied countries.

(9) To alter our Companies acts so as to prevent a controlling interest in any British company being held by Germans.

(10) To prohibit the sale of land and house property to Germans; and to enforce the acts restricting alien immigration.

(11) To strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with enemy aliens, to repatriate at once all who are unfitted for military service, inare unfitted for military service, instead of maintaining them, and at the end of the war all who have been interned.

(12) To advocate the formation of a register in which all traders of foreign nationality will be compelled to record their real names and nationality.

(13) To urge the Government to publish a list of interned enemy aliens as well as of German firms and of those in which enemy aliens have a controlling interest.

(14) To support a national scheme for finding occupation for able soldiers and sailors on their disbandment, as well as for those who are partially or totally disabled.

Commercial Policy.

The commercial policy proposed is outlined thus:

1. Supporting the Chambers of Commerce in their policy in regard to German attacks upon our commerce and industry after the war.

2. Advocating, and as far as possible assisting in making arrangements whereby British banks or industrial trust companies can assist British firms to extend their businesses.

3. Forming a customs union between the British Empire and her allies, in order to cement the bond between these united countries, and to exclude from them, as far as possible, all German goods competing with their industries.

4. Giving a preference within the empire to the British dominions, with a view to making the empire self-supporting.

5. Endeavoring to improve transit arrangements for agricultural and other products throughout the country, so that home-grown produce may be better able to compete with foreign, and particularly to prevent British railways from giving such preferential rates to aliens as may affect British trade.

6. Supporting the Board of Trade in obtaining:

(a) State grants for the promotion of scientific research in the interests of trade and industry.

(b) Amendments of existing laws—e. g., as to copyright, patents, trade marks, the Merchandise Marks act, &c.

(c) The promotion of trade fairs and exhibitions.

7. Advocating that the country of origin shall be marked or affixed on all foreign goods, and not only on the boxes or coverings; and also that it must appear in plain type on all advertisements of such goods.

The prospectus appeals for funds to carry on the work outlined. The officers of the Union are: E. B. Osborn, Chairman; Alexander Bethune, J. P., Treasurer; Sir George Makgill, Secretary, and Reginald Wilson, Assistant and Business Secretary.

SOAP CARDS IN BERLIN.

Government Limits Its Use Under Special Order Issued Aug. 1.

Special soap cards were introduced in Berlin on Aug. 1, according to reports in the London press. Up to that time soap had been issued on the regular bread tickets. Under the new regulation, washing materials made of vegetable or animal oils and fats or acids derived therefrom will be issued to the personal user on the basis of not more than 50 grams, (1.76 ounces,) of toilet or shaving soap, and 250 grams, (8 ounces,) of soap powder per month. Soap not applied for in one month cannot be demanded the next, but a two months' supply can be applied for at one time. The issue of soft soap is forbidden.

The penalty for contravening the soap ticket regulations is a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months or a fine not exceeding 1,500 marks.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Decisions in Reappraisement Proceedings.

Importers of human hair nets from China have been sustained by Judge Hay of the Board of General Appraisers, sitting as a reappraisement official. The goods were shipped to New York by E. Schlandecker and Chung Fah & Co. of Chefoo. The invoices were made out in gold dollars, some of the nets being invoiced at higher prices than those put on the goods by the importers when making entry. The customs officials here took the view that the entered prices were too low. The Collector accordingly exacted duties on a higher basis. Judge Hay after considering the evidence submitted by the importers decided that the entered values were correct, the Collector being reversed.

The same General Appraiser approved advances made by the New York Appraiser on importations made by Ridgways, Stoke-on-Trent, England. The merchandise consisted of after-dinner coffee cups described as of the "Chatsworth" variety. The local agents received information that the market price of the goods had gone up, and entered them at an advance of 15 per cent. over the value set down by the shippers. Judge Hay held that the advance should have been 25 per cent. instead of 15 per cent.

Another reappraisement by Judge Hay had to do with the values of Japanese buttons, some of the goods being known in the trade as Tamaqui and Takase shank buttons. The shippers were Iwamae & Takemura, Kobe, and others. The shipments comprised many varieties of buttons. In some instances, the General Appraiser sustained the entered values, while in others he upheld the appraising officials in making advances. The decision as a whole was rather favorable to the handlers of the goods here.

China umbrella stands from Shui Lun & Co., Hongkong, were up on a reappraisement appeal. They were entered at the New York Custom House as having a value of $9.90 Hongkong per pair. The local Appraiser raised the valuation, and Judge Hay sustained this action to the extent of holding the proper dutiable value to be $10.45 Hongkong per pair. Hip Lung Tai, Hongkong, shipped bone dice to firms in this city. The reappraisement division approved slight advances made by the Appraiser.

A controversy between the Government and New York importers of pipe bowls from Sun Goon Shing & Co., Hongkong, was decided in favor of the importers. The goods were entered at 73 cents Hongkong per piece. Appraiser Sague raised the value for dutiable purposes, but the General Appraiser failed to give his approval to action.

$87,000,000 IN EXPORTS.

Of Total for Last Week, $36,000,000 Was in War Supplies.

Unusually heavy war supplies for the Allies went out of this port last week, according to an analysis of Custom House figures made yesterday by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank. The exports, in round terms, included $20,000,000 worth of explosives; $10,000,000 worth of shells and shell material; $2,000,000 worth of wire, barbed and otherwise; while automobiles reached a similar figure. Chemicals shipped had a value of $2,000,000; acids, $1,000,000, and firearms, $1,000,000.

Detailed statistics for the week were as follows: Smokeless powder, $6,500,000; loaded projectiles, $6,000,000; guncotton, $2,333,000; fuses, $2,000,000; cartridges, $1,000,000; trinitrotoluol, $1,000,000; firearms, $700,000; empty shells, $500,000; brass tubing for the manufacture of shells, $9,000,000; picric acid for the manufacture of high explosives, $1,000,000; automobiles for use chiefly in the war zones, $2,000,000; zinc in various forms for war purposes, $1,000,000; metal-working machinery, $2,000,000, and $4,500,000 worth of copper chiefly for use in manufacturing materials for war purposes. The week's sugar exports had a value of $5,500,000.

The destination of the week's exports, amounting to $87,000,000, was chiefly the countries at war. To France alone the exports for the week were $29,500,000; to Great Britain, $25,000,000; to Russia, approximately $10,000,000, and to Italy, $4,500,000. The bank's statement pointed out that practically $69,000,000 worth of the $87,000,000 exported during the week went to the four principal allied nations, France, Great Britain, Russia, and Italy. The total shipments to those countries in the corresponding week one year ago were $22,000,000, against $3,500,000 in the corresponding week two years ago.

Transatlantic Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Lapland ..... Aug. 17

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Oscar II. Aug. 17

Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta ..... Aug. 19

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Gibraltar must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary,) 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Louis ..... Aug. 19

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Touraine ..... Aug. 19

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Alaunia ..... Aug. 19

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Touraine.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 20, SS Menimon.

Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Duca d'Aosta, and at 8 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Canopic.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Oscar II.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Re d'Italia, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Mails for South America.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande, Brazil, via Montevideo. Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Pacific ..... Aug. 18

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Aug. 18

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan ..... Aug. 19

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru ..... Aug. 21

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... Aug. 21

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... Aug. 25

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Ixion ..... Aug. 25

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru ..... Aug. 27

Post Office News Item.

Postmaster Morgan invites the attention of the public to the fact that the exchange of parcel post mails with China is now in full operation.

The general regulations governing parcel post mails exchanged between the United States and other countries apply also to parcel post packages for or from China, except in the case of parcels for or from non-steam-served places in that country which must not exceed one cubic foot in volume.

Full information upon this subject may be

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:07 Sun sets..6:58 Moon rises..8:46

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:39	10:49	4:17	4:44
Governors Island	11:10	11:07	4:55	5:21
Hell Gate	1:00	1:16	6:39	7:12

Arrived—Wednesday, Aug. 16.

SS Philadelphian, London, Aug. 1.
SS Novian, Manchester, Aug. 2.
SS Fauna, Seville, July 28.
SS O. A. Knudsen, Shields, July 29.
SS Munamar, Nipe, Aug. 10.
SS Pinar del Rio, Havana, Aug. 11.
SS Radiant, Tampico, Aug. 5.
SS El Alba, Galveston, Aug. 10.
SS Cherokee, Wilmington, Aug. 14.
SS Sabine, Mobile, Aug. 7.
SS Bratsberg, Boston, Aug. 14.
SS Charles E. Harwood, Tampico, Aug. 5.
SS C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz, Aug. 4.
SS Louise, San Feliu, July 22.
SS Manchester Trader, Hull, Aug. 4.
SS Korona, St. Thomas, Aug. 10.
SS Rhydwen, Genoa, July 19.
SS Florida, Port Arthur, Aug. 7.
SS Vulcano, Gibraltar, July 18.
SS Anglo-Mexican, Bordeaux, July 19.
SS Mimer, Macoris, Aug. 8.
SS Hugo, Cuba, Aug. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Stockholm	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Alaunia	London	Aug. 4
Calabria	Genoa	July 27
Purus	Victoria	July 25
Marchioness of Bute	La Pallice	July 31
Panama	Cristobal	Aug. 10
Petrolite	Shields	Aug. 3
Lord Erne	Havre	Aug. 5
Oriflamme	Dartmouth	Aug. 1
Philadelphia	San Juan	Aug. 12
Cristobal	Cristobal	Aug. 10
Lyndfort	Jamaica	Aug. 14
Parita	Piraeus	Aug. 1
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 14
Carrillo	Kingston	Aug. 12
Creole	New Orleans	Aug. 13

DUE TOMORROW.

Lord Cromer	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Lux	Newport	Aug. 7
El Oriente	Galveston	Aug. 13

DUE SATURDAY.

†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Aug. 9
Finland	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Totori Maru	London	Aug. 4
Cluny Castle	London	Aug. 9

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Alcor	Turks Island	Aug. 6
Stella	Colon	Aug. 9
Algonquin	Turks Island	Aug. 10

DUE MONDAY.

*California	Glasgow	Aug. 12
†Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Aug. 12
*Lafayette	Bordeaux	Aug. 12
*Saxonia	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Carolina	San Juan	Aug. 16

DUE TUESDAY.

Kansas City	Swansea	Aug. 9
†Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Aug. 12
Minnehaha	London	Aug. 12
Italia	Naples	Aug. 11
King Bleddyn	Havre	Aug. 5
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 9
St. George	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Elef K. Venezuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Mitzu	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Dorrington Court	Havre	Aug. 5
Leersum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Cuyahoga	London	Aug. 8
Highland Prince	Victoria	July 31
Trevalyor	Barry	Aug. 9
Robert M. Thompson	Sharpness	Aug. 10
Colon	Colon	Aug. 17

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Re d'Italia, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiania	9:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Guantanamo, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pacific, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Florizel, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Atahualpa, Maranham	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mimer, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tuscania, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Celtic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Marengo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Cannizaro, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
San Saba, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Alaunia, London	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Cuthbert, Para	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchuria, London	——	12:00 M.
Hammeshus, Rio de Janeiro	——	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, London	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Calabria, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Purus, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz	——	12:00 M.
Vinovia, London	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 16.

SS Finland, Liverpool to New York, was 1,060 miles E. at noon; due 19th, late, or early 20th. American Line.

SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen to New York, was 1,225 miles E. at noon; due 19th, afternoon. Norwegian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 729 miles S. at noon.

SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 117 miles W. of Nassau at noon.

SS Cretan, Jacksonville to New York, was 105 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 45 miles W. N. W. of Tampa Bar at noon.

SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 373 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.

SS El Sigle, Galveston to New York, was 323 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 14 miles N. N. E. of Winter Quarters at noon.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 216 miles S. at noon.

SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 112 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Vesta, Beaumont to New York, was 465 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Navajo, Liverpool to New York, was 750 miles E. at 6 P. M. 16th.

SS William O'Brien, Jacksonville to New York, was 200 miles N. E. of St. John's at noon.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 260 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 500 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS United States, at Kirkwall, Aug. 12.
SS Atland, at Kirkwall, Aug. 12.
SS Dunnachton, at Freemantle, Aug. 15.
SS Santa, at Freemantle, Aug. 15.
SS Memling, at River Plate, Aug. 15.
SS Bergenfjord, at Kirkwall, Aug. 14.
SS Snowdonian, at Gibraltar, Aug. 5.
SS Noordwyk, at Kirkwall, Aug. 13.
SS Potomac, at Colon, Aug. 16.

Sailed.

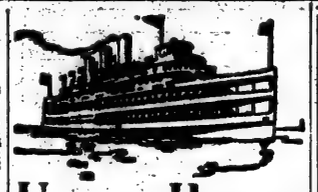
SS Baltic, from Liverpool, Aug. 16.
SS Suveric, from Table Bay, Aug. 14.
SS Stanje, from Cardiff, Aug. 15.
SS Atlanta, from Gibraltar, Aug. 14.
SS Hellig Olav, from Kirkwall, Aug. 13.
SS Vacuum, from Kirkwall, Aug. 14.
SS Metapan, from Colon, Aug. 16.
SS Kanagawa Maru, from Panama, Aug. 15.
SS Hawaiian, from Buenos Aires, Aug. 15.
SS Guiana, from Demerara, Aug. 14.
SS City of Naples, from Hongkong, Aug. 13.

Passed.

SS Ruby, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Mongolia, New York for London, passed Lizard.
SS Zealandia, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.
SS Prins der Nederlanden, New York for Amsterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Lady of Gaspe, New York for Genoa, passed Cape Henry.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, July 12; Sydney, July 13; Auckland, July 20, and Wellington, July 21—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Maitai, were dispatched east on Aug. 12, and are due in New York today.



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

All Service Daily Except Sunday.

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Henderick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return.

Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

Special Trips Every Saturday to Kingston

FAILS TO GET HER HUSBAND.

Court Says Habeas Corpus Can't Force a Man to Live with Wife.

James Fayr, 72 years of age, tottered to the bar fo the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday in answer to the writ of habeas corpus obtained by his 32-year-old wife, Catherine, who alleged that he was being kept away from her against his will.

James is only five feet tall, very thin and bent with years. Catherine towered above him, and when she stepped in front of him James was eclipsed.

"This is an unusual proceeding," remarked Justice Crane. "We have plenty of wives here seeking to be rid of their husbands, but this is the first case I have heard of where a wife tried to compel a husband to live with her. Well, James, what have you to say? Do you want to live with your wife?"

"No, Sir," said the man in a trembling voice. "I can't live with her. She treats me very mean, and threatened to stab me with a large knife."

"Well, I don't see what I can do," said the Justice. "If a husband does not want to live with his wife there is no law to compel him, even if I do think James is making a mistake in leaving such a handsome wife. Writ dismissed."

Mrs. Fyr lives at 418 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn. James said he was stopping in Seventh Street, but refused the number.

Provides Civil Service Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Senator Penrose's resolutions, designed to draw out official statistics to support the Republican charge of an excessive number of offices being created outside of Civil Service, were adopted today by the Senate after they had been amended to show the number of such offices created by all Presidents since Cleveland.

LAWYER HELD FOR FRAUD.

Alexander H. Mandeltort Under Five Indictments in Accident Cases.

The Grand Jury, acting on evidence obtained by Assistant District Attorney Moses Rittenberg of the Bureau of Commercial Frauds, returned five indictments yesterday against Alexander H. Mandeltort, a lawyer of 299 Broadway, in connection with the accident insurance frauds which the District Attorney's office is investigating. From evidence which has been gathered in the case by the Zurich Insurance Company and a detective agency it is believed that Mandeltort has received more than $25,000 from traction companies in the city during the last year.

One of the indictments, which charges Mandeltort with grand larceny, accuses the attorney of collecting $67.50 from the New York Railways Company for an alleged injury to William Mulligan, a runner in the employ of Mandeltort. He was also indicted for an attempt at grand larceny in trying to obtain $150 from the Fifth Avenue Coach Company on another claim. The remaining indictments allege champerty.

Mandeltort was arrested in his office and arraigned before Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions. He was released on $4,000 bail.

Alleged Blackmailer in Tombs.

Edward A. Leet of 606 West 114th Street, who was indicted on the complaint of Edward Lauterbach, former member of the Republican County Committee and prominent attorney, on a charge of extortion and blackmail extending over eighteen years, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions. He pleaded not guilty and was committed to the Tombs in default of $2,500 bail.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus or against.*

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Mouserrath<Akiles Tr Motor Shif Co.
C R R of N J<Steam tug Shohola.
Pellette<Steam tug Auburn.
Re John W McKinnon
Federal Forwd Co<
Luchenback S S Co.
Wright & Cobb<Royal Mail.
Clark<Un Book Office.
Waldes<In Mfg Agcy.
Korn & Todestof<Ship Lansing.
Edwards<Stern.
Metal Arts & C Co<Hudson Brass Wks.
Clendenen<Edison.
U S<Saw Nong.
Malloy<Gt Atl & Pac Tea Co.
Stallo<Wagner.
U S<Monnett.
Gettesman<Shere.
Metal Arts & C Co<Hudson Brass Co.
Chadeloid Chem Co<Hudson Brass Co.
Chadeloid Chem Co<H B Chalmers Co.
Ianello<Bethlehem Steel Co.
Goldberg<Friedman.
Autopiano Co<Storey & Clark Piano Co.
Autopiano Co<American Action Co.
U S<Westchester Ltg.
Pantomime Corp<Malone.
Babbitt<Read.
Metals Prod Equit<Tate & Jones Co.
Atlantic Trust Co<Engelbrecht.
Guaranty Tr Co<Int. Steam Pump Co.
Sully<Gen Cotton Rec.
Cook<Flagg.
Vidal<So Am Sec Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delahanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Alkoff<Schacht, (2.)
Electric Launch Co<Bidwell.
Re Ziegler.
Haviland<Allen.
St. John's Church<Tracy.
Guide Service Co, Inc<Clarke.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Tesariore<Bush. (2.)
Barnum<Barnum.
Re Nat Lithographic Co.
People ex rel Jaeger<Waldron.
Ambrosi<Mount Jessup Coal Co
Ambrozi<Kemmerer.
Bragoli<Mount Jessup Coal Co.
Cardoni<Kemmerer.
Garret<Mount Jessup Coal Co.
Biagioli<Kimmerer.
Re Frackman<Independent Malwyn Benevolent Assn.
Boldt<Auchmuts.
Garcia<Marquez.
Auerbach<Auerbach.
Yarnall<Birkholz.
Re Goidel.
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.
Barnes<Barnes.
Watkins<Watkins.
Shaw<Dodge.
Heller<Bernheimer.
Myrick<Myrick.
Holtz-Joseph Co<B. Kippenheimer & Co.
Union Trust Co<Jordan.
Knapik<Morris.
Bohm<United Bookfair Offices of Am.
Re Hudson P. Rose Co
Duffy<Ament.
Hauf<Kroos.
Apicella<Sbarboro.
Manzi<D'Alesandro.
Zerpoli<same.
West 40th and 41st St Realty Co<N Y Edison Co.
Wasserman<Ottenberg
Re Bruns.
Re T. H. McAllister Co.
Wien<Sheehan.
Steakin<Koenig.
Oster<Ginsburg.
Braunstein<Linder
Re rel Blum<Blum.
Van Loan<Van Loan.
Boyle<Baerlein.
Ex rel Darin<Prendergast.
Re Baumgarnheim.
Alexander<Alexander.
Boyle<Baerlein.
Bloom<Blick.
Corry<Biff.
Re Gettner<Dowling.
Perets<Perets.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Emigrant Ind Sav Bank<Naughton—Geo W Simpson.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Kek<Mayforth—Henry W Pollock. Met Trust Co<Transit Realty Co—John A McEvoety.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Re Concrete Products Co—Wm C Arnold.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Samuel L Marcus<Wm Rashall Piano Co, Inc—Philip J Dunn.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Philip Eich<Samuel Levy—Wm Sherwood.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 22.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Massey<Platanis—John J O'Brien. Weidhas<Cleland—Abraham Simonoff.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Flatbush Av.
Re N Y Mun R Cor (Wagner.)
Morris<Walbridge.
Badenoch<Badenoch.
Re Kissel Av. (Richmond Co.)
Re Hancock St, (Queens Co.)
Thury<Thury.
Heitkamper<Hoffman.
Re 24th Av.
Feldman<Arexxo Nifosi & Co.
Edwards<Edwards.
Henry<Henry.
Root<Root.
Schlemeier<Van Winkle (2.)
Meek<Meek.
Re Rosenthal.
Sheridan<I R T Co.
Garber<Same.
Green Jr<Same.
Rosenberg<Hoobotkin.
Lubarsky<F C Rosebrock Co.
Alverez<Gooding.
Re Smith.
Prensky<Sobin.
Newman<Bloch.
Smith<Bloch Realty.
Home Sav Bk<Grant.
Giara<Kelley.
Devitt<Am Sug Ref.
Quick<Quick.
Mullowney<Derschuck.
Bohm<Jardella.
Re Alpert (Kahn.)
Lockwood<Canfield.
Carroll<L V Coal Co.
Brunjes<Windsor Land Imp. Co.
Chiaparini<Chiaparini.
Patane<Intali.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M

Wills of:
M H Bettman,
Ida E Bedell.
Edward Riley,
Accounting of:
Charles Lindstrand,
Jacob Sapherstein,
Gertrude Magnussen
Andrew T Taylor,
Juliet Durand.
Christine Suttmeier.
Estates of:
Bessie Ruben,
Mary Caulfield,
Murphy infants,
William F Murphy.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 85th St, 102.2x40; Abel King et al. against Carnegie Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Lese & Connolly.

HENRY ST, 231; Abraham J. Dworsky against Kaufman Realty Co. et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. H. Straus.

STANTON ST, 12; Henry F. Knapp against Nathan Kohn et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. H. Halstead.

13TH ST, 122 East; Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children against Margaret Daub et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

109TH ST, 224 EAST; Carl Fisher against Barbara Browning et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Pitske.

Bronx.

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 183.2 ft n of 184th St, 42.6x110.1; City Real Estate Co. against Wolf Burland et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 141.7 ft n of 184th St, 41.5x119.1; City Real Estate Co. against Wolf Burland et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

HOFFMAN ST; e s, 90.8 ft n of 184th St, 41.8x119.1; City Real Estate Co. against Wolf Burland et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

INWOOD AV, w s, 345 ft s of 170th St, 177.6x345; Charles H. Thornton et al. against Harry Jonson, Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Neier & Van Derveer.

LOTS 2, 8, 10, 16, and 19, map of property of Whitehall Realty Co.; James Bain, Inc., against Helene Galewski, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, Sullivan & Cromwell.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 165 ft n of 181st St, 33x150; Therese Milleg against Addie M. Wooley et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. Helderman.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 117.6 ft n of 168th St, 26.6x140.2; Germania Fire Insurance Co. against Absar Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Hall.

174TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 50x100; Emil Drecho against Emma Schwab, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 281; Isidore Peskoff against Dr. Louis Lands, owner and contractor; Sam Fogelson, contractor.....$55

HAVEN AV, 2266; March & Gallant & Co. against Becker Building Corporation, owner and contractor $300

2D ST, 295 East; Mendel Raschkind against Isaac Bleicher, owner; Edw. P. Bruns, contractor $498

23D ST, 357 and 359 West; Vincent Valentine Contracting Co. against 357 West 23d Street Corporation, owner and contractor $882

72D ST, 218 West; Andrew J. Davis against Helen M. Warner et al., owners; Mrs. J. Rose Dunn, owner and contractor.....$70

91ST ST, 64 West; Nathan Goldfarb against Susanna I. Atkinson, owner and contractor $90

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 207.6 ft s of 190th St, 50x103; Theodore C. Wood against Waynor Construction Co., Inc., and Harry C. Jackson, owners; Waynor Coustruction Co., Inc., contractor....$594

MINNEFORD AV, e s, 50 ft n of Bowne St, 50x100; Edward F. Moberg Co., Inc., against Belle L. Hammond, owner and contractor $225

MONTICELLO AV, e s, 200 ft n of Edenwald Av, 25x100; Daniel J. Devlin against Thomas A. Scott, owner; H. J. Mueller and Iver Brun, contractors; Joseph Devlin, sub-contractor $60

THROOP AV, 1166; Isaac Levy against Lillian Klein, owner and contractor $60

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchase Near Park Avenue for New Apartment—Property on Maiden Lane in $105,000 Trade—$300,000 Sale of Degnon Company's New Building in Long Island City.

An east side deal near Park Avenue for development with a high-class apartment house furnished the feature of interest in the realty market yesterday. The property sold included the three old five-story flats at 66 to 72 East Seventy-seventh Street, adjoining the twelve-story apartment house on the southwest corner of Park Avenue, built a few years ago by the George F. Johnson interests.

The property was purchased by a newly formed corporation known as the 70 East Seventy-seventh Street Company. It was acquired from the Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation, composed of some of the bondholders of the bankrupt New York Real Estate Security Company, which bought the flats during its apartment house buying campaign a few years ago.

The three plots have a combined frontage of 99.10 by 102.2 deep. The holding price has been $280,000. The assessed value is $201,000. Plans for the new structure, which will be nine stories in height, are being made by Schwarts & Gross and the financing has been arranged with the S. W. Strauss Company.

Maiden Lane Building in $105,000 Trade.

The Mercantile Holding Company, Joseph Horowitz, President, sold the building 22 Maiden Lane to Charles S. Grossman, a Maiden Lane diamond merchant, who has given in part payment his estate, known as Nacirema, adjoining the Baltusrol Golf Club at Short Hills, N. J. The brokers in the transaction were J. V. Graham and the Van Fleet Company. The Maiden Lane property has been held at about $80,000 and the Short Hills estate at about $25,000.

$300,000 Office Building Sale at Long Island City.

One of the largest deals in the Hunters Point section of Long Island City was closed yesterday by the Degnon Contracting Company, which sold to the Queens Subway and Hunters Point Buildings, Inc., the six-story office building now being erected by the Degnon Company at Hunters Point and Van Alst Avenues, Long Island City. The price was about $300,000.

The building, which is nearly completed, has been erected over the Hunters Point Station of the Queensboro subway and within a month when the connection is completed for the subway to the Grand Central Station it will be but four minutes from Forty-second Street. There will be a connection from the building to the subway. The buyers intend to operate the building as a high-class office structure.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

Morris Sax has sold for the West Bronx Building Company, Inc., John P. Boyland, President, the five-story new law apartment at 1,926 Walton Avenue, on a plot 50 by 185, to Charles Schloerb. In part payment the seller took the three-family house at 1,913 Third Avenue, on a plot 20 by 80.

Recent Buyers.

John W. Herbert, Chairman of the Good Roads Commission of New Jersey, is the buyer of the ten-story loft building 31 and 33 West Thirty-first Street, sold Tuesday.

Edmond Montenot is the buyer of the dwelling 123 West Seventy-fourth Street, sold recently by Annie L. Ward. The buyer will occupy.

Frank I. Rubricius is the purchaser of the dwelling 212 East Seventy-second Street, sold last week by Louis Friedman as executor.

Bronx Sales.

James P. Hay sold to the Lawyers' Mortgage Company 712 Tinton Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling on a lot 23.4 by 100 by irregular. The property was given in exchange for the dwelling 63 West 180th Street. A. Kane was the broker.

The Kenton Construction Company sold 745 Kelly Street, near Longwood Avenue, a three-story two-family house, on lot 25 by 100.

Isaac Schlesinger has sold to John E. L. Beals the two-story flats at the northeast corner of 158th Street and German place, on plot 75 by 89.10 by irregular.

Frank Hagan has sold for George Lehrmann to Julius Hoel a lot 25 by 72 on Morris Park Avenue, 370 feet from Williamsbridge Road, abutting the Woodmansten Inn property.

Brooklyn.

Mark Groskin sold the store property at 4,403 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, to Robert Markusschewits. A. Ettinger was the broker in the transaction.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company has sold for the L. A. S. Building Corporation the single family house on the north side of Halsey Street, ninety feet west of Marcy Avenue, 20 by 100, to a client for occupancy.

Henry Rocomore has sold the following two-family houses: 52 Forbell Avenue to Louis Adler; 86 Forbell Avenue to Charles C. and Catharine Sanger, and 220 Forbell Avenue to Henry and Marie Lankenau.

Builders Buy in Long Island City.

The Cross & Brown Company has sold in conjunction with Pell & Tibbit the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Stemmier Street, between Van de Venter Avenue and Wilson Avenue, in the Steinway section of Long Island City. The buyer is a builder who will erect a four-story apartment house.

As a site for four fifty-foot five-story tenements a builder has purchased from a client of John Greer and R. H. Gosman nine lots on the west side of Ninth Avenue, between Webster and Washington Avenues, Long Island City.

Buyers for Long Island Estates.

Shields Brothers, Incorporated, have sold a tract of 400 acres for Dr. Nils G. Kant of Brooklyn, situated about three miles east of Woodbury in the section known as West Hills.

Joseph Haag, Secretary to the Board of Estimate, has purchased the Walter Douglas farm at Patchogue, L. I. The property consists of about forty acres, with a residence and numerous outhouses.

Long Island.

The Steinway Avenue Theatre, Inc., has taken title to a plot on the west side of Steinway Avenue, south of Jamaica Avenue, with a frontage of 75 feet on Steinway Avenue and extending through to Ninth Avenue, and has given a building mortgage to the Bank of Europe for $35,000.

In the Ridgewood section the Ring-Gibson Company has sold to the Queens United Investors, Inc., a plot 75 by 145 on the north side of Woodbine Street, east of Fresh Pond Road.

The Zollikoffer Realty Company has sold through the Clay Company a plot of twelve lots, on the south side of Pierce Avenue, extending from Sixth to Seventh Avenues, to a large domestic manufacturing company, who will start at once to erect a modern fireproof building.

Staten Island.

A resident of London, England, has purchased for occupancy the Bradish Carroll property in Dougan Hills, Staten Island. The property consists of a spacious stucco dwelling and about four acres of parked land, located near the Richmond County Club grounds. It was held at $35,000. Albert B. Ashforth negotiated the sale.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store and [illegible]

Co., who have occupied it for a term of years, and have renewed the lease to the H. B. Claflin Company for about 75,000 square feet of space at 214 and 216 Church Street and 51 to 57 Thomas Street, adjoining the main building of the company.

The Durose Company has leased for the Gansevoort-Washington Company the easterly store and basement, 60 Gansevoort Street, to George Fish. Also, the store, 209 West Fourteenth Street, to C. J. McGovern and T. H. McCroken.

William A. White & Sons have leased the entire ninth floor, containing about 12,500 square feet, in the Finck Building, 318-326 West Thirty-ninth Street, to the United States Navy Publicity Bureau, which will use the space as the New York headquarters for the publicity department of the recruiting branch of the Navy Department.

Hilton Estate at Saratoga Sale Tomorrow.

Joseph P. Day will sell tomorrow at Saratoga all of the real estate holdings of the late Judge Henry Hilton, comprising the residential park known as Woodlawn Park, with its buildings and 1,600 acres of rolling land, with frontages on the east side of North Broadway. It will be sold in twenty-five parcels.

There is also included in the sale the site of the Windsor Hotel, the Van Rensselaer and two other parcels on Broadway at Clermont Place, opposite Convention Hall and Congress Park.

Realty Notes.

The Kings County Mortgage Company of 158 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition for the dissolution of the company, which has a capital stock of $125,000 and liabilities of $188,-813.

The Knickerbocker Realty Company, with offices at 141 West Twentieth Street, has been formed for a general real estate business. Frederick J. Sherman is President and Percy N. Piercy Secretary and Treasurer.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

150th St, 269 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.9, five-story flat; M. C. Lowe against M. C. Leary et al.; Haight, S. & S., attorneys; partition to the defendant for $5,200.

197th St, 286 West, s s, 106 ft e of 8th Av, 13.6x99.11; four-story dwelling; M. C. Baker against Louis Kean et al.; Winslow, K. & B., attorneys; due, $9,597.15; taxes, &c., $150; to the plaintiff for $3,800.

AT 3,296 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Benedict Av, 7,948, s s, 293 ft w of Pugsley Av, 25x100; F. A. Southworth and another, executors, against William Buhl, Inc., et al.; W. R. Brinckerhoff, attorney; due, $5,668.32; taxes, &c., $638.68; to the plaintiff for $5,600.

Benedict Av, 1,950, s s, 208 ft w of Pugsley Av, 25x100; same against same; same attorney; due, $5,665.32; taxes, &c., $638.68; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Central Park West, 348, w s, 25 ft s of 85th St, 20x100; four-story dwelling; F. T. Breese and another against M. K. R. Reich et al.; Harrison, E. & B., attorneys; due, $81,-800.86; taxes, &c., $1,020.

By Daniel Greenwald.

215th St, s s, 165.1 ft w of Seaman Av, 45x100, vacant; M. M. Stagg against M. M. Hardy et al.; T. F. Keogh, attorney; due, $2,243.16; taxes, &c., $720.30.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Tiebout Av, e s, 507.86 ft n of 180th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 85.6x136.13; Graf Building Co., John W. Dettinger, 4,020 Lowerre Place, President, owner; John P. Oyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $55,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

44th St, 30 and 32 West, to an eleven-story club; Frederick B. Jennings, 36 Park Av, owner; Hering & Fitch, 5 West 33d St, architects; cost, $25,000.

Beekman St, n s, from Park Row to Nassau St, to an eleven-story office building; O. B. Potter Properties, Inc., 71 Broadway, owner; Kimball & Roose, 71 Broadway, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, e s, between 8th and 9th Sts, 38.6x98; Casualty Co. of America to Frieda Hart, 59 West 119th St, quitclaim, Aug. 15; attorney, M. M. Hart, 290 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Frieda Hart to Dorothy M. Bree, 37 East 19th St, quitclaim, Aug. 16; attorneys, Geltner, S. & A., 290 Broadway.....$1

BROADWAY, s w corner of 81st St, 76.5x98.5, with a title to the centre above on w on 81st St; Thomas De Witt Cuyler, executor, to Leicestershire Realty Co., 2 Wall St, all liens, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Leicestershire Realty Co. to Mills-Beebee Corporation, 79 8th Av, mtg $200,000, all liens, Aug. 15; attorney, same.....$100

BROADWAY, w s, 149.10 ft n of 181st St, 30.3x184.8 to centre line of 182d Av x80x187.7; Bennett Av, e s, 178.9 ft n of 181st St, runs e 14 to centre line of 182d St x w 18.7 to avenue x s 33.7 to beginning; Robert Gordon Realty Co. to Leo Schloss, 109 West 118th St, mtg $16,500, Aug. 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

LENOX AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 141st St, 100; Abraham Landesman to Landesman Realty Co., 103 West 141st St, ½ part, all liens, Aug. 15; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway $1

LEONARD ST, n s, 188.10 ft e of Hudson St, 25x74.6; William D. Kilpatrick to the Nilton Realty Corp., 149 Broadway, mtg $8,000, all liens, Aug. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 107th St, 82.2x82.2; Thomas J. Healey to Margaret E., his wife, 453 West 144th St, mtg $19,000, all liens, ½ part, a. t.; attorney, A. J. Dittmar, 211 East 55th St.....Gift

MAIDEN LANE, plot bounded on s s by Maiden lane, on n w by land of John Manly, on s w by land of Garrett Debow, and on s e by land of Henry Allen, 17x35.6x15.8x31, s s; Mercantile Holding Co. to Charles S. Grossman, at Hotel Maria Antoinette, mtg $51,500, all liens, Aug. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SOUTH ST, 42, n w s, 23.6x98.3x23.6x97.2, n e s; William G. Seibert, executor, &c., to Ritchmond Rochester, 2d of 7th Av, Whitestone, Borough of Queens, Aug. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

SAME PROPERTY; George S. Hill, East Coldenham, N. Y., et al. to same, July 22; attorney, same $1

2D AV, 317-319, w s, 52 ft n bt 18th St, 34.5x98; Casualty Co. of America to Frieda Hart, 59 West 119th St, quitclaim, Aug. 15; attorney, M. M. Hart, 290 Broadway.....$1

6TH AV, s w corner of 59th St, 100.5x71.8; United States Trust Co. of New York, trustee, to 105 West 58th Street, Inc., 66 West 46th St, mtg $250,000, Aug. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $276,875

19TH ST, n s, 183.8 ft w of 6th Av, strip, runs e 0.7x n 53.8x w 0.7x s 53.8 to beginning; Equitable Life Assurance Society of U. S. to William W. Astor, 3 Carleton House Terrace, London, b. and s., Aug. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

46TH ST, 111 and 113, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5; John C. Forster et al. to John J. Shea, 117 8th St, Elmhurst, N. Y., mtg $60,000, all liens, Aug. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

SAME PROPERTY, 117 and 119 West 46th St; Forster Realty Co. to same, mtg $60,-000, all liens, Aug. 15; attorney, same...$1

19TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Louise S. Buckl and Amalie Reif, devisees, to Buckl Holding Co., 35 Nassau St, mtg $29,000, all liens, July 24; attorneys, Bernheimer & L., 35 Nassau St.$1,000

80TH ST, 67 East, n s, 101 ft w of Park Av, 15.6x102.2; Carrie F. Veith to Charles H. Voorhees, 25 East 80th St, all liens, Aug. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

95TH ST, 165 West, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100; 95th St, 135-57, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 36x100; Louise S. Buckl and Amalie Reif, devisees, to Buckl Holding Co., 35 Nassau St, mtg $33,000, b. and s., July 24; attorneys, Bernheim & L., 35 Nassau St.....$2,000

114TH ST, 71 East, n s, 205 ft w of Park Av, 21x100.11, foreclosure Aug. 2, 1916; Adrian T. Kiernan, referee, to Morris L. Woolf, 135 Central Park West, Aug. 14; attorneys, Riegelman & Bach, 44 Cedar St.....$10,050

119TH ST, 23 West, s s, 313.5 ft w of 5th Av, 21x100.11; Rose Loudmer to Sigmund Wechsler, 375 West End Av, executor, &c., mtg $22,000, all liens, July 1; address, 233 Broadway $1

119TH ST, 13 East, s s, 184 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Maximilian Weinstein et al to Josephine Weinstein, 230 West 98th St, mtg $21,000, Aug. 1; attorney, A. M. Finkelstein, 149 Broadway $1

132ND ST, 171 East, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 21x84.7x irregular; 132d St, 172 East, n s, 186.6 w of 2d Av, —x—; Jacob Rinnheimer to Anna Schmidt, 1,943 84 Av, subj $15,250, all liens, July 19; attorneys, L. & J. Weinberger, 6 Beekman St.....$250

130TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to James F. and Cecelia J. Hoy, 63 West 130th St, joint tenants, subj $7,500, all liens, Aug. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

142D ST, 402 West, s s, 200 ft w of Convent Av, 16.6x99.11; Mariner Realty Co. to Lee Heating Co., 1,536 Broadway, subj $12,000, all liens, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

192D ST, 599 West, s s, 175 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; City Real Estate Co. to G. Sumner Cammack, 33 West 31st St, b. and s, mtg $68,000, all liens, Aug. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

Bronx.

ARLINGTON AV, centre line, at centre line of 235th St, runs s 427.4 to centre line of a road proposed in 1877 x 87.10x94.10x282.8 to centre line of Netherland Av x n 368.7 to centre line of 235th St x w 200 to beginning; George F. Mertens and another, executors, to S. L. & Co., Inc., 213 Montague St, Brooklyn, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; also 167th St, s w corner of Kelly St, 100x90; Mills-Beebe Corporation to Leicestershire Realty Co., 2 Wall St, mtg $32,000, Aug. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

KELLY ST, 745, w s, 22x100; Kenton Construction Co., Inc., to Bernard Kahn, 870 East 162d St, mtg $7,750, Aug. 15; attorney, B. Kahn, 302 Prospect Av.....$1

LORRILARD PLACE, 2,389, w s, 41.10x100; Gennaro Caldarelli to Florence Caldarelli, 2,389 Lorrilard Place, Aug. 15; attorney, B. S. Deutsch, 261 Broadway.....$100

LOT 627, map Wakefield; Charles H. Friedrich, referee, to Dora Wilson, 730 East 220th St, Aug. 7; attorney, Dora Wilson, 730 East 220th St $1,100

NYER AV, 2,362, e s, 80x100; Delta Holding Corporation to Alfred Levi, 60 West 129th St, mtg $30,000, Aug. 15; attorney, Zimmermann, 206 Broadway.....$100

SHERIDAN AV, e s, 98 ft s of 166th St, 80.11x100; Rime Building Co., Inc., to Skandia Building Co., Inc., 509 White Av, mtg $4,800, Aug. 15; attorney, O. Pedersen, 509 Willis Av.....$100

SHERIDAN AV, e s, 50 ft s of 166th St, 48x100; Skandia Building Co., Inc., to Rime Building Co., Inc., 509 Willis Av, Aug. 15; attorney, O. Pedersen, 509 Willis Av.....$100

TIFFANY ST, w s, 43 ft n of 165th St, 50.3x—x50.4x71.5; Frankfeldt & Lippmann, a corporation, to Herman Forman, 2,147 Honeywell Av, mtg $36,100, Aug. 15; attorney, L. A. Rosen, 128 Nassau St.....$100

TINTON AV, e s, 76.5 ft n of 155th St, 25.6x97.8x20x92.8; James P. Hoy to Albert L. Neumann, 71 Palmetto St, mtg $4,300, Aug. 16; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$1

UNIONPORT ROAD, w s, 125.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 100x110x26x150; Tri-Chester Improvement Co., Inc., to Isaac R. Rex, 2,233 Gleason Av, Aug. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

WALTON AV, 1,926, e s, 50x125; West Bronx Building Co., Inc., to Charles Schloert, 845 Tremont Av, mtg $32,000, Aug. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WILLIS AV, e s, 75 ft n of 134th St, 25x100; Hiram L. Phelps to Richard J. Wallace, 847 East 139th St, mtg $14,000, Aug. 15; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway $100

148TH ST, 541 East, n s, 37.6x84.9; Wilhelmina V. Grimm to Pasquale Panaro, 320 West 16th St, mtg $32,000, Aug. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

138TH ST, n e corner of German Place, 99.10 x113.11; Isaac Schlesinger to John E. Beals, 24 South Parsons Av, Flushing, L. I., and another, mtg $16,000, May 9; attorneys, Roe & H., 44 Pine St.....$100

160TH ST, s s, 176 ft e of Courtland Av, 25x93.7; Caspar Sorrmann to Ada Demerline, 406 East 160th St, mtg $5,500, Aug. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

162D ST, 598 East, s s, 25x100; Elizabeth Crossgrug to Edw. George, 590 East 162d St, et al., Aug. 9; attorney, J. Davis, 68 William St $1,714

179TH ST, 1,011 East, n s, 40x115.6x40x116.3; Lena K. Paschke to Morris Nutman, 1,016 East 179th St, mtg $3,500, Aug. 15; attorney, C. P. Halleck, 999 East 180th St.$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, 149.10 ft n of 181st St, 30.3x184.3 to centre line of 12th Av, as on Randell's map, x80x187.7; Bennett Av, e s, 178.7 ft n of 181st St, runs n 14 to centre line of 12th Av x n 33 to centre line of 182d St, as on Randell's map, x w 18.7 to avenue x s 33.7 to beginning, Aug. 15; Leo Schloss to Robert Gordon Realty Co., foot of East 70th St, due as per bond; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $16,500

BROADWAY, 2,261-99, s w corner 81st St, (250-56 West,) 76.5x103.5x76.5x102.3, with all title to gore on w to 100 feet n of 81st St, x— to s w corner of above, Aug. 15; Leicestershire Realty Co. to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, 3 years, interest as per bond; attorneys, Geller, Fried-rich & Exchange Place.....$200,000

LEONARD ST, 15, n s, 188.10 ft e of Hudson St, 2.5x74.6, Aug. 16; The Niiton Realty Corporation to William P. Northrup, at Cragmoor, N. Y., due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $12,000

SOUTH ST, 42, n w s, 23.6x98.8x23.6x97.7, Aug. 15; Richmond Rochester, Whitestone, L. I., to George W. Hill, East Coldenham, N. Y., et al, executors, &c., of Mary L. Seibert; attorneys, Gannon, S. & R., 2 Rector St $20,000

WOOSTER ST, 70 and 72, e s, 190.2 ft n of Broome St, 100x60x irregular, Aug. 15; Moss Estate, Inc., to Sarah E. Fox, 370 Park Av, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $17,500

5TH AV, s w corner 59th St, 100.5x71.8, Aug. 15; 105 West Fifty-fifth Street, Inc., to United States Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall St, trustee, 1 year or sooner; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St.$250,000

96TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.5, Aug. 15; Veronica Realty Corporation to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, due May 1, 1921; attorneys, Butcher, T. & T., 1 Madison Av.....$45,000

98TH

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

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FACING SHERMAN SQUARE.
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
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N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
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RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St.	$90—$135
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.)	$100—$105
571 Park Ave., cor 63rd St.	$150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park)	$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St.	$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West	$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.)	$65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET
NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 MADISON AVE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS

JUST COMPLETED
4 and 5 Large Rooms and Bath
$24 to $45
Equal to the Best in Manhattan
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
Many Unusually Attractive Features.
A Real Neighborhood Community.
Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys.
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HOW TO GO From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.), take Jackson Av., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Av. (FARE FIVE CENTS NOW.) Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. TWENTY MINUTES BY EITHER ROUTE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced,
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A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
One block from Subway.
$1,000 yearly.

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399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
3 Rooms—$30 per month
4 Rooms—$30 to $37 per month
5 Rooms—$38 to $43 per month

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117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartments. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars.
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Rentals $780 to $1,100 yearly.
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30 EAST 42ND STREET.

MODEL NEW LAW Elevator Apartments
all with extra large rooms and latest improvements
at Greatly Reduced Rents.

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3800 Broadway, Cor. 158th St.
ONE BLOCK FROM SUBWAY
5 Rooms $45
6 Rooms $60
8 Rooms $70

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575 West 159th St., Cor. B'way.
5 Rooms ..... $40 to $45
6 Rooms ..... $55 to $60.

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575 Riverside Drive, Cor. 135th.
5 Rooms ..... $50 to $70
6 Rooms ..... $60 to $75
8 Rooms $80
Most of these are outside corner apartments, presenting a splendid view of the Hudson River and the Palisades.

Apply Superintendents on Premises
J. SHENK
66 West 107th St.
'Phone 1407 Riverside.

498 West End Av.

S. E. Corner 84th St.
One of the Finest Apartment Houses on the Avenue
Has every modern improvement; up to date in all details.
For Lease
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths,
at Exceptionally Reasonable Rental.
Extra Large Closet Space.
Management of Owner,
CHAS. E. McMANUS,
39-45 East 42d St.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th St.
Finest Section of the Drive.
Modern building embodying all the latest improvements; very large rooms, attractive floor plan.
Apartments of
6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rents $1,100-$2,000.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

310 W. 94TH ST.

Bet. West End & Riverside.
8 Large Rooms & 2 Baths.
Highest Class Improvements.
RENT $1,550.

CARVEL COURT

Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
5-6 Large Rooms.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
RENT $50-$55.
GROUND FLOOR
For Doctor or Dentist.
Apply Supt., or L. Miller & Sons, 154 Nassau St.

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.
8-ROOM DUPLEX APT., $2,400
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

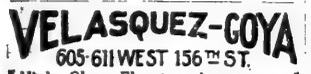
VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments, Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station. Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

VALLAMONT,

CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH.
EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT. Large closets, home house, full service, only $65; one other for $50. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.



CARLISLE DWELLINGS

450 West End Ave., S. E. Cor. 82d
Immediate Possession
11 Rooms & 3 Bath Rooms
$2,600-$2,700
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
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56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

THE ENDYMION

352 WEST 117TH ST.
Near park, close to transit; six and seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $50 to $57.50. Superintendent, or
WILCOX & SHELTON
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

CONCORD HALL

458 Riverside Drive, Cor. 119th.
7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths, and extra Lavatories. Fireproof Building.
$1,100 to $1,600. Manager.

390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

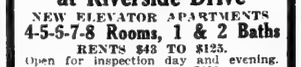
TWO, THREE ROOMS AND KITCHENETTE, FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; HALL SERVICE; MODERATE.

667 West 161st at Riverside Drive

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $43 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7486.

75 Ft. Washington Av., Southwest Cor. 162d St.

Modern Elevator Apartments
Beautiful, high-class, residential section
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $55 TO $85
Open for inspection day and evening.
Telephone Audubon 7900.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway



THE BRITANNIA

527 West 110th St., near Broadway.
7 Rooms & 2 Bath Rooms
$1,100
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the premises

Renault Court

207-211 West 110th St.
High-class elevator apartments.
6-7 and 8 rooms and bath; moderate rents;
Opposite Central Park.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or Clemilt Realty Co., 507 5th Ave.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

A—601 WEST 141ST STREET, Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall."

3 to 7 large outside rooms; all-night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Superintendent.

THE WEST POINT

336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE. 5 Rooms, $50
Subway Express 96th. 6 Rooms, $65
All night elevator.

THE PLAZA

795 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
Corner 150th Street.
7, 8, room elevator apartments; high-class service.
RENT $60.00 UP.

2465-9 BROADWAY at 91st St. Subway

7-8-9 ROOMS

4-5 $810 to 6 $1200

All Front Apartments
214-220 WEST 110th ST.
Near Broadway
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

Hotel Calumet

340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT.
SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

Westbourne Court

556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
4 and 6 Rooms
6-Room Apt. Suitable Physician.
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or M. M. SILVERMAN, 507 5th Ave.

Kensington Court

555 West 151st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply owner's office, on premises.

14 to 20 West 107th St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 to 8 Extra Large Light Rooms. $35 to $65
BEST IN NEW YORK AT PRICE

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

CORNER APARTMENTS ON PARK AV. 71 EAST 67

5 Rooms and Bath . . . $480
6 Rooms and Bath . . . $720
8 Rooms and Bath . . . $1000
Hall and Elevator Service, etc.
Moore & Wyckoff, 548 Fifth Av., 45th
Telephone Bryant 1263.

A—640 Madison Av. "Hoffman Arms," N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS & BATH. $900
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400—$1,800.
Also small apartments and studios. Supt.

GRAMERCY PARK

Attractive studios; also two-room and bath studio apartments, facing the park.

INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens. $30-$60
Tel. Morn 3927. Owner on premises.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station. CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms . . $26-$34-$42

Grand Boulevard and Concourse

2240 182D ST.
MODERN APARTMENTS.
7 LARGE ROOMS,
$55.00 to $60.00.

BROOKLYN.

MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO., 685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

$35 A MONTH
Rent amounts in ten years to $4,200, for which you, as a tenant, have nothing to show. Better send for our illustrated booklet, showing how $35 a month buys a beautiful residence, superior to any $75 apartment. Also Building Co., 22d Av. and 66th St., Brooklyn

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PULLMAN.—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY, PRACTICALLY NEW.
Pullman Roadster, used 4 months, $450; Overland Touring, used one season, $400; both automobiles luxuriously equipped, including electric starting and lighting system; absolutely mechanically perfect; immediately. Edward's chauffeur, private garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Simplex—A smart looking 5-passenger 1909 Simplex car, now in daily use, will be sold for $800; this is cheap; don't want any offers or negotiations. Inquire of Geo. Stronack, Apthorp Garage, 214 West 80th St., just east of Broadway. Car can be seen and tried out Thursday only.

LOZIER, HIGH CLASS, $650.
Owner is compelled to sell seven-passenger touring car, used only 10 months; has electric self-starter, left-hand drive, centre control, one-man top; appearance and condition like new. Owner, 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall Subway Station, Brooklyn.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 48th St. and Broadway.

PEERLESS—TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE. Exceptionally fine landaulet; practically new; absolutely mechanically perfect; to immediate purchaser, $750; actually worth double. Danielse, Private Garage, 52 East 62d St., near Madison Av.

Stutz, 4-passenger; first-class condition; overhauled; small mileage; electric lights, starter; tires almost new; driven by owner only. See Manager, Clinton Garage, 10 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

MERCER LATE 1914 SPEEDSTER, $1,250. Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has two extra tires and inner tubes. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PEERLESS 6-48, seven passenger; A1 condition throughout; every modern equipment; Gray-Davis electric starter, lights. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Owing to changes and lack of room, will dispose of several touring cars, 4 and 6 cylinder late models; also one-ton truck. Can be seen at Robert Gair stable, Main and Water Sts., Brooklyn.

NATIONAL SPEEDWAY ROADSTER.
Fast, stylish; Gray-Davis self-starter, lighting; 14-15 Series V model; cost $3,150; owner needs cash; condition guaranteed. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

LOZIER, PRACTICALLY NEW.
Small six, light five-passenger touring; used three months; Gray & Davis electric starter, lights, &c.; condition guaranteed. Miss Webster, 'phone 2383 Astoria.

'13-14 LANCIA, 30; landaulet limousine; also touring; guaranteed order; quiet; elegant proposition; sacrifice price. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,898 Broadway.

Cadillac 1915, eight cylinder touring; used very little; sacrifice. Humpobile 1915 touring; sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th, off Broadway.

Pope Hartford, bargain, 1912 touring car; perfect running condition; Veeta electric equipment; $500. Phone Mrs. Whitney, Morningside 4302.

Packard, (1915,) touring, 48 H. P. Cadillac, (1916,) runabout, like new. White, (1916,) landaulet, 30, town car. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Cadillac 1916, standard type 53, used as a demonstrating car; perfect condition; complete equipment. Detroit-Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

S. G. V. 1914 Landaulet | Stutz 1915 Bulldog
National 1914 Roadster | Saxon 1916 Roadster
Hupmobile 1915 Touring | Paige 1916 Touring
DOUGLAS C. BURRELLE, 1,700 Broadway.

Pope Hartford landaulet, 1912; first-class condition; sacrifice for $700. Box H 335 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, 1915; also touring; 8 cylinder; perfect; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,898 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 437 West 42d St.

For Sale—Ton truck; perfect mechanically; cheap. Box 6, Smithville South, L. I.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard for hire, 7-passenger, by hour, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th. Cathedral 0082.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard 6-cylinder cars for hire by hour, day, week or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Flat for Hire.—Beautiful 7-passenger touring car, late model; moderate. 2792 Schuyler.

Packard touring cars; hour or month; reasonable; competent, liveried chauffeurs. Quinlan, Bryant 7367.

Packard cars, hour, week, or month; excellent condition; competent, liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 22 West 60th. Col. 7539.

Hudson 1916, large seven-passenger touring; excellent condition; cost $2,400; price $950. 101 Liberty St., Brooklyn.

Packard Six new touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Packard, elegant touring; hour, month, reasonable; excellent service; owner drives. Lenox 8176.

Packard.—Elegant 7-passenger Packard touring; hour, monthly preferred; reasonable. Morning-side 8871.

1916 7-passenger Chalmers; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

Packard 7-passenger by hour, day, week, month, trip. Murphy, Murray Hill 932.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

Mercer 1916 Toy, 1915 Mercer Sport; bargains. Scudder, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1,114.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Second hand black or dark color landaulet or limousine body; brass finish, for 14-48 Packard chassis. Y 287 Times Annex.

PACKARD.
LATE MODEL RUNABOUT, TWO OR THREE PASSENGER. N 13 TIMES.

$400 to $500 cash for 1915 or 1916 roadster or five-passenger car; must stand expert inspection. N 16 Times.

Automobile Tires.

Tires.—Great purchase; Firestones, United States, Falls, McGraws, and 23 more makes; save 30, 40, 50 per cent. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway.

Automobile Bodies.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 230 West 54th St. Used touring and closed bodies. Circle 787.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 258 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8256 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL. 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN | Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7929 Col. Special class for women.

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REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent; ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you. KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO., 141 West 20th St.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

West 118th St., 253.—Recently renovated and enlarged; nine rooms; well suited for physician or dentist; desirable neighborhood. Telephone Plaza 6782.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Builders—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. River 975.

162d, 550 West, (near Broadway,)—10 rooms, two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, detached, garage, nine rooms, bath, showers, electric lights, vacuum cleaners, steam, parquetry; $5,650; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,480 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

ADJOINING PROSPECT PARK.
Two-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 baths; two furnaces; good transit; $5,400. LITTLE CASH; BALANCE AS RENT. Full particulars Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Six-room cottage, near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. Welsh, Box 125 Times Downtown.

My old home to be sacrificed; 7 rooms, improvements, outbuilding, chicken run, ground laid out, flowers, fruit; 30 minutes from city; $2,500, little cash and $20 monthly. Owner, 608, 1 West 34th St.

Bell Harbor.—Must sacrifice, 3 lot plot, 100 feet from ocean, all city improvements; will sell to quick buyer for tax valuation. Y 288 Times Annex.

SACRIFICE my 2 Jamaica lots for $120 each; 2 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad. Reed, Clark, Lee & Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 W. P.

AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
A splendid list of desirable houses, one and two baths, every improvement; quite a number with garages; rents $60 to $250 monthly; some less. Anderson Realty Co., opposite New Haven station.

At Larchmont, beautiful Dutch Colonial seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100, surroundings excellent; 8 minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St.

SCARSDALE.—Corner plot, 88x106, high, picturesque, restricted, shaded; water, sewer, electricity; $3,500; easy terms or loan to build; adjoining plot, $2,750. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Going away, will sacrifice beautiful eight-room stucco house, all improvements; inclosed porch; price $6,500. Mrs. B., Box 647, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

SCARSDALE, near Station and Country Club, 12-room stone and shingle house; three baths, sun room, sleeping porch; garage. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

North Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.
Eastern North Carolina; an ideal place for a hunting club or Winter home; water front; 500 acres of high, self-drained land, some improved; mostly open woods. Address owner, William Buys, N 48 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Circumstances demand me to dispose of my handsome six-room cottage, with large garden plot; fronting on trolley; three blocks from station; near schools, churches, and stores; boating, bathing, and fishing; seven minutes from water; price $2,750; will take small amount down and very easy monthly payments, or mortgage can be arranged. Mrs. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Owner, moving away, will sacrifice attractive country estate of 5 acres; hour from New York, in the hills of the North Shore; near golf course and bathing beach; modern dwelling, 10 rooms, every improvement; two-car garage, orchard, shrubbery; in perfect condition throughout; price and photos from THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

If you are looking for a small modern home in a nice town near schools, stores, and churches, complete for $2,000 on easy terms, answer at once. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. Bryan, Box 129 Times Downtown.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. F., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 8 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

House on hilltop in Wheatley Hills; unsurpassing view; convenient to transportation; city water; telephone; electric lights. R. T. Childs, 47 West 34th St., New York.

Small farm, good 6-room house, good soil, at Huntington station; hour out; big town; to be sacrificed for $2,250, $195 cash, $16 monthly. Apply Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 403v.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5900. 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

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CHOICE CAPE COD PROPERTIES.
Old farm, 40 acres; house and barn; 1,500 feet on tar road; in Osterville; 60 acres high and sightly, lying between and fronting on two of the finest Cape Cod lakes, in Brewster; 25 acres on one of the same lakes; 10 acres on a small lake in Dennis; 50 acres on high hill overlooking all Cape Cod Bay, in Dennis; 12 acres on salt water bay, in Dennis; 2½ acres on Cape Cod Bay, Sandwich; 20 acres on ocean side, high bluff, Wellfleet; 100 acres bay side, high bluff, Truro; ocean front lots, ocean side, wonderful location; prices low to start development; many other locations inland, on ocean, bays, and lakes.
HOMESTEAD TRUST.
Trustees: S. D. Hannah, Buzzards Bay, Mass. H.K.Hannah, West Bay Inn, Osterville, Mass.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
For Sale—Seven and one-half acres; large Colonial dwelling; all modern conveniences; can be purchased at reasonable price and terms. Photos and further particulars from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty St., New York.

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MONTREAL, CANADA.—For Sale: Factory plot, 180x162, central, buildings, private siding on C. P. Ry; $1.50 foot; adjoining Ford Motors Building. Daunais & Co., 11 Laurier Av. East, Montreal.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

Furnished cottage wanted for September, preferably seashore, within commuting distance; must have open fireplace and three bedrooms. H 366 Times Downtown.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Blodgood, 542 5th Av.

Appraisals of country estate and farms. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA. R
F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
Special Rates to Columbia Students. N
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $42.50.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3961 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

THE BRAENDER,
S. W. corner of 102d St., Central Park West, 6, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $900-$2,200. Fireproof building; all improvements. Superintendent, on premises.

Some unusual opportunities; furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

Oceanic Apartments, 137 West 82d.—High class; handsomely furnished; housekeeping; piano, victrola.

59TH, 200 WEST.—Furnished apartment, until November, three rooms; all facing Park.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

2 rooms, completely furnished; very high-class house. Apply 507 West 113th.

518T, 70 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, all improvements; $8 one person.

93d St., 52 West.—Seven rooms, bath; comfortable, quiet house; all improvements; $45.

Seven all outside, sunny rooms; elevator; six months or year. N 61 Times.

84th, 17 West.—Will rent furnished 7-room apt. at very moderate price. See janitor.

47th, 16 West.—Large room, kitchenette, bath, hot water; all conveniences; $35.

Unfurnished—East Side.

ATTENTION!—NEAR LEXINGTON AV. SUBWAY,
AT 165 TO 169 EAST 95TH ST.,
TO RENT, APARTMENTS
8 and 9 large rooms; all improvements; one apartment first floor suitable for doctor.
SEE JANITOR ON PREMISES.

77 IRVING PLACE.—Two rooms and bath; corner; overlooking Gramercy Park; $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone John 5700.

At special inducements, $40 up, 6-8 room elevator apartments; also doctor's suites. 221 West 141st St., (7th Av.)

21st, 157 East.—Modern 5 and 6 room steam heated apartments; $36-$42.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 22d to 23d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

35TH, 150 EAST.—Modern apartment, 2, 3, and 4 rooms; $600-$1,250.

Skylight studio apartment, modern. 33 East 28th St.

34 West 33d St.—Doctor's office, parlor floor; electricity, hardwood floors.

Unfurnished—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor B'way & 69th St.
Maid Service; Meals Served, $1,000 to $1,500. Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

To Lease.—Apartments, 8 large rooms, 3 baths; 4 rooms and 1 bath; suitable for bachelors; all improvements, door service, 1st flight; adults only. Inquire from 9 to 11 A. M., Owner, H. Slevin, 144th St. and 7th Av.

1,000 PARK AV., COR. 84TH ST.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,900-$2,100.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,750.
12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,400-$4,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

5-6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Beautiful, high-class ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, Most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

412-420 West 143th St., near St. Nicholas Av.—Unusually attractive 7 and 8-room apartments; all modern improvements. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St.

Swampscott, 600 West 180th, southeast corner Broadway; high-class elevator house; spacious apartments, extra large; 5 rooms, $43 to $45; 6 rooms, $55 to $60; 7 rooms, $57.50 to $65.

135th, 223 West.—Seven and eight room apartments in 25-foot single flats; beautiful large rooms, all improvements; rent, $35-$40. Inquire on premises or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

62 West 51st, near 5th Av.—Beautiful five light rooms; exquisite housekeeping apartments; refined, private house; $1,200 to $1,500. Circle 3721.

20th, 424 West.—Exclusive location; unobstructed outlook; college grounds opposite; for people of refinement; 5 rooms, bath; steam; $36-$42; no small children.

CHOICE APARTMENT.
8 rooms, bath, 10th floor, 15 windows; facing Riverside Drive; $2,000.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, 307 West 79th St.

$35.00 TO $40.00—SIX AND BATH; ALL IMPROVEMENTS. 1,833 SEVENTH AVENUE, (112TH ST.)

Five-room front apartment, all conveniences; large rooms. Write H. Loughry, 1 Madison Av., or 'phone Gramercy 6011.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

92d St., 206 West.—High class modern apartment, 5 rooms; $65-$75 per month. Apply Superintendent on premises.

94th St., 52-54 West, near Park; eight-room apartment; reasonable rent.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

BROADWAY and 163TH ST.—"Sequoia," 6, 7, and 8 rooms; fireproof; elevator.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

98th, 139 West.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; rent $25.

Bronx.

To let in two-family duplex high-class 8 rooms apartment in refined neighborhood; $45-$50; garage accommodation if desired; desirable tenant only. 11 West 177th St. Morsinno.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished

Furnished apartment wanted, eight rooms; four bedrooms, two bathrooms; Oct. 1 to Feb. 1; must be first-class in every respect and have good location; Central Park preferred; first-class references given. H 344 Times Downtown.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished apartment wanted, year, 6, 7 rooms, $125 to $130 month; careful, desirable, responsible tenant. N 97 Times.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Unfurnished.

Two quiet gentlemen desire unfurnished floor with bath, private house, below 86th St.; long lease. Address H 367 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished, 6, 7 rooms, bath, by responsible

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (32th.)—Teacher's residence; pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9765.

218 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excell

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The tropical disturbance of marked intensity is approaching the Yucatan Channel. It will doubtless pass into the Gulf of Mexico on Thursday, moving in a westerly direction. Pressure is rising quite generally throughout the United States, and there is no well-defined storm centre in any part of the country.

Precipitation in the last twenty-four hours has been confined to the Carolinas, Virginia, the District of Columbia, and Maryland.

Temperature is above the seasonal average in the Missouri Valley, and to a less degree in the Mississippi Valley and the east Gulf States. In Northeastern States it is slightly below normal.

Generally fair weather will prevail east of the Mississippi Thursday and Friday, with continued high temperature in the West and moderate temperatures in Atlantic Coast States.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light and variable, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast to east, fair; South Atlantic Coast, light southwest, fair.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY,

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; not much change in temperature.

New England—Fair Thursday and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Fair Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	70	67	4 P. M.	84	71
6 A. M.	68	68	6 P. M.	83	69
9 A. M.	76	73	9 P. M.	78	70
12 M.	83	74	11 P. M.	76	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 69. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 11:45 A. M.; minimum, 67 degrees at 2:40 A. M. Humidity, 70 per cent at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.98 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
9:50	Front 800 10 Av., (auto;) William Twombly	$100
10:45	236 E. 135 St.; Samuel Darden	Slight
11:40	516 E. 15 St.; Consolidated Gas Co.	Slight
11:25	308 W. 21 St., (wagon;) George Spears	Not given
P. M.		
12:10	124 Bleecker St.; Joseph Waldman	$2,000
3:35	5 Avenue B; Honich & Klein	Slight
3:50	202 W. 107 St.; M. Steinberg	$5
8:50	40 W. 76 St.; Mrs. T. Clarey	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—First Lt. J. E. McDonald, Inf., relieved duty Huntington, W. Va., from duty on recruiting service, Sept. 2, and will join 23d Inf.

1st Lt. F. W. Dawson, U. S. A. retired, relieved duty Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark., to-morrow.

1st Lt. F. H. Sparrenberger, M. R. C., detailed member board of medical officers to meet at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., to conduct preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in Medical Corps. Vice 1st Lt. T. O. Vesey, M. R. C., relieved.

1st Lt. Clyment, M. R. C., detailed member board of officers of M. R. C., to meet at Mass. General Hospital, Boston, to conduct preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in Medical Corps.

Orders Aug. 9, amended to direct Capt. V. E. Clark, aviation officer, Signal Corps, to return to Washington, via Detroit, Mich., and Buffalo, N. Y., to inspect aeroplane factories.

Capt. R. C. Davis, Inf., assigned to 30th Inf.

2d Lt. C. A. Baehr, 22d Inf., relieved duty Penn Military College, Chester, Penn., and detailed asst. professor of military science and tactics, Penn. State College, Penn.

1st Lt. A. H. Daig, C. A. C., report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A. President examining board, Washington, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Col. W. O. Owen, M. C., report to Commanding Officer, Ft. Myer, Va., with view to detail as member examining board.

Capt. C. D. Chandler, Signal Corps, relieved present temporary duty and return to army service schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Maj. L. R. Burgess, C. A. C., report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of San Francisco for duty until Oct 1; then to coast defenses of Long Island Sound and report to Coast Defense Commander for duty as Fort Commander, Fort Terry, N. Y.

Capt. R. S. Welsh, 3d F. A., to Millville, N. J., to inspect olive drab cotton cloth.

2d Lt. A. K. Underhill, 16th Inf., to San Francisco for temporary duty, then to West Point, N. Y.

1st Lt. F. B. Alderdice, 22d Inf., report to Col. B. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President examining board, Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

2d Lt. J. W. Rafferty, Cav., report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President examining board, Washington, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Orders Aug. 8, relating to Capt. L. M. Purcell, Inf., revoked.

Capt. L. M. Purcell, Inf., detailed in Quartermaster Corps, McAllen, Texas, for temporary duty as Camp Quartermaster, relieving Capt. W. C. Gardenhire, Quartermaster.

These officers are relieved from duty in the Philippine Dept. and will proceed to United States and report for assignment to Southern Dept.: Col. W. A. Shunk, 16th Cav.; Lt. Col. S. G. Hutcheson, 15th Cav., and Maj. M. Keehler, 9th Cav.; Majors A. Thayer, 9th Cav.; S. G. Jones, 15th Cav.; Capt. W. G. Sills, 15th Cav.; F. A. Burton, 15th Cav.; H. J. Brees, 5th Cav.; 1st Lts. S. T. Dickman, 15th Cav.; G. E. Nelson, 5th Cav.; Capt. J. Keenan, 13th Inf.; Majors S. A. Cloman, 8th Inf.; F. W. Sladen, 15th Inf.; Capt. C. B. Clark, 15th Inf.; 1st Lts. W. F. Robinson, 3d Inf.; A. Brandt, 12th Inf.; Y. L. Mayborne, 8th Inf.; E. B. McCreight, 16th Inf.; C. P. Titus, 15th Inf.; J. P. Adams, 8th Inf.

These officers are relieved from duty in Canal Zone and will report to United States for duty in Southern Dept.: Maj. J. M. Carter, 12th Cav.; Capts. W. R. Taylor, C. C. Farmer, Jr., J. D. Thford, 12th Cav.; Maj. Settle, 10th Inf.

Capt. W. C. Gardenhire, Quartermaster Corps, upon relief from duty at McAllen, Texas, to Ft. Bliss, Texas, and report to Commanding Officer of that post for duty as Quartermaster, relieving Capt. A. P. Watts, Q. M. C.

Capt. G. N. Kimball, 4th Cav., transferred to 3d Cav.

1st Lt. W. S. Martin, 4th Cav., upon relief from duty in Western Dept., will join 3d Cav.

These officers are relieved from assignment to regiment indicated: Col. G. S. Young, 5th Inf.; Capt. W. E. Bennett, Jr., 8th Inf.; A. N. McClure, 15th Cav.

Col. S. W. Miller, 10th Inf., relieved assignment to that regiment, report to Commanding General Southern Dept. for duty.

Capt. H. H. Tebbetts, 10th Inf., will join 30th Inf.

Maj. L. S. Upton, 10th Inf., transferred to 30th Inf. and will join that regiment upon expiration of leave.

Capt. P. Whitworth, Inf., upon expiration of leave will join 12th Inf.

These officers are relieved from duty in Hawaiian Dept. and will proceed to United States for duty in Southern Dept.: Lieut. Col. W. W. Forsyth, 4th Cav.; Maj. E. S. Wright, 4th Cav.; Capt. J. A. Benjamin, 4th Cav.; Col. W. L. Roberts, attached to 2d Inf.; Lt. Col. C. Reichmann, 25th Inf.; Maj. C. E. Tayman, 1st Inf.

1st Lt. F. A. Ruggles, Cav., to join 2d Cav.

These Dental Surgeons, accompanied by enlisted assistants, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty: 1st Lts. E. P. Tignor, L. C. Ogg, C. D. Deyton.

Acting Dental Surgeons D. E. Repp, D. W. Forbes, and S. Kaufman, accompanied by enlisted assistants, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and report to Commanding General, Southern Dept.

These Dental Surgeons will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty: 1st Lts., C. E. Lauderdale, H. O. Scott, R. T. Oliver, and G. M. Casadav.

Acting Dental Surgeon W. S. Rice, U. S. A., report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty.

The Boards of Officers appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., in orders May 20, for examination of officers of Corps of Engineers for promotion, are dissolved.

Resignations: 2d Lt. G. W. Cline, Jr., 1st Inf., Louisiana N. G.; 1st Lt. F. W. Short, 2d Inf., Missouri N. G.

Leaves: Capt. I. N. Davies, 1st Inf., New Jersey N. G., 15 days; Capt. A. Youngtof, Philippine Scouts, four months; Col. W. D. Crosby, C. A. C., 2 months; 1st Lt. F. A. Ruggles, Cav., 15 days; Capt. E. H. Humphrey, Cav., 2 months.

The Navy.

Capt. W. D. McDougall, from Naval Observatory, Washington, to Naval Attache, London, Eng.

Commander P. Symington, detached Naval Attache, London, Eng., to home and wait orders.

Commander J. H. Dayton, detached assistant Bureau Navigation, Navy Dept., to command receiving ship, Norfolk, Va., and Naval Training Sta., St. Helens, Va.

Lt. W. F. Gresham, detached receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash., to the Dolphin as executive officer and navigator.

Lt. R. P. Molton, to engineer officer of Baltimore.

Lt. A. H. Douglass, to naval station, New Orleans, La.

Lt. J. L. Dunn, temporary duty office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept.

Lt. G. B. Keester, detached the Baltimore, to Naval Acad., Oct. 3.

Ensign S. F. Bryant, detached the Scorpion, home and wait orders.

Surg. E. C. Cook, to Naval Training Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Surg. C. E. Riggs, detached Naval Training Sta., Norfolk, Va., to Navy Yard, Washington.

Asst. Surg. H. R. McAllister, detached Naval Station, Guam, to temporary duty Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Surg. W. A. Vogelsang, detached the Marblehead, to Naval Station, Guam, Sept. transport.

Boatswain F. Schultz, detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, to fitting out the Henderson, and duty on board when commissioned.

Chief Mach. G. C. Ellerton, to the Florida.

Machinist A. A. F. Alm, the Florida to the Vestal.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED: Arethusa, Cassin, Conyngham, Fanning, O'Brien, Oklahoma, and Tucker at Newport; Bailey and Biddle at Norfolk; Barry at Zamboanga; Castine, Memphis, and Neptune at Caldera Bay; Dale and Decatur at Zamboanga; Missouri and Ohio at Hampton Roads; Reid at Washington; San Diego at Manzanillo; Virginia at Ford Pond Bay.

SAILED: Alabama, from Charleston for Ford Pond Bay; Colorado, from Acapulco for San Diego; D-2, from New London for New York; Essex, from Milwaukee for Detroit; Illinois and Louisiana, from Norfolk for Ford Pond Bay; Jenkins, from Newport for Boston; Kearsarge, from Boston for Fort Pond Bay; Louisiana, from Norfolk for Fort Pond Bay; Maryland, from Acapulco for Salina Cruz; Montana, from Newport to sea; Patapsco, from Newport to sea; Patuxent, from South Drill Grounds for Norfolk; Prometheus, from Charleston for Norfolk; Rhode Island, from Philadelphia for Fort Pond Bay; Virginia, from Newport for Fort Pond Bay; Wisconsin, from Southern Drill Grounds for Hampton Roads.

The Caesar has been ordered from Villa Franche to Newport, R. I.

The Jason will leave Norfolk for Tiburon about Sept. 12.

The Zeil was placed in commission at Navy Yard, Boston, Aug. 16.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HORNTHAL, LEWIS M., (Aug. 9, 1914;) total assets, $39,824; net estate, $32,585. Mrs. Anna W. Hornthal (widow) received $25,486; Helen M. Strouse, (daughter) $2,132; Miriam Hornthal, (daughter,) $2,876; Milton J. Hornthal, (son,) $1,888. Assets include a 25 per cent. interest in copartnership of Hornthal, Benjamin & Reim, manufacturing clothiers, 22 East 14th St., $23,385.

ADAMS, SANFORD. West Brookfield, Mass., (Aug. 1, 1898;) assets taxable in New York State, stocks, $1,076; net New York estate, $1,048. Mrs. Fanny N. Adams (widow) was the beneficiary.

WATERS, SARAH C., (March 29;) total assets, $37,747; net estate, $36,022; Raymond Church Coan (nephew) received $35,272, and the rest of the estate was given to seven institutions in the Hawaiian Islands. Assets: Bank, $17,220; mortgages and personalty, $8,957; stocks and bonds, $12,576.

OPPENHEIMER, ALFRED, (Jan. 25;) total assets, $15,665; net estate, $14,211. Mrs. Johanna Oppenheimer (mother) received $7,105, and the remainder was divided in equal shares among the three brothers and the two sisters of the decedent. Assets: Bank, $6,888; notes and personalty, $4,691; stocks, $3,815.

SCHMIDT, JACOB, (Feb. 15, 1915;) total assets, $26,987; net estate, $24,774. Mrs. Louisa Schmidt, (widow,) $24,624, and the two sons each received minor bequests. Assets: Equity in 354 19th St., valued at $2,000; bank, $1,158; personality, $185, and 1,028 shares of S. Schmidt & Co., $23,644.

BELL, MARY H., (Dec. 12, 1915;) total assets, $117,943; net estate, $108,930. John D. Dyer (nephew) and Julia D. Dyer (niece) each $53,217; Eva A. Dyer and Henry W. Wickham, (not related,) $1,000, and Pauline A. Reynolds, (not related,) $500. Assets: 278 West 73d St., $28,000; household furniture and personalty, $1,517; bank, $19,873; stocks, $13,359, and mortgages, $65,194.

BUSSING, JOHN S., (Jan. 24, 1916,) total assets, $558,826; net estate, $544,762; Mrs. Emeta M. Bussing, (widow,) received $100,000 in cash, realty $22,500, personalty $1,862, and a life estate in $240,000. Edith S. Bussing, (niece,) cash, $1,000, and a life estate in a trust fund of $40,000. Mary Bussing, (sister,) $100,000. Robert S. Bussing, (nephew,) and Elizabeth Foster Jenkins, (sister in law,) each $5,000. William Gera Jenkins, (brother in law,) $1,000. New York Bible Society, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., each $1,000. Anna Braaten, (not related,) $5,000; Florence G. McGuffey, (niece,) $6,000 and a life estate in $15,000; the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America, the Women's Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church, are beneficiaries. The assets: 26 E. 59th St., appraised at $22,500; 252 W. 131st St., $7,000; 121 W. 130th St., $8,500; bank, $1,450; personalty, jewelry and furniture, $1,663; insurance, $6,261; mortgages, $239,-998; stocks and bonds, $260,145.

HARTENSTEIN, FREDERICK, (Feb. 6;) total assets, $4,149; net estate, $3,073; Oscar Hartenstein, (son,) was the beneficiary. Assets: bank, $1,705; personalty, $420; stocks, $2,000; one-half interest in saloon business at 120 Worth St.

BOEHM, MAX S., (July 11, 1914;) total assets, $38,865; debts and other deductions for the expenses of administration, $92,921. Decedent was interested in several parcels of realty but amount of mortgages was in excess of appraised values of properties.

MOOREHEAD, THOMAS W., (March 12, 1913;) total assets, $18,488; debts and deductions for the expenses of administration, $21,064. The value of decedent's interest in the firm of Marshall, Spader & Co., now in process of liquidation, is appraised at $18,482.

McCAULEY, MILLIE, (Dec. 20, 1910;) assets, bank and personalty, $7,050; net estate $6,122. William J. Rogers (father) was the beneficiary.

KELLY, DANIEL, (June 6;) total assets, $15,876; net estate, $14,282. Mrs. Mary Kelly, (widow,) was the beneficiary. Assets: bank, $1,736. stocks, $13,852; claims due $287.

REICHARD, GEORGE N., of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., (Sept. 2, 1909;) assets taxable in New York State, Stocks, $9,375; net New York estate, $9,115. Mrs. Grizzie E. Reichard, (widow,) was the beneficiary.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

To take effect Aug. 15: Capt. W. F. Boettler, 10th I. D., is detailed to act as Inspector with the title, while so acting, of Inspector of Police.

Transfers and assignments—To take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 17: Sergts. F. A. Lowe, 159, to 161; Nathaniel Mannion, 161, to 167, assigned to bicycle duty Motor Cycle Sergt. D. Murphy, 167, to 161; Bicycle Patrol, A. C. Ackerly, Jr., 135, to 170; J. P. Donohue, 170, to 172; J. H. Nosiglia, 172 to 158. To take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 19: Patrol. O. J. Boelsen, 275, to C. O. Squad, assigned as chauffeur.

Temporary assignments: Inspector T. T. Ryan, 6th I. D., to command 7th I. D., in addition to own, 8 A. M., Aug. 15, to 12:01 A. M., Aug. 31; Capt. J. A. Brady, 29, to command 6th I. D., 6 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16; W. B. Gilhooly, 20, to command 5 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16; Sergts. Julius Chenu, 7; Patrick White, 13, and P. J. Clarke, 17, to 99, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16; M. J. Gleason, 15, to 158, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 18, during absence of Sergeant on vacation; John Murphy, 174, to T. S., 16 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16.

Patrol. G. H. Storm, 39 to 99, for motor cycle duty, 90 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 17; H. J. Herzog, 89, as station house attendant, 8 A. M., Aug. 16, during absence of caretaker; to 99, from precincts indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16: Thomas Kelly, 1; Edward Lauer, 1; Charles Fotterall, 2; John Taeschner, 2; G. J. Breidenbach, 2; Martin Byrnes, 5; John Langhans, 5; Lester Rogers, 5; Edward Willoe, 6; J. J. Flynn, 9; H. J. Haggerty, 10; J. J. Collins, 10; J. J. Byrnes, 13; W. F. Dierker, 17; R. L. Duffy, 18; Thomas O'Connor, 21; Thomas Farley, 28, and John Ferrell, 28. To 149, from precincts indicated, for twelve days' duty, 20 days, 10 A. M., Aug. 19: James Holland, 143; Matthew Davey, 143; G. W. Read, 145; J. F. Marshall, 145; H. C. Behan, 145; Theodore Raphael, 145; Lester Pendleton, 146; Charles Brophy, 146; Daniel McCarthy, 146; Fred Holder, 147; J. L. Oppan, 147; Fred Beyer, 147; Michael Kelly, 147; William Cowley, 150; E. P. O'Rourke, 150, and J. L. Paweck, 150. Motor cycle patrol—E. Lewis, Jr., 99, to 13 I. D., 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 17, for motor cycle duty in plain clothes. To 278, from precincts indicated, 30 days, 10 A. M., Aug. 19: J. E. Falcune, 274; M. J. Burke, 277, and Thomas Lynch, 276, Bicycle patrol—H. A. Bows and G. E. Curren, 80, to special duty, 30 days, 10 A. M., Aug. 19; Joseph Mitchel, 99, to 80, 30 days, 10 A. M., Aug. 19. To 45, from precincts indicated, 30 days, 10 A. M., Aug. 19: T. W. McGowan, 62; A. J. Parkinson, 68, and Philip Berner, 88.

Assignments discontinued: Capt. Richard O'Connor, commanding 14th I. D., to command 7th I. D., in addition to own, (temporary,) 8 A. M., Aug. 15; Patrol. M. J. Pierce, 80, as station house attendant, (temporary,) 8 A. M., Aug. 14; G. J. Duggan, 26, to T. S., (temporary,) 9 A. M., Aug. 17.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. P. J. Langan, 160, to take effect 8:27 A. M., Aug. 16.

The following death is reported: Patrol. Richard O'Connell, 83, at 7 P. M., Aug. 14.

Revocation: So much of Farm Bill, P. D. 185, c. s., as temporarily assigns Capt. J. J. Savage, 43, to command 5th I. D., 5 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 18.

General Order 59, issued yesterday, takes up in consiiderable detail the proper handling of police summonses.

Fire Department.

General Order No. 6, Paragraphs 3, 4, and 5, dated Feb. 3, 1910, is hereby corrected as to assignments for Stations 15-1,651, 15-1,652, 17-965, 19-365. New cards for these stations have been issued; on receipt commanding officers will substitute them for the old cards, which will be returned with the number of the division, battalion, or company marked on the face of the cards returned. Old cards will be marked in pencil and promptly returned in the same envelope in which the new cards are delivered. These assignments to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 17.

These stations have been discontinued and will be so marked: Borough of Manhattan, 15-944, 15-985.

This correction to Station 15-1,427 will be made on cards, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 17: Hook and ladder companies to read: H. & L. 13-16.

The following change in location of street box, Borough of Manhattan, is hereby promulgated, to take effect at 8 A. M. Aug. 17. Assignment cards will be changed accordingly: Station 114, location, Oliver St, and New Bowery.

Additional apparatus to respond to Rockaway Beach: When assistance is desired at the Rockaways the officer in charge of fire there will notify the telegraph operator at Jamaica Fire Headquarters by telephone to transmit a fourth alarm for the station where assistance is required, giving him number of said station. On receipt of such call the telegraph operator at Jamaica will immediately transmit a fourth alarm for said station over telegraph circuits and companies assigned will respond.

These additions to assignment books, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, are hereby promulgated, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 17: Stations—4-935, Central and Carnaga Avs., Far Rockaway; 4-958, Grandview Av. and Far Rockaway Boulevard. Edgemere; 4-964, Boulevard and Seaside Av., Arverne; 4-971, Boulevard and Division Av., Hammels; 4-981, Remsen Av. and Ocean Front, Seaside, and 4-988, Boulevard and Eastern Av., Rockaway Park. Assignment on fourth alarm to 4-47, Eng. Co. 285, 279, 294; H. & L. Co. 127. Companies to change location—Eng. 293 to Eng. 294; Hose 5 to Eng. 270; H. & L. 125 to H. & L. 121.

These corrections to assignment books, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, are hereby promulgated, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 17: Station, 15-574; location, Nathan Seigel, 20-22 Bogart St., valve alarm; Eng. Co. 237; H. & L. Co. 108. C. of B. 49, Station, 15-577; location, William De Muth, Park Av., Richmond Hill; assignments same as at present.

This addition to assignment books, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, is hereby promulgated, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 17: Station, 8,218; location, Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co., ft. 56th St., Brooklyn; Eng. Co. 201, 241, 278, 225, 223; H. & L. Co. 114, 148; B. C. 40, 48; B. T. 6.

Resignation of ununiformed Fireman W. F. Hourigan, Eng. 12, is accepted, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 21.

Special leaves of absence are granted to these members of the department: Lieut. Lawrence Kefer, Eng. 230, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 24; Fire, 1st grade, C. E. Christman, H. & L. 14, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 17; Fire, 1st grade, P. D. McCarthy, Eng. 33, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications are being received for general mechanic, labor class, Part II. The duties are to supervise the work of helpers or laborers in institutions under the jurisdiction of the Health Department, Public Charities and Correction, and to perform general mechanical repair work in buildings and grounds of such institutions. They must be able to make small repairs, involving a knowledge of plumbing, steamfitting, and carpenter work. They must be not less than 21 years of age at the time of filing applications. Physical and oral tests will be held.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 23 an examination for sub-inspector of radio towers for men only, to fill a vacancy, at $5.62 a day. Navy Department, for duty at the Pacific torpedo station, Keyport, near Bremerton, Wash. It is desired to obtain an inspector who has had extended experience in the inspection of structural steel erection, and with sufficient physical ability to climb light steel structures to a height of 400 to 600 feet above ground, and able to move freely at such high altitudes on precarious footings. Candidates will be examined in physical ability, practical questions, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-second, but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Vacation Playground 147, Henry and Gouverneur Streets, Manhattan, will hold its final entertainment of the season at 3 P. M., today.

The public schools, because of the infantile paralysis epidemic, will not open before Sept. 25. It may be later before pupils under 16 years of age will be permitted to resume their classroom studies.

A special committee of the Board of Education is making a thorough investigation of all matters in connection with the misconduct of two clerks in the Bureau of Supplies. The Acting Corporation Counsel has transmitted to the Board of Education bills of costs in the matter of acquiring property for school purposes at Rhinelander, Bogart and Radcliffe Avenues, the Bronx, and at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-second Street, Manhattan.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT and office manager wanted; must be conversant with modern methods and systems of accounting; also capable of handling and supervising help; executive ability, initiative, and absolute accuracy are essential; a good position for the right party. To receive consideration state salary expected, references, age, and full particulars regarding your past experience. M 60 Times.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Young man at moderate salary for position offering good opportunity to right man; work in auditing department of large newspaper; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. Y 256 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN and Reporter on New York trade paper; salary and commission to a producer. Address, with full particulars, B 119 Times.

AGENT.—Lyceum bureau wants an experienced agent influential with entertainment committees and around New York; must have excellent personality, energy, and be able to produce results; liberal compensation; give full information, experience, and references. N 33 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN.—Competent; families with country work design, construction; reply letter only. Brick Construction Co., 7 East 42d St.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, general practice. Call, Room 706, 320 5th Av.

ASSISTANT TO BOOKKEEPER, WALL STREET HOUSE.

Experienced long and short accounts; very fast figures, interest, statements; must have A1 references Wall Street houses; give full details about yourself; salary, $12; quick advancement if competent. P 214 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT MANAGER and A1 salesman for a department store; 300 miles from New York. Apply between 9 and 11, at D. Schwartz, 16 East 42d.

AUDIT CLERK.—A Christian firm desires the services of a young man about 20 to 25 years of age to audit cash disbursement reports received from branch houses. This position requires a bright, energetic, wide-awake young man who can be relied upon. Your application must positively state your age, education, experience, &c., giving names of employers, and how long employed in each place, duties performed, and last salary received. Your reply treated in strict confidence. N 91 Times.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIR MEN, thoroughly experienced; three first-class men on motors and bearing work; three all around men as floor men and general work; must have references. Locomobile Co. of America, 24 West 61st St. Apply on tenth floor.

BANK CLERK of moderate experience; must have some ambition; exceptional prospects. K 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young man as assistant bookkeeper in large wholesale clothing house; only one who is quick, accurate, steady, and good penman need apply; give references and salary expected. K 297 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Sales ledger bookkeeper wanted by a wholesale dress and cotton goods house; salary to start, $18 per week; one experienced in this line preferred; state bookkeeping knowledge and references. Address N 79 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; familiar with foreign exchange; one who knows Germas. Apply in person only, with best of references, Emil Kiss, 133 2d Av.

BOY wanted, about 16 or 18 years of age, in the sample department of a wholesale dry goods commission house; salary about $6 a week, with advancement. Apply by letter, stating age and experience. Address letter to H. B. & Co., P. O. Box 307, Madison Square, New York.

BOY wanted; good opportunity for bright, intelligent boy; salary $5 per week. Bailey, N 86 Times.

BOY wanted, bright, energetic, for general office work, errands, and mail desk. P 300 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted by wholesale silk house; those living with parents preferred. B 122 Times.

BRASSIERE DESIGNER wanted; one who can originate high-class novelties; good salary to capable person; applications treated confidentially. Address P 202 Times.

CHAUFFEUR to drive Buick touring car; must be well recommended; salary, $20 week. Y 300 Times Annex.

CHEMIST FOR AN UP-TO-DATE, HIGH-class toilet perfumery and pharmaceutical establishment; steady job; must be absolutely have proven ability to manage a large and fast-growing laboratory; you must be an exceptionally good man; give practical references and all details; $60 a week to start. Address by letter only, H. Leon Smith, Hotel Astor. (Communications held strictly confidential.)

COLLECTORS.—Exceptional opportunity for three bright young men, aged 21-30; salary $2 per day and expenses, with good chance for advancement to producers; references and bond required. Apply after 10 A. M., Room 901, 5 West 29th St.

CORRESPONDENTS.

We have openings for 10 more correspondents in our rapidly growing organization. During the last six months this department has been doubled, affording splendid opportunities for about 10 bright, ambitious young men to learn the intricate details of the mail order business.

Experience is not absolutely necessary, but the successful applicants must have had a superior education; they must be earnest, willing to learn, and their character absolutely above reproach. Young men between 21 and 25 years of age preferred.

Call Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
1 Main St., Brooklyn.

DESIGNER and cutter wanted on popular priced line of boys' washable suits. B 98 Times.

DESIGNER, FIRST-CLASS, ON LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS. ADDRESS B 125 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; first-class mechanical draftsman with experience on structural steel, machinery layouts, and furnace design; plenty of work ahead for a good man; give experience, age, and salary expected. Also when you could report, in first letter. P. O. Box 287, Newark, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN AND CLERK.—Junior draftsman to act as clerk; must be competent; good opportunity. Write, fully stating qualifications and salary, B 101 Times.

ENTRY CLERK.—An experienced subscription entry clerk for mail list work on daily newspaper; only one having experience in newspaper offices and thoroughly familiar with railway mail routes and a working knowledge of subscription mail list need apply. Y 229 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT wanted, by large educational institution; must have great capacity for detail; must be good bookkeeper; must be able to direct high class sales force; handle correspondence, and assume full direction of office; one having had actual selling experience preferred; state previous connections in full detail and state salary expected to start in first letter. N 41 Times.

EXPERT FINISHER wanted on fine diamond jewelry. Abel Brothers, 29 Maiden Lane.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGER wanted in a bank; young man, Canadian or American preferred, with experience in buying documentary bills, with energy and initiative; all communications confidential. Address "Foreign Exchange," Room 12, fourth floor, 16 Exchange Place.

FOREMAN.—For cabinet shop; thoroughly acquainted with interior trim, furniture design, construction, and machine work; state experience, &c. Schwegler & Co., 6,501 Euclid Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

FRESCO PAINTERS wanted who can make their own drawings; only those understanding the business thoroughly need apply. Address Y 284 Times Annex.

IF YOU'RE A BOY, about 16, through school, clean, with a good head and fast legs, and want a chance in the offices of a great publishing House, write all about yourself in your own handwriting today to N 93 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—Wanted by a large manufacturing company, designers with experience in the design of electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and control apparatus. Y 268 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER wanted, thoroughly experienced in constructing automatic slot machines. Room 1,647, 120 Broadway, New York City.

OFFICE SALESMAN, textile and dyes. Responsible manufacturing company engaged in a nation-wide business is on the lookout for a live wire who understands thoroughly the textile and dyeing industry; only those who can produce results should state salary and full particulars in their application, which will be held strictly confidential. B 87 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Auto tire company wants office assistant; permanent; good opportunity. Write M, Lehman, 796 7th Av.

QUOTATION BOARD BOY wanted in stock broker's office; state experience and salary expected. Address K 288 Times Downtown.

PACKERS.—A number of hardware and notion packers; only one having experience in packing these lines. 259 Rideau St., 4th floor.

PACKER ASSISTANT.—Young man to pack children's coats; salary, $8; bring references. Apply store, L. Rosenheim & Co., 114 West 17th St.

PHOTO ENGRAVER.—First class, all-around photo engraver wanted; reliable man willing to work in all branches and handle small plant doing quality commercial work with assistance of apprentice; good pay for right man. Address Y 281 Times Annex.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

wanted by Vice President of well known corporation operating national chain store system; fine opportunity with house of financial stability and high reputation; salary $30-$35 week; must be over 28; well educated; do not answer unless fully qualified by actual experience; give full details of business history; must have clean record and best of references. Address B 108 Times.

RENTING AGENTS.—EXPERIENCED MEN WANTED FOR LEASING APARTMENTS IN NEW BUILDING; SALARY AND COMMISSION. CALL ROOM 902, 108 FARK AV., BETWEEN 4 AND 5 P. M.

RENTING MAN for high class houses. Apply 4,249 Broadway, near 181st St.

[redacted]

SALESMEN WANTED.—THE NATIONAL SURETY CO., THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD, HAS OPENINGS FOR SEVERAL CAPABLE, WELL-APPEARING YOUNG MEN IN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT; SALARY OR COMMISSION. APPLY MORNINGS BEFORE 11 O'CLOCK, T. DAVIDSON BROWN, 115 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN.—High-grade advertising man accustomed to earning $6,000 or more; must be able to write snappy copy; preferably one with executive and salesmanship ability to close large deals; salary and commission; give full details and past record. Address Opportunity, B 102 Times.

SALESMEN to carry side line selling to all phonograph dealers, printers, and stationers; can earn $40 per week; articles sent on trial all at very low price; salesmen now placing 20 a week without difficulty; liberal commission; want hustlers who are looking for big money. Universal Fixture Corporation, 133 West 23d St.

SALESMEN.—Four ambitious, energetic men to call on dressmakers and manufacturers for leading publishers of fashion journals on commission basis; this is a splendid opportunity for men who are honest and energetic. Write for interview, B 116 Times.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young man; drawing account against commission. B 73 Times.

SALESMAN.—To sell conditionless insurance policies, covering all sicknesses, every accident; also death benefit; good income and opportunity, advancement; drawing account against commission to men experienced in this line. Room 557, 209 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Several live, energetic salesmen to handle an old and favorably known line office devices; commission basis; leads furnished; settlements when sales are made. H 374 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for South and Middle West to handle quick selling side line to department and furniture stores; commission basis. Manufacturer, Suite 1,801, 220 West 42d St., city.

SALESMAN.—Experienced hosiery and underwear salesman wanted for New York on commission basis; state experience, references; strictly confidential. Y 296 Times Annex.

SALESMAN. — Wanted, bright, energetic vegetable oil salesman; splendid opportunity to right party; state full particulars and experience; good salary. H 375 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, Midweek Pictorial, with most attractive war book; something new; a big commission; salesmen earning from $30 a week up. Circulation Bureau, Inc., 21st floor, Times Building, Times Square.

SALESMEN, experienced, to cover office and city trade on ladies' coats, suits, and skirts; commission basis. Fearless, 104 East 19th St.

SALESMAN AND COLLECTOR, speaking foreign languages, in real estate and insurance office; salary and commission. Call after 9, Room 601, 116 Nassau St.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturers; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 8 Stone Street.

SALESMAN, — EXPERIENCED, INSTALLMENT FURNITURE; GOOD SALARY. FINKENBERG'S, 124TH ST. AND 8D AV.

SALESMAN,—A1 service contract; unique selling plan; commission. 130 West 33d; Room 1,305.

SALESMEN, (6;) now earning $50 weekly commissions; good appearance; over 25. Apply Thursday morning, Steiner,

BLOCK PLAN TO MAKE $1,000,000 FAKEBILLS

Chief Flynn of the Secret Service Raids a Cottage Where Coiners Are at Work.

SEIZES ELABORATE OUTFIT

Photographic Apparatus, Lithographic Presses, and Etchings Tools Taken in Grant City.

Equipment said to have been intended to manufacture $1,000,000 worth of counterfeit silver certificates and United States Treasury notes was seized yesterday by Chief William J. Flynn of the Government Secret Service and a squad of his men in a cottage at Grant City, Staten Island. The raid followed the receipt of information by Chief Flynn that a band of Italians had entered into a conspiracy with twenty middlemen to manufacture and distribute the spurious bills.

Seven Italians alleged to have been parties to the conspiracy were arrested with two other Italians, who were accused of operating an illegal wine and liquor blending plant at 423 East Ninth Street, Manhattan, in connection with the counterfeiting establishment.

The equipment taken by the Secret Service men was found in a cottage occupied by Antonio Monteforti, an expert photo-engraver and etcher, who alleged to be the leader of the band. Monteforti lived in a detached house on Washington Avenue, near Railroad Avenue, Grant City, and the equipment taken in the raid included expensive photographic apparatus, universal and lithographic presses, paper and colored inks, electrotying and etching tools and other supplies said to be necessary for the production of counterfeit bills.

Monteforti and another Italian, Luigi Barcatto, were said to be working on the counterfeit plates when the Secret Service men forced their way into the cottage. The two men were arrested, and so were Antonio Barcatto, Luigi's brother; Salvatore Giodano, and Antonio Giodano, also brothers, and Antonio Natranga and William Prazza. All of them were accused of being counterfeiters, and were locked up.

Another squad of Secret Service men said, in the meanwhile, gone to the house in East Ninth Street, where they arrested Giovanni Gienchi and Leo Battaglia. These two men were turned over to Internal Revenue Collector L. C. Nutt, who had them locked up on charges of violating the internal revenue laws.

Secret Service men said after the raid at Grant City that the counterfeiting conspiracy was one of the most far reaching that had been brought to the attention of the Government in years. The alleged purpose of the band was to manufacture $10 United States Treasury Notes and $1, $2, and $5 silver certificates, and then to destroy the apparatus before the bills were circulated.

Monteforti, who seemed well supplied with money, was accused by the Government agents of being the man who arranged for the purchase of the equipment and for its installation in the Grant City cottage. The plan, as learned by the Secret Service men, was for the Italians to dispose of the $1,000,000 worth of counterfeit bills to twenty middlemen at the rate of 35 cents no the dollar. The latter were to dispose of the spurious money at 50 cents on the dollar.

Immediately after learning of the alleged conspiracy through underground channels, Chief Flynn prepared to trap the so-caled conspirators. Secret service agents were brought to New York City and State Island from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Scranton, and Washington, and were detailed to shadow the suspects.

The detectives learned al the details of the purchase of the money-making apparatus, which cost at least $2,000. Monteforti, the secret agents asserted, was extremely cautious in his arrangements for moving the apparatus to his cottage, and some of the machinery was kept for a while in the house in East Ninth Street, where the alleged still has been installed. When the equipment finally was moved to Staten Island, the heavy presses were set up on the ground floor and the garret was altered so as to provide a dark room for the development of photographic plates. Another room was set aside for the engraving and etching work, and still another as an electrotyping and finishing and drying room.

The intention of the conspirators, according to the secret agents, was to take impressions of both sides of the bills and then to paste them together after inserting pieces of silk and hair to give them the appearance of being genuine.

These impressions, etchings, and plates, seized by the raiders along with heavier articles, machinery, and bills, will be used as evidence in the prosecution of the band. The alleged counterfeiters were later taken to Brooklyn. They will be arraigned in the Federal District Court today.

NEGRO ATTACKS 2 WOMEN.

Suspect, Caught Later, Identified by One of the White Plains Victims.

Because he wore a noticeably loud checked hat and a sport shirt with collar flaring outside his coat, James Brown, a young negro who said he was from New York, was identified by the police of Scarsdale yesterday morning and arrested after he had attacked two women in White Plains. Both women remembered these details of his appearance, which were telephoned to nearby police stations in the descriptions of the assailant.

Mrs. William B. Tibbetts of 148 North Broadway was his first victim. At 6:30 A. M. she went to her basement kitchen, and the negro sprang on her as she opened the door. The family on the floor above heard her fall and rushed to her. The negro ran off. She was injured about the race, arms, and throat.

Later Miss Josephine Sutton of 130 East Road started to go to her work as stenographer in the County Treasurer's office and the negro, lying in wait in the vestibule of her house, grasped her by the throat. In her case also, the presence of another member of her family saved her, but the negro escaped.

A general alarm to nearby villages was sent out, and Captain Ruggerio of the Scarsdale police say the hat and shirt and arrested the owner. Judge O'Brien remanded the negro until both women were able to appear against him. Miss Sutton looked at him in jail and declared he was the man who had attacked her, but Mrs. Tibbetts was so prostrated by shock that her physician refused to allow the prisoner to be brought before her for identification.

MRS. RUTH McE. STUART ILL

Testimonial Recital for Southern Author Is Given at Onteora Park

Programs sent out for a testimonial recital for Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, the authoress, given by Professor Cornelius Rubner of Columbia University at Onteora Park in the Catskills, reveal for the first time here the fact that Mrs. Stuart is dangerously ill. While she has maintained a Winter residence in New York, the author has been closely identified with the Summer colony at Onteora Park, and when her illness was recognized as serious, Mrs. V. Everit Macy offered her home, Hathaway, for a testimonial performance.

Mrs. Stuart, a Southerner, is author of a long list of novels and stories, and has written several collections of verse. A year ago Tulane University conferred the degree of Litt. D. upon her, and last March she was invited to read from her works at Columbia University.

[illegible]'s program of piano works for the recital included numbers from Bach, Schumann, Chopin, and [illegible], and some of his own transcriptions.

ACCEPT ANCIENT SUBMARINE

Museum Society Will Preserve the Holland.

The old submarine Holland, not, however, the artificial model lying in the Passaic River at Paterson, N. J., saved from the junk heap by Dr. Peter J. Gibbons and his son, Austin Flint Gibbons, of 269 Fifth Avenue, was presented yesterday to the Association for the Establishment and Maintenance for the People of the City of New York of a Museum of Peaceful Arts, of which Dr. George F. Kunz is the Acting President. The presentation was made with the understanding that the Holland should be exhibited for a year at the Bronx International Exposition that is to open next May.

There were many claimants for the ancient submarine, and Dr. Gibbons, before deciding to whom to give the boat, heard delegations from many communities that thought they should have it. The cities of Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson, and Baltimore, Harvard University, and the University of Pennsylvania all wanted the Holland.

Dr. Gibbons and his son considered that Elizabeth, where the Holland was built and launched, had a prior claim, and delayed all negotiations until the committee from this city appeared at noon yesterday. This committee, when told by Dr. Gibbons that the application had been received from Dr. Kunz's association, among the members of which are Jacob A. Schiff, who donated the first $100,000 toward the establishment of this permanent museum; Frank A. Vanderlip, Charles A. Strong, Elbert H. Gary, Theodore N. Vail, A. Barton Hepburn, Nikola Tesla, Melville E. Stone, Commander Robert E. Peary, Thomas A. Edison, and other men well known in educational and scientific circles, voted to make their claims secondary, and Mr. Kunz, on behalf of his association, accepted the boat.

CROWD OVERTURNS A CAR.

Excited Throng Thinks a Child Is Caught Under the Trucks.

While playing in front of his house, at 8 Spring Street, last night Felice Garratano, 3 years old, started across the street directly in front of an eastbound street car, pursued by his mother. Mrs. Garratano was knocked down by the car, but escaped with slight injuries, and the child fell free of the car. Misinterpreting the screams of the woman, the crowd which gathered, thinking that the child was pinned under the car, pushed against it and overturned it. The six passengers, the motorman, and conductor were forced to find their way out by climbing through the windows of the side uppermost.

Reserves from the Mulberry Street Station were called out to help get the crowd in order while a wrecking crew put the car back on the track.

SEIZE AMERICAN AS INSANE.

He Tries to Force Way Into Windsor Castle to See King George.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 17.—Patrick Callaghan, said to be an American, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to force an entrance into Windsor Castle in an effort to see King George. The man was arrested after a scuffle. Officers declared he was insane and he was sent to an asylum.

Callaghan said he desired to see King George in order to press his claim as the original inventor of the submarine. The police allege that Callaghan recently came from the United States, where he spent the past eleven years in an asylum.

REFUSE TO OBEY RECEIVER.

Six Prominent Jersey Citizens Must Explain Conduct to Court.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 16.—Six men prominent in affairs in South Jersey may be committed for contempt if they fail to appear in court at Trenton at 10:30 o'clock next Tuesday morning to answer questions in regard to land deals in which they have figured. They refused today, on advice of counsel, to testify.

As receiver of the West Jersey Mortgage Company, former Judge John G. Horner, through Lawyer Harvey F. Carr of the firm of Wilson & Carr, today filed the report of the refusal of the men to be sworn or examined in connection with the litigation involving that concern.

The defendants are Carlton Godfrey, former President of the Guarantee Trust Company and former Speaker of the House of Assembly; Herman M. Sypherd, Vice President of the same company; Frederick C. Robbins of the West Jersey Title Company, John A. Hackney, former Engineer of Atlantic City, and Raymond P. Read, law partner of Godfrey.

Notice is given by the receiver to all parties concerned to appear before Chancellor Walker at Trenton next Tuesday, when they must show cause why they should not be committed for their refusal to be examined.

Since his appointment as receiver former Judge Horner has been trying to learn details of big seashore deals in which the mortgage concern took an active part.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HOBOKEN.—Blake Brothers & Co., 44 Wall Street, New York, received the contract for $145,000 worth of 4½ per cent. ten-year street improvement bonds at a meeting of the City Commissioners in the City Hall yesterday. Their bid was $145,585.

BAYONNE.—A split between the Democrats and Republicans on the City Commission resulted yesterday in the appointment of ten inspectors of public improvements by the Republican majority without consulting their Democratic colleagues. The Commission is made up of Mayor Garven, Republican; two other Republicans, and two Democrats. The many Democratic office holders of the town now fear that the Mayor's faction will be able to fill their places with Republicans when their terms expire Dec. 31.

ORANGE.—Three twelve-year-old boys were arraigned before Recorder Brennan yesterday morning in the West Orange Police Court on a charge of holding up thirteen-year-old William Menzel and taking a small sum of money from him. They were committed for the Juvenile Court.

ORANGE.—Edwin H. Hatch, Vice President of the wrecked Mutual Trust Company, was well enough to leave his bed yesterday after an attack of appendicitis. He suffered a relapse when the State Bank Examiners assumed charge of the trust company. Hatch has been admitted to $50,000 bail on a charge of conspiracy.

MONTCLAIR.—Sentence was suspended yesterday by Recorder Yost on C. W. S. Curley of 21 Elmwood Road, Verona, who tied up Montclair traffic last Saturday by his refusal to produce an identification slip demanded by the conductor of a Bloomfield Avenue car in lieu of a second fare. Curley was represented by counsel, and admitted that he tried to make a test case.

MONTCLAIR.—The Playground Commission was abolished by the Town Commission last night, in pursuance of a policy of doing away with superfluous departments. The duties of the commission will be assumed by the Commissioner of Parks and Playgrounds.

MONTCLAIR.—The hearing on the application of the McNally Securities Company of New York for a moving picture theatre license in a $140,000 building which it proposes to erect has been postponed until September 19. Mayor Dodd took this action because of requests from citizens who are out of town for the Summer that they have an opportunity to voice their objections.

HACKENSACK.—Alexander H. G. Maidment, lawyer, defendant in a civil suit for $50,000 brought by Mrs. Julia Turnure of New York, was released on $100,000 bail yesterday after being in jail since July 7. The bail was furnished by prominent citizens of Hackensack. Maidment was arrested in Kalamazoo, Mich., on an embezzlement charge July 5. The criminal and civil actions resulted from the same transactions.

FREEHOLD.—It was learned yesterday that the home of Mrs. David S. Crater, widow of the late Secretary of State, had been robbed of valuable clothing and bric-a-brac. Mrs. Crater and her daughter, Gilberta, are at Pine Hill, Conn., for the Summer.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Mary Williamson, 2½ years old, was killed yesterday by a westbound express train on the Jersey Central tracks a few rods from her home, near the Flagtown crossing. She was playing with her pet dog. Engineer Edword Gairity of Somerville tried in vain to stop his train before hitting the child.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Voorhees Priestly of Somerville was thrown from a wagon and killed on the approach to the Raritan River bridge yesterday when his horses ran away. The wagon crashed into one of the concrete piers, and Priestly struck on his head, his skull being frocture.

DOVER.—Janec Bodner, a Hungarian employed by the Lackawanna Railroad at Fox Hill, was found dead in his shock last night. Coroner Bastrom, after an inquest, found that his death was caused by blows on the head. Bodner had received two weeks' pay on Monday night, and the authorities believe he was beaten and robbed, and managed to reach his shack before yesterday.

WHERE YOU CAN GET

WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

SOCONY

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

MOTOR GASOLINE

WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

A man is known by the company he keeps; a supply dealer by the gasoline. When you buy gasoline from any of the dealers listed below, you can be sure of getting quality. They sell SOCONY Motor gasoline—the straight-distilled, uniform gasoline, that insures you more smiles per mile and more miles per gallon. STANDARD OIL COMPANY of NEW YORK

MANHATTAN AND BRONX

AMSTERDAM AVE.
133, Hudson River Garage Company.
343, Fuller, W. W.
345, McLoughlin, T. J., Sons.
347, White E. W.

AVENUE A.
370, Interborough Delivery Company.

AVENUE C.
151, Blau, L., & Sons.

AVENUE D.
83, Morrissey, Michael.

BANK ST.
Foot of Pier 49, No. River, Johnson, E.S

BOWERY.
84, Bade Brothers.

BROADWAY.
1876, New Departure Garage.
2322, Broadway Garage, Inc.
2444, Kesbec Sales Co.
2906, Cimiotti Garage Corp.
At 76th St., Aeon Garage Corp.
3550, Childs Garage Co., Inc.
4162, Arrowhead Garage.
4352, Greater New York Garage.
4816, Harriman Co. G. Y.
4896, Arras Garage and Supply Co. Inc.
5015, Brickners Auto Supply Co., Inc.

BAILEY AVE.
3129, Whelan's Garage.

BERGEN AVE.
607, Ford Motor Company.

BOSTON ROAD.
Boston & Eastchester roads, McCrain's Gasoline Station, Jos.
1262 Rose Garage & Taxi Co., Inc.
1371 McKinley Square Auto Company.
1013, Spier's Garage.

BROWN PLACE.
144, Dieterich, Edwards Co., Inc.

CANAL ST.
483, Transer, W. E.

COURTLAND AVE.
899, Courtland Garage.

CROTONA AVE.
1969, Crotona Garage.

DELANCEY ST.
173, Sevin, I.

DOWNING ST.
45, Tassi, R. Sons Garage.

DYCKMAN ST.
Dyckman St. & B'way, Russell's Gasoline Station, H. R.

EAST 73D ST.
182 Brook's Garage, F.

EAST 91ST ST.
423, Lind & Co., Gus.

EAST 2D ST.
79, Asens Garage.

EAST 7TH ST.
Corner Lewis St., Seventh St. Garage.

EAST 9TH ST.
224, Stuyvesant Auto Trading Co.

EAST 10TH ST.
Foot of, Barge 63.

EAST 11TH ST.
810, Dochtermanns Garage.

EAST 12TH ST.
19, Cleric & Bambi Garage.

EAST 15TH ST.
629, American Pastry & Mfg. Co.

EAST 17TH ST.
125, Foster, John S.

EAST 18TH ST.
157, Chelsea Garage.

EAST 19TH ST.
Corner Avenue B, Levy Dairy Co.

EAST 20TH ST.
238, Whitman & Schier.

EAST 21ST ST.
225, New Home Garage.

EAST 23RD ST.
141, Hoffman Taxicab Co.

EAST 24TH ST.
Corner Avenue A. A. S. P. C. A.

EAST 31ST ST.
139, Blue Sprocket Garage.
417, Express Garage.

EAST 33RD ST.
51, Dickerson, E. N.

EAST 35TH ST.
31, Morgan, Mrs. J. P.
155, Vanderbilt, Cornelius.

EAST 37TH ST.
238, McCook & Co.

EAST 39TH ST.
144, James, D. W.

EAST 40TH ST.
27, Murray Hill Garage.

EAST 41ST ST.
132, Biltmore Garage, Inc.
142, Boylston Garage.
144, Haverty, J. T.

EAST 45TH ST.
337, Serna, A.

EAST 52ND ST.
9, Atlas Garage.

EAST 54TH ST.
Corner B'way, Reo Motor Car Co.
126, Monmouth Garage.
140, Cochran, A. S.
208, Beekman Hill Express.
215, Mercedes Repair Co.
226, Monmouth Garage.

EAST 55TH ST.
418, Cavanagh, C. W.

EAST 57TH ST.
Corner B'way, Colt Stratton Co.
146, Stuyvesant, A. V. H.

EAST 58TH ST.
416, Olejer, C. A.

EAST 62ND ST.
50, Kennedy, Sam.
52, Plaza Private Garage.
418, Central Garage.

EAST 64TH ST.
209, Ritz Garage.

EAST 65TH ST.
Corner B'way, Lincoln Square Garage.
226, Halcyon Garage Co., Inc.

EAST 66TH ST.
116, Clark, C. F.
118, Armory Garage.

EAST 67TH ST.
245, Hudson Motor Car Co.
315, Stumpp, G. M.

EAST 69TH ST.
167, Heye, G. G.
517, East 69th St. Garage.

EAST 71ST ST.
545, Storm, G. H. & Co.

EAST 72ND ST.
East River Automobile Club of America.

EAST 73RD ST.
167, Gould, Geo. J., Garage.
177, Auto Realty Co.

EAST 75TH ST.
115, Spengler Automobile Co.

EAST 76TH ST.
51, Archer, John J.

EAST 77TH ST.
113, Heid's Garage, A.
123, Adams, P. M.
159, Ardsley Garage Co.

EAST 79TH ST.
406, Seventy-ninth St. Garage Co., Inc.

EAST 80TH ST.
526, Baff, B. & Son.

EAST 83RD STREET.
117, Speyer, J.
168, Brown Bros. Garage.

EAST 84TH ST.
115, Belmont Garage.
327, Yorkville Garage.

EAST 86TH ST.
205, Yorkville Central Garage.

EAST 88TH ST.
57, Fifth Ave. Garage.

EAST 90TH ST.
431, Artman's Garage, John.

EAST 91ST ST.
416, Fisher's Garage Co., Inc.

EAST 99TH ST.
51, Healy's Taxi Garage.

EAST 102ND STREET.
414, Wickes's Garage.

EAST 104TH ST.
435, Eagle Garage.
487, Market Auto Garage.

EAST 106TH ST.
53, Lyons Garage, M.
402, Saratoga Garage.

EAST 120TH ST.
164, Strathmanh Auto Co.

EAST 121ST ST.
517, Levine & Co. Wm.

EAST 122ND ST.
171, State Garage.

EAST 126TH ST.
153, Kahn's Garage, L. J.

EAST 133RD ST.
447, Byrnes Garage, Wm. L.

EAST 134TH ST.
539, Port Morris Garage.

EAST 137TH ST.
252, 137th St. Garage Co.

EAST 139TH ST.
379, Mott Haven Garage Co., Inc.

EAST 152ND ST.
Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Center Garage

EAST 156TH ST.
770, Woodstock Garage.

EAST 163RD ST.
490, Melrose Garage.

EAST 165TH ST.
165th St. & Jerome Ave., Central Bridge Garage.

EAST 167TH ST.
Corner Grand Concourse, Hollands Gas Station.

EAST 182D ST.
Corner Grand Concourse, Harts Gasoline Station.

EAST 200TH ST.
Corner Webster Ave., Bedford Park Garage.

EAST 215TH ST.
Corner White Plains Ave., Ruffs Garage, A.

EIGHTH AVE.
411, Dohen, C. F.

ELEVENTH AVE.
440, N. Y. Herald Garage.

FIRST AVE.
42d and 43d Sts., Postal Transfer Service, Inc.
1292, Janovic, Emil.
1834, First Ave. Auto Garage Co., Inc.

FORDHAM ROAD.
581, Fordham Garage Co., Inc.

FOURTH AVE.
107, Anderton, Robt. J., Inc.
Cor. 19th St., Alco Gravure, Inc.
471, Roberts, Geo. I.

GOERCK ST.
71, Eastern Garage.

GRAND CONCOURSE.
2173, Concourse Service Station.
2408, Holland's Gas Station.
2431, Concourse Garage.
2458, Grand Concourse Garage.

HAMILTON PLACE.
17, Kesbec Sales Company.

HUDSON ST.
356, Sullivan, John & Son.
405, Schwalbe, Printes.
651, Merry, E. L.

IRVING PL.
59, Gramercy Park Garage.

JEROME AVE.
1934, Jerome Ave. Garage.

MADISON AVE.
65, Gerry, E. T., Company.
311, Morgan, J. P.
1080, Brokaw's Garage.

MANHATTAN STREET.
178, Fort Lee Ferry Garage.

MORRIS AVE.
1095, Reliable Club Garage.

MULINER AVE.
Corner Morris Park Ave., Bronx Park Taxi Service.

NEW CHAMBERS ST.
72, American News Co.

NORTH MOORE ST.
54, North Moore Garage.

PARK AVENUE
481, Sanford Automobile Co.
485, Marfirm, G. C.
583, Cryder & Co.
587, Park Ave. Garage.
4506, Aetna Garage Co., Inc.

PEARL ST.
145, Kelly, J. T.

PELHAM PARKWAY.
Cor. Williamsbridge Rd., Gasoline & Oil Supply Co., Inc.
Cor. White Plains Rd., Gasoline Stations, Inc.

PROSPECT AVE.
906, Paramount Garage Co., Inc.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
231, Hulbert, Fred.
235, Eureka Automobile Station.
643, St. Nicholas Garage.
1066, Goff's Garage, F.

SEDGWICK AVE.
1407, Economical Garage.
1827, Bronx West Side Garage.

SEVENTH AVE.
750, Drenco Garage.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
1133, Bronx Motor Car Co.
1555, Windsor Garage.
2073, Boulevard Auto Co.

SOUTH ST.
383, O. C. Brunner.

THOMPSON ST.
242, De Pola, E., Garage.

TIEBOUT AVE.
2245, Tiebout Garage.

TREMONT AVE.
905, West Farms Garage.

TRINITY AVE.
917, Trinity Garage.

UNION AVE.
1117, Union Garage.

WALKER AVE.
2665, Bentley, R.

WASHINGTON SQ. SO.
73, Washington Square Garage.

WATER ST.
55, Clarkson & Ford Co.
662, Cirkers Storage Warehouses.

WATT ST.
155, Casino Garage.

WEBSTER AVE.
1818, Reliable Garage.
2663, Tyrrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
2134, McGee Garage, W. C.

WEST END AVE.
70, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
83, Kelly Springfield M. T. Co.
87, Poly Demos Co.
91, West End Garage.
102, United Garage Co., Inc.
112, Palette Garage.

WEST FORDHAM RD.
148, Myer's Gasoline Station, B. A.

WEST 11TH ST.
356, Donovan Trucking Co.

WEST 13TH ST.
245, 13th St. Garage.

WEST 15TH ST.
436, Commercial Garage Co.

WEST 16TH ST.
408, Steinhardt Bros. & Co.

WEST 18TH ST.
245, Empire Garage.
438, Commercial Garage Co.

WEST 19TH ST.
428, Fitzpatrick, Richard, Inc.

WEST 20TH ST.
320, 20th St. Garage.

WEST 34TH ST.
530, United Elec. Light and Power Co.

WEST 35TH ST.
541, Superior Motor Garage Co.
Corner 12th Ave.

WEST 36TH ST.
537, Swarts Gaskell Corp.

WEST 37TH ST.
242, Strout, J.
330, Coca Cola Co.

WEST 38TH ST.
543, Henken, Henry.

WEST 39TH ST.
230, Martinique Garage.

WEST 315T ST.
150, Keystone Garage.
154, Pennsylvania Terminal Taxi Co.

WEST 35TH ST.
513, National Garage.

WEST 36TH ST.
205, Garland Service Co.
522, N. Y. Automobile Garage.

WEST 37TH ST.
512, White, Peter.

WEST 38TH ST.
522, U. S. Motor Cab Co.

WEST 39TH ST.
146, Opera House Garage.

WEST 41ST ST.
220, Hudson Garage.
236, Packard Transportation and Rep. Co.

WEST 42D ST.
345, Quilan Garage.
350, Merk, F. W.
437, Garford Motor Truck Co.
458, Friedman, F.
621, N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co.

WEST 44TH ST.
307, Peck's Garage.
312, Nemeth Bros.

WEST 45TH ST.
502, 45th St. Garage.

WEST 46TH ST.
610, Touring Car and Auto Truck.

WEST 47TH ST.
228, Grossman, Ed.

WEST 48TH ST.
215, 48th St. Garage.
Foot of, Barge 34.

WEST 49TH ST.
147, 49th St. Garage.
225, Bowman, S. B., Automobile Co.
301, Equitable Garage.
304, Princess Garage.

WEST 50TH ST.
114, Bord's Garage.
124, Packard Acme Garage, Inc.
219, Mason Bros., Inc.
348, Caron Garage.

WEST 51ST ST.
103, Mais Motor Truck Co.
105, Barclay, J. L.
109, Napier Garage Co.
123 & 131, Parkers Garage.
139, O'Toole Motor Renting Service.
218, Ryan, Joseph A.
223, Postal Garage.

WEST 52D ST.
112, Joscelyn Garage.
115, 53d St. Garage (Luke Blake).
630, Buick Motor Co.

WEST 53D ST.
244, Mattern, Jacob, Wagon Works
551, Gaug, Joseph.

WEST 54TH ST.
134, Corvan, T. G.
147, Beaney & McMahon, Inc.
155, S. S. Garage Co., Inc.
231, Arena Garage.
247, Automobile Club of America.
250, 54th St. Realty Co.
147, A. Dugeau.

WEST 55TH ST.
37, Sloane, W. D.
42, Brewster, G. S.
189, Aero Garage.
411, Hotel Rental Service, Inc.
417, Stearns, T. B. M. C. Co.
419, Page, Carl E.
621, Perfection Spring Co.

WEST 56TH ST.
107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage.
122, Lotos Garage Co.
123, Aitken, H. E.
152, Buckley, M.
155, Cornish, L. H.
160, Day and Night Garage.
239, Chase Motor Truck Co.
At Eighth Ave., Deutsch, Maurice

WEST 57TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, Silver, C. T., Motor Co.
103, Francis Motor Renting Co.
436, York Garage.
515, Clinton Garage.
518, Eagle Garage.
622, Mason-Seaman Transportation Co.
631, White Co.

WEST 58TH ST.
216, Guggenheim, Murray.
225, Oldsmobile Company of N. Y.

WEST 60TH ST.
20, Lewis, S. H.
25, Locomobile Co. of America.
40, Brennan & Duffy.
227, Cushman's, S., Son, Inc.

WEST 61ST ST.
6, Baran, Harold P.

WEST 62D ST.
At B'way, Broadway & 62nd St. Garage.
8, Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co.

WEST 64TH ST.
203, Kelly, L. J., Jr.
205, Geier, Chas.
243, Amsterdam Garage.
302, Acme Garage.
306, Republic Motor Sales Co.
Cor. West End Ave., International Motor Co.

WEST 65TH ST.
39, Ryan, J. J.
214, Ascher, John J.
218, Pyramid Garage.
246, O'Hare, Mrs. Kate.
306, N. Y. Auto Garage.

WEST 66TH ST.
49, Walters Motor Truck Co.

WEST 67TH ST.
52, West 67th St. Garage.
245, Hudson Motor Car Co.

WEST 68TH ST.
204, Simpson, J. B.
230, Modern Garage.
241, Thomey Auto Service, Inc.
243, Kaye Garage.
252, Economical Garage.

WEST 69TH ST.
213, Thom, W. B.
227, Legg, Geo.
244, B. & B. Garage.
246, Hetzer Bros.
261, Bourne, F. G.
263, Continental Garage.

WEST 70TH ST.
Corner Broadway, Winton Motor Car Co.
320, Thom, W. B.
336, Haas & Greenburg.
340, Edson, M.
344, Thorley Garage.

WEST 75TH ST.
207, Ansonia Garage.

WEST 76TH ST.
208, Superior Motor Garage Co.

WEST 86TH ST.
214, De Pala & Wilson.
250, Belvedere Garage.

WEST 82ND ST.
211, Burghardt Mills Co.

WEST 83RD ST.
147, Mason-Seaman Transportation Co.
150, Bretton Hall Garage.

WEST 87TH ST.
252, Belnord Garage.
265, Jerome Garage.
271, Conron Bros. Garage Co.

WEST 89TH ST.
119, St. Urban Garage.
137, The Robt. Thedford Garage Co., Inc.
171, Champion Garage.
212, West End Auto Palace.

WEST 90TH ST.
2, Kingston Garage.

WEST 93RD ST.
55, Turin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.

WEST 95TH ST.
211, Royal Garage.

WEST 96TH ST.
315, Thedford's Garage, Jas.

WEST 98TH ST.
Corner Fifth Ave., Parkview Garage.

WEST 100TH ST.
9, Century Garage.
146, Eureka Garage Corp.

WEST 101ST ST.
160, Bonair Garage & Supply Co., Inc.

WEST 103D ST.
204, Miller's Garage, J.

WEST 105TH ST.
Cor. Fifth Ave., Watts Gasolene Station, M. T.
136, Consolidated Garage and Taxi Co., Inc.

WEST 107TH ST.
102, Royal Garage (Branch B).
241, Elite Garage.

WEST 108TH ST.
103, Club Garage Co.
236, Manchester Garage Co.

WEST 109TH ST.
246, Bonavista Garage Co.

WEST 110TH ST.
151, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.

WEST 118TH ST.
65, Alhambra Garage Co.

WEST 124TH ST.
208, Normal Automobile Station, Inc.

WEST 129TH ST.
303, Security Garage.

WEST 132ND ST.
165, Kingwood Garage.

WEST 133RD ST.
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros. Gasolene Station.

WEST 142ND ST.
Cor. Fifth Ave., Baker, R. & L., Co.

WEST 144TH ST.
30, Dolphin Garage.

WEST 151ST ST.
447, Hilltop Automobile Station, Inc.

WEST 155TH ST.
414, Speedway Garage.

WEST 168TH ST.
556, Washington Heights Garage.

WEST 170TH ST.
Corner Broadway, Kesbec Sales Company.

WEST 172ND ST.
Cor. Boscobel Ave., Conway's Garage, J

WEST 176TH ST.
Corner Echo Place, Gasoline and Oil Supply Co., Inc.
410, Hewson's Garage, A.

WEST 176TH ST.
Near University Ave., University Ave. Garage.

WEST 181ST ST.
14, Mt. Hope Auto Service.
512, Beaver & Son, J. P.

WEST 207TH ST.
002, Laird Bros. Garage.

WEST 215TH ST.
Cor. B'way, Smith's Gasolene Station, H. C.

WEST 234TH ST.
Corner B'way, Kern's Gasolene Station, M. L.

WILLIAMSBRIDGE RD.
1483, Thompson, J. F.

BROOKLYN.

ABERDEEN ST.
Siegman, F., Corner Bushwick Ave.

ATLANTIC AVE.
Ajax Garage, 1569.
Atlantic and Albany Garage, 1630.
Dunn, E. H., 2762.
Sterling Trucking Co., 1044.
Van Sicien Garage, 2814.
Williams, C. J., 2783.

AVENUE Q.
Irving Garage, 1007.

BAINBRIDGE ST.
Bainbridge Garage, 631.

BEDFORD AVENUE.
Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co., 689.
Bedford Auto Garage, 942.
Kirkham, I. C., 1365.
Morris Smith Auto Co., 1995.
Parkside Gasoline Station, 2006.
Powell Garage, 2038.
United Auto Radiator, 850.
Windsor, Mahmud, 1410.

BERGEN ST.
Pitkin Auto Co.

BOERUM PLACE.
Boerum Place Garage, 27.

BROADWAY.
Broadway Penn Garage, Corner Penn St.

BUTLER ST.
Buick Motor Co., 324.

CHAUNCEY ST. & PATCHEN AVE.
Marquise Garage.

CLARENDON ROAD.
Sweeny & Nail Auto Co., 2188.

CLARK ST.
St. George Garage, 53.

CLINTON ST.
Abbott Garage, 361.

COLLEGE PLACE.
Zerega Garage, 22.

CONEY ISLAND.
Kensington Garage, 712.
Nonpareil Garage, 794.
Prospect Park South Garage, 488.

COURT ST.
Fox Garage, 135.

COVERT ST.
Covert Garage, 155.

CRANBERRY ST.
Pioneer Garage, 23.

CRESCENT ST.
Wellman, C. J., Foot of.

CROPSEY AVE.
Bath Beach Garage, 1908.

CUMBERLAND ST.
Hill Garage, 370.

DECATUR ST.
Regina Garage, 173.

DE KALB AVE.
Ron Ton Garage, 1121.

DOUGLAS ST.
R. Berger, 328.

EASTERN PARKWAY.
Goodman, I., 1700.

EAST NEW YORK AVE.
Stewart, E. R., 434.

EAST 25TH ST.
Baur, W. C. (Glenwood Garage), 635.

EAST 29TH ST.
Clarendon Garage, 253.
Goodwin's Garage, Corner Tilden Ave.

ECKFORD ST.
Eckford Garage, 75.

EMERSON PLACE.
Emerson Place Garage, 94.

ELEVENTH ST.
Dilger, E. H., 478.

55TH ST.
Bay Ridge Garage, 359.

54TH ST.
Sunset Garage, 314.

89TH ST.
Blythebourne Garage, 1339.

FLATBUSH AVE.
B'klyn Riding & Driving Club, corner Plaza St.

FOREST AVE.
Reiss, F. J., 47.

FORT HAMILTON AVE.
Hill, R. A., 5520.

FOSTER AVE.
Eisenhauer, Mario, corner East 21st St.
Liptrott & Allen, 900.

FOURTH AVE.
Crescent Garage, 6317.
Ferrigne, G., 280.

FOURTH ST.
Cress Garage, 331.

44TH ST.
West End Garage, 1342.

FULTON ST.
Pool, Geo. & Son, 72.
Tieman, F. M., 88.

GLENMORE AVE.
Penn Glen Garage, and Pennsylvania Ave.

GREENE AVE.
Royal Garage & Machine Co., 1605.

HANCOCK ST.
Hancock Garage, 940.
Pupki Auto Co., 488.

HARMON ST.
Irving Garage, 379.

HENRY ST.
Henry Garage, 545.

HERKIMER ST.
American Auto Service, 680.

HIGHLAND BLVD.
Siegman, F., corner Bushwick Ave.

HOWARD AVE.
Howard Garage, corner Eastern P'kway
Peck Slip Trucking Co., corner Eastern Parkway.

HUMBOLDT ST.
B'way Auto Co., 53.

HURON ST.
Oakland Garage, 183.

IRVING AVE.
Irving Ave. Garage, 25.

JEFFERSON AVE.
F. M. Marko, 102.
Ideal Garage, 862.

JOHNSON PLACE.
Erasmus Garage, 9.

KINGS HIGHWAY.
Doyle, Geo., 23.
Hommel, Fred, corner Snyder Ave.

KNICKERBOCKER AVE.
Campbell's Garage, corner Moffat St.

KOSCIUSKO ST.
Mitchell Garage, 29.

KOSSUTH PLACE.
Kossuth Auto Exchange, 14.

LAFAYETTE AVE.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 3.
Kleinman, S., 11100.
Woods Garage and Sales Co., 431.

LAWRENCE ST.
Glackin Co., Thos., 107.

LEXINGTON AVE.
Dilbrow, L. A., 259.
Lexington Garage, 411.
Quincy Garage, 334.

LIBERTY AVE.
Milchman, L., 1103.

LIBERTY ST.
Liberty Garage, 101.

MADISON ST.
Sylvan Garage, 633.

MANHATTAN AVE.
Greenpoint Garage, Corner Druggist.
Manhattan Ave. Garage, 583.

MARCY AVE.
Bit Four Garage, 633.

MAUJER ST.
Maujer Garage, 364.

MONROE ST.
Crossman, C. B., 107.
Waite, J. H., 498.

MORGAN AVE.
Morgan Ave. Garage, corner Maspeth St.

MYRTLE AVE.
Ridgewood Auto Garage, corner New Fresh Pond Rd.

NEW UTRECHT AVE.
Dilbrow, H. M., & Son, 5995.

NORTH 10TH ST.
Roebling Garage, corner Union Ave.

NOSTRAND AVE.
Hawthorne Garage, 1137.

OCEAN AVE.
Bayside Garage, 1737 Sheepshead Bay Road.
Post Abbott Garage, near Ave. N.

OCEAN PARKWAY.
Schlesinger & Son, foot of.
Shelbourne Garage, foot of.
Sutter Co., 4.
Welsh, F. R., cor. Prospect Ave.

ORMOND PLACE.
Ormond Garage, 10.

PACIFIC ST.
Portland Garage, 670.

PARK AVE.
Park Garage, 804.
Tompkins

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; slightly warmer; light south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,391. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ASK BOND ISSUE TO PAY THE COST OF MOBILIZATION

One of $130,000,000 Is Proposed to Meet the Expenses Due to Mexican Crisis.

ADVOCATED BY TREASURY

And Recommended by Democratic Members of the Senate Committee on Finance.

EXPECTED SMALL DEFICIT

Can Be Met Out of General Fund—Embargo Provision Is Aimed at the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—In a statement made to the Senate Committee on Finance today, the Treasury Department estimates that the the Government's expense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, will aggregate $1,128,243,000, inclusive of $130,000,000 caused by the Mexican situation and the mobilization of the National Guard on the border. This $130,000,000, it is estimated, will pay the expenses of border service and mobilization only to Dec. 31, 1916, and if the conditions growing out of the Mexican situation continue beyond that time an additional expenditure of $86,000,000 will be necessary.

No provision for meeting this extraordinary expenditure has been made in the general revenue bill, passed by the House last month and rported to the Senate by the Finance Committee yesterday. In submitting a formal report on the bill today, Democratic members of the Finance Committee say that, in their opinion, concurred in by the Treasury Department, the $130,000,000, on account of the Mexican situation should be financed by a bond issue.

The Treasury Department estimates that the receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, will be $792,000,000, making the excess of disbursements over receipts $[illegible]. Of this excess amount, due to the preparedness legislation and the Mexican situation, $205,000,000 will be realized during the year it is estimated, by the increased taxation, provided for in the general revenue bill about to be enacted. Deducting the expenses incident to the Mexican situation, there remains a deficit of $29,234,000. This, the Finance Committee says, can safely be taken from the general fund of the Treasury, which at the close of business yesterday amounted to $134,337,895.

Temporary Treasury Payments.

In the meantime the current expenses of the National Guard mobilization and other expenses incident to the Mexican situation will be paid out of the Treasury, but, as was explained tonight by Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee, in the expectation that the extraordinary expenditures on account of conditions along the border will be paid for by a bond issue.

In their report on the revenue bill, the majority members of the Finance Committee say:

"The increase in the appropriations for the present fiscal year, other than for these extraordinary expenses, is not beyond the normal increase."

Sharp issue with this statement is taken by the Republican members of the Finance Committee in a minority report on the general revenue bill, also filed today. The minority contends that there has been an increase in appropriations by Congress this year of $586,000,000 over the $1,114,000,000 appropriated last year, and that, deducting $300,000,000 for what may be termed preparedness, this Congress has made appropriations of approximately $200,000,000 more than any preceding Congress.

The Republican committeemen, who are Senators Penrose, Lodge, McCumber, Smoot, Galliger, and Clark of Wyoming, accuse the Democrats of making a misleading statement in saying in their report that the additional revenue provided for in the measure is needed for preparedness. The Democrats are accused of wasteful appropriations. The Treasury, it is charged, already is facing a large deficit.

Embargo Aimed at Allies.

It became known today that the amendment added by the Senate Democratic caucus to the Revenue bill giving the President authority to place an embargo on the admission of articles from foreign countries when similar articles produced in the United States are forbidden admission to those countries is aimed particularly at the action of the Entente Allies in declaring that certain articles designated as luxuries shall not be admitted to the territory of the Allies during the period of the war.

The list includes wood pulp, esparto grass and linen and cotton rags, paper and carboard and manufactures of paper and cardboard; large periodical publications; tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes; furniture woods, hardwoods, and veneers; stones and slates, canned goods, soaps, spirits, toys and games, and many other articles.

Exception was made in the case of tobacco to the extent that licenses would be issued for importations of tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes, to one-third of the amount imported for home consumption in 1915 which was more than 124,000,000 pounds.

From what was said today, the purpose of the Senate amendment is to give the President the right to place an embargo on the importation from the British Isles of articles similar to those named in the Order in Council, prohibiting the importations in question. This authority would apply also to articles on the French, Russian, and Italian lists of prohibited luxuries. It was indicated also that the provision would place the United States Government in a position to deal with the Allies under the Paris commercial agreement, which was based on the understanding that after the war each country would give preferential treatment in the admission of articles produced by the others.

PUSHING AUSTRIANS OFF CARSO PLATEAU

Italians Holding Back on Lower Isonzo Till Line to the North Is Straightened.

ROME, Aug. 17.—The Italian army is being held back on the Lower Isonzo until the line on the Upper Isonzo can be straightened by the capture of the mountains of San Gabriele, San Mario, and other positions lying between Tolmino and Gorizia. While the capture of these mountains is regarded as imminent, there probably will be no advance upon Trieste until they have been taken.

The Austrians are being forced off the Carso Plateau before spirited attacks of the Italian troops, roused to enthusiasm by recent victories. Fierce fighting for the heavy guns which have been barring the way to Trieste is in progress. These guns frequently are emplaced in caverns on the mountainside.

In taking Sainte Grado on Monday the Italians offered to let one of the gun crews surrender, but the Austrians flourished a mandolin in derision, the Austrians often calling the Italians merely mandolin players. The Italian infantry detachment charged and bayoneted the whole gun crew.

The following official statement was issued by the War Office tonight:

On the Lower Isonzo our artillery and trench mortars were active against the enemy lines. We repulsed an attack on the Carso, taking 100 prisoners, including four officers. In the Tolmino area our batteries shelled the Santa Lucia railway station, where movements of trains were reported.

On the Trentino front there was great activity by hostile batteries in the Upper Cordevole and on the Tonezza Plateau to which we replied effectively.

Our Voisin aeroplanes bombarded the railway station at Reifenberg, on the Gorizia-Trieste line, with good results. All of our machines returned safely.

SAYS U-BOAT WARFARE IS IN FULL SWING AGAIN

The Temps of Paris Asserts That Allied Merchantmen Will Not be Dismayed by Fryatt's Fate.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Germany's submarine warfare against merchant ships is again in full swing, according to the naval expert of the Temps.

The newspaper says the new campaign follows the German note to the United States of Feb. 10, in which it was said: "Merchant ships carrying guns cannot be considered as peaceful ships." According to the Temps, the Germans are now acting under this notice, and it says that three days ago the Italian ship Plata repulsed with gunfire attacks of an enemy submarine. The article concludes with an emphatic declaration that a similar course will be followed by other commanders of allied merchant ships, undismayed by "the murder of Captain Fryatt."

LONDON, Aug. 17.—"The British steamer Whitgift, previously reported missing, is now understood to have been torpedoed and sunk on April 20," says Lloyd's. "The sole survivor was a Japanese."

The Whitgift sailed from Almeria, Spain, April 12, for the Tyne, and was last reported as leaving Gibraltar on April 13. She was a vessel of 4,397 tons, and was owned in London.

3 KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

A Number of Others Are Seriously Hurt in and About New York.

Thre persons were killed and a number seriously injured by automobiles in and about the city yesterday.

Carmello Masi, 10 years old, of 336 East 105th Street, was run over and killed yesterday afternoon at First Avenue and 104th Street by au automobile truck owned by the National Towel Supply Company and driven by John Peneblanci of 433 East 117th Street.

Abraham Cooper, 60 years old, died yesterday in the Mountainside Hospital in Montclair, N. J., from injuries received when he was thrown from an automobile which overturned after striking a tree.

James Connors, 10 years old, of 10 Forty-third Street, Corona, L. I., jumped from a truck on which he was stealing a ride and landed in front of an automobile driven by Mrs. Lexie Bendix of 28 State Street, Flushing, L. I. He suffered injuries that caused his death an hour later in the Flushing Hospital.

The Misses Frances Smith and Daisy Cassidy of Brooklyn, James Mallard of New York, and the chauffeur for Dr. A. Z. Moscowitz, of New York, are in the hospital at Glens Falls, N. Y., suffering from injuries received when their automobile turned over on Lake George Road near Bloody Pond. Miss Smith is severely injured.

Grazio Russo, 40 years old, of 240 Elizabeth Street, this city, received internal injuries yesterday when he was struck by an automobile owned by John Hart, of 1,227 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and driven by Arthur Pick of 103 Forty-ninth Street, Corona, L. I. Russo was run down at Jackson Avenue and Davis Street, Long Island City.

When Chester Alexander of Orange, N. J., drove his automobile up on the sidewalk yesterday afternoon to avoid striking a boy on a bicycle, he ran into a baby carriage containing the baby of Mr. and Mrs. William Craig, and knocked the child over the fence. Continuing, he knocked down Ethel Craig, who was pushing the carriage. Both children were sent home after being treated.

Milis Hilton and Michael Onsalls were both so badly injured that they were removed to St. Joseph's Hospital in Paterson, N. J., yesterday, in a serious condition, as the result of a Maine Line trolley car running into the automobile in which they were riding.

Philip Sheehan, 30 years old, of 22 First Place, Brooklyn, was badly injured early yesterday morning, when the automobile in which he was riding with four other men turned over on the Merrick Road in Springfield, L. I.

FOUR KILLED IN RIMINI.

Earthquake Shocks Caused a Panic in Central Italian Towns.

ROME, Aug. 17, (via Paris, 12:20 A. M.)—The chief damage resulting from the earthquake which shook dozens of cities and towns in Central Italy yesterday morning was at Rimini, where four persons are dead and thirty injured. The military and civil authorities are caring for the injured and homeless.

The earthquake caused a panic among the population of many of the central cities and villages.

WILSON GOES OVER MANAGERS' HEADS; CALLS PRESIDENTS

Railroad Strike Settlement Plan Refused, He Goes to Men in Authority.

WILL MEET THEM TODAY

President, if Again Rebuffed, May Appeal to Financial Interests Back of Roads.

MEN EXPECTED TO ACCEPT

Brotherhood Leaders Seek Advantage of Yielding to the President First.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—President Wilson's untimatum for the settlement of the threatened railway strike, printed in yesterday's Times, was rejected this morning by the Managers' Committee, representing the railroads here.

Immediately, the President went over the managers' heads and called the Presidents of all the larger railways to Washington, to meet him face to face, hear his final word, and give an answer. Most of the railway Presidents will be here today.

There is every indication that if the railroad Presidents sustain their managers President Wilson will appeal finally to the financial powers which control the roads, for it is his purpose to deal with the ultimate authority before he gives up his efforts for a settlement.

In the afternoon Mr. Wilson talked for fifty minutes to the 640 Chairmen of the railway workers' unions, and gave them the same proposal that the managers had rejected. The Chairmen marched from the White House to their meeting hall, and, failing to ratify the proposals despite an hour's urging by their superior officers, adjourned to meet again tomorrow morning.

The Presidents Telegram.

The President's telegram to the railway heads read:

"The White House.

"Washington, Aug. 17.

"Discussion of the matters involved in the threatened railroad strike has reached a point which makes it highly desirable that I should personally confer with you at the earliest possible moment, and with the Presidents of any other railroads affected who may be immediately accessible. Hope you can make it convenient to come to Washington at once.

"WOODROD WILSON."

The crisis hangs tonight on this point. Will the railroad Presidents back up their committee? Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, when asked the question, said:

"I should think we would back up the committee, but we will make no final answer until after we see the President."

The 600 brotherhood chairmen marched to the White House at 3 o'clock down Pennsylvania Avenue, four abreast, led by the Presidents of the brotherhoods. They were received by the President in the east wing of th White House, where he outlind to them the settlement plan. Its terms were:

First, that the railroads grant the men the eight-hour day.

Second, that all collateral questions be submitted to a commission to be authorized by Congress.

The collateral questions include the men's demand for time and a half for overtime, and the railroads' counter proposal that no man be pand more than once for the same period of work.

Facing the 600 Chairmen, representing the 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen, President Wilson spoke for fifty minutes. He told the men he had decided to ask the railroads to give the men the eight-hour day, not primarily to prevent a strike, but because he believed it was right for them to have it

Pleads for Whole ePople.

Then the President asked the Chairmen formally to accept his proposal, telling them that he would then attempt to have the railroads give assent to it.

He did not ask them to make peace on behalf of the soldiers on the border, who might starve if the roads stopped running, or on behalf of the millions of babies in the cities of the country, many of whom might die if they did not get the milk the railroads hauled from the country.

He based his appeal for peace upon the broad principle of the welfare of the whole people. He painted a picture of what it would mean to 100,000,000 Americans if all of the trains stopped running. He told them it would be only a few days before the people of all the great cities would be without food. He pictured the gigantic shock to the industry and economic loss to the United States. The President concluded by telling the men the proposal was entirely fair to them, that they had told him the main thing they wanted was the eight-hour day, and that they would get it if his settlement plan went through. He said he was prepared to stand or fall by his plan. He told them that they could not in such a settlement expect to get everything they asked for, pointed out that the victories of strikes were generally only partial, told them they owed it to the nation to make some concessions, and asked them to go away and consider the proposal.

Unions Fail to Ratify.

At the close of the meeting the following semi-official statement was issued from the White House:

"The President's suggestion asks both sides to accept the eight-hour day on the present basis of pay.

"It also asks that the collateral questions shall be submitted to a commission to be authorized by Congress.

"Until the union leaders vote on the suggestion and the railway executives pass upon it the White House cannot discuss the existing situation."

The 600 union men then marched to the Bijou Theatre to consider the President's plan. It was favored by the heads of the four brotherhoods and it was expected that it would be ratified with a whoop. But to the surprise of all but

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Believe Submarine Bremen Is Captured; British Cruisers Seen Towing Strange Craft

The passengers who arrived yesterday from London on the Cunarder Alaunia were confident that they had seen the new German commercial submarine Bremen in tow of two British warships off Deal on Sunday night, Aug. 6, when their vessel was at anchor in the Downs. The officers and crew of the Alaunia admitted they had seen what they believed to be a captured submarine passing through the Downs, but could not say that it was the Bremen.

The Alaunia was due to leave Tilbury Docks, London, on Aug. 3, but on account of a shortage in her crew she had to wait two days in the River Thames, and arrived in the Downs on Sunday about noon, where she was ordered to anchor. The Cunarder had no guns to protect her from the German submarines, and she had to wait there forty-eight hours while several armed merchantmen went to sea.

Just after dark on Sunday night two cruisers approached the Alaunia coming from the Channel and towing a long, covered boat resembling a submarine that was slung on chains made fast on board the two warships. There were three destroyers astern and two ahead, and all seven vessels were steaming about ten knots through the Downs toward Sheerness, where there is a naval dockyard.

They passed close to the Cunarder, and made no attempt to evade the scrutiny of her passengers and crew, but on account of the darkness and the destroyers hovering about fore and aft it was difficult to get a good view of the craft that was being borne along between the cruisers.

One of the officers of the Alaunia said the new German submarines were apparently being manned by green hands, as several of them had been caught recently by the British patrol boats. The one which was sighted by the Cunarder evidently had been captured somewhere in the English Channel between the South Foreland and Beachy Head, the officer said.

UNION MEN TO MEET TRACTION DIRECTORS

Deadlock Over Reinstatement of Dismissed Strikers to Go Direct to Board.

HEDLEY SEEKS ARBITRATION

President Mahon on His Way Back Here—Interborough and B. R. T. Men Organize.

The New York Railways Company and its organized employes began formal, but inconclusive negotiations yesterday for a settlement of differences growing out of the recent strike, which until the meeting yesterday, threatened to percipitate another strike, following the charge by union employes that President Shonts had violated the agreement brought about by Mayor Mitchel and President Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission.

Yesterday's meeting, held in the office of Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the New York Railways, having failed to bring an understanding, the negotiations will be resumed at a meeting with the Board of Directors of the company today. The subject considered yesterday was the reinstatement of forty-eight motorm en and conductors discharged by the company since the strike was settled on Aug. 7. Members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes asserted that these discharges violted the strike settlement, and demanded that the forty-eight men be put back to work.

Mr. Hedley, after listening to the arguments of the carmen, told them that he had no authority to act, the dismissals having been ordered by the Board of Directors, of which Theodore P. Shonts, the President of the company, is a member. The representatives of the union thereupon announced that they would submit their case to the Board of Directors, and that failing to receive a favorable reply, would appeal to Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission, who underwrote the agreement of Aug. 7.

There was some question until late yesterday afternoon of the ability of the company to have a quorum of the Directors present today, but James L. Quackenbush, attorney for the company, announced last night that it was practically certain that the Directors would meet.

Company Would Arbitrate.

Although the conference yesterday did not bring the two sides any nearer, it definitely developed their position, and the position of the Public Service Commission on the issues in dispute. It also clarified the situation as to the possibility of a second strike of service employes of the New York Railways Company. The situation is as follows:

The New York Railways Company is willing to submit the question of the discharge of the forty-eight men to a board of arbitration. It is also willing to arbitrate every other question in dispute.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes refuses to arbitrate the dismissals, and insists that the forty-eight men be put back to work before any other issues are discussed.

The Public Service Commission, according to Acting Chairman William Hayward, does not believe that a deadlock in the negotiations over discharges would justify the calling of a second strike. The commission believes that there is no possibility of a strike on any of the other issues in dispute, if both sides will adhere to the agreement of Aug. 7. Mr. Hayward made this statement after having communicated with Mr Straus, who is on a vacation in Maine.

The Public Service Commission is of the opinion, further, that both the company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes are within their rights in organising their men, and both sides continued to press their efforts in this direction yesterday and last night.

The New York Railways Company completed arrangements for the election to be held by its employes today, and the street car men's organization held two mass meetings of employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the purpose of completing their organization as union bodies.

Mahon Arrives Today.

The meeting of the Interborough employes was held in Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, and of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. It was announced at the meeting in Lyceum Hall that William D. Mahon, President of the street car men's union, would arrive in the city today, accompanied by Edward McMorrow of Chicago and P. J. Shea of Scranton, Penn., members of the Executive Board.

The conference in Mr. Hedley's office yesterday was attended by William Fitzgerald, general organizer of the union; Louis Fridiger, its counsel; James H. Vahey of Boston, the general counsel for the street car union in Massachusetts; Hugh Frayne, New York organizer for the American Federation of Labor; William Conway, President of the local union formed by the employes of the New York Railways Company; Edward McCann, Vice President; John O'Mara, business agent; John J. Burns, Financial Secretary; Patrick J. Lee, Frank Mitchell, Thomas Sheehan, George Ballou, Thomas Dougherty, and Frank Hope, members of the local Ex-

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DANES ARE AFRAID WE MAY TAKE ISLES

Official Says the United States Is Not Threatening, but Is "Decisively Pressing."

KING WORKS FOR HARMONY

Confers with Officials but Fails to Pacify Politicians—Paris Hints Allies Are Watchful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 17.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Liberal Swedish newspaper Dagens Nypeter at Stockholm wires an interview he has just had with a person whose position gives him great opportunity to speak authoritatively regarding the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States to the fullest extent. This person is quoted as saying that agitation for the sale was growing acute through fear on the part of the United States that the islands after the war might be delivered over to some European power. He added that the American action was not exactly threatening, but still decisively pressing.

This personage did not believe that the United States would annex the islands if the proposed sale should be rejected, but an occupation of St. Thomas was thoroughly expected to be a consequence.

"Denmark must not expose herself to such complications," said the Swedish correspondent's informant, adding: "Denmark, not once but several times during the war, has come within a hair's breadth of being involved, and when we at the last moment narrowly escaped, it was entirely owing to the high-minded regard shown for our difficult situation by one of the belligerent powers. Denmark is lying like a little bit of grain between two millstones."

The informant added that he believed the greatest danger to be over.

Financial Minister Brandes furthermore received the following message from St. Croix: "All the planters are highly in favor of a conveyance to the United States." The message was signed by twenty-one planters.

KING WORKS FOR HARMONY.

Ministerial and Cabinet Sessions Held in Copenhagen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 17.—The political situation here which has grown out of the agitation over the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States was today unchanged. The Premier this morning visited the King to report the negotiations with the party leaders yesterday. This meeting was followed by confidential conferences between the Premier and leading politicians of all factions, and finally, by a meeting of all the members of the Cabinet. The Socialistic group, which opposes the sale, will be called in tomorrow.

If this group, against all expectations, should accept the King's proposal and delegate members to enter the Cabinet, the party will be forced to summon a common, congress to discuss the question and grant its sanction.

Editorial comment today of all the newspapers compliments the King for his patriotic motives, but expresses doubt that his action will lead to the desired result. The Socialistic daily paper says that, at all events, it must be a condition that the present Premier, Mr. Zahle, and the present Financial Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, against whom violent assaults in the sale discussion were directed, keep their present departments because it would be impossible for the ministerial parties, consisting of the Radicals and Socialists, to disavow these Ministers.

The Danish Government today received a cablegram from the Governor of the Danish West Indies, stating that at two meetings called there 4,722 persons, women and white residents included, voted in favor of the sale to the United States, and that only seven voted against it.

Issue Shoved in Background.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 17, (via London, Friday, Aug. 18.)—The political situation as a result of the Danish West Indies question is so tangled that not even the best-informed politicians venture to predict what developments may be expected.

The question of the sale of the islands to the United States, which was almost lost sight of early in the debate in the Folkething, now has been shoved completely into the background.

The Party of the Left in the Landsthing is opposed to the sale of the islands although a considerable number of the members are personally in favor of it. Joergen Pedersen, President of the Left, explained the position of the party in an interview today with a representative of The Associatd Press.

"A plebiscite would have to be held on the question under the new Constitution," he said. "That is to say, there would be 500,000 to 600,000 new voters who are utterly ignorant of political questions and unused to the exercise of the franchise. These voters ought not to be asked to vote on any subject without a previous opportunity for the parties to conduct an educational campaign. Such a campaign would naturally precede a general election, but not a plebiscite."

The leader of the left said that he had no doubt that a majority of the Danish people favored the sale of the

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SOMME FIGHT THE REAL DEATH GRAPPLE OF THE WAR AND MAY DECIDE CONFLICT, IS GERMAN VIEW OF TERRIFIC STRUGGLE

French Staff Officer Points to New Allied Gains as Answer to Assertion That Offensive Is Stopped

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—"As a result of yesterday's success," said a French staff Captain who arrived in Paris this morning from the Somme front, "Guillemont and Maurepas are under the allied fire from three sides Their capture is now merely a question of time and artillery preparation.

"I am glad," he continued, "to have the opportunity to speak to American newspapers, in view of the extracts cabled from messages of American correspondents visiting the German headquarters in Picardy.

"If contradictions were needed, is proof better than any argument? Since July 30 we, in three days, gained ground over two miles in depth on a four-mile front north of the Somme, and that at a cost absolutely trifling compared with what the Germans paid for their gains at Verdun.

"Just examine the battle front and you will see that we have steadily widened it since the beginning. That doesn't look as if the offensive had broken down, but on the contrary that it is ever growing toward full development. The difference from previous attempts is that this is a logical offensive. We aim at nothing we cannot reach; then make certain of our hold before advancing further.

"Already, between Maurepas and Clery, we are tackling fortifications hastily constructed to link up strong 'points d'appui' of the German third line. It is evident that we are piercing the first and second. Such trenches are far less defensible than the armored labyrinths forming the previous lines. Moreover, penetrating the weaker points enables us to work around the strong ones like Guillemont or Maurepas until we can batter them to pieces before assaulting with infantry.

"We know the method now. Success has become a matter of artillery hammering and teamwork.

"Thus yesterday the advance was preceded by two days of the most tremendous bombardment I ever heard. Verdun did not compare with it. And you must remember that mastery of the air lets us know the exact targets, while the German gunners are practically blindfolded."

The Captain, who took part in the assault beyond Maurepas-Clery Road, said:

"It is difficult at many places even to distinguish where the German trenches have been, and, as good a fighter as the 'Boche' has shown himself to be, you don't find him making desperate resistance in these shell holes, like our men at Verdun. Once the shellers and quickfirers have been demolished the German throws up the sponge readily enough."

When asked whether there had been a distinct weakening in the German morale, as the offensive progressed, the officer said:

"It is hard to say, for two reasons. First, the troops opposite any one point of our line are constantly being renewed, so that what one takes for lowered morale is often the inferior quality of the newcomers, while the next lot may be better. Second, our present system of limiting the advance after a gigantic bombardment has reduced the defenders to such a condition that it is impossible to judge what the morale would be in more equal fighting.

"The only indication seems to be the counterattacks. If that is a fair criterion, then their morale is weaker, for it is certain the Germans do not dispute our gains as they did before. They have doubtless learned prudence, but when it comes to counterattacks prudence is apt to be the mother of timidity."

TEUTONS CONFIDENT OF ISSUE

Times Correspondent, High Up in Air, Views Entire 25-Mile Battle Field.

LIKE A HUGE CHECKERBOARD

Exploding Shells Seem to be Smoke Flowers That Bloom and Fade in a Moment.

GUNS BOOM IN CONCERT

British Artillery the Basso Profundo, While French Weapons Produce Staccato Tones.

By CYRIL BROWN,

Staff Correspondent of The New York Times. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ARMY CORPS HEADQUARTERS ON THE SOMME, Aug. 12, (via Berlin and The Hague, Aug. 16.)—I have had the opportunity of viewing the whole twenty-five-mile Somme front from a high vantage point, enabling me to round out my impression of the Somme battle by seeing what I had only heard on the tree-top artillery observation post.

[The "high vantage point" may have been an areoplane, as a study of the context will show. Possibly the German censor would not allow the correspondent to write that he was taken up in an aeroplane.]

The far-flung parabolic battleline unrolled before me like a painted scroll. In the centre of the picture it was marked by the giant smoke pillars of burning Péronne, where, as I afterward learned, German soldiers at the risk of their lives under the heavy French shellfire were successfully dynamiting blocks of houses to stem the conflagration. Far to the north of the Somme the smoke pall of battle festooned the British front, and just north of the Somme there was a sea of smoke where the French and German artillery were grappling with drumfire desperation. Just south of Péronne was the village of Biaches in German hands, and close to it one of the burning points of the Somme battle, now smiling in sunlight and comparative cami, the small hill of La Maisonnette, whose toll in blood approximates the human sacrifices on the altar of Notre Dame de la Lorette which I had seen during the last vain battle for Lille.

Further south along the Somme front was a flash of spots already famous in the long battle, was the village of Barleux firmly in German hands, Belloy, held by the French, Estrées and the little "Star Wood," of bloody angle of the battle of the Somme where the German line held and prevented a further ripping up and tearing of the German front to the south, perhaps even a break through when adjusting the first line division, drummed to death and reeled backward. I could see the German and French first lines, a tangle of trenches chiselled sharply in the checkerboard pattern of the Somme landscape and even the French second and third lines, indicating that the French, too, are taking no chances and digging themselves in as if for permanent tenure. It seemed as if the battle of the Somme were already ntering the last phase of transition to trench warfare. A straight silver thread—the Somme Canal and the winding green edged river—was at my feet.

Little in this paradoxical peaceful picture indicated that it was the scene of one of history's decisive battles if you had not known that the white smoke flowers that thickly blossomed and quickly faded below you were bursting shells and shrapnel, and that the quaint daytime fireflies, flashing only for fractions of a second, were flashes of flame at the mouths of iring cannon. Railroad trains no bigger than mice columns and crawling like caterpillars—the only signs of life—did not relieve the incredible. It was hard to realize that the men who had shrunk to invisible points below you were fighting and dying for twenty-five miles in that fruitful, watered plain of Picardy. A transcendental bird'seye view of the battle fills you witrf a haunting sense of unreality which is hard to shake off afterward. Hours later, when again smelling and hearing and seeing the Allie sof war at close range you still find yourself subconsciously puzzling over the riddle of that lifeless but deadly battle front. It was a relief to get back to earth again.

Impressions of the Battle.

The battle of the Somme as I have seen it is replete with impressions of cannonading of incessant violence, cyclones of steel, and sudden squalls of ire that wipe out whole villages in minutes, the hail of a thousand tornadoes criss-crossing the ruined countryside, ammunition that makes the mounds which I had seen at Verdun look like ant hills, mortar to capacity.

It is just like other battles except that on the Somme you cannot get away from it. It haunts you while you are being kept awake by the French airbombs, follows you into the trench, is with you in the high tree-tops and aeroplanes and other high observation points. Pictorially here is the same old front, which has been seen and described to a point of boredom, but with a new sensation, the ringing realization that here on the Somme

SAYS ALLIES HAVE SUPREMACY IN AIR

French General Staff Planned to Gain This Point at the Outset of the Offensive.

GERMAN PILOTS KEPT AWAY

British Writer Asserts Teutons Can't Hit Back Till They Regain Air Equality.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE SOMME, Aug. 17, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—Perhaps the clearest and most important advantage the Allies have had in the Somme offensive is the dominant superiority of their air services.

It was an essential part of the plan of the French General Staff that this advantage should be gained at the outset, for the German, when he is driven out of the sky, is half blinded when the big guns commence their destructive cannonade of the German trenches.

Therefore, squadrillas of aeroplanes were sent forward to bring down or drive back the German aviators and destroy their sausage observation balloons. Both sorts of raids were carried out with the utmost daring and success before the infantry advance began.

The familiar drachen had been either destroyed or hurriedly hauled down and the once formidable German pilots dared not show their noses over the French lines. In five days, on the British and French fronts, fifteen captive balloons were destroyed. Meanwhile the Allies' other squadrillas were ceaselessly engaged in their several tasks of bombardment or observation over the German positions.

That such an important advantage should be seized is comprehensible. It is more difficult to understand how it has been maintained. I do not think that the allied aviators would suggest that Germans lack courage, though they are less daring than the French. Many of the best German aviators have been killed, while others, no doubt, are being kept on the Russian front, for a war of movement requires air scouts more urgently than the siege warfare of the west. Whatever the explanation may be, the fact is beyond doubt.

At one point on Santerre Plateau I counted twenty-three French sausages dragging at a height upon their cables and only two that could be German, of which one was doubtful. French aeroplanes of all types came and went on their patrol duties with the freedom of pigeons over a farmyard, but if there was any combat in the air it did not take place over the French lines.

I visited one of their many aviation

Continued on Page 3.

BRITISH REPULSE 6 GERMAN ATTACKS

Beat Off Determined Foe Near Pozières and Make Gain to the East.

ALSO PUSH ON IN HIGH WOOD

French Consolidate the Positions Won on Wednesday—Artillery Active Along Front.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—S x determined German counterattacks on the British trenches northwest of Pozières were repulsed with aevy losses to the attackers, according to the official statement issued zy the War Office tonight.

Northwest of Bazentin the British today captured about 100 yards of German trenches.

The British statement this afternoon announced a successful advance last night west and southwest of the village of Guillemont in conjunction with the French operations north of Maurepase. The British also pushed forward their lines west of High Wood, in the direction of Martinpuich.

There has been no infantry fighting today on the French front. The artillery, however, showed considerable activity.

The British statement issued this evening reads:

On our right there was considerable artillery activity all day. Last night and early this morning the enemy delivered a series of determined counter-attacks on our trenches northwest of Pozières on a broad front and with considerable forces. Six times his infantry advanced to the attack, but ran back suffering very heavy losses. Our guns and machine guns did great execution. In no case did he succeed in entering our lines.

Northwest of Bazentine we captured about 100 yards of trenches. A counterattack made by the enemy today from Martinpuich was repulsed, and some prisoners were captured by us.

A German aeroplane was brought down behind our lines near Pozières.

The British afternoon bulletin is as follows:

As a result of fighting undertaken yesterday evening in conjunction with a French advance on Maurepas, we have pushed forward our line both west and southwest of Guillemont.

West of High Wood we captured some 300 yards of a hostile trench about 300 yards in advance of our previous line.

East of Mouquet Farm our machine-gun fire nipped in the bud a German atack.

West of Vimy we exploded a mine and occupied the crater with only a slight opposition. Both we and the

Continued on Page 3.

flower of the manhood of three nations is locked in a death grapple, fighting for the decision of the world war, that it counts more men and guns, more shells and dead and mangled to the front foot than any battle in history.

War reporting with the Germans is no longer a pleasant pastime, at least not on the Somme. The very first night out, French flyers wrecked my slumber by liberally dropping bombs on the French town in which I was quartered. The mournful wail of a German military siren heralded their approach. As the booming German anti-aircraft guns went into action one had the novel sensation of lying abed and through a window seeing the fire points of German shrapnel bursting about the flash of the French aircraft, momentarily caught by the German searchlights, but feeling reasonable safe, as the French night-moths generally attack railway stations. Next morning, motoring out of the town, it was interesting to note that for the benefit of the German soldiery, practically every street bore affixed to a house, a red sign reading, "Protection from flyers," and pointing out the quickest way into bombproof sub-cellars of the furthest front.

Talks with English Officer.

I dropped in at a hospital filled exclusively with Allied wounded, the local Palais de Danse, whose mirrored walls multiplied the misery ad infinitum. I was allowed to talk freely and alone with the prisoners. Here was a young officer of a Manchester regiment who said:

"It was hot fighting, sir."

That was all he said about his part in the battle. He was reading a copy of Oliver Twist, English and French books having been provided for the prisoner patients by the humane head of the hospital. He thought they were doing the best possible for him.

Near him lay a negro, and further on a Senegalese sharpshooter. Astonishingly large was the percentage of the French colonials among these allied wounded. Of these the chief surgeon told me a curious story. The Arabs and Senegalese and blacks, when freshly delivered into the hospital, refused all medical and surgical attention and forcibly tried to resist the advances of the surgeons. Not until they had been in the hospital several hours and had seen that other prisoners were alive did they submit to treatment.

I also saw a French Flight Sergeant who had been shot down by a Bavarian Fokker flier from a height of 8,000 feet and miraculously escaped with a broken ankle and taree front teeth knocked out.

Reports German Losses Light.

Across the street at the hospital for Germans motor ambulances arrived in a steady procession. The wounded were carried in at one door and the dead out another while the French townspeople looked on with ill-concealed hatred. The German losses, I am told, are believed to average only one-third of the Allies' losses, as near as can be estimated.

At Corps Headquarters the staff officer who had the distinction of giving a talk before the Kaiser regarding the situation on the corps front gave me this information:

"After great artillery preparation the French have been able to make small gains here with little loss to us. Whether taking a trench now and then is worth while, that is your business to decide, and the French have four divisions and good artillery around the Somme bend.

"For the first time we have now met colored troops here. They make a good impression. They are brave and physically fine material, although the present colored French are not as good as the original force of blacks. The French attacks against the line of Barleux-Villers-Estrées, had as their object to distract our attention from the main blow just north of the Somme around the bend."

It is worthy of notice that Germany's defensive fight against England, the "hunger war," is being carried right up to the trenches. Every arable square inch in this part of France in German hands, which I have seen, is under cultivation and promises a bumper crop of rye, oats, wheat and barley, little damaged by the battle of the Somme except immediately back of the trenches and about the villages which are under heavy fire. French civilians were already busy getting in the harvest, ably assisted by the German reserves, and it was a paradoxical sight to pass for miles American harvesters, reapers and binders and motor threshing machines, working peacefully within the roar and range of the guns.

Motor anti-aircraft guns were almost as thick in the fields as the American harvesters, indicating the heightened French aerial activity on the Somme, where the French and English flying corps appear to be at the very top of their form.

The German fliers are forced as never before to extend themselves barely to hold their own and to keep the score a few points ahead of the Allied fliers, who appear to have greatly outnumbered them at the beginning of the offensive. The Fokker fighters have evened up the numerical handicap by greater individual brilliancy.

Carrier Pigeons at the Front.

An apparently deserted moving van, stranded in a field, aroused curiosity to the stopping point. It proved to be a carrier pigeon camp. Owing to the damp, unfavorable flying weather, the little feathered dispatch carriers, each with a metal number fastened about its neck, were resting inside the van in numbered crates. Absolute military order and discipline prevailed in the carrier pigeon camp.

These unneutral birds are carried in crates into the front trenches at night and principally used when the drumfire has destroyed the telephone wires, thus making impossible all other means of getting messages back to the division headquarters. It is in these times that the carrier pigeons prove of the highest military value, winging their way swiftly and surely through the shellfire. And though the casualties are heavy in the pigeon corps German pigeon reserves are said to be inexhaustible.

The carrier pigeons are also used for transmitting dispatches and particularly photographic films from aeroplanes, operating over the allied lines. For the latter purpose a neat little leather harness, with a long, slender tube is attached to a band under the pigeon's body.

The penultimate front and its immediate rear are in general more important than the first line trenches for sizing up the present condition and the prospects of the modern battle. Here the most significant fact was the right of the "shiller" divisions behind the front—the uniformed laborers engaged in laying line after line of field fortifications, digging and delving as if against time. For the Germans, while not admitting the necessity, are, nevertheless, preparing to defend every foot of French soil by a stand every few hundred yards or so.

Sees Heavy Mortars Fired.

I joined the gunners at a kicking and snorting mortar battery, consisting of four giant bucking bronchos of steel, which threw up their tails viciously at every shot and pawed the runway with their caterpillar feet. Salvos were being fired on schedule time, one salvo a minute.

Standing directly behind the first mortar and looking about 200 yards up into the air, I saw the heavy projectile in flight at the start of its journey, visible for just a few seconds. Timing the projectile, I found it was fifty-nine seconds before it was heard to burst at its destination.

The mortar battery had changed its target just before I arrived and was making a so-called "feuer ueberfall," or surprise attack, on an unsuspecting French supporting point.

"This will irritate the French into answering sharply," the battery chief said. He had it all nicely worked out too. He continued:

"At first the French will scamper for cover; that will take them half a minute. They will stay there another minute. Two mintes more for them to telephone their artillery observers and find out what's up, another minute for the order to be given to take us under fire, call the French gunners and change their range and direction, then another minute for the French shells to arrive—we ought to hear from them inside of six minutes."

I employed that six minutes to the best advantage by walking away from the mortar battery with dignified celerity, and sure enough the French were true to schedule. After five mifiutes I estimated that ten to twenty or thirty shots were fired all in a group. Here was still a minute of grace in which to seek cover.

"The Frenchman is angry, we must have hit something with our first salvo." The old German regimental commander with me laughed. "Whenever the French come back we made them angry."

French Shells Miss Mark.

Psychology plays an important rôle in artillery dusis on the Somme, at least with the Germans. The French had guessed wrong, however, as to the source of their annoyance, for their sudden outburst of spleen and shells struck several miles to our right.

The faces of the German gunners told their own story. The good nature of these skilled Teuton mechanics had given place to a grim set expression as if biting their jaws together and nerving themselves to fight off the physical fatigue of long weeks of continued cannonading. In their shirtsleeves and perspiring, with facial muscles drawn and strained, they reminded me of over-trained athletes toward the end of a hard-fought long distance race, who realized that they must not "crack" before breasting the tape. They continued to fight their battery automatically; with the disciplined perfection and finish form of veterans.

The German gunners could go on uninterruptedly day and night. They could load and fire mortars even in their sleep, one almost felt. It was worth noting, too, that there was an ample quantity of heavy shells at their elbow, and that others were coming all the time.

I walked down a narrow winding pathway through a jungle of underbrush, full of infantry reserves. It was the strangest gypsy colony I had seen on any front. The men were living in galvanized zinc sheds, semi-cylinders about ten feet in diameter, easily transportable, quickly set up, absolutely rainproof, and resembling miniature models of the Zeppelin hangars. Eight men could sleep beneath each zinc dome.

These reserves were enjoying a well earned rest. After two weeks in the hell of the first trenches under fire they were in particularly high spirits. Most of them were engaged in beautifying their sylvan quarters, building rustic fences about their zinc huts and ornamenting the pathways with rustic borders.

How French Destroy Balloons.

On the way to the trenches I stopped to see a captive balloon company. Forty men were just dragging an inflated yellow bag from its hangar while the officers tested it thoroughly, preparatory to going up.

I gathered that captive ballooning on the Somme is more thrillingly dangerous than on any other front. The commander told me how they are constantly pestered by the French fliers, whose latest dodge is to swoop down on the balloons and shoot fire darts into them at close range. He showed me one that had failed to catch fire, a vicious-looking steel thing, a foot and a half long, with a rocket-like head.

I also was introduced to one of his youngsters, who had a very narrow escape from death during an attack by a French aviator on a balloon. This was Lieutenant Ruthenburg, who said:

"I was up 1,800 feet when a French aeroplane approached and shot fire darts at the bag. I did not stop to ascertain the damage, for if you do not leap out of the gondola in the nick of time you run the risk of getting caught under the burning envelope or of the balloon dropping on top of you. I leaped overboard promptly with my parachute. I fell 150 feet before it opened, but landed unscratched, only to find the balloon had not been hit by the French aviator at all."

There was a bitter feeling toward the French fliers among the Teuton captive balloon officers, however, because at a neighboring camp a German officer who was forced similarly to leap for life with a parachute from a burning balloon was fired upon, they said, by a French flier with his machine gun as he was parachuting to the earth.

"We Germans would never have done that," the commander said. "We would have given the helpless foe dangling from a parachute a chance for his life. We are too sentimental."

I gathered from the balloon officers that they regarded the French air machine gun attacks on parachutes as "unfriendly acts," and that they were awaiting a chance to get even with this particular French flier, whose description they had. There will be rejoicing up and down the line among the balloon men when he is finally brought down by a Fokker fighter.

The intensity of the artillery on the Somme makes the utmost demands on the skill and endurance and nerves of the captive ballooners here, who admittedly have their hands full to hold their own, but appear to be doing it. In no fighting arm on the Somme front is the ascendancy so marked as to justify sweeping generalizations, much less prophecy. At first blush there seems to be little to choose between the looked foes. A longer study of the great battle front from all angles tends to correct this impression, and warrants the opinion that the margin of Teuton supremacy on the ground is small, but adequate for all practical purposes, while in the air it is still smaller, but enough to turn the very slow scales of battle. If the Teutons can maintain this margin of safety—and I saw no reason here for believing they could not—they have ultimate victory in the battle of the Somme clinched.

The Battlefield from Treetops.

A walk down a deserted road, (for traffic at the farther front moves preferably by night,) and then across lots brought me to an artillery observation post for a daylight view of the front. There I was asked to mount long ladders into the top of a tree, rising above all others, and making me feel unpleasantly conspicuous.

The scenery on really high hills on the Somme front and the total absence of factory chimneys, towers and tall church steeples immediately back of it accounts for the popularity of treetops here for artillery fire control and fighting stand purposes.

From this eighty-foot eminence, as it seemed, there was nothing of interest to see, but much to hear. You saw the usual emptiness of the battlefield, rolling fields inlaid with vivid wood patches, a row of trees along which the nearest French trenches were said to run, a few surviving chateaux and the remains of French villages. Also there was the usual shrapnel and shell bursting roundabout, the flash of firing batteries and the sharp scream of minenwerfer.

What fascinated me was the complex acoustics of the battlefield of the Somme. One could distinguish three characteristic rolls, the deepest proceeded from the British front north of the Somme, where there were basso profundo rumblings, accompanied by sharp British attacks on the line Martinpuich-Guillemont. Somewhat higher and clearer and of great volume, the sound sounded from the sector just south of the Somme where the French had organized their efforts to break the German front on the line Maurepas-Cléry. The loudest and highest but of syncopated ragtime rhythm was the section south of the Somme, (a mere artilleristic extra four, cloaking the serious attacking intentions on the part of the French

The Grand Battle Fugue.

These three dominant strands of sounds were easily separable by the musical military ear, yet they were closely knit up into a grand battle fugue rising and falling, now one voice and now another, seeming to take the lead and working out in endless variations. This music of the Somme is more intelligible to a layman than a Richard Strauss tone poem. It is perfect program music.

That monotonous yet deep, melodic phrase, is the British drumfire in preparation for a renewed attack around Guillemont. That other incessant throb is the French and German curtain fire, while the infantry is fighting it out hand-to-hand, and that sprightlier coloratura is just the hackneyed aria of trench warfare on the rest of the French front, only a bit more impassioned, a tiresome French-German duet of no military importance.

The big concert is obviously north of the Somme. If you are in doubt about the meaning of the myriad sounds, you have only to ask the trained German artillery observer and if he is in doubt he telephones for you to division headquarters to find out what is up.

Scenes in Hamlet Behind Front.

From the artillery observation post I went to the trenches, which began in a pretty hamlet in a poor state of repair. It was characteristic of the psychology of the German fighters at the front that, despite the known French fondness for sprinkling the German front at random with shells and shrapnel, the bustle of military activity was going on as usual.

"Either it gets us or it doesn't. We can't sit cooped up in a subcellar all the time," my Colonel remarked in explaining their lack of caution. But there was also another reason. It was not the time of day when the French artillery usually favored that hamlet with shower of shells, and the Germans here had great faith in the regular habits of the French artillery. Officers were driving around the streets for an airing in wicker dog carts, a hearse was being driven down the road by a cheerful fieldgray undertaker, a motor truck load of merry Germans bound homeward on furlough. One wearing a high silk hat eliciting the laughter of all beholders filled the air with good-natured chaff and song. And all this only half a mile from the outermost trenches!

Teuton soldiers were bathing in a home-made swimming pool, inclosed by bamboo screens, and having a glorious time, their splashing and shouting drowning the noise of the artillery fire. Other soldiers were taking a hot Turkish bath under shellfire in a bath house of their own building, ornamented outside with a Greek inscription, said to mean "For Kaiser and cleanliness," while in a separate chamber officers were enjoying the luxury of tub baths. Still other soldiers were engaged in hoeing and weeding, for each German company at the front cultivates a vegetable garden about its rest quarters as part of the wide strategic Teuton campaign against the British blockade.

Each Company Keeps Hogs.

Still another phase of the food war was to be seen here at the front. The aristocratic old Colonel showed me part of his regimental piggeries, ten very fat, grunting hogs, so busy eating that they paid no attention to the correspondents or the French shells howling overhead. The titled swineherd told me that each Germany company at the front now has a troop of ten hogs to eat up its food scraps. Efficiency could go no further, it seemed.

Many of the Colonel's soldiers, not needed in the first trenches, were lounging in the "soldiers' home," an elaborate amusement park equipped with an excellent open air bowling alley, which was doing a rushing business. Rustic chairs and tables stood under the trees, while the triumphal entrance archway was topped with great carved wooden shells, bearing rhymed German verses, obviously addressed to the French and British:

"You seek to destroy us? You think we are in need? Come on, then! Victory or death be our meed!"

Also there was a men's casino with an "American bar," where also soft drinks were sold, made at the regimental mineral water factory on the spot. Also there was a moving picture show, with performances twice daily at 6 and 8 o'clock, with a change of program on Tuesdays and Fridays—all this deep within range of the French guns.

Every other wall still standing in the hamlet had been covered by the Colonel's aesthetic men with highly-colored mural paintings. Landscapes of the Somme seem to be the favorite here. Even the whitewashed wall of the pen where the porkers were confined was decorated with the black German eagle, flanked by German and Austrian banners and the motto:

"God with us for Kaiser and Country."

All Traffic Moves at Night.

We plunged through the night in a high-powered Benz, with lights out, from the front back to Corps Headquarters. All military traffic—foot, horse, and motor—not absolutely imperative by day, moves at night.

Like a magician's wand the night peoples the deserted streets and roads immediately back of the front with long columns of creaking ammunition and provision wagons, yelling drivers, rested reserves moving toward the front trenches, and tired fighters limping rearward to rest at headquarters. Also there are the smashed and wrecked batteries being hauled back for repairs, columns of brand new cannon going west, motor ambulances empty and filled, all choking the road. We cautiously picked our way through the mazes of the nocturnal traffic in the darkest and most uncanny road, for not a lantern nor torch nor an automobile lamp is permitted to be lighted because of the ever-present allied fliers and the argus-eyed French artillery observers.

Shadowy figures passed us in the night mist. We lost our way, and the staff officers in the tonneau took a chance and bent over the staff maps, flashing pocket electric lamps for a few seconds. How to avoid collisions on the Somme at night is a mystery. A shadowy flagman stopped us at a railroad crossing in time to keep us from rushing into a long, slow-moving ammunition train that showed no lights. Dark, too, were the railroad stations and the sluggish Somme, which we skirted for several miles and ing which Teuton soldiers were still bathing. The reflection in the sky at our back afforded a parting view of the Somme battle.

CANADIANS IN BRITISH NAVY.

Noncommissioned Ratings Are Open to Them for First Time.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 17.—Canada is enlisting men for service in the British navy, a departure in policy. At the beginning of the war it was decided to confine recruiting in Canada to land forces.

The plan is to enlist men in the Canadian naval service to serve on ships of the Imperial Navy. The enlistment is for the period of the war, and although the men will be on Admiralty craft, they will be paid by Canada at the Canadian naval reserve rates, which are considerably higher than the British rates.

No commissioned officers are to be ten, but sailors, stokers artificers, gunners, and all other naval ratings will be sought among sailors and fishermen of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Great Lakes of Canada.

ATTACHE'S PAPERS SEIZED.

Greek Representative on Way to Berlin Arrested by Italians.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that an attaché of the Greek Legation to Germany was arrested by Italians while on his way to Berlin and diplomatic papers in his possession were confiscated.

The Greek Minister at Rome, the dispatch says, has been instructed to take up the matter with the Italian Government.

Output of Germany's Iron Works.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—Figures on the output of German iron works given out today by the Overseas News Agency show that during July the production was 1,184,000 tons as against 1,047,000 tons last year, and 1,561,000 in 1914. The output per each working day during the month was 36,500 tons as compared with 36,-050 tons last year.

Harvard Doctors Off for France.

Among the first cabin passengers who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the White Star liner Lapland were twenty-two members of the third Harvard Red Cross unit in charge of Dr. Daniel Fiske Jones. They are going to the British Hospital on the French front to replace the first and second Harvard units. There were twelve surgeons and ten nurses in the party.

TURKS AND BULGARS TALKING OF PEACE?

Rome Hears Influential Persons of Both Countries Seek to Ascertain Allies' Terms.

BULGARS ADMIT ATTACKS

Relations Between Sofia and Bucharest Improving—Rumania Buying German Rails.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 17.—Reports are coming from East, West, North and South concerning efforts by Turkey and Bulgaria to make a separate peace with the Allies. However, the papers warn the public not to put too much faith in such rumors, as while there is a grain of truth in them the Governments of those countries have taken no steps to that end.

The fact seems to be that certain influential persons of both Turkey and Bulgaria have sounded England and France and even Russia for the purpose of ascertaining on what terms separate peace would be granted, but that the Allies replied evasively, intimating that they could only treat with the responsible Governments and on the understanding that the countries desiring peace would fully acknowledge the victory of the Allies.

Real negotiations are still a long way off, but interested Bulgarians and Turks are working for this result.

Attacks Repulsed, Bulgars Assert.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Heavy fighting on the Balkan front is now admitted in an official Bulgarian statement received here today from Sofia. The allied forces delivered strong infantry attacks which were repulsed, the statement says, but it indicates that larger forces are being employed by the Allies. The statement follows:

On the evening of Aug. 14 the enemy's artillery opened a violent bombardment of our advanced positions south and west of Lake Doiran. Under cover of this fire the enemy's infantry attacked, but was repulsed.

The bombardment continued, and on the morning of the 15th the infantry again attacked with considerable forces, but was repulsed and compelled to fall back in considerable disorder.

Bulgarian and Rumanian relations have become more friendly, according to a telegram from Sofia transmitted by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. The readiness of the Rumanian Government to agree to the exchange of goods between the two countries is very favorably commented upon in the Bulgarian capital, says the dispatch.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)— The Rumanian State Railroads have contracted with the German steel works union for from 25,000 to 30,000 tons of rails, says an Overseas News Agency announcement today.

SCOFFS AT MUENSTERBERG.

London Paper Says He Is Trying to Break Germany's Fall.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 18.—The Daily Chronicle, commenting editorially on Professor Munsterberg's recent article in THE NEW YORK TIMES says:

"What is the meaning of all this novel German or pro-German humility? It means in the first place that Germany is beaten in this war and in the second that she wishes to use Great Britain just as she used this country when our spokesman was the most pacific Minister we have had since Sir Robert Walpole—we refer, of course, to Lord Salisbury, the steady friend of the Triple Alliance and unfriendly critic of Russia and France—to divide her enemies in preparation for another war.

"This kind of peace talk with its pretended magnanimity on the part of a power w hich knows it is beaten may mislead Americans who have not so much at stake as we have, but we know now Germany was our enemy even when she was deceiving the great Lord Salisbury and leading him to think he was promoting the cause of peace by giving her Heligoland and we know she will be our enemy more than ever after she is obliged to sign a treaty of peace giving her no compensation for all her pains and sacrifices. However, she might try to deceive us again, the Münsterberg proposal is a plan to break the German fall and the Allies are resolved that the fall shall be all the way and notorious to the world and to history."

Professor Münsterberg's article, "The Allies of the Future," published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 30, developed from the proposition that the interests of peace are not those of war, asserted that the alliances brought into being by the war or made use of by its inception would not outlast it, and that the interests of peace called for an alliance of Germany, Great Britain, and the United States—Germany with her "Kultur," Great Britain with her fleet, and the United States with her wealth and natural resources.

There would be another group led by Russia, Professor Moensterberg said, but Germany must not be attracted in that direction any more than Great Britain would continue in it. It would be an armed peace, he said, but an effectual peace, because the paramount interests of the world would be in the hands of the three paramount nations, which would have the right and the power to enforce it.

BRITISH REPULSE 6 GERMAN ATTACKS

Continued from Page 1.

enemy blew up small mines south of Loos, causing us neither casualities nor damage.

The French operations north of the Somme yesterday netted them 200 unwounded prisoners, the Paris War Office announced this evening. The Germans shelled the new French positions north of Maurepas, to which the French artillery replied.

The French official communication, issued this evening, says:

On the Somme front our artillery was active today and carried out numerous destructive bombardments against enemy organizations. There has been no infontry action.

The number of unwounded prisoners taken north of the Somme yesterday exceeded 200. We also captured five machine guns.

There has been the usual cannonade on the remainder of the front.

The afternpon French statement said:

On the Somme front the enemy made no attempt at a counterattack during the night.

Our troops are organising the positions they won. Artillery fighting continues with great violence in the region north of Maurepas and in the sector of Belloy-en-Santerre.

On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

Germans Admit French Advance.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (via London.)—French and British troops made heavy attacks on the Somme front yesterday, but were beaten back by the Germans, says the official announcement of today, in a severe battle north of the Somme, in which the Allies sustained heavy losses.

South of the river the French were able to obtain a foothold in first-line German trenches.

The statement follows:

The enemy's fire increased at times to great violence west of Wytschaete and on La Bassée Canal and to the south thereof.

After strong British attacks from the Ovillers-Pozieres line and west of Foureaux Wood had been repulsed in the morning, the French, after the strongest artillery preparation, advanced to the assault between Guillemont and the Somme, and at the same time very considerable British forces advanced between Pozières and Foureaux Wood. The assault failed, as did five nocturnal attacks attempted by the French. After stubborn fighting portions of the enemy troops which penetrated our positions west of Foureaux Wood and south of Maurepas were driven back again. The enemy's losses were large.

South of the Somme fighting took place in the neighborhood of Belloy. The French obtained a foothold here in our first line trenches over a width of about 500 metres (542 yards). East thereof and near Estrés the enemy has been repulsed.

On both sides of the Meuse the artillery was more active. An attempted attack by the enemy on Chapitre Wood was suppressed by our curtain of fire.

At numerous points on the front French patrols undertook operations which were unsuccesful.

GUARD SWEDISH EXPORTS.

Britain to Take Precautions to Block Shipments to Foes.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A proclamation is about to be issued prohibiting the exportation to Sweden of all commodities except on presentation to the customs officials of a Swedish trade commission guarantee.

It is explained that the Swedish war Trade law of 1916 makes it illegal for a Swedish importer to furnish an exporter in the United Kingdom with information as to the disposal of goods. The exporter therefore is often obliged to admit he is unable to furnish evidence that he has taken reasonable precautions to insure that the goods exported by him have, in fact, reached the destination specified when the goods were shipped and, through no fault of his own, but owing to the operations of the Swedish law, he becomes exposed to heavy penalties.

It has become necessary, therefore, to make all exports to Sweden, with a few minor exceptions, dependent upon the production of a guarantee signed by the imported and sanctioned and registered by the proper department of the Swedish Government, to the effect that both the goods and their products will not be re-exported.

That the new measures with regard to trade with Sweden may pave the way to the strengthening of the blockade was the hope expressed today by officials of the Foreign Office, who are well informed concerning Anglo-Swedish relations. The present trade agreement between the two nations applies strictly to exports from the United Kingdom and Sweden has declined positively to make any agreements with regard to imports from other nations. Imports from other nations into Sweden, however, must still pass through the blockade and in the event that Sweden is not willing to grant additional guarantees, it is said at the Foreign Office, further measures may be necessary.

The Foreign Office officials admitted that there was some justification in the view taken by the English press that the new measure was to some extent retaliatory; but asserted that it was more correct to describe it as legalizing the position of both nations.

As foodstuffs, metals and other raw materials are excluded from the list covered by the guarantees, it is estimated that only from 21 to 25 per cent. of the total exports from England to Sweden are affected by the new measures.

SEIZE CARGO FROM MANILA.

Steamer Kafue Is Unloaded by the British at Hongkong.

MANILA, Aug. 17.—The British steamer Kafue, bound for Manila from New York, has been held at Hongkong for the last ten days, where she was ordered to discharge her Philippine cargo by the British authorities. That part of the cargo which is consigned to order or to Germans will be confiscated and the remainder transshipped to another vessel.

The Kafue is the second steamer bound for the Philippines to have part of her cargo confiscated by the British authorities. The Chinese Prince, also a British boat, had 2,000 packages of merchandise shipped from San Francisco confiscated in Penang. The Collector of Customs at Manila imposed a fine of $25,000 on the Captain of the steamer for failure to deliver the merchandise, and the case is at present in the Manila courts.

ACTS ON GRAIN SPECULATION

But British Official Believes It Has Small Influence on Prices.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—In reference to the recent discussion of the high price of wheat, which has been attributed in some quarters to speculation here and in Chicago, Sir Charles Acland, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Board of Agriculture ,advances the opinion that speculation in this country has had no great influence. The subject is being investigated by the Government.

Sir Charles was asked in the House of Commons whether the British Board of Trade had any reason to think that stocks of wheat on passage to this country or landed here from abroad were in the hands of speculators. He replies in the Parliamentary papers:

"The board has no reason to think that stocks of wheat landed or on passage are being unduly held off themarket ,or that the present price of wheat in any material degree is attributable to speculation in this country. The subject of the present and prospective supplies of wheat is receiving close attention."

SEAPLANES RAID VENICE.

Drop Bombs on the City, but Damage is Slight, Rome Says.

ROME, Aug. 17.—The War Office today gave out the following:

Last night hostile seaplanes dropped bombs on Venice and the Grado Lagoon. They caused slight damage, and there were no casualties.

German Sulphate Producers Quit.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 17.—German producers in Chile of sulphate of magnesia will close their works at the end of the present month. The mines to be shut down yield about 15 per cent. of the total Chilean export of this product.

SAYS ALLIES HAVE SUPREMACY IN AIR

Continued from Page 1.

parks and was deeply impressed by the immense progress made during the war on every side of this enterprise under the stimulus of military necessity and individual skill and pluck. The technique of the different types of aeroplanes and of their engines and machine guns is beyond me, but the handsome and radiant face of the Captain who explained to us some of the mysteries of his squadrilla of baby Nieuports spoke volumes on the subject.

It was a picture of keen intelligence and physical fitness, as we stood by Guynemer, swept down from cloudland to our feet as easily as a steam launch up to a landing at Cowes. He looked sallow, for it is bitter cold at the height of two miles, when you are running at a hundred miles an hour. But there is something of a nervous strength in the almost girlish figure and the swift certitude of the eye and hand that you would feel to be exceptional, even if you knew nothing of his record.

Aviation is essentially a young man's service. Its technique is no harder than that of the artillery, perhaps not so hard, but the highest intensity and perfect balance of youthful physique are more necessary than in any other branch of the military service. It is the light cavalry of modern warfare, and, along with a chivalry all its own, it is developing a whole series of special functions.

The importance of the mastery which the French have obtained in every one of these functions is evident. It means that in this offensive the costs in life and limb, inevitable to an attack upon modern fieldworks, were reduced to a minimum, and that the whole depth of the French front was and is comparatively immune from effective bombardment. There is perhaps no clearer index of the changing fortunes of the war.

Some able French writers have been warning their countrymen during the last few days that the Germans are bound soon to attempt a counteroffensive in the west. Even if it should prove as costly as the ill-starred adventure against Verdun, this is perfectly sound advice. With three-fifths of the German armies nailed down before the French trenches, they must at least expect powerful local attacks. But, setting aside the question of their exhausted reserves, I do not see how they can attempt anything like a large offensive without first winning back at least an equality in the air service, and of that there is no present prospect, at least in Picardy and Santerre.

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WHITE BOOK TRACES ESCAPED GERMANS

State Department Records Show Two of the Eitel Friedrich's Men Reached Home.

BRITISH CAPTURED ONE

Surgeon Keuger-Kroneck and Otto Brauer Safe, but the Eclipse Party Is Missing

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Nine of the fourteen German officers and sailors who escaped from interned warships in American jurisdiction remain unaccounted for. Two have been caught or returned to those vessels, two managed to reach Germany, and one is a prisoner detained at Edinburgh Castle, in Scotland, according to information disclosed in the third supplement issued of diplomatic papers as part of the American White Book on the European war.

Two parole violators who managed to find their way back to Germany are Dr. Keuger-Kroneck, the staff surgeon of the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and Otto Brauer, the second officer in command of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Dr. Keuger-Kroneck is disclosed by the correspondence just made public to have been the man who supplie dthe money for the purchase of the small yacht Eclipse by six officers of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, a German auxiliary cruiser interned at Norfolk. These six officers made their escape in this yact on Oct. 10, 1915, and, though nearly a year has elapsed, no word of their whereabouts has reached the Washington Government.

The correspondence shows that Dr. Kruger Kroneck and Lieutenant Koch were allowed on Sept. 29, 1915, to leave the cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich on a visit to Niagara Falls and New York City. They never returned. They were seen in the Pennsylvania Railroad station in New York City on Oct. 17, 1915. In one of the letters made public tonight the German Government admits that Dr. Kruger Kroneck has returned to Germany, asserting that he would be instructed to return to the interned German ship from which he escaped at Norfolk "as soon as the American Government has obtained safe conduct for him from the hostile Governments."

The correspondence also shows that Lieutenant Henry Koch, who violated his parole at the same time that Dr. Kruger-Kroneck broke that obligation, was taken prisoner by the British and lodged in Edinburgh Castle. Lieutenant Koch left New York on the Danish steamship Tvskaland bound for Copenhagen, with the expectation of reaching German via Denmark. He was taken of the Danish steamship at Lerwick, in the Shetland Islands, on Nov. 4, 1915, and sent to Edinburgh Castle as a prisoner. His capture took place less than a month after the day on which he had given his promise to return to the interned ship at Norfolk.

Brauer in North Sea Fight.

The letters made public in the new White Book show that the State Department received no information that Otto Brauer, the only one other than Dr. Kruger-Kroneck known to have returned to Germany, has been assigned to duty, after his return to Germany on the cruiser Lutzow, when she was at Danzig in 1915. The cruiser Lutzow is admitted by the German Government to have been lost in the big naval battle with the British off Jutland. Whether Brauer was on this cruiser during this battle has not been disclosed.

The six officers who escaped in the yacht Eclipse on Oct. 10, 1915, have not been found. They were Heinrich Hoffman, Heinrich Ruede Busch, Wilhelm Forstreuter, Erich Beiermann, Julius Lustfeld, and Walter Fisher, all of the German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm. Dr. Nolte had leave of absence to go from the Prinz Eitel Friedrich to Newport News and return to the vessel. This he never did. On June 14, 1915, Herman Dieke, engineer officer of the Locksun, a German steamer interned at Honolulu, left his ship in violation of his parole and never returned.

In a note dated Dec. 16, 1915, from Secretary Lansing to the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, calling his attention to the various escapes of officers and men from the interned German warships, the statement was made that "in view of the apparent disregard of these members of the complements of the interned vessels at Norfolk for their word of honor while on parole, the Navy Department, on Oct. 14, 1915, was under the necessity of ordering that no officers or men be allowed to leave the ships until the absent officers and seamen had returned."

Notwithstanding this action several others managed to escape, but were recovered. On Oct. 15, 1915, two members of the crew of the Kronprinse Wilhelm attempted to board the Dutch steamer Maar Tensdyk at Newport News in an endeavor to escape One of them, Seaman Sturm was apprehended and his companion, Seaman Kaspar, returned of his own volition after the other one was caught. On Nov. 12, 1915, it was found that Fireman Thiery had escaped from the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

All Broke Pledges.

"Th incidents related," said Mr. Lansing's note to the German Ambassador, in which on ov. 16 last he called these escapes to the German Ambassador's attention, "have occurred, notwithstanding the fact that at the time of the internment of these vessels each commanding officer gave a pledge for himself, officers, and crew not to commit any unneutral acts and not to leave the limits prescribed in paroles. I regret to have to inform your Excellency that the United States Government regards the actions of these men as contrary to its express instructions and as breaches of the honorable conduct to be expected of oicers and men of visiting and interned ships of war of a belligerent nation, and that consequently the Government has been forced to discontinue the custom of paroling the interned oficers and men on their honor and otherwise to circumscribe the very liberal privileges which they have heretofore been allowed to enjoy."

Secretary Lansing's note recalled that during the Russo-Japanese war three officers escaped from the Russian warship Lena, then interned in the United States, and returned to Russia. The United States Government called their escape to the Russian Government which caused the escaped officers to return to American jurisdiction, where they were interned for the remainder of the war.

The correspondence inspires the inference that at one stage of the negotiations the State Department must have suspected that Count von Bernstorff was not calling this Government's representations regarding the escape of these parolled men to the attention of his Government. The first note to Count von Bernstorff bore date of Nov. 16, 1915. More than a month later the State Department sent a cablegram to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin asking whether Count von Bernstorff had brought the case to the attention of his Government.

GERMAN MEAT CONTROL.

Distribution for Entire Empire Centred Now in the Chancellor.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (via London.)—It is officially announced that a change which has been voted by the Bundesrath, in the proclamation of March 27 concerning the distribution of meat empowers the Imperial Chancellor himself to undertake the distribution, which hitherto has been left to communities.

The regulation forms the basis for already prepared measures for the distribution and consumption of meat for the whole empire.

France Doubles Wine Output.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The wine output of 1916 is estimated by The Moniteur Vitícole as 900,000,000 gallons, or double that of 1915, and 40,000,000 gallons more than in 1918.

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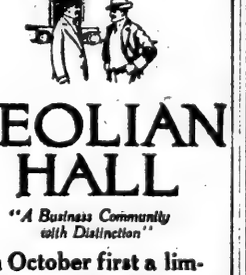

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GEN. SOUKHOMLINOFF DUPE OF A GANG

Ex-War Minister of Russia Strangely Influenced by Spies and Blackmailers.

IGNORED ALL WARNINGS

Failure of Army's Munitions Supplies Due to His Incompetence —He May Go Free.

New light is finally being shed on the mysterious case of the Russian General, one of the heroes of the battle of Plevna in the Russo-Turkish war of nearly forty years ago and Minister of War in the early part of last year, who has been imprisoned in a fortress at Petrograd for the last three months.

General W. A. Soukhomlinoff is being held, it was officially announced, as the result of "a preliminary inquiry by Senator Bogorodsky into charges of criminal negligence and high treason in connection with his administration of the Russian Army." It is the allusion to "high treason" in this official announcement which has aroused interest and discussion, not only in Russia, but throughout the capitals of Europe.

In the countries of the Allies much curiosity was evinced on the subject. Gradually it is being realized, with a notable sense of relief, that the aged Russian cavalry leader was not guilty of high treason, in the technical sense of the term, but rather of negligence and incompetence. The whole case, however, provides incidents of the most dramatic kind, and the General's trial, if the proceedings are made public, will undoubtedly be an international cause célèbre.

General Soukhomlinoff's friends affirm that he is held in imprisonment chiefly in conformity with an Oriental tradition of the Russian military service to treat with severity military chiefs who are responsible for failure of any kind. The Chinese and the Tartars in the past made it a practice to put to death a General who lost a battle.

The Russians have not gone so far, but they have always shown severity with regard to negligence and incompetence, and, indeed, in doing this they have always affirmed that they are merely carrying out the principles enunciated by the great military leaders of all lands. It was not superstition that made Napoleon show severity for commanders who were unlucky, and the practice of the British naval service in dealing rather harshly with a commander who loses his ship is motived by the same principle.

Humor of the Case.

That the great Teuton push against the Russian armies in the Spring of last year began and gathered acceleration while General Soukhomlinoff was Minister of War is alleged by his friends to be the chief motive for his now being penalized. They declare that the circumstantial evidence which is being adduced against him, in the form of documents taken from his home and from his office and in the form of testimony with regard to his relations to certain individuals of more or less dubious character, is simply the kind of testimony that might be accumulated against the most harmless and ingenuous person living. It is remarked that while General Soukhomlinoff has many apologists, there are really few who express themselves as being hostile to him for reasons other than those connected with failure adequately to provide the Russian Army with the military resources which the situation of the army six months after the war began demanded.

What probably induces the public to a more lenient view of General Soukhomlinoff's case is the fact that it has its elements of humor. Indeed, some phrases which have had their origin in connection with it are liable long to be remembered, and even to become proverbial.

When General Selivanoff, the Russian leader who captured Przemysl, and General Roop sent urgent calls to the War Department for more guns, more shells, more cartridges, the Minister of War, General Soukhomlinoff, sent out this stereotyped reply:

"Use munitions sparingly. The Government factories are doing all they can."

The details of the first inspection carried out by Senator Bogorodsky, who was charged with the investigation, have now been made known, and the Russian public is already drawing favorable conclusions from them with regard to the innocence of General Soukhomlinoff, at least of grievous treachery to the State.

The Treason Charge.

On the night on which he was arrested he was working on a document which he had under preparation for several months, and in which he proposed to show his innocence with respect to the charges made against him in the press and in the Duma. He left his house and on returning found Senator Bogorodsky there with other persons.

The Senator ordered the General to accompany him in an examination of his house and office, where all the furniture was carefully inspected with a view to discovering documents which might have been hidden. The General, although deeply affected, aided in the careful scrutiny of the quarters occupied in his house by a certain Madame Cugne, who had lived there for many years and who enjoyed the General's confidence.

When the Senator informed him that he was under arrest, General Soukhomlinoff replied: "I do not know what I am charged with, but I obey." Besides the charge of defective administration, and of his being to a certain extend responsible for the ill success of the first year of the war, it appears that there was an intention to charge him also with high treason.

It is said that, in connection with this part of the charge, the testimony of General Selivanoff and General Roop furnished the basis. These two military authorities were invited to the session of the superior commission of the Council of State, and the right of decisive vote was given them.

They were requested to expose all the information they possessed with regard to the purely military question of the administration of the War Office under General Soukhomlinoff. The Corriere d'Italia learns from Petrograd that their testimony was considered sufficient to justify the arrest of the War Minister. The question of treasonable relations with the enemy, however, is said to have been left untouched by the superior commission in reporting on the preliminary hearing of the case.

Relations with Traitor.

The suggestion of treasonable conduct was based on the relations which existed between the General and the traitor Mossoledoff. An investigation into this end of the case was postponed.

An inquiry was then begun into the relationships which General Soukhomlinoff had before becoming a member of the Government, and it was determined to clear up the influence which the acquaintanceships which he gradually made exercised on his unfortunate career. It is hinted that, having once started off on certain illicit courses, he let himself become more and more involved in intrigues woven around him by rascals and blackmailers, who knew much about his private affairs and were able to hold him in their grasp.

A dubious crowd of ambitious climbers had welded an iron ring around the Soukhomlinoff family. This band was formed at Kiev when the General lived there as Governor of the city.

The most intimate frequenters of his house were Massoledoff, Dmitry Bogroff, who later was the assassin of Premier Stolypin during a theatre performance at Kiev; a certain Kulapko, and a certain Altschiller. The last mentioned was the strangest personality of all.

An Austrian subject, he lived permanently at Kiev with a Viennese woman who was known in society as his "civil wife." In Russia the only marriage is that performed according to religious rites, and the term "civil" consequently can mean only that Altschiller and his wife became friends of the Soukhomlinoff family, and the latter, indeed, owed no small debt of gratitude to these two Austrian citizens for aid given in bringing about the union in marriage of General Soukhomlinoff with his present wife, who ten years ago was married to a member of the Court of Appeals of Warsaw.

Young Wife's Antecedents.

Other accounts with regard to the young and fascinating woman whom the General made his wife are to the effect that she had been a waitress in a restaurant at Kiev, and first won the heart and hand of a wealthy landowner and philanthropist.

When General Soukhomlinoff was made Minister of War and removed his household from Kiev to Petrograd, the Altschillers also changed their residence and opened an office in Gogol Street in the capital. There is still a good deal of mystery as to what sort of an office this was. The business that was there transacted had no relation with commerce, but it is said to be proved that Altschiller's wife had close relations with the Austro-Hungarian Embassy. In bureaucratic circles in Petrograd Altschiller's office was facetiously called the "office for the exploitation of Soukhomlinoff."

At its opening, General Soukhomlinoff and his wife were present, at the head of a gathering of persons invited by Altschiller. The minister's wife served the tea and acted as hostess. Massoledoff was present, for he too emigrated from Kiev to Petrograd with the others. It is now believed that General Soukhomlinoff had no knowledge of the fact that Massoledoff was an enemy spy, for the General had become his intimate friend and placed a blind confidence in him. Thus he discussed with him not merely his private and family affairs, but also the secrets and the projects of his high office. It was Soukhomlinoff who gave such high and flattering references for Massoledoff that the latter was entrusted with a high position in the army.

Almost as it happens in the comic opera, it was precisely in the very home of the Minister of War that all the threads of the web of espionage which were woven, and from there all the strings were pulled. The General's house was the headquarters for the leading spies. There were concentrated the chief sources of crime and treason. And the consequences were truly terrible.

Resented Friendly Warnings.

Frequently the Minister was notified by friends and acquaintances that the reputation of the strange characters whom he had around him was very dubious, but the General, who was haughty and sure of himself, remained constantly deaf to all hints and denunciations. To those who spoke out frankly he showed considerable animosity, as he thought he was being made the object of intrigue by jealous persons. The frequenters of the General's house paid court to his beautiful wife, who was constantly busy in interesting herself and her husband in behalf of the various individuals of the strange coterie who surrounded them. It is believed that General Soukhomlinoff regarded it as his duty to stick to his post.

He is judged to have been responsible for Russia's lack of preparation for the war, but the Russian newspapers now are free in stating that he was not alone responsible for this tragical deficiency. General Soukhomlinoff in any case, in his extraordinarily absurd and even monstrous ignorance—assuming always that he was in good faith—took no account of the frightful deficiencies which were making irreparable voids in the army supplies. It was in August, 1914, the very first month of the war, that he received from the Russian front the first report on the lack of munitions. He continued to receive them day after day and almost hour after hour, but he continued always to refuse the proposals from civilian manufacturers and from neutral nations to make up the deficiency of the Government supplies. He remained stubbornly inflexible in holding that the munitions should be supplied only from the Government factories.

Although many laugh at it today, the blood of Russian Generals ran cold in the Spring of 1915 when they read the War Minister's unvarying reply to their entreaties for more munitions. "Use munitions sparingly. The Government factories are doing all they can."

With the turn of the tide in the favor of Russia there is a growing inclination to take a lenient view of General Soukhomlinoff's case, and it is not improbable that the aged soldier may be allowed to go without further punishment for the charges made against him.

MANY POLICEMEN SING WELL

Department Glee Club an Institution Commissioner Is Proud Of.

To hundreds of music-loving policemen, Lieutenant James Nerney of the West 125th Street Station is known as the "Cop Caruso," because he is the possessor of a tenor voice which has been much admired in the department. Before he became a policeman Nerney studied voice culture under well-known singers and was a soloist in church choirs.

Nerney was the organizer of the Police Quartet which was the nucleus for the Police Department Glee Club. The other members of this quartet are: Patrolman Joseph Boyle, tenor, of the 171st Precinct; Patrolman Charles Rayfield, baritone, of the West 135th Street Station, and Patrolman August Kunze, bass, of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

The quartet made its début at the police carnival at the Hippodrome in February, 1915, for the benefit of the police athletic fund. The four policemen made such a hit that they have since been singing at innumerable police and civic concerts. They have sung at big dinners before Mayor Mitchel and other 'city officials,' and before professional singers at the Players. The quartet was offered a forty weeks' engagement in vaudeville on the Big Time circuit, but the department is opposed to the men accepting a professional engagement of this kind. The Panama Exposition made a bid for the services of the quartet, and it has received many invitations to give a concert from other cities. During the coming Winter the quartet is to sing in Philadelphia, at Sing Sing Prison, and at concerts at Carnegie Hall and the Metropolitan Opera House.

Lieutenant Nerney often delights his fellow-policemen with song. He says that singing is good for the soul, as it drives away dull care and the blues. In the early morning hours recently a policeman who had had a particularly hard night, having handled several difficult cases, descended from the dormitory and told Nerney he was unable to sleep, as he felt nervous and restless. "Won't you sing me a verse of a good old Irish lullaby, Lieutenant?" he pleaded; "it may have a soothing effect and help me to get to sleep." Nerney complied with the request. The policeman thanked him, returned to the dormitory, and was soon snoring as audibly as his fellow-policemen.

The good work of the quartet inspired Commissioner Woods to organize the Police Department Glee Club. Charles L. Safford, organist of St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, gave his services as coach, and in a short time the glee club was launched with 100 members. The club is now planning to give a monster old-fashioned minstrel show next Winter and also a concert at Carnegie Hall. The members of the quartet, of course, are all soloists in the Glee Club.

GERMANS GET SWISS GOODS.

Berlin Reports That Interchange of Commodities Will Be Resumed.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German and Swiss Governments will resume negotiations tomorrow in regard to the exchange of commodities, the conferences at Paris having failed.

In June Germany demanded that the Swiss Government permit the exportation of cotton and foodstuffs collected by German agents, stating that if the demands were not complied with Germany would prohibit exportation of coal, iron and other materials essential for Swiss industries. The Entente Allies objected to the exportation of certain supplies to Germany and the Swiss authorities sent representatives to Paris in an effort to compose the differences.

TEUTON LINES HOLD AGAINST RUSSIANS

Attack of Czar's Forces in Eastern Galicia Met by Heavy Counter-Movements.

GUNS STOP MASS CHARGES

Petrograd Reports Additional Captures of 7,500 Men, 46 Guns, and 70 Machine Guns.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 17.—The Russian advance is still being held up in the face of counter-attacks. These assaults, the War Office reported today, have been repulsed. The official statement says:

"Artillery and rifle duels are proceeding along the front. The enemy at some places resumed his counter-attacks. These were frustrated by our fire.

"A Zeppelin dropped bombs on the region of Kemmern, directly west of Riga.

"Supplementary reports show that General Bezobrazoff, in the most recent operation, captured 198 officers, 7,308 men, 29 light field pieces, 17 heavy guns, 70 machine guns, 29 bomb throwers, and more than 4,000 shells. These are in addition to those reported yesterday."

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (Via London.)—The Russians are attacking fiercely in Eastern Galicia in an attempt to overcome the resistance of the Austro-German forces in the region of Zalooze. They have been repulsed completely, the War Office announced today. The statement follows:

"Fierce Russian attacks continued into the night against Batkow and Harbuzow, west of Zalocze. They were repulsed completely.

"On the front of Archduke Charles Francis the enemy yesterday made fruitless efforts north of the Dniester near Tustobaby and Konczani. We took 154 prisoners. In the Carpathians Sterawipczyna height, north of Capul, has been captured.

VIENNA, Aug. 17, (Via London.)—Massed Russian attacks against the lines of General von Boehmermolli, between Peraplinska and Piniski, were repulsed by the Austrians, according to an official statement issued by the War Office today. For twelve hours yesterday the Russians endeavored in vain to penetrate the Austrian entanglements.

Near Manajoa the Russians penetrated the Austrian trenches but were driven out by reserves, the statement says. The successful defence is attributed to the excellence of the German and Austrian batteries.

DEPORTED PROFESSORS AS SECRET PLOTTERS

German Explanation of Removal of Pirenne and Fredericq from Belgium to German Prison.

Flat denial that the two Belgian professors, Henri Pirenne and Paul Frédéricq, were removed from Ghent and imprisoned in Germany because they had refused to lecture in the Ghent University under German supervision, is made by a correspondent of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, writing from Amsterdam. According to the correspondent, Professors Pirenne and Frédéricq were sent to Germany on account of having taken part in a secret agitation against the German administration and having made themselves dangerous in a military sense. The deportation of the savants was reported in a cablegram sent to New York from Amsterdam, via London, on April 12 and caused a stir in educational circles, especially as the reason for their removal to Germany, according to the cabled report, was their refusal to co-operate with the Germans in an educational way. The story printed in the Fremdenblatt follows:

"During the last few weeks the removal to Germany of the Ghent professors, Pirenne and Frédéricq, has been the subject of continuous discussion in the enemy press and in part of the neutral press, especially in that of Holland. The reports of the incident are filled with inaccuracies and often with deliberate distortions. For instance, the French and Belgian sheets give currency to the version that the German Governor-General had sent for Professor Pirenne in order to offer him the position of Director of the new university. Pirenne's refusal to accept this office was said to have resulted in his immediate arrest and removal to Germany, without even being allowed to speak to his wife. I have learned from a reliable source that this entire scene was made out of whole cloth. No such offer was ever made to Pirenne, who had long been known as an old opponent of the turning of the Ghent University into a Flemish institution. No conference ever took place between the Governor-General and Pirenne.

"Furthermore, it is charged that, besides the two professors mentioned, five others were sent to Germany. This is said to have been the Governor General's answer to the appeal in favor of their two colleagues handed in by the instructors of the Ghent University. There is not a word of truth in this assertion either. And, finally, it is not true that Pirenne and Frédéricq were taken into custody merely because they were known to be opponents to the idea of making the Ghent University Flemish and had refused to aid in this work. It is well known that a number of other professors have assumed the same attitude, either because they were not able or willing to teach in the Netherland language, or because they were always supporters of the French University in Ghent. Not one of them has been arrested or taken to Germany on that account. Neither has anything of the sort happened to the Liége professors who refused to resume teaching in the Liége University.

"Pirenne and Frédéricq would have been saved from their fate if they had not transformed their hostile feeling toward the occupying power and its measures into acts through an inadmissable secret agitation, although they had signed the customary declaration of loyalty at the same time as other Belgian State officials. They have been guilty of conduct that is not only contrary to this declaration of loyalty, but is also in conflict with the strict military regulations necessarily in force in the military district. The removal of the two professors to Germany by the military authorities of the district is consequently an act of the character of a general precautionary measure, such as other Belgian officials have necessarily been subjected to because of insubordination.

"Consequently it is a mistake to assume that the two savants have been 'disciplined' solely on account of their opinions, an assumption upon which the appeal in behalf of Pirenne and Frédéricq sent to German scientific societies by the Netherland Academy of Sciences seems to be erroneously based. Besides, this appeal has been anticipated, inasmuch as some weeks ago the request was made on the part of distinguished German circles that the competent military authorities allow the two Ghent Professors to take up their residence in a German university town with enough freedom of movement to permit them to continue their scientific labors."

Shark Caught in Bathing Beach Net

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 17.—A four-foot shark was found dead today in a net set to guard a bathing beach at the Summer home of John Sherman Hoyt of New York at Contentment Island. The shark had forced its way partly through the net when its fins became entangled, apparently it was exhausted in its efforts to get free.

WILSON SUMMONS RAILWAY HEADS

Continued from Page 1.

a well-organized faction of the brotherhoods it was not ratified and after an hour of debate the chairmen adjourned to meet again tomorrow morning.

While some of the Chairmen say the brotherhoods hold all the trump cards and should get everything they ask, the leaders believe they can curb the revolt and win ratification for the President's proposal tomorrow morning. They are very anxious that their formal acceptance shall be in the White House before the President confers with the railroad Presidents and is importuned to lessen the severity of his settlement plan upon the railroads.

It was suggested in some quarters that the Chairmen were merely playing for position and debating the agreement in order not to create the impression that they were enthusiastic over the settlement plan. A. B. Garretson, head of the workers' Conference Committee, denied this tonight. "We are not stalling," he said. "To show that we are not, I tell you that the President will have our answer before he meets the railroad Presidents tomorrow."

Thought Labor Men Were Pleased.

The Brotherhood Presidents believe they have a serious revolt on their hands, and tonight are playing inside politics to have a majority of the Chairmen lined up for the meeting in the morning.

It had been supposed that a majority of the labor men were highly pleased with the President's plan. It gave them the eight-hour day and two-thirds of the wage increase they asked for, and in the Congressional commission holds out hope of securing all that they asked.

The brotherhood heads tonight quoted odds of seven to one that the plan would be ratified before noon tomorrow, and that when the President faced the railroad Presidents tomorrow afternoon the alignment would appear to be: President Wilson and the brotherhoods in favor of the eight-hour day; railroad Executives against it.

The decision of the President to go over the heads of the Conference Committee, which came to Washington with plenary powers to deal with the situation, came as a distinct surprise to the committee. They did not know of the plan until the White House announced it at noon.

The first thing President Wilson did this morning was to read the formal answer of the committee to his appeal. The reply said the roads could not agree with the President, and suggested that everything, including the eight-hour question, be left either to arbitration or to the Congressional commission. The members of the committee were waiting at the New Willard for another call from the President to repeat the conferences they have been holding since Monday morning. Instead they were notified that the President's message had gone to their superiors.

Calls Heads of Biggest Roads.

Mr. Wilson's telegram was sent to the following railroad presidents:

Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio; Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania; A. H. Smith of the New York Central; F. D. Underwood of the Erie; Howard Elliott, of the New Haven; Hale Holden of the Burlington; W. J. Harahan of the Seaboard Air Line; L. F. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson; B. F. Bush of the Missouri Pacific; President Calvin of the Union Pacific; President Sproule of the Southern Pacific; President Stevens of the Chesapeake & Ohio; S. M. Felton of the Chicago Great Western; Fairfax Harrison of the Southern; E. Ripley of the Santa Fe; President Aishton of the Chicago & Northwestern, and A. J. Earling of the St. Paul.

The message had not been sent an hour before acceptances began to arrive.

The members of the Railways Conference Committee said that of course the Presidents would confer with Mr. Wilson in view of a request from the White House, but that the power of settlement still rested entirely in the hands of the committee. They did not say that they might not be influenced by the ideas of their Presidents, but they believed generally that the Presidents would do nothing less than back up the committee in its stand against the President's proposal.

One manager pointed out that their power had been given by the Boards of Directors of the roads, and that the Presidents were not above the Boards of Directors. As soon as they learned that the President had appealed to the Presidents of the railroads, the managers quit the conferences they have been holding almost constantly, except when they were at the White House, since they came to Washington Monday and proceeded to take a vacation.

Managers Expect Support.

The managers will be much surprised if the Presidents, after hearing President Wilson's personal appeal, ask them to reverse themselves. They say that the Presidents know as well as they the justice of their claim that the railroads cannot afford to grant the men an increase in pay they say will cost $100,000,000 a year. They have pointed out to the President that it would cost $100,000,000 to grant the men's demands, they have argued that this is the interest at 5 per cent. on $2,000,000,000, enough to build 28,000 miles of railroad, or nearly ten times across the continent.

They say the earnings of the railroads do not enable them to make any such concession without curtailing new work. They pointed to the case of the Southern, which, they say, has $1,000,000 a year left after paying all costs. They say it would cost the Southern just $2,000,000 of this to grant what the men ask. They told the President, further, that they believed the stability of the railroad business required that the principle of arbitration be maintained. The President's proposal makes no mention of arbitration.

One of the biggest railroad men in the United States dictated this statement tonight:

"The issue squarely before the country as a result of the threat of the train-service brotherhoods to tie up the commerce of the country if their wage demands are not granted is whether the rights of employes and employers are to be determined by impartial public arbitration.

"The railroads have earnestly urged these men to join with them in seeking a determination of the justice of their extraordinary demands through the orderly process of arbitration. They are ready and anxious to lay all matters in controversy before a tribunal to be chosen by the Government or by the President of the United States.

"Arbitration in any form has been rejected by the representatives of the train service brotherhoods.

Calls It Matter of Pay.

"The theory upon which they have rejected arbitration is that the demand for the eight-hour day cannot be arbitrated. Even though these employes were in truth demanding an eight-hour day, such a demand is one the justice of which surely should be determined by a public board.

"But they are not asking for an eight-hour day. It is beyond dispute that the acceptances of these demands, whether under threat of a national strike, or by the award of a board of arbitration, would have no other result than a great increase in the wages of these employes, already highly paid and constituting less than one-fifth of the railroad workers. Absolutely no change would be made in the hours of service, and the employes would resent any effort of the managers to reduce their hours of service.

"The railroads are standing firmly for the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes. If arbitration is to be rejected what hope can there be for industrial peace in the future?

"Arbitration—the right to a hearing before an impartial jury—was fought for by the workers as a sacred right. But now that the workers are more powerful in collective bargaining than the employers, these workers declare they have nothing to arbitrate, and resort to a strike as the more powerful weapon."

When the 9 o'clock Pennsylvania train arrived at the Union Station tonight it brought a score of Eastern railroad officials. The Presidents of the Western roads are expected to reach Washington from Chicago at 10 o'clock in the morning. There will be many more than the seventeen Presidents Mr. Wilson asked to come.

Greatest Gathering of Railroad Men.

The crisis will bring together the greatest aggregation of railroad officials ever gathered at one time in the United States. Those who came from New York tonight were W. W. Aaterbury, Vice President of the Pennsylvania; Hale Holden, President of the Burlington; Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island; W. H. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna; Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio and Chairman of the Railway Executives Advisory Committee; T. M. Schumacher, Vice President of the El Paso and Southwestern; B. F. Bush, receiver of the Missouri Pacific; H. J. Pearson, Vice President of the New Haven; Judge E. S. Lovett, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific; W. J. Harahan, President of the Seaboard Air Line; George W. Stevens, President of the Chesapeake & Ohio; J. Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific; L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson; J. L. Lancaster, Vice President of the Texas & Pacific; George M. Shriver, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio; J. H. Carroll, counsel for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; A. C. Dice, President of the Philadelphia & Reading; F. H. Sisson, assistant to the Chairman of the Railway Executives Advisory Committee.

They had been hastily gathered in New York. There will be other Eastern officials here in the morning.

Before they went into conference with their managers, who have defied the President of the United States, the Presidents said they could not tell what their final stand would be until they had talked with Mr. Wilson. President Underwood of the Erie said:

"I don't know much about the whole thing. I ahought the managers' committee was going to fix everything. I don't believe I care to express my opinions as to what I shall favor until after we learn from President Wilson what he wants us to do."

Unions Demand Haste.

It was reported tonight that after they had heard the President's appeal the railroad Presidents would ask for several days or a week to make their answer. But it was learned that the brotherhood heads had told the President that they did not consider it possible to wait longer than two or three days more for a settlement.

The presidents will have this feature of the situation called to their attention by President Wilson tomorrow and be asked to give a reply as soon as possible. It is believed in Washington tonight that there will be final action on Saturday.

While the Administration has by no means despaired of the President's ultimate success in settling the situation, it was learned tonight that the Administration is considering the situation that would arise should the railroad presidents back up their managers and the settlement effort fail.

It is the custom for the brotherhoods to give a week or ten days' notice of a strike. If the President fails, the plan is for Congress to take immediate action and to that end a bill has been drafted by an Administration Senator providing for compulsory arbitration, and the program is to rush this through Congress if the labor leaders issue the strike call.

Compulsory arbitration has often been discussed in Washington, but has always been dropped as an undemocratic measure. The Administration leaders believe, however, that they can force through such a program if it is necessary to prevent a national strike.

It is said also that the bill providing for the Federal commission contemplated in the President's settlement plan has been withdrawn, but will be introduced at the moment both sides agree to the President's program.

The Administration leaders are not anxious to get the strike situation into Congress any further than is necessary. The railroad managers have already been rather free in their charge that the President is playing politics, and this suggestion that the eight-hour day be granted while the commission is investigating would mean that the whole matter would come to a head again—but after election.

Allege Opening for Politics.

The managers also argue that unless this dispute is arbitrated, labor organizations in the future will scoff at arbitration, and whenever a dispute with capital arises, will go straight to the White House, directly or indirectly injecting politics into every future industrial struggle. They say that relying on their political strength, labor organizations will seek to put the President of the United States into the position or forcing employers to grant their demands, or of taking the consequences ultimately if he should favor the employers. They argue that this is a bad position for the President and for employers to be put into, and that now is the time to insure the continuance of the arbitration of industrial disputes.

The railroad Presidents will make this argument to the President tomorrow. They will also tell him that the plan to have a commission inquire into the justice of the eight-hour day, after it has been granted, is not practicable. They will argue that the brotherhoods have never given up anything, and that they would not give up the eight-hour day, even if it were found by the commission that its application worked a grave injustice to the railroads. They will also argue that it would take such a commission at least six months to make any findings, and that in that time the roads would be seriously injured.

Railroad men point out that in the rate case, when railroad representatives told the Interstate Commerce Commission that the finances of some roads had been weakened by concessions of wages they had made to the employees on threats of strike, that the Commission took the stand that if there had been danger of imparing the finances of the roads, the matter of the demands of the employees for more wages should have been submitted to arbitration.

While the railroad Presidents will make these pleas to the President, they will be only the same pleas that the managers made at the White House, and it is not thought that the President will change his proposal, but that he will make a strong appeal to the Presidents to persuade their managers to ratify the agreement without change.

At midnight the Presidents had not decided what to do. The railroads have no surplus to give the President or for the Democratic Administration, but they are facing the danger of going into a strike twith the sentiment of the people who respect the office of the President against them.

PRESIDENTS BACK MANAGERS.

Railway Executives Now in Washington Said to Oppose 8-Hour Day.

A special train having on board the executive officials of some of the greatest railroads in the country, who had been called to the White House by the President to discuss the strike crisis, left for Washington over the Pennsylvania, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. None of the officials would discuss the strike, all agreeing that all information should come from the White House.

The officials on the special were Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Chesapeake & Ohio, and of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas boards; President A. H. Smith of the New York Central; President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio; President Hale Holden of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Receiver B. F. Bush of the Missouri Pacific; President W. J. Harahan of the Seaboard Air Line; President W. H. Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; President L. F. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson; Vice President E. J. Pearson of the New York, New Haven & Hartford; Chairman Robert S. Lovett of the Union Pacific Board; Chairman Julius Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific Board, and President F. D. Underwood of the Erie. Other officials it was said would join the party en-route.

"It would be highly improper for any railway official to say anything at this time," one of the railroad Presidents said. "The President has sent for us," he added, "and we are obeying the summons. The President will confer with us tomorrow and whatever is given out should come from him. Until after that conference no official who will take part in it will have anything to say."

An assistant to one of the railway Presidents who went on the train did talk, however, and he said the executives were sure to back up the managers, who have handled the situation for the railroads up to the present.

"The course of the managers has the entire approval of their chiefs," this man said, "and I can assure you that the executive heads of the various systems will back them to the limit. Whether a new policy may be adopted in the effort to settle the difficulty is of course something that only the future can answer."

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NATIONAL FLOWER AWAITS ADOPTION

Bill in Congress to Recognize the Mountain Laurel Meets Opposition.

TEXAN FATHERS MEASURE

Elizabeth G. Britton of the New York Botanical Gardens Favors the Pine Tree.

In spite of many attempts, the effort to adopt a national flower has been unavailing thus far. The latest trial of this kind was embodied in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives recently "officially to recognize a floral emblem for the United States of America." It was the purpose of this bill to make the mountain laurel the national flower and the proposed legislation was fathered by Representative Stephens of Texas. A wide variety of plants and flowers has been suggested for the honor of carrying national significance, including the Indian corn, pumpkin, and wild columbine. In favor of the laurel Representative Stephens's bill said in its preamble:

"It is in bloom on three of our greatest national holidays—Independence Day, Decoration Day, and Flag Day. Its flowers are red and white, two of the colors in our flag, the red for courage, the white for purity, and the leaves, combining as they do yellow for wisdom and blue for truth, blended together, forming the green of fruitfulness, are surely typical of our country. The seed pod on opening forms a perfect five-pointed star. The flower is wonderfully formed like a chalice, with five delicately curved edges, the blossoms clustered together like the constellation of the States, and would mean 'The Union Forever.'"

Elizabeth G. Britton, Honorary Curator of Mosses of the New York Botanical Gardens, objects to the laurel as a national emblem on account of its comparatively narrow distribution, as it is found only in the Eastern United States, except along the coastal plain.

"The selection of the mountain laurel as a national flower," she says, "would mean that many of the ropes used for Christmas decorations, much of the trimmings for fruit stands and baskets, and almost all of the briarwood pipes would be made from the laurel. The supply must come from wild sources, none of it being cultivated for these purposes. It will more than double the demand and add a number of other reasons for its destruction, the end is surely in sight. The goldenrod has been adopted by five different States, is native and widely distributed, but is lacking in sentiment and refined beauty. Personally, it would seem as if the pine tree, which has just been adopted for the new fifty cent piece, would be more widespread in distribution and more suitable for our national emblem."

Most of the States have adopted flowers as emblems, and a partial list of plants and blossoms which have thus received official sanction is as follows: Alabama, goldenrod; Arkansas, apple blossom; California, golen poppy; Colorado, blue columbine; Connecticut, mountain laurel; Delaware, peach; Florida, orange blossoms; Georgia, Cherokee rose; Idaho, syringa; Illinois, native violet; Indiana, carnation; Iowa, goldenrod; Kansas, sunflower; Kentucky, goldenrod; Louisiana, magnolia; Maine, pine cone and tassel; Maryland, black-eyed Susan; Massachusetts, arbutus; Minnesota, moccasin flower; Mississippi, magnolia; Missouri, goldenrod; Montana, bitter root; Nebraska, goldenrod; New Jersey, violet; New York, rose; North Carolina, daisy; North Dakota, wild rose; Ohio, red carnation; Oklahoma, mistletoe; Oregon, grape; Pennsylvania, laurel; Rhode Island, violet; South Dakota, pasque flower; Tennessee, daisy; Texas, blue bonnet, lupines; Utah, Sego lily; Vermont, red clover; Washington, rhododendron; West Virginia, rhododendron; Wisconsin, violet; Wyoming, gentian; Hawaii, lehua.

PAGE CALLS ON LANSING.

Arrangements Made for the Ambassador to Call on the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Ambassador Page, home from London for a brief stay, discussed pending negotiations between the United States and Great Britain with Secretary Lansing today and later arrangements were made for him to see President Wilson. The blacklist, restraints on commerce, and interferences with mails are the principal subjects in controversy between the two governments.

Mr. Page refused categorically to answer questions on the situation in Europe and would only say he expected to be in Washington four or five days and would take a short vacation before returning to New York to sail for England.

Ambassador Sharp is on his way home from Paris, but officials deny that there is any connection between the visits of the two Ambassadors.

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Broadway at 32nd Street

UNION MEN TO MEET TRACTION DIRECTORS

Continued from Page 1.

ecutive Board, and other members of the street car men's union.

The company was represented by Mr. Hedley, Mr. Quackenbush, and George Keegan, general superintendent of the operating division.

Mr. Hedley had accepted a suggestion made by Mr. Fitzgerald that the proceedings of the conference be made public, and a complete transcript of the minutes as taken down by the company's stenographer, prepared and given to the newspapers. A typewritten summary, agreed to by Mr. Quackenbush and Mr. Fridiger, accompanied the minutes.

Two Clauses in Dispute.

The summary explained that the conferees, in discussing the discharges of the forty-eight motormen and conductors, had concerned themselves chiefly with an interpretation of two clauses in the agreement of Aug. 7. These clauses were Nos. 4 and 5. They were as fololws:

Clause 4. In the interest of public safety and public service, the company wants it clearly understood that the direction and control of employes in all matters looking to efficiency in the service remains with the company and is not to be the subject of conference or arbitration, but if a dispute should arise as to whether a particular case falls within the above class, that question shall be subject to conference and arbitration as above provided for.

Clause 5. If the above is agreed to and accepted, it is further agreed that the employes shall declare off the strike and return to work immediately in the positions they occupied prior to the time of going on strike, without prejudice.

It has been the contention of the Amalgamated Asociation of Street and Electric Railway Employes that neither of these two clauses applied to the dismissals made by the company, because the company had promised to take back all employes, regardless of discipline, as soon as the strike was settled.

The company, on the other hand, insisted that it never meant to take back strikers who were convicted in the courts of violence, and that it was justified in this refusal by the clause giving it exclusive jurisdiction over matters relating to discipline.

Mr. Hedley was in his shirt sleeves when the delegation of union men reached his office at 165 Broadway, and he invited his callers to make themselves equally comfortable while they were threshing out their differences.

Charges Violation of Agreement.

"The first thing we wish to talk about," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "is the violation on the part of the company of the agreement in refusing to allow the men who participated in the trouble to be returned to their former positions. The agreement clearly states that all men are to be returned to their former places without prejudice. The first thing is to find out whether the company intends to carry out the agreement, or had they overlooked that portion of the agreement."

Mr. Hedley replied that the company had not intentionally overlooked any portion of the agreement.

"The whole matter was gone into in detail by Mr. Snonts and the Board of Directors, and my instructions were that any man that had been adjudged guilty by the courts of violation of law and sentenced I was not to take back in the employ of the company. Now, as you know, I was not present and took no part whatever in the settlement of the dispute. The President of the company, the Mayor of the city, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and Mr. Quackenbush were at the meeting where the settlement was had, and those boys here that are employes of the railroad company, they ought to know me pretty well. They ought to know that when I get orders from the President of the company and the Board of Directors, that I am man enough, and am going to continue to be man enough to absolutely live up to any agreement that our Directors make."

Mr. Quackenbush, being appealed to by Mr. Hedley as to his interpretation of the agreement that settled the strike, told the union representatives that the company officials had inserted the clause giving the company the exclusive right over matters of discipline, after talking the subject over with Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus. He said it was detrimental to discipline for the company either to employ or reemploy men who had been convicted of crime in the courts, and that such men were not wanted on cars.

Union Ends Discussion.

"If there is any lack of agreement about what the agreement really means, we are perfectly willing, of course, to have it go back to a conference with the Mayor and Chairman Straus," said Mr. Quackenbush.

Mr. Fitzgerald insisted that there had been no discussion when the agreement was signed of what men were to be taken back, but that the companay had agreed to take all of them back without prejudice. The agreement on that point was very clear, he said. He was supported in this contention by Mr. Fridiger, who questioned Mr. Quackenbush closely about what had been said about not taking back men who had been convicted of crimes when a committee of the Directors of the company met Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus on the day the strike settlement finally was ratified.

The union delegates finally came to the conclusion that further discussion of the subject was not a profitable one, since Mr. Hedley was not in a position to act,

CALIFORNIA MOOSE COMPLAIN TO HUGHES

Old Guard Crowding Them Out of the Campaign, Spokesman Tells Candidate on Train.

BREAK TO WILSON FEARED

Nominee Not Disposed to Interfere —Many Platform Speeches on 35-Hour Ride to San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHLAND, Ore., Aug. 17.—As he was speeding toward California today on a thirty-five-hour journey from Portland to open his California campaign at San Francisco, Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, was told that there was real danger of California going Democratic unless something were done quickly to satisfy the Progressives, who have been almost completely disregarded by the Old Guard Republicans in staging the fight.

Chester H. Rowell, Progressive, a member of the Republican National Campaign Committee, who joined the Hughes party in Portland last night, had a long conference with the nominee on the train. Mr. Rowell told Mr. Hughes that the fate of the Republican national ticket in California lay in the hands of the 500,000 Progressives, who were being insulted and humiliated by the Old Guard crowd.

Further, Mr. Rowell said that because of the situation Francis J. Heney, radical Progressive, who came out in support of President Wilson when Colonel Roosevelt refused the nomination in June, was doing effective work. Mr. Rowell was afraid that Heney would be able to swing thousands of Progressive votes to the Democratic column. Mr. Rowell said he was pretty well satisfied that Mr. Hughes would carry the State, but he admitted that a dangerous situation had developed.

Mr. Hughes Cautious.

As far as could be learned Mr. Hughes took no definte stand as a result of the conference with Mr. Rowell, and it is doubtful if he will meddle in the factional fight, which up to this point has put to rout all efforts to get the Republicans and Progressives of the State united behind him. Mr. Hughes was told that the Old Guard Republicans, headed by National Committeeman W. H. Crocker, who is also a member of the Campaign Committee, and State Chairman Francis S. Kessling, had taken complete charge of the state situation and had put local interests above the Presidential contest. Kessling, as State Chairman, had selected Crocker to make arrangements for the reception of Mr. Hughes, and when the arrangements for the various meetings were announced it had been found that Gov. Hiram Johnson and Mr. Rowell had been eliminated, and that the Old Progressives who would have any part in the meetings were members of a committee selected by Crocker. "Hand-picked Progressives" was the term used.

Such a situation has proved intolerable to Governor Johnson, as he is a candidate for the nomination of United States Senator in the Progressive and Republican primaries, and his candidacy in the Republican primary is being contested by Willis Booth, a Los Angeles banker and the choice of the Old Guard element.

Mr. Rowell, as a member of the Campaign Committee, had suggested that the arrangements for Mr. Hughes's tour of the State be placed in the hands of a joint committee of Republicans and Progressives, thus giving the Progressives their due measure of prominence in the campaign; but this proposition, according to Mr. Rowell, was turned down completely, those he termed the real leaders of the Progressives in the State, including Governor Johnson and himself, being tossed aside without the slightest recognition.

Factional Feeling Bitter.

As a result of the stand taken by the Old Guard, the Chairmen at all of the Hughes meetings in California will be representative of the Old Guard element. Such a state of affairs, Mr. Rowell fears, cannot but hurt the Hughes candidacy. The feeling among the Progressives is described as being even more bitter than has appeared on the surface, and the visit of Mr. Hughes is being awaited with the deepest interest.

The election figures for 1914, when Governor Johnson was re-elected, have been quoted to the nominee to illustrate the danger of affront to the Progressives, which would turn them away from the Republican ticket. Governor Johnson, Progressive, polled 460,495 votes; Fredericks, Republican, 271,990, and Curtin, Democrat, 116,121.

Of the Progressives at least 350,000 are not enrolled this year, either as Progressives or Republicans, and, therefore, cannot take part in the primary fight. So far as the Presidential election is concerned they are, according to Mr. Rowell, on the fence. Mr. Rowell is a warm supporter of Hughes, but he is unable at this time what effect local conditions will have on the national vote if the Old Guard persists in its present attitude. Altogether it is a difficult and dangerous problem which faces the nominee.

At present Mr. Rowell feels that 50 per cent. of the Progressives surely will vote for Hughes and perhaps 10 percent for Mr. Wilson, while 40 per cent. are undecided what course to pursue. The next few days, in which time the nominee will make half a dozen speeches, may have a decided effect for good or bad upon the situation. The dangers faced, the leaders feel, are best illustrated by the 1912 vote, when Colonel Roosevelt, running as a Progressive, carried the State by a margin of only 174 votes. Wilson got 283,436 votes in that contest.

Wilson Admittedly Strong.

To add to the worry, come many reports of the President's unquestioned strength in California. The slogan that Mr. Wilson has kept the country out of war is proving effective there, among men as well as women voters, and in addition the President is strong labor men. The leaders who want Mr. Hughes elected are glad he is on the way to stir things up, and they are hoping that he will do something effective. There is a strong feeling among some of the leaders that many of the Progressives, who would support Mr. Hughes under other circumstances, are drawing away from him; they don't like the attitude of State Chairman Kessling in ruling that the Progressives have no right to meddle in the State situation, so far as the Republican party is concerned.

Mr. Crocker and his close followers will meet Mr. Hughes at the State line and escort him to San Francisco. Mr. Rowell and other Progressives would like the nominee to say some plain words to them, but it is doubtful if anything of the kind will happen. It is doubted, also, if Mr. Hughes will accept another suggestion by the Progressives that he give some endorsement to Governor Johnson in his addresses. His attitude has been not to meddle in the Senatorial fights or other State questions.

Mr. Hughes left Portland late last night, apparently satisfied that he would carry all of the States in which he had campaigned. He seemed to feel that the fight was going well. He faced big crowds in Seattle and Portland, and, while the excitement generally attendant upon a Presidential campaign was missing, the voters seemed to like his tariff talk. The speeches have been well received, although many expressions have been heard to the effect that they were not what had been expected.

Mr. Hughes has not stirred the people very deeply, according to local leaders, but, they say, he has impressed them as a man of convictions who will do his utmost to serve the country. The campaign has not gone with the fire that many had hoped for, but most of the leaders seem satisfied that Mr. Hughes will carry the normal Republican States. There is unquestioned Wilson strength throughout the Northwest, however, and many predictions are being heard that the President will poll the biggest Democratic vote in that region in years.

Numerous Platform Speeches.

Mr. Hughes made platform speeches today at Roseburg, Riddle, Glendale, Grant's Pass, Medford, and Ashland. For the most part they were a repetition of his early utterances. D. Nicholas Murray Butler was in the audience at Medford. He called to Mr. Hughes, and while two sturdy bodyguards held him the nominee learned far over the platform rail and shook hands with the President of Columbia.

Mr. Hughes talked of the tariff and the national honor to the crowds at the stations. In each address he also summarized his stand on preparedness, protection of American rights and industrial co-operation. Large crowds turned out, despite the rain, which fell most of the day.

At Riddle Mr. Hughes declared that a "depreciation in American repute," due to a "policy of vacillation," had brought the country nearer to war than it would have been had a firm and consistent policy been maintained.

"Those who think we are decadent and weak and haven't got the old indomitable spirit are very much mistaken," he said. "They do not represent the country."

In his address at Grant's Pass, Mr. Hughes defined dominant Americanism as follows:

"We must have a good drive ahead; and there is no reason in this country, with its ability and natural resources, we should not have permanent prosperity. To do that we must look after our own. That is what I mean by dominant Americanism—able to take care of American interests.

Firmness to Win Good-Will.

"In addition to that, we want also—and you cannot have much of a nation without it—an intense regard for our national honor and a disposition to maintain it. I am solicitous to preserve peace and good-will.

"We want the friendship and goodwill of all the nations of the world. They are very friendly disposed to us. But if we are to keep out of trouble we must respect ourselves and have others respect us. There is no safe guarantee of peace when others begin to see how much they can trifle with you before you decide you won't stand it. They have got to know you mean what ou say, and that in the things which reall concern you you are prepared to maintain it. That is good Americanism. It will give us peace with honor. That is what America wants."

At Roseburg Mr. Hughes said:

"You must have loyalty to the flag and unswerving loyalty to the principles of our institutions. You must have a keen appreciation of what American opportunity means and what you must do to preserve it. You must preserve it by encouraging every American achievement. You must be sure we do not leave unused the national powers which will give us national prosperity."

After his speech in San Francisco tomorrow night Mr. Hughes will remain in the city until Sunday night and will discuss campaign affairs with Republican and Progressive leaders.

The nominee spent most of today resting. He said he felt "bully," and that his voice was improving, after a recent return of its hoarseness.

PROTESTS HUGHES BANQUET.

San Francisco Cooks' Union Denounces Open-Shop Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—A written protest against the plan to banquet Charles E. Hughes here Saturday by the Commercial Club, which is displaying an open-shop crad in its dining room, was made today by the striking San Francisco Culinary Workers' Union to Francis V. Keesling, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

"We would request that some arrangement be made to entertain Mr. Hughes in a manner that will not constitute an affront to organized labor of San Francisco," the protest read.

Shortly after the calling of the strike the Commercial Club made its open-shop stand. It was said to be too late to make any changes in the plans for the banquet.

WON'T VOTE ON SUFFRAGE.

Senator Thomas Despairs of Action on Amendment at This Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The women suffragists admitted today after a canvass of the situation that there was no prospect that Congress would vote at the present session on the question of submitting a proposed amendment to the Constitution giving women the right to vote. Announcement to that effect was made by Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Her investigation confirmed the opinion of Senator Thomas of Colorado, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage, who informed Mrs. Roessing that half a dozen Senators in favor of the resolution were absent and would not return to Washington before Congress adjourned. Mrs. Roessing said no effort would be made by either Senator Thomas or the women to force a vote.

Senator Thomas told Mrs. Roessing, she said, that he had written to all Senators asking if a vote could be had on the suffrage resolution without debate and had received negative answers from both Democrats and Republicans. "We realize," said Mrs. Roessing, "that some of our Western Senators having gone home for their State campaigns and not being expected back in Washington until the beginning of the session which meets in December, to force a vote now would be to do so when our friends could not all be present. My own investigation shows clearly that Senator Thomas is right about not forcing a vote at this time."

To a question as to whether women would fight President Wilson at the polls if he did not try to put through the Constitutional amendment resolution Mrs. Roessing said:

"The National Association has made no such threat. So far we have been strictly non-partisan. What action we will take, even about individual candidates, must be determined at our convention, which meets in Atlantic City Sept. 6. My personal advice will be to continue the non-partisanship of the national organization which has secured every suffrage victory thus far in this country, including the successes in the twelve States where women are enfranchised."

This statement was apparently intended as an answer to the action of the convention of the Woman's Party at Colorado Springs in commending Charles E. Hughes for his advocacy of the proposed Federal amendment.

AGREE ON NAVY BILL.

House and Senate to Take Final Action on It Today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Agreement on all disputed items in the naval bill was reached by House and Senate conferees today. Final action on the bill will be taken in the House and Senate tomorrow.

The conferees agreed to retain $6,000,000 to equip navy yards for warship building, but special appropriations for an enlarged dry dock and foundry at Charleston, S. C., were stricken out.

This action provides for the equipment of the yards at Puget Sound, Philadelphia, Norfolk, New York, Boston, Portsmouth, Charleston, and New Orleans for construction of ships, and to specially equip the Puget Sound, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Boston yards for construction of the largest dreadnoughts and battle cruisers. Items of $500,000 for a Columbia River submarine and torpedo-boat base were stricken out of the bill.

The $500,000 item for deepening the channel to the New York navy yard, so as to float the greatest warships at any tide, was dropped out of the bill despite urgent requests by President Wilson that it be retained.

BACON WILL OPPOSE CALDER FOR SENATOR

Former Ambassador Decides to Make a Fight in the Republican Primaries.

BACKED BY THE OLD GUARD

Will Make His Campaign Along the Lines of Universal Military Service.

Robert Bacon, ex-Secretary of State and former Ambassador to France, announced yesterday that he would make a fight in the Republican primaries next month against ex-Representative William M. Calder for the nomination for United States Senator to succeed James A. O'Gorman. The announcement did not come as a surprise, for Mr. Bacon has been debating for some time whether he would take the step. He decided to do so after he had consulted former United States Senator Elihu Root, Job E. Hedges, and other Old Guard Republicans.

Beyond the mere announcement of his candidacy Mr. Bacon would make no statement, but promised to do so on Aug. 22, when the time for filing his petition containing the names of at least 3,000 enrolled Republicans expires. Mr. Bacon designated Job E. Hedges, Joseph H. Choate, and Judge A. T. Clearwater of Kingston, N. Y., as a committee to fill vacancies. This committee will have charge of Mr. Bacon's campaign. Mr. Bacon intends to make a vigorous campaign between now and Sept. 19, the date of the primaries, and will make many speeches throughout the State.

Mr. Bacon will make his campaign entirely along the lines of military preparedness, universal military service, &c. He hesitated some time before entering the fight against Mr. Calder, as he thought such action might hurt the National ticket, but the anti-Whitman-Calder forces convinced him that this was not likely, and that he would stand an excellent chance of winning. Members of the Republican Old Guard are still debating whether to enter a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination against Governor Whitman. William Barnes, former State Chairman, who is against Whitman, is anxious to bring forth a candidate, but up to the present a suitable one has not been discovered.

The anti-Whitman forces tried hard to persuade Harvey D. Hinman to make the race. Mr. Hinman has been in the city for two days conferring with the leaders, but returned to his home in Binghamton last night with his mind made up not to seek the nomination. His friends said he will support Mr. Bacon. It was said last night that it is probable no contest against Mr. Whitman will be made, but that the Old Guard will centre all their efforts on nominating and electing Mr. Bacon.

Mr. Bacon held a conference with Mr. Root at the latter's home, Clinton, N. Y., Wednesday night. He came to the city yesterday and further discussed the matter with Job Hedges and others at his home, 1 Park Avenue. It was said in his behalf that he will not make the Governorship fight at all, no matter what his followers might do to defeat Whitman. Colonel Roosevelt, while being for Mr. Bacon personally, it was said, will not take any part in either the Gubernatorial or the Senatorship contest.

Mr. Barnes, it was said, has already assured Mr. Bacon that he can carry Albany County ten to one over Calder, and that a number of up-State leaders will be for him. Mr. Hedges, in agreeing to help run Mr. Bacon's campaign, said that Mr. Bacon, because of his long experience in State and diplomatic matters, was better qualified to handle these matters in the United States Senate than any other candidate. Mr. Calder, when he heard of Mr. Bacon's announcement, said:

"I would rather have Mr. Bacon as my opponent than any other man in the State. He is one of New York's best citizens and I am sure would so conduct his campaign as not to affect adversely the dignity and standing of the Republican Party in the Commonwealth. I note that Mr. Bacon is reported to have as his chief reason for seeking the nomination the fact that he is a consistent champion of universal military training and insists upon adequate national preparedness. If his availability for the United States Senate is dependent alone upon these reasons I believe that in all fairness to me he should withdraw from the race, for my record shows that I have been even more ardent and energetic than he in advocacy of an army and navy of a size which would guarantee the country against foreign aggression. During my pre-primary campaign the burden of my speeches has been preparedness."

Mr. Barnes refused to make any comment on Mr. Bacon's candidacy.

COMBINE TO HASTEN BILLS

But a New Democratic Revolt Threatens Senate Program.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Administration Senate leaders, confronted by the determination of Senator Owen to press his Corrupt Practices bill at this session of Congress, made an agreement with the Republicans today which they believe will clear a way for passage of the Shipping and Revenue bills, now temporarily blocked. It was agreed that when Senator Owen moved to take up his bill enough Democrats would vote with the Republicans agaist the motion to defeat it.

For four hours today, while the Shipping bill was being discussed in monotones to empty seats, Democratic and Republican leaders consulted over the Legislative deadlock. It was said tonight enough Democratic promises to oppose Senator's motion had been secured to assure what the Republicans earnestly desire, a postponement of action on the Owen bill until the next session. A vote on the Shipping bill probably will be permitted by the Republicans tomorrow or Saturday under this agreement.

The day's developments had served to renew hope of an early adjournment of Congress, when advocates on the immigration bill injected a new disturbing feature. Senator Borah, in a speech on the Shipping bill, referred to the need for immediate immigration legislation and the resulting discussion revealed evidences of another Democratic revolt. Senator Hardwick announced that it was the intention of Chairman Smith of the Immigration Committee to call up the Senate measure before adjournment, and Senator Ashurst, another Democrat, said he hoped such a motion would be made soon, and that he would not be bound by the Democratic conference, which voted to delay the measure until December.

SET BOMBS IN SEATTLE.

Two Attempts to Destroy Harbor Pier—Incendiarism Attempted.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 17.—Two attempts were made last night and this morning to blow up the pier of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. Prompt action by firemen, non-union dock workers, and the police prevented serious loss.

The police hold the theory that the men who set the bomb believed the structure on the pier was used as sleeping quarters by non-union dock workers.

A bottle containing phosphorus was thrown on the roof of the pier shed used by the Border Line Transportation Company and Dodwell Dock and Warehouse Company. Dock workers quickly extinguished the blaze.

WILLCOX CLAIMS SENATE.

National Chairman Thinks Republicans Will Win Eight Seats.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee predicted yesterday that the Republicans would have a majority in the next United States Senate. He said the indications were that the Republicans would gain one Senatorial vote each in Maine, New Jersey, New York, West Virginia, Indiana, Montana, Nevada, and Ohio, eight in all, and that they had fighting chances in Maryland, Indiana, Nebraska, Missouri, and Arizona.

"The Senate now is composed of fifty-six Democrats and thirty-nine Republicans," said Chairman Willcox. "There is a vacancy on account of the recent death of Senator Burleigh of Maine. To gain control of the Senate it will be necessary for the Republicans not only to hold their present strength, but to supersede nine Democrats with Republicans to have a clear majority, or eight to make a tie The term of one Democratic Senator in each of the following States expires with this session: Maine, New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Maryland, Indiana, (2,) Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Missouri, Arizona, and Ohio—thirteen Senatorships in all."

Mr. Willcox gave figures to back up his prediction. Concerning New York he said:

"In this State in 1914 the combined Republican and Progressive vote was 126,000 in excess of the Democratic vote. Senator Wadsworth defeated Ambassador Gerard by nearly 70,000, even with a Progressive candidate polling almost 90,000. Assuming a reunited Republican Party in New York this year, it means a normal Republican lead of 130,000 votes."

900 SEEK LIEUTENANCIES.

War Department to Hold Examinations of Applicants on Aug. 21.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The War Department announced today that at least two examinations would be held to fill the 1,500 vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant growing out of the increase of the army authorized by Congress. The first of these examinations will be held on Aug. 21. More than 900 applicants have indicated their intention of taking this examination. No applications received since Aug. 15 are being considered for this examination. These and all subsequent applications will be filed for the next examination, which will probably not be held until the early part of 1917.

The War Department today issued this statement:

"Applications for appointment as Second Lieutenant in the regular army are still arriving at the office of the Adjutant General, but those received after Aug. 15 will not be considered for the examination scehduled for Aug. 21, it being impossible to designate the men for the examination and froward their papers to the examination boards by Aug. 21. All applications received after Aug. 15 are being held and will be considered in connection with the next examination, which will probably be held early in 1917. Approximately 900 applicants have been designated to take the examination on Aug. 21, and even if they are all successful there will remain about 600 vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant to be filled by the next examination."

McADOO INCIDENT CLOSED.

Supposed Slight to Peru Explained, Foreign Minister Says.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 17.—At a secret session of the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to an interpellation, declared that the McAdoo incident was closed. The Minister said that satisfactory explanations had passed between the Peruvian Government and the State Department at Washington.

William C. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, headed an International High Commission which visited South America last Spring. Extensive preparations were made by the Peruvian Government to entertain the commission at Callao, but the commission did not land on the ground that an epidemic of bubonic plague existed at the port. Secretary McAdoo, however, paid a personal visit to President Pardo at Lima and explained the circumstances. Considerable feeling was displayed in Peru over the incident and the Peruvian press insisted that the United States should offer an apology for what they termed a slight to their Government.

HUGHES EXTENDS MAINE TRIP

Nominee Will Deliver Five Speeches on Sept. 7 and 8.

The Republican National Campaign Committee decided yesterday to have Charles E. Hughes make five speeches in Maine, instead of merely one as at first contemplated. On Thursday, Sept. 7, Mr. Hughes will speak in the afternoon at York Harbor, and in the evening at Portland. The next day he will speak in the morning at Lewiston, in the afternoon at Waterville, and in the evening at Bangor.

E. J. Harris, Jr., for Assembly.

Edward J. Harris, Jr., a pressman employed by THE NEW YORK TIMES, was designated for the Assembly by the Twenty-third Assembly District Regular Democratic Club of Brooklyn last night. This is the district now represented by the Socialist, Abraham Shiplacoff. Mr. Harris was born in Brooklyn twenty-five years ago and has been a member of the Pressmen's Union for seven years.

GOETHALS BACK IN PANAMA.

His Ship Just Missed Hurricane—Finds Slide Damage Averted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, Aug. 17.—General George W. Goethals arrived here today after a stormy trip, his steamer narrowly missing the West Indian hurricane on the way down.

He immediately acquainted himself with the condition of the canal and seemed pleased to learn that the slides were now in a normal condition. General Goethals will remain in Panama until after the Panama Presidential elections.

Captain H. Chorsen of the Norwegian freight steamer Terrier, who mistook the iceboat Ramos for a submarine, also arrived today. When told of his mistake he was considerably embarrassed by the incident. Captain Chorsen has

AN EPICUREAN ECSTASY

Chiris (Pronounced SHE-RIS) OLIVE OIL

It is unbelievable that a more delicately flavored Olive Oil can be produced.

Every step in its production is safeguarded to that end.

Order a bottle from your grocer to-day.

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Service for the Country Home Buyer.

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Headquarters for Suburban REAL ESTATE, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. Elevator on Suburban Ramp

E. E. Farley, President

BLAMES RAILROADS FOR DELAYED PAPERS

Postal Authorities Say That They Employ Cheap and Inefficient Help.

WORSE THAN EVER BEFORE

The Times, Receiving 200 Complaints a Day, Establishes a Department to Seek Remedy.

Inefficient handling of newspaper mail by the railroads is ascribed by postal officials of this State and of New England as the cause of a delay in the receipt of out-of-town newspaper mail which, from the numerous complaints received, seems more vexatious this year than in the past. More complaints of this sort have been received this Summer than ever before and, in an effort to remedy the situation, THE NEW YORK TIMES created a special department to investigate failures to deliver mail on time and to prevent their recurrence.

THE TIMES, with more than 42,000 mail subscribers, the largest mail circulation of any newspaper in the world, has received recently as many as 200 letters of complaint in a single day. Some of this increase over the ordinary cases of unavoidable delay must be attributed to the increase in service to vacation resorts which adds to the work of railroad and postal employes and, in previous Summers, has led to complaint though never on a scale approaching that of this year. In other Eastern cities, however, newspaper publishers report similar increased difficulty in getting their publications to subscribers on time and Postmasters throughout this, and the New England States, have acknowledged that an unsatisfactory condition seems to exist.

Though holding the railroads responsible, the political authorities have pointed out that much of the trouble seems, from their investigations, to arise where mail must be shifted from one train to another, and where trains are delayed and thus miss important connections. An official of the Railway Mail Service Department of the New York Post Office said yesterday that the railroads were subject to fines when responsibility for delay could be laid at their doors, and a remedy seemed to be in the employment of labor of a higher grade. A report from the Chief Mail Clerk in Albany on the cause of delay in delivering a newspaper mail that must be shifted from main line trains at Albany, asserts that railroads employ in this work "the cheapest labor the market affords." This is the report:

We can arrange to distribut the sack in which the paper, described in the complaint herewith attached, is dispatched by the publishers if you consider it advisable to do so, but wish to say that on from three tot five days of the week Rouses Point & Albany Railway Post Office Train 1 is delivering mail unworked and carrying large quantities past their destination, although we have all the clerks in the thirty-foot car that can be employed to advantage, and that it is frequently very difficult to find room in the car to pile the working mail now received. This sack is now piled by New York & Chicago Railway Post Office clerks in separation for the baggage car, so that it is not delivered to the working car in Train 1, and if read in that train it would be necessary to make an exception for this one sack, which would result in much confusion and might lead railroad employes to frequently deliver other sacks to the railroad mail car which should not be received there and could not be accepted for lack of room.

You undoubtedly understand that the that the railroad company employs the cheapest help the labor market affords to handle mail, and it is very difficult to make them understand anything, to say nothing of the exceptional dispatch of Canadian mial. If the publishers would include this one paper in the sack for New York & Chicago Railroad Post Office Train 45, No. 2, as suggested by Chief Clerk Gardner, it would avoid handling a whole sack in order to find it.

In specific cases delay has been occasioned, so The Times has learned, by the late arrival in Boston of Train 34 of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad which carries newspapers for Maine distribution. This train leaves this city at 2:10 A. M. and has frequently missed its connection in Boston with the Bangor & Boston line.

Much trouble for a single day was caused on last Tuesday by the enforcement of a new law requiring health certificates for horses entering New Jersey from other States. More than 900 wagons were prevented from crossing the river and, in many instances, mail drivers unhitched their horses and dragged their mail sacks aboard ferry boats by hand. The bulk of the mail was distributed by motor trucks but several trains were missed and delays resulted in the resorts along the New Jersey coast as well as inland.

BERNSTORFF'S WIFE SAILS.

Countess Leaves Copenhagen for the United States.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 17.—The Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador to the United States, arrived here from Germany today and sailed on board the Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VIII. for the United States.

Representatives of the American and German Legations were present at the dock.

The Countess von Bernstorff has been in Germany since August, 1913.

Change in Life of Parliament.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Premier Asquith announced today that Parliament would adjourn on Tuesday or Wednesday next until Oct. 10. In the House of Commons the Government accepted an amendment whereby the life of the present Parliament will be prolonged until the end of April instead of the end of May, as in the original bill. The bill thus amended passed its third reading

Ask yourself these questions about your poor complexion

"*Why* must I endure these unsightly pimples and blotches?"

"*How* do other girls keep their skins clear and make themselves welcome where I am avoided?"

"*Isn't* there some way to improve my complexion that will not cost more money and time than I can afford to spend?"

You can give yourself this answer: "I believe the simple, but thorough, daily use of Resinol Soap, aided perhaps by a little Resinol Ointment, will be all you need to restore your unattractive skin to its natural healthy beauty. Don't worry—act!"

For free sample cake, write to Dept. 39-R, Resinol, Baltimore, but all toilet counters sell

Resinol Soap

ARMS SALES CAUSED CLASH.

Casualties in Cheng-Chiatun Attack Totaled Sixty-five.

PEKING, Aug. 17.—Chinese officials assert that the clash on Aug. 13 at Cheng-Chiatun between Japanese and Chinese soldiers was caused by the resistance of Japanese arms peddlers whom the Chinese endeavored to expel from Mongolia to prevent them selling weapons to Mongolian outlaws. The right of Japanese troops to enter Mongolia is denied by the officials.

The casualties in the encounter totaled fifty among the Chinese and fifteen among the Japanese, ten of the Japanese having been killed.

The first visit paid by Baron Hayashi, the new Japanese Minister at Peking to the Chinese Foreign Office was for the purpose of discussing the Cheng-Chiatun affair.

Prince Nicholas Koudacheff, the Russian Minister, has protested to the Foreign Office against delegates from Outer Mongolia sitting in the Chinese Parliament, alleging this to be a violation of the spirit of the Russo-Chinese treaty granting autonomy to Outer Mongolia.

A Tokio dispatch on Aug. 15 told of an attack by Chinese troops upon the Japanese garrison at Cheng-Chiatun, adding that the Japanese barracks had afterward been besieged by the Chinese soldiers and that reinforcements were being sent from Japanese garrisons elsewhere.

TWO DROWN WHILE BATHING

Engineer Missing After Boat Overturns in East River.

Daniel C. Carrigan, 12 years old, of 85 Nicholson Street, Newark, was drowned while bathing in the Morris Canal yesterday. He was using water wings, and had gone beyond his depth, when they slipped from him and he went under.

Gabriel Lachbros, 28 years old, of 881 Second Avenue, Manhattan, was drowned yesterday while bathing off Ninety-ninth Street, Rockaway Beach. His body was found about a mile from the spot where he disappeared.

A pile of clothes which have been partially identified as belonging to William Eichenberg of 60 West Twentieth Street, was found on Wednesday on the shore of the Hudson River near Stony Point. Eichenberg was 65 years of age, and has been missing for more than a week. It is believed that he went in swimming and was drowned.

Harry Bartlett, 14 years old, of Main Street, Dobbs Ferry, narrowly escaped drowning yesterday while swimming off the railway dock. He was rescued by William Howell, a baggagemaster.

Howard Fielding, 30, of 292 West Fourth Street, Manhattan, is believed to have been drowned last night off Pier 9 at the foot of Clark Street, Brooklyn. Fielding was an engineer employed by the Flynn-O'Rourke Construction Company, which is working on the tubes under the East River at the foot of Montague and Clark Streets. eH went out with his assistants, James Crilly of Harrison, N. Y., and Otto Olsen of 86 East Fifth Street, to make soundings from a rowboat off Clark Street. The boat was overturned by the swell from a Sound steamer. The assistants were saved.

Schooner, Ashore, Total Loss?

BABYLON, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The small, two-masted schooner Emma Overton ran aground close to shore on Oak Island beach off Cedar Island last night and is leaking. She will probably be a total loss. She is coal laden and was bound from one of the New Jersey coal ports to Point of Woods. Captain Overton was hit by the boom as it swung over when the schooner ran aground. He was thrown into the water, apparently partly stunned, but Joseph Newman of the Bronx, a cottager, who was on the beach, swam to the Captain and brought him ashore. He is being cared for at the Hotel Wessell. The mate also swam ashore through the breakers.

GOMPERS TO SHERMAN.

Labor Federation, He Says, Is the Target of Illinois Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor today wrote a letter to Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois in which he replied to the latter's attack on him in the Senate this week. Mr. Sherman said that Mr. Gompers was a public nuisance and intimated that he should have been indicted with the "Indianapolis dynamiters." The Illinois Senator said also he was responsible for his statements in the Senate and elsewhere.

Wrote Mr. Gompers to Mr. Sherman: "I shall not undertake here to make answer to your misrepresentations of me; your wilful, malicious, false, and unwarrantable accusations and insinuations; they may well be left for discussion at some other time. But there is not a word I have uttered, nor an action I have taken, but which has been directed and approved by the American Federation of Labor and its great rank and file."

Mr Gompers added that the only inference from Senator Sherman's attack was that it was not upon him personally but upon the policy, principals, and activity of the federation.

Senator Sherman is accused by Mr. Gompers of having talked for political effect. He denied that he had ever attempted "and do not now attempt" to deliver the vote of any man or group of men.

"I am thankful that I was not included either with the 'Indianapolis dynamiters' or with any others. I imagine that you ought to be thankful that you were not indicted with bank defaulters, trust speculators, and other buccaneers in the industrial and commercial field; simply because your believed in their innocence is no grounds for your indictment, no more for mine when the 'Indianapolis dynamiters' declared their innocence and I believed them to be innocent."

Mr. Gompers referred to a call from Mr. Sherman "to answer like a man." "I accept your challenge," says Mr. Gompers, "and will meet you in any public forum that you may designate, whether in Washington or in the metropolis of the State you represent (Chicago) in order that the people may be given a chance to judge as to the justice of your attack."

ST. LOUIS TO HEAR WILSON.

President Will Speak in the Coliseum, Where He Was Renominated.

Among the few speeches that President Wilson is to make during the campaign, one will be in the Coliseum at St. Louis, where he was renominated last June. This was announced at the Democratic National Committee headquarters yesterday.

The President will address the members of the National Association of Life Underwriters there at its twenty-seventh annual convention on Sept. 20. It is understood that the President will confine his remarks to the relation of life insurance to American economics, and will not touch upon politics.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FLAGLER HOUSE

FLEISHER & MORGENSTERN, Proprietors, Fallsburgh, N. Y.

Submit the following statement from Board of Health:

FRANK W. LAIDLAW, M. D.
HEALTH OFFICER OF THE TOWN OF FALLSBURGH
HURLEYVILLE, N. Y.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This certifies that we have inspected conditions at the above house and find the sanitary conditions satisfactory. The children have been inspected and none have been found suffering from any illness. We wish to assure all concerned that no epidemic exists in the town of Fallsburgh, that newspaper accounts are not to be relied upon, and that the Flagler is in our opinion a much safer place for children at the present time than Greater New York.

Applications for Labor Day will receive prompt attention.

Frank W. Laidlaw M.D.
Health Officer Town of Fallsburgh.

More daylight follows the brush

More profit for you follows the daylight

Barreled Sunlight will increase daylight in your plant 10% to 36%. Gives a permanent, gloss tile-like surface that stays white Ingest. Made also as a flat wall paint for office and hotel use.

If you want to increase output, prevent accidents, reduce light bills and spoilage, Buy U. S. Paint Co. send for free booklet, "More Light!"

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Barreled Sunlight

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

One Day EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong
$1 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a. m.
Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 9.30 a. m.

Atlantic City
$2.50 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Wednesday, Aug. 30
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00
Lv. Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, 8.17
Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a.m.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

Windsor Furniture Co., Inc.
DINING ROOM and BEDROOM
FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE
Our Prices Are Always Lower Than the So-called August Sale Prices.
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ADVERTISEMENT.

TO OUR PATRONS:

The diminishing margin of profit per quart of milk handled by our Farm Products Division, which margin of profit for the year ended June 30th, 1916, was but two and six-tenths (.0026) mills per quart, has forced us to make certain price adjustments.

In order that the producer, consumer and all interested in the fluid milk problem may know the real situation we print herewith the true story of last year's accomplishment in our Eastern Territory. These figures have been certified by Haskins & Sells, a firm of certified public accountants, of national reputation, a copy of whose certificate follows. These figures are final and should be the accepted guide to all interested rather than any preliminary figures given in interviews.

Borden's Condensed Milk Company

STATEMENT OF AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED, CLASSIFIED COST, AND NET PROFIT REALIZED PER QUART OF FLUID MILK HANDLED BY THE FARM PRODUCTS DIVISION IN EASTERN TERRITORY DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1916.

PRICE RECEIVED		$ .0803
COST:		
Milk	$ .0369	
Factory Expense	.0126	
Freight	.0072	
Selling and Delivery Expense	.0201	
General Expense	.0009	
Total Cost		.0777
NET PROFIT		$ .0026
PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT ON NET SALES		3.25%

ACCOUNTANTS' CERTIFICATE

We have examined the books and accounts of Borden's Condensed Milk Company for the year ended June 30, 1916, for the purpose of compiling the foregoing statement, and

We Hereby Certify that the results shown are correct. The figures of Cost include no charges for Taxes, Insurance, or Interest on Capital Invested in this division of the Company's business.

(Sgd.) HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants.

NEW YORK, August 17, 1916.

In endeavoring to meet this situation the management has thought best to adjust prices of those products which least affect the majority and which constitute the minor portion only of our sales.

It is not our intention to make any increase in the price of our regular nine cent quart bottle of milk unless confronted by conditions not now existing.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.
Farm Products Division
H. N. HALLOCK, Vice-President.

GEN. O'RYAN PRAISES HEALTH OF TROOPS

Cites Figures to Show New York Guard's Sick Rate Is Under 2 Per Cent.

HAY AFIRE, MEXICANS FLEE

Three Hiking Regiments Have Only Ten Men Overcome on the Day's March.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 17.—That reports about a large percentage of sickness in the New York division were false was shown by a statement issued by Major Gen. O'Ryan today, pointing out, as already reported, that the rate of illness in the camps here was lower than 2 per cent. General O'Ryan's statement reads:

"The health of the New York division, due to the character of its personnel, its discipline and the rigid rules regarding liquor, is so remarkable that the official reports concerning the sick rate should be of interest not only to the men of the division, but to those misguided and emotional persons at home who have been breaking into the press about conditions on the border."

The figures given by General O'Ryan today indicate that the highest sick rate was that of July 27, when 2.77 men out of every 100 were ill. After the first few days of August and down to the present time the rate has been that hitherto attainable only by well-seasoned troops.

To appreciate these figures it should be known that they include sick of every character, whether in camp or field hospitals, regimental infirmaries or sick in quarters. They include also all minor injuries, such as kicks, cuts and sprains, in fact, anything that even temporarily renders a soldier unfit for duty.

The figures for August, showing the percentage of sickness, are appended to the statement. They are as follows:

Aug. 1, 245; Aug. 2, 242; Aug. 3, 202; Aug. 4, 193; Aug. 5, 196; Aug. 6, 188; Aug. 7, 162; Aug. 8, 144; Aug. 9, 131; Aug. 10, 130; Aug. 11, 136; Aug. 12, 140; Aug. 13, 124; Aug. 14, 125.

That the condition of the men is good and that they are rapidly becoming acclimatized is shown in the low percentage of heat prostrations in the regiments on march, officers think. Except for thirty-six men incapacitated on the first day of the march, as reported to headquarters by officers of the Fourteenth Regiment, there have been few prostrations and little sickness among the hikers.

Few Men Drop Out in March.

The Fourteenth Regiment, tramping more than six miles over a road difficult to travel, dropped only five men from its ranks on the way from Alton to Sterling's ranch today. Three of those men were among the thirty-six who fell yesterday. Taking a more difficult lap from Mission to Alton, about six miles, the Seventy-first Regiment had only four men incapacitated. One man became ill before he left camp and was forced to ride in the ambulance to the new camp.

Two were prostrated by heat and another had stomach trouble. Only one man fell out of the 1,650 in the Third Regiment, marching the three miles from Pharr to McAllen, and Colonel Edgar A. Jennings said he thought his men would complete the hike with few cases of illness and few heat prostrations.

There has been no suffering among the regiments because of lack of water. The Seventy-first Regiment has water tanks mounted on motor trucks as well as an 8,000-gallon railroad car that will follow the unit to the end of the branch railroad at Monte Christo or until the end of tomorrow's march. Then it will bring water to the end of the line to fill the trucks if extra water is needed. There is an ample supply at Sterling's ranch, near Monte Christo, where the Fourteenth camped tonight.

Believing that the large number of prostrations in their regiment was due to excessive drinking of water on the march, the officers of the Fourteenth were advised by Major John J. Lyons, chief medical officer, to tell the men to drink less today and to wait until they got into camp. As a result few fell out. Although they had had salty bacon for breakfast, the men of the Seventy-first took the advice of their officers and did not drink much until they reached Alton.

The motor cycle squad of the Seventy-first had more trouble in making the short march today than did the common foot soldiers. At every rough spot along the six miles from Mission to Alton motor cycle men were seen tinkering with their machines, vainly trying to get just one chug or two out of them. Few reached camp before late afternoon, and it is possible this squad will return afoot.

Two Injured in Cycle Crash.

Corporal Brickwedel of the squad was riding along the road from McAllen to Mission yesterday when his machine struck a rut, stopped, and toppled over. Private Weintz, who was behind the leader, did not have time to turn out, and ran into the wrecked machine. Both were injured slightly, and Sergeant Bernard A. Law ordered them back to the McAllen camp.

The field bakery has begun to issue "war bread" to the regiments on the march, more than 6,000 pounds being sent out yesterday. Since this ration is richer than the "garrison unk," having more lard, sugar, and salt, the issue is one-third less than the ordinary ration. It will keep for an indefinite period.

The Seventh Regiment today received its Federal pay for July, but it has not yet received either State or regular army pay for June. After the Third had struck camp near divisional headquarters, at McAllen, the men lined up and received their State pay from Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury. Thus the Third is the first hiking regiment to receive its money.

The fire call, that, next to the call to arms, is supposed to put the hurry into soldier camps, was sounded today, when eighty tons of hay, valued at $1,400, burned up near General O'Ryan's headquarters. The guard at headquarters turned out and pushed a long string of freight cars out of the way, one by one.

About fifty Mexicans, who were unloading freight cars near the fire, became frightened, and some fled, for, as usual, suspicion fell on them. It was said a carelessly dropped cigarette was responsible, however.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17. — Eight deaths from sickness among the regular and National Guard troops on the border during the week ended Aug. 12 are disclosed in statistics made public today at the War Department. Medical officers regard the death rate as exceptionally low, since it covers a total force of approximately 140,000 in field camps.

RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS MUST BE RENOUNCED

Mexican Decree Makes It Impossible for Them to Own Property There Otherwise.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 17.—An official decree, issued today, provides that all foreigners who intend to acquire public lands, mineral lands, or water rights, or who seek permission to exploit oil lands, timber lands, or fisheries, must make formal declaration before the Department of Foreign Relations that they renounce treaty rights and are to be considered to have only the same privileges as Mexicans. They are to incur the same obligations as Mexicans, and to renounce the right to demand protection of their Governments.

When questioned regarding the extent and effect of the decree, officials would only point to its preamble, in which General Carranza said that as foreigners had the same rights under the law as Mexicans, it was only right that they should bear the same responsibilities, and this previously had not been the case.

Foreign companies will be unable to acquire rights to such properties until they have made the same declaration. Not even a permit for exploration will be issued until this regulation has been complied with. Titles to such properties, and all contracts and documents referring to them must contain this clause or they will be void.

Proceedings already entered upon by foreigners with the Government, referring to such properties remain in their present status until the declaration is made. If this is not done within four months the persons or companies concerned will be considered to have withdrawn their petitions or proceedings.

This decree supplements the similar measure promulgated recently regarding the formation of foreign companies. The Government has ceased to issue permits to explore oil lands pending codification of laws on the subject.

It was also made known today that General Carranza would shortly issue a decree establishing a criterion for determining which properties confiscated by the Government shall be returned to the owners and which shall be finally taken over by the Government. The standard will be based upon the political or criminal activity of the owners against the Government. The culpability of the highest leaders, such as Generals Huerta, Diaz, and Mondragon, is considered such as to make the chances of their property reverting to them or their heirs negligible.

Properties of persons of no great political responsibility are being returned, among such being those of Señora Sofia Romero Rubio Elizaga, sister-in-law of the late Porfirio Diaz.

The joint commission which will make an inventory of the Mexican Railway preparatory to the return of the line to its stockholders by the Government will begin work Aug. 21. Material necessary for the operation of the line by the company will be loaned by the Government until the company can replace it. Cars belonging to the company and now being used by other lines will be returned. After Sept. 1 a reciprocal charge of 50 cents Mexican gold daily will be made for the use of the cars.

As it is impossible for the company to run night trains at present, the Government will use the company's Pullmans for a year unless the Government can make arrangements for cars with the Pullman Company.

Foreign Minister Aguilar said today that he had received assurances from Washington that the American delegates to the international conference between Mexico and the United States would be chosen within the next three or four days. The question of a successor to the late Juan N. Amador as sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations was under consideration, said the Foreign Minister, but he was not prepared to disclose the names of the men suggested.

Wants Carrizal Fight Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 17.—A report was received at Fort Bliss today from St. Louis that Mrs. Harry Boyd, widow of Captain Boyd, killed at Carrizal, has asked the War Department to make an investigation of the fight to fix the blame for the death of her husband and other soldiers killed there. The report received today said Mrs. Boyd had taken her case up with the President and would insist that the responsibility be fixed in order that her husband might be cleared of any blame and that the blame be fixed.

Plans 83-Mile Hike for Division.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 17.—The biggest practice activity of the National Guard mobilization was being planned today by General Funston and his staff, a divisional hike of all the 12,000 guardsmen encamped here. Tentative plans call for an eighty-three-mile march to the Texas capital, Austin, to start about Sept. 1.

CORNELL CONTINGENT REACHES PLATTSBURG

It Numbers But 72 Men Against the 200 Expected — Rookies Drill in Terrific Heat.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 17.—Company combat in a temperature of more than 90 degrees today gave the members of the training camp many of the experiences of a border campaign. Every company had four hours of it this morning, followed by an afternoon in the rifle galleries, and when it was over the men were ready for the afternoon swim in Lake Champlain.

The rookies are getting well hardened and used to their thirty-nine-pound packs. They stood the drilling in the hot sun today exceptionally well, the officers said, and only two or three men in the entire two regiments dropped out.

Second Lieutenant John Purroy Mitchel of Company B, Ninth Regiment, led his platoon in an advance guard formation, followed by an attack by rushes on an imaginary enemy. The Mayor's company celebrated the return from Washington of Captain John R. Kelley, its commander, and one of the most rigorous drillmasters, by a strenuous day.

Lieutenant Mitchel was instructing his platoon today in the management of their rifles when one rookie allowed his gun to drop in the dust, filling the muzzle with sand. He picked it up again quickly, but the occurence did not escape Lieutenant Mitchel's eagle eye.

"Don't do that again," the Mayor warned him. "That is one of the most unsoldierly things you could do." Then followed a lecture on the care of the rifle.

Mayor Mitchel's off hours were used up today keeping in touch with his secretary, Theodore Rosseau, to learn of the latest developments in the threatened reopening of the street railway strik. Mayor Mitchel reiterated tonight his intention not to return to New York to take any part in the discussion unless, perhaps, the means of settlement provided in the agreement should fail.

Seventy-two Cornell men arrived today and enrolled. They are members of the military training corps at Cornell and came here late by special permission. More than 200 Cornell men were expected, and the camp authorities were surprised at the small number who came. Members of the corps said they could give no reason for the failure of the others to come.

The Cornell contingent will march to Ithaca at the end of the camp, a distance of 150 miles. In addition, they will cover fifty miles on the regular camp hike. The trip home will be made in fourteen days, of which two are Sundays, when they will rest. They will use their own equipment.

Four members of the faculty accompanied the students here. Jacob G. Schurman, Jr., son of the President of Cornell, is among the students. Those from New York and vicinity are Henrik Antell, 1,116 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn; Lewis J. Berston, Yonkers; Walter G. Blackburn, Yonkers; John R. Boyle, 2d, East Orange; C. H. Bunn, Jr., East Orange; John C. Edwards, 30 Church Street; Charles Gebhard, 219 East Eighteenth Street; Dudley R. Merrill, 1,654 East Ninth Street; Alexander Miller, 590 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn; Leslie R. Schauffler, 101 Park Avenue; Henry G. Schmidt, Richmond Hill, and William E. Wright, New Rochelle.

The Cornell men brought the total number of the camp up to 3,100. Fifty-five have left since the camp started because of physical disability or for business reasons.

Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Ketcham, the camp commander; Major E. L. King, and Major Halstead Dorey are the members of the board which will meet Monday to examine applicants for Second Lieutenancies.

SCIENTISTS WELCOME NEWS OF STEFANSSON

Believe His Discoveries Will Prove of Extreme Value to Commerce.

MAY SHOW NEW CONTINENT

Dr. Chester A. Reeds Says Copper Will Have to be Transported 1,780 Miles to be Available.

While hampered in their expressions of opinion by the lack of a complete report concerning the activities of the southern party of the Canadian Arctic expedition, headed by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, local scientists pointed out yesterday that the work of the party, which arrived in Nome, Alaska, early on Tuesday morning, might prove of extreme value to science and commerce.

The finding of a great field of native copper in the vicinity of the Copper Mine River, in the neighborhood of Prince Albert Island, will, in the opinion of Dr. Chester A. Reeds, Assistant Curator of the Division of Geology and Invertebrate Paleontology of the American Museum of Natural History, not only prove of great value to the business world, but it will afford scientists an opportunity for displaying their ingenuity in finding an outlet from a region that is still unopened in a commerical sense.

As for science, the observations and charts of the party should prove valuable, in Dr. Reeds's opinion, in determining the direction of the movement of winds in the northern polar region, as well as tidal phenomena. Further than this, Dr. Reeds ventured the opinion that the observations of the party along the lines of tide and wind might go a long way in proving or disproving the theory that an unknown continent existed in the great unexplored region north of Alaska and west and northwest of Greenland.

The existence of such a continent, he said, which might be of a nature similar to that of Greenland, might be more or less accurately determined by scientific knowledge concerning the traits of the wind. The tendency of cold air, he asserted, was to travel in the direction of warm areas, hanging close to the surface of land and water until it has become heated enough to rise of its own volition. In view of the existence of a "low" area to the southwest of Alaska, Dr. Reeds thought that a discovery by the explorers of strong cold winds pouring down from the unexplored region might mean the existence of an ice-bound body of land like Greenland. Until more definite reports were available, however, there could be nothing but conjecture on this point.

When asked by a TIMES reporter how the copper fields in the Copper Mine River region might be opened to commerce, Dr. Reeds replied that two routes might be worked out, but that either could only be used during the open season; that is, during August and a part of September. For a western passage he traced a route from the mouth of the Copper Mine River through the Dolphin and Union Straits from Coronation Bay, past Cape Parry, across Beaufort Sea, (ships always keep in sight of land across this water,) past Point Barrow, and around the west coast of Alaska into Nome. From Nome it would be necessary to go on to Seattle in order to obtain sufficient facilities for shipment by rail.

Concerning the length of this route, Dr. Reeds estimated that from the mouth of the Copper Mine River to Point Barrow would be about 1,100 miles; from Point Barrow to Cape Lisburne, Alaska, about 300 miles more, and from there about 200 more miles to the edge of the arctic circle in Bering Strait. From that point to Nome would add about 150 miles, completing a journey approximately 1,750 miles long. He would not risk an opinion regarding the possible cost of freighting copper ore over the route outlined.

A second route, approximately 1,8000 miles long was traced vit Baffin Bay. This way led between Victoria Land and the Dominion of Canada, through the Dease Strait, across the Queen Maud Sea, through he Victoria and Franklin Straits into Peel Sound, and from there through Barrow Strait into Baffin Bay. From Baffin Bay the route led down the east coast of Labrador to a point like St. John's, Newfoundland.

Dr. Reeds spoke highly of the scientific value of the detailed survey of the coast line made from the Cape Parry Peninsular to Stapylton Bay by H. G. Chipman, the chief topographer of the party, and J. J. O'Neil, a geologist of Ottawa, and from there to the mouth of the Rae River by J. R. Cox, a topographer of Ottawa. The inaccessibility of the region, the difficulty of obtaining sufficient food, and the other hardships to be endured had previously militated, he said, against a detailed study of the region. While ships had been in that part of the Great North more frequently than in some others, perhaps, the original survey by Sir John Franklin, made in the course of a hurried canoe trip, had been about the best authority science had had heretofore regarding the nature of the region. The detailed topographical and geological surveys made by Messrs. Cox and O'Neil, according to Dr. Reeds, were expected to prove of extreme value to the scientific world when they were made known in ufll.

URGES A DEFENSE BOARD.

Navy League Wants Co-ordination in Building New Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—In the current issue of its official organ, "Sea Power," the Navy League of the United States goes on record in a leading editorial article in favor of the creation of a National Defense Commission.

"The Navy League," says the article, "is moved to its vitals when it contemplates the expenditure of $500,000,000 in building a fleet which has not been designed, and the ultimate vision of which is in an old man's mind. It believes that the most skilled organization that it is possible for a great nation to develop should take in hand the building of the new navy, and that Congress should provide the funds on the budget system.

"The Navy League believes that the plans of the Navy Department should supplement and be supplemented, by those of the War Department, and that the two should be effected largely by the national policies which rest in the hands of the State Department; that these three great departments, which have to do with war, may be co-ordinated, and that the whole problem of natinoal defense may be properly presented to Congress the league urges a National Defense Commission.

"The league holds that advancement by selection, whereby men of marked ability may gain, at an earlier age, those posts that require unusual talents, is a reform that should be initiated without delay."

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WOULD ANNEX ISLE OF PINES

Residents Renew Agitation in View of Danish Project.

The proposed purchase by the United States of the Danish West Indies for $25,000,000 has started a renewal of agitation by American residents of the Isle of Pines for its purchase or acquisition from Cuba by the United States. The Isle of Pines Chamber of Commerce has issued a pamphlet entitled "Isle of Pines: American or What?" The Isle of Pines Appeal, printed at Nueva Gerona, is leading the campaign for annexation.

Waiving the legal questions, the Americans argue that the United States could easily reach an agreement with Cuba which would make the island a part of the United States. This should be done, they argue, not merely in conformity with the wishes of the population of the island, but to provide the United States with a valuable naval base. On this subject the pamphlet says:

"The Isle of Pines has a commercial and strategic value too important to be ignored. It commands the Yucatan Channel, and therefore the principal trade route from our Atlantic and Gulf ports to the Panama Canal."

One way suggested as a basis of negotiation with Cuba for the possession of the island is the agreement under which Cuba agrees to lease or sell to the United States the land necessary for coaling and naval stations.

The Isle of Pines Appeal on Aug. 5 said:

"The United States Government has been negotiating for the purchase of the Danish West Indies for the sum of $25,000,000 and the sale is about to be consummated. A comparison of these three little islands with the Isle of Pines is pertinent at this time.

"St. Thomas, the largest of the group, is a single mountain ridge, thirteen miles long and ranging from one to four miles wide, with an area of about thirty-three square miles. Its only port is Charlotte Amalie, with a population of 8,500, mostly negroes. Its only point of merit is a fine harbor. St. John and St. Croix, the other two islands, are mere specks in the ocean, both together being smaller than St. Thomas. The average rainfall is forty-five inches, and earthquakes and hurricanes are frequent. The only export worthy of notice is sugar, which last year amounted to about $800,000.

"Contrast this with the Isle of Pines with its 800 and odd square miles, more than 000 of which are tillable; its magnificent climate, its modern business and financial institutions, schools, churches, &c., its thousands of acres of citrous fruit, pineapples, and vegetables. The exports of produce alone from the Isle of Pines last season were $312,-616.15, which figures are based on the United States Custom House appraisal value, and not on the actual selling price, which was much greater. Consider the strategic position of the Isle of Pines at the entrance of the Yucatan Channel, the fine harbor at Siguanea Bay, and its other natural advantages.

"And still we must plead for recognition by the United States, our parent Government."

CONGRESSMEN VIEW PORT.

Members of Rivers and Harbors Committee See Pier Improvements.

Eleven members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives inspected the Manhattan water front yesterday forning in the police steamboat Patrol. Among others on the boat were: Acting Mayor Frank L. Dowling, E. A. Outerbridge, Chairman of the New York Chamber of Commerce; Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Asociation and representative of all the leading commercial organizations in the city.

The party went on the Patrol at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street. First the Congressmen were taken to the Forty-sixth Street improvement, where piers were being constructed to accommodate liners one thousand feet long, and then up the North River to Spuyten Duyvel an dthrough the Harlem Ship Canal to the East River. After visiting Hell Gate, where blasting is to be done, the Patrol steamed slowly to Pier A, at the Battery, where the party disembarked and went in automobiles to the Chamberof Commerce at 65 Liberty Street for luncheon.

Commander E. S. Jessup, U. S. N., in the absence of Rear Admiral Usher, said in an address at the luncheon that a circle drawn around New York described the heart of the nation.

"If New York Harbor is not improved," he continued, "our efficiency in defending this territory is reduced 25 per cent. Hell Gate improvements would permit of the egress of a fleet from the navy yard. A fleet of eight dreadnoughts could tie up the Ambrose Channel, while it would require a fleet eight times as large to close up the eastern entrance to New York through Long Island Sound."

Today the committee will inspect piers in State Island, South Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Bayonne. This will complete the tour.

OPEN MORE HOMESTEADS.

h147,000 Acres Available for Settlement in Arkansas.

More than 147,000 acres of land were opened last month in Arkansas for homesteaders. The land is distributed over seventeen counties, the largest allotment in one county being about 33,000 acres. Notwithstanding the fact that these districts are hilly, they produce grain, fruits, berries, and grasses, and some districts are well timbered.

All native-born citizens of the United States or persons who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, and who are 21 years old or the head of a family, if they have not already exercised or forfeited their homestead right and are not the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land, may take up land not to exceed 160 acres. Residence of three years and compliance with the law as to cultivation are required.

The entryman is allowed one absence in each year, not to exceed five months, but he must notify the Land Office of the date when he leaves and when he returns. After fourteen months' residence and cultivation, if he desires, he may purchase the land at $1.25 an acre by making proof that he has complied with the law.

WANTS SCHOOL USED FOR POLLING PLACE

Prof. E. J. Ward of Wisconsin Enthusiastically in Favor of the Plan.

ECONOMY THE CHIEF REASON

Suggestion Is Made That Principals Act as Voting Clerks—Roosevelt and Taft in Favor.

With the approach of another national election the question of using schoolhouses for polling places is again attracting much attention througnout the country. In a number of cities, principally in the West, the plan has already been adopted, and reports from many of the places where it has been adopted indicate that it has proved popular.

The subject of the use of public school buildings for public elections is discussed at considerable length in a pamphlet recently issued by the United States Bureau of Education in Washington. E. J. Ward of the University of Wisconsin is the author of the pamphlet. He is enthusiastically in favor of the plan.

The movement for making the public schoolhouse the polling place is a part of the first step in actual oommunity centre development, the writer asserts.

"It was of the growth and spread of this movement and the accompanying one of using the schoolhouses as civic forums that President Wilson said: 'It must challenge to co-operation every man and woman who shares the spirit of America and appreciates the importance of visualizing the common interest,'" Professor Ward recalls, and adds: "Among the reasons why public school buildings are coming to be used for voting, perhaps the most obvious is economy. To use existing public buildings obviates the needless expense of renting private places or purchasing, transporting, setting up, retransporting, and storing special booths for this purpose. The amount of this saving tends to increase with the growing frequency of elections."

Going beyond the point of economy in his argument, however, Professor Ward asserts later in the pamphlet:

"Hope of orderly progress for the race chiefly centres in the intelligent use of the ballot. The polling place is the primary capitol in a republic. In comparison with it the City Hall, the State House, the Capitol at Washington, are secondary capitols. The polling place should have the most nobly significant housing the community can give. The public school affords this housing.

"Elections, whether for the selection of men or the decision of measures, are primarily examinations of public intelligence. Schools are the logical and natural places for the periodic testings of the common mentality. The voting machine or ballot box should be kept in the schoolhouse as the symbol of efficiency in self-goverenment—the examining instrument of the electorate's judgment and good sense.

"The public schoolhouses are so distributed as to be easily reached by all the children of each district. The distance children go each day, adults may readily go to vote. A strange disparity has existed between urban and rural communities in the size of the voting precincts as compared with school districts. As a rule, in the city there are more voting precincts than school districts. In the country generally the opposite condition exists. In general, the voting population of any community is about the same as the number of children of school age. The building that is large enough to accommodate the children is likely to be adequate for the use of the voters.

"The storing of the voting apparatus in a cellar, loft, or shed, excepting at election times, suggests an intermittent and occasional democracy, as though the people were in authority for only a day or two each year. The continuing presence of the voting instrument, permanently installed in the community capitol, proclaims the continuing authority and responsibility of the citizens.

"Not infrequently citizens fail to vote at primaries and even at elections because they do not know the location of the polling place. Everybody knows the location of the public schoolhouse in his district. Moreover, making the voting precinct and the public school district identical does away with the confusion that arises from having two units of neighborhood; a confusion in part responsible for the failure to visualize and appreciate the neighborhood, the group unit in society next in importance to the family."

Professor Ward says that Theodore Roosevelt also indorsed the plan of using schoolhouses for polling places, and quotes him as saying: "The schoolhouse ought to be the Senate Chamber of the people, where men and women come together, not as partisans, but as neighboring citizens, to hear the claims of all candidates and choose between them, and to discuss and decide public issues." Ex-President Taft, too, is quoted as having said that the scheme of using the schoolhouses for organized discussions was "not only good civic organization, but also good business." And a prominent architect is quoted as saying that some day "in the characteristic building of America, of which we have developed the nucleus in the public school, the ballot box or voting instrument will have the same relation to the whole edifice that the altar had to the structure of the mediaeval cathedral. It will be the centre about which all the rest of the structure will be planned." The writer then suggests that an improvement in the present system could be made by designating the school Principals as the voting clerks.

"The infrequency of the citizens' voting is such that voting clerkship is not, by itself, a full-time occupation," he says. "Each member of the group which in every precinct or district has hitherto rendered this service, has some private business, trade, profession, or employment as his chief vocation. The possibility that this office may be redeemed from its present demoralization and made a position of fixed responsibility and reasonable trust, depends upon finding in each neighborhood an established public office to whch the responsibility for servce as voting clerk may properly be added."

FRENCHWOMEN DECORATED.

History Records Many Instances of Honor Bestowed.

Seldom in the world's history does one find instances of women being decorated for valor on the battlefield, for the simple reason that opportunity for deeds which would earn for them the Victoria Cross are very few. Nevertheless, Tit-Bits says, instances can be found, and nowhere more than in France, where the heroic woman has little to complain of as regards public recognition of her services.

Since Napoleon founded the Cross of the Legion of Honor on May 19, 1802, probably a score or more women have been decorated for personal bravery in warfare, but unfortunately only one or two of their names have been preserved, as the Palace of the Legion d'Honneur was burned down during the Commune and all the records destroyed.

Napoleon himself decorated at least seven women for valor. The chief of these was Anne Biget, (Soeur Marthe,) who was a Sister of Mercy, and earned the Cross of the Legion of Honor for her devotion to the sick and wounded, in the care of whom she risked her life constantly. The other women on whom Napoleon bestowed the cross were disciples of Joan of Arc, who shared the perils and hardships of their men folk, enlisting and fighting gallantly.

Another woman earned the decoration for valor when France was fighting Germany in 1870. Mlle. Dodu, a postmistress at Pithviers, a village which had fallen into the hands of the invaders, destroyed a message which she had been ordered to transmit. For this she was court-martialed by the Germans and condemned to death. On the arrival of Prince Frederick, however, she was released, the Prince himself complimenting her on her superb courage.

Mme. Carlier, who during the massacre of the Armenians in 1819 stood, with revolver in hand, beside her husband, and valiantly defendod the French Consulate at Siwas, where many refugees had taken shelter, received the French "V. C." for her heroism, as did Mme. de Rosthorn, an Austrian, who took part in the war in China in 1900, fighting gallantly in defense of the French Legation, and only retiring when seriously wounded.

GOOD SEASON FOR SEALERS.

Five Weeks' Catch on One Vessel Worth $150,000.

Sealing in the ice fields off Newfoundland has been particularly profitable this year, according to Dr. Reverdy V. W. Estill of Louisville, Ky., who has recently returned to the McAlpin Hotel after a five weeks' trip.

"Our catch in the five weeks on the Florizell, which sailed from St. Johns, N. F., amounted to about $150,000, a third of which is divided among the crew as their wage, the balance going to the owners. Thirty-nine thousand pelts were the result of the catch, with a great quantity of oil, which is a very high grade we use on delicate machinery.

"The steamship Florizell, the hospital ship of a fleet of ten sealers, was the first to carry a medical officer, as they formerly depended on a drug clerk or male nurse to handle the cases, and their mainstay was the blue pill as a cure-all. Snow blindness, cuts, ice bruises, infective colds, and an occasional case of beri-beri, were handled in addition to the injuries such as broken bones. We had 272 men on the Florizell, and the doctor was a busy man through the calls from other boats of the fleet.

"The large boats are not allowed to carry firearms, but must kill the seals with gaffs or clubs. We make often only three miles a day through the ice, frequently blasting a way with cartridges. The navigator stands in the barrel in the top of the foremast and on sighting the seals on the ice his shout of 'whitecoats ahead' brings the men overboard for the hunt. The seals, of the Harp and Hood varieties, come down for the breeding season, and the open hunting time is from the first of March to the end of April. A baby seal, about twenty-five pounds at birth, gains seven or eight pounds a day in fat, and must be caught before it is 3 weeks old or it takes to the water and is lost to us. The skins are used for fine leather work.

"The Hood seals do not mingle with the Harp seals, but come down from the north a trifle later in the season and stay on the fringe of the floes. A male of this variety often weighs a thousand pounds and it takes five men to capture him. The smaller vessels may use firearms, giving them a more even chance in the chase."

DANES ARE FEARING WE WILL TAKE ISLES

Continued from Page 1.

West Indies, and a similar opinion has been expressed by most men of importance here, although some are personally opposed to the sale. The party caucuses may cause an eleventh-hour shift in the situation, making it possible to conclude the sale of the islands within the next few days. Political leaders, however, regard this chance as slender.

ALLIES WATCH DENMARK.

Paris Temps Hints They May Want to be Consulted on Sale.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The Temps, treating at length the negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, says the question is gradually taking on larger proportions than the one between the Governments immediately concerned, and is becoming international. It points out that the Danish Finance Minister, M. Brandes, declared the Government had decided to sell the islands because it was feared they might be taken away by force.

The Temps also says that the cession of the islands by Denmark was undertaken probably with the desire of obtaining the support of the United States when the Schleswig-Holstein question is brought before the peace congress at the end of the war. The Temps adds:

"The sale of the Antilles is therefore awakening attention far beyond the frontiers of the small Scandinavian kingdom."

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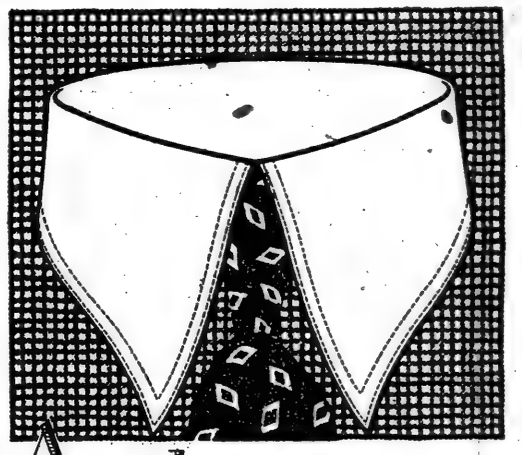

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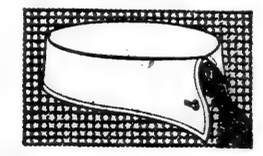

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FINAL CLEARANCE PRICES ON PARASOLS—HAND BAGS—PURSES—PARIS NOVELTIES—EXCLUSIVE BATHING COSTUMES, etc

1 *almost*=5

In seven months of 1916 THE NEW YORK TIMES printed 270,019 agate lines of book advertisements—a gain of 118,039 lines over the corresponding period last year, and a volume almost equal to the combined volume of all other New York morning newspapers.

The average net paid sale of THE NEW YORK TIMES, daily and Sunday, for the six months ended March 31, 1916, was 334,744 copies—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

YANKEES OVERCOME INDIANS' LONG LEAD AND WIN THRILLING GAME IN NINTH

YANKS' DAN'L BOONE ALSO A PATHFINDER

Blazes Trail to Victory Over Indians in Ninth After Mullen's Hit Ties Score.

LOTS OF THRILLS IN GAME

Speaker and His Comrades Get Off to a Good Lead, but the Revitalized Cripples Catch Up.

The Yankees made a sky-rocket finish up at the Polo Grounds yesterday and beat out the Cleveland Indians by a score of 5 to 4. In doing so the nerves of a large number of folks, who are unfortunate enough not to have any vacations this year, were magnetized up to a point where they became unconsciously emotional.

The Yanks came up from the rear on the jump, and Charley Mullen, pinch-hitter, drove in a couple of runs which tied the score in the eighth. As if that wasn't excitement enough, Dan'l Boone, like his illustrious pioneer forefather, blazed the trail for victory in the last of the ninth with an unobtainable Texas leaguer to right, which sent Roger Peckinpaugh over the platter with the victory.

Understand, please, that this makes four straight victories for Bill Donovan's convalescents, and, for an aggregation which has been flirting with the hospital so much, this showing is not half bad.

Frank Baker, who may get back into the game this week, was on the coaching lines in the ninth, and it may have been his inspiration which egged the Yanks to be fearless of Morton's rifle-ball pitching. Then again, the Yankees probably read about all the players who had been recalled, and the dread of their return may have filled with fear the hearts of the few uninjured players who are left.

Genial Jim Dunn, who owns the Cleveland Club, and the man who has the audacity—and also the bankroll—to pay $50,000 for Tris Speaker, was among the spectators. Just to show what a good loser he is, he didn't mention anything about the work of the umpires after his team was defeated. There are a lot of managers who would have blamed it on the sign on the wall, the bad umpiring, the closely clipped grass, or even the absence of a cooling breeze.

Coveleskie, the Younger. Starts.

Stanley Coveleskie, one of the famous pitching brothers from Shamokin, Pa., did most of the twirling for the Indians, but he was pounded out of the box in the eighth and gave way to Guy Morton, who uncorked a fast ball which almost blistered the Yanks'. Ray Fisher held up the New York end of the pitching until he was taken out for a pinch-hitter in the ninth. The Yankees out-hit Cleveland but they didn't make the best use of their many bingles. They culled only five runs out of fourteen hits.

The Indians got one in the first, when Graney singled and went down on Chapman's sacrifice. Speaker's single, which just got away from Gedeon, sent Graney to third and he scored when Smith forced Speaker at second. In the second, Wambsgans walked, went to third on Turner's double to left and counted on Howard's long sacrifice fly.

The Yankees got one of these runs back in the third, when Fisher doubled to left and scored on High's single. They had a glorious chance to get more tallies in the sixth but fell down in the face of the great support which Cleveland gave Coveleskie. Peckinpaugh, Pipp and Baumann singled successively and filled the bases. Nunamaker was sent in as a pinch-hitter for Gedeon and he sent a long fly to Elmer Smith in right field. Peckinpaugh tried to score after the catch, but a beautiful throw home by Smith nailed him down at the plate. Miller then lifted to Turner and the chance was gone. Boone took Gedeon's place at second, so it was just as well that Nunamaker was sent in to bat, even if he did hit into a double play. It made room for Boone, the day's hero.

In the early part of the sixth the Indians got their third run on doubles by Graney and Chapman. In the seventh their fourth run came when, with two out, Ivan Howard tripled and scored on a single by O'Neill.

Mullen's Stickwork Ties Score.

The big excitement of the game came in the eighth. Baumann and Boone went out without a struggle, and Miller singled to centre. Walters was safe when he rolled to third, Chapman throwing wildly to first. Charley Mullen was then summoned as a pinch hitter. The crowd gave Charley plenty of encouragement, and he adjusted his belt, fixed his cap, knocked the dirt from his cleats, and faced Mister Coveleskie. He streaked a double close to the left field foul line and Miller and Walters rushed over the plate and tied the score at 4 to 4.

Coveleskie was subtracted from the game by Manager Lee Fohl, and Guy Morton came upon the scene with a world of speed. Magee hit the ball to Turner, and by smart base-running he beat out Terry's throw, Mullen going to third. Mullen and Magee tried to work a delayed double steal, and Mullen was run down between third and the plate.

Shawkey retired the Indians in the first of the ninth, first scaring everybody by passing Turner on four straight balls. Morton, in the last of the ninth, turned on full steam, and High grounded out, Wambsgans to Howard. Peckinpaugh was patient and walked. After Pipp had fanned Baumann hit a single between first and second, sending Peckinpaugh to second. Then Boone produced his Texas League gem to right and Peck counted with the winning run.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	5	0	3	1	0	Graney,rf	4	2	2	3	0
High,lf	5	0	1	0	0	Chapman,3b	3	2	1	2	2
Pkaugh,ss	3	1	2	3	7	Speaker,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Pipp,1b	5	0	2	13	3	Smith,lf	3	0	0	3	1
Bmann,2b	5	0	2	2	0	Wambs'gs,ss	2	1	0	0	5
Gedeon,2b	2	0	0	1	1	Turner,2b	4	0	1	4	3
aNunamk'r	1	0	0	0	0	Howard,1b	3	1	1	10	0
Boone,2b	2	0	1	0	2	O'Neill,c	4	0	1	4	1
Miller,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Coveles'e,p	3	0	1	0	0
Walters,c	4	1	0	4	2	Morton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Fisher,p	3	2	2	0	1						
bMullen	1	0	1	0	0	Total	29	4	8	*26	12
Shawkey,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	40	5	15	27	19						

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Gedeon in sixth inning.
b-Batted for Fisher in eighth inning.
Errors—Chapman, Peckinpaugh.

New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	5
Cleveland	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4

Two base hits—Turner, Fisher, Craney, Chapman, Mullen. Three base hit—Howard. Stolen base—Baumann. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Howard. Double plays—Pipp and Baumann, Smith and O'Neill. Left on bases—New York, 11; Cleveland, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 2; off Shawkey, 1; off Coveleskie, 1; off Morton, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 12 hits, 2 runs in seven and two-third innings; off Morton, 3 hits, 1 run in one inning; off Fisher, 8 hits, 4 runs in eight innings; off Shawkey, no hits, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Fisher, 3; by Coveleskie, 2; by Morton, 1. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Owens.

Eastern League.

Portland, 1; Hartford, 0.
New London, 1; New Haven, 0.
(First game.)
New Haven, 3; New London, 4.
(Second game.)
Lynn, 11; Bridgeport, 10.
Lawrence, 2; Worcester, 1.
Springfield, 2; Lowell, 0.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 2; Mobile, 1.
Little Rock, 6; Atlanta, 2.
Birmingham, 3; Memphis, 1.

Baseball To-day, 2:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Cleveland, 4.
Chicago, 7; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 3.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
(Second game.)
Detroit, 11; Washington, 6.
(First game.)
Detroit, 8; Washington, 4.
(Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 1; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	65	46	.586
Cleveland	62	50	.554
Chicago	63	51	.553
Detroit	62	53	.539
St. Louis	61	53	.535
New York	59	52	.532
Washington	52	58	.473
Philadelphia	23	84	.215

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	64	38	.627
Boston	59	40	.596
Philadelphia	61	42	.592
New York	52	51	.505
Pittsburgh	46	56	.451
Chicago	48	60	.444
St. Louis	47	64	.423
Cincinnati	43	69	.384

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
(Two games.)
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

SUPERBAS SUBDUE PIRATES.

Handily Take Opening Game on Final Trip West by 5 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17.—The Brooklyn Dodgers made a fine start today in their final Western drive for the 1916 pennant by defeating the Pirates easily by the score of 5 to 1. Big Ed Pfeffer avenged the beating he received at the hands of Young Al Mamaux at Ebbets Fields a week ago Saturday by turning the tables. It was hot enough for Mamaux while he was in the box, and he was glad to go to the showers after the fourth inning.

The Robins played like coming champions this afternoon, and backed up Pfeffer's pitching with some splendid defensive performances, and took advantage of every opening allowed by the Buccaneers. Zack Wheat continued his batting spurt by slamming the ball for two doubles and a triple, and made each of his three blows tell in the run column.

Although Pfeffer fanned three times there was once that he did not, which was in the fourth inning, when his triple over Carey's head was the undoing of Kid Mamaux. Chief Meyers regained his batting eye, and lined out a single and a double, both of which aided in the scoring by his mates.

The Superbas started after Mamaux early in the game, for in the first inning, with one man gone, Stengel lined a sharp single to left, and in a moment was over the plate on Wheat's stinging triple to the right field fence. Two Robins reached bases in the next inning, but Mamaux fanned Pfeffer and saved the situation. In the third inning Wheat doubled to centre with one man down, but he got no further. The real blow fell upon the Pirates in the fourth inning, and it settled the issue.

Mowrey, who coaxed a walk, was almost caught napping at first. He was saved, however, when Johnston dropped Mamaux's perfect throw, which enabled Mike to anchor safely at second. Olson fouled to Fischer, but Meyers doubled to left, scoring Mowrey, and the Indian also tallied when Pfeffer hit the ball to the flag pole for three bases.

Jimmy Johnston emulated the pitcher with a three-base blow to right centre, scoring Pfeffer with the third run of the inning. Stengel fanned, and Wheat also failed to produce anything.

The Dodgers faced a recruit pitcher in the fifth inning, Billy Evans, from the North Carolina League, and he held them as safe as the four innings in which he officiated. They got one hit off him in the eighth, and this produced a tally through some very bad playing by the Pirate infield.

Mowrey singled past third and when Olson hit to Shultz an easy double play was in sight, but the second baseman threw the ball past McCarthy to left field, and both men were safe. When Fischer took the return he also threw wild to second, and Mowrey scored. Kantlehner pitched the ninth inning, and although Wheat got his second double in this frame, his mates failed to send him over.

The Pirates made a near score in the third inning, when McCarthy led off with a double. However, he stayed on second while Fischer filed to Jimmy Johnston. Then he attempted to score on Mamaux's sharp safety to centre, but a good throw by Johnston got him at the plate. In the seventh inning Shultz led off with a single to centre field, went to second when Hinchman coaxed a walk, and scored on McCarthy's single to right field.

The Buccaneers had two men on bases in the fourth and eighth innings, but Pfeffer tightened up. He was really never in danger of losing the game after the fourth inning. The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Johns'n,cf	5	0	1	4	1	Bates,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Stengel,rf	5	1	1	4	0	Carey,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Wheat,lf	5	0	3	2	0	Schulte,lf	3	1	2	2	0
McCarty,1b	3	0	0	9	0	H'chman,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	4	5	Shultz,2b	4	0	0	1	5
Mowrey,3b	3	2	1	0	1	W.J'ston,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Olson,ss	3	0	0	3	4	McC'thy,ss	3	0	2	1	2
Meyers,c	4	1	2	2	1	aSchmidt	1	0	0	0	0
Pfeffer,p	4	1	1	0	0	Fischer,c	3	0	0	5	0
						Mamaux,p	1	0	1	0	1
						Evans,p	1	0	0	0	0
						bCostello	1	0	1	0	0
						Kantleh'r,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	5	9	27	9	Total	32	1	6	27	1

a-Batted for McCarthy in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Evans in eighth inning.
Errors—Olson, Shultz, W. Johnston, Fischer.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Wheat (2), Meyers, McCarty. Three-base hits—J. Johnston, Wheat, Pfeffer. Stolen base—Cutshaw. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on error—Pittsburgh. First base on balls—Off Pfeffer, 2; off Mamaux, 2; off Evans, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Pfeffer, 6 hits, 1 run in nine innings; off Mamaux, 7 hits, 4 runs in four innings; off Evans, 1 hit, no runs in four innings; off Kantlehner, 1 hit, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 1; by Mamaux, 3; by Evans, 3; by Kantlehner, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and O'Day.

Back Salary Claim Is Denied.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—The National Baseball Commission here today denied the claim of Player William Bailey for $1,200 alleged back salary. Bailey based his claim on the difference between his salary of $3,000 when with the Chicago National League Club and that of $1,800 with the Toledo Club to which he was released by Chicago.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 6; Louisville, 2.
Indianapolis, 3; Kansas City, 2.
Minneapolis, 4; Toledo, 3.
(First game.)
Toledo, 5; Minneapolis, 4.
(Second game.)
St. Paul, 5; Columbus, 0.

SINGLE RUN BEATS THE JADED GIANTS

Cubs Continue Where the Phillies Left Off—Kauff Retires for a Pinch Hitter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The Cubs today exhibited a team made up of substitutes—pitchers, Federal Leaguers, and others—but they beat the Giants. The score was 1 to 0. Beating the Giants has been a popular pastime since those talented operatives turned their faces westward. They're jaded Giants so far on this, their third, Western crusade. Their batting is languishing, and they are diffident and spiritless. They've lost their last five games and have been blanked in three of them.

Zimmerman and Williams, two of Tinker's best hitters, were absent; yet the Cubs made enough hits to win, although Sallee pitched a splendid game. The Cubs were on the bases often, sometimes through errors, but the lofty southpaw had them completely in subjugation. His curve, coming up temptingly, writhed like a rope, and after the first inning pop flies and infield stabs were the best the Cubs could do with men on bases. The home folks, however, had an antidote for Sallee. Jim Vaughn was just as capable a left hander. Jim had speed and a sharp, breaking hook. He, too, was invulnerable with men on bases. Seventeen men in all were left, nine Giants, eight Cubs.

The pitching in pinches on both sides was unusually well done; the batting at such times was unusually insipid. As a matter of fact, it looked more like a game of weak batting than of good pitching. Certain it is that time and again the attack faded to a puerile state after innings had opened with promise of scores.

Neither a new batting order nor a new training regulation for the Giants acted as a brace for them. Fletcher was moved up ahead of Kauff. They did nothing in their new niches, and the ninth inning saw Kauff—Kauff, the renowned wielder of the flail—removed for a pinch hitter. True, it was a logical move, because Benny is a southpaw hitter and Vaughn a southpaw pitcher, but it was something of a comedown for the batting monarch of the late Federal League.

The new regulation requires all Giants to be out of bed by 8 o'clock. It went into effect this morning. Maybe that's why several Giants slept on the field this afternoon. If they didn't sleep, they were at least not wide awake. They did a little booting and muffing and slow fielding, although their errors cost nothing. Sallee in the third inning was caught napping at third base with nobody out and thereby flitted away the Giants' best opportunity to win the game.

Sallee's only pass was to Zeider in the first inning, and it resulted in the only run of the game. With two out, Mollwitz doubled and brought in Zeider.

There was a time in the Giants' half of the third when one Chicago run didn't appear to amount to much. Sallee made a two-base hit with nobody out. Burns singled and put Sal on third, and still nobody was out. Presently, however, there was somebody out. Elliott slipped a throw to Zeider who slapped the ball on Sallee while the latter was far astray from his moorings. This untimely demise of Sal not only knocked a rally sky-high, but it provoked McGraw to caustic comment. Errors by Doyle in the third put two Cubs on bases with nobody out, but Sal could pitch, if he couldn't run bases and he wheedled flies from the next three batters. In three other innings he was quite as skillful in rescuing his team when in chancery.

The same Elliott that nipped Sallee at third stopped other Giants on the bases. He threw uncommonly well and once picked off Doyle stealing. His sharpshooting was one reason why the Giants did nothing in the sixth and eighth after the first man up had reached first.

A whole string of Polo Grounders batted in the ninth, but none got around. Robertson led off with an infield hit. He moved up when Wortman threw out Fletcher. Pitcher Vaughn was batting at the first ball. Lobert walked and Zeider's fumble on Merkle crowded the sacks. Kocher grounded to Mollwitz, who threw out Robertson at the plate. Knabe tossed out Kelly.

Catcher Gibson didn't arrive today. He was due, but probably didn't get his orders in time and now is expected tomorrow. The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,2b	2	1	0	2	1	Burns,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Flack,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Doyle,2b	4	0	1	1	4
Mann,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Herzog,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Mollwitz,1b	3	1	0	9	1	Robert'n,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Packard,lf	3	0	0	2	0	Fletcher,ss	3	0	1	2	3
Elliott,c	4	0	2	4	3	Kauff,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Knabe,2b	3	0	1	2	4	Merkle,1b	4	0	1	10	1
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	0	3	Kocher,c	4	0	0	3	0
Vaughn,p	3	0	0	0	1	Sallee,p	2	0	1	1	2
						aMyers	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	3	27	13	bKelly	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	0	7	24	11

a-Batted for Kauff in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Sallee in ninth inning.
Errors—Doyle (2), Merkle.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Sallee, Mollwitz, Elliott. Sacrifice hits—Packard, Zeider. Double play—Fletcher, Doyle and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 9; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 1; off Vaughn, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Sallee, 6 hits, 1 run in eight innings. Hit by pitcher—By Vaughn. (Robertson.) Struck out—By Sallee, 2; by Vaughn, 3. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes. Umpire—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

WHITE SOX ROUT LEADERS.

Make Bevy of Hits Off Mays and Blank Red Stockings, 7 to 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Chicago turned on the champions today, shutting them out, 7 to 0. All the runs were scored off Mays in the four and one-third innings he was on the mound, Chicago obtaining five doubles, a triple, and two singles off his delivery. The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Collins,rf	4	2	1	1	0	Hooper,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Weaver,ss	4	1	1	3	4	Barry,2b	2	0	1	1	3
E.Collins,2b	3	2	2	2	2	McNally,2b	1	0	0	0	0
Jackson,lf	4	1	2	2	0	Lewis,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Fournier,1b	3	0	0	14	0	Gainer,1b	4	0	0	15	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	3	1	0	Walker,cf	3	0	1	0	0
Schalk,c	4	0	1	7	1	Gardner,3b	3	0	1	2	2
M'Mullen,3b	3	0	0	0	2	Scott,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Russell,p	4	1	2	0	5	Cady,c	2	0	0	1	3
						Agnew,c	1	0	0	1	0
						Maye,p	1	0	0	0	4
						Jones,p	2	0	1	0	2
Total	38	7	12	27	14	Total	30	0	5	27	18

Chicago	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—J. Collins, Jackson, (2.) Russell, Weaver. Three-base hit—E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, McMullen. Double plays—Scott and Gainer; E. Collins, Weaver and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 1; off Mays, 1; off Jones, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 5 hits, no runs in nine innings; off Mays, 8 hits, 7 runs in four and one-third innings; off Jones, 4 hits, no runs in four and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Mays, (E. Collins.) Struck out—By Russell, 5; by Jones, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

Giants Recall Outfielder Thorpe.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17.—James Thorpe, the Indian outfielder, obtained by the Milwaukee American Association Club from the New York Nationals last Spring, was recalled today. He will report at the end of the season.

New York State League.

Scranton, 3; Harrisburg, 1.
(First game.)
Scranton, 7; Harrisburg, 5.
(Second game.)
Binghamton, 5; Utica, 0.
(First game.)
Utica, 4; Binghamton, 3.
(Second game.)
Syracuse, 7; Elmira, 6.
Albany, 3; Wilkes-Barre, 1.

TIGERS PREY ON SENATORS.

Win First by Five-Run Rally in the Tenth Inning—Second Comes Easier

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Detroit won two poorly played games from Washington today, 11 to 6 and 8 to 4. In the first, which went ten innings, thirty-two players were used. Three errors, two passes, and two singles gave Detroit five runs in the tenth inning. The second game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	5	1	1	2	6	Morgan,2b	3	2	1	6	1
Bush,ss	6	2	3	1	4	Milan,cf	5	2	4	2	2
Cobb,cf	4	2	2	5	0	Foster,3b	4	0	0	2	4
Veach,lf	5	1	4	1	0	Rice,rf	4	0	2	3	0
Crawford,rf	6	1	3	0	0	Shanks,1b	3	1	1	9	0
Burns,1b	4	0	2	13	1	Jamieson,lf	5	0	1	0	0
Young,2b	4	1	0	4	8	Henry,c	3	0	0	4	3
Spencer,c	4	1	1	8	2	Alnsmith,c	1	0	0	2	0
Baker,c	0	0	0	1	0	McBride,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Dauss,p	1	0	0	0	0	H. Harper,p	1	1	1	0	1
Dubuc,p	2	0	1	0	1	cMoeller	0	0	0	0	0
James,p	0	0	0	0	1	Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	0
aG. Harper	0	1	0	0	0	dWilliams	0	0	0	0	0
bHeliman	0	1	0	0	0	Shaw,p	0	0	0	0	1
Covelesklep	0	0	0	0	0	eGharrity	1	0	0	0	0
						Bentley,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	43	11	19	30	18	Boehling,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Total	36	6	10	30	17

a-Ran for Spencer in tenth inning.
b-Batted for James in tenth inning.
c-Batted for H. Harper in fifth inning.
d-Batter for Ayers in seventh inning.
e-Batted for Shaw in eighth inning.
Errors—Young, Milan, Shanks, McBride.

Detroit	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	5	11
Washington	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	6

Two-base hit—Milan. Stolen bases—Crawford, Milan, Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Shanks, Burns, James, Veach. Double plays—McBride, Morgan, and Shanks; Spencer, Burns, Young and Bush. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Washington, 9. First base on error—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off G. Harper, 2; off Dubuc, 3; off James, 5; off Boehling, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Dauss, 5 hits, 3 runs in three and two-thirds innings; off Dubuc, 1 hit, no runs in two and one-third innings; off H. Harper, 11 hits, 4 runs in five innings; off Ayers, 3 hits, 1 run in two innings; off James, 4 hits, 2 runs in four innings; off Shaw, 3 hits, 1 run in one inning; off Boehling, 4 hits, 3 runs in one inning; off Bentley, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Covelesklie, 0 hits, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By H. Herper, 2; by Dubuc, 1; by Bentley, 1; by James, 1; by Boehling, 1; by Covelesklie, 1. Wild pitch—Dubuc. Passed ball—Henry. (2.) Time of game—Two hours and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	5	1	1	1	2	Morgan,2b	4	0	2	1	2
Bush,ss	4	2	2	1	2	Foster,3b	4	1	3	2	1
Cobb,cf	4	2	3	2	0	Milan,cf	4	1	1	4	0
Veach,lf	3	1	0	3	0	Rice,rf	4	0	1	2	0
G.Harper,lf	0	0	0	2	0	Shanks,1b	4	0	1	8	1
Crawford,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Jamieson,lf	3	1	1	4	0
Burns,1b	4	0	2	9	0	Alnsmith,c	3	1	0	4	1
McKee,c	3	0	1	7	2	McBride,ss	4	1	1	2	5
Dauss,p	3	1	2	0	1	Gallia,p	2	0	0	1	2
Cun'gham,p	1	0	0	0	1	Shaw,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	8	12	24	9	Total	32	4	10	24	8

Errors—Cobb, Milan, Shanks, Jamieson, Alnsmith.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	0	0	8
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4

Stolen bases—Cobb, (2.) Shanks, Bush. Sacrifice fly—Crawford. Double plays—Vitt, McKee, Vitt, and Young; Morgan, Shanks, and Alnsmith. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Detroit, 5. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 3; off Gallia, 1; off Shaw, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Gallia, 10 hits, 4 runs in six innings; off Shaw, 2 hits, no runs in two innings; off Dauss, 10 hits, 3 runs in six and two-thirds innings; off Cunningham, 1 run. Wild pitches—Gallia, (2.) Gallia. Passed ball—Alnsmith. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

ATHLETICS WIN, THEN LOSE.

Take First from Browns in Tenth, but Yield in the Second.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Philadelphia broke even with St. Louis in two pitching duels here today, the home team winning the first game in the tenth inning, 4 to 3, and the visitors the second, 3 to 2. In the tenth inning of the opening contest the Athletics filled the bases with one out. Davenport took Plank's place and forced in the winning run by giving Schang a base on balls. A home run drive by Pratt in the sixth inning decided the battle between Myers and Davenport in the second game. The score:

FIRST GAME.

PHILA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	Bid.	Asked.
Witt,ss	4	1	0	1	4	Shotton,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Walsh,rf	3	2	1	3	0	Miller,rf	2	1	0	1	0
Strunk,cf	3	0	2	3	0	Sisler,1b	5	1	2	15	0
Schang,lf	3	0	1	1	0	Pratt,2b	5	0	2	1	3
Lajoie,2b	4	0	1	3	4	aMrsans,cf	3	0	1	2	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	0	10	1	Severeid,c	5	0	2	5	2
McElwee,3b	4	0	0	2	3	Austin,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Haley,c	4	0	0	8	1	Lavan,ss	4	0	2	2	3
Bush,p	4	0	2	1	2	Plank,p	4	0	2	0	0
						Davenport,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	7	30	15	Total	36	3	8	*28	13

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Strunk, Sisler, Austin, Lavan, (3.)

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3

Two-base hit—Walsh. Three-base hit—Sisler. Home run—Schang. Stolen base—Marsans. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Witt, Walsh. Sacrifice fly—Schang. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Plank, 1; off Davenport, 1; off Bush, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Plank, 7 hits and 3 runs in nine and one-half innings; off Bush, 8 hits and 2 runs in ten innings. Hit by pitcher—By Bush, (Miller.) Struck out—By Plank, 6; by Bush, 6. Wild pitch—Bush. Passed ball—Severeid. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—Two

REACH SEMI-FINALS AT NEWPORT

WILLIAMS YIELDS TO GRIFFIN AGAIN

Californian Repeats Longwood Victory Over Former Tennis Champion at Newport.

HURT ANKLE FAILS LOSER

Injury Prevents Him from Covering Court with Agility—Throckmorton Puts Out Niles.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—An echo of the Longwood singles resounded in the invitation tennis tournament on the Casino courts today, when Richard Norris Williams, 2d, winner of the Newport event last year, faltered and fell before the attack of the sturdy little Western player, Clarence J. Griffin, who was his conqueror in the earlier meeting between the two at Boston. The former national champion had to acknowledge defeat in a four set match with the score 7—5, 6—3, 3—6, 8—6. The result came as a blow to many who had believed that Williams would be the one to face William M. Johnston in the final round. Griffin once said, "In tennis you are a star today and a dub tomorrow," but in the season's play against Williams he has thus far had the stellar role.

When Griffin triumphed over Williams in the second round of the Longwood tournament there was no question but that he had clearly outplayed a brilliant rival who was at the top of his game. There is no disposition to make light of the victory of Griffin today when it is said that Williams was far from being in condition to play such a formidable rival. The path for the ex-champion's downfall was paved by another of the Californian group yesterday. In the last set with Roland Roberts Williams slipped in attempting to cut off a passing stroke and his right ankle was severely wrenched.

When he came on the court this morning there was evidence of a weakness in the injured member, which Griffin soon made more pronounced by playing soft strokes when Williams was attempting to stay in the deep court. Both men played some excellent tennis and Griffin might have won even had conditions been more favorable to his rival, but as it was the test of skill was not entirely satisfying. Williams was fully twenty-five per cent. weaker than when he played such sterling tennis against William M. Johnston in the East vs. West matches.

Niles Falls Before Throckmorton.

The defeat of Williams was not the only surprise of the day. A real flutter of excitement came when the Jersey boy, Harold Throckmorton, holder of the national interscholastic championship, lowered the colors of the veteran from Longwood, Nathaniel W. Niles, in a five-set encounter. Throckmorton won at 6—4, 3—6, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6, in a contest that showed the youth at his best. He was tireless before a sharp early attack by Niles, and when the latter began to show signs of fatigue as the match wore on he displayed sound tennis to force his way through to victory.

Griffin and Throckmorton by their victories advance into the semi-final round, where they have the company of William M. Johnston, the national champion, and Ichiya Kumagae of Japan. Johnston gained his bracket by scoring a rather easy victory over Watson M. Washburn, who was retired from further worry by a score of 6—2, 6—3. As for Kumagae, his fourth-round victory was over the New Orleans expert, Douglas F. Watters. Four sets were necessary to decide the issue in this case, the score being 8—6, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4.

In the matches tomorrow Throckmorton will endeavor to withstand the assault of the champion, and Clarence J. Griffin will meet the Oriental star, Kumagae. This last-named contest bids fair to overshadow in interest the one in which the champion is to compete. Kumagae and Griffin are old rivals, and in the past the Japanese has more than held his own against the Californian.

This will be the fifth meeting of the two, and Griffin has only once carried off the honors against his rival. The last contest was in the New York State championship at Utica, and then Kumagae defeated Griffin in the final round. The Californian remarked after that match that "Kumagae has the Indian sign on me."

Williams Favorite Before Battle.

The match today between Griffin and Williams held every promise of a keen battle of the courts, but Williams was a pronounced favorite, even though he had been defeated by the Californian at Boston.

It was not generally known that Williams was suffering from a strained ankle, but the contest had not been long in progress before it was evident that something was wrong. There was not the accustomed sting to Williams's play either on service or in driving, and when he attempted to come in at the net to return a soft stroke there was a perceptible limp, the former champion endeavoring to save himself as much as possible. This condition prevailed during the entire contest.

Only at times did the Philadelphian give a flash of the brilliant play of which he is capable. There was no quickness in his work, and errors were recorded against him so often that he was in a sense lucky to save himself from a straight set victory by his rival. The champion of two years ago was particularly vulnerable to play against his back hand, and the accurate Griffin was able to pound against this weakness repeatedly. In reply Williams usually netted. The errors were by no means confined to Williams, however; in fact they were about evenly distributed during the match. Griffin made 104 and Williams 112.

Williams was deprived of some of his strongest elements of play by the fact that he could not cover court. Most of the time he elected to stay near the baseline, seldom coming in to finish off a point quickly, even when there was an evident opening for such tactics. This left the forecourt open to the Californian's easy strokes and he made good use of them. Several times Williams, when he attempted to come in, was halted by giving his ankle another wrench. A few trials convinced him that it was poor policy to struggle against the soft strokes, and those which fell unusually short he ignored entirely.

Williams Takes Lead at Outset.

Griffin started service in the opening set, and each player won on service for four games. Then Griffin was broken through in a deuce game, which his errors, two of them double faults, threw to his opponent. At this stage of the contests Williams was playing an effective game. Winning on his own service he gained a lead of 4—2.

The Californian put a bit more pace in his work and with Williams showing a well-developed tendency to make errors, Griffin ran the set score up to 6—4 in his favor. In reply Williams began to come to the net and won the tenth game by sharp placing strokes. It was a last stand as far as this set was concerned. Four nets by Williams gave Griffin a love game, and in the next game, in which the former Harvard player was broken through, he gathered only one point.

The progress of this set showed that Williams was facing a serious situation, and that he would have to improve decidedly if he was to hold his rival at bay.

The second set, however, found a further weakening on the ex-champion's part rather than increased strength. Griffin, who was playing a heady game with a fine assortment of shots, placed the burden of court covering on his opponent and ran off to a comfortable lead. Up to 4—1 Williams's errors were a determining factor. He was finding trouble with Griffin's service, and his backhand refused to respond to his needs. The only earned points by Griffin during this time were three placements and a service ace.

Williams Stronger in Third.

Something of his old forcefulness came to Williams in the third set. He ran up a lead of 3—0, breaking through Griffin in the second game, a sharp deuce encounter. After this Griffin was not disposed to exert himself greatly. There was a distinct impression gained by his play that he was ready to allow this set to go to his rival and make his real bid for victory in the fourth set, rather than struggle in an uphill contest and perhaps lose.

Williams won at 6—3 and there was the usual seven minutes rest before the playing of the next set. This rest proved helpful to Williams and he came on the court to display more spirit in his work, but the spirit was based more on nerve than on real stamina. For five games service won, and then Williams was broken through, a double fault contributing the last point. With the score at 5—2 Williams made a wonderful brace and carried off four games in a row. In one of these he burned across three service aces. With the vantage game at his command, Williams could not stop Griffin, who took the next three games for the match.

Against Niles, Throckmorton played an excellent game. The Bostonian was puzzled at all times by the severe service of his young antagonist, but his greater experience brought him close to victory. Niles took two of the first three sets by a steady placing game, which continually forced Throckmorton out of position. Throckmorton rallied in the fourth set as Niles tired. The latter was leading at 3—0, only to have the Jersey boy even the score and run out the set. In the fifth set Throckmorton was again behind at the start, but fine control of hard dwrives won the match for him, the set going to 8—6. The point scores and summaries:

Clarence J. Griffin vs. Norris Williams, 2d.

FIRST SET.

Griffin	4	1	5	3	3	4	5	5	4	1	4	4—43—7
Williams	1	4	3	5	5	6	3	3	2	4	0	1—37—5

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Griffin	12	12	5	3	4
Williams	18	14	8	1	3

SECOND SET.

Griffin	4	2	4	7	4	1	5	2	4	3	3	—6
Williams	2	4	2	5	1	4	3	4	1	2	6	—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Griffin	6	13	7	1	1
Williams	9	16	4	2	4

THIRD SET.

Griffin	0	7	3	4	2	2	4	4	1	2	7	—3
Williams	4	9	5	2	4	4	1	2	4	3	5	—6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Griffin	10	10	6	2	3
Williams	12	5	10	2	2

FOURTH SET.

Griffin	5	2	5	2	5	4	4	3	1	1	4	5—51—8
Williams	3	4	3	4	3	2	2	6	5	4	4	1—48—6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Griffin	12	18	11	1	4
Williams	17	21	12	4	1

Harold A. Throckmorton vs. Nathaniel W. Niles.

FIRST SET.

Throckmorton	4	2	5	5	1	2	1	4	4	4	—32—6	
Niles	1	4	0	3	4	4	4	2	1	1	—27—4	

SECOND SET.

Throckmorton	2	4	6	2	8	5	2	5	6	—37—8		
Niles	4	2	8	4	5	3	4	5	3	1	—43—6	

THIRD SET.

Throckmorton	1	5	4	1	2	2	4	3	1	—27—3		
Niles	4	8	2	4	4	4	2	5	4	—32—6		

FOURTH SET.

Throckmorton	2	1	3	4	4	9	4	5	4	—40—6		
Niles	4	4	5	1	1	0	1	1	3	1—31—4		

FIFTH SET.

Th'kmorton.	6	4	3	1	1	5	6	4	1	4	3	4—52—8
Niles	1	6	2	7	4	4	3	4	1	4	1	5—52—8

CASINO CUP SINGLES.—Fourth Round—William M. Johnston defeated Watson M. Washburn, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3; Harold A. Throckmorton defeated Nathaniel W. Niles, 6—4, 4—6, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6; Ichiya Kumagae defeated Douglas Watters, 8—6, 3—6, 1—6, 6—4; Clarence J. Griffin defeated R. Norris Williams, 2d, 7—5, 6—3, 3—6, 8—6.

DOUBLES.—Second Round—Donald Lambert and C. Drummond Jones defeated Count Otto Salm and Walter L. Pate, 7—5, 13—15, 8—6; Joseph J. Armstrong and Wallace F. Johnston defeated Harry A. Mackinney and Douglas Watters, 6—0, 4—6, 6—4; William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin defeated Richard Harte and Nathaniel W. Niles, 6—8, 6—3, 6—2.

Third Round—Harry C. Johnson and Watson M. Washburn defeated Donald Lambert and C. Drummond Jones, 6—2, 6—3.

COAST STARS WIN DOUBLES.

McLoughlin and Dawson Beat Church and Davis, 4-6, 7-5, 7-5, 6-3.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 17.—Maurice McLoughlin and Ward Dawson of Los Angeles, Pacific Coast champions, will play William M. Johnston and Peck Griffin of San Francisco Aug. 28 at the West Side Club courts, New York, for the lawn tennis doubles challenge bowl. They earned that right here today by beating George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., and Willis E. Davis of San Francisco, the Eastern champions, in the final of the team elimination series, 4—6, 7—5, 7—5, 6—3.

Church and Dawson played the best tennis of the two teams, Church striving valiantly to overcome the handicap of Davis's wildness and playing a brilliant game at times. McLoughlin was not up to his old-time form. The first set, in the East, 6—4, largely on errors by McLoughlin and Dawson. Church and Davis pushed the game count to 4—0 before the Westerners got under way.

Davis then grew wild and lost the fifth game, but Church's placements made it 5—1. Davis continued wild, and the Californian pushed the game count to 4—5 before Davis settled and drove his way to the set game.

McLoughlin and Dawson evened the set count by taking the second set. Davis and Church both being wild on their base line drives. McLoughlin and Dawson gradually drove their opponents back, then placed close to the net against them. The third set was a repetition of the second, McLoughlin and Dawson winning, 7—5. Church played brilliantly, using for the first time a loose-wristed net return, but Davis's erratic smashing more than equalized Church's gains. The Pacific Coast team gained the match by winning the next two sets, 3—3. In this set McLoughlin showed better tennis than at any time during the day.

BARNES AND TURPIE TIE.

Each Has Card of 141 in Western Open Golf Medal Play.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17. — James Barnes of Philadelphia, former champion, and Harry Turpie of Redwing, Minn., today made a low score of 141 for the first 36 holes of the Western open golf champion at the Blue Mound Country Club. James Donaldson of Chicago made the best round of the day, scoring 68 in the morning, but he hade trouble in the second round, and took 81.

Peebles and Alex Ross of Detroit tied the second place with 143, while Jack Hutchinson of Pittsburgh, national runner-up, and Walter Hagen, metropolitan champoin, tied at 144. The scores of the first ten follow:

James Barnes, Philadelphia	70	71	141
Harry Turpie, Redwing, Minn.	71	70	141
Bob Peebles, Champaign, Ill.	69	74	143
Alex Ross, Detroit	73	70	143
Jack Hutchinson, Pittsburgh	70	71	141
Walter Hagen, Rochester	70	74	144
J. O'Brien, Mansfield, Ohio	72	73	145
Cyril Walker, Wabash, Ind.	71	74	145
George Burgess, Minneapolis	72	74	146
E. C. Lassiter, Youngstown, O.	71	76	147

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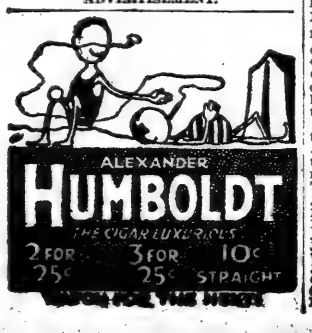

PT. JUDITH WINNER OF ATLANTIC CUPS

Defeats Aiken Red Birds by 9½ to 8½ Goals in Final Polo Match at the Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 17.—To close the Polo Association's tournament at the Point Judith Club this afternoon the final game for the Atlantic Cups, the gift of William A. Hazard, was played, Point Judith winning from the Aiken Red Birds by 9½ to 8½ goals. The visitors had a handicap of five goals. The game was keen throughout and provided a fitting finish to the series of games here this season.

The Red Birds caught up with the odds they had conceded in the sixth period and led by 6 to 5½ points. However, a goal by Wanamaker, who stole away with the ball while Stevenson rode off Brown, the opposing back, closed the seventh period with Point Judith again leading by 6½ to 6. The score was tied at 8½ goals near the close of the eighth period, and an extra period seemed imminent. At this juncture Randolph, Jr., broke away with the ball and took it down the field for the decisive count.

Harry Holmes, who unexpectedly arrived on furlough from the British Army, acted as referee. In the tournaments of the Polo Association, and at the Meadow Brook Club, and at Coronado, California, Holmes gained many friends as a polo manager and referee. He had seen service in the Boer War and rejoined the army as a volunteer at the outbreak of the war, serving as Commander of the First British Aerial Torpedo Battery, and with the trench mortar artillery in France, where he must be back by Sept. 14. The score:

POINT JUDITH.	H'p.	AIKEN RED BIRDS.	H'p.
1—Stevenson	2	1—S. H. Freeman	0
2—R. Wanamaker	1	2—E. W. Hopping	6
3—P. S. P. Randolph	2	3—A. Brown	5
Back—P. S. P. Randolph, jr.	4	Back—A.M.C. Fleischmann	2
Total	9	Total	13

Point Judith—Goals earned, 5; by handicap, 5; less penalties, ½. Total—9½. Aiken Red Birds—Goals earned, 9; less penalties, ½. Total—8½. Individual goals—Hopping, (4.) Freeman, (3.) Fleischmann, (2.) Randolph, jr., (2.) Stevenson, (7.) Randolph, Sr., Wanamaker. Penalties—Fouls against Stevenson and Hopping. Referee—Captain Harry Holmes.

NEWPORT POLOISTS WIN.

Capture Keen Match from Narragansett Team by 4 to 3 Goals.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—Newport defeated the Narragansett team at polo today by the score of 4 to 3 goals. Newport has won three times now, tied once, and has not yet been defeated.

J. C. Cooley scored first and put the visitors into the lead. Shaw then made two successive goals after long runs. Neither team was able to gain a decisive lead from then on, and it looked as though another tie might result, but Shaw gained a one-goal advantage in the sixth, and his teammates maintained the lead. Shaw had the honor of making all of the local team's tallies. C. V. Whitney and Cooley were the stars for Narragansett. Cooley scored two of his team's three tallies. The Narragansett quartet's defeat was due in part to an accident to J. Drage, playing back. Cogan's pony crashed into Drage's mount, injuring the latter's hip. This occurred in the first period, and though Drage was apparently suffering pain, he gamely continued. The score:

NEWPORT.	NARRAGANSETT.
1—T. Taller.	1—J. S. Burden, Jr.
2—J. Cogan.	2—C. V. Whitney.
3—A. G. Shaw, 2d.	3—J. Drake.
Back—R. E. Strawbridge.	Back—J. C. Cooley.

Goals—For Newport: R. G. Shaw, 4. For Narragansett: J. C. Cooley, 2; J. S. Burden, Jr., 1.

Referee—W. S. Fitzpatrick.

ROONEY FORBIDDEN TO ROW.

Champion Sculler Subject of National Association's Order.

Thomas J. Rooney, the Ravenswood sculler, who won the national championship and two other events at Duluth last week, has been forbidden by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen to race any more this season, and he will therefore be unable to start in the people's regatta, to be held tomorrow on Newark Bay under the auspices of the Bayonne Rowing Association. Rooney is now on his way from Duluth and will arrive here today. He is expected to give an exhibition against time in connection with the regatta.

The nation champion had been entered in the senior single race to compete against his chief rival, John B. Kelly of the Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, and Henry Heller of the Metropolitan R. C., on the Harlem.

HAWKEYE WINS RACING CUP.

Peter Pan VII. Beaten by Broken Clutch in Thousand Islands Event.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Hawkeye, driven by Commodore A. L. Judson of the Lake George Racing Association, in the third and last day of the power boat races, won the Thousand Islands Yacht Cdub championship challenge cup today. Peter Pan VII. made the three laps in 39:12 2-5, 3 minutes and 21 seconds ahead of the Hawkeye in the race. This resulted in a tie, giving both boats thirteen points. In the run-off for the cup Peter Pan VII. lost on account of a broken clutch. Hawkeye completed the course in 42:34 4-5. A new survey this morning found that the course is 32.5 miles long. P. D. Q. IV. finished in 48:24 3-5.

The run-off race consisted of one lap over the 10.8 mile course. Hawkeye was eleven seconds late going over the starting line. The Peter Pan crew, after the accident, cut out the clutch entirely and connected the propeller shaft to the motor drive. This took two minutes and fifty-eight seconds, which time the craft was unable to overcome. Hawkeye finished in 18:38¾. Commodore Judson received the gold medal; James Simpson, owner of Peter Pan VII., won the silver medal, and Mrs. A. Graham Miles's boat, which was driven by Harold Hayden, received the bronze medal.

The actual time of Peter Pan's run-off, deducting the late start, was twelve minutes and nine four-fifths seconds. This is at the rate of 53.5 miles an hour, a record for the Thousand Islands course.

BEAT METROPOLITAN TEAM.

New York and New Jersey Cricketers Win Interleague Match.

Easily defeating the team of the Metropolitan League by a margin of 190 runs, the eleven of the New York and New Jersey Cricket Association yesterday won the only inter-league game scheduled for this year. The match was played on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club at Livingston. With 312 showing on the telegraph board the association team declared their innings closed. The Metropolitan Club sent the total up to 119 before Early was sent back by a catch by Kortiang after contributing 28. Michaelowski was not out at 122 when the game ended.

Play Off Tennis Tie Tomorrow.

Play-off of the tie for the Northern New Jersey Tennis Association championship between the Glenwood Club of East Orange and the Rutherford Club, will take place tomorrow on the Glenwood courts.

'TURN TO THE RIGHT' PLEASES MIGHTILY

A Few Honorable Tears and Storms of Laughter Greet the Smith-Hazzard Piece.

EX-CONVICTS' ROAD TO JOY

A Cheering Mixture of Farce and Comedy That Is "Justice" as Cohan Would Have Written It.

TURN TO THE RIGHT,—A comedy in three acts, by Winchell Smith and John E. Hazzard. At the Gaiety.

Joe Bascom	Forrest Winant
Muggs	William E. Meehan
Gilly	Frank Nelson
Deacon Tillinger	Samuel Reed
Sam Martin	Edgar Nelson
Lester Morgan	Roy Fairchild
Callahan	Harry Humphrey
Isadora	Al Sincoff
Moses	George Spelvin
Mrs. Bascom	Ruth Chester
Elsie Tillinger	Louise Rutter
Betty Bascom	Lucy Cotton
Jessie Strong	Alice Hastings
Katie	Justine Adams

It is seldom in the course of a season that a play comes to town which has in it so much to cheer and amuse so many, many people as has this "Turn to the Right," which was shown here for the first time last evening at the Gaiety. It is seldom in the course of several seasons that a new play is received in New York with such genuine warmth and unfeigned, hilarious laughter as this entertaining mixture of comedy and farce on which Winchell Smith and Jack Hazzard will surely be receiving congratulations for months and months to come. "Turn to the Right" is as much fun as Christmas and, indeed, has a good deal in common with that season of good will on earth.

In common with Mr. Smith's "Fortune Hunter," which it strongly resembles, it is a thriving little story of success which is largely devoted to inviting your laughter, and there is so much in it that is hugely amusing it could endow a dozen of the impoverished farces which pass this way in a theatrical year. But it also has one or two moments that are intensely and satisfyingly dramatic, one or two moments that are quite heart-warming in the tenderness of their sentiment. And these invite a little honorable moisture at the eyes. The invitation is accepted.

Here you have the threadbare living room in the farm house with the gentle-faced, gray-haired mother sitting at the table. The bible lies open across her knees and she is praying silently. You know that this is the last night the old house will be hers, and you know she is praying for the absent son of whom no one in all the countryside has heard any word this year and more. And then, at the window there in the rays of the lamp she has set on the ledge every night to light his home-coming, you see him. The wandering boy has come home. A moment later they are standing face to face. Nothing is said between them, but you can fairly hear the singing of her heart as she bows her head on his shoulder.

"Old stuff," you murmur rudely, if you are given to such phrases. It is the oldest stuff there is, but there are few things as dramatic as such a meeting when played as well as this, few moments that touch the heart quite so surely. The man who does not feel a lump in his throat just then is a lost soul. He dwells in outer darkness.

LORD REDESDALE DEAD.

He Said Lord Russell Was Responsible for Germany's Naval Greatness

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Algernon Bertram Freeman-Mitford, first Baron Redesdale of Redesdale, died here yesterday.

He was in his eightieth year and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took honors, winning the Second Class Moderations. In 1858 he entered the Foreign Office and served successively in Petrograd, Peking, and Japan. During 1906 Lord Redesdale accompanied Prince Arthur's Mission to Japan. He was a member of Parliament from South-West Warwickshire during 1892-03.

Lord Redesdale was a former member of the Royal Commission on Civil Services and was a trustee of the National Gallery and a governor of Wellington College. He was created a Baron in 1902 for his public services. He was the author of a number of books, the latest of which, his "Memories," contained much hidden history of the first fifty years and charged that Lord John Russell and not Admiral Von Tirpitz was responsible for Germany's naval greatness.

Lord Redesdale was a member of the Travelers', Carlton, and Marlborough Clubs and of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

Fortune for Boucicault's Granddaughter.

Mrs. Renee Boucicault Seelye, granddaughter of Dion Boucicault, the actor, will soon receive $100,000, a trust fund in the custody of the Metropolitan Trust Company left by Isaac E. Holbrook, also a grandfather of young Mrs. Seelye, who is only 18 years old. An accounting was filed by the trust company in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. Mr. Holbrook left the fund in trust for his widow at whose death it passed to their daughter Cornelia, the wife of Aubry Boucicault. Mrs. Seelye, who lives in Douglaston, L. I., was their only child.

Seek Black Tom Explosion Inquiry.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has been asked by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, with offices at 76 William Street, to make an investigation of the explosion on Black Tom Island which occurred on July 30. The brief which was submitted yesterday set forth that as all local authorities held themselves powerless to get at the bottom of the matter, the Federal body, using its power to compel the presence of desired witnesses, should undertake a thorough investigation.

Socks and Poetry.

"Mandy," said the Major at breakfast, "the most beautiful thoughts I have come every mornin' when I go to put on my socks. I can't explain it. It may be the redbird a singin' in the old damson tree outside, the bleatin' of the young lambs, or the music of the breakin' up uv the waters down in the pasture, but anyhow, there's a strange connection between poetry and socks. Sometimes I wish I could spend all day jes' settin' on the edge uv the bed puttin' on my socks."—Paris (Mo.) Mercury.

Skating!

G. Alva Crawford, the prominent and trusted citizen of Liberty Press territory plainly saw a huge snake darting about on the ice-covered surface of an irrigation ditch in that chill region the other day. "One scarcely would have dreamed," observed Mr. Crawford, who has his lighter and more volatile moments, "that the national craze for skating would assume such proportions."—Ohio State Journal.

Soul Thrills and Foot Tickles.

"My notion of the difference between classical music and ragtime," remarked the Man on the Car, "is that one thrills the soul and the other tickles the foot."—Toledo Blade.

CARUSO GRIEVES FOR STAMPS

Tenor's Trunks Robbed and His Famous Collection Stolen.

Somewhere between New York and Naples three trunks belonging to Enrico Caruso were broken open and robbed, and the famous stamp collection of the tenor was abstracted, as was learned by a letter which arrived here this week bidding several of his friends here upset express companies, steamship lines and the Customs House, but find those stamps. Several suits of clothes, some curios and souvenirs of value, and other things were taken, but the tenor has no tears for them, only for his stamps.

His collection was a valuable one, and every time an article was written on collectors Caruso got a place. He took great pride in it. It represented his years of travel in many lands, and many of its items were given him by kings and queens and other noted personages. His references to its loss, his friends say, are really pathetic.

No one knows just what happened. Apparently Caruso had just arrived at his native city of Naples and, on sending for the trunks shipped there from New York when he left, found them broken open and the articles missing. They may have been stolen here, on shipboard, or in Italy, and the singer urges his friends to put forth all their efforts to find out whether the trunks were robbed here and, if so, to recover the stamps.

Sunday Concerts at the Manhattan.

Sunday evening concerts at the Manhattan Opera House will be a feature of the coming season. They will be given at "popular" prices, and will begin on Sept. 10 under the management of Alexandre Kahn, formerly of the Boston Opera Company. The conductors will be Oscar Spiresou and Xavier Le Roux Bruneau, both new to this city. The artists already engaged as soloists include Mme. Eugenie Fonariova, a Russian soprano; Franz Egenieff, baritone; Louis Siegel, violinist; Mme. Juanita Prewett, soprano; Mme. Nellie Amarni, contralto; Antoine de Yally, tenor; Attilio di Crescenzo, tenor, and Rudolfo Fornari, baritone. A series of afternoon historic concerts is also under consideration.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

In addition to Margaret Mower, the cast of "The Happy Ending," which Arthur Hopkins will produce Monday night in the Shubert Theatre, will include Irby Marshall, Reginald Sheffield, Robert Mitchell, Cecil Yapp, Florence La Badie, Clarence, Mayne Linton, Frank Andrews, Clyde North, Arthur Fitzgerald, W. H. Gilmore, and Beatrice Maude.

Agatha Brown and Eleanor Daniels have been engaged for important roles in "Zack," a comedy by Harold Brighouse, which John D. Williams will present early this season.

Rehearsals of "Old Lady 31," in which Emma Dunn will appear, in the title role, are in progress under the direction of the author, Rachel Crothers. May Gayler, Maud Sinclair, and Mrs. Felix Morris are included in the cast. The first performance is set for Sept. 4, in Schenectady.

Edward Abeles has been engaged by H. H. Frazee for the principal comedy role in "A Pair of Queens," a new farce by Otto Hauerbach, A. Seymour Brown, and Harry Lewis. Joseph Sautley, Kathleen Clifford, Maude Eburne, Frank McGuire, Regina Conelli, and Elise Scott are others in the cast.

The practice of one long intermission will be followed at the Little Theatre this season to allow patrons to visit the tea room. The use of the revolving stage will make it possible to reduce the time between the other acts to a minimum.

Klaw & Erlanger have received word from San Francisco that "Come Out of the Kitchen," the comedy which A. E. Thomas made from Alice Duer Miller's book, scored a hit when presented by Henry Miller in the Columbia Theatre Monday night. The play will be seen here this season with Ruth Chatterton in the cast.

"Hypocrites" will be the feature picture at the Strand next week instead of "Rolling Stones," as previously announced.

John Philip Sousa and his band went to Philadelphia last night for their annual appearance at Willow Grove Park. This will be the only appearance of the band this season outside of the Hippodrome show, "Hip Hip-Hooray," which will tour the larger cities.

TRIED TO DESTROY MINE-LAYING U-BOAT

Germans on the UC-5 Set Off Bombs in Her Before Surrendering to British.

BRAVERY SAVED THE SHIP

Officer of English Destroyer Dived Under the Vessel and Detached Detonators of the Mines.

The first complete story of the capture by the British of the German mine laying submarine UC-5 is published in The Naval and Army Record of London in its issue of July 31. A complete description of the submarine, said to be the first of the kind ever constructed, is also given.

"In April," says The Naval and Army Record, "a torpedo destroyer, cruising off the east coast, captured a German submarine in novel circumstances. When first sighted, the enemy was in difficulties. From the deck of the destroyer, then some distance away, a flag could be seen at the masthead of the submarine, and in the mist it was at first taken to be the union jack. Closer inspection proved it to be the German naval ensign, and then it was noticed that the whole of the crew of the submarine appeared to be on deck.

"The comic side of the situation was not lost on the men of the destroyer, and, once apprised of the enemy character of the distressed vessel, they set to work to make her a prize. The commander hailed the crew with a brusque invitation to surrender. The submarine men saw the guns trained on them, and they hauled down their flag and put their hands above their heads in the approved "Kamerad" style. At a word from the commander they jumped into the water and swam for dear life away from the submarine. Internal explosions followed, and at the last and heaviest a cascade of hammocks and other débris was shot out at the open conning tower to a height of forty feet. That there was a vent for the explosive forces probably saved the ship, but, as it was, the bottom of the vessel was punctured in two places and rivets were started, so that the craft made water quickly.

"An attempt to investigate the damage was frustrated by the presence of thick, black gases and about two feet of water, but later expert examination showed that, although the submarine had laid no mines, two had been released by the force of the explosions and were foul of the bottom of the vessel. Contact between the horns, which jutted out all around the mines, and the plates of the vessel would have exploded enough to sink a battleship, and it was an act of heroism on the part of a young officer that rendered the submarine capable of being brought in as a prize. The officer went down in a diving suit and made the mines safe by detaching the detonators, afterward securing them in such a position that the salvers could work in comparative safety. After seventeen days she was brought into an east coast port and put on public view off the Temple Pier, Thames Embankment. She turned out to be the UC-5, a vessel of the minelayer class, quite small, but capable and virulent, and the officers and men of the destroyer who made the capture are to be heartily congratulated on their achievement.

"As a momento of her capture the destroyer now displays her prize's ensign in the officers' mess. UC-5, as she appeared in custody at a naval dockyard this week, was smartly painted her original German gray, and the white ensign looked appropriately picturesque surmounting the enemy flag on the telescopic mast. But, hauled off the dock side so that one might appreciate her without perspective intervening too largely, she was not really a pretty boat, even for a submarine. Her bulging, tubular sides gave her a smart appearance, which was increased rather than diminished by the clumsiness of her superstructure—a high, raised platform running the whole length of the ship, and widening at the forward end to display through gratings the six huge tubes through which the mines were launched.

"The captured submarine appeared to have been one of those transported in sections from Germany and put together on the Belgian coast. Her four sections are plainly marked, the hull being divided into three and the conning tower constituting the fourth part. The seams are rather roughly finished, and point to rapid assembling or none too skillful workmanship. A mere minnow in size compared with the 'big fish' possessed by both the enemy and ourselves, the UC-5 was fitted only for mine laying, and apparently carried no armament. The whole of the forward section is occupied by the steel launching tubes, and they were worked either automatically from the conning tower or by a hand lever situated between the wall of each tube and the side plates of the ship. She was fitted with a sixteen horse power Diesel engine, driving a single screw, and was capable of not much more than eleven knots at the best. Despite her limitations, she is believed to have made a score of trips to British waters, and probably dropped 240 mines.

"A visit to the interior of the submarine was a rather disappointing experience, for her late occupants had wrecked her pretty effectively before giving themselves up. The periscope lenses and compasses had apparently been smashed with a hatchet, while revolvers had been fired into the mechanism at various other points. Rust and muddy sediment had coated everything that survived, and gave the impression of an underground cave rather than the compact mechanical model which every submarine has to be. At no point was it possible for a man of average height to stand erect, and as a habitation for five officers and seventeen men it must have been most comfortless. The Germans carry in their submarines no fewer than five officers, against our two, but the balance of efficiency seems indubitably to rest with the highly skilled young officers of our own submarine flotillas. The commander of the German submarine appears to be a figure-head, and knows nothing of the scientific working of his craft. Each of the four junior officers are expert in one or other of the technical branches, while a proportion of the crew is duplicated for purposes of training.

"There are one or two clever minor characteristics in the design of the UC 5, which have been noted by our own experts. One of them consists in the fact that every projection on deck is capable of fitting into a socket flush with the plates, so that when the ship dives her sides are smooth and offer no untoward resistance to the water."

IT'S SO

There is nothing flippant in the statement, but, on the contrary, we have for many years, on many buildings, in many cities, and under all sorts of conditions, substantiated the truth of the statement—

If the Thompson-Starrett Company says so, it's so.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Columbia Tennis Nears End.

The semi-final brackets were reached yesterday by two players in the Columbia University Summer School tennis tournament. L. W. Knox advanced by reason of D. H. Redfearn's default, and J. W. Zerega won the honors at the expense of W. J. Miller, at 6—3, 6—3. All of the remaining third-round matches were decided. The summaries:

THIRD ROUND.—L. W. Knox defeated K. W. Todd, 6—0, 6—2; D. H. Redfearn defeated A. G. Taylor, 6—3, 6—3; T. A. Clute defeated B. F. Andrews, 6—0, 6—3; W. J. Miller defeated D. C. Durrie, 6—4, 6—2; T. M. Lee defeated H. Kamp, 6—3, 6—0; M. Kurzman defeated E. A. Ziegler, 6—4, 6—3.

FOURTH ROUND.—L. W. Knox won from D. H. Redfearn, by default; J. W. Zerega defeated W. J. Miller, 6—3, 6—3.

Handicaps for Atlantic Y. C. Race.

The allowances in the handicap classes of Gravesend Bay for the Atlantic Y

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 18, 1916.

THE PEOPLE'S RAILWAYS.

The last few days have done more to convince the country that the railways belong to the people than the capitalists had accomplished in the same direction in a term of years. Statements by alleged malefactors that the railway shareholders outnumbered the men threatening to stop the railways' operations, and that the savings banks' and insurance companies' investments in railway securities gave a paramount interest in railway prosperity to millions more than the membership of all the trade unions in the land, produced no effect. The railways continued to be regarded as an interest apart from the public's. They belonged to somebody else, and were rolling in wealth while the interests of deserving workingmen were suffering.

The threat to stop the wheels threw a revealing flash of light across the darkness of this delusion. In an instant the phrase that the railways are a public utility took on a new meaning. It is seen that the railways exist primarily for the service of the public, and secondly for the purpose of making a profit. The profit is allowed in order that the public may be served by railways. The threat to stop the railways is not primarily a threat at the railways. It is a threat, first of all, at the interests of those whom the railways serve. The intervention of the President is neither for nor against the managers or the workers. The President intervenes upon behalf of those whom the railways serve, everybody, including those threatening the disturbance. There is no politics in stating that the President represents everybody, so long as he does not take sides for or against either combatant and thinks solely of the public interest. The public must be served, regardless of the railways or the unions. Each side is justified in pressing its own interests, but must yield when it antagonizes public interests. Wages and profits earned by public utilities alike are affected with a private interest, but there is no way with us of telling when the private interest is affected enough to become of public concern.

In Canada there is a system forbidding wage earners upon the railways to take such action as our railway men threatened until there has been an official inquiry and declaration of the facts. The President is acting upon that principle, putting the bargainers in the centre of the stage and compelling them to state their case publicly. Uninformed or wrongly informed public opinion is worse than none. Only accurate opinion is entitled to weight. The side with convincing facts will prevail as surely as Providence fights with the strongest battalions.

"PUTTING IT OVER."

Thursday afternoon, June 8, at Chicago. The Progressive National Convention has listened sorrowfully to Mr. ROOSEVELT's telegram and has cheered this passage, famous for a time, already forgotten, forgotten most of all by Mr. HUGHES:

> The professional German-Americans, acting through various agencies, including so-called German-American alliances, are at this moment serving notice on the members of your convention that your action must be taken with a view to the interests, not of the United States, but of Germany and of that section of the German-American vote which is anti-American to the core. I believe with all my heart that the action of these sinister professional German-Americans will be repudiated with angry contempt by the great mass of our fellow-citizens who are in whole, or in part, of German blood—and who, as I well know, are unsurpassed in rugged and whole-souled Americanism by any other citizens of our land. But the professional German-Americans are seeking to terrorize your convention; for they wish to elect next November a man who shall not be in good faith an American President, but the viceroy of a foreign Government. It is for your convention, in emphatic fashion, to repudiate them.

A little later on the same afternoon: "I stand here," cries Mr. MCDONALD, an "unterrified" Michigan delegate, "for THEODORE ROOSEVELT, and I tell you they are putting it over on you again."

As Mr. ROOSEVELT reflects on these strong opinions of his, expressed with equal energy on other occasions, and sees the man to whom he has tried to give, grant, and bequeath the Progressive Party avoiding the hyphen as sedulously as a marauding mouse skedaddles from the house cat, what regret, contempt, and anger must churn his soul! Where are "the policies of genuine Americanism"? His political legatee has locked them up in a dark closet. All votes look alike to Mr. HUGHES.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT has "put it all over on" himself. He has been buncoed. His candidate is thoroughly "terrorized."

THE PHILIPPINES BILL.

The Philippines bill accepted by the Senate after a great deal of controversy over the changes in conference, and likely to be accepted by the House, is not a measure that will receive the approval of the people who have given the most thought to the problems associated with our Asiatic possessions. It gives the vote to 600,000 Filipinos who have not hitherto been enfranchised, and it is extremely doubtful if any large number of them are competent, at this stage of their development, to use it intelligently. There was no call for this offhand and wholesale extension of the machinery of self-government in the islands. The abolition of the Philippines Commission and the formation of a Senate of much larger membership are dubious experiments. The commission, made up of Filipinos of education and high standing, was doing very well. In fact, progress under the conditions now existing has been satisfactory.

Some of the other provisions of the bill are less imprudent. There may be a few changes for the better. But the Administration, which has fathered this bill and practically forced it through Congress, has assumed a great and needless responsibility. If the scheme works well there will be no cause for complaint. But there is evidence worthy of more consideration than it has received that the conditions in the Philippines are not yet ripe for the bestowal of so much power upon the natives.

As for the preamble, reiterating the promise of independence when the islanders are fit for it, that means nothing. It is superfluous. It has always been the intent to grant independence to the Filipinos when they are prepared to govern themselves. That may be within the next half century, or later. Some of the Republicans called the preamble a lie. It is not so bad as that. It is an empty substitute for the rejected Clarke amendment granting independence within four years. For the failure of that foolish amendment, which would have been a lie, for we could not possibly shift our responsibility in the Philippines within so short a time, the whole country will be grateful, and so will the intelligent Filipinos.

THE TRACTION SITUATION.

The procedure of the street railway employes in the present dispute over the carrying out of their agreement with the company shows an improvement in tactics. They said yesterday that they would take up the subject with the Mayor and the Public Service Commission, the underwriters of the agreement, in case direct negotiations failed. They could do nothing better for themselves than to place their case in the hands of the official representatives of the people and rely upon the same public opinion which brought the traction companies to terms so quickly.

That agreement will be enforced in good faith, unless the men should be so misguided as to attempt to enforce it by their own sanctions. That agreement binds both parties to it. If the men wish their grievances redressed under it, they must abide by their agreement to arbitrate their differences instead of striking. In that manner they would sacrifice what they gained by the intervention of the Public Service Commission. Its intervention on its own initiative contrasts strongly with the aloofness of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of the railway men's demands. Rates are not involved in either case directly, and only indirectly through the relation of earnings to profits. Either of these bodies had an option to stand aside, and not enter a "rough house," where blows must be given and taken, with few thanks. Our Public Service Commission did not fail to find something in the controversy which justified its initiative. The result is seen in a report which gains interest because of its issue just as the quarrel shows slumbering fire. The Commission says:

> With public utilities, where the necessities of the people depend upon their operation, it should not be permitted to any group of men, be they employers or employés, to inconvenience and bring distress upon the whole people for the purpose of securing acquiescence with its views. This is to substitute coercion arising out of the necessities of the public for persuasion as a method for securing recognition of concededly nonarbitrable rights.

We have heard before that corporations and unions had nothing to arbitrate. Now comes the suggestion that the public also has rights not to be arbitrated. Just as there are citizens' rights not to be surrendered so long as this is a country of law, so there are public rights paramount even to citizens' rights, whether the citizens are capitalists or unionists. Both should have all their rights, but the public should have its rights first. Employers and wage earners alike have a right to differ as strenuously as they please, and each to put what pressure they may upon the other within the law. But when either side comes before the public it should be with clean hands. No capitalist who breaks an engagement with a union, no union which places its interest above the public's, can expect indulgence from the public.

A WAR WITHOUT NAPOLEONS.

When THE TIMES correspondent asked General VON MACKENSEN—if it is MACKENSEN who is in command on the Somme—what he thought of General HAIG's leadership, he replied:

> HAIG has had no chance to show what he can do in the way of strategy. No General has had in this war, with the possible exception of HINDENBURG. Consequently the war has discovered and developed no great strategic genius. It is all tactical now.

It was such an answer as a professional soldier might be expected to make, but leadership and strategic genius are not always the same thing. MACKENSEN has military chess-playing in his mind. When a professional soldier speaks of strategy he has NAPOLEON in the back of his mind. Wars are many and Napoleons few, and there are many wars in which Napoleons are not needed. Not until the Union commanders had got NAPOLEON out of their heads did they get a workable plan of campaign. GRANT was accused of being a "hammerer," a "butcher," who had no strategy at all. His strategy, however, was the thing needed in that particular war. The move which ended the American Revolution was WASHINGTON's dash to the South, masked until after it was under way. It was simply a feint on a large scale, but it was the thing needed in that particular war. When Admiral SCHLEY was before his court of inquiry, his prosecutors, naval officers with professional minds, cross-examined him and all his witnesses to find out what his strategy was at Santiago, what his plans and orders for the ships of the squadron, knowing that he had none. CERVERA was running to the west, and the only thing to do was just to run after him and shoot. No commander, not NELSON himself, could have devised any other strategy; even the professional mind should know that.

Leadership is another thing. Not all wars give an opportunity for Kriegspiel, but very few wars can get along without great Generals, whether they have any chance to play chess with their armies or not. MACKENSEN is too modest. His campaigns, especially the one in Serbia, make his fame as secure as that of the Generals who fought similar campaigns, not of Kriegspiel, in the ante-Napoleon years of the French Revolution. Perhaps BRUSILOFF is no more a chess-player or a Napoleon than GRANT, but he has a genius for doing the thing needed. And even in this war there has been at least one opportunity for a man who could use the chess-board, besides the opportunities of HINDENBURG. MACKENSEN, as a professional man, should admire that move by which JOFFRE blocked the Germans and saved France at the Marne. If he does not think that was great strategy, he must admit that it was more than tactics. If it had been only tactics, the Germans would have foreseen it.

OKLAHOMA EXPLAINED.

At last Oklahoma, which the world has ignorantly wondered at, becomes intelligible to the outlander and the heathen. The airy sweep and large fervors of "Alfalfa Bill" MURRAY, the shindies of Oklahoma Legislatures, the gay carelessness of Oklahoma legislation, the omnium-gatherum which is the Oklahoma Constitution, are revealed in their common cause and origin by The Oklahoma City Times:

> Oklahoma succeeds, and the champagne atmosphere is primarily responsible.

The Oklahoma climate is worthy of the atmosphere. In the Spring it has "glories which other States are denied." In the Fall it amalgamates North Carolina and Ausonia:

> The air then is a combination of that rich atmosphere for which the Tarheel State is famed and that rare air of the Italian morn.

Where every prospect pleases and everybody makes his "pile." Sparkling, bubbling, buoyant Oklahoma, daughter of fire and air! But either the champagne must be removed from her atmosphere or prohibition from her Constitution. A "Dry" State vinous with "Wet" air is an intolerable scandal.

THREE IRREPRESSIBLES.

Certain old favorites are always in office or trying to get office. Their light is never under a bushel. The Hon. EUGENE NOBLE FOSS, political eclectic, three times Governor of Massachusetts, tariff reformer, Republican, Democrat, Prohibitionist, is to be a candidate for Senator in the September primaries. Candidacy is easy. The only doubt in the public mind, and presumably in the mind of Mr. FOSS, is as to what party he belongs to and will be the candidate of.

The Hon. COLE L. BLEASE, twice Governor of South Carolina, seeks to be nominated in the primaries for a third term. Mr. BLEASE is famous everywhere as the Governor who, at a conference of Governors, consigned the Constitution to Gehenna, and whose genius for jail delivery is unequaled.

The Hon. HIRAM WARREN JOHNSON of California, Progressive and registered as a Progressive, is trying to get the Republican, as well as the Progressive, nomination for United States Senator. Mr. WILLIS H. BOOTH, the straight Republican candidate for the Republican nomination, asserts with an unpleasing rudeness that "Governor JOHNSON is violating the fundamentals of common political honesty in his position." Hear The San Francisco Bulletin define this reactionary's position:

> WILLIS BOOTH is nothing but a stalking-horse for the embittered brotherhood of the Get-Johnson League, and the Get-Johnson League is a pitiful branch of the society for the destruction of all that is democratic and idealistic and humane in American public life.

It is consoling to believers in idealism and JOHNSON to be told that "this ripple of reaction which has not flecked the surface in California has not changed the allegiance of the great mass of hard-working humanity which six years ago found in him [JOHNSON] a leader it was glad to follow." In view of Governor JOHNSON's so remarkably economical and businesslike administration, he should be acceptable to Mr. HUGHES.

FOSS, BLEASE, JOHNSON, three statesmen that, like the Himalayas, can't be kept down.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Political Views on Nitrates.

The Government's $20,000,000 nitrate plant project annoys the American Electro Chemical Society, which is in session at Niagara Falls. Congress is the best judge of the political phases of the subject, but the chemists are better authority on nitrates. Their idea is that the Government should lay in eighteen months' supply of the natural product as an emergency measure. Furthermore the

> chemists recommend that no subsidy be extended for the development of any process, but that private interests be encouraged to competition. As a means of encouragement the chemists urge a more liberal policy in regard to water powers, since the fixation processes depend on cheap electrical current for their development.

That is expert opinion on nitrates, but it might not be bad politics, although suggested by political amateurs. The popularity of spending $20,000,000 for dear nitrates is limited to those benefiting by the disbursements, and there are offsets which reduce the net political profit considerably. There is even more popularity in cheapening water powers than in cheapening nitrates. The combining of the two plans adds strength to each, without the debits of either. As an emergency suggestion the $20,000,000 idea is a minus quantity. It will be years before the plant produces powder stuff, even if all goes well. Preparedness meanwhile is as well worth considering as preparedness eventually.

New Mines Made Along the Battlefronts.

None of the many predictions about what will be seen and done after the war has taken into account the new mines of metals—steel, lead, copper, brass, and spelter—that the armies have been making along the battle front. Recent estimates of the consumption of shells and other kinds of ammunition may show how these mines are growing.

A British artillery officer said not long ago that along the west front about 500,000 shells a day had been sent up into the air and exploded during the twenty days following June 27. Our recent dispatches assert that along the Somme front at times 90,000 shells have been dropped in an hour, and that the average for an entire day has exceeded 1,000,000. The Germans threw 1,600 in less than two minutes. England has been sending munition metals to her allies at the rate of $30,000,000 worth a month. Her output of howitzer shells in four days now is greater than last year's entire product. In one week of the July offensive the ammunition of all kinds used by her armies exceeded the output of all the British factories in the first eleven months of fighting.

Orders for ammunition here are now for large shells and for the steel used in making them. Some of the shells are the size of a man. In the last few weeks the Allies have bought 500,000 tons of steel here, and they are asking for nearly as much more. There are negotiations pending for 300,000,000 pounds of copper. Throughout Austria the Government is taking from the people all the pots and pans, bathtubs, kettles, stoves and curtain rods which contain copper, brass, or nickel. There things, with the enormous quantities of shells and cartridges, are going into the new mines.

All of this material will have some value after the war. Scrap and waste steel is now bought and sold in this country. Great quantities of it can be recovered in Europe, with copper, spelter, and lead. The search for these metals may be a new industry. Looking forward, we can see the diggers taking up the broken shells, with some not yet exploded. And this may remind some one of the search for Indians' arrowheads here, and lead to the remark that comparison shows how mankind has moved forward—or will some pessimist say backward—since the days of the bow and arrow.

Additions to Expenses on the Farms.

There are some, not familiar with the processes of agriculture or with what is done outside of a small garden, who are saying that our farmers must be enjoying large profits on account of the high prices of wheat and other kinds of grain. But they know that the present prices were preceded, for a considerable time and up to a recent date, by others much lower, and they must admit that partial failure of the new wheat crop foreshadows loss instead of profit on many a Western farm. Moreover, they have not given due weight to the increased cost of production, the higher prices which farmers must pay for labor and materials of various kinds.

Increased cost of production is due in part to the marked advance in the prices of steel and other metals. Let us look at what is called farm machinery. A carefully prepared report in the leading journal of the iron trade shows that the cost price of the materials for a farm engine and the boiler has risen from $281 a year ago to $492 at the present time. Here is an addition of $211, or 75 per cent. But the farmer who orders an engine must wait six months, if these prices are used. If he must have prompt delivery, within seven or eight weeks, there will be an addition of $40, making an increase of 89 per cent. And there are additions of at least 50 per cent. for other machines or farm tools on account of the metals in them. The cotton planter finds the price of bagging 50 per cent. higher than it was a year ago, and the price of ties raised from 90 cents to $1.46.

For work on the Western farms there is a shortage of men. Wages are higher. Our Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. HOWE, recently spoke of attempts to hire immigrants upon their arrival at the dock. Great demand and good pay at the many munition factories have drawn laborers who otherwise might be found in the fields. Consumers who look only at the prices of grain and other farm products should bear in mind the fact that while there have been additions to the farmer's income his necessary expenditures for supplies, tools, and labor have been increased.

Spare the Old Hymns from the Reformers.

Why should the old hymns, the undying expression of the faith of our fathers, be rewritten to meet the advanced ideas of the present hour? If the old faith is dead, let us at least cherish its monuments. To alter the words of "Abide with Me," "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," in order to make the hymns conform with supposedly religious ideas more modern than those of HEBER, NEWMAN, and WESLEY, may not be sacrilege, but it is a literary misdemeanor which ought not to be tolerated.

The Boston Transcript protests not a bit too strongly against Professor SIMON N. PATTEN's modernization of cherished hymns. As well attempt to modernize the reredos and the lich gate. Let the religious architecture, art, and poetry of the past stand. If the advanced thinkers have anything to express in poetry except negation, let them find their own medium. We respectfully suggest vers libre.

INTEREST ON CITY DEPOSITS

Mr. Bruere Explains His Plan and the Present Practice.

New York, Aug. 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In February, 1914, shortly after I became City Chamberlain, I sent out a request to the various banks serving as city depositories, asking them to quote rates of interest on deposits, with the following facts in view:

1. Heretofore the uniform rate of interest paid was 2 per cent.
2. An analysis which I had made showed that the deposits of the city funds ranged from $20,000,000 to $120,000,000, and averaged $35,000,000.
3. As a result, deposits subject to immediate or continuous draft were paying the same rate of interest that was paid for deposits of a fairly permanent character.
4. It seemed reasonable to expect a higher rate on stable balances than on fluctuating balances.

Therefore, there had been no systematic plan for withdrawing funds on deposit. I proposed to institute a plan whereby drafts would be made first on the banks paying lower rates of interest, in order that the continuous reserve funds would be left in the banks paying higher rates of interest. In making inquiries for higher rates of interest, I very carefully made it clear that the banks would not receive deposits merely on the basis of rates of interest offered, since I did not propose to jeopardize city funds by placing them in weak banks for the sake of interest earnings. Recent experiences had cautioned us against this practice.

As to keeping the city's normal cash reserve in banks paying the higher rates of interest, I said in my first circular letter to the banks on instituting the new plan:

> Pursuant to a provision of law, the Banking Commission, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and Chamberlain, will meet on Feb. 2, 1914, to select depositories for city funds and to fix the rate of interest for the three months ending April 30, 1914.
>
> As you are aware, it is the practice of the city to carry from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 in cash in active and inactive accounts.
>
> It seems reasonable to expect from the inactive accounts a higher rate of interest than from the active accounts, where banks render a larger degree of service. Of course, it is impossible to assure you of any fixed balance for any definite term. I desire to inquire, however, under these conditions, what rate of interest you would pay if you are designated a city depository for the next three months. If you will pay different rates for different amounts, kindly indicate the amounts, at such rates, that you would care to receive. I may assure you that assuming the bank to be of proper strength and under safe and conservative management, I shall take under consideration the rates of interest paid in making transfers to the clearing account.

The result of this plan was that on the first interest-fixing date of my term fifty-four banks offered to pay 2½ per cent. or better. During my entire term of office, as I recall, there never were less than twenty-five banks paying rates higher than 2 per cent., despite an almost continuous cheap money market and other factors, such as the $100,000,000 loan, which affected the situation. The number paying over 2 per cent. increased to as high as ninety-one banks out of a total of about 105 depositories. Varying conditions of the money market affected the number of banks offering higher rates during my term, as these factors will continue to have their effect in the future.

THE TIMES in an editorial of Aug. 14, 1916, not only overlooks the facts, but reflects upon my administration of the Chamberlain's office on the assumption that I had not taken certain steps which the editorial commends, but which were, as a matter of fact, first taken by me. I have not been advised of my successor's change in the plan, but as I understand the matter his proposal differs from the plan in operation during my term only in the emphasis which he places on the probability that funds of a certain amount will not be withdrawn, since the city always carries a large balance, $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 in reserve, and that this reserve would be kept in banks paying above the minimum interest rates on balances. This was substantially what I did, but I was especially guarded in my assurances that funds would not be withdrawn, because the Chamberlain has no control over aggregate withdrawals at all, they being entirely subject to the volume of city business and to the action of the Controller in replenishing funds by borrowing. Moreover, the city's immediate demands for cash do not invariably control the amount of the cash reserve, because it may be advantageous for the city to borrow at a time when its balances are high, due to savings thereby made in interest payments.

The plan recently announced, therefore, does not constitute an innovation, but a further extension of the plan whose feasibility I demonstrated. I assume that THE TIMES did not wish to reflect upon my administration without cause. It does so, but obviously merely from misinformation. During my term the increased interest earnings by reason of the plan for distributing funds, which I instituted and which my successor is continuing, amounted to upward of $110,000 a year, or for each year more than twice the entire cost to the city of maintaining the Chamberlain's office.

HENRY BRUERE,
Formerly Chamberlain of the City of New York.

THE SUFFRAGE BAIT.

Mr. Hughes's Success in Landing the Woman's Party.

Boston, Aug. 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accounts of the meeting of the Woman's Party in Colorado Springs recently make it appear that the women voters have come up to the Hughes political fishing line and swallowed bait, hook, and sinker. Such unsuspecting naïveté augurs ill for the fulfillment of the hope that women, when they secure the franchise, will exercise it judiciously, and with at least no lesser degree of gullibility than do the mere men. For surely nothing could be more apparent than that Mr. Hughes, in overstepping the bounds of his party platform and pledging himself to the Anthony amendment, has not only adopted a most transparent device of political expediency not countenanced by his party, but has furthermore given a promise which it is more than doubtful if he can ever make effective, even supposing that he should have the opportunity and should so desire.

Nothing that Mr. Hughes said publicly, prior to his unfortunate resignation from the Supreme Court in order to accept the nomination for a political office, gives any ground for supposing that he ever has been, or was liable to become, an ardent supporter of equal suffrage. Moreover, he has had little opportunity to show that he possesses, in any notable degree, that earnest conviction, indomitable perseverance, and irresistible strength of purpose regarding questions of national import which can alone compel the acceptance of his policies by Congress in the event of his election.

What Mr. Hughes has done in the present Republican crisis is only too evident. He has sought to discover how most surely to secure the votes of a certain portion of the electorate, and he has been advised that he could do so only by identifying himself with those who are demanding woman suffrage through a Constitutional amendment, rather than with those whose untiring efforts have won such marked success in individual States. This he has done irrespective of the opinion of men, like Senator Lodge, and regardless both of his party's program and of his own ability to maintain his position effectively. He has completely fooled those to whom he has thus appealed. He has begged them, in the words of the old nursery couplet applied to children, to "Open their mouths and shut their eyes and he'll give them something to make them wise." They have thereupon obediently opened their mouths, not forgetting at the same time to shut their eyes; but what they will get may be somewhat of a disappointing surprise.

In any case the Woman's Party has been duped by an ancient ruse of pure political chicanery, and in grasping at an illusive shadow they may find that they have still further delayed the winning of the substance.

WILLIAM C. STURGIS.

English Prisoners' Defense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Switzerland has become the clearing depot for war prisoners. Wounded and sick prisoners are sent by their captors to Switzerland, there to be taken care of by their respective countrymen. Mr. Loonacharsky published in the Russian paper Dien some talks which he had with Russian soldiers sent to Switzerland from German prison camps. A gray, almost white, haired soldier was telling in plain but vivid words what he saw there:

> Right from the start the guards began to hound the English. Any one could see that they hated the English. And yet, very soon, it was in the English camps that there began a remarkable improvement. It seemed that the English determined, without any understanding among themselves, not to suffer blows under any circumstances. And no sooner did any corporal of the guard lift his hand at an English soldier than the Englishman knocked him right down by his skill in boxing. And not a few of these people were shot for that. But when the corporals saw that to strike an Englishman is the same as to kill him, and one must go around with a swollen face besides, they stopped. They went on beating us.
>
> The old soldier thought a while; then looking at me sideways and shamefacedly, said: "Now they beat only the Russians." This was terribly humiliating. But afterward I heard this dozens of times.
>
> For myself, not English, German, or Russian, I take off my hat to these true heroes, who, under circumstances terrifying and depressing, asserted man's dignity.

New York, Aug. 16, 1916. H. L. S.

Congressman Fitzgerald's Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Republican member of the House of Representatives I desire to commend the editorial article in THE TIMES a short time ago relative to John J. Fitzgerald. Although a loyal party man, I am not one of those who fail to see merit in a member of the opposition. During the period of my service in the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Congresses Mr. Fitzgerald has been Chairman of the very important Committee on Appropriations. His work has stood out in strong relief as the ablest and most brilliant as well as the most fearless of any Chairman in Congress. He has the respect of the men on both sides and they all realize that any effort to secure special favors will not be countenanced by the committee under the leadership of Mr. Fitzgerald.

The Republicans naturally expect to be in the majority in the next House, which will mean that my colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. Gillett, will be Chairman of the committee. I am breaking no confidence when I say that should Mr. Gillett be Chairman he would feel greatly pleased to have Mr. Fitzgerald as the minority leader of the committee. If by any chance the Democrats are in power, it would be a loss to Congress and to the country to have the committee deprived of the services of its present able Chairman. You were right when you said, in effect, that ward politics or political leaders should not have the power to deprive Congress of the membership of such a man as John J. Fitzgerald.

ALLEN T. TREADWAY,
First District, Massachusetts.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, 1916.

Dangers on Auto Roads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps a few lines in your widely read paper calling attention to the dangerously neglected condition of the roads used each week by hundreds of New York motorists in going down to the Jersey coast may serve to remedy unnecessarily dangerous conditions as well as act as a warning to intending travelers. For months the main highway of travel between Perth Amboy and Keyport has been undergoing repairs, and between finished stretches of excellent paving are sections of almost impassable road, flanked by piles of bricks, and no warning is given approaching motorists of these conditions. I, personally, have recently witnessed a grave accident where a car overturned by plunging into a brick pile at a turn where the good road came to an unexpected end. If a watchman cannot be employed to warn approaching cars, at least on Saturdays and Sundays, when an almost ceaseless stream of automobiles traverses this road, could not the satisfactory method which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts employs when repairing its roads be used, viz.: signs reading, "Road undergoing repairs. Passable but dangerous. Proceed carefully and at your own risk"? Some protection ought to be extended to the traveling public; some warning of the danger ahead.

H. F. S.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., Aug. 14, 1916.

A FRIEND OF LINCOLN.

The Death of Colonel Waters and Another Lincoln Anecdote.

New York, Aug. 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Within the last month there died in Kansas City an important man who was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. That man was Colonel Louis H. Waters, a lawyer who attained the age of nearly 80 years and who, up to within ten days of his death, actively practiced his profession. He died of pneumonia, with which he was stricken ten days before his death. Colonel Waters served through the war of the rebellion as a private, Captain, Major, and Colonel. At the end of the war Lincoln appointed him a Brigadier General by brevet. Lincoln, as a mark of his friendship for Colonel Waters, in his own handwriting wrote the Colonel's commission as a brevet Brigadier General.

When we think of the awful privations and dreadful hardships that soldiers and officers endured during the civil war, and see a man who went through them all and yet lived in almost perfect health to be nearly 89 years old, we realize how much a person can really stand.

Colonel Waters, who was an excellent raconteur, told many an interesting story of Lincoln, whom he worshipped and almost deified. On one occasion Colonel Waters told a party of lawyers, of whom I was one, a story regarding Lincoln which showed Lincoln's genuine ability as a lawyer. This story, I believe, has never been published, but I think it will be regarded as of real value by the very many who are always seeking to learn more and more about Lincoln.

When Colonel Waters was a youth he lived on a farm in a county in Illinois near the one in which Abraham Lincoln, then a young lawyer, lived. Lincoln practiced "on the circuit" in the county in which Waters lived. Waters, the son of a poor farmer, had then already formed the ambition to become a lawyer. His uncle, who lived on a somewhat distant farm in the same county, had just returned from a two weeks' absence in the county seat, where he had discharged the high duty which so many of our good citizens in these days shirk—of being a juror. On the cold wintry night of his return not only his own family but all his relatives, as was the custom in those days, gathered at his home to hear him tell what he saw and heard during his absence at the county seat. Young Waters, who sat on the floor close to the fire, just as near his uncle as he could get, drank in his uncle's every word. His uncle told of the acts, doings, and sayings of all the lawyers who had impressed him. He quoted from the lawyers' speeches, he imitated their gestures, he repeated their jests and jokes as best he could. Finally he came to the end of it without having mentioned Lincoln. Young Waters, who had already heard much of Lincoln, who, he knew, practiced in that county and for whom he had formed a youthful admiration, was greatly disappointed.

He said to his uncle: "Uncle, you haven't mentioned a lawyer by the name of Abe Lincoln. Wasn't he there?"

"Yes," the uncle said.

"Well, didn't he have any cases?"

"Oh, yes; he was on one side or the other of nearly every case."

"What about him?"

"Oh, he doesn't amount to much."

"Well, how did he come out in his cases?"

"He won all of them, but it was not his fault. His clients happened to be right every time."

What greater tribute could be paid to Lincoln's skill as a lawyer? He thoroughly effaced himself so that the jurors could not see him, but could only see the simple and apparently unvarnished justice of his clients' causes. They saw the pictures he painted, but were unconscious of the fact that they were pictures or that an artist had painted them. His hand was unseen, but his work was felt. He displayed the highest order of art—he was so artful that he appeared to be artless.

HENRY WOLLMAN.

The Plymouth Kickers Club.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the Plymouth Kickers Club is coming more and more to the attention of the surrounding country, I should like to give its aim and construction a few words. Its aim is to clean up Plymouth, in view of 1920. This means repairing all the old Colonial landmarks in so far as possible, removing dumps and unsightly spots—to overhaul the town, in a word, by a system of constructive kicks. Every member who kicks must also suggest some means of removing the cause for the kick. It is the hope of the Plymouth Kickers Club that it may include members descendants of the Winslows, Whites, and old Colonial families all over the United States. What more fitting for the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims than a national movement to improve the town?

The club is a body of citizens, men and women, met to do all in their power to make Plymouth worthy of its name. We ask anybody wishing to join the club to write us. In addition we ask the inclosure of 5 cents to pay the postage from this office of return letters. There is no fee. The club is already large and flourishing, and if you will lend your help there is no reason why you should not share in the rewards of such an undertaking.

JOHN RUSSELL, JR.,
Acting President Plymouth Kickers Club.

Plymouth, Mass., Aug. 16, 1916.

From Baldwin County, Alabama.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of the Judge of Probate and of the County Commissioners for Baldwin County, Alabama, has been called to the letter from J. W. Roberts of Perdido Station, Alabama, published in your issue of Sunday, Aug. 13, in which the statement is made that starvation, desolation, and destitution exist in Baldwin, Monroe, and Clarke Counties, Alabama. The undersigned beg to state that as far as concerns Baldwin County, Alabama, there is no foundation for the statements made in the letter.

J. H. H. SMITH,
Judge of Probate for Baldwin County, Ala.
P. J. COONEY,
County Commissioner.
W. R. LACKEY,
County Commissioner.
CHAS. M. NELSON,
County Commissioner.
C. S. TOMPKINS,
County Commissioner.

Bay Minette, Ala., Aug. 13, 1916.

Rivadavia Not Seriously Damaged.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to the fact that various publications in this country have published a news item to the effect that the Argentine battleship Rivadavia had suffered extensive damage through stranding in the harbor of Bahia Blanca. I would appreciate it very much if you would be kind enough to give publicity to this letter in your paper to refute this rumor. In the recent review of warships of the Argentine and foreign countries in the roadstead of the Plata River in celebration of the centenary of the independence of the Argentine Republic, the Argentine dreadnought Rivadavia led the column of warships, and during the trip between Puerto Militar and Buenos Aires reached a speed of 21½ knots per hour, as in trials.

C. DAIREAUX,
Captain-President of the Argentine Naval Commission in the United States.

LAWS AGAINST STRIKES.

Proposals for Dealing with Public Service Disputes.

New York, Aug. 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York City has just drawn a breath of relief at its escape from a general strike of the employes of its passenger transportation lines, but according to the late press reports the questions at issue do not appear to be fully settled and a new strike is threatened. Still more important than the local trouble is the threatened strike of the employes of the interstate railways, which to "a neutral" is intolerable.

A strike on the New York City passenger lines would be a bad situation at best, and would cause suffering and derangement untold, but a strike on interstate railways would be akin to war. I do not believe that any one's imagination can half foresee the misery, crime, and disruption of business and progress that would result from such a catastrophe. It seems to me that under such circumstances it behooves the public, which is the third party—by far the most interested party—to the controversy, to see that such things are not possible.

I propose the following remedy:

(1) By laws of Congress or of the States, in appropriate cases, compel the employes of all public utility corporations to unionize and incorporate and select authoritative officers and representatives to deal with the managers of the utilities on all questions in which the parties are interested, and compel every employe of such corporation, on entering the service, to join the union.

(2) Prohibit, under severe penalty by like laws, any person or persons whomsoever from calling or participating in a strike or instituting or enforcing a lockout in respect of the employes of a public service corporation, and, under like penalty, prohibit the employes of a public service corporation from quitting work in a body or in groups. The simultaneous or substantially simultaneous quitting of more than 10 per cent. of the employes of any one public service corporation in any one month should be made presumptive evidence of the aforesaid crime and should put the burden upon the employes so quitting to show that it was not done through organized effort.

(3) By like laws authorize the representatives of the union and of the service corporations to agree for stated terms on such matters as they can.

(4) Provide, by like laws, that in case of the failure of the parties to agree (as in 3 above) the point or points at issue shall be reduced to writing and referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission in appropriate cases and to the Public Service Commission in the States when the utility operates wholly within a single State. These commissions should be empowered and directed summarily to investigate the questions at issue and to make orders in the premises.

These orders should be subject to review and correction by the courts.

The foregoing is only given as a brief outline, and, of course, would need amplification to work out practically. I do not see anything unconstitutional in the plan. Soldiers and policemen cannot strike because of the hours of service, &c. Why not extend the same principle to those engaged in quasi-public service? That labor has a right to strike in ordinary cases, or that an employer can put a lockout in force in private undertakings, cannot be doubted at this day and age. But where the public is also directly involved the right to strike and lockout should not be allowed. I believe in labor unions, good wages, short hours, sanitary conditions, &c. I believe in a fair return on capital invested. I also believe in the rights of the public. Labor unions have often fallen into bad hands. Many of our public service corporations are overcapitalized, and the "water" in such capitalization should be "squeezed out." It follows as a natural consequence that a public service corporation which is overcapitalized cannot pay dividends and good wages at the same time. All of this should be adjusted by law. Why should two "strangers" fight on the public's front doorstep to the terror of the community? That they will fight as long as they are left to themselves is plain. The

TWO GOVERNORS AT A NEWPORT DANCE

Beeckman and Whitman Among Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan at Bonnie Crest.

FLOWER SHOW AT HILLTOP

Mrs. French Vanderbilt and Vincent Astor Among the Winners—Lights Out on Dinner Parties.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan entertained a large company of guests this evening with a dance at their attractive residence, Bonnie Crest, adding another to their list of entertainments this Summer. The lawn was treated with fairy lamps to guide the carriages and automobiles, while the rooms, including the ballroom, were treated with flowers from the greenhouses of Bonnie Crest. From the great windows of the ballroom the guests looked out upon the harbor, and further out Narragansett Bay, where the Atlantic Fleet is anchored. The guests included many of the tennis players now in the Casino tournament. Among those invited were Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry, Colonel and Madame Don Nicolas Urculla of the Spanish Embassy, Mr. and Mrs. Peyton J. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw 2d, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Robeson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Fell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pierrepont Perry, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perin, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman, Spanish Ambassador and Madame Riano, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel W. Niles, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Dallas B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wise Hilliard, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence T. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Kidder, Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. James Lunsberry, Mr. and Mrs. George Lowey, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Messeroy, Fay Dior and Mrs. Livingston Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Colford, Jr., Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, the Misses Esther Auchincloss, Dorothy Allen, Barbara Allen, Julia A. Berwind, Marie Bishop, Augusta Bishop, Marguerite Caperton, Dorothea Carroll, Lucile P. Carter, Helen Cameron, Louis H. Cassatt, Madeline M. Carey, Rose E. Grand d'Hauteville, Pauline Disston, Rose H. Dolan, Margaret E. Dunlap, and M. C. Dinsmore.

When the electric power plant went out of commission tonight for more than an hour dinner parties in the Summer colony were thrown into darkness. Fortunately the power was restored before the dinner dance of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan started. During all this time the city, stores, and theatres were in darkness, save for gas and candles.

Members of the Governing Board of the Newport Flower Show, previous to opening the Midsummer Flower Show given with the Newport Horticultural Society at Hill Top Inn, this afternoon gave a luncheon there for those interested in the show.

The hostesses were Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. Thomas J. Emery, Mrs. Edmund Fearing, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mrs. William G. Weld, and Mrs. J. J. Wysong. Governor Beeckman gave the address of welcome at the show.

In the principal awards of the first day, Governor Beeckman was a big winner with American Beauty and tea roses, vegetables, and fruits. Mrs. French Vanderbilt and Vincent Astor won with beds of geraniums' plants. Mrs. James B. Haggin with hydrangeas, Mrs. William G. Weld with hydrangeas and begonias, Mrs. John J. Wysong with gladioleas, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks with campanulas, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells with gloxinias, Mrs. Thomas J. Emery with fruits and vegetables, and Mrs. Thomas O. Richardson with kentias.

A. Bradley Campbell of Washington entertained a dinner party at Hilltop Inn tonight for Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano.

Lewis Wadsworth of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

A. Vourous, Charge d'Affaires of the Greek legation at Washington, has concluded a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonsparte.

Alfred R. Conkling, New York, Radford Moses, U. S. N., M. Riddle, Philadelphia, visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer; Captain S. S. Robinson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Robinson, Alan Hunter of Philadelphia, and Lawrence Dwight of West Point visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Grand d'Hauteville, and E. W. Dwight of Philadelphia are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Robinson entertained at the La Forge Cottage tonight. Captain and Mrs. E. A. Anderson were dinner hosts tonight.

Captain Hugh Rodman and officers of the flagship New York entertained a large company of guests with a dinner, motion picture show, and a cabaret on board tonight. Later Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. A. Fechteler joined the party from Newport.

Rodman Wanamaker of New York, who is here on the steam yacht Nirvana, was entertained with a luncheon at Hill Top Inn today by his son, John Wanamaker, Jr.

Miss Alice Preston of Tuxedo Park is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman.

Com. Benedict on a Fishing Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 17.—Commodore E. C. Benedict, who recently returned from a cruise with the New York Yacht Club through Eastern waters, left this morning aboard his yacht Oneida for a ten days' fishing trip along the coast of Maryland. His headquarters will be at the Winter quarter shoals. The Commodore has as his guests Mrs. Martin J. Quinn, Luke Vincent Lockwood and family of Greenwich, and L. B. Huntington of New Rochelle.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from London on the Alaunia were:

Eugene Ames, Miss Maya Bamford, Miss Isabel S. Becerr, Herbert C. Bell, Mrs. L. Goode Butler, Miss Lorna L. Butler, Henry G. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cochran, Mrs. S. F. Coster, Miss Gerald E. Coster, Frederick J. Dahl, Miss Norah I. Daly, J. C. Drinkle, Arthur Foulds, James R. Haig, Bertram R. King, Mrs. Martha A. Mallwarning, William E. Money, James B. Scott, E. Broadley Shaw, Miss Frances H. Smith, James Stevenson, Miss Anna K. Watson, Miss Evelyn M. Wylie, Miss Helena Campbell, and W. Henderson.

Some of the passengers who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the Laplander were:

Dr. Benjamin H. Alton, Miss Miriam Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Bertram, Miss Eva J. Burke, Miss Kathleen Candon, Miss M. Allene Clinch, Miss Ethel B. Davis, Dr. George P. Denny, Miss Margaret Ferguson, Miss Bessie A. Ford, Miss Catherine M. Fraser, Miss Emma H. Hardinge, Dr. Hamner C. Irwin, Dr. Sumner W. Jackson, Dr. Lucius C. Kingman, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Learoyd, A. Lund, P. N. Macdonald, T. F. Millen, Dr. Orland F. Montgomery, Miss Edith M. Newnham, P. S. Parish, N. G. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ross, Dr. Harold W. Stevens, Miss Victoria Thompson, Miss Amy F. Tremaine, W. G. Trotheway, Dr. Paul D. White, and J. C. Wilson.

GOLF VICTOR AT LENOX.

Caspar De Gersdorff Wins the Junior Tourney—The Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 17.—Caspar De Gersdorff won the Lenox junior golf tournament at the Lenox Club today, defeating a large field. Among the contestants were Machlin and Norman Davis, Miss Alice Nicoll, Frank Stoddart, Miss Helen Rice of Stockbridge, Robert H. Ware of the Brookline Country Club, Miss Lee Higginson of Chicago, Miss Anita Delafield, Miss Irene Turnur Giraud Foster, Jr., Newbold Morris, Jr., of Lenox, and Sheldon Smith of Lee.

Daniel R. Hanna purchased another farm today on Lake Mahkeenac. For $15,000 he obtained fifty-five acres of the George R. Dresser estate. His holdings now are 1,100 acres.

A balloon flight in Pittsfield this morning was attended by many of the cottagers. A. Leo Stevens of New York made the ascent and the balloon at the height of two miles drifted down the Housatonic Valley and crossed to New York State.

Mrs. James B. Hull and Miss Harriet Plunkett entertained at luncheon in Pittsfield this afternoon. Among their guests were Mrs. John B. Brooke of Washington and Mrs. Miguel R. Martinez of New York.

Miss Civilise Alexandre was in charge of the Thursday afternoon sewing circle for the aid of the Red Cross at Trinity School.

Giraud Foster, Jr., captained a baseball team in a game against the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes's team at Shadow Brook Farm this afternoon.

Mrs. William D. Sloane will entertain the veteran Berkshire Cricketers at Elm Court Labor Day. A match game will be played with the Lenox team. William P. Burden has arrived to visit with Mrs. Sloane at Elm Court.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt returned to Ventfort Hall this afternoon from the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sloane have arrived to visit with Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold at Wyndhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gordon of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lester of London, Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Morris of New York arrived at Hotel Aspinwall.

Miss Elizabeth Remsen Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wainwright, Mrs. L. C. Porter of New York, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Cushing of Islip, L. I., Mr. and Mrs. H. Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Crennan, Miss Gertrude Crennen, Kenneth W. Blanchard of New Rochelle, N. Y., registered at Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. Elliot Danforth, Mrs. Robert J. Sharp, Mrs. George Stetson and Miss Ethel Stetson of New York arrived at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen, Miss Bowen of New York, Mrs. John J. Henderson, Miss Sophie Henderson and George S. Henderson of Philadelphia are at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

SPORTS IN MOUNTAINS.

Gay Defeats Cushman in Finals in Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 17.—The glorious weather today was conducive to life in the open and every one was sout motoring, golfing or watching the baseball games.

At Bretton woods more than 500 people watched the baseball game between a Boston team of girls known as the Bloomer Girls and Fabyan baseball team. The score was 7 to 4 in favor of Fabyan.

A large gallery watched the finals in the golf tournament between James H. Gay of Philadelphia and Rufus Cushman, Jr., of Boston, which went through thirty-six holes. Mr. Gay won 2 and 1, after one of the most exciting matches ever seen here. Cushman's victory over P. J. Moran, the former title holder, was also productive of wonderful golf, as in the last nine holes of the match they halved every hole and Cushman won, 1 up in 23 holes.

Eugene Boross and family motored to the Crawford House to spend the remainder of the season, accompanied by William Beck, grand opera singer. Mr. Boross is a friend of Count Rudolf Festetics, who spent last season here and is expected again. Mrs. W. I. Cross and Miss Elizabeth Child of Montclair, N. J., have arrived at Cottage 5, the Profile.

Mrs. Edgar M. Phelps motored from Holderness for luncheon at the Profile today, accompanied by Robert Dunn, war correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Renwick Dimond are at the Maples with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dimond of New York. Mr. H. Towns of New York entertained at dinner in the European Room at the Mounta Washington tonight.

Miss Emma Flester of New York, Miss Linette Ferrand of New Yor, and Mrs. H. C. Van Voorhis and Standish Van Voorhis of Brookline are among late arrivals at the Wentworth.

The Look Off had many arrivals this week, prominent among them Mr. and Mrs. George H. Shaw and Miss Katharine Shaw of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Davis and Evelyn and Herman Davis of Georgetown, D. C.

Mrs. R. Jay Walsh and Mrs. Lloyd Cooney of Greenwich entertained the women golfers of the Maplewood today at a flag tournament, after which they gave tea at Mrs. Walsh's cottage.

RABBI FRISCH MARRIES.

Founder of the New Synagogue Weds Miss Ruth Cohen.

The marriage of Rabbi Ephraim Frisch of the New Synagogue and Miss Ruth Cohen, the daughter of Rabbi Henry Cohen and Mrs. Cohen of Galveston, Texas, took place yesterday afternoon at the Gotham, in the presence of 150 guests. The bride was attended by Miss Jeanette Frisch, as maid of honor, and the bridegroom had the bride's brother, Henry Cohen, as his best man. The bride's father officiated.

Dr. Frisch was for eight years Rabbi at Pine Bluff, and for three years at Far Rockaway. Last year he founded the New Synagogue, 41 West Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. Frisch's father, Rabbi Cohen, is active in the Red Cross and Immigration movements in the South, and has been a Rabbi in Galveston for twenty-eight years.

BROTHERS MARRY SISTERS.

Middleworth-De Mott Couples to Spend Honeymoons Together.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Aug. 17.—Two brothers married two sisters at a double wedding held here last night at the house of Mr. and Mrs. George S. De Mott of 560 Hempstead Avenue, parents of the brides. The two couples will spend their honeymoons together in a tour of upper New York, and then will live in the same house in Riverside Drive, Rockville Centre.

The brides were Helen and Millicent Cris De Mott. Miss Helen married Leroy Ellsworth Middleworth, aged 21, who is two years older than his bride, and Miss Millicent became the bride of Henry Van Middleworth, a widower of 44 years. Millicent is 27. The two ceremonies were performed by the Rev. George E. Bishop of Brooklyn, formerly pastor of St. Marks's M. E. Church of Rockville Centre. Maynard De Mott attended Leroy and Helen as best man, and Alfred De Mott, another brother, did the same for Henry and Millicent.

BRIDE'S FATHER OFFICIATES.

Miss Eva F. H. Wright Married to the Rev. Albert H. Marion.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 17.—Miss Eva F. Howie Wright, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Frederick Howie Wright of 4 West Dayton Street, Ridgewood, N. J., was married this afternoon at 4 o'clock to the Rev. Albert Hall Marion of the Madison, N. J., Methodist Church. The ceremony was performed at the Ridgewood Methodist Church by the bride's father, who was assisted by the Rev. Thomas G. Spencer.

Miss Estelle Burr of Ridgewood was maid of honor, and Miss Irene Moore of Evanston, Ill., was bridesmaid. Harrison F. Elliott, Secretary of the International Y. M. C. A. of New York was the best man.

The couple will reside in Madison.

CATHOLICS GATHER FOR A GALA WEEK

Vanguard of 20,000 Expected Attend Opening Meeting of Press Association.

CITY BEDECKED WITH FLAGS

Elaborate Decorations Put Up in the Cathedral—Three Cardinals to be Present.

The vanguard of the 20,000 or more Roman Catholics who are expected to come to this city for the celebration of "Catholic Week," arrived last night to attend the opening event of the conclave—a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Catholic Press Association held at the Great Northern Hotel in West Fifty-seventh Street.

Catholic institutions in the city, particularly St. aPtrick's Cathedral, the residences of Cardinal Farley and Mgr. Lavelle on Madison Avenue, back of the Cathedral, and the building in the block north of them, used as headquarters by various religious societies of the faith, took on holiday attire yesterday in honor of the nation-wide gathering.

The main doors of the Cathedral were draped with flags and bunting, and carpenters and decorators were busy inside arranging the great edifice for the central celebration of the week, a pontifical mass to be sung next Sunday by Cardinal Farley. An American flag will fly between the twin spires of the Cathedral, and the interior will be decorated in the papal colors, yellow and white, with American flags interspersed.

Cardinal Farley has returned to his residence from his Summer home at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., and is devoting himself to committee meetings and other preparations for the largest gathering of its kind held here in many years. Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell are due today from Southampton, L. I., to play prominent parts in the week's gatherings.

Arrangements have been made to seat 8,000 persons at the mass on Sunday, though 10,000 in all may be allowed to be present. Admission will be by ticket only, and first provision will be made for the out-of-town delegates, particularly the 500 or more women who are expected. Three special thrones have been erected in the chancel of the Cathedral. Cardinal Farley will occupy his regular chair, the archbishop Bonanzo that to the left and Cardinal Gibbons, ranking prelate of the Sacred College, and Cardinal O'Connell a double throne to the right.

Three cardinals, five archbishops and twenty-four bishops, and 2,000 priests will be present at the mass, so that the ecclesiastical procession just preceding it promises to be the most impressive ever held in this country.

Here is the official program for the week:

FRIDAY, AUG. 18.

9 A. M.—Opening session Catholic Press Association, New York Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South. Paper by the Rev. Dr. John I. Whelan, editor of The Tablet.

10 A. M.—Preparatory meeting of the Committee on Social Propaganda of the German Catholic Central-Verein, Park Avenue Hotel.

12 M.—Luncheon of the Catholic Press Association, Catholic Club.

1:30 P. M.—Afternoon session Catholic Press Association. Paper by Arthur Bennington of The New York World; address by F. A. Wilson-Lawrenson of the religious department of Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

6 P. M.—Dinner of Catholic Press Association at Catholic Club, after which members will go on a motor bus sightseeing trip of the city.

SATURDAY, AUG. 19.

9 A. M.—Catholic Press Association meeting, Catholic Club. Paper by Stuart P. West, editor of The Catholic Convert.

10 A. M.—Committee on Resolutions, German Catholic Central Verein, Park Avenue Hotel.

12 M.—Luncheon Catholic Press Association, after which the association will visit Coney Island.

3 P. M.—Meeting Executive Board of German Catholic Central Verein; reception to delegates of the German Catholic Central Verein and their friends at Kolping House, East Eighty-eighth Street.

SUNDAY, AUG. 20.

8 A. M.—Preliminary meeting of the German Catholic Central Verein at headquarters, Park Avenue Hotel. Distribution of addresses of welcome and presentation of flags of State League and Central Verein.

11 A. M.—Opening of joint convention, with pontificial high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Cardinal Farley, celebrant; Bishop Hickey of Rochester, preacher. Seated on their thrones will be the Apostolic Delegate, the Most Rev. John Bonzano; Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, and Cardinal O'Donnell of Boston.

3 P. M.—Conference of State Legislative Committee, Central Verein.

4 P. M.—Meeting of the Social Service and Workmen's Societies, Central Verein.

8 P. M.—Mass meeting at Madison Square Garden under auspices of federation and allied societies. John Whalen, National President of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, presiding. Addresses of welcome by Governor Whitman and the Acting Mayor of the city, Frank L. Dowling. The speakers include Cardinals Gibbons, Farley, and O'Connell, W. Bourke Cockran, Dr. James J. Walsh, and Bishop McFaul of Trenton. Singing by the German Catholic choral societies. Music by the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, under direction of Emil Reyl.

MONDAY, AUG. 21.

8 A. M.—High Mass, Church of St. John the Baptist, West Thirtieth Street, for delegates to the Central Verein.

9 A. M.—Pontifical mass opening convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, to be followed by business session at St. Stephen's Hall, 147 East Twenty-eighth Street. Headquarters of the organization will be the Vanderbilt Hotel, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. Session of the American Federation of Catholic Societies at Cathedral College; report of John Whalen, National President; report of Anthony Matre, National Secretary; address by Right Rev. Mgr. J. Lavelle, V. G., rector of the Cathdral.

2 P. M.—Games of the Young Men's National Union at Celtic Park. Business session of the State League of the Catholic Societies, Catholic Women's Union; business session State League at Park Avenue Hotel; session of Federation at Cathedral College; report of Commission on Public Morals, by Edward Feeney, K. S. G., Chairman; address by Jeremiah E. Burke, of Boston, "The Catholic Church and Education."

8 P. M.—Mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on social service problems under auspices of the federation. Bishop Muldoon of Rockford, Ill., will deliver the opening address. Professor James E. Haggerty, Ph. D., of Ohio State University, will preside; addresses by the Rev. John A. Ryan, D. D., of Catholic University; "The Principle of the Minimum Wage," by the Rev. Edwin V. O'Hara, Chairman Oregon State Commission on the Minimum Wage. "Living Wage for Working Women."

8 P. M.—Mass meeting of Catholic Women's Union; addresses by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Rummel of New York, the Rev. R. Fuhr of California, and the President of the union, Mrs. A. Rossack, of Pittsburgh.

8 P. M.—Boat ride on Hudson for delegates, members and friends of Catholic Young Men's National Union.

TUESDAY, AUG. 22.

8 A. M.—Solemn requiem mass for departed members of the German societies at St. Joseph's Church, 418 East Eighty-seventh Street.

9 A. M.—Business sessions of the Young Men's Union at their headquarters; session of the Federation, address by Dr. Conde P. Pallen.

9:30 A. M.—Business session of the Central Verein; report of the Central Bureau, by F. P. Kenkel, K. S. G., Director.

2 P. M.—Business sessions ow all societies.

4 to 6 P. M.—Open house at the Catholic Club.

8 P. M.—Mass meeting under auspices of the German Catholic Central Verein, Cooper Union, Joseph Frey, the President of the Verein, presiding; addresses by the Rev. H. Kunig of Brooklyn, and James F. Zipf, of St. Louis.

8 P. M.—Banquet of Catholic Young Men's Union, Park Avenue Hotel. Representative Murray Hulbert presiding; addresses by the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of New York; Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port; M. J. Slattery, President of the C. Y. M. N. U.; Acting Mayor Dowling, Commission McGeehan, Alfred McCann, and others.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.

8 A. M.—High mass for members of the Central Verein at the Church of the Assumption, West Forty-ninth Street.

9 A. M.—Business sessions of the various organizations. At the federation meeting Francis E. Slattery of Boston will deliver an address on "Catholic Citizenship"; at the session of the Central Verein, the Rev. Francis Markert of Techny, Ill., will read a paper on "Home and Foreign Missions."

2 P. M.—Session of the Federation; address by Michael J. Ryan of Philadelphia.

8 P. M.—Reception at Hotel Astor to all delegates by the local committees, Musical program by Ukranian Choir.

THURSDAY, AUG. 24.

9 A. M.—Mass of Thanksgiving at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer for delegates of the German societies. Excursion for the delegates.

Catholic churches throughout the city will hold special religious exercises during the convention week at many of which prelates from other cities will officiate. Local chapters of many organization will keep open house for members from other cities and the Catholic Club will be the scene of a number of social functions.

ELKUS SAILS FOR TURKEY.

New Ambassador Will Continue Work Begun by Morgenthau.

Abram I. Elkus, the newly appointed American Ambassador to Turkey, sailed yesterday afternoon on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II. for Constantinople via Copenhagen and Berlin. He was accompanied by his wife, his two daughters, the Misses Ethel and Katherine Elkus, and his son, James Hess Elkus. The Ambassador expects to take up his post in the Turkish capital about Sept. 15.

Mr. Elkus said that he intended to co-operate with the officials of Robert College and other American institutions in Turkey and also to look after the interests which had been placed in charge of the embassy while Henry Morgenthau was Ambassador.

"A great deal of our time and energy," Ambassador Elkus said, "will be taken up with relief work for the native population of Turkey of all races and religions. I feel that I have behind me the resources of a great and generous nation which is ready and able to give the same aid to the war sufferers in the Turkish Empire that has been extended to sufferers in the other war zones.

"The condition of the Jews in Palestine calls for immediate attention. The Jewish farmers in Syria have been facing a serious economic crisis, which threatens the survival of the promising growth of Jewish agricultural industry—an industry on which so many hopes throughout the Jewish world, have been built."

Among those who were at the pier to say farewell to the Ambassador and, his family were Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission; Cleveland H. Dodge, Henry Morgenthau, and Sheriff Alfred Smith.

Other passengers sailing on the liner were Professor George H. Huntington and his wife, who is a daughter of Cleveland H. Dodge; Dr. James Perkins Tram Post, and Chauncey T. Hilbert, all going to Robert College, Constantinople, and four women teachers for the American College for Girls.

PAGEANT AT BAR HARBOR.

Terpsichore Given by 70 Dancers in Aid of American Ambulance.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 17.—The pageant Terpsichore, for the benefit of the American Ambulance Corps, drews a brilliant throng from the various colonies that filled the amphitheatre on the tennis courts of the Swimming Club tonight. From an effective stage setting of silver and purple about seventy dancers, divided into groups representing the history of the art, including the periods of antiquity, the middle ages, the renaissance, and the nineteenth century, given under the direction of John Murray Anderson. Miss Enid Howland, daughter of Lady Speyer, delivered the prologue, written by John Kendrick Bangs, and George Harris, Jr., gave the musical interpolations showing its influence upon these periods of the dance.

The dances of antiquity were interpreted by Olin Howland, Mrs. A. G. Wellman, and Miss Florence Binney, preceded by the Misses K. B. Price Collier and S. R. Price Collier as taperbearers. The second division included Miss Josephine Gibson, Miss Mildred Rice, Miss Ellinger, Miss Anita Zeltner, H. Hoyt, and Leslie Clay. The third, Misses Leta Sullivan, Frances Sullivan, S. B. Sturgis, Miss Anita Sturgis, Miss Sylvia Van Rensselaer, Miss Charlotte Delafield, and Miss Edith Gracie. Ernest De Weerth, and Miss Maupin. The fourth, Miss Mildred Rice, John Murray Anderson, Miss Laura Wurts, Kenneth Hill, Miss Leta Sullivan, Amory Carhart, Miss Katherine Force, Harold Sewall, Miss Georgiana Schofield, and Harold H. Davis.

Among those occupying boxes with guests were Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. A. B. Coxe, Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mrs. John Aspegrrn, Mrs. Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Mrs. Ludwig Ellinger, Mrs. Ernesto Rabbri, Mrs. Henry Tifford, Mrs. Sullivan, and Mrs. Carhart and Mrs. William Lawrence Green.

ENTERTAINS AT HOT SPRINGS.

A. B. Hilton Gives a Dinner for Young People at The Homestead.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 17.—A. B. Hilton of Greenwich entertained the members of the younger colony here at a dinner at the Homestead last night. His guests, of whom there were twenty-eight, afterward attended the midweek dance in the ballroom. Those present included the Misses Mildred Ford, Olive Graef, Margaret Treat, Eleanor Bright, Josephine and Isabel Palms, and Virginia Sterry, and William Mason Smith, Lamotte Cohu, Festus J. Wade, Jr., H. W. Cohu, Charles Palms, Edgar Bright, and Alex Neave.

Others who attended the dance, which was the largest held here this Summer, were Mr. and Mrs. J. Robinson Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Dale Fitler, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Ingalls, Miss Mildred Eddy, C. Marondi, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Mallinson, Miss Lorna Mallinson, Miss Eric B. Dahlgren, Charles Potter, Mrs. Dorothy Potter, Mrs. Buckner, A. Wallingford, and Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Cadwallader, Jr.

Mrs. James L. Breese of New York drove to Warm Springs today for her daily dip in the sulphur pool. Mr. and Mrs. Dale Fitler and Mr. and Mrs. John J. Evans were among those who drove to Flag Rock.

Arrivals at the Homestead today included A. Morgan Stewart, Mrs. James Harvey Ransom, Miss Trench and G. C. Murphy of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Hine of Cleveland, and Mrs. C. MacGill of Baltimore.

Colonel and Mrs. C. T. Lipscombe, Mr. and Mrs. E. McM. Shannon, Mrs. M. Wilkinson, and Miss Francis Shannon of Easton, Md., arrived by auto.

JUSTICE DALY'S WILL FILED.

Estate Said to be Valuable, but No Estimate Is Given.

Practically the entire estate of ex-Supreme Court Justice Joseph Francis Daly goes to his widow and offspring under his will, which was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. No estimate is given of the full value of the estate, but in a petition filed with the instrument the members of the decedent's family assert that he left considerable real and personal property.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of 370 Madison Avenue receives $500 under the will and St. Vincent's Hospital a similar amount.

The decedent left specific bequests of personal property to each member of his family, his law library going to his son, Edward Hamilton Daly, who is an attorney in practice at 52 Wall Street. The residuary estate is divided equally between the widow, Mrs. Mary Louise Daly; the decedent's two sons, Edward H. and Wilfred A., and his daughter, Elisabeth A. Daly.

BALCH WINS GOLF MEDAL.

Heads Field on Dorset Course—Max Marston Qualified.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 17.—De Witt W. Balch of the Cincinnati Golf Club, a former Ohio champion, led the field in the qualifying roupd of the annual invitation tournament over the 2,300-yard nine-hole golf course of the Dorset Field Club at Dorset this morning with a card of 72 for the double round. Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol, the best-known golfer in the field, tied for sixth place with a round of 79. In the first round of match play this afternoon Marston was forced to the sixteenth green by W. Austin of Norwich after being 6 up at the turn. The match play summary follows:

First Sixteen.—First Round—D. W. Balch, Cincinnati, beat E. P. Boughton, Dorset Field, 4 and 3; E. W. Fowler, Scarsdale, beat J. T. Gilmer, Mount Anthony, 1 up; C. S. Clark, Ekwanok, beat R. J. Starke, Dorset Field, 6 and 5; C. M. Clark, Philadelphia C. C., beat E. B. Child, Flushing, 4 and 3. George R. Balch, Cincinnati, beat George R. Morse, Rutland, 3 and 2; J. C. Stout, Dorset Field, beat W. A. Barber, Jr., Edwanok, 3 and 2; E. B. Sheldon, Dorset Field, beat F. Woodruff, Dorset Field, 1 up, M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat W. Austin, Norwich G. C., 3 and 2.

O'Donovan Rossa's Widow Dead.

Mrs. Mary J. Rossa, widow of J. O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish patriot, was found dead from heartdiseae yesterday morning at her home, 622 West 135th Street, in her seventieth year. She was her husband's third wife, and married him in 1864, celebrating with him their golden anniversary in 1914. Mrs. Rossa shared her husband's sufferings, and was his companion through his prison years, exile, and later career.

Obituary Notes.

AUGUST MEYER, a veteran of the Civil War and for many years in the employ of the Havemeyer & Elder Sugar Refinery, died on Tuesday at his home, 50 Monitor Street, Brooklyn aged 73 years. He was a native of Germany and had lived in Brooklyn for fifty years. He left a widow, two daughters and four sons.

NORTON J. KRIEGER, formerly with the old dry goods firm of Coffey & Dowling, died at his home, 32 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, in his sixty-fifth year. A son and daughter survive him.

Mrs. HENRIETTA ALLEN, who died at the home of her daughter in Monroe, N. Y., on Tuesday, was 58 years old and the widow of Frederick Allen, a civil war veteran and at his death Commander of Winchester Post, G. A. R. She had been a resident of Brooklyn most of her lifetime, and the funeral today will be held from teh home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Aikman, 14 Lincoln Place.

MICHAEL BRADLEY KERR, a retired stationary engineer, died on Tuesday at his home, 50 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 70 years.

CLARENCE MARSHALL, 50 years old, for several years in the employ of Richardson, Norton & Co., bankers and brokers, died on Tuesday at his home, 966 East Thirty-fourth Street. He died leaving a wife, a son and a daughter. He was born in Westchester County, N. Y., where the interment will be made.

Sister MARIA DOLOROSA, a member of the Convent of the Precious Blood in Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, for twenty years, died there on Wednesday. She was born in Tipperary, Ireland, forty-six years ago an dbefore entering religious life was Miss Mary Ann Humphries. One of her brothers is the Rev. William Humphries, and a sister Sister Mary St. Dominick, is also a nun in the Convent of the Precious Blood.

ALONZO H. BENJAMIN, 74 year old, a retired farmer, died at his home at Riverhead, L. I., on Tuesday. He was a member of Riverhead Lodge, F. and A. M., and left a widow, a son and a daughter.

SAMUEL W. EISEL, 42 years old, a member of Jewish Lodge, I. O. B. B., died in the Jewish Hospital on Tuesday after an operation. He lived at 202 Franklin Street, Brooklyn, and left a widow.

Mrs. THERESA MUNDHENK, widow of Carl Mundhenk, a surgical instrument manufacturer, died on Tuesday at her home, 227 East Thirty-second street, Brooklyn, in her ninety-fourth year.

CHARLES LONGMAN, a Summer resident of Hempstead, L. I., and until a few months ago in the gold refining business in Brooklyn, died at his home in Hempstead on Wednesday. In this business for many years, Mr. Longman lived at 405 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, and was long active in the affairs of that borough and in fraternal circles. He was a charter member of Stella Lodge, F. and A. M. His wife and five daughters survive him.

Mrs. MARY WILSON, an active member of the women's societies of the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter in Centerport, L. I., aged 62 years. She was a native of London, England, and the widow of Martin Wilson.

WILLIAM EDGAR KEYS, for thirty-one years an employee in the New York Custom House, died yesterday at his home, 680 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Keys had lived in Brooklyn for half a century and was a son of William E. Keys, a California pioneer. His wife and daughter survive him.

Mrs. CECILIA X. MUNSON, widow of Munn Munson and an old member of the Norwegian Bethelship Methodist Episcopal Church, is dead at her home, 648 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, leaving two daughters and a son.

Mrs. MARY ANNA MIES, wife of August Mies, a poster artist, died from Bright's disease on Wednesday at her home, 412 East Seventh Street, Brooklyn, aged 62 years. Besides her husband she left three sons.

DANIEL WEBSTER TWOMBLY of 9,513 Avenue G, Canarsie, an examiner in the Finance Department of New York City and long active in Democratic politics in Canarsie, died yesterday in St. Mary's Hospital after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Twombly was in his forty-ninth year and before entering the Finance Department was a clerk in the Board of Education. He was President of the Canarsie Democratic Club and the organizer of the lodges in Canarsie of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and the Woodmen of the World. He was a Mason and a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and the Excelsior Gun Club of Canarsie.

Miss SARAH WOOLLEY VAN NOSTRAND, a descendant of an old Long Island family, which owned the larger part of Deepdale, the estate of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at Lakeville, L. I., died on Wednesday at her home in Bayside, L. I., in her sixty-fourth year.

GEORGE OBERMANN, employed in the I. B. Kleinert Rubber Works at College Point, L. I., died yesterday at his home in that place, in his forty-ninth year.

WILLIAM KERNAN, brother of the late United States Senator Francis Kernan, died yesterday at his home in Utica, N. Y.

ROBERT BOWNE HOWLAND, a cousin of the late Mrs. Hetty Green, and a resident of New Bedford, Mass., died yesterday in the Memorial Hospital in Bedford, N. Y

DROP IN PARALYSIS ENCOURAGES CITY

Daily Average of New Cases in New York Falls from 173 to 131.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN QUEENS

Health Department Seeks More Persons Willing to Give Their Blood for Serum.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Wed.	Yes'd.	New Cases. Wed.	Yes'd.
Manhattan	8	10	44	39
Brooklyn	14	10	46	40
Bronx	7	3	11	10
Queens	5	9	28	32
Richmond	..	..	4	..
Total	34	32	133	121

Total of deaths to date.....1,529
Total of cases to date.....6,762

The belief held by Health Department officials for several days that the abatement of the epidemic of infantile paralysis had begun was strengthened yesterday when the reports of new cases showed only 121, a drop of twelve from the day before. The exact situation may be seen from these figures: The daly new cases for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 12, were 192, 145, 183, 183, 175, 165, and 167, or a total of 1,210 cases. The week's daily average of new cases was 173. In the five days of this week the new cases have been 141, 95, 163, 133, and 121, or a total of 653, making a daily average of 131.

Health Commissioner Emerson went to Washington yesterday morning to attend the interstate poliomyelitis conference there, and Deputy Commissioner Billings was in charge. Dr. Billings said that the reports of new cases from all of the boroughs were highly encouraging except those from Queens. Thirty-seven families in Queens in which cases were reported in the last few days, he said, were found to have moved from Manhattan or Brooklyn within the period of incubation of the disease.

Seek More Blood Specimens.

Dr. Billings said yesterday that the Department of Health had under consideration plans for the more comprehensive collection of blood from persons who have had poliomyelitis. The department has depended upon volunteers willing to give blood, but the results obtained from the use of the serum extracted from the blood have been so promising that efforts will soon be made to increase the number of volunteers by personal or postal card application to those known to have had the disease in past epidemics.

Dr. Abraham Zingher, who has charge of the serum treatment in the Willard Parker Hospital, said yesterday that his results continued to be encouraging. He emphasized the importance of early treatment and urged physicians to watch for symptoms of secondary cases in families where one or more cases had already occurred.

Four persons gave twenty-four and one-half ounces of blood at the Willard Parker Hospital yesterday. W. B. Lowes, 18 years old, of Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, who had the disease seventeen years ago, gave nine ounces. Karl Branso, 29 years old, who came from the Salvation Army Home in West Forty-eighth Street, and who had infantile paralysis twenty-five years ago, gave eight ounces. Alice O'Neil, 17 years old, of 157 West Eighty-third Street, who had the disease sixteen years ago, was disappointed when Dr. Zingher consented to take only six and one-half ounces from her. A sixteen-year-old boy, who refused to give his name and address, gave one ounce.

It was learned in Bayonne last night that the boy was Samuel Rochman of 137 West Twenty-second Street, that place. Both of his legs are affected by paralysis, but he came all the way to New York alone after obtaining a letter to Dr. Zingher from Dr. John T. Connelly, a City Physician of Bayonne. He applied to Dr. Connelly first and refused to be dissuaded from his intention to give blood, saying that if he could do anything to save other children from his fate he wanted to do it. Twelve patients were treated with the serum yesterday.

Restrictions in Other Towns.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey yesterday made public the information contained in the following:

The New Jersey State Sanitary Code provides that no children under 16 years of age will be permitted to enter the State from via New York or Pennsylvania unless they have health certificates. The State of Pennsylvania has placed a quarantine against all children under 16 years of age coming from outside the State who have had or have been in contact with infantile paralysis, or who have been living in premises in which there is or has been a case of infantile paralysis during the present epidemic. All children should hold health certificates.

The following New Jersey towns have prohibited children under sixteen from any place from entering, whether provided with health certificates or not: Atlantic Highlands, Hiltons, Water Witch, Highland Beach, Navesink Beach, Sea Bright, Rumson, Long Branch, Mantoloking, Freehold, Farmingdale, Lakewood, and Greenwich.

White Haven, Penn., and West Point, N. Y., have adopted identical regulations.

At Easton, Penn., all children arriving from infected places will be quarantined.

No children under 16 years of age are permitted to remain in the following New Jersey towns, where health certificates are required of adults: Neshanic, Woodfarm, North Branch, White House, Three Bridges, Hartown, Flemington, and Bloomsburg.

German Valley, N. J.; Raritan, N. J., and Bedford, Va., will not permit any person from an infected district to remain.

Children under sixteen coming from or through a district within a radius of forty miles of New York City will be refused admission to Canada unless they have certificates.

The Hudson River Day Line steamers will not stop at West Point, but passengers may get off at Newburg.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday that two inspections a day were being made in Germantown and Brownsville, the most infected districts in Brooklyn, to determine special means of stamping out the epidemic there.

In order to determine positively whether milk might carry poliomyelitis, Dr. Billings said that an investigation of the milk supply of the Bronx was being held. No evidence that milk spread the disease had been found.

Twelve patients were discharged yesterday as recovered from the acute disease, making the total number discharged to date forty-nine. There are still 3,584 cases in hospitals in the city and about 1,600 in the city quarantined in their homes under the treatment of private physicians. Many of these cases have recovered from the acute disease, and will be discharged from quarantine as soon as they are no longer considered dangerous to others. The number actually under treatment for the acute disease is not known.

Three officers of the Associated Motion Picture Exhibitors of Brooklyn and Long Island called at the Health Department yesterday afternoon to petition Dr. Emerson to permit children to enter their theatres as soon as the public schools were opened. As Dr. Emerson had left for Washington they were unable to obtain an answer. William Brandt, Secretary of the organization, said that 120 motion picture houses in Brooklyn had closed because of the ban.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

John Proo, 241 Madison St.
Allen Goldstein, 170 Henry St.
Joe Kaufman, 406 Cherry St.
Pauline Gross, 93 Stanton St.
Peter Gipleri, 71 Mott St.
Louis Halperin, 7 Pitt St.
William Silva, 18 Greenwich St.
Harold Biedman, 47 Horatio St.
Mary Ziporellio, 168 Thompson St.
Evelyn Nutz, 316 2d Av.
Mary Rasso, 350 E. 23d St.
Estella Gubick, 307 W. 38th St.
Samuel Kaplan, 412 E. 74th St.
Andrew O'Rourke, 238 E. 46th St.
Nathan Weingold, 412 E. 74th St.
Genevieve Hansen, 415 E. 56th St.
William Lubar, 107 W. 105th St.
John Dhykiff, 150 W. 66th St.
Ralph Berwitz, 149 W. 88th St.
Matthew Washburn, 133 West 67th St.
Howard Shapiro, 324 West 51st St.
Mollie Rondeno, 304 West 118th St.
Cath. McLaughlin, 537 West 153d St.
Geo. Francis, 225 West 92d St.
Julia Natulat, 635 11th Av.
Julia Curry, 48 Amsterdam Av.
Bertha Saunders, 721 11th Av.
Henry Benhorst, 507 West 59th St.
Marie Whaley, 64 Amsterdam Av.
Richard Jones, 519 West 48th St.
Sophie Joffe, 906 West 115th St.
Hanna Cardell, 212 East 122d St.
Leon Basson, 12½ West 118th St.
Helen McCarthy, 1,251 Park Av.
Othello McCarthy, 1,251 Park Av.
Valentine Castleman, 1,088 Madison Av.
John Levine, 64 East 105th St.
Ruben Rubis, 124 East 110th St.
Nathan Mitchell, 16 East 109th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

A. Tormini, 105 Sullivan St.
F. Zolickson, 222 Cherry St.
Albert Kaweckl, 168 W. 68th St.
E. Matz, 316 Second Av.
Marcella Stewart, 281 W. 114th St., (Willard Parker Hospital).
E. Mosher, 178 W. 86th St.
Anna Delay, 411 W. 25th St.
Wilfred Singer, 610 W. 150th St.
Ethel Dazie, 16 W. 139th St., (Metropolitan Hospital).
John Dochsnor, 217 W. 130th St., (Lincoln Hospital).

NEW CASES—BRONX.

John Murray, 639 E. 137th St.
Frank Collard, 1,483 Bryant Av.
Louise Hammel, 631 E. 168th St.
Harry Weisman, 556 Fox St.
Louise Miller, 384 E. 139th St.
Gertrude Mohnstrom, 648 E. 138th St.
Wm. Dougherty, 1,085 Union Av.
Jos. Miska, 3,058 3d Av.
Herman Sallg, 597 E. 187th St.
Ida Galler, 1471 Washington Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Mary White, 433 E. 145th St.
Eliz. Lewis, 2,322 Andrews Av.
Ruth Egan, 310 E. 135th St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Marie Schobel, 118 Welden St.
Rose Kolinsky, 614 Watkins St.
Hyman Wagner, 620 Stone Av.
Freda Levinson, 251 New Lots Av.
Ruth Zwick, 887 Dumont Av.
Thomas Morell, 480 Cleveland St.
Morris Edelstein, 186 Bristol St.
Dina Berman, 106 Belmont Av.
Pinkus Sapolsky, 152 Amboy St.
Izzy Klein, 22 Cook St.
Antonio Alferia, 17 Conselyea St.
Anna Jones, 158 Eagle St.
Peter Hogan, 584 Lorimer St.
James Malloy, 149 Oakland St.
Harold Stores, 25 Sutton St.
Florence Adelman, 38 Varet St.
Doris Planer, 12 Bancroft Place.
Margaret Amari, 89 Cedar St.
George Thomas, 75 Cooper St.
Albert Bauman, 284 Cooper St.
Ruben Meyer, 869 De Kalb Av.
Howard Love, 1,650 De Kalb Av.
Evelyn Lehman, 748 Evergreen Av.
Bernard Elsner, 1,446 Gates Av.
Margaret Ackerly, 201 Hull St.
Frank Munardy, 352 Palmetto St.
Gertrude Marks, 272 Saratoga Av.
Herbert Levine, 256 Vernon Av.
Philip Tripi, 5,113 7th Av.
Ruth Goldberger, 8,616 17th Av.
Ruth Alexander, 842 40th St.
Ruth Solomon, 39 Bay 29th St.
Julius Brenner, 8,719 New Utrecht Av.
Mary Brigonti, 652 Coney Island Av.
Phyllis Williams, 650 Kenmore Place.
Anna Rugeriero, 419 Sheepshead Bay Road.
Julius Gordon, 2,554 W. 23d St.
Pia Cinocello, 2,552 W. 31st St.
Helen Tannelli, 618 President St.
Charles Wash, 24 Clinton Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Josie Villardi, 75 Osborn St.
Charles Thomas, 75 Cooper St.
Max Kaplan, 77 Grafton St.
Sylvia Fine, 458 53d St.
Florence Connell, 464 Myrtle Av.
Ethel Kessler, 256 So. 5th St.
Ruth Solomon, 39 Bay 29th St.
Rose Frank, 176 Sand St.
Gustave Johnson, 462 Linwood St.
Gertrude Marks, 272 Saratoga Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

C. Solon, 129 12th St., Long Island City.
Lillian Szollosy, 447 13th Av., Astoria.
Lillian Linder, 57 9th Av., Astoria.
James Hump, 76 Barrington St., Flushing.
John Leach, 467 Myrtle Av., Flushing.
Catherine Lay, 223 Lawrence St., Flushing.
Anthony Fraire, 530 So. 22d St., Flushing.
C. McDonald, 85 State St., Flushing.
George Regan, 118 N. 7th St., Whitestone.
Mary Mauder, 879 Onderdonk Av., Ridgewood.
Catherine Miller, 777 Wyckoff Av., Ridgewood.
Paul Wedman, 819 Forest Av., Ridgewood.
Chas. Smith, 1,821 Himrod St., Ridgewood.
Walter Hoehn, 1,722 Putnam Av., Ridgewood.
Fred Peltin, 1,920 Bleecker St., Ridgewood.
Chas. Kreuzling, 387 Woodward Av., Ridgewood.
Esther Wledman, 961 Seneca Av., Ridgewood
Chas. Wledman, 961 Seneca Av., Ridgewood
Edward Mortagh, 2,365 Catalpha Av., Ridgewood.
Marion Luckmer, 112 Maurice Av., Elmhurst.
Lawrence Sabino, 154 Strong St., Corona.
Eliz. Nugent, 32 N. Hayes Av., Corona.
Carl and Henry Rubing, 5 Suydam St., Union Course.
Kenneth Kluig, 841 Benedict Av., Woodhaven.
Dorothy Strobel, 71 Columbus Av., Jamaica.
Florence Clork, 32 Globe Av., Jamaica.
Jackson Dorls, Hollis Av., Hollis.
Grace Stevenson, Sumner Av., Rosedale.
Margaret Anderson, Harrison Av., Shore View Park, Jamaica.
Dorothy Sayre, 41 South Beach 119, Rockaway Park.
Leo Barkstover, Fort Dodge Av., Hammels.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

John Grauer, 276 Onderdonk Av., Ridgewood.
Carl Wegrass, 819 Forest Av.
Helen Zimmerman, 590 Broadway, Long Island City.
Charles Schmitt, 1,821 Himrod St.
Anthony Puschl, 530 South 22d St., Flushing.
Walter Hoehn, 1,722 Putnam Av., Ridgewood.
Reginald Klug, 24 St., near Procheron Av., Bayside.
Henry Pellechran, 372 State St., Jamaica.
Florence Kurts, 88 North 7th St., Woodside, (died at W. P. Hospital.)

One reported victim of the disease in Brooklyn and another in Queens were discharged yesterday as no cases.

69 NEW CASES IN JERSEY.

Children Stricken in Four Towns That Were Heretofore Unaffected.

The New Jersey State Department of Health reported yesterday that there were sixty-nine new cases of infantile paralysis in the State, five heretofore unaffected communities being among those where cases were discovered. These places, each of which had one case, wer Pleasantville, Atlantic County; Wildwood, Cape May County; Shrewsbury township, Monmouth County; Long Beach township, Ocean County, and Springfield township, Union County. The total number of cases in the State is 1,804.

Newark reported thirty-seven new cases yesterday, and, according to the report from Trenton, other cases were distributed in the State as follows: Jersey City and Elizabeth, four each; Guttenburg, North Bergen, and Linden, three each; Camden, Bayonne, Harrison, and Cranbury, two each; Fort Lee, Mt. Burn, Hoboken, Town of Union, West Hoboken, Dunellen, Piscataway, Woodbridge, Asbury Park, Boonton, Chatham, Madison, Paterson, Pompton Lakes, Bound Brook, and Springfield township, one each. East Orange, South Orange, and Irvington, two cases each, and West Orange one.

The body of Mrs. Chester A. Chapin, who died of infantile paralysis on Wednesday at her home in Greensboro, N. C., arrived last night at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dormitzer, of 137 Rawlston Avenue, South Orange, N. J. Mrs. Chapin, whose husband's father is Dr. Charles S. Chapin, Principal of the Montclair State Normal School, was married last December and returned to her home in Greensboro last Saturday after a visit to her parents. She became ill on Tuesday and died on Wednesday. She was 25 years old, and had been a member of South Orange society.

Another adult case from infantile paralysis occurred in Montclair yesterday, the victim being John Dorosa, 40 years old.

A case of infantile paralysis was discovered in Hoboken yesterday in the family occupying a canal boat used for grain which tied up at the foot of Twelfth Street last week, after arriving from South Brooklyn. Mayor Griffin immediately placed the fleet of 100 canal boats at the waterfront under quarantine and issued orders that no more from New York or Brooklyn were to be allowed to stop at Hoboken.

The Mayor also notified the public that the schools of the city would not open until Oct. 2, and not then if the epidemic had not ended.

At Millburn, the only child in a family of nine to escape an invasion of scarlet fever recently was yesterday taken to the isolation hospital suffering from infantile paralysis. The child is the 17 months' old child of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Donner.

Policemen were yesterday stationed at the railroad and ferry stations in Jersey City to enforce the State quarantine, and similar measures were taken in Bloomfield.

THE TIMES yesterday received word from Lawrenceville Township, N. J., that the case of poliomyelitis reported there on Wednesday in the Trenton dispatch should have been ascribed to Lawrence Township, Cumberland County. There is no case in Lawrenceville Township, according to the report.

The health authorities of Long Beach, it was announced yesterday, have forbidden children under 15 years of age to enter the village, and will permit none to leave until they have been examined.

The strictest quarantine on Long Island, however, is on the estate of Roy Rainey, of Fort Hill, near Huntington. Mr. Rainey, who is a brother of Paul Rainey, the big-game hunter, has given the fifty or more persons employed on the estate an indefinite vacation, with full pay. He has forbidden all outsiders to enter the grounds. Even the postman cannot enter the estate. Mr. Rainey, whose city home is at 6 East Sixty-second Street, comes into New York to his office only when necessary, and on such occasions takes the trip in his yacht.

There were six new cases of infantile paralysis and four deaths in Oyster Bay Township yesterday. One of the deaths was that of Everett Shaw, the ten-year-old son of Samuel T. Shaw, whose estate is on Centre Island.

Thirty-six new cases of poliomyelitis were reported in Suffolk County yesterday.

TEACHERS TO REPORT SEPT. 8.

Normal Classes Arranged for Them Prior to Opening of Schools.

Although Health Commissioner Emerson has said that he does not believe that the public schools will be permitted to open before Sept. 25 at the earliest, the teachers employed by the Department of Education will have to report at the usual time, Principals and clerks on Sept. 6 and other teachers on Sept. 8. In a statement addressed yesterday to the teachers and Principals of the New York City schools, William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, said that they would be expected to attend normal classes now being arranged, unless an unexpected end of the epidemic permitted the opening of the schools on Sept. 11 as originally planned.

Mr. Willcox says in part:

It is a serious thing to curtail the school work of 800,000 pupils, and our administrative machinery should be in readiness to open the schools without any delay or confusion at the earliest date consistent with safety. If an unexpected and marked reduction of the epidemic, during the next three weeks, should make it possible to open all the schools on Sept. 11, the teaching staff must be ready for service.

In view of this uncertainty, it would hardly be safe to change the date on which the teachers are to report for duty, but as it is also probable that the Department of Health will recommend the postponement of the opening of the public schools, I have suggested to Acting City Superintendent McAndrew that any such delay should be utilized by giving our teachers the benefit of lectures and conferences with a staff of prominent educators to be selected from the school system. Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, "Institute Weeks," "Schools for Teachers" and "Teachers' Institutes" have been found so helpful and beneficial that they have become a recognized feature of the school program which all teachers are expected to attend. The suggestion that similar opportunities should be afforded to our New York teachers has met with the enthusiastic approval of Dr. McAndrew, Acting City Superintendent, and Dr. Finegan of the State Department of Education, as well as of several members of the Board of Education with whom I have been able to confer.

I have therefore asked the acting city superintendent to draw up a tentative program of courses to be given by associate superintendents, district superintendents, directors of departments and special supervisors and Principals, so that each teacher upon reporting for work may be assigned to definite lecture courses and conferences closely related to his or her work for the coming school year.

In this way it is hoped to promote such increased zest and efficiency and team work in the teaching staff as may in some degree, at least offset the detrimental effects of any unfortunate delay in the opening of the schools. All teachers will, therefore, be expected to report as already arranged, Principals and clerks on Sept. 6 and other teachers on Sept. 8.

Many school teachers, according to report, had planned to prolong their vacations until the postponed opening of the schools.

$10,464 FOR CRIPPLES.

Contributions to Health Board Fund Yesterday Were $1,421.

The Department of Health yesterday announced the receipt during the day of $1,421 in contributions to the fund of $15,000 for the purchase of braces for children crippled by infantile paralysis. The total so far received by the department is $10,464.79. Yesterday's contributors were as follows:

Dr. John F. Erdman, $500; a friend, $150; Mr. and Mrs. William Rosenbaum, $125; Mrs. Emma C. Remff, Bolton Landing, and B. Finck and sons, $100 each; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Buckley and children, $70; anonymous, Miss H. E. Kleinert and George A. Crocker, Jr., $50 each; Mrs. S. Valentine, $25; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nathan, $20; William Kaufman, $18; Mrs. M. G. Winar, $15; Mrs. Sol Wronker, Margaret B. Wromker, and Henry Wellman, $10 each; Ruth, Theodore and Joan Levy, $5; J. D. Goldberry, $5; Isaac J. Jacobson and Mrs. U. S. Kann, $3 each, and Walter Bricker, $2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received $368.25 for the brace fund and for toys for the children in hospitals. The contributors were as follows:

Adrian R. Allen, $100; Anonymous, Mrs. Marjorie R. Young, Richard Pittman, R. W. Rhodes, and Henry Glass & Co., $25 each; Mrs. L. Baskind, $15; Mary, Catherine and Frederick, $10; Mrs. A. B. Trowbridge, Mrs. A. W. Tiers, Mrs. H. D. Bob, and Anonymous, $10 each; Marion G. Church, $7; "Seven Little Washington Heights Children," $5; Luigi Spaventa, Muriel King, Rosalind S. Goodman, Mrs. Herman K. Viele, A Friend, Clara Unger, C. H. Reis, "In Memory of L. H. H.," and Alexander McDonald, $5 each; Marie, Harry and Robert Long, $3; M. F. R., $2; Norma and Arthur Bernstein, $2; "Baby Josephine," $2; George Matthews Byers and Charles Kenneth Byers, $1 each, and the children of Mrs. A. W. Tiers, 25 cents for books.

The Committee for the Children's Brace Fund for Victims of Infantile Paralysis, of which Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Jr., of Opposite House, Bernardsville, N. J., is the Treasurer, announced yesterday that it had collected $1,735.44, of which $1,000 had been sent to Dr. Philip Van Ingen, for distribution in New York, and $700 to Mrs. Otto Wittpenn for distribution in New Jersey. The committee's appeal for contributions was renewed.

J. T. BUSH'S DAUGHTER ILL.

Bush Terminal Head Refuses to Accept Diagnosis as Paralysis.

Maude Bush, the 16-year-old daughter of Irving T. Bush, head of the Bush Terminal Company, was yesterday quarantined in her home at Irvington by Health Officer William H. Todd, and it was said that she had infantile paralysis. Mr. Bush would not accept the diagnosis as final, however, and summoned a number of specialists from the city, who will give their opinion of the case today.

Miss Bush has the disease, no one knows where she became infected, for she has not been exposed, so far as can be learned. She returned recently from a yachting cruise, on which there was no illness. There has been no other case of poliomyelitis in Irvington.

PARALYSIS IN 33 STATES.

Public Health Service Reports Cover Entire Country.

Cities and towns in thirty-three States have had cases of poliomyelitis since the beginning of the epidemic in this city, according to an announcement made yesterday at the New York office of the United States Public Health Service. The disease, it was said, is present throughout the United States in sporadic cases every Summer, but has never been so widespread before.

The States in which infantile paralysis is prevalent in many places are New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. Other places where it has occurred are the following:

Alabama—Birmingham.
Arizona—Mesa.
Arkansas—Little Rock County.
California—Weed, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
Colorado—Denver, Boulder City.
Florida—Radford.
Georgia—Rome.
Idaho—Idaho Falls.
Illinois—Blue Island, Standard, Gibson City, Belleville, East St. Louis, Dalton City, Edison, Granville, Chicago, Rhinelander Carrier Mills, Duquine, Kanakee, Chanal, Quincy, Freeport, Virden, Eureka, Marva, Decatur, near Cherry, near Oregon, Simpson, Collinsville, Dimock, Olive Br., Streator.
Indiana—Evansville.
Kansas—McPherson, Wellington, Cowley County, Fowler, Garden City.
Kentucky—Louisville.
Massachusetts—Boston, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford, Worcester.
Michigan—Detroit.
Minnesota—Bethel, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Rockville Township, St. Cloud, Lakeville Township, Burhamville, Jackson, Simpson County, Lawrence County.
Missouri—St. Louis.
Montana—Carbon County, Crow Indian Reservation, Great Falls, Bozeman, Helena, Billings.
North Carolina—Newbern, Southport.
Ohio—Cleveland, Toledo, Akron, Cincinnati, Columbus.
Oregon—Lebanon, Union.
Rhode Island—Newport, Providence.
South Carolina—Spartanburg, Charleston, Columbia.
Tennessee—Memphis.
Texas—Edna, Galveston.
Virginia—Luray, Cerese, Lynchburg.
Washington—Auburn.
West Virginia — Monongahela County, Wood County, Taylor County.
Wisconsin—West Bend, Menasha, Milwaukee.

It was said that the list was admittedly not complete, as reports come to the Public Health Service slowly.

10,000 CASES IN UNITED STATES

Health Officials Meet in Washington to Plan Fight on Paralysis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Health officials of the States and Territories met here today at the invitation of the Government with the object of devising better means for combating the spread of infantile paralysis. They were addressed by William G. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, and afterward the delegates went into session at the offices of the Public Health Service. That the situation was serious, particularly in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut was shown by the testimony of health officers.

Although about 10,000 cases have been reported throughout the United States, Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner of New York City, reported 6,653 cases there in the present epidemic, and of these more than 1,400 has been fatal. Dr. Emerson told of the steps taken in New York to trace cases and to keep track of reported cases. Parents, he said, could not be too careful and should call a physicion at the slightest sign of illness in thenr children.

The session today resulted in the appointment of health committee, including a Committee on Interstate Prevention of Infantile Paralysis. The conference will be concluded tomorrow wen announcement will be made of the steps devised for combined action by the Federal and State Governments to combat the scourge.

In welcoming the delegates Secretary McAdoo spoke of the state of panic and hysteria which the spread of infantile paralysis had caused.

"We are facing another epidemic of infantile paralysis—that baffling and mysterious disease which has brought so much woe to New York City and has, thus far, proven itself beyond the control of science," he said. "We have had as a natural consequence of a mysterious and deadly epidemic of this sort a great deal of alarm and a great deal of hysteria in some places. This has resulted in all kinds of regulations made by local authorities, State and municipal, resulting in a great variety and form of effort to prevent the spread of the disease. Without some sort of a uniform direction, coolheaded direction, our efforts will be less effective than they ought to be and unnecessary inconvenience will inevitably be placed upon the public.

"I have great confidence in this conference. I am naturally a believer in the efficiency or human effort that I never look at things as possible. I am unwilling to admit that anything is impossible that is within the range of human effort, and I have great hopes, therefore, that you are going to be able, as a result of these deliberations, to concert immediate measures for better and more effective co-operation between the different communities of the United States, develop a better understanding of the difficult problem before us, and devise measures that will confer a minimum of inconvenience and a maximum benefit upon the public. That is what we are striving to do as far as the regulatory features are concerned, and I recommend to you, gentlemen, a thorough consideration of these phases of the problem.

"Now the other side of the problem is scientific. With regard to that, I have no suggestions to offer, because you men of science know better how to deal with it than I do. But I am exceedingly hopeful that, as a result of the exchange of ideas here, you may get new light upon it and that you may, at least, be able to concert new measures and investigations that will give promise of the discovery soon of a specific remedy for this deadly disease, so that it may be removed as a menace to the human race."

The views exchanged at the conference showed that infantile paralysis is a mysterious disease. Little is known concerning its cause or the best method of treatment, and it is necessary to make extensive study to ascertain what should be done to prevent it.

No specific evidence was produced that the spread of infantile paralysis could be traced to New York. Outside of New York City and the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania the disease is practically normal.

In the absence of Srugeon General Rupert Blue of the United States Public Health Service, who is ill, Dr. A. H. Glennan of that service presided over the conference.

27 New Cases Up State.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Reports of twenty-seven additional cases of infantile paralysis in the State, exclusive of those in New York City, were received by the State Department of Health today. The cases now total 1,160. The number of deaths remains at 148, no fatalities having been reported since last night. The cases reported were distributed as follows: New Rochelle, 5; Fonda, Fairport and Mount Vernon, 2 each; Portchester, Liberty, Sullivan, Solsville, Athens, Beacon, Cadosia, East Branch, Millbrook, Canastota, Stottsville, Parksville, Highland, East Fishkill, High Mount and Utica, 1 each.

Disease Spreads in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Spread of infantile paralysis in Chicago and suburbs was admitted by health authorities today. More cases have been reported thus far in August than were reported in July. There are fifty-six cases in the city, and a number in the suburbs. Children under 12 years old coming from the East are kept under surveillance for two weeks.

LA MONTAGNE TO BE A FLIER.

Polo Player Will Sell His Horses and Join French Aviation Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Harry La Montagne, the wealthy horse owner, has decided to leave Saratoga shortly for New York, whence he will go to France to join the French aviation corps. Consequently Mr. La Montagne has ordered his entire stable of jumpers to be sol dat auction here on Aug. 24.

Harry La Montagne, who is a well-known polo player, is a brother-in-law of Professor Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University. At the beginning of the war all the horses he had in his stable in France were taken over by the Government.

SEELEY BEATEN ON LINKS.

Put Out by Stanley in Second Round of Wyantenuch Tourney.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Aug. 17.—The defeat of W. P. Seeley of Brooklawn, former Connecticut State champion, was the feature of the second round of match play today in the invitation golf tournament on the links of the Wyantenuck Country Club. Seeley's opponent was George C. Stanley of the Home Club, who was 2 up and 1 to go at the end of the eighteen holes.

Other matches in the second round to be played tomorrow as a result of first-round play today are: George C. Brown of Wyantenuck vs. J. D. Standish of the Detroit City Club; B. Buck of Wyantenuck vs. H. P. French of Race Brook, and F. H. Hoyt of Siwanoy vs. R. C. Carroll, Norfolk.

WOMEN IN AQUATIC MEET.

Miss Bartlett Heavy Scorer in Diving Event at Steeplechase.

Swimmers of the National Women's Life Saving League were again performers in amateur contests last night at Steeplechase Park. Miss Josephine Bartlett, recent winner of the league's fancy diving championship, triumphed in her specialty. She was the scratch contastant and tallied 223 1-10 points. The summaries:

Fancy Dive, Handicap.—Won by Miss Josephine Bartlett, (scratch,) with 223 1-10 points; Edna Cole, 16 points,) second, with 109 9-10 points; Miss Carrie Samson, (16 points,) third, with 194 points.

168-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Miss Amelia Carmen, (8 seconds;) Miss Rita Greenfield, (scratch,) second; Miss Sadie Clapp, (7 seconds,) third. Time—2:01 2-5.

Canoe Pursuit Race.—Won by Miss Charlotte Boyle and Miss Marion Wandel.

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SLEEPLESS FRETTED LITTLE CHILDREN

Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry and apply Cuticura Ointment to affected skin. Nothing more cooling, soothing and healing.

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With 32-p. book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 13M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

Special Bargains —in— USED CARS This Week Only

All electrically equipped

HUDSON, 1913,	$350
STUDEBAKER, 1914,	$300
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Run 1000 miles. Practically new. Slip covers.	
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Good as new.	$1050

Others from $100 up.

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Used Car Dept.,
228 West 58th Street, at Broadway
Third Floor. Tel. 8081 Col.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
Greatest Men's Furnishing Store

Needfuls for Vacation
Khaki & Duck Trousers, $1 and $1.50
Gray Flannel Shirts, $1.19, $1.49, $1.98
Khaki Shirts, 59c and 98c
Leather Belts, black, tan, white, 50c

END-OF-THE-SEASON CLEARANCES

Bates St. Shirts $1.35
Worth $1.50 & $2.00
Soft and Stiff Cuffs
Silk Shirts, $2.98
Handsome Stripes
Tennis Shirts, 98c
Long and Short Sleeves
$1 Negligee Shirts 65c
Checks, Stripes, Plain Colors.
$3.50 Bathing Suits at $2.50

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Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
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Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
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FEARS SUBWAY FLIES HELP SPREAD PLAGUE

Edward Hatch, Jr., Asserts That Millions Breed in Refuse Left in Excavations.

EMERSON PROMISES INQUIRY

Unprecedented Past Predicted for September Unless Conditions Ar Remedid.

A source of fly-breeding on a wholesale scale in the excavations for the new subways, which he argues may have been an important factor in spreading the germs of infantile paralysis and threatens even graver consequences in this direction unless remedied, has been discovered by Edward Hatch, Jr., the originator of the "swat-the-fly" campaigns of past years. Mr. Hatch says he has discovered along the whole line of the subways under construction large deposits of dressing and stable litter put there last Winter to keep pipes from freezing which have either not been removed or have been improperly covered up.

This material, according to Mr. Hatch, is that in which flies breed more than any other medium which could be named, and he says he has found the insects actually being produced in millions. He predicts that unless something is done to remedy this condition there will be an unprecedented fly pest in New York in September. In his opinion flies have been a large factor in spreading infantile paralysis. His argument is that, as it is generally believed the disease is transmitted by direct contact, and the fly is admittedly the most active germ-carrying agency which works by direct contact in urban localities, having a predilection for filth, especially applicable in this disease, it is idle to believe it has not been a large factor in spreading it.

Mr. Hatch is Chairman of the Sewerage and Pollution Committee and the Fly-Fighting Committee of the Merchants' Association, but his subway investigation has been carried on as an individual, and the Merchants' Association disclaims knowledge of his conclusions. However, he has called the attention of Mayor Mitchel to the conditions as they exist in a letter which was sent with the knowledge of some members of the Merchants' Association.

The authorities concerned expressed a lively interest in Mr. Hatch's investigations when their attention was called to them. Commissioner of Health Haven Emerson and the Public Service Commission were among these.

"Mr. Hatch's observations in the past have generally proved reliable," said Commissioner Emerson, "and anything he says will be treated with respect. I would want direct evidence before I concluded conditions could be as bad as he represents them, but if Mr. Hatch makes these assertions I can assure you they will be investigated, both by our Sanitary Bureau as to the presence of the fly-breeding material, and by our entomologist, who is working on the problem of transmission of the disease through insects."

Robert Ridgway, Engineer of Subway Construction for the Public Service Commission, was among those who expressed doubt as to the allaged conditions of fly-breeding.

"If this condition is said to be general along the subway lines," he said, "I think the observations must be erroneous. During the Winter all water mains of twelve inches and under and certain other pipes were covered with manure and boxed in to prevent their freezing, as is the common custom with outdoor work anywhere. But in the Spring this should be removed, as its presence then is unsanitary. If any contractor has failed to remove these wrappings he is guilty of violating his contract. It cannot be left there, as it is provided that all back-fill must be clean earth or other material."

It was pointed out by an official of the Public Service Commission that added precautions had been taken during the epidemic. A special circular was issued some weeks ago to commission engineers to watch for anything that would in any way help the spread of the disease and immediately call the attention of the police to them. Under this head came complaints that persons along the line of construction were using the open excavations as garbage receivers and were throwing refuse into them. This was stopped by the engineers, who called the attention of the police to the habit.

Mr. Hatch Tells of Investigation.

Mr. Hatch's assertions run directly contrary to the beliefs of Dr. Emerson and Mr. Ridgway.

"The inquiry has been conducted by myself and four inspectors," he said. "We worked during the month of July. My attention was first drawn to the matter by a restaurant keeper along the line of the new subways who takes elaborate precautions to clear his place of flies. To make a long story short, we traced the source of these flies as the subway excavations, which we began to investigate. We found that during the Winter stable litter had been wrapped around the pipes at the sides of the excavation

RETAIL DRY GOODS DEALERS TO MEET

Conference of Merchants and Store Executives in This City Next Month.

TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED

Wide Range of Subjects Which Interest the Owners and Managers of Big Stores.

Many topics of interest to the retail dry goods trade were discussed yesterday at the special meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association held at 33 West Forty-second Street. Alfred B. Koch, First Vice President of the association, presided over a full attendance of members of the committee from all sections of the country.

It was decided to hold a meeting of merchants and merchandise men—the executives of stores—either the 12th and 13th, or the 19th and 20th of September, a definite date to be decided upon within a few days. At this meeting, which it is expected will be largely attended, many questions now engaging the attention of store executives will be thrashed out, competent speakers being selected from among the members of the present board to discuss the negative and affirmative sides of questions. Among the topics scheduled for discussion are:

The duties of the merchandise manager.

Relations of the merchandise manager and the members of firm or officers of company.

Relation of merchandise manager and the advertising manager.

Co-operation between merchandise manager and buyers.

How closely merchandise manager should keep to the merchandise and purchasing.

Is the question of stock turnover being carried to an excessive point leading to depriving stocks of needed merchandise? When stock of merchandise is heavy in spots, and from the figures showing a condition which would preclude the purchasing of additional merchandise, is it in the best interest of the business as a whole to shut down entirely on the buying, or should department requirements be cared for and the bad spots gradually eliminated?

Is the training of buyers sufficiently broad to achieve the best results?

Are buyers permitted sufficient latitude in their buying to obtain the best results?

Should the merchandise manager confirm buyers' orders or not?

Are the best results obtained by development of a buying organization within the store, or is the staff strengthened by the bringing in of outside talent?

It is probable the meeting will be held at one of the local hotels. E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the association, and Fred H. Rike, of the Rike-Kumler Co., Dayton, O., the association's President, will make the opening and welcoming addresses. The meeting, in the opinion of Secretary Howe, is unique as it will be the first of the kind to be held in this country. A report of the call for the conference was justified in view of the fact that the merchandising situation today is extremely uncertain. It therefore seemed desirable that a consensus of opinion and discussion of conditions should be had.

The Executive Committee voted to urge members of the National Association to oppose vigorously the tendency on the part of manufacturers to reduce or do away with cash discounts. It was stated that the National Association deprecated any move in that direction. A report was received from Judge Amberry, Washington counsel for the association, indicating little likelihood of the Morrison trade mark or label bill passing at this session of Congress. A resolution was adopted by the committee opposing a reduction in the salaries of the members of the proposed Tariff Commission. A telegram was sent to both houses of Congress urging that the salaries of the Tariff Commission members be the same as those of the Federal Trade Commission.

An invitation from the California State Association to Secretary Howe to visit California early in October and address the State association at its convention in Oakland was accepted. Mr. Howe also will plan at that time to visit other important cities in the Far West, Northwest, and Southwest, making a trip of several weeks' duration.

In conjunction with the meeting of the Executive Committee a meeting was held yesterday of the Committee on Patterns, of which R. C. Fraser is Chairman. Only a preliminary survey of the situation was taken, it being planned to hold additional meetings from time to time. The Committee on State Organization met, with Chairman Carl S. Wise presiding. Plans were discussed for the development of the association in such States as are now not organized. Frank H. Young, the association's Field Secretary, it was stated, will work out plans for organization in many States. Mr. Young leaves on Sunday for a trip to St. Paul and cities in Iowa, Nebraska, and probably Missouri. On this trip an Iowa State organization may be formed.

By formal resolution the Executive Committee recorded its appreciation of the character, life, and work of the late Eben D. Jordan, of the Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston. A resolution of regret also was passed on the death of J. T. Prince, husband of Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince, Educational Director of the association.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Fixing the Duties on a Number of Imports.

R. H. Macy & Co. were successful yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in claims for lower duty on cotton velvet couch covers and cotton Turkish towels. Both lines of merchandise were classified by the Collector at 40 per cent. as "pile fabrics." The importers claimed a rate of 35 per cent. on the couch covers as Jacquard figured upholstery goods, and 25 per cent. on the towels as "cotton towels." Judge Cooper decided that the protests were well taken and reversed the Custom House return.

Adolph Gittler imported model gowns under a six-months' bond, after which the goods were shipped back to Paris. The Collector stated that he assessed duty on the garments because the customs seals and tags on the gowns had been broken. This was denied by the importers and by the customs examiner who inspected the goods. Judge Hay said the record seemed to indicate that all of the law's requirements regarding the entry of model gowns under bond had been complied with. As the articles did not enter the commerce of the United States, but were exported within the statutory period, the protest was sustained.

Levor & Igstaedter protested against the assessment of duty on textile goods, the importers claiming that due to a shortage in the shipment duty was exacted upon too great a quantity. At the hearing testimony was introduced to show the amount of the shortage. The importers proved their case to the satisfaction of Judge Hay, who said the Government should not collect tariff duties upon merchandise not imported. The Collector was directed to take the shortage in account in making a reliquidation of the entry.

Failure on the part of a manufacturer in Switzerland to answer essential question regarding the make-up of silk wearing apparel imported here by H. Jacquin & Co. led the board to overrule the latter firm's protest. A commission was issued by the board for the purpose of taking the deposition of M. Buser, a member of Buser, Keiser & Co., Laufenburg, Switzerland. The witness's refusal to answer was based on the ground that to do so would be to expose manufacturing secrets. The importers claimed the goods to be composed in chief value of wool carrying a duty of 35 per cent. The Collector was affirmed in taking 50 per cent. as silk wearing apparel.

Old English Tableware.

Wedgwood is coming in modern reproductions of old table wares. All white Wedgwood plates of soft paste are especially pleasing. They come in bread and butter, tea or dessert plates. There is a little raised vine, all in white, around the edge. The black Wedgwood with the white raised figure has also come in with the demand for black in table ware. It is to be found in tea sets. Tea sets and salad sets, which are attractive in another reproduction of an old English ware, have the black foundation and flower designs in pink and green, semi-Oriental, which the English affected at one time.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Rizzo<Syrkin, (2.)
Harrison Granite Co<Amelia. Mashmeyer.
Biltman<Loeb.
Walter<Walter.
Messineo<Carpenter, (2.)
Leonard<Braunstein.
Re Brogan.
Kaminsky<Carmana Realty Co.
Re Kohn. (2.)
Silverman<U S Hoffman Co.
Re Nelleon.
John & James Dobson, Inc<Myers & Jolesch Co.
Bimberg<Zuckerman, (2.)
Katzman<Katzman.
Wilson & Prevost<Samson.
Murphy<May.
McCormick<Maher.
Star Finance Co<Culver.
Grossman<Grossman.
Beasley<Beasley.
Titus<Cent. Park, N & E R R.
Ex rel Glennon<Hopper.
Keese<Munzer.
Specialty Baking Co<Sam.
Ruge<Robberge.
Clark<Clark.
Shustewitz<Werner, (2.)
Krawzuk<Hirsch.
Kirschenbaum<Kirschenbaum.
O'Keefe<Wendell.
Schachterman<Anger.
Cucco<Degnon Cont Co.
Manchuso<Gazzale.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
William Lamm,
Wills for probate:
Sarah Delehanty,
R. W. Courtney.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions.

Hartman, Goldsmith & Co<Lepe.
Bay State Thread Works<Serkess.
Bainbridge<Hemming.
Butler<McClatchey.
Wood & Selick<Rice.
Cohen<Katz.
Pines Rubber Co<Sterne Selling Serv.
Banchuk<Fensterheim.
Town Topics Pub Co<Kimball.
Dosick<R. Gordon & Sons.
Klein<Greenberg.
Wien<Gotham Waist Co.
Levison<Hirsch.
Miller<Stinnott.
Sullivan<A. G.<Pierce Co.
Statler<Haight.
Newton<Queens Land, &c., Co.
Goldin<Gordon.
Schwartz Brothers<Mack.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Re D. S. Pecora Granolithic Paving Co.—Isaac F. Russell.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—John E. Schermerhorn<Sarah Gabriel—John F. Conway.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 22.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Wheeler<Sheldon—Wilbur Larremore.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Stampe<Weston, (2.)
Re Crescent Field for Boys.
O'Rourke<Dreher.
Thorpe<Kirk, (2.)
Uffman<Meyle.
Brunner<Brunner.
Johnston<Nostrand.
Sheerin<Sheerin.
Moeser<Moeser.
Blatch<Pt Jefferson Elec Light Co.
Re McAloon.
Hausman<Keenan.
Corwin<Hawkins.
Same<Skidmore.
Re Bender. (McKee.)
Cohen<B H R R Co. (2.)
Junge<same.
Meyer<same.
Sharp<N E R R Co.
Thomas<B, Q Co & S R R Co.
Prusch<So B'klyn Ry.
Moran<B H R R Co.
Zimmerman<N E R R.
Leombruno<same.
Von Dollen<C I & B R R Co.
Keogh<B H R R Co.
Goldberg<same.
Hendricks<B, Q Co & S R R Co.
Gaine<N Y Cons R R.
Drew<Transit Dev Co.
Slipe<Schiff.
Chatham & Phenix N Bank<Rosenthal.
Murtha<Martin.
Rosenfield<Daly.
Re E. 29th St., (Manz.)
Re N Y Ave. (Maier.)
Franklin Trust Co<Geerken.
Zoberg<Zoberg.
Berk<Freise.
Sancone<Sanzone.
Ritter<Ritter.
Halabi<Merhige et al.
Re Phillips.
Sweeting<Staten Isl'd M & R Co and ano.
Gilder<Gilder.
Selner<Selner.
Elsner<Goldman.
Weinstein<Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co. (2.)
People<Casolino.
Hewes<Hewes.
Re Union Bank<Richards.
Ex rel Baylis. (Board Superv. Nassau Co.)
Ex rel Brower. (same)
N Utility Co, Inc<Williamsburg Steam Laundry Co, Inc.
Re 2d and 3d Sts, (Queens.)
Raab<Raab.
Brown<Schirrmeister.
Re Frymier & Hanna Co, (Audly Clark.)
Same, (Concord Const Co.)
Same, (Zipp Brothers.) (2.)
Sprague<Marks et al.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

CONTESTED FORECLOSURE CALENDAR:

U S Title Guar Co<Staverly Rty Co.
Neugass<same.
Fontana<Tevlin.

PART III.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

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BROADCLOTH.—Will buy Botany No. 315 or F. & H. Columbia; any colors, any quantity, for spot cash; state colors and quantity. B 123 Times.

CASHMERE.—Will buy any quantity Oxford cashmere for rubberizing; pay cash; also other raincoat goods. The Martimer Co., 200 5th Av.

COATS WANTED—Women's and misses', late styles, desirable merchandise. We can unload surplus stocks. Submit samples to Chas. W. Becker, Comm. Mcht., 72 Leonard St., New York City. 'Phone Franklin 1358.

COATS.—Sub-contractor show new models; will place order. Freedman, 24 West 20th.

CLOAKINGS.—Open for lot of plain and fancy mixture cloakings up to 85 cents per yard; also Forstmann & Huffmann broadcloth, color rose, Shade 867. Hanauer, Arnstein & Siegel, Inc., 121 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Salesman traveling Michigan, Indiana, Detroit office wants reliable lines children's dresses, muslin wear, blouses, ribbons, &c. N 109 Times.

DRESSES.—Jobber open for party and silk and serge dresses. Call with samples, 3d floor. 146 West 25th St.

GARFIELD 510.—Immediate delivery, 8 navy, 2 brown, 1 green, 1 tan, at $1.20; reg. cash. Y 812 Times Annex.

SERGE.—Open to buy any quantity A. D. Juilliards 54221 French serge; spot cash. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th.

SERGE.—Open for quantity Juilliards serge, navy, 54,221; cash. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d St.

SERGE.—4,408 Juilliards, immediate delivery, 24 pieces of navy, 4 brown, 2 green, 61½ net. Y 311 Times Annex.

SILKS.—Open for 100 pieces of tub silk in white and flesh at a price. Chelsea 8718.

SUITS.—Men's and boys' Summer lightweight cassimere and washable suits, underwear, and shirts; cash for jobs. Latin-American Exporting Co., 404 Broadway.

SUITS, COATS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders for fur-trimmed suits and coats. 4th floor, 6 West 22d St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits; new models; call with samples. Adler, 159 West 25th St.

SWEATERS WANTED—Women's fibre silk and other high grade sweaters, regular lots and jobs. We clean out surplus stocks of good grades of sweaters for manufacturers and merchants. Place submit samples to Charles W. Becker, Comm. Mcht., 72 Leonard St., New York City. 'Phone Franklin 1358.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEDFORD CORDS.—Bargains for wide-awake buyers; Bedford Cords, Lot 9,274, thirty-six inches wide, white and wide awning stripes in colors black and white, gold and white, blue and white, national blue and white, light blue and white, green and white, and plain white; 16c. net cash. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York City. Phone Franklin 1358.

CAPS.—For sale; Men's Knit Woolen Caps, Lot 6,622, about 80 dozen, desirable for automobiling. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., Room 1,205. Phone Franklin 1358.

COATS.—For sale, about 500 Japanese Silk Quilted Coats for Infants 2 to 6 years; desirable merchandise, handsomely finished, very cheap; suitable for bargain sales. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York City. Phone Franklin 1358.

COATS AND DRESSES.—For sale, about 300 Women's and Misses' Coats and Dresses, good quality, sensible garments, very cheap; clean up; styles not the latest. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York City. Phone Franklin 1358.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you; prompt delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see six good numbers at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats trimmed $9. Nat. Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

CREPE METEORS.—Open for lot of crepe meteors. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—200 high-class cotton dresses to close out at a price. Greeley Dress Co., 501 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Job 100 charmeuse serge and taffeta to close out. Marboro Dress Co., Room 412, 47 West 34th.

DRESSES.—300 new silk dresses to close out at a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Charmeuse, serges, combinations; jobs to sell. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESSES, Party and Evening; $8.50 to $17.50. Louis Shapiro, 164 West 25th St.

DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes. Snap-Fastener Sales Co., 47 W. 34th. Greeley 2682.

GABARDINES, COTTON.—Wine, Copenhagen, black, white, green; 52-inch. Solomon, telephone Spring 3085.

GABARDINE for raincoats, 40 pieces to close out; also 150 pieces Amoskeag fancy serge. Utopia Mills, 221 4th Av.

GEORGETTES.—Taffetas, Gros de Londres; immediate delivery. Sonland, 19 Madison Av.

KERSEY.—American kersey, No. 5,300, navy and Copenhagen, for sale. Eddelson & Hand, 16 West 22d.

KIMONOS.—For sale, about 800 fancy mercerized Kimonos, spot delivery, Lot 9,064; desire to make quick sale for cash. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York City. Phone Franklin 1358.

LACES.—25,000 dozen Valenciennes laces to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

NOTIONS.—Buttons, safety pins to close out. United Mdse. Co., 640 Broadway.

POPLIN SUITS.—Special numbers at $8.75 in all-wool poplin; big seller. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

RAINCOATS.—Complete line for Fall now ready; fancy novelties, also staples; stock on hand for immediate delivery. Rosenfield Raincoat Co., 352 4th Av.

SERGE DRESSES to close out. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

SILKS.—All kinds; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Sq.

SILK.—50 pieces, 7/8 Mummie Jap silk, will sell at 54c. B. Soloman, 153 West 23d.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, 423 4th Av.

SKIRTS AND WAISTS.—3,000 wash skirts and 500 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SKIRTS, awning stripe and white, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 140 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; carded and bulk; immediate delivery; quantities. Mad. Sq. 3358.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 for immediate delivery. Suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.25 up. Rotastein & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Madison Square 9136.

SUITS, misses' and juniors', are now ready; well made, at popular prices, and prompt deliveries guaranteed. M. & H. Gordon, 22 and 24 West 20th St.

SUITS.—75 Fall sample poplins, broadcloth, and serge to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

SUITS.—See our American woolen poplin suits, lined throughout with satin; $8.75. Meyer-Loeb Co., 13 East 30th St.

SUITS.—Do not fail to see our wonderful American poplin suits for $8.75. M. Kananack, 34 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Specializing, $6.75 to $13.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SWEATERS.—Ladies' silk and fibre, also worsted; big lot to close out at sacrifice prices. European Knit Sweater Co., 80 Washington St., 3d floor.

VELVETEEN SUITS.—Specializing from $13 to $16. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

VENETIAN-Baby Irish; wonderful bargain; 3,000 yards imported 18-inch Venetian-Baby Irish all over, cost to import $1.50 to $3 yard; will sell for spot cash 35c. yd. Herman Hertzberg, 782 Westchester Av., Bronx. 4191 Melrose.

WOOL CREPE.—325 yards, navy, black, and Copen., 47½c. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DRESS SALESMAN.—Hustler; shows quick results with strong line popular-price dresses; good following, city, vicinity. N 112 Times.

SALESMAN, doing annual business $50,000 to $75,000, wishes to connect with house making good line of ready-to-wear, skirt line preferred, for resident offices, city and vicinity department stores; highest references. Box 61, 353 6th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.3½@4 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Raw Silk Prices Going Up.

Active buying for both American and European account has forced prices up in the Yokohama market for raw silk, the advance on tram stock in the last week being about 25 cents a pound. Stocks are estimated at 8,000 to 10,000 bales, with sales amounting to 6,000. Business with Canton continues difficult as a result of political disturbances, but at Shanghai there is a very strong market. Sales of steam filatures and tsatlees have been heavy, and tussahs are very hard to get. The high rate of exchange is adding to the buyers' difficulties in that market. European buyers are taking about all the silk that the Milan market can supply, and prices are steady to firmer there. The influence of the firmer tone to the primary markets is plainly visible locally, where the demand is broadening and prices are advancing.

Color in Stylish Frocks.

Rich tones seen in model frocks that are being shown are illustrated in one of a deep flame color velvet. In design the gown is a model of simplicity. The skirt is full all around, a separate piece forming the lower half of the skirt, fulled on to the upper part. The bodice is low cut, though high for anything in the nature of an evening gown, and has a little chemisette front of silk of the same color, which also forms the little sleeves that slightly cover the top of the arm. Notes of bright color in otherwise sombre frocks are interesting features of different gowns. One of these touches is shown in a pretty and simple house gown of dark material. It has a turnover collar of white silk, broad and flaring, the top high and close around the throat. The dark sash of the material, with one long end falling at the side, has this end finished with a deep edge of white, drawn together, and from it dangles a big tassel of deep red.

Types of Evening Gowns.

There are slight apologies for sleeves in many of the new evening gowns that are being shown, a bit of gauze, plain or metal lace, opening at the top perhaps and a little longer under the arm. A genuine sleeve appears on one evening gown of white silk and gold brocade. It is formed of one of the thin, gauzy materials of white, reaches halfway to the wrist, where it flares slightly, and is edged with a narrow band of white fur. This same white fur runs in a narrow band across the skirt of the gown over the brocade. The simply made bodice of this gown is all of cloth of gold. The evening gowns are still very low in the back and decently high in the front.

Sheetings Take a Spurt.

After resting for a couple of days and sizing up things as thoroughly as possible, buyers of sheetings got active again yesterday. The result was the sale of a tidy quantity of this merchandise, particularly cloths suitable for bag purposes. Good-sized quantities of 40-inch 4.25s were disposed of at 6½ cents for August, September, and October shipment, with the mills now asking 6¾ cents in many cases. Similar deliveries of 5.50 sheetings brought 5 cents, while sales of 48 square four-yards, for nearby and future shipment, were put through at 6½ cents. Several other constructions of sheetings were also taken at full prices, but their yardage was not sufficient to warrant special mention. Prices are rock-firm in all cases.

Crude Rubber Buying Light.

Buying of crude rubber continues light and featureless in this market, and any signs of strength shown in sympathy with London rapidly disappear when that prop is withdrawn. Prices yesterday showed a little weakness when compared with those of the day before, though values on up-river fine continue to be relatively firm. This grade was quoted yesterday at 67 cents a pound, spot, while for nearby forward positions it was held at a cent less. For up-river fine 39½ cents was asked, while upper Caucho ball was worth 39. The plantation grades were easier in tone and without feature, 56½ cents being asked for pale crepe and 56 cents for smoked sheets.

Printcloth Buying Picks Up.

Printcloth buying was more active in this market yesterday, and prices were firmer on certain constructions as a result. Good-sized sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made at 6¾ cents for August-October shipment, which is apparently the lowest price at which 1916 goods can be had. It was said, however, that this construction could still be had at 6 cents for delivery in the first quarter of 1917, though no sales for that position were reported at the figure given. Spot and nearby sales of 39-inch 72-76s were made at 7⅞ cents, while spot, nearby, and October-December deliveries of 38½-inch 60-48s brought 5¼ cents. Mills were firm in their demand for 8 cents for 39-inch 80 squares, but buyers did not seem willing to pay that price. The latter did not seem very anxious, either, to pay 7 cents for 39-inch 68-72s, which is the figure asked by several leading sellers. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s...8c | 38½-inch, 64-60s...6¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....7⅞c | 38½-inch, 64-68s..8c
39-inch, 68-72s....6¾c | 38½-inch, 60-52s..5¾c
39-inch, 56-44s....4¾c | 38½-inch, 60-48s..5¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s..6¼c | 27-inch, 64-80s...4¾c
*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HARRY BLANK—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Blank, dealer in confectionery, 880 East 180d Street, by Meta Blank, $1,060. Consumers Fireproofing Extract Company, $5, and the United Confectioners Supply Company, $76.

LOUIS LEVIN—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Levin, 47 West Thirty-fourth Street and 107 West 116th Street, by Bristol Meyers, $1,000; William Hogen, $600, and Louis Flatto $25. Liabilities are said to be about $10,000 and assets about $30.

SONTHEIMER & STERN, Inc.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sontheimer & Stern, Inc., manufacturers of embroideries, 7 West Twenty-second Street, with factory in West New York, N. J., by The Harris Company, Inc., $386; Harris Bros. Corporation, $839, and Stern & Stern, $346. Liabilities are said to be about $80,000 and assets about $10,000. Judge Hand has appointed Henry B. Singer receiver, bond $3,000.

AARON MICHEL, doing business as M. Michel & Son, flowers, feathers, &c., 656 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,083 and assets of $2,140.

JEREMIAH O'SHEA, a workman, residing 1,901 Lexington Avenue, and formerly proprietor of a saloon, 818 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,136 and no assets. The largest creditor is the Peter Doelger Brewing Company, Inc., $3,250.

LOUIS LEVIN, dealer in women's garments, 107 West 116th Street and 47 West Thirty-fourth Street, has assigned to Sidney H. Aaronson.

CROWN, RED & WHITE TRADING STAMP COMPANY, Inc., 134 Third Avenue and 128 East Third Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $8,097 and assets of $8,683.

VINCENZO MANZIONE, formerly shoe dealer, 3,804 White Plains Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,473 and assets of $8,172.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 17.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today by Habicht, Braun & Co. of New York; the Loga & Johnson Company of Boston; the Welch Grape Juice Company, and the Charles H. Hires Company of Philadelphia against Fred A. Miller, doing business as the Miller Company.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 17.—According to information received here today from Racine, Wis., creditors of the L. P. C. Motor Co., which failed a year ago with liabilities of $102,000, were paid in full Thursday. The assignee, F. Lee Norton, settled up the bankrupt estate by the payment of 23 per cent. of the money owed, and Capt. William M. Lewis sent his personal check for the remainder. The Lewis family recently disposed of its interests in the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co. for $5,000,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Douglass, Wm. T., Jr.—City of New York.....$253.45
Heisler's Inc.—Same.....253.45
Kleinfeldt Regulator Gauge Co.—Same.....135.84
Lebowitz, Samuel—Same.....133.22
Mears Rubber Co.—Same.....253.45
P. A. Werbeck Co.—Same.....133.84
Adolph, Paul—H. Neumark.....400.00
Koeppel, Inc.—S. Shanker Metal Ceiling Co., Inc.....172.77
Bonner, William—Same.....233.68
Cashman, Henry D.—A. Carlson et al..249.16
Cain, Robert—W. Farman.....147.79
Bowling, Philip H.—M. S. Bowling.....504.60
Dalberg, Melvin H.—R. Hecht.....150.64
Coleman, Caroline F.—J. Inglis et al..130.12
Dicks, Robert P.—Williamsburg Chem. Co., Inc.....278.11
Dupre, Jeanette—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.....539.29
Earley, Cornelius J.—A. M. Swezey et al.....105.93
Gabel, George—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.....399.09
Gberke, James F.—Aeolian Co.....609.50
Hudson, Percy A.—J. C. Becher.....156.35
Houghton, Joseph—Pierce Arrow Renting Co., Inc.....188.21
Jackson, Frederick—S. Shanker Metal Ceiling Co., Inc.....130.21
Kraft, August—C. J. Kraemer et al.....307.78
Kaplan, Joseph, or George Caplan or Joseph Curran—H. E. Mednick.....151.91
Kirkawa, Charles—G. Fatterman.....208.81
Kaufman, Louis J.—J. Rogers et al..145.40
Marvin, Charles A.—A. Underhill.....240.64
Morris, Simon—M. Stiefel.....7,316.20
Morris Simon—M. Stiefel.....$10,122.13
Pickman Co., Inc.—A. R. Elliott, advertising.....669.97
Paeltz, Edmund—H. J. Schnell.....145.28
One-Seventy-One Building Co.—Title Guar. & Trust Co.....122.15
Rozenzweig, John J., and Max—Keystone Watch Case Co.....5,085.44
Shliberg, Miles—J. Herrmann et al..149.86
Shipman, Cyrus R.—C. H. Welles.....2,037.96
Schlossman, Morris—G. Lange.....10,481.25
Trepel, Adam—J. Bogart et al.....105.42
Uptown Amuse. Co. and Jacob Shapiro—William A. Thomas Co.....139.36
Wick Realty Co.) Inc., Alfred David Co., Jennie Wolff, Phillip E. Ittmann, and Marks Wolff—M. Maibin, (2).
Wachsman, David V.—R. Tobias.....2,789.50
Washington Heights Civic League, Inc.—S. Wachsmann.....581.18

In Bronx County.

Carfagno, Anthony F.—A. P. Dienst Co., Inc.....$94.26
Carucci Holding Co., Inc.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc.....161.31
Fanelli, Nicola—G. Foriello.....781.25
Gallinger, Simon—L. Hemmerdinger.....37.14
Kos, Henry—Emil Meyer Co.....230.31
Levin, Keen—Thibout & Walker Co.....37.50
Miller, Israel—H. Green.....730.48
Northern Cornice & Roofing Co.—E. J. Johnson, Inc.....30.30
Otner, Sidney, Morris, and Oscar—A. Natale.....132.41
Ritzman, Albert M.—Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc.....113.65
Stahl, Henry J.—J. Littau, et al.....3,145.46
Schwartz, Joseph—J. Cohen.....67.47
Wessels, George—Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.....62.67

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Cowpenthwait, Frederick N.—Corn Exchange Bank, April 5, 1916.....$1,030.09
Cohen, Louis—Commission Merchants' Association, May 26, 1916.....112.67
Abato, Leonard—T. Nole, Nov. 12, 1915, canceled.....2,069.52
Albano, Robert—W. H. Fischer et al., March 7, 1916.....203.61
Filer, Gertrude—G. A. Butler, Jan. 11, 1916.....144.60
Gardiner, John C.—R. Fisher, Feb. 16, 1916.....137.06
Kantrowitz, Joseph and Rebecca—A. H. Colcord, Nov. 26, 1915.....965.80
Lecuyer, Alphonsine N., administratrix—E. G. Lecuyer, May 8, 1909.....3,184.91
Maher, William G.—W. Allen, April 8, 1912.....3,127.85
Moneypenny, Robert B.—W. J. Hutchin, Jr., April 24, 1916.....545.11
Mayerwin, Jim—A. Schauer, March 30, 1914.....138.35
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.—H. O. Nothstein, June 11, 1916.....5,213.03

In Bronx County.

Schnell Realty Co., Inc.—N. Wilchins, Feb. 3, 1915.....15.72

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; Miss G. Tobin, waists; 37 W. 26th.
ALBANY, Ga.—Carter & Reed; W. B. Carter, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
ASHTABULA, Ohio.—D. Davis Co., Inc.; B. F. Bechtel, dry goods; Marlborough.
ATLANTA, Ga.—The Fair; S. Saul, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.; Hermitage.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—M. E. Kelly Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. E. Kelly, dry goods, notions, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway; Gregorian.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Miss M. D. Flynn, millinery, 23 E. 26th; Grand.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, silks, dress goods, velvets; F. & M. German, umbrellas, men's neckwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Blumenberg Bros. & Co.; M. M. Blumenberg, blankets, comforts; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Varsity Underwear Co.; L. H. Weil, piece goods; 902 Broadway.
BATON ROUGE, La.—Kahn, Krauss Co.; S. Krauss, ready-to-wear, millinery; 48 Leonard.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Parisian Co.; L. Block, hosiery, underwear; 366 4th Av.; York.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Sheffield, women's suits; Miss Griffin, cotton waists, sweaters; Miss Murphy, misses' dresses; Miss Diller, children's millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss F. A. Hahn, women's waists, knit goods; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jack Levire, skirts, dresses, waists; Broztell.
BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; J. Adler, coats, suits, children's dresses; 72 Madison Av.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—H. P. King & Co.; H. P. King, dry goods; 17 W. 28th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—L. Slotkin & Co.; L. Slotkin, H. M. Slotkin, N. Slotkin, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Berger's; L. L. Berger, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
BURLINGTON, Vt.—E. E. Clarkson & Co.; Miss F. J. Dooley, millinery; 1,239 B'way.
BUTLER, Penn.—J. S. Cohn, woman's, misses' ready-to-wear, millinery; Claridge.
GASTONIA, N. C.—J. H. Matthews, dry goods; Grand.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. A. Kettlewell, women's, misses', juniors' wearing apparel; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mrs. M. K. Pittam, corsets; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Bruskе Co.; F. W. Moore, wearing apparel; Park Avenue.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Brothers; B. F. Matthews, men's furnishing goods, clothing, hats, sho

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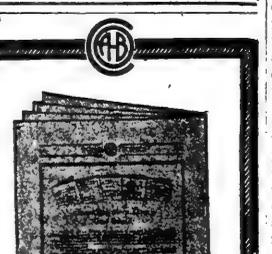

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Greater Activity in a Session Featured by Trading in Marine Preferred and Common.

The familiar course of a bull market was followed yesterday when the opening gong on the New York Stock Exchange proved the signal for a rush to buy stocks at the higher prices marked up in the last few days, whereas the same issues were in little demand at lower levels a week ago. International Mercantile Marine common assumed the leadership, and at once jumped to a new high figure. As the day wore on the preferred issue of the same company began to climb up. Dealings in the first hour were at the rate of 1,500,000 shares for the day, but there was a contraction in activity around noontime, and the day's total, while larger than that for Wednesday, did not come within 100,000 shares of the million mark, which Wall Street regards as the measure of a real bull session.

There were no new factors in evidence to influence prices, and traders professed to attach little importance to the changed aspect of the labor situation, the dominant problem of the day. The summoning of Presidents of the larger railroads to Washington for a conference with President Wilson was not alarming. The matters at issue between the roads and the brotherhoods are too important to be settled by minor officials, except along the lines laid down for them by their executives, and if a deadlock has arisen in the Washington conference it is almost certain to be broken sooner through the presence on the ground of the leaders on both sides, who are empowered to make concessions. With such forces at work for peace it is almost inconceivable that a strike will be called, and the railroad interests should not suffer through the active entrance into the discussions of such men as Daniel Willard, Frank Trumbull, A. H. Smith, W. H. Truesdale, and F. D. Underwood.

The marine issues lead the rest of the list in their gains as well as in point of activity, giving rise to a suggestion that under cover of the trading in these shares a good deal of liquidation was going on in other parts of the room. Brokers felt that a moderate reaction was to be expected as the usual profit-taking operations were carried through, but they saw no reason to look for a return to the stagnant condition of recent weeks. Steel got up to a new high record at 92½ and closed with a substantial gain. The copper stocks again lagged behind other industrials, making a discouraging response to news of further important contracts for the metal at the prevailing high price, but they displayed a slight accession of strength in the last few minutes. The closing was irregular, most of the rails losing a little ground. The response to the announcement of the new British loan, indicating an early sale of the $250,000,000 of notes, was regarded as a favorable augury for the segregation of additional American securities for collateral purposes when the proceeds of the new loan are exhausted.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	--	4	4	4
Atlanta	--	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	--	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	--	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	--
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	--
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	--	--	--
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	--
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2¼@2⅜%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2⅝@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2¼

Time.

60 days	2⅝@3	5 months	3⅛@4
90 days	3 @3¼	6 months	3⅜@4
4 months	3⅛@3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3½@3⅝%
4 to 6 months.....3½@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75⅞	4.75⅞	4.75⅞	+.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅜	4.76⅝	4.76⅝	+.00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.91¼	5.91½	5.91¼	+.00⅛
Cables	5.90⅝	5.91	5.90⅜	+.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	72.25	72.25	72.25	..
Cables	72.31¼	72.31¼	72.31¼	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand on Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75¾	4.76⅜
5.1826	Paris	5.91¼	5.90⅜
95.28	Berlin	72.25	72.31¼
5.1826	Switzerland	5.29¼	5.28⅜
19.295	Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45	Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826	Italy	6.48	6.47¼
20.26	Austria	12.40	12.45
26.73	Scandinavia	28.70	28.80
19.20	Spain	20.10	20.15
40.19	Holland	41.31¼	*41.37½
	China—		
	Hongkong	51.15	51.25
	Shanghai	72.00	71.00
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84	Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.50	41.75
32.44	Rio	24.62	24.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70⅞	$4.68¾

*Less 1-32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $478,651,862; balance, $31,436,243; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $281,505.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, .78125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31 9-16d, off ⅛d; in New York, 66⅛c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 51@55c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	864,196
Same day last year	1,095,465
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	100,225,524
Same period last year	101,641,939
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15	15¼	100	Advance Rumely	15	15	15	15	— ½
33	34½	300	Advance Rumely pf	33⅜	34⅝	33⅜	34⅝	+1⅛
16¾	17	2,500	Alaska Gold Mines	16⅞	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	8	400	Alaska Juneau	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
23	24	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24	24	23½	23½	— ½
79⅝	80	1,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79⅝	79⅝	79⅜	79⅜	+ ¼
73¼	74½	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	74½	74⅞	73¼	73¼	—2
39½	40½	300	Am. Bank Note	40	40	40	40	—1
89½	89½	3,700	Am. Beet Sugar	89¾	90¼	89	89⅛	— ⅝
58½	58⅞	7,900	Am. Can	59	59½	58½	58⅝	— ¼
110¾	112	200	Am. Can pf	111	111	111	111	— ½
60¾	61¼	2,900	Am. Car & Fdry	61⅞	61⅞	60¾	61¼	..
147	150	300	Am. Coal Products	147	147	147	147	+1½
50½	52½	500	Am. Cotton Oil	52	52	51½	51½	—1¼
99	102	25	Am. Cotton Oil pf	102	102	102	102	..
50¾	51	900	Am.Hide & L.pf.x d	51⅞	52	51	51	— ½
23	23½	400	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ¼
22½	22⅝	5,775	Am. Linseed	21⅝	22⅝	21¼	22⅝	+1⅛
50⅜	51	4,680	Am. Linseed pf	49	51	48⅝	50⅜	+2⅛
72½	72½	8,800	Am. Locomotive	73⅝	73⅞	71½	72½	— ⅝
98⅝	98¾	12,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98¼	98⅞	97⅞	98⅞	+ ⅝
111	112	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	+ ⅜
93	93⅝	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93½	93½	93½	93½	+1⅞
83	87	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+ ⅛
53¼	53⅝	1,400	Am. Steel Fdries	53	53⅝	53	53⅝	+ ⅛
100½	100¾	500	Am. Sugar Ref	100½	100⅝	100½	100¾	— ¼
118	120	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119	119	119	119	..
132¼	132½	2,800	Am. Tel. & Tel	130⅝	132¼	130⅝	132¼	+1½
218	219	500	Am. Tobacco	215½	220	215½	218	—2
..	..	10	Do., odd lot	220½	220½	220½	220½	..
107½	106¾	33	Am. Tob. pf. new	107½	107½	107½	107½	..
43⅛	45¼	1,000	Am. Woolen	45	45½	45	45	— ¼
97	98¼	600	Am. Woolen pf	97⅜	98	97⅜	97½	+ ⅛
27	27⅛	600	Am. Writing P. pf	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27	— ⅛
32	33⅛	1,400	Am. Zinc L. & S	33	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
85⅝	85⅞	32,350	Anaconda Cop. Co	84⅜	85⅞	84⅛	85⅝	+1⅜
67½	68⅛	300	Associated Oil	67⅝	68⅛	67⅝	68⅛	+1⅛
103⅝	104⅜	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅝	103⅞	103½	103⅝	— ⅛
98⅞	99	800	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	..
113	113⅞	200	Atlantic Coast Line	114	114	113⅞	113⅞	+ ⅛
68¼	68¾	2,000	At., Gulf & W. I	68½	68⅞	68	68⅜	+ ⅛
64½	64⅝	300	At., Gulf & W. I.pf	65	65	65	65	+ ⅛
76½	76¾	7,850	Baldwin Loco	77	77⅜	76½	76¾	— ⅛
87	87⅛	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	87½	87⅝	87¼	87¼	— ⅛
73	73½	300	Baltimore & O. pf	73⅞	73⅞	73⅝	73⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	100	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
463	470	700	Bethlehem Steel	469	469½	460	469½	+1½
60	60¼	100	Brown Shoe	60	60	60	60	+1
67	67½	1,800	Butte & Superior	67½	67¾	67	67¼	— ⅜
19¼	20	700	California Petr	20	20¼	19½	19½	..
46	48	100	California Pet. pf	47	47	47	47	—1
178¼	178½	1,100	Canadian Pacific	179½	179¾	178½	178½	—1
55⅜	56	1,650	Central Leather Co	56½	56¾	55⅜	55⅝	— ⅛
105½	107	200	Chandler Motor	105⅜	106¼	105⅜	106¼	— ¼
62	62¼	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	62⅜	62¾	62⅜	62⅝	— ⅛
36½	37	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37⅛	37¼	37	37	..
95½	95¾	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	96	96	95½	95½	— ½
120	127⅝	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127⅜	127⅜	126¾	126⅞	— ⅛
126½	127	200	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	— ½
168	175	300	Chi. & Northw. pf	170	170	170	170	..
168	175	40	Do., odd lot	169⅞	169⅞	169⅞	169⅞	..
17⅞	18	3,900	Chi., R. I. & Pac	18	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
20	20¼	2,300	Chile Copper	20¼	20½	20	20¼	..
51	51½	3,500	Chino Copper	51	51⅞	50⅜	51½	+ ⅝
46⅜	46¾	15,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	46½	47¼	46½	46⅝	+ ½
43	43½	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	43	43	43	43	..
139	139½	900	Consolidated Gas	140⅜	140¼	139½	139½	— ⅝
13	13⅜	1,000	Corn Products Ref	13⅜	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
90¾	91¼	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91¾	91¾	90¾	90¾	— ⅝
72¼	72½	13,900	Crucible Steel	73½	74⅜	72¼	72¼	—1
117⅛	118	400	Crucible Steel pf	117	117½	117	117½	+ ¼
57¼	57⅝	4,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	57¼	57⅞	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
94⅞	95	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	94¾	95	94⅝	95	+ ¼
33½	33⅝	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34	34	33¼	33½	—1
114	115	100	Diamond Match	114½	114½	114½	114½	+1½
43⅜	44¼	2,900	Distillers' Secur	46	46¾	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅞
26¼	26½	400	Dome Mines	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
37⅜	37½	6,525	Erie	37½	37⅝	36⅞	37	..
53⅛	53⅜	1,800	Erie 1st pf	54	54½	53	53⅛	—1
169½	171⅞	8,850	General Electric	170⅞	171⅞	169⅝	160⅞	—1
118	118½	935	General Motors pf	118½	118¾	118	118	—1
72¼	72¾	1,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72⅝	73	72⅜	72⅜	— ½
88	88½	500	Granby Consol	88¼	88¼	88	88	..
118¾	118¾	1,500	Great Northern pf	118¾	118⅝	118½	118½	..
37⅞	38⅛	5,100	G. Nthn.Ore ctfs.ore prop	37¾	38⅝	37¾	38	+ ⅛
45⅞	46	500	Greene-Canaea	45⅞	46	45⅞	45⅞	..
101⅝	102	300	Illinois Central	102	102	101⅜	101⅜	..
52¼	52⅝	16,700	Inspiration Copper	51⅝	52¼	51⅝	52¼	+ ⅜
16½	16½	500	Interboro Consol	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
10	13	100	Int. Agricultural	13	13	13	13	..
40	45	100	Int. Agricultural pf	41	41	41	41	..
114	116	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	115¼	115¼	115½	115½	— ⅛
117	119	20	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	119	119	119	119	..
37⅜	37⅞	173,300	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	36	38⅜	35	37⅝	+3½
99	99¼	83,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	96⅞	99⅝	96⅜	99	+3¼
43½	43⅝	2,700	Int. Nickel	43¼	43½	42⅝	43½	+ ⅛
15⅛	15¼	2,400	Int. Paper	15⅜	16	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
70⅝	71	800	Int. Paper pf	72	72	70⅝	70⅝	—2⅝
86	87	500	Jewel Tea	88	88	87	87	—1
24½	25	100	Kansas City South	24½	24½	24½	24½	..
58½	59⅝	100	Kan. City South. pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ¼
117	118	30	Kayser (J.) 1st pf	118	118	118	118	..
71¼	72	900	Kelley Spring Tire	71½	71⅞	71½	71½	+ ⅛
49½	49⅝	13,100	Kennecott Copper	49	49⅝	48⅞	49⅜	+ ⅜
75	75¼	7,200	Lackawanna Steel	74⅝	75⅞	74½	75	+1½
105	105¼	100	Laclede Gas	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
20¾	21	800	Lake Erie & West	20	20⅞	20	20⅝	..
45½	46½	1,400	Lee Rubber & Tire	45⅜	46½	45½	46	+ ⅛
78½	79	900	Lehigh Valley	79	79½	79	79	+ ½
258	265	100	Liggett & Myers	260	260	260	260	—8
121	125	20	Liggett & Myers pf	123	123	123	123	..
35	38	100	Long Island	35	35	35	35	..
230	239	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	232	232	232	232	—3
128	130	20	Manhattan Elev	130	130	130	130	..
84½	85¼	9,400	Maxwell Motors	84¼	85⅞	84	85	+1
86⅞	87½	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	86⅜	87	86⅜	87	..
58	58¾	100	Max. Motor 2d pf	58	58¼	58	58¼	..
101	101¼	20,600	Mexican Petroleum	100⅜	102⅞	100¼	101	+ ½
90½	91½	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	91	91	91	91	+1
34	35	2,400	Miami Copper	35	35	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	4½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4	4	4	..
5	5¼	900	Missouri Pacific	5¼	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
5¼	5⅜	900	Do., trust rcts	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	..
23	23⅜	500	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
49	49½	500	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i.	49½	49½	49¼	49¼	— ½
23½	24⅛	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	..
65½	66	1,000	Nat. Lead Co	65⅝	66⅜	65⅜	66⅛	+ ⅞
114	118	50	Nat. Lead Co. pf	114	114	114	114	..
18⅛	18⅜	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
137½	138	2,100	N. Y. Air Brake	139	139½	137¾	137¾	+ ¼
104¼	104½	11,100	N. Y. Central	104⅝	104⅝	104¼	104¼	— ½
60¾	61⅛	100	N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	61	61	61	61	..
60¼	60½	600	N. Y., N. H. & H	60¼	60½	60¼	60¼	— ⅜
27	27¾	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
130½	131	2,168	Norfolk & Western	131	131½	130¾	130¾	— ¼
67	68	200	North American	68	68	68	68	..
111¼	111¾	1,800	Northern Pacific	111½	111⅝	111¼	111¼	..
6⅞	7	400	Ontario Mining	7⅛	7⅛	6¾	6¾	..
22⅜	23½	1,500	Pacific Mail	22	23¼	22	23	+2
35¾	37	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+1⅝
55⅞	56	3,400	Penn. R. R	56⅛	56⅜	55⅞	55⅞	— ⅛
39	39½	200	Philadelphia Co	39	39	39	39	— ⅝
27	28	100	Pittsburgh Coal t r	27	27	27	27	—1
101½	103	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	101½	102	101½	102	+1⅝
52⅜	53	2,300	Pressed Steel Car	52½	53¼	52½	53	+1
98½	100	400	Pressed Steel C. pf	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	+1½
163	164	450	Pullman Co	163⅞	163⅞	163⅜	163⅜	+ ⅛
46	46⅜	1,900	Railway Steel Sp	47	47	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
24⅞	25	9,000	Ray Con. Copper	24⅞	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
104⅞	105	40,000	Reading	105⅞	106¼	104⅜	104⅞	—1
50¼	50⅝	14,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	49¼	51	49¼	50¼	+ ¾
113	113⅜	700	Rep. Iron & S. pf	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	+ ¼
15¾	16⅜	100	Seaboard Air Line	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
200	201	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	199	200	199	200	..
121½	127½	20	Sears, R. & Co. pf	127½	127½	127½	127½	..
28⅞	29¼	500	Shattuck-Arizona	28¼	28⅜	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
48	49	1,000	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	48	49¼	48	48⅞	+1
98	98½	3,400	Southern Pacific	98⅛	98⅜	98¼	98¼	— ⅝
180	183	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	184	184	184	184	..
23⅞	24	700	Southern Ry. Co	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
68¼	68⅞	400	Southern Ry. pf	68⅜	68⅜	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
131½	131⅞	8,850	Studebaker Co	131⅜	132⅜	130⅝	131⅝	+ ⅛
25¾	25⅞	1,700	Tennessee Copper	25⅜	25⅞	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
193	194	400	Texas Co	194¾	194¾	194	194	— ½
62⅜	63	100	Third Avenue	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	7¾	700	Union B. & P. Co	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
41¼	43	300	Un. Fruit Co. pf	42	42	41¾	41¾	—1⅜
139⅞	140	12,000	Union Pacific	140⅝	140⅞	139⅞	139⅞	— ⅛
82¼	82⅞	700	Union Pacific pf	82⅜	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅜
100¾	101½	5,300	United Cigar Stores	103	103	100⅞	101⅜	—2½
161½	161⅝	2,550	United Fruit Co	161¼	162½	161	161⅜	+1
..	8½	200	United Rys. Invest	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
18½	19¼	50	United Rys. Inv. pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	..
20½	21½	100	U. S. C. I. & F	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
53	54	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	53	53	53	53	..
30⅝	31	200	U. S. Express	30⅞	31	30⅞	31	+1
113	113½	5,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	114⅜	115½	113	113½	— ½
1	1¼	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ¼
1	1⅛	200	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	..
57⅜	58	6,200	U. S. Rubber	58½	58⅝	57½	57⅜	— ⅛
109⅝	109⅞	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅜
71⅜	71⅝	800	U. S. Sm., R. & M	71	71½	70½	71¼	+ ⅛
92¾	92¾	140,700	U. S. Steel	91½	92½	91⅜	92¼	+1½
117⅞	118¼	2,900	U. S. Steel pf	117⅜	118	117⅜	118	..
82⅛	82¾	7,900	Utah Copper	81½	82¼	81½	82⅜	+ ⅜
40	40⅞	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	41¼	41¾	40⅜	40⅝	— ⅝
13⅞	14	100	Wabash	14	14	14	14	..
50⅛	50¼	1,200	Wabash pf. A	50⅞	50⅞	50¼	50¼	— ⅜
27½	28	600	Wabash pf. B	28	28	27½	27½	— ⅜
30¼	30½	800	Western Maryland	30⅞	30⅞	30	30	— ½
96	96¼	800	Western Union Tel	94⅝	96	94⅜	96	+1½
59⅜	59⅝	6,700	Westingh. E. & M	59⅝	60	59¼	59½	— ⅛
4½	4¾	100	Wheeling & L. E	4½	4½	4½	4½	+1
56½	56⅝	11,300	Willys-Overland	56¼	57¼	55⅞	56⅜	+ ⅜
104	104⅜	100	Willys-Overland pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ¼
49	51	400	Wisconsin Central	51	51¼	51	51	..
135½	136½	400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	136	136	136	136	—1

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

American Securities Better Under Lead of U. S. Steel.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The stock market maintained today a good tone with fair buying of Argentine securities. Far eastern stocks, consols, and Mexican rails were steadily supported, but business otherwise was narrow.

American securities were better under the lead of United States Steel, but trading was small. The demand for money exceeds the supply. Discount rates were firm on the hardening of American exchange.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 63 francs 70 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 15 centimes. Five per cent loan, 89 francs 90 centimes.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£1,304,000
Circulation, decreased	441,000
Bullion, increased	862,964
Other securities, increased	3,169,000
Other deposits, increased	4,872,000
Public deposits, decreased	403,000
Notes reserve, increased	1,411,000
Government secur

WHEAT

Shortage of Available Supplies as a New Factor

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Renskorf, Lyon & Company

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Write for list No. 15 and our instructive booklet G-24, "The Premier Investment."

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Write for Pamphlet 10.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Renewed Activity in the Curb Market, with Prices Easier at the Close.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 410,050 shares of stocks and $42,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 102,738; oils, 56,192, and mining, 251,125. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,700	‡Aetna Ex...	10	10½	9¼	10⅛
1,400	Brit.-Amer. Tr. Co., c. b.	19½	19¾	19¼	19⅜
900	‡Butler Chem.	4	4¼	4	4¼
125	‡Canadian Car & F. Co....	78	78	70	70
1,100	C. N. G. Cor..	1	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
300	Car L. & P....	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
200	Char. L. C. of A., pf....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
700	Chevrolet M...	210	210	206	207
800	Cor. R. & H.	5	5	5	5
60	Driggs-Sea. ..	97	97	95	94
310	Emer. Phono.	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
500	F.-L. Phono..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	‡Gaston, W. & W.....	40½	41	38½	38½
700	Elec. Gun ...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20	‡Hall Signal.	9	9	9	9
650	H. & B. C. C.	38½	38½	38	38
170	Holly S. Cor..	47½	47½	46	46
4	H. S. C., pf...	96	96	96	96
275	Int. Arms & F. Sec. Corp.	19	19½	19	19¼
16,500	‡Imp. C. Ch..	29	33	29	32
19,800	‡Joplin Ore S. (new stock)..	45	52	45	52
600	Kapo M. C..	4½	5	4¼	5⅛
100	‡Kel. W., pf.100	100	100	100	100
10	‡Lake Tor. E..	9	9	9	9
1,000	Man. Tran....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Mar. of Am..	3½	3½	3½	3½
500	‡Max. Mun...	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
100	Met. Motors..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
8,000	‡Mid. Steel..	63¾	64⅛	62¾	62¾
80	‡M. M. w. i.	64	64	64	64
7,000	Peer. T. & M.	22⅝	25½	22½	24⅝
1,100	‡Pull. Vent...	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
600	‡Pull. V., pf..	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
400	‡Saxon M. C.	77	78	77	77
450	Spring'd Body	72	76	72	75
20	Spring B. pf..	116	116	116	116
50	‡Stan. Motors	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	‡St. Jos. Ld..	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
9,000	‡Strom. Carb.	44⅝	45¼	44⅜	44⅝
800	Stuts Motor..	67	67	67	67
2,000	Sub. Bt. v. t. ctfs.	36¼	36¼	35¼	36
5,000	‡Tob. Prods..	48⅝	48⅝	47	47
300	‡U. S. & H.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
300	‡U.S. Stmship	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
2,600	‡Un. Motors.	65¼	65¾	64⅛	64⅜
4,000	Un. Pr. Sh...	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
500	United Zinc..	5¼	6⅛	5¼	5⅝
450	White Motors	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¼
400	‡Zinc Concen.	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15	Gal.-Sig. Oil..161	160	161	+ 3	
40	Illinois P. L..167	167	167	..	
5	Indiana P. L.. 94	94	94	..	
10	North. P. L.. 97	97	97	+ 2	
81	Ohio Oil.....232	229	231	+ 1	
100	Prairie P. L..228	227	228	+ 2	
10	St. O. of N. J.518	518	518	..	
31	Vacuum Oil...282	270	282	+ 7	

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Alberta Pet. Ltd., (a pr.)	58	58	58	58
1,500	‡Barnet O. & G.	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
100	‡Cos. & Co., (Oil Raf.)..	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1,200	‡Cos. & C. G.	11¼	11½	11	11⅜
8,100	‡Federal Oil..	⅞	1	⅞	1
500	Kenova Oil, (a prospect)..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	‡Key. O. of N. Y.	79	80	78	80
5,000	‡Midwest Oil.	38	40	38	39
200	‡Musko. Ref..	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
900	‡N. Y.-Okla. O.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
8,000	‡Okla. Oil...	7	9	7	8
1,900	Okla. P. & R.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
14,800	‡Omar P. & G.	89	90	89	90
700	‡Pan-American Pet. pf.....	89	89⅝	89	89⅝
1,200	‡Sinclair O...	37¼	38½	37¼	38⅛
7,400	‡Tex. Mex Pe.	91	93	90	92
800	‡Un. West. O.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,200	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Wilde O. & R.	52	52	52	52

MINING STOCKS.

2,200	‡Alas.-West..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,000	‡Ariz. Copper.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
2,500	‡Atlanta	10	10⅛	10	10
4,700	B. L. Cop. Co.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
1,100	Beaver Con...	39½	39½	39	39
1,000	‡Booth	13	13	13	13
3,300	Bos. & Mon...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs....	6	6	5⅝	5⅞
450	‡Calaver. Cop.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
3,300	‡Caledonia	60	60	57	58
5,000	‡Cashboy	4½	4½	4½	4½
310	Cerro de Pas. Copper	36½	36½	36⅛	36⅛
3,100	Con. Ar. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	‡Con.-Home....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Crystal C. M..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	‡Dome Ext...	36	36	35	35
1,000	‡Dome Lake..	43	43	43	43
1,000	Dun.-Ar. Cop., (a pros.)....	1½	1½	1½	1½
10,350	‡Emma. Cop..	61	64	60	64
1,200	‡Goldf'd Cop.	85	86	*84	85
2,000	‡Goldf'd Mer.	9	9	9	9
3,300	‡Gold. R. L., (a pros.)....	15	15	15	15
80,000	‡Green. Min..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
720	Hecla Min....	4½	5	4½	4½
7,200	‡Insp. Needles Cop., (a pr.)	75	75	73	73
3,000	‡Int. Mines..	10	14	10	14
7,000	Jerome Verde, (a prosp.)..	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
400	‡Jer. Vic. Ext., (a prospect).	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	‡Jim Butler.	86	86	84	84
27,300	‡Jumbo Ext..	68	68	58	58
300	Kerr Lake....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,000	‡Kewanaa	11	11	11	11
700	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,800	‡McKin.-Dar..	60	60	58	59
21,300	‡Mich. Gold Min. & Mill.	62	65	62	65
500	‡Mojave Tun..	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅛
100	‡Mont. G. M.	96	96	96	96
1,000	‡Marsh Min..	10½	10½	10½	10½
800	Monitor Silv..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
15,000	‡Moth. Lode..	30	31	30	30½
7,000	‡Nev. Mex.	49	50	49	50
400	N. Y. & H. R.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
120	Nipiss. Mines.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
800	‡Oatman So., (a prospect).	28	28	28	28
17,500	‡Old Em. L.	16	18	15	15
3,000	‡Ray Her. M.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4,700	‡Rex Con. M.	19	20	19	19½
3,250	‡Rochester M.	65	65	62	62
750	‡San Toy	13½	14	13½	14
500	‡Sh. Cr. Z. & L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	‡Silver Pick.	12	12	12	12
500	Sm. Sil.-La...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Stewart	¾	¾	¾	¾
7,550	‡Success M.	34	34	31	33
4,500	‡Temisk'g....	60	61	60	61
1,000	Tonopah Ext.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
220	Tonopah Min.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Tonopah Bel.	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,000	‡Tonop'h Mid.	20	20	20	20
1,500	Tuolumne	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
1,000	‡Tono. Sil. P.	11½	11½	11½	11½
1,000	Tri-Bullion ..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
8,000	‡U. S. Con'l	6	7	6	7
1,800	‡Un. V. Ext.	82	82⅜	82	82
950	Unity Gold M.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
1,500	‡W. End Con.	80	80	79	79
855	‡White Oaks..	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
100	‡Y. A. tr. ctfs.	43⅜	44⅜	43⅜	43⅜
300	‡Yuscaran C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$14,000	‡Cosden O 1 l 6s, w. 1....	103	103	101⅜	101⅜
12,000	‡Mid. Stl. 5s. 95	95¼	95	95	95
6,000	‡Russian Gov. 6½s	100¼	100¼	100½	100½
10,000	‡Sinel. Oil 6s 96¾	96¾	96¾	96⅝	

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. Note.—There were no sales in United Zinc Wednesday. Aug. 11, not reported. 200 Hull Copper at 28c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord..	18¾	19	18¾	19
Canada Steel	54½	55	54½	55
Canadian Nat. Gas..	1	1½	1	1½
Charcoal Iron of Am.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Chase Motors	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Grant Motor Car....	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8¼
Hall Signal pf.....	24	28	24	28
Hupp Motor Car....	6¾	7	6½	7
Internat. Motors pf..	15	20	15	20
Mitchell Motors	64½	65½	64½	65¼
Motor Prod.	62	68	62	68
Princess Motors	1	1¼	1	1¼
Scripps Booth	50¼	51½	50¼	51½
United Drug	69	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf..	60	62	60	62
United Drug 2d pf...	87½	89	87½	89

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil & Gas pf.	4½	5	4¾	5
Houston Oil	13½	14	13½	14
Pierce Oil	12½	12⅝	11	11½

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
Pittsburgh Jerome...	1¼	1½	1¼	1⅜

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	59	64	59	64
American Brass.....	230	290	275	285
Atlas Powder	175	190	176	190
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	123	126	123	126
Bliss (E. W.).....	590	615	590	615
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. Pdy. & Exp....	190	200	190	200
Canadian Explosives.	400	450	400	450
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	800	825	800	825
Du Pont Powd., new.	265	300	270	285
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	310	320	316	320
Hercules Powder pf..	112	116	112	116
International Arms..	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond...	160	170	160	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	110	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	575	590	570	590
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1,250	1,500	1,250	1,500

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..	5	May, 1926	96½	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	97½	98½	5.70
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec. 15, '16	100	100⅜	4.85
Argen. Govt. Dis.		Feb. 21, '17	97⅛	97⅝	5.90
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec. 15, '17	100⅛	100⅜	5.55
Argen. Govt..	5	May 15, '20	99⅝	100⅛	5.95
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99⅝	100¼	4.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.75
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅛	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Ap., 1920	99⅛	100¼	4.83
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.05
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99⅞	100⅛	4.97
Italian Govt..	6	Oct. 15, '16	99⅞	100⅛	5.40
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	103	3.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100⅝	101⅛	4.50
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100⅜	4.80
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.98
Prov. of N. S.	5	July, 1919	97½	99⅜	5.25
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918		98	5.25
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¼	101	2.55
Swiss Govt..	5	Mar., 1918	99½	99⅝	5.15
Swiss Govt..	5	Mar., 1920	99	99⅛	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.24
Am. Loco....	5	July, 1916	100¼	101	3.90
Am. P. & L..	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100⅛	5.75
Am. T. & T..	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100¼	4.46
Am. Thread..	4	Jan., 1919	98½	98½	4.40
Anacon. Cop.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	3.13
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅜	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101½	102½	6.45
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.90
Can. North..	6	Sep., 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.90
Can. North...	6	July 10, '18	99¼	100	6.00
Can. Pacific..	6	Mar. 2, '24	101½	101⅝	5.72
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103	3.75
C., B. & Q..	4	July, 1921	97⅝	98	4.48
C. & W. Ind..	6	Sep., 1917	99½	99½	5.06
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916		98	..
Cub-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	101⅝	102	5.75
Eagt. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	96½	99	6½
Erie R. R..	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.71
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1919	100⅝	100⅞	4.72
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98½	99⅝	5.50
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	101	4.10
Inter. Harv..	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅛	101⅜	3.95
L. Gas & El..		Apr., 1918	100⅛	101⅛	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1918	100⅝	101⅛	5.40
Min. Gen. E..	6	June, 1917	101		5.00
Mo. Pacific..	6	June, 1916	99	99½	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98⅜	97⅝	9.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99½	99⅝	6.05
N. Y. N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99¾	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99½	99⅝	6.00
Otis Elev....	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	99¼	5.25
Penn. Co. ..	4½	June 5, '21	100⅛	100⅜	4.32
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100.	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19, '19	58½	90¼	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100..	100⅜	3.00
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98¼	99¼	5.30
U. S. P. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	98½	100⅜	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100½	101	4.38
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co....	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	4.05
W. F. Trac..	6	Mar., 1917	100	100⅜	1.00
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	97⅜	98½	6.25
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100⅝	5½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100⅜	101	5.45

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100¼
6s	Sept., 1917	102½	102⅝	102¼	102⅜
4½s	June, 1965	107⅛	108⅛	107⅞	108⅛
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅛	108	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	May., 1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅜	..	100⅛	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅛	..	100⅛	..
4½s	April, 1966	102⅞	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅞	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
4½s	Mar., 1963	102⅛	103	102⅛	103
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅛	103	102⅛	103
4½s	Mar., '60, op. '30	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4s	May, 1959	100½	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜
4s	Nov., 1958	100¼	100½	100⅛	100⅜
4s	May, 1957	100¼	100½	100⅛	100⅜
4s	Nov., 1955	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1956	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1936	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
3½s	Nov., 1956	88⅜	..	88⅜	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	91	91⅜	90⅝	91⅛
3½s	May, 1954	91	91⅜	90⅜	91

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1928	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
3½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1918-1924	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
4½s	1950-1954	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Adventure	3	3⅜	3	3⅜
50	Ahmeek	99	100	99	100
640	Alaska Gold..	17	17	16⅝	16⅝
100	Algonah	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
30	Allouez	66	66⅝	66	66⅝
450	Am. Zinc	33	33	32⅜	33
250	Am. Zinc pf..	65	65⅛	65	65
350	Anaconda	84½	85⅞	84	85⅛
530	Ariz. Com'l..	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
50	Butte & Bal..	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
210	Butte & Sup..	67½	67½	67¼	67⅜
250	Cal. & Ariz..	70½	71	70½	71
7	Cal. & Hecla.	540	540	540	540
50	Chino	51½	51¾	51½	51¾
1,141	Copper Range	63⅞	64	63⅜	63⅝
5	Daly-West ..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
170	East Butte ..	13	13	13	13
85	Granby	88	88	87	87
50	Indiana	4	4	4	4
1	Inspiration ..	52	52	52	52
160	Island Creek..	47⅝	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛
150	Isle Royale...	29	29	29	29
10	Kerr Lake....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
240	Keweenaw	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
100	Mason Valley..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
150	Mass Con.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
150	Michigan	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
420	Mohawk	90½	90½	86	90½
20	Nevada	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛
50	New Arc.....	6	6	6	6
200	New Idria	12	12	12	12
350	North Butte..	23	23⅛	23	23⅛
110	North Lake...	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
35	Ojibway	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
255	Old Dominion.	69¼	69⅝	69	69⅛
26	Osceola	88	88	88	88
765	Pond Creek...	15⅝	16	15	15½
15	Quincy	80½	80½	80½	80½
100	Ray Con.....	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
100	Santa Fe	2	2	2	2
130	Shannon	8½	8½	8½	8½
210	South Lake ..	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝
100	South Utah...	24c	24c	24c	24c
315	St. Mary's...	76⅛	76⅝	76	76
350	Sup. & Bos...	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
5	Superior	16½	16½	16¼	16¼
10	Tamarack	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
70	Trinity	6	6	5⅝	5⅞
1,400	Tuolumne	40c	45c	40c	45c
780	U. S. Smelter.	71½	71½	70½	71½
5	U. S. Sm. pf.	50½	50⅝	50½	50⅝
100	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
85	Utah Con.....	14	14	13	13
250	Utah Metal...	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
740	Victoria	3⅜	4	3⅜	4
5	Winona	4½	4½	4½	4½
20	Wolverine	52½	52½	52½	52½
200	Wyandot	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝

RAILROADS.

40	Atchison pf...	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
26	Bost. & Alb..	179½	180	178½	180
53	Bost. Elev....	74	74⅛	73½	74⅛
87	Bost. & Me...	43	43	43	43
3	Conn. & M. pf.	100	100	100	100
20	Mass. Elec....	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
150	Mass. El. pf..	41	42	41	42
245	New

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Vanadium.
50 Alaska Steamship.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Farmers Loan & Trust.
100 H. W. Johns-Manville Com. & Pf.
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
50 Royal Baking Powder Com.
100 Santa Cecilia Sugar Com.
100 Splitdorf Electric Com. & Pfd.
11 Winchester Repeating Arms.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
50 Amer. Investment Securities Com.
100 Belding Bros. Co. Com.
25 Chase Bank "Rights."
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
15 Fidelity & Phenix Insurance.
10 Home Insurance.
25 International Silver Com.
300 Ward Baking Com.
24 Winchester Repeating Arms.

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Specialists
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Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
80	Am. G. & E.	149	148	148	150
1,020	Cities Service.	270	253½	264	264½
330	Cities Ser. pf.	85½	85	85	85½
75	Cent. S. Elec.	71½	71¼	71	71¾
650	Com. Pr.	64½	63½	63¼	64½
700	Com. Pr. pf.	85	84	84	85
430	Con. Pr. pf.	99	98	97½	99
75	Inc. G. & E.	58½	58	58	59
60	Rep. Ry.& St.	39	38½	38¼	39

BONDS.

$50,000	Com. Pr. 6s.	103	102¼	102¼	103
50,000	Grand R. 5s.	99½	99¼	99½	99¾

The following quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	27	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	78	80
American Cities	18	38
American Cities pf.	45	46½
American Gas Co.	120	123
American G. & E. pf.	49½	51
American Lt. & Trac.	379	382
American Light & Traction pf.	109	111
American Power & Light	69½	71
American Power & Light pf.	84	85
American Public Utilities	42	46
American Public Utilities pf.	73½	75½
American W. W. & E.	8¾	9¼
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	22½	24
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	63	64
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	23	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	76	79
Central States Electric	15	17½
Colorado Power	24½	26½
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	63
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	98
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	11½	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	47
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities	200	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	90	94
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	13	15
Miss. River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	58	62
Northern States Power	86½	87½
Northern States Power pf.	96	97½
Northern Texas Electric	57	60½
Northern Texas Electric pf.	84	87
Ozark Power & Water	44	47
Ohio Cities Gas pf.	87	89
Pacific G. & L.	58	59
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	89¼	89¾
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25½	30¼
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	75½	76¾
Securities Corp. General	18½	23
Securities Corp. General pf.	80¾	84¾
Southern Cal. Edison	91	93
†Southern California Edison pf.	105½	107
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	14¾	15¼
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	89¾	90¼
†Tampa Electric	131	135
Tennessee Railway & Light	10	10½
Tennessee Railway & Light pf.	47¼	48
Toledo Traction	41	44
Toledo Traction pf.	80	83
United Gas & Electric	10	14
United Gas & Electric pf.	74	75
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	11	14
United Light & Railways	49½	51
United Light & Railways pf.	74	76
Western Power	19¼	20¼
Western Power pf.	69½	71

†Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100½
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	75
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	..
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100¾
Columbia G. & L. 1st 5s, 1927	80	83
Columbia G. & L. deb. 5s, 1927	70	75
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	95½	98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98¾	..
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96¾	97¾
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918	99½	..
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28	99	100
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89½	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97¼	99
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1963	95	97
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77	77½
Miss Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922	91¼	93½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98	99
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	95½	96½
North Texas E. col. t. 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	98
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	..
Seattle El. con. 5s	94½	97½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101½
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	98	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90¼	93
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	95½	98½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.09	Occidental Con.	.70
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.22
Bullion	.01	Savage	.05
Confidence	.18	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.13	Sierra Nevada	.29
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.68
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Jacket Con.	.07
Mexican	.16		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.15	Florence	.50
Jim Butler	.82	G'dfield Con.	.84
MacNamara	.05	G'dfield Merger	.08
Midway	.19	Jumbo Ext.	.56
Mizpah Ext.	.01	Lone Star	.03
North Star	.15	Red Lion	.16
Rescue	.23	Silver Pick	.11
Tonopah Ext.	5.75	Spearhead	.05
West End	.75	Big Jim	.79
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.17
Atlanta	.10	Packard	.33
Booth	.12	Rochester Mines	.62
C. O. D.	.02	Round Mountain	.41
Comb. Fraction	.06	White Caps	.17
D'field Daisy	.03		

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Isabella	17¼	17¾	
Jackpot	..	8	
McKinney	27½	29	
Portland	165	168	
Vindicator	212	215	
U. G. Mines	8	8½	

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot	10	10½	Jackpot	..	8
Elkton	15	15½	McKinney	27½	29
El Paso	60	75	Portland	165	168
Findlay	3	4½	Vindicator	212	215
Golden Cycle	209	214	U. G. Mines	8	8½
Gold Sov.	5	5¼			
Granite	61	67½			

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.28
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.50	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.70	4.38
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.65	4.45
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'29	4½	4.65	4.45
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.15
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.90	4.60
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.60	4.20
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.70	4.40
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.65	4.38
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Louis & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.45	4.20
Mo., Kan. & T.	1916-'23	5	5.75	4.75
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'22	5	5.75	4.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.62	4.38
Norf. & Western.	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.95	4.40
Penn. Gen. Ref.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.12
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'26	5	4.75	4.45
Southern Pacific.	1916-'26	4½	4.45	4.25
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.70	4.40

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	38.62½	..	38.62½	39.12½
Lead	6.20	6.30	6.05	6.15
Speiter	†9.37½	..	†8.87½	..
Antimony	13.00	15.00	10.00	11.00
Quicksilver	$72.00	..	$72.00	..
Aluminium	*58.00	59.00	*58.00	59.00
Iron, No. 2 Xfdy.	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal. †Selling price.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 27c, third quarter delivery; 26½@26¾c, fourth delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Wed'day. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	114 0 0	115 0 0
Copper, futures	111 0 0	112 0 0
Tin, spot	170 10 0	171 0 0
Tin, futures	172 5 0	173 0 0
Spelter	53 0 0	49 10 0
Lead	29 15 0	30 0 0

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Thirty-one corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $1,185,300, were chartered today. They included:

Universal Ice Mfg. Co., Inc., Bronx, ice, construction, manage hotels, restaurants, apartments, $350,000; D. N. Moore, J. J. Brady, W. Bryant, 891 E. 149th St.

Stromberg Expert & Import Co., Inc., merchandise, property, commission, selling agents, $200,000; L. M. Burke, H. J. Kelly, C. F. White, 74 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

Felis Land Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $100,000; G. R. J. Boggs, A. Colvin, H. N. Berry, Boston, Mass.

Utica Warehouse Co., Inc., Yorkville, storage, warehousing, $100,000; H. D. Kernan, L. W. Brennan, N. E. Devereux, Utica.

Crown Motors Corp., vehicles, engines, machines, appliances, $50,000; J. C. Franklin, D. D. Vincent, J. F. O'Neil, Boonton, N. J.

Equitable Pledge Society, Inc., pawnbroking, $100,000; J. A. Loope, L. H. Trasker, S. R. Smith, Bank of Long Island, Jamaica.

Fifth Avenue Stores, Inc., merchandise, personal property, brokerage, mail order business, $100,000; J. C. Hackett, C. H. Von Keller, H. Wineburgh, 44 W. 96th St.

St. Johns Heights Realty Co., Inc., realty, $50,000; L. Hittleman, S. Pertchonok, B. Gottlieb, 210 E. 86th St.

D. W. King Co., Inc., Buffalo, furniture, house, hotel, restaurant, ship furnishings, $25,000; J. H. Bauer, Jr., M. M. and D. W. King, 5 Pearl St., Buffalo.

Ducker Co. of New York, Inc., portable and cratable structures, wood working, $10,000; H. W. Whitbeck, V. R. Case, J. M. Flanagan, New Rochelle.

B. and S. Wing Estates, realty, personal property, $18,000; L. M. and L. S. Wing, C. H. Sunderland, Grand Central Term.

Wharton Green & Co., Inc., builders, contractors, decorators, $10,000; G. S. Green, H. J. O'Neill, W. Green, Summit, N. J.

Waterloo Smart Shop Co., Inc., department store, $10,000; G. C. Norton, R. Hirschfield, S. L. Cohen, 600 W. 150th St.

Hord & Co., Inc., stock, bond, brokers, realty, contractors, booksellers, $10,000; M. Greenberger, W. C. Crerie, W. D. Hord, Indianapolis.

The C. W. Wadsworth Co., Inc., commercial, theatrical poster mountings, $5,000; C. W. W. L., and F. E. Wadsworth, 1,516 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Allegro & Marzeal Corp., Bronx, contractors, builders, $5,000; R. M. and M. Allegro, 951 Sherman Av., Bronx.

I. Landau & Sons, Inc., painters, decorators, contracting, $5,000; S., P., and I. Landau, 402 E. 174th St.

Walter F. Scheftel & Co., Inc., insurance brokers, agents, merchandise, personal property, begin business with $6,900; G. Graham, W. M. Scheftel, G. Bernheimer, Astor Court.

Morton Metzel & Co., Inc., realty, stocks, bonds, brokers, agent, begin business with $1,500; T. F. Twyford, A. A. Lorzer, E. M. Hetzel, 100 Broadway.

Kitchen & Co., Inc., chemicals, drugs, medicines, dyes, begin with $1,000; L. F. Whitney, T. F. Wallace, F. T. Kitchen, 169 New York Av., New Brighton.

Bowring Cuba Corp., export, import to and from Cuba, merchandise, food products, commodities, $5,000; A. D. Kinney, R. Rogers, E. Keale, 25 Broad St.

Byron Parker, Inc., Hudson, plumbers, specialties, $9,000; B. F., C. A., and G. N. Parker, Hudson.

Authorization: Penn Metal Co., Inc., Massachusetts, steel, iron, other metals, $75,000; representative, H. T. Lungren, 103 Park Av., Manhattan.

Merger: United Merchants Realty and Improvement Co., with United Stores Realty Co., Manhattan.

Capital increases: All-Americas Mercantile Cor., New York, $100,000 to $125,000; Redden Motor Truck Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $500,000; John Martin's House, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $225,000; Citizens' Bank of Buffalo, $200,000 to $300,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: McNeil-Steinhoff Co., Inc., Manhattan; Hobart Publishing Co., Inc., Hobart; Eastbourne Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan; The McBride Atelier, Inc., Manhattan; Parsells Avenue Realty Co., Rochester; Nation Display Exhibiting Corporation, New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 17.—Charters filed:

Morris Wilensky, Inc., Hoboken, manufacture and deal in cloth, women's cloaks, dresses, suits, c., $5,000; Morris Wilensky, Sam Kastanbaum, Louis Pollock, Hoboken.

Alliance Silk Finishing Co., Paterson, manufacture and deal in dyestuffs, silk and other textile goods, $125,000; Emma C. Fox, C. H. Paul, E. B. Randall, Paterson.

Pfeiffer Motor Car Co., Elizabeth, manufacture and deal in motor vehicles, engines, machinery, &c., $50,000; H. S. Pfeiffer, John Tucker, R. H. McAdams, Elizabeth.

Mercer Lumber Co., Trenton, acquire and deal in timber, lumber, and building materials, and build and operate sawmills, $5,000; S. C. Culp and C. A. Cella, Trenton, and Frank B. Hasard, Edgemont, Penn.

Folkman Realty Co., Atlantic City, real estate, development, and securities, $25,000; Louis Folkman, New York; Gertrude Folkman, Newark; Adolph Folkman, Atlantic City.

Durand-Koering Glass Co., Vineland, manufacture glass of all kinds, $50,000; Charles Durand, L. J. Koering, George Deleruyelle, Vineland.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 17.—Charters filed:

The Quaker Kola Co., to manufacture, sell and deal in non-alcoholic drinks, $3,000,000; F. R. Hansell, G. H. Martin, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia incorporators.

Utility Battery Co., to manufacture, sell and deal in and with electric and storage batteries, $3,000,000; G. C. Frerich, F. O. Balch, Chicago; Marion Luce, Oak Park, Ill.

Gladstone Mining Co., to mine gold, silver, copper, &c., $2,000,000; H. E. Latter, N. P. Coffin, C. M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14¾	15	14½	15
Atlantic Refining	705	715	700	710
Borne-Scrymser	360	375	360	370
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	94	92	93
Chesebrough Mfg.	330	370	350	370
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	330	350	325	335
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	94	97	94	97
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	208	212
Galena Signal Oil	158	161	158	161
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line	166	169	166	169
Indiana Pipe Line	92	94	92	94
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¾	10	9¼	10
National Transit	14	15	14	15*
New York Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	230	233	230	232
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	59	60	59	60
Pierce Oil	12¾	13	11	11½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	377	383	375	380
Prairie Pipe Line	223	226	225	228
Solar Refining	280	290	275	285
Southern Pipe Line	194	197	194	197
South Penn. Oil	342	347	340	345
Southwest. Penn.	105	110	106	110
Standard Oil of Cal.	260	265	263	268
Standard Oil of Ind.	620	625	623	628
Standard Oil of Kan.	445	455	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky.	420	430	420	430
Standard Oil of Neb.	375	385	370	380
Standard Oil of N. J.	518	520	517	519
Standard Oil of N. Y.	206	208	204	207
Standard Oil of Ohio	395	405	390	400
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Tidewater Oil	175	185	175	185
Union Tank	81	82	84	84
Vacuum Oil	277	280	273	278
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

ASK TIME FOR B. & M. SALE.

Trustees Say They Can't Get Acceptable Offer for Stock.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company filed an application in the Federal District Court yesterday, to be heard on Aug. 24, for an order to extend the time in which the Trustees of the Boston & Maine Railroad are under the Federal decree of Oct. 17, 1914, to sell the New Haven's holdings in the Boston & Maine and its leased lines. Under the decree the sale was fixed for Jan. 1, 1917.

In the petition the Trustees state they have found it impossible to sell the shares or any part of them on terms which, in their judgment, should be accepted.

The petition declares that a forced sale would create a large deficit in the New Haven's balance sheet and thus postpone the time when the New Haven could hope to pay dividends.

"To accomplish the objects of the decree it is necessary that a further extension of time should be given in order to prevent a sacrifice of the property which would put the control of the Boston & Maine Railroad in the hands of some syndicate whose purposes it is impossible to foresee, and would at the same time seriously cripple the New Haven Railroad by taking from it a large amount of property, the proceeds of which, if the shares are sold at a fair price, will enable the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to largely reduce its existing indebtedness and put its property in the way of becoming useful to the public."

To Increase Trade with Scotland.

The local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce yesterday announced that John N. McCunn, Consul of the United States at Glasgow, was here to confer with American manufacturers and exporters who desired to learn of the possibilities of introducing American goods into the markets of Scotland. Mr. McCunn will be glad to interview interested business men at the office of the bureau, room 400, Custom House, today between 10 and 12 o'clock.

COTTON ADVANCES IN STEADY MARKET

Storm in the Gulf of Mexico Keeps the Talent Guessing, but Rains Help Texas Crop.

WALL ST. IN AS A BUYER

Spot Market Rises Fifteen Points—Bull Leaders Seek Out Soft Spots.

There was a steady undertone in the cotton market yesterday, but trading was rather light when the widespread interest in cotton at this season is taken into consideration. There was a manifest disposition to wait for further crop developments, and the fact that there was a storm in the Gulf of Mexico working toward the cotton belt made both the longs and the shorts a bit timid. On one hand there was the possibility that this disturbance might bring much needed rain to the region west of the Mississippi; on the other hand the danger that it might give bad weather to the Southern Atlantic States, where there has been severe damage by storms and too much rain.

Liverpool cables were a little better than due, and the local market opened steady, with the active months two or three points higher than the previous close. The ring was rather bare of overnight orders, and during the early trading the ring crowd showed a disposition to sell short. It was this class of selling that carried prices down a few points during the first half hour; but the market rallied quickly when leading spot interests, which for some time have been identified with the long side, came to the support of the market.

The bull leaders showed little aggressiveness, but they did manifest willingness to pick up cotton on all soft spots, and the ring crowd soon began to cover the cotton it had sold in the early trading.

Private reports from the belt were not particularly bullish, as they told of scattered showers in Texas and improvement in some parts of the Eastern States. The talk of the approaching storm, however, rather overshadowed the reports of the weather of the minute, although the bulls did not neglect to call attention to the fact that there was no relief in Oklahoma, where rain was much needed.

Wall Street did some buying and, encouraged by the prospect of a bullish stock market, is inclined to be bullish on cotton. The South bought on balance, but is not as active in the market as it usually is at this time of year.

During a large part of the day the market was rather sluggish, but at no time, after the little slump at the opening, did it show any softness, and on the whole the buying seemed to be of a better class than the selling.

Just at the close there was some realizing that eased the market off four or five points, and closed it barely steady, but there was no indication of any weakness, and closing prices were 11 to 12 points higher than at the previous close.

Spot cotton in New York advanced 15 points to 14.45c. for middling.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	..	14.24	14.24	14.14@14.16	
Oct.	14.22	14.35	14.19	14.29@14.30	14.18@14.19
Dec.	14.41	14.49	14.39	14.48@14.49	14.38@14.39
Jan.	14.45	14.63	14.45	14.57@14.58	14.45@14.46
March	14.62	14.77	14.60	14.70@14.71	14.60@14.61
May	14.75	14.91	14.74	14.83@14.85	14.73@14.74
July	14.80	14.97	14.80	14.89 bid	14.79 bid

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 15 points advance in middling at 14.45c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, unchanged to 14 points higher. New Orleans, 14c; Galveston, 14.55c; Savannah, 14c; Memphis, 14.25c; Augusta, 14c; Houston, 14.60c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	..	..	..	14.00	14.16
Oct.	14.00	14.16	14.00	14.11@14.12	13.98@13.99
Dec.	14.23	14.36	14.23	14.32@14.33	14.19@14.20
Jan.	14.39	14.47	14.33	14.42@14.43	14.28@14.30
March	14.51	14.63	14.51	14.60@14.61	14.46@14.49
May	14.76	14.76	14.76	14.74@14.75	14.61@14.63

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points lower, at 8.75d. Sales, 8,000; receipts, 3,000 bales, including 3,000 American. Closed quiet.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov	8.52	8.38	8.52	8.50	8.55
Jan.-Feb	8.47½	8.53	8.48½	8.50½	8.48½
Mch.-Apr.	8.47½	8.49	8.46	8.50	8.48
May-June	8.46	8.47½	8.44	8.49	8.46½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 14.20; October, 14.24; January, 14.50; March, 14.64; May, 14.75; July, 14.83. The market there was due to open today 2½ to 3½ points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,425	..	4,842	103,385
New Orleans	114	939	111,087	132,729
Mobile	369	1	12,191	12,257
Savannah	1,490	1,181	64,816	59,302
Charleston	1	..	22,228	42,547
Wilmington	68	329	40,223	32,357
Norfolk	878	1,435	25,164	43,364

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	329	55	35,453	64,316
Memphis	46	662	48,442	68,594
St. Louis	..	827	..	13,018
Houston	4,423	6,754	21,598	48,636

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Year.
Galveston	3,000 to 8,000	2,666	..
New Orleans	200 to 500	973	66

Exports yesterday were 18,025 bales. Total thus far for this season, 201,022 bales. Total last season, 89,443 bales.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

John Grant Dater, financial editor of The Evening Sun, will join A. A. Housman & Co. on Sept. 1.

The Haynes Automobile Company declared the usual monthly dividend of 1 per cent. yesterday and a stock dividend of 108 1-8 per cent., at the same time increasing the capitalization from $1,200,000 to $4,000,000, half common and half 7 per cent. cumulative, non-taxable preferred.

Tobacco Products Corporation $150,000 additional preferred stock has been admitted to the list by the New York Stock Exchange.

The Governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday admitted to the regular list $30,000,000 Union Station first 4½ per cent. bonds and $15,000,000 Hart Schaffner & Marx common stock, and admitted to the unlisted department authorized capital stock of the Reo Motor Company, of which $6,000,000 is issued, and $1,000,000 authorized capital stock of Reo Motor Truck Company, of which $937,230 is issued.

Champion Copper Company of Boston yesterday declared a dividend of $6.40 a share, making $68 since Feb. 21, 1915, when payments were resumed after being suspended from Oct. 15, 1913.

Empire Coke Company has been authorized by the Public Service Commission to sell at par $179,000 preferred stock, the proceeds to be used to acquire that amount of stock of the Empire Gas and Electric Company.

Copper Range Company of Boston yesterday declared a regular dividend of $1.50 and an extra dividend of $1.

The Guaranty Trust Company is prepared to exchange, Williams & Wigmore temporary certificates for permanent engraved certificates. The same company will exchange definitive bonds of the Northern States Power Company first refunding 5 per cent. bonds for interim receipts of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank.

J. Fletcher Farrel, Vice President of the Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago, has been appointed Treasurer of the Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation, but will retain his Vice Presidency of the Dearborn National.

Union Carbide Company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 16; also a stock dividend of 40 per cent., payable to stock of record Sept. 16, in two installments, 20 per cent. on Oct. 2 and the remainder on Jan. 2, 1917.

J. P. Morgan & Co. deposited $2,500,000 gold at the Assay Office yesterday. The metal was in bars from Ottawa, and brought the total of imports on the current movement up to $225,250,000.

The Monitor Silver, Lead & Zinc Mining and Milling Company has bought additional properties in New Mexico, making the total land holdings more than 4,000 acres.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

	1916.	Increase.
1st week August	$11,723	$1,222
July 1-Aug. 7	54,861	*1,469

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD CORPORATION for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$137,087	$109,411	$27,676
Net after taxes	25,640	7,571	18,069
Sur. aft. chgs.	39,964	21,091	18,874
12 mos. gross	823,125	674,524	148,600
Net after taxes	179,274	51,976	127,298
Sur. aft. chgs.

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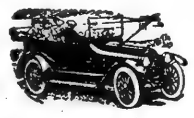

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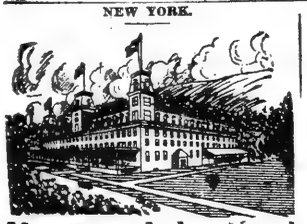

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RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of the lessee.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 20, n w corner of 66th St, store and cellar; Michael F. McGee of the firm of McGee & Carley, on premises, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, Henry E. Von Pein, 25 Nassau St.....$3,000

BROADWAY, 1,961, n w corner of 66th St, Green Room, 2,100 square feet; Marie Antoinette Hotel Co. to Herman L. Grumsek, 147 West 66th St, from completion of alterations to Oct. 1, 1923; attorney, Julius J. Michael, 111 Broadway.....$7,000

MADISON AV, n e corner of 47th St, 200.10 to s s of 48th St x215.8, the land; New York State Realty and Terminal Co. to Vanderbilt Avenue Realty Corporation, 2,255 Broadway, 21 years from June 1, 1916, two renewals, 21 years each; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway .....O. C. and $152,500

PARK AV, n w corner 47th St, 200.10 to s s of 48th St x124.4, the land; New York State Realty and Terminal Co. to Vanderbilt Avenue Realty Corporation, 2,255 Broadway, 21 years from June 1, 1916, two renewals of 21 years each; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway .....O. C. and $90,000

WEST ST, 859 and 860, vacant lot in rear; George J. Gunshor to Talking Doll and Novelty Co., 248 West 17th St, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, Robert C. Birkhaber, 43 Exchange Place.....$550

1ST AV, 1,580, s store and basement and s apartment above store; Hannah and Jacob Lederer to Hans Wassermann, 805 Washington St, Hoboken, N. J., 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway $1,020

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 773-5, w s, 50x152.3x50.5x145.10, all; Edw. Breslin to North Side Garage, Inc, 2,720 Decatur Av, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, E. P. Korkus, 924 Broadway, Brooklyn $3,600 to $4,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 981, south, store, Max Marcus to Long's Hat Stores, Inc, 200 Greene St, 2 11-12 years, from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, J. J. Baker, 84 Nassau St.....$1,200 to $1,440

WHITE PLAINS AV, 3,802, w s, store, Charles E. Gordon et al to Leo Levitan, 1,507 Charlotte St et al, 5 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, J. L. Zoetzl, 4,102 White Plains Av .....$780 to $960

WHITE PLAINS AV, 3,804, w s, store, same to same, 5 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, same .....$900 to $1,020

146TH ST, 452-6 East, all, Marclar Realty Corporation to Banit Schumkler, 50 Northern Av, 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, M. D. Reiss, 309 Broadway $6,800

SAME PROPERTY, Banit Schumkler to Samuel Berman, 1,804 Washington Av, and ano., 4 4-12 years, from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, same, ...$6,545

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

3D AV, 1,892 and 1,894; Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against John Beekerman et al., Oct. 17, 1914.....$250

17TH ST, 144 West; Morris Klein against M. Whitmark & Son et al., Aug. 4, 1916.....$85

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

DOWNING ST, 24 to 28; John E. Schermerhorn et al. against Sarah Gabriel et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. C. Kobbe.

NAEGLE AV, centre line, 880 ft s w of centre line of Ellwood St, runs n w 312.7x s w 130.5x s e 228.10x n e 100 to beginning; Victoria Duffy against James A. Lynch et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, H. Swain.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 68; Annie Goldenkranz against Solomon S. Goldenkranz et al., action to set aside conveyance; attorney, J. T. Loew.

TH AV, s e corner of 30th St, 67.11x289.10; Havens Relief Fund Society against 1,227 Broadway Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Jones, Bleecker & Tuckerman.

120TH ST, 310 West; N. Y. Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men against Bernard Yeamans et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. H. Dilley.

120TH ST, 22 East; Archibald H. M. Sinclair against Aaron Domb et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. C. Heywood.

126TH ST, n e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 30.4x95.2; Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Mary McDermott et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

Bronx.

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of Louise St, 20x100; Frances Aronson against Fisher Lewine et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Oglesby & Barnes.

FORDHAM ROAD, s e corner of Valentine Av, 88.9x130.2; J. Clarence Davies against Valentine Realty Corp., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Morris & McVeigh.

LOT 62, part of map 2 of property situated in the Town of Yonkers, 24th Ward; Lionel R. Lenox against William A. Mark et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. S. Noyes.

LOTS 59 and 60, map of Tremont Heights, 24th Ward; Lamport Realty Co. against Louis M. Rouda et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Hellinger.

LOT 140, Block 3,143, Section 11, on Tax Map; City of New York against Ronald K. Brown et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 1, Block 3,262, Section 12, on Tax Map; same against Gustave S. Boehm et al., action same; attorney, same.

LOT 8, Block 3,268, Section 12, on Tax Map; same against same, action same; attorney, same.

LOT 11, Block 3,262, Section 12, on Tax Map; same against same, action same; attorney, same.

TINTON AV, e s, 189.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 37.5x85; Philip Rhinelander, as executor and trustee, against Roth Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. E. Hartcorn.

Transatlantic Mails.

Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta.....Aug. 19

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Gibraltar must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Louis.....Aug. 19

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Touraine.....Aug. 19

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed supplementary mail for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Alaunia.....Aug. 19

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Touraine.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 20, SS Menmon.

Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Duca d'Aosta, and at 8 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Canopic.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Mails for South America.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Pacific.....Aug. 18

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RELIANCE CHANDELIER CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of domes, chandeliers, electric fixtures, parts, typewriters, desks, chairs, &c.

ALBERT FALCK, Receiver.
MORRISON & SCHIFF, Attorneys for Receiver, 820 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,471.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB FISCHLOWITZ, LOUIS NEWFIELD, and ABRAHAM FISCHLOWITZ, individually and as co-partners doing business as FISCHLOWITZ & NEWFIELD, Alleged Bankrupts.

Take notice that on August 16, 1916, the above proceeding was referred to me to pass upon a proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, City of New York, August 29, 1916, at 2 P. M., at which time creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, August 17, 1916.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAUL LIEBERT and ABRAHAM LIEBERT, individually and as co-partners, trading under the trade name and style of LIEBERT BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Aug. 18, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's clothing coats, vests, pants, piece goods, linings, etc.

LEON MANN, Receiver.
WASSERVOGEL & MEDALIE, Attorneys for Receiver, 130 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

CONTINUATION SALE,
beginning with lot number 397,
SALE OF ENTIRE WALLPAPER PLANT OF
FREDERICK BECK & CO.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—In the matter of Frederick Beck & Co., bankrupt. In bankruptcy. No. 22872.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of Hon. John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, that Charles Shongood, U. S. auctioneer, will sell on this day, August 18th, 1916, at 10 A. M., at the factory of Frederick Beck & Co., at Fifteenth Street and Park Avenue, Hoboken, New Jersey, the entire wallpaper plant of the above named bankrupt, consisting of the following personal property: Three 12-color printing machines, seven 8-color printing machines, one 6-color printing machine, complete with hang-up racks, grounding machines, etc.; one 2-color machine, with rack for making varnished tiles; clay mills, bronzing machines, machine to cut out borders, one 40-inch cylinder grounding machine, one 40-inch flat bed grounding machine, steam reels, embossing machines, ink embossing machine, pressing machines, electric motors, one Skinner engine and Sprague generator, 80 K. W. and 125 volts; Sheridan cutting machines, complete sample book making machinery (Marresford.) numbering machines, trimming machines, polishing machines, glue kettles, contents of blocks-cutting room, hand presses, electric fans, shafting and pulleys, belting, 23,000 feet 1¼-inch steam pipe, 100 to 200 background and overprint rollers, several hundred sets of print rollers (many new sets for coming season); raw stock, oatmeals and pulp oatmeals; quantity of colors of many different kinds; desks, chairs, cabinets, typewriters and other office furniture and fixtures.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
ROBERT N. GRAVES,
CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH,
AND EZRA P. PREVOST,
Trustees.

ELKUS, GLEASON & PROSKAUER, 111 Broadway, New York City, Attorneys for Trustees.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors by HYMAN SHLAVEK to NATHANIEL WALKOF.

Upon all the papers and proceedings had herein and upon the annexed petition of Nathaniel Walkof, assignee herein, duly verified the 27th day of July, 1916, it is

On motion of Eugene L. Bondy, attorney for the assignee,

Ordered that creditors and all persons interested in this estate show cause at a Special Term of this court, Part I, thereof, to be held on the 11th day of August, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be entered authorizing the assignee herein to sell at public auction the property and effects of this estate that have come into his hands as such assignee, and it is further

Ordered that the assignee mail to each creditor appearing in the schedules of the assignor a copy of this order at least ten days before the return date of this order.

Dated New York, July 28th, 1916.

RUSSELL BENEDICT, J. S. C.

And the creditors of this estate and other persons interested will please take further notice that upon the granting of the foregoing order a sale of the personal property of the above-named assignor will be conducted by Messrs. J. W. & W. H. Field at their premises, No. 21 Willoughby Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 18th day of August, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon thereof. The property to be sold consists of ladies' dresses and waists, and may be inspected at the above-mentioned premises between the hours of 10:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. two days prior to the sale.

Dated New York, August, 1916.

Yours, etc.,
NATHANIEL WALKOF, Assignee.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Assignee, No. 366 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAUL LIEBERT and ABRAHAM LIEBERT, individually and as co-partners, trading under the trade name and style of LIEBERT BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Aug. 18, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's clothing coats, vests, pants, piece goods, linings, etc.

LEON MANN, Receiver.
WASSERVOGEL & MEDALIE, Attorneys for Receiver, 130 Broadway, New York.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE BINDERS.

To hold twenty-six numbers of The New York Times Sunday Magazine and Review of Books, a strong, handsome cloth binder; price $1.25 by mail. Remittance with order. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:06|Sun sets..6:52|Moon rises..9:17

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:17	11:37	5:08	5:32
Governors Island	12:09	1:50	5:46	6:25
Hell Gate	1:33	2:06	7:29	8:06

Arrived—Thursday, Aug 17.

SS Calabria, Genoa, July 27.
SS Marchioness Bute, La Pallice, July 3.
SS Alaunia, London, Aug. 4.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, Aug. 12.
SS Indrakula, Boston, Aug. 16.
SS Cristobal, Cristobal, Aug. 10.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Aug. 12.
SS Nicholas Cuneo, Jamaica, Aug. 12.
SS Fiorizel, Halifax, Aug. 15.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Aug. 15.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Aug. 14.
SS Asahi Maru, Genoa, July 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Stockholm	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Furus	Victoria	July 25
Petrolite	Shields	Aug. 1
Lord Erne	Havre	Aug. 5
Oriflamme	Dartmouth	Aug. 1
Lysefjord	Jamaica	Aug. 14
Patria	Piraeus	Aug. 1
Carrillo	Kingston	Aug. 12
Lord Cromer	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Lux	Newport	Aug. 7
El Oriente	Galveston	Aug. 12

DUE TOMORROW.

†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Aug. 9
*Finland	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Victori Maru	London	Aug. 4
Cluny Castle	London	Aug. 9

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Alcor	Turks Island	Aug. 6
†Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Aug. 12
Esperanza	Havana	July 20
Stella	Colon	Aug. 9
Algonquin	Turks Island	Aug. 10

DUE MONDAY.

*California	Glasgow	Aug. 13
Senator	Tamaino	Aug. 15
Sixaola	Santiago	Aug. 17
*Lafayette	Bordeaux	Aug. 12
*Saxonia	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Carolina	San Juan	Aug. 16

DUE TUESDAY.

†Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Aug. 12
Minnehaha	London	Aug. 12
Italia	Naples	Aug. 11
King Bleddyn	Havre	Aug. 5
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 9
St. George	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Brighton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Kansas City	Swansea	Aug. 9
Elef K. Venezuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Mizar	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Dorrington Court	Havre	Aug. 5
Leersum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Cuyahoga	London	Aug. 8
Highland Prince	Victoria	July 31
Trevalyor	Barry	Aug. 9
Robert M. Thompson	Sharpness	Aug. 10
Colon	Colon	Aug. 17

DUE THURSDAY.

Rance	Bilbao	Aug. 9
Atlanta	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 22
Cabacas	San Juan	Aug. 19
Santa Marta	Kingston	Aug. 19
Hurona	Shields	Aug. 6
Rigel	Seville	Aug. 1
Taunton	Jamaica	Aug. 19

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Guantanamo, Santiago	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Atahualpa, Maranham	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Florizel, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Atahualpa, Maranham	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mimer, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tuscania, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Celtic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Marengo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Cannizaro, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
San Saba, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Alaunia, London	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Paapi, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ane, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Cuthbert, Para	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchuria, London	——	12:00 M.
Paunia, Guiana	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Hammeshus, Rio de Janeiro	——	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Calabria, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Furus, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz	——	12:00 M.
Vinovia, London	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Sixaola, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mariana, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Aug. 17.

SS Stockholm, Gothenburg to New York, was 500 miles east at noon; due 18, late. Swedish-America Line.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 900 miles east at noon; due 21, forenoon. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 90 miles N. of Turks Island at 7 P. M. 16th.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,338 miles S, at 8 P. M. 16th.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 54 miles N. of St. John's bar at 7 P. M.

SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 882 miles S. at noon.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 451 miles S. at noon.

SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 108 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 200 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 135 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Vesta, Beaumont to New York, was 295 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Louisiana, Tampico to New York, was 54 miles S. at noon.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 240 miles S. at noon.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 250 miles E. of Galveston bar at noon.

SS Antilla, Progreso to New York, was 34 miles N. E. of Arcos Cay at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Pannonia, at Plymouth, Aug. 16.
SS Ada, at Gothenburg, Aug. 7.
SS Bergenfjord, at Bergen, Aug. 16.
SS United States, at Christiansand, Aug. 16.
SS Rochambeau, at Bordeaux, Aug. 15.
SS Walter D. Hayes, at Rio Janeiro, Aug. 17.

Sailed.

SS Ryndam, from Kirkwall, Aug. 15.
SS Hikosan Maru, From Fayal, Aug. 16.
SS Cloughton, from London, Aug. 16.
SS Vauban, from Liverpool, Aug. 16.
SS Hourck Hall, from Manila, Aug. 15.
SS Camino, from London, Aug. 17.

Passed.

SS Onega, New York to Cette, passed Gibraltar.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....Aug. 18

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan.....Aug. 19

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru.....Aug. 21

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....Aug. 21

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....Aug. 25

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Ixion.. Aug. 25

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....Aug. 27

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates, Hongkong, July 21; Shanghai, July 24; Yokohama, July 31, and Honolulu, Aug. 10, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo, were dispatched east on Aug. 16, and are due in New York on the mornings of Sunday, Aug. 20, and Monday, Aug. 21.

Take the Day Line

Up the Hudson to Albany

Calling at

Yonkers, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves daily except Sunday, Desbrosses St., 8.40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9.20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9.45 A. M.; landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves daily except Sunday, Desbrosses St., 9.40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10.20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10.50 A. M. for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

Special Trips Every Saturday

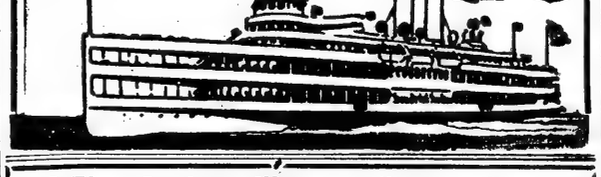
to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12.30; W. 42d St., 1.00; W. 129th St., 1.20; Yonkers, 1.45 P. M. Arriving Albany 10.45 P. M.

Afternoon Boat

for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1.45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2.20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2.45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8.40 P. M.

TEL. 4141 Spring. DESBROSSES ST. PIER, N. Y.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE Leave daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., at 6; W. 129th St., 6.30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Steamer "Clermont" will make additional trip Saturday, August 19, leaving ft. Christopher St., 7.30 P. M.; West 129th St., 8.00 P. M. Tickets interchangeable with Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.



The Coolest Way to Spend Sunday

Most Delightful Sail on the Hudson River to Newburgh

Round Trip $1.00

S.S. "Rensselaer" leaves Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 A. M.; returning on "Trojan," due at 8:30 P. M.

Also Through Service to Albany and Troy Every Night and Sunday Morning.

Hudson Navigation Company

To Boston

and New England Points

Fall River Line

Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily. Due Boston 8:27 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, 6:00 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Afternoon and Evening Concerts.

Providence Line

Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., Daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:43 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, Daily, except Saturday, 6:06 P. M. On Sundays touches at Newport, leaving 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:15 A. M.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway. General Office, Pier 14, North River.

The New England Steamship Company

Mauch Chunk Glen Onoko

$1.50 ROUND TRIP
Children Half Fare

Make your outing on

**SU

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Operator Buys Four West Side Flats—Franklin Street Deal—Wendel Building Leased to Motor Company—Lorillards to Build Model Cigarette Factory—Suburban Deals.

Several good deals yesterday gave an active tone to the realty market. On the west side an important investment purchase was made by Frederick Brown, who bought the four five-story flats at 109 to 115 West Ninety-fourth Street, just west of Columbus Avenue, covering a plot fronting 103.6 by 100.8. The property was purchased from the Canavan Investing Company, which has owned it for more than ten years. The holding price was $155,000.

Charles S. Kohler was the broker in the sale. R. G. Babbage represented the sellers as attorney, and Julius H. Zieser represented Mr. Brown.

Investor Buys in Franklin Street.

An investing client of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has purchased from Herbert Parsons and Montgomery Hare, executors of the estate of John E. Parsons, 149 and 151 Franklin Street, a six-story building, 75 by 71, under a long term lease to Sir Thomas Lipton and used by him as the New York department of his tea business.

The property is located in the wholesale grocery district and will be benefited by the new Seventh Avenue Subway, which comes within 100 feet of this property.

Builders Buy Heights Plot.

Katzman & Tunie, builders and operators, have purchased from Annis & Sinnott the vacant plot, 100 by 95 front, on the south side of 188th Street, 100 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue. Two five-story apartments will be erected on the site by the buyers. M. I. Strunsky & Co. negotiated the sale.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Calef Brothers purchased from Dr. Zuckerman, 24 East 119th Street, a four story dwelling on a lot 15.6 by 100.11. I. L. Levin negotiated the sale.

Dr. Matt D. Cannon sold to an investor 131 West 122d Street, a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 16.6 by 100.11.

James T. Barry has sold to the Rose Company, the three-story dwelling at 421 East 119th Street, 16.8 by 100.11. In part payment the seller took two lots at Hastings-on-the-Hudson.

Wendel Property, Broadway and Fiftieth Street, Leased.

The three-story building occupying a plot 100 by 100 on the northwest corner of Broadway and Fiftieth Street, erected about ten years ago by the late John G. Wendel, has been leased for a term of years to the Willys-Overland Company, Inc., as an automobile sales and showroom.

The structure, strange to say, never had a permanent tenant, owing to the restrictions placed upon it by the late owner. Only a short-term lease was offered to prospective tenants by Mr. Stendel, and he would permit no alterations or signs attached to the front of the structure.

Several restaurateurs endeavored to lease the property, but the late Mr. Wendel had a particular aversion to this class of tenants, and as a result the entire structure remained vacant for many years.

It is understood that the present lease is for a long term of years.

Model Factory for East Side.

The P. Lorillard Company, which purchased a short time ago the block front on the east side of Avenue A, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets, fronting 204.4 feet on the avenue, will erect on the site a model cigarette and tobacco factory. Plans are being prepared by Gotturied Knoche. The building will be eight or ten stories high, and will be erected for S. Anargyros & Co., one of the subsidiaries of the Lorillard concern.

The building will be about 200 feet deep. It is planned to be one of the best model factories of its kind in the country. Nearly 2,000 persons will be employed, and for their benefit an entire floor will be set apart for recreative and rest purposes, including the installation of a gymnasium, hospital, lunch and rest rooms, while in the roof will be provided facilities for dancing and other amusements. The property was formerly owned by the American Malting Company.

Recent Buyers.

Sumner Cammack is the buyer of 506 to 570 West 152d Street, sold recently by the City Real Estate Company.

John J. Shea is the buyer of 117 and 119 West Forty-sixth Street, sold last week.

Bronx Sales.

Steven B. Ayres sold for Edward Meckert to Dr. J. A. Buda two lots, size 50 by 100, on Popham Avenue, adjoining the residence of the buyer.

Brooklyn.

Charles Buermann & Co. sold for Fred Kramer, executor for the estate of ex-Judge William Kramer, the residence 190 Rutledge Street, to M. Reichel.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward of Queens the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot 60 by 100 feet on Kinsey Avenue to Dr. G. S. Lowell.

Cross & Brown Company sold a plot 50 by 154 by 156 on the west side of Boulevard, about 60 feet south of Bodine Street, Long Island City, to H. C. Horn Company.

Pell & Tibbits have sold for the Wampage Realty Company to Clarence H. Eagle two acres of water-front property at Sands Point, on which he will build a residence.

The Ring-Gibson Company has sold to the Queens United Investors a plot 100 by 188 at the southwest corner of Woodbine and Doubleday Streets, in the Ridgewood section of Queens.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. sold for the Chelsea Realty Company of New York to James A. Durkin the residence, outbuildings, and eighty acres at Greater Cross Roads, near Far Hills, Somerset County, N. J.

Buys Port Chester Estate.

Henry Steers, who recently sold his large estate on King Street, Greenwich, Conn., valued at about $350,000, has purchased the S. W. Andrews property of 6½ acres, with a large waterfront, at East Port Chester. From the Sound it extends back to Byram River. The property is opposite Rye and Mr. Steers plans to erect a fine residence. Fish & Marvin were the brokers in both deals. The Andrews property was held at a little more than $60,000.

New Leases for Paterno's Madison Avenue Block.

A new lease has been arranged between Dr. Charles V. Paterno, head of the Vanderbilt Avenue Realty Corporation, and the New York State Realty & Terminal Company, the holding concern for the New York Central railroad property, covering the block bounded by Madison and Park Avenues, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets. The lease for the Madison Avenue section was recorded on June 3.

New leases were recorded yesterday for the entire block in two portions, the Madison Avenue section, 200.10 on the avenue by 215.8 deep, being at $152,000 a year, and the Park Avenue frontage, 200.10 by 124.4 deep, at $90,000 a year. The leases date from June 1, 1916, for 21 years, with two renewals. Sixty feet between the parcels is left for the extension of Vanderbilt Avenue northward from Forty-fifth to Fiftieth Street. No definite plans have been made for the projected apartment houses on the site.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have rented for Ashforth & Co. the five-story building at 83 Water Street to the seed importing house of I. L. Radwaner.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., has leased the building at 167 Madison Avenue for Mrs. Louisa L. Lindley for a term of years to Alfred T. Crowley.

$1,045,000 in Loans.

Wm. A. White & Sons placed last week a first mortgage loan of $600,000 at 4½ per cent. for ten years on the southwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, 100.5 by 100.3, to be improved with a twelve-story apartment house, for J. E. R. Carpenter; also a building and permanent loan of $340,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-first Street, on which will be erected a sixteen-story mercantile building, for the Ritz Realty Corporation, and a loan of $85,000 at 5 per cent. for three years on 22 East Sixty-second Street, an eight-story bachelor apartment house, for Robert J. Gay.

Westchester County Horse Show Leases Acreage.

The Gedney Farm Company, Inc., has leased to the Westchester County Horse Show Association for a term of years a large tract at Gedney Farm in which the Association will hold hereafter its annual horse show. The lease includes the privilege of using, during the show, the famous Willets stable.

Realty Notes.

The only building plan filed in Manhattan yesterday was for alterations costing $6,000 to the three-story restaurant and store building at 201 West Forty-seventh Street, owned by T. F. Murtha. Deutsch & Polis are the architects.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have renewed the lease at 138 East Sixty-fourth Street, a three-story private house on the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, for W. H. Hoes to Finley P. Dunne.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Central Park West, 248, w s, 25 ft s of 85th St, 20x100, four-story dwelling; F. T. Breese and another against M. K. R. Reich et al.; Harrison, E. & B., attorneys; due, $31,800.36; taxes, &c., $1,023; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

215th St, s s, 165.1 ft w of Seaman Av, 45x100, vacant; M. M. Stagg against M. M. Hardy et al.; T. F. Keogh, attorney; due, $2,243.16; taxes, &c., $720.50; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

155th St, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 160x99.11, vacant; Equitable Trust Co. against Bernard Reich et al.; Murray, P. & H., attorneys; due, $22,629.04; taxes, &c., $2 919.33.

AT 5,245 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph & Co.

Van Cortlandt Av s s, 63.5 ft e of Villa Av, 5ex145.5x irregular; S. C. Bradley against M. A. Nally et al.; Bergman & Di., attorneys; due, $3,965.54; taxes, &c., $820.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 17.

With names and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party to the second part.

Manhattan.

LEWIS ST, 32, e s, 149.3 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Harry Goldstein to Millie Mayers, 246 West 108th St, int, 27,900, Aug. 15; attorney, M. Rosenblum, 302 Broadway $1

RIVINGTON ST, 151, s s, 37.6 ft e of Suffolk St, 18.10x52; Rivington St, 153, s s, 56 ft e of Suffolk St, 19x52; Adolf D. Lindeman to A. J. H. Realty Co., 1,981 Amsterdam Av, mtg $36,500, Aug. 16; attorney, Isidor Nonnatelle, 62 Park Row $100

SHERIFF ST, 66 and 68, e s, 40 ft s of Rivington St, 43x75; Nathan L. Fischer to Morris Halperin, 266 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, mtg $27,500, all liens, Aug. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

WADSWORTH AV, n e corner of 181st St, 100x25; Addy S. Marshall to Charles C. Marshall, Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y., mtg $18,000, July 28; address, 157 East 162d St $1

2D AV, 71, w s, 24 ft n of 4th St, 24.10x75; Alfred W. Levi to Delta Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $31,000, Aug. 15; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 Broadway $100

PROSPECT AV, 1,324, e s, 57.6x100; Christina E. Warren to Elias Seupt, 17 East 105th St, mtg $33,500, Aug. 14; attorney, Samuel Abramson, 140 Nassau St $200

VAN BUREN ST, w s, 162.11 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Adolph Hukle to Emma Clayton, 2,151 5th Av, mtg $3,500, Aug. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

176TH ST, 788 East, s s, 25x99; Elmire G. Z. Sealman to Alphonsine N. Lecuyer, 897 Crotona Park North, Dec. 11, 1915; attorney, H. A. Eberhardt, 37 Liberty St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Chester A. Luff to Henrietta L. Hagelstein, 897 Crotona Parkway North, mtg $3,000, Aug. 8; attorney, same, $1

SAME PROPERTY; Alphonsine N. Lecuyer to same, Aug. 11; attorney, same $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 176th St, 199.10 to s s of 177th St x 100, the "Bolton," Aug. 15; Universal Holding and Leasing Co. to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, due Oct. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Levison, 220 Broadway $2,000

PIKE ST, 64, w s, 25x69, July 9, 1915; May I. May I. Doyle to Herbert W. Knight, Glens Falls, N. Y., due Dec. 9, 1915, 6 p. c.; address Park Av. Hotel, New York City $200

SULLIVAN ST, 212, 25x100, Aug. 10; Louis Malatesta to David Cella, 402 Ogden Av, Jersey City, N. J., due as per bond; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St $5,000

9TH AV, 814, n e corner of 49th St, 75 and 75 West, runs n 24.9 x e 50.10 x n 25.11 x e 39.8 x s 50.8 to street x w 90.6 to beginning; 6th Av, 818, e s, 50.8 ft n of 46th St, 20.1½x91.10, March 10; Philip A. Fitzpatrick, Glen Cove, L. I., to Thomas H. Kelly, 427 East 50th St, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $100,000; attorneys, Gillespie & O'Connor, 20 Vesey St $7,000

100TH ST, 22 and 24 West, s s, 210 ft w of Central Park West, 40x100.11, May 16; Katie Bakal to Frederick Brown, 340 West 86th St, due and int as per bond, prior mtg $38,750; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 Broadway $1,500

115TH ST, 323 to 329 East, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 100x100.10, Aug. 15; Charles J. Imperatori to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and int as per bond.. $25,000

140TH ST, n s, 148 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, Aug. 17; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, due Nov. 13, 1921; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 30 Wall St $15,000

145TH ST, 418 West, s s, 117 ft e of Convent Av, 16.6x99.11, Aug. 16; Michael J. Leonard to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond $5,500

Bronx.

CARPENTER AV, e s, 450 ft n of Becker Av, 26.2x102x42.6x100; Jeremiah J. Moore, Jr., to Fred Schoenberg, 862 Courtlandt Av, Aug. 4, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, F. Schoenberg, 862 Courtlandt Av $600

CRESTON AV, n e corner of 198th St, 117.4x40; Creston Building Co., Inc., to Anna Le Compte, 30 East 196th St, prior mtg $40,000, Aug. 17, due &c., as per bond; attorney, New York Title Insurance and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $3,000

HONEYWELL AV, n w s, 243 ft n of Samuel St, 22x150; Chiaffarelli Co. to Silvia C. Gentile, 2,237 Belmont Av, April 1, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, C. F. Hallock, 999 East 180th St $1,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Laura C. Palmeri, 2,119 Honeywell Av, April 1, due as per bond; attorney, same $1,000

JEROME AV, w s, 780.11 ft n of Mosholu Parkway South, 100x100; Kate M. Norton to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, Aug. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $6,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner of Taylor Av, 63x180.7x101.4x100.7; August Bauer to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 16, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, s w s, 225 ft n of Broadway, 100x145; Lewis Smith against Hudson Investing Co., owner, renewal $215

Gorick St, 122; Louis Sorkin against Pincus Shalita, owner; Abraham Turoff & Henry Radow, contractors and owners $263

HOUSTON ST, 26 West; Nathan Michelman against Marcus Rosenthal, owner and contractor $350

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 742 and 744; Edward Kramer against Frederick and Louisa Bardusch, owners and contractors $252

VERMILYEA AV, 25; Lewis Smith against 25 Vermilyea Av., Inc., owner; Peter Aglion, contractor, renewal $170

3D ST, 24 West; Saul Kronman against Benjamin Rosenthal, owner and contractor; Greenfeld & Heckt Co., Inc., and Joseph Heckt, contractors $300

11TH ST, 111 West; John Koch against George M. Hammond, owner and contractor $87

21ST ST, 237 West; Abraham Stern against Susan Mount, owner; Edward Carpenter, contractor $85

104TH ST, 15 to 19 East; Morris Wasserman et al. against August Heckscher, owner; Lena Kannensohn, owner and contractor $200

Bronx.

WILLETT AV, w s, 60 ft n of Gun Hill Road, 25x100; Reinhardt Bros. against Jules E. Lecocq and Louise MacNamara, owners and contractors $421

136TH ST, 242 and 244 East; Guarantee Roofing Co. against Myer, George, and Abraham Greenberg, owners and contractors $16

137TH ST, 627 and 631 East; David Weinberg against Annie Prochaska, owner; Rivke and Philip Moskowitz, lessees and contractors $841

FORFEITURE SALE

Sacrificing at $7,250

A small cash payment buys it. Balance can be arranged to remain on first mortgage if so desired.

Purchaser having forfeited large cash payments because of business reverses, forcing this home back on seller's hands, house must be sold at once, thus being sacrificed at a fraction of its real worth. Title guaranteed.

This fine, all-year country home with extensive grounds right near the shore of one of the largest, finest lakes in the mountains, near express station and convenient commuting distance to any part of New York City. This unusual house has every facility and convenience for comfortable living; it contains 12 rooms and 2 baths. This house is substantially and honestly built; no such honest materials can be had at such a ridiculously low price. All sports are enjoyed here at their best. This house is convenient to fine country club, golf, etc.

This is an unheard-of bargain; house could not be built to-day for twice the price I am authorized to sell at, and is in first-class condition. The place is easily worth $12,000.

Address ATTORNEY, BOX H 130 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

55TH ST., 127 EAST.

Modern 19 ft. high stoop house, b. p. ext.; 5 baths; sale or rent.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
20 Nassau St. and 41 East 41st St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$6,250

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful walk from Kings Highway Stapparked street only 2 minutes' tion Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, etc., etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large

HOLLOW TILE GARAGE.

Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 202 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH BARGAIN For Quick Buyer at $3,900

Detached cottage, 8 large rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, gas and electric fixtures; decorated; sewer in street; terms to suit. UNITED REALTY ALLIANCE, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

$30 MONTHLY, plus small cash payment, buys splendid new house, finest neighborhood, West Brighton, Staten Island; 35 min. from Wall St. Apply A. F. Mathews, 482 Bard Av. Phone West Brighton 1206W. Take Castleton Av. car

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

123 East 57th St.—To Let

FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT.
Electric lights; three baths.
Apply to JOHN R. HILL,
24 State St., or your own broker.

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY

at University Av. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location.
MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY,
149 Church St.

Just Completed—51 East 92nd Street

Entirely renovated. New hardwood floors throughout. Electric lights; 12 rooms and 3 baths. Decorations to suit. Caretaker on premises or inquire
CHAS. GULDEN, 50 Elizabeth St.

A Fine 5-Story American Basement, 259 WEST 93RD ST.

Erickson, 1,476 Broadway. Tel. Bryant 8314

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT

The Ocean Gives Health and Pleasure

Many a man is run down mentally and physically because he does not have the opportunity to relax when he leaves his work. Many a man is uneasy because his children do not get a chance to develop themselves in the city or crowded suburbs.

NEPONSIT, the seashore community of all-year homes, where transients cannot usurp your beach, is the place where children "find" themselves and business men stay young and active. 40 minutes out by electric trains. Lots $550 up; a few houses for rent. Look into it. Phone Greeley 2741.

Neponsit Realty Company
Suite 509. 1 W. 34th St. New York City.

HUNTINGTON

$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED. FINEST SOIL.

Lots $2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY
Call or write for free railroad tickets.

B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

In course of construction; finished by September; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, bath (tile,) extra large living room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen, large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 8 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit. Will sell for $4,500, worth $5,800; $500 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. M. Owen, 248 W. 34th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"LYONESSE"

Ridgewood Road, South Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—Artistic brick and stone residence, 10 bedrooms, 3 baths; large, oak-paneled dining and living rooms; terraces south and east; billiard room, fireplace in each room, steam heat, &c.; 4 acres; near good schools, churches, and golf clubs. Address W. T. Gooch, 263 Ridgewood Road, South Orange, N. J.

MONTCLAIR

$22,500 Most exclusive location on Upper Mountain Av.; beautiful Dutch Colonial residence; centre hall; large living room; music room; dining room; butler's pantry; tiled kitchen; 7 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, with built-in tubs and showers; large solarium and sleeping porch; breakfast porch; large plot; fine shade.

May be seen by appointment.
Murdock, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

Ridgewood, N. J. FOR RENT Business Men's Homes.

A Beautiful and Healthful Community.
Details at our city offices.

S. S. WALDSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN
Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Tel. Rector 7718)
opp. Station, Ridgewood, N. J.

$15 FULL SIZE LOTS

HUNTINGTON, near trolley to bathing beach; free warranty deed; good for chicken farm; $2 down, $1 monthly. G. R., Box N 60 Times Downtown.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Over a Hundred Years Ago

they built the house around a big stone chimney, with big fireplace, bake ovens, cranes and pot hooks. This Spring they installed a bath, town water, electricity, &c., and "did the whole house over"; there's an acre of land, on a hill, an hour from New York; splendid big shade trees, fruit, a garden and a new garage; offered complete, with a practically new car, the furniture, &c., for only $8,000. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., New York.

A Clever Woman

Raised the roof of a 100-year-old house, put four big pillars under it, and made the side the front. The result is a quaintly decorated old Colonial house with fireplaces, electricity, bath, etc.; 15 acres of smiling land, bordered by a large stream. Unusual gardens; 47 miles from New York; $15,000 asked.

John Crawford, 7 East 42nd Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FACTORY BUILDING TO RENT.

Spacious building in small town. Ideally located for small factory. Floor space 40x80, with 8 ft. balcony running around four sides. Steam heated, well lighted and ventilated. Labor conditions in town good. Inquire estate of Henry Hahn, Haverstraw, N. Y.

42 WEST 39TH ST.

Very desirable street store, suitable for finest retail trade.

PEASE & ELLIMAN (Agents)
340 Madison Ave. 'Phone 6200 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths

Rents	Parlors	18x23
$1,500 to $1,800	Dining Rooms	15x18
	Bedrooms	14x18

7 and 8 Room Apartments
with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Cor. 119th.
7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths, and extra Lavatories. Fireproof Building.
$1,100 to $1,600. Manager.

390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

TWO, THREE ROOMS AND KITCHENETTE, FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; HALL; TELEPHONE SERVICE; MODERATE.

308-310 WEST 15TH ST.

2 ROOMS, BATH.
Attractive bachelor Apartments. Desirable location. Rents $32-$33.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

2,424 7TH AV.

Six rooms and bath, electric light, elevator, $40 and $45.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens. **$30-$60**
Owner on premises.

Apartments of Highest Character

Two New Buildings
Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
103d St. and West End Ave.
And
NORTH CORNER OF
108th St. and Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. E. Corner 104th Street.
One Block from Subway Station.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

508 to 520 W. 114th
Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,400.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
4 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS

JUST COMPLETED
4 and 5 Large Rooms and Bath
$24 to $45
Equal to the Best in Manhattan
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
Many Unusually Attractive Features.
A Real Neighborhood Community.
Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys.
Playground.
Pavilion for Dancing.
THE
QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office, Jackson Av., Corner of 25th St;
Telephone Newtown—1214.
HOW TO GO { From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.), take Jackson Av., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Av. (FARE FIVE CENTS NOW.) Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner.
TWENTY MINUTES BY EITHER ROUTE.

498 West End Av.

S. E. Corner 84th St.
One of the Finest Apartment Houses on the Avenue
Has every modern improvement; up to date in all details.
For Lease
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths,
at Exceptionally Reasonable Rental.
Extra Large Closet Space.
Management of Owner,
CHAS. E. McMANUS,
39-45 East 42d St.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Overlooking Central Park
Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
Southwest Corner 60th Street
8, 9, 10 and 12 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths
$1,700-$4,000
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or at our office,
10 E. 45th St.
Tel. Murray Hill 3160
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

TURRETS

116 Riverside Drive, Cor. 84th St.
Magnificent Apartments.
10 Rooms & 3 Baths,
All Modern Appointments.
$1,800 to $3,200 Per Annum.
J. Romaine Brown Co.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st St.
Tel. 1481 Murray Hill.

Burrell

638 West 160th Street.
Recently completed.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath
$600 to $900 per Annum.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

IMPERATOR
725 Riverside Drive, at 150th St.
High-class fireproof 11-story bldg.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 baths.
Rentals $900 to $1,400.
Large, light, sunny rooms.
Apply Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 599c.

HAMILTON TERRACE,
144th St., two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High Class Elevator Apartments
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near Subway and "L."

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE HOLLYWOOD
1,337 Madison Av.
S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths; $900 to $1,500; apartment suitable for doctor; all night elevator service. Modern; fireproof. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

A—640 Madison Ave. "Hoffman Arms." N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS & BATH. $900
7 and 8 rooms $1,400—$1,800.
Also small apartments and studios. Supt.

BROOKLYN.

MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOZIER, HIGH CLASS, $850.
Owner is compelled to sell seven-passenger touring car, used only 10 months; has electric self-starter, left-hand drive, centre control, one-man top; appearance and condition like new. Owner, 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall Subway Station, Brooklyn.

Packard 1916, six-cylinder, 5-48, 5-passenger touring; special body; six wire wheels; tires practically new; two brand-new tires on side; new silk covers, envelope; chains, tools complete; fully equipped; delivered September, 1915; run 5,000 miles; demonstrate; sell reasonably. N 70 Times.

Renault 12-18; brougham body by Demarest Renault; 40 H. P.; Brewster inside drive Renault, 6 cyl., 24 H. P., touring; above cars are latest models and in every way equal to new. George Wallace Copley, 1,777 Broadway. 8612 Columbus.

MITCHELL DE LUXE, 1914.
Seven-passenger; A1 condition throughout; every modern equipment; any demonstration; cost $2,400; will sacrifice $800. C. E. Hames, 4838 Morningside.

Stutz, 4-passenger; first-class condition; overhauled; small mileage; electric lights, starter; tires almost new; driven by owner only. See Manager, Clinton Garage, 10 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

MERCER LATE 1914 SPEEDSTER. $1,250. Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has two extra tires and inner tubes. See manager, 139 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Paige 1916 Fairfield, 6 Touring.
Cadillac 1916 Touring, like new.
Cadillac 1915 Touring, bargain.
Regal Underslung Roadster, electric starter. Schoonmaker, 3d fl., 1,700 Broadway.

NATIONAL SPEEDWAY ROADSTER.
Fast, stylish; Gray-Davis self-starter, lighting; 14-15 Series V model; cost $3,150; owner needs cash; condition guaranteed. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Peerless for sale, new, 7-passenger car, in excellent condition, at very reasonable price; can be seen at 200 West 54th St.; Pincus.

Cadillac 1916, standard type 53, used as a demonstrating car; perfect condition; complete equipment. Detroit-Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

S. G. V. 1914 Landaulet | Stutz 1915 Bulldog
National 1914 Roadster | Saxon 1916 Roadster
Hupmobile 1915 Touring | Paige 1916 Touring
DOUGLAS C. BURRELLE, 1,700 Broadway.

PEERLESS LANDAULET.
High-class, aristocratic Peerless; luxuriously equipped; lined blue broadcloth; Gray & Davis electric equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,500, immediate sale. Owner, 305 West 79th.

Cadillac, 1915, touring, used very little; sacrifice; Hupmobile, 1915, touring, like new; sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

LOZIER, PRACTICALLY NEW.
Small six, light five-passenger touring; used three months; Gray & Davis electric starter, lights, &c.; condition guaranteed. Miss Webster, 'phone 2385 Astoria.

PEERLESS 6-48, seven passenger; A1 condition throughout; every modern equipment; Gray-Davis electric starter, lights. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Stearns Knight, 8-cylinder, 1916 touring; must sacrifice; car has run but 2,000 miles. Can be seen at Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

WINTON, 1914, $775.
Will sell high-class touring car; cost $3,238; left-hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Chalmers, 1915, perfect condition, complete equipment; used only in Summer; bargain for quick buyer. Call Yard, 159th St., on Harlem River, Manhattan.

NATIONAL 1914 TOURING CAR. EXCEPTIONAL CONDITION. ASKING PRICE $800.
Electric starter and lights, demountable rims, with two extras, and all shoes practically new; nicely painted; mechanically perfect; very fast and racy looking; is a six-passenger, with 2 extra seats; shows no wear at all; is open to any mechanical inspection and will demonstrate day or evening to your entire satisfaction; on exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

Pope Hartford landaulet, 1912; first-class condition; sacrifice for $700. Box H 335 Times Downtown.

Hupmobile Roadster, 1913 model, good condition; price $300; phone, owner, Bryant 8980.

Pierce-Arrow 38-C, 4-passenger, $1,600. Address Garage, rear 755 Madison Av., Albany, N. Y.

Winton 1915; electric light; self-starter; fully equipped; overhauled and repainted. The Winton Co., Broadway and 70th St.

Hudson 1916, large seven-passenger touring; excellent condition; cost $2,400; price $950. 101 Liberty St., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less 5,000 miles; price $1,350. Owner, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Stutz, 1917 Bulldog special; brand new car at big discount. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Cadillac, 1916 limousine, run 2,300 miles; practically new; Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Mercer 1916 Toy; 1915 Mercer Sport Bargains. Scudder, 1,790 Broadway. Room 1,114.

MITCHELL, 7-passenger touring car; like new; $425. Bord, 114 West 50th St.

Fiat for hire; beauti

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The tropical disturbance reported Wednesday night as approaching the Yucatan Channel from the Caribbean Sea has passed into the Gulf of Mexico, and is probably central tonight in the extreme southern part of the Gulf. Absence of reports from near its centre makes an approximation of its probable course uncertain.

Mid-Summer weather prevails in the United States, with a rather general tendency to higher temperature over the great interior valley and the Plains States, and a marked absence of thunder showers in all parts of the country.

Generally fair weather is indicated for Friday and Saturday east of the Mississippi, with slightly higher temperatures in northern Atlantic Coast districts.

Winds along the north and middle Atlantic Coasts Friday and Saturday will be moderate south, with fair weather.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Friday and Saturday, slightly warmer on the Coast.

New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Fair Friday and Saturday; continued warm.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	74	60	4 P. M.	72	85
1 A. M.	72	63	6 P. M.	70	78
2 A. M.	70	74	9 P. M.	64	72
12 M.	73	82	11 P. M.	61	73

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 75; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 87 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 60 degrees at 6:10 A. M. Humidity, 98 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.11 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.12 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:10—53-61 Av. C; Nathan Brown.....None
1:25—160 W. 66 St.; not given.....Slight
2:40—244 W. 17 St.; Eisbach estate....Slight
3:25—180 W. 66 St.; ——Zeiginy; not given.
10:30—232 E. 73 St.; not given.
P. M.
12:55—1,807-1,809 Park Av.; William McCarthy.....Slight
2:00—7 Av. and 31 St.; (wagon,) Wallace Behrend Co.....Slight
3:00—414 W. 46 St.; Geo. Munsterman..Slight
5:30—72 3 St.; Samuel Cohen.....Slight
7:15—1,157 Jackson Av.; Morris Schlepher, Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—First Lts. L. J. Dillow and J. A. Dorst, Corps of Engineers, transferred from 1st Regt. to 3d Regt. of Engineers; relieved from duty with 1st Regt. of Engineers, proceed to San Francisco, and take transport Oct. 5 for the Philippine Islands; upon arrival at Manila will report to the Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty.

Capt. R. R. Wood, 24th Inf., detailed to Q. M. Corps, Sept. 25, vice Maj. F. G. Lawton, Q. M. Corps, relieved.

Maj. J. T. Nance, U. S. A., retired, relieved duty Univ. of Cal., Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 2, and detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at same university.

Maj. M. Brooke, Capt. G. V. Wilkes, and 1st Lt. B. C. Dunn, Corps of Engineers, relieved from assignment to 3d Regt. of Engineers and from duty in Philippine Dept.; will take transport from Manila Oct. 15 to United States.

Orders Aug. 2, relating to 1st Lt. F. O. Vickars, M. R. C., revoked.

1st Lt. D. K. B. Lyman, Corps of Engineers, relieved from assignment to 3d Regt. of Engineers and from duty in the Hawaiian Dept.; will proceed to United States on first transport from Honolulu after Nov. 1.

These officers of the M. R. C. are ordered to active duty at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and will report to the Commanding General Southern Dept., for duty: 1st Lts. A. Van Meter, W. A. Newman, W. W. Wells, W. M. Ostendorf, H. A. Shuman, Bam Puffer, W. J. Fritzheim, B. Z. Cashman, and H. R. Carstens.

Capt. L. L. Hopwood, M. C., relieved duty with 12th Cav. and will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty.

Transfers of Chaplains: S. M. Lutz, 13th Cav., to the C. A. C., with station at General Hospital, Ft. Bayard, New Mexico; W. K. Lloyd, C. A. C., to 13th Cav.

Capt. O. F. Snyder, Inf., relieved from duty at Bingham School, Asheville, N. C., Oct. 12.

1st Lt. W. V. Carter, 2d Cav., detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Bingham School, Asheville, N. C., Oct. 13.

Capt. R. C. Marshall, Jr., Q. M. C., upon arrival at El Paso, Tex., assume duty status for purpose of visiting Fort Bliss, Tex., in connection with construction of new pumping plant; upon departure from El Paso assume a status of absence with leave. Upon departure from Nogales, Ariz., he will assume a duty status and proceed to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., for duty pertaining to the Q. M. C. upon completion of which he will resume leave status.

Orders Aug. 7 relating to Capt. J. J. Burleigh, Inf., amended to direct that officer to proceed to Madison Barracks, N. Y., for temporary duty, then to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for duty, Sept. 15, at Army Service Schools.

Orders Aug. 7 relating to Capt. H. B. Crosby, 1st Cav., amended to direct him to proceed to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for temporary duty, then to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for duty at Army Service Schools, Sept. 15.

Maj. R. E. Noble, M. C., to Philadelphia, Penn., to inspect motor ambulances under construction.

1st Lt. J. F. Corbett, M. R. C., relieved duty Southern Dept.

Orders Aug. 7 relating to Capt. C. M. Bunker, 3d, F. A., revoked.

Capt. A. C. Gibson, C. A. C., to these places to visit establishments indicated on business pertaining to the C. A. School, Fort Monroe, Va.; Packard Motor Co., Detroit; Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

First Lt. J. T. Kennedy, 6th Cav.; 2d Lt. H. D. Chamberlin, 5th Cav., and Vet. R. H. Power, 5th F. A., to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty as instructors at Mounted Service School.

First Lt. A. A. Hofmann, Inf., relieved duty as Inspector-Instructor, organized militia of Montana, and proceed to station of 2d Inf., Montana N. G.

Capt. H. G. Stahl, 14th Inf., relieved duty United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; proceed to Fort Jay, N. Y., and report Sept. 13 to Commandant, Atlantic Branch, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, relieving Capt. K. A. Smith, Inf.

First Lt. A. R. Schler, M. R. C., honorably discharged.

First Lt. I. P. Swift, 2d Cav., will proceed not earlier than Sept. 26 to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty as instructor at Mounted Service School.

First Lt. B. T. Merchant, 13th Cav., will proceed not earlier than Oct. 24 to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty as instructor at Mounted Service School.

Capt. E. J. Huebscher, U. S. A., retired, detailed as acting Q. M. to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty as Q. M. and in charge of school for bakers and cooks and Bakery Company No. 3, relieving Major C. W. Farber, U. S. A., retired, who will proceed to his home and stand relieved from active duty.

First Lt. W. W. Spain, 4th Inf., South Dakota N. G., attached for temporary duty with Aviation Section of the Sig. Corps, to Chicago and report to Lieut. Col. C. Marrow Jr., Aviation Officer, Sig. Corps.

Capt. F. B. Downing, Corps of Engineers, detailed as Asst. Prof. of Military Science and Tactics, Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., Sept. 1.

Col. J. G. Galbraith, U. S. A., retired, detailed asst. to officer in charge of military affairs, Southern Dept.

Major G. M. Wells, U. S. A., retired, to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to investigate practicability of starting general hospital at that post.

Resignations: Capt. R. S. Housels, 4th Inf., Texas N. G.; Major F. N. Whitley, Corps of Engineers, New York N. G.; 2d Lt. S. Howard Lee, Minnesota N. G.; 1st Lt. Cyr J. MacGuire, Jr., M. C., New York N. G.; Capt. A. C. Christie, M. C.; 2d Lt. B. R. Sparkes, 1st Cav., Illinois N. G.

Leaves: Capt. R. T. Smith, 2 mos.; Major W. F. McClure, 5th Cav., one mo.; Lt. Col. A. Campbell, C. A. C., 2 mos.; 2d Lt. J. W. Weisshelmer, 17th Inf., 10 days; 1st Lt. S. M. Parker, Inf., five days.

The Navy.

Lt. J. S. Woods to temporary duty, receiving ship, at Puget Sound, Wash., Sept. 16.

Chief Mach. E. W. Andrews, from the Supply to temporary duty on receiving ship at San Francisco.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—D-2 and Flusser, at New York Yard; Isla de Luzon, at Milwaukee; Jason, at Lambertspoint; Jenkins, at Boston; Oregon, at Tiburon; Patapsco, at Philadelphia; Rhode Island, at Ft. Pond Bay; Standish, at Norfolk Yard; Whipple, at Mazatlan; Yorktown, at La Paz.

SAILED—Brutus, La Paz, for San Diego; Fanning, Jarvis, K-1, K-2, K-6, L-3; Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tallahassee, and Wadsworth from Newport to sea; Fulton, from New York, for New London; Glacier, Mazatlan, for Topolobampo; Kentucky, Marblehead, and New Jersey from New York, for Fort Pond Bay; Monaghan, from Charleston, for Savannah; New Orleans, from Astoria, for San Diego; San Diego, from Manzanillo, for Mazatlan; Winslow, from New York, for Newport. Date of sailing of the Jason from Norfolk for Tiburon has been postponed to Aug. 21.

Coast Guard.

Aug. 8—Keeper F. W. Anderson, Sta. 232, Surfman P. D. Beals, Sta. 171, and Elisha Twine, Sta. 174, retired; No. 1 Surfman R. L. Howell, Sta. 60, retired.

Aug. 10—Keeper C. H. Hedges, Sta. 65, retired.

Aug. 11—2d Lt. of Engineers H. N. Perham, detached the Seneca; to duty office of Supervisor of Lifeboats, New York; 2d Lt. of Engineers B. C. Thorn, detached the Tampa, to the Gresham, 35 days leave en route. Aug. 12—3d Asst. Engineers P. R. Smith, detached the Seminole, to the Seneca; 1st Lt. of Engineers H. F. Schoenborns, detailed to take charge of Coast Guard Acad. reservation; 2d Lt. J. F. Gray, detached the Academy to the Itasca. Cadet G. R. Crosby, detached the Itasca and Academy to the Tampa, 30 days leave en route. Keepers O. B. Hall, Sta. 4; H. E. Eldridge, Sta. 42; J. Hanson, Sta. 278, and J. A. Carpenter, Sta. 250, retired.

Aug. 15—Surfman B. F. Raynor, Sta. 73, retired.

Aug. 16—2d Lt. J. R. Besse, relieved hospital treatment, to the Comanche.

Promotion of Enlisted Men.

Aug. 10—Fireman A. Snyder, Ossipee, rated water tender; Seaman K. A. Nilsson, the Ossipee, rated coxswain.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FREED, Mrs. DEBORAH, (July 23, 1908;) total assets, $19,676; net estate, $15,103. The beneficiaries were David Freed (husband) and three children. Assets: equity in 74 Mott St., valued at $1,652, and bonds and mortgages, $18,024.

HARRIOTT, MARY A., (Oct. 26, 1914;) total assets, $140,258; net estate, $317,158. Jennie A. Harriot (sister-in-law) received $34,028; Mary Harriot Crane, (cousin,) $11,681; Ann Amelia Crane and Estha Crane, (cousins,) each $11,668; Edward Ridley Finch, (not related,) $29,092; Bernard Lushus Finch, (not related,) $5,000; Mary A. Connolly, (not related,) $10,000; William Henry Prall and Mary Ross Prall Lee, (not related,) $5,000 each; the Crippled Children Friendly Aid Association, $52,128; to the Society for promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in the Port of New York and the Woman Hospital, $12,128 each; the Presbyterian Hospital, $12,128, and the House of Mercy and St. John's Guild, $7,128 each. The assets were: Bank, $53,136; mortgages, $252,343; personalty, $2,369, and stocks and bonds, $32,237.

MILHOLLAND, THOMAS J., (Jan. 4;) total assets, $14,423; net estate, $13,254. Mrs. Hette E. Milholland (widow) was the beneficiary. Assets: Bank, $12,543, and insurance and personalty, $1,880.

FRANK, Mrs. ELIA, (April 5;) total assets, $257,010. Net estate, $246,676. Leo E. Frank, Robert T. Frank, Walter P. Frank, and Edgar B. Frank, (sons,) each $61,669. Assets, 61 East 82d St., appraised at $46,000; bank, $163; personalty and jewelry, $4,568; stocks and bonds, $199,292; deposited with Leo E. Frank, $6,986.

DEWEES, MARGARET BISPHAM, (Oct. 20;) total assets, $13,473; net estate, $12,298. Clarence Wyatt Bispham, (nephew,) received $9,388; Beatrice Louise Black, (not related,) $1,011, and the rest passed to institutions and relatives. Assets: Bank, $482; personalty, $709, and stocks, $12,281.

BELONT, CHARLOTTE A., (June 1;) total assets, $6,936; net estate, $6,153. The two daughters and the son were the beneficiaries. Assets: Bank, $333; stocks, $6,602.

HENEY, ELLEN, (March 20, 1915;) total assets, $9,210; net estate, $8,233. Thomas Heney, (husband,) received $5,126 and Thomas Tracy Heney, (son,) $3,107. Assets: Realty at Binghamton, N. Y., $6,600; bank, $1,346; personalty, $225, and stocks, $1,038.

SMITH, FITZHUGH, (March 26, 1914;) total assets, $51,012; estate, $44,820. Mrs. Martha J. W. Smith, (widow,) and O. Smith, (son,) were the beneficiaries. Assets: Realty interests at Oyster Bay, Nyack, and Locust Valley, N. Y., valued at $53,717, subject to deduction of $3,634 for dower, and bank and personalty, $1,029.

LAFFEY, JOHN, (Feb. 15;) total assets, $3,746; net estate, $37,033. Theresa Laffey and Phoebe Laffey, (sisters,) and Edward J. Laffey, (brother,) each $11,894. Assets: Deposits, $1,471; personalty, $433, and stocks and bonds, $34,541.

STARRS, JOHN BERNARD, (Dec. 17, 1910,) total assets, money due from the estate of a deceased sister, $2,461; net estate, $1,925; Mrs. Catherine Starrs, (widow,) and two sons were the beneficiaries.

HEIMSOTH, ALMA S., (Nov. 7, 1915,) total assets, $51,815; net estate, $50,146; Mrs. Elizabeth Heimsoth, (mother,) Irene D. S. Sauter, (sister,) Herman G. Daiker, (nephew,) and Joseph W. Heimsoth, (brother,) were the beneficiaries, each receiving $12,536. Assets, personalty and income from estate of Frederick Heimsoth, $2,282, and the decedent's undivided interest in the estate of Frederick Heimsoth, $49,553.

McMANUS, BELLA, (Jan. 5.) Total assets, bank, $2,111; net estate, $1,754. Peter McManus, (husband,) was the benficiary.

POWERS, JESSE W., (April 13, 1914,) total assets, $275,730; net estate, $269,180. Mrs. Mary E. Powers, (widow,) was given a life estate in the entire estate. The remainder passes to Francis B. Powers, Jesse W. Powers, Percy N. Powers, Charles H. Powers, and Harry L. Powers, (sons,) and Mary I. Ball, (daughter.) The assets were $4 Mount Morris Park West, appraised at $18,500; equity in 166-174 E. 124th St., valued at $1,000; equity in 2,023-2,037 Fifth Av., Glossmood 'o69'1$ 'sueq '000'$$$ at pauea notes a: H. L. Powers, $30,950.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Acting City Superintendent McAndrew said yesterday that public school teachers would have to report at their respective schools on Sept. 8. Registration of pupils will take place on Sept. 6, 7, and 8. The teachers' pay for August will be ready on Sept. 8.

It is said that the directory of public school teachers, giving their schools and residences, may not be issued any more. The last directory appeared in 1914.

Associate City Superintendent Gustave Straubenmuller, who is enjoying his vacation at the Rangeley Lakes, will return in September and take up his duties as Acting City Superintendent, holding that office until Dr. Maxwell's resumption of public school service in October.

Secretary Connolly of the High School Committee has gone to Colorado to spend his vacation.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

These members of the force are relieved and dismissed and placed on the roll of the police pension fund, with these pensions, to take effect 12 P. M., Aug. 16, (on police surgeons' certificates): Patrol, Patrick Dowd, 40, at $700 per annum, appointed Feb. 28, 1896; W. F. O'Donnell, 172, at $700 per annum, appointed June 23, 1893.

Transfers and Assignments, to take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 18: Patrol. Henry Spaeth, 163 to Bridge; Herman Hinners, Bridge to 163. From precincts indicated to Traffic Division, Sub-div. A: Maurice Shanahan, 38. Sub-div. B: Rudolph Eusch, 28; James Green, 43. Sub-div. C: Stewart Miller, 28; William E. Meier, 23; James O'Brien, 39. From Traffic Division to precincts indicated—Sub-div. B: William Tyndall, 5; George Wagner, 43. Sub-div. C: W. F. J. Buckley, 38; John G. Sheridan, 146; Leonard Wishart, 163. Bicycle Patrol. T. H. Gillen, 170 to 143; Matthew Davey, 171 to 145; James McNaughton, 143 to 170; J. G. Pittschau, 143 to 171.

Temporary assignments: Inspector W. F. Boettler, 10 I. D., to command 11 I. D., in addition to own, 3 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 18. Lieuts. H. J. Callahan, 36, to office of Traffic and Marine Div., 30 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 22; A. L. Duffy, 149, to office of Traffic and Marine Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 28. Sergs. R. B. Watt, 22, to office of Traffic and Marine Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 28; Patrol. J. F. X. Day, 63, to office of Traffic and Marine Div., 30 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 22; F. C. Hoffman, 62, to 68, for clerical and house duty, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 21; R. P. Brown, 81, to C. O. Squad, as custodian, 100 Mulberry St., 15 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 21; E. Fitzgerald, 165, as station house attendant, 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 21. Surgeon C. E. Nammack, 3 S. D., in charge, 12 P. M., Aug. 24, in addition to own, 7 days, 12 P. M., Aug. 24.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. Daniel O'Connor, 6; John Dugan, 7, and Charles O'Rourke, 155, to 8 I. D., (temporary,) duty in raided premises, noon, Aug. 17.

Leave of absence, with full pay: Inspector S. A. McElroy, 11 I. D., 3 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 18, to be deducted from vacation; Surgeon W. B. Brouner, 13 S. D., 7 days, 12 P. M., Aug. 24, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Capt. C. J. Fahey, 1, 5 days, 12:01 A. M. Aug. 28; Serg. J. N. Leidner, 82, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 20; Patrol. C. E. Pechin, 1, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 16; J. F. Anderson, 18, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 20; August Uhl, 63, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Aug. 18; O. M. Goldman, 36, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 19; C. J. Johnson, 148, 2 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 19; G. A. Walter, 153, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 16; J. E. Driscoll, 172, 1 day, noon Aug. 17; J. S. Hanratty, 174, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 18.

Sickleave granted: Patrol. Francis Nolan, 171, 60 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 19.

Resignation accepted: Probationary Patrol. C. J. Gilroy, 22, to take effect 12 P. M. Aug. 17.

Dropped from the rolls: Patrol. D. J. Murphy, 161, against whom charges are pending, having submitted his resignation, is hereby dropped from the rolls of the department, to take effect 12 P. M. Aug. 7.

Fire Department.

Samuel Mendell is appointed as Junior Draftsman (Electrical) in the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph of this department for an emergency period of fifteen days from 9 A. M. Aug. 14, with compensation at $75 per month. He will report to the chief in charge of said bureau for assignment to duty.

The following emergency appointments of Junior Draftsman (Electrical) in the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph of this department, with compensation each at $75 per month, are hereby renewed for an additional period of fifteen days in each case: To take effect at 9 A. M. Aug. 12, Louis Mackasek, Charles W. Noller; to take effect at 9 A. M. Aug. 15, Harold M. Bick.

Stenographer Frank Hearon, Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, Div. of Apparatus, Brooklyn and Queens, is hereby transferred to the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph, at his present compensation of $900 per annum, to take effect at noon Aug. 16.

The resignation of Emergency Junior Draftsman (Electrical) E. F. O'Dougherty, Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph, is accepted, to take effect at 5 P. M., Aug. 14.

Leaves of absence, with pay, on account of illness, are hereby granted to W. Zimmerman, telephone operator, Aug. 6 to 15, inclusive; S. P. Healey, batterryman's assistant Aug. 12; P. A. Curran, cable splicer, July 16 to 31, inclusive; P. A. Curran, cable splicer, month of August.

Leave of absence, with pay, 30 days, Aug. 16, on account of illness, is granted to messenger John Brower, Executive Div., Office of Commissioner.

Additional leaves of absence, with pay, two weeks, 9 A. M., Aug. 7, on account of illness, is granted to stenographer G. W. Storck, Bureau of Fire Prevention, Division of Recording.

Leaves of absence, without pay, are hereby granted to the following employes, Bureau of Repairs and Supplies: F. Hoehrig, clerk, Div. of Apparatus, two weeks, 9 A. M., Aug. 21; J. J. Reilly, sheet metal worker, Div. of Buildings, Aug. 1 to 15, inclusive; P. Leonard, sheet metal worker, Div. of Buildings, Aug. 16 to 31, inclusive.

Leave of absence, without pay, five months, 8 A. M., Aug. 16, is granted to telegraph operator D. J. Avon, Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, to new Bronx Fire Alarm Station, north side of 170th St., Devoe St. to Bronx Park Av., as watchman, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 18: Fire., 1st gr., F. P. McDermott, Eng. 18.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, to new Bronx Fire Alarm Sta., north side of 180th St., Devoe St. to Bronx Park Av., as watchman, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 18: Fire., 1st gr., James O'Neill, Eng. 38.

Special leaves of absence granted: Capt. Hugo Hampel, H. & L. 17, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 21; Capt. John Walker, H. & L. 28, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20; Eng. of Steamer 7, T. Hughes, Eng. 53, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Aug. 18; Fire., 1st gr., John Moran, H. & L. 11, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20; Fire., 1st gr., J. J. Mullin, H. & L. 9, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Fire., 1st gr., F. J. White, Eng. 76, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20; Fire., 2d gr., J. M. Williams, Eng. 24, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Aug. 18.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission will soon order a test for Inspector of Repairs and Supplies. The former test for this position was held on Nov. 28, 1913, and an eligible list of sixty-seven names was established on Feb. 11, 1914. The salary is from $1,800 to but not including $3,400.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 20, at the New York Custom House, an examination for leather chemist, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I., at a salary of $1,600 a year. The candidate who is selected has a new field in which to work in the promotion of the leather industry in the Philippine Islands, and the results of creditable original work will be published. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in chemistry and tannery, thesis, education and experience. Graduation from a university of recognized standing in a scientific course and at least two years' practical course in tannery are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, $6; another, $4; electricity, telephone.

47TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with piano; single room.

53D ST., 34 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen; furnished and unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small rooms, bath; references; doctor's office. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220. (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

11TH, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and single rooms; refined surroundings; all conveniences; telephone, porch, lawn; near elevated; references

45TH, 159 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Three-room suite; electric light, telephone, and elevator service; $10. Doyle.

52D, 43 WEST.—Doctor's office; also one front room; private bath; all conveniences.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Elegant bachelor apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; shower, needle; electric light; steam heat; vacant September.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms with bath, single or en suite, for gentlemen.

71ST, 206 WEST. (Subway.)—Large, small rooms; lavatories; parlor floor, professional use.

71ST, 314 WEST.—Parlor floor, kitchenette; attractive, modern house; all improvements; other rooms.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Superior accomodations for gentleman; moderate terms; reference desired.

72D, WEST.—Near Park, subway; private family; front room or suite; shower, electricity, elevator; gentleman; modern. Columbus 2051.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractive, large, with bath; extremely low until Sept. 15; electricity, telephone; near subway, elevated stations.

75D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure, telephone.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Attractive room, with private bath; single rooms; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Rooms, with or without board; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Private house; home atmosphere; attractive room; shower bath references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; sub way.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; reference.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large front room, bath, lavatory, electricity; also small room; private family. Schuyler 9854.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Magnificent furnished rooms, bath; modern conveniences; telephone; private family.

West Side.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

93D, 268 WEST.—Comfortable single, double room, adjoining bath; private washroom; conveniences.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Beautiful, steam-heated rooms; single, connecting; every convenience. Marsh.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Very desirable room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment; $5. Noble.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Hotel Ludington, three doors from Broadway;) also 351 West 71st, near Riverside.—All-night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $3 to $6 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

102D, 305 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Private house; exceptionally furnished large rooms, bath; gentlemen; references given, required; board optional; telephone.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room; excellent table.

109TH, 301 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Charming outside sunny rooms; running water; for those who appreciate the best. 3-B.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cheerful, large room; smaller room; Summer rate. Sixth floor, west.

118TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, large, cool room, (3 windows,) elevator apartment. Hart.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Running water, Hudson view, $6; desirable location; elevator. 2B.

FRONT ROOM, facing Riverside; $6; or suite; exclusive. Phone 5400 Morningside. Morse.

LENOX AV., 318, (126th.)—Location unsurpassed; particular place for particular guests; exclusive patronage; permanents only, with reference; accommodations limited.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Nicely furnished, modern conveniences, breakfast if desired. Apartment 3A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th subway.)—Neatly furnished room; home cooking. Apartment 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452, (116th Subway.)—Outside room, bath; gentleman; desirable. Apartment 3A.

WEST END AV., 344.—Cool double, single rooms, private baths; electricity; meals optional.

WEST END AV., 936.—Sunny front room; large closet; running water. Mack.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Refined American couple want nicely furnished outside room, with private bath, Washington Heights section, from Sept. 15. Send full particulars, Apartment 07, 3,915 Broadway.

A professional gentleman desires pleasant room and bath with private family; west side preferred. P 226 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

8 EAST 45TH.

Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (89th.)—Teacher's residence; pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

213 MADISON AVENUE.

Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 210.—Desirable rooms with board; private baths; references exchanged.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double, small rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, table the best.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.

THE IDAMARKS. Now booking for Fall; rooms, single or en suite; Austro-Hungarian chef. Phone 235 Far Rockaway.

71ST, 20 WEST.—Unusually attractive suite, sitting, bed, and bathroom; unsurpassed cuisine.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large single rooms, private bath; table board; Summer rates

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private; superior table; excellent service.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

West Side.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—New and modern, good home cooking, special rates to permanents.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 87 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen; couples; superior table; refined surroundings. Blumenfeld.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 9034.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Excellent service, refined surroundings; private bath suite; superior table.

107TH, 322 WEST. (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

123D, (2,033 7th Av.)—Airy rooms; substantial board; exceptional house; phone; references.

227TH ST., 608 WEST, Spuyten Duyvil.—Combining city, country; 24 minutes Grand Central; 9c. commutation; subway convenient; references. Lesley.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Delightful rooms, board; floors; suites; Winter reservations.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED—By young married couple, board, two furnished rooms, and bath, with Jewish family, living in their own private home; location must be first-class, anywhere between 60th and 100th Sts.; very best references furnished. Address M. P., Room 319, Strand Theatre Building, New York.

HOME WANTED by elderly gentleman, retired, in small, private family; either cheerful apartment or private house; separate arrangements could be made for attendance. Address C., 3,764 Broadway.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Young man at moderate salary for position offering good opportunity to right man; work in auditing department of large newspaper; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. Y 296 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Senior wanted by prominent firm of public accountants; state experience and full particulars. P 237 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK of moderate experience; must have some ambition; exceptional prospects. K 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young man as assistant bookkeeper in large wholesale clothing house; only one who is quick, accurate, steady, and good penman need apply; give references and salary expected. K 287 Times Downtown.

BOYS by large insurance company; fine opportunity to learn business; good opening for bright boys; must be well educated, of good address, and ambitious; state age, nationality, education, experience, etc. K 291 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright and strong, 17 years old, good references, can obtain position in retail store where quick and conscientious work means steady employment; salary $6 per week. Address, in own handwriting, L. R., 175 Times.

BUYER FOR LACES, EMBROIDERIES, NECKWEAR AND HANDKERCHIEFS. Thoroughly experienced man or woman, able to show successful record as business-getter and profit-maker; state in first letter where previously employed, in what capacity, how long in each place, and salary expected.
The Hunter, Tuppen Co.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

BUTLER, first class, $60; must have excellent references; write, stating age, height, nationality. Address Campbell, P. O. Box 34, Station O.

CHEMIST FOR AN UP-TO-DATE, HIGH-class toilet perfumery and pharmaceutical specialty house; steady job; must absolutely have proven ability to manage a large and fast-growing laboratory; you must be an exceptionally good man; give practical references and all details; $60 a week to start; address by letter only. H. Lees Smith, Hotel Astor. (Communications held strictly confidential.)

DRAFTSMAN, HEATING LAYOUTS.—Young man with general knowledge of heating requirements, who can read and trace architects' plans and letter neatly; none need apply unless experienced in heating engineer's or contractor's office. Write or call Sunday morning, Vapor Heating Company, 507 5th Av.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; first-class mechanical draftsman with experience on structural steel, machinery layouts, and furnace design; plenty of work ahead for a good man; give experience, age, and salary required, also when you could report, in first letter. P. O. Box 287, Newark, N. J.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—One familiar with steel and fire brick construction; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address Box P 241 Times Downtown.

ENERGETIC MAN, wide business experience, import, export, traveled all U. S., knowing languages, seeks offer; willing also go France, Italy, Spain as representative; highest references. N 47 Times.

ENGINEER.—Reinforced concrete; must have new experience and satisfactory references; in applying, give full details. P. O. Box 64, Wall St. Station.

EVENING WORK.—Educated young man, 27, desires employment for evenings and week-ends, clerical, waiting, or any capacity. Address B. J., 606 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATOR.—

HIT 5-MILE TARGET WITH 12-INCH SHELLS

Fine Practice Made at Fort Totten with Mortar Projectiles Weighing 1,070 Pounds.

FIRE 12 SHOTS IN 8 MINUTES

Enemy's Fleet Would Have Suffered Severely, Officers Commanding Sound Post Assert.

In eight minutes actual firing time the gunners of the 101st Company of Coast Artillery, at Fort Totten, fired more than 12,800 pounds of metal yesterday afternoon at a moving target five miles distant, and it was said that had an enemy's fleet been in the plotted area, at which the fire was directed, dreadnoughts and battle cruisers would surely have gone to the bottom. Six of Totten's great 12-inch mortars were used, and altogether twelve shots were fired in the eight-minute period. Each shell weighed 1,070 pounds; the distance of the plotted area from the mortar pits was in the neighborhood of 8,000 yards. Six trial shots preceded the firing of the recorded shots.

Major John R. Procter was the umpire who passed on the work of the gunners, and until his report is made public by the War Department the people of New York will not know the exact "enemy" casualties. Major Procter was so elated, however, as a result of the work of the gunners that he wanted to say something definite yesterday, but after thinking the matter over he decided that it was best that Secretary of War Baker should have that pleasure. The report, it is known, however, will not bear out those who maintain that the Coast Artillery branch of the army is inefficient.

The firing was to have started at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, that being the hour fixed by Colonel William G. Haan, commanding Fort Totten, for all the folk in the neighborhood to lower their top windows, and also to protect pictures, rare china, and other breakable things by putting them on the floor.

It was 11 o'clock when the first of the six trial shots was fired. Colonel Haan, with Major E. D'A. Pearce, the second in command at Fort Totten, was in the tower, which is the top room of the little building from which the defense of the Sound approach to New York would be directed if the country went to war. The commanding officer in the mortar pits was Captain Edward W. Wildrick. The range-finding apparatus, which was "somewhere in the rear," was in charge of First Lieut. F. A. Englehart.

Everything was ready for the first trial shot at ten minutes after ten o'clock. Persons for miles around were on their porches, fingers stuck in their ears, and all looking in the direction of Fort Totten. Usually the firing of the big guns always begins on schedule time. But yesterday some skippers made it impossible for the coast artillerymen to fire at teh time set. The gunners were ready and the pit commander had received the final preliminary signal from the fire control officers when a tug steamed into the area into which the big projectile was to be dropped. A small fishing vessel, and later another tug sailed unconcernedly into the danger zone, which caused delay of a full hour before the first shot wah fired.

At 11 o'clock the plotted area was clear and a moment later the first of the giant mortars let go. The angle of fire was some 60 degrees, and the range for this shot was about 5,000 yards. Houses in the immediate vicinity of Fort Totten were shaken as if by a mild earthquake, while windows for a radius of six miles rattled. An automatic playing piano in the quarters of Captain Philip Mathews actually started to play "Tipperary," according to a report that reached Major Procter late yesterday afternoon.

Two trial shots had been fired when something else happened to disarrange the schedule. This time it was a fog which settled down over the waters in which the enemy fleet was supposed to be. It was noon before the atmosphere cleared, and it was after 2 o'clock when the last of the trial shots went screaming on its way to the target.

At 3 o'clock the recorded shots were fired. The mortars were fired in salvos, two guns to a salvo, and the range was about five miles.

A skeleton raft on which was hoisted a white sail was anchored in the centre of the plotted area. On a Government tug at a safe distance away were markers who were to observe how close the big projectiles dropped to the target and also to take photographs of the waterspout to show the accuracy or inaccuracy of the gunners in the pit five miles away.

At 3:20 o'clock in the afternoon, the last salvo was fired. Officers in the observation stations at Fort Totten and on the tug watched waters about the marker. Those at Fort Totten used glasses and as each one knew exactly where the shot, if properly aimed, should hit they focussed their glasses on the proper spot before the shots were fired. It was said they saw the geyser almost exactly where it ought to be a few seconds after the firing of four of the six salvos.

During the recorded firing an aeroplane soared above Fort Totten. The aviator apparently had forgotten to read the papers yesterday morning and did not know that the big guns were to be tested. The aviator remained above the fort but a few minutes and then headed for Mineola.

WONT USE 'SCAB' BOXES.

United Hatters Take Action to Aid Strikers—Mediation Opposed.

At a meeting last night of the Executive Committees of the Paper Box Makers' Union and of the United Hatters of North America, the hatters decided to refuse to pack hats in boxes which were made by "scab" workmen. The box makers, now on strike, stated that this action had been taken at the suggestion of the hatters.

The strikers will open offices today at 142 Nassau Street to facilitate negotiations with manufacturers who wish to come to terms, according to an announcement made last night. Union officials said that thirty-five manufacturers had already asked for quarter. It was admitted, however, that these were not members of the Paper Box Manufacturers' Association.

Samuel Rosenbaum, Financial Secretary of the union, insisted yesterday that there had been no talk of mediation in the strike so far as the union was concerned. Members of the Paper Box Manufacturers' Association were equally insistent that they would not be in favor of mediating the strike.

Hester & Co. of Fourteenth Street and Ninth Avenue were drawn into the strike yesterday when 250 employes quit work. Cohen Brothers and the Royal Paper Box Company of Brooklyn also were reported shut down because 500 employes had struck.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 17.—Five hundred box makers in seven box factories went on strike today. The effect of the strike practically is to put an end to box manufacturing in most of the factories, and seriously to affect the canning business. Both industries are now at the height of their busiest season. The strikers demand a 10 per cent. increase in wages, a fifty-five-hour week, and recognition of their union.

SEA WALL FOR LONG PORT.

Atlantic County Town to Protect Beach Against the Ocean.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 17.—Taking advantage of the law passed last year by the State Legislature permitting municipalities to build sea walls for the protection of beach fronts, the City Commission of Long Port at its meeting last night authorized the preparations of plans and specifications for the construction of a concrete sea wall more than a mile long. These plans will be prepared by the Case Coast Construction Company of New York City. It is estimated that the approximate cost of the sea wall will be $275,000.

The wall will cover almost the entire beach front of Long Port. It will begin at a point on the neck of the island in Great Egg Harbor inlet and run for a distance of more than 6,000 feet along the ocean front of Long Port, covering all of the improved property of that municipality. It will take a year to build the wall.

WANTS MILK SUPPLY HANDLED BY STATE

Food Commissioner Dillon Offers Services to Avert Strike of Producers on Oct. 1.

WOULD CUT DELIVERY COST

District Attorney to Make Investigation—Producers Give Reasons for Higher Prices.

Commissioner John J. Dillon of the State Department of Foods and Markets, issued a statement yesterday proposing that his office be empowered to act as agent for marketing dairy products with the purpose of preventing a general strike of milk producers. It was officially announced that the department had received information that the dairymen would stop shipments of milk to New York on Oct. 1 unless their demands for increased pay were met by the dealers.

District Attorney Swann intimated yesterday that his office would start an investigation within a few days to ascertain whether the consumer was receiving fair treatment from the producer and the distributor, and John B. Coleman of 120 Broadway, who conducted the milk inquiry for the District Attorney's office in 1910, was retained.

An investigation is now being made by the Wicks Legislative Committee and by the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Foods and Markets has been studying conditions from the viewpoint of the producer and is prepared to recommend placing the office at the disposal of the farmers in an effort to obtain more money for them.

While Mr. Dillon's statement is not definite on the point, its tenor indicates that he does not contemplate an advance to the New York consumer, but proposes to give the dairyman more money by eliminating costs and reducing the profits of distribution.

"The plan," says the statement, "needs the co-operation of the dealers for city distribution, but it can be operated without them. The dealers, on the other hand, need the milk and they cannot get along without it. They would not be afraid of a strike, because they know that all farmers will not continue for very long to spill milk. Such procedure would also alienate the sympathy of consumer and after a temporary disturbance would work to the advantage of the dealer.

"With an abundance of milk in the city for sale at a fair price under State control, the people and the State would find a way to distribute it. If the dealers refused they and not the farmers would be the 'strikers'; and new concerns would gladly take up the work of distribution. A contract could probably be made any day with responsible concerns for deliveries for much less than the present cost of distribution."

In an experimental way the Department of Foods and Markets has acted as agent for milk producers according to the Commissioner's statement, and has been able to obtain a considerable advance in prices for co-operative dairy associations.

Officers of the American Jersey Cattle Club said yesterday that it was not strange that milk should advance when many factors entering into its production had gone up and regulations imposed by State and Federal health officials demanded expensive equipment.

Attention also was called to the fact that the public demanded a much higher grade of milk than it did a few years ago and that such a product must necessarily cost more. Special grades of milk, it was added, were now selling in this city and elsewhere for as much as $1 a quart. The average for special milk was 22 cents a quart.

ASK MUNITION INQUIRY.

Insurance Men Seek to End Danger Through Shipping.

A "prompt public and open investigation" into the recent explosion of munitions on Black Tom Island is demanded of the Interstate Commerce Commission in a petition prepared yesterday by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

The commission is asked to "make such recommendations and regulations as will tend to minimize the danger or prevent such accidents."

OFFICIAL IS ACCUSED AS SLAVERY BACKER

District Attorney's Office Says East Side Politician Got Bail for a Woman Witness.

POLICE BEFORE GRAND JURY

Informer Halpern Tells of Street Search by Detectives—To Try Sam the Peddler Soon.

Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, who is investigating white slavers, said yesterday that he was [illegible] of at least one man "higher up," an east side politician and officeholder, who is believed to have got $2,500 bail for a woman witness, held by Mr. Smith because of her knowledge of relations between the police and the slave ring. She is described as a "hostile witness," and is said to have become less inclined to talk since her release under bail.

Four plain clothes policemen, Confroy, Conway, Lamous and Winter, of the old Tenderloin, were before the Grand Jury yesterday. Another witness was Leo Halpern, alias Leibasch, formerly a "stool pigeon." He pleaded guilty to a charge of extortion against disorderly houses recently and sentence was suspended. Since then the police have considered Halpern an informer for the District Attorney. Last Saturday he called at the Third Inspection District Headquarters in West Thirtieth Street, to get a pocket knife taken from him when he was arrested. He got it, but after walking half a block was overtaken by two coatless detectives who had been in the station. They searched him in the street for a blackjack, but found no weapon.

An informer, according to Mr. Smith, was advised yesterday by a detective to keep quiet and not to forget that "the District Attorney is in office only a few years, while the police are here for a long while and never forget or forgive a man who squeals on a policeman."

One Third Inspection District detective against whom the Assistant District Attorney has gathered much evidence is charged with breaking into the apartment of a woman informer and wrecking the furniture and destroying her clothes in her absence as a warning to keep quiet.

Smith said yesterday that he expected to bring Samuel Kirsh, known as Sam the Peddler, to trial before Judge Rosalsky next week.

LEATHER WORKERS ASK RISE

Strike Vote to be Taken Monday Unless Employers Yield.

The members of the Travelers' Goods and Leather Nivelty Workers' International Union, Local 11, have made demands for shorter hours and higher wages upon the manufacturers of the city, and unless these demands are complied with by Aug. 21, will vote as to whether a strike shall be called in order to enforce the demands. There are between 10,000 and 12,000 members of the union in Local 11, of whom 10 per cent. are women.

M. J. Spiegel of 42 East Twentieth Street, President of the Associated Leather Goods Manufacturers of the United States, comprising nearly all the important firms of the city, stated yesterday that the demands of the union had been sent to the individual manufacturers rather than to the association, and that it was too early to venture any statement as to what action might be taken by the manufacturers. He said, however, that it was probable that some action would be taken as soon as the members got in touch with one another. The independent firms were expected by Mr. Spiegel to co-operate with the association.

The demands of the union are for a week of forty-eight hours, instead of fifty-two, as at present, and an increase of from 15 to 5 per cent. in wages. Recognition of the union by the employers also is demanded. J. T. Luchock, organizer of the union, stated yesterday that the members hoped to obtain their demands without a strike as soon as "The Bosses' Association," as the manufacturers were called by the men, took action.

A mass meeing has been called for next Monday night at the Cooper Union, when a strike vote will be taken if the manufacturers do not accept the union terms.

PRINCE OF SIAM ATTACKED.

Honolulu Customs Officer Mistook Him for a Japanese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Prince Mahidol Songkla, brother of the King of Siam, who is here today from the Far East, was mistaken for a Japanese at Honolulu and roughly handled, he said, by a United States customs officer. Minister Karavongse of Siam, who came here from Washington to meet the Prince, declared he would take the matter up through the State Department.

"But don't be disturbed," the Prince said when the Minister expressed his indignation. "We will not declare war over this. It was a mistake, and I hope my assailant will not lose his position. I was rescued by my fellow passengers."

The Prince said he went ashore at Honolulu from the Tenyo Maru and was stopped by a customs inspector, who said Japanese were not allowed ashore until their papers had been examined.

"He refused to listen to my explanation of who I was, turned a deaf ear to my declaration that I had papers to establish my identity, and suddenly attacked me with his fists, of which he made good use. I was wedged in between two women and could not defend myself for fear of hurting them."

Special—
Pajamas
$1.20

Friday and Saturday Only

For this week's Special we took some 1,100 suits of pajamas from our regular stock—standard Wallach garments that sell for $1.50, $1.65 and $2—and marked them $1.20 for today and to-morrow.

If any are left, they'll be back at the old figures Monday—so you'll do well to get a supply NOW.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Just Figure This Out For Yourself

The cost of good clothing is going up—you know that. Even *here* it is bound to be higher, eventually.

Next year we'll have Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits at $28, of course. They'll be good value then at that figure, you can rest assured. But they won't be anything like the value you get in our $28 Suits this year.

The $28 ones you'll find today in our Clearance Sale reduced to $22.50. The same is true all along the line—

$19.50 Now buys Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits that are big values this Season at their regular price of $22.50.

$22.50 Buys Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits formerly $25 and $28—and worth a great deal more now.

$26.50 for Hart Schaffner & Marx $30 and $32.50 Fancy Suits whose like, next year, will cost $35 and $40.

Other Reduced Prices $16.50, $32.50 and $38.50

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th Street
Third Ave., Cor. 122d Street
246-248 West 125th Street

July Smashes All
Sales-Records For
Our Wonderful Year

Tire dealers this July sold to car owners more United States Tires than in any previous month of this year—our sales-records to dealers prove this.

And this is the year of astounding and record-breaking sales increases for United States Tires.

Such great sales growth proves two things,

—that car owners who have used United States Tires continue to use them;

—that car owners who have been using other tires are now largely buying United States Tires.

Have you joined this gigantic army of wise motor car owners?

United States Tires

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'

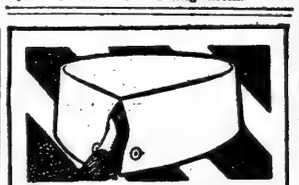
Insist that your tire dealer supply you with United States Tires—and see the difference.

US United States Rubber Company and Associated Companies

HIGGINS & SEITER INC
FOUNDED 1887
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9 & 11 EAST 37th STREET

EVERYTHING
IN CHINA
AND GLASS

Closed Saturdays during August



The Links an ARROW Light-Starched Tapelinked COLLAR
15c each 6 for 90c
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS

Georges

Hot Weather Clothes

For Men & Young Men

We forecasted that this summer would set a new record in the sales of cool fabric clothes for comfortable wear. No clothing organization in America was so well prepared as ourselves, and consequently we are showing probably the largest stock in New York City. Following is a brief list of the leading varieties.

PALM BEACH SUITS

Palm Beach
REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE
THE GENUINE CLOTH
REG. BY GOODALL WORSTED CO.

"Cravenette" Finished

Tailored up to the usual Georges standard and entirely different from the ordinary "ready-mades." Choice of tans, blues, grays and latest khaki shades; plain or stripe effects; Sack or Norfolk models. $6.50, $7.50, and $8.50.

Shantung Silk Suits

Both Sack and Norfolk models. summer wear, each suit rendered rain-repelling and spotless by cravenetting — $10, $12.50 $15, up to $22.50.

Priestley's "Cravenette" English Mohair Suits

Plain, stripe and check effects, stylish and serviceable. Particularly favored by the business man—$12.50, $15 and $18.

White Flannel Suits

Single and double breasted Sack models—$12.50 and $15.

Skeleton Suits

Both for business and outing service. Sacks and Norfolks in the latest Priestley "Crasho." "Cool-kenny" Crash, "Tub" Crash, and "Coolest Cloth"—$7.50, $8.50 and $9.50.

White Flannel Trousers

of fine tennis flannel—also striped serges. Belt straps and cuffs.

Price $3.50

Also Khaki and Duck Trousers —$1, $1.25 and $1.50. Natural Linen and Palm Beach cloth Trousers—$2.50 and $3.00. Shantung Silk Trousers, $5.

Georges TWO New York Stores

42 West 34th,
Bet. Broadway and 5th Ave.

Also corner of
Broadway at 36th,
Marlborough Hotel Building.

Both Stores Open Evenings

Out of Town Stores:—
Philadelphia Boston
Providence Buffalo

Times Building
Times Square

Business and professional men contemplating removal to the heart of New York's activities, anticipating the rush after the subway system is complete, should inspect the small suites and single rooms now vacant in The Times Building. There is space also on the 9th floor of 1,656 square feet with splendid light, suitable for architect or engineer. See it today.

Renting agent in building —Room 406.
Telephone 1600 Bryant.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; not much change in temperature; light south winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,392. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1916.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WORKERS ACCEPT PRESIDENT'S PLAN; RAILROADS BALK

Traffic Leaders Ask for Time After President Speaks of Federal Ownership.

ANOTHER MEETING TODAY

President's Plea Brings an Offer to Arbitrate or Leave All to Commission.

STRIKE PREPARATIONS GO ON

Railways Believe They Can Win Easily if They Find 15,000 Men Who Can Run Engines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—These were the developments of today in the effort of President Wilson to prevent a national railroad strike:

1. The four railway brotherhoods formally accepted the President's plan of settlement.

2. Thirty-one executives of railroads, whom the President had called to the White House, failed to accept the settlement plan, but agreed to consider it before giving Mr. Wilson their last word.

3. The President considered the expedient of calling to Washington the Directors of the big railroads of the United States.

The railroad Presidents were deeply impressed with what some regarded as the sensational warning of President Wilson when they met him at the White House today. Not in an appealing tone, but as man to man, President Wilson told them that the United States appeared to be drifting toward Government ownership of railroads, to which he was opposed, and that he considered that this drift of sentiment would be aggravated by a national railroad strike.

Without drawing any analogy or making any threat, the President called to the attention of the railroad executives the action of the French Government in the national French railroad strike several years ago, in calling to arms all the railroad workers and forcing them to run the trains. He did not say that the American Government would take such a step, but he did not say that it would not.

A Commanding Argument.

No argument that has been presented in the entire controversy, which began last March, has received as much consideration from the men who manage American railroads.

After the President was through, Hale Holden, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, spokesman for the Presidents, told Mr. Wilson that the Presidents would co-operate in an effort to make peace, but that they meant what they said when they declared that the eight-hour day was impracticable. Mr. Holden told the President the railway executives would give his proposal careful consideration and that an answer would be given later. He said that the railway Presidents realized a three-fold responsibility, to the people, to the railroads, and to the 80 per cent. of the railroad workers who were not members of the brotherhoods.

Notwithstanding the serious consideration given to the warnings of the President as to the danger of public ownership of railroads and the possibility of military operation of the trains, the Presidents and managers of the railroads after a conference which broke up late tonight, had not decided to accept the President's proposals. Instead they will submit a summary of the arguments in favor of arbitration in a final appeal to the President. This appeal will be so worded as to leave the way open for a resumption of negotiations.

Some of the railway President expressed the conviction tonight that the negotiations with the White House would not be concluded in a few days, and that each point involved would be thoroughly considered before any definite position was taken. While the Presidents have kept in touch with the situation as it developed here, it was said tonight that their attention had been largely perfunctory and that they did not have first-hand, comprehensive information on the status of the negotiations until they reached Washington and talked with the managers.

The Presidents realize that if it comes to a matter of a break with the White House some of the executives may be inclined to subordinate their convictions to President Wilson's wishes, and it has been planned to have a vote taken on each proposal made by him with the understanding that a majority vote shall bind all.

The Administration received no little surprise today when it learned from the railroad Presidents gathered here that they would rather fight the brotherhoods in a strike than agree to the President's plan of settlement. The situation derives its acuteness from the fact that the brotherhoods are also ready for a fight, believing that they can get all of the wage increases they asked for, instead of the two-thirds the President's settlement would give them. The union leaders declare tonight they do not care two cents which way the railroad chieftains decide.

Both Sides Belligerent.

The railroads believe they can beat the brotherhoods in three days; the brotherhoods say they can beat the roads in two days, and each side had just as lief fight it out as not. Whether the torrid weather of today has had anything to do with it or not, everybody concerned is in a belligerent attitude and threats are flying fast.

The level-headed leaders of both sides

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New British Zeppelins Attaining Amazing Speed

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 19.—The Daily Express features an article by its naval expert on "Our New Zeppelins," which says:

"During the past week I have watched the great British airships at work and, although I am unable to make practical comparisons with the German Zeppelins, our new airships certainly seems marvelously rigid and beautifully designed. Mariners, who have made close observations of German dirigibles, consider our new airships capable of being handled more readily, of finer model and altogether less cumbersome than the German type.

"The British airships, moreover, attain an amazingly high speed."

UNION LOSES APPEAL TO TRACTION BOARD

Mitchel and Straus Summoned to Settle Second Street Car Crisis.

COMPANY WOULD ARBITRATE

But Carmen Hold Reinstatement of 14 Discharged Employes Is Not Debatable.

Directors of the New York Railways Company decided yesterday, after hearing the grievances of a committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes growing out of dismissals of motormen and conductors since the settlement of the recent strike, to submit the controversy, which had threatened to develop into a second strike, to Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission.

The board took the position that the question of reinstating employes who had been convicted in the courts of participation in disturbances during the strike and had been dismissed was a matter for arbitration and that no action could be taken by the company until Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Straus had interpreted the agreement underwritten by them on Aug. 7, which brought the strike on the surface lines of the city to an end. This view was contested by the union representatives, who, although subscribing generally to the principle of arbitration, insisted that the reinstatement of men discharged by the company was not a question that could be arbitrated.

With the hope of straightening out the tangle, telegrams were sent to Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus asking them to return to the city as soon as possible. Mr. Mitchel is at the military training camp at Plattsburg, and while it was thought by some that he would return at once, he said last night that he saw no immediate need for such action. It will probably be Monday morning before Mr. Straus can return from Maine, where he has been taking a vacation. They will probably hold a hearing immediately after Mr. Straus's arrival. Pending the outcome, no action looking to a second strike will be taken by the union.

Put Responsibility Up to City.

Although the Directors made no formal anouncement, it is known that they intend to impress the Mayor and Mr. Straus, either at the hearing or privately, with the fact that they and the city have assumed certain responsibilities in settling disputes between the company and the union. The company has asserted since the strike was settled that the agreement of Aug. 7, effected by Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Straus, probably would impose additional financial burdens upon it, and that it would be only fair for the city to take over some of the burdens.

While the question of reinstating discharged men has no direct bearing on expense, the company intends to press the point at every opportunity in the hope that when it makes application to the Public Service Commission to be relieved of paying about $500,000 a year for paving streets between car rails, it will receive a favorable verdict.

The meeting of the Directors was held at the offices of the New York Railways Company, 165 Broadway, at the request of the union representatives, who had been told yesterday by Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Company, that he had no power to reinstate discharged men. The Directors who attended were John Claflin Cobb, Charles F. Howland, George B. Leighton, W. Leon Pepperman, William H. Remick, and Theodore P. Shonts. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is on duty with the National Guard on the Mexican border, and Thomas De Witt Cuyler, who is at Bar Harbor, were not able to reach the city in time for the hearing. Three other Directors, August Belmont, Edward Berwind, and Richard Swartout, were kept informed of the proceedings over the telephone.

It became apparent before the meeting had been under way fifteen minutes that the two sides would not be able to agree. The directors were clearly of the opinion that the company's right to discharge men who had been accused of violence and convicted in the courts during the strike was an arbitrable one, whereas the union representatives contended that it was not.

Louis Fridiger, counsel for the street car men's organization, asserted that disputes between the organized employes and the company could be arbitrated only after all the terms of the settlement had been complied with, and that any violation of it destroyed it entirely. He therefore intimated that if the Mayor and Mr. Straus failed to uphold the union in this contention the agreement would go out of existence, and the organized workers would be free to call a second strike.

Company States Its Side.

A complete exposition of the company's position was contained in the following statement issued by the Board of Directors after the meeting, copies of which were sent to the Mayor and Mr. Straus:

At a meeting on Aug. 18 of the Board of Directors of the New York Railways Company, at which a majority was present, after receiving a committee representing employes of the company the following minute was adopted unanimously:

This board declares its adherence to the agreement of Aug. 7 with Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus. The fundamental purpose which controlled this board in sanctioning that agreement was that it not only settled the existing strike, but that it offered an orderly, speedy, and equitable method of settling any issue which might arise without recourse

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HURRICANE WHIPS THE GULF COAST; CAMPS SWAMPED

Heavy Property Loss Caused by a 70-Mile Storm at Corpus Christi, Texas.

120-MILE WIND PREDICTED

Soldiers at Fort Brown Driven from Quarters to Refuges in Public Buildings.

LIGHTNING KILLS A PRIVATE

Steamer Sunk in Gulf and Her Crew of Twelve Missing—Wire Communication Fails.

Half the New York Tents On the Border Blown Down

SAN ANTONIO, Aug. 18.—Fort Sam Houston at 11 P. M. reported the following message from a field wireless station erected at McAllen, Texas, via the big radio at Brownsville:

"Half of New York National Guardsmen's tents down and nearly that many at Llano, Grande, Mercedes, and Mission. Thirty thousand soldiers sleeping in public buildings. Four and one-half inches of rain fell here.

"There is a lull now, but new storm is reported coming from the east."

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Aug. 18, (by Long Distance Telephone to Dallas, Texas.)—Blowing with seventy miles an hour velocity, the forerunner of the tropical storm in the Gulf of Mexico was felt tonight as it approached the Texas coast at this point, Brownsville, and on the intermediate plains. Forecasts by the local Weather Bureau were that the crest of the storm would reach here about midnight, and that a 120-mile wind could be expected.

But few details of the storm's work south or north of here had been received early tonight. In Corpus Christi the gale had carried almost everything moveable before it. In its wake it had left demolished Summer cottages along the beach front here, thousands of dollars damage to buildings in the business district, and a heavy sea running in Corpus Christi bay.

Waves whipped over the beach in the northern part of the city, beaching small craft and carrying up on the shore debris from a score of wharves and small bathing pavilions. Lloyd's Pier, one of the largest pleasure resorts in this part of the coast, which juts out over the water 1,000 feet, had been almost completely demolished at 6 o'clock tonight. The only part that remained was a two-story structure adjoining the shore.

Fronting the business district, built on the beach proper, is a four-foot breakwater. Heavy seas were breaking over that and threatened to wash over it if the storm's intensity grew.

Thus far there has been no loss of life here, according to available reports. Ample warning of the storm, it was said, had been given all residents and an opportunity to prepare for the approaching hurricane. Damage thus far has been confined to the washing away of structures near the shore of Corpus Christi Bay and the havoc wrought by the seventy-mile gale, which blew almost continuously for three hours this afternoon.

Steamer Sunk Crew Missing.

The steamer Pilot Boy was sunk in the Gulf of Mexico today in the tropical storm. It was reported that three men of the crew of twelve had been washed ashore at Port Aransas, twenty miles from here. This report was unverified. The steamer belonged to the Texas and Gulf Steamship Company of Galveston.

The City of Corpus Christi is situated on a boot-shaped peninsula, eighteen miles from the open gulf, but bound on three sides by2Corpus Christi and Nueces Bay. On the other side of the bay are Mustang and Padre Islands, forming a breakwater to any tidal wave that might approach from the gulf. One channel connects Corpus Christi Bay from the open gulf, on each side of which are situated Port Aransas and Aransas Pass, respectively. What damage has been done there is impossible to estimate, as telegraph communication was lost early in the afternoon.

Troops Driven from Camp.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 18.—United States soldiers and National Guardsmen stationed at Fort Brown have been driven from their quarters and have taken refuge in the City Hall and other public buildings at Brownsville on account of the Gulf coast storm which is striking that region tonight, according to meagre reports received over the army wireless at Fort Sam Houston from Fort Brown tonight.

A terrific and destructive wind, according to this report, has wrought havoc in Brownsville and in the military camp. Those troops which took refuge in the courthouse were the Illinois, Iowa, and Virginia regiments. They took two days' rations. All wires to Brownsville are down and communication except over the army wireless is impossible.

General Funston at 9 o'clock tonight received a wireless message from General James Parker at Brownsville, in which he stated that the storm seemed to be abating there, and that he thought perhaps the worst was over. The wind was then reported at fifty miles an hour.

A Government wireless to Fort Sam Houston at 8:35 o'clock tonight said that trouble at the lighting station at Brownsville might leave the city in darkness, and that the water supply was in danger. The Rio Grande was rising, the message said, and several washouts had been reported.

General Parker ordered temporary abandonment of all military encampments. The wooden buildings of the

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British Expect Women Will Get the Ballot; Their Patriotic Work Converts Asquith

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The present week brought within the range of practical politics a reform, which many of its advocates feared the war would postpone perhaps for a generation—the right of women to vote. The strongest force against the realization of woman suffrage in the years immediately preceding the war was the determined opposition of Premier Asquith. His virtual conversion, when he said in the House of Commons on Monday that the undertaking of new franchise and registration reforms in the midst of a great war was too complex and controversial a problem and implying that any new bill for franchise reforms in the future must include women, was a great surprise.

The Premier's announcement is talked of on all sides as meaning that women will have the vote before another general election is fought, except in the unlikely event of an election being forced upon the country before the war is ended.

According to The Nation there have been other similar conversions among men of great influence. Although Earl Curzon remains a strong opponent of the women's cause, together with some other Ministers, men of all parties, The Nation says, realize the capacity and willingness to help in the national cause as displayed by the women during the war has removed the last obstacle to their receiving political recognition.

Liberal papers are urging the government to grapple with the problem of adult suffrage without delay on the ground that the coalition government is able to smooth the path of reform and calm the fears of the House of Lords as no Liberal Government could.

Premier Asquith, in a statement before the House of Commons on Monday, said that the Cabinet had decided that the undertaking of new franchise and registration reforms in the midst of this war was too controversial and complex a problem. He implied, however, that any franchise bill introduced in the future must of necessity include the women. The Premier stated that the women had presented to him an unanswerable case, and that they were content to abide by the present franchise, but would urge their claims if its qualifications were altered.

SHIP BILL PASSED BY SENATE, 38 TO 21

House Measure Amended to Limit Board to Five Members at $7,500 Salaries.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW APPLIED

Government Not to Operate Vessels Unless All Efforts to Lease to Corporations Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The bill authorizing the Government to purchase or build merchant ships "for the purpose of encouraging, developing, and creating a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States," was passed by the Senate tonight and sent back to the House, which had passed the measure in May. The differences between the two houses will be harmonized by the customary Joint Conference Committee. The final vote was 38 to 21, all in the affirmative being Democrats and all in the negative Republicans.

The bill provides for the creation of a Shipping Board and appropriates $50,000,000 to be raised by the sale of Panama Canal bonds.

Several amendments to the bill were made in the Senate today. One reduced from $10,000 to $7,500, the salaries to be paid to members of the Shipping Board. Not a voice was raised against the motion when Senator Smith of Georgia offered it. Another amendment changed the provision for disposing of the Government ships by private or public sale so as to compel competitive bids to be advertised for. Senator Gallinger offered this amendment. He was also the author of another amendment, which was accepted by Senator Fletcher, in charge of the measure, requiring that clerks and other employes of the Shipping Board should be taken from the eligible list of the Civil Service Commission.

Senator Borah met with failure in an effort, backed by his fellow Republicans, to attach the literacy clause of the Immigration bill to the shipping measure as an amendment. It was rejected by a vote of 39 to 20. Mr. Borah's amendment provided that no ship purchased under the act should carry any immigrant who could not read or write. Later Mr. Borah offered the entire Immigration bill as an amendment. Thirty-seven Democrats voted it down over the votes of twenty Republicans and two Democrats, Ashurst of Arizona and Myers of Montana. The Republicans were gleeful over making the Democrats declare themselves.

Underwood Defends It.

Spirited debate marked the final hours of the bill's consideration. Senator Underwood, while defending the provisions of the measure, said that on account of the high degree of efficiency required of the ships to be owned by the Government, the Government would not be able to purchase any ships now built. This brought from Senator Warren an observation as to whether this indicated that the bill meant nothing. Responding in the negative, Mr. Underwood pointed out that the Government would be able to build ships and could build them cheaper than ships are ordinarily built for in this country for the reason that they would be constructed according to pattern. The high cost of ship construction in America, he said, was due partly to the fact that they were not built along the same lines. If built according to pattern they would be cheaper, he said.

Amendments made in the bill by the Senate Democratic caucus, in addition to those adopted today, include the following changes from the provisions of the bill as it passed the House:

The Government is not to purchase any ship flying the flag of a belligerent nation or any ship already engaged in American trade unless it is about to be withdrawn from that trade.

No ship shall be acquired by the Government which is below 75 per cent of its original efficiency.

The Government must not undertake to operate merchant ships unless all efforts fail to negotiate satisfactory leases or sales to private corporations. The Government reserves the right to prescribe conditions under which its ships shall be operated by private concerns and in what service they shall engage.

Cabinet Is Eliminated.

It was the matter of operation that prevented the enactment of the bill last year. The opposition to having the Government operate as well as own merchant ships was so great in the Senate that the measure failed of passage and had to be amended this session so as to eliminate the Government operation feature.

Most of the provisions of the House bill were retained by the Senate. One important amendment made by the Senate in addition to those noted was the elimination of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce as ex-officio members of the Shipping Board. The House provided for a board of seven members, including the two Cabinet

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WILSON WATCHING U-BOAT WARFARE

Will Break with Germany if Pledge Is Broken, Official Washington Believes.

IS GATHERING INFORMATION

Special Reports on Submarine Activity in Mediterranean Being Made by Consular Agents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Is Germany violating the pledges she gave to the United States Government with respect to the future conduct of submarine warfare on merchant vessels when good relations between the two nations were nearly broken during the crisis over the sinking of the Channel steamship Sussex? This question is being asked and discussed in Washington.

No responsible official of the American Government has been willing to reply categorically to the question. Secretary Lansing has said nothing to indicate that he believed these pledges had not been observed. Several days ago he made the statement that so far as official rports were available nothing had been found to show that the assurances were not being lived up to by the German Government. In official circles it has been admitted within the last few days that in the case of one vessel reported sunk in the Mediterranean it was intimated that an American, or perhaps several Americans, were on board. But this fact has not been established absolutely, and there is considerable doubt in official circles regarding this case.

The State Department has been compiling its report from diplomatic and consular officers regarding the long series of attacks recently made on merchant vessels, mainly in the Mediterranean, and has instructed its agents in certain ports along the Mediterranean littoral to make reports in greater detail regarding some of these cases. Whatever action the United States Government takes will be based not only upon facts but upon clearly established facts.

From what has been said in official circles during the last month it is gathered that President Wilson will take up the submarine controversy vigorously with Germany, and if necessary break diplomatic relations with that country if the German pledges are not lived up to by that Government. If the German Government courts a break in friendly relations with this country the quickest way to accomplish that object will be for its Foreign Office to notify Ambassador Gerard that Germany feels that a "new situation" has arisen in which she reserves to herself the right to go ahead with submarine warfare in violation of the assurances given in her note of May 4, 1916. Such a declaration by Germany would be followed by swift action by President Wilson.

The facts of the situation are that since May 8 last German submarine Captains have been put upon their good behavior so far as this Government is concerned. On Sept. 8 next, four months will have elapsed since President Wilson sent his note in which he informed the German Government that this Government expected scrupulous execution of Germany's new submarine policy, then adopted. In that period there has been no striking case of clear violation of the German pledges so far as the United States Government is aware. Many ships have been sunk. There is no clear evidence that American lives have been jeopardized, or that Germany has not lived up to the pledge that was given. But the sinking of vessels, particularly in the Mediterranean has proceeded apace with increasing regularity and it is known that officials here have been concerned over the matter.

It is argued here that if Germany intends to live up to her assurances and not defy the United States the Berlin Government will insist in its joint dealings with the Government of Franz Josef that Austrian submarines shall be careful to conduct their warfare in the Mediterranean so as not to revive or complicate the situation growing out of attacks on merchant vessels.

Honors Man Who Sunk 100 Ships.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 18, (via London.)—In recognition of his sinking 100 vessels of the Entente Allies, Walter Forstmann, commander of a German submarine, has received the Order of Pour le Merite from the German Emperor, says a Berlin dispatch received here.

The ships sunk by him, including war vessels, aggregated 260,600 tons, and their total value is estimated at £30,000,000, the dispatch adds.

NEW COMBINED ATTACK ON THE SOMME NETS ALLIES GAINS ON A WIDE FRONT; FRENCH WIN MORE GROUND AT VERDUN

Allies' Co-ordination of Effort on Somme Front Is the Latest Word in Modern Scientific Warfare

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AT THE FRENCH FRONT ON THE SOMME, Aug. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The contrast between the Champagne front during the French offensive of last Autumn or the Verdun area as I saw it two months ago and the Santerre front of today is very remarkable and shows how rapid is the development of both the offensive and defensive sides of modern warfare.

Here one has the impression of the terrain immediately behind trenches having been taken in hand as by a landscape gardener and plotted out from end to end for a specific purpose, and all parts economically correlated. For the first time, on the French side, at least, the Somme offensive reeks of scientific preparation. The extreme cleanliness and order of the country roads and the multiplication of signposts are among the lesser signs of the change of order. Purpose and foresight are in the very atmosphere.

Before the special forces now engaged could come into action many miles of new roads and railways had to be laid down, distributing stations built, existing camps extended, depots of stores multiplied, and new water supplies obtained.

I have just visited one of a number of railway distributing centres. It occupies nearly a square mile of ground amid the wheat fields on the open plateau, and, while including a large relay hospital and a small cemetery, it is essentially a junction where the regular railway meets narrow gauge lines and motor lorries not far away.

We were able to examine closely several batteries of the heaviest artillery, including the new sixteen-inch guns and the only less prodigious fifteen-inch naval or coastal pieces. It is not desirable exactly to describe the former, but they are held to be not only equal but superior to the larger 42-centimeter German mortar which became famous at Liége, Namur, Antwerp, and Maubeuge. This huge weapon can throw every two minutes a projectile weighing nearly a ton and containing a great weight of high explosive. It weighs, with its platform, about 110 tons, and is carried on a specially strong railway track with three cars attached for shells and other material.

Driven into the competition of gigantic gun power we at last are by way of equalling the output of Essen and Skoda, and even surpassing it in some details of its marvelous mechanism.

PUSH NEARER TO COMBLES

British, in Hard Fighting, Close In On Ginchy and Guillemont.

NEW GRIP ON MAUREPAS

Gen. Foch's Troops Also Seize an Important Hill Southeast of the Village.

TEUTONS OUT OF FLEURY

French Drive Them from Town Northeast of Verdun and Take Two Redoubts.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—On the whole front, from Pozières to the Somme, the British and French troops took part in a combined attack today, scoring successes at several points. The British pushed their lines closer to the villages of Ginchy and Guillemont, taking more than 200 prisoners, while the French pushed forward in Maurepas, gaining the greater part of the village, and making progress on the Maurepas-Cléry road to the southeast, where they captured Calvary Hill. The French also took about two hundred prisoners.

Today's advance is a part of the general scheme of squeezing out the two salients formed at Guillemont and Maurepas by the Anglo-French attacks of a few days ago.

An unofficial dispatch from the front says:

"With the skies clear for artillery observations, following the heavy rains, the English and French attacked the German lines this afternoon along the entire front from the Ancre to the Somme, where their blows during the past six weeks have broken the German first line everywhere, and the second line at many points.

"From the ridge above Pozières, where the battered stone ruins of a windmill stand, to the highest point on the horizon, along the edges of bloody High Wood, and thence along Delville or Devil's Wood to the lower levels of the river valley, where there has been no cessation in the fighting or the pounding of the guns, day after day, there was a continuous cloud of smoke from the bursting shells this afternoon as the British and French guns united in their thunders.

"The British made gains on either side of Guillemont, where the Germans still hold the fortification of their old second line and have their heaviest concentration of guns.

"The fighting is still in progress at this writing."

The British statement issued shortly before midnight reads:

Fighting took place this afternoon over the whole front, from Pozières to the Somme. As a result, we captured several strong enemy positions and gained ground toward Ginchy and Guillemont, taking more than 200 prisoners during the day.

On our right the French also made progress.

Yesterday a German aeroplane was brought down aflame in our trenches after an air combat, and a second machine by our anti-aircraft guns.

Enemy billets have been successfully bombed at various places by our aircraft.

A small British gain northeast of Bazentin-le-Petit is announced in the British statement this afternoon:

Last night the enemy's artillery generally showed increased activity. Northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit, by a small local enterprise, we further extended our gains in the enemy's lines. German trenches in this area were found to be greatly damaged and full of the enemy's dead.

A further hostile attack from Martinpuich last night was repulsed as completely as were his former attempts yesterday.

French Assault on Maurepas.

The French report of the advance at Maurepas, made in tonight's report, says:

North of the Somme our attack, directed on a part of Maurepas occupied by the Germans, enabled us in the course of a brilliant assault to carry a notable portion of the village, together with Calvary Hill, situated to the southeast. In this operation we took 200 unwounded prisoners.

Between Maurepas and the Somme we extended our position to the east of the Maurepas-Cléry road.

The afternoon statement said:

North of the Somme several attempted counterattacks by the enemy against our new positions southeast of Maurepas failed under our fire. We took some prisoners.

South of the Somme we recovered four machine guns in trenches taken by us south of Belloy.

Berlin Admits Losses.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (via London.)—The British, with several fresh divisions, launched an attack on the German lines north of the Somme, and succeeded in driving back the German first line for a short distance on a narrow front southwest of Martinpuich, the War Office announced today. In other sectors they were completely repulsed.

A night attack by the French between Guillemont and Maurepas was futile and costly. The battle is still raging along the German salient to the northeast of Hardecourt. The statement reads:

North of the Somme the enemy is continuing his energetic efforts, regardless of heavy sacrifices. For these efforts the British brought forward several fresh divisions. South-west of Martinpuich they succeeded on a narrow front in pressing back

TURKS FIGHTING ON GALICIAN LINE

Officially Reported by Berlin to Have Repulsed Local Attacks by the Czar's Troops.

BUT RUSSIANS PRESS ON

Teuton Efforts to Throw Them Back on Zlota Lipa and in Carpathians Fail.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (via London.)—Official announcement that Turkish troops are fighting with the Germans and Austrians in Galicia was made today by the War Office. The statement says:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis.—Turkish troops of the army of General von Bothmer repulsed Russian attacking detachments.

In the Carpathians we furthered our success on the Starawipczna Hill. About 200 prisoners and several machine guns were captured.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—Apart from a minor but lively engagement west of Lake Nobel, (sixty miles northeast of Kovel.) which has not yet come to a conclusion, only unimportant advance post encounters took place.

German aeroplanes attacked Russian destroyers and one submarine northeast of Kara Burnu with success.

The official Russian communication of Aug. 11 mentions the destruction of a battalion of the Third German Reserve Infantry Regiment by machine-gun fire near Monasterzyska. It is ascertained to the contrary that the battalion lost only 200 men on this occasion.

Foe's Attacks Vain, Petrograd Says.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 18.—The Austro-German effort to throw back the Russians in Galicia has resulted in great losses and met with no success, the War Office announced today. The Russians have pressed forward in several sectors. The announcement follows:

On the front from the Zlota Lipa west to Podgaice the enemy resumed the offensive, with considerable forces, without success. The enemy sustained great losses.

On the River Bystritza-Bolotvina we occupied Lysiets, (seven miles southwest of Stanislau,) on the western bank of the river. In the direction of Arsseluz our troops occupied a series of heights.

In the region of Korosmezo (Carpathians) our troops, continuing their advance, approached the summits of the mountain in the vicinity of Korosmezo.

On the Baltic Sea the night of the 16th a squadron of our seaplanes, commanded by Naval Lieutenant Lichine, made a successful flight over the enemy's aviation station near Lake Angern, (off the west coast of the Gulf of Riga.) The bombs dropped apparently caused great damage, destroying one hangar and setting fire to buildings at many points. Our aviators were subjected to a violent anti-aircraft fire, including rockets and shapnel, but this did not prevent them accomplishing their task and safely regaining their base.

The Turkish Troops in Galicia.

Unofficial advices within the last three weeks have reported the sending of Turkish troops in large numbers to aid the armies of the Central Powers on the eastern front, the total force being estimated at from 70,000 to 150,000. The greater part of them were understood to have been transferred from the Macedonian front, with others, including some Arabs, from the Asiatic provinces of Turkey.

A week ago the transport of these troops on a large scale was reported to be progressing without a hitch, but no official announcement of their presence at the front had preceded yesterday's mention of their participation in the actual fighting.

EVICTED FRENCH NOW NEAR SEDAN

Times Correspondent Reports 20,000 Civilians from Lille Being Well Treated.

ALL WORKING ON THE LAND

City Dwellers Are Dissatisfied with Life in the Country—Food Generally Good.

By CYRIL BROWN,

Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEDAN, Aug. 13, (via Berlin, Aug. 16, and London, Aug. 18.)—Twenty-two thousand French civilians, men, women, youths and young girls have been evicted to date from Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, I am told. The greater part have been distributed over the rich agricultural sections of France in German hands. The balance have been distributed among industrial centres.

Returning from the Somme front I availed myself of the opportunity of spending a day visiting the evicted civilians in Sedan and thirteen surrounding hamlets and villages. And while the lack of time prevented checking up the truth of the statements made to me by the civilians and consequently forming a final verdict of this German military measure, enough concrete material was obtained to serve as an incentive and a working basis for some official neutral commission of investigation. My impression gained after seeing and talking with the male evicted civilians in Sedan was unfavorable if their statements were true. The impression made upon me by the men, women, girls and youths in the country district around Sedan was very favorable.

To understand the situation the reader must bear in mind that a clear distinction is made between "conscripts" of military age and the other evicted persons, women and males of non-military age. Most of the civilians appear to have been taken from Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing in April or May. An officer of the General Staff, who spoke with authority, told me that of the 22,000 civilians 2,000 had been sent back to their homes either because they had been sent away by mistake, as in the case of those of higher social status, because they were physically incapable of working, because they were single women without near relatives, or for other valid reasons. The officer added that quite a number of those who returned to Lille had asked to be brought back to Sedan because living conditions were better for them here. He further stated that the difficulties of feeding the masses in Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing, particularly the unemployed, had forced the German military authorities to resort to the policy of evicting the inhabitants.

Reasons for Banishment.

I am inclined to believe that while the military necessity of relieving the non-military pressure from important strategic railroads by reducing the amount of food necessary to be brought to Lille, Roubaix, and Toucoing for the civilian populations and even a certain degree of altruism influenced the military authorities to take this measure, the permanent evicting of 20,000 natives could not seem sufficient to relieve the economic pressure in these cities alone to justify the step. It seems probable that the primary motive of the military authorities was the necessity of obtaining agricultural workers to get in the bountiful harvest in northern France, and, in the second place, for the purpose of rooting out the evils resulting from unemployment in the big cities, and the resultant difficulties of food distribution in the third place.

The status of the men who have been

Continued on Page 2.

ward our first line into one situated close behind. On the other hand, they have been completely repulsed north of Pozières and due west of Foureaux Wood.

The French again deferred their attacks to nocturnal hours and with strong forces advanced against our positions between Guillemont and Maurepas about midnight. They were repulsed with the most sanguinary losses. On the salient portion of our line northeast of Hardencourt bitter fighting has taken place, so far without a decision. The activity of the artillery on both sides continues especially violent.

POZIERES WINDMILL SCENE OF HARD FIGHT

Battered Hulk Topping Hill Overlooking Martinpuich Safe in Hands of British.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 17.—The operations yesterday in conjunction with the French are still in progress and the result at present is indecisive but with both French and British troops closing in upon them the situation of the garrison in Guillemont is not what soldiers would call healthy.

Yesterday morning from an artillery observation post I was able to get a very clear view of the British and the German ground in this district. There before me on the sky line was the windmill which should be as famous in the history of this war as the ferryman's house on the Yser Canal or the chateau at Vermelles or the Tower Bridge at Loos. Waves of men have surged up the slope to it under storm of shell fire. To the Australians fighting for the high ridge on which it stands above Martinpuich it has been the goal of great endeavor for which many of them have given their lives. The Germans defended it as if it were a great treasure house although only an old building of timber and stone.

The windmill is ours now. Our line sweeps around it and our shellfire drops on the other side of the slope, barring the Germans' way to and from Martinpuich. But it is only a relic of a mill. The timbers have been blown to atoms weeks ago. All that stands now is the stone base in the form of a small pyramid as a memorial of great bloodshed.

The Germans yesterday were dropping a heavy barrage all along our line which runs south of Mouquet Farm and sweeps below the village of Thiepval and its wood.

On the other side of Thiepval Wood the opposing lines run very close together and here there was not much shell fire, but on the Poziéres side shell bursts and smoke clouds were drifting up and down in a steady, regular way. The British guns were busy with Mouquet Farm, and farther off with Courcelette and now and again one of the heavies sent a great shell crushing into Thiepval. There were no German soldiers to be seen in that village and no sign of human life at all. Down at Thiepval is creeping closer, for the British are advancing slowly, but surely around Mouquet Farm, so that it will be hemmed in. The garrison hiding in dugouts below those broken buildings at which I gazed yesterday must be in a state of dreadful apprehension. I should not like to live in Thiepval.

EXPEL GERMANS FROM FLEURY

French, in New Offensive, Take Two Redoubts Near Thiaumont Work.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—A resumption of the heavy fighting in the region of Verdun last night and today enabled the French to make appreciable gains.

General Nivelle's troops after a violent struggle succeeded during the night in driving the Germans out of the Village of Fleury. The invaders still hold a position on the eastern edge of the village. Today the French continued their offensive, capturing two fortified redoubts northwest of the Thiaumont Work. One hundred and fifty prisoners were taken in the course of these operations.

The afternon statement, telling of the success at Fleury follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse an attack by our troops enabled us, after a violent combat, to drive out the Germans from a portion of the Village of Fleury, which they were occupying. Some enemy troops are still maintaining themselves in a small clump of ruins on the eastern edge of the village.

Between Thiaumont and Fleury our troops also made an appreciable advance. Fifty prisoners, including an officer, remained in our hands. We also captured a machine gun.

Everywhere else the night was relatively calm.

The War Office's statement issued this evening follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse we continued our offensive action, driving the enemy from two fortified redoubts northwest of the Thiaumont Work, taking 100 unwounded Germans, including five officers, and also three machine guns.

East of the Vaux-Chapitre Wood we made appreciable progress in the vicinity of the road from Vaux to the fort.

The customary cannonades took place during the day on the rest of the front.

Berlin Admits Fleury Setback.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (via London.)—Attacks by the French last night on an extended front in the Verdun region, east of the Meuse, were repulsed all along the line except at Fleury, where fighting is still in progress, the War Office announced today. The statement says:

On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy attacked in the evening on a wide front between the Thiaumont Work and the Chapitre Wood. He also attacked repeatedly in the western sector of the mountain wood.

At Fleury Village the fighting still continues; otherwise the enemy assault has been frustrated everywhere.

A French biplane was forced to descend on Wednesday near Nesle by our anti-aircraft guns.

FIND HOSPITALS IN CAVES.

British Admire German Establishments Behind Their Lines.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18.—The Providence Journal tomorrow morning will print the following special cable from London:

"Trenches captured by the British within the last week over the new territory several miles inside the main German fortified line give every proof of the most thoughtful and careful preparation imaginable.

"Many of these trenches are concrete lined throughout and are fitted up with practically underground houses with every conceivable kind of accommodation, drainage, water system laid out in pipes, &c.

"The General commanding the division of British troops which are at the front of the advance has just transmitted to London the report of his medical staff, which makes the following statement:

"'In the German trenches which were captured yesterday we found two completely equipped emergency hospitals, one of them thirty feet under ground and the other fifty feet under ground. They are great rooms with every possible convenience, exhaust and direct fans, operating tables, and walls lined with boxboard and floored with cement. In these places operations can be carried on with nothing to disturb the underground quiet. With thousands of shells bursting overhead it is impossible to hear a sound. Such perfection of detail compels our admiration. It is also proof of the positive opinion of the German general staff that their lines could not be successfully attacked or taken.

"'We have seized thousands of pounds' worth of operating material and table instruments and entire outfits of medicines and anaesthetic, not emergency camp equipments, but full hospital units.'"

RUSSIA AS FIELD FOR OUR TRADE

Peoples of Both Nations Are Brought Closer Together as Result of the War.

WHAT THE FUTURE OFFERS

Possibilities of Developing Business in the Empire Virtually Without Limit.

BUT CAUTION IS NEEDED

Knowledge, Circumspection, Skill, and High-Standard Ethics Essential to Success.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

If the war has done nothing else, it has at least had the excellent result of bringing the peoples of the United States and Russia much closer together than they have been for a number of years. Following the outburst of enthusiasm which resulted from the unmistakable signs of sympathy given by the Russian Government to the Northern cause during our civil war, there had been a gradual estrangement of our feelings, due, in part, to the immigration which we had been receiving from the Russian Empire of non-Russian peoples who were put down on the records as Russian subjects, but who were, for the most part, refugees of one sort or another, fleeing from the conditions in which they found themselves in the land of their birth and in nearly all cases deeply imbued with hatred for the Government of Russia.

Thousands of Finns, Esthonians, Letts, Jews, and Poles emigrated to the United States and helped to increase the dislike which Americans naturally had for an autocratic and irresponsible system of government absolutely without the consent of the governed. Joined to this movement was the hard feeling and dislike in the United States arising from the peculiar actions and policies of the Russian Government in the Far East, especially in Manchuria and Korea, persistence in which presently brought on the Russo-Japanese war and swung the sympathies of the American people and press from Russia to Japan.

On the Russian side, good feeling for the United States was not increased by the taking over by the United States at the request of the Japanese Government of Japanese interests throughout the Russian Empire. I was at the time this happened in the American Embassy at Petrograd and well remember the social boycott we had to experience as the result of this action. It produced far more ill-feeling than did our recent taking over of German and Austrian interests in the Russian Empire. By this time Russia has become somewhat accustomed to our being made the catspaw of foreign nations and does not resent the idea so strongly as she formerly did.

Commercial Treaty Abrogation.

The abrogation of our commercial treaty with Russia by President Taft produced wonderfully little feeling in Russia, and that little was largely sorrow instead of resentment. It was, of course, felt to be unfortunate that the interests of some 5,000,000 Jews were allowed to imperil the good relations between 100,000,000 Americans and more than that number of Russians. The real reason of our breaking off the treaty was to express our disapproval because Russia would not look on the doctrine of the expatriation of her citizens from the same position we have always done, and would not in theory accord to American citizens of Jewish birth those rights of entry into Russia which we claimed all American citizens without distinction of creed were entitled to enjoy.

A real settlement of the treaty question would not be difficult if this one problem were eliminated, but it is not likely that our Senate would ever ratify any treaty with a foreign power at this time which did not accord the same rights to any American citizen, regardless of creed or previous allegiance. Our Government has always held that all persons have a right to choose that allegiance which best suits them and to become citizens of whatever country they choose without any action being necessary on the part of our Department of State. When, however, we are negotiating with a foreign power which heads, as does Russia, that it is a criminal offense for a Russian to become naturalized abroad without the consent of the Emperor, (that is to say, of the Government,) previously obtained in each individual case, a stumbling block is encountered which needs some skill to pass over without wounding the susceptibilities of either of the contracting parties.

However, in spite of these drawbacks to a closer understanding with Russia, a few of the more enlightened of our business men, who realized as most Americans did not then, the importance of gaining a foothold in the markets of so vast and undeveloped an empire, had pushed themselves into Russia in a blind and halting manner, it is true, but with a determination to stick until they had learned the ropes. Several American corporations and individuals have built up honorable and business-like organizations, which are steadily increasing and spreading as time goes on. Most of these enterprises have, of course, been seriously hampered by the war in various ways; in some instances by lack of workmen due to the exigencies of military service.

Eyes of Americans Opened.

The beginning of the war, with its consequent demands on the United States from Russia for munitions and supplies of all kinds, has seemed suddenly to open the eyes of our business men to the enormous possibilities of the future of that country. This is in some ways an advantage to the future development of commercial intercourse between the two countries, but matters should be very carefully watched lest undue enthusiasm, without the safeguards of accurate knowledge, mislead the unwary into thinking that all that has to be done is to decide to go into business with Russia to make millions.

Of the innate and underlying possibilities of the Russian Empire in the way of future development, under an enlightened and progressive Government, it is almost impossible to speak too highly. But something like the war was necessary to bring the business public of the United States into a sufficiently interested frame of mind to even inquire into the possibilities of future commercial relations with the great empire. It is more than probable now that a number of Americans will rush blindly into Russian trade without examining the customs and methods of the people they are going to do business with, and without sufficient preliminary study of the subject to enable them to compete successfully with other foreigners there, and will return disheartened and ready to prophesy that all commerce with Russia is out of the question for us.

As a matter of fact, while the future of our trade with Russia is practically limited only by our ability to provide sufficient goods for that market, it will be necessary for a long time for our business men to go with the greatest caution, and in fact to make haste slowly in the extension of their Russian business. I have seen so many Americans go into this matter without a knowledge of what opposition they would have to meet or what methods would have to be employed to capture foreign business that I feel that a note of warning will not be out of place at the present time.

If we desire in earnest and with a serious purpose to extend our trade to other countries, and especially to those where business customs and ways are so different from our own as they are in Russia, it will be necessary in the first place to send out thoroughly equipped men to spend some years in making an exhaustive and detailed study of the requirements of Russia in the particular line in which the manufacturer may be interested, and then, and then only, to take up the question of actually starting active business. To the average American this slow method, practiced by the English to some extent and by the Germans with remarkable skill and patience, will not especially appeal.

What is important for us now is to send to Russia only the highest class of men, who should, if possible, be familiar with Russian ways and business, as well as with the language, but who, above all, must have character, without which it is impossible for us to hold any permanent business. At the present the Russian Government has to allow itself to undergo almost any extortion or other sharp practice on the part of Americans who can supply the munitions of which it stands so urgently in need for the successful completion of the war. As soon as things once more become normal, those who have abused their momentary power will be lost in the future race for the permanent and important trade which would normally be ours after the war, and the remembrance of each individual piece of business in which we took advantage of a temporary urgent need will hamper by just so much our commercial future with Russia.

Lessons of Allied Conference.

If the recent economic conferences of the Allies have any meaning, the lesson to be gathered from them is that, in so far as possible, trade relations are to be kept just as largely as may be in their own hands after the war. Neutrals, even friendly neutrals, have been prospering at the expense of the belligerent powers during the whole period of the war, and it is only natural that the latter should desire in some small measure to regain and even to increase the foreign trade of their comrades in arms at the expense of neutrals and enemies.

Unless we act with circumspection and skill and upon a high plane of business ethics, we need not be surprised after the war if Russia will, in spite of herself, gradually go back to the chains of Germany in matters commercial, chains which had been so carefully and skilfully placed that almost, without noticing it, Russia would in a few years more have been little more than a commercial dependency of Berlin.

One of the most short-sighted features of bringing on this war at the present time has been the temporary destruction of that carefully planned and well-carried-out campaign of peaceful penetration of Russia by German agents. If, as I say, afterward, Germany resumes her insidious strategy and other powers, and especially the United States, continue to exact harsher and more unfavorable terms in competition, Russian finance and commerce will once more insensibly come under the influence of the German Empire, and in that case our chances will be indeed slim for maintaining any part of the great and growing foreign trade of the Russian Empire.

It all depends on our business men. Neither Ambassadors, Consuls, commercial attachés, nor other official agents of our Government will avail in the face of a mistaken attitude and activity of the men in whose hands the future lies. If they are upright and wise, our whole country will be benefited; if they are short-sighted and "slick," we might as well abandon any effort to capture the foreign trade, not only of Russia, but of the rest of the world as well.

BULGARS CAPTURE FLORINA FROM SERBS

Berlin Announces That Teutonic Allies Have Taken Offensive on Balkan Front.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (via London.)—The Teutonic Allies have taken the offensive on the Balkan front and captured the Greek town of Florina from Serbian troops, the War Office announced today. The announcement follows:

After the fruitless attacks of the Entente Powers in the last few days the allied (Teutonic) troops proceeded to deliver a counterattack. Florina has been captured after a fight with the Serbian Danube Division.

Florina is five miles from the Greco-Serbian border and fifteen miles southeast of Monastir. Fighting has been in progress along this front for some time, although the official reports have indicated that no large bodies of infantry have been engaged. Reports from the Allies of the capture of several villages are denied in Berlin and Sofia.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Italian situation seems to have been held up, at least for the time being. There is a very good reason for this. The Italian plan, as far as we are able to judge of it at the present time, is based on the operations of three separate armies. One has for its object the cleaning out of the bend of the Isonzo north of Gorizia and the capture of Tolmino; the second the advance eastward between Gorizia and the Carso, with the object of cleaning out the positions in their front and, if possible, taking a position on the northern edge of the plateau, and the third, operating against the western edge of the Carso and south between the Carso and the Gulf of Trieste.

"It is not necessary that these three make an equal advance as they move forward. The conditions are such that a certain degree of independence is entirely possible. No detailed information has been given as to the operations of any of these groups. It seems, however, that they are all more or less checked. The stumbling block is the Austrian position in the range of mountains from the point of the bend of the Isonzo north of Gorizia to Aidussina. The most western point of this ridge is Mount San Gabriele. This point the Italians have been fighting for since the first day after Gorizia passed into their hands. This point and Mount San Daniele, a little to the east, must be taken before the advance can be made.

The two places are very close together, separated by a saddle which enables one to co-operate in defense with the other. Both of them are causing the Italians a great deal of trouble, not only in their defense but in an offensive way by firing on the crossing of the Isonzo along the Gorizia bridges. The Italians neither to the north nor the south can push ahead very far, and in each case for the same reason. To leave this salient jutting deeply into their line would be to expose both flanks to attack, the left flank of the northern army and the right flank of the central army. The advance of the Italians down the Gorizia-Aisovizza road to the latter place, which was the Austrian aviation camp may be of considerable assistance in flanking both these positions as it is considerably east of both of them. But it is certain that no decided movement forward can be attempted until they have fallen.

The Italians have already, it is true, obtained a foothold on the edge of the western part of the Carso, and have taken the small hamlet of Sainte Grado on the extreme western lip. Beyond this, however, it does not appear that any great progress has been made.

On the western front, where the French have improved the opportunity which they acquired as a result of their gain of several days ago, to advance into the village of Maurepas. The greater part of the village is now in their hands. At the same time they were able to thrust their trenches forward still further eastward of the Maurepas-Cléry road. This emphasizes the danger into which the town of Cléry has been forced.

Both gains are so extremely local in nature as to be without any significance. The greatest significance, however, is attached to the fact that there have been any gains at all. It will be remembered that the last attack which was delivered a few days ago came on this identical front. The Germans for some reason or other did not counterattack at once as they usually do, but waited for over twenty-four hours, thus giving the French ample time to improve their situation, reconstruct their trenches and consolidate their new positions with the old line. The German counterthrust was therefore a failure. That it had but little effect on the French is shown by the fact that the day after the German attack was launched, the French again drove forward and again were successful.

The Germans, in spite of the tremendous power of their defensive, have not recently exhibited this same power in the same degree as it was a year ago. Their reports of the wonderful strength to which they have brought their Somme position, and their boastful claim that the French and British will find it impossible to make any material advance, sounds somewhat like whistling to keep up one's courage. The Allies can gain through the German lines, and the Germans cannot stop them. This has already been proven. In fact, the German official reports have admitted that one of their most famous corps was transferred from the Verdun front to defend Delville woods, and in the face of it these woods were taken by the British.

It may well be that the price which the British are compelled to pay may prove prohibitive; that the losses are not compensated for by the ground gained. At the same time it must always be remembered that the British and the German systems of attacks are fundamentally different. One, the German, depends primarily upon the strength and fighting qualities of infantry in mass attack. The other places reliance, first of all, on a preponderance of artillery and imposes upon the shells to do much of the work which, in the German system, falls upon the infantry. The English losses are not, therefore, as great as would be the German losses under similar circumstances.

No basis of comparison which starts from the same general character of the fighting exists when considering the relative losses of Verdun and the Somme. The terrain is entirely different, the methods are different. The only similarity exists in the fact that they are both attacks against strongly constructed defensive positions.

The most interesting news from the Russian front is that the Russians, after having taken the pass at Jablonitza, have once more crossed the Carpathians and are at the heights near the town of Korosmezo. This completely destroys the fighting which the Teutons were doing in the vicinity of Verochita. The Vorochta forces are taken completely in rear and thus forced to give way. Just what the Russians will do now that they are across the crests no one can say. The objects of the whole fighting are so much more important at this moment than a minor raid against Hungary that it does not seem possible that they will be diverted from their main attack. That they have succeeded in taking this pass, however, shows that they have in a measure separated the forces along the Carpathians from those in northern Bukowina and seriously interfered with their intercommunication.

On the remainder of the Russian front the Russians frankly admit that the initiative has for the moment passed to the Teutons. In view of the threat against Halicz and its importance to the Teuton position this is not to be wondered at. Only time will tell whether the Teutons have sufficient strength to continue along the lines on which they are at present working.

SAYS DELAY COST HIS LINER $500,000

Captain of the Stockholm Tells of Twenty Days' Detention at Liverpool.

Captain A. E. Hakanson of the Swedish-American steamship Stockholm, which arrived here yesterday from Gothenburg, said delay caused by the British authorities detaining the vessel twenty days at Liverpool had cost the company nearly $500,000. This amount included the heavy expenses incurred and the loss of a voyage to New York and back.

Captain Hakanson left New York on June 20 with 752 passengers and a full cargo for Gothenburg, a great part of which was consigned to the Swedish Government. The Stockholm reached Kirkwall on July 1 and a naval officer examined the passengers and cargo. After detaining the vessel for forty-eight hours the naval authorities said that 750 tons of copper on board consigned to a Government department at Gothenburg was "possible contraband" and the Captain was instructed to proceed to Liverpool, where he arrived on July 5.

"After communicating with the owners at Gothenburg," Captain Hakanson continued, "we landed 750 passengers and sent them by rail to Newcastle-on-Tyne, where a specially chartered steamship was waiting to convey them to Sweden. All expenses were paid by the Swedish-American Line until the passengers reached Gothenburg. The remaining twenty-two passengers said they were in no hurry and preferred to remain on board the Stockholm. From the time the steamship left Kirkwall we had a naval guard consisting of ten marines and two Lieutenants on board until we left Liverpool on July 27. A small part of the copper was discharged and then the British officials ordered 300 tons of lead, consigned to the Swedish Telegraph Department, and a quantity of leather, consigned to the army and navy, to be landed in Liverpool, which was done."

The Captain said this was the second time within a year that the Stockholm had been ordered to proceed from Kirkwall to Liverpool in similar circumstances. On the previous occasion he filed a protest with the British authorities, the Captain added.

Andrew H. Hampurson of Sioux City, Iowa, who returned on the Stockholm yesterday after making the round voyage, traveled to Gothenburg via Newcastle-on-Tyne. He said the blinds of the railway carriages were kept drawn and the officials did not allow the passengers to see more of England than they could possibly help.

PORTUGAL TO SEND TROOPS.

Will Participate Actively in War, Mattos Announces.

LISBON, Aug. 18.—Major Norton Mattos, the Portuguese Minister of War, announced today that Portugal soon would participate in the war, fighting on the side of the Entente Allies.

The Portuguese Congress voted to join the Entente Allies in the war in November, 1914. A Portuguese naval commander seized forty-six German and Austrian vessels in the Tagus River in February, 1916, and in the following March Germany declared war on Portugal because of this action. The Portuguese troops were called to the colors on March 16.

BELGIANS CAPTURE KAREMA.

Brigade Occupies German East African Port.

HAVRE, France, Aug. 18.—A brigade of Belgian troops has captured and occupied the port of Karema on the eastern bank of Lake Tanganyika, German East Africa, says an official Belgian announcement.

Karema is about 125 miles south of Ujiji.

COUNT EULENBURG RESIGNS.

Succeeded by Gen. von Holine as Deputy Commander of First Corps.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 18, (via London.)—Count Eulenburg, Deputy Commanding General of the First Army Corps of the German Army, has resigned, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, and has been succeeded by Lieut. Gen. von Holine.

The German Emperor has conferred on Count Eulenburg the order of the Red Eagle, first class, with laurels.

AUSTRIANS ATTACK ON ITALIAN FRONT

Infantry Assaults, Following Bombardments, Are Repelled by King Victor's Troops.

NIGHT RAIDS IN TRENTINO

Big-Gun Duels Are In Progress in the Regions of the Upper and Middle Isonzo.

ROME, Aug. 18, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following statement on military operations:

On the Trentino front the enemy made persistent demonstrations, with an intense bombardment, on our positions. During the night an enemy raid against our trenches on the slopes of Monte Sperone was promptly repulsed by a counterattack. In the Rio Freddo Valley, on the Posina torrent, the enemy yesterday attempted to surprise our position at Scatolari. The attempt was frustrated.

Bombardments by hostile artillery are reported in the Adige and Posina Valleys and at the head of Rio Costeana. Yesterday our batteries shelled the station at Sillian. A train was struck.

On the Upper and Middle Isonzo the artillery on both sides was active. The situation in the Gorizia area and on the Carso is unchanged. We raided Villanova and Nova Vas, breaking down the hostile defense and taking some prisoners.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Heavy attacks by the Italians east and southeast of Gorizia are reported in the Austrian official statement of Aug. 15, which declares, however, that the Austrian defense held along the entire front. The statement says:

The Italians continued their attacks on the front from Salcano to Merna and against the heights east of Gorizia and the sector south of Vippach as far as Lokvica, assaulting uninterruptedly with large masses while holding the adjoining sectors under strong artillery fire. Our troops repulsed all the storming attacks and held their positions along the entire front, inflicting heavy losses, after violent hand-to-hand fighting.

Hostile advances near Plava and Gagora and on the Dolomite front, on Croda Delancona, were repulsed.

BERLIN ASKS HUNGARY FOR SURPLUS WHEAT

Batocki Hopes She Will Comply "In the General Interest of Our Cause."

LONDON, Aug. 18.—An Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from The Hague says:

"Herr von Batocki, President of the German Food Regulation Board, in the course of an interview with a Hungarian journalist, stated that negotiations were progressing between Berlin and Budapest with a view to inducing Hungary to turn over the surplus of the Hungarian wheat crop to Germany.

"'Herr von Batocki said: 'We hope Hungary will do what we ask in the general interest of our cause.'"

TEUTONS TO RECOGNIZE AUTONOMY OF POLAND

Agreement Between Germany and Austria Said by Dutch Papers to Have Been Reached.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 19.—According to special dispatches to Dutch newspapers, says the Exchange Telegraph's Amsterdam correspondent, Germany and Austria have reached an agreement providing for the recognition of autonomy of Poland.

The dispatches add that an announcement to this effect has been made in Warsaw.

TURKS LOST 9,000 MEN IN THE SUEZ CAMPAIGN

British Captured a Large Amount of War Material in Recent Operations Around Katia.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—In the recent operations around Katia, east of the Suez Canal, the losses sustained by the Turkish force were estimated at about 9,000 men, including prisoners, or virtually one-half the force, according to a further report on the Egyptian operations given out by the War Office this evening. The report says:

The pursuit of the enemy was maintained until the 12th, and it is now possible to form a more accurate idea of the enemy's strength and losses. The enemy force amounted to probably 18,000 men. We took prisoner 49 officers and 3,871 men; the known killed amounted to 1,251, and the wounded are estimated at 4,000, aggregating in round numbers about 9,000.

The following war material also was brought in: One Krupp 75 battery of four guns, complete with accessories and 4,000 rounds of ammunition; 2,300 rifles with 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition; nine German machine guns with 30 boxes of ammunition; large quantities of material and equipment of all kinds; 500 camels and 100 horses.

During the retreat the Turks burned a large quantity of stores at Bir-el-Abd and abandoned two field hospitals.

HARD FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

Petrograd Reports Engagements with Large Turkish Forces.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 18.—The following was issued by the War Office today:

On the Caucasian front, the Turkish offensive in the region west of Lake Van was repelled easily by our troops.

In Persia, in the region of Kala Pasova, encounters took place with considerable Turkish forces.

LAUDS AMERICAN VALOR.

French General Praises Work of Ambulance Section.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Section 7 of the American Ambulance Field Service is praised by General Mangin in an army corps order just issued for its services to the division of the French Army to which it is attached. This portion of the order reads:

"This section of the American Ambulance Field Service has shown for more than twenty months a most complete spirit of sacrifice and has rendered greatest services to the division to which it is attached in assuring the removal of the wounded under best conditions. There is not one of its members who is not a model of coolness and abnegation. A number of them have been wounded."

FEARS WAR POLICIES ALIENATE AMERICA

Stir Resentment Here, Especially the Course in Ireland, Manchester Guardian Says.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Various influences, particularly England's policy toward Ireland, are arousing suspicion and resentment in the United States, says The Manchester Guardian in a long editorial article today. These facts cannot be ignored, it asserts, for the active co-operation of the United States will be necessary if a lasting peace is to be brought about by a league of the "liberal pacific powers of the world."

The Guardian suggests that the British Orders-in-Council, the censorship, the blacklist and interference with neutral mails have tended in some degree to alienate American sympathy from Great Britain and her allies, and continues:

"But these matters are comparatively unimportant in days such as these, and if there were nothing else to be considered we would be justified in concluding that there was no reason to anticipate any serious change in Anglo-American relations."

Referring to American expressions of opinion in regard to the resolutions adopted at the economic conference of the Entente Allies at Paris, at which consideration was given to various proposals, especially regarding tariff changes, which provoked wide comment in America, The Guardian says:

"There is no doubt that the suspicion here implied is injuriously affecting the Allies' cause in America, and these circumstances should not be overlooked in our calculations for the future. But above all other influences working against us in America is the memory of the Irish revolt."

When the Cabinet resisted the first impulse toward clemency, The Guardian continues, it forgot the immense and troublesome fact of Irish America, and for that lapse of statesmanship there would seem to be no hope of a speedy remedy. It adds:

"The reign of Sir John Maxwell at Dublin has made an end, perhaps for years to come, of all hope of reconciling that large element in the United States which, until with the Home Rule act we began to redeem the past in Ireland, had been by tradition and practice irreconcilable. One of our greatest assets when the war broke out was the cordial neutrality of the American people, made possible by the restraint and somewhat reluctant sympathy of American Irish. That we sacrificed, and the loss is likely to color the politics and behavior of the United States toward us until the end of the war, or until such time as a complete change can be brought about in our Irish policy.

"We cannot ignore this fact, much as we may regret it, for the active cooperation of the United States is an essential condition to any such league of the liberal pacific powers of the world as alone can give us an assurance of stable peace."

URGE BREAK WITH ENGLAND.

Irish-Americans in Boston Demand Action Against Blockade.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—A mass meeting of Irish-Americans and their sympathizers tonight adopted resolutions demanding of the Government a more vigorous policy to abate British interference with American commerce.

"Unless the evils complained of be remedied at an early date," the resolutions added, "we demand that all diplomatic relations with the British Empire be severed and that the military and naval forces of the republic be utilized to secure the relief that diplomacy has failed to supply."

Several speakers referred to the Dublin uprising and its aftermath of executions.

Miss Nora Connolly of Dublin, daughter of the Commander in Chief of the revolutionary forces, in describing the death of her father, said that while suffering from wounds he was propped up in a chair and shot by a firing squad.

BRITISH SHIPPING BILL IS LIKELY TO PASS

Allows No Foreign Controlled Interests to Acquire English Vessels—Causes Concern Here.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The new shipping bill now before Parliament probably will be adopted in view of the fact that it has the backing of the Government. Opinion in shipping circles seems to be that it will seriously restrict the expansion of companies registered in England, but controlled by foreign capital.

According to the bill any company, whether or not registered in Great Britain, a majority of the Directors of which are foreigners or the voting control of the stock of which is exercised by foreigners, will not be permitted to acquire any interest in a British ship during the war and for a period of three years thereafter.

Representatives of the International Mercantile Marine Company, and banking interests which are known to possess large financial holdings in that and similar corporations expressed deep interest yesterday in the shipping bill now before the British Parliament, but declined to make any comment as to its significance or affect.

The International Mercantile Marine Company, now in the process of reorganization, is partly under British jurisdiction and that Government has recently imposed a heavy war tax on its earnings. Numerous other ships of British registry are controlled by or under charter to American individuals or corporations, and these interests, it is believed, are likely to be the most seriously conerned in the proposed measure.

DEFENDS CENSOR'S ACTS.

German Misrepresentation One Cause, Cecil Asserts.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The British reply to the American inquiry in regard to the operation of the censorship in transit of American news cabled from Germany by way of London will be sent to Washington in a few days. Discussing this subject Lord Robert Cecil, War Trade Minister, said today:

"Considerable misapprehension evidently exists in regard to our censorship of transit matter. There is no question of our right to censor matter which enjoys the facilities of our wires and cables. Such a censorship is necessary as long as Germany continues in absolute control of all information from that country. If Germany should abandon the censorship we would not interfere with dispatches from unbiased American correspondents.

"Another reason we now censor such matter is the fact that Germany circulates in other countries dispatches sent to American newspapers as the comment of those papers."

Several weeks ago a group of American correspondents in Berlin asked Ambassador Gerard to inquire if the American Government could obtain for the American press facilities for the forwarding of press dispatches from Germany unhampered by the British censorship. The State Department, on receiving this inquiry, forwarded it to London without comment.

Ambassador erard was quoted as saying that he could not indorse the attitude of the correspondents unless the German Government removed the censorship on American dispatches.

Australia Will Require Passports.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—No person more than 15 years old will be permitted to land in Australia after Sept. 1 without a passport issued or approved by British authorities, it was announced today. Persons sailing from foreign countries must have passports visèd by a British Consul.

TRIUMPH OF ALLIES IS NEAR, BECK SAYS

He Carries from Europe the Conviction That Doom of Teutons Is Sealed.

AMAZED AT WAR SCENES

Navy and Army Both Excited His Admiration—General Joffre Is Confident.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 19.—James M. Beck, on the eve of his return to America, has given an interview to The Daily Telegraph, in which he says:

"I carry with me a spirit of absolute confidence in the ultimate and not distant triumph of the Allies, of which I have seen so many striking evidences. I have been specially privileged to visit part of the British fleet and the battle fronts in Picardy, and from Verdun to Rheims all that I saw filled me with amazement and admiration. If I were asked to state the two most impressive things I saw, I would answer, the British fleet and the defenders of Verdun. While the latter town is sufficiently ruined and desolate to remind one of Pompeii, yet the Vauban citadel still remains unimpaired and the encircling armies of France stand as a stone wall in this truly Homeric struggle.

"The commanding General entertained me with luncheon in the citadel, and on the menu card was a Gallic cock crowing lustily on the battlements of Verdun. It was a happy symbol, for I believe the Verdun fight is slowly ending and that it will prove the turning point of the war. The morale of the French soldiers seemed to me magnificent. I was privileged to have interviews with four leading French Generals, and was deeply impressed by their quiet optimism. My greatest privilege was to enjoy half an hour's interview with General Joffre. His personality deeply impressed me, and I wish I were free to repeat the many encouraging statements he made.

"His confidence that the war is entering its final, and, for the Allies, triumphant phase, was unmistakable. I saw the same feeling of quiet confidence in General Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters, and if ample soldiers, fine equipment, well-poised generalship, enthusiastic morale and a good cause spell victory, then the Allies and those throughout the world who sympathize with their cause ought not to be dissatisfied with the outlook.

"Before I came I believed from many sources of information that Germany's internal resources were suffering a slow but unmistakable disintegration, and that the war would end in that way, but I am not sure now that the extraordinary military power of Germany may not suddenly collapse through impaired morale and deficiency in munitions. Such was evidently the sincere belief of those on the English and French fronts whom I was able to see, and who had greater facilities for observation than any civilian could possibly have. Apart from the physical side of the war, the two most interesting and suggestive tendencies which I noted, in discussing the war with publicists in England and France, were the growing feeling on one hand that no peace should be concluded with the Hohenzollern dynasty, and on the other that no terms of peace would be accepted which did not carry with them the right to exact suitable reparation from those individuals who grossly violated the rules of war and the proprieties of civilized life.

"The question as to the attitude of the Allies toward the Hohenzollern dynasty is one that citizens of neutral nations may well refrain from discussing. Post-bellum punishment of atrocities presents another and a very difficult problem. That they call aloud for summary reparation cannot be questioned by any just or sane man, but the punishment of individuals after a treaty of peace, unless inflicted upon the clearest cause, and under circumstances that exclude the possibility of a spirit of vindictive revenge, has this danger, that it sets a precedent which, if followed in future wars, may turn civilization into an unending vendetta. While this is true, the majesty of international law, which hitherto has mitigated the horrors of war, would greatly be impaired if outrageous violations of the rules of war were condoned. In America we had a somewhat analogous problem in the misgovernment of our corporations.

"We found that men who as individuals were incapable of dishonesty were yet indifferent to dishonest practices of corporations with which they were connected, and of which they were the beneficiaries. To punish a corporate entity did not meet the evil, and as a result the principle was established that in such cases guilt was personal, and that the sins of corporations could criminally be visited upon those of their officers who were responsible for them, and who sought to mask themselves behind an artificial legal abstraction; but the task of ascertaining the principles of criminal liability and the facts in each case in a stupendous war of this character seems to me to present appalling difficulties. I venture the suggestion that when the war is ended the allied nations should select from the neutral nations, say from Holland, Switzerland, Spain, and the United States, a jurist each and that the body thus formed should consider primarily what offensses of the Central Powers are of such a heinous character as to justify post-bellum punitive action against the individuals, and under what circumstances and in what manner such punitive measures could be taken.

"These principles should be as generous as possible to the vanquished and should be consistent with the highest interests of civilization, which imperatively require that the spirit of generosity to the vanquished as individuals should be observed lest civilization should retrograde to barbarity of those former ages when the vanquished were pitilessly punished. No instance in the war more strikingly raises the question thus indicated than the sinking of the Lusitania, which was a deliberate and wanton sacrifice of noncombatants, especially of women and children. To condone this would be a lasting mischief to the best interests of human society, and the responsibility of what we call in America 'the man higher up' is in this case perfectly clear."

EVICTED FRENCH NOW NEAR SEDAN

Continued from Page 1.

transferred here, as well as the local conscripts, men of military age, appears to be that of interned enemy civilians with approximately the same restrictions and treatment. This treatment, however, in some respects is more liberal, notably in the way of correspondence privileges and payment for daily labor. The status of the non-military civilians who have been transferred here is less clear. They are allowed larger privileges with comparatively mild restrictions. They too, receive wages, and particularly in the country districts their living conditions could not be better.

Cottage System Introduced.

The conditions in the district about Sedan are stamped by the character of its military commander, an invalided active Major, humane and personally solicitous for the welfare of his charges. He told of the many difficulties he was suddenly called upon to solve when he had 700 civilians thrust upon him, mostly with little baggage except what they had on their backs. He solved the problem by introducing the cottage system, twelve to sixteen individuals in a house, according to its size, separate houses for men and women, except for married couples and relatives, who were permitted to have a separate household establishment. Girls and young women without responsible relatives he placed in the care of married couples.

Marital morality is strictly enforced by him. He told how three couples from the western cities in his district turned out to be not legally married at all. They were promptly separated when he discovered it.

The first village I visited was Francheval, typical of the living conditions of the evicted civilians. Thirty-six persons, including eight women, are quartered in two large houses in which immaculate cleanliness reigns. Each household has two members to cook, two to clean, and a responsible head of the household to act as general housekeeper who is held strictly accountable by the German military authorities for the cleanliness and good order of the house.

These persons are not permitted on the streets of the village after 10 o'clock at night; otherwise they are not watched. They have laissez passers and are permitted to visit around in the neighboring villages. Their work is truck gardening and farming, their payment being according to the kind of work and their individual efficiency. Heads of households get extra pay.

No Punishments Inflicted.

HEARS DEUTSCHLAND IS SAFE AT BREMEN

Swiss Newspaper Gets a Report That the Submarine Trader Has Arrived Home.

NO CONFIRMATION AT HAND

A Norwegian Steamer on Aug. 10 Saw the Deutschland En Route Across the Atlantic.

GENEVA, Aug. 18, (via Paris.)—A private telegram received today from Berlin by the Neue Zuricher Zeitung says that the German submarine Deutschland arrived safely yesterday at Bremen from the United States.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 18.—The captain of a Norwegian steamer which arrived in Hampton Roads for coal said today he passed the submarine Deutschland Aug. 10, then eight days out of the Virginia Capes. The Deutschland was under full sail. The captain said he took her for a sailing ship in distress. He received a reply, which said it was the Deutschland.

The Deutschland had collapsible masts fore and aft when she lay at her wharf in Baltimore.

Hilken Pleased at News.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—Henry G. Hilken, President of the Eastern Forwarding Company, who with his associates has been planning a great game of hazard in undersea commerce, smiled broadly tonight when he read the dispatch from Geneva reporting the return of the submarine Deutschland to Bremen. Mr. Hilken looked happy over the report of the arrival of Captain Koenig with the million-dollar cargo, but he was as wary as ever. All he would say was that, as the voyage from Bremen to Baltimore took sixteen days, he would not be surprised to receive word of the arrival of the Deutschland at Bremen "any minute now." He said that, while he had no news to confirm the Geneva dispatch, he regarded is as probably true.

It was reported today at Locust Point that negro stevedores, who helped to load the Deutschland, had been asked by agents of the Eastern Forwarding Company to go to Boston to do similar work there. One stevedore said tonight that he expects to go to the Hub Saturday. It is assumed by some that this means that the Bremen is to dock at Boston.

Left America Eighteen Days Ago.

The Deutschland sailed from Baltimore for Germany on Aug. 1 and passed out to sea on the following day, dropping out of sight of the allied warships, which were awaiting her outside the three-mile limit, off Cape Henry, Va.

On July 9 the Deutschland arrived at Baltimore from Germany, and the successful completion of the first transatlantic voyage by a submarine merchantman attracted worldwide attention. She brought a cargo of dyestuffs. As soon as her arrival was made known, French and British warships were sent to patrol the waters outside the Virginia Capes in the effort to apprehend the Deutschland. Captain Paul Koenig of the Deutschland made no secret of his intention to sail for home. A cargo for the return voyage, consisting principally of nickel and rubber, was put on at Baltimore, clearance papers were taken out, and on the evening of Aug. 1 the sub-sea trader left her berth for home. On the following evening she passed out the Virginia Capes and slipped under the waves in the midst of a northeaster.

On her voyage from Bremen the Deutschland traveled about 3,800 miles. She sailed on June 23, taking between sixteen and seventeen days for the voyage. If the Geneva report of her arrival at Bremen yesterday it correct, her return voyage was made in about the same time as the westward trip.

To return to Bremen the Deutschland would be compelled to go through either the North Sea or the English Channel, both of which are patroled constantly by great numbers of allied warships. The German submarine Bremen is reported to have sailed from Germany for the United States some time ago. A dispatch from Berlin on Aug 10 said official circles there professed ignorance whether she had put to sea.

SWEDES SEE TRADE VICTORY

Diplomats and Exporters Hail the Change in British Blockade Order.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Swedish diplomatic and exporting circles here regard as a victory for Sweden, in her opposition to British blockade measures, the new British order covering exports to Sweden, under which a Swedish trade commission guarantee against re-export of the goods and their products is required.

According to these authorities, Sweden informed Great Britain early in the negotiations that she was quite willing to give Government-backed guarantees in regard to anything shipped from the United Kingdom in recognition of the right of Great Britain to regulate the destination of her own products, but at the same time positively declined to give officially or permit her citizens to give any undertaking covering imports from other nations.

The Swedish law against Sweden giving such guarantees individually was so strictly enforced that British exporters appealed to their Government, which instituted the negotiations which have been concluded by recognition of the Swedish contention through recognition of the Swedish trade commission guarantees.

FEARS A GREAT TRADE WAR.

Representative Hill Thinks Allies' Compact May Harm Us.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A warning that a great trade war will be renewed with the end of the present conflict in Europe, was uttered in the House today by Representative Ebenezer Hill of Connecticut, a minority member of the Ways and Means Committee. America, said Mr. Hill, must prepare to protect its commercial interests or suffer a loss of commercial prestige.

Referring to the trade agreement recently promulgated by representatives of the Allies at Paris and the conference of the Central Powers at Dresden, Mr. Hill said:

"We have had too much of angle-worm diplomacy in the past, and unless we protest emphatically now against the policies outlined for the future by the Paris Convention, and prepare ourselves against their enforcement, we may be ground between the upper and nether millstones of imperial combinations and later find it too late to safeguard 'our own economic independence,' a thing which Charles E. Hughes has just declared to be our urgent duty as a nation.

"Oh! for another Ulysses S. Grant or a Grover Cleveland in the executive chair, and a Richard Olney or James G. Blaine or John Hay to control our diplomatic relations when the war is over."

PRINCE IN PAUPER'S GRAVE.

French Writer Discloses Details of Maximilian's Death.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The circumstances of the death and mysterious disappearance of the body of Prince Maximilian of Hesse, whose relatives invoked the aid of the Pope in an effort to obtain this information, are disclosed by a writer in the Petit Parisien. The writer asserts that the Prince was shot in the groin during the engagement between a Saxon detachment and an English patrol near Godewaersvelde, in Northern France, early in the war.

The Prince was found by Trappist monks and taken to their monastery, where he died soon after. The monks were ordered to evacuate the monastery, and Father Bernard, visiting the cloister on the following day, found that the body of the Prince was missing.

The Prince's family later appealed to the Pope to obtain information as to the disposition of the Prince's body, but without success. The Petit Parisien writer says the body reposes in a humble cemetery in Hazebrouck; that it was kept two days in a house there; was once interred, but exhumed at night and finally buried in a coffin costing thirty francs, which were advanced by a poor man out of pity.

Prince Maximilian was 20 years old and the son of the youngest sister of Emperor William of Germany. Previously it had been stated that he was fatally wounded in an engagement near Mont Descats on Oct. 12, 1914, and that the body was buried in a monastery. He was a sub-Lieutenant in an infantry regiment and was a nephew of Alexander Frederick, the Landgrave of Hesse, the second and non-reigning branch of the Hesse family.

PROTEST ON CARGO SEIZURE

State Department Fears for Our Trade with Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Possibility that the seizure at Hongkong of American goods on the British steamer Kafue, from New York to Manila, following a similar seizure of goods on the steamer Chinese Prince and two Spanish vessels, may foreshadow a general interference with American trade with the Philippines, led the State Department today to send for full details from the American Consul at Hongkong with the view of making a strong protest.

The goods on the Kafue were confiscated by British authorities on the suspicion that they were consigned to German firms in the Philippines. Officials here point out that they were sent from one American harbor to another and partly consigned to firms wholly American. It is understood here that no interference has been placed on British firms doing the same business with the Philippines.

MANILA, Aug. 19.—An unidentified British cruiser today entered the bay and came to within four miles of Manila Harbor, when it turned and departed.

The Insular Government is considering making a protest, charging a violation of neutrality on the ground that the cruiser was on an observation trip.

LORD CREWE'S NEW DUTY.

He Becomes Head of Board of Education in British Cabinet.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, has been appointed President of the Board of Education in the British Cabinet, in addition to his other duties.

Arthur Henderson, who is succeeded as President of the Board of Education by Lord Crewe and whose chief duty is in an unpaid post as labor adviser to the Government, has been appointed Paymaster General in succession to Baron Newton, who has resigned that office and has been appointed an Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Henderson's new post carries with it the Presidency of the Commissioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, who have charge of all military pension matters.

Lord Crewe presumably will continue to take charge of the Foreign Office in the event of the temporary absence of Viscount Grey.

BARS UP IN IRELAND.

New Rule Permits the Exclusion of Foreigners and Overseas Britons.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—By a new Order in Council the Government is empowered, under the Defense of the Realm act, to "prohibit from entering Ireland any person not a British subject, or who, being a British subject, has since March 1, 1916 come, or may hereafter come, to the United Kingdom from parts beyond the seas."

Any such persons as described in the order embarking for or found in Ireland will be regarded as guilty of a summary offense, says the order.

ACTS ON ARMED VESSELS.

Norway Said to Have Ordered Such Merchantmen Investigated.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An Overseas News Agency message today says:

"The Norwegian Minister of Justice has instructed the police in Norwegian ports to find out whether incoming merchantmen are armed and, in case they are, to order an investigation by the military authorities before giving such vessels permission to leave."

THREE ARSENAL EXPLOSIONS

Laboratory of Rock Island Government Institution Blows Up.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Aug. 18.—The laboratory of the Rock Island Government Arsenal on Arsenal Island, near here, blew up at 10 o'clock tonight. Three explosions took place and they were felt for miles around.

The damage has not been ascertained, but is believed to be not heavy.

WORKERS ACCEPT; RAILROADS BALK

Continued from Page 1.

are holding the lid on the boiling situation.

"It's all in the cards," said A. B. Garretson, head of the brotherhoods' committee, tonight.

"This is the biggest industrial crisis the country ever had," said Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio. "It is the biggest thing I was ever concerned in, and we are going to reach a decision in our final reply to the President that will be no snap judgment."

The 600 Chairmen of the brotherhoods met at the Bijou Theatre this morning to consider the Wilson peace plan. A strong revolt against the wish of the leaders to accept the proposals had developed. The debate lasted until noon. Then the Chairmen adjourned until 2 o'clock. They met at 2 o'clock, and a half hour later Mr. Garretson and W. G. Lee, President of the trainmen, took to the White House a formal notification to President Wilson that the Chairmen had accepted his settlement plan by three to one.

In the meanwhile the thirty-one railroad Presidents had gone to the White House and were listening to the President's presentation of the peace plan. The Chairmen marched to the White House yesterday like a regiment of soldiers, moving down Pennsylvania Avenue four abreast. The President went to the White House in automobiles. They were received by President Wilson in the Green Room, President Hale Holden of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the railway spokesman, introducing them to Mr. Wilson.

No Eloquent Appeal.

Without waste of time, the President told the traffic executives just what he wanted them to do. He wanted them to accept his settlement plan, which the National Conference Committee of the railways had refused to accept, namely, that the railroads grant the eight-hour day, and that all collateral questions be left to investigation by a Congressional committee, which should report at the end of a fixed time on the practicability of the eight-hour day, time and a half overtime, and the other minor issues in the balance.

The railroad Presidents had expected an eloquent appeal to their patriotism and desire to maintain the prosperity of the nation. They heard no such appeal. Instead, in a speech that lasted about twenty minutes, the President told them that he had not been able to induce the managers to accept his proposal, and that he desired to lay it before the highest officials of the roads. In a dignified manner, he requested that they give their assent to his proposals.

According to those at the conference, Mr. Holden then told the President that the railroads regarded the issue at stake as a much greater thing than an immediate question of time and wages. He argued that the issue involved the whole future of arbitration.

As the managers had forecast, Mr. Holden said that the power to effect a settlement rested with the Conference Committee, and that any agreement the Presidents might make, if they did so, would be binding only on their respective roads. He said that only the Conference Committee could speak for the 225 railroads of the country. He said, however, that the Presidents were not ready to make their final reply unless the President insisted.

Then the President told the executives to think over the seriousness of his request, and that he would meet them again in the morning. The whole conference lasted less than forty-five minutes.

See No Reason to Change Attitude.

The President was disappointed, it was said, that his plea met with no more ready response from the Presidents, to whom he had appealed over the heads of the members of the National Conference Committee. The Presidents say they have seen no reason why they should go back on the roads' committee or why they should attempt to persuade them to reverse their decision not to grant the eight-hour day at President Wilson's request.

There is especial chagrin among the delegation of Presidents over the proposed settlement, because, they say, at various stages in the negotiations since last March they could have settled with the brotherhoods on the basis of a nine-hour day and pro rata overtime, whereas the President's settlement would give the men the eight-hour day with overtime on a pro rata basis. The difference means many millions a year to the roads, it was said.

The Presidents would like to take up as much time in their consideration as possible. Mr. Wilson has asked them to give him their final answer as soon as possible. The brotherhoods are chafing under the delay. The 600 Chairmen have been ordered by their Presidents to stay in Washington until a strike or peace is definitely decided upon.

It was learned tonight that before the Chairmen made their formal ratification of the settlement plan an effort was made this morning to have further concessions incorporated in it, but the President made no reply to the men's appeal, except to tell them that they had his proposal and would please act upon it. Then the vote was taken. Mr. Garretson announced tonight that there would be a meeting of the Chairmen in the morning. When asked about the object of the gathering, he said:

"Well, we just want to keep these Chairmen together. We want to tell them how to hold themselves handy, so that if we want them suddenly we won't have to comb the town to get them."

Playing for Delay.

Although the brotherhoods say that they have acted and that the railroad heads know now whether or not they are going to accept and ought to give a reply, the Presidents say they have not decided what to do. One of them said tonight he did not believe tomorrow would bring final results, and it is probable that they will string out the negotiations to avoid the final accounting as long as President Wilson will permit.

It is certain that before the final stage is reached the President will repeat the formal request of the managers for the arbitration of all the issues at stake, voicing the belief that the future peace of industrial America is at stake. But it is not generally believed that Mr. Wilson will change his ultimatum which has now been accepted by one party to the controversy. The Chairmen are loud in their declarations that they will not accept any less than was offered in the President's peace plan, which they accepted today.

It is believed that the President will go to unusual limits to force upon the railroads the acceptance of his ultimatum. The Presidents here do not believe that he will send for the Directors, as was reported from the White House. They say that if he does the Directors would never go back on the decisions reached by their executives.

All sorts of reports are current as to what the President will do if he cannot persuade the railroads to come to his terms. But this much is evident—the President has not told the Administration leaders in Congress what his plans are. They are ready to back him in whatever he wants to do, when he thinks the time has come to say the word.

It is known that if he fails to make peace the President will make public the story of the whole negotiations, his appeals to both sides, and go before the people on the issue that if the strike comes it will be the fault of the railroads, which wouldn't accept his plan of settlement.

Think President in Error.

While taking into account the great influence Mr. Wilson's word carries as the President of the United States, the railroads' executives believe that the President is mistaken in his supposed belief that the public sentiment would be overwhelming against the railroads. They say that the business interests of the country know that the railroads are fighting for arbitration and that the manufacturer would rather suffer the inconvenience of having his shipments held during a strike, than to see arbitration receive from the White House what the railroad leaders say would be a death blow.

Of all features of Mr. Wilson's plan, that which commanded the most prospective attention of the Presidents was the proposal for a Congressional commission to consider the issues at stake other than the eight-hour day. It is not at all improbable that the Presidents will ask Mr. Wilson to leave all issues, including the eight-hour day, to the investigation of the commission.

This body, under the President's plan, would have power to subpoena witnesses and examine records, but would have no power to enforce its findings. These findings would be used to shape public opinion and, perhaps, legislation. Two plans are under consideration by the President for the formation of his commission. The first provides for the appointment of all three members, if that be the size of the commission, by the President. The other provides for the selection of one member by him, one by the railroads, and one by the brotherhoods. The President has not gone into details as to his commission in his talks with either side. Suggestions have been made that this commission be made permanent.

Bryan for a Year's Truce.

It developed today that William Jennings Bryan had proposed to both sides that they settle this strike crisis by the application of a temporary truce peace plan. It would provide that there be a truce of one year, during which time the contentions of both sides could be investigated thoroughly by a commission and a settlement made on the findings of the commission. It was said that Mr. Bryan had also telegraphed his ideas to the President. Thus far his efforts have borne no fruit.

Railroad statisticians today completed calculations made since the submission of the President's proposals which would show that it would cost the railroads $50,000,000 a year to grant what the men would get under his plan. It was estimated by these same statisticians that it would cost the roads $100,000,000 to grant what the workers demanded originally. The railroads say that while they cannot afford this increase in operating cost, it is not so much this cost as the eventual cost to them of future demands which they think will pour in if arbitration is thrown aside.

While the peace efforts are in progress, the preparations of the railroads for the strike have gone on unhalted. Some of the roads have cancelled vacations for the immediate future. The roads are firm in their belief that they can defeat the brotherhoods. A poll has been taken of all employes and every road has a list of those who can enter train service at short notice.

Need 15,000 Anti-Strike Engineers.

The roads with pension systems have a list of pensioners not too old to work regularly. There are 400,000 shop men working for the railroads. In this number are men who repair engines, men who build engines, and other men who know engines from A to Z. These men may replace engineers if the strike comes. The railroad executives say that if they can get 15,000 engineers to work, they can break the strike if it is called. They point out that there were more than 5,000 engineers who voted against the strike and say that many of the older men voted for it only on the assurance of the leaders that there would be no strike but that the vote was a technical sort of thing.

The railroad executives do not believe that the engineers on passenger trains, who would gain nothing from the demands, which apply only to freight workers, would go out. They point to the several thousand engineers of the Union Pacific who have refused to join in the present movement of the brotherhoods, and it is not impossible that these engineers would be distributed to help out other roads if a strike came. The railroads believe they can get the 15,000 engineers from these various sources, and that if they could keep sufficient trains running for two days not to inconvenience the public greatly the strike would be broken.

The railroads have gone so far in these preparations that it has been arranged that freights should receive preference. The United States mails and milk would receive first consideration. Next would come meat, next other food articles, next necessary fuel for immediate consumption, and so on through the list of freight. It was said on the authority of a high railroad official that munitions of war would be at the bottom of the list.

Expect Government Protection.

They expect that the Government will furnish protection to mail and food trains if the strike comes. There would be, of course, most serious curtailment of passenger traffic. But in the case of a strike the railroads say that one train a day could be run from New York to Chicago, one or two from New York to Washington, and so on. People would be asked to travel only when absolutely necessary.

In short, the railroads are ready to make every effort to win public sentiment. They believe that a large part of the public would not mind seeing the roads win a strike, if the public was not called on to make too many sacrifices. They feel also that in a strike they should be very careful of public sentiment, because the President would probably take the attitude of blaming the railroads for whatever trouble there might be.

It is said for the railroad Presidents that whatever fights may be made against a strike will be made by the individual roads, and it is stated by the conference committee that its members as such have taken no part in the preparation for a strike.

President Wilson has been giving almost all his time to the strike situation since Monday morning. For the second time this week the Cabinet meeting today, scheduled to take place at 11 o'clock this morning, that he might be free to deal with the crisis. The President played golf for two hours this afternoon.

A feature of the situation is that both the President and the railroad executives were being deluged with telegrams from all parts of the country, urging them to stand firm, for after today's acceptance of the peace proposal by the brotherhoods the situation resolves itself into one in which the President is arrayed against the railroads. Most of the telegrams to the President are general appeals to prevent the strike, while those to the railroad men are appeals to preserve arbitration.

It is probable that if the President, in the event of a break, makes public all the records of the controversy the railroad Presidents will also make an appeal to the public, setting forth their arguments. Such an appeal by the railroads would contain many of the telegrams they have received to show that they were sincere in their contention that they are fighting for arbitration, something they once bitterly opposed, but which they now regard as the statute of relations between capital and labor.

HILL WON'T GIVE 8-HOUR DAY.

To Do So, Great Northern President Says, Would Mean Receiverships.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 18.—Louis Hill, President of the Great Northern, said tonight that that railroad, in common with other railroads in the Northwest, would never accept the eight-hour-day principle, as its adoption would bring receivership.

Whatever the outcome of the conferences at Washington, in which the Great Northern has not participated, his road would not accept the principle, Mr. Hill said, even though it had to "stand out alone against it."

PRAISES WILSON'S EFFORTS.

Col. Pope Urges the President to Insist on Arbitration.

Commending the efforts of President Wilson to avert the threatened railroad strike, Colonel George Pope, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, sent this telegram to the White House today:

To the President, Washington, D. C.:

On behalf of 3,700 manufacturing organizations, employing 3,000,000 persons and utterly dependent on uninterrupted railroad service for their continued operation, I beg to express our deep appreciation of your efforts to prevent the threatened destructive stoppage of national railroad service and respectfully to urge that you will, with all the power of your great office and personality, assert and maintain the principle of arbitration for industrial disputes affecting national intercourse. No just demand can fear such a test. No unfair demand can or should survive it. We sincerely believe no man in our history has possessed such an opportunity to fortify this essential principle of public security against future attack by employer or employe.

Investment of $10,000,000,000 Represented By Railway Heads at White House Conference

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—The railroad executives who conferred with President Wilson today represent one-half of the total mileage of the railroads of the United States. The capital stock of these railroads is slightly over $5,000,000,000, and the total investment represented by them is more than $10,000,000,000. The following table shows the mileage and the capital stock of the lines involved:

Official.	Road.	Mileage.	Capital Stock.
R. H. Aishton, President,	Chicago & Northwestern	8,107	$200,000,000
W. W. Atterbury, Vice President,	Pennsylvania	4,511	600,000,000
W. G. Bierd, President,	Chicago & Alton	1,052	40,000,000
B. F. Bush, Receiver,	Missouri Pacific	7,232	240,000,000
M. J. Carpenter, President,	Chicago, T. H. & S. E.	374	4,300,000
A. T. Dice, President,	Reading	2,217	140,000,000
H. B. Earling, President,	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	10,075	282,838,300
S. M. Felton, President,	Chicago Great Western	1,427	96,000,000
W. J. Harahan, President,	S. A. L.	3,123	100,000,000
Fairfax Harrison, President,	Southern	7,022	350,000,000
Hale Holden, President,	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	9,365	110,839,100
J. H. Hustis, President,	Boston & Maine	2,364	42,055,190
W. J. Jackson, Receiver,	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1,036	30,700,000
L. E. Johnson, President,	N. & W.	2,048	137,000,000
Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman,	Southern Pacific	10,587	394,451,800
H. R. Kurrie, President,	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis.	622	15,500,000
J. L. Lancaster, Vice President,	Texas & Pacific	1,943	50,000,000
L. F. Loree, President,	Delaware & Hudson	1,924	55,711,500
R. S. Lovett, Chairman,	Union Pacific	7,826	496,178,700
C. H. Markham, President,	Illinois Central	4,773	123,552,000
E. J. Pearson, Vice President,	New York, N. H. & Hart.	2,004	176,400,787
Ralph Peters, President,	Long Island	398	12,000,000
E. P. Ripley, President,	Santa Fé	11,628	381,486,000
T. M. Schumacher, Vice President,	El Paso & S. W.	1,027	35,000,000
A. H. Smith, President,	New York Central	5,969	400,000,000
G. W. Stevens, President,	Chesapeake & Ohio	2,371	100,000,000
W. H. Truesdale, President,	Lackawanna	985	42,277,000
F. T. Underwood, President,	Erie	4,606	217,000,000
Henry Walters, Chairman,	Atlantic Coast Line	4,097	36,000,000
Daniel Willard, President,	Baltimore & Ohio	4,535	270,250,000
J. H. Young, President,	Norfolk Southern	900	16,000,000
Total		126,838	$5,286,440,377

UNDERWOOD AGAINST THE REVENUE BILL

Defeated in Conference, He Will Carry Opposition to the Senate Floor.

FAVORS THE BOND ISSUE

But Assails Features of Pending Measure, Calling It a "Betrayal of Democratic Policies."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. — Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, author of the present tariff law, today expressed his strong disapproval of many sections of the Emergency Revenue bill now pending in the Senate. He fought in committee and caucus to have his views adopted and, failing, said today in an interview that he would continue the fight on the floor for the maintenance of Democratic doctrine.

Democratic members of the Finance Committee, explaining today the recommendation for a $130,000,000 bond issue to pay Mexican expenses, said that such bonds could be issued without legislation as authority was given to the President to reimburse the Treasury by the issue of such bonds. The opinion was expressed that bonds would not be issued until the next session of Congress, and while many Democrats deprecate the necessity of a bond issue, having President Cleveland's experience in mind, they said it would be easily explained by the great expenses incident to preparedness and the troubles in Mexico. This is the view that Senator Underwood takes of the proposed bond issue. He regrets the necessity for it, but will support it. It is probable that to avoid a vote in Congress on the subject the President will use the authority vested in him to issue Panama Canal bonds.

"Does the bond issue demonstrate the failure of the present Democratic revenue laws?" Mr. Underwood was asked.

"No, I thipk not," he said. "We all know an emergency is facing us, and that extraordinary revenues must be raised. These could be raised by making the rates of taxation higher in the emergency revenue bill, but it was thought best to issue bonds instead."

"Do you favor this revenue bill?"

"Not in its entirety. I am opposed to many features of it. It is a betrayal and denial of Democratic policies. Many features of it represent the doctrine of protection, and I see no necessity for the Democrats to change their policies.

"The tariff proposed on dyestuffs is protective, and certainly there are no reasons for such protection being granted. Also, the Tariff Commission has objectionable features in that it suggests the need for changing the existing tariff law."

Senator Underwood said that the tax on component parts used in the manufacture of ammunition, motor boats, submarines and all articles used in the manufacture of firearms would be ineffective and could not be collected.

"This bill," he said, "provides that every corporation selling to a corporation manufacturing firearms, &c., shall pay a tax of 5 per cent. on its net profits received from the sale of material entering into the component parts. All that a corporation will have to do to avoid the payment of this tax is to sell its taxable product to an individual, and this individual, acting for the ammunition company, would sell it in turn to the manufacturer of munitions. It is easily seen that this tax will be noncollectible. I am opposed to it because it is unnecessary and in a way would be a double tax on some corporations."

BEGGED TO BE BURIED ALIVE

Starving Armenians Ate Own Children, Witness Declares.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—A statement describing the hardships suffered by Armenian refugees in Northern Arabia was made public today by Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, Chairman of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. Dr. Barton said that the statement came from an eyewitness, not an American, and could be depended on as unexaggerated.

The eyewitness said that of 3,500 deported Armenians at Meskene a part had found employment, but the rest were begging.

"In every tent," he said, "there are sick and dying. Many hundreds of the sick are left without any tent and covering. I saw desperate ones throw themselves in grave trenches and beg the grave diggers to bury them. The Government does not give the hungry any bread."

He described one party of 600 which had been sent from place to place, without food. As nourishment, he said, they cooked grass, pressed the water out and made balls which they dried in the sun. In Hama he found the deported Armenians subsisting on locusts and dead dogs. Similar conditions were found in other places.

"In each deportation;" the statement continues, "at least five to six perish through the wild mishandling of the accompanying gendarmarie. In Sepka a preacher from Aintab told me that parents have often killed their children. At the Government investigation it was shown that some people had eaten their children."

ARBITRATOR DENIES CLASH.

Admiral Concas Is on Way Back to Spain, but He Will Revisit Panama.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—Vice Admiral Concas y Palau of the Spanish Navy, the arbitrator selected by King Alfonso to appraise the claims against the United States by residents of Panama, arrived here today from the Canal Zone on his way back to Spain. He said he had had no friction with the authorities at Panama on account of his leaving before all the claims were settled.

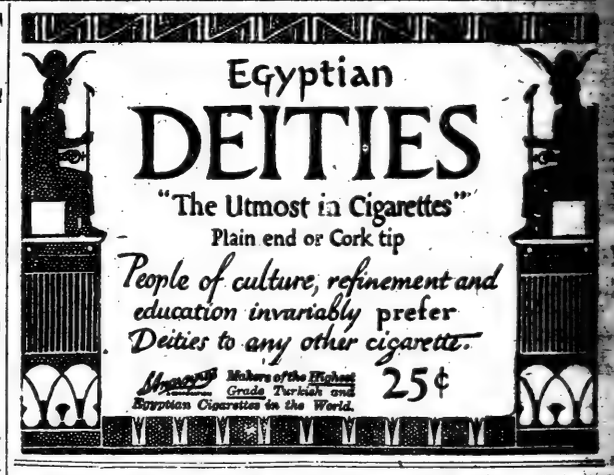
"I am going to Spain, using the right I have to absent myself and with a desire to rest for a few months," said he, "but I will return to Panama in January and will settle certain matters which I will study while in Europe."

Regarding the claims he said: "All the claims dating from 1913 to 1915 have been settled. There remain 900 claims. These are of citizens of Panama whose properties have been expropriated and which were not comprehended in the official cession of land by Panama to the United States on Feb. 25, 1904. These claims total $900,000, while I appraised them at only $220,000, but there are many more to be presented, and undoubtedly the total will amount to millions."

Admiral Concas added that he had been received most graciously and would carry back only pleasant memories of conditions in the Canal Zone.

Republican Club to Have Outing.

The annual outing of the Progress Republican Club of the Tenth Assembly District will be held tomorrow in Witzel's Grove, College Point. There will be athletic sports and a dinner. This year instead of going to the Grove on a steamer Jacob Samuel, the leader, will head a procession of 700 members and their guests in automobiles. There will be a ride through the district in the morning. Among those who have been invited are Republican County Chairman Samuel Koenig, Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Superintendent of Elections F. L. Marshall, State Committeeman Herman Schrader, Alderman Frank Distal, Magistrate Koenig, Louis Zeltner, State Controller Travis, Commissioner of Public Works Ralph Folks, and William R. Willcox.



UNION LOSES APPEAL TO TRACTION BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

to strikes. The officers and employes of this company have from the beginning been directed and are at all times expected to adhere scrupulously to the letter and the spirit of that agreement.

In reference to the letter of Aug. 15, signed by a committee of this company's employes, alleging certain violations by this company of that agreement, this board indorses in whole and in part the communication by President Shonts, dated Aug. 16, relating to these complaints and addressed jointly to Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus.

As to the complaint that this company has not restored to its service all employes "without prejudice" who were on its payrolls when the strike started on the night of Aug. 4:

Reports of the managing officials show that the only failures to reinstate employes since the agreement of settlement was made were in the case of fourteen men who had been tried and convicted of crime in the courts of justice.

There were during the strike thirty-seven arrests of employes for violence, but every man accused was reinstated upon being acquitted.

This board does not understand that the agreement of Aug. 7 constituted any undertaking to reinstate employes who had violated the criminal law of the State.

It is, and has for many years been, the firmly established policy of the company, in the interest of public safety, not to employ men who have been convicted of crime as conductors or motormen, or in any positions in which they come in contact with the public. We do not feel free to deviate from that policy.

This board considers that all cases of failure to reinstate employes convicted of crime involve questions of efficiency and are covered by Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the agreement with Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus as follows:

4. In the interest of public safety and public service the company wants it clearly understood that the direction and control of employes in all matters looking to efficiency in the service remain with the company and are to be subjects of conference, arbitration, but if a dispute should arise as to whether a particular case falls within the above class that question shall be subject to conference and arbitration, as hereinafter provided.

5. If the above is agreed to and accepted, it is further agreed that the employes shall declare off the strike and return to work immediately in the positions they occupied prior to the time of going on strike, without prejudice.

While matters of efficiency are not, under the agreement, subject to arbitration, nevertheless the agreement stipulates that "all disputes that may arise between the company and the employes in the future on which they cannot mutually agree shall be submitted to arbitration, as herein provided."

The board is willing under this last clause to submit to arbitration the question at issue as regards the reemployment of the fourteen men found guilty of crime. The committee of the men claim that the question is not properly a matter for arbitration on the ground that Clause 5 required the company to reinstate all employes, no matter what offenses any of them had committed.

The board recognizes that this difference of opinion involves interpretation of a document submitted to this company by the Mayor and Mr. Straus and underwritten by them. This company, therefore, is quite willing to submit to Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus the determination as to whether or not under the terms of this agreement the question at issue is properly one for arbitration under the last paragraph of Section 7.

It must be understood that this shall not be regarded as a precedent in dealing with questions of efficiency in the future under Paragraph 4.

Calls the Company Unfair.

"The company is simply trying to put the Amalgamated Association in the position of apparently refusing arbitration," said Louis Fridiger, counsel for the union. "This is decidedly unfair, since the union has favored arbitration from the first on all subjects that are arbitrable. But certainly the union is not expected to arbitrate whether or not the company shall live up to the express provisions of its contract. There is no need of trying to interpret language that is absolutely unmistakable.

"The union in appealing to Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus is not asking for arbitration. It is asking that the city officials force the company to live up to its agreement."

Mr. Fridiger was accompanied to the meeting by all the union representatives who called on Mr. Hedley on Thursday. There was first a joint conference between the union men and the Directors, after which the latter went into executive session.

Mr. Howland, who is a member of the law firm of Murray, Prentice & Howland, 30 Broad Street, questioned Mr. Fridiger and William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the carmen's union, in the joint conference, and obtained the admission that there had been no direct conference between the union representatives and the Directors of the New York Railways Company on the strike agreement before it was ratified. Everything had been done through the Mayor and Mr. Straus, the lawyer for the union said.

Mr. Howland remarked that it was only honest and fair to give each side the right to do its own interpreting of the agreement, and that failing to reach an understanding the dispute should be submitted to arbitration.

Union to Meet Hedley.

The union representatives waited in one of the offices of the copany while the Board was in executive session, but were not called again before the directors. The latter left the building as soon as they had decided to submit the controversy to the Mayor and Mr. Straus, and the labor leaders learned of their action when they received typewritten statements.

Mr. Fridiger at once communicated with Julius Henry Cohen, special counsel of the Public Service Commission, who promised to make immediate efforts to reach Mr. Straus. Acting Chairman William Hayward of the Commission said that he would send a telegram to Mr. Straus advising him of the situation. Theodore Rousseau promised to communicate forthwith with Mayor Mitchel.

Mr. Fridiger said that the failure to reach an understanding with the Board of Directors yesterday would not interfere with the meeting to be held this morning at 11 o'clock by Frank Hedley and the committee of twelve of the union who submitted twenty-six demands for better wages and working conditions last week.

MAYOR TO STAY IN CAMP.

Mitchel Says He Knows of No Reason for Giving Up Plattsburg Training.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 18.—When Mayor Mitchel's attention was called tonight to the report that he would return to New York City at once in view of the deadlock in the street railway situation, he said:

"I have heard of nothing to cause me to alter my intention of remaining at Plattsburg."

SAW ONLY 4 B. R. T. MEN.

Company's Inspectors Say Union Meeting Was a Failure

Because of small attendance at a meeting held on Thursday night at the Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, to form a union of Brooklyn Rapid Transit employes, inspectors of the company stationed about the hall reported yesterday that the affair was a failure. The company gave out a statement yesterday asserting that only four B. R. T. men were seen to enter the meeting hall.

Officials of the company denied the charge of William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the union, made on Thursday night, that men acting for the B. R. T. had assaulted union workers.

A vote is being taken by the 10,000 members of the B. R. T. Employes' Benefit Association on amendments to the constitution, which embody the proposal of President T. S. Williams of the company, for additional trustees to form a committee to take up all grievances of the men. The association will elect trustees on Aug. 30.

9,710 TRACTION MEN VOTE.

"Within-the-Family Brotherhoods" Elect Delegates.

"Within-the-Family Brotherhoods," organized by non-union employes of the New York Railways Company, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York and Queens County Railroad Company, elected delegates yesterday to discuss working conditions with the officials of the traction companies. The organization of these brotherhoods, at the suggestion of the heads of the roads, has been objected to by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes as a violation of the agreement that ended the strike of motormen and conductors on Aug. 7.

Of 199 men nominated by the non-union service employes of the Interborough company, fifty-four were elected members of a General Executive Committee which will take up all matters relating to employment with Theodore P. Shonts, President, and Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the company. Of 11,000 men eligible to vote, 9,710, according to the figures of the company, cast their ballots in the election. The other 1,290 refrained from voting either because they are already affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, or because they did not believe in the arrangement suggested by the company.

It is not known if a formal set of demands, like those served on the company by the Committee of Twelve of

FINDS CALIFORNIA TORN BY FACTIONS

With Republicans and Moose Apparently Irreconcilable, Mr. Hughes Appeals for Votes.

WRANGLE OVER JOHNSON

His Indorsement the Vital Point—"Hands Off!" the Warning and the Candidate Promises Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 18.—While leaders of the Republican and Progressive Parties engaged in open combat, each side refusing to listen to talk of a reconciliation except on its own terms, Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, strove hard today to arouse the people of California and unite them behind him despite the bitter factional strife which he found on every hand.

The nominee had a splendid reception when he arrived in this city at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The audiences at a meeting of women, which he addressed at the Palace Hotel at 3:30 o'clock, and at the Civic Auditorium in the evening, were among the biggest he has faced on the tour, but the evidence of friction among the leaders was always at hand. Thus far Mr Hughes has done nothing of a definite nature to straighten things out. He is finding it a difficult task to determine what, if anything, to do. Touching on the situation in his speech tonight, he said, "with local differences I have no concern."

Governor Hiram Johnson, Progressive candidate for the Senate, who is also running in the Republican primaries for the Senate nomination against Willis Booth, the "Old Guard" candidate, is still in the southern part of the State making his primary fight. It is doubtful if he will see Mr. Hughes at all unless the nominee extends to him an invitation for a meeting, a step which Progressive leaders are urging.

On the other hand the old line Republicans, who are determined to kill off Johnson because of his attitude in 1912, when he left the Republican Party, have warned Mr. Hughes that open recognition of Johnson will do him irreparable damage with the Republicans. Their frank advice to the nominee is to keep his hands off State affairs and permit the Republicans to conduct their affairs as they see fit. The Progressives are just as outspoken in their demand that Johnson shall be indorsed by Mr. Hughes and have told the nominee that such indorsement is the only sure course to victory in the State.

Heney Aiding the President.

All this comes on top of reports that Francis J. Heney is stirring up much sentiment for President Wilson among the Progressives and that Mr. Wilson is strong among the labor men, the peace advocates, and the women, who have the vote here.

The prediction was made by the Democrats today that President Wilson would have practically the solid labor vote behind him and would carry the State, if his efforts to win an eight-hour day for the railway employes were successful. The position which the President has taken thus far in that controversy has added to the popularity won by legislation he has advocated and the belief held by the labor interests that he has kept the country out of the European war. Altogether the situation faced by the Republican national ticket here is one of the most delicate in any of the doubtful States.

The old line Republicans say that the nominee in his campaign here today did effective work, and that he will carry the State by 100,000. Progressive leaders, who are dissatisfied because they have not found the nominee in a receptive frame of mind so far as the suggestions they have made are concerned, are far from optimistic. They hope that Mr. Hughes will carry the State, they assert, but unless something is done at once they fear that if success is won it will be by a very small plurality.

Long before the nominee arrived here he found himself an unwilling partner to a series of wrangles. Chester H. Rowell, Progressive member of the National Campaign Committee, presented his side of the story soon after the Hughes train left Portland, Ore., and early this morning William H. Crocker, Old Guard leader, and also a member of the Campaign Committee, boarded the train with a Reception Committee made up chiefly of stanch Republicans. Mr. Rowell asked for an indorsement of Governor Johnson. Mr. Crocker said: "Keep your hands off."

There was a large crowd to greet the nominee at the station when he arrived on the ferry from Oakland, and he received the most enthusiastic welcome of the tour. For the first time he found crowds which followed his automobile through the streets and cheered him as crowds cheer in the middle of a Presidential campaign. The lobbies at the Palace Hotel were also thronged with men and women voters. The Palm Room, where he was scheduled to speak at 3:30, was already partly filled.

Surrounded on every side by the Republican-picked Reception Committee, he went to his room, forgetful at the moment of everything except the cordiality displayed.

Mr. Hughes appeared promptly at 3:30 o'clock, still in charge of the Reception Committee, the personnel of which has stirred some Johnson Progressives even to the point of threatening to support President Wilson. At the meeting there was every evidence of harmony and enthusiasm, but while the Republican women cheered his words, some of the Republican and Progressive leaders were expressing themselves without restraint just outside the doors of the meeting room.

"Hands Off" Warning for Hughes.

Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State and the only old-line Republican elected in 1914, when Governor Johnson was swept into office by 460,000 votes, was the chief spokesman for that faction.

"Mr. Hughes had better keep his hands off this State fight," he said. "Any recognition of Johnson will cause no end of trouble among us Republicans. If Johnson gets the Republican nomination for Senator over Booth we are all going to vote the Democratic ticket. We are going to elect a Republican on a Republican ticket or we are going to elect a Democrat. We will not accept Johnson under any circumstances. We are going to bury him. He was a traitor to his party."

Mr. Jordan said a lot more along the same lines and made it quite evident that he would rather have the Democrats carry the State for every candidate than have Johnson get back in power. He was bitterly opposed to a meeting between Johnson and Hughes, which he considered a surrender of principle not to be thought of, no matter what the cost might be to either State or national ticket. He hinted at a situation where the Republicans would support President Wilson if the Republican nominee showed a tendency to lean toward the Progressives in this State.

Moose Favor Temporary Truce.

For the Progressives Chester H. Rowell, spokesman in the absence of Governor Johnson, in discussing the situation, said:

"We'll try to bury the hatchet for the next three days while Mr. Hughes is here. After that it is a fight to the finish whether we win this time or it takes ten years. Mr. Hughes in my opinion cannot afford to ignore Governor Johnson. The Governor is the biggest man in the Progressive Party, not only in this State but in the nation, excepting, of course, Colonel Roosevelt. He also has a very powerful grip on the labor interests.

"There are 300,000 Progressives who are not registered with any party who will control the result in the State. Mr. Hughes can have them if he takes the correct attitude. If he does nothing other leaders and myself will still support him and try to get as many of the voters as possible to back him, but I don't know how successful we will be. I don't say that Mr. Hughes will lose the State under those circumstances, but the majority which he should obtain will be cut down materially. And I am afraid that the situation here will have a very important effect on the Progressives in other States, which under normal conditions are considered in the doubtful column.

"We Progressives are ready for a truce, but the Republicans are not. The only recourse, therefore, is a fight, and we will fight until the end."

Mr. Rowell said also that Chairman Keesling of the Republican State Committee, who has taken full charge of the Hughes campaign here to the exclusion of Governor Johnson and Rowell, had intimated that some Republicans might not give Mr. Hughes their whole-hearted support if he favored the Progressive Party here. Mr. Keesling, he said, was firm in his determination to have Mr. Hughes keep his hands off. The attitude of Mr. Keesling toward the Progressives, said Mr. Rowell, an attitude which irritated and inflamed them, was that they should have no voice in what was to be done, although a few of them might be permitted to sit on the platform at meetings.

The only thing which might in any way be looked upon as a concession on the part of the old line Republicans today was an invitation extended to Mr. Rowell by Chairman Keesling to go with him to the Auditorium tonight and sit on the platform as his guest. Mr. Rowell read about it first in a newspaper, and later received the personal invitation from Mr. Keesling. He decided to go, because he wanted to do what he could to make it appear that there was some measure of harmony while Mr. Hughes is here. He realized, he said, that it meant nothing to him, any more than it did to five other Progressive leaders of the real Progressive type, who had received similar invitations. It was directly after telling about the invitation that Mr. Rowell announced that the fight would be carried on to a finish as soon as the nominee left California.

Johnson Favoring Hughes.

Governor Johnson is now advocating the election of Mr. Hughes in campaign addresses in the southern part of the State, and this is being put forward as a reason why Mr. Hughes should meet him and indorse him. It is said by some leaders that the Governor will continue to indorse Hughes whether the nominee recognizes him or not. Among other charges made, however, is the one that many of the Johnson followers are not enthusiastically for Hughes, and that they will trade votes with the Democrats and help to elect Wilson in return for support for Johnson as Senator. The situation is one of the most complicated the State has faced, and it is admitted that the bitter State fight will have an important effect on the national ticket.

To add to all the other troubles there is a strike among the waiters here over the open shop issue. The delicacy of the situation was emphasized while Mr. Hughes was on the way from the station to the Palace Hotel this afternoon. A man in the crowd shouted so that his derisive voice was heard above the cheering: "Be sure and take him to an open shop."

The explanation came when it was learned that a huge "open shop" sign was on the Commercial Club, where Mr. Hughes is to have luncheon tomorrow. Hugo Ernst, the labor leader, wrote to Chairman Keesling asking that the luncheon appointment be canceled. Mr. Keesling replied that the appointment was made long before the waiters' strike was started and that it could not in any way be construed as an affront on the part of Mr. Hughes or the party to organized labor.

Hughes Promises Neutrality.

An audience of fully 12,000 persons greeted Mr. Hughes at the Civic Auditorium tonight. Mr. Hughes announced that he would keep his hands off local fights, and that started cheering from the Crocker-Keesling cohorts on the platform.

"With local differences I have no concern," he said. "The national issues transcend all local issues, and we are united in the accomplishment of those achievements on which must rest our prosperity as a nation."

This utterance did nothing to soften the bitterness of the Johnson supporters. They are still hoping, however, that Mr. Hughes will meet the Governor before he leaves California, although they have nothing definite on which to base that hope.

Mr. Hughes was cheered for just fifty seconds when he appeared. The crowd then settled back and listened intently.

Mr. Hughes made the tariff a big issue in his address and that won applause. His spoke also of preparedness, but that is not the burning issue here that it is in the Eastern States.

In his address before the women at the Palace Hotel in the afternoon, Mr. Hughes assailed the bosses, which didn't arouse any great enthusiasm among the old-time Republicans. He said:

"I think in my time I have said about as much about the rule of the people as any man in the country. I was devoted to it, and I sought to establish it and have it really recognized in the imperial State of New York, but it is a great mistake to suppose that the voice of the people is necessarily expressed through incompetent administration.

"The people are entitled to the very best.

"If I want to know about aeroplanes I go to a man who has studied aeroplanes. If I want to know about automobiles, I go to a man who makes automobiles and understands them. I would never think of making a factory manager out of a man who had never been inside of the works. I would never suppose that the fact that he was a good fellow and voted for me would be a reason for putting him in charge of a business that he did not understand. I should want to express my satisfaction with his activity, which undoubtedly I would feel, in an appropriate way; but not by putting a man who is not qualified in charge of the work of a great department of the Government."

Mrs. Hughes received a cordial reception here. Tomorrow the candidate will move on to Oakland and Los Angeles.

ARMY BILL VETOED; MAY CAUSE A FIGHT

President Refuses to Accept Clause Exempting Retired Officers from Military Trial.

PROPOSAL WAS MADE BY HAY

Bill Back in House Without Revision of Articles of War—Senate to Stand by Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—President Wilson today vetoed the Army Appropriation bill because he was opposed to the clause exempting retired army officers from trial and punishment by court-martial or any other form of military discipline.

The bill carried an aggregate of $267,396,530.10 for the maintenance and expansion of the army and was the largest army budget ever presented to any President for signature in a single measure. Included in the measure was a complete revision of the articles of war to replace the existing articles which the War Department believes have become archaic. In this revision a provision was inserted behind the closed door of a conference committee after the bill had passed both Houses, at the instance of Representative James Hay of Virginia, the retiring Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, which proposed to exempt all retired army officers from trial and punishment. Chairman Hay stood out for this provision against the advocacy of it by the Senate, and won his point when the conference report was finally adopted.

The President shows in his veto message that he regards the Hay provision as not only dangerous legislation, but as an encroachment upon the constitutional prerogatives of the President as Commander in Chief of the army. The President takes the stand that the Hay provision would leave the Chief Executive without any means sanctioned by statute of exercising the power of command vested in him by the Constitution.

The veto may delay the adjournment of Congress, as it promises to lead to a spectacular fight in Congress, during which public opinion will be focused on the provision which the President regards as objectionable because "otherwise" and "baneful." In this fight the Senate will probably stand by the President. Immediately after the veto message reached the Capitol Chairman Hay reintroduced the army bill minus not only the provision to which the President objects, but with the entire section eliminated which embraced the articles of war revision. No attempt to pass the bill over the President's veto will be made.

The action of Chairman Hay, if approved by Congress, would leave the articles of war in their present alleged archaic state, and the bill if passed in this form would be equally objectionable to the President, who insists that the articles of war should be revised. Mr. Hay said this afternoon that the articles of war would not be permitted to go through in the bill again.

On the other hand, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, said that when the bill as reintroduced and passed by the House comes to the Senate the articles of war would be added to the measure in the form in which they previously had been passed, except that the provision objectionable to the President would be eliminated. The Senator said the situation thus would resolve itself into a contest between the Senate and House on one hand and Mr. Hay on the other.

Text of Veto Message.

The text of the President's message follows:

To the House of Representatives:

I have carefully considered the bill entitled, "An Act Making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1917," and now take the liberty of returning it with my objections to its approval.

The bill constitutes an essential part of the legislation providing for the military establishment of the country, and wisely and generously provides for the reorganization of the agencies of our national defense, and it is with genuine reluctance that I delay its becoming law by suggesting the elimination of one of the provisions which has been embodied in the very necessary and important revision of the Articles of War which has been added to it.

The existing Articles of War are undoubtedly archaic. They have not undergone comprehensive revision for 100 years. They do not always furnish the means of meeting promptly and directly the needs of discipline under modern conditions, and many contingencies now frequently arise in the government of the military forces which were not contemplated when the present code was formulated. The relations of the Government of the United States have greatly broadened within the hundred years. We now have insular possessions and national interests far away from our continental shores. Both the practice of arms and the theory of discipline have undergone many modern changes, and a manifest need for such a revision of these articles as is here presented has long existed. I, therefore, the more keenly regret to find in the proposed revision of the Articles of War a provision to which I cannot give my approval.

The original act establishing the retired list of the army referred to the personnel therein included as only partially retired and provided that a retired officer should be entitled to wear the uniform of his grade, should be borne on the army register, and should be subject to the Rules and Articles of War and to trial by general court-martial for any breach of these articles.

Points to Two Laws.

By the act of July 24, 1876, officers of the army on the retired list were specifically declared to constitute a part of the regular army, a provision which is found repeated in subsequent acts affecting the organization of the army; and other statutes enacted during this period made retired officers of the army available for certain classes of active duty, in time of peace with their consent and in time of war without their consent. By the recently enacted National Defense act the authority of the President over retired officers has been further extended so as to make them subject to his call in time of war for any kind of duty without any restriction whatever. Courts and Attorneys General have in a long line of decisions held that officers of the army on the retired list hold public office.

It thus appears that both the legislative and judicial branches have drawn a sharp distinction in status between retired officers, who are regarded and governed at all times as an effective reserve of skilled and experienced officers and a potential source of military strength, and mere pensioners, from whom no further military service is expected. Officers on the retired list of the army are officers of the army, members of the military establishment distinguished by their long service, and, as such, examples of discipline to the officers and men in the active army. Moreover, they wear the uniform of the army, their education and service hold them out as persons especially qualified in military matters to represent the spirit of the military establishment, and they are subject to active duty in time of national emergency by the mere order of the Commander in Chief.

They are, therefore, members of the army, officers of the United States, exemplars of discipline, and have in their keeping the good name and the good spirit of the entire military establishment before the world. Occupying such a relation, their subjection to the Rules and Articles of War and to trial by general court-martial has always been regarded as necessary. In order that the retired list might not become a source of tendencies which would weaken the discipline of the active land forces and impair that control over those forces which the Constitution vests in the President.

The purpose of the Articles of War in times of peace is to bring about a uniformity in the application of military discipline which will make the entire organization coherent and effective and to engender a spirit of co-operation and proper subordination to authority which will in time of war instantly make the entire army a unit in its purpose of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty in the national defense.

Offense to Officers.

These purposes cannot be accomplished if the retired officers, still a part of the military establishment, still relied upon to perform important duties, are excluded, upon retirement, from the wholesome and unifying effect of this subjection to a common discipline. I am persuaded that officers upon the retired list would themselves regard it as an invidious and unpalatable discrimination which in effect excluded them from full membership in the profession to which they have devoted their lives, and of which, by the laws of their country, they are still members. So long as Congress sees fit to make the retired personnel a part of the army of the United States, the constitutionality of the proposed exemption of such personnel from all liability under the Articles of War is a matter of serious doubt, leaving the President, as it does, without any means sanctioned by statute of exercising over the personnel thus exempted the power of command vested in him by the Constitution.

Convinced as I am of the unwisdom of this provision and of its baneful effect upon the discipline of the army; doubting, as I do, the power of Congress wholly to exempt retired officers from the control of the President, while declaring them to be a part of the regular army of the United States, I am constrained to return this bill without my approval.

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Hay is understood to feel the veto keenly. It constitutes a setback for the final piece of major legislation sponsored by the retiring Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, who has been appointed a Judge of the United States Court of Claims, a life position.

When Mr. Hay announced to the House this afternoon that he had reintroduced the bill, minus any reference to the articles of war, his manner was one of embarrassment and disappointment. He gave notice that the Military Committee would move to suspend the rules and pass the modified bill next Tuesday. There will be no session of the House until that day.

The provision absolving retired army officers from responsibility to military court martials was inserted in the bill in conference, and solely as a concession to the retiring Chairman of the House Committee. This particular section was not considered in either body, except as a part of the conference report, and conference reports must be approved in toto or not at all.

Opposition of the War Department to the Hay provision developed suddenly when it became known that the conferees had included it. The conferees had signed to report, however, and it was impossible to get a reconsideration of the item. The bill was held up by the Senate conferees for a day, but was finally presented.

Echo of Ainsworth Row.

Reports were soon prevalent that the Hay provision was in the interest of Major Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, retired, former Adjutant General of the Army, who, it was said, had written a book giving his side of the differences with Major Gen. Leonard Wood, which led to General Ainsworth's retirement. Mr. Hay was a supporter of General Ainsworth in the Wood-Ainsworth controversy.

Representative Hay, however, denied these reports at the time and made this statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I have not consulted General Ainsworth or anyone else regarding this legislation. The idea is my own, and I am responsible for its insertion in the Army bill. Several years ago I made up my mind that court martial of retired army officers or enlisted men was unnecessary and foolish, and that I would endeavor some day to change the law. If a retired army man commits a serious offense he can be reached in the State courts; if it is not serious court martial is senseless.

"I once read the record of the court martial of a retired officer in some divorce case. The entire record was 'rotten,' and the court martial should never have been conducted. That is the reason for the legislation, and the Ainsworth controversy has nothing to do with it. I don't know that he is even thinking of publishing a book, and I haven't seen him in some time."

The other conferees are understood to have reluctantly yielded on Mr. Hay's amendment, and it went into the Army bill. A short time prior to this the conferee on the Hay-Chamberlain Army Reorganization bill acceded to Mr. Hay's request and inserted a provision for filling a vacancy in the Judge Advocate General's office. The bill described in such detail the qualifications of the man to be appointed that only one man was capable of filling these qualifications. That man was Judge Adam Carson of Virginia, a friend and constituent of the House committee Chairman. Mr. Hay frankly admitted responsibility for this provision and that it was in Judge Carson's interest. There was no criticism in debate in either body relating to it, although questions were asked concerning the peculiar language of the provision.

Several times in the past the House has rejected Senate proposals for a revision of the articles of war. Whether it will accept these provisions, now that the question has been reopened by the President's veto and the Senate intends to insist upon them in a form not approved by Chairman Hay, is uncertain.

The veto of the Army bill has revived talk in Congress of a constitutional amendment providing that the President may veto a section of any bill without invalidating the entire measure. Occasions have not infrequently arisen where a President has found fault with only one item in a bill and hesitated to disapprove an otherwise meritorious measure. A recent example is the veto by Presidents Taft and Wilson of the Immigration bill solely because it contained the literacy test provision. Both executives favored other restrictive features in the measure.

While Chairman Hay was reintroducing the Army bill, Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate committee, announced that he would offer the modified articles of war in the Senate and insist upon their inclusion in the bill—save for the paragraph disapproved by the President.

If a deadlock ensues between the two houses it will seriously inconvenience many members of the lower body. There is not a quorum of the House in the city at this time, and in the event of a further row over the Army bill absentees would be forced to return either to support or oppose the position of Chairman Hay.

Mr. Hay quit the House on Sept. 1 to take his seat on the Court of Claims bench.

REPUDIATED BY WILLCOX.

Republican Chairman Warns Against "Publication Board."

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, issued warning yesterday against the National Business Men's Republican Committee, which has been soliciting contributions from wealthy men. Scores of letters have been sent out asking funds, and several contributors have sent $250 each.

"I am informed," said Chairman Willcox, "that an organization first calling itself the National Business Men's Republican Committee of 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, and more recently changing its name to the Business Men's Republican Publication Board, of the same address, has been organizing a business men's campaign for the Republican candidate.

"A number of prominent Republicans have inquired of me whether this organization was authorized. I have replied that it had no connection with the Republican National Committee. We have not authorized it to solicit funds. We have received no contributions through it nor any reports of its activities. I have been notified by a number of gentlemen whose names were used by the organizers of this movement that the names were used without authority, and that they have directed that they be taken off the letter paper and printed matter sent out."

The National Business Men's Republican Committee was incorporated on June 9, the day before Mr. Hughes was nominated. On the following Sunday letters were sent out to prominent Republicans asking them to join the committee. The name of Jules Bache was signed as Chairman of the organization, and he was one of the first to repudiate it.

About Aug. 10 the name of the organization was changed to that of the Business Men's Republican Publication Board and a new list of names appeared on the letterheads of the organization. A letter signed Scott Dabo was addressed to Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania on Aug. 10, inviting him to serve on the "Editorial Advisory Board of The National Forum, the organ of the Business Men's Republican Publication Board, which is issued for the purpose of educating employes of the industrial plants of the country." Mr. Penrose forwarded the letter to Chairman Willcox and the Chairman's repudiation of the organization followed.

Some of the letters sent out by the organization were signed by Scott Dabo as Secretary and others by Charles D. Helm. Dabo and Helm were the publishers of The Seven Seas Magazine, a publication sent to members of the Navy League, and were defendants in a suit brought by Ralph D. Strassburger to enjoin them from seeking contributions from the Navy League or from the members of the United States Junior Naval Reserve. Mr. Strassburger also brought a $250,000 damage suit against them on the ground that they had charged falsely that he was the agent of a secret German propaganda.

MOOSE WORK FOR WILSON.

President's Progressive Supporters Planning Campaign.

Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, returned from Washington last night and reported that the Progressive members of the Democratic Campaign Committee had had a very satisfactory talk with President Wilson yesterday. In Washington the Progressive branch of the committee was organized with Bainbridge Colby as Chairman, Henry M. Wallace of Michigan as Vice Chairman, and J. A. H. Hopkins of New Jersey as Secretary. Mr. McCormick announced that Francis J. Heney and Ole Hansen of California would look after the work on the Western coast, and Judge Albert Nortoni of St. Louis would be headquarters manager in Chicago.

Mr. McCormick said the tide was running strongly toward Wilson among the Progressives. It was decided, Mr. McCormick said, to notify President Wilson of his nomination at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J., at 4 P. M. on Saturday, Sept. 2.

After a trip through the Middle West Hollins N. Randolph, counsel for the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, told the Campaign Committee yesterday that President Wilson and the Democratic Party were unusually strong in the great agricultural sections.

Hugh Gordon Miller sent a letter to John J. O'Connor, Chairman of the New York County Progressive Party, yesterday, declining the committee's nomination for Judge of the Court of General Sessions unless he should be free to stump for President Wilson.

House Adopts Child Labor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Child Labor bill was passed without debate or record vote today in the House. Senate amendments were accepted without change. It now goes to the President.

DANISH SALE TREATY LIKELY TO GO OVER

Senators' Opposition to Some of Its Features Will Probably Delay Action.

LANSING IS QUESTIONED

Copenhagen Reports King Is Still Trying to Restore Harmony Over the Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A call for further information concerning concessions to be transferred to the United States with the proposed purchase of the Danish West Indian Islands through the treaty recently concluded will so delay consideration of the treaty that it will not be acted on at the present session of Congress. This means that it cannot be considered before December, unless an emergency should force President Wilson to assemble Congress in extra session.

The desire for additional data about these concessions was expressed to Secretary Lansing when he appeared today before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Lansing did not have at hand the information that some committeemen wanted, and it was indicated that it might be necessary to send to Copenhagen for some of it.

While opposition to the treaty on account of the price to be paid for the islands was not marked in the committee during Mr. Lansing's appearance before it today, questions asked of him indicated that there might be criticism of the agreement on that account. The price named in the treaty ($25,000,000) was referred to as excessive by one questioner in asking why there had been such an advance over the $5,000,000 for which Denmark first agreed to sell the islands in 1902. Mr. Lansing's explanation was that it was necessary to make the price high so that Denmark would not refuse to sell.

This led to a desire to know what was so pressing at this time that the Government wanted the treaty ratified without delay. The Secretary explained that it was desirable to get the islands out of the market to prevent foreign complications. This was interpreted to mean that if the United States did not offer a tempting price some other nation would do so, and by obtaining a foothold on the Western Hemisphere lay the foundation for embarrassment to the United States.

Mr. Lansing's explanation did not satisfy all the members of the committee, and he was asked if the Monroe Doctrine would not be a bar to any foreign nation obtaining the Danish West Indies by colonization or purchase. Mr. Lansing seemed to acquiesce, but insisted that it was necessary for the United States to have the islands, and created the impression among some committeemen that he had undivulged reasons for thinking so.

Secretary Lansing was asked if any commission was to be paid in connection with the sale, and he replied that none was involved.

CONFERENCES ARE RENEWED.

Party Leaders and King of Denmark Still at a Deadlock.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 18.—The situation over the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States is still at a deadlock. The day was marked by confidential negotiations. The most remarkable was a lengthy discussion between Premier Zahle and the leader of the Moderate Opposition, Mr. Christensen.

In the afternoon the socialistic group's session began. The meeting discussed the King's intentions and the electoral situation, with the possibility of an alliance with the Radicals. No result of the conference was made public. The three other parties will announce their position tomorrow.

The party leaders later will probably negotiate with each other and with Premier Zahle. The King is expected to invite the party leaders to a conference. It is believed these negotiations will last at least all of next week. It is said the King's intervention is entirely owing to his Majesty's own personal convictions and not at the suggestion of any adviser.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 18, (via London.)—The situation with regard to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States is still at an uncertain stage, pending caucuses to be held tomorrow by the political parties.

The newspapers of all parties agree that the situation is a difficult one, and that if the project for the formation of a coalition Cabinet fails, general elections must precede the ratification of the sale of the islands.

The National Tidende, the principal organ of the Conservative Party, in an editorial today says it is virtually certain that no coalition Ministry is possible.

POSTAL SURPLUS $5,200,000.

Third Year That Burleson's Department Has Shown Excess of Revenue

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A surplus of $5,200,000 from the postal service during the fiscal year ended June 30 was reported to President Wilson today by Postmaster General Burleson. The Postmaster General announced that he had sent a check for that amount to the Treasury.

In a letter to Mr. Burleson acknowledging receipt of the check, Secretary McAdoo declared this was the third time since 1836 that surplus postal revenues had been deposited in the Treasury, and that all three years had been under the present Administration.

HEARSTITES FOR WHITMAN.

Indorse Nearly All Republicans on State Ticket, Democrats for Bench.

The Independence League, the organization formed by William R. Hearst during his Governorship and Mayoralty campaigns, held a meeting yesterday and selected a ticket for State and Judicial offices this Fall. The league named Governor Charles S. Whitman as its candidate for Governor and Edward Schoeneck for Lieutenant Governor. Francis M. Hugo was named for Secretary of State, Charles I. Fleck for Controller, James J. Wells for Treasurer, William A. De Ford for Attorney General, E. Platt Stratton for State Engineer and Surveyor, Bainbridge Colby for United States Senator, Almet F. Jenks for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and John T. Norton for Associate Judge.

The league indorsed Vernon M. Davis and Robert L. Luce as its candidates for the Supreme Court and added the name of James A. Donegan. Sigmund Wechsler was named as its candidate for the Court of General Sessions. Several members wanted the league to indorse Judge Samuel Seabury for Governor, but this was voted down. In the league's list are four Republicans, two Independence Leaguers, two Progressives, two Democrats, and one member of the Cleveland Democracy, Mr. Wechsler. The committee to fill vacancies on the State ticket consists of A. J. Large, J. A. Donegan, and E. T. O'Loughlin.

BENNETT GETS IN THE RACE.

State Senator Files Petition as a Candidate for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—Senator William M. Bennett filed today his petition of 5,500 names for a place as a candidate for Governor on the Republican primary ticket. In a statement he said he believed the candidacy of Mr. Bacon for United States Senator would work in his favor by "increasing the interest and bringing out a larger vote."

Mr. Bennett assailed Governor Whitman for the selection of Camp Whitman, "seventeen miles back in the wilderness," and asked if any political debts were paid thereby, and if the Sixty-ninth Regiment was kept overtime at the camp "in order to have them dig the trenches and lay the water pipes."

He also asks Governor Whitman what he will do if he loses the Republican primary and wins the Progressive nomination. Mr. Bennett says he will open headquarters in New York on Monday.

Petitions were also filed by these Republicans: Cyrus Duray, for the Thirtieth Congressional District; Charles J. Hewitt, for the Fortieth; George F. Thompson, for the Forty-seventh, and George E. Spring, for the Fifty-first State Senatorial nominations. Two Socialists also filed petitions, Allin Depar of Watervliet, for Congress in the Twenty-eighth District, and John S. Freeman of Kenwood, for State Senator in the Thirty-ninth District.

GERMANS LAMPOON WILSON.

Doggerel Circulated Here Ridicules His Chances of Re-election.

Copies of a German doggerel poem ridiculing President Wilson's chances of re-election mysteriously made their appearance yesterday as a sidelight to the Presidential campaign. The poem, which contains three stanzas, is printed in Roman type on a plain slip of paper with no identifying marks, and thousands of copies of it have been circulated, it is said, among German-American voters in New York. The poem is entitled "To the Presidential Election," and reads:

Wenn der Mond am Himmelsdome
Blau scheint und die Sonne gruen;
Wenn ein kuehner Astronome
Lehrt am Schweif Cometen zieh'n;
Wenn das Meer zur Asche brennt
Wird Wilson wieder President.

Wenn die Elephanten fliegen,
Und die Fisch' zu Fusse gehn,
Wenn die Manner Kinder kriegen,
Und die Weiber Schildwach' steh'n;
Wenn ein Wolf ein Lamm sich nennt
Wird Wilson wieder President.

Wenn die Katzen Eier legen
Und der Frosch den Storch verschlingt;
Wenn die Prinzen Strassen fegen
Und der Wallisch Opera singt;
Wenn zum Rhestrom aufwaerts rennt
Wird Wilson wieder President.

A literal translation of the verse would read: "When the moon turns blue and the sun green, when a wise astronomer measures a comet's tail, when the sea burns to ashes, Wilson will be re-elected President. When elephants fly, when fish walk, when men fight children and women do army picket duty, when a wolf talks to a lamb, Wilson will be re-elected President. When cats lay eggs, when a frog swallows a stork, when princes become street cleaners, and the whale sings opera, when the Rhein flows uphill, Wilson will be re-elected President."

WANT TAFT FOR SENATOR.

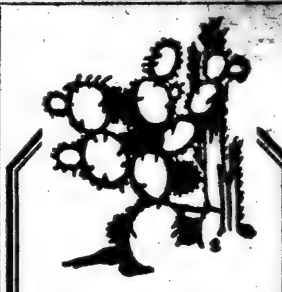
Connecticut Republicans May Name Him If McLean Quits Race.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—In the event that Senator George P. McLean persists in his refusal to be a candidate for renomination, it is said that an effort will be made to obtain unanimous indorsement for William H. Taft. It is known that Mr. Taft will not in any circumstances enter a contest for the nomination, but the belief prevails that if a unanimous nomination were tendered to him by the Republicans of Connecticut he would agree to run.

Mr. Taft is at Murray Bay, Canada, and will remain there until Yale University opens.

Speaker Frank E. Healy, who will lead on the first ballot for Governor at the Republican State convention on Nov. 6, said today he hoped Senator McLean would be renominated.



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You need never hesitate to use Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap in the treatment of severe or simple skin-troubles. There is nothing in them to injure the tenderest surface.

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is a doctor's prescription which, for over twenty years, has been constantly used by other physicians for itching, burning, unsightly skin affections.

They prescribe Resinol, knowing that its remarkable soothing, healing action is due to ingredients so gentle and harmless as to be suited even to a baby's skin.

All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment. For trial size of each, write to Dept. 21-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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$2.50 TO-MORROW—Also Wednesday, Aug. 23.
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00; Leave Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, 8.17; Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.05 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

Jaunty in Charge

By Mrs. George Wemyss

The World says: "To create Jaunty was a task worth while in fiction. The old fellow stands out clear and shrewd and lovable. A whimsical book full of delicate humors, quaint conceits, joys and sorrows of life, and the love thoughts of two sisters."

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FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

DR. DANIEL C. POTTER DIES AT HIS DESK

Storm Centre in Charities Inquiry Expires of Heart and Kidney Disease.

FORMED CHARITIES BUREAU

After Resigning from the State Board, to Which He Was Appointed by Controller Grout.

Dr. Daniel C. Potter, Executive Secretary of the Associates of Private Charities, who was one of the principal witnesses in the wiretapping investigation that grew out of the State's investigation of the private charities receiving public funds, died yesterday afternoon at his desk in his office on the tenth floor of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank building, 51 Chambers Street. He was one of the founders of the Charities Association and lived with a daughter at 1,606 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn.

For several days Dr. Potter had not been well, though his indisposition had not interfered with his duties. He was alone in his office when he was stricken. The body was found by Harry C. Ford, a life-long friend, who was connected with the Beaver Engineering Company, with offices on the sixth floor of the Emigrant Bank building. Mr. Ford said he had barely entered the room when he saw the doctor topple from his chair. Mr. Ford called the Superintendent of the building and an ambulance was summoned. Dean Potter, the dead man's son, was notified also. Coroner's Physician Weston said that death was due to heart and kidney disease. The body was removed to Mr. Potter's home in Brooklyn. The Associates of Private Charities, of which Dr. Potter was the active head, was organized about three years ago by Former Charities Commissioner Michael J. Drummond, Herman A. Metz, and Dr. Potter.

The Rev. Father William B. Farrell, pastor of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul in Brooklyn, who was prominent in the charities investigation, yesterday said he was deeply grieved to hear of Dr. Potter's death.

"I do not believe his death was the result of worry over the investigation, for he had nothing to fear," said Father Farrell. "Dr. Potter's position on the stand in the recent investigation was honorable and secure. He was a fine man, and was the pioneer in social service work in existence today. His death is most regrettable, and sympathy goes out to his family."

Dr. Potter was the centre of more than one storm in his career. In the days of his connection with the Baptist Tabernacle, 162 Second Avenue, he was the defendant and plaintiff in suits that grew out of his troubles with Dr. Joseph W. Putnam, who was his assistant, and who disagreed with him over matters of administration.

During the inquiry into the State Charities by Commissioner Charles H. Strong bitter feeling developed because of a belief that Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury was through the investigation attacking the State board that had investigated his conduct in ousting Mrs. Mary Dumphy, head of the city's institutions on Randall's Island, and the charities conducted by the Catholic Church. Dr. Potter, it was asserted, collaborated with Secretary Hebberd of the State board in writing of pamphlets denouncing the inquiry as "a slander factory." This charge was denied by Dr. Potter, who sent out this parody on "Mother Goose" in connection with the allegation:

THE PAMPHLET.

"Who wrote the pamphlet?"
Sings Commissioner Strong
In a dolorous song;
"Who wrote the pamphlet?"

"Who wrote the pamphlet?"
"Not I," said Hebberd;
"Not from my cupboard;
Folks wrote the pamphlet."

"Who wrote the pamphlet?"
"Not I," said Potter;
"I'd make it hotter;
Spooks wrote the pamphlet."

"Who wrote the pamphlet?"
"I," said the priest,
"And it is a feast;
I wrote the pamphlet."

The charities investigation brought out the fact that the police had tapped the wires of Dr. Potter and of priests interested in Catholic charities. Then the Thompson Committee took up the subject, and the situation was intensified by the charge brought by Mayor Mitchel that Catholic priests were conspiring to wreck his administration and defeat the ends of justice. Dr. Potter enlivened the proceedings by attacking the Mayor and Commissioner Kingsbury.

The wiretapping charges were heard by Justice Greenbaum in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, and the last appearance of Dr. Potter on the stand was at the hearing in July. Dr. Potter cried when, in reply to a question, he mentioned the name of the late Thomas Mulry as one who had reconciled him to Mr. Hebberd after several years of misunderstanding. He repudiated as false most of the important phonograms, and his replies were sharp, but he admitted his sponsorship of some of the so-called Farrell pamphlets upon which Mayor Mitchel based his charge of libel against Dr. Potter and two priests.

Knowing his wires were tapped, he said, he called up several railroads and made it appear that he was going to Atlantic City when he went out of the city for a rest. He employed the ruse, he said, because he did not want to be bothered. In reply to a question as to who was bothering him, Dr. Potter replied:

"By the Government of the City of New York, by John Purroy Mitchel, Woods, and the whole gang. They were sneaking me."

The detectives who "listened in" on the tapped wires were subjected to tests to prove their expertness in recording wire conversations, and Detective Sergeant Kennel, crazed by criticism of his methods, attempted suicide by shooting himself. It is expected that Justice Greenbaum will hand down a decision in the case in a day or two.

Dr. Potter was appointed head of the Bureau of Charities by Controller Grout in 1902. He resigned in June, 1910, when it was charged that Dr. Potter had received $5,000 from Catholic institutions to help him "out of his financial troubles." This was absolutely denied by Dr. Potter, who said on the witness stand that he never knew of a fund for his benefit until three years after. The investigation showed that the money was afterward used for other purposes.

Dr. Potter was 66 years old. He was born in Stonington, Conn., and was educated in the public schools. He then attended the Theological Seminary of Colgate University, and he was ordained into the Baptist ministry in 1875. He was called at once to the East Sixth Street Baptist Church, and he remained there as pastor until the Sixth Street Church was merged. Then he became pastor of the Tabernacle. The latter years of his pastorate were stormy. His differences with Mr. Putnam, his assistant, became so bitter that charges and countercharges of misbehavior were exchanged, and the affair attracted considerable public attention.

The seige of Dr. Potter in the Church House, at 162 Second Avenue, his ejectment and his restoration were sensations in 1897. The Church House adjoined the church in Second Avenue. The house was leased to Miss Julia Ross and Dr. Potter had his quarters on the second floor. When differences arose, John D. Rockefeller, who assisted in the support of the church, withdrew his support. The property was foreclosed to the Baptist Mission Society, but Dr. Potter refused to move. The seige lasted several weeks, and the place was invested by City Marshals and detectives. The pastor had the support of friends though the Trustees had taken action against him. Food was smuggled to him, and sometimes it was hoisted to his quarters in a pail let down on a string. On March 3, 1907, Dr. Potter surrendered. The courts restored him to possession, and later he obtained a verdict of $8,000 against the society. There followed a notice that other suits had been discontinued, and Dr. Potter severed his connection with the Tabernacle.

GARDNER RAPS DANIELS.

Calls the Secretary's Report of Target Practice "Sleight-of-Hand."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A caustic statement, accusing Secretary Daniels of a "sleight-of-hand exhibition" in publishing the figures for the Spring target practice of six battleships, was issued today by Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts, in explanation of his House resolution, asking the Secretary to inform Congress how many hits were made by battleships named.

Mr. Gardner's resolution asks Mr. Daniels to report how many shots were fired by the Nebraska, Kansas, Louisiana, Virginia, New Jersey, and Rhode Island during the Spring target practice in February and March and how many hits of the actual target were allowed by the umpire on the spot.

Mr. Gardner says Secretary Daniels gave the battleships credit for "107 imaginary hits on a hypothetical target, as compared with 51 actual hits out of 756 shots fired at actual target.

"The actual targets used in the practice were 90 feet long and 30 feet high," says Mr. Gardner, "while Secretary Daniels has computed the hits on a target 600 feet long and 30 feet high, using photographs of the 'splashes' of all the shots fired."

Secretary Daniels submitted figures to the Senate today on battleship practice of the Atlantic Fleet for 1915-1916, showing that the battleship Virginia had the highest rating in individual practice, with a percentage of 71.55, while the Texas, with a percentage of 73.56, had the highest rating in division practice. In individual practice the three next highest were the Nebraska, 63.89; Michigan, 63.39, and Texas, 61.04. In division practice, the Utah had a percentage of 44.67; the Delaware, 38.41, and the South Carolina, 34.28.

Secretary Daniels reported that it was not compatible with public interest to publish the various elements from which these figures of merit were calculated.

CAMPAIGN ORATORY HEARD.

House Members Hear Conference Reports and Political Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The House today disposed of conference reports on several important bills, received and ordered printed the conference report on the District of Columbia budget, and listened to campaign oratory for several hours.

Conference reports on the Child Labor bill, the Philippine independence measure, and the Naval Appropriation bill were finally approved without a record vote and with little discussion. Republican members made an attack on the preamble of the Philippine bill, but did not interpose a point of no quorum when the report was adopted, 34 to 29.

There was no opposition to the conference report on the bill prohibiting the interstate shipment of the products of child labor and the fight on the naval budget was staged several days ago over the personnel and building program sections.

Representative Kitchin, Democratic floor leader, told the House today that the Revenue bill probably would not be returned from the Senate for two weeks. Meanwhile, he promised there would be no controverted matters demanding the presence of a quorum, and members may return to their campaigns. Political oratory, heard by less than forty members, occupied the time of the House for several hours after the adoption of conference reports. Other political speeches are to be made next Tuesday. Both Democrats and Republicans are manufacturing campaign material while the House rests.

BUYS SITE IN SHANGHAI.

Government Purchases the Land Where Its Offices Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Secretary Lansing announced today that he had just completed the purchase for the United States Government of the premises now occupied by the American Consulate General, the United States Post Office, Jail and Health Office, and other American Government offices at Shanghai. The property was bought for a little more than $201,000, or about $63,000 less than the appropriation made by Congress.

The property is on the water front, between the German and Japanese Consulates General, on the original American concession, and gives to the United States for the first time a home for its consular and judicial offices in the most important commercial part of China. For eleven years the Department of State has been advocating the purchase of Government premises in Shanghai, but it was not until June of this year that Congress made the appropriation.

Raises Embargo on Copra.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Secretary Lansing has been notified by the British Embassy that the British Government has withdrawn all restrictions on the shipment of copra from British possessions to the United States. Copra was formerly imported from Australia, New Zealand, Samoa, and the Fiji Islands, but a limited embargo was placed on the exportation from British possessions on Dec. 24, 1915, ostensibly because of the great need of England for glycerine, which is extensively manufactured from copra. The State Department, after a discussion lasting several months, has succeeded in having all restrictions withdrawn.

Overland

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Willys Knight
Sleeve-Valve Motor

LEGALISTA BANDITS SEIZE TRAIN ESCORT

Hold Up Passenger Coaches Near Aguascalientes and Take 25 Soldiers.

CARRY CAPTIVES TO HILLS

General Gavira Urges Recall of United States Troops to Hasten Peace in Mexico.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 18.—Sixty Revolutionists held up a passenger train on the Mexican National Railway on Tuesday near Aguascalientes, Durango, taking prisoner the twenty-five Carranza soldiers composing the escort, according to passengers aboard the train which arrived here today. Two baggagemen also were taken captive, but the others of the crew and the passengers were unmolested.

The Revolutionists, who surrounded the train at a small station, said that they belonged to a recently organized revolutionary group calling themselves "Legalistas." On their hats they wore ribbons in the red, white, and green of Mexico, with the word "Legalista" stamped on them.

The capture of the train was effected quietly and quickly, the passengers said, no shots being fired. After some of the passengers had been examined, the Revolutionists started toward the hills with their captives, the train proceeding. Military authorities in Juarez said they received no report of the incident.

Colonel Samuel Gonzales reported that rumors that Colonel Mariano Tames, who recently attempted a revolt in Juarez, had concentrated several hundred men near Villa Ahumada, eighty-three miles south, were without foundation.

General Gabriel Gavira, Inspector General of the Carranza forces, who returned to Juarez today from a trip along the Mexico Northwestern lines to Madera, Chihuahua, reported the condition of the Mexican troops in that section excellent.

FUNSTON SILENT ON RECALL.

Won't Discuss Report That He Favors Pershing's Withdrawal.

SAN ANTONIO, Aug. 18.—General Funston tonight declined to discuss a report that he had recommended the withdrawal of the American troops in Mexico. Asked if he had made any recommendation in the matter, he said:

"I will not even say whether any communication whatever concerning the subject has passed between me and Washington."

Asked if he cared to deny the report, the General said: "I do not. It is a matter that concerns only the War Department and means I won't discuss it."

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 18.—General Pershing's punitive expedition is the only thing which stands in the way of peace in Mexico, General Gabriel Gavira, Inspector General of the de facto forces in Northern Mexico, declared today on his arrival in Juarez from an inspection trip in northern Chihuahua in the vicinity of the American camps.

"There is no longer a need for these troops," he said. "We have disbanded Villa's brigands, we have policed the country and we have assured protection for all. We are opening schools, aiding farmers to settle on their lands and doing everything possible to restore Mexico to her normal state. If the United States is as friendly as she insists she is, let her withdraw these troops and assist us in establishing peace by guarding the border from the raids of the American born Mexicans."

NEW DECREE TO BE IGNORED.

Washington Rejects Mexico's View of Treaty Rights.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—On the theory that an American citizen cannot renounce his treaty rights except by renouncing his citizenship, the Washington Government will not recognize the decree published yesterday in Mexico City making renunciation of treaty rights the basis of future commercial concessions. There was no indication at the State Department today, however, that a formal protest would be made against the decree unless a case in point should arise.

Officials said the attitude of the United States always had been similar to that of other powers on the question: That only a change in citizenship relieved a Government from the necessity of supporting the claims of its citizens resident in foreign countries.

The chief immediate interest of the department is the decree's possible application to enterprises now existing in Mexico, and assurances have been received that these are not affected.

Ban Put on Soldier Reporters.

COLUMBUS, N. M., Aug. 18.—Militiamen belonging to the commands encamped here are forbidden to act as press correspondents by orders from General Pershing, received here tonight. Massachusetts and New Mexico guardsmen who are newspaper men in civil life and had been acting as correspondents for home papers and other publications are affected by the new rule.

SUITOR SHOOTS WIDOW.

Rejected, He Wounds Her and Then Attempts Suicide.

Mrs. Catherine Gallagher of 30 Lawton Street, Brooklyn, widow of a mail-carrier who committed suicide last Thursday, was leaving the home of her mother at 563 Hart Street last night when Charles Huddy of 181 Palmetto Street, who has forced his attentions on Mrs. Gallagher for years, approached her with a revolver in his hand and said he would kill her if she would not marry him.

Loretta, the 8-year-old daughter of Mrs. Gallagher, pleaded with him not to shoot, and Mrs. Gallagher told him that she had promised her husband that the child should never have a stepfather. Huddy relented and put up his revolver. Mrs. Gallagher then fainted. Huddy ran to a drug store and got a glass of water for her. After Mrs. Gallagher had revived the little girl started back to the drug store with the glass. On her way there she heard a shot fired. She turned and saw her mother fall. Huddy then fired twice at himself.

When the little girl reached them both were unconscious and bleeding from wounds in the chest. They were taken to the Bushwick Avenue Hospital, where it was found that both had suffered two serious wounds. Mrs. Gallagher will probably die, but Huddy is likely to recover.

Favors Separation for W. C. Bergh.

Charles F. Brown, referee, recommended yesterday that a decree of separation be granted to William C. Bergh, brother of Henry Bergh, founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, against Ella S. W. Bergh, and that he receive the custody of their three young sons. The Berghs were married in 1895. Mrs. Bergh denied that she had deserted the plaintiff without proper cause. He produced a letter written by her from Hot Springs in September in which she said she should not return to him.

SHIP BILL PASSED BY SENATE, 38 TO 21

Continued from Page 1.

officers. The Senate amendment provides for a board of five members.

The bill would authorize the Shipping Board to organize one or more corporations with a total capital stock not exceeding $50,000,000, the Government, through the board, to subscribe for a majority of the stock. The corporations would be empowered to purchase, construct, equip, lease, charter, and operate merchant vessels in the commerce of the United States. Operation of ships by the Government corporations would be limited to a period of five years after the close of the European war.

A radical change in American merchant marine policy is provided in a Senate amendment permitting Government acquired vessels, whether foreign or domestic-built, to enter the coastwise trade of the United States.

The bill would give the proposed Shipping Board regulatory authority over water carriers of the country in interstate commerce, with power to regulate rates, but would exempt from this regulation inland water traffic except that on the Great Lakes. The President would be authorized to take possession, for naval purposes, of any vessel acquired under the act, with reasonable compensation to persons dispossessed. There are many other miscellaneous provisions making minor changes in shipping regulations.

MAY ADJOURN ON SEPT. 1.

Passage of Ship Bill Encourages Hope of an Early "Clean-Up."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Passage of the Ship bill in the Senate tonight paved the way for consideration of the Revenue bill begining next week, and revived the hopes of administration leaders that the legislative decks might be completely cleared for adjournment by Sept. 1. While the Senate was disposing of the shipping measure, the House agreed to three conference reports in the general legislative clean-up and, despite the President's veto of the Army Appropriation bill, party managers now believe all pending business can be put through speedily.

Chairman Simmons of the Finance Committee said he thought the Revenue bill could be disposed of by next Saturday night. It will be called up Monday and Republicans have assured the Chairman their opposition speeches will occupy only two or three days. Tomorrow the Senate will debate and probably pass the Workmen's Compensation bill.

The Accuracy of the Wall Street Quotations
—IN—
THE EVENING MAIL

The figures in Wednesday's Wall Street Edition of this newspaper, as checked up with corrected Stock Exchange figures, show but two errors in the entire table of prices for the day's transactions in the market. The "high" on one stock was given as 102½ instead of 102¼, and a "3" crept in instead of a "2" in another price figure, but under conditions that made it obvious that it was merely a typographical error.

Compare this showing with the other evening papers of the same date which publish stock market prices.

One newspaper had 15 errors in its Wall street prices. Another had 20. Still another had 32, and a fourth made 35 mistakes.

This superior accuracy on the part of The Evening Mail was not accidental. It happens every day. Week in and week out, The Evening Mail's financial quotations show a smaller percentage of errors than do those of any other paper.

Wednesday was an especially active day in Wall street, with many price changes in the last half hour of the market. Yet the Wall Street Edition of The Evening Mail, with the quotations complete, was in type and ready to go to press two and one-half minutes after the last figures came over the ticker.

Speed and accuracy in market quotations can only be arrived at by years of expert study and experience. The Evening Mail leads because its financial experts have been trained, some for more than twenty years in the service of this newspaper, to handle stock market figures speedily and accurately.

MAYOR DEMONSTRATES EFFICIENCY WITH RIFLE

Makes a Score of 24 Out of a Possible 25 on the Range at Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The hot weather caused a let-up in the work in both training regiments today and preparation was made for the shooting on the rifle range, which begins tomorrow morning for the Eighth Regiment. Both regiments this afternoon were in gallery practice and Lieutenant John Purroy Mitchel had a chance to demonstrate his efficiency with the rifle. The Mayor made a 24 out of a possible 25, only to have his score beaten by a "possible," made by Ralph May of Boston.

The Mayor spent another busy day, conferring in off hours with his Secretary in New York on the Interborough strike situation, Mrs. Mitchel arrived at the Hotel Champlain tonight and he dined with her there.

A former Secretary of War, several members of hunt clubs, two or three polo players, and the rest of the 110 men who are taking cavalry as an elective course are learning the full meaning of the phrase "intensive training," which is used to describe the Plattsburg system of instruction. In all the years that most of them have spent around horses they have never got quite the practical experience that they are now getting. The citizen cavalrymen get up half an hour earlier than the other rookies and go to bed half an hour later.

"But we will have the laugh on the 'doughboys' when it comes to the hike," one of them said today.

Major Edward L. King, who commands the cavalry, thinks that the system of having the cavalry students in with the regulars is the best kind of training. It gives an instructor to practically every man in the two troops, whereas the infantry students have only their company commander. The regulars and business men occupy opposite sides of the company streets and they eat at the same mess. Four graduates of the cavalry school at Fort Riley, Texas, are among the officers. They are Lieutenants Barry, Brown, Sumner, and Waterman.

Ex-Secretary of War Stimson is a Lieutenant in Troop I., under Captain Baer. Other members of the cavalry company are Richard Stockton of Princeton, N. J., who was formerly an officer in the New Jersey National Guard; C. V. S. Mitchel of the Union Club, New York; Raymond Belmont, A. G. Parker, who recently returned from ambulance work in France; Thomas Doyle, 3d, of the Racquet Club, Philadelphia; Thomas D. Jordan of 76 West Eighty-sixth Street, G. O. Philbin of 63 West Fifty-second Street, and C. H. Rogers of the American Museum of Natural History.

To get in shape for the big hike, the last work of camp, the cavalrymen are going to have some hikes of their own. They are going next week to Cumberland Head, where they will pitch their tents and do their own cooking. The machine gun troop, under Lieutenant Phillip Gordon, will accompany the cavalry, although it is an entirely separate organization. The equipment was increased today by the arrival of a motorcycle machine gun, the first in the troop. Five other machine guns are packed on mules.

Fifteen officers who are instructors at West Point and other military schools left today to report back to their work. They have been detailed here as company commanders. Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court and ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham visited the camp late this afternoon. They witnessed the parade of several of the battalions.

MRS. PEIRCE AN AIR PILOT.

Qualifies for License and Will Go After Military Certificate.

Mrs. Waldo Peirce of 27 East Ninth Street qualified yesterday as an air pilot, and will soon be the only licensed amateur woman pilot in this country. She passed all the flying tests, both alone and with passenger, at the flying field near Mineola, and will receive her license as soon as the official reports are passed by the License Committee of the Aero Club of America. Mrs. Peirce is a daughter of the late Isaac L. Rice, the inventor. Her husband is now with the American Ambulance Corps in France. She will soon take the tests for the military aviator's license, and when she receives that certificate will be the only woman aviator in the country qualified to fly for the United States Army.

There Are Twelve LITTLE CHILDREN

for whom no provision has been made for maintenance. They all have pulmonary tuberculosis.

The Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives,
INWOOD-ON-HUDSON,
New York City,

asks your help in providing the weapons needed in their battle for health. Dollars are weapons. Send them to

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Clearance Sales NOW!

$6.50 & $7 Low Shoes at $5.00
Mahogany Cordovan Oxfords
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Russet Calf Oxfords, $2.15
Were $3.50 Nearly All Sizes.

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Sneakers, Rubber Soles 79c & $1.25

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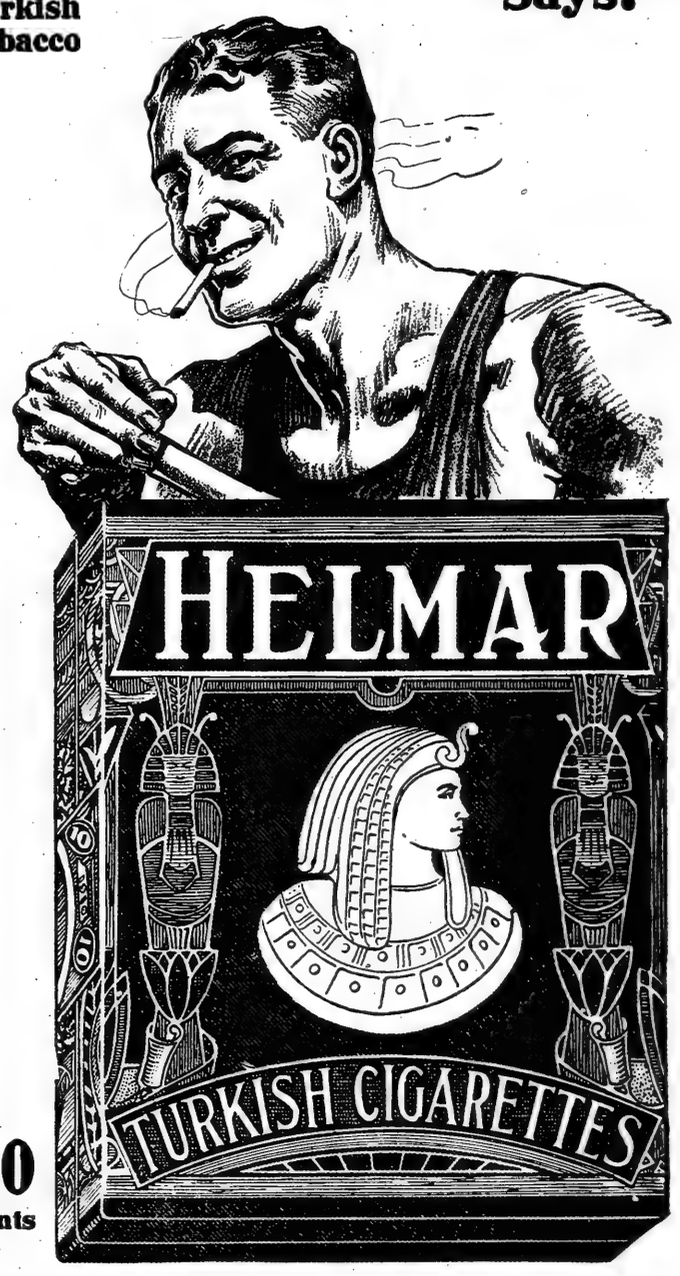
Heavy Rubber Sole and Heel.

100% Pure Turkish Tobacco

The Canoeist Says:



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I am a canoeist.

My rule for happiness is the old rule of three.

A trim little canoe on a shady stream.

A pretty girl.

A "Helmar" Turkish cigarette.

You can't beat this combination.

The mildest tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish. The best tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish. Don't pay ten cents for anybody's cigarette until you have tried "Helmar," a fascinating, elevating, gentleman's smoke.

Stamagyros A Corporation — *Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World*

Quality Superb

JOHNSTON, NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPION, AND ICHIYA KUMAGAE WIN AT NEWPORT

JOHNSTON TO PLAY KUMAGAE IN FINAL

Throckmorton Wins First Set from Tennis Champion and Then His Bolt Is Shot.

GRIFFIN ORIENTAL'S VICTIM

Californian Again Fails Before Baseline Play of Japanese in Semi-Final Match at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—When the final round of the invitation tennis tournament is played on the Casino courts tomorrow, a confident little son of Nippon, Ichiya Kumagae, will test his skill against the leading player of this country, William M. Johnston of California, holder of the national singles title. These are the two who came through the semi-final round matches today. On the championship court Kumagae once more evinced his mastery of Clarence J. Griffin in a five-set contest, the score of which was 1-6, 6-3, 8-6, 6-1, 6-1, and Johnston's victory was scored over the national interscholastic champion, Harold A. Throckmorton, in a match that aroused the large gallery to keen enthusiasm. The score of this encounter was 4-6, 6-1, 8-6, 6-3.

With the tournament narrowing down to clashes between the leaders, there was more interest manifested today. Each of the semi-final round matches drew a large following of enthusiasts, and those who watched the progress of the Johnston-Throckmorton struggle were rewarded with a contest that reached the heights of tennis skill. Brilliant strokes followed one another so rapidly that they drew loud bursts of applause in which the loser, Throckmorton, shared almost equally with his more fortunate rival.

The Griffin-Kumagae contest was less spectacular, but it was nevertheless a sharply waged battle. Its interest was derived in large part from the knowledge that these two were rivals of long standing, and that in former contests the Californian had been forced to give way before the superior play of the dark-skinned Oriental. This was the first time Griffin had played the Japanese on grass and he derived from the fact a sense of false security, believing that his turf game would succeed against Kumagae, although on clay his inferiority had been demonstrated. But turf and clay were the same to the indefatigable Kumagae, and Griffin once again trod the path of defeat after a bitter struggle, the early stages of which held for him some promise of a favorable ending.

Hopes of Griffin Blasted.

In spite of his former defeats by the player from the antipodes, Griffin had an air of confidence as he took the court, and after winning two of the first three sets he was undoubtedly imbued with the belief which prevailed among the spectators, that at last he was to throw off the yoke of Oriental domination. Endurance and skill in equal portions, however, constituted the formula which humbled Griffin.

Throckmorton was nearly an hour late in appearing for his match with the champion Johnston. Coming by boat from New Jersey, he was delayed, but when he did arrive his pent-up enthusiasm for the contest was so great that he carried off the opening set from the astonished Johnston, whose surprise was as great as that of the spectators. It was evident in the match against Niles that the Jersey youngster was a travelling on a gait which made him a formidable antagonist for any of the leaders, but his skill of yesterday was even surpassed today. Throckmorton may well remember that first set as one of his supreme moments in tournament tennis.

Pace and control were at his bidding, and he swept Johnston aside as if it were no feat whatever to take a set from the national champion at such an important point in a tournament. Even the renowned forehand drive, which is Johnston's chief asset, was eclipsed by the striking of the Jersey player, and Throckmorton seemed to have almost as much speed of back hand as his opponent. Johnston, one of the cleverest of court generals, gave Throckmorton many difficult sets by his placement strokes, but the schoolboy champion made some remarkable returns from which he often succeeded in finishing off the point.

Throckmorton Takes the Lead.

Each player won on service for the first two games, and then Throckmorton, by a sharp attack at the net, broke through Johnston's service and took the lead. Twice thereafter the Eastern player succeeded in breaking down the champion's service, and in two instances he took the game at love. On the other hand, Johnston broke through Throckmorton twice, one of these only after a sharp deuce encounter.

Throckmorton did his best work in the opening set. In the three that followed Johnston was supreme, Throckmorton's wildness at critical moments working his own downfall. It was his very eagerness that played havoc. Seeing the success which a dashing attack had gained for him in the first set, he tried to outdo himself, and control was sacrificed just when it was most needed. where he had been playing deep to the base line and into the very heart of the corners, he now went out. At first the strokes were just over the lines, but as the match progressed the New Jersey youth's wildness became more apparent and nets also piled up, so that his brilliant strokes were nullified. Try as he would he could not make his shots go consistently true, and doubt crept in to sap his effectiveness.

Johnston in the last three sets was a crafty tactician. He saw the crumbling of his opponent's game, and every stroke was delivered to accentuate it.

In the second set Johnston came to the fore court for a sharp volleying game, and Throckmorton found that he had much to learn of court tactics. Johnston shot the ball over with such pace that Throckmorton was hard pressed to keep from being passed, and as a result he sent many of his shots into the barrier.

New Jersey Lad Full of Fight.

When Johnston took this set at 6—1 Throckmorton receded from the position of powerful contender which he had occupied in the opening encounter. But he still had the ability to give Johnston some uneasy moments, as the next two sets proved.

Johnston took the first game of the third set by breaking through Throckmorton, mainly on the latter's errors, but he was forced to relinquish his own service in the following game, and the Jersey contender went into a 2—1 lead by winning his own service in the third game.

Service accounted for the next two games and then Johnston began to forge ahead. There were three sharp deuce encounters, but in every one Johnston had the reserve to command victory. Some idea of how keen the play was at this point may be gathered from the fact that in two of the deuce games Throckmorton led at 40—15, only to have the game go to his opponent. In the final game the schoolboy champion led at 30—0, but once again his lead was wiped out, and on the last point he double-faulted.

Throckmorton made a vigorous bid to better conditions at the start of the fourth set and succeeded in taking the lead at the outset. Johnston, however, robbed Throckmorton of his last vestige of hope, running off three games in a row and taking a commanding position which he never thereafter relinquished. Johnston was playing with all his remarkable skill, and Throckmorton, though he battled stubbornly and succeeded in taking two additional games, could not meet the attack with success.

Griffin and Kumagae had a less spectacular contest because it was a back court duel rather than a net attack. The Californian had gleaned from former contests with the Oriental the idea that it did not pay to try the net attack against Kumagae's wonderful accuracy on passing strokes. That he took two of the first three sets was because of matching a steady baseline game against that of the Japanese. In the third set Griffin found several openings inviting a movement to the net, and once or twice he closed in to finish off a point. The lure of the barrier after this success induced him to try a net attack in the fourth set, but Kumagae quickly demonstrated the peril of this by sending over passing strokes.

The opening set seemed to indicate that the Japanese was to have an off day. He found his deep drives slipping over the line and he was also netting frequently off both forehand and backhand. These errors were usually made after long rallies. Steadiness has been the predominating feature of Kumagae's play since he came to this country, and it boded ill for him if he was lacking in that essential against Griffin. A single game was the Oriental's lot in the first set, in which he swelled his opponent's points by many nets and outs.

There was steadier play by Kumagae in the second set. He started by breaking through Griffin's service, the Californian having a spell of wildness. Service accounted for the next five games and then Griffin was again broken through. Kumagae relinquished service in the eighth game, but easily broke through Griffin for the winning game at 6—3.

Griffin's star was in the ascendant in the third set, but the victory registered then was his last. The heat was beginning to have a serious effect upon the Californian, whereas Kumagae was as fresh as when he first took the court. He sent over his looping drives with marvelous precision and in the last two sets Griffin was completely baffled.

The stroke analysis and summaries:

William M. Johnston vs. Harold A. Throckmorton.

FIRST SET.

Johnston	4	1	1	4	0	2	0	7	4	1—24 4
Throckmorton	2	4	2	1	4	5	1	5	1	4—34 6

Stroke Analysis.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	13	7	7	0	1
Throckmorton	6	5	12	1	4

SECOND SET.

Johnston	4	2	4	4	6	4	4	5	4—28	6
Throckmorton	2	4	2	2	4	2	0	1	6—16	1

Stroke Analysis.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	8	5	5	0	0
Throckmorton	13	10	8	0	0

THIRD SET.

Johnston	4	3	4	4	1	5	5	6	4—35	6
Throckmorton	1	5	6	0	4	5	8	4	2—28	3

Stroke Analysis.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	13	9	5	0	2
Throckmorton	12	16	4	0	2

FOURTH SET.

Johnston	6	4	4	0	4	4	7	4	4—37	6
Throckmorton	4	2	2	0	4	1	6	5	2—26	3

Stroke Analysis.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	9	6	12	0	3
Throckmorton	17	4	9	0	3

RECAPITULATION.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.	Ft.F.
Johnston	47	29	29	0	8	1
Throckmorton	48	35	28	1	9	0

Ichiya Kumagae vs. Clarence J. Griffin.

FIRST SET.

Kumagae	1	5	3	2	4	5	4	7	6—36	6
Griffin	4	7	5	4	1	8	6	5	3—35	6

Stroke Analysis.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Kumagae	17	14	3	0	0
Griffin	10	10	4	0	2

SECOND SET.

Kumagae	4	2	6	4	1	7	4	3	4—36	6
Griffin	1	4	4	1	4	5	1	4	2—26	3

Stroke Analysis.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Kumagae	8	12	6	0	1
Griffin	10	15	5	0	1

THIRD SET.

Kumagae	3	5	2	3	4	2	3	4	4—26	2
Griffin	5	3	4	5	0	4	5	0	6—32	6

Stroke Analysis.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Kumagae	10	10	8	0	1
Griffin	5	11	11	0	2

FOURTH SET.

Kumagae	6	4	4	4	2	4	4	2	6—36	6
Griffin	4	1	2	1	2	4	2	0	4—14	1

Stroke Analysis.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Kumagae	6	4	4	0	1
Griffin	15	8	3	0	1

FIFTH SET.

Kumagae	4	4	4	5	4	1	4	4	2—36	6
Griffin	2	2	2	3	0	4	0	0	4—18	1

Stroke Analysis.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Kumagae	5	4	10	0	1
Griffin	6	7	3	0	3

RECAPITULATION.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.	Ft.F.
Kumagae	46	44	33	0	4	6
Griffin	46	51	28	0	9	0

CASINO CUP, SINGLES.—Semi-final Round —William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Harold A. Throckmorton, Elizabeth, N. J., 4—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3; Ichiya Kumagae, Japan, defeated Clarence J. Griffin, San Francisco, 1—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Third Round—William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated George W. Wightman and Oliver Perin, Boston and Newport, 6—2, 8—6; Joseph J. Armstrong and Wallace F. Johnston, Philadelphia, defeated Craig Biddle and William J. Clothier, Newport and Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Semi-final Round—William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated Harry C. Johnson and Watson M. Washburn, Boston and New York, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3; Joseph J. Armstrong and Wallace F. Johnston, Philadelphia, defeated Ichiya Kumagae and Harold A. Throckmorton, Japan and Elizabeth, N. J., 2—6, 9—7, 6—3.

CARDINALS WIN IN TENTH.

Snyder, as Pinch Hitter, Produces Blow Which Beats Braves, 4 to 3.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—A single by Snyder, batting for Corhan in the tenth inning, scored Betzef from third with the run that gave St. Louis a victory over Boston today by 4 to 3. Betzel walked and then stole second. After Doak popped to Konetchy, Betzel went to third on Wilson's out. Nehf was taken out for Barnes and Snyder hit the second ball pitched. The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
J.Smith,cf	3	0	1	3	0	
Stutler	1	0	0	0	0	
Wilson,cf	1	0	0	1	0	
Corhan,as	4	0	0	2	1	3
bSnyder	1	0	1	0	0	
Bescher,lf	4	1	2	0	0	
Hornsby,1b	2	0	0	12	1	
Long,rf	3	0	0	2	0	
Beck,3b	0	0	1	4	0	
Gonzales,c	4	1	1	7	0	
Betzel,2b	3	2	1	2	3	
Doak,p	3	0	1	1	8	
Total	32	4	8	30	15	

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
M'ville,ss	5	0	1	0	4	
Smodgr's,cf	5	2	1	6	0	
Wilhoit,rf	5	0	2	1	0	
Mages,lf	2	1	0	3	0	
Konetchy,1b	3	0	1	15	0	
J.C.Smith,3b	4	0	2	1	3	
Egan,2b	3	0	0	0	2	
Bigbburne,c	2	0	0	4	1	
cConnolly	1	0	0	0	0	
Tragesser,c	1	0	0	0	0	
Rudolph,p	1	0	0	0	2	
cCollins	1	0	0	0	0	
Hughes,p	0	0	0	0	1	
dTyler	1	0	0	0	0	
Nehf,p	1	0	0	0	2	
Barnes,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	35	3	7	*29	15	

*Two out when winning run was made.
a-Batted for J. Smith in the eighth inning.
b-Batted for Corhan in the tenth inning.
c-Batted for Blackburn in the eighth inning.
d-Batted for Rudolph in the sixth inning.
e-Batted for Hughes in the eighth inning.
Errors—Corhan, 2.

St. Louis	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Bescher, J. C. Smith. Stolen bases—J. C. Smith, Betzel. Sacrifice hits—Hornsby, Doak, Mages. Sacrifice flies—Magee, Long, Konetchy. Double play—Betzel, Corhan, and Hornsby. Left on bases—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 5. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 2; off Nehf, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 5 hits, 3 runs in five innings; off Hughes, 3 hits, no runs in two innings; off Nehf, no hits, no runs in two and two-thirds innings; off Barnes, 1 hit, 1 run in one-third of an inning, (two out in tenth;) off Doak, 7 hits, 2 runs in ten innings. Struck out—By Rudolph, 2; by Hughes, 2; by Doak, 7. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

American Association.

Kansas City, 7; Indianapolis, 1.
Louisville, 11; Milwaukee, 3.
Toledo, 7; Minneapolis, 3.
St. Paul, 4; Columbus, 1.
Columbus, 3; St. Paul, 1.
(First game.)
St. Paul, 4; Columbus, 1.
(Second game.)

Eastern League.

Portland, 4; Hartford, 2.
Lawrence, 4; Bridgeport, 2.
New Haven, 4; New London, 3.
Worcester, 13; Lynn, 0.
Springfield, 10; Lowell, 4.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3 P. M., N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. 155th St.—Adv.

MULLEN'S HIT ENDS LONG, BITTER FRAY

Yankees Down Indians in Thirteenth—Wallie Pipp Ties Baker's Home-Run Record.

Charley Mullen of the Yankees was hungry at 6:25 last evening. Very hungry and not even a crust of bread in sight. He had been playing ball all afternoon with the other Yankees against Cleveland at the Polo Grounds and when the regular union hour to quit work came around the score was tied at 3 to 3. The longer they played the more hopeless it looked for either club to win.

The sun dipped behind the bluff and the pale purple of evening enveloped the scene. Along in the thirteenth inning Mullen felt the pangs of hunger. He thought of the soup that was getting cold and he could see his landlady locking up the kitchen for the night.

It was the last of the thirteenth inning, and two of the Yankees were out, and Peckinpaugh, who had received a pass, was on first. Mullen told Paddy Baumann how hungry he was, and Paddy went up and hit the ball to left, sending Peck to second.

Now it was Mullen's turn to bat. The thought of food was uppermost in his mind. He realized that the shortest and most direct route to the dinner table was by way of a base hit. So Mullen whanged the ball on a giddy trip to right field. Peckinpaugh raced over the plate with the winning run, and the Yanks made it three straight from Cleveland. Yesterday's count was 4 to 3. And best of all, Charley Mullen was able to get back home before the food had been placed on the retired list.

It was an afternoon and evening of rare baseball, with the advantage seesawing from one team to the other. Urban Shocker, the newest of the Yankee pitchers, was pitted against Otis Lambert of Topeka, the newest of the Cleveland flingers. Both youngsters did mighty well and stuck to their tasks until the moon came out.

Tris Speaker, the mauling batsman of the Indians, led the attack on Shocker, one of his raps being a home run into the right field stand. Not to be outdone by a mere visitor in the city Wallie Pipp also slammed a homer deeper into the stand and thereby tied the American League record for home runs this season, held by Frank Baker. Each has made eight circuit drives.

Elmer John Smith, who was traded to Washington, played his last game with the Indians and celebrated with three hits and some gorgeous fielding. Why Cleveland is getting a hitter like this go is hard to see. For the Yanks Baumann led the bombardment with three hits. Although the Indians outbatted the Yanks the hitting of Donovan's lads was the more timely.

The Clevelands started out early in the game to score and got one in the first. Jamieson singled to centre, and was forced at second by Chapman. After Speaker walked, Smith singled to centre and scored Chapman. The Indians lost this lead in the second, when Pipp got a pass and Baumann sacrificed. After Gedeon had fouled to Chapman, Miller doubled to left, scoring Pipp.

In the third, Speaker caught one of young Shocker's curves amidships and cudgeled it into the right field stand. In the very next inning Pipp got revenge when he battered one of Lambert's slants far into the popliace inhabiting the left field corner of the same stand. And again the score was tied.

In the sixth the Indians were out for loot. With only one out, Wamby walked and Turner singled. It looked bad for Shocker, but he fanned Ivan Howard and Walters doubled up Wamby trying to steal third. In the Yankees' half of that same inning High walked and went to third on Peck's double. Pipp got a pass and filled the bases. And think of it, no one out. Wow, what a chance!

Baumann clipped a hit to left field, scoring High, and Peckinpaugh, encouraged by Manager Wild Bill, who was coaching on third, also tried to score but he was called out by Umpire Owens. What better chance does any one want for an argument than that? Bill didn't want any. The umpire first called the runner safe and then waved him out, explaining that Peck didn't touch the plate when he slid in. Donovan drew maps and wrote specifications in the dirt to prove that Peck had touched the plate. Result of argument—another victory for the umpire. That spoiled the Yanks' rally, for, on the next play, Mullen, who was sent in to bat for Gedeon, struck out.

Third and Pipp was run down between third and home. Then Miller grounded to first for the final out.

Cleveland tied the score in the eighth inning, when Lee Magee's arm wasn't in good working order on a throw from centre field. If it hadn't been for that wide toss of Magee's, the game would have been over on scheduled time and no one would have had to suffer with the hunger.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Magee,cf	5	0	0	7	0	
High,lf	5	1	2	3	0	
Peckin'h,ss	5	1	1	6	1	
Pipp,1b	4	2	1	10	0	
Baumann,3b	5	0	3	3	4	
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	2	0	
Mullen,2b	4	0	1	1	3	
Miller,rf	5	0	1	2	1	
Walters,c	4	0	0	5	3	
Shocker,p	3	0	1	0	4	
Total	43	4	6	39	14	

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Graney,lf	6	0	1	8	1	
Chapman,3b	5	1	2	5	5	
Speaker,cf	5	2	3	3	0	
Smith,rf	6	0	3	1	0	
Wambs's,ss	5	0	0	1	2	
Turner,2b	5	0	2	4	3	
Howard,1b	5	0	1	13	2	
O'Neill,c	5	0	2	4	2	
Lambeth,p	5	0	0	1	3	
Total	45	3	11	*38	18	

*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Graney, High.

New York	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1—4
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Miller, Peckinpaugh. Three-base hit—Baumann. Home runs—Speaker, Pipp. Stolen base—Howard. Sacrifice hits—Baumann, Shocker, Magee. Sacrifice fly—Turner. Double play—Walters and Baumann. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cleveland, 10. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shocker, 6; off Lambeth, 3. Earned runs—Off Shocker, 3; off Lambeth, 4. Struck out—By Shocker, 4; by Lambeth, 2. Time of game—Two hours and fifty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Hildebrand.

AYERS TAMES THE TIGERS.

Holds Them to One Run and Bats in the Two the Senators Get.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Brilliant pitching by Ayers enabled Washington to defeat Detroit today by 2 to 1. Detroit's only run was scored by Crawford, who went all the way to second on Shanks's error, was then sacrificed to third and tallied on a sacrifice fly. Ayers's hit scored Washington's two runs after a single, a pass and an infield out had put men on second and third. The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Morgan,2b	3	0	1	1	5	
Milan,cf	3	0	0	2	1	
Foster,3b	4	0	0	0	0	
Rice,rf	4	0	0	4	0	
Shanks,lf	3	0	2	8	0	
Jamieson,lf	1	1	1	0	0	
Williams,1b	3	0	1	7	1	
Henry,c	1	1	0	3	1	
McBride,ss	3	0	0	0	1	
Ayers,p	3	0	1	0	1	
Total	28	2	7	27	8	

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	0	1	
Bush,ss	4	0	0	1	5	
Cobb,cf	4	0	1	2	0	
Veach,lf	4	0	1	0	0	
Crawford,rf	4	1	1	1	0	
Burns,1b	3	0	0	11	1	
Young,1b	2	0	1	5	3	
Spencer,c	2	0	1	2	2	
Baker,c	0	0	0	2	0	
Dubuc,p	1	0	0	0	0	
Mitchell,p	2	0	1	0	0	
aG. Harper	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	31	1	6	24	12	

a-Batted for Spencer in seventh inning.
Error—Shanks.

Washington	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Cobb. Three-base hit—Morgan. Stolen base—Jamieson. Sacrifice hits—Burns, Henry. Sacrifice fly—Young. Double play—Morgan and Williams. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Washington, 7. First base on error—Detroit. First base on balls—Off Dubuc, 3; off Mitchell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Dubuc, 3 hits, 2 runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Mitchell, 4 hits, no runs in six and one-third innings; off Ayers, 6 hits, no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Mitchell, 1; by Ayers, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Cleveland, 3. (Thirteen innings.)
Chicago, 11; Boston, 6.
Washington, 2; Detroit, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 3. (Eleven innings.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Chicago, 1. (First game.)
Chicago, 8; New York, 6. (Second game.)
Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 3.
Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	65	47	.580
Chicago	64	51	.557
Cleveland	62	51	.549
St. Louis	62	53	.539
New York	60	53	.536
Detroit	62	54	.534
Washington	53	58	.477
Philadelphia	23	85	.213

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	65	38	.631
Philadelphia	62	42	.596
Boston	59	41	.590
New York	53	52	.505
Pittsburgh	46	57	.447
Chicago	49	61	.445
St. Louis	48	64	.429
Cincinnati	43	70	.381

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York. (Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh. (Two games.)
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

WHITE SOX GAIN ON RED.

Defeat Leaders While Indians Lose and Attain Second Place.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Chicago won from Boston today by 11 to 6, evening up the series at two games each. Dutch Leonard was batted from the box in the first inning, three runs being scored. With men on third and second, he was replaced by Gregg, who filled the bases and forced a run across with two passes. J. Collins then made his second double of the inning and two more runs counted.

Wyckoff relieved Gregg and retired the side by fanning Weaver. He held the visitors well in hand until he gave way to a pinch hitter in the eighth. The delivery of Shore, who pitched the final inning, contributed to Chicago batsmen three singles, a double, and a pass, which, with three stolen bases, netted four runs. The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
J. Collins,rf	5	1	2	2	0	
Weaver,ss	5	1	0	2	4	
E.Collins,2b	4	2	1	0	3	
Jackson,lf	5	1	2	4	0	
Felsch,cf	4	1	1	2	0	
Fournier,1b	4	2	2	12	0	
Schalk,c	3	1	2	1	7	
McM'len,3b	4	1	2	2	2	
Williams,p	2	0	0	1	2	
Faber,p	0	0	0	0	2	
Total	37	11	11	27	13	

BOSTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	0	2	0	
Shorten,rf	1	1	1	0	0	
Barry,2b	5	0	1	0	2	
Lewis,lf	5	1	3	6	0	
Hiltzell,1b	4	2	2	8	1	
Walker,cf	4	2	2	5	0	
Janvrin,3b	2	0	1	0	2	
McNally,ss	3	0	0	1	0	
Scott,ss	2	0	1	1	1	
Janvrin,as	0	0	0	1	1	
Cady,c	4	0	0	4	0	
Thomas,c	2	0	0	0	0	
Leonard,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Gregg,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Wyckoff,p	3	0	0	0	2	
Shore,p	0	0	0	0	0	
aGainer	1	0	0	0	0	
bRuth	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	38	6	11	27	10	

a-Batted for Hooper in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Wyckoff in the eighth inning.
Errors—E. Collins, Fournier, Williams.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	—11
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—6

Two-base hits—J. Collins, Hobiltzell, Jackson, (2,) Scott, Walker. Stolen bases—Fournier, (3,) Schalk. Sacrifice fly—Fournier. Double play—Weaver and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 3; off Gregg, 2; off Wyckoff, 3; off Shore, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 8 hits and 2 runs in 7 1-3 innings; off Faber, 3 hits and 2 runs in 1 2-3 innings; off Leonard, 4 hits and 5 runs in 2-3 inning; off Gregg, 1 hit and 1 run in no inning; off Wyckoff, 2 hits and 1 run in 7 1-3 innings; off Shore, 4 hits and 4 runs in 1 inning. Struck out—By Williams, 1; by Wyckoff, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and O'Loughlin.

BROWNS WIN IN ELEVENTH.

Bush's Wild Toss Makes Athletics the Losers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—A wild pitch by Bush with two men out, Marsans on third base, and Severeid on second gave St. Louis the winning run of an eleven-inning game here today, the score being 4 to 3. St. Louis got only two hits off Nabors, but these were bunched with two bases on balls and a sacrifice fly in the sixth inning and yielded three runs. Battery and fielding errors helped the Athletics to score two of their runs. The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Shotton,lf	3	1	0	6	0	
Miller,rf	3	1	1	0	0	
Sisler,1b	4	0	0	13	0	
Pratt,2b	5	0	2	2	4	
Marsans,cf	5	1	1	5	0	
Severeid,c	5	0	0	6	4	
Austin,3b	3	0	0	0	3	
Lavan,as	2	1	1	1	0	
Groom,p	3	0	0	0	6	
Wellman,p	0	0	0	0	1	
aBorton	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	34	4	5	33	18	

PHILADELPHIA.(A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Witt,ss	4	1	1	3	4	
Lawry,cf	2	0	0	2	0	
King,cf	1	0	0	0	0	
Strunk,rf	4	1	2	0	0	
Schang,lf	3

SURPRISES IN GOLF ON NATIONAL COURSE

WHITNEY GAINS AT EXPENSE OF WHITE

Medalist Reaches Semi-Final and Will Meet Carter on National Links Today.

EX-CHAMPIONS LAID LOW

Byers, Douglas, and MacDonald Are Beaten—Harriman and Whigham Win in Sixth Sixteen.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Gardiner W. White of Flushing putted himself into the lead of 1 up at the eleventh hole and then putted himself into defeat, 4 up and 2 to play, at the hands of Nelson Whitney, former Southern champion, in the second round of match play in the annual invitation tournament of the National Golf Links of America, and thereby paved the way for a meeting between Philip Van Gelder Carter, North and South amateur champion, and Whitney in the upper bracket semi-final match tomorrow morning. In the lower half of the draw G. C. Greenway, of Garden City and C. Tiffany Richardson of the National Links will battle for the honor of contesting the chief cup with the winner of the Carter-Nelson match.

In spite of the survival of some of the favorites there were some marked reverses in the day's play. Young Howard Maxwell defeated Eben Byers, former national champion, by his last putt on the home green, or rather Byers defeated himself by missing a short putt that would have squared the match. Disposing of a former national champion proved too much of a strain on the younger player and he fell an easy victim to C. Tiffany Richardson in the afternoon, losing 7 and 6.

Former Champions Fall.

It was a poor day for former national champions, and the only ones to survive the conflicts of the day unscathed were Herbert M. Harriman, who slipped in unheralded and almost unobserved, and H. T. Wigham, both of whom won two matches in the lowly sixth sixteen. Howard F. Whitney also won two matches nn this division, and the unusual spectacle of two former national champions and the Secretary of the U. S. A. contesting in the semi-finals of a six sixteen will be seen on the National Links tomorrow.

Findlay Douglas was beaten by E. A. Lynch in the first round of the second sixteen, and Charles Blair Macdonald, the last of the champions, met defeat at the hands of John G. Walker, the Garden City veteran. Greenway had a terrific struggle to work his way into the semi-finals. In the morning round he was caried to the nineteenth hole before he could get down the putt that defeated George P. Whigham of the home club, and in his afternoon match against J. F. Byers, a brother of the former champion, Greenway sent a spinning putt twenty-five feet across the green and into the cup on the home green, winning his match 2 up.

He was 4 down at the twelfth hole to the Pittsburgh golfer, but by playing the last half of the circuit in 37 and winning six holes of the last seven, he turned almost certain defeat into a well-earned victory.

Phil Carter won an unexpectedly easy victory over Dr. Malcolm McBurney of Westbrook in the afternoon round. McBurney was second in the qualifying round with a 78, and he was playing remarkable golf up to his conflict with the Bridgehampton golfer. Carter was 4 up at the turn, however, and won out by 6 and 5.

Topping in Poor Form.

Henry J. Topping of Greenwich, winner of the Ardsley and Garden City invitation tournaments in the early part of the season, continued playing in his late season form and performed so poorly on the green that he lost to Gardiner White, 7 up and 6 to play. For some hidden reason his early season cunning has departed and things have come to such a pass that he is more in danger of going off the green than into the cup on his approach putts.

The match between Gardiner White and Nelson Whitney in the afternoon drew a large gallery, and it needed only a sight of Catherine Hughes, daughter of the Republican Presidential nominee, and Charles Francis Murphy, the Tammany chieftain, standing close together and watching Whitney sink a putt for a 2 on the thirteenth, to prove that golf is a strange game which rides roughshod over the ordinary customs and habits of a lifetime.

It was a great match to watch, with disconcerting moments when a ball hopped into one of the all too numerous sand bunkers that dot the National Links, and hearty, if silent, appreciation when a long putt clicked into the cup for a half on a hole that appeared to be lost beyond redemption.

White Putts Into Bunkers.

White furnished the thrills on the first hole by putting his tee shot into a bunker, his second into another bunker, his third on the far edge of the green, and then narrowly missing a thirty-foot putt that would have given him a half with Whitney. The Southerner was in a trap short of the green on the third hole, but he got a half in 5 when White missed an easy putt for his 4.

Finding that missing putts was such an easy process, or else concluding to do away with all his spare putts on the same green, White put his ball just off the edge of the fourth green, and proceeded to take four more strokes before he could convince his ball that it was time to disappear. By the time the ball did go down Whitney was leading 2 up.

This lead was quickly gathered, but even more quickly lost. On the fifth hole the Southerner drove his tee shot into an almost impenetrable mass of low bushes. After some search an eagle-eyed caddy located it and Whitney took a terrific shot at it with a niblick. He cut down three perfectly good huckleberry bushes in the prime of life, sent up a shower of pebbles and dirt, and moved the ball ahead just about ten feet. Another try got him out in the open, but as White put his second shot 450 yards down the fairway, Whitney decided that the milk was split on that particular hole and wended his way to the sixth tee.

He might just as well have gone to the seventh tee directly and conceded the sixth to White, for the Flushing golfer won it in a manner that temporarily wrecked the former Southern amateur champion's hopes and put him on the down grade. White had the honor and topped miserably into the rough, whereupon Whitney placed his ball on the green 125 yards away and about fifteen feet from the cup. It looked like a possible 2, with a sure 3.

White Squares Match.

White refused to abandon the hole, and played a perfect shot out of the rough to within about ten feet of the pin. To offset this remarkably good shot, Whitney played a remarkably bad one, missing the cup and running by so far that he missed coming back and took a 4, while the Flushing golfer ran down his putt for a 3, squaring the match.

On the 456-yard seventh hole White played boldly for the pin and put his second shot on the green. Whitney played short with an iron to avoid a yawning trap, but on his chip shot he got a bad kick on the edge of the green and rolled into the very pit he had gone to such trouble to avoid. This gave White a lead of one hole, but he immediately lost it by bunkering his tee shot on the eighth green, and the turn was reached all square.

Whitney took three putts on the tenth hole and White took one, giving him the lead again. By a great putt the Flushing golfer ran down a 4 for a half on the twelfth, and it was the last good shot left in the club, for thereafter all he could do was miss the cup at every conceivable angle and at all opportunities. He lost his lead at the twelfth with three perfect putts, and he was 1 down at the thirteenth, where Whitney sank a twelve-foot putt for a 2.

The fourteenth was the deciding hole. Both were in trouble on their tee shots, but White alone made the green on his second. Whitney placed his third shot dead and a short approach putt left the Flushing golfer facing the hardest shot in the game, a four-foot putt for a half on a hole that seemed to be won easily. White missed, and several more like it, shaking hands with Whitney on the sixteenth green, where the Southern man was close to the pin for a sure 4, with a 5 the best that White could get. The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN—First Round.—Dr. Malcolm McBurney, Westbrook, defeated W. L. Hicks, Nassau, 8 and 7; Philip V. H. Carter, Bridgehampton, defeated Paul Moore, Morris County, 4 and 3; Nelson Whitney, Audubon, defeated C. T. Sullivan, Garden City, 2 and 1; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, defeated H. T. Topping, Greenwich, 7 and 6; H. W. Maxwell, Jr., National, defeated E. M. Byers, Allegheny, 1 up; C. T. Richardson, National, defeated D. D. Cooke, Arcola, 4 and 2; G. C. Greenway, Garden City, defeated C. H. Whigham, National, 1 up (19 holes); J. F. Byers, Allegheny, defeated R. D. Lapham, San Francisco, 1 up (20 holes).

Second Round—Carter defeated McBurney, 6 and 5; Whitney defeated White, 4 and 2; Richardson defeated Maxwell, 7 and 6; Greenway defeated J. F. Byers, 2 up.

Beaten Eight, First Round—Moore defeated Hicks, 2 and 1; Topping defeated Sullivan, 3 and 1; Cook won from Byers by default; Lapham defeated Whigham, 2 and 1.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—First Round—E. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood, defeated O. L. Guernsey, Greenwich, 5 and 4; C. T. Lansing, Knickerbocker, defeated L. W. Maxwell, Sleepy Hollow, 4 and 2; P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Morris County, defeated Fuller Potter, National, 3 and 2; W. L. Thompson, Huntington Valley, defeated H. H. Whaples, Hartford, 3 and 1; G. T. Bellamy, Springfield, defeated A. S. Bourne, Westbrook, 4 and 3; W. R. Tuckerman, National, defeated C. M. Amory, Essex County, 5 and 4; E. A. Lynch, Rockaway Hunt, defeated F. S. Douglas, Nassau, 3 and 1; J. C. Parrish, Jr., National, defeated W. W. Pell, Cherry Valley, 4 and 3.

Second Round—Lansing defeated Barnes, 3 and 2; Thompson defeated Frelinghuysen, 4 and 3; Tuckerman defeated Bellamy, 4 and 3; Parrish defeated Lynch, 2 and 1.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—First Round—C. H. Mellon, Morris County won from C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, by default; Fred Snare, Havana, defeated F. B. Richardson, Morris County, 4 and 3; John M. Ward, Garden City, defeated R. J. Macdonald, National, 3 and 2; E. E. Sturgis, Wykagyl, defeated G. C. Miller, Rockaway Hunt, 5 and 4; A. L. Norris, Rockaway Hunt, defeated W. J. Howell, Westhampton, 7 and 6; C. G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, defeated A. D. Childs, Englewood, 3 and 2; K. L. Ames, National, defeated A. R. Fish, Garden City, 1 up; W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, defeated S. C. Clark, Garden City, 2 and 1.

Second Round—Snare defeated Mellon, 6 and 5; Ward defeated Sturges, 4 and 3; Comstock defeated Norris, 2 up; Ames defeated Truesdell, 6 and 5.

FOURTH SIXTEEN, First Round.—James A. Tyng, Baltusrol, defeated R. W. Goelet, Newport, 4 and 2; J. G. Bates, Morris County, won from F. M. Kerr, Maidstone, by default; H. P. Stearn, Maidstone, defeated W. F. Ladd, Rockaway Hunt, 1 up; D. H. McAlpin, 2d, Morris County, defeated C. F. Watson, Baltusrol, 6 and 5; W. W. Hoffman, Lenox, defeated Daniel Chauncey, National, 1 up; C. F. Shalcross, Garden City, defeated D. C. Bakewell, Allegheny, 1 up, (19 holes); R. L. Dula, Ardsley, defeated Devereaux Emmet, Sleepy Hollow, 1 up; C. S. Lee, Tuxedo, defeated Malcolm Stevenson, Piping Rock, 3 and 2.

Second Round—Bates defeated Tyng, 7 and 6; McAlpin defeated Stearn, 5 and 4; Hoffman defeated Shalcross, 5 and 4; Lee defeated Dula, 5 and 4.

FIFTH SIXTEEN.—First Round—F. C. Jennings, Nassau, defeated Dr. E. W. Fletcher, Nassau, 5 and 4; L. H. Tyng, National, defeated C. F. Watson, Jr., Baltusrol, 3 and 2; D. P. Kingsley, Sleepy Hollow, defeated R. D. Wrenn, Tuxedo, 6 and 4; C. V. Meserole, Englewood, defeated James A. Stillman, National, 7 and 6; A. D. Cochrane, National, defeated J. A. Edwards, Maidstone, 2 up; C. Richardson, Wykagyl, won from J. C. Thaw, National, by default; D. R. Coleman, Maidstone, defeated D. E. Pomeroy, Englewood, 2 and 1; J. Howland, Baltimore, defeated D. D. Armour, National, 1 up.

Second Round—Jennings defeated Tyng, 4 and 3; Meserole defeated Kingsley, 4 and 3; Richardson defeated Cochrane, 1 up; Howland defeated Coleman, 2 up.

SIXTH SIXTEEN.—First Round — J. L. Blair, Tuxedo, defeated J. C. Dilworth, Allegheny, 5 and 4; Devereaux Emmet, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, defeated J. B. Baker, Garden City, 1 up; H. M. Harriman, Piping Rock, defeated C. H. Sabin, National, 6 and 4; G. B. Lambert, National, defeated R. H. Crowell, Mayfield, 1 up; P. F. Whitney, Nassau, defeated M. J. O'Brien, Jr., Garden City, 4 and 3; J. S. Clark, Shinnecock, defeated A. F. Robinson, Ardsley, 6 and 5; P. J. Whigham, National, defeated P. de Ronde, Englewood, 4 and 3; W. A. Gardner, Buffalo, defeated C. M. Ransom, Buffalo, 3 and 2.

Second Round—Blair defeated Emmet, Jr., 2 and 1; Harriman defeated Lambert, 2 and 1; Whitney defeated Clark, 8 and 6; Whigham defeated Gardner, 2 and 1.

MARSTON OUT OF RUNNING.

Baltusrol Golfer Beaten by Sheldon on Dorset Course.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 18.—Maxwell R. Marston, the noted Baltusrol golfer, went down to defeat by a margin of 3 and 1 at the hands of B. B. Sheldon of the Dorset Field Club this morning in the second round of match play of the annual invitation tournament of the Dorset Club. Marston had poor command of his short game, but this was not entirely responsible for the result, as his opponent clipped off the last nine holes in 33 strokes.

Sheldon continued his strong play this afternoon, when he disposed of J. C. Stout, also of the Dorset Field Club, and will compete in the 36-hole final tomorrow against Dewitt W. Balch of Cincinnati.

The summary:

FIRST DIVISION—Second Round.—D. W. Balch, Cincinnati, beat E. W. Fowler, Scarsdale, 4 and 3; C. S. Clark, Ekwsnok, beat C. M. Clark, Philadelphia G. C., 6 and 5; J. C. Stout, Dorset Field, beat George R. Balch, Cincinnati, 3 and 1; B. B. Sheldon, Dorset Field, beat M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, 3 and 1.

Semi-final.—Balch beat Clark, 7 and 6; Sheldon beat Stout, 5 and 4.

STANDISH GETS GOLF CUP.

Defeats French, 4 Up and 3 to Play, for Wyantenuck Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—The feature of the third day of the Wyantenuck golf tournament was close competition between all the candidates for first honors. Jimmie Standish of Detroit won the Wyantenuck Cup by a score of 4 up and 3 to play against H. M. French of Racebrook. Going out both were particularly strong and the gallery saw some brilliant golf.

In the beaten eight, the veteran of Yountakah, M. M. Michael, beat H. G. Welborn of Brooklawn, 4 to 2. In the second sixteen L. M. Tetreau of Metacomet defeated P. C. Downing of Essex County, 2 to 1. The honors in the beaten eight were taken by G. D. Hapgood, who defeated C. A. Spofford of Garden City, 4 to 2.

ONLY TWO HARNESS RACES.

Miss Rejected and Lindsey Win on Getaway Day at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Withdrawals took half the scheduled events from today's Grand Circuit racing card, and the getaway program was limited to the 2:18 Pace, won by Miss Rejected in straight heats, and the 2:15 Trot, which was won by Lindsey in a five-heat contest with Baby Doll. Charles Valentine was the driver of both winners.

2:18 CLASS PACING.

Three in five heats; purse, $1,000.

Miss Rejected, ro. m., by Directwell, (Valentine)	1	1	1
Admiral Dewey II., blk. h., (Snow)	2	2	2
Rayo de Oro, ch. g., (Durfee)	3	3	4
Prestolite, blk. m., (McDonald)	4	4	3
John A. 2d, ch. h., (Benyon)	Dis.		
Rythmaid, br. m., (Hedrick)	Dis.		

Time—2:05¾; 2:05¾; 2:07¼.

2:15 CLASS TROTTING.

Three in five heats; purse, $1,000.

Lindsey, b. g., by Todd Mack, (McDonald)	5	1	2 1 1
Baby Doll, b. m., by Tom Smith, (Durfee-Valentine)	1	2	1 3 4
Jeanette Speed, blk. m., (Doyle)	2	3	3 2 2
Pittsburgh, ch. g., (Wishart)	6	4	4 4 3
Sister Strong, b. m., (Valentine)	4	5	6 ro.
Onward Allerton, b. g., (Edman)	7	6	5 ro.
Gum Drop, blk. g., (Whitehead)	3	dis.	

Time—2:09¼; 2:07¾; 2:08¼; 2:10¼; 2:09¼.

WALTER HAGEN WINS WESTERN OPEN GOLF

Takes Title with 286—Sargent and Hutchinson Tie for Second with 287.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 18.—Walter Hagen, American professional of Rochester, N. Y., today added the Western open golf championship to his list of honors by completing the 72-hole medal contest on the Blue Mound Country Club Links in 286 strokes. This score equals that made by Chick Evans of Chicago, in winning the national open title at Minneapolis recently, establishing a record for seventy-two holes in national competition. Hagen recently won the Metropolitan championship and three years ago won the national title.

Hagen had only one stroke to spare, as George Sargent of Minneapolis and Jack Hutchinson of Pittsburgh tied for second place with 287. George O. Simpson of Oak Park Club, Chicago, and James Barnes of Philadelphia followed with 288 each. These five men won all the prizes, as Simpson, with a wonderful 66 in the third round this forenoon, took the special prize for best score during the tournament and established a record for the 5,916-yard course. He was pressed hard for this honor by H. C. Lagerblade of Youngstown, Ohio, who scored 67 on the last round.

The course was hard and fast as a result of scorching weather, which caused several contestants to withdraw after the morning round. Simpson found this going to his liking, and avoided the numerous natural hazards of the course to the tune of six birdies and twelve pars for the total of 66. At the finish of his last round he had a twenty-foot putt on the 230-yard eighteenth hole for a total of 286, but was somewhat disconcerted by some spoofing by Jack Hutchinson, who had already turned in a card of 287, and took three putts. Hutchinson, who was runner up to Chick Evans in the national open with 288, had scored a 69 on the last round, and was tied with George Sargent, former national champion, for the lead with 287. Then Simpson came in with a large gallery and barely failed of the same figure, as did Barnes. The spectators rushed on the field to find that Hagen was within two par fours of the title, all of the other contestants having fallen by the wayside.

Hagen stepped on the seventeenth tee, knowing that he had to make two fours to win. He coolly drove 275 yards straight down the hilly fairway and pitched to the far side of the blind green. His thirty-foot putt was dead and he made the required score. On the eighteenth tee Hagen took his cleek and drove 200 yards straight for the pin over the tricky swales and up hill, stopping thirty yards short of the pin. His approach was twenty feet short, but his third shot was within eighteen inches of the hole, and he made the second necessary four for the title.

Hagen's Score for the 72 Holes, with Par for the Course.

Par, out	5	5	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	—36
Hagen, out—Round 1	4	5	5	3	5	3	4	3	4	—36
Round 2	5	4	5	3	4	3	4	3	3	—34
Round 3	5	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	2	—32
Par, in	4	3	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	—36
Hagen, in—										
Round 1	2	3	4	5	3	4	5	3	5	—34—70
Round 2	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	5	6	—40—74—144
Round 3	4	3	3	4	6	5	4	4	3	—36—72—216
Round 4	3	3	3	5	4	6	4	4	4	—36—70—286

TO ROW AT BAYONNE TODAY.

Thirty-five Entries for People's Regatta on Newark Bay.

With thirty-five entries, which include some of the best oarsmen in this section, fine rowing competition is almost certain to be seen in the People's Regatta to be rowed this afternoon on Newark Bay under the auspices of the Bayonne Rowing Association. The Newark Bay course has been heretofore unexploited by oarsmen, but is said to be one of the fastest in the country. The entry list is as follows:

Junior Four-oared Gig.—First Bohemian B. C.: Bow, L. Tuman; 2, Frank Sobotka; 3, Frank Snizek; stroke, Frank Vojacek; coxswain, St. Vecar. Nautilus B. C., (Bensonhurst, L. I.): Bow, P. N. Corinko; 2, J. E. McCready; 3, T. Carvell; stroke, F. F. Gaab; coxswain, J. F. Bishop.

Junior Double Gig.—Nonpareil R. C.: Bow, John Shea; stroke, William Shea. Friendship B. C.: Bow, H. J. Mainardy; stroke, S. J. McCready. Bayonne R. A.: Bow, Frederick A. Mackenzie; stroke, J. Edward Ryan, Jr.

Junior Single Gig.—Lone Star B. C., Sam Segal; Union B. C., William Macdonald; Bayonne R. A., Joseph H. Boylan; Metropolitan R. C., George Zoeller.

Senior Single Shell.—Vesper B. C. (Philadelphia,) John B. Kelly; Metropolitan B. C., Henry Heller.

Intermediate Eight-oared Shell.—St. Alphonsus B. C., (Boston): Bow, J. Flanagan; 2, F. Herlihy; 3, J. Cleary; 4, W. Blanchard; 5, T. J. Walsh; 6, Bart McGowan; 7, Stanley West; stroke, R. J. Cogan; coxswain, J. Troy. Nautilus B. C., (Bensonhurst, L. I.): Bow, W. Prior; 2, P. W. Corinko; 3, A. R. Doughty; 4, W. D. Duryea; 5, H. E. Matz; 6, J. E. McCready; 7, J. Cavell; stroke, F. P. Gaab; coxswain, J. B. Bishop. New York A. C., crew not named.

Senior Four-oared Barge.—St. Alphonsus B. C. (Boston): Bow, H. K. Blackman; 2, T. Sullivan; 3, Dr. J. B. Keenan; stroke, J. E. Doherty; coxswain, T. Troy. Active B. C.: Bow, D. Andras; 2, George Young; 3, Charles Eicholz; stroke, J. Praxmarer; coxswain, F. G. Foulk; Bayonne R. A.: Bow, Frank Johnson; 2, George Templeton; 2, Edward Boorman; stroke, K. M. Reed; coxswain, F. A. Mackenzie; Woodcliff B. C.: Bow, H. Groning; 2, E. A. Thygeson; 3, G. D. Ford; stroke, A. Grostel; coxswain, R. Sturcke.

Intermediate Single Gig.—Nonpareil R. C., name not given; Hudson County R. and C. Association (Bayonne): Frank Keorkle; Metropolitan R. C., George Machenbach.

HARLEM Y. C. RACES TODAY.

Sailing and Power Craft to Start in Run Over Long Course.

The starts in the annual races of the Harlem Yacht Club over the long course from Execution Light to Stratford Shoal Light and return will be made this afternoon, and some of the express cruisers may finish the run to-night, though it is doubtful whether any of the other boats will complete the race before Sunday. The contest will be for both sailing and power craft, the express cruisers starting at 2 o'clock, the sailing vessels of all classes an hour later, and the cruisers making their start at 4 o'clock.

Sailing vessels are divided into three classes for this race, Class A being yachts sailing under the rating rule, Class B for yawls on handicaps fixed by the committee, and Class C for yachts enrolled in the handicap class and sailing in one division with differentials. The committee in charge of the races is made up of Edwin H. Tucker, Fred W. Goeller, and Philip J. Fox.

LEONARD DEFEATS AZEVEDO

Californian No Match for Harlem Boxer in Saratoga Bout.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—In a fast ten-round bout here tonight Benny Leonard made a chopping block of Joe Azevedo of California. The New Yorker was far too clever for his opponent, who displayed proficiency rather in fighting than in boxing. The Westerner was boring in all the time, and took many a hard uppercut to get a chance at Leonard's jaw, but the New Yorker was too wily for him, and when he saw he was in danger rushed into a clinch. In the first few rounds he frequently sent Azevedo's head back with straight lefts, and at times used a hard right to the nose with effect. Leonard also received a cut on the nasal organ, but there was little real damage done on either side.

A ten-round go between Darkey Griffin and Micky Dunn furnished plenty of excitement for the spectators. The honors were about even. The negro was very fast for the first few rounds, but frequent punches in the stomach slowed him up. Joe Mooney and Pat Danbey put up a merry six-round contest, with honors even.

In the absence of Joe Humphreys, who wired he was unavoidably detained in New York, Eary Fay of Schenectady officiated.

PROMISING BOUTS TONIGHT.

Jeanette to Meet Kearns at Washington Park Sports Club.

The most promising Saturday night bouts staged in this city since the start of warm weather are down for decision this evening. Four clubs will give shows, and at three of them the most important contests will be between heavyweights.

At the Washington Park Sports Club in Brooklyn the two feature bouts will be between big men. In the main bout the veteran negro heavyweight, Joe Jeanette, will oppose Soldier Jack Kearns. Jeanette is attempting a comeback, and seems to have started in the right manner, for since re-entering the ring he has won two bouts. In the other ten-round bout the principals will be George Ashe of Philadelphia and Johnny Howard, the Bayonne boxer.

The other bouts scheduled for this evening are:

Fairmont A. C.—Sailor Grande vs. Charlie Shands; Kayo Eggers vs. Milton Biler. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn.—Joe Borrell vs. Frank Carbone. Ten rounds.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City.—Chick Simler vs. Sailor Donohue. Ten rounds.

WESTERN MEET ON TODAY.

Sports at San Diego Will Be Tryouts for National Title Contest.

Athletes from west of the Rocky Mountains will meet at San Diego, Cal., this afternoon in the Far Western track and field championships, and upon the performances in this event the selection of Pacific Coast men to compete in the national championships at Newark on Sept. 9 depends largely. Clubs in five associations of the A. A. U. will be represented in the games today, which have been officially designated as tryouts for the national senior title contests. The associations are the Pacific Northwest, Pacific, Southern Pacific, Inter-Mountain, and Rocky Mountain.

T. Morris Dunne of Portland, Ore., and John Elliott of San Francisco, members of the National Championship Committee, have been named by F. W. Rubien, Chairman, to select the men who, in their opinion, should be brought to Newark. They will be expected to wire their selections within twenty-four hours after the games.

The games at San Diego are expected to produce some fine performances, and perhaps some hitherto unknown stars. In a letter received by Mr. Rubien from Mr. Dunne, a member of the Multnomah A. C., it was stated that Johnson of Spokane has made a record of 23 feet 6 inches in the running broad jump and that Clyde of Seattle has a mark of 4.19 for the mile.

YACHT HANDICAPS FIXED.

About 100 Craft Entered in Stamford Y. C. Races Today.

The Stamford Yacht Club will hold its annual races this afternoon, and the entries promise a fleet of about 100 craft if the weather continues favorable. Several of the New York Yacht Club fifties, forties, and thirties have entered for the races, and will make their first appearance on Sound waters since the N. Y. Y. C. cruise, and resume their battle for the trophies which come to the winner of the series of Sound races in the different classes.

There will be an unusually large representation of the handicap division boats and a full fleet of the Stamford one-designers, which have been furnishing excellent sport thus far this season. Allowances for yachts in the handicap divisions have been announced by Charles P. Tower, the official handicapper, as follows:

First Division.—Aleda, scratch; Anita, 1 per cent.; Pontiac, 1½; Carolina, 2; Duchess, 4; Arvia and Virgina, 5 each; Wasaka, 6½; Senora, 7½, and Sachem II., 8.

Second Division.—Sally IX., scratch; Veda, 1 per cent.; Mignon, 1½; Nadia, 2½; Red Wing, 3; Clare, 4½; Mediator, 5; Kenmuir, 5½; Ninfee and Santana, 6 each; Ariel, 8; Coot, 8½.

Third Division.—Natoma, scratch; Wag, 1 per cent.; Twinkie, 1½; Robin Hood III., 2½; Acadian, 3½, and Firefly, 6½.

Fourth Division.—Ogeemah, scratch; Lolita and Kum On, 2 each; Chile, 6, and Frances, 10.

FEAT OF WOMAN SWIMMER.

Miss Lee Sets New Distance Record in Thames River.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Miss Eileen Lee, who swam 36¼ miles in the Thames River today in 10 hours and 17 minutes, is said to have established a new world's record in long distance swimming for women.

Miss Lee started at Teddington Lock and swam to Wapping and then back to Kew Bridge. She finished in excellent physical condition.

Kiefer Wins Michigan Tennis Title.

DETROIT, Aug. 18.—Daniel Kiefer, Jr., of Cincinnati won the tennis championship of Michigan in men's singles here today. He defeated Nick Garcia, a local Filipino player, in one of the hardest fought matches of the tournament, 2—6, 6—0, 7—5, 4—6, 6—1. Mrs. W. A. Ellis of Chicago won the State championship in women's singles, defeating Mrs. E. L. Thirlby of Traverse City, Mich., 6—4, 5—7, 6—1.

Baker Not to Run for N. Y. A. C.

Homer Baker, former international half-mile champion, has changed his mind again and will not represent the New York A. C. in the senior championships of the Metropolitan A. A. U. at Brooklyn P. S. A. L. field next Saturday afternoon. After being tentatively entered in the quarter and half mile events by the Mercury Foot organization, Baker last night telephoned A. A. U. headquarters asking that he be nominated as representing no club.

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'THE GUILTY MAN' IS GOOD MELODRAMA

Interesting Play at the Astor a Repetition of 'Common Clay' and 'Madame X.'

MADE FROM A FRENCH NOVEL

Handsome Production Includes Able Work by Irene Fenwick, Emily Ann Wellman, and Lowell Sherman.

THE GUILTY MAN.— A drama, in four acts, by Ruth Helen Davis and Charles Klein, based on a French novel by Francois Coppee. At the Astor.

Rosalie	Pinna Nesbit
Marie Forgeat	Emily Ann Wellman
Claude Lescuyer	Lowell Sherman
M. Lescuyer	Clarence Handyside
Dr. Berliet	William Devereux
Claudine Forgeat	Irene Fenwick
Jacques Ristao	Paul Doucet
Flambon	Alphonz Ethier
Gaston Marceau	Gareth Hughes
Jean Michaud	Sam Edwards
Gendarme	Frederick Sumner
Loran	Walter Fenner
Clerk	Stuart Robson
Chief of Police	Martin Alsop
Heloise Lescuyer	Thais Lawton
Counsel for the Defense	Leonard Mudie
Presiding Judge	Ernest Cossart
Foreman of the Jury	William Malcomb

A new play with an old idea came to town last evening when "The Guilty Man" was presented here for the first time at the Astor. This is a melodrama which Ruth Helen Davis fashioned some years ago from Coppée's "Le Coupable" and which went through the more experienced hands of the late Charles Klein before it was finally deemed ready for production here. Then came a year of waiting, a few trial performances in the outlying districts, and at last its première on Broadway.

Here we have a somewhat overworked but always interesting story retold to enforce an even more familiar thesis—that when the nameless child of an outcast mother is driven to crime, the renegade father is the guilty man. It is retold in a play that holds the attention absorbed for four acts, thanks in no small degree to the elaborate production which makes good use of such able players as Irene Fenwick, Emily Ann Wellman, and Lowell Sherman.

We have had it all before. We had it in "Madame X" and we had it only last season in "Common Clay." For that matter, we had it only last week in "The Silent Witness," which, however much embarrassment it may cause, simply must be recognized as a poor relation of "The Guilty Man." For the new play at the Astor is one of those built on a criminal trial wherein the prisoner at the bar turns out to be a long lost child, preferably illegitimate, of some dignitary of the court, preferably the prosecuting attorney.

In "The Guilty Man," the one on trial for murder is the natural daughter of the prosecuting attorney; in "The Silent Witness" it is his son. In "Madame X," the woman on trial for murder turned out to be the mother of the boyish lawyer assigned to her defense. In "Common Clay," as you surely recall, the poor girl in the witness box was suddenly recognized by the heckling lawyer on the other side as an illegitimate child of his own.

Of all these plays, that celebrated dramatic critic, George M. Cohan, made no end of fun when he staged a trial scene, (subtly given in rhyming couplets,) wherein everybody—judge, prisoner, witnesses and all—were found to be long lost members of one family, and mutinous memories of that lyrical and affecting reconciliation kept arising last night to distract the attention. However, Miss Davis need fear no charge of imitativeness, for her play goes back of all of these to Coppée. It was not new even with him.

Thus is the stuff of tragedy wrenched into the forms of melodrama and prepared, while the playwright is about it, for a happy ending. In this version of the story, the father's obvious share in the guilt is needlessly stressed and the burden of rubbing it in rather weights down an otherwise stately and impressive courtroom scene.

The father's guilt is unconscionably elaborated in the first act, too, where the French doctor expounds at great length a point of view which may still seem a bit radical to the Frenchman, but which to the American audience quite goes without saying. The French point of view, however, is well preserved throughout, and something of the effect of a direct translation is created from time to time by the uncolloquial formality of the dialogue.

The production is handsome, the cast a good one at nearly all its points, the performance generally well managed. Much credit is due to B. Iden Payne for his painstaking work as the producer, but he will have to explain that rather sumptuous Latin Quarter apartment of the first act and the dangerously comic scramble of the rough-and-tumble fight which comes near the end of the second act and partly dissipates its fine store of accumulated expense. And he should not permit Lowell Sherman to bring down the third act curtain in so Masonic —John Masonic—a manner.

The unusual care expended on the production is illustrated in the elaborate precision with which the lapse of eighteen years is indicated in the dress and appearance and manner of the people in the play. Of the four players who must mark this change, none do it more skillfully than Lowell Sherman, whose performance, save for the occasional excesses of the sort already indicated, is excellent throughout. Then Irene Fenwick is altogether charming, convincing, and pathetic as the girl, and Emily Ann Wellman does well, particularly in the piteous scenes of the first and third acts.

Sam Edwards is good as a youthful artist from the Quarter, but he is painfully handicapped by the copybook stateliness of the lines assigned to him. Sam Edwards is good as a shifty old lecher, Paul Doucet as a panicky servant, and Martin Alsop as the Chief of Police. William Devereux as the doctor is a great hindrance.

Last evening, after third act, in response to many calls for Miss Wellman, (which all seemed to come from admirers in the gallery,) Miss Davis appeared in the proscenium box and thanked every one concerned—not forgetting the late M. Coppée. The program had forgotten him entirely.

NOVELTY IN CIVIC CONCERT.

Excerpt from Gallico's Opera "Harlekin"—Mary Jordan Soloist.

The Civic Orchestral Society began its seventh week at Madison Square Garden last night with its concert, for which the program comprised Wagner's version of Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis" Overture, Glazounow's Suite, "Scenes de Ballet," Tschaikowsky's "Italian Caprice," the Introduction to Act III. of Paolo Gallico's opera, "Harlekin," heard for the first time; Massenet's "Evening Under the Trees" from the "Scenes Alsaciennes" Suite, and Strauss's waltz, "Voices of the Spring." Mary Jordan, contralto, the soloist, sang an aria from Saint-Saëns's "Samson and Delilah."

Glazounow's suite is characteristic ballet music, which could be danced to, and is very attractive at a concert of this type. The "Pas d'Action" number is especially effective, and Mr. Rothwell did it splendidly, as was also the case with the "Danse Orientale," where the proper color is strikingly secured in the rhythm and the unusual intervals.

Miss Jordan, who is a singer well known here in the field of oratorio and church work, and who appeared with the Century Opera Company, again emphasized that her voice is of fine quality and very evenly developed over its range, but that her acquired sense of style and musical values lags something behind her natural gifts. The operatic excerpt, by Mr. Gallico, performed in concert with no hint of its meaning but that it depicts a night of restless sleep, interspersed by fantastic and dreary dreams," loses significance by being taken out of its context and leaves judgment on its merits with no tangible basis to start from. As presented last night, it did not seem very striking.

STUDIES MALARIA CARRIERS.

Rockefeller Foundation is Conducting Experiments in Two States.

The International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation has announced that it is conducting two sets of experiments to determine how effectively malaria may be controlled in a temperate climate under conditions prevailing in typical farming communities of the Southern States.

The first of these experiments, to test the practicability of malaria control by detecting the carriers and freeing them of the parasites, is being carried on in Bolivar, Miss., under the direction of the Mississippi Department of Health. The field force and microscopists have been receiving their technical training in the laboratory of Tulane University Medical School.

To test the practicability of malaria control by a combination of relief measures, another set of experiments is being conducted in Arkansas in co-operation with the United States Public Health Service. In neither case will the experiments include the extermination of mosquitos by major drainage operations.

Although the control of malaria is relatively simple in theory, as a practical undertaking it has been found extremely difficult. The present experiments will determine the future development of the board's work in this field.

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The New York Times

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 1916.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Twenty years ago today (Aug. 19, 1896,) THE NEW YORK TIMES made its first appearance under the present ownership, control and management. At that time less than 17,000 copies met the demand that then existed. The present net paid average daily sale of THE NEW YORK TIMES exceeds 340,000. This remarkable growth we are pleased to believe is due to a strict and sincere adherence to the principles announced in the publisher's salutatory, which is here reproduced and reaffirmed:

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To undertake the management of THE NEW YORK TIMES, with its great history for right doing, and to attempt to keep bright the lustre which HENRY J. RAYMOND and GEORGE JONES have given it, is an extraordinary task. But if a sincere desire to conduct a high-standard newspaper, clean, dignified, and trustworthy, requires for success honesty, watchfulness, earnestness, industry, and practical knowledge applied with common sense, I entertain the hope that I can succeed and maintain the high estimate that thoughtful, pure-minded people have ever had of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It will be my earnest aim that THE NEW YORK TIMES give the news, all the news, in concise and attractive form, in language that is permissible in good society, and give it as early, if not earlier, than it can be learned through any other reliable medium; to give the news impartially, without fear or favor, regardless of party, sect, or interests involved; to make of the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES a forum for the consideration of all questions of public importance, and to that end to invite intelligent discussion from all shades of opinion.

There will be no radical changes in the personnel of the present efficient staff. Mr. CHARLES R. MILLER, who has so ably for many years presided over the editorial page, will continue to be the editor; nor will there be a departure from the general tone and character and policies pursued with relation to public questions that have distinguished THE NEW YORK TIMES as a nonpartisan newspaper—unless it be, if possible, to intensify its devotion to the cause of sound money and tariff reform, opposition to wastefulness and peculation in administering public affairs, and in its advocacy of the lowest tax consistent with good government, and no more government than is absolutely necessary to protect society, maintain individual and vested rights, and assure the free exercise of a sound conscience.

ADOLPH S. OCHS.
New York City, Aug. 18, 1896.

1896—1916.

THE NEW YORK TIMES RECORD.

Growth of Circulation and Advertising Space in Twenty Years.

	Circulation. No. Copies.	Advertising. Agate Lines.
1896, Oct.	19,538	2,374,238
1897, "	23,370	2,371,377
1898, "	25,726	2,433,193
1899, "	76,260	3,378,750
1900, "	82,106	3,078,620
1901, "	102,472	4,057,205
1902, "	105,416	5,501,779
1903, "	106,386	5,207,964
1904, "	118,786	5,228,480
1905, "	120,710	5,953,322
1906, "	131,140	6,033,457
1907, "	143,460	6,304,298
1908, "	172,880	5,897,332
1909, "	184,317	7,194,703
1910, "	191,981	7,550,650
*1911, "	197,375	8,130,425
*1912, "	236,668	8,844,806
*1913, "	253,340	9,327,369
*1914, "	292,388	9,164,927
*1915, "	330,542	9,692,562
*1916, Aug. 17	342,273	†10,700,000

*No Returns and No Unsold Papers.
†Estimate for year.

WE NEED THE ISLANDS.

The Swedish newspaper correspondent who found Danes in Copenhagen who feared that the United States might take the Danish West Indies by force, if the sale is not speedily consummated, doubtless could have found a great many more who fear that our Senate will fail to ratify the treaty while the price remains as high as $25,000,000. A "political situation" has obviously been worked up in Denmark over the proposed sale, but it is a fair prediction that all opposition on that side of the ocean will quickly disappear once the price is agreed to.

The price is too high, as we have said from the first, as every Senator knows, if the islands are to be regarded only as so much productive or unproductive land for their industrial and commercial potentiality. But the argument that we might have obtained them years ago for one-fifth of the present price is easily answered. We did not get them. The only thing to be considered now is whether or not we want them. There seem to be no two answers to this question. We need them because of their position. We want more naval bases and more fortified posts on the route to the Panama Canal. We do not want the islands to become the property of any other European Power. The price is high, and it might be trimmed a little. But we must not let slip this opportunity to possess St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix.

A JUSTIFIED VETO.

There is a military scandal behind the clause in the Army Appropriation bill exempting retired officers of the army from discipline under the Articles of War. The retention of this clause has compelled President WILSON to veto the bill on the ground of unconstitutionality. Obviously, so long as retired army officers receive pay and retain their rank and status they cannot be relieved from discipline. The President's expression of doubt that any large number of retired officers favor the provision is amply justified by facts. Mr. HAY of Virginia, lately appointed Judge of the Court of Claims, is the author of the clause which has caused the veto of the Appropriation bill and will postpone all the measures of army extension unless a new bill is passed without delay. Mr. HAY doubtless had a controlling personal reason for forcing the unwise and unconstitutional provision upon Congress. The President's veto will be approved throughout the country.

But the delay in military reorganization which the veto will necessitate is serious. The appropriations amount to $267,000,000. Provision must be made to carry forward the work of preparing for national defense, and it is inconceivable that Mr. HAY and his associates will be permitted further to hamper that work.

THE PRESIDENT REPRESENTS THE PUBLIC.

There will be general disappointment and regret if the President decides not to make public the appeals and arguments he has addressed to the railroad Presidents and managers and to the men of the brotherhoods. The proceeding before him is not an arbitration, it is hardly a hearing. It is a conference. Mr. WILSON'S rôle is that of a friend of both parties, but above all that, more important than all that, he represents the public. The interest of the public in the matter is immensely greater than that of either the railroads or the brotherhoods. It seems to us that the President's talks to the managers and the men should be made public.

Mr. WILSON has no private relation to the dispute. It is not an official relation. It is in the interest of the whole people, an interest that would suffer incalculable injury from an interruption of railroad service, that he is using his influence to secure a peaceful adjustment of the difference. If he succeeds it will not so much matter, but if his effort should fail the public certainly would be most desirous to know what arguments and persuasions he used, in order that it might be in a position to place justly the responsibility for failure. We hope the President will give the public the benefit of the knowledge to which it certainly seems to be entitled.

THE MILITIA MISTAKE.

Some acute students of the new military law have discovered that one of its sections provides for compulsory service in time of war. The section is numbered 79 and it relates to the formation, after the National Guard and its enlisted reserve shall be brought into the service of the United States in time of war, of one reserve battalion for each regiment, battery of field artillery, and company of coast artillery from which men may be withdrawn to fill vacancies. It further provides that, in case there is a deficiency of volunteers, a sufficient number of the unorganized militia is to be drafted into service. The unorganized militia comprises all able-bodied citizens of the States between the ages of 18 and 45 years. The Des Moines Register says:

> In view of this dexterous bit of lawmaking, it seems high time that the militarist journals of the country cease their attacks upon the volunteer system. We no longer have the volunteer system. Compulsory service has been established, apparently without any one knowing anything about it.

The Stivers law passed by the last Legislature in this State authorizes the Governor to draft into service the members of the unorganized militia whenever it is necessary to fill vacancies in the National Guard. Therefore compulsory military service under certain conditions assuredly exists in this country. But the conditions are not right. The Federal Government, through the War Department, should have sole control of all the military forces of the United States.

The idea of Federal payment of the militia of the States is an old Republican idea adopted by Mr. HAY of Virginia for the purpose, as it seemed, of defeating the plan originally favored by the Administration to establish a Federal force of citizen soldiers to reinforce the regular army. Circumstances have enabled the President to put this plan of an imperfectly federalized militia to the test. Although a large part of the men called into service on the Mexican frontier are performing their tasks like patriotic citizens, with a clear recognition of the duty of a soldier to obey and not to question orders, there has been enough discontent to justify the belief that a change of the law, so far as it relates to the militia, will be necessary. Even the militiamen who are soldiering without complaining are dissatisfied. Very few of them enlisted for such service. Misunderstanding of the law that was passed by the last Congress, largely under the influence of a powerful National Guard lobby, is general.

It is seen now that the lobby actually represented not the body of the National Guard but only the strongly political elements of that organization. Federalization was a purely political device. Its evil side is already apparent. Moreover, the response to the summons of the President in some of the States has been discouraging. States whose militia officers were prominent in the lobby are not making a creditable showing. It would not be just to belittle the work of the guardsmen who have bravely taken up their new and onerous tasks. A large proportion of these men are the kind we should have and would be sure to get in a real Federal force of citizen soldiers. If we are to have compulsory service in any form in this country it should be service for the Federal Government without political interference in the States. The States have a right to maintain militia as a home guard, and the President is empowered by the Constitution to call upon that militia, in times of peril, to quell insurrection and repel invasion. But when military extension became an imperative necessity, a great mistake was made in the attempt to constitute the State militia a part of the national army. The mistake must be corrected sooner or later. It is perfectly safe to say, however, that the Republicans will not be inclined to correct it.

THE RAILWAY PROSPECT.

It is necessary to exercise still a little patience before all the rough spots in the railway situation are ironed out. The backwardness of the railways regarding the President's proposal is not unlike the backwardness of the trainmen regarding the railways' proposal to them. The men wanted something surer than a hypothesis, and held out for it. The railways also want something upon which they can rely, and they hardly seem to appreciate that they are getting it. The President speaks for the people, and commits them to the proposal which he urges. No protest is heard. It is impossible to misinterpret the meaning of the silence. The people wish the trainmen's conditions of working to be improved, and through the President are directing it to be done, at their expense so far as is right, according to future decision. All the rest is matter of detail.

It will be necessary for the President to work in the forms of law. The Interstate Commerce Commission must be applied to, and perhaps Congress. The President can make his application either to reward or to punish. He can either ask for influence to bring the railways to the position he recommends, or he can reward them for their acquiescence in the same manner. The people in accepting the President as their spokesman are practically the arbitrators, and are giving their mandate for the award. They have learned by experience that they cannot expect from the railways service not paid for. The railways have no funds of their own. All the money the railways receive is from the people, either in funds from investors or in payment of rates and fares. If the funds received will not pay fair wages, and will not provide the facilities the people require, they must pay more.

In a sense the people are on a strike against the railways, and are beginning to see that they are on a strike against themselves. By withholding their funds from railway investments the people are reducing the facilities the railways are able to provide, and thereby are limiting the profits of trade. The railways are so straitened that billions of their securities are in default, and the conditions of the workmen are such as the people's spokesman thinks ought to be bettered. There is nothing malicious about the railways' procedure. They do not underpay their men from preference. They are using their funds according to their best discretion, and under the strict rules of the public inspectors of their accounts. The railways cannot make bricks without straw. Commerce cannot get its railways and the trainmen cannot get their wages unless the railways are provided with the funds.

It is time for the public to stop its strike against the railways, and put the proper pressure upon the officials who have brought the railway situation to a condition requiring the intervention of the President, upon behalf of the people, who had failed of themselves to understand whither railway affairs were drifting. Later on, perhaps there will be a new perception that the drift is toward Government ownership. The people are entitled to that also, if they wish it. But they should not deceive themselves. The Government no more has funds of its own than the railways, and works to less advantage than the railways.

Under Government ownership rates and wages will be rather more for the same service, or the service will be less for the same money. There is no precedent for Government railways administered as cheaply and as efficiently as our privately owned companies. In Canada, where conditions are most nearly like our own, the situation is more acute than here, and American advice has been asked to assist the Government in deciding what to do with the publicly owned and operated railways, which are a burden to the Treasury. When the President puts the question of wages of the trainmen up to the people and finds no sign of disapproval, he opens a larger question. The people have a right to their wish, but they should not deceive themselves about the fact that they are being committed to pay the bills for what they order.

IF HUGHES HAD STAYED HOME.

The idea that a candidate must necessarily make a stumping trip is of modern growth, in fact of quite recent origin. It is not always a good thing. If the candidate has strong convictions and is full of his subject, if he earnestly desires to lay his case before the people and has a good case to lay before them, the time of the campaign is all too short for him and he should seize every moment and every convenient place to preach his gospel; it will make votes for him, even if he antagonizes other votes, and it will make more votes than it antagonizes. If this is not the case, he will make no votes; and if he has really nothing to say, he will actually repel those votes which would have gone to him until he revealed himself.

Suppose Justice HUGHES had followed the example of MCKINLEY, CLEVELAND, and HARRISON, instead of BRYAN, PARKER, ROOSEVELT, and TAFT, and had stayed home. It is not easy now to restore the picture of him as the popular imagination conceived him two months ago, but with a little effort it can be done. He was remembered as a strong man in the Governorship of New York, as a man of ideas and principles and convictions; too many, some people thought, rather than too few. His telegram of acceptance gave the idea that during his years on the bench he had been filling with silent indignation over policies that he thought were endangering his country, and that he welcomed his release so that he could pour out his fiery scorn, could sound a trumpet that would wake the people to revolt, could electrify his audience of a hundred millions, and create a great campaign.

Now, suppose he had stayed at Bridgehampton from then until election. No doubt his silence would have mystified and angered many voters; there would have been a constant demand that he speak out. It will be remembered that MCKINLEY suffered a good deal of denunciation for his silence in 1896. But the Hughes of the popular imagination would not have been destroyed; there would have been nothing to prove that he was the strong man, the man of ideas, whom he was imagined to be, but there would have been nothing to disprove it. No matter how much party orators might have inveighed against him as a masked candidate, a man of mystery, the confidence of his own party would not have been disturbed. Even those who assailed him would have had an uncomfortable feeling that there was something menacing and terrible in this silence. Those who supported him would have believed it; they would have had warrant, for they could point to the Hughes of 1908 for proof that he was strong in character, high in motive, and fearless in grappling with great problems. Whatever happened, they would not in three short weeks have been reduced to stammering and apology and discomfort; they would not have been saying miserably, "Oh, "but wait; he hasn't struck his gait "yet; give him time." And President WILSON would not have had occasion to make that blistering comment on the character of Mr. HUGHES'S campaign—that silent but terrific comment that he delivered when, having made all his preparations for an active fight on the stump, he changed them after watching Mr. HUGHES'S performance for two weeks, and decided that it was not necessary and he would stay home.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Carelessness at Railroad Grade Crossings.

In the course of some remarks on this page about railroad grade crossings, a few days ago, we said that nearly all the fatal accidents at such crossings were due to reckless or thoughtless drivers of automobiles. Four women and one man were killed at a crossing in Elyria, Ohio, on the 16th, when the automobile in which they were returning from a picnic was struck and smashed by the New York Central's fast through express train known as the Twentieth Century Limited. All of the victims were more than 50 years old, and the driver (husband of one of the women) was 76. Surely he had arrived at the age of discretion. His view of the track, we are told, was obscured by freight cars standing on a siding, and he did not hear the approaching express.

But it was his duty, of course, to "stop, look, listen." Probably there was an elevated sign at the crossing that urged him to do so. He neither listened nor stopped, and on account of his carelessness his wife and himself and three of their friends lost their lives. In such events there is an obvious lesson.

Carelessness has killed many where drivers were not checked by closed gates, but sometimes the reckless are not restrained when passage is forbidden by such obstacles. We find in a report of the Long Island Railroad Company that more than sixty lowered gates at crossings on its lines have been broken down this year by automobiles. On one occasion a driver demanded that the gates be raised, and, when the guard refused to do this, ran against them, broke them down, and passed through, narrowly avoiding collision and death, for a train almost grazed his wheels.

There should be an abundance of signboard warnings, with gates where guards can be stationed. But all the precautions which may be taken by railroad companies will not save those who do not "stop, look, listen," who ignore the painted words, or who even break down the bars placed to assure their safety.

Paralysis Problems Not Solved.

Mysteries associated with the epidemic of infantile paralysis have not, thus far, been solved at the conference in Washington attended by health officers representing thirty-eight States. Dr. EMERSON, Surgeon FROST, and others who have had much experience in the treatment of the disease set forth the conclusions which they reached, but the sum of all the testimony is that little or nothing about the manner of transmission or the cause of the malady is known. Some think it is contagious; others find no evidence in support of this. And no one has found out how, if it be contagious, it is carried from one person to another. The weight of evidence is against transmission by insects. Dr. FROST asserts that more than 75 per cent. of the cases cannot be traced to association or direct contact with victims of the disease.

All agree, however, in saying that every case should be reported promptly to the authorities and carefully isolated; also that the movement of carriers of infantile paralysis, or the germs of it, from one part of the country to another should be prevented. But how is it to be ascertained that a person not yet ill is a carrier?

It is because practically nothing is known about transmission or cause, and for the additional reason that so many patients who escape death are cripples for the remainder of their lives, that the disease is so greatly feared. We hope that the conferring health officers or the committees appointed will make recommendations as to the treatment which may prevent permanent crippling. It is much to be desired that a statement as to methods should be obtained from certain orthopaedic surgeons qualified to make it, and that this statement should be brought to the attention of all physicians and surgeons.

No More Rail Accidents.

It is even better news for riders on the rail than for railway companies that a method has been found for reducing the breakages of rails to one in 142,000. In 1912 fifty-two passengers were killed and 1,065 injured through broken rail accidents. Last year six persons were killed and 527 injured in that way. That is near the minimum, which shortly will be reduced practically to nothing. The damages to material are the principal losses to the railways through rail accidents, since it is not practicable to estimate the damage to reputation in dollars. Railways have expended on this account as much as a half million dollars in a single year.

In the fifteen years beginning with this century the companies have lost through rail accidents alone over four million dollars, and there seemed no end. The breakages have been traced to defects of manufacture, not to the speed and weight of trains, as had been thought. The remedy, therefore, is neither slower nor lighter trains, but greater care in the rolling process. The blooms are to be reheated, and the interior stresses which cause the transverse fissures can be removed. That is the discovery of Dr. DUDLEY, the expert of the New York Central Railroad, which has called a meeting of makers and users of rails to consider the new process. Presumably it is something like the annealing which converts brittle cast iron into malleable iron, a metal which is much more tough and homogeneous than the original metal. Glass also is annealed and made much less fragile.

FOR A PUBLIC DEFENDER.

Importance of That Office Shown by the Stielow Case.

New York, Aug. 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The contention of the opponents of the Public Defender idea that it is impossible for an innocent man to be convicted of a crime because of the "safeguards" afforded by our laws has been completely demolished by the facts developed in the case of Charles F. Stielow. Stielow, the victim of a "third degree" confession, convicted of murder, sentenced to die, four times in the shadow of the electric chair, snatched from the jaws of death at the last moment by the confession of the actual criminal, affords a striking example of the possibilities of judicial murder. This case serves to illustrate the need for a Public Defender.

The Public Defender theory contemplates that the State should be as vigilant to prevent injustice to the innocent as to punish the guilty. The distinction between rich and poor malefactors would disappear were this office established. The "presumption of innocence" would mean exactly that. The accused should have the same facilities and resources for his defense as are afforded to the prosecution.

Stielow owes his life solely to the persistent and unselfish efforts of a group of private individuals who volunteered to champion his cause. While the result achieved is a triumph of innocence over manufactured guilt, it is a sad commentary on our system of jurisprudence that the State was so powerless and inefficient to prevent the wrong committed by it. A Public Defender would be charged with the duty and responsibility of adequately protecting the accused, thus making it unnecessary for one to be dependent upon the charity or interest of volunteers.

It appears from the press that the efforts to free Stielow were characterized by the Governor, to whom a petition for commutation was presented, as a "travesty on justice." The splendid fight to save an innocent man did not justify this comment in the light of recent events. It might better be applied to the sad spectacle of the utter hopelessness of the accused against the juggernaut of prosecution—of the complete collapse of the fundamental "safeguards" vouchsafed to life and liberty.

From the beginning of time, the world plea has been for justice. Yet, because of that strange irony which has run through all the ages, man has been compelled to struggle for this beneficent right. Now, there comes an antidote in the form of a public defense, which gives to every one, regardless of race, creed, or purse, an actual "equality before the law." It means the democracy of justice.

The Public Defender idea has stood the test of time and experience. It is justified by historical precedent and present-day successful demonstration in various American communities. It means efficiency and economy in the administration of the criminal law. Both society and the individual would be benefited. We have much to learn from European civilizations despite the boasted perfection of our judicial system to prevent miscarriages of justice.

If public prosecution be deemed fundamental to safeguard society, a Public Defender becomes a national necessity.

MAYER C. GOLDMAN.

THE CRY OF FRANCE

(A Rhapsody)

By JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE

Rumbling, rumbling, the flaming guns
Shook the blurred night-sky
As the rain-gusts swept
The ruined square before
The majesty of Rheims,
Whose shattered towers loomed
In piteous beauty dim—
Ghosts of the glory of old France.
"And what of France tonight?" I cried,
Turning for answer to the dripping clouds:
And then I saw
The shadowy statue of the Maid
Upon her horse of bronze
Rise wrathful, splendid in the mist
Till horse and rider hid all else.
She held her banner up,
And lifted, too, her face,
Terrible and beautiful.
I heard her long loud cry:

I am France,
Begirt with fire,
The foe in front,
My falchion bare,
My tongue a lightning lance,
My voice the thunder
As my sworded sons advance,
Fierce-eyed and elate
To stand the brunt,
With trampling feet
To smite and stamp into the mire
The brutes that tear my breast,
Whose foul paws desecrate,
Whose teeth are fanged with pest.
Hunt them, my sons, a-howling to their lair,
Rending their jaws asunder!

I am France,
France of the sacred soil.
Out of it sprang my warrior-men
Full-armed to strike.
Soil, whence my great cathedrals grew,
Whence town and forest trees rose alike
Mid sun and rain and dew,
Yea, ev'ry mountain, field, and fen
Calls to me again, again.
Voices of corn and wine and oil,
Fruit of our sweat and toil.
Soil, from the breath of your body came
Our hearts of flame.
Out of your sinews we've squeezed the gold,
We've won the steel
To forge our bayonets, our long great guns
For shattering the hosting of the Huns.
Soil plowed deep with shot and shell,
You shall not shelter the foes of France,
You must be free of the cloven foot,
And so when my long brigades of braves
Sweep in their hurricane advance
Upon the million war-dogs of the foe,
Soil that has borne and fed us,
Give them only graves!

I am France,
Whose bursts of song
To the world belong.
Now shouted at the cannon's mouth ablaze
Is my "Marseillaise."
By the red waves of La Meuse,
Rifle and mitrailleuse
Whistle an iron rain
To my refrain:
"Sons of my soil, arise ye;
Our day of glory's here."
Oh, artist children, come,
Not the lyre but the drum,
Not the pencil but the spear,
Not the chisel but the sword,
Not the dream but the charge
For your motherland
To victory's goal.
Pictures of horror draw
In dramas of hot action spent,
Writ with an iron claw
In raud and blood of the trenches blent,
Till drenched with foeman's gore ye stand
In fierce imaginings fulfilled,
Victors, immaculate of soul.

I am France.
Forward my lilies, forward my tricolor!
Raise them and send them on before,
Upstanding lilies of my olden might
That led the charge in many a fight.
Roses of blood from each drop ye shed
Shall glorify my dead.
Yea, ev'ry blood-gout from a fallen foe
Shall in my morning sunrise glow,
And the red and white and blue
Shall be the banner of the true.
Under its glorious folds outflying
Have we not coined our souls
In golden faith and love
That brotherhood instills—
Love which embraces all
Who for our right shall serve or fight or fall.
Faith which, minted to the rattle of the drum,
Shall move the hills.

I am France.
Four million bearded sires and sons
Have swarmed unto the summons of the guns,
Women and girls by door and gate
To stanch, to bind or to bury wait.
And, oh! my four hundred thousand boys,
Ye darling firstlings of my heart:
Cannon and gun-machine your toys
And bursting bombs your games of ball,
Forward, divinely browed with youth,
Fear not to fall.
Show them nor truce nor boyish ruth
In battling 'gainst the wrong.
On to the sports the young gods played
When earthquakes sang earth's cradle song.
Your mother calls you while she moans, alas!
To see you bleed.
But, as ye love your mother, smile and pass
To your graves at need.

I am France,
France of the free,
Mother of Liberty,
My back to the mountain wall.
Let my guns resound
Till the mountains reel,
And ev'ry puppy, ev'ry aged hound
That from their royal kennels barks
Shall writhe beneath our storm of steel.
Welcome their hordes
To glut our swords.
Sweep forth, my sons,
And falter not.
Until our soil has soaked their gore,
And they shall lie a rot,
Beyond our ramparts hurled,
Beyond the portals of our land,
So if again God sets their hearts to beat
They may rise up not beasts but men,
Not the vain tools of savage emperors
Athirst for power and drunk with lust for blood;
Men who may rise where freedom's eagle soars,
And where the sacred truths are understood,
And know that God still rules the world,
And France is France.
Then, be there peace, God.
Not till then.

JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE.

THE BALKAN OFFENSIVE.

Effects on Turkey's Future of Allies' Success.

New York, Aug. 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the reported increasing activities in the Balkans, which in all probability presage the long-expected allied offensive in that theatre of the war, a brief consideration of the part that the Near East played in the outbreak of the great war and the probable effect of the success of the proposed offensive upon the other fronts and the warring nations would be timely.

The cardinal purpose of the great war is to determine definitely the much controverted question as to which of the warring groups shall direct the destiny of the Near East, or, speaking in more specific terms, it may be stated that Turkey was the principal cause as she will be the principal prize of the war. For over two decades German diplomacy methodically and boisterously schemed and labored to assure for Germany commercial and political preponderance in Turkey at the expense of the long-established and recognized spheres of influence and interests of Great Britain, France, and Russia. The Young Turks blamed bitterly "the premeditated antagonistic manoeuvre" of the Triple Entente for the disastrous defeat of Turkey in the Balkans in 1913, and threw themselves unreservedly into the arms of Germany.

William seized this unique opportunity and with unwonted audacity set himself to the task of pushing forward his long cherished design in the East. He bluntly assumed the rôle of spokesman for the Young Turks, increased the ramifications of his consular and spy systems in the Turkish Empire and beyond, extorted from the submissive Committee of Union all sorts of commercial, industrial and mining concessions and contracts, and overreached himself by sending to Constantinople a military mission for the training of the Turkish Army.

The Triple Entente, profoundly moved by the German course and fully realizing the seriousness of the menace that a German-ruled Turkey would spell for their possessions and world positions, interposed and asserted their conventional right to be consulted with reference to the internal administration of Turkey. Germany thus balked and blocked in her most ambitious venture, grew violently sullen, marked time, and in the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand found sufficient excuse to burst forth at the throats of her opponents. Then cruelly impeded by Belgium in her triumphant march to Paris, her eastern frontiers threatened by the Muscovite hosts, her outside channels of communication tightly shut off by the unexpected entry of Great Britain in the fray, undismayed and vehemently she turned to Constantinople and forced a clique of irresponsible upstarts into the "gambling fraternity." Germany made good her pretension by opening an unobstructed route from Berlin to Bagdad. The German arms turned into reality the design of the German diplomacy, which has been the most substantial achievement of Germany in the entire war.

Germany is now fighting to secure recognition for this part of her success, and thus make herself the permanent master of territories more than three times as extensive as Continental Germany. If given this opportunity and recognition by the Entente, she would gladly evacuate all the enemy territories she now occupies, and would even rid herself of her overseas colonies, which heretofore have proved unprofitable ventures. But for the Entente to tolerate Germany at the Golden Horn would be placing the safety of their national existence at the mercy of an aggressive and unruly military system, whose avowed purpose is to impose its will upon the rest of the world. Germany at Constantinople would convert the Black Sea into a German lake and would reach out to the Asiatic and African possessions of the Entente Powers.

The great war will continue, therefore, until Germany surrenders to the Entente Allies the determination of all questions pertaining to the Near East—Turkey and the Balkans. And the easiest and quickest way of achieving this end would be by severing Constantinople from the reach of the German arms. Now that all the German resources are engaged in the east and the west, the allied forces will strike their deadliest blow at the most vital artery of the German colossus. A hatchet swung over the Enos-Media line would make Turkey like a fowl with its head chopped off. She will make some desperate and aimless somersaults, but without the flow of the sustaining gold and munitions from Berlin she will lay prostrate at the feet of the Entente. Then Bulgaria will either surrender or throw in her lot with that of the Entente; Talaat and Enver will quit, and a Turkish Ministry, headed by Tewfik Pasha, former Ambassador at London, or some other Old Turk with known Entente inclinations, will be formed.

The elimination of Turkey and Bulgaria, without taking into account the probable entry of Rumania into the war on the side of the Entente, will release a minimum of 1,000,000 allied bayonets. Austria will be subjected to a formidable attack from the south, as she is from the east and the west. She will shout for help. Germany, confronted with this uncomfortable situation, will invite the sympathetic attention of Austria and Turkey to her difficult and precarious position, and will advise them to exercise their judgment and do the best they can. There will, no doubt, be threats, remonstrances, recriminations, and squalls among the losing partners. William will explain the reasons for his failure by repeating the old tale of the unexpected resistance of Belgium, the entry of Great Britain in the contest, and the defection and subsequent alignment of Italy, none of which contingencies the German General Staff had calculated in the preparation of the plan of invasion. Austria and Turkey must be satisfied with this explanation. To the list of these most serious unexpected developments William will add the poor showing of the Austrian Army, the fizzle of the holy war campaign promised by Enver, and will serenely go before the German people and ask for a verdict.

Thus deserted and helpless, the new Turkish Ministry will make ardent protestations of friendship for the Entente Powers, will appeal to their sense of generosity, and will heap all the blame for the Turkish part in the war on the heads of Talaat, Enver & Co. In all probability they will hang or shoot a few of them. But these manifestations of repentance, be they spontaneous or calculated, will not deter the allied statesmanship from pursuing the logical course. The Entente will not argue. They will curtly inform the Turks that, in view of the anarchical conditions now obtaining throughout Turkey, it would be to the best interest of every one concerned that the Turkish territories should be occupied by the Entente forces, and that the case of Turkey will be considered at the forthcoming peace congress. The deliberations of the peace congress will bring out three principal facts: First, that the Turkish rule from its beginning to this date has been incompetent, incorrigible, oppressive to the Moslem, and unspeakably brutal to the non-Moslem; second, that the Turk has no valid title to the lands which he has so long occupied, because he has created no improvements, he has done absolutely nothing for the well-being of those in his custody, that he has uniformly behaved as an irresponsible trespasser, and that his record offers no hope for any improvement in the future; third, that the sufferance of the Turkish rule for over 150 years has become possible not by the ability and fitness of the Turk, but because of the disagreements among the great powers as to the disposition of the territories in his custody, and that in view of the complete understanding that now happily exists on the subject among the said powers, there is no longer international raison d'être for a Turkish State.

A STUDENT OF TURKISH HISTORY.

A MYTHICAL SWORD.

Frederick the Great's Sympathy for the Colonies in Doubt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent article in your paper, written by Mr. Peixotto, he referred to the statement of Judge Nippert that Frederick the Great had felt deep sympathy for the American colonies in their struggle for independence and that he had also sent Washington a sword with an inscription in praise of his generalship. Mr. Peixotto, as well as Judge Nippert, seems to think this was a fact. The truth is Frederick did not send a sword with an inscription of any kind; further, he never sent a sword or anything else. It is not strange that either of these gentlemen believed this story, which has been current for sixty years or more, and which has been generally believed. But the whole thing is a myth.

In The Century Magazine, Volume 41, in the number for April, 1891, there was an article entitled "Washington and Frederick, the Story of a Mythical Sword," written more than twenty-five years ago by the late Moncure D. Conway, a diligent, painstaking, and accurate writer of Colonial and Revolutionary Virginia history. It shows that Frederick the Great never presented a sword or anything else to Washington, the whole story being a historical myth. As to his deep sympathy, Mr. Conway says: "As far as any testimony could be derived from the voluminous works of Frederick and the many anecdotes concerning him, he was little interested in Washington, * * * and I cannot find that Frederick ever mentioned Washington's name but once. In his memoirs, 'From the Peace of Hurbertsburg to the Partition of Poland,' (Holcroft, Vol. 4, Page 175,) Frederick says: 'General Washington, who was called at London the Chief of the Rebels, gained at the commencement of hostilities some advantages over the royalists who were assembled near Boston.' That is all that appears from the oldest General in the world concerning the greatest."

WILLIAM S. LUDLOW.
Cincinnati, Aug. 15, 1916.

A Paralysis Hypothesis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with considerable interest the various editorial comments on the infantile paralysis epidemic in and around New York City. It is apparent, however, that no one has given any thought to the possibility of this disease being spread through unclean, disease-laden feathers in pillows and mattresses. It is claimed by eminent medical authorities that sterilization of infected feathers is impossible, because the germs get inside the quills of the feathers. While it is not generally known, it is nevertheless a fact that over one-half of the bedding sold today contains second-hand material. There is a law in this State, and in many other, requiring the proper sterilizing of all bedding that contains second-hand material—with a statement to the effect that the contents of each piece are all or partly second-hand. There is, however, absolutely no appropriation to enforce this law. Something should be done about this. What are the Board of Health requirements relative to the feather pillows and bedding used by paralysis victims?

C. H. NORWOOD.
New York, Aug. 16, 1916.

From Lithuanian Readers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of our readers speaking the English language have written to us asking that we should express for them their highest thanks to you for publishing the sympathetic article "Lithuania Swept by War Six Times" in your paper of Aug. 13, 1916. Therefore kindly accept the deepest sympathy and the most hearty thanks from 9,000 readers of our weekly paper, Vienybe Lietuvninku.

PIUS NORKUL,
Editor of Vienybe Lietuvninku.
Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1916.

Current History in New Zealand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a subscriber to THE TIMES Current History Magazine from its commencement. Your magazine is everywhere much appreciated here and I have recommended it to all my reading friends, as I think it the very best publication on the subject. You have been fortunate in having secured the very best writers of every country interested. The photographs are in themselves well worth the money, if one only wished to make a collection.

JOHN KENNEDY.
Auckland, New Zealand, July 4, 1916.

TIMES CELEBRATES AN ANNIVERSARY

Twenty Years of the Present Control and Management Completed Yesterday.

1,200 PAY THEIR RESPECTS

All Departments Join in Felicitations to the Publisher and Present Tokens of Esteem.

The staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated yesterday the completion of twenty years of control and management of the paper by the present publisher and controlling owner, Adolph S. Ochs, of which the day was the anniversary, and it was made an occasion of general felicitation and congratulation. Numbering in all more than 1,200 persons, the members of THE TIMES staff were received by Mr. Ochs in his office in The Times Annex from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. To their greetings were added those of a large number of Mr. Ochs's newspaper colleagues and intimate friends, from whom came a steady stream of letters and telegrams in the course of the day.

The members of each department of THE NEW YORK TIMES in turn went up to Mr. Ochs's office to tender him individually their congratulations. The first to do so were from the Publisher's office, and they were followed by the members of the business, auditing, and advertising departments; staffs of THE ANNALIST, THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, and THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW; members of the circulation, editorial, Sunday, news, and press departments; the compositors, stereotypers, pressmen, mailers, paperhandlers; the janitors' helpers, engineers of the building, and employés of the restaurant. Mr. Ochs was assisted in the reception by Charles R. Miller, George McAneny, Louis Wiley, and Charles H. Grasty of the executive staff of THE TIMES.

From the office of the publisher, the members of THE TIMES staff passed out into the Assembly Hall, where were exhibited a large album, presented to Mr. Ochs by the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a silver service given to him by members of the editorial and business departments, and a loving cup, which was the gift of the mechanical departments.

A Souvenir from 1,200.

The album, in full leather binding, with silver tipped corners, was prepared by the Gorham Company. It contained a hundred heavy cardboard illuminated pages, with hand-embossed margins of black, olive green, and gold. On the outside cover of the album was a silver plate, inscribed:

1896-1916.
Adolph S. Ochs.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On the first page was inscribed this greeting:

To Adolph S. Ochs:

On this twentieth anniversary of the day when you became the directing mind of THE TIMES, those who, early and late, have been associated with you in the labors that have made THE NEW YORK TIMES a great newspaper, join in the assurance of their loyal good-will, their esteem, and their affection. Your guiding and inspiring example, the ideals of public duty and private conduct to which you have been faithful, your genius for the newspaper calling, your clear sense of right and justice, have commanded their confidence and their admiration.

They rejoice in the triumphs that have crowned your work and they bespeak for you long years of health and happiness and the distinction of yet greater achievements in assuring for THE TIMES a position of uncomparable supremacy.

Aug. 18, 1916.

In addition to the autographs of the 1,200 employes of THE NEW YORK TIMES, arranged by departments and showing the length of service, the album contained among other things three photographs of Mr. Ochs. One was taken at the time he entered the metropolitan newspaper field, the second was taken some ten years later, and the third was a recent likeness. A cartoon also of Mr. Ochs was included which showed him sitting beside a birthday cake, with twenty candles, while the spirit of THE TIMES, represented as a cherub, stood to one side of the central figure and offered good wishes and congratulations.

Letters from Mr. Ochs's associates, and other messages of felicitation, including those from the European correspondents of THE TIMES, were inserted in the album. It also contained pictures of the buildings occupied by THE NEW YORK TIMES, facsimile reproductions of the issue of the paper on the day Mr. Ochs acquired control of it, and the issue of yesterday, and similar facsimiles of all the publications of THE NEW YORK TIMES, together with advertising and circulation records.

Times Chapel Congratulations.

Among the letters from Mr. Ochs's friends, associates, and former members of THE TIMES staff were inserted in the album these resolutions:

THE NEW YORK TIMES CHAPEL.

Whereas, The eighteenth day of August, 1916, marks the twentieth anniversary of the assumption by Mr. Adolph S. Ochs of the management and control of THE NEW YORK TIMES, during which period the quality and influence of the publication have so advanced that today it ranks among the foremost newspapers of the world; and

Whereas, During all these years the publisher has been in accord with the principles of Typographical Union No. 6, and of the International Typographical Union; and

Whereas, The success of Mr. Adolph S. Ochs and the continued growth of THE NEW YORK TIMES have brought added strength and influence to THE TIMES Chapel; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Chapel, in regular meeting assembled, extend to Mr. Ochs its sincere greetings and hearty congratulations upon his achievement in raising THE NEW YORK TIMES to its present pre-eminence; be it further

Resolved, That the members of THE TIMES Chapel join in expressing their appreciation of his sympathy with union principles and the cordial cooperation which has continued uninterruptedly through all these years; and be it further

Resolved, That this preamble and these resolutions become part of the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to Mr. Adolph S. Ochs.

(Signed) C. D. Drake, Edward H. Edwards, Thomas L. Carroll, Committee; H. Clark Pierce, Chairman; Victor Diaz, Secretary.

The silver service presented to Mr. Ochs by the members of the editorial and business departments was made by Tiffany & Co., and included a large tray and seven pieces, on each of which was Mr. Ochs's monogram. In the centre of the tray was this inscription:

Presented
to
Adolph S. Ochs
by
His Associates
of
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
1896—August 18—1916.

The loving cup, designed by the Gorham Company and presented to Mr. Ochs by the mechanical departments, on one side bore this inscription:

To
Adolph S. Ochs
from
The Mechanical Departments
of
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On the reverse side was inscribed a list of these departments, including the composing, stereotyping, press, and mail rooms, the rotogravure, pictorial, building, and electrical departments, and the machinists. Below this list were the dates 1896—August 18—1916.

Associated Press Felicitations.

In addition to the many telegrams from individuals, Mr. Ochs received from the Board of Directors of The Associated Press, of which he is a member, this message of greeting:

Aug. 18, 1916.

Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher The New York Times:

As your fellow-members of the Board of Directors of The Associated Press, we offer you our felicitations on the twentieth anniversary of your accession to control of THE NEW YORK TIMES. You have done a very notable thing. With a keen sense of the responsibilities attaching to the editorial office, you fixed high standards and have worthily won great success. We wish you continued and increasing prosperity.

FRANK B. NOYES, Washington Star.
VICTOR F. LAWSON, Chicago Daily News.
W. L. MCLEAN, Philadelphia Bulletin.
CLARK HOWELL, Atlanta Constitution.
W. C. WEISS, Duluth Herald.
V. S. MCCLATCHY, Sacramento Bee.
CHARLES HOPKINS CLARK, Hartford Courant.
CHARLES A. ROOK, Pittsburgh Dispatch.
W. H. COWLES, Spokane Spokesman-Review.
E. M. JOHNSTON, Houston Post.
W. Y. MORGAN, Hutchinson News.
D. E. TOWN, Louisville Herald.
ELBERT H. BAKER, Cleveland Plain Dealer.

STRAW RIDE IN MOUNTAINS.

Young People at Mount Washington Are Guests of Edgarton Warburton.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 18.—The young set at the Mount Washington enjoyed an old fashioned straw ride today as guests of Edgarton Warburton, grandson of Mrs. John Wanamaker. Mounted on a hay wagon, the party of forty left for the picnic grounds, ten miles distant. Ae rescuing act was performed by Mr. Warburton when Miss Ethel Forsythe of Brooklyn fell from a tree into the Ammonissic River.

The picnicers included the Misses Mary Field, Mary Fahnestock, Dorothy Hamilton, Winifred and Eleanor Croft, Emily Chapin, May Mackrell, Ethel Forsythe, Grace and Rose Luke, Florence and Helen Church; also Edgarton Warburton, William Peterson, Reginald Church, Gustave de Bustamante, Cabot J. Morse, Jr., Richard Robinson, and J. M. Hopkins, Jr.

Frank A. Munsey and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rushmore motored to Crawford Notch today from the Profile.

Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith of the Profile cottage colony gave a small card party on Monday for a few friends.

Mr. and Mrs. David P. Kimball of Cottage 3, the Profile, have been joined by Mrs. David M. Little of Salem, Mass.

The Intervale House has had many smart motor parties this week, and among those motoring there for the view have been Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hunnewell, General and Mrs. Francis H. Appleton, Blair Frazer and party, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Wanamaker, and Mrs. Barclay Warburton from Mount Washington.

The Waumbek at Jefferson is having one event after another in putting matches, and Mrs. Katharine McCook Knox was winner of the women's prize at Mrs. Thomas Dimond's party on the west lawn. Mrs. Louis K. Liggett was also hostess at a party, and many others will be given within a few days. The Waumbek is very gay this season and has most of its old patrons returning, including J. Wray Cleveland and S. R. L. Cleveland, who came up from New York this week to play golf.

Miss Nina Rhoades, who is entertaining a house party at her cottage, motored her guests to the Mount Washington at Bretton Woods for luncheon today.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Symmes, Jr., and their children are at the Profile House for the season. Mrs. George Slade and party are at the Profile House for a short stay, coming from New York. Senator and Mrs. Le Baron B. Colt of Bristol, R. I., have joined the August colony. D. S. Ilker of New York has joined his family here.

WILLS INNESS PAINTINGS.

Mrs. C. K. Inness Leaves Them to Her Granddaughter.

The will of Mrs. Catherine K. Inness, filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, leaves a number of works of art, which had been presented to her by her brother-in-law, George Inness, Jr., the artist, to her granddaughter, Mrs. Ruth Berkley Kuschke of 801 West End Avenue. Mrs. Kuschke also receives $6,000 in cash.

Mrs. Sadie K. Whitaker, wife of Supreme Court Justice Whitaker, daughter of Mrs. Inness, receives the residuary estate of considerable value. Joseph Inness, a son, receives $12,000.

Gift for Man Who Is Losing Sight.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $2 from A. G. W. for the aid of Dennis Cunningham, 60 years old, who is losing his sight.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today for Europe and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—James Adams, R. M. Atwater, Jr., Mrs. J. C. Breckenridge, J. H. Brittain, Miss Mary Burke, Miss Bertha Burke, Mrs. G. R. Coulthard, H. Cunliffe-Owen, Colby Dodge, Miss Agnes Duff, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Evans, T. H. Graham, John S. Harrold, the Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, S. E. Elkin, Mrs. M. E. Haynes, W. H. Hutchinson, A. M. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher Jones, H. T. Keating, L. S. Leavitt, Mrs. K. Lowry, Miss Merle Lowry, R. D. McDonald, George Gordon Moore, C. G. Nilson, Carl Phillip, Miss Madeline Powell, J. C. Richards, Miss Hilah Reeder, the Rev. T. J. Shanley, Ralph B. Shaw, P. C. Speers, Mrs. George O. Starr, J. Allen Swanson, Mrs. F. E. Thomas, F. P. Warfield, J. M. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. West, Mrs. A. Yorke, Miss Mignon Yorke, and Miss Gertrude V. Woodman.

TOURAINE, (Bordeaux.)—J. G. C. Cottier, Arthur D. Hough, J. R. Isler, Paul Josepn, Henry D. Jewett, Dr. Lloyd W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Roger H. Lutz, M. Laurent, Mrs. C. H. Marshall, Mrs. A. L. MacIntyre, A. W. Newman, Captain Walter G. Ross, the Rev. George K. Rhoades, Kimberly Stuart, A. P. W. de Visne, Sewell P. Staats, S. M. Cavert, Miss Rose Martin, M. Wilde, Leon Mallet, Miss Anna Feller.

TUSCANIA, (Glasgow, via Liverpool.)—Miss Margaret Bailey, Dr. Harold Bates, Mrs. Margaret Beyden, W. B. Clelland, W. Connelly, R. E. Cropley, A. H. Cuthill, Dr. W. H. Darling, A. L. Davidson, Mrs. G. Dunston, Miss Gretchen Dunston, Mrs. J. R. Foster, John N. McCunn, Mrs. Mary Sharp, Mrs. W. Turnbull, James Walker, F. J. Wildake.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Gothenburg on the Stockholm were:

N. B. Acheson, David Goodman, Carl S. Hagberg, Mrs. Albertina Kenny, Fritz Hallberg, Andrew Hansbourson, Miss Marguerite Leslie, Mrs. Alma Lindgren, G. A. Netzler, K. A. Anderson, G. Anderson, Miss Hilda Ahlin, Otto Hall, Miss Ruth Palmer, Miss Esther Palmer, F. Paulson, John R. Johnson, Miss Eugenie Johnson, Rudolf Edman.

BOOKSELLERS TO THE WORLD

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At a discount worth while DURING AUGUST

We have been preparing for months for this SALE of STANDARD AUTHORS, having due regard to paper, print and binding, according to price and edition. Most of the STANDARD WRITERS are here included, giving a wide selection.

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BRENTANO'S
5th Av. and 27th St., New York

NEWPORT COLONISTS DANCE AT MIRAMAR

Dr. and Mrs. Alex. Hamilton Rice Entertain After Mrs. Oelrichs's Dinner Party.

LIGHT EFFECTS ON GROUNDS

Gov. and Mrs. Beeckman Give a Luncheon for Men in Tennis Tourney—Garden Club Prize Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice gave a dance at their residence, Miramar, tonight, which was one of the big entertainments this Summer. Prior to the dance Dr. and Mrs. Rice were guests of honor of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who had eighty-six guests for dinner and music.

The grounds of Miramar were illuminated with spotlights and other effects directed upon the rock off the estate, which later will be reached by a bridge from Miramar. Among the guests were Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ahlen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pierrepont Ferry, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Benkard.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Colford, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran, Mrs. William B. Caperton, Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Dewees Dilworth, Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Arturo Heeren, Mrs. Roland Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons, Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Pauding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Noel, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Johnson.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Quentin Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Conde Nast, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles De L. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Paddelford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Robeson, Mr. and Mrs. Warren D. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, 2d, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, and many others.

Mrs. E. C. Potter of Westchester is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Godfrey.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., of New York, are guests of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Reynolds Hitt of Washington are visiting Mrs. Robert S. Hitt.

James A. Blair, Jr., of New York, is guest of Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barnes of Boston are visiting Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Frank D. Berrien.

Mrs. Frank Bishop of New York is visiting Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight and Miss Katherine G. Knight entertained a dinner company at the Naval Station tonight, their guests being Admiral and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert Gleaves, Commander and Mrs. Carl T. Vogelesang, Mrs. Vogelesang, Mrs. William L. Pryor, Gilbert Pfahrkield, and Captain William J. Maxwell.

Dinners were given tonight by James K. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Commander and Mrs. Waldo Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, and Captain and Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, who entertained for Lieut. Commander William D. Leahy, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Leahy.

Henry Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained a luncheon company on board the yacht Narada today for Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman gave a luncheon at Land's End today for the gentlemen engaged in the invitation tennis tournament at the Casino.

Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano and Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren were luncheon hosts.

Mrs. Welles, wife of Captain Roger Welles, U. S. N., Commander of the U. S. S. Oklahoma, is visiting Miss Martha A. Codman.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles De L. Oelrichs, who are at Bateman's, were visitors today.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Duer Irving of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry.

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Lawrence T. Paul of Philadelphia the dinner intended in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Mills of Philadelphia for Saturday evening has been canceled. Mrs. Paul is suffering from blood poisoning.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves and Captain William S. Sims, U. S. N., boarded the ships of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet today at Fort Pond Bay to lecture to the civilians making the Plattsburg naval cruise.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker are here on the steam yacht Nirvana with Mr. and Mrs. Gurnee Munn, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur O. Heenen, and John W. Wanamaker, Jr.

PINNED UNDER HIS AUTO.

Police and Firemen Work for Three Hours to Release Hanan.

Members of the Fire Department, police reserves from Long Island City, and a street railway wrecking crew worked for three hours last night before they rescued John Hanan, 40 years old, an undertaker of 439 Hamilton Street, Long Island City, from beneath the wreckage of his automobile on the Queensborough Bridge Plaza. A surgeon from St. John's Hospital found that the only injuries he had suffered were cuts on his legs below the knees. Traffic on the bridge was tied up all through the work of rescue.

Hanan, who was driving with his wife and two children, attempted to pass between an elevated railroad pillar and a trolley car on the Long Island Plaza of the bridge. The space was too narrow, and the car was crushed. Mrs. Hanan and the children escaped injury, but the man was pinned beneath the wreckage. His hurts were not serious.

Lieut. Fridge Wed to Miss Randel.

Announcement was made yesterday of the wedding of Lieutenant Benjamin F. Fridge of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, and of late attached to the Flushing Hospital, and Miss Sue E. Randel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Randel of Douglaston, L. I. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. E. Bentley, pastor of Zion's Episcopal Church, Douglaston, on last Tuesday. After a short visit at the home of Dr. Fridge's parents at Ellisville, Miss., the couple will go to the Philippine Islands, where they will make their home.

Librarian Marries His Assistant.

The marriage of George F. Winchester, Librarian at the Danforth Memorial Free Public Library, Paterson, N. J., and Miss Millie Chadwick, the Assistant Librarian, was held yesterday in the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue. Miss Helen Biddle of Jersey City was the bride's only attendant. Mr. and Mrs. Winchester will live at 167 Fair Street, Paterson.

BERLIN PAYS TRIBUTE TO FRANCIS JOSEPH

City Is Decorated to Commemorate Emperor's 86th Birthday—Archduke Congratulates.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (via London.)—The birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary was celebrated here today on a large scale in military and diplomatic circles. The celebration began with a service in St. Hedwig's Church at noon, which was attended by the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic corps and many Austro-Hungarian officers stationed here.

The Germans attending the service were headed by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Minister of the Interior. Others present were the Turkish Ambassador, Hakki Pasha, and Bulgarian Minister Rizow. The neutrals attending were American Ambassador James W. Gerard and the American naval and military attachés and the Swedish and Chinese diplomatic corps.

The city of Berlin, as well as many other cities and towns throughout the German Empire, is gay with flags and bunting. The German press is warm in its expressions of congratulations on the Emperor's eighty-sixth birthday. Many papers extol the aged monarch's virtues, praying that the Austrian Emperor may be spared to see his own country and the world return to the blessings of peace.

VIENNA, Aug. 18.—Field Marshal Archduke Frederick, commander in chief of the Austrian army, today sent this message to Emperor Francis Joseph on the occasion of his birthday:

"Your Majesty: We celebrate your birthday amid the thunder of guns and in the midst of a struggle against those enemies who still cling to the hope that they will succeed by force of numbers. Their day of disillusionment will come. Our forces can never be conquered."

Emperor Francis Joseph in reply sent this message:

"Imbued with the knowledge of their own strength and by the consciousness of the firm union with their allies in this severe time, the forces of Austria-Hungary stand against an enemy whose ancircling assaults will be broken on our unfailing fortitude and determination for decisive successes. With a prayer for God's assistance and with a heart full of thanks I greet my heroic forces."

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 18.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary has presented his autographed photograph to Frederick C. Penfield, the American Ambassador, says a dispatch from Vienna.

NEW APPRENTICE LAW.

Typographical Union Lets Subordinate Bodies Regulate Wages.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—The welfare of the apprentice was considered today at the Convention of the International Typographical Union. The delegates concurred unanimously in the report of the Committee on Apprentices. Included in the report was a uniform wage contract for apprentices, which, together with the report, will be printed and submitted to subordinate unions.

The legislation defines the rights and obligations of apprentices, but leaves the wage scales and the work to be taught in the five years of apprenticeship to the individual union.

The Law Committee in a report today favored the retention of the six-day working week. The proposition had been made to allow local unions to legislate for themselves on the question of the six-day or seven-day schedule. The law Committee reported unfavorably on the proposed change, and its action was upheld by a vote of 131 to 65.

NO 20-CENT GASOLINE.

Standard Oil Man Says That Figure Is Ridiculously Low.

Cuts in the price of gasoline of from one to two cents a gallon have been made recently at many points in the United States, and there are reports that the downward tendency having set in, other declines are to follow. Nothing definite or confirmatory on this point could be obtained yesterday, however. The reason for the break is that the high price of gasoline stimulated the production of crude oil until the market began to drag. A representative of the Standard Oil Company yesterday said that the report that the wholesale price of gasoline in New York had dropped three points within a week was without foundation. The price was still twenty-three cents wholesale, he said. A report that twenty-cent gasoline was near at hand he characterized as ridiculous.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—G. C. Todd, Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust prosecutions, met the Federal Trade Commission today and listened to some of the information it has collected to report to Congress on the causes for the rise in the price of gasoline. The Department of Justice has kept an eye on the companies into which the old Standard Oil Company was dissolved under the Supreme Court decree several years ago, but never has discovered evidence to show that the decree has been violated. Mr. Todd tonight declined to discuss the value of the evidence collected by the Trade Commission, but it was understood that so far the Department of Justice had not determined whether there is new information in Government hands sufficient to warrant proceedings.

SYDNEY KAHN KILLED IN RACE

Columbia Student, Heir to Fortune, Had Been Riding as a Jockey.

Sidney "Haggerty," who, riding in a race as a jockey, was killed on Thursday when his horse fell at the fair grounds in Flemington, N. J., was Sydney Kahn, a Columbia student and heir to more than $500,000. He was the only child of Solomon Kahn of 830 Park Avenue, a wealthy member of the firm of Kahn Brothers, dealers in metals, of 785 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn.

The boy would have been 20 years old today and took up riding because of his love for horses. A week ago he won the Broad Jump on his own mount at the Stampede, at the Sheepshead Speedway, riding under the name of "Haggerty." On his return home his parents tried to persuade him to give up riding, but he said he had agreed to ride at the Flemington track and did not wish to break his word. That would have been his last professional engagement, for he purposed rejoining his class at Columbia in the Fall.

When the accident occurred he was riding Stay-a-way in the half-mile event. His horse, F. O. B., and Kathline piled up while rounding the turn at the first quarter. The boy was thrown under the other horses and suffered a fractured skull. He died before he could be taken to a hospital.

Boy Drowned in Margate City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 18.—Russell Venson, 10-year-old son of John Venson of 3,610 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, was drowned in the surf today at the foot of Washington Avenue in Margate City. The boy was bathing with his father and several companions, who were unable to save him. The body was not recovered.

Tourists for Panama and Havana

Among the passengers booked to sail today for Panama and South American ports on the Calamares are:

Hubert Merryweather, A. D. Rich, Mrs. E. Butcher, Dr. A. C. Bush, Dr. J. C. Potter, H. Bovett, B. R. B. Townsend, Charles Manson, Mrs. Margaret Stafford, Mrs. Emily Wheat, Miss Alice M. Tower, Miss Clara L. Tower, M. J. Munson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Siegel, Miss Ethel B. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phillips, Misses Sarah, Estelle, and Mercedes Phillips, and Solomon, Arthur, and Charles Phillips, Jr.; the Rev. J. H. McLean, Miss Edith Hunt, Charles Mitchell.

MEXICO, (Havana)—G. Forrest, R. E. Brown, Luis Borras, Luis Borras, Jr., Adam Gray, Dr. Daniel Draper, Miss Harriet Draper, Edward Wells, Miss Emily Davidson.

WORK 2 HOURS TO FREE MAN

Pinned in Auto Wreckage, Hannon Puffs Cigarettes During Rescue.

A squad of men from the Fire Department worked for two hours last night before they could free John Hannon, an undertaker of 479 Hamilton Street, Long Island City, from the wreckage of his automobile. The accident happened at North Jane Street and Hunter Avenue, where the tracks of the New York & Queens City Railway run under the elevated structure. Hannon, with his wife and two children in the automobile, was crossing the tracks when a car from the Fifty-ninth Street Ferry struck his machine and he was caught between the car and the elevated pillar.

More than a thousand persons watched the firemen work, while Hannon, smoking cigarettes, directed them. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, where it was found that no bones had been broken, though both legs were badly bruised.

Dr. John M. Eager Dies in Naples

NAPLES, Italy, Aug. 18.—Dr. John M. Eager of the American Sanitary Office here died last night.

Dr. Eager was born in New York State in 1864. Early in life he moved to Philadelphia, where he practiced medicine. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1887 and was appointed to the United States Public Health Service as Assistant Surgeon July 1, 1892. He was commissioned a surgeon Feb. 4, 1903, and assigned to the office of the American Consulate in Naples on Aug. 4, 1912.

Edward Canfield.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Edward Canfield, General Superintendent of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, died today at his home in this city. He was appointed to his late position during January, 1895, after being Chief Engineer in charge of construction work for several years. Mr. Canfield had many years' experience as a railroad engineer and started as division engineer of the Syracuse Northern Railroad. During 1879-80 he was assistant engineer on the Buffalo division of the Erie Railroad. In 1880-82 he was connected with the Buffalo and Rochester division of that line and then joined the staff of the Ontario and Western.

Harry C. Disston.

LANSDALE, Penn., Aug. 18.—Harry C. Disston, 49 years old, died at his home in Oak Park, north of here yesterday. He was a son of the late Samuel Disston, who was a brother to Henry Disston, founder of the Disston saw firm. Mr. Disston was an extensive traveler, having gone around the world four times. He was a member of the Union League, of Philadelphia; Lulu Temple, Columbia Club, Philadelphia Yacht Club, Cedar Park Driving Club, and the Whitmarsh Country Club. He is survived by his wife, his mother, Mrs. Samuel Disston; two sisters, Janet and Edna Disston, and a brother, S. Horace Disston.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 18.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson, one of the oldest members of the Yale Corporation, died today from an illness with which he was attacked while attending the Congregational Summer conference at the Isles of Shoals. He was hurried to a hospital here from Star Island, but his death occurred before an operation could be performed. Dr. Anderson was pastor emeritus of the First Congregational Church of Waterbury, Conn. He was a graduate of the College of the City of New York and Union Theological Seminary. He was President of the Connecticut Bible Society for twenty years. Dr. Anderson was 80 years old.

George Anthony Hill.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 18.—George Anthony Hill, formerly Assistant Professor of Physics at Harvard University and author of a number of textbooks on mathematics and chemistry, died suddenly at a hospital here last night following a stroke of paralysis. He was 74 years of age. Mr. Hill was born in Sherborn, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard in 1865, five years later receiving the degree of A. M. from that university. He was connected with the Faculty of Harvard from 1865 until he retired in 1914, with the exception of two years spent in Germany during 1876-78. Mr. Hill's last book, "Essentials of Physics," appeared in 1912.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EMILY H. ROOF, a life-long resident of Newton, N. J., died yesterday at her home there in her seventy-ninth year.

JACOB STRUBLE, a contractor, died on Thursday at his home in Branchville, N. J., in his eighty-second year.

Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH DICKINSON, widow of Philemon O. Dickinson, a former member of the firm of Unger Brothers of Newark, N. J., died on Thursday in Orange, N. J., in her sixty-ninth year.

Miss ANNIE FLANAGAN, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Flanagan, died yesterday at her home in Bloomfield, N. J., in her forty-ninth year.

Mrs. EMMA L. DEWART, wife of Hugh Dewart, general manager of the Mohican Company of this city, died on Thursday at her home in Montclair, N. J.

JOHN J. HANLEY, a retired police captain of Boston, Mass., died on Thursday at his home in Roxbury, Mass., in his sixty-seventh year.

ARTHUR SIEGEL, Secretary of the Henry W. Plant Company, manufacturers of lace curtains, died on Thursday at his home, 558 West 164th Street, in his thirty-first year.

JULES WOLFF, formerly a horse dealer in Williamsburg, died on Thursday in Aberdeen, S. D., where he was buying horses for the Allies. He was 50 years old.

WILLIAM M. DACHTERA, formerly an optician, with several stores here, died on Wednesday at his home, 236 East 165th Street, in his forty-seventh year.

MARTIN J. GIBSON, a lifelong friend of the late Sir Roger Casement, and a brother of Dr. James T. Gibson of Yonkers, is dead at his home in Ireland, in his sixty-first year. Grief over Sir Roger's execution is said to have caused his death.

WILLIAM J. MILLER, a retired business man, is dead at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year.

RANDALL McELHONE, an employe of the Rogers Locomotive Works until he retired fifteen years ago, is dead at his home in Paterson, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

Lieut. GIUSEPPE SEMIGALIA of Como, Italy, winner of the Diamond Sculls at Henley in 1914, has been killed in the fighting on the Carso plateau.

Mrs. EMELINE WINTERS, one of the oldest members of the First Mansfield Baptist Church of Washington, N. J., died on Thursday at the home of her son in that place, in her eighty-second year.

CHARLES THOMSON, an engineer and formerly employed at the Alexander Smith Carpet Company of Yonkers, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Malone, in Yorktown, N. Y.

Colonel EDWARD H. WOLFE, 81 years old, for the last eleven years Grand Inspector of the Masonic Lodge of Indiana, died at his home in Rushville, Ind., yesterday.

ROBERT BOWNE HOWLAND, an old resident of Union Springs, Cayuga County, N. Y., died on Thursday at Bedford, N. Y. He organized and managed for many years the Howland Girls' School at Union Springs, for the founding of which his father, George Howland, the whaling merchant of New Bedford, left a considerable sum.

DANIEL EDGAR HAMMOND, a retired marine engineer, died on Wednesday at his home, 414 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, aged 70 years. For a great many years Mr. Hammond had been in charge of the engines of private yachts, and is said to have crossed the Atlantic Ocean twenty-eight times. He was only 16 years old when he enlisted in the 165th Regiment of New York during the civil war and lost his right foot at the battle of Port Hudson. Mr. Hammond was a member of Edward Hunting Post, G. A. R.; the Greenport Lodge of Odd Fellows, Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, the Marine Engineers' Association, and the Yacht Masters and Engineers' Association.

FRANCIS W. FURLONG, 38 years old, a civil engineer in the service of the Public Service Commission, died on Wednesday at his residence, 139 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 38 years old and was educated at Columbia University.

Mrs. META R. FIGGE, wife of Charles Figge, who was a member of the firm of Figge Brothers, meat dealers, is dead at her home, 859 President Street, Brooklyn, aged 66 years.

FREDERICK ELLIS, a hotel proprietor at Huntington, L. I., died yesterday at his home, 340 Logan Street, Brooklyn, in his thirty-ninth year.

JACOB SLOHN, 87 years old, a resident of the East New York section for sixty-five years, died at his home, 394 Pennsylvania Avenue, yesterday. Mr. Slohn was a retired merchant tailor and one of the oldest members of St. John's Lutheran Church.

DR. LEONARD A. BLUE DEAD.

Dean of New York State College of Teachers Suffered a Breakdown.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Dr. Leonard A. Blue, dean of the New York State College of Teachers, died at his home here today in less than three hours before the arrival of his brother, Dr. Robert Blue, one of Chicago's noted physicians. Dean Blue had suffered from a breakdown for more than a month.

He was regarded as one of the leading educators of the country, and had been the head of the Teachers College since the Fall of 1911. He was born in Belle Plain, Iowa, forty-seven years ago, and was graduated from Iowa Agricultural College and Cornell University. He had been honored with degrees by half a dozen universities and had been a professor in Morningside College and Johns Hopkins University.

Dean Blue took a great interest in church work.

Major Charles E. Scheide.

Major Charles E. Scheide, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the Mining Company of the United States Steel Corporation, Treasurer and a Director of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, and connected with the Oliver Iron Mining Company, died yesterday. For several years he had made his home at the Pr

$2,000 FUND GIVEN FOR A SERUM HUNT

Citywide Canvass to be Made for All Persons Who Have Had Paralysis.

MEDICAL STAFF TO ASSIST

Private Citizens Start the Movement and Officials Approve Plan.

HOSPITALS TO CO-OPERATE

Deaths Stationary at Total of 32 for the Day—New Cases Increase by Four Only.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Thurs- day.	Yester- day.	New Cases. Thurs- day.	Yester- day.
Manhattan	10	17	39	44
Brooklyn	10	6	40	48
Bronx	3	..	10	8
Queens	9	7	32	20
Richmond	..	2	..	5
Totals	32	32	121	125

Total of deaths to date.....1,561
Total of cases to date.....6,872

A comprehensive plan has been formulated for the collection of blood from every person in the city who has had infantile paralysis, Health Commissioner Haven Emerson said yeterday.

While the Department of Health will indorse the movement and so aid the plan, private interest in the effort to save children from poliomyelitis is responsible for the actual undertaking to increase the supply of serum.

The idea originated with a man who was among the first to volunteer to give blood and who has since been in conference with Dr. Emerson and Dr. Abraham Zingher of the Willard Parker Hospital. His name and the details of the plan will be made public early next week, possibly Monday, according to the Commissioner.

Citizens' Committee Raises $2,000.

This man has organized a Citizens' Committee, which has raised, it was said, $2,000 to defray expenses of the plan. The committee has obtained the names of some 700 or more persons in the city who have had poliomyelitis, and, with the Health Department's approval, will send them letters asking them to give blood. Those who are willing and able to do so will be requested to go to the Willard Parker Hospital, where Dr. Zingher will draw whatever quantity each can spare. To those who can be reached in no other way, surgeons will be sent in automobiles, the operations being performed in their homes. It is chiefly to defray the expenses of these field surgeons that the $2,000 has been raised.

Dr. Zingher and others who have been using the serum continue to be encouraged with its results, especially in the treatment of cases before they have become far advanced. Greatest good can come from the serum, they believe, when it is used in homes as soon as patients show the first symptoms of the disease, but a large quantity is needed if the treatment is to be extensive outside of the hospitals. The fact that only fourteen ounces of blood were obtained yesterday from two volunteers emphasized, in the opinion of the authorities, the need of some plan such as that proposed.

Serum Supply Small.

One of the volunteers was Mrs. Francis B. Calder of 139 East Thirtieth Street, who is 50 years old and had poliomyelitis forty-seven years ago. She gave six ounces of blood. The other was A. M. Liesegang, 29 years old, of 232 Midwood Street, Brooklyn, who had poliomyelitis twenty-seven years ago.

With the supply of the serum in the city by no means sufficient for the demand, conditions in the country surrounding New York, where hundreds of cases of infantile paralysis have occurred, are worse. Out-of-town doctors have wanted the serum for treatment of their patients and have been unable to get it. When asked yesterday how it might be obtained outside of New York City Dr. Emerson said he knew of no sure means. It had been obtained in some instances by the individual efforts of physicians and parents, he said, and he saw no other way.

Some had been collected at the new laboratory at Roslyn, L. I., Dr. Emerson added, and an effort to collect it officially has been made in Newark and other places. Physicians in the vicinity of any collection centre might apply there for serum, the commissioner said, or they might themselves draw blood from persons known to them to have had poliomyelitis.

Fix School Registration Dates.

It was announced at the offices of the Department of Education yesterday that, notwithstanding the fact that the Health Department would probably not permit the schools to open before Sept. 25, pupils would be expected to report to their schools for registration and transfers on Sept. 6, 7, and 8. Dr. Emerson said he had not been consulted in this matter, but that he had no objections. His department, he added, would co-operate with the Department of Education in seeing to it that there was no crowding together of children when they reported.

Dr. Charles Krumwiede, assistant to Dr. William H. Park, Director of Laboratories for the Department of Health, with the approval of Dr. Park and Dr. Emerson, yesterday issued an appeal to the public for animals, chiefly household pets, which have recently become paralyzed.

Want Animals for Research.

The department wishes to use these animals in experimental work to determine whether they are sufferers from, and carriers of, infantile paralysis. They should be sent to the Willard Parker Hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, Dr. Emerson said, or held at homes for S. P. C. A. wagons to call for them.

Experiments made in the present epidemic, the Health Commissioner said, had tended to confirm the belief that adults, themselves immune to poliomyelitis, might carry the disease to children. The investigations conducted by the Department of Health, the United States Public Health Service, and other bodies, he said, had discovered many cases in which infection could be traced only through an adult carrier. A parent might come into contact with the disease, knowingly or unknowingly, Dr. Emerson thought, and carry it home to his child by kissing or through some other communication, as by coughing or sneezing.

The Advisory Committee of the Department of Health met yesterday in Dr. Emerson's office and decided to begin a study of the conditions of the tonsils and adenoids in children suffering from poliomyelitis to determine whether the enlargement or removal of these organs bore any relation to the disease.

Deputy Health Commissioner Billings announced yesterday that he had prepared a chart comparing the onset of cases with changes in the temperature, and that he had not found as much apparent relation between the two as he had expected, but that some relation undoubtedly existed.

Discoveries by Federal Doctors.

Persons suffering from hay fever and other nasal and bronchial ailments are no more susceptible to poliomyelitis, in the opinion of Dr. Emerson, than others not so affected.

According to a report which could not be verified, the surgeons of the United States Public Health Service, who have been studying the epidemic, have made what they believe to be revolutionary discoveries. These, it was said, would be announced in the not distant future. Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education of the Department of Health, yesterday issued the following statement in his educational campaign:

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Keep your house or apartment absolutely clean.
Go over all woodwork daily with a damp cloth.
Sweep floors only after they have been sprinkled with sawdust, old tea leaves, or bits of newspaper which have been thoroughly dampened. Never allow dry sweeping.
Screen your windows against flies.
Do not allow garbage to accumulate.
Do not allow refuse of any kind to remain in your room.
Kill all forms of vermin.
Pay special attention to bodily cleanliness. Give your children a bath every day and see that all clothing which comes in contact with the skin is clean.
Keep your children by themselves as much as possible.
Do not allow them to visit places where there may be a large gathering of children.
Do not take your children with you when you go shopping.
Do not allow your children to be kissed.

Dr. Bolduan also made public figures showing that 2,199 children of less than five years of age had died in the city of all causes during the month of July, this year. In the same month last year 1,072 children of the same group died. Of those who died this year, 627 were killed by infantile paralysis, whereas only one child died from the disease in July, 1915. Bronchitis and pneumonia caused the death of 403 children last month.

Follow-up Work Planned.

The committee appointed to conduct the follow-up work designed to insure proper orthopaedic treatment of paralyzed children after their recovery from the acute disease, yesterday announced a plan of work, including the co-operation of many of the best surgeons in the city and settlement and other philanthropic institutions. Dr. Thomas J. Riley, General Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, is Chairman of the committee. The committee, it was announced, would establish an office at once.

Manne Peralla, Chancellor in charge of the Salvador Consulate, yesterday announced that he had received a cable from President Melendez of San Salvador denying a report published here recently that infantile paralysis was present in the republic.

The second case of infantile paralysis among the 300 orphans at St. Joseph's Orphanage, Flushing, was reported yesterday. The victim was Rose Perrigone, 7 years old, who was stricken more than a week ago and was removed last Saturday to the Queensboro Hospital. The delay in reporting the case, according to the health officials at Flushing, was due to the Bureau of Institutions of the Department of Charities.

The United States Public Health Service yesterday received word that Mount Hope, N. Y., had declared an absolute quarantine against children.

A campaign of education and prevention has been carried on extensively by the Downtown Relief Bureau and Social Service Department of the Trinity Dispensary, it was announced yesterday.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths was made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

I. Ledder, 275 Broome St.
K. Margil, 231 Hudson St.
Inez Reselchio, 83 and 85 McDougal St.
A. Declacido, 232 Hudson St.
Lewis Morciano, 143 Hudson St.
Anna Viola, 22½ McDougal St.
M. Metz, 316 2d Av.
Edna Eadman, 386 E. 4th St.
Bernard Gross, 350 E. 16th St.
Irving Brownstein, 306 E. 8th St.
Daniel Block, 335 E. 23d St.
Joe Yolshina, 425 E. 12th St.
Mary Ellera, 421 W. 18th St.
Walter Duffy, 350 West 27th St.
Ago Calgea, 144 West 31st St.
John Bronigan, 344 West 21st St.
Daniel Lagivan, 436 West 35th St.
Lawrence McDermott, 224 West 116th St.
Pauline Gerlacek, 344 3d Av.
Bessie Shinroosky, 1,457 1st Av.
Anna Mortinkowitz, 311 East 61st St.
Fred Borcon, 171 West 101st St.
George Cox, 676 10th Av.
Elise Powers, 328 West 58th St.
Frank Beatty, 144 West 62d St.
Kate Wunch, 142 West End Av.
Ruby Green, 430 West 52d St.
Henry Zimmerman, 409 West 102d St.
Jeremiah Allen, 2,793 8th Av.
William Reinan, 406 West 57th St.
Elizabeth Ritter, 544 West 51st St.
Harold Stiozerger, 189 East 100th St.
Rose Walter, 62 East 114th St.
Anna Nierenzerg, 72 East 97th St.
Rebecca Soloti, 305 East 100th St.
Jean Burns, 200 West 146th St.
Angel Marks, 2,126 8th Av.
Valentine Kasselmont, 22 East 108th St.
Edward Brozek, 182 East 124th St.
E. Clancy, 273 West 114th St.
Helen Callahan, 124 East 114th St.
Robert Veff, 173 East 119th St.
William Kerriger, Volunteer Hospital.
Lena Compelli, 5 Carmine St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Pauline Klein, 352 East 91st St.
Arthur Costellona, 203 Bleecker St.
Ernish Austin, 16 West 94th St.
Lena Concelli, 5 Carmine St.
John Barry, 173 Amsterdam Av.
Gladys Niemeyer, 68 West 65th St.
Mona Zisprella, 168 Thompson St.
Mary Avallone, 337 East 123d St.
John Cowlon, 241 Madison St.
Ugo Coggia, 144 West 31st St.
Nathan Mitchell, 16 East 109th St.
Nathan Wargross, 412 East 72d St.
Elsie Cowans, 328 West 58th St.
Helen McCarthy, 1,251 Park Av.
Carl Siegfild, 545 West 164th St.
Seymour Madrin, 229 West 35th St.
Bronislava Zimbriaski, 1,457 1st Av.
Avelina Del Bellis, 197 Jackson Av., Queens, (died Willard Parker Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Lena Farba, 2,002 Mapes Av.
Mary Diiano, 663 Southern Boulevard.
Lena Okuru, 656 Southern Boulevard.
Alice Wolff, 1,077 Ogden Av.
Anna Rikon, 416 East 156th St.
George Groll, 417 East 173d St.
Marcion Dolvnatzowski, 450 East 151st St.
William Miller, 964 East 167th St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Evelyn Lynch, 60 Bergen St.
Eleanor Jones, 46 Prince St.
Helen Jones, 75 Pineapple St.
Vincent Clarkson, 624 Park Place.
Irwin Schautz, 10 Seeley St.
Joseph Baccari, 110 Park Av.
William Saffler, 202 Fulton St.
Joseph Sweeney, 87 Cumberland St.
Angelina Lopliato, 465 Clermont Av.
Martha Giebel, 964 Rockaway Av.
Boronia Baranowsky, 427 Osborn St.
James McInerney, 37 Furman Av.
Jacob Isenberg, 1,920 Douglas St.
Miroslaw Chuda, 386 Bristol St.
Ethel Barr, 142 Blake Av.
Gustave J. Johnson, 462 Linwood St.
David Guerin, 80 Green St.
Eleanor Tummons, 231 Heywood St.
Tony Konopla, 105 Metropolitan Av.
William Baden, 677 Metropolitan Av.
Sadie Chesnowitz, 129 Moore St.
Milton Gadolowitz, 260 Seigel St.
Sarah Rabinowitz, 159 South 2d St.
Yetta Weiner, 109 South 3d St.
Leo Asher, 100 Broadway.
Charles Greenockle, 45 Franklin St.
Bella Gabowsky, 1,736 Sterling Place.
Morris Gabowsky, 1,736 Sterling Place.
Elinore Minnardy, 352 Palmetto St.
Hyman Lunis, 15 Tompkins Av.
Edward Tibbets, 323 Sumpter St.
David Rozenhek, 360 Stockton St.
Joe Bora, 272 Saratoga Av.
Rudolph Bender, care of Shults, 107 St. Nicholas Av.
Rose Finger, 275A Reid Av.
Lillie Goldstein, 615 Marcy Av.
Arthur Greel, 95 McDougal St.
Muriel Nye, 602 Kosciusko St.
Jacob Chubin, 316 Floyd St.
Jos. Weltzer, 199 Buffalo Av.
Howard Martin, 46 Brighton Beach Rd.
Laura Hamond, 1,850 Flatbush Av.
Mary Ruggers, 421 Sheepshead Bay Rd.
Geo. Cardis, 2,735 W. 5th St.
Vincent Cararomo, 5,807 12th Av.
Helen Todd, 216 83d St.
Louisa Schneider, 1,859 78th St.
Benj. Rabinowitz, 1,948 Cropsey Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Anton Konopka, 105 Metropolitan Av.
Ruth Alexander, 842 40th St.
David Katz, 242 New Jersey Av.
Lillian Johnson, 245 52d St.
Anita Goodman, 331 President St.
Lawrence Walsh, 1,809 Benson Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Elsie Fogett, 57 8th Av., Astoria.
Leo Pakarski, 28 Hopson Av., Laurel Hill.
Albert Morton, 29 Walker St., Corona.
Winifred Banbey, 89 19th St., Elmhurst.
Amana Bockhl, 1,881 Ralph St., Ridgewood.
Peter Schmitt, 1,821 Himrod St., Ridgewood.
Louise Behuke, 151 1st St., Maspeth.
Millie Schott, 310 Bayside Av., Flushing.
Helen Lynch, 72 Amity St., Flushing.
Jos. Welosky, Woodhull Av., near Rocky Hill Road, Bayside.
Frances Weiss, 107 11th St., College Point.
Rose Cerridone, St. Joseph's Home, Flushing.
Dorothy John, 6 Hillside Av., Jamaica.
Ed Baldwin, 84 Ackroyd Av., Jamaica.
Gertrude Stanton, North Side Central Av., near Myrtle Av., Richmond Hill.
Leonard Koe, 1,221 Harold Av., Woodhaven.
Harold Whitworth, 26 Lott Av., Union Course.
Bernice Arnstein, 228 North Rivington Av., Arverne.
Samuel Mandelwitz, 56 South 9th St., Hammels.
Frank Marshall, 15 North Beach 97, Hammels.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Louise Behuke, 151 1st St., Maspeth.
Elisabeth Nugent, 82 N. Hays Av., Corona.
Alma Feisterlick, 65 Storm Av., Arverne.
Wm. Reinig, 331 Washington St., Jamaica, Queensboro.
Virginia Kircher, 31 Folsom Av., Glendale.
James Hunt, 76 Farrington St., Flushing, Queensboro.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Francis Cannock, 28 Giffords Lane, Gifford.
George H. Van Wagner, 167 Fischer Av., Tottenville.
Milton Marker, 386 Union Av., Mariners Harbor.
Irene Walker, Summit Av., New Dorp.
Robert L. Rossman, 59 Duvois Av., West New Brighton.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Francis Cannock, 286 Giffords Lane, Gifford.
Robt. L. Rossman, 59 Duvois Av., West New Brighton.

Seven children were discharged from hospitals yesterday as recovered, and five originally thought to have poliomyelitis were discharged as no cases.

MANY ESTATES QUARANTINED.

Paralysis Case on Seligman Property Causes Prompt Action.

The announcement that Maude Bush, the 18-year-old daughter of Irving T. Bush, and the son of Superintendent Dodd of the Seligman estate had infantile paralysis has caused many of the wealthy residents along the Hudson to put their estates under strict quarantine, not even permitting workmen to enter them from the outside.

James Stillman of 55 Wall Street and Isaac N. Seligman, the banker, were the first to issue such orders. Workmen employed on St. Barnabas Church, Irvington, were even told to quit. It is not thought that any measures will be taken at the Rockefeiler estate, as John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his family are at Seal Harbor, Me., where they will remain until the epidemic is ended.

Two new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in White Plains yesterday, making the total for the town eleven. The enforcement of the quarantine on automobile highways has been made less rigid, according to report, though guards are still maintained at trolley and railroad stations.

MAYOR BALKS AT QUARANTINE

Elizabeth, N. J., Executive Refuses to Furnish More Policemen.

Sixty-four new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in New Jersey yesterday according to a dispatch from the State Department of Health at Trenton, and five new communities were said to have become infected. The cases were distributed as follows:

Newark, 28; Jersey City, 5; Bayonne, Kearny, Aven, and Plainfield, 2 each; Bogota, Ridgefield Park, Mount Laurel Township, Milburn Township, Montclair, West Orange, Belmar, Asbury Park, Guttenberg, Lindel, Wall Township, Dover, Butler Paterson, Peapack, Gladstone, Hillsboro, Frankford, Fanwood Township, Hillside Township, Freehold Township, Long Branch, Rahway, and Ramsey, 1 each.

A citizen of Bloomfield yesterday offered $100 as the beginning of a fund with which to buy braces for paralysis victims there.

Mayor Mraviag of Elizabeth yesterday declined to grant the Health Department's request for more policemen to enforce the State quarantine. He said adults seemed to be as dangerous as carriers as children and that he would confer with the Executive Committee of the Board of Health before enforcing the regulations against children any more stringently.

Among the children who died last Tuesday, it was learned yesterday, was Gabriel Pinsky, 7½ years old, son of David Pinsky, the Jewish author and dramatist, whose plays have caused much discussion in Germany. The boy was taken ill on Saturday at his father's Summer home, 66 Second Avenue, Long Branch, N. J., and died there.

FEDERAL FIGHT ON PARALYSIS.

Health Officials Want Government to Control All Quarantines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A report recommending increased Federal supervision of the fight against the spread of infantile paralysis, and requirement that all children under 16 years old traveling from an infected district to another State shall have a health certificate, received the approval here today of officials of the Public Health Service and of the State health officers of more than thirty States; all assembled to devise a plan of concerted action to combat the disease.

The State health experts heard a report from a special committee appointed to recommend means for preventing the spread of poliomyelitis. This committee recommended, and the conference approved the suggestion, that there be closer co-operation between Federal and State authorities, and that the Public Health Service shall be notified by the proper State officials as soon as the disease appears in any community.

Among the important recommendations adopted by the conference were those requiring daily observations for two weeks of all children leaving infected districts, isolation of all diseased children and attendants for six weeks, private funerals in the event of death from poliomyelitis, hospital treatment whenever it is possible, the suppression of flies and the common drinking cup, and the immediate report of all cases and an interchange of reports between Federal and State authorities.

The conference went on record against so-called municipal or local quarantines. It is recommended that the Federal Government have practically complete control of quarantine matters.

Inasmuch as the conference was participated in by health officers from more than thirty States, the committee report today is in effect the promulgation of nation-wide regulations in the infantile paralysis campaign.

The committee report called attention to the danger of outbreaks next year and constant surveillance was recommended.

Before the conference adjourned a committee was named to make a general study of the infantile paralysis problem. This committee will report at another conference between Federal and State officials here next May. The committee comprises Dr. C. St. Clair Drake of Illinois, Chairman; Dr. T. D. Tuttle of Washington State, Dr. Oscar Dowling of Louisiana, Dr. Wade H. Frost, and Dr. C. H. Lavender of the Public Health Service.

The conference today also recommended slight modifications in the home treatment of poliomyelitis, but the adoption of the report of the special Committee on Interstate and Interstate Commerce was the chief business of the session. Dr. William C. Rucker, Assistant Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, presided. The report was adopted as follows:

It is the sense of this committee that the first step proper to be taken by a State health authority, believing its territory to be in danger of an invasion by poliomyelitis from another State or part of a State, to call the attention of the United States Public Health Service to the situation believed to be dangerous, and to request the United States Public Health Service to take whatever steps are necessary to prevent the interstate spread of poliomyelitis.

The necessary steps, ordinarily to be taken by the United States Public Health Service in such a contingency, are believed to be:

Investigation of the infected area.

Notification concerning the removal of persons 16 years of age or under from an infected area to a named point of destination in another State, said notification to be addressed in every case to the State health authority of the State of destination.

The forms of notification and of health certification and of permits to travel should include the following information and specifications, with such additional information and specifications as the United States Public Health Service deems necessary.

Identification of each traveler, the exact location or present or usual residence, and record of premises as to freedom from poliomyelitis during the preceding three months; or as to latest date of infection if less than three months, or as to renovation or cleansing of premises after infection.

Permits to travel shall be void unless the journey shall begin within twenty-four hours after issue of the permit.

Single permits shall not be issued for several persons, except for family or household groups coming from the same domicile.

The collection of fees by health officials from applicants for permits, whether resident or non-resident, should not be permitted.

The certificates of private physicians will not alone be a sufficient basis for the issue of a permit to travel. Permits for interstate travel will be based on medical inspection.

Permits for interstate travel should be signed by an officer of the United States Public Health Service or by the State Health Officer or by an officer authorized by the State health authority.

The committee disapproves quarantine by one State against another State or quarantine by one community against another community in the same State. It is believed that the Federal Government, through the United States Public Health Service, can perform all the duties of notification and certification required in interstate relations in case of unusual prevalence of poliomyelitis, and that State health authorities can and should perform like services as between communities in the same State during unusual prevalence of poliomyelitis.

It is recommended that all cases of poliomyelitis should be reported immediately to the local health authorities and to the State authorities and that State health authorities make weekly reports to the United States Public Health Service of all cases of poliomyelitis. The United States Public Health Service is asked to furnish general reports weekly.

It is recommended that all persons 16 years old or under, with a clean bill of health, and removing from an infected area or district to another locality, should be kept under medical observation daily for two weeks from the date of the certificate.

It is believed that the period of isolation of a case of poliomyelitis should not be less than six weeks from date of onset.

The isolation of cases of poliomyelitis should be stringent isolation of the sick person, with attendant or attendants, in a properly screened room or home, with disinfection at the bedside of all bodily excretions. Wherever it is possible, the removal of patients to a hospital is greatly to be preferred to isolation in a private house or apartment.

In case of death from poliomyelitis, the funeral should be strictly private.

Wherever poliomyelitis is unusually prevalent assemblages of children in public places should be prohibited.

During unusual prevalence of poliomyelitis schools should not be opened without thorough medical supervision by a health authority. When shools are opened beginning should be with high schools, and proceeding to lower age groups no more rapidly than complete medical examination can be made.

Because of the existence of unknown carriers of the infectious virus of poliomyelitis, and because the infectious virus is present in the body discharges of such persons, therefore all measures to prevent contamination by human excreta or other bodily discharges, the suppression of the fly nuisance, prohibition of the common drinking cup, and a general educational campaign for cleanliness and sanitation, with particular instruction of parents and children concerning personal hygiene, especially of the mouth and nose, are strongly urged by the committee.

To aid in preventing the spread of poliomyelitis, common carriers should instruct their agents and ticket sellers, by direct order, as well as by public notices, when poliomyelitis is unusually prevalent, that travelers with children of 16 years or under must be provided with a health certificate, as detailed in another section of this report.

The epidemic prevalence of poliomyelitis in certain States at this time indicates a likelihood of epidemic prevalence next year in States not gravely affected at the present time. It is believed that the measures here recommended should be continued in operation at least until such time as the incidence of the disease has subsided to or below its usual level.

JOHN W. TRUITON, (Maryland.)
T. D. TUTTLE, (Washington.)
H. M. BRACKEN, (Minnesota.)
ENION G. WILLIAMS, (Virginia.)
CHARLES E. BANKS,
(Public Health Service.)

Surgeon Wade Frost of the Public Health Service told those at the conference that investigation had not ridisclosed how the disease is transmitted, nor what caused it.

"The evidence strongly points to humans as the carriers," he said. "The evidence is that it is purely a human disease, and if contagious a large proportion of persons exposed are immune. It must be spread very largely from sources other than sick persons, mostly by adults. Against that is the known seasonal prevalence. Our theories do not exclude transmission by insects. Transmission by the lower animals is hypothetical. We hardly suspect any but dogs or cats. Its rapid spread indicates human carriers."

NURSES STILL BARRED BY LAW

Alien Labor Act Not Yet Suspended by the Proper Official.

The twelve Canadian nurses engaged by the Department of Health for infantile paralysis work who were forbidden to enter this country because of the alien labor law are still in Canada. It was learned last night, and have not yet been given permission to cross the border.

Commissioner Emerson received a telegram on Wednesday from Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department, saying that in his opinion the inhibition of the law might be held up to permit the entrance of the nurses, and it was thought at the Department of Health that this meant that the official order for the suspension of the law had been given. It was learned yesterday, however, that Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor, who has sole jurisdiction in the matter, had not been appealed to and had taken no action.

His office was appealed to yesterday, but Mr. Wilson himself could not be reached and his assistant said that he could promise only that the matter would receive consideration.

The great need for nurses here and the inability of the Department of Health to obtain a sufficient number in America was made the basis of the appeal.

STATE BOARD NOT ALARMED.

Yesterday's Increase in New Cases Due to Delayed Reports.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—One death from infantile paralysis and sixty-nine new cases of the disease were reported to the State Department of Health during the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M. today from various parts of the State, including New York City. This made a total of 150 deaths and 1,239 cases since the outbreak of the plague in June. Health Department officials said there was no cause for alarm in the large number reported today, as twenty-nine of them were delayed reports from the new branch office of the department at Roslyn, L. I.

The death occurred at North Tarrytown. The new cases were as follows: New Rochelle and Islip, five each; Oyster Bay, four; Bayshore, Hempstead, North Tarrytown and Roslyn Heights, three each; Port Chester, Syracuse, Milan, Hopewell, Poughkeepsie, Utica, Fonda, Belleport, East Rockaway, Bayville, and Sayville, two each, and one each from Mount Vernon, Freeport, Irvington, Lincoln, Fulton, Wheatley Hills, Wawarsing, White Plains, Auburn, Stamford, Patchogue, Southold, Bayport, Lynbrook, Westbury, Roslyn, East Norwich, Great Neck, Glen Cove, Seaford, and Morrisville.

PRINCETON TO OPEN LATE.

Because of Epidemic University Will Be Closed Till Oct. 10.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 18.—In order to prevent any possible spread of infantile paralysis among the students and residents of Princeton by the assembling here of persons from infected communities, Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, after a meeting with the local Board of Health and the university Committee on Sanitation, today decided to postpone the opening of the university from Sept. 26 until Oct. 10. His action, he explained, was entirely precautionary, and seemed wise to him because of the prevalence of infantile paralysis in so many parts of the country from which the university students are drawn.

The opening of the public schools in many places, including New York, has been postponed, but Princeton is the first university to defer its opening because of the epidemic. Health Commissioner Emerson said recently that he saw no danger in the opening of universities in New York City according to their fixed calendars.

CITY MAY AID THE CRIPPLES.

Alderman Dowling to Ask $20,000 —Gifts Total $10,816.

Acting Mayor Dowling yesterday announced that his attention had been called to the large number of children who would need braces when recovered from poliomyelitis. He said he thought the city should co-operate with private contributors in supplying funds with which to make proper provision for children whose parents could not provide for them. Mr. Dowling added that he would introduce a resolution before the Board of Aldermen in September, asking for an appropriation of $20,000 for the purpose.

It was announced at the Department of Health yesterday that $352 had been received from contributors for the brace fund, making the total $10,816.79. The contributors were:

From Lenox, Mass., $200; The New York World, $75; A. Friend, $20; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Stuart, $10; Alfred Tankauer, $10; Rebecca Magner, Miss Jeane Duncan, Gladys F. Smith, A. H. Ellard, and Henry Sobel, $5 each; R. J. and J. Abelow, $3; "Baby," J. J., A Friend, and A Birthday Offering, $2 each, and George H. Woodward, $1.

Contributors to the same fund, and to the purchase of toys for children in hospitals, yesterday sent $152.50 to THE TIMES. Among the contributions received was one from Doris Spencer, 7 years old, of 209 Pequot Avenue, New London, Conn., who inclosed the following letter, which, it was evident, she had laboriously printed:

Dear Sir: I am sending you $1 of my own money to be used for a little girl who is lame and sick to help her to get well like I am now. With love, DORIS SPENCER.

The contributors were as follows:

The children of the Hollywood Lodge, Highmount, N. Y., $44.50; James and Arthur P., $20; raffle held by H. R. Z. at Clarice, Asbury Park, $15; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goell, $15; Mary Tyler Snohn, aged 4, Anonymous, Mrs. H. Ginsberg, and "Baby Edward Henry Blitzer," $10; "In memory of S and C. T.," $5; "The ungalow Nine of Seaside" and Anonymous, $3 each; "Irwin's in memory of Aunt Ida's birthday," $2; Anonymous, $2; Doris Spencer, Charles Carroll, and Mrs. K. Hand, $1 each.

A Committee to Aid Convalescents from Infantile Paralysis has been organized among members of the textile trade and yesterday opened headquarters at 345 Fourth Avenue, from which it issued an appeal to the trade to contribute to the brace fund. Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education, is a member of the committee and Benedict Erstein of L. Erstein & Brother, who has sent two phonographs and a quantity of toys to the Willard Parker Hospital, is the Treasurer. All of the members of the committee have contributed. Those not already mentioned are:

Thomas F. Vietor of Frederick Vietor & Achells, Leopold Erstein of L. Erstein & Brother, Arthur Iselin of William Iselin & Co., Siegfried Peierls of Peierls, Buhler & Co., Robert T. Francis of the Pontoosuc Woolen Manufacturing Company, M. W. Dippel of the National Ribbon Company, Albert L. Gifford of the Worumbo Company, Albert Pitt of the Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company, George A. Post of Post & Sheldon, and Ramsay Peugnet of the Silk Association of America.

48 MORE ILL ON LONG ISLAND.

Thirty New Cases Reported in Nassau County, 18 in Suffolk.

Forty-eight new cases of infantile paralysis were reported on Long Island yesterday, thirty in Nassau County and eighteen in Suffolk. Among those in Nassau County were the following:

Freeport, 3; Manhasset, 3; Hempstead, Pine Hollow, Oyster Bay, and Lynbrook, 2 each; Hicksville, New Hyde Park, Seaford, Malverne, and South Hempstead, 1 each.

Loretta Tompkins, 21 years old, the daughter of Egbert Tompkins, Superintendent of the estate of James A. Blair at Oyster Bay, died of paralysis on Thursday. It was learned yesterday. Everett Shaw also died at his home on Centre Island on Thursday.

The new cases in Suffolk County were distributed as follows:

Islip, Brookhaven, West Hampton, and Huntington, 3 each; Northport, 2, and Lindenhurst, Sayville, and Stony Brook, 1 each.

Bellport Village, Sag Harbor, and Smithtown have adopted quarantine restrictions against children of less than 16 years of age, it was announced yesterday.

The Disease in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Eighty cases of infantile paralysis have been received at the Cook County and Durand Hospitals in Chicago since July 1, it was announced today. An average of three patients a day is being received at the County Hospital, and emergency preparations are being made to receive a greater number. The health authorities do not consider the malady epidemic.

First Case in Brookline, Mass.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Six new cases of infantile paralysis, a marked decrease as compared with other days this week, were reported to the State Department of Health today. Since Aug. 1 there have been 126 cases in this State, or 16 more than in July. Brookline reported its first case today.

No Movies for Baltimore Children.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 18.—Health Commissioner Blake of this city today issued an order barring children of less than 18 years from all theatres or exhibitions while the epidemic of infantile paralysis is prevalent in Eastern States.

Hold Photographer as Counterfeiter.

Giacomo Copolla, a photographer, of 423 East Fourteenth Street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Edward Dowden, and arraigned in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, before United States Commissioner McGoldrick charged with being connected with the alleged counterfeiting band which was rounded up several days ago at Grant City, Staten Island. Copolla pleaded not guilty, and was held in $15,000 bail for an examination on Aug. 24. On the recommendation of Acting United States Attorney Henry Ward Beer the members of the band who were arrested on Wednesday were also held in $15,000 bail each for examination on the same date.

LEARN WHY NAVY IS GREAT.

Volunteers Hear Lecture on Development of Military Character.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT POND BAY, L. I., Aug. 18.—Captain W. S. Simms of the U. S. S. Nevada, who has been called the "father of target practice," lectured the volunteers on the naval training cruise on the development of military character this afternoon. His address followed a description by Lieutenant Roberts, torpedo and gunnery officer of the Atlantic fleet, who related the history of torpedoes and submarines. The day was taken up almost entirely with instructive speeches, but time was found for the boat crews to practice in anticipation of the races to be held soon.

Several years ago the Naval War College of this country, Captain Simms said, after getting views on the development of military character, decided that the men of the navy should receive information as to what they were to do and how much of a force they would need to carry out the task, but should not be told how they were to accomplish the things wanted.

Lieutenant Roberts said that one of the chief factors in the navy's present efficiency was the great importance attached to destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines. The younger men in the service, he said, had received an incentive through opportunity to command such ships.

The volunteers will practice tomorrow in landing parties. Instruction is being hurried to fit the men for the war game that will start on Sunday when the battleships of the reserve fleet, with a detachment of destroyers, will try to save the Atlantic Coast from invasion by the North Atlantic fleet, now at Newport.

I. W. W.'S WRECK HOMES.

One Is Arrested After Threatening Minnesota Miner with Death.

BIWABIK, Minn., Aug. 18.—An explosion which, early today wrecked a boarding house at the Biwabik mine near here, is laid by the authorities at the door of the Industrial Workers of the World. No one was injured, although ten persons were in the house at the time of the explosion. One member of the I. W. W. is held on suspicion.

Tony Dumont, who with his wife, two children, and six boarders occupied the house, had been threatened by I. W. W. leaders to stop working at the mine. He did not pay any attention to these warnings and about midnight an explosion wrecked the rear portion of the house.

Matti Moilenes was arrested, as the authorities were informed he had threatened to blow up the house. I. W. W. cards were found in his possession, officials say.

Another explosion which the authorities charge to the I. W. W. occurred near Hibbing. The entire front of the house of John Smith, hoisting engineer at the Philbin mine, was torn away. Smith, his wife, and five children were in the rear of the house and were uninjured. Smith refused to strike recently when the I. W. W. agitators demanded it, and had received several threatening letters. No arrests have been made.

RECOMMITS L.C.WANAMAKER

Justice, Discrediting Wife's Story, Returns Aged Merchant to Asylum.

Supreme Court Justice Frederick E. Crane in Brooklyn dismissed yesterday the writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mrs. Emma Wanamaker, the young wife of Lewis Cass Wanamaker, a 73-year-old retired woolen merchant, and ordered his return to the State Hospital for the Insane at Kings Park, L. I. Mrs. Wanamaker sought to have her husband released on the ground that she signed the commitment papers at the direction of Harry Shirk, a lawyer, without knowing their contents.

The decision of the Justice was made after he received the reports of Dr. Arthur C. Brush and Dr. Frederick C. Eastman, who asserted that their examination of Mr. Wanamaker convinced them that he suffered from senile dementia, and that it would be dangerous to release him. Justice Crane in announcing his decision said:

"I have approached this case with an inclination to release Mr. Wanamaker if it was possible. As far as his wife's story is concerned, she stultifies herself. I am inclined to believe that her statements in the first instance were true and that her attitude upon the stand was assumed for the purpose of accomplishing a result. I don't believe her story."

CITY BREVITIES.

Three striking paper boxmakers were arrested yesterday and found guilty of disorderly conduct as the result of several incipient riots which characterized the developments of the day in the fight between the Paper Box Makers' Union and the Association of Paper Box Manufacturers. The strikers attempted to induce the driver of a delivery wagon to join them at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Eleventh Street.

William Doppman, 27 years old, of 116 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, a chauffeur, was held without bail by Magistrate Maguire in the Fifth Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with causing the death of William Matthews, a clerk, 19 years old, son of "Matty" Matthews, a former prize fighter. Matthews, whose home was at 215 Fifty-fourth Street, died in the Norwegian Hospital yesterday of gunshot wounds received shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

James Tiner, 17 years old, employed as a pumpman in the excavations for the new subway extensions in East 138th Street, the Bronx, was killed yesterday afternoon in the cut, when he accidentally touched the connections of an electrical switch. The boy's father, Locos Tiner, was working a short dist

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

8c Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Will buy Botany No. 815 of F. & H. Columbia; any colors, any quantity, for spot cash; state colors and quantity. B 123 Times.

CHARMEUSE and SATINS.—Open for special lots for cash. 30 West 32d St., 6th floor.

READY-TO-WEAR.—J. J. Nathan & Co. of Beaumont, Texas, is in the market for jobs of women's, misses', and children's ready-to-wear garments; either Summer or Fall merchandise. Y 325 Times Annex.

SERGES.—Amoskeag and Juilliards Botany serges wanted in all colors. Phone Spring 6066.

SUITS.—Men's and boys' Summer lightweight cassimere and washable suits, underwear, and shirts; cash for jobs. Latin-American Exporting Co., 404 Broadway.

SUITS AND DRESSES, silk and serge; jobber placing orders with houses making quick deliveries. B 135 Times.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

FOR SALE.—Botany Gabardine and whipcord, navy, black, copen., taupe, and brown, 91 East 32d St., 10th floor.

GARFIELD 519.—Immediate delivery, 8 navy, 2 brown, 1 green, 1 tan, at $1.20; reg. cash. Y 312 Times Annex.

RAINCOATS.—Complete line for Fall now ready; fancy novelties, also staples; stock on hand for immediate delivery. Rosenfield Raincoat Co., 352 4th Av.

SERGE.—1408 Juillards, immediate delivery, 24 pieces of navy, 4 brown, 2 green, 61½ net. Y 311 Times Annex.

SUITS.—Do not fail to see our wonderful American poplin suits for $8.75. M. Kananack, 34 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Specializing, $6.75 to $18.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5¾@6 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...5¾@6 " " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Coarse Cottons Prices.

Prices on sheetings and other coarse cottons in this market are being so firmly held by sellers that buyers are describing them as rock-ribbed. Four-yard 56-60s are being taken quite liberally by the jobbers, and though some buyers insist that these goods can still be had at 6⅞ cents, it is a fact that at least one 100-bale lot has been disposed of in the last couple of days at 7 cents. The jobbers are also after 4.70s, which are very firm. For 3.50 sheetings, sellers want at least 7¼ cents, while for delivery later in the year 40-inch 4.25s sold yesterday at 6¼ cents. Thirty-six-inch 3.50s are very firm at 5¼ cents, while 5¼ cents is asked for 31-inch 5-yard goods by leading houses. Thirty-inch 3.25-yard drills are strong in certain quarters at 7¾ cents, while at least one house has refused bids of 6¾ cents for 37-inch 3.95 drills.

Velvet and Silks for Hats.

Effective materials which are shown and from which the new hats will be made are velvets and silks embroidered in cashmere and Chinese designs. The foundations are in blacks or colors, many dull-toned shades being used which show up the designs. These are more or less brilliant in effect even where delicate cashmere colors are used, for the gold and silver threads appear in the embroidery as in so many trimmings and silks. The materials come embroidered in pieces ready for the modiste to work into shape.

Novelty Coatings Move Freely.

One of the big features of the jobbing end of the dress goods trade is the movement of novelty coatings. Some handsome clothes of this kind are shown, including effects known as new lynx, Austrian whirl, Neptune, Egyptian, &c. Novelty plaids are also favored, in conjunction with the fabrics just named, by buyers for both the cutting-up and retail trades. All of these goods are 56 inches wide, and wholesale at $3 to $8.50 a yard. Mohair plush coatings are also going big, according to one of the big jobbers. They are offered in the 54-inch width, in navy blue, green, brown, and black, and wholesale at $3 a yard. Plain and checked velours, jobbing at $1.25 to $2.50 a yard, are very good, as are figured serges, serge plaids, and broadcloths that job from $1 to $2.50. The best-selling serge plaids are those that retail at $1 to $2 a yard.

Printcloth Reports Conflict.

While reports from various sellers of printcloths in the local gray goods market did not agree entirely yesterday regarding the amount of business actually consummated, the impression prevailed that buyers were not as keen for goods, beyond spot and nearby deliveries, as they had been. Deliveries of this character are very hard to get, and as a result "freakish" sales are coming to light frequently. In one such instance, 6¼ cents was paid for a spot lot of 88½-inch 64-60s from second hands, whereas the general market quotation is an eighth less. Twenty-seven-inch 64-60s have sold for this month's delivery at 4⅛ cents, which is also higher than the contract price from all accounts. For 39-inch 56-44s, 4⅞ cents has been paid in quantities sufficient to establish the market at that figure. In isolated cases 5 cents is asked for this construction for spot delivery, while similar deliveries of 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s are being held by certain sellers at 5¼ and 5⅜ cents, respectively. Both of these prices are above the general market levels, which follow:

39-inch, 60-80s...⅝c 38½-inch, 64-60s..6¼c
39-inch, 72-76s....7⅛c 38½-inch, 64-56s..6⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s....6⅞c 38½-inch, 60-52s..5⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s....4⅞c 38½-inch, 60-48s..5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..6¼c 27-inch, 64-60s...4¼c
*Asked.

Export Trade in Cottons Good.

The export end of the local cotton goods trade continues active on practically all weights and qualities of cloths. Sheetings are being ordered from Africa and the Red Sea districts in spite of the prevailing high prices, and gray, bleached and colored cottons continue to meet a good demand from Latin America and the West Indies. Not much seems to be coming from the Philippines, while the English manufacturers are beginning to make their activities felt again in the business they are obtaining from the antipodes at the expense of American producers. The better grades of dress cottons are being sent to South America in liberal quantities, as are drill suitings, while the former are also going to leading European countries in considerable quantities. The failure of the Chinese loan has put a damper on business from that quarter. While the demand for army duck is said not to be over large, sellers are having considerable trouble in finding mills that can give the deliveries wanted.

Jet in Evening Frocks.

Jet is a feature on model evening gowns of black that one of the best houses is showing. Straps formed of rather large ornaments of it extend from the waist over the shoulders. In one of these another band is around the waist, the panels of gauze drapery are outlined in jet and other bands of it loose from the waist and make a gay clinking sound as the wearer moves. On other gowns there are wider belts of the jet with jet ornaments on bodice and skirt, and still another gown has the top of the skirt set solidly with jet beads like a flexible corselet.

Caution as to Sport Shoes.

Dealers who are placing early Spring orders will do well to hold off the buying of sport shoes, according to a market authority. There seems to have been an oversupply of this kind of footwear, he says. Quite a little of it has been carried over, which may hurt the sale of high-priced sport shoes next year. Grades which sell regularly at $6 and $7 are now being retailed at $2.95 in order to clean up stocks. Another feature of the shoe business at the moment is that there is a greater demand for patent leather in dress shoes. Aluminium plates are now used under the top lifts of medium-priced shoes with leather heels. They look well, it is said, and add to the selling qualities of the shoes.

CIGAR Par Excellence
Marie Antoinette
Sold Wherever Quality is in Demand
10 cents
TRY ONE
E KLEINER & CO. INC. Makers NY

Want Bleached Goods in a Hurry.

So keen has become the wholesale demand for bleached cotton for immediate delivery in this market that seconds, odd lots, and "misfits" generally are bringing prices equal to those paid for first quality goods, the only stipulation being that they be shipped at once. Buying of these goods has been so heavy of late that certain factors in the market are said to fear a repetition of the smash-up that followed the plunging on them in 1907. According to one of the best posted men in the market, however, there is no chance of this. "In 1907," he said yesterday, "the jobbers bought regardless of the retail demand in the fear they would not get all the goods they wanted. When the retail demand did not materialize to the extent expected, they were up against it and trouble followed. This year the jobbers are not ahead of the consuming demand in their purchases, but behind it."

Wall Paper Going Abroad.

Not the least interesting thing that has been brought out at the annual showing of new lines of wall paper now going on in this city is the fact that American decorations of this sort are now being shipped abroad in quantities that are said to be larger than the receipts of foreign papers here. While this business is not a direct result of the war, it has been stimulated to consiberable extent by the turning of foreign attention away from things artistic to militant. Not only are American wall papers being sent to London, but dealers in Paris and Petrograd have also been among recent customers of one of the leading American manufacturing concerns.

Rabbit Skin Embargo Will Hurt.

The requisitioning by the Australian Government of the Commonwealth's supply of rabbit skins for military purposes threatens trouble for the American men's hat industry. According to J. W. C. Campbell, manager of the Hatters' Fur Exchange, this city, the embargo on shipments of rabbit skins from Australia has caused a very serious condition in the market. "It presents the purchase of the best winter skins of the year," he said yesterday, "which are always needed to make the better qualities, and has created a shortage in hatters' fur which will be seriously felt by November and December. If relief does not come soon, with the short supply from other countries, the shortage will cause a stoppage of quite a few factories." The skins in question are used in making men's derbies and soft hats.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—Forty-one corporations were chartered today, with aggregate capitalization of $1,126,000. They include:

Cutting Block Lumber Corp., Troy, timber, sawmills, mining, construction, merchandise, commodities, camps, hotels, $560,000; L. C. Wells, E. M. and R. Cutting, 215 West 23d St., Manhattan.

The O'Brien Trading Corp., merchandise, buying, selling agents, $300,000; L. C. Haggerty, H. Rebbair, G. M. O'Brien, 29 West 42d St.

Mandingo Development Corp., agricultural, commercial operations in Africa and North America, $101,000; M. R. Hilford, G. B. Miller, E. C. Delafield, 42 Wall St.

Dupony-Spiegel Leather Co., Inc., leather, shoe supplies, $25,000; M. S. Feiler, E. Spiegel, N. Dupony, Asbury Park, N. J.

Jamestown Curtain Rod Co., Inc., Jamestown, curtain rods, holders, metal and wood specialties, $25,000; U. Springhorn, O. Martenson, J. Lindquist, 18 Shaw Av., Jamestown.

Harvey I. Cutting Forestry Co., Inc., Troy, timber, sawmills, construction, merchandise, $120,000; E. M., J. M., and R. Cutting, 215 West 23d St.

Bell Remedy Co., Inc., Albany, drugs, $20,000; M. H. and H. M. Clevent, T. Verch, Albany.

914 Simpson Street Realty Co., Inc., realty agency, brokerage, $15,000; H. Weltfisch, D. and L. Silverman, 1,178 Jackson Av., B'klyn.

Fashion Lace and Embroidery Co., Inc., merchandise, real and personal property, $15,000; I. Jurow, S. Klacsman, F. Marsalack, 16 West 32d St.

E. H. Drum & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, medicinal preparations, compounds, $10,000; S. Arensberg, E. H. Drum, B. Rosenzweig, 495 8th Av., Brooklyn.

Silberman, Chaves & Co., Inc., women's and children's wearing apparel, $10,000; S. Tartar, I. Chaves, E. Silberman, 155 East 4th St.

McKean Construction Co., Inc., building, contracting, and construction, $10,000; R. T. McKean, C. R. McConnell, S. Smyth, Jr., 153 East 86th St.

Hirst Organ Specialty Co., Inc., Warsaw, organ pipes, parts, accessories, specialties, $5,000; J. J. Colton, D. Marr, J. Hirst, North Tonawanda.

70 East 77th Street Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; C. M. Byrne, I. Mitchell, H. M. Clements, 141 Ross St., Brooklyn.

Murray & Young, Inc., mercantile, trading, merchandise, animals, products $5,000; T. Robinson, T. F. Murray, C. F. Young, 110 East 198th St.

The Newman Haberdashery Corp., Bronx, men's wear, $5,000; F. L. Newman, H. L. Turk, J. A. Newman, 884 Riverside Drive.

Improved Snap Fastener Co., Inc., snap fasteners, machines for their production, $10,000; N. A. Ranschoff, L. B. Bloom, E. Seidel, 23 1st Av.

H. V. P. Motor Sales Co., Inc., Utica, automobiles, accessories, $15,000; G. D. Vincent, E. B. Hague, R. F. Payne, 762 Rutgers St., Utica.

Stark, McAlpin & Co., Inc., Cortland, clothing, dry goods, $10,000; J. S. McAlpin, J. V. and P. M. Stark, Penn Yan.

O. K. Embossing Co., Inc., paring, skiving leather, $5,000; M. Helfgut, M. and S. Haber, 88 Walker St.

Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., Inc., machines for making fasteners, brass rolling bills, $5,000; H. Medalie, A. Levine, A. A. Pous, 2,399 Grand Concourse, Bronx.

First Place Realty Co., Inc., realty construction, management, development, $5,000; D. A., and H. Sokolski, 88 E. Seventh St.

94 East Fourth St. Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, management, development, $5,000; same directors.

74 Essex St. Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, $5,000; same directors.

Capital increase: Abraham Ratkowsky, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $125,000.

Capital decrease; Barnes, Smith Co., Binghamton, $210,000 to $200,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Frechtel Brothers, Inc., Manhattan; Jamestown Curtain Rod Co. of Jamestown, N. Y., Inc., Jamestown.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 18.—Charters filed:

Kaiser Handkerchief Co., Newark, to manufacture and deal in handkerchiefs and dry goods, $50,000; B. C. Kaiser, Bernard Kaiser, Arthur Brugger.

Rite Tailoring Co., Inc., Newark, to deal in clothing, carpets, rugs, &c., $10,000; Frederick Miller, Brooklyn; Neil McKinley, Sr., Joseph C. Degnen, Newark.

Khalof Realty Co., Newark, real estate and development, $10,000; J. W. Khalof, M. H. Khalof, T. R. Grimm, Newark.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 18.—Charter filed:

The Shandon Oil Co., to acquire lands containing oil, petroleum, and develop same, $1,000,000; Ferris Giles, K. M. Dougherty, L. S. Dorsey, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light to fresh s. winds.

Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light variable winds.

Fla. and Ala.—Showers and thunderstorms Sat. and probably Sun.; light variable winds.

Miss.—Fair in n., rain in s. Sat. and probably Sun.; fresh s. e. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; continued warm.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair and continued warm Sat. and probably Sun.; light variable winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sat. Sun. unsettled, probably showers; moderate s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair and continued warm Sat. Sun. cloudy, probably showers; cooler in w.; moderate s. e. winds.

La.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Ark. and Okla.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. unsettled.

East. Tex.—Showers Sat. Sun. cloudy.

West. Tex.—Showers Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Fair and continued warm Sat. and probably Sun.

Mo.—Fair and continued warm Sat.; Sun. cloudy; possibly showers and cooler in n. w. p.

Wis.—Fair and continued warm Sat.; Sun. cloudy, possibly thunder showers in n. and w. Minn.—Cloudy Sat.; probably thunder showers and cooler in w. and Sat. night in e.; Sun. fair and cooler.

Iowa—Fair and continued warm Sat.; probably followed by thunder showers and cooler Sat. night or Sun.

N. Dak.—Unsettled and cooler Sat.; probably showers; Sunday fair.

S. Dak.—Thunder showers and cooler Sat.; Sun. probably fair; cooler in e.

Neb.—Cloudy Sat., ith thunder showers and cooler in w., and Sat. afternoon or night in e.; Sun. probably fair, cooler in e. and s.

Kan.—Fair and continued warm Sat.; Sun. unsettled and cooler, possibly thunder showers.

SAYS FILIPINOS PROSPER.

Tokio Scholar, In Book, Declares They Look Down on Japanese.

TOKIO, July 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.) — Dr. Inazo Nitobe, a Japanese scholar well known in the United States where he spent several years, has just published impressions of a recent visit to the Philippine Islands and his articles have attracted wide attention in Japan.

Dr. Nitobe said he heard many Americans in the Philippines express the belief that the islands would ultimately pass into the hands of the Japanese, but he believed the attitude of the natives might be quite different.

"The natives," said he, "believe they are superior to the Japanese, having enjoyed a European civilization for 400 years, and having used a language derived from the Latin. As a matter of fact the Filipinos are no equal for the Japanese in politics, national defense, or industry, but possessing, as they do, such foreign ideas and customs, though ancient, they rather look down upon the Japanese. It remains a serious question whether they would condescend to look up to the Japanese as their superiors.

"They have, furthermore, not neglected to pay close attention to the Japanese administration in Formosa and Korea. While Japan's administration is not without its faults, it has been as a rule a great success, and yet when comparison is made between Japan's colonial administration and that of America in the Philippines, they are widely different.

"In the Philippines the natives enjoy unlimited liberty of speech; they write and discuss as they like and no official intervention takes place. Viewed from this respect alone, would the Filipino welcome Japanese control, when he realizes the present condition of Japan's policy in Formosa and Korea?"

The writer referred to the many political liberties and prerogatives possessed by the Filipinos under American rule, and spoke particularly of the fact that American teachers in the public schools are gradually being replaced by native instructors. He added:

"Visit the primary schools and you will see the native instructors teaching very patriotic songs with the spirit of independence the dominating note, such as 'My Native Land, the Philippines, the Philippines.'

"In the high schools native books are used as textbooks, encouraging the spirit of political independence. There were more than eighty dialects in these islands, but today English is the common language, thus uniting the diversed inhabitants into one.

"Our wonder grows, then, why the natives under such favorable conditions should desire to discard American rule to be replaced by that of Japan."

Dr. Nitobe pointed out that the United States spends the huge sum of $30,000,000 annually in the Philippines. Add to this the immovable capital already invested in the islands, something like from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 more. It was not necessary, he said, to enumerate the blessings that have been brought about to the natives by the inflow of such a large amount of specie. Their wages have increased, and the standard of living has been raised. Should the Philippines be transferred to Japan now, for instance, it would be hard to gain such advantages as these in the immediate future even if good might come in the long run. The writer added:

"Try as I will, it is hard for me to find a reason to welcome the Japanese. It seems to me that the desire of transferring the ownership in some fitting form comes from the American inhabitants rather than from the Filipinos themselves."

In conclusion Professor Nitobe declared that it was absurd for Japanese to talk about the acquisition of the Philippines. Their cry should be "Southward Ho!" in commerce, but not in territorial aggrandizement. He felt confident that the American Government would not object to economic enterprise by the Japanese in the Philippines. Indeed, he had been informed on his visit that in not one single instance has a business proposition by the Japanese been opposed by the authorities.

NEW SUBWAY FOR BROOKLYN

May Abandon a Manhattan Line to Build on Cross-Borough Route.

The Public Service Commission took up yesterday a plan to modify the dual subway system by abandoning the proposed line under Nassau Street, Manhattan, and diverting the funds to a line from Long Island City to Franklin Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, there to connect with the Brighton Beach line and so open a direct route to the sea.

By abandoning the Nassau Street line $5,700,000 would be available for the proposed Brooklyn crosstown line. The change has been asked for by civic bodies in Brooklyn and by thousands of citizens living along the proposed route.

The Nassau Street line was to have begun at the Municipal Building and to have connected with the Montague Street tunnel to Brooklyn. Two large stations were planned, one at Broad Street and the other at Fulton. The Public Service engineers say it would be difficult to build and would be of doubtful value to the public. On the other hand, they say provision for Brooklyn crosstown traffic would be of great value. Other conferences on the change are to be held before a decision is made.

Announcement was made yesterday that the commission and Controller Prendergast had agreed upon the amounts of unexpended balances from appropriations by the Board of Estimate which may be applied to new subway contracts. The total is $1,141,467.96, of which $951,341.66 may be applied to B. R. T. contracts and the remainder to Interborough work.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. P. Allen & Co.; C. F. Ursenbach, neckwear, gloves, jewelry, fancy goods, notions; 1,261 Broadway.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—C. H. Schneider & Bro.; C. H. Schneider, wholesale clothing, dry goods; 1,161 Broadway; Marlborough.

BILLINGS, Mon.—Roe Dry Goods Co.; D. Roe, dry goods, general merchandise; 334 4th Av.; Latham.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; P. Schaefer, housefurnishing goods, china, crockery, silverware; 280 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; W. O. Ransley, notions, linings, jewelry, fancy leather goods, perfumery; 220 5th Av.; Broztell.

CHICAGO—Harrison & Co.; R. Harrison, general merchandise; Victoria.

CHESTER, S. C.—Rodman Bros.; S. W. Darnell, general mdse; Herald Square.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. E. Nesbitt, carpets, rugs; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—H. Friend, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. St. C. Parrell, dress goods, silks, velvets; 115 Worth.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; E. D. Stauffer, house furn. goods, toys; 37 West 26th; Wallick.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; L. G. Weseleman, house furn. goods, toys; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Texas—J. Hamburger & Sons; S. Hamburger, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; R. Lazarus, clothing; 220 5th Av.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Pennington Dry Goods Co.; Miss E. Pennington, millinery; Cumberland.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Minnaugh Co.; D. McCarthy and J. L. Minnaugh, dry goods, notions, millinery, ready-to-wear; 45 W. 34th.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Clarke-Davis Co.; J. H. Davis, flowers, feathers, braids, ornaments; Navarre.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Schmitt & Leachman; C. B. Leachman, dress goods, silks, notions; 470 4th Av.

DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Mrs. W. F. Butt, dressmaking department; 71 W. 23d.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; T. F. Ranck, cloaks, suits; W. B. Warner, merchandise manager, ready-to-wear; 854 4th Av.

DUBUQUE, Iowa—J. Levi & Co.; J. R. Robertson, cloaks, suits; M. J. Malone, laces, hosiery, underwear; 1,328 Broadway.

FINDLAY, Ohio—D. D. Levy, waists; 72 Madison Av.; Latham.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Boston Store Dry Goods Co.; Miss G. Whybark, art goods; 353 4th Av.; Great Northern.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; G. F. Shepard, gloves, knit underwear, hosiery; 25 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—M. J. Gathof & Brother; M. J. Gathof, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

McKEESPORT, Penn.—Famous Co.; L. P. Peiser, children's dresses, waists; 72 Madison Av.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Summerfield & Co.; H. I. Summerfield, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,140 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Mr. Thornton, jobs silk, cotton, mourning waists, children's dresses; 364 5th Av.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Aaron, Schwartz & Joseph; Miss N. Durr, corsets, brassieres; 1,140 Broadway.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; Miss K. A. Davis, books, stationery; 220 5th Av.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Tuttle & Bryant Co.; C. A. Bryant, dry goods; Latham.

OMAHA, Neb.—T. Kilpatrick Co.; Miss M. E. Mullen, laces, trimmings, embroideries; 220 5th Av.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; J. Dickinson, hosiery, knit underwear; 1,133 Broadway; Broztell.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Philadelphia Millinery Co.; Miss Davis, millinery; Grand.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—H. Frank & Son; Mr. Baum, piece goods; 1,270 Broadway, Room 416.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Joseph Horne Co.; L. A. Hunach, carpets, rugs; 470 4th Av.

PULASKA, Tenn.—W. D. Rose & Sons Co.; W. S. Rose, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.

ROME, Ga.—J. Kuttner; Mrs. H. Smith, coats, suits, furs; I. May, knit, piece goods; 28 W. 23d.

SCRANTON, Penn.—I. Brown, coats, suits, silk dresses; 64 West 115th.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—Johnston-Balk Co.; A. B. Johnston, dry goods, notions, men's furn. goods; Miss Swan, ready-to-wear; Grand.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—" Sonnenfeld's "; B. Rosenthal, silk, serge dresses, jobs, regular; 364 5th Av.

SUMTER, S. C.—Chandler Clothing Co.; J. H. Chandler, J. M. Chandler, clothing; Grand.

TAMPA, Fla.—Maas Bros.; S. Maas, general mdse; 148 W. 23d.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Thompson-Hudson Co.; G. A. Weller, cloaks, furs; 854 4th Av.

TROY, N. Y.—Cluett, Peabody & Co.; F. T. Peabody, manufacturers shirts, collars, cuffs; 355 4th Av.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. Weber, Sons & Co.; E. C. Bush, notions, hosiery, gloves; 334 4th Av.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

SPACE SAVING APPLIANCE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Space Saving Appliance Company of 101 Park Avenue.

ARRIGONI FEED COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Arrigoni Feed Company, Inc., dealing in hay, feed, &c., at the foot of 103d Street and East River.

HUDSON VIEW GROCERS, INC., of 802 West 118th Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,782 and assets of $2,832.

LOUIS LEVIN.—Judge Hand has appointed Jesse Knight receiver for Louis Levin, dealer in women's garments at 47 West Thirty-fourth Street and 107 West 116th Street, in $1,000 bond.

AARON MICHEL.—Judge Hand has appointed Walter L. Bryant receiver for Aaron Michel, trading as M. Michel & Son, flowers, feathers, &c., at 656 Broadway, in $300 bond.

D. E. JACOBSON COMPANY, manufacturers of shirtwaists at 114 Fifth Avenue, has assigned to Henry Seltzer. The firm is composed of David E. and Julius Jacobson.

EDWARD A. KASSELL, dealer in shoes at 564 West 181st Street, has assigned to S. Clinton Crane.

Weekly Failure Report.

BRADSTREET'S reports 282 business failures in the United States during the week, against 257 for the previous week and 303, 261, 278, 264 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 61, New England 18, Southern 73, Western 56, Northwestern 45, and Far Western 29. Canada had 25, against 22 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Jeremiah P. McDonald and Henry L. Murphy, individually and as copartners, trading as McDonald & Murphy, contractors, voluntary petition. Partnership liabilities, $10,624; assets, $1,880. McDonald, individual liabilities, $2,267; assets, $2,807. Murphy, individual liabilities, $1,140, assets none.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Baylis, Charles. T.—John Wanamaker, N. Y. $197.01
Briant, Leon—W. Conte 108.44
Bascarelli, Marianna—Morris Park Estates 144.66
Birmingham, Frank B.—R. J. Kittredge & Co. 490.24
Coener Amusement Co., Inc., John Cort, Ashley L. Biedler, and Maurice Runkel—U. S. Fidelity & Guar. Co. 1,519.99
Combs, Harry B.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. 123.06
Coughlin, Martha E., or Martha E. Papst, or Mrs. M. Papst, or Mrs. T. E. Coughlin—S. Pixel 305.58
Dougherty, Russell—H. S. Proctor 322.06
Di Mella, Maria—Morris Park Estates. 813.91
Daggett, Robert B.—Aeolian Co. 1,493.75
Eymer, Martin—Jaburg Bros. 114.85
Finkelstein, Isaac—S. Kraus & Bro. 265.45
Farrington, Hiram A.—McLoughlin & Donovan, Inc. 184.89
Glanhman, Pauline—Morris Park Estates 1,747.67
Gardner, Lester N.—E. H. Sayre 426.96
Graf, Hearch and Samuel—Alaska Chemical Co. 283.96
Glennon, Joseph J.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. 301.46
Goldberg, Morris, and Abe Goodman—L. J. Neumann et al. 179.81
Holloday, Ida C.—Yorkville Realty Co. 152.11
Hampton Iron and Steel Co. and Samuel W. Rothrock—John B. Roberts & Co. 244.71
Johnson, John—R. Fixel 178.18
Kress, Clara—J. Weidel 321.80
Kean, Louis; George Kean, Esther Goldsmith, and Rose K. Tekulsky—M. Baker 5,970.56
Kelly, George—J. F. Morgan 185.78
Klausner, Samuel—H. Penn et al. 222.50
Livsey, Barrett C.—D. L. Griffen 189.27
MacGregor, Arthur A.—Iselin et al. 6,574.08
Mayy, Rose, Mrs.—R. Leavy 815.77
Moser, Isaac—N. Kronman & Co. 174.35
Moran, Henry—Hood Tire Co., Inc. 123.57
Miller, Israel—H. Green 736.48
Moskowitz, Harry, and Jacob Swetlow—Elmstein & Wolff 854.61
Marony, Walter D.—M. A. Dempsey 531.26
Neumann, Frederick—K. Latspeich 238.41
Nicholas, George—Peabody & Babcock, Inc. 145.79
N. Y. Wholesale Cleaners & Dyers' Assn., Inc.—G. Simeon 367.22
O'Meara, Patrick B.—S. Poggenburg 1,135.88
Pfeffer, Max—Westin & Steinhardt 135.41
Quigley, Joseph J.—E. F. Depew 185.34
Roderick, Joseph—Cello Varnish Co. 376.59
Rinchart, John B. G.—N. M. Sanborn 162.39
Rattner, Lizzie—Morris Park Estates. 1,028.91
Rattner, Harry—Morris Park Estates. 106.41
Renner, Ruth E.—R. Fixel 144.31
Roth, Robert C.—Kruger Bros. Co. Co. 861.30
Stillman, Maurice R.—Commercial Cable Building Co. 111.41
Stringer, Irving—James McCreery Realty Corp. 895.65
Sackheim, Benjamin—Morris Park Estates 1,826.88
Spevack, Morris—M. S. Mechanics 1,249.53
Stein, Bessie—Burns Bros. 127.58
Thompson, P. Chester—Federal Trust Co. 774.60
Turner, Julia H.—E. Van Raalte 182.01
Umbach, Charles H.—J. E. Tygerrt Co. 198.62
Zimmerman, Urla—Metropolitan Tobacco Co. 238.96
Brooklyn Metal Works—City of N. Y. 135.84
Sullivan, William E.—Same 253.45

In Bronx County.

Baumann, Joseph B.—H. Greenblatt $113.72
Berney Realty Co.—Lawyers' Mortgage Co. 3,668.86
Fillin, Sol—Standard Plumbing Supply Co. 74.26
Graf, Hearch and Samuel—Alaska Chemical Co. 288.86
Gabel, George—Oppenheim, Collins & Co. 396.06
Levy, Harnett—S. Miller 335.07
Same—Same 345.53
Same—Same 556.47
Louis Bernstein's Co—Lawyers Mortgage Co. 3,956.38
One Seventy One Bldg. Co.—Title Guarantee & Trust Co. 122.15
Robinson, Marie and Sophie Neuman—Lawyers' Mtg. Co. 1,847.80
Silberman Realty Co.—J. H. Haas 331.23
Wick Realty Co., Inc.—Alfred David Co.
Jennie Wolff, Philip Edward Ittmann, and Marks Wolff—M. Malbin 377.40
Same—Same 377.64
Warsaw, Benjamin—A. Green et al. 87.02
Walzer, Samuel—E. P. Martin 1,238.39

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Colby, Arthur M. H.—M. S. Kemmerer et al; May 18, 1908 ..... $168.96
Frecker, Alfred N.—M. Hallanan, Dec. 30, 1898 ..... 310.52
McJenkins, John—M. Fibel et al.; July 19, 1916 ..... 325.25
Lindemeyer, Richard & Charles Mueller—Sanax Co., Inc., Mar. 16, 1914 ..... 368.76
Staats, Gustav—City of N. Y.; May 24, 1916, (vacated) 645.38

In Bronx County.

Bonnett, Abraham—L. Popkin; Mar. 1, 1916 ..... 101.46

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:09|Sun sets..6:50|Moon rises..9:33

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:07	12:60	5:50	6:30
Governors Island	12:18	12:51	6:37	7:20
Hell Gate	2:21	2:57	8:13	9:01

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 18.

SS Patris, Piraeus, Aug. 1.
SS Stockholm, Kirkwall, Aug. 5.
SS Greystoke Castle, Bordeaux, Aug. 1.
SS Hallsjord, Ardrossan, Aug. 8.
SS Lysefjord, Port Antonio, Aug. 12.
SS Grove, Curacao, Aug. 10.
SS Carrillo, Cristobal, Aug. 10.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Aug. 18.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, Aug. 12.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Aug. 17.
SS Portuguese Prince, Bordeaux, Aug. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Kristianiafjord ..... Bergen ..... Aug. 9
†Finland ..... Liverpool ..... Aug. 9
Furus ..... Victoria ..... July 25
Petrolite ..... Shields ..... Aug. 1
Lord Erne ..... Havre ..... Aug. 5
Orifiamme ..... Dartmouth ..... Aug. 1
Lord Cromer ..... Liverpool ..... Aug. 6
Luz ..... Newports ..... Aug. 7
Totori Maru ..... London ..... Aug. 4
Cluny Castle ..... London ..... Aug. 9

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Paul ..... Liverpool ..... Aug. 12
Minnehaha ..... London ..... Aug. 12
Alcor ..... Turks Island ..... Aug. 6
Esperanza ..... Havana ..... July 20
Stella ..... Colon ..... Aug. 9

DUE MONDAY.

•California ..... Glasgow ..... Aug. 13
•Lafayette ..... Bordeaux ..... Aug. 12
•Saxonia ..... Liverpool ..... Aug. 12
†Nieuw Amsterdam ..... Falmouth ..... Aug. 12
Senator ..... Tanamo ..... Aug. 10
Siraois ..... Santiago ..... Aug. 17
Carolina ..... San Juan ..... Aug. 16
Tenadores ..... Cristobal ..... July 21

DUE TUESDAY.

†Heilig Olav ..... Christiansand ..... Aug. 12
Italia ..... Naples ..... Aug. 11
King Bleddyn ..... Havre ..... Aug. 5
Lancastrian ..... London ..... Aug. 12
St. George ..... Liverpool ..... Aug. 12
Saratoga ..... Havana ..... Aug. 19
City of Montgomery ..... Savannah ..... Aug. 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Brighton ..... Jamaica ..... Aug. 19
Kansas City ..... Swansea ..... Aug. 9
Elef K. Venezuelos ..... Gibraltar ..... A

A Financial War Map

of Europe and Asia

has just been prepared by us. This map gives the relative areas of the belligerent nations and statistics regarding their national and per capita wealth, income, debts, and other important data. A complimentary copy of this map will be sent on request to those interested in foreign securities.

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100 Belding Bros. Com.
25 Childs (Rest.) Com.
25 Continental Oil.
50 Franklin Insurance.
50 Farmers Loan & Trust.
100 Royal Baking Powder Com.
100 Santa Cecilia Sugar Com.
10 York Haven Water & Pow. 1st 5s

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
200 Carolina Clich. & Ohio Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Great Northern Paper Pfd.
35 Gen. Refractories.
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
162 N. Y. Shipbuilding.
50 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
20 Winchester Repeating Arms.
500 Ward Baking Com.

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The Financial Leader

In seven months of 1916 The New York Times published 770,307 lines of Financial advertisements, a gain of 246,027 lines, compared with the corresponding period last year, and 473,263 lines more than the second newspaper.

The average net paid sale of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for the six months ended March 31, 1916, was 334,744 copies—a circulation which represents in one grouping the greatest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper, and which includes the largest and most influential body of investors in the world.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Encounter More Profit-Taking—Underwriting of the British Loan Oversubscribed.

Continuation of profit-taking sales imparted irregularity to yesterday's price movement on the Stock Exchange, but it hardly had the effect of lessening to any great extent the feeling of optimism with which the Street has come to regard the outlook. That was because profit taking was accepted as the logical sequel to the strength of the list earlier in the week, which was accompanied by a very considerable expansion of trading, and by an advance in many stocks quite sufficient to tempt traders to the conversion of paper profits into actual profits.

The prolongation of the railroad labor crisis helped to accentuate the desire to take profits, though the railroad stocks and the list as a whole displayed no such weakness as would be expected had the financial community changed its belief that the crisis would pass without a strike. There are those in the financial district who would like to see the railroad heads refuse any concession to the men and to stand squarely on the demand for arbitration of the whole railroad labor situation, but that is obviously practically impossible in view of the President's urging of concessions as a means of avoiding the serious embarrassment of a country-wide strike. Even those who expressed this preference were still of the opinion that the matter would not take that course and that concessions would be made which would avoid a strike.

The closing of the underwriting of the new British loan sooner than had been looked for revealed in practical manner the extent of the response to the invitation to participate in this latest foreign financing. Realization that the proceeds of the credit are to be used in ways which will provide work for American industry has a good deal to do with the favor accorded to the loan, but in the terms of the loan itself underwriters found reasons for their very ready response to this offering. The provision which permits reduction through partial retirement at a premium in advance of maturity against sales of collateral securing the loan came in for special comment as a feature which was calculated to give unusual support.

The most emphasis, however, was laid on the consequences to American trade of the placing of foreign loans in this market. Already banking circles are looking to the closing of some very important orders for allied countries as a result of the successful flotation of this British loan. The connection between the grant of credits and the placing of additional orders is direct and obvious. This is of much more consequence to the situation as a whole than is the probable withholding from the market, at least for a time, of the securities which would be sold here were they not used as collateral, but that also remains an important market consideration.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances.			
	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	4
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	4
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	—	—	—
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2¼	2¼

Time.			
60 days	2¾@3	5 months	3¼
90 days	3 @3¼	6 months	3¼
4 months	3¼@3¾		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.

90 to 90 days	3½@3¾
4 to 6 months	3½@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	—.00¼
Cables	4.76¼	4.76½	4.76½	—.00¼
France—				
Demand	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	+.00⅛
Cables	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	+.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	72.25	72.25	72.25	..
Cables	72.31¼	72.31¼	72.31¼	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75¾	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.90⅝	5.90⅛
95.28	Berlin	72.25	72.31¼
5.1826	Switzerland	5.29¼	5.28⅞
19.295	Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45	Russia	30.65	30.70
5.1826	Italy	5.44½	5.47¼
20.26	Austria	12.40	12.45
26.73	Scandinavia	23.65	23.75
19.20	Spain	20.20	20.25
40.19	Holland	41.31¼	*41.37½
	China—		
	Hongkong	51.00	51.15
	Shanghai	72.00	71.00
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84	Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.50	41.75
32.44	Rio	24.62	24.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69⅝	$4.71	$4.68⅞

*Less 1-32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $479,491,196; balance, $25,376,663; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $802,510.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.06375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31 5-16d, off ⅛d; in New York, 65¾c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 50¾@54⅝c.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes 63 francs 70 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 14½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 89 francs 90 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUG. 18, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	710,770
Same day last year	979,472
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	100,936,294
Same period last year	102,621,411
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33	33⅜	100	Advance Rumely pf	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅞
15⅝	16	3,900	Alaska Gold Mines	16½	16½	15¼	15½	—1½
22½	23½	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23½	23½	23	23	— ½
79¼	79⅞	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79⅝	...
76⅝	76⅞	3,700	Am. Agricul. Chem	75	77¼	75	76⅝	+3½
100½	101¼	400	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100⅞	101	100⅞	101	+ ⅛
88½	89	3,200	Am. Beet Sugar	89¼	89⅝	88⅝	88¼	— ⅜
59	59¼	6,900	Am. Can	58⅝	59⅝	58	59¼	+ ⅝
110¼	112	200	Am. Can pf	110	110	110	110	—1
60¾	61¼	2,500	Am. Car & Fdry	60½	61¼	60⅝	60⅞	⅝
145	147½	500	Am. Coal Products	147½	147½	147½	147½	+ ½
51	52	100	Am. Cotton Oil	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
51	52	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	51⅞	51⅝	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
28	28⅝	300	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
22¼	22½	1,400	Am. Linseed	22½	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
50½	51	1,100	Am. Linseed pf	50¼	50½	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅛
72¾	72⅞	7,300	Am. Locomotive	72⅝	73⅜	72½	72⅝	+ ⅛
99	99¼	25,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	99	100⅛	98⅞	99	+ ⅛
111½	112	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111⅜	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜	+ ⅛
54¼	55	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	55¼	55¼	54½	54½	+ ⅛
110	110¼	700	Am. Sugar Ref	109⅝	110½	109⅝	110¼	+ ⅛
132⅛	132½	1,800	Am. Tel. & Tel	133¼	133¼	132½	132½	+ ¼
218	221	200	Am. Tobacco	218	218	218	218	...
44	44⅞	500	Am. Woolen	44⅞	44⅞	44	44	—1
97	98	100	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
27	27¼	900	Am. Writing P. pf	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
32	33	100	Am. Zinc L. & S	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
85¼	85⅝	18,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	86¼	86¼	85	85⅝	— ⅛
103½	103⅝	1,500	At., Top. & S. F	103⅝	103⅞	103½	103⅝	— ⅛
113	113⅝	100	Atlantic Coast Line	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	...
70½	71¼	8,000	At., Gulf & W. I	68⅝	71⅛	68⅝	71⅛	+2½
64	65⅛	1,200	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	64⅜	65	64⅜	65	...
75⅜	76⅛	7,500	Baldwin Loco	76½	77	75¾	76½	+ ¼
86⅜	86⅝	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅛	87⅛	86⅜	86⅜	— ⅛
72⅜	73½	1,200	Baltimore & O. pf	73½	73½	72⅞	72⅞	— ⅛
84½	84⅞	300	Brklyn Rapid Tran	84⅜	84⅜	84⅛	84⅛	— ⅛
60	60¼	100	Brown Shoe	60	60	60	60	...
67	67¼	1,200	Butte & Superior	67¼	67¼	67	67¼	...
47	47½	200	California Petrol	47	47	46¾	46¾	— ⅜
177½	178½	400	Canadian Pacific	178½	178½	178	178	— ½
56¾	56⅞	4,400	Central Leather Co	56	57	56	56¾	+ ⅜
112	112½	100	Central Leather pf	112¾	112½	112¼	112¼	+ ⅛
103	104	700	Chandler Motor	105	105	103½	103½	—2½
61¼	62	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅛
12¾	13	300	Chi. Great Western	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
36	36⅜	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37	37	37	37	...
94½	94⅝	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94⅜	94⅞	94½	94½	...
120	127	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126⅜	126⅜	126¼	126⅜	...
126⅜	128	300	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	...
16⅞	17	12,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17⅛	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅞
20	20⅜	1,300	Chile Copper	20⅝	20⅞	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
51	51¼	2,000	Chino Copper	51½	51½	51	51	— ½
51½	53	250	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
78	82	100	C., C., C. & St. L.pf	80	80	80	80	...
78	82	80	Do., odd lot	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	...
72	73	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	73	73	73	—1
48¼	48⅝	80,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	47	49¼	46¼	48⅝	+1¾
138	139	700	Consolidated Gas	139	139	138¼	138¼	—1½
14⅜	15	300	Corn Products Ref	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
72½	72⅝	17,100	Crucible Steel	72½	74⅜	71½	72½	+ ¼
117¾	118	100	Crucible Steel pf	117¾	117⅞	117¾	117⅞	+ ¼
245	260	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	250	250	250	250	+12½
56⅜	57¼	4,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	57¼	58¼	56⅜	57¼	...
94½	95	800	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95	95	95	95	...
45¼	45⅝	1,200	Distillers' Secur	46	46	45¼	45½	— ⅛
25⅞	26	300	Dome Mines	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	...
9	10	100	Du., S. S. & A. pf	10	10	10	10	...
36⅝	36⅞	6,500	Erie	37	37½	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
52⅝	53	800	Erie 1st pf	53¼	53½	52½	52⅝	...
14	17⅞	100	Federal Min. & S	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+5½
39	40	100	Federal M. & S. pf	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅞
169½	170¼	1,800	General Electric	170	170½	170	170¼	+ ⅝
118	119	200	General Motors pf	118	119	118	119	+1
72	72½	1,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72⅝	72⅝	72	72	— ⅜
118	118½	1,700	Great Northern pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	— ⅛
39½	39¾	9,700	G. N. certs.ore prop	37⅝	39¼	37⅝	39¼	+1½
45¾	45¾	500	Greene-Canaea	46	46	45½	45½	— ⅝
52	52⅜	8,200	Inspiration Copper	52⅜	52⅜	51¾	52¼	...
16¼	16½	300	Interboro Consol	16½	16½	16⅜	16½	...
7¼	7½	200	Interboro Con. pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	...
12	14½	100	Int. Agricultural	13	13	13	13	...
78	80	200	Int. Harvester Corp	79	79	78½	78½	— ½
36⅝	36⅞	108,200	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	37¼	38⅜	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
101¾	101⅞	105,700	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr	99½	103⅜	98½	101⅝	+2⅜
42⅝	43	2,800	Int. Nickel	43¼	43¼	42	42	— ⅛
15⅝	16	1,500	Int. Paper	15⅜	16¾	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛
71⅛	72	1,050	Int. Paper pf	71⅞	72½	71⅛	72	+1⅝
85	86¼	50	Jewel Tea	86	86	86	86	...
58	59⅜	200	Kan. City South. pf	58½	58½	58	58	—1½
71⅜	72	1,700	Kelly Spring Tire	72	72	72	72	+ ⅛
48⅞	49	11,200	Kennecott Copper	49⅝	50	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅝
75	75¼	3,400	Lackawanna Steel	75¼	76	75	75	...
38	42	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	39	39	39	39	—4
79	79½	600	Lehigh Valley	79	79⅜	79	79⅜	+ ⅜
35½	37	100	Long Island	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ½
239	239⅞	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	239	239	239	239	+7
129½	129⅞	200	Louis. & Nash	130	130	130	130	+1
67	67½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
84	84⅞	4,200	Maxwell Motors	85⅛	85⅞	83⅜	84½	— ½
57⅜	57½	900	Max. Motors 2d pf	58¾	58¾	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
100	100¼	10,900	Mexican Petroleum	101	102	100	100	—1
91	93½	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
34⅜	35	900	Miami Copper	35	35	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
...	...	100	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.pf	130	130	130	130	—7
3⅞	4½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
...	...	700	Missouri Pacific	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	...
...	...	400	Mo. Pacific pf	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
...	...	100	Mo. Pacific w. i	23½	23½	23½	23½	...
...	...	900	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i	49	49½	49	49¼	...
119	120	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	119	119	119	119	+ ½
...	...	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75½	75½	75	75	— ⅛
...	...	500	Nat. C. & S. pf. x d.	109	109	109	109	+1½
...	...	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	24¾	24⅞	23½	23½	— ¾
...	...	500	Nat. Lead Co	66	66¼	66	66¼	— ⅛
18¼	18⅝	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop	18¼	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
137	137¼	600	N. Y. Air Brake	138	138	137	137½	— ⅛
103⅜	103⅞	1,000	N. Y. Central	104¾	104¾	103⅜	103⅝	— ⅛
36⅞	37⅛	100	N.Y., N. H. & H.	36½	36½	36½	36½	...
59½	60	200	N.Y., N. H. & H.	60	60	59¾	59¾	— ½
130	130½	500	Norfolk & Western	130½	130½	130	130	— ⅛
110⅞	111⅛	4,100	Northern Pacific	111½	111⅝	110⅞	111	— ½
22⅞	24	400	Pacific Mail	22¾	24	22⅝	24	+1
37	37	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel	37	37	36	37	+1½
56	56⅝	2,900	Penn. R. R.	56	56⅝	55⅞	55⅞	...
39	39¼	200	Philadelphia Co	39	39	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
102⅞	103	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅛
100⅝	103	100	Pitts. Coal cfs of dep	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	...
53¼	53	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	53¼	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
99½	100	250	Pressed Steel C. pf	99½	99¾	99½	99⅜	+1
129	132	100	Public Service N. J.	130	130	130	130	—1
200	203	200	Pullman Co	193¾	193¾	193¾	193¾	+ ⅛
46¼	47	2,100	Railway & Light	46¼	47⅛	46¼	47	+ ⅞
98	100	200	Railway & Steel S. pf	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+ ⅜
24⅝	24⅝	6,800	Ray Con. Copper	24⅞	25	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
103⅝	104	37,800	Reading	104⅜	104⅜	103	103⅞	—1
43½	44½	100	Reading 1st pf	44	44	44	44	+1
44½	46	100	Reading 2d pf	45	45	45	45	—1
50⅜	52	14,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	50⅜	52	50½	51¼	+ ⅜
112⅝	113⅜	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	113	113	112	113	+ ⅛
202	203½	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	201	202¼	201	202½	+2½
28½	29	100	Shattuck Arizona	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
48¼	49	210	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	49	49	48½	48¾	— ⅛
97⅞	98	2,700	Southern Pacific	98	98¾	98	98¼	+ ⅜
182	185	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	184	184	184	184	...
23½	23⅝	400	Southern Railway	24	24	23½	23½	— ⅜
68½	68¾	400	Southern Ry. pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	...
130⅜	131	3,800	Studebaker Co	131½	131½	130⅜	130⅜	— ⅞
24⅞	25	1,700	Tennessee Copper	25⅛	25⅜	25	25	— ½
193½	194¼	900	Texas Co	194	194¼	194	194¼	+ ¼
62½	62⅝	100	Third Avenue	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝	— ⅛
104	104½	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	104	104	104	104	+2
99	102	200	Underwood Typew	102	102	102	102	+ ½
7	7⅞	630	Union B. & P. Co. pf	7¼	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
41⅞	42	600	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	41⅞	42	41⅞	42	—1
139¾	139½	9,900	Union Pacific	139⅝	140	139¼	139¼	— ⅝
44	49	300	United Cigar Mfrs	48	48	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅞
101½	101⅝	900	United Cigar Stores	102⅞	102⅞	101⅝	101⅞	+ ⅛
168	168½	24,600	United Fruit Co	161½	168¾	161½	168¾	+6½
9	10	100	United Rys. Invest	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
112	112½	5,300	U. S. Indus. Alc	113⅞	113⅞	111	112¼	—1¼
29	31	100	U. S. Rub. Imp. Co	29	29	29	29	...
1½	1⅞	1,900	U. S. Red. & Ref	1½	2	1½	1⅞	+ ⅜
1⅞	2	900	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1⅞	2	1½	1⅞	+ ⅜
58	58¼	4,300	U. S. Rubber	58½	58½	57½	58¼	+ ⅜
109⅝	110	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	...
71	71½	1,700	U. S. Sm., R. & M	71½	72	71¼	71¼	...
91⅝	91½	77,400	U. S. Steel	92	92¼	91	91⅜	— ⅞
117⅞	118	800	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	118	118	...
82	82½	5,200	Utah Copper	82¼	82¼	81½	82¼	+ ⅛
17	17⅛	100	Utah Securities	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
40	41½	1,100	Va.-Car. Chemical	40⅝	41½	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅝
109	110¼	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ⅛
46	48	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C	48	48	47	47	...
50¼	50⅝	1,400	Wabash pf. A	50	50½	50	50⅜	+ ⅛
27⅝	28	300	Wabash pf. B	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
30¾	30¾	200	Western Maryland	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
95½	96¼	850	Western Union Tel	96⅛	96⅜	95⅞	96	...
59½	59⅞	7,900	Westingh. E. & M	60	60¼	59¼	59⅝	+ ⅛
55½	55⅞	5,300	Willys-Overland	56¼	56½	55½	55⅞	— ⅛

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916	100	..	100⅛	100¼
6s	Sept.,	1917	102⅜	..	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	June,	1965	108¼	108½	107¾	108⅛
4½s	Mar.,	1963	108	108½	107¾	108
4½s	Nov.,	1957	107¼	108¼	107⅜	107⅞
4½s	May,	1957	107⅞	108⅛	107⅜	107⅞
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100⅜	101	100⅜	..
4½s	May,	1917	100½	..	100½	..
4½s	April,	1966	103⅞	103½	102⅞	103¼
4½s	Mar.,	1964	102¾	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
4½s	Mar.,	1963	102¾	103	102⅛	103
4½s	Sept.,	1960	102⅛	..	102⅛	..
4½s	Mar.,	'60, op. '30	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4s	May,	1959	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	Nov.,	1958	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	May,	1957	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	Nov.,	1955	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1956	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1936	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
3½s	Nov.,	1955	89¾	..	89¾	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954	91	91⅜	91	91⅜
3½s	May,	1954	91¼	..	91¼	91⅝

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June,	1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1923		4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
3½s	1924-1930		4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
4½s	1924-1930		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1930-1954		4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1940-1956		4.00	3.95	4.00	3

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Activity in the Curb Market, with the Trend of Prices Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 852,641 shares of stocks and $189,500 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 82,660; oils, 40,956, and mining, 229,025. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
16,000	†Astna. Expl...	10½	12¼	10⅝	12¼
600	B.-A. Tob. ord. bearer	19¾	19¾	19½	19½
8,200	†Butler Chem..	4½	5	4½	5
125	†Can. C. & F..	50	52	50	52
25	†Can. C. & F. pf.	77	77	77	77
200	Can. Nat. Gas.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	†Car L. & Pow	4	4¼	4	4¼
200	Charcoal Iron. of Am. pf....	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,000	Chevrolet M.	206	207	204	204
250	Driggs-Seab'y..	98	98	95	97
600	†Electric Gun..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	†Emerson M....	4¼	4¾	4	4
150	Emerson Phon.	9¾	10	9¾	10
500	†Flem.-L. Phon.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	†Gas., W. & W	40	42	40	41
100	Hask. & B. Car	37½	37½	37½	37½
100	Int. A. F. Sec.	19	19	19	19
18,300	†Jup. Ore Spel. (new stock)....	52	55	52	55
400	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5	5⅝	5	5⅝
675	†Lake Tor. Bt.	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8½
700	Man. Transit..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,500	†Maxim Mun..	4⅜	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛
5,000	†Midv. Steel..	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
150	Mitch. Motors	65	65	64	65
5,000	Peer. M. & T..	25¼	26¾	25¼	25¼
1,200	†Pullm. Vent..	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
800	†Pull. Vent. pf.	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6¼
300	†Saxon M. Car.	77	78	77	77
885	Sp'f'd Body..	76	80	76	80
1,000	†St. Jo. Lead..	15⅜	15½	15¼	15½
3,100	†Stromb. Carb.	44⅞	44⅞	44	44⅞
800	Stuts Motor....	66⅜	66⅜	66	66⅜
500	Spdman. Boat, v. t. ctfs....	35¼	35½	35	35
1,500	†Tob. Products	47⅜	48	46⅞	48
100	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs....	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
3,000	†U. S. L. & H.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
100	†U.S.L.& H.pf.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	U. S. Stship..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3,900	†United Motors	64⅜	64⅜	63¼	63⅞
1,500	Un. Prof. Sh...	4	4	4	4
500	White Motors..	52⅜	53½	52⅜	52⅝
100	†Zinc Concen..	4	4⅛	4	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	Buck. P. L....	94	94	94	+ ..
11	Illinois P. L.	169	167	167	..
6	S. Oil of Ky..	428	428	428	..
10	Vacuum Oil...	282	282	282	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	††Alberta Pet., Ltd., (pros.).	56	56	56	56
1,275	†Bar. O. & G..	3	3¼	3	3
200	†Cos. & Co., (Oil Ref)...	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1,200	†Cos. O. & G.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
2,100	Federal Oil....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	†K. O. of N.Y.	80	80	77	78
500	Met. Petro....	11½	12¼	11½	12½
4,000	††Midwest Oil.	38	40	38	39
350	†Midwest Ref.	62	62	60	62
200	†Muskogee Ref	3½	3½	3½	3½
6,000	C. Y.-Okla Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
2,000	†Okla. Oil.....	8	8	7	8
1,000	Okla. P. & R..	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
8,600	†Omar O. & G.	90	90	88	89
200	†Sap. O. & R.	10	10	10	10
200	Savoi Oil.....	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
6,500	†Tex. M. P....	92	94	92	94
4,000	†Unit. W. Oil.	1¼	1¼	*1	1¼
800	†Victoria Oil...	1⅞	1⅞	1	1⅞
100	Way. O. & G..	4	4	4	4

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	†Ala.-Br.Col.M. (a prospect)..	55	55	55	55
2,000	†Alaska-West.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,300	†Ariz. Cop'rds	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,500	††Atlanta	10	10½	10	10
6,800	Big L. C. Co..	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,000	†Booth	13	13	13	13
1,300	Boston & Mon.	¾	¾	¾	¾
15,500	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs....	⅝	⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	†Calaveras Cop	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
8,700	Caledonia	60	68	60	66
2,000	†Cashboy	4½	4½	4½	4½
11,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,300	†Consol.-Home.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Crystal Cop. M.	1½	1½	1½	1½
675	Dundee-A. Cop. (a prospect)..	1½	1½	1½	1½
6,800	†Emma Cop..	64	64	62	64
1,250	†Goldfield Con.	88	88	84	84
20,500	†Greenm. Min.	2⅞	2⅞	2	2⅜
450	Hecla Min....	6	6	4½	4½
4,700	†Insp. N. Cop. (a prospect)..	74	75	73	73
1,000	††Int. Mines..	12	12	12	12
150	†Iron Blossom.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6,000	Jerome V. (a prospect)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	†Jer. Vic. Ext. (a prospect).	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
750	†Jim Butler..	83	83	83	83
17,500	†Jumbo Extd..	59	59	53	53
600	Kerr Lake	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
3,000	††Kewanaa ..	11	11	11	11
1,500	†Marsh Mining	11	11½	11	11½
500	†McKinley-Dar	59	59	58	58
800	†Mojave Tung..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,200	Monitor Silver.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7,000	†Mother Lode	30½	31	30½	30½
5,000	††Newray M....	50	50	50	50
350	N. Y. & Hon. Roy. Co....	15⅝	15½	15¼	15¼
400	Nip. M. Co....	7	7⅜	7	7⅜
10,800	†Old Em. L..	17	18	17	18
3,000	†Peter. Lake.	23	23	23	23
800	R. H. Mining	3¾	4	3¾	4
1,200	†Rex. M....	18½	19½	18½	19
9,500	†Roch. Mines..	62	62	60	61
3,700	†San Toy	14	14½	14	14½
300	†S. C. Z. & L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	†Silver Pick..	12	13	12	13
300	Standard L....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	††Success Min.	33	38	32	35
2,000	†Temisk'g	55	59	55	59
1,750	Tonopah Ext..	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
5,850	Tonopah Min..	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛
800	Tri-Bullion ..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,500	††U.S. Con. M.	7	8	7	8
31,800	††Un. Ver. Ex.	82	82¾	81½	81½
900	Unity G.M. Co.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
3,500	†W. E. Cons..	79	79	75	79
150	†White O. Min.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
1,500	†Yukon A.T. c.	44½	44½	44	44
1,200	Yukon G. M..	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
600	†Yuscaran C..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$					
$188,000	Con. Ar. Sm. 5s	45	50	45	50
10,000	†Cosden Oil 6s, w. i....	102	102	101¾	101¾
15,000	‡Midvale St. 5s	95	95¼	95	95¼
6,000	†Russian Gv. 6½s, w. i..	100	100	100	100

Odd lot. ‡Sell cents per share. †Unlisted. xxx dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord..	18⅝	19	18⅝	19
Charcoal Iron of Am.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Grant Motor Car....	7⅜	8¼	7⅜	8¼
Hall Signal pf....	24	28	24	28
Holly Sugar	45	47	45	47
Holly Sugar pf.....	95	96	95	96
Hupp Motor Car....	6¼	7	6¼	7
Internat. Motors pf..	15	20	15	20
Kathodian Bronze pf.	18½	20	18½	20
Kelsey Wheel pf....	100	100¼	100	100½
Motor Prod.	62	68	62	68
Princess Motors	1	1¼	1	1⅛
Scripps Booth	50¼	51½	50½	51½
Springfield Body pf..	116	120	113	118
Standard Motors	5½	6	5½	6
United Zinc	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
United Drug	69	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf..	87	89	87	89
United Drug 2d pf..	87½	89	87½	89

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil & Gas pf.	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Houston Oil	14	14½	16⅜	16⅝
Ponca Oil.....	12⅜	13	12⅜	12⅝
Rainbow Oil	37½	38	38½	39
Wayside Oil & Ref...	52	54	52	54

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Cerro de Pasco Cop..	35	36	36½	36½
Goldfield Merger	8	9	8	9
Goldfield Red Lion...	14	16	14	16
La Rose Cons.....	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
Montana Gold Mines.	98	98	96	98
Oatman Southern	25	29	25	29
Pittsburgh Jerome...	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Stewart	⅞	¾	⅞	¾

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	85	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Explosives pf..	59	64	59	64
American Brass	290	295	280	290
Atlas Powder	175	190	175	190
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	123	126	123	126
Bliss (E. W.).....	590	615	590	615
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	190	200	190	200
Canadian Explosives.	400	480	400	480
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	800	825	800	825
Du Pont Powd., new.	285	300	270	285
Du Pont Powd. deb.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	315	325	310	323
Hercules Powder pf..	112	116	112	116
International Arms..	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond...	160	170	160	170
Niles-Bement-Pond pf.	105	110	105	110
Seovill Mfg. Co....	575	590	570	590
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1,250	1,500	1,250	1,500

FOR INVESTORS.

The Annalist every Monday publishes an extended list of bonds and stocks not dealt in on the Stock Exchange. The Annalist, 10 cents—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1916.	Increase.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—		
2d week of August.....	$292,334	$67,294
July 1 to Aug. 7.....	1,583,954	229,499
CANADIAN NORTHERN—		
2d week of August.....	841,500	413,900
July 1 to Aug. 14.....	5,543,700	2,715,900
CANADIAN PACIFIC—		
2d week of August.....	2,943,000	112,800
July 1 to Aug. 14.....	17,723,000	6,674,000
CHI., INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—		
1st week of August.....	168,841	28,810
July 1 to Aug. 7.....	1,011,601	164,783
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—		
2d week of August.....	521,700	18,800
July 1 to Aug. 14.....	3,074,000	136,500
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—		
12 mos. gross.....	24,890,084	3,066,848
Net op. rev.....	10,150,878	2,611,105
GRAND TRUNK—		
2d week of August.....	1,286,989	232,577
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—		
2d week of August.....	692,746	89,412
July 1 to Aug. 14.....	14,408,803	684,067
PERE MARQUETTE—		
2d week of August.....	415,593	35,041
July 1 to Aug. 14.....	2,598,026	302,357
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—		
2d week of August.....	241,000	42,000
July 1 to Aug. 14.....	1,571,000	265,000
TEXAS & PACIFIC—		
2d week of August.....	352,900	36,888
July 1 to Aug. 14.....	2,288,221	173,698

Public Utilities.

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$177,845	$163,746	$14,099
Net after tax..	71,286	89,881	81,407
Sur. after chg., dep., and am.	22,902	1,684	21,218
12 mos. gross..	1,971,154	1,982,600	*11,446
Net after tax..	711,798	688,247	23,551
Sur. after chg., dep., and am.	162,110	165,566	*3,456

Included in operating expenses for June and for the twelve months is a credit of $20,428 profit on aluminium sold over the original cost, thus accounting for the small operating ratio in June.

BANGOR RAILWAY & ELECTRIC for June—

Gross	84,368	80,968	3,400
Net. after tax..	25,105	20,949	*1,844
Sur. aft. chg..	7,519	7,789	*270
12 mos. gross..	800,990	780,504	20,350
Net after tax..	369,041	405,397	*36,356
Sur. after chg..	157,632	193,879	*36,247

*Decrease.

Included in operating expenses for the year ended June 30, 1916, was $54,000 for depreciation, as increase of $38,000 over the amount charge for the preceding year.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT for July—

	1916.	Over 1915.	Pc. Gain
Gross	$1,379,381	18.89	
Net	691,847	13.04	
Surplus after charges....	196,773	20.97	
Balance after pf. div....	110,048	33.12	
Seven months' gross.....	9,467,214	17.64	
Net	4,918,010	17.60	
Surplus after charges....	1,467,410	24.29	
Balance after pf. div....	880,610	43.34	
Twelve months' gross....	16,900,772	13.52	
Net	8,361,418	14.36	
Surplus after charges....	2,582,358	18.47	
Balance after pf. div....	1,604,353	31.55	

Fixed charges include dividends on outstanding preferred stocks of constituent companies, in addition to interest charges and taxes.

CONSUMERS POWER OF MICHIGAN FOR JULY.

	1916.	1915	% Gain over
Gross	$363,295		18.09%
Net	204,588		3.24%
Surplus	103,112		*4.27%
Seven months' gross.....	2,422,193		23.34%
Net	1,679,618		16.53%
Surplus	973,406		21.90%
Twelve months' gross....	4,396,194		22.06%
Net	2,828,383		19.13%
Surplus	1,609,034		30.12%
Balance after pf. dividends	1,175,534		39.10%

*Decrease.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER AND LIGHT FOR JUNE.

	1916.	1915.	Changes.
June gross..	$243,379	$218,658	Inc. $29,721
Net after taxes	94,936	95,421	Dec. 485
Surplus after charges	28,200	24,394	Inc. 3,806
Twelve mos. gross	2,750,843	2,551,263	Inc. 208,580
Net after taxes	1,125,837	1,106,521	Inc. 18,816
Surplus after charges	385,475	329,311	Inc. 6,164
Balance after pf. divs...	197,475	191,311	Inc. 6,164

For the year ended June 30, 1916, there was included in operating expenses for depreciation $117,000, compared with $48,000 for this purpose in the preceding year.

Interstate Electric Corporation reported for the six months ended June 30:

Six mos. gross.	$292,613	$259,313	Inc. $33,299
Net after taxes	114,777	97,042	Inc. 17,735
12 mos. gross.	586,693	537,071	Inc. 49,022
Net after taxes	241,240	212,899	Inc. 28,341

LEWISTON, AUGUSTA & WATERVILLE for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	72,030	67,446	4,584
Net. after taxes..	28,991	27,067	1,924
Sur. aft. chgs.	12,987	11,066	1,941
12 mos. gross..	763,741	703,897	59,852
Net after taxes..	391,393	244,021	17,372
Sur. after chgs..	69,140	56,478	12,662

Included in operating expenses for the year ended June 30, 1916, was $23,000 for depreciation, compared with $18,000 in the preceding year.

LOUISVILLE GAS & ELECTRIC, (Standard Gas & Electric Subsidiary)—

July gross.....	166,685	159,763	6,922
Net aft. taxes.	89,460	84,333	5,127
12 mos. gross..	2,375,149	2,144,270	230,879
Net aft. taxes.	1,408,873	1,155,490	253,383

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE & ANNAPOLIS for July—

Gross	79,978	71,966	8,012
Net aft. taxes.	35,373	30,485	4,888
Total income..	36,395	31,359	5,046
Sur. aft. chgs.	14,785	9,922	4,863
7 mos. gross..	480,789	464,027	35,762
Net aft. taxes.	202,827	178,521	27,306
Total income..	210,572	183,345	27,227
Sur. aft. chgs..	59,211	33,512	25,399

Operating ratio for July was 52.21 per cent. of gross, compared with 54.39 per cent. for July, 1915, while for the seven months operating ratio was 53.72 per cent., compared with 58.94 per cent. for the seven months of 1915.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..5	May,	1926	96½	98¾	5.20
Am. For. Sec.5	Aug.,	1919	97⅞	98⅜	5.70
Argen. Govt..6	Dec.15,	'18	100	100⅜	4.85
Argen. Govt. Dis.	Feb.21,	'17	97⅜	97⅝	5.90
Argen. Govt...6	Dec.15,	'17	100¼	100¼	5.55
Argen. Govt..6	May 15,	20	99⅜	100¼	5.95
City of Mont.5	May,	1918	99¾	100¼	4.95
City of Mont.5	Dec.,	1917	99¾	100¼	4.95
City of Quebec 5	Apr.,	1920	99¼	100¼	5.10
Prov. of Que.5	Apr.,	1920	99¼	100¼	4.83
Dom. of Can.5	Aug.,	1917	100¾	100⅞	4.05
Dom. of Can.5	Apr. 1,	'21	99¾	100¼	4.97
Italian Govt...6	Oct. 15,	1916	99⅞	100	5.40
Prov. of Man.5	Feb.,	1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.6	Feb.,	1923	105¼	107¼	4.75
Norweg. Govt.6	Oct.,	1917	101½	102¼	4.15
Norwe. Govt.6	Oct.15,	'16	100½	101¾	1.50
Prov. of Ont..5	Feb.,	1920	99¼	100¼	4.80
Prov. of P. E.5	Dec.,	1919	99½	100¼	4.93
G. of N. F..5	July,	1919	97½	99¾	5.25
Prov. of Sask.5	Feb.,	1918	..	98	5.25
Swedish Govt.6	Dec.,	1916	100¼	101	2.50
Swiss Govt...5	Mar.,	1919	99¼	99⅝	5.15
Swiss Govt...5	Mar.,	1920	99	99⅜	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.5	Nov.,	1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.24
Am. Loco....5	July,	1916	100½	101	3.90
Am. P. & L..6	Aug.,	1921	99½	100½	5.75
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb.,	1918	100	100¼	4.35
Am. Thread...4	Jan.,	1919	98¼	98½	4.65
Anacon. Cop.5	Mar.,	1917	100¾	101	3.15
A. T. & S. F.5	June,	1917	101	101⅛	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.6	July 1,	'19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.6	June,	1921	101¼	102¼	5.45
Bklyn. R. T..5	July,	1918	100¼	100¾	4.90
Can. North...5	Sep.,	1917	99¾	100	5.00
Can. North...6	July10,	'18	99¼	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.6	May,	1918	102½	103	3.75
C., B. & Q.4	July,	1921	97⅜	98	4.40
C. & W. Ind..5	Sep.,	1917	99¾	99¾	5.15
Chicago Elev..5	July,	1917	95	98	..
Cub.-Am. Sug.6	Apr.,	1918	102	102¼	5.65
East. P. & L.5	Mar.,	1,'18	96½	99	6½
Erie R. R..5½	Apr.,	1917	100¼	101¼	3.71
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec.,	1918	100¼	100¾	4.74
G. T. of Can.5	Nov.,	1917	99¾	100¼	5.30
Hocking Val..5	Nov.,	1917	100¼	101	4.10
Inter. Harv..5	Feb.	15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	3.95
L. Gas & El...	Apr.,	1918	100¼	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry. ...6	June,	1919	100¾	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. E..6	June,	1917	101	..	8.00
Mo. Pacific...6	June,	1916	99	99½	..
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr.,	1917	96¾	97¾	9.00
Morgan & W.5	Dec.,	1918	99½	99⅞	5.05
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½	May,	1917	99⅞	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav..5	May,	1917	99½	99⅝	6.60
Otis Elev....5	Apr.,	1920	98¼	99¼	5.25
Penn. Co. ...4½	June	5,'21	100½	100⅝	4.32
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar.,	1919	100	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.5	Feb.	19,'19	89¼	90¼	..
Southern Ry..5	Mar.,	1917	100⅞	100⅝	3.60
U. S. C. & E.5	Apr.,	1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U.S. P. S. Co.5	Apr.,	1918	98¼	100½	5.75
United Fruit..5	May,	1918	100¾	101	4.88
Whouse El. & Mf. Co..5	Oct.,	1917	100¼	101¼	4.03
W. F. Trac...6	Mar.,	1917	100	100½	1.00
Win. R. Arms.5	Mar.,	1918	97⅜	98	6.40
W.V. T. & E.6	June,	1917	99	100¼	5%
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct.,	1917	100¼	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry..6	Jan.	15,'18	100¾	101	5.45

Cerro de Pasco Copper Co. Dissolves

The Cerro de Pasco Copper Company has filed articles of dissolution with the Secretary of the State of New Jersey. It owned control of the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company and the Cerro de Pasco Railway Company. The dissolution was effected as a result of the recent financial reorganization, whereby the newly formed Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation will hold all of the stock of the three companies. As a result of the change the corporation will save $86,700 per annum in taxes.

PACIFIC MAIL CO. RESUMES SERVICE

The Ecuador, Recently Purchased, Sails Today for Ports in China.

TWO OTHER SHIPS BOUGHT

President of the Company Says Its Future Depends on a Modified Seamen's Act.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company resumes today the service to the Orient which was interrupted last Fall when the company decided to sell its property and go out of business. The Ecuador, recently bought, with the Venezuela and Colombia, from the Dutch West Indies Company, and converted into an oil burner, sails from San Francisco today for China. Her sister ships will be put into the service as soon as possible.

Telegrams of congratulation and good wishes were received yesterday from Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, and Charge d'Affaires Tanaka of the Japanese Embassy. The oriental service was established in 1867, and ran continuously until the Southern Pacific, which for the last twenty years controlled the company, began selling the ships. Five of the finest vessels on the Pacific had already been disposed of when the American International Corporation and W. R. Grace & Co. took over the company. They continue to operate the Panama line, and are now re-establishing the more important service.

In a statement announcing the resumption of the transpacific service George J. Baldwin, President of the Pacific Mail Company, said that its future will depend upon the action of the Federal authorities.

"It became impossible for American capital to operate ships on the Pacific Ocean under the American flag in normal times, partly due to the cost of construction of American vessels, but principally because of the increased operating costs over those of other nations," said Mr. Baldwin. "If the Seamen's bill is left unmodified and the Alexander shipping bill should become a law without material modification, then this condition of affairs will again prevail in normal times.

"No one can clearly foresee the future of the shipping business after the war, but we are such firm believers in the necessity of an American mercantile marine that we desire to do everything in our power to assist in its creation. We believe the time must soon come when our lawmakers will realize the necessity for considering facts instead of theories in regard to American shipping, and will stand ready to encourage American capital to go into it.

"In common with every one else, we saw this need when the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was sold by the former owners. We knew that during the existence of the present abnormal freight rates these ships could be profitably operated, and having bought them we propose to continue their operation as long as this may prove profitable, believing that such revision of our laws will be made as will enable us to continue permanently the only transpacific line operating under the American flag."

Gas Earnings Increase 30.5%.

Data compiled by the United Gas and Electric Corporation show that the gross earnings of its subsidiary companies in twelve cities of the country for the year ended June 30, 1916, were $14,363,683, an increase over the previous year of $1,171,894, or 8.8 per cent. Operating expenses were $7,995,798, and fixed charges $3,461,348. Net earnings after all charges were deducted were $2,906,539, an increase of $678,968, or 30.5 per cent.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Ahmeek	99½	99½	99½	99½
836	Alaska Gold..	16½	16½	15½	15⅞
160	Allouez	67	67	66	66
415	Am. Zinc....	33	33	32¼	32½
175	Am. Zinc pf...	65	65	64¼	64½
250	Anaconda	86	86	85	85⅜
935	Ariz. Com.....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Butte & Sup...	67⅜	67⅜	67¼	67¼
400	Calu. & Ariz..	72	72	71⅜	71⅜
12	Calu. & Hecla.	540	541	540	541
1,358	Copper Range..	63⅞	64	63¼	63⅝
25	Daly West....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
60	East Butte....	13	13	13	13
10	Granby	88	88	88	88
50	Inspiration	52½	52⅝	52¼	52½
50	Isle Royale....	29½	29½	29¼	29⅜
35	Kerr Lake....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
60	La Salle.....	14	15	12	12
135	Mass. Con....	12¼	12½	12	12¼
100	Michigan	3½	3½	3¼	3½
120

$38 UP PER WEEK FOR 2 PERSONS
ROOM AND MEALS
AT BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. Ocean Parkway Station.
HOTEL SHELBURNE OPEN ALL YEAR
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. 200 ROOMS,
75 private baths, running hot and cold water; every convenience and comfort; frequent social diversions. Bathing, Outdoor Sports, Dancing.
$7 SPECIAL WEEK-END RATE—ROOM AND MEALS
From Saturday Dinner to Monday After Breakfast.
TWICE NIGHTLY, 7:30 AND 11. "SPLASH ME 1916" A Tuneful Revue with All-Star Cast.

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Mountain Lake Hotel
COOK'S FALLS, N. Y.
Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet. Rates, $9 to $20 week.

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SUNSET LODGE
SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR
On the Ocean front; all outdoor sports. Evening dances. Select clientele. Private boat from Battery (45 minutes)
FRANK P. WILLIAMS, Manager.
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HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 Minutes from Grand Central. Golf, Tennis, Riding, and all the outdoor sports. Special rates for summer.
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Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y.

Exclusive Polly Ann Inn—Excellent week-end accommodations, special Virginia dinners; auto route via Saw Mill River Road to Bedford Road; 'phone Pleasantville 66; auto meets trains of Harlem Division; no children accommodated.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City.
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from New York. Frequent electric service Penn. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

The Edgemere
Edgemere, Long Island
Accommodates 300
Directly on the ocean; private bathing beach; all outdoor sports; 35 minutes from Wall St. or Penn. Station.
NOW OPEN
MORTIMER M. KELLY, Manager.
'Phone Far Rockaway—600

Hotel Lorraine
Edgemere, L. I.
On the Ocean Front.
Positively Open Until November 1st.
American plan of the highest order. Private baths, running water, telephone. Private bathing beach.
ORCHESTRA DANCING
Phone Far Rockaway 1900

BATTERSHALL INN
and Fairview, Sea Cliff, L. I.
Within commuting distance. Elevation 200 ft. Overlooking water. Modern improvements. Special rates. Booklet. Phone 71 Glen Cove.

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Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 8th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 6c by the G. P. A., Long Island R. R., Pennsylvania Station, New York.

CRYSTAL LAKE HOTEL FREEPORT, L. I.
Beautifully situated near water and station, large sunparlors. Fresh sea food; excellent service. Fall rates. A. E. FROST.

FOREST HILLS INN, FOREST HILLS, L. I.
15 MIN. HERALD SQ. $15 PER WEEK UP.

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HOTEL TAKANASSEE
West End, Long Branch, N. J.
HOTEL NOW OPEN.
On the Ocean Front near the NEW SUMMER CAPITOL.
Fireproof, select rooms, modernly equipped with bath, electric light and telephone service.
Absolutely the best cuisine on the Jersey Coast.
ERNEST FRIBOURG,
Tel. Long Branch 1083. Manager.

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SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes, near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Links. Elevation 550 ft. Under same management now as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I. References. Tel. 1054 Summit. Open all year.

The SUR-LA-COTE,
Saugerties, N. Y.
Two college women will take in a few guests; roomy brick house; telephone; modern plumbing; large grounds; on State road, one mile from village; reasonable use of horses and motor car. Open year round. References exchanged.
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SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A Modern Seaside Hotel.
FRANK F. SHUTE Mgr.
Branch office of CHANDLER & CO., Brokers.

THE WARREN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
New and modern; unobstructed Ocean view with ideal surroundings. W. B. STUBBS.

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Ticket Offices—Broadway, Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place; Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York.

STRAND,
Formerly Pittsburg. 1st door from beach; perfect cuisine; dancing; single, $12; double, $20-$25.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel. On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
American and European Plans
EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF
Concerts by superb orchestra.
The and souper dansante.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. I. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

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COTTAGES AND CASINO.
Coolest Location on the Coast
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
TENNIS-SWIMMING POOL-SURF BATHING-ORCHESTRA-DANCING.
Capacity 600. Sthanstein, Propr.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

ATLANTIC CITY
the TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
European Plan. American Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 400 TIMES BLDG.
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Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City.
Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

"The Garden Spot of Atlantic City"
OSTEND
Ideal Late Summer and Fall Resort.
THE LORAINE
St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Consistent rates. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.
THE BREAKERS Best Moderate Hotel on the Beach. COR. OCEAN & 2D AV. Capacity 150. A well-equipped and well-run comfortable hotel. Daily $2.50 up; weekly, $11 to $18. Booklet. A. T. Widdemere, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND.
Hotel-Sanitarium, (Hall-Brooke,)
Greens Farms, Conn.
For nervous, apprehensive persons; expert sympathetic treatment.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
A mountain country of thrilling beauty transformed into a wonderful summer playground. Write for booklet, "The White Mountains of New Hampshire." Vacation Bureau, 171 Broadway, Room 606, N. Y. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.
HOTEL CONEWAGO, On Lake Conewago. Modern conv. Address SAMUEL H. LEWIS, Mgr., Mt. Gretna, Pa.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—UNITED STATES District Court, Southern District of New York. —In the matter of WAHLE-PHILLIPS COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Take notice that on August 21st, 1916, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the entire assets of the above mentioned bankrupt will be offered for sale as a going concern at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, and such orders in reference to the administration of the estate as may be deemed proper will then or thereafter be made. For particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the property is to be offered for sale, reference may be made either to E. Rush Duer, Esq., 43 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or to Rosenberg, Levis & Ball, attorneys for the Receiver, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver Street, New York City.

E. RUSH DUER,
Receiver, 43 Exchange Place, New York City.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for the Receiver, 74 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB N. STERNGOLD & HERMAN BRILL, individually and as copartners trading as STERNGOLD & BRILL, Alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Aug. 25, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 104 West 27th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' dresses, costumes, pongees, laces and embroideries, trimmings, and large plant of machines, special machines, motors, power tables, fixtures, safe, etc.

WILLIAM BLAU, Receiver.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Receiver, 74 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUBIN LINDENBAUM, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Aug. 24, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 223 Rivington Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household furniture, fixtures, etc.

ALEXANDER LEVINE, Attorney for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, 71 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON MICHEL, doing business as M. MICHEL & SON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Aug. 25, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 656 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of flowers, feathers, safe, fixtures, etc. WALTER L. BRYANT, Receiver.

ISRAEL BRINKMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District, N. Y.—No. 23,400.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM R. HAYNIE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said William R. Haynie are hereby given notice that on July 27th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 31st, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy, No. 23,044.—Notice is given that ISRAEL TURETZKY, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 20th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy, No. 19,835.—Notice is given that ROBERT H. CARTER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 20th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Jute Bags and Filter Paper Among the Articles Passed On.

F. W. Myers & Co., Ogdensburg, N. Y., lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a contention relating to American goods alleged to have been returned. The Collector assessed duty upon printed jute bags under the regular provision for such goods. The importers claimed free entry under the tariff as American goods returned, an alternative claim being for entry at 10 per cent as plain woven fabrics. Judge Hay said the regulations of the Treasury Department had not been complied with, nor did the testimony at all clearly show that the bags in question were of American origin. As to the claim for entry as plain woven fabrics, the protest was submitted without testimony, and was accordingly treated as unsupported. In view of this, the protest was overruled.

A controversy between the Government and New York importers of filter paper was settled yesterday in favor of the local merchants. The goods were of various kinds, and entered at different prices. The Custom House authorities decided that the entered prices were too low, and took duty on higher basis. An appeal was made to Judge Howell, who decided that the values as entered would stand, thus reversing the Customs officials. The filter paper was from Prat Dumas & Co., Couze St. Front, France.

Spun silk yarn from Ormerod Brothers, Ltd., Bradford, came up before Judge Howell on reappraisement. The yarn was invoiced at rates deemed below market value by the importers. The latter put higher prices on the merchandise, but this action failed to satisfy the appraising officials, who raised values still higher. The General Appraiser decided that fractional advances of a shilling a pound would have to stand. The Collector was sustained in his action to that extent.

Market prices on crochet needles made in England were found to have gone up. The specific case before the board involved shipments by James Smith & Son, Redditch, England, the merchandise being described at "Victoria Steel crochet hooks, assorted sizes." They were entered as having a value of 7 shillings, 3 pence, and were advanced to 8 shillings, 6 pence per gross.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The opportunity classes for pupils who failed of promotion last June closed yesterday. They were in session six weeks. They were attended by about 7,000 children. The vacation playgrounds have also been closed.

The examination for license as teacher of drawing in high schools will be held on Sept. 18 and 19.

Manhattan College will reopen on Sept. 11.

The Additional Teachers' Association has called President Willcox's attention to the fact that the delay in opening the schools will cause great hardship to the additional teachers, who are employed on a per diem basis. They have had no pay since June 30. If the schools do not open until Oct. 2 they will be without funds until Nov. 1.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—U. S. Trust Co. Just.—John F. Yawger.
SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Macy Grameri—Alfred H. Townley.
SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Cotling Jameson—John F. Conway. Calhoun White —Joseph F. Hennessy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Henry S. Van Duser Morris Weiss—Henry Brady.
SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—John C. R. Eckerson George B. Burch—Edwin D. Bechtel. Archibald H. M. Sinclair Aaron Domb—Jonah J. Goldstein.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Jenkins, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Dunn Salzano—Bernard Hahn. Lauer. Co-Operative Sav. & Loan Assn. Bligh—Charles E. Buchner. Ashley Harmony Const. Co.—John A. Bolles. Drechler Co-Free Realty Co.—Abraham I. Solomon. Travis Voorhees (four cases)—Eugene L. Brisach. City N. Y. Gessner—Edward D. Bolton. Same Bergen—Owen S. M. Tierney.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Admission to the bar.

Candidates for admission to the Bar, whose names are presented and who have been certified by the State Board of Law Examiners as having passed the law examinations, are notified to appear on the 18th day of September, 1916, at 10 A. M., before the Committee on Character at the Court Room of the Appellate Division, Borough Hall, Brooklyn: Purser E. Adams, Ronald F. Bogle, A. Edward Blackmar, Jr., Bennet M. Blumenthal, Frederick L. Calman, Rose H. Cahill, Bernard A. Cruse, Lewis E. Collings, John P. Dyer, William C. Feist, Martin J. Fay, William Forbes, Warren H. Gilman, Jonathan Grout, Julius Gottlieb, Robert W. Gilmore, Cornelius Hearn, Jr., Lawrence J. Healy, Edwin B. Hallett, Edward Ingraham, Frank A. Kister, Henry E. Kelley, Samuel H. King, George S. Kelly; Herbert Du B. Lent, John K. Lasher, Jr., William F. Lally, Robert I. Laggren, Max H. Levine, Sumner H. Lark, Samuel Lyons, John H. Leddy, Alfred E. Lersner, Francis McNamara, Samuel W. Murphy, Stanley M. Moffat, Franklin W. Monell, William R. Montgomery, Winifred Notman, Max Osterman, Walter S. Orr, John P. Phillips, Winifred K. Petigrue, Charles F. Paterno, Joseph L. Ryan, Everett Rushmore, Samuel Rubin, Charles W. Raynor, Joseph A. Reilly, Frederick G. Rotkin, Joseph Reeback, Harold L. Rosenblume, Jacob Schapiro, Israel Spielberg, William W. Trench, Rupert B. Thomas, Jr.

The following have passed the examination prescribed by the rules of the Court of Appeals, and will have compiled with their provisions upon producing and filing with the Court evidence that they have studied law in the manner prescribed by the rules of the Court of Appeals for the admission of attorneys and counselors at law:

John Adikes, 2d, Frederick H. Berges, Jr., Frank Cuccurullo, Louis Cuccurullo, Vincent T. Follmar, Harold L. Godwin, James A. Higgins, Adolph Kappus, Jr., Joseph J. Nanry, F. W. Philips, Louis Phillips, Samuel Goldstein, Winslow R. Gilchrist, David S. Rubin, David Schneir, Solomon Slawin, Nathan Skimkin, Charles Reznikoff, Raymond J. Gilligan, Frederick Welsbrod, Jacob L. Muiwitz, Abraham E. Goldberg, Anthony S. Lamanna, Raphael D. Coeuilleric.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District N. Y.—No. 23,549.—In Bankruptcy.—RUDOLPH BERGMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Rudolph Bergman are hereby given notice that on August 14th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 31st, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—21 820.

Notice is given that NEW PREMIER MARKET, INC., an alleged bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of fifty per cent. cash. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the above composition should not be confirmed.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,547 in Bankruptcy.—LAWRENCE GOLDBERG, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Lawrence Goldberg are hereby given notice that on August 12th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, New York City, August 31st, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,537 in Bankruptcy.—CELIA CAHEN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Celia Cahen are hereby given notice that on August 10th, 1916, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, New York City, August 31st, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$400,000 Investment in Heights Apartments—Congressman Loft Pays $112,000 for Hilton Estate at Saratoga—East Sixtieth Street Sale—$70,000 Residence Deal at Garden City.

The upper west side section on the Heights furnished a good investment deal yesterday in the purchase by the Dofry Realty Company of the two six-story apartment houses known as the Sunderland and Norma Courts at 522 to 534 West 136th Street. They have a frontage of 100 feet by 100 deep between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.

The property was purchased from the R. L. S. Realty Company, controlled by Ralph L. Spotts, who acquired them, with other property, last April from the United States Rubber Company, which had formerly taken them over from the defunct New York Real Estate Security Company.

Louis Starr was the broker in the sale. The holding price was close to $400,000.

Congressman Loft Buys Hilton's Saratoga Estate.

Congressman George W. Loft of this city purchased the extensive property comprising the Saratoga holdings of the late Judge Hilton, which were sold at auction yesterday at Saratoga by Joseph P. Day for a total of $112,000. The parcels were first sold individually, but Mr. Loft's bid for the entire estate exceeded the amount obtained for the separate lots. The property included more than 1,000 acres, with numerous buildings. Mr. Loft said he would hold the property as an investment.

Buy to Protect Light and Air.

The Dunnock Company, controlled by Bing & Bing, builders and operators, have purchased from the New York Trust Company as Trustee 26 East Sixtieth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 22 by 100.5. The dwelling was purchased to protect the light of property recently acquired by the same buyers at 28 to 34 East Sixtieth Street, consisting of four brownstone dwellings on a lot 92 by 100.5, between Madison and Park Avenues, on which plot, it is understood, a fourteen-story fireproof apartment hotel will be erected.

Plans were filed by Emery Roth, architect, at an estimated cost of $400,000 for this building before the Board of Estimate passed on the report of the Commission on Building Heights and Restrictions.

Bing & Bing recently sold to an investor a building of similar character as that projected for the Sixtieth Street plot, known as the Hotel Blackstone, 36-38 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Horace S. Ely negotiated the transaction.

Deal on Marble Hill.

A. N. Gitterman sold for the Marble Hill Real Estate Company, Sigmund Bendit, President, 26-30 Marble Hill Avenue, a plot 73.4 by 100, near West 225th Street, to an operator who is negotiating its resale to a builder for improvement with a five-story apartment. This plot is located between the houses built by William P. Roose and the late Frederick Hummel.

Jewish Welfare Buys School.

The school building at 40 to 44 West 115th Street, 54 by 100, has been sold by Spear & Co. for the Talmud Zorah, Samuel Bayer, President, to the Society for the Welfare of the Jewish Deaf, Abraham Erlanger, President. It will be used by the latter as a manual training school. The consideration was about $50,000. Jacob H. Schiff gave the building to the Talmud and agreed to the sale.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Sarah Marshall sold to J. C. and F. S. Hensheimer 56 East Eighth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 25 by 97.6.

A tentative agreement is reported to have been made for the sale of the four-story and basement dwelling at 66 East Seventy-eighth Street, on lot 17 by 102.2, owned by Frances D. Burnham. Contracts will be signed upon the return of one of the principals in about two weeks. The house adjoins the former Mason-Seaman garage at the southwest corner of Park Avenue, purchased in June by Edgar A. Levy for reimprovement with an apartment.

$30,000 Sale at Spuyten Duyvil.

The Edgehill Terrace Company has purchased from Theodore Van Wyck the residence at Spuyten Duyvil located at the corner of Kappoc Street and the extension of Riverside Drive. The property was held at $30,000. Frederick W. Wright negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

John A. Steinmetz sold to Walter H. Daum, Jr., a plot 50 by 183 on the west side of Cromwell Avenue, 266 feet south of Gleason Avenue.

The Riverside Realty Company sold to Oscar Anderson a lot 25 by 60 on the west side of Rosedale Avenue, 200 feet north of Tremont Avenue.

The Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company, Samuel Barkin, President, sold 1,303 Brook Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 28 by 100, to the Leona Holding Company, (Fredda Brown); also to an investor the four-story flat, 2,259 Crotona Avenue, on a lot 25 by 67.

Brooklyn.

Louis Stern sold for Riskin & Wollin 1,410 Seventy-sixth Street, a one-family, two-story brick dwelling situated on the south side of the street, to a client for occupancy.

$70,000 Sale at Garden City.

Walter Murphy, a New York coffee broker, has purchased for occupancy the residence of the late Frederick P. Morris at Garden City, L. I. The property, which is one of the show places of Garden City, is surrounded on three sides by the links of the Garden City Golf Club. It was held at $70,000.

Sales at Howard Beach.

Smith & Richmond sold at Howard Beach Estates a thirty-foot bungalow plot on Hawtree Basin to J. C. McCulloch, and one lot on the north side of Grimm avenue, near Hawtree Avenue, to Mrs. Ellen Jennings. Mr. McCulloch is filing plans for a $2,000 Summer bungalow.

New Jersey.

The Crane Realty Company of Montclair has sold the four-story business building on the north side of Bloomfield Avenue to George Batten of New York City. The property has a frontage of thirty feet on Bloomfield Avenue, and extends through to Glenridge Avenue, with a frontage of twenty feet on the latter thoroughfare. The property is directly opposite the Montclair Post Office, and has been held at $40,000, F. M. Crawley & Brothers were the brokers in the transaction.

A. Hall Berry has purchased from the Ormsbee estate the property on the north side of Warren Place, Montclair, N. J., adjoining his recently acquired brick residence. The property has a frontage of 100 feet on Warren Place and extends to a depth of about 200 feet. The property is situated directly opposite the William B. Dickson estate.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin sold a property at Lester Hill, White Plains, to Mrs. Viola M. Schumacher of this city.

Leases.

M. & L. Hess have leased the second and third floors at 33 to 37 East Seventeenth Street, running through to 38 and 46 East Eighteenth Street, comprising about 40,000 feet, to Kaufman Brothers & Bondy, now at 24 and 30 Irving Place, manufacturers of smokers' articles. The lease is for a term of years at a rental aggregating $100,000.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the Hamilton Holding Company the three-story dwelling at 50 West 128th Street with a garage in the rear, to Edward Tompkins.

Snowber & Smith have rented the four-story dwelling at 345 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Realty Notes.

The Havens Relief Fund Society has begun an action against the 1,227 Broadway Company to foreclose the old Haymarket property at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street. The Broadway Company acquired the property about five years ago.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

153d St, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11, vacant; adjourned to Aug. 25.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph & Co.

Van Cortlandt Av, s s, 49.5 ft e of Villa Av, 89x145.5x irregular; S. C. Bradley against M. A. Nally et al.; Bergman & D., attorneys; due, $5,905.54; taxes, &c., $290; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Bainbridge Av, n w corner of Rochambeau Av, for a one-story tile garage, 17.8x28.8; Giuseppe Guidone, 2,435 Grand Av, owner; A. J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $500.

Fairfield Av, s e corner of 280th St, for a one-story terra cotta block school, 32x23; Edgehill Terrace Co., Isaac B. Johnson, Spuyten Duyvil, Vice President, owner; Robert W. Gardner, 48 Cedar St, architect; cost, $5,400.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

West Broadway, 345 and 347, to two seven-story factories; C. G. Koss et al., premises, owners; J. Jesume, 37 Sullivan St, architect, cost, $6,000.

Essex St, s w corner of Rivington St, to a five-story tenement and store; Henry Elias Brewing Co., 403 East 54th St(owner; L. F. J. Weiher, 271 West 123th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

West Broadway, 418 and 420, and Thompson St, 94 and 96, to a five-story loft; General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, 20 West 44th St, owner; T. S. Holmes, Ridgefield, N. J., architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 207, e s, 72.11 ft s of Rivington St, 26.9x100.6; Lincoln Trust Co. to Joseph Wittman, 209 Eldridge St, and another, mtg $22,000, all liens, Aug. 17; attorney, Henry Koppelman, 144 Rivington St.....$100

BROADWAY, n e corner 87th St, 201.5 ft to s s of 88th St x67 to e s of old Bloomingdale Road x— to 87th St x25, intended to convey all right, title, and interest in bed of old road; Emily W. Dix, heir, Morgan Dix, and John McVickar to Anna M. Madeleine, Comtesse du Luart, 185 Rue de la Pompe, Paris, France, and Marguerite D. Solange, Viscomtesse de Gontaut, 5 Rue Pierre Charron, Paris, all title, quitclaim, May 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 176 Broadway $1

GRAND ST, 176 to 180, n s, 24.8 ft e of Centre Market Place, 72.3x75.2x irregular; Heyman Vogel to the Topfer Realty Co., on the premises, mtg $80,000, all liens, Aug. 12; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

117TH ST, 63, w s, 25x87.6; David Greenfelt to Yetta Schwartz, 18 South 3d St., Brooklyn; all liens, Aug. 17; attorney, Isaac Dobroczinski, 309 Broadway.....$100

ST. MARK'S PLACE, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.6; P. Benignus Snoj to the Church of St. Cyril, 62 St. Mark's Place, mtg $14,500, Aug. 17; attorneys, Owens, G. & T., 189 Montague St, Brooklyn $1

3D AV, 1,913, e s, 80.8 ft n of 105th St, 20x63.4; interior lot at centre line of block between 105th and 106th Sts, 63.4 ft e of 3d Av, 17.1x20.2; Charles Schloerb to West Bronx Building Co., 2,528 Webster Av; mtg $10,000, all liens, Aug. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

6TH AV, s w corner of 11th St, runs w 56.10x —x140.6x s 50.6x e 166.7 to avenue x n 9.6 to beginning; Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn to John J. Tynan, 295 West 150th St, b. and s., Aug. 17; attorney United States Title Guarantee Co., 31 Chambers St.....$100

8TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97.6; Henry G. Marshall to Jacob C. and Frederick S. Heinsheimer, 104 West 70th St, all liens, Aug. 11; attorney, Julius Levy, 237 Broadway $1

19TH ST, 421 East, n s, 821.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.10; Cath. Darling to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 40th St, mtg $3,000, Aug. 17.....$100

38TH ST, n s, 284.3 ft w of 9th Av, 53.5x 98.9; Patrick Lenihan, administrator, to Elizabeth A. Dempsey, 161 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, and another, mtg $33,000, Aug. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $40,500

54TH ST, n s, 222 ft w of 3d Av, 102.2x 54.11x irregular; Cornelius V. Corson, Tuckahoe, N. Y., et al., to Rudolph J. Hahn, 149 East 83d St, and another, mtg $22,000, all liens, Aug. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

115TH ST, 260 West, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Florence Scheuer to Ards Realty Corporation, 15 William St, b. and s., Aug. 16; attorney, C. B. Plante, 15 William St.....$1

118TH ST, 426 and 428 East, s s, 277.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 41.8x100.11x irregular x 100.10; 118th St, 430 and 432 East, s s, 235.8 ft w of Pleasant Av, 41.8x100.10x irregular x 100.11; 118th St, 434 and 436 East, s s, 194 ft w of Pleasant Av, 41.8x100.10; Ceryl Holding Corporation to Graham Siegel Co., 378 Grand St, b. and s., all liens, Aug. 16; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.....$1

122D ST, 269 West, n s, 140 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.11; Margaret Brennan to Frank C. Van Tassell, Jr., 423 16th St., Brooklyn; mtg $15,000, all liens, Jan. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

135TH ST, s s, 329.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 45.10x99.11; Swift Realty Co. to Hudson Realty Co., 30 East 42d St.....$50

Aug. 17; attorney, James Frank, 30 East 42d St.....$1

137TH ST, 9 West, n s, 173.2 ft w of 5th Av, 35.7x99.11; David S. and Annie B. Ritterband to Annie B. Ritterband, 57 West 75th St, all liens, June 19; attorney, D. S. Ritterband, 52 Broadway.....$100

144TH ST, 236 West, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Ernest H. Rambow to Martha Rambow, 511 West 139th St, all liens, Aug. 11; attorneys, Strouse & S., 37 Liberty St.....$100

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, n e corner of 193d St, 36.10x93x36.8x82.4; Henry Wagner et al, executors, to Henry R. Noll, 207 Willis Av, mtg $27,000, July 1; attorneys, Roelker, B. & S., 62 William St.....$30,000

BATHGATE AV, e s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 25x 95; Margaret W. Lawrence to Hopkins G. Barrett Co., 460 East Tremont Av, Aug. 7; attorney Lawyers Title and Trust Co.....160

CROTONA AV, n w corner of 189th St, 90x115.1x91.10x133.2; Michael B. McHugh, referee, to Arthur A. Fowler, Peapack, N. J., July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $18,000

EAGLE AV, e s, 50 ft n of Terrace Place, 25x100; Hy. W. Droge to Charles F. Volk, Terrace Place, mtg $2,000, Aug. 14; attorney, F. Volk, Terrace Place.....$1

FOREST AV, e s, corner of 166th St, 50x 102.7; also Forest Av, e s, 50 ft s of 166th St, 50x102.7; also Forest Av, e s, 100 ft n of 150th St, 50x87.6; Julia Moore to Julia Realty Corp., 277 Broadway, mtg ——, July 31; attorney, E. Bittiner, 277 Broadway $100

FRISBY AV, n w corner of Overing Av, 20.1 x97.1x20.1x97; Julia M. Cahill to John E. and Julia M. Cahill, 2,557 Frisby Av, Aug. 15; attorney, James H. Goggin, 280 Broadway $1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 75 ft n of 167th St, 30.6x104.10; Plough & Fox Co. to Realty Holding Corp., 71 Nassau St, mtg $32,500, Aug. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

LINCOLN AV, 165, n w corner of 135th St, 25x100; Max Weiss to Day-MacDonald Co., Inc., 849 Quincy St, Brooklyn, mtg $12,500, Aug. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

LOTS 179 to 181, Map of Van Cortlandt Estate; also Walton Av, 1,062, e s, 203x100; David C. McBride to Delta Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $16,875, Aug. 15; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$1

LOT 152, Amended Map of Gleason Estate; Charles H. Schwaab to John C. Kurtz, 311 East 123d St, mtg $3,000, Aug. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$100

LOTS 129 to 131 and 143, map of Cebrie Park; Gertrude Edwards to Michael Pellechio, 416 East 115th St, Aug. 4; attorney, H. P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Michael Pellechio to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, Aug. 4; attorney same $1

LOTS 445 and 446, Block 13, map of Tremont Terrace; Mary E. Becker to Mary Joseph, 50 Westchester Square,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The weather has been fair in all parts of the country during the last twenty-four hours, except Florida, the Lower Rio Grande Valley, and Alabama, where showers have fallen.

Temperature is again unseasonably high in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the Lower Ohio Valley, and the upper lake region.

Fair weather generally east of the Mississippi is indicated for Saturday and Sunday, with unimportant changes in temperature on both days.

The tropical disturbance that was first announced on Sunday, Aug. 13, struck the South Texas Coast this afternoon, and at 2 o'clock a gale of fifty-six miles per hour was blowing at Corpus Christi.

Communication with that point and also with Brownsville, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, has been interrupted. Along the Texas Coast from Galveston eastward the storm was not so severe as on the extreme south coast.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light east to south, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, light northeast, fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast, fair weather.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

New Jersey—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

New England—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Generally fair and continued warm Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.....57	69	4 P. M.....71		81
6 A. M.....55	71	6 P. M.....70		73
9 A. M.....60	76	9 P. M.....65		75
12 M.....63	79	11 P. M.....62		73

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 63; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74; at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees at 12:45 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 2:15 A. M. Humidity, 63 per cent. at 8 A. M., 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.18 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.13 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:05—452 W. 20 St.; Timothy Carroll	Slight
9:00—112-114 Ridge St.; Esther Forman	Not given
10:30—28-28 Carmine St.; John Cosslo	Slight
P. M.	
4:45—302 E. 82; Louise Duicker	Slight
4:50—79 Grand St.; Lowey & Co.	Slight
6:40—92 Attorney St.; Marcus Kalman	Slight
6:50—58 Norfolk St.; Rebecca Kaufman	Slight
7:18—30 Montgomery St.; Philip Kazolowsky	Slight
7:60—1,017 Intervale Av.; Jenny Weisberg	Slight
7:35—119-121 Cannon St.; A. Winstein	Slight
8:00—205 E. 106 St.; Lena Kopp	Slight
8:30—775 7th Av.; N. Y. Railways Co.	Slight
8:35—2,049 2d Av.; Samuel Speakman	Slight
9:20—Lafayette & 4 Sts., subway; No damage	
11:35—162 W. 128 St.; J. D. West	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments: To take effect 1:30 P. M., Aug. 17—Patrol. from 66 to precincts indicated, assignments to bicycle duty discontinued: O. W. Halsted, 36; T. McManus, 62; A. Blumrath, 42; H. Stockhouse, 61; D. J. Kiely, 63.

Temporary Assignments: Inspectors—John O'Brien, 1st I. D., to command 2d I. D., in addition to own, 1 day, 7 A. M., Aug. 23; T. J. Kelly, 12th I. D., to command 17th I. D., in addition to own, 8 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Capt. T. V. Underhill, 26th, to command 4th I. D., 4 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 24; Capt. Charles Farley, 33, to C. O. Squad, 17 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 21; Frank Kenny, 169, to command, 12:45 P. M., Aug. 17, during absence of Captain on sick report; J. P. McGuire, 66, to 11th I. D., for clerical duty, 14 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 28. Patrol. T. J. Lenihan, 61, to 40, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 5 P. M., Aug. 17, during absence of patrolman on sick report; W. H. Fielding, 80, to C. O. Squad, as chauffeur, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 21; Matthew Green, 144, to 85, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 15 days, 6 P. M., Aug. 22; to 169 from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 4 P. M., Aug. 22: A. Sayre, 1; J. J. Duffy, 29; Alex. McGibney, 146; Charles O'Rourke, 155; T. F. A. Keegen, 178; Philip Fitzpatrick, 23; Michael Haggarty, 144; William Lutgse, 149; J. E. Rooney, 158.

To 4th I. D. from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 18: Michael Mahoney, 3; Daniel Mandel, 17; Daniel McElroy, 21; J. J. McKenna, 41; Fred. Harmse, 63; B. F. Wilder, 145; J. H. Cavanagh, 167; George Clark, 16; George Prose, 18; Thomas Logan, 36; Sherman Bentley, 61; Calvin Ralph, 85; B. L. Hamilton, 148; B. D. Gardner, Traf. A. To Board of Elections from precincts indicated, 9 A. M., Aug. 18, to 8 A. M., Aug. 19: Thomas Crowe, 29; Jacob Fees, 33; William McMillen, 144; J. E. Fitzpatrick, 31; Patrick Cooney, 149; August Meyer, 152.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Inspectors J. F. Dwyer, 2 I. D., 1 day, 7 A. M., Aug. 23, to be deducted from vacation; John Daly, 2 I. D., 6 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 24, to be deducted from vacation. Capt. J. J. Collins, commanding 17 I. D., 6 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 22, to be deducted from vacation. William Wittpenn, 2 I. D., 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 19; John Hirey, 13, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 17; T. J. Leonard, 33, 3 days, 11 A. M., Aug. 19; J. R. Curren, 170, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 19; Francis Johnson, 174, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 19.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. J. J. McCarthy, 31, 2:30 A. M., July 30, to 12 P. M., Aug. 2; J. J. Rafferty, 32, 10:40 P. M., Aug. 9, during disability; C. A. Hess, 40, 6:10 P. M., June 15, to 12 P. M., July 31; John McLaughlin, 38, 9 P. M., Aug. 11, during disability; G. A. Burgoyne, 74, 1 P. M., Aug. 8, during disability; Harry Seinsoth, 149, 8:30 A. M., Aug. 12, to 12 P. M., Aug. 15; A. H. Hornow, 174, 2 P. M., June 16, to 12 P. M., June 19; Michael Murphy, 277, 6:30 A. M., Aug. 1, to noon, Aug. 7; Edward Luckhardt, 233, 6:10 P. M., July 16, to noon, Aug. 8.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. J. J. Dunn, 35, to take effect 12:07 P. M., Aug. 17.

Dropped from the rolls: Patrol. J. T. Kelly 18, against whom charges are pending, having submitted his resignation, is hereby dropped from the rolls of the P. D., to take effect 12 P. M., July 25.

The following death is reported: Patrol. P. L. Delaney, 6, at 2:45 P. M., Aug. 17.

Fire Department.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, to take effect at 9 A. M., Aug. 11: Fire. 1st gr. Charles Goodman, Eng. 4, to Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Par. 1, S. O. No. 148, dated Aug. 16, granting special leave of absence to uniformed Fire. W. F. Hourigan, Eng. 12, five days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16, is hereby amended to read four days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16.

Par. 2, S. O. No. 148, dated Aug. 16, relating to resignation of ununiformed Fire. W. F. Hourigan, Eng. 12, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 21, is hereby revoked.

Special leaves of absence granted: Capt. M. E. Kenny, Eng. 36, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 25; Fire. 1st gr. Anthony Blush, Eng. 159, 96 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20; Fire. 1st gr. W. H. B. McMahon, 77, 72 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20; Fire. 1st gr. J. C. 47, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20; Fire. 1st gr. M. M. Casey, Eng. 13, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20; Fire. 1st gr. W. C. Miller, No. 2, H. & L. 110, 96 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 25; Fire. 3d gr. C. M. Brown, Eng. 91, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FERARI, FRANCIS, (Nov. 11, 1914;) total assets, bank, $12,608; net estate, $10,080; Emma Ferari, (widow,) was the beneficiary.

ROGERS, Mrs. MARY E., (Jan. 15;) total assets, $32,480; net estate, $76,870; Fred N. Rogers, Andrew B. Rogers, James S. Rogers, and Edwin M. Rogers, (sons,) each $18,367, and Fanny M. Hamlin, (sister,) $3,000; assets, bank, $498; personalty, $400, and stocks and bonds, $81,582. The largest holding was 183 shares Pullman Co., appraised at $30,561.

ADE, JOSEPHINE, (May 16;) total assets, deposits, $16,017; net estate, $14,183; Frank Ade (husband) received $4,614, and four daughters the remainder of the estate.

CUNNINGHAM, ELLEN, (Jan. 19;) total assets, bank and personal effects, $12,170; net estate, $10,748; $5,000 is to two priests for masses; Patrick Cunningham, (brother,) $1,000, and remainder to institutions, friends, and relatives in smaller legacies.

NATHAN, Mrs. ROSA, (Sept. 17, 1915;) total assets, $27,250; net estate, $25,504; Adelaide Nathan (daughter) received $11,860; three other daughters, four sons, and a sister-in-law, each $1,560; assets, bank, $7,708; jewelry and personalty, $350; bonds and mortgage, $18,391.

STERN, Mrs. AMALIE, (Nov. 10, 1910.) Total assets, bank, $30,437; net estate, $28,-836. Julia Hirsh and Hannah Gutwillig, (daughters,) each received $14,418.

KANE, ELIZABETH, (April 29.) Total assets, $5,566; net estate, $4,716. Mary Shaw and Emily Unlacke, (sisters,) each $2,358.

Assets, 541½ Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, appraised at $3,500, and bank, $2,068.

MABBETT, Mrs. MILLIE, (June 6.) Total assets, $27,500; net estate, $25,664. Gladys M. Taylor, (daughter,) and Frederick Mabbett, Jr., (son,) each $12,832. Assets, equity $3,984 in 193 Dean St., Brooklyn, appraised at $12,000; equity in 664 Greene Av., Brooklyn, valued at $3,639; one-third interest in 77 North 9th St., Brooklyn, $911; one-third interest in 79 North 9th St., Brooklyn, $1,400; one-third interest in the equity in 110-112 Wythe Av., Brooklyn, $3,655; one-fourth interest in the equity in 224 Hewes St., Brooklyn, $669; other fractional and undivided realty interest in Brooklyn, $100; bank, $410; promissory notes and personalty, $2,[illegible]; stocks and bonds, $5,045.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—These officers will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and report to Supt. U. S. Military Acad. for duty: 1st Lt. L. H. McKinley, 3d F. A.; 2d Lts. C. Brewer, 4th F. A., and J. E. Hatch, 1st F. A. Capt. C. S. Frank, 19th Inf., detailed to Q. M. C., Sept. 10, vice Capt. W. Hocker, Q. M. C., relieved.

1st Lts. B. F. Fridge, Jr., and G. S. Wallace, M. R. C., ordered to active duty; to San Francisco and take transport Oct. 5 for Philippine Islands.

Maj. A. E. Waldron, Corps of Engrs., relieved duty Washington, D. C., and Engineer Depot, Washington Barracks; to Wilmington, N. C., and report by letter to Chief of Engineers.

Orders Aug. 8, relating to 2d Lt. G. H. Brett, 2d Cav., revoked.

Lt. Col. C. L. Ruggles, Ord. Dept.; Maj. A. Hamilton, C. A. C., and Maj. G. G. Gatley, 3d F. A., to Mineola, L. I., on business of Ordnance Dept.

1st Lt. R. C. Burleson and 2d Lt. D. E. Cain, 23d F. A., detailed to enter next first-year class, Mounted Service School, Ft. Riley, Kan., Sept. 25.

Capt. F. H. Gallup, 3d F. A., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Lt. Col. J. D. Kniskern, Q. M. C., report to commanding General Central Dept., for temporary duty as Dept. Q. M. upon departure of Col. D. E. McCarthy, Q. M. C.

Capt. E. E. Cheatham, Philippine Scouts, retired, assigned to active duty and detailed as acting Q. M., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty.

Capt. E. L. Small, Philippine Scouts, retired, assigned to active duty and detailed acting Q. M., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and report to Commanding General, Southern Dept.

Capt. D. H. Glenty, 4th Cav., detailed to Q. M. C., vice Capt. C. W. Van Way, Q. M. C., relieved.

Capt. A. P. Watts, Q. M. C., assigned to 20th Inf.

1st Lt. G. S. Gillis, Sig. Corps, upon relief as Supply Officer, Sig. Corps General Supply Depot, Fort Wood, N. Y., by Capt. J. W. Ward, U. S. A., retired, will report to Commanding Officer, Fort Wood, for duty.

Capt. A. W. Malsh, Ord. Dept., will visit Wilmington, Del., on business of the Ord. Dept.

1st Lt. G. E. Tooley, M. R. C., ordered to active duty, to San Francisco and take transport Oct. 5 for Hawaii; upon arrival at Honolulu report to Commanding General, Hawaiian Dept.

1st Lt. J. V. Fallsi, M. R. C., relieved duty Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to home.

Capt. W. J. Chitty, 1st Cav., detailed member Examining Board, Douglas, Ariz., vice Maj. J. G. Harbord, Cav., relieved.

Col. G. H. Morgan, Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty.

Orders Aug. 10, relating to 1st Lt. H. L. Jordan, 20th Inf., revoked.

Orders Aug. 7, relating to 1st Lt. L. Brown, Jr., 1st Cav., amended to direct him to proceed to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., temporary duty; then to Ft. Riley, Kan., to enter Mounted Service School and take second-year course.

Orders Aug. 11, relating to 1st Lt. P. E. Bowers, M. R. C., revoked.

2d Lt. W. J. East, 16th Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and report to Commanding Officer for examination for detail to Aviation Section of the Sig. Corps.

These officers, Corps of Engrs., relieved present duties and detailed to enter next class at Army Engineer School, Ft. Leavanworth, Kan., for the term beginning Oct. 1: Maj. C. S. Grant, 3d; Capts. R. C. Moore, C. S. Ridley, J. J. Bain, A. J. O'Connor, and C. L. Hall

2d Lt. W. B. Peebles, 10th Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and report to Commanding Officer for examination for detail for Aviation Section of the Sig. Corps.

Resignations: 1st Lt. P. E. Bowers, M. R. C.; 1st Lt. G. H. Brethauer, 2d Inf., Connecticut N. G.; 2d Lt. P. F. Brumm, 2d Inf., Georgia N. G.; Capt. A. O. Nelson, Inf., Pennsylvania N. G.; Capt. H. C. Ostrom, M. C., Washington N. G.; 2d Lt. J. W. Baisley, 10th F. A., Connecticut N. G.; 2d Lt. J. J. McGillen, 7th Inf., Illinois N. G.; Capt. J. V. McKay, 3d F. A., Ohio N. G.; 1st Lt. A. A. Martin, M. C., Michigan N. G.; 2d Lt. E. G. Reed, 1st Inf., Vermont N. G.; Capt. J. M. Straub, 8th Inf., Ohio N. G.; 1st Lt. C. B. McDaniel, M. C., North Carolina N. G.

Leaves: Capt. W. S. Sinclair, 23d Inf., 10 days; 2d Lt. R. B. Sutton, C. A. C., extended 23 days; Capt. W. T. Merry, 4th Inf., 14 days; 1st Lt. C. S. McNeill, 8th Cav., until Sept. 1.

The Navy.

Commander A. MacArthur, from command the San Francisco to command the South Dakota.

Commander T. J. Senn, detached Naval Acad., to assistant to Bureau Navigation, Navy Dept., Sept. 1.

Commander W. H. Earle, detached Naval Acad., to Inspector of Ord. in charge Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md.

Commander D. W. Wurtsbaugh, detached aid to Secretary of Navy, home and wait orders.

Commander H. Laning, detached command Flotilla 1, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet, to Navy Dept., office of Chief of Naval Operations.

Commander C. M. Toser, detached command the South Dakota, to command receiving ship at Puget Sound.

Commander A. M. Proctor, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., Oct. 1, to command Flotilla 1, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lt. Commander R. Henderson, detached the Alabama, to connection fitting out the Arizona and duty on board as 1st Lt. when commissioned.

Lt. Commander J. F. Hellweg, detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., to one month's leave.

Lt. A. F. Carter, detached command Monocacy, to Navy Dept.

Lt. B. McCandless, detached office of Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Dept., to aid to Secretary of the Navy.

Lt. H. C. Wick, from the Connecticut to the Dolphin, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Sept. 30, as assistant to Supply Officer.

Asst. Naval Constructor S. F. Zeigler, detached Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, to Navy Yard, Boston.

Asst. Naval Constructor E. M. Pace, Jr., detached Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, to Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Asst. Naval Constructor G. Fulton, detached Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, to Navy Yard, New York, Sept. 18.

Asst. Naval Constructor H. B. Saunders, detached Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Machinist J. B. Martin, detached Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to Naval Station, Guam.

Chief Machinist D. Mullen, to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Marine Corps.

1st Lt. W. S. Harrison, detached Marine Barracks, Boston, to American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Fulton, at New London; Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, and New Jersey, at Fort Pond Bay; Montana, at Point Lookout, Md.; Monterey, at Cavite; Neeshan, at Seward, Alaska; Prometheus, at Norfolk.

SAILED—Brutus, from San Diego for San Francisco; Castine, from Caldera Bay for Santo Domingo City; Cleveland, from Guaymas for Mare Island; Glacier, from Guaymas for La Paz; Jason, from Norfolk for Newport; Nerius, from Norfolk for Lambert's Point; O'Brien, from Melville, R. I., for Boston; Oregon, from Tiburon for San Pedro; Panpasco, from Philadelphia for Indian Head; Sampson, from Boston for Newport; San Diego, from Topolabampo for Guaymas; Saturn, from Cordova for Sitka; Solace, from Guantanamo for Puerto Plata, via Cape Haitien and Monte Cristi; Standish, from Norfolk for Annapolis; Wahneta, from Indian Head for Norfolk; Whipple, from Mazatlan for La Paz.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

There are 936 applications on file for Institutional Inspector.

The following promotion lists have been issued:

To stenographer and typewriter, Grade 2, Health Department: M. A. Hirschhorn, 88.53; Rose Alweis, 86.51; M. F. Finn, 86.16; Rose M. Daly, 85.13; Marjorie E. Schemmer, 83.58; Antoinette F. Cuchal, 82.67; Wilhelmina Roth, 82.55; Hattie Arbert, 80.56; G. G. Mack, 78.25; Cecelia E. Burns, 76.27; Selina H. Johnston, 75.71.

To attendant, Grade 1, public buildings and offices, the Bronx: Augustus Fackner, 86; F. W. Pope, 84.50; Giovanni Guericio, 82.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 19 an examination for specialist in cotton classing, for men only, to fill three vacancies in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $2,500 to $3,500 a year.

The duties will include assistance in and supervision of the preparation and final inspection of the practical forms of the official cotton standards to be used in accordance with the provisions of the United States Cotton Futures act. The persons selected will also assist in determining grades, class, and value of any cotton which may be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for arbitration on appeal, and will assist in the regular standardization and marketing investigations of the department. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience and fitness, these to be discussed. At least five years' responsible experience in cotton classing and stapling immediately preceding the date of this examination is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their thirtieth but not their fifty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOZIER, HIGH CLASS, $650.
Owner is compelled to sell seven-passenger touring car, used only 10 months; has electric self-starter, left-hand drive, centre control, one-man top; appearance and condition like new. Owner, 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall Subway Station, Brooklyn.

Packard 1916, six-cylinder, 5-48, 5-passenger touring; special body; six wire wheels; tires practically new; two brand-new tires on side; new slip covers, envelope; chains, tools complete; fully equipped; delivered September, 1915; run 5,000 miles; demonstrate; sell reasonably. N 70 Times.

MERCER LATE 1914 SPEEDSTER, $1,250. Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has two extra tires and inner tubes. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Paige 1916 Fairfield, 6 Touring.
Cadillac 1916 Touring, like new.
Cadillac 1916 Touring, bargain.
Regal Underslung Roadster, electric starter. Schoonmaker, 3d fl., 1,700 Broadway.

Cadillac 1916, standard type 53, used as a demonstrating car; perfect condition; complete equipment. Detroit-Cadillac Motor Car Co., 838 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

S. G. V. 1914 Landaulet | Stutz 1915 Bulldog
National 1914 Roadster | Saxon 1916 Roadster
Hupmobile 1915 Touring | Ford 1916 Touring
DOUGLAS C. BURRELLE, 1,700 Broadway.

LANCIA 13-14. 30; landaulet limousine; also touring; guaranteed order; quiet; elegant proposition; sacrifice price. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,836 Broadway.

WINTON, 1914, $775.
Will sell high-class touring car; cost $3,258; left-hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Hupmobile Roadster, 1913 model, good condition; price $300; phone, owner, Bryant 8980.

Overland Roadster, electric starting and lighting, auxiliary seat, five good tires; bargain. Rector 5825.

CADILLAC, 1915; eight-cylinder touring; like new. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, 1915; also touring; 8 cylinder; perfect; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,836 Broadway.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less 5,000 miles; price $1,350. Owner, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Stutz, 1917 Bulldog special; brand new car at big discount. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Cadillac, 1916 limousine, run 2,800 miles; practically new; Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1913; speedster body, gray finish; stored in Cleveland last ten months; recently received here by owner and completely overhauled; four new tubes and shoes, one extra mounted; any demonstration you want, and the best proposition on the market for $350 cash. Brennan's Garage, 1st, Vernon, or Mt. Vernon 8418W for demonstration.

MITCHELL 7-passenger touring car; like new; $425. Bord, 114 West 50th St.

MERCER, 1916 Toy; 1915 Mercer Sport; bargains. Scudder, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1,114.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard 6-cylinder cars for hire by hour, day, week or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard Six new touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Packard, elegant touring; hour, month, reasonable; excellent service; owner drives. Lenox 8176.

Chalmers.—Elegant 1916 seven passenger, $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant, 3916.

Packard.—Six-cylinder touring and limousine cars by the hour, day, month, or trip; late models; reasonable. Plaza 5440.

Packard cars, hour, week, or month; excellent condition; competent, liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 22 West 60th. Col. 7539.

Packard.—Elegant 7-passenger Packard touring; hour, monthly preferred; reasonable. Morningside 3471.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

Packard 7-passenger touring cars for hire, hour, day, week; reasonable. 3828 Schuyler.

Packard.—7-passenger, by hour, week, or trip; owner drives. Murray Hill 982.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8448

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.
U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 802 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. | Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.
AUTO SCHOOL,

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA. R
F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
Special Rates to Columbia Students. N
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

WEST 57TH ST.
SUBLET DUPLEX, $6,000.
Finest apartment ever offered for sublet; magnificent furnishings, ideal location; nine rooms, three baths; a comfortable, luxurious home. For appointment address
ADMINISTRATOR, 43 FIFTH AV.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

Five rooms; new, strictly modern; 2 baths; rent only $100 per month, beginning Oct. 1; immediate possession given; excellent location; ask to see Apartment 2-C. (The Buonivia.) 215 West 88th St., corner Broadway.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 7 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

2 rooms, completely furnished; very high-class house. Apply 507 West 113th.

84th, 17 West.—Will rent furnished 7-room apt. at very moderate price. See janitor.

Unfurnished—East Side.

OVERLOOKING 5th Av. and old First Presbyterian Churchyard, 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $1,400; all outside rooms; most exclusive section in New York. Apply 12 West 12th St., or CARSTEIN & LINNIKIN, INC., 221 4th Av., New York.

34 East 53d St.—Doctor's office, parlor floor; electricity, hardwood floors.

31st, 157 East.—Modern 5 and 6 room steam-heated apartments; $36-$42.

Unfurnished—West Side.

SEVEN ROOMS, BATH, $30.
430-St. Nicholas Av., (facing St. Nicholas Park;) near 130th St. "L"; steam heat; modern plumbing; refrigerator; location first-class.

449 West 123d St.—Benmore elevator apartments; opposite Morningside Park; 4 and 5 rooms; $35-$46; all modern improvements. Inquire Superintendent.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

92d St., 206 West.—High class modern apartment, 5 rooms; $65-$75 per month. Apply Superintendent on premises.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms, singly or en suite; furnished or unfurnished; phone.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (89th.)—Teacher's residence; pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 210.—Desirable rooms with board; private baths; references exchanged.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double, small rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE PATHS, LAVATORIES; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

72D, 267 WEST.—Southern house; double, single rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; home cooking; subway, elevated; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 9 WEST.—Large, modern rooms, suitable two; excellent board; reasonable. Guttman.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private; superior table; excellent service.

78TH ST., 164 WEST.—Cool large rooms, excellent board; refined home; table guests; references.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; small room; subway, "L."

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath, single rooms; every convenience; excellent Southern cuisine; newly established house; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen; couples; superior table; refined surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Refined Southern family offers a few attractive rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Select house; attractive rooms; suite; parlor dining. Schuyler 7563.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house, select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 3034.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Attractive, furnished, to couples seeking home; private house; electric, running water; table guests.

102D, 258 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room. Mrs. Aarons.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Excellent service, refined surroundings; private bath suite; superior table.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

116TH, (corner Manhattan Av.)—Columbia; family hotel; pleasant rooms; good meals; all comforts; Christian home; rates $6 per week and up. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

123D, (2,038 7th Av.)—Airy rooms; substantial board; exceptional house; phone; references.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near B'way subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon; family hotel; bright rooms; excellent meals; social surrounding; home comforts; $8 up, singly; $15 up, two. Audubon 2757.

227TH ST., 608 WEST, Spurten Duyvil.—Combining city, country; 24 minutes Grand Central; 9c. commutation; subway convenient; references. Lesley.

WEST END AV., 315, (75th.)—Beautiful cool rooms, private residence; exceptional cuisine; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th subway.)—Delightful rooms, board; floors, suites; Winter reservations.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1150W.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED—By young married couple, board, two furnished rooms, and bath, with Jewish family, living in their own private home; location must be first-class, anywhere between 60th and 100th Sts.; very best references furnished. Address M. P., Room 319, Strand Theatre Building, New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

16TH, 136 EAST.—Desirable large rooms; bath; conveniences; telephone; near subway; gentlemen; reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Neat, comfortable large and cool room; all conveniences; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with piano; single room.

53D ST., 34 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen; furnished and unfurnished.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Parlor rooms; piano; rooms, private baths; electricity; desirable surroundings.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small rooms, bath; references; doctor's office. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

9TH, 28 WEST.—Furnished room; quiet, select house; references.

11TH, 105 WEST.—Parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; housekeeping.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually large; en suite, separate; steam; electricity; telephone; references; private house.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also hall rooms; telephone; references.

20TH, 430 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool rooms; quiet; hot, cold water; bath; telephone.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high class; references; bachelors.

45TH, 159 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Three-room suite; electric light, telephone, and elevator service; $10. Doyle.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Elegant parlor suite, bath, electricity, 'phone; select; other rooms.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Good rooms, showers, electricity, elevator; suitable for two. Sewell.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Beautiful large, airy room; private bath; electricity; kitchenette convenience; nicely furnished; $8; hall rooms, $5.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor, $6; other rooms, $4; running water; telephone; gentlemen.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Cool room, kitchenette, dressing room; bath adjoining; exclusive; reasonable.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Ex

THOUSANDS ARRIVE FOR CATHOLIC WEEK

Press Association and German Central Verein Both Have Begun Their Work.

SOCIETIES MEET TOMORROW

Pontifical High Mass, Celebrated at Cathedral, to Mark Opening of Federation Sessions.

"Catholic Week" got well started yesterday. The Catholic Press Association progressed half way through its work, and the German Catholic Central Verein held its preliminary committee meeting at the Park Avenue Hotel. Thousands of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and prominent laymen from all over the United States and Canada have arrived for the approaching sessions of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, which is to open with a pontifical high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral tomorrow morning, an event that promises to be the greatest religious ceremony of its kind ever held in this country.

About half the 3,000 members and delegates of the Central Verein arrived during the day. Their only formal activity was a meeting of the Committee on Social Propaganda, attended by P. F. Kenkel, K. S. G., Director of the Central Bureau of the St. Louis Verein; Nicholas Gonner, K. S. G., editor of The Catholic Tribune of Dubuque, Iowa; Joseph Mott, editor of Der Wanderer of St. Paul, Minn.; Father William Engelen of St. John's University, Toledo, Ohio, and Mgr. George W. Heer of Dubuque, Iowa.

President of the Central Verein Joseph Frey of New York, First Vice President Mich. F. Girten of Chicago, Second Vice President Joseph Stockhausen of St. Louis, Secretaries John Q. Juenemann of St. Paul, A. Springob of Milwaukee, and Schatzmeister F. W. Immekus of Pittsburgh also spent much time at headquarters, preparing for the coming sessions of the Verein.

The Committee on Social Propaganda will attend a private conference this morning at which effort will be made to formulate general plans for social service work by all interested Roman Catholic bodies. The Germans expect to exert important influence at this conference.

Others who will attend the conference in Cathedral College Hall are Bishop Shahan of Washington, D. C., National President of the Conference of Catholic Charities; President John Paul Chew of the Catholic Press Association; Bishop J. J. Muldoon, Chairman of the Social Service Commission of the Federation, and President Frey of the Verein.

May Be Catholic Chautauqua.

This conference will try to agree on a universal, practical program, some of those interested believing that from it may result a national Catholic Chautauqua. This has been attempted locally in several parts of the country, but has not yet been tried on a country-wide scale.

The Verein delegates will devote the remainder of today to the reception of delegates. In the evening they will be guests at a reception at Kolping House in East Eighty-eighth Street.

Those delegates to the German section of the convention who arrived yesterday found ready for them handsomely printed souvenir books, most of the pages of which were devoted to attractive photographs of important personages in the Church, and views of interesting places and structures in New York. They got, too, pocket programs printed in their own language, in which the "Catholic Week" was changed to "Katolische Tag."

Leaders of the various bodies passed out the word to the arriving delegates yesterday that the constitution of the federation, with which the Verein is affiliated, strictly forbade partisan politics.

Every effort is being made to have the national campaign now in progress ignored at the many meetings. As far as possible, references to the recent investigation of charitable institutions in this city, which resulted in a controversy between Mayor Mitchel and some Catholic prelates, also will be avoided. It is expected, however, that before the German sections are through meeting some attacks may be made on the Administration's policy in Mexico, but even these, if they occur, the governing spirits will try to keep within impersonal bounds.

Purposes of the Federation.

The general purpose of the gathering, the first of its kind at which the component organizations have united in their annual conventions, was thus outlined yesterday by Charles T. Daly, Assistant Secretary of the Federation, who is in charge of its publicity work during the week:

"The aim of this organization is to cultivate peace, destroy bigotry and prejudice, to place ourselves and the Catholic Church in a true light before the American people for a correct justice and Christian morality.

"It labors unceasingly to extend the hand of fellowship to non-Catholics and to unite with them when necessary for the solution of the problems of the day, and the redress of the evils which menace the stability of the nation and the security of the foundations of moral civilization and American society.

"The Federation of Catholic Societies expresses its approval of every movement that has for its object the betterment of social conditions and industrial relations. It recognizes the rights of toilers and their insistence on a living wage. It also declares it a necessary function of legislation to secure their rights and to protect life and limb in mills, mines, factories—in fact in every hazardous occupation."

Bishop J. J. Hartley opened yesterday's session of the Catholic Press Association with prayer at the Catholic Club in the morning. About one-fourth of those attending, representing more than half the denominational publications of the country, were women.

President John Paul Chew congratulated those present on the success of the organization, urged that all Roman Catholic publications be induced to join the association, and pointed out that foreign-language papers and periodicals had a particularly rich opportunity to do missionary work.

The Committee on Resolutions, of which the Rev. John J. Burke of New York, editor of The Catholic World, is Chairman, was instructed to prepare a memorial to the Federal Trade Commission on the rising cost of white paper.

Reference to Charities Inquiry.

Father John I. Whelan of Brooklyn, editor of The Tablet, read a paper on "The Priests and the Catholic Press." He said in part:

"During the recent several charities investigations, when our institutions, our sisters, our brothers, everything that a Catholic holds dear, were being subjected to veiled or open attack, the while the metropolitan dailies, with the honorable exception of The Brooklyn Standard Union, were publishing for Catholic as well as other readers the lies about these institutions and persons furnished them by a paid publicity agent of a private charity organization, The Tablet was telling its shocked and scandalized Catholic readers the truth and showing the animus of the attack—incidentally demonstrating the necessity of a Catholic press, and what it may accomplish. Naturally the priests were appreciative of what we were doing, and, while the investigations were on, we sold more copies of the paper at the church doors than at any time in its history."

F. A. Wilson-Lawrenson of the religious department of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America asked the members of the association to affiliate with his organization. This provoked much discussion, many of the publishers present demanding to know exactly what the attitude of the associated clubs would be toward religious publications and what advantages were offered. The matter being one for individual determination by the publishers, no action was taken.

The Press Association delegates were guests of the Catholic Club at luncheon and dinner. In the evening they were taken on an automobile tour of the city, stops being made at interesting Catholic landmarks.

The Press Association will conclude its convention today, the delegates going in the afternoon on an extended visit to Coney Island. A matter of importance to be decided in the afternoon is the proposed adoption of a new constitution drafted by the Executive Committee in which the rules similar to those of The Associated Press and the United Press Association have been incorporated.

An Indian Priest.

The Central figure of interest in the Catholic Club yesterday was Father Philip Gordon, a full-blooded Indian, whose tribal name is Tibishkogijik—A Sign of the Skies. Father Gordon, just past thirty, is connected with the Indian Bureau of Catholic Missions in Washington, which publishes the Quarterly Indian Sentinel. He smilingly boasted that he was no hyphenate.

The priest studied six years at Innsbruck University in Germany, prepared for ordination at the American College in Rome, and was ordained in this country. He said there were 100,000 Indian Catholic communicants out of a total of 250,000, 50,000 in round numbers being Protestants, and 100,000 pagans. The Indian, he said, yielded readily to Christian teaching.

Another Indian expected is Tomahawk, a Standing Rock Sioux, who was present when Sitting Bull was captured. Tomahawk will probably be the federation standard-bearer during the convention.

The Boston delegation of more than 500, with headquarters at the Hotel Astor, will all be here today. They are bringing with them the Mission Church Field Band. Philadelphia will send about 1,500 delegates and visitors, among whom will be the Knights of Columbus Band and several uniformed organizations. The Central Verein, too, will have some uniformed companies of Jaegers with a band. Pittsburgh is sending another large delegation, and Chicago is expected to contribute materially to the numbers present.

All the uniformed organizations, the bands, and the long lines of delegates in citizens' garb will parade to St. Patrick's Cathedral for the Pontifical mass on Sunday.

They may march, too, to the monster mass meeting in Madison Square Garden Sunday night, at which Governor Whitman, Acting Mayor Dowling, Cardinals Gibbons, Farley, and O'Connell, President John Whalen of the Federation, and a number of others will speak. The demand for tickets already far exceeds the supply, and it is said the meeting will be the greatest gathering of Roman Catholics ever held in this city.

The Catholic Young Men's National Union will start its convention with a Pontifical mass on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, being the last of the bodies celebrating "Catholic week" to begin activities.

CARDINAL O'CONNELL WARNS.

Archbishop of Boston Fears Organized Attack on Civilization.

"New York is a tremendous city, a great metropolis, and everybody here, as is natural, is intent upon seizing opportunities as they come along. For this very reason it needs to stop for just half an hour and consider that there are other things besides material wealth and financial prosperity, and the meeting of the American Federation of Catholic Societies in New York the coming week is intended to focus the attention of the people of this city for a brief time at least, on the work of the Catholic Church and the federation."

William, Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, thus summarized the objects which he hopes may be attained by the Catholic conference in progress in New York. The Cardinal came to New York yesterday in the vanguard of distinguished men who will attend the gathering here.

"One of the chief purposes of the great meeting of the American Federation of Catholic Societies in New York next week," said Cardinal O'Connell, "is to make the Church and the federation better known. The federation is really the Catholic Church in action out in the highways and byways. It is a layman's movement, and by it the true knowledge of the active principles of Christianity is to be carried into the public arena of civil life.

"It stands for obedience to law and respect for authority; it safeguards the sacred principles of Government; it speaks out unflinchingly to the rich of their obligations in justice and charity to the poor about them, and it speaks equally fearlessly to the poor of the sublime standards of Christian life which crush out envy and jealousy as vipers which menace the peace of individuals.

"It stands against anarchy, socialism, and all disintegrating influences, and as well stands for the sanctity and unity of family life. In a word, it brings out all those fundamental virtues and principles upon which alone society can rest. To the laymen of the federation is entrusted the privilege and the duty of bringing the efficacy of faith into the fruit of action for the benefit of the State."

Cardinal O'Connell, who has worked hard for ten years in building up the federation in the Province of New England, of which he is Metropolitan, declared that the American Federation of Catholic Societies was in no sense political, but, he added, "like every other great moral principle, it is meant in the end to strengthen the good side of every phase of political life."

His Eminence went on to say that it is because the Catholic Church is so little understood and so much misrepresented, and even slandered, that the federation intends to show all the good it is doing, not merely for the individual, but for the upbuilding of the nation also. Speaking of present-day tendencies, the Cardinal said:

"There is no doubt that from 100 different directions there is an organized attack on civilized society as it exists today. Underneath all these various agencies is the one essential and unifying cause—namely, infidelity and irreligion. We needn't go to foreign countries to see these corroding influences in action, for they are operating under our very eyes. The wonderfully successful condition of our country is one of the very causes of the activity of these pernicious influences.

"The tremendous increase in material wealth has undoubtedly stimulated avarice and greed, which without the restrain of religious influences, becomes a menace to that contentment which is the cornerstone of good order. Naturally, if we have only one life to live and there is no other, the millions who believe in no God will make up their minds to get out of this life everything they can, and if Government and law stand in the way, then they must be put aside. That is the logical deduction from the principles of infidelity and irreligion."

The Cardinal deprecated the fact that many descendants of those who a hundred years ago were high-minded Christians, although not Catholics, had thrown aside all religion and become openly rationalistic. He gave it as his view that where there was skepticism in the pulpit little faith would be found in the pews. The Catholic Church, he asserted, with its hold on the masses, was the one great bulwark against the forces lined up for warfare on society and State.

ASK HATCH ABOUT FLIES.

Public Service Board Takes Up His Charge Involving Subways.

The Public Service Commission has taken cognizance of the charge made by Edward Hatch, Jr., that flies are being bred by the million in the litter which remains from last Winter's attempts to protect water mains and other pipes from freezing in the subway excavations. Robert Ridgway, while he said yesterday he was sure the condition complained of could exist only in a few isolated instances, if at all, sent a special order to the engineers in charge of the five divisions of the subway work telling them to investigate this condition and take immediate action.

Mr. Hatch left town yesterday morning for his country place on Lake Champlain. The Secretary's office of the Public Service Commission endeavored to communicate with him in this city, and when it was found he had gone a letter was sent asking him to supply specifications of the conditions complained of so they could be investigated.

DEALERS OPPOSE DILLON'S MILK PLAN

Doubt if State Control Would Bring Any Advantage to Consumers.

METHODS TO LOWER PRICES

Transfer of Overhead Charges Incident to Distribution Might Be Effective.

Several of the more important milk distributing companies of the city do not consider the proposal of Commissioner John J. Dillon of the Department of Foods and Markets to place the city milk supply under State control and supervision as advantageous to the consumer or to the producer. The companies are willing, however, to have District Attorney Swann investigate the situation, and they say they will take any action which they are convinced is beneficial to the public.

H. N. Hallock, Vice President of the Borden Condensed Milk Company, said he believed that placing the Department of Foods and Markets in the position of agent for the dairymen would inject another middleman into the machinery by which the milk reaches the public. He added that he could not conceive of a more direct medium for transmitting the milk from the cow to the consumer than through a distributing company, such as the Borden concern.

He was unwilling to express any opinion as to what effect State control would have on the price of milk so far as either the dairyman or the consumer was concerned, but he conceded that the price might be lowered by transferring some of the overhead charges incident to distributing from the price of milk to the tax list. His company, he stated, was willing to do anything to help the public and still be fair to the company.

L. B. Halsey, Vice President of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, said his company was doing everything which it could to furnish the District Attorney with the information he desired. He did not think that State control was practicable.

"The price of milk," he said, "is governed by the law of supply and demand. This law has been working for a much longer time than any special legislation which may be enacted, and it probably will continue to govern the price of milk, as well as of meat and other produce."

District Attorney Swann yesterday got in touch with a number of officials of milk dealers in the city in an effort to verify figures recently made public regarding prices paid by these companies to farmers and the cost of distribution.

The Borden company has increased the price of grade A milk from 10 to 11 cents a quart. It has also raised the price of the pint bottle milk from 5 to 6 cents. Similar increases in bottled pints were made by many other milk companies several days ago. A number of distributers have already raised the price of grade A quarts.

$5,000 LOOT IN BRONX FLAT.

Detectives Follow Woman Who Calls on Prisoner in Jail.

Pieces of table silver, unset stones, rings, pins, and watches to the value of $4,000 or $5,000, according to the estimate of Acting Captain Andrew Wines of the Bronx Detective Bureau, were found by Wines and Detectives Riley, Armstrong, Toner, and Leavitt yesterday afternoon in the apartment of Mrs. Lillian Berger at 676 Wales Avenue, the Bronx. The detectives also found two opium layouts.

Wines said he believed the silver and jewelry were the proceeds of robberies committed by William Frank and Harry Stein, who were arrested by his men last Wednesday as they left 940 Fox Street. The detectives had followed them all day, suspecting they were sneak thieves, and say they found in their possession several small pieces of jewelry taken from the apartment of Samuel Goldstein in the Fox Street house.

Both men gave addresses downtown and the detectives were at a loss to discover the hiding place of the loot they believed the men had acquired in the last few weeks until Mrs. Berger called on Stein yesterday in the Bronx jail. Then they followed her to her flat.

Besides Mrs. Berger and her 6-year-old son Emanuel, they found Florence Frank, who said she was a manicure, living at 540 West 125th Street, and Barney Lipshitz, who said he was a laborer, living at 1,145 Fox Street. They arrested them, charging them with receiving stolen goods, and sent the boy to the rooms of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

TWO DEATHS DUE TO AUTOS.

Man Loses Life in a Collision; Boy Run Down, Dies in Hospital.

Two were killed and several injured in automobile accidents near this city yesterday. Ernest Jones of 21 Codwise Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J., a tester for the Simplex Automobile Company, was driving a car into Dunellen, N. J., when it was struck by a machine driven by Charles W. Wakefield of Plainfield, who was turning in from a crossroad. Jones was pinned under his machine and killed instantly.

James Brown, 14 years old, of Belmar, N. J., died in the Ann May Hospital at Spring Lake, after he had been run down by a machine driven by Raymond Muller of Belmar. Muller was held on a charge of manslaughter.

Dr. Frank J. Mangold, 27 years old, of 1,300 Bushwick Avenue, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Kotenderfer in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday on a charge of felonious assault brought by Miss Ted Sybil Bandler of 12 West 109th Street, Manhattan, who is in St. John's Hospital because of injuries following a collision between her machine and that of Dr. Mangold. Dr. Mangold pleaded not guilty and will be examined later.

A machine owned by Otto Fentzlaff, Jr., of Montclair, N. J., was wrecked early yesterday morning when William Dean of Montclair ran it into the Swinefield Bridge. Dean and others in the car escaped injury.

Denis Holihan, 11 years old, of 447 Tenth Avenue, was taken to the French Hospital last night suffering from possible internal injuries and fracture of skull, caused by being struck by a motor truck.

CITY'S HARBOR INSPECTED.

House Committee Goes On to Look at Barge Canal.

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors completed an inspection of New York Harbor, as guests of R. A. C. Smith, Dock Commissioner. The members went to Staten Island, Perth Amboy, Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay, and returned along the South Brooklyn shore. From the West Forty-second Street pier automobiles carried them to the Waldorf. They left for Albany on a night boat.

Stephen M. Sparkman, the Chairman, said they were going up the Hudson to inspect the Troy dam and the outlet of the State Barge Canal. They will return to New York by train today, he said, and leave tonight for Washington.

Among those who accompanied the committee were Frank P. Gardner, Eugene H. Rosenquest, Thomas P. Fowler, Charles G. M. Thomas, Louis J. Tribus, Henry A. Meyer, Jacob C. Klinck, and Richard Meyer. The army engineers who made the trip were Colonel Harry Taylor, Lieut. Col. C. H. McKinstry, and Captain E. D. Ardery. With the engineers was Commander E. P. Jessup, U. S. N.

VINCENT says:

Spring Suits Good for Fall

neat dark mixtures in worsteds and cheviots at savings of from $3.00 to $8.00.

G. N. VINCENT,
534-536 6th Ave., 31st St.

HOLDS POSSE AT BAY.

Man Accused of Beating Mother Defiant Till Doors Are Smashed.

James Marino, 22 years old, of 104 Harrison Street, Belleville, N. J., held a policeman and citizens at bay for several hours with a revolver early yesterday morning when they attempted to arrest him on a charge of beating his blind mother. He surrendered only after the police had worked their way through back yards and had forced their way up the rear stairs to Marino's flat.

Marino went home the night before intoxicated, it is alleged, and began to abuse his aged mother. She went to the street and told her story to Patrolman John Flynn. With several other policemen Flynn went to the house, where they found that Marino, who lived on the top floor of the six-family tenement, was standing at a front window with a revolver, threatening to shoot any one who might approach.

After a survey of the situation the police sent in a riot call to the station. Chief of Police Flynn, with a squad of reserves, hurried to the spot in a patrol wagon, but there was no way to storm the front of the house with a reasonable chance of success.

A crowd gathered, and, with the aid of citizens who knew the neighborhood, several patrolmen wormed their way through back yards to the rear of the tenement, while the crowd outside, remaining at a safe distance, held Marino's attention. After breaking down several doors the attacking party from the rear got into the apartment and Marino surrendered.

KILLED HUNTING FIREBUG.

Second of Two Men Guarding Barn Shoots the Other.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 18.—When Nicholas Meyer was found last evening in a cornfield back of the Richfield Hotel near here, senseless from gunshot wounds that later caused his death, it was supposed that he had been shot by an incendiary whom he had interrupted in an attempt to fire a barn attached to the hotel. Today, however, John Gasper, a farm hand, was arrested and charged with murder, though it is thought Gasper fired in the belief he was aiming at the same man Meyer had set out to catch.

Mrs. Ethel Toth, who employs Gasper, told the police that Gasper asked her for a weapon last evening, saying there was a man in the cornfield. Mrs. Toth gave him a shotgun and one shell. Presently he returned the gun, saying he had "peppered the man in the legs." Gasper almost collapsed today when he was informed his shot probably had killed Meyer.

SHARPERS GET LIFE SAVINGS

Victim Parts with $1,707 Through an Old Confidence Game.

Martin Rabs of 123 Arlington Street, Newark, has lost $1,707, his savings of years, and he has received in exchange an old handkerchief, some scraps of paper, and a large stock of experience. He complained to the police yesterday that two new-found friends were missing.

Rabs lost his savings through a swindle that was popular in the '70s. A Spaniard, just from the bedside of his dead father, did not want to carry around with him a legacy of $4,000 in gold dollars. Rabs agreed to change them for bills and he was to receive $200 as a bonus. He drew his savings from the bank and exchanged them for the "gold" and the box. The two strangers left him in Broad Street and after waiting an hour he reported their disappearance to the police.

GREAT WAR TRUCK ORDER.

Business Worth Millions Placed Here to Run Through Year.

What was said to be the largest single order for automobile trucks placed in this country since the outbreak of the war was cabled to Gaston, Williams & Wigmore of 140 Broadway yesterday by one of the Allied Governments. The order is for Peerless motor trucks and, it was said, would run into many millions of dollars.

Delivery is to start immediately. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore have contracted to deliver from eighty to a hundred trucks a week during the remainder of this year, and to continue shipments at the same rate until late in 1917, with the probability that the contract will be continued in force until the end of the war.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Mrs. Jennie Janofsky of 583 Jersey Avenue yesterday swore out a warrant for the arrest of her husband, the Rev. David Janofsky, formerly rabbi of the First Temple in First Street, on a charge of abandonment. She said she has not seen him since September, 1914.

JERSEY CITY.—Frank McCue, an inmate of St. Joseph's Home for the Blind at 531 Pavonia Street, fell out of a third story window early yesterday morning while asleep, and was sent to the City Hospital in a critical condition. He landed on a picket fence.

BAYONNE.—The International Nickel Company, which has been in operation twenty-four hours a day for the last few months, bought two large tracts of land yesterday for enlarging its plant. The tracts cost $500,000.

NEWARK.—Arrangements are under way for the fifth annual convention of the Associated Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations of New Jersey, which will be held at the Robert Treat Hotel on Sept. 3 and 4.

NEWARK.—Joseph Palmick, 14 years old, of 156 Belmont Avenue; Joseph Winensky, 10 years, of 238 Fifteenth Avenue, and William Cymansky, 21 years, of 514 South Fifteenth Street confessed yesterday that they had committed a number of burglaries. Following their directions, the police found three loaded revolvers, old tin cans filled with silverware, a promissory note for $13,000, and a $5,000 bond, these latter taken from the home of Benjamin Lissner, President of the Lissner Milling Company.

FRANKLIN.—Albert Dekmur of this place reported to the police yesterday that his wife had left their home, taking with her $300.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—John Lynch, night watchman of the Gans Brothers cigar factory, was found dead with a fractured skull yesterday morning at the foot of the elevator shaft. The time clock showed that he had rung up at 4:10 A. M., for the last time. His revolver and club were in his pockets.

PHILLIPSBURG.—Creditors of the Canister Manufacturing Company held their second meeting yesterday with Referee Oliphant of Trenton. The company has $102,000 in bonds outstanding, and it is said that the creditors wish to operate the plant for ninety days in order to adjust their claims. If this is impossible they will buy the plant.

PHILLIPSBURG.—Murt Lennon, 6 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lennon, swallowed a wooden whistle yesterday and was sent to the University Hospital in Philadelphia for an operation.

PHILLIPSBURG.—Clarence Lakeman, 45 years old, was killed yesterday by a Lehigh Valley Railroad train at Alpha, near here.

TRENTON.—Prompt action on the part of a policeman prevented Henry Burd, 24 years old, of Chicago, from killing himself with a revolver yesterday afternoon in Monument Park. He said he was despondent because a woman had refused his attentions. He was held for carrying a concealed weapon.

ATLANTIC CITY.—The Board Walk Merchants' Association yesterday started a movement to prevent fraudulent practices along the board walk and Clarence L. Cole, representing the organization, asked the court to hold for the Grand Jury S. L. Lucas, who is alleged to have sold Miss Gertrude E. Geist of Philadelphia jewelry valued at 8 cents for $4. The case will be continued on Monday.

DR. BAYLIS INDICTED; HAD NO RELIEF SHIP

Grand Jury Told That War Aid Promoter Deceived the Donors of Funds.

THREE TRUE BILLS FOUND

Warrant Not Yet Served, but Accused Telephones He Will Surrender.

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, "Director-General" of the Allies Hospital Relief Commission, which collected $7,000 in contributions from all parts of the country, all of which was admittedly spent for administration purposes, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury after an investigation into the affairs of the commission.

There were three separate indictments. One charged Dr. Baylis with grand larceny in the first degree, in that he had misappropriated the funds of the commission; the second and third indictments alleged that he had misappropriated two contributions of $100 made by George A. Kessler and Daniel Guggenheim.

A bench warrant for the arrest of the clergyman was issued by Judge Rosalsky of General Sessions, but Dr. Baylis could not be found. According to District Attorney Swann he telephoned late last night to ascertain the amount of bail that would be asked and promised to give himself up today.

The method that Dr. Baylis was said to have adopted in soliciting funds from prominent New Yorkers was described by Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewich, who was in charge of the prosecution. Frederick A. Collins, secretary to Daniel Guggenheim, testified, Mr. Markewich said, that his employer had received a circular letter from the commission in which it was stated that a ship had been donated by a "friend" and that hospital supplies were being sent on board as fast as the money was forthcoming to purchase them. Relying on that statement, it was said, Mr. Guggenheim sent a check for $100.

"Another witness, Mrs. Edith Ranger, who was employed by the commission," Mr. Markewich said, "told us that Dr. Baylis admitted that the ship was purely imaginary. The doctor added that it was a harmless deception. This was corroborated by the testimony of George R. Buck, who acted as a solicitor for a time. Buck said that Dr. Baylis sent him to interest William F. McCombs in the proposition, but the latter refused to believe the story about the boat."

Buck returned and reported that Mr. McCombs had declared he would know of any proposal to send a ship abroad by reason of his connection with another relief commission Mr. Markewich continued. The minister then called up Mr. McCombs, but could not convince him that the proposition was bona fide, Buck asserted, whereupon the clergyman admitted the deception.

Adolph Kallman, who was advertising manager of the commission, receiving as compensation 65 per cent. of all the money taken in, declared, according to the prosecutor, that Dr. Baylis compelled him to return 25 per cent. of his share. This money was kept by Dr. Baylis, he charged.

Despite the fact that the commission has been under investigation, Dr. Baylis has continued his efforts to raise money, the prosecutor said, a bazaar in Atlantic City being in course of preparation and other plans of raising funds in the city being considered. District Attorney Swann received a letter from the Countess Castelvecchio, whose sympathies Dr. Baylis had enlisted. In the letter she asked if it would be advisable to solicit aid for the commission.

It was said unofficially at the office of the District Attorney that Public Service Commissioner Oscar Straus was endeavoring to arrange a meeting for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the commission. Many prominent citizens who were members of the Board of Directors have signified their desire to aid the District Attorney in his investigation of the organization.

BOY TO GET A MILLION.

Youngster's Fortune Will Accumulate for 19 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 18.—William J. Smith Cary, the two-year-old son of Thomas F. Cary, a grocer here, according to estimates made today, will receive $1,000,000 from the estate of his grandfather, William J. Smith, when he reaches his majority. According to a final distribution made in the Probate Court today his share of the Smith estate at the present time is $336,225.68. Mary Smith Woodcock, wife of Arthur Woodcock, a daughter of the testator, receives $346,225.68. The bulk of the estate valued at $1,190,740.14 was left in the hands of trustees for Mrs. Woodcock and the Cary boy.

Mr. Smith accumulated his fortune by investing in real estate here several years ago when property could be purchased at a low figure.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. THE CHURCH WITH THE OPEN DOOR. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. FORD C. OTTMAN, D. D. 8 P. M.—Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor. Monday, at 8 P. M., Prayer and Praise Service. Visitors in the city are cordially invited to all services. CHURCH OPEN ALL SUMMER.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. During erection of their new building worshipping in Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Ave. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—Rev. Isaac W. Goodhue. No evening service.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. I. M. Haldeman, D. D., Pastor. Preaching—"If Our Lord Shall Tarry. By Rev. WILLIAM L. PETTINGILL. 11 A. M.—"SINAI OR SION." 8 P.M.—"WHAT IS A REAL CHRISTIAN?" All who read this notice and are thus directed to worship with us will receive Special Spiritual Blessing through the inspired preaching of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. DR. LEIGHTON WILLIAMS preaches Sunday at both services. 11 A. M.—"A Citizenship in Heaven." 8 P. M.—"The Waters of Life." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. 11 A. M.—Rev. FRANK W. PATTISON preaches.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sun., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wed., 8 P. M. During August, Sunday evening services will be held in the Second and Fifth Churches only. First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d. Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood, 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL—10, Bible School. 11, Sermon. CHRISTIAN Dr. Finis Idleman, 142 W. 81. CHURCH. Rev. S. G. Inman, Preacher.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

DIVINE SCIENCE. FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, College Room, Hotel Astor. Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. 11—Mrs. May Aitken Stoiber. Subject: "The Omnipotence of God."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60th St. 11 A. M.—Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, "A Permanent Peace." 8 P. M., Rev. HOWARD M. LESOURD. "The Danger of Virtues."

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St. 11 A. M.—"Story of War in Persia," by a native Persian. 8.—Ser.: T. E. Hubbard.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST, West End Av. & 86th St. Rev. LEWIS E. CHRISTIAN. 11 A. M. Subject—"The Transformed Life."

NEW THOUGHT.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d Street. Sunday, 11 A. M. Healing meetings. Friday, 8 P. M. Reading room open daily.

SIXTH CYCLE MESSAGE. Ralph M. de Bit, 218 Madison Av., cor. 36th. Sunday, 11 and 8. All welcome.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE. Sunday meeting, 301 Madison Av. 11 A. M. Subject: "FAITH." Speaker: Mrs. FLORENCE SCOVEL SHINN. Public Invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d Street. 11 A. M.—Mr. Francis E. Shober. Monday, 8.—Mme. Laura de Turczynowicz (Marquise de Gordawa.)

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. JOHN McNEILL, the well-known Scotch Preacher, Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Denver, will preach at both services.

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St. at Broadway. 11 A. M.—Rev. Lyman R. Hartley, A. M. 8 P. M.—Union service, Tent, Ft. Washington.

FT. GEORGE, 185th, E. of St. Nicholas Av. Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A., 8 P. M. Graded Bible School at 3 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d Street. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James M. Howard will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: } William Pierson Merrill. } Frank Latimer Janeway. The Rev. ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., will preach at 11 o'clock: "Finding the Eternal."

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th St. Rev. THOMAS GUTHRIE SPEERS, Assistant Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. JNO. B. LAIRD, D. D., preaches 11 and 8. AMSTERDAM AVE. AND 105TH ST.

PRESBYTERIAN.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Rev. E. M. DILL, D. D., at 11 A. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services, 8, 9:45, 11, and 8. Preacher: Rev. RAYMOND S. BROWN.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor. Daily service, 7:30 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th Street. Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—11 A. M., Service and Sermon.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector. 8; 11 (Bishop Gailor); 8 (Rev. H. R. Weir.)

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Thos. E. Calvert. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Thos. E. Calvert.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low Masses, 7:30, 9. High Mass and Sermon, 10:45. Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Frederick Burgess, Jr.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue at 44th Street. SERVICES AT 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Chas. F. Kennedy. Full Choir Present. All Seats Free.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. & 87th St. REV. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector. Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8; 11. Rev. W. L. Caswell.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services: 7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher, the Rt. Rev. Frederick Joseph Kinsman, D. D., Bishop of Delaware. 3:30 P. M., Evensong. Weekday Services: 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

REFORMED.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. HENRY A. BILKERT will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. PETER H. MILLIKEN, D.D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"What to Do with Christ." 8 P. M.—"The Runner."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Rev. ARTHU

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday; fair, warmer Monday; light southerly winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,393. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1916.—90 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WILSON'S PEACE PLAN AGAIN REJECTED, HE SUMMONS 63 MORE R. R. PRESIDENTS; CALLS 8-HOUR DAY THE WORKER'S RIGHT

SEES IT AS BASIC PRINCIPLE

Says Men's Demand Has Sanction of Judgment of Society.

OFFERS HIGHER RATE HOPE

Findings of Proposed Federal Inquiry Might Influence Interstate Commission.

ROADS ASK FOR ARBITRATION

Point to Danger Future Holds if Strikes and Lockouts Are to Settle Industrial Disputes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—President Wilson today presented to the high court of public opinion his demand that the railroads of the United States grant the eight-hour day to their 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen, after thirty-one railroad Presidents whom he had called to the White House had refused to accept his plan of settlement, which had been ratified by the four railway brotherhoods.

In addition, the President summoned to the White House the executives of all the railroads in the country not represented at today's conference.

There is a persistent report in Washington tonight that if President Wilson fails to win over the railroad Presidents or the Directors he will take some step by which, under Federal receiverships, the roads will be operated with the eight-hour day for the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen. Just what proceeding would be necessary no one at the Capitol knows. No confirmation of the report could be obtained at the White House. Mr. Wilson is not ready to announce any plans beyond the conferences with the railroad Presidents.

Workers Want Federal Control.

A Federal control law is the one piece of legislation that the brotherhood men are anxious to see come out of the present agitation, a measure to empower the Government, in case of a strike, to operate the railways with the present crews on an eight-hour basis, pending a settlement of the differences between the railroads and their employes. One of the leaders "guessed" today that such a bill would be introduced in case of a strike. He said he thought a measure of that character, already prepared for introduction, might be found somewhere now.

The situation tonight was described by a railroad President as "not hopeless, but grave." It will be at a standstill until Monday, at least. Discussion of counter-proposals and compromises was current, and serious consideration was given to the possibility of Government operation of the roads in case of a strike.

After the White House had broken the seal of silence that had been set upon the negotiations ever since they began last Monday morning, the railroad Presidents also made a public appeal, telling why they had refused to grant the eight-hour day and setting forth their arguments in favor of arbitration.

According to the railroad Presidents, Mr. Wilson caused them to understand that if the investigation of his proposed Federal commission showed that it was just he would do what he could to influence the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant an increase in freight rates.

The railroad Presidents, in their reply to Mr. Wilson, which was read by President Holden of the Burlington as spokesman for them all, presented a summaray of their reasons for standing back of the National Conference Committee of the railways in asking for arbitration instead of accepting the President's request for the eight-hour day. Their reply leaves the way open for further negotiations. It reads as follows:

Statement of Railway Presidents.

The representatives of the railroads here present have given careful consideration to the proposals submitted by you for an adjustment of the critical conditions confronting us. May we again express the grave sense of responsibility upon our shoulders to discharge, as faithful trustees of the public interest, the duty to maintain and operate these properties as agencies, efficient at all times; to serve the continuous public demand for transportation service; as faithful trustees also to protect, in so far as it is in our power, the interests of the owners of these properties committed to our charge?

In the previous stages of these negotiations the Conference Committee of Managers has consistently adhered to the policy of arbitration as a fundamental principle—it is essentially the common right of every citizen, of whatever station in life, to be heard—to have his day in court— It is indeed a substitute for wasteful litigation recognized long since in the codes of all civilized countries.

A denial of the right to be heard does not exist under any form of government with which our race has ever been familiar, and the common acceptance in international affairs, in the adjustment of public and private rights under our Federal and State governments, of the principle of arbitration as an approved method for the friendly settlement of the serious contentions of the parties, has put the

Continued on Page 2.

President Makes Public His Argument That Failed to Move Railway Heads

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Here is President Wilson's statement to the public of his proposals and arguments for a settlement of the railway crisis:

I have recommended the concession of the eight-hour day—that is, the substitution of an eight-hour day for the present ten-hour day in all the existing practices and agreements. I made this recommendation because I believed the concession right. The eight-hour day now, undoubtedly, has the sanction of the judgment of society in its favor and should be adopted as a basis for wages, even where the actual work to be done cannot be completed within eight hours.

Concerning the adjustments which should be made in justice to the railroads and their stockholders in the payments and privileges to which their men are now entitled, if such adjustments are necessary, there is a wide divergence of opinion.

The railroads which have already adopted the eight-hour day do not seem to be at any serious disadvantage in respect to their cost of operation as compared with the railroads that have retained the ten-hour day, and calculations as to the cost of the change must, if made now, be made without regard to any possible administrative economies or readjustments. Only experience can make it certain what rearrangements would be fair and equitable either on behalf of the men or on behalf of the railroads. That experience would be a definite guide to the Interstate Commerce Commission, for example, in determining whether, as a consequence of the change, it would be necessary and right to authorize an increase of rates for the handling and carriage of freight, (for passenger service is not affected.)

I, therefore, proposed that the demand for extra pay for overtime made by the men and the contingent proposals of the railroad authorities be postponed until facts shall have taken the place of calculation and forecast with regard to the effects of a change to the eight-hour day; that, in the meantime, while experience was developing the facts, I should seek, and, if need be, obtain, authority from the Congress to appoint a small body of impartial men to observe and thoroughly acquaint themselves with the results, with a view to reporting to Congress at the earliest possible time the facts disclosed by their inquiries, but without recommendation of any kind; and that it should then be entirely open to either or both parties to the present controversy to give notice of a termination of the present agreements, with a view to instituting inquiry into suggested readjustments of pay or practice.

This seems to me a thoroughly practical and entirely fair program, and I think that the public has the right to expect its acceptance.

ARBITRATION PLEA BY RAIL WORKERS

Pennsylvania Road Asserts That 35,000 Employes Have Signed Petition.

THE CANVASS UNFINISHED

Appeal Circulated on Lines East of Pittsburgh—Non-Brotherhood Men Who Protest.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company issued this statement yesterday:

"Signatures of more than 35,000 employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad lines east of Pittsburgh have thus far been affixed to the petition protesting against the calling of a nation-wide railroad strike, and the refusal of the four train service brotherhoods to arbitrate their demands. Practically every employe who up to the present time has had the opportunity to sign the petition has done so. The canvass is less than one-third completed.

"The petition is being offered for signatures to the 82 per cent. of the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad who are not concerned in the demands of the enginemen, conductors, firemen, and trainmen in freight and yard service. It is being circulated on the Pennsylvania and other railroads by Robert T. Frazier, a draftsman on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, who has voluntarily taken up this work, and has been granted leave of absence to carry it on.

"Addressed to the Senators and Representatives of the United States Congress, the petition urges the passage of legislation which will make it impossible for a small minority of railroad employes, by concerted action, to jeopardize the positions and earnings of the great majority. To avoid 'destructive interruption of interstate commerce' enactment of a law requiring the arbitration of railway wage differences is advocated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—Many petitions signed by railroad employes protesting against a strike and asking for arbitration have reached the White House. These petitioners include shop men, clerks, switchmen, telegraphers and so on, the members of the brotherhoods constituting slightly less than 20 per cent. of the 2,200,000 railroad workers of the United States.

The brotherhoods have two answers to the petitions. The first is the charge that they have been circulated at the instigation of the railroads, and the second, that there is nothing remarkable about employes who do not stand to gain being jealous of those who do stand to gain, and having no desire to be thrown out of work by a strike to which they are not parties.

"The employes who have signed these petitions," explained Mr. Garretson, "have probably done so because they have been given to understand it would help them to do so. They have nothing to gain directly by the strike, except to be taught how to get better conditions. Some of them might be inconvenienced by a strike, but it is not true that all of them would be thrown out of work.

"However, if the brotherhoods win this controversy, the other workers will be benefited indirectly for it will mean a general trend toward the eight-hour day which will eventually effect better conditions for the workers who are opposing the strike. It is natural, however, that they should be for arbitration in this case. They aren't arbitrating anything, and they have nothing to lose."

Seaboard's New Atlanta Terminal.
Commencing Aug. 19th, Seaboard Air Line Trains will use Terminal Station, Atlanta, affording direct connection New Orleans and Southwest. Ing. 1184 Broadway for ticket rates, information.—Advt.

MAYOR TO RETURN TO STOP CAR STRIKE

Mitchel Hastens Back to City to Confer with Oscar S. Straus Tomorrow.

ACTION AWAITS DECISION

Employes Ready to Quit if Question of Discharge of Men Is to be Arbitrated.

Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission will hold a conference, probably tomorrow, with representatives of the New York Railways Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes in the hope of averting a second traction strike, by untangling the dispute over the dismissals by the company of employes who took part in disturbances in the recent strike and were convicted of misdemeanors in the courts.

Mayor Mitchel decided to curtail his stay at the military training camp at Plattsburg after being informed over the telephone of the result of a conference in City Hall between Theodore Rousseau, his secretary, and the leaders of the street car men's union, whose request that the discharged men be reinstated had been refused by the Board of Directors of the New York Railways Company, and by Frank Hedley, its Vice President and General Manager.

Told that the labor leaders had emphatically reiterated their refusal to continue negotiations with the company until the men had been taken back to work, and that the union would not arbitrate the question, Mr. Mitchel decided to leave Plattsburg for New York City tonight, and he at the same time instructed his Secretary to make every effort to reach Mr. Straus by telegraph.

"Get Mr. Straus by telegraph if possible," were the Mayor's instructions to his Secretary. "If not, ask Mr. Straus's Secretary to get the nearest place to him by telegraph, and send a man into the woods where he is to ask him to return to New York City."

It was later understood that Mr. Straus, who has been spending his vacation at Big Island Pond, near Farmington, Me., had been apprised of the situation, and expected to be in New York City on Monday.

No forecast, of course, could be obtained of how Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus viewed the dispute between the company and the street carmen's union, but it is known that both are determined to use every means in their power to prevent another street car strike, with its inevitable inconvenience to the public.

Willing to Reinstate Men.

The Directors of the New York Railways Company, according to James L. Quackenbush, its general attorney, will agree to reinstate the discharged men if Mr. Straus and the Mayor rule that the company had no right to dismiss them, but there is no saying what will happen if the city officials decide that the question of restoring the men to their places is an arbitrable one.

"All that I care to say is that if Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus decide that the question should be arbitrated the representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes will walk out of the conference," said Louis Fridiger, counsel for the union, last night. "And that if—please notice that I say if—a second strike is called, all the surface, subway, and elevated lines in the city will be involved. By this I mean the Third Avenue Railroad Company, the New York Railways Company, the Second Avenue Railroad Company, and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

"I do not for a moment believe, however, that the Mayor and Mr. Straus will permit the company to interpret the strike settlement agreement of Aug. 7 so as to make the question of these discharges an arbitrable matter. Mr. Straus and the Mayor helped to make the agreement, underwrote it, and understand it fully. They know, as well as do the members of the street carmen's union, what the agreement said, and are fully cognizant

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Danish King Cites War Peril to Leaders, Urging Them to Unite on Island Sale

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 19, (via London.)—King Christian of Denmark summoned the leaders of all the parties in Parliament today and delivered an address which is quoted as follows by Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent:

"It is under serious circumstances that I have summoned you. The world war still rages vehemently and nations stand sharply against each other. During past years we have enjoyed the blessings of peace, but uncertainty is still existent for us, as was the case two years ago.

"It is a great task I have given you to try to shake hands in toleration and forget for the time differences between parties. If you succeed, I believe you will have written the most beauteous page in the political history of Denmark, on which it will be recorded that during a time of uncertainty for her each voter was represented in the King's council. I wish you God's blessing for alleviating the difficulties you have to overcome."

The decision as to whether the Government proposal for a coalition Cabinet shall be adopted, and consequently the question as to the acceptance or rejection of the treaty with the United States for the sale of the Danish West Indies, has been postponed for at least a week, and probably much longer, as the result of party caucuses in the Rigsdag. The last parliamentary caucus took place this afternoon.

During the day the Radical, Conservative, and Left Parties signified their willingness to enter into negotiations for the creation of a Cabinet as desired by the Government, but the Left Party imposed the condition that the party should have representation in any Government formed in proportion to the Left's combined membership in both Houses of Parliament. Since the Left, in the minority in the Lower House, has nearly half of the entire membership of the Landsthing, or Upper House, its demand, politicians say, means that it would claim probably four Cabinet places against two for each of the other parties.

If the Government cannot accept this situation, general elections seem unavoidable despite the reluctance of the King and the Government to take such a step.

Discord Is Still Impending.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 19, (via London.)—The Socialists and the Moderates have declared themselves now willing to negotiate for the formation of a new Cabinet on the basis of the King's intervention. The clash of these parties grew indirectly out of the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States for $25,000,000. Both parties, however, have imposed such conditions on a coalition that an election will most probably result in a split. His Majesty this morning received all the party leaders, who joined him in an audience at the Royal Palace at Amalienborg.

The King's speech, warning the party leaders to forget all factional quarrels and to stay united for the sake of the nation in these times of uncertainty, evidently made a deep impression.

Immediately after the conference separate party meetings were convened. As a result of these, statements were issued expressing willingness to try to fulfill the King's wishes. Each party then delegated three members to enter into further negotiations with the present Government.

HUGHES WIDENS CALIFORNIA SPLIT

Moose Estranged by His Announced Resolve to Keep Out of Factional Fights.

LABOR UP IN ARMS, ALSO

Candidate Served by Strikebreaking Waiters at Luncheon—Speaks at Four Meetings.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—The Progressive pot boiled over today and Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, faced an open revolt which some of the leaders here feel may have a nation-wide effect upon his candidacy. His address last night at the Civic Auditorium was criticised with the utmost freedom by men prominent in the party, and his assertion that he had no concern in local squabbles was accepted as a decision on his part to indorse what the Progressives term the insulting attitude of the old-time Republican opponents of Governor Johnson.

To add to the mix-up, Mr. Hughes attended a luncheon at the Commercial Club, which is fighting the labor union men and has an "open-shop" sign hung over its doors. A request for sixty-five waiters was refused by the union leaders, and Mr. Hughes and his fellow-diners were served by non-union men. Mr. Hughes simply followed out his schedule, as arranged by State Chairman Keesling, but the labor men didn't get that point of view. They were free in their criticism and called attention to the picture of the Republican nominee at lunch in a "scab" establishment with representatives of big business interests, while President Wilson was fighting for them at Washington in his efforts to prevent the threatened railway strike.

The bitterness of the labor men was reflected in this letter sent to the Commercial Club by Hugo Ernst, President of the Waiters' Union, when a request was made for union waiters:

Labor Men Blame Hughes.

The Waiters' Union has received an order for sixty-five union men to serve the luncheon this afternoon. We thank you very much for your consideration in allowing our membership a chance to earn a few dollars, but inasmuch as you have ornamented your place with an open-shop sign at the request of the Restaurant Men's Association, with whom you have no logical affiliation, we are forced to prohibit our members from serving at said Hughes luncheon.

Had Mr. Hughes taken advantage of the opportunity afforded him to make a statement on his attitude on the open shop question, which is agitating organized labor at this time, and had he declared himself for the closed shop, we would not be forced to take this drastic action.

We are sorry that this concerns one of the best known Americans. We are sorry to be forced to do this thing, but the Commercial Club, its officers, and members, must suffer the responsibility for their unrighteous war upon the workers connected with our industry.

HUGO ERNST,
President Waiters' Union.

The Pacific Coast Waiters' Association concurred in the action taken by the Waiters' Union and instructed its members not to serve the Hughes luncheon. Men representing the unions were sent to the club to give the word to any union waiters who might have been engaged before the action was taken by the union and the association.

Facing this situation, the Republican State Chairman and the club refused to cancel the engagement. Strikebreaking waiters were sent to the luncheon from Tait's, Techau's and Solari's grills. Tait's closed its doors and the full crew of colored help was used at the Commercial Club luncheon.

Mr. Ernst sent a letter to Republican State Chairman Keesling several days ago, protesting against the luncheon to Mr. Hughes under the sign of the open shop. He received an answer to the effect that arrangements had been made some time ago, before the Commercial Club put the sign in its dining room, and could not, at this time, be changed.

Old Guard Criticised.

The situation between the union men and the employers is very acute here, and the fact that Mr. Hughes attended the luncheon was not only featured in all of the newspapers but was used as the topic of conversation on every hand. Among those who dissected the delicate

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A FORTUNE IN GEMS HID BEHIND PIE RACK

Customs Men Also Find Suit Case Full of Jewels Checked in Subway News Stand.

THINK IT WAS ALL SMUGGLED

Silk Stocking Used as Container—Goods Supposed to Have Come In Through the Steerage.

A silk stocking crammed with jewelry, found behind a barricade of pies in a West Street lunchroom, and a suit case containing rich jewelry, checked at the Bowling Green subway station, were put into evidence by Customs officials yesterday as proof of a plot to smuggle gems and jewelry into the country. Although the things have not been minutely examined by Government Appraisers, it is estimated that they are worth $25,000. The Customs men brought their exhibits into the court yesterday when they arraigned Hans Edward Thompson, a stocky man with a foreign accent, before United States Commissioner Houghton. Thompson is past middle life. He refused to talk and was held in $7,500 bail, in default of which he was locked up in the Tombs to await further examination on Aug. 25.

The arrest of Thompson, it is said, is the first step in a move to uncover a conspiracy to smuggle, and it is intimated that while Thompson will be charged with actually bringing the seized goods into the country without the payment of duty, he is not the principal in the plot. From the investigations made the authorities believe a jewelry smuggling ring was formed in this city on June 1 and that to carry out his part of the plan Thompson went abroad.

He returned as a steerage passenger on the Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav on July 11, and, being a passenger destined for Ellis Island, he was not required to make out a declaration. The Customs men believed that Thompson, when he was taken to Ellis Island, left on board the steamer the suit case and a package containing gold and platinum gem studded chains, brooches, necklaces, and bracelets. These, they believe, were taken off the steamer in Hoboken by a member of the crew. It is alleged that Thompson, after his release from Ellis Island, obtained the packages and took them to a furnished room he had engaged.

The Customs men took up the trail when they were informed that some one was attempting to sell jewelry under circumstances that aroused suspicion. Inspector Walter P. Murphy was assigned to the case. He found Thompson, and a watch was set upon him. Evidence will, be presented, it is said, to show that Thompson, becoming certain that he was under surveillance, got a friend to take the suit case on Tuesday and check it at the Bowling Green subway station.

Inspector Murphy's watch on the news stand was rewarded when late on Friday the man who had checked the suit case appeared and claimed it. He was followed to Fiftieth Street and Second Avenue. Then Thompson appeared and was arrested. The man who checked the case, it is said, once worked in a lunchroom in West Street, near Cortlandt, and conceived the idea that it would be well to hide his friend's valuables behind the pie rack on the top shelf back of the counter, where they remained until seized by the Customs Inspectors on Friday night. It was the friend, it is said, who transferred the treasure to the silk stocking in the hope of making a less conspicuous package. Some of the jewelry seized is of German make, but most of it, it is said, was manufactured in Scandinavian countries.

GERMANY APOLOGIZES FOR RIJNDIJK ATTACK

Admits Dutch Ship With Relief Cargo Was Torpedoed and Offers to Compensate Owners.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 19.—It is officially announced that the German Government has admitted that the Dutch steamer Rijndijk was struck by a German torpedo, and has apologized and offered to compensate the owners, a Rotterdam shipping firm. The vessel was beached after being torpedoed.

The Rijndijk was attacked off the Scilly Islands last April while bound for Rotterdam from Portland with a food cargo for the Belgian Relief Commission. The Dutch Shipping Council, which examined pieces of metal found aboard, found that they were parts of a Whitehead torpedo made in Fiume, Austria.

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FIGHTING BEGINS ALONG SALONIKI FRONT; ALLIES THUS STARTING FOURTH OFFENSIVE; BRITISH ON THE SOMME WIN 11-MILE LINE

"The Nippers Are Gripping," Says Lloyd George; "Before Long We Will Hear the Crack."

CRICCIETH, Wales, Aug. 19.—In a speech tonight to his fellow townsmen here, David Lloyd George, Minister of War, said:

"I am satisfied with the way things are going. I feel for the first time in two years that the nippers are gripping and before long we will hear the crack. Then we will be able to extract the kernel.

"I say that we shall see that there will not be another war in our day. The British people have made greater sacrifices than we ever thought possible. Three years ago nobody dreamed that Great Britain would put four millions of young manhood into the battle front. The vigor of our demand must be according to the measure of our sacrifices.

"We must have such a victory that it will be a warning to any ruler that now sits or will sit upon a throne, and to any King or councillors of Kings, that they will be called sternly to account by the conscience of a civilized nation for every outrage against international right and fair dealing. Hence we must have an unmistakable and unchallengeable victory that cannot be explained away by German professors to credulous people. Otherwise our sacrifices will be in vain, and will have to be renewed on a blacker and bloodier scale.

"Let us have done with war now and forever."

BRITISH STROKE NETS LARGE GAINS

Ridge Near Thiepval and Other Important Positions Taken in Wide Advance.

CLOSE IN ON GUILLEMONT

Nine Hundred Prisoners Are Taken in the Course of Successful Operations.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The British forces on the Somme advanced today along a front of eleven miles, capturing a ridge overlooking Thiepval, high ground north of Pozieres, and half a mile of trenches west of High Wood, according to the official statement issued by the War Office late tonight. They captured 796 prisoners in these operations.

This gain clinched the progress made last night, when King George's soldiers pressed forward over a section two miles long and 200 to 600 yards deep, from High Wood to the junction point with the French forces.

A dispatch from the Reuter correspondent on the British front says:

"The week-end fighting developed into one of the most important and successful battles of the western offensive. Not only is our progress toward the complete mastery of the ridge highly satisfactory, but we have captured about a thousand officers and men, many machine guns, and a good deal of material. Several strong points have been destroyed, and the way has been prepared for further progress.

"In the neighborhood of the Leipsic redoubt, the Mouquet Farm, and Martinpuich we met with much success. The enemy organized several strong counterattacks, which, with one exception, were dispersed with heavy losses."

A previous unofficial dispatch from the British headquarters said:

"The thunders of the heaviest rainstorm of the season joined those of the artillery, and flashes of lightning from the heavens vied with the flashes from the mouths of many guns in a most lurid battle picture in the darkness of the early hours this morning as a finale to yesterday's Anglo-French attack from Pozières to the Somme. The chilly, heavy downpour continues, making artillery observation difficult.

"The British main advance was toward Guillemont, where they gained an important position on either side of the town, besides ground on the right of High Wood."

Official Reports of Success.

The night bulletin of the British War Office reads:

Operations, carried out yesterday at various points along our front from Thiepval to our extreme right, south of Guillemont, a distance of about eleven miles, were most successful. As a result, we captured a ridge southeast of and overlooking Thiepval, and northern slopes of high ground north of Pozières, from which we get an extensive view of the east and northeast.

We are holding the western edge of High Wood and trenches made by the enemy extending some half mile west of the wood. We have advanced our line half way to Ginchy and to the edge of Guillemont, where we hold the outskirts of the village, including the railway station and quarry, which is of considerable military importance. The number of prisoners passed back to 4 o'clock in the afternoon as a result of these operations is 16 officers and 780 of other ranks.

Today northeast of Pozières we made a further advance on both sides of the Pozières-Bapaume road for some 200 yards northeast of the windmill. The enemy's artillery bombarded our positions, but there have been no hostile infantry attacks.

On other parts of the front the enemy's guns shelled our front from east of Vierstraat to Ypres and the Comines Canal, also in the vicinity of Hill 60 and Verbrander Molen.

The day report of the British War Office reads:

Our success reported last night has been maintained and extended. During the night the enemy delivered several very determined counterattacks against the positions we had captured. Except on our extreme right, where the enemy regained a little ground, these counterattacks everywhere were repulsed.

From High Wood to the point where we join up with the French we advanced our line over a frontage of more than two miles for a distance varying between 200 yards and 600 yards. We now hold the western outskirts of Guillemont and a line northward to midway between Delville Wood and Ginchy, and also the orchards north of Longueval.

Between High Wood and the Albert-Bapaume road we captured some hundred yards of an enemy trench. East and southeast of Mouquet Farm we advanced our line by some 300 yards. Between Ovillers and Thiepval we pushed forward on a front of over half a mile. As a result of these opera-

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RUSSIANS BREAK LINE ON STOKHOD

Seize Village West of the River Sixty Miles Northeast of Kovel.

TEUTONS RETIRE IN SOUTH

Brusiloff Forces Austrians Back Toward the Carpathians—Germans Storm a Hill.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—General Brusiloff's offensive against the Austro-German lines, after centring in Southern Galicia for the last few days, broke out in a new quarter today.

The Russians burst through the Teuton lines in Volhynia, on the Stokhod River, sixty miles northeast of the fortress of Kovel, according to the official statement issued today, which says that "considerable advance" was made at this point.

The Austrian statement today admits a retirement west of Zabie, southeast of Kolomea, after heavy fighting. The Austrians have fallen back toward the Chorna Hora ridge in the Carpathian Mountains. Petrograd admits a slight setback in the region of Kirlibaba Pass, (between the Bukowina and Transylvania,) while Berlin reports the capture of a hill in the Carpathians north of Capul with 200 prisoners.

The Russian official statement says:

Last evening, after an artillery bombardment, the enemy launched an attack near the village of Zviniache, fifteen versts (about nine miles) southeast of Svinichi. It was repulsed.

West of Lake Nobel (sixty miles northeast of Kovel) our troops captured a part of the enemy's positions. In the region of the village of Czerwiszcze, on the River Stokhod, our troops after a stubborn fight broke the enemy's position and captured the village of Toböl, (two miles northwest of Czerwiszczce,) the farm of Tocherische, and a distillery, making a considerable advance. The number of prisoners accounted for amounts to 2 officers and 220 men.

In the region of the little town of Sokul an enemy aeroplane dropped more than seventy bombs.

In the direction of Kirlibaba (a pass on the Transylvania frontier) the enemy is resuming his offensive with considerable forces and has pushed back our advanced guards a little distance.

The Austrian official statement issued today follows:

Westward of Zabie (thirty-five miles southwest of Kolomea) we withdrew our advanced troops, after fierce fighting, toward the Chorna Hora Ridge.

The statement from Berlin recounting the German success in the Carpathians, but admitting heavy fighting on the Stokhod front, follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: North of the Carpathians the situation is unchanged.

Tagura Hill, north of Capul, has been carried by storm by the allied (Teutonic) troops. Six hundred prisoners were taken, and counter-attacks were repulsed.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The engagement west of Lake Nobel continued. The Russians were completely thrown back, and three officers and 320 men and four machine guns captured.

On the Stokhod front the enemy has sensibly increased his artillery fire at several points. Local fighting continues on both sides of Rudka-Czerwiszcze. Near Szelwow weak Russian attacks were frustrated. Near Zviniache advance troops of the enemy were driven back.

SAYS REGIMENT LOST 7,000.

Berlin Asserts Russian Casualties Have Been Very Heavy.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Russian losses in the recent engagements on the eastern front have been extremely heavy, says the Overseas News Agency in a statement today. The news agenc instances these losses, according to information it has received, by the figures for one regiment, the Russian 282d Infantry.

This regiment, says the statement, received for the replenishment of its ranks on July 7 from the depot of Pavlograd, 2,000 men; on July 18, from the depot of Novograd-Volynski, 1,000 men, on July 23, from the depot of Pavlograd, 1,000 men, or 4,000 men within a week.

"Since the complement of the regiment numbered, after the engagement of Aug. 2 only 30 to 40 men," adds the statement, "the regiment lost altogether 7,000 men. Russians taken prisoner said that after Aug. 2 only 1,000 reserves were available for the regiment from the depots."

SARRAIL TAKES 5 VILLAGES

"In Contact With Enemy On Whole Line," Says Paris War Office.

REPULSED, SAY TEUTONS

Both Germans and Bulgarians Admit Seriousness of Fighting on Greek Frontier.

AEROPLANES RAID VALONA

Austrians Bombard Positions Where Strong Italian Forces Are Concentrated.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The allied forces are in contact with the Germans and Bulgarians along the entire Saloniki front, according to an official statement issued by the War Office tonight.

The Allies have taken five villages.

For several days fighting on the Saloniki front has been reported in official statements from Berlin and Sofia which, however, minimized the importance of the operations.

The first official announcement in regard to this fighting from allied headquarters was a statement issued by the French War Office on Aug. 16. This statement covered what it termed "engagements of advanced posts and patrols" on the whole front from Aug. 1 to Aug. 15. It was announced that the Allies had taken four villages and the railroad station at Doiran. On Friday Berlin reported that the Bulgarians had captured the Greek town of Florina, fifteen miles southeast of Monastir, from the Serbians.

BULGAR ATTACKS REPULSED

Serbian Report Describes Fighting Along Front as Severe.

SALONIKI, Aug. 19, (via London.)—Bulgarian troops, who attacked the positions of the Entente Allies along the Serbian frontier Thursday, were repulsed and thrown back upon their original positions after sustaining enormous losses, says the Serbian official statement issued yesterday.

The Serbian statement follows:

Yesterday at dawn the Bulgarians attacked along our front in the sector of Moglena, (Moglenica,) to the north of the villages of Scupina and Pojar. The Bulgarians were repulsed by our powerful counterattacks and were thrown back upon their original positions after sustaining enormous losses.

The Bulgarians occupied the town and station of Enlorina, (Florina).

An enemy air squadron threw bombs upon the British ambulances at Verbekop. Six persons were killed.

Nineteen allied aeroplanes dropped eighty bombs upon the enemy hangars at Monastir. Excellent results were observed.

Attacks Failed, Say Bulgars.

SOFIA, Aug. 19, (via London.)—Severe fighting followed the capture of Florina from the Serbians, who have sustained considerable losses, says an official account of these operations which was issued here today. The statement follows:

On Aug. 17, after an offensive undertaken by the Serbians on the front between Lake Ostrovo and Lake Presba, our troops, which had repulsed the enemy, pursued him and occupied Florina. The enemy, after lengthy artillery preparation, in the evening attacked our advanced positions south and west of Doiran and our post at the village of Bolzeli. He was repulsed by our fire and at some points by our counterattacks and in bayonet engagements. He was compelled to retire, suffering considerable losses.

On the remainder of the front there were engagements with small patrol forces.

German aeroplanes made successful attacks yesterday on the railway establishments near the Lanechevo camps, near Karsowo, Gavallaneal, Dragomiritza, and Kalabak. All the aeroplanes returned to their base.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (via London.)—The Germans and their allies on the Balkan front are continuing with success their operations against the Entente forces, the official announcement of today says. Fighting continues near Lake Doiran, and east of the Struma River an advance has been made. The statement follows:

South and east of Florina our counterattacks continue successfully. Southwest of Lake Doiran there was fighting at the Bulgarian advance positions at repeated intervals. East of the Struma the Vrundibalkan, Sarlija, and Planina have been crossed.

SAYS GREECE IS CUT OFF.

Berlin Resents Spreading of News Favorable to Allies.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The general elections in Greece will be held early in October.

according to advices received by the Overseas News Agency.

"Greece is entirely cut off from news of the Central Powers," the agency adds. "Agents of the other belligerents are taking advantage of this situation to spread broadcast news favorable to their Governments, making predictions as to coming events, and confirming them subsequently without fear of contradiction. General Sarrail, the French commander at Saloniki, in interviews, emphasizes the strength of his army and the accumulations of munitions. The Greeks, especially the better classes, resent this tutelage.

"Greek reservists have been permitted to leave the country since demobilization of the army. One steamship sailed with 2,500 of them for the United States. It is estimated almost 6,000, including some Italians, have left Saloniki.

AEROPLANES ATTACK VALONA.

Austrians Report Hitting Italian Barracks and a Shore Battery.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A successful air raid on Avlona, Albania, held by the Italians, is reported in an Austrian Admiralty statement today as follows:

"On the night of Aug. 14 and 15 an Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplane squadron attacked Valona. Definite hits were obtained on a shore battery and on the barracks, a camp, a storehouse, and a ship. Numerous fires broke out.

"All the aeroplanes returned undamaged despite violent shelling."

ALLIES HAVE 700,000 MEN.

Advance on the Teuton Lines Expected for Some Time.

With the beginning of general operations by the Allies in the Balkans the fourth offensive against the Central Powers has been launched, indicating the complete co-operation of military operations agreed upon at the Paris conference. The first offensive was the Russian, begun on June 4; the second, on July 1, the Anglo-French on the western front, and the third, on Aug. 4, the Italian against the Austrians on the Isonzo. The Russian offensive in Armenia has a direct connection with the fourth European offensive just launched.

The new offensive has distinctive features which are entirely different from the others; it is not on a front the maintenance of which is vital to the Allies, while its success is filled with possibilities which may prove fatal to the Central Empires—the separation of Turkey from them, the elimination of Bulgaria, the advent of Rumania on the side of the Allies, the rehabilitation of Serbia and Montenegro, and a path open to Vienna across the Danube.

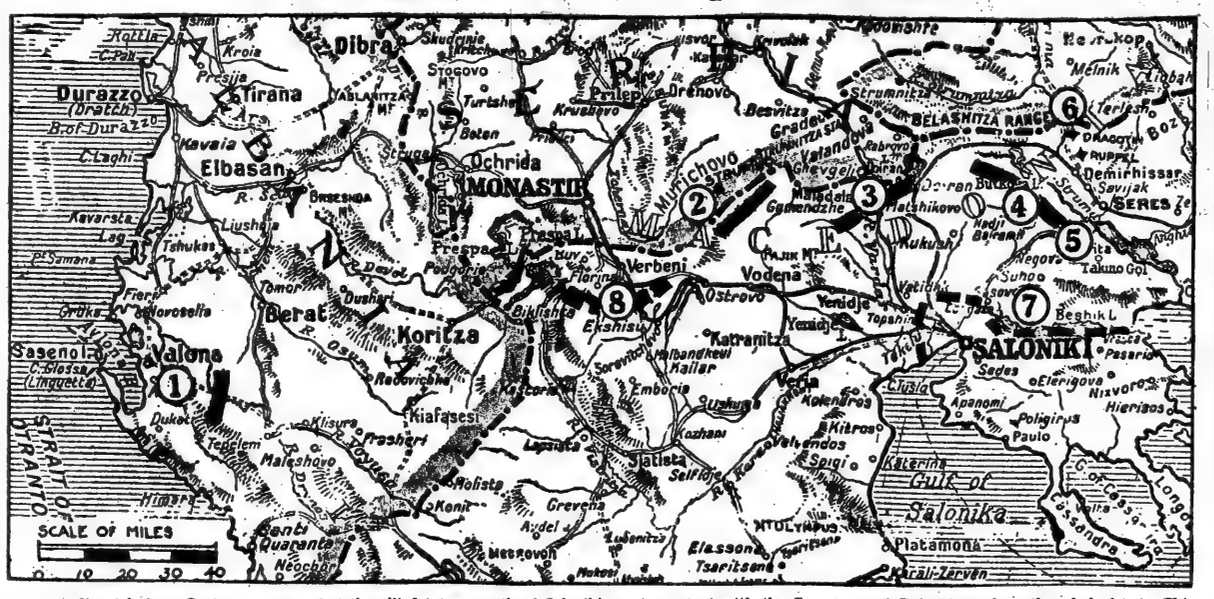
The more immediate objectives are to cause Bulgaria to withdraw from the war and permanently to separate Turkey's lines of communication with Austria and Germany by the occupation of Serbia.

The lines of the Franco-British-Serb forces spread out like a fan from the city of Saloniki over a front of 100 miles, extending from a point just east of Monastir, to the east across the Vardas to beyond the Struma. They are a collection of advance positions with mountains between, and all with well-established communications with the main line, which stretches across the neck of the Peninsula of Chalkis.

The positions on the Vardar and the Struma have been established for months. On July 29 the Serbians captured the village of Strupino, thirty miles east of Monastir. On Aug. 4 they took the village of Rempi, near Lake Presba. On Aug. 11 a French force supported by a British detachment took Hill 227, commanding Doiran, forty miles northwest of Saloniki, and then Dorian station. For the last few days there has been a bombardment of the Bulgar position, on the Struma just south of the frontier, with a reverse of the Serbians reports reported from Berlin. Such have been the signs of the beginning of the fourth great offensive.

The thrust northward through Macedonia—probably through two lines, up the Vardar to Nish, Belgrade, and the Danube on the west, and up the Struma to Sofia on the east—presents a situation which was entirely absent last Autumn when Bulgar and Teutonic troops overran Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia, and linked up Constantinople with Vienna and Berlin. That victory of the Central Empires, aside from aiding the Turks, had no military effect upon the war on the vital western or eastern fronts. If it caused a concentration of allied forces at Saloniki it also used up German and Austrian troops in the operation, and it did not bring to pass its prime object—a Turko-German assault upon Egypt and the Suez Canal.

In the present circumstances it is believed that a successful drive of the Allies would not end at the Danube, and with the recovery of Serbia and the rupture of the valuable lines of communication which bind Turkey to her Teutonic allies. It would probably go on—just as the Turks did in 1529 and in 1683, when they invested Vienna. Indeed, if the Teutons had been content to leave the Serbians alone after the Austrians had been expelled from the Balkans in December, 1914, the whole military aspect of the war might have been changed. The contingency of the Allies attacking Austria through the Balkans, military men believe, would then have been extremely remote.



A dispatch from Paris announces that the allied troops north of Saloniki are in contact with the Germans and Bulgarians along the whole front. This front extends from a point east of Monastir to beyond the valley of the Struma River. The Italians at Valona (1) hold a separate position, but it is expected that they will co-operate with the Serbs, French, and British along the Graeco-Serbian frontier. The Serbs hold the front on the region of Strupino, (2,) thirty miles east of Monastir. The French War Office on Aug. 16 announced that the Allies had occupied Dovian, (3.) The French also hold the lines along the southern Struma, opposite Seres, (5,) while the British are across the Struma and south of Lake Butkoval, (4.) The Greek forts seized by the Bulgars are seen at (6,) while the Franco-British main line is indicated at (7.) Flerina (8) was occupied by the Bulgarians on Friday.

BALKAN NATIONS WATCH AND WAIT

Rumania and Greece See No Advantage in Joining War at This Stage.

REGARD RISK AS TOO GREAT

Fear That Germany May Still Have Strength to Crush Them with Passing Blow.

SOBERED BY SERBIA'S FATE

Moreover, They Lean Strongly to View That the War at Best May End in a Draw.

By ADAMANTIOS M. POLYZOIDES,

Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who has just returned from ten months' study of the Balkan situation on the spot.

The Balkan front is at a standstill. After ten months of continuous preparation the Allies do not deem it advisable as yet seriously to attack the strongly fortified lines of the Germano-Bulgar defense and clear the Serbian soil of the invaders. On the other hand, Germany and her allies do not seem to be in any haste to attack in force the British, French, and Serbian troops massed in Greek Macedonia, having probably come to the conclusion that such an attack made today would be futile. There is no denying also that the Teuton forces and those of their comrades in arms must at the present time face other exigencies of the immense battle front on which the greatest of all wars is being waged; and, as the same necessity confronts also the Entente powers, one might be led to conclude that some sort of a silent agreement between the opposing forces of the two belligerent groups was responsible for the present deadlock in the Balkans.

There is, however, another explanation of the continued inactivity on the Balkan front; battles waged and even won in that part of the peninsula would be of no immediate profit to either belligerent. To be sure, the Allies are in duty and conscience bound to free the Serbian territory of the Teuton invasion, but they are of the opinion that their main effort must be concentrated at the point where it will most likely bring the most decisive results. This point is not on the Balkan peninsula, and must be found somewhere on the great western or eastern front. As for Serbia, she no doubt can wait for the final outcome of the war, on which her future fate depends. This same principle is applied to Belgium, whose rehabilitation will come after the final victory of the Entente.

The German Aspects of the Case.

Taking into account the German point of view so far as the Balkan front is concerned, there appears to be no reason why, Serbia once occupied and the railroad to Constantinople open, the Kaiser's troops should go on fighting for no other purpose than to install Bulgaria in Saloniki and incur the certain and positive enmity of Greece, which in such a case would not for a single moment hesitate to cast her lot in with the Allies against her traditional foes. Even according to the German mind Bulgaria has had more than her share of profits in this Balkan war, and as she herself does not show any inclination to further continue the campaign there seems to be no reason why the present inactivity, as long as it is left undisturbed by the Allies of Saloniki, should not continue to the best advantage of all concerned.

But there are also other considerations to be taken into account as regards the Balkan campaign; both belligerent groups know that, whatever the outcome of the war in the peninsula, those who will profit by it will be the Balkan peoples themselves. It seems, therefore, only too natural that they ought to take a hand in the game themselves, provided that, come what may, the profits derived therefrom shall be theirs. Now Bulgaria, for one, has taken part in the war, no matter whether she put her money on the right or the wrong horse. Rumania and Greece, however, remain neutral, with no prospect of changing their attitude in the immediate future. This fact makes the Allies all the more unwilling to continue fighting the Balkan peoples' battles.

To Germany this situation is more than pleasing, especially at the present time, when every soldier and every gun of hers is badly needed both on the western and eastern fronts. She therefore is using all the forces of her diplomacy to maintain the neutrality of Rumania and Greece, perfectly aware of the fact that on the day these two countries join the Allies, with nearly three-quarters of a million men, she will be called upon to furnish new contingents to help her Austrian and Bulgarian and Turkish allies on the Balkan battlefield.

What troops, cannon, and ammunition can Germany at the present time send to the peninsula? It is almost certain that her stocks have been running low for some months past; but it is equally conceivable that she could bring to the Balkan front, say, half a million men for three or four weeks, deliver a number of strong attacks and do away with Rumania and Greece as quickly as she did with Serbia last October. This is, no doubt, a wild guess, and a doubtful guess at that. One must first be convinced of German invincibility and then start on with the thought that the Kaiser is omnipotent. This is not the case in the Balkans, where the circle of those believing in a final Teuton victory has always been too narrow. There is, however, a large majority of people who are firmly convinced that the war will end in a draw, and that although the Allies may be victorious in the end as far as the sea is concerned, Germany will hold her territorial gains up to the day when peace is to be signed.

The many allied offensives on the eastern, western, and Italian fronts, impressive as they have been, have not shown decisive weakening of the Teuton forces, and those who make up their opinions on the relative value of each combatant by looking at the maps see only that the Allies are still far from the Rhine and the old Russo-German frontier, and, without arguing the final outcome of the conflict, simply say that the war will last up to a time when every neutral will have ample opportunity to join. That is, supposing always that some one will need their services.

Rumania, therefore, and Greece do not feel any haste in hurrying to the front when they see that such an opportunity is not closed to them in the future. This by no means implies that the peoples of these two Balkan countries are pro-German, although the assertion is freely made by the allied press, with no other result than to show how wonderful has been the work of German diplomacy and German propaganda in Athens and Bucharest. The exaggerations, however, of the allied press on this subject are far from giving an accurate idea of the situation existing in the Balkans. The fact that Rumania and Greece remain neutral, has nothing to do with the activities of the German propaganda. As concerns pro-German sentiment, it is a well-known fact that it existed on the shores of the Danube long before the outbreak of the European war, while it is equally known that never in Greek history was there any doubt as to the inclinations of the Hellenic soul. Greeks as a whole are, as they always have been, French in spirit British in enterprise, Russian in religion. German methods, and German ways of thinking and acting are in absolute contrast with the nature of the Hellenic people. Therefore no one can speak of Greek pro-German sympathies, especially today when linked to Germany are the Bulgars and Turks, the two traditional enemies of Hellenism for more than one thousand years.

Safety First, Their Motto.

Safety first. That is the motto of the Rumanian and Greek policy of today; therefore continued neutrality means continued safety irrespective of the fact that such neutrality is helpful to the one belligerent group and objectionable to the other.

Regarding this point, it would be timely to add that way back at the beginning of the European war the rôles of the two belligerent coalitions in their dealings with the Balkans were the opposite of what they are today. Then the Entente Powers demanded that both Rumania and Greece remain neutral in order to avoid any objectionable Balkan conflagration. In the early days of October, 1914, the efforts of the allied Ministers at Athens were centred on the unique object of trying to keep Greece out of a war with Turkey, while Germany was making every effort and every promise to induce the Hellenic Government to join the Central Powers by attacking Serbia from the rear.

Greek neutrality was what the Allies wanted two years ago, and what was objected to by Germany. Today Greek neutrality is what the Allies are against, and what apparently pleases Germany. The result is that Greece puts her own interests first and above all, as far as her policy is concerned, while as regards sentiment and sympathy the Allies nowhere have more, and more sincere, than under the Athenian skies.

But how, then, is the whole Greek people clamoring for war, to which according to the Allied press, only King Constantine objects? This assertion has been made on so many occasions, and every time with such additional fervor that it calls for some explanation.

The Greek people do not want war. That is the one clear and positive fact one may find in Greece if he conscientiously tries to read the nation's mind; or rather, to be more correct, Greece does not want war at present. War with the Greeks is the outcome of enthusiasm, and nowhere could you find less war enthusiasm than in Greece of today. There are many facts which tend to justify this state of mind of the Greeks. In the first place is the magnitude of the gigantic conflict now ravaging Europe; in the second place comes the fact that the Allies, although they have succeeded in repulsing everywhere the German attacks have not as yet accomplished anything in the way of decisive victory on any battlefield; thirdly comes the fact that every small nation up to now involved in the conflict has been ruined beforehand, and is now waiting to be saved by others, no one knows when.

The conclusion drawn from the above facts by Greece, and to a certain degree by Rumania, may be summed up thus: In a war where the belligerent armies amount to millions what assistance can a small army of three or four hundred thousand men give so as to bring about a final victory of either side? Then, if the united forces of France and England and Russia and even Italy have not succeeded after two years of war in pushing the German armies back to their frontiers, what chance have two small Balkan States to help accomplish this herculean task? Thirdly, as long as previous experience has taught that small nations get into the big war only to be ruined, irrespective of future gains, why not wait for a better opportunity in the near or remote future, when the three or four hundred thousand fresh and enthusiastic troops will undoubtedly bring more positive results than they could today?

This is the actual situation confronting the two neutral Balkan States today. Theirs is a position of charity to all and of malice toward none. It is the maintenance of temporary neutrality to end only at the time when the national interests will demand it. It is, if you like another expression, an attitude of watchful waiting.

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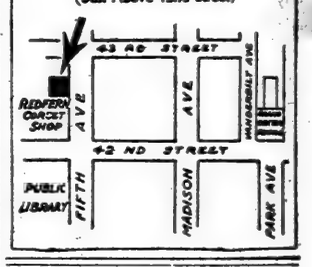

ATTACKS 'TRADE VENDETTA.'

John Simon Asserts He Suffered Through British Blacklist.

John Simon of the Association to Resist English Domination of American Commerce made public yesterday a statement in which he deplored the fact that the State Department has not yet replied to a complaint made against the British trade blacklist, and asserted he had been deprived of his business opportunities by intrigues and persecutions of those whom he believes to be agents of the British Government. He is an American citizen and the son of a civil war veteran, and he believes that all Americans should know the true facts of a "trade vendetta."

"I was owner of a steamer which had a capacity of nearly 10,000 tons, one of the largest American ships afloat," he stated. "I bought this steamer for the purpose of trading between the United States and South America. For fifteen months, while I was the owner, she carried goods to South America and return. On her last trip, just before the blacklist was issued by the English Government, I found that no one was willing to charter the steamer even at a most reasonable price, although steamers were getting scarcer with every day and freight was much in demand.

"I was informed that the concerns which needed steamers for the South American trade did not like to charter the steamer, since the English had blacklisted my firm. As this steamer earned $90,000 monthly, I was forced to sell her in order not to suffer heavy losses.

"About the same time I intended to buy another large steamer which was offered to me for $1,750,000—I made a firm offer of $1,600,000—and the broker came back with a counteroffer 'subject to the owners being able to ascertain that there would be no prejudice to their interests in selling their steamer to me.' It appears that the owners feared that if they sold me a steamer their entire fleet would be put on the blacklist.

"I made up my mind to withdraw from foreign business and confine myself solely to domestic trade. But here again I find myself confronted with similar intrigues and persecutions. The house to which I gave my cotton business soon desired me not to visit them upon the New York Cotton Exchange. The firm, they said, had been approached by two different persons—probably agents or go-betweens of the British Secret Service—who asked them if they had any cotton transactions with me. A plain intimation was then given that their business interests in turn would suffer if they were even seen in communication with me on the floor of the New York Cotton Exchange.

"Such trade vendettas inaugurated during this war will be continued and enlarged upon in future international conflicts. If a nation can magnify its power by such piratical means a premium is placed upon war as a trade promotor. Do the American people wish to lower their ideals to such mediaeval standards? I cannot believe it."

FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Tribesmen Aid British to Defeat Turkish Irregulars on Euphrates.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Renewal of fighting in Mesopotamia, in which the British were engaged with Turkish irregulars, is reported in an official statement given out here today.

The statement says sixty of the Turkish irregulars were killed and that a large number were wounded by the British, assisted by friendly tribesmen, who made a raid on irregular forces which had attempted to interfere with British reconnoitring steamships on the Euphrates.

In the engagement three British soldiers were killed.

STAMPALIA SUNK IN THE WAR ZONE

Italian Liner, Formerly in Passenger Traffic from New York, Is Reported Destroyed.

IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Vessel Was Recently Requisitioned by Italian Authorities—A Pioneer Among Armed Liners.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Italian steamship Stampalia, which plied between New York and Italian ports, has been sunk, says a dispatch to Lloyd's.

The Stamplia was a comparatively new passenger and freight steamship, engaged in the trade between New York and Genoa, and was one of the first vessels to carry two three-inch guns mounted on her stern for defense. When she arrived here last February carrying guns for the first time a protest was made to the State Department by the Austro-Hungarian Government. Collector Dudley Field Malone held back the clearance papers for the Stampalia until he was instructed by the Treasury Department to issue them.

The agents of the Italian lines said yesterday that two weeks ago they had received a cable dispatch from Genoa advising them that the Stampalia had been requisitioned by the Italian Government and that all her future sailing dates had been canceled. The last report of her movements in the maritime records was her arrival at Genoa from New York on July 30.

When the Stampalia arrived in New York on March 24 Captain Lavarello reported there had been a marked increase in the submarine activity in the Mediterranean, and said the Admiral in comman at Spezia had sent a warning by wireless of a submarine lurking along the north shore of the island of Sardinia. Instead of taking that course, as usual on his way to New York, the Captain said, he went to the south of Sardinia, and through the straits of Bonifacio, between Sardinia and Corsica, into the Mediterranean.

Several armed Italian steamships in the New York trade have reported being pursued recently by submarines between Gibraltar and Naples and Palermo.

The Stampalia had accommodations for 1,700 passengers of all classes, and was 476 feet long, 55 feet beam, and 9,000 gross tonnage. She was built at Spezia in 1909, and was owned by the Veloce Navigation Company of Genoa.

At the Italian Consulate it was said no news had been received from Rome as to whether the Stampalia was used for carrying stores or as a troopship. It was certain, however, one of the officials said, that there were no passengers on board, because the vessel was under contract to the Government. Under normal conditions she carried a crew of 175 officers and men.

BERLIN DENIES PLEDGE IS BROKEN

Charges That Lord Crewe Made the Accusation Merely to Inflame American Opinion.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—When the Marquis of Crewe made his recent statement in the British House of Lords regarding alleged violations of the German Government's pledge to the American Government regarding the sinking of vessels by German submarines without warning he had no evidence back of his words, declares the semi-official Overseas News Agency in a statement today. The intention, it says, was apparently to embarrass relations between the United States and Germany and to influence American public opinion for the furtherance of British designs.

"The form in which the Marquis of Crewe made his statement is characteristic," says the news agency. "He did not assert, but insinuated, which proves that no evidence was back of his words. This circumstance, however, makes his unspoken purpose clear, since he was satisfied with insinuations. The suggestion that the Germans might have shot at survivors in boats is considered especially subtle and is resented as coming from a nation which protects the Marianos and King Stephen murderers and which decorated the heroine of Loos although she was guilty of murder."

AUSTRIANS REPULSED IN ATTACK ON CARSO

Italian Batteries Check Strong Assault Against Their Left Wing.

ROME, Aug. 19, (via London.)—The Austrians launched an attack last night on the left wing of the Italian forces on the Carso Plateau. It was announced officially today that the assault was checked by the fire of the Italian batteries.

No heavy fighting is reported with the exception of the engagement on the Carso, over which the Italians are attempting to advance in the direction of Trieste. The statement says:

Along the whole front artillery actions occurred. Our artillery was particularly active in the Upper Fella, where the railway line at the mouth of the Seebach Valley was damaged. Hostile batteries shelled the town of Gorizia and the Isonzo bridges.

Yesterday evening, after heavy artillery fire, the enemy began an attack against the left wing of our positions on the Carso. It was checked promptly by the effective fire of our batteries.

Italians Repulsed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austrian official statement of Aug. 17, received here from Vienna, reports the repulse of the Italians in numerous attacks southeast of Gorizia. The statement says:

Between Plava and the Vippach River yesterday there was only lively artillery fire. The Italians attacked between the river and Oppachisella, assaulting our positions five times in deep rows. At only one place was it necessary to repulse the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting. Otherwise the storming attacks broke down under our fire with notably heavy losses.

On the Tyrolean front minor hostile enterprises at Monte Piano and Ovaron failed.

The Austrian statement of Aug. 18 adds:

Hostile artillery fire continues against our new front in the Gorizia district. There were no infantry engagements, except that we repulsed an Italian attack against the heights southwest of San Grado di Merna.

SAYS TRIESTE RAID FAILED.

Austrian Report Tells of Bringing Down Several Allied Aeroplanes.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Naval aeroplanes, with the aid of torpedo craft and motor boats, made an attack on the Austrian seaport of Trieste on the morning of Aug. 14, says an Austrian Admiralty statement today. Several of the raiding craft were brought down, and although a number of bombs were dropped, little damage was done, it is declared. The statement follows:

"On the morning of Aug. 14 seven hostile naval aeroplanes, mostly French, protected by three French battle aeroplanes and covered by hostile torpedo boats and motor boats on the high sea, attacked Trieste. Our aeroplanes ascended and attacked the airships.

"Lieutenant Banfield forced a hostile aeroplane down in the middle of the gulf during an air combat. Its occupants are believed to have been wounded. Lieutenant Banfield then pursued another aeroplane, which was forced down precipitately in an air fight near Miramara. Its occupants were killed. Aeroplane No. 308 was brought in totally demolished.

"The hostile airmen dropped several bombs without causing damage worth mentioning. As far as is known two persons were killed and one person badly and another slightly wounded."

An Italian statement on Aug. 15 reported a raid by Italian and French naval aeroplanes and other aircraft on munition factories and the hangar at Muggia, near Trieste, which was declared to have caused numerous destructive fires. The French lost one aeroplane, but otherwise all the squadron returned safely to its base, the statement asserted.

Venice Bombarded Again.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Another bombardment of Venice by Austrian aircraft on the night of Aug. 16 is announced in an Austrian Admiralty statement today. Notable damage of a military nature was caused, according to the statement, which says:

"An Austro-Hungarian air squadron, in retaliation for an attack against Trieste, attacked Venice on the night of Aug. 16-17. The railroad station and several military objects and magazines were extensively bombarded. Many full hits were obtained. A great fire broke out in the railroad magazine.

"A second aerial squadron successfully attacked the inner port of Grado, a battery on the lower Isonzo, and military objects at Monfalcone. In spite of the most violent defensive fire all the aeroplanes returned undamaged."

BOMBARD OESEL ISLAND.

Berlin Reports Successful Attack on Russian Base There.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—Raids by German aircraft on the Russian military establishments on Oesel Island, off the Gulf of Riga, are being continued. Another such raid is announced in a German Admiralty statement today as having taken place on the night of Aug. 15-16. The statement says:

"German naval aeroplanes on the night of Aug. 15-16 extensively bombarded the aeroplane stations at Papenholm, on Oesel Island, and hostile aeroplanes standing on the shore of the Island of Runo, (in the Gulf of Riga.) All the machines returned undamaged, in spite of a violent defensive fire and an ensuing aerial engagement.

"On the same night four hostile aeroplanes attacked Angernsee, causing only slight damage."

DRIVING TURKS IN ARMENIA.

Petrograd Reports a Success Between the Sivas and Kemakh Roads.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 19, (via London.)—The Turks have been driven back a considerable distance in Armenia, according to the official statement issued here today. The statement says:

Between the Sivas and Kemakh roads our troops pushed back the enemy for a considerable distance.

In the direction of Diarbekr fierce battles are raging.

BRITISH STROKE NETS LARGE GAINS

Continued from Page 1.

tions several hundred prisoners have been taken by us.

The day report of the French War Office says:

North of the Somme the enemy during the night delivered several violent counterattacks against the positions taken by us yesterday and on the preceding days, from the region north of Maurepas to Clery. All the enemy's attempts were broken down by our machine gun fire and the energetic counteroffensive of our grenadiers, and were unsuccessful except at one point, where the enemy gained a footing in a small piece of trench north of Maurepas. We took about fifty or more prisoners during the night.

South of the Somme the artillery fighting was very spirited in the regions south of Belloy and Estrées.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

North of the Somme, apart from an operation of detail which permitted us to eject the enemy from the portion of the trench he penetrated last night north of Maurepas, the day has been quiet. Our troops actively pressed forward the work of consolidation on the conquered front. The artillery actions were of small importance in consequence of the bad weather.

Call Allies' Attacks "Stupendous."

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The War Office report of today says the Germans victoriously resisted the "stupendous" Anglo-French attack on the Somme front, which was made yesterday, but that between Guillemont and Maurepas the Germans shortened their line somewhat. The statement reads:

Our brave troops yesterday victoriously resisted with self-sacrificing tenacity a stupendous effort on the part of our combined enemies. At about the same time in the afternoon, after artillery preparations which increased to the utmost violence, the British and French masses advanced to the assault north of the Somme on over a section of about twenty kilometers (12½ miles,) while very considerable French forces advanced on the right bank of the Meuse against the Thiaumont-Fleury sector and against our positions in Chapitre and Berg Woods.

North of the Somme the battle raged until far into the night. At several points the enemy penetrated our first line trenches and was driven out again. Trench sections, captured on both sides of Guillemont, which remained firmly in our hands, were occupied. Between Guillemont and Maurepas we somewhat shortened our salient line during the night, in accordance with our plans.

The enemy paid with tremendous and sanguinary losses for his efforts, which on the whole have failed. Our Guards and Rhenish, Bavarian, Saxon and Württemberg troops maintained their positions unshaken.

FRENCH HOLD ALL FLEURY

Advance from House to House, Driving Out the Germans.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The remainder of the ruins on the edge of the village of Fleury, on the Verdun front, was captured last night by the French, the War Office announced today. The battle continued violently all night long, and the French won their way forward foot by foot. The bulletin said:

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) yesterday, toward the end of the day, the Germans delivered two attacks with grenades against the salient northeast of Avocourt redoubt and against our trenches on Hill 304. The enemy was unable to reach our lines at any point, and was forced to fall back on the positions from which he started, leaving dead and wounded on the field.

On the right bank of the river the fighting which began yesterday continued obstinately. Our troops captured foot by foot the clump of ruined houses which the enemy was still occupying on the edge of Fleury. The entire village is now in our possession, notwithstanding two violent German counterattacks which resulted only in sanguinary losses to the enemy.

In the region east of the Vaux-Chapitre Wood grenade fighting continues in the neighborhood of the road leading to Vaux Fort. Fairly lively German counterattacks brought about no appreciable change. The number of unwounded prisoners taken by us on the right bank of the Meuse during the fighting of Aug. 17 and 18 exceeds 300.

The bombardment was very lively on both sides along the sections of the front where attacks took place. Elsewhere the night was relatively calm.

The night bulletin reads:

In the Argonne we exploded a mine which wrecked the enemy's advanced works at Vauquois.

On the right bank of the Meuse artillery fighting continues actively in the Fleury-Vaux-Chapitre sector. There has been infantry action. On the remainder of the front there was no action of importance.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The German headquarters bulletin today had this to say:

On the right bank of the Meuse repeated French assaults broke down with very heavy losses to the enemy after bitter fighting at certain points. In the village of Fleury the fighting still continues.

In the eastern sector of the Chapitre Wood more than 100 prisoners were taken during a counteratiack.

In the mountain wood we completely destroyed salient trenches abandoned by us.

EXPLAINS GAINS ON SOMME.

Actress Says Germans Lay Them to Their Soldiers' Furlows.

Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday from Bergen on the Norwegian-America liner Kristianiafjord, was Mrs. Jenny Valliere, a German actress from Berlin, who said that her father was French and her mother German, and that she had adopted the latter country and made her home there.

"I have spent much time in Hamburg recently," she said, "and from the number of able-bodied men one sees in the streets it is difficult to imagine that over 300,000 from that city have gone to the front.

"The German people are not worried over the French and the English gains on the Somme, because they consider it is due to so many of the German soldiers being allowed to visit their homes during July and August."

Mrs. Valliere asserted that the shortage of provisions had been very much exaggerated, and the crops looked as promising as they did in 1902, the banner harvest year in the Fatherland.

Theodor Assanowitch, another passenger on the Kristianiafjord, comes to New York as representative of the Russian Government, to join the commission which has been established here for nearly two years to purchase supplies of all kinds.

Included among the 400 third-class passengers were twenty Persians and forty Armenian refugees, men, women, and children, who had lost everything they possessed when the war desolated their native lands.

Captain Hiortdahl said that he went into Kirkwall, where the ship was detained fifteen hours by the British authorities, and all the German mail was taken off for inspection ashore.

TWO PORTS HOURLY AWAIT THE BREMEN

New London Sees in Work on New Warehouses a Sure Indication of Coming.

TUG RETURNS TO NORFOLK

The Timmins, Renamed Hansa, Takes On Coal and Provisions for Vigil at the Capes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 19.—It is again rumored here tonight that the submarine Bremen, sister ship of the Deutschland, will arrive in New London Harbor within a few days, perhaps hours, despite the British reports of her capture, but no one seems to know definitely when she will arrive and occupy the berth beside the new million-dollar pier leased by the Eastern Forwarding Company for a year.

The new warehouses being built for submarine cargoes are nearly completed and the Scott Company, which had a rush contract to built the sheds in twelve days, will have them ready within the time specified, Aug. 22. One of the warehouses is 125 feet long and the other 500 feet of wooden construction covered with corrugated iron. A fair price for the sheds would be about $7,000, but the Scott Company received several thousand dollars' bonus to erect the structures in twelve days.

The working hours have been from sunrise to sunset and include Sunday. An interesting feature about the buildings is the fact that the two warehouses are only temporary buildings and at some future date will be replaced by more substantial structures.

Among other reports that tend to indicate that New London may be the terminal for the German submarine traders is the leasing of a cottage for a year at Neptune Park by Captain Frederick Hinsch of the steamship Neckar. Other officials of the forwarding company, it is said, have also been looking over shore residences, with a view to lease or purchase.

The local Health Department has had a yellow quarantine flag made to fly from its power yacht when Health Officer Chipman sails down the harbor to meet the Bremen.

TURKS REPORT SUCCESS.

A 25-Mile Advance in Southern Armenia Claimed by Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 19, (via London.)—An advance of twenty-five miles by the Turkish right wing in southern Armenia is announced in the official statement issued by Turkish Army Headquarters under date of Aug. 15. The statement follows:

IRAK FRONT—British infantry and cavalry, supported by two gunboats and three motor boats, tried to attack our division near Nasiriyeh, (on the southern Euphrates.) After four hours' fighting they had to withdraw, abandoning forty killed and forty wounded.

CAUCASUS FRONT—Our right wing advanced its position forty kilometers in a northerly direction, everywhere re-establishing contact with the enemy's retiring rear guard. On the left wing and on the coast there were favorable patrol engagements.

EGYPTIAN FRONT—Nothing important has occurred. On Aug. 15 four British airmen, protected by French destroyers, raided Afal and Magareth and dropped bombs which killed one child and wounded four persons.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 19, (via London.)—The official statement issued by the War Office tonight says:

The situation is unchanged on the western and Caucasian fronts.

SAYS ZEPPELINS KILLED 160.

Chicagoan Brings Tale of Loss of Life at Hull.

Henury M. Enright, a Chicago woolen merchant, arrived yesterday on the American liner Finland and told a thrilling story of the last Zeppelin raids over the northeast coast of England.

"There were 160 men, women, and children killed in the city of Hull and the nearby districts on the Humber, but all news was suppressed in the newspapers as to the loss of life, and the facts were made known only by word of mouth," said Mr. Enright. "The Zeppelins flew at an altitude of 15,000 to 17,000 feet, and the British anti-aircraft guns could not reach them. The cause of the great loss of life was due, I was informed, to the people disobeying the Admiralty instructions to take to their cellars when the warning was sent out of the approach of the raiders."

Mr. Enright said that when he went to Ireland recently on business he found a great deal of bitter feeling toward England in Dublin and in the South, where 150,000 troops were stationed to prevent any more trouble. Several newspapers were being printed and circulated secretly in Ireland, and he brought two back with him. One was The Irish Nation and the other The Sunday Independent. Both papers contained attacks on the British Government's policy toward Ireland and cartoons depicting what the English were doing for the country.

Officers of the Finland said they had not heard of the great loss of life in Hull by the Zeppelin raid, although the Finland was in Liverpool on Aug. 7.

Franklin Adams, chief clerk of the Pan-American Union in Washington, said that four Zeppelin raids took place during the ten days he was in London.

AIR RAID ON GERMAN STORES

British Damage Ammunition Stations Near Bruges.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—British naval aeroplanes raided German ammunition stations at Lichtervelde, in Belgium, thirteen miles southwest of Bruges, yesterday, causing large fires, the War Office announced today.

"At noon yesterday a successful attack was carried out by naval aeroplanes on enemy ammunition dumps at Lichtervelde," the statement says. "Forty-eight bombs were dropped from a height of about 3,000 feet. Large fires were afterward observed.

"All the machines returned safely."

GUYNEMER TWICE VICTOR.

French Aviator Brings Down Two Foemen Within Three Days.

Paris, Aug. 19.—The French War Office made this announcement today:

"On the Somme, Second Lieutenant Guynemer brought down, on Aug. 17, his thirteenth aeroplane, and yesterday his fourteenth, which fell between Bouchavesnes and Clery.

"On Aug. 17, Second Lieutenant Haurtstux also brought down a German machine, making the fifth which this pilot has brought down up to the present time."

Russian Port, Nikolaievsk, Open.

Russian engineers arriving here yesterday from Petrograd on the Norwegian-America liner Kristianiafjord, said that the port of Nikolaievsk, at the mouth of the Amur River, in Siberia, had been opened for navigation and would be an important channel for sending American merchandise into the country. The engineers thought that much of the freight hitherto sent to Vladivostok in the Winter would be dispatched next season to Nikolaievsk.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 90 Pages,

as follows:

I. General News.

II. Fashions, Drama, Schools.

France's Protest Against German Treatment of Civilians in Occupied French Territory.

III. Real Estate, Automobiles.

IV. Rotogravure and Picture Section.

V. Magazine Section.

POLITICS THE FOE OF PREPAREDNESS.....
Interview with Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N.

WHY AMERICAN BUSINESS IS CONSTANTLY POUNDED.

MOIRA REGAN, IRISH GIRL REBEL, TELLS OF DUBLIN FIGHTING.....*By Joyce Kilmer*

CHARLES T. HARBECK'S FAMOUS COLLECTION OF NAVAL RELICS SOLD.

BIG DECLINE IN TOTAL VOTE IN NEW YORK STATE.

WAR IS TEACHING US NOT TO WASTE HUMAN LIFE...
Says Professor Irving Fisher of Yale.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF NEWPORT, FROM BAILEY'S BEACH TO CASINO.

WILL WILLIAM McFEE, NEW AUTHOR, PROVE A SECOND CONRAD?.....*By James Poucher*

CLEARING HOUSE PLANNED FOR JEWISH CHARITIES.

CASE OF CAPTAIN FRYATT, SHOT AS 'FRANC-TIREUR' OF THE SEA.

WAR MAY ELIMINATE FRENCH MONEY MARRIAGES.

PENNSYLVANIA TRIES NEW GOVERNMENT METHODS.

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD.

"YOU'RE TOO LATE: HE SAW ME FIRST".....*Cartoon*

VI. Review of Books (Folded in Magazine Section.)

VII. Editorial, Business, Financial.

VIII. Sports, Want Advertisements.

(Folded with Editorial Section.)

GERMAN IN CIPHER ASKS NEW PLOT FUND

Four Jumbled Letters from New York Intercepted by the British and Patched Together.

SEEKS SUM UP TO $500,000

Previous Conspiracies Bungled, He Says—Deplores Submarine Surrender and Assails President.

The British Government recently came into possession of a communication from a German agent in the United States to an official of the German Government in Berlin, in which the agent, whose name is known to the British, referred in insulting terms to President Wilson and said that improper direction of the various German plots in this country was the reason why the American Secret Service had been able to expose the plots and in many instances arrest the plotters. The agent asked for an additional credit of $100,000 to $500,000 to be used in "furthering the cause of Germany in the United States."

This information was conveyed in four letters, all originating in New York City, and each addressed to a different person in a neutral European country. Read singly the letters were merely a mass of meaningless sentences, and it was only after many hours' hard work that the British agents were able to patch them together so that they would make sense.

For instance, the first line in Letter No. 1 read: "You letter other are you document." The first line in the second letter read: "Know is directions," &c. The Corresponding sentence in Letter No. 3 read: "Whence coming other I," &c., while in the fourth letter the first sentence began: "This from letters," &c.

To get the complete communication it was necessary to read in sequence the first word in each of the four letters, then the second, and so on. This made the words above quoted read: "You know whence this letter is coming," &c.

Provides Cipher for Answer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received a copy of the consolidated letter as deciphered in London. When translated, the letter from the agent, who is well known in New York, read as follows:

You know whence this letter is coming. From other directions other letters are coming. I ask you to present this document personally to the well known gentleman after it has been deciphered, and to advise him to give immediate attention to the proposals contained therein.

The position is now of a more serious nature than before. Conditions have changed radically. If the Government does not act in accordance with my present suggestion, it means an incalculable injury to the Fatherland, not only in a political, military, and economic sense, but also from the viewpoint of the appalling sacrifice of human life. For, without any effective reaction, the war will continue indefinitely, while Morgan, still hopeful of saving the immense sums advanced in the form of war material, will now support the Allies with the whole weight of the concentrated capital of his firm and will also, in all probability, cause the American Fleet to intervene.

Wilson is only a lamentable and contemptible creature in the hands of the powerful Wall Street speculators, into whose service he has gone for the sake of money and with whom he has allied himself, body and soul.

It should be of interest for you to know that Carnegie, the "Prince of Peace," and once the grabber of huge profits in the armor-plate manufacturing business, is one of the most virulent instigators of enemy activities and works against Germany with the whole might of his capital. His Hero Funds ought to be returned to this worthy gentleman.

Will you kindly send me in a letter the postcard provided with my address, which should not either be designated as having been sent to me. On this postcard you should write very unostentatiously, "All goes well with your son. No reason to worry."

That will mean to me: "Letter has arrived, and from the other sources also the essential parts of your communication have also reached us. The matter has been personally presented to the gentleman, and your propositions will be put into effect."

If my proposals are not accepted, I ask you to add another sentence: "If the future brings any reason for fear on your part I do not know of it."

Kindly address this letter as follows: To Commer Meyers, Boghandel, Kristiania; Carl Johansgade, 4143 Norwegian.

Deplores Submarine Surrender.

The situation is extraordinary. At this time we will surely have to face a rupture, since it is unthinkable that the Imperial Government will surrender the vital needs of the Government and throw itself into the dust before the notorious hireling of the British interests. Unless he does this, the rupture is unavoidable. Those who know American politics and Wilson's relations with England, the influence of the Morgan-Carnegie capitalistic group upon the Washington Government, upon the representatives of the people, and upon the English-American press have not only foreseen these developments, but have even foretold them from the very first day when the Imperial Government submitted to the demands of Wilson in the Lusitania affair and entered upon a policy of unconditional compliance with his demands.

If the sinking of all munitions ships had been carried on unflinchingly, America would never have extended any loans to the Allies or given them any credit for war material. The effect of such an attitude on the part of America would have hastened the end of the war. At that time American capital was not faced by such pressing demands and had no particular need of provoking war against Germany. But today it is simply a question of the saving of more than $1,000,000,000 by Wall Street, which would be considered lost if the Central Powers were victorious.

The German Ambassador in Washington is a very pliant diplomat who, in another country, under similar circumstances, could have rendered inestimable service. But he does not know how to treat America. I believe I am authentically informed that the influence of German private interests and the advice of certain German-Americans is, to a large degree, responsible for this policy of unconditional yielding which is so injurious to the interests of the Fatherland.

What an incalculable disadvantage has it been to the Fatherland and what evil it still must work in the course of time the future only can tell. I will attempt to elucidate what we may expect by incontrovertible evidence which I shall forward. These advices will be authentic as mine have been from the very beginning.

Says Plots Were Bungled.

Also in other respects it will be profitable for the Fatherland to devote more attention to my propositions. With what inexperience and sheer childlike naïveté the work has been undertaken is proven by the New York arrests and the investigation of those charged with the carrying out of the required acts with all precaution. Had this been done properly, much could have been accomplished and nothing would have been discovered. In spite of this apparent disregard, many people are still at the disposal of their Fatherland, and these can render considerable service. But as it is now we are conducting our independent affairs in all directions because we want to be useful and still remain safe. What happened was that dilettante methods caused the discovery. We do not want to have anything to do with those circles which are under constant observation.

Has the Fatherland any interest in our services? Then, I ask, if it has, that it indorse our movement to the gentleman mentioned above, not to the book firm, and that through a neutral banking house from $100,000 or $200,000 up to $500,000 be placed at my disposal. I vouch with my honor for the appropriate expenditure of such funds. Moreover, I will personally give an accounting at Berlin after the conclusion of peace. The gentleman who brings this information will testify as to my trustworthiness. In Germany lives my ninety-year-old mother; my oldest son is kept as a civil prisoner in Russia, my second son belongs to the army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and is an officer of the Iron Cross.

What else can I add? I know nothing more except that the most important thing now for the sake of the welfare of the Fatherland is that the Government shall, at this twelfth hour, be willing to adopt my proposals.

The four letters, had they been received by the persons for whom intended, were to have been delivered to a fifth person, who was to decipher and deliver the report in person to the proper person.

AMBASSADOR'S RUSE FREED AN AMERICAN

Penfield, After Sending $15,000 Worth of Radium Here Himself, Took All Blame.

POLICE DOGGED A DOCTOR

Iowan Was Held Six Weeks in an Austrian Prison, Suspected of Smuggling Mineral.

Dr. D. Powell Johnson, a dermatologist, of Muscatine, Iowa, who arrived in this city on the steamer La Touraine last Tuesday and is now at the Hotel Manhattan, spent six weeks in a prison in Austria on the charge of attempting to smuggle radium out of the country, he said yesterday. He was saved from a longer term, he said, through the intervention of Ambassador Penfield, who shouldered the responsibility and said that he had sent the radium to this country for Dr. Johnson.

Dr. Johnson lived in Austria thirteen years, returning to this country in June, 1915, intending to stay here. He went back last November in order to get $15,000 worth of radium which he had previously made arrangements to purchase from the Austrian Government, which holds the production of radium as a State monopoly. So intense is the feeling against Americans, even those who have lived long and are well known in Austria, Dr. Johnson said, that he was immediately denounced to the police on his return to Austria. The first accusation against him came, he had learned, from a former Austrian friend, who had for years been in the same clinic with him.

"The suspicion against foreigners," Dr. Johnson said, "is especially intense against Americans, because they have a reputation with the police of being ingenious and resourceful in circumventing civil and military regulations."

Although the law which forbids the exportation of radium does not prevent its sale to foreigners, so long as it remains in the country, Dr. Johnson found it wise to make his purchase from the Government bureau in charge of radium through an Austrian friend. This practice, he said, was countenanced by the bureau, as it saved it from local suspicion and unpopularity which would be attached to dealings with Americans.

Hidden in Platinum Receptacle.

The $15,000 worth of radium could be deposited on the thumb-nail. In order to avoid the loss which would be caused by shifting it from one container to another, it was necessary to seal it in the platinum instrument in the form in which it would be used in medical practice. This was not bulky, but was sufficiently large to be a difficult article to smuggle.

Dr. Johnson thought at first that he had the right to leave the country with it, and he asked a legal opinion from a Vienna lawyer. He got a written opinion that the export of radium was not forbidden. The specialist was not quite satisfied, because there was in existence a law which made it a crime to export any pharmaceutical preparation. In case of arrest, Dr. Johnson realized that the question whether he had committed a grave crime or not would depend on the decision of Austrian customs courts as to whether or not radium was a pharmaceutical preparation. Even if he got safely out of Austria, Dr. Johnson faced the further possibility that a British blockading officer would confiscate the radium as "enemy's export."

"Finally," said Dr. Johnson, "I went to the American Embassy, and, after explaining the situation in full, entreated the ambassador to transfer the small package to America. Partly on the score of benefit in general to our country, but more, as I believe, through their kindness of heart, Ambassador Penfield and First Secretary Grant Smith received the radium and sent it to this country, where it now is."

Dr. Johnson, however, was known to the Austrian police to have purchased radium, and it was suspected that he was prepared to smuggle it out of the country. He was consequently subjected to constant espionage.

"After a few weeks," said Dr. Johnson, "I became actually unwelcome in stores where I had been a valued customer for years—for the people fear the police and once police attention is turned upon some person or his business, he never knows, however innocent he may be, when he may find himself involved. Police methods in Vienna and throughout Austria, without the least exaggeration, are exactly as in Venice in the days of 'the Lion's Mouth.'

"The secret police act regularly on anonymous information, and a personal enemy can cause arrest and other grave complications for his victim, provided the accusation is made sufficiently important. As a result, Vienna is a hotbed of anonymous letter writers. Most of these letters are not addressed to the police directly, as there is a severe penalty in force for furnishing false information to the police, but anonymous private letters often result in police action.

"A month after I had arrived in Vienna the apartment of a friend was subjected to a thorough domiciliary search on the theory that I had concealed there a quantity of drugs which I intended to smuggle to America."

Police Didn't Believe Truth.

Dr. Johnson said that he finally sought a better understanding with the Viennese police by going to the head of the secret bureau, telling him that his mission in Austria was to purchase radium, and he already had sent it out of the country. The official said nothing of the fact that Dr. Johnson had already committed a violation of the embargo, assured him that the police did not suspect him, and parted with him with a hearty handshake.

"As I afterward had reason to believe," said Dr. Johnson, "he thought I was trying to mislead him, and judged that I had not yet, in fact, sent the radium out of Austria, but that I was planning to take it with me, and could be caught with the evidence at the frontier."

Seven weeks later he got his passports and proceeded to the German frontier at Tetschen, Bohemia. Here his person and his baggage were searched, and he was later lodged in solitary confinement in the great prison at Leitmeritz. Dr. Johnson was allowed to telegraph news of his arrest to the American Ambassador, and received an encouraging reply.

Dr. Johnson, of course, had from the first treated as highly confidential the fact that the Ambassador had sent the radium for him, and he said yesterday he did not see how the Ambassador could help him, considering his admission to the head of the secret police that he had sent the radium out of the country.

"I had great faith in Mr. Penfield's resourcefulness, however, and it was justified. After six weeks I was released and told that I was free to travel as I wished. I learned later that Mr. Penfield had himself shouldered the whole blame of the affair. He paid a personal visit to Baron Burian, the Austrian Prime Minister, told the facts, and then said: 'Now, if you are going to hold this man for smuggling the radium you will have to come down and arrest the American Ambassador and the whole personnel of the embassy as accessories.'

"After Baron Burian had communicated with the police and the Ministry of Trade, Dr. Johnson was notified that the proceedings against him had been dropped, and he started on his way for this country. He said he had learned while in Vienna that Ambassador Penfield had personally obtained the release of Joseph Conrad and his two sons after their arrest in Galicia in 1914, where the novelist, who had lived in England for forty years and was a British subject, was revisiting the estate where he was born.

"Mr. Penfield simply made a personal request for the release of Conrad," said Dr. Johnson. "He was told that if Mr. Penfield wanted him the Austrian Government would let him have him. After his release Conrad and his two sons dined at Vienna and thanked the Ambassador, and were dispatched with his help to Italy."

ALL PORTUGAL UNDER ARMS.

Called "Vast Field of Manoeuvres" by War Minister.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—"Portugal is today a vast field of manoeuvres," said Major Norton Mattos, the Portuguese Minister of War, in a recent interview with the correspondent of the Journal, publication of which has been delayed until today, for military and diplomatic reasons. "Portugal, being in a state of war with Germany and Austria," continued Major Mattos, "wants to take part in the war in the most direct form and in a faternity of arms.

"We are preparing with all our forces to take this direct part in the fight. The mobilization of the army was received with enthusiasm and has not developed one deserter, and we are continuing to raise men. Our first concern was for the organization of the staffs. We have now about 1,500 officers, and this number will be increased by the convocation which has just taken place of all the men from 18 to 30 years old who are in a condition to bear arms. This will form a corps of militia officers.

"As to our troops, you can go through our garrisons, our forts, and our military camps, and everywhere you will see our recruits exercising in intensive fashion. Regarding munitions, our effort is similar. A great part of our national industry is in the service of the army. Already we have settled the urgent problem of transports and trucks, and soon we will be ready."

N. W. HALSEY & CO. SOLD TO CITY BANK

Business of the Firm Will Be Merged with the Buyer's Bond Department.

HATCH'S TROUBLE A FACTOR

Arrest in Jersey of the Treasurer of New York House Causes Embarrassment.

N. W. Halsey & Co., the second largest bond distributing house in this country, is to be taken over by the National City Company and operated in conjunction with the bond department of the National City Bank.

Arrangements to this end, which have been pending since the arrest of Edwin H. Hatch, Treasurer and a member of the firm, on a charge of defrauding the Mutual Trust Company of Orange out of $306,000, will probably be concluded at meetings to be held tomorrow.

Hatch has been very ill at his home in Maplewood since the discovery of his manipulation of certificates of deposit on which he raised money for his own use.

N. W. Halsey & Co. have been in the bond business for the last sixteen years, specializing in public utility bonds, and have the record of never having caused a customer a dollar's loss through the sale of a bad security. The firm has employed a staff of more than 200 salesmen and clerks at the New York office. It is said this organization will be kept intact. In the last year the company placed bonds of public utilities, municipalities, and railroads to the value of considerably more than $100,000,000.

The Chicago office was taken over recently under an old agreement by H. L. Stuart, and the business there has since been known as Halsey, Stuart & Co. It has no connection with the New York firm. A distinct Boston organization has also been maintained, but has done relatively little business.

The firm here is entirely solvent, according to officers, but the members have been embarrassed by the notoriety regarding Hatch's affairs.

As Treasurer, Mr. Hatch had charge of all the loans of N. W. Halsey & Co., which, as a buyer of large blocks of bonds for re-sale to investors, was a large borrower. In that capacity the Treasurer became well and favorably known in most of the large downtown banks.

Prior to the closing of the Mutual Trust Company, of which Hatch was Vice President, N. W. Halsey & Co. notified a number of institutions that it could not vouch for the safety of any loans made to Hatch personally. At the same time H. L. Stuart was called from Chicago and asked to make a careful appraisal of all the securities owned by the firm.

It was reported in the financial district that at one time the bond house owed about $9,000,000, divided among sixteen banks. Most of this was amply secured by collateral. There was also one large unsecured loan due to an individual banker. After the Hatch disclosures the various banks began to tighten up on these loans, and the firm set out to reduce them by selling out collateral where there was a considerable equity over the loan made against it. In this way the liabilities were materially lowered. None of the banks had occasion to be alarmed over its advances, it was said yesterday, owing to the liberal protection afforded by the collateral.

In the last few days several of these institutions were approached by a representative of the National City Company, who made arrangements to assume the Halsey obligations.

The National City Bank has a large bond selling organization, and, it is expected, will work in conjunction with the Halsey staff in disposing of securities taken over by the National City Company.

Harry R. Tobey is President of N. W. Halsey & Co. He could not be reached last night. The Vice Presidents are Samuel H. Powell, Allen G. Hoyt, S. Monroe Dyer, and Frederick Pierce. Ralph W. Tobey is Secretary and Edwin H. Hatch was Treasurer. Cyrus Pierce and H. L. Stuart are members of the Board of Directors with these officers.

Knowledge that a big bond house was having difficulties with its loans had spread throughout the financial district three weeks ago, but little if any intelligent of the market was caused, owing to the belief that interests close to the National City Bank would see that the firm did not get into trouble. An announcement of the transfer is looked for tomorrow.

STAND ON CENSORSHIP EXPLAINED BY GERARD

While Praising the Truthfulness of American Correspondents, He Can't Take Sides.

BERLIN, Aug. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville, Aug. 19.)—Concerning the censorship situation, American Ambassador Gerard today authorized the publication of the following statement:

"There seems to be a slight misunderstanding as to the attitude of American correspondents in Germany and the American Ambassador on the subject of censorship. At the request of the correspondents, the Ambassador transmitted to Washington the protest of the American correspondents in Berlin against the British censorship, for any informal action that might be taken as, of course, a formal protest by one country against the censorship of another is impossible.

"Afterward, in a conversation with the Ambassador, he stated to the correspondents that he had at various times reported to his Government that a censorship over dispatches from Germany to America quite naturally existed in Berlin, and he suggested in a friendly way to the correspondents that possibly this was an opportunity to obtain a slight lightening of that censorship, because he believed that the more freely news was interchanged between Germany and America, the better the understanding between the two countries would be.

"The Ambassador is glad to state that the American correspondents in Germany have always sent to America dispatches truly representing the state of affairs in Germany and have, in his opinion, been true to the best traditions of honorable newspaper correspondents, and that in only a few instances in the past have any material interferences by the German censor with their dispatches come to his knowledge.

"The Ambassador understood the correspondents to ask that he indorse their complaint against the British censor, a matter which he could not, of course, do as Ambassador, and it is now plain that the correspondents only asked him to transmit their complaint, but this official refusal, on the other hand, cannot be considered as a disapproval of the protest. Both the American correspondents and the Ambassador hope that the only result of this slight misunderstanding will be the freer exchange of news between Germany and America, and consequently a more friendly feeling."

HELD AS DESERTERS' AID.

Canadian Is Handcuffed by Soldier Who Posed as Malcontent.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 19.—Frank Loring of St. Andrews was brought here today to answer a charge of endeavoring to persuade soldiers to desert from the Canadian Army. He was arrested by Lieutenant Pawson of the Fourth Pioneer Battalion, from which command it is charged he helped others to escape.

Because of the number of desertions, William Haffenbacher, a soldier, was detailed by the Government to make an investigation. On the assumption that men were being conveyed to the United States he arranged with Loring, it is alleged, to take him and three others to Eastport, Me., for $4 each. While their boat was approaching the American par., Haffenbacher handcuffed Loring and held him until Lieutenant Pawson, who had been following in a motor boat, arrived and placed him under arrest.

It was said today that 100 members of the Fourth Pioneer Battalion, recruited at St. Andrews, deserted last month and crossed to the United States.

NO GERMAN PUNITIVE CAMPS

Overseas News Agency Denies the Story That Germans Were Interned.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"From a competent authority we hear," says the Overseas News Agency, "that there is no truth in the reports that the German military authorities have established punitive camps for restraining Germans, and that, among others, the entire staff of the Volkeszeitung of Leipsic has been interned."

A report that the German military authorities had established a punitive camp for "troublesome Germans" was received in London on July 29 from Berne. It was said that in addition to the staff of the Leipsic Volkeszeitung, whose members were to be interned until the end of the war, four prominent Socialists were to be confined in the camp.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

White Rock
"The World's Best Table Water"

MAYOR TO RETURN TO STOP CAR STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

of its clear, unmistakable language. There is absolutely no question, if the company had told the Mayor and Mr. Straus that they meant to make such an important reservation, giving the company the right to discharge men who had been convicted of small offenses, that express provision for that right would have been made in the agreement.

"The company, and its very able lawyer, made no such reservation, and I do not believe the subject came up in the conferences between the directors and the city officials. Mr. Straus and the Mayor know this, and we mean to stand for a strict, literal reading of the agreement."

The conference over which Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus will preside tomorrow specifically affects fourteen motormen and conductors who were discharged by the New York Railways Company after Aug. 7, when an agreement to settle the strike was ratified by the Amalgamated Association and by the Board of Directors of the company. But these cases are not the only ones which will be affected by the ruling of Mr. Straus ando Mayor Mitchel. The company also dismissed about sixty other employes, according to the figures of the union, for other reasons than of having been convicted of misdemeanors.

The anxiety of the officials of the street car men's union not to permit an arbitration over the interpretation by the company of the agreement of settlement grows out of the fact that all of these discharged men will also have to be reinstated if the Amalgamated Association wins its point.

"A favorable decision for the union," said Mr. Fridiger, "will also prevent the company from trying to arbitrate any of the other terms of the settlement, and thus defeat the company's apparent attempt to read its own views into the agreement."

Before going to City Hall to confer with Mr. Rousseau Mr. Fridiger, William B. Fitzgerald, and members of the union's Committee on Wages and Working Conditions called on Mr Hedley at the offices of the New York Railways Company, 165 Broadway. This meeting had been arranged for 11 o'clock in the morning by Theodore P. Shonts, President of the company, after the union committee had submitted twenty-six demands for increases in wages and revisions in operating schedules.

Mr. Fridiger told Mr. Hedley and Mr. Quackenbush, who was also present, that the street car men were not willing to discuss the twenty-six demands until after the question of reinstating men who had been dismissed had been disposed of. It was agreed by Mr. Fridiger and Mr. Quackenbush to adjourn the conference on the wages and other demands until 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, by which time the Mayor and Mr. Straus were expected to have held their conference.

The lawyer for the union explained that he had sent telegrams to Mr. Straus and Mayor Mitchel telling them that the situation was serious," and that he did not want anything to interfere with the meeting with the city officials in City Hall. He was careful to explain, however, that the union had not called on the Mayor and Mr. Straus because of the desire of the New York Railways Company to arbitrate its dismissals.

"We have not sent these messages to the Mayor and the Chairman of the Public Service Commission for the purpose of having them arbitrate anything," Mr. Fridiger told Mr. Hedley and Mr. Quackenbush. "We have sent for them for the purpose, as originally outlined, of asking the Mayor and the Public Service Commission to compel you gentlemen, as far as in their power, to carry out the agreement to reinstate these men forthwith."

At the conference with Mr. Rousseau, the labor leaders again explained their position. Mr. Rousseau had previously had a long talk with John B. Stanchfield, who has been retined as a special attorney by the New York Railways Company. The Mayor's secretary told the labor leaders that he would communicate at once with Mr. Mitchel and tell him what the representatives of the union had said. As soon as he had learned that the Mayor would return to the city Mr. Rousseau notified Mr. Shonts and the labor leaders.

Mr. Mitchel will leave Plattsburg at 10 o'clock tonight and arrive in the city at 7 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Straus also is expected to arrive in the morning, although it takes twenty-four hours to make the trip from Big Island Pond to this city. Should he be delayed, it may be necessary to postpone the hearing in City Hall until Tuesday morning.

Meantime, conferences on demands made by the union employes of the New York & Queens County Railroad Company and the Richmond Light & Railway Company will be held in abeyance. One of these committees called yesterday on William O. Wood, President of the New York & Queens County Railroad, but discussion of terms was postponed until some time next week. There was a report that Mr. Wood had given the union delegates a very cool reception, but this was denied by Mr. Fridiger, who asserted that Mr. Wood had admitted that many of the demands made by his organized employes were fair, but would have to receive further consideration before being granted.

R. L. Rand, Vice President of the Richmond Light & Railway Company, was similarly courteous to the committee of organized employes which called on him. Nothing was accomplished, however, and the union delegates promised to resume the discussion of their demands at a future date.

TRACTION VOTE IS LIGHT.

Only 1,846 N. Y. Railways Men Take Part in Brotherhood Election

Nearly 3,600 of the 5,400 employes of the New York Railways Company eligible to vote failed to accept the invitation of its officials to take part in the election of nonunion delegates to discuss working conditions with the company, according to a statement on the result of the election issued yesterday. The election was held on Friday at the suggestion of President Theodore P. Shonts and General Manager Frank Hedley of the company in the campaign to build up "Within-the-family Brotherhoods" as rival organizations of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

The count of the tellers, as announced by the company, showed that only 1,846 votes out of the possible 5,400 were cast. Twenty-five delegates of the eighty-five nominated were elected members of the General Executive Committee. Each of these delegates, the company's statement said, would represent about 250 of their fellow-employes in the negotiations.

In the notice calling for the election the company explained that the men elected would be "empowered to speak for the men at joint meetings of the employes, representatives, and executive officers of the company."

The showing made by the nonunion employes of the New York Railways Company was not as favorable as by the unorganized workers of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

WILSON PEACE PLAN AGAIN REJECTED

Continued from Page 1.

right to claim arbitration as a method of settling such controversies beyond question. For these reasons we have supported our committee in their continuous demand, and in those important particulars upon which no agreement could be reached arbitration should be accorded upon any reasonable basis that might be adopted.

World Arbitrate Eight-Hour Day.

The eight-hour day—I shall not at this time stop to fully analyze or comment upon the importance of the difference between the eight-hour day as commonly understood in the building and manufacturing trades and the so-called eight-hour basic day demanded in this controversy—the eight-hour day is, in our mature judgment, when considered in connection with railroad train service, a question upon which honest minds may differ, and is therefore necessarily a subject for arbitration. In that manner the contention of the parties may be considered and a fair answer given.

Social questions affecting the ordinary work-day, in which for six days a week a regular daily routine is pursued, are those which determine how long during each of those periods, the laborer should work, and while in some States eight hours has been adopted as the desirable or compulsory maximum, this broad land is today teeming with the contented and efficient industry of millions of workers that are working more than eight hours a day. The precedent therefore exists—it exists in fact—and the right or wrong of it, as we feel, has not yet in this country passed beyond the realm of debate.

But these are not our problems. The railroad day is a different thing, as has been patiently, and, I infer, many times explained. Railroad trains run throughout the twenty-four-hour period—the public demands that they run on Sundays and holidays—they start at any hour that the necessities may demand—they cannot stop until a terminal is reached, and many conditions, stated and accidental, render it impossible to restrict the hours of railroad labor to a fixed standard.

In a general movement of some years ago the present ten-hour basic day was negotiated and approved by the representatives of railroad labor throughout the country and has continued with some exceptions to the present day. These exceptions have been worked out under local conditions, different often from the general conditions affecting the question.

In several important arbitrations of railroad rates of pay and conditions of service within recent years—the last within two years involving ninety-eight railroads serving the entire territory between Chicago and the Pacific Coast—the ten-hour basic day was incorporated in the demands of the organizations parties thereto and made the basis by them of the rates and rules awarded by the Federal Board.

At the present time, in a controversy now pending over the identical questions involved here and in which numerous important railroads and a national organization of switchmen are parties, an arbitration through the friendly offices of the Federal Board of Mediation has been agreed to, wherein the question of an eight-hour basic day has been submitted as an arbitrable question.

Calls Arbitration Ideal.

We stand for the principle of arbitration for the settlement of industrial disputes. Arbitration is the ideal toward which public sentiment and legislation of this country have been steadily tending for the settlement of disputes between employers and employes, particularly in the case of public service corporations, rather than the strike and the lockout, with attendant disturbances and paralysis of public business.

Arbitration has been provided by legislation, both State and national. So late as 1913 the Federal law was perfected or improved by amendments framed in conference with some of the railroad labor leaders now refusing to arbitrate, and includes in its scope all controversies in railroad service. We invoke that principle now and are willing for the Interstate Commerce Commission to arbitrate the whole question. More than that, we are willing for the President of the United States to appoint a commission of disinterested persons to arbitrate all matters in dispute if neither the Interstate Commerce Commission nor the machinery of the Newlands act is satisfactory to the labor leaders.

But we have been met with a refusal to arbitrate in any manner; and are now asked to surrender the principle and to add an additional burden of many millions per annum to the cost of railroad transportation in this country for the benefit of a class who are among the most highly paid and favored workmen in the world. This is demanded under the guise of a plea for an eight-hour day. It is, in reality, only an indirect plea for an enormous increase in wages.

Refusal Admission of Weakness.

The intricate and technical nature of the case and the complexity of the facts make the controversy pre-eminently one for arbitration by an impartial tribunal with authority to examine into every factor and reach a decision fair and just to the employes, the owners, and the public, which ultimately must bear the burden. To refuse to arbitrate is an admission of the unreasonableness of the demand. Moreover, the refusal is by those demanding a vital change in an existing status. For a party to demand a change of such a status and accompany the demand with a refusal to arbitrate is in conflict with right standards of conduct. In this instance, for those demanding a change to refuse to submit their demands to arbitration is indefensible.

To say that such a demand as that now presented for a revolutionary change in the arrangements that have grown up in the development of the railroad business and involving so many complicated facts and relations and such vast additions to the cost of the country's transportation is not arbitrable, is to destroy the principle of arbitration and if successful would in our judgment tend immediately to discard all of the legislation, State and national, which has been enacted in recent years and set the country back to the old days of strikes, lockouts, public disorder, and business anarchy for the settlement of questions inherent in the relation of employer and employe.

The view that so important an issue as this may not in conscience be honestly debated and therefore arbitrated, raises this question above and beyond the lesser contentions of hours of service, or payment of wages—it raises it in gravity, beyond the social or monetary questions affecting the parties before you because it tends to force, by the grim weight of your unspoken word, the railroads to surrender a right to be heard—a right expressly recognized by the policy of the Federal legislation enacted for the purpose of adjusting these disputes and under the ban of your disapproval, expressed before the bar of public opinion, to accept as indisputable conditions requiring, as we believe, an enormous sacrifice in efficiency of service and cost of operation of these properties. An adjustment in this manner will not stop with this controversy. It will be repeated in every industry wherein today industrial peace exists without controversy.

It will, by the force of this high precedent, place in peril all that has been accomplished in the peaceful adjustment of labor controversies by methods of arbitration and therefore we present to you our respectful but earnest request that you do not lend the weight of your great influence against this right which we claim to be heard, but support the railroads in this crisis in the effort to maintain this great principle of arbitration.

In giving out the statement, the railway Presidents added this:

"Mr. Holden then explained that in accordance with past custom and the requirements of the situation, complete authority to conduct negotiations in behalf of the railroads in the present controversy had been conveyed to the Conference Committee of managers. He further explained that the executives present had authority only to speak for the properties each represents. It is understood that telegrams were sent from the White House to other railroad executives of the country, and the conference adjourned pending their arrival."

Eight-hour Day on Few Roads.

No railroad in the United States, it was said by railroad men here tonight, has the eight-hour day for all freight service. The larger roads, all in the South, which have the eight-hour day for through freight service are the Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line, Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic, Central of Georgia, Georgia, Southern and Florida, New Orleans and Northeastern, Alabama and Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific, Norfolk Southern, and Florida East Coast. These roads, it was said, have ten and twelve hour days in local freight and yard service. They have not the eight-hour day on the scale that the President's plan would enforce, nor has any road, it was said.

Generally speaking, the eight-hour day has been in effect on these roads about five years. Their through freight is largely fruit and other perishable foods, calling for fast time, so that the eight-hour schedule is much easier than for roads like the Pennsylvania, which haul coal, ore, and the like in long, slow trains.

The New Haven has the eight-hour day for yard service, and the unions have given notice that the yard men of the New Haven will demand a 25 per cent. increase, or ten hours' pay on the eight-hour basis.

A. B. Garretson, head of the conductors and Chairman of the Brotherhood Conference Committee, issued this statement tonight:

"The President has made his statement of the case, setting forth what he believes to be the right solution of the controversy. Except for his reference to the determination of the cost to the railroads, we go along with him."

When Mr. Wilson had heard the reply of the railroad Presidents he told them he was not opposed to the principle of arbitration, but that "this is a condition and not a principle which we face." He said the issue was not a determination of a principle, but the settlement of the danger of a strike, and that it appeared to him that the consideration of arbitration was barred by the positive refusal of the brotherhoods to consider it.

As President Wilson, wearing a blue coat and white flannel trousers, spoke to the officials he paced up and down before them in the blue room. Several times he emphasized points with a clenched fist. He spoke solemnly, and often paused and faced them, as he asked that they accept his plan.

The railroad officials were equally solemn, and Mr. Holden told the President they realized the seriousness of the situation.

"We must face the naked truth in this crisis," said the President. "We must not discuss impractical things. We must get down to a basis on which this situation can be solved."

He said he was sorry the railroad executives had got the idea that he was opposed to arbitration and was planning to deal it a death blow. He said he was so much in favor of arbitration that he favored compulsory arbitration, but expressed belief that it would not be possible to get a compulsory arbitration law through this Congress. He said that arbitration should be maintained at all costs, and that it was not improbable that compulsory arbitration would come, but pointed out that at present there was no compulsion, that both sides must agree. He asked them to accept the plan he had proposed without fear that arbitration, as a principle or practice, would be allowed to die in America.

Mr. Wilson told the railway Presidents that he was the spokesman for the 100,000,000 people of the United States, every one of whom had a deep and personal interest in the situation. His one outstanding purpose, he said, was to avert a strike and the disaster it would bring. He said he believed that the nation was more immediately concerned today with the strike than with the principle of arbitration. He declared that relief from the danger must be given at once and that the principle of arbitration would not receive a death blow. He reminded the railway Presidents that while they were demanding arbitration there was no tribunal to arbitrate if either side refused to accept arbitration. He expressed doubt that Congress would at this time pass a compulsory arbitration law. He said he believed the railway Presidents were discussing an impracticable thing when they argued for arbitration in the present crisis.

Hope for Higher Rates.

Then Mr. Wilson discussed the question of cost. According to several of the railroad Presidents he used these words:

"If it should prove through experience that the eight-hour day imposed a new and heavy added burden to the cost of operation I will lend my influence personally and officially to influence the rate-making body of the Government to grant an increase in freight rates, if the findings of the Federal commission show that such a course would be just."

At the conclusion of his appeal Mr. Wilson walked close up to the Presidents and, pointing his finger at them, said:

"If a strike comes, the public will know where the responsibility rests. It will not be upon me."

The Presidents told Mr. Wilson that all final responsibility for formal action rested with the Conference Committee, and that any action they may take would be binding only upon the roads they represent. Mr. Wilson then asked that he be furnished with a list of the other railroad Presidents concerned, and a few moments after he received the list this telegram was sent to them:

"The White House, Aug. 19, 1916.

"Discussion of the matters involved in the threatened railway strike is still continuing. It is highly important that I should personally confer with you or some one authorized to represent you at the earliest possible moment. Hope you can arrange matters so as to be able to come to Washington at once.

"WOODROW WILSON."

May Bring 100 Railway Heads.

There are thirty-three heads of railroads here now. The telegram was sent to more than sixty others, which it is expected will bring about a gathering in Washington of about 100 heads of railroads, the greatest meeting of traffic officials in the history of the country. They will represent practically the entire 250,000 miles of railway in the United States. The more important railway Presidents to whom today's telegram was sent were:

Louis W. Hill, President, Great Northern; A. J. Earling, President, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; J. M. Hannaford, President, Northern Pacific; E. T. Ripley, President, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; J. M. Dickinson, receiver, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; E. F. Kearny, President, Wabash; W. C. Nixon, receiver, St. Louis & San Francisco; H. N. Mudge, President, Denver & Rio Grande; C. M. Levy, President, Western Pacific; W. C. Besler, President, Central of New Jersey; E. Pennington, President, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie; M. H. Smith, President, Louisville & Nashville; C. E. Schaff, receiver, Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Edwin Gould, President, St. Louis & Southwest; J. J. Bernet, President, New York, Chicago & St. Louis; E. T. Lamb, President, Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic; W. G. Bierd, President, Chicago & Alton; E. C. Smith, President, Central Vermont; W. H. Beardsley, President, Florida East Coast; E. B. Thomas, President, Lehigh Valley; Raymond Dupuy, President, Virginian; H. J. Hetzler, President, Chicago & Western Indiana; R. Fitzgerald, President, Caicago Junction; A. B. Eldredge, President, Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic; George B. Harris, President, Fort Worth & Denver; B. Robbins, President, Fort Worth Belt; James A. Baker, receiver, International & Great Northern; J. A. Edson, President, Kansas City Southern; M. Corbett, President, Kansas City Terminal; William Buchanan, President, Louisiana & Arkansas; Newman Erb, President, Minneapolis & St. Paul; Alexander New, receiver, Oklahoma, Kansas & Gulf; J. S. Pyeatt, President, Gulf Coast Lines; W. S. Palmer, President, Northwestern Pacific.

Tonight the railroad Presidents sent to the White House a list of about seventy other officials who they thought should be invited to the next conference if the President expects it to be a representative gathering.

Wants Blame Fixed Upon All.

Although Mr. Wilson is prepared to make an appeal to all of the railroad Presidents so that there can be no shirking of responsibility if the strike comes, it was learned today that before they made their reply this morning the thirty-three traffic heads here had obtained by telegraph the approval of all of the men to whom the President's summons was sent today. The Presidents here do not believe there is the slightest chance of all the Presidents taking a different view of the situation from that which they have taken. A message received here today from Louis W. Hill of the Great Northern said that he was unalterably opposed to granting the eight-hour day. President Underwood of the Erie expressed himself this way:

"Calling the other Presidents here won't change the situation, just as calling us here did not. We have our machinery here for the adjustment of the situation in the conference committee. Did the President think we were going to kick our machine to pieces?"

It is not generally believed that Mr. Wilson

MAINE REPUBLICANS NONE TOO CONFIDENT

Expect to Win State Election on Sept. 11, but Not by an Old-Time Majority.

PROGRESSIVES GET IN LINE

Leaders Count Upon Roosevelt's Coming—Champ Clark Tells Voters Hughes's Bolt Is Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 19.—A notion is abroad throughout the country that the State campaign in Maine, in years when a national ticket is elected, is nothing more than a curtain-raiser for the Presidential contest and the result merely a straw to indicate with more or less precision how the political wind blows two months in advance of the balloting for President.

Maine elects its State officers, United States Senators, and members of the House of Representatives on the second Monday in September, not on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, as in other States. This year the State campaign in Maine will be more than a prologue to the Presidential fight. In the first place, it will be a real fight. Every politician in Maine is keyed for it, and from talks with the political leaders it would almost appear at first that the national campaign with which it is so closely interwoven occupied a place of only secondary importance in their thoughts. That is true in particular with regard to the Democratic leaders.

"If we don't carry this State on Sept. 11 it will not be our fault," they say when asked regarding the prospects for the preliminary State fight. "Let us win in September, and November will take care of itself," they say when asked whether the electoral vote of Maine will be cast for President Wilson or for Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee.

Behind it all, of course, is a profound recognition of the moral effect of a Democratic victory in Maine on the rest of the country. Only they are forcing their attention just at present on the hurdle they must negotiate first.

This Democratic determination to be guided strictly by chronology in the conduct of the two campaigns is the despair of the Republican leaders. For many reasons they would vastly prefer if things could be reversed so that the Presidential contest would close in September and the State campaign in November. Until four years ago, when the Progressive exodus from the Republican ranks occurred, Maine had not cast its electoral vote for a Democratic candidate for President since the old Greenback days.

Republicans in Some Doubt.

The Republican leaders predict that victory will perch on their banners both in September and November. In the Presidential contest they depend on the popularity of Mr. Hughes with the Maine Republicans; the strong appeal, the protective tariff, to which he is committed, has always made the traditional tendency of the State toward Republicanism in Presidential years.

The last reason is the one most frequently advanced by the Republican leaders when asked to say something in support of their happy expectations. It does not lend itself so readily as an argument to back up their claims of a September victory, for Maine, though normally Republican even when it was referred to as "rock-ribbed" and before the Progressive split came to mar Republican prospects, was known occasionally to elect a Democratic Governor. In 1910, for instance, when the country was experiencing prosperity under a Republican Administration in Washington, Maine elected Fred W. Plaisted, a Democrat, for Governor.

It does not require much digging to develop the fact that the Republicans, despite their prognostications of victory, are filled with misgiving with regard to the State campaign which the Democrats launched today and the Republicans will launch next week.

One reason for this is the absence of any vital issue. The present Governor, Oakley C. Curtis, is a candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket. Democrats refer to his Administration as excellent. Persons not beset by strong partisan bias call it good. Even hidebound Republicans with whom THE TIMES correspondent discussed the matter admitted that his administration had been "fair." Before he became Governor Mr. Curtis was Mayor of Portland for four consecutive terms, and when he ran for his present office he defeated a Republican who had served one term as Governor. The Democratic leaders here express themselves as reasonably confident that he will be re-elected on his record. However, his opponent, Carl E. Milliken, a Roosevelt Republican, who made a good record in the Maine Legislature, where, during his last term, he was President of the Senate, is making a good impression on the stump. Their argument is that nothing can be said in sound criticism of Curtis's Administration.

Saved State Money.

From talks with Republicans this would appear to be substantially correct. Frank J. Ham of Augusta, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, when asked by THE TIMES correspondent what the Republican line of attack on the Democratic State administration would be, replied that Governor Curtis had piled up a surplus of approximately $1,700,000 in the State treasury which was sufficient indication that he had levied taxes in excess of the requirements to meet Maine's $5,000,000 annual budget. The Republicans would like nothing better than to be able to evade State issues and make their entire campaign for both the September and the November elections on national lines. They vaguely hope that the coming of Colonel Roosevelt and of Mr. Hughes for active campaigning in the State will make this possible.

But the Democrats are determined not to be forced into any such position. While they intend to play as one of their strongest cards the achievements of the Wilson Administration at Washington, they are resolved to keep their candidates for State offices and what has been accomplished at Augusta during the Democratic Regime constantly before the voters. This is being done now by Governor Curtis, who already is engaged in a whirlwind campaign which before it is ended will take in some remote sections of the State which seldom have been visited by a gubernatorial candidate. The automobile and the good roads for which the Curtis Administration claims a large share of the credit have made such a campaign possible. This line of campaigning will bring in the unwritten but the present issue in Maine—the administration of the prohibitory liquor law—as one of the live issues of the campaign. There is nothing in either platform regarding it, but the divergent attitude of the two parties on the question is too thoroughly known by the voters to make it necessary for them to go on record. The Republicans are for strict enforcement of the anti-liquor statue. The Democrats are for liberal construction and regulation and they contend that this in a large measure is responsible for the Democratic ascendancy in the cities of Maine in recent years. When the question was submitted to the voters some years ago on a referendum, only one of Maine's twenty-two cities voted for a continuance of the present treatment of the liquor question.

Seeking the Farmer Vote.

The Republicans, on the other hand, who constantly are angling for the farmer vote, in order not to alienate this, will be compelled to adhere to their traditional policy of strict enforcement. Then, after election, the pledge in many localities under Republican control, in deference to public sentiment or the personal attitude of the incumbent of the Sheriff's office, goes the way of so many other campaign pledges.

Aside from the gubernatorial contest, which is a matter of vital concern to the Democratic and the Republican State organizations, interest here is focused in the elections for the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, which, like the election of State officers, will take place on Sept. 11.

The Democratic candidates for Senator are Charles F. Johnson of Waterville, who is running for a second term, and Professor Kenneth C. M. Sills, Dean of Bowdoin College. Against them the Republicans have placed in the field Colonel Frederick Hale, a son of Eugene Hale, who for so many years served his State with distinction in the Senate, and ex-Governor Bert M. Fernald.

The Republicans admit when pressed that the outcome of the Johnson-Hale contest is giving them serious concern. Senator Johnson admittedly has made a good record at Washington, where he has been the sponsor of important measures and active in the work of important committees. He is very popular at home, too.

Colonel Hale is a person of pleasing personality and of wealth. In public life his record is limited to one term in the law-making body at Augusta.

Already Colonel Hale, who, incidentally, is the Republican National Committeeman from Maine, has been subjected to bitter assaults by the Democrats. Not very long ago an anonymous pamphlet appeared which on several pages—left blank—purported to describe his achievements, leaving the inference that these were nil. On a page headed, "Qualifications," appeared a huge dollar mark that ran almost from the top of the page to its bottom. The pamphlet has caused no end of talk in political circles here. There has been no "come back" from the Republicans as yet. But it has cut both ways. The attack has created a good deal of sympathy for Colonel Hale, who just now is dividing his time between pressing political duties and a vigil at the bedside of his father, who is lying critically ill at his home.

The Republicans are more hopeful regarding ex-Governor Fernald's chances of election. His Democratic opponent, Dean Sills, is a new man in politics. Mr. Fernald, too, enjoys great popularity among the farmers, who furnish nearly 50 per cent. of the vote in Maine when they think well enough of a candidate to go to the polls for him.

In the Congressional campaign the Republicans see more ground for encouragement, and it is safe to predict that at least three out of the four Republican candidates for the House of Representatives will be elected. The one possible, not to say probable exception, is Wallace H. White of Lewiston, who is a candidate from the Second Congressional District, against Representative Daniel J. McGillicuddy, who is running for a second term.

Progressives Back in G. O. P.

The question of where the Progressive vote will go is not a perplexing one to the Republican campaign managers in Maine. They believe that the bulk of it will be back in the Republican column this Fall. Gardner, the Progressive National Committeeman from Maine, who was Progressive candidate for Governor four years ago and wields a strong influence in the Progressive organization, followed the lead of George W. Perkins and fell in line for Hughes. On July 5, after the meeting of the Progressive National Committee in Chicago, where action was taken to indorse the Republican nominee, the Maine Progressives held a meeting and withdrew all their candidates for State and local offices who had been nominated at primaries and conventions in the Spring. With the slate wiped clean, a horde of Progressives made a bee line for the Republican band wagon.

The Republican organization in this State has adopted conciliatory methods in dealing with the Progressives. It has been a case of fatted calf and festive raiment all along the line. Since Frank J. Ham of Augusta became Chairman of the Republican State Committee and de facto head of the Republican State organization he has improved every opportunity for welcoming Progressives back into the fold and treating them just as though they never had been away when party honors were up for distribution. In many counties where the Progressives had named a full local ticket the Republicans have adopted some of their orphaned candidates and made them their own. On the county and town and city committees, too, they have gained more than proportionate representation. In a recent convention, where there were 1,300 delegates, 300 of that number were raw recruits returning from the Bull Moose wilds.

Practically the only benefit the Democrats will derive from the dissolution of the Progressive Party in this State, according to the Republicans, is the return to the Democratic fold of the comparatively few Progressives who were Democrats before they heard the Bull Moose call. In addition to this there may be reckoned some Progressives who had been named as candidates for office before the Progressive fiasco in Chicago, and could not get over their disappointment and flopped to the Democrats. One such convert is Frank H. Haskell, former Progressive candidate for Representative from this district—the first. He is now making speeches for the Democratic State ticket.

On the strength of the return of the Progressives, Chairman Ham of the Republican State Committee expressed the belief today that the Republican State ticket would be elected.

"Not by an old-fashioned majority mind you, but by from 10,000 to 15,000 which would be quite satisfactory," said Mr. Ham.

The Progressive candidate for Governor two years ago polled 18,226 votes to 58,887 votes for the Republican and 62,076 votes for the Democratic candidate.

HUGHES'S BOLT IS SHOT, CHAMP CLARK ASSERTS

Candidate Has Failed to Hit the Bull's Eye, Speaker Tells Maine Voters.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 19.—Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, opened the campaign in Maine for the Democrats tonight in a characteristic speech in which he told of the accomplishments of the Administration and Congress under the leadership of President Wilson. He also said Charles E. Hughes had thus far made enough speeches to enable people to form judgment as to his opinions on current issues, and in the speaker's opinion "he has shot his bolt, but failed to hit the bullseye."

"Comparing Judge Hughes's speeches since he was nominated for President with his strong Youngstown speech of 1908," said Mr. Clark, "one is forced inevitably to one of two conclusions: First, that his pen and tongue have lost their cunning measurably, or, second, that he has nothing worth while to urge against Democratic accomplishments or to propose as Republican policies should Republicans by some miracle win the House, the Senate, and the Presidency. His speeches may be not unfairly summed up as 'querulous carpings' at the splendid record of a Democratic Congress and a Democratic administration. Here and there, out of a vast multitude of things, he finds a few of minor character which he deems unsatisfactory to him, which—even if wrong—have no more to do with the tremendous problems with which a mighty people are wrestling than have the potato vines of Aroostook County, Maine, to do with the majestic flow of the Mississippi River.

"His endeavors to make an issue of the separation of E. Dana Durand from the payroll as Director of the Census. I know Mr. Durand. He is an estimable gentleman, but he had no vested right to the office which he held. There are thousands of American citizens as capable, honest, industrious, and patriotic as Mr. Durand is, and neither Judge Hughes nor anybody else of veracity will deny these necessary qualifications to the splendid American who was appointed to succeed Mr. Durand.

"He says that he is in favor of 'undiluted Americanism.' So are we all. God be praised, He is not peculiar in that respect. The vast mass of the American people—men and women—are too busy working at what the Germans denominate 'the bread and butter sciences' to make elaborate speeches vaunting their 'undiluted Americanism,' but the average American citizen—and, after all, the average American citizen constitutes the strength and glory of the Republic—is as patriotic as Charles Evans Hughes, Woodrow Wilson, or any other big wig in the land. There is not one American citizen, native-born or naturalized, in one hundred who would fail the country should the supreme test come.

"Judge Hughes, with his telescope, is hunting for spots on the Democratic Administration and the Democratic Congress—but the people realize that we have the most unbounded prosperity that has blessed the land since Christopher Columbus discovered America and that notwithstanding the ancient and chronic sneer of the Republicans that we possess no power of constructive statesmanship, we have in three and a half years placed upon the statute books more constructive, remedial legislation than the Republicans did in twenty years—laws which should have been passed four decades ago. They are likely to conclude to let well enough alone!' and to continue the Democrats in power.

"Actions speak louder than words. Here are some of the things we have done and on which we stand:

"We passed a great tariff bill—the best ever placed on the statute books. It contains many excellent changes from the old Payne-Aldrich-Smoot monstrosity, and it contains one new feature that would make it the best of all tariff bills, even if the rest of it were as bad as the last Republican tariff bill, which most emphatically it is not. That new feature is the income tax.

"We had for more than a half of a century a financial system of shreds and patches, with a currency system almost wholly devoid of elasticity—one of the most necessary and valuable features of any correct currency system. The one we had was a standing invitation and temptation to panic makers. Whenever it suited their convenience they created panics and things went to smash, producing stupendous loss and widespread suffering. It is a wonder we got along with it as well as we did. For a generation our Republican friends had been tinkering it—always promising but never achieving currency reform. The Democrats, with the assistance of patriotic Progressives and a patriotic contingent of Republicans, placed on the statute book the national reserve bank act."

Mr. Clark then referred to other constructive legislation enacted by the Democratic Congress, including the anti-trust law, Alaskan development, the trades commission law, the rural credits act, the good roads law, the popular election of Senators, the various defense appropriations and many other acts.

COLE FEARS "MEXICANISM"

Speaker Compares Wilson to Buchanan, Hughes to Lincoln

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 19.—Former Congressman Ralph D. Cole of Ohio, head of the Republican National Committee's Speakers' Bureau, spoke to a gathering of Republicans here this afternoon. He followed generally in his attack on President Wilson's Administration the recent campaign utterances of Charles E. Hughes. He contrasted what he called the Americanism of the Republicans and the "Mexicanism" of the Democratic Party.

"The Republican National Convention," said he, "laid the foundation for sweeping triumph in November. It gave free and untrammeled expression to the voice of America. There was no machine at Chicago; no czar to give orders; no dictator of platforms; no hand-picked candidates. The delegates were moved by resolute determination to register the public will. They were inspired by the same patriotic spirit that led to the nomination of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. It is asserted by Democrats that 'We should not swap horses in the middle of the stream.' That all depends on whether you are riding the horse or the horse is riding you. That slogan was uttered by Lincoln in 1864 after Gettysburg had been fought and the doom of the confederacy sealed. But this is not '64. This is 1880. Wilson is the weak and vacillating Buchanan, who lowered the standard of his country. The Lincoln of this campaign is a man of exalted character and unsullied Americanism—Charles E. Hughes."

LEWIS CHALLENGES HUGHES

Senator Asks Candidate to Tell What Reforms He Advocates.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 19.—Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois delivered a speech here today in which he challenged Justice Hughes to state what reforms or corrective action the Republicans offered in the national campaign. He said in part:

"Justice Hughes assails the Administration of President Wilson because it has changed men who have held public position, and supplied their place with men in sympathy with the principles and designs of the Democratic Administration.

"I now ask Judge Hughes, Will you tell your audiences that if you get into power you do not expect to change the head officials of the Democratic Party and the Democratic faith? Will you tell your audiences that you do not intend to put in office Republicans of Republican principles such as is represented by Judge Hughes? I challenge Judge Hughes to make that statement—to make that profession—and I proclaim that that is the logical end of what he is saying, though either for want of courage or for want of conviction he does not say so.

"We have had complications with foreign countries growing out of their misunderstanding of the neutrality policy of America under President Wilson. But behold the situation now! See the solution and the victory! Germany is now renewed in friendship; her citizens in harmony with their foreign-born brothers of every nationality, and altogether in a revived and reunited union for America.

"What does Judge Hughes ask—does he demand that we shall overthrow all this? Go back to the grievances of the Lusitania. What will be accomplished? We now have no assault on passenger ships by submarines in any part of the world, all through the sagacious statesmanship of Woodrow Wilson, and all this without the loss of one life or the destruction of one American home. What else is to be asked?

"We ask, What will Judge Hughes do with Mexico? What is the thing he would do in Mexico if he were in power? We ask Judge Hughes and his followers to be specific and state what thing he would put into effect to take the place of the things we have seen done, which are now assuring peace to America, and extending her commanding influence upon the world."

FOR BUSY WILSON CAMPAIGN

"Peace and Prosperity" Slogan of National Democratic Club.

Preparations are being made by the National Democratic Club for an active part in the campaign to elect Wilson and Marshall. President John M. Riehle has appointed a campaign committee to carry on the work. The Chairman is Charles B. Alexander of the State Board of Regents. "Peace and Prosperity" is to be the slogan of the committee.

The executive members include Samuel Untermyer, Frank L. Crocker, George B. McClellan, Valentine P. Snyder, George W. Loft, John Whalen, Albert E. Unger, Abram I. Elkus, MacGrane Coxe, John F. Galvin, Leslie J. Tompkins, Lathrop Brown, Francis P. Garvan, Herbert H. Lehman, Frederick H. Allen, Thomas E. Rush, Robert L. Luce, Stuart G. Gibboney, Richard T. Wilson, Charles E. Gehring, Charles C. Hughes, Gordon Auchincloss, Caleb N. Redfern, Walter Chandler, Jr., Vito Contessa, Edmund J. Curry, Henry De W. Hamilton, John R. Dunlap, Nathan Straus, Louis E. La Tour, and Edward A. Maher, Jr.

An informal dinner will be given to the members of the committee at the clubhouse on Monday evening. The Board of Governors of the club has unanimously decided to remit the dues of all members on military duty at the border during the terms of their service.

HUGHES WIDENS CALIFORNIA SPLIT

Continued from Page 1.

situation calmly there was a tendency not to blame the Republican nominee, but there was free criticism of the Old Guard Republican leaders for permitting Mr. Hughes to find himself in such a position. Democratic leaders were inclined to make much capital of the affair, and it promises to be used as valuable material in an appeal to the union men during the campaign.

The affair did not leave a very good taste in the mouths of the Progressives, as Governor Johnson has a strong following among the union men. They would have been much better pleased if Mr. Hughes had been allowed to sidestep participation in such a controversy, and they cited the situation as further evidence of the harmful effect that Old Guard Republican management, to the exclusion of the Progressives, had had upon the Hughes campaign in California.

Chester H. Rowell, Progressive member of the Republican National Campaign Committee, who, like Governor Johnson, has been stripped by State Chairman Keesling, National Committeeman William H. Crocker and other Old Guard leaders of any power in the direction of the State fight, continued today as the spokesman of the Progressives. He still clung to the belief that Hughes would carry the State, he said, but he was less certain about it than yesterday. The Hughes campaign in California, he said, had been staged under the most unfortunate circumstances. Mr. Rowell said frankly that he considered last night's meeting in the Civic Auditorium a "frost."

Hughes Statement "Unfortunate."

"With such a magnificent audience," he said, "the roof should have been torn off, and if there had been an effective orator to introduce him that is exactly what would have happened. I feel that it was very unfortunate that Mr. Hughes made his statement about keeping his hands off local conditions. The fight here is more than local; it will have a nation-wide effect. We didn't mind his saying that he saluted the Chairman, Crocker; that was a mere pleasantry, but his other remark was exactly what the Old Guard element was looking for. The crowd realized it, too. The address was not what we had hoped for, either.

"The most prominent Progressive in California, aside from Governor Johnson, called me up on the telephone today. I would rather not mention his name. He told me that the only thing which kept him from announcing himself publicly for President Wilson was his affection for Governor Johnson, who is still backing Hughes.

"He was all worked up over what had taken place. He based his feelings first on what Mr. Hughes said about keeping out of local differences. Then he told me he had been startled by the effect of the speech on the crowd—the lack of cheering. He was startled, he said, by the way things went at the meeting.

"Mr. Hughes, he said, was feeding the California Progressives pap; his Progressive utterances were milk for babies, while we Progressives here are adults. The whole tenor of Mr. Hughes's speech, he said, was disappointing and unsatisfactory.

"It didn't get the crowd," continued Mr. Rowell, "and the campaign has not been what we expected. We still hope to carry the State for Hughes, and I think we will, but he won't get the majority that we expected. That is the situation now. Of course, I don't know what later developments may bring about.

Senatorial Situation Dangerous.

"If Johnson doesn't get the Republican nomination for the United States Senate and there is a bitter fight between him as the Progressive nominee and Willis Booth as the Republican nominee, it is bound to have a very great effect on the vote in the State so far as the national ticket is concerned. I can't tell now how far-reaching it would be."

Then Mr. Rowell took up another angle of the campaign.

"John Francis Neylan, head of the Board of Control, is one of the best campaign orators in the State. He has been campaigning in six counties, and he told me that his peroration was the best he ever wrote. He said he got half of it from Cicero and half from Daniel Webster, and it ended up with the words 'Charles Evans Hughes.' Neylan is campaigning principally for Governor Johnson, but he is working for Mr. Hughes on the side. He told me that at one meeting he got fifteen persons to cheer over his peroration, and that everywhere else there was not any cheering, except for Governor Johnson.

"He told me about one big meeting of labor union men he addressed at Stockton. There he told of the stand which Governor Johnson had taken for child labor legislation, and while on that line, he felt that he couldn't very well pass by the opportunity to show that Mr. Johnson had passed legislation which also had been adopted by the National Government. Neylan said he tried to get by with it quickly, so as not to give the crowd a chance to cheer, and he didn't even mention President Wilson's name, referring to him solely as the Chief Executive. But he said his remarks were interrupted by cheering, which was about the loudest he heard that night.

"I am just telling you this as an interesting feature of the campaign, and to show that it is high time that some effort be made to get the Progressives and Republicans together if the State is to be saved for the national ticket."

Story of a Hughes Face-About.

For a time today there was a report current that Mr. Hughes had taken definite steps to iron out the differences, despite what he had to say in his address last night, and that Mr. Rowell had been asked to get in touch with Governor Johnson and request him to preside at a meeting which Mr. Hughes would address in Sacramento on Tuesday. Mr. Rowell said tonight:

"I have heard that such a suggestion has been made to Mr. Hughes, but I don't know anything more about it. I certainly have not yet been asked to carry such a message to Governor Johnson. I think it would be a very wise thing for Mr. Hughes to do if he wants to hold the support of the Progressives; but if he does do it, of course it will make trouble for him with the old-line Republicans. He has to make the choice. I think it would be to his advantage all over the nation to recognize Governor Johnson in some way on this trip."

Mr. Rowell did not attend a Hughes meeting held in Oakland this afternoon, and he will not accompany the party to Los Angeles, according to the plans he had made tonight. Some of the old-line Republicans were inclined to characterize Mr. Rowell as a "sorehead" upon whose word too much reliance could not be placed. They were forced to admit, however, that he was an official member of the National Campaign Committee, on which Mr. Hughes had placed the stamp of his approval, and therefore appeared as the legitimate spokesman of the California Progressives, so far as the Republican national campaign was concerned.

There were many comments to be heard today about last night's meeting and the address which Mr. Hughes delivered there. An employe of a newspaper here who attended the meeting made one of them. When he returned to his work last night he was asked what he thought of it.

"It was a great meeting," he said. "If Mr. Hughes wasn't running himself, I would have thought that he was going to vote for President Wilson."

Moose Living on Hope.

Progressive leaders are attempting to keep up some semblance of a truce while Mr. Hughes is in the State, but in view of last night's meeting their efforts are not very effective. The Old Guard seems today more completely in charge of the tour than before. The Progressives are living on hope. They point out that Mr. Hughes will be in the State for three days, and they are looking forward, although with no great degree of confidence, to a situation where the nominee will publicly recognize Governor Johnson and thereby give material aid to the Governor's fight for the Senate nomination in the Republican primaries. They want Hughes to rule flatly that Booth, the Republican candidate, shall get out of the race, but they are thoroughly satisfied now that he will not go to that extreme. In this situation public recognition of Johnson might help to unite the two parties behind Mr. Hughes, but it would not entirely iron out the differences which threaten Republican victory.

Mr. Hughes has been made thoroughly conversant with the way things stand by the Progressive leaders. He has even heard of the talk about the meeting last night and the criticisms of his address. On the surface he seems satisfied with the outlook in California. He has made no definite statement aside from that contained in last night's address about the State wrangle.

Mr. Hughes addressed four meetings today, the last at Oakland. He talked first at the Union Iron Works, then at the luncheon of the Commercial Club and later to the Republican editors. In his address at the luncheon he spoke at length of his constructive ideas in regard to business. In part he said:

Can Control Monopolism.

"I believe that American business today is sound. I believe that American business men are patriotic and intent, not simply upon individual advantage, but upon building up the great communities of which they are a part. I have a profound faith in our soundness. We are all co-operating. The prosperity of all is essential to the prosperity of any.

"I think we can be sure that we can control monopolistic practices and prevent unjust discrimination. We can secure a square deal, and yet we can foster enterprise, build up, and not destroy; encourage, and not fetter, and make the honorable man of business feel that he has a free avenue to an honest success. If we cannot so judge the United States, our future is a troublous one, and we shall fail, as great nations of the past have failed. We are a young people; we are only an experiment. Nations several times our age have perished and left but scant memorials. We have a very difficult system of government. It requires constant study and attention.

"I do not know any panacea; I have never believed in any panacea. The only thing I have professed all my life to know anything about is to get down to the facts of a situation, study them impartially, find out what is required, and then go ahead and do it. I believe in political activity, but I don't believe we can run this great Government by mixing politics and business. I don't believe it is necessary to degrade public business in order to have the confidence of the electorate.

"This is a nonpartisan gathering. I don't want to abuse it by talking in a partisan way, but I should be unjust to myself if I did not say that as a principle—as a principle which, of course, must be carefully and prudently applied—we must have the idea of protecting American enterprises against the competition of other nations acting under their production on a different basis in respect to wages and standards of living from what we have.

"I maintain that, wherever we have the Government represented in regulation and supervision, that regulation and supervision should be permeated with the public spirit which requires full recognition of the public needs and the security of the public interest. It must be a regulation, a supervision that is really expert and squares with the facts of business life."

Addresses Workingmen.

At the Union Iron Works the candidate repeated his declarations for a protective tariff, argued for more liberal working conditions, and said he believed in better hours for laborers, old age pensions, proper recreation and safeguards for life and limb.

"You can't make wages out of industrial turmoil," he said. "Endless restlessness must stop. There can be no success of labor without co-operation with capital, and no success of capital without co-operation with labor."

Following his address Mr. Hughes shook the grimy hands of several hundred workmen as his automobile edged its way through the crowd.

"When you start out to be military, be military, and not political," Mr. Hughes said in his speech at Oakland. He repeated his declaration that he favored fostering honorable American achievements in business and adjusting difficulties by finding the facts and acting upon them.

"You can break down your prosperity by degrading yourself in the face of an unjust popular demand," Mr. Hughes said. "I shall never do that. The only thing I am afraid of in this country is the dark. When we get things out into the light of day, and see the actual facts, we generally find out where truth and justice lies.

"Some people live in dreamland," Mr. Hughes continued, speaking of the need of military and commercial preparedness. "They do not understand the actual world we live in."

Mrs. Hughes had luncheon today with Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, mother of W. R. Hearst and a strong supporter of Mr. Hughes. There were about twenty guests.

Mr. Hughes and his party left San Francisco at 8 o'clock tonight for Los Angeles. The candidate will spend tomorrow and Monday in that city. He expects to make an automobile trip to San Diego.

SAYS HUGHES IS MAKING GOOD.

Hammond Cheered by Reports from States Candidate Has Covered.

John Hays Hammond, President of the National League of Republican Clubs, which maintains branch organizations in all the States, is receiving reports from officers of the league in the States thus far covered by Charles E. Hughes's itinerary, giving local impressions of the effect of the candidate's campaigning. Mr. Hammond gave William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, a summary of these reports yesterday.

"First," said Mr. Hammond, "a favorable impression has been made by Governor Hughes by his habit of using language which invariably expresses the thought he wishes to convey, rather than conceals it. No Senator Lewis is needed to interpret what he says. Governor Hughes convinces his audience that he has definite convictions on national issues and is not afraid to express them. Second, he has created the impression that he is not deterred from expressing his convictions by any possible effect upon party issues, his action being based upon the higher considerations of national good; in this respect he has justified the claims of his friends that he has the courage of his convictions. Wherever he has spoken there is no doubt of his sincerity. He has disabused the impression caused by misrepresentation prior to his nomination that he is a cold proposition.

"Now, throughout the States where he has been campaigning, the knowledge prevails that he has a strong, genial personality and is full of human sympathy and interest. He grasps the local situations readily. Governor Hughes's campaign up to this time has been somewhat sketchy, for he has been compelled to cover a great many issues. He is making an offensive campaign, and has been so successful that he has the Democratic newspapers devoting pages of editorial mater in defense of Wilson. Of what the policies of Governor Hughes would be when elected, his party platform and traditions and his own record furnish ample assurance."

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Thirty Separate Shops, Specializing in "Correct Dress"

AUTUMN FASHIONS

For Women and Misses

Women's Gown Shop

New Fall Gowns, for afternoon and evening wear, of silk, satin, Georgette, metal brocade or silk net, trimmed with metal laces, fur, spangles or beads; serge gowns with chenille or wool embroidery

29.50 to 165.00

Special Offering

Women's Fall Satin Dresses

New surplice model, in black, navy, prune or brown satin, embroidered in silk and metal threads, upper part of bodice and sleeves of self color Georgette, new straight line skirt. *Special* 39.50

Misses' Gown Shop

New Fall Serge Gowns, exclusive Misses' models, of navy or black French serge or serge combined with silk or satin, also Scotch plaids in rich colorings. 14 to 20 years.

14.50 to 59.50

Special Offering

Misses' Fall Satin Dresses

New plaited model, in seal brown, navy or black satin, wide crushed belt, designed with chenille in new bronze and tan colorings, large beige Georgette collar. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Women's Suit Shop

New Fall Suits, many are copies of Paris models made in our own workroom, of wool velour, duvetyne, broadcloth, duvet de laine, Callot checks or velour plaids, the majority are richly fur trimmed.

29.50 to 145.00

Special Offering

Women's Fur Trimmed Suits

Of broadcloth, in plum, brown, navy or black, new half-belted three-quarter length coat with large flat collar and cuffs of real skunk, full circular skirt with scalloped top pockets. *Special* 39.50

Misses' Suit Shop

New Fall Suits, many are copies of Paris models, made in our own workroom, of wool velour, duvet de laine, broadcloth, Callot checks or velour plaids. Various furs, velvet or braid trimmed. 14 to 20 years.

29.50 to 145.00

Special Offering

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Of wool Jersey, in rose, Copen, gold, purple, dark green, seal brown, Burgundy, navy or white; belted coat with collar and cuffs of Hudson seal or real moleskin. 14 to 20 yrs. *Special* 29.50

Women's and Misses' Waist Shop

New Fall Waists, dressy or tailored models, of Georgette crepe, crepe de chine, silk chiffon or lace. Braided, beaded or embroidered in self or contrasting colors, also many with hand drawn work.

4.95 to 39.50

Paris Peplum Waists

A new peplum waist, adaptation of a French model, in Copen, navy or black Georgette; collar, cuffs and belt of cloth of silver, short pleated peplum. *Special* 18.50

Georgette Crepe Waists

Copy of a new Paris model, designed with bugle beads, collar tapers narrow to waist, with beige or white Georgette overcollar, hemstitched and ruffled. *Special* 12.75

Women's Coat Shop

New Fall Coats, of duvetyne, English wool velour, crepe vicuna and velour plaids, showing the new deep collar and cape effects of self material or entire cape of fashionable rich furs.

39.50 to 79.50

Special Offering

"Bernard" Seal Cape Collar Coats

Of crepe vicuna cloth, in purple, Burgundy, Java brown, taupe, navy or black, full flare slip-on model with "Bernard" French seal cape collar. *Special* 45.00

Misses' Coat Shop

New Fall Coats, of duvetyne, wool velour, crepe vicuna, Bolivia cloth or velour plaids. Russian belted, slip-on or full flare models; many have new high button cape collar of self material or fur. 14 to 20 years.

24.50 to 79.50

Special Offering

Fur Trimmed Jersey Coats

New long coat model in rose, gold, Copen., purple or heather mixtures, collar and bottom of coat banded with blue Genet fur. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Will Close Out Monday

Silk Bathing Dresses

For Women and Misses. Of taffeta silk or satin, in navy blue or black, belted or waistline models. *Heretofore $5.00 to $14.50* 3.75

White Sport Skirts

For Women and Misses. Of white washable cotton gabardine, pique or Russian cord, also colored striped linens *Heretofore $4.75 to $6.75* 2.50

SAYS GERMAN PRESS IS FAVORING HUGHES

The British Intelligence Service of London Issues Article Prepared by Attache.

QUOTES FROM MANY PAPERS

New York Correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung Writes of Dislike for Wilson Here.

The most prominent German-American Democrats have deserted the Democratic Party and are working for the election of Charles E. Hughes for President, according to the statement made by a New York correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, who states that these former Democrats of German origin are for Hughes not "for love" of him, but because of their dislike for President Wilson. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, the correspondent adds, there "is not a single German journal that has a good word to say for the President." George von Skal, former managing editor of the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung, in a letter to Der Tag of Berlin remarks that "it is clear to the leaders that Hughes possesses the confidence of the German electors."

These and many other translations from German papers are included in an article captioned "The German Press and the United States Presidential Election," compiled recently by an attaché of the British Intelligence Service in London.

"Although the press in Germany refrains from openly supporting Mr. Hughes's candidature," the article reads, "nevertheless any one reading it cannot fail to perceive that it is opposing President Wilson's re-election, and hoping for the success of his antagonist. It might be thought, indeed, reading between the lines, that the latter was the nominee of the Prussian General Staff. The München-Augsburger Abendzeitung (München-Augsburg Evening Newspaper) of June 18 and the Fränkischer Kurier of Nürnberg (June 20) have articles, the latter one of three columns, about Mr. Hughes and his unblemished reputation, his stainless character, sans peur et sans reproche, and his general perfection. He is represented as the friend of all decent men, an uncompromising enemy of Tammany, and the opponent of all undue privileges arrogated to themselves by capitalists. According to the München-Augsburger Abendzeituhg Mr. Hughes said: 'If I am to be dissected one day, I hope something else will be found in my body besides a few official documents.'

Sees New Factor in Contest.

"The Märkische Volkszeitung (Berlin) of June 21, in an alleged wireless telegram from the Wolff Bureau in New York, says that a new factor which has come to light in the present electoral contest is a German-American vote for Hughes, a vote which is apparently so far solid. 'The German-American press and also various German-American incorporated societies are supporting Mr. Hughes's candidature,' the dispatch adds, 'while there are no lack of attempts in certain circles to exploit this German-American support of Hughes in a manner unfavorable to Germany. Some newspapers treat the German vote contemptuously and endeavor to represent it as of no importance.' Mr. Hughes himself, according to this Wolff message, when asked about the support of his candidature by the Germans, said that he stood for unadulterated Americanism, and that whoever supported him was supporting a purely American policy and nothing else.

"Der Reichsbote, (Imperial Messenger,) of Berlin, in an article published on June 21, purporting to be from some one intimately acquainted with American conditions, will not venture upon a definite prophecy as to which candidate will be victorious. The article, which is entitled 'Wilson or Hughes,' says that now that the Republicans have made their peace with the Roosevelt Progressives they are the stronger party, which can probably count upon about 1,000,000 more voters than the Democrats; and as the Germans and Irish-Americans will not reelect Wilson 'because of his friendly attitude to England,' it may be supposed that the Democratic Party will thus lose another million votes. It might seem, therefore, as if the present President could not possibly be reelected, but the 'favor of the American people is fickle as the waves of the sea,' and President Wilson has won immense popularity because by a sharp note to Germany he contrived to settle the U-boat question, which Roosevelt thought could only be settled by war.

Senator Reed's Word Approved.

"The writer then quotes Senator Reed approvingly as having congratulated his country on not having had a 'hot-blooded demagogue' such as Roosevelt at the head of affairs. President Wilson's speech at Columbus is then quoted at length, and the conclusion drawn therefrom that the Americans desire above everything to gain control of the world's trade.

"The German press propagandists in neutral countries also issue telegrams supposed to come from New York via Zurich or some other neutral city, saying that Mr. Hughes's prospects are daily improving, for the Austrian, Hungarian, Czech, Croat, and Poles' associations have resolved to vote for him. Moreover, German propagandists even attempt to secure and occasionally do secure the insertion in the Swiss press of articles written in conformity with German ideas, and, of course, publish articles and paragraphs in German-controlled Swiss newspapers, in order that they may quote these latter as representing the opinion of a neutral country. But as the Basler Nachrichten says, and its words are quoted by the Berlin National-Zeitung of June 24: 'If the European belligerents are well advised they will refrain from interfering in this purely American affair' of a Presidential election.

"The Berliner Volkszeitung of June 21, writing on 'The Man with the Beard,' is distinctly sympathetic to Mr. Hughes, describing him as a cool, thoughtful jurist, who has won his way to the bench through his own sheer merit. Should he be elected he will talk less than President Wilson about 'the conceptions of humanity and right,' it says.

Says Wilson Reversed His Thrust.

"The Neue Preussische Kreuz-Zeitung of Berlin (June 27) says: 'Since Mr. Wilson realized that the German-Americans will vote against him to a man he has ceased, probably thinking that the grapes are sour, to attempt to catch the German vote. At the 1912 election he did this with so much zeal that on both sides of the Atlantic he earned the reputation of being a Germanophile statesman, which formerly no one ever said of him. This time, however, he has reversed his thrust, and is directing the whole fury of his attack against the German-Americans, even going the length of making the fight against them the guiding policy of his whole action.' This paper then proceeds to say that this tendency to take stand against the Germans is plainly manifest in the Democratic program drafted by President Wilson and accepted by the National Convention at St. Louis.

"The Koelnische Volkszeitung (Cologne) of June 27 begins a lengthy article on 'Mr. Wilson and American Idealism' by the statement that 'the more closely Mr. Hughes, the candidate for the American Presidency, is considered, the more the conclusion is reached that from the point of view of Germany he is at any rate not worse and probably better than Mr. Wilson. We really do not know what could be urged against him personally, but his followers, especially Mr. Roosevelt, give cause for misgivings, and if the German Gretchen were on that account to declare to Mr. Faust-Hughes: "The person whom you have with you, I hate him from the very bottom of my soul," this could not be considered unjustifiable.' It is striking, says this newspaper, 'that Mr. Wilson, although with the cool, calculating dispassionateness of the first Yankee" he pursues a policy which aims at enabling Americans to earn as much money as possible, should nevertheless be so fond of talking about idealism and ideals. This may be due to his having been a professor and historian, for there is really not much of the idealist about his appearance.' The question may well be raised: What will happen after the European war is over, and shrapnels are no longer the most marketable articles? For this, says the Koelnische Volkszeitung, 'American idealism has already found the correct answer, and American newspapers have simply advised that then revolutions must be fomented in Central and South America, or in other parts of the world, in order to enable the ammunition factories to continue working and keep their customers.'

Frankfurter Zeitung Quoted.

"A long article in the Frankfurter Zeitung of July 14, initialed R., and dated New York, June 17, is chiefly an elaboration of the statement that America is one more instance of the frequently observed fact that a country which pays too much attention to questions of foreign policy is apt to neglect home concerns. The platforms of both parties now, it says, contain a number of routine demands, taken over from former programs, but all of these are overshadowed by foreign policy. There is no mention of the war in the program of either party, but its effect is very manifest, especially in the talk about 'Americanism' and 'preparedness for war.'

"The Berliner Tageblatt of July 17 published an article initialed T. W., the first part of which deals disapprovingly with the great amount of peace talk going on in Germany. The praters about peace, it says, endeavor to justify their ill-timed loquacity by pointing out that after a failure of the Entente offensive the enemy will probably collapse morally, and thus peace be brought nearer. The writer remarks that this is certainly possible, but by no means certain, and it is just as possible that the Entente Governments will succeed in buoying their peoples up with promises and thus inducing them to continue the war. Thus the Entente may very well tell their people that now they must wait for the American elections and the possibility of Mr. Hughes being victorious, and also of his appointing Mr. Roosevelt his Secretary of State, 'for the amazing alacrity of the rough rider points to some secret understanding.'

"Der Tag of Berlin, for July 18, publishes a letter 'from our permanent correspondent,' Herr Georg von Skal, upon the Presidential election, dated New York, June 19. The chief point of this epistle is that it was a foregone conclusion that President Wilson would be proposed for the Presidency, and that his supporters do not appear particularly enthusiastic about him. Herr von Skal says, 'Every German-American knows how he will vote on Nov. 3. Wilson's intention is clear; he would like either to be a purely American candidate in contradistinction to the German-American or to compel Justice Hughes to make a heated declaration publicly disavowing the German-American electors so as to prevent the latter from coming forward for him in a body. It is not likely that he will attain his object.'

"In the Vossische Zeitung (Berlin,) of July 19, Herr C. A. Bratter, writing upon 'The Manager of the Electoral Contest,' rather contradicts Herr von Skal's statements about there being little enthusiasm for the present electoral campaign, by stating that the whole of America, which is generally like a seething caldron at Presidental election time, is this time much more perturbed than ever, especially with the antitheses between the different nationalities made a hundredfold sharper by the world war, and large sections of the population being designated 'traitors and enemies of the country.'"

SEES MOOSE FOR WILSON.

Bainbridge Colby Asserts Progressives Are Flocking to Him.

Progressives are rapidly flocking to the Democratic Party all over the country, according to Bainbridge Colby, the Progressive leader, who is keeping the Democratic National Committee supplied with Progressive information.

A visitor at Democratic campaign headquarters yesterday was James Mee, National Committeeman from South Dakota, who said that President Wilson would undoubtedly carry that State. He asserted that the attitude of Mr. Hughes in the West toward Progressives was telling against him.

"That is exactly what is learned from other sources in the West," said Chairman McCormick, "and it is exactly what the Progressives can expect all over the country. They know if Hughes is elected it will be a 'stand pat' administration, and that the Senate and House will control. We are daily getting letters from Republicans who state that if the Republican Party was going along on the 'stand pat' proposition they would support President Wilson."

Mr. Mee said he based his opinion that the Democrats would carry South Dakota on the fact that general satisfaction existed in that State with the Wilson Administration, and with the prosperous condition of the country.

S. T. Hopkins, Chairman of the Wyoming Democratic State Committee, who has just completed an automobile trip over the State, wrote to Chairman McCormick that the prospects of Democratic success in Wyoming were bright. He said he had found a large number of Republicans who openly declared they would vote for President Wilson.

PROGRESSIVE FOR WILSON.

Connecticut Leader Plans Chain of Clubs to Boost President.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 19.—According to William H. Avis, a Connecticut Progressive leader and local manufacturer, a chain of Woodrow Wilson Progressive Clubs will be formed immediately throughout this State. He returned today from Democratic National Headquarters in New York, where he conferred with Vance McCormick.

Avis told McCormick that a majority of the Progressives of Connecticut insisted on retaining their party intact and would organize as Wilson Progressives immediately. He conferred with Progressive leaders from the West at headquarters and plans were made to send orators of the Democratic Party to Maine. From Connecticut Frederick Chase, a leading speaker in the national campaign four years ago, will be sent.

MOOSE LEADER AIDS WILSON

Judge Nortoni Accepts Post in the Western Campaign Headquarters.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Judge Albert D. Nortoni of St. Louis, formerly one of the leaders of the Progressive Party in Missouri, and who recently announced his intention of supporting President Wilson, was named today to take charge of the bureau at the Western Democratic Campaign Headquarters, which will direct the work among the Progressives.

Judge Nortoni began his new duties here today.

More Candidates File Petitions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—Senator Samuel A. Jones of Norwich, who will contest the Republican nomination at the primaries for Representative in Congress from the Thirty-fourth District with George W. Fairchild, the present incumbent, filed his nominating petition with the Secretary of State today. There were four other petitions filed, all by Republicans. They were by Walter Lloyd Smith of Elmira for Justice Supreme Court, Sixth District; Henry H. Pratt of Corning for Representative in the Thirty-seventh District; Adon P. Brown of Leonardsville for State Senator in the Thirty-seventh District, and John D. Stivers of Middletown for State Senator in the Twenty-fifth District.

Dowling a Candidate for the Bench.

George J. S. Dowling, a Summer resident of Far Rockaway, but who lives in Brooklyn, asserts that he has the required number of signatures to give him the place on the Democratic ticket for Justice of the Supreme Court from the Second Judicial District, comprising Kings, Queens, Nassau, Suffolk and Richmond Counties. He also entered the National, Progressive, Independence League and Prohibition primaries. Up to the present the Queens Democrats have left the choice for Justice of the Supreme Court open and yesterday Mr. Dowling had a conference with Dr. Arthur E. Keating, Democratic leader of Queens, but the outcome was not announced.

COL. DU PONT RENOMINATED

Senator Wins in Delaware Primaries, Defeating Cousin's Adherents.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 19.—By one of the closest votes ever recorded in Delaware, Colonel Henry A. du Pont, Republican Senator from Delaware, today won renomination, defeating the adherents of Alfred I. du Pont, who was responsible for the fight made against his cousin, the Senator. The returns show that Colonel du Pont, in the convention on Tuesday at Dover, will have about 100 of the 160 votes. The Alfred I. du Pont people still contend that they will be able to defeat the Colonel.

In Wilmington the Henry A. du Pont people elected twenty-five of the forty delegates. In rural Newcastle County they got twenty-two of the thirty-eight delegates, and in Kent County thirty-five of the forty. In Sussex County each side elected twenty-one delegates.

The result of the primaries means, besides the renomination of Senator du Pont, the nomination of John G. Townsend of Sussex County for Governor and probably the renomination of Thomas W. Miller for Congress.

PRESIDENT HELPS A WIDOW.

Cuts Red Tape to Give Place to Woman Whose Husband Was Killed

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 19.—President Wilson has swept aside red tape and issued an executive order granting to Mrs. Myrtle M. Davis of England, Ark., a place in any Post Office in Arkansas, without taking an examination. Notice of the order was received here today.

Mrs. Davis's husband, Edward D. Davis, a rural carrier, was killed while on duty on June 10.

MISS MASARYK FREED AT LAST BY AUSTRIA

Woman Known Here Was Imprisoned in Vienna—Her Execution Falsely Reported.

Miss Alice Masaryk, who has been a prisoner in Vienna on a charge of high treason many months, in which it was treason for many months, and what it was reported several times, had met the fate of Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was executed by the Germans to an announcement made late last night by Alexander von Nuber, the Austrian Consul General here. On July 31 it was reported from Washington that she was in no danger of being executed, and Ambassador Penfield notified the State Department that she was being detained in Vienna on a charge of having tried to aid her father in his escape from Austria.

Miss Masaryk is a daughter of Professor Thomas G. Masaryk of Prague, who married a daughter of Rodolphe Garrigue, a banker of this city. He was Professor of Philosophy in the University of Prague, a member of the Austrian Parliament, and editor of the Daily Cas, the organ of the Anti-Clerical Party. Soon after the war began he fled to London, where he has been living ever since. He was a stanch advocate of Bohemian nationality, and attacked Austria for her treatment of the southern Slavs and the manner of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

His daughter, whom he left in charge of his library, disappeared not long after he fled, and for a long time it was not known that she was in prison. Early in April of this year advices from Vienna, received here by so-called "underground" channels, told that she was in prison and that her friends were not allowed to visit her. Furthermore, she was not allowed to receive letters from her many friends in this country, where she is known for her settlement work, both in this city and in Chicago.

On April 27 E. V. Voska, Secretary of the Bohemian National Alliance, said that his organization had received word through secret sources that the Austrian Government, following fresh revolts, had ordered her executed. He said there was no doubt that she had been killed.

LODGE RIDICULES WILSON.

Likens His Diplomacy to a Load of Empty Bandboxes.

NANTASKET, Mass., Aug. 19.—Asserting that the present Government at Washington has been an "Administration of words," Senator Henry Cabot Lodge made his opening speech of the Presidential campaign at an outing of the Republican Club of Dorchester here today.

"Never before has our noble and much abused language been employed with greater profusion in the effort to deal with things," said Mr. Lodge. "No language has been spared. Behind a great barrier of words the President has sheltered himself, surrounded by a cloud of phrases; big words with no meaning, I have often thought, like a great lot, as you have often seen them, of empty bandboxes going down the street. It looks very imposing, but if any accident happens and the load is overturned you will find there is nothing to it but a little crumpled and broken pasteboard.

"It is easy to set down fine words when there is nothing in them. After the awful disaster of the Lusitania the President, you will remember, went to Philadelphia. I think he was going to try to see what the country would stand, and he used the memorable phrase, 'too proud to fight.' The country responded the next morning. It was not a friendly response.

"So he changed, and we had a great note on 'strict accountability,' and it remains a phrase. There has never been a reparation or even an apology for the Americans drowned or killed on the Lusitania. We are left with a phrase, with nothing but words."

HERALD CUTS ITS PRICE.

Reduction from 3 Cents to 1 in Metropolitan Area Announced.

The New York Herald announces today a reduction in the price of its weekday issue from three cents to one cent in this city and the outlying metropolitan districts. The reduction will take effect on Tuesday next.

PASSES COMPENSATION BILL

Senate Follows Lead of House, and Federal Employes Gain Benefits.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Workmen's Compensation bill to provide uniform compensation for Government employes when disabled and adequate benefits for their families in case of death was passed today by the Senate practically in the form that it passed the House. Federal employes will receive two-thirds wages throughout their disability, and provision is made for adequate medical attendance of those injured, to effect economy in preventing protracted compensation payments.

A commission to administer workmen's compensation affairs will be composed of three members at $4,000 a year each. The bill was drafted by the American Association for Labor Legislation, of which Professor Irving Fisher of Yale is President. President Wilson, Jane Addams, and Justice Brandeis are among the Vice Presidents. The bill will be accepted in the House without conference and will go to the President next week.

With few amendments the bill just passed is the model Workmen's Compensation bill which was drafted by the American Association for Labor Legislation in 1913 and introduced at their request by Representative Wilson, now Secretary of Labor. Nearly 100,000 letters have since been sent out and thousands of dollars spent by the association in campaigning for this bill, which had the indorsement of organized labor. Hitherto Federal employes had only some small measure of protection, but three-quarters of them could not even sue for damages when injured.

OPPOSE SALE OF RAILROAD

Second Suit Filed Against Foreclosure of St. Louis & San Francisco.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Confirmation of the sale of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad was opposed in a petition filed in the Federal District Court today by the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis and the Peabody Coal Company. This is the second suit to be filed in opposition to the confirmation of the foreclosure sale.

The petition asks that the terms of sale be modified to provide for the full payment of unpaid considerations, either in cash or in prior lien bonds of the new company. The two companies have claims aggregating $218,000.

The petition filed today says that under the reorganization plan the mortgage indebtedness of the company is to be increased $34,940,000, and that the reorganization managers are to spend $5,000,000 as commissions.

The 'Frisco was sold at foreclosure last month, but the sale has not yet been confirmed by the Federal Court.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

NEW MODES—**Apres Midi & Danse Frocks**

29.50 to 225.00

Cuirass, Moyen Age and waist-line types—fur-banded, designed in silk, metallic and bead embroideries—developed in charmeuse, Georgette, velvet, chiffon, tulle, gros de Londres, satin, soiree and metallic laces.

AUTUMN MODES—**Tailleur and Sports Hats**

4.75 to 18.50 *(Main Floor)*

Copies of French models, Revolutionary types, the "Lewis" tam, floppy-brim, curtain-brim, Canotier and Champignon types—developed in velvet, velours and grosgrain.

EXCLUSIVE TYPES—**Women's Costume Blouses**

5.50 to 55.00

Tailleur modes developed in Georgette, crepe de chine and Armure-Rousseau. Apres Midi Blouses of Georgette and chiffon, banded in Venise, Margot and thread laces—accentuated by metallic and silk braiding, shell flutings, Chale collars and beaded designs.

NEW MODES—**Misses' Tailleur and Dressy Frocks**

18.50 to 75.00

Tunic, Watteau-plaited and Russian types—braided, fur-banded or accentuated by yarn and bead embroideries. Jeune Fille modes; developed in serge, serge and Georgette, serge and charmeuse, satin, Georgette crepe and charmeuse.

NEW LASTS—**Women's High Kid Boots 8.00**

Laced Boots of Vici kid—ten and a half inches high—in tan or black—with hand sewed soles and Louis XV. leather heels.

A Bonwit Teller & Co. Origination—*Evening Slippers of Chinese and French Silk Brocades.*

Women's Shetland Wool Sweaters 5.75

Loose-knit weaves developed in newer silhouettes and all the favored sweater shades.

To Close Out—**French & Philippine Lingerie**

1.95

A collecion of odd garments in broken sizes selected from regular stock. Chemises, combinations, drawers, and nightgowns.

New Satin Petticoats — Washable Satin Petticoats with lace flounces and chiffon bands. **3.95**

Silk Under Bodices — Of satin, crepe de chine and chiffon with fine laces and silver trimming. **1.45**

Silk Boudoir Slippers — Of fancy broche, crepe and china silk, hand painted. **.95**

Bathing Costumes — Of taffeta and satin in various styles *Formerly up to 16.50* **5.95**

ENTIRELY NEW CORSET—**The "Charlotte Corday" 4.75**

Designed especially for medium slender figures—*Of Fancy Pink Broche Batiste.*

Final Reductions—Remaining Summer Stocks

Women's Afternoon & Sports Frocks	9.75
Women's Street and Motor Coats	29.50
Women's Afternoon & Evening Coats	25.00 45.00
Misses' Summer Frocks	5.00 10.00 15.00
Odd Groups of Corsets	1.95 3.50

Balance of Stock—**Sports and Separate Skirts**

Awning Stripe Skirts 1.95	White Linen Skirts 4.50
Cretonne Sports Skirts 2.95	Taffeta Skirts 5.00 8.50

Stockinette and Silk Jersey Skirts... *Formerly to 18.50* **8.50**

Fall & Winter Catalog of Correct Fashions Mailed Out of Town on Request.—Dept. 42

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879.

Extensive Enlargements are nearly finished,

and we are now showing the most advanced Fall Fashions, individual modes, Distinctively Best & Co., truly revealing the Paris inspiration and the authentic Style trend.

Women's and Misses' Apparel—*2nd Floor*

Departments Greatly Enlarged

Tailleur Suits — Fashionable Fall models of Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Fancy Checks and Mixtures, in Sport and Dress models. **29.50 to 79.50**

Tailleur Coats — Fashionable Fall models of Wool Velour, English Tweed, Covert Cloth and Mixtures, in plain and check mixtures, in exclusive models. **15.00 to 79.50**

Misses' Fall Apparel—*3rd Floor*

Departments Greatly Enlarged

Tailleur Dresses — Exclusive Fall models of Navy French Serge, featuring the new peplin and one-piece models, with Satin collar and deep belts. Sizes 14 to 17 years. **29.50**

Tailleur Coats — Exclusive Fall models of superior quality, in Brown Bolivia Cloth, featuring the new, graceful lines, handsomely silk lined. Sizes 14 to 17 years. **35.00**

Women's Fall Dresses—*2nd Floor*

Department Greatly Enlarged

Street Dresses — Exclusive models of Serge, and Serge and Silk compose, and Serge and Georgette combined, with pleated skirts and worsted embroidery. **25.00 to 59.50**

Afternoon Dresses — Exclusive models of Satin Charmeuse, French Satin, and Crepe Meteor, trimmed with contrasting beaded embroidery and fur. **25.00 to 79.50**

Women's Fall Waists—*1st Floor*

Department Greatly Enlarged

Several new models, of Georgette, featuring silver thread and bead embroidery, in contrasting shades, also new braid trimmed, in all the smart Fall street shades. **5.75 to 29.75**

Clever model, of Georgette with collar and vestee of cream Net, Hand-embroidery in Navy, Brown and Flesh. *Special* **5.75**

Summer Apparel at Clearance Prices

No Credits. Broken Lots and Sizes. No Approvals

Women's Blouses—*1st Floor* A collection of models in assorted materials and shades.	*Formerly up to 7.50*	**1.80**
Women's Velvet Hats—*1st Floor* A collection of Hats, in assorted shapes, in Black and color.	*Formerly up to 6.50*	**5.00**
Women's Sport Hats—*1st Floor* A collection of 176 Hats, in Straw, Felt and Velour, in assorted shapes and colorings.	*Formerly up to 10.00*	
Women's Separate Skirts—*2nd Fl.* A collection of Wash Sport Skirts, in Pique and Corduroy.	*Formerly up to 6.00*	**1.50 to 2.50**
Women's Tailored Suits—*2nd Floor* A collection of Serges, Gabardines, Checks and Mixtures.	*Formerly up to 75.00*	**15.00 to 35.00**
Girls' Outing Coats—*3rd Floor* A collection of Serges, Checks, Corduroys and Wool Velours. Sizes 4 to 8 years.	*Formerly up to 12.75*	**3.95**
Girls' Utility Coats—*3rd Floor* A collection of Wool Velours, Corduroys, Serges, and Checks. Sizes 4 to 10 years.	*Formerly up to 16.50*	**5.00 to 8.50**

Daily Motor Delivery to Suburban and Jersey Coast Points

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

DISCUSS CHAPERONS FOR COLUMBIA GIRLS

Apartment Lessees Asked to Provide Reception Rooms for Students.

PROBLEM FOR THE COLLEGES

Social Director of University Urges Them to Make Better Provision for Women.

A solution for one of the most aggravating problems that ever has confronted Columbia University is now being sought by officers of that institution, who believe that the thousands of young women attending the Summer and regular sessions of the university, and renting rooms in furnished apartments, must be provided with places other than their sleeping rooms and neighboring parks to receive their young men friends, as well as provided with chaperons. An improvement in the conditions of housing Columbia's young women students, which have existed for a long time, is considered the more urgent because of the steady increase in the enrollment each year and the apartment house congestion that has resulted. The last of the Summer students left for their homes yesterday.

The situation was discussed very frankly from all angles at a meeting in the chapel of Teachers College, to which 600 persons who rent rooms to the students were invited by Mrs. William H. Kilpatrick, Social Director at the Summer session of Columbia University, and Assistant Social Director in Teachers College during the Winter. Mrs. Kilpatrick and her associates in the social work among the young women called to the attention of the apartment lessees the dangers incident to the housing of young women and young men in the same apartments unless they were provided with the proper chaperons.

Those apartment occupants who make a business of renting rooms, and they are in the great majority, on Morningside Heights were urged to set aside at least one room in each apartment to be used as a reception room by their young women roomers.

"When the daughters of respectable families come to Columbia University," said one of the social workers, "and obtain room and board outside the university, they should have a place to receive callers. They should not be permitted to see their young men friends in their sleeping rooms, and they should not be forced to resort to the parks. You should not permit them to do the things you would not let your servants do."

At the meeting of the apartment owners it was said Columbia must insist on the proper safeguards being taken by those who rent rooms to the students. It was suggested that one way out of the difficulty would be to assess each roomrr about 25 cents a week extra for the use of a reception room. To those lessees who complained that they had to figure the costs very closely it was pointed out that they might use the very smallest and least expensive room for reception purposes. Anything was better than nothing, but the young women by all means should have a proper place to receive visits from their friends, a place to return to when they want to theatres and other places of amusement.

Several weeks before the opening of each session of the university and Summer school, all the residents in the neighborhood who desire to rent rooms to the students are notified that they may register at the offices of the university. As a general rule persons who prefer to have men roomers go to Earl Hall to register their apartments, while those who prefer women register at Teachers College. On the days when this registration is being made the two offices are crowded with large numbers of apartment owners.

As for furnishing the service of a chaperon some of those who attended the meeting of the 600 owners thought it was entirely out of the question. One related her experiences with a young woman student who went out in the evening with a friend and did not return until 2 oclock in the morning, but the woman who rented the rooms had no authority to control the conduct of the student.

Another woman who leases several apartments which she fills with roomers, and has lived in the neighborhood of Columbia University almost since it was moved to Morningside Heights, said she once had tried to enforce slight discipline among her roomers, with the result that they moved elsewhere.

The apartment lessees maintain that, since they have no power to regulate the coming and going of the young women students, it falls to the university to make such regulations as are considered necessary. They further desire to place on the institution the burden of providing for the students adequate places for their reception of visitors just as the university supplies them with gymnasiums and other places of recreation.

The authorities at Columbia are going to try to find a solution for this condition before the next session beginning the later part of September. It is probable that additional reception rooms may be provided in Whittier Hall, corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 120th Street. Meanwhile, the authorities are considering whether it is advisable to impose restrictions on apartment owners who desire to have student roomers.

RUDOLPH ARONSON BACK.

Old Manager of the Casino to Build a Casino in Los Angeles.

Rudolph Aronson, who built the Casino Theatre, and was its manager for sixteen years, has returned to New York, after a year's absence in California, to make preliminary arrangements for the construction of a Casino in Los Angeles. Mr. Aronson managed the last American tour of the French composer, Camille Saint-Saëns, and while touring California with the artist he became impressed with the need of such an amusement institution in Los Angeles.

He has commissioned Francis H. Kimball, who designed the Casino here, and Aleck E. Curlett of Los Angeles to draw the plans for the theatre. It will be located at Broadway and Twelfth Street, which is in the heart of the downtown district. It will have a seating capacity of 3,000 persons, and the parquet will be arranged so that it can be floored over for balls and conventions. Its forty boxes will be owned by prominent Californians, who will have the use of them for first performances. The list of owners includes Henry E. Huntington and Robert A. Rowan.

A Japanese tea garden, a European Spa, studios for artists, and a roof garden will be features of the building. Mr. Aronson opened the first roof garden in America atop the local Casino.

A season of grand opera will be given each year in the Casino and Mr. Aronson plans to produce at least one new Italian opera each season.

MISS C. G. WYETH ENGAGED.

Head of Grosvenor House to Wed A. Chalmers Charles, Lawyer.

The engagement of Miss Charlotte Grosvenor Wyeth, elder daughter of Mrs. Stephen G. Williams, of 9 East Seventy-fifth Street, by her first husband, to A. Chalmers Charles, a lawyer of 59 Wall Street, is announced.

Mr. Charles, who was graduated from the New York Law School in 1900, is a son of the late Richard P. Charles. Miss Wyeth is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frederic G. Goodridge, and is a sister of Mrs. E. Kenneth Hadden and the Misses Caroline L. and Elizabeth Joyce Wyeth. She is a niece of Dr. John A. Wyeth. The wedding will take place this Winter.

Miss Wyeth, who made her debut four years ago, has devoted most of her time to philanthropic work in connection with children in day nurseries and settlements, and has for some time been the head of Grosvenor House, in East Fiftieth Street.

WILL MARRY IN CHINA.

Miss Bird Embler Sails for Shanghai to Wed George F. Raddow.

Miss Bird Embler of 17 Beekman Place, New York, sailed on Thursday for Shanghai, China, where her marriage to George Frederick Raddow of London, England, is to take place. Mr. Raddow is with the firm of Dodwell & Co. The honeymoon is to be spent in the Orient, and Mr. and Mrs. Raddow will live in Hankow, China.

Miss Embler is the youngest daughter of William M. Embler, President of the New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association of 35-43 West 125th Street, this city.

DR. P. J. FLAGG TO MARRY.

Lecturer on Anaesthesia to Wed Miss Dorothy C. Ritter.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Cushman Ritter, the daughter of the late Frederick W. Ritter of Greenwich, a Wall Street broker, and Dr. Paluel J. Flagg will take place early next month at the Church of the Paulist Fathers, Miss Ritter having recently become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith.

Dr. Flagg is a lecturer on anaesthesia at Fordham University, instructor in anaesthesia to Bellevue and allied hospitals. He is also the author of "The Art of Anaesthesia."

Dr. Doell Weds Miss Siarri.

The marriage of Dr. Theodore P. Doell of New York and Miss Juliette J. Siarri, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Siarri of 185 Murrey Street, Flushing, L. I., took place last evening at the bride's home, the Rev. Charles A. Brown of All Saints' Church, Bayside, officiating. Miss Marie Louise Ducros was the maid of honor and Miss Rose Goldberg the bridesmaid. The bride wore white taffeta trimmed with lace and orange blossoms, and Miss Ducros was in pink and Miss Goldberg in yellow. Dr. Doell and his bride will live in New York.

Bull-Curtiss Wedding Tomorrow.

The wedding of Miss Leontine Curtiss, the daughter of Mrs. Arthur Wesley Perego, and William T. Bull, the son of the late Dr. William Tillinghast Bull and Mrs. Bull of New York and Dudley Place, Newport, L. I., will take place in New London, Conn., tomorrow. The engagement was announced on Aug. 8. Miss Curtiss is the daughter of Mrs. Perego's first husband and a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Whitney of Brooklyn.

Plant-Wasserman Wedding Sept. 12

The marriage of Miss Estelle P. Wasserman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Wasserman of 111 West Eighty-eighth Street, to Seymour Plant will take place on the evening of Tuesday, Sept. 12, at the home of the bride's parents.

A Son in Chas. S. Bulkley's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stone Bulkley of Short Hills, N. J., are being congratulated upon the birth of a son on Friday. Mrs. Bulkley was Miss Marian Sherwood Wilson.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper Returns.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper has returned to New York after spending six months in California, and is staying at the Hotel Gramatan till she goes to Atlantic City to take part in the National Suffrage Convention on Sept. 6.

JAMES SELIGMAN VERY ILL.

Member of Banking Firm of J. & W. Seligman Is 92 Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 19.—James Seligman, senior member of the firm of J. and W. Seligman and the oldest member of the New York Stock Exchange, is critically ill at his Ocean Avenue home here. He is in his ninety-third year and has been seriously ill for the last two weeks. A change for the worse took place tonight and it is announced that his physicians have given up hope of his recovery.

Mr. Seligman is the oldest Long Branch cottager. On April 14 Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, his daughter, gave a party in his honor at the St. Regis Hotel, New York, to celebrate his ninety-second birthday. Three generations of the family were present and a feature of the entertainment was a series of motion pictures in which Mr. Seligman and some of the children were shown.

WORK TO CONVICT KING.

Stielow's Counsel Telegraphs to This City "Case Is Almost Complete."

The case against Edwin King, who confessed to the West Shelby murder, for which Charles F. Stielow was condemned to death, and later recanted, was virtually complete, Misha Appelbaum of the Humanitarian Cult announced last night. Mr. Appelbaum received a telegram last night from Stielow's chief counsel, Stuart M. Kohn, who has been conferring at Albion with James W. Osborne, special counsel; David A. White, counsel of record, and Mrs. Grace Humiston. In his telegram Mr. Kohn said:

"Sheriff Nichols (of Cattaraugus County) has demanded that District Attorney Knickerbocker return King to his custody. Should he refuse we shall insist on King's indictment in Orleans County on a charge of murder.

"Expect to have the missing gun in our possession tonight. Please have the buried clothes found examined for blood stains. Case almost complete, and we shall insist on arguing the motion the 23d and oppose the reported delay sought by Knickerbocker."

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 19.—District Attorney Knickerbocker of Orleans County and Huntington W. Merchant, a lawyer of New York, interviewed several convicts in the State prison here today in connection wit hthe alleged confession of Erwin King, a peddler, that he and at least one inmate of the prison had murdered Charles Phelps and Mrs. Margaret Welcott at West Shelby, N. Y., in March, 1915.

Neither District Attorney Knickerbocker nor Mr. Merchant, who represented the Humanitarian Cult of New York, through whose efforts a reprieve was granted to Stielow, would make any statement tonight. District Attorney Knickerbocker, who prosecuted Stielow, came here secretly with two of his assistants, and their presence was not disclosed until after they had visited the prison. Both Mr. Knickerbocker and Mr. Merchant spent some time with Clarence O'Connell, a convict, who, it was said, was mentioned in the alleged confession of King.

2 KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Postmaster of Riverhead, L. I., Caught Under Overturned Car.

Two persons were killed and several seriously injured in automobile accidents yesterday near this city.

J. Frank Dimon, Postmaster of Riverhead, L. I., was killed when his automobile overturned on the Aquebogue Road. Men working near by sent for his wife, who arrived before he died. He was 48 years old, and was appointed Postmaster by President Wilson. In addition to his wife, he leaves his parents and a brother.

Angelo Penssi of Montclair, N. J., was killed and James Haycock, Jr., of Palisades, N. J., was badly injured when the large automobile truck Hayoock was driving overturned on the Jericho Turnpike, a mile east of Mineola, L. I. Haycock was sent to the Mineola Hospital, and Coroner Frank Seaman is investigating the accident.

Bernard Selden, 6 years old, of 21 Wygand Place, Rockaway Beach, L. I., suffered a possible fracture of the skull yesterday when he was run over by an automobile truck driven by Philip Abrams of 31 South Pleasant Avenue. He was sent to the Rockaway Beach Hospital, and later taken home.

Mrs. Mary Muller, 45 years old, of 317 East Avenue, Long Island City, had her jaw broken and suffered severe lacerations when the automobile in which she was riding collided with the motor driven by Eugene Boeplaned of Flushing, L. I. She was taken to the Flushing Hospital.

Community Chorus in Mall Today.

The tenth open-air meeting of the New York Community Chorus will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Mall in Central Park. Harry Barnhart will lead the chorus in the songs they have been practicing and an orchestra will play the accompaniments. Miss Alma Simpson, an American singer, who recently returned from Germany, where she has been singing Wagnerian roles at Koenigsberg, will be the soloist. In case of rain the chorus will meet in the auditorium of De Witt Clinton High School. Arthur Nevin, who conducts a similar chorus in Lawrence, Kan., will address the organization next week.

SAILS TO WED CAPT. ROBERTS

Mrs. John C. Breckenridge to Marry Officer of King's Rifles.

Mrs. John Cabel Breckenridge sailed on the American liner St. Louis yesterday for Liverpool on her way to Hailborough Court, Kent, England, where she is to be married to Captain Frederick R. Roberts of the King's Rifles, to whom she has been engaged for six months. Captain Roberts is now on leave in London, and cabled his fiancée to come over immediately. Plans for the wedding will not be made until Mrs. Breckenridge's arrival.

Mrs. Breckenridge was formerly Miss Adelaide Murphy, daughter of Samuel C. Murphy, the millionaire banker of San Francisco. She was married in 1902 to John Cabel Breckenridge, a rich young Californian, who went insane a year after their marriage. Since that time he has been incarcerated in a Paris sanitarium and in March, 1914, the marriage was annulled in Salipas, Cal. Mrs. Breckenridge was accompanied by her young son, John Cabel Breckenridge.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — On Monday and Tuesday — *34th Street*

SILK HOSIERY

Extraordinary Values

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery with lisle tops and soles. Black or White. pair **75c**

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery,—Richelieu ribbed; lisle tops and soles. Black or White. pair **85c**

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

Special Values

Women's Fibre Silk Sweaters with mercerized back; collar and sash. Rose, Copenhagen Blue and Gold. Special **5.75**

Women's Shetland Weave Worsted Sweaters,—light weight; belted models with collar; desirable colors. Special **6.90**

August Fur Sale

Offering Advance Fall Models in High-Grade Fur Coats

At Savings From 20% to 25%

These prices will continue only for the month of August. Purchases will be stored free of charge until November 1st.

Hudson Seal Coats of choice skins, with Natural Skunk collar and cuffs; 45 inches long; full sweep.
165.00
After August 210.00

Hudson Seal Coats made from selected skins; self collar and cuffs; 45 inches long; full sweep.
135.00
After August 165.00

Hudson Seal Coats with deep collar, cuffs and border of Natural Skunk; made from choice skins; 48 inches long.
245.00
After August 295.00

Persian Lamb Coats of selected lustrous skins, with Skunk collar; 40 inches long.
135.00
After August 165.00

1,000 PORCH DRESSES

Clearance Sale

A number of dainty models in Women's Cotton Dresses, plain or trimmed.
2.95 and **3.75**
formerly up to 5.50

BATHING SUITS

At Clearance Prices

300 Women's Bathing Suits of Mohair,—pretty models with contrasting color trimming.
2.95 formerly 3.95 and 4.95

115 Silk Bathing Suits,—only one or two of a kind; very attractive models.
4.95 formerly 7.50 to 9.50

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half A Century

For Complete Assortments, Quality and Value

Formal Opening of the latest styles and colors in Plain and Novelty Silks, Satins and Velvets for Autumn wear, comprising many designs identical to those used in Models to be shown at the various fashion displays in September, suitable for Bridal, Reception, Fete, Stage and Street Wear.

Also a Specially Arranged Exhibition of

Ecclesiastical Silks

15,000 Yards of New Autumn Black Dress Silks in a variety of fashionable weaves, including Crepe de Chine, Dress Satin, Messaline and Chiffon Taffeta.
Special, yd. **1.25**

WOOL DRESS GOODS

Showing the newest fashionable Fall weaves and colorings in Bolivia Cloth, Velour, Tweed, Mixtures, Plaids, Broadcloth, Jersey Cloth and Two-toned Striped Fabrics.

Special Offerings

Satin Finish Broadcloth in a full range of Fall colorings; sponged and shrunk. 52 inches wide. Special, yd. **2.25**

All Wool Tailor Serge in Navy Blue or Black; 54 inches wide. Special, yd. **1.35**

Imported Black Broadcloth,—brilliant finish; sponged and shrunk. 52 inches wide. Special, yd. **1.75**

WOMEN'S FALL SUITS

An excellent assortment of models in Gabardine, Broadcloth and Velour, plain or effectively trimmed with fur, at moderate prices.

Special Offering

Tailored Suits in new Fall models, reproductions of the latest designs, in Gabardine, Broadcloth and Velour.
29.75 and **39.50**

COTTON DRESS FABRICS

Exceptional Values

Plain Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine and Marquisette in a full line of latest colors. 36 inches wide. Special, yd. **38c**

Chiffon Finish Plain Dress Voiles in leading Autumn colors. 40 inches wide. Special, yd. **38c**

Genuine Imported Scotch Dress Gingham in a large assortment of the most desirable patterns and colors. Special, yd. **45c**

McCreery's White Irish Dress Linen. 36 inches wide. Special, yd. **48c**

French Wool Dress Challis in a complete range of newest designs and colors. Special, yd. **58c**

Superior Grade White Long Cloth, 12 yards in a piece. Special, pc. **1.45**

Final Clearance

15,000 Yards of Double Width

PRINTED VOILES

Superior quality; very smart and attractive designs and latest color combinations. Special, yd. **12½c**

WOMEN'S COATS

A choice collection Women's Fall Coats and Wraps in the newest materials and most fashionable colors.

Special

Attractive Fall models in Motor Coats of English Mixtures; smart, full cut. **12.50, 16.50** and **19.50**
Raincoats of Rubberized Materials..... **8.75**

WOMEN'S FALL DRESSES

An exceptionally attractive display of advance Fall models in Women's Afternoon and Street Dresses in Broadcloth, Serge and Satin; most desirable colors.
Prices range 21.50 to 85.00

Afternoon Dresses of Navy Blue Serge in Russian effect; waist and top of skirt accordion-plaited; white satin sailor collar and cuffs; collar and skirt trimmed with band of Natural color Beaver Plush. Special **17.50**

Smart Fall Styles

MISSES' SUITS, COATS & DRESSES

Misses' Suits in exclusive models, made of Broadcloth, Gabardine or Wool Poplin in Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Black or Plum; also Plain or Check Velour. Size 14 to 18 years. **26.50, 29.50** and **32.50**

Misses' Coats, smart models in Wool Velour, Serge, Gabardine or Tweed Mixtures. Size 14 to 18 years.
18.50, 22.50 and **29.50**

Misses' Serge Dresses,—excellent assortment of practical and smart models in Navy Blue Serge; plain, embroidered or combined with satin. Size 14 to 18 years.
14.75, 18.50 and **26.50**

Misses' Afternoon Dresses of Taffeta, Meteor or Charmeuse; chic models in the newest Fall colorings. Size 14 to 18 years.
18.50, 26.50 and **29.50**

End-of-the-Season Sale

Men's Furnishings

(*Sleeve Lengths Altered Free of Charge*)

3,440 "McCreery Shirts"
95c
A large collection of Shirts in Madras and Mercerized Materials of serviceable quality; attractive patterns and colorings.

1,970 "McCreery Shirts"
1.45
A remarkable assortment in fine Imported Madras, Silk Mixtures and Plain Colored Silk Mixed Poplin. All the desirable colorings.

Silk Shirts
4.45
Fine quality Heavy Silk in various colors, excellent workmanship.

"Comfort" Shirts
(*Collar Attached*)
1.55
Made of Soisette or Cheviot; collar attached in two heights.

Silk Scarfs
65c
Genuine "Pussy Willow" Silks in a variety of patterns.

Silk Scarfs
35c, 3 for 1.00
Four-in-hands of Crepe Foulard and Silks; various patterns.

Tennis Trousers
3.25
Made of Striped Flannel or Serge.

Pajamas
1.35
Made of fine quality Madras or Mercerized Materials; silk loops; pearl buttons.

Half Hose
24c
Mercerized Lisle Hose in various colors; reinforced heels, toes and soles.

Athletic Union Suits
65c
Fine quality Crossbar Nainsook; broken sizes.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Exclusive Fall Apparel Moderately Priced

SILK AFTERNOON DRESSES

New models of charmeuse, crepe Georgette and satin in the new fall shades.
24.50 **29.50** **39.50**

Special for Monday

Satin & Georgette Crepe Dresses
New Autumn models, handsomely embroidered; in all the new colorings. *Special* **18.50**

NEW SERGE DRESSES

Of men's wear serge, or serge combined with satin or Georgette in all the new colors.
13.75 **18.50** **24.50**

FUR TRIMMED & TAILORED SUITS

Fashioned of broadcloth or velour in all the new colorings.
29.50 **39.50** **45.00**

FUR TRIMMED & TAILORED COATS

Of Bolivia cloth or velour, silk lined throughout, in the new autumn shades.
24.50 **29.50** **39.50**

CO-OPERATION PLAN AGITATES CATHOLICS

Convention Here to Decide on a Country-Wide Social Service Program.

PRELATES FAVOR PROJECT

Cardinal Gibbons and Papal Delegate Bonzano Arrive for Pontifical Mass in Cathedral Today.

On the eve of the great Pontifical Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, which will constitute the central act of worship of "Catholic Week," delegates of the four bodies holding the joint convention were seriously agitated last night over the proposition of adopting a co-operative country-wide social service program.

The American Federation of Catholic Societies, which is fostering this radical change in the operative plan of lay organizations of the Church throughout the United States and Canada, obtained a hearing yesterday morning when 125 representatives of social, charitable, press, educational, and propaganda organizations met in Cathedral College Hall to debate the advisability of the step. It was disclosed then that within the plan, far-reaching as it is in itself, lies the deeper proposition that the federation itself shall control the proposed combined operations of the four bodies asked to join. They are, besides the federation, the German Catholic Central Verein, the National Conference of Catholic Charities, and the Catholic Press Association.

Federation leaders yesterday were confident in their predictions that a working organization which would amount almost, if not quite, to coalescence, rather than co-operation, will go through. They asserted that they have enough votes to dominate the convention, and admitted that they were counting especially on the strong delegation from New England to give impetus to the scheme.

The fact that the Central Verein, itself particularly active in social work, is allied with the federation, and is most friendly in spirit to it, is relied upon to overcome whatever opposition may appear to the reorganization scheme. From an official mouthpiece of the federation came the further declaration that Cardinal O'Connell has definitely expressed himself in favor of the federation's idea. Cardinal Farley is known to regard it as the best working method, and Cardinal Gibbons is relied upon to remain neutral.

Despite the conviction of federation officers that the movement will be accomplished, none of the other bodies got as far as indorsing it yesterday. The Catholic Press Association referred the whole matter to its Executive Committee and the Central Verein asked its Committee on Social Propaganda to analyze its merits.

Bishop J. J. Muldoon of Rockford, Ill., Chairman of the Social Service Commission of the federation, presided at the conference. Those present were told that the dominating idea is to have a central bureau representative of the purposes and sentiment of Catholics throughout the country, in touch with all elements, and equipped and organized to use every modern agency to further social, educational and propaganda work. The plan embraced using the Catholic press as a central clearing house and disseminator and the creation out of existing educational bodies of a national Catholic Chautauqua.

Others favoring the plan were Archbishop Sebastian G. Messmer, Bishop J. Regis Canevin of Pittsburgh, Mgr. Ambrose F. Roche of Boston, Chairman of the federation's Committee on Public Morals, and Secretary Anthony Matre, K. S. G.

Committee to Consider Matter.

This committee was appointed to consider the matter and report back at once to the conference: The Rev. J. J. Kirby, Professor of Economics in the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., representing the National Conference of Catholic Charities; the Rev. Edward F. Garesche of St. Louis; the Rev. J. J. Noll of Huntington, Ind.; the Rev. Peter E. Dietz of Hot Springs, N. C., and P. F. Kenkel of St. Louis. This committee promptly recommended the creation of a permanent social service commission, with a membership representative of all those in interest.

When the matter had progressed that far and had gone to the hands of the various executive boards, federation leaders let it be known that they feared co-operation among four distinct organizations, each agreeing to co-operate, but each working autonomously, would mean a "rope of sand"; that they regarded themselves far the most active of the bodies joining in the convention, and that they considered their achievement of bringing three Cardinals and the Papal Delegate to New York entitled them to a certain amount of prestige.

The report of the federation's committee on constitution will bring before that body, it was learned yesterday, a proposed internal change almost as important as the desired coalition. The committee is expected to recommend that the federation reorganize along the lines of "the Massachusetts idea"; in other words, that it substitute diocesan representation for the present geographical practice of having delegates from counties and States.

National Secretary Garesche was closely guarding last night the federation's annual report because of the delicate importance of that section which refers to Mexico. Mr. Garesche would not discuss the report last night, but this much can be authoritatively said about it as it now stands: The report will criticise the Wilson Administration's record in Mexico but as far as possible in language in which "the facts will speak for themselves." Every effort has been made so to phrase the section that Republican Candidate Charles E. Hughes and his supporters can not make use of it as a campaign document. Any attempt to so employ it will be repudiated in the strongest terms by the federation. The body's constitution, which absolutely forbids partisan politics, will be used to refute any claim that it is committed to Mr. Hughes. As a matter of fact the federation membership is widely divided on questions of national politics and its own members are in ignorance as to which side is most favored.

The report will be particularly severe upon Carranza. No claim that Huerta should have been recognized will be made, but the report will assert that President Wilson, to the Catholic mind, stood committed to a promise not to recognize any leader of the de facto government who would not insure religious freedom to persons of all creeds in Mexico. The assertion will be made that Carranza has not granted religious toleration to Roman Catholics.

The arrival in New York last evening of Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore and the Papal Delegate John Bonzano marked the completion of arrangements for the extraordinary pontifical mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning, which will be sung by Cardinal Farley and participated in by 10,000 of the faithful.

Mgr. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral; Cardinal Farley's Secretary, Father Carroll, and other church dignitaries in two automobiles met the two Cardinals at the Pennsylvania Station. They arrived simultaneously, though Cardinal Gibbons came from Southampton, L. I., where he spends his Summers, and Mgr. Bonzano from Washington.

Cardinal Gibbons Arrives.

The aged Baltimore prelate looked as well as ever. His eyes were bright, his manner was quick and eager, and his speech crisp and ready.

"One thing is certain," he said to reporters, "I know that the great City of New York will extend to the mighty host coming within its gates hospitality worthy of this metropolis. The week's work here is all for good—it will be all for construction and not for destruction. It will be devoted to the well-being of the church and of the country and to the material and spiritual uplift of all our people."

"I am sorry that I am not prepared to answer questions," Archbishop Bonzano said to reporters a moment later, "but I have not had time to consider and I am somewhat exhausted. We are here to examine and to see what we have done during the last year," he continued in slowly chosen and carefully enunciated English, "and to prepare a new program for the coming year."

Mgr. Bonzano indignantly denied a report published in a morning newspaper on Friday that his Holiness Pope Benedict, realizing that an allied victory is the inevitable conclusion of the European war, had directed the Cardinals to pray for the success of the allied arms in order that peace may come speedily.

"His Holiness is not neutral, he is impartial," the Papal Delegate said emphatically, "and I know this is false, though I have had no direct communication about it. I absolutely deny it."

Present plans contemplate that nearly all the 10,000 participants in the great mass shall march in bodies to the Cathedral. Many of them will be in uniform, and the 2,000 or more priests who will share in the celebration have been asked to robe themselves at their rectories. The various bodies will assemble in Cathedral College and at their hotel headquarters, and many of them, headed by bands, will march to the Cathedral.

Elaborate Police Arrangements.

Elaborate police arrangements have been perfected in order to avoid the slightest untoward incident in or near the Cathedral. In addition to a large detail of uniformed and plainclothes men of the department under Chief Inspector Schmittberger, the whole Cathedral block will be surrounded by a Catholic legion of honor composed of men selected from various organized bodies in New York, New Jersey, and Long Island. The same guard will surround Madison Square Garden during the huge mass meeting tonight.

The Catholic Press Association ended its convention in the Catholic Club, and the members spent the evening at Coney Island. The association adopted a new constitution in which a news association modeled after The Associated Press was incorporated. These officers were elected, all of them except the Secretary for a second term: President—John Paul Chew; Vice President—Father R. H. Tierney, S. J.; Treasurer—Charles J. Jaegle; Secretary—Claude M. Becker.

In the midst of hearty cheers Cardinal Farley told the delegates that he hopes to live to see an English daily Catholic newspaper in the United States.

"They say," said the Cardinal, "that a Catholic daily paper is impractical. They used to say the same thing of a Catholic encyclopedia, but they were mistaken. I believe the critics of the Catholic daily newspaper also are mistaken.

"The first great gun against the calumniators of the Church was fired here in New York years ago when The Catholic World was started. At that time newspapers had the habit of attacking Catholics from the Pope down with a violence and a bitterness that they would not employ toward even the most insignificant sect. Things have changed since then, owing to the activities and abilities of the editors in Catholic publications. During this time those opposed to us have become more respectful in their opposition. Let us not cease in season and out of season to contradict calumny after calumny, even at the risk of being thought monotonous. Don't care what is said; keep at it."

MILLION FOR NURSES' WORK.

Henry Street Settlement Seeks Fund—Expects to Aid Cripples.

Leo Arnstein, who is Finance Committee Chairman of the Board of Education, Vice President of Mount Sinai Hospital, and a Trustee of the Henry Street Settlement, when asked yesterday about the work of the Settlement in connection with poliomyelitis, said:

"Of course, the epidemic has added greatly to the burdens of our nursing service. We were already handicapped by reason of the insufficient number of nurses to care for the calls received in the ordinary routine—our regular staff numbers about 100 nurses—and had recently been devising ways and means to add twenty-five to the present number. However, the Settlement can still boast that no call has yet remained unanswered, as, despite the severe strain put upon it, nurses have hurried, day or night, to homes where the scourge had made its appearance, or where alarmed mothers feared a child's sudden illness might be the forerunner of the dread visitor.

"The average person does not fully realize the amount of after-care that the victims of the disease require. More than 100 children who suffered during the epidemic of 1907 are still receiving treatment at the Hospital for Crippled and Ruptured Children. To insure proper care of the convalescents, Henry Street nurses will keep track of all discharged cases in Manhattan and Brooklyn and see that children not otherwise provided for receive regular treatment at orthopaedic dispensaries.

"Not the least important work the nurses are doing now is their effort to protect children against fake cures, which are already being extensively exploited throughout the lower east side. Extravagant claims are made for various nostrums, and parents, in their eagerness to help their children, are often instrumental, not only in retarding their recovery, but in actually working harm to the patients.

"All the nurses are graduates of regular nurses' training schools, and receive salaries ranging from $720 to $1,250 a year, with maintenance. Hitherto the settlement has been sustained by donations from private sources—Protestant, Catholic, and Jew, white, and black, inheritors of great fortunes, and people who work with their hands—all have contributed their quota toward its upkeep. Now, however, the enormously increased demands for nurses' services in the homes of the poor necessitate a wider support and a less hazardous financial basis than that on which it now rests. Hence, we are making our first appeal to the public, and an endowment fund of $1,000,000 is asked to carry part of the cost of the service. People are giving lavishly to war relief, Red Cross, and kindred demands, but there is a large body of the general public who still can think of things nearer than the war zone or the Rio Grande, even though they do think of these distant horizons at times, too.

"The first meeting of our committee was held on May 17 at the city home of Mrs. Vincent Astor, and in the comparatively short time since then we have received contributions of more than half a million dollars. One woman gave $100,000, and two others $75,000 each. We have received several contributions of $35,000 and $25,000. Other contributions range from $1,000 to $20,000. Not all the donations, however, run into four figures. We have received many checks for $10 and $25, and—by no means the least appreciated—one contribution of twenty-five cents made in memory of a child who had received treatment from the nurses. V. Everit Macy is Treasurer of the committee, with headquarters in Room 1,802, 52 William Street, where any one wishing to contribute to the cause may send checks or money."

FOREIGN PROFESSORS HERE.

Four of Note to be at Columbia for the Coming Year.

Columbia University will have four foreign exchange professors during the coming year, a greater number than at any time since the beginning of the war, according to the announcement made yesterday at the university. Among these will be the first Spanish professor that has ever filled an exchange chair at Columbia. He is Professor Frederico de Onis of the University of Oviedo, in Northern Spain, who will lecture on the "History of Spanish Literature and the Significance of Cervantes's Works," and will conduct classes during the entire scholastic year of 1916-17.

The Seventh Course on the Carpentier Foundation will be given by Professor Harold Hazeltine, A. M., Fellow and Law Lecturer at Emanuel College, Cambridge University. His subject will be English legal history, with special reference to the sources and development of English mediaeval law and its bearing on modern legal growth in England and America. Others who have given courses under this foundation are Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Clerk of the House of Commons; Arthur Lionel Smith of Balliol College, Oxford, and former Ambassador Sir James Bryce.

The other two exchange professors are both French and members of the Faculty of the University of Paris. Gustave Lanson, D. Litt., Professor of Historical Literature at the University of Paris, will give a course in French literature, and M. Martonne will lecture on geography under the auspices of the Columbia Science Department. Both Professors de Onis and Lanson will give their courses under the auspices of the Department of Romance Languages and Literature.

CATHOLIC LEADERS OF EARLY NEW YORK

T. F. Meehan Tells of the Part They Took in Manhattan, Beginning in 1524.

MANY CHURCH LANDMARKS

Custom House Stands Where the First Catholic Governor Lived.

Facts of interest to Catholics visiting New York are contained in an article by Thomas F. Meehan in yesterday's issue of The Tablet, who recalls the prominent part they played in the foundation of the city.

"The first white man to set foot on the territory New York includes," he says, "was a Catholic, for Verrazano landed here in 1524, nearly a century before Hudson appeared, and the first prayer that went up to heaven from Manhattan Island was uttered by Catholic lips. The late Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Protestant rector of Trinity Church, who was one of the leading authorities on the history of the first explorers, said of Verrazano: 'Whether one of the priestly order accompanied Verrazano on this voyage cannot be positively affirmed; it is altogether likely, indeed, it would be next to impossible that this should not have been the case.'

"Another Catholic explorer, Gomes, sailed into the bay the following year, and he named it after St. Christopher. He also called the river after St. Anthony, and so they are set down on the earliest maps. The Catholic title deeds to New York, therefore, go back to the very earliest dates, and the landmarks of the Church's progress since are all about. A tour locating them would supply pleasant and profitable recreation.

"At the Battery his Italian compatriots have set up a handsome memorial to Verrazano, and near by are a number of interesting spots. In 1643 the present Morris Street was a lane leading to the river. Beside it stood the residence of Dominie Johannes Megapolensis, the Dutch Calvinist minister so famous in the annals of early New York. It was in this house that the heroic Jesuit missionary, Father Isaac Jogues, rested before he sailed for Europe and recovered from the barbarous tortures to which he was put by the Mohawk Indians. Here also the other Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Joseph Bressoni and Simon Le Moyne, were later (1644-58) hospitably entertained. During this visit Father Le Moyne described to Megapolensis the rich and exhaustless salt springs he had discovered on Aug. 16, 1654, in Onondaga County. The Dominie sent this information to his ecclesiastical superiors, the Classis in Holland, with the caution, 'Whether it be true or whether it be a Jesuit lie, I do not determine.'

"Where the Custom House stands was the site of the fort of Colonial times. Colonel Thomas Dongan, the then recently appointed Catholic Governor of the Duke of York's Province of New York, took up his residence in this fort on Aug. 26, 1682, and the following morning, Sunday, his chaplain, Father Thomas Harvey, S. J., celebrated in an improvised chapel the first mass definitely known to have been offered up in what is now one of the greatest Catholic communities of the whole world.

"Dominick Lynch, a wealthy Irish merchant, lived at 20 Broadway in the early days of the Republic, and was one of the four representative Catholics who signed the address of congratulation to Washington when the first President was inaugurated. His son, Dominick, Jr., was the 'angel' of the first Italian opera company that sang in New York. He brought the company over from Europe in one of his own ships. At the head of the company was Manuel Garcia and his daughter, the famous Mme. Malibran, was the prima donna. She was married to Malibran in old St. Peter's Church in Barclay Street, while the company were singing at the Park Theatre, which stood in Park Row opposite the site of the present Federal Building. Dominick Lynch, Jr., lived in Greenwich Street, near Battery Place.

"St. Peter's, Barclay Street, built in 1786, was the first Catholic church in New York. This structure, however, was torn down in 1836 and the present one opened in 1838. The ground was purchased from the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Trinity Corporation, who still own St. Peter's rectory on the opposite side of the street. For more than a century the most harmonious business relations have existed between the Catholic pastor of St. Peter's and his Trinity Church landlord. Barclay Street is the centre of the Catholic book publishing and church goods trade, a commercial condition that has developed there within the present half century.

"Old St. Patrick's, Mott and Prince Streets, was the second Catholic church erected in New York, and from its dedication in 1815 to 1879 was the cathedral of the diocese. A fire in 1865 destroyed all but its walls. It was rebuilt, however, immediately. Once one of the largest Irish parishes in the city, the congregation is now made up almost entirely of Italians. In the yard about the church were the graves of 41,000 Catholics, many of them quite notable in their day. The bodies were removed to Calvary Cemetery in 1909 and the ground was sold for $357,000 by the Trustees of St. Patrick's. It has not yet been built on and is now used as a public playground.

"The new St. Patrick's Cathedral of Fifth Avenue is built on land purchased in March, 1810, for New York's first Catholic College, by the Rev. Anthony Kohlmann, S. J., the pastor of old St. Patrick's. That part of the island was then known as the suburban village of Elgin, and was far outside the city limits. The price paid for the property, which had a substantial mansion on it, was $11,000, and in this house the New York Literary Institution was then opened in charge of the Jesuit Fathers. The Cathedral was begun in 1858 and completed in 1879 at a cost of about $4,000,000."

$100,000 GIFT TO COLUMBIA

J. N. Jarvie's Donation Makes Opening of Dental School Possible.

Columbia University announced yesterday a gift of $100,000 from James N. Jarvie, the banker, for the new dental school, plans for which were announced last Spring. This contribution to the $1,000,000 endowment will make possible the opening of the school in September. In notifying the university of his brother's gift, Dr. William Jarvie stated:

"I sincerely hope the starting of this school will be the beginning of what the dental profession has for many years aspired to, namely, the positive association in education of medicine and dentistry, resulting in much higher standards in the knowledge of the influence of mouth conditions upon the general system."

The $100,000 was the first large gift to the Dental School. Smaller amounts, aggregating $10,000, have been given to the fund and will be used to help a $50,000 temporary building on a site at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, with which institution the Dental School will be allied.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — On Monday and Tuesday — *34th Street*

August Clearance Sale
"McCREERY LINENS"
Pronounced Reductions

Linen Satin Damask Tablecloths..... 2.50, 3.25 and 3.75
regularly 3.50, 4.50 and 5.00

Linen Satin Damask Napkins..... doz. 2.50, 3.25 and 3.75
regularly 3.25, 4.25 and 5.00

Irish Linen Satin Damask,—excellent quality; ten patterns. regularly 2.00, yd. 1.50

500 Dozen Irish Linen Satin Damask Napkins, 25x25 inches. regularly 6.75, doz. 4.75

200 Linen Satin Damask Tablecloths, size 2x3 yards. regularly 5.00, 3.75

Pure Linen Tea Napkins,—hand-embroidered corners. regularly 5.00, doz. 3.25

Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Sheets..... pr. 7.50, 9.50, 12.50
regularly 9.50, 12.50, 15.00

Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases. pr. 1.50, 2.00, 2.50
regularly 2.00, 2.75, 3.50

Hemmed Huckaback Towels..... doz. 1.75, 2.25 and 3.00
regularly 2.50, 3.00 and 4.00

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels..... doz. 6.00, 7.50 and 9.00
regularly 7.50, 9.00 and 12.00

Turkish Bath Towels..... doz. 2.25, 3.00 and 3.75
regularly 3.00, 4.50 and 5.00

Turkish Bath Mats..... each 50c, 75c and 1.00
regularly 75c, 1.00 and 1.25

Glass and Kitchen Towels,—name woven in red. regularly 3.75, doz. 2.75

Hemmed Dish Towels..... doz. 1.45, 1.75 and 2.25
regularly 2.00, 2.75 and 3.25

Hemmed Glass Towels..... doz. 1.95, 2.45 and 3.75
regularly 2.50, 3.00 and 4.50

A New Consignment of
ORIENTAL RUGS
At Remarkably Low Prices

Turkish Anatolian Mats.....Special 6.75

Small and Medium-Size Rugs in a large variety of rich colorings.
Special 9.75, 22.50 and 30.00

Extra Fine Kirman and Persian Sarouk Rugs in various choice designs.
37.50, 45.00 to 95.00

OVER 400 ROOM-SIZE RUGS
In a Comprehensive Range of Sizes

Persian Mahal Rugs..... 87.50, 125.00 to 175.00
actual values 125.00 to 245.00

Persian Laristan and Sarouk Rugs,—superb library or living room carpets.
actual values 350.00 to 450.00 — 269.00 to 300.00

Royal Kirmanshah Rugs,—delicate pastel colorings for parlor or drawing room use.
actual value 200.00, 185.00

Genuine Chinese Rugs in large and small sizes at special prices.

Hemmed Muslin Sheets & Pillow Cases

	54x90	63x99	72x99	81x99	90x99	90x108
Sheets:	60c	70c	80c	90c	1.00	1.10 each

	42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36
Cases:	17c	19c	22c	25c each

CURTAINS & CURTAIN FABRICS
Decided Reductions

Pretty Scrim Curtains in two and four pair lots..... pair 85c, 1.15 and 1.75
reduced from 1.75, 2.25 and 3.00

Scrim Panels in Renaissance, Marie Antoinette and Filet designs. each 2.75 and 5.25
reduced from 4.25 and 7.50

Dotted Swiss Curtain Muslin, 28 inches wide..... yd. 15c reduced from 30c

Curtain Marquisette and Scrim,—dainty and serviceable. yd. 15c reduced from 32c

ELECTRIC LAMPS
Excellent Values

Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamps with 10-inch fancy silk shade; any color. 1.95 regularly 3.00

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold, French Gray, Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fluted column; two lights; 22-inch cretonne shade with fringe. 7.95 regularly 12.50

Same Lamp as above with 22-inch silk Empire shade, silk lined, 4-inch silk fringe. 9.50 regularly 15.00

ROYAL NIPPON CHINA
Exceptional Values

Tea Cups and Saucers in blue delft, blue bird or six dainty hand-painted border designs, with gold edge.
pair 15c and 25c
regularly 25c and 40c

BLANKETS & COMFORTABLES
Unusual Values

White Wool Blankets with pink or blue borders.
Single bed size.....pair 3.50, 4.75 and 6.50
regularly 4.50, 6.00 and 7.50

Double bed size.....pair 4.00, 5.00 and 7.50
regularly 5.00, 6.00 and 9.00

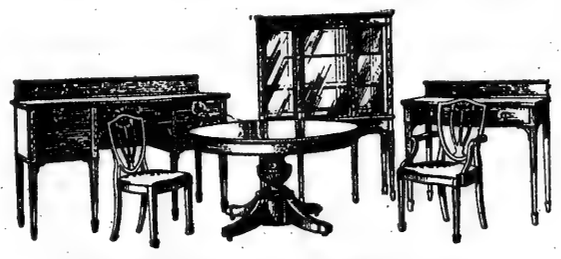
Comfortables—
Figured Silkoline, cotton filled....regularly 2.50, 1.90
Figured Silkoline, plain mull border; cotton filled....2.75
regularly 3.75
Figured Silk Mull, plain mull border; cotton filled...3.25
regularly 4.25

Bed Spreads—
Crochet, hemmed..regularly 1.65 and 2.00, 1.25 and 1.50
Marseilles, satin finish, hemmed.....2.75 and 3.50
regularly 3.75 and 4.75
Marseilles, satin finish, scalloped.....3.00 and 4.00
regularly 4.00 and 5.00

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale
McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE
At ½ Former Prices

About $30,000.00 worth of High Grade Furniture from our regular stock, consisting of complete Suites and Odd Pieces, has been marked at ½ less than former prices for this Sale.

The balance of our regular stock will be marked at reductions of from 10% to 33⅓%



DINING ROOM FURNITURE

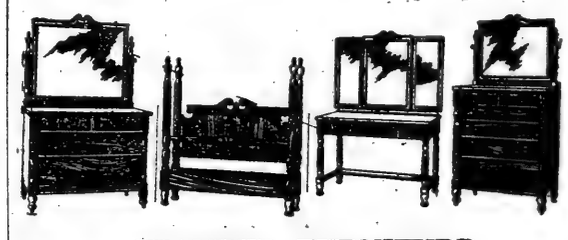
Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suite, as illustrated, of the finest Mahogany; hand carved. Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair. 500.00 formerly 1000.00

1 Ten-piece Adam Model Suite..formerly 475.00, 237.50
1 Eight-piece Breakfast Suite...formerly 425.00, 212.50
2 Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites.....195.00 formerly 390.00
150 Dining Chairs.....formerly 15.00 to 25.00, each 7.50
1 Ten-piece Jacobean Suite.....formerly 750.00, 375.00
8 Colonial Model Buffets.....formerly 175.00, 87.50
1 Sheraton Model China Closet...formerly 115.00 57.50
8 Chippendale Dining Tables...formerly 60.00, 30.00
1 Sheraton Model Dining Table.formerly 75.00, 37.50
1 Chippendale Serving Table....formerly 75.00 37.50

LIBRARY FURNITURE

Two-piece Chippendale Model Suite, as illustrated, covered in finest Velour, upholstered with hair and moss, loose down cushions; frames of solid Mahogany, hand-carved. 197.50 formerly 395.00

1 Jacobean Davenport in Tapestry, formerly 185.00 92.50
1 Jacobean Chair to match.....formerly 98.00, 49.00
1 Velour Armchair.....formerly 89.50, 44.75
1 Tapestry Wing Chair.....formerly 45.00, 22.50
1 Velour Wing Chair.....formerly 40.00, 20.00
8 Tapestry Sofas, loose cushions..formerly 75.00, 37.50
1 Mahogany Davenport.....formerly 75.00 37.50
10 Mahogany Foot Stools.....formerly 8.00, each 4.00
1 Velour Armchair.....formerly 45.00, 22.50
20 Jacobean Armchairs and Rockers.....each formerly 25.00 12.50



CHAMBER FURNITURE

Four-piece Colonial Model Suite, as illustrated, made of finest Mahogany, with crotched Mahogany panels. Bureau, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed 237.50 formerly 475.00

1 Four-piece Adam Suite.....formerly 1150.00, 575.00
1 Five-piece Antique Ivory Enameled Suite.....337.50 formerly 675.00
2 Five-piece French Gray Enameled Suites.....337.50 formerly 675.00
1 Four-piece Cafe au Lait Enameled Suite.....250.00 formerly 500.00
1 Four-piece Cafe au Lait Enameled Suite.....275.00 formerly 550.00
1 Louis XVI Model Dresser.....formerly 125.00, 62.50
1 Circassian Walnut Chifforobe..formerly 137.50, 68.75
50 Four-post Mahogany Beds, formerly 50.00, each 25.00

TROOP RECALL TALK HAMPERS PRESIDENT

Washington Annoyed at Publication of Funston's Advocacy of Pershing's Return.

WAS TO BE A TRUMP CARD

Administration Hoped to Use Withdrawal as Issue in the Proposed Joint Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—A definite recommendation for the withdrawal from Mexico of General Pershing's expedition has been made to the Secretary of War by Major Gen. Frederick Funston in response to a message from the War Department inquiring, for the information of President Wilson, whether the expedition can be withdrawn with safety as far as the protection of the American border is concerned.

Officials did not intend that General Funston's recommendation should become known at this time, but the fact leaked. Although neither confirmed nor denied formally, it was established in an authoritative quarter that General Funston had made such a recommendation.

There are some who think that the Carranza Government may now make new overtures for the withdrawal of the American forces and intimate, if only informally, that there appears to be less reason than formerly for the consideration of the Mexican controversy by a joint commission, if the Government should follow General Funston's recommendation and call Pershing's forces back to the United States.

Secretary Baker conferred with President Wilson this afternoon regarding the Funston message and the effect of publication. After the conference he stated that there had been no change of policy and that no orders had been issued for the withdrawal of the troops.

The premature disclosure of General Funston's opinion caused a stir in official circles, where it is felt that the news is calculated to strengthen the hand of the Carranza Government in its diplomatic campaign for the withdrawal of the expedition. Publication of the withdrawal recommendation takes from the Administration one of the trump cards it expected to play in the projected joint conference.

The Carranza Government instructed its Commissioners to give preferential treatment in the coming conference to the questions of withdrawal of American troops and the protection of the border by joint military action; the United States Government expected that the Mexican delegates would press for the withdrawal of the troops immediately. To be prepared for such a demand a message was sent to General Funston, asking for his opinion, especially whether he thought the troops could be withdrawn with safety.

Now that his recommendation is disclosed, it is felt that the American representatives will enter the conference at a disadvantage when the Carranza delegates know in advance that this Government is preparing to concede the withdrawal of the troops.

Since the Pershing expedition is no longer being used for the pursuit of Mexican marauders, and even its protective character has been lessened by the dispatch of 100,000 National Guardsmen to the border, it is believed not only at General Funston's headquarters in San Antonio but among army officers here that the stated purposes of the expdition, to punish and to protect, have been lost sight of and that it would be wise to withdraw the forces to concerve the health of the men, help the relations of the two Governments, and lessen expense.

The United States had fewer than 40,000 men on the border when the Columbus raid occurred. At present there are 100,000 guardsmen in concentration camps on the border, and nearly 35,000 in mobilization camps in various States ready to be sent to the front. Nearly 40,000 regulars are on the border, and approximately 11,000 in the Pershing expedition. It is argued that the border force is as well able to protect the boundary as the forces of 11,000 now encamped in Mexico.

MEXICAN OFFICIALS REJOICE

Think Pershing's Recall Would Settle International Muddle

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 19.—Mexican officers and officials were rejoicing today over the report from Fort Sam Houston that General Funston had recommended the withdrawal of the American punitive expedition from Mexico. This has been advocated by the Juarez officers for the last two months.

"The withdrawal of the troops is a matter for the diplomats of the two countries to handle, and I consider it far too delicate for me to make any statement regarding the advisability of taking the troops out at this time," General Gabriel Gavira, Inspector General of the northern troops, said in Juarez today.

"The removal of the American troops from Mexico will dissolve all of the troubles between Mexico and the United States, and a commission will no longer be necessary," General Francisco Gonzales, commander of the Juarez garrison, said. "Nothing could do more to weld the two republics together in a bond of affection than the ordering out of the troops. I am very much encouraged over the prospects of an early adjustment of our difficulties. I only hope the report of the withdrawal is true."

Rafael Martinez, Federal Judge; Julio Carranza, Customs Collector, a relative of General Carranza, and others, including the Carranza Consul, Andres Garcia, were elated over the report, and there was a general air of rejoicing at the comandancia in Juarez.

Plans are being made here for a grand review of General Pershing's veterans of the Mexican campaign when they arrive at the border. The plan is to have a general review of all the militia troops on the border, headed by Pershing's punitive force and with General Pershing, General C. M. Clement of Pennsylvania, General Bell, and General E. Leroy Sweetser of Massachusetts reviewing them. Camp sites are being laid out at Fort Bliss for the punitive expedition.

TELLS BORDER "HARDSHIPS."

Maryland Trooper Looks at Annoyances in a Spirit of Fun.

New York guardsmen on the border are not the only ones studying the habits of Texas tarantulas and becoming acquainted with the erratic dispositions of Texas cow ponies and, in general, discovering that Sherman's definition of war applies to a considerable extent to service on the Mexican border. W. Augustus Fowke of Baltimore, a member of Maryland's crack cavalry Troop A, announces in a letter to his cousin, Miss Julia Muchette, an artist of this city:

"The romancers for years have been telling a gullible American public that Mexican señoritas are the most wonderfully beautiful creatures on earth. And so we expected quite a treat. But —the Mexican señoritas of the border species look like a bunch of last year's bird nests. Searching parties have been unable to find one that would pass for reasonably pretty in a meeting of blind men.

"There are a lot of crawling things around camp "—the camp of this Maryland troop is at Eagle Pass—" but we are used to them now. In fact, we know nearly all the tarantulas by sight and call the rattlesnakes by their first names. In spite of the heat we're having the time of our young lives, now that our horses have arrived. The first day with the new horses was a regular picnic. I found that the expression 'swearing like a trooper' is decidedly founded on fact.

"Our Captain was the first to lose his dignity and incidentally his horse. He forgot he was riding the meanest animal on four legs—a Mexican mustang —and the Captain suddenly ascended from his saddle, did a graceful parabola over the corral fence, and landed in an overgrown cactus plant. That Captain had hidden powers in the way of expression that we had never suspected.

"I was so elated over this lingual and physical acrobatic exhibition that I forgot I was also on a new horse, and in a split second I was taking a refreshing bath in the cooling waters of the watering trough. From this comfortable point of vantage I witnessed the greatest show on earth and it didn't cost a cent.

"When we finally got to camp there wasn't a man in the troop who hadn't been thrown at least four times, and one man insisted that he had hit the ground twenty-four times. Now, however, those horses are getting so they are regular horses with none but orthodox ambitions in life.

"By the way, I had as bedfellows last night one scorpion and two centipedes. They didn't kick the covers off during the night, and so it wasn't until I shook them out of my blankets in the morning that I discovered their presence. For a moment after that the whole camp thought the Mexicans had arrived."

TELLS OF WORK ON BORDER.

Y. M. C. A. Publication Says $500,000 Is Required.

The Army and Navy Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, headquarters of which are at 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, issued yesterday the first number of a little semi-monthly paper called Border Work, which, as the name indicates, is devoted to the interests of the regular and National Guard troops now on duty along the Mexican border. The committee in charge of the association's border activities announces in Border Work that they will necessitate an expenditure of about $500,000, and that of this amount $300,000 will be expended in the first six months.

"Thirty-six buildings," the committee says, "have been erected in eighteen camps. Each building has cost from $2,000 to $2,500 to build and equip. In addition there are transportation charges, traveling expenses and salaries of secretaries, and cost of maintenance. In spite of the unusual demands for relief work in Europe, and the mid-summer season, a good beginning has been made in financing the work."

The amount of contributions to date is about $120,000, of which the Rockefeller Foundation donated $50,000, while Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, William Sloane, Cleveland H. Dodge and Edward S. Harkness each gave $10,000.

Border Work prints a letter from Colonel Roosevelt to William Sloane, Chairman of the Army and Navy Committee of the association, which praises the work.

Border Work also prints a complete directory of the Y. M. C. A. force at work along the frontier.

Women Organize Auxiliary.

The Woman Auxiliary to the Defendam Association, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, N. G. N. Y., has been organized to assist the families of members of the Twenty-second Corps serving on the border. There are fifty members, and the officers are: Honorary President, Mrs. Henry Clews; President, Mrs. Regina Demarest; Vice President, Mrs. James R. Silliman; Second Vice President, Mrs. G. F. Potter; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. J. O'Reilley, and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Koch. The Chairmen of the committees are: Relief, Mrs. Mandell; Executive, Mrs. Mary Alice Tirrell; Visiting, Mrs. Newman; Home and Employment, Mrs. Laura F. Benedict; Conference, Mrs. James R. Silliman; Co-operative, Mrs. Dabney.

SENT THREAT TO PRESIDENT

Evangelist Arrested for Letter About Munitions Shipments.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 19.—The Rev. William B. Maryе, evangelist, was brought to Charleston late today by Post Office Inspectors, who charged him with sending threatening letters to President Wilson. He was arrested at Ada, W. Va.

When taken before a United States Commissioner here Maryе admitted he had written to President Wilson urging him to prevent further munition shipments to the Entente Allies. He will be taken to Webster Springs, W. Va., Monday, where his case will be heard in a Federal court if an indictment is returned.

Maryе is a native of Fredericksburg, Va., but has lived for several years in California.

TEXAS STORM LOSS HEAVIEST ON COAST

Mile of Railroad Trestle at Corpus Christi Washed Out—Scores of Cottages Gone.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Aug. 19.—Although damage along the beach front is extensive, Corpus Christi passed through the brunt of the tropical storm which struck here last night, without a known fatality in the city itself, and without serious injury to any person.

One part of the city which was most exposed to the storm is under three feet of water. Scores of Summer cottages were washed away in that district. About one mile of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad trestle connecting the peninsula with the main land was washed out, and the Corpus Christi causeway, paralleling the trestle, was broken in several places.

The Beach Hotel, a large structure in the north beach district, erected three years ago, is probably the worst damaged building. A large part of the roof was blown away and the foundations were shaken. All guests were removed before the storm reached its height.

Roofs have been torn off many buildings in the business district, which is but three feet above the level of the bay. High seas running yesterday and last night came up in the streets about a block, but drained off today. Persons caught out in the bay here were reported drowned, but no bodies have been recovered, and no exact estimate can be made.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 19.—There was some loss of life in the tropical storm last night at Rockport, on the coast, about twelve miles north of Port Aransas, according to a long-distance telephone message received from Beeville, Texas. The casualties resulted from persons in small boats being caught in the storm, it was said. The exact number was not learned.

The storm passed inland southwest of San Antonio, followed the Rio Grande Valley to about Bel Rio, and then spent its force on the plains of Northern Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 19.—The West Indian hurricane passed through Brownsville without serious damage and with no fatalities, according to a wireless report to Fort Sam Houston here today. The troops were reported busy reconstructing their camps, which suffered heavily in the terrific wind.

At Llano Grande a Minnesota guardsman suffered a broken arm. The mess house of the First Iowa Regiment band collapsed with four men in it and one was slightly injured. Every tent in the camps of the Third Texas Infantry and the Twenty-Sixth United States Infantry at Harlingen was blown down and the camps flooded. The troops spent the night in town. The Illinois camps around Brownsville suffered the most, due to the fact that the guardsmen had framed tents.

At the height of the storm, General James Parker, the veteran cavalry commander, and his aids, rode through every camp, making a tour of inspection. They found several new mess buildings leveled, acres and acres of fallen and twisted tents, and nine warehouses in a sea of mud and water.

Nearly all the Iowa troops stuck to their camps. This was true also of the New York guardsmen at McAllen, although the latter lost more than half their tents.

Jaquith Makes New Air Record.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 19.—E. Kenneth Jaquith, the young Chicago aviator who recently flew from Essington to Atlantic City in 2 hours and 10 minutes, today set a new record in his flight from the shore to Cape May. The distance of forty-five miles was covered in thirty minutes. George Goll and Roy Black, both of Somers Point, N. Y., accompanied him.

Colgate Resigns as State Senator.

Austen Colgate of Orange, who aspires to become the Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey, yesterday mailed his resignation as State Senator to Governor Fielder. Mr. Colgate had another year to serve.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street *Bet. 5th and 6th Avenues, New York* **West Forty-third Street**

Advance Autumn Fashions for Women

Are now assembled on the Third Floor, portraying the new style variations in designs, trimmings, materials and colorings in

Tailored and Dressy Suits; Street, Afternoon and Evening Dresses; Coats and Wraps for all occasions; Equestrian and Sports Apparel, at reasonable prices.

Suits and Dresses for Present Wear Radically Reduced

Street & Afternoon Dresses Formerly $19.75 to 45.00,. at $7.50 to 19.50 | Smart Tailored Suits, Formerly $19.75 to 69.50,. at $9.75 to 19.75

Also Women's Separate Skirts, In plain and awning stripes; formerly $3.75 to 8.50, at $1.50 to 2.75

Blankets & Comfortables

AN ANNUAL AUGUST SALE ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

Comfortables (Double Size)

Figured Silkoline, plain borders; reg. $2.00, $1.65

Printed Silk Mull, plain borders; reg. $3.50, $2.95

White Blankets

Single size, pr. $2.45, 3.75 Regularly $3.50 and 4.50

Double size, pr, $4.25, 6.00 Regularly $5.00 and 7.50

Extra large, pr. $5.75, 6.95 Regularly $6.50 and 8.00

Muslin Pillow Cases

	21x36	25x36	27x36
Hemmed,	16c	18c	20c
Hemst'd,	19c	21c	23c

Muslin Sheets

	Single	¾-size	Double
Hemmed,	48c	82c	93c
Hemst'd,	65c	95c	$1.05

Fall Dress Fabrics

The Dress Goods Section on the Second Floor is now displaying the fashionable weaves and colorings in both Foreign and American Woolen Dress Fabrics and Coatings for Autumn, introducing several new materials which are being used extensively in the Paris Model Garments, including

English Meltons, Mixtures, Scotch Tartans, Cheviots and Homespuns, Silk and Cashmere, Suede, Tricot, Diagonal and Pastel weaves in soft finish Velours, Peau de Souris, Broadcloth and Velour de Laine,

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

New Autumn Blouses

Now on display on the Second Floor will introduce charming effects in Chiffon Taffeta, Georgette Crepe in various combinations, Nets, Crepe de Chine, Faille Matinee, Radium Silks, together with an advance showing of Imported Models, all at attractive prices.

VERY SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Entirely new and smart styles of Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine and Chiffon Taffeta,

at $5.00

Linen Bed Furnishings

GREATLY BELOW CURRENT RETAIL PRICES

Pillow Cases (Hemstitched)

Irish Union Linen, regularly $1.25 pair, $1.00

Irish Pure Linen, regularly $2.25, pair, $1.75

Pure Linen Sheets

Round thread, hemstitched; reg. $10.50 to $15 pr. at $8.50 to 11.50

Crochet Bedspreads

hemmed; reg. $1.50 to $2.75, $1.25 to $1.95

Satin, hemmed; reg. $2.95 to $3.75, $2.40 to $2.95

English Printed; regularly $1.75.....$1.25

Linen Bedspreads

Hemst'd and embroidered; regularly $20.00 to 65.00, at $15.00 to 42.00

Midsummer Opportunities in Rugs

Are even more inviting now than earlier in the month as the following values will indicate:

Medium size Oriental Rugs including Mossoul, Kurdistan, Kirman, Sarouk, Chinese, Etc., at $24.50 to 88.00 Most attractive values in this group.

Persian Mahal, Ghoerevan, Serebend, Sarouk, Kirman, Hamadan, Chinese, etc., in room sizes at $78.00 to 475.00 Formerly $110.00 to 775.00

Wilton Rugs from Leading Manufacturers

9x12 ft., at $34.50 to 54.00 Regularly $45.00 to 75.00 | 8¼x10½ ft., at $29.75 to 48.50 Regularly $40.00 to 68.50 | 6x9 ft., at $21.50 to 37.50 Regularly $27.50 to 46.75

Heavy Seamless Axminster Rugs at $28.50

In Oriental or Floral effects; size 9x12 ft. Regular value $39.75.

Large Reductions in Quality Furniture

Are being featured throughout our entire Fifth and Sixth Floor; assortments of Dining Room, Living Room, Chamber, Hall and Occasional Furniture, together with the better grades of Brass Bedsteads.

Excellent price opportunities prepared for Monday's Selling

Bedroom Suite, 5 pcs.; antique ivory; reg. $390, $310

Four-post Bedsteads, white enamel; reg. $20.00 and 26.50, $15.00, 16.50

White Enamel Chiffoniers, 6 drawers; reg. $9.00, $8.00

Old Oak Bureaus, reduced from $85.00,.....$40.00

Dining Room Suite, 10 pcs.; of Jacobean oak; regularly $580.00, $388.00

Mahogany Buffets, regly. $80 and $110, $55 & $65

Tapestry Arm Chairs, reg. $30 to $75, $20 to $50

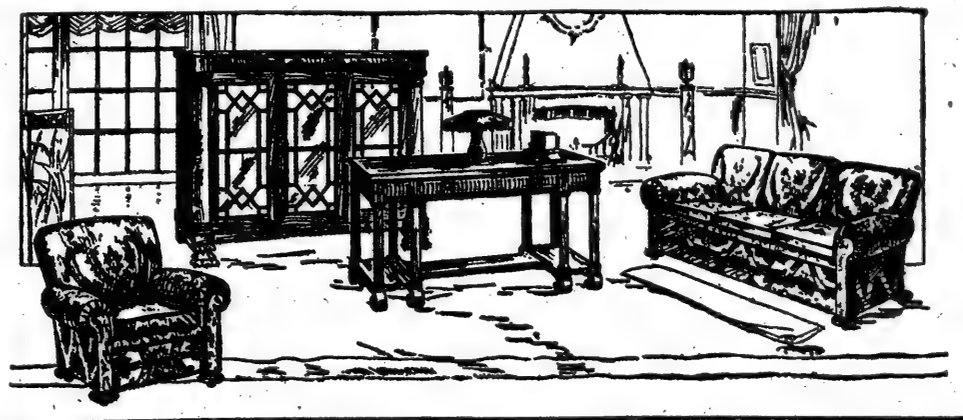
Davenports, in tapestry and velour; regularly $95 to $235, $75 to $175

Odd Settees, regularly $31.50 to $70, $15 to $35

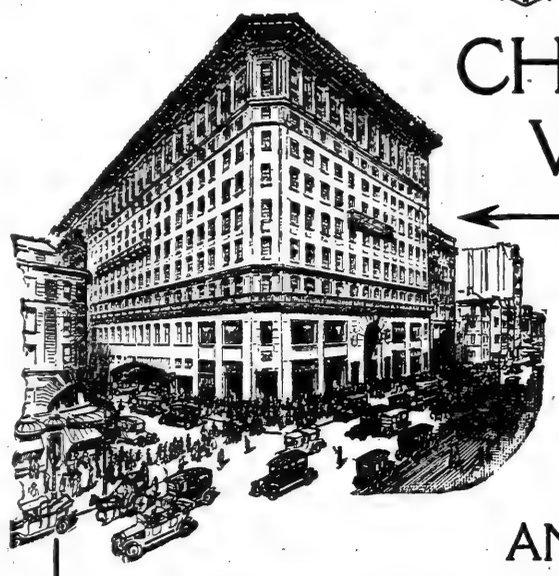
Mahogany Bookcases, reg. $68 to $110, $48 to $80

Brass Bedsteads, bright or satin finish; all sizes; regly. $20 to $45, $16.50 to $35

Iron Bedsteads, reg. $11.50 & 14.50, $9.50 & 10.50



Silk Velour Davenport, reg. $225.00, at $195.00 | Mahogany Bookcase, reg. $115.00, at $75.00
Arm Chair to Match, reg. $125.00, at $100.00 | Mahogany Library Table, reg. $75.00, at $55.00



CHICKERING WAREROOMS

Lord & Taylor Store

SEVENTH FLOOR

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE respective directors of LORD & TAYLOR and CHICKERING & SONS DIVISION AMERICAN PIANO CO. announce that the Piano and Victor Rooms of the Lord & Taylor Store are now under the management of Chickering & Sons and will henceforth be known as CHICKERING WAREROOMS—LORD & TAYLOR STORE.

The long experience and best thought of the Chickering & Sons organization will be devoted to the musical service of the public of Greater New York. In addition to the

Chickering pianos

AND VICTOR-VICTROLAS

the Chickering Warerooms offer other makes of Pianos and Player Pianos of established quality, at prices to suit every requirement.

Every Piano offered by us has our unqualified approval and bears our guarantee.

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

FRANKLIN ASSAILS THE SHIPPING BILL

Mercantile Marine Receiver Sees Evil in Government Ownership Feature.

SAYS IT WOULD CURB TRADE

Believes Fear of Federal Competition Would Keep Capital Out of the Business.

P. A. S. Franklin, Receiver of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said yesterday in his office at 9 Broadway that the New York shipping men were not opposed to a bill that would encourage the upbuilding of an American mercantile marine.

The objection to the pending Shipping bill, Mr. Franklin continued, was that its effect would be more of "a clubbing down" of shipping than a constructive help. "I do not think it will pass in that form," he added. "There never was a better opportunity than the present for Americans to enter the foreign trade, but if they know that they may have to compete with Government owned and operated vessels it will be impossible to interest capital.

"The present war has shown the necessity for having a fleet of fast steamships under the American flag in the Atlantic trade, for the conveyance of passengers and mails. The only regular weekly service maintained between the United States and Europe was performed by the American line.

Ready to Build Four Ships.

"The four ships, which have done such good work during the last two years—the St. Louis, St. Paul, New York and Philadelphia—are getting along toward the stage where they will have to be replaced by new steamships, on the most modern lines.

"The International Mercantile Marine Company, I can say, is prepared to construct four passenger and mail liners, equipped with quadruple turbines, to make an average speed of twenty-five knots and to have from 32,000 to 35,000 gross tonnage, to be operated in the American line service between New York and Liverpool or Southampton, if the Government will give us some kind of a mail contract that will help toward the expenses, such as the Cunard Company receives from the British Government.

"If a part of the appropriation of $50,000,000 was devoted to this purpose it would be more practical than using it for the purchase of second-hand vessels, as the Government would have the first call on four first-class liners which would be kept up by the International Mercantile Marine Company.

"Two of these liners could be built in the United States and the other two at Belfast, which would equalize the cost of construction.

"At present the American Line steamships are carrying mails, which, if paid for by poundage, would be far in excess of the annual mail contract. This is since the commencement of the war in Europe.

Public Would Follow Flag.

"There is a demand for fast liners by the traveling public, which was demonstrated by the success of the Mauretania, Lusitania, and Olympic, and I am confident that if these four liners are constructed for the Atlantic trade the public have sufficient patriotism to follow the flag."

Referring to the Shipping bill again, Mr. Franklin said he had outlined his objections to it in a letter to Senator Gallinger, which was read before the committee in Washington.

"I have always considered," he continued, "that all that part of the bill which authorizes Government ownership and operation is exceedingly unwise, as it neither deals with the present emergency nor does it establish any sound principle for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine in the foreign trade. Therefore, I think, if passed, it will be prejudicial to the best interests of the American merchant marine in the foreign trade.

"I have never been opposed to the Shipping Board, but that board should be one created with the object of helping to develop American shipping in foreign trade by carefully investigating the whole situation, and then making its recommendations to Congress as to what is necessary to be done in the way of relieving and assisting shipping.

"This board should have under its jurisdiction everything pertaining to administering the shipping laws of this country and the rules and regulations governing shipping, similar to the Board of Trade of Great Britain.

"This board should consider that it is responsible for upbuilding of the American merchant marine, through the encouragement of private owners and operation, which is the only proper, healthy, and lasting manner in which the American flag can expect to compete in foreign trades with foreign flags. This board should not be created as a club to be held over the heads of shipping, before the country has any shipping of its own for foreign trade, but should be created with a view of fostering, encouraging, and assisting American individuals and corporations to invest their capital in steamships for foreign trade and commerce."

PRAISE WILSON'S SHIPPING AID

Democratic Textbook Says He Has Revived Merchant Marine.

The revival of the United States merchant marine under the present national Administration is dealt with in the third chapter of the Democratic Campaign Textbook, made public at National Headquarters yesterday. It was set forth that from 1901 to 1912, under Republican navigation and tariff laws, only from 6 to 10 per cent. of waterborne exports of the United States were carried in American vessels, whereas for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, this was increased to 13 per cent.

In 1912 American imports carried in American vessels amounted to 11 per cent. of the total, and for the fiscal year ended June 30 this year this rose to 22 per cent., or double the 1912 record. The total American vessel tonnage entering our ports during the fiscal year just closed, under President Wilson, reached 19,000,000, against 11,257,000 four years ago under President Taft. The vessel tonnage increase was therefore 60 per cent., while the cargo increase of these vessels was 100 per cent., which indicated, it was stated, that under the present commercial prosperity and greater freedom from restrictive tariff and navigation laws the vessels were getting heavier cargoes.

The Administration's principal accomplishments in behalf of shipping, according to the Textbook, were the seaman's law, the Ship Registry act, the creation of the War Risk Bureau in the Treasury Department, the Hardy Officering act, and provisions for greater safety at sea, agreed to by the other great maritime powers after Congress had authorized President Wilson to call or participate in a conference of the powers on the subject.

The Textbook said further:

"Under the American Ship Registry act of 1914, which removed the restriction as to the country of a ship's construction, there have been added to American registry in overseas commerce 188 vessels of 617,154 gross tons, which now carry American commerce under the American flag.

"On July 1, 1916 American registry of ocean merchantmen covered, in round numbers 2,100,000 vessel tons, as compared with 980,000 on the same date in 1912, an increase of 126 per cent. in four years' time.

"On July 1, moreover, there were building in American shipyards steel merchantmen of 1,225,000 tons, as compared with 271,000 tons on the same date in 1912. In this case the increase is over 350 per cent. Prophecies of timid Republican orators that free American registry would injure American shipyards are blown to the winds.

"As against 1,225,000 steel tonnage under construction in American yards on July 1, the record construction of Germany was 920,000 in 1914; and, while the United Kingdom has recorded a greater tonnage, up to 1,400,000 tons, its construction last year was 650,000 tons.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY TOOK THIRTY LIVES

Injured in Addition Number 150 —Shock Felt as Far North as Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 19.—Additional news from the district shaken by the recent earthquake, which in Italy had its centre at the City of Rimini, near the Adriatic Sea, shows the disturbance to have been much greater in extent and the results more serious than at first appeared. Triest, in Austria, on the Adriatic, felt the shock, and the disturbance was noticed as far north as Berlin, and it is reported that the damage done in the Balkans was considerable. There were numerous casualties. It is estimated that in Italy alone thirty persons were killed and 150 injured. The shock was felt especially in Istria and Dalmatia and even in Albania.

Considerable anxiety is felt here about the fate of the art treasures in the shaken district, as several historical edifices suffered, but it has been learned with satisfaction that the wonderful collection of Daiolica at Pesaro, already was stored in subterranean cellars and so escaped damage. The population, although greatly alarmed, took the earthquake much more calmly than usual, having been trained by Austrian bombs to take events as they come.

VICE NET SET FOR WAITERS.

District Attorney Hears of Badger Games Fostered in Restaurants.

As a result of information given by several persons yesterday to Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, in charge of the white slave investigation, more than 100 waiters in prominent hotels and restaurants are under surveillance. These men, with the aid of women in their control, have been using the old-time badger game to swindle wealthy men visiting the city for more than a year without molestation by the police, the prosecutor was told.

"Not since I began this investigation have I found a worse state of affairs," Mr. Smith said.

As an example of the method adopted to get women for their purposes, Mr. Smith cited the case of a witness, now 18 years old, known as Annie Schwartz. Two years ago, she told Mr. Smith, she landed in New York from Odessa, Russia. She was accosted at the pier by a waiter employed in a well-known restaurant in this city. The girl repulsed his advances and he followed her to the home of her parents in Brooklyn. According to the Assistant District Attorney, the waiter ingratiated himself with the family, was permitted to take the girl out, and soon lured her from her home.

"The waiter compelled me to loiter about the hotel where he was working," District Attorney Smith quoted her as saying. "He would send me patrons from the restaurant, whom I was compelled to rob, if possible. I stole as much as $500 a week for a year and a half."

Annie Schwartz was arrested in May of this year. Her case attracted attention at the Magdalene Home, which had her paroled and found work for her. The waiter discovered her again, the officials of the home told Mr. Smith, and compelled the girl to rob her employer of $50. She was committed to the home, but the waiter continued to annoy her with threatening letters and telephone calls.

Miss Ida Lippman, a worker in the home, took up the case with Mr. Smith and arrangements were made for Miss Schwartz, in company with Miss Lippman, to meet the waiter at 104th Street and Third Avenue on Friday night. Miss Lippman posed as a woman of the underworld, and Detectives McGlynn and Duffy of Lieutenant Costigan's vice squad were assigned to trail them.

Miss Lippman signaled Detectives McGlynn and Duffy and the waiter, whose name was John Larido, was arrested. He was arraigned before Magistrate Frothingham in the Jefferson Market Court, charged with white slavery, and held until Tuesday, when Assistant District Attorney Smith will lay the matter before the Grand Jury.

DR. BAYLIS OUT ON BAIL.

Detective Arrests Indicted Clergyman in Subway Station.

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, the Director General of the Allies' Hospitals Relief Commission, which collected $7,000 in contributions throughout the country, not a cent of which ever reached the Allies, was arrested yesterday on three indictments charging him with grand larceny in the first and second degrees. Detective Russo of the District Attorney's office placed the clergymann under arrest as he was emerging from the subway station at Canal Street.

"I have turned over to the District Attorney all of the vouchers of the commission which will show just how the $7,000 mentioned in the indictments was spent," Dr. Baylis said. "I also have a perfectly good explanation for the attack made upon me by William F. McCombs, who said that the Allies Commission did not have a volunteer ship to carry money and supplies abroad. I—"

"Be careful what you are saying," said C. W. Randall, his attorney, who accompanied him.

"That's good advice," the minister replied and refused to make any further statements.

Dr. Baylis produced a bond for $2,500 which was approved by Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions. The clergyman was released immediately. According to Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewich, in charge of the investigation, Dr. Baylis will be tried in the Fall.

1916 EXPORTS $1,752,925,411

Last Week Goods Valued at $47,791,365 Went from This Port.

While exports at this port dropped heavily in the week ended yesterday, compared with the high record in the week before, the outward shipments for the period were far in excess of those of the corresponding week last year. The Custom House statement showed the week's exports to have been $47,791,365, against $87,548,861 in the week before and $56,445,769 in the week before that.

Exports from here in the corresponding week last year amounted to $29,694,643, and in the same period of 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the European war, their value was only $8,477,361. Yesterday's exports alone, as returned by the customs authorities, amounted to $9,909,611, a gain over the entire week of 1914 of over $1,000,000.

Total exports from New York to date for the calendar year now amount to $1,752,925,411, against $886,924,433 in the corresponding period last year and $566,481,742 in 1914.

Appeal Made for Needy Widow.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, appeals for temporary aid for a widow and children of a citizen who died of cancer one year ago. He was not insured, except for burial expenses, and relatives have assisted until now, hoping to be able to do so until State aid was granted. But they find themselves unable to carry out this intention, and the association needs about $50, to care for the frail mother and the three young children, until the city reaches the application. Gifts may be sent to Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 52 Broadway, or to the rooms of the association. Thanks are offered to Carl H. for the gift of $10 in response to a previous appeal.

An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $2 from Mrs. E. W., Manchester-in-the-Mountains, Vermont, and $1 from M. G. for Dennis Cunningham, who is losing his sight.

WILSON MAY ATTEND SUFFRAGIST MEETING

Asks the National Association to Hold the Date Open for a Time.

HUGHES IS ALSO INVITED

Convention to be Held in Atlantic City Next Month Will Consider Attitude Toward Politics.

President Wilson is expected to attend the annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association which is to be held in Atlantic City from Sept. 6 to Sept. 9, inclusive. In response to the invitation the President wrote a cordial letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the association, assuring her that only the possibility of his being delayed in Kentucky, where he is to go early in September to accept for the nation the gift of the Lincoln birthplace, would prevent him from being present. He asked to have the invitation held open for him.

"I assure you that my desire will be to accept," said the President in his letter. "I hope it will not inconvenience you to leave the matter in this shape for the moment, since I sincerely wish to come."

Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, has also been asked to attend the convention, but no answer has been received.

The convention is an emergency one called several months ahead of the regular date for the annual event to consider the question of what action it is best to take in the work of the future. The national association has in its half century of existence been strictly nonpartisan in politics. Other suffrage organizations have taken an aggressive stand and oppose the political party which most definitely opposes them. Shall the National continue its policy? will be a question which will be discussed, and there is to be a big three-cornered debate on the opening day as to whether the association shall work for both State and Federal action on the suffrage amendment or for action on the State or the Federal amendment alone.

A cartoon which appears on the front page of The Headquarters News Letter, the organ of the National Association, just published, is said to indicate the feeling of the leaders. A young woman is driving an automobile labeled "Suffrage." Directly in front of her is a straight road marked "For Both Federal and State Action," while with signs of "Detour" are roads turning off to the right and to the left marked, respectively, "For the Federal and State Action."

The stand of the Presidential candidates in regard to suffrage is exceedingly satisfactory to the women.

"We have a condition which has never before existed in the United States," says Mrs. Catt, the National Suffrage President. "Every Presidential candidate believes in woman suffrage. All of them believe in the Federal amendment except one. It is my personal opinion that Mr. Wilson and many leaders of his party may be led to believe in it when they have had more opportunity to reflect upon the causes which are more and more driving the women of this country to look to Federal action for relief. He was deeply impressed by our statements concerning the difficulties of securing honest elections when our question is submitted to the popular electorate."

The Marlborough-Blenheim will be the headquarters of the association at Atlantic City. The convention will be opened in St. Paul's Methodist Church and most of the meetings will be held in Nixon's Theatre. On Friday afternoon, Sept. 8, a discussion of the question, "How and where to drive the opening wedge," will take place, the subject, "Is Limited Suffrage Worth While?" being included. In the evening of the same day the Honorary President, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, presiding, prominent women in different lines of work will tell "Why Women Need the Vote."

WOMAN MOTORS 3,000 MILES

Miss Preuss, Alone, Drives Car from San Francisco to New York.

Miss Amanda Preuss of San Francisco, Cal., arrived in New York yesterday, having made the trip across the continent by way of the Lincoln Highway in an automobile in eleven days. This is believed to constitute a record for the trip with a woman driving. She carried a letter of greeting from Mayor Rolf of San Francisco to Mayor Mitchel.

Miss Preuss started on her trip on Aug. 8, reached Salt Lake City on Aug. 11; Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Aug. 14; Canton, Ohio, on Aug. 17, and Trenton on Friday night.

The tour was made under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. of San Francisco in order to demonstrate the fact that the trip could safely be made by a woman. Miss Preuss spent several nights in the open and made her own repairs.

Police Alarm for Leon A. Jenkins.

The police have sent out an alarm for Leon A. Jenkins of 128 East End Avenue, the Bronx, an assistant superintendent of the New York Edison Company, who disappeared on Aug. 15. According to his wife, Jenkins, who is 45 years old, was in excellent health and had a good job. He has two daughters.

Sale

SUITS
$20 to $50

COATS
$10 to $40

WRAPS
$10 to $75

GOWNS
$15 to $50

Formerly priced three to four times higher

MODEL SIZES ONLY

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE
BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH

Fashions In Frocks for Misses

Paris has proclaimed the vogue of simplicity and launched many charmingly youthful modes:—

An Afternoon Dress—(illustrated)—of satin charmeuse owes its distinction to its clever collar, crossed demurely, fringed effectively and embroidered in Persian colors and gilt. Deep tucks add to the skirt's width..... $29.50

Afternoon Gowns—of satin charmeuse are delightfully pretty:—here a Bolero jacket bodice, porcelain beaded as to girdle and sash ends, tops a full shirred skirt. Another, quaintly suggesting the Directoire with its short corded bodice and very full skirt, boasts fur bands on collar and cuffs. Others are elaborate with gay touches of embroidery or smartly trimmed with buttons. Many styles—attractively priced..... $25.00

Third Floor.

Smart Washable GLOVES $1.50

Kayser's "Lyke-Lether" Gloves are ideal for the woman who would be immaculately gloved—and especially desirable for traveling or shopping wear. Perfectly washable in cold water, they retain their velvety texture and soft Mocha finish indefinitely. In
Biscuit—self lined
Sand—yellow lined
White—yellow lined
—with two pearl clasps and full pique sewn seams.

Ground Floor.

Semi-made SKIRTS
Formerly $2.50 to $3.50
$1.58

Sport models in a variety of Tub fabrics,—including sport striped materials.

Ground Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays

Presenting a Notable Collection of PARIS MODEL HATS

Sixty brilliantly original models—rich in all the charm and cachet of Paris. Authoritative examples of the creative genius of such famous designers as

Suzanne Talbot *Maria Guy* *Lewis*
Georgette *Marie Lancret* *Madeleine*

and others whose creations are the source of the Mode in Millinery. The originals just from the Paris ateliers cost $40.00 to $100.00 to land.

Copies and Adaptations

Productions of our own workrooms will be made to special order
$18.00 to $35.00

A Leontine Model, illustrated, shows a new conception of the "Tam" crown, corded and softly draped of horizon blue velvet. The brim's piquant curves are in deep blue felt, the band of silver.

A Lewis Model, illustrated, is of amazing smartness; the fluted brim towering high at the side is of black satin antique, with a brilliant silver ornament. The crown of tightly curled plumes d'oie.

Fourth Floor.

Autumn's Authoritative Modes in WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS

Advance Models in the Smartest of New Fabrics.

Callot Check Velours, Heavy Whipcords, Broadcloths and Velour Cloths

In rich tones of Balsam Green, Java Brown, Rubber Grey, Burgundy, Plum, Navy and Black. Many Suits are handsomely trimmed with the fashionable furs. An interesting assortment at $25.00, $27.50, $29.50, $35.00 to $75.00.

THE NEWEST COATS

Luxurious Garments, finely lined, developed in the new fabrics—Velour Cloths and Bolivia Cloths. Models of decided distinction. $35.00 to $135.00.

Fall Topcoats

In the smartest of fancy mixtures. $15.00, $16.50, $19.50 to $35.00.

Third Floor.

Special Sale of 2600 Pairs WOMEN'S BOOTS AND LOW SHOES

In a Complete Range of Sizes

Formerly $5 to $7 a Pair
$3.95

The High Boots

Dull or Patent Leather, with black cloth or dull kid tops. High cut, with light welted soles and Louis XVI heels.

The Low Shoes

Pumps and Colonials in white canvas, patent and dull leathers; also smart novelties in grey, ivory or champagne kidskin.

Second Floor.

Autumn's Distinctive Dresses

Daytime Frocks,—Fall's first fetching models are ready, in fashions and fabrics amazingly smart:—

A Serge Street Dress—(illustrated) typical of the mode, is of fine French serge, pleated from its deep yoke to the knee; soft bands of beaver fur cloth outline the skirt's tunic and edge the satin collar..... $19.50

Afternoon Gowns—feature the use of lustrous charmeuse, with Georgette crepe, in models as practical as they are picturesque. Russian blouse effects predominate; touches of dull gold or porcelain bead embroidery adding to their smartness. Crepe de Chine Dresses also are favored for early Autumn wear. An almost infinite variety of modish Frocks—at.... $37.50

Third Floor.

Summer BLOUSES

At Final Clearance Prices

The season's smartest Blouses,—frilled, tailored and effectively trimmed models in
White & Colored Voiles
White Batistes
and Colored Linens.

Prices according to material.

Radically reduced because sizes and styles are slightly incomplete.

98c, $1.95, $2.95, $3.95
Former prices $3.95 to $9.75

Third Floor.

Midsummer Clearance of FINE LINENS

Fine Damask Table Cloths and Napkins
At ¼ to ½ Less Than Former Prices

Table Cloths
Formerly $5.50 to $31.00.....$2.95 to $15.50

Napkins
Formerly $3.00 to $15.50 per dozen.....$2.65 to $9.65

500 Dozen Huck Towels
At Exceptionally Low Prices,
$2.25, $2.95, $3.50, $4.50 to $11.50 per dozen

Turkish Bath Towels
Fine English Manufacture
Fully ¼ to ⅓ Less Than Present Value
65c, 80c, 90c, $1.00 and $1.25 each.

Damask Fruit and Luncheon Napkins
Colored borders.....a dozen $3.50

Second Floor.

Extraordinary Sale of VELOUR PORTIERES

Formerly $22.00 and $25.00 a pair,
$16.00

Handsome Portieres of rich velour with artistic border design in self color; 50 inches wide, 7 feet 9 inches long; made either reversible self color or in duplex colors:
Green with rose, green with mulberry, green with brown, brown with red, blue with mulberry.

Velour Portieres
Made up to your order to measure.
Formerly $32.00 a Pair,
$21.50

Made of rich linen velour in a beautiful range of colors; finished with heading and hooks ready to hang:
Rose, red, cerise, green, gold, mulberry.

Fifth Floor.

Solid Mahogany Nest Tables. Formerly $20.00, $13.75

Mahogany Muffin Stand. Excellent in lines and finish. Special..$3.75

150 Live Goose Feather Pillows, 22 by 28 inches. Formerly $3.00, $2.25

Decorated Mahogany Tray. Size 25 by 14 inches. Special..$3.45

500 Pairs Mahogany Candlesticks, 12 inches high. Special, a pair, $1.25

Solid Mahogany Telephone Table and Chair. Special, $10.75

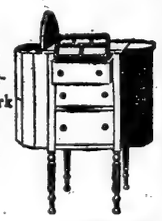
Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon. Special, $13.75

Solid Mahogany Tilt Table. Formerly $15.00, $9.75

Inexpensive FURNITURE

In the Midsummer Sale

The Pieces illustrated here represent some of the Fine Values obtainable in this much appreciated annual event of Price Savings. The construction and finish, in every instance, are of the well-known, long-established Lord & Taylor standard.



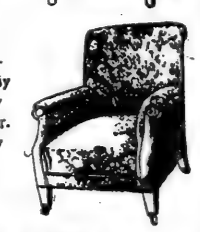
Martha Washington Work Table. Special, $10.75

Solid Mahogany Gate-Leg Table. Special, $12.50

Fireside Tapestry Wing Chair. Formerly $40.00, $27.50

Mahogany Wing Arm Chair or Rocker. In denim, $14.50
In tapestry, $22.50

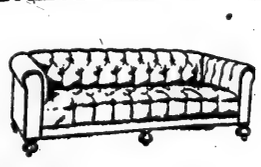
Colonial Mahogany Arm Chair or Rocker. In tapestry or velour. Special, $13.50



Comfortable Easy Tapestry Arm Chair. Formerly $45.00, $25.00

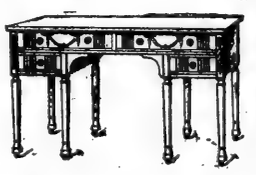
Solid Mahogany Library Table. Size 32 by 50 inches. Former price $85.00.....$57.50

Solid Mahogany Colonial Desk, 44 inches wide. Formerly $65.00, $47.50



Commodious Davenport, 90 inches long. Formerly $95.00...$62.00

Sixth Floor.



Solid Mahogany Library Table. Size 30 by 52 inches. Former price $75.00.....$48.50

Solid Mahogany Four-Post Bed. Single size only. Special..$16.75

FAST MOTOR BOATS IN NAVAL DRILL

Yachtsmen to Hold Manoeuvres Simultaneously at Four Points on the Coast.

FLEETS WILL CO-OPERATE

Civilians to Learn Mine Sweeping, Deploying and Signaling Tactics.

Rear Admiral John M. Helm, U. S. N., commanding the reserve force of the Atlantic Fleet, made public yesterday the details of the order of manoeuvres in which the fast motor boats of the country will engage during the first two weeks in September. The manoeuvres will begin Sept. 5 and end seven days later.

"The manoeuvres," says Admiral Helm in his statement, "will be held off New York, Boston, Newport, and the Delaware Capes, and while the coast is divided into naval districts, it is the intention, as far as possible, to have the fleets co-operate, making it one great defense of those important ports.

"The senior naval officer present will be in command of the manoeuvres, and the program provides that the fleet shall be composed and assigned as follows:

Boston—Battleship Kearsarge two destroyers, power boat, patrol groups, one gasoline and oil barge, to assemble off Windmill Point, Hull Island.

Newport—Battleship Virginia, two destroyers, power-boat group, one division of submarines and tender, one gasoline and oil barge, to assemble at Great Salt Pond, Block Island.

New York—Three battleships, the New Jersey, Maine, and Kentucky; two destroyers, power-boat groups, one gasoline and oil barge, and battleship steamers, to assemble off Gravesend Bay.

Delaware Capes—Four battleships, the Louisiana, Rhode Island, Alabama, and Illinois; two destroyers, power-boat patrol group, one division submarines and tender, one gasoline and oil barge, to assemble off Cold Spring Inlet.

The Defense of New York.

"The schedule for the defense of New York will be as follows: Battleships will be anchored off Gravesend Bay and in vicinity of Sandy Hook, and will act as communication ships, and a supply ship will also be at one of those two points at all times for the convenience of the power boats. A battleship will also be anchored at the head of Ambrose Channel, and will be the senior officer's ship. A sub-base will be established one mile south of Arverne Hotel, Long Island, and in the vicinity of Monmouth Beach Light Buoy.

"The patrol lines will be from one mile south of Arverne to one mile southeast of Ambrose Lightship, a distance of about seven miles, and from Monmouth Beach Light to the same point southeast of Ambrose Light, a distance of about eight and one-half miles.

"Owners are enabled, through the orders of the Navy Department, to purchase gasoline and oil from the supply ships at the navy contract prices, and fresh provisions can also be obtained every day. It is also the order of the department that all men participating in the manoeuvres shall be entitled to purchase personal articles at navy prices.

"The first day will be devoted to tactical exercises in the vicinity of Ambrose Channel Lightship, east to Rockaway Point and then to Monmouth Beach. This exercise is to familiarize the crews with the ground over which they will operate, and also to become familiar with the apearance of other boats. At night of the first day there will be signal drill between the various groups and the battleships, as well as the communication ships, between the bases and the coast-guard stations.

"The second day will be devoted to deployment. The power boats will rendezvous at Ambrose Channel, from the bases at Gravesend and Sandy Hook, and proceed east to Rockaway and then to Monmouth Beach, and return to Ambrose Channel and then to their bases. These exercises are to familiarize the men with deploying, assembling and signaling tactics. That night there will be a series of night signals transmitted between the groups of power boats and battleships all along the coast from Boston to Delaware Capes.

Lessons in Mine Sweeping.

"Probably the most important operations of the entire manoeuvres will be those of the third day. They compose mine sweeping, communications, defense of battleships and protection of harbors from attack by submarines. The smaller boats will be held in their home ports, while the larger will be sent to various points along the coast. At New York the area will be bounded by Arverne, Ambrose Channel Light, Monmouth Beach, and Norton's Point, five suitable buoys being marked and anchored during the night representing floating mines. At 8 A. M. groups of power boats will leave their bases at Gravesend and Sandy Hook and proceed to the bases assigned. Upon their arrival they will communicate with the flagship of that base through the medium of the beach stations, who will telephone to Sandy Hook Lightship, to the south, and from Rockaway Life Saving Station, to the east, and to Norton's Point Light. These stations will then communicate with the respective battleships and thence to the senior officer at Ambrose Channel, which vessel will start the exercises by wireless signal.

"Groups will leave their respective bases and deploy through the search area for the reported mines. When a mine is located the discovering boat will signal the fact along the line, report in the most direct way with the senior officer, take the mine aboard and continue its search. When all the mines have been located and recovered the exercises will be called off by the senior officer and the boats will return to their bases.

"On the same day the submarine operations will be conducted off Delaware Capes. Battleships will be anchored in a triangle, with Cape May, Norfolk, and Cape Henlopen as the points. At 8 A. M. the submarine division will leave Cold Spring Inlet and proceed to sea, accompanied by destroyers. When east of the line from Northeast End Lightship and Fenwick Island Shoal Lightship they will trim down, submerge and deploy. When ready on their stations the destroyers will notify the base ship by wireless that submarines are approaching the capes. When this signal has been received by the patrol boats they will emerge from Cold Spring Inlet, deploy at the entrance and proceed, each boat toward its appointed base, searching for periscopes or boats running awash.

To Cope with Submarines.

"The submarine commanders will receive instructions to use every trick or device of war possible to effect an entrance within a radius of 4,000 yards from the battleships and come to surface for range-finder distance. If a submarine is discovered the discovering boat should keep trace of her, if possible, and trail her, meanwhile signaling to other patrol boats of that group as quickly as possible and they will assemble on the discovering boat, the other groups remaining on their respective stations so as to cover the exposed area left by the assembled group and watch for other submarines coming through.

"When all the submarines have either been picked up or have effected an entrance the signal of finished exercises will be displayed by the batleships and repeated along the line. On completion of the day exercises patrol boats will proceed to their various bases for the night exercises.

"That night at Boston there will be darkened search for surface craft attempting to attack battleships or enter the harbor. The battleships will shift their anchorage off Boston Light after dark. Groups of patrol boats will take their stations and deploy on signal to start the exercises. Destroyers and steamers will then attempt to get through the lines from the east. If a patrol boat sights them she will immediately give the alarm signal and remain near until the battleships can get their searchlights on the enemy vessel. When the discovering boat gives the alarm other boats in that group will assemble as quickly as possible to render assistance if needed.

"The search for surface craft and destroyers attacking battleships off Ambrose Channel will occupy the New York division the third night. All the craft will be darkened, but ready to

ers and attacking craft will proceed to sea to the east and outside the patrol line before dark. They will await the signal to start. The patrol boats will proceed to the lines from Rockaway Point Light Buoy to the vicinity of the bell buoy northeast of Sandy Hook siren. Inside the line the patrol boats will take their station at signal that the enemy's vessels are approaching New York, and the outside group will deploy and take station at full speed. Battleships will use searchlights on the enemy's vessels when discovered, as a signal that they have been theoretically destroyed.

"On the fourth day the patrol group will assemble on the war fleet on signal from the battleship as a manoeuvre in formation, with the power boats forming a screen to protect the battleships from attack. There will also be exercises in signaling. The exercises of that night will be the same as on the night previous.

"The fifth day will be practically a repetition of the fourth day. Patrol groups will be deployed as scouts or sent to search for and identify suspicious vessels, the screen re-forming.

"It is proposed to have the night exercises concluded in time to allow power boats to return to their respective bases by midnight.

"By order of the Secretary of the Navy the date set for closing the book of enrollment for power boats has been extended to Sept. 1, to give time for the delivery of several vessels now in course of construction."

NAVY READY FOR BIDS FOR NEW WARSHIPS

President to Sign Bill Tuesday and Department Will Call for Proposals on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—President Wilson next Tuesday will sign the Naval Appropriation bill, carrying the largest building program ever projected for the country. On the following day bids for the four battleships, the scout cruisers, submarines, destroyers, and all other craft authorized except the four battle cruisers and the ammunition ship will be requested from private builders, to be opened on Oct. 18. Inquiries as to the type of ship each builder desires to bid on were sent out today.

It now is expected that the battle cruiser plans will be ready for advertisement by Oct. 1, a month earlier than previously estimated. The entire 1917 program probably will be under contract before Jan. 1, and only the shortage of skilled labor will delay construction, as the structural steel companies already have given assurances of prompt deliveries of material.

The present attitude of the Navy Department is that because of the shortage of skilled labor the quickest results can be obtained through giving private plants as much of the new work as they will take. It also is pointed out that the Government Shipping bill authorizes construction of commercial ships in navy yards, and this may prove to be a factor in distributing the huge amount of new construction contemplated in the Navy and Shipping bills.

Many private builders already have signified their desire to bid for battleships, battle cruisers, scout cruisers, destroyers, and other craft as the facilities of their yards permit. At least one Pacific Coast bidder will seek a battleship contract, and possibly also a battle cruiser.

LAUNCH NEW MALLORY SHIP.

Passenger and Freight Vessel Built at Newport News, Va.

Announcement was made yesterday by Arthur W. Pye, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Mallory Line, that the company's new steamship, Henry R. Mallory, had been successfully launched at 1 o'clock in the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Newport News, Va.

The vessel was named by Mrs. Henry Mallory of New York. This is the third large passenger and freight steamship built for the line in the last two years.

Since 1837, when Charles Mallory built the first American clipper ship at Mystic, Conn., and sent her out from this port to trade with China and Japan, the family has been interested in the shipping business in New York.

The new liner is 439 feet long, 54 feet beam, and 34 feet deep, and will have accommodation for 100 first-class and 100 third-class passengers.

The general plan of the Henry R. Mallory is much on the order of a transatlantic liner, but with more spacious cabins, suitable for the semi-tropical trade between New York and Galveston. The heating, lighting, ventilating, and sanitary arrangements have all been carried out on the most modern lines, under the direction of President H. H. Raymond. It is expected that the new steamship will be brought to New York in November and make her maiden trip to Galveston early in December.

VOLUNTEER SAILORS HEAR NEED FOR NAVY

Lecturer Gives Citizen Tars Eight Reasons for Adequate Preparedness.

NINE CREWS IN BOAT RACES

Moving Pictures and Amateur Cabarets Break Monotony of Training Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP MAINE OFF MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 19.—The element of competition which the officers in charge of the civilian training cruise are anxious to introduce on the various battleships was much in evidence today. Following the afternoon lecture on the flagship Rhode Island by Commander Vogelgesang race crews from the nine battleships manned cutters, whaleboats, and dingies and settled the question of the three fastest boats of their class in the fleet. Since the arrival here the crews assigned to the racing boats have been hard at practice and a large sum of money is understood to have changed hands on the results of today's races.

Captain Niblack of the Naval War College lectured the volunteers in the morning. He pointed out the need of a strong national policy to back up diplomatic acts of the Government. In support of his plea for preparedness he cited eight grave dangers of war:

First—the country is pledged to a policy of no entangling alliances.

Second—The Monroe Doctrine.

Third—Opposition to the naturalization of certain races.

Fourth—The guarantee of an open door to China.

Fifth—The defense of the Panama Canal.

Sixth—The freedom of the seas.

Seventh—The limited sovereignty of the Central Government over the States.

Eighth—Supremacy in the Pacific.

He laid stress on the point that the national Government may make a treaty with a foreign nation which any one or all of the States may repudiate. He described the policy of the country in regard to the Philippines as "wobbling." "But what can a man do," he asked, "who has put his hand on a piece of fly paper?"

Discussing diplomacy, Captain Niblack said this country had made the mistake of pitting men untrained in the service against the keenest minds in the world.

In the afternoon lecture Commander Vogelgesang talked on strategy and tactics. He told how strategy was best described by a Southern soldier who said that it consisted of "getting there firstest with the mostest."

A sailing regatta will be held tomorrow. It is planned to have the race start from this point and finish off Block Island. The fleet will steam for a position off Block Island at 3 o'clock tomorrow morning.

With five days of their thirty-day period over the volunteers are in good condition physically and trained to many of the phases of battleship routine.

The enlisted men are laughing over what is bound to happen when the "gun shy" volunteers begin target practice at Tangier Sound toward the close of the cruise. They offer much advice to the anxious "Cits" who inquire how best to stand the shock of the big guns' explosions.

"If a gun goes off when you are not expecting it," said an enlisted man to one volunteer, "it has no effect on you. It's the waiting for the explosion that causes the trouble. I have seen regularly enlisted men try to get out of a gun compartment to avoid the shock of firing when the doors were closed on them. And [with a reflective air] the bark of the three-inch gun is worst of all to stand. I have fired the big twelve and thirteen inchers and I know."

It may be remarked that the three-inch guns are those picked out for the rookies to handle at Tangier Sound.

The time of the volunteers has not been spent entirely in the grim work of learning naval warfare. For three nights movie shows have been given aboard the Maine with a big canvas sheet spread aft, with pictures thrown on it from the machine below the big guns of the main battery. Visiting parties have plied between the various ships so that friends from the same city or towns wide apart might meet and talk over the cruise, which, so far, has gone well.

A cabaret show is being given tonight aboard the Maine, with talent supplied from the volunteers and the regular crew. There is Bill Hobbs to "hit the keys," and Cabin-ahead Donovan to "warble" a song or two, with Junius Spencer Morgan to applaud them both.

While the volunteers are at sea they will stand regular watches, on the bridge, in the engine room, at lookout, and on deck. The hours come inconveniently at times, but there is no complaining. Some cheerful grumbling is heard from the man assigned to deck watch from 2 to 4 A. M., but that comes only from the attempt to impress his mates with the fact that he is doing his share of the work.

During the war manoeuvres, which will be held next week, no messages will leave the fleet, for fear its whereabouts may be learned by the enemy.

HEAT PUTS 20 ROOKIES IN CAMP HOSPITAL

Mercury Hovers Around 110 Nearly All Day and Plattsburg Soldiers Suffer Intensely.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The mercury stood above 110 in the sun most of the day today and the citizen soldiers, who a week ago were shivering under extra blankets, had a most severe test. About twenty of them were in the post hospital tonight, suffering from prostrations, but the army physicians said that none of the cases was serious.

Oldtimers here declared that today's heat was greater than it had ever been within their memory. As early as 7:30, when the training regiments were starting out for their day's work, the heat was intense. By 10 o'clock it was over 110 and increasing. It reached 116 before noon and then dropped slightly, continuing above 110 until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Ninth Regiment was out of camp, having manoeuvres, during the hottest period. The Eighth Regiment reported on the rifle range at 5:30 in the morning and spent the day there. The heat on the range was greater than elsewhere, because there is no shade there. Early in the day the company commanders sent most of the men back to camp, keeping out only enough to insure continuous firing. The rest reported in squads at regular intervals, returning immediately to camp after they had shot.

Ponchos and shelter tents were taken out on the range, from which the rookies improvised awnings. The sand along the firing line got so hot that each squad brought out fresh blankets to lay over it.

Most of the companies in the Ninth Regiment had practice marches and company combat with full packs. Several of them fired blank cartridges for thirty minutes or more. Nearly every company had several men drop out, but not all of them were seriously enough affected to require attention at the post hospital. All of those who were taken there will be well enough to join their companies Monday morning, it was said.

Company B of the Ninth Regiment, in which Mayor Mitchel is a Second Lieutenant, had a hard march, and several members had to drop out. The Mayor finished his duties at 4 o'clock, and left by permission for the Hotel Champlain, where Mrs. Mitchel is spending the week-end. He spent an hour swimming off the hotel float.

Sixty-four applicants for Second Lieutenancies will take the examinations here Monday morning. The members of the board are Major Halstead Dorey, General Wood's aid, who is Chairman; Major Edward L. King of the Cavalry; Captain Philip Matthews of the Coast Artillery, and Captains Philip Huntington and Edward Powell of the Medical Corps.

Camp headquarters has been besieged with inquiries about examinations for reserve officers, which a large percentage of the citizen soldiers intend to take. No details about the examinations or other requirements have been received here except for the engineers.

The President's veto of the Army Appropriation bill probably will have a decided effect on the number of enrollments for next month's camp. Several days ago General Wood ordered equipment enough for 4,500 left in readiness for the camp, although only about 1,300 applications had been received at that time. It was believed, however, that the enactment of the bill, paying at least a part of the expense of those who attend the camp, would stimulate the enrollment.

Lieut. Col. Peter Murray, who was relieved as camp commander last week because of heart strain, left today on a special car for Washington, D. C. He has been ordered to the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington for treatment, where he expects to remain several months.

CHARGE PATRONS MAY HAVE PURCHASES BILLED OCTOBER 1ST.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Absolute "Close-out"

of Fashionable Summer Dresses

Formerly priced at $65, $75, $95 to $125—to close, at $25

Smart, seasonable models—suitable for *any* and *all* occasions—COUNTRY FROCKS of French crepe, voile, batiste and net—SMART STREET DRESSES of silk and serge—CHARMING AFTERNOON GOWNS of plain and printed chiffon and in smart combinations of taffeta combined with chiffon or net—a number of PRETTY DANCE FROCKS are also included in this group.

SPECIAL GROUPS OF HANDSOME AFTERNOON and EVENING GOWNS—Formerly to $145—to close at $35

Fashionable Silk Wraps

Formerly $75, $95, to $145—at $25 and $35

Suitable for wear during the balance of the Summer and well into the Autumn.

$45 to $75 Street, Motor and Sports Coats—$25

An assembling of "a few of a kind" from many broken lines.

Remaining Summer Suits

Formerly $65, $85, $95, to $175—at $25, $35, $45

Practical models and materials which will serve very well for wear well into the Fall season.

FINAL CLOSING PRICES—ON PARASOLS, HAND BAGS, PARIS NOVELTIES, BLOUSES, SILK SWEATERS, FRENCH CANES, SUMMER FURS, EXCLUSIVE BATHING COSTUMES—SMART OUTING SKIRTS—SUMMER HATS, etc.

NO EXCHANGES—APPROVALS—CREDITS—OR C. O. D.'S.

Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

On Saturday, August 26th, the Store will be closed all day

B. Altman & Co.

Many of the Advance Styles for the Autumn Costume have been received. Selections may be made from choice assortments of garments that represent everything new in the world of fashion.

Gowns, Wraps, Hats and Furs; Tailor-made Suits and Blouses; Misses', Juniors' and Children's Wear; Men's and Boys' Furnishings, and Complete Outfits for School and College.

THE GREAT AUGUST SALE OF CHOICE ORIENTAL RUGS

now in progress, will be continued during the remainder of the month.

Extraordinary preparatory efforts, complemented by a rarely close relationship with the famous rug marts of the Orient for these Rugs having been selected under the supervision of B. Altman & Co.'s own buyers), make possible the offering of enormous quantities of Persian, Turkish and Chinese Rugs, of the finest qualities and in all sizes, at astonishingly low prices.

SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS at . . $14.00 to 35.00

LARGE ORIENTAL RUGS at $95.00 to 250.00 & upward

PERSIAN RUGS (medium size) at . . $48.00 to 85.00

ORIENTAL HALL RUNNERS at . . $45.00 to 85.00

And a choice selection of Chinese Rugs at considerably less than regular prices.

A Remarkable Sale of Filet Lace Window Panels

(just received from France) has been prepared for Monday.

B. Altman & Co., through their pre-eminent facilities abroad, have been enabled to secure a collection of Hand-made Panels at prices that allow them to offer the public an unusual opportunity for advantageous purchasing.

Most of these Panels are in combinations of Filet motif, cluny lace and hand-embroidery; some with fringe. All may be obtained in sets to match, 45 and 54 inches wide, at

$9.50, 11.00, 12.00, 14.00 to 32.00 each

(Lace Drapery Section, Fourth Floor)

A Sale of Reversible Velour Portieres

has been arranged for Monday.

This purchasing occasion is well-timed for the acquiring, for the Autumn furnishing, of handsome Portieres of excellent material and workmanship, at a price far below their real value.

They are custom-made (with open edges), in new and pleasing color combinations or reversing in self tone; finished length eight feet,

at $18.00 per pair

(Upholstery Section, Fourth Floor)

Mourning Outfits

Advance styles in fashionable mourning for Autumn wear are displayed in semi-private and restful salons on the Third Floor.

Tailor-made Suits of gabardine, broadcloth and velour, and Afternoon and Evening Dresses variously made of charmeuse, crepe de Chine, crepe Panama, faille, net and serge, are shown in conjunction with all the accessories necessary to complete the smart mourning costume.

A Special Assortment of Women's Silk Hosiery

at considerably lower than usual prices, will be on sale to-morrow.

Women's Black Silk Hose per pair . . . . 90c.

Women's Black or White Silk Hose per pair $1.45

Women's Black or White Silk Hose with hand-embroidered clocks to match, or in black on white or white on black; an exceptionally fine quality . . per pair $1.65

Free Delivery of Merchandise

Attention is particularly directed to the Store's liberal policy in regard to the Free Delivery of Merchandise.

Under this policy all charged or paid purchases will be forwarded free of charge by mail, express or freight, to any point in the United States.

The Mail Order Service is always at the disposal of patrons residing out of town.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

$500,000 TO REMODEL VANDERBILT'S HOME

Family Mansion to be Ready When Colonel Returns from the Mexican Border.

THIRD CHANGE IN 14 YEARS

House Once Made Over for H. C. Frick—Large Entertainments Expected When Work Is Finished.

On his return to New York from the Mexican border Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is a Lieutenant Colonel in the National Guard, will find his new Fifth Avenue residence ready for interior decorations and furnishings. For many years Mr. Vanderbilt's city home has been the big house at 667 Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, but within a few months he will move into the old family home built by his uncle, William H. Vanderbilt, on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street. It is the southerly one of the famous Vanderbilt twin houses. They were erected in 1881 by W. H. Vanderbilt, and he lived in the southerly one until his death there on Dec. 8, 1885.

Mr. Vanderbilt left a life interest in the house to his son, George W. Vanderbilt, bequeathing it after the latter's death to the eldest son of his brother Cornelius. At that time Cornelius, Jr., was regarded as the future head of the Vanderbilt family, but his marriage to Miss Wilson, daughter of the banker, Richard T. Wilson, and the family difficulties that it involved, led the elder Cornelius at his death to leave the bulk of his fortune to Alfred, who became the ostensible head of the family.

Since the death of his brother Alfred, who went down when the Lusitania was torpedoed, it is said that Cornelius Vanderbilt intends to assume the responsibilities of the virtual head of the family, and with that object in view he has refitted the ancestral home. It is confidently expected that when Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt occupy their new home a number of large entertainments will be given which will restore the prestige of the big house to the social prominence it had during the few years that the late William H. Vanderbilt lived there.

City's Most Expensive Alteration.

In choosing the old family mansion for his permanent home Cornelius Vanderbilt has done two unusual things in the residential history of New York. The first is that he is moving slightly further downtown, an exceptional step to take in view of the prevailing tendency to go further north. The second is that he is spending more than $250,000 in altering his half of the twin houses for his occupany. So far as is known it is the largest sum ever spent in the city in altering a residence for domestic use. For that amount as fine a private home as the average wealthy man would wish for could be built in the most exclusive residence part of the upper east side.

The changes to the house have been made under the architectural supervision of Horace Trumbauer, the Philadelphia architect who has built some of the most expensive private homes on Manhattan Island. The alteration plans were filed just a year ago. The cost was placed at $240,000. That, of course, did not include the furnishings, and before the house is thoroughly modernized it will probably cost close to $500,000. The George A. Fuller Company has had charge of the structural work. The exterior is completed, but the windows are still boarded up.

It is the third time in about fourteen years that the big house has undergone a radical transformation. George Vanderbilt in 1903 had plans drawn for a large porte-cochère on the Fifth Avenue side. The Building Department issued an order restraining its erection, owing to its encroachment on the walk. Mr. Vanderbilt carried the case into the courts, but the Building Bureau was sustained. George Vanderbilt then closed the house and it remained vacant until he leased it in 1905 to Henry C. Frick and spent more than $100,000 altering it. Mr. Frick objected to the small windows and many of the interior arrangements.

Frick Sought Privacy.

He dispensed with the cheerful garden plot in front, which has always been retained in the northerly of the twin houses. He had a high brownstone wall built on the Fifth Avenue side to shut off close inspection. Mr. Frick had a lease of ten years. What he paid was never made public, but it is said to have been between $50,000 and $100,000 a year. The lease expired in 1915, a year after George Vanderbilt's death. At that time Mr. Frick's new house on the old Lenox Library block in upper Fifth Avenue was finished, and as soon as Cornelius Vanderbilt got possession of his uncle's home he made preparations to occupy it.

He has given a more pleasing appearance to the house than it had during Mr. Frick's occupancy, with its sombre exterior. It is, however, no longer a twin of the northerly house, which remains exactly as built by W. H. Vanderbilt, with the exception that, in cutting back the projection on the avenue two years ago, a large part of the flower garden front and the stone railing were taken away. Mr. Vanderbilt has made a new entrance at the northerly extremity of his half, taking in part of what was originally the deep lawn which ran back to the narrow gallery connecting both houses.

A touch of family sentiment led Mr. Vanderbilt to spend so large a sum of money upon the house for his permanent home, despite the fact that the blocks immediately below and above are largely given over to business. It was the hope of the late W. H. Vanderbilt that his twin house would always be occupied by some member of the Vanderbilt family. The northerly house, on the Fifty-second Street corner, was built for W. H. Vanderbilt's daughters, Mrs. W. D. Sloane and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard. They were so arranged that for big receptions they could be thrown together. After Elliott F. Shepard's death Mrs. Shepard sold her part of the house to Mrs. Sloane, and she and her husband have occupied it ever since.

Houses Cost $3,000,000.

When these Vanderbilt houses were built, thirty-five years ago, they were the wonder of the city, for nothing so elaborate in the way of private homes had ever been attempted in New York. With the land the two houses, covering the block front on the west side of the avenue from Fifty-first to Fifty-second Streets, are estimated to have cost $3,000,000. They were elaborately fitted up, and in the southerly house, occupied by W. H. Vanderbilt, no two rooms were alike. The massive double bronze doors cost more than $25,000, and other bronze decorations in the houses cost $50,000 more. Mr. Vanderbilt's famous collection of paintings was exhibited in his gallery, the largest room in the house, 22 by 48 feet, and two stories in height. The exhibitions which he gave to his friends were memorable events in the latter years of his life.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's decision to keep the big house for his home means that about two blocks of Fifth Avenue are fixed for a reasonably permanent time as Vanderbilt homesteads. In the block above the twin houses is the large home of William K. Vanderbilt, on the northwest corner of Fifty-second Street, and adjoining that is the home of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. They occupy three-fourths of the block front, the Fifty-third Street corner, formerly the Gallatin home, having given way in recent years to two six-story commercial buildings.

Opposite Cornelius Vanderbilt's new home is the Union Club, with three fine private residences on the upper half of the block, one of which is occupied by William B. Osgood Field, and the cor-

SUE TO KEEP BRONX OFFICES

Test Case Seeks to Establish Four Instead of Three Year Terms.

Bronx County officials have been considering the question of tenure of office, it was apparent yesterday, in a suit before Supreme Court Justice Mullan to restrain the Board of Elections in the Bronx in the matter of a county officers' election next Fall.

The question is whether Bronx County is to be classed with nearly all the counties of the State in which county officers hold office for three years, or with New York and Kings Counties, in which they hold office for four years. Apparently the point was overlooked when Bronx County came into existence.

Sheriff James F. O'Brien applied for an order to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued against the Board of Elections to restrain the board from certifying any vacancies in county offices and to restrain the board from receiving the names of those nominated for such offices.

It was stated that the action of the Sheriff followed a unanimous resolution of the Board of Elections on Aug. 15, declaring an election for county officers must be held this Fall.

Assemblymen William L. Evans and Joseph M. Callahan are attorneys for the Sheriff. The order was made returnable before Justice Tierney on Tuesday.

MRS. J. B. WALKER A SUICIDE.

Wife of Naval Expert Had Long Been in Ill-Health.

Mrs. John Bernard Walker, wife of a noted naval expert and an editor of The Scientific American, committed suicide by inhaling gas on Friday evening in their new home at Twenty-eighth and State Streets, Flushing, L. I. She was 36 years old and had been in ill-health for some time. Six months ago Mrs. Walker left a private sanitarium and Mr. Walker took her to Palm Beach, Fla., while their new home was being built. They had only been in the home for three days and were without servants.

When Mr. Walker returned home on Friday night, after attending to business here in the city, he found the house locked and was forced to cut his way in through a screen door. He found his wife, fully dressed, on the kitchen floor with all the burners of the stove turned on and the house filled with gas. He called Dr. Charles H. Holmes, who said Mrs. Walker had been dead for several hours. Coroner Wilson said she had committed suicide.

Mrs. Walker was an accomplished musician and was widely known in Brooklyn, where she had lived before going to Flushing.

MRS. BEECHER GETS DIVORCE

Grand-Nephew of Great Preacher Notified of Final Decree.

Robert Livingston Beecher, a grandnephew of Henry Ward Beecher, was served with papers yesterday notifying him that his wife, Mrs. Annie M. T. Beecher, had received a final decree of divorce from Supreme Court Justice Charles H. Kelby in Brooklyn. The action was tried in the same Court House in which the suit of Theodore Tilton for $100,000 against Henry Ward Beecher for the alleged alienation of the affection of Mrs. Tilton was tried in 1874.

Mrs. Beecher alleged in her complaint that Mr. Beecher was guilty of misconduct on Feb. 26, 1913, with Mabel C. Moore at 419 West 119th Street. She also alleged that from Jan. 1, 1912, until the beginning of her action in June, 1914, her husband was constantly in the company of Mabel C. Moore. Mr. Beecher, who is a son of the late Charles McCulloch Beecher of this city and was graduated from Princeton University in 1898, appeared in court and testified that his net income was $8,000 a year, derived from trust funds left by his father and mother. He told Justice Kelby that he did not wish to defend his wife's suit.

Before her marriage Mrs. Beecher was Annie M. Trounce. They were married in Buffalo in 1904. Since their separation more than two years ago Mrs. Beecher has lived at the Martha Washington Hotel, while Mr. Beecher has lived at the Hotel McAlpin. On Feb. 2, 1915, an agreement was reached by the couple whereby Mr. Beecher was to give his wife one-third of his income and to permit her to retain the furniture in the house at 94 Riverside Drive, where they lived after their marriage.

FIVE NEGROES LYNCHED.

Florida Mob Hangs Three Men and Two Women—Another Is Killed.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 19.—Five negroes—three men and two women—were taken from the jail at Newberry, Fla., early today and hanged by a mob, and another negro was shot and killed by Deputy Sheriffs near Jonesville, Fla., as the result of the killing yesterday of Constable S. G. Wynee and the shooting of Dr. L. G. Harris by Boisey Long, a negro.

The lynched negroes were accused of aiding Long to escape.

Posses of several hundred men tonight were searching the woods about Newberry, eighteen miles from here, for trace of Long. Further trouble was feared.

Dispatches from Newberry said the mob which lynched the five negroes was composed of about 200 men, and worked quietly and rapidly. After gaining entrance to the jail they took the victims about a mile from town and hanged all on one oak tree. Not a shot was fired, the dispatch said.

Ask Fund for Workshop for Blind.

The Exchange and Training School for the Blind, whose building at 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire Aug. 3, issued an appeal yesterday for funds to erect a new workshop. Contributions for the work may be sent to the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 104 Livingston Street, under whose auspices the workshop has been maintained.

PROTEST BY CHINA ON JAPAN'S TROOPS

Sending of 2,000 Soldiers to Cheng Chiatung Causes Action in Peking.

ENCOUNTER DUE TO BANDITS

Mikado's Subjects Said to Have Ignored Raid Warning and Offered Resistance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—China has protested to Japan, it was learned here today, against the sending of 2,000 troops to Cheng Chiatung in eastern Mongolia, because of a recent disturbance there resulting in a clash between Chinese and Japanese troops.

It is contended by the Peking Government that when the local Chinese Magistrate ordered precautions taken against an expected raid by nomadic bandits who were seizing prominent persons in that region for ransom, some of the Japanese residents refused to obey. The Magistrate attempted to enforce the order by arresting a Japanese, it is said, whereupon Japanese began armed resistance which resulted in about seventeen deaths on both sides. The Japanese captured the Magistrate and took him away.

The Japanese are said to have requested reinforcements from their nearby garrisons in South Manchuria, and reports from Tokio say a regiment of cavalry, three battalions of infantry, and a mixed company with machine guns have been dispatched to the city. China at once sent a protest, and the whole situation was discussed Friday by the Japanese Cabinet, which announced that its attitude would depend on the attitude and co-operation of China.

Chinese Legation officials said today they did not expect any serious developments, though the racial hostility between the two lower classes in that district makes such occurrences dangerous. It was recalled that the troubles in Manking in 1913 and just outside Peking a little later were satisfactorily adjusted after diplomatic discussion.

State Department officials have not been officially advised of the situation, but are deeply interested in its possible eventualities.

GARBAGE PERMIT REVOKED.

Statements of Company Seeking to Build Plant Called Incorrect.

Raphael Langere, Acting Superintendent of Buildings for the Borough of Richmond, yesterday revoked the permit issued last Sunday to the Metropolitan By-Products Company to erect a garbage disposal plant on Lakes Island. The permit had been granted on a court order from Supreme Court Justice Crane.

The reason assigned for the revocation of the order is that the statements made by the company on which Justice Crane based his order were incorrect. The officials of the Bureau of Buildings, acting on the advice of Joseph Nolan, Chief Clerk, now say that boring tests of the ground on which the garbage plant is to be erected must be made before a building permit is granted. The court order called this unnecessary, and declared that the permit was delayed almply to put obstacles in the way of the erection of the plant.

The bureau officials state that with the existing character of the soil on which the foundations must rest the company's plans for the foundations are wholly inadequate and would support the weight of a building only half of the size proposed. They say that if the garbage plant is erected according to the present plan it will collapse completely.

Justice Crane ordered the granting of the permit on Thursday, Aug. 10. On Sunday, fearing that he would be found guilty of contempt of court if the permit remained longer undelivered, Langere took it from Nolan's safe in Richmond Borough Hall and gave it to an officer of the company without Nolan's knowledge. For a time it was believed to have been stolen. It is not known what further action Justice Crane will take.

HELD FOR $5,000 GEM THEFT

Former Servant of A. D. Whiteside Accused by Police.

Charged with bringing stolen property into the State, Clarence Duncan, a negro, of 1,986 Park Avenue, is being held in connection with the alleged theft of two necklaces valued at $5,000 from the residence of Arthur D. Whiteside, a ican broker of 45 East Seventeenth Street, at Westport, Conn. Louis Savon Gonzales, a Cuban jeweler, of 73 West 128d Street, and Hans Gorgensen, also a Cuban, of 60 West 142d Street, also are being held in connection with this case, and will have a hearing in the Washington Heights Court today charged with receiving stolen property.

Duncan and his wife, Jessie, were employed by Whiteside when he went to Westport for the Summer. They remained with him through the month of June and until July 7, when Duncan disappeared. A few days later Mrs. Whiteside discovered the loss of a diamond necklace of thirty-two stones and also a pearl necklace. Detectives Finan and Riley of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, finally found the pearls in the hands of a jeweler whose name has not been disclosed. Information given by the jeweler led to the arrest of Duncan Friday afternoon.

ESTABLISHED 1870

The Aimone Galleries

ENTIRE BUILDING

MADISON AVENUE AT FORTY-FIFTH STREET

ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER

NEW YORK

An Unusual Sale

Highest Grade Period

Bed Room and Dining Room

FURNITURE

Reductions of 10% to 50%

FROM WHOLESALE PRICES

MESSRS. AIMONE, having decided to discontinue their Retail business in Antiques, Objects d'Art and high grade Reproductions, are having a Sale of their entire collection now assembled in the Aimone Galleries.

This Stock Positively Must Be Sold

Plain and Fancy Ribbons, 23c Yd.

Plain taffeta with satin edge moire ribbon and fancy warp prints, 5½ to 6½ inches wide. All desirable shades.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street Telephone 2626 Greeley

Satin Taffeta Ribbon, 39c Yd.

High lustre, 8½ inches wide. Suitable for summer girdles and sashes. Pink, blue, white and black.

50 Women's Smart Sport Suits Monday, $7.50 & $14.50

Formerly $22.50 to $39.50

IF you can find your size in this lot of suits, you will have found a bigger suit value than you have ever known before. Silk and wool jersey, pongee and heather cloth are the materials, and the models comprise some of the choicest shown this season.

125 Women's Bathing Suits at $3.95

Formerly priced at $4.95 and $7.50

A surprisingly large range of models to select from, fashioned of silk poplin, mohair, taffeta and satin. All sizes. *Fourth Floor.*

Very Modestly Priced Tomorrow

Women's Serge Dresses for Fall at $20

Reproductions of Exquisite Foreign Models

Charming Redingote frocks, developed in fine quality serge, showing large circular and square white satin collars. One model is delightfully trimmed with Chinese embroidery—a novelty for the coming season.

Dainty frocks of serge, trimmed with wool embroidery, are also included in this offering tomorrow. Obtainable in navy or black, in sizes from 34 to 44.

Smart Afternoon Dresses for Women, $25

Selected from designs by "Jenny" and "Rondeau" as being especially suited to the needs of American women.

One model by "Jenny" is tastefully fashioned of satin, in the long straight line effect, with circular skirt and belt embroidered in wool hand embroidery. Collar and vestee are of Georgette crepe. Obtainable in navy, with purple, grey or beige embroidery.

A Reproduction of a Model by "Rondeau"

is developed in satin. Side-draped tunic skirt and waist are trimmed with beads, the draping on skirt forming pocket. To be had in navy, black, taupe or wistaria. Size 34 to 42.

Of Unusual Importance Tomorrow

A Sale of White Washable Kidskin Pumps and Colonials at $3.95

Reg. stock prices, $7 and $8

Illustrated are just two of the attractive models included in this sale. Finer footwear would be hard to find anywhere—and nowhere can such footwear be found at this low price.

The Colonials are made with light welted soles of white leather and Louis XV. heels, while the pumps have hand-turned soles and Louis XV. heels.

Only 500 pairs at this price—each without a flaw of any kind.

None sent C. O. D., exchanged or credited.

Misses' and Girls' Summer Apparel

at radical price reductions tomorrow

Misses' Dresses.....*were $9.75*.....now $3.95
Misses' Dresses.....*were $13.50 to $14.50*.....now $6.95
Misses' Dresses.....*were $18.50 to $25.00*.....now $14.50
Misses' Coats.....*were $12.50 to $25.00*..now $7.50 & $9.75
Misses' Raincoats....*were $7.95 to $18.50*..now $3.95 & $5.95
Girls' White and Colored Dresses, *were $1.50 to $3.95*. now 75c, $1 & $1.50
Girls' Lingerie, Net & Silk Dresses, *were $5.95 to $18.50*. now $2.95 to $9.75
Girls' Coats .....*were $5.95 to $12.75*.now $1.50, $3 & $5
Girls' Middy Blouses.*were $1.50 to $1.95*.....now 75c & 95c

For Tomorrow, Monday, a Sale of

House Dresses, $1 to $2.98

Formerly $2 to $5

Children's Dresses, 75c to $2

Formerly $1.50 to $5

White and colored. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Children's Summer Hats, 25c to $1

Sizes 2 to 6 years. Formerly 50c to $3.

Hair Goods Specials for Monday

From an unusually complete assortment of switches and transformations, we shall feature at special prices tomorrow:

Wavy Hair Switches, all shades but gray.....$3.45
Wavy Hair Switches, including gray.....$4.45
Wavy Transformations, including gray.....$6.45
Real Hair Nets, per dozen.....$1.00

Important offerings for this week in the

Annual August Sale of Furs.

In which exquisite fur coats, scarfs and muffs, for the season 1916-17, are offered at prices which are absolutely the lowest for furs of such rare beauty and dependable quality.

$224.50

Furs in this sale are not to be confused with garments made especially for sales purposes. Every fur piece included is regular stock merchandise. Absolutely the same furs that will be offered in our fur department at the expiration of this sale, at regular prices.

Hudson Seal Coat, 40 inches long. *August Sale Price* $77.50
Hudson Seal Coat, 40 inches long, with exceptional flare in skirt. *August Sale Price* $119.50
Hudson Seal Coat, 45 inches long, with cape collar. Choice quality. *August Sale Price* $135.00
Hudson Seal Coat, 45 inches long, with Skunk collar and border. *August Sale Price* $142.50
Mole Coat, with taupe wolf collar, cuffs and border and flare skirt. Very smart model. (Illustrated.) *August Sale Price* $224.50
Near Seal Coat, 40 inches long. Exceptional flare. Choice skins. *August Sale Price* $85.00
Skunk Muffs, ball, melon, half round and pillow shape. *August Sale Price* $19.50
Mole Skin Muff, choice quality....*August Sale Price* $16.50
Mole Skin Scarfs.....*August Sale Price* $24.50
Hudson Seal Capes.....*August Sale Price* $19.50
Hudson Seal Muffs.....*August Sale Price* $13.50
Black Fox Scarf.....*August Sale Price* $12.50
Black Fox Muffs.....*August Sale Price* $13.50

We will store, free of charge until Nov. 1, 1916, any furs selected in this sale, on receipt of one-third the purchase price. Balance to be paid at time of taking furs from storage.

Women's Coats, Wraps and Skirts

at sweeping reductions Monday

Street, dress, travel, evening, and sports coats, in a surprisingly varied assortment of models, fabrics and colorings.

Coats that were $45 to $95.....*Reduced to* $25
Coats that were $25 to $39.50.....*Reduced to* $15
Coats that were $19.50 to $29.50.....*Reduced to* $10
Coats that were $16.50 to $22.50.....*Reduced to* $7.50
Coats that were $12.50 to $19.50.....*Reduced to* $5
Coats that were $10 to $13.50.....*Reduced to* $3.95
Linen Dusters.....Were $3.95 to $7.50.....Now $2.25 & $3.95

Sport and Dress Skirts Reduced to $5 and $7.50

Formerly $9.75 to $25—Fancy stripes and plaids, pongee, Jersey silk, white serge and flannel skirts of a quality never before known at these modest prices.

Also—Women's Washable Skirts Reduced to $1.25, $1.95, $2.95, $3.95

Formerly $2.50 to $7.50

Comprising the entire balance of our summer stock, in a wonderful range of materials in white and colors.

At Attractive Prices Tomorrow

Women's Delightful Autumn Blouses

Selected from a most attractive group admirably suited to present and early Fall wear.

$5.95

SMART plaids and stripes, in taffeta blouses, in the new dark colorings, showing flat and convertible collars and mannish cuffs. An unusual assortment to select from. Most reasonably priced at

$3.95, $5 and $5.95

New Tailored Crepe de Chine Blouses

In plain and beautifully embroidered models, with clusters of tucks, new collars and cuff effects. White and in flesh color. Monday at these remarkable prices:

$2, $2.98, $3.95, $5, $5.95

Women's Odd Sweaters Greatly Reduced

In solid colors and stripes

Made of Fibre silk, Shetland wool, worsted, brushed wool and glove silk, with novel belts and pockets,

at $1.95, $2.95, $4.95, $7.95, $9.95

FEARS PARALYSIS WILL FLARE AGAIN

Deputy Health Commissioner Sees Peril in Return of Children Now Away.

ALL PARENTS ARE WARNED

Believes Many, Before Unexposed, Will Get Disease on Coming to City.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN CASES

Day's New Victims Number Nine More Than on Friday—36 Die, Four More Than Day Before.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Fri- day.	Yester- day.	New Cases. Fri- day.	Yester- day.
Manhattan ...	17	12	44	52
Brooklyn	8	15	48	45
Bronx	..	2	8	13
Queens	7	6	20	25
Richmond ...	3	1	5	..
Totals	32	36	125	134

Total of deaths to date.....1,597
Total of cases to date.....7,002

There was a slight advance in the number of new cases of infantile paralysis yesterday over the number on each of the several days preceding. The total of cases to date was carried above 7,000. Health Commissioner Emerson, however, saw no reason for discouragement, and was especially pleased with the continued evidence that the epidemic was "burning itself out" in Brooklyn and Richmond.

The advance in new cases was confined to Manhattan, Queens, and the Bronx, where the disease has been most stubborn for several weeks, but the fact that the increase in those boroughs was comparatively moderate tended to support the belief of the authorities that, even there, the epidemic was yielding to control.

In the city as a whole there were 912 new cases in the week ending on July 29, 1,117 in the week ending on Aug. 5, 1,151 in the week ending on Aug. 12, and 912 in the week ending yesterday.

Another "Flare-up" May Occur.

Deputy Health Commissioner Billings yesterday pointed out a possible cause for a sharp increase in poliomyelitis in the city after the epidemic, otherwise, had almost "burned itself out." The danger, he said, lay in the return to the city of hundreds of children in September, before the epidemic had become quite extinguished.

A theory shared by Dr. Billings, Dr. Wade A. Frost of the United States Public Health Service and other authorities, is that an epidemic of poliomyelitis lasts in any locality until it has attacked all of the susceptible material in that locality. When they speak of the epidemic's having "burned itself out," they mean that the disease has attacked all of the nonimmune children and adults and that, there being no susceptible persons left, the disease has no more "fuel" upon which to keep going.

The danger in the mind of Dr. Billings, therefore, is that late in September the epidemic will have almost, but not quite, "burned itself out," and that the sudden arrival of children in the city who have been in places free from infection, will afford an additional supply of susceptible material that will cause the epidemic to flare up again, as the addition of a quantity of inflammable material to the last sparks of a dying fire may make it burst into blaze. Dr. Billings, accordingly, issued a warning to persons out of town against bringing their children to the city until there was absolutely no danger of a further spread of the disease.

The Deputy Commissioner also said that, while no regulation covering the matter had yet been made, he did not think that children returning to the city before the end of the epidemic would be permitted to attend public or other schools until they had been here for at least two weeks.

The Campaign for Serums.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday he thought the Citizens' Committee organized to stimulate the collection of blood from which immune serum might be extracted would begin its campaign tomorrow. A complete announcement of its plans, he said, would be made then. When asked why the Department of Health did not itself take over the business of collecting the blood, Dr. Emerson said:

"We should prefer to have the comprehensive and personal appeal for blood come from such public-spirited private sources as the Citizens Committee rather than from the department. We shall indorse the call and do all we can to assist the committee, as by the sending of competent physicians to the homes of those who respond to the call, but we feel that the citizens who have taken the matter up should now be allowed to go ahead. If their effort should prove a failure, then the Department of Health would take the matter up and do all in its power to obtain as much blood as possible."

Acting Mayor Dowling said yesterday that he approved of the adoption of a plan for the collection of the blood and would confer with Dr. Emerson on the subject tomorrow.

An effort was made yesterday to determine the extent of the use of the serum in private hospitals and by private physicians within and without the city, but it was found that supplies of the serum were constant in the hands of no one, although occasionally hospitals and individual physicians had obtained it from recovered poliomyelitis patients.

After-Care of Cripples.

There were fifteen volunteers at the Willard Parker Hospital, but only ten were found to have had poliomyelitis, and of these, fourteen ounces of blood were drawn from only two, the remaining eight arranging to come some time this week.

The Committee on After-Care of Infantile Paralysis has selected the visiting nurses of the Henry Street Settlement, it was announced yesterday, to follow up all paralyzed patients in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Each patient will be reported to the Settlement when released from quarantine by the Department of Health, and a visit from one of the Settlement nurses will follow immediately. If the case is not being cared for satisfactorily by private means the nurse will see that the patient has treatment at a proper orthopaedic dispensary or hospital. The nurses will also educate the parents of the paralyzed children as to the necessity for scientific treatment.

Miss Bessie Amerman, head of the Settlement nursing service, said five additional nurses would be needed for the work immediately and five more in September. She added that there were already 108 nurses on the staff. Thirty-five discharged paralysis cases have been referred to the Settlement, so far, she said.

Nineteen patients were yesterday discharged from hospitals in the city as recovered from acute poliomyelitis.

Instructions for Parents.

the Department of Health, yesterday issued the following address to parents in his campaign of education through the newspapers:

Give your children all the fresh air you can, but not on crowded streets, trolley cars, or boats.

If you have a garden, keep the children there. Use the roof if you live in a house where there are no cases of the disease.

Wash out your child's mouth and nose frequently with boracic acid solution or plain boiled water with a little salt in it.

Give your child cold boiled water, (that has been kept covered,) to drink.

Be careful of diet. Give light, easily digested food.

Let your child have plenty of rest. Put it to bed early in the evening.

Keep your child's bowels in good order. If you notice symptoms of fever, vomiting, or tiredness, give a dose of castor oil. Put the child to bed in a room alone, and call a doctor. Keep all other children away until your child is well.

Cover all food that is to be eaten.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, Senior Surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, returned from the Washington conference yesterday to resume charge of the inforcement of the interstate quarantine regulations. He said the conference had approved the measures adopted by the Public Health Service and that they would be continued in force until all danger of spreading infection from New York into other States had passed. In the future, he said, State health officers and those in large cities would be notified of the departure of children from New York for their localities.

Dr. C. H. Lavinder, in charge of the Public Health Service's laboratory study of the epidemic here, also returned from Washington yesterday.

Doctors Keep Week-day Hours.

The surgeons of the Public Health Service who issue certificates to children leaving New York for interstate travel will be on duty today at all exits from the city, from 7:30 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening, thus keeping the same hours on Sunday that they observe on week days.

Dr. Emerson still does not know the exact situation of the twelve Canadian nurses held up in Montreal because of the alien labor law, but he knows that three of them unexpectedly arrived in the city yesterday and that the remainder would arrive this week. He has received no word from Washington, but imagines that the law was suspended in order to admit the nurses sometime on Friday.

Dr. George L. Nicholas, Chief of the Division of Epidemiology of the Department of Health, said yesterday that his study of milk as a possible means of the spread of poliomyelitis had so far resulted negatively.

A number of women, representing various organizations in the city, yesterday formed a committee, announcing that they intended to conduct a clean-up and educational campaign in infected districts of the city.

The Woman's American Supply League, of which Mrs. John Hays Hammond is President, yesterday made public a letter from Lee Shubert, in which the theatrical producer promised to arrange a performance in the latter part of November or December for the benefit of the relief work which will be necessitated by the epidemic. The league also received a letter from Mrs. Henry B. Harris, saying that she could not yet promise anything definite, but that she might be counted upon when the time came. Contributions to the league should be sent to the Woman's American Supply League Relief Committee, 4 West Forty-ninth Street, City.

The Italian benefit, which, it was planned, should be held in the Grand Central Palace from Aug. 26 to Sept. 4, for the benefit of the Italian Red Cross and the Official Relief Committee, has been postponed until Oct. 28-Nov. 5, because of the epidemic.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Sol Grunberg, 167 Orchard St.
Izzie Schivalatt, 162 Stanton St.
Abe Schivalatt, 162 Stanton St.
Lidia Libowitz, 120 Forsyth St.
Julius Malefogel, 70 Orchard St.
John Calchino, 24 Mulberry St.
Marie Moccio, 50 James St.
AgnesMaloncorn, 63 Thompson St.
Robert Scully, 281 W. 11th St.
Joseph Tomosulo, 147 Sullivan St.
Matthew Murio, 14 Morton St.
Mary Gidone, 30 Downing St.
Kate Corona, 213 Thomson St.
Joe Galcone, 53 Washington St.
Alva Berone, 234 Avenue A.
William Kissler, 511 East 17th St.
Mollie Millman, 625 East 9th St.
Mary Codins, 413 East 17th St.
Joseph O'Connor, 189 Avenue C.
William Mathiman, 105 East 22d St.
Viola Perrona, 246 East 26th St.
Vernon Cucaigh, 325 East 21st St.
Margaret Caurtner, 409 West 26th St.
Constantine Georgion, 549 9th Av.
John Sigmann, 220 West 31st St.
James Graham, 177 West 30th St.
Angelo Cordinello, 424 West 26th St.
William Youngerman, 327 West 41st St.
Lillian Lynch, 353 West 16th St.
Robert Hatton, 29 East 11th St.
Lymoor Scler, 500½ East 81th St.
William Martin, 824 3d Av.
Joe Boyce, 398 East 49th St.
Eleanor Zlutpick, 420 East 61st St.
Anna Dergen, 35 West 98th St.
Ed Weiss, 534 West 55th St.
Fritz Churchill, 350 West End Av.
Walter Fagan, 556 West 191st St.
Rose Ellstein, 1,486 St. Nicholas Av.
Gussie Smith, 193 West 134th St.
John Gardshenowitz, 70-72 East 110th St.
Anton Wizzinsky, 157 East 99th St.
Anna D. Maria, 240 East 109th St.
Jose Arinzullo, 2,057 1st Av.
Joseph Lope, 235 East 110th St.
Harold Crost, 114 West 128th St.
Vickor Rozza, 335 East 115th St.
Theresa Kavillo, 109 East 106th St.
Mary Cirrlo, 237 East 121st St.
Harry Missnowitz, 107 East 123d St.
Julia Quinn, 287 West 142d St.
Sam Slowsky, 209 East 99th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Margaret Strauss, 113 East 105th St.
William Sjuva, 18 Greenwich St.
M. Silloton, 510 East 13th St.
Fritz Churchill, 350 West End Av.
Seyman Fried, 500½ East 84th St.
C. Georgion, 549 9th Av.
Florence McDermott, 224 West 16th St.
S. Slistockh, 642 East 11th St.
Michael Regone, 146 West End Av.
Alfred Barbagall, 333 East 75th St.
John Sigmann, 220 West 31st St.
Catharine Lane, 71 West 168th St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Lillian Pys, 1,010 Longwood Av.
Edward Kenny, 1,188 Walker Av.
Baby Hirsch, 605 East 135th St.
Anna Klein, 795 East 151st St.
Edna Allen, 384 Mott Av.
Mary Watson, 1,140 St. Lawrence Av.
Mildred Carlough, 346 East 185th St.
William Mitchell, 470 East 146th St.
Alexander Chomashow, 1,569 Fulton Av.
Abe Hartman, 565 East 178th St.
Leonard Schweitzer, 948 Kelly St.
Cecil Maskowitz, 1,377 Franklin Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Joseph Gross, 906 Jackson Av.
Lillie Okam, 656 Southern Boulevard.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Rosie Jacobson, 375 Williams Av.
Valdimer Varonchuck, 94 Watkins St.
Seymour Grill, 666 Warwick St.
Morris Cooperman, 649 Sackman St.
Harry Lee, care of Behl, 386 Railroad Av.
Gabriel Hamroof, 457 Powell St.
Francis Geriotuta, 541 Liberty Av.
Lucile Ochinern, 197 Grant Av.
Theo. Verlhey, 383 Crescent St.
Cornelia Cargiano, 43 Havemeyer St.
Helen Weisner, 270 S. 1st St.
Bernard Nernberg, 135 S. 5th St.
William Whiteag, 16 Apollo St.
William Weber, 127 Suydam St.
Dorothy Renken, 1,241 Sterling Place.
Agnes Wankmuller, 298 Stockholm St.
Eisie Kofler, 43 Stockholm St.
Albert Colonnell, 257 Stanhope St.
Andrey Haas, 190 Ralph Av.
George Wenzler, 1,503 Putnam Av.
Sophie Bastis, 196 Irving Av.
Mary Bernstein, 791 Hart St.
Lazarus Radlow, 221 Hamburg Av.
Bliss Gragonti, 186 Hamburg Av.
Margaret Erbach, 133 Grove St.
Anna Jones, 158 George St.
Sam Schnur, 727 Gates Av.
Bernard Rosenberg, 282 Ellery St.
Lillian Rukett, 137 Cornelia St.
Theresa Lazarus, 29 Schaeffer St.
Edel Baxter, 528 50th St.
Mary Campaguni, 1,928 Cropsey Av.
Charles McCaffery, 349 Lafayette Av.
Jno. King, 155 Park Av.
Mike Saranaro, 145 Vanderbilt Av.
John Meenan, 411 Smith St.
Joseph Craven, 235 Baltic St.
Trovano Mattaro, 1,794 Nostrand Av.
Madeline Nolan, 118 Kenilworth Pl.
Silvia Shaatel, 1,427 Flatbush Av.
Madeline Michaelowitz, 2,939 W. 24th St.
Angelina Albertina, 2,725 Ocean Pkway.
Augustine Gazola, 2,725 Ocean Pkway.
Teesie Schnul, 91 Park Pl., C. I.
Helen Sylvander, 28 Oakland Pl.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Florence Adelman, 38 Varet St.
Angela Lo Plato, 485 Clermont Av.
John King, 155 Park Av.
Laura Hammond, 1,850 Flatbush Av.
Howard Lane, 1,650 De Kalb Av.
Rudolph Bender, 107 St. Nicholas Av.
Ethel Barr, 142 Blake Av.
Sophie Bartes, 196 Irving Av.
Sol. Weinstein, 359 South 2d St.
Harry Helen, 106 South Elliott Place.
Margaret Ackerly, 201 Hull St.
Morris Garbowski, 1,788 Sterling Place.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Joseph Hale, 29 Flushing Av., Astoria.
Jean Clark, 204 Jackson Av., L. I. City.
James Coolihan, 82 Wilson Av., Astoria.
Bertha Mayers, 79 Camilla St., Astoria.
William Wanfer, West Alley Road, south of Burman Av., Douglaston.
Chas. Paiden, 19 West 9th St., Whitestone.
Jack Hunt, 276 St. Nicholas Av., Ridgewood.
Chas. Beamis, 281 St, Nicholas Av., Ridgewood.
Herbert Hauson, 2,326 Linden St., Ridgewood.
Anna Reiling, 2-4 Tesla Place, Glendale.
Cath. Lee, 57 Armond Place, Evergreen.
Dorothy Dean, 23 46th St., Corona.
Henry Rogen, 18 Burroughs Av., Winfield.
Ruth Weitbach, 311 Guion Av., Richmond Hill.
Dorothy Kaphersberg, 32 Ponpine St., Jamaica.
Aaron Gansig, 28 Hedges Place, Jamaica.
Gladys Kallion, 2 Kapian Av., Jamaica.
Alice Covill, 26 Maple St., So. Ozone Park.
Charles Howard, Walnut St., nr. Old So. Rd., Aqueduct.
Henrietta Howard, Walnut St., nr. Old So. Rd., Aqueduct.
Martin Ginsberg, 29 So. Bond Av., Rockaway Beach.
Burnice Glickstein, 17 E. 87th St., Hammels.
Rosaline Cohen, Hotel Belvidere, Fulton St., Edgemere.
Nelson Evueller, 6 Lisson St., Seaside.
Francis Meyerowitz 65 Storm Av., Arverne.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Francis Marshall, 15 Beach 97th St., Rockaway Beach.
Florence Clark, 33 Globe Av., Jamaica.
Frank Eagan, 4 Bay St., Springfield.
Rosalind Cohn, Hotel Belvidere, Fulton St., Edgemere.
Dorothy Layers, 415 Blvd., Rockaway Beach, Queensboro.
Herman Reimers, 28 Lott Av., Woodhaven.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Edith Edamo, Roff St., Stapleton, S. I. Died at Swinburne Island.

Three patients in Brooklyn and one in the Bronx, reported as suffering from infantile paralysis, were yesterday discharged as no cases.

MRS GORMAN HAS PARALYSIS.

Wife of Senator's Nephew Ill at Parents' Home in Rye

The first case of infantile paralysis at Rye, N. Y., was announced yesterday, the victim being Mrs. Douglas Gorman of Baltimore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Nash of Rye and wife of a nephew of Senator Gorman of Maryland.

Mrs. Gorman was in New York two weeks ago, and it is believed that she became infected here. She was taken ill two days ago, but her case was not diagnosed as poliomyelitis until yesterday. She came to Rye with her children to spend the Summer at the home of her parents. It was said last night that her condition was improving.

80 MORE ARE ILL IN JERSEY

The Total Number of Cases in That State Is Now 1,950.

Eighty new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in New Jersey, according to a dispatch from Trenton, making the total number of cases in the State 1,950. The cases were reported in the following places:

Newark, 20; Camden, 7; East Orange, Jersey City, 4 each; Irvington, Bayonne, Harrison, Trenton, 3 each; Orange, Weehawken, Princeton, Elizabeth Railway, 2 each; Dumont, Fort Lee, Hackensack, Montclair, West Hoboken, Readington Township, Fair Haven borough, Atlantic Highlands, Paterson, Pompton Lakes, Salem, Franklin Township, Union Township, Linden, Westfield, Woodbridge Township, 1 each.

Dr. Amos of the Rockefeller Institute yesterday diagnosed the ailment of the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Harnich of 200 Park Avenue, Hoboken, as infantile paralysis and ordered the child to return to his home from Mount Kisco, N. Y., where his parents had taken him with a Hoboken health certificate.

When Dr. Joseph Stack, Health Commissioner of Hoboken, heard of the boy's return to the city he went to the house and, he said afterward, the boy himself had opened the door for him.

"I don't care who diagnosed the case," said Dr. Stack, "the child is not suffering from infantile paralysis."

The third adult death in New Brunswick occurred yesterday, the victim being Joseph Maher, 23 years old.

The Board of Education and Health in Glen Ridge, N. J., yesterday decided to postpone the opening of the schools until Oct. 2.

Two little children, Maud Taylor and David Haviland, aided by Mrs Briggs, presented a play called "The Foam Maiden" in Camp Poningoe, Sea Girt, N. J., last week for the benefit of a fund for braces for crippled children.

$11,452 NOW IN BRACE FUND.

Total of $635 Sent to Dr Emerson in One Day for Cripples

The Department of Health announced yesterday that it had received during the day $635.50 for the $10,000 fund for braces for crippled children, making the total so far $11,452.29. The contributors yesterday were as follows:

Middleton S. Burnil, G. W. McGarrah, and Mary Russell Amory, $100 each; Mrs. Granger A. Hollister, Mrs. B. Sussler, and J. H. Furey, $50 each; Mrs. Edward R. Roselle, $30; Julia Wood Blackinton and William E. Austin, $25 each; Rogelio Gliquet, $20; Mrs. Grace C. Van Norden, William J. Berry, Isabel K. Sone, Chatham, Mass., Florence Neman, and Caroline R. Kehl, $10 each; Eliza M. Feineton, Anna L. Collins, and Henry S. Straus, $5 each; G. N. C. Kuhlmann, $3; Helen Wolcott, $2.50; Belle R. Sone, $2, and "A Friend," William Levy, and "Anonymous," $1 each.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday sent $208.50 to this newspaper for the brace fund and for toys for children in hospitals. Some of the money was collected in small amounts by children and others. The contributors were:

Ida Kittay, $31; I. E. S., $25; Bernard Karp, $25; E. A. Guthman Company, "In Memory of My Sister," Grace Sanborn, L. C. D., and B. Franklin Foster, $10 each; Florence Harlem, 4 years old, and Thea Theilheimer, $10; James and Louise Engel, $10; Rita A. Selz, $5; Louis G. Frazin, Jr., Raymond Schloss, and Alfred Frazin, $5; John P. Birnie, Mrs. M. Barnkoff, and Alice Wells, $5 each; A. & H. Apple, $2; Anonymous, "R.," Anonymous, and A Friend, $1 each.

The Summer Flower Club sent $4 and the "Children and Grown-ups of Round Lake Farm," White Lake Corners, N. Y., sent $7.60.

Lillian Cohn contributed $1 herself and collected the following amounts from the persons named:

Mae Freidlander, $1; Nathan Hatfield, 80 cents; Harry Cohen, Nathan Uhler, Edith Silling, Grace Freed, and Edward Freed, 50 cents each; Ruth Frank, Flore Harris, Bert Harris, Leonard Worenoff, Milton Worenoff, Irving Hecht, Neil Bernstein, Eleanor Little, Elma Scharf, Joseph Metzendorf, Edna Anderson, Edith Cohen, Morris Greenstein, Helen Ratner, and Belle Adler, 25 cents each; Florris Solomon, 20 cents; Dorothy Swinburne, 15 cents; Florence Levine, Hannah Freed, Estelle Jacobson, Cuthbert Swinburne, Lester Solomon, and Jacob Feblarig, 10 cents each.

The "Children of Ninety-sixth Street" contributed the following amounts through Jeanne Colle's mother:

Margaret Rodern, 50 cents; Jeanne Colle, Marie Colle, Billy Smith, Paul Barron, Frank Barron, "Tony" ——, Clarice Fememan, L. Cramer, Mary Hooper, Med. Greenwald, Mildred Gallagher, Lottie Collins, Lillian Stokes, Lloyd Gersbach, Harry Gersbach, Henry Marshall, Claire Gwinne, and Gus Reher, 25 cents each.

WEALTHY FLEE PARALYSIS.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 19.—A five-months-old baby died of infantile paralysis at the isolation hospital here today. The child had been ill two days. This was the second death to occur in Greenwich.

Another suspected case was reported early today, and there are now fourteen victims under treatment here.

All entrances leading to Rockridge and Belle Haven, two of the fashionable districts of the town, are guarded day and night because of the epidemic.

Many of the wealthy families here, including those of William G. Rockefeller, Henry Schwarz, I. N. Phelps Stokes, Henry J. Fisher, Edmon Bird, and W. F. Decker, have gone out of town for the remainder of the Summer. The social activities at the Greenwich Country Club, Field Club, and many of the Summer hotels are at a standstill.

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DOCTORS AT ODDS ABOUT PARALYSIS

Sheffield Advises and Lovett Opposes Use of Strychnine and Massage.

ADRENALIN IS COMMENDED

Meltzer Believes It Should Be Part of the Treatment in Cases Where Serum Is Injected.

The observations of Dr. Herman B. Sheffield of 127 West Eighty-seventh Street of thirty-three cases of poliomyelitis have been recorded by him in the current number of The Medical Record, published yesterday.

"Three of the patients," said Dr. Sheffield, "were from 1 to 2 years old; fifteen from 2 to 3 years old; nine from 5 to 6 years, and six from 8 to 10 years old. Twenty-two were boys and eleven girls. All of them were apparently in good health previous to the attack and well developed mentally as wel as physically."

Continuing, Dr. Sheffield said the onset was sudden in twenty-nine of the cases, while four had shown signs of general malaise, or indisposition premonitory to the disease, for from five to ten days. He added that the history of the infection could not be traced with any degree of certainty, but that in all except four of the cases poliomyelitis had existed in the immediate neighborhood.

"In one case, a physician's child," continued the writer, "there was a history of the father's having taken his child in his automobile while attending two cases of infantile paralysis. The presumption is also that while leaving his child in his car in front of the patient's house it must have come in contact with some infected children of the neighborhood. In the cases of two children of Manhattan there was the presumption that the father in one case and an uncle in another, both insurance collectors in the infected districts of Brooklyn, conveyed the disease to the victims. One patient on Long Island had not come into contact with any child for six weeks previous to being stricken with the disease. Here also it is assumed that an adult carried the infection."

Nine of the Children Died.

Nine of the children under observation died, Dr. Sheffield said, six in twenty-four to forty-eight hours after the onset. The other children have greatly improved, he said, adding: "Whether fully or not, it is too early to tell."

Dr. Sheffield wrote in detail concerning the symptoms and diagnosis of the disease, and then said:

Exempting the six cases that succumbed to the attacks before any therapeutic measures had been employed, I believe the results of the following treatment compare favorably with those of all other methods of treatment in vogue, including the injection of serum and adrenalin.

The treatment consists of cupping, (six to ten cups on each side of the spinal column,) hot (101 to 106 degrees Fahrenheit) mustard baths every four to six hours; sodium or ammonium salicylate (one or two grains for every year of the child's age every two to six hours,) and strychnine (small doses) internally; occasionally lumbar puncture, especially where twitching or rigidity is pronounced, and camphorated oil hypodermically, whenever respiratory difficulty presents itself. Immobilization of the paralyzed limbs and light massage and passive motion are resorted to immediately, irrespective of acuteness of symptoms.

An illustration of how "doctors disagree" is found by comparing Dr. Sheffield's suggestions for treatment with those of Dr. Robert W. Lovett, Professor of Orthopoedic Surgery in Harvard University and Surgeon to the Children's Hospital, Boston, Mass., whose article on "The Treatment of Infantile Paralysis" was published first in the Health News of the State Department of Health and reprinted in yesterday's issue of the Weekly Bulletin of the City Department of Health. In this article Dr. Lovett advised against the use of strychnine and massage.

Dr. Lovett's Ideas.

Concerning the treatment of the acute stage of the disease, Dr. Lovett said:

From the pathology it may be seen that the physiological requirement of this stage is rest, in order that nature may be given a chance to repair the damage so far as possible by absorption. It is not reasonable during this time to excite the peripheral ends of hemorrhagic and anemic nerve centres by massage, electricity, and attempted movements. The tenderness must be accepted as evidence of an active process still going on in the cord, and so long as it exists the patient should be let alone. Massage at this time may cause great increase of pain and tenderness and may seriously delay recovery, and there is no evidence whatever to show that the use of electricity at this stage is of any value.

During this stage the patient should be kept quiet. Joints will not ankylose, hopeless muscular atrophy will not occur, and by this proceeding the damaged cord will have the best chance to repair, and repair to the highest degree is desirable. One of our chief gains of late has been the avoidance of meddlesome and useless early therapeutic measures. There is evidence that the use of hexamethylenamin in monkeys diminishes in them the risk of infection somewhat, but there is nothing to show that it has any effect after infection has occurred, but as the drug in moderation is harmless it is extensively used at this stage and may be of value. There is no serum or drug or proceeding that is known to avert the infection or to limit the paralysis, although Netter of Paris has administered the blood serum of recovered patients to those in the acute stage in a small series of cases, but the method is wholly experimental. The use of strychnine and ergot is not to be advised.

Deformities should at this stage be carefully prevented. The feet should be kept at right angles to the legs, to avoid the most common deformity, "dropped foot." The knees should be kept extended unless this causes great pain. Lateral curvature of the spine should be looked for, and, if it is present, attitudes increasing it should be avoided. These deformities may begin in the first weeks after the onset, and are largely preventable, and if they are allowed to occur constitute a great obstacle in the later treatment.

When the tenderness has diminished, it is desirable to place the patient in a warm saline bath, into which he may be lowered on a sheet once a day, and in which he may be able to move his limbs without pain. This is not desirable in the first days of the disease. The treatment of this stage may be summarised as consisting of rest and the prevention of deformities.

Too much must not be expected of massage, Dr. Lovett continued, adding that massage "given for too long a period or roughly does harm and fatigues the muscles. Electricity, he said, might do some good if properly used, but he believed that much harm had been done by its improper use and putting too much dependence upon it.

In the chronic stage, following the convalescent stage, "the question arises of performing operations to improve function or to increase stability of the paralyzed joint," Dr. Lovett wrote.

In the issue of The New York Medical Journal published yesterday there was a long article by Dr. S. J. Meltzer of the Rockefeller Institute, in which he amplified his recommendation of the use of adrenalin made at a meeting of the Academy of Medicine some weeks ago.

He repeated the results of experiments upon monkeys which, he thought, justified the adrenalin treatment, and he added that "adrenalin ought to be given in cases which are treated by the administration of serum from patients convalescent from poliomyelitis."

Dr. Meltzer also suggested the administration of oxygen by a particular method, to aid patients in overcoming respiratory difficulties.

In the same issue of the Medical Journal, Dr. Jacolyn Manning of Saratoga Springs wrote on "The Control of Epidemics" and suggested that perhaps many persons who had seemed to die of other causes in the present epidemic had poliomyelitis in complication with other diseases and were therefore sources of infection while alive and while dead, before burial.

71 NEW CASES IN THIS STATE.

Two Deaths from Paralysis Also Reported at Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—Seventy-one cases of infantile paralysis and two deaths were reported to the State Department of Health from various parts of the State, not including New York City, during the twenty-four hours ended at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Only once has this number of cases been exceeded in a single day. Since the outbreak of the epidemic there has been a total of 1,310 cases and 152 deaths.

The deaths reported today were at Lexington and Colonie. The new cases were distributed as follows: Bay Shore and Oyster Bay, 5 each; Bedford Hills and Smithtown, 4 each; Port Chester, Yonkers, Quogue, and East Islip, 3 each; Savona, Colonie, Mamaroneck, Bellport, Poughkeepsie, Huntington, Westbury, and Taleville, 2 each; Hague, Lexington, Pelham Manor, Clay, Wayland, New Haven, Brewster, Dover Plains, Port Jefferson, Lincoln, Ithaca, Carthage, Constantia, Northport, Islip, Hempstead, Valley Stream, Floral Park, Freeport, Inwood, East Williston, Tarrytown, Katonah, Rudco, and Jackson Corners, 1 each.

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All late season models for immediate and early Fall wear.
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500 Pairs White Wool Blankets
Superior grade medium weight, from our regular stock.
⅓ Below Regular Price
Single bed size *Regularly $5.00 pair* 3.75
Single bed size *Regularly $6.25 pair* 4.75
Double bed size *Regularly $7.00 pair* 5.50
Double bed size *Regularly $8.75 pair* 6.50
250 Pairs Camp Blankets
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A high-class Khaki Wool Blanket with border; specially woven to resist dampness and mist; ideal for all outdoor sleeping purposes. 4.85 *Regularly $6.50 each*
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Single bed size, 1.35
Double bed size, 1.90
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Single bed size, 1.85 and 1.95
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Raincoats (were $14.50) 10.75

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF HAPPENINGS IN THE DOMAIN OF SPORTS

JOYANT FINISHES AHEAD OF NAHMA

Newly Rigged Hanan and Childs Yacht Gets Surprise at Stamford Regatta.

MARCONI RIG HAS A TEST

Fifty-three Craft Start in Annual Event of Stamford Yacht Club —A Nursery of Sailors.

Fifty-three yachts started yesterday afternoon in the twenty-sixth annual regatta of the Stamford Yacht Club, and all managed to finish, though it was hard work for the last dozen to do so. The wind, which had been light in force and from the eastward all afternoon, died away to a calm just before sunset, with all the New York Yacht Club thirties left in the doldrums and fighting a strong ebb tide in order to make the finish line. Okee was the first of these to make the drift successfully, thus winning the class trophy for Captain L. G. Hammersly, who is with the Seventy-first New York Regiment on the Mexican border.

Topping other features of the regatta was the appearance of the Hanan & Childs Manhasset Bay cup defender Nahma in a new rig which Mr. Hanan had decided would make her speedier. But the sixty-foot mast with its double-spreader, which because of its resemblance to a wireless telegraph mast gives it the name of a Marconi rig, its huge mainsail which runs from the peak of the mast to the end of the boom without the intervention of a gaff, very like a huge leg o' mutton sail, didn't work that way yesterday.

Yet she had a bunch of the best sailing talent aboard with Commodore Childs at the tiller, and Addison G. Hanan, Butler Whiting, and Wilmer Hanan as a crew. The Joyant, with E. Burton Hart sailing her, as usual, took Nahma's measure much more handily than she did in the one race in which she had previously beaten her during Larchmont race week. At that time Joyant won by eight seconds. Yesterday she was across the finish line 7 minutes and 13 seconds ahead of Nahana. At the start Joyant got the jump on Nahma and began moving away from her at once, although the latter was in the weather berth.

Aleda was also able to show her heels to the cup defender from her leeward position before a mile of the 13¾ miles course had been covered, rather to the surprise of the skippers of the smaller yachts, which were sailing about, waiting to start.

Joyant Fast at Start.

It seemed as if Joyant had much more speed on the broad reach, which constituted the first leg of the course, for she moved farther and farther from Nahma until she was a good five minutes in the lend when, after sailing across the Sound, the pair turned the first mark. The second leg was a beat up the Sound, and Joyant certainly lost nothing on that part of the race. Then came the reach home in a constantly dying breeze, in which Joyant constantly increased her lead, to win in the end by a trifle over seven minutes.

While the result was a very general surprise, as yachtsmen had most agreed that Nahma was a faster boat than Joyant, the latter having been defeated in every race in which they have competed, save one, they were by no means unanimous in condemning the new rig. The wind was fluky, and Joyant may have had all the best of the puffy airs in the reach across the Sound.

Mr. Hanan did not consider it a decisive test, but he was manifestly disappointed at Nahma's showing, on the ground that her sails do not fit as trimly as they should. The cup defender is to be subjected to daily trials the coming week, and unless she makes a better showing with the Marconi rig, the old mast will be re-tepped and the old suit of sails substituted for the new before the cup races are sailed, week after next.

Meantime there is for the Sound yachtsmen hope in Joyant as a suitable cup defender in case Nahma's changed rig is declared unsuitable.

Marconi Rig's First Trial.

This was the first time that the much talked of Marconi rig has ever been used in a race in this country, though it has been used with much success in English waters and is much fancied by yachtsmen of Great Britain.

None of the schooners of the New York fifties appeared at the course to answer the signals of the Race Committee, G. G. Dominick, Bartholomew Jacob, and Ernest Draper. The wind was too light and altogether too unpromising for them to make the trip across the Sound from their Glen Cove anchorage. Three of the forties were towed to the course, however, and started. Mistral, fresh from the yards in Bristol with a new mast in place of that which was so badly sprung during the New York Yacht Club cruise, was one of them, and thus re-rigged sailed the best race she has yet shown, and much delighted her enthusiastic racing owner, G. M. Pynchon, by defeating Rowdy by but nine seconds less than ten minutes. Mistral led the fleet all the way on each of the three legs of the triangular course of nearly fourteen miles, which was negotiated in wind that ranged from a fair breeze to a dead calm. Pamparo, the only other starter in the class, was beaten a couple of minutes by Rowdy.

Stamford Wins Special Trophy.

Interest of the members of the club centred in the race for a special trophy, the fleet of the Stamford one-design yachts being pitted against that of the Indian Harbor one-design class. Eleven of the Stamford boats and eight of the Indian Harbor class started in what proved to be an overwhelming victory for the Stamford boats over those from the Greenwich Club. Six of the Stamford yachts finished before the first of the Indian Harbor fleet drifted across the line, and the other five of the Stamford class completed the course before the rest of the Indian Harbor lot finished scoring along about 7 o'clock. The winner of the race was D. L. Elliman's Polly, which defeated Commodore E. Y. Weber's Priscilla by the very narrow margin of forty-eight seconds, the pair holding together with remarkable persistency for a yacht race, even when it came to the drift home in the turning tide. Polly beat the best of the Indian Harbor boats, Vamoose, by approximately ten minutes.

Stamford is known as the nursery of sailors by yachtsmen throughout the country, and the reason was shown in yesterday's race when two of the miniature redwings, as they are called, because of the glaring cardinal red of their mainsails and jibs, went over a short course, the winner sailed by twin sons of Mr. Jacob, who have just passed their tenth birthday, their competitor being sailed by a couple of boys of but twelve years old.

In a special match race between a couple of cat-boats the sailors were young lads in knickerbockers, two which sailed the winner called the Dead Calm, being accompanied by their mother, as enthusiastic a sailor as her two sons. Several of the dinghies and a couple of the Stamford one-design boats were also sailed by lads not yet out of knickerbockers. All the youngsters handled their craft like veterans, both in maneuvering for the start and in the clever tacking of their boats in the windward work of the second leg of the course.

Details of the race with the time made by each of the contestants are given in the appended summaries:

N. Y. Y. C. FORTIES.
Start, 2:30. Course, 13¾ Miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Mistral, G. M. Pynchon	5:17:47	2:47:47
Pamparo, Dr. James Bishop	5:29:55	2:59:55
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	5:27:38	2:57:38

SLOOPS—CLASS P.
Start, 2:35. Course, 13¾ Miles.

Joyant, C. D. Mallory	5:21:07	2:46:07
Nahma, Childs & Hanan	5:28:20	2:53:20
Aleda, J. W. and E. P. Alker	5:46:18	3:11:18
Anita, G. P. Granbery	Did not finish.	

N. Y. Y. C. THIRTIES.
Start, 2:40. Course, 13¾ Miles.

Alera, J. L. Cutler	6:43:27	4:03:27
Leamona, G. B. Kulenkampff	6:59:00	4:19:50
Juanita, J. T. Pratt	6:50:38	4:10:38
Okee III., L. G. Hamersley	6:38:38	3:58:38

SLOOPS—SPECIAL CLASS.
Start, 2:45. Course, 13¾ Miles.

Mariquita, H. B. Shaen	6:55:59	4:10:59
Alice, C. B. Keeler	6:58:40	4:13:40

HANDICAP CLASS IN ONE DIVISION.
Start, 2:50. Course, 10½ Miles.

Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	6:37:32	3:47:32
Nadia, W. F. Clarke	5:25:30	2:35:30
Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	6:22:48	3:32:48

Corrected time—Nadia, 2:17:37; Robin Hood III., 3:13:22; Carolina, 3:47:32.

INDIAN HARBOR ARROW CLASS.
Start, 2:55. Course, 10½ Miles.

Comrade, A. G. Hanan	5:36:36	3:41:36
Jack o' Lantern, L. H. Dyer	6:59:13	4:04:19
Rascal IV., S. C. Hopkins	6:58:28	4:03:28
Rani, C. D. Hallory	6:59:53	4:04:58

INDIAN HARBOR (OLD) CLASS.
Start, 3:15. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Ossee, L. M. Hard	5:37:56	2:22:56
Yaqui, Page & Busk	6:05:11	2:40:11
Wabisi, R. Outwater	6:39:12	3:24:12
Wahneta, W. Hughes	5:41:32	2:2::52
Minnehaha, J. F. Duryea	6:00:43	3:45:43
Hiuhiuhee, J. R. Johnson	5:50:25	2:35:25
Vapoose, estate of C. T. Wills	5:34:08	2:19:08

STANFORD ONE-DESIGN CLASS.
Start, 3:15. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Priscilla, E. Y. Weber	5:25:25	2:10:25
Calixa, H. H. Marion	5:48:15	2:33:15
Sandykit, H. H. Oddie	5:27:51	2:12:51
Aurelia, J. S. Jenkins	5:41:18	2:26:18
Peanut, F. C. Noble	5:45:16	2:30:16
Billy Boy, E. G. Draper	5:28:41	2:13:41
Polly, D. L. Elliman	5:24:37	2:09:37
Little Hope, I. E. Raymond	5:34:27	2:19:27
Fawn, Bell and Lockwood	5:40:03	2:25:03
Cordelia, G. G. Dominick	5:29:56	2:14:56
Virginia, W. Ziegler, Jr.	5:31:21	2:16:21

STAR CLASS.
Start, 3:20. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Zeta, G. W. Elder	5:38:07	2:18:07
Star Faraway, A. B. Fry	5:46:06	2:26:06

BUG CLASS.
Start, 3:25. Course, 5¼ Miles.

Wasp, W. J. McHugh	5:19:27	1:54:27
Flat Calm, Jacobs Bros.	6:30:38	3:06:38

MATCH RACE.
Start, 3:25. Course, 5¼ Miles.

Flat Calm, Jacobs Bros.	6:30:38	3:05:38
Why Not, E. J. Walsh, Jr.	6:19:56	2:54:56

GREENWICH DORIES.
Start, 3:25. Course, 5¼ Miles.

Lobster, E. J. Lucas	5:48:06	2:23:06
Bonnie, S. O. Edmunds	6:14:58	2:49:58

RED WINGS.
Start, 3:25. Course, 5¼ Miles.

Ruddy Duck, J. Wallace	5:13:30	1:48:30
Kee Wee, J. Morton	5:10:52	1:45:52

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB DORIES.
Start, 3:25. Course, 5¼ Miles.

Yan, A. Vanderlaan	5:20:13	2:04:13
Petrel, E. Lascaris	5:36:44	2:11:44

JOY FLEET ON LOWER BAY.

Leads in First Division Craft in Atlantic Y. C. Regatta.

Yachtsmen of the lower bay sailed the ninth championship race of the season in a light breeze from the southeast. The regatta was held under the auspices of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and the start and the finish were off Sea Gate. As the wind came, the Race Committee was able to give the larger classes a good race around a course made up of two broad reaches and a beat.

Joy had no great difficulty in winning among the first division of handicap boats, as Ramea, the only other craft in the class, needs a good deal of wind. In the second division of the same class Oriole led the fleet home, but on corrected time first prize went to May. M and F II., which lost a mast last week, appeared with a new pole, and won handily from Cyric in the S division. Skylark was the first of the knockabouts home. W. L. Inslee, who has won every race this Summer in his Shadow, again sent the boat first across the line in the Star class. The summary:

HANDICAP CLASS, FIRST DIVISION.
Start, 3. Course, 11.80 Miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Joy, Le Sauvage and Davis	5:35:52	2:35:52
Ramea, J. P. Tompkins	6:15:00	3:16:00

Corrected time—Joy, 2:35:52; Ramea, 2:50:10.

HANDICAP CLASS, SECOND DIVISION.
Start, 3:05. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Oriole, R. W. Rummell	4:31:50	1:48:50
May, W. Anderson	4:54:10	1:42:10
Loafer, H. A. Bullock	4:54:50	1:49:50
Clinco, R. H. Wilson	5:03:54	1:58:24
Frances, S. Wickes	5:09:30	2:04:30
Wenonah, E. A. Plunkett	5:10:30	2:05:30
Wahkan II., C. K. Michaels	5:21:00	2:16:00

Corrected time—May, 1:43:44; Oriole, 1:44:29; Loafer, 1:49:50; Clinco, 1:53:34; Wahkan II., 1:56:25; Wenonah, 1:56:48; Frances, 2:00:29.

SLOOPS—CLASS S.
Start, 3:10. Course, 7.3 Miles.

M. & F. II., J. H. Wright	4:59:03	1:49:03
Cyric, C. Hollinshed	5:02:10	1:52:10

KNOCKABOUTS.
Start, 3:15. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Skylark, C. Platt	5:02:10	1:47:10
Mouse, R. F. Sypper	5:08:00	1:53:00
An-X, R. Fitzgibbons	5:13:32	1:58:32
X-tra, S. R. Church	5:14:08	1:59:08
Poke Along, H. G. Pimm	5:21:00	2:06:00

STARS.
Start, 3:20. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Shadow, W. L. Inslee	5:11:44	1:51:49
Sea Star, J. W. Christiansen	5:14:56	1:54:56
Mursd, C. L. Atkinson	5:16:55	1:56:55
Veried, C. R. Halley	5:19:51	1:59:51
Maxixe, G. L. Beston	Did not finish.	

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.
Start, 3:25. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Mavourneen, J. & D. Taylor	5:33:43	2:08:43
Alcyon, R. Roech	5:35:27	2:10:27
Spider, H. D. A. Martin	5:38:36	2:13:36
Bug II., H. Rottammer	5:46:46	2:21:46

Corrected time—Bug II., 1:58:36; Spider, 1:59:27; Alcyon, 3:01:37; Mavourneen, 2:03:30.

NEW YORK Y. C. DINGHIES.
Start, 3:25. Course, 3.63 Miles.

Mercury, J. J. Remmey	4:39:35	1:14:35
North Star, Murell & Roloff	4:42:50	1:17:50

GRUNT LEADS FISH CLASS.

Wins by Seven Minutes in Race of Seawanhaka Yacht Club.

Yesterday's race for the series prizes for the one-design fish class sloops of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club had the smallest number of starters in any of the series that has yet been sailed. Grunt was once more winner by the rather wide margin of seven minutes. The summaries:

FISH CLASS.
Start, 3:05. Course, 6½ Miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Grunt, S. T. Shaw	5:20:42	2:15:42
Periwinkle, H. R. Hayes	5:27:09	2:22:09
Manatee, A. Strauss	5:43:00	2:38:00
Pompano, W. H. Appleton	5:47:09	2:42:09
Sabalo, Dr. L. F. Bishop	5:59:35	2:54:35

OUTLAW CLASS.
Start, 3:10. Course, 6½ Miles.

Black Spot, C. Burton	6:01:33	2:51:33
Bill Bones, J. D. Erskine	6:06:32	2:56:32
Captain Kidd, C. M. Fair	6:08:37	2:58:37
Long John, Irving Cox	Did not finish.	

Sylph Outsails Dolphin.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 19.—In a breeze from the east by south, W. C. Atwater's Sylph and C. W. Powell's Dolphin sailed off the 1915 championship of the Class AA boats here today. The yachts raced boat for boat, the winner being the Sylph. The summary:

CLASS AA.
Start, 2:15. Course, 10 Miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Sylph, W. C. Atwater	3:54:10	1:36:10
Dolphin, C. W. Powell	3:55:10	1:37:10

Stars in Firemen's Sports Today.

Many of the athletes who will seek senior Metropolitan titles next Saturday will be among the 600 contestants this afternoon in the annual games of the Eccentric Firemen at Celtic Park. The leading attraction of the program will be the meeting of Homer Baker and Larry Scudder in the 1,000-yard handicap. The hammer throwing duel between Matt McGrath and Pat Ryan has also aroused great interest among followers of this division of athletics.

RESTA HURLS CAR OVER LINE IN VAN

Achieves Victory in Grand Prix at Chicago, Driving at 100 Miles an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Dario Resta, driving his Peugeot car, added another sprig of laurels to his already large supply here this afternoon by winning the Grand Prix race in easy fashion. Dave Lewis, in a Hoskins Special, was second; Busane, in a Dusenburg, third; Galvin, in a Sunbeam, fourth, and D'Alene, in a Dusenburg, fifth.

The time for the fifty miles was 29:52.49, an average speed of one hundred miles an hour.

With Resta it was the old story of pronounced superiority. He annexed the first of the twenty-mile heats, necessary to qualify in the main event in the afternon. He led in twenty-four laps out of the twenty-five in the final, and the only time he was behind was in the eighteenth lap when Lewis sneaked up on Resta in the stretch and had the pleasure of leading for about one second.

Resta was in the lead again before the first turn had been passed and from that time on he increased his advantage with the big blue racing car until he was a good three car lengths ahead. This was the order of the finish, which brought $5,000 to Resta for taking first place, $2,500 to Lewis, $1,250 to Buzane, $750 to Galvin, and $500 to D'Alene.

From the start it was evident that Resta was the class of the five starters, although Galvin and Lewis hung to the Italian's heels, making an even better showing than most of the experts expected. Buzane also cut loose once or twice and threatened the leaders, but Resta always stepped out when his rivals got frisky and showed that he still had something left for an emergency.

The fact that De Palma and Chevrolet were out of the running because of engine trouble detracted from the interest in the classic, for they left little or no competition for Resta. The accident which put De Palma out of the running occurred in the third lap of the first heat, when after he had seesawed with Resta for first honors, he had to pull up lame and limp to his pit. His engine had gone wrong and he was through for the afternoon.

Probably the biggest surprise of the day was the showing of Lewis. He and Galvin made what race there was in the final, and only a bad tire prevented the Sunbeam driver from being further up in the standing, for he was forced to stop once and change a tire.

The rest of the heats were slow affairs, mainly because none of the first choices were in the line-up. After Galvin had nosed out Lewis for first honors in the second brush, Dave proceeded to step out in the third heat and with little competition easily placed his Hoskins in first place. Buzon in a Dusenburg took down the prize in the fourth heat, running Christaens off the boards for the rest of the afternoon, and leaving only Milton and D'Alene, Dusenburg drivers, to fight it out for first place in the final sprint. When Milton's car developed engine trouble, D'Alene was awarded first place in the final clash after going around the track twice.

CURLEW SAILS HOME FIRST.

J. Wilson Dayton's Craft Wins in Bird Class at Bayside Regatta.

Only a light breeze was stirring yesterday afternoon when fourteen yachts, in four different classes, crossed the starting line in the races of the Bayside Yacht Club over the course in Little Neck Bay. After the craft got under way the breeze freshened up, and the little craft especially took advantage of it and, with their sails outstretched to the limit, provided good sport for the skippers.

Charles L. Willard again won in his Curlew, defeating the Skylark, a fleet little craft owned and guided by J. Wilson Dayton and his brother, Walter S. Dayton. There has been keen competition between the two yachts this season and honors are about even. These yachts of the bird class have proved among the most successful of the new types introduced along the Sound in years.

J. R. Robinson in the Big Dipper won in the Star class. He had a wide margin over his other five competitors. In the Bee class H. P. Rust won with his Bebe, having a comfortable margin over George Hopewell's Maybe. Hobart Rawson's Mayflower had a walkover in the one-design class.

The summaries:

BAYSIDE BIRD CLASS.
Start, 3:40. Course, 9 Miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Curlew, C. L. Willard	3:04:25	5:44:25
Skylark, J. W. and W. S. Dayton	2:06:22	5:46:22
Teaser, A. Nesbett	2:08:14	5:48:14

STAR CLASS.
Start, 3:45. Course, 9 Miles.

Big Dipper, J. R. Robinson	2:00:50	5:45:50
Starlight, John Johns	2:06:23	5:51:25
Southern Cross, H. F. L. Funke	2:09:06	5:54:06
Aria, George Abbott	2:09:15	5:54:15
Taurus, Philip Benson	2:10:15	5:55:15
Shooting Star, Lieut. K. Crombie	2:12:48	5:57:48

BAYSIDE BEE CLASS.
Start, 3:50. Course, 9 Miles.

Bebe, H. P. Rust	2:38:47	6:28:47
Maybe, George Hopewell	2:42:15	6:32:15
Befirst, H. H. Clark	2:45:05	6:35:05
Vespa, C. T. Arrighi	2:50:40	6:40:40

BAYSIDE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.
Start, 3:57. Course, 9 Miles.

Mayflower, Hobart Rawson	2:43:10	6:40:10

Wallen Wins Ohio River Swim.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—W. L. Wallen, Jr., of the Hamilton Club, Chicago, won the fourth annual six-mile Ohio River championship swim here today, leading a field of twenty-eight starters. Michael McDermott, also of Chicago, was second, and Thomas Horrocks of Pittsburgh third. Herbert Laubis of St. Louis was fourth. The winner's time was 58 minutes, flat.

Automobiles Traded.

Autos Cheapest In August

Dull Month Makes Cheap Prices.

Automobiles traded; Demonstrators; Time Payments Arranged.

Beautiful Packards, "38," "48," six-cylinder, $850 to $1,600; other Packards; Cadillacs, 1913 to 1916, all styles, from $475; Oldsmobiles, $600.

1916 Mercer, $2,000; Chandler Landaulette, $750; Peerless, "6-75," electric equipment, $450; Hudsons, "Six," $750 up; 1916 Maxwells (touring and landaulettes.) Cheap!

Overlands, $100 up; Metallurgic Landaulettes, $750 to $1,000; 1916 Fairfield and other models. Paige-Detroit, $760 to $900; Renaults, $850, $450.

$1,750 Pullman, self-starter, $400; Chalmers, $200 to $700; new, $585, (1916;) runabouts, $400; Mercedes Limousine, $300; Fiats, $450, $650, $1,250; Buicks, $200 to $500; 100 others, $100 up.

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NEWPORT POLOISTS LOSE.

Suffer First Defeat of Season at the Hands of Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—Newport suffered its first setback of the season in polo at the hands of Narragansett, by the score of 10 to 8 goals, in the first round for the gold mallet standing for the championship of Newport, here today. R. G. Shaw played in W. Balding's place upon the Narragansett team, while the latter played in Shaw's place for Newport.

Shaw accounted for four of his team's tallies. In the third period he had traversed the length of the field in four shots, and had narrowly missed the shot for the goal when his pony stumbled and fell in his efforts to pull him up. The pony fell upon Shaw, and the saddle struck him in the side. A call was sent in for a physician, but Shaw was in the saddle and in the midst of the play upon his arrival.

Newport received one goal by handicap, but Cooley of the visitors quickly overcame this and scored in two minutes of play. The home four regained the lead when Strawbridge and Burden each made a tally, while Cooley added another to his average. For the first four periods it appeared as if Newport was going to have an easy time of it, with the score at 6 to 4 in its favor at half time.

The visitors then took a brace and made four tallies in the fifth and sixth, while Burden again placed the ball between the uprights in the sixth. This chukker caused the downfall of the local quartet, for Cooley, Drage, and Shaw each scored. Shaw was the only man to tally in the seventh. Burden and Shaw did likewise in the eighth. The play ended with the Newport team gamely struggling to tie the score. There were several close misses, but the older men of the winning four wisely played to the boards. Cooley, Drage, and Balding were mounted upon the ponies furnished them by Lord Wimborne. Whitney, who mounted Strawbridge, as well as his son, had thirteen well-known mounts upon the field, among which were Siren and Chestnuts, both of which have played in the last two international matches.

There will be polo every day this week. On Monday the cups presented by J. A. Burden will be contested. On Tuesday the second round for the gold mallet will be played between Aiken and Point Judith. On Thursday the final match for the gold mallet will be played and on Saturday the contests for the Thorne memorial will begin. On Wednesday and Friday members' games shall be played. The score:

NEWPORT.	NARRAGANSETT.
1—J. A. Burden, Jr.	1—J. C. Cooley.
2—C. V. Whitney.	2—R. G. Shaw 2d.
3—A. E. Strawbridge.	3—J. Drage.
Back—W. Balding.	Back—G. M. Huckscher

Newport—Goals, 7; allowed by handicap, 1; total, 8. Individual goals—J. A. Burden, Jr., (5.) C. V. Whitney, A. E. Strawbridge. Narragansett—Goals, 10; by handicap, none; total, 10. Individual goals—J. C. Cooley, (4.) R. G. Shaw 2d, (4.) J. Drage, G. M. Huckscher. Time—Eight 7½-minute periods. Referee—W. S. Fitzpatrick.

TITLE FOR NEW HAVEN A. A.

Makes Clean Sweep in Connecticut Track and Field Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 19.—Athletes of the New Haven A. A. easily retained the championship of Connecticut on track and field in the annual sports held on Yale Field this afternoon. The New Haven A. A. representatives swept through the program, missing a first place here and there, but making practically a clean sweep of the meet.

There were several fine performances, with form ruling in all but one event. Hector Auray, a junior Metropolitan champion, was left flat on his mark in the century dash, but recovered in time to take third place, the championship going to his clubmate, David Tucker, who was timed in 0:10:1-5. Auray came back in the quarter mile, and triumphed easily in 0:51 flat.

J. M. Roche, the Yale freshman who carries the standard of the New Haven A. A., gave a fine performance in the furlong dash, which he captured in the fast time of 0:22 1-5. Roche led from start to finish and was never hard pressed.

Another good race was run by Sam Evans, the colored half-miler of Loomis High School, who took the 880-yard run in 2:01 2-5. The winners were as follows:

100-Yard Dash.—Dave Tucker, New Haven A. A. Time—0:10 1-5.
220-Yard Dash.—J. M. Roche, New Haven A. A. Time—0:22 1-5.
880-Yard Run.—Sam Evans, Loomis High School. Time—2:01 2-5.
One-Mile Walk.—Erwin L. Malone, unattached. Time—7:46 4-5.
One-Mile Run.—J. J. Broderick, St. Mary's A. A., Bridgeport. Time—4:47 4-5.
440-Yard Run.—Hector Auray, New Haven A. A. Time—0:51.
Five-Mile Run.—Charles Du Bois, New Haven A. A. Time—28:51.
Putting 12-Pound Shot.—G. S. Holquist, New Haven A. A., with 44 feet 5¾ inches.
Running High Jump.—Ed Haub, New Haven A. A., with 5 feet 9 inches.
Throwing the Discus.—William Shaw, New Haven A. A., with 101 feet 5 inches.
Running Broad Jump.—W. Brown, Trinity College, with 22 feet 1 inch.

RESULTS OF PLAY ON NEARBY LINKS

Large Fields of Golfers Out at Montclair, Wykagyl, Apawamis, and Elsewhere.

Golfers had a gala day's sport yesterday over the links of the Montclair Golf Club in New Jersey, where events for members of both sexes attracted large fields of competitors. For the women there was a putting contest, which was won by Mrs. R. B. Neff, the second prize going to Mrs. R. L. Johnstone.

The men contested in the sweepstakes competition, and in all three classes good scores were turned in. Under the conditions of the competition all net scores of 71 or under are counted as 71, and the points are awarded five, three, and one respectively for the golfers with the lowest net scores. As a result of this there were ties for first place in Classes A and B, and the nine points had to be distributed. The only golfer to gain the full five points for first place was Dyer Smith, who captained the honors in the Class C division with a card of 96, 24—72. F. S. Littlejohn and William P. Taxton, the other competitors in this class, finished one stroke behind Smith, and had to divide the points. The scores:

Sweepstakes Competition; Class A.—W. E. Marcus, Jr., 75, 8—70; A. L. Pierson, Jr., 79, 9—71; W. Dyer, 78, 8—71; R. B. Neff, 81, 10—71; R. H. Gregory, 83, 12—71; J. B. Krammer, 85, 11—74; J. W. Allen, 86, 11—75; A. R. Allen, 83, 9—76; Joseph Hodgson, 81, 5—76; W. W. Hubbard, 91, 12—79; Ralph Starrett, 94, 10—84.

Class B.—P. S. Kellogg, 81, 13—68; T. P. McGlynn, 86, 16—69; E. C. Hall, 86, 14—72; A. L. Pierson, 80, 14—75; Percy Allan, 92, 17—75; J. B. Smith, Jr., 94, 16—78; R. C. Blancke, 100, 19—81; T. A. Adams, 99, 18—80.

Class C.—Dyer Smith, 96, 24—72; F. S. Littlejohn, 94, 21—73; William P. Taxton, 98, 25—73.

WYKAGYL COUNTRY CLUB.

Seventy-five golfers took part in the handicap against par yesterday afternoon on the Wykagyl Country Club links, and the winner turned up in H. W. Pratt, who finished 1 up on par with his handicap. Dr. W. L. Webster and George H. Ferguson were tied for second honors, each completing the course 1 down.

APAWAMIS CLUB.

Three competitions were held yesterday afternoon over the links of the Apawamis Club—a special eighteen-hole medal play handicap, the regular handicap event, and a golf ball sweepstakes competition. The first-named event resulted in a victory for Simeon Ford, who led with a card of 98, 21—77. G. V. Haggerty was second, with 96, 18—78; E. W. Harris finished third with a card of 103, 22—81, and R. Collins was fourth, with 116, 24—92.

The regular eighteen-hole medal play event was won by C. M. Dickinson, whose card showed 89, 16—73. G. V. Haggerty took the honors in the golf ball sweepstakes competition, with 96, 18—78.

HOLLYWOOD GOLF CLUB.

H. G. Bloomingdale was returned the winner of the eighteen-hole medal play handicap competition over the links of the Hollywood Golf Club yesterday afternoon. His card was 104, 30—74. Fourteen golfers took part in the event. Some of the other scores were: E. Plaut, 97, 21—76; I. I. Bloomingdale, 111, 32—79, and B. L. Tim, 110, 27—83.

SIWANOY COUNTRY CLUB.

Play began yesterday over the links of the Siwanoy Country Club for the club championship, but will not be completed until next week. Under the conditions the competitors can play eighteen holes on two successive competing days, or thirty-six holes on one day, the winner of the club championship to be the golfer with the best gross at thirty-six holes. There is also a prize for the runner-up, and the golfer with the best net for thirty-six holes will receive the Governor's Trophy. Some of the competitors yesterday played eighteen and some thirty-six holes, and the completed scores will not be obtainable until next week.

FAIRVIEW COUNTRY CLUB.

H. C. Strauss's card of 87, 17—70 showed best in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap over the Fairview Country Club's course yesterday afternoon, and gave him first place over H. C. Hirsch by two strokes. The latter's card was 84, 12—72, while T. H. Peyser was third with 81, 6—75.

RUMSON COUNTRY CLUB.

A. T. Dwight repeated his performance of 1912 in the finals for the Rumson Country Club championship yesterday afternoon. He defeated J. C. Renard in an interesting match of thirty-six holes for the club honors, 6 up and 7 to play.

DEAL GOLF CLUB.

Joseph M. Byrne and E. W. Heller tied for first honors in the Class A competition of the handicap play against par yesterday afternoon over the links of the Deal Golf Club, both finishing four down. A tie also resulted in the Class B competition between J. S. Sutphen and Leigh Harrison, each finishing one down.

BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB.

R. C. Wilson qualified for the Irving K. Taylor Cup over the Baltusrol Golf Club links yesterday afternoon, with a card of 93, 18—75. He is the fourteenth to qualify.

RIDGEWOOD COUNTRY CLUB.

The Kickers' handicap competition at the Ridgewood Country Club yesterday afternoon, in which the players chose their own handicaps, resulted in a victory for E. S. MacDonald, whose card showed 91, 20—71. F. S. Bruyn was second with 101, 31—70.

GREENWICH COUNTRY CLUB.

Four golfers tied with a net score of 72 in the play for the cup presented by F. Thorpe at the Greenwich Country Club yesterday afternoon. The results were:

N. Webb, 86, 16—72; G. H. Mullitken, 86, 14—72; B. M. Fellows, 91, 19—72; O. B. Currott, 90, 18—72; Dr. W. F. Honan, 89, 16—73; H. S. Marston, 87, 14—73; E. Shearson, 93, 18—74; E. J. Phillips, 92, 19—73; H. Gillon, 87, 11—76; G. M. Moffatt, 93, 17—76; C. C. Pearson, Jr., 88, 11—77; C. E. Marten, 86, 8—78; James Pott, 96, 18—78; F. N. Zittell, 95, 16—79.

HYDEWOOD GOLF CLUB.

Competition for the President's Cup was continued yesterday afternoon at the Hydewood Gold Club, the following scores being turned in:

H. K. Carroll, 99, 16—83; Walter Whitehead, 99, 16—83; J. A. Wilson, 106, 16—82; William P. Taylor, 88, 7—81; William H. Nischwitz, 99, 19—80; R. G. Morse, 96, 16—80; R. E. Carpenter, 100, 17—83; F. L. Titsworth, 107, 35—73.

SKELLEY AND HOVEY WIN.

Defeat Guilford and Standish on Wyantenuck Links.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Aug. 19.—The golf tournament at the Wyantenuck Country Club closed today with the playoff of the tie for first place in the bogey handicap between W. Parker Seeley of Brooklawn, Mass., and J. R. Bowker of Woodland, Mass., the former winning.

An exhibition four ball match between J. S. Skelley, the Wyantenuck professional, and R. F. Hovey, champion of Rhode Island, against Jesse Guilford, the Massachusetts champion, and J. D. Standish, Jr., of Detroit, was won by Skelley and Hovey on the seventeenth green by 2 and 1. Hovey made a score of 77 in his first time over the course in two years.

In the medal play handicap, selected eighteen of thirty-six holes, in which there were forty-five entries, the result was a tie between C. C. Thomas of Colonia and C. Van Arsdale of Pittsfield, each turning in a card of 70. In the playoff Thomas defeated Van Arsdale.

PLAGUE PUTS OFF TOURNEY.

Lack of Caddies Causes Rumson Club to Postpone Event.

The first sport to be affected by the infantile paralysis plague in this city and vicinity is the great and ancient game of the links. The disease has necessitated the postponement of the annual invitation tournament of the Rumson Country Club, Rumson, N. J., which was scheduled to be decided on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week.

The club committee last night announced that, because of the stringent measures adopted by the New Jersey authorities as a preventative against the dreaded plague, it had been found impossible to obtain the caddies, an essential factor in any gol

ITALIAN NURSE HURT IN AEROPLANE RAID

Mme. Mazzuchi, Head of Military Hospital in Latisana, Writes of Attack.

RED CROSS ASKS SUPPLIES

Issues Appeal for French Wounded Emergncy Fund in Paris—Needy Refugees in Mexico.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 7 East Thirty-eighth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the head, has received a letter from Mme. C. Mazzuchi, head of the Military Hospital in Latisana, Italy, which institution is largely supported by Americans. For months past it has been taxed to its capacity in caring for the wounded soldiers sent there for surgical and medical treatment.

"Latisana," Mme. Mazzuchi writes, "is not far from the firing line. We constantly hear the big guns and we are often bombarded by aeroplanes. On May 28 we were heavily bombarded, when forty-two bombs were thrown mercilessly on the town during the night, killing and wounding many people. We were awakened by the ringing of the town bell, following the explosion of the first bomb at about 2 A. M. Signorina Navoni and myself were dressing to go to the hospital at the time to comfort our poor wounded when a shell fell on a house opposite our own and exploded. Fragments of the shell were blown through the shutters of my window into my room and Signorina Navoni was twice wounded, both times in the back. Luckily, the wounds were not deep. I had some trouble in getting a stretcher to convey her to the hospital, but finally succeeded, and she is now convalescing.

"Latisana is a pleasant little Italian village of about 5,000 people, situated on the Venetian Plain, in the Province of Udine. The hospital, which is installed in the new buildings of the local school, is clean and healthy, and contains fourteen large rooms, each one used as a ward.

"The medical and surgical work is done by the Italian military surgeons, under the direction of a medical officer of the general staff. The orderlies are soldiers. The surgical instruments sent to me from the United States have been greatly appreciated, and I have distributed them between the hospital in Latisana and the camp hospital No. 229."

Mme. Mazzuchi inclosed a list of much-needed articles, the list mentioning, among other things, small pillows for fractures, nightshirts, dressing gowns, handkerchiefs, jerseys, operating gowns, slippers, socks, towels, house linen, rubber sheets, oilcloth, rubber gloves, hotwater bottles, and dental instruments.

Gifts intended for the hospital should be addressed to Mme. Mazzuchi, of the "Ospedale Militare di Riserva," at Latisana, Italy, and should be marked "via Genoa."

The American Red Cross.

The American Red Cross has received a letter from Mrs. Lathrop of the American Fund for French Wounded, in which she appeals for rubber surgical goods, especially surgeons gloves, rubber sheeting cut into squares, rubber pillows, and hot water bottles. There is also great need, Mrs. Lathrop adds, for gauze, handerkerchiefs, surgical instruments, shoes, slippers, socks, and blankets. All supplies of the kind mentioned when delivered at the shipping office of the American Red Cross, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, will be forwarded immediately to the American Fund for French Wounded in Paris. No charge is made for transportation.

During the week ended yesterday the Red Cross shipped to the Russian Red Cross about 3,500 pairs of rubber gloves, 120 air cushions, and 150 rubber sheets. To the British Red Cross in London the American organization shipped during the week hospital supplies valued at $1,000. To the Serbian Hospital Fund in Greece the society sent more than 1,800 hospital garments.

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Mrs. F. L. V. Hoppin	36
Mrs. L. M. Dickinson	12
Mrs. P. R. Allen	36
Mrs. G. B. Mead	20
Mrs. G. H. Reboul	12

Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, reports a total of contributions received including funds raised in cooperation with allied committees of $1,550,720.65. The following contributions have been acknowledged by Mr. Belmont during the week:

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L. C. Mason	10
E. A. Filene	100
I. T. Burr	100
G. Brooks	100
O. C. Stiles	10
Anonymous	10
C. S. Sweetser	25
W. H. Mayo	10
Miss E. F. Bulfinch	25
R. F. Clapp	25
A. P. Estabrook	25
Mrs. W. Saville	20
W. E. Nichols	25
D. M. Hill	10
H. A. Brown	10
J. M. Dashaway	10
Mrs. S. P. Blake	25
M. F. Cushing	10
Main St. Bap. Ch., Binghamton	15
Anonymous	50
F. Mackey	10
R. F. Raymond	10
B. A. Rich	25
Miss E. H. Clark	25
Mrs. L. A. Stuart	25
G. I. Alden	25
Mrs. C. W. Taintor	25
M. A. Davis	100
T. F. Goldmark	10
H. S. Warner	25
Mrs. H. Reed	25
E. G. Childs	50
Mrs E. S. Webster	25
Dr. F. A. Dunbar	10
M. O. Movius	$10
A. A. Mills	10
M. Davidson	25
Mrs. A. H. Newman	25
Mrs. C. D. Irish	100
D. W. Seaman	15
J. Seaman	25
Mrs. F. S. Moseley	50
S. W. Masters	10
Mrs. F. D. Heywood	10
Mrs. C. W. Miller	20
Mrs. J. P. Benkard	25
J. C. Hupfel	10
Miss N. E. Snow	100
F. W. Wyman	25
Mrs. H. W. Sibley	50
W. W. Esselstyn	10
Mrs. M. R. Carrier	10
H. G. Hunnewell	100
Mrs. W. Y. Peters	10
J. A. Kinney	10
Miss D. D. Rust	25
Mrs. T. C. Lowell	100
F. L. Hayes	10
W. C. Hunneman	25
Miss S. Moen	25
W. Hughes	10
Miss A. F. Rogers	150
C. Strauss	50
Mrs. J. L. Harriman	25
R. Roberts	10
D. R. Collier	10
R. A. Carter	10
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Red Cross	300
Joshua Bailey	125
Miss Chase	100
Mrs. H. M. Hanna	500
Mrs. C. M. Chapin	100
Miss Howell	$10
C. Gambel, Jr.	25
C. Barth	20
Anonymous	10
C. Decker	25
Mrs. Tanner	20
E. F. Smith	10
Miscellaneous	26

Given to the Allies.

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Mrs. W. W. Crocker	$100
W. W. & E. B. Campbell	10
A. Frissell	20
E. H. Fohes	50
R. Saltonstall	200
L. W. Clark	10
F. W. Stetson	$50
H. L. Putnam	50
E. Putnam	25
J. K. Burgess	25
H. O. Underwood	5,000
G. A. Peabody	100
Other contributions	46

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W. McM. Mills	25
Mrs. I. Wood	$25
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J. W. Atkinson	10
J. Heastra	10
Rev. J. H. Hopkins	10
K. B. Welles	102
M. E. Whittemore	17
Westminster Pres Ch., Keokuk, Ia.	57
Mrs. C. Fyle	10
M. S. Gibson	10
Anonymous	10
E. Armstrong	10
Miss T. Finley	10
Bellevue Cong. Ch. Comm. of Mercy	10
Anna G. Baldwin	10
Rev. D. M. Grummon	11
M. Jackson	10
M. Monroe	10
J. L. Slater	25
Miss E. C. Gardner	16
J. H. A. Miller	33
Miss A. T. Evans	100
Mr. & Mrs. Simonton	10
Redlands Assn.	11
A. Olver	14
Anonymous	10
U. Pres. Ch.	102
Asbury M. E. Ch.	67
So. Pres. Ch., Calhoun, Mo.	30
H. M. Sarkisian	300
Chinese Christian	141
E. Cobb	10
Ref. Pres. S. S., Youngstown, O.	25
Montgomery Co. SS.	41
V. P. Bishop	25
M. L. McNair	50
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Pres. Ch., Saranac Lake	17
Mrs. E. V. Putnam	100
First Pres. Ch.	100
Liverpool, O.	65
Miss K. C. Ireson	100
Pres. Ch., Seneca, N. Y.	25
Coll. Laurlat	10
Rev. R. Rippera	10
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W. Lindsey	50

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Comm. London	100
I. Papermaster	56
Fed. Jewish Char.	10
St. Paul Comm.	186
L. H. B. S. Bellingham, Wash.	20
Rev. A. Bitensky	34
Pittsfield Comm.	32
L. Oesopt	29
Comm. San Francisco	575
Kirschbaum & Sons	10
J. Harbater	10
Comm. Yonkers	55
A. Opotzner	12
Rev. P. Shenkman	30
M. Schocher	200
Rev. L. Kanter	37
N. Abramson	10
Mr. Morris	10
S. Ryer	24
S. Lupikoff	17
Mrs. I. Schwartz	25
J. A. Zuckerman	19
Barney Krom	89
Rabbi B. Abromowitz	1,800
H. Tapolsky	14
N. Kaplan	10
Nassau H. W. A'n	15
C. Jacobs	100
P. H. Toledano	25
N. Rosner	11
M. Shoor & Sons	15
Buffalo Comm.	400
Dr. R. Newbaum	10
J. S. Rosenzweig	61
H. L. A. S. Keyser, W. Va.	20
D. of Jacob, Amsterdam	$24
Cong. Ahavath Chesed	38
Malden Comm.	100
Cong. Share Torah	50
Cong. Emunah Israel	124
Ind. Vilner Ass'n.	10
E. Rubin Co.	10
Coll. Pittsfield	25
M. Lariff	13
H. L. A. S. Jersey Shore, Penn.	13
T. S. Klein	12
B. Walkowich	26
Cong. Oheve Zedek	45
Scheinerman & Son	32
D. R. Travis	10
I. Epstein	100
Dr. H. H. Phillips	10
Rev. S. Smolensky	20
M. Alpert & Son	165
M. Alpert	10
Dr. Gorham Bacon	50
M. Knapp	25
J. Comm. St. Catherine, Ont.	85
J. Jaffe	13
Solowitzsch	10
Ascher & Sons	10
Plotkin Bros	13
Gloversdale Comm.	41
M. Zaik	23
Rev. L. Ginsburg	30
Mrs. A. Meller	78
J. S. Hahn	10
E. Rubin	15
Cong. Mezlvizel	47
Verein	25
N. Gendler	25
Garson & Co.	25
Cong. Ahavath Achim	41
Cong. Ahavath Sholom	50
Mrs. R. S. McQueston	25
Misses Wilson	25
A. J. Frost	10
Miss L. M. Sangstad	14
Misses Langhead	55
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Los Angeles Com.	300
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J. W. Atkinson	10
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E. Armstrong	10
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L. H. B. S. Bellingham, Wash.	20
Rev. A. Bitensky	34
Pittsfield Comm.	32
L. Oesopt	29
Comm. San Francisco	575
Kirschbaum & Sons	10
J. Harbater	10
Comm. Yonkers	55
A. Opotzner	12
Rev. P. Shenkman	30
M. Schocher	200
Rev. L. Kanter	37
N. Abramson	10
Mr. Morris	10
S. Ryer	24
S. Lupikoff	17
Mrs. I. Schwartz	25
J. A. Zuckerman	19
Barney Krom	89
Rabbi B. Abromowitz	1,800
H. Tapolsky	14
N. Kaplan	10
Nassau H. W. A'n	15
C. Jacobs	100
P. H. Toledano	25
N. Rosner	11
M. Shoor & Sons	15
Buffalo Comm.	400
Dr. R. Newbaum	10
J. S. Rosenzweig	61
H. L. A. S. Keyser, W. Va.	20
D. of Jacob, Amsterdam	$24
Cong. Ahavath Chesed	38
Malden Comm.	100
Cong. Share Torah	50
Cong. Emunah Israel	124
Ind. Vilner Ass'n.	10
E. Rubin Co.	10
Coll. Pittsfield	25
M. Lariff	13
H. L. A. S. Jersey Shore, Penn.	13
T. S. Klein	12
B. Walkowich	26
Cong. Oheve Zedek	45
Scheinerman & Son	32
D. R. Travis	10
I. Epstein	100
Dr. H. H. Phillips	10
Rev. S. Smolensky	20
M. Alpert & Son	165
M. Alpert	10
Dr. Gorham Bacon	50
M. Knapp	25
J. Comm. St. Catherine, Ont.	85
J. Jaffe	13
Solowitzsch	10
Ascher & Sons	10
Plotkin Bros	13
Gloversdale Comm.	41
M. Zaik	23
Rev. L. Ginsburg	30
Mrs. A. Meller	78
J. S. Hahn	10
E. Rubin	15
Cong. Mezlvizel	47
Verein	25
N. Gendler	25
Garson & Co.	25
Cong. Ahavath Achim	41
Cong. Ahavath Sholom	50
Mrs. R. S. McQueston	25
Misses Wilson	25
A. J. Frost	10
Miss L. M. Sangstad	14
Misses Langhead	55
Pres. S. S. Franklin, Tenn.	25
Los Angeles Com.	300
Rev. R. Rippera	10
Miss Fox	25
W. Lindsey	50

The American Red Cross.

The American Red Cross has received a letter from Mrs. Lathrop of the American Fund for French Wounded, in which she appeals for rubber surgical goods, especially surgeons gloves, rubber sheeting cut into squares, rubber pillows, and hot water bottles. There is also great need, Mrs. Lathrop adds, for gauze, handerkerchiefs, surgical instruments, shoes, slippers, socks, and blankets. All supplies of the kind mentioned when delivered at the shipping office of the American Red Cross, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, will be forwarded immediately to the American Fund for French Wounded in Paris. No charge is made for transportation.

During the week ended yesterday the Red Cross shipped to the Russian Red Cross about 3,500 pairs of rubber gloves, 120 air cushions, and 150 rubber sheets. To the British Red Cross in London the American organization shipped during the week hospital supplies valued at $1,000. To the Serbian Hospital Fund in Greece the society sent more than 1,800 hospital garments.

Fatherless of France.

The Fatherless Children of France Fund, of which Miss Lusita A. Leland is the head, and subscriptions to which should be addressed to W. W. Price, Treasurer, 111 Broadway, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, acknowledged yesterday these donations:

Miss Trafford and friends	$36
Miss Alice Allan	10
W. H. Bishop	36
A. W. King	25
J. D. Wheeler	18
Mrs. T. Crimmins	12
Mrs. F. L. V. Hoppin	36
Mrs. L. M. Dickinson	12
Mrs. P. R. Allen	36
Mrs. G. B. Mead	20
Mrs. G. H. Reboul	12

Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, reports a total of contributions received including funds raised in cooperation with allied committees of $1,550,720.65. The following contributions have been acknowledged by Mr. Belmont during the week:

W. R. Whittemore	$10
L. C. Mason	10
E. A. Filene	100
I. T. Burr	100
G. Brooks	100
O. C. Stiles	10
Anonymous	10
C. S. Sweetser	25
W. H. Mayo	10
Miss E. F. Bulfinch	25
R. F. Clapp	25
A. P. Estabrook	25
Mrs. W. Saville	20
W. E. Nichols	25
D. M. Hill	10
H. A. Brown	10
J. M. Dashaway	10
Mrs. S. P. Blake	25
M. F. Cushing	10
Main St. Bap. Ch., Binghamton	15
Anonymous	50
F. Mackey	10
R. F. Raymond	10
B. A. Rich	25
Miss E. H. Clark	25
Mrs. L. A. Stuart	25
G. I. Alden	25
Mrs. C. W. Taintor	25
M. A. Davis	100
T. F. Goldmark	10
H. S. Warner	25
Mrs. H. Reed	25
E. G. Childs	50
Mrs E. S. Webster	25
Dr. F. A. Dunbar	10
M. O. Movius	$10
A. A. Mills	10
M. Davidson	25
Mrs. A. H. Newman	25
Mrs. C. D. Irish	100
D. W. Seaman	15
J. Seaman	25
Mrs. F. S. Moseley	50
S. W. Masters	10
Mrs. F. D. Heywood	10
Mrs. C. W. Miller	20
Mrs. J. P. Benkard	25
J. C. Hupfel	10
Miss N. E. Snow	100
F. W. Wyman	25
Mrs. H. W. Sibley	50
W. W. Esselstyn	10
Mrs. M. R. Carrier	10
H. G. Hunnewell	100
Mrs. W. Y. Peters	10
J. A. Kinney	10
Miss D. D. Rust	25
Mrs. T. C. Lowell	100
F. L. Hayes	10
W. C. Hunneman	25

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises...5:09 | Sun sets...6:49 | Moon rises...10:31

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:29	12:59	6:43	7:20
Governors Island	1:12	1:45	7:31	8:17
Hell Gate	3:18	3:51	9:12	9:58

Arrived—Saturday, Aug. 19.

SS Finland, Liverpool, Aug. 16.
SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen, Aug. 9.
SS Ryswijk, Kirkwall, Aug. 9.
SS Matura, Trinidad, Aug. 10.
SS Stella, Colon, Aug. 9.
SS Lord Derby, Marseilles, July 20.
SS Pathfinder, Guantanamo, Aug. 12.
SS A. M. Mayragordatos, Norfolk, Aug. 18.
SS Comal, Galveston, Aug. 12.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Aug. 16.
SS W. B. O'Brien, Jacksonville, Aug. 15.
SS City of Everett, Boston, Aug. 15.
SS Brilliant, Tampico, Aug. 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Minnehaha	London	Aug. 12
Vasari	Barbados	Aug. 13
Petrolite	Trinidad	Aug. 13
Lord Erne	Havre	Aug. 5
Oriflamme	Dartmouth	Aug. 1
Lord Cromer	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Lux	Newport	Aug. 7
Totori Maru	London	Aug. 4
Cluny Castle	London	Aug. 9
Alcor	Turks Island	Aug. 6
Esperanza	Havana	July 20

DUE TOMORROW.

†California	Glasgow	Aug. 13
†Lafayette	Bordeaux	Aug. 12
†Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Aug. 12
Furnessia	Victoria	July 25
Senator	Tanamo	Aug. 16
Stazella	Santiago	Aug. 17
Carolina	San Juan	Aug. 16
Tenadores	Cristobal	July 21
Algonquin	Puerto Plata	Aug. 16
Momus	New Orleans	Aug. 16
El Siglo	Galveston	Aug. 15

DUE TUESDAY.

†Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Aug. 12
†Saxonia	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Italia	Naples	Aug. 11
King Bleddyn	Havre	Aug. 5
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 9
St. George	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 16
El Rio	Galveston	Aug. 16

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Brighton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Kansas City	Swansea	Aug. 9
Elef K. Venesuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Mizar	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Derrington Court	Havre	Aug. 5
Leersum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Cuyahoga	London	Aug. 8
Highland Prince	Victoria	July 31
Travalyor	Barry	Aug. 9
Robert M. Thompson	Sharpness	Aug. 10
Colon	Colon	Aug. 19
El Paso	Galveston	Aug. 17

DUE THURSDAY.

Rance	Bilbao	Aug. 9
Atlanta	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 22
Caracas	San Juan	Aug. 19
Santa Marta	Kingston	Aug. 19
Caronia	Shields	Aug. 6
Rigel	Seville	Aug. 1
Taunton	Jamaica	Aug. 10
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 19
El Valle	Galveston	Aug. 18

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Catherine Cuneo	Jamaica	Aug. 20
Antilla	P'rto Mexico	Aug. 16
Atherstone	Havre	Aug. 11
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 22
El Occidente	Galveston	Aug. 18

DUE SATURDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Vauban	Liverpool	Aug. 16
August	Buenos Aires	Aug. 11
Orkild	Buenos Aires	Aug. 1
Paul Palx	Swansea	Aug. 13

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Celtic	Liverpool	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alaunia	London	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Psapi	Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ara	Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis	Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Cuthbert	Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Paunia	Guiana	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Pacific	Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Hammeshus	Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Alba	Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Manchuria	London	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk	Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Carrillo	Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos	San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia	La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Inca	Santo Domingo	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Creole	New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Santa Clara	Havana	——	12:00 M.
Calabria	Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Comal	Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery	Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Esperanza	Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
C. Lopez y Lopez	Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Wineva	London	——	12:00 M.
Apache	Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Siglo	Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Sixaola	Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Paris	Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mariana	Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	9:0 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lafayette	Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia	Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Stockholm	Gothenburg	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mandeville	Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie	Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina	San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga	Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian	Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores	Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano	St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Voltaire	Rio de Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Millinocket	Porto Rico	——	12:00 M.
California	Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Minnehaha	London	——	12:00 M.
Lord Cromer	Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Idaho	Hull	——	12:00 M.
Nueces	Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas	Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus	New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Rio	Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Lenape	Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus	Savannah		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 19.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 20th, afternoon. American Line.
SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,133 miles E. at noon; due 22d, late. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 1,582 miles S. at noon 18th.
SS Vesta, Beaumont to New York, was 15 miles S. of Portlogas at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 43 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 394 miles S. at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 165 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Antilla, Progreso to New York, was 40 miles W. of Havana at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 8 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 40 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 153 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 350 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 801 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Millinocket, San Juan to New York, was 500 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 234 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 145 miles S. W. of Hatteras at 8 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 68 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

Mails for South America.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Pacific.....Aug. 21
North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, via Para and Pernambuco, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Rio de Janeiro and Santos, at 11 A. M.—Acre.....Aug. 21
North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, via Para and Manaos, at 8 A. M.—Cuthbert.....Aug. 22
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only) via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 10 A. M.—Hostilius.....Aug. 24
South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Voltaire.....Aug. 26
Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Puris.....Aug. 26

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates, Hongkong, July 21; Shanghai, July 24; Yokohama, July 31, and Honolulu, Aug. 10, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo, were distributed east on Aug. 16, and are due in New York on the mornings of Sunday, Aug. 20, and Monday, Aug. 21.

BROADWAY BLOCK CLEARED.

Forty-one Quitclaims Filed in Register's Office.

Forty-one deeds were filed in the Register's Office last week affecting the block front on the east side of Broadway, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets, 201.5 by 100. At present the site is improved with five two-story stores and garages, built about ten years ago.

The property has been in the possession of one family for over half a century, the latest owning heirs being Annie Marie Madeleine, Countess of Luart, and Marguerite Deane Solange, Viscountess of Gourcuff, both residing in Paris.

The property is intersected by old Bloomingdale Road, which required Francis M. Jencks over ten years to clear his title to the block to the north which has since been sold and improved with apartment houses. Bloomingdale Road also passes through Vincent Astor's block between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets, on the Broadway front, on which was erected a large apartment.

Among those giving quitclaim deeds to the Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Street block yesterday were Jane B. Baich of Wakefield, R. I.; J. Frederick Kernochan, Mary S. Ralph, Lizzie W. Constable of Utica, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr. John B. McVicar and Eleanor J. Taft. It is believed that a deal is pending for the sale of the property to apartment house builders.

New Country Club.

A new country club is being formed by Cocks & Willets, to be known as the Lloyds Neck Club. The promoters have control of a tract comprising 1,466 acres of the Stevens and R. H. Derby estates, extending from Lloyds Harbor over to Long Island Sound.

Charter members, numbering about fifty, have pledged $1,000,000 toward the project, in sums ranging from $2,500 to $50,000 each, all to be paid in by Oct. 1.

Arrivals from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

KRISTIANIAFJORD, (Bergen)—Mrs. C. F. Aked, Alfred Ettinger, Theodor Holm, Jean Holm, Mrs. Emilie Griffin, David Johnson, Charles Mensted, Hugh Nettle, Axel Pagell, Joseph Smith, Mrs. Jenny Vallieve, Dr. Conrad Richter, G. Schiller, Andrea de Silva, Mrs. de Silva, Mrs. Marie Wallem, Mrs. Ellen Tofto, Mrs. V. Levison, Mrs. Jenny Hansen, and George Bock.

FINLAND, (Liverpool)—Franklin Adams, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Blaslus, Miss Marjory Blaslus, Richard Blaslus, Jr., A. Brand, S. K. Brown, T. R. Brown, Miss L. Clark, F. M. Dessart, Mrs. E. Evans, E. de Grandmont, Sir John and Lady Harcourt, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Herbert, C. W. Kannaway, Mrs. A. W. Livingstone, Miss M. J. Livingstone, William J. Montgomery, James R. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Pilgrim, T. S. Reynolds, Miss May Roberts, Edwin Stevenson, T. Taylor, James H. McKenzie, Harry G. Underwood, F. A. Varney, George W. Wilwy, H. G. Waldo, W. W. Wainwright, Mrs. Adele K. Evans, and Benjamin Whitaker.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Palermo, at Sperzia, Aug. 7.
SS Regina d'Italia, at Genoa, Aug. 9.
SS Chalkydon, at Barcelona, Aug. 11.
SS Gargoyle, at Para, Aug. 14.
SS Roath, at Pauillac, Aug. 11.
SS Bonifacc, at Para, Aug. 14.
SS Sedric, at Liverpool, Aug. 10.
SS Amazonia, at Liverpool, Aug. 17.
SS Noordam, at Falmouth, Aug. 18.

Sailed.

SS New York, from Liverpool, Aug. 19.
SS Iroquois, from Amsterdam, Aug. 17.
SS Herm, from Seville, Aug. 15.
SS Northern, from Havre, Aug. 15.
SS Italia, from Gibraltar, Aug. 16.
SS Lepanto, from Hull, Aug. 8.
SS Santa Isabel, from Valparaiso, Aug. 18.
SS Rio de Janeiro, from Pernambuco, Aug. 18.
SS Buenaventura, from Panama, Aug. 18.
SS Minnesotan, from Buenos Aires, Aug. 18.
SS Mesaba, from London, Aug. 19.

Passed.

SS Francisco, New York for Hull, passed Dungeness.
SS Manhattan, New York for London, passed Ushant.
SS Atland, New York for Stockholm, passed Elsinore.
SS Ville due Havre, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Falmouth, (Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar mail for specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Alaunia.....Aug. 31
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—C. Lopez y Lopez..Aug. 24
Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Patris.....Aug. 25
Liberia, (specially addressed only,) via Monrovia, at 12:30 P. M.—Mesmon.....Aug. 25
Netherlands, via Rotterdam, (also specially addressed correspondence for Great Britain and Ireland, via Falmouth,) at 2:30 P. M., (supplementary, 6 P. M.)—Nieuw Amsterdam..Aug. 23
Sweden, via Gothenburg, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9:30 A. M.)—Stockholm.....Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (specially addressed, St. Paul.....Aug. 26
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Kristianiafjord.....Aug. 26
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malay Peninsula, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Lafayette.....Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia.....Aug. 26

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 25, SS Mesmon.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 25, SS Patris.
Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canopic.
Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Hellig Olav.
Sweden—Close at 7 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Stockholm.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Kristianiafjord.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru.....Aug. 21
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....Aug. 21
Hawaii (San Francisco)—Manoa.....Aug. 24
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Lurline.....Aug. 28
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....Aug. 25
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....Aug. 27
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Aug. 31

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.09	Jacket Con	.06
Best & Belcher	.01	Mexican	.15
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con	.70
Challenge Con	.02	Ophir	.22
Confidence	.15	Savage	.04
Con. Cal. & Va	.12	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.20
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con	.70
Hale & Norcross	.10	Utah Con	.01

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.10	Florence	.51
Jim Butler	.84	Gold Con	.06
McNamara	.04	Gold Merger	.07
Midway	.19	Jumbo Extension	.49
Mizpah Exten	.18	Lone Star	.02
Montana	.06	Red Lion	.14
North Star	.13	Silver Pick	.11
Rescue	.25	Sandstorm	.05
West End	.76	Big Jim	.83
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.17
Atlanta	.00	Packard	.33
Booth	.12	Rochester M	.57
C. O. D.	.02	Round Mountain	.42
Comb. Fraction	.06	White Caps	.22
D'field Daisy	.03		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10¼	10½	Isabella	19	20
Elkton	15¾	16¼	Jackpot	..	8
El Paso	60	75	McKinney	2¾	3
Findlay	3¾	3¾	Portland	.165	169
Golden Cl	21¾	21¾	Vindicator	208	210
Gold Sov	5½	5¾	U. G. M	5½	5¾
Granite	48	50			

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—What remains of the West Indian cyclone of the last few days is now central over Southwestern Texas as a feeble depression, and even this is expected to fill up in the next twenty-four hours. There is no well defined storm in any part of the country, and fair weather continues in practically all districts.

Temperature is high for the season in the Plains States, the Mississippi, and the Lower Ohio Valley.

Fair weather will continue Sunday and Monday east of the Mississippi, with continued high temperatures in interior districts and moderate temperatures in Atlantic Coast districts north of the Carolinas.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southeast to south, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate and variable. Fair; South Atlantic Coast, light northeast to east, fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Sunday and Monday; warmer Monday on the Coast.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and continued warm Sunday and Monday.

New England—Fair Sunday and Monday; slightly warmer.

Western New York—Fair Sunday; Monday probably showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	58	70	4 P. M.	76	76
6 A. M.	58	72	6 P. M.	75	74
9 A. M.	66	77	9 P. M.	71	73
12 M.	73	81	11 P. M.	68	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperatures yesterday was 75; for the corresponding date last year it was 67; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 73, at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature 83 degrees at 1:40 P. M., minimum 67 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity 72 per cent. at 8 A. M., 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.17 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.15 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:05	529 E. 138 St.; subway undercon-struction	Slight
1:15	580 Lexington Av.; W. E. Butler	Slight
1:23	14 Grand St.; Lochs & Sons	Slight
2:08	83 7 Av.; subway undercon-struction	Slight
5:30	20 E. 119 St.; Frank Lawlor	Slight
P. M.		
1:32	220 E. 25 St.; John Farnes	Slight
1:45	Front 806 8 Av., (truck;) Frost & Harris	Slight
2:00	267 Dyckman St.; unknown	Not given
2:30	Front 447 W. 16 St.; (auto;) not given	Slight
2:35	2,650 B'way; B. Kosow	Not given
3:00	441 W 31 St.; R. Glaser	Slight
4:05	263 Av. A; not given	Slight
4:05	1,962 Y.; Rhinelander Estate	Slight
4:20	1,216 Ogden Av.; not given	$25
4:35	Unionport Rd. & Starling Av., (auto;) Herbert Deeler	Slight
5:35	396 Madison St.; L. Goldberg	Slight
6:30	2342 Bathgate Av.; Schleck	Slight
6:45	253 W. 27 St.; not given	Slight
7:15	58 St. Nicholas Terrace; F. Hynes	Slight
8:00	346 E. 20th St.; Marie O'Day	$200
8:40	40 W. 32 St.; Goldberger & Lee	Slight
9:10	[illegible]	Slight
9:50	317 E. 48; Domenic Costi	Slight
10:00	128 W. 47 St.; D. Levy Co	Slight
10:50	278 W. 4 St.; Mrs. B. Sullivan	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—These officers of the Corps of Engineers are relieved from duty with 1st Regt. of Engineers, and will proceed to Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C., Sept. 29, for course of instruction: First Lts. W. H. Holcombe, J. S. Bragdon; 2d Lts. A. P. Crookhite, E. A. Bethel, A. L. Ganahl, J. K. Harris, D. H. Gillette, D. A. Davison, M. J. Young.

These officers of the Corps of Engineers are relieved from duty with 2d Regt. of Engineers and will proceed to Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C., Sept. 29, for course of instruction: First Lts. B. B. Somerville, D. C. Elliott, F. W. Lewis, H. Brand, Jr., O. O. Kountz, E. R. Kimbel; 2d Lts. G. J. Richards, J. S. Smylie, E. E. Gesler, J. F. Conklin.

Capt. O. J. Charles, 22d Inf., to Washington, D. C., and report to Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, President board, to consider question of persons entitled to medals of honor, vice Lt. Col. J. H. Jervy, Corps of Engineers, relieved.

Major F. Tompkins, Cav., detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Norwich Univ., Northfield, Vt.

The name of 1st Lt. J. L. Collins, 11th Cav., is placed on list of officers detached from their proper commands, and the name of 1st Lt. H. Parker, 24th Inf., is removed therefrom and relieved duty at Norwich Univ., Northfield, Vt.

1st Lt. J. K. Brown, 2d Cav., to West Point, N. Y., and report to Supt. Military Acad. for duty.

The name of Capt. R. S. Fitch, 6th Cav., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands and the name of Capt. E. H. Humphrey, Cav., removed therefrom.

2d Lt. A. M. Prentiss, Corps of Engineers, relieved from duty with 1st Batt., Mounted Engineers, and will report to Commandant, Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C., Sept. 29, for course of instruction.

Capt. W. R. Davis, 11th Cav., supplementary, 10 A. M.)—C. Lopez y Lopez..Aug. 24
Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Patris.....Aug. 25
Liberia, (specially addressed only,) via Monrovia, at 12:30 P. M.—Mesmon.....Aug. 25
Netherlands, via Rotterdam, (also specially addressed correspondence for Great Britain and Ireland, via Falmouth,) at 2:30 P. M., (supplementary, 6 P. M.)—Nieuw Amsterdam..Aug. 23
Sweden, via Gothenburg, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9:30 A. M.)—Stockholm.....Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (specially addressed, St. Paul.....Aug. 26
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Kristianiafjord.....Aug. 26
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malay Peninsula, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Lafayette.....Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia.....Aug. 26

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 25, SS Mesmon.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 25, SS Patris.
Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canopic.
Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Hellig Olav.
Sweden—Close at 7 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Stockholm.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Kristianiafjord.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru.....Aug. 21
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....Aug. 21
Hawaii (San Francisco)—Manoa.....Aug. 24
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Lurline.....Aug. 28
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....Aug. 25
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....Aug. 27
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Aug. 31

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.09	Jacket Con	.06
Best & Belcher	.01	Mexican	.15
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con	.70
Challenge Con	.02	Ophir	.22
Confidence	.15	Savage	.04
Con. Cal. & Va	.12	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.20
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con	.70
Hale & Norcross	.10	Utah Con	.01

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.10	Florence	.51
Jim Butler	.84	Gold Con	.06
McNamara	.04	Gold Merger	.07
Midway	.19	Jumbo Extension	.49
Mizpah Exten	.18	Lone Star	.02
Montana	.06	Red Lion	.14
North Star	.13	Silver Pick	.11
Rescue	.25	Sandstorm	.05
West End	.76	Big Jim	.83
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.17
Atlanta	.00	Packard	.33
Booth	.12	Rochester M	.57
C. O. D.	.02	Round Mountain	.42
Comb. Fraction	.06	White Caps	.22
D'field Daisy	.03		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10¼	10½	Isabella	19	20
Elkton	15¾	16¼	Jackpot	..	8
El Paso	60	75	McKinney	2¾	3
Findlay	3¾	3¾	Portland	.165	169
Golden Cl	21¾	21¾	Vindicator	208	210
Gold Sov	5½	5¾	U. G. M	5½	5¾
Granite	48	50			

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting at 3 P. M. tomorrow. It will be for the purpose of acting on some contracts made by the Committee on Buildings.

The Board of Estimate has approved the selection of property on Third Avenue, between 169th and 170th Streets, adjoining P. S. 2, and property on 188th and 189th Streets, Bathgate Avenue and Lorillard Place, the Bronx, as sites for school purposes.

Plans have been approved for fire protection work in P. S. 89, Brooklyn.

The Board of Education has appropriated $1,735.79 for the payment of costs in connection with the acquisition of a school site on Rhinelander Avenue, between Bogart and Radcliffe Avenue, the Bronx.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Monday, Aug. 21.

AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Honeywell Av, 2698, e s, 126.4 ft s of 179th St, 44x112.6, two-story frame dwelling and one and two story frame rear stable; Samuel Freedman against Daniel Gibbons et al.; Goldstein & G., attorney; due, $3,492.04; taxes, &c., $125; prior mtg $6,000.

Tuesday, Aug. 22.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

4th Av, 242 to 256, s w corner of 26th St, 100x87x irregular; twelve-story hat building; H. I. Ottmann against W. T. Evans et al.; F. P. Elsman, attorney; due, $80,805.36; taxes, &c., $7,986; prior mtgs, $200,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

146th St, 191 to 159 West, n s, 208 ft e of 7th Av, 136x290.13, seven-story Flatbush Court apartment house; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against W. F. Timms et al.; Woodford, E. & B., attorneys; due, $128,-082.48; taxes, &c., $7,486.30.

116th St, 35 West, n s, 139 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; Serena Wronkow against Morris Levy et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $14,072.45; taxes, &c., $816.55.

10th St, 330 East, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x104.11, six-story tenement and stores; Spivacker Type et al., trustees, against S. B. Cohen et al.; Elkus & Sapin, attorneys; due, $40,244.63; taxes, &c., $295.16.

Manhattan St, n s, intersection s s of 129th St, 135.2x67.5x152, gore, one-story frame stores; H. G. Bridgeley against Peter De Witt et al.; Randall, attorney; due, $7,899.29; taxes, &c., $3,552.60.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Andrews Av, s w corner of Fordham Road, 160x23.6x irregular, two three-story dwellings; P. R. Stelle et al. against Fordham Construction Co. et al.; Handy, M. & S., attorneys; due, $12,000; taxes, &c., $1,041.79.

By J. H. Mayers.

196th St, 368 East, n s, 57.7 ft w of Decatur Av, 18.8x87.3, two and one-half story dwelling; S. A. Seidman against John Jacobson and another; J. A. Seidman, attorney; due, $1,156.36; taxes, &c., $188.32; prior mtg $5,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

Morris Av, w s, in front of 1,831, 200.4 ft s of Belmont St, 13.9x74x16.3, vacant; William Lemlen against J. A. Wolf et al.; Sayers Bros., attorneys; due, $432.89.

Wednesday, Aug. 23.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Mott St, 275, e s, 126.8 ft s of Houston St, 25x87, five-story tenement and stores; F. M. Averna against Rose Marasco et al.; J. E. Greenfield, attorney; due, $4,968.05; taxes, &c., $1,022.80.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Company.

Boston Road, 1,175, w s, 212.2 ft n of 167th St, 179.5x168.1, Crescent Theatre

FAVORS FREE TRADE AS PEACEGUARANTEE

American League Opens Campaign of Education on Both Sides of the Atlantic.

ASKS INTERNATIONAL SPIRIT

Fears Losses in an Economic Struggle Would Exceed Those Resulting from a Conflict of Arms.

Believing that freedom of trade is an essential factor in obtaining and guaranteeing the continuance of peace for the world, the American Free Trade League has opened a campaign to establish this contention in the minds of peace-loving citizens on both sides of the Atlantic. George Haven Putnam of this city was recently elected President of the league, the beliefs and aims of which were contained in a statement issued yesterday, and which said in part:

"The nations now engaged in the great European war have put forth certain schemes for new tariff enactments, or for business international boycotts, to be brought into force after the close of the war. These schemes, representing as they do mediaeval, not to say barbaric, policies, may well arouse criticism and alarm on the part of neutral nations.

"The warring States in question, or at least certain leaders of public opinion in these States, are trying to formulate tariff systems planned to bring about benefits for the one side and punitive results and commercial disaster for the other.

"The economic history of the world has made clear that such punitive boycotting systems, if put into effect, while undoubtedly producing disaster and distress on the one party, could bring no final advantage to the other, but must add to the burdens and distress of the peoples of both countries. Under the normal conditions of international business, that is to say, the conditions that were in force before the war and that must return when the operations of war have been brought to a close, the States of the world have from decade to decade been coming into closer financial and business relations with each other. The losses that would be brought about through a great economic struggle, a struggle the purpose of which would be to bring to a close or to restrict seriously these commercial and financial relations, would involve losses and disasters which might in the end prove to be greater than those that have resulted from the conflict of arms.

"We believe that, notwithstanding the international bitterness that is the inevitable result of war, there is an increasing understanding throughout the civilized world that no one State can profit by the destruction or by the injury of its neighbor. It is not only more civilized, but it is more profitable, to trade with a neighboring State than to crush the independence of such a State or to take action that would undermine its prosperity. It is our hope that at the close of the present war we may look forward to the evolution of a real international spirit.

"The Governments of the world are increasingly coming under the control of the peoples themselves, and these peoples must be aroused to a sense of the truth that their interests, their welfare, and their safety can be secured only through a civilized international relation. The settlement that will bring about an assured peace will not be secured through the action of the rulers or of 'empire-builders.' It must be the work of representatives of the people, of upholders of democratic principles, of men ready to work for the service of mankind.

"The American Free Trade League proposes to do what may be practicable toward the creation of public opinion, in the United States and throughout the world in support of the contention that protection is itself a form of war, that war brings about an extreme application of protection, and that freedom of trade constitutes an essential factor toward securing and maintaining the peace of the world. The members of the league place this ideal before their fellow-citizens of the Republic with the hope that the influence of the United States may be utilized in the settlement that is to follow this war toward breaking down the protective barriers between nations—barriers which do so much to create the prejudices and to bring about the irritations that have too often resulted in war. The work of those who believe in the fullest possible interchange between peoples of the world, not only of goods but of ideas, of ideals and of human sympathy, constitutes the essential foundation for the World's Federation, the organization of which is the hope of all who are striving for the higher principles of civilization and of humanity.

"The American Free Trade League appeals to the citizens of the Republic to do their part in furthering this great work."

The list of Vice Presidents of the league contains the names of Charles W. Eliot, David Starr Jordan, Thomas M. Osborne, John W. Kern, and a number of other well-known Americans. The list in full follows:

CALIFORNIA.
David Starr Jordan.
COLORADO.
Francis B. Hill.
CONNECTICUT.
Henry W. Farnam,
Irving Fisher.
ILLINOIS.
A. G. Danforth,
Louis F. Post,
Sigmund Zeisler.
INDIANA.
John W. Kern,
Evans Woollen.
KANSAS.
Henry Ware Allen,
E. T. Shelly.
MAINE.
Charles F. Johnson,
Augustus A. Percy.
MARYLAND.
Hope H. Farroll.
MASSACHUSETTS.
Charles R. Codman,
Charles W. Eliot,
Charles F. Fitz,
Frank Grant,
Charles S. Hamlin,
Richard E. Hersom,
Henry W. Lamb,
Joseph Lee,
Charles F. Lovejoy,
Nathan Matthews.
MINNESOTA.
William C. Edgar.
MICHIGAN.
S. L. Smith,
J. T. Sunderland.
MISSOURI.
Henry Priesmeyer.
NEBRASKA.
W. G. Hasting.
NORTH DAKOTA.
Edward P. Totton.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
John M. Park.
NEW JERSEY.
W. M. Daniels.
NEW YORK.
R. R. Bowker,
Lawrence Dunham,
Robert E. Ely,
Henry George, Jr.,
Thomas M. Osborne,
Ida M. Tarbell,
Calvin Tomkins,
John De Witt Warner.
OHIO.
Daniel Kiefer.
OREGON.
R. E. Montgomery,
C. E. S. Wood.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Arthur B. Farquhar,
Charles J. Harrah,
A. Warren Kelsey.
RHODE ISLAND.
Daniel McNiven.
TEXAS.
Samuel P. Cochran,
Penrose N. Ions.
UTAH.
L. S. Hills.
VERMONT.
Elisha May.
VIRGINIA.
James H. Dillard.
WASHINGTON.
L. B. Faulkner.
WISCONSIN.
Charles R. Benton.

In addition to Mr. Putnam, who is President, the executive officers of the league include Albert S. Parsons, Chairman of the Executive Committee; John Ritchie, Treasurer, and Kenneth B. Ellman, Secretary. The main office of the league is at 6 Beacon Street, Boston.

DIES IN A SIX-STORY JUMP.

Joseph Moran, a Patient at Bellevue, Commits Suicide.

Joseph Moran, 59 years old, a clerk, who had given his address as 31 North William Street, Brooklyn, leaped to death yesterday from a sixth story window of Ward L6 of Bellevue Hospital, where he was a patient.

Moran entered the hospital on July 31, and was operated on a few days later. He had made a fairly rapid recovery, but was despondent because he was out of work and had no funds. Yesterday afternoon he remarked to a nurse that he would have no place to go when discharged from the hospital. The nurse sought to cheer him by the assurance that his case would be looked into. That seemed to make him more hopeful.

Moran suddenly left his cot yesterday and reached the ward window before he could be halted by the attendants. He fell into the court, and was dead when Dr. Fornell reached him.

Moran was not married, and, so far as the police knew, had no near relatives.

JEWISH WAR VICTIMS RECEIVE $3,891,613

Of Total Amount Sent Abroad, $1,800,000 Has Been Forwarded to Russia.

RELATIVES SOUGHT BY MANY

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society Makes New List Public.

The Joint Distribution Committee of Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, which is made up of representatives from the American, the Central, and the People's Relief Committees, the three large organizations for distributing America's contribution to Jewish relief, announced yesterday that between Jan. 20 and Aug. 15 it had sent $3,891,613 abroad.

This money was distributed as follows:

Russia	$1,800,000
German Poland	1,454,509
Austro-Hungary, including Galicia	1,065,000
Palestine, including "Yuican"	403,788
Greece and Turkey, other than Palestine	152,325
Alexandria	21,000
Jewish students in Swiss universities	5,000
Tunis, Algiers and Morocco	5,000
Destitute families of Russian Jews in France	5,000

In addition, through the committee's Transmission Bureau, there was forwarded to the war zones $342,359.71 in 14,647 remittances from relatives and friends. The largest number, 7,273, were sent to Russia, and amounted $146,067.63. Germany is next on the list, and to that country were sent 5,632 orders of remittance calling for $124,171.31. To the Jews in Palestine has been sent by relatives and friends since the first of the year $62,240.63, distributed in 1,175 remittances, while to Turkey, other than Palestine, was sent $1,445.

Many inquiries from those abroad for information as to relatives and friends have come to the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 226 East Broadway. The list of those now sought, with the addresses, as given by the inquirers, follows:

New York City.

SIMON YOSSEL GOLOVETSKY, New York.
A. STERN, 1,775 Fulton Avenue.
BENZION WEINSTEIN, 57 Chrystie Street.
LEIB PORTNOY, 1,651 Bogart Avenue, Bronx.
CIVIA SCHEINZIS, Twenty-sixth Street.
YANKEL & MATTIA VERZHBO.
WOLF COHEN, 255 Madison Street.
MAX ROSENBERG, 712 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn.
SH. HECHT (or GECHT,) 357-59 Christopher Avenue, Brooklyn.
MORRIS AGINSKY.
BROCHA ALPERT, 130 Noll Street, Brooklyn.
BEILA-CIVIE BAR, same address.
SAM KONOWITZ, 107 Second Avenue.
R. FITTERMAN, 26 Norfolk Street.
HIRSH FERMAN.
BER FERMAN.
SHELMA and MIREL BLOCH, 1,490 Brook Avenue, Bronx
AARON and FANNY FEINSTEIN.
DAVID and IDA SKLAR.
MORRIS GITLER, 145 Orchard Street.
ISAAC GOISINSKY, 312 East 100th Street.
H. LANDA, 11 Attorney Street.
M. GOLDHABER, 540-2 East Fifth Street.
B. GERSENZWIT, 98 East Fourth Street.
CHATSKEL GREIVER.
FRANK BERKOWITZ, 1,844 Second Avenue.
HARRY BLAWANS.
ROCHA GLIKIN.
HIRSH DEUTSCH.
AARON DEUTSCH.
MEYER DON and wife.
JACOB COHEN, 328 Henry Street.
L. LIFSHITZ, 1,319 East New York Av., Brooklyn.
MEYER ZYCHAWITZKY, 331 Graham Av., Brooklyn.
CHAYA FEIGE SAMELAN, 213 Broome Street.
SAMUEL BERGER, 47-49 West 112th Street.
B. BERGER, 210 East Tenth Street.
YANKEL KATZ, 10 East 109th Street.
ELIE WORZEL.
JOSEPH KOTLER, 610 East Ninth Street.
LEIB and FREIDA KIZHNER, 209 East Tenth Street.
MAX KOBER.
MORDUCH KATZ and SAM WALOWITZ, 231 East Fourth Street.
CHAYA JAFFE, 317 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn.
B. LEVITT, 1,774 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn.
LEISER LUCACZER, 1,823 Douglas Street, Brooklyn.
Miss B. SIEGEL, 212 Henry Street.
TOBIAS MAKAREY, 283 East Fourth Street.
ISAAC BAUM, 120 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.
S. MATLIN, 324 Henry Street.
Mr. MILLER, 117 East 100th Street.
LOUIS GOLDINGER.

Outside of New York City.

Mr. WEINER, 182 Paterson Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
SHYE BECKER, 15 Speridon Street, Rochester, N. Y.
ABRAHAM BECKER, Rochester, N. Y.
M. E. ISRAEL, 1 Payne Street, Rochester, N. Y.
ZINA BECKER, East Aurora, N. Y.
A. I. SERNER, (or HARNER,) 333 Monroe Street, Hoboken, N. J.
MORRIS SAMPSON, Helderberg Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.
LIPMAN SOMMER, Paterson, N. J.
Mr. CALL, Binghamton, N. Y.

In some cases the foregoing addresses have been wrong and have prevented the society from finding those who are being sought.

FORM "THE LITTLE CLUB."

New Organization Has Prominent Men and Women as Members.

"The Little Club" is a new organization of men and women just formed which will be in running order as soon as headquarters can be decided upon. The membership is to be limited to 600. The Directors are Miss Marjorie Curtis, Mrs. Kenneth Frazier, Mrs. C. D. Gibson, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. John Oakman, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Robert Bacon, Magistrate Peter T. Barlow, Dr. Joseph Collins, Kenneth Frazier, Myron T. Herrick, Alexander Keogh, John G. Milburn, Eliot Norton, John Quinn, Theodore Rousseau, and Forbes Watson. On the Executive Committee, which is issuing the invitations for membership, are Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Frazier, Magistrate Barlow, Mr. Keogh, and Mr. Norton.

The aim of the club, the invitation says, is "to get an interesting membership of men and women prominent or interested in active affairs or artistic vocations who feel that there is a place for such a club to which men and women may both belong."

Well-known persons living in other cities and abroad will be asked to become nonresident members, and efforts will be made to have the club an agreeable stopping-place for them in New York.

The club will be quartered somewhere between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets and Sixth and Lexington Avenues. The organization, in the words of the charter, will "provide a social club for men and women of character, cultivation, distinction, and position, whereby their interest and pleasure in life may be increased."

Seek Aid for Family of Four.

An appeal was issued yesterday by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, for contributions for the support of a grandmother who was left with three grandchildren on her hands. The two girls, Agnes and Jane, developed tuberculosis, and were sent to a sanitarium, leaving Mrs. Byrnes alone with her grandson Joseph. The girls are now able to return home, but $100 is needed to obtain the proper care and food for them during the first months after their return. The Bureau acknowledges the following contributions: A. F., $1; "Short," 50 cents; Little Helpers of Flanders, $1; Anonymous, $1; For Mrs. K., $1.

USE GIMBEL MAIL ORDER
A completely equipped Mail Order Organization accommodates GIMBELS patrons out of town or summering at the resorts with accuracy and dispatch. Address M. O. Dept.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

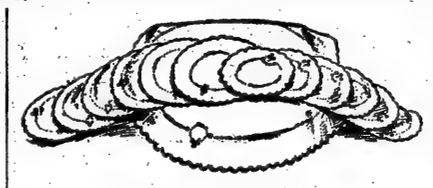
USE GIMBEL TELEPHONES
You can shop at GIMBELS comfortably, quickly and efficiently by telephone. Call Madison Sq. 8200 and simply say: "I want to give an order." The response is instantaneous.

Best Linen and Towel Values of the Year

Sounds like an exaggeration when you think of all the Linen Sales New York has had this year. But it is a fact, for no store has watched the markets more carefully than GIMBELS. Enormous purchases for three GIMBEL Stores has made these offerings possible and you are invited to verify the truth of this statement that these are the *"Best Linen and Towel Values of the Year."*

$5.50 Madeira 13-Piece Luncheon Sets, $3.50

Real Madeira hand-embroidered and hand-scalloped. Several rich and elaborate designs embroidered on fine round thread Irish Linen. Set consists of 1 centerpiece, 24 in.; 6 six and 6 ten-inch doylies. This very unusual offering will prove interesting to thrifty housekeepers. *Mail orders filled.*



13-Piece Luncheon Set, $3.50

Filet Lace-trimmed Scarfs and Squares
All pure Irish linen centers, trimmed with 6-inch lace edging scarfs.
18x36 80c each — 18x54 $1 each
18x45 90c each — Squares 30x30 $1 each

$4.25 Damask Table Cloths $2.95
All linen bleached damask scalloped cloths. Extra heavy and closely woven in several beautiful new circular designs. Made from pure flax yarns; exceptional values.

Pattern Table Cloths
All linen full bleached satin damask pattern table cloths, with napkins to match, in a good selection of round designs. Size 66x67, $2.25 each; 66x85, $3 each. Napkins, 21x21, $2.75 doz.

Linen Napkins—Very Special
1,000 dozen odd all linen damask napkins; very special values. No cloths to match, hence these very low prices. $2.50, $3.50 and $4.50 dozen; regular prices were $3.25 to $6.50 dozen.

Turkish Bath Towels
Bleached Turkish bath towels, heavy and absorbent. Special $3, $3.95 and $6 dozen.

Crash Roller Toweling 12½c Yd.
All pure Irish linen crash roller toweling, extra heavy and absorbent. The price is below the present wholesale cost. A truly unusual offering, 12½c yd.

Initial Turkish Towels 25c
Extra heavy and absorbent, with three deep blue stripes in borders. Size 22x45-inch, 2½-inch French knot initial. Special price 25c each.

Japanese Bungalow Lunch Cloths
Two-toned lunch cloths in beautiful quaint Oriental designs, with white grounds and blue flowers and Lucky Birds, and deep blue borders.
Size 48x48, 50c each — Napkins, 12x12, 45c doz.
Size 60x60, 80c each

Huck Towels $3 doz.
Bleached hemstitched huck towels, good sturdy quality and very absorbent; generous size; neat key and stripe borders. Special $3 dozen.

Huck Towels, $1.95 doz.
Heavy and absorbent bleached huck towels. A very interesting offering for proprietors of hotels, boarding houses, yachts, etc. Size 20x42 inches. GIMBELS regular price was $2.50 dozen; Sale $1.95 dozen.

Costume Linen at 58c yard
Oyster, ivory and pure white costume linens that have regularly sold for 75c and $1 yard. In the very desirable 45-inch width and a beautiful, lustrous satin finish. Special Sale price, 58c yard.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

"One Finds Paris Millinery in GIMBELS French Salon"

A Louison model in black Lyons velvet, trimmed with a wreath of hand-made silk flowers and leaves, in shades of blues, rose pinks and greens.

A Commentary from Visitors:
"It is gratifying to find one place in America where the Paris Model Hats are in such numbers that an intelligent idea of the season's Foremost Millinery can be obtained."
"It is practically impossible to distinguish the copies from the originals. The materials and the workmanship are identical—"

Copies of Paris Model Hats from $15 to $28
Original models from *Georgette, Caroline Reboux, Maria Guy, Louison, Lewis, Talbot* and *Madame Vimont.*
GIMBELS French Salons—Third Floor

Black and Colored Dress Goods
At Special Prices

$1.50 All-Wool Black Gabardine; regularly $2. An exceptionally beautiful quality woven with a fine firm twill. Jet black. The correct weight for tailored suits and skirts.

$2 All-Wool Velours. Excellent quality, velvety finish. In all the wanted Fall colors, including black and navy blue.

$1.15 All-Wool Black and White Checks; regularly $1.75. The desirable Shepherd checks in all wanted sizes. 50 inches wide.

95c All-Wool Black French Serge. This 50-inch material is ideal for dresses and skirts. A fine, closely woven fabric, in a perfect shade of black.

Specially priced for tomorrow, 95c.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

The Young Society Bud Wears Serge Dresses Also—

There can be no doubt that serge Dresses or the combination of serge with silk or satin fabrics are to be the leaders of the first fall days of fashion.

$25

The altogether new model *pictured* is fashioned of navy blue serge combined with side skirt panels, lower sleeves, and wide collar of silk finished messaline. The dropped fullness of the sleeves is particularly new. Soutache braiding is an insistent note in trimming. The surplice crossing of the bodice terminates in sash-ends. 14 to 20 years.

At $25

Other Dresses of Serge and Serge Combinations
are found in at least a dozen styles—with more being added each day. One-piece dresses tunic effects, frocks with the waist-line at any of the desired heights—the normal waist-line, the high Empire style and the dropped waist-line. Black, navy blue and other dark colors.

$10, $13.50, $16.75, $18.50, $20, $25, $32.50
GIMBELS—Third Floor

Imported Silken Lingerie--- Hand-Embroidered and Hand-Made

The first Fall shipment from our representative in Japan has arrived. Lingerie in the finer qualities of Habutai and Crepe de Chine. Embroidered with the incomparable silk-thread needlework of the daughters of the Flowery Kingdom.

$11.50

Nightgowns.
Four models in white, pink or ciel blue. The model *illustrated,* $11.50.
The three other styles are produced in both Habutai and Crepe de Chine. Two models in Habutai at $11.50; in Crepe de Chine at $15. The fourth model in Habutai at $10.50; in Crepe de Chine at $14.

Envelope Chemises (*illustrated*)
Crepe de Chine at $11.50.
Habutai Silk—White, pink or blue, at $9.50.

Regulation Chemises.
Crepe de Chine, $7.95.
Habutai Silk—White, pink or blue, $6.50.

Chemi-Pantaloon Combinations.
Two models in Crepe de Chine at $7.95. White, pink or blue.

$11.50

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Premier Showing of Winter Furs

GIMBELS announce their display of the first exclusive styles in Winter Furs for 1916-17.

Moleskin Coats, plain and trimmed models, in all the new lengths and the most approved fashions.

Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat), new flaring models, in extreme and conservative styles.

Fur Coats, for Motoring, Sports, and Utility Outing Wear, fashioned of Raccoon, Silvered-hair Seal, Natural Gray Squirrel, Civet and Nutria.

Also New Stoles and Escharpes in Moleskin, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), Skunk, Kolinsky, etc.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Beaded Handbags From Paris

Just received—not yet out of their French-labeled boxes, beaded bags made as only the Parisian can combine color and grace of line.

Long pouch-bags, oval-shaped bags, round, and bags of charmingly irregular shapes—some of silk with intricate designs beaded in relief—but most of them are all beaded.

Silver and gold beads so cunningly wrought that they appear to be a wonderful pliable fabric—designs in old tapestry colorings; dull, opalescent effects; and color-combinations of Assyria and old Pompeii.

From $15 to $50
GIMBELS—Main Floor

Two New Crepe de Chine Blouses

Fall models are beginning to appear in the blouse-world—and among them are some excellent blouses of very heavy quality Crepe de Chine.

$7.95

Illustrated is a semi-tailored Crepe de Chine Blouse with yoke from which the full blouse is pleated in narrow loose pleats. Cuffs, collar, and vestee front are trimmed with many rows of black stitching. This model in white or flesh, $7.95.

The second Blouse of Crepe de Chine in all white has a sailor collar widely pointed over the shoulders, and a panel front fastened with hexagonal pearl buttons. Panel front, collar and cuffs are edged with half-inch pleatings, picot-edged, $6.95.

Paris-made Blouses
Our own importation of French tailored Blouses. Fashioned of fine batiste, and trimmed with hand-hemstitching and tucks.
$2, $2.95, $3.95 and $5
GIMBELS—Third Floor

GIMBELS Importations

There is no organization in America that is in closer touch with foreign markets than GIMBEL Brothers. We have our own establishments or representatives in every location that is the source of authentic style, industry, necessity or luxury of the World of Fashion.

Received—on the S. S. "Chicago," 14 cases of new merchandise; and on the S. S. "Touraine" 12 cases of merchandise. Containing the newest and most desirable merchandise for almost every department throughout the store.

Manteaux pour Mesdames

Early Fall emphasizes the importance of garments that are neither too heavy nor too light for the changing season, and of colors that are of the correct hues.

The new Bolivia Chinchilla Cloth is the material that promises to give complete satisfaction for this Fall.

$29.50

Coats of Bolivia Chinchilla are being exhibited in our Coat Section in two models; one is half-lined and is fashioned on entirely new and smart lines, one of which is *illustrated,* at **$29.50.** The second model, somewhat more severe in silhouette, unlined, **$19.50.**

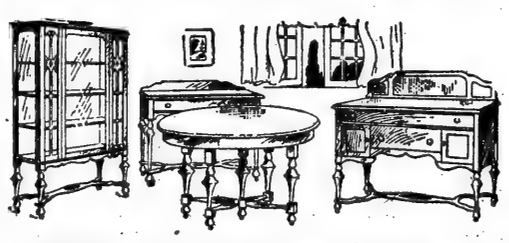
Fur-trimmed Utility Coats made of foreign tweeds, in mixtures of gray and brown tones. Trimmed with Natural Raccoon, Skunk-dyed Opossum, Natural Taupe Coney, and Silvered Coney. Variety of models, $25.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

GIMBELS AUGUST FURNITURE SALE *"With Initiative"*

Never before have New Yorkers displayed so much interest in furniture during the month of August as they have these past three weeks. It now seems as if interest was beginning to run higher than ever. In the face of enormous advances in manufacturers' costs, GIMBELS resources permit the offering of furniture of the same fine quality at prices lower than ever before.

For example: Just 25 Suites of William and Mary Dining-Room Furniture, as *illustrated.* Nothing better has ever been made to sell at a price so low.



$150 William and Mary Dining-Room 4-pc. Oak Suite, $85.
Dining Chairs to match, $5; Arm Chair, $8.

OTHER SUITES FOR THE DINING-ROOM

$200 Sheraton Model Mahogany 9-pc. Suite, $155. Dark green leather seats.
$270 Sheraton Model Mahogany 4-pc. Suite, $157.50. Light finish mahogany, inlaid with band of satinwood.
$250 William and Mary 10-pc. Oak Suite, $150. Finished in Kaiser gray. Chairs have blue leather seats.
$285 Jacobean Oak 10-pc. Suite, $211.25. Twisted rope model. Chairs covered in brown Spanish leather

$180 Ivory Enamel or Black Lacquer 4-pc. Suite, $120.

SUITES FOR THE BEDROOM

$180 Ivory Enamel or Black Lacquer 4-pc. Suite, $120.
Relieved by decorations (floral) in subdued colors. Other pieces to complete suite: Chair, $6.75; Rocker, $8; Night Stand, $12. With Twin Beds, $142.

$180 Sheraton Model Mahogany Bed and Dresser, $115.
$192.50 Circassian Walnut Louis XVI. 4-pc. Suite, $120.
$250 Colonial Scroll Model Tuna Mahogany 4-pc. Suite, $167.50.
GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

Beautiful Fall Patterns in

Axminster Rugs

Radiant with the splendor of Nature's Autumnal colorings, these luxurious Axminsters, seamed and seamless, will exert an irresistible fascination for all admirers of beautiful floor coverings.

9 x12 ft., Seamed, at $30
8.3x10.6 ft., Seamed, at $26.50
6 x 9 ft., Seamed, at $16.50
9 x12 ft., Seamless, at $28.50
8.3x10.6 ft., Seamless, at $26.00

250 Reversible Chenille Rugs at $3.25 Each
Regularly $4.50. Sizes 30x60-inch, in a nice assortment of colorings.

Oriental Carpets, Kirmanshahs, Ghorevans, Sarouks and Chinese Rugs, specially priced.

CREX and Willow Grass Rugs away down for final clearance. 1,500 carpet sizes; 2,000 small rugs. From 25c to $10.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Section 2 | FASHIONS—DRAMA Military Expert—Schools SUMMER RESORTS

The New York Times.

NEW FRENCH WHITE BOOK | Section 2

SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1916.

ARE WE READY FOR A COMMERCIAL WAR?

Our Lack of International Banks with Which to Encourage Trade—Great Britain's Preparedness.

By J. SELWIN TAIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Washington, Aug. 5, 1916.

PROBABLY within a year or two, certainly before the present decade ends, the principal nations of the world, including the United States, will be engaged in a commercial struggle as fierce, and as far-reaching as the physical war now being waged in Europe.

Although the outcome of that struggle may involve no actual bloodshed, it cannot fail to have a very material effect upon our own future welfare, as well as that of our posterity. Upon it will depend absolutely our future rank among the commercial nations of the earth, and, it may be, very much more than that. It is indeed by no means a far-fetched idea that, in view of the orbit into which that contest may move and the vast populations likely to be involved, it will settle that vitally momentous question, where the world's future balance of power shall lie. If this view is correct, we shall not be able, as a country, to continue to live only to ourselves, as we have done in the past.

In the future commercial battles of the world we must interest ourselves vigorously as other first-class nations do. The force of our unequalled wealth and energies, aided by the generous support of our Government, must be felt under this new commercial régime. This much, at least, we owe, not to ourselves alone, but to the world at large. Considered, however, only from a selfish point of view, we can no longer fail to recognize that if our people are to have an equal chance in the markets of the world with the people of other countries our Government must stand behind them in the same way that other Governments stand behind their people. If this cannot be assured, then it will be small blame to our bankers if so handicapped they continue to refuse to send their funds thousands of miles away from home and outside the protection and support of their own Government. As to just what this reluctance means, some very surprising figures are available.

The aphorism that "banking is the handmaid of commerce" has a wider acceptance in this country than anywhere else in the world, and nowhere else is commerce served so sumptuously. That is, as long as the maxim relates to domestic business. In our eyes, however, it appears to have no virtue away from home. Compare, for instance, the figures of Great Britain's international banking with our own. That country possesses fifty-three oversea banks, with a multitude of branches. These banks have a total capital and reserve amounting, at the current rate of exchange, to $544,463,379, a sum which, if we exclude the figures of the Bank of England, exceeds by 5 per cent. the total capital and reserves of all the fifty-six incorporated domestic banks of the United Kingdom, with their 8,000 branches.

Turning to the figures of our own banks, we are brought face to face with an amazing contrast. With a total domestic banking wealth equal to that of all the rest of the world combined, this country possesses just one incorporated international bank to look after and promote its foreign business. It is true that of late one of our large banks has opened branches in South America, also that we have certain very powerful and wealthy private banking houses capable of handling large international loans. The fact remains, however, that we have just one incorporated international bank, as compared with Great Britain's fifty-three, a condition which is aggravated by the comparative smallness of our one bank, as compared with the average size of its British rivals. The capital and surplus of our bank amounts to $6,500,000, as compared with $10,000,000, the average of each of the English foreign banks. Expressed somewhat differently, the figures of our single international bank amount to a fraction over 1 per cent. of the capital and surplus of the British international banks. Carrying the comparison a point further, our international banking capital and surplus of $6,500,000 compares with $3,401,822,606, the capital and surplus of our national and State banks, and of our loan and trust companies. That is, our oversea banking capital compares with our domestic capital, as one dollar does to five hundred dollars: whereas in Great Britain, the oversea banking capital actually exceeds the domestic banking capital!

This preponderance of foreign international banks over our own is not a recent thing. For the most part, it has existed for half a century. It shows, however, so amazing a disparity between the practice or policy of the two countries, that the matter calls for very careful investigation. To the casual observer it will undoubtedly appear as if, intoxicated by our wonderful home opportunities, and discouraged by the lack of governmental sympathy and support for outside investment, we had overlooked entirely those tempting foreign fields, until other nations, (for England is by no means the only one in the field,) had seized the opportunities we have so persistently ignored.

Under ordinary circumstances our opportunity to secure a reasonable share in the world's foreign business would have been lost to us by this time through our negligence or misfortune, call it what you will. As it is, the war in Europe and the worldwide destruction of wealth have brought foreign countries to us for capital, and so opportunity knocks at our door once more, at a time, too, when we have the capital and the amended banking laws to encourage us to send our money abroad. If we cannot lend money to foreign countries we cannot get their trade. If the neglect of our Government discourages our bankers from lending their capital in foreign countries and loans are not made, then the loss of the commerce resulting from this policy is directly chargeable to the Government. If this country's foreign banking power was equal to that of England or Germany our foreign trade, large as it is, would be doubled, so potent is the influence of banking on trade. What we want, therefore, is more foreign banks—large banks. We can no more win a commercial war with one bank against fifty than we can win a naval battle with one ship or one gun against fifty.

In plain language, the contrast between our showing in foreign banking and that of England and Germany is eminently discreditable to us as a nation. While this country has the money our capitalists should be encouraged in every way to invest their money in the establishment of foreign banks. They are profitable institutions—among the most profitable, indeed, in the world—but the actual percentage returned by the investment is the smallest part of the profit derivable from it. Banking capital is seed sown from which the country itself secures in remunerative commerce a far greater profit than the capitalist obtains on his investment.

The establishment of such a foreign banking business requires the utmost care in order to make sure of a suitable equipment to handle it adequately, and this would call for a certain moderation in dealing with these new organizations. There is, however—to regard it merely as an objective point at which to aim—a good field in the world for the investment of $250,000,000 of American capital in international banking, that is, in banks operating under a domestic charter but engaged in business in foreign lands. Even then we would have less than one-half of England's investment in foreign and colonial banks.

In whatever is done the Government of this country must assuredly do its part. Capital is timid, especially when urged to go abroad. Every wealthy country but our own has recognized this, and for scores of years has encouraged its capital in every way possible to enter the foreign banking field. To attain a like success we must follow in their steps.

BAR HARBOR'S GAYEST WEEK

Pageant to Aid American Ambulance in France a Brilliant Success.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 19.—With entertainments crowding each other, the past week has been the gayest of the season.

On Thursday evening the pageant "Terpsichore," for the benefit of the American Ambulance Corps in France, proved a brilliant event, bringing out a full contingent from the various colonies that packed the improvised amphitheatre on the tennis courts of the Swimming Club. Under the direction of John Murray Anderson about seventy members of the younger society element formed the four groups of dancers, illustrating the history of the art in antiquity, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance and the nineteenth century. There were musical interpolations by George Harris and a prologue by John Kendrick Bangs.

Among those occupying boxes were Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. A. B. Coxe, Mrs. Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Mrs. Arthur Ryle, Mrs. Henry Tilford, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mrs. Ludwig Ellinger, and Mrs. Sullivan Carhart.

Tuesday, perhaps, was the busiest day. The annual aquatic sports came in the morning, preceded by a large luncheon party at which Miss Helen Draper was hostess. In the evening there was the Vanity Fair ball, with a fashion pageant given by the members of the Summer Cabaret Club. Miss Anita Sturgis assumed the rôle of Madam Vogue, with a retinue composed of the Misses Frances Bradley, Louise Delano, Frances Sullivan, K. B. Price Collier, Lela Sullivan, Laura Delano, Laura Wurts, Mildred Dennis, and S. R. Price Collier.

Every one is interested in the photo melodrama to be presented for the benefit of the Bar Harbor Hospital at the Casino Wednesday evening, Aug. 30. Mrs. Leonard Thomas and Walter Phelps are the principals. Others in the cast are Miss Theresa Fabbri, Whitney Wright, Watson Emmett, Henry Taylor, Paul Draper, and Charles Cushing. The scenario was written by Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, who is keeping the title a secret until the performance. Mrs. Edgar Scott of Philadelphia, who has always taken an interest in the welfare of the hospital, has the affair in charge.

Among the important musical events which will close the season at the Building of Arts will be a recital by Mme. Margarete Matzenauer, prima donna of the Metropolitan company, with Roger de Bruyn, tenor, to take place on the afternoon of Aug. 30. There will also be a violin recital by Fritz Kreisler Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 23.

Miss Alice Bowler distinguished herself as a marksman in the rifle tournament this week by setting up a record of 201 out of 250 shots. Second place was taken by Miss Josephine Gibson. The trapshooting event honors went to R. G. Fell.

Maury H. B. Paul and J. Theus Mund of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman B. Kendall. Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood Peck is expected to join the party next week.

Mrs. G. Gordon King and Miss King are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg at the Woodlands.

Edgar Scott and C. R. Frelinghuysen defeated Richard D. Sears, Jr., and H. K. Kissell in the men's doubles of the tennis fixtures. Mr. Scott has several times before captured laurels with the racquet in the Bar Harbor tournaments, and last season, with Mrs. William K. Dick, was winner in the mixed doubles.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Draper entertained with a dinner dance Wednesday evening at Guy Cliff in honor of their daughter, Miss Helen Draper.

Mrs. Josika Herczig and her niece, Mrs. Armour Ferguson of New York, accompanied by Miss Edith Gracie of Washington, arrived this week for the remainder of the season. Miss Gracie is the daughter of Archibald Gracie, who lost his life in the Titanic disaster.

Mrs. Dave Hennen Coddington had as dinner guests at the Kebo Valley Club the Misses Jeannie and Marie Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Allen Gouverneur Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Campbell Steward, and Jack Minturn.

Mrs. William Rice gave a tea at her cottage for Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, who is spending the Summer at the Jacques cottage.

Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton and Miss Hamilton are visiting Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mrs. Herbert Lee Satterlee.

Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, who has been spending the season at Greenway Court, will leave for Paris the first week in September to place her two daughters in school. Her cottage has been leased to Mr. and Mrs. Warner Mifflin Leeds, who on account of their children expect to remain late until the infantile paralysis epidemic has subsided. At present they are occupying one of the Vanderbilt cottages.

Walter S. Gurnee was host at a luncheon party given at the Pot and Kettle Club Thursday. It was one of a series of four being given by the members.

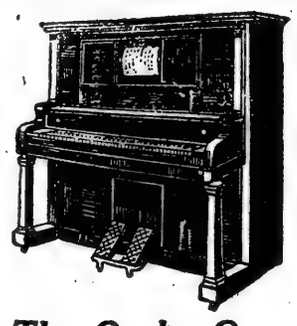
Allen Gouverneur Wellman won the stroke competition on the Kebo Valley links in the weekly tournaments with a score of 78. Dr. R. H. Fowler and S. W. Bates tied for second honors.

Quentin Roosevelt is visiting at the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri.

J. Pierpont Morgan arrived on his yacht, the Corsair, this week to visit his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould and Frank Gould will conclude their stay with Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris this week.

There were over sixty entries in the ladies' singles and mixed doubles putting competition at the Kebo Valley Club links this week. Miss Christine Biddle was winner in the singles and the doubles were won by Mrs. Gouverneur Morris and George T. Brokaw. The entries in the singles included Miss Katherine Steward, Miss Dorothy Sturgis, Miss Katherine Force, Miss Mildred McCormick, Miss Katherine Rush, and Mrs. E. B. Mears. In the mixed class were Miss Jeannie Emmett, Whitney Wright, Miss Katherine Steward, Watson Emmett, Miss Katherine Force, Victor Cushman, Miss Dorothy Bigelow, Newell W. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hartshorne, Mrs. E. B. Mears, J. L. Ketterlinus, Miss Mary Cass Canfield, and T. C. Richardson, Jr.



The Only One You Would Have

WE HAVE A STRAD PLAYER PIANO THAT WE SELL AT $425.00.

It possesses the finest De Luxe human playing action and is sold with the 60 year old Wurlitzer reliability guarantee. Easy terms.

We know that after you have compared all of the other Player Pianos selling around $425 that the STRAD will be the "only one that you would have."

Special low price for one week only.

Write for Booklet.

The Rudolph WURLITZER Company

115 West 40th Street
Just East of Broadway

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 12 M.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS PRIVATE SUBWAY ENTRANCE at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:
From 242d St. (B'way).....51 min. From 96th St.....25 min. From Grand Central...17 min. From Brooklyn Bridge...9 min.
From 180th St. (Bronx).....45 min. From 72d St.....22 min. From 14th St.....12 min. From Bowling Green...8½ min.

WEATHER FORECAST. Fair tomorrow, somewhat warmer; light variable winds.

New Merchandise But Old Prices

Truly, a pleasant paradox—in this season of soaring costs.

Yet it is an actual condition, as the new merchandise comes in for our Autumn business. For the prices are the old *low* prices, in a great many cases—though of course not all. Take, for example, the

Rugs and Carpets in the Annual Autumn Display and Sale

which we announce at length elsewhere today.

They afford the most brilliant instances of NEW goods at OLD prices that can well be desired. Here is a single case in point:—

Out of 100 patterns in a single size of Wilton Rugs that are now being shown, first appearance in *fifty* are now making their first public appearance. The other 50 patterns are so good that they are being continued.

But PRICES, on the whole 100 designs, are based on our having bought a huge quantity in *April* of this year, since when there have been no less than *three* advances in price.

And, as with Rugs and Carpets, so with much other new merchandise:

Keep a close eye on Abraham and Straus prices during the coming months, in contrast with what other stores will have to ask for merchandise equally new, equally desirable, in equally rich assortments.

It is this Store's happy faculty of

Looking Ahead

and of backing up its foresightedness by liberal buying that make it possible to offer these low prices, not as the exception, but as the *rule*, and to maintain its policy of always affording to its customers

Style at a Price

Exemplified in dozens of ways by the new fashions which are bursting forth all over the Store.

Monday will be intensely interesting to all those people who are busily engaged at this time in the absorbing occupation of spreading the butter of family funds over the greatest possible area of the bread of family and household needs.

Read the following announcements critically—they will repay you.

Women's Handkerchiefs

24c. Colored Sheer Lawn Handkerchiefs, 12½c. Colors are yarn dyed and absolutely fast.

Printed Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, 12½c. In a large variety of designs.

"Lavasole" Handkerchiefs, 15c. A washable colored silk in pink, blue, cream, navy, lavender and gray.

Street floor, center, Central Building.

Last Opportunity to Buy at Low Summer Prices Women's Fashionable FUR COATS

In Authentic Styles for the Coming Winter Skins Selected Before Recent Rise in Prices

Everything that clever planning and large, early buying could accomplish to bring prices down on these superb Fur Coats has been done.

We bought the fine pelts from which the Coats are to be made months ago, when lower prices prevailed. The designs are chosen from those which Fashion has declared to be desirable this coming season, and there is an abundant choice among them. We will take your order for any of these models, while you can still have the advantage of low Summer prices for labor, providing you make up your mind *now*.

IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO DUPLICATE THESE LOW PRICES A LITTLE LATER IN THE FALL.

Every Coat Bought Now Will Be Stored Without Charge Until Desired Later On.

The model Coats may be bought, or duplicated, in sizes 34 to 42. Prices are as follows:

Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats

At $80—40-in.; collars and cuffs of Hudson Seal.
At $85—45-in.; collars and cuffs of Hudson Seal.
At $95—45-in.; skunk collar.
At $110—42-in.; two styles.
At $120—42-in.; deep skunk collar.
At $175—45-in.; skunk collar and cuffs.
At $190—45-in.; collar and deep border of skunk.
At $210—45-in.; collar, cuffs and two rows of skunk at bottom.
At $275—45-in.; deep collar, cuffs and border of skunk.

Three Especially Fine Models in Hudson Seal Coats

At $375.00 48 in. long; large Kolinsky collar and cuffs. Semi-loose model, with sweep of 2¾ yards.

At $395.00 50 in. long, with collar, cuffs and 18-inch border of Kolinsky; superb model.

At $395.00 Large collar of skunk, wide cuffs, and deep border of the same beautiful fur.

Persian Lamb Coats

At $160—36-in. At $190—40-in.

(Near seal) Rabbit Skin Coats

At $65—40-in.; deep collar & cuffs of nearseal.

Mole Coats

At $195—48-in.; deep collar, cuffs and border of Hudson Seal.
At $325—45-in.; with deep collar and cuffs of taupe fox.

Second floor, Central Building.

Suggestions from the Furniture Sale

Which Will Save You Money

The August Furniture Sale is full up and over with helpful, money-in-your-pocket hints which, besides helping you in your desire to be economical, make it possible for you to secure splendid, handsome pieces of Furniture for any part of the house—Furniture that you have long wanted for some one particular spot in your home, but have never had called to your attention before this.

In the appended list are Living Room, Dining Room and Bedroom Suites, Odd Chairs, Chiffoniers, Buffets, Beds, etc., all at special prices considerably less than their regular markings. The savings are so conspicuous and easily arrived at that you can see what we mean by money-in-your-pocket hints.

$3.00 Dining Room Chair, $2.40
Golden oak, brown Spanish leather seat, banister back.

$5.00 Arm Chair to Match, $4.40

$5.50 Chiffonier, $3.95
Golden oak, 5 large drawers, wood gallery back.

$8.50 Bureau, $7.50
Golden oak, 3 large drawers, 12x20 mirror.

$18.00 Parlor Rocker, $10.40
Mahogany, cane back and seat, with loose cushion covered with fancy denim.

$13.00 Arm Chair to Match, $10.40

$14.00 White Enameled Iron Bed, $11.00
Square design, 2-inch post, 1⅛-in. top and bottom rail, five 1-in. fillers; all sizes.

$22.00 Buffet, $18.00
Golden oak, Colonial design, mirror back; 1 large linen drawer and 3 smaller top drawer compartments; large cupboard.

$42.50 Dining Room Extension Table, $29.00
Golden oak, massive, carved pedestal base, claw feet, 48-in. top; 6 feet extension.

$45.00 Living Room Suites, $40.50
3 pieces, sofa, arm chair and rocker; mahogany finish, cane backs; spring seats upholstered in tapestry; William and Mary Period.

$87.75 Dining Room Suite, $79.00
Jacobean oak; 10 pieces, buffet, china closet, 6-foot extension table, 48-in. diameter; 6 side chairs, upholstered in brown Spanish leather.

$102.00 Bedroom Suite, $81.50
Mahogany finish; 4 pieces, bureau, full size bed, chiffonier and triplicate mirror dressing table; Adam design.

Dining Room Suite, $90.00
4 pieces, buffet, china closet, side table and 44-in. extension table; Jacobean oak; Adam design.

Fourth floor, East and Central Buildings.

Women's New Fall Suits

At Two Popular Prices, $16.50 and $22.50

These have the new and sure-to-be-favored 36-inch coats, trimmed with novelty and self belts and buttons—while the skirts are with full flare, shirred top and half belt. The materials are

Gabardine, Serge, Poplin and Mannish Mixtures

A Complete Stock of New Fall Suits
At $14.75, $18.75, $24.75, $29.75 Up to $72.50

In the materials that will be in favor this Fall—broadcloths, gabardines, whipcords, wool velours in solid colors as well as checks and plaids. Colors are black, navy, tobacco, brown, bottle green, olive, burgundy and hairline stripes.

Many are fur-trimmed with Hudson seal, mole skin, beaver and skunk.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's New Fall Coats

Extremely Reasonable at $14.95 and $17.95

Most moderately priced—everything considered—the excellent grade of material, the well-tailored lines, the handsome styles. Women will derive much pleasure from wearing them, as they will be quite suited for motor or travel wear during the cool, crisp days to come.

One model is velour cloth and is cut full sweep and lined throughout in the best grade of peau de cygne. The other, also of velour cloth, has collar of beaver plush and may be had in the following colors:

Tobacco Brown Olive Bottle Green
Navy Blue and Burgundy

Second floor, East Building.

New and Many Special Items for Monday

Roman Striped Suitings Specially Priced at $1.49 Yd.
Street Floor, Livingston Street, West Bldg.

Men's Fall Shoes, $4 Pair
Third Floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

25c Striped Chiffon Voiles, 19c
Special Table, Central Building.

89c Princess Poplin, 69c Yd.
Street Floor, Livingston Street, West Bldg.

10-lb. Boxes Macaroni and Spaghetti, 42c
Third Floor, West Building.

$1.98 Coaster Sets, $1.24
Subway Floor, East Building.

Boys' 89c to $1.98 Wash Suits, 59c
Second Floor, East Building.

Couch Hammock, 1-4 to 1-3 Less
Fourth Floor, West Building.

$2.98 to $17.49 Tunics, $1.98 to $10
Street Floor, Central Building.

Men's $1.00 Shirts, 69c
Street Floor, East Building.

$1.94 Envelope Purses, $1.39
Street Floor, Central Building.

49c to 75c Voile Flouncings, 29c and 39c Yd.
Street Floor, Center, Central Building.

Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths, $2.98
Street Floor, Livingston St., East Bldg.

Women's Ribbed Undervests, 9c
Street Floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

Women's 16c Stockings, 12½c Pair
Street Floor, Fulton St., Central Building.

Women's 75c and 98c Silk Gloves, 44c Pair
Street Floor, Court, West Building.

Women's 24c Colored Sheer Lawn Handkerchiefs, 12½c
Street Floor, Center, Central Building.

Women's $3.48 Twilled Silk Umbrellas, $2.49
Street Floor, Fulton St., Central Building.

Women's $5.95 Low Cut Pumps, $3.95 Pair
Second Floor, West Building.

Men's Cotton Half Hose, 9c Pr
Street Floor, Fulton St., East Building.

Men's Balbriggan Underwear, 37c
Street Floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

6c, 9c and 12c Stamped Linen Doilies, 3c, 5c and 6c
Second Floor, West Building.

59c White Embroidered Batiste, 35c Yard
Street Floor, Livingston St., Central Bldg.

Motor or Traveling Robes, $3.25 to $5.49
Subway floor, West Building.

24c Montauk Chocolate Chips, 19c Lb.
Street Floor, Center, Central Building.

Men's $1.00 Silk Gloves, 50c Pr.
Street Floor, Fulton St., East Building.

15c A B C Photograph Book, 7c
Street Floor, Livingston St., Central Bldg.

Sheets 1½x2½ Yds., 58c Each
Subway Floor, West Building.

Cambric Drawers at 10c
Second Floor, East Building.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 29c and 98c Pair.
Regularly 50c and $2.
Third Floor, Central Building.

$3.50 and $4.50 Untrimmed Velvet Hats—Special at $1.95 and $2.95
Street Floor, East Building.

Women's New Serge Dresses at $7.98 to $14.98
Second Floor, Central Building.

Women's Skirts at $4.95 and $5.95
Second Floor, Central Building.

Extra!—Men's Serge Suits, $9.85
Men's Shop, Second Floor, Hoyt St.

⅛-Inch Wide Ribbons, 15c Yd.
Street Floor, Center, East Building.

25c Fast Black Mercerized Sateen, 17c Yd. 36c In. Wide
Street Floor, Livingston St., Central Bldg.

Crepe Kimonos, 94c
Balcony, Central Building.

Children's $2.25 to $3.98 Colored Dresses at $1.98
Second Floor, East Building.

Women's Taffeta Blouses, $2.98
Second Floor, Central Building.

$1 Summer Corsets, 69c
Second Floor, Fulton St., East Building.

New Models in Serge Dresses for Misses at $10.98
Second Floor, Central Building.

The Autumn Sale and Display of the New Rugs, Carpets and Linoleums

Present Over 840 Distinct Patterns in Floor-Coverings at Prices That Are Unmatchably Low

Undoubtedly the best way to impress upon you the extraordinary preparation we have made for this Fall Opening of our Floor-covering Store is to quote examples.

In the favorite 9x12 ft. Rugs alone we show: *65 Patterns of Axminsters—All Seamless; 45 Patterns of Velvets—All Seamless; 50 Patterns of Tapestry Brussels—All Seamless; 150 Patterns of Wiltons.*

(And, be it noted, it is for *seamless* Rugs that the demand is greatest nowadays.)

In the Carpets we display *125 Patterns in Hall and Stair Carpets.*

While among the Linoleums there are *150 Patterns in Tile and Wood Effects.*

So much for variety in the aggregate. To take individual instances:

In 9x12 Ft. Wool Wilton Rugs at $35

(And they are the best of their kind.) There are 35 patterns to choose from. These Rugs should normally sell for $10 more.

In 9x12 Ft. Fine Worsted Wilton Rugs at $50 and $60

There are 47 beautiful patterns at your disposal. Rugs of a grade that should be $10 and $15 more today than we have priced them.

In Wool Velvet Carpets At $1.35 and $1.50 Yard

There are 50 separate Hall and Stair designs and colorings; from the best carpet mills—Hartford, Smith, Roxbury and Sanford.

Third floor, East Building.

THE RUGS

Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs

6 x 9 ft. $11.25
8¼x10½ ft. 17.50
9 x12 ft. 19.50

Seamless Colonial Velvet Rugs

27 x54 in. $7.00
6 x 9 ft. 16.75
7½x 9 ft. 21.00
8¼x10½ ft. 26.75
10½x13½ ft. 49.50

Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs

27x54 in $3.85
4½x 6½ ft. 13.50
8¼x10½ ft. 36.50
9 x12 ft. 39.75

Body Brussels Rugs

4½x 7½ ft. ..... $9.50 and $11.25
6 x 9 ft. ..... 15.00 and 19.50
8¼x10½ ft. ..... 23.50 and 29.50
9 x12 ft. ..... 25.00 and 32.50

Seamless Axminster Rugs

23x36 in. $1.85
27x54 in. 2.85
36x70 in. 4.95
4½x6½ ft. 10.50

Seamless Yonkers Axminster Rugs

A beautiful close pile Rug in exquisite designs and colorings.

18x36 in. $1.50
36x72 in. 4.25
6 x 9 ft. 17.25
9 x12 ft. 32.50

Third floor, East Building.

THE CARPETS

Wool Velvet

At $1.35 and $1.50 yard. From the Smith-Hartford, Roxbury and Sanford Mills. Some 50 patterns.

Extra Quality Smith Wilton Velvet

$2.00 and $2.25 yard. Hartford and Smith makes. All in hall and stair designs.

THE LINOLEUMS

New Process Linoleums....32c. to 55c. sq. yd.
Printed Cork Linoleums....48c. to 75c. sq. yd.
Inlaid Linoleum.....85c. to $1.75 sq. yd.

FRANCE'S PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN TREATMENT OF CIVILIANS IN OCCUPIED FRENCH TERRITORY

Full Text of Official Documents Relating to Wholesale Removal of Men, Women, and Young Girls from Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing to Interior Points, Together With Remarkable Depositions of Individuals Deported or Escaped from Northern France, Charging Cruelty and Restraint on the Part of the German Military Forces

THE NEW YORK TIMES has secured this copy of the recently issued "White Book of France" through Maurice Leon, who has lent his services to the translation herewith presented.

THE French Government has just issued a White Book, (which has been described in cablegrams as the new French Yellow Book,) consisting of a statement addressed by the Government of the French Republic to the Governments of neutral powers regarding the conduct of the German authorities toward the population of the French departments occupied by the enemy. This book consists of the following documents:

Circular transmitting the statement to the diplomatic agents of France abroad.

Statement of the Government of the French Republic.

EXHIBITS:

A.—Documents relative to the carrying away and dispersion of women, young girls, and men of Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing, April, 1916.

I.—German documents: Proclamation of the German Military Commander at Lille; Notice of Etappen Kommandantur.

II.—French documents:

(a) Protests of the French Government. Four telegrams addressed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the first two dated June 27, 1916, to the French Ambassador at Berne, the third being a circular message dated July 1, 1916, to all French diplomatic agents abroad, the fourth addressed to the French Ambassador at Madrid dated July 5, 1916; also a telegram sent by the French Ambassador at Madrid to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris, dated July 2, 1916.

(b) Answer of the German Government. Telegram sent by the French Ambassador at Berne to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris, dated July 8, 1916.

(c) Reply of the French Government. Telegram sent by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the French Ambassador at Madrid, dated July 8, 1916.

(d) Miscellaneous documents: Protests of the Mayor of Lille. Letter by a former tax official to Mr. Jules Cambon.

Miscellaneous private letters: Letter written by the President of the Societies of Northern France to the President of the Republic.

B.—Depositions concerning the labor imposed upon the populations of the invaded departments.

I.—Means of constraint employed.

II.—Social condition of the workers.

III.—Age and sex of the workers.

IV.—Work at night or under fire.

V.—Compulsion to do labor outside the place of residence.

VI.—Civilian prisoners brought back from Germany to work outside their places of residence in occupied territory.

VII.—Labor without compensation.

VIII.—Food of the workers.

IX.—Destination of the fruit of the labor.

X.—Forced participation in war operations. (a) Compulsion under threats to furnish information to the enemy. (b) Participation in looting. (c) Civilians used as shields.

XI.—Labor connected with war operations. (a) Construction of trenches, bridges, roads, and railways. (b) Labor in mines and factories. (c) Miscellaneous, military manufacturing; sandbags for the trenches.

C.—French and German Official Documents:

I.—Telegram to Mr. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassador at Berne, Switzerland. Extract from a statement of the French Government of Aug. 31, 1915. Verbal note of the German Government of Jan. 24, 1916. Ibid. March 22, 1916. Certification of the documents, letters, extracts, and translation contained in the exhibits.

Following is the text of the letter of Premier Briand transmitting the statement to the powers:

The President of the Council,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

To the Diplomatic Agents of the French Republic:

Paris, July 25, 1916.

I invited you to call the attention of the Government to which you are accredited to the treatment accorded to the populations of Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing by the German authorities. I informed you that I was gathering in that respect a certain number of data.

The French Government, in the presence of the facts which were revealed to it, cannot restrict itself to invoke Article III. of The Hague Convention concerning the laws and customs of war on land and to anticipate the indemnity for which Germany will be held responsible by reason of the violations of the terms of the rule by persons belonging to its armed forces, but would consider that it failed gravely in its duty if it did not try to bring some remedy to these sufferings.

Until the fate of arms shall have enabled us to regain the occupied districts the only means to attempt this effort is to make a pressing appeal to the sentiments of justice and humanity of the neutral powers and to the public opinion of all the nations.

I beg you in consequence to deliver the annexed statement to the Government to which you are accredited, calling its most serious attention to that document. The statement embodies the protest of the French Government against the facts which it brings to the notice of the civilized world and is supported by a large number of documents which are joined thereto.

While, thanks to the devoted zeal of the Governments charged with the protection of French interests in neutral countries, our compatriots may be defended therein, this is not true of our fellow-citizens in the occupied districts which Germany has temporarily the charge of governing.

Invoking military necessities which it does not set up when certain publicists are conducted by it upon the front of its armies, the German Government has rejected heretofore the sending of delegates of neutral powers in the invaded districts.

We have had to wait in order to gather and have in hand documents establishing the facts of which the German authorities have rendered themselves guilty during Holy Week of 1916. We join to these documents all those which establish the diverse treatment to which, since the beginning of the war, our fellow-citizens in the invaded districts have been subjected.

The German Government took no heed of the successive requests made upon it to put an end to a situation which is contrary to all international obligations and which thus weighs down these populations with the permanent threat of new rigors. But today, all our protests having been in vain, we place these documents before the eyes of the neutral powers, assured of the judgment the universal conscience will render upon these facts.

It has been naturally impossible for the French Government itself to check all details of the data which these documents have brought to it since they concern facts which took place in territories still occupied by the enemy; but the number and the corroborative character of the depositions secured, emanating from persons whose honorability and character render worthy of confidence, suffice to establish in their generality the reality of the facts. Errors which may have been committed would not weaken the bearing of these documents taken as a whole; they could not be otherwise than secondary.

It is, besides, for the German Government, in case it should intend to contest these data, to lend itself to an impartial determination and to that end authorise the neutral powers to make an investigation, particularly concerning the events which took place at Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing, and in the neighboring townships from the 22d to the 29th of April, 1916. If it should refuse this it would thereby recognise the truth of the facts given.

A. BRIAND.

Then follows the statement of the French Government upon the conduct of the German authorities toward the population of the French departments occupied by the enemy:

From time to time the Government of the republic has had occasion to advise the neutral powers of the means, contrary to treaties, employed by the German military authority toward the populations of the French territory temporarily occupied by Germany. The Government of the republic finds itself today compelled to place before the foreign Governments documents which will furnish the proof that our enemies have adopted new measures which are still more inhumane.

Upon the order of General von Graevenitz and with the assistance of Infantry Regiment 64, sent by the German General Headquarters, about 25,000 French, young girls from 16 to 20 years old, young women and men up to the age of 55 years, without distinction of social condition, were torn from their homes at Roubaix, Tourcoing and Lille, pitilessly separated from their families, and forced to do agricultural work in the Departments of the Aisne and Ardennes.

Better than any comments the posters of the German authorities, the painful protests of the Mayor and Bishop of Lille, and the extracts from letters which have come from these localities and which are annexed to this statement will illustrate this new deed of the German Imperial Government.

Here is the recital of the facts as given us by the Minister of War on June 30, 1916:

"The Germans, not content with subjecting our populations of the north to all series of vexations, have just inflicted upon them the most iniquitous of treatments. In contempt of the most universally recognised rules and of their most positive promise not to harass the civil population, they have torn women and young girls from their families, and, mingling them with men, have shipped them for unknown destinations and unknown labors.

"In the first days of April posters offered to unemployed families to settle them in the country in the departments of the north to work in the fields or to chop down trees. This endeavor having met with poor success, the Germans decided to resort to force. Beginning April 9, they are found carrying on wholesale arrests in the streets and in homes, carrying away pell-mell men and young girls and shipping them no one knows where.

"The measure was soon to become general and to be used in more methodical fashion. A General and numerous troops arrived at Lille, among others the Sixty-fourth Regiment coming from Verdun; on April 29 and 30 a notice to the population was posted in which it was requested to hold itself ready for a forced evacuation. Immediately the Mayor protested, the Bishop sought the commander of the place, the Elders sent indignant letters; nothing availed.

"On Saturday of Holy Week at 3 o'clock in the morning methodical wholesale arrests began at Lille, starting with the Flues quarters; Tourcoing, starting with the Mariière quarter, and at Roubaix. After an interruption for Easter Sunday the operation was resumed during the whole week, ending at Lille in the St. Maurice quarter. Toward 3 o'clock in the morning the streets were barred by troops with fixed bayonets and a machine gun set up across the sidewalk against unarmed people. The soldiers entered the houses, and officers designated the persons who were to go, and half an hour later every one was carried away pell-mell to a nearby factory, and from there to the railroad station for departure. Mothers with children under 14 years were spared; young girls below 20 years old were carried away only with a person of their family, but this does not lessen the barbarity of the measure. Soldiers of the Landsturm were visibly embarrassed to find themselves employed for such work.

"The victims of this brutal deed showed the greatest courage. They were heard crying, 'Long live France!' and singing 'La Marseillaise' in the cattle cars which carried them away.

"It is said that the men are employed at farming, roadwork, munitions making, and digging trenches. The women are required to cook and wash for the soldiers and to take the places of officers' orderlies.

"Hence for these hard tasks servants, domestics, and working girls were taken in preference. In the Rue Royale at Lille there are no servant girls left, but young girls of courage were found in the middle class who did not wish to see the young girls of the working class alone to go. It is mentioned that the Misses B. and de B. insisted upon accompanying the girls of their neighborhood.

"These unfortunates, thus requisitioned, were dispersed from Seclin and Templeuve to the Ardennes. Their number is estimated at 25,000 for the cities of Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing. The Place quarter of Lille, the townships of Loos, Haubordin, Madeleine, and Lambersart are said to have been spared."

Nothing can equal the emotion felt by the populations of the North of France without distinction of class during these days of Holy Week. These facts surpass in inhumanity those which had occurred previously. It is necessary, however, to revert to these.

It appears necessary to read the documents annexed to this statement in the light of an answer made by the German Government to a previous complaint concerning the labor imposed in violation of conventions upon the civilian population of Landrecies and Hancourt.

After declaring that at Lamdrecies the French subjected to military duty are made to do work in accordance with their occupation, the German Government affirms that at Landrecies and Hancourt and everywhere else the population of the occupied French territories are treated in a manner both just and altogether humane. The documents annexed to this statement will show what this affirmation is worth. It is not men subject to military duty who are forced to do labor; it is women, young girls from 16 to 20 years old, who are taken in captivity and sent into exile.

Does the German Government, repudiating the principles consecreated by their inclusion with its approval in The Hague Convention, recognize the right of belligerents to force enemy civilians to do labor?

In the statement of March 22, 1916, it (the German Government) declared itself compelled "to demand of the French Government that it give orders to all the commanders of internment camps concerning forced employment for work and to require a positive declaration in that respect."

This declaration has been made several times and in the clearest way to the Imperial Government. How can that Government conciliato its claim in what concerns the interned German civilians, which it declares may not be forced to work, with its confession that French civilians subject to military duty but free therefrom may be forced to do labor, as also with the odious measures taken at Roubaix and at Lille regarding women and young girls?

The German military authority, in orders posted at Lille, has seen fit to justify the wholesale exiles carried out at Lille and Roubaix as being the counterpart of the attitude of England in rendering the feeding of populations more and more difficult. Nothing can justify a measure so barbarous; the seizure of contraband, the stoppage of enemy commerce are acts of war; the deportation of population without military necessity is not one. Besides, in order to do justice to this pretended justification, it suffices to establish that not only has Germany profited through depriving the occupied territories of all products which would have assured the support of the inhabitants, but further has organized to its profit before all stoppage of enemy commerce the exploitation of the labor of French civilians.

In proof thereof there has been annexed to this statement extracts from depositions of French persons removed from the invaded departments. These depositions were made under oath before the Justices of the Peace of the districts where these refugees are located throughout the territory of France by refugees coming from all points of the invaded departments. They were obtained in accordance with interrogatories which did not deal with the question of forced labor, so contrary is it to the law of nations. They emanate from persons of all ages and conditions and bring by their absolute concordance (more than 200 were secured) the proof that the civilian population of the French Departments occupied by the German troops has been reduced by the invaders to a veritable servitude.

Article 52 of the rule annexed to the Fourth Hague Convention authorizes the requisitioning in kind and in service for the needs of the army of occupation. There is no question in the depositions obtained of any regular form of requisition. Services sometimes of the most repulsive character were imposed by constraint upon the entire civilian population without distinction of sex, age, or social condition. These unfortunates had to do the labor imposed upon them by night or day in places the most diverse and most distant from their residences, sometimes even under the fire of artillery, without remuneration of any sort in most cases, for some crusts of bread in others.

The German military authority has never had any consideration for the population whose provisional administration has been secured to it by war. The fruits of the forced labor of this population have been shipped to Germany despite the absolute destitution of the workers.

Finally it may be noticed in these depositions that the German authorities did not hesitate to compel these populations to take part in war operations against their country, even to the extent of taking part in the looting of their own land. These authorities made of them the direct auxiliaries of the fighting army, whether by placing them in front of German troops as shields, or by forcing them to do work connected with war operations.

The working matter—for it is no longer a question of men, but of veritable machines which are displaced as suits the needs—the matter lacking in certain regions of the occupied territory, the German authorities draw without counting either in the internment camps where against all right those subject to military duty removed from that territory have been confined, or in the other invaded regions. They are not sent to the place of their previous residence. These civilians are enlisted and, although the Germans themselves recognize that they may not be compelled to do labor, they are taken to any point of the territories occupied by the German Army and compelled to do the hardest labor.

And when France, in the name of anguished families demands information concerning the fate of the transplanted unfortunate, the German Government replies (see statement of Oct. 27, 1915) that the military authorities do not deem themselves obliged to account for the reasons which have caused these transfers. It has not been possible to know during the whole seasons what has become of such unfortunates.

It results clearly from the whole of the depositions hereinafter set forth that no immediate necessity whatever, nor the excitement incident to fighting, can attenuate the violations of the law of nations committed by the German authorities. The latter, in accordance with a deliberate will and a method settled in advance, have reduced the unhappy population of the invaded territories to a condition which may be assimilated only to slavery.

In 1885, at the time of the African conference of Berlin, of which she had taken the initiative, Germany had bound herself in what concerned the territories of Africa where she exercised her sovereignty or influence, to conserve the native populations and to better materially and morally their existence.

After having gathered the information, necessarily very limited, which has come to it from the invaded portion of France, and which it submits to the neutral powers, the Government of the Republic is entitled to doubt that the German authorities observe in what concerns the populations which are temporarily in their charge the obligations which the Imperial Government has undertaken regarding the black populations of the centre of Africa.

(Signed) A. BRIAND,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

As an introduction to the German documents, the French White Book quotes the following provisions:

"While waiting that a more complete code of the laws of war may be adopted, the high contracting parties consider it opportune to note that in cases not included in the rules adopted by them the populations and belligerents remain under the safeguard and subject to the operation of the principles of the law of nations such as have resulted from established usages between civilized nations, the laws of humanity and the requirements of public conscience." (Hague Convention of July 19, 1907.)

Laws and Customs of War on Land.

"All powers exercising a right of sovereignty or an influence in said territories bind themselves to secure the preservation of the native populations and the betterment of their moral and material conditions of existence and to participate in the suppression of slavery and especially of slave trade (General Agreement of the African Conference of 1885, at Berlin. Art. 6.)

"The honor and the rights of the family, the life of individuals and private property, as also the religious convictions and participation in religious services must be respected." (Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907. Art. 46.)

GERMAN DOCUMENTS.

EXHIBIT 1.

Proclamation of the German Military Commander of Lille. (Posted during Holy Week.)

The attitude of England renders it increasingly difficult to feed the population.

To lessen misery, the German authority has recently asked volunteers to work in the country. This offer has not had the success which was expected. Consequently the inhabitants will be removed by compulsion and transported to the country. Those removed will be sent in the interior of French occupied territory far behind the front, where they will be employed in agriculture and in no way in military work.

By this measure the opportunity will be given them to better provide for their support.

In case of necessity the revictualing may be effected by the German depots.

Each person removed may carry 30 kilograms of baggage, (house utensils, clothes, &c.,) which it will be well to prepare immediately. Hence I order:

No one may until further notice change residence. Nor may any one be absent from his declared local domicile from 9 o'clock at night until 6 o'clock in the morning (German time) unless he holds a regular permit.

As this concerns an irrevocable measure, it is in the interest of the population itself to remain calm and obedient.

Lille, April, 1916.

(Signed) THE COMMANDER.

EXHIBIT No. 2.
NOTICE.

(French text.)

All the inhabitants of the houses except children under 14 years and their mothers, as also except elderly persons, must prepare to be transported in an hour and a half.

An officer will finally decide what persons are to be conducted to concentration points. To that end all inhabitants of the house must gather before their habitation; in case of bad weather, it is permissible to remain in the hall. The door of the house must remain open. Any objection will be useless. No inhabitant of the house, even those who will not be removed, may leave the house before 8 o'clock in the morning, (German time.)

Each person will be entitled to 30 kilograms of baggage. Should there be an excess of weight, all the baggage of that person will be refused without consideration. The bundles must be made separately for each person and bear a legible address written and solidly affixed. The address must bear the name, given name, and number of the card of identify.

It is wholly necessary in one's own interest to bring drinking and eating utensils, as also a woolen blanket, good shoes, and linen. Each person will have to carry a card of identity. 'Whoever attempts to evade removal will be pitilessly punished.

Signed:

ETAPPEN ROMMANDANT.

II.

FRENCH DOCUMENTS.

Following the telegrams of Jules Cambon, General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, setting forth a summary of the facts and requesting the good offices of the Spanish diplomatic authorities in the premises, the answer of the German Government is found in Exhibit 8, being a telegram from the French Ambassador at Berne to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris, as follows:

Berne, July 5, 1916.

His Excellency, the Ambassador of Spain in Berne, telegraphs what follows in answer to the communication which was made to him in accordance with the instructions of your telegram of June 27:

"The German Minister of Foreign Affairs has declared verbally to me that the persons to whom the telegram of June 29 refers, to a number of which he is ignorant, are employed in harvest work for the benefit of the occupied provinces in order to procure food for their inhabitants who otherwise would starve to death by reason of the policy practiced against Germany by France and England."

[Signed] BEAU.

EXHIBIT 10.

Protest of the Mayor of Lille.

Mr. Governor:

Kept at home by convalescence, I have received with inexpressible emotion news which I wish as yet not to believe.

I am told that the German authority intends to remove upon a portion of occupied territory an important part of our population. According to official declarations which you have posted upon the walls that war was not being made upon civilians, that the rights, property, and liberty of the population would be guaranteed to it under the sole condition that it should remain calm, I could never have believed that such a measure could be resorted to. If it were to be true, I would allow myself, as the first Magistrate of our city, to address the most energetic protest against what I would consider to be an absolute violation of the universally recognized law of nations.

To destroy and break up families, to tear from their homes thousands of peaceable citizens, to force them to abandon their goods without protection would be an act of a nature to arouse general reprobation. Our soldiers, like yours, do their duty bravely, but all international conventions are in accord to leave the civilian population outside of this frightful conflict. I, therefore, wish to hope, Excellency, that such eventuality will not take place.

[Signed] DELASALLE,
Mayor of Lille.

EXHIBIT No. 11.

Protest of Mgr. Charost, Bishop of Lille, addressed to General von Craevenitz.

General:

It is my duty to mention to you that a condition of excitement is manifesting itself in the population. Numerous kidnappings of women and young girls, transfers of men and young people, are being effected in the region of Tourcoing and Roubaix without judicial procedure or cause.

These unfortunates have been sent to unknown localities. Measures so extreme and upon a greater scale are intended for Lille. You will not be astonished, General, that I should intervene before you in the name of the religious mission which has been intrusted to me. It implies the obligation to defend respectfully but strongly the international law which the law of war may never violate and the eternal morality which nothing may suspend. It makes it a duty for me to protect the weak and the defenseless who are my family and whose burdens and sorrows are mine.

You are a father, you know that there is no right more respectable and more healthy in the human order than that of the family. For any Christian, the inviolability of God, who institutes it, is in the family. The German officers who are living since a long time in our habitations, know how much the family spirit holds to our most intimate fibres in the region of the north and makes in our midst the sweetness of life.

Hence to dislocate the family by tearing adolescents, young girls from their homes is no longer war; it is for us torture and the worst of tortures—undefined moral torture. The violation of the family right would be increased twofold by the violation of the most delicate requirements of morality. The latter is exposed to dangers whose mere sight is revolting to honest men from the fact of the promiscuity which fatally accompanies wholesale kidnappings, mixing the sexes or at least persons of very unequal moral worth. Young girls of irreproachable life having committed no offense except that of seeking for bread or a few potatoes to nourish a numerous family, having furthermore undergone the light punishment which this offense had cost them, have been carried away. Their mothers, who had watched over them so closely, and who had only this joy of keeping them near them in the absence of the father and of grown sons gone or killed in the war, are alone now. They carry hither and thither their despair and anguish. I state what I have seen and heard.

I know that you are a stranger to these rigors, you are naturally disposed to be just, and this is why I confidently address myself to you; I beg you to kindly deliver urgently to the German military command this letter of a Bishop whose profound sorrow it will easily understand.

We have suffered much during twenty months, but no blow will be comparable to this one. It would be moreover as undeserved as it is cruel and would produce in all of France an ineffaceable impression. I cannot believe that it will be inflicted upon us. I have faith in human conscience and I keep the hope that the young men and the young girls belonging to honest families and whose return is asked by them, will be returned to them, and that the sentiment of justice and of honor will prevail over any inferior consideration.

[Signed] ALEXIS-ARMAND,
Bishop.

Exhibit No. 12 is a letter written by a retired tax official to Mr. Jules Cambon, inclosing a letter written by the wife of a merchant of Lille, dated April 30th, 1916, which is printed as Exhibit No. 13, and is as follows:

"We have just spent three weeks, but especially these last eight days, in the most frightful anguish and moral torture for the heart of mothers. Under pretext of difficulties caused by England in regard to feeding, and of the refusal of unemployed to go voluntarily to work in the fields, a forced evacuation has been proceeded with, and that with an unbelievable refinement of cruelty.

"It was not done as the first time by the removal of entire families. No, to suffer together they found to be too easy. Hence they took in each family one, two, three, four, or five members, men, women, young men, children of 15, young girls, anybody, whoever on whom the arbitrary choice of an officer fell. And in order to prolong the anguish of us all they operated in one quarter of the city at a time, without even indicating in what quarter they would operate each night, for it was at dawn, at 3 o'clock in the morning, that these heroes, headed by bands with machine guns, fixed bayonets, went to seek women and children, to take them God knows where. And for what? They say: Far from the front for work having no connection with war; but we know already that the poor girls in certain regions were greeted with stones because they came voluntarily, it was said, to work where the population had already refused to do so. It is a diabolical lie, as is indeed the whole plan itself, for that is what was in preparation under a census sheet indicating age, sex, capacity, aptitude for different labor, the card of identity which we always had to carry, and the prohibition to sleep outside one's home.

"Thus, about three weeks ago wholesale arrests were effected in the two large nearby cities. Any one was taken in the streets, in the cars, and those who were taken did not again appear. We were terrified, and several young girls and children having thus been carried away, civil and religious authorities protested in admirable terms.

"'I cannot but believe,' said one, 'this violation of all justice and of all rights, this abominable act, opposed to morals as much as to justice, would bring upon those who are committing it universal condemnation.'

"'I learn,' said the other, 'that extreme measures threaten our families. I have faith in human conscience; the penalty which would tear young girls and children from their mothers to send them to unknown destinations in a fearful promiscuity would be as cruel as undeserved, and it would be contrary to the most elementary morals. You are a father, Excellency, and you will understand what a measure so extreme would mean for our families which are so united.'

"In answer to this on Thursday of Holy Week the protesting ones were gathered, and while they were together terrifying posters were put up giving them to understand that there was the answer, and that upon going down into the street they would read it like the rest of the population. Moreover, the abominable deed having been decided upon, they had only to keep still, they were told. Now, the poster warned all—except infirm, elderly persons, children under 14 years and their mothers—to be ready for removal, each being entitled to 30 kilograms of baggage. To that end homes were to be visited, all the inhabitants of the house visited were to hold themselves at the entrance of the house, which was to be open, and they were told to hold their identity card in hand in order to show themselves to the officer who designated among them those who were to be carried away. No objection whatever was to be made.

"At church exits we read this threat, which was about to be carried out immediately for the ones, and for the others was held over our heads as a sword of Damocles and that during ten long days and ten interminable nights, since they were proceeding by districts.

"And it was in the end the good pleasure of an officer who was to designate the victims; and being ignorant each night whether it was our turn, one would wake up as in a frightful nightmare with perspiring brow and anguished heart. Nothing can tell you what were these days. All of us have been broken down by it.

"Beginning with the night from Good Friday to Saturday of Holy Week at 3 o'clock, the troops passed by going to blockade the first designated quarter, that of Flues. It was terrible; the officer passed designating those of both sexes whom he chose and leaving them to get ready, a period of time ranging between one hour and ten minutes.

"Antoine D. and his sister, 22 years old, were taken away; after much difficulty the young girl who was not fourteen years old was allowed to stay; and the grandmother, ill with grief and fright, had to receive the sacrament immediately. Finally, the young girl was allowed to return, but here an old man, there two cripples, could not obtain to keep the daughter who was their only support, and everywhere they were laughing sneeringly, adding petty vexation to the odium. Thus at a doctor's, Uncle of B., the wife was left the free choice between her two servant girls, and favored the one longest with her. 'Well,' she was told, 'in that case that is the one we will take.'

"Mlle. L., the younger, who has just had typhoid and bronchitis, sees a petty officer who was taking her servant girl away and as he was approaching he said: 'What miserable work we are being made to do.' She answered: 'More than miserable, Sir, one might say barbarous.' He replied: 'That is a rather hard word. Have you no fear that I should betray you?' and, in fact, the traitor did do so. She was given seven minutes and taken away hatless, in slippers, to the Colonel, who presides over this noble battle and who punishes her by ordering her to go despite the advice of the doctor; and it is due only to the latter's tireless energy and to the pity of one less ferocious than the others that she obtained at 5 o'clock in the evening her release after a day's veritable Calvary.

"The unfortunates at whose door a sentry is watching, for each person designated is taken away first in some building, a church or a school, then in trains pell-mell, all classes together, all moral worths, honest young girls and immoral women between soldiers, with the band leading to the station where they will leave that evening without knowing where they are being taken and to what labors they are destined.

"And through all this our people keep an admirable countenance, an admirable dignity despite the provocation on that day of seeing autos going which carry away some of these unhappy girls. All leave crying, 'Long Live France, 'Long Live Liberty!' and singing the 'Marseillaise.' They console those who remain—their poor mothers, who weep, and the children. With a voice stranged by tears, pale with grief, they tell them not to weep; themselves not weeping and remaining proud, seeming impassive before their executioners.

"I continued the recital. A truce is announced for Easter Sunday and Monday, in all 48 hours. This is a good deal. Vehement, indignant protests are sent anew by dispatch to the high command and one begins again to hope a little. In the evening the sermon ends with these admirable words: 'I would have wished to leave you a word of joy and hope, but those who since two years oppress us and overwhelm us with a thousand vexations have wished to make for us of these holy days, days of mourning. O mine resuscitated Christ, wilt thou not inspire in me a word of confidence in this day of Resurrection? Then hear, O people, let the iniquitous accomplish iniquity, keep thy soul even and thy heart high and firm. And you children, have courage, Providence, which is near, will know what you have endured, the Eternal himself will take your defense. He will mark upon the forehead with an indelible mark the one who oppresses you and those who saw you go over rough ways in grief and tears will see you return in triumph and glory; for suffering passes, but to suffer for right and justice lasts forever, (prophecy of the Prophet Baruch).'

"These words, uttered from the height of the pulpit with a masterly authority seemed a veritable anathema. All shudder and tears are in all eyes.

"We were counting on another night's truce, but in the evening, at 9:30, the City Hall burns. Let us be silent, as all are upon this event; why speak? The fire started just above the office where the only signed requisitioning warrants are kept which were binding between nations at war. Thanks to our municipal authorities whose devotion goes beyond all that can be said, these warrants are saved, as also the records of births, marriages, and deaths and the financial records, until another event takes place. But fire soon started at the four corners of the building, water was lacking, and the walls remain. In the light of the fire, at 3 o'clock in the morning, domiciliary visits began anew in the Vauban quarter. Happily the D.'s, counting on a truce, supposed that it was only checking which was going on, and as no one was designated from their house they did not even have fear. It was an hour later only that they realised that people were being carried away.

"Mlle. B., Mlle. de B., Mlle. L., the only ones whom it was possible to release at 5 o'clock in the evening; young men, D. D. Van P., Jean F., J., M., most of them 17 years old, and so many others, 1,500 to 2,000 per day. The servant girls almost everywhere were carried away or offered spontaneously to replace the young girls of the house or accompany them.

"Elsewhere, Mme. D. goes instead of her chambermaid, who, being ill, has been returned, and she wishes to remain in detention. 'Because I happen to have means is no reason why you should send me back. Hence you see that this is odious.' And thereupon a threat is made to send her back by force. Concentration camps have truly the appearance—and so they (the Germans) are told—of slave markets.

"Our turn being delayed, gives us time to prepare as much as possible the young girls whom we call between ourselves, 'the sisters' and the 'two of us,' who have got all their baggage ready with courage, all wishing to take, if need be, each other's places, and it was for me to decide which it would be better to let go. On Monday we had some encouragement at the little village where we went with you last year; all surrounded us with their sympathy, anxious with us, for no one, not even our municipal officers, was exempt of fear, (for their family.) All were active for us, and Mme. D. made me promise to advise her; if the young girls already mentioned should leave, she, being free, would accompany them and mother them.

"And for the whole week this Calvary lasted, this anguished weight upon us. A., the chambermaid of A., was taken away, released, partly thanks to her father as also for her young sister, whose gratitude is touching. The daughter of L. A. was taken away. Finally, our turn came. As you can well think, I had lost all feeling. Thus I hear troops passing by and awaken all my people when, at 4 o'clock, the visit began in the street. It lasted until 1:30, we were not attended to until 10:30. Can you understand our agony during these six mortal hours? Undoubtedly, we had some chances of succeeding in having them released, but almost as surely for everybody some of them would be designated, and was it not too much already this terrible day to be spent without any real certainty of deliverance, a day spent by them in the midst of the immoral women of our quarter?

"Finally God showed us here again his fatherly protection, and after counting everybody they (the Germans) passed without designating anybody, but we remained broken down. It was lugubrious to see passing silently one by one the young girls of our street accompanied by a sentry. Three of our little sewing circle whom I had gathered and to whom, being deeply moved, I had given some advice, showing them the dangers which they were to avoid; these brave children could not (it was Good Friday before the first departure) restrain their tears, and, like all the other young girls, they were concerned mainly by the thought that they were going to be made to work for the enemy, inquiring as to what they could do in the matter.

"All fear, however, is not gone for us. Alas! Is not father himself threatened? Our principal manufacturing accountant has been taken away, the husband of M., who is as old as he is. What if he were to be taken away? Pray well, my dear, pray you all with us, I beg of you, and thank God to have spared us this time, Aunt A. and all her children, as also relatives and friends, (parents of B.,) pray that He may continue His protection; we need it so much! Will the deliverance never come? Think of the grief of all these mothers who were watching over their daughters with such care and from whom they have been suddenly torn. And soldiers, officers are able to consent to do such work. They were told, again a lie, that we had rebelled and that it was a punishment, and at Roubaix the officers of the guard refused, finding themselves before a calm, self-respecting population, to carry away at night women and children. Here it is, the Sixty-fourth, coming from Verdun, which assisted in it. Some of them would have professed, they said, to remain in the trenches. They will receive at least the Iron Cross and the name of this glorious feat of arms will decorate their flag.

"Above all, let not our soldiers avenge us over there by such deeds. It would be soiling the beautiful French name. Let them leave to God the care of avenging such sins, such crimes. They will be, as a woman told them whose husband, son, and daughter were carried away, cursed in their race, in their wives and in their children.

"I have finished this long and painful recital, but what I shall not be able sufficiently to depict is the fearful grief of those whose home has thus been desecrated. Many will die of it. It is as his Reverence said, the passion of our families adding itself to the passion of Christ. A woman actually sweat blood when she saw her young son taken away; he was brought back, but she no longer recognised him. It is terrible, and our situation seems to us very threatening. Pray, pray for us.

"It is said that pretty soon all the men will be carried away. To several who were left it was said: 'In a fortnight.' Then it is said, it will be the evacuation toward France, but for gold, and this must then be refused. Already they are trying to obtain it, and I know some one who is near to you and who refused it with his habitual calm and dignity. Like every good Frenchman, he has given everything to France and has no more gold. But thereupon no business, no shipments, were allowed, and (I fear that they shall hold us there) no more food. Already since you have left, or rather since three months, meat has been distributed but twice.

"But let us finish more cheerfully. Yesterday we finally received a good letter from H. He cannot unfortunately speak to us of the family which is on the other side, (of the front,) but only of those who are near him. It is thus that he told us that our dear C. and H. have gone to do labor and are in good health. If at the price of all our sufferings we could obtain to see again all those we love, with what joy we would support them. With what heart already we offer these sufferings to that end. We are in no way cast down; all remain firm and courageous, and they (the Germans) were not able, despite the pleasure which some say it gives them, to see women and young girls crying.

"Do you remember? We said laughingly: 'When you will be gone we will tell you that it was nothing what we had to suffer when you were here.' Alas! we did not believe we were speaking so truly. From the very next day after your departure it was the typhus poster and the stern rule laid upon those who had it; the threat carried out upon many to be taken to the hospital without their family being able to care for them and even see them. Then a thousand annoyances—cards, census, &c., and deprivation of everything—meat, butter, eggs, vegetables, potatoes — nothing going through except by smuggling, which has become more rare and more dangerous every day, and less news than ever. But one letter since your departure, and that of Aunt P. Yet others have news. But perhaps all these little trials spared us greater ones. Let us say our 'Fiat' all together; together let us pray God to continue His protection. Here we think of you, we love you, we pray with you, we suffer for you. Kiss the dear little ones, whom we miss so much. To all our dear ones, to G., and to you, all the tenderness of

(Signed) "D."

"P.S.: This letter exaggerates nothing. You may communicate it that it may cause these people to be made known well to those who still would not have as yet enough hatred and contempt not to deal with them still after the war. We are told that on the other side our life is found bearable, barring a few vexations. Well, it is not so. Since five months it is no longer so. It was the typhus gaining always, then the explosion and its terrible shaking up even for those which it did not reach directly, and privations of all sorts and the little vexations which go so far as to deprive the city of all substantial feeding. To bring into town any meat other than that of the committee is forbidden and we have had of it twice 150 grams per person in four months. Even then it is paid 5 francs a pound, even to the committee. Give to mine a slice of meat as this as a leaf, as big as the hollow of the hand, each slice costing 1.50 Frs., I am almost always obliged to seek it at Helemmes or at Marcq, risking nothing less than being carried to the citadel, since outside of Lille it is forbidden to enter, however little meat or other food.

"All the groceries, vegetable shops, butcher shops are closed. Many are not eating anything but rice. One day a carload of fish and eggs arrived to us. It was against all right stopped and sent to Germany. The other day comes again for our city through the committee 55,000 francs worth of meat.

"A series of vexations stops it and keeps it to b putrified on the spot. The potatoes here and in the neighborhood are spoiling. They are not allowed to enter and strength diminishes.

(Continued on Page Following.)

FRANCE'S PROTEST IN BEHALF OF HER PEOPLE IN GERMAN HANDS

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

I do not say that in order that we should be pitied but to show you that even physically we are not sustained for the moral tortures which we undergo, deprived of all encouragement, of all news of you.

"Hence mortality increases in a frightful way. Forty-five per cent. of the population reduced to half. Cases of madness are numerous in certain regions; that does not astonish us. We are at the end of our strength. It is necessary to be constantly on the watch to defend and sustain the poor. We are supporting ourselves only by a constant tension of soul and strength. For me, until now I have written every week. I am discouraged about it and I think I am going to resign myself to await a reply.

"Please communicate also this little paper to every one.

"Signed: D."

Fifteen letters follow, written by residents of the cities affected, substantially to the same effect. Exhibit 19 states that in Lillie alone, 2,000 young girls and women were carried away each night during the period covered by these operations. Exhibit 23 quotes the answer of the German General commanding at Lille to the Bishop of the city who came to protest against these proceedings. It is as follows: "You, Bishop, keep quiet and begone." The same letter mentions that several German officers and soldiers were being confined in the fortress for refusing to take part in such outrages. The chapter concludes with a communication to M. Poincaré subscribed by the heads of four charitable societies organized to succor the sufferers from the invaded districts of the north. It is dated June 15, 1916, and states that some 30,000 persons have been virtually enslaved by the measures described. It lays stress on the need of action by neutrals in the premises. (Exhibit 32.)

Section B of the record consists of depositions taken under oath by magistrates in all parts of France, wherever refugees from the invaded districts were found, which were taken in answer to a set form of interrogatories such as: "Has the witness been subjected to good or bad treatment?" and "give any general information of whatever nature in the premises." These depositions are stated to be on file at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For obvious reasons the names of the witnesses, many of whom refer to their having left relatives behind them and the places in the invaded districts where their homes are located, are not given in the book.

Part I, concerning the means of constraint employed, consists of thirty-two depositions, (Exhibits 33-54 incl). Exhibit 33 is a deposition given by a working woman from the Department of Ardennes. She states:

"The Germans came to us at B. on Aug. 23, 1914; until the month of April we lived under their threats. But at that time by husband, having been ordered by them to requisition different goods, declined to obey them and he was shot where they had led him. Also I was imprisoned for two days. Then they let me go."

Exhibit 36 is the deposition of a farmhand, 50 years old, from B., in the Ardennes. He states that from Oct. 1, 1914, to the following March all the men were imprisoned and forced to labor for the Germans. He adds:

"I saw the Mayor of B., aged 68 years, handled roughly because he would not work, when, in fact, he could not. A few days later the poor man became paralyzed."

Exhibit 37 is a deposition by Mme. R., a paper-bag maker from S., in the Aisne. She testifies to the use by a Sergeant named Franz of a cat-o'-nine-tails upon the women of the place, all of whom were compelled to labor, if they did not sew 25 bags per day. She mentions that one young girl was whipped with the cat, and had a water pitcher broken upon her head because she asked for food; and that another was so badly beaten that she had to be taken to the hospital, and was not seen thereafter.

Exhibit 39 is the deposition of a working woman from B., in the Somme, who tells of the death of her eldest son, aged 19 years, on February 9th, 1915, from shock after he had been terrorized by death threats; and tells that her younger son, aged 16 years, had been struck by the Germans with sticks, and also kicked and cuffed because he would not labor for them.

Exhibit 40 is the deposition of a farming woman from N., in the Aisne, who testifies as follows:

"The Germans, upon their arrival, arrested all of the men of the village in good health, including the Mayor, Aldermen, and notables, and held them prisoners in a house in the village; they kept them for five months making them do road work under the guard of soldiers. A farmer, Mr. D., because he would not labor for the Germans, was stripped by them and set loose in the fields with eyes bandaged, as bullets and shells were falling, with his hands tied; he was able to rejoin his farm, however, due to his knowledge of the ground. Despite the supplications of his family he had been kept thus under the fire of shells and bullets for one day. Then he was sent to Germany where, at the time of his deposition, he was very ill by reason of the treatment inflicted upon him.

"All the people of the place witnessed this crime. Mr. D. was robbed and his house completely ravaged and looted." (Several other depositions to the same effect are on file.)

All the other depositions in this section tell of brutalities and threats practiced by the Germans in various localities of the invaded districts, in order to force civilians to labor for them. Kicks, cuffs, hits with sticks, and rifle butts, imprisonment, threats of death, were the customary means employed in the Ardennes, Aisne, Seine et Oise, Somme, Marne, Meuse, Meurthe et Moselle. In the latter department it is testified by Mme. M. J., who was made to sweep roads and pull potatoes for the Germans that because the gang doing labor was late in arriving one day, they hung the Mayor to a tree by means of ropes tied to his arms, and tied two Aldermen by their arms to posts on either side, (Exhibit 52.)

Exhibit 54 is the deposition of Mme. D., residing at T. in the Somme. She testified that the Germans wished to compel her to do labor for them while she was caring for an invalid mother and two little children, and to that end they seized her by the throat and tore her waist on three different occasions in March, 1915. She saw a neighbor, mother of four children, struck violently by the Germans to make her do labor for them despite her cares.

Part II. deals with the social condition of the workers and consists of six depositions, (Exhibits 55-60.) Exhibit 55 is a deposition by the wife of a contractor from C. Meurthe et Moselle, who testifies that not only she but her grandmother, aged 85 years, were required to wait on the Germans, who constantly threatened them and made them perform the most humiliating and degrading tasks. Exhibit 56 is the deposition of a merchant, 73 years old, of N., in the Aisne, who testifies that after he and his neighbors had been threatened with death, they were made to dig graves and bury their dead following a bombardment.

Exhibit No. 57 is the deposition of a retired teacher, 72 years old, whom the Germans set at disposing of the daily manure from 500 cows from Nov. 20, 1915, to May 20, 1916. He contracted a hernia, was ill fed, and suffered generally.

Exhibit 58 is the deposition of a retired station master, aged 64 years, who testifies that he was set to work by the Germans handling hay, straw, &c., which caused him physical suffering.

Exhibit 59 is the deposition of a market woman from H— Pas de Calais, who testifies that the inhabitants of the village and the mining workers were forced to descend in the mine in order to extract coal, that they were given one franc per day and treated as civilian prisoners.

Exhibit 60 is the deposition of a farming landowner aged 62 years from V— Meurthe et Moselle, who testifies to being struck by a soldier and having his house searched for money by the German commander, officers and soldiers, and that being ill from the blows received he was compelled to hire a substitute to do labor for the Germans in his place.

Part III relates to the age and sex of workers and consists of twenty-seven exhibits (numbered 61 to 87 inclusive). Exhibit 61 is the deposition of a farmhand in the Marne who testifies that he and others were harnessed to trucks and made to work like beasts of burden, drawing stones, manure, etc., and receiving for food six potatoes per day.

Exhibit 62 is the deposition of a working woman from B— in the Aisne, who testifies that her husband, aged 50 years, was declared by the Germans fit for work and kept by them; that she does not know what became of him. Exhibit 63 is the deposition of a wine grower, aged 64 years, from S—, Meuse, who testifies that from Oct. 6 to Dec. 6, 1914, he was confined in the City Hall with 65 men whose ages ranged from 17 to 65 years, doing labor for the Germans but not fed by them but by their own families and sleeping on straw.

Exhibit 64 is the deposition of a farmer, aged 64 years, from S—, Meuse, who testified that on Sept. 26, 1914, he was confined in a church vestry room, with others and subjected to ill treatment by Bavarians. He states, "There were thirty-four of us and out of that number we buried fifteen on the way. Previously they had been starved for twenty-one days, being kept in a vestry room four meters square in which there was no room to lie down. The German soldiers, shoving them about, compelled them to bury dead horses, to sweep the streets, but gave them no food. Women remaining in S— brought what they could to keep them alive. This took place from Sept. 26 to Oct. 15, 1914.

Others forced to do hard labor for the Germans without receiving food, but while undergoing ill-treatment, both physical and moral, gave their ages as 72 years, (Exhibit 65,) 65 years, (Exhibit 66,) 63 years, (Exhibit 67,) a farmer aged 69 years, was set at burying human bodies, also horses and other animals, being frequently threatened with death, and removed explosives from window sills, where they had been placed by the Germans to cause houses to be destroyed by fire, (Exhibit 68.) Others still are a farmer 62 years old, (Exhibit 69,) a retired railroad man aged 68 years, (Exhibit 70,) a carpenter aged 69 years, (Exhibit 71,) a retired mechanician aged 62 years, Exhibit 72,) a farmhand aged 62 years, who not only was made to do labor without compensation but was taken with others in places where the Germans wished to be safe from French firing through exposing French civilians, (Exhibit 73.) A mason aged 65 years testifies to being made by the Germans to demolish houses which they had burned, as also boundary walls, in order that they might use the material thus obtained to build their trenches, (Exhibit 74.) A gardener aged 71 years was forced to bury bodies of soldiers, both French and German. He received no compensation nor even food from the Germans. A neighbor gave him some food each day, (Exhibit 75.) A plasterer aged 70 years was forced to bury men and horses while ill-fed, (Exhibit 76.)

With the help of a widow a farmhand aged 80 years was made to bury the remains of French soldiers long exposed, (Exhibit 77.) A baker aged 63 years was made to cook and with all able-bodied men of the locality to do road work and logging for the Germans, without compensation or even a food allowance, (Exhibit 78.) A carpenter aged 60 years was made to work in the fields without pay. The Germans had seized all crops save potatoes, (Exhibit 79.) A farming landowner, aged 55 years, testifies twenty men being made to work without pay, and that the Germans had taken all crops except potatoes, (Exhibit 80.) To the same effect is the testimony of a dry goods buyer aged 71 years, (Exhibit 81,) of a farmer aged 62 years set to road work, (Exhibit 82,) of a working woman whose daughters, aged 22 and 17 years, were kept by the Germans to do farm labor, thus being separated from their mother, (Exhibit 83.)

Mme. D. testifies that her house was burned on Aug. 23, 1914, whereupon she fled through the fields and remained with French wounded and dying soldiers; being found there by the Germans she was forced by them to dig graves with other inhabitants of the locality and bury dead soldiers—French and German. (Exhibit 84.)

Mme. T. was allowed to leave the invaded regions, but the Germans kept her husband to do labor for them in the fields. (Exhibit 85.)

Exhibit 86 is the deposition of an embroiderer, aged 54 years, a resident of L—, in the Aisne. He testified that on Sept. 1, 1914, the Germans came to L— in large numbers. At night they got drunk, broke windows, looted, destroying what food they could not eat. An officer tried to assault the wife of the keeper of a pastry shop; she fled; the officer, who was drunk, became infuriated and smashed everything in the shop. The witness testified that food sent by Americans did not reach the district.

When a landowner complained that a German soldier had taken his vegetables, his property was looted under orders given to that effect, and all his crops removed. The witness mentions particularly an artillery Captain named Olop, who remained two months at N—, as particularly brutal and a drunkard, and as stating to Mme. L. that he was surprised that the people of R— had not died of misery under the system instituted by him, and that those of N— did not "croke," either; that another officer told Mme. L. that the Germans took pleasure in violating all the laws of war, one after the other. The deposition ends thus: "The Germans made the men and women of the district labor for them. I was able to avoid doing so. The Russian prisoners went through L— taking munitions to the front."

IV.

Work at Night or Under Fire.

Exhibit No. 88 is the deposition of a working girl, aged 27, from H—, (Pas de Calais,) who stated that her sister, younger than herself, had been forced by the Germans to do labor in the fields, although not accustomed to it, for whole days and even at night.

"My sister performed this labor between the lines of the two combatants, and despite continual bombardment she was forbidden to cease work."

Exhibit No. 89 is the deposition of a miner, aged 53 years, also of H—, (Pas de Calais) who testified as follows:

"At H—The Germans compelled young girls from 14 to 35 years old to work in the fields and without pay. During one night in August, 1915, the Germans compelled the young girls of H— to work at night in the fields two hundred meters away from the French first line. This took place but once, the girls protested and refused to do it again."

Exhibit No. 90 is the deposition of Mme. D., aged 40 years, also of H—, (Pas de Calais:)

"I have no other statement to make than that I think I should state the conduct of the Germans who compelled the French, and even the women, to work, whether by day or by night, in the fields situated between the two lines of fire, and this despite the constant bombardment. I can even specify Mlle. M., who lives with me at M—, (H—?) and who was often kept at this sort of very dangerous work. The Germans were very severe, and it was not possible to evade their exactions. I did not suffer in that regard."

Exhibit No. 91 is the deposition of Mlle. V., 21 years of age, a working girl:

"I was not attacked. Nevertheless, I have to complain of the German authorities. For four months, from the month of June, and until the month of October almost, I was compelled to do labor during the day, and very often at night, in the fields situated between the French and the German lines, this despite the shells. Every day, and frequently at night, they forced us even to sleep on the ground at night when the French patrols passed. There were many of us. All the able-bodied people of the village received the same treatment."

Exhibit No. 92 is the deposition of Mlle. C., aged 16 years, a working girl from the town of C—:

"The civil population at C. was handled always very severely. Lights out at 8 o'clock, arising at 6 o'clock. The least violation of the German rules posted was punished by imprisonment from nine to three days, convertible into fines at the rate of 18 marks for the nine days, payable in any money.

"On Aug. 24, I saw at C. in the Rue de la Gare the R. house, a little château, in ashes. I was told that the janitor of the house, having killed two Germans by shooting a revolver through the gate, had been wounded by German soldiers and then burned alive by them in the house, which was set on fire.

"Great defense works around C. are still in course of construction, (December, 1915.) Frenchmen from 17 to 45 years old, who did not respond to the census, and were punished with imprisonment of this kind, are compelled to work in those trenches.

"On Aug. 10, the father of a family with which I lived, was interned at C. and given fifteen days' imprisonment for refusing to do labor at night. He is now interned in Germany."

Exhibit No. 93 is the deposition of Mlle. Henriette B., a working girl, aged 18 years:

"I was in prison for two days for not having arrived on time for labor in the fields, in which we were obliged to go each day, even Sunday, from 8 o'clock until noon and from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock. The corporal, whose name I do not know, compelled us to remain at work despite the shells. He hid behind haystacks.

"We each had a metal check with a number, which we wore hanging from the neck."

Exhibit No. 94 is the deposition of Mlle. M., a resident of W., (Pas de Calais:)

"During the month of March, 1915, and until Sept. 30, 1915, all the young girls living at W. were compelled to do labor in the fields, being conducted by soldiers three times a week, despite the shells, which during the latter part of the period fell uninterruptedly. Once even the British shells fell upon the metal plant where we were thrashing wheat. The Germans went into the cellars and forced us to continue our labors. One young girl who fled had to do labor all the next day as her punishment.

"Suffering seriously from grip I was allowed not to work as long as I was ill; but eight days later I was called to the headquarters and compelled to do labor, although I was not quite recovered. In the afternoon I was unable to resume work. At night the interpreter of the commander came to me to tell me that as punishment I would have a day's imprisonment the next day; but I avoided this, thanks to the order of removal which came the next day."

V.

COMPULSION TO DO LABOR OUTSIDE THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

The exercise of the legal power having passed de facto to the occupant, the latter will take all the measures within his means with a view to restoring and insuring as much as possible public order and life respecting, except in cases of absolute prevention, the laws enforced in the country. (Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, Article 43.)

Exhibit No. 95 is the deposition of an assistant surveyor, aged 49 years, a resident of La M——:

"When I left with my children the German commander told us to take two days' provisions, telling us that we were going to be removed, and that we would reach in two days the Swiss border. Having arrived at L——, (Meurthe et Moselle,) they kept us prisoners for a month, and we were fed there partly by the township, my daughters being compelled to do labor for the Germans in farm work and cleaning streets and buildings looted by them, without pay from them.

"During this time I was ill, being cared for a little by my children, and I found myself compelled thereafter to enter the hospital of B——, (Meurthe et Moselle,) which is supported by said township, being at the end of my resources, whence I came out to leave."

Exhibit 96 is an extract from a letter of a prisoner in the German interned camp of X, dated April 8, 1916:

"Is is realized also that thanks to the labor of our prisoners and labor of civilians who came from the invaded district, (they are compelled by force to contract employment for three months and more in the works in Westphalia and Rhineland)—is it realized that it is, thanks to this labor, that our enemies expect still to produce what is useful to their defense?"

Exhibit 97 is the deposition of a working woman, aged 38 years, a resident of M. (Ardennes):

"I have heard it said that in the month of October, 1915, the Germans had taken the young men of from 19 to 20 years of age from S. and surroundings, to the forest of M., where they were employed in lumbering. They used for working the fields young girls of the country above 13 years of age, and young boys above 11 years of age, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night. They were said to be very badly fed."

Exhibit 98 is the deposition of a farm hand, aged 55 years:

"The Germans made us labor for them for six months at P. They gave me no pay and only gave a little bread, a pound a day at the beginning, and half a pound only later."

Exhibit 99 is the deposition of Mme. P., a cook, aged 45 years, a resident of O., (Aisne:)

"I was compelled to do laundry work for the German Red Cross. I was not abused, but I was, with others, requisitioned to bury the bodies of French soldiers who fell upon the territory of the Aisne. The French soldiers having taken us for Germans, sent out shells. We then withdrew, and the Germans aimed their rifles at us to prevent our falling back. We then remained on the spot. No one was hit."

Exhibit 100 is the deposition of a 15-year-old boy of L.:

"On August 24, 1914, an officer and Sergeant seeing me on my doorsill ordered me to come to the City Hall. There they gave me two horses, and they required me to haul cannon at D. We were 25 French drivers with 25 horses and 4 French 75 millimeter cannon. We were escorted by dragoons on horseback. At D. I was set at road repair and to filling of trenches, eight or nine hours of labor per day. I received for three months labor six marks in one payment."

Exhibit 101 is the deposition of a postal clerk, aged 68 years, residing at B., (Ardennes:)

"I was arrested at B. (Ardennes) with 47 other residents of the township. I was used by the Germans at T. (Meurthe et Moselle) in cleaning the city and in farming. The young men were used on military works. There was no ill-treatment when one obeyed the orders of the Germans and did their labor."

Exhibit No. 102 is the deposition of Mme. C., a domestic, aged 24 years:

"All the men above 20 years of age did labor in the city for the Germans, and were subjected to daily labor. The young men below 20 years of age were sent to L. and Q. (Nord) where they are civilian prisoners, but they are made to do labor beyond their strength, which occasions illness, from which several have died; for instance, a young man, who lived in C. street, who died at the hospital of S. Those with whom the Germans are satisfied receive permission to visit their families. Four or five young men tried to reach the French lines, and were sentenced to three months imprisonment and 1000 marks fine. They do not complain but they are compelled to work in any weather, and are paid by the city. One week before my departure, in January, 1916, the Germans asked these workers if they would consent to work voluntarily for Germany. They made those who answered affirmatively, sign a contract, and the others were sent to their homes. It is stated in the town that those who resisted the German demands will be replaced by Russian prisoners."

Exhibit 103, is a statement by M. F., dated June 20, 1915:

"I, the undersigned, F., born at S., having become a civilian prisoner at S. on December 5, about a thousand of use were interned, some at L. and the rest at Q. At L. we were compelled to work from 6 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and those who were reported ill were sought and forced to work nevertheless. In case of resistance, one received three days confinement on bread and water. I saw a comrade who had attempted to escape struck while his hands were tied behind the back, during five days' confinement.

"On March 13, one hundred of use were sent to do labor at H. in the sun pulling beets. We left at 6 o'clock in the morning and we were gone until 6 o'clock at night; and often when we raised our heads and remained a few minutes without working the soldiers flew at us crying 'Hof! Hof' striking us with rifle butts, or threw beets in our faces.

"As food, we had a ball of German bread every three days, coffee that was rather dishwater in the morning, soup at noon made with rice or wheat, and coffee at night. It happened often we didn't get the bread because they said it was delayed by the French.

"Now, when some comrades escaped we are deprived of food for two days; we had only coffee for nourishment. Ten comrades escaped. The next day eight were recaptured. They received more than too hundred lashes of the rawhide whip, and when one of them raised his head he received a hit with a club.

"We were forced to stand military fashion and to stand and salute when German officers passed. On May 13, we returned to L. and received as food 250 grams, (about half a pound,) of bread, and at 4 o'clock soup with rice and a piece of meat that smelled, and which we were often obliged to throw away. And one is forced to do labor, to go into the forest and carry tree trunks or else load cotton or old metals to be shipped to Germany.

"The Major who is commander of the locality is called von M.

"June 20, 1915, (signed) F."

VI.

CIVIL PRISONERS BROUGHT BACK FROM GERMANY TO DO LABOR IN INVADED TERRITORY OUTSIDE THEIR PLACES OF RESIDENCE.

Exhibit No. 104 is an extract from a verbal note of the German Department of Foreign Affairs, dated Oct. 27, 1915, communicated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, by a verbal note of the Spanish Embassy at Berlin, of Nov. 13, 1915, (relative to the transfer of civilian prisoners brought back from Germany to Montmedy:)

"The military authorities consider, however, that they are not required to account for the reasons on which this transfer is based. The prisoners in question who, moreover, were brought back some time ago into Germany, have enjoyed * * * the same rights of correspondence, &c."

[NOTE—It seems necessary to place here this official document of the German Government which establishes that civilian prisoners were brought back in occupied territory without it being possible to know their residence or their fate, and that for motives which the German authorities cannot admit. The treatment of these Frenchmen is outside all rules and all check. They are entirely lost to their families. It is impossible to know what labor they are employed at.]

Exhibit No. 105 is an extract from a letter of Mme. D., a resident of C. (Somme,) to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jan. 1, 1916:

"I make a request to have news of my husband, taken prisoner by the Germans Sept. 24, 1914, in the township of C. (Somme.) I am very worried concerning him. I have received from him but one letter during the month of June, in which he told me that he was going to the north of France to work in the invaded regions. I had myself to be subjected to all the suffering from our cruel enemies; they burned my house. Here is the address of my husband: D., civilian prisoner, Holsminden, Germany."

Exhibit No. 106 is an extract from a letter of Mme. D., residing at G. (Aube,) to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, May 13, 1916:

"Sir: Having come from the Meuse here, my unfortunate husband was taken prisoner Sept. 17, 1914, taken to Germany immediately, and interned in the camp of Grafen Wöhr until June, 1915; then he was brought back in the invaded territory to do labor; since then I have received only one card informing me he was at B. (Ardennes.)

Exhibit No. 107, extract from a letter of Mme. B. to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, March 18, 1916:

"Could you give me news of C., a civilian prisoner at the camp of Altergrabow, transferred to Montmedy, according to the inclosed envelope?"

[In the note the envelope is reproduced, together with the postmark, showing that after being tested the letter was marked, "Return to sender; addressee unknown," then a Berlin postmark, and on the back, "Sent by Mme. B. of V., (Seine,)" and, in pencil, this memorandum on the face of the envelope: "Etappen Inspektion Montmedy."]

Exhibit No. 108 is an extract from a letter from Mme. L., a farmer's wife at V., (Meuse,) to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as follows:

"Feb. 10, 1916. I have the honor to send you herewith an information blank concerning a relative from whom I have received no news since June, 1915. I should be very happy, Mr. Minister, if you could have it ascertained where he is."

Copy of information blank mentioned above:

"Information concerning M. P. B., farmer of S., (Meuse,) civilian prisoner, September, 1914, was interned at Camp of Grafen Wöhr about June 15, 1915. Since this time there is no news of him. He must have been sent in the invaded regions."

Exhibit 109 is an extract from a letter of Mme. B. of C., (Oise,) to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning her brother N., a civilian prisoner interned at the camp of Darmstadt, Nov. 9, 1915:

"I have my brother, M. N., a civilian prisoner at Darmstadt Camp. He changed his camp and is at Montmédy, near Bar-le-Duc in Meuse, in the invaded territory. Since he has been changed we have no news from him any longer. The letters were returned to us with that address."

Exhibits 110 to 115, inclusive, are all extracts from letters dealing with similar cases, written by wives and mothers, without news from civilian prisoners removed from Germany into the invaded districts.

Exhibits 116 to 120, inclusive, are depositions by civilian prisoners who, after being confined in detention camps in Germany, were taken into the invaded territory of France and made to do labor.

Exhibit 121 is an extract from a letter dated Feb. 18, 1916, from a mother asking for news of her son of whom she had had no news since the 10th of September previous; she reports that a money order which she sent him was returned to her; that she had sent him Winter clothing on the 19th of October, and does not know if they reached him.

VII.

LABOR WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

Exhibit 122 is from the deposition of M. F., a Swiss citizen, born at T., (Canton of Lucerne,) aged 53 years, a carbon tender at the farm of Mr. J., at N., (Aisne,) and manager of said farm, given before the Consul General of France at Bale:

"From Sept. 5, 1914, the Germans compelled me to do labor every day of the most repugnant sort and to present myself twice a day to the roll call without ever giving me a cent. Until the month of February I was compelled to buy the bread allowed me, 125 grams per day, (about a quarter of a pound.) After February the distribution of bread was put upon the township."

Exhibit No. 123 is a deposition of a stonecutter of M., (Muerthe-et-Moselle):

"From October (1914) they (the Germans) made the civilians do labor. Every morning we were gathered for roll call; subdivided under the direction of soldiers; we did the most repugnant gang work and road work. Of course we were not paid."

Exhibit 124 is the deposition of a constable of B., (Marne.) It states that the Germans kept one of his sons, aged 17 years; they made him work the ground. He was paid fifteen centimes (less than three cents) per day, as the witness himself was during said time in the invaded territory.

Exhibit 125, deposition of a woodworker of A., (Ardennes,) says:

"Confined at the church of M. (Meuse) from Sept. 21, 1914, to March 20, 1915; compelled to do all road work at M., eight hours per day, without pay.

Exhibit 126, deposition of M. B., a resident of L., (Nord:)

"The German authorities made us do labor in the fields, pull beets and what remained of the crops. All the women and young girls, as well as the men, were constrained to do it without any remuneration. At the least refusal they spoke of shooting us.

Exhibits 127 to 139 are all to the same effect.

Exhibit 137 is the deposition of a young girl of 18 who tells of her being compelled, with her mother, to do laundry work for the German Red Cross. Concerning the matter of payment by the Germans, she said:

"Tney delivered to us warrants payable by M. Poincaré for this laundry work."

VIII.

FOOD GIVEN TO THE WORKERS.

[Requisitions in kind and service may not be claimed from townships and inhabitants except for the needs of the army of occupation. They shall conform to the resources of the country. Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, Article 52.]

Exhibit No. 140, a farmer's wife testifies she was not abused. Her husband is a civilian prisoner at P. (Aisne) and was compelled to work under guard by the Germans and to answer rollcalls. He is not paid but receives food. Her daughter, aged 20 years, testified that her father remained a civilian prisoner at P., where he works under compulsion, under guard by the Germans, sawing wood or cleaning roads. He is not paid, but receives his food.

Exhibit No. 141, deposition by Mme. R., farmer's wife. Her husband is a civilian prisoner at P., (Aisne.) He is required to do labor under guard by the Germans, different gang jobs, burial of horses; received as payment food which he had to beg. The witness states that at the beginning they had no food for about a fortnight, then they received some food which they were forced to beg for, consisting of remnants of soup, a few pieces of meat, and bread in an insufficient quantity.

Exhibit No. 142, a young girl, aged 18 years of M. (Aisne), testifies as follows:

"My father and my brother F., were locked up in a loft and slept on straw for 25 days; then in the church, whose roof was demolished, until March 25, 1915. They were made to do labor under guard of two German soldiers. F. was struck several times by a Prussian soldier. They forced me to act as chambermaid to German officers; but I slept at home in order to avoid any attack upon me. Soldier orderlies accompanied me going and coming; and I was not paid, but ate in the officers' quarters. The Germans had taken all our provisions, and my family lived on what it could buy at very high prices. However, the Germans gave us per day 125 grams (a quarter of a pound) of black bread, per adult, and 62 grams per child. I had only 62 grams, and, as stated, while doing forced labor for the Germans.

Exhibits 143 to 150 are to the same effect.

IX.

DESTINATION OF THE FRUIT OF LABOR.

[They (the requisitions in kind and in services) shall conform to the resources of the country. Deliveries in kind will be as far as possible paid cash; if not, they will be acknowledged by receipts and the payment of sums due will be effected as soon as possible. (Hague Convention, Oct. 18, 1907, Article 52.)

The army occupying a territory may seize only currency, funds, and securities belonging to the State proper, depots of arms, means of transportation, stores and provisions, and, generally, any movable property of the State of a kind to serve its war operations, (Hague Convention, Article 53.)]

Exhibit No. 151, deposition of Mme. G., of C. (Aisne):

"The inhabitants and working people of C. were compelled to do farm work, the Germans seizing all the crops. Until September, 1915, men received one franc per day and women sixty centimes; but since that time the Germans pay nothing and make the people labor any way.

To the same general effect are Exhibits 152 and 153.

X.

FORCIBLE PARTICIPATION IN WAR OPERATIONS.

(A.) Persons obliged by threats to give information to the enemy.

[A belligerent may not force the population of an occupied territory to give information concerning the army of the other belligerent of its means of defense. (Hague Convention, Article 44.)

Looting of a town or locality taken by assault is forbidden. (Ibid., Article 28.)

A belligerent is always forbidden to force any citizens to take part in war operations directly against their country. (Ibid., Article 23.)

Note.—These depositions are reproduced here only because they connect other depositions relative to the labor imposed upon the populations of the invaded departments. They corroborate besides facts of the same nature already pointed out by the commission instituted to determine acts committed by the enemy in violation of the law of nations. At the proper time a special exposition of this order of questions will be made.

Exhibit No. 154, deposition of a young girl of 17, of R., (Somme:)

"We were treated like beasts. I was three times threatened with being shot for refusing to furnish information about the French. Attempts at assault were made upon me by soldiers."

Exhibit No. 155, deposition of a farmer, 71 years old, of F., (Vosges:)

"One day, I think it was the 13th or 14th of September, they requisitioned me to indicate to them the way to get to the Castle of P. Some of the soldiers showed me cartridges to frighten me; one of them even made a gesture as if to cut my throat with the back of the blade of his sword. I was unable to return until 5 o'clock that night. When I returned I found my house had been looted; my calf had been taken away; my linen was scattered."

Exhibit No. 156, deposition of a storehouse man of V., (Nord,) says:

"They compelled the inhabitants to give them information concerning a locality, a road junction, etc. They (the German scout soldiers) took me in an automobile to the places indicated. After having verified the information, they threw them to the ground. It was there around Valenciennes, Mr. C. was apprehended, taken in an automobile 15 kilometers, and was thrown to the ground violently after having had his information verified. He returned on foot, fifteen miles."

Exhibit 157, by a young working girl, 17 years of age, of S., (Somme:)

"I was threatened with being shot for refusing to give information concerning the French. Soldiers attempted to assault me."

(B.) Aiding in Pillage.

Exhibit 158, deposition of Mr. N., farmer, of M., (Meurthe-et-Moselle:)

"Witnessed organized looting. Prisoners went to get objects taken in the houses and carried them in wheelbarrows to the German Captain, who had the whole loaded upon trucks. This gang work was accomplished by prisoners with the escort of armed soldiers.

"German soldiers also grabbed bottles of wine and brandy in the cellars. They drank these liquids to the point of rapidly reaching a state of extreme drunkenness."

To the same effect are Exhibits 159 and 160. The latter is a deposition by a farmer, 70 years of age, of M., (Pas de Calais,) who was kept five months at C., and was most of the time ill-fed, and kept with others in a great building where there was only wet straw. (Food consisted of pieces of animals shot down, a few carrots, and black bread.)

In this locality able-bodied men were compelled by the Germans to loot and take all the contents of two big factories. All the objects and materials as also the machines were loaded on autobuses or trucks and transported into Germany. One of the factories is located on the Bapaume road, the other in Cambrai, near the canal. In the first about 1,900 bales of linseed were taken, with 400,000 kilos of oil cakes, and all accessory machines.

(C.) Civilians employed as shields.

Exhibit 161. Deposition of Mlle. D., 24 years old. The Germans at C. (Meuse,) lined up civilians before the German ranks in order to have them killed by French bullets; the French did not fire.

Exhibit 162. Deposition of Mr. L., 73

(Continued on Page Following.)

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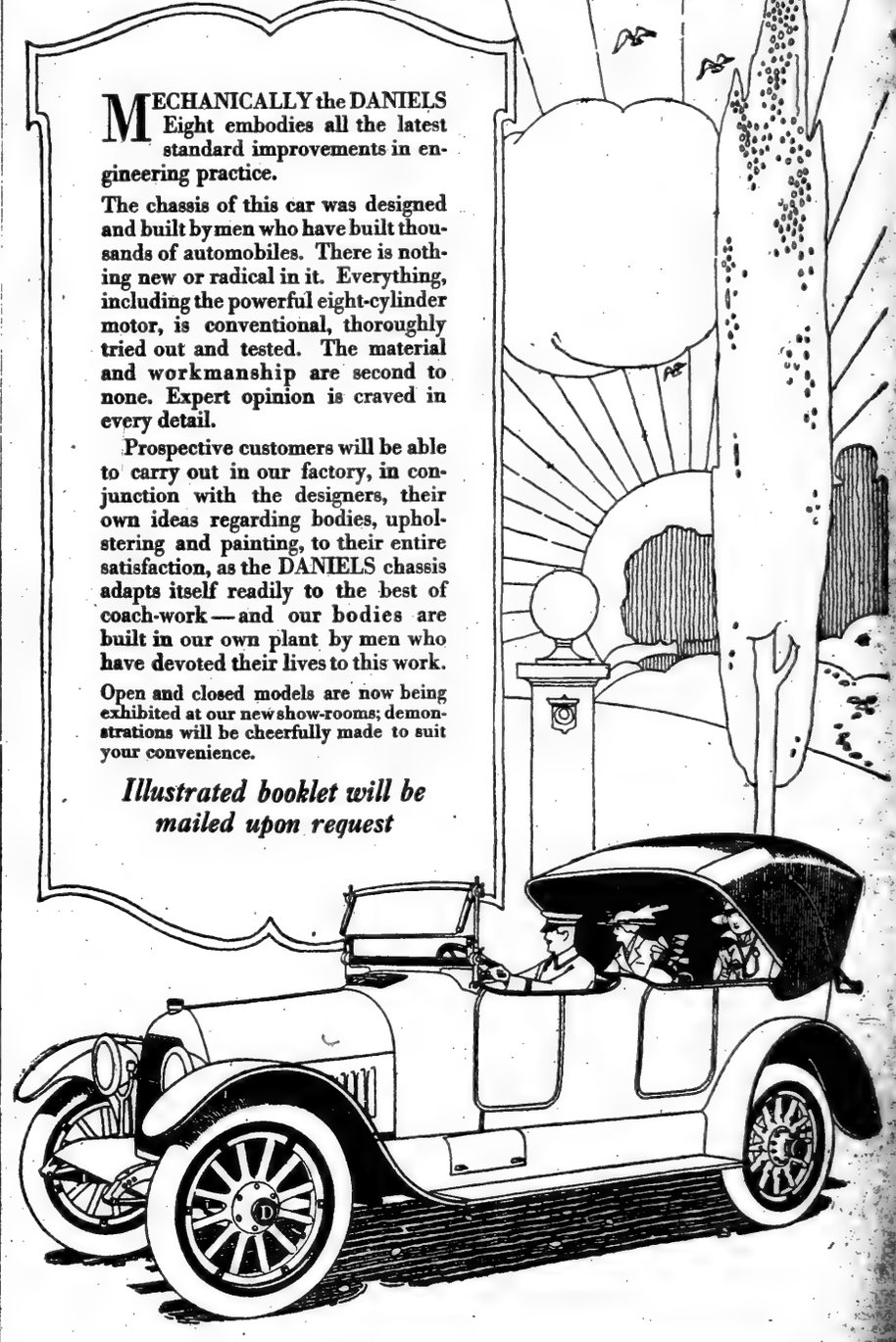

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FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST GERMANS PUBLISHED IN WHITE BOOK

Continued from Preceding Page.

years. Said that he saw in his garden two persons wounded by bombs who were forced to march ahead of the Germans.

Exhibit 163. Deposition of Mme. M., 45 years old, agricultural worker. Her husband was arrested at their home Sept. 22, 1914, and taken with other Frenchmen to the second line of fire in order that they might be bombarded by our compatriots. Having been taken back to the church of A., he was kept there two days, taken thence to F. and thence to Germany. Since then she has had no news of him except through the Red Cross on Sept. 25, 1915.

Exhibit 164. Deposition of Mme. S., 40 years. Said that the school teacher of Stenay, Mr. T., had been sent ahead by the Germans as a scout and had been killed by French bullets.

Exhibit 165. Deposition of Mr. D., 71 years, laborer. During his stay at F. some old men testified that the Germans had placed them before their troops at F. The French killed only Germans; none of the old men was hit.

Exhibit 166. Deposition of Mme. A., 25 years, cloth mill operative. Inhabitants of V. took refuge at L. She saw them arrive covered with blood, with their hair plucked out; they had suffered ill-treatment. According to these people, the Germans had placed them before their troops in order to advance on L. from the citadel of which shots were being fired at them.

Exhibit 167. Deposition of Mr. Q., 67 years old, laborer. Forty women, arrested by armed men, were compelled to clean the roads and take manure to the fields before Soissons, in order to annoy the Allies and prevent them from firing.

Exhibit 168. Deposition of Mr. H. B., 63 years old, laborer. The German authorities had all the trees felled and sent to Germany. Thirty men were always taken as hostages and placed on the railway line.

Exhibit 169. Deposition of Mme. F., 51 years old, vineyard laborer. On the day of her arrest she was led on two separate occasions with others of the village and placed ahead of the first German line; the first time this lasted from noon to 6 in the evening; the second time all day. She received no food from the Prussians while shut up in the church and had to seek food in the fields.

Exhibit 170. Deposition of Mr. S., 17 years old, agricultural worker. On Aug. 26, 1914, when the Germans arrived, they did not maltreat the civilian population, but when they returned from the battle of the Marne they killed several civilians. Four days after their retreat they forced him, as well as the clerk of the Mayor of R. to march ahead of them into the firing. Thanks to the darkness deponent and his father were able to return to R. about midnight. Every day they were constrained to answer a summons about 8 o'clock in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. While in Roye the Germans compelled them to clean the town.

Exhibit 171. Deposition of Mlle. G., 12 years old. Taken as a hostage in September, 1914, together with her aunt, while at breakfast, and conducted to the vicinity of the railway station, with four other young girls. There a group of Uhlans placed them ahead of their line and opened fire on the French, who answered it. Deponent's guide, Paul V., received a bullet through the heart and fell dead. Prisoners lay on the ground feigning death, then some Zouaves arrived and captured the Uhlans, whereupon prisoners were freed and returned home.

Exhibit 172. Deposition of Mme. F., 56 years old. Could not speak regarding all the German soldiers, she said. Declared that all the demands of the Germans were accompanied with threats and made with revolvers in hand. On Aug. 22, 1914, the Germans drove the inhabitants out of their homes and forced them to march ahead of the German lines against the French cannon. Said she did not know the name of the German commanding officer, but heard that he had been killed on that day.

Exhibit 173. Deposition of Mr. M., 63, mason. On Oct. 8, 1914, he and about one hundred other prisoners, men, women, and children, were obliged by threats to march ahead of a strong detachment of Germans. It appeared that the latter wished to cross a bridge and as they thought that the French would defend it they sent these prisoners on ahead. Near the bridge the French opened fire on the Germans, who soon fell back. The prisoners threw themselves into a ditch by the side of the road and none was hit by the French bullets. A few hours later, as the French were no longer firing, having received orders to fall back, the Germans forced prisoners out of their shelter by jabbing them with their bayonets.

Exhibit 174. Deposition of Mr. B., 61, tailor. On the arrival of the Germans at H., he aided the escape of a French per-telegrapher by giving him civilian clothes. Placed with the Mayor of H. ahead of the German soldiers so that, if the French fired they should be the first to be hit. After they left the village, he and the Mayor were freed. He returned home, where for days he was subjected to the exactions of the enemy, being deprived of everything, even the bread which he had on hand. Taken prisoner Sept. 21, 1914, he was locked up two days and obliged to sleep on the floor. On the third day, passing his house, he was not allowed to enter in order to get money and clothing, though he had nothing on but a shirt and a light pair of trousers. Compelled to spend the whole Winter in those garments. Arriving at Conflans, a German soldier kicked him in the stomach, accusing him of wishing to kill a German. He was then taken to Metz and cross-examined. Thanks to a Sergeant not as cruel as the others, he was able to clear himself and was not shot.

From Metz he went to Rastadt, where the prisoners were led by big dogs trained to bite them if they did not keep in line. At last he reached Darmstadt, where, after many privations and sufferings from cold, he became seriously ill. His feet and hands were frozen and he got chronic bronchitis. He was admitted to the hospital, where he lay 57 days, his eyes fixed on the ceiling, awaiting death, which did not arrive promptly enough for a German Major, who would look at him and say, "Tomorrow you'll be done for."

At last, in February, 1915, he was sent back to France, and, though very ill, he managed to get there, wishing to die on his native soil. Taken to Barjols with his wife, he was cared for by good people and became better, but is still unable to work.

Exhibit 175. Deposition of Mr. N., 17, miller's apprentice. In general he and others were not badly treated by the Germans; nevertheless, when they arrived, they placed the men before them, including deponent, in order to prevent the French from firing upon them. Was badly fed; those who would not work for the Germans could obtain no food.

Exhibit 176. Deposition of Mme. N., 28. On Aug. 26, 1914, the Germans captured her and placed her, with 53 other women and children, ahead of their men to prevent the French from firing. Despite this the French fired at the Germans over the prisoners' heads without hitting the latter.

Exhibit 177. Deposition of Mr. E., 72, laborer. The Mayor of C. told him on his arrival from P., whither he had gone with the Germans, that the latter, in order to protect themselves from the French, had placed before them women of P., which kept the French from firing. Nobody was wounded.

Exhibit 178. (Identical with preceding.)

Exhibit 179. Deposition of Mr. P., 61, landowner. "The Germans took me in my house. A Lieutenant conducted me to the battle of R., and on the way I was struck several times by another officer with the flat of his sword. Arrived at the front ahead of these troops I found the body of my neighbor, G., about 62 years old, who had been killed, unquestionably by a French bullet, during the battle."

Exhibit 180. Deposition of Miss M., 20. "Twice my brother was taken as a hostage, for eight days each time, the first time to serve in a guard of honor of the Governor, who wished to have always with him four prominent men of the town, the guard being changed each day at noon. At that hour the autocratic commander, turning to those whose duty was over, said: 'Gentlemen, you are free.' And while they went away the others were placed under lock and key. The second time my brother was taken was after English aviators had thrown bombs on the aviation field. He was ordered, with others, to sleep for eight nights on the said field."

Exhibit 181. Deposition of Mrs. V., 36. The German troops reached S., Aug. 25, 1914, with Uhlans ahead. The latter drove before them men, women, and children of the town, ordering them to guide them through the streets. One was killed by the bullets of French soldiers, who tried for a short while to oppose the entry of the enemy.

Exhibit 182. Deposition of Mrs. F., 47. On Aug. 25, 1914, the Germans killed a woman who, ordered to halt, failed to do so, not knowing German. This was reported to the deponent by several persons.

On Aug. 27, when they entered S., deponent was hidden with fifteen others in the cellar of a château, where they remained twenty-six hours. When they left it they were informed that the Germans in the streets of the town were always preceded by unoffending persons, especially women, in case the civilians might fire upon them.

Exhibit 183. Deposition of Mr. B., 42, laborer. On Aug. 1, 1914, deponent was told that he had been assigned to auxiliary service. On Aug. 6, knowing that the enemy was investing L., his village, he resolved to reach the French lines, but was arrested next day by Germans at C., (Meurthe-et-Moselle.) They maltreated him and stole from him 2,220 francs. They held him from the 7th to the 27th of August, giving him no food, and driving him to the front rank during attacks. He received four wounds, among them a fracture of the left leg, which necessitated his being transferred to Metz and later to Regensburg, (Bavaria.)

At first he was put in a barracks, then in a civil prison, and he remained at Regensburg until Feb. 20, 1915, during which period he could not correspond with his family, who thought him dead. Taken then to the Holzminden camp, he was admitted to the hospital, which he did not leave until his repatriation on Nov. 28, 1915. Very ill before his imprisonment, his weight has since been reduced from 91 kilograms to 52. The main reasons for the desperate condition in which he now finds himself are the absolute lack of nourishment in some cases and, in general, its insufficiency and bad quality.

Exhibit 184. Deposition of Mrs. F., 65, dressmaker. On Sept. 10 the Germans, attacked by the French, made rifle-holes in the walls at V., (Aisne,) through which they stuck their guns, and they placed on the other side of the wall a number of the inhabitants, among them deponent's family. As the French attacked from the opposite side, the Germans sent away the women and children and carried the men into captivity in Germany.

Exhibit 185. Deposition of Mrs. F., 36. On Aug. 23, 1914, there was an artillery engagement between the French and Germans. When the Germans appeared they set the village on fire, alleging that they had been fired upon, which was untrue. In an instant all the buildings, which were farm buildings, burst into flames. They tried also to fire deponent's house, but it did not catch.

They pillaged the interior, taking all deponent's effects, even clothing. As he is a wine merchant, he had various beverages in his cellars; all that was not drunk on the spot was removed or broken. The liquids were four inches deep in the cellar. Next day the last houses still standing were set on fire; today there are about seven undamaged out of fifty.

In the meantime the male population had been assembled and threatened with death under the pretext that there had been firing on the Germans from the village. They were lined up ahead of troops advancing on French positions; they marched thus three hours, and, finally, at 9 in the evening, as the Germans had not been attacked, they were taken back to M.

The Germans killed a man called B., a half-witted individual, who was imprudent enough to pick up a cartridge in a field. Moreover, two inhabitants of the place were found asphyxiated by the fire in their houses. As there were traces of blows on their heads, they may have been assassinated beforehand.

All the live stock perished in the flames, the Germans having kept them from leaving buildings.

All the inhabitants of the place, if they survive, can testify to these facts, as well as those expelled from the place.

The troops committing these outrages were the One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twelfth Infantry Regiments. Their commanders gave the orders, as German soldiers are too well disciplined to act on their own initiative.

At F., whence they came, they had shot sixty-eight civilians, men, women, and children, and burned the entire village, just as they did at deponent's village.

Exhibit 186. Deposition of Mr. D., laborer. On Sept. 24, 1914, in the morning, the 117th Infantry Regiment was fighting the Germans, and little by little the French troops abandoned the village. German infantrymen arrived, mad with anger. About twenty of them burst into deponent's house, and one—deponent thinks he was a non-commissioned officer—seized him brutally by the arm and drove him into the street, while his comrades helped themselves to chickens, rabbits, and linen. They then took him toward R., and, along the way, deponent saw them search houses and arrest men whom they drove ahead of them. Hardly had they arrived at La. before the French, stationed in the outskirts, opened a lively fire. Several of the prisoners were hit by bullets destined for the Germans. The firing ceased at once, the Germans fell back, ordering prisoners not to budge. Deponent managed to escape, but was captured shortly afterward and held with 25 others until the next morning, when he was released. From Sept. 24 to Oct. 6, 1914, the German authorities forbade the inhabitants to leave their houses under penalty of death. On Oct. 6 deponent was arrested by the Germans, together with 24 other Frenchmen.

XI.

WORK RELATED TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE WAR.

"They (requisitions and services) shall * * * be of such nature that they shall not imply the obligation of the population to take part in military operations against their country." (Hague Convention, Art. 52.)

Construction of Trenches, Bridges, Roads, Railways.

Exhibit 187. Deposition of Mr. J., 60. At S. the Germans made him bury dead and work on the roads, often exposed to bombardment.

Exhibit 188. Deposition of Mr. T., 52, mason. Bavarian soldiers bound him to the foot of his bed, kicked him, and hit him with their fists and the flats of their swords. Saw French at D. subjected to ill-treatment. Some prisoners had their right hands bound to an artillery caisson and their left hands to another, and were dragged till they could move no further. From the sides of the road soldiers threw stones at them. Deponent was compelled to repair roads and work filling French trenches. Worked eight hours a day and received 7 cents per day.

Exhibit 189. Deposition of Miss G., 17. Her brother was compelled to work on roads.

Exhibit 190. Deposition of Miss L., 35. Saw several men at work on roads or loading or unloading merchandise on wagons. Part of the time they received ten cents a day, but afterward nothing. They were very badly fed and sometimes maltreated on the slightest pretext.

Exhibit 191. (Like 189.)

Exhibit 192. Deposition of Mr. B. G., 64. Forced by Germans to clear mud from roads and streets. Worked from daybreak to evening. Worked two months and was then imprisoned because he picked up some cartridges one day. No fixed wages; received a small piece of bread per day, afterward reduced in size. Never received any money for his work, nothing but the bread. Slept in an outhouse on straw. The work done by him was, he thinks, to improve the roads for the passage of munition and commissary wagons.

Exhibit 193. Deposition of Mrs. L., 29. Aged Frenchmen were compelled to build bridges for the Germans, who insulted them if the work did not suit them.

Exhibit 194. Deposition of Mrs. D., 38. Knows that French civilians were obliged to work. Read posters concerning this work, which said that every civilian requisitioned for work would be liable to imprisonment if he refused. When English aviators threw bombs on ammunition depots, Germans summoned male civilians, including children of thirteen or fourteen, and forced them to clear away the débris, in order to protect their soldiers from being injured by unexploded bombs.

From what deponent heard, civilians were requisitioned and forced to work repairing cannon and making shells.

Exhibit 195. Deposition of Mr. D., 56. Forced to work making trenches, putting up barb wire, and in a phosphate factory. Slept wherever he could, on straw and sometimes in the open. Complains of having been beaten by German soldiers under orders from their commanders because he did not show sufficient energy at work; says he was insulted and threatened and that he was tied to a post for two hours because he was inclined to talk back when the Germans demanded more of him than he could do.

Exhibit 196. Deposition of Mr. D., 54. Worked on roads. German soldiers struck those who did not work hard enough with their fists and rifle butts. Never received money for his work. Got a little coffee in the morning with a little bread, a bid of lard or grease at noon, and in the evening bad rice that often smelled of petroleum.

Exhibit 197. Deposition of Mr. M., 32. During his stay at R. two Frenchmen got rheumatism working in the trenches for the Germans. They had been in a train of refugees which the Germans had stopped after killing the engineer and fireman as well as a large number of others.

Exhibit 198 deals with forced labor in trenches.

Exhibit 199. Deposition of Mrs. F.: "Germans entered our house, revolvers in hand, and a Lieutenant approached my sister-in-law, seized her and sought to assault her. I cried out and the Lieutenant leveled his revolver at my face and held it there fully five minutes, and it was only on account of noise outside that they left us alone, threatening us, however, to have us punished severely, as we had insulted them.

"Next day two soldiers with fixed bayonets took us to the commander's headquarters and we were then taken to prison, remaining there until next morning without water or food. The Germans completely pillaged our house, without minding our presence in the least, and without giving us any requisition receipts."

Exhibits 200-204 deal with forced labor in the trenches, hard treatment by the Germans, despoiling of the countryside, &c.

Exhibit 205 is the deposition of Mr. J., 54 years old, who says that he and a number of others were locked up in a church where they remained thirty-seven days exposed to the fire of the French guns as well as to French and English aviators, who daily attacked the German convoys. During this time they were made to work on the roads and clean the houses where the German soldiers slept. The headquarters of the German General commanding in the neighborhood was at the home of a Mr. D., 86 years old, who had been killed there with his wife and housekeeper.

Exhibit 206. Deposition of J., 12 years old. Germans led children to the trenches and made them work. They were not badly treated. As for food, they had regularly given to them, as the Germans were not plentifully supplied themselves, but were obliged to live as best they could.

Exhibits 207-209 tell of ill-treatment of French workers, some of them children, by the Germans who superintended their building of trenches, &c.

Exhibit 210. Deposition of H., 16 years old, miner. Forced with about fifty other boys, aged 15 to 18, to work in the German trenches. Slept on the ground with only a thin covering to keep out the cold. "Fortunately it did not rain." Germans whipped them when work was not done rapidly enough.

On the occasion of a French attack the Germans placed the French boys in front of them, driving them forward with whips and gun butts and hiding behind them. Several of the prisoners began to fall under the French fire, while the Germans crouched behind, shooting over the boys' shoulders. "We were badly frightened, but we told ourselves that we must stand our ground and let the French kill us rather than allow the Germans to win. I was wounded in the afternoon and was struck by a fragment of a 75-millimeter shell in the left arm, which made me faint."

When deponent came to he was in the hands of the French, with a French surgeon bending over him. Learned later that, of his fifty comrades, forty were killed, three wounded, and only seven escaped unharmed.

Exhibits 211-216 deal with forced labor, making trenches, burying dead, &c.

Exhibit 217. Deposition of Mr. N., 56. Said that German officers, to whom complaints of ill-treatment were made, invariably answered, "Such is war." His wife testified that the Germans, on entering her village, said that the slightest infraction of military regulations on the part of the inhabitants would be punished by death. They said that they had shot the Mayor of V——, also the priest and the school teacher, as well as the Mayor, school teacher, apothecary, and priest of V——, as they were leaving the church there.

They arrested several people, including the Mayor of deponent's village. When he came out of prison he was crazy and drowned himself.

Exhibit 218. Deposition of Mrs. N., 60. Her husband, forced constantly to work by the Germans, died of exhaustion.

Exhibits 219-224 deal with ill-treatment of French men and women forced to do labor in the trenches, &c., and are practically identical with some of the foregoing.

Work in Factories, Mines.

Exhibit 225. Deposition of Mrs. S., widow, 24 years old. Germans summoned laborers to work in factories at 8 cents an hour. As few responded, they were brought to the factories by soldiers. Some of them were employed repairing German cannon. The Germans then requisitioned 3,000 young men, part of whom were sent into Germany while the rest were put to work in the vicinity. These young people received no pay directly; it was sent to their relatives at the rate of 20 francs a month.

Exhibits 226-229 deal with similar cases of French people forced to do work related to the German military operations.

Various Military Manufactures—Sandbags for the Trenches.

Exhibit 230. Deposition of Miss L., 26. The German authorities compelled her and numerous other women to wash the soldiers' linen and especially, to sew sacks for the trenches. They were locked up to the number of about 300 in the town school house and were forbidden to leave it. They were waked at five in the morning and worked till seven in the evening. Those who refused to work at all or refused to work until they had been sufficiently fed (the food was very bad and scarce) were beaten and kicked, or else water was thrown at them.

Deponent was a prisoner at this school for eleven weeks, during ten of which she was not paid. During the last week the workers got, for each two sacks, one cent in paper money issued by the town of S——.

The prisoners received for food vegetables cooked in water, without salt, butter or grease, and about a cent's worth of bread each day. On Sundays there was sometimes rice, sometimes potatoes, with a little beef fat. The sacks sewed by them were destined solely for the trenches.

Exhibit 231 is almost identical with the above.

Exhibits 232-236 also deal with cases of women forced to sew sacks for the trenches and who suffered ill-treatment in so doing.

Exhibit 257. Deposition of Mrs. L. B., 27. Saw the Germans kick a young girl in the stomach because she refused to sew sacks before getting something to eat. Saw her seriously ill; she was condemned to three days' imprisonment, and deported.

Exhibit 238 is similar to above.

Exhibit 239. Deposition of Mme. L. M. Germans ordered her and others to sew sacks, under penalty of death if they refused. To prevent them from sleeping a German soldier went through the factory at night and tickled their chins.

Exhibit 240. Deposition of Mr. L. E., 65. He, his wife, and daughter, were forced to work by the Germans, who gave them nothing but hard bread. They received no pay.

Exhibit 241. Letter addressed to M. Durre, Député of the Nord Department, at Paris:

"I have the honor to inform you that men of M., F., (Nord, France,) and B., (Belgium,) are civilian prisoners in Germany since July 17 on account of having refused to work for the enemy. * * *

"At the beginning of June the German gendarmes at M., (Nord,) summoned all the former employes of the sawmill who had remained there and ordered them to work. Having refused, they were locked up for two days at the Mayor's office. On the third day they went to work for about a month, having been told that they would be required to saw planks for making barracks for prisoners. At the end of a month they were ordered to saw big planks, and they again refused, saying that they would not work for the trenches. Seventeen of them were taken to S., kept there two weeks, and then taken to Germany on July 17. * * *"

EXHIBITS C.

French and German Official Documents.

The contracting powers shall give to the armed land forces instructions conforming to the regulation concerning laws and customs of war on land which is annexed to this convention. (Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907.

Art. 1.)

The belligerent violating the said regulation shall be held liable to indemnity, if there be cause. He shall be responsible for all acts committed by those forming part of the armed forces.

(Hague Convention, Art. 3.)

French Government's Note.—It has appeared necessary to place before the eyes of the neutral powers the text of certain French and German notes relative to work in the invaded territory.

In these official communications the opinion of the Imperial Government is expressed.

This text needs no comment.

Reading of the preceding exhibits will show the value of the statements in the German communications appended.

EXHIBIT 242.

Telegram.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs to the French Ambassador at Berne:

Paris, Aug. 22, 1915.

Kindly have telegraphed to the Spanish Embassy at Berlin the communication below, copy of which I am also sending to the United States Embassy in Paris.

It is learned from recent information that the German authorities subject the population of the French occupied territory to the most arduous labor and to discipline of a most arbitrary severity. From the deposition, made under oath, of a civilian prisoner who has managed to leave those regions, it is learned that, especially at Landrecies, the inhabitants are forced to work, even when ill, from 6 in the morning to 4 in the afternoon, and that they receive as their sole nourishment a roll of bread to last three days, coffee of the worst quality in the morning, a rice and vegetable soup at noon, and, in the evening, coffee similar to that of the morning. The deponent mentioned testifies that one of his comrades who tried to escape remained, after being brutally beaten, for five days, in a cell with his hands tied behind his back; that at Haucourt (Somme) eight other comrades of his received, for the same reason, more than 200 lash-es of the whip (horsewhip,) were deprived of bread for two days, and were then conducted to work under the surveillance of German soldiers armed with sticks.

The Government of the Republic will be grateful to the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin if he will request the Imperial Government to start an investigation of these acts and to make known what measures it has taken for the conditions among the French inhabitants of the invaded territory, which conditions are as contrary to the principles of humanity as they are to the rules of international law.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs takes the liberty of requesting his Excellency Mr. Polo de Bernabé to have the kindness to telegraph the date on which he lays this communication before the German Government.

[Signed] DELCASSE.

EXHIBIT 243.

Extract from a note of the French Government (1).

Employment of prisoners of war in military work constitutes a patent and flagrant violation of international law. The violation is even more serious when the obligation is imposed upon the civilians themselves inhabiting the invaded regions. To quote the terms of the regulations annexed to the Fourth Hague Convention (Art. 52):

Requisitions of materials and services cannot be demanded of communities and inhabitants except for the needs of the army of occupation. They shall be proportionate to the resources of the region and of such a nature as not to imply for the population the obligation of taking part in military operations against their country.

Now it appears from a letter dated at Tourcoing, June 12, 1915, that, in the said town, the Germans endeavor to compel the inhabitants to make harrows for breaking the force of cavalry charges, and sacks which, filled with earth, are to serve as shelters in the trenches. The Germans have gendarmes fetch the workmen from their houses (letter of M. Grousaau, Deputy, communicating a letter to his countrymen of Tourcoing.)

This practice is confirmed by more recent documents. It has been extended to Lille and the entire region. The German authorities seek to force the population to make sandbags for the trenches.

Correspondence interchanged from June 10 to 21, 1915, between the Governor and the Mayor of Lille, M. Ch. Delasalle, proves that the German authorities have availed themselves in order to make the workmen work, of the influence of the Mayor, and have proposed to hand over to the city itself the making of sacks (letters of Governor von Heinrich to the Mayor of Lille, June 10 and 20, 1915; letters of the Mayor of Lille to Governor von Heinrich, June 19 and 21, 1915.) An order of the local commander, von Swerwis, posted at Marcq June 27, 1915, regulates the manufacture of sacks as follows:

The Kommandantur will deliver at each house of the street designated cut cloth enough to make ten sacks. The first delivery of these sacks shall be made Monday at 7 A. M. (German time) and shall be repeated every day at the same hour. First distributions will begin at the Rue de Lille until further orders. To make up for the time lost during the first two days fifteen sacks per house will be distributed. (Order signed "von Swerwis, Commander," and dated Marcq, June 27, 1915.)

Here is how the German Government seeks to justify its measures. A proclamation of the Governor of Lille dated June 30 contains the following passage:

For several days French workmen have refused to continue the work done by them up to the present for the German authorities. They have been told by conscienceless agitators that their conduct was contrary to Article 52 of The Hague Convention. This view is absolutely false; Article 52 expressly states that work for the army of occupation is permitted "if it is of such a nature as not to imply for the population the obligation of taking part in military operations against their country." This is by no means the case in the work demanded. (Proclamation of the Governor of Lille dated June 30, 1915.)

Yet, according to the very assertions of the German authorities, it is a case of making sand bags for the trenches.

Moreover, there is the following extract from a communication of the Commander at Halluin, von Schranck, to the Municipal Council and notables of the town:

Where the rights of the matter lie is not for us to discuss, for we are not qualified to discuss it and shall never arrive at an agreement on this point. That will be the province of diplomats and the representatives of the various nations after the war. Today the interpretation of the German authorities is alone valid, and for this reason we ask that everything we need for the support of our troops be manufactured by the workmen of the occupied territory. I can assure you that the German military authorities will not forego under any pretext its demands and its rights, even if a town of 15,000 inhabitants should perish. * * * Let us return to reason; you take such measures as shall cause the workmen to resume work without delay; otherwise you will expose your town, your family, and your persons to the greatest misfortunes. (Communication read at Halluin to the Municipal Council and the notables of the town, signed by the commander there, Schranck; copy vouched for by the Mayor of Halluin, M. Defretin. The order added: "There is but one will and that is the will of the German military authorities.")

As to the penalty, it consisted of the following:

1. Of a certain number of sentences to punishments exceeding in some cases two years' imprisonment, pronounced by the Military Tribunal of Roubaix, June 25, 1915, on persons guilty "of having assisted in the destruction of the furniture of a family whose members work for the Germans, and of having sought to prevent them from working by threats." (List of sentences signed by the local Kommandantur, Hofmann, Major and commander.) On June 24 the shoemaker Jacoby was condemned to death "for having threatened with a weapon French workmen who wished to work for the German authorities and having tried to prevent them from continuing work" (proclamation of the Governor of Lille, dated June 30, 1915.)

2. The arrest on July 1, 1915, of 130 French citizens of Roubaix, including the highest industrial and commercial personages, who were taken to the prisoners' camp at Gustrow (Mecklenburg.) This arrest en masse was carried out partly under the pretext that these men refused to open and operate their factories for the needs of the German Army.

In short, vexatious measures follow each other in rapid succession. A proclamation of the Governor of Lille under date of June 30 requires the inhabitants of the communities of Lille and Hellemmes to remain in their houses from 6 in the evening until 5 in the morning (German time) [proclamation of the Governor of Lille, dated June 30, 1915.] At Roubaix, on July 9, a proclamation of the Kommandantur orders that, in the towns of Roubaix, Croix, Hem, Lannoy, Lys, Soers, Mouvaux, Toufflers, Wasquehal and Wattrelos, all shops and restaurants, &c., shall be closed and all inhabitants stay at home from 6 P. M. until 6 A. M., and announces more rigorous measures, especially deportations of individuals. (*New limitations concerning the population.* Poster signed: Roubaix, July 9, 1915. Local Kommandantur, Hofmann, Major and commander.)

Since the attitude of the population, despite these annoyances, remained the same, (there are still a considerable number of workmen in prison who will not back down,) odious brutalities were committed, especially in the villages. From private testimony it is learned that at Marcq, especially, some workwomen who refused to work were locked up, deprived of nourishment and sleep and "struck by their guards when they lay down or dozed." (Letter from Lille dated July, 1915.)

It has appeared sufficient to establish the unquestionable, repeated, and systematic violation of Articles 6 and 52 of the Regulations annexed to The Fourth Hague Convention forbidding the employment of prisoners of war and of the inhabitants of occupied territory in work related to military operations. The greater part of the above-mentioned depositions show likewise that there has been violation of those parts referring to the employment of prisoners of war in "excessive" work. The sending of prisoners, often weakened by the fatigues of campaigning, illness, and privations, to mines, the employment of Russian prisoners in March and of French prisoners in June in the clearing of swamp lands, also constitute unquestionable violations of The Hague regulations and are outrageous assaults upon the rights of humanity.

EXHIBIT 244.

(Translation.)

Verbal note of the German Government.

Jan. 24, 1916.

The French Government claims that the civilian population of the occupied French territory has suffered treatment contrary to international law and the duties of humanity. (Exhibits annexed to the Verbal Note of Sept. 20, 1915—F. O. 5244.)

The Imperial Foreign Office, referring to its note of Nov. 30, 1915, (III. b., 26418,) concerning the condition of German prisoners at the Casablanca camp (this prisoners' camp has been discontinued.—French Government's Note,) has the honor of transmitting the inclosed to the Embassy of the United States of America with the request that the reply of the German military authorities be communicated to the French Government.

Reply of the German military authorities to the statements of the French Government concerning the ill-treatment, contrary to international law and the duties of humanity, of which the civilian population in the French territory occupied is alleged to have been the victim:

The telegram of the French Government to the French Ambassador at Berne, dated Aug. 22, 1915, (see Exhibit 242,) transmitted to the German Government by the United States Embassy at Berlin, contains statements that are entirely erroneous regarding the treatment and feeding of the French civilian workers in the occupied French territory.

At Landrecies the French subject to military duty are required to do work in conformity with their profession. This work consists principally of fetching firewood from the forests. The work lasts from 7 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon, less two half hours lost usually at the beginning and end of the working day; in addition, rests of one hour and a half to two hours are allowed in the course of the work. The amount of work required is less than that required of German laborers. In the hardest work, which is the carrying of the wood, each group of two men is required to carry daily for a distance of about 500 meters from two to five cubic meters of firewood. This amounts merely to a load of about twenty kilograms.

The community of Landrecies has been charged with the feeding of the laborers against a payment of 1.50 francs per day per man. According to the communication of M. Thomas, acting Mayor, who has charge of the feeding, this sum is entirely sufficient.

The workers receive daily about the following:

350 grams of meat of good quality.
500 to 600 grams of potatoes and turnips.
120 grams of dry vegetables.
300 grams of bread.
15 grams of coffee.
30 grams of sugar, &c.

The town has used what it has saved from the allowance for food to buy garments and, more especially, shoes for the workers. The testimony under oath of the French Mayor, Thomas, is at the disposal of the French Government.

It is not true that those who are sick are required to work. The worker reporting sick before beginning work is examined by a physician; whoever reports sick during work gets easier work to do or is relieved of further labor.

It is true that workmen have been punished for attempting to escape; nevertheless they have suffered no corporal punishment but have simply been imprisoned. One of them set fire to his mattress; in order to protect him, as well as his companions, his hands were tied behind his back for one night. Beside the Frenchmen subject to military duty who are required to work under the above conditions there are also at Landrecies 250 workers who get work when they ask for it; they earn from 3 to 6 francs a day and feed themselves.

Frenchmen employed at Haucourt—not at Haucourt where French have never been required to work—were transferred to Landrecies in May, 1915. A thorough investigation has revealed nothing favoring the supposition that, up to that date, laborers seeking to escape had been beaten and deprived of bread, and that the soldiers escorting the laborers were armed with sticks.

The confidential agent of the French Government (Gewährsmann) has therefore given false testimony under oath. There is no need of reiterating that **at Landrecies, Haucourt, and everywhere else the population of the occupied French territory is treated justly and entirely in accord with the dictates of humanity.**

EXHIBIT 245.

(Translation.)

Verbal Note of the German Government.

In reply to the note of Jan. 25, (French Affairs No. 1,360) concerning the obligation to work of the interned civilians of France, the Imperial Foreign Office has the honor to communicate to the Spanish Embassy the following:

The German Government has not up to the present been apprised at all of the complete text of the note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris of April 15 to the American Embassy at Paris. (1) Otherwise, it would not have failed to establish the reply to this note containing the most emphatic protest against the entirely unjustifiable insinuations which the French Government has seen fit to make at the end of the note. Apparently the Government of the United States of America tried not to have these insinuations of the French Government communicated, for which reason the German Government, on April 23 last, received, through the American Embassy in this city, only an extract of the French note in the form of a telegram. If the French Government wishes to go to the trouble of re-reading the remarks of the German Government of June 8 last, appended to the verbal note of the Royal Embassy at Berlin of June 12 last, (III-b C. 12,770) it will see that the communications made by the American Embassy which had as a basis the statements of the French note of April 15 were taken up in the said remarks under No. III., where the German Government explained in detail that, in view of certain depositions under oath and other proofs in its possession, it felt obliged to ask the French Government to give strict orders to all commanders of internment camps regarding forced labor required of those interned, as well as a formal declaration regarding the matter.

The demand contained in the said remarks of June 8, which had to be renewed in the note of this department, dated Dec. 18 last. (III-b. 28,953) was therefore fully justified and, if there has been a mistake, it was entirely on the French side. Moreover, whereas the German Government did not fail to communicate at the proper time to the French Government a number of depositions made under oath by German civilians returning from France, on which to based its request, the French Government confined itself to the statement of mere general allegations concerning the imposition of work on French civilian prisoners.

The German Government views with satisfaction that the French Government now again gives formal assurance that German civilian prisoners are not obliged to work in France. Nevertheless, there are reasons for doubting that the orders of the French Government have been carried out everywhere. For instance, according to reports of Swiss delegations to the International Red Cross, the civil prisoners at Medjouna, in Morocco, have been forced to do hard work since Jan. 1. The German Government feels justified in hoping that this is not in conformity with the intentions of the French Government, and it hopes that the latter will open without delay an investigation of the manner in which its orders are carried out at Medjouna, and, it hopes that what is happening at the said camp will cause it also to examine conditions at other camps, which conditions have been the subject of statements, backed by evidence, of the German Government in its memorial dated June 8th of last year (verbal note of this department dated June 12—III-b. 12,770) of which, however, the French Government does not appear to have taken cognizance up to the present.

The German Government does not doubt that the French Government will renew strict orders to all camp commanders and it hopes that further complaints regarding violations of these instructions will not be brought to its attention, either concerning Medjouna or other places. If the German Government should be deceived in this, the only course remaining open to it is to adopt energetic methods of reprisal.

Berlin, March 22d, 1916.

It is hereby certified that the documents, letters, extracts, and translations attached to the present note conform to the originals, preserved at the Ministry of Foreign affairs.

The Minister Plenipotentiary, Director of Administrative and Technical Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(Signed) FERNAND GAVARRY

(1) This document deals with the labor of French civilians interned in Germany, a question not dealt with in the present note. Exhibit 245 is reproduced here to show the opinion of the Imperial German Government, shared by the French Government, that no work should be imposed upon civilian prisoners. This opinion should be applied with all the more reason to the free populations of the occupied territory.

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Three Pieces; Sofa, Arm Chair and Rocker; *Mahogany base, covered with Tapestry in various combinations of colors. This suite is large and commodious; the massive frames support the tightly stuffed body; fitted with best quality springs and Loose Cushions.* $139.75
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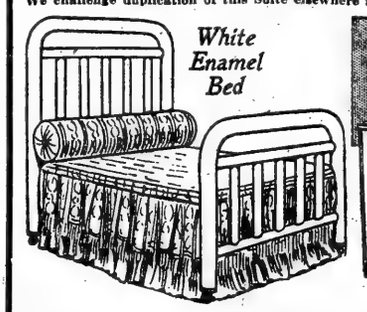
Any rug in the house, whether it cost $5, $50 or $500, will be delivered to your home upon the payment of One Dollar — the balance payable on Spear's Liberal Credit Terms. Our assortment is very large; includes Brussels, Velvets, Axminsters, Wiltons, etc.



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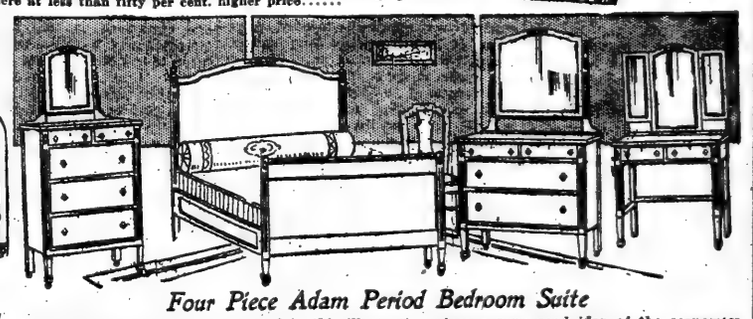
This bed is very substantially constructed of the best metal throughout and will last a lifetime. 2-in. posts, with 1-in. fillers. Four-foot size only at this price..... $8.75



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The Adam Period Suite represented in this illustration gives a very good idea of the economies which it is possible to make at this sale, in which are included Suites of every period now in vogue —all offered at decidedly interesting prices. The Suite consists of Dresser, $39.75, Chiffonier $27.75, Full Sized Bed, $25.75, and Toilet Table, $23.75, in either Mahogany, American Walnut or Ivory Enamel finish..... $107

RUSSIANS TRYING TO CAPTURE BOTH LEMBERG AND KOVEL

Flanking Movements Menace the Austrian Armies Defending These Two Important Cities Now in Hands of the Teutonic Allies—Anglo-French Forces Slowly Surrounding Three Villages

By a Military Expert.

THE last week has witnessed the abandonment by the Austrians of the last shred of their former strong positions which they had held and fortified from the end of the great Russian retreat of last year. The general Austrian position in Galicia at this time was along the River Sereth. The early days of the Russian offensive broke this line, and the Austrians retired across the Stripa, where they took up a line on the west bank. In Northern Galicia they still held to that part of their lines along the head waters of the Sereth. This portion of the river had a certain function of its own to fill, aside from that filled by the river as a whole. This function was the protection of the railroad from Tarnapol to Krasne. The railroad was an important part of the Austrian defensive scheme. It was an absolutely necessary part of their plan if retirement should become necessary, for a good line of retreat is as necessary as a good line of supplies. Consequently, in order to prevent the Russians from advancing along this river and thus cutting in back of their main line along the Stripa, the Austrians held on to the upper Sereth and fortified it as strongly as any point in their line.

The country was exceedingly favorable to such an operation. Immediately back of the Sereth are high hills which slope rather steeply toward the floor of the valley of the river. On these hills the Austrian position was constructed. Immediately after the fall of Brody the Russians began their operations to force the Austrians from the heights. Could they but break the line here, the entire Austrian position along the Stripa would be in danger and heavily embarrassed by the inability of the Austrians to use the railroad from Krasne. In fact, the Russians might be able even to get in behind the Austrian force and roll it up before it had an opportunity to fall back.

But the Sereth line held and Russia was unable to advance. Finally, the Russians succeeded in taking several heights, and then, by means of flanking operations, the entire series fell into their hands. Almost at the same time the operations in the southern part of Galicia were moving forward and the Russian lines were being pushed rapidly westward. A point was finally reached where the Austrian line was so far outflanked in the south that to remain longer would have been an unjustifiable measure. Then the retirement began, not only along the northern Sereth, but along the entire Stripa position.

Even then the move was made too late. The Russians had for weeks been driving almost without interruption along the southern bank of the Dniester. The Austrian forces seemed utterly unable to stop them. North of the Dniester the progress had not been so rapid, and this part of the line was still a considerable distance behind. It did, however, push on until the line of the Southern Zlota Lipa had been passed and the Koropiec forced. This brought under Russian control the lower ten miles of the Zlota Lipa, and to this extent impaired its value as a defensive screen behind which the Austrians could seek safety.

Had the Austrians been present in greater force, or had they retired to this line earlier, it is possible that they might have held the line a great deal longer. The Zlota Lipa is an easy river to defend. The banks are high and steep, the river itself flowing rapidly through deep cuts in the clay. There is a great deal of water in it, particularly at this time of the year, when practically all the rivers of Galicia are in flood. It would have seemed, therefore, that the Austrians should have taken advantage of these conditions before they had passed. But they held to the Stripa so long that the Zlota Lipa was also involved. The day the Russians crossed it in force they turned the position, and its greatest value disappeared.

The Austrian position would have been so distinctly favorable, it is difficult to understand why they let the opportunity pass. Not only would they have been temporarily secure behind the Zlota Lipa, but they would have had the Dniester on their flank with the Russian Army astride of the river. This also would have added greatly to the natural strength of their position. Finally, the Russians had pushed so far to the west that the retention even of much of the lower Zlota Lipa was also impossible, and the Austrians here had to fall back. Consequently, we find them holding their lines on the eastern bank of the river for the upper half of its length, while for the lower half almost the entire river is in Russian hands.

The Russian drive in Galicia, both north and south, is, it is hardly necessary to say, toward Lemberg. I have shown in previous reviews that both Lemberg and Kovel are necessary for the retention of the present Teuton lines in Russia. Neither one has any value to them without the other. It therefore made no difference to the Russian commander which of the two he captured. This being the case his entire policy was built about the theory of so conducting his attacks as to keep the Teutons completely in the dark as to just which one of the two his main effort was to be directed against. This he did by switching his attack first to one place and then to another until the Teutons were confused.

The latest developments, however, have almost certainly fixed his objective at Lemberg. Attacks on other sections of the line have been only in sufficient force to keep the Germans in place. That is, they have been holding attacks designed to prevent a transfer of forces. At Kovel, which for so long was the scene of the greatest activity, no offensive move of importance has gone on for some time. The whole Russian scheme seems centred on the Galician capital. The encircling movement, which is gradually drawing the Russian line about all the eastern and southern entrances to Lemberg, admits of no other interpretation. The action against Kovel has become for the time being a subsidiary operation, not to be pressed until Lemberg is again in the hands of the Czar.

In striving for this object the Russians are still pressing in on both flanks. Few, if any, serious attacks have been made direct against the Lemberg position. The centre is being left entirely alone, and is being forced back only through the attacks to the north and the south. On the north the centre of the storm is along the Tarnopol-Krasne railroads and the Lemberg-Brody. Even though the Austrian line along the Sereth has fallen back, these attacks are continuing.

This operation has two objects. The primary object is, of course, to bend back the flank of the Austrians and force the retirement of the army in the centre of the Galician line. The other is to straighten out, on the same general theory, the southern side of the Kovel salient. North of Brody, a German salient is thrust forward into the Russian lines, the apex of which is at the border town of Berestetschko. From this village one side of the salient runs south along the line of the Styr River, while the other runs almost due west along the Lipa. The advance along the Tarnopol road deepens this salient and flanks to a growing extent the forces at Berestetschko. Sooner or later this force will have to give way and fall back to preserve its line, and then the Kovel salient will, as a salient, exist no more.

The Russians have already reached a point on the Tarnopol road not more than twelve miles from Krasne. They are apparently temporarily checked, but it must be said that their main effort is not being made here, but in the south in the region of the Dniester River.

Here, advancing on both banks of the river, they are gradually approaching Halics, rightly considered the southern gateway to Lemberg. Stanislau fell last week; Maryampol and Jesupol, two important crossings of the river, are in Russian hands. Halics is but seven miles distant. South of the river the Russian advance has been most notable. They have pushed forward beyond Stanislau, the River Bystritza Solotwina has been reached and in some places crossed. Indeed, the furthest point of the Russian advance is on the same meridian as Lemberg. This itself will show the extent to which the Russians have cut across all the defensive positions which the Austrians can take up between the Zlota Lipa and Lemberg.

Still further south in the Carpathians, the situation is developing in such a way that the Russians plans remain in obscurity. The Austrian line presumably shortened by their retreat from the Stripa is, in fact, being elongated by the Russian success in flattening them out against the Carpathian wall. This seems to be the object of the extreme left wing of the Russian Army. What lies beyond this, just what Russia will do when the Austrians are driven back into the mountains, no one can say. Certainly Russia has made no move which discloses her hand.

Several points of interest appear in this connection. The Russians have taken Jablonitza and apparently hold the pass solidly in their possession. This prevents the Austrian Army or any section of it from retiring, as an army, into Hungary. There is no other pass for miles to the west until Beskid is reached. In this operation it is also worth noting that the Russians are bringing themselves into exactly the same situation in which they were found (as far as the configuration of the line is concerned) when the line of the Dunajec was pierced at the beginning of the great retreat of last year. In other words, their line is again practically a right angle, one side of which is along the Carpathian Mountains while the other stretches up through Galicia.

The Russians have already passed through the Jablonitza Pass and have appeared on the heights near the town of Korormetzo. To what extent this movement will be followed is not yet apparent. But with such more important objects in view it is not likely that any definite campaign against the Hungarian plains will be attempted. At all events, there is good reason to suppose that the Russians are not anxious to fight another campaign in the Carpathian Mountains in Winter time. If any campaign is planned against the passes and the plains of Hungary, it will be so timed to take place in seasonable weather.

On the western front slow but steady progress is being made. The offense has not halted nor can it be yet called a failure any more than it can be called successful. It is entirely impossible to draw any parallel from Verdun. There are points of similarity, largely because the guiding rules of strategy are always the same. Tactics change with the advance in science and invention, in improvements in means of transportation, and in the range and effectiveness of firearms. Strategy is always the same, has been the same since the days of Caesar and Alexander.

But this is the limit of comparative values. In Verdun the entire situation has revolved about the ridges of Louvemont on the east bank of the river, and of Charny on the west bank; on the natural strength of the key positions of Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme. On the Somme front there are no such key positions. In fact, there is not a single topographical feature which stands out to the extent that it can be correctly said to give this or that power any decided advantage. The Somme country is always open, gently rolling, with so-called hills and plateaus which we would never notice twice unless our attention were called to them.

Whatever advantages in position exist at present are in favor of the British and French. The Plateau of Bapaume has been reached and the southern edge is firmly in British hands. And more than this; the British have been pushing a wedge northwest of Pozières in between that village and Thiepval until little by little the latter town is being encircled. Here, it will be remembered, the British met with a severe repulse in the early days of the fighting. The British attempted to take a short cut to Bapaume by striking east from Thiepval and cutting the Bapaume road at a point north of Pozières. This would, have pinched out a great part of the German salient and made unnecessary all of the fighting of the past six weeks. Checked here, there was nothing to do but win their ground foot by foot by fighting their way up from the south.

The greatest gain of the week has been made south of Hardecourt, near where the French and British lines join. Between Guillemont and Maurepas, and between Maurepas and Clery, the French have made a decided advance. They have thrown almost a complete ring about Clery, have taken the greater part of the village of Maurepas, and have cast a similar circle about Guillemont. The next great thrust against Guillemont and Clery will in all probability see these towns fall into the hands of the Allies.

The fighting during the week has been characterized by the failure of the Germans to counterattack immediately after the Allies have gained a success. They have been most assiduously attacking the British. In fact, it might truly be said that for the time being the initiative has passed into the hands of the Germans on this narrow section of the front. On the French front south of the Somme, however, the Germans have not been showing the same readiness to dispute any new advance.

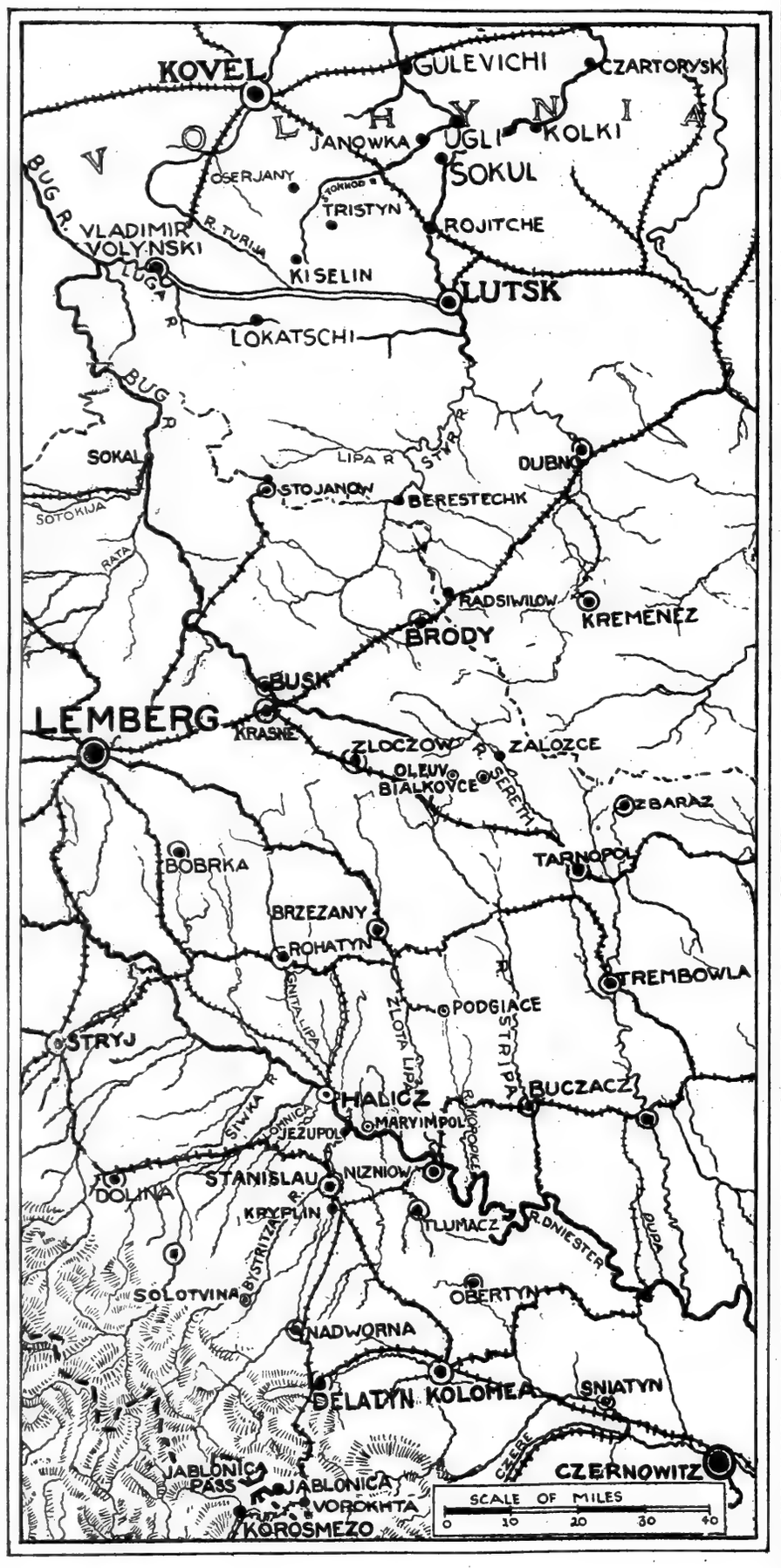
As an illustration, when the French made their largest advance, which was between the villages of Maurepas and Clery, the Germans waited more than twenty-four hours before launching a counterstroke. Its value had by that time largely passed, for the French had had time to reverse the trenches, thoroughly strengthen the new positions, and consolidate them with the old lines.

In judging of the situation on the Somme front, little attention can be paid to reports which emanate from an entirely partisan source. Such reports are materially prepared entirely for home consumption. The battle of the Somme is, at least by the noncombatant population of the warring countries, regarded as the deciding battle of the war. Whichever way the Somme goes, so, it is considered, the war will go. Therefore, as both sides have this feeling, it is readily understood why, for political reasons, the leaders on both sides feel it incumbent upon themselves to show on the one side why England and France can never break through or force the German lines back to a danger point, or, on the other side, to show that it is impossible for the Germans to continue to successfully resist the brunt of the allied attack.

On the Italian front the Italian campaign is being slowly developed, but sufficient has been done to show how the Italian fight will be waged. The whole operation now centres on the Carso, the hairpin-shaped plateau that extends from the Vallone Valley to the southeast beyond Sesana. This plateau covers Trieste completely, and any campaign which has Trieste as its objective is doomed to failure at the outset unless the Carso can be taken.

The Italian campaign, as stated last Sunday, is, in its general features, to flank the Austrian positions along the Isonzo south of Tolmino—to take Tolmino from the south and utilize it as a point on which to rest the left flank. Pivoting on Tolmino the Italians would then sweep eastward, overrun the Carso, and, with their right resting on the Gulf of Trieste, clear out all of Istria. The first step in such a campaign is naturally to clear out the country in the bends of the Isonzo and to take Tolmino. But while this is going on there is no necessity for the Italians in other sections to remain idle. While one army is working northward, a second is moving eastward against the western edge of the Carso, and a third is working its way south along the sea-coast. Although to a certain extent they are at present working independently, the co-operation will become evident when the immediate object of each of these forces has been attained.

Present indications are that the long expected offense from Saloniki is about to begin. Some preparatory work has been done by the French. The railroad station at Doiran has been seized and several towns to the north of the railroad have been taken. It is too early to comment on that situation. But before many days have passed it seems probable that this theatre will have some very interesting news to report.



Region of Kovel and Lemberg, the Present Objectives of the Russian Army, and Jablonitza Pass in the Carpathians, Wrested Recently from the Austrians.

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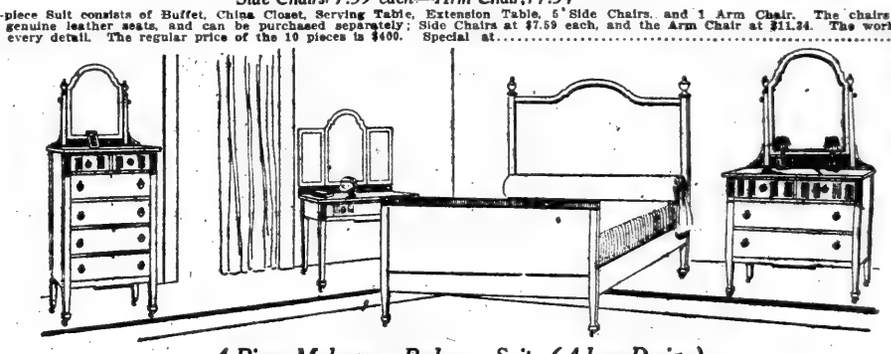
This beautiful 10-piece Suit consists of Buffet, China Closet, Serving Table, Extension Table, 5 Side Chairs, and 1 Arm Chair. The chairs have panel backs and genuine leather seats, and can be purchased separately; Side Chairs at $7.59 each, and the Arm Chair at $11.34. The workmanship is perfect in every detail. The regular price of the 10 pieces is $400. Special at..... 270.09 Cash or Credit



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The all-embracing word "class" best describes this Suit. It is a true copy of the Period style from which it takes its name. The carvings are dainty. The high lustre is secured by hand rubbing. The regular price of the four pieces is $172.50. Special at..... 119.47 Cash or Credit

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Mahogany finished frames, highly polished. The perfect carvings are extremely neat. The sides are fitted with finely woven cane panels. The seats and backs are upholstered, covered in heavy brocaded velour. Regular price $175..... Cash or Credit

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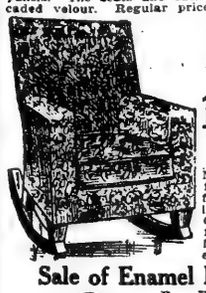

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Massive posts with heavy filler rods. Brass spindle in head and foot. Best based white enamel.

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SMART CLOTHES DESIGNED FOR AMERICAN MOTORISTS

Demand for Comfortable and Attractive Garments for Those Who Use Automobiles Instead of Trains Has Been Met in a Practical Way

AMERICANS have remained in America this Summer and taken their pleasure in motoring. There never has been a season since this horseless car was invented when the roads from Coronado Beach to Bar Harbor have been so alive with the presence of men and women on wheels.

It is not only that during this month of August the world of vacationists is touring the country as a means of sightseeing, but those who own cars and who have hitherto taken trains to their destination have adopted the European spirit of using the motor instead.

A vast number of midsummer wardrobes has been designed solely to cover these excursions on roads where there is no Pullman car and no dining car, and where one must depend upon reaching an inn for a night's sleep and a restaurant for food.

Whoever wants to pay a week-end visit packs his clothes into a motor and goes rolling away for a hundred miles or more without thinking of a railroad ticket.

Because there are no pleasure trips to Europe this year, the smart women of every class—and surely, you know by this time, that extra smart women are not herded together in what is known as the moneyed or fashionable set—have taken every kind of domicile throughout the country, from a bungalow to a palace, from which they motor in and out of the city to which they are attached.

The mobilization of the National Guard and the fact that it will probably be kept on the border for some time, have caused the migration of hundreds of families to the Southwest, and along with them have gone the motor cars—a string of them which, if placed end to end, would be an imposing sight, one that might make the Mexicans think they were there for war and not for pleasure.

Added to these facts concerning motor cars and Summer days, there is the impetus given by literature to all kinds of excursions on wheels. The bookstores fairly sprout books and magazines on this subject.

Two or three women have gone from New York to California, others have tested the merits of the Lincoln Highway. These delightful Walter Hales have taken us with them through the delightful bits of scenic life on this planet; have left the battlefields of Europe and dipped down to the Old Dominion, giving us, with their true journalistic spirit, a glimpse of Frederick, Md., with a true story of Barbara Frietchie infusing into the scene the warlike spirit that is today in every heart.

They also go to Gettysburg and find their way into those parts of Virginia which were once marked with blood and passion and sudden death at a time when the air was filled with shot and shells, in the same world-old battle that has torn us asunder again in this generation.

With the Hales and Mrs. Price Post leading the way in motor travel work, other people are sending in all kinds of experiences in unknown spots, of little inns, of rare, good roads, and of places in which to see the sunrise and the sunset, with pictures of people met on the lanes and byways of this continent.

Oh, yes, we're quite motor mad, both as individuals and as a nation. Those of us who have usually gone to Europe in the Summer are quite used to that type of madness that spreads from Moscow to the Lido, but in this country, the motor has been so much a means of speedy transportation and the pleasures of it so closely affiliated with reckless, death-giving joyrides, and so much of our country is lacking in good roads and in comfortable hotels, that we have somehow associated the actual joy of traveling by motor with Europe, and not with the United States.

No one is more delighted over this turn of affairs than the dressmaker. These motor excursions have telescoped into each other since the last of May, will reach their height in another week, for September and October beckon to the open as the Summer never can.

From Canada to Florida, the call goes out for new kinds of coats and hats and frocks that can be put into dress suit cases and stowed away into motor spaces.

The subject of motor clothes wherever broached among women is sure to create a discussion that is most exciting. Each woman has a new idea as to what kind of a hat or veil to wear, and each argues the glory and comfort of her own coat and shoes which are presentable for dinner at a smart hotel at 8, and which can be worn in the motor through the day.

And so it goes. One would think that the railroads were deserted, but what care they, with their stupendous freightage of battle commodities.

The universality of motoring among all classes—those to whom a French car and chauffeur mean nothing and those to whom a hired car for a week means the savings of a year—seems to infer that the American people have shrugged their shoulders at the trains puffing under their weight of steel bars, copper, shells, and rifles, and said: "Take your hideous freight and be content; as for us, we take the broad highway."

NEW FUR ON MOTOR COAT.
It is in large black and white checks and is used on a dark green velour coat with a patent leather belt.

MOTOR COAT OF ALPACA.
It hangs loosely from the shoulders, has a hood-shaped collar and a patent leather belt that only confines the front.

A MILITARY MOTOR HAT.
It is of black silk plush with a visor of black chiffon and a chin band of velvet ribbon.

That Touch of Fur.

No matter how sensitive a woman may be about wearing great bands of fur, ermine capes, and foxes strung about the neck on midsummer days, she may throw her sensitiveness to the winds when it comes to motoring.

Here she may glory in all the peltry that she wishes. Her sport suits of Jersey, woolen rather than silk, may be banded with fur from the knees down and the shoulders up, and she may wear fur hats as well, if she wishes.

Her motor coat may be copied after one of the smart new models, which is of olive green velour, with a cape collar, immense cuffs, and a straight panel from neck to hem of black and white fur laid out in broad checks.

France is wearing fur on all her August hats from San Sebastian to Rhone Valley, and America is wearing it on her motor hats throughout every State in the Union. She has unearthed or else bought a topcoat of soft fur which she uses on cold nights, and she has even taken her muff out of camphor, sunned it a bit, and included it in her motor wardrobe.

She is ready for whatever comes in the way of weather, for the shops have provided for her usage in case of rain a London coat made of transparent oilskin, in colors plain or iridescent.

This, with a hood to match, can be rolled up in a tiny case and stowed away as easily as a box of biscuits. It is the raincoat de luxe for motoring, and it has solved the problem for the woman who can stand anything but getting wet.

It is so thin, this English coat, that a woman finds it admirable on dust-covered roads. It protects without discomfort.

The Hat Is Important.

The hat's the thing in motoring. "No matter what kind you choose, you wish you had chosen another," is the universal comment.

Carlier of Paris has probably led the world in the comfort and originality of motor hats. This house really invented the shapes that bring comfort in motoring. Years ago, when French women took up the automobile as a means of pleasurable transportation, Carlier immediately saw a strong channel of commerce in the hat designed purely for this pastime, and his foresight has brought money to him and to hundreds of other milliners.

In America there existed for years after the motoring craze began, and still exists, unfortunately, in far too many circles, a hideous conglomeration of clothes which are called motor costumes, and chief among them are an ugly hat, a pair of goggles, and a huge, brown veil.

France would never tolerate ugliness under any condition if it is possible to obliterate it, so the French women instantly observed to the world that it was not necessary to be disfigured because one liked the notion of a motor.

They adopted small hats that remained on the head, and such small hats! They not only were incomparably chic for the motor, but they flooded the world of fashion for use in all kinds of pursuits.

Today, the better dressed women have determined to look as well in the motor as they do on the street, in the restaurant, and on the piazzas of country clubs. And in consequence of this insistence upon art and comfort combined, there are many excessively good looking small hats that are held under the chin with straps of satin or velvet, so that one need not have the torture of the hatpin pushing against the head when one drives against the wind.

Other Kinds of New Hats.

It is not a far cry from motor fashions to other fashions, and so many of the new hats for Autumn have arrived and been seen on the heads of forehanded women, that a word about them may prove interesting.

An industrial item connected with them, which has a fascinating sound, is the announcement by the United States Fisheries Bureau that the milliners are calling for sea moss to use in trimming hats.

This was hitherto imported from Europe. Those who are not in the secret may be informed that this moss takes upon itself all kinds of shapes and colors while passing through the millinery workrooms.

In one year alone, says the bureau, 300,000 pounds have been gathered, which are valued at $50,000. It is to Chesapeake Bay that the milliners and the fisheries look for their present production of this peculiar ornamentation.

Second Empire Hats, First Empire Frocks.

Another interesting fact is that Second Empire hats are coming out with First Empire frocks. What's history between milliners and dressmakers? They have no more hesitancy in mingling the eleventh with the twentieth century, the Renaissance with the great war, and 1860 with 1812, than the hostess of a fancy dress ball.

The new Second Empire hats are made after the shape that the Empress Eugénie loved. The milliners often call them shepherdess hats. They are made of a soft quality of velvet, the edge bound with ribbed ribbon.

The French draped hats are here in quantities, especially in a brilliant Vatican purple and a petunia reddish purple, but so far the American women seem to prefer the stiff shapes which have only a bow of ribbon or a buckle for trimming.

At Deauville, although there is no fashion exhibit there but merely a foregathering of fashionable people who go to the shore for comfort during August, I am told that purple hats rule. There is a sad suggestion in the fact that purple is the color of second mourning, but even under this shadow the fashionable folk who have no war to throw them into mourning are taking up purple as the first color.

Whatever fashions there were this Summer in Europe were gathered at Deauville, as well as at San Sebastian, where the Grand Prix was run on the new racetrack under the influence of the King, his English Queen, and his Spanish suite. On this Spanish race course by the sea the women wore velvet tams, the crowns arranged in any kind of rakish manner, with their smartest afternoon apparel.

In this country we relegated the tam two months ago to the country and seashore, mixing it with sweaters and Jersey sport suits. Possibly, when Autumn comes and we realize how the French have raised it to a high pinnacle, we may go back to a sport hat that we have discarded and give it first place.

We have a trick of doing that, and it isn't only through slavish imitation of France. Second thoughts are often best.

As far as the new fashions are concerned, the French hats have ornaments in all colors, made of feathers. None of this plumage is prohibited in America, for the French have learned that they cannot sell American milliners any ornaments that will keep a hat from this shore, and our bird laws are stringent.

However, we have let up a bit recently, and the new law allows certain birds which have been raised in domesticity, such as pheasants and ducks.

There are several varieties of ducks which produce exquisite plumage, and the French milliners have learned to twist these gayly colored feathers into odd forms and figures and shapes that are quite alluring.

Paris now asks America to allow the guinea hen to be used on hats and to come into this country. Neither the French nor the American milliners can see why this domestic fowl is banned.

VOILE DINNER FROCK.
It is of pale smoke gray, made over a slip of gray satin and is trimmed with bands of sky-blue ribbon.

ODDS AND ENDS OF MID-SUMMER FASHIONS

BARGAINS, bargains everywhere! Such is the outlook in August. But wait till September. Everything from soup to nuts, from beads for slippers to amber hairpins is going up. Well may we indulge in August bargains, for dark days are coming when we shall have to double our dress allowance or lessen our wardrobe.

Suits are going to be much, much dearer. Skilled labor has soared, for various reasons that would take a college economics professor to explain. Dyes are almost impossible to get, wool is scarce, silk with which to line the suits is fast becoming one of the prohibitive luxuries, and even buttons are hard to find.

Meantime, while materials are become dearer, fickle, unreasonable fashion decrees that we shall need to use more materials. Fabrics are to be soft and supple, so that many, many yards may be employed for each garment. Fur bandings are to be wider and trimmings are to be lavish.

The most fashionable jewelry of the moment is the so-called costume jewelry, and while jewelers report a falling off in the demand for high-priced pearls and rubies, emeralds and sapphires, the cheaper stones, like the peridots, aquamarines, and tourmalines, are in the first favor.

Of course, we expected it would be hard to get black and dark colored stockings. We have all heard enough about the dye troubles not to wonder at that, but when we find ourselves unable to buy white stockings we are indeed surprised. But the upset condition in chemicals has caused a shortage of bleaches as well as of dyes, and, added to this an ever-increasing vogue for white stockings, especially for children, and the result is not hard to guess. If you can manage to find any good lisle or silk white stockings, lay hold on them. The situation may be worse before it is better.

But the stocking manufacturers are not the only folk who are having troubles. Dame Fashion suddenly decided that bead slippers became her dainty toe and high arched instep, and, while the slippermaker is scrambling to satisfy her latest whim, the fact develops that beads with which to adorn the slippers are scarce. Why? Simply because beads come from Austria. They seem simple enough, but we Americans have never found out how to make them, at least cheaply enough to make it worth while to compete with Austria. So if milady wears beaded slippers, the beads will have to be few or she will have to pay more than she expected.

Ball fringe is used as an edging for skirts and tunics, usually in the same color as the material of the frock.

Some of the new coats for motoring are made with several lines of shirring to mark the waist line.

From present indications two kinds of fur will be combined in many of the coats next Winter. So if you have an old fur coat in fair condition or a collar or muff, save it and see what your furrier can do in using the good parts of the old garments for trimming a new fur coat.

Silk jersey banded with fur is still in high favor.

Wouldn't it be strange, if at this late date, women should evolve a really interesting reformed dress? There has been talk of dress reform for women for years and years, but never have any results at all permanent or far-reaching been attained. Now the talk has come up again, and Portland, Ore., is planning a big meeting to discuss the matter of divided skirts or some similar skirt substitute for women. Certainly women would accept some sort of trouser, bloomer, or divided skirt with a better grace now than they could have accepted it twenty years ago, when Mrs. Bloomer came out of Kansas. Sports have made women less sensitive about skirts, and the custom of riding cross saddle has also had its influence. Many of the Southern hunting clubs won't allow women to use side saddles on their horses—and that is only an instance of the change that has occurred in a comparatively short time. Probably woman's innate love for changing fashion would make her refuse to accept a bifurcated substitute for the skirt, unless, indeed, it could be ruffled and tucked and shirred and puffed, made of chiffon, velvet, tulle, or lace, trimmed with buttons and flowers and spangles—and then what would be the use of it at all? We like changing fashions, and we shall probably cling to a garment that encourages them.

Wool stockings are not a will-o'-the-wisp any more. The indications point strongly to their use next Winter. Already they are worn on the golf links, often in bright colors. And if skating is as popular next Winter as it was last—there are indications that it will, indeed, be more popular—then it seems quite probable that woolen stockings will be widely worn by skaters. Certainly they would be far more comfortable than were thin silk stockings, which were for the most part worn by skaters last year. Moreover, they would look the part they would be called on to play, and that is something worth while considering.

Talking of skating, those who know say that fur caps and hats are to be much worn for that sport next Winter.

Plaid silk waists, with high collars, are among the advanced Autumn waist models.

One reason that it is difficult to understand the fashion for Summer furs is that furs on a piping-hot July or August day are not becoming. Usually the fashions that are becoming, unless they have tremendous smartness to counteract unbecomingness, are the ones that take. But to see a wide stole tightly drawn about the shoulders when the thermometer registers 85 degrees is most distressing. The effect is not usually becoming. Nevertheless, hot-weather furs are really smart. A variation that, to the minds of many looks far better, is a combination of chiffon or Georgette crêpe and fur. A wide stole is made of the crêpe or chiffon, and it is edged and banded with fur. The effect is charming, and the feeling is not so warm.

The large hat has had a good deal of Summer popularity, because Summer suns demand something wherewith the eyes may be shaded. But Autumn hats will undoubtedly be small.

CHARITIES.

TWO BRAVE WOMEN

Mrs. T. came to us this Summer asking if we would help her "put away" three or four of her children. We found that there was an invalid husband at home and after a hard struggle Mrs. T. had felt that she must part from three or four of her seven children. These children are better at home with their good mother, and we want to keep them there. We must be assured of $75 right now in order to do this.

The four little C.'s are just as badly off as if they had no father. He left them and their mother two years ago, and no one has heard of him since. Brave Mrs. C. was desperate at first, but now she has taken up the burden of life again and realizes that she must be cheerful for the sake of the four lively youngsters. We must help her bring up the three little boys and their baby sister. We need $100 to use for this purpose.

Large and Small Contributions Welcome

Please mark case you wish to assist and mail with clipping to Room 8.

BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES
99 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

New Fashions for Women

The New York Times, Sunday, Oct. 1, will print a sixteen-page Rotogravure Picture Section, including fine reproductions of Fall fashions, taken in Paris exclusively for The Times under the supervision of a famous fashion expert. New creations in gowns, wraps, and hats by the great masters of style abroad. Authoritative articles describing the characteristic creations of each of the Paris fashion houses at the August and September openings, illustrated by black and white sketches. Advertising reservations may be made now.

The circulation of The New York Times Sunday, Oct. 1, will exceed 400,000 copies.

DESIGNERS MAKERS

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"The Paris Shop in America"
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Just received from their special representatives now attending the Formal Openings of the "Haute Couture" in Paris

Shipments received via S.S.s Chicago: Lafayette LaTouraine & Rochambeau are already assembled, presenting an extensive & representative review of "What the Fall Modes will be"

Gowns Wraps Coats
Suits Blouses Millinery

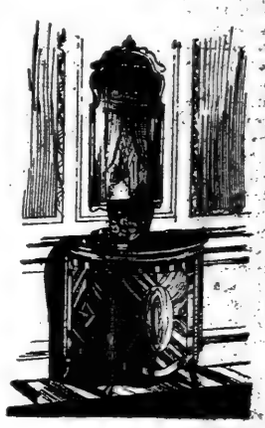
Our FRENCH SALONS are now prepared to reproduce PARIS MODELS to special order or furnish ORIGINAL DESIGNS to private patrons

Continuing the

Special Furniture Occasion

at the

New York Galleries



THE singularly fine character of the Furniture which has been placed on sale in these Galleries at substantial concessions in prices, makes this the most noteworthy occasion of the kind ever inaugurated by this establishment.

¶ The diversity provides an appropriate selection for practically every requirement of interior decoration.

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¶ In detail, there are Dining Room Suites of Oak inspired by Stuart traditions and of Mahogany and Walnut after the fashions of Queen Anne's reign and the Georgian eras; Chamber Suites of Mahogany, Walnut and Enamelled Woods, both English and French; and any number of beautiful Tables, Chairs, Consoles and charming "occasional" pieces for the Living Room and Library, the Reception Room and Hall.

¶ We feel impelled to add that in almost every instance there are no duplicates; and that the unusual economies will be available for a limited time. However, deliveries may be deferred at the convenience of purchasers.

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34-36 West 32nd Street
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A PAGE FROM THE PLAYGOER'S PROGRAM

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

A Little Star-Gazing—The Way of a Play with a Specialty

WHENEVER the annalists of our stage run short of copy, they are more than likely to take a little fling at the star system. From time to time they deplore the artificial creation of stars. Now, this latter protest must be from sheer force of habit, because, while such artificial creation (being impossible) never did matter much, anyway, the attempts at it have been conspicuously infrequent during the last few years. It would be easy to count the stars who have risen at all in the theatrical heavens in the last five seasons, and certainly you could count on the fingers of one hand those that have been successfully established as such in that period. A patient search of the memory fails to yield the names of more than four or five—Laurette Taylor, Doris Keane, Leo Ditrichstein, George Arliss, and—possibly—Ruth Chatterton. John Barrymore is shining as an unstarred star, and so is Emily Stevens. Madge Kennedy and Emma Dunn—to mention only two of several interesting possibilities—may lack only the capital letters to take their places among the real stars of the American stage.

And what is a real star? A real star, as distinguished from a meteor, a comet, a satellite, or an electric light, may be defined as a player who can so dominate and sustain a play as to make even an indifferent manuscript—such as "Grumpy" or "Erstwhile Susan"—rich entertainment for the discriminating, and who also has won such a host of friends among the playgoers of the country that the mere name over the door is a potent attraction. More briefly, a star is a player who can have no understudy.

Now, with such a definition, it is obvious that no player can be transmuted into a star by the mere wave of a wand, nor can the thing be done by electricity. Although Ann Murdock has done some good work here, blazoning her name over the door of the Lyceum scarcely makes her a star. Such a process can only help her in that direction, and then only if that is the direction in which she is destined to advance. To doubt its aid would be to doubt the value of advertising, and that were heresy. Besides, we all remember how Grace George and Eleanor Robson were starred before their due time, but came to earn their honors richly. Doubtless their somewhat premature glorification did help them on their way—but not much.

Nor is Marjorie Rambeau a star in our corner of the world, although there are some of us who think that only the finding of some good rôle in a fine play stands between her and coast-to-coast recognition as one of the best we have. An actress may be a genius, but a good many people must recognize the fact before a name over the theatre door becomes an imperious summons to its box office. Miss Rambeau is known in this neighborhood only to a few, for she has played here less than a half season, all told. Wide recognition is an essential of real stardom, and it comes quickest by means of a play that has pleased many. Grace George has advanced to her high position in the American theatre without the aid of a "Little Minister" or a "Peg-o'-My-Heart," but she is an exception. Miss Rambeau is now in "Cheating Cheaters," a highly entertaining new piece, but most of us have the feeling that she is made for loftier endeavors. She has been finer far than any of the material she has touched in New York. Suppose you had never seen Ethel Barrymore in anything save "Our Mrs. McChesney," which, as some one observed, was a little like meeting her at dinner in a sailor's boarding house.

So Marjorie Rambeau is a star-to-be. It has long been the fashion to deprecate the star system, and even our managers have been discouraging it, in a spirit of thrift. It is not easy, you see, to send out ten duplicate companies of a New York success if, in its first year, it has become closely identified with a single name. But the provinces have been resisting and making this process less thrifty than it used to be. For the hinterland playgoer a star is at least one factor in an approaching entertainment to which he can pin his faith. When merely "The Girl in the Gown" comes to his town, he has his doubts and stays away. If Maude Adams is announced, he at least knows he will not see Bertha Bounce. Otherwise it is hard for him to tell.

Chicago, for instance, must be a little puzzled just now by having "Fair and Warmer" presented there "with the New York cast" when an examination of the New York amusement lists shows that a fairly important member of that cast—Madge Kennedy—is still with the play at the Harris. And how are Bostonians, often cruelly treated, to be convinced now that with "Very Good Eddie" they have—as they certainly have—most of the principal players who were with that entertainment earlier in its career on Broadway? A widespread distrust of the starless play doubtless explains why it has been those Belasco productions in which Mr. Warfield and Miss Starr appeared that have prospered on the road. Really, it should begin to dawn on complacent Broadway that the surprising success in the provinces of such stuff as "The Road to Happiness," "A Perfect Lady," and "A Mix-Up" may be largely attributable to a comparative confidence in William Hodge, Rose Stahl, and Marie Dressler. It may not be because Boston and Chicago have low tastes, but because they have grave doubts.

***

"His Bridal Night."

THOSE who were intrusted with the task of preparing a play to exhibit the peculiar and somewhat limited talents of the Sisters Dolly must have had a rather amusing time of it. Obviously it was in the specifications that there should be two heroines looking exactly alike, neither favored nor emphasized above the other and each allowed to appear in a rapid assortment of dainty gowns. Neither should be expected to act much or well, and, whatever might befall the plot in the meantime, both should be called upon to give exhibition dances at least twice in the course of the evening. "His Bridal Night" is an ingenious and much more entertaining trifle than you would have looked for as a result of such an order.

These made-to-order plays are almost always bad, not only because that is no way to write a play but because no dramatist who has anything of the artist in him would undertake such a commission unless the Sheriff were at the door or he had some other equally pressing and personal reason. Wilde, who used to do just that himself, contemptuously described as an "artisan" any writer who would turn out a play especially to fit the personality even of such a player as Bernhardt, say, but that is rather a strong word to use, as it leaves nothing to describe those who write plays especially to fit the gifts of Julian Eltinge?

Yet such commissions are common enough. There has been more than one occasion to mention here the case of an actress who (over the telephone, perhaps) ordered a playlet that should last half an hour and give her opportunity for one song, two emotional outbursts, and one black evening gown. But the most amusing analogue to "His Bridal Night" is the comedy disarmingly called "Just Herself," which tried hard to introduce as an actress the beguiling Lopokova, quite the most charming ingénue dancer to pass this way in many a long day. From time to time the unhappy heroine, who seemed to wear toe-dancers' shoon wherever she went, would console herself by doing a classical pas seul.

It recalled irresistibly the orders given to Nicholas Nickleby when he was resident playwright and adaptor at the Portsmouth Theatre in the days of Vincent Crummles. He was not only told he must "manage to introduce a real pump and two washing tubs," but that he would have to work in a dance for the infant phenomenon. To poor Nicholas this latter seemed a rather large order, but the heavy and seedy tragedian, who was to turn the wife and daughter out into the wintry night, explained the method to the puzzled adaptor.

"Gadzooks!" the tragedian exclaimed, "who can help seeing the way to do it?—you astonish me! You get the distressed lady, and the little child, and the attached servant, into the poor lodgings, don't you?—Well, look here. The distressed lady sinks into a chair and buries her face in her pocket handkerchief—'What makes you weep, mama?' says the child. 'Don't weep, mama, or you'll make me weep, too!'—'And me!' says the faithful servant, rubbing his eyes with his arm. 'What can we do to raise your spirits, dear mama?' says the little child. 'Aye, what *can* we do?' says the faithful servant. 'Oh, Pierre!' says the distressed lady, 'would that I could shake off these painful thoughts!'—'Try, ma'am, try,' says the faithful servant; 'rouse yourself, ma'am; be amused.'—'I will,' says the lady, 'I will learn to suffer with fortitude. Do you remember that dance, my honest friend, which in happier days you practiced with this sweet angel? It never failed to calm my spirits then. Oh! let me see it once again before I die!'—There it is, cue for the band, *before I die*—and off they go. That's the regular thing."

And it is still the regular thing. Why, only the other evening there was given to us a comedy wherein Blanche Ring bursts into song at a crucial moment—when she discovers her little protégé has been wronged—not because the time has come for a song, but because she can sing. It will be fairly easy to make a cowboy comedy for Will Rogers, rope, chewing gum, and all, but the imagination falters at the prospect of writing a play around W. C. Fields and his trick pool table. Still, now that he has gone in for croquet, he might play the King of Hearts in "Alice in Wonderland." There is really no reason for stopping short at the Dolly Sisters.

ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT.

Bessie Sheffield, in "The Happy Ending," Shubert

Grace La Rue, Palace

Frances White, the Newcomer Who Has Made Such a Hit in the Follies

Throw Out the Life Line.

Lillian Lorraine, Fanny Brice and a number of other stage entertainers who are familiar figures on the sands of Long Beach, have offered their services for an entertainment that will be given at the Nassau next Sunday night for the benefit of the Long Beach life savers. These are Al Rese and Ed Hoff, the picturesque young men who are always on watch when the crowds are thick on the beach. In the five years Rese has been on duty at Long Beach he has rescued 500 persons from drowning. His best record was thirty in a day.

TYPES

THEY'VE got me down for a hick, bo,
Sam Harris says I'm the best boob in the biz,
And that no manager will cast me for anything else.
Curses on my hit in "'Way Down East"
That handcuffs me forever to yokels,
And me a better character actor than Corse Payton!
That's how it is, they're stuck on types,
And the wise guy who plays anything
Isn't given a look-in.
Listen to me, young feller, and don't ever
Let 'em tab you for keeps as a type.
It's curtains for a career as sure as you're born.
Why, there's actors sentenced to comedy dog parts,
To Chinks, to Wops, to Frenchmen and fluffs.
There ain't no release for them.
The producers and managers can see only one angle,
And you maybe a Mansfield or Sothern.
It's outrageous, that's what it is, that make-up
And character acting should be thrown in the discard.
You can sit in an agent's office for months
Before a part comes along that you fit without fixin'.
This natural stuff puts the kibosh on art
And a stock training ain't what it used to be.
Say, if ever I rise to be hind legs of a camel
Or a bloodhound chasing Eliza, I'll kick or I'll bite
The type-choosing manager.

WALTER J. KINGSLEY.

REGINALD BARLOW, ROOKIE

A-TEN-TION, Company!

This is First Lieutenant Reginald Barlow, Company B, Seventh Regiment of Rookies, Plattsburg Encampment. Lieutenant Barlow has laid away his suit of gray (with dust) khaki to wear a suit of Actors' Union blue, and already he has written a playlet, called "After Seven Years," which will be produced this week at the New Brighton Theatre.

Mr. Barlow was one of a number of actors who spent July at Plattsburg. He was in Canada when the Boer war broke out, and although he was an American, he joined a Canadian contingent and went to South Africa on the prospect of a lark. He got it, and, incidentally, a knowledge of soldiering that made him a valuable member of the Summer training camp and soon earned him a commission. For there is a heap of knowledge not to be found in tactical books that only experience can teach a man, and a lot of this Barlow knew. So it was Barlow this and Barlow that, Barlow here and Barlow there, till all the camp knew Barlow, and whenever there was a practical problem to be solved he was called upon.

Once when the laundry problem flapped and struck Company B in the face it was Lieutenant Barlow who solved it. He went to town and brought back numerous scrubbing boards and pans, and Company B's clean clothes problem was solved. Then there was difficulty in keeping water cool enough to drink after drills and hikes, and along came Lieutenant Barlow at the double quick. He got a whiskey barrel, buried it in the ground with a packing of straw, contracted for chunks of ice to be delivered at regular intervals through the day, and the thirst of Company B was quenched. The fact that there was just the suggestion of a flavor of Scotch in the barrel brought forth no complaints.

At the end of many a more or less perfect day Lieutenant Barlow was the centre of a knot of rookies intent on absorbing the professional kinks of soldiering his African campaigning had given him. He knew, too, the argot of the Tommy, which made his tales more picturesque and caused many a hearty roar to detonate like a minenwerfer among the cluster of tents that held the shaving implements of Company B.

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

THESE are interesting nights on the Rialto. Players are hurrying back from their holidays to assume rôles that are realities or are still in the realm of things hoped for, and consequently every first performance looks like a professional one, so thickly are the audiences packed with Thespians. Actors, more than any other class, not excepting newspaper men, love to talk shop, and the entr'actes and sidewalks are filled with talk of great properties and fat rôles.

Wherever one looks are actors and actresses one has often applauded on the other side of the footlights—George Arliss, monocle in eye and conspicuous by his gentle modesty; Otis Skinner, still wearing his holiday flannels and sunburn; Willard Mack, surveying patronizingly from a box the audience laughing at the humor of speeches made more telling by their rendition by Blanche Ring; Joe Weber tucked away in the corner of another box, and in the stalls Louis Mann and Sam Bernard neutralizing the monocled atmosphere with their Teutonic accents; Oscar Hammerstein, greatest actor of them all, whose hat is still in the ring although he limps with the foot that made him cease for the moment building opera houses; Valeska Suratt covered with pearls of great price; Wallace Eddinger, breaking the monotony of his endless engagement in "The Boomerang" with a brief vacation and spending it as did the bus driver who rode on the box on his holiday; Alice Brady, with lorgnette constantly in hand, as if apprehensive that at any moment the director might shout, "Ready for the drawing room scene"; George Cohan, sitting in the last row making mental notes for his Christmas revue, huge horn-rim spectacles denoting the professional character of his visit; the blondely beautiful Lillian Tucker, who was in "A Pair of Silk Stockings"; Kathleen Clifford, as dainty and fragile as an ivory miniature—all these and more stretching row on row, mimic world without end.

Truly these are great nights on the Rialto.

Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies" will play the longest Manhattan engagement in their ten years of life this season. They will conclude their stay at the New Amsterdam Sept. 16, which will be the end of their fourteenth week. The season thus far has been the most lucrative the revue has yet enjoyed, which is to say that there are standees at nearly every night performance, and that the only time there are ever vacant seats is at matinées and sometimes in gallery and balcony at nights.

The Washington Square Players will begin their third season in the Comedy, their new home, a week from Wednesday night. Instead of presenting new playlets they have decided to revive four of their Bandbox répertoire, thus giving their new public an opportunity of seeing some of their earlier work before essaying anything new. The bill will comprise Maeterlinck's "The Miracle of St. Anthony," Tchekov's "A Bear," Schnitzler's "Literature," and Edward Goodman's "Eugenically Speaking." A number of new players will make their appearance with the organization in this program.

When the Knickerbocker is reopened in October a new theatre will be added to Manhattan's constantly expanding list of handsome playhouses. Workmen are busy remodeling the interior, and when they have finished nothing of the old Knickerbocker will remain to remind its audiences of the scenes of many gala first nights.

Only the old walls have been left standing. A cantilever balcony will replace the one supported by iron posts, one of which was always sure to obstruct the view. The arrangement of boxes and stalls will be different, the decorations, of course, will all be new, and even new plumbing will be installed. The stage will be made modern in every particular.

The Knickerbocker has always been a prosperous theatre, largely because of its place in Broadway's incandescent sun, and, more than most New York theatres, it has built up a clientele.

Otis Skinner considers his rôle in "Mister Antonio," the new drama written for him by Booth Tarkington, in which he is now rehearsing, one of the most promising in his career. It is that of a swarthy, organ-grinding son of Italy, who pursues the Buffalo nickel and Lincoln penny through these United States in a donkey cart. The play opens on the lower east side, where lives Mister Antonio. One of those coincidences that happen in real life as well as on the stage, if not as often, gives the organ grinder a chance of helping the Mayor of a small Western town who has lost his money and come to grief in the metropolis. The fact that once in his peregrinations the same Mayor had been less hospitable to the wandering one and had forbidden him to play in his bailiwick made his act as the heaping of coals of fire.

The character is in the romantic vein in which Mr. Skinner has so often been seen. One can visualize the picturesque make-up Mr. Skinner will give the character and can hear the rich voice of Skinner accenting the cajoleries of the organ grinder.

A week from tomorrow night one of Broadway's most sacred traditions will be broken. On that night "Sybil" will be presented in the Empire Theatre, which will be the first time a musical play has ever been given in that sacred shrine of Frohman stars. In more than twenty years the Empire's walls have never been profaned by the adanoidal voices of a chorus. So few American theatres have any traditions that it seems a pity the playhouse richest in traditions should violate one its founder nourished so carefully.

When Alice Duer Miller's charming little story, "Come Out of the Kitchen," was first published there was a scramble for the dramatic rights. Henry Miller was the successful bidder and he immediately commissioned A. E. Thomas, who wrote "The Rainbow" for him several years ago, to dramatise the story.

Klaw & Erlanger received word last week from San Francisco, where Mr. Miller is presenting a répertoire of plays in the Columbia Theatre with a company he took to California some weeks ago, that the Miller-Thomas comedy scored a big hit when it was produced last Monday night, and that the theatre had been sold out at every performance since. The play will be presented here this season with Ruth Chatterton in the rôle of the little Southern girl who did not come out of the kitchen when the old homestead was rented to a wealthy Northern family, luckily for herself and the story.

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"THE HAPPY ENDING"—A fantasy by the Macphersons, tomorrow night at the Shubert.

"SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE"—A comedy by Mark Swan, based on a novel of that title by J. F. Randall, Tuesday night at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

AFTER last week's orgy of new plays there will be a comparative lull this week. Two new productions are scheduled, both for the first half of the week.

The first offering will be a fantasy, entitled "The Happy Ending," which will be presented tomorrow night in the Shubert Theatre under the patronage of Arthur Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins, who is one of the younger school of producers, has a penchant for the fanciful and the novel. It was Mr. Hopkins who produced Eleanor Gates's "The Poor Little Rich Girl," and it was he who recognised the value inherent in the novel construction of Elmer Reisenstein's "On Trial."

Last season Mr. Hopkins produced a dramatization of Maxwell's novel, "The Devil's Garden," and for it he commissioned Robert Edmond Jones to design the settings. Mr. Jones will be recalled as the young American artist whose decorations for Granville Barker's production of "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" at Wallack's two years ago immediately placed him in the front rank of stage decorators. Mr. Jones was assigned the task of designing the background for this comedy of the "Here and Hereafter," as it is described by its authors, Miss La Macpherson and Jean Macpherson.

Jean Macpherson is a Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery and is, no doubt, assisting in the "big push." The play was written by him and his sister more than a year ago in England. In their play this life and the one beyond intermingle and meet on most friendly terms. The hereafter they picture is not the old theological one, but a more modern conception aired by the psychology of war.

It is evident that such a fanciful subject must be given the most delicate treatment, and great care has been bestowed on the details of lighting and the handling of scenes. An elaborate musical score, composed by Eugen Haile, is interwoven with the action, and to insure complete synchronization of all elements the production has been in preparation for many months. A large orchestra under the direction of Charles Feleky will play the score.

One of the most talented of the group of young players introduced by the Washington Square Players is Margaret Mower. Mr. Hopkins succeeded in securing the services of Miss Mower, although a number of managers bid for them, and she will play one of the principal rôles. Then there will be seen in other parts Cecil Yapp of New Theatre memory; Reginald Sheffield, the incorrigible juvenile strutter of both of last season's productions of "The Merry Wives"; Irby Marshall, Robert Rendel, Florence La Clerque, Mayne Linton, Frank Andrews, Clyde North, Arthur Fitzgerald, W. H. Gilmore, Flora Sheffield, Beatrice Maude, Violet de Biccari, A. L. Pellaton, and Winifred Hanley.

James T. Powers, who has been missing from Manhattan's stages in recent seasons, will return Tuesday night in a comedy without music, entitled "Somebody's Luggage." The play will be presented in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre under the direction of the Messrs. Shubert. "Somebody's Luggage" was written by Mark Swan from a novel of the same title by J. F. Randall. It was first produced out of town last Spring and then subjected to the usual pruning process.

While Mr. Powers has latterly devoted his comic talents to comedies with music, earlier in his career he was identified with farce and comedy. His earliest appearances were with Willie Edouin in "Fun in a Photograph Gallery" and "A Bunch of Keys." When he was much younger than he is now Mr. Powers replaced Rawdom Vokes with the famous Vokes family, and with them he appeared in "Fun in a Fog," "In Camp," and "The Belles of the Kitchen."

Mr. Powers's supporting company includes Beatrice Terry, Beryl Mercer, Betty Bellairs, Lionel Belmore, George Manning, Charles Peyton, Georges Renevant, Percy Waram, Homer Granville, Ronald Byram, Clifford Brooke, Tom Rogers, and Robert Ayrton.

Aesthetic Burlesque.

The Fast Wind and the West Wind are two characters in "The Girl from Nowhere," the new two-act burlesque that will be this week's offering at the Columbia. According to the story of the play these strange personages have been brought to earth by La Titia, who from her home in the clouds observes conditions on earth that would be benefited by her magic charms. Surely the old order changeth.

A New "Frolic" Soon.

The current edition of Florenz Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" will end its engagement on the New Amsterdam Roof Sept. 9, and will be superseded by a new revue for the diversion of those who cannot bear the thought of going home after the theatre. This is the third edition of the midnight entertainment.

A War Dance.

Adelaide and Hughes, who have a number of long engagements at the Palace to their credit, will return there this week in a new program of dances. One of these treats of the world war, suggesting some of its phases in allegorical pantomime.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10, 1915
Fair and Warmer	Harris	Nov. 6
Very Good Eddie	Casino	Dec. 24
Civilization (film)	Criterion	June 2, 1916
Ziegfeld Follies	New Amsterdam	June 12
The Passing Show	Winter Garden	June 22
Coat-Tales	Cort	July 31
Seven Chances	Cohan	Aug. 8
Cheating Cheaters	Eltinge	Aug. 9
The Silent Witness	Longacre	Aug. 10
Katinka	Lyric	Aug. 14
Please Help Emily	Lyceum	Aug. 14
Broadway and Buttermilk	Maxine Elliott	Aug. 15
His Bridal Night	Republic	Aug. 16
Turn to the Right	Gaiety	Aug. 17
The Guilty Man	Astor	Aug. 18

Forrest Winant and Ruth Chester in "Turn to the Right," the New Play Which Has Scored So Emphatically at the Gaiety.

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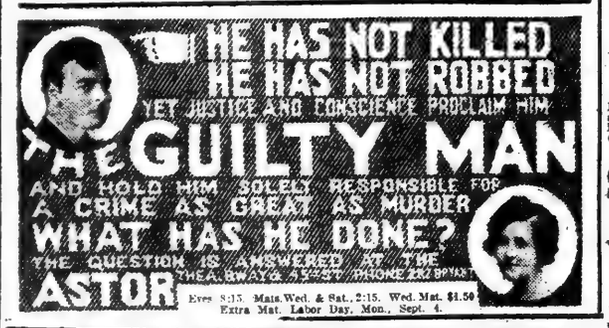

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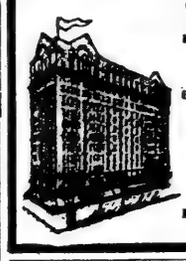

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CAN SCHOOLS GIVE PROPER MILITARY TRAINING?

Rector of St. Paul's Says That Few Institutions Can Provide the Necessary Setting—Other Headmasters Point Out Advantages to Students Which Preparedness Instruction Will Bring About.

THE TIMES presents herewith the third weekly installment of communications from the heads of secondary schools expressing their opinions of the value of preparedness instruction, in the military sense, in schools of this class.

The series will be temporarily interrupted next Sunday to give place to an article by the Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S. J., President of Fordham University, Fordham, New York City, on the functions of the Catholic schools and their place in the general educational systems of the United States.

The series of communications dealing with preparedness instruction will be resumed on the first Sunday in September, and will be continued on succeeding Sundays throughout the month.

Winter or Summer Drill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If every boy must have military training clearly every school must provide military instruction. Until such a sweeping plan be adopted we must test various and opposite methods of increasing the "military obligation of citizenship." "Introduce military drill as part of the curriculum of all sorts of schools," says the snap-judgment reformer. And not a few agree. Put it into every school everywhere. But is there not a better way?

To succeed in secondary schools military training must have a scope and a setting which few institutions can provide. Time can be found—there's no denying that. The question still remains: Can an ordinary school produce interest in military affairs without a military experience and soldierly atmosphere?

Those who have watched the experiment at Fort Terry, Plum Island, where 1,200 boys from many schools have for the last five weeks received real military training, well may question whether such an experience will not win better results than can drill hitched to a scholastic course. To be sure, such Summer military camps will reach only volunteers, whereas drill in schools can catch every boy. The Summer training, however, is at a real army post; the Winter drill may become an unreal bit of drudgery.

At Fort Terry these 1,200 volunteer schoolboys got a valid military experience. A boarding school, for example, equipped for quite different ends than a fortification, cannot provide this. Mortars, disappearing guns, Colonels, sentries, and tents—these are not found in academic shades! Is it not true that more sense of the "military obligation" will fructify in the rising generation through those who volunteer in Summer army encampments than could be engendered by adding a retired officer and some old rifles to our schools as they now exist?

The spirit of patriotic obligation should be more amply urged than ever before in our schools; but the experience of military service can be adequately taught only where the routine and background are wholly military.

SAMUEL S. DRURY,
Rector of St. Paul's School,
Concord, N. H.

A Nation of Good Physiques.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a stanch believer in the value and practicability of preparedness instruction in our secondary schools. Of the many citable reasons supporting the conviction I adduce a half dozen.

In the second place, this instruction will mean better health, physical and moral, for the schools. The sissified boy will become more virile and the delicate, anaemic youth more robust. The nonathletic fellow, who for lack of special strength or skill seldom takes other exercise than that of walking, will get in the daily drill a form of recreation having unquestioned value. As manners tend to pass over into the realm of morals, this toning up of the body will inevitably superinduce a finer moral fibre, a desideratum of secondary school life in America devoutly coveted by teachers.

In the second place, this instruction will mean ultimately a nation of good physiques, not an untrained horde of puny, frail ultra-pacifists minimizing the body and glorifying excessively the ideal. I hold with Browning that soul helps body not more than body helps soul. Our national aspirations are doomed if ever a semi-ascetic ideal of life with its contempt of the body and its spurning of physical strength becomes dominant.

In the third place, preparedness instruction in our secondary schools is a guarantee of future stability, of a more responsible and responsive citizenship. By reason of the fact that war may come common sense dictates such preparedness instruction as will give us in time of need a body of well-trained citizen soldiers. The robber seldom comes when aware that his coming is expected. The wolf always prowls when and where he apprehends no opposition. Surely no nation will dare attack us without gross provocation—from which folly may the Lord protect us—so long as we can mobilize with readiness an army of a million or more young men trained to bear arms.

First—There is ample time for preparedness instruction in our secondary schools without sacrificing legitimate school interests. An hour a day devoted to this end would, in the course of four years, give our nation an immense body of men from which to draw recruits in case of a call to arms. True, these recruits would not be finished soldiers, but to transform such potential energy as they would bring into real fighting strength would be an easy task for our officers. Among what other group of men, young or mature, is the question of time for preparedness instruction so readily answered?

Second—The expense of such instruction is not prohibitive. The individual need be asked to contribute nothing but his uniform, and, as this can be worn daily, the annual outlay for clothing will not be increased. To schools where no army officer is detailed the community, in most cases, can furnish some man capable of giving the desired instruction, often without expense. So far as equipment is concerned, the War Department may be held responsible.

Third—The secondary school boy will take eagerly to preparedness instruction. For him it will be no dull classroom grind, but something of profound interest. Plastic and responsive by nature, he will revel in the regular military drill; glory in target practice; enjoy hilariously the hikes and Summer encampments. Where instruction is assimilated unforced, where the pedagogic "doctrine of interest" can be realized to the full, where psychology with magisterial authority in delight must acquiesce, surely the best and most economic results are forthcoming.

L. L. RICE,
Headmaster of the Castle Heights School, Lebanon, Tenn.

Fits Boys to be Leaders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So long as human nature remains what it has been, is, and, doubtless, always will be, there are sure to arise human passions which, when injected into governmental affairs, may eventuate in war. The question of preparedness, therefore, is a constant one, which recent events have served merely to emphasize. For this reason there can be, it seems to me, no question as to the value of the right sort of preparation—not for war, but against it. That being the case, it follows that a system of preparedness which includes the secondary schools will be of great value.

In the first place, setting-up exercises, marching drill, the manual of arms, and other military movements have a distinct physical value and are nearly all given in some form by every competent instructor in gymnastics. In the second place, habits of obedience, of deference to superiors, of attention to detail, of care of the health are valuable ones to cultivate in every boy. In the third place, boys at the secondary school age are most susceptible to the benefits to be derived from military training and most apt in appropriating them.

Whatever is true of boys in general in secondary schools is peculiarly true of those who are in boarding, or preparatory, schools. Here the boys spend together not only the hours of study and recitation, but all their time, twenty-four hours in the day, seven days of the week. Military training can, therefore, be made effective, not only on the parade ground, but in every phase of student life.

This advantage is intensified when we consider that the boys of any one of our best preparatory schools represent many parts of the country, so that any benefits which may come to them will be widely distributed geographically. Since boys from our best preparatory schools naturally become leaders in the business and professional world, their knowledge of military matters would at once fit them to become effective as drillmasters and officers in case of national necessity.

It should be added that such proper attention to military preparedness does not by any means imply that all of our schools should become military schools. All the instruction needed to fit a boy to take his place efficiently as a member of the "Continental Army" can be given him in any good school without material interference with the time needed for study or for play, and without the expensive trappings insisted upon in most military schools.

R. W. SWETLAND,
Headmaster of the Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J.

Disastrous to Postpone It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The natural place for preparedness instruction is in the secondary schools. Here are gathered together thousands of youths, five days a week, several hours a day, for a term of years, for the purpose of learning something. At this time of life they learn most readily and retain most easily. Here is the obvious and practical opportunity to add preparedness instruction to the existing curriculum progressively, for a period of from four to six years. To postpone this until manhood days, or until necessity compels, is to invite disturbance, dislocation of normal activities, and confusion. Experience shows that the average boy enjoys this study. Probably boys in general enjoy it more than any other one subject. Given the youths when it is their only business to learn, and given the desire to learn, it should be the part of practical wisdom to devise a plan to use this opportunity.

To be of value preparedness instruction must take its place in school hours with other school subects. If it is given as an extra, then boys soon look upon it as an extra, and in their eyes it loses its dignity and importance. On the other hand, it must not be overemphasized so that it obtrudes itself all the time and dominates the whole school. It is not militarism that we wish, but preparedness. There are other schools for specialists, such as West Point. Again, such instruction demands a supply of trained officers who are experts and skilled in handling boys. No others need be used, unless we want the tin soldier farce as a result. Preparedness instruction is a highly specialized science, and it must be in charge of men who know—that is, in all probability men trained by the United States Government.

If for any reason the country should come under "the proud control of fierce and bloody war" there would be at hand a huge number of young men who have had from four to six years of thorough training in preparedness. It would mean a saving of time, money, and precious life, with the surer hope of success, all accomplished with little expense, at the natural time, without jingoism, the rattle of sabres and the noise of guns. The necessary preparedness would be a constantly increasing force, with all the objectionable features eliminated. No plan of preparedness instruction than this use of the opportunity created by the secondary schools could help the country more.

ROBERT BURTON GOODEN, A. M.,
Headmaster of Harvard School, Los Angeles, Cal.

NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS

In State versus Jamison, 186 S. W. 972, decided by Missouri Supreme Court, the facts show a prosecution for larceny in obtaining by false pretenses money from another by representing to him that he could procure title to land under Federal homestead laws and not be required to live on the land, mere filing being sufficient and the proof of residence to be taken care of by others.

Apart from the fact, that such a scheme ought to constitute conspiracy under Federal statute, the court considers the question whether such a pretense amounts to anything as a false pretense. It said:

We are impelled to hold that no felony can be committed in this State by falsely or mistakenly representing the domestic law to be which it is not. It does not greatly matter in so holding whether this view is reached on the theory of that fictional presumption for procedural convenience that ignorance of the law excuses no one and that therefore all men are presumed to know the law, or whether it be based upon the view that no criminal false pretense may be bottomed upon a misrepresentation wherein the ascertainment of the truth or falsity of the fact averred is as open to him to whom the representation is made as it is to him who makes it.

The court goes on to say:

This conclusion is in line with the rule in other jurisdictions, even in civil cases, wherein the rule against false pretense of the sort here under discussion ought to be more strictly construed against the tortfeasor than in a criminal case. Nevertheless, the rule is that in a civil case a man will not be heard to contend that he was misled by a false representation of the domestic—as contradistinguished from the foreign—law of a given case or matter. Since it is among the canons of the criminal law that a rule of law out of tenderness and regard for life and liberty is to be construed more strictly in a criminal case than in a civil one, we do not hesitate in holding that there can be no conviction for falsely representing the domestic law to be that which it is not.

Commenting on this ruling The Central Law Journal says:

We fail to gather anything from this reasoning but a total misapplication of fundamental principles. A shorter way of disposing of the case would be to regard promisor and promisee as engaged in a fraud in violation of Federal law—the promisee as paying money to promisor to acquire title to public land by violation of Federal law.

"Extreme cruelty" is not confined to physical violence, and any such continued course of conduct as, without fault of the wife, results in making the marriage unbearable and in driving her from her husband's home, is extreme cruelty.—McCue v. McCue, Mich., 157 N. W. 369.

Where chauffeur used employer's automobile to visit his wife, held, that incidental purpose to test the car did not impose liability on his employer, though accident occurred as he was returning to the garage.—Schoenherr v. Hartfield, N. Y., Sup., 158 N. Y. Sup. 388.

An action for divorce or alimony may be maintained against an insane defendant where the acts constituting the grounds were committed by defendant prior to his becoming insane—Lewis v. Lewis, Okla., 156 Pac. 626.

A ruling that a confession obtained from a prisoner by "sweating" is not admissible in evidence is made by the Missouri Supreme Court in State vs. Powell, 180 Southwestern Reporter, 851, in which the defendant alleged that the involuntary confession was obtained by the police officers, who held him in charge after twelve hours of continuous sweating. The court said in part:

While confessedly it is a very human failing, superinduced doubtless by constant dealings with the hardened criminal classes, which induces police officers and detectives to follow the popular attitude and presume the guilt of the accused person, rather than his innocence, which latter presumption the law enjoins upon the courts, nevertheless this popular presumption of guilt and the court-ruled and legal presumption of innocence cause trouble and misunderstandings in the administration of justice when they clash. This case proves the rule; for, while defendant may be guilty, there is such grave doubt of it, and the fact of guilt rests upon so thin a point as to give us pause in so ruling, out of hand. His confession absent, he is, upon the other facts shown, as innocent as the unborn babe.

* * *

Abstractly, a wrong ruling as to a guilty person does not harm society, and but aids in doing justice upon him who deserves punishment; but such a ruling lives to be a precedent for the hurt and harm of the innocent, and so our duty is to write the law by which both the guilty and the innocent may be safely tried. A rule of law fit only to try the guilty is no better than lynch law. It results that for the error noted this case must be reversed and remanded for a new trial.

Condemnation of Western divorces obtained by residents of Eastern States is set forth in the opinion of the New Jersey Court of Chancery in Lister vs. Lister in which, the Court said:

It has become a common practice in the Eastern States, among incompatible spouses, to arrange for a divorce without scandal, taking advantage of the laws of some of the Western States, which seem to foster the divorce industry for the benefit of their legal practitioners. The scheme is a very simple one. One spouse goes to a Western State, Nevada, for instance, stays six months at a hotel, perhaps making frequent visits back to the East, and then institutes a suit for divorce in Nevada. The other spouse, the defendant, making no pretense of changing his or her domicile from the Eastern State, retains a Reno lawyer, who enters an appearance and files an answer, and thus makes a show of defense. The trial often is a sham. The divorce is granted. The plaintiff spouse returns immediately to his or her Eastern domicile, and both spouses, the mock combatants, assume that under the full faith and credit clause their status as husband and wife in their Eastern domicile has been abolished. In my judgment the State of New Jersey will not recognize such a proceeding as having any validity in her territory where one of her residents, subject to her power and governed by her laws, is one of the spouses in the affair.

The ingredients of sausage were subjected to judicial inspection in State vs. Dehn, 155 Northwestern Reporter 744, in which Judge Moore of the Supreme Court of Michigan held that while it is proper to feed grain and cereals to hogs on the hoof to increase their weight it is highly improper to feed them to sausage for the same purpose. The court in affirming a conviction of selling adulterated food, said:

The record discloses that the sausage was sold in this instance for 15 cents a pound, that the cereal that goes into its manufacture costs 3½ or 4 cents a pound, and that a pound of cereal usually absorbs from 1 1-10 to 3 1-5 pounds of water. It is evident that if the respondent may legally use 6 per cent. of cereal, he may use 10 or 20 per cent., or any proportion which, in his judgment, can be mixed with the other ingredients without destroying the demand for his product. It is not claimed by the people that the cereal added to the meat made a product deleterious to health, but that it does lower the value of the sausage, and is a deception and a fraud upon the purchaser, and that to avoid such a result the State has in the exercise of police power a right to fix food standards and that in the passage of the pure food law it is well within its rights.

Where a young child, accompanied by its parents, was killed in a passenger elevator it was not negligence that both parents did not guard it.—Howard v. Scarritt Estate Co., Mo., 184 S. W. 1144.

In a recent English decision the court passed on the following facts:

When a passenger in a public motor omnibus was injured by the skidding of the vehicle against an electric light standard, and there was no claim or indication that the accident was due to any defect or insufficiency in the vehicle itself, the claim being that the omnibus company was negligent in sending out a vehicle likely to skid and become unmanageable on greasy roads, it was held that the happening of the accident did not raise a presumption of negligence on the part of the company. In part it was said, in the leading opinion of the case: "No doubt the mere fact of the accident may be prima facie evidence of negligence when the accident itself is evidence of a defect in the particular carriage; but I do not think that an accident resulting from the tendency of motor omnibuses, however well constructed and designed, to skid is any evidence of negligence or of nuisance."

Telephone Probe Boon to Wounded

The quick recovery of British wounded in the present war has been facilitated, according to army surgeons, by the invention of the telephone probe, an instrument which locates the presence of bullets or pieces of shrapnel in wounds by establishing an electric contact with the metal and giving an audible noise.

Physicians, when treating gunshot wounds, were formerly forced to spend valuable time searching for bullets with steel probes. Frequently they never knew whether the bullet was still in the body or not, and many soldiers carried the cause of their injuries about with them the rest of their lives. Once the telephone probe, however, comes in contact with the metal in the wound there can be no mistaking its presence. It is the invention of David Findlay, M. D., medical officer in charge of the electrical department, West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Edinburgh. It has been in use in the British Army for about a year and bids fair to revolutionize army surgery.

When packed the telephone probe resembles an acousticon used by the deaf. The probe consist of a silver rod insulated from a sheath of the same material, forming two electrodes. The electrodes from the probe are attached to a plug in the box by insulated wires inclosed in rubber tubing. In the lid of the box are fixed the plug holder, a specially wound telephone, and a dry cell of the ordinary flashlight pattern.

When the plug is in its holder an electric current is established on inserting the probe into a wound, contact being effected through the moist surfaces. Any disturbances of the flow or interference with the lines of force of the current, such as occur when a piece of metal is touched by the probe, will be instantly indicated by a sound from the telephone.

Not only is the telephone probe of inestimable value to military surgeons, but Dr. Findlay thinks his invention should prove useful to the general practitioner as well, for needles and other small bits of metal can be located just as easily as bullets.

Modifications of Dr. Findlay's probe have already come into use. According to Dr. R. C. Conti, Junior Demonstrator of Pathology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, no dry battery need be used with the telephone probe, for the skin of a patient often generates as much as a volt of electricity. Consequently, Dr. Conti suggests that the telephone probe may consist of a telephone receiver, one terminal of which may be connected with the skin of the patient by means of a flat electrode, covered with a wet cloth, the other terminal being connected with a metallic probe.

Upon the probe being introduced along the track of the bullet, contact with it or any other small piece of metal, a sound is produced in the telephone by the resistance of the current. If the area of the metallic substance is large the resistance will be low and the sound in the telephone loud. If the foreign metallic substance be small the sound in the telephone will be comparatively weak. Therefore, Dr. Conti's probe is able to indicate the size of the object causing the wound.

Results of
Concentration

The following records were obtained by the application of the principles of concentration. A boy of 16 who had studied in a well-known New York school for seven years without passing a single subject made the record indicated below in nine months:

In September, 1915, after taking concentration courses for five weeks at this school, he passed the Princeton examination as follows:

Elementary Algebra	C
Intermediate Algebra	C
English A	C
Plane Geometry	E

In January, 1916, he passed:

English, 4 years	75
French, 3 years	80
Latin, 3 years	75
Solid Geometry	63
American History	80

In June, 1916, he completed his college entrance work by passing the college board examinations.

Elementary Latin Composition	76	
Advanced Latin Composition	80	
Virgil and Sight Prose	64	(Studied 4½ months)
German, A	63	
Trigonometry	63	(Studied 6 weeks)
Physics	64	(Studied 4½ months)

Another student, 16 years old, made the following subjects in eight months:

In January, 1916, he passed:

English, 3 years	80
Latin, 3 years	75
Intermediate Algebra	77
Plane Geometry	76

In June, 1916, he passed the College Entrance Examination Board, as follows:

Elementary Latin Composition	81
Virgil Sight Poetry (Studied only 4½ months)	64
Advanced Latin Composition	84
Intermediate French	83
Trigonometry	77

Comparison shows the value of Concentration

English and Composition	45	Virgil and Sight Reading	80
Literature	30	Elementary German	83
Latin Grammar	45	Algebra	85
Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	80
		Chemistry	80

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:

English Grammar & Composition	60	Elementary Algebra, Complete	66
English Literature	74	Chemistry	80
Elementary German	62	*Cicero and Sight Reading	76
Intermediate German	60	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	65	*Advanced Latin Composition	75
Plane Geometry	67	*For Harvard.	
American History	60		

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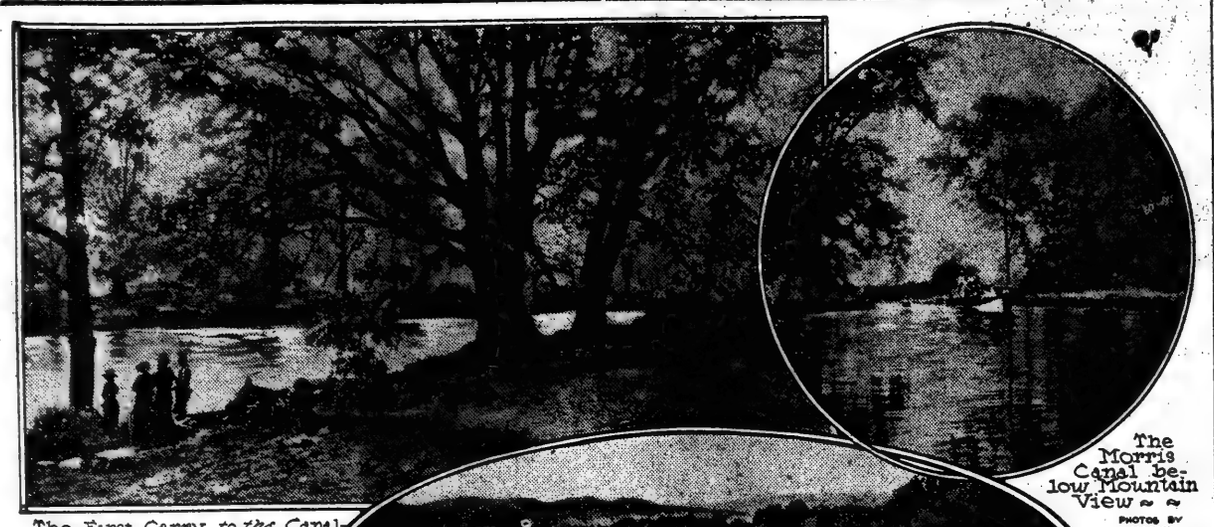
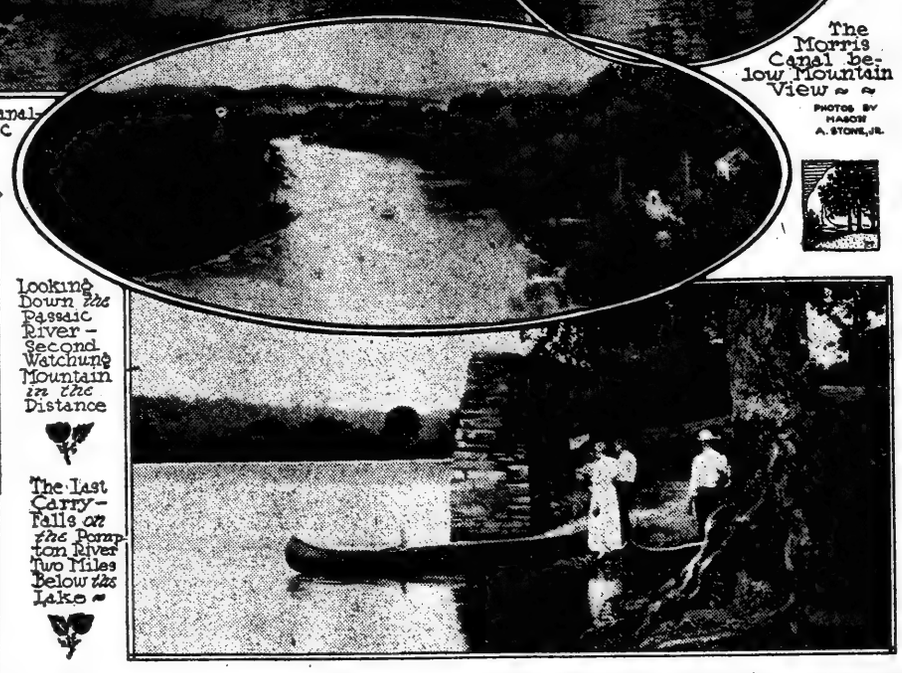


The First Carry to the Canal—on the Bank of the Passaic River

The Morris Canal below Mountain View

PHOTOS BY MASON A. STONE, JR.



Looking Down the Passaic River—Second Watchung Mountain in the Distance

The Last Carry—Falls on the Pompton River Two Miles Below the Lake

A Day's Journey Into the Wilderness of New Jersey But a Few Short Miles from the Metropolis.

By Albert Handy.

THE day was Sunday, the hour was 9 in the morning, the place was Singac, a small hamlet on the Passaic River to the southwest of Paterson. The canoe had been christened "Some Little Girl," and the canoe occupies the most important place—almost—in this narrative; incidentally, there was a live flesh-and-blood girl, too.

We had risen with the milkman and the early worm that we might take an 8 o'clock train—8 o'clock from Jersey City, be it understood, the passenger agent of the Erie having seen fit in his wisdom to omit Singac as a point of call for the 9:15. It was one of those occasional days, however, which May bequeaths to midsummer, when the world is very fair and optimism pervades the earth. So, being in an optimistic frame of mind, we found good even in this early departure, as we arrived before the Sunday excursionists from Paterson.

The little girl—not the canoe, of course—is staying in town this Summer. One evening I found her poring over a magazine, but it wasn't a story she was reading. It was an advertisement, it was a call to the Maine woods inserted by some enterprising railway man.

"Wilderness canoe trips," I read looking over her shoulder, "the finest vacations for city-tired people." That advertising man was a genius; I know, for I saw the wistful look in her eyes. He had made us both hear the echoes of the call of the wild.

For a moment I was thoughtful, then I said: "Come, we will go on a wilderness canoe trip."

"Shall we start now?" she queried mockingly.

"I mean it!" I replied. Perhaps my tone of voice carried conviction.

"Don't be foolish," she said. "Of course, I couldn't go without a chaperon; and, anyway, you can't get away from business."

"We shall go on Sunday, and be back on Sunday evening," I replied.

"You can't do it," she replied, in a tone of finality; "there is no wilderness near New York; there's nothing but rows and rows of stone and brick houses, and miles and miles of stone and asphalt paving, and the parks full of horrid people, and Long Beach full of horrid people, too."

"Wait," I said, "and see."

Now you have the genesis of this Odyssey.

Singac does not possess a railway station. You alight from the train—when you are fortunate enough to find a train that stops—on the main street; just beyond the street is the river, and across the river is the boathouse. We did not select the canoe because we liked her name, but because we liked her lines. She seemed only recently to have fallen from a higher estate. She had once, we imagined, been the treasured possession of some proud owner, and we wondered vaguely why he had allowed her to descend to the level of a livery canoe. She was light and graceful, an aristocrat among canoes, and she was ours for the present—ours to bear us away from the land of every day to the hoped-for wilderness.

We launched. The little girl allowed her eyes to wander from the steel bridge over which we had just crossed the river to the steel railway bridge below, and then to the row of shanties on the opposite bank, boathouses boasting no aristocratic canoes, bathing houses, and places where one might purchase soft drinks and gasoline. She looked at me reproachfully. "But where's the wilderness?" she inquired.

"Wait!" I said, as we dropped down stream.

Soon the bridges and the shanties passed from view; in midstream was a wooded island, which concealed the bank where "civilization" obtruded itself unpleasantly; through the north channel we drifted. On either side were the overhanging trees, and overhead was the blue sky and to the southeast was the morning sun. We had entered the gateway to the wilderness. I heard a little sigh of satisfaction. It meant, "This is better." But there was no word spoken.

Three-quarters of a mile beyond Singac the island came to an end; just below was a factory at Little Falls, also the dam and the waterfall which gives the town its name. I brought the canoe sharply around and ran ashore on the north bank.

"This is the first carry," I remarked in explanation. "We cross over here into the Morris Canal."

I wanted to distract her attention from the factory on the south shore. She didn't say anything, but at the sound of the word "canal" there was a tossing of the head—skepticism had been registered. Another canoeist, the only man in sight, helped to carry our canoe over the 150 feet of rough woodland in return for a like courtesy on my part. Sometimes it is helpful to meet people even when one goes in quest of the wilderness.

I didn't blame the girl for being skeptical. Somehow, a canal does not seem a promising byway over which to travel to the wilderness. But many decades have passed since the fleets of commerce floated upon the surface of this particular canal, and for years it has borne no more valuable cargo than the equipment of canoeists voyaging, like ourselves, to the wilderness, while the towpath has been long since overgrown with grass.

Once within the last couple of years the oldest inhabitant was awakened from his almost perpetual nap by the sound of a great noise. He hobbled out on his porch and saw canal boats drawn up and down the stream by horses on the towpath, and signs of activity such as had not existed since the Morris & Essex Railroad sent all its freight into New York from Phillipsburg through this waterway. He rubbed his eyes; the surprise of Rip Van Winkle was as nothing compared with his surprise. One might sleep fifty years, but how could one go back fifty years? Then the camera of the moving picture man began to click, and another romance of the eighteenth century was transferred to the film. And the next day the horses had gone, and the canal boats had gone, and the actors had gone, and the director had gone, and the camera man had gone, and there remained only the quiet canal and the old man babbling tales of the old time to the great-grandchildren gathered around his knees.

"It's early," I remarked. "We'll have time to look at the falls."

We headed south, and paddled out on the viaduct on which the canal crosses the valley of the Passaic. Midway we stopped to watch the sheets of water coming over the dam and dashing themselves into the pool below. For a few moments our paddles remained motionless; then we turned and proceeded up the canal. At first we encountered an occasional house; then we passed a grove of trees, then an iron bridge, then some more trees and some ploughed fields, from which a scarecrow looked solemnly down upon us.

A little turn to the west, and suddenly the girl exclaimed. I followed her gaze. Before us was a narrow waterway overhung on each side with leafy trees, with a narrowed strip of blue sky between, and far beyond rose the mountains. She turned to speak, and behind us she perceived another mountain.

"Oh," she whispered softly, "I begin to see."

"They are not mountains, they are only hills," I remarked. "Not one of them is a thousand feet above sea level. But the people call them mountains, and they are not tagged with their height as they are on the Geological Survey maps, and they serve pretty well for mountains in the nearer wilderness. Those behind us are called the Watchung Mountains and over to the right is the Packanack range, and those are as good Indian names as Ne-ha-sa-ne and Katahdin."

"Yes," she said, "and don't you remember that Fiona Macleod wrote somewhere that it is what we bring to the enchantment that matters more than what the enchantment may disclose."

You see the spell of the wilderness was upon her, too.

Three and a half miles paddling brought us to Mountain View, another small village. Here the canal widens out into a sort of bay in front of a country hotel, doubtless to afford a harbor for those canoeists who have a tender regard for their appetites.

Here, too, we reached a parting of the ways. From the north comes the feeder, leading down from Pompton Lake, at the edge of the Ramapos; to the west the canal winds on through the hills until it arrives at the Delaware River. The feeder runs by a wood-yard and other evidences of commercialism, but the little girl had ceased to doubt. "Let's go up the feeder," she said.

We carried again, over the tracks of the Lackawanna, and hastened our paddling for the next mile or two, beside a dusty road largely given over to motorists, past uninteresting fields and under prosaic bridges; until the village of Wayne had been left behind.

Then we plunged into the forest once more. There were a few camps on the east bank, and now and then another canoe floated past us, but these were unobtrusive and harmonized with the landscape.

Then a long stretch where we saw neither canoe nor camp; nothing but the water and the trees and little flecks of blue sky and sunlight. From the bushes to our left came a winged flash of red. We tried to follow it with our eyes, but it was gone. It may have been a scarlet tanager. When the girl asked questions I said that I thought that it was.

The sun was high in the heavens, which indicated that it was lunch time.

"Up at Pompton Lake," I remarked casually, "is an oasis in a desert of blue laws, a road house owned by a man who is a Christian. He keeps his side door open on the Sabbath Day, and feeds the hungry, which is legal according to the statute, and giveth drink to them that are athirst—all for a consideration, of course. Shall we cook our lunch here or wait until we get to the lake?"

"When we are camping in the Adirondacks we don't go to a hotel when we are hungry," the girl retorted scornfully. "We'll land right here and start our fire."

Our camping place was well chosen. North and east and west were the purple mountains, and between lay the woods and at our feet was the stream, and there were no man-made noises and no signs of man-made handiwork except such as we were guilty of having brought with us.

Camping, in our case, consisted of building a fireplace, lighting a fire, and making two seats of boughs upon which to recline. Of course, it rarely happens in the nearer wilderness that you can have your fish fresh from the water, wrapped in leaves and baked in clay, the way the guides do it, but at least lunch was not the ordinary picnic repast of cakes, olives and sandwiches. And even without the fish it was a fairly satisfactory camp meal.

When lunch was over we burned the débris, and lounged around watching the lengthening shadows.

Finally I glanced at the sun. "It's time to go, it's almost four," I muttered apologetically.

"I hate to leave, it's lovely here," the girl responded.

Nevertheless we went. Another quarter of a mile brought us to a dam and lock. The pool just below the dam we found to be a popular bathing resort, but popular bathing resorts did not interest us, and we carried over into the Pompton River on the last stage of our journey to the lake. The canal and the feeder had been left behind, the river was wider and swifter, with a current increasing in force with every quarter of a mile until on the last lap we were carried back one foot for every three which we advanced. We didn't pay much attention to the scenery; we were too busy paddling. At last we reached the end of our course, pulled the canoe ashore, and left it to its fate, while we clambered up the bank, crossed the road and went up the hill to the lake.

Answering the girl's unspoken question I said: "It's three miles to the head of the lake where the Ramapo River comes down from the hills to the north and empties, but I promised to take you home tonight and we can't make it."

"It looks wonderful up beyond the hills," she said, "but I suppose we haven't time."

"Beyond the Alps lies Italy."

"No, the Never-Never Land," she corrected.

We returned to the canoe and began our homeward voyage. The canoe Mardi hailed us. "How far," queried the Captain in the stern, "is Pompton Lake?" "That depends; going up stream it's all of two miles from here, but coming down it's less than half a mile."

He looked puzzled; then the crew in the bow said something, and a great light dawned upon him; they thanked us and proceeded. We did that two miles from the head of the river to the lock in about a quarter of the time it had taken us to go in the opposite direction. At the lock we again carried, for the last time, but instead of going back by the feeder we turned into the river called variously Pompton and Pequannock, running swiftly between shelving banks on either side. It was after 6. The canoe glided rapidly down the river; the thicket of trees on the east formed a great dark curtain, beyond which might be anything or nothing; through the thicket of trees on the other bank we had constantly recurring glimpses, as we shot by, of a magnificent curtain of red splashed with gold hanging low in the Western sky. A sand piper flew down and lighting on a log just ahead regarded us curiously. Now we would come to a place where the bed of the stream fell away, forming miniature rapids; then we would float off into placid water again.

At Mountain View it was almost dark; torrents of water were pouring down from the canal which crossed the river on a viaduct. After we discovered that we could go under the viaduct without being drenched we enjoyed the spectacle. We had counted on a full moon, but there were neither moon nor stars.

And here began the real adventure. For the next two or three miles the river winds tortuously; in our course were sandbars and jagged rocks and snags.

Then we made a discovery. We were not in New Jersey; not in America even. We were in the Never-Never Land. Ahead and to each side of us the water was falling away in torrential rapids. The fall was only a few feet off, but we never reached it. The trees and the skies were reflected in the river. There were islands ahead of us which no mortal eye had ever seen, and lagoons and channels through which man-built boats might never pass; when we reached the place where we had seen them they were not there.

It was weird, strange, uncanny—but it was wonderful. We felt our way carefully. From behind came another canoe fitted with a searchlight. We followed it.

Presently lights, the lights of camps and bungalows, began to appear on the banks; across the water came the sound of a phonograph.

Another two miles and lights innumerable, began to flicker on the west bank of the river—which, incidentally, became the Passaic just below Mountain View—these were lights from the shanties which had offended our gaze in the morning, but which now appeared picturesque additions to the scene; up and down the widening stream also bobbed the lights of motor boats and canoes. In another five minutes we had docked and drawn our canoe up on the float.

And thus the Odyssey came to an end. But as we crossed the bridge on the way to the railway station I heard the girl humming. The tune was "The End of a Perfect Day."

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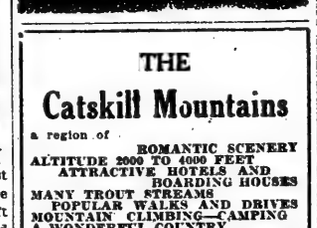

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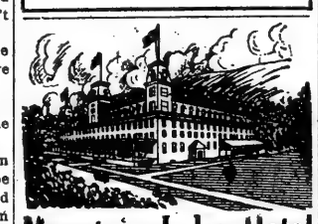
N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent, Kingston, N. Y.



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All the conveniences that go to make up a first-class hostelry. Private baths, running water and telephones. Safest private bathing beach on Long Island.
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MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
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Near Ocean and Lake.
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Comfortable, restful; fine table; many acres; boating, bathing; open Autumn; 60 m.

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Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Directly on the beach. MAUD COLGATE HOLMES.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES
Lakewood, N. J., opens Sept. 1; private baths; running water in rooms. L. Weeks.

GENERAL EXPLAINS GUARD MOBILIZATION

Preparedness Is Served by Men on Border, Parker Says in Camp Publication.

DRILLING IS BADLY NEEDED

Home Ties Secondary to Defense of Country in Time of War, He Reminds Soldiers.

The Illinois Cavalryman, widely celebrated as the first newspaper to be published on the border by National Guard troops, has its place of issue close to the station of the New York troops in the Brownsville section of the border. In the issue of July 29 the leading article in The Cavalryman was written by Brig. Gen. James Parker, U. S. A., who is in command of the regular troops east of Laredo. In that article General Parker, in response to the request of an Illinois guardsman, answers the question, "What are we here for?"

"The question," says General Parker, "is now being asked by many men of the State troops here in camp, 'What are we here for?' It is well that an answer be made to this question, and that it be kept in mind by all. The Government and the people of the United States certainly appreciate the sacrifices that are being made by officers and men of the State troops in performing this service. They have left their homes and families. They have left important positions. They have come to a hot and sometimes disagreeable climate.

"But they should feel that what they are doing is not being done in vain, that they are rendering to this country a wonderful service, that they should be thanked and are being thanked by the people of the United States for patriotic service done for the country.

Says Villa Is Still at Large.

"What is this service? In the first place this country was and is still threatened by war. The conditions on the other side of the Rio Grande are worse than they have ever been before. Villa is still at large. He is likely to make another raid. The temper of the American people becomes more and more impatient. The people are realizing that the prestige of the country is suffering. Unforeseen situations are constantly occurring, and some of these situations may demand action.

"It is therefore apparent that this may be of service as a fighting force. It is therefore apparent that it should become prepared; that the officers and men should be fully trained. This can only be accomplished by long hours of drill each day and by enthusiastic work.

"Secondly, if it desired to exercise diplomatic pressure the existence of a large armed force is necessary. It goes without saying that this armed force should be well trained and fit for fighting. It should be trained in drills of precision, close order drills, because these bring about discipline and prompt obedience to commands. It should be drilled in target practice in order that when it goes into battle its fire will be formidable. A soldier who cannot shoot is not half a soldier.

"It should be drilled in marching, in order that troops may be concentrated quickly at important points, that our army shall be able to pursue the enemy and defeat it. It should be trained in camping and all the various duties of the soldier in camp, sanitation, cooking, and the care of arms and equipment, &c., in order that it may be always ready for duty, and in order that it may move in a campaign without confusion.

"The very fact that the weather is hot or wet, that the camps are dusty or muddy, prepares the troops for the inevitable conditions of a campaign and for the hardships that the troops may have to undergo. It is well, therefore, that the troops should become hardened and accustomed to undesirable conditions such as these.

Greatest Step Toward Preparedness.

"Thirdly, we are here because this is the greatest step toward preparedness the United States has ever taken. We are training men, and especially officers, for future wars. In case of any great war we will need an immense army of millions of fighting men, and to train them we will need tens of thousands of officers and non-commissioned officers as drill masters.

"The National Guard is a school for officers of volunteers or of our conscript army. It is to the National Guard largely that we must look for the men with military training who are to whip our millions of conscripts into shape. This concentration on the Mexican border, therefore, is a great school of military training. We must perfect it, see that none of our time is wasted.

"Every man of us must remember that, whether married or not, no matter what our home ties are, in a war with a first-class power an American will be expected and demanded to do his duty, and, if he has military knowledge, to place it at the service of the Republic. The young men that we see here in the ranks are to be future Generals of the armies. It is easy to find men to work in factories or on railroads or on automobiles in time of war, but difficult to find men who will go on the firing line This is the stuff that we are developing here.

Better Than a Training Camp.

"We hear much about 'military training camps' for students, for business men, &c. It should be impressed upon you all that this is far better than any such training camp, and it should be the aim of every officer to use his efforts to make the method of training quite as good or better than those exercised in the short period of training camps. This is a training camp, but a training camp that will accomplish great results. Men who graduate from this training camp should be soldiers, not amateurs.

"It is not improbable that a period will be designated by the Government when this shall cease, but until that time shall come it is our duty to take full advantage of the wonderful opportunity that we have here. It should be considered a special privilege to serve in this camp, to take part in this work of preparedness.

"It is true that some young men will allow themselves to become homesick, but these are the weak and should be shamed from expressing their dissatisfaction. Let us in this military training school work cheerfully, putting what is best of us in it, remembering that we are working not for ourselves, but for our country."

AS SWEDISH WRITER SEES US

Engstrom Finds Americans Fine and Will Say So In a Book.

Albert Engstrom of Stockholm, one of the most influential journalists in Sweden, and a humorist and cartoonist of wide European reputation, has been spending three weeks in New York as the beginning of his preparation for writing a book about America and the Americans. Mr. Engstrom is known abroad as the "European Mark Twain," and his humor has saved him from the fate of most Swedish editors since the war, as he is the only important one now permitted to express uncensored views on public questions.

Mr. Engstrom, who has been stopping at the Biltmore, told a reporter for THE TIMES yesterday something of his impressions of America and the effects he expects the war to have upon literature on both sides of the Atlantic.

"There are two nuisances which the war can be depended on to end," the journalist said. "One is the problem play in literature, and the other the futurist painting in art. We in Sweden, and I believe I can speak for all Europe as well, are through with problem plays. We don't care for Ibsen any more, and we are all tired of the thing he represents—continual digging into old sores. It not only isn't pleasant but it isn't true to life, either.

"We're going to get back again the old heroes of Stevenson and the romance of your American, Poe. I can see plenty of signs of the direction in which our writers are tending. The great war struggle will stimulate their imaginations to more heroic work, and will cleanse our literature thoroughly of the search for cesspools which characterized it during the years before the war.

"The same applies to painting. We had a few men who were doing really great work, but a great majority of the younger artists were cubists and futurists of the most pronounced stamp. I don't see how they can continue to frivol away their time in this manner, and there is every reason to believe that their work is already becoming serious.

"As to America, there is no question that the average serious work of American authors has broadened out and become more nearly like real literature. There are no names that stand out predominantly, but the serious periodicals, particularly those devoted to science, have vastly improved. There is apparent a much broader outlook. In such work as a certain type of short stories, you have always excelled us.

"This is fortunate, because with the important part America will play in the settlement of the war, the thinking people on both sides of the Atlantic will be drawn closer together, and we need the aid of your culture. Yes, I believe you will have much to say in the settlement, especially in an economic way.

"Our own culture is gone—even in Sweden, where there has been no war, our minds have been warped by the struggle, and America, which Europeans have sometimes wrongly regarded as possessing no real culture, will have much to offer us.

"The thing that most attracted my attention in New York? I can tell you easily. It was the sky-scrapers. You've made a new architecture over here. It's true that you've never had a national art, but you certainly have a national architecture. The Woolworth Building, for instance, is one of the most beautiful structures I've seen anywhere, and the whole appearance of the city is far more striking than that of any European metropolis."

"How about American amusements?" he was asked.

"Well," he replied, "there is one thing that has seemed especially funny to me, and that is the way everybody dances. Fat old women with short dresses and gray-haired men all dance, and it seems strange to a European." He hasn't seen a baseball game yet, but he expects to soon.

"As to American people, they're much nicer than I expected from the reputation they bear abroad," Mr. Engstrom said. "I had an idea there was little but bluff in any of them. The European writers who have described them haven't done them justice, but I expect to remedy that in my book.

"I'm going to do a great deal of studying before I write it, but there's one thing I shall surely mention, and that is the aptness of certain phrases I've heard. The city seems to be full of them."

"What are some examples?" the reporter inquired.

"One is, 'If you want to fight, go to Europe, and if you want to talk war, go to hell,'" he replied. "The other that I shall always remember is, 'If you want to know, ask.'"

TO CONTEST HUBER WILL.

Foster Son Seeks Part of Estate Left by Museum Owner.

Through the filing yesterday in the Surrogates' Court of an application by George Huber Thomson to have his mother, Mrs. Grace Thomson of 27 St. Luke's Place, Montclair, N. J., appointed his guardian, it became known definitely that there is to be a contest of the will of George H. Huber, the museum owner, who died a few weeks ago leaving a million-dollar estate. Thomson says he is the foster son of Mr. Huber, and he filed a will made by Mr. Huber made in 1912 under which he is a beneficiary. A later will, made about a week before Mr. Huber died had already been filed by the widow.

Thomson is said to be nephew of Mrs. Huber, and he lived with the Hubers up untill a few days before Mr. Huber died. He is 20 years old. He is not mentioned in the last will under which the widow receives the bulk of the property. In the 1912 will Mrs. Huber gets about 70 per cent. of the residuary estate in trust. She receives her husband's jewelry, household goods, and half of the residue in trust. In addition 20 per cent. of the estate was to be placed in a trust fund, the income of which was to be paid to her if the executors saw fit. Thomson is to receive 15 per cent. on the death of the widow and increased percentages as he grew older.

The widow was less than half her husband's age. She was the niece of his first wife, Minnie Schult, a singer, who died years ago. Since her husband's death Mrs. Huber is said to have married Martin C. Wright, a son of William J. Wright, a former Tammany leader.

MODISTES FAVOR HUGHES.

Washington Buyer Says They Hope for Brilliant Season.

The modistes, at least in Washington, are unanimous in their support of Hughes and the hope that the Republicans and the attendant social activities will again have full power in the capital, according to Miss Emma B. Wells, who is here doing the Fall buying for one of the exclusive shops of that city.

"Every shopkeeper in Washington," said Miss Wells yesterday at the McAlpin Hotel, "is looking forward to the election, with the hope, though they may not admit it, of seeing the Republicans return to office. With the White House closed for brilliant social functions there is a depression in every social circle, even down to the lowest. This may sound strange to some, but it is a fact, and a dull administration makes a dull social season, and the latter makes slow selling of women's evening clothes.

"The optimism felt for the change in the Administration has been shown in the sales of the last month in the leading shops in Washington. My shop and many others are 150 per cent. ahead this August in business as compared with last year.

"I cover several States and reach the best stores in the South, and there seems to be a strong indication among even the smallest towns to keep their best buyers at home. That is, the merchants are awakening to the fact that their wealthy residents have been going to the big cities for their clothes, and they are now holding this trade by carrying better goods.

"The last two years have seen many changes in the South. Instead of bowing to the reverses brought about by the failures in the cotton crops, the farmers have hit upon another source of revenue—hog raising, which is developing remarkably, contrary to the general belief. They are also planting cowpeas and high crimson clover to enrich the ground, and as a result this year in my travels I saw bulging barns and mended fences, and progressive farming such as hasn't been seen since the civil war."

MARSTERS TOURS

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Tours Under Escort.

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Annual Fall Tours—Old Point Comfort, Baltimore, Annapolis and Washington, Sept. 9, 23; Oct. 7 and 21 (7 days.)

Labor Day Tours—Washington, Mt. Vernon and Annapolis, Sept. 2 (3 & 6 days.) Niagara Falls, Sept. 2 (3 days.) Individual Tours to all nearby resorts.

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Charleston, Jacksonville and St. John's River, New Orleans, Bermuda, Cuba, Newfoundland, Portland, Halifax, etc.

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STEAMER 'Mandalay'

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS

MUSIC AND NIGHT TRIPS DANCING.

Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting, Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 6 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M. FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 178-3263 Broad.

BEAR MOUNTAIN AND HIGHLAND LAKE

45 MILES UP THE HUDSON

Weekday & Sunday TWO-BOAT Service

Str. "Highlander" Leaves Battery Pier, 9:15 A. M.

Str. "Rosedale" Lvs. W. 129th St., 10:00; Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.

EXTRA TRIP SAT. AFTERNOONS

Leaving Battery 1:30, W. 132d St., 2:00 P. M. Round Trip, Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays and Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c. MUSIC. DANCING. McAllister Steamboat Co.

GLEN ISLANDS Boats Leave Battery Today 9:30-10-10:30 & 11 A. M.; 1:30-2:30-3:30 & 6 P. M. E. 24th St., 30 min. later. Bronx boat direct from E. 138th St. 9:30 A. M. & 2 & 7 P. M. CHILDREN WELCOME.

$1 UP THE HUDSON SUNDAY

Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and return.

Str. "Benj. B. Odell"

Good music, restaurant, lunch room. Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.

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A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS" Daily 8 A. M. Pier 1 N. R. ONLY. Fare $1.00. CONEY ISLAND, fr. W. 130 St., 9:00 A. M. to 3:40 P. M. Pier 1, N. R., 9:45 A. M. to 3:30 P. M. ROCKAWAY BEACH, fr. W. 129th St., 9:00, 9:40, 1:15, Pier 1, N. R., 9:45, 10:30 A.M., 3:30 P.M. Lv. Rockaway 12 M., 12:30, 5:00, 5:30 P. M. Round Trips, ADULTS 50c. CHILDREN 30c Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 8272.

SOUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 75 CENTS For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:38 a. m.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8378. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS

AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND

Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 646 Gramercy.

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Delightful Sunday Outings

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To Bridgeport

Lv. Foot Houston St., N. R., 10:00 A. M.
Fulton St., North River, 10:30 A. M.
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Due New York, Pier 14, N. R., 8:00 P. M.

A Cool and Comfortable Sail on L. I. Sound. Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter. FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents. Tickets limited. On sale only at Piers on day of Excursions.

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Sunday Excursions To NEW HAVEN

Str. RICHARD PECK

Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.
Foot of East 22nd St., 10:00 A. M.
Return Lv. New Haven, 4:30 P. M.
Due New York, 9:00 P. M.

A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON L. I. SOUND. VISIT THE CITY OF ELMS. FARE $1.50. CHILDREN, 75 CENTS. MUSIC—DINING ROOM—LUNCH COUNTER. FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE. TICKETS LIMITED. ON SALE ONLY AT PIERS ON THE DAY OF EXCURSIONS.

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Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50

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Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 10:00 A. M.

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Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M. for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

Special Trips, Every Saturday to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:20; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT

for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 3:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

leaves daily except Sunday, ft. of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M.; for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

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BRIDGEPORT LINE

Lv. Pier 37, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave Pier 70, E. R., foot East 23d St., week days, 3:15 P. M., Sundays 6:45 P. M. Steamer NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON LINE

To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days 5:30 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 23d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE

To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., week days 2:00 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days 2:15 P. M., Sundays 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

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Dressmakers of the Pharaohs' Time Made Gowns Like Those of 1916.

COSMETICS WIDELY USED

Metropolitan Museum Expert Finds Fashions Changed Often in Nile's Highest Civilization.

The high waist-line in women's clothes, the fashion for the Summer of 1916, was fairly popular in Egypt about the year 2500 B. C., a time when slight mustaches were the rage among the young men, according to researches made by Miss B. M. Cartlandt of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. She discovered that cosmetics were much used by the women favorites of the Pharaohs, and also found that the men were not averse to toning up their complexions when courts were held along the Nile of the Middle Kingdoms.

In the monthly Bulletin of the Museum, just issued, Miss Cartlandt has described the clothes of fashionable society of the Egpyt of long ago. Her descriptions were taken from exhibits in the Museum. Depicting the costumes of the Old Kingdom, 2980-2475 B. C., she says:

"The conventional sheathlike garment worn by all women was of plain unpleated stuff, that hung from the breast to the ankles, so scant that it clung to the figure and clearly showed the form, fastened by straps over one or both shoulders or merely held up by a belt. It was often pure white, but sometimes it had a narrow selvage around the top, a fringe on the bottom, and braces that were parti-colored. In the tomb of Ptahhetep at Sakkara there is a scene of offering bearers representing estates, where the dresses are alternately red and dark green. These women, according to custom, were adorned with necklaces, bracelets, and anklets of blue and green beads.

"Aside from white, green seems to have been the color most worn, although we do find in reliefs red and yellow dresses as well. The fashions for women were simpler and less varied than those for men, with slight deviations from the conventional attire, such as a short skirt worn at times by servants. The attire of dancing girls varied from the regular long costume to a short skirt, or in a later period to a girdle of brightly colored beads.

"Most women wore wigs or dressed their own hair long. It fell to the shoulders or to the waist in the back in a large mass, with a side-lock hanging on either side of the face. Sometimes a colored ribbon was tied around the brow like a fillet, and often a circlet of real flowers was worn.

"We know that cosmetics and ointments were used by both men and women, and in this connection it is interesting to note a statuette in the first Egyptian room, the eyes of which are outlined with a green band. Green malachite was used for this, whether purely for adornment or for medicinal reasons we do not know, and rouge and black paint were also employed as part of the 'make-up.'

"Dress in ancient Egypt, as in every civilized country, shows diversity according to the class or occupation of the individual and variety dependent upon the fashion of the day. The King and his courtiers set the styles, which were soon assumed by subordinate officials until they forced their superiors to adopt new modes. The fluctuations of fashion would be difficult to follow, although there was a steady tendency to elaboration and luxury; but let us consider the most distinct changes in the Old Kingdom (2980-2475 B. C.), the Middle Kingdom (2160-1788 B. C.), and the Empire (1580-945 B. C.), as shown in our Egyptian galleries.

"In the tomb of Perneb we have costumes which are typical of the Old Kingdom. Humble people were satisfied with a belt, tied around the waist with the ends hanging down in front, a skirt of linen, fastened loosely around the loins, or rarely they contrived a skirt that may have been made out of rush matting. Even these, at times, were laid aside, and the men appeared nude when engaged in strenuous exercise. The offering-bearers in the tomb chamber wore the short white skirt, the most common article of clothing. It was a straight piece of white linen cloth wrapped about her hips like a kilt, the ends being knotted in front or being passed under a girdle, and sticking up above the waist-line.

"Men in the Old Kingdom almost invariably clipped their hair close and shaved their faces, although up to the fifth dynasty they sometimes wore slight mustaches, but shepherds occasionally allowed their hair to grow, a custom generally considered unclean. The upper classes wore wigs of two kinds — either short and close-fitting, with tight little curls in horizontal rows, or long and bushy, parted in the middle and falling well over the shoulders. Such wigs were probably made of sheep's wool, and actual specimens have been found. When a man wished to assume his full dignity, he attached a false beard of pleated hair to his chin by means of straps. Sandals, which were made of reeds or leather with a strap over the instep, connected with another strap which passed between the toes, were worn irrespective of class, except in the presence of superiors, but the Egyptian commonly preferred to go barefoot.

"By the time of the Middle Kingdom ordinary individuals had adopted the pleated kilt, which for a time, at least in the Old Kingdom, had been the peculiar property of the King; however, it is doubtful if the people ever wore it of gold. On a wooden statuette of Seostris I., in the Eighth Egyptian Room, this kilt is represented as pleated all around, the two ends curving symmetrically in front up to the girdle. The King also wears the red crown symbolic of lower Egypt, while the mate to this statuette, which is now in the Cairo Museum, wears the white crown of Upper Egypt.

Other statuettes, in the Sixth Egyptian Room, show what a variety of skirts existed at the time. The old forms continued, although there was a tendency toward a narrower, longer skirt. The triangular projection, so fashionable in the first dynasty, became subdued until it was quite modest. The long skirt which has been described as typical of this time often had a high waist-line. It was at this time that clothing for the upper part of the body first appeared, and a curious cape was sometimes pinned around the shoulders. A heavy cloak or shawl, probably of wool, worn in the Old Kingdom as an outer garment by both men and women, now became common.

"Changes in the costumes of women from the Old to the Middle Kingdom were slight, but there were a few innovations that showed the tendency toward elaboration. A plain white tunic was sometimes covered with a network of brightly colored beads in diamond pattern with a bead fringe at the bottom. A similar dress, exceptionally gay in color, dates from the sixth dynasty. One statuette from Assiut shows a white tunic with a wide border on the bottom representing birds' wings or a leaf pattern, the latter more likely, since it is painted in green."

Smells Like a Fire Sale.

The odor of a fire sale clings to the home of a Fulton man whose wife went visiting after she had been pressing up a few things with her electric iron. When she returned the iron had burned through the table, carpet, and floor. The damage was not great when measured by actual loss, but everything in the house smells as if it had been bought at about 30 cents on the dollar.—Kansas City Times.

HAWAIIANS LIKE MOVIES.

Theatres in the Islands Are Up to Date and Costly.

Negotiations are now under way for the establishment of a moving-picture colony in the Hawaiian Islands, according to A. P. Taylor, a correspondent of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. They follow an investigation of the merits of the climate and scenery as a foundation on which to build up such a colony. At least $50,000 of local capital will be invested, Mr. Taylor reports, the remainder coming from the mainland. An expert from New York has stated that while the islands are admirably suited to the filming of South Sea scenes, they are also adapted for a New York setting.

In addition to this, Mr. Taylor writes that so large has the patronage of the "movies" grown in the islands that a theatre in Honolulu has installed a $10,000 pipe organ of a well-known make. The transportation charges from the factory to the city of Honolulu added fully $1,000 to the price of the instrument.

"Motion picture theatres," he goes on, "were first established here about ten years ago, and were then merely 'holes in the wall.' With the rapid development of the artistic side of motion-picture filming, the class of theatres in Honolulu has been raised, until at present the city has several first-class houses. The largest has a seating capacity of 1,800. The architecture of this place of amusement is suited to the climate; plenty of ventilation is afforded through rows of shutter windows.

"Ten years ago the highest price paid for admission to motion picture theatres was 15 cents, ranging from that figure down to 5 cents. Today the standard high price is 30 cents for reserved seats, with a fifty-cent charge for box and loge seats. The Honolulu public, with its large tourist population, demands the best pictures, and the leading theatres are now on the circuits of the foremost producers of New York and California.

"The exchange system permits the same pictures to be sent to the outlying islands, so that even in small plantation towns on the island of Kauai, the westernmost of the Hawaiian group, 2,400 miles from San Francisco, the pictures that are produced in the leading theatres of Honolulu are given before an audience composed principally of Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Filipinos, Porto Ricans, Spaniards, and Siberians. Where no theatres have been built in some of the outlying districts, enterprising motion picture managers have large tents of the circus type erected. By a system of rotation a tent is seen in a village about every two weeks."

Peach Tree Avenue.

When you drive to Seneca, says The Sabetha Herald, observe the row of peach trees extending for two miles to the city limits. The trees were planted from stones by the primary pupils in Mrs. Emily Collins's school room. Every Spring for ten years Mrs. Collins has taken her pupils on a tree-planting walk. Eventually all roads to Seneca will be lined with peach trees. Talk about Apple Seed Johnny! There is as much religion in planting a tree as there is in saying a prayer any day.—Kansas City Star.

THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

Experiments Show There Is no Economy in Neglecting Them.

Commenting on mistaken economy in relation to the treatment of the chronic insane, The Journal of the American Medical Association says:

"One hindrance to the adoption of improved methods in the care of the insane not infrequently is a mistaken idea of economy in the governing bodies of institutions. An average layman's idea of the economic principle underlying the care of the chronic insane probably is (at least, unless he has a personal interest in some member of this unfortunate class) that, within limits of decency, the less spent the better.

"Of course, for sheer humanity's sake, the insane must have food, clothing, and adequate housing accommodations; they must be restrained from doing violence to themselves or to others, must receive necessary personal attention, and must not be subjected to abuse. But, since the hopelessly insane are a total loss to themselves and to society, why spend money in any further attempt to improve their condition? Such, it is not unfair to surmise, is the unformulated feeling which puts obstacles in the way of individualized work with deteriorated patients.

"Dr. E. A. Foley, in the Institution Quarterly, reports the results of experiments which indicate that, quite apart from the humanitarian aspect, such work is worth while from the purely economic point of view. Two of the apparently most hopeless patients in the Jacksonville (Ill.) State Hospital were selected for experiment. Both had records of destructiveness, filthiness, and most violent impulses; both had been expensive patients on account of the amount of clothing, bedding, furniture, &c., which they destroyed, and both were deteriorating. The patients were placed in charge of an especially patient and tactful attendant. At first hydrotherapy was employed; then the patients' interest was aroused by means of games and light work.

"Destructiveness and filthiness diminished; the patients became less vulgar and abusive; they became friendly to physicians and nurses. Of course, cures are out of the question, but the contentment and well-being of the patients have been vastly enhanced. From the financial point of view there is a double gain. Not only are the patients now no longer destroying property; they are to some degree producers. So far as this experiment goes, such work appears to be of value from all points of view."

His First Big Game.

That he feels like a real sportsman is the confession of a Marceline man, a member of the local gun club, who has just paid his part of the damage for the loss of a farmer's bull. The gun club organized last Fall and had dug a sink hole as a shooting ground near Yellow Creek. The other day a fine bull lost its life in the sink hole and the owner of the animal immediately put in a bill for damages. "It is the first big game I ever helped kill," adds the Marceline sportsman.—Kansas City Times.

BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN PIANO HOUSE
ONE PRICE—NO COMMISSIONS

USED PIANOS

Very Special Offers This Week

August is clearing month and you can make a material saving on the purchase of a piano.

New stock begins to come from the factory on September 1st. The

STERLING

Pianos and others listed below are marked very much under regular prices—the instruments have been put in the best of order and you would not want to pay less for a desirable Piano.

Most convenient terms for payment.

WURLITZER	$230
SOHMER	175
WAGNER	160
GOETZ	185
THAYER	200
LENOX	165
FISCHER	75
STEINWAY & SONS	175
NEW ENGLAND	135
WISSNER	125
WATERS	155
WISSNER	150
WATERS	175
REGAL	225
RICHARDSON	195
STERLING	300
HUNTINGTON	215
HUNTINGTON	220
STERLING	225
STERLING	280
HUNTINGTON	205
MENDELSSOHN	155
STERLING	225
STERLING	245
STERLING	310
STERLING	225
HUNTINGTON	235

PLAYERPIANOS

There are a few Playerpianos left from our notable sale of last week.

The Prices are so very special that you cannot afford to overlook an investigation if in the market for a Playerpiano.

The Sterling Piano Co.

Manufacturers, Sterling Building

518-520 Fulton Street, Cor. Hanover Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Telephone 5000 Main connects all Departments.

Women's Shetland Sweaters, $7.50

TIME NOW for Sweaters, and no wiser investment for girl or woman can be thought of than selections from the broad stocks of new Sweaters at Loeser's.

The Shetland Sweaters at $7.50 are unusually fine. Made with deep collar, roll top pockets and turn-back cuffs. Wide belt finished with tassel ends. In rose and white and Copenhagen and white.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

STORE CLOSES AT 5 P. M.—Saturdays at Noon

$1 to $1.50 Silk Remnants at 69c

HUNDREDS OF YARDS in ends of pieces, returned goods and so on. Many weaves, colors and widths of Silk in lengths of from one to ten yards.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

More Records Fall in This Annual

Sale of China and Kindred Wares

Reductions of a Fourth to Over Half

EACH YEAR FOR A DECADE we have arranged at this season a very large sale of China and kindred wares. Tomorrow this event will once more be ready, and it brings, as in years past, assortments of good merchandise, and also low prices which are probably unequaled, and certainly unsurpassed, in the whole country.

Because of the scarcity of some of the ingredients of glass and china and the difficulty of securing many grades of imported wares, it might have been expected that this China Sale would fail to reach past standards. Many stores, on account of these conditions, have been forced practically to discontinue offerings of China at reduced prices.

But we were not satisfied to take this step. We felt that intelligent effort could largely make up for the disadvantages of closed foreign markets. We went to work early and with the conviction that we should succeed. And the results may be briefly summarized in this way:

No China Sale hereabout has ever presented a larger variety of China, Cut Glass, Lamps, Clocks, Art Wares and Bric-a-Brac.

No China Sale has ever offered greater percentages of saving from prevailing market prices.

The Finest Products of France, England, Germany, Austria and Japan at the Year's Low Record Prices

This China Sale is an event. It is more an event this year than ever before because we have set ourselves to *do* what many other stores feared even to *attempt*. In this sale there is something needed by practically every family hereabout. And for every visitor there is a wealth of interest and a real surprise that in the face of present conditions it is possible to evolve so great and so advantageous an offering.

Thousands of Pieces of Cut Glass Many at Half Price and Less

All the brilliant, sparkling Cut Glass familiar to Loeser patrons of past years; none the dull, lifeless, greasy-looking glass which lacks potash. New cuttings and new designs from nearly a score of the leading makers of the country are here in great number.

$1.50 Square Dishes, 5½-Inch, 69c
Combination cut Dishes suitable for butter, bonbons and so on. Full scalloped edge with diamond cut border and floral leaf design on bottom.

$3.98 Fruit Bowls and Flower Vases, $1.98
8-inch Fruit Bowls in an attractive combination of chair bottom and floral cutting. 10-inch concave shape Vases in combination floral design.

$4.98 Flower Vases, 12-Inch, $2.98
12 inches tall and in one of the newest shapes. Top and bottom in brilliant chair bottom cutting; center with diamond center flowers and deep cut foliage.

$5.98 Water Sets, $3.98
Floral cut Sets of 6 Tumblers and 10½-inch Pitcher. All floral cutting in a new design.

Cut Glass, Special, at $1.98
High foot Comports, Tankard Water Pitchers, Flower Vases, Fruit Bowls, handled Baskets, Celery Trays, 3-footed Nut Dishes, Spoon Trays, Handled Butter Tubs, Handled Sugar Baskets, Mayonnaise Bowls and Plate, Vinegar and Oil Bottles, tall Spoon Holders, 12-inch Bud Vases, Hatpin Holders, Sugar and Cream Sets.

Cut Glass, Special, at $2.98
8-footed Nut Bowls, Water Pitchers, Sugar and Cream Sets, footed Fern Dishes, Flower Vases, Celery Trays, Water Bottles, Fruit Bowls, Mayonnaise Sets, Compartment Relish Dishes, Cake Plates, French Dressing Bottles, footed Comports, Vinegar and Oil Bottles, handled Sugar Baskets, 8-inch Jelly Dishes.

Cut Glass, Special, at $3.98
9-inch Fruit Bowls, Banana Dishes, footed Apple Bowls, Ice Cream Trays, covered Butter Dishes, Sugar and Cream Sets, Fern Dishes, 10 and 12 inch Flower Vases, 4-pint Water Pitchers, Bread Trays, Whipped Cream Sets, footed Nut Bowls, 9-inch Jelly Dishes, Cracker and Cheese Trays, handled Ice Tubs.

$6.98 Flower Bowls, 10-inch, $4.98
$9.98 Rose Center Vases, $5.98
$14.98 Flower or Fruit Baskets, $9.98
$19.98 Punch Bowls, $14.98
$25 Punch Bowls, $17.98

Hundreds of Cases of Hand-Painted China Much at Half and Less Than Half Price

One of the greatest collections of Fancy China we have ever known. Almost any article wanted for any purpose is to be had. Prices average half the usual cost of such China and in many instances are even lower.

Floral Cut Stem Glasses
19c. Each for $3.98 Dozen Grade
Floral cut stem Glasses in all sizes—Goblets, Champagnes, Cocktails, Clarets, Wines, Sherbets, Cordials.

$1 and $1.50 Cut Glass Cologne Bottles, 50c
Choice of six styles and as many cuttings. Some are in rich cut and others in floral styles. All have fitted lapidary cut stopper.

$1 Iced Tea or Water Pitchers, 50c
4-pint Pitcher, practical shape, neat grape cutting.

Water Tumblers to Match, 10c Ea.

75c. Light Cut Bud Vases, 50c
Single blossom Vases in an unusual cutting.

6-Inch Floral Cut Bud Vases, 29c

$4 and $4.50 a Dozen Sherbet Glasses, 19c. and 25c. Each
Pretty floral cuttings on thin crystal blanks.

Light Cut Handled Jelly Dishes, 50c
Butterfly and floral design cutting.

Floral Cut Oil and Vinegar Bottles, 98c
Attractive pattern with cut stoppers.

Dinner Sets From the World's Greatest Potteries, Low Priced

Dinner Sets from most of the leading potteries of France, England, Germany, Austria and America are in this Sale at prices which offer as great percentage of saving from the prevailing market as we have ever known. Many are in new patterns and all are thoroughly desirable in quality of ware and decoration.

$9.98 Dinner Sets, 52-Piece, $5.98
Sets with full complement of platters and larger pieces but with half dozens instead of dozens in plates, cups, etc. Decorated in borders composed of broken lines of color with a single conventional flower form.

$18 Porcelain Dinner Sets, $9.98
100 pieces; plain shape with decoration of single spray with colored lines in several colors. One with two lines of green and conventional spray in green and red; another two lines of dark blue with scroll in blue and golden brown entwining a cluster of pink roses.

$20 Porcelain Dinner Sets, $14.98
100 pieces; plain shape; fine quality of ware. Two different decorations, both continuous border patterns. One has golden brown border with lines of black and pink rose garland; the whole edged by two gold lines. Other two-tone border broken by panels in contrasting color alternating with small roses; heavy gold line on edge.

$25 Porcelain Dinner Sets, $19.98
100 pieces; thin porcelain; decorated in continuous border, Walls of Troy pattern in color bordered by two lines of gold. Knobs and handles fully covered with coin gold.

$30 Porcelain Dinner Sets, $25
100 pieces; excellent porcelain; decorated in royal blue and gold, heavy bands of each. Knobs and handles fully covered with coin gold.

$50 Limoges China Dinner Sets, $29
An exceptional offering at this price. Product of one of the most prominent potteries of Limoges; 100 pieces; decorated in border of small pink roses in festoon with foliage in soft two-tone green. Knobs and handles full coin gold.

$50 China Dinner Sets, $39
100 pieces; continuous border in conventional floral forms on contrasting background edged by line of coin gold. Knobs and handles fully covered with best coin gold.

$5.98 to $25 Lamps, $3.98 to $15 New Styles for Gas or Electricity

One of the best collections ever seen in this famous Lamp Shop. Many are special purchases made for this Sale; others are sample Lamps in this season's newest patterns offered at sale prices to clear them out. The average saving is about a third, but in individual cases it is as much as half.

Imported Golf Balls, 25c Ea.
$5 to $9 a Dozen Grades

THESE ARE IMPORTED ENGLISH and Scotch Golf Balls ordinarily sold at $5 to $9 a dozen. They are the stock of an importer who will discontinue this branch of his business. Some of the makes included are: Chemico Triumph, Rex, Ospray, Diamond Chick, Eaglet, New Hawk, Regina, Chemico Popular, Chemico Bob. Both dimple and dot balls are in the assortment.

Only 36 dozen altogether. Your choice at 25c. each.

Basement.

Point de Paris and Normandie Val. Laces, 5c. to 29c. Yard
Worth Double and More

DAINTY AND DELICATE LACES, quantities of which are always in demand for underwear and frock trimming, and every woman will find it profitable to purchase, even though present needs are not urging.

Edgings and Insertions, 1½ to 6 inches wide, a clean-up of broken sets and odd widths.

Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

500 Men's and Women's Umbrellas at 98c

American Taffeta : : Natural or Mission Handles

A SPECIAL PURCHASE of serviceable Umbrellas for everyday use. They are desirable for school children and for the "extra" Umbrellas of which every well-equipped home must have a reasonable supply. Fabric is American taffeta, thoroughly waterproof, a rich black and durable. Handles are either natural or mission. None C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders.

100 Women's $1.98 Union Taffeta Umbrellas, 98c

Just 100 of these attractive Umbrellas which were originally included in our own $1.98 stocks and are now to be cleared out at 98c. only because we have so few left and cannot replace them with more of the same kind. In green, blue, and garnet. None C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Nightdresses, Envelope Chemises and Drawers, 65c a Garment
Values to $1

A FORTUNATE CIRCUMSTANCE brings to us this surplus lot of a large manufacturer at a very much lower price than regular.

All are well made of good material, daintily trimmed. Nightdresses, Envelope Chemises and Drawers, in a variety of attractive styles; made of an exceptionally good quality nainsook; the majority trimmed with lace. Round neck models; also some in semi-Empire styles. Also some Envelope Chemises and Nightdresses of pink batiste.

Extraordinary values at 65c. each.

Second Floor.

Clearing Women's Negligees Kimonos and Dressing Sacques
$1.95 for Values to $3.50

THESE GARMENTS are all from our own lines, but in broken size and style range. There are Negligees and Dressing Sacques in white and colors, of various good fabrics. Some are made with elastic belt, others in the Empire designs, and another attractive style is made with bias back, extra full front, and sash which ties at waistline; this model is made of embroidered Swiss. Values to $3.50 for $1.95.

First Important Offering of

New Serge Frocks for Autumn
$11.50, $17.50, $19.75 to $29.50

TOMORROW WE MAKE our first important offering of new Fall Frocks, and those who examine both the illustration above and the prices quoted will be glad to discover that, despite all the talk of vastly increased prices, the Loeser Store is able to maintain its low price record of the past.

These Frocks are very smart indeed. They are also unusually well made, the fabrics soft and firm, the tailoring of the best. New fashions for autumn are now established, and these Frocks are made in accordance with the advanced mode. Note the slightly longer skirts, the broad girdles, the plentiful plaiting and shirring, the use of wool embroideries, all of which are in harmony with the newest Paris opinions.

The Frocks Illustrated

At $11.50 is a Frock of fine twill, men's wear serge, heavily plaited over both skirt and bodice. It has the double belt which was growing in popularity late last spring and which will be a feature this fall, and is trimmed with Swiss embroidery.

At $17.50 another Dress of serge and taffeta with widely flaring skirt, double belt and bodice trimmed with Bulgarian embroidery. The collar and cuffs are finished with taupe broadcloth. Buttons are effectively used in the trimming.

At $19.75 Frock made after a Premet model. Serge with two inserted pockets of white satin and white satin collar and cuffs. Plaited panel back, Georgette sleeves.

At $27.50 Callot model with tailored basque; bell sleeves and 1860 collar. Pockets of nillard type embroidered with wool in a handsome design, also carried out in the skirt; the latter has Spanish flounce at sides and back.

At $29.50 Premet's Russian style "Apron Frock." It has Chinese embroidery all around the bodice; tunic shirred all around. Black serge and navy serge with satin underskirt flounce.

Season-End Sales of Low-Priced

Summer Hosiery and Underwear

GOOD VALUES in almost every sort of Hose and Underwear for summer. Some are special purchases from makers, others clearances from our own stocks.

15,000 Pairs Women's 12½c. to 35c. Stockings at 10c. and 19c
Cotton, lisle and silk lisle in black, white and colors.

12,000 Pairs Children's 12½c. to 25c. Stockings, 10c. and 19c
Cotton and lisle, fine ribbed, in black, white and tan.

12,000 Pairs Men's 12½c. to 50c. Socks, 10c. to 35c
Black, white and tan cotton and silk lisle.

12,000 Pairs Women's 50c. to $2 Silk Stockings, 3 Pairs $1 to $1.69 Pair
Black, white and colored ingrain thread silk and silk fiber.

Men's 50c. to $1.35 Thread Silk Socks, 35c. to $1
Black, white and colored silk.

Women's 25c. to $1 Combination Suits, 19c., 39c., 50c., 79c
Cotton and lisle; tight knee or wide, lace trimmed.

Women's 10c. to 50c. Separate Garments, 7c., 19c., 25c., 35c
Cotton or lisle, plain or crocheted yokes.

Men's Separate Garments
25c. to 50c. grades, *19c., 35c.* White gauze cotton and balbriggan; slight mill hurts.

Boys' 25c. Underwear, 12½c
Boys' Loxiton athletic Shirts and knee Drawers of crossbar nainsook.

Men's $1 to $2 Superior Combination Suits, 69c. and 98c
Cotton and lisle thread, some subject to slight mill hurts.

Women's and Children's Underwear, Second Floor. All other Advertised Goods—Main Floor.

Still Opportunities for Every Man

This Clearance of Summer Suits
$15, $18, $20, $25 Grades, $12.50 and $15

THE MAIN FACTS about this clearance may be summed up in very few words, although they tell of an opportunity hardly matched in all New York.

These are all Suits made for sale here at regular prices.

The fabrics and patterns number the newest.

Every fancy Suit in our stock is now reduced, the majority to the prices noted above.

Size ranges are still sufficiently complete to make it an easy matter to please and fit any man of reasonable proportions. Stout men have good choosing too.

This is the very best opportunity of summer and it deserves attention from every man who needs new clothes.

Youths' Suits from 16 to 20 years; men's, 32 to 38 chest measure.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Only Ten Days More in Which to Share the Savings and Advantages of the

August Furniture Sale

THE LOESER AUGUST FURNITURE SALE for 1916 will take rank not only among the half-dozen largest and most advantageous Sales of the sort in the United States this year, but also as one of the great Sales in the whole history of Furniture selling.

10 to 50 Per Cent. Reductions
are offered in this Sale upon one of the largest and most complete collections of Furniture hereabout—furniture for bedrooms, for living rooms, for dining rooms and drawing rooms. These advantages cannot be excelled in months—possibly not until August again rolls around bringing another amply prepared Sale.

If you would reap the greatest advantages in buying any sort of Furniture, NOW is your opportunity.

Here and There in the August Sale

Some special offerings for tomorrow; many more like them.

$33 Drop Lid Desks, $24.75
Mahogany, with two drawers and under shelf; scroll feet; Colonial model.

$38.50 Fireside Wing Chair, $28.75
All upholstered; high back, with plain upholstered seat and back; covered with tapestry.

$140 Library or Living Room Suite, $98
Three pieces; mahogany finish frames; cane panel backs; plain upholstered seat with two pillows; covered with velour. Louis XVI model.

$165 Library or Living Room Suite, $132
Three pieces; mahogany finish frames; cane panel backs; plain upholstered seat; covered with velour.

$16 Buffets at $11.75
Golden oak; two small drawers; long linen drawers and two cupboards.

$17 China Closets at $12.75
Golden oak; bent glass ends with wood back and shelves.

$180 Dining Room Suite, $143
Buffet, China Closet, Serving Table and Dining Table; oak, mahogany or walnut veneer; Louis XVI model.

$360 Dining Room Suite, $188
Buffet, China Closet, Serving Table and Dining Table; Windsor oak, Elizabethan model.

$12 Cotton Felt Mattress, $8.95
Regular edge; covered with fancy ticking; full size.

$13.50 Upholstered Box Springs, $9.85
Covered with fancy ticking; full size.

$17 Four-Poster Bungalow Beds, $13.75
Mahogany finish; turned posts; extra well made and finished; single. Same in mahogany, $17, regularly $22.

Third, Fourth and Fifth Floors.

The New York Times.

NEW COMPENSATION LAW

Municipal Employes Now on Terms of Equality as Regards Accident Insurance With Those in the Employ of Corporations, Firms and Individuals

By Henry W. Odion.

WAYS and means have been determined for compliance by the City of New York with the requirement of the amended workmen's compensation law for the payment of accident compensation to municipal employes in the hazardous employments enumerated by the law. For public employes throughout the State the law became effective on June 1, after two years' efforts of persistent advocates to have a broader application of the principle of the law. Workers in the service of the city are now on terms of equality with workers in the employ of corporations, firms, and individuals, that have been liable for accident compensation since July 1, 1914.

The State Industrial Commission has granted to the city the right, defined by Section 50 of the law, to act as a self-insurer, without obligation to deposit bonds or other securities, and the Corporation Counsel, by direction of the board of Estimate and Apportionment, after investigation by the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, has applied to the commission for the acceptance of the city as a self-insurer of recognized ability to meet its obligations. The Controller has been empowered to issue special revenue bonds, pursuant to Subdivision 7 of Section 118 of the City Charter, to provide for the immediate payment of compensation. In the future the tax budget is to have an item to cover the liability.

The Mayor and the Controller will collect and correlate data from the city departments, boards, and offices as to the number of employes subject to the provisions of the law, and the Controller and the Corporation Counsel will investigate and pass upon all claims advanced by injured employes or their beneficiaries for compensation out of the public funds.

The arrangement is to be carried out for one year, because data relative to employes injured in the performance of duty and the resulting expense to the city are incomplete, and many aspects of the law await discussion and interpretation. The data requisite for an actuarial computation of premium rates of insurance in the State Insurance Fund or in stock insurance companies cannot be available for some time.

The liability of the city to pay or provide compensation in accident cases in hazardous employments is exclusive and in place of any other liability whatsoever to injured employes, their personal representatives, dependents, next of kin, or other persons entitled to recover damages at common law or otherwise on account of injury or death. According to a report of the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics to the Controller, the list of hazardous employments includes practically all classes of mechanical work which the employes of the departments that have buildings, grounds, boats, and machinery to clean, repair, operate, and maintain would be called upon to do in the regular performance of their duties.

A separate examination of the civil list discloses more than 100 employments in which employes, if injured, are to be entitled to compensation. Street cleaning, ashes, garbage, or snow removal, curb and sidewalk construction or repair as hazardous employments have been added to the law's list. Some employments that are hazardous in the general acceptance of the term are not in the list. Hosemen of the Fire Department and patrolmen of the Police Department are not subject to the provisions of the workmen's compensation law, but the drivers of fire engines, hose wagons, patrol wagons, and motor cars are entitled to accident compensation. It has been hinted that hosemen might be engaged in the salvage of buildings or contents, a hazardous employment, according to Group 42 of the second section of the law; but it was acknowledged that it would be necessary to stretch the law to cover firemen in that respect.

In connection with the provision for exclusive liability for the payment of accident compensation, it is of interest to note the method that the city has followed in the last few years in dealing with injured employes. Section 1,568 of the City Charter reads:

> The head of a city department, or any other officer, board, or body of the city, or of a borough or county within the city, vested with the power of appointment, in addition to existing powers, may, in his discretion, grant to an employe in his department, board, body, or office, whose compensation is payable by the day, and who may be injured in the performance of his duties, a leave of absence during disability with pay, which leave of absence, however, shall not exceed thirty days, except with the consent of the Mayor and Controller.

Through the Department of Finance the heads of departments have applied for consents—forty-three cases in 1915 and thirty-eight cases since Jan. 1 last. In each case an examination was directed and a report was filed. In the absence of statutory provisions on the subject, the disposition of the cases of employes on the salary basis appeared to the investigators to be discretionary with the heads of the departments.

It was evident to the investigators that reports had not been filed in many cases of minor injuries, with employes disabled for short periods and wages continued. The city is without a central bureau or division for the filing of accident reports.

Commenting on the city's method of compensating injured employes through the application of the permissive provision in the charter, the report of the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics said:

> An analysis of the reports on accident cases indicates that the policy of the city is extremely liberal, for an employe is generally given full pay during the entire time of temporary disability. In serious cases it is customary to obtain a general release to avoid the risk of further claims, either by him or by his dependents. It is also evident from these reports that—generous as is the treatment of cases of temporary disability, i. e., where the employe is unable to work for a short period, but, upon recovery, has the same earning capacity as before—yet for the most deserving cases and those in which the real injury is greatest the provision is inadequate.
>
> Thus in cases of permanent partial disability, as injuries resulting in the loss of an arm, a foot, a hand, an eye, &c., decreasing the earning capacity for the balance of the person's life, the salary or wage may be continued for a time, after which the employe may, perhaps, receive some other form of employment for which his diminished working capacity still leaves him fitted. Should such employment not be provided the family of the employe can have no recourse except, possibly, to the courts, or to special legislation, which has been obtained for the benefit of two former employes of the Fire Department who, not being members of the uniformed force, were not beneficiaries of the departmental pension fund.
>
> In cases of injuries resulting in permanent total disability, i. e., loss of both feet, hands, arms, legs, or eyes, similar relief is available, but is even more inadequate than that in cases of permanent partial disability. Finally, in injury cases resulting in death, either instantly or after a period of illness, the dependents of the employes are practically left helpless.
>
> The situation may therefore be summed up by saying that, while ample and generous provision is made by the city for injuries resulting in temporary partial or total disability of employes on a daily wage, there is no such policy with respect to cases of the other three classes, the very ones in which the loss falls most heavily upon the dependents of the persons injured, or as regards other than per diem employes.
>
> The existing pension systems of the city, several of which are mandatory, must be considered in relation to the workmen's compensation law. The systems of the Department of Street Cleaning and the Department of Health include pensions for employes disabled permanently by injury incurred in the discharge of duty, also allowances to widows and orphans.
>
> Apparently street cleaners and some employes of the Department of Health can receive permanent disability compensation under the pension system and the workmen's compensation law, because Section 30 of the law provides that no benefits, savings, or insurance of injured employes, independent of the provisions of the compensation law, shall be considered in deetermining the compensation or benefits to be paid under the terms of the law. In death cases in the public service any benefit payable under a pension system "which is not sustained in whole or in part by the contributions of the employe" may be applied toward the payment of the death benefit provided by the compensation law.
>
> The plan of the compensation law being compulsory, with benefits in cases of permanent partial disability, permanent total disability, temporary total disability, and death larger than those allowed under the permissive plan of Section 1,568 of the charter and the discretionary action of the heads of departments, the granting of leaves of absence with pay to injured employes is not likely to be continued, except in cases of those in employments that are not considered hazardous.
>
> Besides requiring the payment of compensation, the law directs the city, as an employer, to provide for each injured employe in a hazardous employment "such medical, surgical, or other attendance or treatment, nurse and hospital service, medicines, crutches, and apparatus as may be required or be requested by the employe during sixty days after the injury." Accident compensation is not allowed for the first fourteen days of disability. A reduction of the waiting period to seven days was urged at the recent session of the Legislature.
>
> The accident rate in hazardous employments in the service of the city should be below the average for the industries of the State. Of 2,000,000 employes in the industries in 1915, 225,000 were injured, or about 11 per cent.; of the number injured, 2 per cent. were entitled to compensation.
>
> Discussion is to be broadened when the time comes for the consideration of the city's election to be bound by the provisions of the workmen's compensation law for all of its employes under the terms of the amendatory legislation in Chapter 622 of the Laws of 1916.
>
> Since the writing of the foregoing explanation, the Corporation Counsel has replied to the Controller's request for a ruling on the following points:
>
> 1. When compensation or medical care, &c., becomes due under the amended law to an injured employe in any department of the city service, do the head of that department, the Mayor, and the Controller retain the discretionary power of granting full pay given them by Section 1,568 of the City Charter?
>
> 2. Is that section still applicable to the cases of employes not affected by the passage of the law?
>
> 3. If full pay has been since June 1 or may hereafter be granted, pursuant to Section 1,568, would the amount paid be, under the law, an offset against any compensation awarded for the same disability?
>
> Directing attention to the fact that the section of the charter is permissive, while the workmen's compensation law, a later enactment, makes it mandatory on the part of the city to compensate certain classes of its employes who may be injured in the performance of their duties, the Corporation Counsel said:
>
> The compensation required by the workmen's compensation law to be paid is predicated entirely upon the basis of weekly salary or wages. No specific sum is mentioned as compensation for any particular injury, but for each injury a given number of weeks' salary is allowed.
>
> In other words, the earlier provision of the charter permits the payment of compensation to certain classes of employes based upon wages, while the later mandatory provisions of the workmen's compensation law require the payment of compensation based upon wages. The protection of the employe, which was the obvious purpose of the discretionary provision of Section 1,568 of the charter, is thus enlarged and perfected by the mandatory provisions of the workmen's compensation law, and, in my judgment, it cannot reasonably be held that the Legislature intended a double payment by the city of the same compensation.
>
> I must advise you, therefore, that in my opinion your first question should be answered in the negative.
>
> Second—Unless the municipality elects to insure all of its employes, the employes of the city who are engaged in employments not classified as hazardous do not come under the workmen's compensation law, and, as to them, until such election is made Section 1,568 of the charter will apply.
>
> Third—I entertain some doubt as to the right to offset payments made since June 1 under Section 1,568 of the charter against compensation which may be awarded, but in such cases I shall raise the question and endeavor to have the proper credits allowed when the claims are considered by the commission.

NEWPORT'S HORSE SHOW.

Boxes Sold Out—Many Cottagers Will Stay Late This Season.

Special to The New York Times.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 19.

THE present week was the gayest of the Summer and there is an even more active week ahead, as the Newport Horse Show, one of the biggest events of the season, begins at the Newport Casino next Thursday. The boxes have been sold out, and this, together with the entries, assures another successful show.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt, who is one of the judges, will give a dinner for the show officials and a number of his friends at Sandy Point Farm next Thursday evening and will display in the show ring some of his horses. The dinner will be served in the show-ring building and in the trophy room.

Tennis has attracted the attention of the Summer colonies of Newport and Jamestown at the Newport Casino this week. The players were royally entertained on all sides with many house parties.

Members of the New York Yacht Club, who were here with the fleet last week to compete for the cups offered by King George of England and Vincent Astor, looked upon the old station for the last time, as the plans for the new station will be carried into effect when the yachting season closes this Fall.

The wharf itself will be run out into the harbor considerably and the grounds proper will be completely rearranged and made very attractive. Every convenience for the pleasure of the members and their guests will be included in the new arrangements and addition.

Nothing prettier can be seen in Newport estates than the recently completed sunken garden at The Elms, the property of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, in front of the marble terrace, with its marble tea houses at either end. These tea houses, octagonal in shape, are twenty-eight feet high and sixteen feet wide, and are fitted with four doors. The fountains, the sunken walks, the box and linden trees, and marble terrace wall with its two rows of steps, are like Fairyland by night. Were it not for the fact Mrs. Berwind is in mourning for her mother, some beautiful entertainments might be given here at night.

News came to Newport through the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Coogan and Mr. Jay Coogan that the Coogan estate, which was badly damaged by fire a few years ago, will be rebuilt this Fall and next Summer.

Among the Summer residents planning to stay in Newport until late in the season are Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, James J. Van Alen, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Laurens Van Alen, Mrs. William F. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Milton S. Barger, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, (who will remain here through the year,) Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. George S. Scott, Miss Louise Cook, Miss Mimi Scott, the Russian Ambassador and Madame Bakhmeteff, the Spanish Ambassador and Madam Riano, Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke, Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Miss Martha A. Codman, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Captain and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. William Groesbeck, Mrs. Dudley Davis, Miss Rosa A. Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, and Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis, who have been absent since July in Cornish, N. H., will return to their estate next month to remain very late before returning to their Washington home for the Winter.

It will be well into the cold weather before Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont close their season at Belcourt. They expect to come back in the Spring, as Mr. Belmont is a citizen of Newport and will pass most of his time here.

At the end of the month the United States Atlantic Fleet will sail away for manoeuvres en route to the Southern drill grounds.

Miss Mollia Bjurstedt of Norway has been much in evidence about the tennis courts of the Casino this week watching the playing in the invitation tennis tournament there. She is the guest of Miss Adele H. Bull, who has been entertaining for her guest.

At the tennis tournament Monday Miss Flora Vanderbilt Whitney wore a dress of white embroidered net and a full motoring coat of curry-colored velour with a large military collar. Her small high toque hat was of deep pink angora partly covered by a white dotted veil with a deep chiffon border.

Mrs. Colville Barclay wore a costume of black and white striped linen with white linen collar and cuffs, a wide brimmed hat of black reed, edged with white angora, and a band trimmed with the same, set off with two bunches of white water lilies.

Mrs. Vincent Astor was dressed in a frock of buff-colored chiffon, figured in pompadour design with a sash of pastel blue. Her large white hat was faced in pastel blue.

Mrs. Henry Pierrepont Perry wore a lovely costume of orchid and white chiffon with a sash of white and blue pompadour ribbon. A scarf of orchid silk and a hat of white lace with a lace and net veil completed the effect.

Mrs. Dudley Davis wore an ecru Rajah coat and skirt with a blue hat and a brown chiffon veil.

Mrs. De Forest Danielson had a costume of white batiste embroidery combined with white net and lace applique. She wore a white net hat with satin crown and flowers and carried a black fox boa.

Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, was wearing a frock of white coin dotted mull, made in graduated tucks and having a wide lace applique collar and a sash of pale rose satin, set off by a black velvet-crowned hat.

Mrs. James B. Duke wore a handsome suit of white broadcloth, with plaited skirt and short, full-flared coat. Her hat was of black net with a ribbon-made crown mounted with fine, black feather tips.

The Misses Joan and Barbara Allen, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Allen, both wore frocks of pale pink batiste made in tucks, with shoft, full skirts, and wide-brimmed, mushroom-shaped hats.

BERKSHIRE SPORTS.

Golf the Leading Favorite—Society Girls in Costume Dances.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass, Aug. 19.—Cool weather the early part of the week has stimulated all outdoor sports. Golf has been the leading sport. At the Wyantenuck Country Club in Great Barrington a tournament began Tuesday with a score of excellent men as starters. Next week the open Stockbridge tournament will begin. At Pittsfield a woman's golf tournament was held and there were activities on other links.

A tennis tournament at Dalton, between the Mount Day and the Greenock Clubs, resulted in decisive victories for the Mount Day Club. At the Lenox Club many women have been playing on the courts and on private tennis courts there have been many matches.

Because of the absence of many leading cottagers at Newport for the tennis tournament, and elsewhere, the number of formal dinner parties was small during the week. Afternoon teas with bridge and informal luncheon parties have been in vogue.

Mrs. William A. Gavin, granddaughter of the Earl of Harrowley and a descendant of the ducal house of Buccleuch and Sutherland of England, who won the Eastern woman's golf championship in June, and will play in the woman's open golf championship at Belmont Springs Oct. 2, is at Lenox. She is practising daily on the Lenox golf course, under the instruction of Harry Hampton, professional golfer. Mrs. Gavin drove a longer ball this week than any woman who has ever played at Lenox. This week she has been devoting her practice to approaching and putting.

Before leaving with his wife for Newport, to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel for a week, Cortlandt F. Bishop on Sunday made a 300-mile automobile trip to Cooperstown, N. Y., and back, in twelve hours.

Mrs. Jabez A. Bostwick, who arrived this month, intending to pass the season, has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia have been giving entertainments this week for Mr. and Mrs. William Montague of Buffalo and Mrs. Charles B. McDougal of Auburn. Mrs. Montague and Mrs. McDougal are sisters of Mrs. de Heredia.

Mrs. William Astor Chanler, who brought over from France a large stock of goods made by the women relatives of the soldiers called to the colors, sent a variety of wares to Mrs. John E. Alexandre for a sale this week. Mrs. Alexandre and Miss Anna R. Alexandre disposed of $2,500 worth in an afternoon. Mrs. Alexandre gave a tea in connection with the sale.

Among the arrivals were George W. Davis and Miss Davis of Washington, to visit General and Mrs. Theodore Schwan; Vance C. McCormick, traveling with Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hall; Mrs. M. E. Olmstead of Harrisburg, Penn.; Frederick de P. Foster, Howard C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Dilkes, Miss Dolores Dilkes of New York, Mr. and Mrs. E. Virgil Neal of Paris, Mrs. William Mercer Shoemaker, Miss Amy E. du Pont, Mrs. Donald W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. George Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Delancey Coster, and Mrs. Walter Alexander of New York.

The attention of the young people is directed to the preparations for the Red Cross entertainments. Rehearsals of the dances are being held at the boat club. A program of many folk and country dances will be given. Miss Grace Bristed will be the solo dancer in the Polish dance. Also in this dance will be Miss Symphrosa Bristed, the Misses Josephine and Alma de Gersdorff, Miss Anita O. Delafield, Miss Anna R. Alexandre, Miss Isabel D. Shotter, and Miss Kate Haven.

Miss Margaret Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Livingston Lee, who is now in Bar Harbor, will give the Greek dance. Miss Civilise Alexandre and William Hamilton Russell will give the Mexican dance and there will be other interesting numbers.

SOCIETY WOMEN PLAY POLO.

Miss Eleanor Sears and Mrs. Philip Stevenson Rival Team Captains.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 19.—Yachting on Narragansett Bay and polo, golf, and tennis at the Point Judith Country Club have provided diversion for devotees of sports in the open during the last week at Narragansett Pier. There have also been numerous luncheons and dinners given by members of the villa colony.

Zest was given to outdoor sports on Monday by the advent of Miss Eleanor S. Sears of Beverly Farms, Mass., who arrived here to visit Mr. and Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher of New York. Miss Sears was entertained at luncheon on Monday by Mr. and Mrs. Heckscher, and soon after was whirled away in a motor car to the Point Judith Polo Club.

A polo match was arranged there to follow a special game between the Wanderers and Point Judith. Miss Sears was chosen Captain of one polo team, the Reds, and Mrs. Philip Stevenson was chosen Captain of the Whites. It recalled old times at Narragansett, when the present Mrs. Stevenson was Miss Emily Randolph.

The line-up of the two teams was as follows: The Reds — Captain, Miss Eleanor Sears; S. Harold Freeman of New Jersey, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of Westbury, L. I., and Maurice Heckscher.

The Whites—Captain, Mrs. Philip Stevenson of Westbury, L. I.; Rodman Wanamaker, M. C. Fleischmann, and Philip S. P. Randolph.

The match followed the contest between the Point Judith polo ists and the Wanderers after 5 o'clock. Both Captains, Miss Sears and Mrs. Stevenson, gave an exhibition of clever riding and dashing play.

The regular Point Judith Polo Tournament was conducted this week with the final match for the Atlantic Cups, the trophies being presented by W. A. Hazard of New York, Secretary of the National Polo Association. Practice matches, however, will be played at Narragansett throughout the month by the polo ists remaining here.

A spectacular event of the week was the Hawaiian ball, which took place on Friday evening at the Casino. Over 500 reservations were made for dinners at the Hawaiian night fete, preceding the dancing. A portion of the ballroom was arranged to represent a cocoanut grove, with real grass, and a fountain splashing in the centre of the palms and cocoanut trees gave a realistic note to the scene. The proceeds are to be devoted to a New York ice fund.

Annual Summer Clearances

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Women's Low Shoes $1

Formerly $2.50 to $3.50, Monday, a Pair, ...

(This clearance will be thorough and complete, for it is the Greenhut policy not to carry over goods from one season into another.)

A most attractive showing of styles and leathers for your choice. Cuban, Cuban Louis and low heels—every pair made with either hand-turned or Goodyear-welted soles. (Not every size in each style, but every size and width in the entire collection.)

Children's $1 Play Oxfords and
Barefoot Sandals . . . 35c
The ideal play shoe—safe and sensible—tan calfskin, with chrome elkskin soles; sizes 5 to 10 only.

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Well Known Brands of
CORSETS
at Sensationally Low Prices

The Annual August Clearaway of all odd assortments is scheduled for Monday.

A gathering of nearly 2,500 pairs of corsets—limited quantities of each make,—divided into bargain groups for Monday's selling, as follows. Not every size in each style, but you will surely find a model to your liking in your size in the collection.

$3.50 "Nemo" Corsets—These are classified by the manufacturers as "seconds," but for all practical purposes they are as good as new. Sizes 23, 24, 25, 35 and 36; at..... $1.25

C-B a la Spirite Corsets—Originally priced $1 to $2.50; these are marked "seconds"; at..... 79c

$1.50 to $2 "American Lady" Corsets—Fine models for slender and average figures; up-to-date styles; at..... $1

$5 "Smart Set" Corsets—A discontinued style of soft coutil; medium bust; other styles of good quality English coutil; the gores are of elastic, set in low bust; long over hips; excellent models; at..... $2.95

$3 "La Resista" Corsets—Low bust; extremely long over hips; excellent model of first-class material and boning; not all sizes; at..... $2

HOUSE FURNISHINGS STORE

House Wares

A Few of Tomorrow's Specials

Leader Lift Cover Refrigerators — height 38 inches; width 22 inches; depth 15 inches; ice capacity 35 lbs., white enamel lined provision chamber; at..... $6.50

"Model" Apartment House Refrigerators—height 50 inches; width 22 inches; depth 18½ inches; ice capacity 65 lbs.; galvanized lined provision chamber; at..... $15.50

"Universal" Side Icer Refrigerators—height 44 inches; width 32 inches; depth 18 inches; ice capacity 75 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chambers; at..... $18

$1.35 Hardwood Step Ladder Chairs—extra wide seats; light oak finish; at..... $1.10

$1.10 Folding Sewing Tables—light oak finish with yard measurement; at..... 90c

60c (4 feet) Step Ladders—with pail rest remade of selected wood; at..... 49c

Best Grade Aluminum Ware—highly polished; each piece fully guaranteed:—

$1.25 Double Turnover Omelette Pans—at..... 98c

$1.65 Coffee Percolators—octagon shape, with glass top; six-cup size; at..... $1.39

$1 Lipped Sauce Pans—4 quart capacity; at..... 75c

THIRD FLOOR

Wool and Fibre Rugs

Exceptionally good offerings. The colorings are choice and the qualities excellent.

Size.	Formerly.	Sale Price.
9 x 12 ft.	$11.75	$9.50
8 x 12 ft.	$8.50	$6.75
ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6	$10.50	$8.75
8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6	$7.50	$6.25
6 x 9 ft.	$8.75	$5.75
6 x 9 ft.	$4.75	$4.25

All Fibre Rugs

New designs and choice colorings.

9 x 12 ft.	$9.75	$8.50
8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6	$8.75	$7.75
6 x 9 ft.	$5.75	$4.75

GREENHUT'S—FIFTH FLOOR

Mid-Summer Furniture Sale

This Four-Piece Mahogany Colonial Bedroom Suite for **$66.50**

Dresser—42 inches wide, 20 inches deep, 24x30 French plate mirror, at..... $21.50

Chiffonier—32 inches wide, 20 inches deep, 16x20 French plate mirror..... $18.75

Bed—full size, at..... $16.50

Toilet Table—32 inches long, 20 inches deep, with 16x20 French plate mirror..... $14

Mattresses Specially Priced

These prices are for full size mattresses; smaller sizes in proportion.

Pure South American Hair Mattress	$28.35
Super Extra White Drawn Hair Mattress	45.00
Best Mixed Hair Mattress	19.50
Black Drawn Hair Mattress	30.25
Good Grade Mixed Hair Mattress	18.25
Lenox Felt Mattress	17.00
Anchor Felt Mattress	13.75
Ostermoor Hotel Style Felt Mattress	$15.00
Thistle Roll Edge Felt Mattress	11.00
Our "C" Grade Felt Mattress	7.50

SPRINGS

To fit all regular sizes of iron or wood beds:

$9.00 Springs	$8.00
10.50 Springs	9.50

Other Sales for Tomorrow

5,000 yds. of 25c and 29c Wash Goods at, yd., 17c.
Specials in Dress Goods and Linings.
Vacationists' sale of Trunks, Suit Cases and Bags.
The lowest prices in town, quality considered.
Wine and Liquor Specials.
(Full details of above sales in our Advt. in today's American and World.)

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR

Linens and Muslins

Specials from the Annual August Event

In addition to the hundreds of specials that will be displayed in these sections tomorrow, we have chosen these for publication:—

Scarfs, Shams and Center Pieces—more than 100 styles; bonnaz embroidered, scalloped and hemstitched edges. White and colored effects. No less than 600 dozen pieces for your choice here. Regular prices 29c to 49c each. Sale Monday, at, each..... 19c

40c Yd. Bleached Dwight Anchor Sheeting—90 inches wide; slight oil stains and mill imperfections; yard..... 29c

12½c to 15c yd. Crash Towellings—Bleached heavy weight Kitchen Towelling, Bleached Turkish Towelling, Oatmeal Bleached Kitchen Towelling, Checked Glass Linen Finish Cotton Towelling, Heavy Brown Kitchen Towelling; yd..... 10c

$2.45 and $2.95 pair Wool Finished Cotton Blankets—fleecy and warm, in white, gray and fancy plaids; pair..... $1.95

7c Yd. Unbleached 36-inch Muslin—light weight; fine soft finish; yard..... 5c

19c Pillow Cases—standard size; soft finish muslin; each..... 14c

Huck Towels—odd lot; hemmed linen finished cotton; slight mill imperfections; each..... 11c

$1 Luncheon Cloths—scalloped or hemstitched mercerized damask, each..... 79c

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses at $5.95

Advance Fall Styles

Purchased in the regular way, these would be priced at $7.95 and $9.75.

Smart and becoming styles in Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Charmeuseen and Satin Striped Taffeta.

Just the very best kinds of inexpensive dresses for immediate and Fall wear.

The most wanted colors; also navy and black.

There is sure to be a big crowd, so come early.

No Mail, Phone, C. O. D. or Approval Orders Filled.

THIRD FLOOR

Upholsteries

Marie Antoinette Lace Bed Sets; choice selections; reg. $6.50; at..... $5.25

Tapestry Couch Covers; attractive colorings and designs; reg. $4.75; at..... $3.95

Armure Portieres; rose, green, brown and red colorless; reg. $8.75; at..... $7.50

Matting Shirt Boxes; invaluable in small apartments; reg. $1.95; at..... $1.69

Window Shades—Let us put them up for you. The best of work, combined with most moderate prices. Estimates cheerfully given.

— HOUSE FURNISHINGS STORE. —

China and Glassware

31 Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—gold floral decoration; per set..... $1

100 Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—pink floral decoration; at..... $5

100 Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—open stock pattern; three different decorations; per set..... $10.75

Japanese Tea Cups and Saucers—an assortment of decorations; 12 for..... $1.10

Hand Painted Berry Sets—large assortment; prices range from..... 95c to $4.95

Rich Cut Glass Water Sets—consisting of a 4 pint tall jug and 6 tumblers to match; with reflector; special at..... $5.95

A Large Assortment of Cut Glass—consisting of jugs, ice cream trays, orange bowls, vases; each, at..... $2.95

Cut Glass Fern Dishes—complete at..... $2.79

Domes

Dining Room or Parlor Domes—for gas or electricity; dome has 12 panels of bent art glass; measure 22 inches in diameter; three colors for selection; filigree design on border; brush brass finish; small ruby panels inserted; complete for one-light gas with Welsbach outfit..... $5.75

Same Dome as Above—fitted for three-light electric pull chain sockets; at..... $6.95

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR

Market Here and Save Money

Freight charges PREPAID in accordance with our well established regulations in the 15 States nearest New York. Freight charges are also prepaid to the Military Camps in Texas, Plattsburg, Peekskill and Beekman. Mail and Telephone Orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000. OUR NEW GROCERY CATALOGUE IS READY. ASK FOR A FREE COPY.

Imported Biscuits New shipment just arrived from Huntley & Palmer, Reading, England.

ARROWROOT, Monarch, Marie, Sweet Assorted; packet..... 19c

ALGERIA TEA RUSK—packet..... 25c

ALBERT, Cuban Fingers, Cafe Noir, Fruit, Rich Tea, Wheat Meal; packet..... 20c

A KOLL BISCUITS—made without sugar or starch; recommended for diabetes; 2½-lb. can, $2.95; lb..... $1.10

NEW POTATOES—the best selections in the market; bbl., $3.45; bush., 60-lb. bag, $1.58; peck, 15 lbs..... 40c

GRAPEFRUIT MARMALADE—Normanna brand; doz., $2.10; reg. 25c tall jar..... 18c

New Apples Greens or Red; for cooking and baking; 5-quart basket..... 45c

Sugar

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
CUT LOAF SUGAR	$1.15	58c
CUBE LOAF SUGAR	1.09	55c
POWDERED SUGAR	1.07	54c
SOFT WHITE SUGAR	97c	49c
XXXX CONFECTIONERS' SUGAR	1.09	55c

Fragrant Teas For icing or for serving hot.

GARDEN GROWN—all varieties, black, green or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $4.25; lb..... 88c

FANCY TEAS—all varieties, green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $2.15; lb..... 45c

MIXED TEA SPECIAL—4 lbs., $1; lb..... 28c

Sugar BEST REFINED GRANULATED—25-lb. cotton bag, $1.85; 10-lb. cotton bag..... 75c

Sold at these prices with Grocery Orders.

SMALL BABY MACKEREL—Normanna brand; imported in Bordelaise sauce; doz., $2.10; reg. 20c can..... 18c

RAISIN BREAD—made in our own bakery with seeded Muscatel raisins; large loaf..... 15c

WE DELIVER BREAD.

BREAKFAST FOOD—Parched Farinose; packed by the Quaker Oats Co.; 6 packages, 68c; reg. 14c. packages..... 12c

FANCY PASTRY FLOUR—Fountain quality ½-bbl. bag, $1.25; 7-lb. bag..... 40c

Steaks Choice cuts of sirloin; lb..... 24c

Coffee Our own roasting.

HERALD BLEND COFFEE—3¼ lbs., $1; lb. 31c

FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—5 lbs., $1; lb. 20c

ROYAL GARDEN COFFEE, a blend of the finest grown; 10 lbs., $4.25; lb..... 45c

PURE OLIVE OIL—imported from France; gallon can, $2.95; quart can, 85c; pint can..... 45c

WHOLE HEAD RICE—10 lbs., 85c; 5 lbs..... 43c

Smoked Meats

SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb..... 21c

SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb..... 23c

HAZEL WESTPHALIA-STYLE BACON—lb..... 27c

MILD-CURED BACON—lb..... 24c

10c Specials at 5c

DELICO DESSERT JELLY.

REX CHILI CON CARNE.

GOLD MEDAL CORN FLAKES.

PRIDE OF THE KITCHEN AMMONIA POWDER.

LAUNDRY BALL BLUE.

IMPORTED SARDINES—Marie Elizabeth brand; quarters; doz., $2.30; can..... 20c

GLOSS STARCH—Hazel brand; 6-lb. box, 45c; 3-lb. carton..... 25c

Soap

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S LENOX SOAP—reg. $3.45 box, 100 bars, $2.95; 8 reg. 4c bars..... 25c

BARBITT'S SPECIAL—10 bars Babbitt's Best Soap and 1 reg. 10c can Spic and Span Metal Polish; at..... 45c

Candles At half price and less.

BIRTHDAY OR TAPER CANDLES—dozen cartons, 55c; 24 candles in carton; reg. 10c; special at..... 5c

CORDOVA CANDLES—yellow or green; doz. cartons, $1.75; reg. 30c carton..... 15c

POISON FLY PAPER—pkge., 5 sheets, 5c; 6 packages..... 25c

Fresh Fruits

PEACHES—ripe, juicy fruit; large till..... 39c

LEMONS—thin skin and juicy; 3 doz., 75c; doz..... 27c

Melon Specials

WATERMELONS—large, ripe, red, sweet Georgia fruit; each..... 39c

CANTALOUPES—selected, sweet, ripe Maryland fruit; crate of 45, $1.75; doz., 47c; each..... 4c

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S. H. Stamps Thereafter

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Builders Enlarge Holdings for New Apartments on East and West Sides of the City.

TRANSFER ON SIXTH AVENUE

Otto Kahn Leases His 70th Street Garage—Buyers in Newark —Suburban Activity.

Two important deals of recent date have involved purchases of additional property by builders for apartment house development. Edgar A. Levy, who has been prominently identified with some of the largest east side multi-family structures, was the buyer of the private residence at 66 East Seventy-eighth Street, 17 by 102.2, which the owner, Frances D. Burnham, was reported on Saturday as having contracted to sell. The property adjoins the old Mason-Seaman garage on the southwest corner of Park Avenue, acquired by Mr. Levy a few months ago. With his recent purchase he controls a plot 76.8 on Park Avenue and 117 on Seventy-eighth Street. It will be improved at once with a thirteen-story apartment house, which will be ready for occupancy next season. John J. Kavanagh was the broker in both of the deals.

On the upper west side, Mulliken & Moeller were the buyers of the residence at 302 West Eighty-sixth Street sold in partition proceedings in June for $35,000. They own the adjoining three houses at 304 to 308 and with 302 have a plot fronting 81 feet by 102 deep. It will be improved with a twelve-story apartment house.

Acquires Sixth Avenue Corner.

John J. Tynan has taken title from the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn to the six-story lofts at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Eleventh Street, fronting 9.6 on the avenue, 50.10 on the street, and 166.7 deep, with a rear line of 50.5 feet. The bank took the property at foreclosure sale a month ago and has taken a mortgage of $112,000 from the new owner.

Bronx Apartment Sale.

The five-story apartment house at 1,392 Franklin Street, on plot 37.6 by 100 feet, has been sold by Catherine Darling to the Gramont Construction Company. Charles B. Van Valen was the broker. Meehan & Harlam represented the buyers as attorneys.

Brooklyn.

O. E. Larson has sold the two-family houses at 649 Fifty-fourth Street for A. P. Munson, 5,424 Seventh Avenue, for the Ridgewood Successors, and at 842 Fifty-seventh Street for John H. O'Rourke, and the single-family house at 938 Fifty-fifth Street for the Hamilton Builders.

R. A. Schlesing has sold the tenement house at 673 McDonough Street for Otto Devert to George C. Schneider.

Long Island.

Theodore S. Hall has sold a plot for the Huntington Estates to R. W. Lindsay, who will erect a bungalow.

Hammond & Fay have sold a one-family frame house at 14 Twenty-second Street, in the Elmhurst section, for A. Barrymore to A. Vellek.

The Lockwood Construction Company has purchased the plot 175 by 200 on the west side of Eighth Avenue, north of Pierce Avenue, Long Island City, and the Quezeal Art Glass and Decorating Company has purchased a plot on the north side of Metropolitan Avenue, east of Vincent Street.

Plots at Stewart Manor have been sold by the Peter Cusack Agency to B. McGonevan, J. Magee, J. J. Grimes, Sam Purdy, and E. J. Maher.

Rockaway Park Trade.

The Rockaway Park Realty Company has exchanged for William A. Colton an apartment house with store on Washington Avenue, Rockaway Park, lot 30 by 122, to Samuel Aronson, who has given in exchange eight lots on Lincoln Avenue, Rockaway Park.

Buyer at Newark.

The building at 32 South Orange Avenue, 25 by 100, has been sold by Feist & Feist for the estate of John H. Mentz. The buyer, Andrew Passak, will use it for his business.

The vacant plots at 496 to 500 Belmont Avenue and 190 Ridgewood Avenue have been purchased by Banne Schaulman from Alexander Lelong, for improvement with three-family dwellings. Louis Schlesinger was the broker.

Brooklyn Teacher Buys Farm.

William H. Strong, Principal of the High School of Brooklyn, has purchased a 207-acre farm from Frederick Lee, near Dover Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y. It was held at $14,000. The Batson Farm Agency was the broker, and the latter has also sold the Tuffey farm near Kingston, N. Y., to a New York lawyer.

Otto Kahn Leases His Garage.

Otto H. Kahn has leased his large garage, through John J. Kavanagh, to George H. Shaffer. It is a four-story structure, on plot 82.8 by 100.5, at 165 and 167 East Seventieth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues.

Commercial Leases.

J. Arthur Fischer has rented to S. Krell, furrier, the parlor-floor store at 20 West Thirty-eighth Street, and for Joseph W. Stern & Co. the store at 645 Sixth Avenue to the Irma Shop.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the American Distributing Company the five-story building, 38 by 40 feet, at 356 and 358 West Fortieth Street to Gilhuly Brothers.

The store at 22 East 125th Street has been leased by Barnett & Co. to a phonograph company.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the building at 92 Broad Street to Lunham & Moore, for the estate of W. D. Mangam, and the building at 27 Mercer Street to the Nicholas Doddato Company.

Private Dwelling Leases.

John J. Kavanagh has leased for Edward Zellenka to Orlando P. Metcalf the three-story dwelling at 134 East Sixty-fourth Street. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. represented the lessee.

The Houghton Company has leased for Edna H. Moore to Jeanne Demands the four-story dwelling at 122 West Eighty-fifth Street.

Worthington Whitehouse has leased for Dr. Graham Lusk his house at 11 East Seventy-fourth Street to W. M. McKay.

BIGGEST SEASON EVER KNOWN FOR APARTMENT HOUSE RENTALS
DEMAND EQUALLY HEAVY IN EAST AND WEST SIDE CENTRES

Leasing Began Early and at the Present Time Over Eighty Per Cent. of Available Suites Are Rented—Fifth, Park, and West End Avenues Show Largest Development—Many of Most Expensive Filled Long Before Completion.

Two facts stand out prominently in the apartment-house situation this season on Manhattan Island. It is the best renting year that the brokers in charge of the leading houses ever knew. Second, while the total number of new multi-family houses has not been as numerous as in some years past, the number of high-grade houses with rentals running from $3,000 to $10,000 and over has been exceptionally large. This is true on both the east and west sides.

On the east side these expensive houses are chiefly on Park Avenue, which is adding every year to its reputation of the finest apartment house thoroughfare in the world. The two most expensive, however, are on Fifth Avenue, at Sixty-third and Seventy-second Streets, respectively, where special efforts have been made to provide large and admirably equipped suites, and where the rentals thus far, notwithstanding the fact that the annual rate is from $15,000 to $20,000, and even higher where additional rooms have been taken, have been highly satisfactory to the builders and brokers.

On the west side West End Avenue has witnessed the finest apartment house development. About ten new houses are preparing to open in October, and the full rental lists of half the number has naturally led to some big investment purchases and plans for new houses for next year's occupancy.

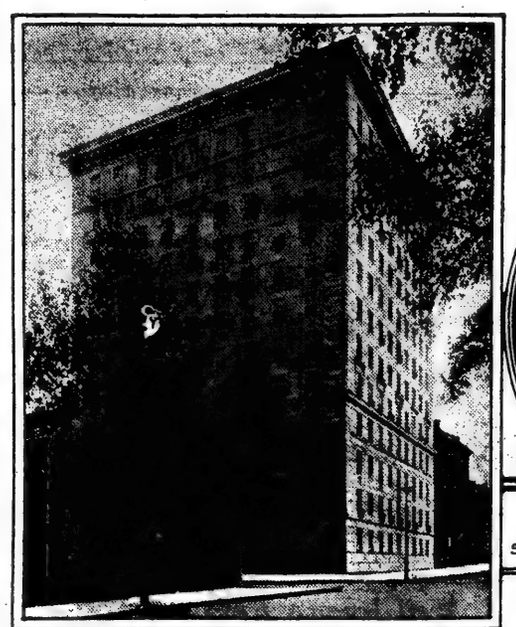
Broadway has not shown much activity. Of chief importance there is the immense Astor Court, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets, on the east side. If the interior arrangements of the house are as satisfying and as well planned as is its general architectural design from the exterior the Astor Court will readily rank among the foremost of our big apartment structures, as not only sensibly designed, but as perfectly as is possible at the present time.

The side streets, both on the east and west sides, have also witnessed a considerable addition to the nine-story houses, and the demand for these is always good.

On the west side the same story is heard in every large brokerage office regarding the unusual activity of the renting season. The Wood, Dolson Company, with about 100 houses on its list, has fully 80 per cent. of apartments rented. Most of the vacancies are in the older houses. Slawson & Hobbs report the biggest apartment renting season in their experience. The big west side demand is for small suites of from two to six rooms, and in the better type of houses these are all gone.

"We are coming nearer to the point where the demand is greater than the supply," said the representative of Slawson & Hobbs, "anything good of six rooms and under may be said to be at a premium, and it is no wonder that in many cases rents have been raised about 5 per cent."

While West End Avenue is the finest apartment house thoroughfare on the west side, the houses there have not



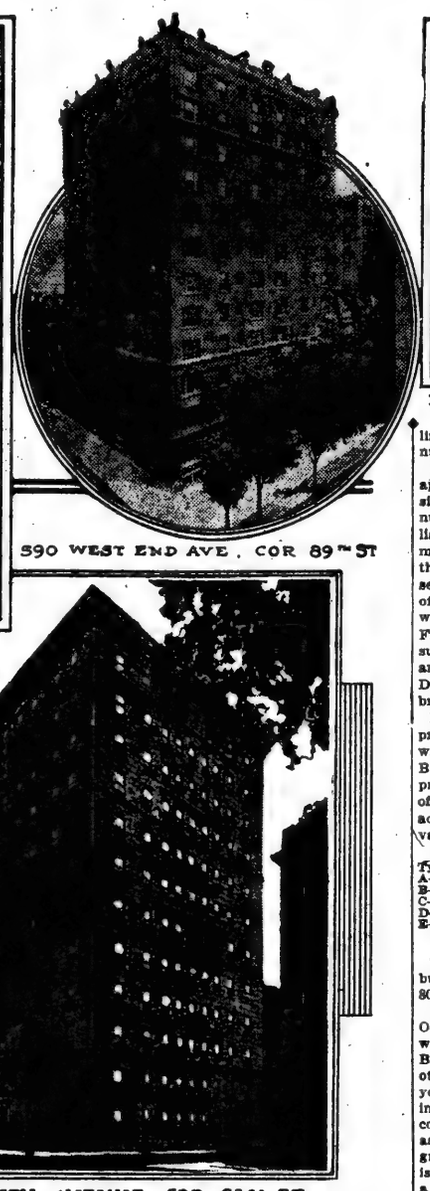
72 ND ST. AND FIFTH AVE

yet tried to vie in costliness with the Park Avenue buildings. The builders do not provide such large suites and the average rental is under $4,000. There are, of course, some apartments on the west side for which $5,000 and upward is paid, but they are small compared to the east side.

One of the best houses of this type is that on the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-first Street, built about two years ago by A. G. Meyer. On its southerly exposure he provided a row of apartments, one on a floor, of thirteen rooms, containing five master's bedrooms. They rent from $4,500 to $5,000, and there is always a waiting list.

The success of these large suites at high rates has led many brokers to believe that if some of the new houses had adopted the same plan they would have met with instant success.

"The trouble about west side houses," said one broker "is that there are too few big suites of five or more master's bedrooms. Mr. Meyer provided the need and there is always a demand for them. While the new West End Avenue houses have been well rented, some being entirely filled from the plans, I cannot help feeling that had two or three been constructed on a little more luxurious plan regarding the layout of the rooms, not only would they have been filled at once but at higher rates than the more numerous smaller ones have gone for."



590 WEST END AVE., COR 89TH ST

145 TO 149 EAST 49 TH ST.

820 FIFTH AVENUE COR 63RD ST.

To the average man in the street who views the new east side houses and reads of the $20,000 rates being paid for the privilege of living in them, the wonder is that the builders can keep on turning out so many high-priced suites every year and still find the people to pay for them. It has been going on for four or five years, and, strange to say, instead of reaching a limit, seems to be increasing annually.

Never before have so many expensive apartments been provided on the east side. The two big houses on Fifth Avenue naturally cut a big figure in this list, but Park Avenue has furnished many $5,000 rentals and upward. That the demand is not reaching a limit is seen in the remarkable leasing success of the seventeen-story building on the west side of Park Avenue between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets with suites of thirteen to eighteen rooms and every one leased before last May. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were the brokers.

In the new buildings on the east side preparing for occupancy on Oct. 1, there will be about 500 apartments. Lawrence B. Elliman of Pease & Elliman has prepared an interesting classification of these new apartments, showing the actual number by rental value and the vacancies existing last week. It is:

Type.	Rental.	Suites.	Vacancies.
A	$10,000 and up	53	23
B	$5,000 to $10,000	90	7
C	$3,000 to $5,000	123	30
D	$2,000 to $3,000	106	20
E	$1,000 to $2,000	108	15
		473	97

This list shows that the new apartment buildings on the east side are more than 80 per cent. rented.

"In the buildings ready for occupancy Oct. 1, 1915," said Mr. Elliman, "there were none of the Class A type; of Class B there were thirty-six, and, with the others, a total of 298 new apartments a year ago. In spite of the very great increase in the number of apartments constructed the proportion of vacancies as of Aug. 15 last year was much greater than Aug. 15 this year, so there is not much question that there will be a scarcity of apartments before Oct. 1. We have rented this year 328 apartments, and, when it is considered that the apartment business on the east side is a growth of less than ten years, the volume of the business is remarkable and still seems to be growing."

Francis S. Bancroft of the Pease & Elliman firm called attention to another rapid renting example in the new building at the corner of Sixty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, which was entirely rented before the steel work was completed.

"The building contains twenty-eight apartments," said Mr. Bancroft, "and the first lease was signed Jan. 17, 1916, and the lease of the last apartment was signed early in March, establishing what we believe is a record for quick renting, inasmuch as within six weeks from Jan. 19 all of the apartments in a building which would not be ready for occupancy until the following October were entirely rented."

Discussing the apartment-house situation on the east side Douglas L. Elliman said:

"The renting season of the present year has been a remarkable one so far and promises to break all records for demand in high-class apartments. As a matter of fact, we have been making leases all Summer. There are about sixteen new apartment houses to be opened for occupancy this Fall, and the fact that they are from 90 to 95 per cent. rented at the present time is the best proof of the unusual demand for the high-class apartment, especially in the Park Avenue section. Excellent conditions also prevail among the medium class of apartments, which are better rented at this time than they have been for several years."

Among the tenants who are paying the highest apartment rentals this season are those in the new Fifth Avenue houses. In the twelve-story building on the southeast corner of Seventy-second Street large suites have been taken by Victor Morawetz, Mrs. Paul Morton, Mrs. Charles S. Baldwin, Herbert L. Pratt, Daniel G. Reed, Henry L. Durand, Henry B. Sanderson, Charles A. Stone, and James McLean.

In the similar building on the northeast corner of Sixty-third Street the tenants include Robert Goelet, C. K. G. Billings, Harold I. Pratt, Mrs. L. V. Harkness, Eugene Meyer, Jr., and Henry D. Whiton. There is also a third Fifth Avenue apartment at 1,067, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets, adjoining the Henry Phipps residence on the Eighty-seventh Street corner.

Mark Rafalsky, in speaking of the leasing conditions on the upper west side, reiterated the versions of other brokers as to the exceptionally active renting season.

"Inquiries for apartments began earlier than usual," said Mr. Rafalsky, "and, to my mind, there has never been a season where so many suites in the new houses were rented from the plans. In the older houses, too, the majority of tenants have renewed their leases. Good apartments on the west side south of Ninety-sixth Street are actually scarce. It has also been a year of practically no concessions and for the first time in several seasons there has been an increase in rental value in many houses. Summing it all up, the renting situation on West End Avenue has never been in better condition."

PREPARING THE CITY BUDGET FOR 1917

The work of the Board of Estimate in preparing the annual budget for 1917 will be carefully watched by real estate interests in this city. The Greater New York Charter provides that the budget shall be approved or reduced by the Board of Aldermen, and also that preliminary public hearings shall be held at which taxpayers and other citizens shall have opportunity to express their views as to the proposed expenditures.

Controller Prendergast has extended an invitation to the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests to attend these hearings and similar invitations are extended to other organizations. The Advisory Council will make a most careful study of the proposed estimates from the various city departments with the purpose of suggesting reductions.

For several years past Controller Prendergast has published a series of Budget News Bulletins. Within the next few days Bulletin No. 1 of the series of 1916 will be issued, wherein will be set forth clearly the methods pursued in the preparation and adoption of the tax budget. For the information of real estate owners Controller Prendergast has written the following brief résumé on the question of budget preparation:

It is customary for the head of each city bureau or department to prepare estimates for his requirements for the ensuing year. These departmental estimates are examined and analyzed by the Bureau of Standards with regard to personal service, by the Bureau of Contract Supervision with regard to matters other than personal service, and by the Committee on Education of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with regard to education and libraries. These bureaus are assisted by the Commissioner of Accounts and the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics.

After the estimates are compiled dates are fixed and advertised in the City Record for preliminary hearings before the Subcommittee on Tax Budget, of which Robert B. McIntyre is Chairman, when taxpayers have a direct opportunity to question the departmental heads themselves. Protests are referred to the main Committee on Tax Budget, which consists of the Controller, Chairman, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the Presidents of Brooklyn and the Bronx, who present a tentative budget for adoption by the full Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This tentative budget is printed for public distribution in the latter part of October and public hearings are held then by the full board. The budget, as definitely adopted, must be transmitted to the Board of Aldermen not later than Oct. 31. Items not made mandatory by State law may be reduced, but no increases can be made.

Action must be taken in twenty days, but all changes are subject to the veto of the Mayor, which can be overridden by a three-fourths vote. During the month of February following, the budget is transmitted by the Controller to the Board of Aldermen. All property except special franchises taxable for local purposes is assessed in the meantime by the Department of Taxes and Assessments, and on March 1 of each year the assessment rolls of real and personal property for the calendar year are presented to the Board of Aldermen, as required by Section 907 of the Greater New York Charter. The Board of Aldermen determines the tax rates and on or before March 28 delivers the rolls to the Receiver of Taxes, as required by Section 911 of the charter, directing the Receiver to collect the taxes. They are now payable semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1 in each year.

The budget is financed principally by means of the taxation of real estate, real estate of corporations, special franchises, and personal property.

The tax levy, based upon the assessed valuation and the tax rates, as fixed, never amounts to the total budget. This is due to the fact that certain revenues collected by various city departments each year are credited to an account called the "general fund of the city" for the reduction of taxation.

The chief items of this general fund are: Interest on taxes and assessments, school moneys from the State of New York, bank tax, liquor excise tax, surplus revenues of the "sinking fund for the redemption of city debt No. 1," and transfers of unexpended balances in appropriation and special revenue bond fund accounts of previous years.

From May 17, 1916, and in subsequent years this fund will also receive motor vehicle fees, pursuant to chapter 577, laws of 1916, which provides that 50 per centum of the registration fees of motor vehicles collected in the counties within the City of New York shall be paid to the Chamberlain and become a credit to the "general fund" of the City of New York. This act became a law May 17, 1916, and will doubtless increase the annual revenues of the "general fund" by many thousands of dollars. The amount of the "general fund" for the reduction of taxation is estimated each year, mainly upon the basis of the previous year's collections. Attention is called to the fact that subsequent to May 17, 1916, the revenue from the special franchise tax will be increased by approximately $250,000 each year. This is due to the adoption of chapter 571, laws of 1916, "An act to amend the tax law, in relation to deduction from special franchise tax for local purposes." This act provides in part, that car license fees or tolls paid for the privilege of crossing a bridge owned by the city shall be deducted from the franchise tax except in a city of the first class.

A portion of the revenues of the city, principally excise taxes, is diverted each year to the credit of various departmental pension funds. Some of these funds are also increased by salary and wage accruals, fines, sale of property, &c.

CITY PROPERTY.

Tax Department Shows Holdings Aggregate More than $1,502,000,000.

Tax Commissioner Lawson Purdy makes the following statement on real property owned by the City of New York: The assessed value of the property owned by the City of New York in 1915 was $1,502,000,000, while the aggregate assessed value of all the real property that is taxable was $8,108,000,000.

Of this great investment of a billion and a half by the city $123,000,000 represented the assessed value of school sites, schools, and other property under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education.

The assessed value of parks was $673,000,000. The assessed value of the property under the jurisdiction of the departments of Charity and Correction, which includes numerous hospitals, amounted to $54,000,000.

Property of a semi-public character owned by private corporations and exempted from taxation because of its semi-public character was assessed in 1915 for $392,000,000.

WILL TEST NEW LAW.

New Method for the Legal Opening of Highways.

The Queens Bureau of Street Openings is preparing to make a test of the new law, which provides for the legal opening of highways by a Justice of the Supreme Court, without a jury, instead of by the old method of appointing Commissioners in Condemnation to hear the testimony of petitioners and the experts employed by the Law Department of the city.

The first actions under the new process will be the legal opening of Genesee Street, in South Woodhaven, in the Brooklyn boundary, from Liberty Street to Wakeman Street and Hudson Street, in the same neighborhood, from Atlantic Avenue to Liberty Avenue; also Archer Place, in Jamaica, from Van Wyck Avenue to the centre line of Branford Street, the highway going under the Jamaica elevated tracks of the Long Island Railroad, in front of the Jamaica station.

The cars of the Manhattan and Queens trolley line run over the route of the proposed highway.

FACTORIES FOR PATERSON.

$250,000 Raised by Popular Subscription for Their Development.

The sum of $250,000 has been raised by popular subscription by the Paterson (N. J.) Development Company, an offspring of the Paterson Chamber of Commerce, for the erection of model factory buildings on a plan similar to the Bush Terminal.

They have purchased 116 city lots 25 by 100. The property comprises four city blocks, extending along the Erie Railroad tracks from Gray Street to Madison Avenue. The entire frontage of the property along the Erie Railroad tracks makes the location an ideal one for such buildings as the company will erect.

There will be eight buildings 75 by 100, four stories in height, the construction to be a reinforced concrete skeleton with reinforced concrete floors and brick curtain walls, using steel sash which provides a maximum light area.

The buildings to be equipped with large freight elevators and three flights of fireproof stairs inclosed in fireproof shafts and protected by fire doors; the buildings to be properly heated and fully equipped with a sprinkler system, including cistern and distributing tank; also necessary piping for an air compressor.

A railroad siding to be run in and provision made for loading platforms, convenient to the freight elevator for shipping, both by rail and truck.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½%
MORTGAGE MONEY
Prompt answers, low charges. Mortgages arranged by assignment of existing loans, effecting substantial savings, thereby increasing net income from your property.
CHARLES F. NOYES CO.
Tel. 2000 John
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MORTGAGE LOANS.
SPECIAL FUND OF
$20,000 2ND MTG. MONEY ON APT. HOUSES
S. A. Israel - R. M. De Leeuw Co.
85 Nassau St. Lowest fees and rates.

$2,000 000 @ 4½%
TO LOAN IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.
S. Osgood Pell & Co. Tel. 5410 Bryant. 16-17 West 44th St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
THIS WEEK AUGUST 24-25-26
AT AUCTION
225 Choice Sites for your own PRIVATE BUNGALOW at MIDLAND BEACH
Staten Island. Also 200 Choice Residential Lots—Richm'd Rd
Grant Terrace
Take S. I. Ferry Trolley Passes Property
5 ct. fare.
ABSOLUTE DISSOLUTION SALE
2 o'clock each day rain or shine
10% DOWN on day of sale. 10% on signing contract
BALANCE ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS
Send To-day for Particulars.
George G. Baker, Auct'r
71 E. 42d St., N.Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Real Estate in All Its Branches.
Joseph P. Day
31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

BUILDING MATERIAL.
SAFE ELECTRIC WIRING
LORD ELECTRIC CO.
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS

REAL ESTATE.
Fancy Fruit Farm
55 Acres, $3,600 Equipped
400 young bearing apple trees; also pears, peaches, plums, grapes; ¾ acre strawberries; only 10 minutes' walk to trolley and 4½ miles to city; 8-room house, barn, shop, and 2 poultry houses; spring watered pasture; a lot of wood. Owner's interests in distant State force early sale, and he throws in horse, 6 cows and heifers, 100 hens, bees, wagons, tools, machinery, harnesses, and 9 acres corn, potatoes, &c.; $2,600 takes all; part down. Details Page 11, "Strout's Big Bunch of Bargains"; copy mailed free. E. A. Strout's Farm Agency, Dept. 30966, 150 Nassau St., New York.

REAL ESTATE.
42D ST. OFFICE.
Taylor Building, between 5th & Madison.
Lawyers, Architects, Draftsmen branch, north light; 3 large front and 2 rear windows. Elevator. 681 sq. ft.; $1,200.
ALEX. TAYLOR & CO., Inc., 26 E. 42d St. Mr. Taylor.

Cummuters!
If you don't know Rockland County, with its wonderful shore front on the Hudson, its beautiful small farms and building sites, fine roads and quick commuting service, send for a map. Also details of a river front home for $6,500 and a 38-acre farm and charming old Dutch house for $8,000.
Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.

ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN BARGAINS.
Homes acquired by foreclosure and exchange; Plainfield, Hasbrouck Heights, Paterson, Freeport, N. Y., White Plains; small amount down, balance easy; would exchange; send for list; brokers note. Gilbert Elliott, 2 Rector St., New York. Telephone 879 Rector.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
AMSTERDAM AV. BARGAIN
near subway and "L" below 116th St.
Rents, $10,500
Price, $85,000
1st Mtg., $55,000
(can be increased
New law, 2 stores, four apartments; each floor 2-5—2-4; always fully rented. Will take small parcel in part payment. Quick action necessary.
Principals only.
NASSOIT & LANNING
Broadway at 89th St.

BROADWAY CORNER.
Builder will sell at a big sacrifice 12-story fireproof Apartment, with stores, fully rented; private house, suburban or country estate considered in part payment.
NASSOIT & LANNING,
Broadway, corner 89th Street, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
WANTED
A HOME IN
NEW YORK CITY
Upper West Side Preferred
Possession not later than Oct. 1.
Will give in part payment a residence containing 14 rooms and 3 bathrooms, all improvements, situated on large tract of land located in Essex Fells, near Montclair, N. J., and 15 miles from New York City. Price $40,000; bank mortgage $15,000. For attention, send full particulars to F. J. R., 59 East 123d St., New York City.

MANAGEMENT
of income property to the highest efficiency. By our system the income should increase.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
Broadway, Corner 100th St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
FACTORY PROPERTY
IN GREATER NEW YORK.
70,000 Feet Floor Space,
300-foot dock, 18 feet water at low tide; steam and electric power plant; sale or lease; also 30 acres, having 3,000 feet dock frontage, with 18 feet water; will divide.
Airmor Company, 100 B'way. Rector 9107.

$7,000 cash buys, direct from builder. Choice 5-story apartment, West Side. 87x100. Two 5-room apartments on a floor, leased $4,100. Bank mortgage $32,000, 5 years, 5%. Price $45,000. Terms to suit. Inquire at rental office 2030 Morris Ave., 3 blocks south of Fordham Road, opposite school.

EASY HOUSEKEEPING HOMES
Crown St., on the southerly slope of Eastern Parkway Heights, 4 blocks from the Parkway, just east of Prospect Park. Over 100 feet above tidewater.

Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs., and reached by Rogers Av., Nostrand Av., St. John's Place, Ocean Av. or Franklin Av. cars to Crown St.
20 finished and sold—24 more under construction—no two alike
Take your choice of Brooklyn's finest offering from the standpoint of accessibility, appearance, construction, and price.
Seven large rooms and bath; living room 20 ft. x 20 ft., main bedroom 20 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in.; superior selected trim throughout, parquet floors, hot water heat, electric brackets, unequaled closet room, tiled baths and kitchens. Driveway and garage space for two cars.
LOTS 20 FEET WIDE BY 120 FEET DEEP.
Price $8,750—$1,500 Cash
BALANCE $55 MONTHLY TO COVER PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST. OTHER EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company policy, insuring title to the premises, free to the purchaser.
Representative on the property. Telephone Main 6480.
REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn

Ready September 1st
New Attractive ALL YEAR Homes at
HOWARD BEACH ESTATES
Come down To-day and SEE these attractive, well built, six and seven room homes located in the heart of New York's fastest growing seaside home community, 29 minutes from Broadway.
Here there are no assessments to pay and each home has steam heat, electric light and city water. The streets are paved and you are but 3 to 7 minutes from L. I. Railway Station, where 54 Electric trains stop daily. Close to Waterfront on Jamaica Bay and Private Basins, Bathing Beach, Casino and Tennis Courts.
Low Prices—Easy Terms
Do not buy elsewhere until you have inspected these unusual values.
FULL PARTICULARS RQOM
SMITH & RICHMOND, Inc., Sales Mgrs.,
51 CHAMBERS ST. PHONE WORTH 3836.
For personal inspection take Rockaway Beach L. I. R. R. train from Penn. Station or Flatbush Ave. to Howard Beach. Office opposite station.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
YOU CAN BUY
An American Basement Dwelling
SITUATED NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE IN THE SEVENTIES, CONTAINING THREE BATHS, HARDWOOD FLOORS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND IN GOOD CONDITION.
AT A SACRIFICE.
Full particulars.
SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72nd St., Near Broadway.

315 Riverside Drive
American Basement Dwelling
Five-story dwelling, limestone front; lot 21x100 feet; most modern, with passenger elevator; just renovated and newly decorated. Delivery entrance on 104th St. Price $75,000.
Free and clear.
Might entertain trade.
I. Randolph Jacobs, Owner, 30 East 42d St.

$15,000 cash buys choice West Side 5-story apartment 75x100. 6 families on a floor—four, four rooms, and two, three rooms. Rent $10,200. Price $80,000. Mortgage to suit 5 years at 5%. May exchange. Renting Office, 2,280 Morris Ave. 2 blocks south of Fordham Road, opposite school.

$150,000 To Loan
Wall Street law firm will have this amount by Sept. 1st. Only bona fide applicants with particulars need answer. Manhattan and Bronx. P 263 Times Downtown.

STABLE FOR SALE
208 West 77th, Near Broadway.
3 story brick, 25x100; modern in every way; immediate possession.
THOMAS COLLINS, 30 East 42d St., N. Y.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Private Homes
Near Van Cortlandt Park.
Beautiful 9-room house with every modern convenience; delightfully situated on a plot 65x100 feet deep; electric lights, parquet floors, hot-water heat, open fireplace; within 3 minutes of N. Y. Central Station. Bargain, $6,750-$8,000. Easy terms.
Plenty of Room for Garage and Driveway
MARTHA AVE.,
Bet. 240th-241st St.
D. Houlihan, Owner, 2,659 Bainbridge Av.

ROCKLEDGE COURT
3,044 Albany Crescent.
Broadway-231st St. subway station, 3-4-5 rooms; all improvements; $24 to $36.
Class of tenants restricted.
Call at above address only.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Factory or Waterfront Property, 24 Acres ½ Mile Frontage
on Gerrison's Canal, Jamaica Bay; unequalled for factories needing shipping facilities, coal or material yards, hotels or bungalows.
Jos. Rohrer 62 West 31st St. 'Phone Circle 3731. Brokers Protected.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
A FINE HOME
VERY LITTLE CASH AND $35 A MONTH PAYS EVERYTHING. 7 LARGE ROOMS, ENCLOSED PORCH, LAWN AND GARDEN. ONE-FAMILY BRICK, IN HEALTHFUL RESIDENTIAL SECTION. 34 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL, MANHATTAN. COME TO-DAY OR WRITE FOR PHOTOGRAPH.
ALCO BUILDING CO.,
66th St. and 22nd Av., Brooklyn.
Opp. 23d Av. Station Sea Beach Subway.
Take Sea Beach Subway, Municipal Bldg.

FOR SALE
"LUNA VILLA"
WEST 17TH ST. & MERMAID AV.
ALSO
TWO-FAMILY HOUSE
2881 WEST 17TH ST., CONEY ISLAND
Lot approximately 65x100 feet.
The Equitable Trust Co. of New York.

$6,250
CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful walk from Kings Highway Station; parked street only 2 minutes' run See Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large
HOLLOW TILE GARAGE.
Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 382 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL BRICK HOUSES
$250 Cash; Balance Like Rent.
One and two-family; 4th Ave. Subway, Brooklyn; $4,500-$5,250. G. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York; Cort. 7440.

$3,500 California Bungalow Located 5 Rooms on Parkway
Up-to-date, 2 bedrooms and bath on 1st floor, 3 large rooms, bath and sleeping porch on 2nd floor; garage. (Something new.) See this before you buy. Built and Owner, J. D. Ranck, 1,469 Ave. J, B. B. L., Ave. "J" Sta. Phone 4504 Midwood.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
BUSINESS MEN'S ATTENTION
Beautiful home of 10 rooms and 3 baths overlooking L. I. Sound; large grounds, plenty of shade; every modern improvement, sewer, water, gas, electricity; 27 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; 44 trains daily; deep water anchorage; privilege of private bathing beach; will sell cheap for cash or on reasonable terms if desired. Call R. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St.

GOLF
Pronounced by America's greatest experts "all things considered, contour of land, nature of soil, club house sight, proximity to Manhattan, etc., this is the finest piece of Golf land I've ever seen." 112 acres on Boulevard; by auto 20 minutes from 59th Street. This would be fine for subdivision or it is on 5c. trolley. Sacrifice price. E. H. SWEET, 334 Fulton St., Jamaica. Jamaica 476.

LITTLE HOUSE AT JAMAICA, $3,000
Hedge around property; fruit trees; attractive house with run; 3 blocks from trolley. Terms to suit buyer. R. Lackey, 189 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Only 37 Semi-Bungalow Plots Left

at $1,500 a lot west of Ocean Ave. and south of Oriental Boulevard.

Only 6 Lots Left

at $1,000 west of Ocean Ave.

Only a Few Blocks Left

at $1,000 a lot east of Ocean Ave. at

MANHATTAN BEACH

WHY?

Because only once in years is there such an *opportunity* as is offered *NOW* by the LIQUIDATION prices at Manhattan Beach.

IMAGINE

—Ocean Front NEW YORK CITY property
—With all improvements IN and PAID for
—Sewers, water, gas, electric light, best of macadam streets, granolithic sidewalks
—With a wonderful bathing beach and a $500,000 ESPLANADE
—With a PRIVATE CAR line on 10 minute schedule
—45 Minutes from the heart of the City
—With "L" and B. R. T. trolleys all day and all night

AT SUCH PRICES.

SEE this wonderful development with its fine homes.

Take Brighton Beach train of the B. R. T. from City Hall, N. Y., to Sheepshead Bay Station, and then take Manhattan Beach trolley, running on 10 minutes' schedule.

Write for Booklet to

Joseph P. Day 31 Nassau St., N. Y.
Sales Agt.

A REAL HOME—IS PARK HILL
On-the-Hudson

SETTLED twenty-five years ago, Park Hill has passed the "development" stage; it is a suburb of the highest class containing more than 200 real homes, reflecting substantial good taste and refinement.

North, from Van Cortlandt on Broadway, a short motor run will bring you to the entrance. High upon a hill, commanding magnificent views, Park Hill offers every advantage of the city and country.

Three routes of rapid transit, including Subway to Van Cortlandt Park with Broadway trolley to Park Hill.

Send for beautiful folio of views—or better, plan to drive to Park Hill today.

GEORGE HOWE, Sales Agent
527 Fifth Avenue New York

Westchester County Is Growing Rapidly

as one of the choicest residential sections in the world.

Population 1900, 184,000; 1910, 283,000; 1915, 321,000.

In the southern part are four cities. Beyond these the more open or green country, in which there is no settlement more delightful for homes than the

VILLAGE OF BRIARCLIFF MANOR

(Scarborough station, on main line, and Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam division of the New York Central Railroad.)

After 20 years of carefully planned improvements Briarcliff Manor offers attractions as a residential locality which cannot be surpassed. Illustrated folder on request. Address

Briarcliff Realty Company
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
Or Fish & Marvin, 527 Fifth Av. OR ANY BROKER.

A PALACE ON THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON RIVER

Offered to settle an estate! About five acres of land, sloping to the river, which are terraced and laid out at great cost to the owner with costly shrubs, flowers, ornamental trees, &c.; located in about the centre of this beautiful lawn is an ornamental fountain of costly design; there are many historic landmarks along this shore and two exclusive Country Clubs and one Yacht Club readily accessible.

The Main House: *A perfect dream of modern architecture, built of white stucco with green glazed tile roof; the house is about 100 feet front by about 40 feet in depth, with an extension on the right of the rear of main house, about 30 by 40, for kitchen, butler's pantry, servants' dining and sitting room, with sleeping rooms above for house servants; the dining rooms and drawing room, which are about 25 by 35 feet each, are divided by a most beautiful centre hall, about 20 by 25, with massive staircase at rear; opening off these two magnificent rooms, on either side, is a porch room about 20 by 35, all enclosed with screens in summer and glass for winter, making practically four rooms deep and large hall, which is like a room, and presents a very charming effect as you look from one end of the house to the other; the second floor has four bedrooms and the master bedroom, which is about 25 by 35 feet, opening out onto a living porch room about 20 by 35 feet, enclosed with glass in winter and screens for summer; there are three exquisite bathrooms on this floor and one bath and two large bed chambers and sleeping porch on third floor. Heated by latest vapor system.*

Shore House: *Very unique for entertaining, having large ballroom, billiard room, card and smoking room, also sleeping rooms; in fact, it is most ideal for the purpose for which it was built.*

Bachelor Bungalow: *Also built on the shore, equipped with sleeping rooms, den, living room, and fitted up for the bachelor's real comfort.*

Bathing Beach: *A charming sandy bathing beach between the bachelor's bungalow and the shore house, with very pretty bathhouse, fully equipped with shower, &c.*

Water and Light: *The best of pure water, electric light and gas is furnished from township central station at nominal cost; a feature worthy much consideration for one living in the country.*

Separate Laundry House: *Located back on the hill away from the house and house grounds, equipped with three or four bedrooms for help.*

Garage: *That will accommodate six large cars, built of the same construction as the main house, with every known convenience, lockers, oil and gasolene tanks, &c., with sleeping quarters and bath above. For permit to inspect, call or address*

FITCH H. MEDBURY, 437 FIFTH AVENUE

Facts for Men of Family
Consider Summer Sports

and the facilities for their enjoyment—in purchasing a home. All sports are enjoyed at their best in

MOUNTAIN LAKES RESIDENTIAL PARK

High in the Healthy Hills of Northern New Jersey.

Fact 7—Two large connecting lakes in centre of Mountain Lakes, affording to residents ideal boating, bathing, and fishing.

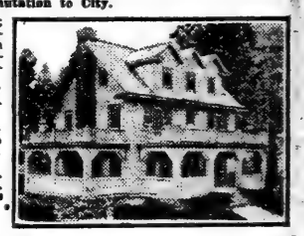
Fact 8—Golf grounds and country club tennis courts convenient to all homes and residents of Mountain Lakes.

Fact 9—Driving, horseback riding, motoring; over 30 miles of beautiful drives within Mountain Lakes.

These are facts. More facts to follow next Sunday. Read them.

This English All-Year Home Near Water, $8,500.

Convenient Commutation to City.



A charming home of 10 rooms; 2 baths; finely situated on large grounds; large living room with open fireplace; dining room with fireplace; parquet floors, beamed ceilings, electric light; walls paneled in hardwoods.

Wise restrictions guarantee every protection, city convenience and country advantage to your family.

Twenty other homes with every convenience ranging from $6,000 cottage to $25,000 estates. Ready to live in now. See them. Unusually easy terms.

Two beautiful lakes, country club, golf, schools, churches. Ideal boating, bathing, fishing. Photographs and full particulars from

MOUNTAIN LAKES, INC.,
170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.

FORFEITURE SALE

Sacrificing at $7,250

A small cash payment buys it. Balance can be arranged to remain on first mortgage if so desired.

Purchaser having forfeited large cash payments because of business reverses, forcing this home back on seller's hands, house must be sold at once, thus being sacrificed at a fraction of its real worth. Title guaranteed.

This fine, all-year country home with extensive grounds right near the shore of one of the largest, finest lakes in the mountains, near express station and convenient commuting distance to any part of New York City. This unusual house has every facility and convenience for comfortable living; it contains 12 rooms and 2 baths. This house is substantially and honestly built; no such honest materials can be had at such a ridiculously low price. All sports are enjoyed here at their best. This house is convenient to fine country club, golf, etc.

This is an unheard-of bargain; house could not be built to-day for twice the price I am authorized to sell at, and is in first-class condition. The place is easily worth $12,000.

Address ATTORNEY, BOX H 130 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Long Island's Big Event

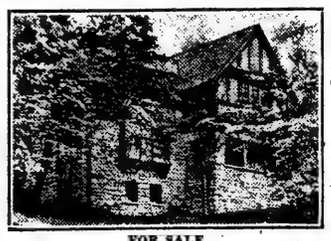
Brightwaters

Bayshore, L. I.

AUG. 19th to 28th

Ask T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th Street, N. Y., or at their Brightwaters office.

CONSERVATION OF PARK DISTRICT
FOR HOMES ONLY



FOR SALE

THE most attractive, Park and Residential, District in the City is at Riverdale-on-Hudson. Realizing the importance of conserving this, the Board of Estimate has restricted it to high-class residences only.

Fieldston

offers to homeseekers plots in the choicest part of this district.

For particulars address

DELAFIELD ESTATE
Tel. 277 John. 27 Cedar St.

At Pelham Manor
on Willard Ave.

SELL $10,000—$12,000 **or LEASE** $1,200—$1,500 per Annum

NINE MODERN HOMES

ALL DIFFERENT. CAN BE FINISHED TO SUIT.

On Plots 75x100 and 75x150.

8 to 10 Rooms—3 & 4 Tiled Baths (With Showers)

Master's Chamber, Dressing Room and Bath en suite.

LARGE Rooms, Closets, Verandas — Parquet Floors, Electric Lights, Open Fireplaces

Inquire of your own broker, or

JOHN T. BROOK CO., Builders, 120 W. 42d St., N. Y.
Tel. Pelham 4755. Tel. Bryant 2456.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A HOME ON THE ROLLING HILLS OF THE NORTH SHORE

27 Minutes from Penn. Terminal

PLUS—
THE PLEASURES OF THE WATER AT LITTLE NECK BAY

LITTLE NECK HILLS

3rd Ward Bor. of Queens

will benefit by the $100,000 improvements coming at the bay, which is a few minutes' walk from Little Neck Hills.

YOU CAN BUY A HOMESITE *NOW*

at $400 to $500 a lot

or a home already built with a small initial payment—balance like rent.

Write for booklet of PHOTOS and details or visit the property.

Joseph P. Day 31 Nassau St. N. Y.
Sales Agent
Office on Property Open Every Day

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"Uplands,"

The Magnificent Country Estate of the late

J. Borden Harriman

at

Mount Kisco, N. Y.

200 ACRES

House of brick construction; thirty rooms; numerous baths. Turkish bath room, showers; ten-room guests' cottage; squash court in separate brick building; coachman's house; superintendent's house; large stable; other suitable outbuildings; greenhouses; spring water; vegetable garden; Italian garden; miles of picturesque views over the Westchester Hills; no reasonable offer refused.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Sole Agent, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City.

This Bungalow on Mahopac Point, Lake Mahopac

For sale at cost on easy terms. Permanent Water Rights and Boat Mooring.

WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE.

Photographs of interiors and View of Property by Mail.

Mahopac Point Corporation
(Dept. T), 40 West 32d St.
'Phone 9860—Madison Square.

Westchester County Is Growing Rapidly

as one of the choicest residential sections in the world.

Population 1900, 184,000; 1910, 283,000; 1915, 321,000.

In the southern part are four cities. Beyond these the more open or green country, in which there is no settlement more delightful for homes than the

VILLAGE OF BRIARCLIFF MANOR

(Scarborough station, on main line, and Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam division of the New York Central Railroad.)

After 20 years of carefully planned improvements Briarcliff Manor offers attractions as a residential locality which cannot be surpassed. Illustrated folder on request. Address

Briarcliff Realty Company
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
Or Fish & Marvin, 527 Fifth Av. OR ANY BROKER.

FOR SALE

A very complete little farm and country home embracing a plottage of three contiguous tracts of land aggregating about thirteen acres, situated on the State Road near Bedford, in the Westchester Hills. Has fine, big shade trees, apple, peach, and pear orchards. A really good, old-fashioned house with bath, hot water heat, fireplaces, electricity, etc. Numerous outbuildings, including large poultry and pigeon houses. Everything in excellent condition.

Asking Price $20,000. Easy Terms.

John Crawford, 7 East 42nd Street, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RYE

One block from OAKLAND BEACH

This new stucco home just completed and ready for occupancy,

Price $9,750

The above house is built on corner plot 60x100, contains 4 large bedrooms; bath, extra large living room, with open fireplace, dining room, kitchen and pantry. Photograph and floor plan on application.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 East 42nd St., N. Y.
Phone, Murray Hill 3498.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Invest--Don't Spend
LARCHMONT GARDENS

A TYPICAL HOME, $5,500.00

Payments as rent, $50 per month.

An English Cottage, well planned and upon a finely located plot, large enough for garage and garden.

Larchmont Gardens is a beautifully developed residence park, ideal for country healthfulness, yet 38 minutes from Grand Central, 48 trains running daily. Both the Sound and inland country give every variety of wholesome recreation

Houses are ready to occupy, or built according to your own ideas by our Construction Department, from $5,000 up, including land. Attractive building sites from $600 up.

Payments divided to be no higher than your present rent. Send for views and booklet.

"HOW TO OWN YOUR OWN HOME."
GEORGE HOWE, *Sales Agent,*
527 Fifth Ave., New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT

Now Is the Time

to build your home at NEPONSIT.

To be sure that you will have no hot nights NEXT YEAR, that the next epidemic does not find your children in its path—leave the hot, stuffy, crowded city.

With its long, safe beach, from which tran-Jamaica Bay, the Club, the ocean with its pure, sients are excluded, the fishing and boating on bracing breezes, NEPONSIT is ideal.

You can get to your office in less than an hour from NEPONSIT. You can have your swim twice a day, and a real rest under blankets every night, in the year. Live at NEPONSIT and enjoy it the year round. Lots $559 up. Liberal terms. Phone Greeley 2741.

Neponsit Realty Company
Suite 509. 1 W. 34th St. New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR

$25,000 One of the most charming residences in Montclair, on fine corner, surrounded by beautiful shrubbery and massive elm trees; centre hall, large living room; music room connecting with solarium, which has large, open fireplace; extra large dining room finished in delft blue; dining solarium; butler's pantry; tiled kitchen; 7 master bedrooms; 4 baths; 2 sleeping porches; double oak floors; all interior woodwork finished in ivory; exterior tapestry brick; copper leaders, gutters, &c.; Spanish tile roof; double garage; large plot; convenient Lackawanna.

Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Station.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOME

on the north shore, Long Island; in exclusive section; convenient to golf and country club; 35 acres, with private beach; house 12 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces, wide piazzas; is attractively furnished antique mahogany; stands on probably highest hill in the section, with magnificent unobstructed views for miles over the Sound and surrounding country; there is also gardener's cottage, numerous buildings, fine garden, tennis court. Owner will make absolute sacrifice. For particulars and photographs apply

Daniel Gerard, 1,270 Broadway (33d). N.Y.

FLUSHING HOME
FOR SALE

Located in the best residential district, shaded by beautiful and rare trees, an artistic house of 10 rooms and 3 baths. Modern in every detail. Now occupied, but will be shown by appointment by applying at Room 1,209, 200 Fifth Avenue.

ANOTHER ANGLE

on the value and security of guaranteed Mortgages as an investment is covered in our new booklet A. We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County Real Estate titles.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
New York Rep.—Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

MONTCLAIR

$22,500 Most exclusive location on Upper Mountain Av.; beautiful Dutch Colonial residence; centre hall; large living room; music room; dining room; butler's pantry; tiled kitchen; 7 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, with built-in tubs and showers; large solarium and sleeping porch; breakfast porch; large plot; fine shade.

May be seen by appointment.

Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

HUNTINGTON

$35 LOTS

EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD; CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

$2 Down, $1 Monthly.

Call or write for free railroad tickets.

B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

Would You Be Willing to Pay $25 a Month

and buy a new Home near Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R.; 5 rooms and bath, steam, electric; gas kitchen; sewer, water; lot 31x135. 40 mins. N. Y. Immediate possession.

CALL, WRITE or PHONE.
W. S. MACINTOSH OWNER AND BUILDER.
15 Meeker St., West Orange. Tel. 37 Orange.

AN UNUSUAL SACRIFICE.

Very attractive farm, 7 acres, charming 7-room house, all improvements; barn, henhouse; finest water, ample fruits; two miles station and trolleys; hour New York. Terms $1,500 cash, balance $4,000 mortgage. Prince, 112 Front St., New York.

Beautiful Estate in one of the finest restricted neighborhoods near

MONTCLAIR

and in the commuting zone of New York City. Elevation six hundred feet. Charming view. Residence of stone and brick construction built for Owner. Contains Living Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Solarium, Billiard Room, Den, eight Master's Bedrooms, four Bathrooms, two lavatories and sewing room. Servants' quarters in extension containing five rooms and bathroom. Grounds comprising about eight acres of lawn and woodland. Near Golf Club, Station and Schools. An ideal suburban residence for a New York business man.

For terms and particulars consult

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Plaza Building, Montclair, New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR

NEW, WHITE COLONIAL RESIDENCE.

$10,000; large living room; open fireplace; sun porch with tiled floor; centre hall; panelled dining room; butler's pantry, kitchen; 6 large bedrooms, 3 baths, (2 tiled); near Lackawanna Station, schools, stores, &c.

H. S. Connolly & Co. Opp. Lackawanna Sta., MONTCLAIR.

MONTCLAIR

$16,000 On the beautiful south side; delightful tapestry brick residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch, open veranda; hardwood finish throughout; every appointment; very convenient to Lackawanna Station; may be seen by appointment.

Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

$40 Per Month Buys New 7-Room House, 8 mins. MOUNTAIN STATION, LACKAWANNA R. R.; latest improved plan; every modern convenience; lot 44x125. Beautifully located; improved street. Will pay taxes, int. and ins.; 40 mins. New York.

W. S. MACINTOSH,
Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

LEONIA—A Gem at $6,500

One of the prettiest 8-room houses in Leonia; all improvements; excellent condition; fine neighborhood; convenient to everything; fine old trees. See this before buying.

BOWLES & CO. Broad and Central Aves., Leonia, N. J.

THE ORANGES and MAPLEWOOD

New Houses, 1 to 4 baths, sun parlors, sleeping porches; $6,000 up. Attractive houses & steam heated apr'ts. Rent $40 up.

C. H. STIGER Opp. Brick Church Station, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

TEANECK.

For Rent or Sale—Modern, 10-room house, 2 baths, sun parlor, large veranda; garage; all improvements; high ground; splendid view; within 25-minute ride from 42d St. Inquire OWNER, Room 1,509, 20 East 42d St.

ALL THE Modern Houses, Apartments, ORANGES every description, all prices, sale or rent.

FRANK H. TAYLOR,
(Note first name.) Opp. Brick Church Station, EAST ORANGE, N. J. Lackawanna R. R.

Country ESTATES, HOMES, and FARMS

Personally inspected, photographed. GRADUATE Agriculturist. **G. W. ZUCKER**
Kinney Building, NEWARK, N. J.

Bargain—Rutherford—New House.

Near station, best location; parquet floors throughout; steam heat, tile bathroom, large porch, and sleeping porch; $500 cash, balance easy.

A. L. Watson, Rutherford.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"Uplands,"

The Magnificent Country Estate of the late

J. Borden Harriman

at

Mount Kisco, N. Y.

200 ACRES

House of brick construction; thirty rooms; numerous baths, Turkish bath room, showers; ten-room guests' cottage; squash court in separate brick building; coachman's house; superintendent's house; large stable; other suitable outbuildings; greenhouses; spring water; vegetable garden; Italian garden; miles of picturesque views over the Westchester Hills; no reasonable offer refused.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Sole Agent, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City.

This Bungalow on Mahopac Point, Lake Mahopac

For sale at cost on easy terms. Permanent Water Rights and Boat Mooring.

WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE.

Photographs of interiors and View of Property by Mail.

Mahopac Point Corporation
(Dept. T), 40 West 32d St.
'Phone 9860—Madison Square.

A HOME OF DISTINCTION

ITALIAN VILLA

All-year residence. Italian architecture. Located in beautiful restricted residential park, near Jamaica; dustless streets, five minutes from station, half hour from Manhattan; hollow tile house, well planned, carefully executed; 11 rooms, sun parlor, piazzas, billiard room, three baths, open fireplace, hot water heat, electricity, oak floors, green tile roof; two-car garage, heated, lighted; chauffeur's room; beautiful gardens, trees, shrubbery; built by owner; tennis and golf near by; attractive price; photograph.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, N. Y.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.

A single modern, hollow tile, tile roof house; eight rooms and two baths; awnings, bronze screens on all windows and porch; porch equipped with steam radiator, electric lights, and glass enclosure for Winter use; situated on 50-foot front plot at 81 Puritan Av. Price $16,500. For inspection, terms, etc., address

Mark Lawson, Owner,
530 West 47th St., N. Y. City.

FACTORY FOR SALE

ON FLUSHING BAY AND EAST RIVER, with dock, 85x250 feet; a fireproof building, 215x250; concrete floor, 18-foot ceiling, saw tooth roof, automatic sprinkler, electric power and light, steam heat; trolley passing property; excellent labor facilities; will sacrifice for fifty cents on the dollar. E. E. SUYDAM, 2d Av. and 9th St., College Point, L. I. 'Phone Flushing—1000.

JAMAICA—$4,000 HOME

In the old-established (Kings Park) section of Jamaica, convenient to everything; desirable, excellent neighborhood; Colonial house, 8 light cheerful rooms, tastefully decorated, electric light, steam heat, gas, piazza, quiet home street; impossible to duplicate in this section of Jamaica.

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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

IDEAL HOME

of 9 rooms and bath; near the Sound; sewer, water, gas, electricity; hot water heat; 20 minutes to 33d St. and 7th Av.; restricted locality; privilege of private bathing beach; deep water anchorage; perfect title; $500 cash, balance easy payments. P. Stephenson, 248 West 34th St.

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$30 MONTHLY, plus small cash payment, buys splendid new house, finest neighborhood, West Brighton, Staten Island; 35 min. from Wall St. Apply A. P. Mathews, 482 Bard Av. Phone West Brighton 1206W. Take Castleton Av. car

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PEEKSKILL

Bungalows, Houses and Plots. NELSON ESTATES, Inc. R. E. Farley, *Vice-Pres.* Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. and Peekskill, New York.

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For Sale at SCARSDALE

TWO ATTRACTIVE NEW HOUSES. Ready for Immediate Occupancy. Each of ten rooms and three baths, with every modern improvement.

Six minutes' walk from Hartsdale Station and Scarsdale Golf and Country Club. High ground; most desirable neighborhood; near private and public schools. Each plot 75x125, or larger if desired.

For further particulars apply C—510.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av. NEW YORK.

SCARSDALE

A $15,000 Home,

in Greenacres; 10 minutes' walk from station; 9 rooms, 3 baths; every improvement. Can be bought for $13,500, with cash payment of $2,500. Send for photographs.

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY
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AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN

Beautiful Home For Sale in Fine Neighborhood.

21 miles out; wonderful views. Land comprises 15 acres; stone residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths; stable. For further particulars apply R-592.

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A BARGAIN
On the Hudson River.

One Hour from New York.

Large house with all conveniences and two cottages on large waterfront lot; house suitable for all-year residence; cottages rent for $900 per year and have never been vacant; worth $14,000, but owner lives in West and will sell for $10,000. Y 301 Times Annex.

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FOR SALE NEW hollow tile and stucco house containing 9 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat; parquet floors; plot, 75x150. Price $9,800.

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SUITABLE FOR
Gentleman's Estate
OR
Home Development

LARCHMONT

Big Bargain
35 Acres

THIS is one of the most beautiful undeveloped tracts in Westchester County; all surrounding property highly developed. Adjoins the Woods of Larchmont, within ¼ mile of Beechmont, and adjoins Quaker Ridge Development Company.

$1,500 PER ACRE

Adjoining property is held for and worth from $3,000 to $15,000 per acre.

If developed, no trouble will be had in selling it in either ½ or acre plots at $6,000 per acre.

I have such faith in this property that I am willing to take 85% on bond and mortgage at 4% and wait for my money.

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GEDNEY FARM.

In the health-giving Westchester Hills. Every outdoor pastime, comfort and convenience.

Gedney Farm Company,
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Country Life Exposition
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.

AN EIGHT ROOM COLONIAL BUNGALOW

style house, new, with every convenience and improvement, large plot, Hudson River view, in Peekskill, one hour ten minutes from 42nd St.—$500 cash, balance in monthly payments. B 142 Times.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE BARGAIN.

Commuting distance, 41 acres, high elevation, 6 master's rooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms, bath; open fireplaces; garden; garage; price asking, $50,000; want offer.

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LARCHMONT PARK,

LARCHMONT-ON-SOUND,
Village proper; Sound side of the station; charming irregular plots; all improvements; 35 minutes from 42d St.; Homes, $6,000 up.

LARCHMONT PARK, INC.
40 West 32d St. 9880 Madison Square.

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Colonial Heights, semi-bungalow; six large, airy rooms and bath, electric lights, open fireplace, large porch; garage; ideal location for children. A. Reiner, Room 1,118, Tribune Bldg. Tel. Beekman 4500.

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New home, 11 rooms, 3 baths, sun room, fine sleeping porch, hot water heat; 2 car garage; attractive grounds; high situation; handy station, golf and tennis clubs. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

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Acreage Specialties.

Large Tracts for Institutions, Villa Sites or Subdivisions.

We own many acres of

WESTCHESTER CO.'S

CHOICEST LANDS

Within easy distance of N. Y. City.

The General Contour of Our Holdings gives the Largest Selection in the County.

Get Our Prices—Our Terms Suit—Titles Clear.

Get in touch with Yonkers's Greatest Real Estate Developer.

VALLEY FARMS CO.,
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Quaker Ridge Heights, New Rochelle.

Residential Section, High Ground, Wooded, Near Station, Golf Links, etc. $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 7-8-Room House. Every Modern Improvement. On large Plot. Best buy in any N. Y. suburban section. Act now. $500 Cash—Balance on Monthly Payments Like Rent.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St., N. Y. C.
Telephone 6441 Murray Hill.

Larchmont on the Sound Restricted Bungalow Colony

Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R., with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $500 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.

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ARDSLEY

All for $9,000

an acre of lawn with never-ceasing brook and spring; 50 century-old trees; Ardsley Golf Course on three sides; lake, opposite; house 8 rooms; no improvements; capable of alteration; easy terms.

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A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY

For gentleman of means, one of the handsomest homes in Westchester; 14 rooms, 3 baths; 2-car garage; all modern improvements; spacious grounds; fine old trees; 30 minutes from Grand Central; facing new Bronx River Parkway; high and healthful; owner must sacrifice. Particulars apply to H. S. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel. Phone Main 3940.

Gedney Farm Bargain.

Two plots on Littlejohn Place, near Hotel, 80x175 each; cost $3,750 each, sell for $3,000 each; fine old trees; 40 minutes from 42d St. next Spring. Oliver L. Bell, 461 8th Av., N.Y.

WHITE PLAINS Show Place

$12,000.
Worth $20,000
Execution Sale
Magnificent Modern All-Year Residence.

12 large rooms, 2 baths, spacious porches, hardwood trim, gas, hot-water heat; large delightful grounds, barn, garage, garden; best residential section; five minutes Golf Club; fifteen minutes station; forty minutes Grand Central.

REED, CLARK & SEE CO.,
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NEW ROCHELLE

For Sale or Rent.

Gentleman's fine home, 11 rooms, 2 tiled baths, mirrored dressing room, billiard room, 3 open fireplaces, hot water heat, gas and electricity, parquet floors, spacious piazzas, ½ acre plot, shade and shrubs; garage. Price $15,000. Unexcelled location; convenient to schools, trolleys and station.

T. J. SULLIVAN,
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Fall rentals $50 to $350 month. Furnished houses season or year.
Open Sundays.

NEW ROCHELLE

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A FINE MODERN HOME—14 ROOMS, 3 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity, sleeping porch; nearly an acre of land; very high ground; fine trees and shrubbery; large garage.

PRICE $25,000—EASY TERMS.

ALL THE BETTER CLASS HOMES

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BARGAIN.

For Sale.—Modern frame and stone house, large living room, seven sleeping rooms, sleeping porch; hot-water heat; garage with chauffeur's quarters; beautifully laid out ground, over 300 feet of street frontage; must be disposed of at once. Will sell at half of former price.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,
192 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

In course of construction, finished by September; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, bath, (tile,) extra large living room, full width of house; open fireplace, up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers; new model gas range, with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches, front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit. Will sell for $4,500, worth $5,500; $500 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B Owner, 248 W. 34th St.

A Sacrifice—$20 Monthly.

Swell all-year home; 6 large rooms, every up to date improvement, hardwood floors, open fireplace, steam heat, elegant electric fixtures, handsome bath; 45 minutes out; land laid out in shrubs, hedges, &c.; best neighborhood; $3,200, $225 cash needed; act quick. Owner, Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

ATTRACTIVE HOME Picturesque surroundings, high elevation; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania (34th St.) and Flatbush (Brooklyn) stations; 4 minutes' walk from express station; 100 trains daily; new semi-bungalow, seven large rooms, tiled bath, sun parlor, sleeping porch, fireplace, parquet floors; all city improvements; price, $6,150; easy terms; cottages for rent. M. B., Suite 606, 200 Broadway, New York.

OLD-FASHIONED HOMESTEAD

Thirty miles out, North Shore, near harbor and country club; nearly two acres; shade trees, shrubbery; house has 11 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, fireplaces; perfect order; also garage and large poultry plant; out of town owner will sacrifice at $12,000; terms.

Theo. S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

Waterfront Country Place Bargain.

Beautiful 80-acre country place, long frontage Peconic Bay, fine beach, high, views, mostly cultivated, fertile, main highway, house 12 rooms, improvements, barns, outbuildings, excellent neighborhood; $200 acre; worth double.

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WOOLWORTH BLDG. NEW YORK.

GREAT NECK

Colonial House, 11 rooms, 3 baths, garage, large plot, price $18,000.

52 acres, highest elevation, large road frontage, price $2,500 per acre.

Stucco House, 14 rooms, 4 baths, large garage, servants' quarter, plot acre and ¼, overlooking the water, price $45,000.

Baker Crowell, Inc. 47 West 34th St., New York City.
Tel. Greeley 38.

On Manhasset Bay

Beautiful Property with Sandy Shore and Deep Pure Water. Will divide and build to suit or sell present modern house. Easy terms. Thirty minutes to New York. Neighbors, restrictions, and natural surroundings unsurpassed anywhere. Owner, Y 341 Times Annex.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

This Bungalow on Mahopac Point, Lake Mahopac

For Sale at Cost on Easy Terms. Permanent Water Rights and Boat Mooring.

WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE.

Photographs of Interiors and View of Property by Mail.

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'Phone 9860—Madison Square.

Gentleman's High-Grade Farm

IDEALLY SITUATED FOR FAMILY WITH CHILDREN

One of best farms in Eastern Dutchess County, Harlem Valley, about 300 acres, 180 acres smooth, tillable fields; two never-failing streams; good roads; accessible to railroad; modern residence; steam heat, running water all buildings; good farm buildings; well fenced, three miles wire fencing; large, beautiful maple shaded lawns; three minutes' walk village; price $20,000, including full equipment machinery, horses, cows, hens.

BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 Fifth Av.

Farm 176 acres, ORANGE COUNTY, Well watered; 110 in hay, 50 pasturage. 10-room dwelling; large barns, silo and other outbuildings; all good condition. 20 registered Holsteins, 10 grade cows, 5 horses; full line of implements. This farm is on a paying basis. With stock and implements, $15,000; without, $13,000. Reason for selling to close estate. Full details, photos, &c., from

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HILL TOP, 50 ACRES

LAKEVILLE, NEAR GREAT NECK.

WHEATLEY HILLS, ADJOINING VANDERBILT, PHIPPS, AND WHITNEY.

STEWART C. SCHENCK
Phone 2962 Murray Hill. 508 5TH AV., N. Y.

THIS HOTEL FOR SALE

The owner—THOMAS GAY—a famous and well known Hotel man, was connected for many years with the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City.

THE ROYAL JAMES INN is located on the Boston Post Road, in the heart of Norwalk, Conn., and in the centre of beautiful grounds (220x287), shaded and well kept; it is new and modern, with all the latest appointments required of a first class Hotel; modern Bar; large dining room, reception rooms, tea rooms with fireplaces, &c. The design is thoroughly Colonial. Larg garage and sheds for many motor cars.

THE Business is most profitable—**every day people are turned away.** The possibilities with more rooms cannot be estimated, but without doubt a fortune can be made by a man who can see into the future.

Property opposite held at $250 a front foot.

A Theatre, Club and Post Office directly opposite.

OWING to old age and ill health—MR. GAY wishes to sell to a younger man with vim and enthusiasm to carry out plans to make the ROYAL JAMES INN the most famous hostelry in New England.

The City of Norwalk contains 37,000 people.

PRICE REASONABLE. SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH OVER MORTGAGE. TERMS MADE.

Address **Thomas Gay, Norwalk, Conn.**

Every party who ever stopped at the Royal James Inn—stops again.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.

Attractive, well constructed, modern residence of Colonial design, having 5 master's, 2 servants' bedrooms, and 3 baths.

Excellent location, within easy reach of centre of town and station.

This property can be had at considerably less than cost.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone Murray Hill 6200.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Rent THEN Buy!

New 8-room, all-year residence; steam heat, gas, electricity; artistic A-1 finish; large plot; highly restricted; in one of the best residential towns; 33 minutes out; prefer selling outright, but willing to rent with purchase privilege. rent to apply. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y.

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A Complete List

of cottages and country houses in this beautiful community, from $6,000 up; will be sent on request. Send also for illustrated literature which tells all about Summit.

SUMMIT DEVELOPMENT CO.
10 East 44d Street, New York.

A Very Pretty

new reconstructed stone 6-room house, tiled bathroom, for $6,500; only $500 cash required. For family reasons it must be sold and is a bargain at this price; new and modern; all improvements; good transportation; schools, &c.; restricted neighborhood. Full particulars.

T. F. HAYES,
Room 516—47 West 34th Street.

WESTFIELD, N. J.

Attractive home; best section; 12 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces; unusually large porches; good stable; one-half acre plot, well shaded; eight minutes' walk from station. Address Owner, 538 Lawrence Av.

Rutherford, N. J. 9½ miles from N. Y. 30 min. Fare $5.50

New 7 Room House, 50 Ft. Lot, $4,800. Sleeping porch, slate roof, living room, fireplace; polished oak double floors; tile bath with shower; gas kitchen; steam; electricity; best materials and workmanship; high, healthful situation; ample shade; excellent neighborhood; convenient to station; $500 cash, balance monthly. Write Van Mater, 28 Montrose Av., Rutherford.

"LYONESSE"

Ridgewood Road, South Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—Artistic brick and stone residence, 10 bedrooms, 3 baths; large, oak-paneled dining and living rooms; terraces south and east; billiard room, fireplace in each room, steam heat, &c.; 4 acres; near good schools, churches, and golf clubs. Address W. T. Gooch, 263 Ridgewood Road, South Orange, N. J.

FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM

Send for illustrated farm catalogue, complete information 3-acre poultry-fruit farm, 450 trees, 3,000 strawberries, 200 raspberries, modern 6-room house, all city conveniences, large poultry buildings; ¼ mile to centre beautiful Vineland, best residential section; price, $4,200, $1,000 cash. Bray & MacGeorge, 1,077 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn., or Vineland, N. J.

MONTCLAIR OLD HOMESTEAD TO LET. 5 ACRES; $1,200 YEAR.

Ten minutes' walk Montclair station; a country place in the heart of town; garden, apples, peaches, cherries, &c.; large barn, chicken houses, town and well water; contains 10 rooms and 2 baths; hot water heat; gas; coal & gas ranges; large veranda; will decorate to suit. For further particulars, FRANK J. TAYLOR, 86 Walnut St., Montclair, N. J.

A QUIET VILLAGE HOME IN **Ridgewood** Picturesque brook, splendid trees, over half acre well-kept grounds and garden; secluded but not isolated; modern house, 10 rooms, hot water heat; extensive piazzas, stable, garage; reasonable. Full information, photographs, map. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Tel. 7718 Rector.) opp. Station, Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

ESTATE OF 4 ACRES.

Grand Old Colonial House

All improvements, 8-room cottage, large stable; 54 minutes from New York; express train service. This home can be bought for one-half its value on very easy terms.

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Rutherford Most healthful town in the State; new 9-room home, corner lot, macadam street; fine lawn; oak floors, chestnut trim; gas, electricity, steam; two tiled baths; sleeping porch; price $6,250, easy terms. Rutherford,
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Ridgewood, N. J. FOR RENT
Business Men's Home.
A Beautiful and Healthful Community.
Details at our city offices.
S. S. WALDSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN
Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Tel. Rector 7718)
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CRANFORD, N. J. Lincoln Park Section.
6 VERY ATTRACTIVE HOMES.
In exclusive residential section of town at favorable prices and terms.
I. R. DROESCHER, 79 Warren St., N. Y., and Cranford, N. J.

MONTCLAIR

$10,000 Perfectly appointed Colonial Residence, amidst great, massive oaks; most select location; 9 rooms, 3 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch; every appointment. Murdock, opp. Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair.

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One of the Healthiest Suburbs of New York

Our Office is "The Gateway" to It.

Selection from FALL Rental List.

	Per Annum.
New House, 9 rooms, 2 baths	$1,000
Modern House, 9 rooms, 3 baths, garage	$1,200
Hillside Residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths, solarium.	$1,500
Colonial Residence, fine location, 11 rooms, 2 baths, garage	$2,000
Attractive new house, 11 rooms, 3 baths, tile kitchen, solarium, large garage	$2,500
Handsome residence, 14 rooms, 4 baths, billiard room, fine grounds, garden, garage	$5,000

NOTICE
To avoid errors in locating, our advice to strangers is to rent a year before purchasing.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers,
Opposite Lackawanna Terminal,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL

3-ACRE ESTATE

In beautiful Orange N. J., adjoining Essex County Golf Club. Grounds magnificently laid out. Lawns, trees, shrubs, pears, peaches, apples, cherries, grapes, small fruits, vegetables, flowers, brick. Stone and shingled house. 8 bedrooms, 2 baths. Living room in solid mahogany. Dining room oak panelled. Barn, garage, chicken house. Sacrifice $25,000—liberal terms.

Lewis B. Preston, Inc. 165 Broadway New York
Specialists In Country Estates.

COMMUTING ESTATE FARM

65 Minutes to Manhattan.

Seventy-five acres, eight minutes' walk express station, Lackawanna Railroad; 600 feet elevation. Spacious house, 11 fine rooms, steam heat, electric light, bathroom; good views; charming large trees; abundance every kind fruit; very productive land; stream can made lake, small expense, or will make it for you; modern ceiled barn, garage, farmer's house. This near-station, easy-commuting, finely-located property almost given away at $16,000; terms.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

CHARMING SEMI-BUNGALOW

Four hundred feet elevation; easy commuting service, Lackawanna Railroad; beautiful setting; 100-year-old oaks, maples; 9-room house, 2 tiled bathrooms, hardwood floors throughout, fireplace, six-foot plate-glass landscape windows; finest heat; built-in leaded glass door china closet; fine kitchen, gas range; large terraced plot; 50-foot cement porch; rustic Summer house; beautiful rose, flower garden; garage; hennery; owner going South; sacrifice $7,300; terms.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE

Seven rooms and bath; excellent condition; all improvements and garage; in the Orange mountains, twenty miles from New York; 40 minutes, express trains; house of rubble-stone and shingles; dry, healthful climate; good schools; price, $4,500, $1,800 cash; balance building and loan mortgage; further information. L. A. Barnum, Van Orden Shop, 379 Fifth Av.

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Greenwich, Connecticut

Opportunity to purchase land suitable for a great residence estate or game preserve. 32 miles from New York City and in a famous social center. Beautiful woods and cliffs, mile of rushing trout stream, lake of 10 acres and more than 800 acres of land. Such an opportunity is extremely rare, because practically all such land in the vicinity of New York has long since been purchased and cut up into country estates, and similar stream property cannot be bought at all.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
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Telephone Murray Hill 6200

A Clever Woman

Raised the roof of a 100-year-old house, put four big pillars under it, and made the side the front. The result is a quaintly decorated old Colonial house with fireplaces, electricity, bath, etc., 15 acres of smiling land, bordered by a large stream. Unusual gardens; 47 miles from New York; $15,000 asked.

John Crawford, 7 East 42nd Street.

Biggest Bargain Ever Offered

20 acres of all good clean, clear open land—street frontage 1,000 feet, tree bordered; real good farmer's buildings worth $6,000; offered for $4,500; immediate occupancy. Very old lady must sell.

LAWRENCE AGENCY,
South Norwalk, Conn.

Wonderful Relic of Old Colonial Days.

Nine-room House, surrounded by magnificent trees; some choice land; beautiful water view.

Hotel Davenport,
JONES REALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.

Two Water-Front Properties

must be sold to settle an estate; modern house on each; also thirty-acre farm at a bargain. Address Wm. Dietsch, Saybrook, Conn.

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FOR IMMEDIATE AND FEBRUARY, 1917, POSSESSION.

Modern Fireproof Buildings

Equipped with Sprinkler System

HESS SERVICE in building management insures careful supervision of every detail. A thoroughly satisfactory service that the best class of tenants have learned to appreciate.

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FLOORS
145, 91, 54 } x98.9
5,400 to 52,000 sq. ft.

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Also
Showrooms and Offices.

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102x98.9
FLOORS
10,000 to 60,000 sq. ft.

50-54 W. 17th St.
66x92
FLOORS
6,000-40,000 sq. ft.

27-33 W. 20th St.
100x92
FLOORS
9,200 to 75,000 sq. ft.

134-40 W. 29th St.
100x98.9
FLOORS
10,000 to 70,000 sq. ft.

32-46 W. 23rd St.
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FIFTH FLOOR
33,000 sq. ft.

151-55 W. 30th St.
75x98.9
FLOORS
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34-8 W. 27th St.
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FLOORS
6,600 to 34,000 sq. ft.

Hess Building
4th Avenue & 26th St.
Corner Office on 17th Floor.
Size: 40 x 55
95 ft. of window space. North Light. Service maintained on Sundays, holidays and all night. Ten (10) large, roomy, high speed elevators.

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Floors, Offices & Showrooms
An exceptional opportunity for firms desiring high class but small quarters. *No manufacturing.*

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CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Built for a Home

By Owner. No finer, better constructed house

IN GREENWICH

Located 1¼ miles from Greenwich Station in beautiful residential section. Five acres of land, laid out in handsome lawns, garden, and shrubbery.

House contains five master bedrooms, two master bath rooms, four maids' rooms and bath. Large entrance hall running from front to rear, contains wide artistic staircase. Living room about 20x30 ft.; open fireplace; large dining room with circular open fireplaces of stone and most artistically designed; hardwood ceiling. First floor includes kitchen, butler's pantry, maids' dining room, lavatory.

Entire house trimmed in hardwood with fine oak floors; heated by hot water. Modern garage, with chauffeur's quarters and bath; heated.

This property is for sale, and can be had at a very reasonable figure; terms.

LAURENCE TIMMONS,
"I KNOW GREENWICH."
Op. R. R. Tel. 456, Greenwich, Conn.

AT NOROTON

A Property near the Station, in a good neighborhood.
CAN BE BOUGHT AT DECIDED BARGAIN.

7 acres of well-cultivated land, more land if desired; fine trees, brook. Frame dwelling, 17 rooms, 3 baths; gardener's cottage, greenhouse, stables, barn.

For further particulars apply S-651,

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Over a Hundred Years Ago

they built the house around a big stone chimney, with big fireplace, bake ovens, cranes and pot hooks. This Spring they installed a bath, town water, electricity, &c., and "did the whole house over"; there's an acre of land, on a hill, an hour from New York; splendid big shade trees, fruit, a garden and a new garage; offered complete, with a practically new car, the furniture, &c., for only $8,000. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., New York.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

AN IDEAL ESTATE

Great Barrington, Mass.

In the Heart of the Berkshires.

Estate consists of nearly 400 acres; main house contains about 20 rooms and 4 baths and is modern in every respect; farmer's and gardener's cottages, barns, stables, outbuildings and garage; horses, wagons, live stock and equipment included.

Electric light and running water throughout.

Bargain—Terms to Suit.

For further particulars apply to

'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Joseph Day Agent.

FOR SALE AT NEWPORT, R. I.

The historical Miantinomi Hill; a fine estate of about 30 acres, two miles from post office. Highest land in Newport, with superb view of surrounding country. Unique situation for a residence on top of hill. The late Anson Phelps Stokes had plans for a house on this site.

For particulars apply to Richard C. Derby, Newport; or Phelps Stokes Estate, 100 William Street, New York.

300-ACRE ESTATE, $3,500.

In the Berkshires, 16 head stock included.

One mile, overlooking 6,000 acres, City Game Club, controlling lake, trout streams; 1,400 feet elevation; in beautiful mountain country; Colonial 10-room house, ample outbuildings; delightful Summer home at low price; another 250-acre estate, improvements, dramatic scenery; cost city owner $10,000, widow offers for $6,000, near lake, fishing, hunting; other estates, $1,000 to $35,000; investigate.

W. F. BATSON, 489 Fifth Ave.

For Sale Farm in New Hampshire.

Why not buy a farm among the hills of New Hampshire and insure your family against infantile paralysis? We have 50-acre farm, 800 feet elevation, fine old house, with other buildings; spring water, beautiful view, etc., 2 miles to railroad, trolley, churches, etc. A. M. Carlton, Goffstown, N. H.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

42 WEST 39TH ST.

Very desirable street store, suitable for finest retail trade.

PEASE & ELLIMAN (Agents)
340 Madison Ave. 'Phone 6200 Murray Hill

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

GROWING business compelled us to consolidate our plant and office. We occupied an office of about 1,200 square feet, sixth floor of the American Woolen Company Building, corner 18th Street and Fourth Avenue. We now want to sub-lease this office from September 1 to the expiration of the lease on February 1, 1918.

This space rents for $1,500 per year. We are anxious to cut down this expense as much as possible. We had a long lease and consequent low rent.

If you are interested write or telephone to

LOUIS C. PEDLAR,
The Beck Engraving Company,
304 East 23d Street.
Telephone Gramercy 1824

We will make a business proposition that will be worth your while.

5TH AV. CORNER STORE

CLOSE TO
34TH STREET,
25x95 with large "L"
Spacious basement room
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d Street.

CORNER LOFT BUILDING,

5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100,
1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.

Suitable for manufacturing of Cigars, Shirtwaists, Tailoring, &c. Will rent in part or entire.

Steam heat, elevator, and all Fire and Labor laws complied with; apply to owners.

PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.
333 Madison Av. Tel. 3513 Murray Hill.

Photographers, Attention!

Former photo gallery for rent, with five living rooms and bath, 2 floors; perfect light, large skylight; all conveniences; central location.

733 LEXINGTON AVE.,
NEAR 59TH ST.

Served by "L" road, surface cars, and Queensboro Bridge, new subway entrance at corner. THE SCHAEFER CO., 142 East 59th St., or your own broker.

STORES, N.W. Cor. 182 St. Audubon Ave.

Exceptional opportunity for any live business to locate in growing neighborhood; high-class apartment section; attractive proposition to desirable tenant.

Charles S. Kohler, 1428 St. Nicholas Av. St. Nicholas 9060.
Service that Pleases.

LOFT FOR RENT 142-144 East 59th St.

(OPPOSITE BLOOMINGDALE'S,)
near approach Queensboro Bridge.
26x90, extremely light; fine location; reasonable rent. The SCHAEFER CO.,
142 East 59th St., or your own broker.

Desirable Parlor Floor Stores
NOS. 785-787

LEXINGTON AV.

BETWEEN 58TH AND 59TH STS.
Fine display windows; central location; reasonable rent. Apply to
THE SCHAEFER CO., 142 E. 59th St., or your own broker.

West 125th Street Stores For Rent

NOS. 19, 21 and 23, NEAR 5TH AVE. sizes 87x90 and 18x80; very desirable location; suitable for any business; moderate rent.
Apply THE SCHAEFER CO.,
142 East 59th St., or Janitor on Premises.

VERY DESIRABLE STORES

6 AND 8 EAST 37TH ST.

ADJOINING TIFFANY'S

Large Show Windows.
Rent $1,800 to $3,000.
CROOK & LIVINGSTON COMPANY,
10 East 43d St. Murray Hill 8454.

STORE AND BASEMENT.

510-512 6TH AVE.

Choice location; well-kept building; good class tenants; surrounded by leading hotels; block from Penn. Station; 100 per cent. sprinkler system. Supt. or own broker.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE

Restaurant formerly Fausts.

For sale or rent; inquire 311 West 59th St., representative will be on premises all week between 8 and 5 P. M.

28th Street and 1st Avenue
Lofts to Let, About 10,000 Sq. Feet,
each, suitable for any business or show room; permanent light all around; inquire on premises.

OFFICES—$25 UP.
High-Class Service; Modern Building.
33 UNION SQUARE.
Apply Premises, or
SPEAR & CO., 827 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

LEXINGTON AVE. CORNER

In the 60's—Lease, furniture and good will for sale $1,200. House contains 15 rooms and 2 baths. Suitable doctor's offices or furnished rooms.
CROOK & LIVINGSTON COMPANY,
10 East 43d St. Murray Hill 8454

PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO. Inc.

9 East 44th Street, N. Y. Telephone Murray Hill 8300

Offer for rent from October 1st apartments in the following buildings under their own management:

WE also have rental particulars of all the better class apartments on the East and West Sides, from Washington Square to 86th St., floor plans of which we will be pleased to show prospective tenants.

823 PARK AVENUE
Adj. Corner 76th Street.
ONLY ONE VACANCY.
DUPLEX APARTMENT of thirteen rooms and four baths. Rent $4,800.
Five master's bedrooms, servants' dining room and 2 servants' bedrooms self-contained in apartment; private laundry; open fireplaces; house water filter.

935 PARK AVENUE
N. E. Cor. of 80th St.
DUPLEX APARTMENTS. No vacancies.
SINGLE APARTMENT of four rooms and bath. Rent $1,200.
Vacuum cleaner; mail chute; house water filter; open fireplaces. Large closets. Building absolutely fireproof, including floors and trim. Individual laundries.

47 EAST 57TH ST.
Near Madison Avenue.
Doctor's Office Building.
Ready for occupancy Sept. 15th. Suites of 3 rooms and lavatory. Rents $1,400 to $1,800, including care of offices, electric light, day and night elevator and telephone service. Larger suites can be arranged.

140 WEST 57TH ST.
DUPLEX APARTMENT of ten rooms and three baths. Studio with 18-foot ceiling. Rent $4,000.
SINGLE APARTMENT of three rooms, kitchenette and bath. Rent $900, including service.
SINGLE STUDIOS with north light. Rents $780 and $840.
Vacuum cleaner; mail chute.

36 EAST 40TH ST.
APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath. Rents $720 to $1,200, including service.
All meals served in apartments. Day and night hall and elevator service. Valet. Vacuum cleaner.

112 WEST 47TH ST.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath. Rents $720 to $900, including service. Day and night hall and elevator service. Breakfast.

21-23 WEST 30TH ST.
Two rooms and bath. Rents $390 and $450. Four rooms and bath. Rent $720.

18 EAST 57TH ST.
STUDIO APARTMENT of three rooms and bath. Studio 17.6x25 with north and top light. Rent $1,200.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

414 Madison Avenue, 48th Street. Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

S. W. & N. W. COR. 70TH ST.
830-840 PARK AV.
8 to 13 ROOMS $2,750 to
3 & 4 BATHS $4,200

BET. 80TH & 81ST STS.
929 PARK AVENUE
11 ROOMS DUPLEX
3 BATHS $3,500

N. E. COR. 67TH ST.
901 LEXINGTON AV.
8 & 9 ROOMS $1,800 to
3 BATHS $2,400

NEAR PARK AV.
116 EAST 58TH ST.
8 ROOMS
3 BATHS $2,500

AT LEXINGTON AVE.
156 EAST 79TH ST.
7 & 8 ROOMS $1,900
3 BATHS $2,600

NEAR 7TH AV.
130 WEST 57TH ST.
10 ROOMS, 3 Baths, $5,000
1, 2, 3 ROOMS $750 up

Housekeeping or Hotel & Maid Service
55 WEST 55TH ST.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS $800
AND BATH to $1,900

DWELLING HOUSES
Furnished & Unfurnished
FOR RENT
$1,500 UPWARDS

APARTMENTS

Apartment Renting Guide, Containing Floor Plans, Sent Upon Request.

NEW APARTMENTS 1067 Fifth Avenue

Between 87th and 88th Sts. Overlooking Central Park

14 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$8,500 up
24 Rooms, 8 Baths (Duplex) $16,000 to $22,000

Apply 1067 FIFTH AVENUE Phone 8991 Lenox

Or your own Broker
Commission to Brokers

LEASES from
October 1, 1916

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE

808 West End Av. N. E. COR. 99TH ST.

A Few Choice Apartments for Rent from Next October.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, TO
Cor. Apt. of $3,000
10 Rooms, 3 Baths,

Apply Supt. on the premises, or

EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 West 79th. Tel. 9827—Schuyler.

THE GERTRUDE,

326 W. 83d St., nr. Riverside Dr.
7 and 8 rooms, elevator apartment, $960 and $1,000; possession September. Superintendent.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ASTOR DWELLINGS

ON THE BLOCK BEAUTIFUL.
130th Street, Fifth to Lenox.
Three-story, 25-foot front houses, 11 rooms, front lawns and porches; rent $75 to $80. Inquire 24 West 130th, or
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Avenue

Boarding, Rooming

SUBWAY EXPRESS BLOCK;
14 ROOMS, 3 BATHS;
running water in all rooms; parquet floors; open plumbing and hardwood trim.
RENT $1,800.

HOUGHTON COMPANY
340 W. 72d St. TEL. COL. 286

20 East 83d Street.

Rental Reasonable.
Apply to
Wm. A. White & Sons
Real Estate
46 Cedar Street Telephone 5700 John

Just Completed—51 East 92nd Street

Entirely renovated. New hardwood floors throughout. Electric lights; 12 rooms and 3 baths. Decorations to suit. Caretaker on premises or inquire
CHAS. GULDEN, 50 Elizabeth St.

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY at University Av. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location. MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY, 142 Church St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

117 West 79th St.

One 8-Room modern apartment—two baths.

Convenient to Subway and Elevated Stations.

Exclusive, refined section Park Street.

RENT MODERATE.

Also one Doctor's Apartment
Under owner's management; resident superintendent.

Audubon Hall

Cor. B'way and 157 St.
Half Block Riverside Drive.
Express Subway Station at Corner.

Unusually large, light, handsomely finished rooms, numerous extra large wardrobes, every modern improvement, elevator and telephone service day and night.

4 Rooms, Bath, Open Court $540
all outside rooms Southern Exposure
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1100
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1200

Under management of owner.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE GREYSTONE

304 WEST 99TH ST.,
Near West End Av.
7-8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.
Modern elevator house; all improvements.
Rentals $70 to $90.
CASIMIR C. PATRICK, Agent.
56 West 45th St.
Tel. Bryant 4455.

RAVENWOOD

Broadway, S. W. Cor. 180th St.
4, 5, 6 Rooms, $36-$57.50.
MODERN, UP-TO-DATE APPOINTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.

VERSAILLES PALACE

605-607 WEST 113TH ST.
Bet. Broadway & Riverside Drive.
Very desirable large, conveniently arranged apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,450
8 Rooms, 4 Baths, $1,650
Supt., or Jos. Ats, 30 Church St.

KNAP AND WASSON COMPANY

4249 Broadway, at 181st St. Phone 2110 St. Nicholas
3759 Broadway, Cor. 156th St. Phone 870 Audubon

Homes of Refinement and Superior Service

Brockton
661 W. 180TH STREET.
N. E. Corner Broadway.
Elevator.
Large, light rooms, extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors throughout.
4 Rooms.....$40 to $50
5 Rooms.....$50 to $60

"Nathan Hale"
454 Ft. Washington Ave.
S. E. Corner 181st St.
Elevator.
The most elegant Apartments on Washington Heights.
4 Rooms.....$35 to $45
5 Rooms..$47.50 to $62.50
6 Rooms.....$70 to $75

"The Avoca"
251 Ft. Washington Ave.
N. W. Corner 170th St.
Elevator, Fireproof.
Highest class apartment house in Washington Heights; most beautiful section.
4 Rooms.....$43 to $55
5 Rooms.....$55 to $75
6 Rooms.....$65 to $75

Swampscott
846 W. 180th St.
S. E. Corner Broadway.
Elevator.
Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
4 Rooms.....$35
5 Rooms.....$45 to $60
6 Rooms.....$52 to $60
7 Rooms.....$60 to $65

"The Annadale"
385 Ft. Washington Ave.
Corner 177th St.
Elevator.
Delightful, high, healthful section; street under supervision Park Department.
4 Rooms.....$42 to $45
6 Rooms.....$65
7 Rooms.....$70 to $75
8 Rooms.....$91.67

Hispania Hall
601 West 156th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
Elevator.
Overlooking grounds of Hispanic Art Museum.
4 Rooms.....$38 to $42.50
5 Rooms.....$55 to $60
6 Rooms.....$60 to $65
7 Rooms..$67.50 to $81.67
8 Rooms.....$100

"The Chancellor"
720 West 181st St.
Bet. Broadway and Ft. Washington Ave.
Elevator.
2 Rooms.....$33 to $35
3 Rooms.....$37 to $33
4 Rooms.....$38 to $40
5 Rooms.....$45 to $50

"The Inglewood"
718 West 178th St.
Bet. Broadway and Ft. Washington Ave.
Elevator.
4 Rooms.....$35 to $40
6 Rooms.....$50 to $55
7 Rooms.....$60 to $65
Dentist's Apartment
7 Rooms.....$65

433-439 W. 212 St.
Near 215th St. B'way Sub. Station.
Block from Isham Park.
Non-Elevator.
3 Rooms.....$23 to $25
4 Rooms.....$28 to $32
5 Rooms.....$35 to $40

Chambold Court
86 Ft. Washington Ave.
Corner 162nd St.
Elevator.
5 Rooms.....$55 to $60
6 Rooms.....$65 to $70
7 Rooms.....$83

Bennett Hall—Holmes Court—Wendell Hall
21-31-41 Bennett Ave., Adjoining West 181st St.
One Block West of Broadway.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
4 Rooms, Front....$40 to $45 5 Rooms.....$47 to $55

"The Strafford"

777 West End Avenue,
S. W. Cor. 98th Street

1 Duplex Apartment
8 Rooms & 3 Bathrooms

An unusually attractive apartment. Well arranged, large rooms. On the 7th and 8th floors.

Rental $2,400

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th Street Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises

SUBLET

ONE-8 ROOM APARTMENT
ONE-6 ROOM APARTMENT
$1000-&$780 CONCESSIONS.
602 W. 157 ST. HALF BLOCK FROM SUBWAY STATION

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive

CORNER 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths...$1,000
6 Rooms, Bath, Corner 900
All Outside Sunny Rooms.

400 West 118th St.

FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK, NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Corner Apartment.
All Outside, Sunny Rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets..$1,200
7 " " " " .. 1,000
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV., TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

335 West 14th St.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4-5-6 ROOMS
EXTRA LARGE, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED; ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED; CONVENIENTLY LOCATED.
RENTS $30 UP

608 & 610 WEST 150th ST.

Elevator apartment managed by Owners.
4 ROOMS, $36 TO $40
5 ROOMS, $45 TO $55
6 ROOMS, $52.50 TO $60
7 ROOMS, $60 TO $67.50
6 Rooms suitable for Dentist
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

ELMORE COURT,

541 W. 124th, East of B'way.
6—7 ROOMS, $45—$60
Large, light rooms, all outside; every modern improvement; elevator.

THE EDWIN, 541 W.

147th St.
N. E. Cor. B'way & 147th.
4-5-7 ROOMS, $40-$80
Large, light rooms; every modern improvement; all outside; elevator.

NEW HOUSES 4 to 6 Rooms.

All improvements, modern, high class, refined; reasonable rents; owner's management.
885 West 180th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Best Residential Section

525 West End Ave.

Cor. 85th Street
15 LARGE ROOMS
Overlooking Hudson

Beautiful roof garden, Duplex Studio, five tiled bathrooms—most modern conveniences.

Very reasonable terms will be made with desirable party.

Free Rent to Oct. 1st, 1916

Full information from
A. FRANK, 10 West 57th St.,
Telephone Circle—1100

Wilbraham

5th Av., N. W. Cor. 30th St.
Entrance, 1 West 30th St.

Choice Apartments of 2, 4 or more large, well ventilated rooms, with bath; annual rentals $800 to $1,500, including maid's services; meals, laundry and valet service if desired. Superintendent, on premises, or
FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St., N.Y.C.

CORNER APARTMENT

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
MAPLE COURT
1229 PARK AV. Corner 88th St.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,000
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS $1,000
CATHEDRAL COURT
541 West 113th Near Broadway
6 Rooms and Bath, $360
A. BRANDSTEIN Agt., 76 B'way.

57th St., 322-328 West

High Class Elevator Apartments.
8 Extra large rooms; block to Broadway, "L" and sub. stations; most convenient part of city; unexcelled service. $1000 and up

THE GRANITE,

29-32 Morningside Av., West
N. E. COR. 119TH ST.
Desirable Apartments, six and seven rooms, all conveniences, including elevator service; personal attention given by owner. Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced,
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.

The Hudson Fulton
S. E. Cor. 156th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
7 Rooms, one Bath
8 Rooms, two Baths
One block from Subway.
$810 to $960 yearly.

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 189th to 186th St. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
6 Rooms—$30 to $37 per month
5 Rooms—$38 to $43 per month

The HAMPTONS
201 & 203 West 117th St.
St. Nicholas to 7th Ave.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,050 yearly
Apply on Premises, or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON

8 ROOMS — $1000 to $1200 — "ADRIAN" — 58 West 72nd St.

7 and 8 ROOMS — $900 to $1200 — "AYLSMERE" — 60 West 78th St.

7 ROOMS — $600 to $720 — 66 West 84th St.

WILLIAM R. WARE
Broadway at 86th St., S.W. Cor.

We offer a few vacancies, some for immediate possession, in the following high-class houses, at very reasonable rents:

Annamere Court
609-615 West 115th St.,
Between B'way and Riverside Drive.
7 & 8 Large Light Rooms, 2 Baths
All Night Elevator and Phone Service.

Riverside Dwellings
611-619 West 114th St.,
Between B'way and Riverside Drive.
Subway Exp. Station 116th St. & B'way.
8 Exceptionally Large Light Rooms, 2 Baths
All Night Elevator and Phone Service.
I. LOWENWALD, Agent
611-619 West 114th St.
'Phone 2896 Morningside.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $40-$45
5 ROOMS, $55-$60
6 ROOMS, $65-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

THE ENDYMION
352 WEST 117TH ST.
Near park, close to transit; seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or
WILCOX & SHELTON
2,167 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

VALLAMONT,
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH. EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT. Large closets, home house, full service, only $65; one other for $50. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

KAN-A-WAH COURT,
614 West 157th St.,
Between Riverside Drive and Broadway subway express station; high-class elevator apartments; select neighborhood; day and night service.
3-4-5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
Unusually large, light, and airy.
Rents $40 to $65 monthly.
Supt. on premises. Telephone 3885 Audubon.

203 W. 81st St. Next to B'way
New 9-story fireproof and soundproof elevator apartment house.
3-5-6 Rooms, 1 AND 2 BATHS.
Exceptionally large rooms and foyers.
Rent $720 to $1500 per Annum
Convenient to elevated and subway stations; agent on Premises.

4 Rooms The Lavalette, new elevator apartment, No. 1 Arden St., one block from Dyckman St. Subway Station. Plenty of hot water. Rent $32. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel. Hanover 5989.

Westbourne Court
556 West 146th Street,
Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or M. M. SILVERMAN, 507 5th Ave.

THE LANCASTER
605 W. 141, nr. Riverside Drive.
Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality. Large, light rooms. Southern exposure.
7 Light Rooms, $62.50, $65

ST. CLOUD
253 West 91st St.
7-8 Room Apartments.
$950-$1,100.
Highest class elevator house. Best value in city.

Pease & Elliman

165 West 72d St. Near Broadway. | 340 Madison Ave. Nr. 43d St. Tel., 6200 Murray Hill | 55 Liberty St. Cor. Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance
Specialists in Dwelling Properties

East Side

56 West 11th St.
3 and 4 rooms and bath, $600—$900

112 East 17th St.
8 rooms and bath. $900—$1,200

13 Gramercy Park.
8 rooms, kitchenette, bath, $1,300—$1,650

39-43 East 27th St.
8, 4, 6, 7 rooms and bath, $750—$1,200

145 East 35th St.
7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $1,650—$2,000

146 East 49th St.
3 and 4 rooms and bath, $600—$1,200

144 East 56th St.
7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,500—$1,800

56-60 West 58th St.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,450—$1,500

24 West 59th St.
2, 3 & 5 rooms and bath, $1,500—$2,500

11 East 68th St.
6 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $2,500—$3,500

21 East 82d St.
2, 5 & 8 rooms, 1 & 3 baths, $600—$3,000

565 Park Ave.
6 rooms, 2 baths, $2,100—$2,500

829 Park Ave.
6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. $1,500—$2,750

West Side

150 West 80th St.
5 and 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $1,150—$1,500

300 Central Park West, Cor. 90th St.
6, 14 rooms, 1, 3 baths, $1,000—$3,500

808 West End Ave.,
9-10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,000—$2,500

1 doctor's apartment, 7 rooms, bath, $1,400

330 West 102d St., Cor. Riverside Drive
7 rooms, 3 baths, $1,500—$2,000

127 Riverside Drive
8 rooms and bath, $1,200

404 Riverside Drive, Cor. 118th St.
9, 11 rooms, 3, 4 baths, $2,500—$3,500

723 St. Nicholas Ave.
4, 5, 6 rooms, bath, $450—$750

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management consult the special apartment house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

"The Britannia"
527 West 110th Street,
Near Broadway
7 Rooms & 2 Bathrooms
Main Chamber 14 x 26
Rental, $1,300
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th Street Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

ORIENTA
302 West 79th St.
Two 7-ROOM Apartments and one 5-ROOM, suitable for Physician (with private entrance).
Fireproof building, located on a Park street between West End Ave. and Riverside Drive. Convenient to all lines of transportation.
5 Rooms $840
7 Rooms $1200

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Rockhall
Broadway at 111th St.
Northeast Corner
Choice Apartments
7, 8 & 9 Rooms
with 2 & 3 Baths
To the lover of a home these apartments appeal. They are the finest value on the West Side; very large rooms; well aired and lighted.
CHAS. E. HAMES, Resident Manager
Tel. Morning,—4838.

Overlooking Central Park
Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
Southwest Corner 60th Street
8, 9, 10 and 12 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths
$1,700-$4,000
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or at our office, 10 E. 45th St.
Tel. Murray Hill 3100
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

667 West 161st at Riverside Drive
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $40 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening. Phone—Audubon 7486.

75 Ft. W'shingt'n Av., Southwest Cor. 162d
Modern Elevator Apartments Beautiful, high-class, residential section
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $35 TO $85
Open for inspection day and evening. Telephone Audubon 7960.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway

Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
offers a few choice Apartments.
9 Rooms Foyer, 3 Baths. $3,400 & 3,600
7 & 8 Rooms Foyer, 3 Baths, $2,400 to 3,600
2 & 3 Rooms & Bath $750 to $1,600
Kitchenette Apartments
Restaurant in Building.
UNDER OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

AMHERST
204 West 110th St.,
Bet. Amsterdam & Broadway.
7 & 8 Rooms,
3 Baths.
$1,800 to $2,000.
Apply on Premises.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.
6 and 7 Rooms, $800-$1000
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Perfect Service.

2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath,
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

The ROGER-MORRIS
New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
100th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Aves. Express "L" Stations.
4 and 5 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms
RENTALS $650 TO $850 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
S. C. WELLS, Manager.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

PORTLAND
53 West 72d St.
8 UNUSUALLY LARGE ROOMS
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
$1,000—$1,320
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
75d St. & Col. Av. Tel. 3750 Col.

Renault Court
907-911 West 110th St.
High-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; moderate rents; Opposite Central Park.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Chemidt Realty Co., 507 5th Ave.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Knowlton Court, B'way, cor. 159th St. Corner apartment, 7 rooms, with private entrance. Now occupied by dentist. Unusually desirable. RENT $60.
NORMAN DENZER, Agent, 3,510 B'way.

Apartments of Highest Character

Two New Buildings
Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
103d St. and West End Ave.
And
NORTH CORNER OF
108th St. and Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $1,850

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. W. Corner 104th Street.
One Block from Subway Station.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

508 to 520 W. 114th
Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,400.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
4 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $460 to $1,000.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.
PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

The Following Houses Under the Management of
Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.
SMALL APARTMENTS
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.

1 & 2 Rooms	The Woolsey, 145 East 44th St., East of Lexington Av	New Building. Ready Oct. 1st. Unfurnished, $35-$80 Furnished, $45-$100
1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Dearborn, 350 West 55th St.,	Unfurnished, $32.50-$80 Furnished, $40-$95
3 & 4 Rooms	The Stanwood, 321 West 55th St.,	Unfurnished, $62.50-$90 Furnished, $75-$105
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Poinciana, 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished, $35-$75 Furnished, $45-$90
2 & 3 Rooms	The Whitestone, 609 West 127th St.	$32.50-$47.50

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Hendrik Hudson
Apartment Houses

Riverside Drive, 116th-111th Sts. Annex, 110th St. & Broadway, commanding view of Hudson River and Palisades.
Subway Express Station.
Gymnasium with Needle Showers for Grown-Ups, Roof-Garden Playground for the Children
Apartments of 5 rooms with 2 baths to 10 rooms with 3 baths, $1,100 to $2,800. The two best-known apartment houses in New York.
FRANK A. PETELER, Mgr., at the Bldgs.
Telephone 4302 Morningside.

ELMSFORD
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
The Whole Square Block,
Broadway to Wadsworth Av.,
181st to 182d St.
Short Block from 181st Subway Station. Lowest Rentals for Choicest Apartments on Washington Heights.
4 Rooms and Bath, $32-$36.
5 Rooms and Bath, $40-$45.
6 Rooms and Bath, $45-$55.
See Resident Agent, at Renting Office, 4,620 Broadway, corner 181st St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 8996.

GREYTON COURT,
S. E. Corner Riverside Drive and 141st St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths,
$840 to $1,350.
Modern fireproof apartments of highest class, with every latest improvement; overlooking Hudson and Palisades; spacious rooms; excellent exposure. Apply on premises or send for booklet.

THE WITHINGTON,
S. W. corner 66th St. and Madison Av., two rooms and bath, elevator and chamber service, from $50 up. Apply Frederick C. Smith Co., 644 Madison Av. Agents on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
7 Rooms
Extra Maids' Rooms and Bathrooms on top floor.
Situated one block from Central Park in one of the best residential sections of the City.
Rooms are of exceptional size and practically all face on street or wide open courts overlooking private dwellings, thus having a maximum of light and sunshine.
The building is of fireproof construction containing two passenger and one service elevators, vacuum heating system, commodious laundry on top floor equipped with latest gas driers.
Attentive and courteous service is a distinguishable feature of this house.
Rents $1,200 to $1,800
Superintendent on Premises.

JOAN-DE-ARC
10 PINEHURST AVENUE
S. W. COR. 178TH ST.
Two blocks west of Broadway subway station at 181st St.
High-Class Elevator House
4-5-6-7 Rooms
All superbly planned and finished in the most modern fashion; overlooking Hudson, Palisades and Fort Washington Park; most beautiful and healthful section of Manhattan.
One 7-Room Corner Apartment SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR
Rents $39 to $69. Special Inducements
SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT STRICTLY HIGH CLASS.
Apply Supt., on premises. Phone 9890 St. Nicholas.

Highest class Apartments in the Bronx, just completed, adjoining New York University. A liberal arrangement is offered to refined families who will rent immediately.
2,226 Loring Place,
Bet. 182d & Hall of Fame Terrace.
Take University Av. cars at 181st St. Broadway subway station to 183d St., walk two blocks west.
4-5 Rooms and Bath.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES OR
LORING CONSTRUCTION CO.,
507 West 113th St. 'Phone Morningside—8240.

CROSS CHAMBERS
210 Fifth Avenue,
Opposite Madison Square Park
Apartments of 1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms with bath. Rentals $400 to $1,500 yearly including maid's services. Superintendent on premises.
FRED'K FOX & CO.,
14 W. 40th St. Phone 3240 Bryant

THE WEST POINT
336 West 86th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE. 5 Rooms, $50
Subway Express 96th. 6 Rooms, $65
All night elevator.

8 RICHELIEU 8
171 West 85th Street.
Extra large, light rooms; elevator and electric light; rents $1,000 to $1,300. Apply 2d fl. on premises.

Broadway, 89th to 90th Streets

Astor Court

NOWHERE on Manhattan Island will you find an apartment home where improvements are so far advanced to insure luxuriousness and convenience. Come and see—be convinced. You will consider the rentals reasonable, after you have personally seen this commanding structure, its ideal location and the following special interior features.

Astor Court extends around three sides of a spacious garden, insuring plenty of light and fresh air. No interior courts. Suites of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. Ample closet space. Bedroom closet doors fitted with pier glass mirrors. Extra master rooms, separately arranged for accommodation of guests. Safe roof playground for children. Kitchens have ventilating fans, with outlet for electric fan, complete glass-lined ice boxes. Refrigeration furnished without cost. Private laundries with tubs, gas, ironing boards and steam driers. Individual brick enclosed storerooms. The interior finish of all rooms has been carried out to meet the most advanced and cultured taste. There are several fine apartments for rent at $2,500 to $3,200.

Call at the premises or apply at the offices of
VINCENT ASTOR - - 23 West 26th Street, New York City

The Carlisle Dwellings
450 West End Ave.,
S. E. Cor., at 82nd St.
11 Rooms & 3 Bathrooms
Large rooms, beautifully arranged.
Immediate Possession.
Rentals $2,600-$2,700
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th Street Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

307 West 79th Street
Lasanno Court
15 Windows FACING RIVERSIDE DRIVE
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, 10th Floor, $2,000
One Apartment: 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600
EXCEEDINGLY LIGHT
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, 9th Floor, $1,800
Apply Supt. on Premises, or to George Rosenfeld Co. Inc.
51 E. 42D ST.
'Phone Murray Hill 1936.

LAURELTON COURT,
555 West 184th St.
New Six-Story Building.
3-4-5 Rooms,
$27-$45.
Apply on premises or
Newmark & Jacobs,
103 PARK AV.

BUCKINGHAM COURT
310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Immediate possession can be had for some of these Suites.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6390—Barclay.

The Braender
S. W. Cor. 102d St., Central Park West.
TEN-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
6-7-8 & 12 Rooms,
1 to 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $3,200.
Superintendent on premises.
PHILIP BRAENDER, 315 4th Ave.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x28
Dining Rooms 18x13
Bedrooms 14x18

8 Rooms—3 Baths
5 Rooms and Bath
Very high-class elevator house; most moderate rents.
530 WEST 113TH ST.

308-310 WEST 15TH ST.
2 ROOMS, BATH.
Attractive bachelor Apartments. Desirable location. Rents $32-$35.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

MODEL NEW LAW Elevator Apartments
all with extra large rooms and latest improvements
at Greatly Reduced Rents.

The ALTA CREST
3800 Broadway, Cor. 158th St.
ONE BLOCK FROM SUBWAY
5 Rooms $45
6 Rooms $60
8 Rooms $70

The Washington Heights
575 West 159th St., Cor. B'way.
5 Rooms $40 to $45
6 Rooms $55 to $60

The WEST POINT
575 Riverside Drive, Cor. 135th.
5 Rooms ..... $50 to $70
6 Rooms ..... $60 to $75
8 Rooms $80
Most of these are outside corner apartments, presenting a splendid view of the Hudson River and the Palisades.

Apply Superintendents on Premises
J. SHENK
66 West 107th St.
'Phone 1407 Riverside.

N. E. Corner 180th St. & Harrison Ave.
3-4-5 Rooms,
$27-$43.
Near New Jerome Av. Subway, Jerome Av. and University Av. Surface Cars.
Apply on Premises, or
Newmark & Jacobs,
103 PARK AV.

Continental
4180 Broadway
Cor. 177th St.
4 & 5 Rooms and Bath
Elevator Day and Night.
Hall and 'Phone Service.
Rentals $420 to $660 Yearly.
A. W. MILLER & CO.
398 8TH AVENUE.
'Phone Circle 591.
Or Superintendent on Premises.

636 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 51st Street.
ONE APARTMENT
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.

NEW & MODERN
630 WEST 144TH ST.
NEAR BROADWAY
4-5-6-7 ROOMS
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
$40 to $70 Per Month.
Apply to Supt. on Premises.

2,424 7TH AV.
Six rooms and bath, electric light, elevator, $40 and $45.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Fireproof Buildings
Unusually Good Service

174 West 79th St.
Corner across from Hotel Lucerne
8 Rooms (Corners) $1500
9 Rooms (all Light) $1300
Large, well arranged rooms with foyer.

445 Riverside Drive
Unusually Large Rooms
Beautiful View and Location
Next to Corner of 116th Street.
7-8 Rms., 3 baths. $1550-$1750

7 Rooms:
250 Riverside Drive..$1300
589 West 110th St..$1200
515 West 110th St..$1450
620 West 116th St...$1100
445 Riverside Drive..$1550

8 Rooms:
*174 West 79th St....$1300
589 West 110th St...$1400
515 West 110th St...$1600
15 Claremont Ave....$1400
25 Claremont Ave....$1700
445 Riverside Drive..$1650

*Represents 7-story Elevator Houses.
MOST ATTENTIVE SERVICE.
Descriptive Booklet and Circulars with price list sent free on application.
Earle & Calhoun
S. W. Cor. 72d St. and Broadway.
Telephones 8116-7-8 Columbus.

10 & 11 ROOMS
3 BATHS
Rental $2,100-$3,000
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.
Also 8 rooms, $1,600 to $1,800.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern Twelve-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.
FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.
5 rooms $660 to $750 PER ANNUM
7 rooms $1000 to $1200 PER ANNUM
8 rooms $1200 to $1500 PER ANNUM
9-10 rooms $1600-$2000 PER ANNUM
Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager, on Premises, Audubon 8480, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel., 6390—Barclay.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms, $900 to $1,100.
One 7-Room Apartment, all windows overlook Palisades, $1,400.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9172—Schuyler.

The CLEBURNE
924 West End Ave.
105th Street
New Apartments
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
6 to 10 Rooms—3-4 Baths
Enclosed Driveway—Roof Garden
Exclusive Neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co.,
158 Broadway.

$42; Near Broadway.
Six Large, Light Rooms,
newly decorated, steam heat, hot water, private hall; tiled bath, open plumbing; 50 feet house. OWNER, on premises, 507 West 156th.

2465-9 BROADWAY at 91st St. Subway
High-class elevator apartments, 6 & 7 rooms, $900 to $1,200. JOHN S. HEMP, 150 Nassau St.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

Tel. 7240 Columbus — 162 W. 72d Street — Tel. 7240 Columbus

A Selected List of Apartments

105 West 72d Street
Between B'way & Columbus Av.
5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$1,500 to $1,900.

"Halsworth"
No. 645 West End Avenue,
Southwest Corner 92d Street.
3, 5, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $780 to $2,000.

San Domingo
949 West End Avenue.
Between 106th & 107th Sts.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths.
$1,000 to $2,200.

"Hamilton"
No. 420 Riverside Drive,
Northeast Corner 114th Street.
5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,200 & $2,300.

Devonshire
325 West 83d Street,
Near West End Avenue.
7 Rooms.
$900 to $1,000.

349 West 85th Street
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200 to $1,400.

The Woodmere
561 West 141st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $600 to $1,000.

"Cornwall"
No. 255 West 90th Street,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,800 to $2,200

"Rexor"
No. 600 West 116th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $2,000.

The Lucania
235 West 71st Street,
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $1,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West,
Bet. 69th & 70th Sts.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,600.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,350 and $1,500.

4 & 14 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $900 to $1,100.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600 to $900.

"Oregon"
No. 162 West 84th Street,
Southeast Corner 7th Avenue.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,700.

"Stanley Court"
No. 301 West 106th Street,
Northwest Corner West End Av.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
$2,200 to $2,500.

Strathallan
350 West 88th Street,
Near Riverside Drive.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$2,400.

"Luxor"
No. 600 West 115th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$650 to $1,500.

226 West 70th Street
Near Broadway.
3, 4 Rooms and Bath.
$1,000.

The Catherine
1 West 69th St.,
North Cor. Central Park West.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200.

The Westover
391 West End Av.,
Adjoining the S. W. Cor. 79th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,300 and $1,700.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory Will Be Mailed Upon Application.

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Efficient Management.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street — Telephone, Schuyler 3800

Branch Offices: 280 Madison Ave., Broadway at 144th Street

Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
12-story fireproof and soundproof Building, excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River.
Southwestern exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,500.

401 WEST END AVE.
Northwest corner 79th St.
Including refrigerating and low rate for electricity.
9 and 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rentals, $2,400 and upwards.

STRATFORD-AVON
210 Riverside Drive,
North corner 93d St.
12-Story Fireproof Bldg., 2 Elevators.
8, 9, 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $2,000 to $2,600.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast Corner 83d St.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $2,000.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
6 and 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,300.

HOLLAND COURT
Cor. Riverside Drive.
315 West 98th St.
3 and 4 Rooms, 1 Bath.
Rents $660 to $720.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

451 WEST END AVE.
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $65.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including electric light, refrigeration and vacuum cleaning.

THE STETSON
262 West 83d St.
West of Broadway.
8 Large, Light Rooms.
Rents $1,300 to $1,500.

HAMILTON GRANGE
310 Convent Av.
Southwest Corner 143d St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

TUILERIES
251 West 95th St.
N. W. Corner of Broadway.
7 Rooms & 1 Bath.
Elevator, All Improvements.
Rent $1,200.

WASHINGTON IRVING
601 West 151st St.
Northwest Corner Broadway.
4, 5, 6 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $780.

TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place,
Southeast Corner 140th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

THE VIOLA
100 West 76th St.
Elevator, hall service.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

WELLINGTON
561 West 143d St., cor. B'way.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $960.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,300.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

35 WEST 82ND ST.
8-Story Fireproof.
Near Central Park West.
All Modern Improvements.
5 and 6 Rooms, Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,200.

HANOVER
823 West End Av.
N. W. Cor. 100th St.
7 Rooms, 1 Bath.
Rent $1,100.
Only one Apartment left.

DALLAS COURT
Broadway, southwest corner 144th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $1,020.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West,
Adjoining Corner 105th St.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $960 to $1,000.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Av.,
Corner 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.

HEARNCLIFF
880 St. Nicholas Av.
At 154th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $720.

817 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest Corner 100th St.
12-Story Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,600.

CHACORNAC
5-7 West 91st St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $1,200.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.

THE ARDELLE
527 Riverside Drive.
Opposite Grant's Tomb.
10-Story Fireproof Building.
Beautiful view of Hudson River.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $2,000.

328 WEST 83RD ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
12 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,400
One apartment left.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Outside Rooms, Facing Hudson.
Rent $1,100.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
2, 4, 7 Rooms, 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,800.

CEDARCLIFF
48 St. Nicholas Place, at 152d St.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms.
Rents $420 to $660.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

428-430 WEST 204TH ST.
East of Broadway.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms.
Rents $18 to $32.

Our 1916-17 Booklet, Containing Descriptive Matter and Floor Plans of the Above and Many Other Properties, May Be Secured at Any of Our Offices, or Will Be Forwarded on Request.

"The Dorchester"

North Cor. Riverside Drive, at 85th St.

12th Floor, beautiful outlook, Southern, Eastern and Western Exposure

9 Rooms & 3 Bathrooms
Rental $2,500

9th Floor Living Room 16 x 23, Southern Exposure
Dining Room 14 x 18

6 Rooms, Reception Room and 2 Bathrooms
Rental $1,500

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th Street — Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

CHARLES S. KOHLER
901 Columbus Ave., Corner 104th St.
Phone 5505 Riverside.
Offers Apartments in the following high-grade elevator buildings:

ST. JOHN COURT
500 WEST 111TH ST.
SOUTHWEST COR. AMSTERDAM AVE.
One Apartment, 5 rooms, bath, $600.
One Apartment, (corner,) 6 rooms, bath, $1,100.

STAMFORD—ARLINGTON
502-508 WEST 113TH ST.
Two Apartments, 5 rooms, bath, $540-$600
Two Apartments, 6 rooms, bath, $600.

THE RENSSELAER
536 WEST 113TH ST.
One Apartment, 7 rooms, bath, $1200.

THE PALMETTO
100 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.
NORTHWEST CORNER 120TH ST.
One Apartment, 7 rooms, bath, $1000.
One Apartment, (corner,) 7 rooms, bath, $1200.

THE ROCHAMBEAU
312 MANHATTAN AVE.
NORTHEAST CORNER 113TH ST.
Two Apartments, 7 rooms, bath, $720-$840.

ROBERT FULTON COURT
559 WEST 156TH ST.
NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY.
One Apartment, 5 rooms, bath, $660.
One Apartment, (corner,) 6 rooms, bath, $960.

Non-Elevator Apartments

109th St., 249 West, near Broadway, 6 light rooms, bath, all improvements; $30 to $34.

106th St., 65 West, 6, 7 light rooms and bath, all improvements; $36-$43.

106th St., 161 West, (corner,) 5 light rooms, bath, all improvements; $33.

105th St., 69 West, 7 light rooms, bath, hot water, improvements; $37.

105th St., 161 West, 8 large rooms and bath; electric lights, select, convenient; $960.

104th St., 189 West, 6 light rooms, bath, all improvements, $30-$32.

104th St., 101 West, (corner,) 5 rooms, bath, hot water; $20.

104th St., 71 West, 7 rooms, bath, heat and hot water; $40.

104th St., 53 West, 6 light rooms, bath, all improvements, $33-$35.

103d St., 91 West, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, $34-$36.

102d St., 165 West, 6 light rooms, bath, all improvements, $26-$27.

80th St., 103 West, 6 rooms, bath, heat, hot water; $33; concessions.

Hotel Calumet

340 West 57th St.

Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.

GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT.
SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

THE KENMORE,
353 WEST 57TH ST.
Apts. of 9 Rooms and 1 Bath.
Steam Heat. Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Ave. (Phone Plaza 270.)

ANITA—KATHRYN
75 Northern Av., west of B'way & 190th St.
Very attractive apartments.
Overlooking Hudson and Palisades.
3-4-5 Rooms, Bath. $23-$38 Electric Light, Telephone.

Kensington Court
555 West 151st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply owner's office, on premises.

The Belnord

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

When you live in this famous Apartment House you have everything at your door. A location unsurpassed; transit facilities unexcelled. Large, private house rooms, with abundant closet space; every modern, up-to-date appointment, including free refrigeration, and largest open air garden in the city.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.

7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS. Rental $2,100 to $7,000

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
Broadway, corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Complete Square Block
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

THE NORTHCLIFF,

3,565 Broadway, N. W. Cor. 146th St.,
10 Story Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5 Rooms, $45.00-$85.00.

THE RIVERCLIFF,

628 West 151st St.,
6 Story Semi-Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5 Rooms, $35.00-$60.00.
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
NEWMARK & JACOBS,
103 Park Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

743-5th Ave.

(New, Just Completed)
Between 57th and 58th Sts.
Bachelor and Kitchenette Apartments of 2 & 3 ROOMS,
with all modern and up to date conveniences.
MODERATE RENTALS.
Apply Supt., on Premises, or
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
485 5th Ave. Phone 2750 Mur. Hill.

THE PLAZA,
768 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
Corner 150th Street.
7, 8 room elevator apartments; high-class service.
RENT $45 to $65.

REGENT HALL,
3100 Broadway, Cor. 123d Street.
5, 6, 7 large light rooms.
High-class elevator building, abundant closet space. Rents $40.00 to $60.00.
FRANK J. ERTARY, on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th St.

Finest Section of the Drive.

Modern building embodying all the latest improvements; very large rooms, attractive floor plan.

Apartments of
5-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths
Rents $840-$2,000.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

GREYLOCK
61 West 74th St.
8 large, light outside rooms, southern exposure; elevator service; convenient to Subway and "L." Telephone 2945 Columbus.

A—601 WEST 141ST ST.
Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall"
5 to 7 large outside rooms; all-night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant home; choice location. Supt.

A FEW APARTMENTS TO LEASE IN THE FOLLOWING HIGH-CLASS FIREPROOF BUILDINGS

801 West End Av.,	N.W. Cor. 99 St.	1-6 Rooms, 2-7 " 2-8 "	2 Baths, 2 " 2 "	$1,400 1,700 2,000
The Dallieu,	S. E. Cor. 101st St. and West End Ave.	2-6 Room,	3 Baths,	1,750
The Presada,	50 Central Park West Cor. 65th Street.	1-10 Room, 1-10 "	2 Baths, 3 "	2,750 3,000
46 West 73d St.,	Private House Block, 1 Apt. to Floor.	1-9 Room,	3 Baths,	3,000
251 West 98th St.,	Adjoining West End Ave.	1-5 Room, 1-6 "	2 Baths, 2 "	900 1,300
The Runoia,	267 West 89th Street, Adjoining West End Av.	1-7 Room, 1-5 "	3 Baths, 2 "	2,000 900
44 West 96th St.,	adjoining Central Park West	2-6 Room,	2 Baths,	1,100
The Arleigh,	620 West 115th Street, adj'ing Riverside Drive	1-7 Room, 1-8 Room,	2 Baths, 2 Baths	1,000 1,200
St. Evona,	N. E. Cor. 135th St. and Broadway.	3-5-6-7 Rooms,	2 Baths,	$540 to $1,000
The Rolyat,	S. W. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.	2-8 Rooms,	2 Baths,	$1,100
Rafford Hall,	N. W. Cor. 144th St. and Broadway.	5-6-7 Rooms & Bath,		$600 to $1,000
Wellington Arms,	S.W. Cor. Hamilton Place & 144th St.	5 & 6 Rooms & Bath,		$540 to $660

For further particulars, see
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Broadway and 79th St.
Tel. Schuyler 9700.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 81st St. & West End Ave.

Corner Apartments
8 and 9 Very Large Rooms, All Outside.
Splendid Light, Air and View
Ample Closet Room. Electric Light, refrigeration, laundry fuel, separate laundries, included in rent.
Apply to Superintendent, on Premises.

448 Riverside Drive, at 116th St.
Up-to-date 12-Story Fireproof Building.
7-8-9 Large Rooms, with 3 Baths.....$1,350-$1,850
No Concessions, but 15% Better Value Assured.
Under Owner's Personal Management.
ANTONY CAMPAGNA. Tel. 6576 Morn'side.

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638 West 160th Street.
Recently completed.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath
$600 to $900 per Annum.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
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Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

THE Whitehall, 1871 7th Av.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8 unusually large rooms, extra toilet. $1,000 and $1,200
IN THE BEST HARLEM LOCATION.

4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH.
High-class elevator apartment; most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

Biggest Value.
515 WEST 187TH ST.
6-7-8 ROOMS, Baths,
ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
Equal in construction to best in city.
$55 to $70 PER MONTH.
Apply to Superintendent, on Premises.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, MANAGED BY OWNER

THE BORCHARDT,
220 W. 98th St., Cor. B'way
5 ROOMS BATH, $1200-$1300
Extra Maid's Room if Desired.
7-8 ROOMS, Foyer, 2-3 Baths, $1700-$1800 Only one of each vacant.

STUART ARMS,
226 W. 97th St., near B'way
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1500-$1600
Exquisite Apts. Extra Large Liv. Room.

Ramona & Charlemagne,
528 to 532 W. 111th St.
Near B'way, one block from Subway.
3 ROOMS, $600-$660 | 4 ROOMS, $720-$800
5 ROOMS, $840-$900 | 6-7 ROOMS, $900-$1200

WEST END HALL,
840 West End Ave.
CORNER 101ST STREET
7-8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths
Southern Exposure, $1300-$1700
Parlor Floor, Suitable Physician.

THE WILMINGTON,
230 W. 97th St., Cor. B'way
Large Corner Apartments
7-8-9 Rooms, $1200—$1500

THE WINTHROP,
Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.
Attractive Apartments. Southern Exposure.
5 ROOMS $630-$660 | 6 ROOMS $720-$780 | 7 ROOMS $810-$900

Exceptional Elevator and Hall Service—Apply Superintendents on Premises.

640 Riverside Drive

N. E. Corner 141st Street.

A High-Class 13-Story Fireproof Apartment,

4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms—1 to 3 Baths
Rentals $600 to $1,560

Convenient location, beautiful surroundings; south and west exposure; very desirable.

Resident Manager on Premises, or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR, 3,551 Broadway (146th Street)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

7 and 8 Room Apartments
with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE BROADWAY BLOCK,
251 WEST 51ST STREET
AND
224 WEST 52D STREET
APTS. OF 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Steam heat; elevator service.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
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717 FIFTH AVE. (Phone Plaza 270.)

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 123d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens. $30-$60
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TURRETS

116 Riverside Drive, Cor. 84th St.
Magnificent Apartments.
10 Rooms & 3 Baths,
All Modern Appointments.
$1,800 to $3,200 Per Annum.
J. Romaine Brown Co.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st St.
Tel. 1481 Murray Hill.

14 to 20 West 107th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 to 8 Extra Large Light Rooms. $35 to $65
BEST IN NEW YORK AT PRICE

Winslow Court, 87 Hamilton Place,
Corner West 141st St. 2 minutes' walk to 137th St. Broadway Subway.
8-ROOM APARTMENT
$75 Per Month—Great Sacrifice
Also several 4, 5 Room Apartments, $33 to $55. All rooms spacious, light; exclusive, modern apartment house; every improvement; unsurpassed hall and elevator service night and day. Inquire on premises.

9 Room Apartments
With 2 or 3 Baths
$2,100 to $2,500.
261 Central Park West
North Corner 96th Street.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

207 West 56th St.,

Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Modern Apartments
7 & 8 ROOMS
2 BATHS
RENTS $1,380 TO $1,800.
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Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1263—Bryant.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Cor. 119th.
7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths, and extra Lavatories. Fireproof Building.
$1,100 to $1,600. Manager.

THE CAMDEN,
206 West 95th St., Near Broadway
5 Rooms, $50 to $60.
Immediate possession.
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4 and 5 Large Rooms and Bath

$24 to $45

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¶ In the Jackson Heights Apartments we have established a new standard, a new ideal. We offer splendidly planned and decorated apartments, large rooms with the maximum of light and air. They are equal to the best in Manhattan.

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"The Lancashire"

353 West 85th Street,
Bet. West End & Riverside

8 Rooms & 2 Bathrooms

Rental $1,300—$1,500

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent

56 West 45th Street Tel. Bryant 7843

Representative on the Premises

817 WEST END AV.

Southwest Corner 100th St.

High Class Elevator Apartment, 12 Story, Fireproof.

6 & 7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.

Rental $1,300 to $1,600.

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St.	$90—$135
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.)	$100—$105
571 Park Ave., cor. 63rd St.	$150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park)	$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St.	$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West	$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.)	$65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE PEMBROKE
10-12 West 93d St.
8 Rooms. $1,000.
Night and Day Elevator Service.

THE GLENBURN
S. W. Cor. Central Park West & 103d St.
8 Rooms. $480-$600.

THE PARKVIEW
Central Park West, 103d to 104th Sts.
7-8 Rooms. $480-$600.

471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476 Central Park West, N. W. Cor. 107th St.
8 Rooms. $720-$1,200.

Telephone, Schuyler 2640.

HOPKINS & BOYD
244 CENTRAL PARK WEST AT 85TH ST.

5 and 6 Rooms
$45 and $50 a Month
SOVEREIGN COURT
535 West 151st St.
Elevator, telephone, parquet floor. Near Broadway. Supt. on premises.

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MANHATTAN SQ. APTS.
High Class—Fireproof
From October 1st, apartment 9 rooms, including living room 18x28; 3 bathrooms. All bedrooms face south. Unusual features. Bargain. May be purchased outright, reducing rental one-half. Inspect now.
Superintendent, 44 W. 77th St.

8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail and first class in every respect; elevator; all-night service.
565 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 4,575 B'way (147th St.)

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Umbria
465 West End Avenue
Northwest Corner 82d Street

Sunny corner. Attractive, modern and fireproof, with all improvements. Apartment of eight rooms and three baths. Best residential section of the city.

Rent $2,400 per year

Horace S. Ely & Co.
Uptown Office
489 Fifth Avenue
Bet. 41st and 42d Streets

SOUTHDALE
825 W. 178th St.
Elevator and Telephone Service
3 ROOMS $25 to $28
4 ROOMS $32 to $40

Exclusive Neighborhood
Between Convent & St. Nicholas Avs.
402-410 West 148th St.
HOLLY ARMS
6-7 and 8 Rooms
Elevator Apartment
$60 TO $80 PER MONTH.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.

5 AND 6 ROOMS,
565 West 148th St.,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south. View of river. $45.
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2705 Broadway
AT 103D ST.
Tel. River 975.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD of SERVICE

THE YORKSHIRE
562 W. 113th St., cor. Bway.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400 to $1,600

RUGBY HALL
35 CLAREMONT AVE.
Near 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rent $1,500

610 W. 111th ST.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE
5 Rooms, $780
6 Rooms, $950

HUDSON-GRANT VIEW
126 Claremont Ave., near 122d St.
5, 7 and 8 Rooms,
One and Two Baths,
$660 to $1,200

410 WEST END AVE.
One Block 79th St. Subway
8 Rooms,
$1,100 to $1,300

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MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE.
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space. There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
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FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
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RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story Fireproof Building.
Excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River.
Southern Exposure.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,500 to $2,500.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Unusual Apartments
MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

ALLERTON
600 West 113th St., cor. B'way
Modern 12-Story Building
2 Corner Suites of Exceptional Desirability
8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1650 and $1750

FRIESLAND
235 W. 103d St., corner B'way
at Subway Station
Most Attractive Corner Suites of
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath
$1000 to $1400

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENTS OR
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
Tel. Riverside 975 2705 Broadway at 103d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

High Class Elevator Apartments
Under My Personal Management.

HAMLET Corner Broadway WILTON
600 W. 165th St. 601 W. 164th St.
3-4-5-7 AND 8 ROOMS,
RENTS $35 TO $100.

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137 W. 110th St., Facing Park.
Half Block Subway Station.
6 AND 7 ROOMS, $55 TO $80.

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15 and 21 Ft. Washington Ave.
2-3-4-5 ROOMS, KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES, $32 TO $67.

LANGHOLM
200 W. 112th St., Cor. 7th Ave.
6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS,
CORNER APARTMENTS, $60 TO $85.

ELNIDO
121 St. Nicholas Ave., Cor. 116th St.
Near L and Subway Stations.
7 AND 8 ROOMS, $65 TO $95.

Apply Superintendents or
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RIVERSIDE DRIVE
N. E. Cor. 151st St.
THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.
3-5-6-7 & 9 Rooms,
With Foyer, 2 & 3 Baths.
Abundant Closet Room.
Exceptionally large and airy.
At very moderate rentals to desirable tenants.
APPLY ON PREMISES

Doctor's Apartment
in the Elevator Apartment
ST. GEORGE
Lexington Ave., cor. 78th St.
6 Rooms.....$1,200
All outside rooms.
Apply on premises, or
LONG REALTY COMPANY
68 Broad Street New York

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR
4 to 9 Rooms.
Every improvement; restricted avenue; refined; near express subway. Owner lives on premises.
Westwood & Cliffewood Courts,
West 179th to 180th Streets, on Fort Washington Avenue.

5 ROOMS AND BATH
Firenze Court,
206 West 92d St.
Rental $70 & $75.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.,
2,299 Broadway.
Cor. 85d St. Phone Schuyler 3979

65 Central Park W
NORTH CORNER 66TH ST.,
Very desirable 8-room Apartments.
Overlooking Central Park. Unusually large, airy rooms; elevator; high-class; rentals $1,200 upward. Apply to Supt.

PLACID HALL,
Riverside Drive, S. E. Cor. 151st St.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Room Cor. Apartments,
From $600 to $1,300.
Also one 2-room Apartment, $300.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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310 W. 94TH ST.
Bet. West End & Riverside.
8 Large Rooms & 2 Baths.
Highest Class Improvements.
RENT $1,550.

CARVEL COURT
Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
5-6 Large Rooms.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
RENT $50-$55.
GROUND FLOOR
For Doctor or Dentist.
Apply Supt., or L. Miller & Sons, 154 Nassau St.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$2,200 to $2,750.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths,
$3,500 to $3,900.
Apply on premises, or
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Telephone 6410 Bryant.

205 West 103rd St.
Near Broadway and Subway Station.
5 Rooms and Bath, $55.
Elevator. Phone and All Improvements.

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Cor. 115th St., overlooking Park.
7 and 8 Rooms, $50 to $75.
Elevator. Phone and All Improvements.
Apply Superintendents on Premises, or
G. SCHWEGLER, 3507 B'way, Cor. 143d St.

Elevator Apartments
THE GARFIELD, 200 Claremont Av., at 127th St. } 6 ROOMS $50-$65
"COURT REBELLE," 416 West 122d St., Near Morningside Dr. } 6-7 ROOMS $55 to $70
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
Broadway and 100th St.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station.
Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.

Direct Realty Co.
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Telephone—Columbus 6314.

2020-2030 Broadway
From 69th to 70th Street.
The Ormonde-Seminole—most centrally located, convenient to the leading stores, theatres, clubs, hotels and restaurants. In the heart of the fashionable Broadway Apartment district.
Suites of 8, 9, 10 Rooms
With 2 and 3 Bathrooms.
Rooms and chambers large, light, and airy, with spacious closets. High-class elevator and hall service.
Rents, $2,500 to $3,250.
Includes Electric Light & Refrigeration

301 West 91st St.
N. W. Cor. West End Av.
The Arbutus—one block from Subway station at 91st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 9 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents, $1,800 to $2,000.
Includes Electric Light

143-145 West 69th St.
The Annex—adjoining the Ormonde-Seminole, and under the same management.
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
2100 Broadway, at 73d St.
The Sherman—2 and 3 large rooms and bath, with elevator, telephone and maid service. Meals if desired.
Rents, $900 to $1,200.

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The Parkview—Convenient to Subway. Telephone and hall service. High-class.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths, $600.

Resident Superintendents on the Premises.

Alwyn Court
58th St. & 7th Ave.

One of the finest apartment houses in the world. Apartments 12 and 14 rooms, 4 and 5 baths, with large living rooms, mirrored dressing rooms, individual wine vaults, and many unusual features not found in other buildings. All master's rooms face the street. Additional servants' rooms if required. At the entrance to Central Park and convenient to all lines of transportation.

Pease & Elliman
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New Elevator Apartments
The Northern Apartments,
Northwest Cor. 181st St. & Northern Av.,
3 blocks west of Broadway. Subway station at 181st St.
Immense rooms and finest in city. Size 16x30 feet. Southern exposure.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry (Corner)	$75-$85
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry	$60-$70
6 Rooms, 1 Bath, Butler's Pantry	$48
5 Rooms, 1 Bath, Butler's Pantry	$45

The Kenilworth,
45 Pinehurst Av., N. E. Cor. 179th

7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Corner)	$70
6 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front)	$55-$60
5 Rooms & Bath (Front)	$50
4 Rooms & Bath (Front)	$38-$40

Florence Court,
500 West 176th St.
S. W. Cor. Amsterdam Av.

5 Large Rooms & Bath	$42.50
4 Large Rooms & Bath	$32.00
3 Large Rooms & Bath	$28.00

Riverside Drive, 745—Southeast Corner 152d
Highest altitude on Riverside Drive, with magnificent views of the Hudson and Palisades. Spacious Rooms, with every conceivable improvement.

7 Rooms, 3 Baths (Corner)	$95
7 Rooms, 2 Baths	$60-$75
6 Rooms, 2 Baths	$55-$70

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

219 W. 81st St.
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High Class Apartments
3, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms
1 to 3 Baths
Rentals $840 to $1,850
Apply Supt., on Premises, or
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NEW BUILDING
129 EAST 82ND ST.
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To Lease from October 1.
4 Rooms, Bath,
$900-$1,200
6 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,500-$1,600
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Telephone 6410 Bryant.

New Building
OPEN FOR INSPECTION
HIGHEST TYPE
Housekeeping Apartments
3 Rooms and Bath
Living Room, Chamber and Kitchen
Rents $55, $60, $65, $70, $75
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Near B'way, 3 Blocks from Subway
Office 220 W. 98th St. Phone 6096 River

The Overlook
S. E. Cor. Pinehurst Ave., at 181st Street.
9 Rooms and Three Baths, $1200
Extra large, light corner apartment. Abundant closet space. The Overlook is located in prettiest section of Heights, and is under the direct supervision of the owner with every modern convenience that lends to the convenience and comfort of tenants.

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THE CORONET.

2 Rooms & Bath	$600 to $800
4 Rooms & Bath	$720 to $1200
6 Rooms & Bath	$1100
9 Rooms & 3 Baths	$2000
12 Rooms & 3 Baths	$3500

Day and night service.
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, INC., Agents,
569 Fifth Ave. Tel. 61 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

OWNERS' PERSONAL MANAGEMENT
THE CECIL
929 West End Av., 106th St.
8 EXCEPTIONAL ROOMS. Rental $1,300.

CLIFFSIDE
307 WEST 93D STREET.
8 ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.
Rental $1,150 to $1,300.

BLYTHEWOOD
109 WEST 129TH STREET.
8 SPLENDID ROOMS. Rental $800.
APPLY PREMISES.

5 Rooms and 6 Rooms
Court Washington and The Fortress
New Elevator Apartments
Ft. Washington Ave., 169th to 179th St.
Attractive layout; plenty of closets; quiet, refined neighborhood; mail chute and vacuum cleaner service. Inquire 245 Ft. Washington Av., or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel. Hanover—6989.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT
306 West 99th Street.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Very attractive; rent, $1,000 per annum. Superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
Physician's Corner Apartment
Choice Location.
1337 MADISON AVENUE
S. E. Corner 94th St.
7 LARGE ROOMS & BATH, $1,100.
WILL ARRANGE FOR PHYSICIAN'S PURPOSES.

1337 MADISON AVENUE
S. E. Corner 94th St.
BEST RENTAL VALUES
8 Large, Light Corner Rooms, 2 Baths,
Elevator, all modern improvements.
$1,000 to $1,500. Superintendent on premises.
Also Corner Apartment for Physician.

The Cleveland
Apartments 9 rooms and bath
$900 to $1,000. Well arranged.
Convenient location. 126-130 East 24th St.

31 East 30th St.
2 Rooms and Bath
VERY DESIRABLE AND VERY REASONABLE.
Tel. 1383 Mad. Sq.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.
JUST OFF PARK AV.
Suites of two rooms and bath.
Elevator, maid service, telephone, &c.
$50 to $75 monthly. Supt. on premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD, 543 5th Av.

A—640 Madison Av. "Hoffman Arms," N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS & BATH $900
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400—$1,800.
Also small apartments and studios.

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55 EAST 68TH STREET.
Seven or eight room apartment, $1,600.
Extra maids' rooms; private house block.
Apply Superintendent.

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ALL FRONT APARTMENTS
4 Rooms, $810
5 Rooms, $975-$1,100
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
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Representative on the Premises

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TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER 1ST
570 Park Avenue
Corner 63d Street
ADJOINING COLONY CLUB
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—$3,500-$3,700
8 Rooms, 3 Baths— 3,300- 3,900
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12 Rooms, 4 Baths—$4,400-$4,600
6 Rooms, 2 Baths— 1,900- 2,100
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Choice APTS. in Best Residential Section

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Corner St. John's Place, Overlooking Prospect Park Plaza
3-4-5 Rooms and Bath
Rents $360 to $720
Shower baths, electric light, burglar proof wall safes. Near all transit facilities.

Day and Night Hall, Elevator and Phone Service. New Subway Within Two Blocks.

KINGS COURT Cor. Sterling Place and Butler Place
Between Underhill and Vanderbilt Avs., facing Prospect Park and Public Library
8 Light Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents $900 to $1,000

John H. Lawrence, Agt., 102 West 85th St., Manhattan
Phone 4942 Schuyler
Representative on Premises

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Southeast Corner
57th St. & Park Ave.
Light Apartments
General Location and character unexcelled
Immediate possession on several choice 7 and 9 room apartments
Rents $2100-$2900
Apply to Supt. on premises, or to
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
Agents
84 William St. Telephone 2260 John

High Class Elevator Apartment
ST. GEORGE
1125 Lexington Avenue,
Corner 78th St.
All outside, sunny rooms
5, 6 & 7 Rooms,
$900—$1,080—$1,320.
Apply on premises or
LONG REALTY COMPANY
68 Broad Street, New York

149 EAST 40TH ST.
Modern Fireproof Building,
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
3 & 4 Rooms & Bath
For Rent from October 1st.
RENTS $800 TO $1,300.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

87th St., 71 East The Niagara
CORNER OF PARK AVE.
5 Rooms and Bath....$480
6 Rooms and Bath....$720
8 Rooms and Bath..$1,000
Elevator Service, &c.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av., 45th
Telephone Bryant 1363.

CLIFTON
593 Lexington Av.
TO LET FROM OCT. 1ST
ONE APARTMENT FOUR ROOMS & BATH.
ONE APARTMENT FIVE ROOMS & BATH.
ONE APARTMENT EIGHT ROOMS & BATH.
Apply Janitor, on premises, or
LAURENCE McGUIRE, Agt.,
135 BROADWAY. Telephone 218—Cortlandt.

Choice East Side Apartments.
1239 Madison Av. Corner 89th St. 8-9 ROOMS, 2 Baths, $1,800 to $2,000
1261 Madison Av. Corner 90th St. 8 ROOMS, 2 Baths, $1,800 to $2,100
'Phone Lenox 8900. DUFF & CONGER Madison Av., Cor. 86th St.

27 EAST 62D ST.
Housekeeping Apartments.
4 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 to $1,200.
6 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,800.
Elevator; Modern Building.
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Agents,
569 5th Ave. Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 Fifth Avenue
EXCLUSIVE DUPLEX
Housekeeping Apartment

BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED
2735-2755 CRESTON AVE.
BETWEEN 196TH AND 197TH STS.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $21-$38
With Every Conceivable Improvement.
'PHONE 1990 FORDHAM.
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Grand Boulevard and Concourse
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MODERN APARTMENTS.
7 LARGE ROOMS,
$55.00 to $60.00.

BEDFORD PARK
MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Avs.,
3 minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms..$26-$34-$42

BROOKLYN.

$35 A MONTH
RENT AMOUNTS IN TEN YEARS TO $4,200, FOR WHICH YOU, AS A TENANT, HAVE NOTHING TO SHOW. BETTER SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, SHOWING HOW $35 A MONTH BUYS A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE; SUPERIOR TO ANY $75 APARTMENT. ALCO BUILDING CO., 2,176 66TH ST., BROOKLYN.

AT THE FRESH POND ROAD
STATION OF THE L
MYRTLE AV., RIDGEWOOD "L" LINE.
5 AND 6 LARGE ROOMS
Rent $18 With hot water supply and tiled bath room and public hall. 50c. extra. All outside courts, abundance of light and air, private halls, tiled bath rooms; 5c. fare. 25 minutes direct via Myrtle Av. Ridgewood "L" line from Brooklyn Bridge.
F. C. LEMMERMAN, AGENT,
766 FRESH POND ROAD, BROOKLYN.

New Apartments, Large Rooms
Superior Appointments, Hall Service
Fine Location, Southern Exposure.
High Elevation.
3-4-5 Rooms, $30 to $50
Subway to Atlantic Av., and Rogers Av. car to 1,131 President St., between Rogers and Nostrand Avs.

ATTRACTIVE
FLATBUSH APARTMENTS
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
4-5-6-7 ROOMS, $26 TO $38
WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY,
685 Flatbush Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

152 West 58th St.
(between 6th and 7th Avenues)
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
Ready for occupancy Oct. 1st
3 ROOMS WITH BATH
4 ROOMS WITH BATH
5 ROOMS WITH 2 BATHS
HOTEL SERVICE IF DESIRED. ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE FOR EXTRA SERVANTS' ROOMS.
Apply on Premises or to
LAURENCE McGUIRE, Agt.,
135 BROADWAY. TEL. 218 CORTLANDT
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

FIRST REPORT OF ARMY TESTS IN MOVING INFANTRY BY TRUCKS

TAKING INFANTRY INTO ACTION ON WHEELS TRIED

First Report of Important Experiment Made by U. S. Army in Texas Gives Full Details of Movement of Men.

A series of tests in the transportation of troops by companies, battalions, and regiments under conditions simulating actual warfare have just been completed at Fort Sam Houston, near San Antonio, Texas. The tests were made under the personal direction of Major General Frederick Funston, commanding the forces on the Mexican border, and the regiment used in the tests was the Thirtieth United States Infantry, under command of Colonel E. A. Root.

Army officers who have read Colonel Root's reports to General Funston say that no tests of more far-reaching importance to the army have been made in years. That the auto-truck has absolutely proved its efficiency and utility as the best means of rapid transportation to the firing line, as well as in the quick bringing to the front of supplies and ammunition, is the statement of Colonel Root, a statement concurred in by General Funston and every officer who witnessed or participated in the tests.

In the August issue of The United States Infantry Journal, the official publication of the infantry officers of the regular army, Colonel Root tells the story of the Fort Sam Houston experiments, the results of which mean, in the opinion of army officers, the eventual spending of millions of dollars by the Government for auto-truck and other motor-driven equipment.

"The experiments," Colonel Root states in The Infantry Journal, "were made to ascertain just how many infantrymen in full field equipment could be carried on a motor truck, as a basis for determining how many trucks would be required for the rapid transportation of a company, a battalion, or a whole regiment of infantry; two, three-ton Packard trucks were used by the Thirtieth Infantry for this purpose. On entrucking the men in different ways and making short runs, it was found that twenty-four men could be very comfortably carried in a single truck seated on its floor, while with the bows on the truck for the men to hold on to and steady themselves, thirty-five men could easily be carried standing.

"The men could be carried seated for almost any length of time without appreciable fatigue, but standing they might become rather tired if moving over rough roads for more than a few hours, although they could probably stand it for a short time without serious hardship. In these experiments different methods of entrucking the men quickly were tried, as from the rear with the tail gates down, over the sides and rear, and from the front only.

"Thirty-five men in column of squads on the right hand side of the truck were entrucked from the front in forty seconds with no bows on the trucks, and in fifty seconds with the bows on. At the command to entruck, all ranks faced to the left, and each rank in turn in column of files one after another got aboard as in running up a stairway, each man starting with his left foot on the step of the truck, then right on floor of truck, then left on seat of chauffeur and throwing right foot over the end into the truck and passing to the rear out of the way of those following."

On the above basis of calculation Colonel Root points out that the tests showed an entire regiment of twelve companies of seventy men each can be transported in twenty-four trucks, that a machine-gun company of fifty men and four guns can be handled with two trucks, and the rest of the regimental units in two trucks, making a total of twenty-eight trucks for the command.

"With this number of trucks," Colonel Root continues, "it was planned to transport the entire Thirtieth Infantry some distance into the country, form for attack, and return to camp. As this test was to represent a hurried response to a call for reinforcements at some distant point, with a possibility of being ambushed or delayed en route, and a dash into action at the end, a march formation was planned with an advance guard and main body. The advance guard, to consist of one battalion and machine-gun company, was to be divided into support and reserve. The advance party of the support of one half company in one truck was to be preceded at 1,000 yards by two scouts on motor cycles and followed at 600 yards by the rest of the support of one and one-half companies in three trucks.

"The reserve of two companies in four trucks and the machine-gun company in two trucks were to follow the support at 800 yards. The main body, consisting of the other two battalions of the regiment, the band and attached sanitary troops, in eighteen trucks, was to follow the advance guard at 1,000 yards. Two motor ambulances were to close the column.

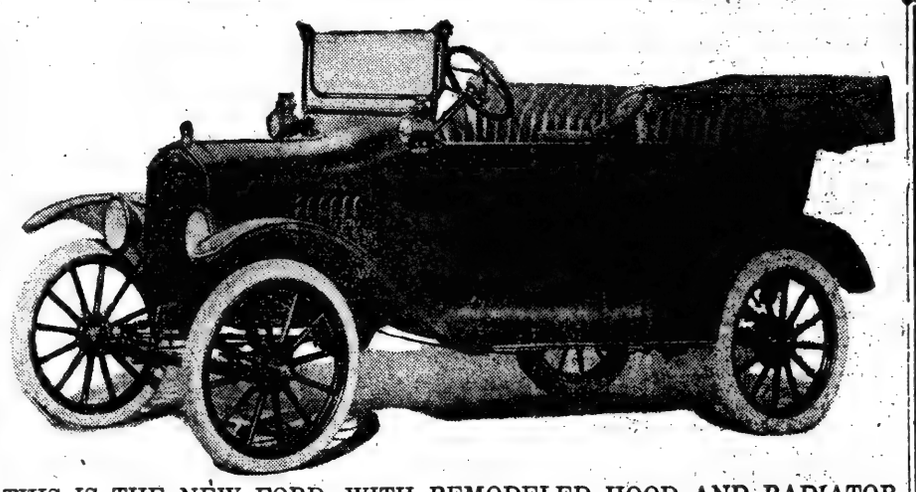
"For this test Motor Truck Company No. 12, consisting of twenty-eight Packard three-ton trucks, to which two motor ambulances were attached, were brought to the camp of the regiment. The regiment was formed in column of squads in the company officers' streets, subdivisions and organization in their proper order in the march formation, without distances. At the signal for entrucking, the entire regiment faced to the left, and one rank after another in single file of each subdivision boarded its truck quickly and without loss of time or confusion. The entire regiment was thus entrucked in one minute."

The head of the column, Colonel Root points out, arrived at the point selected for the carrying out of the battle test in thirty-eight minutes from the time the command to entruck was given. The speed of the motor train passing through San Antonio was varied from twelve to fourteen miles an hour. The entire time consumed in carrying out the experiment was just one hour, which is said to be one of the best records in regimental movements in this or any other army.

"The detrucking and forming for attack," Colonel Root adds, "was effected without confusion or mixing of the squads of the companies, the men taking their proper places promptly upon leaving the trucks as when forming in their company streets.

"The assembly and re-entrucking was likewise done with the same celerity and order and without confusion. On the return journey, running slowly through the city with the trucks closed up to distances of about three truck lengths, the column took three minutes and fifty seconds to pass a given point.

"Many cases," says Colonel Root, "could be cited of the great advantages of using motor trucks along the Mexican border, where a few have been available when wanted, for transporting foot troops quickly and in considerable numbers in emergencies, more quickly even than cavalry could have covered the distance, and bringing the men to their destinations nearly as fresh and fit for business as when they started. There can be no more doubt about the great efficiency and utility of motor trucks for transporting foot troops than there is now of their efficiency and utility as carriers of supplies of all kinds for troops of all arms in various localities. The relative economy of the truck as a means of increasing the mobility of troops should lead to provisions for adequate motor transportation for infantry regiments."



THIS IS THE NEW FORD, WITH REMODELED HOOD AND RADIATOR.

Reports that the Ford car was to be changed from the type so long adhered to were widely disbelieved almost up to the very day the new model made its appearance last Thursday. The remodeled radiator, hood, and fenders shown in the touring car are the same as adopted for all other models made by the company. Price of the touring car is $360.

AUTO OUTPUT RISES TO $4,071 PER MAN

Increase in Efficiency Shown by Indiana Report—$2,000 a Man in 1904.

Eighty-six automobile body and parts factories in Indiana employed an average of 7,219 wage-earners in 1914, paid a total of $5,027,000 in wages, spent $18,830,000 for materials and turned out products of a total value of $29,380,000 during that year, according to a preliminary report furnished by the Bureau of the Census to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

In 1904 there were only eleven establishments, employing 816 wage-earners and turning out products valued at $1,639,000. Five years later (1909) the establishments had increased to 67, employing 6,797 wage-earners and producing $23,764,000 worth of cars, parts and bodies. Thus, in 1904 the average value of the product was $2,000 per man and $149,000 per factory. In 1909 it had risen to about $3,500 per man and $354,000 per factory. In 1914 the average output was $4,071 per man and $341,770 per factory.

Only four other industries in the State ranked higher than the automobile industry in number of men employed, in wages paid and in cost of materials used, while five ranked higher in value of output.

WHAT'S WHAT IN AUTOMOBILE BODIES OFFICIALLY DETERMINED.

What is the difference between a coupe and a coupelet, a touring car and a salon touring car? Here it is, with other body types and distinctions, officially determined recently by the Nomenclature Division of the Society of Automobile Engineers:

Roadster—An open car seating two or three. It may have additional seats on running boards or in rear deck.

Coupelet—Seats two or three. It has a folding top and full-height doors with disappearing panels of glass.

Coupe—An inside operated, enclosed car seating two or three. A fourth seat facing backward is sometimes added.

Convertible Coupe—A roadster provided with a detachable coupe top.

Clover Leaf—An open car seating three or four. The rear seat is close to the divided front seat and entrance is only through doors in front of the front seat.

Touring Car—An open car seating four or more with direct entrance to tonneau.

Salon Touring Car—A touring car with passage between front seats, with or without separate entrance to front seats.

Convertible Touring Car—A touring car with folding top and disappearing or removable glass sides.

Sedan—A closed car seating four or more all in one compartment.

Convertible Sedan—A salon touring car provided with a detachable sedan top.

Open Sedan—A sedan so constructed that the sides can be removed or stowed so as to leave the space entirely clear from the glass front to the back.

Limousine—A closed car seating three to five inside, with driver's seat outside, covered with a roof.

Open Limousine—A touring car with permanent standing top and disappearing or removable glass sides.

Berline—A limousine having the driver's seat entirely inclosed.

Brougham—A limousine with no roof over the driver's seat.

Landaulet—A closed car with folding top, seats for three or more inside, and driver's seat outside.

NEED COMPETENT DRIVERS.

Plenty of Inferior Ones, But Competent Chauffeurs in Demand.

The demand for competent chauffeurs continues unabated, and the average price for the labor of these men is about the same as it has been for the last three years, according to Motor Print, which says: "A good driver gets on the average $120 a month for his work. There are men who get as low as $15 or $18 a week, and others who are paid anywhere from $40 to $50 a week, but the average in the cities is nearer $30 a week.

"Men who claim to know say that no owner can expect to pay less than $125 a month for a really good man. A capable and industrious chauffeur can save a great deal of money for his employer. A man who is salaried high enough to take a keen interest in his work will look out for things and will keep a car in such a condition that expenses of running it are bound to be less.

"It is not exactly reasonable, from the standpoint of the chauffeur, for an owner to expect to get an experienced driver and mechanic, the latter point being the more important, for anything less than $30 a week.

"In New York some taxicab companies pay men a fixed salary by the week, and they eke this out with their tips. One company, for instance, gives its men $17.50 a week, and the lucky ones with tips of $1.25 to $1.50 a day get more than $25 per week most of the time. There is a consistent and steady demand for honest and able men in the taxicab line. The companies find a great deal of difficulty in getting enough honest men for the work.

CLIMBING THROUGH SNOW.

Lentz, Mulford, and Junk Divide Honors in Pike's Peak Contest.

Honors in the Pike's Peak Hill Climbing Contest were divided between Rae Lentz, who won the Penrose Trophy event in a Romano; Fred Junk, who won in the 231 cubic inches and under class in a Chalmers, and Ralph Mulford, who won in the 231 to 300 cubic inches class in a Hudson. A Hudson was second and a Chalmers third in the Penrose event; a Chalmers second and a Grant third in the 231 cubic inches and under class, and a Duesenberg second and a Mercer third in the 231 to 300 cubic inches class. The Penrose Trophy event was run on the second day of the "climbing carnival," and most of the race was in snow and sleet. The time of the winner, over a course of 12½ miles, was 20:55.6. The other two races were run the previous day. Time in the 231 cubic inches and under class was 23:04.6, and in the 231 to 300 cubic inches class, 18:24.7.

Road Improvements in Quebec.

Reports from the Province of Quebec are to the effect that it is doing well with its road improvements. There are about 6,000 miles of highways in the whole province and the improved highways measure now approximately 2,000 miles. This has been done, continues the report, in the last three years, and the good roads policy which the Provincial Government has carried out in that line has led the other provinces to follow on similar lines, with benefit to the whole community.

U. S. ROAD BUILDING BUREAU NOW BUSIEST

Hundreds of Questions Regarding Every Phase of the Operation of New Road Law.

Motorists generally are sanguine that the roads co-operation just established between the National Government and the several States will accomplish a big step toward the evolution of a Federal system of highways which will connect the different sections of the country as effectively as the French plan of national routes.

Putting this great new policy into operation, involving an outlay of $85,000,000 of Government money, has made of the United States Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering about the busiest bureau here in the Government service. While the Federal Aid Road law designates the Secretary of Agriculture as the executive officer for carrying out the act, he will in the main meet this requirement through the agency of the Public Roads office, of which Logan Waller Page is the director.

The first step in getting the work under way was the issuance by the Secretary of Agriculture of a formal certificate to the Secretary of the Treasury, the State Highway Departments, and the Governors of States, showing the exact amount which each State will receive for the first year of the law's operation. Rules and regulations for the administration of the act have been completed in tentative form, and these are to be discussed with State highway officials at a conference to be held in Washington, Aug. 16, so all of the States may have an opportunity to set forth their position with reference to each and every point before the Secretary of Agriculture adopts and promulgates the rules and regulations in official form.

Expanding the organization to inspect and safeguard the tremendous expenditure of Federal funds is a task of no small magnitude, for while the Federal Aid act leaves to the States the making of surveys and plans, and the actual supervision of the work, yet it requires of the Federal Government very thorough inspection and approval at every stage of the work. This means that a relatively large force of engineers must be employed, and their distribution so arranged as to take care of projects in all parts of the country with the greatest possible economy of time and money consistent with efficiency. Many appointments will be made from an examination for the position of Senior Highway Engineer that closed Aug. 8.

"As examples of the multitude of details that must be worked out," said Mr. Page, "I might mention that we are called upon to answer hundreds of inquiries covering every phase of the operation of the new road law. We must establish an adequate accounting organization for handling the Federal expenditures and to keep track of the joint State and Federal outlays; we must expand our filing system; see that all doubtful points of law are construed by the law officers of the Government; and we must work out all of the forms and procedure to expedite the co-operation between the State highway departments and the Department of Agriculture. In spite of these many vexing details and the magnitude of the undertaking, as a whole, we expect to have actual road work under way in at least a few of the States before Winter sets in."

NEWS *and* NOTES *of* AUTO MAKERS *and* DEALERS

The Wendell Estate has leased its property at the northwest corner of Broadway and Fiftieth Street to Willys-Overland, Inc., to be occupied by them as soon as the necessary alterations can be completed. The building has remained vacant for fourteen years. Willys-Overland, Inc., will be the first tenant, and will occupy the entire three floors and basement. Work is to be started immediately to transform the ground floor, now divided into several stores, into one large display room. The local sales offices of the company, now located in the American Circle Building at Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway, will be removed to the new and permanent sales headquarters when the new offices are made ready. The temporary salesrooms will remain at 1,823 Broadway for the time being.

John G. Dale, who has represented the Simplex in the metropolitan district, will handle the new Jordan car in the New York territory. The first shipment of Jordan cars, which sell for $1,650, arrived in New York last week. The car is shown at the old location of the Simplex, 240 West Fifty-ninth Street, which will be Jordan headquarters in New York henceforth. Mr. Dale will also represent the Thianna, a new high-priced town car made by the Thianna Motor Company of Newark, N. J. The company plans to turn out 200 cars of special body the first of the year. The chassis will sell for $3,600 and the coupe or closed body at $6,000.

The Simplex Automobile Company has taken over the metropolitan distribution of its car. The company has rented for a term of five years the store and basement of the new building at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, and will establish there their local sales and show room. The Simplex plant at New Brunswick has been enlarged and new equipment is being added. When this work is completed the output will be over ten times that of 1915, the company says. Expressed in dollars, it will be over $1,000,000 a month. In addition to the present order for 300 six-cylinder cars, the plant will also be equipped to produce 1,000 aviation motors.

James J. Storrow, who was associated with Charles W. Nash in the management of the General Motors Company as Chairman of the Executive Committee, will hold a similar position in the new Nash Motors Company, which recently acquired the Thomas B. Jeffery Company of Kenosha, Wis., acting as Chairman of the Board of Directors. In addition to Mr. Nash and Mr. Storrow, other Directors will include Frederick W. Allen, Robert F. Herrick, Samuel F. Prior, and others to be named later.

Norris N. Mason, President of the Mason Motor Car Company, together with its sales manager, Allen Sheldon, just returned from a visit to the Ross "Eight" factory in Detroit. They returned with the announcement that the new seven-passenger touring car and the three-passenger roadster of the company will list at $1,650. This is a $200 raise over the present price and goes into effect Sept. 1. The raise was due, it is said, to the tremendous increase in the cost of raw materials and to a number of added refinements for the new models.

The Saxon Motor Company announces: "Contracts calling for the sale of 50,755 Saxon motor cars during the season of 1917 have been completed in the last three weeks between the Saxon Motor Car Corporation and its dealers throughout the country. Pending contracts which will be closed within the next week will bring the total to more than 60,000 cars, which will be the company's maximum production for the coming year."

The Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation of Chicago will erect a large addition to its Belois, Wis., factory, the whole of which is to be used for foundry purposes. Work on the new plant is to begin immediately, it is officially announced, and in the future the Stewart-Warner concern will make all of the gray iron and malleable castings required in the manufacture of its speedometers, warning signals, tire pumps, auto meters, starters, vacuum systems, and other accessories. During the last year the company experienced great difficulty in obtaining all of the gray iron and malleable castings needed by it.

The Fisher Body Corporation has absorbed the Fisher Body Company and the Fisher Closed Body Company, both of Detroit, and the Fisher Body Company of Canada, Ltd., of Walkerville, Ontario. The new company has $6,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and 200,000 shares of common, the latter having no par value. The Fisher organization reports its production of automobile bodies to be over 370,000 a year.

The Redden Motor Truck Company announces that the company has been recapitalized for $500,000 in order to meet the demands of the new manufacturing program.

From the Studebaker Corporation: Where 11,000 men produced 37,000 Studebaker cars in 1913, today 7,000 men are producing at the rate of 100,000 cars annually. The overhead on the cost of building the present Studebaker models is 50 per cent. of what it was three years ago. With the lowering of overhead costs has come about a rise in the percentage of materials. The cost for material is 70 per cent. of the total cost of building the Studebaker car.

From the Nordyke & Marmon Company: "An interesting side light on the record-making trip from New York to San Francisco by motor car, just finished, is the official report of the examination of the Marmon 34 by members of the Automobile Club of America after the car reached San Francisco. This report has just been made public. The car was checked, sealed, and marked in New York City before the start. After it had completed the 3,476 miles in the phenomenal times of 5 days 18 hours and 30 minutes, J. W. Pearson, San Francisco representative of the Automobile Club of America, took charge of the car and checked the seals and marks, submitting his report to headquarters in New York. The Automobile Club's certificate shows conclusively that no changes in parts were made during the trip. Two or three seats on the transmission system were so located that contact with the road in the desert and mountains either broke them or brushed them off. However, identification marks showed conclusively that these parts were not changed or repaired. The car was driven by relay drivers, as it was not planned to make a human endurance test out of the trip."

Velie

THE NAME INSURES THE QUALITY

The Very Latest

A decidedly new 4-Passenger Roadster

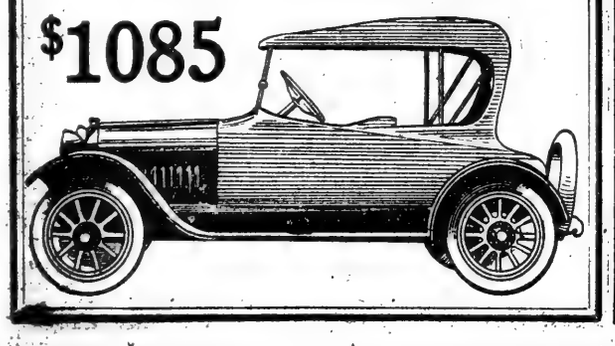
HAVE you seen the 1917 VELIE-SIX COMPANIONABLE ROADSTER? If not, you have missed the newest in automobile creations. With its sloping aeroplane body, divided front seats, roomy rear compartment and ample storage space, it is distinct and apart from the ordinary. This is but one of the eight VELIE styles for 1917. Prices remain low, $1085 for Touring Car or Roadster, in spite of the increased cost of materials and many new appointments in VELIE cars. A trebled production keeps the price down to a low figure.

Demonstration on Request

Garland Automobile Co.

1888 Broadway, at 62d St., New York

$1085



MORE MILES

In Every Tire

GRIND and shock between road and tire are tremendously reduced by *Scripps-Booth* construction and light-weight.

Original tires frequently pass the 9,000th mile post. Often, in this travel, the "spare" tire has not touched the road.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY

2 West 57th Street

1677 Broadway

Newark: 73 Central Avenue

Washington: Dupont Circle

Newport

4 CYLINDER ROADSTER $825

8 CYLINDER 4-PASSENGER $1175

SCRIPPS-BOOTH

Light Delivery Cars Easy to Sell

Sales Agencies Wanted

D-E 1,250-lb. Worm-Drive Light Delivery Chassis..... $895

D-E One-Ton Worm-Drive Light Delivery Chassis..... $1450

Made Here — No Freight

Dealers and salesmen all over the country are wiring and writing for territory.

Light delivery cars are the easiest things to sell in the automobile world to-day; there are no dull seasons; every merchant, department store, manufacturer, farmer, etc., is a potential and prospective buyer. An inexhaustible field. They need these cars.

We intend to place the sales agency for our Worm-Drive Light Delivery Cars in every territory, and we invite you to negotiate with us regarding this splendid opportunity.

Write for our new catalog and sales plan, setting forth the salient features and details of our cars, which, upon careful analysis, you will see is a live, business-getting line. It will be evident to you that only the finest units are built into these cars.

These little delivery cars are guaranteed to you and your customers absolutely for one year from the date of purchase. They will run 20 miles on a gallon of gasoline and are phenomenally easy on tires. Worm-Drive is the last big step in commercial car construction; it is practically insurance against axle, transmission and motor troubles.

Consider carefully the specification; the low price; the fact that you can drive these trucks home from the factory and save freight; the full year's guarantee; the quick factory service right at hand; the fact that D-E is the only Worm-Drive Delivery Car on the market; the fact that only small capital is required to handle the agency. If this appears to you as a splendid opportunity, let us hear from you by return mail. Some one in your city is going to sell D-E Worm-Drive Light Delivery Cars. Don't you think it had better be you?

THE GRAMM COMPANY, Inc., 1457 Broadway, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C. Salesmen Wanted. Tel. Bryant 400.

WHAT IT MEANS

FOR A MOTOR CAR

to leave New York Monday, arrive San Francisco Saturday

3476 Miles — 5 Days, 18½ Hours

To do this, the average for 3476 miles must be better than 25 miles an hour, including all stops and delays. Most of the actual driving must be done at 45 miles an hour or more—and this speed must be maintained day and night with stops only to secure supplies. All sorts of roads and conditions are to be encountered, and all the delays of passing vehicles on the roads and through towns. The car must ride and handle easily so as not to fatigue the drivers. The

MARMON 34

which established this record averaged better than 32 miles an hour, elapsed time, for more than 2100 miles (New York to Cheyenne). It never stopped more than 15 minutes at a time (for supplies only) during that distance. From Cheyenne to San Francisco adverse conditions brought down the average—wet weather, bad roads, mountains and deserts, yet it arrived in San Francisco on Saturday, having left New York—3476 miles away—the previous Monday.

TWO VITAL FACTORS

in making this record were Lynite Aluminum mono-block motor casting and Lynite Aluminum pistons.

LYNITE ALUMINUM

It was a car chosen by S. B. Stevens, Chairman of the Motor Reserve Division of the American Defense Society, to demonstrate the possibilities of motor transportation across the continent.

This remarkable run proves conclusively that the scientific design and aluminum construction of the Marmon 34 make it a touring car which can be driven—if need be—at high speed over country roads with ease, surety, comfort and safety.

No Change for 1917

There will be no change in the Marmon 34 for 1917 save perhaps minor refinements such as are likely to be made at any time during a season's production.

May we give you a demonstration in this remarkable car? We suggest that you make an appointment today.

MARMON NEW YORK COMPANY, Inc.

42-44 W. 62d St., near Broadway, New York City

Columbus 1028

UNIVERSAL AUTO LICENSE SYSTEM ADVOCATED BY HUGO

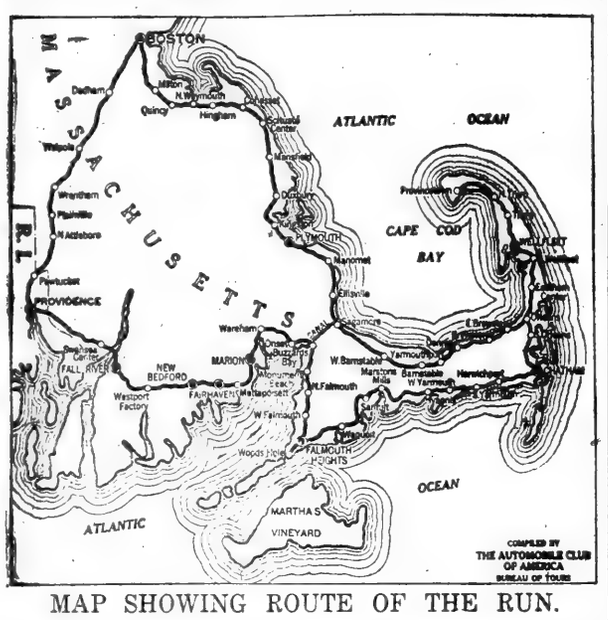
300-MILE TOUR OVER CAPE COD FULL OF ATTRACTIONS

Views of Infinite Variety, from Glimpses of Ocean to Quaint Villages—Start from Providence.

The three-hundred-mile jaunt over Cape Cod, as outlined by the Automobile Club of America, offers a tour of much enjoyment to the motorist. Roads in first-class condition; views of infinite variety; broad marshes—whence come the famous Cape Cod berries; quaint villages, each with its picturesque white church; refreshing glimpses of the ocean, and innumerable beaches gay with Summer visitors and swimmers sporting in the surf, present a series of pictures of unusual charm.

Accommodations on the Cape vary from those of metropolitan magnificence to the old-fashioned simplicity of picturesque inns; the climate is ideal, and the air is always cool from the salt and invigorating breezes of the ocean.

Leaving Providence, R. I., which is but an easy 200 miles from New York, the route passes into Massachusetts at Seekonk, and continues via Barneyville and Swansea Centre and across the Taunton River to Fall River.



MAP SHOWING ROUTE OF THE RUN.

Twenty miles further along the coast of Buzzards Bay lies Marion, a charming resort on Sippican Harbor and a favorite haunt of colonies of Summer visitors. South of Buzzards Bay village is the canal, cutting across the Sagamore on the north shore and making Cape Cod an island. After crossing the drawbridge the route skirts the coast via Monument Beach and North Falmouth to Falmouth, from which a trip may be made to Woods Hole, the point of departure for Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. East of Falmouth is the Summer resort, Falmouth Heights, an attractive stopping place overlooking Vineyard Sound, thirty-six miles from Marion and seventy-six from Providence.

On leaving Falmouth the route follows the coast through Waquoit, Quashnet, and Santuit, names that recall the days of the redskin. From Santuit a pretty run may be made to Cotuit, a spot where golf, swimming, sailing, and fishing are enjoyed at their best, returning via Bay View Road to Marston's Mills. Southward from Marston's Mills the road runs through Osterville and east again through Centerville and Craigville to Hyannis, on Lewis Bay. Several villages, West Yarmouth, South Yarmouth, West Dennis, West Harwich, Harwichport, South Harwich, and South Chatham, are passed through en route to Chatham.

Chatham, located forty-two miles from Falmouth, enjoys a delightfully mild climate, the waters on its beach being much warmer than on the north shore of the Cape. There is an excellent golf course, and it makes an attractive stopping point for a stay of any length of time.

The shore of Pleasant Bay is skirted as the route proceeds through South Orleans to Orleans, where the north and south trunk roads join and continue north toward the end of the Cape, traversing Eastham, North Eastham, and South Wellfleet on the twenty-mile run to Wellfleet. The country hereabout is characteristic of the whole Cape—sandy, wind-swept, and possessing few trees apart from some groves of stunted pines. The roadway is elevated on a plateau some 150 feet above the sea, notable landmarks being the famous Highland Light and the lofty aerials of a powerful wireless station. At Wellfleet excellent fishing is to be had, and here is found in great quantities the quahaug, or hard-shelled clam, for which the Cape is famous.

A run of twenty-nine miles leads to Provincetown, "on the Tip of the Cape," whose splendid harbor sheltered the Mayflower when the Pilgrims first landed in America. Records of the earliest days of our history are abundantly evident in its narrow streets, its quaint old houses, and the interesting old Indian burying ground. The tower on High Pole Hill, commemorating the signing of the "Compact of Government" on board the Mayflower, commands superb views, and no motorist should miss making its ascent.

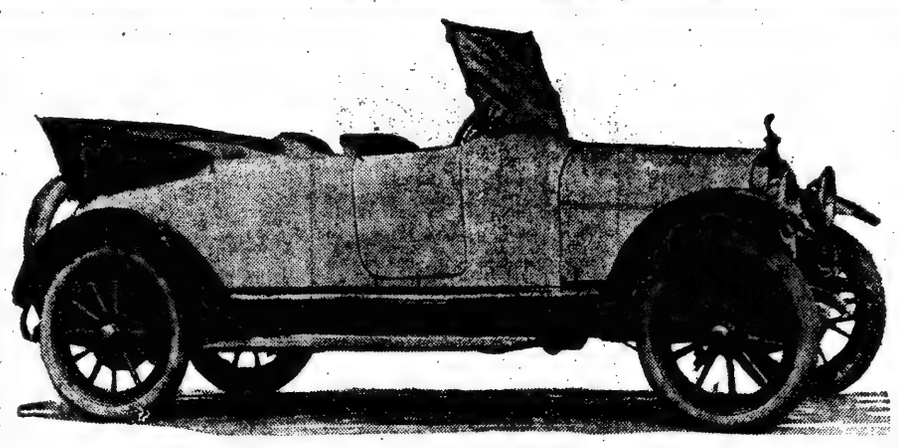
From Provincetown the route is retraced to Orleans, and along the north shore of the Cape through East Brewster, Brewster, East Dennis, and Dennis. The next town, Yarmouth, and Dennis as well, flourishing ports in the middle of the last century, retain hardly a truce today of their former maritime activities.

Barnstable, the next village on the route, and a most attractive little place, was the scene of Miles Standish's vicarious proposal to Priscilla, through the medium of John Alden. Barnstable offers unexcelled swimming, boating and fishing facilities, and, in the Fall, fine sport is furnished by the flocks of wild ducks, geese, plover, and other game that swarm in the marshes over toward Sandwich.

Beyond Sandwich is Sagamore, where the route crosses the canal back again to the mainland of the Old Bay State and continues through the Summer resort of Sagamore Highlands and north through Manomet to historic Plymouth, a distance of sixty-five miles from Wellfleet. Plymouth Rock and many another relic are reminiscent of Massachusetts' early history, and a stay of a day or two in the pleasant old city is well worth while.

Northward from Plymouth the route traverses Kingston, Duxbury, Marshfield, and Scituate Center. At Cohasset a side run may be made to Nantasket and Hull, resuming the main route again at Hingham, from which point the south shore of Boston Bay is skirted and the city is entered by way of its suburbs, Quincy, East Milton, and Lower Mills, and via Blue Hill Avenue to Park Square, making a mileage of forty-eight from Plymouth.

A run of forty-six miles completes the round trip by way of Dedham, Wrentham, and North Attleboro to Pawtucket and Providence, making a total distance of 322 miles.



ROADSTER SPECIALLY SUITED FOR THEATRE USE AND EVENING AFFAIRS.

This is the new club roadster of the Moon Motor Company. The seating, for four persons, has been designed with the aim that each person ride with as much comfort as in a larger car. The price is $1,650.

TOTAL AUTO EXPORTS OVER $140,000,000

This Amount Less Than One-Fifteenth of Value of American Output.

This country exports today less than one-fifteenth of the motor vehicles it manufactures, says Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, yet during the twelve months ended June 30, last, 77,496 cars were shipped abroad and their total value was $97,464,881. Adding the value of exports of parts, tires, and engines brings the total of automobile exports for the fiscal year to more than $140,000,000.

Exports of motor vehicles alone exceeded by $15,000,000 the combined exports of steam and electric railway locomotives and cars, wagons, carriages, bicycles, and motor cycles.

The automobile export trade ranks very near the top of the list, exceeding the exports of chemicals, drugs, and dyes, exports of manufactured cotton goods, of wheat flour, and doubling the combined exports of agricultural and electrical machinery for the year. The following figures from the Department of Commerce show value of cars exported in last three years:

Ended June 30	Commercial	Passenger	Total
1914	$1,181,611	$25,392,963	$26,574,574
1915	39,140,682	21,113,953	60,254,635
1916	56,805,548	40,658,883	97,464,881

Passenger car exports for the last fiscal year increased more than 135 per cent. in number and 92 per cent. in value over the previous fiscal year, and the exports of trucks increased 52 per cent. in number and 42 per cent. in value in the year. Considerably more than one-half of the exports during the last year went to England, France, and Russia.

FEDERAL AID MEETING.

Representatives of States Meet in Washington Regarding New Law.

Representatives of most of the States met in Washington at the invitation of the United States Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering recently in order to discuss some of the methods of administering the new law giving Federal aid to the States for road building, says the American Highway Association.

The meeting was called in order that all features of the law might be discussed and the full meaning of some proposed regulations might be explained to the State officials. By this means each State has been given an opportunity to criticise any of the regulations which it considered too onerous for its local conditions, before they were officially issued. The Department of Agriculture has also had the benefit of the advice of roadbuilders from all parts of the country.

Proposed Standard Code of Traffic Regulations.

The Safety First Society of America has issued "A Proposed Standard Code of Traffic Regulations, for General Adoption by Municipalities." The code, it is stated, was prepared by the Street Traffic Committee of the society.

MOST DRIVERS' LICENSES LOST BY INTOXICATION

Sixty-one Per Cent. of Those Set Down This Year Guilty of Driving a Car While Intoxicated—Speeding Next.

By FRANCIS M. HUGO, Secretary of State.

The great increase in the motor traffic of the Empire State has presented grave problems for New York to solve. Chief among them is the regulation of the operators of motor vehicles. On Aug. 1, the Secretary of State had licenced 205,954 cars and 87,591 paid operators. It is a conservative estimate that at least 500,000 persons are driving automobiles upon the public highways of this Commonwealth. More than one-half of these pursue their way through the congested section, where the dangers attending such operation require peculiar skill if accidents, often fatal, are to be avoided. On the other hand the country turnpikes offer unusual opportunities for speeding, which proves too tempting for the average motorist to resist. When the speedometer registers more than thirty miles per hour, our tourists forget that presumptively, at least in this State, they are no longer driving in a careful and prudent manner. Here is where carelessness creeps in.

The Secretary of State, though given the authority to register and license this vast army of owners and paid operators, has but few regulative powers, when it comes to curbing the reckless and wanton abuse of the privileges granted. Power and responsibility have not gone hand in hand. The right of revocation, accorded this State official by law, is dependent upon the recommendation of the trial court only after a conviction for any one of three offenses. These are intoxication, running away from an accident after causing injury without first leaving name and address, and a third and subsequent conviction of a paid operator for speeding.

Since the first day of January the present Secretary of State has revoked the licenses of thirty-six operators of automobiles. This is thirteen more than the total number revoked during all of last year. It is, perhaps, interesting to observe that of these thirty-six cases, 22, or 61 per cent., were convictions for operating cars while intoxicated. Thirteen operators, so far this year, have lost their right to carry passengers for hire as a result of a third conviction for speeding, while but one license was revoked because the driver ran away from an accident without leaving his name and address. Apparently, the speed maniac is gradually being replaced by John Barleycorn.

Frequently this function of the Secretary's limited regulative powers is crippled when it is found that a guilty person cannot have his license revoked because investigation discloses that he possesses no license capable of being taken away. The law of this State allows a citizen, not the owner, to operate another's car upon the latter's consent, without, however, the necessity of securing a permit from the State to do so. When haled into court for violating the speed law the defendant is guilty of no offense for failure to produce a certificate of ownership of the car or a special operator's license. The State is thus placed at a distinct disadvantage. Of course, no person can carry passengers for hire without first becoming a licensed chauffeur, but statistics show that only about one-fifth of all the persons sitting at the wheel of New York's 300,000 registered cars make up this specialized class. This result renders the complete supervision of automobiles in this State impossible under the present statute.

As this mammoth industry continues to bring to the doors of our people, in such tremendously increasing numbers, a mechanical device whose operation entails care, responsibility, and judgment, in addition to the skill demanded, it is evident that the regulative authority must grow accordingly and our laws expand to meet the ever-changing conditions. Not only have other Commonwealths brought under their jurisdiction the motoring class as a whole, but they have also provided the natural complement of such a plan by giving the licensing authority the initial power of suspension and revocation of the certificates of all operators. New York State must act accordingly, otherwise our statute will become a mere anachronism. It should be borne in mind, however, that the greatest law a people can possibly observe and follow is that of education. When such Utopia has been reached, and not until then, the paternalistic policy of our Government will decline.

Million-Dollar Motor Clubhouse.

The Automobile Club of Canada plans to build at Montreal a $1,000,000 clubhouse equipped with garages, workshops, &c., modeled on the lines of the Automobile Club of America.

PHILOSOPHY

WHO cares how steep the hills, so long as you have POLARINE in your crank-case. Wherever you see the Socony sign, there you'll find a man who sells it.

LOOK for THIS SIGN

STANDARD OIL CO. of N.Y.

Stearns

KNIGHT MOTORED CARS Overhauled-Guaranteed

STEARNS SIGNIFIES SENSIBLE SAVING

Satisfaction Assured

In the first place, you buy the best car made. Secondly, the price is at a big saving. Thirdly, you get a Stearns new car guarantee with each car.

1916 8 Cylinder Brougham

Limousine, 1917 improvements, walnut trimmings, bronze fixtures; could be sold as a new car.

1916 Light Four Touring

Five-passenger, thoroughly overhauled; manufacturers' equipment; very desirable.

Stearns Knight Special Speedster

Painted Lake Red, with dynamo lighting, Chevrolet top, Rostand windshield, sloping radiator bonnet and wash.

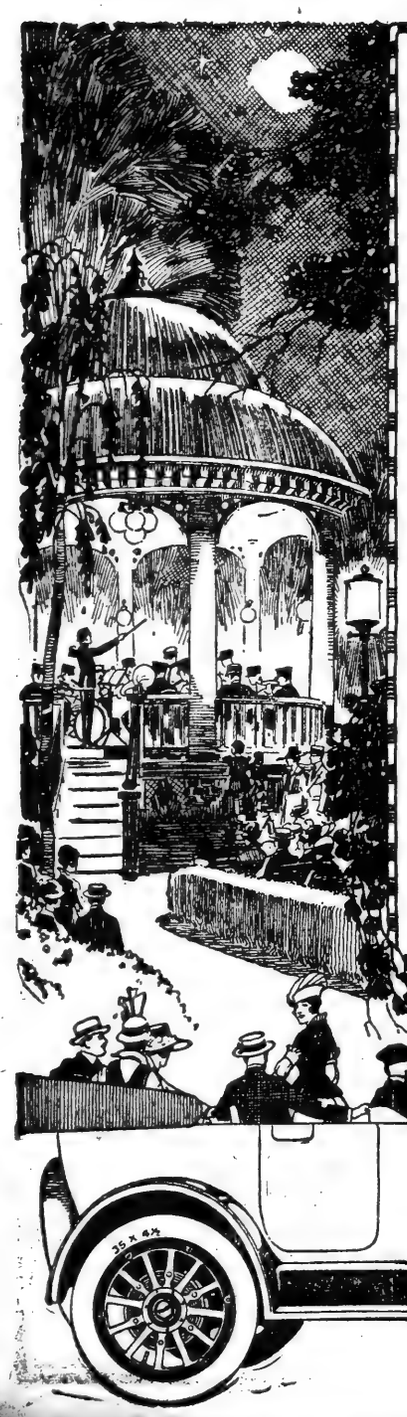
F. B. Stearns Co. of New York.
J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept. 41 W. 58th St. Columbus 7600

METZ ROADSTERS

$150, $175, and $225. Fully Equipped, some with electric systems. Guaranteed.
ROBERT LURIE & CO., 240 West 58th St.

CAUTION.

To be sure of having The New York Times daily and Sunday on your breakfast table order in advance, as unsold copies being unreturnable, newsdealers' supplies are limited to sales. Order today.—Advt.



PAIGE

The Standard of Value and Quality

Perhaps you have noticed the great number of Paige "Fairfields" that are driven by women. No car on the American market enjoys greater popularity with the fair sex.

It is, of course, the exquisite design of this car that makes the first appeal to feminine fancy. But the mechanical features, too, are exceptionally well adapted to the woman driver.

Just one year ago, it was a "Fairfield" that Miss Joan Sawyer, the celebrated dancer and suffragist, selected for her remarkable trip across the continent. With absolutely no previous experience as a motorist, this courageous little woman made the tour from New York to San Francisco—a total distance of 3,895 miles without a mishap of any kind.

At the end of the journey, Miss Sawyer wrote these glowing words of appreciation to the factory in Detroit:

"You may believe me, gentlemen, when I tell you that the Paige 'Fairfield' is, in every respect, the ideal touring car for a woman. It is no effort at all to operate the pedals and levers and, after a long day's run of 200 miles or more, it was a delightful surprise to find myself unruffled in spirit and unconscious of any unusual strain whatever. No more comfortable car than the Paige was ever made."

If you wish to bring joy to a wife, mother or sister, make arrangements with the Paige dealer to give her a ride in the New Series Paige Fairfield "Six-46."

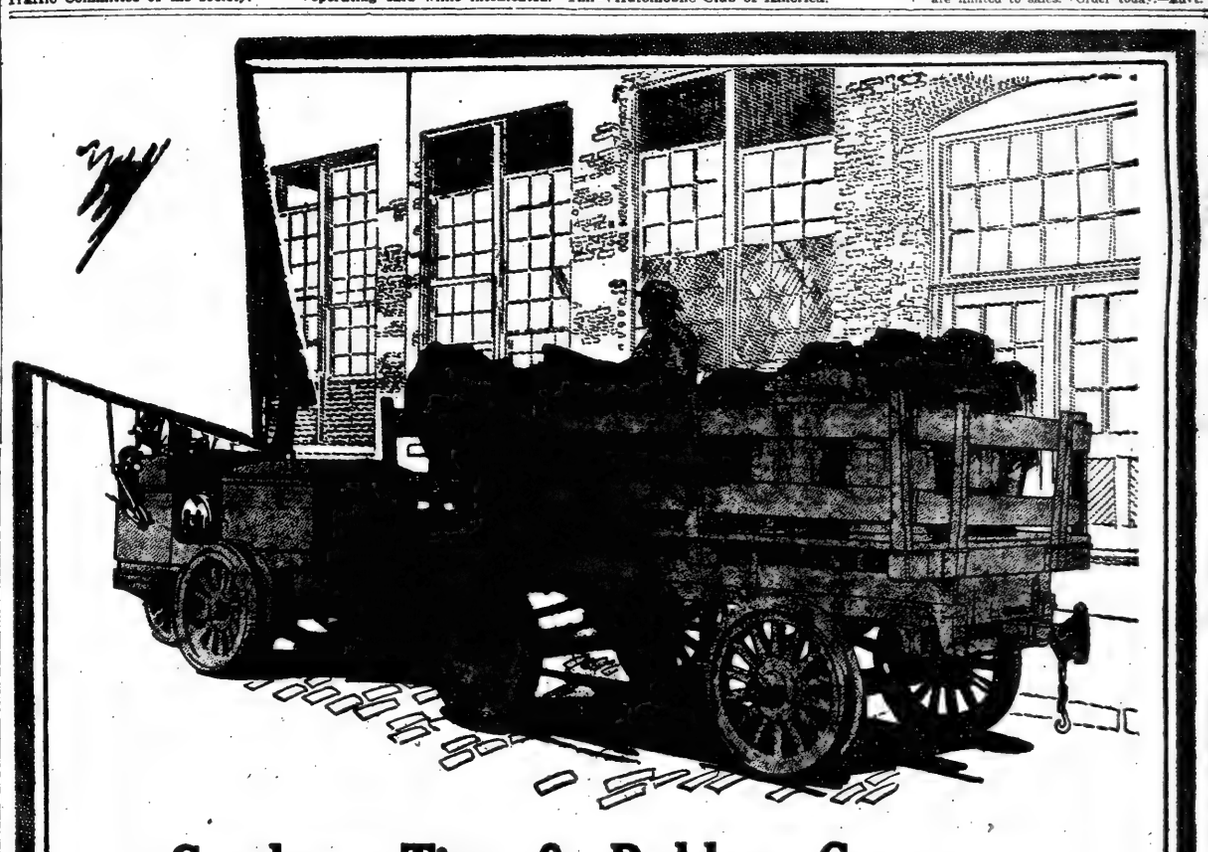
That will settle the family "automobile problem", once and for all time.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Paige-Detroit Co. of N. Y.
63rd Street & Broadway Open Evenings 8371 Columbus
Paige-Detroit Co. of Brooklyn, 1197 Bedford Ave.
Paige-Detroit Co. of Newark, 588 Broad St.

NEW SERIES FAIRFIELD "SIX-46" SEVEN PASSENGER $1275 f. o. b. Detroit

NEW SERIES FLEETWOOD "SIX-50" FIVE PASSENGER $1690 f. o. b. Detroit



Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., (Akron) uses Troy Trailers

Mr. J. L. Sidnor, head of the Goodyear Efficiency Dept., made a special trip to Troy, Ohio, to go over the Trailer proposition most thoroughly before they purchased.

The above illustration shows their Troy Trailer drawn by a Mercury-Bulley Tractor. Such well-known concerns in New York and vicinity as American Dock Co., Rogers & Hagerty, Murtha & Schmohl, Ballantine & Sons, Welz & Zerweck, Roessler & Hasslacher, Ward Baking Co., S. S. White Dental Co., Warner Bros., John Wanamaker, Riker-Hegeman, United Cigar Stores Co., Patton Paint Co., Jacob Ruppert Brewing Co., Crucible Steel Co., Tidewater Pipe Co., Essex Foundry, and many others use Troy Trailers. Saxon, Cadillac, Studebaker, Packard, and Ford Automobile Companies, Firestone Tire Company, Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Prest-o-lite Co., and scores of others equally well known, all use Troy Trailers.

"Troy Trailers" will cut your delivery costs in ½

Troy Trailers are made in capacities of 1 to 5 tons and with any type of body. They are built for use as a single trailer or in trailer trains. They are reversible, and therefore can be backed up to any loading platform, or backed into any alley, as easily as if they were being moved forward. They can be coupled to the truck at either end, thus proving great flexibility.

We also make a complete line of Trailers of smaller capacity, to be operated with small trucks or pleasure cars. An entire list of users will be furnished you, if desired, and we will give you the names of other concerns using Troy Trailers with the same kind of truck you are operating.

Write us today what your hauling problems are.

THE TROY WAGON WORKS CO.,
C. H. QUEREAUX, Manager
Sales Rooms 1876 Broadway New York City
Telephone "Columbus 8020"
Home Office and Factories: Troy, Ohio

We Want Dealers

The greatest opportunity is open to live men in all cities where we now have no dealers. Some one in your city is going to see the money-making possibilities in this proposition. Are you the man? Write or wire.

QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Sale of Heron Plumes.

ALBERT HARDIN.—Kindly publish a list of the States in which it is unlawful to sell heron plumes, known as aigrettes.

The matter is much complicated by variety of regulations. The States that have some legislation are as follows:

Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

The laws in these States differ somewhat and fall into three main groups:

1. Statutes like those of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Vermont, which cover not only the plumage of all native birds, but also that of foreign species belonging to the same families as the birds native to the State.

2. Statutes like those of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Michigan, specially protecting herons, and

3. Audubon laws prohibiting sale of all wild birds or their plumage. Several States that have Audubon laws are not included in the above list. The reason for this omission is that these statutes do not specifically cover the sale of plumage, or have some clause which would probably permit the sale of aigrets. None of these laws affects the sale of paradise plumes.

First Steamship Lines.

BRENT GOOD ORCUTT.—In 1819, the American vessel Savannah crossed from Savannah to Liverpool in 29 days, 11 hours, partly under steam, but mainly under sail. The Royal William, of 830 tons, built in Canada, made the first trans-Atlantic voyage entirely under steam in 1833

Japan and Mexico.

FRED BRAUN.—Has there ever been any proof that Japan or Japanese citizens instigated or caused the present trouble between the United States and Mexico?

No.

Concerning the Plant Woad.

BUNCE.—English history records that the early inhabitants of the British Isles, stained, painted, or decorated their bodies with the juice of a plant called woad. Is it known here? What name is it known by now? Report says it is a very common, every-day roadside plant. Possibly so, but that does not help.

Woad is a biennial plant, indigenous in Europe, which has been employed from the times of the Romans for dyeing blue. It is cultivated in France and Germany. The leaves possess a pungent odor and an acrid taste. These are simply dried and sent to market, and by grinding are made into a paste, which is then prepared into balls and allowed to undergo fermentation, after which it is dried. At present woad is chiefly used for reduction of indigo in the "woad vats," but is seldom employed by itself for dyeing purposes.

Preparatory Schools.

N. LEWIS and MAURICE J. McCARTHY.—Suggest that you communicate with the Commissioner of Education for the State of New York, at Albany.

Which Is Correct.

CHARLES C. McBRIDE.—An interesting point is raised in the following letter from Mr. McBride:

In Mr. Joyce Kilmer's timely contribution entitled, "James Whitcomb Riley as a Poet Knew Him," in your Magazine Section of the July 30 issue, he quotes Bliss Carman as saying: "I remember with what enthusiasm Mr. Riley used to read that delightful ballad of Longfellow's which begins, 'Simon Dance has been home again.'"

Doubtless Mr. Kilmer's very interesting article sent many readers besides myself to their copies of Longfellow and Swinburne, to find the quotation, apparently incorrect, and to meet with some puzzling discrepancies about the old, retired buccaneer.

In the Houghton Mifflin copy of Longfellow (1883) the first line of "A Dutch Picture" reads:

"Simon Dane has come home again"—a difference of name as well as of verb.

But the tenth stanza seems to complicate matters still further, for it reads:

"Voices mysterious far and near,
Sound of the wind and sound of the sea,
Are calling and whispering in his ear,
'Simon Danz! Why stayest thou here?
Come forth and follow me!'"

Which is correct?

Brandon Tynan.

A constant reader of THE TIMES would like to know what plays Brandon Tynan has performed since the "Melody of Youth" at the Criterion, concluded last May.

In a one-act play called "The Irish Volunteer."

Colonel Green's Address.

E. STEIB.—Referring to your article about Colonel Edward H. R. Green in THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine of July 9, 1916, please send me the Colonel's present New York address, as I need it for business purposes, for which I thank you very much.

No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

Stephen Phillips.

E. H. SMITH.—Will you please give me in the columns of your valuable paper a short biography of "Stephen Phillips," the poet and writer who died last year? That is, his birthplace, age, where he died and when, and a list of his books or writings and whatever other information you can give regarding him.

Stephen Phillips died at Deal, England, in December, 1915. He is remembered chiefly for his "Paolo and Francesca," which, shortly after it was published, was said to have brought him undying fame. He was born in Somertown, near Oxford, and was in his forty-eighth year when he died. He was often compared to Rostand. After receiving his early education in Oxford, Mr. Phillips was "coached" for the civil service, but decided that his chances were slim, and joined a theatrical company. For ten years he played on tour. He entered journalism, and published a collection of his poems, "Christ in Hades," in 1896, and immediately became widely known. His next volume, which was published in the following year, contained "The Woman with the Dead Soul," "To Milton, Blind," and "Marpessa," the last of which William Watson said convinced him that there still remained possibilities for modern treatment in the classic myth. This volume earned for the author a price of $500 and greatly enhanced his reputation as a poet. There followed among others "Herod," "Ulysses," "The Sin of David," and "Nero."

United States Senate.

D. E. BOULTON.—Being an old subscriber to your valued paper, I am going to ask you a favor to the following questions, viz:

(1) Is the United States Senate a continuing body? If so, in what way?

(2) How many members constitute the President's Cabinet? And the names of the present Cabinet.

(1) Article 17 of the Constitution of the United States says: The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided that the Legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

(2) President Wilson's Cabinet is composed of the following: Secretary of State, Robert Lansing of New York; Secretary of Treasury, William Gibbs McAdoo of New York; Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker of Ohio; Attorney General, Thomas Watt Gregory of Texas; Postmaster General, Albert Sidney Burleson of Texas; Secretary of Navy, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina; Secretary of Interior, David Franklin Houston of Missouri; Secretary of Comerce, William C. Redfield of New York; Secretary of Labor, William Bauchop Wilson of Pennsylvania.

No National Holidays.

E. J. STRONG.—Please answer, through your valuable paper, the following questions: How many national holidays are there in the United States? Is Fourth of July a national holiday?

There is no national holiday, not even the Fourth of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays. In the second session of the Fifty-third Congress it passed an act making Labor Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and it has recognized the existence of certain days as holidays for commercial purposes, but with the exception named there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of Thanksgiving only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories. There are over fifty legal holidays observed in the various States and Territories.

Russian Newspapers in New York.

WILLIAM JOHN LINDSLEY.—Will you kindly tell me if there is any paper published in Russian in New York City. I am interested in a Russian in Sing Sing and anxious to procure Russian papers for him, if possible.

The Russian Word, 31 East Seventh Street, and Russkaya Zemlia, 231 East Seventeenth Street, this city, are daily newspapers printed in Russian language.

First Aid in Tropics.

WALTER L. HERVEY.—I should be grateful for your assistance in the following matter:

The German prisoners of war whom, as the representative of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, I am trying to help here this Summer, have asked me for something suitable for them to study in connection with "First Aid," regarding methods of avoiding disease in tropical countries. Now, I remember a letter from a doctor published by you some three or four weeks ago—on your editorial page—which covered the ground admirably. Will you be so kind as to let me know the date it appeared. I will have it translated into German, and it will be studied by hundreds.

The letter to which you probably refer was written by Dr. Charles S. Braddock, Jr., late Lieutenant United States Navy, and late Medical Inspector of the Royal Siamese Government, and appeared in THE TIMES on July 4 last.

McAllen and Cubism.

C. R. G.—Will you kindly answer the following questions in your Query column:

(1) Where in Texas is McAllen located? Is it an old or newly established place and name, and is it a concentration camp only?

(2) What does "Cubist," as pertaining to art, mean?

(1) McAllen had a population of 30 in 1910. It is situated in the extreme southern part of Texas, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. Small as a concentration of men by European standards, it is, nevertheless, large in American experience. There are 10,000 men in the headquarters camp at McAllen.

(2) Post Impressionism, Cubism, and Futurism embrace three latter-day art movements which, to some extent, represent the barbaric in artistic expression. The Post Impressionists regard drawing as secondary to beauty of paint and leave the artist to scatter his colors as may best convey his impression. The Cubists and Futurists go still further, and aim at realizing, by a series of chaotically placed colors, the pictorial idea in the mind of the artist. While to the lay onlooker all three movements signify little that is understandable, to their devotees they indicate a healthy desire to break away from old conventions.

Benevolent Societies.

A. F.—Kindly state the names and addresses of several fraternal organizations offering sick and burial benefits to their members. Also please state the benefits to be derived from membership in an order like the Masons.

To name a few among many: The Royal Arcanum, Samuel N. Hoag, Supreme Regent, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Knights of Pythias, Eug. S. Young, Supreme Chancellor, Ada, Ohio; Loyal Americans of the Republic, E. J. Dunn, Supreme President, Chicago; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, 110 West Forty-third Street, New York City. Suggest you obtain information on your last question from E. M. L. Ehlers, Masonic Temple, West Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City.

Advertising Taught in Schools.

W. T. KELLY.—Please inform me through the query department whether there is a public school, day or evening, in Greater New York that teaches a course in advertising.

Last year advertising and salesmanship were taught in the Harlem Evening High School for men and the New Lots Public School 149, Sutter Avenue and Vermont Street, Brooklyn. We suggest that you communicate with the Secretary of the Board of Education, Park Avenue at Fifty-ninth Street, this city, for information as to in just what schools will be held similar classes this year.

Pronunciation of Names and Places.

Kindly send me the pronunciation of the following words:

Paderewski—Pā-de-ref'-ske.
Minuet—Minuét, (accent on last.)
Pavlova—Pávlova.
Bakst—Broad a like ah.
Villa—Veel-ya in Castilian Spanish; Vee-yah, as spoken in Mexico.
Verseilles—Vair-sigh.
Farrar—Fárrar.
Nazimova—Nahzeé-mova.
Kalesch—Kálesh.
Fine, in music—Fee-neh.
Finale—Fee-nah-leh.
Lapokowa—Lapakówa.
Karl Much—Moock.
Nijinsky—Nee-zhin-sky.
Rheims—Ranns.
Petrograd—Pet-roe-grad.
Dvorak—Dvor-shak.
Chopin—Show-pan.
Drdla—Pronounced as if there were an "i" between the "d" and "r."

The Rev. Dr. Jowett's Citizenship.

MRS. A. J. SHARPE.—Has the Rev. Dr. Jowett, pastor of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, who is now spending his vacation in England, ever become a naturalized American citizen?

Dr. Jowett is not a naturalized American citizen.

Chemical Engineering.

K. Y.—Kindly answer me the following questions in the Sunday query column of THE TIMES:

1. Is the demand for chemists in America just as great as for electrical or civil engineers?

2. What is the average pay of the above professions?

3. Which of these three professions would you advise a young man to study in the evening?

There are so many questions involved in a subject of this sort that we suggest you communicate with the American Chemical Society, 42 West Thirty-ninth Street, this city, for such data as you will need as a basis of further study.

Marriage License in Manhattan.

BANFF.—Would you be kind enough to give the writer information to the following questions through the medium of the excellent Query Column of your Sunday edition:

1. May a marriage be solemnized in the City of New York between two contracting parties, neither of whom is resident there?

2. If not, what length of residence is required to meet the law? My fiancé arrives from Europe in September and we are desirous of being married immediately on arrival. If New York does not permit this can you inform me as to the nearest point that does?

3. May the marriage be performed the same day as the license for same is issued?

1. Yes.

2. In the case of two persons who are of age and when neither has been divorced, no requirement is made as to residence in Manhattan.

3. Yes.

New Express Service on "L."

W. T. B.—Will you please tell me (1) what increase, if any in the number of passengers carried has been shown as a result of the express service on the new third tracks, and (2) to what account did the operating company charge the money expended in building the new tracks? (3) Did the express service on the "L" take from subway traffic?

Express service on the new third tracks of the elevated was established on Jan. 17, 1916. The number of passengers carried for six years prior to that time was 294,000,000 in 1910, 301,000,000 in 1911, 304,000,000 in 1912, 307,000,000 in 1913, 311,000,000 in 1914, and 302,000,000 in the year ending June 30, 1915, an average of 306,000,000 a year.

In February, 1916—the first full month the new elevated lines were in operation—there was an immediate jump in traffic, which resulted in an increase in passenger receipts over February, 1915, of 7.96 per cent., March had an increase of 8.75 per cent., April 8.23 per cent., May 10.36 per cent., and June 7.04 per cent.

2. Interest on the cost of the new "L" lines was charged to construction until they were put into operation; after that this rental was charged to operating expenses. The amount of the company's 3 per cent. bonds issued to provide for the third-tracking improvements placed in service Jan. 17 and for the improvements in the power station and sub-station of the elevated lines was $14,738,000, the interest on which is $61,491.67 per month.

The increase in operating revenue for February, 1916, was $136,350; March, $133,415; April, $141,536; May, $165,022, and June, $111,897.

3. The significant feature of this increase in traffic on the "L" is that it was not taken from the subway. For the year ended on June 30—during five and one-half months of which the new service was in operation—passenger earnings of the elevated increased $321,525, or 3¼ per cent. over the previous year, while the subway showed an increase of $1,293,876, or approximately 7¼ per cent.

Salary in Parliament.

M. CARPENTER.—Kindly let me know through the query column of your Sunday edition whether the position of member of the British Parliament is a salaried one or not; or is it a fact that, instead of a salary, a fund for indigent members exists, from which each member of Parliament is privileged to draw to a limited extent if he so desires? If such a fund exists, is it maintained by the Government or by the constituants of the members?

The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats (1) by hereditary right, (2) by creation of the sovereign, (3) by virtue of the office—Law Lords and English Archbishops and Bishops, (4) by election for life—Irish peers, (5) by election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers. The House of Commons consists of members representing county, borough, and university constituencies in the three divisions of the United Kingdom. In August, 1911, by resolution of the House of Commons, provision was first made for the payment of a salary of £400 per year to members, other than those already in receipt of salaries as officers of the House, as Ministers, or as officers of his Majesty's household. Payment began from April 1, 1911. This provision does not extend to the House of Lords.

Societies and Our Presidents.

G. W. B.—Will you be so kind as to answer, if possible, the following questions in your department:

1. To what lodges or societies of prominence do the Republican and Democratic candidates for President belong?

2. Which, if any, of our Presidents have been Masons or Odd Fellows?

(1.) It is not shown that either Mr. Wilson or Mr. Hughes belongs to any lodge or similar society.

2. The following Presidents of the United States have been Masons: George Washington, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, James A. Garfield, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft. Neither Mr. Hughes nor Mr. Wilson is a Mason.

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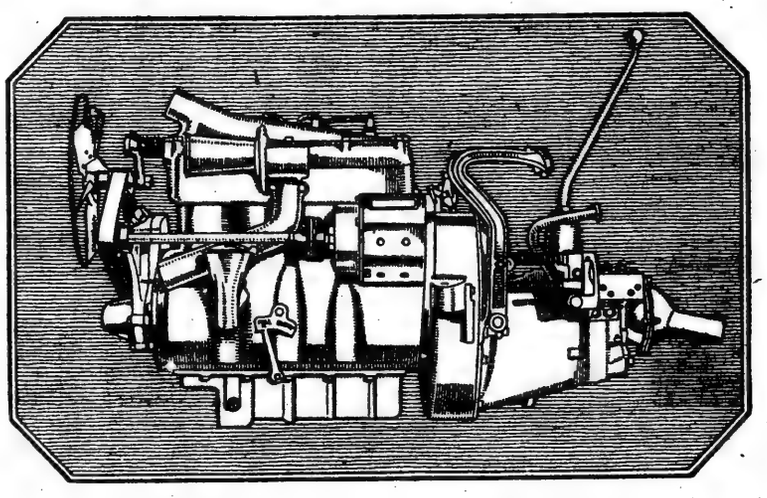
NEW AND USED.
2-3-5-6 Ton
Big Discount
20TH CENTURY AUTO CO.
1,694 Broadway, New York
TIRE-FILLER
NEWMASTIC—The Original
30x3 ....$4.20 34x4....$9.45
30x3½ ... 5.40 34x4½...10.80
32x3½ ... 6.30 36x4½...11.55
Satisfactory substitute for air. Sample and Circular on Request.
9 Years at 151 West 69th St., N. Y. City.

33 4/5

Horse Power
From This Powerful
MAXWELL ENGINE

Almost 34 horse-power from this regular stock Maxwell engine!

34 actual, brake horse-power!

Proved by an accurate dynamometer test, made in the Maxwell laboratories August 10, 1916.

There has been a lot of talk about horse-power, and we just want to let Maxwell owners and prospective owners know that in respect to horse-power, as in most other respects, the Maxwell leads by a comfortable margin. Not that we attach such great importance to horse-power. We don't We never have.

Horse-power—abundant horse-power—is *only one* of many superior features of the Maxwell.

We are selling motor cars—complete motor cars—not engines or horse-power.

Horse-power is a matter that is secondary to motor efficiency and economy.

A giant has no advantage if he does not apply, or wrongly applies, his strength.

Maxwell cars have horse-power—all you want or need—probably more per pound of car weight than any other automobile in the world.

But we don't make any loud cry about it.

Because we have more than horse-power to sell you.

Because you are, and should be, interested in *results, the net effectiveness of power.*

We challenge competitive tests. We invite comparison.

Because we absolutely know that no car of its class or weight can surpass the Maxwell on speedways, on rough roads, through sand or mud, *anywhere.*

And because we know, *and you will know,* that, everything considered, *the Maxwell is the World's Greatest Motor Car Value!*

MAXWELL MOTOR SALES CORPORATION
New York Branch—1808 Broadway, at 59th Street
Brooklyn Branch—1392 Bedford Ave., at St. Mark's Ave. Newark Branch—544 Broad Street
Factory branch stores—maintained for the purpose of giving maximum Maxwell Service to all owners

Maxwell $595

Regarding
Lozier Motor Cars
AND THE POLICY OF THE LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY

This announcement should be read by every one who is interested in a high class car—a car that is in the three thousand dollar class, and one which is bound to give its owner the highest degree of satisfaction.

First of all, keep in mind that Lozier cars have been built for years, and that they have always enjoyed the prestige of being owned by men who are financially able to buy and drive the best car on the market.

Keep in mind, also, that the Lozier has always been designed and built with a view to meet the requirements of that class of motorists who demand the best, irrespective of price.

If you glance over the list of names of Lozier owners, which we will willingly furnish, you'll find that the majority are men who are leaders in the financial world, and who must necessarily be men of keen perception and shrewd judgment.

The very fact that this class of men constitute the coterie of Lozier owners should have a tendency to convince you that the Lozier must be a good car, else they would not be driven by men who had the world's market to choose from.

The fact of the matter is this: a better car than the Lozier cannot be built. You might be able to buy a bigger car, a heavier car, a car with a motor of more cylinders; but a car that will ride better and last longer cannot be built, regardless of whatever price you may choose to pay (even five thousand dollars).

The Lozier Six Cylinder Motor is acknowledged to be the best power plant built—this is conceded and admitted by engineers who are impartial and unprejudiced.

We might go on indefinitely telling of the good qualities of the Lozier; but the best test is a ride in the car itself. You've ridden in other cars; take a ride in the Lozier. We are perfectly willing to abide by your judgment.

Give us an opportunity to show you what the Lozier will do, and we feel quite sure that the car will sell itself; if you are at all interested in a car at or about the price for which the Lozier is sold.

Note—There will be no radical changes made in the Lozier Six for 1917, so that you're perfectly safe in buying the models that we have for immediate delivery.

If you are interested in a closed car for winter use, we shall welcome an opportunity to submit specifications and quotations for Limousines, Sedans, Town Cars, Coupelets, Cabriolets, or any other special body.

LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY
Broadway at Sixty-first Street
Open Evenings. 'Phone Bryant 3688

Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 4

The New York Times

Sunday,
August 20, 1916

"SALOME."

This Famous Painting by Henri Regnault, Finished in 1870, Has Been Presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by George F. Baker, Who Is Said to Have Paid $125,000 for It.

(Photo © Metropolitan Museum of Art.)

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, RETIRING GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA, WITH THE DUCHESS, AND THE PRINCESS PATRICIA, ON THEIR OFFICIAL FAREWELL VISIT TO WESTERN CANADA.
In the Group, in Front of Carey Castle, Residence of Lieutenant Governor Barnard at Victoria, B. C., Are, Left to Right: Mr. Barnard, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Connaught, Mrs. Barnard, and the Princess Patricia. Behind Are Aides, Ladies-in-Waiting, and the Secretary to the Royal Party.

ENGLISH GIRL WHO, WITH MANY OTHERS, HAS DONNED TROUSERS AND BECOME A WORKER IN ONE OF THE WAKEFIELD FLOUR MILLS.
(Photo © Central News Photo Service.)

WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIERS CONVALESCING AT A SEASHORE RESORT ON THE SOUTH COAST OF ENGLAND.
(Photo © Central News Photo Service.)

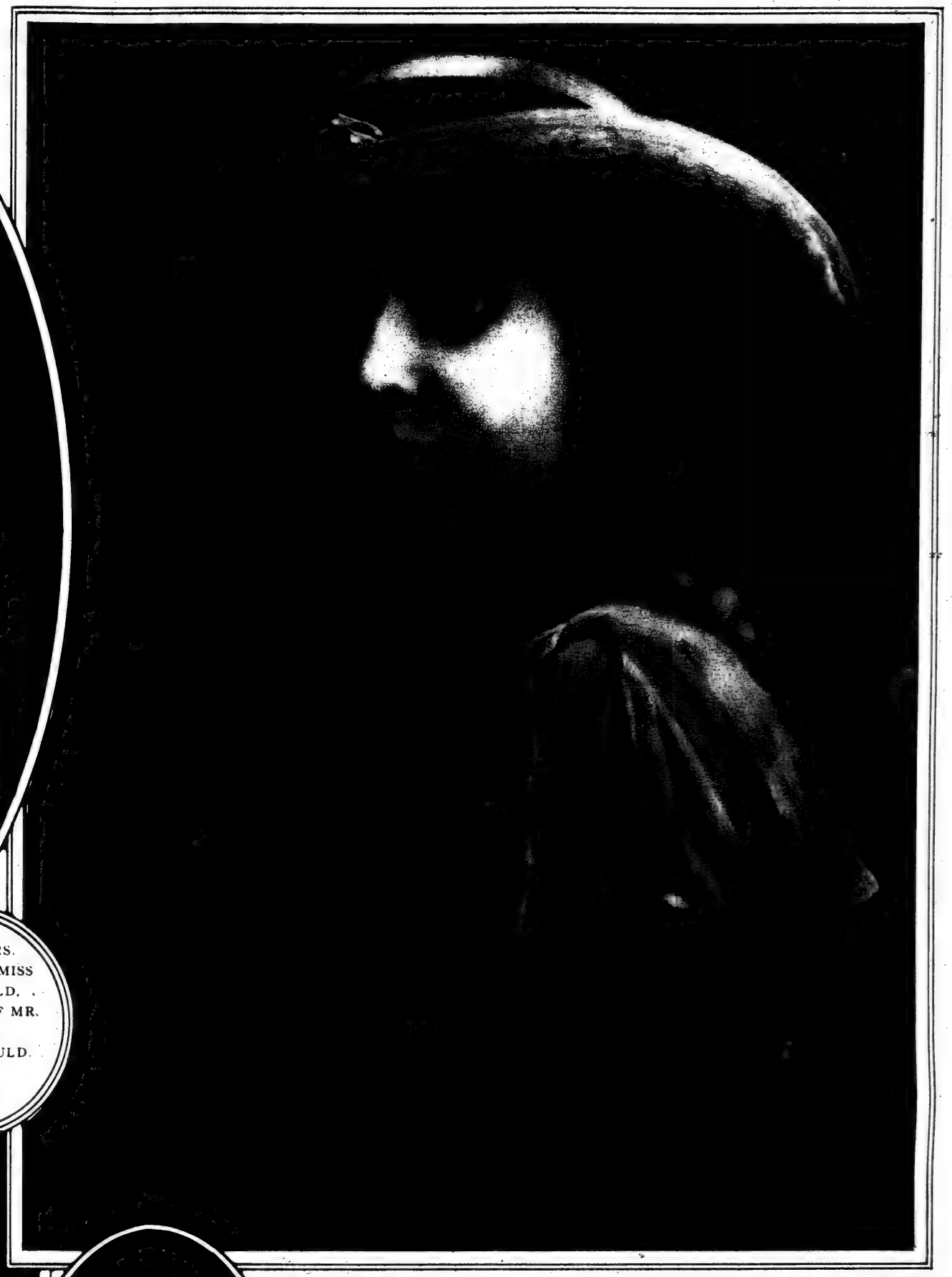
MISS HELEN TOBIN,
A Debutante at Newport, Where She Was Presented by Mrs. James J. Brown.
(Photo by Count Jean de Strelecki.)

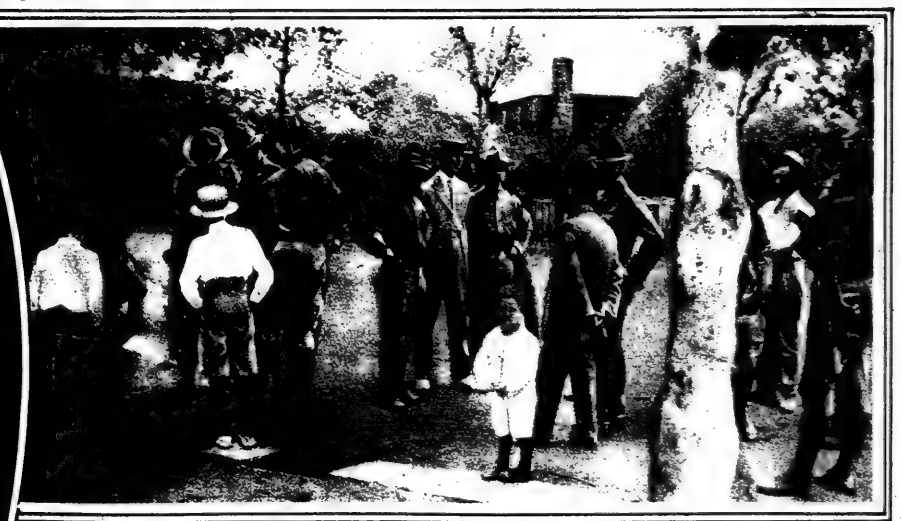
MRS. HENRY CRAIG YEISER, JR.,
Formerly Miss Louise Henriette Fleischmann, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Fleischmann, of Cincinnati.
(Photo by Mr. and Mrs. Braden.)

CAPTAIN MALCOLM BELL-IRVING,
Grandson of the Late Sir Henry Irving, Actor, and Aviator in the British Army, Who Has Just Received the Military Cross for Heroism in Battle Where He Was Severely Wounded.
(Photo © Central News Photo Service.)

(Photos © by
Walter Scott Shinn.)

THE SISTERS.
GLORIA AND MISS
EDITH GOULD,
DAUGHTERS OF MR.
AND MRS.
GEORGE J. GOULD.
From New
Photographs.



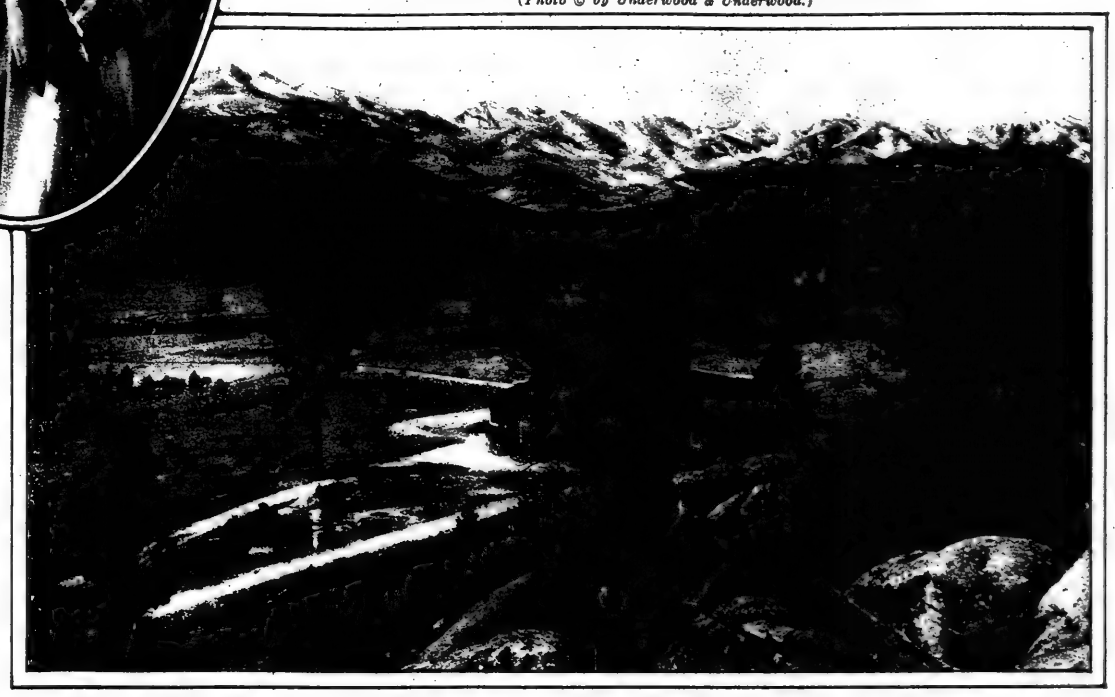


GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING AND STAFF
Chatting With Bishop J. C. Bentley, of the Mormon Church of Mexico,
In a Street of Colonia Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

SYMBOLIC PORTRAIT OF CARDINAL MERCIER,
Who, Standing in the Shadow of the Cross, Is Represented As Recording His Protest Against the German Violation of Belgium.
From the Now Completed Painting By Paul Albert Besnard, Director of the French Academy at Rome, for Whom Cardinal Mercier Gave Repeated Sittings.
(Photo © by American Press Association.)

MISS
LULA
HUBBARD
MARVEL,
President of
the Atlantic
City Woman
Suffrage
Club, Who
Is Directing
the Arrange-
ments for the
Forty-eighth
Annual Con-
vention of the
National
American
Woman
Suffrage As-
sociation, to
Be Held in
Atlantic City
Early In
September.

(Photo
by
Bachrach.)



VIEW OF ESTES PARK, COLORADO, NEWEST OF THE GREAT NATIONAL PARKS IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS,
Where Charles E. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes Expect to Spend a Week or Ten days, Resting, Fishing and Mountain Climbing.
This New View of the Park Was Taken From the Cottage of Frank L. Woodward, President of the American Golf Association.
(Photo by Wiswall Bros.)

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

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PARIS 4 Rue Martel — LONDON 29 Jewin Crescent

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Misses' Serge Dresses

At Special Prices

Exclusive Franklin Simon & Co. "Betty Wales" Dresses

No. 22—**Misses' "Betty Wales" Dress**, *of navy blue or black French serge*, black silk braid trimmed, new coat model, white silk collar, skirt with pleated panel front and back. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

Special **14.50**

No. 24—**Misses' "Betty Wales" Dress**, *of dark green and navy blue plaid serge*, box-pleated model, belt and cuffs of plain navy blue serge, white silk collar, silk tie, novelty buttons. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

Special **16.75**

No. 22—**New Fall Velvet Hat**, with drooping edge to brim, in black, navy, brown, purple, green or rose, grosgrain ribbon rosettes on crown. **7.95**

No. 24—**New Fall Velvet Hat**, in black, navy, brown, purple, green or rose, soft brim, grosgrain ribbon band and bow. **6.95**

Shoes *Illustrated* are from our shop.

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'Phone 6900 Greeley

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This is one of the MANY styles of Betty Wales Dresses

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School, College and Shopping Dresses

Designed and made especially for *School and College Girls and Youthful Women*

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Exclusive Agency for New York City and Vicinity.

RUSSEK'S

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OPPOSITE ALTMAN'S.

The Smart Fur Coats

RUSSEK'S have taken the initiative in presenting the *New Fur Fashions First*, thus for the coming winter you will find here the LATEST FUR CREATIONS of exclusive and distinctive designs.

Also SCARFS and MUFFS in every fashionable pelt and model, styled in accordance with the latest dictates of the mode.

Reasonable Prices Prevail

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The Specialty Shop of Originations

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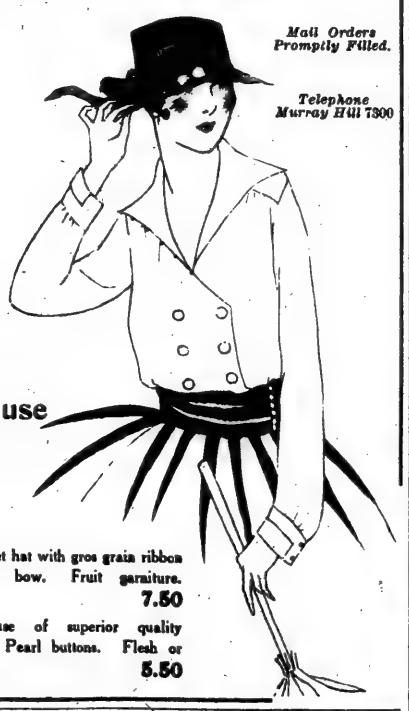

Fall Modes in a **Tailleur Blouse and Hat**

"VIEGE"—Velvet hat with gros grain ribbon brim, band and bow. Fruit garniture. Any color. **7.50**

"LEYSIN"—Blouse of superior quality crepe de chine. Pearl buttons. Flesh or white. **5.50**

PLEXO

FACE POWDER

"For the Woman Who Cares"

A delicately perfumed rice powder of superior character. Its effectiveness is unusually pleasing and lasting. Three shades — white, flesh and cream. Each package contains a dainty powder-puff. Large package, 25c at Drug and Department Stores.

INCOMPARABLE PLEXO CREAMS

Greaseless Cream, to protect the skin. Cleansing Cream, to rid the pores of all impurities. *Two essential creams, scientifically prepared for use in conjunction with each other. They impart the pure, clear complexion of perfect beauty, the velvety bloom of youth,* 25c and 50c.

PLEXO EVENING WHITE, for that soft, pearly white tone on arms, neck and shoulders. Harmless, easily applied, does not rub off. 35c per tube.

At Drug and Department Stores

Maternity Apparel

The latest Fall Styles in DRESSES, COATS, SUITS, SKIRTS, especially adapted for the Mother-to-be, with self-adjustable features to expand as required, harmonize figure lines and conceal condition.

Smart walking frock of fine Wool Crepe, for immediate wear. Collar is distinctly new and is handsomely embroidered like cuffs, made of elegant satin. Any color.

Special **19.50**

Same dress in Satin Charmeuse **27.50**

For Fall Fashions, write Dept. L 8.

Leonard's

24 West 39th St., Just West of 5th Ave. **N. Y.**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

34th St., New York

Fibre Silk Sweaters

All Fibre Silk in two-tone effects of canary, Copenhagen, and rose, also combination of black and white, self or white trimmed.

Special **7.90**

Singer Glasses

including the examination of your eyes by *OUR REGISTERED SPECIALISTS*, $1.50 to $6.50.

M. Singer

Optometrists & Opticians

Madison Av., cor. 100th St. 114 Fulton St.
981 Prospect Av., Bronx. 604 W. 181st St.

ARMOR BRONZE

A seamless armor of pure bronze cast over an everlasting core.

BABY'S FIRST SHOES. Preserve them forever as quaint and lovable ornaments by having them cast in Armor Bronze finished in Gold, Silver or Bronze. One Shoe, $4. $8 a pr.

The National Metalizing Co. 333 Fourth Ave., (near 28th St.)
Write for our Catalogue.

The Nestlé Permanent Hair Wave

Before Waving

Nestlé Waved

With the coming of Fall and its attendant demand on your time and energy, the constant trips to the so-called hair-dresser become a source of worry and annoyance. A Nestlé Permanent Hair Wave at this time will make these trips unnecessary. The hair will not only be wonderfully wavy but physically benefited, and these results are strictly guaranteed.

The Nestlé Treatment takes but two hours including the two required shampoos, and there is absolutely no danger of any injury to the hair.

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ESTABLISHED 1857

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

The entire stock of Dining Room, Bed Room and Living Room Furniture at reductions ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. from our usual low prices.

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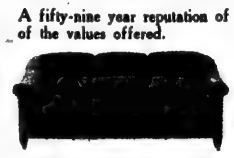
Hundreds of suites and odd pieces (Period Reproductions) are in this collection—all from our regular line.

A fifty-nine year reputation of fair dealing should be a sufficient guarantee of the values offered.



Davenport. Price $67.50.

As illustrated.

DAVENPORT

In Tapestry. Value $87.50. Special $67.50. Arm Chair to match. Value $50. Special, $38.

Distinctive Suite Solid Mahogany (2 piece) Colonial.

Heavily carved. Value $110. Special, $88. Either of the above suites can be covered in Tapestry, Leather or other material of equal value without additional charge.

Low operating expense and wholesale connections make prices lower here than elsewhere. A comparison will convince you.

SHEPPARD KNAPP SON CO. Inc.

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Originality—with a Purpose

HEPPLEWHITE, A charming design in Ivory, individualized in a Tierney-made bedroom suite of 8 pieces. Value $350.00 . . . . . **$225.00**

ALSO 8 pieces of American Walnut, for the bedroom; in Adam with gold decoration. Value $378.00 **$240.00**

Mail orders shipped prepaid.

Windsor Chair, solid mahogany. Very special $5.00.

The W. H. T. Tierney Shop

Muffin Stand, solid mahogany. Very special $3.50

6 East 37th Street — *Adjoining Tiffany's.*

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A Dining Room of Great Beauty

THE men and women who come to us are looking for furniture that is handsome in line, and correct in design, with workmanship and material of such quality as to make the purchase a pleasure for a lifetime.

Our furniture, made by the most expert artisans in America, is of *exceptional* excellence. For sixty-four years we have specialized in superior classes of goods. It is a common occurrence for young men and women to come to us because of the splendid service Strobel furniture has given their parents or grandparents.

Being out of the high-rent high-price district our quotations are lower and are of decided interest.

Handsome Suite No. 210

Take 3d Avenue "L" or Subway to Canal Street. Fifteen minutes from 42d Street.

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Phones: Franklin 734-735.

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THE HARDMAN FIVE-FOOT GRAND

Exquisite in form and occupying no more space than an upright And Caruso says its *tone* is wonderful!

$650 Easy terms of payment *After September 15th, $675.*

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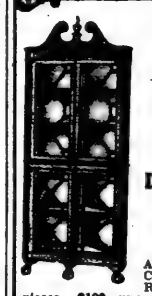
Period Furniture



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Chippendale Corner Closet

Solid Mahogany Special at **$49.50**

REG. $90.

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS

at 50% of Regular Prices.

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., Dining Room Suites, 10 pieces, $100 up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., Bedroom Suites, Mahogany & Walnut, $75 up; reg. $150 up.

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When you know you cannot match Dale designs and quality, why not take advantage of Dale Free Service and ⅓ saving in price?

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More sold than all other silk gloves combined

Advance Fall Models

of Coats and Suits

can now be seen at our Spacious Showrooms.

BE CURIOUS!

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New York—434 5th Ave. at 38th St.
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Women's, Misses' and Children's made-to-order garments, in models of exclusive design and exceptional workmanship. Mail Orders Filled

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Woven in fine Cambric Tape in Fast Turkey Red.

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20 Chestnut St.,
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WHY ENVY HER WAVY HAIR

When You Can Have Yours Just as Perfect?

Nature has blessed some women with a Crowning Glory that is Permanently Wavy—but why envy them when you can have yours just as perfect? Spiro's method of Permanent Hair Waving puts a soft, lustrous, yet firm wave in your hair. The method is quick and simple. Every inch of hair is permanently waved and **guaranteed to last 6 months or money refunded.** Rain or sea air cannot mar it—washing aids in enhancing its beauty. Experience of over 40 years as Hair Specialists has made us experts.

Transformation With No Foundation for women with thin or faded hair. Adjusted easily, always dressy in any style.

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26 W. 38th St., opp. Lord & Taylor's.

REMOUNT YOUR DIAMOND

$45.00

We will furnish an all platinum mounting for your solitaire, supply four small diamonds for the sides, doing the entire work in our own shop, for the small cost of

ARNOLD & CO.,
JEWELERS. Est. 1896.
448 Fifth Ave., near 39th St.
SPECIAL VALUES IN PERFECT PURE WHITE DIAMONDS.

The New York Times

Sunday.
August 20, 1916

SIX OF THE TWELVE GIANT FOURTEEN-INCH GUNS WHICH COMPRISE THE MAIN BATTERY OF THE NEWEST UNITED STATES DREADNOUGHT PENNSYLVANIA, WHICH WENT INTO COMMISSION TWO WEEKS AGO.

The Pennsylvania, Largest Ship Ever Built for the United States Navy, Is Soon to Become the Flagship of the Atlantic Fleet. *(Photo © E. Muller, Jr.)*

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOUR BIG BROTHERHOODS OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES ON THEIR WAY TO THE WHITE HOUSE FOR CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT REGARDING THEIR DIFFERENCES WITH THE RAILWAY COMPANIES.
(Photo by Central News Service.)

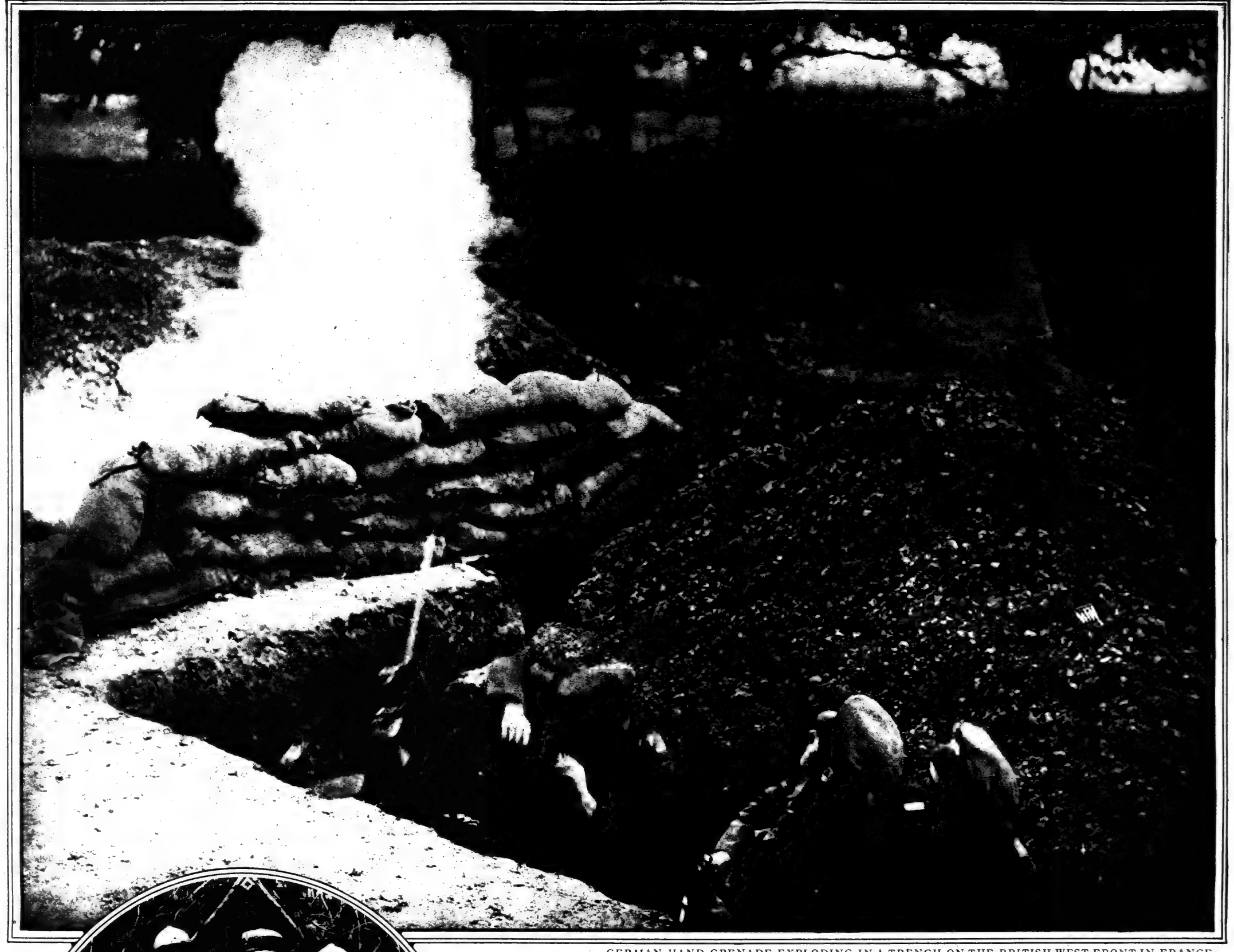
ITALIAN CARBINEERS OF THE CYCLE CORPS, OPERATING IN THE TRENTINO, BRINGING IN AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.
(Photo by Universal Press Syndicate.)

PRINCE ALBERT, NOW A SUB-LIEUTENANT IN THE BRITISH NAVY, SALUTING HIS FATHER, KING GEORGE V.

(Photo © Central News Photo Service.)

MRS. W. H. CARNEGIE, Formerly Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Who Recently Wedded the Canon of Westminster and Chaplain of the House of Commons. From a new photograph which has just reached this country.

(Photo from Bain News Service.)



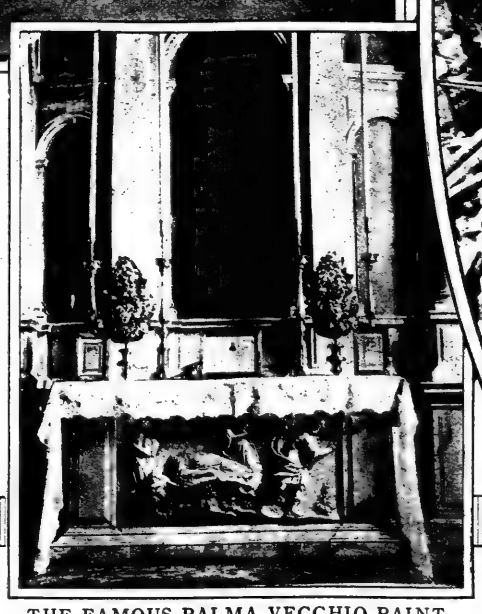
GERMAN HAND GRENADE EXPLODING IN A TRENCH ON THE BRITISH WEST FRONT IN FRANCE.
From a British Official Photograph, English copyright to Which Is Owned by the Crown.
(Photo © American Press Assn.)

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN CHAMPAGNE ASSISTING A WOUNDED GERMAN PRISONER TO THE NEAREST RED CROSS STATION.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

HISTORIC CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA FORMOSA, VENICE, DESTROYED BY AN AUSTRIAN AIR RAID.

THE EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF SERRAVALLE, IN TYROL: WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY ON THE AUSTRIAN FRONT.
From the Supreme Command of the Italian Army, Photographic Department.

WOUNDED RUSSIAN SOLDIER IN FRANCE SINGING AND DANCING FOR THE AMUSEMENT OF HIS COMRADES.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)



THE FAMOUS PALMA VECCHIO PAINTING OF ST. BARBARA, THE ALTAR PIECE IN THE NOW DESTROYED SANTA MARIA FORMOSA, VENICE.
Whether the Painting and the Bas Relief were Destroyed or Had Been Removed to the Interior with Other Venice Art Treasures Is Not Known Here.

BRITISH SOLDIERS ON THE WEST FRONT, HELMETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED, AWAITING THE CALL, MOMENTARILY EXPECTED, TO RE-ENTER THE TRENCHES.
From a British Official Photograph.

(Photo by Press Illustrating Service.)

HUNGARIAN SCOUTS LOOKING DOWN INTO AN ALPINE CHASM FROM A HEIGHT OF MORE THAN 6,000 FEET. From a Photograph Taken for the Archives of the Hungarian War Department.

AUSTRALIAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE BRITISH FORCES AT THE FRONT LEAVING SYDNEY FOR FRANCE.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

THESE MEN COMPRISE THE ENTIRE BODY OF AMERICAN AVIATORS NOW ACTUALLY FLYING ON THE FRENCH FRONT.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are: Lieutenant de Laage, Sergeant C. C. Johnson, New York City; Corporal Lawrence Rumsey, Buffalo, N. Y.; Sergeant J. R. McConnell, Carthage, N. C.; Lieutenant William Thaw, Pittsburgh; Sergeant R. Lufbery, New Haven, Conn.; Sergeant Kiffin Rockwell, Atlanta, Ga.; Adjutant Didier Masson, Los Angeles, Cal.; Sergeant Norman Prince, Boston; and Adjutant Bert Hall, Galveston, Tex.

GEN. COUSIN, AT THE INVALIDES, BESTOWS the French Cross of War on Two Americans, Harry Hollinsted and Jack Wendel, Members of the Sanitary Corps, Who Were Wounded at Verdun. (Photo © Underwood & Underwood)

NEW YORK GIRLS REACH A NEW HEIGHT IN THE ENJOYMENT OF LIFE AT CAMP INKOWA, CONDUCTED FOR THEM BY THE VACATION COMMITTEE ON THE SHORES OF GREENWOOD LAKE.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

(Photo © Press Illustrating Service.)

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE,
Incoming Governor-General of Canada, Casting for Salmon in the Blackwater, County Waterford, Ireland.

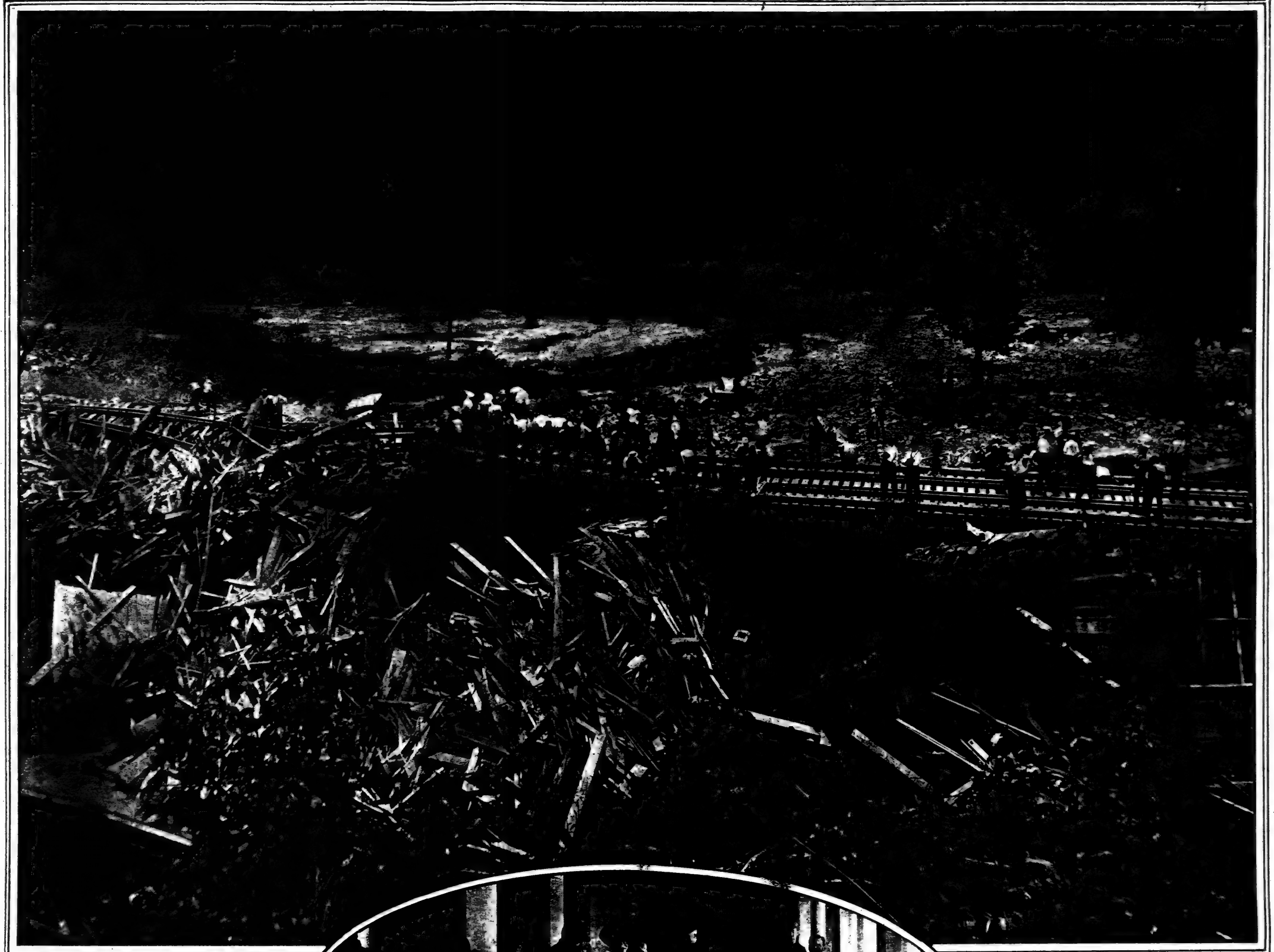
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

IN AND OUT AMONG THE LANTERNS: A FAVORITE GAME AT CAMP INKOWA.

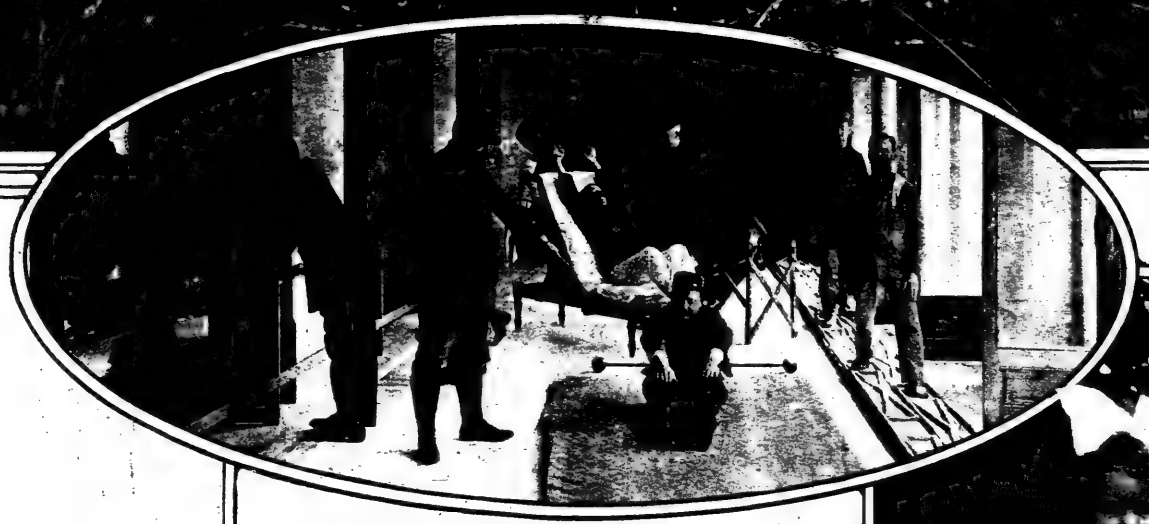
DAVID BELASCO
Feeding His Chickens at His New Country Home at Mamaroneck, New York.
(Photo by Will A. Page.)

"FRED": A CANINE HERO.
A French Ambulance Dog, He Has Saved the Lives of Eleven Wounded French Soldiers on the Battlefield, Having Also Been Wounded Himself. He Is Shown With His Mistress, Who Gave Him to the Army. *(Photo by Universal Press Syndicate.)*

WHEN TIRED OF PLAY, THE INKOWA CAMP GIRLS RECEIVE INSTRUCTION IN THE ART OF BASKET-MAKING.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)



DEBRIS OF MANY HOMES PILED HIGH
Against the Railway Trestle in Cabin Creek Valley, W. Va., Where the Recent Cloudburst Cost Many Lives and Washed Away the Homes of Five Thousand Persons. *(Photo by American Press Association.)*



FRENCH REBUILDING THEIR DISABLED SOLDIERS.
The Man on the Right is Required to Step in the Prepared Forms to Restore the Use of His Legs and to Insure Against Limping.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

FRENCH EMPLOYING A PERISCOPE OBSERVATORY OF NEW MODEL WHICH THEY CAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS ON THE SOMME.
This Is the First Photograph of This Instrument Which, So Far as Known, Has Reached This Country.
(Photo by Universal Press Syndicate.)

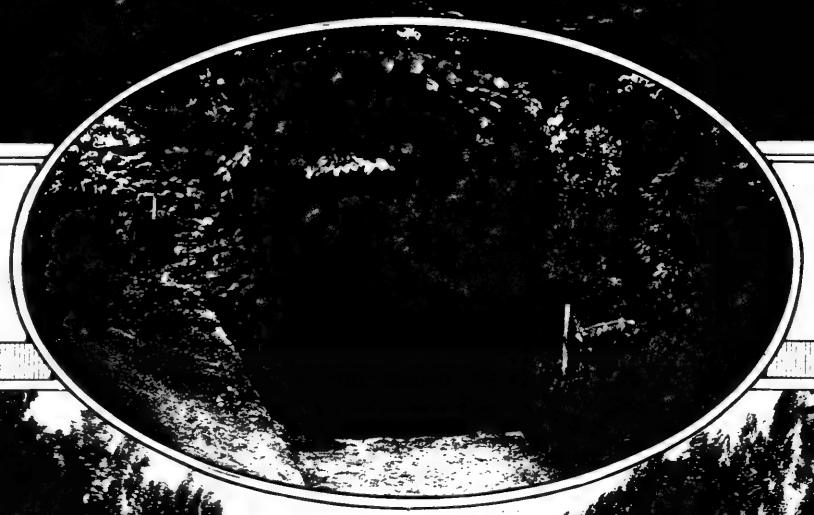
MISS DOROTHY L. NORRIS,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Norris, Philadelphia, at the Newport Dog Show with Her Russian Wolfhound, Sonia.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

Children of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Newton D. Baker. They are, Left to Right: Margaret ("Peggy"), Elizabeth and Newton D., Jr.
(Photo © Clindinst Studio.)

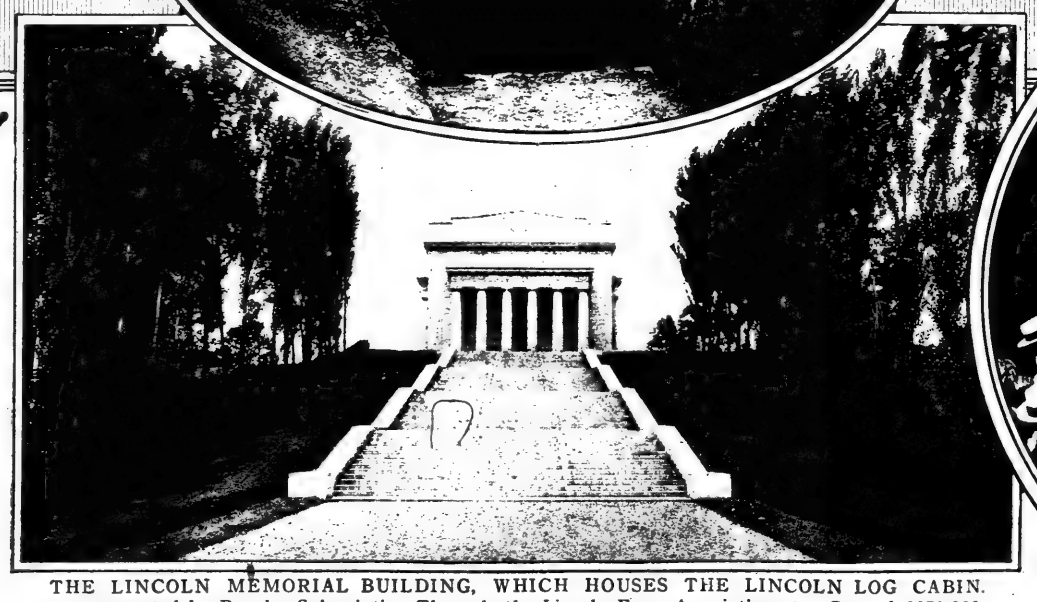
MISS ELINOR B. SOUTHWICK Exhibiting "Chin Chin of Southwick" at the Newport Dog Show.

Service.)

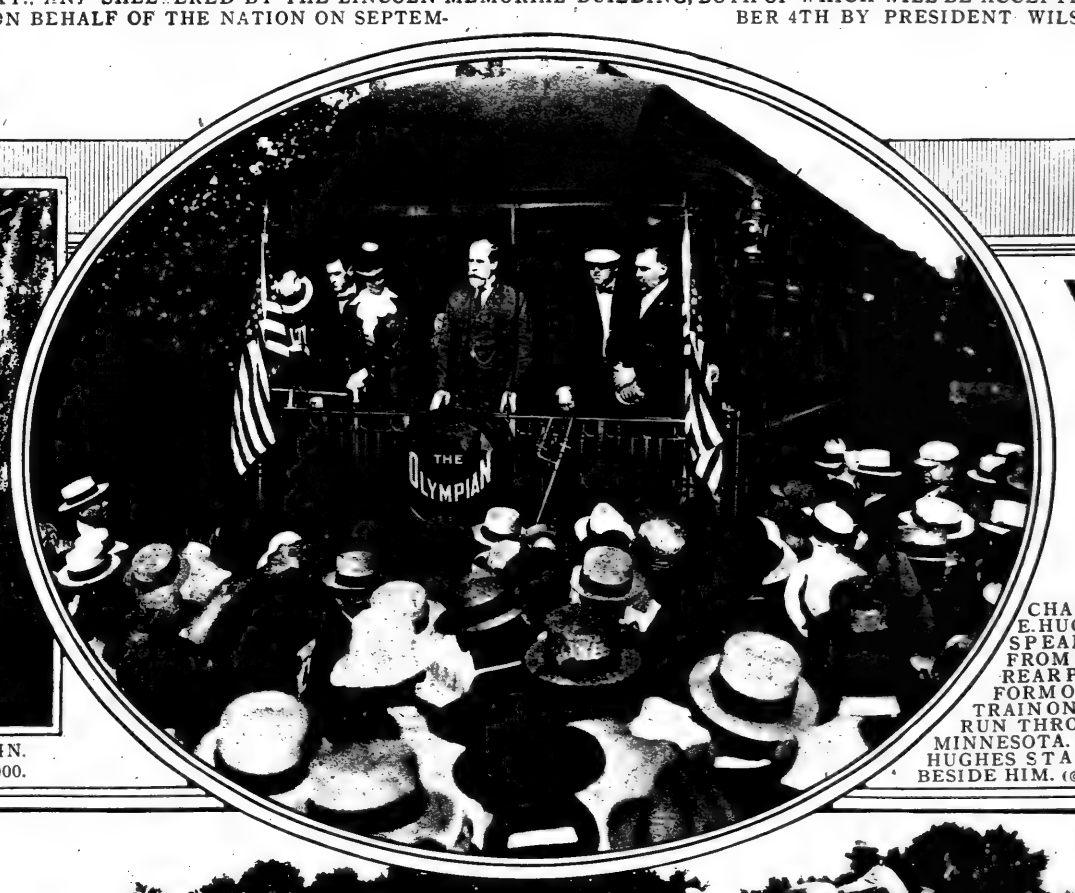
THE CABIN IN WHICH LINCOLN WAS BORN RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL SITE NEAR HODGENSVILLE, KY., AND SHELTERED BY THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL BUILDING, BOTH OF WHICH WILL BE ACCEPTED ON BEHALF OF THE NATION ON SEPTEMBER 4TH BY PRESIDENT WILSON.



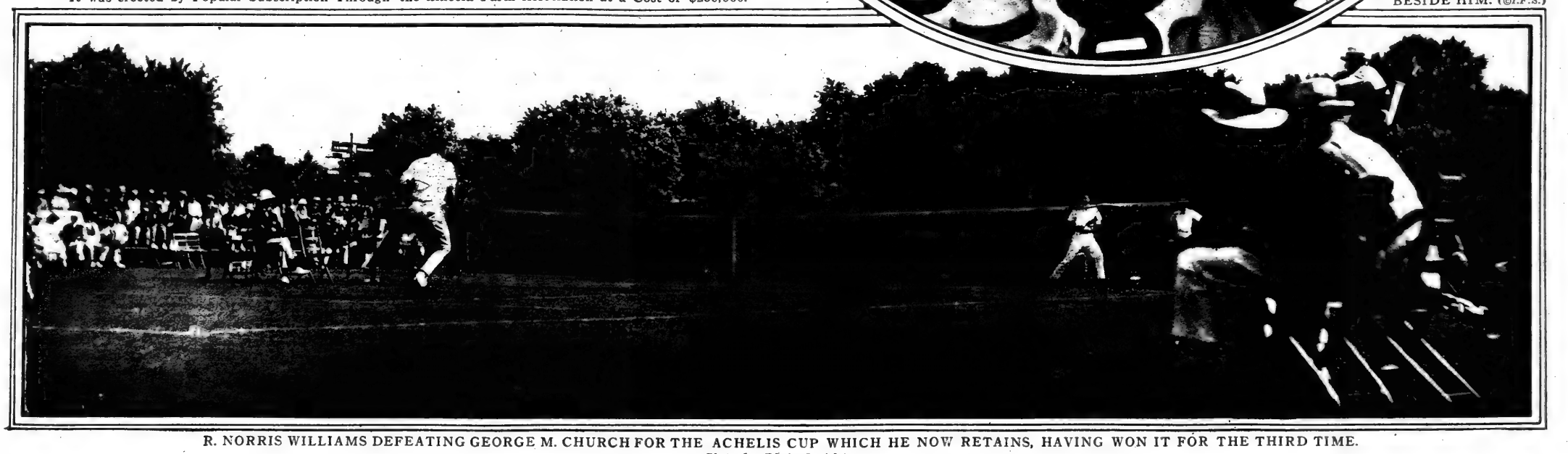
The Lincoln Spring from Which Lincoln Drank When a Child. For More Than a Hundred Years It Has Poured Forth an Unfailing Stream.



THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL BUILDING, WHICH HOUSES THE LINCOLN LOG CABIN.
It was erected by Popular Subscription Through the Lincoln Farm Association at a Cost of $250,000.



CHARLES E. HUGHES SPEAKING FROM THE REAR PLATFORM OF HIS TRAIN ON THE RUN THROUGH MINNESOTA. MRS. HUGHES STANDS BESIDE HIM. (©I.F.S.)



R. NORRIS WILLIAMS DEFEATING GEORGE M. CHURCH FOR THE ACHELIS CUP WHICH HE NOW RETAINS, HAVING WON IT FOR THE THIRD TIME.
(Photo by Edwin Levick.)

NOTED MUSICIANS ATTEND THE BIRTHDAY PARTY OF ERNEST SCHELLING, PIANIST AND COMPOSER, AT BAR HARBOR
In the Group Upper Rows, Are: Arthur Whiting, A. Fabbri, Francis Rogers, R. de Warlich, Richard Aldrich, W. M. Leeds, H. Lane Eno, Harold Randolph, Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Yarnell, Mrs. Josef Hofmann, Henry Sandby, and Mrs. Walter Damrosch; Lower Row: Waslav Nijinsky, Olga Samaroff, Clara Gabrilowitsch, Mrs. Fritz Kreisler, Leopold Godowsky, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Leopold Stokowski, Carl Friedberg, Fritz Kreisler, Ernest Schelling and Josef Hofmann.

Royal Children of Spain
Feeding the Chickens in the Courtyard of King Alphonso's Palace.
In the Group Are, Left to Right: Princess Beatrice, Princess Maria Christina, Prince Juan, and Prince Gonzales. *(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)*

Lieut. George T. Patton, U. S. A. Taking a Hurdle Built of Adobe Blocks at the American Soldiers' Field Day in Mexico.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

Majorie Rambeau and Cyril Keightley in "Cheating Cheaters," at the Eltinge Theatre
(Photo by White Studio.)

FINISH OF THE RACE RUN BY ARMY MULES AT THE FIELD DAY HELD RECENTLY BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN CAMP IN MEXICO. *(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)*

THE DOLLY SISTERS, YANSCI AND ROSZIKA,
In "His Bridal Night," at the Republic Theatre.
(Photo by White Studio.)

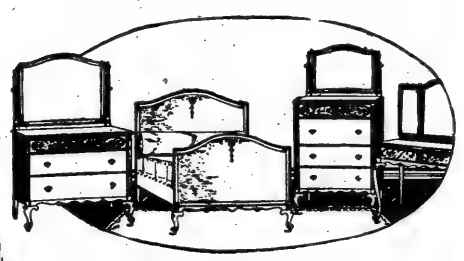
IRENE FENWICK
IN THE "GUILTY MAN," AT THE ASTOR THEATRE.
(Photo © by Hill.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIS not always he who shouts the loudest that merits the most attention.

¶ Ours is a small voice in the wilderness of August furniture advertising. But it is *backed* by something more *substantial* than a bargain promise.

¶ Compare our offerings, price, quality, style and *judge for yourself.*



4-piece Queen Anne *Newby* Walnut Bedroom Suite.... **$195**
Bureau 50 inches
The **25** *rooms completely furnished will prove instructive and entertaining.*

KELLNER BROS.
S. E. Cor. 15TH ST. & 6TH AVE.
SINCE 1891

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Order Yours Now
—while we are still offering the
35% and 50%
REDUCTIONS
from list prices of the world-famous
BOHN SYPHON
and
BOHN SANITOR REFRIGERATORS

These special prices can be continued for only a very short time.

Bohn Sanitor Refrigerators start at $14.50 (list $29.00) and range up to $55.00 (list $110.00); ice capacity from 35 to 200 lbs.

Bohn Syphon Refrigerators start at $40.63 (list $62.50) and range up to $67.44 (list $103.75); ice capacity from 115 to 200 lbs.

Bohn Refrigerators are recognized the world over as the standard of scientific refrigerator construction. The Bohn Refrigerating System is used in the refrigerator and dining cars of practically every railroad in the land. A chance to secure one of these superb refrigerators at such discounts as we are now offering is a rare opportunity, and one of which you should take advantage; but you must act quickly!

HELD 60 DAYS, IF DESIRED

A small deposit with your order will ensure delivery any time that suits your convenience within the next 60 days. If you cannot call, write or telephone for our handsome catalog. Remember, we are the manufacturers, not middlemen.

White Enamel Refrigerator Co. of N. Y., 53 West 42d St. (Phone Bryant 7817.)

Transformation Francaise
A Beautiful Coiffure of Wavy Natural Hair

Adjusted in a few minutes with ease; most charming and comfortable; cannot be detected from your own natural hair.

Premature Grayness

Oily and dry hair treated efficiently. Consultation free. Simple instruction supplied individually to those who cannot call in person.

Shampoo and Treatment Combined, $1.00.

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French Hair Specialists
8 West 37th St., New York.
Tel. Greeley 5314.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Reduce Your Flesh

Speedily and safely by perspiration, anywhere desired by using
Dr. Walter's Medicated Rubber Garments

For Men and **Women**

BUST REDUCER, $5
Made of Dr. Walter's famous flesh-reducing rubber with coutil back.

Cover Entire Body or Any Part

GIRDLE PANTS
Reduce the limbs, hips, abdomen, and as far above the waistline as desired. Can be worn under the corset all day without the slightest discomfort.

The same style garments that are made for women are also made for men.

ABDOMINAL REDUCER, $6.00
Reduces the abdomen and that portion of the body which covers the stomach above the waist line.

CORSAGE
This garment can be worn comfortably under the corset — reduces the bust, hips and thigh.

Neck and chin reducers as shown above restore wrinkled and saggy muscles to a firm, healthy condition.

Frown Eradicator.....$2.00 **Neck and Chin Reducer.$3.00**
Chin Reducer..... 2.00 **Brassiere 6.00**
Also Union Suits, Stockings, Jackets, etc., for the purpose of reducing flesh anywhere desired.
Send for Free Illustrated Booklet.

DR. JEANNE A. B. WALTER, INVENTOR AND PATENTEE
353 FIFTH AVENUE Cor. 34th Street, 3rd Door East. **NEW YORK**

Buy Furniture in a Furniture Store.

Beautiful Heppelwhite Bedroom Suite in Antique Mahogany, now $315

Former price $425. The distinctive lines, fluted supports, and exquisite graining serve to make this suite a work of art in furniture.

The 4 pieces consist of Dresser (54 in.), Chiffo-robe, full size or Twin Beds, and Toilet Table.

With Twin Beds $75 additional

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Established 1892

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Red Cross Shoe "Stands with your Foot" for Women

Red Cross Arch Supporting Shoes, with flexible soles and orthopedic heels, relieve foot tire and foot strain. They are wonderfully effective in restoring "flat feet" to normal. Made of soft vici kid.

We are sole agents for Red Cross Shoes in Greater New York and Newark.
Call or write for Red Cross Booklet.
Red Cross Model 805½
$5.00

Fulton St. (Brooklyn) Store
442-444 Fulton Street, opp. Bridge, near Hoyt Street.
Newark Store (689 Broad Street (Opposite Military Park

J. Blym & Sons GUARANTEE SHOE CO. **Mail Order Dept. 2238 3d Av.**

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222-224 W. 125th St.	3d Av. & 122d St.
6th Av. & 27th St.	3d Av., nr. 86th St.
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Hospital Pavilion
erected in 48 hours on the grounds of the
German Hospital, Brooklyn
The rapidity of erecting this auxiliary hospital building is not a "special record," but the natural result of
Bossert Redibilt Construction
"Not Even a Nail to Buy"
We are prepared to erect within the same time limit **buildings of any size suitable for Hospitals, Homes for Children, Colleges, Isolation Wards, Health Departments.** Of especial value to small towns immediately on outbreak of contagious diseases and epidemics. Their general efficiency has won the endorsement and praise of the Health Departments of Greater New York who have used them for many years. Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of New York adopted them over 15 years ago—use them more extensively now than ever—and declare them to give absolutely perfect satisfaction. Construction is the same as that of the famous Bossert Redibilt Homes.
Orders Filled at Once
Orders for emergency buildings given preference over all others. Promptest delivery assured because we carry all needed material in stock. And our own skilled workmen will erect your building with machine-like accuracy and rapidity—so there's no time lost anywhere between placing your order and the completion of the building.
Send us your specifications and ask for prices now—Get in touch with us today!
Louis Bossert & Sons
Builders of Bungalows for 25 years.
1319 Grand Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRANSFORMATION SIMPLEX
A ready coiffure with a perpetual loose wave that may be worn in any style; most practical for travel and seashore. The artistic conception of a Parisian expert, not the clumsy transformation or front piece offered in ordinary shops.
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French Hair Shop,
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Opp. Altman's. Phone 959 Murray Hill.

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Is the largest maker and retailer in the world of maternity apparel and

Lane Bryant
MATERNITY CORSET
Is the ONLY one built for the true maternity figure; shaped as a shallow bowl to hold child securely.
Retains Stylish Figure; Preserves Health; Relieves Fatigue
"Mater Modes" showing photographic illustrations sent free.
Write Dept. L 13. **Lane Bryant** 25 W. 38th St., N. Y.

Fatigue Wrecks Health

Save your strength. **O'Sullivan's Heels** of New Live Rubber absorb the shocks that wear you out.

Exquisitely Perfumed Bath Tablets
U-AR-DAS
Bath of Benzoin
Box of 12 Tablets 50c. At best shops or Frank M. Prindle & Co., 71 West 35th St., N.Y.

New Sanitary Solid Mahogany Bed 3 ft. only **$11.50**
Bedsteads & Bedding of the Better Sort.
Box Springs & Mattresses.
Brass Beds Refinished.
GEO. M. MILLER, 7 West 45th St. near 5th Ave.
Bryant 914.

SCALP SPECIALISTS

Premature grayness, falling hair and baldness prevented. Separate departments for ladies and gentlemen. Physician in attendance.
John F. Gleason Co.
22 East 46th Street.
Telephone 4290 Murray Hill.

LUX 10¢
Won't injure even chiffons

All Metal. Absolutely Sanitary. Cannot Sag. Vermin Proof and Has a Detachable Washable Cover.
For Sale at FURNITURE and DEPARTMENT STORES
We will gladly mail you the name of the nearest dealer and Lipspring Facts folder.
Greater New York Bedding Co., Inc.
39-40 East Street, New York City.

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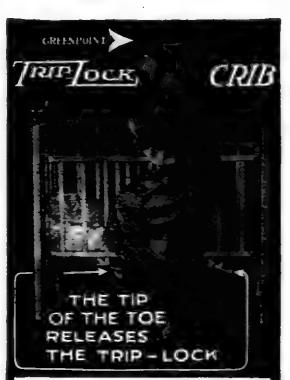

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"The Sight of Our Fleet Is a Picturesque Inspiration."

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Politics the Foe of Preparedness

"The Dangerous Enemy of the United States Is Not Germany or Japan; It Is the American Politician"

The following frank and vigorous interview with Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, who deals with vital necessities of the American Navy, is particularly important in view of the Admiral's recent differences with Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, followed by his retirement from the post of Aid for Operations.

An Authorized Interview with
Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N.

THE dangerous enemy of the United States is not Germany or Japan; it is the American politician. It is not the open foe; it is the secret poison that reduces our power to repel the foe. It is not the army and navy of any foreign power, because we can raise an army and navy better than theirs; it is the politician who prevents our getting an adequate army and navy; who persuades the people that such an army and navy will cause a horrible thing that the politician calls 'militarism.' The nation can gain the victory over a foreign foe, but is powerless against the politician, 'the soulless politician,' as Whittier calls him, 'who gambles for office with dice loaded with human hearts.' Few men die by reason of external violence: It is internal disease that kills them. From the standpoint of national longevity politics is a disease.

"On the eve, as we are, of another political campaign, absorbed by the compelling subtlety and noise of a new political program, the United States Navy still endures its fate of dilatory national interest. In spite of all that could be done to direct the attention of the American people to the fact that their national identity, that their future existence, even, among the great nations of the world, depends upon their naval strength, there is still no marked appreciation of this fact.

"The history of the world justifies the statement that the real defense of maritime nations is their naval power. It is no use building a few ships, making a number of expensive tools and neglecting a system of preparation for those who must handle them. It is no use luxuriating in the proprietary right of magnificent battleships and cruisers, unless we are prepared to use them skillfully when they are ready.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske

"We are today the fourth naval power in the world, which, if we remain so, means inevitable ruin to the country.

"The American people should be impressed with the fact that the art of war is an art no long-lived nation ever neglected, and that now its chief line of action is toward providing a sound naval defense against envious or needy nations. It is all very well for pacifists to preach the doctrine of prosperous neutrality, but what are they going to do with their neutrality ideas when we are attacked by an enemy fleet? The very expedients for their defense, which they will surely demand, may be in a state of unpreparedness, which will bring disaster and shame upon their doctrines.

"After wasting years in self-satisfied assurances that we are so far removed from foreign nations that they would not trouble us, we are about to establish a competent office of naval operations; or, as it was once intended to be called, a General Staff; practically, a committee of naval officers of more or less studious temperament, who will diligently work out the intricate problem of our defense from oversea attacks. The plan was recommended nearly two years ago; but it was condemned as a form of 'militarism' alien to the policy of this

Why American Business Is Constantly Pounded

James A. Emery, Counsel for Council of Industrial Defense, Discusses Influences at Work in Congress and State Legislatures

THERE never was a time when it has been so easy to excite popular feeling against business; there never was a time when so many organized influences have been working to substitute laws of equalization for equal laws, to turn our States into social laboratories conducting experiments at the expense of the well-to-do and successful."

That is the present situation as summed up in a paragraph by James A. Emery, general counsel for the National Council of Industrial Defense. Mr. Emery's headquarters are at Washington, and it is his chief duty to watch industrial legislation introduced there. He also makes many trips in the same service to the various State capitals. He comes in close touch with the big business interests of the entire country. He is spoken of as "an unusual compound of expert in law and in business." There is, perhaps, no one in the country who has a better knowledge of the drift of industrial legislation, both national and State, and of its effect upon business.

I asked Mr. Emery for his diagnosis; I asked him why antagonism to business so constantly appears in our present-day legislation.

"The basic factors," he said, "are undoubtedly envy, discontent and suspicion. The extraordinary industrial growth of our nation since the civil war, the opening of new territory, the development of resources, the rapid increase in population—all these things have resulted in the creation of many big and sudden fortunes. Big and sudden fortunes not only inspire emulation, but also envy; they not only excite ambition, but also discontent. The wages of the average manual toiler, however high, are very naturally compared by him with the enormous rewards that go to the man who possesses and exercises those invisible qualities that contribute so greatly to the material development of our nation, but the nature and exercise of which are not so clear to the mass. And it is but natural for the manual toiler—which is the lot of the great body of our people—to feel, especially under the continuous flood of delusive doctrine poured into his ear, that somehow or other in the division of the products of industry he has become the victim.

"The extraordinary growth of our financial and industrial operations has been accompanied by an increasing complexity of process that has made it more and more difficult for the smaller, the rural, communities of the West and South to understand and appreciate the nature and operation of American business. The rise of great cities, with their extraordinary evidences of success and wealth, has created a feeling of jealousy among the more primitive communities and the suspicion that the great industrial centres are growing at the expense of the country.

"The shrewd self-seeker, who has perceived this condition and played upon it, has made matters worse. Unfortunately, the field has been left almost entirely to the demagogue; the business man too frequently has failed to play his part in making clear to his uninformed fellow-countrymen that the men employing the intricate methods of modern business are just as honest, and that their mode of doing business is just as clear and just as true, as those simpler and more familiar means of carrying on the nation's work that were used when the nation itself was a much simpler structure than it has become today.

"We need, and need as never before, systematic effort to create better understanding between industry and agriculture, the factory and the farm, city and country, so that each may realize that there is no antagonism, but only a community of interest not only in the preservation of a prosperity which each shares, but in the perpetuation of those sound principles of government economics without which none can succeed.

"At the present time there is a complete circle of evil influences at work. There are envy, discontent and suspicion among a large part of our people; there are demagogues who are fanning these passions; politicians who are injecting them into our laws; and, to complete the circle, the business men, disgusted and exasperated with popular suspicion, unjust accusation and unfair legislation, have made the mistake of withdrawing from, instead of enlarging their contact with, the public and public affairs. Thus

James A. Emery
Photo © Harris & Ewing

have they suffered not only from the malformation of public opinion prejudicial to their interests, but also from the manufacture of bad laws regulating the operation of their business, because they have not supplied the raw material of information out of which sound legislation might be manufactured.

"Nothing can illustrate more clearly the characteristic operation of these local and peculiar prejudices than the use that has been made of, and the attitude of mind that has been created toward, the term 'corporation.' A mere legal description, it has become upon the lips of some an epithet, and upon those of others an accusation and an indictment that often without a hearing amounts to a conviction of business wrong.

"The people do not realize the function of the corporation and the service which it performs in every department of American life; that it is as essential to the maintenance and development of American business in every form as the capital without which it could not operate or the customers without whom it could not be supported. The corporation in itself is simply a useful tool for assembling and directing in efficient form the combination of capital and labor to work the resources of civilization for private profit and social benefit. It is the one instrumentality through which many strangers in every part of a wide world can successfully and efficiently co-operate with other strangers, with a limited responsibility, and engage in every kind of profitable production and distribution.

"When our Constitution was adopted in 1789 there were less than thirty corporations for profit in the colonies. Last year the Commissioner of Internal Revenue received returns from 300,000 corporations with a capital of over $64,000,000,000, with a bonded indebtedness of over $37,000,000,000, and a net annual income of something like $4,500,000,000. All the great and necessary service of transportation by land and water, wholesale and retail merchandising, lumbering, mining, smelting and banking are generally operated in corporate form. Twenty-five per cent. of our manufacturing establishments, producing four-fifths of all our commodities, employing three-fourths of our wage-earners, and adding 77 per cent. of the values produced by manufacture, are corporations.

"I think it would be a conservative estimate to say that one out of every twenty families is an owner of and an investor in the stocks or bonds of some corporation. An investigation made in January of this year secured returns from 288 typical railroad and larger industrial corporations, owned by 1,461,427 stockholders whose average shareholdings were ninety shares, as compared with 157 shares ten years ago.

"Every possessor of a policy of insurance, every bank depositor, every stockholder and home owner, every participator in the philanthropies that minister to sickness and misfortune in the State and nation is directly interested in the maintenance of fair conditions for corporate life and operation; for whatever he has, be it little or great, is tied up in that endless chain of stabilizing influences that keep straight the flow of profitable investment and make sure the enlargement of productive industry.

"No intelligent man doubts that in a society like ours, in which rapid change is taking place, new legislation is a constant necessity; but I think the average business man, the representative of the average carrier, the merchant and the manufacturer have come to the belief that those in control of the instrumentalities of government have been more interested in chastening than in assisting business.

"This condition, it seems to me, has been intensified—in no small degree by an increasingly prevalent and widely agitated belief in the statute as a social panacea. Every party, and indeed every community, has received the advice of popular political practitioners who sell from popular platforms every kind of social, economic and industrial nostrum for the ills that affect the body politic. Many have earned a handsome income by the extensive advertisement of their patent medicines; and others—thank God!—have lived to receive a swift discharge from an agonized but recovered patient. Statutes have been and still are being offered to communities and industries like pills to a patient, and by no means in small doses.

"Few people, I think, have any realization of the volume of American legislation. Professor Dicey, the great British student of parliamentary activity, has said that Congress and our States annually enact more legislation than is proposed by the combined Parliaments of Great Britain, Germany, Italy, France, and Austria, representing more than two and a half times our national population.

"In the last session but one preceding the outbreak of the present war, the British Parliament received 547 legislative proposals and enacted 239. The Sixty-third Congress considered 30,053 bills and joint resolutions and enacted 700. Between 1909 and 1916, our State and national assemblies enacted 78,748 new statutes. Forty-three Legislatures in session in 1914-15 exceeded the record of any preceding year by passing 16,222 bills, 1,066 of which were vetoed, 15,055 of which became statutes to be printed for the enlightenment of lawyer and layman upon some 43,500 pages. During the last seven years the people of the United States have received an average of 12,000 new statutes per annum, the fruit of probably not less than three-quarters of a million legislative proposals, dealing in no small part with production, distribution, finance, in every circumstance of conduct, supervision, employment and organization.

"To this body of ever-expanding regulation must be added an almost incalculable supplement of municipal regulations, assuming in the larger industrial communities exceptional proportions and critical significance. Nor is this restless tendency toward new law confined merely to regulatory proposals. With increasing frequency constitutional amendments are being proposed in Congress and the State Legislatures. The last and present Congress have received over 100 such suggestions, some of which would transform the very nature of our Government.

"Legislation naturally tends to express the dominant social and political forces in operation. This is clearly perceptible in the briefest analysis of the forces now in control of the legislative movements of Congress. The nonindustrial States possess and exercise through their Representatives in the Chairmanship of the most important committees of either house the greatest influence in the shaping of law. 'I know not,' said Woodrow Wilson, in his work on 'Congressional Government,' 'how better to describe our form of government in a single phrase than by calling it a Government by the standing committees of Congress.' This is especially true in the lower house, for committees hold powers of life or death over nascent legislation. They live at first hand with the principles and facts at issue. They mold the measures which are ultimately approved, and, if caucus action is required, they are the most powerful factors in shaping its course. They present the measures which they report under rules limiting debate, and forbidding or limiting amendment; tak-

Government. In 3,000 years of the world's recorded history there have been 8,000 wars; so that it would seem as though the art of war must be tolerated, in spite of some objections. It is true that many people in our country do not want a military system; the harshness and inconvenience of military training are obvious; but we ought not to shut our eyes to the danger of going to an extreme in the opposite direction.

"All history shows us that no nation in the world has ever been able to maintain its greatness at the expense of the military idea. Nations that have tried to ignore the military art and cultivated the peaceful arts with too great exclusiveness have gone down. The three great nations in the world, France, Germany, and Great Britain, for 800 years, have maintained a carefully balanced relation between the civil and military. One of the best illustrations of the importance of keeping alive the military art is in the case of Constantinople, which stood for a thousand years, from about 450 to 1450 A. D., defying attacks of all kinds, on account of her strategic situation, but also because of her maintenance of a continuous, active military force. It is this balance that every great nation must maintain; otherwise, she is effaced in one way or the other.

"I believe this question of so-called 'militarism' is the most important subject before the country today. Greece lasted only 150 years; that is, she retained her independence only 150 years: because of her absorption in the arts of peace she let go the arts of war, and never recovered her independence until recently. There is great danger in neglecting the arts of war. War upholds ideals of national principle that are more important than political controversies. Perhaps it is because the army and navy with their higher purposes of national stability have so impressive an influence upon public opinion, that they are hated by politicians and condemned by them as embodying 'militarism.' Navy officers see the navy as a fighting unit; politicians see the navy as a means for furthering their own political aspirations.

"It is not the custom for officers in the service to vote, but the ways of the politicians are not unknown to us, and in my opinion there has been a political hold on the army and navy in America that has squeezed the life out of them. Politicians are devoted to their professional task of getting votes, and the navy with its expensive budget and its shipyards crowded with voters has been caught in the vortex of political intrigue and political ambition. Enormous sums of money are involved in naval affairs, and the politicians seek its influence.

"But the time will soon come, if it is not here already, when the interference of politicians with the purer arts of national defense will arouse the United States to a protest that cannot be ignored.

"War is inevitable with every nation; it must come to us some day. The secrecy with which it menaces us is really no secret at all except to those who insist that there will be no war. When the great European conflict is over the nations now fighting will shake hands. They will all be friends among themselves, but not with us. The prevalence of European war and European antagonisms has been the real cause of our own security. When this war is over we shall be fair game for any or all of them.

"In case of an attack against us on the Atlantic or the Pacific the navy will be our only safeguard. In such a crisis the best our navy could do now would be to make a courageous demonstration of its unpreparedness. Attack would come suddenly. It would probably occur on the Atlantic Coast, where our most vital commercial interests are concentrated. In two weeks an enemy fleet would cross the Atlantic. We should have no knowledge of where they would first appear. We should only know that they had started.

"It is certain that such an encounter would be the first actual experiment in serious war that the modern United States Navy has ever had. Our navy has never even mobilized. It has never had the experience of even attempting a complete mobilization. It is a grave fact that we have to admit that the United States Navy is the only considerable sea power in the world that has never been put to the necessary test of mobilization. The reason for this is not that naval officers have not been eager to ascertain by mobilization our actual degree of preparedness, but because politics has prevented it. Mobilization would show not only our material preparedness, but our degree of mental and even spiritual preparedness, for there is a spiritual requirement in the art of war that popular opinion about our army or our navy has not understood. So long as politics continues to dominate the army and navy, so long this condition of misunderstanding about 'militarism' will prevail among the people and the resulting danger will continue.

"National preparedness is not a political undertaking, it is just the reverse; it is military, straightforward and frank.

PREPAREDNESS AND POLITICS ARE ENEMIES.

"The sight of our Atlantic fleet lying pleasantly at anchor in one of our own harbors is a picturesque inspiration, no doubt. There is no machine in the world so complicated and so impressive as a battleship. Her potential energy in actual conflict is equal to 60,000 muskets. But she needs brains to manage her. All the mechanical perfection of her complex organism is but a useless mass of steel and brass unless she and the navy of which she is a part are directed by skillful strategy.

"The guide to harmonious energy and efficiency in naval defense is strategy. We have been accustomed to use the word in a restricted sense, in its relation, let us say, to political campaigns. We have devoted our public interest to the strategy of political warfare rather than to the strategy of possible national warfare.

"The late Fred T. Jane, England's noted authority on naval matters, wrote in The Military Historian and Economist for July, 1916, an article called 'The American Navy as a Line of Defense.' This was the last article he ever wrote, and in it appeared the following striking sentences: 'In my opinion, the United States Navy is a line of defense for the politicians first and the nation afterward. • • • Till war comes that is a useful line—but given war, what then?'

"It is well to remember that the politicians cannot help us in the event of attack from an enemy fleet. We shall have to depend upon the much-misunderstood art of strategy in this country to defend us. Political strategy has no knowledge of military strategy to contribute to our defense; in fact, it is antagonistic.

"These are issues that naval officers have understood and marveled at for years. They have been well aware that our navy differs from the other great navies in matters of military efficiency and independence of politics. They have submitted to conditions with silent obedience, according to the rules of the service. In my capacity as Aid for Operations I was, of course, brought into closer touch with the efficiency of our navy and that of other navies than any other person; and the dire peril in which a war with a great naval power would place us was forced on my attention by the facts of the Vera Cruz and Tampico incidents, and by the difficulty of seeing what we could do if a great war hit us.

"I do not share the fear of some, of immediate entanglement with the European powers now at war. The British fleet and the antagonisms of European powers (not the 3,000 miles of ocean) have hitherto kept us safe. I realise, however, that our navy, in order to be ready to meet a modern navy, needs a more scientific system of preparation than the Naval War College and the excellent efforts of the Naval General Board have produced. We must go beyond getting college training and must utilize college training in preparing for war; and we must expand our academic efforts to a development of the art of strategy that will render it accessible and practical in time of need. For that reason I urged on Congress during two sessions the appointment of fifteen assistants to the Chief of Naval Operations. I understand that this Congress has adopted this measure, and the fifteen will work out the problems of attack and defense and will submit to the Secretary of the Navy, and through him to Congress, actual naval programs prepared by naval experts.

"The German Navy has long had a similar organization and has filed away complete charts and information concerning tentative naval attacks on nearly every maritime nation in the world. It is today the second naval power in the world, and it has accomplished this, roughly speaking, in about twenty years. We have been trying for 140 years, but we have been far outstripped by Germany.

"I do not believe that we could be beaten because of inferiority of the brains we have in the service, but because we have not prepared. In war we would start with a handicap which the wonderful speed of the European fleets would probably make prohibitive. The criticism which my efforts brought upon me for proposing a 'General Staff' of officers charged with the duty of developing strategical plans for war resulted in changing the name, but not the purpose. The first draft of a proposed organization for the office of Chief of Naval Operations was drawn up by Congressman Hobson and me, and agreed to by six naval officers of high rank, who were so impressed with the necessity for the measure that they cheerfully took the official risk of assisting to frame it. I have recently written to them asking consent to publish their names. Two of these officers have consented, the other four have not done so. Their spiritual support of the measure, however, has not relaxed.

"In reply to your question as to why I resigned my position as Aid for Operations I will reiterate what I said before the Naval Committee last March, that I resigned because I differed with the Secretary as to preparedness. A few days later the Secretary testified that I was not in harmony with the department, and that he would have asked me to resign if I had not done so.

"But my personal affairs are not the issue; the real issue is preparedness, and the necessity for a general staff in directing aright all steps toward preparedness. This issue should not be insulted by being called 'important'; it is vital.

"The European war has given us all the evidence necessary to demonstrate our needs. Not as a matter of academic interest, not as a fact merely to be mentally accepted and not acted on, but as a matter of practical urgency we see that unless we undertake certain definite activities at once we shall go down as the French army did in 1870 because we are not ready.

"The other great navies of the world have all followed the lead of Germany in the matter of preparedness, and it has been the lament of American naval officers that we have not. It is well known that other great navies have adopted in more or less modified forms the idea of the German General Staff, but that we have continued to follow the method that we had been using for practically a hundred years, without trying to adapt it to modern conditions. We grant that we established our Naval War College before other nations did, but our War College has always been regarded somewhat too academical, and on that account many of its teachings have been almost ignored.

"Our War College had always insisted that the navy must have a General Staff, and yet we have been unable to get a General Staff. Officers have realized that as a result there has been little continuity in the aims of the department or the fleet. Each successive Secretary of the Navy and each Commander in Chief of the fleet consequently has gone ahead according to his own ideas, regardless of the ideas of his predecessors. Having lived in times of peace, this go-as-you-please management of the navy brought about no great disadvantage to our national honor; but officers have all the time realized that if war should come with a real military power we should never be ready in time to fight successfully. WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

"It might be just as well, therefore, that we disabuse our minds of certain civilian prejudices to military terms. When it was first recommended to establish a committee of officers who would be in effect a General Staff the name gave offense to some people. In the desire to avoid offense to this prejudice among some civilians inspired by politicians the term 'General Staff' has not been adopted; an actual General Staff has been secured by the narrowest of margins. The full House Committee divided half and half on the question, and it went through only because the subcommittee recommended it. The trouble is due somewhat to misinformation as to the intent and character of a General Staff. When the term 'General Staff' is used by American officers it means only a body of specially trained officers to develop and carry out certain war plans, headed by a Chief of Staff. Such a committee, on a scale, however, far too limited for our national needs, is at the present moment doing General Staff work for the navy. Our present need is a great many more assistants than we have, selected from officers not below the rank of Lieutenant Commander or Major of Marines, such as the present appropriation bill provides for, I believe.

"The underlying principles of strategy as expounded by the strategists of the past have been found to apply to modern times. But the history of mankind has not been finished, the direction for national progress has not been changed, and the unprepared and weak still go down before those who are prepared and strong. All nations lay great stress on the preparedness of their navies. All great nations except us have large bodies of reserves. Not reserves merely on paper, but in fact, existing not only as individuals, but as organizations of men. Service in the reserve is obligatory in all these nations, and not only service, but abundant practice. In our country we have no reserve worthy of the name, and we have been trying for thirty years to get it.

"The idea of military and naval men is to recognize that in our country the underlying idea of our Government is not to put the military over the civil, but at the same time to prevent harm being done by the civilian official who does not quite have the proper conception of the weight of the various military factors. A General Staff is an aid to accomplishing this since the foundation of naval preparedness is a correct understanding of the science of naval strategy, which a General Staff adapts into an art. The authority of the General Staff has nothing to do with influencing governmental policy. Its office is one of obedience to whatever may be the policy of the Government in regard to war to adapt a strategy to that policy's demands. It is not its business to prescribe a policy, it is its business so to plan that the navy can carry out the policy.

"The effect of the Naval Appropriation bill will be good unless the action taken has come too late. It will take at least four years for the units of personnel and material to become effective factors in the fighting fleet, and before the new General Staff can become trained in their strategic duties; meanwhile the world is moving rapidly, especially the fighting world. In the opinion of naval officers the additions of this bill should have been provided for years ago."

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Dublin Post Office and Ruined Buildings Near It Just After the Rebels Had Been Ousted by British Troops. (C) American Press Assn.

which landed on top of the door. All the other houses held by the rebels had been burned to the ground, and the people who had been in them had gone to the Post Office, where there were now at least 400 men.

"The Post Office burned all day Friday, and late in the afternoon it was decided that it must be abandoned. First Father Flanagan, who had been there all the time, and the girls and a British officer—a Surgeon Lieutenant, who had been doing Red Cross work, were sent to Jervis Street Hospital through an underground passage. Then all the able-bodied men and James Connolly (who had broken his shin) tried to force their way out of the Post Office, to get to Four Courts, where the rebels were still holding out. They made three charges. In the first charge O'Rahilly was killed. In the second many of the men were wounded. In the third the rebels succeeded in reaching a house in Moor Lane back of the Post Office. There they stayed all night. They had only a little food and their ammunition was almost exhausted. So on Saturday they saw that further resistance was useless, and that they ought to surrender, in order to prevent further slaughter.

"There were three girls with the men. They had chosen to attend Commandant Connolly when the other girls were sent away. One was now sent out with a white flag to parley with the British officers. At first she received nothing but insults, but eventually she was taken to Tom Clarke's shop, where the Brigadier General was stationed. Tom Clarke was a great rebel leader, one of the headquarters staff, so it was one of the ironies of fate that the General conducted his negotiations for the surrender of the rebels in his shop.

"Well, the Brigadier General told this girl to bring Padraic Pearse to him. Pearse came to him in Clarke's shop and surrendered. Pearse made the remark that he did not suppose it would be necessary for all his men to come and surrender.

"'But how,' said the General, 'can I be sure that all your men will lay down their arms?'

"'I will send an order to them,' said Pearse. And he called to him Miss Farrell, the girl who had been sent to the General, and asked her would she take his message to his men. She said she would, and so she took the note that he gave her to the rebel soldiers that were left alive, and they laid down their arms.

"There are a few things," said Moira Regan, "that I'd like every one in America to know about this rising, and about the way in which the British officers and soldiers acted. When the rebels surrendered they were at first treated with great courtesy. The British officers complimented them on the bold stand they had made, and said they wished they had men like them in the British Army. But after they had surrendered they were treated in the worst possible way. They were cursed and insulted, marched to the Rotunda Gardens, and made to spend the night there in the wet grass. They were not given a morsel of food.

"The man chiefly picked out for insult was Tom Clarke. He was very shamefully treated—it was a great contrast to the way in which the British officers spoke to him at the time of his surrender.

"The next morning the prisoners were marched to Richmond Barracks on the other side of the city from the Rotunda. One of the prisoners, Sean MacDiarmuid, was very lame, but was obliged to march with the rest. And on the way the crowds of English soldiers in the streets kept shouting, 'Shoot the dogs! What's the use of taking them any further?'

"Now, all the headquarters staff had surrendered. Notice was sent around that a truce had been arranged. The priests had arranged this. Miss Farrell was sent around in a motor car with Pearse's note calling on all the rebels to surrender. Now, most of the fighting stopped, except for sniping from the roofs, and for some heavy fighting at Ring's End, which continued for two days.

"The treatment of the prisoners in the jails was horrible. Many of the men arrested were not at all in sympathy with the Sinn Fein movement. The British arrested every one who had advocated the restoration of the Irish language, or had lectured on Irish literature, or had worked for the cause of Irish manufactures—they arrested every one, indeed, who had been conspicuously associated with anything definitely Irish.

"In one small room eighty-four prisoners were kept for two weeks. For two days they were not permitted to leave the room at all for any purpose. For thirty-seven hours they were without food. Then some dog biscuits were thrown in among them and they were given a bucket of tea. Later they were taken out of the room once a day. All their money was taken from them, but a few of them managed to hide a shilling or so, which they used to buy water of the soldiers.

"After the court-martial they were taken to Kilmainham Jail. There they were put into the criminal cells, without even plank beds. I went to visit one of the leaders, a particular friend of mine, and there was in his cell a blanket and a coverlet—nothing else at all.

"The night before they were to die the prisoners were left to write letters, and some of them were permitted to receive visitors for the first time since their capture. Padraic Pearse was not allowed to see any one. MacDonagh was not allowed to see his wife; he was allowed to see his sister, a nun. The food given them was scanty in quantity and poor in quality. On the morning that he was shot he was given for breakfast a little dry, uncooked cereal, with nothing to put on it.

"The prisoners were shot in the yard of Kilmainham Jail. Then the bodies were taken, in their clothes, outside Dublin to Arbor Hill Barracks and thrown into quicklime in one large trench. In every case the bodies were refused to the relatives of the dead men.

"One thing that would strike you about the conduct of the rebels was the absolute equality of the men and women. The women did first-aid work and cooking, and some of them used their rifles to good advantage. They just did the work that was before them, and they were of the greatest moral aid.

"About eighty women were taken prisoner and thrown into cells in Kilmainham Jail. There were no jail matrons; there was no one in charge of them but soldiers, who took every opportunity to insult them. They were not allowed to leave their cells for any purpose for two days. They were treated just as the men prisoners were treated. The women slept over the yard while the men were shot. They would be awakened in the morning by the sound of the quick march, the brusque command, and the sound of the rifles. One woman imprisoned in Kilmainham Jail was the Countess Plunkett."

Moira Regan was asked what advantages had come to Ireland as a result of this insurrection.

"Well," she replied, "for one thing it has shown England that things in Ireland are not all right—that Ireland is not 'the one bright spot'—that Castle Government in Ireland is a perilous thing. It has made conscription in Ireland impossible. And had it not been for the rising we should have had conscription by now. And Ireland cannot spare any more men. As it is, a great many of the young men of Ireland joined the British Army, being led to do so by Redmond's urging and by the plea that Ireland should fight for Belgium, and that the small nations of the world should stand together. This was Redmond's great recruiting argument. I wonder how he reconciles this with the words he used to Asquith the other day in the House of Commons when he said: 'You betrayed Belgium, now you are betraying Ireland!'

"But the greatest result of the rising, the thing that will justify it even if it were the only good result, is the complete and amazing revival of Irish nationality. We have been asleep—we had been ready to acquiesce in things as they were, to take jobs under the Castle Government and to acquiesce in the unnatural state of affairs. But now we have been awakened to the knowledge that there is a great difference between Ireland and England, that we are really a separate nation. Even the people who were not in sympathy with the rebels feel this now.

"We have been living in a country that had no national life. And suddenly we were shown that we had a national life—that we were a nation, a persecuted and crushed nation, but, nevertheless, a nation.

"You cannot understand the joy of this feeling unless you have lived in a nation whose spirit had been crushed and then suddenly revived. I felt that evening, when I saw the Irish flag floating over the Post Office in O'Connell Street, that this was a thing worth living and dying for. I was absolutely intoxicated and carried away with joy and pride in knowing that I had a nation. This feeling has spread all over Ireland; it has remained and it is growing stronger. We were a province, and now we are a nation; we were British subjects, and now we are Irish. This is what the rising of Easter week has done for Ireland."

ing charge of them, supported by committee associates on the floor, they possess the largest amount of information, control the time and the speakers, and thus guide the measure through the House.

"Can it not be asserted as axiomatic that successful legislation requires the fullest understanding of the subject to be regulated? Will it therefore not be impracticable and unworkable in exact ordinances with inexperience, the unfitness, the lack of knowledge that the lawmaker brings to his task?

"I assert as a legislative fact that the representation in the last Congress and in the present, most influential in shaping the policies under which present-day industrial America must live, and move, and have its being, is nonindustrial in its environment and in its inexperience and sometimes anti-industrial in its political attachment.

"This is an industrial nation. Industry has been the chief source of its material growth. Its development and attendant trade, with the accompanying educational advancement and financial standing, have made us one of the first business nations of the world.

"In 1820 10 per cent. of our population was engaged in industry; 83 per cent. in agriculture. Since that time the number of those engaged in agriculture has increased 600 per cent.; in manufacture 3,100 per cent. In 1915 the gross production of our farms was valued at more than ten billion dollars; of our factories at some twenty-four billion, four billion more than the value of the combined production of manufactured commodities by Great Britain and Germany.

"The Sixty-third Congress enacted a series of anti-trust acts regulating not only the operation and relationship of industrial combinations to each other, but the conduct of their employes during industrial disputes, undertaking to limit the judicial protection for life and property under such circumstances. That legislation was inspired, shaped and pressed by the Representatives of nonindustrial constituencies with the least understanding and experience with and stake in the critical problem at issue. The Sixty-third Congress was composed of 435 members, the majority party possessing 290. Of these 165 were from Northern and Western States in which the urban or industrial population outnumbered the rural about eleven million. One hundred and twenty-five were from Southern States, with an industrial and urban population of approximately six million, and a rural and nonindustrial population of substantially twenty-three million. One-hundred and sixty-five would seem to be a majority over 125, and you would therefore say that in the dominant party the industrial States were more than amply represented in control. But it must be remembered that important legislation is not made on the floor of either house, but in the great committees. Of the 125 members from the nonindustrial States thirty-four were Chairmen of the most important of the fifty-eight committees of the House, excepting only Appropriations, Mines, and Pensions. That situation is substantially true in the present Congress.

"In the Senate, in the last Congress, as in the present, the same nonindustrial States possessed the Chairmanship of the Committees on Appropriations, Banking and Currency, Claims, Commerce, Conservation of Natural Resources, Education and Labor, Finance, (which handles the tariff question,) Immigration, Judiciary, National Banks, Naval Affairs, Patents, Post Offices, Public Buildings and Grounds, Public Health and Quarantine, and Rules.

"In the Sixty-third Congress the tremendously important Federal Trade Commission act was in charge of a Senator who represented a State which contains less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the wage-earners of the United States, and contributes less than 1 per cent. of our industrial production.

"The twelve leading industrial States of the Union—California, Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin—neither contributed to the membership of the subcommittee of the House which first formulated the trust legislation, nor, with a single exception, were those States represented in the majority of the conference committees of the House or the Senate which practically remade the Trade Commission and Clayton acts. Yet those twelve States hold a dominant interest in American industry. Their production is the largest factor in American wealth, the largest maker of employment for American labor. They possess three-fifths of our voters, 50 per cent. of our population, 50 per cent. of our farm values, five-sixths of our wage-earners, produce three-fourths of our manufactured products, and in 1915 contributed to the support of our Government approximately $305,500,000 of the $415,500,000 of internal revenue tax; $35,000,000 of the $41,000,000 personal income tax; they are the home of 102,000 business corporations of the 174,000 with taxable incomes; and they hold in their banks $4,000,000,000 of the $5,000,000,000 odd of the saving deposits of the country.

"These States, politically inconsequent in originating and molding the rule of business life under which they must operate, possess 230 of the 435 Representatives. They hold the vast industrial wealth-making majority, yet they are politically a minority in actual legislative influence.

"The severest restrictive regulation of industry and commerce was formulated by a majority representation and influence, which, however able, well intentioned and sincere, were qualified by neither experience, environment, or knowledge to fix the rule for the development of industrial life. On the contrary, by the inevitable law of human nature, they have written into that statute a native prejudice against large things because of their size, against industrial things because of their nature, against corporate things because of their name."

Irish Girl Rebel Tells of Dublin Fighting

Moira Regan, Now Here, Served in Post Office, the Headquarters of the Irish Republic, and Carried Dispatches for the Leaders

By Joyce Kilmer.

MOIRA REGAN is a slight, gray-eyed girl. There is a charming flavor of County Wexford in her manner and in her voice. But back of her gray eyes and charming manner there is a depth of tragic experience. For Moira Regan has worked night and day in a beleagured fort, has breathed air redolent with gunpowder, and heard the groans of men torn by shot and shell. She has seen her friends led away to death, their bodies to be thrown into a pit of quicklime. Moira Regan took part in the uprising in Dublin last Easter week, and did active service in the Post Office, which was the headquarters of the forces of the Irish Republic. She is now living in New York.

She tells of her experiences quietly, without gesture and without emotion. But her voice is vibrant with restrained passion when she tells of the deaths of Padraic Pearse, Joseph Plunkett, Thomas MacDonagh, and James Connolly, and there is a strange fire in her gray eyes when she speaks of the April evening when for the first time she saw the flag of the Irish Republic floating on its staff at the head of O'Connell Street.

Here is Moira Regan's story. It is more than the narrative of an eyewitness—it is the narrative of a friend of and fellow-worker with Plunkett and Pearse and MacDonagh—of one who shared with them the hopes, ambitions, perils, and pains of their brief but great adventure.

"At 6 o'clock on the evening of Easter Monday I went down O'Connell Street to the Post Office," she said. "But that was not my real entrance into the affairs of the uprising. You see, I belonged to an organization called Cumann na Mban—the Council of Women. We had been mobilized at noon on Monday near the Broad Stone Station, being told that we'd be needed for bandaging and other Red Cross work.

"But late in the afternoon we got word from the Commandant that we might disperse, since there would not be any street fighting that day, and so our services would not be needed. The place where we were mobilized is three or four blocks from the Post Office, and we could hear the shooting clearly. There were various rumors about—we were told that the Castle had been taken, and Student's Green and other points of vantage. And at last, as I said, we were told that there would be no street fighting, and that we were to go away from the Broad Stone Station and do what good we could.

"When I got to the Post Office that evening I found that the windows were barricaded with bags of sand, and at each of them were two men with rifles. The front office had been made the headquarters of the staff, and there I saw James Connolly, who was in charge of the Dublin division; Padraic Pearse, Willie Pearse, O'Rahilly, Plunkett, Shane MacDiarmid, Tom Clarke, and others sitting at tables writing out orders and receiving messengers.

"On my way to the Post Office I met a friend of mine who was carrying a message. He asked me had I been inside, and when I told him I had not, he got James Connolly to let me in.

"I didn't stay at the Post Office then, but made arrangements to return later. From the Post Office I went to Stephen's Green. The Republican army held the square. The men were busy making barricades and commandeering motor cars. They got a good many cars from British officers coming in from the Fairy House races.

"The Republican army had taken possession of a great many of the public houses. This fact was made much of by the English, who spread broadcast the report that the rebels had taken possession of all the drinking places in Dublin and were lying about the streets dead drunk. As a matter of fact, the rebels did no drinking at all. They took possession of the public houses because in Dublin these usually are large buildings in commanding positions at the corners of the streets. Therefore the public houses were places of strategic importance, especially desirable as forts.

"That night there was not much sleeping done at our house or at any other house in Dublin, I suppose. All night long we could hear the rifles cracking—scattered shots for the most part, and now and then a regular fusillade.

"On Tuesday I went again to the Post Office to find out where certain people, including my brother, should go in order to join up with the Republican forces. I found things quiet at headquarters, little going on except the regular executive work. Tuesday afternoon my brother took up his position in the Post Office, and my sister and I went there, too, and were set at work in the kitchen. There we found about ten English soldiers at work—that is, they were the English uniform, but they were Irishmen. They did not seem at all sorry that they had been captured, and peeled potatoes and washed dishes uncomplainingly. The officers were imprisoned in another room.

"The rebels had captured many important buildings. They had possession of several big houses on O'Connell Street near the Post Office. They had taken the Imperial Hotel, which belongs to Murphy, Dublin's great capitalist, and had turned it into a hospital. We found the kitchen well supplied with food. We made big sandwiches of beef and cheese, and portioned out milk and beef tea. There were enough provisions to last for three weeks.

"About fifteen girls were at work in the kitchen. Some of them were members of the Cumann na Mban, and others were relatives or friends of the Republican army which James Connolly commanded. Some of the girls were not more than sixteen years old.

"We worked nearly all Tuesday night, getting perhaps an hour's sleep on mattresses on the floor. The men were shooting from the windows of the Post Office, and the soldiers were shooting at us, but not one of our men was injured. We expected that the Inniskillings would move on Dublin from the north, but no attack was made that night.

"On Wednesday I was sent out on an errand to the north side of the city. O'Rahilly was in charge of the prisoners, and he was very eager that the letters of the prisoners should be taken to their families. He gave me the letter of one of the English officers to take to his wife, who lived out beyond Drumcondra. It was a good long walk, and I can tell you that I blessed that English officer and his wife before I delivered that letter!

"As I went on my way, I noticed a great crowd of English soldiers marching down on the Post Office from the north. The first of them were only two blocks away from the Post Office, and the soldiers extended as far north as we went—that is, as far as Drumcondra. But nobody interfered with us—all those days the people walked freely around the streets of Dublin without being interfered with.

"As we walked back, we saw that the British troops were setting up machine guns near the Post Office. We heard the cracking of rifles and other sounds which indicated that a real siege was beginning. At Henry Street, near the Post Office, we were warned not to cross over, because a gunboat on the river was shelling Kelly's house—a big place at the corner of the quay. So we turned back and stayed that night with friends on the north side of the town. Our home was on the south side.

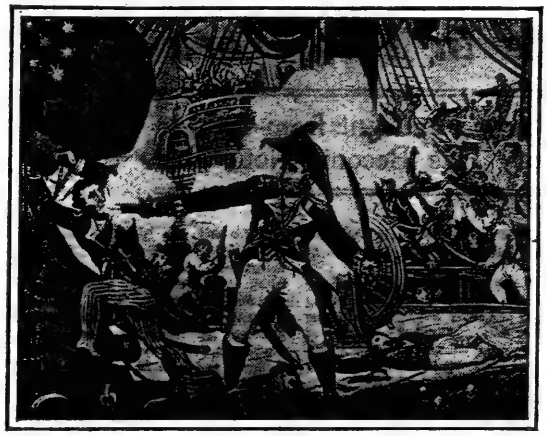
"There was heavy firing all night. The firing was especially severe at the Four Courts and down near Ring's End and Fairview. The streets were crowded with British soldiers; a whole divis.. n landed from Kingstown.

"That was Wednesday night. On Thursday we thought we'd have another try at the Post Office. By devious ways we succeeded, after a long time, in reaching it and getting in. We found the men in splendid form, and everything seemed to be going well. But the rebels were already hopelessly outnumbered. The Sherwood Foresters had begun to arrive Tuesday night, and on Wednesday and Thursday other regiments came to reinforce them. Now, a division in the British Army consists of 25,000 men, so you can see that the British were taking the rising seriously enough.

"The British soldiers brought with them all their equipment as if they were prepared for a long war. They had field guns and field kitchens, and everything else. Most of them came in by Boland's Mills, where de Valera was in command. They suffered several reverses, and many of them were shot down.

"The chief aim of the British was, first of all, to cut off the Post Office. So on Thursday messengers came to Pearse and Connolly, reporting that the machine guns and other equipment were being trained on the Post Office. But the men were quite ready for this and were exceedingly cheerful. Indeed, the Post Office was the one place in Dublin that week where no one could help feeling cheerful. I didn't stay there long on Thursday morning, as I was sent out to take some messages to the south side. I had my own trouble getting through the ranks of soldiers surrounding the Post Office, and when I eventually delivered my messages I could not get back. The Post Office was now completely cut off.

"Thursday evening, Friday, and Saturday I heard many wild rumors, one insistent report being that the Post Office was burned down. As a matter of fact, the Post Office was set on fire Friday morning by means of an incendiary bomb



Paul Jones Shooting Lieutenant Grub for Attempting to Strike His Colors in an Engagement.

to future amity between the United States and his Court.

I shall be happy to see you here as soon as possible after you have the Admiral's answer, meantime pray excuse this trouble —I am, my dear Sir, with sentiments of esteem and respect, Your very obliged and obedient

Most humble servant,
(Signed) Jno. P. Jones.

The compliment was immediately accepted by the French officer, although neither he nor John Paul Jones knew that a treaty of alliance had been signed between France and America seven days before. This was the first salute received by the American flag from any power, and occasioned much debate in the English Parliament, according to the Parliamentary Reports for 1778.

Another autograph letter written by John Paul Jones from Europe in 1799 to the Hon. William Carmichael is in the collection, and shows that he had the welfare of the infant navy very much at heart. He criticised the way they were doing things home, and offered "to do any real service to the Common Cause, or any honor to the American flag without subjecting America to any expense."

In these days of million-dollar allied bazaars it is difficult to remember, without turning to page and volume, that we had a flurry with France in 1798, and that we were making after her frigates on the high seas, for a year or two thereafter, with short commands to surrender. In the modern Mexican affair we had the A B C Conference. In 1799 our troubles with the French Republic became known as the X Y Z correspondence. The French "Directory," enraged especially by Jay's treaty with England, got rid of one American minister by remonstrance, and drove out another (Pinckney) with contempt. When President Adams sent three special envoys—Gerry, Marshall, and Pinckney—they were expected to undertake the most delicate negotiations with certain semi-official persons designated in their correspondence by the letters, X, Y, Z. The plan of this covert intercourse came through the private secretary of M. de Talleyrand, then French Minister for Foreign Affairs; and the "impudence of these three letters of the alphabet went so far as to propose a bribe of 1,200,000 francs, (some $220,000,) to be paid over to this Minister. The secret of these names was kept, but the diplomatic correspondence was made public and created much wrath in Europe as well as in America." The quotation is from T. W. Higginson's "Larger History of the United States."

War was not formally proclaimed, but treaties with France were declared to be no longer binding. Before an army was made ready naval hostilities had actually begun, and Commodore Truxtun, in the United States frigate Constellation, captured a French frigate in West Indian waters on Feb. 9, 1799. The story of another naval battle is told in the "log of the United States frigate Boston, of thirty-nine guns, George Little, Esq., commander, by Stephen Clough, Lieutenant of the frigate." It was in that great day when sails were set and the ship bent under them, when there was less thought than now about speed. What the sailor wanted was the good old salt breeze, and the wind howling through the rigging. He preferred sails to ventilators, and was fonder of the wind than his successor is of steam engines in the hold. It is impossible to look at the yellow sheets of the log without believing these things, or something like them. On Monday, Oct. 13, 1800, we find the following entry on a page headed "Occurrences, Remarks, Historical Events, &c., made on board the United States frigate Boston of thirty-nine guns, George Little, Esq., commander":

Steady Breeze and pleas't begins, 4 pm, got the ship clear for action at ½ past 4. Hoisted our colours and gave the chase a shot from the Bow Gun. She hoisted french Colours and Fired a Gun to Windward and hove a number of her spars over board with one of her Boats and same time Shortened sail for Action at ¼ before 5 pm came up with the Ship hail'd her and ordered the Cap't to Strike his Flag to the U. S. Flag the Cap't of her reply'd that his Colours was too well made For't to hall Down—the Action Immeaditly commenced and lasted till 24 minnets past 5 when the sails and the Riggin of Both Ships where so much Dammaged it was impossible to work either ships in consequence of which we got too far from each other to do Execution, then all hands was employed in Reparing the Riggin to Commence the Action anew and at 9 pm Recommence'd the Action and lasted till 20 minnets past 10 pm when her Fore and Main Top Mast was shot away she struck her Colours to the U. S. Frigate Boston soon after her Fore and Main Mast wbent over the side sent Lieut Haswell & some men to take charge of the prize.

first Action 2 men Killed 1 wounded time of action 39"

second action 4 men killed 9 wounded time of action 1:20.

1 h. 59" time of action.

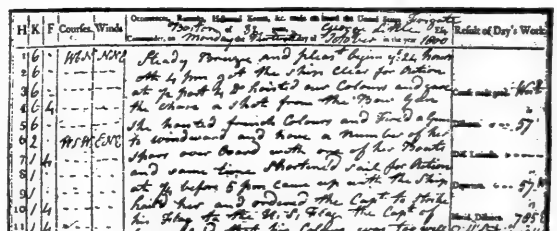
The log for the next day reads as follows:

This 24 hours begins light airs pleasant W the ship proved to be the LeBerceau a National Corvotte mounting 22 Long french 9 pounders and 2 twelve pounders, with 230 men at the commencement of the action Commanded by Louis Andre Senor, past Cap't from Cayenne on a Cruize out 24 Days, and taken 3 Americans & released two of them again—Employ'd Getting the Prisoners on board the Boston to the Number of 117—found the prize to have a number 33 Killed and 18 wounded in time of Action took the prize in towe found our Masts Sails and Riggin Verry much Damaged all hands Employd reparing the Ship—

Midnight Clear and pleasant.

There is a shadowy tradition, according to a writer in The Century Magazine for August, that Atossa, the beautiful and many-husbanded daughter of Cyrus, after whom Mr. Matthew Arnold named his murderous cat, was the first collector of autographs and autograph letters. A letter from Sterne, begging an insignificant loan, was recently sold in London for £40; another from Goldsmith, bemoaning his poverty, for over £30; and one from Burns brought twice the sum of his yearly salary in the excise. It is not known how much Mr. Harbeck paid for them, but one of the most important features of his collection is represented by the private papers of Consul William Eaton, consisting of eight letter books, in which were kept a complete record of letters both sent and received by him while he served the United States at Tunis. Eaton's books contain the diplomatic correspondence covering our interesting negotiations with that country during the period (1799-1805) in which he was stationed at Tunis.

There are a good many personal notes by Eaton, one to the effect that "War is inevitable"; also, an open criticism of Richard O'Brien, Consul at Algiers. There are some amusing entries of the bribes paid by Mr. Eaton to his Honor the Bey in gold and trinkets, and in one case he remarks that he has given his personal gun, which cost him $150 in Philadelphia, for the delivery of some letters. There are thirty-five letters of A. C. Nisson, the Swedish Consul, who acted as United States Consul at Tripoli during the war; seventy-six letters of Richard O'Brien, dated from 1799 to 1804, giving such information regarding the state of his post at Algiers which he thought it was necessary for Eaton to know. One hundred and four letters are from James L. Cathcart, United States Consul at Tripoli from 1799 to 1802. Cathcart was a close friend of Eaton, and the letters indicate that he frequently advised the latter in an intimate way as to the course of action he considered it best for him to follow.



Page from Log of U. S. Frigate Boston Detailing Fight with French Ship Le Berceau, Oct. 13, 1800.

The American Navy came into existence shortly after the Declaration of Independence. As early as October, 1775, Congress had authorized the construction of two national cruisers, and, at the same time, appointed a marine committee to administer naval affairs. On Dec. 22 a personnel of officers was selected, one of the Lieutenants being John Paul Jones. Esekiel Hopkins was made Commander in Chief, but, having incurred the censure of Congress, was dismissed early in 1777, and since then the title has survived only in the person of the President.

In 1776 there was no office corresponding to that of Secretary of the Navy. All naval matters were referred to the Marine Committee, which was composed of eight men who were signers of the Declaration of Independence. The collection contains the original three documents, addressed to Commodore "Esek." Hopkins, the Father of the American Navy. The first is dated April 17, 1776, and consisted of detailed information of the strength of British vessels in American waters, with a view of distributing the few armed ships that we had at that time, to the points where they could do the most good. This is signed by John Hancock, Step. Hopkins, Joseph Hewes, Geo. Read, Richard Henry Lee, and Sam'l Huntington.

What our forefathers construed to be their duty with regard to a question of international policy is found in the second paper of the Marine Committee, dated Aug. 22, 1776, in which instructions (signed by Robert Morris and George Walton in addition to the six men whose names are mentioned above) were issued to Commodore Hopkins, suggesting that "a fleet be dispatched to Newfoundland to destroy the British fisheries there; also, to make prize of every British ship or vessel they meet with and make prisoners of the fishermen." To quote further:

As it is highly probable that they may take more prizes than they can conveniently spare men to bring into port, it may be proper in such case to destroy them. * * * We have no doubt but they will take valuable prizes in the Gulf of St. Lawrence if the cruising ground is well chosen, and they must send their prizes for such of our ports as they will be most likely to reach with safety. * * * We deliver herewith some of the marine books, lists of Continental Agents in every State, and several of the printed Declaration of Independence. They may do well to notify the Inhabitants of the French Islands of this declaration, and sound how the Inhabitants stand affected toward us.

In the handwriting of Alexander Hamilton and is dated at Elizabethtown, N. J., Dec. 4, 1778. It informs his commander at some point on the North River that the enemy has several ships and flat-bottomed boats moving with troops.

Benjamin Franklin is also represented here in a two and a half sheet letter written to the home Government from abroad under date of Dec. 15, 1783, asking for credentials of the representative of a party who claimed to be from the Morocco Government and wanted to make a treaty with the United States. A letter from John Hancock to Esek. Hopkins authorizes that twenty of the heavy cannons taken at New Providence be forwarded to the City of Philadelphia for the protection of that place. This action is also authorized by Congress.

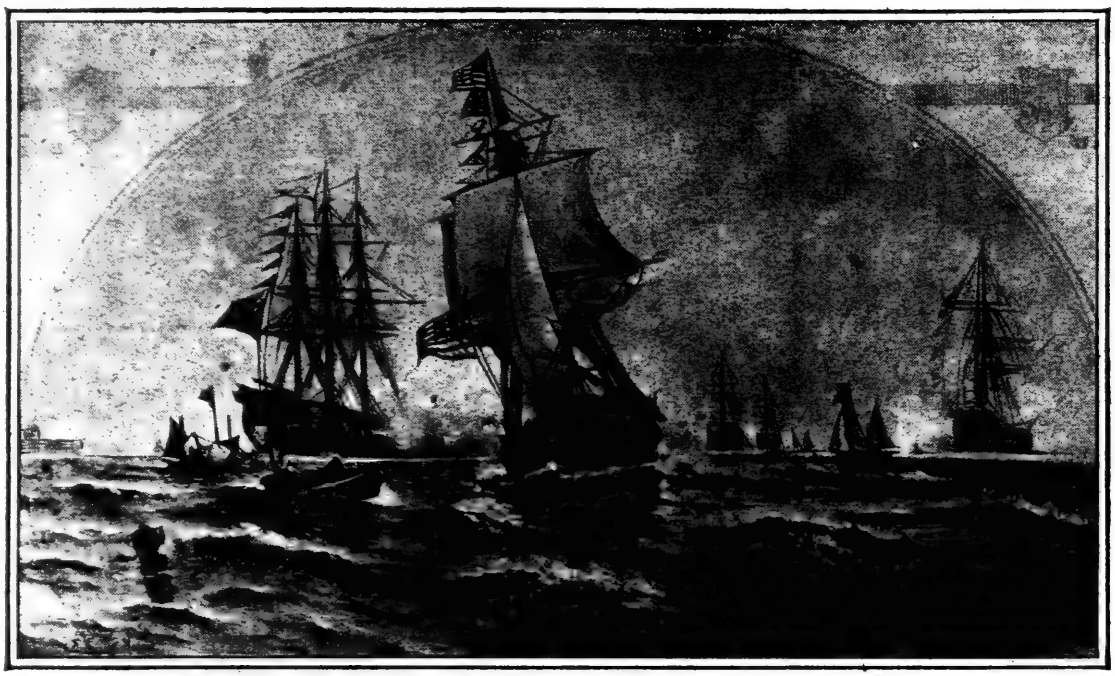
A few of the many important items among the autographs are a letter from Thomas Truxtun, criticising the building of the Constellation; one from Thomas Macdonough, dated from his ship Saratoga, at the Lines, Lake Champlain; Oliver H. Perry to Commodore Porter respecting a visit to New York to purchase ships for the navy; two highly important letters of Lafayette's; an early letter from Stephen Decatur, and a suggestion to the Confederate Congress by James D. Bullock, as Commander of the Confederate Navy, and signed by Jefferson Davis.

Many items must be unrecorded, but students of such mementos will view with interest a gold medal that was presented by Congress to Edward Preble, who commanded the American Squadron in Tripoli, in appreciation of his gallant action. It weighs fourteen ounces and is of a purer quality than mint gold.

The Land of the Iron-Heart

By Chart Pitt.

THE blue star-gleam is shifting,
Where the polar snows are drifting—
A grim-faced god is sifting
The chaff from out the wheat,
The wild aurora streaming,
Will mingle with their dreaming,
While the ghastly miles are gleaming,
Where four winds of heaven meet,
The polar star will guide them,
And the spotless dunes will hide them
Where no thoughtless tongue can chide them,
If they fail to reach the goal.
So the night is full of yearning,
For the trail has no returning,
While the altar lights are burning
In the temple of the pole.



First Time in History That the American Colors Were Saluted by a Foreign Nation, Off Quiberon, France, Feb. 13, 1778.
(Copyright, 1898, by Edward Moran. Reproduced by Courtesy of Theodore Sutro, Owner of the Original Painting.)

Famous Collection of Naval Relics Sold

Charles T. Harbeck's Autographs, Portraits, Books, and Documents Cover History of Our Navy from Its Humble Beginning

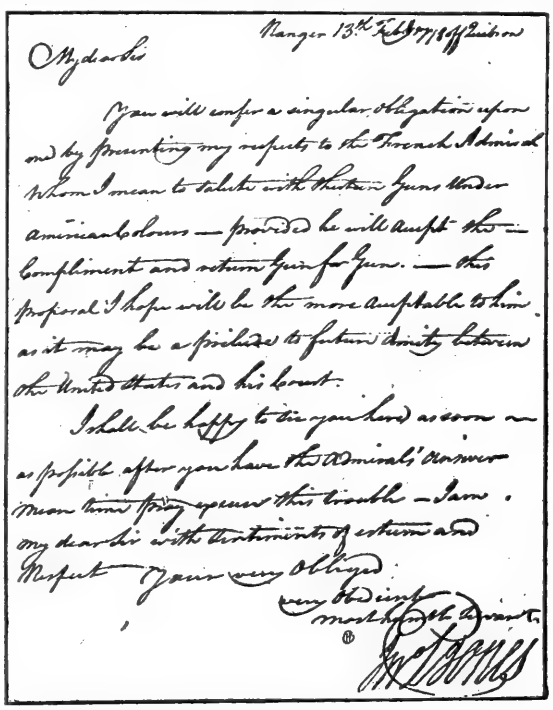
CHARLES T. HARBECK'S remarkable collection of naval autographs, documents, portraits, and rare volumes—the most complete and elaborate history of the American navy, according to some authorities—has just been sold to Max Williams, a New York art dealer. Mr. Harbeck, who lives at 306 Lexington Avenue, and has spent more than twenty years in making the collection, is the compiler of the "Bibliography of the History of the United States Navy," which he brought out in 1906 with the assistance of the New York and Boston Public Libraries. He has also extra-illustrated "Maclay's History of the United States Navy," published in 1908, expanding that work from two volumes to fourteen, which contain approximately 2,000 portraits, views, autograph letters, and original documents. These books appear in the collection.

The Harbeck Collection includes portraits of virtually all the prominent naval officers, and letters or documents signed by them. Each incident in the history of the navy is pictured. Important naval broadsides are a feature. In fact, the collection includes approximately 1,500 volumes, 46 naval medals, numerous historic prints, all of the papers of William Eaton, American Agent and Consul at the City and Kingdom of Tunis from 1799 to 1805, and a highly prized letter in the handwriting of John Paul Jones, requesting that his ship, the Ranger, be saluted by the French ships off Quiberon, France, in 1778—the actual slip of paper which obtained the first formal recognition of the American flag by a foreign nation. This letter, containing exactly 100 words, is valued at $2,000.

And there is the log of the United States frigate Boston, in which is told with quaint capitalization and droll spelling, but a fine regard for truth withal, (the whole written in 1800 in ink that 116 years later retains its vigorous character,) the story of the fight with the French ship Le Berceau on a pleasant October evening. Six American sailors were killed and thirty-three of the Frenchmen. The fight was over at "20 minnets past 10 pm." The last entry for the day is "Midnight—Clear and Pleasant."

The John Paul Jones letter was written at an interesting period in the life of the new nation, and in the collection is a little book which tells how the famous sailor happened to go to France. To quote:

When General Burgoyne and his army were obliged to surrender at Saratoga, it was Paul Jones who was the first to carry this interesting intelligence to Nantz, whither he arrived on the second of December, 1777. In the course of his voyage he took two prizes, forming part of a convoy from the Mediterranean, under the protection of the Invincible, a seventy-four gun ship, under the guns of which one of them was taken. In the month of January, 1778, he repaired to Paris to make the necessary arrangements with the American ministers, relative to the equipment of the Indienne, but, as the recent intelligence relative to the capture of Burgoyne had determined the Court of France to recognize the independence of America by means of a treaty of alliance, and as the English ambassador at The Hague, in consequence of obtaining possession of the papers of an American agent, found that the Indienne was the property of Congress, he acquiesced in the opinion of the American ministers, and it was determined to cede the property to his Most Christian Majesty, this being the most likely method of preserving the ship and her stores.



Ranger 13th Feby 1778 off Quiberon

My dear Sir

You will confer a singular Obligation upon me by presenting my respects to the French Admiral whom I mean to salute with thirteen Guns under american colours — provided he will accept the Compliment and return Gun for Gun. — this proposal I hope will be the more acceptable to him as it may be a prelude to future amity between the United States and his Court.

I shall be happy to receive your Lord as soon as possible after you have the Admiral's answer. mean time pray excuse this trouble — Iam. my dear Sir with sentiments of esteem and Respect Your very Obliged

very Obed't humble Servt.

Letter by John Paul Jones That Resulted in the First Salute to American Colors by a Foreign Power.

The little book mentioned above bears the following title: "The Interesting Life, Travels, Voyages, and Daring Engagements of that celebrated and justly notorious PIRATE, Paul Jones: containing numerous anecdotes of undaunted courage, in the prosecution of his nefarious undertakings." According to the publisher, Thomas Tegg, of No. 111 Cheapside, London, the book was "written by himself," that is, by John Paul Jones. The title page bears the following verse:

—The pirate
Unpitying hears the captive's moans,
Or e'en a dying brother's groans!

Leaving Paris, Paul Jones returned on board the Ranger, and, as he had received information from America relative to the force and stations of the English fleet in that quarter, he immediately transmitted a letter to Mr. Deane, one of the American Agents at Paris, communicating the plan of an expedition, with a squadron of ten sail of the line, a few frigates, and a body of land forces, to destroy the enemy's naval power acting against the United States. This scheme was not adopted until it was too late, and then, of course, became impracticable.

In the meantime, Paul Jones took several American vessels under convoy from Nantz to the Bay of Quiberon, where M. La Motte Piquet was lying at anchor with six sail of the line, a few frigates, and several merchantmen, which he took under his protection to the westward of Cape Finisterre.

Jones reached the bay on Feb. 13, 1778, and immediately sat himself down to write the following letter, the original being one of the most valued items of the Harbeck Collection. The letter was addressed to William Carmichael, who represented the American Government at Quiberon:

Ranger 13th Feby, 1778, off Quiberon.
My dear Sir:

You will confer a singular obligation upon me by presenting my respects to the French Admiral whom I mean to salute with thirteen Guns under American colours—providing he will accept the Compliment and return Gun for Gun—this proposal I hope will be the more acceptable as it may be a prelude

War Is Teaching Us Not to Waste Human Life

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale Talks of Important Movements for the Compulsory Health Insurance of Industrial Workers

By Richard Barry.

WHILE Europe is wasting life let us learn to save life," said Irving Fisher, Professor of Political Economy at Yale University and President of the American Association for Labor Legislation, a few days ago in the offices of the association.

He then proceeded to explain for THE SUNDAY TIMES the meaning of the national movement toward the enactment of health insurance laws. This progressive movement is regarded as the second step in a comprehensive scheme for general social betterment, of which the first is the workmen's compensation legislation. For the past five or six years the workmen's compensation idea has been rapidly gaining expression in the organic law of the land, until now a majority of the States have favorable legislation on the subject. Health insurance is a newer (to America) and a more comprehensive expression of the same idea.

"That idea of American conservation of human life in face of the astounding European destruction of human life is sure to become fruitful soon in legislative expression and later in improved industrial conditions," said Professor Fisher. "I think the time is fully ripe for a profound and nation-wide agitation in favor of health insurance.

"A beginning has already been made. During the past year bills have been introduced in the New York, the Massachusetts, and the New Jersey Legislatures providing for compulsory health insurance of all industrial workers. At the same time commissions have been appointed in California and in Massachusetts to study the subject and to report to the Legislature. During the coming year it is evident now that at least twenty of the States will have introduced before their Legislatures health insurance measures."

I asked Professor Fisher what brought his attention to this subject.

"In the beginning, my own health," he said. "In 1898 I was condemned with tuberculosis and had to give up my work for three years and devote my life to saving it. Having recovered and having succeeded even in getting more working power than the average, and more than I had ever possessed before, I became impressed with the possibilities of health conservation. It also became apparent to me, as an economist, that any study of health is also a study of wealth.

"In 1908 it happened that I was appointed a member of the Roosevelt Conservation Commission, of which I wrote the special report on 'National Vitality.' Since then I have continued, so far as possible, to address myself to that problem.

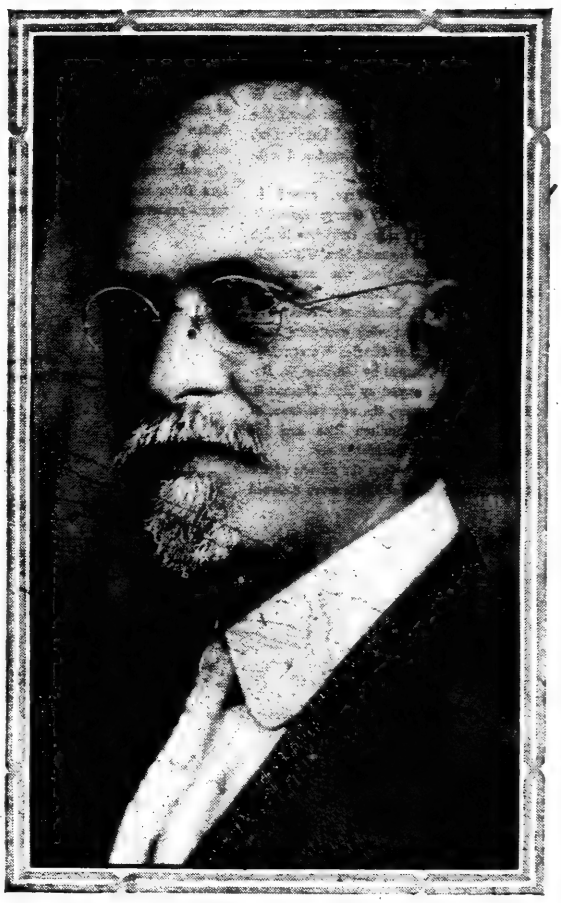
"I found, using the sources open to me as a member of the Conservation Commission, that there are each year in this country at least 600,000 unnecessary deaths, and that, all the time, there are 1,500,000 persons unnecessarily ill. Now this means that there is annually lost to this country (including capitalized earning power cut off) over $1,500,000,000."

"What do you count as the difference between 'necessary' and 'unnecessary' illness?"

"I leave that," he answered, "to the experts in various lines who helped prepare the figures. For instance, in the case of death from typhoid fever, the general belief of those who know best indicated that at least 85 per cent. of it was preventable. Since this estimate was made a large amount of typhoid mortality has been prevented and, in some places, the reduction has been over 90 per cent.

"Some diseases are not known as preventable. For instance, cancer, which the degree of preventability in was put down at 0. Tuberculosis is preventable up to at least 75 per cent. Infantile paralysis would be put down as unpreventable, though methods of prevention are being constantly suggested and tried.

"The general upshot was to show that at least 40 per cent. of all deaths in the United States are preventable, and that a still larger percentage of illness may be prevented. It is harder to estimate the preventability of illness than that of deaths, but it is thought that a conservative estimate would be that 50 per cent. of the illness in the country is preventable. It is a fact that about 3 per cent. of the population is ill all the time, or that, on the average, each person is ill about ten days a year.



Professor Irving Fisher of Yale.
(C) Underwood & Underwood Studios.

"Our national ideal of health is very low; not at all as high as was the ideal among the ancient Greeks, or what it is today among the Swiss or the Swedes, to say nothing of the Germans. These health insurance laws, I believe, will do a great deal to elevate that national ideal."

"What is the general nature of these laws?" I asked.

"They differ in different States, but all are fundamentally alike," replied Professor Fisher; "they aim to institute a compulsory system of insurance against sickness. We prefer the English term, 'health insurance,' to the German term 'sickness insurance,' as being more positive, though what the laws actually insure against is sickness. We speak of life insurance, although it is death which is insured against. The proposed laws provide for the cost to be furnished two-fifths by the employers, two-fifths by the employes, and one-fifth by the State. These funds are to be administered to all wage earners during illness, in graduated degrees, but apportioned most liberally to those whose wages are the least, for they are the ones who are the most helpless with illness.

"Our association has prepared a book, which will be published next month, giving a thorough treatise of the subject, showing how ineffective are the present means of insurance for workingmen; showing how the fraternal orders, the unions, the various private insurance companies, cover only a small fraction of the field; revealing statistically what has been accomplished in six or seven countries of Europe; how the standard of health in Germany has been raised; how England has benefited; what has been done in Belgium and France. It shows that the great majority of industrial workers in America are today unprotected by health insurance, and that the lowest paid workers, who most need insurance, are the least likely to be protected. An estimate is there quoted that the burden of sickness, now borne entirely by the workingman, is responsible for fully one-third of the poverty in this country.

"There is no sign as yet that sickness on the whole in America is diminishing. Instead, the deaths in middle life, due to degenerative diseases, have increased during the last twenty-three years in the United States by 40 per cent., while, during the same period, Prussia, under compulsory health insurance, has markedly improved its national vitality and increased the average span of life. The laws we advocate properly distribute the cost between the workmen, the employers, and the State. Thus the burden is lighter and not appreciable, and economies can be effected which are impossible either for the individual or for any method of voluntary insurance."

Professor Fisher was asked to name the chief obstacle in the way of this revolutionary movement.

"Public apathy," he said. "What we are struggling for is either authority or public interest, or both. In this country one means the other. If we could, for instance, place in the hands of Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, the authority of the Czar of Russia, who with one stroke of the pen can abolish the use of alcohol among millions of people, we could practically overnight, raise the health of America immeasurably.

"However, we can't do that. The best thing is to rouse public opinion. We can speak through the people to the Legislatures and then through the laws back to the customary methods of living.

"Fortunately just now our task seems lighter than it was when the association began three and a half years ago on a widespread scheme of public education. This is due, in part, to the war and the frightful object lesson it holds before our eyes. In the State of New York, for instance, you have passed the Welsh bill and the Slater bill for compulsory military training. This is one of the best things that has ever been done in this State for public health. It seeks to train the coming generation in ways of healthful living."

"If your health insurance laws were operative generally throughout the nation," I asked, "what would be the cost annually?"

"We haven't worked that out definitely," Professor Fisher replied, "but it would be surely upward of a hundred millions a year. That sounds like a huge sum of money, but you must remember that now the annual cost of medical treatment to the wage-earners of America is $180,000,000, and that the resultant annual wage loss is $500,000,000.

"It must be well understood, however, that though the laws only provide for indemnification, the chief benefit from those laws will be preventability. It is the history of all insurance that it begins as indemnification and ends as prevention.

"For instance, take fire insurance. In the State of Massachusetts the widespread issuance of fire insurance has cut down the losses by fire over 50 per cent. Take boiler insurance. There 40 per cent. of the cost goes into preventability. This works automatically on both insurer and insured, the one to keep his risks down, the other to keep his rate down.

"The principle of preventability will work out as truly in human health as in machinery. While the indemnification features of the insurance laws are important, and must be the chief consideration at the start, the ultimate result will be prevention of sickness and general improvement of public health.

"We saw this principle work out in the workmen's compensation law. Its passage was the father of the 'safety first' signs, which was the especial denotement of the effort of employers to lessen accidents. The moment employers are partly responsible for the health of employes, efforts will be made on their part to prevent sickness. As the employes will also be partly responsible, they, too, will be more careful.

"A little incident occurred recently in a certain bank in New York, which will illustrate what I mean. It was found that a curious rash appeared frequently on the faces and arms of the employes. It employed the Life Extension Institute to examine the employes. The Institute recommended that ventilators be installed in the bank, finding that the rash was probably due to bad ventilation. The bank followed the advice and the rash disappeared from the employes.

"The most important feature perhaps of the health insurance idea is the economic one. Indemnification for illness I regard as a minor feature. For the workmen wages are bound to be increased, because productivity will be increased. For the employer profits will increase, for the dependability as well as the productivity of labor will be increased."

Big Decline in Total Vote in New York State

Although Population Increased Thirty Per Cent from 1900 to 1915 the Neglect of Citizenship Duty Has Become Noticeable

DURING the last fifteen years there has been an astonishing decline in the total vote for candidates for public office in New York State. This steadily increasing neglect of citizenship duty, whether due to carelessness or to disgust with political conditions, constitutes a problem which may well challenge public attention.

From 1900 to 1915 sudden shifts were made from one political party to another; there are multiplying signs that a large body of voters in the State are dissatisfied with both of the old parties, but few, if any, appear to have observed the surprising decline in the total vote cast on election day. During the period mentioned there was an increase of population, according to the census, of more than 30 per cent., while the number of votes cast for all political parties either has fallen off or is at a standstill.

Table Showing Decrease in Republican and Democratic Vote in New York City and in the State Outside the City.

Year.	Republican. New York City.	Republican. Outside.	Democratic. New York City.	Democratic. Outside.
1900	272,130	532,729	316,393	377,340
1902	203,499	461,651	323,754	331,644
1904	268,362	544,902	348,498	384,211
1906	251,463	497,539	339,530	351,575
1908	261,386	543,265	321,290	413,899
1910	197,727	424,562	302,989	386,711
1912	*111,630	*332,475	304,000	345,559
1914	191,808	494,893	†269,622	†267,883

*Year of Progressive revolt. Vote for Oscar S. Straus, Progressive candidate for Governor: New York City, 194,479; outside New York City, 198,704.

†Includes vote for Glynn, Democratic candidate for Governor, on Independence League ticket.

In 1904 there was a total vote in the State of 1,625,907, or about one vote for every four and one-third of the citizen population—excluding aliens. Taking the citizen population of 1915 as a foundation—which is 8,059,515—there should be nearly 1,900,000 voters in New York State in 1916. But recent elections indicate that the vote is likely to fall short of that number by 250,000 or 300,000 this year. Were the votes of ten and fifteen years ago abnormal? Were the political issues and public conditions more agreeable to a larger number of citizens than they are today, or are the people more indifferent to public questions in these latter days? These questions and others naturally suggest themselves when the election figures are studied.

The total vote for all parties in New York State in 1900 was 1,556,520. Twelve years later, when the population had increased by about 2,000,000, the total vote was 1,611,672. That is, these two million more inhabitants produced only 55,152 more voters, whereas, under the usual reckoning, there should have been between 350,000 and 400,000 additional voters

The years 1900 and 1912, just compared, were Presidential years. Who shall say that the campaign of 1912, when the Progressive revolt from the Republican Party occurred, was lacking in public interest? With Taft, Roosevelt, and Wilson in the field as Presidential candidates, and the minor parties represented to attract voters of every shade of political opinion, we have the remarkable fact that in 1900 the combined vote of Benjamin B. Odell, Republican candidate for Governor, and of John B. Stanchfield, Democratic nominee, exceeded by 11,745 the combined vote of Job E. Hedges, Republican; William Sulzer, Democrat, and Oscar S. Straus, Progressive, in 1912.

The same tendency to slump is shown by a comparison of non-Presidential years. Only 97,076 more votes were polled for all parties in the election of 1914—when there was unusual excitement among the voters due to the Sulzer impeachment of 1913—than in 1902. More votes were cast in 1906, also a non-Presidential year, than in the last non-Presidential year of 1914.

In the election of 1904, when Frank W. Higgins was elected Governor, the Republican Party reached its high-water mark in the number of votes cast for the head of its State ticket. That was the year when the Republicans had ample money with which to conduct their State and national campaign. Theodore Roosevelt was the candidate for President, and his vote in New York State exceeded even that of Governor Higgins. Mr. Higgins received 813,264 to 732,704 for D-Cady Herrick, his Democratic opponent. For all candidates for Governor the vote that year totaled 1,625,907, or only 14,235 fewer votes than were cast for candidates for Governor in 1912, during which time the population of the State had increased from 8,000,000 to 9,300,000.

The largest vote ever cast for a Democratic candidate for Governor was in 1908, when Lewis S. Chanler received 735,189, as against 804,651 for Governor Hughes. It is significant that ever since both the Republican and Democratic vote, measured by the support given the heads of the tickets, has decreased. Compare the 804,651 given Hughes in 1908 with the 686,701 given Governor Whitman in 1914, and the 735,189 of Chanler in 1908 with the 537,505 of Martin H. Glynn in 1914. Only 412,253 of the Glynn vote was Democratic, 125,252 being cast by adherents of the Independence League.

The decrease appears to be general all over the State—in New York City, in the up-State counties, rural and urban. There has been almost a constant diminution of the vote in New York City for the two old parties since 1900, notwithstanding the great increase in population and in citizenship in the five counties which comprise the metropolis. In 1900 the Republican and Democratic vote here was 588,523, and in 1914 it was only 461,430. In 1904, a Presidential year, the vote in New York City for the two parties was 616,855, but in 1912, also a Presidential year, it had fallen to 610,109. The smallest vote for the two parties in the metropolis during the fifteen years was in 1914, and the next smallest in 1910, when it was only 500,716. Of this total 302,989 votes were given to John A. Dix, Democratic nominee for Governor, and 197,727 to Henry L. Stimson, Republican candidate.

Decrease in the vote of the counties outside of New York City also has been marked from 1900 to 1915. While the total polled by both the old parties in 1900 in that territory was 910,071, it was only 762,776 in 1914, a reduction in fourteen years of 147,295. Comparing two Presidential years, it fell from 929,113 in 1904 to 876,738 in 1912.

Analysis of the up-State slump by counties reveals that it has been general. It is not confined to cities, to villages, or to rural communities. One of the most remarkable changes appears in St. Lawrence County, one of the northern tier and the largest in area in the State. The total vote in that county in 1900 was 21,584, and although its population grew from 89,083 to 90,291 by 1915, the vote fell to 17,723 in the last Presidential year. Here was a decrease of nearly 4,000 in twelve years.

What is true of St. Lawrence County appears to be true of nearly all the up-State rural communities—the vote has fallen off tremendously in the last fifteen years.

Erie County, containing Buffalo, the second city in the State, added to its population between 1900 and 1915 more than 140,000, but the county's vote increased only about 7,000 from 1900 to 1912.

Two principal reasons are given by politicians for the steadily decreasing vote, in proportion to population, during the last decade. The first is the law of 1906 requiring publicity of campaign receipts and expenditures. Under that law contributions for political campaigns are made with the name of the contributors accompanying them. The result has been to reduce the amount of money available for campaign purposes, and the political workers, especially those in the rural districts, complain that they have not sufficient funds with which to get out the vote on election day.

The second reason is the signature law of 1908. Voters in the cities are required to sign their names in a poll book or admit their inability to do so.

Whatever effect these restrictive laws may have had on the neglect of citizens to vote on election day, it is evident that there must be other and more potent causes to account for the surprising decline.

The national and State campaign of 1904 was memorable because of the amount of money collected by both parties and used in the campaign. Theodore Roosevelt was the Republican candidate for President and Alton B. Parker his Democratic opponent. Subsequent events proved that the Republican managers in this State were greatly concerned over the popularity of D-Cady Herrick, Democratic candidate for Governor. An urgent appeal for funds was made to Republican national headquarters to elect Frank W. Higgins, the Republican nominee, and keep New York State safely for Roosevelt. The unusual activity by both parties to get out the vote was shown on election day by a vote of 813,264 for Higgins and 732,704 for Herrick. Roosevelt's vote in the State exceeded that of Higgins by 46,269, while Herrick polled 51,208 more votes than did Parker.

In 1906 came what has since been known as the Hearst campaign. William Randolph Hearst was nominated by the Democrats at a convention held in Buffalo. Owing to differences which had arisen in the Republican Party and the probability that Mr. Hearst would attract most of the independent vote in the State, Republican leaders at once perceived the necessity of nominating a candidate strong enough to overcome this advantage. Charles E. Hughes had just made a reputation as counsel for the Armstrong Insurance Investigating Committee, and was offered the nomination. He accepted it, imposing the condition that, if elected, he would act as his conscience dictated. The campaign which followed was well calculated to roll up a big vote for the two old party candidates, even if it was not a Presidential year. Many Democrats voted for Hughes and many Republicans supported Hearst. But the vote for Mr. Hughes was 64,000 less than that given to Mr. Higgins two years before. There was the same slump in the Democratic vote, Mr. Hearst falling behind Mr. Herrick by 45,000.

Governor Hughes, because of his advocacy of race track and direct primary legislation, incurred the enmity of his own party organization during his first term. It was not strange, therefore, that his vote in 1908, when he was a candidate for re-election, should have been less than in the previous Presidential year for Governor Higgins. But Governor Hughes did receive the bulk of the independent vote, and his total came within about 9,000 of that polled by Higgins four years earlier.

The same year Lewis S. Chanler, who had been Lieutenant Governor for two years, was the Democratic nominee for Governor and received more votes than ever were given a Democratic candidate for the office. He polled 735,189.

The year 1910 is notable in New York State politics as marking the biggest drop in the vote of both the old parties. On the Republican side two reasons stand out prominently to account for it. During his second term Governor Hughes had grown more and more independent of the Republican State organization, and it was evident that the party voters were being more and more divided in their allegiance between the Governor and the organization leaders, who then became known as the Old Guard. That was one reason for the great decrease in the party vote in 1910. The other cause was the Allds scandal, resulting in the expulsion from the State Senate of Senator Jotham P. Allds, Republican leader. Henry L. Stimson, the choice of Roosevelt and Hughes Republicans for Governor, was not supported by the regulars, that element in the party voting either for John A. Dix, the Democratic candidate, or remaining at home. Stimson received only 622,289 votes. Compared with the Republican vote for Hughes of four years before, it fell behind 126,713. That may be said to be the beginning of the schism in the Republican Party in New York State from which it has not yet recovered.

John A. Dix was elected by a plurality of 67,411, but this was not due to any growth in the Democratic vote in the State. His total vote was 689,700, about 45,000 less than that given Chanler and 1,400 less than the vote of Hearst four years before.

William Sulzer was elected Governor in 1912, his vote being 649,559, a reduction of more than 40,000 from the Dix vote and 85,000 less than Chanler was given in 1908.

The figures of 1914 are supposed to represent a reunited Republican Party, but what do they show? Charles S. Whitman, with the full support of the organization behind him and a large proportion of Sulzer Democrats for him, to make sure of the defeat of Martin H. Glynn, Democratic nominee, received as the Republican candidate for Governor 686,701 votes, or 62,301 fewer votes than were given Governor Hughes in 1906, and about 118,000 less than the vote of Governor Odell in 1900.

Election Returns Showing Decline of New York State Vote.

Year.	Population.	Total Vote.	Rep.	Dem.	Minor Parties.
1900	7,268,012	1,556,520	804,859	693,733	57,926
1902	7,500,000	1,389,799	665,150	655,398	69,251
1904	8,067,308	1,625,907	813,264	732,704	80,939
1906	8,200,000	1,492,219	749,002	691,105	52,112
1908	8,700,000	1,653,856	804,651	735,189	114,016
1910	9,113,614	1,445,249	622,289	689,700	133,250
1912	9,300,000	1,611,672	444,105	649,559	*518,008
1914	9,500,000	1,486,875	686,701	†537,505	‡215,763

*Includes 393,183 for Progressive candidate for Governor.
†Includes Independence League vote.
‡Includes Progressive and American Party votes.

As the State campaign of 1910 was notable because of the many stay-at-home Republicans, so 1914 was remarkable for Democrats who either stayed at home or voted for Whitman, the opposing candidate. The disaffected Democratic vote largely is traceable to the bitterness provoked by the Sulzer impeachment of 1913. Governor Glynn was considered the candidate of Tammany, which led in the attack on Sulzer, and he suffered the penalty at the polls. Glynn's vote was only 537,505, including 125,000 he received from the Independence League, and was the smallest vote given a Democratic candidate for Governor for more than twenty years.

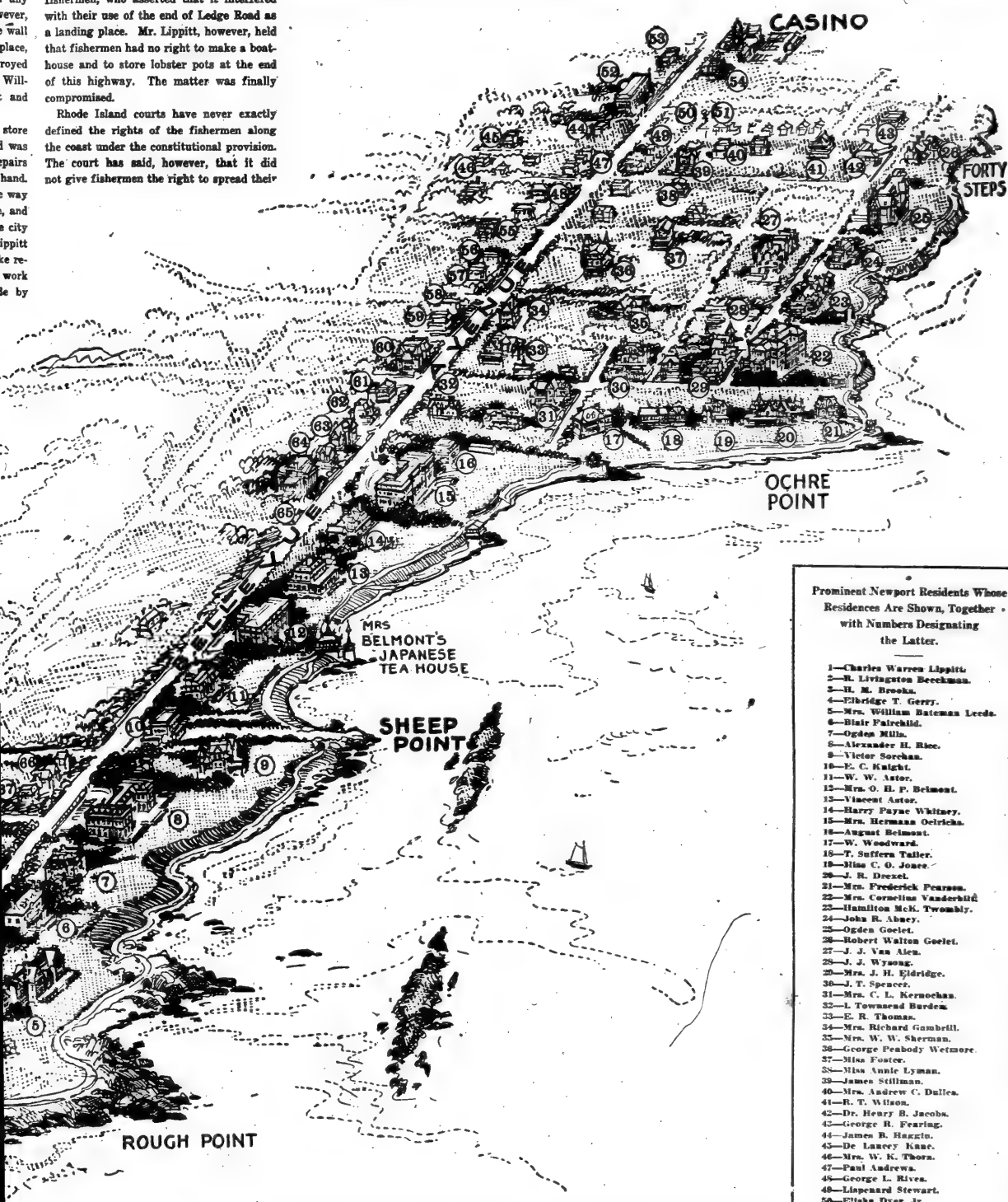
What has become of the 250,000 or 300,000 votes which may be reasonably expected from the increased citizen population?

...in America---Newport, from Bailey's Beach to Casino

...any ...ever, ...wall ...place, ...royed ...Will- ...and ...store ...was ...epairs ...hand. ...way ..., and ...city ...ippitt ...ke re- ...work ...de by

fishermen, who asserted that it interfered with their use of the end of Ledge Road as a landing place. Mr. Lippitt, however, held that fishermen had no right to make a boat-house and to store lobster pots at the end of this highway. The matter was finally compromised.

Rhode Island courts have never exactly defined the rights of the fishermen along the coast under the constitutional provision. The court has said, however, that it did not give fishermen the right to spread their



Prominent Newport Residents Whose Residences Are Shown, Together with Numbers Designating the Latter.

1—Charles Warren Lippitt.
2—R. Livingston Beeckman.
3—H. M. Brooks.
4—Elbridge T. Gerry.
5—Mrs. William Bateman Leeds.
6—Blair Fairchild.
7—Ogden Mills.
8—Alexander H. Rice.
9—Victor Sorchan.
10—E. C. Knight.
11—W. W. Astor.
12—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.
13—Vincent Astor.
14—Harry Payne Whitney.
15—Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.
16—August Belmont.
17—W. Woodward.
18—T. Suffern Tailer.
19—Miss C. O. Jones.
20—J. R. Drexel.
21—Mrs. Frederick Pearson.
22—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.
23—Hamilton McK. Twombly.
24—John R. Abney.
25—Ogden Goelet.
26—Robert Walton Goelet.
27—J. J. Van Alen.
28—J. J. Wysong.
29—Mrs. J. H. Eldridge.
30—J. T. Spencer.
31—Mrs. C. L. Kernochan.
32—I. Townsend Burden.
33—E. R. Thomas.
34—Mrs. Richard Gambrill.
35—Mrs. W. W. Sherman.
36—George Peabody Wetmore.
37—Miss Foster.
38—Miss Annie Lyman.
39—James Stillman.
40—Mrs. Andrew C. Dallea.
41—R. T. Wilson.
42—Dr. Henry B. Jacobs.
43—George H. Fearing.
44—James B. Haggin.
45—De Lancey Kane.
46—Mrs. W. K. Thorn.
47—Paul Andrews.
48—George L. Rives.
49—Lispenard Stewart.
50—Elisha Dyer, Jr.
51—Herbert Harriman.
52—E. J. Berwind.
53—Mrs. Burke Roche.
54—Miss Martha Codman.
55—Mrs. Benj. Hazard.
56—Lawrence L. Gillespie.
57—Wm. E. Glyn.
58—F. G. D'Hauteville.
59—Mrs. Devereux Clapp.
60—W. S. Wells.
61—Mrs. George S. Scott.
62—James Laurens Van Alen.
63—Mrs. C. H. Baldwin.
64—E. S. Cramp.
65—Pembroke Jones.
66—Nathaniel C. Thayer.
67—Mrs. J. J. Post.
68—Perry Belmont.
69—Charles P. H. Gilbert.
70—E. L. Winthrop.
71—J. F. Pierson.
72—John Cadwalader.
73—Mrs. John R. Livermore.
74—Benjamin Thaw.
75—O. G. Jennings.
76—Mrs. T. O. Richardson.
77—C. W. Dolan.

nets for drying upon the land of the riparian owner above high-water mark. The title to tide-flow land between high and low water mark is supposed to rest in the State of Rhode Island, which holds it as trustee for all the people, who are considered to have a right to traverse this part of the shore.

The stockholders of Spouting Rock Beach Association, otherwise called Bailey's Beach, were some time ago bothered by sight-seers attempting to pass through its gates, and those who believed they had certain rights along the shore soon found that they had no business on private ground. Since then there has been no further trouble on this score.

To the Summer residents belongs the credit for having beautified the Cliff Walk. It is doubtful whether a million dollars would cover their expenditure. They have also done much to beautify the city. At this season of the year hundreds of hydrangea plants add to the horticultural features of many estates along The Cliffs, and although excessive rain and fog have to some extent dimmed the glory of the Summer's flower display, the green lawns are in splendid condition and form an inviting picture of soft, velvety turf.

Here and there small beaches are found along The Cliffs, but the tides that sweep into them are treacherous, and have at times taken their toll of human lives. When the sea is rough and the wind blows hard, the waves break against The Cliffs and sometimes over the walk. Then the marine spectacle is one of majesty and many people, clad in rubber coats, invariably venture forth to witness it from the Cliff Walk.

Birdseye View of Most Famous Summer Colony in A

Although the Rocky Cliffs Are Crowned by Magnificent Estates of the Wealthy, the Fisherman's Ancient Right of Access to the Beach Remains Unimpaired

NEWPORT'S rocky cliffs, with the restless sea tumbling against their base—a magnificent vantage point known the world over—are not, as many people commonly suppose, reserved to the wealthy men and women whose splendid estates line the ocean front, but offer their hospitality to the casual visitor as well as the native, whose right of access to the sea is an ancient heritage.

In the archives of Newport one finds many papers bearing on fishermen's rights, which permit any one to pass along the Cliff Walk without fear of being arrested for trespass, and the old Constitution of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations confirms this privilege in the following language:

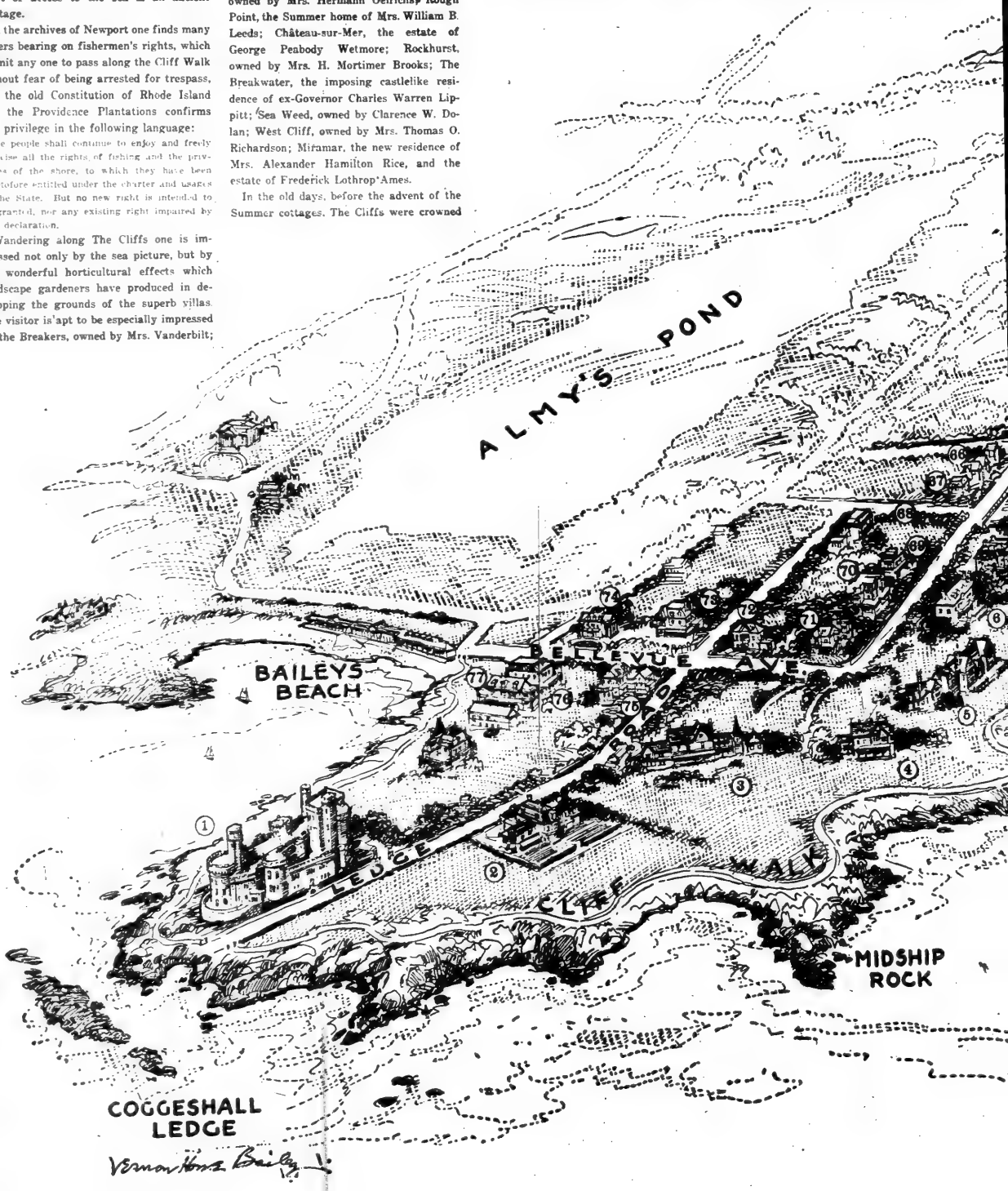
> The people shall continue to enjoy and freely exercise all the rights of fishing and the privileges of the shore, to which they have been heretofore entitled under the charter and usages of the State. But no new right is intended to be granted, nor any existing right impaired by this declaration.

Wandering along The Cliffs one is impressed not only by the sea picture, but by the wonderful horticultural effects which landscape gardeners have produced in developing the grounds of the superb villas. The visitor is apt to be especially impressed by the Breakers, owned by Mrs. Vanderbilt; Ochre Court, the home of Mrs. Ogden Goelet; the Marble House and Chinese tea house, owned by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont; Mrs. E. H. G. Slater's Hopedene, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe's estate called Ocean Lawn, the residence of Ogden Mills, and Land's End, owned by Governor R. Livingston Beekman.

Then there are Seaverge, owned by Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry; Rosecliff, owned by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs; Rough Point, the Summer home of Mrs. William B. Leeds; Château-sur-Mer, the estate of George Peabody Wetmore; Rockhurst, owned by Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks; The Breakwater, the imposing castlelike residence of ex-Governor Charles Warren Lippitt; Sea Weed, owned by Clarence W. Dolan; West Cliff, owned by Mrs. Thomas O. Richardson; Miramar, the new residence of Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, and the estate of Frederick Lothrop Ames.

In the old days, before the advent of the Summer cottages, The Cliffs were crowned with farmland, and the question of shore privileges rarely arose. Then came the wealthy purchasers of broad acres, and in many cases they wisely considered the right of the people to use the Cliff Walk. Mrs. Ogden Goelet, for instance, built a wall, which is so constructed that a person using the walk cannot see her house, and T. Suffern Tailer sunk his path. These improvements preserved the privacy of the wealthy taxpayer, but did not interfere with any local privileges. One resident, however, more than fifty years ago, had a stone wall erected on the cliffs in front of his place, and some adventurous young men destroyed it one night. This particular resident, William Beach Lawrence, took the hint and did not rebuild the wall.

In 1898 the right of fishermen to store boats and lobster pots on Ledge Road was taken into court on account of some repairs which the municipal authorities had in hand. Charles Warren Lippitt objected to the way in which the repairs were being made, and brought a bill in equity to restrain the city from carrying out its plans. Mr. Lippitt had an agreement with the city to make repairs in a certain manner. While the work was in progress a protest was made by



Clearing House Planned for Jewish Charities

New Organization Will Collect Funds for Its Members and Do Away with Duplication of Effort and Existing Annoyances

THE Jewish charities of this city are in the tremendously important business of saving and conserving human life. They have organized over 100 societies and institutions and have secured the support of 50,000 contributors. They have as many departments or institutions as there are forms of charity. Some start with the child, conducting day nurseries, kindergartens, young people's clubs. Others go further in the age scale, and also conduct friendly clubs for working girls and employment bureaus. Others care for crippled children and aid them to become self-supporting. Some concentrate their efforts on education; others provide homes for orphans. Two large schools train their pupils for technical pursuits. Others provide treatment for victims of tuberculosis or care for the chronic and incurable; still others pension widows, or give financial assistance where it is urgently needed, or lend money without any interest to help unfortunates make a new start. In numbers probably the hospitals outrank the rest of the charitable institutions. Finally, there are homes for the aged. The departments of the vast work have increased steadily with the needs of the community.

If a great business house with many different departments had 50,000 stockholders to whom it was necessary to write letters every year, and if the head of each department maintained an office force and wrote annually to each of the 50,000, an efficiency expert would find in this particular business house a rich field in which to demonstrate his value. By telling it all in one letter he would not only reduce and simplify the work to a vast degree, but would win the lasting gratitude of these stockholders whose time was valuable. The Jewish charities, it is now agreed, are in need of such expert services.

The head of each department has in the past had his office force write the letters for his department, and, further, has had his staff make personal calls and solicitations for funds. This has meant that persons known to be glad to give their share to the support of these very necessary charities have been called upon, in some cases dozens of times each year, by representatives of the different branches of the great work, and have been sometimes almost swamped with numerous letters appealing for funds, for the need of increased funds has increased in direct ratio with the increase of scope and activities of the charities.

Not infrequently a man who has found himself able to give a hundred dollars to some charity has found, as an aftermath, that he had to explain to half a dozen representatives of other charitable organizations that the hundred was all he could afford at the time. This hasn't discouraged all of the donors, but it's safe to say it hasn't encouraged their friends to make modest little excursions into the field of philanthropy when they felt that they could afford one but not a series of donations. Lots of men lose half the satisfaction of giving one goodly sized check to a charity when afterward, and as a result of it, they have to decline to give checks to half a dozen insistent collectors for others.

Today a movement is on foot to apply the rules of the efficiency expert to this business of giving. The movement is taking the concrete form of "The Federation of Jewish Charities." Such men as Felix M. Warburg and Abram I. Elkus are behind it. The federation is to be a clearing house for philanthropists—for the rich philanthropists who give thousands or tens of thousands annually, and for the little philanthropists who must sacrifice to give their mite of 25 cents a month. Among the donors to the Jewish charities of this city are thousands of this latter class, men and women, and children, too, whose income would make the experts' "living wage" look like a young fortune, and who, nevertheless, manage to send in 25 or 30 cents every month "for the needy."

In ten days a campaign to launch this new federation will begin. The purpose is to secure a single subscription to the federation in place of the contributions now given to the individual societies. Whether or not the federation is to become a reality depends on the outcome of this campaign.

The plan of the federation is not to combine the institutions; each is to govern itself as at present and retain all of its individuality. The plan is to combine only their joint collection departments, and then distribute the money collected jointly. Every society is guaranteed as a minimum the equivalent of its present income, but the plan aims to secure larger amounts for distribution to all institutions. The committee in charge is taking last year, 1915, which was a good year in the field of charity, as the criterion, and has promised to each institution in the federation that it will receive under the new plan at least as much money as it received in 1915. Before the federation becomes effective it must demonstrate its efficiency by raising at least $200,000 more than was secured by the old methods. In other words, if pledges of contributions exceeding by $200,000 the contributions to the different charities last year can be procured during the campaign, the plan is a success and the federation goes into effect.

The backers of the plan, however—and practically every one who has studied it is an enthusiastic backer—are confident that they will be able to do more than give to each institution the amount it collected through its individual efforts last year. The soundness of the business policy of concentrating collecting agencies is one reason for this conviction. But in addition to this the experience of every other city that has adopted the federation plan indicates that in addition to the sums assured each individual institution there will be a healthy surplus to be distributed among all of them.

The Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago was organized in 1900. It is the largest of the federations today. Philadelphia followed in 1901, and shortly thereafter the charities in Baltimore, Cleveland, and Brooklyn. The new federation about to be got under way here comprises only Manhattan and the Bronx, as Brooklyn charities are already united in a federation. In the five cities named the receipts from subscriptions and incidental donations in the first year of federation increased over the amounts previously raised from 11 to 60 per cent.

In Chicago, next to New York in the amount collected for Jewish charities, the increase was 32 per cent. In Philadelphia it was 25 per cent. Baltimore's net gain through federation was nearly 60 per cent. Cleveland's was 37. Brooklyn philanthropic institutions increased their collections more than 30 per cent. as a result of federation.

In addition, the charities in numerous smaller cities have combined in federations for collections, and the increase has been large in every case, spectacular in some. According to the report of the President of the St. Louis Federation, the increase there was 67 per cent. Basing their conclusions on the experience of these other cities, the men who are forwarding the movement here make the—in comparison—rather cautious estimate that federation in Manhattan and the Bronx will mean an increase of at least 30 per cent. in the collections for Jewish charities here.

After Chicago's fourteen years of federation nearly five times as much is being collected annually now as before the federation went into effect. Other cities, after short periods of federation, have doubled and trebled their collections. During the last five years alone Chicago has increased its receipts 110 per cent., and federation cities generally have added to their revenue about 70 per cent. New York has not kept pace with the cities that have had federations, and its increase in collections in this time has been only 31 per cent.

The total amount that must be collected to assure the various institutions of this city at least as great an income as they had during 1915 cannot be definitely stated at the present time, as it depends on the number of institutions that join the federation at the outset. The question of federation has been brought up at the annual meeting of Directors of a number of the greatest philanthropic institutions, and in every case the plan has been adopted with enthusiasm. But there are also a number of institutions whose Directors hold their annual meetings in the Autumn, and it has been impossible for these to take official action on the subject up to the present time. And so the provision has been made by the committee in charge that persons subscribing to the federation may specify, if they want to, which institutions are to receive their donations. Thus even if an institution were not to be in the federation at the outset, money contributed especially for it would be turned over to it, and the federation in this instance would serve only as a receiving agency for the institution in question. There are about 100 large Jewish organizations engaged in philanthropic work in the city at the present time, and supported by voluntary contribution, and the present indications are that all of them will be integral parts of the federation before the beginning of the next year.

As an indication of the financial prospects of federation, an instance may be cited. One man who had been for years in the habit of making small contributions to a number of different charities, when the federation plan was outlined to him, drew a letter file from his desk

Will This New Author Prove a Second Conrad?

James Huneker, the Noted Critic, Prophesies About William McFee, Whose Story of the Sea Has Captured Literary London

William McFee.
(From an original drawing by Arthur J. Elder.)

By James Huneker

PICTURE to yourselves the engine room of an oceangoing steamship, not one of those floating palaces that carry bored millionaires or society folk bound for newer golf links across polite seas; but a freighter without style, and run by men whose muscle and wit are their only capital. Imagine an engineer, not the chief, but a subordinate, who devotes his leisure to hard reading, who is in love with the English language, English classics, a born phrasemaker, and determined to write novels. And you will have imagined William McFee, whose name, despite his English parentage, smacks of the Celt.

A newcomer with only two books behind him, and some miscellaneous writings, he has suddenly achieved a critical recognition that must have surprised him, for, like most rough diamonds, he is modest, though, unlike most rough diamonds, he is singularly sophisticated. Practically unknown here, his new book is called "Casuals of the Sea," and it deals with a small group of English folk, both on land and sea. It reeks with actuality, for the author's sincerity is a form of his talent.

William McFee was born at sea in 1881. His father, a sea Captain, was nearing the English coast after a long voyage when the happy event took place. Dedicated from the cradle, one might say, the boy spent some years before he again sniffed the salt spray. The family settled in North London, perhaps not far from the spot where his story begins. He underwent the usual schooling and was soon in an engineering shop at Aldgate. He fell in love with machinery about the same time he read Kipling. That writer settled his future. He affianced himself to the sea and to letters, and this polygamous union has proved a happy one. When at leisure he spent his time in the reading rooms of the Northampton Institute and the British Museum. He read omnivorously. His appetite for information was voracious. He met down Chelsea way, where he lived for a time at Cheyne Walk, such writers as Hillaire Belloc, Oliver Onions, Nicholls, Tweed, and Herbert Allingham. In 1905 he had his first job on a ship bound for Trieste, and as an engineer he has spent the last decade, with interludes of landlubbering, in various remote countries as well as in England and America. He began writing "Casuals of the Sea" in 1908 in Japan. He has been in South America, and, since the outbreak of the war, at Saloniki and Port Said. At the present writing he is somewhere in the Mediterranean. With a romancer's luck he was in the Liverpool Street Terminal at the moment of the Zeppelin raid in 1914, and wrote an extensive account of that thrilling episode.

But it is the formidable amount of literature that he devoured on his voyaging that impresses most. He has said: "I know that one's luck must be backed by hard work, and writing in one's bunk after eleven hours' manual toil, plus anxiety and the certainty of being hauled out at midnight, is horrible." Horrible, too, the list of his favorite writers, Sallust, Livy, Florus, Paterculus, Shakespeare, Gibbon, Horace, Balzac, Tolstoy, Whitman, Goethe, Emerson—not to mention Joseph Conrad and Hawthorne. A seemingly indigestible mess if absorbed by a weak or dyspeptic stomach. Fancy an engineer reading and assimilating a library, and in his own composition leaving little or no traces of those magnificent mental rations. Whatever his faults, and he has many, his books are not "literary." He has temperament, for without temperament there is no talent; he has vision, and no doubt the voice will be perfected as to express his own native music.

The man has been described by a friend as "reserved." He is big boned, with blonde hair, blue eyes, a typical Briton. He is as strong as a bull, very gentle, fond of children and cats. His physical endurance is remarkable. "I have never seen him tired," adds our informant. Evidently strong, even stronger than a professional book reviewer, with the muscular equipment of a blacksmith. His opinion of himself and his work is not exalted, but behind the diffident mask are an iron will and plenty of ambition. He does not write for a popular audience, nor does he despise the public. But he insists on telling his tale in his own fashion, and if the verdict is favorable, well and good; if not—that won't keep him from sleeping. It is my notion that Flaubert is his major god; indeed, he has been compared with the great Frenchman, which rather taxes one's idea of critical credulity; also with Dickens, Zola, Conrad, and William De Morgan.

These comparisons are not altogether futile taken as indices of Mr. McFee's literary ancestry, yet they are in the air. The new man is individual. As an artist he is incomplete, faulty, given to prolixity; above all, not an architect. "Casuals of the Sea" leaves much to be desired in the matter of construction. Whether the author emulated Conrad's elliptical method in "Chance" is not for us to say; certainly he has failed if he did, for with all its apparent discursiveness "Chance" is carved from the single block, and, as if at a sitting.

"Casuals" might be split asunder in three parts. The three sections, "The Suburb," "The City," "The Sea," are in reality three separate stories, lightly yoked by a conventional manoeuvre. You have assisted at the evocation of a sordid family history. This loosely spun pattern does not interfere with the reader's enjoyment, and after finishing the novel and getting the proper perspective, you are struck by its persistent if unobtrusive design, and in his modulation of events his simplicity is sometimes baffling. McFee envisages life in this desultory, unrounded manner. It is all an enigma, this existence of ours between earth and sky.

He is not a romantic pessimist like Hardy, nor does he philosophize brilliantly like Meredith. He is not "modern," not "smart." He is not a stylist. He reminds one at times of Dickens, especially in his humorous passages, but otherwise he does not see life in the least like that master. I should say that, personal temperament aside, McFee has been influenced more by the Russians, Dostoievsky and Tolstoy, and the French realists, Balzac, Flaubert, and Zola, than he would care to admit. He sees objectively. He has the gift of projecting upon paper vivid images that instantly evoke a character, a place, a situation. He is a romantic realist. Never sentimental, like the majority of his contemporaries, nevertheless his book is suffused with pity. He loves humanity. Art will never get in the way of his sympathy for suffering and the lowly, the stepchildren of nature who lead humble lives in corners of cities and ships. Best of all, he has genuine power, and that is worth a wilderness of technical shortcomings. A writer of virile power is a rarity in this hour of insipid embroidery and mucilaginous sentimentalists.

Little Hannibal Gooderich—whose surname throws much light on the mental processes of his parents—became first fond of the sea in the schoolroom. No one suspected it. He was more than a backward pupil; he was positively stupid. A lazy child, he grew up into a loutish lad. His mother fairly despaired of his future. She was a widow when she went to live in Jubilee Street E., after leaving Maple Avenue, in North London. Her other son had gone to Africa and had been killed. Her daughter, Minnie—the fruit of an unconventional union before her marriage—was off on the Continent in God knows what company. So Mrs. Gooderich had only Hannibal to console her, and the filial consolation was still to come. She did charwork in offices hard by her home. Her brother-in-law, a prospering builder over at Kennington, got her the job. It was poorly paid and the work exhausting. The poor woman had not always been in such a strait. Her husband, an engineer, had kept the roof over her head, and if Minnie had been less intractable and if Bert had not gone soldiering, the conduct of Hannibal might have been better regulated.

But Minnie had left for parts unknown with a moneyed man, and the elder Gooderich had fallen into a pond while drunk, and the widow was practically alone. Her nearest friend, an American woman, Mrs. Gaynor, lived in North London, but one day came with her son to see Mrs. Gooderich. That put a flea into the worthy lady's ear. If young Gaynor could go to sea why not the obstreperous Hannibal? She consulted Mr. Brown, her portly brother-in-law, who scoffed at the idea. Preposterous! Let Hannibal be apprenticing himself to some master who won't spare the rod. Then Amy Brown, one of the three delightfully vulgar daughters of the builder, burdens herself with the cause of Hannibal. She sets up a shop, the "Little Brown Box," where the pair of young people play at selling tobacco. The business proved unexpectedly successful. But Hannibal has the growing pains of an embryo sailor. He is bored by the shop, bored by Amy's evident preference for his company, and he resolves to cut the whole enterprise. An unexpected encounter with a seafaring man settles the matter. Without a word to Amy, who deserves gratitude, he goes to sea on a tramp steamship, first as a boy in the mess room of its engineers, later as a coaler in that hell called the boiler room.

Alas! the romance of the sea vanishes at the first qualms. Hannibal is deadly sick. He recovers and attends to his prosaic duties as steward for three engineers. These characters are carved with crystal clearness. The author has a gift of characterization, and, while he is often diffuse in his descriptions, his humans are always veracious portraits. Hannibal's mother and the American woman, a practical mystic—as are most mystics — Hannibal, his father, his brother Bert—for the few chapters in which he appears—the Brown family, the crew, officers, engineers, are all viable figures.

McFee's pages are sometimes overcrowded; he has at least a tithe of Zola's aptitude in the handling of masses; but the clarity of his style, combined with his eye of a painter, never fail to produce precise, sharply defined images. Hannibal suffers, develops through suffering, and when we part with him he is almost a man. That you will like him is another question. There is no reason why you should, if you adhere to that most venerable of heresies in the Church of Fiction, the "sympathetic character." However, Hannibal interests, and that's the next best thing. His passive adventures in the Far East—he is hardly a dynamic nature—make admirable reading. Mr. McFee has "lived" all these happenings. I shan't call him the "Conrad of the engine room"—Conrad the archangel of the phrase magical—nor make other fatuous discoveries; but he has strength, sincerity, and a marked talent for painting a picture, evoking a mood, creating atmosphere. And, somehow, his story of the sea is "different" in the Stendhal sense. He plays with the same counters as Kipling, Conrad, and the rest, and he, no more than any writer handling such an enormous theme as the sea, does not escape monotony.

There is little danger that Minnie Gooderich will ever become a "Burning Topic" at the women clubs. She is not a downright bad one; she is like the majority of men and women, neither black nor white, a mediocre gray. She "sins" with wide-open eyes, sins joylessly, though profitably. She is not a Magdalen over whom sentimentalists weep becomingly. Her motto is: Get money! But to accomplish her ends she is not an Iago in petticoats. She will never enter Lady Gophir's House of Reclamation. She sees through that exhausted sensualist's philanthropic game. Her speech to Antony Gilfillan, the man with whom she enters the primrose path, is illuminating: "Was I right, after all, when I said it was money did everything?" This rings as true as Balzac. She craves luxury — she does not possess a planturous temperament; because it means power, freedom. The metallic clink of gold coin reverberates in her own metallic soul. She is as hard as steel, and not particularly attractive. The adventuress is not in her make-up, despite her talk of adventures, her desire to see the world. She is not the harlot of the romancers. She will never go to the devil. Well-poised, absolutely devoid of morals—rather on the other side of good and evil—she neither enthralls nor disgusts. Firmly etched this girl lives before us. She runs off with Gilfillan, does not pose as a "deserted" victim, and catches a gullible sea Captain, who later marries her.

Mr. McFee balances the scales in his moral judgments. He is, I venture to say, an immoralist, that is, he does not condemn Minnie's action, nor does he pronounce it good. He knows that evil and good have been since the beginning of time, and still are bedfellows. There is no Lecky-like embellished pity for the prostitute as a class. So he casts no stones, does not moralize. Life is his quest and Minnie is alive, and if her profession—surely the saddest in the world—is abhorrent she is not set before us on the pedestal so often accorded her sisters, the pedestal of the "reclaimed woman." That way sentimentalism lies.

The frame in which she is shown is both real and diverting. Mrs. Olga Berenice Wilfley, "authoress" of such a "sobbing" book as "The Licencees of Love," is a "lady journalist"—may her tribe never decrease because of the gayety of nations!—and engages the greenhorn Minnie as typist and general houseworker. Minnie has one weakness concealed within the iron carapace of her nature. She is given to reading "At the Mercy of Tiberius," which she prefers to her employer's effusions. How she goes to Mrs. Wilfley, how she sits through a "conversazione" at the studio in company with a half dozen concrete cults is all the finest fooling. Mr. McFee has a light hand with the knout. Antony Gilfillan, the advertising magnate, looms up in the page portentously, and is the unvarnished portrait of a semi-monstrous personality. But Minnie and her ineluctable selfishness tops him. "Casuals of the Sea" is more than a promising book from a beginner. If it may be chopped into a trinity of tales, if it is too episodical, if it slowly gets under way, it is, withal, a novel of undeniable distinction.

Mr. McFee has written especially for The New York Times his impressions of life in the British transport service. They will be published in the Magazine Section next Sunday.

will not yield himself willingly to execution as a franc-tireur, is to measure right by different standards, according to whether it is applicable to one's self or to another. We call that arbitrary and unrighteous.

The Gazette de Hollande of July 30 said:

When with a sudden and unseen blow the Lusitania was sunk and over 1,000 defenseless men, women, and children were drowned, Germany found cause for rejoicing. A medal was struck in honor of the event, and the school children were given holiday. When the Captain of the Brussels endeavored to save his vessel from a similar fate by forcing the hostile submarine to submerge, he committed a deed punishable by death. At least that is the view taken by German Kultur.

It is interesting to compare these two instances. When the German submarine commander was lying in wait for the Lusitania he knew that if he failed he could slink away. When the Captain of the Brussels endeavored to force the German submarine to submerge he knew failure meant instant destruction. Yet, according to that Kultur which Germany has been so anxious to spread in Europe, while it was right and honorable to sink the Lusitania and her human freight, it was wrong and treacherous of Captain Fryatt to attempt to save his ship from a similar fate. The shooting of this luckless Captain should help to bring home the fact that the ideals for which Germany stands are utterly and fundamentally different from those of the rest of Europe.

Everybody remembers by the cable dispatches the fury of the press of the Allies over the matter. On July 31 the British Premier, on the interpellation of Sir Edward Carson in the House of Commons, made the following statement:

Yes, sir. I deeply regret to say that it appears to be true that Captain Fryatt has been murdered by the Germans. His Majesty's Government have heard with the utmost indignation of this atrocious crime against the law of nations and the usages of war. Coming as it does contemporaneously with the lawless cruelties to the population of Lille and other occupied districts of France, it shows that the German high command have under the stress of military defeat renewed their policy of terrorism. It is impossible to guess to what further atrocities they may proceed. His Majesty's Government, therefore, desire to repeat emphatically that they are resolved that such crimes shall not, if they can help it, go unpunished. When the time arrives they are determined to bring to justice the criminals, whoever they may be, and whatever their station. In such cases as this the man who authorizes the system under which such crimes are committed may well be the most guilty of all. The question of what immediate action should be taken is engaging the earnest consideration of the Government.

Although the German Government, after the communiqué of July 27, continued to remain silent, the German press justified the deed as follows—the first from the Weser Zeitung of July 29, under the heading "Punishment for Attack by a British Freight Steamer on a German U-Boat":

The capture of the English steamer Brussels by the German naval forces is one of many fortunate incidents of the war, another being to put into our hands the crew of the trawler King Stephen, who have on their conscience a refusal to help the crew of a sinking Zeppelin. Captain Fryatt was known to the German Admiralty for an insolent, treacherous attack on U-33. The British Captain was given the highest rewards for his franc-tireur stroke, but before he could try another act of illegal warfare he fell into German hands and was shot, as justice required.

This will not fail to arouse everywhere the greatest excitement and our enemies will certainly start another indignation campaign. We can pass it by with a cold smile, for there is no shadow of doubt about the justice of the sentence, and, moreover, there is not even any ground for the slightest feeling of human compassion as there might be for ordinary franc-tireurs who forget themselves when the enemy appears on their hearth. In this case the Captain of the merchant ship, out of vanity and greed of gain, deliberately overstepped what he well knew to be the international bounds of naval warfare and tried to destroy a whole German crew with their ship, while he must have been aware that his own life and the lives of his crew were fully secured against any German attack. Such a crime permits of nothing except the required punishment, and that punishment is rendered particularly valuable because it also smites the British Government and its system.

The second is from the Kölnische Volkszeitung of the same date with the heading, "A Just Expiation":

The necessity of protecting honorable and chivalrous combatants against perfidious and murderous attacks compels the military command to visit all unpermitted attacks with the strongest punishment. The Captain who beneath a harmless mask flashes a dagger against an unsuspecting person is a murderer; that he acts on instructions from higher authority does not exonerate him. But the offense of the British Admiralty is ten times greater than Captain Fryatt's. This is the first time that the German Navy had an opportunity to show what it thinks of British merchant Captains who seek to destroy German submarines, and of those who give these Captains their instructions. It is language which will be understood in London, because it is not expressed in diplomatic notes, but uttered in powder and shot.

It will probably arouse the same storm of indignation against German barbarism as was evoked by the Cavell case. That must not disturb us, because we have right on our side. The judgment of the Bruges court-martial was severe, but just.

Another German view of the affair published only a few days ago in the Kreuz-Zeitung of Berlin, by Professor Kruckman, puts a political aspect on the case. Professor Kruckman is quoted in part as follows:

Captain Fryatt was murdered with the

Captain Charles Fryatt

deliberate intention of exasperating British public opinion and of enabling pan-German Annexationists and anti-Bethmannites (opponents of the German Chancellor) to cry:

"England will never forgive us now. We must fight her to the last drop of blood."

Nobody who knew England could be in the slightest doubt that the shooting of the English Captain must produce the final development of the war into one of pitiless fighting to the bloodiest of ends. By shooting Fryatt we have begun this new phase, and now there is no turning back.

It would be an act of supererogation to cite the laws and customs of the seas formed and commonly acknowledged by the great seafaring nations, past and present. An opinion of Chief Justice Marshall covers them all. And in that opinion the act of Captain Fryatt on March 20 is amply justified. But Germany appeared late in the history of the seas and had no laws, customs, or traditions which, for sailormen, often amount to laws. Therefore, what has Germany to say on the subject?

The German Admiralty admit in their Appendix to the Naval Prize Regulations, June 22, 1914, and published Aug. 3, 1914, that the crew of an armed enemy merchant vessel are to be treated as prisoners of war if they resist capture. Thus, if Captain Fryatt's vessel had been armed, had resisted capture, and had later been captured, he would have been treated as a prisoner of war.

But the nature of arms is not designated and Dr. Hans Wehberg, a German international lawyer, does not specify what shall constitute defense, the legality of which he admits (Das Seekriegsrecht, 1915):

The resistance of enemy merchant ships to capture would be then only not permissible if a rule against this had found common recognition. But in truth no single example can be produced from international precedents in which the States have held resistance as not permissible. Much rather in the celebrated decision of Lord Stowell in the case of the Catharina Elizabeth resistance was declared permissible, and Article 16 of the American Naval War Code takes up the same standpoint. Also by far the greater number of authors and the Institute of International Law share this view.

(Article 12, Paragraph 2 of the Oxford Rules says that it is permissible to public and also private enemy ships to defend themselves against the attack of an enemy ship.)

Also de lege ferenda the prevailing view is to defend. Should great merchant ships worth a million allow themselves to be taken by smaller ships only because the latter comply with the requirements of a so-called warship?

(This consideration also led the Committee of the Institute of International Law to recommend to that body that resistance should be declared permissible. Of the remarks of Rolin-Jaequemyns, Annuaire de l'Institut, XXVI., Page 518 et seq., Page 284.)

The enemy merchant ship has then the right of defense against an enemy attack, and this right he can exercise against visit, for this is indeed the first act of capture. The attacked merchant ship can indeed itself seize the overpowered warship as a prize.

(See also Fiore, Annuaire de l'Institut, XXVI., Page 517, and the prevailing opinion hereon. See Triepel, Zeitschr.f. Volkerrecht a.a.O., Page 285.)

Thus in the light of German law and German legal interpretation thereof Captain Fryatt was acting well within his rights in attempting to ram a hostile submarine. Had he been armed he might have been successful. Even then he would have been a prisoner of war, for the Germans would have been estopped, under their own regulations, from treating him otherwise. As it was he used the only arm available—his ship. And because he used his ship and not a gun he was tried, convicted, and executed by a court of German naval officers as a "franc-tireur of the sea."

Our Record-Breaking Shipping Year

THE merchant shipping, American and foreign, cleared from seaports of the United States for foreign ports during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, was the largest in the history of the United States. It totaled 25,475,103 net tons. These record figures were reached in spite of the effects of the European war, notably the capture of the great seaport of Antwerp by the Germans, the closing of the Black Sea to trade, the blockade of the ports of the Central Powers, the withdrawal of German and Austrian vessels from commerce, and the dangers to navigation on account of submarines and mines.

Until the present figures eclipsed it, the greatest volume of shipping ever cleared from our ports to those overseas was that for the year ended June 30, 1914, just before the start of the war, which reached a total of 24,872,403 net tons.

American shipping cleared for overseas ports all over the world during the fiscal year just closed was more than three times that of 1914. It totaled 2,448,305 net tons, as against 745,242 net tons for the fiscal year 1914.

During the past fiscal year our net tonnage for the export trade to Europe reached the highest figure in our history. Though the net tonnage in 1914 was half of 1 per cent. larger, much of it then was for the passenger trade, which in 1916 was relatively small.

The total clearances from American ports to France and Italy almost doubled in 1916, those to Norway and Denmark and Sweden more than doubled, and those to Greece nearly tripled.

American shipping engaged in the South American trade developed more rapidly during the last year than the shipping to any other part of the globe. The American tonnage cleared for South American ports was almost five times greater than in 1914. In the Argentine trade the increase was especially noticeable.

Of the total tonnage of shipping cleared from American for foreign ports in the fiscal year ended June 20, 1916, 25 per cent. was American, as against only 13 per cent. in 1914.

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City _____ (N. Y. Times, Aug. 20.)

and glanced over the correspondence of the societies to which he had been contributing. He found that during the previous year he had contributed $270.

"I thought it was larger than that," he exclaimed. "It seemed to me that I was always sending somebody a check for $25 or so. Your new plan is practical—you may put me down for a thousand a year."

This man said he had been under the impression that he had been giving something between five hundred and a thousand dollars to charity each year. This is one of the incidents which lead the persons interested in the Jewish charities to believe that the aggregate income will be very materially increased by the federation plan. When the plan was brought up for discussion many other men were found who had no idea how much their annual contributions to charitable institutions aggregated. They were willing to give a stipulated amount each year, they said, but instead, in the past, they had made numerous small donations and had patronized generously large numbers of "entertainments for charity."

The "entertainments for charity" are to be done away with under the new plan. The consensus of opinion of persons interested in the charities is that these entertainments are frequently expensive in that they leave the impression of rather generous contributions, despite the fact that a large percentage of the receipts go to pay the expenses. In not a few cases, of course, the entertainments have resulted in a loss instead of a profit. The elimination of entertainments is one of the many features of this plan, which is to end duplication of effort and introduce efficiency into philanthropy.

Felix M. Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has been chosen Chairman of the Organization Committee. He has always been deeply interested in Jewish charities and is Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee of Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, which has sent over $5,500,000 abroad since the outbreak of the European war.

"The financial burden of our societies has grown heavier each year until, at the present time, more than $2,000,000 must be raised to enable the societies to meet their urgent needs," Mr. Warburg said in discussing the Federation plans with a representative of THE SUNDAY TIMES. "The Federation has set itself to the task of procuring adequate support for our societies. The existing methods must be improved. Today each society sends out its own appeals for members and contributors, and all compete for public support. The contributor is dismayed by the number of appeals he receives; the procedure is wasteful, costly, and ineffective.

"Some who give often, but in driblets, overestimate unconsciously the amount they subscribe to charities, and would gladly give a larger sum if they could make a single contribution for the benefit of all societies. Persons whose means are small, but who would give $10 or $20 to all the charities combined, are often afraid to have their names appear on the list of members of one society because to do so invites appeals from fifty other organizations.

"The federation will introduce co-operation; it will create a central agency to collect for all. The contributor will be able to make a single subscription for the benefit of all societies and to designate how much he desires to be paid to any particular institution, and there will be no need of endless appeals. Collections will be made more economically and more efficiently by the new means than was the case under the old method.

"At present we have more than 50,000 contributors to our various charitable societies, of whom about 20,000 are women. Some give thousands of dollars; at the other end of the scale there are thousands who make sacrifices for 25 cents a month. We hope to enroll in the federation the multi-millionaire and the shop worker.

"We shall need the co-operation of all who have at heart the needs of our charitable and philanthropic societies, and we shall have to call upon them for their personal exertions. I am certain that the leaders in the community will rise to the opportunity and meet the need, and that before the year is over the federation will have been successfully launched."

Case of Capt. Fryatt, Shot as "Franc Tireur"

British Commander of the Brussels Was Betrayed to Germans by a Watch Presented to Him for Attempting to Ram Submarine

NEVER has this war produced a stronger contrast than the pleasant scene in the Harwich Council Chamber and the grim scene in the Town Hall at Bruges four months later. The first honored a brave man. The second sent the brave man to his death on account of the deed for which he had been honored.

At Harwich the Council Chamber sometimes serves as a police court, for the Mayor is also the City Magistrate; and over the bench hangs a brace of Mauser rifles, a trophy of the South African war. On this occasion the dock had been turned into a place of honor, festooned with the union jack. There sat Captain Fryatt, the hero of the occasion, nervously twirling his cap while he listened to what the Mayor said about him.

Everybody in Harwich knew Captain Charles Fryatt. He had lived all his life in the suburb of Parkeston. He was well known to the Dutch of Rotterdam, too, for between Harwich and Rotterdam for years he had made fortnightly trips as the Captain of the Great Eastern Railway Company's steamship Brussels. At Parkeston he had a wife and seven children. They, too, were in the Council Chamber, all clad in their best.

On the last trip the Brussels, on March 20, off the Maas Lightship, had encountered a German submarine. The crew and passengers of the Harwich boat first knew of the presence of the submarine when they felt the quiver of the keel grating upon the U-boat's upper works. The Brussels stopped almost instantly. The submarine came up alongside, so close "that you could have leaned over the bulwarks and hung your cap on the periscope." With the dreadful tales of the Dutch liners Tubantia and Palembang a week old the passengers and crew were too horror-stricken to move. Death seemed certain.

Then a strange thing happened. The propellers of the Brussels began to churn. As the ship turned the submarine began to slide along her side aft. If once the swirling propeller blades touched the German craft they would rend her plates like paper. By an extraordinary manœuvre the submarine suddenly swung clear and then dived and was seen no more. The men on the Brussels kept long watch. No shot came. No torpedo was discharged.

All this Captain Fryatt told in the simple language of a Harwich sailor to the people assembled in the Council Chamber. Then the Mayor presented him with a gold watch inscribed with his name and the deed. That watch and the inscription it contained led to his death.

Three months passed, when on June 23 the Brussels was captured by a couple of submarines and taken to Zeebrugge as a prize of war. At Zeebrugge the prisoners were searched, the watch found, and Captain Fryatt identified and sent to Bruges, together with his officers and crew. Later they were all sent to the Ruhleben Prison Camp. On the night of July 26 Captain Fryatt was hastily brought back to Bruges—indeed, information differs as to whether he had really left Bruges. The next morning he was taken to the Town Hall, arraigned before a naval court-martial on the charge of being "a freebooter of the sea," and was sentenced to death by shooting. That afternoon, against a wall behind the Town Hall, the sentence was carried out.

The world first heard of the tragedy through the following German communiqué, sent to Amsterdam the next day, Friday, July 28:

On Thursday, at Bruges, before the court-martial of the Marine Corps, the trial took place of Captain Charles Fryatt of the British steamer Brussels, which was brought in as a prize. The accused was condemned to death because, although he was not a member of a combatant force, he made an attempt on the afternoon of March 20, 1916, to ram the German submarine U-33 near the Maas lightship. The accused, as well as the first officer and the chief engineer of the steamer, received at the time from the British Admiralty a gold watch as a reward of his brave conduct on that occasion, and his action was mentioned with praise in the House of Commons.

On the occasion in question, disregarding the U-boat's signal to stop and show his national flag, he turned at a critical moment at high speed on the submarine, which escaped the steamer by a few meters only by immediately diving. He confessed that in so doing he had acted in accordance with the instructions of the Admiralty.

The sentence was confirmed yesterday (Thursday) afternoon and carried out by shooting.

One of the many nefarious franc-tireur proceedings of the British merchant marine against our war vessels has thus found a belated but merited expiation.

On the same evening the British Foreign Office published the following correspondence with the American Ambassador at Berlin, through the American Ambassador at London, which began soon after the Brussels was captured:

Foreign Office, June 28, 1916.

Immediate.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the United States Ambassador, and has the honor to state that he would be much obliged if the United States Ambassador at Berlin could be requested by telegraph to ascertain the names of the British subjects who were on board the S. S. Brussels when she was recently captured by German warships and taken to Zeebrugge.

Sir E. Grey understands that there were six British stewardesses on board, and he trusts that they will be repatriated at an early date.

Embassy of the United States of America,
London, July 1, 1916.

The American Ambassador presents his compliments to his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, in reply to the note Sir Edward Grey was good enough to address to him on June 28 (No. 1213-16) concerning the British subjects who were on board the S. S. Brussels when that vessel was captured by German warships, has the honor to state that he is now in receipt of a telegraphic communication from the Ambassador at Berlin to the effect that the officers and crew of the Harwich steamer Brussels are safe and well, and are now interned at Ruhleben.

The master of the vessel desires that his wife may be informed, and it is requested that parcels may be sent from England to these prisoners.

It appears that the five stewardesses were separated from the crew at Cologne, and Mr. Gerard is inquiring of the German Government as to their present whereabouts and urging their prompt repatriation.

Foreign Office, July 13, 1916.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the United States Ambassador and has the honor to refer to his Excellency's note of the 1st instant, relative to the situation of the officers and crew of the captured S. S. Brussels.

His Majesty's Government are now in receipt of information to the effect that it is stated in the Telegraaf of the 16th instant that Captain Fryatt of that vessel is to be tried by court-martial at Ghent on the charge of ramming a German submarine, and Sir E. Grey will be greatly obliged if the United States Ambassador at Berlin can be requested by telegraph to be good enough to inquire whether this report is correct.

Sir E. Grey will be grateful if Mr. Gerard's reply can also be communicated by telegraph.

Foreign Office, July 20, 1916.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the United States Ambassador and has the honor to refer to Sir E. Grey's note of the 18th instant, respecting the report of the pending trial of Captain Fryatt of the S. S. Brussels for ramming a German submarine.

Sir E. Grey would be greatly obliged if the United States Ambassador at Berlin could be requested by telegraph to take all possible steps to secure the proper defense of Captain Fryatt in the event of the court-martial being held, and if his Excellency could be informed confidentially that his Majesty's Government are satisfied that, in committing the act impugned, Captain Fryatt acted legitimately in self-defense for the purpose of evading capture or destruction.

Foreign Office, July 25, 1916.

Immediate.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the United States Ambassador and has the honor to refer to Sir E. Grey's note of the 20th instant respecting the reported trial of Captain Fryatt of the S. S. Brussels.

Sir E. Grey would be greatly obliged if the United States Ambassador at Berlin could be informed that should the allegations on which the charge against Captain Fryatt is understood to be based be established by evidence, his Majesty's Government are of opinion that his action was perfectly legitimate.

His Majesty's Government consider that the act of a merchant ship in steering for an enemy submarine and forcing her to dive is essentially defensive and precisely on the same footing as the use by a defensively armed vessel of her defensive armament in order to resist capture, which both the United States Government and his Majesty's Government hold to be the exercise of an undoubted right.

The next day the British Foreign Office addressed the American Ambassador at London, prefacing its remarks with a copy of the German communiqué of July 28, and adding:

His Majesty's Government find it difficult to believe that a master of a merchant vessel who, after German submarines adopted the practice of sinking merchant vessels without warning and without regard for the lives of passengers or crew, took a step which appeared to afford the only chances of saving not only his vessel, but the lives of all on board, can have been deliberately shot in cold blood for this action.

If the German Government have in fact perpetrated such a crime in the case of a British subject held prisoner by them, it is evident that a most serious condition of affairs has arisen.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is therefore obliged, on behalf of his Majesty's Government, to request that urgent inquiry be made by the United States Embassy at Berlin whether the report in the press of the shooting of Captain Fryatt is true, in order that his Majesty's Government may have without delay a full and undoubted account of the facts before them.

July 29, 1916.

The American Ambassador presents his compliments to his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, with reference to the notes which Lord Grey was good enough to address to Mr. Page on the 18th and 20th instant, respectively, has the honor to inclose herewith a paraphrase of a telegram regarding the case of Captain Fryatt, of the S. S. Brussels, which has been received from the Ambassador at Berlin.

Berlin, July 27 (5 P. M.)

Referring to your telegrams Nos. 821 and 824, I brought the case of Fryatt, Captain of the S. S. Brussels, to the attention of the Imperial Foreign Office in writing on the 20th and 22nd, and requested an opportunity to engage counsel. A verbal reply was made yesterday, stating that the trial was fixed for today at Bruges. It was added that the Foreign Office had requested a postponement if possible.

I have today received a written reply stating that it is impossible to grant a postponement, inasmuch as German submarine witnesses could not be further detained.

Major Neumann has been appointed by the German authorities to defend Fryatt. He is in civil life an attorney and justizrat.

Meanwhile throughout the world there had been an expression of great indignation over the work of the German court-martial at Bruges. And nowhere was this indignation more vehemently expressed than in Holland, where it was a tradition that a shipmaster should preserve the lives of his people on board even to the extent of armed defense. Said a leading article in the Nieuw Rotterdamsche Courant of July 29:

Submarine war at the time Fryatt made his unsuccessful attempt was a discredit to humanity. It was carried out in the most remorseless manner. To get a German submarine in sight meant death for hundreds who, in the German communiqué, are now referred to as "franc-tireurs." To escape death one had, of necessity, to defend one's self, and this was admittedly permitted, because the submarine war was against all right. It may be right to call these men franc-tireurs, but the Germans will have to acknowledge that it was not the men themselves but the German method of warfare that made them franc-tireurs, and this element must be considered before any sentence passed can be called righteous. To claim the right to kill hundreds of citizens on sight and then mark out the man who

Pennsylvania Tries New Government Methods

Economy Commissioner Says That State Has Best Machinery in Union and Tells About Administrative Changes Planned

PENNSYLVANIA went on a tour of the country recently to see if any of her sister States were better managed and governed than herself and to learn wherein she might improve the economy and efficiency of her methods at Harrisburg. She found nothing in New York that she considered worth copying. Michigan and Illinois had nothing to show in the way of an improvement on Keystone ways, and as for Wisconsin, says Harry S. McDevitt, the man who made the inquiries of the States, "Wisconsin told us a lot about the glory and greatness of La Follette, but she can't buy corn or anything else more economically than we can." The State of Massachusetts had some worth-while institutions, in the opinion of the efficiency hunters, but nothing that they have yet decided to adopt. The most helpful suggestion was found in Ohio's central Board of Control of all the State institutions for the insane and other classes of dependents.

McDevitt is the Solicitor of Pennsylvania's comparatively new Economy and Efficiency Commission and the man who is doing practically all the work preliminary to tearing down and rebuilding a lot of the machinery of the State Government. Having arrived at their conclusion that Pennsylvania, even as it is, is as well governed as any other State in the Union and much better governed than most of them, the Commissioners are working to devise something entirely home made in the way of improved administrative methods.

Pennsylvania has the best of underpinning to rebuild upon. There is a population of 8,000,000 and as varied an assortment of natural riches and resources as any State in the Union can boast, a list of products ranging all the way from steel to scrapple. There is no State debt, no direct tax and, so says McDevitt, no graft in the Government. The public property of the State itself is worth $70,000,000. It costs about $60,000,000 to run the State for each two-year period, for which appropriations are made, and that is just about what the State's revenue, mostly from taxes on corporations, amounts to. It is the opinion of the Efficiency Commission that a million or so could be added to that revenue without finding any new sources of tax income, and that the State's expenditures could be reduced by a million or more without impairing the quantity or quality of the service it is now getting; that, on the contrary, the service might be improved at a smaller outlay.

As a matter of fact Pennsylvania is much better than she is painted outside the State. Her reputation suffers more or less, no doubt, from things that are now ancient State history. The Capitol scandals of ten years ago, with the long string of ruined reputations, three prison sentences and eleven deaths in the sequel, are still remembered.

"We have entirely outlived our Capitol scandals," says McDevitt, "but we are still profiting by the lessons that we got out of them."

When the head of the Efficiency Commission says that Pennsylvania has no graft in her State Government he means that there is nothing big going on in the way of corruption, none of that dishonest "honest graft" once made famous by a statesman of New York. There are still some survivals of the traditional petty forms, but they are so very petty that the money that might be saved by abolishing them would not compensate for the amusement loss of such absurdities, free shaves and hair cuts for Senators, the Legislature's loot packages, and the like.

The loot package is a collection of trinkets that is given, at the State's expense, to each member of the Legislature and each legislative correspondent at the opening of every session. It consists of a hair brush, hat brush, clothes brush, leather card case, pocketbook, pocket knife, fountain pen, and a cake of soap. Each package now costs the State $18, but there has been marked improvement in the price from the taxpayers' point of view.

Two futile efforts have been made in recent years to reform the loot package out of existence. A Socialist member from Reading took his package home and exhibited it in his plumbing shop window as an example of the way the Government robbed the people. But he never returned the goods to the State. The other reformer was a clergyman member. He refused to take his package at all and he let everybody know that he had so refused and he used his good example as a text for an often repeated little sermon on civic probity. But when he was re-elected for a second term on a platform of political integrity and civic virtue he not only took the loot package that was then his conventional due but asked if he could not have, besides, the one he had not taken before.

The Economy and Efficiency Commission hopes to eliminate a great many expensive and confusing lost motions and duplications of effort, to adjust and standardize salaries and co-ordinate departments and institutions that are now running haphazard and overlapping each other without rhyme or reason. The commission also hopes to offer a new constructive plan for the making over of the tax assessing and collecting machinery of the State that will put an end to the annual losses now due, not to willful neglect or dishonest favoritism, but to lack of expert, long-trained service at the disposal of the Government. As it is now, the Auditor General assesses and collects all the taxes. But he and his entire staff go out of office every four years, leaving nobody with both experience and authority to carry on this very complicated piece of public work upon which the amount of the State's revenue entirely depends. It takes at least half of the term of each incumbent in the office to learn what it is all about. In the meantime the work of the corporations to show why they should pay less rather than more is being done by thoroughly trained experts who make a life job of the matter. One of the reform measures to be recommended by the commission will be the creation of a Tax Commission of three with terms ending at different periods to provide for continuity of policy.

"One of the hardest jobs that we have to tackle," says Mr. McDevitt, "is the equalization or standardization of public salaries. I would not say that many of the State salaries are excessive, but they are unequal, and in some cases changes can be made which will yield to the State much more service that is really needed than is now being rendered by this or that employe. The present fault is, for the most part, with the system or lack of system, and not with the individual employe.

"Reorganization and co-ordination are to be two big features of the work of rebuilding the Government of the State. There are now seventy-five different departments and all of their work could be much better done, done with less confusion and greater economy and satisfaction to the public by about fifty departments. We have five thousand employes in departments and four thousand more in institutions. I don't know that we could get along with less, but we surely could get more service from all these men and women if so many of them were not following each other around in circles and duplicating each other's work.

"For example, the game wardens and the forest wardens and the State police were all doing the same things and making the same inspections in the same districts. We have got them to co-operate on such parts of their work as they have in common, and the result is that the duplicating and triplicating have been stopped, and we now have this very essential sort of service in much larger measure and spread over a much greater area of the State without an added cent of cost. If we could get the Department of Labor and Industry and the Department of the Fire Marshal to work together we could save ten thousand dollars a year on fire escape inspections alone and get better results. Four or five different departments have to go over the same ground before a bridge can be built in this State. And so it goes throughout the State government. These things I have mentioned specifically are only illustrations."

The first big reform that the Commission has picked out to go at in detail and put through is that of the State institutions. There are thirty-five of these, each with its own Board of Trustees, appointed by the Governor, but answerable to nobody, and each board going its own way, wise or foolish, without the slightest reference to what any of the other thirty-four boards are doing. They hold State property worth thirty millions of dollars and spend two and a half millions a year. McDevitt has charts showing what they are all spending for supplies, and apparently no two institutions get the same article of supply at anywhere near the same price.

The reform that is to be suggested in this matter of the institutions for the insane and other classes of dependents after all the work of inquiry is completed will be the creation of some central organization through which the purchases for all may be made at an estimated saving of a million dollars. That is only one phase of the proposed reform of institutions. They can become much more self-supporting than they are now, for example. There are more than a thousand acres of tillable land connected with these various homes for the unfortunate. Under the present arrangement not an acre of that land is being used for food production. That is another thing to be corrected.

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War May Eliminate French Money Marriage

Custom of Demanding a Dowry with the Bride and Principles Governing It Cause Discussion Among Prominent Frenchmen

OF the many problems confronting the nations after the present war one of the most important is that concerning marriage. It is generally agreed that the principles formerly governing the negotiation of marriage among the young persons of the older civilizations of Europe must experience a radical change.

In France the whole subject is now being taken up for consideration on its broadest lines by legislators, noted writers, and the great body of the public. As with regard to most of the problems awaiting a new solution, the other nations look for the decision of France in the matter as a guiding light for their own resolutions.

French writers frankly put the questions to be discussed in the following terms: After the war, will a dowry be needed for girls in order for them to find a husband? Will the moral reform which is undoubtedly on the way bring an end to the so-called "money marriage"?

As far as the next generation is concerned, the question is expected to find its solution in an extraordinary phenomenon, first announced from Budapest, then from Vienna, later from German cities, and now receiving a certain confirmation in Paris. This is the fact of the great excess of male children being born in the belligerent countries, a verification of the old-time belief that nature brings a prompt remedy for the destruction of men in warfare, an apparent mystery for which, however, some medical authorities have recently presented seemingly adequate scientific explanations.

In the Baudelocque ward of the great Maternité Hospital in Paris there were born on one day recently twenty-three children. Of these twenty-one were males. On the same day in an adjoining ward of the same hospital seventeen children were born, sixteen being males.

"If this phenomenon should prove to be general," says M. Urbain Gohier, the famous French editor, in the Paris Journal, "it will be the girls who will be scarce and who will be at a premium between the years 1940 and 1950, and money marriages will then probably be no longer discussed."

The problem, however, of immediate interest is that of today, intensified by the fact that marriageable girls are in the majority, while, with every day that the war continues, the men available for marriage are growing fewer. In accordance with the laws of supply and demand it would naturally be expected that men should show themselves more and more exacting when they consider entering the bonds of matrimony. The question is: Will they be exacting in the way of demanding more virtues, qualities, and accomplishments in the girls? Or will they simply insist on more dollars and cents?

M. Gohier tells of the mother of a young man who, in June, 1914, expressed her willingness to have her son marry a girl with a moderate dowry, but who, as the son did not wed, has now withdrawn her consent in that regard. She says: "My son has the Cross of the Legion of Honor and the War Cross. He is now worth more." Such is the attitude of the older generation. It is important to know what influence that attitude will have on the marriage problem in this year and in the immediately succeeding years.

An agitation was recently begun in France to abolish pensions by finding employment, with remuneration equal to the pension, for persons needing it. This is recognized as a movement in accord with the very latest theories regarding the improvement of social conditions by works of an ennobling kind. A similar purpose is set forth as the reason for a campaign which has been undertaken for the total abolition of the dowry.

There are two main sides to the dowry case and an infinity of dependent problems.

On the one side is what is termed in Europe the "American system." In the United States young men take their wives without dowry. They assume the charge and burden of the life in common. They count only on their own energy for the future of the family. Such, at least, is the way the arrangement seems to be; such is the theory held in Europe of the marriage arrangements as they appear to exist in America.

In reality, of course, even in America there is no way of preventing young men from counting on future inheritances when they undertake matrimony. Even though she has no dowry when she marries, a girl of rich family in America is not married like a girl of poor family. But, on the whole, conclude the French writers, there undoubtedly is an American system different from the European system.

In the American system is displayed that "manly dignity which proclaims the determination and the ability of the husband to support his wife and children." Many in Europe follow this American system. In the "European system" there seems to be lacking that assertion of manly determination.

M. Gohier writes:

> Among non-civilized peoples the husband buys his wife. Among ultra-civilized peoples the wife buys her husband. In sound and healthy communities neither buys the other, and love alone is the motive power bringing about unions.

However, there are many problems which do not admit of the same solution when one considers them as affecting the ideal man and the man of actual life. Universal suffrage, for example, and income tax are now questions outside the realm of controversy, since all voters are well informed and all persons liable to taxation are scrupulously anxious to pay their taxes. What would happen if the voters were ignorant, or the taxpayers dishonest?

In the same way, the custom of exacting a dowry is a shocking one where all men are chivalrous and high-minded. Suppose—just for mere argument's sake—that there still existed among men a certain trace of meanness and selfishness, and suddenly the condition of the woman without a dowry becomes a matter for compassion.

The honeymoon does not last always. An hour arrives when the brutal husband shouts in violent tones—or the well-educated husband hints by gestures, allusions and insinuations: "Since I support you, you are my servant, my slave, my object." In other days women put up with this. Now they do so no longer. For a woman to owe her support to a man whom she adores and who adores her is pure joy; but if the adoration has grown cool, it is humiliation.

In the home, as in outside life, the question of money carries on its work of destruction and dissolution. The abyss is dug between the person who has money and the one who has not; between the one who gives money and the one who receives it. Now this very question of money and all the silent comparisons which it causes, all the bitter calculations and all the ignoble reproaches disappear only with the equalizing of the possessions which each of the parties brings into the wedded life.

The custom of the dowry shocks our sensibilities, but the suppression of the dowry puts the woman in a position of inferiority in the conjugal association. How is this dilemma to be met? It is not a matter for legislation; it is a matter for morals and ethics.

It is proposed to abolish the dowry completely. But how are we going to induce all parents to abandon the custom of the dowry, and how are we going to induce the future brides to insist on being taken in marriage without a dowry? If there is not unanimity, how are we going to reform the practice, when the prospective bridegrooms, greatly reduced in number on account of the war, shall in consequence have vastly increased in market value? "My son is now worth more," may be taken as the typical phrase representing the views of one generation summarizing the ideals of an epoch and of a class, crudely exposing its secret thought and obscure sentiments.

Such was the selfishness of the period before the war.

M. Gohier affirms that the war will have brought about a radical change in views on what may be considered as the financial side of matrimony.

> The young generation now of marriageable age will despise the rather ignoble prudence of an older generation. The girls will be proud to show their gratitude and admiration for the defenders of their country in accepting marriage without dowry, the marriage of love and of abnegation. The young heroes will not degrade their heroism by counting the pennies.
>
> They will want a disinterested marriage, the marriage of love and devotion. They will have met so many perils, so many trials, so much suffering, that they would blush for shame at the idea of not meeting life with all its risks, in order to create the happiness and well-being of a wife and children without receiving a reward for doing so. And this is the program of marriage without a dowry.
>
> To be young together, to be poor together, to face together the brief and rapid adventure which is life—is not that far more amusing than taking up quarters in a ready-made and fully equipped nest?
>
> The whole war will purify, elevate and ennoble. Parents may perhaps obstinately insist on the obsolete trades and combinations and continue to calculate real estate values, bags of gold, bonds and stocks and annuities and hopes of inheritance. But the young generation will not need to pay attention to the ancient methods and undoubtedly will not do so.

Eugène Brieux, member of the French Academy and an author of dramas known to the United States, including the much-discussed "Damaged Goods," takes an important part in the discussion regarding the future of the marriage problem. He foresees a far nobler and higher view of matrimony and, most important of all, a new vogue for large families.

There will be an emulation among women in the immediate future as to which can display the greatest number of fine children. A woman will only begin to be in the running when she can say: "I have four of them."

Landlords will no longer be allowed to refuse to rent houses and apartments to couples with young children. Business houses will not be permitted to dismiss employes who desire to get married.

A committee to be formed immediately after the war by a select group of society women "from among the most elegant, the most distinguished, belonging to the finest families of France, queens of the aristocracy, of the arts and of finance," will have for its object to bring back motherhood into fashion. The finest picture in the next exhibition of the Salon, M. Brieux says, will be that of a mother and child.

Young mothers will drive out with their babies in the Bois, proud of exhibiting them as they formerly were of displaying their new hats or gowns or equipages. Women of the bourgeois class will follow the example of the society women, until it will come to be a reproach in France for a wedded couple not to have children.

A further task for the nation will be the saving of infant lives. M. Brieux adds:

> The times assuredly will be changed. Motherhood was not sufficiently respected and positive cruelty was reserved for motherhood outside the bonds of wedlock. Indeed, in this latter regard there might be danger of exaggeration in the opposite direction. Some now suggest that there be shown a like consideration for motherhood in both cases. Undoubtedly maternity courageously accepted may redeem and efface any fault. But marriage is the best guarantee for women against the lightness and egoism of certain men, and any interference with marriage should be for the purpose of strengthening it. It is not to be desired that the population be increased by offspring born out of wedlock.
>
> France needs good married couples, united by love, happy in work, with sufficient confidence in life to wish to perpetuate it and increase it, courageous and conscientious enough with regard to their duties. When the good example is given by those whose imperious obligation it is to give it, when the directing classes are the first to perform what hitherto they have only preached, when the lowly, at last certain of not bringing into the world creatures destined to misery, welcome the newcomers at their table there will still be much to do.
>
> The plant will have been born, but it must be assured of the possibility of development; puericulture must be undertaken. The plant must bear fine blossoms and give fine fruit—this will be the part of proper rearing.
>
> The infant coming into the world is waylaid by many enemies. The frightful figures of infant mortality are well known. In the first year many of them disappear. If we were determined in the right way almost all the infants might live.
>
> But to approach the realization of this dream the mothers must be educated. Heretofore we took little heed in the matter, and science, of which we are so proud, was devoted in greater measure to the improvement of animals than of the human race. My master, Professor Pinard, had the honor of being the first to advance the principle that consideration for the child must begin before it is born.
>
> The agriculturist does not limit himself to caring for the plant after it has grown out of the soil. He prepares the ground for it. The birth of a child is surely a vastly more important matter. Men and women for the most part do not suspect the sacred grandeur of the event, nor the responsibility which they assume with regard to it. It depends almost entirely on them to create happiness or misery; it depends almost entirely on them to create health, that is joy and goodness; or sickness, that is suffering and hatred.
>
> In the alcoholic countries "Sunday children" are known, the offspring of partial drunkenness, and physicians recognize the children of the contaminated and the specialist can tell the children of mothers who have worked hard up to the time when the child was born. Professor Pinard, in his own practice, has increased the average weight of new-born babies ten ounces by imposing rest on the mother during the last two months.
>
> We all know that a baby has all the greater chances of dying the more it is kept from its mother. We know that infant mortality is low for children nursed by the mother. We know that the mother who takes a wet nurse imperils the life of two children, her own and the nurse's. The baby must be preserved from all these dangers and also from those which careful hygienic rules can remove.
>
> There should be a new double rule or formula:
>
> **"Bring into the world all those who can be made to live, and make all those live that have been brought into the world."**

Random Bits

THE Paris representatives of some of the largest exporting and importing firms of the United States and the representatives of French organizations of manufacturers and merchants as well as of the University of Paris and other educational institutions were brought together recently by the American Commercial Attaché in Paris, C. W. A. Veditz, to discuss the possibility of devising a scheme for the interchange of students of commerce between France and the United States. It was suggested at the conference that, while the two countries now exchange professors, it might be more advantageous if they exchanged students who proposed to make foreign trade their career. A committee representing the United States and France was appointed to prepare a tentative plan.

Soldiers at the front in France now enjoy performances of a traveling theatre company, financed by a group of philanthropic French people. The entire paraphernalia necessary for these performances is packed in three big wagons which travel from point to point along the lines in France. The plays are given under a modest canvas roof, and across the front of the stage are the words "Theatre of the Front." The proscenium is decorated with patriotic and warlike insignia—bursting bombs, laurel wreaths, medals of honor, &c. The scenery is limited to two sets, one an interior, the other a rural scene.

A new diamond field has been discovered in the Transvaal, about six miles from the famous Premier diamond mine and eighteen miles from Pretoria. The first finds, it is reported, were exceedingly promising, and there has been a rush of diamond diggers to the new ground.

New steamship service through the Panama Canal from Wellington, New Zealand, to London was inaugurated when the steamer Remuera of the New Zealand Shipping Company passed through the canal last month en route to London. Formerly the vessels of this company sailed around the Cape of Good Hope in the voyage from England and around Cape Horn on the homeward lap, going completely around the world on each trip.

A Source of Innocent Merriment

Well Tended.

George was hampered by a mother whose idea of godliness was cleanliness. Notwithstanding the frequent baths to which he was condemned George thrived exceedingly. One day a neighbor remarked on his rapid growth.

"Yes," said George, "that's Ma's fault. She waters me so much."

Rest Needed.

The pretty restaurant cashier had applied for a holiday.

"I must recuperate," she said. "My beauty is beginning to fade."

"That so?" said the proprietor. "What makes you think so?"

"The men are beginning to count their change."

She got her holiday.

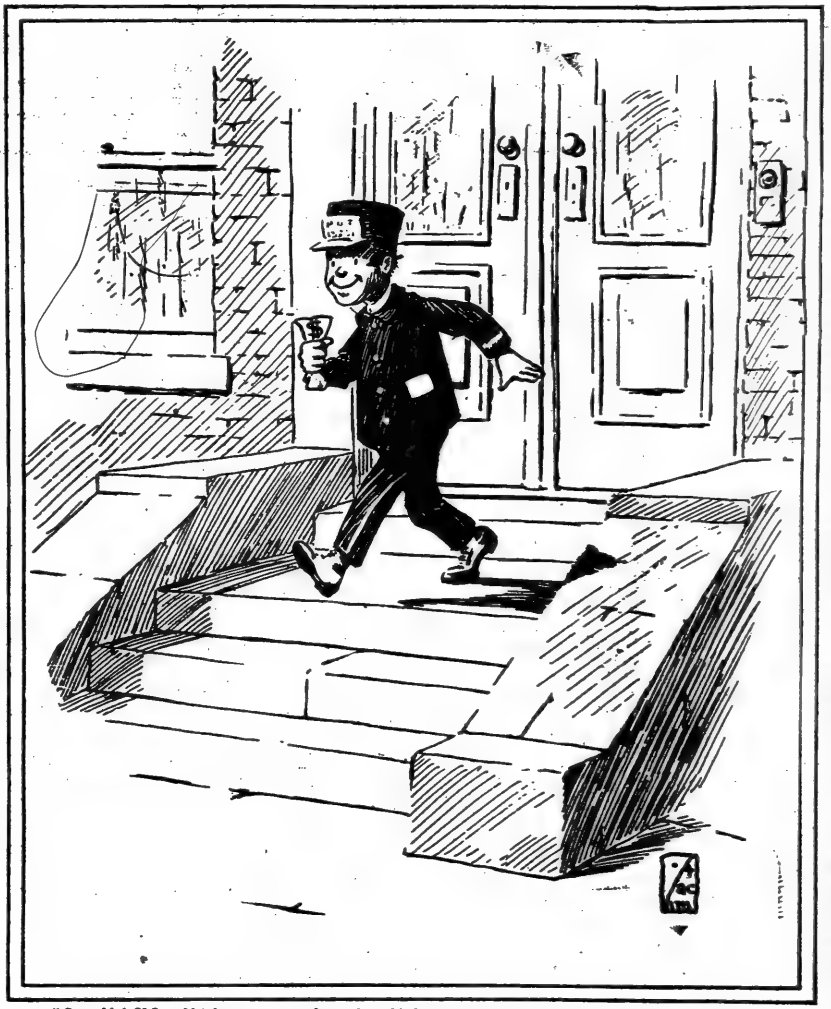
Too Much Watchful Waiting.

Mother (to battered son)—Willie, how often have I told you to stop before fighting and count up to a hundred?

Battered Son—That's what I did, but Charlie Jones's mother only told him to count ten.

Easily Satisfied.

I want to marry a pretty girl
Who never nags or hollers;
She must be very generous
And have two million dollars!



"Gee whiz! If I could take some guy a letter from his best girl every day there'd be money in this business."

Handicapped.

First Stranger (to second stranger, who is sporting a massive watch charm)—What's the time, friend?

Second Stranger—Can't tell, just now, Mister.

First Stranger—Can't tell me? You've got a watch, ain't you?

Second Stranger—Yes, I've got a watch, Mister; but the blamed thing stopped about a month ago, one noon-time, an' ever since I ain't been able to tell whether it's right unless I hear the 12 o'clock whistles blowin'.

Not Exactly Affectionate.

He—Shall I write you every day during my travels?

She—Yes, do! I'm collecting souvenir postals!

Test to His Powers.

Salesman (recommending blue necktie with large pink spots)—But wouldn't you like one like this? I am selling a lot of them this year.

Sarcastic Customer—Very clever of you, I'm sure.

Terrible Mishap.

Bess—Isn't it just awful about Clara?

Jess—Why, what's the trouble?

Bess—You know how she used to hang on Dick's every word?

Jess—Yes.

Bess—Well, the other day he broke it.

Was His Humor Conscious?

A YOUNG woman in Pittsburgh was recently looking at material in one of that city's leading dry goods stores in an attempt to select what would make an attractive skirt for the seashore. The clerk rather strenuously suggested the availability of several patterns.

"But," said the young woman, "they are rather loud, don't you think?"

Without a glimmer of a smile, and in a perfectly correct tone for a salesman to assume, he replied:

"Yes loud for awnings—just right for skirts."

Regularity Personified.

THE doctor had listened to his patient's heart, taken his blood pressure, in short, made a thorough examination of his physical condition. Then he announced his verdict.

"What you want is to get more exercise, walk more regularly."

"Well, doctor, I don't see how I can do that," answered the man. "I'm a postman!"

Think of Noontime!

THE ship's officer was talking to the inquisitive old lady who was making her first sea trip.

"There goes eight bells," he said. "Excuse me, it is my watch below."

"Mercy on us," exclaimed the lady. "Does your watch strike as loud as all that?"

Restricted Range.

MARIE, supple and slender, and Aunt Clara, bulky and benign, had returned from a shopping expedition, during which each had been trying to buy a ready-made suit.

At the house Marie was asked what success each had had in her efforts to be fitted.

"I got along very well," said Marie, "but Aunt Clara is getting so fat that about all she can get ready-made is an umbrella."

Incredible.

CITY-BRED Doris had arrived at grandfather's farm for a visit. The first morning she came running into the house to her mother, crying excitedly: "Oh, mamma, come see the dear little pigs, but just think, they have a hog for a mother!"

IF MEALS BECOME MUSIC

By Thomas R. Ybarra.

(A Chicago Professor says that musical compositions all have distinctive food tastes. Beethoven being like a steak, Chopin like luscious fruit, &c.—News Item)

WAITER, got a plate
Of nice Tschaikowsky stew,
Some hot Beethoven
From the oven
And pickled Verdi too—
Some fried Rachmaninoff
En casserole—that's fine!—
Then fricasee
Claude Debussy
With lots of Rubinstein.

Then—well, some Chopin, sharp,
But not too sharp at that,
A bit in G
Will do for me
But—mind it isn't flat!
Then get a glass of Glück
And, from your Wagner, bake
The Valkyrs' whoop
And—oh, well, soup
And just a bit of steak.

Colored Customer—I'll take some lady fingers.
Salesgirl—You mean chocolate eclairs.
Colored Customer—Don't contradict me. I know lady fingers when I see them.

Keeping It Quiet.

Little Margaret lived in a gossipy neighborhood and, being an observant child, she had got some ideas into her curly head. One day, having done something naughty, she was sent upstairs to confess her transgression in prayer.

"Did you tell God all about it?" asked her mother when she came down again.

Margaret shook her head decidedly.

"Dead I didn't," she declared. "Why; it would have been all over heaven in no time."—Boston Transcript.

Spoiled His Luck.

Boosey Bill—Once I was in a fair way of makin' a fortune. But a labor-saving device ruined me.

The other Boosey (lazily)—Speak on, Macduff.

Boosey Bill—I was getting on nicely as a barman in a pub, when the boss bought a cash register.—Ideas.

The "Growth."

"I 'spect they refused Jim cos o' that growth at the back of 'is nose."

"Growth? 'E never mentioned no growth to me."

"No. 'E called it 'is fice."—Passing Show.

Not Doing It.

Father—Tommy, stop pulling that cat's tail.

Tommy—I'm only holding the tail, the cat's pulling it!—Pearson's Weekly.

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New Prints on View at the Public Library

THE recent accessions in the Print Department of the New York Public Library are more than usually interesting. Much of the material displayed in the glass cases of the exhibition room shows distinctly modern feeling and reflects the spirit of different nations. The visitor who remembers similar cases in the British Museum, where a few years ago brilliant little exhibitions began to disturb the dust of tradition in the newly opened galleries of the Museum, will notice a clear resemblance to these exhibitions in the type of work shown.

A considerable number of British prints heighten the effect of the comparison. Here is Spencer Pryse emphasizing the most expressive side of London poverty, as he has done most effectively in his posters for the Underground. Possibly his scene in the present instance is laid in the Underground. In some public conveyance, at all events, are seated a harsh-visaged mother and her sleeping child. The child's misshapen and buttonless shoes, thrust out as a signpost of that peculiar thriftless poverty which is London, tell us as plainly as speech could the story of a class. Mr. Pryse seeks his drama in strong contrasts of dark and light and the blotting out of detail. Occasionally his bold shadows fail to convince the observer of underlying structure, but the blacks are so rich in quality and so decoratively spotted on the paper that the first impression given by them is one of strong authority.

The lithograph by Ethel Gahain is in a different mood, sprightlier and finer if not so surely appealing to the casual observer. Her "Départ Fantastique" is an ingenious little composition, all long, slim lines and carefully planned diagonals and perpendiculars. A woman in a long skirt, a high hat, a habit coat, her hand on a cane, opens a door with an elaborate gesture. Her shadow on the door successfully modifies the transition from the dark figure to the light background. Miss Gahain, (who recently has become Mrs. John Copley, wife of the Secretary of the Senefelder Club,) is thoroughly in possession of her medium, doing most of her work directly on the stone, and turning easily from one type of subject to another without missing the light distinction of style characteristic of her personal talent. The "Départ Fantastique" is more mannered than the delightful "Caprice" which was exhibited two or three years ago at the Salon of the Société Nationale in Paris and won for the artist her election as Associate. In the "Caprice" a shadow is again used with great subtlety and the darks in the composition are vigorously massed. A small figure of a woman with fan wide spread is seated on the end of a divan, her feet drawn up under silken skirts. The brilliant accent made by her light gown with its crisp reflections balances the deep black of the divan, a black in which there is air, however, and the intimation of the light that permeates shadow. The straight lines of the background drapery have a certain simple severity that commands the imagination to the same degree as the stage sets of Gordon Craig by the absence of all pretense at realization. It is rare to find in combination such vivacity and such a sense of the monumental, and one would like to see this particular print added to the library collection.

In salient contrast with the half Gallic, half British, genius of Miss Gahain, at once scrupulous and imaginative, is the work of John Copley who in style is as masculine as his wife is feminine, and who is at least her equal in dexterous craftsmanship. His "Rome: The Café Greco" shows the interior of the café with chess players at one table, a priest drinking at another, a fashionably dressed man crossing the foreground plane. The types are admirably discriminated.

You are there in the room, the scene is passing before you. You recognize the old priest and the young élégant, the pictures on the wall, and the heterogeneous sculpture. Nothing could be more real, and the chalk is beautifully handled; the spacing also has a fine amplitude, but the design is not quite inevitable. Instead of feeling that no item could be subtracted from the whole or changed without injury to the effect, the spectator is teased by a desire to move the parts of the composition about, in search of a still more logical arrangement, to try a plain background, to obliterate those black diamonds of the foreground floor which insist upon attention. Yet the print is one to which you return from the abundant commonplace of the modern output, one that you would like to own and that rebukes specific faultfinding by its general effectiveness. The German Klinger is represented by

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

engaging are the Acadian subjects. "The Old Acadian Inn Yard" is a bit of outdoor genre as witty and individual as though a Bubet had made it. The group of men seated at a table in the foreground are differentiated with brusque competency; all the details of the life of a rustic inn—the well, the tools, the chickens, the little maid—are given their right places in the composition, and the delightfully pure, crisp line is a golden merit toward proper appreciation of which popular taste is again turning, after a long period of worshipping the indeterminate blur and the ragged edge.

with the detached truthfulness of vision that usually results in humor. The attitudes responding to the special strain and resistance of the muscles, the suggestion of swift, smooth motion, the very tang of the cold air, all are reproduced with an admirable synthesis that preserves the nervous tenseness of the exercise together with its freedom and joyousness.

Spain is represented by one lithograph by Zuloaga, a Spanish type of pedestrian walking with book and staff through a mountainous country. It is obviously from studies such as this that the painter gained the freedom of his

Rome: The Cafe Greco. From Lithograph by John Copley at New York Public Library. (Photo by Peter A. Juley.)

the loveliest of his adventures in "Griffelkunst," the "Mondnacht," in which delicately related values are held in one superbly simple tone. The mysterious beauty of the moonlit scene is familiar to every one acquainted with the outdoor world under these conditions. The artist has rendered with extraordinary truth the spirit of the irradiating moonlight that leaves no shadow uninfluenced by its pervasive illumination. A pale sky is crossed by drifting shreds of cloud. It bends over houses with sloping roofs, plain walls, and picturesquely grouped window openings; a river besides which straggles a little path, like a child trying to keep up with the stride of a man; a little bridge, trees with bushy foliage drenched in moonshine—a pleasant commonplace scene, made exquisite by the magic of light and shade. Nothing of Klinger's eccentricity and passion for experiment appear in this serene and authoritative masterpiece.

The neighboring landscape by Georg Jahn, powerful in the massing of dark and light, is more schematic. White cottony clouds, immense blocks of foliage, a broad stream handled heavily with light, are brought together in a simplicity that savors too strongly of simplification, letting the eliminations be known to the most casual.

Hans Thoma is another German in the group, and in his etching, "Schwarzwälder Vordach," recalls to many a traveler the pleasant incidents of Summer journeyings. Technically the work is not remarkable, although the clear, open line, quite innocent of those films of tone which entreat the aesthetic sense in the works of masters of printing, will give pleasure to the purist. There is plenty of humor of the childlike variety still to be found among Germans of the older school and outside of Berlin. The expressions of the cock and the cat staring at one another in the doorway are amusingly done without undue emphasis. Stephen Parrish is seen in a number of etchings, of which the most

Among the later American etchers B. J. O. Nordfeldt is conspicuous with his plate of the Public Library, one that has much more than the virtue of appropriateness to commend it for the collection. The qualities of restraint and discrimination are rare enough in any art, but in the art of etching where they seem most essential they are least often present in marked degree. No public character has sat oftener for his portrait than this classic building guarded by its patient, stupid lions. Mr. Nordfeldt begins his work of discrimination by leaving out the lions. He lets the broad, simple spaces have their due in the architectural plan, he makes the most of the shadowy arched recesses, and he introduces with Italian tact a sensitive embroidery of ornament within restricted limits, drawing the eye to the significant centre.

Mr. Plowman's work is less reticent and his attention less concentrated, but his representation shows him at his dignified best, careful of the character of his subject and with a positive genius for the pictorial point of view.

Among the woodcuts in the exhibition are a number of particular significance. There is the little series by Emil Orlik, in which with an adroit adaptation of the Japanese manner he shows the development of a Japanese print as it passes in turn under the hands of the artist, the wood engraver, and the printer. Many columns of description would do less than these three unobtrusive prints to instruct the uninitiated, and into the bargain a charming and decorative arrangement in color and line has been produced.

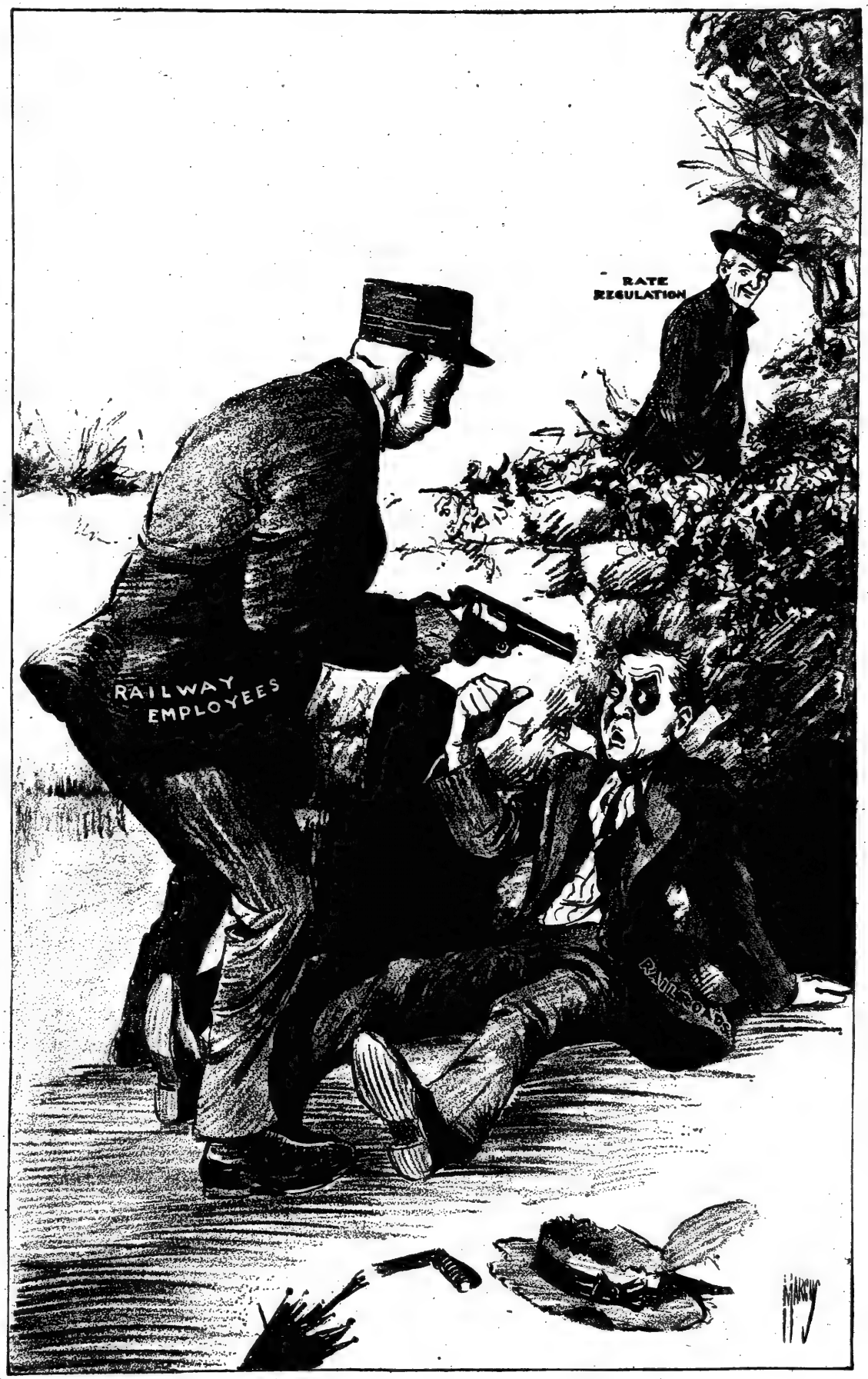
Another German woodcut printed in color is by the clever Walter Klemm, who takes for his theme a party of skaters on a lake. The ice is rendered by a flat tint of strong blue, and on this in black are the figures of the skaters seen

interpretation in his painting "The Hermit," recently sold to the Museum.

These are only a few of the prints on exhibition. Many of them belong to the Avery collection and these are together in one group. A rehearsal of the names and artists would give very little idea of the range which is a range in ideas and influences. There is, of course, no sequence or homogeneity, as the individual prints have been chosen to fill definite gaps in such a general collection of which they have become a part. The value of this general collection hardly can be estimated. It is at the disposal of all the art lovers of the city for study and comparison, and the practical worker will find in it a peculiar humanity of interest the stimulus of which only a practical worker knows. It lacks the numbers of the Library of Congress and the superb orderly development of the Boston collection. These can be supplied by diligence and generosity. That which it has evades analysis. It has its root in the Avery collection, the product of personal taste and personal adventure. The rare flavor of such a product cannot be manufactured or imitated and it cannot be mistaken.

In addition to the general exhibition of prints, a group of chiaroscuro prints by various masters has been placed on view in the exhibition room of the library. This particular method was "born of the desire to reproduce wash drawings executed in a few tones, with or without outlines, with white body color for the high lights. To do this wood blocks were engraved, one for each tone in combination or not with one for the outline. The whites were produced by simply cutting away those portions of the wood so that they would not print, the resulting white spaces so standing out by contrast to the surrounding color that they seem whiter than the white paper margin of the print." The chiaroscuro method is not very well known to the public and forms an interesting little department of the larger subject of print making.

Railroads: "You're too late; he saw me first"



The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX | NEW YORK, AUGUST 20, 1916 | EIGHT PAGES

MRS. DELAND'S FEMINIST HEROINE

"The Rising Tide" a Forthcoming Novel in Which Are Analyzed Some of the New Ideas and Tendencies Among Women—Latest Works of Fiction

THE RISING TIDE. By Margaret Deland. Illustrated by F. Walker Taylor. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE significance of Mrs. Deland's title for her new novel, which will be published the latter part of this week, is to be found in the "rising tide" of feministic ideas which have swept many women away from their old moorings. Her heroine, Frederica Payton, known to her friends as "Freddy," and "Old Fred," is a striking and interesting example of the far reaches to which that tide can carry a young woman who gives herself up to its full force. Mrs. Deland breaks violently with one of the time-honored traditions of fiction and makes her heroine plain. Frederica is told also several times in the course of the story that she has no "charm." It is an inkling of her character that this does not disturb her in the least. She makes a light and ready reply and goes on with her own plans and activities. Mrs. Deland speaks, when Freddy first comes on the scene, of her "wolfish, unhumorous young face, pathetic with its hunger for life," and later on gives this description of her:

> She was plain, but she had one of those primitive faces which, while sometimes actually ugly, are, under the stress of certain emotions, extraordinarily handsome. She was never pretty; there was too much thought in the jutting lines of her brow and chin, and her cheeks, smudged sometimes with red, sometimes rigidly pale, had no dimpling suggestion of a smile. Her gray, unhumorous eyes held one by their nakedly direct gaze, even while a bludgeonlike truthfulness of speech made her hearers wince away from her.

The scene of the story is in a city somewhere in the eastern part of the Ohio Valley, a city with wealth and poverty and social castes, workingwomen's problems, suffrage parades, and old-fashioned ideas. Frederica's father had been a man of abilities, commercial power, and ruthless selfishness, and he had left to wife and daughter plenty of money and an unloved memory. The daughter did not hesitate to voice her scornful opinion of him when she felt that the demands of truth made it necessary for her to speak, but the mother kept his silk hat always hanging on the hatrack and held nervous guard over her tongue lest her daughter's truth-speaking should some time trick her into admission of her long years of unhappiness.

It is the old, old tale, as old as humanity, of "fathers and sons," which the twentieth century has feminized into "mothers and daughters"; the old tale of cross-purposes between the older and the younger generation, of cast-off ideals, of forward looking young eyes and backward looking old ones. Frederica knows that she has brains and she wants to use them; she has as much energy as an engine under full head of steam and she is eager to do something with it. She considers her mother and her aunt and various other women of her acquaintance parasites and tells them so. And at the opening of the story she shocks most of her little circle of relatives and friends by opening a real estate office. When they tell her that men like this and that in women and do not like women to do this or that she answers unconcernedly that she doesn't care what they like. She smokes cigarettes, sits on tables and desks, uses much slang, and talks straightforwardly to men and women alike with not the least self-consciousness about the single standard of morals and the need of a law requiring health certificates of men before they can be married. She belongs in the most select social circles of her city, and they are constantly buzzing with stories of what Freddy has said or done. But Freddy does not care a copper—she herself would say a "darn," if she did not use a stronger word—what any one else says or thinks of her conduct as long as it conforms to her own standards of truth-speaking, being square, not playing the hypocrite, and being always a "good sport."

Frederica is a gallant young figure, pathetic because she does not realize her own crudity, irritating because of her impenetrable egotism, repellent because she is hard and selfish, but yet always a gallant figure, a figure that interests and inspires tenderness because she is so young and brave and eager eyed and avid of life. She is a wild young rebel upon whom the constant talk of her relatives about her duties inside the four walls of her home makes no impression. But she is quite ready to do no end of disagreeable things, even going to jail—which she finds an interesting experience—if she thinks that she can thereby better the lot of the women workers in a factory. She takes great pride in being able to meet and talk with her men friends as if she were "another man," and the one complimentary speech which she remembers with the greatest pleasure is that of Howard Maitland, who tells her that he would rather talk with her than with any man he knew. But when he wants to get a sympathetic response to his interest in conchology he goes to Frederica's pretty cousin, Laura, who frankly admits that she has neither brains nor "sand," but greatly admires her

relative's endowments in both of these qualities. Frederica recognizes within herself a growing rosiness of vision concerning Howard and with exultant heart plunges on, quite sure that under her influence he will cast aside the despised conchology and throw himself into work for suffrage, or politics, or social betterment, or something worth while. And her awakening to many things does not come until, in the exercise of what she is thoroughly convinced is her inalienable right, she proposes to him. That gives him some difficult minutes, but he finally makes her understand that he does not care for her in that way.

Afterward it is Frederica who has the bad time, and in her shame and wounded pride she thinks out for herself a good many things and discovers that underneath the advice and conventional chidings and small-minded precepts which formerly she had despised and ignored there lurk biological and sociological truths that are really worth thinking about.

Mrs. Deland's hand is often a bit heavy in her depiction of character, especially when she intends her story to point a moral, for then her people must serve her didactic purpose, whether or not they lead logical and consistent lives. In this novel her theme seems to be that, no matter how much men and women may frolic upon a "rising tide" and amuse themselves with the seaweed it carries, when it comes to the important affairs of their personal lives they plunge through and set their feet firmly upon the same solid old earth. And, intent upon her purpose of bringing out strongly Howard Maitland's reaction to first principles, she neglects to make plausible his long devotion to Frederica. He is not really interested in the questions that absorb her, he does not read the books and pamphlets she sends him while he is away in the Philippines, and his part in their conversations is mainly confined to such sympathetic remarks as "You bet" and "Bully." Frederica's mother and her Aunt Bessie, illustrating in their ideas the old-fashioned conception of womanly sweetness and charm, are drawn with a rather heavy hand, and the placid cow-likeness of such intellects as they are credited with is made unnecessarily emphatic. The author in her endeavor to bring out the contrast between the old and the new has made it so violent that it loses convincingness. The reader's sympathies fly at once to Frederica when her mother appears on the scene. The same violence of contrast appears in two elderly maiden sisters, to one of whom, Miss Eliza Graham, the author has given some attractive touches in the slight and sketchy outline of her occasional appearances. She is 70 years old and has the look of "a frayed eagle." For she also would have been one of the rebels if rebellion had been possible when she was young. But she can understand the rebels, such as Frederica, now. Their freedom, she says, has gone to their heads, like "champagne on empty stomachs." Another old character, as subtly portrayed as any in the book, is Frederica's grandmother, a terrible old woman who wants to be thought young and will not allow death to be mentioned in her presence—although Frederica, of course, insists upon speaking of it to her whenever possible. But she can recognize and give a word of grudging, selfish praise to the courage and intellect of her granddaughter, however much she disapproves of her heedlessness about possible husbands.

Almost every one in the book talks more or less for or against woman suffrage and woman's freedom and other phases of feminism or philosophizes over those questions. Mrs. Deland also does some philosophizing marked by good sense, the ability to see both sides of the question, and the desire to give each side its due weight. But, after all, it is Frederica who is the book, Freddy, the most modern of girls, and one of the best portrayals of the extreme type of feministic young women that has yet appeared in fiction. Will Mrs. Deland some day write a sequel and tell us how her marriage with Arthur Weston turns out? For the reader cannot view with entire confidence in the outcome the vivid Frederica's mating with a man twenty years her senior, for whom her feeling evidently does not touch the deeps of her heart, notwithstanding his love and sympathetic understanding of her.

THE BRIDE OF A MOMENT

THE BRIDE OF A MOMENT. By Carolyn Wells. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

AN elaborate church wedding in a fashionable colony near New York City is the setting which Miss Wells gives to the opening of her new novel of criminal mystery. The bridal procession moves down the aisle, the music of the vested choir floats out over the select assemblage, the service is finished, the minister congratulates the bridegroom, and the bride turns, while the music peals forth and the gay crowd breaks into chatter and laughter, for her departure down the aisle on the arm of her husband. And then, without the sound of a shot or the sight on any death-dealing instrument, she suddenly crumples up and falls to the floor with a bullet wound in her temple.

The dense mystery which her friends and the law officers face is, Who killed her, and why? Miss Wells sets it up like a stone wall across her pages at the end of the first five minutes of her tale. There is much buzzing of tongues and the first installment of the officers of the law appears on the scene and at the end of another few minutes the first tentative suspicions have been directed in part against the bridegroom and in part against her cousin, his best man. The bridegroom's possible motive is furnished by the fact that unless he was married within a few weeks he would lose his right to his father's fortune and by his entanglement in another love affair. The motives imputed to the best man are that the bride had willed her small fortune to him, that he feared he would lose it by her marriage, and that he was in love with her himself. Back and forth between and around

(Continued on Following Page)

MR. MacGILL'S STORY OF THE GREAT PUSH

Continuation of the Young Irish Novelist's Account of the Campaign in Flanders—Recent Books on the War

THE GREAT PUSH. By Patrick MacGill. The George H. Doran Company.

SOME months ago we reviewed a book on the war in Flanders, or rather such of its incidents as came under the observation of a young Irishman in the London Irish Regiment, recommending it to the attention of any and every one who wanted a vivid and telling picture of things as they are on the line of battle. Written by an author who had proved before this how strong he was in getting what he had seen and experienced before his readers, the book fully kept the promise held out by the name of the title page.

Now comes a sequel to the first account, if possible even more thrilling than the earlier volume. For here the long months of waiting are past, and the Great Push begins. Here we have the war-hopper going at full speed, mangling, tearing, throwing out the fragments of the bright young life poured into it so lavishly, roaring for more of the same food. Here we sit by the men who are to leap out and charge up to the German guns in the next few hours, we follow them in that leap and charge, we watch them as the iron hail rips through them. And, the charge over, we enter with them the terrific desolation of Loos, look upon the heaped bodies left behind by the fleeing foe, listen to the diapason of pain that sounds above the battlefield.

"Practically the whole book was written in the scene of action," says the author, in a brief preface. "The chapter dealing with our night at Les Brebis, prior to the Great Push, was written in the trench between midnight and dawn of Sept. 25; the concluding chapter in the hospital at Versailles, after I had been wounded at Loos."

Not only the present death, but the past, stands revealed on the battleground. MacGill is a stretcher bearer, and perceiving dimly in the dusk of night a figure on the ground before him, where his regiment is busy digging a new trench under the constant fall of shells and shrapnel, he goes forward to see whether the kneeling figure wants his help.

> I found a Frenchman, a mere skeleton, with the flesh eaten away from his face, leaning forward on his intrenching tool over a little hole that he had dug in the ground months before. * * * The man, no doubt, had been in charge * * * and had been wounded. Immediately he was struck he got out his intrenching tool and started to dig himself in. * * * A bullet struck him, and he leaned forward on his intrenching tool, dead. Thus I found him; and the picture in the gray night was one of a dead man resting for a moment as he dug his own grave.

Felan is cook the day of the charge for the London Irish company in which MacGill belongs, and when the charge is ordered he is one of those who, according to regulations, would not join it.

> "Blimey! you're not 'arf a lucky dawg," said Bill, glancing at Felan. "I wish I was the cook tomorrow."
>
> "I almost wish I was myself."
>
> "Wot d'yer mean?"
>
> "Do you expect an Irishman is going to cook bully-beef when his regiment goes over the top?" asked Felan. "For shame!"

When the charge is over we get a look at Felan. He is crawling along slowly on hands and knees, desperately wounded, his head almost dragging on the ground.

Here is a picture of one of the happenings in the phantasmagory of horror:

> As I handed him (a wounded man) my match box a big high-explosive shell flew over our heads and dropped fifty yards away in a little hollow where seven or eight figures in khaki lay prostrate, face to ground. The shell burst and the wounded and dead rose slowly into the air to a height of six or seven yards and dropped slowly again, looking for all the world like puppets worked by wires.

There was humor in the first book, rough horseplay, jokes. Here there is none. The day has gone for that. Death stands too close and too terrible. "The wages of sin and the soldier is death," is the motto of the trenches.

The extraordinary chances of the battlefield are constantly in evidence. MacGill leaves a boy, because it is crowded, and settles down a bit further on to write a letter. He had just been exchanging words with the Cherub, a boy, gentle and shy, who remarked diffidently, "You know, I get tired of these trenches sometimes; I wish the war was over and done with," and with Flaherty, who was going back to England to see his wife. A shell falls into the bay. The Cherub, Flaherty, five others, dead. The rest all wounded, some horribly, some slightly.

Finally he, too, is wounded in the arm and taken back. The account ends. It is not possible to do justice to the effect it produces.

GERMANY IN DEFEAT

GERMANY IN DEFEAT: A Strategic History of the War. Second Phase. By Count Charles de Souza. With twenty-two maps and plans. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

THE "First Phase" of this strategic history of the war bore the names as authors of Count Charles de Souza and Major Haldane Macfall. In a brief personal prefatory note Major Macfall explains that he does not share authorship in this second volume of what will eventually be a series for the double reason that he does not always agree with the judgments expressed in it by Count de Souza, and that his time is too much taken up with more important matters connected with the creation of England's armies to spend any of it in stating and arguing his reasons for disagreement. The former volume, treating the "First Phase" of the war, carried its history as far as the battle of the Marne, whose issue, its author declared, was a defeat for Germany so final and irrevocable that whatever has happened since or may happen later on is merely a continuation of that downfall of the enemy's hopes and plans. This new volume takes the story as far as the battle of Ypres, which the author describes as "almost unique in the annals of war, as an example of the movement carried out in front of a formidable and fully concentrated enemy," the only similar action of the kind being the battle of Auerstädt, 1806.

As the work deals solely with the strategy of the war on the western front there are no details of movements or descriptions of fighting. The masses of troops are only so many chessmen moved about by the fingers of the men planning and ordering the battles. But the author knows how to make the science of war interesting and his pages are more lively and fascinating than are sometimes the pages of a novel. He takes the view that the Russian operations during those early days of the war had little, if anything, to do with the movements and strategy of the western front, and that the eastern and the western theatres must be treated separately as to their strategy, at least until the close of the "Second Phase." The sum in general of the author's opinion is that Germany was defeated at the battle of the Marne by the complete wrecking of her plans, and that the new strategical scheme of war with which she turned in her retreat and sat down to carry into effect was no improvement upon the first. For this stupendous effort ended in "complete fiasco, a fiasco expressed in the deadlock which Joffre imposed upon the invaders and which was not less decisive because the world at large failed to appreciate it." He thinks also that if the defeat at the Marne had been generally recognized as the defeat of Germany, and not merely of von Moltke, Turkey would not have joined the Central Powers and the war would have come to its inevitable end much sooner.

FORE-ARMED

FORE-ARMED: How to Build a Citizen Army. By Granville Fortescue. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $1.

AMONG the many books that the discussion of "preparedness" has instigated Captain Fortescue's stands out prominently by reason of its moderateness, its judicial temper, its entire lack of both hysteria and rhetoric, and the very interesting quality of the information it offers. The author left college—the University of Pennsylvania—to join Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and afterward served in the Philippines. Later he graduated from the Staff College at Washington and served as Military Attaché with the Japanese Army. Since the beginning of the present war he has been correspondent from the front for several London papers. Therefore, it will be seen that he can write of military affairs at home and abroad with first-hand knowledge. He analyses and describes, with a chapter for each, the military systems of Switzerland, Germany, France, Australia, and England, following these with a chapter discussing the changes in military science occasioned by the developments of the European war. One chapter is devoted to a consideration of the strategic problems of the United States and another to "The Instinct of Defense," with especial reference to the United States. A final section presents a scheme for the building up of an efficient American Army.

The crowning virtue of Captain Fortescue's book is that it deals not only with the material facts of each national army system that it considers, but also with its influence upon individual and national character. He recognizes and discusses with admirable coolness and fairness of temper the spiritual as well as the physical results that come from the several methods of making an army. He tells, for instance, of the gain to both physical and mental efficiency by the Swiss militiaman and of the intense patriotism of the Swiss people. In Germany he thinks that the many excellent results of military training are prostituted to unworthy ends and that the way in which the German system develops and emphasizes the essential fault of the soldier, vanity, has been the direct cause of the national megalomania. In France he was deeply impressed by the democracy of the army, the fraternity between officers and men far and away beyond that of the American army, where lines of caste have a Prussian tinge.

Captain Fortescue's discussion of the best means of supplying the United States with a genuine and adequate army does not wholly follow conventional lines and contains some original offerings. He would like to see an elementary course in musketry in the public schools and he thinks the naturalisation laws should be so changed as to require a term of service in the volunteer army. Two other suggestions that he makes from personal experience of their need are the creation of a number of machine gun regiments and—a point upon which all civilian observers of the regular army will heartily agree—the establishment of a finer and broader spirit of democracy among the officers of the army that will make it not only possible but pleasant for an enlisted man to rise by merit from the ranks. He thinks also that West Point graduates should serve for a time in the ranks before being commissioned.

The little volume is exceedingly readable and, while it does not go into extensive details about the several army systems, it does present as much information as the ordinary man wants. Its interest and value are also greatly enhanced by the author's study of the individual and national effects and influences of each system.

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BIG TIMBER
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"Oh, the Saginaw Kid was a cook in a camp, way up on the Ocon-to-o-o,
And the cook in a camp in them old days had a damn hard row to hoe-i-oh!
Had a damn hard row to hoe."

Stella Benton, a college graduate reared in luxury, became the cook in her brother's lumber camp in the Roaring Lake Region through the self-centered ambition of Benton that took no count of others. Here is a dramatic story that has lost nothing from Mr. Sinclair's handling. Stella, Fyfe, Benton, and the "other man" are human, live figures who are influenced—even made or broken—by the big timber around which they build their hopes.

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WHAT AMERICA HAS TO DO WITH ABROAD

A Study of International Finance by Mr. Hartley Withers, Showing Some of the Results of the Great War in Widening This Country's Outlook

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE. By Hartley Withers. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.

WITHIN the two fiscal years 1914-16 the favorable trade balance of the United States, that is, the excess of its exports of merchandise above the imports, was $3,230,000,000. Since the world began no country ever had so much owing to it by "abroad," and within such a brief period of time, as the United States during the great war. These stupendous figures were not known to Mr. Withers when he wrote the book, which is important to more Americans than have any idea of it. It was an American Senator who was capable of asking what the United States has to do with abroad, meaning to express his opinion that the United States was so self-sufficient that foreign happenings were comparatively unimportant.

Even that Senator would be incapable of asking that question today, but there are millions of Americans who own good securities and who are liable to a rude awakening as to their worth under such unsettling events as those through which we are passing. For the first time American investments are being subjected to an appraisal relatively with foreign in the American market. Hitherto that appraisal has been the function of London, the only place where West met East in world finance. Now the world is offering the cream of its credit in New York and American investors are dazed. It was thought New York rose to the opportunity when it took a half billion of unsecured paper offered jointly by England and France. Never before had either nation humiliated itself to make a joint loan. Never before was a loan of such proportions made between countries. The cause of the loan was one which appealed sentimentally as well as financially to those whose funds in the aggregate were manifold the amount asked, as attested by billions of idle bank credit. Yet the offering sold to a discount, and is barely at the offering price now. Still our banked millions are idle, and yet no repetition of the offering is wanted. When France asked for a mere $100,000,000 it had to offer collateral through the intermediary of an American corporation and the securities of half a dozen neutral Governments were pledged. The world's best borrowers can offer nothing better, and yet American investors are manifesting an indifference which is reacting upon themselves. They fail to see that when credit of that quality is offered their own credit can sell no higher in the same market. Either the foreign offerings must sell higher or the American offerings must sell lower.

All securities will not sell to the same unit in figures, but the only difference in the figures of the prices will be the market's estimate of the relative values, everything considered. At present all securities are depressed because there has been an expenditure of $75,000,000,000 of paper in the purchase of goods urgently demanded. When the issue of paper ceases and the demand for goods becomes normal these relations will be reversed. The goods will sell with more relation to cost of production and with less relation to the life and death necessities of nations. The sellers of goods are now at the height of their harvest. The consumers of securities, investors, are laying in their supplies according to their judgment of values. Some prefer the securities of industrial corporations which hardly know what to do with their prosperity. Others who remember that only within a few months those same undertakings were not earning their obligations take a longer view and prefer to take the obligations of the taxing powers. Not all think that industrial securities are at their highest, or that Government securities are at their lowest. That is a matter of judgment, and the best opinions differ. But all agree that we are living in epochal times, and that wealth awaits those whose judgments are correct.

Mr. Withers's book is of great assistance to the ultimate consumers of securities. Our bankers do not need his instruction. They have been bold and ingenious in rising to the occasion. But they do not take securities to keep. They must be able to sell them or their funds will be congested and our trade will be checked. It is a pity that so few Americans follow this subject. Those who read Mr. Withers will find their instruction made easy. His style is attractive and his prestige is great. He was long the financial editor of The London Times, more recently was the adviser of the British Treasury, and now is editor of a financial weekly of world influence. The point which he stresses is the relation between international finance and domestic trade. The billions of exports which are drowning us in gold and securities better than gold for those seeking income rather than the means of instant expenditure would not have been possible unless we had bought equivalent amounts of foreign securities and repurchased our own securities held abroad. Nominally we lent dollars. Actually in effect we sold goods. To deliver we had to produce. That is the explanation of the marvelous awakening from the collapse of the security and commodity markets which followed the closing of the world's exchanges, including our own, although we were so removed from the struggle. There is urgent necessity that Americans should learn that finance is the result of trade. Activity upon exchanges and in bankers' parlors does not produce trade. Profits in trade, large earnings by workers make the activity of the exchanges. National prosperity is not to be sought in the booming of the stock market. National prosperity shows itself best in commodious homes, in quantity and quality of food, and clothing and shelter, in the happiness and good character of the common people. Many of these blessings are actually ours as the result of what we have to do with abroad now and in the near future.

The solid foundations of many a modest competence, and of a national strength surpassing anything the world has ever witnessed, are offered to those who grasp the truths which are expounded to us by this Englishman. No other country is so competent to teach. No American has written with such authority and lucidity upon these subjects. He writes without a trace of jealousy of the future which he sees within our grasp, but which we can attain only in the manner of England, that is, by making finance the tool of trade and not a game of speculators. Finance in England, he says, is cleaner than either law or politics.

London's credit machinery has grown up in almost complete freedom from legislation, and it has consequently been able to grow without let or hindrance along the lines that expediency and convenience have shown to be most practical and useful. * * * With the Bank of England thus acting as a centre to the system there has grown up around it a circle of the great joint stock banks which provide credit and currency for commerce and finance. * * * These banks work under practically no legal restrictions of any kind with regard to the amount of cash that they hold or the use that they make of the money that is intrusted to their keeping. They are not allowed, if they have an office in London, to issue notes at all, but in all other respects they are left free to conduct their business along the lines that experience has shown them to be most profitable to themselves and most convenient for their customers.

The problems with which New York has had to deal are primary lessons to those which London has struggled with like a giant. Nerve, skill, resources, wealth have stood an acid test in England which compels respect for the methods which have achieved such results. It is not suggested that the same methods are best for us. But what a contrast there is between our ways and the British! Our banking laws and decisions fill a volume, and the country banks are now litigating the proposals of the Federal Reserve Bank, whose managers are fit to rank with the best. Truly we are a provincial and backward people in these matters. Great is the need that books like Mr. Withers's should be read more generally than there is hope for.

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

these two Miss Wells deftly tosses the skein of complications, now seeming to lessen the strands that are tying up one and again letting him breathe more freely while the other suffers. She even goes so far in the bridegroom's implication as to make him declare to the girl whom he has really loved and wished to marry for a long time that in order to win her he would have killed his bride.

At last a famous detective, Alan Ford, enters upon the scene, brought thither, against the bridegroom's earnest pleas, by the sweetheart and her father. The latter is a professor of psychology who has made some study of what he calls "the wonderful connection between mental processes and criminal impulses." The detective also is somewhat learned in psychological lore and they hold interesting discussions as to the application of its principles to the suspects in the case. The author has been very careful in her contrivances that condition all the smallest details of the mystifying affair. The matter of noiseless and smokeless weapons, for instance, is carried to an expert in guns, who tells and shows just what can be done with them. Much is made to depend upon small things, such as whether or not the bride had turned around before the shot was fired, or was in process of turning at the moment. A note had been sent to her, by way of the minister, as she entered the church door, and this proves to be a musical cipher which she had tucked into her glove. This scrap of paper after a while advances to an important place in the evidence. The theory that the shot had been fired through one of the church windows gains plausibility and helps to tangle the reader in his endeavors to unwind the complicated skein of incidents and argument for and against the chief suspect.

Miss Wells has many times shown herself an expert in the weaving of complicated plot which stories of this sort demand. But in all her several tales of crime and its detection there is none which exceeds this in the ingenuity of its plot machinery and in the cleverness with which the reader is kept on false scents while the evidence is accumulated with which to surprise him and capture the real villain.

BIG TIMBER

BIG TIMBER. By Bertrand W. Sinclair. Frontispiece by Douglas Duer. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.35.

LITTLE as she shows, in the opening pages of the story, all the complexities and forces of her nature, Stella Benton, Mr. Sinclair's heroine, finally measures up to "big timber" after she has passed through all the relentlessly demanding and shaping influences of a few years of life in the lumbering regions of British Columbia. The first chapter shows her on her way to join a brother at Roaring Lake in a vast forest of huge timber. Sudden death had claimed her father and she had found herself, from moderate luxury, reduced to dependence upon the brother, who five years before had gone into the Northwest forest lands. She is an ordinary, conventional girl, who has never done or looked forward to doing any useful thing, and whose work, so far, has been to play. But the "big timber" swallows her as remorselessly as it has her brother and makes her over into a new sort of being. She does not enjoy the process. It means little for her but weariness and suffering and revolt, until at last she suddenly comes into her own, knows what the vast land has done her, loves it and is glad.

The picture of life and the people in the logging camps, in the few homes along the lake shore and in the little town which forms the connecting link with the far-away world is very realistic. Mr. Sinclair seems to know the "big timber" and the men who conquer it quite thoroughly and to have much respect for both. The course of his story makes necessary much description of the work of the men who do it and of their life, and this is all done with graphic simplicity and with an evident truthfulness that makes it interesting merely as description of a virile, distinctive kind of life. Its influence upon the men, according to their individual temperaments, is also worked out with some subtlety. It makes, for instance, two quite different specimens of manhood out of the heroine's brother, Charlie Benton, and Jack Fyfe, whom she marries, although they had started into the life from very similar surroundings and antecedents. The author has done also a good piece of work in the depiction of his heroine and of the influence upon her of the surroundings. The plot, which has some unexpected turnings and complications, is woven out of the work and the happenings, from tree-felling to forest fires, of the land of "big timber."

MODERN EUROPE

MODERN EUROPE, 1789-1914. By Sidney Herbert. The Macmillan Company. $1.

MR. SIDNEY HERBERT'S book is one of facts, not of opinions. With admirable impartiality he gives us a kaleidoscopic view of the main political events which have taken place in Europe between the years 1789 and 1914. The revolutions, wars, and rebellions that filled these years he pictures in the manner of a Japanese print, bringing out boldly the main points and merely sketching in the background. The book is not intended for students of history, but for the general reader desiring an outline of the historical happenings in Europe that brought about the situation out of which the present war was precipitated. The book is of necessity terse in its method of handling facts; it comprises only 250 pages; but its accuracy recommends it to the seeker after information.

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AN UNCONVENTIONAL PICTURE OF MEXICO

Harry A. Franck Describes Native Life and Conditions in Town and Country as Seen on One of His Tramp Trips

TRAMPING THROUGH MEXICO, GUATEMALA, AND HONDURAS. By Harry A. Franck. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company.

LONG a devotee of the method of studying social conditions by direct contact with the people, Mr. Franck here presents an account of his observations on a tramping trip through Mexico and further south nearly five years ago. He began this kind of peripatetic sociological investigation while he was still a student in the University of Michigan. Instead of drawing his material for his senior thesis in sociology from books, he tramped and worked and hoboed his way from Chicago to Los Angeles and back. His account of things seen and experienced was so fresh, original, and informing that it soon found publication in a daily paper—advance guard of the many pages with which he has since interested a growing phalanx of readers. "His Vagabond Journey Around the World," "Four Months "Afoot in Spain," and "Zone Policeman 88" have all given proof of an unusual ability in portraying, with mirror-like accuracy, the people and the countryside through which he wanders, plus the zest which he himself feels in his adventure and the interest he takes in the human beings that furnish the chief part of his experience. His last book, "Zone Policeman 88," recounts what he saw and did as a laborer on the Panama Canal and afterward as a policeman of the Canal Zone, whither he went immediately after the experience described in this later volume. He has since tramped up and down and across several of the South American republics and a year or two hence will send forth a book about them.

Apparently, Mr. Franck is especially interested in and sympathetic with Latin civilization, since so many of his vagabond journeys have plunged him among peoples of Spanish origin. He seems to understand them thoroughly and to be able to fraternize with them. Nevertheless, he never glosses over their faults nor fails to smile at their foibles. He is, in fact, a pitilessly impartial observer and writes down just what he sees with a personal detachment almost as complete as if he were a moving picture camera. Therein lies much of the very considerable value of his work as studies of social conditions. The reader feels at once that the author has no bias, is trying to prove no case, and is doing his best to make a true picture of the country and its people.

On this trip through Mexico Mr. Franck did not all the time travel on foot. He covered long distances on the railway, riding always among the poorer classes, and leaving it every now and then for detours or for a stay of several days in some town, or for tramps across the country, or to work in a mine or elsewhere. Entering Mexico early in November, 1911, at Nuevo Laredo, he traveled straight southward, stopping off now and again, worked in a mine at Guanajuato, afterward spent some time in and around Guadalajara, whence he went eastward to Mexico City, thence southeastward to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which he traversed straight south almost to the Pacific, afterward following the general contour of the coast, but at some distance inland.

In general, the chief factors of the picture he presents are almost unbelievable dirt, squalor, poverty, and ignorance. But back of them he makes the reader glimpse a fertile land of great richness of soil, able to support in comfort a much larger population, and having below its surface treasures of mineral wealth. Wherever he went he noted generally a close connection between the poverty of a region and the cultivation of the maguey, from which pulque is made, although in some places bottled mescal supplied the peon with ample means for remaining squalid. The pay for any sort of service was almost infinitesimal, except in the mines, where, he says, wages vary from $12 a month to $2 a day, Mexican, in places no great distance apart.

There are many revealing touches of conditions in the mines owned by Americans and other outside nationals. In some striking and booting of the workmen are common, but in the mine in which Mr. Franck worked such treatment was not permitted. An election for the Governorship of the State came along while he was there. Huge posters decorated the walls of the mine company's building, and were even stuck up in the galleries of the mine, whereon one of the candidates assured the peons that if elected he would force the company to treble their wages and give them full pay during illness, and declared that those who voted for his rival were really voting for "los gringos," who had stolen away their mines. The posters were quickly torn down, the peon thought to have put them up was discharged and forever forbidden to work for that company, and the superintendent threatened to discharge any employe who voted for that candidate.

In some regions he found the anti-American feeling very bitter, while in others there was none at all in evidence. In San Luis Potosi, of which he says that "hardly a town of India exceeds it in picturesque poverty," and wonders why "there was not general suicide in such a community of unmitigated misery," he says that in all his wanderings he "heard not an unpleasant word, not a jest at my expense, almost no evidence of anti-foreign feeling." Such feeling, he adds, "seems not indigenous to the peon, but implanted in him by those of ulterior motives." Of the newspapers of Mexico City, he says that "some were rabidly anti-American, stopping at nothing to stir up the excitable native against alleged subtle plans of the nation to the north to rob them of their territory and national existence, while the more reputable ones with sane editorials implored all Mexicans not to make intervention 'in the name of humanity and civilization' necessary." In many regions he found no evidence of any unfriendly feeling, and but little anywhere among the people, in fact, except in pulque-maddened individuals and among the peons in and around the mines. The peon workers in the mines Mr. Franck studied ordinarily treated their American bosses with an outer manner of obsequious politeness, but they harbor, he thinks, "a deep-rooted hatred of the American, which vents itself chiefly in cold politeness, unless opportunity makes some more effective way possible." Next after the American they hate the Spaniard, who, the author says, "is reputed a heartless usurer, who long enjoyed protection under Diaz," while third on his blacklist comes the priests, who, however, "are endured as a necessary evil."

Over and over again Mr. Franck speaks of the richness of the soil, of its promise of wonderful productivity if properly cultivated, or even, in some regions, cultivated at all, notwithstanding the utter poverty, the unimaginable wretchedness of the great masses of the people in country, town, and city. Of San Luis Potosi, where his vivid description of the scenes of a market is almost enough to turn one sick, he says, "Such a surging of pauperous humanity, dirt, and uncomplaining misery I had never before seen in the Western Hemisphere." And yet, just outside the town lay long stretches of land, flat as a table, apparently fertile, with no clearing necessary, and no sod to break. Yet nowhere, even on the edge of the starving city, was there any sign of cultivation. "We of the North," comments the author, "were perhaps kinder to the Indian in killing him off." In the State of Michoacan he rides on horseback or tramps on foot miles upon miles over great ranches, one of them American owned, wide, fenceless regions of the richest bottom and upland. On the Mexican owned estate, across which he traveled for all of one day, much more attention was given to grazing than to cultivation of the soil, notwithstanding its richness. A feudal like relation exists between the owner and those who live upon the estate, who must render service when required or seek a residence elsewhere, which would mean removal to some far distant place. As he passes through tropical Mexico he speaks of the rich, prairie-like bottomlands that look capable of producing unlimited quantities of anything, and yet are almost entirely uncultivated.

The City of Mexico was a great disappointment to Mr. Franck, who found in it nothing like the charm of the rest of Mexico.

> The entire city, [he says,] with its cheap restaurants and sour-smelling pulquerias (saloons) uncountable, looked and sounded like a lower east side New York turned Spanish in tongue. * * * In a word, the capital is much like many another modern city, somewhat bleak, cosmopolitan of population, with strong national lines of demarkation, and a caste system almost as fixed as that of India, but with none of the romance the reader of Prescott, Mme. Calderon, and the rest expects. Since anarchy fell upon the land, even the Sunday procession of carriages of beauty in silks and jewels and of rancheros prancing by in thousand-dollar hats, on silver-mounted and bejeweled saddles, has disappeared from the life of the capital. Today the Mexican is not anxious to parade his wealth, nor even to venture it in business. He is much more minded to bury it in the earth, to hide it in his socks, to lay it up in the great republic to the north, where neither Presidents corrupt nor Zapatistas break in and steal. * * * Ragged peons swarm, feeding, when at all, chiefly from ambulating kitchens of as tattered hawkers. The well-to-do Mexican, the "upper class" in general, is a more churlish, impolite, irresponsible fellow than even the countryman and the peon, in whom, if anywhere within its borders, lies the future hope of Mexico.

Through all the higher altitudes in which Mr. Franck traveled during the greater part of his journey, he is enthusiastic about the delights of the climate, with its bright, sunny days, clear, cool air and invigorating, enjoyable qualities. He says much also of the frequent beauty or grandeur of the landscape, of the wealth of lovely flowers and birds, and of the marvelous sunsets. He visited schools, or places alleged to be schools, and found them pitiful caricatures presided over by incompetents wherein the chief aim seemed to be to train the children to repeat by rote at a high speed things of no consequence. In the State of Michoacan, which he says is known in Mexico as "the torpid State," because it is throttled by the Church, the population is 80 per cent. illiterate, the women of all classes almost without exception illiterate, and yet, because of the dominance of the Church, even foreign residents are forbidden to establish schools for their own employes.

Mr. Franck rarely attempts to generalize or to draw conclusions from what he sees. He presents the picture as he saw it and the reader may think about it whatever it seems to warrant. For that reason his book is probably the most trustworthy, first-hand account of conditions in the interior of Mexico that has yet been written. In some regions those conditions have doubtless been intensified by the five years of civil strife since the author made his journey, although in many parts it is likely that they still remain much as they were on those bright Winter days. It is unfortunate that he did not journey more widely and visit a greater number of more representative regions. But, for as much of Mexico as he studied, his book is informing, unbiased, and most interesting.

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, AUGUST 20, 1916

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CHANGING HUMOR

IN his view of the changes that have taken place in American humor, Mr. HOWELLS, writing in the September number of Harper's Magazine, is undoubtedly in accord with current opinion on the subject. It would, indeed, be difficult to find a mirth-provoking book of fifty years ago that still retains its potency for laughter. There was a time, for instance, when "Innocents Abroad" was so convulsively funny that it passed the phase of mere smiles and chuckles and was accorded the tribute of tears of genuine enjoyment. Nothing could be funnier, we thought in our youth, than the "innocent American's" query, "Is he dead?" addressed to the outraged Italian cicerone regarding a relic of Columbus. And the same query, propounded with the same "innocent" wonder, following the inspection of an Egyptian mummy. Of course, this was "awfully funny," and so was the tearful lament over the grave of ancestor ADAM, and the patient vigil at the side of a slumbering tortoise in the wilds of Palestine in order to experience the traditional thrill when "the voice of the turtle was heard in the land." The world laughed over these and similar adventures forty years ago, and the book containing them was considered quite the humorous masterpiece of its day. But now, to most of us certainly, it seems very tiresome "stuff," indeed—the humor forced, obvious, exaggerated, without enough life left in the dry bones of it to provoke a smile, unless it might be a smile of pity. The same fate, possibly in less degree, has overtaken the "fun" of "Artemus Ward" and "Bill Nye." Even the inimitable verse and stories of BRET HARTE are loved less for their fun than for the truth that is in them—and it is this distinction that seems to suggest the difference in the popular estimate of humor as it was held forty or fifty years ago and as it is today. Burlesque, farce, no matter how exaggerated, was what we laughed at then. The laugh was the essential thing, and if it was produced by the simple, slapstick methods of the circus clown so much the better. Today, however, something else is needed. Humor is incidental; it slips in unexpectedly in the contemporary books that bring us our best fund of laughter. The merriment produced may not be so uproarious; there is a vein of subtlety running through it, a suggestion of something quite serious, perhaps, but utterly natural, illustrative of life as it is; but it is genuine merriment nevertheless.

IT is this increased naturalness in contemporary humor, its more intimate relation with life, as compared with the humor of the past, that attracts the attention of Mr. HOWELLS in his interesting essay. In the examples that he gives of what may be called the "new humor" it is rather more difficult to follow him. But in this, of course, there is the personal equation, the individual taste that, in so erratic a thing as humor, is very apt to strike out on a path decidedly its own. Thus it is difficult to appreciate, even after Mr. HOWELLS's explanation, the exceptional humor in that slight, fantastic sketch by Mr. JESSE LYNCH WILLIAMS, "Remating Time," nor can one accept with unmixed satisfaction Mr. LEFEVRE'S "Wall Street Stories," excellent though they are, cheek by jowl with books of humor. The main portion of Mr. HOWELLS's paper is concerned with Mr. HAMLIN GARLAND, and here again he is difficult to follow, as, for instance, when he tells us, after speaking of Mr. GARLAND'S recent volume of sketches:

> By virtue of these, and of those other tales and novels of his dealing with the life in the region of mountain time, Mr. GARLAND has measurably succeeded to the place in the sunset held by BRET HARTE and Mark Twain. It is not necessary that he should have displaced the earlier sovereigns of that realm; but there was room for him near them. One cannot claim for him the invention of such types as HARTE'S romanticistic imagination bodied forth, or the creations of that potent humor of Mark Twain which began to people our world fifty or sixty years ago with the "vast forms that moved fantastically" before the eyes of alien observance. It is not in the direct line of those potent humorists that Mr. GARLAND is of their succession. Fun does not primarily seek expression from him; it breaks from him involuntarily, and he does not create, so much as recognize, the grotesque.

Undoubtedly Mr. GARLAND'S stories of Western life are revealing, truthful, even humorous studies enough. But they hardly seize one with the irresistible desire for laughter that results, time and again, in reading that eminently truthful and delicious tale, Mr. BOOTH TARKINGTON'S "Seventeen," or that rollicking satire on the social foibles of American and Briton, Mr. HARRY LEON WILSON'S "Ruggles of Red Gap." Both of these books are of the genuine "new humor" flavor—they are not burlesques; they present truthful pictures of life, and, best of all, they carry one through the whole gamut of humorous enjoyment from smile, chuckle, laughter to veritable guffaw. But, after all, having noted the erratic ways of humor and the critical dangers arising from "individual taste," it is as well not to be dogmatic in passing judgment on books of this kind.

THE announcement that the late EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN is the subject of a biographical study, to be published this Fall by LITTLE, BROWN & Co., is of decided interest to students of nineteenth century literature in this country and England. Mr. STEDMAN'S long and active business career in New York probably limited the amount of his purely literary work. The list of his published books does not occupy very much space in the brief sketches of his life that have hitherto appeared. Neither do his contributions to our original poetry, excellent though they are, seem destined to enjoy a very lasting fame. But his critical appreciations of the literature of his day exerted an influence the extent of which is difficult to estimate. The best of his books in this kind, "Victorian Poets" and "Poets of, America," published respectively in 1875 and 1885, a period when criticism was far from being so catholic as it is today, brought into generous prominence names—such as SWINBURNE and WHITMAN—that have since become a lasting part of the literary heritage that we enjoy today. Mr. STEDMAN'S unerring recognition of genius that suffered from the obliquities or narrowness of contemporary criticism was little short of a gift, and did much to enlarge the outlook of our literary horizon. His practical helpfulness, also, to the young and struggling author who sought his advice was notable. As Mr. WILLIAM H. RIDEING says of him, in his reminiscences of "Many Celebrities": "Never had any man more sympathy with youth and ambition; nor was it passive sympathy, but the sympathy which patiently proves itself in such practical service as the surrender of time for reading and counsel." Shortly after his death, in 1908, a two-volume "Life and Letters of Edmund Clarence Stedman," by LAURA STEDMAN and GEORGE M. GOULD, was published. The forthcoming work, "A New England Childhood," by his secretary, Miss MARGARET FULLER, will be followed, doubtless, by an additional volume covering the period of his later activities and friendships.

MR. WILSON'S STUDY OF THE PRESIDENCY

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. By Woodrow Wilson, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., President of the United States. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1916. 50 cents.

IN 1908, during the rather tame canvass that resulted in the election of Mr. Taft, there was published by The Columbia University Press a volume on "Constitutional Government in the United States," by Dr. Woodrow Wilson, at that time President of Princeton University. It included a treatise on "The President of the United States," which Harper & Brothers have reproduced in a handsomely printed little volume of seventy pages of clear, large type. The publishers recommend it as a "vivid portrayal" of its subject, and, remarking that at that time "the author had no thought that he would occupy the great office of which he wrote," venture the suggestion that "it is of peculiar interest to note how theory and practice have met."

It is, indeed. The reader must, of course, accept the statement that at the time of writing the essay, Mr. Wilson "had no thought" of becoming President, for it would hardly be made save on his own authority, but the essay sets forth with singular distinctness the conception of his great office on which he appears to have acted with remarkable consistency. The substance of that conception is leadership:

> What is it, he asks, that a nominating convention wants in the man that it is to present to the country for its suffrage? A man who will be and will seem to the country in some sort an embodiment of the character and purpose it wishes its Government to have—a man who understands his own day and the needs of the country, and who has the personality and the initiation to enforce his views both upon the people and upon Congress. It may seem an odd way to get such a man. It is even possible that nominating conventions and those who guide them do not realize entirely what it is that they do. But in simple fact the convention picks out a party leader from the body of the people. Not that it expects its nominee to direct the interior government of the party—to supplant its already accredited and experienced spokesmen in Congress and in its State and National Committees: but it does of necessity expect him to represent it before public opinion, and to stand before the country as its representative man, as a true type of what the country may expect of the party itself in purpose and principle. It cannot but be led by him in the campaign: if he be elected it cannot but acquiesce in the leadership of the Government itself. * * * It is in this sense that the President has the rôle of party leader thrust upon him by the very method by which he is chosen.

Mr. Wilson returns again and again to this idea. "He [the President] cannot escape being the leader of his party except by incapacity and lack of personal force, since he is at once the choice of the party and the nation." "He is also the political leader of the nation, or has it in his choice to be." "He may be both the leader of his party and the leader of the nation, or he may be one or the other. If he had the nation, his party can hardly resist him. His office is anything he has the capacity and force to make it."

> The President is at liberty, both in law and in conscience, to be as big a man as he can. His capacity will set the limit; and if Congress be overborne by him, it will be no fault of the makers of the Constitution—it will be from no lack of constitutional powers on its part, but only because the President has the nation behind him, and Congress has not. He has no means of compelling Congress except through public opinion.

Mr. Wilson points out with great emphasis that the change in the American attitude toward international relations makes the opportunity and the responsibility of the President constantly greater, and how little could he, eight years ago, imagine how tremendous would be the increase. He concludes:

> We can safely predict that, as the multitude of the President's duties increases, as it must with the growth and widening activities of the nation itself, the incumbents of the great office will more and more come to feel that they are administering it in its truest purpose and with greatest effect by regarding themselves as less and less executive officers and more and more directors of affairs and leaders of the nation—men of counsel and of the sort of action that makes for enlightenment.

Whether we regard this essay as the fruit of study by an independent and disinterested publicist, as it was in 1908, or as an exposition of the views of his office by a President seeking re-election—and now it clearly is that also—it is a document of extraordinary interest. Mr. Wilson, the student of history and of public life, concluded eight years since that a President of the United States should be a leader of his party and of the nation. During the four years since his first nomination he has sought diligently and even strenuously to be such a double leader. Now he presents himself to his countrymen as an aspirant for continued leadership. By permitting the publication of this essay separately at this time he avows that aspiration with admirable candor. He invites general comparison of his conduct and his character with the lofty standard elaborated in his study. It is the act of a strong and courageous man.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

History and Biography

HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA AND POLAND. Vol. I. By S. M. Dubnow. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America.

The complete work will cover the history from the earliest times until the present day. The present volume brings the account up to 1825, the death of Alexander.

RUSSIA AT THE CROSSROADS. By G. E. Beelsheofer. New York: E. P. Dutton Company. $2.

A study of Russia as she is today in relation to the rest of the world.

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE. By K. S. S. Sastri. Madras: Ganesh & Co.

A critical biography.

"THRU THE MILL." By Norah Perkins. Published by the author at Brooklyn, N. Y.

The author's experiences in political and prison work.

Poetry and Art

THE BOOK OF THE DANCE. By Arnold Genthe. New York: Mitchell Kennerley.

A collection of full-page pictures showing different phases of the modern dance.

LIFE AND LIVING. By Amelia Josephine Burr. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

A book of verse.

Essays

AMERICA AND THE ORIENT. By Sidney L. Gulick. New York: Missionary Education Movement. 25 cents.

Outlines of constructive policy.

OUR EASTERN QUESTION. By Thomas F. Millard. New York: The Century Company. $3.

Points out what the author believes is the only way by which a conflict between the United States and Japan can be avoided.

THE ROGUE'S MARCH. By J. H. Greusel. New York: Fifth Avenue Publishing Company. $1.

Essays on various topics of the day.

SHAKESPEARE AND PRECIOUS STONES. By George F. Kunz. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Treats of the references to precious stones in Shakespeare's works.

European War Books

ADVENTURES OF A DISPATCH RIDER. By W. H. L. Watson. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

The author relates his experiences in the retreat through Northern France at the Battle of Mons.

MICHAEL CASSIDY, SERGEANT. By "Sapper." New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

Short stories of the great war by an English officer of engineers.

RELIGION IN EUROPE AND THE WORLD CRISIS. By Charles E. Osborne. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

Deals particularly with the religious life of England, Russia, and Germany, and with the future of Catholicism, Protestantism, and orthodoxy.

WITH SERBIA INTO EXILE. By Porter Jones. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

An American's adventures with the retreating Serbian Army from the Danube to the Adriatic.

Fiction

THE BRIDE OF A MOMENT. By Carolyn Wells. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

A mystery story.

THE CHIEF LEGATEE. By Anna Katharine Green. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.

A detective story involving the disappearance of a bride on her honeymoon.

THE CURIOUS CASE OF MARIE DUPONT. By Adele Luetkemann. New York: The Century Company. $1.35.

A mystery story, the scene laid in New York, with ramifications in Russia, Rumania, England, and France.

HOW JANICE DAY WON. By Helen Beecher Long. New York: Sully & Kleinteich. $1.25.

The third story in the Do Something Series.

IN ANOTHER GIRL'S SHOES. By Berta Ruck. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.

A humorous story, the scenes of which are laid in Europe during the war.

LUCILE TRIUMPHANT. By Elizabeth M. Duffield. New York: Sully & Kleinteich. $1.

A sequel to the story "Lucile the Torch Bearer."

PRUDENCE SAYS SO. By Ethel Hueston. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.

A humorous story of family life.

Science

FROM NATURE FORWARD. By Harriet D. Prentiss. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Outlines a system of "psychological reform."

NEW PSYCHOLOGY COMPLETE AND MIND THE BUILDER. Daily Life Psychology, New Psychology Handbook. By Dr. A. A. Lindsay. Three volumes: Detroit: A. A. Lindsay Publishing Company.

Describes the author's "principles of healing" and other theories and methods of practice.

VOICE, ITS ORIGIN AND DIVINE NATURE. By Harry Munro. New York: Published by the author. $1.

Offers suggestions for voice cultivation.

(Continued on Page 327.)

WHAT AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS ARE DOING

THE biography of Samuel Butler by J. F. Harris, editorial mention of the appearance of which in England was made in THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS last Sunday, will be published in this country early in October by Dodd, Mead & Co. Its title is "Samuel Butler, Author of 'Erewhon': The Man and his Work," and in addition to giving some account of the man and expounding the interest and value of his literary work it will contain a complete bibliography and a frontispiece portrait of Butler taken shortly before his death.

Two novels will be published next Thursday by Henry Holt & Co. One of these, "The Pleasant Ways of St. Medard," by Grace King, has found its way into print through mention of it in the Atlantic Monthly by Edward Garnett, who had read it long before in manuscript and supposed of course it had been published. He spoke of it with such warm praise that bookdealers were besieged with requests for the book and search began to be made for it and the author. Finally the unpublished manuscript was found in New Orleans and its publication was arranged for. Its theme is a lament for the old South at the close of the civil war and the humiliation of a ruined family. The other novel scheduled by the Holts for publication on the same date is "Cecily and the Wide World," by Elizabeth N. Corbett, which is said to relate the complications that came about between a husband and wife who loved each other and did not know it.

This house will also bring out next Thursday three volumes of literary interest: Romain Rolland's "Handel" and two little books in the Writers of the Day Series, "Conrad," by Hugh Walpole, and "Hardy," by Hugh Child.

Madeleine Z. Doty, whose book on prison life and prison reforms entitled "Society's Misfits" will be published shortly by the Century Company, has gone to Germany on a commission to inquire into the welfare of German mothers and babies as affected by the war.

"Enoch Crane," by F. Hopkinson Smith, will be an early publication of the Scribners. This is a posthumous novel planned and begun by Mr. Smith and finished since his death by his son, F. Berkeley Smith, who also contributes a preface describing his father's method of planning and developing a novel.

Margaret Deland, who has been doing much work this Summer for the Author's Fund for the Relief of the Allied Wounded, reports that the second distribution of money collected has just been made, as follows: Two hundred dollars to the Serbian Distress Fund for use in Serbian hospitals, a like sum to the Boston headquarters of the American Fund for the French Wounded, $100 each to Miss Holt in Paris for the Permanent Blind Fund in France, to the Special American Hospital in Paris for wounds of the face and jaw, and to the American Clearing House for use in the Italian hospitals.

Frederick Orin Bartlett's "The Wall Street Girl," which Houghton Mifflin Company will bring out early in September, is having a heavy demand in advance of publication.

Richard Harding Davis's last work, "With the French in France and Saloniki," was published last week in England by Duckworth & Co.

Miss Annie Peck, who is now lecturing in South America, writes to her publishers, the George H. Doran Company, from Valparaiso, where she had given four lectures, on July 18 that the thermometer registered from twenty to twenty-five degrees above zero—a point of interest to intending tourists.

Small, Maynard & Co. will open their Fall publishing season on Aug. 31 with two novels, "The Van Haavens," by C. Hilton-Turvey, and "The Girl at Big Loon Post," by George Van Schaick.

"Earth to Earth" will be the title of a new book by Richard Dehan which Frederick A. Stokes Company will have ready in September.

Ethel Hueston, whose gay little story, "Prudence of the Parsonage," won much favor last year, has written another tale about the same people entitled "Prudence Says So," which the Bobbs-Merrill Company will have ready at the end of this week.

"Love's Inferno," which Brentano's will issue in this country, is a narrative of the war from the German side, which makes an excoriating accusation of Prussian ideas and methods, holding them and Prussia responsible for the war and for what the author calls "the spiritual collapse of Germany." It is by Dr. Edward Stilgebauer, who was for many years professor of German language and literature at the University of Lausanne, and afterward was a writer and editor in Berlin. Both he and his book are now forbidden in Germany, but the work has had large editions in Holland, Switzerland, and France. Dr. Stilgebauer has been living in Switzerland since the beginning of the war.

Farnham Bishop, author of "Our First War with Mexico," which will be an early publication by the Scribners, is now at the Mexican border as a member of the First Armored Motor Battery of New York.

Harper & Brothers announce a considerable order from Japan for Christine T. Herrick's "A-B-C of Cooking."

During September the Century Company will bring out the following novels: "The Keys of the City," by Oscar Praeve, a story of New York and of a boyhood's ambition fulfilled there; "Olga Bardel," by Stuart Aumonier, which portrays the life and development of a musical genius; "The Dark Tower," by Phyllis Bottome, an account of some of the doings and complications of a wild-tempered English family in England and Switzerland.

"Bonnie May," by Louis Dodge, which has been attracting attention during its serial publication in Scribner's Magazine, will be brought out in book form this month by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Early in September Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish "Short Stories from Life," comprising eighty-one stories selected by the editor of Life from the 30,000 manuscripts received by that publication in its competition for for short stories under 1,500 words.

Philosophy of Wang

A new installment of the wisdom of the East has been presented to American readers by Professor Frederick Goodrich Henke of Allegheny College, formerly a missionary in China. Professor Henke's offering appears in a volume entitled "The Philosophy of Wang Yang-Ming," which contains translations from the Chinese of Wang's biography and of his most important writings. Wang was a learned, wise, and good man, and his philosophy is, for the most part, charming and inspiring. (Open Court Publishing Company. $2.50.)

Early Christianity

Dr. J. Estlin Carpenter, Wilde Reader in Natural and Comparative Religion in the University of Oxford, and ex-Principal of Manchester College, contributes to the series of American lectures on the History of Religion a volume entitled "Phases of Early Christianity, 100 A. D.-250 A. D." The volume contains six lectures, the central theme of which is "Salvation;" in connection with this theme the author deals with the growth of the Christian doctrine and the rise of Christian institutions. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.)

Fire Underwriters

A book by Harry Chase Brearley entitled "Fifty Fires of a Civilizing Force" contains a historical and critical study of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. It is an instructive and interesting work, in which the author presents in an impressive way the startling truth concerning American fire losses, and an appreciating account of what the fire underwriters' bond has done in the way of fire prevention. (Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.)

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from Page 324)

WITHIN THE BUD. By Louis Dechman, Eugenia Series No. 1. Published by the author at Seattle, Wash.
A biological study of eugenics.

Travel and Description

THE SELF DISCOVERY OF RUSSIA. By Professor J. Y. Simpson. New York: George H. Doran Co. $2.
The author writes from data gathered during a recent visit to Russia.

TRAMPING THROUGH MEXICO, GUATEMALA, AND HONDURAS. By Harry A. Franck. New York. The Century Company. $2.
Illustrated account of what may be described as an unconventional trip through Central America.

Juvenile

BOBBIE BUBBLES. By E. Hugh Sherwood Chicago: Rand-McNally Company. 50 cents.
Illustrated story of dream adventures of a small boy.

I WONDER WHY. By Elizabeth Gordon. Chicago: Rand-McNally Company. 50 cents.
Short verses, with color illustrations.

THE LAND OF DON'T-WANT-TO. By Lillian Bell. Chicago: Rand-McNally Company. $1.25.
Illustrated story of adventures for small children.

PLAYDAYS ON PLUM BLOSSOM CREEK. By Arland D. Weeks. Chicago: Rand-McNally Company. 75 cents.
Animal stories and pictures for children.

THE STORY OF BABY LIFE. By Lillian De Waters. Boston: Davis & Bond. 75 cents.
Nature stories for children.

WHEN LITTLE THOUGHTS GO RHYMING. By Elizabeth Knobel. Chicago: Rand-McNally Company. 75 cents.
Illustrated jingles for children.

New Editions

ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND. By Lewis Carroll. Chicago: Rand-McNally Company. $1.35.
New edition with color illustrations by Milo Winter.

ANDERSEN'S FAIRY TALES. Windermere Edition. Chicago: Rand-McNally Company. $1.35.
New edition containing full-page color illustrations.

THE REAL MOTHER GOOSE. Chicago: Rand-McNally Company. $1.35.
New edition with many color illustrations.

Miscellaneous

THEOSOPHY AND NEW THOUGHT. By Henry C. Sheldon. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. 50 cents.
A critical analysis of these two cults.

THE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE. By various authors. New York: Methodist Book Concern. 50 cents.
Three addresses delivered respectively by Herbert Welch, Thomas Nicholson, and Henry Churchill King at the Allegheny College Centennial.

ARMS AND THE BOY. By R. L. Gignilliat. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.
An account of military training in schools and colleges.

HOMAN'S AUTOMOBILE HANDBOOK. By J. E. Homan. New York: Sully & Kleinteich. $1.
A summary of practical information.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH NEW YORK? Told by John A. Hennessy. 12mo. New York: The O'Connell Press. $2.
A story of the waste of millions.

ABNORMAL CHILDREN. By Bernard Hollander. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.
A book for parents, teachers, and medical officers of schools.

THE TREATMENT OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS. By Robert W. Lovett. 12mo. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co.
The author is surgeon to the Children's Hospital, Boston.

SELLING THINGS. By O. S. Marden. New York: T. Y. Crowell Company. $1.
Practical suggestions for salesmen. Published in the series of Marden Efficiency Books.

COLOMBA. Par Prosper Merimee. 12mo. New York: Allyn & Bacon.
Edited as a second year text for students of French.

THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN SYSTEM. By Herbert Myrick. 12mo. New York: Orange Judd Company. $1.
Describes the new method of farm mortgage finance under national supervision.

THE MOUNTED RIFLEMAN. By James Parker. Menasha, Wis.: Banta Publishing Company.
A method of garrison training and field instruction of cavalry.

PRACTICAL BIOLOGY. By W. M. Smallwood and others. New York: Allyn & Bacon.
Illustrated textbook.

THE VASSAR SEMI-CENTENNIAL SERIES. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. Two volumes. MOVEMENT AND MENTAL IMAGERY. By Margaret Floy Washburn; ELIZABETHAN TRANSLATIONS FROM THE ITALIAN. By Mary Augusta Scott. $1.75 each.
The first of these volumes gives the outlines of a motor theory of the more complex mental processes. The other is an account of the Italian renaissance in England.

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DAVIS' BOOKSTORE,
47 Vesey St. Tel. Cortlandt 4684.

Something new, "Catholic Digest." Summary of Catholic news. Price, $2 per year. Agent wanted "Catholic Digest," Dubuque, Iowa.

BOOK EXCHANGE

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SCHULTE'S 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT August clearance sale: Genuine discount of 20 per cent. on all cash purchases from large stock of 100,000 books. Catalogues mailed. Some of our bargains after discount has been deducted: Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle, fine large copy of first edition, July, 1493, 2,250 rare wood cuts, $200.00; Il Decamerone di Boccaccio Venetia, 1580, full calf, extra, illustrated, $20.00; Dietenberger's Catechismus Evangelischer, Meyna, 1537, $20.00; Erotopegnion ad Priapeia, Parisiorum, 1798, $18.00; Costumes of Army of United States, 44 colored plates by Ogden, 10 parts, $14.80; Psalms of David, highly illuminated by Owen Jones, fine copy, $18.00; Costumes of British Army, Her Majesty's Army, 8 vols., colored plates, $10.00; Grolier Club, Curtis's Washington Irving, full morocco, $12.00. Thousand other bargains. Only a few days left to take advantage of 20 per cent. discount. If you cannot call, send for catalogues. SCHULTE'S BOOKSTORE, 122 East 23d St.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

Who Is Richard Realf?—Jean Ingelow and "The Brides of Enderby"—Completing a Chapter Heading

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

F. M. D.—Will you kindly give me, through THE BOOK REVIEW, some information about Richard Realf, the author of "Indirection," and tell me where to find the poem?

Richard Realf was born in Framfield, near Lewes, in Sussex, England, in 1834, and committed suicide in Oakland, Cal., in 1878. He began writing verses when but 15 years old. His first volume of poems was published in London in 1852. He came to this country in 1854 and went to Kansas. Soon after, he came to New York, and was assistant manager at the Five Points House of Industry. He became acquainted with John Brown, entered into the anti-slavery movement and went to Europe to deliver lectures in behalf of the abolition of slavery. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the Union Army, and was commended for gallantry at Chickamauga and elsewhere. A posthumous edition of his poems with a memoir by his friend and executor, Colonel Richard J. Hinton, was published in 1900. The poem "Indirection" is printed in Stedman's "American Anthology," and in Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse," published by Henry Holt & Co.

Martha McC. Williams

L. L. B.—Will you please give some information about Mrs. Martha McCulloch Williams, her writings, and through what publishers she may be addressed by an old schoolmate?

Mrs. Williams is a native of Montgomery County, Tenn., and the daughter of William B. Collins. She is a widow. Her husband, Thomas McCulloch Williams, died some years ago. She began literary work on removing to New York in 1887, and has written over 200 stories and several serials, and has also contributed to Youth's Companion and other magazines. Her publishers are McBride, Nast & Co., New York.

Loch Lomond

S. M. C.—Where can I find the old Scotch song "Loch Lomond" and the music which was written for it?

"Loch Lomond's" words and music are printed in "Heart Songs," which is published by the Chapple Publishing Company of Boston, Mass.

Force Made Conquest

O. R.—Will you kindly indicate in what poem the lines quoted below is to be found?

Force first made conquest, and that conquest law.

The line quoted by our correspondent is from Pope's "Essay on Man," and the context is as follows:

Force first made conquest, and that conquest law;
Till Superstition taught the tyrant awe,
Then shared the tyranny, then lent it aid,
And gods of conquerors, slaves of subjects made:
She 'midst the lightning's blaze and thunder's sound,
When rock'd the mountains, and when groan'd the ground,
She taught the weak to bend, the proud to pray
To power unseen and mightier far than they;
She from the rending earth and bursting skies
Saw gods descend and fiends infernal rise;
Here fixed the dreadful, there the bless'd abodes;
Fear made her devils and weak hope her gods.

Paul E. Stevenson

McW. BEERS.—Will you kindly give me a list of the books written by Paul Eve Stevenson and say where they may be obtained?

Paul Eve Stevenson was the author of "By Way of Cape Horn" and "Deep Water Voyage," which were published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and the "Race for the Emperor's Cup," which was published by the Rudder Publishing Company, New York. Mr. Stevenson died in 1911.

Max Ehrmann

JAY P. TAGGART.—Who is Max Ehrmann, author of a book called "Kindly Light," and who are his publishers?

Max Ehrmann was born in Terre Haute, Ind., on Sept. 26, 1872, and was educated in the local public schools. He is a graduate of the De Pauw University, receiving the degree of Ph. B. in 1894. Subsequently he took a two years' post-graduate course in philosophy at Harvard University. He is a member of the Authors' Club in London and of the Authors' League of America. He is unmarried and lives in Terre Haute. Some of his works have been published by the Dodge Publishing Company, New York, and others by the Bobbs-Merrill Company of Indianapolis, Ind.; Mitchell Kennerley, New York, and the Baker-Taylor Company, New York.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

HORATIO G. COZZENS.—I have noted the request of Adelaide M. Prime in your issue of July 9 for the words of "The Brides of Enderby" and the tune accompanying the same as "played by the bells of Boston, England," at the time when an extraordinary tempest of wind and rain, together with a tide so high as to engulf whole villages, visited that coast in 1571, but, as far as I have been able to discover, neither of the above is obtainable.

In "Notes and Queries," issued in London, under date July 31, 1880, I find an inquiry to the same effect as in your issue of above date, and the answer to same in a subsequent number of that periodical reads as follows: "W. S. C. [inquirer's initials] cannot have the words or the tune, because they never existed. A few years ago when the chimes were put in the Boston Church a friend of mine, thinking this rune ought to form a part of them, wrote to Jean Ingelow for information. She wrote back that there was no foundation whatever for the tune—that it was all invention on her part." Something further followed in this communication, but it had no bearing on the point in question. It was signed "R. B., Boston, England."

It will be remembered that in the first verse of Jean Ingelow's poem, "The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire," appear these lines, which form the basis for this controversy:

Play uppe, play uppe, O Boston bells!
Ply all your changes, all your swells,
Play uppe "The Brides of Enderby."

"At Last"

The Rev. CLARENCE S. McCLELLAN.—In reply to the inquiry of A. D. McK. as to the "Voices Out of Darkness" in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 30 I would say the quotation is from a poem by John Greenleaf Whittier entitled "At Last." The quotation given is the first of seven stanzas, and not three, as the inquirer states.

In the Cambridge edition of Whittier's poems the verses are introduced by the following statement:

Recited by one of the little group of relatives who stood by the poet's bedside as the last moments of his life approached.

Answers to this appeal were also received from William Keith, Albany, N. Y.; Helen Armstrong, New York; Lindley M. Stevens, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Mrs. Florence Treadwell, Englewood, N. J.; Irving E. Strickland, Hartford, Conn.; H. S. S. Wheeler, Grove Beach, Conn.; E. J. Sealey, Oswego, N. Y.; J. T. Dennis, Woodbrook, Md.; J. H. Root, Glen Ridge, N. J.; N. W. Beadell, Arlington, N. J.; Adele M. Parrell, Belmar, N. J.; L. C. Baker, Hartford, Conn.; Dorothea Reimer, Point o' Woods, L. I.; Emily Dutton Proctor, Lake Placid, N. Y.; Mrs. J. Clarkson Hill, Springdale, Conn.; Miss A. Forman, Norfolk, Va.; Jessie A. Bertie, New York; E. B. Gowing, Caldwell, N. J.; G. E. Smith, Guelph, Canada; Helen Des Brisay, Toronto, Canada; C. W. Shaw, Mountainville, N. Y.; Dorothy Akin Pugsley, Pawling, N. Y.; C. A. Pomroy, Yonkers, N. Y.; Horatio G. Cozzens, New York; Foster A. Rhea, Pasadena, Cal.

"What Is Time?"

RALPH C. HARRISON.—The author of the poem "What Is Time?" for which inquiry was made in your issue of July 2 by "M. A. B.," was William Marsden, a noted English Oriental scholar who died in 1838. The poem was contained in the "National Preceptor," by J. Olney, a school reader which was published in 1831 and used for many years in New England schools. It is also included in Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song."

A copy of the poem has been received from L. B., Kingston, N. Y.

Tired Woman

E. E. COULON.—The verse asked for by "E. C. S." July 9, is said to be an epitaph on a tombstone in an English churchyard, and is as follows:

Here lies a poor woman who always was tired.
She lived in a home where the work wasn't hired.
Her last words on earth were: "Dear friends, I am going
Where washing ain't done, nor sweeping, nor sewing;
But everything there is exact to my wishes,
For where they don't eat there's no washing up dishes;
I go where loud anthems will always be ringing,
But having no voice I'll get clear of the singing.
Don't mourn for me now, don't mourn for me never,
I'm going to do nothing for ever and ever.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Annie B. Herendeen, Geneva, N. Y.; F. S. Leeds, Upper Montclair, N. J.; K. F. Kuntz, Richmond Hill, L. I.; Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass.; Miss Laura N. Banting, Cooperstown, N. Y.; George A. Sturdy, New London, Conn.; A. M. Worrell, Sound Beach, Conn.; C. Gerner, Greenwich, Conn.; Katharine C. Harper, New York; Annie B. Tuttle, Waterbury, Conn.; Charles Savage, Allenhurst, N. J.; G. G. Wells, New Haven, Conn.; Olivia C. Liddell, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. J. A. Britton, Stamford, Conn.; S. E. Sherman, Brooklyn; E. M. Gaylord, Bristol, Conn.; H. A. Dederick, Paterson, N. J.; Mrs. M. H. Downing, New York; Mrs. Jacqueline Cooper, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. G. McB. Smyth, Brooklyn; Clara Birtwhistle, Hoboken, N. J.; W. E. Parker, Cambridge, Mass.; E. L. Pierson, Washington, D. C.; Edith E. Robinson, Wellington, Ohio; Florence Wellington Severy, Brooklyn; Mrs. W. E. Brown, Ithaca, N. Y.; Mrs. John P. Wynne, New Haven, Conn.; Elizabeth A. S. Fennell, Brunswick, Me.; Edith J. Colquitt, New York; Curtis Conway, Waterbury, Conn.; Miss F. Perkin, Montclair, N. J.; Louise Byers, Salt Lake City, Utah; Ada I. Young, New York; A. L. Sargent, Medford, Mass.; Kate V. Dowd, Oswego, N. Y.; Mrs. Jennie C. Knapp, New York; Lettie W. Vieth, Montclair, N. J.; M. F. Card, Casenovia, N. Y.; S. G. Kinch, Nyack, N. Y.; T. Jenkins, New York.

APPEALS TO READERS

J. S. C.—Some years ago I read a little quotation which was used as a chapter heading in a book which, otherwise, was absolutely worthless. I have wondered if there was any more of it and what it might be. If some reader could help me out with a copy of the whole poem I should be greatly obliged. As near as I can remember the lines are:

There would no man do for your sake, I think,
What I would have done for the least word said.
I had wrung life dry for your lips to drink—
Broken it up for your daily bread.

Across the Bridge

MILES J. KEHOE.—I would greatly appreciate it if some one of your many readers would give me the words of a song, or inform me where I may obtain it. I do not know the name of the song, but recall the following lines:

Across the bridge at midnight
Stood I in dismay,
Watching weary strugglers
Passing on their way;
Silently reflecting,
Dreaming there alone,
All their joys and sorrows
Seem to be my own.
Hark! a step approaches,
Comes the common thief,
Hunted like a tiger,
Trembling like a leaf;
Whither will he wander
Heaven only knows,
Crushed and broken-hearted, too,
Across the bridge he goes.

If memory serves me right, the name of the song is either "Across the Bridge He Goes," or "Across the Bridge at Midnight."

The Stars

L. C. P.—Will any kind reader furnish the author and name of the poem of which these are some of the lines:

A thousand stars were in the sky,
A thousand in the sea,
For every wave, with dimpled cheek,
That leaped into the air
Had caught a star in its embrace
And held it trembling there.

The Tropics

R. M. D.—Will some kind reader furnish the complete poem of which the following is the first verse? Its title and author are not known to me:

So, son, you've come to the tropics,
Thought all that you had to do
Was to lie in the shade, in a cocoanut glade,
While the dollars rolled in to you.

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEWS

Mr. Edward Carpenter's Volume of Autobiographical Notes and Other Recent Publications

MY DAYS AND DREAMS: Being Autobiographical Notes. By Edward Carpenter. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

MR. EDWARD CARPENTER is now 72 years old. He has gathered together autobiographical notes written at various periods, and published them in a large book, illustrated with five portraits of himself and pictures of his friends and relatives.

Although Mr. Carpenter's writings and speeches have had little effect upon the society of which he has been so loud a critic, nevertheless this book of reminiscences is not without its significance. It has a certain historical importance in that Mr. Carpenter has been from time to time associated with radicals and "advanced thinkers" of different sorts, of whom some, like William Morris and Bernard Shaw, deserve the world's attention because of their contributions to literature, and others, like Annie Besant and Anna Kingsford, have piqued the world's curiosity by their picturesque personalities. The book is of importance as a psychological study because of the extraordinary way in which Mr. Carpenter narrates events in his life with most men would gladly conceal. He tells of unusual propagandas in which he has taken a leading part, of strange speeches and strange acts, with what his friends will call engaging frankness and others gross and shameless egotism.

After his graduation from Cambridge University, Mr. Carpenter was for a time a clergyman of the Established Church of England, being curate of St. Edward's Church, of which F. D. Maurice was vicar. During the time that Mr. Carpenter was a clergyman, it was his custom to spend his Sunday evenings after church at a club of students and Fellows of Cambridge. At this club, Mazzini's "Duty of Man" was read aloud, and the presiding genius was W. K. Clifford. Mr. Carpenter speaks enthusiastically of Clifford's "saturnine face, tender heart, wonderfully suggestive, paradoxical manner of conversation, and blasphemous treatment of the existing gods."

With one exception, Mr. Carpenter tells us women have not influenced his life. This one exception was a woman whom he calls "Olivia." She was about 50 when he came under her spell, and he was about 25. Here is his description of her:

> Married, but separated from her husband; artistic to the finger tips; brought up in Italy and loving the South; hating everything Britsh and philistine and commercial; detesting the Bible and religion; she had fought her way through social odium and disability, and then through severe illness and suffering, till she was but the wreck (she used to say) of her former self.

In 1874 Mr. Carpenter began a series of lectures under the auspices of the University Extension Lecturing Scheme in Leeds, Halifax, and Skipton. In April, 1877, he visited the United States. There he met Whitman, but he says little about the poet in this book, referring the reader to his book, "Days With Walt Whitman." Emerson he found "very charming and friendly." He says of him:

> His conversation generally seemed very literary in character, and I could not get him to express any views or ideas about America's place and progress. When I spoke of Walt Whitman he made an odd, whimsying sound: "Well, I thought he had some merit at one time; there was a good deal of promise in the first edition; but he is a wayward, fanciful man. I met him in New York and asked him to dine at my hotel. He shouted for a tin mug for his beer. Then he had a noisy, fire-engine society. And he took me there and was like a boy over it, as if there had never been such a thing before."

Mr. Carpenter tells us that Oliver Wendell Holmes did not please him so well. He describes him as "a good-natured little spiteful creature, one might say, with shovel underlip and bright gray-blue eyes under a low brow, a dapper, active man of 70—his vanity qualified by geniality and humor."

In the fourth chapter of his book Mr. Carpenter tells of his own mental and physical state, and develops those unpleasant theories as to the "Uranian temperament" which are the subject of several of his books and pamphlets. In the fifth he tells of his conversion to vegetarianism, and of his settling down in the hamlet of Bradway, near Sheffield, with Albert Fearnehough, a mechanic of radical tendencies, whose acquaintance Mr. Carpenter had made at one of his lectures. Here it was that he wrote "Towards Democracy," and engaged in various sorts of manual labor.

In 1883 Mr. Carpenter delivered what he calls his "first semi-socialistic lecture." Then he got in touch with the Social-Democratic Federation, and made the acquaintance of William Morris, John Burns, and other radical leaders.

In 1884 Mr. Carpenter again crossed the Atlantic, this time coming to the United States as a steerage passenger on the City of Berlin. He visited Whitman and other people in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, but the days to which he looks back with most pleasure were spent at the insane asylum at London, Ontario, with Dr. Bucke.

One friend, of whom Mr. Carpenter writes at length, is Edward J. Trelawney, the friend of Shelley and Byron. He writes of him:

> I found him at the house which he was then occupying in Pelham Crescent, S. W.—No. 7, I think—a quite old man, of about 87 or 88, rugged to a degree, with sunken eyes and projecting cheekbones, but with a strange gleam of fire about him even at that age—not unlike some semi-extinct volcano—and the appearance of what had once been a rather massive and powerful frame. He was sitting in a high chair near the fire, with a pile of books on the floor beside him. "You are interested in Shelley?" he said. And then, without waiting for a reply: "He was our greatest poet since Shakespeare." And then: "He couldn't have been the poet he was if he had not been an atheist."

Mr. Carpenter wears sandals instead of shoes, and these interesting articles of footwear are prominently displayed in his photographs. He devotes some space to an account of his discovery of sandals. In 1886 his friend Harold Cox sent him a pair of Indian sandals from Cashmere. Mr. Carpenter writes:

> I had asked him, before he went out, to send some likely pattern of sandals, as I felt anxious to try some myself. I soon found the joy of wearing them. And after a little time I set about making them. I got two or three lessons from W. Lill, a bootmaker friend in Sheffield, and soon succeeded in making a good many pairs for myself and various friends. Since then the trade has grown into quite a substantial one. G. Adams took it up at Millthorpe in 1889, making, I suppose, about a hundred or more pairs a year; and since his death it has been carried on at the "garden city," Letchworth.

WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

REVERIES OVER CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH. By William Butler Yeats. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

WHILE reading this book one realises that close acquaintance with the boy, Yeats, serves to make a clearer mental picture of the man. The volume, written in charming simplicity, records fragmentary memories of the sensitive, imaginative youth of the Irish poet.

He was a lonely child with queer fancies. He writes of, "having prayed for several days that I might die, I had begun to be afraid that I was dying and prayed that I might live. There was no reason for my unhappiness." His grandfather, a stern, silent seaman of matchless courage, was greatly feared by the little boy. The child was taught to read by his father as a penance for not going to church. This occurred later than most children learn to read; but he must have made up very quickly for the delay, for he soon amused himself by reading in a many-volumed encyclopedia. He was a religious child, whose religion was connected with clouds and "cloudy glimpses of luminous sky, perhaps because of some Bible picture of God's speaking to Abraham, or the like. At least I can remember the sight moving me to tears."

A gentle mother, with her tales of Sligo, her anxiety about money matters, and her complete absorption in her children and husband, made life easy for the father, who was an artist of such humility that he scraped most of his pictures away. Among his friends was Dowden, who read to them some chapters of the unpublished "Life of Shelley." Yeats says:

> I was chilled, however, when he explained that he had lost his liking for Shelley and would not have written it but for an old promise to the Shelley family.

The elder Yeats had a great influence over the boy, who also studied to be an artist. Much of the color in his writing is evidently a result of this early training. Through the book runs the love of beauty, the imagery and growing mysticism that contributes to the work of the poet. Tales of ghosts, and spirits and supernatural beings he heard from the old women in the village, and they became a part of his being. At one time he persuaded himself that he had a passion for the dawn;

> and this passion, thought mainly histrionic like a child's play, an ambitious game, had moments of sincerity. Years afterward when I had finished "The Wanderings of Oisin," dissatisfied with its yellow and its dull green, and with all that overcharged color inherited from the romantic movement. I deliberately sought out an impression as of cold light and tumbling clouds. * * * It is a natural conviction for a painter's son to believe that there may be a landscape symbolical of some spiritual condition that awakens a hunger such as cats feel for valerian.

As a study in child psychology, as a contribution to the literature of beauty, and as a key to Irish poets as well as to the one man, Yeats's "Reveries Over Childhood and Youth" is a delightfully satisfying volume.

FROM PILLAR TO POST

FROM PILLAR TO POST. By John Kendrick Bangs. Illustrated by John R. Neill. New York: The Century Company. $1.00.

IF you haven't time to take a rambling tour around America—personally conducted by a famous humorist—then the next best thing to do is to read "From Pillar to Post," by John Kendrick Bangs. Mr. Bangs has chronicled some of his experiences as a lyceum lecturer, and has managed to inject into the book a goodly share of the kindly, humorous spirit of America-at-large.

On being dubbed a "kidder" by a barber in a Middle Western town, Mr. Bangs observes:

> A great many of our American humorists, so called, could be more aptly described as kidders. Our gushing pessimities, and the tongue-in-the-cheek style of humor so prevalent today, suggest the thought anyhow that the term kidder is more discriminating than that of humorist, as signifying the qualities of a Cervantes, a Rabelais, a Swift, or a Mark Twain.

The author decries the attitude of the platform lecturer who tries to "get down to the level of an audience instead of feeling an inward urge to climb up to it." He advises such a speaker to give up the platform "and take up some other occupation where conscious superiority really counts; say that of head waiter in a New York restaurant." It is claimed that "one's lecture should be a moderately flexible affair, which can be so adjusted to each and every occasion that it fits an audience as nicely as a tailor-made garment."

Mr. Bangs speaks of occasional "reluctant men who are dragged unwillingly to the lecture halls by their enthusiastic wives." Long experience has made him recognise the outward earmarks of this tribe, and, "Once located, this man is the special person I go after. * * * If I can only get him sitting up like a vertebrate animal, using his spine like a prop instead of like a hammock, and returning my gaze with a gleam of interest, I am happy."

The Photodrama

William Morgan Hannon in "The Photodrama—Its Place Among the Fine Arts" claims high rank for some of the work that has been done by the movie-film creators. His opinion seems to be that a great many photodramas deserve to be rated as works of art; but he predicts that, however praiseworthy the best of these productions may be, the future will see immeasurable improvements on them. (New Orleans: The Ruskin Press. $1.)

Rigorous Thinking

Fifteen essays and addresses by Professor Cassius J. Keyser of Columbia University appear in a volume entitled "The Human Worth of Rigorous Thinking." In these papers the author, himself an eminent mathematician, deals with various phases of the science of mathematics, including in his discussions some remarks on the contributions the science has made to the progress and welfare of the human family. (Columbia University Press. $1.75.)

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JAPAN, the United States, China—a triangle of trouble! Mr. Millard, in his startling and authoritative book, shows where the interests of Japan and the United States inevitably collide, and states the logical and shocking consequences; he points out what Japan is doing about it, and what America is not doing about it.

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The New York Times.

DEMAND CONTINUES FOR SHELL STEEL

Manufacturers Taking Precautions Not to be Caught with Material if War Should End.

MILLS SOLD UP TO 1918

Munition Contracts Since Beginning of August Will Aggregate 300,000 Tons.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 19.—Shell steel and plates continue to lead in demand among finished steel and iron products. Manufacturers of shell steel in closing contracts decided that they were not willing to be left with a tonnage of steel and iron, bought at high prices, on their hands should the European war terminate, and contracts be canceled. They have specified that buyers of steel for munitions must accept steel in some form equal to the tonnage contracted for should the subsequent orders be placed for plates, bars, structural shapes or other finished or semi-finished lines of steel.

Buyers at first refused to accept these conditions. The larger steel producers refused absolutely to accept orders on any other terms. It is said that a number of mills are practically sold up to January, 1918. Numerous concerns have their capacity taken up for the first six months of 1917.

Contracts aggregating fully 300,000 tons have been entered into since the beginning of August for steel bars for munitions. There remains a large tonnage to be placed. The American Locomotive Company has placed contracts aggregating 75,000 tons among four steelmakers. Steel Corporation mills accepted the major portion of the tonnage. The Baldwin Locomotive Company has closed for 26,000 tons with the Steel Corporation. A car-building concern closed for 50,000 tons of forgings. A Brooklyn company divided 20,000 tons between two producers. Numerous inquiries from 5,000 to 10,000 tons for rounds nine inches and over have been made. Agents of belligerent nations are also active buyers, and considerable steel will be exported next year. Shell steel is selling from 3.50c to 4c.

Agricultural implement makers have become convinced there will be no reduction in steel bars. Large orders had been placed at 2.50c prior to the advance to 2.60c, which was announced Aug. 5. There remains considerable steel to be placed. Rivet, bolt, and screw makers also bought heavily at 2.50c. Inquiries since the advance was made have been numerous and buying more active.

Advance in Sheet Bars.

Billets and sheet bars have advanced in price due to scarcity. Eastern steel makers have been caught short and have been seeking a supply in the West, but their quest has proved futile to date. Makers of munition steel are especially anxious to cover their shortages. An Eastern Pennsylvania shell maker has inquired for 20,000 tons of ingots. J. P. Morgan & Co. has asked all steel makers to quote on ingots for delivery during the remainder of the year, and the first six months of 1917. The material is required for 8-inch, 9.2-inch, and 12-inch shells. Other interests have put out feelers for 50,000 tons or more of billets and ingots.

Billets are held at $50, Pittsburgh. A sale of sheet bars has been made at $46. A representative from a Manchester, England, firm is here and has offered $47 a ton, New York, for sheet bars, which is equivalent to $45.25, Pittsburgh. There will be a shortage of blooms, ingots, bars and billets during the remainder of the year. British interests are buying sheet bars for export, and 6,000 tons were sold at $46, Pittsburgh.

Shipbuilders continue hammering at steelmakers for supplies of plates. Foreign shipyards are also seeking stock in this country. Plates cannot be had for less than 3c, Pittsburgh, at convenience of mill. Universal plates are quoted higher, having advanced in some cases to 4c. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company placed orders for 10,000 tons for 1917 delivery, for the Altoona shops, paying 2.90c. for tank steel and about 3.50c. for greater widths. Pacific coast shipyards are heavy consumers, and, in addition to former sales, 25,000 tons will be shipped to that point next year.

Railroads are inquiring for car material for repair work. A number of contracts have been placed for new cars. After investigating conditions, railroad managers decide they cannot afford to do any extensive buying of rolling stock at this time. More inquiries have come out during the past week than have for several months past. No contracts will be placed until the labor situation clears. The New York Central has contracted for 2,000 box cars with the American Car and Foundry Company, and the Haskell and Barker Car Company. Russian State railways have an inquiry out for 50,000 tons of rails.

Pennsylvania Road Buys Shapes.

An innovation in structural sales was that of 15,000 tons of Bessemer shapes for export during the next four or five months, by a Western Pennsylvania concern. The Pennsylvania Railroad has closed for 2,500 to 3,000 tons of shapes for delivery next year, paying 2.50c, Pittsburgh. The Norfolk & Western closed for 1,000 tons. Structural buying is slow. As the mills are being used to roll large rounds, no injury is being suffered by steelmakers.

The recent advance in wire products has not reduced sales. Buyers are freely paying $2.60 a keg for nails and $2.55 per hundred pounds for plain wire. Russia has distributed orders for 25,000 tons of barbed wire among the mills that could make deliveries.

Tin plate mills will have to carry over a large unfilled tonnage into next year. Buyers are seeking to increase orders before the close of the year, as there, undoubtedly, will be a large advance over this year's quotations. Most of the tin plate was sold at $3.60 per box. It is now quoted around $6 per box. Owing to uncertainty as to the cost of sheet bars next year, sheet mills are unwilling to accept contracts for delivery next year. Buying of sheets is at low ebb, especially of lighter gauges.

Agents from abroad are inquiring here for large allotments of Bessemer pig iron. British buyers want 30,000 tons, France wants 20,000 tons, and Italy 10,000 tons. Buying by domestic interests is light. This leaves foreign elements to bid against each other. Owing to the threatened railroad strike, furnace managers have become very conservative. If the trainmen quit work for a week, schedules will be broken. Shipments of ore and coke are merely maintaining furnaces in operation. It is doubtful if enough ore can be carried from the head of the lakes to maintain operations at its present maximum during Winter until navigation is resumed next Spring.

Inquiries for at least 100,000 tons of pig iron have appeared in the East. The International Steam Pump Company is seeking to contract for its 1917 supply, which will aggregate 35,000 to 40,000 tons. Inquiries are more numerous from every section of the country. Appearances indicate there will be heavy buying during the next thirty days. Many furnaces will soon be compelled to go out of blast for relining. The number of active stacks will be reduced as cold weather sets in.

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Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Mail Orders Filled By Experienced Shoppers

Those of our customers unable to do their shopping in person may make their purchases efficiently and economically through the Macy Shopping Bureau, an organization of experienced shoppers. All purchases delivered promptly, anywhere in the United States.

Fashionable Black and Colored Dress Goods

For the New Autumn Season

Our Dress Goods Department rivals Autumn herself with the splendor of its colors. Fabrics that clever minds have designed, that skillful hands have guided on the looms, that keen eyes have examined, and that exclusive dressmakers have termed "fashionable,"—that is the kind of merchandise we are showing in our collection of Fall fabrics, at prices, in every instance, in accord with the Macy "lowest-in-the-city" policy.

Sterling Qualities in Black Goods

Black goods are ever new, and, although Fashion's passing favor rises and sets on novelty shades, black stands the test of her approval.

Broadcloth, 48 or 54 inches wide, comes in a rich, lustrous black, sponged and shrunk, all ready for the needle. Two widths and three distinct qualities.

48 inches wide, **$1.59** yd.; and three qualities 54 inches wide at **$1.79, $2.19** or **$2.49** yd.

Black wool velour is highly favored for street costumes, 54 inches wide, **$2.49** and **$2.69** yd.

And These Have Just Been Unpacked

Fancy Velour Checks Fancy Worsted Checks Fancy Costume Checks

These will be shown to-morrow for the first time. They are all ideal fabrics for separate skirts, and represent the very newest color effects. 48-inch checks, **$1.69 yd.** 54-inch checks, **$2.69 yd.**

Macy's—Second Floor.

Felt and Velvet Effects

The New Millinery

Early Autumn Styles

We are proud to state that our present showing of new Fall millinery is the largest and most complete in the city. This we have proved by careful investigation and comparison.

Would it not tempt you to view a collection of over 500 charming hats, embodying all that is new in Parisian ideas? And these hats, beautiful in quality, chic in style and well made, are irresistibly priced.

Felt and velvet combinations in Fall hats have been accepted as correct millinery by women of discriminating taste. Our collection comprises many new ideas in felt and velvet hats, featuring all the season's most favored colors. The picture shows one of these, a copy of a Georgette model in felt with velvet facing, at $15.89.

Other charming hats at $8.50, $12.89 and up to $25.00

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.

An Important Sale of

Chiffon Dress Taffeta

About 10,000 Yards

99c per yd.

Our regular price for this Identical Quality, $1.19

36 inches wide; desirable shades for street or evening wear, including navy blue and black.

Macy's—Silk Department, Second Floor, 35th Street.

Our Women's Suits

Forecast Autumn Modes

Macy's is fully equipped to meet the important problem of the fall suit with modish, well chosen models, which are not only charmingly fashionable, but also moderately priced.

New Fall Suit of heavy twill gabardine has semi-tailored three-quarter length coat pleated at waistline. Overlay collar of velvet; cuffs and waistline velvet trimmed. Back of coat finished with three narrow straps of self material. Novelty bone buttons. Semi-circular skirt with yoke in back. Green, brown, navy or black. **$34.75**

A Smart New Model is made of lustrous broadcloth in black, green or navy. The large, pointed collar and cuffs are trimmed with Hudson seal (dyed muskrat). The coat is side pleated and finished with an odd belt. Convertible collar. Flaring circular skirt with pleated panel back; half belt. Priced at **$37.75**

Macy's—Third Floor.

A Sale Every Woman May Profit By

Smart Stylish Shoes $3.89 pr.

These are new Fall models in various styles of black and tan leathers, bought and paid for before the advance in leather. Made with Louis heels of leather and welted soles. Marked at much less than regular prices for such footwear.

Patent Leather Button model, black cloth tops, plain vamp.

Gun Metal Button model with black kid tops.

Dark Tan Calf with imitation wing tip. Lace model.

Macy's—Second Floor 35th St., Rear.

Fall Showing of

Women's Skirts

"Long lines in general"—that is a Paris report,—and each one of these skirts is fashioned in accordance with that latest dictum.

A Serge Skirt with shirred back has novelty pointed pockets at sides, embroidered in gray wool. Wide all-around detachable belt. **$9.74**

Velour Plaid Skirt, full flare model. The front is piped with white broadcloth and trimmed with novelty buttons; and bound buttonholes to simulate pockets. **$10.74**

Knife Pleated Skirt of Scotch plaid. Deep pleated girdle trimmed with smoked pearl buttons. **$11.49**

Skirts of Wool, serge and velour at prices ranging from **$4.49** to **$17.49**

Skirts of Satin, taffeta and faille, at prices ranging from **$8.74** to **$27.75**

Macy's—Third Floor.

Women's Long Coats for Fall

***Two coats described,** from a large and comprehensive collection ranging in price from $26.75 to $269.00.*

The Coat *illustrated* is a very full flare model made of rich velour cloth. Novelty pockets of artistic cut; deep roll collar of near seal (dyed coney). Lined throughout with fancy lining. The colors are dark brown, navy, purple or Burgundy. **$39.75**

Full, loose coat of Bolivia cloth with convertible collar, slash pockets and front belt effect. Large pearl buttons make a striking contrast. Lined throughout in self color satin. May be had in taupe, rookie or Burgundy. **$44.75**

Macy's—Third Floor.

NEW!

Seen in the Store

A Muff and Hat of Fur—

A coquettish little muff and hat set is artistically made of summer ermine, a soft brown and white striped fur. The muff is of a small barrel shape with tiny tails bristling out at both sides from the white satin lining. The hat is made in tam-o'-shanter effect with a felt brim, the edge of which is hand buttonholed. A little cluster of tails is perched upon the fur crown. This set will be found in the Millinery Dep't. on the Second Floor.

A New Bag—

One of the very newest bags, sold on the Main Floor, is made of black velvet with a beautiful design executed in steel beads. An interesting feature is that the bag does not draw together, but is held in shape by a concealed purse frame. A beaded tassel dangles at each side. The bag is suspended from the wrist by velvet ribbons.

An Underskirt—

On the Third Floor may be found a fashionable new underskirt, made in two shades of harmoniously blended chiffons. The two deep chiffon ruffles extend almost to the hips, where they are attached to a yoke of crepe de chine. The color of the light ruffle shows through the dark and produces a changeable effect that is very charming.

A Miss's Dress—

A fall model for the growing miss is a distinctive Empire style of rich brown velvet trimmed with fluted satin ruffles at the sides. The white satin vestee is trimmed with a narrow band of beaver. A very interesting style note is an Indian beaded ornament in front. The very modish sleeves have square cut flaps below the elbows bound with brown satin and edged with the fluted satin. The simple flare skirt is tucked at the high waistline. This dress may be seen on the 35th Street side of the Third Floor.

A Lamp—

Our Lamp Dept. in the Basement is showing a lamp that is artistically unique, having for its base a seated Buddha of dull gold. He is posed in the attitude of "Awakened Enlightenment." The shade is in the form of a pagoda, made of gold colored silk, covered with metallic lace and edged with heavy gold fringe.

Women's Serge Dresses

Interesting new Fall models, at very reasonable prices.

The dress *illustrated* is a straight line belted effect with box pleated skirt. White satin collar and vestee. The waist is trimmed with black silk braid in a simple design, the same being carried out on the cuffs. Black or navy only. **$21.74**

Another model is a combination of serge and Georgette crepe. It is box pleated in long Russian blouse effect, with sleeves, yoke and band on skirt, of Georgette crepe. Sailor collar of white Georgette; narrow black silk tie; narrow sash of serge. Black or navy only. **$19.74**

Serge Dresses as low as $15.74 and up to $69.75.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Furs *for Now and Later*

The Fur Department is now displaying a distinctive and well chosen collection of the newest and most fashionable fur coats and fur sets. The coats are artistic products of skillful workmanship, and the sets are beautifully made of the finest selected skins.

The wise woman will find it profitable to purchase her furs now, for in the face of rapidly advancing prices Macy's prices are still "lowest-in-the-city."

Handsome Coats

A luxurious coat of broadtail with voluminous folds is trimmed with ermine; a graceful, rippling coat of mole is banded and trimmed with taupe wolf; Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) and natural stone marten combine to make a rich and handsome coat with a dignified standing collar. Many other beautiful models.

Furs, Fur Sets and Capes

Our very large collection includes stone marten, skunk, seal, kolinsky, white fox, blue fox, cross fox, silver fox, fitch, mole, chinola squirrel, ermine, badger and fisher.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

A New Umbrella

that insures itself against loss

You will never leave one of these new umbrellas in the car or misplace it while shopping or calling. Your friends will hesitate to borrow it. When you carry it, it will be securely fastened to your wrist by a simple strap arrangement. This self-insuring umbrella is well made, of serviceable materials, with a stub ferrule, an innovation which prevents the possibility of injury which might result from the long, old-fashioned steel rod. It may be had in various materials at the following prices: **$1.39, $1.98, $2.97, $3.96** and **$4.96.**

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way.

Women's Pure Silk Sweaters

Fashionable silk sweaters for the cool evenings at the mountains or seashore, or for wear with the smart costume, are made in a variety of charming colors at prices up to $42.75. We describe one of particular interest at **$19.74.**

It is made of pure silk with a rich, lustrous sheen in narrow stripe effects. The convertible collar may be buttoned high up to the throat, or may be rolled back in sailor effect. The turn-back cuffs, collar, all-around belt and buttons are of plain color silk.

May be had in purple and lavender, green and white, Copenhagen and gold, black and white or rose and white. The price bears repeating,— **$19.74**

Macy's—Third Floor.

"Marchioness" Corsets

Worthy of the mode

"A corset that fits like a glove,"—every woman wants one, and at Macy's every woman will find one,—for if there is a semblance of a wrinkle, our expert corsetieres will smooth it out.

Two special models for the slender or average figure. Low bust, long hips and flat back, with an incurve at waistline. Eyelets for lacing below the clasp keep the skirt snugly in place. Daintily trimmed with narrow lace and ribbon. Made of beautiful pink brocade in a variety of patterns. Sizes 22 to 26. **$5.94,**

A good, stout figure model made of strong pink brocade, in an odd design, has a reducing clasp and a wide section of pink elastic in the back to give freedom for sitting and to reduce the figure. Sizes 24 to 30. **$5.94**

Have your corset fitted by our expert corsetieres. Fittings by appointment.

Macy's—3d Floor, 35th St.

Lining Satin

Specially Priced,

79c Yard

Particularly suitable for coat linings is this 36 inch Satin Lining. It is faced with a lustrous silk finish, and has a strong cotton back. Guaranteed to give two seasons' wear. The colorings include:

Ivory Pearl Steel Old Rose Tan Brown Copenhagen Green, Navy, Black and White

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street, Broadway.

Misses' Taffeta Petticoats

$2.79

Full, flaring model with pleated and ruffled flounce; made in all the leading shades of solid colors and changeable taffeta. Elastic at fitted waistline. 34 and 35 inches long.

Pretty taffeta petticoats, ruffled, pleated or frilled, for wear with the new Fall costumes. We have a large collection, including all of the season's favorite colors in changeable and solid color effects at prices ranging from $2.79 to $5.94.

Macy's—Third Floor.

New and Charming

Misses' Blouses

Particularly designed for wear with the new Fall suit is a blouse of washable white satin in a simple, tailored model. The notched collar turns back to form revers. The buttons are distinctly new, made of silk cord in basket weave. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. **$4.74**

The same model may be had in pretty, flowered or striped challis. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. **$3.79**

Other Fall models, especially designed for misses or small women, range in price from $2.79 to $6.94.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Bewitching Negligees

of Crepe de Chine

Dainty, soft, filmy and feminine are these negligees; combinations of ribbon, rosebuds, net frills, chiffon, tassels, hand embroidery,—and crepe de chine.

A lovely Empire model with silk lace coatee trimmed with chiffon frills, ribbon and rosebuds. **$8.74**

Charming two-piece model consisting of a crepe de chine slip-on, with a detachable, full-length coat of silk net, trimmed with ribbons. **$21.74**

Two attractive models. One has a hand embroidered yoke, and embroidered wing sleeves finished with tassels. The skirt is box pleated from the yoke. A pretty ribbon bow adorns the front. The other is a semi-Empire effect, ribbon run, with a double pointed collar of silk net edged with ribbon; the sleeves are trimmed to match. **$15.74**

Other Negligees from $4.74 to $139.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Presenting New Fall Modes in

Women's Blouses

Tuckings, frillings, pleatings and shirrings, ribbons, buttons, hemstitching and embroidery—many things go to compose a dainty blouse this season. The blouses described are artistic creations, effectively combining notes of fashionable femininity.

The Blouse *illustrated* is a reproduction of an imported model. Taffeta ribbons, drawn through the box pleats of this Georgette blouse and ending in dainty, flyaway bows, give an air of charm. May be had in flesh Georgette with Copenhagen ribbons, navy with Copenhagen ribbons, or all black. **$11.49**

Georgette Crepe Blouse with knife pleated front. Large, square collar, cuffs and front hemstitched. Small, square Georgette crepe covered buttons down front. Flesh or white. **$6.49**

A Smart Blouse of Chiffon Taffeta, suitable for suit wear, has convertible collar, taffeta covered buttons and bound buttonholes. Green, brown or navy. **$5.24**

Georgette Crepe Blouse has embroidered figures in two-tone effects. The square, flat collar is embroidered on the points. Tucked cuffs edged with frills. Navy and white, white and navy, flesh and navy. **$5.49**

Two Styles of Crepe de Chine Blouses. One is embroidered in front, the other has box pleats. Both have hemstitching on collar and cuffs. Flesh and white. **$3.79**

As many blouse creations as you may have whims or ideas about, ranging in price from $2.79 to $21.74.

Macy's—Third Floor.

A New Importation of

Dainty French Lingerie

A beautiful collection of French chemises and combinations trimmed with lovely ribbon bows, tucks, hemstitching, veining, Valenciennes lace and insertions,—all beautifully hand embroidered.

Hand Embroidered French Chemises, finished with tape and hand embroidered scallops. Design of spray pattern. 79c

French Chemises, with scalloped edges and embroidery in floral designs. Ribbon drawn through eyelets. **$1.15**

Hand Embroidered French Chemises, in six different styles. Dainty floral patterns; scalloped edges; ribbon drawn through eyelets and finished with ribbon bows. **$1.89**

Hand Embroidered French Combinations. Trimmed with scallops and dot and spray patterns. Special price, **$1.89**

Hand Embroidered French Combinations, in waist line and Princess models. Profusely embroidered. Special. **$2.69**

Hand Embroidered French Combinations, trimmed with real Cluny lace, tucks, ribbon bows and exquisite embroidery. **$3.74**

Other Styles $4.49, $4.89 up to $18.89

Include French combinations and chemises that are confections of exquisite needlework.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

See Macy's Grocery Advertisement on Page 3, This Section

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1916.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCES.

Mr. WILSON'S efforts at mediation between the railroads and the brotherhoods will probably, almost certainly, be successful. Neither the men nor the railroad Presidents would be likely to stand out against reasonable terms proposed by him, and it must be assumed that in proposing terms reason is his guide. At the same time the proceeding is most unsatisfactory from the point of view of the public, the chief party in interest, because of its very scanty knowledge of what is said and done in the conferences. If public opinion is worth consulting at all, if Mr. WILSON, the railroad Presidents, and the men of the brotherhoods care for the opinion of the public, they ought to give it an opportunity to form an intelligent opinion, not after a settlement is reached, but while a settlement is in the making. It is only in that way that the public can have influence in the matter.

Mr. WILSON, to be sure, has issued a brief statement, but even that presents only his own proposals and his own views. We have no inkling of what the railroad Presidents said in reply to his suggestions. For instance, he says in his statement:

> The railroads which have already adopted the eight-hour day do not seem to be at any serious disadvantage in respect to their cost of operation as compared with the railroads that have retained the ten-hour day.

Did the railroad Presidents make any comment upon that observation? The public ought to know. Mr. LOUIS W. HILL, President of the Great Northern road, is reported as saying in St. Paul yesterday that the railroads of the Northwest are a unit in opposing the eight-hour day, that it means "a receivership." He made this further statement:

> There are twenty-eight railroads in the South that have been operating on the eight-hour basis. Every one of them—not a single exception—is in the hands of a receiver. Do we want such a state of affairs here in the Northwest? Most emphatically we do not, and we are not going to have it.

Causes quite apart from the adoption of the eight-hour day may have put these roads or some of them in a receivership. But that is the very point as to which the people ought to be informed. Again, the President says in his statement: "The eight-hour day now undoubtedly has the sanction of society in its favor." Although he does not expressly make that limitation, Mr. WILSON undoubtedly meant to say that the eight-hour day for railway workers has the approval of society. It cannot be said that a universal eight-hour day in all industries has any such sanction. It is exceedingly doubtful whether with present standards of efficiency the work of the world can be accomplished with nobody working more than eight hours a day. But Mr. LOUIS W. HILL'S statement is a direct challenge to Mr. WILSON'S. Certainly the public must know which is right before it can form its judgment or give its sanction, except at haphazard. In the present condition of the railroad business haphazard procedure would be perilous. Other railroad executives have been asked to come to Washington, and that is evidence that Mr. WILSON is seeking all the light he can get.

Agreements are begotten of compromise. The brotherhoods have yielded a little something to the President's persuasions, the railroad officials have as yet yielded nothing. If they can convince Mr. WILSON that his terms are too hard for their acceptance, he may yield something, and they, yielding something else in turn, may come into the way to adjustment.

The Presidents of the roads appear to feel that the terms are unequal—five to one against them. The brotherhoods have yielded nothing but the time-and-a-half pay for overtime, and that only pending a trial of the plan and a commission inquiry. The railroads, on the other hand, are asked to yield not only the eight-hour day but what in its far-reaching consequences they evidently consider to be much more important—the principle of arbitration. That is a matter of vital interest to all the labor-employing industries of the country. All the labor disputes cannot be taken to the White House for settlement, and if arbitration is discarded in a dispute arising in the country's greatest business the unions everywhere will be encouraged to stand out against that form of settlement. That would be a most regrettable consequence of the White House mediation. It would take us far away from the plan that has worked so well in Canada, where the law substitutes arbitration for strikes and lockouts and insists upon candid search after right and reason in every such case, with penalties for breach of the terms agreed upon.

The all-important thing in the President's statement is his holding out to the railways a hope of escape from their chief difficulty—inability to meet the great cost of a change to the eight-hour day. It must be kept in mind that acceptance of the plan does not mean that the men would work eight hours and no more, it means higher pay for the work they actually do. Mr. WILSON points out that after trial of the eight-hour day the Interstate Commerce Commission would have a definite guide "in determining whether as a consequence "of the change it would be necessary and right to authorize an increase of rates for the handling and "carrying of freight." He intimates also that he would seek Congressional authority for appointing an impartial commission to observe the results of the trial and report it to Congress. On the basis of this proposal we think the public may feel very confident that the railroad Presidents will assent to Mr. WILSON'S terms, perhaps with some conditions which they may reasonably ask him and the brotherhoods to accept in turn.

The public does expect a settlement, Mr. WILSON is right about that. The extreme seriousness of the dispute, its seriousness in the incalculable injury it threatens to the business of the country, is attested by the extraordinary measures taken for bringing about peace. It is not as President of the United States that Mr. WILSON is seeking a settlement, he is not acting officially, his service is that of a very wise and just man, so wise and just that the people have elected him to their highest office, who is employing his powers of reasoning and his sense of fairness and justice in the effort to avert a great railroad strike. But nobody likes to think of failure as the result of such a service. Because of the very fact that Mr. WILSON is President, the people, the railroads, and the brotherhoods will pray earnestly for his success.

TWO IN THE PRIMARIES.

Whatever regret may be felt by the harmonophilist at the inability of the Republican brethren to dwell together in unity, the determination of Mr. ROBERT BACON to be a candidate in the September primaries for the Republican nomination for Senator in Congress from New York will be generally approved by independent citizens, even by Democrats, by everybody who, partisanship apart, wishes that the Senate and the country take no detriment from the youngest amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of Senators by the people of the several States.

Mr. WILLIAM M. CALDER, a genial and busy Brooklynite, was selected for the nomination by the Whitmanian machine, kindly eager to relieve the Republican people of the trouble.

Mr. ROBERT BACON has not the highest but he has very respectable talents. He is a man of cultivation, a man of the world, experienced in great affairs. His training in the State Department and as Ambassador to France and his studies and contacts have given him a special acquaintance with international matters and thereby a special fitness to take part in one important function of the Senate. He is fitted to represent in the Senate the great commercial and industrial interests of the State, which, as a rule, do not find too hospitable treatment at Washington.

The chief purpose of Mr. BACON'S candidacy, however, is his desire to set before the people the duty and importance of preparedness, and the necessity, as he sees it, of universal military service. He has long been deeply interested in these subjects. He has been through the mill and drill at Plattsburg. His patriotic ardor is unquestioned.

It is like enough that Mr. BACON'S positive qualifications will be disqualifications in the machine primary. Probably he is under no illusions as to that. All the more honor to him for being willing to go into the contest rather for the sake of disseminating and advancing policies that he holds vital to the nation than for a merely personal ambition.

IF HUGHES HAD NOT BEEN NAMED.

Many considerations entered into the nomination of Justice HUGHES, but one of the most important was that in him the Republican Party believed it should put its best foot foremost. Mr. WILSON was evidently strong as a candidate, and over and over again Republican leaders warned their folks that it was not an easy task to defeat him. Of the candidates before the convention most of the delegates believed HUGHES was by all odds the one to confront WILSON. Neither FAIRBANKS, SHERMAN, BURTON, CUMMINS, nor WEEKS could be pictured as making a strong popular appeal; they would make old-fashioned, jog-trot campaigns, ringing the changes on the tariff, prosperity, and other Republican slogans, but none had the strength and power to focus all the spoken and unspoken dissatisfaction with the Administration in himself and pour it out in a way to make that Administration cower. HUGHES could; HUGHES was the man. Only the suspicious Colonel paused and shied, demanding evidence that this candidate was not "another gold brick"; the rest required no evidence and bought their pig in a poke.

The poke has been open for nearly three weeks. We can now estimate what difference there would have been if one of the Favorite Sons had been nominated instead of the mighty HUGHES. Suppose FAIRBANKS had been nominated, and had now been swinging round the circle for three weeks. What would he have done? He has been before the public for twenty years, and we all know his style. He would not have imitated Mr. HUGHES'S attempts at vigor of expression, would not have said that he was "100 per cent. a candidate," or "did not want any hot air in his"; but he would have talked about prosperity in this city, about the tariff in that, he would have evaded the hyphen issue, have talked generalities about WILSON'S European policy, merely leaving the impression that there was something very bad about it without specifying what, and have had a good deal to say about Mexico. He would have had no one strong line of attack, but would have scattered a number of unrelated denunciations of different things he didn't like in the Wilson policies, and he would always have concluded with a tribute to the Republican Party as the only one fit to be trusted with government. In what respect is the campaign HUGHES is making any improvement whatever, in what respect is it even slightly different, from the kind of campaign we know FAIRBANKS would have made?

The same thing is true of all the other Favorite Sons who were so lightly regarded and so complacently discarded by the convention. WEEKS would not have been so saccharine as FAIRBANKS, and he would have talked more about protection and prosperity, but not much. CUMMINS would have talked fully as much about Mexico and fully as little about the hyphen as HUGHES. We know exactly what kind of campaign BURTON would have conducted from the kind of campaign he made before the primaries; it would have been as like HUGHES'S as one T is like another. Of course there is nothing noteworthy in the fact that each of these men would have talked on the same issues as Mr. HUGHES has; the point is that they would have done it in just the same way, because not one of them has the power of dramatizing discontent and making it effective. Each of them would have scattered his fire and left on his audience only a general impression that there were a lot of things he didn't like about WILSON, and that he wanted very much to be President. That and no other is the impression Mr. HUGHES has left. But it was because these men were known to be incapable of any better kind of appeal that none of them had a chance, from the first, of nomination by the convention. HUGHES was supposed to have that capacity which they lacked, and he was nominated sight unseen. The convention, thinking it was rejecting men of the Sherman-Fairbanks type, nominated another Sherman, another Fairbanks; it rejected the warnings of the only leader who had sagacity enough to doubt, and bought "another gold brick."

VACATIONS FOR TENEMENT CHILDREN.

Despite the epidemic of infantile paralysis, the Children's Aid Society is keeping up its work of providing Summer vacations for poor mothers and children of the tenements. Under regulations approved by the Health Department, the society is sending 200 children each fortnight to its homes at Bath Beach and Coney Island. The Children's Summer Home at Bath Beach, where 2,667 children were entertained for one or more weeks last Summer, includes also a model cottage for crippled children. These little unfortunates enjoy outings of from two to six weeks, some special cases being kept eight weeks. The Health Home at Coney Island provides pure air, nourishing food, and needed rest for mothers worn out with the care of sick and fretful babies. Here 588 mothers and 1,328 children were received last year for one or more weeks, while a great many more enjoyed delightful day outings on the sands.

The society maintains other fresh air havens. It administers a Boys' Camp and Children's Gardens on Staten Island, and it provides country vacations for anaemic and convalescent children at Ossining, N. Y., and Chappaqua, N. Y. The epidemic has interrupted the daily excursions to Coney Island, and no new cases are being sent to the convalescent homes at Chappaqua and Ossining, which are temporarily under embargo. But the main work of the society is continuing, and the expenses amount to $600 a day. Money is urgently needed to enable the society to keep up its fresh air work during the remainder of August and the first two weeks of September.

This charity is entirely worthy of support, and at this season its appeal should be heeded. Five dollars will send a crippled child to the country for two weeks, and $100 will provide a week's outing for forty children. But sums of any size will be gratefully received and acknowledged. Checks may be sent to EDWIN G. MERRILL, Treasurer, or to C. LOUISE BRACH, Secretary, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

SHOWING THE NATIONAL HARBOR.

The Chamber of Commerce showed the national harbor last week to the members of Congress who represent the power to do for it what New York cannot do. That New York is not backward in doing what it can appears from the fact that within two years it has added almost seven miles of wharfage to the accommodations of the foreign trade through this port. Within that period more than forty-five acres of dock space have been created. For much of it solid rock had to be excavated, and much more was underwater work of a difficult character. Such effort redeems New York from the humility of a beggar. It is more in the position of demanding what the nation needs than what New York needs for any local reason. If the need was for anything that money could supply it might be that New York would go further than it has.

The difficulty is that New York has no jurisdiction over the national harbor. Rivers and harbors are instruments of interstate commerce, and are administered by national authority, which does for others what it refuses to do for New York. Consequently, the visitors saw things which should shame them. One was a navy yard with only a single entrance, and that not a good one. Even a woodchuck knows enough to provide two entrances to its burrow whenever it can. New York can provide the entrances, none better. Only the nation can make them navigable, with the result of doubling the efficiency of the navy yard in peace, and doubling the difficulty of an enemy in any conjectural war. Another thing the visitors saw was the world's largest and costliest pier, which is not approachable for lack of draught for ships half the size of those the pier is designed to receive.

While the Chamber of Commerce was exhibiting these object lessons in the obstruction of commerce and blemishes upon the national preparedness, the ranking member of the visitors, Representative SMALL of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, explained the care and efficiency with which such legislation is prepared. The favors to the smaller points in the interior are as important to them as what New York asks is for New York. The Los Angeles expenditure, for example, said Mr. SMALL, has been called a "rotten proposition." The fact is that the harbor needs improvement, and the citizens have shown remarkable public spirit, contributing almost dollar for dollar with the Federal appropriation. The disdain of the larger cities for the smaller is not justified, and breeds resentment. The disdain is more fanciful than the resentment. New York is willing to take what it can get on a comparison with Los Angeles. An appropriation in proportion to the commerce of the two points would be satisfactory. Also it would be satisfactory to receive one Federal dollar for five or ten or even more spent by New York. New York's share of the $346,000,000 spent in the last decade has been 2.4 per cent. Representative SMALL says that the city's share of the national commerce is 70 per cent. This year's allotment to New York is $1,100,000 in $44,018,885.

The comparison is not creditable to Congress. It is more discreditable to Congress than disappointing to New York, considered alone rather than as a facility of national trade, that on the same day the Congressional visitors were here the conferees of the houses struck from the Naval bill the appropriation of $500,000 for the navy yard, which is not New York's. The President had certified that the need for it was "peculiarly great," but out it went. New York would like to know whether the country knows of this, and what the country thinks about it. New York thinks that the country must be ignorant either of the facts or of its own interest.

Obstructed Warren Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A couple of years ago THE TIMES gave a striking proof of the influence of the press. A justly indignant pedestrian wrote to you complaining of the intolerable obstruction of the Warren Street sidewalk between West and Greenwich Streets. Next day the street began to buzz like a nest of angry hornets and two days later the sidewalk was practically clear. The same old abuses, however, have gradually crept in once more. Rows upon rows of cases of fruit, baskets, brooms, barrels, &c., are piled up on both edges of the sidewalk, leaving only a tortuous lane between, and even this is blocked by excited groups of Italians dickering over the price of a box of fruit; a boy with a load of crates on his head butts into you or runs a handtruck over your feet, and the pavement is strewn with an assorted selection of nails which seem to have an uncanny affinity for your soles. Won't you repeat your good work of yesteryear? J. A. L.
New York, Aug. 18, 1916.

To Settle the Railway Disputes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not use the Justices of the United States Supreme Court in the railroad controversy? Let President Wilson announce to the country that he will be guided by the opinion of the said Justices, and let two or three representatives of either side state their case briefly, and let the court give a quick decision for the President's ultimatum. The country, irrespective of party lines, would support such an opinion. Then let a commission be appointed to investigate the whole matter and let Congress enact suitable laws. ROBERT E. GARDINOR.
Callicoon, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1916.

INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC.

Position of the Trainmen Under the Laws of the Country.

New York, Aug. 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have come to the turning of the ways. On July 15, 1912, an act of Congress was approved by the President which provides that, "whenever a controversy concerning wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment" shall arise between a railroad company and its employes "threatening to interrupt the business of said employer or employers to the serious detriment of the public interest," either party may apply to the Federal Board of Mediation. If "an interruption of traffic is imminent," the Board of Mediation may proffer its services. If the controversy cannot thus be settled, it may be submitted to a Board of Arbitration.

Such a controversy has arisen between four railroad unions of which Garretson, Stone, Carter, and A. B. Lee are the chiefs. They refuse to obey this law. They threaten to prevent the transmission of the mails and to break up interstate commerce. Their reason is significant. They say that in case of arbitration they think the decision would be against them. In plain English this means that they have a bad case which they are afraid to submit to the decision of a court.

They claim that this statute does not bind them or the members of their unions because it says "may be submitted." They forget that this statute is part of the law of the land, and that another statute authorizes the President to call forth the militia and use the regular army to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and to suppress any combination against the authority of the United States.

Let me make one other suggestion. The United States Constitution defines treason. Part of the definition is "adhering to their enemies, giving them aid or comfort." Villa and his bandits are enemies of the United States. We have an army on the border to repel them. If a citizen of Texas were directly to destroy supplies or transportation to that army it would be an act of treason. Is it any the less treason for Garretson and the rest to prevent transportation of supplies to the army in Texas and Mexico?

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

The New German Propaganda.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The new German propaganda foreshadowed in yesterday's TIMES will come as a delightful surprise to thousands of loyal Americans who are of German extraction and sympathies. The studiously concealed movements of the Ruraburg-Albert organization have been a slight to our political intelligence and American standpoint. We refuse to be tools in the hands of the Kaiser's shortsighted agents. We side with Germany heart and soul, but do not want to be torn away from the quick touch and life-beat of our adopted land, which is foremost and uppermost in our hearts. We have therefore not responded to the deadening influences of the official propaganda which wants to narrow our freely chosen Americanism and alienate us from our acquired social environments. The spirited appeal made by Professor Herrwitz in THE TIMES breathes the more congenial atmosphere of individual freedom. We have suffered from diplomatic secrecy and appreciate his sense of academic liberty. We have long waited for such a call, and if Professor Muensterberg will only take up the splendid suggestion and start a non-official organization for the betterment of the strained relations between our native and adopted lands, German-Americans will gladly come to his aid and give him all the moral and financial support which he needs. Official Germany, indeed, has piteously failed in preparing the way for a political and cultural understanding between the two finest and greatest countries of the world.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN.
New York, Aug. 15, 1916.

The Price of Bread.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to reply to the statement of Mrs. Heath, President of the National Housewives League, in which she attacks the bakers for their contemplated rise in the price of bread. The bakers have to prove they are losing money before we submit either to reduction in weight or rise in price. So speaks Mrs. Heath.

Two years ago, or just before the great war started, we bakers were buying flour around $2.90 a barrel; today the price is around $7.50. At the same time two years ago we were buying compound lard at 7½ and 8 cents a pound; today we pay from 12 to 15 cents a pound. Before the war we could buy sugar from $4.35 a hundred to $4.50; today we pay from $7.75 to $8 a hundred. In other words, these, the most necessary materials the baker uses, have advanced from 75 to 100 per cent. With the black rust in the Northern wheat this year and the Government report, in which they estimate 336,000,000 bushels less wheat than last year, flour promises to go to $8 or $9 a barrel. The baker is only asking what the meat dealer and grocer are asking; that is, enough for his goods so that his profit will award him a living. If a housewife steps into a meat market she says: "Give me a quarter's worth of meat," and asks afterward how much meat is a pound, if she asks at all. The same housewife steps into a bakery and says: "Give me a nickel loaf of bread," a loaf just like the one she got two years ago, when materials were from 75 to 100 per cent. cheaper. BAKER.
Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 10, 1916.

REGNAULT'S "SALOME."

The fervid glow of Syrian sun!
Youth's eager thoughts that forward run,
And dare all fate, and scorn defeat!
The overmastering desires,
That flame like desert-kindled fires
When love to scoff and hate inspires,
Gleam in her eyes, dark-shaded, sweet.

And something, too, of tigerish grace
Shows in that nearly speaking face
Where love's and hate's cross-currents meet.
The leopard rug, on which she rests
A foot that slipper half invests,
Seems part of her and so suggests
The jungle's glow, and life, and heat!

Her hair is black as Egypt's night
Of old invoked by prophet's might,
And like it, also, hints of doom.
Her lips are like pomegranate red,
The half-blown rose dawn-dew bespread,
And the red blood, soon to be shed,
Of John within the prison gloom.

Eager she sits with charger there,
That waits its burden dread and rare,
The prize her fateful beauty won,
Her dove-white breast is half disclosed,
One arm by serpent bracelet closed,
Her gorgeous robe with grace disposed—
Girl, princess, pantheress in one!

We seem to see that night of old—
The Syrian full moon's disk of gold
Shines on the palace terrace fair;
The amorous dance of seven veils
Is done; no pleading now avails,
Too late the King his vow bewails—
Salome waits with charger there!

So shall she wait year after year,
The charger empty still appear—
Fierce, eager shall she sit and gaze!
A master's hand has stayed her there,
Caressing, cruel, hard, yet fair!
Dark her doom as her midnight hair,
Salome waits the coming days!

H. T. SUDDUTH.

MR. WILSON AND FRANCE.

Confusion of Politics As Shown by Whitney Warren.

Pewee Valley, Ky., Aug. 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article by Whitney Warren in THE TIMES MAGAZINE a few weeks ago, and the reply to it by Eugene Brieux in THE MAGAZINE this week, both assume that the only way in which America can prove its affection and friendship for France is by changing the occupant of the Presidency at the Fall election.

Now, it would be a very strange situation indeed if we could only please France by doing the very thing that the Kaiser-Americans are vociferously demanding. We know why they demand it, and from the standpoint of those who put German interests ahead of American rights, their demand is perfectly logical. They want Mr. Wilson defeated because he has refused to deny Americans the right to sell arms and munitions in the markets of the world; because he has refused to warn Americans off the high seas, and has insisted that Germany respect their rights; because he has refused to allow Germans to make America the base for plots against nations with which America was at peace, and a number of these plots have been frustrated by the agents of the Government; because he has dismissed the Austrian Ambassador, and the German Military and Naval Attachés for complicity in those intrigues; and finally because he forced Germany to abandon her submarine campaign rather than have America break off diplomatic relations. These are all very grave and substantial facts. It matters not that in every one of them Mr. Wilson acted according to the law of the United States and the accepted laws of nations. They earned him the solid opposition of the German-Americans, who dictated the nomination of his opponent, and declare that they will elect him at the polls. Does France desire to see the Kaiser become the dictator of American elections?

On the other hand, what are France's grievances against the Administration? There have arisen some questions between the American Government and the Governments of France and Great Britain about the detention of ships, the detention of mails, and the "blacklisting" of American business firms; but one of the grievances of the Germans is that our Government has refused to attach the same importance to financial losses—which can be adjusted by courts and by arbitration after the war—that it does to the loss of lives that cannot be replaced. The real ground of complaint seems to be that America did not at once protest against the violation of Belgian neutrality, or that—failing in that—it did not redeem itself by at once breaking off relations with Germany after the Lusitania outrage. With regard to these things, France is represented as waiting, and waiting in vain, for the word that did not come.

Now, I think, we may assume that personally Mr. Wilson felt as deeply as any Frenchman the violation of Belgian neutrality. I think we may assume that, because the writer has yet to meet the first American, not a German, who did not feel about it just as the French feel about it. But Mr. Wilson has a way of not being carried off his feet by his personal feelings, and remembering that he is President of the United States, and that, as President, he is charged with the responsibility of carrying out certain principles. One of these was laid down by Washington, the first President, and has been a continuous part of the foreign policy of the United States—that the United States was not to be brought into the maelstrom of European wars. It was a principle eminently wise, without which this country could never have survived. It is the foundation or the obverse of the Monroe Doctrine, which denied Europeans the right to interfere in the politics of this Continent. Of course, the time may come when this principle ought to be changed. But when it is changed it should be changed deliberately and calmly, and not as the act of one man in the heat of a great conflict. It is true that Mr. Roosevelt has discovered that we were bound to protest as one of the signatories of The Hague Convention, but so far Mr. Roosevelt is alone in that legal opinion, and he did not discover it until he had publicly and in print expressed himself otherwise. P. H. H.

Status of the Isle of Pines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the enlightenment of your correspondent I venture the suggestion that the Isle of Pines is part of Havana Province, governed as such; that it is easily accessible from Havana by a steamer line which carries both passengers and freight, and doubtless would increase its facilities if at any time traffic demanded it, and, finally, that it is claimed as an integral part of the Cuban Republic by the Government of that delectable island, and that this claim has not, and is not likely to be, disputed by the Government of the United States.

Your correspondent is right in saying that land values (prices would be the better word) have increased from $5 to $50 per acre. This statement would be equally true of parts of Florida cleverly exploited by a not too scrupulous group of real estate speculators. In fact, selling methods by persons owning land in the Isle of Pines and in the Everglades have been nearly identical. In both districts Americans of small means and less discretion have been sadly swindled.

A RECENT VISITOR TO CUBA.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1916.

The New England Celebration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thank you for republishing the admirable editorial of The Springfield Republican regarding the suggested "New England Institute" as part of the coming Pilgrim tercentenary. Two sentences in it are so completely in harmony with my own view, as expressed in my recent letter to THE TIMES, that I ask you to print them again:

> We should raise our own life to the New England level, and not trouble about the rest of the country. Our example is worth more than any propaganda.

It's all there—and particularly in the final eight words. ARTHUR ELLIOT SPROUL.
New York, Aug. 15, 1916.

Vacillation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The burden of Mr. Hughes's criticism of President Wilson may be summed up in the charge of "vacillation," which means "to fluctuate in mind or opinion." Very recently Mr. Hughes was an anti-suffragist. In his notification speech on July 31 he declared that he stood on the suffrage plank in the Republican platform. On Aug. 1 he declared himself in favor of a Federal amendment, which is in direct opposition to his party's platform. Is this vacillation? If not, what is it? J. C. ANDREWS.
Boston, Aug. 17, 1916.

A Book of Hero Dogs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a tribute to the memory of the late Archdeacon Wilberforce, who was a most staunch and fearless friend of the cause of animals, I am compiling material for a publication to be entitled "Hero Dogs in Peace and War." May I appeal to all persons owning dogs that have done heroic or benevolent deeds to kindly send me their pictures and account of service?

EDITH LATHAM.
9 Newbury St., Boston, Mass., Aug. 17, 1916.

GERMAN TREATMENT OF BELGIAN SCHOLARS.

A Colleague's News of What Has Happened to Professors Pirenne and Fredericq.

By JULES DUESBERG,
Professor of Anatomy at the University of Liege.

Baltimore, Aug. 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article concerning Professors Pirenne and Fredericq of Belgium, printed in the Hamburger Fremdenblatt and reprinted here, is in many points in flat contradiction to the news I have just received from Europe from a very reliable source. According to the information I have at hand, there is no doubt that Pirenne and Fredericq were offered, either by von Bissing personally or by some representative of the German Administration, both a professorship, and Pirenne the rectorship of the Flemish University of Ghent, under German supervision, and that they both flatly refused. The reasons why the Germans were especially anxious to secure these very men are obvious. Fredericq is one of the leaders of the Flemish movement, whom the Germans expected to be sympathetic to their cause—another failure of German psychology—and Pirenne is one of our most celebrated scholars, a member of many foreign academies, including German ones, and a doctor honoris causa of the German University of Göttingen. To have such men accepting their proposals appeared, of course, to the Germans as a guarantee of success of their undertaking. It is, by the way, a long time ago, as early as January, 1915, that the Germans began trying to induce professors of the Ghent University to help them in organizing the Flemish University, at that early date in an official way, through a man who introduced himself to several of my colleagues in Ghent as a privat-docent of the University of Giessen.

From these facts, people have concluded that Pirenne and Fredericq have been deported because of their refusal of the German proposals. It must be admitted that the German Government never made such a charge against the Belgian scientists. In fact, they never made any charge at all. My colleagues were brutally sent to Germany without any trial. The German Government has carefully avoided giving any explanation of this recent manifestation of Kultur, as it still avoids it now, for the article printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, though coming from an inspired source, has no official character whatever. But even this article admits that our version is correct, when it states that "it is a mistake to assume that the savants have been disciplined solely on account of their opinions." I take this opportunity of renewing here the appeal to the American professors, generously issued some time ago in these columns by Mr. van Loon, and hope that they will join the Dutch scientists in their protest in behalf of my two countrymen.

The last part of the article of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt states that "distinguished German circles have anticipated the appeal of the Dutch scientists, and requested the military authorities to allow the Ghent professors to take up their residence in a German university town, with enough freedom to permit them to continue their scientific labors." That nothing of that sort has been done is shown by the fact that funds are being collected for the purchase of books and tobacco, to be sent to the prisoners in their detention camp, in order to alleviate their fate. One can furthermore easily imagine that such a measure would bring no relief at all to the Belgian scientists. If the Germans do not want Fredericq and Pirenne in Belgium they should send them abroad. Any university in the world will be glad to accept them.

I want finally to warn the American public, and especially my colleagues of the American universities, against the impression which they might gather from the same sentence of the Fremdenblatt's article, that the Germans are showing or have ever shown any consideration for our universities and their teachers. I speak here of my own experience of what happened in Liège at the time I was still there. The Germans have used the main building of our university, from the very beginning of the war, as well as our library and the offices, as permanent quarters for their soldiers. What has become of our books nobody knows, as nobody has ever been allowed to go in, but one result was that none of us could get the indispensable books to resume our scientific work. The laboratory of physics was transformed, during the first days of the war, into a horse-stable. Many depredations were committed in other laboratories, in which soldiers were occasionally billeted to the exclusion of the teaching staff, namely, in the laboratories of chemistry and physiology. In the laboratory of anatomy we had once 200 soldiers of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, under Major Wunderlich, who transformed our building in an incredible mass of filth. These men were drunk all the time, leaving, after two days, some 1,200 to 1,300 wine bottles, (all empty, of course,) and these were the men, by the way, who, during the terrible night of the 20th to the 21st of August, 1914, burned the whole Rue de Pitteurs and part of the Quai des Pêcheurs. Some months later, in January, 1915, our hospital was taken by the Germans, members of the staff being brutally dismissed.

So the men were no more respected than our buildings, as is further shown by the story of what happened to my colleague, Professor Leon Fredericq, the world-known physiologist, a brother of the Ghent historian. Fredericq's youngest son, a military surgeon in the Belgian Army, was taken prisoner by the Germans into Liège and, somehow, managed to escape. The Germans then took his father and sent him to jail, leaving him, a man 68 years old, for the first thirty-six hours without food. Incredible though it sounds, General Kolewe, the German commander of Liège at that time, admitted that Fredericq was not responsible in any way for his son's evasion. After three days, they released him, but took his other son instead and kept him for ten more days in the Fort de la Chartreuse.

This whole absolutely authentic story is perfectly grotesque, and yet, at the same time, perfectly characteristic of the German military spirit. I tell it here, as I am trying to interest the American public in Pirenne's and Fredericq's fate, to show that the non-Fremdenblatt version of the arrest of these men is perfectly plausible, as the above-mentioned facts make it appear and as everything can be expected from the crazy arrogance of the German soldiers. JULES DUESBERG.

THE MUSCLE SHOALS SITE.

What a Government Nitrate Plant Would Find There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to call attention to the great benefits that will accrue to the South if the Government nitrate plant, authorized by recent act of Congress, and for the construction of which $20,000,000 was appropriated, can be located at Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River, at Florence, Ala.

While the controlling reasons for this large appropriation by the Government was, primarily, a war preparedness measure, passed for the purpose of enabling the Government adequately to supply itself with nitrates for the manufacture of war munitions, it is generally conceded that the great and lasting benefits that will accrue to the people generally will be not from the manufacture of nitrates for war purposes, but from the manufacture of nitrates for fertilizer purposes in times of peace.

We boldly claim that Muscle Shoals is the logical location for such a plant. In the first place, the largest undeveloped inland water power in the United States is at Muscle Shoals. In the second place, the location of the Government plant at that point will not only develop this great water power, thereby furnishing a large surplus of hydro-electric power that will be used in driving the machinery now running and that which may be hereafter added within a radius of 200 miles of this plant, but it will at the same time remove the obstruction to navigation on the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals, which today is the principal barrier from Knoxville, Tenn., to the mouth of the river at Paducah, Ky.

These are not the only reasons why Muscle Shoals is the logical site for the location of this plant, both in time of war and time of peace. In time of war, when the plant is running largely on the manufacture of war munitions, all of the materials that will enter into the necessary products are more accessible to the plant located at Muscle Shoals than at any other point in the United States.

The cotton for the manufacture of guncotton is all around it. The coke-oven by-products that are essential in the manufacture of war munitions can be drawn from Birmingham, Ala., where there is, perhaps, the largest development of retort coke ovens than at any other one point in this country. Copper, zinc, aluminium, and sulphuric acid can all be drawn from the upper tributaries of the Tennessee River in East Tennessee. The steel required can be drawn from Birmingham, Gadsden, and Chattanooga. The transportation facilities for assembling these materials are ideal, as both the Southern Railroad system and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad system have physical connections at Decatur and at Florence, immediately above and immediately below this site. It will also have the benefit of water transportation, both for assembling materials and distributing products from the upper tributaries of the Tennessee River to the Gulf of Mexico.

The location is also ideal for the reason that its geography protects it from capture or destruction by a foreign foe and also gives it a climate so equable that the plant can be operated at all seasons of the year—never stopped by ice in the Winter or heat in the Summer.

The above claims for the location of this plant at Muscle Shoals are taken as viewed from a war standpoint. The claims as viewed from a peace standpoint are even greater.

The act of Congress wisely provides that in time of peace this plant shall be used in the manufacture of nitrates for commercial fertiliser, and this will be the great element of value to the whole country. Muscle Shoals is practically on the southern edge of the great phosphate fields of Middle Tennessee, from which inexhaustible supplies of phosphate rock can be drawn. It is within one hundred and twenty miles of the centre of the South's greatest coking coal fields. It is the nearest possible available site to the largest consumption of commercial fertiliser in America. A. M. SHOOK.
Tracy City, Tenn., Aug. 16, 1916.

WAR AID FOR GERMANY.

A Reply to the Appeal of the American Relief Committee.

Providence, Aug. 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are inclosing a copy of a letter written by our President to the American Relief Committee in Berlin, soliciting funds for relief in Germany. We think possibly this might be of interest to your readers as representing the belief of many people, in this vicinity at least.

DIAMOND MACHINE CO.

[Inclosure.]
Sorrento, Me., Aug. 18, 1916.
American Relief Committee in Berlin,
13 Park Row, New York.

Dear Sirs: I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th, addressed to the Diamond Machine Company, asking us to help the war-made widows and orphans of Germany, and would say that we have not felt it appropriate that, as a company, we should make contributions of this character. Our Directors, in fact, have decided, through many years, that we should contribute as a corporation only to the hospitals where our men receive treatment if injured. All other objects of a charitable nature, we have felt, were better cared for by our stockholders, as these may have divergent views as to which charity should or should not be supported, and to what extent. Individually, I may add, as of possible interest, that our stockholders are averse to helping Germany at the present time, although some of us have made small contributions to German relief funds, appreciating the feeling of our German friends, and wishing to show that we have no indisposition to co-operate with what appeals to them personally as so important.

Our feeling is that Germany is a very wealthy country and capable of caring for her own people and meeting the consequences of her own decisions. As disinterested onlookers, it seems perfectly clear to us that Germany could have prevented the present war, if she did not directly plan for it, instigate it, and countenance the steps which led to it.

MORE GOLD IS HELD BY RESERVE BANKS

Gain $6,000,000 in This Classification and $12,000,000 in Cash Reserves.

LOSS IN EARNING ASSETS

But Deposits Show an Increase of $2,200,000—More U. S. Bonds Bought by Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement indicates gains of almost $12,000,000 in the banks' total cash reserves and of about $6,000,000 in their combined gold reserves. Earning assets decreased $2,400,000, while aggregate deposits increased about $12,400,000.

Boston's gain of $4,300,000 in cash reserve is accompanied by a decrease of $1,500,000 in earning assets and of $600,000 in the amount due from other banks, and a gain of $2,200,000 in total deposits. New York's gain of $5,200,000 in cash reserve goes hand in hand with an increase of $12,900,000 in deposits and a change of balance of $4,400,000 due to other banks the week before, to a favorable balance of over $3,000,000. The larger reserves shown for the Philadelphia and Chicago banks are due mainly to transfers through the gold settlement fund; partly, also, to the liquidation of earning assets.

Discounts on hand decreased about $1,700,000, Boston reporting the largest decrease for the week. The holdings of acceptances likewise show a slight decrease, San Francisco reporting the net liquidation of almost $1,000,000 of this class of paper. About 85 per cent. of all bills, including acceptances on hand, mature within 30 days, and nearly 40 per cent. after thirty but within sixty days. Agricultural and livestock paper maturing after ninety days (six months' paper) totaled about $2,500,000, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Dallas reporting nearly 80 per cent. of the total holdings of six months' paper.

Transactions in Government securities are reported by four banks, resulting in an increase of $326,000 in the amount of United States bonds and a decrease of $446,000 in the amount of one-year Treasury notes held by the banks. The holdings of municipal warrants show a slight decrease. Aggregate earning assets stand now at $189,596,000, constituting 344 per cent. of the total paid-in capital of the banks, as compared with 348 per cent. shown the week before. Of the total earning assets, acceptances represent 42.3 per cent.; United States bonds, 24.8 per cent.; warrants, 14.6 per cent.; discounts, 14.1 per cent., and Treasury notes, 4.2 per cent.

Government deposits declined $3,500,000, New York, Atlanta, Richmond, and Boston reporting considerable withdrawals of Government funds for the week. Net bank deposits increased $15,800,000, the larger increase in net deposits at the New York and Boston banks being offset to some extent by net withdrawals of bank deposits from the Atlanta and some of the Western banks.

No change is reported in the amount of Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation. Federal reserve agents issued a total of $176,620,000 of notes issued to the banks, or over $1,000,000 more than the week before. Kansas City and Dallas report the largest increases in Federal Reserve notes issued as well as in actual circulation. Against the total issued the agents hold $162,030,000 of gold and $15,547,000 of paper. The banks report a total of $154,444,000 of Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation, and aggregate net liabilities of $12,295,000 on notes issued to them by the agents.

A statement of combined resources and liabilities of the twelve banks at the close of business Aug. 18, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$260,926,000
Gold settlement fund	110,001,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,991,000
Total gold reserve	372,918,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	16,998,000
Total reserve	389,916,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against Federal Res. banknotes	500,000
Bills discounted and bought—	

MATURITIES.

Within 10 days	$8,163,000
From 11 to 30 days	29,267,000
From 31 to 60 days	42,400,000
From 61 to 90 days	24,584,000
Over 90 days	2,490,000
Total	$106,894,000

INVESTMENTS.

U. S. bonds	47,029,000
One-year U. S. Treasury notes	7,885,000
Municipal warrants	27,788,000
Total earning assets	189,596,000
Federal Reserve bank notes, net	19,857,000
Due from Fed. Res. banks, net	21,008,000
All other resources	3,226,000
Total resources	$624,193,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$55,110,000
Government deposits	49,717,000
Member bank deposits, net	505,090,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	12,295,000
Fed. Res. banknotes in circulation	1,691,000
All other liabilities	290,000
Total liabilities	$624,193,000

Gold reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 68.3 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 71.4 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit liabilities, after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on Federal Reserve notes in circulation, 72.1 per cent.

Less items in transit between Federal Reserve banks, $21,068,000.

The statement of resources and liabilities of each of the banks follows:

FIRST DISTRICT. (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$23,654,000
Total reserve	25,841,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,072,000
Member bank deposits, net	38,209,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$159,811,000
Total reserve	160,725,000
Bills discounted and bought	29,945,000
Member bank deposits, net	200,649,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$27,293,000
Total reserve	28,023,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,088,000
Member bank deposits, net	31,038,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	24,013,000
Total reserve	25,152,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,291,000
Member bank deposits, net	39,329,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$17,175,000
Total reserve	17,850,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,746,000
Member bank deposits, net	15,514,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$8,247,000
Total reserve	9,483,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,709,000
Member bank deposits, net	13,547,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$32,868,000
Total reserve	33,495,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,158,000
Member bank deposits, net	72,733,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$10,094,000
Total reserve	11,257,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,219,000
Member bank deposits, net	20,807,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$9,773,000
Total reserve	10,204,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,863,000
Member bank deposits, net	19,434,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$14,797,000
Total reserve	14,857,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,730,000
Member bank deposits, net	23,751,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$9,645,000
Total reserve	10,338,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,006,000
Member bank deposits, net	10,355,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$14,050,000
Total reserve	14,086,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,067,000
Member bank deposits, net	23,726,000

Offers $2,000,000 Grand Trunk Notes.

Blair & Co. are offering at 98½ $2,000,000 Grand Trunk Railway of Canada 5 per cent. two-year collateral gold notes, dated Aug. 1, 1916. The securities are a direct obligation of the company and are secured by pledge with the trustee of approximately $3,265,000 Grand Trunk Railway of Canada 4 per cent. consolidated debenture stock. The company agrees to maintain the collateral at 10 per cent. market value in excess of the securities issued. Proceeds of the issue are to provide additional terminal facilities.

POINT TO FLAWS IN RESERVE BANK ACT

Friends of the Law Tell of Inadequacies and Hope for Early Amendment.

STATUS OF NOTES ATTACKED

Should Be Legal Reserve for All Banks or for None—Handicap Put Upon National Banks.

The Federal Reserve act is admitted by even its friends to be imperfect in many respects, and it has been subjected to criticism which is expected to result in some important changes. A moot point that has never been settled is the use of Federal reserve notes in bank reserves. This practice is not allowed under the law, but there is a strong sentiment among bankers in favor of an amendment that will permit such notes to be counted as reserve.

A long discussion in the bulletin of the American Institute of Banking brings out many points for and against this practice. The agreement that the notes should not be acceptable as reserves was practically unanimous among members of Congress. The question reaches out in two directions—to the quality of the notes themselves, and more particularly in relation to their elasticity, and to the question of bank reserves in relation to their sufficiency.

A synopsis of the reasons which impelled the framers of the Federal Reserve act to restrict the use of reserve notes follows:

Federal reserve notes are intended to exist solely as an elastic credit currency which shall expand and contract in volume with the demands of commere. There is no question whatever about the goodness of Federal reserve notes.

(a) They are good because they represent 100 per cent. of high grade commercial paper and bear the indorsement of a member bank;

(b) Because there is carried by the issuing bank a reserve against them of at least 40 per cent. in gold;

(c) They are a first and paramount lien against all the assets of the issuing bank, which is supplemented by the double liability of all the members who hold stock in the issuing bank;

(d) The notes are the obligations of the United States.

It is nevertheless contended that there should be no confusion between the goodness of the notes and their availability as reserves.

Those who believe in authorizing the reserve banks to issue a credit currency think that such currency is justified only when the reserves of the issuing banks are absolutely beyond question; that is, the reserve must be metallic and held either in coin or coin certificates.

The only guarantee against inflation of a credit currency lies in its redeemability, that is, in its speedy retirement when it is no longer required.

An epitome of the arguments in favor of the use of Federal reserve notes as reserves by member banks has been compiled and follows:

It is conceded by the proponents of the plan that the currency must be elastic, but it is contended that an issue of Federal reserve notes in response to a demand for currency does not prevent the contraction of the issue, when the demand has subsided, even though the notes issued remain in circulation. As an illustration it is stated that if $100,000 of notes are issued in exchange for $100,000 value in three months' commercial paper, the payment of the paper is no guarantee that the notes issued will return immediately to the issuing bank; in fact, the issuing bank is indifferent as to the return of the notes, provided it has received $100,000 in gold or its equivalent, which may be held as an offset to the notes still in circulation.

On approximately 7,600 banks rests the burden of maintaining the country's financial stability. This is only about one-third the number of banks and they have about one-half the deposits. They are permitted at the present time to count as reserves: Gold and gold certificates; silver and silver certificates, the former worth about half its coin value but supported by the law directing the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain it as par with gold; greenbacks, a promise of the Government to pay, but like silver, supported by the law requiring a sale of bonds as soon as the gold reserve back of the bills falls below a certain point.

State banks are permitted to count as reserves both Federal reserve notes and national bank notes. It is argued that if it is proper for national banks to carry as reserve silver and greenbacks, which are, at best, only redeemable currency; or if it is proper to permit State banks to count as reserve national bank notes, supported only by Government bonds and redeemability, it is rather absurd to withhold Federal reserve notes from reserve use for national banks, in view of the fact that reserve notes are more secure than any other form of currency except gold.

Federal reserve notes are secured through the process of rediscount. The exchange of commercial paper for credit at the Federal Reserve Banks may take the form of a deposit or of notes; if the proceeds of the rediscount are left as a deposit, the amount counts as a reserve; if it takes the form of notes, the latter do not count as reserve. It seems illogical that a deposit which can be transformed into cash or gold is considered as something different from reserve notes, which can be as easily transformed into gold, when the two products of the rediscount are considered in relation to their desirability as bank reserves.

The Federal Reserve Banks do not control the situation. It is presumed that they will eventually come into control but so long as national banks are only one-third as many as the State banks and carry only one-half the total deposits it is plain that the Federal Reserve Banks will not be in control. Under present circumstances the State banks are the greater beneficiaries of the system so far as notes are concerned; they can get the notes in some way, and what they get they can use in any way they wish, and yet they pay nothing toward the cost of printing and issuing and they do not bear the responsibility of sustaining the credit of the country.

The tabulation of the arguments, pro and con, is illuminating on the inadequacies of the whole currency system. Instead of making the system better, the Reserve act seems to have made it more complicated, if not positively worse. It is recited that the national banks are put to the trouble and expense of constantly sorting the different kinds of currency. At the foundation of its reserve it has gold and gold certificates. Next comes silver and silver certificates, and next are the greenbacks. These three kinds of money or money substitutes may all be classed as legal reserves.

There are three other forms of currency—national bank notes, Federal reserve notes, and Federal lireserve Bank notes. When the demand for currency is active and banks hold nothing in excess of their minimum reserves, it becomes necessary to push out the three kinds of currency which cannot be legally counted as reserve. If business stress becomes severe the public as well as the banks begin to distinguish between these forms of currency; this conduces to hoarding the better money. The banks conserve their gold and reserve money, and if the public seeks it also it becomes increasingly difficult to maintain reserves, and the general situation is certainly not improved by a system which produces forms of currency of different desirability. In times of such stress national banks have taken out notes, which they could not use as reserve, and traded them for gold with State banks, which could so count them; this is at least an anomalous condition and one which does not add anything to the strength of the whole banking system.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Miami Output for Month of July Totaled 4,310,000 Pounds.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Supt. Heater of the French Gulch properties of Boston and Montana writes that regular shipments are being made and that he has the stopes well opened with good ore and that there are 200 tons in the bins.

The average copper return from the Hancock Consolidated's original shaft continues to improve and there is a gradual increase in tonnage. Some of the rock being opened runs as high as twenty-four pounds refined. Victoria is said to be making from $10,000 to $12,000 a month.

Now that the North Butte company has found good ore in the Jessie vein in the Granite Mountain shaft on the 3,500-foot level, the Tuolumne company, whose property is in the Jessie fissure, will begin sinking the winze from the twenty-sixth to the twenty-eighth level.

In July the Kennecott Copper Corporation produced 10,750,000 pounds, which compares with 10,500,000 pounds in each of the three preceding months. A report to the local office of the South Lake Mining Company states that 4,975 tons of ore were stamped at the mill up to July 31, the yield being 99,700 pounds of copper, all of which has been shipped to the Quincy smelter. Besides this there are twenty tons of mass copper.

It is thought that the August figures from the Utah Copper Company will even surpass those for July, when all records were broken in the tonnage of ore handled. In a single day 42,000 tons were shipped. The July output of the Miami Copper Company was 4,310,000 pounds of copper, against 4,616,333 pounds in June, 4,596,338 pounds in May, and 4,050,000 pounds in April.

The Greene-Cananea Copper Company produced in July 4,600,000 pounds of copper, 116,800 ounces of silver, and 745 ounces of gold. The copper output compared with 4,500,000 pounds in June, and with 5,048,000 pounds in May.

COTTON IS EASIER ON STORM REPORTS

October Price Indicates Bear Operations in Process of Development.

CLOSES 3 POINTS HIGHER

Visible Supply of American Cotton Is 1,877,000 Bales, Against 2,834,000 Last Year.

Cotton showed an irregular and somewhat easier undertone yesterday. This tendency was imparted by the character of advices from Texas, which were generally favorable to the crop. Wires from various cotton centres over the State were generally to the effect that the tropical storm of Friday had brought in its wake the usual aftermath of rains, which, in some instances, have extended as far inland as 200 miles. The outlook is for further rains in South and Central Texas, extending as far North as Abilene and Fort Worth.

Trading was somewhat confused, owing to the strength of the near positions. October, for instance, closed on the basis of 3 points higher while December and January were 2 to 5 points lower. It is believed that some bear operations are in process of development, entailing the lifting of the October price to a level that will attract cotton, with these purchases offset by sales of later markets.

Aside from these technical considerations, the news was without special feature. Bradstreet's summary noted an improvement and stated that reports are more optimistic than for a month past. A good yield is indicated for Texas, while crop conditions are fair to good in the lower Mississippi Valley. Improvement also is reported in Alabama and Georgia, as the recent favorable weather has permitted a good deal of work to be done in the latter State, although a full yield is out of question.

The Lesser-Goldman Cotton Company of St. Louis states that dry weather is needed in Arkansas and good rains are needed in Oklahoma.

Fall River print cloth sales for the week were 950,000 pieces, compared with 100,000 pieces last year. Prices advanced further during the week.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, spinners' takings for the week were 164,000 bales, against 183,000 last year. The total for the season to date is 430,000 bales, against 446,000 bales last year. The visible supply of American cotton is now 1,877,000 bales, against 2,834,000 last year.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	..	..	..	14.40 bid	14.40 bid
Oct	14.25	14.38	14.25	14.29@14.29	14.25@14.26
Dec	14.43	14.50	14.39	14.41@14.42	14.48@14.44
Jan	14.50	14.55	14.43	14.46@14.47	14.51@14.52
Mar	14.61	14.69	14.59	14.62@14.63	14.65@14.66
May	14.72	14.70	14.70	14.70@14.77	14.79@14.80
July	14.81	14.87	14.80	14.84@14.85	14.85@14.86

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 5 points advance; middling at 14.45c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady and unchanged to 13 points higher; New Orleans, 14.13c; Galveston, 14.55c; Savannah, 14.13c; Memphis, 14.50c; Augusta, 14c; Houston, 14.60c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	14.07	14.13	14.01	14.07@14.08	14.07@14.06
Dec	14.26	14.30	14.22	14.24@14.25	14.27@14.28
Jan	14.34	14.40	14.33	14.34@14.35	14.37@14.38
Mar	14.54	14.56	14.51	14.51@14.53	14.56@14.57
May	14.70	14.70	14.65	14.65 bid	14.69 bid

There was a holiday in Liverpool.

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 14.42c; October, 14.27c; January, 14.47c; March, 14.61c; May, 14.75c; July, 14.82c. The market there was 1 point lower, but to open today unchanged to 4½ points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,649	....	53,565	103,385
New Orleans	1,169	1,084	93,421	118,292
Mobile	157	2	11,294	12,257
Savannah	2,264	2,112	56,931	56,124
Charleston	91	125	23,399	42,642
Wilmington	203	270	30,494	32,919
Norfolk	1,181	406	25,070	40,444

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	362	180	32,562	68,778
Memphis	90	516	47,358	67,354
St. Louis	..	331	7,115	12,575
Houston	5,179	4,884	24,324	52,920

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	750 to 1,000	2,571	....
New Orleans	100 to 400	944	209

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ALEXANDER S. REISS, 950 Aldus Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,583, and no assets.

CHARLES E. SLEVIN, 124 East Eighty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,403, and no assets.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Arthur W. Emmons, treasurer of the New England Felt Company, hat manufacturers, Framingham, has filed a petition in bankruptcy on behalf of the company. Its liabilities amount to $67,382, of which $830 is for taxes, $9,637 is secured, and $43,844 is unsecured. The assets are estimated at $43,289, of which $20,000 is represented in encumbered real estate, $3,500 in stock in trade, $19,331 in machinery and equipment, $450 in personal property, and $8 deposited in banks. There are about 150 unsecured creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Lillian B. Upson, housewife, Baldwinsville, filed petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $27,357, and assets of $16,963.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Alabama Securities Co., Metropolitan Trust Co., administrator; Edmund K. Stallo, and Wm. D. Stratton—Brooklyn Bank of C. N. Y. $1,859.68

Bromberg, Adolf—Jacob Sonn Paper Box Co. 250.16

Burrows, Walter R.—Durham Realty Corporation 375.11

Clow, Stephen G.—G. F. Hoagland et al. 1,538.17

De Jong, Morris, or Morris De Young—J. Gerstein (2) ..... $148.80 and 233.90

Denner, Sam—S. Smith 235.85

Everman, John—A. Terry 794.06

English, Frank F.—E. L. Rounds 195.52

Gordon, Henry—Harris Co., Inc. 224.82

Isaacson, Pincus; Julius Abrahams, and Jacob Heilbrun—L. Well 4,015.32

International Mercantile Corporation—N. Y. Title & Mort. Co. 652.24

Kaye, Kathryn—K. G. Terriberry 770.42

Kohl, Leopold—C. T. Brikett 217.27

Levine, Benjamin—H. Reinhardt 478.64

Norman, Elias C.—W. T. Helmuth 101.41

Purena Oil Co., Henry Heincke, and Julius Becker—Nason Mfg. Co. 239.71

Patton, Wm. M.—H. H. Van Aken 117.43

Pearl, Isidor—Max Mittenthal & Son 270.90

Ten-in-One Strainer Co., Inc.—International Magazine Co. 542.15

Wilcox-Johnson Co., Inc.—Platt & Peck Co. 122.16

Wingate-Miller, Inc.—Chromatic Process Engraving Co. 371.61

In Bronx County.

Briant, Leon—W. Conte $108.44

Bernard Const. Co. and Bernard Greenthal—D. Yockel et al. 325.22

Clements, Robert S.—M. Camuso 406.55

Erganian, Karekin—N. Y. Tel. Co. 31.41

Golden, Harry—J. Friedman 52.97

Halper, Jacob—Remmer's Soap Co. 65.82

Hawes, Gilbert Ray—D. Tim 1,092.03

Messler, C. Elmer—N. Y. Tel. Co. 70.05

Naro, Giuseppe and Rosa—G. Militano 419.41

Rosenthal, Elias—W. Pengell 313.22

Riccardi, James—A. Presser 25.32

Saloschin, Richard—G. A. Reh 272.72

Shapiro, Abraham I.—N. Y. Tel. Co. 27.96

Wasserman, Louis—Same 48.31

Weinstein, Julius—J. Flun 74.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Osborg, Herbert and Rudolph—P. J. Harney Shoe Co., March 6, 1916 ..... $118.91

Fox, Charles E.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915 ..... 5,567.07

Colby, Arthur H.—W. Rafferty, Sept. 12, 1910 ..... 146.66

Same—J. C. Lewis, Dec. 30, 1909 ..... 125.69

Dicks, Robert P.—Williamsburg Chemical Co., Inc., Aug. 17, 1916 ..... 278.11

Kissam Bros.—R. Adamson, March 30, 1916 ..... 2,763.00

Fleig, Libbie—E. Ridley et al., March 25, 1916 ..... 2,224.31

Carey, James A.—E. W. Everett, June 7, 1916, vacated 10,986.39

BUSINESS DEMANDS EXPORT TRADE LAW

Great Danger to After-War Prestige Seen in Delaying the Right to Combine.

AN AID TO SMALL CONCERNS

Puts Them on Equal Footing with Powerful Interests—Belligerents Now Preparing.

Business interests in this city were emphatic yesterday in the demand that Congress at this session enact the so-called Webb bill, designed to legalise combinations of manufacturers and merchants for the purpose of extending the foreign commeroe of the United States. While the bill was favorably reported last week by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House, reports have reached trade circles here that action might be deferred until the December short session.

The possibility that the bill might be allowed to remain on the unfinished calendar was explained as due to the legislative congestion confronting Congress. Export interests in this city are insistent that the Webb bill be passed without fail, the argument being that not another moment should be lost to American manufacturers and merchants in preparing for the keen trade competition in foreign markets believed to be assured at the close of the European war.

The Webb bill was based on a report of the Federal Trade Commission which thoroughly investigated the methods in vogue in European countries in getting and holding foreign trade. The bill is recognized in principle as embodying the essential requirements of co-operative effort in foreign fields, and accordingly has the strong support of domestic interests of vast capital and production ready and anxious to begin aggressive trade action abroad.

Sees Danger in Delay.

"If Congress adjourns without passing the Webb bill authorizing co-operation among exporters this country's chance to hold a reasonable part of its present abnormal foreign trade after the war will be greatly diminished," said Robert H. Patchin, Secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council. "The bill was recommended and indorsed by the Federal Trade Commission after an inquiry among 30,000 American corporations, firms, and individuals, which showed how intensely our foreign rivals have combined to resist American competition, and to hammer down the prices of American raw materials sold abroad.

"The House Judiciary Committee has favorably reported the bill and the Administration is friendly to it. With little or no opposition to its principle has developed, and the chief obstacle to its enactment is the legislative congestion at Washington. Meanwhile American exporters in many lines would like to join forces in order to market their products overseas more economically and effectively, without restraining in any way domestic commerce, but they will take no chances on the Sherman law.

"If the bill is not adopted at this session it will be next Spring or Summer before it is enacted, and that may be too late, for while they are fighting the belligerent Governments are organizing as never before for keener commercial competition after the war. The effect of their industrial mobilization will be most felt by those countries which have gained most from the war, and among them the United States stands first. While the Webb bill in itself will benefit manufacturers and merchants, particularly those of moderate size who cannot go it alone, its larger significance will be the assertion of our national purpose to co-operate to meet whatever conditions may confront American enterprise when peace comes."

A member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, who has been actively interested in the movement to have export combinations legalized, said yesterday that, while the chamber as such had not officially committed itself to the project, the general sentiment among members was favorable to the Webb bill.

Indorsed by Merchants.

John D. Ryan, representing the country's copper interests, and other members of the chamber appeared at a hearing of the Federal Trade Commission held in this city and advocated an export combination law to remove any doubt as to the legality of American exporters organizing. The spokesman for many members of the Chamber of Commerce said it was imperative that the Webb bill be put through Congress at the earliest date possible.

The Merchants' Association of New York, with a membership of 5,000, has heartily indorsed the export bill, although slight modifications were urged. It was said yesterday at the offices of the association that the passage of the measure was desired at once. The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and the American Manufacturers' Export Association are other organizations favoring immediate action on the bill. At the offices of the National Association of Manufacturers, 30 Church Street, it was reported that many members would like to see the measure put through without delay, although the association had made no formal expression on the merits of the bill.

Financial circles yesterday voiced the demand that the Webb bill be enacted into law. The general sentiment in Wall Street seemed to be expressed by W. S. Kies, Vice President of the National City Bank, and an official of the American International Corporation. Speaking of the export trade bill Mr. Kies said:

"It is not as broad as we should like, but it is right in principle. It is absolutely imperative that the bill be passed at this session so we can prepare for trade eventualities at the close of the war."

Cuban Railroad Reported Sold.

The Guantanamo & Western Railroad of Cuba, operating an eighty-three-mile line at the eastern end of the island, is said to have been sold to Cuban banking interests. Control has been held in New York and Boston. The new owners are planning an issue of $2,000,000 of bonds to refund the present funded debt, consisting of $800,000 of first mortgage, 6 per cent. bonds, $200,000 equipment trusts, and $429,500 two-year notes. The line may be extended northeast to Baracoa and used as part of a new combination of sugar companies.

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COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

New high records for the season were established in the wheat market, and while there was a moderate setback final prices were 4½ to 4⅝c net higher. The principal factor was a report from W. B. Snow indicating a Spring wheat crop of only 143,000,000 bushels and a total crop of Winter and Spring of only 596,000,000 compared with total crop last year of 1,011,000,000 bushels. These figures indicated a yield in the United States this year of about 14,000,000 bushels under normal home requirements.

In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.59¼; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.62¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.71¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.68, all f. o. b. New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.48⅝	1.44½	1.47⅝	1.43⅛	1.02⅝
December	1.52	1.48⅛	1.51¾	1.47¼	1.00⅛
May	1.55¾	1.52	1.55⅛	1.50⅝	1.04⅝

CORN.

The Snow report was also very bullish on corn, indicating a yield of 2,585,000,000 bushels or nearly 200,000,000 less than the August Government report and 459,000,000 less than the final crop last year. This, together with the strength in wheat, sent prices to new high records and at the close of the day values were 1⅝c to 2c net higher. Cash corn in the local market advanced to above the dollar mark; No. 2 yellow corn being quoted at 1.00⅝.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	87⅛	85¼	86⅞	84⅞	71⅞
December	76⅞	74	75⅛	73⅝	63⅛
May	78⅝	77⅛	77¾	76⅜	64⅞

OATS.

The oats market also advanced to new high records on active buying prompted by the strength of the other markets and unfavorable reports on the new crop situation. Final prices were ⅝c to 1c net higher. The local cash market was firmer; No. 3 white quoted at 51½@52c; No. 4 white, 50½@51c; fancy clipped white, 53@54c; ordinary clipped white, 51@53c, all elevator.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	45⅝	44½	45⅛	44⅝	38⅜
December	48	47⅞	48⅛	47⅝	37⅞
May	52⅛	51	51⅝	50⅝	40½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was active and strong, especially for pork and lard. Leading packers were believed to be on the buying side and sentiment was more bullish, owing to light receipts of hogs and a good cash demand. New high records for the season were established, and it was thought that the pronounced strength in all the grain markets exerted more or less influence. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 9,000, estimated for Monday 35,000; Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 4,600.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—Sept.	13.87	13.77	13.82	13.72	8.10
October	13.85	13.75	13.80	13.72	8.20
Ribs—Sept	14.47	14.40	14.42	14.40	8.72
October	14.42	14.12	14.12	14.10	8.80
Pork—Sept	27.97	27.00	27.85	26.80	18.97
October	26.25	26.15	26.25	25.75	13.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

The further strength of lard, coupled with less favorable reports concerning cotton crop conditions, prompted active buying of cottonseed oil on Saturday and advanced prices materially, the close showing 1 to 9 points net rise, with the exeption of August, which was 2 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.10	9.10
August	9.20	9.20	9.18@9.21	9.20
September	9.35	9.30	9.30@9.32	9.29
October	9.11	9.10	9.09@9.10	9.00
November	8.73	8.70	8.70@8.72	8.61
December	8.75	8.72	8.72@8.73	8.63
January	8.79	8.75	8.75@8.75	8.64
February	..	..	8.76@8.82	8.68
March	8.96	8.96	8.85@8.94	8.83

COFFEE.

The coffee market on Saturday was a very narrow and featureless affair. It opened unchanged to 2 points net lower and with sales of only 3,750 bags during the forenoon closed exactly as it opened. The only change reported in the Brazil market was a decline of 1-32d in Exchange on London. Press advices referred to the financial situation in Brazil as unsettled and somewhat grave and this had a tendency to restrict trading here. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	8.65@8.66	8.65
September	8.65	8.65	8.65@8.66	8.65
October	..	..	8.67@8.68	8.67
November	..	..	8.68@8.69	8.69
December	8.70	8.70	8.69@8.70	8.71
January	..	..	8.74@8.75	8.76
February	..	..	8.79@8.80	8.81
March	8.85	8.84	8.83@8.84	8.85
April	..	..	8.88@8.89	8.90
May	..	..	8.92@8.93	8.94
June	..	..	8.97@8.98	8.99
July	..	..	9.01@9.03	9.03

SUGAR.

There was very little activity in sugar futures the market lacking aggressiveness of any kind and what little trading there was seemed to be covering of the near months for over the week-end. The market closed not unchanged to an advance of 3 points, with sales for the day 2,950 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	4.68@4.75	4.67
September	4.74	4.70	4.73@4.75	4.70
October	4.70	4.66	4.65@4.67	4.65
November	..	..	4.62@4.63	4.62
December	4.48	4.47	4.47@4.49	4.45
January	..	..	4.18@4.20	4.17
February	..	..	4.00@4.02	3.98
March	..	..	4.03@4.05	4.01
April	..	..	4.07@4.09	4.05
May	..	..	4.10@4.12	4.10
June	..	..	4.13@4.15	4.13
July	..	..	4.16@4.18	4.15

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,423 packages. Market closed firm, though the business of the day was of rather small volume. Exporters have been free buyers during the week, and the shipments, including a steamer to sail tomorrow, total about 8,500 tubs. Ladles and packing stock favor the seller. Creamery extras, 92 score, per lb., 31½@31½c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 29½@31c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 27½@29c; thirds, 26@27c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 32@32½c; higher scoring, 33@33½c; firsts, 30@31½c; seconds, 28@29½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 30@31c; good to prime, 28@29½c; common to fair, 24@27½c; renovated, extras, 27½@28c; firsts, 26½@27c; lower grades, 24@25c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27@27½; ladles, current make, firsts, 25½@26c; seconds, 24@24½c; lower grades, 22@23½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 24@24½c; No. 2, 23½c; lower grades, 22@23c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,982 cases. Market closed with a better clearance, although some receivers still have a considerable quantity of undergrade eggs unsold. There has been some improvement in quality of many lots, and while the range of values sh

WHEAT

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recede Moderately—Big Increase in Surplus Precedes Offering of British Loan.

Prices receded under profit-taking and precautionary selling yesterday but not much ground was lost, and the movement was taken as a matter of course at the close of a week which had brought some pretty large advances. That circumstance alone would have been regarded as sufficient to account for the dropping back of quotations and the market cannot therefore be said to have shown any concern over the course of the Washington conference through which President Wilson is seeking a solution of the railroad labor situation. The confidence of Wall Street in the avoidance of a strike remains unimpaired.

The bank statement showed a gain in surplus of over $24,000,000. That is nearly 10 per cent. of the amount of the British credit and is more than half of the sum required as reserve against credit to the full amount of that loan. The increase in surplus was due in considerable part to the receipt of gold from abroad. The two factors are being closely co-ordinated. England borrows here and is careful at the same time to ship enough gold to this side to preclude her borrowings putting any undue tax on the money maket through straining of bank reserves. The borrower is unusually fortunate who can do this, and so, too, is the lender who can get from the one to whom he lends the reserve required against the credit extended.

The process is one which can be carried on almost to unlimited extent so long as collateral as the security for credits and gold as reserve against credits holds out, and England is still abundantly supplied with both. Had Europe drawn on the resources of the American money market to the extent to which she has without having at the same time shipped us gold, it would not have been possible for us to supply money as we have without drawing to a large extent upon the credit-granting facilities of the Federal Reserve banks. That we have done scarcely at all, relatively speaking. At the bottom of the ease with which Europe has been able to obtain funds here lies, then, Europe's ability to part with a great amount of gold. That is a circumstance which helps to bring into higher relief the power which our own market possesses through the ownership of a greater amount of gold than this country or any other country ever before held. We are retaining all our own, by no means small, production of the metal and in addition are drawing steadily on the current production and past accumulation of the metal by other countries.

We are not at all likely within any time which can be foreseen to be in need of borrowing, but there is very great advantage in being able to extend credit when others are in need of it. For through granting credit comes a vast amount of trade, and through that profits, and through that prosperity. The sequence is direct and real. A bank statement showing a great increase in surplus on the eve of the public flotation of a large foreign loan is of good augury: it suggests our ability to continue lending and by lending to trade in greater volume than we were ever able to do before.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Days. Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	5	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3	3½	3
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@2%
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High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2	2	2	2

Time.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 months	3%
90 days	3	6 months	3½
4 months	3½@3¾		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3½@3¾
4 to 6 months	3½@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	+.00½
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	+.00½
Francs—				
Demand	5.90½	5.90½	5.90½	+.00½
Cables	5.90	5.90	5.90	+.00½
Marks—				
Demand	72.25	72.25	72.25	..
Cables	72.31½	72.31½	72.31½	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8605 London	4.75½	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.90½	5.90
95.28 Berlin	72.25	72.31½
5.1926 Switzerland	5.29¼	5.29¼
19.295 Greece	19.87	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.65	30.70
5.1826 Italy	6.47¾	6.47¾
20.26 Austria	12.40	12.45
26.78 Scandinavia	26.65	*26.70
19.30 Spain	20.20	20.24
40.19 Holland	*41.25	*41.37½
China—		
.... Hongkong	51.00	51.15
.... Shanghai	72.00	71.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
India—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.75
42.44 Rio	24.62	24.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.76¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

*Plus 3-32. †Less 1-32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $440,636,758; balance, $22,962,850; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $775,689.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.00875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31 5-16d, unchanged; in New York, 65¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 50¾@54¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 1916. Shares.

Total sales	799,889
Same day last year	542,805
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	101,145,683
Same period last year	90,920,716
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
16	10¼	4,400	Alaska Gold Mines	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
22½	23	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
77¾	78¼	2,300	Am. Agricul. Chem	77	78¼	77	78	+1¼
88½	89	200	Am. Beet Sugar	89	89	88½	88½	...
98	101	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	100	100	100	100	...
89	89¼	3,100	Am. Can	89	89⅝	88⅝	89⅛	— ⅛
110½	112½	200	Am. Can pf	110½	111	110½	111	+1
61	61½	500	Am. Car & Fdry	61	61¼	60¾	61¼	+ ⅜
51½	52	700	Am. Cotton Oil	52	53¼	52	52	+ ⅛
50½	51	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	51	51	51	51	— ⅛
28	28½	200	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	28	28	...
22¼	22½	900	Am. Linseed	22	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
50	50½	1,800	Am. Linseed pf	50¼	50¼	50	50	— ¼
72	72½	2,600	Am. Locomotive	72¼	72⅝	72	72¼	— ⅛
98⅝	98⅞	8,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98⅜	99⅛	98⅜	98⅞	+ ⅛
93	93½	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93¼	93¾	93¼	93½	— ⅛
54¼	54⅜	200	Am. Steel F'dries	54¼	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	...
110	110⅜	200	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110⅝	110¼	110⅝	— ⅛
119	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119	119	119	119	...
62½	63	6	Am. Tel. & Cable	63½	63½	63½	63½	...
131½	132¼	50	Am. Tel. & Tel	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	...
220	221	100	Am. Tobacco	220	220	220	220	+3
44¼	44½	100	Am. Woolen	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
27¾	27⅞	100	Am. Writing P. pf	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
84½	85	7,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	84½	85¼	84⅝	84⅝	+ ⅛
103⅝	103⅞	150	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅝	104	103⅝	103⅞	+ ⅛
98½	99	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	...
71	71¼	4,200	At., Gulf & W. I	71⅜	72¼	70¾	71¾	...
65	65¼	300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	65	65¼	65	65¼	+ ¼
75½	76	1,500	Baldwin Loco	75⅞	76⅝	75⅝	75⅞	— ⅛
86¼	86⅜	500	Baltimore & Ohio	86¼	86⅝	86¼	86⅜	+ ⅛
73	73½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	73¼	73¾	73¼	73¾	+ ⅛
99	100⅜	100	Brown Shoe pf	99	99	99	99	+1
6	8	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	7	7	7	7	+1
67¼	67½	600	Butte & Superior	67⅜	67⅝	67½	67½	+ ⅛
46	47½	200	California Pet. pf	46½	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
177¼	177⅝	600	Canadian Pacific	177⅛	177⅝	177⅛	177⅝	+ ⅛
56⅝	56⅞	800	Central Leather Co	56⅞	57	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
61	61½	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅜	61½	61	61	+ ⅛
12¾	13	100	Chi. Great Western	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
36¼	36½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36½	36¾	36½	36½	— ⅛
94½	94¾	1,750	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94½	94⅝	94½	94½	— ⅛
126¾	127¼	100	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	...
16½	17	6,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	...
20	20⅜	400	Chile Copper	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
50⅜	51⅛	700	Chino Copper	51¼	51⅝	51	51	...
47⅞	48	4,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	48	48⅜	47⅝	48	— ⅜
29	30	100	Col. & Southern	30	30	30	30	...
138	138¼	200	Consolidated Gas	138	138¼	138	138¼	...
138	138½	83	Do., odd lot	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜	...
14⅝	14⅞	100	Corn Products Ref	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
73	73¼	1,900	Crucible Steel	72½	73	72½	73	+ ½
117⅝	118	200	Crucible Steel pf	118	118	118	118	+ ½
240	250	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	240½	240⅞	249⅞	249⅞	— ⅛
57	57¼	600	Cuba Cane Sugar	57¼	57⅝	57¼	57⅝	...
94½	95	850	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95	95⅛	95	95	...
88	90	100	Doere & Co	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
45	45¼	900	Distillers' Secur	45	45⅜	45	45¼	— ⅛
86⅝	86⅞	1,100	Erie	86¼	86⅝	86⅛	86⅜	— ⅛
52⅝	53	300	Erie 1st pf	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
120	120¼	2,700	General Motors pf	118½	121	118¾	120½	+1½
113⅝	114½	100	Goodrich pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	— ⅛
117½	117⅝	800	Great Northern pf	118	118	117½	117½	— ⅛
39¼	39½	2,000	G. N. certs. ore prop	39	39⅜	39	39¼	— ⅛
101¼	101⅝	200	Illinois Central	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	...
51⅞	52	4,400	Inspiration Copper	52¼	52⅝	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅜
16⅛	16⅜	100	Interboro Consol	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	...
43	45	800	Int. Agricultural pf	42	43¼	42	43	+2
37	37¼	19,200	Int. Mer. Mar.	37	37⅜	35⅝	37	+ ⅛
100	100⅛	17,900	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	101¼	101⅝	99⅝	100	+1⅛
42	42½	700	Int. Nickel	42	42½	42	42½	— ⅛
15⅝	16	1,300	Int. Paper	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
71	73¼	1,400	Int. Paper pf	71	73¼	71	73	+1
86½	87	100	Jewel Tea	86¼	86½	86¼	86½	+ ⅛
24¾	25	100	Kansas City South	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
71¾	72¼	600	Kelly Spring Tire	72	72¼	72	72¼	+ ⅛
48¾	49	3,800	Kennecott Copper	48⅝	49	48⅝	49	+ ⅛
75½	75¾	800	Lackawanna Steel	75⅝	75⅝	75¼	75¼	— ⅛
79	79½	200	Lehigh Valley	79	79	79	79	— ⅝
260	274	100	Liggett & Myers	264	264	264	264	+7
		100	Lorillard (P.) Co	239¼	240⅞	238½	239½	+ ⅛
129⅝	130	100	Louisville & Nash	129⅞	130⅛	129⅞	130	+ ⅛
82½	83	800	Mackay Cos	83¼	83¼	83¼	83½	+1½
84¼	84½	300	Maxwell Motors	83⅝	84½	83⅝	84½	...
100¼	100¾	1,700	Mex. Petroleum	101	101⅜	100½	100½	+ ⅛
34½	34⅞	900	Miami Copper	35	35	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
23	23¼	100	Missouri Pac. w. i.	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
23	23½	100	Nat. Enam. & St	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
65½	66	100	National Lead	65⅝	65⅞	65⅝	65⅞	— ⅛
114	117⅝	100	National Lead pf	115	115	115	115	+1½
18¼	18½	1,000	New. Consol. Cop	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
133	136⅞	100	N. Y. Air Brake	134½	136⅞	134½	136⅞	+ ⅛
103⅝	104	600	N. Y. Central	103⅞	104⅛	103⅝	103⅞	— ⅛
128⅜	129	500	Norfolk & Western	129¼	129¾	129	129	—1
110⅜	111	1,500	Northern Pacific	111	111	111	111	...
64	67	500	Pacific Coast	62	65	62	65	...
27¾	28	9,800	Pacific Mail	24½	29	24½	27¾	+8¾
55⅝	56	1,800	Penn. Railroad	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	...
52⅜	53	400	Pressed Steel Car	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜	...
168	168	3,600	Pullman Company	164	169	164	167	+3½
24¼	24⅝	900	Ray Cons. Cop	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
108¾	104	7,900	Reading	108⅝	108⅞	103	103⅞	...
43	44¼	100	Reading 1st pf	44	44	44	44	...
51	51¼	2,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	51¼	51⅝	51	51	— ¼
203¼	203½	200	Sears, R'buck & Co	203¼	203¼	203¼	203½	+1½
98¼	98½	700	Southern Pacific	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	...
23⅞	23⅞	500	South. Railway	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
23¾	23⅞	100	South. R'way pf	69	69	68¾	69	— ⅛
68½	69	1,100	Studebaker Co	131¼	131¾	130¾	131½	+ ⅛
131	131¼	400	Tennessee Copper	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
25⅛	25½	500	Texas & Pacific	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
192½	193¼	600	Third Avenue	62¼	62⅝	62	62	— ⅝
11½	11½	400	Un. Bag & P. pf	41¾	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
62¼	62⅝	2,900	Union Pacific	139¾	139¾	138¼	138¼	...
41¾	42	500	Union Pacific pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
139¼	139⅝	100	United Cigar Stores	101½	101½	101½	101½	— ⅛
82¾	82⅞	5,600	United Fruit	166	167⅝	165	166¼	—2
101	101⅞	100	United States Exp	81	81	81	81	...
111⅜	112¼	600	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	111⅜	112	111⅜	112	— ⅛
2½	2¾	300	U. S. Red. & R. pf	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
58	58¼	1,100	U. S. Rubber	58	58½	57⅞	58¼	+ ⅛
110	111	850	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	110	110½	110	110½	+ ⅛
70¼	70½	500	U. S. Sm. Ref. & M	71	71	70½	70½	— ⅛
91¼	91⅜	25,800	United States Steel	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
118	118	300	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	118	118	...
82	82	200	Utah Copper	81½	82	81½	82	— ⅛
42¼	42¾	5,700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	41½	42⅜	41½	42¼	+1½
13⅜	14	100	Wabash	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
49½	49¾	100	Wabash pf A	50⅜	50⅜	49½	49½	— ⅛
27½	27⅝	200	Wabash pf B	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	— ⅛
30	30½	1,100	Western Maryland	30¼	30⅝	30	30⅝	...
95	96	500	West. Union Tel	96	96	96	96	...
59½	59¾	1,100	West'house E. & M	59¼	59¾	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
54½	55	1,400	Willys-Overland	55	56	54½	55½	...
27½	28	200	Worthington Pump	28¼	28	28¼	28	+⅜
54½	55	600	Worth. Pump pf B	53½	54½	53¾	54¼	+ ⅛

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Date.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb. 5	May, 1926	96¼	98¼	5.20
Am. For. Sec. 5	Aug., 1919	97⅜	98⅛	5.70
Argen. Govt. 6	Dec. 15, '16	100	100⅛	4.85
Argen. Govt. Dis.	Feb. 21, '17	97	97⅜	5.90
Argen. Govt. 6	Dec. 15, '17	100¼	100⅜	5.55
Argen. Govt. 6	May 15, '20	99⅝	100⅛	5.95
City of Mont. 5	May, 1918	99¾	100⅛	4.95
City of Mont. 5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100⅛	4.95
City of Q'bec. 5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.90
Prov. of Que. 5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.88
Dom. of Can. 5	Aug., 1917	100¾	100⅞	4.05
Dom. of Can. 5	Apr. 1, '21	99⅞	100¼	4.97
Italian Govt. 6	Oct. 15, '16	99⅞	100¼	5.40
Prov. of Man. 5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt. 6	Feb., 1926	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Govt. 6	Oct., 1917	101½	102¾	4.15
Norweg. Govt. 6	Oct., 15, '16	100¼	101¼	1.50
Prov. of Ont. 5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¾	4.80
Prov. of N. B. 5	Dec., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.93
Prov. of N. S. 5	July, 1919	97½	99¼	5.15
Russian Govt. 6½	July, 1919	100	100¼	6.45
Prov. of Sask. 5	Feb., 1918	..	98	5.25
Swedish Govt. 6	Dec., 1916	100	101	2.55
Swiss Govt. .5	Mar., 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.15
Swiss Govt. .5	Mar., 1920	99	99½	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil. 5	Nov., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.34
Am. Locc. .5	July, 1916	100¼	101	5.90
Am. P. & L. 6	Aug., 1921	99¼	100⅛	5.75
Am. T. & T. 4½	Feb., 1918	100	100¼	4.45
Am. Thread. 4	Jan., 1919	99¼	99⅝	4.85
Anacon. Cop. 5	Mar., 1917	100¾	101	5.15
A., T. & S. F. 5	June, 1917	101	101⅛	5.45
A.V.R.L. & P. 6	July 1, '19	97	99	6.00
At. & Pac. T. 6	June, 1921	101½	102¼	5.45
Brklyn. R. T. 5	July, 1918	100¼	100⅝	5.90
Can. North. .5	Sep., 1917	98¼	98⅝	5.00
Can. North. .6	July 10, '17	99¼	100	6.00
Can. North. .6	July 10, '18	99¾	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L. 6	May, 1918	102½	103	5.75
C., B. & Q. 4	July, 1921	98	98¼	4.48
C. & W. Ind. .5	Sep., 1911	99¾	99½	5.15
Chicago Elev. .5	July, 1916	..	95	..
Cub.-Am. Sug. 6	Apr., 1918	102	102¾	5.65
East. P. & L. 5	Mar. 1, '18	96½	99	6¼
Erie R. R. 5½	Apr., 1917	100¾	101¼	5.77
Gen. Rubber 6	Dec., 1919	100¼	100⅝	4.74
G. T. of Can. 5	Nov., 1917	98¾	99⅜	5.30
Hocking Val. .5	Nov., 1917	100¼	101	4.10
Inter. Harv. .5	Feb. 15, '18	101¼	101⅝	3.95
L. Gas & El. 5	Apr., 1918	100¼	101⅛	5.75
Mich. Ry. .5	June, 1919	100¾	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. El. .6	June, 1917	101	..	5.00
Mo.-Pacific. .6	June, 1919	99	99½	..
Mont. T. & P. 6	Apr., 1917	96¾	97½	9.25
Morgan & W. 5	Dec., 1918	99½	99⅞	5.05
N.Y.,N.H.&H. 4½	May, 1917	99⅝	100	4.30
N. Eng. Nav. 6	May, 1917	99¾	100⅛	6.30
Otis Elev. .5	Apr., 1920	98½	99¼	5.25
Penn. Co. .4½	June 5, '31	100¼	100⅜	4.23
P. S. C., N. J. 5	Mar., 1919	100	100¼	4.75
Rem. A. Un.				
Met. C. Co. 5	Feb. 19, '19	89½	90¼	..
Southern Ry. .5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	3.65
U. R. G. & E. 5	Apr., 1919	98½	99½	5.30
United Fruit. 5	May, 1918	100¾	101	4.88
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co. .5	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	4.05
W. I. Trac. .5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅜	1.00
Win. R. Arms. .5	Mar., 1918	97¾	97¾	6.50
W. V. T. & M. 6	June, 1919	99	100¼	5¾
W. S. G. & E. 6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry. .6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	5.45

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York. 1916.	Total U. S. 1916.
Aug. 19	$2,522,825,778	$4,801,648,040
Aug. 12	2,323,445,886	4,695,189,114
Aug. 5	2,268,807,870	4,792,152,749
July 29	2,376,607,156	4,049,883,072
	1915.	1915.
Aug. 21	$2,068,647,605	$3,897,917,020
Aug. 14	1,788,995,707	3,146,116,071
Aug. 7	2,148,580,887	3,530,140,588
July 31	1,879,558,287	3,128,827,081

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.
1916	2½	2	2½
1915	2	1¾	1¾
1914	5	5	5
1913	2½	1¾	2½
1912	6	2½	6
1911	3½	2	2½
1910	7½	1¾	1¾
1909	2½	2	2½
1908	2¼	1¾	2
1907	6	2½	6
1906	6	4½	6
1905	3½	2½	2½

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$10,940,320	$26,469,091
Int. rev., ord.	21,353,258	53,507,589
Income tax	1,324,520	9,124,270
Miscellaneous	2,924,695	8,963,478
Total	$36,542,794	$98,063,339
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	17,458,813	24,468,913
Excess of

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND BANKS

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 106,787 shares of stocks and $10,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 45,735; oils, 18,842, and mining, 122,680. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,000	‡Aetna Explo.	12⅝	13⅛	12¼	12⅝
100	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord....	19	19	19	19
100	Br.-Am.Tob. ord. bearer.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
900	‡Butler Chem.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
800	Can. Nat. G. Corp.....	1	1	1	1
900	Chevrolet M.	205	205	202	208
100	‡Cramp Ship.	78	78	75	78
70	Driggs-Seab.	97	97½	95	97½
300	‡Electric Gun.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,000	‡Emer. Motor.	4¼	4¼	3¼	3¼
140	Emer. Phon..	10	10	10	10
100	‡Flam.-L. Pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	‡Gaston, W. & Wigmore.	42	42¼	42	42¼
200	Haskell & B. Car Co.....	87½	88	87½	88
2,800	††Joplin O.S., (new stock)	55	58	55	58
400	Kaye M. Co.	5½	5½	5½	5½
800	Man. Transit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Max. Mun..	5½	5½	5½	5½
800	‡Met. Motors.	3¾	2¾	3¾	3¾
700	‡Mid. Steel...	63	63	63	63
2,800	Peerless Tr. & Motor Car	26	26½	25½	25½
800	‡Pull. Vent..	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
500	‡Pull. V. pf.	6	6½	6	6½
125	Spring. Body.	80	81	80	81
100	‡St. Jos. Lead	15½	15½	15½	15½
200	‡Stromberg Carburetor..	44¼	44¼	44	44
200	Stuts Motor..	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
800	Subm. Boat, v. t. ctfs...	35	35	35	35
600	‡Tob. Prod'ts	48¼	48¼	47⅛	47⅛
800	‡U.S. L. & H.	3¼	3¼	3	3
300	U. S. Sm. Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1,500	‡United Mtrs.	63½	64½	63¼	64½
1,500	Un. Pr. Shar.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
200	White Motors	58¼	63⅛	58¼	63⅛
1,500	World Film, v. t. ctfs.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	‡Zinc. Conc'g	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Net Ch'ge.
2	Buckeye P. L.	91	91	91	— 3
10	Ohio Oil...	230	230	230	..
5	Std. Oil N. Y.	205	205	205	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	††Alb. P.,Ltd., (prospect)..	57	57	57	57
400	‡B'nett O.&G.	3	3	3	3
200	‡C'den O.& G.	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
1,500	††Federal Oil..	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
300	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
225	‡Midw't Ref..	62	63	62	63
600	‡N. Y.-Ok. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
1,500	Okla. P. & R.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
4,500	‡Omar O.& G.	90	90	87	90
200	‡Pan-A. P. pf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
100	‡Sapul. O.&R.	10	10	10	10
200	Savoy Oil.....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	‡Sinclair Oil..	38	38	38	38
4,200	††Tex. Mex.P.	94	94	93	94
1,000	‡Un. W. Oil...	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
600	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,000	W'y'd O.& G.	4	4	4	4
1,000	‡W'ys O.&R.	54	54	54	54

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Ala-Br.C.M., (a prospect).	50	55	50	55
1,800	††Alas.-West.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,025	‡Arizona Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
2,000	††Atlanta	10	10	10	10
3,400	Big Ldg. Cop.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
1,000	††Booth	12	13	12	13
100	Bost. & Mont.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs...	5½	5½	5½	5½
600	Butte & N.Y.	2	2½	2	2½
300	‡Calaveras C.	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
1,550	Caledonia	65	67	65	67
2,000	‡Cashboy	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
800	C. Ariz. Sm..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	††Con.-Home.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	‡‡Emma Cop.	60	70	60	70
2,500	††Goldfield C.	81	81	80	80
5,000	††Goldf. R.L., (a prospect).	14	15	14	15
2,500	‡Greenm. M..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
250	‡Hecla Min...	5	5	4¾	5
27,200	‡Inspir.Needles (a proc.)	73	73	70	72
5,000	††Inter. Min..	13	13	13	13
1,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
12,500	‡Jumbo Exten	50	52	50	50
200	Ker Lake...	4¾	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
1,000	††Kewanas ..	10½	10½	10½	10½
2,000	††Marsh Min..	11	11	11	11
1,780	‡Mich. G. M. & Mill....	64	65	64	65
300	Mines of Am.	2¼	2¼	2	2
100	‡MojaveTung.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	††Mont. G. M.	96	98	96	98
1,100	Monitor Sil...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
16,000	††Mother Lode	30½	31½	30½	31
4,000	††Newray M.	50	50	50	50
125	N. Y. & Hon. Ros. Min....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
5,000	††Old Em. Le.	18	18	18	18
1,000	‡PetersonLake	23	23	23	23
400	Ely Her. M.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
4,700	††Rex Con. M.	19	19	18	18
1,500	‡Roch. Min...	60	60	59	59
300	‡Short Creek Zinc & Lead	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8,000	††Silver Pick.	12	12	12	12
500	Std. Sil.-Lead	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
4,500	††Success Min.	35	35	34	36
1,000	††Temiskami'g	61	61	61	61
100	Unit. Eastern.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,000	††U. S. Cont..	9	9	8	9
5,000	U.Verde Ext.	31⅜	31¾	31¼	31¾
500	Unity Gold ..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
650	‡White Oaks.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Yukon Gold ..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,000	‡YuscaranCon.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$10,000	Russian Govt. 6s, w. i....	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. z Ex dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Can. Car & Fy.....	50	58	50	53
Can. Car & Fy. pf..	75	78	75	78
Car. Light & Power..	4	4¼	4	4¼
Charcoal Iron of Am.	5⅜	6¼	5⅜	6¼
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Grant Motor Car....	7⅜	8¼	7⅜	8¼
Holly Sugar	45	47	45	47
Holly Sugar pf.....	95	98	95	98
Hupp Motor Car.....	6½	7	6½	7
Int. Arms & Fuse..	19	20	19	20
Internat. Motors pf..	15	20	15	20
Kathodian Bronze pf.	18½	20	18½	20
Kelsey Wheel pf.....	100	100½	100	100½
Motor Prod.	62	69	62	68
Mitchell Motors.....	65	67	65	67
Corp. R. & H.....	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Saxon Motor Car....	77	78	77	78
Princess Motors	1	1¼	1	1¼
Scripps Booth	50¾	51⅞	50¾	51⅞
Springfield Body pf..	116	120	113	118
Standard Motors	5¼	6	5¼	6
Triangle Film.....	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
U. S. Lt. & Heat pf.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
United Zinc	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
United Drug	69	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf..	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf..	87½	89	87½	89

OIL STOCKS.

Caddo & Co.....	13½	14	13½	14
Caddo Oil & Gas pf.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Houston Oil	14	16	14½	16⅝
Keystone Oil of N. Y.	75	80	75	80
Metropolitan Pet....	13	14	12	13
Midwest Oil.....	37	40	33	40
Muskogee Ref.....	3¼	3⅜	3½	3⅜
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12½	13

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Cerro de Pasco Cop..	35	36	36¼	36½
Goldfield Merger	8	9	8	9
Jerome Victor	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
La Rose Cons.....	⅝	11	⅝	⅝
Nipissing Mines	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
Pittsburgh Jerome...	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
San Toy	13	14	14	15
Stewart	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
Tonopah Ext.	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
Tonopah Mining....	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Tri Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
West End Con.....	77	79	76	78

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	59	64	59	64
American Brass	230	240	235	250
Atlas Powder	175	190	175	190
Atlas Powder pf....	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	123	126	123	126
Bliss (E. W.).....	590	615	590	615
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	400	480	400	480
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	800	825	800	825
Du Pont Powd., new.	295	310	285	300
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	310	320	315	325
Hercules Powder pf..	112	116	112	116
International Arms...	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond...	160	170	160	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	110	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co....	565	610	575	600
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1,250	1,500	1,250	1,500

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	123
American Cigar pf...	98½	99¼	98½	99½
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.....	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M...	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F....	171	176	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	250	280	250	280
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	510	525	505	520
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf..	121	123	121	123

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, Aug. 19, 1916.
AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis's, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,304,200	$23,473,000	$1,971,000	$523,000	$681,000	$2,000	.....	$2,148,000	.....	$23,907,000	$1,580,000	$1,945,000
Mer. National	2,000,000	2,358,300	25,059,000	1,882,000	356,000	1,284,000	27,000	$31,000	2,164,000	.....	27,909,000	.....	1,943,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,314,900	116,182,000	11,810,000	3,859,000	4,086,000	65,000	41,000	19,707,000	.....	132,007,000	2,805,000	4,954,000
National City.....	25,000,000	†40,309,800	256,712,000	74,253,000	12,452,000	5,742,000	98,000	603,000	94,621,000	.....	611,632,000	9,219,000	1,749,000
Chemical National...	3,000,000	8,193,000	58,594,000	1,337,000	506,000	1,089,000	31,000	.....	2,343,000	.....	50,635,000	.....	1,450,000
Atlantic National...	1,000,000	792,000	11,221,000	1,125,000	194,000	276,000	11,000	.....	1,671,000	.....	13,554,000	434,000	180,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	90,400	2,057,000	76,000	25,000	113,000	2,000	.....	152,000	.....	2,157,000	.....	48,000
Am. Exch. National.	5,000,000	5,193,300	79,068,000	5,211,000	1,206,000	2,565,000	94,000	79,000	9,514,000	.....	72,983,000	7,114,000	4,795,000
Nat. Bank of Com...	25,000,000	18,279,900	215,148,000	19,965,000	4,218,000	1,962,000	6,000	4,000	27,004,000	.....	217,707,000	911,000	155,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat..	3,500,000	2,025,700	61,890,000	2,940,000	1,942,000	1,788,000	303,000	151,000	4,740,000	.....	61,214,000	5,111,000	1,170,000
Hanover National...	3,000,000	15,772,800	111,256,000	21,466,000	1,364,000	1,170,000	17,000	31,000	24,540,000	.....	124,540,000	.....	1,350,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	2,550,000	1,319,900	27,859,000	870,000	1,965,000	1,884,000	38,000	9,000	4,296,000	.....	24,787,000	1,575,000	1,014,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,017,800	10,119,000	774,000	231,000	1,094,000	26,000	.....	2,138,000	.....	9,873,000	.....	183,000
Corn Exchange.....	3,500,000	6,961,200	88,178,000	5,547,000	962,000	3,886,000	456,000	.....	7,000,000	.....	98,267,000	.....	.....
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,61-,900	32,804,000	1,486,000	1,184,000	585,000	19,000	.....	2,196,000	.....	28,579,000	.....	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	15,685,300	124,830,000	8,267,000	1,470,000	5,667,000	112,000	44,000	10,365,000	.....	134,501,000	1,918,000	2,551,000
East River National.	250,000	73,400	2,415,000	140,000	25,000	172,000	7,000	.....	1,170,000	.....	3,374,000	.....	50,000
Second National....	1,000,000	3,527,000	17,414,000	1,123,000	177,000	444,000	25,000	19,000	1,064,000	.....	14,813,000	.....	896,000
First National.....	10,000,000	22,542,700	156,989,000	16,185,000	3,529,000	3,954,000	45,000	.....	10,799,000	.....	144,867,000	125,000	4,545,000
Irving National	4,000,000	3,898,300	69,149,000	7,574,000	1,154,000	3,737,000	18,000	43,000	6,010,000	.....	79,054,000	240,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat...	800,000	1,059,900	10,053,000	511,000	98,000	652,000	59,000	14,000	767,000	.....	10,216,000	.....	450,000
Chase National.....	5,000,000	10,465,800	104,226,000	15,317,000	7,024,000	3,171,000	84,000	53,000	15,902,000	.....	111,938,000	13,955,000	998,000
Lincoln National....	1,000,000	1,905,200	13,480,000	1,379,000	719,000	989,000	149,000	97,000	1,482,000	.....	19,558,000	182,000	898,000
Garfield National...	1,000,000	1,275,800	9,896,000	796,000	115,000	649,000	21,000	48,000	935,000	.....	9,631,000	.....	898,000
Fifth National.....	250,000	417,900	5,832,000	318,000	98,000	340,000	7,000	5,000	404,000	.....	5,240,000	172,000	246,000
Seaboard National...	1,000,000	2,853,200	37,742,000	2,365,000	1,061,000	2,035,000	54,000	46,000	3,635,000	.....	43,408,000	.....	1,125,000
Liberty National....	1,000,000	2,443,200	46,919,000	2,910,000	781,000	1,735,000	22,000	35,000	3,716,000	.....	47,511,000	5,000,000	899,000
Coal & Iron National.	1,000,000	754,100	9,026,000	1,000,000	236,000	1,040,000	25,000	6,000	1,540,000	.....	11,440,000	413,000	899,000
Union Exch. Nat....	1,000,000	1,068,000	11,819,000	270,000	246,000	475,000	22,000	.....	1,021,000	.....	11,438,000	39,000	297,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,130,100	9,870,000	429,000	76,000	470,000	20,000	.....	992,000	.....	9,442,000	48,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	957,600	20,184,000	1,728,000	176,000	619,000	60,000	27,000	1,708,000	.....	21,355,000	502,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Manhat. Co.	2,050,000	4,998,100	40,850,000	5,858,000	2,130,000	1,071,000	119,000	17,000	8,385,000	$541,000	46,822,000	800,000	.....
Bank of America..	1,500,000	6,211,600	30,370,000	3,322,000	1,462,000	930,000	70,000	.....	.....	.....	36,285,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,189,900	11,339,000	1,005,000	211,000	428,000	194,000	.....	852,000	.....	10,921,000	80,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	1,005,700	8,772,000	510,000	450,000	86,000	126,000	.....	.....	.....	8,476,000	.....	.....
People's	200,000	443,900	2,610,000	304,000	148,000	105,000	5,000	2,000	158,000	50,000	2,622,000	.....	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	1,076,800	15,496,000	1,184,000	577,000	580,000	5,000	19,000	.....	.....	13,620,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	804,000	4,147,000	285,000	42,000	50,000	27,000	.....	227,000	3,000	3,779,000	.....	.....
German-American ...	750,000	790,500	8,001,000	730,000	122,000	36,000	9,000	.....	218,000	.....	5,550,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,187,300	16,908,000	2,234,000	541,000	955,000	25,000	.....	.....	.....	17,218,000	.....	.....
German Exchange...	200,000	227,400	4,048,000	419,000	80,000	70,000	20,000	.....	200,000	.....	4,517,000	.....	.....
Germania	200,000	1,064,500	6,889,000	689,000	169,000	171,000	30,000	.....	285,000	.....	6,554,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metrop..	1,000,000	2,150,400	21,521,000	1,871,000	435,000	1,176,000	62,000	39,000	853,000	$81,000	15,975,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	586,500	4,530,000	277,000	294,000	100,000	30,000	.....	276,000	71,000	4,607,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	1,067,800	14,777,000	1,126,000	946,000	527,000	21,000	.....	1,068,000	1,527,000	15,914,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	676,400	23,612,000	1,966,000	451,000	468,000	165,000	.....	1,663,000	150,000	23,549,000	26,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,000,000	3,961,000	27,287,000	1,880,000	311,000	526,000	200,000	80,000	1,444,000	1,980,000	28,275,000	7,516,000	.....
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	15,498,900	225,899,000	15,499,000	1,394,000	1,272,000	24,000	19,000	3,242,000	6,286,000	164,883,000	62,820,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust..	2,000,000	4,278,200	50,089,000	3,740,000	97,000	197,000	165,000	5,000	3,045,000	4,345,000	40,906,000	18,536,000	.....
Astor Trust	1,250,000	1,712,500	28,379,000	2,036,000	19,000	83,000	17,000	.....	1,088,000	2,086,000	22,065,000	6,823,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust..	5,000,000	12,227,200	40,512,000	2,041,000	621,000	135,000	115,000	19,000	1,293,000	3,140,000	35,187,000	1,079,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	20,000,000	31,972,700	364,455,000	23,580,000	5,261,000	3,000,000	332,000	.....	16,862,000	920,000	247,240,000	25,658,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,210,800	9,974,000	646,000	43,000	92,000	35,000	.....	894,000	317,000	7,955,000	992,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T...	4,000,000	5,472,000	27,865,000	1,529,000	498,000	183,000	13,000	4,000	1,020,000	319,000	20,281,000	353,000	.....
Columbia Trust.....	2,000,000	3,097,300	31,881,000	5,646,000	819,000	422,000	142,000	124,000	8,218,000	2,139,000	64,529,000	16,589,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,669,200	21,135,000	1,586,000	105,000	809,000	89,000	24,000	1,048,000	1,150,000	20,504,000	699,000	.....
New York Trust.....	1,000,000	11,873,700	79,438,000	4,991,000	1,098,000	129,000	1,000	4,000	1,604,000	4,954,000	65,404,000	4,989,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,501,300	19,098,000	1,238,000	216,000	97,000	85,000	10,000	703,000	751,000	15,856,000	3,287,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	525,400	13,130,000	828,000	84,000	272,000	59,000	5,000	643,000	461,000	12,351,000	653,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust....	2,000,000	6,424,800	61,228,000	3,624,000	1,408,000	215,000	344,000	7,000	2,902,000	1,696,000	56,043,000	6,254,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$118,550,000	$198,634,800	$1,967,563,000	$212,812,000	$46,695,000	$54,902,000	$2,981,000	$1,511,000	$160,499,000	.....	$2,052,805,000	$47,981,000	$31,234,000
State Banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	11,950,000	25,944,400	202,353,000	20,669,000	7,631,000	5,871,000	1,115,000	66,000	8,361,000	$3,392,000	207,980,000	856,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	54,750,000	104,844,500	1,070,116,000	75,873,000	9,641,000	4,695,000	1,740,000	511,000	44,843,000	21,508,000	836,936,000	168,205,000	.....
Agg., 60 members....	$185,550,000	$329,423,700	$3,240,052,000	$309,354,000	$63,167,000	$65,468,000	$4,966,000	$1,990,000	$318,208,000	$24,996,000	$3,147,201,000	$217,022,000	$31,234,000
Change	.....	.....	+7,112,000	+14,736,000	—845,000	—5,252,000	—9,000	—4,000	—1,860,000	—12,511,000	+24,644,000	—12,177,000	+6,000

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches.

ACTUAL CONDITION.

	Cash Reserves.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Circulation.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$1,964,047,000	$220,298,000	$37,672,000	$80,736,000	$1,734,000	$1,306,000	$169,061,000	.....	$2,062,625,000	$48,180,000	$31,222,000
State banks, not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	202,464,000	20,309,000	7,211,000	5,389,000	1,061,000	42,000	8,217,000	$3,731,000	208,641,000	856,000	.....
Trust cos., not members of Fed. Res. Bank..	1,066,201,000	77,833,000	14,404,000	4,508,000	1,840,000	513,000	44,889,000	27,546,000	860,478,000	168,205,000	.....
Aggregate, 60 members	$3,232,712,000	$318,435,000	$59,287,000	$79,615,000	$4,635,000	$1,861,000	$222,167,000	$30,649,000	$3,196,612,000	$209,480,000	$31,222,000
Change	.....	—18,351,000	+21,001,000	—5,404,000	—1,550,000	—528,000	—125,000	+12,693,000	+18,447,000	—10,297,000	—196,000

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

Reserve required on:
Net demand deposits.....$569,465,900
Net time deposits.....2,899,450

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Items.	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$318,379,000	$160,499,000	Net demand and time dep.	$102,010,050	+ $8,497,610
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	85,536,000	8,361,000	Net demand deposits	37,378,800	— 816,300
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	91,949,000	44,345,000	Net demand deposits	189,040,400	+ 4,304,650
Total	$440,864,000	$213,206,000	Total net deposits	$542,287,150	$111,779,850	+ $9,476,160

Actual Figures

Net demand deposits.....$871,272,800
Net time deposits.....2,406,350

Members Federal Reserve Bank	$318,703,000	$159,061,000	Net demand and time dep.	$378,680,500	$114,103,500	+$23,209,900
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	33,940,000	8,217,000	Net demand deposits	87,159,280	4,967,420	— 2,455,620
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	98,285,000	44,839,000	Net demand deposits	154,631,900	8,402,100	+ 3,760,800
Total	$450,928,000	$222,187,000	Total net deposits	$545,471,780	$127,593,220	+$34,506,080

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Aug. 19, 1916.

Institutions Clearing Through Members
Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

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VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

From the primary markets of the manufacturers and producers down through the succession of dealers to the ultimate consumers, mercantile business continues brisk. The purchasing power of the general public, due to increased employment at higher rates of pay, seems to be constantly growing, and the buying desire keeps pace with it. This is really the great source of the activity all along the line, and it inspires confidence in the continuance of the present prosperous conditions. While prices remain high, and in some instances show a tendency to even higher levels, the circumstances are such as to cause no fear that a slump is to come, as it did nine years ago after a rising market. Then the speculative element entered as a factor, and the financial panic caused a collapse. At that time the general public was not buying and the mercantile structure was topheavy. Now the base is broad and firm, and the important question is whether the goods can be made and delivered which the people are willing to buy and which they have the money to pay for. A report on New England mill conditions made during the last week showed all the textile factories working to the capacity of the operatives, and in many instances to that of the plants. Lack of workers is the only complaint. This is practically the same condition as exists in other sections of the country. Not in many years has this been the case, and, as orders in hand for forward business are ample, it bids fair to continue well into next year. So the optimism which prevails has a substantial basis.

Cotton and Cotton Fabrics.

What the size of this year's cotton crop will be is still a matter of conjecture. Lots of things may yet happen before the bulk of it is picked which will have an important bearing on the result. Every storm reported from Southern waters seems to be watched with anxiety by cotton dealers who are also constantly on the alert as to the doings of the boll weevil, and changes in general weather conditions. The recent rises in price of cotton are reconciling the holders down South to part with their stocks, although mill men are rather chary about buying much at present levels. In the goods end there is active buying of printcloths, wide sheetings and bleached fabrics despite the higher rates now prevailing. These higher prices are accounted for not only because of the increased cost of cotton, but, in addition, by reason of the higher labor costs and the activity of the demand for the fabrics. The added cost of the cotton alone, however, counts for considerable. Thus, in the case of the printcloth construction known as eighty squares the price just now is 8 cents per yard. Last year at this time it was 5¾ cents. Four yards of the goods represent a pound of cotton, which is now selling at about 5 cents more than it did in August, 1915. This increase in the price of cotton represents, therefore, an added cost of 1¼ cents per yard of cloth of this construction. The extra cent per yard is ascribed to the increased labor cost and the urgency of the demand. The latter circumstance causes buyers to be willing to pay more if they are assured of delivery. The goods must be had by jobbers because they can sell them. But the tendency is toward the use of sub-counts, on account of the difference in price, and substitution is the order of the day. Jobbers in dry goods generally, who held back for a time because of the higher prices asked for fabrics, have become convinced that there is no chance of a lowering of them and are supplying their needs freely. In knit goods, including hosiery, the only drawbacks seem to be the inadequate supply of needles for the machines and the lack of workers to operate them. Orders, both domestic and foreign, have had to be refused for lack of ability to make the goods called for. In some instances orders taken for Spring have had to be reduced because delivery could not be guaranteed.

Wool, Cloths and Clothing.

No word has yet come from London as to any modification on the embargo on British and colonial wools, although it is believed that some change will be indicated within the next fortnight. Next month will occur the auction sales, both in Australia and at London, the latter beginning on Sept. 5. If Americans are to be allowed to bid at these sales, the permission will have to be given some time before the date mentioned. Meanwhile the domestic mills have enough of wool on hand for their immediate needs, and have not, apparently, been doing much buying recently. There is still a fair amount of wool in the hands of growers out West, and the disposition seems to be to let them carry it until it is really needed. In regard to woolens, the last week has witnessed the openings of fancy worsteds, which made a very good showing. Buying, however, has been rather conservative, due partly to the high prices. The demand for manipulated fabrics still continues marked, on account of the need by clothing manufacturers for material for cheap suits. Opinions differ as to the position of retail clothing dealers in different parts of the country. In some instances they seem to have overbought, owing to the persuasion of keen salesmen, and are carrying larger stocks than they should. These will go over to a new season, but will hardly be a cause of loss, because they cannot be replaced at anything like the figures which they cost. The activity in the women's coat and suit trade following the settlement of the labor troubles has given an impetus to the dress-goods end of the market. Buying for next Spring has been on a large scale, in spite of the higher prices placed on fabrics. Manufacturers have, in some cases, been obliged to limit the yardage on forward contracts, and have withdrawn some lines from sale. Because of the great domestic demand there has been little inclination to pay much attention to orders for export.

Foreign and Domestic Dyes.

Although no official or authorized statement has been given out of the quantity of dyestuffs brought to this country by the submarine Deutschland, it is now pretty well established that it does not exceed 200 tons. Most, if not all, of the colors are highly concentrated and the varieties are such as have not as yet been produced here at all or, if so, in large volume. Of itself, a matter of 200 tons of dyes is a mere trifle compared to the quantity used in this country in a year, which amounts to about 30,000 tons. But there are a number of colors that are used so sparingly that, in normal times, the imports of any one of them in a year are only from $1,500 to $2,000 worth. Distribution of the dyes from the Deutschland's cargo has begun and they will all go to the regular customers of the German dye companies here. Meanwhile, a lot of other coal tar colors have come on the market from speculative sources, which are offered in competition. It is noteworthy, also, that large quantities of domestic coal tar dyes are now being advertised in the trade papers for sale for export, which goes to show that the factories in this country have been increasing their output hugely. The general opinion seems to be that any desired color can be had if the purchasers are willing to pay the price. It begins to look, also, as though the very high prices asked for the commoner colors would soon have to come down.

How About the Tariff?

Politicians are not the only ones who are reading with care the reports of the speeches made by the Republican candidate for the Presidency. What he has to say about the foreign policy of the Government or the changing of officeholders concerns business men little. They are, however, profoundly interested in the matter of the tariff, and have been vainly trying to make out, from Mr. Hughes's utterances, exactly what his policy would be in case he were elected. General statements are of little value, and yet those are the only kind thus far vouchsafed. What merchants and manufacturers really want is some kind of stability in tariff rates, and they are aware that there can be no stability if extreme rates are put in a tariff bill, since these at once provoke violent resistance and an agitation for change. Aside from this general proposition, there are a number of specific things as to which domestic manufacturers would like to get Mr. Hughes's intentions. One of these especially concerns the manufacturers of woolen goods, who are just now thriving as never before, having all their available looms in operation. They are anxious to know whether Mr. Hughes favors a duty on the importations of wool, but they are not saying much on the subject, fearing that the political wool growers' associations will hold them up in this matter as they did for so many years. With a tariff on wool, the export trade in woolen goods will disappear as soon as the war is ended. The logic of events shows that domestic wool growers are sure of high prices for their product for some years to come and will need no protection. What the makers of woolens would like to have Mr. Hughes answer is the question: "Will you, if elected, urge or favor a tariff on wool?" An emphatic "No" will afford great relief.

Hits at German Foreign Trade.

There is suggestiveness in an item sent by cable from London the other day concerning an agreement binding Great Britain to buy 100,000 tons of zinc concentrates and 45,000 tons of spelter annually from Australia during the period of the war and for ten years afterward. This means that the smelting industry will be transferred from Germany to Great Britain. It is one of a long series of transactions the ultimate result of which will be to deprive Germany of a number of industries which that country had made its own. Much of the German foreign trade was based on the work of its manufacturers in getting raw materials from abroad and shipping out finished products made from such materials. A curious illustration of this was in the matter of rice. Quantities of this grown in the Far East were sent on German ships to Germany, where it was cleaned and then re-exported to this and other countries. The war stopped this business, and so the growers in China and elsewhere obtained machines from this country for cleaning the rice, which they are now exporting in its finished condition. It is safe to say that this kind of business will never again be done in Germany. Another instance of trade lost by the Kaiser's subjects concerns cyanide used in mining. Before the war began three-quarters of all this chemical used in the African gold mines was furnished by Germany. South African requirements call for about $2,500,000 worth per year. Now contracts have been made, to continue for five years after the war, with a Scotch company to supply all the needs of the African mining companies. It is more than doubtful if any of the German cyanide will ever again be used in the African mines. These illustrations are typical, and might be extended to cover many other items. They are merely given to show how difficult it will be for Germany to recover some of the foreign trade it had been, slowly and painstakingly, building up for twoscore years.

FLUCTUATIONS IN STAPLE COTTONS

Why It Is That More Price Changes Occur in These Than in Other Fabrics.

One of the curious things in the commercial world, as it concerns textiles, is that some of the most staple fabrics of all show the greatest amount of price fluctuation in the course of a year. This is particularly true of printcloths, sheetings and other cotton cloths in the gray or unfinished state. When the market for these goods is active, and when buyers are snapping them up in lots running into thousands of pieces, it is not a rare thing to see a certain construction of printcloth, for instance, sell at three different prices, each higher than the other, in a single day. And yet the mills in the East and South are literally turning these goods out by the mile every day of the year.

The question was brought up yesterday as to why this state of affairs should exist; that is, why prices should change so often in the face of the staple nature of the merchandise and the tremendous yardage put out in a year by the American mills. There was no hint of need of reform in the mind of the questioner; in fact, an effort was made to show that it grew entirely out of curiosity as to why business in staple cotton goods is done in just that way, and when the up-and-down characteristics of the market first came into being.

In a search for an answer to this query a TIMES reporter spoke with several experienced traders in the local market. Some of them were frank to admit that they had never given it a thought, and that they were curious themselves since their attention had been drawn to it. Others looked on the whole thing as a situation which had existed before their day; which would doubtless continue during their day, and which would probably survive them, their children and their grandchildren. There was one merchant, however, who was able and willing to advance theories. They were more or less built on a bedrock of facts, and they contained some points that, possibly, have never occurred to men in the trade every day, and certainly not to men out of it.

"While it may sound paradoxical," this merchant said, "it is my opinion that the staple character of the goods is in itself the biggest factor in the price fluctuations seen in this market. Silks, linens, woolens, and even colored or fancy cottons have definite times of the year at which new lines are presented for the inspection of buyers. There will be a certain showing of all of those goods for Spring and another showing for Fall. As a result buying is, to a very large degree, seasonable, though orders are doubtless being placed every business day on all of these goods by the jobbers, the retailers, or both. Seasonable openings naturally lead to set prices. The values of the goods are determined by the manufacturers or importers, and these figures remain practically unchanged throughout the season for which the goods are designed. Advances or declines occur, as a general rule, only as a result of a considerable rise or fall in supply and demand.

"With printcloths, sheetings, and other gray cottons, the situation is different. If the variation of an eighth, or even a quarter, of a cent a yard does not make any particular difference to a buyer of these cloths, he can buy them with the same degree of safety on Nov. 1 as on Feb. 1. Temperature means nothing to many big operators in this market, in some cases actually, apparently, means little either. In these instances the biggest factor is the certainty and steadiness of deliveries. Such buyers will operate once or twice a year, regardless of the season or the price, and then turn their attention elsewhere until they are again in need of goods.

"My business experience leads me to believe that there is no other class of textiles which has so many different buyers, engaged in so many varied businesses, as unfinished cotton cloths. They are bought by jobbers, by printers, by converters, bleachers, dyers, overall makers, tire manufacturers, producers of bags, oil clothing makers, and those engaged in a thousand and one other industries. Naturally, with buyers distributed over such a wide range of trades, it is impossible to fix any date at which set prices could be put on the gray cottons, even if it were desirable to do so. All of the tire makers might be in the market at one time for goods, and the same might be true, say, of all the overall, bag, and oil clothing manufacturers. Even the printers, the converters, the jobbers, and similar buyers might all want goods at the same time, but even then the buying season for one group would not be the buying season for another.

"I cite this to show that the gray goods business is by necessity a day to day, rather than a season, proposition. There are no periods when trading is sure to be light, nor is there ever assurance that any particular day or week is going to be active. It is this very thing that makes the game interesting, in spite of the responsibilities and difficulties of keeping track of all the loose ends. The fact that there are about as many different kinds and constructions of gray cotton cloths as there are buyers of them is in itself proof that the position of the man who has charge of the selling for several big mills is no sinecure.

"A thing that also makes it hard for the seller in this trade is that buying at times seems almost to hinge on the digestion of the buyers. A big man is very apt to turn down a proposition so attractive that apparently nothing short of the blues, due to poor assimilation, can account for it. And at another time the same man will jump into the market without warning and start a real buying movement. Prices naturally vary with supply and demand, and as demand in this trade seems often to vary with temperament, prices can, in a way, be said to be temperamental. And, like all temperamental things, they are very erratic. That is why a buyer never can be sure what goods are going to cost, or a seller never can be certain of the figure at which he is going to sell.

"The fluctuations of the cotton market also play a big part in the price changes of the goods, but this is apt to be truer of a dull cloth market than of an active one. It might be safe to say that the position of cotton at the present time is having less effect on prices than for a long time, so far as the mills are concerned.

"Another factor which enters the sudden change of gray cloth quotations is that profits on these goods are pared down closer than on any other class of textiles. As a result of this sellers are ever on the alert to get the ton price for their products, even if that ton is only a sixteenth of a cent a yard above the preceding figure. With the low prices at which most of these goods sell a sixteenth of a cent advance per yard represents a larger percentage increase than many times that amount on other textiles.

"The mills are admittedly making money this year, but that is not always the case. In either event you may be sure that the manufacturers are going to jump at every chance they see of shoving prices up. And it is because the buyers fight so hard against every increase that on printcloths selling below a certain price it is practically impossible to advance them, unless there is a really snappy demand, more than a sixteenth of a cent a yard at a time. An eighth of a cent rise is big at any time. Conditions on a given day might warrant prices a quarter of a cent a yard higher, but the rise would be much more apt to come in two or three installments than all at once.

"On the whole, it is safe to predict that, so long as both buyers and sellers have to operate on a very limited margin of profit, just so long will gray goods prices fluctuate frequently. And, with each checking the other in attempts to strengthen or weaken the market, these fluctuations will have to be very small compared with those that occur in other lines and on other goods."

ARGENTINE SHOE EXPORTS.

How One Manufacturer Is Extending His Business There.

Amos L. Post, a banker of Buenos Aires, who has been in this country for several months in an effort to increase trade between the United States and Argentina, has returned to New York after visiting most of the large manufacturing centres. For some time he will make his headquarters at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House.

Mr. Post yesterday told how one Massachusetts manufacturer of shoes was building up his business in Argentina by leaps and bounds, and instanced this case as an illustration of the way American manufacturers should go about securing business in foreign markets, South America in particular.

"The manufacturer I refer to," said Mr. Post, "sent an experienced boot and shoe maker to Argentina shortly after the outbreak of the war and directed him to study the styles and general makeup of the shoes worn and favored by the people of my country. The representative did so, and when he returned to this country he designed just the kinds of shoes the Argentine users were accustomed to.

"Attention was paid closely to the shape of the shoe and other details. The Argentine people do not take kindly to shoes of the 'bull dog' shape, but prefer footwear of more graceful lines, not too pointed in the toes, but conservative in every respect. The Massachusetts manufacturer had all these peculiarities embodied in the lines designed for Argentina, and then started shipments to Buenos Aires. The venture was a great success from the first as the shoes 'took' at once, until now this man is doing a very heavy export business to my country. None of the lines made especially for Argentina can be bought at the factory in this country. They are manufactured exclusively for the Argentine trade."

Mr. Post said similar success would come to American manufacturers of other lines if they would adopt the policy of the Massachusetts shoemaker. In other words, find out at first hand just what the people of a foreign country want and then supply the exact kinds of goods they have been used to. He added that it was worse than useless attempt to force general lines of merchandise on foreigners without reference to their preferences. Adaptability on the part of American manufacturers to meet the peculiar needs of the people of other countries, Mr. Post thought, would go a long way in solving the foreign trade problem in a satisfactory manner.

SUMPTUOUS NEW WRAPS.

Some of the Combinations of Brocades, Velvets, and Furs.

Sumptuous things are shown in the new wraps. The gold and silver brocades, velvets, and furs which are features of the season lend themselves to this style of garment. A black velvet wrap is lined with white satin and trimmed with a rich dark fur; a champagne colored wrap is lined with pink and has massive trimmings of brown fur, and a black and silver brocade has a lining of salmon pink and is trimmed with black lynx. The manner in which the fur is placed has much to do with the individuality of the mantle. In the more elaborate it is massed at the neck to be drawn up around the face, only the tip of the nose and the eyes being visible.

One of the most effective of these handsome garments has dark fur at least a foot in depth at the throat on the outside with a facing on the inside of white fur of the same depth. When the wrap is drawn up only a narrow edge of the white is to be seen on the outside, and it is effective and becoming when, thrown open, the broad expanse of white is shown. This wrap being heavy, a piece of white chiffon is fitted over the shoulders on the inside and keeps it from falling even when the upper part is slipped back. Simpler wraps for more practical use are in brown or in blue, lined with self colors and have simple bands of fur at neck and sleeves.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

All of Them Show Strength in the Upholding of Prices.

The Japanese raw silk market, after a sensational advance, has settled down again and there is little business being done. Prices, however, are firm and unchanged, and the general opinion is that they will go higher as soon as the demand picks up again. The visible stock in Yokohama is estimated at 8,000 bales.

The Canton market, which has done little quoting in the last four weeks, is in a somewhat better position, and offers for small quantities are again reaching this city. These offers are being made, however, with the warning that business is still difficult to carry on, and that the local political disturbances continue. Shanghai is more or less unchanged for all grades; reelers will be very busy for the next two months, and are indifferent at the moment. There is a steady demand from Europe and America, which is giving the market sufficient strength to uphold prices.

The Italian market is in an exceptionally strong position, reelers having sold almost half of their production. Europe has been a very heavy buyer at Milan, but there has not been much buying by Americans. The local market is active.

Embroidery of Pearls.

Embroidery of pearls is one of the most effective of trimmings in elaborate evening gowns. A delicate shade of pink velvet among the newest models has an all-over pattern embroidered in pearls upon the simple skirt, the design as delicate as the color upon which it is placed. This gown has a bodice of pearl embroidery and so has a magnificent gown in which there is an effective, almost startling, combination of flame color is in full panels, somewhat flame color is in full panes, somewhat extended, fanlike, on either side of the lower part of the skirt, the vivid tone softened by a fall of white gauze over it. A note of the color is introduced into the silver cloth, which forms the body of the skirt, by the lining, red, matching the velvet, and producing a more shimmer of the color on the outside.

Feathers in Capes.

Short ostrich feathers laid flat form shoulder capes which are new. One of these is in shades of gray, five rows of the feathers, in as many shades, the lightest, almost white, at the top, the darkest forming the last row. One of the new hats is trimmed to match the cape. It is a small hat with a narrow rolled rim of gray velvet, and standing one above the other and carried around the crown are three short rows of short, straight-clipped ostrich feathers, also in shades of gray.

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SILKS THAT SHOW THE FRENCH TREND

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Gorgeous and magnificent are adjectives which may be used for the new silks, up to the minute, just out of the Customs House and still arriving. Ecclesiastical colors and designs which will make the window display tomorrow of a big New York silk merchant will not only appeal to and be a compliment to the visitors to the big Catholic convention just opening in the city, but they will show the general public how the war has turned the thoughts of the French people churchward, so that it shows even in their handicrafts.

Gold and silver, colorings of every hue from the most delicate to the deepest and richest, fine jardinière floral stripes, the old time pompadour in new and beautiful guise and single floral and leaf designs that may be described as mammoth are some of the things which are to be seen in these new silks. They will make gorgeous evening wraps, in some instances will be used for linings for rich mantles and will go into evening and reception frocks alone or often in daring combinations.

There is said to be this year the greatest collection of novelties in silks ever brought to this country, and, with the great demands made upon France in other lines, she has filled her orders on the stroke of the hour.

"They are a great people, the French," says the silk buyer. "I only sent a sketch for this design and see what I get!"

The design referred to is one of the most beautiful and effective. It is something like a lily bud, which in the flower might be small but in the design is large. It is one or the designs in silver set in a silk shot with the metal thread which gives it a special sheen. The pattern is beautiful when the silver is shown on pale blue, but it takes one of the stronger adjectives when it appears on black. These silks are reversible. Used with the design silver on the black, it is magnificent, but comparatively sombre, while with the other side out the design in black on the solid silver ground is brilliant.

This metal faconné or brocade is used alone in the design or combined with silk brocade. For instance, single clusters of flowers will be of the silver faconné, the design joined by festoons of flowers in the silk brocade. A large maple leaf in silver on any one of a number of delicate colors illustrates the single large designs which are being used. Orchid, in the reddish hue of that aristocratic flower, is one of the rich tones of the season and its richness is enhanced with a striped design of the silver faconné. Silver and gold are combined in solid stripes in some of the materials, and these will be joined in the making with plain color silks, possibly carried across in bayadere stripes.

Brilliant, and at the same time delicate, is the silk which shows the silvery clouds sweeping across a moonlit sky at night. The foundation silk is the moonlight shade, clair de lune, and the sweeping clouds are in silver.

The ecclesiastical note is seen in silks in which are many shades combined with delicate Gothic arch effects. One of these will have the predominating note amber, another blue, and a third red, but each and all will suggest the stained glass of the cathedral window. So the French are reconstructing in their daily work the ruined churches to which their thoughts have been more frequently turning since the war. Heavy single-color silks in the orchid and other deep shades, many of which are used for ecclesiastical purposes, have large single designs, hand cut velvet. They will be used for mantles.

The old-time pompadour design is revived with rather large flowers set sparsely on delicate colored silks. They will be combined in the making with plain silks which shade in with the tones of the flowers, old rose, reseda green, and yacht blue.

In silks of simpler effect are the jardinière stripes of small flowers in colors combined with plain stripes of blue black or of white, and these will very likely be made up in the bayadere or cross stripe effect. In deep soft tones are the silks in plaid effects, warm coppers, and deep greens among the combinations. A black and a brown stripe has on old-time look. A rich and heavy silk shows rep effects in a stripe regence.

Handsome silks of these days are of a width which cuts to advantage 36 to 40 inches. Prices range from $5 and $10 to $20 a yard, and may go on for specialties up to $50, and, for some rare things, to $75. Not everything in the selling of silks depends upon the beauty of each piece. The salesman of today, though he may have grown up in the business, receives instructions from his superior with every invoice of new goods and shows the proper combination of shades and colors as he arranges the silks for public view.

American Cottons Lead at Aden.

The United States exports more cotton goods to Aden, Arabia, than any other country, according to Vice Consul A. G. Watson. Aden is the chief distributing port for the Red Sea district. This trade should maintain its present supremacy, Mr. Watson says, for American manufacturers are represented in Aden by progressive firms, and the cheapness and excellent quality of the goods are familiar to the native merchants. In 1912-1913 American exports of gray cottons to Aden were valued at $2,105,150, compared with $534,297 worth from India, whose total was second highest. The 1913-1914 and 1914-1915 figures showed a drop, but this is apparently not serious in view of the fact that the total imports for those periods also fell off. In both periods the value of American cottons led the others by a very comfortable margin, the respective totals being $1,336,786 and $1,012,877.

The Italian Olive Crop.

Jobbers in this city have been informed by cable that the drought in the olive-producing sections of Italy is harmful to the development of the olives. From the tone of the cables it is feared here that the new crop will be seriously damaged unless conditions change materially. As a consequence of this information, prices for fine Italian edible olive oil have advanced about 10 per cent.

French Put Embargo on Wool.

A French ministerial order of Aug. 12 revokes the colonial export permit of Feb 12, which authorized the shipment of raveled wool and new rag cuttings to allied countries and to those of North and South America, according to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the American Consulate General at Paris.

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SHIPPING OF SILKS.

Efforts to Avoid Troubles Caused by Cummins Amendment.

In a report soon to be sent to members of the Silk Association of America, the association's Committee on Transportation will tell of the work it has done to relieve the silk industry from the embarrassment created by the Cummins Amendment. In this report the committee will say that it has tried to better the situation in two ways—by promoting remedial legislation in Congress and by a proceeding before the Interstate Commerce Commission to correct the unreasonable rates now required.

Along the line of remedial legislation, the committee will report, a bill prepared through the efforts of the committee was introduced in Congress by Senator Hughes of New Jersey to do away with the requirement of the Cummins Amendment that all shippers of boxed or drapped goods must declare the full value thereof. The same idea has now been carried out by a corresponding bill presented by Senator Cummins, which became a law on Aug. 11, and paves the way for the restoration of the old system of released valuations for silk shipments.

While it may be necessary for the commission to enter some order before rates based on released valuations will become generally established, the committee says that members may proceed at once to ship under a released valuation in all cases where the carrier will accept such shipments. There must be no misunderstanding, however, the committee points out, and the carrier must not be permitted to believe that the released valuation is the actual value.

On the committee's work with the Interstate Commerce Commission the report will say: "The testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission was taken during the latter part of June. Briefs will soon be filed by counsel and the case argued before the commission early in the Fall. In this proceeding the committee has asked for a flat first-class rate for silk, without regard to valuation."

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Demand Rather Active, and Prices Showing an Upward Trend.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 19.—The weeks' trading in print cloths was moderate. Along some lines the demand has been very active, and some of the individual sales are reported as being very large, this being particularly true as regards certain of the wider constructions. Some of the manufacturers have reached that point where they will not listen to business which requires deliveries beyond the first of November, but there are other millmen who will accept business for the balance of the year, but at prices higher than those now prevailing.

The raw cotton market has been a stumbling block to manufacturers and brokers alike, and several deals would have been put through right on the spot had millmen been in a position to properly gauge future prices of cotton. Never since the boom of about eighteen months ago have manufacturers exercised the caution they do now, because they perceive in the situation some perplexing questions which will arise both as to the deliveries of goods now or soon to be contracted for and the price of raw cotton.

The cotton yarn markets have been active all week, and advances have been made the same as in the cloth markets. Quality is an important factor here. Spinners of various counts of yarns have been consulted in the matter of deliveries for several months ahead, and some manufacturers have accepted business, while others have turned it down.

The week in the cotton goods markets closed with the demand rather active and prices manifesting an upward trend. The sales for the week will be approximately 800,000 pieces, of which about 175,000 pieces are spots. With the comparatively large sales of this week and the unusually large sales of the preceding week the surplus of goods on hand has been very materially reduced.

TO HELP BRAZILIAN RUBBER.

Proposal to Increase Its Use by Discriminating Duties.

In order to increase the use of Brazilian crude rubber in manufactured rubber products made in other countries a bill has been introduced into the Brazilian Congress which provides for a reduction of 95 per cent. of the ordinary duties on such articles. In order to enjoy this advantage the articles concerned must be accompanied by a declaration from the manufacturer, duly authenticated by a Brazilian Consul, attesting that the goods are made of fine Para rubber. The words "Para Rubber, Brazil," or their equivalent in the language of the country of origin, must be stamped on such articles.

On certain grades of insulated wires and cables, in the manufacture of which Para rubber has been used, the regular duty is to be reduced 90 per cent. It is also proposed to increase the duty on imported pneumatic automobile tires not made of Brazilian rubber from 5 per cent. ad valorem to 15 per cent.

The bill describes a number of tests for determining whether articles are made of Brazilian rubber. For instance, goods admitted at the reduced rates must stretch six times their size without breaking and must stand all the elasticity and compression tests required by certain French organizations, in addition to other tests.

New Boots and Slippers.

Extra tall are the new boots which have a little black tassel falling from the front of the top of each. They may be of patent leather with dull uppers or all of the softer material. Their dignity is not impaired by the coquetry of the tassel. Steel embroidery is smarter than buckles in gray slippers which have been and will be much worn. The new embroidery is in cut steel beads and covers the entire toe of the slipper. The slippers will not be less expensive than those with buckles. A pair of the latter would retail at $17—$10 for the slippers and $7 for a handsome pair of cut steel buckles.

FINE ALL-LINEN DAMASK CLOTHS (Round designs)
Special lot secured before present advances.
2x2 yds., $8; 2x2½ yds., $8.75; 2x3 yds. $4.50.
ALFRED ALDERDICE CO., 350 B'way

VELVETEENS
HENRY GLASS & CO.,
44-46-48 White St.

FRANK & FRANK 141-143 W. 28 ST
Offering a Fall Poplin Suit at $7.75.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING
Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.
Salesrooms, 115-17 Spring St., Tel. 5582 Spring.

SOME NEW KINKS IN WOMEN'S HOSE

Stockings in Colors to Match Shoes and Costumes, and Also Embroidered Ones.

"This is to be one of the strongest seasons for hosiery to match the gowns that we have had for some time," says a woman hosiery buyer for a large New York house, who is one of the most experienced in her line in the city. "Fancy colored shoes are about run out, I think, and we shall have gray, black, and white slippers, with stockings to match the colors, and with them silver and gold and bronze. The latter in silk will match slippers in these colors, and the gold and silver cloths and laces to be seen in the Winter's frocks.

"We will also have inserts of metal laces, silver and gold, set into the hosiery. Real lace inserts of white we always have to go with gowns upon which much lace is used.

"Prices in silk stockings have increased 10 per cent., but they will be worn by practically every one, as they have been now for some years. I see a little girl who does not look as if she had enough to eat buying stockings, and I see that she is buying silk ones. The silk stocking industry has increased wonderfully in the last few years, and silk hosiery is made in little towns all over the country. The number of silk stockings worn has probably trebled in the last five or six years, and most of the stock comes from this country. There are only a few varieties which come from France, among them the tapestry embroidery and fine openwork which cost from $6 to more than double that money a pair.

"There is a great difference in the amount of money a woman who has it to spend will put into her hosiery. Some will spend comparatively little and others will easily put $500 a year into that one item of their wardrobes. It is not difficult, in matching different gowns and buying at a single purchase a dozen stockings each of black, brown, gray or whatever colors they may be at $12 to $15 a pair.

"Some women cannot wear silk hose, and they and others who prefer them will put the money into fine cotton and silk lisle stockings.

"Girls are becoming sensible in these days of athletic sports and they wear sensible sizes in stockings and shoes and give their feet full play, particularly when they are exercising. Some girls have feet as large as men. They wear a No. 8 shoe and are not ashamed of it. For golf, tennis and hiking many of these girls will wear the fine English wool stockings. We have them coming in fancy varieties of rose, greens, and other colors. These woods, too, are going up in price. The ribbed silks with cross lines of color making plaids are also worn for golf.

"Women prefer the heavy silk stocking now to the thin gauze variety that was worn at one time. Only the woman with money could afford to wear them. Silk stockings have had a hard time the last few years, and some of the women have blamed the hosiery. They tried to reduce their avoirdupois. No woman wanted a curve, so firm elastics were fastened to the stockings, which had to do much of the work in the curve reducing, and they could not always bear up under the strain. The narrow skirts were also hard on silk stockings. The skirts rubbing constantly across them cut them through.

"This will be a season for embroidery in solid colors to match the stocking, shown on the instep in polka dots, diamonds, and more elaborate designs.

"The increase in the wear of silk stockings in this country has been unprecedented. People who know will tell you that perhaps hardly a dozen years ago there were good city houses that would not carry silk stockings, for as an article of great luxury they were an uncertain stock. The houses that did carry them purchased small quantities with great discrimination. Silk stockings were much more expensive then. Nothing could be had under $2 or perhaps $1.50, while now you get a very good stocking for $1.

"There are not many women who do not wear silk stockings now," said the buyer in conclusion, "and, incidentally, I am one of the number who does not. I don't know why. Perhaps it was the way I was brought up. They seem an extravagance to me. When they are given me as Christmas presents I pass them along."

Crowley Neckwear for Women
Gives that touch of Youthfulness, Dash and Style.
Nationally advertised. Famous as
"That Something New"
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY,
40 E. 22d St. Inc. N. Y.

"BROADWAY" VELVETS
Black and All Colors
at 70c. per yard.
MAX FEIST
52-54 WEST 38TH STREET

Witchtex The Modern Crinoline
TRADE MARK
For all bouffant or distended effects.
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated,
Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

SPECIAL JOBS IN
MEN'S HATS
Cornelius Stack, 64-70 W. 23d St.

Novelty Sweater Coats
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.,
140 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 19th Street.

ACCEPTANCES Exports, Accounts Financed. Levison & Co., 141 8th Av.

ACCOUNTS CASHED We give you cash on your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Regior 5418
LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS,
Commercial Bankers 180 Broadway

ADVANCES made on your OUTSTANDINGS ACCOUNTS without delay.
LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 20 Exchange Place.

COATS Fall line of Plush Coats now ready.
LEVITMAN & FEIN, 32 West 34th St.

COATS Specialist in Fur Fabric Garments.
H. B. RUBIN, 46-48 West 25th Street.

COATS—SUITS—A. ROSENBERG,
1,238 BROADWAY.

FURS, peltries of all kinds. Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115 West 30th Street.

GLOVES WIMELBACHER & RICE,
America's Largest Stock Glove House
20 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only

HOUSE DRESSES $3.00 per dozen up. STOUTS
Waldorf Bldg., Sizes 39 to 51, $10.50 doz. up.
2-10 West 33rd St. SHAPIRO BROS.

IMPORTED COTTON SUITINGS
Shipley-Hollins Co., 44 E. 23 St. Phone Mad. Sq. 93

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERLMUTTER, 336 Canal St.

MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK, GOODYEAR WELTS, $2 to $3.
L. B. Schindler Shoe Co., 90 Duane Street.

RAIN COATS New York Mackintosh Co., 39-41 W. 32d St.
and OILED SILK GARMENTS.

WATCHES AMER., SWISS & NOVELTY. C. S. HIRSCH, 2 Maiden Lane.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DRESSES.—Michigan salesman wants children's muslin wear line. J., 2,900 34 Av.

LOUIS ROMAN, Hazleton, Penn.; S. Weiss, Jr., Mauch Chunk, Penn.; Louis Appelbaum, (representing,) S. S. Weiss, Pottsville, Penn., will be at their office, 37 West 19th St., 8th floor, Monday, Aug. 21, from 9 A. M. until 5:30 P. M.; we are interested in the following: Ladies' suits, coats, dresses, and children's coats, at popular prices; we pay cash.

PALM LEAF FANS.—Wanted, spot, hundred cases; twelve inches; five hundred per case. G. F. von Kummer, 15 Whitehall St., N. Y.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COTTON GOODS.—Sale entire stock of cotton goods, laces, trimmings. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

SUITS.—Do not fail to see our wonderful American poplin suits for $8.75. M. Manamack, 24 West 17th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; A. Wagner, millinery; 23 East 26th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Seeley, house furs, goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; E. A. Rooney, millinery; 621 Broadway.

CARROLLTON, Ky.—Howe Bros.; J. B. Howe, G. T. Howe, dry goods, carpets, clothing, women's ready-to-wear; 39 West 32d.

CHICAGO—Madigan Bros.; J. M. Kelley, gen'l buyer; Breslin.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Reed Bros.; C. T. Reed, J. A. Henninger, millinery; 621 Broadway.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike, Kumler Co.; Miss L. F. Koerner, gloves, umbrellas, parasols; 220 5th Av.

DENVER, Colo.—Armstrond, Turner Co.; L. S. Pennington, hats, braids; 621 Broadway.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

FRANKFORT, Ind.—Hertz D. G. Co.; A. Levy, dry goods, carpets; 223 5th Av.

GASTONIA, N. C.—McNeely Co.; J. C. McNeely, gen'l mdse.; Miss K. Padgett, Miss M. Hildebrand, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Bros.; B. L. Gresnwald, cloaks, suits; Broadway and 32d.

NORFOLK, Va.—Watt, Rettew & Clay; Miss N. Buckley, laces, embroideries; 256 West 23d.

OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; Mrs. A. E. Archer, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

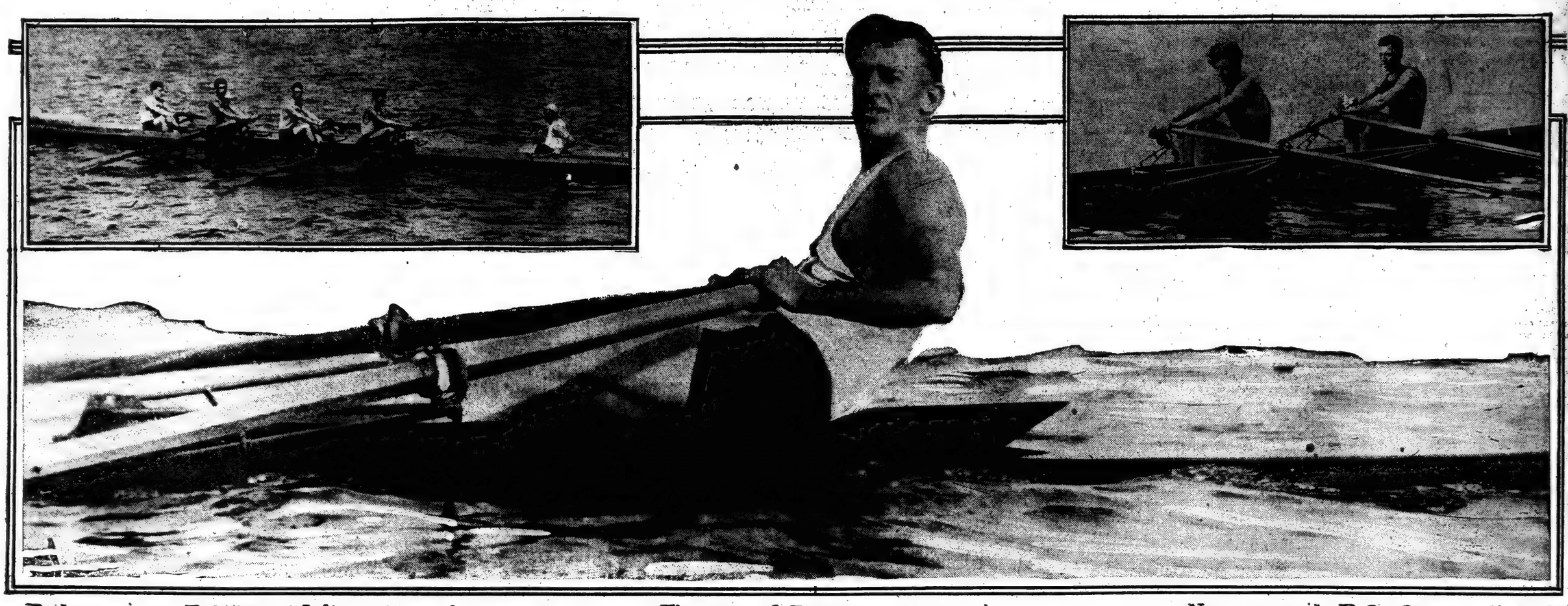
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PHOENIX, Ariz.—M. Goldwater & Bro.; J. R. Hogsett, domestics, dress goods, silks, flannels, underwear, hosiery, corsets; 220 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; G. K. Mertz, shoes;

The New York Times.

Photographs Taken During Yesterday's Races Held on Newark Bay Under the Auspices of the Bayonne Rowing Association



Bohemian B.C. Crew, Winner of Four-oared Junior Gig.

Thomas J. Rooney, Champion Sculler of America.

Nonpareil R.C. Crew, Winner of Junior Double Gig.

KNUCKLE BALL IS YANKEES' HOODOO

Cicotte's Weird Delivery Overcomes Donovan's Men for Fifth Time This Season.

A GREAT CHANCE IS LOST

Local Men Have an Opportunity for Notable Achievements in Eighth, but Fall by the Wayside.

It remained for Eddie Cicotte of the Chicago White Sox to find a new use for his knuckles. Eddie uses them to pitch a baseball and gets a twist on the sphere which is harder to solve than the question "Where is the wind when it isn't blowing?"

Cicotte used the knuckle ball against the Yankees at the Polo Grounds yesterday and the Yanks got the meagre end of the 3 to 1 score. The thing about this Cicotte which makes the Yanks rave is that this is the fifth time this season that they have succumbed to the treacheries of his knuckle ball.

Heretofore the knuckle has been chiefly used in knocking at neighbors' doors and by boxers in plying their trade. Just how Cicotte uses his knuckle to propel the ball no one knows, and Eddie doesn't talk much. Anyway, it's about as easy to hit as the Deutschland plowing sub-aquean depths.

The Yankees got only four hits off Cicotte yesterday, the ball cutting all sorts of curlicues around the Donovanian bats. Lefty Mogridge pitched pretty fine ball for the Yankees, but in one inning he had support that was as loose as a rope flopping around in the wind. It wasn't his fault that the Sox got three runs in the fourth. As a matter of fact, if the Yanks had played according to Hoyle in the fourth the Sox would never have had those three runs.

Threaten Great Things in Eighth.

In spite of their defeat the Yankees launched one big inning—the eighth—during which the hopes of 20,000 people ran high and enthusiasm broke forth in a storm. The Donovan offensive had the enemy tottering and a victory was right there in front of the Yankees on a cut glass serving dish. All that the Yankees had to do was grasp it and it was theirs. But just at the supreme moment the Cicotte knuckle ball got working smoothly and the opportunity fell with a smash. This awful disappointment was accompanied by the most thunderous chorus of groans that has rolled through the ball yard this season.

Let the situation trickle through your imagination. The score was 3 to 0 in Chicago's favor. Miller, the first Yank up in the eighth, walloped a hit to centre which bounded past Happy Felsch for a three-bagger. Walters straeaked a hit to centre and scored Miller. The crowd worked itself up to fever heat when Charley Mullen, the pinch-hitter, took the place of Mogridge at the bat. Conflagration spread through the crowd as Mullen walked. More noise when Lee Magee sacrificed and shoved the runners along a base. The crowd absolutely lost control of itself when High walked and filled the bases.

Eddie Cicotte began to stall. Manager Clarence Rowland had Reb Russell warming up out in right field and tried to delay the game. Jacques Fournier found that his shoe lace was in trouble and he had to call time to fix it. Rowland called Pat Schalk aside and began to whisper in his ear. Anything to gain time to let Cicotte regain his equilibrium.

Peckinpaugh was at the bat. Two strikes whizzed by Peck and he didn't even offer to swing at them. Then he swung hard at one and struck out. Wallie Pipp was the last chance. His ambition was a home run and his realization was a long fly to right. No wonder the crowd groaned. The Yanks got one run, when they might have had four and the game.

The Yankees were not the only sufferers yesterday. Umpire Hildebrand suffered, also. In the first inning a foul from Magee's bat hit the umpire on the big toe and he hopped around in pain. The players collected and examined the injured toe. They decided that Hildebrand might recover, but the toe would never look the same. Later on the umpire was hit on the other toe, on the knee and in the chest, but he refused to go down for the count. Billy Roche, the fight referee, was among the spectators and he said that what an umpire needed for protection was not a mask, but a lion's cage.

Fourth Sees Sad Blow for Yankees.

The fourth inning, in which the White Sox got all of their runs, was a nightmare for Mogridge, on account of the weird support the Yankees gave him. Eddie Collins started off with a single to centre. Joe Jackson hoisted a high fly to short right, and Peckinpaugh ran back for it as Magee came forward to get it. It was a hard try for Peckinpaugh, but an easy one for Magee. Peck yelled for the centrefielder to slow up, and then found that he was in no position to get the ball himself, so it fell as a hit, when ordinarily it would have been an easy out.

Felsch then singled to centre, scoring Eddie Collins. Magee fumbled the ball a moment, but recovered in time to whip it to third to cut off Jackson, who was tearing around in that direction at a great rate. Paddy Baumann, at third, failed to stop the ball, although the throw was straight at him. The ball rolled to the field boxes and Jackson scored. Felsch romping around to third. Fournier lifted a skyrocket to Miller in right, and Felsch counted after the catch. Baumann then threw Schalk out at first and Mullen went out, Peckinpaugh to Pipp, for the third out.

The Yankees had their first real chance to score in the fifth inning. After Baumann had gone out Gedeon got the first clean hit of the game, a single to right centre. He went to second on a passed ball and Miller walked. A neatly executed sacrifice by Walters sent the runners to third and second. Mogridge tried in vain to connect with the ball and struck out.

Two big mysteries have cropped up in the Yankee camp. Where is Rube Oldring, and where, oh, where is Ray Caldwell? Oldring went over to his farm in Jersey last week and he never returned. It is believed that he has succumbed to the lure of bucolic life. Caldwell was suspended some time ago for fifteen days. His suspension was up several days ago, but not a word has been received from the truant. One thing is certain, however, Caldwell has not retired to the quiet life of the farm. The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J. Collins,rf	5	0	1	1	0
Weaver,ss	5	0	0	1	6
E.Collins,2b	3	1	2	2	4
Jackson,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Fournier,1b	2	0	1	13	0
Schalk,c	4	0	1	5	1
M'Mullen,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Cicotte,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	32	3	8	27	15

NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Magee,cf	3	0	0	2	0
High,lf	3	0	0	1	0
P'paugh,ss	4	0	0	0	1
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	10	0
B'mann,3b	4	0	0	1	4
Gedeon,2b	3	1	1	3	3
Miller,rf	3	1	1	3	0
Walters,c	3	0	2	8	0
Mogridge,p	2	0	0	0	2
aMullen	0	0	0	0	0
Shawkey,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	4	27	10

a-Batted for Mogridge in the eighth inning.

Errors—Fournier, McMullen, Peckinpaugh, Baumann.

Chicago	0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Three-base hit—Miller. Stolen base—J. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Walters, Cicotte, Magee. Sacrifice fly—Fournier. Double plays—Baumann and Pipp; Baumann, Gedeon, and Pipp; Weaver, E. Collins, and Fournier. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 4; off Cicotte, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Mogridge, 7 hits, 2 runs in eight innings; off Shawkey, 1 hit, no runs in one inning; off Cicotte, 1 run. Struck out—By Mogridge, 4; by Shawkey, 3; by Cicotte, 5. Passed ball—Schalk. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Owens.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 0—4	11	3
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	8

AT NEWARK—FIRST GAME.

Newark	2 0 0 0 0 0 2.—4	6	1
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	2	0

Second Game.

Toronto	0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 0—4	7	0
Newark	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2	7	1

AT BALTIMORE—FIRST GAME.

Baltimore	5 1 0 0 0 0 0 1.—7	12	2
Rochester	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—4	11	1

Second Game.

Rochester	3 3 0 1 3 1 1 0 0—12	15	1
Baltimore	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2— 3	6	7

AT RICHMOND—FIRST GAME.

Montreal	2 0 1 3 2 0 0 0 0—8	12	2
Richmond	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	2	4

Second Game.

Richmond	1 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1—5	10	1
Montreal	0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—4	6	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	62	46	.574
Providence	59	48	.551
Montreal	54	51	.514
Baltimore	56	53	.514
Toronto	53	51	.510
Richmond	52	54	.491
Rochester	45	59	.433
Newark	44	62	.415

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Toronto at Newark.
Buffalo at Providence.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 2; Binghamton, 0.
Albany, 3; Scranton, 0.
Utica, 4; Elmira, 0.
Wilkes-Barre, 4; Harrisburg, 1. (First Game.)
Wilkes-Barre, 9; Harrisburg, 2. (Second Game.)

TESREAU IS VICTIM OF GIANTS' ERRORS

Doyle and Fletcher Help Chicago to Defeat McGraw's Players by Score of 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The Giants were a vastly improved team today. They lost again to the Cubs, making three out of four setbacks at the hands of that array of talent, but they made the local men go eleven innings to bear off the laurels. As the Giants generally lose in nine innings on this unhappy jaunt through the hostile West, making the other side play eleven innings is going well for them. The score was 3 to 2.

The much jostled Giants would have performed the feat of winning a game in nine innings but for the loose and costly fielding of their Captain, Larry Doyle. Tesreau pitched another capital game, only to lose it. He was beaten in Philadelphia because his cronies couldn't hit and because a misplay was interjected. He was beaten today for the same reasons, except that the Giants would have won with all their emaciated batting, had not Doyle given the Cubs two runs by errors, one in the second inning, the other in the ninth.

The Cubs did not earn a run off Tesreau, who, because of poor support, was forced to pitch all the harder. It was shutout pitching, spoiled by flaws in the support. Herzog made a misplay in the eleventh which opened the avenues to a run, and his transgression, like Doyle's in the ninth, was committed with two out. However, had Doyle fielded up to snuff, there would never have been any occasion for Herzog to err and the former was the greater offender.

The Cubs didn't gather a hit off big Jeff until the seventh era, and that introductory clout was lucky. It was made by Zimmerman, who delivered the stroke in the eleventh. Dave Robertson bumped Eugene Packard for a home run, which soared over the right field fence in the first inning and accounted for all the runs the Giants plucked from the overtime strife. With that smash, the rugged Giants went into a batting decline. Never again could they more than scratch the delivery of Packard or of the ancient Brown.

Herzog was hit in the first inning, with two out, and Robertson gave the ball a ride into an adjacent ward. That was Dave's second home run in two successive days. It was the last time that the Giants were in the game to any extent on the offensive. Even so, all they had to do to make two runs suffice was to keep their fielding in order. That they didn't do.

A timid little poke, sent by Saier in the second inning, percolated through Doyle. Zimmerman walked, Elliott sacrificed, and while Fletcher was casting out Knabe, Saier came in. The next three rounds were tame, but the fifth had action.

Merkle scratched a hit, Kocher and Tesreau went out, and a pass to Burns and a single by Doyle, on which Knabe made a good stop, filled the bases. Herzog grounded lightly to Zimmerman, who during the game made two sparkling stops. In fact, Zimmerman was a large part of the Cub team. Knabe nearly nipped Merkle off third on Doyle's hit, but Saier, whose vision of the play may have been shut off by the players being in between, called Merkle safe. The decision didn't cost anything. Benny Kauff helped the New Yorkers out of a hole in the Chicago fifth. Elliott reached third on two passes and an infield out. Packard boomed a fly to Benny. The latter hurled the ball home with tilt, and as Elliott rolled wide of the plate, Kocher was able to scramble after him and touch him before he could get his bearings.

Kocher delivered a two-bagger in the seventh, but it was surrounded by outs and feeble outs at that. Zim's maiden hit in the seventh, the pellet bounding freakishly over Herzog, was with one out, and a double play followed. Kocher gave the Cubs an opening in the eighth when he made a lurid throw of a bunt, but Tesreau pitched his team over the shoals.

The Cubs got to Tesreau for two singles in succession in the ninth. There was one out when they did it. Mann and Saier made the hits. Zim was the next obstacle. He didn't do much this time. He grounded to Herzog, and Herzog's throw to Doyle forced Saier. Doyle had a double play all spread out in front of him and needed only to relay the ball to Merkle to end the game the right way. But he threw into the ground in his undue haste and Mann clattered home.

Zeider and Flack had been summarily disposed of in the last half of the eleventh, when Mann cracked a hopper at Herzog. Herzog juggled, recovered, and threw, but too late to get as fast a runner as Mann. Saier wouldn't be worked and drew four balls. Zimmerman sent the cleanest, hardest hit on the Chicago side sailing to right, and Mann trotted in while the ball was passing over Robertson's head. The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Zeider,lf	5	0	0	2	0
Flack,rf	5	0	0	1	0
Mann,lf	5	2	1	3	0
Saier,1b	4	1	1	21	1
Zim'man,3b	4	0	2	1	4
Elliott,s	4	0	0	3	1
Knabe,2b	3	0	0	0	2
Wortman,ss	3	0	1	1	7
Packard,p	2	0	0	1	2
Brown,p	1	0	0	0	2
aMollwitz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	5	33	19

NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Doyle,2b	5	0	1	2	3
Herzog,3b	4	1	0	0	1
Rob'tson,rf	5	1	1	1	0
Fletcher,ss	5	0	1	1	5
Kauff,cf	5	0	0	6	1
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	6	0
Kocher,c	4	0	1	8	1
Tesreau,p	4	0	1	0	5
Total	40	2	6	*32	16

*Two out when winning run was scored.

a-Batted for Packard in the eighth inning.

Errors—Knabe, Doyle, (2,) Herzog, Kocher.

Chicago	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3
New York	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Kocher. Home run—Robertson. Sacrifice hits — Elliott, Wortman. Double plays — Kauff and Kocher; Doyle, Fletcher, and Merkle; Herzog, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 5; off Packard, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Tesreau, 5 hits and no runs in ten and two-thirds innings; off Packard, 4 hits and 2 runs in eight innings; off Brown, 2 hits and no runs in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Packard, (Herzog.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 2; by Packard, 1; by Brown, 1. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires —Messrs. Pigler and Eason.

White Sox Protest Disallowed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—On the ground that Manager Rowland's protest against the second game of Wednesday's double header, won by Boston, should have been made before the game started, President Johnson disallowed the protest, it was announced today. Rowland charged that the second game, following an extra inning contest, was started later than the rules allowed.

Matty Gets South Bend Pitcher.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Manager Mathewson of the Cincinnati Club announced today that Pitcher Bowman of the South Bend Club of the Central League had been purchased by the local team. Bowman, however, will not be required to report until after the close of the Central League season on Sept. 10.

American Association.

Columbus, 7; Minneapolis, 1.
(First game.)
Columbus, 7; Minneapolis, 1.
(Second game.)
Louisville, 10; Kansas City, 4.
St. Paul, 4; Toledo, 1.
Milwaukee, 2; Indianapolis, 1.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; New York, 1.
Boston, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Washington, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 2. (Ten innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; New York, 2. (Eleven innings.)
Pittsburgh, 2; Brooklyn, 1. (First game; ten innings.)
Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburgh, 0. (Second game.)
St. Louis, 7; Boston, 4.
Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 1. (Fourteen innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	66	47	.584
Chicago	65	51	.560
Cleveland	62	52	.544
Detroit	63	54	.538
St. Louis	62	54	.534
New York	60	53	.531
Washington	54	58	.482
Philadelphia	23	86	.211

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	66	39	.629
Philadelphia	63	42	.600
Boston	59	42	.584
New York	53	53	.500
Chicago	50	61	.450
Pittsburgh	47	58	.448
St. Louis	49	64	.434
Cincinnati	43	71	.377

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.

LIVELY ROWING IN BAYONNE REGATTA

National Champion Rooney Shows Speed—Club Honors Are Well Divided.

Bayonne introduced metropolitan oarsmen to a perfect course for rowing races yesterday when the People's Regatta was successfully held on Newark Bay under the auspices of the Bayonne Rowing Association. While New York has been searching vainly for many years to find a tract of water free from interference, Bayonne and neighboring towns have been reveling in a wide expanse of the briny where club events were decided without mishap. At the conclusion of yesterday's sport many visiting oarsmen expressed the opinion that the Newark Bay course would be ideal for a national regatta. The fixture was the first open aquatic meet ever held on the bay, but its success is declared to insure its continuance as an annual event.

Besides presenting a new course of decided merit the people of Bayonne were fortunate in being able to place on exhibition a rara avis in the rowing world—a single scull champion of the United States hailing from the metropolitan district. It is many years since a local sculler has won the crown that Thomas J. Rooney of the Ravenswood Boat Club captured when he defeated the flower of oarsmanship in the single scull championship race at Duluth a week ago. Rooney arrived from the West in time to show the stroke that rendered him supreme in the National Regatta. The young Long Islander was enthusiastically greeted as he stepped into his shell just before the start of the association singles. He made his way to the starting point, but as he was not entered in the event he allowed the two competitors about a minute's handicap before he began to propel his frail craft with a long rhythmic stroke that betokened the finished sculler. John Rogan of the Nonpareil Rowing Club had easily rowed away from Harry Norman of the Hudson Boat Club long before the end of the mile and he had the race won, when Rooney electrified the crowd by the easy manner in which he crept up on the Nonpareil man. The champion was going so fast just before the finish that it appeared as if he could easily overtake Rogan, but he modestly decided to give Rogan the full credit of his victory and eased up, to cross the line three feet behind. The winner's time for the mile was 7 57 2-5, so that Rooney must have rowed his mile in 6:57 3-5.

Club honors for the day were well divided, the laurels being shared by the promoting club and the Nonpareil Rowing Club of New York, which each won three races. Two banners went to the Ravenswood Boat Club, while the St. Alphonsus Boat Club of Boston won the senior eight-oared race in a hard fought contest with the Nautilus crew. Other clubs which earned single victories were: Nautilus Boat Club, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York Athletic Club, and First Bohemian Boat Club.

Seldom has a regatta been framed with more picturesque surroundings than those which favored the initial effort on Newark Bay. The expansive grounds of the Newark Bay Club at the foot of Thirty-third Street were put at the disposal of the organizers. A spacious grandstand was filled with leading residents of Bayonne, who vigorously cheered the home crews as they stroked their way to victory. Other thousands occupied the sloping lawn that stretched down to the water's edge, and at every vantage point along the embankment, stretching away to the starting point at the Newark Bay Yacht Club house, were gathered residents of Bayonne and hundreds of visitors who had been invited to witness the aquatic novelty.

The scene on the water was even more animated. For a quarter of a mile near the finish there were grouped outside the fleet a flotilla of yachts, three and four deep, all gaily dressed in bunting. Under shelter of the shore there was another fleet, made up of small motor boats, row boats, and canoes, the occupants of which took occasion after each race to move up to the oarsmen and look over the victors and vanquished. Water with only the slightest ripple on the surface and a course free from any obstruction rendered the conditions ideal for tests of speed and stamina.

Though Rooney did not wear the Ravenswood colors in competition he had a worthy substitute from the same club in Louis Zoha, who carried off the honors in the senior single shell event after he had rowed Henry Heller of the Metropolitan Rowing Club to a standstill. Heller, with a victory in the intermediate singles at the National Regatta to his credit, was the favorite, and he led the Ravenswood sculler from the start. Heller apparently was holding his lead with ease, but Zoha continued digging in his sculls in lively style and kept as near his rival as possible. His pluck and patience were rewarded when Heller keeled over exhausted within twenty yards of the finish line. A few strokes brought Zoha alongside, and before Heller had recovered the Ravenswood man had crossed the line, winner by a length.

It was a great day for the Shea family, brothers John and William rowing in the colors of the Nonpareil Rowing Club. These aspiring young oarsmen competed in both junior and intermediate events and won both in spreadeagle style, scoring the only dual brackets of the day. In the junior double gig race the firm of Shea and Shea administered the only defeat that the Bayonne Rowing Association encountered. They rowed home three lengths in advance of Mackenzie and Ryan, who carried the colors of the local club, with the Friendship double in third place. In the intermediate gig race the Sheas scored with greater ease, winning by five lengths from the Metropolitan crew, which fought to the last yard to beat the Bohemians for the place.

The closest race of the day was the intermediate eight-oared shell in which the Alphonsus crew of Boston rowed nip and tuck with the Nautilus until the last 100 yards, when the Nautilus boys hit up the stroke and won by three-quarters of a length. The summaries:

JUNIOR FOUR-OARED GIG.—Won by First Bohemian Boat Club, New York, (L. Toman, bow; Frank Sobotka, No. 2; Frank Snizek, No. 3; Frank Vojacek, stroke; S. Nocar, coxswain;) Nautilus Boat Club, Bensonhurst, second, (W. E. Prior, bow; F. P. Gaab, No. 2; J. Carvell, No. 3; F. Duryea, stroke; J. F. Bishop, coxswain.) Time—6:24 2-5.

SENIOR SINGLE SHELL.—Won by Louis Zoha, Ravenswood B. C., Ravenswood; Henry Heller, Metropolitan R. C., New York, second. Time—6:34 4-5.

JUNIOR DOUBLE GIG.—Won by Nonpareil R. C., New York, (John Shea, bow; William Shea, stroke;) Bayonne R. A., (Frederick A. Mackenzie, bow; J. Edmond Ryan, Jr., stroke,) second; Friendship B. C., New York, (H. J. Mainardy, bow; S. J. McCaddy, stroke,) third. Time—6:42 1-5.

JUNIOR SINGLE GIG.—Won by Joseph H. Boylan, Bayonne R. A.; Theo. Marceau, New York A. C., second; Sam Siegel, Lone Star B. C., New York, third. Time—7:29 2-5.

INTERMEDIATE EIGHT-OARED SHELL.—Won by Nautilus B. C., Bensonhurst; W. D. Burrus, bow; W. Prior, No. 2; H. E. Matz, No. 3; A. R. Doughty, No. 4; T. Lundgren, No. 5; P. W. Korinky, No. 6; F. P. Gaab, No. 7; J. Carvel, stroke; J. F. Bishop, coxswain. St. Alphonsus B. C., Boston, second; J. Flanagan, bow; F. M. Herlihy, No. 2; J. B. Cleary, No. 3; W. Blanchard, No. 4; T. J. Walsh, No. 5; Bart. McGowan, No. 6; Stanley West, No. 7; R. J. Tobin, stroke; J. Troy, Coxswain. Time—5:16 2-5.

INTERMEDIATE DOUBLE GIG.—Won by Nonpareil R. C., New York; John Shea, bow; William Shea, stroke. Metropolitan R. C., New York, second; George Weimer, bow; George Meisenbach, stroke, 2d. First Bohemian B. C., Frank Hanacik, bow; B. Balajka, stroke, third. Time—6:10 2-5.

ASSOCIATION SINGLE SHELL.—Won by John Regan, Nonpareil R. C., New York; Harry Norman, Hudson B. C., New York, second. Time—6:37 2-5.

JUNIOR FOUR-OARED BARGE.—Won by Bayonne R. A.; Albert Samuels, bow; Jack Kenna, No. 2; Kenneth Coombs, No. 3; Frank Brooks, stroke; J. E. Ryan, Jr., coxswain. Woodcliff B. C., Woodcliff, N. J., second; F. Clarihaw, bow; P. Adie, No. 2; C. A. Wals, No. 3; H. B. Binet, stroke; R. Sturcke, coxswain. Active B. C., Hoboken, N. J., third; W. P. Bengel, bow; William Wilson, No. 2; J. E. Bennett, No. 3; R. Pearsall, stroke; James Barrett, coxswain. Time—6:03 4-5.

SENIOR DOUBLE SHELL.—Won by Ravenswood B. C., William J. Murray, bow, Louis Zoha, stroke; New York A. C., L. C. Ketcham, bow, S. A. Wilde, stroke, second. Time—5:47.

SENIOR EIGHT-OARED SHELL.—Won by St. Alphonsus B. C., Boston; J. White, bow; D. Swanberg, No. 2; T. Sullivan, No. 3; J. Sullivan, No. 4; P. Scannell, No. 5; J. B. Keenan, No. 6; J. G. Doherty, No. 7; Harry McGowan, stroke; J. Troy, coxswain. Nautilus B. C., Bensonhurst, second; W. D. Burrus, bow; W. Prior, No. 2; H. E. Matz, No. 3; A. R. Dougherty, No. 4; T. Lundgren, No. 5; P. W. Korinky, No. 6; F. P. Gaab, No. 7; J. Carvel, stroke, J. F. Bishop, coxswain. Time—4:56 1-5.

INTERMEDIATE QUADRUPLE SHELL.—Won by Metropolitan R. C., New York; George Froeslich, bow; Charles Froelich, No. 2; Walter Hinrichs, No. 3; Herbert Martin, stroke. First Bohemian B. C., New York, second; Frank Hanacik, bow; Frank Vojacek, No. 2; Frank Sobotka, No. 3; V. Valajka, stroke. Time—5:32 1-5.

INTERMEDIATE SINGLE GIG.—Won by William T. Hannigan, New York A. C.; J. Regan, Nonpareil R. C., second; Frank Keorkile, Hudson County R. and C. A., Bayonne, third. Time—6:49 3-5.

SENIOR FOUR-OARED BARGE.—Won by Bayonne R. A.; Frank Johnson, bow; George Templeton, No. 2; Edward Boorman, No. 3; Kenneth M. Reed, stroke; F. A. Mackenzie, coxswain. Woodcliff B. C., Woodcliff, N. J., second; H. Grouning, bow; E. A. Thygeson, No. 2; G. D. Ford, No. 3; A. Trostel, stroke; R. Sturcke, coxswain. Active B. C., Hoboken, third; D. Andras, bow; George Young, Jr., No. 2; Charles Eichbois, No. 3; J. Praxmarer, stroke; F. G. Foulk, coxswain. Time—6:54 1-5.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 13, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

TENNIS CHAMPION BOWS TO KUMAGAE

Johnston Is Beaten by Japanese in Five-Set Final Match at Newport Casino.

DEFEATED IN DOUBLES, TOO

Title Holders, Johnston and Griffin, Lose Hard-Fought Contest to Armstrong and Johnson.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—Seldom in the long list of tennis competitions on the Casino tennis courts, which have known many of the brilliant contests of the past, has such a thrilling struggle been witnessed here as that of today, when a dusky visitor from the islands of Japan, Ichiya Kumagae, materially enhanced his fame by well-earned victory over the national singles champion, William M. Johnston.

This son of Nippon, who, in a few short weeks, has blazed his way to the forefront among the world's tennis men, attained the pinnacle today. Viewed rather lightly as an opponent to the skilled Johnston, he astounded the great gathering of spectators about the championship court by his confident play which finally forced his California rival to admit defeat. The score of the contest was 6—1, 9—7, 5—7, 2—6, 9—7, and it was not until the last point was actually scored in the final deuce set that the spectators could believe that Johnston was actually to be overthrown.

The largest gallery of the season to date turned out to see these two men in the final round, and Johnston ruled a pronounced favorite. As is many times the case at the Casino, interest at the outset was rather perfunctory. There was an occasional rippie of handclapping, but nothing that could be called earnest applause.

As the match wore on, however, the attitude changed. Attention became more keen when it was seen that Kumagae was a foeman really worthy of the Californian and during the last set, the gallery quite lost its formal decorum in appreciation of the keen struggle that was being waged.

Spectators Aroused to Cheers.

Those who have been coming to Newport for years can hardly remember a time when actual cheers sounded across the courts, but that is just what happened today as Johnston began to draw up on his rival from the Orient when the latter was leading at 5—3 in the last set.

The Californian's rally came in the ninth game, when Kumagae, leading at 40—15, was prepared to place a winning stroke. It did not seem as if Johnston had even a fighting chance to turn aside the defeat which all but overwhelmed him. Each had won two sets, and this was the critical moment, with Kumagae lacking only a point for the match.

Johnston had aided the Japanese to his advantage in the ninth game by two double faults and a net, but now he summoned all his skill to retrieve himself. He pulled the game to deuce only to have Kumagae gain the vantage point. Three drives out of court by the Nipponese closed the game in Johnston's favor, and he sustained the rally with such good effect that it was not until seven games later that Kumagae achieved victory.

It was during these last seven games that the spectators voiced their appreciation of the exciting contest most decidedly. There were cheers for Johnston when he stopped Kumagae within a point of the match, and every succeeding effort by the Californian was greeted with sharp applause. When the contest went to deuce he was hailed much as if he were actually the victor, for, in spite of the brilliant play of the Japanese, it was hard for the gathering to believe that Johnston could be defeated.

It was a partisan group around the court. Apparently the Japanese had few friends, for, as Johnston crowded on speed, even Kumagae's errors, which became Johnston's points, were applauded.

Kumagae Fights Off Defeat.

When Johnston took the lead at 6—5 the impression prevailed that the Japanese had shot his bolt, that it was only a question of a few minutes before the champion would close out the match. But Kumagae again made it deuce. Johnston once more took the vantage game, but that was his final effort. After Kumagae had won his own service to make it 7 all, Johnston was broken through in a love game and Kumagae ran out the set and match on his own service, thereby causing the greatest upset in a season of tennis surprises.

The defeat of Johnston was not the only reversal today. In the final match of the doubles, California suffered another setback when the national champions, William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffith, were vanquished by Joseph J. Armstrong and Wallace Johnson of Philadelphia in a five-set encounter, the score of which was 4—6, 6—2, 6—1, 3—6, 9—7.

This gives to the Casino tournament a record of national champions defeated which is certainly far from what was expected.

Until today the status of Kumagae was the subject of much controversy. It had been confidently asserted by many good judges of tennis skill that his game was not adapted to grass and further that he was bound to meet defeat against a strong net player. When he lost the Crescent A. C. match to Lindley Murray a short time ago there seemed to be sound foundation for such judgment, but after his performance here today there must be a revision, and those who were selected Johnston or McLoughlin or Williams for the national championship at Forest Hills are beginning to think that perhaps the men's singles may go to a foreigner, as has the women's title.

Japanese Victor on His Merits.

Whether Johnston was at his best today is a question which will be argued pro and con for some time. He did not show well at times, but it is difficult to determine whether his poor playing was caused by the effectiveness of the Japanese or whether it was simply that he was a trifle off form. At any rate, he was outgeneraled by the little Japanese, and outplayed, too, in every department except at the net, where there was an occasional flash of his customary sharp volleying.

Essentially, however, it was a back court game. The Japanese chose this position because it is his strongest, and Johnston tried to match strokes with him from this quarter because he was afraid of the wonderful accuracy of Kumagae in sending over passing strokes against a net player.

The champion never came to the fore court unless the opening was well developed, but when there was such an opportunity waiting he usually finished off the point without difficulty. It looked so ridiculously easy when the net was really Johnston's objective that it was hard to believe that a sustained net attack would not be more successful than baseline play for him. There was criticism heard of his strategy in this particular, but Johnston had high regard for the ability of his opponent.

Occasionally the champion did try a rush for the net, no matter what the conditions, and he was usually greeted with a lightning stroke down the lines or a cross-courting effort that drove him back to the deep court with more respect than ever for the skill of his rival. The looping drive of the Oriental was what spelled disaster for Johnston. It is the characteristic stroke of Kumagae's game and the product of a heavily topped ball. It was sent deep with a sharp pace, and the high bound kept Johnston continually playing well up above his shoulder.

Finds Volleying Too Dangerous.

It was a distinct novelty to see this forecourt player standing sometimes several feet back of the base line attempting to excel the Japanese in steadiness. Volleying, however, was drought with so much peril that Johnston did not fancy the attack. Then, too, his game at the net was not quite up to its usual standard. He was prone to cut into the barrier on both his volleying and his overhead smashes, and sometimes it seemed that he was throwing away points by attempting net play. Kumagae discovered another weakness in Johnston's back hand, and every now and then he sent a successful attack in that direction.

Probably in no match between men of such calibre has service amounted to so little. It seemed nothing for each one to break through the service of the other; in fact, the difficult thing was to win on service. In the last set, for instance, Johnston was broken through four times and Kumagae twice.

Kumagae won the first set with astonishing ease, but in view of the fact that Johnston has been starting every of late there was not so much attention paid to the early victory by the Oriental. There was a bit of wildness in the work of the champion which it was expected would smooth out, as it had in the match against Throckmorton. But when the second set also fell to the Japanese there was the first real indication that perhaps the Californian would be defeated.

This set started by each player breaking through opponent's service on the first four games, and service won the fifth and sixth games, so that the score was 3 all. The set then went to 5—3 in favor of Kumagae, but by taking three games in a row the title holder secured the vantage game. Kumagae evened matters and then broke through Johnston's service in a long deuce game.

Continued on Following Page.

WHITNEY IS VICTOR ON NATIONAL LINKS

Defeats Carter, 2 and 1, in Morning, and Beats Richardson in Final by 6 and 5.

PLAYS ALMOST PAR GOLF

Carter Is Often in Trouble in Semi-Final—Richardson Proves Easy Prey for the Southerner.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Vanquishing Phil Carter, North and South amateur champion, by 2 and 1, this morning, and C. Tiffany Richardson of Garden City in the final afternoon match, 6 up and 5 to play, Nelson M. Whitney, Audubon Golf Club, former Southern Amateur champion, won the annual invitation tournament of the National Golf Links of America, with plenty of good golf still left in him. The final match of the day was the morning round between Carter and Whitney, and it was reasonably certain, if anything can be more than probable or possible in the royal and ancient game, that the ultimate winner would be decided by the outcome of this morning round.

Richardson was visibly nervous when he teed up to do battle with the former Southern champion, while Whitney was always the same cool, quiet figure off the tee, on the ground, or even in the bunkers. With Whitney playing perfect par golf on the first five holes, Richardson found himself in the uncomfortable position of being 5 down as he stood on the sixth tee. Three putts by Whitney on the sixth green gave him a half there and he helped himself to the seventh hole by taking a four, while Richardson was content with a par five. The Garden City player appeared to have the eighth hole won easily, when Whitney took two shots in a bunker to extricate his drive, but he shot over the green and only won out finally because, when Whitney did reach the green, he took three putts to go down.

Richardson was 3 down at the turn and never won a hole thereafter. On the eleventh he was bunkered by the green, on the twelfth he missed a putt for a half and on the thirteenth, he played out of bunker into another until he concluded it was time to hand over the trophy to Whitney. The loss of these three holes in a row left him 6 down and 3 to go, with a valid claim for the runner-up trophy.

Duel of Ex-Champions.

Two former national amateur champions, Herbert M. Harriman and H. J. Whigham, fought out the final match in a sixth sixteen for the first time in American golf history. Whigham overwhelmed Howard F. Whitney in the morning, 7 to 6, going to the turn in 36 strokes with every putt holed, but in the afternoon, he succumbed to Harriman, 1 up, in a tight match that was won by the last putt on the home green.

A large gallery braved the early morning dew to witness the encounter between Phil Carter and Nelson Whitney.

At the start of the match, Carter had the honor and drove straight for the pin on the first green. It was a beautiful shot, just clearing the long carry bunkers and giving him a little run up of twenty-five yards to the flag. Whitney pitched up well, however, and the hole was halved in four. The North and South amateur champion again went straight for the pin on the second hole, but he came to grief in a bunker. Neatly picking the ball off the side of a huge sand pile, he got the green on his second and halved the hole in 4. The Southerner appeared to have the third hole won easily, but on his first putt along a ridge in the green, he failed to clear the slope and rolled some distance away. Carter was in the long grass on his second and for the third successive time, a half resulted. A cross wind carried Carter's tee shot into a bunker short of the fourth green and, as Whitney got a perfect 4, Carter was 1 down when he clambered out of the pit and took a 4. He immediately squared the match, however, by sinking a twelve-foot putt for a 4 on the par 5 fifth hole.

On the mashie pitch to the sixth green, Whitney carelessly lofted the ball into a bunker left of the pit, but it mattered little where he went for Carter was dead to the pin and tapped his ball in for a 2, putting himself 1 up. The seventh hole was a comedy of errors for Carter. He put his tee shot amid some miniature sugar loaf mountains, pitched out into some long grass, rolled into a trap left of the green on his third, came out badly and then abandoned the hole and left the match all square again. The eighth was halved and a topped second shot on the ninth left Carter at a disadvantage that he was unable to make up, losing the hole 6—5. Whitney was out in an approximate 39, one up on Carter, who had a 40.

Carter Loses His Ball.

The tenth was halved and on the eleventh, Carter hook his ball over the hill into a clump of huckleberry bushes. The whole gallery took part in the hunt for the ball and the number of golf balls found in that small area speaks volumes for the efficacy of the rough at the National Links. Old balls, new balls, red, white, oblong, and even square balls were found, but the particular ball that Carter drove remained coyly hidden from view. When the search had been abandoned and the players were on the way to the next tee, the ball was located and Carter came back to rescue it from its unseemly position. His intentions were good, but his execution was faulty and after two vicious swings, chiefly destructive to the huckleberry bushes, he put the ball in his pocket and carried it the remainder of the journey.

This left Whitney 2 up, but he lost one hole of this advantage when he got his tee shot in a trap on the twelfth hole, while Carter approached well and went down in one putt for his 4. Both players got 3s across the water to the thirteenth green, and Whitney regained his lead of 2 up when Carter overapproached the fourteenth green and got a 5.

A great recovery from an overapproach to the fifteenth green gave Whitney a half in 4, and, as he was over the sixteenth green, while Carter was short, the hole was halved in 5. Both were on the seventeenth green in 2 strokes, and, as a half was no use to Carter, he went boldly for it on. He missed it, and Whitney was the victor, 2 and 1.

Whitney played excellent golf and was only 4 strokes over par on the seventeen holes he played. Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, took low gross in the handicap with an 81, and low net was captured by C. A. Fish, Garden City, with a net score of 78.

The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Semi-final Round—Nelson Whitney, Audubon, defeated Phillip V. G. Carter, Bridgehampton, 2 and 1; C. Tiffany Richardson, National, defeated G. C. Greenway, Garden City, 3 and 2.

Final Round—Whitney defeated Richardson, 6 and 5.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—Henry T. Topping, Greenwich, defeated Paul Moore, Morris County, 1 up, D. D. Cooke, Arcola, defeated R. D. Lapham, San Francisco, 5 and 4.

Final Round—Topping defeated Cooke, 4 and 3.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—Semi-final Round—W. L. Thompson, Huntingdon Valley, defeated C. T. Lansing, Knickerbocker, 5 and 4; W. R. Tuckerman, National, defeated J. C. Parrish, Jr., National, 4 and 3.

Final Round—Tuckerman defeated Thompson, 6 and 5.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—L. W. Maxwell, Sleepy Hollow, defeated H. H. Whaples, Hartford, 1 up; A. J. Bourne, Wethbrook, defeated W. W. Fell, Cherry Valley, 3 and 2.

Final Round—Bourne defeated Maxwell, 1 up.

THIRD SIXTEEN—Semi-final Round.—John M. Ward, Garden City, defeated Fred Beare, Havanna, 2 and 1; C. G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, defeated K. L. Ames, National, 4 and 2.

Final Round.—Comstock defeated Ward, 1 up.

Beaten Eight, Third Sixteen—Semi-final Round.—F. B. Richardson, Morris County, defeated C. B. Macdonald, National, 1 up; S. C. Clark, Garden City, defeated A. D. Childs, Englewood, 2 and 1.

Final Round.—Richardson defeated Clark, 1 up.

FOURTH SIXTEEN—Semi-final Round.—D. E. McAlpin, Morris County, defeated J. G. Bates, Morris County, 3 and 2; W. W. Hoffman, Lacey, defeated C. S. Lee, Tuxedo, 6 and 4.

Final Round.—McAlpin defeated Hoffman, 3 and 2.

Beaten Eight, Fourth Sixteen—Semi-final Round.—W. F. Ladd, Rockaway Hunt, defeated R. W. Goelet, Newport, 1 up; D. C. Bakewell, Allegheny, defeated Devereux Emmet, Sleepy Hollow, 2 and 2.

Final Round.—Ladd defeated Bakewell, 1 up.

FIFTH SIXTEEN.—Semi-final Round—C. V. Meserole, Englewood, defeated F. C. Jennings, Nassau, 3 and 2; F. Howland, Baltimore, defeated C. Richardson, Wykagyl, 5 and 4.

Final Round—Howland defeated Meserole, 1 up.

Beaten Eight, Fifth Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—James A. Stillman, National, defeated C. F. Watson, Jr., Baltusrol, 1 up; D. D. Armour, National, defeated J. A. Edwards, Maidstone, 6 and 4.

Final Round—Stillman defeated Armour, 5 and 4.

SIXTH SIXTEEN.—Semi-final Round—H. M. Harriman, Piping Rock, defeated J. Insley Blair, Tuxedo, 1 up, (19 holes); H. J. Whigham, National, defeated Howard F. Whitney, Nassau, 4 and 6.

Final Round—Harriman defeated Whigham, 1 up.

Beaten Eight, Sixth Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—J. B. Baker, Garden City, defeated R. H. Crowell, Mayfield, by default; E. M. Ransom, Buffalo, defeated M. J. O'Brien, Jr., Garden City, 3 up.

Final Round—Baker defeated Ransom, 2 and 1.

BALCH VICTOR ON LINKS.

Beats Sheldon, who Put Out Marston, in Dorset Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 19.—Dewitt W. Balch of Cincinnati, a Yale golfer and former Ohio champion, won the thirty-six-hole final of the annual invitation tournament of the Dorset Field Club at Dorset today by defeating B. B. Sheldon, the local player who started yesterday by defeating Max R. Marston. Sheldon's game seemed to have lost the punch and accuracy which he displayed yesterday, and Balch had to play only a seventy-five clip to win by eleven up and nine to play. The summary:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Dewitt W. Balch, Cincinnati, beat B. B. Sheldon, Dorset Field, 11 and 9. Consolation Flight—W. A. Barber, Jr., Ekwanok, beat J. T. Gilmer, Mount Anthony, 1 up, 20 holes.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—Donald Carr, Forest Hill, beat Frank Crocker, Alpine, 4 and 3. Second Consolation—L. E. Comba, Dorset Field, beat J. H. Field, Jr., Rutland, 3 and 1.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—Hugh Clement, Rutland, beat R. M. Campbell, Dorset Field, 4 and 3. Third Consolation—L. Owen, Essex County, beat Sargent Child, Flushing, 3 and 1. Eighteen-Hole Medal Handicap, 84 Best Gross—F. Woodruff, South Orange; E. H. West, Dorset Field, 89, 14—75. Best net.

RED SOX WIN IN NINTH.

Boehling Forces in Run Which Beats the Indians by 2 to 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Joe Boehling, recently of the Senators, making his initial appearance with the Cleveland team, handed a game to the Red Sox today by forcing in a run in the ninth inning, Boston winning, 2 to 1. Up to the final session Boehling pitched well, allowing but six scattered hits.

Gardner opened the ninth with a single through centre, but was forced out on Scott's grounder to Chapman. Cady singled to centre, Scott going to third. McNally was sent in to run for Scott, and Henriksen for Cady. Janvrin, pinch hitting for Foster, was walked, filling the bases. Then Boehling walked Hooper, forcing McNally in with the winning tally. The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hooper,rf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Barry,2b	3	1	2	1	1	0
Lewis,lf	3	0	1	7	0	0
Palmer,1b	3	0	0	8	0	0
Walker,cf	4	0	0	4	0	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	2	1	1	0
Scott,ss	3	0	0	2	0	0
Cady,c	4	0	2	8	2	0
Ruth,p	2	0	0	0	2	0
Foster,p	1	0	0	0	1	0
aJanvrin	0	0	0	0	0	0
bHenriksen	0	0	0	0	0	0
cMcNally	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	5	27	7	0

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Graney,lf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Chapman,3b	2	0	1	2	2	0
Spaeth,rf	2	0	0	1	0	0
Roth,cf	3	0	0	4	1	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	8	0	0
Wigans,ss	4	0	1	0	5	0
Turner,2b	4	0	0	3	3	0
O'Neill,c	3	0	1	4	1	0
Daly,c	0	0	0	0	0	1
bBoehling,p	3	0	1	0	1	0
dMoeller	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	1	5	*25	17	1

*One out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Foster in the ninth inning.
b-Ran for Cady in the ninth inning.
c-Ran for Scott in the ninth inning.
d-Ran for O'Neill in the eighth inning.
Error—Lewis.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Lewis. Sacrifice fly—Speaker. Double plays—Wambsgans, Turner, and Gandil; Roth and Chapman. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 10. Bases on balls—Off Boehling, 5; off Ruth, 1; off Foster, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Boehling, 8 hits and 2 runs in eight and one-third innings; off Ruth, 3 hits and no runs in six innings; off Foster, 2 hits and no runs in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Boehling, (Barry). Struck out—By Boehling, 4; by Ruth, 1; by Foster, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

SENATORS' BLOWS TIMELY.

Johnson Pitches His Mates to Victory Over Browns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Washington defeated St. Louis 5 to 3 here today, hitting Koob and Hamilton opportunely. Elmer Smith, recently purchased from Cleveland, made his first appearance in a Washington uniform, and had a busy day, handling eight chances in left field without a slip. The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Morgan,ss	3	1	2	0	1	0
Shanks,3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Foster,2b	3	0	0	0	7	0
Milan,cf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Smith,lf	3	1	0	8	0	0
Rice,rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Williams,1b	4	0	1	10	0	0
Ainsmith,c	4	1	1	7	0	0
Johnson,p	2	1	1	0	1	0
Total	29	5	7	27	9	0

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Shotton,lf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Miller,rf	3	0	2	2	0	0
Sisler,1b	3	0	0	4	0	0
Parks,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wellman,p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	4	3	2
Marquard,cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Severeid,c	3	0	1	2	1	0
Austin,3b	3	1	0	1	1	0
Lavan,ss	4	1	2	3	4	0
Koob,p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Hamilton,p	0	0	0	1	0	0
aBoton,1b	3	0	1	4	0	0
bTobin	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	9	24	9	0

a-Batted for Hamilton in fourth inning.
b-Batted for Parks in sixth inning.
Errors—Morgan, Walsh, Strunk, Schang, McElwee, Lajois.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5—6
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Crawford, Burns, Witt. Stolen base—Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Bush, (2,) Cobb, Walsh, McInnis. Double plays—Witt, Lajoie and McInnis. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Detroit, 4. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 1; off Johnson, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 9 hits and 2 runs in ten innings; off Johnson, 9 hits and 4 runs in ten innings; Struck out—By Coveleskie 1; by Johnson, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

SARATOGA FEATURE WON BY HOURLESS

Belmont Colt Takes Grand Union Hotel Stakes — The Finn Outfoots Roamer.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—A little extra heat, a good many extra fans, and even an extra race, helped to make the third Saturday of the meeting a memorable and dividend-producing occasion for the Saratoga Racing Association this afternoon. Another record week-end crowd was in attendance, and the racing was of such a high quality that, in spite of the heat, there was no end of genuine enthusiasm.

The card offered by the association was a brilliant one, and in keeping with the holiday. There were four distinct features, and every one of them afforded a highly interesting race.

With a value of $7,500, the Grand Union Hotel Stakes for two-year-olds was the stellar attraction. The race went to August Belmont, Chairman of the Jockey Club, whose colors were borne to victory by the imported colt, Hourless. The United States Hotel Stakes, which were run on the opening day, were also annexed by the same owner, when Deer Trap was the winner. Seven juveniles started in the race this afternoon, which was won last year by Foxhall P. Keene's Puss in Boots. Honors of the favorite were nearly evenly divided between Hourless, at 15 to 6, and Omar Khayyam, at 14 to 5.

An interesting coincidence lay in the fact that Tom McTaggart, the jockey, was riding the 2-year-old bearing the same name. The two McTaggarts started off well and stayed in front for the first two furlongs, when Hourless shot out from the bunch and caught up with the leader, and they raced together for a time. Then Johnny McTaggart urged the winner along a bit and Hourless went ahead to win eased up by four and a half lengths.

Tom McTaggart raced behind him to the last sixteenth, when Rickety, from the Whitney stable, who gained a lot of ground coming into the home stretch, shot up and after a fine struggle secured the place by a nose. The other contestants did not figure in the race. The event was worth $5,850 to the winner.

The Merchants and Citizens' Handicap for 3-year-olds and upward, at a mile and three-sixteenths, drew a small but select field of long-distance runners. The race carried a value of $1,920 to the victor. Andrew Miller's gelding Roamer was picked to win and made a 6-to-5 favorite. However, the talent was in for a surprise, and this was furnished by H. C. Hallenbeck's The Finn, who won the Champlain Stakes last Saturday. The 4-year-old son of Ogden just romped home with a three lengths' victory. Ed Crump, bearing the silks of his new owner, A. K. Macomber, was second, with Roamer third.

Roamer was the first to get away at the start and raced ahead of Stromboli and Ed Crump until opposite the grand stand. Then The Finn, who had been racing last, began to creep up, passing Flying Fairy, Ed Crump, and Stromboli, until he was at the heels of the leader. In the last sixteenth he easily passed Roamer and breezed home almost under wraps.

Five started in the Saratoga Steeplechase Handicap. The chase was the first this season to be run over the long course of two and a half miles. The stable of Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, represented by Lysander and Hibler, was made the public choice. The latter came in second. Pebeto brought home a victory by three lengths to Henry W. Sage, when he eclipsed Hibler at the jumps and beat him down the stretch without a great deal of trouble. For a mile Hibler set the pace, with Bill Dudley second and the winner third.

At the next to the last jump Bonny Laddie stumbled and fell and Lysander coming over a second later fell over the former. The fall was one of the worst of the season and Henderson and F. Williams were taken off in the ambulance. The horses were both seriously hurt. Pebeto had no trouble in winning once he assumed the lead and had raced Hibler into submission. Bill Dudley was third.

Fifteen started in the opening event, which was a selling handicap for all ages. Naushon, from the stable of Richard T. Wilson, President of the association, was first choice, but the favorite got into a pocket at the start of the race and was never a contender. The event was an easy victory for John W. Schorr's Brizz, which at the finish had four lengths on Cash on Delivery, with Emil Herz's Plumose getting the short end of the purse.

My Donnie and Plumose raced together to the last of the stretch, but the former, when challenged by Brizz, wilted and quit. The winner then took the rail and came home practically alone. Cash on Delivery came up in the stretch and gave battle to Plumose, taking the place by a head.

The sixth race prompted one of the most enthusiastic scenes witnessed on any racecourse this season. It marked the first victory for the stable of A. K. Macomber, the wealthy young Californian, who has recently taken up racing and has already spent a small fortune in acquiring the best thoroughbreds he could purchase. The event was for maiden two-year-olds, and the winner was Star Master, another of those youngsters by the most successful sire of the year, Star Shoot.

There is little to say about the race as a contest, as the winner just came home alone, twelve lengths ahead of a field of ten other starters, in time which equaled the track record.

After the numbers were placed on the board, in fact as soon as Star Master was seen to have the other contestants at his mercy, the crowd stood up and cheered, while members of The Jockey Club and owners of other horses in the race flocked to Mr. Macomber's box to congratulate him. It was a most pleasing demonstration, and at the same time a tribute to a sportsman who has showed his gameness in spite of a whole season of reverses.

The reason for the added seventh race was the fact that the maiden two-year-olds were so numerous that it would have been impracticable to run it as one event, so the extra race with another $500 purse was hung up. Thomas Clyde's colors were borne to victory, when the gelding Warsaw won by nearly three lengths from Schorr's Cudgel with the imported Storm Nymph third.

Daddy's Choice, at 5 to 1, after an exciting race with Julia L., won the mile handicap for three-year-olds which have not won $1,200 in 1916. The Hers cont had only three-quarters of a length to spare at the finish and was ridden out to win. J. J. Murdock was third.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show adds:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, handicap, selling, with $500 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

Brizz, J. F. Schorr's b. g., 8 years, 113 pounds, by Peter Pan-Atalie, 7 to 1, 3 to 5, 3 to 5, (M. Burton).....1st
Cash on Delivery, J. Livingston's blk. g., aged, 115, 8 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, (G. Garner).....2d
Plumose, E. Herz's b. f., 5, 112, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, 1 to 2, (F. Keogh).....3d

Juliet, Tiepin, My Donnie, Grasp, Naushon, Far Away, Buck Shot, Andes, Dr. Gremer, Alberta True, Woodfair, and Long Fellow (imp.) also ran. Yankee Notions, Harry Junior, Busy Joe, Ting-a-Ling, and Gleipner scratched.

SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Steeplechase, handicap, with $1,500 added, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. Time—5:18.

Pebeto, H. W. Sage's br. g., 3 years, 155 pounds, by Out of Reach-Fairy Dell, 2 to 1, 1 to 2, out, (V. Powers).....1st
Hibler, Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark's br. g., aged, 155, 8 to 5, 1 to 5, out, (T. Parvet).....2d
Bill Dudley, Brookwood Stable's b. g., 4, 139, 10 to 1, 3 to 1, out, (W. Allen).....3d

Lysander and Bonnie Laddie fell.

THIRD RACE.—The Grand Union Hotel Stake of $7,500; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Time—1:12 3-5.

Hourless, (imp.,) A. Belmont's br. c., 125 pounds, by Negofol-Hour Glass II., 12 to 5, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....1st
Rickety, H. P. Whitney's ch. c., 119, 3 to 1, even, and 1 to 2, (J. Notter).....2d
Tom McTaggart, Brighton Stable's b. c., 125, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (T. McTaggart).....3d

Nashville, Mida, Omar Khayyam, (imp.,) and Achilles also ran. Ballad, Meteorite, Spartacus, (imp.,) Gallant Lad, and Petrograd, scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Merchants' and Citizens' Handicap of $2,500; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths. Time—1:58.

The Finn, H. C. Hallenbeck's blk. c., 4 years, 128 pounds, by Ogden-Livonia, 4½ to 1, 7 to 5, and out, (L. Schuttinger).....1st

Ed Crump, A. K. Macomber's ch. c., 4, 118, 7 to 1, 11 to 5, and out, (G. Garner).....2d
Roamer, A. Miller's b. g., 3, 127, 6 to 5, 9 to 20, and out, (J. Butwell).....3d

Stromboli and Flying Fairy also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $1,200 in 1916, handicap; one mile. Time—1:39.

Daddy's Choice, Emil Herz's b. c., 98 pounds, by Trap Rock-Earth, 5 to 1, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, (P. Louder).....1st
Julia L., J. Livingston's ch. f., 102, 15 to 1, 5 to 1, 11 to 5, (L. McAtee).....2d
J. J. Murdock, J. F. Schorr's b. c., 107, 13 to 5, 4 to 5, 1 to 5, (M. Burton).....3d

Kilmer, and Air Man also ran. Paddy Whack scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, purse $500; five furlongs. Time—1:00.

Star Master, A. K. Macomber's ch. c., 122 pounds, by Star Shoot-The Lady in Blue, 3 to 2, 1 to 3, 1 to 4, (J. Schwalm).....1st
Pulaski, J. O. Keene's b. c., 122, 5 to 1, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, (R. Hoffman).....2d
Kultur, H. P. Whitney's br. f., 122, 7 to 5, 1 to 2, 1 to 4, (T. McTaggart).....3d

Buckboard, Brooklyn, Ponce de Leon, Kabo, Scorpio II., (imp.,) Kilkenny, Flash of Steel, and King Herod, (imp.,) also ran. Deck Mate, Scylla, First Ballot, scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse, $500; five furlongs. Time—1:01.

Warsaw, T. Clyde's br. c., 122 pounds, by Burn Mayr-Early Lora, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (R. Troxler).....1st
Cudgel, J. W. Schorr's b. c., 122, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1, (G. Garner).....2d
Storm Nymph, (imp.,) Kentucky Stables' br. f., 119, 2½ to 1, even, and 1 to 2, (A. Schuttinger).....3d

Corn Tassel, (imp.,) Crepuscule, (imp.,) Bar of Phoenix, Top o' the Wave, Lord Eyron, Fencer, and Hickory Nut also ran. Ed Garrison, Hell's Bells, (imp.,) and Water Nymph scratched.

MONDAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, conditions; six furlongs. Port Light, (imp.,) 103 pounds; Blind Baggage, 112; Rhine Maiden, 116; Filigree, 118; Ima Frank, 115; Leochares, 117; Ed Howard, 117; Sir John Johnson, 127; Benjamin, 106; Shear Face, 106; Flying Fairy, 116, and Leo Skoiny, 127.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, selling; about two miles. Johnnie McKay, 130 pounds; Rhomb, 140; March Court, 147; Aberfeldy, 137; Chivalry, 133; Racebrook, 140, and Otto Floto, 137.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Bonnie Tess, 108 pounds; Madame Hermann, 111; Bac, 110; Golden Gate, 109; Raconteuse, 101; Napier, 108; Julius, 106; Stasia, 106; Republican, 106, and Nephthys, 106.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. The Albany Handicap; six furlongs. Berlin, 120; Basil, 102; Deer Trap, 122; Yellowstone, 108; Crank, 111, and Ultimatum, 118.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. St. Isidore, 100 pounds; Miss Fannie, 113; Maifeu, 93; Venture, 98; Star Case, 108; Teak, 106; Jacklet, 111; Barrenfield, 113; Bigtodo, 95; Funny Wussy, 111; Woodfair, 108; Besthoven, 108; Edna Kenna, 98; Rosewater, 95; Royal Meteor, 113; Republican, 113; Brave, 108; Salon, 111; Nigel, 100, and Voluspa, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, conditions; five furlongs and a half. Spartacus, (imp.,) 105; Folklore, 112; Jack Mount, (imp.,) 110; Riverdale, 114; Yermila, 107; Sedan, 118; Glanaginty, (imp.,) 105; Corn Tassel, (imp.,) 105; Bertie, 110; Bellringer, 118; Basil, 110; Woodtrap, 110; Bally, 110, and Nebraska, 110.

Weather clear; track fast.

TENNIS CHAMPION BOWS TO KUMAGAE

Continued from Preceding Page.

but lost his own service in the next game.

With the score 7 all, Johnston again relinquished service, double faulting the last point away, and Kumagae won on his own service in a deuce game. During this set Johnston made five double faults and in the entire match he made a total of 18.

The third set provided another thrilling deuce encounter and the first success that attended Johnston came to cheer those who still had faith in his ability to win the match. He abandoned the base line a bit more than in the first two sets, and the Oriental found himself the victim of a sharper game. He could not check the Californian's cross court drives once Johnston attained the net, and placements down the lines were alternated to his confusion.

Excellent in court covering though he is, the Nipponese was hard pressed and his wildness in attempting to drive deep caused his downfall in the last two games, which gave Johnston the set. These two games were taken at love, and all but one of the eight points was the result of an error by Kumagae.

When Johnston started the fourth set he showed his best play of the match. The short respite of seven minutes had placed him on edge and the Japanese became erratic under the harder driving of Johnston. Outs and nets were many against him and they turned the scale to the Californian by a wide margin.

But Johnston could not maintain the speed in the fifth set and Kumagae ran off to an early lead. Kumagae brought the score to 5—3, but just as victory was within grasp of the Far Eastern player, Johnston steadied and furnished excitement aplenty. In the game before the last Johnston was broken through, errors, which included a double fault, throwing the game to Kumagae. Errors also decided the final game of the match, Johnston three times driving out and once netting, the latter the deciding point.

The point scores and stroke analysis:

Ichiya Kumagae vs. William M. Johnston.

FIRST SET.

Kumagae	5	2	4	7	5	4	4—31—6					
Johnston	3	4	1	5	3	1	1—18—1					

Stroke Analysis.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Kumagae	4	6	7	0	0
Johnston	11	11	8	0	2

SECOND SET.

Kumagae—	6	2	4	3	2	4	4	6	2	0	0	5	10	2	4	7—61—9
Johnston—	4	1	0	5	4	2	0	4	4	4	3	8	4	0	5	5—55—7

Stroke Analysis.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Kumagae	18	25	12	2	2
Johnston	23	17	10	0	5

THIRD SET.

Kumagae	2	2	4	7	1	1	4	4	4	0	0	6	2—62—5			
Johnston	4	4	0	5	4	4	2	2	4	4	4	1	1—47—7			

Stroke Analysis.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Kumagae	13	13	7	2	2
Johnston	11	10	11	0	2

FOURTH SET.

Kumagae	3	4	1	4	4	4	2	2	2—24—2							
Johnston	5	1	4	6	2	6	4	4	4—32—6							

Stroke Analysis.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Kumagae	12	12	7	0	1
Johnston	8	7	7	0	2

FIFTH SET.

Kumagae—	4	2	5	5	3	4	4	4	4	1	0	4	4	4—53—9		
Johnston—	2	1	4	5	5	5	2	6	4	4	1	6	2	0	2—53—7	

Stroke Analysis.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Kumagae	19	24	7	1	2
Johnston	27	16	8	0	7

Recapitulation.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Kumagae	68	80	40	5	7
Johnston	89	61	44	0	18

PRENTICE WINS ON COURT.

Captures Tennis Championship of Seabright Club Easily.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 19.—Bernon S. Prentice won the championship of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club this afternoon, defeating George W. Carpenter in the challenge round, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1, by superior net work and accuracy on ground strokes. This is the thirteenth time Mr. Prentice has won the event.

In the doubles championship, Holcombe Ward and B. S. Prentice defeated Karl H. Behr and George W. Carpenter, 6—3, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4.

DORIES PUT UP NICE RACE.

Miss Turnbull Sails Dorine to Victory at Watch Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

WATCH HILL, R. I., Aug. 19.—The Watch Hill Yacht Club sailed its eighth races this morning, in very light winds. The handicap class had a close finish. The Twinkle, sailed by Charles P. Cottrell, Jr., crossed the line first, but the Eugenia, sailed by Robert Barrie, won on time allowance. The Twinkle finished in 1:38:04, and the Eugenia in 1:38:56, four seconds ahead of the 56-second handicap the Twinkle gave her.

Phillips Turnbull in High Gear and George Clarke in the Sweet Marie were the other entries.

The dories put up a pretty race. Miss Jean Turnbull sailed the Dorine to first place in 2:18:32, with Ridley Watts, Jr., in the Gertrude, five minutes behind, his time being 2:23:50.

Miss Mary Cushing Howard in the Viking, and Edward Cortland Parker in the Dora were the other entries.

ALEX SETS SHUTOUT MARK.

Phillie Twirler Registers Thirteen No-Run Games This Season.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 19.—According to records in the hands of the National Baseball Commission, the shutout game pitched by Alexander of the Philadelphia Nationals here yesterday establishes a new record for no-run games pitched by one pitcher during a major league season.

Up to last year, according to these records, Mathewson, pitching for New York, held the honor with twelve shutout games during a season. Alexander equaled this last year and surpassed it yesterday when he pitched his thirteenth shut-out of this season.

BUCCANEERS SPLIT WITH THE DODGERS

Wrest First Game from Them in Tenth by 2 to 1, and Yield the Second by 1 to 0 Score.

*Special to The New York

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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PARTNER WANTED, FICTION MAGAZINE

I was talking the other day with a man about my new fiction magazine. "All editors say the same thing," he said. "Each one's magazine is the best." "Yes, but they don't all do the same thing," I rejoined. This magazine is doing things differently and a little better than those already in the field. In one of the leading all-fiction magazines I find but three pages of second-rate advertising. My magazine, which commences in October, has for its first number eleven pages of national advertising, from such firms as the Underwood Typewriter, Macbeth-Evans Glass Co., G. P. Putnam's Sons; New York, Ontario & Western Railway, Thermos Bottles, etc. In the stories themselves we strike a new and vital note. I am looking for additional capital, preferably with services. Here is an opportunity to "get in on the ground floor." Address "Magazine," B 99 Times.

A genuine opportunity is offered party with $50,000 to acquire patents for the most sensational advertising and selling booth, patented in all countries. Greatest invention of the age for introducing and selling any package candy, confection, cigar, cigarette, &c. Millions of articles can be sold at tremendous profits. Write for demonstration. "B. A.," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. C.

I am looking for proposition with big selling possibilities and fair profit; patented article preferred; will purchase, pay royalty, enter partnership, or manage on profit-sharing basis; five years' success traveling salesman; seven years' success planning and managing advertising and selling campaigns for large advertising agency; aged 39, married; excellent references. N 135 Times.

WANTED.—FINANCIAL PARTNER WITH $25,000 TO JOIN GOING CONCERN IN HIGH-CLASS CONSTRUCTION WORK; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; SAFE PROFITS. REPLY P 289 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

I HAVE SOME TIME AND MONEY TO INVEST.—I desire to become actively associated in an established and profitable business and will invest about $50,000; not interested unless business has been established at least three years and is making money now; references exchanged; no agents. Y 309 Times Annex.

METAL NOVELTIES.

Will represent competent manufacturer of artistic metal novelties of real merit; no hardware or kitchen goods; have strong financial and trade standing, sales force, offices and salesroom in New York City; can finance orders, selling and advertising expenses. Reply must give details for consideration. DAY, 45 Times Downtown.

Successful, going business, established 3½ years, requires $10,000 additional capital for expansion purposes; I will put up $5,000 against your investment of $5,000 for part interest, preferably with services; only high-class, successful man need apply; state age, nationality and business experience in first letter to receive attention. Address Excellent Opportunity, C 239 Times Annex.

A well-known manufacturer of women's neckwear, retiring from business, will sell his entire plant, all modern machinery, clean stock of merchandise; business in first-class running order; no brokers or auctioneers; only those who want to enter into a well-established, legitimate business need answer. N 138 Times.

A financial broker needs $5,000 for six months; he will deposit deed to property worth $6,000 net, and listed securities market value $20,000; fair bonus and legal interest, no brokers; careful investigation expected. A. P., 207 Times Downtown.

AN EXPERIENCED successful construction and industrial engineer, with several large contracts ready to close up, wants business or professional man, active or silent, with a few thousand dollars to become interested in a New York corporation now forming to take over this business; references exchanged. C 283 Times Annex.

An old established well-paying printing business, with an extensive, steady trade, thoroughly equipped with the very latest modern presses, a linotype machine, a cutting machine, and a full supply of type, must be sacrificed on account of proprietor's ill health; investigation solicited. G 46 Times.

$25,000 required by old established company for purpose of suburban development, Lackawanna Railroad, station on property; cottages and bungalows built for individual owners; active builder or operator who is good executive; very profitable proposition. Address Land, Room 310A, World Building, N. Y.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Automobile-selling corporation well established, business $150,000 annually, desires additional capital, services experienced business man assist in taking care rapidly increasing trade; $5,000-$10,000 required. Address Standard Lines, C 211 Times Annex.

American syndicate forming taking over British Central American Crown land concessions to turpentine, lumber and other valuable products; concession by special act of British Government; closest investigation invited. John B. Linn, Room 705, 95 Liberty St.

—RETAIL DRESS SHOP—

5th Av.; desirable and accessible; opportunity for active or inactive, associate to handle financial matters; block of preferred stock, with liberal bonus of common; prominent and experienced designer and buyer in charge; complete organization; $15,000 to $25,000 required; investment guaranteed. K 309 Times Downtown.

Five keen-brained executives, thoroughly equipped and experienced as sales managers and organizers, as division heads in national enterprise being organized; all things equal, preference given those investing; state age, experience, references, phone. G 80 Times.

Aggressive young business man wants private individual to invest $5,000 to $10,000 in clean, legitimate wholesale business, with or without services; splendid record; highest personal and business references; integrity. N 120 Times.

Retired business man of good reputation may add materially to his income by introducing good dividend-paying industrial stock in established N. Y. corporation to his acquaintances. Address B. E., P. O. Box 63, New York.

Excellent chance for good business man to buy outright candy business established sixty years; all modern equipment; would consider investment with management. P 212 Times Downtown.

Partner.—Established wholesale liquor house needs about $10,000 additional capital for increased business; prefer party take active interest; liquor experience unnecessary. C 249 Times Annex.

A fine opportunity for a party or company with $10,000 to lease property consisting sheds, barn, office, and mill, in lumber and building material business; tide water. Reply, P. B. L., Box 45, Sea Cliff, L. I.

Capital Wants Opportunity.—Would like to learn of reliable toilet or high-grade medical specialty needing additional money for further development purposes, or would consider new project in lines named. N 147 Times.

Office equipment manufacturing business, established, wants active partner; investment required; Dun's, Bradstreet's references furnished; unusual opportunity. Y 331 Times Annex.

Partner wanted in printing business; one able to invest at least $15,000 to $20,000 in going business with large plant; would like good, active, hustling partner; great opportunity with good income. C 224 Times Annex.

Financial Counsel.—Experienced executive is prepared to finance any deserving legitimate commercial business with tangible resources. Address, with particulars, Finance, G 77 Times Downtown.

LADIES' TAILOR, FITTER, DESIGNER, GOOD CONNECTIONS, AND NOW WITH LEADING 5TH AV. HOUSE, SEEKS SPACE WITH DRESSMAKER, MILLINER, OR WILL CONSIDER PARTNERSHIP. C 227 TIMES ANNEX.

Partner with $5,000, 50-50 interest; valuable gas and electrical appliance; passed laboratories test, public service corporation; market waiting; full particulars. Address C 240 Times Annex.

Rotary blower, positive pressure, large volume, simple construction, nearly frictionless; party wanted to finance and handle same. P 285 Times Downtown.

Paper box manufacturer wants partner with $12,000 to enlarge business; large yearly profits; rare chance; investigate. P 286 Times Downtown.

Sacrifice two magnificently furnished offices, $900 new furnishings for $450; rental $70 month; cash talks. Room 1,508 at 171 Madison Av.

A reliable, profitable business proposition; $30,000 needed to obtain property and contracts; active individual or capitalist. C 243 Times Annex.

Gentleman wanted with capital to finance big educational game for children; have credentials; no agents; references. G 59 Times.

Equal partner, clean, legitimate, established business, earning $4,000 net. J 182 Times.

PATENTS.

Write for list of PATENT BUYERS and WHAT TO INVEST, with list of inventions wanted; $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions; send sketch for free opinion as to patentability; write for our FOUR GUIDE BOOKS, sent free upon request; patents advertised FREE.

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEW YORK OFFICES, 189 BROADWAY.
Phone Cortlandt 443.

THEATRICAL, OPERATIC, CONCERT, AND MUSIC PUBLISHING MANAGER WITH HIGHEST AND WIDE EXPERIENCE DESIRES PARTNER WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 CASH TO INVEST FOR ACTIVE INTEREST; BANKING AND SOCIAL REFERENCES REQUIRED. APPLY BY LETTER, C 232 TIMES ANNEX.

Metal manufacturing opportunity; old established, well-paying business free and clear, manufacturing staple lines; orders on hand in large city near New York; room for expansion; large machine stamping and metal shops; capacity up to 800 men; can be bought by responsible party on good terms; only principals entertained; full particulars given on interview. Address Metal Opportunities, 165 Times Downtown.

PRINTING BUSINESS.

Successful running business, $30,000 yearly; plant consists of 27x39" Optimus, 8x46" Whitlock, 15x19" and 10x15" Colt-Armory, 8x12" C. & P. jobber, 34" B. & C. cutter, all individual motors; up to date in every respect; full complement—type, stands, furniture, and office; central location; splendid opportunity; $3,000 cash. MASON & MOORE, 30 East 4th St.

Real estate business for sale; includes $1,750 equity in farm; future assured; 7-room house, fully furnished; 100 chickens, 10 acres land; no information by mail; particulars how to come and investigate; $2,000 cash needed. R. E. R., Box 4, Tillson, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Patents secured, trade marks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York Office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7394.

Through death am sole owner of valuable formulas, germicide and disinfectant for cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, poultry, domestic use, &c.; formerly $100,000 company; at present out of market; will sell one-half interest $10,000, half cash, to re-establish; no brokers. B 167 Times.

PRACTICAL CELLULOID MFR.

Celluloid novelty house wants to meet good celluloid novelty manufacturer for the purpose of starting factory to produce articles we require; we will furnish 75 per cent of capital required. C 242 Times Annex.

Active partner, cash mercantile business, good assets; rare chance for right man; $3,000 investment required; investigate. P 285 Times Downtown.

Ten-year established grocery business for sale; sickness; steady trade; stock and fixtures inventory about $2,500; reasonable terms. P. O. Box 344, Beacon, N. Y.

With view purchasing ¼ interest, young married man with capital and salesmanship ability desires salaried inside or outside position with established firm. G 82 Times.

Good business man wanted with capital; take active part in high-class, profitable organized business; no agents. B 153 Times.

Have well established factory and business organization in Toronto, Canada; could undertake manufacture and sale of an article of merit. Box P 262 Times Downtown.

Secretary-Treasurer real estate corporation, owning valuable property development, gentleman, $5,000; $10,000 to invest; fullest investigation. N 136 Times.

Treasurer wanted in my manufacturing business; investment required; too much on hand; highest standing Dun's, Bradstreet's. Y 330 Times Annex.

Manufacturing business desires honest, industrious partner; long established; have A1 mercantile standing; investment required; am alone. Y 332 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Hotel, new, modern improvements, 19 rooms and baths; situated in the prettiest town in Florida, on and overlooking Gulf. Apply Y 323 Times Annex.

Partner wanted; have 160 acres desirable orange land in Florida; prefer young man willing to work; cash $1,700. Write Opportunity, 780 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Partner wanted; $1,000 for a going business; investment secured; investigate. B 172 Times.

First-class ice and coal route; 185 customers; horse and wagon in A1 condition. Supt., 143 East 53d.

SECURITY SALESMAN.—Wide experience, wants proposition of merit to finance. Y 326 Times Annex.

AM SHIPPING HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Sept. 1, Denver to New York; if you can join in carload, reply. Y 327 Times Annex.

Wish to meet stenographer, male or female, wanting to go into public stenography, multigraphing business. Y 336 Times Annex.

Spring Water.—Concerns interested in developing spring water; 10,000,000 gallons daily. G 334 Times Downtown.

Experienced business man with $5,000 capital would take active interest in legitimate business. C 222 Times Annex.

Pressroom for Sale.—Pressroom of 7 cylinder presses, with cutting machine, for sale; good chance. C 230 Times Annex.

Printing Business for Sale.—Large plant with good business is offered for sale. C 231 Times Annex.

Stock issue wanted by salesman having investing clientele; industrial preferred. G 11 Times.

Advertising man wishes connection trade journal, &c.; small investment. Y 338 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN desires position in building line; experience drafting, estimating, surveying; lowest salary. C 237 Times Annex.

85th St., (2,335 Broadway,) Apartment 5, two apartments, 14 rooms, well furnished, $900; rent $70; Sunday before 8, Monday A. M.

Corner saloon; 50-60 half barrels weekly; six living, six furnished rooms; rent $47. Staffen, 107 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

Salesman wanted with financial resources to connect with established shirt concern catering to good retail trade. G 78 Times.

Export, import to South America; partner with capital wanted to increase and develop already established business. G 79 Times.

Have you $10,000 for half interest manufacturing? Marketing a great invention; have small capital and orders. C 247 Times Annex.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Men's Credit Tailors.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

Fifty-foot cruiser, raised deck, for sale or trade; in commission; very reliable; heavy duty engine. Tindall, 1,761 Broadway.

Must sacrifice my new furniture; five rooms; leaving city, owing to sickness. Call forenoons, 280 Fort Washington Av.

Dogs, Birds and Poultry.

HOUNDS, trained on fox, rabbit, deer, wolf, bear; bloodhound, 50-page catalogue, 5c stamp. Rookwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visibles, 4 Months for $5.
Non-Visibles, 4 Months for $5.
Visibles, 3 Months for $7.
Visibles, 3 Months for $7.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.

FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
SPECIAL—SPECIAL.
SPECIAL—SPECIAL.
No. 10 Remington, $38.50.
No. 10 Remington, $38.50.
Other makes, $25 to $60.
Other makes, $25 to $60.
Trademarked and guaranteed for one year. Call, telephone or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
845 Broadway, at Leonard St. } Tel. 5466
956 Broadway, at 23d St. } Franklin
149 W. 42d St., at Times Square.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6933 Cortlandt.

Purchase and Exchange

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Private Detective.—Forty years of age; accustomed to society; ten years' experience secret service abroad; college graduate; speaks six languages; will undertake any kind of detective work; all correspondence held strictly confidential. G 19 Times.

Cataloguing, Decimal System, Correspondence, Reference Work, Personal Accounts; Secretary, day or hour; inquiries requested. X 262 Times Annex.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2284 Stuyvesant.

Manufacturing metal goods machinery; open for more work in quantities. C 245 Times Annex.

Accident and Sickness Insurance.—Cost only $10 yearly; particulars on request. L. B. Nestler, 812 U. S. Realty Bldg., New York.

Cash for broken jewelry, old gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, pearls; call or write. Callman, 27 West 37th St., New York.

Wanted $75 to $150 Victrola, prime condition; bargain price. H 370 Times Downtown.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $5.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 72 Trinity Place. Rector 5294.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Rents collected and entire charge taken of property; exceptional facilities and careful attention to details. Kent Realty Co., 11 West 45th St. Phone 2728 Bryant.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

I, WINFIELD BURROWS SIFTON of 47, Great Cumberland Place, Marble Arch, London, W., hereby give notice that I will not be responsible after this date for any debts incurred by, or goods supplied to, my wife Jean Donaldson Sifton, at present residing at The Ritz Hotel, Piccadilly, London, W. Dated this 31st day of July, 1916.
WINFIELD B. SIFTON.

Witnesses of the street car accident that occurred in front of the Palace Theatre on the 7th Av. line last Tuesday evening, at 10:45 P. M., will please call at the Devon, 70 West 55th St.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$9,500 will buy second mortgage at a price to net over 12 per cent. per annum; new purchase money mortgage with responsible bondsman. F. M. McCurdy, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted—$5,000 second mortgage; valuable plot; will pay bonus. N 168 Times.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

Wanted.—Second mortgage for $3,000 or first mortgage for $13,000 at 5% for two years; property worth $30,000; thirty-five miles from New York, on Lincoln Highway, Penn. R. R. Y 293 Times Annex.

Want to borrow $40,000 on first mortgage, secured by large tract of good Western agricultural land; will pay 7 per cent. Security A-1. Address Box 324 Des Moines, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

ATTENTION, BUILDERS.

Established real estate office desirous of changing location; open for proposition; take charge of large operation; open office on premises. Progressive, N 166 Times Harlem.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages, 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate, 92 William St.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

173 MADISON AV.
Bet. 33d and 34th Sts.

Ground floor to let; suitable for Tea Room, Beauty and Basketry, Art Goods, Antiques, &c. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET. Telephone JOHN 5700.

One-family houses, detached, garage, nine rooms, bath, showers, electric lights, vacuum cleaners, steam, parquetry; $5,650; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,480 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

Builders.—We have plot 100x185 and responsible tenant on 21 years lease for five-story garage, to be erected on it. Will you buy and build? Apply White-Goodman, 872 Broadway.

For Rent.—7 West 05th St., 4-story building, electric light, hardwood floors. A condition bargain for private family only. L. J. Phillips & Co., 724 St. and Columbus Av. Phone 2750 Columbus.

ATTENTION!! INVESTORS!!

Will sell the two best high-class apartments on Ocean Av., Brooklyn, all rented, at $59,000, to yield 18 per cent. to investor. P 224 Times Downtown.

75TH, between Columbus and Amsterdam Av.—Three story and basement, with extension; two baths; fine block; rent $1,400. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

To Let.—Unfurnished, in West 80th St., 3 story and basement private house, in which physician will rent office and living room. B 164 Times.

FOR RENT OR SALE, HOUSE, 58 WEST 91ST ST., 14 ROOMS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, 3 BATHS; YOUR OWN BROKER OR STRASBURGER. 2 WEST 57TH ST.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

House for rent; three stories and basement; for business or residence; will alter to suit tenant. 154 West 99th.

2,015 5th Av., near 125th St.—Three-story and basement private house; brokers protected. F. A. Black, 2 West 125th St.

298 Manhattan Av.—Park view; healthy, accessible; near Wadleigh and Columbia; ten light rooms. Owner, 329 West 112th.

Builders—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. River 975.

A 3-story brick dwelling, 16.8 front; private block. Price, $5,500. Easy terms. Shaw & Company, 1 West 125th St.

1622, 550 West, (near Broadway.)—10 rooms, two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 9,573 Broadway. (147th.)

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Builder forced to sell seven-room one-family frame house in Bronx, near new subway; all improvements; room for garage. Rent, 11 West 45th St. 'Phone 2728 Bryant.

8-room, 2½-story frame house; all improvements, excellent location, near White Plains Av. subway station; easy terms. Owner, 231 Bronx.

Builders, Attention!—50 ft., near 238th St. subway, 100-ft. street; building loan may be arranged. G 37 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S HOME WITH GARAGE.

9 rooms, 2 baths; every conceivable improvement; located in heart of Flatbush; price, $10,500; terms arranged. Owner on premises, 1,061 East 23d St., Flatbush. 6 minutes to Avenue J station Brighton "L."

Dissolve partnership, must dispose cold water apartment with six stores, well rented, in St. Marks and business section; rental, $8,900; price $31,000; bargain. P 298 Times Downtown.

Bargain, two-family, three stories, on the best street in Bay Ridge; 15 rooms, 3 baths; perfect condition; must be seen to appreciate; owner on premises. 826 75th St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Two beautiful cottage homes for sale cheap; all city improvements; 30 minutes out; restricted and refined location; $4,900 and $5,400. Personal, Room 903, 110 West 40th St.

Sacrifice my 2 Jamaica lots for $120 each; 2 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room cottage, near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c. fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. B. Welsh, Box 205 Times Downtown.

For sale or exchange, three lots at Laurelton. G. Ravice, 197 West St.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

A new, modern seven-room dwelling, containing every modern improvement; refined neighborhood; built in the picturesque style of the old farmhouses; pure white, with green board shutters; big porch and large stone fireplace; price $5,500; worth $7,000; cash $500; balance to suit. Call W. C. Moore, Jr., Grant Terrace, Grant City Station, Staten Island.

Staten Island.—Exceptionally modern tile-stucco nine-room houses nearing completion; beautiful, select, and convenient location; near golf club, train; half hour from city; rents, $55 to $60. Errington, 24 Norwood Av., Clifton. Telephone 885 Tompkinsville.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Modern furnished house, West 70th, reasonable rental; possession September; rare opportunity. N 122 Times.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted, from about Oct. 1 for 8 months, small furnished house, with garage; northern district preferred, and within easy access of 125th St.; two in family. Write Box 422, Westerly, R. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Brooklyn plot, 40x100, as first payment on a 10-room house, with two sets of city improvements, with large garage, front, and near Ridgewood, by Y. 307,000. C. Kiroh, 107 Liberty St., Brooklyn.

Kew Gardens or vicinity.—Wanted, 8-room house, garage; about $100 a month. Nelson, 18 East 34th St.

Will buy your equities in apt. houses; submit full particulars; owners only reply. Private, Box 420 Times.

House, Kew Gardens; yearly lease; moderate rental. Phone or write Morningside 6800, Apartment 6E, 611 West 110th.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

ATTRACTIVE; SUPERIOR BUILT.

Washington Heights, new law apt. houses; equities $20,000 and $40,000. Want free and clear property or smaller equities and cash. SUBMIT OFFERS. KICK & SHARROTT, 2,608 BROADWAY, (98th.)

Will sell or exchange for equity in improved property in Manhattan or Westchester two-story and basement brownstone and brick dwelling in desirable section of Brooklyn, 8 rooms, bath; good condition and unencumbered. Charles H. Gallaher, 82 Nassau St., New York.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.

A Great Bargain.—Little cash required; most artistic house on highest location in New Rochelle's healthiest and newest private park; twelve-room stone and brick house, 3 baths; gas and electric light; hot-water heat; 60-foot glass and Venetian blind inclosed veranda; in up-to-the-minute repair; combined garage and stable; many shade trees and shrubs; lot 165 x270. Owner, Room 1,106, 35 Nassau St.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE

at bargain price; 2¼ acres; 10-room modern house; near station; all modern improvements; coachman's house, garage, greenhouse, chicken house, stable, &c.; about 150 fruit and shade trees; ideal all-year home. A. R., 120 Times.

Chappaqua, N. Y.—One hour out, in the beautiful Westchester hills; for rent or sale, eight-room house with sleeping porch; all improvements; garage; high elevation; easy commuting. W. R. Coffee, 1,289 Dean St., Brooklyn. Tel. 9386 Bedford.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9360 Madison Square.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad.
Reed, Clark, Ford & Co., White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. 1516 W. P.

Yonkers.—145 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 7 and 9 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on August sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

Adirondacks.—Hunting and fishing preserve of 9,500 acres for sale; 2 ponds, 40 acres of cleared land, large barn, six furnished cottages; telephone; 18 miles from railroad, but 9 miles of it State road; $15,000. Dr. Wm. H. Willson, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Beautiful home; high elevation; picturesque surroundings; 8 large rooms; 2 baths; every convenience; sleeping porch; high attic; large plot; lawns, trees, garden; 85 minutes Grand Central, near station and Sound; $9,000. Personal, Suite 605, 200 Broadway.

A studio bungalow at Lake Mahopac, on a high knoll, overlooking the lake, with full water rights and boat landing; all improvements; owner will sell on easy terms. LEE BUGG, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9360 Mad. Sq.

PHYSICIANS OR COMMUTERS.

Opportunity—10 rooms, two baths, large plot, ½ mile Bronxville station; sacrifice; price $9,000, or will rent. Phone 1089 Tuckahoe. Dr. Hall, Mohegan Heights.

New Colonial house, garage, wide frontage; all improvements; terms to suit; owner, E. E. Morse, Highland Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., phone 2648-J.

Bargain.—Three lots for sale, northeast corner Boulder Road and Forest Av.; woods of Larchmont; restricted district, Westchester County. Joe Kelsey, 413 Longacre Building.

For Sale at Bronxville, New York, Westchester County.—8-room house, with garage; all modern improvements; plot 111x200. Y 333 Times Annex.

New one-family house, all improvements; fine attic; hot-water heat; 50x100; 5 min. Bryn Mawr Park Sta.; 20 min. 125th St. Owner, 43 Kenilworth Av., Bryn Mawr Park, Yonkers.

HOUSES FOR RENT,
$28 to $250 per month.
BURKE STONE, INC.,
BRONXVILLE, (Offices) TUCKAHOE.

PARK HILL, Yonkers.—Owner offers beautiful 14-room residence overlooking Hudson River, sale or lease; very reasonable. J. J. CORCORAN, JR., 886 Broadway, New York.

SCARSDALE, new eight-room house, hot water heat, large porch, high, fine neighborhood, for sale on reasonable terms. BENJAMIN EDWARDS, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Going away, will sacrifice beautiful eight-room stucco house, all improvements; inclosed porch; price $6,500. Mrs. B., Box 647, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes, Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

DOUGLAS MANOR.

New stucco house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; modern and complete in every particular, including bronze screens, inclosed porches, awnings, parquet floors; plot 50x100; excellent location; high ground; full view bay and sound; five minutes to bathing beach or station; brick garage and garden; bargain for quick sale, terms to suit, $9,900. Send for photo and particulars, J. Hart Welsh, Douglaston, L. I.

Circumstances demand me to dispose of my handsome 6-room cottage, with large garden plot, fronting on trolley; 3 blocks from station, near schools, churches, and stores. Boating, bathing, and fishing; seven minutes to water; price $2,750; will take small amount down and very easy monthly payments, or mortgage can be arranged. Mrs. E. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—$4,500, on agreeable terms, splendidly built 6-room house, stucco and shingle; new, but well seasoned; strictly modern; all improvements, large closets; light attic, cemented cellar; plot 40x122; more ground if wanted; easy, pleasant commuting; time, 45 min. M. E. Blanchard, 100 Albemarle Av., Hampstead, L. I. Phone 799.

At Port Washington, Long Island.—A comfortable, heated house, 8 rooms and bath, garden and garage; finest section of town; just vacated by tenant after five years; will be redecorated; rent $50. Address C. C. Norris, Port Washington, N. Y.

ARTISTIC semi-bungalow, 8 rooms and bath, brand new and now ready for occupancy, in Hempstead, 5 minutes by fast electric service; good neighborhood; can be purchased at a low price and on easy terms. NORTON, 277 Broadway; phone Worth 4657.

New houses, 6 to 12 rooms; prices from $4,000 to $8,500; terms like rent; commuting distance; best big town on island; will show by appointment. R. C. GILLIES, 101 Park Av., N. Y., phone Murray Hill 1763.

Fort Washington, L. I.—Attractive 9-room house; all improvements; five minutes from station; nice trees and lawns; simply furnished; $65 per month. William Becan, 51 Nassau St.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. B. Bryan, Box 129 Times Downtown.

Poultry farm, 12 buildings, 6,000 capacity; 12 acres land; living house, modern improvements; $5,500; photos and particulars. Emil Steffens, Centre Moriches, N. Y.

For Sale—Two lots, Jamaica Estates, Long Island; will sell cheap; part cash, balance terms; no trade. Address M. P. Middelburg, Deep Creek, Wash.

To rent from Sept. 1, $75 a month; farmhouse, shade trees; 40 minutes from New York; 5 minutes from trolley. C. M. Van Tassell, Baldwin, L. I. 'Phone.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE,
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 468.

At Mineola.—On a plot 50x140; seven rooms, open fireplace; specially decorated. Price $6,750. R. T. Childs, 47 West 34th St.

Woodmere.—Furnished house for Winter; eight rooms, all improvements; near station. N 187 Times.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5800. 1 West 34th St.

Forest Hills Garden.—Choice building plot; bargain; choice location. M 88 Times.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—14-room residence, 4 baths; modern garage with gasoline tank; beautiful grounds; five minutes' walk from Brick Church Station, East Orange, N. J. Everything in fine repair. BARGAIN for any one desiring fine home with quick access to New York. For particulars, H. J. Hynes, Flatiron Building.

FOR SALE.—Owner going West Sept. 1; beautiful Colonial home; lot 125x126 feet; house has nine rooms, large attic, two baths, steam heat, with thermostatic control, and three fireplaces; living room 16x28 feet; large shade and fruit trees, shrubs, and garden plot; good schools and churches; ideal suburban community; thirty minutes to chambers St. on the Erie Railroad; 30 minutes to 125th St., Manhattan. Bargain. Address M. W. Ehnes, 117 Leonia Av., Leonia, N. J.

Great Sacrifice.—Extraordinary dairy, poultry, and fruit farm, 180 acres; near Princeton; 8 dwellings, 5,000 chickens, 5 horses, 43 pigs, 18 cows, 1,000 bushels oats, 400 bushels wheat, 50 tons of hay, 25 acres corn, 26 new outbuildings, 3 poultry houses, 160x16 feet; 2,800 fruit trees; stream; view; lot of fine machinery; buildings cost $25,000; price $16,500, cash $6,000; well-equipped farm; chance of lifetime.
GEO. RULE, Princeton, N. J.

12½ acres, large house, ample farm buildings, fine condition; water invaluable, well, 3 cisterns, spring, large brook; 12 acres wheat, 12 rye, 20 oats, 50 hay, 25 corn, 2 potatoes, 1 cabbage; all harvested to date; 5 horses, 2 cows, 8 heifers, 8 brood sows, 10 shoats, 100 poultry; buggies, wagons, gasoline engine; every implement needed on farm; everything, for quick sale, $13,000, or sold separately; 1 hour New York City. P. O. Box 94, Skillman, N. J.

Attractive semi-detached house, select location Maplewood; large plot, fine shade, convenient to station and trolley; eight rooms each side, all improvements; garage for two cars; rents for $960 annually, pays 12 per cent. on investment; will sell on easy terms, bargain price. Photo and particulars from J. Charles O'Brien, opposite Lackawanna Station, South Orange, N. J.

5 ACRES, NEW HOUSE.

Unusual property and big bargain, 1,000 feet street front in town; beautiful 7-room house, hardwood finish, steam heat, electric lights, bath, town water, concrete cellar, poultry house; altitude 208 ft.; trolley, stores, churches, schools, bank at hand; $4,700, $800 cash; photo. Wm. P. Howe, Pennington, N. J.

Attention!—Two in one, 83-acre truck and chicken farm, newly equipped; good stock, crop; all kinds fruit; fine location, on stone road, half mile to city; $6,500, $1,500 cash, or new concrete house, stucco finish, 8 rooms, all improvements; cement garage; 95 minutes to New York City; tragedy cause sickness. Prohammer, 369 Greenwich St., city.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

FOR SALE OR RENT, containing about three acres, desirably located, fully developed, with flowers, shrubbery, shade trees, gardens, and running water. Apply F. W. Bates, owner, 84 Nassau St., New York City. Phone 1206 John.

Ridgewood, N. J.—For rent, furnished or unfurnished, from 1 to 2 years from Oct. 1, stone house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; garage; plot 170x275; best location, near country club. Phone River 7362 or write Apartment 5A, 645 West End Av., New York City.

West Orange.—A handsome residence, 12 rooms, on slope Orange Mountains; high elevation; 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, all improvements; 2 acres; stable, garage, greenhouse; 1 hour New York; unfurnished, $1,500; furnished, $1,800 year. Address W. S., 310 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD.—Must sell at once, to close partnership, new nine-room house; south side Orange Mountains; wonderful view; perfect shade; luxurious bath; sleeping porch, large piazza; chestnut trim, hardwood floors; near station, trolley, school; $5,750. Owner, 95 North 9th St., Newark, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Fine, spacious, modern house; electric light, perfect plumbing, best known system of heating; choice location. Exceptional opportunity to secure a comfortable and attractive suburban home. Y 335 Times Annex.

WHERE TO LIVE AND WHY.

Booklet explains how refined families may acquire the home they want at price they can afford to pay, on terms to suit; copy mailed upon request. Secretary Powhattan Colony, Montvale, N. J.

STUDIO Bungalow, in Ramapo Hills; this picturesque stone house, embowered amid shrubs and trees, with its winding paths and rustic pergolas, has five fine rooms and bath; all improvements; hour out in hills. Artist, Box 6, Mahwah, N. J.

ROSELLE, N. J.

For Rent—8-room house, all improvements, practically new, at 109 East Sixth Av.; furnished, $65 mon.; unfurnished, $55 mo. Apply C. A. Smith, 139 W. 6th Av., Roselle; Tel. 1283-R or 8300 Cortlandt, N. Y. City.

Madison, N. J.—37 minutes from Hudson Tubes, on Lackawanna Road; dwellings, all kinds, some new, $5,000 up; plots, $500 up; desirable, near station; state requirements. Alvah Reynolds, owner and agent.

BLOOMFIELD.—Beautiful 10-room home; all improvements; in perfect order; corner lot in residential park; near trolley and rail-roads; 35 minutes from New York. Leslie Price, 315 Prudential Bldg., Newark, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

House, 9 rooms and bath, gas, electricity. Fine, convenient neighborhood; lot, 55x150. $6,500; A BARGAIN FOR SOMEONE. J. Charles O'Brien, South Orange, N. J.

Bu-dal Homes, Maplewood, N. J.
Houses, $6,000 to $13,000; easy terms.
6 rooms and bath to 9 rooms and bath. Large plots, all improvements; $1,000-$3,500. BU-DAL REALTY COMPANY, Maplewood.

Real opportunity; 6-room house, steam heat, fireplace, oak floors, sleeping porch; acre plot; best section; $5,000; easy terms; would rent intending buyer. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

HANDSOME COMMUTER

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Unfurnished—West Side.

Exceptional opportunity to secure light seven rooms or fourteen rooms, two baths; Old Washington Square. 82 Washington Place.

439 West 57th St.—Modern eight-room, single apartment; all improvements; $50.

Brooklyn.

Six-room modern apartment in private residence district of Flatbush; light rooms; all conveniences; now vacant; five and six-room apartments available in October. Roche, Craig & Wiley, 165 Broadway.

HEALTHY, FRONTING PARK.
4 rooms and bath, $36.
5 rooms and bath, $45.
Telephone Hallboy, 127 Parkside.

Apartments—Eight large, light and airy rooms and bath, on the Heights; excellent transit facilities; elevator. Apply on premises, 55 Pineapple Street.

Bronx.

The Castleton Apartments,
W. W. Corner 184th St. & Grand Concourse.
4-5-6 rooms; $26 to $46.
All modern improvements; telephone and shower.
Wm. M. Roestel, Agent,
2,383 Grand Concourse.

THE BELNORD, 1,057 HOE AV., CORNER 165TH ST.—FIREPROOF BUILDING; ELEGANT 4 AND 7 ROOMS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS. ELEVATOR SERVICE DAY AND NIGHT. PRICE MODERATE.

To let in two-family duplex high-class 8 rooms apartment in refined neighborhood; $45-$50; garage accommodation if desired; desirable tenant only. 11 West 177th St. Marsinino.

5-6-7 rooms, up-to-date elevator apartment; fine location; rents reasonable. Mobus, 1,966 Valentine Av.

709 West 170th St.—Four rooms, bath and all improvements; $32-$35.
Select Tenants Only. Agent on Premises.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Mount Vernon.

Modern apartments, seven rooms, bath, and extra lavatory; all conveniences; two minutes to New Haven Station; agent on premises. 40 Crary Av., Mount Vernon.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up. Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

137 EAST 34TH ST.
2 rooms, bath, electricity, $40.
Ames & Company, 26 West 31st St.

New Colony Club, charming, sunny 8-room apt., 3 baths, from Sept. 20 to Dec. 10. B 132 Times.

Three exceptionally large rooms, bath, kitchenette, $1,500 yearly; bachelors; 2 rooms, $1,040. 22 East 45th St.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Handsomely furnished parlor floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

BACHELOR APARTMENT.
One on a floor.
45 East 60th St. 'Phone 767 Plaza.

Furnished—West Side.

77TH, 44 WEST, opposite Manhattan Square Park, ½ block from Central Park.—From Oct. 1, a high-class fireproof apartment; 9 rooms, including living room, 18x28, 3 bathrooms; bedrooms all face south; bargain; may be purchased outright, reducing rental one-half; inspect now. Apply Superintendent.

WEST 57TH ST.
SUBLET DUPLEX, $6,000.
Finest apartment ever offered for sublet; magnificent furnishings, ideal location; nine rooms, three baths; a comfortable, luxurious home. For appointment address
ADMINISTRATOR, 43 FIFTH AV.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 113th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3864 River.

St. Nicholas Av., 666, (145th St.)—Exceptionally attractive apartment, 4 rooms and bath; large, light, and airy; completely furnished; sublet to April or longer, $95 monthly. Call after 2 P. M. today. Tel. 6405 Audubon. Apt. 65.

Five rooms; new, strictly modern; 2 baths; rent only $100 per month, beginning Oct. 1; immediate possession given; excellent location; ask to see Apartment 2-C. (Tue Buchovia.) 215 West 88th St., corner Broadway.

Elegant furnished 6 rooms and 2 baths elevator apartment; silver, linen, dishes; everything complete for housekeeping; never rented before; own home; reasonable if taken immediately. 225 West 80th St. Marvin.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, West 54TH St., near 5th Av.; three rooms, bath, furnished; rental, $120, with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

Will sub-lease for 8 months or longer from Sept. 1 exquisitely furnished 7 rooms and 2 baths apartment, 98th St. and Riverside Drive. Inquire M. M. Waxman, 50 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 6985 Broad.

Apartment sublet for nine months; two furnished rooms, kitchenette, bath, outside sleeping room; maid service; near 72d and Broadway; $100 monthly; references. Y 340 Times Annex.

52 WEST 37TH ST.
Modern bachelor apartment house, just completed; two rooms, with tiled bathroom, shower; hardwood floors; rents reasonable. Apply premises.

"THE CHESTERSHIRE."
670 West 158d Street, 1½ blocks from 181st St. subway station; six and seven-room apartments. Superintendent on premises.

Ormonde, 70th St., Broadway.—Handsomely furnished, high-class elevator apartment; eight large outside rooms, two baths; grand piano; overlooking Hudson; electric light; refrigeration free. Moody.

69th, (2,335 Broadway.)—Apartment 5; seven well-furnished rooms; furniture excellent condition, $60; two rooms, kitchen privilege, $25; sell $350. Sunday, before 3; Monday A. M.

The Beaumont, 730 Riverside Drive, corner 130th St.—Beautiful, five to eight-room apartments; finest on the Drive; must be seen to be appreciated; $1,000 to $1,500.

Young woman having charming apartment in best neighborhood, will share with another or young couple; independence. G 65 Times.

Studio apartment with north light and all conveniences; also furnished two and three-room apartments.
THE BEVERWYCK, 39 West 27th St.

81st, 255 West.—New elevator housekeeping apartments, two, three, four rooms, bath, kitchens, kitchenettes, $12 upward; references indispensable.

90th, 424 West. — Exclusive location; unobstructed outlook; college grounds opposite; for people of refinement; 5 rooms, bath; steam; $36-$42; no small children.

Riverside Drive, 610, (138th.)—Five rooms, redecorated, handsomely furnished; moderate; Oct. 1, September, or immediately. Allen, Audubon 1620.

Physician wanted to share apartment with dentist; exceptional location; all rooms light; furnished complete and service. Dr. Lanman, 235 West 102d, corner Broadway.

Convenient 79th subway, five rooms, new building, two bedrooms, handsomely furnished; Winter season or longer. Columbus 9074.

Av.—To sublet, expensively furnished two rooms with bath; east, southern and western exposure; reasonable. Hotel Berkley, 370 West 74th.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

Attractive 3-2 large rooms, bath, one kitchenette; eight outside windows, Southern exposure; service; references. 140 West 141th.

21st St., 62 West, (near 5th Av.)—Beautiful five light rooms, exquisite housekeeping apartment; refined private house; all improvements; $1,800. Circle 3721.

Superbly furnished apartment, private block; owner; remodeled building; service. 25 West 74th St.

Four large, light rooms and bath in high-class new apartment, $75. Baras, 226 West 90th.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA. R
P 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
Special Rates to Columbia Students. N
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 8th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
223, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near B'way
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.
4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 6th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Very high class, exquisitely furnished apartments, unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette.
3 rooms and bath.
Now ready for inspection.
Possession and leases from Oct. 1.
Inquire in office,
507 WEST 113TH ST.
Phone Morningside 8240.

NEW APARTMENTS, 2, 3 ROOMS & BATH.
Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $40 per month up per room; breakfast and dinner, $7 a week, optional; one block from "L"; subway express cars and bus line; references; special weekly rates.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 78D ST.

LOOKING FOR APARTMENT?
Will sublet five-room, (four if preferred,) apartment, costly furnished, for term of months, account prolonged absence from State; all light, airy rooms; elevator service. Apt. 35, 46 West 129th. Phone Harlem 1195.

Attractive four-room apartment; river view; desirable. Gray, 610 W. 141st, or Supt.; references.

Five-room front apartment, all conveniences; large rooms. Write L. Loughry, 1 Madison Av., or phone Gramercy 0011.

Richly furnished large private apartment; shower, elevator; would lease. Potter, 226 West 50th.

Home atmosphere, attractive apartment; light; large, small rooms. Write B., 2,711 Broadway.

26 WEST 27TH STREET,
near Fifth Av., modern building; 2 rooms and bath, with maid service; $40.

LEAVING city, will rent beautifully furnished 8-room elevator apartment; 15 West 91st. Kennedy, 6144 River.

142D, 508 WEST.—One, two room apts., private baths; new house, new furniture, never used; bachelors, light housekeeping.

Exclusive 25-foot apartment; 8 large rooms, bath; 10 large closets; $60; near "L," sub way. 124 West 103d.

94th, 52-54 West, near Park.—8-room modern apartments; reasonable rent.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 150th to 157th St.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

95th, 55 West.—Beautifully furnished 3-room housekeeping apt., reasonable. Supt.

Four-room apartment for two or three months. Bender, 204 West 94th.

Delightful downtown, artistically furnished, high-class four rooms. Allen, 305 West 45th.

38 WEST 59TH STREET.
2, 3 room apartments; $1,200 upward.
Completely furnished elevator apartment, 4 and 6 rooms and bath, 3 and 5 West 104th St.

96th, 206 West. — Beautifully furnished five-room, (new furniture;) long lease. Freeman.

2 rooms, completely furnished; very high-class house. Apply 507 West 113th.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

RESPONSIBLE COUPLE WANT HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENT, 10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, YEAR $4,500.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

Responsible couple want four-room furnished apartment; 70th to 106th St., between Amsterdam and Drive; 6 to 8 months; $55; guarantee perfect care. N 123 Times.

Wanted by family, 3 adults, well-furnished apartment, 6 or 7 rooms, 2 baths, on Riverside Drive; take 6-month or year lease. Y 324 Times Annex.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Business woman wants, for Winter, small, furnished or unfurnished apartment, with bath, or floor in private house; $25 monthly. Box 315 Times, 2 Rector St.

Young couple, no children or pets, will take furnished apartment for Winter; rental moderate; please give size and price in answering. G 9 Times.

Married couple wants comfortable furnished four-room elevator apartment; bed, living, dining room, kitchen; west side; October. Address K. W., 852 Columbus Av.

Two, three room, kitchen apartment; high class; will buy furnishings; give location invoice and cash price; no dealers. B 175 Times.

Wanted, 6-room furnished apartment; Fordham section, west of Concourse. N 141 Times Downtown.

Mother and daughter want room, kitchenette, bath; good location, absolutely clean; moderate; references. G 7 Times.

Wanted.—Furnished house or apartment for adult family; good location, for year or less; best references. Y 354 Times Annex.

Bachelor apartment; 2 rooms, bath; private house or apartment; 70th-110th Sts.; price must be moderate. N 145 Times Downtown.

Apartment.—3 master bedroom; Oct. 1; east side preferred; $500 monthly. 4520 Murray Hill, Everett M. Seixas Co.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Two-room apartment, kitchenette, wanted by young married couple. Address G 24 Times.

Family of 3 desire apartment 7-8 rooms, west side. Banker, 214 Times.

Four rooms, bath, two bedrooms; West Amsterdam. Mack, 221 West 94th.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, immediately, small unfurnished, light, elevator apartment, near elevated or surface cars; no subway; give all particulars, or no notice taken. E. E. H., Room 1,301, 101 Park Av., New York.

Careful tenant wants immediate possession of 7-room modern apartment, preferably 2 bathrooms, at approximately $75 monthly rental. Address Immediate, Y 285 Times Annex.

MODERN—Three bedrooms, bath, kitchenette, large living room, elevator and maid service, between 25th and 42d Sts., 5th and Lexington Ave.; rental within $1,500 per annum. J. M. S., Box Y 238 Times Annex.

Apartment wanted, unfurnished, Oct. 1, 1916, to May 1, 1917; 6 rooms; elevator; west side, between 72d and 110th. Write full particulars, W., 2,302 Broadway.

Wanted—Two or three room unfurnished apartment, walking distance Washington Square; write particulars. B. C. Reece, 32 Waverley Place.

Parlor floor wanted, downtown district; three to five rooms, bath, complete kitchen; best location; author and wife; might buy fine furnishings; take long lease. Address R. Buchanan, 1,50; Burrell Bldg.

Two bachelors want unfurnished apartment, two rooms, parlor, and bath; $800 to $1,000; east side. N 150 Times.

Wanted.—A small, unfurnished housekeeping apartment in Washington Square district. Address P. O. Box 191, Cutchogue, L. I.

Refined adults, private, for light housekeeping; heated; use of bath; Manhattan; $12 to $15. Pierson, 956 2d Av.

Below 96th St., five light, airy rooms, southern exposure, with bath; not over $30. K 298 Times Downtown.

80th, 153 West.—Seven rooms, private hall and bath; careful management; electric lights, &c.; near "L" and subway.

Responsible couple wish 3 housekeeping rooms, below 110th St. subway, or would share apartment. P 278 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail Manhattan.
Lovely furnished rooms, suites; all comforts. Excellent chef and service; separate tabls. Exclusive clientele; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; tennis; sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

WADSWORTH HALL, Arrochar, S. I.; open all the year; 40 minutes to New York; accessible train or trolley; adjoining tennis club.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
103 Beach 66th St. Gaston Av. Station.
On ocean; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (100 guests,) luxuriously furnished; bountiful American table; room and board, $10 to $20 each adult. Phone 415 Hammels.

Far Rockaway, one block from ocean—First-class accommodations; week-end parties; special rates for September. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th St. Telephone 1166.

Lady has vacancies for few boarders; home cooking; liberal table; fishing, boating, bathing; reasonable. P. O. Box 134 Southold, L. I.

THE CHELSEA, Far Rockaway.—Block from ocean; garden. O'Leary, Far Rockaway 2257.

Westchester County.

New Rochelle.—A private family could accommodate a few guests from Sept. 1 on; residential section; 10 minutes from Sound or station. 17 Jackson St., New Rochelle. Tel. 2699R.

CHAPPAQUA.—Whispering pines and cottages; select accommodations; wide porches, beautiful lawns, fine old trees; tennis and croquet; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 87.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Woodlands Lake Hotel.—Beautifully situated near lake, station; automobiles, week-end parties a specialty. Reinhardt, Ardsley, N. Y. Dobbs Ferry 352.

CHESTER HILL, Thirty Minutes New Haven Railroad.—Modern house; spacious grounds and verandas; suites with baths. 245 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N.Y. Phone 2577.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR.
A refined home hotel; adults only; all improvements; moderate prices. 124 Bruce Av. Tel. 5344 Yonkers. W. J. Merritt.

LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE.
Private family will take two people to board; all the comforts of a refined home. Phone 573-W.

Colonial, 7 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—Large rooms; excellent table; select; beautiful surroundings; reasonable; easy commutation.

New York State.

THE SPRINGS.—A resting place for nature-lovers; fifty miles from New York City; no music but the birds; no vain parade of dress; only the beauties of woods and hills; sweet new milk, fresh eggs, poultry, and vegetables; comfortable, roomy sleeping quarters; terms, $8 weekly. Address Chichester, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM.
Is where the most chronic cases of mental, nervous diseases, and addictions are treated. If failed upon elsewhere, come here. Psychotherapeutic treatment. Booklet. Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

At Scardale.—From Oct. 1, exceptional opportunity for 2 gentlemen or man and wife; sitting room with open fireplace, bedroom, and bath; excellent food; every comfort; no other guests; $60 a week. Apply, with references, for full particulars. M 165 Times.

Mountain Edgewood Farm, Highland, N. Y.—Picturesque; high, healthful; pleasant rooms; shady lawn; farm produce; piano; telephone; auto bus from station; $6, $8. N. Brown.

Beautiful gentleman's farm; modern improvements; healthy mountain location; 90 miles; $10-$12. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Woodside Farm.—Mountain air; fine table; healthful location; $7-$8; 20 minutes by trolley, boats, trains; booklet. Lewis Dayton, R. F. D., Highland, N. Y.

Large modern house offers superior accommodations; also fine, big bungalows. The Hillair, Highland, N. Y. Booklet.

Ellswood.—Board on fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th. Telephone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

LENOX MANOR, EAST ORANGE,
75 Lenox Av.
On a quiet street, near the station, stands a well-kept residence, with large, airy rooms and reveral private bathrooms.
The cheerful dining room and breakfast porch add to the attractiveness of a table, itself excellent.
Rooms may be engaged now for the Winter; visitors are welcome; a few transient guests can be cared for. Telephone 3075.

A HOME FOR MOTHER
in the city with country surroundings; no institutional restrictions; diet if necessary; private rooms; pleasant and refined atmosphere; $25 per month and up. For particulars, write Lucy Fraser, 7 Shanley Av., Newark, N. J.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y.
27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

GRADUATE NURSE, Regents, prepared to make comfortable elderly people or convalescents, own country home, all modern improvements. Graduate Nurse, Regents, Y 233 Times Annex, or phone Long Branch 616.

THE MAPLES, RUTHERFORD.
Thirty minutes from the 33d or Wall; spend Spring months in this delightful suburb; refined; homelike; near station; golf, tennis; $8 up. Tel. 139.

Invalids, chronics, nervous cases; ideal, home-like conditions near New York; beautiful surroundings; booklet. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

The Stansbury, East Orange, 39 Arlington Av. —Few nicely furnished large and medium rooms, with board; in fine location; reasonable.

EAST ORANGE.—16 Prospect St., attractive rooms; excellent table; pleasant piazza; $8 to $10; near Brick Church Station.

Beautiful suburban home; private family; accommodate select guests; garage. Kerby, Palisade, N. J.

Nurse's home, hills New Jersey; good air and food; convalescents. S. Straley, Newton.

Maine.

Parents desiring children to stay in country for Fall months may find village home for them under experienced supervision. Address Box 158 Fryeburg, Me.

Connecticut.

Commuting distance on Sound; two large, one small room; private bathing beach; tennis courts near; early breakfast; late dinner provided if necessary; references. D. A., Times Harlem.

Massachusetts.

Take quiet rest at Meadow Brook Farm, among the hills; $6.50, $7.50. North Brookfield, Mass.

Pennsylvania.

Nurses having large home would like the care of chronic invalids; nervous, epileptic, drug, or mild mental patients; excellent physician and nursing. Address Y 215 Times Annex.

Trained nurse owning large, beautiful country place, thoroughly modern, would like elderly people or semi-invalids to board and care for. Address Nurse, X 224 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Country board wanted about 200 miles from New York by mother and two daughters, 21 and 14 years, respectively; have been living in their own detached home, not exposed to any contagion; medical certificates and references furnished. Reply Box P 256 Times Downtown.

Business couple wants large room with light breakfast, preferably on Long Island within easy commuting; state lowest monthly rate; would lease or furnish; references. Box E Times, 2 Rector St.

Japanese couple want board, private family; best accommodation wanted; prefer Bell Harbor or Neponset, L. I. K 289 Times Downtown.

Couple desire country board, mountains, country, quiet, refined surroundings; near New York. G 21 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

55TH ST., 25 EAST.—Elegant bachelor apartment in a most private house; also beautiful large and small rooms; reference required.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

76TH, 82 EAST.—Delightful rooms, singly or en suite; furnished or unfurnished; phone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

MADISON AV., 210.—Rooms with board; private baths; appointments first class; references.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double, small rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 43 WEST.
Nicely furnished rooms; table the best.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated rooms; tasty cooking; Summer terms; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; excellent table; scrupulously clean; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table guests; references; Summer rates.

70TH, 28 WEST.—High-class board; single, double rooms; southern exposure; newly furnished; arrangements now being made for the Fall and Winter season; exceptional cuisine; table guests accommodated. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH ST., 55 WEST.—MRS. D. SPIER offers exceptional large, well furnished rooms; refined surroundings; excellent German table.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; hot water; room; telephone; reference.

71ST ST., 129 WEST.
THE IDAMARKS. Now booking for Fall; rooms, single or en suite; Austro-Hungarian chef. Phone 255 Far Rockaway.

71ST, 314 WEST.—Parlor floor, en suite or separately; modern home; select neighborhood; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightful Summer location; exclusive Pension; large room, private bathroom; small room; excellent cuisine.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 122-181 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

72D, 120 WEST.—Second-story rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

72D, 267 WEST.—Southern house; double, single rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

73D, 260 WEST.—Guests at hotels, tenants furnished rooms accommodated with table board; service the best; home cooking; plenty variety; kind you long for, never tire of, at quite a less cost than at hotels and restaurants; parlor dining room; separate tables; highly recommended by present patrons; inspection invited.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; home cooking; subway, elevated; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; excellent location; fine table.

West Side.

76TH, 9 WEST.—Large, modern rooms, suitable two; excellent board; reasonable. Guttman.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End Av.)—Superior accommodations; large suites, double rooms; private baths; single rooms; running water; best home table; electricity, steam heat.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private; superior table; excellent service.

78TH ST., 164 WEST.—Cool large rooms, excellent board; refined home; table guests; references.

79TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; telephone.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; small room; subway, "L."

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large room; private bathroom; constant hot water; homelike; references.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths, electricity, phone; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 48 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; exceptional table; $8 up.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House, distinctively individually a home; home table.

82D, 66 WEST. — Refined Jewish house; rooms single or en suite; excellent table.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath, single rooms; every convenience; excellent Southern cuisine; newly established house; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually attractive, modern, pleasant house; newly decorated; table excellent.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; large rooms; adjoining bath; electricity.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Handsome rooms; German-Hungarian cooking; steam heat, electricity; Jewish family.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; refined surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Richly furnished front room, meals, those accustomed best homeliving.

86TH, 189 WEST.—Few attractive rooms; electricity; all improvements; table unsurpassed; Southern family; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Select house; attractive rooms; suite; parlor dining. Schuyler 7588.

87TH, 138 WEST.—High-class, large, medium rooms, private baths; electricity; parquet floors.

88TH, 306 WEST.—Select Jewish house can accommodate few refined gentlemen or couples.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house, select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 3034.

90TH, 6 WEST.—Refined Jewish family; large rooms; excellent board; gentlemen, couple.

91ST, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with, without private bath; with refined Jewish family.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—In well-appointed house, rooms, with board; opposite St. Agnes grounds; excellent food; parlor dining room; permanent guests; telephone; references.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Attractive, furnished, to couples seeking home; private house; electric, running water; table guests.

93D, 308 WEST.—Large rooms de luxe, adjoining dressing room; references; Riverside 9066.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

West Side.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Park, "L"; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH, 65-66 WEST.—Delightful rooms; private bath; good home cooking; references; reasonable.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable rooms; superior table; refined, comfortable home. Chaurant.

102D, 250 WEST.—Fine large rooms, board; moderate; table boarders also; references; telephone.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room. Mrs. Aarons.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Excellent service, refined surroundings; private bath suite; superior table.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

115TH, (corner Manhattan Av.)—Columbia; family hotel; pleasant rooms; good meals; all comforts; Christian home; rates $8 per week and up. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding house rates.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Large rooms, good table; convenient to cars; Americans; reference.

123D, 74 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, with private bath; small rooms; superior table.

123D, (2,033 7th Av.)—Airy rooms; substantial board; excellent house; telephone; references.

130TH, 133 WEST.—Excellent board and room; $7 per week; refined surroundings.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near B'way subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section Audubon; family hotel; bright rooms; excellent meals; social surrounding; home comforts; $8 up, singly; $15 up, two. Audubon 2757.

152D, 561 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large well-furnished rooms; running water; electric lights; home table; refined surroundings; Audubon 4678.

227TH ST., 608 WEST, Spuyten Duyvil.—Combining city, country; 24 minutes Grand Central; 9c. commutation; subway convenient; references. Lesley.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549. — Elegant double rooms, overlooking Hudson, with superior board; shower bath, &c. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

SMALL JEWISH FAMILY share modern apartment; conveniences; superior neighborhood; gentlemen of means; "L," subway; $85. C. L., 352 Times.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (158d.)—Large, small rooms; running water; private house; home cooking.

WEST END AV., 871.—Beautiful second floor suite; also separate double room; home cooking and environment; refined Jewish family.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

East Side.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences.

16TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable large rooms; bath; conveniences; telephone; near subway; gentlemen; reasonable.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Neat, comfortable large and cool room; all conveniences; telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cheerful double room, completely furnished; suitable for two gentlemen; running water; also single room; references.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman, tired of hotel or club life, may find suitable accommodation and comforts of well-regulated home; breakfast optional; references.

43D, 13-15 EAST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Lovely large room with bath; also large room next to bath; bachelors.

45TH, 18 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with piano; single room.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Private house; homelike atmosphere; attractive, cool rooms; baths; electricity.

53D ST., 34 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen; furnished and unfurnished.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelors' rooms or suites; best location; everything new; references especially required; art gallery downstairs.

57TH, 116 EAST.—Single and double rooms; every convenience; delightfully cool; exceptional house and neighborhood; reasonable.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Parlor rooms; piano; rooms, private baths; electricity; desirable surroundings.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small rooms, bath; references; doctor's office. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

76D, 153 WEST.—Attractive, large, with bath; extremely low until Sept. 15; electricity, telephone; near subway, elevated stations.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

75TH, 33 WEST.—Attractive rooms; desirable neighborhood; Summer rates; breakfast optional; references.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; hardwood floors; electricity.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive room with private bath, all conveniences, exclusive neighborhood.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike large, small rooms; private baths continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 161 WEST.—Handsome house; just opened; newly decorated rooms; large and small.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large connecting, small, also elegant music room; hot water supply.

76TH, 176 WEST.—Rooms, running water, 'phone.

76TH, 242 WEST.—One room with bath; also other rooms; Summer rates.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished rooms; private baths; electricity; refined house.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small rooms; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

78TH, WEST.—New and beautifully furnished house; rooms en suite and single; gentlemen preferred. Phone Schuyler 10015.

78TH, 212 WEST.—Up-to-date rooms; running water; very reasonable; gentlemen preferred.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Private house; home atmosphere; attractive room; shower bath, references.

78TH, 152 WEST.—Just opened; everything new; furnished rooms, with, without private baths; also entire floor and bath.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Immaculately clean suite, with bath; other rooms; kitchenette privileges.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; sub way.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Exceptionally large rooms; private bath, electricity; single rooms; all conveniences.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, dressing rooms; continuous hot water; small room.

80TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment, for bachelor.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; entire parlor floor; two large rooms; private bath, electricity; parquet floor; telephone; reasonable.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive rooms; gentleman, couple; refined house; meals optional. Wells.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Elegant, large, cool rooms, bath, small room, $8-$6 weekly.

82D, 112 WEST.—Large front room; twin beds if desired; first floor, large room, private bath, electricity.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D, 138 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; newly furnished; scrupulously clean; phone.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; suitable two; electric light;

SITUATIONS WANTED

Twenty Cents an Agate Line

MALE

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, American, excellent references, graduate Commercial High School and New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, six years' experience, including credits auditing, cost and general accounting; also as corporation manager and secretary, desires position with good opportunity for advancement. P 257 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, senior (passed C. P. A. examinations,) 27, two years' experience with certified accountants; competent to take charge responsible work; highly recommended. S. B. S., Room 822, 47 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 3290.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, $60, BROAD EXPERIENCE COST AND GENERAL ACCOUNTING; EXECUTIVE CAPACITY; DESIRES PERMANENT POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY; SALARY $2,500. N 103 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, 10 years' broad experience with $6,000,000 manufacturing concern in Europe, now employed in the same capacity, desires position with reliable firm; graduated from American and French colleges; willing to travel if desired. G 44 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, CHESTER N. ROGERS, 131 West 31st St. Madison Sq. 3780. Books opened, written up, closed, and systematized. Periodical audits, financial statements, investigations; terms reasonable.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, cost accountant, auditor desires position with full charge; age 33. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANTS, EXPERT; open, close and audit books, install systems; financial statements, investigations; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized; financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANTS, auditors, systematizers, financial statements, investigations, reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall; Hanover 7194.

ADVERTISING MANAGER of a million dollar food products corporation at 32; record of practical idealist, "joy worker"; college education, lofty ambitions, analytical, resourceful; student of men, markets, methods, and media; for 2 years advertising solicitor Metropolitan daily; desire advertising agency connection, or position as advertising manager of small, growing concern marketing a product with a conscience"; will also consider position as assistant to broad-gauged sales or advertising manager of large corporation. P 369 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISERS AND PRINTING BUYERS.

In the place I am in I am out of place; if you have a permanent position to offer in a house that measures its men in units of deeds rather than units of time, I say to you that I am 31 years old, a practical printer, with knowledge of virile English and learning necessary to expert proofreading; can lay out copy, estimate and buy printing, for I know printing values; energy, initiative, and a sense of honesty are part of my assets; write, I will call and convince you. Address P 326 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.

Seven years' experience in newspaper work; possessing thorough knowledge of inside detail and outside solicitation; excellent credentials. D. J., 245 Times Downtown.

AN ALERT YOUNG AMERICAN, 22, who understands bookkeeping and stenography and who is qualified by sound business training and experience to assume responsible duties, wants position which offers opportunity for development. G 63 Times.

ARTIST.—Experienced poster and layout man; now a free lancer; try me. N 71 Times.

ASSISTANT TO TRAFFIC MANAGER.—Young man, 28, wishes position; 10 years' experience with railroads and express companies. R. Billington, 198 Boston Post Road, Rye, N. Y.

ASSISTANT to automobile engineer; test block; models; designing; drawing; fine metal worker; special forgings in seamless tubing. Box 42, North Hackensack, N. J.

AUDITOR.—THOROUGHLY CAPABLE; EXPERIENCED AS A PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT; AGE 33; NO OBJECTIONS TO TRAVELING; HIGHEST REFERENCES. G 45 TIMES.

AUDITOR, bookkeeper, young man, 15 years with one corporation, seeks position. A 157 Times.

AUTO MECHANIC, 25 years' experience; first-class machinist; can fill foreman position. E. N., care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 4068.

BOOKKEEPER, SYSTEMATIZER, CORRESPONDENT, STENOGRAPHER, capable assuming management office and factory producing metallic goods (or other lines,) desires connection with reliable firm; will accept moderate salary. Raydolf, 1,283 Boston Road, Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, 30 years old, Christian, desires situation; 10 years' experience; thoroughly acquainted modern methods, controlling accounts, &c.; university training; capable taking full charge. N 118 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, married, (37,) at present employed, desires to change; experienced, capable, industrious. Address Bookkeeper, Box 3, News office, Newark, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, (30,) thoroughly experienced, desires permanent position; private concern preferred; excellent credentials; moderate salary asked. P 299 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) high school graduate; 4 years' experience; controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements, credits, and correspondence; well recommended; $18. Moskovitz, 425 East 166th St.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) thorough and reliable, 3 years' experience, seeks position with future; unimpeachable record. P 291 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) credit and collection manager, correspondent, manufacturing, mercantile experience, statements, balance sheets; salary $25; references. N 167 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND COST CLERK, experienced, (30,) desires position; can take charge and handle correspondence. Y 295 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) thoroughly competent office man, college education, good systematizer, excellent correspondent, auditor, credit experience; $25. G 34 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, modern methods, practical executive, wants permanent position. P 296 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young man; was with dress house firm; retired business; wishes position. Box 102, 2,121 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager.—Thoroughly competent to take full charge. A. R., 201 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier wants evening employment; references; reliable; salary small. M. W., 223 West 78th.

BOOKKEEPER and general office man requires position with export, import firm; moderate salary; hard worker. G 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, club or commercial; references. G 20 Times.

BROKERAGE.

Young man, 25 years of age, with thorough financial training, seeks situation in any capacity in stock brokerage business; excellent credentials. G 58 Times.

CAPABLE YOUNG MAN, 24, college education, experience in selling, purchasing, correspondence, some bookkeeping knowledge, executive ability, enthusiastic, alert; moderate compensation with reliable concern, with opportunity for advancement. H 377 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE man, executive and selling experience, desires position with reputable firm; salary $2,000. H 343 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman wishes to secure position for his chauffeur; excellent mechanic; keeps car running, makes all repairs, always on time, never drinks; aged 32; experienced Locomobile and high-grade cars. Address I. M. S., N 92 Times.

CHAUFFEUR and expert mechanic, just finished touring U. S., seeks situation; capable and trustworthy. Apply A. J. H., care of Bovle, 124 West 61st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 26, single; eight years' private experience; best references; drive any make car. Brown, 917 3d Av., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, seeks private position; good mechanic; has driven high grade cars; references. Otto Howe, 331 East 88th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 28, married, seven years' experience; sober, honest; careful driver; wishes position private. M. S., 510 East 77th St., Apt. 53.

CHAUFFEUR.—German; 3 years' experience; gardener; private, commercial; childless; wife care house and children. Zohn, 227 West 80th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, Englishman, 31, married; 10 years' experience, all cars, here and abroad, desires position; A1 references. M. C., 109 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, coachman; useful; makes repairs; good driver; single; anywhere; reference. G 22 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable young man, (25,) 4 years' experience; private or commercial. Reliable, Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private; neat, sober, good mechanic; city, country. Schmidt, 147 Edgecombe Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese; long experience; mechanic; careful; willing. N., 23 W. 60th.

CHEMIST, pharmaceutical, thoroughly experienced, competent manager, desires position; A1 references. N 85 Times.

CLERK-SALESMAN.—High school graduate; (21;) good appearance; energetic. C Times Harlem.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position as bond salesman; now employed in broker's office; references furnished. P 252 Times Downtown.

COMPOSITOR.—Good, young, ambitious; good taste; moderate wages; steady. P 303 Times Downtown.

COOK, &c.—Japanese; experienced cook, butler, and housework; city, country. P 215 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, typist, bookkeeper.—Young man, married, desires steady position with responsible concern; highest references; ample abilities. P 349 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, SECRETARY, ACCOUNTANT; capable taking charge office; licensed attorney; young; hard worker; first-class references; bond; employed, but desire change. N 140 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, STENOGRAPHER.—Long experience; commercial, mail order, selling; best credentials. P 316 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, OFFICE MANAGER, 28; FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES OR KINDRED LINES IS OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT AROUND SEPTEMBER 1ST; PRESENT POSITION HELD 5 YEARS, AND IS SEEKING OTHER CONNECTIONS, AS FIRM CONTEMPLATES GIVING UP THEIR NEW YORK BRANCH. ADDRESS H 268 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMAN.—Engineering designer with 10 years' experience on power stations and electric devices; best references. N 169 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, 13 years' experience, graduate, wishes extra work at home; city or country work; capable of completing from sketches to full size details, including specifications. N 143 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, (24,) with five years' drafting, two years' builder experience, wishes position; A1 references. F. Pritslaff, 411 West 156th St.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, desires position in office where experience and advancement are assured; neat tracer; salary moderate. G 61 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architectural, Beaux Arts, 12 years' experience, good designer, practical dealer and specification writer, wishes temporary or home work. N 164 Times.

EDITOR, now with magazine, would give half or more time to another periodical. Address N 130 Times.

EFFICIENCY SALES MANAGER

If you have a big proposition that needs the direction of a big man, who will carry your organization to the highest point of efficiency and keep it there, state fully your proposition in first letter. B 177 Times.

EFFICIENCY.

Position wanted by young man, (20,) where there will be chance to study and work out problems in efficiency, preferably with railroad. P 336 Times Downtown.

EFFICIENT AND LIVE YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, IS OPEN FOR POSITION AS ASSISTANT TO BUSY EXECUTIVE. B., W. 85 TIMES.

ENERGETIC, intelligent young man, law student, desires position; will work any eight hours of the day. P 359 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.

General manager of prosperous manufacturing plant doing $400,000 business annually, for purely personal reasons desires to make change which will bring him near New York City.

Has installed satisfactory and economical perpetual inventory and cost systems, is directing all departments—selling, manufacturing, purchasing, &c.

Address Y 290 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.

Capable man of 35 seeks permanent connection with responsible firm.

Experience covers erection, organizing, and actual management of large plant, systematizing, cost, and production work.

A specialist on production, with record proving results. Address G 62 Times.

EXECUTIVE POSITION OF TRUST as CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY or ACCOUNTANT is desired by a thoroughly experienced man, aged 27, college graduate; excellent references. G 8 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER.

Sixteen years' experience in European countries, managing director of English export and import company handling sales aggregating $500,000 to $750,000 annually, desire connection with American manufacturer interested in building up a European trade; wide personal acquaintance abroad. Y 316 Times Annex.

EXPORT AND IMPORT OFFICE, small or large; 15 years' experience in all branches; salary expected, $15-$26. Please write Box 447, city.

EVENING WORK.—Educated young man, 27, desires employment for evenings and week-ends; clerical, waiting, or any capacity. Address B. J., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

FARMER - GARDENER, SUPT.—On estate; English; honest and temperate; excellent references. Write, Farmer, P. O. Box 129, Jersey City.

FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE.—Thoroughly competent and experienced executive desires to take entire charge of financial matters, credits, and office details; can arrange to finance requirements through regular banking channels; private sources or otherwise; where others fail I begin and succeed; references of highest grade. Address Finance, G 70 Times Downtown.

FRENCH, Russian, Spanish, (now teacher of,) journalist; resourceful, creative gentleman, educated Parisian university, commercial college, (export, banking, publicity,) seeks situation. Paul, 238 Columbus Av.

FARM MANAGER or caretaker of gentleman's estate wishes position Oct. 1; twenty years' experience in all branches of farming and livestock raising; A1 dairy man. H. M., 275 Times.

GARDENER, French, (39,) married; 10 years with present employer; capable of taking full charge of new place; open for engagement. Address Pierre Audevart, Locust Valley, L. I.

GARDENER.—Married; long experience, vegetables and flowers, lawns; understands care of cows, chickens; good references. P. O. Box 27, Cedarhurst, L. I.

GARDENER HEAD, single, experienced in all branches flowers, vegetables and greenhouse work; good references. A. H. D., Marshall's Seed Store, 166 West 23d St.

Gentleman with wide mercantile experience, good organizer, auditor, purchaser, interviewer, wishes to make use of his time, (from 9 to 2 daily), and is willing to accept position of trust with firm of good standing. N 153 Times.

GERMAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, (26,) desires suitable position; speaks and corresponds fluently English, German, French; ambitious, wideawake young man; also willing to travel or locate elsewhere; opportunity more important than compensation; excellent references. Wideawake, G 53 Times.

Having reached the limits of my opportunity with the company with which I am now representing, I am looking for a place with a concern where ability, adroitness, initiative and hard work will be recognized and appreciated, and where advancement and authority will be given commensurate with the services which I prove myself capable of rendering; have been with the company which I now represent ten years, ever since leaving college; have been manager of the New York branch three years; my second year in this field I increased the business out of the New York office 112 per cent.; this year will show a still larger gain; prior to coming East I covered ten Middle Western States for seven years, the last three years standing high man on our sales force for producing business; am 29 years old and married. N 165 Times.

INSTRUCTOR.—Experienced native Spanish instructor desires situation. P 356 Times Downtown.

INTERIOR DECORATOR.—Wanted, position with woman decorator by graduate of an excellent interior decoration course; have executive and designing ability and previous experience in other lines of work. J 163 Times.

INTELLIGENT MAN, (33,) practical, technical knowledge mechanics, electricity, salesmanship, business, wants position assistant manager, inspector, secretary. G 29 Times.

JANITOR wishes one or two houses; good renter. Whalen, 5 West 103d St.

LATIN-AMERICA.

Salesman, travelled for 14 years in Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, with an established trade in hardware and novelties, is open for proposition; A1 references. Y 328 Times Annex.

MANAGER, &c.—Advertiser desires position as manager or secretary of South American department; has thorough knowledge Latin-American markets and customs; lived eight years South America, having traveled extensively there; large commercial and selling experience; speaks and writes Spanish perfectly; expert Spanish-English stenographer and technical translator; knows consular requirments Latin-American countries; expects good salary. Reply to P 311 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, &c.—You can expand your business! A man of broad business and office experience, brains plus ambition and industry co-operating with you accomplishes this. I want this opportunity, (United States or Canada.) Small commercial or manufacturing line; excellent business and salesman's qualifications; splendid indorsement character and capabilities. P 321 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, &c.—Young man, 29, clean cut, desires position with reputable concern as manager or secretary to busy official, where broad business experience, executive ability; and absolute reliability afford advancement; expert stenographer, bookkeeper, financial man; accustomed to responsibilities. P 305 Times Downtown.

MANAGER or superintendent, with long experience in electrical and mechanical manufacturing, seeks new connection; good organizer and executive; can take complete charge of production, cost, purchasing, &c. Address Y 315 Times Annex.

MANAGER & MACHINIST, 10 years' experience in manufacturing of ladies' undergarments, is open for a desirable position. G 51 Times.

MANAGER liquor business, wholesale and retail, 10 years' experience with one house; best references; cash security if necessary. Box 14, 1,418 5th Av.

MASTER MECHANIC with 16 years' experience desires position; good reference. P 312 Times Downtown.

NURSE to take care of invalid; give best references. P 290 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.

Aggressive, resourceful young executive desires better opening; four years with certified accountants, five with commercial organization; take complete charge; 28; university graduate. P 304 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, auditor, correspondent, age 38, thorough knowledge of accounting and office detail, at present employed, desires to make change where services will be appreciated; unquestionable references. Address Manager, N 131 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, Correspondent, or Purchasing Agent; also assist accounting or advertising departments; thoroughly capable and would prove valuable to any employer. Energetic, 355 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, SALESMAN.—Twenty-eight, Christian; five years' experience; now employed; desires connection, with larger opportunities. C. A., Times Harlem.

OPPORTUNITY WANTED.

Man of executive ability and initiative, with demonstrated ability and broad business experience covering fifteen years through work of managing, promoting sales, advertising, and purchasing, seeks real opportunity where one is needed who will study his work, think straight, properly apply himself, and offer unswerving loyalty to company's interest; age 34.

K 290 Times Downtown.

PACKING AND SHIPPING SUPT.

15 years' experience handling packers and shipping help, both sexes; familiar with mail order systems; capable of taking the initiative and instructing help; with present employer 3 years, last position 10; age 36. N 161 Times.

PORTER or handy man; can give best references and bonds. P 289 Times Downtown.

POSITION as assistant and understudy to the managing executive of an industrial organization desired by broad-gauged, thoroughly matured, trained executive of 30, who produces results by stick-to-itiveness and highly intelligent hard work; a really efficient man, mentally morally and physically fit for highest grade connection and associations. Y 322 Times Annex.

POSITION wanted as correspondent, other clerical, executive work; Spanish, French, English; highly educated, experienced. H., Times Harlem.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (32,) thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; expert stenographer, correspondent, executive; prominent corporations fifteen years. P 281 Times Downtown.

PRINTING COST CLERK.

Young man, 23, executive ability, five years' printing experience, thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and cost finding, desires position with progressive concern. G 44 Times.

PRINTER.—Practical compositor, pressman; thorough knowledge paper and supplies; several years' executive capacity; advertising arranged. G 17 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT OR ASSISTANT.—Young man, (28,) exceptional experience purchasing and accounting; now employed; sound reason for desiring change; executive experience. P 271 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE COLLECTOR, general manager; good opportunity for estate or owner to secure the services of reliable party, one who understands his business thoroughly; highest credentials. Address Conscientious, P 286 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER, 20 years' experience collecting rents, repairs, closing mortgages, managing property; highest credentials. G 55 Times.

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT, collection, repairs; 5 years' experience; desires position. P 284 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.

Experienced, successful salesman, soliciting haberdashery and department store trade, is in New York City until Friday next for the purpose of making proper and satisfactory connections on a commission basis with manufacturers specializing in men's furnishings desiring a trustworthy, energetic man that can and will produce a large and profitable volume of business; have ample capital, so that no drawing account is required; age 33, and can furnish exceptional references. Address Carlos H. Tye, Prince George Hotel, New York City.

SALESMAN, accustomed to earning $100 a week, is open for any big, clean proposition; straight commission; no advance nor salary wanted; accustomed to working in financial district here. P 306 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, now employed, wishes to connect with good line for Middle West; have personal following Missouri, Kansas, Colorado among wholesale and retail druggists; can furnish splendid references. Y 325 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced traveling man and executive, bachelor, 32, and college graduate, hitherto successful, desires preferably exceptional opportunity requiring initiative and originality. G 5 Times.

SALESMAN, twelve years' experience, now employed, desires position for Middle West after Sept. 1; state particulars. H 330 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—EXCEPTIONAL BUSINESS ABILITY and executive experience, now employed, desires position, specially preferred; salary. N 144 Times.

SALESMAN, unquestioned character and ability, desires connection high-grade concern. P 247 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, (28.)—If you need expert stenographer, executive ability, excellent correspondent, 9 years' experience, highest credentials. G 3 Times.

SECRETARY, 30 years old, married, American, good appearance, well educated; stenographer-secretary; ten years' business experience. P 282 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer; college education; refined; tactful; thoroughly experienced. N 40 Times.

SHIPPING, export or import; Norwegian (French, German) wants position in any of above firms. Address Linguist, N 138 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN, 15 years experience, desires sales agency for Middle Western territory; legitimate proposition only. J. W. Lowrie, 1,625 Rescher Av., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER.—VERY FAST DICTATION; RAPID, ACCURATE TYPIST; CAN ARRANGE WITH BOOKS; EXECUTIVE ABILITY; EXPERIENCED; EXCELLENT REFERENCES; $16. NATHAN SLAFF, STENOTYPE CO., 220 WEST 42D. BRYANT 1358.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced young man desires responsible position; extensive office and secretarial experience; best references. P 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English stenographer and general export clerk; would like to hear from manufacturers or exporters. P 352 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, colored, eight months' experience; willing to start low; references. G 13 Times.

TO CORPORATIONS AND LARGE INTERESTS.

The advertiser is a young, vigorous man in the forties; of successful, extensive experience in the publishing, manufacturing, and land businesses; his experience here and abroad qualifies him for assuming the representation or management of any large enterprise requiring managerial ability, tact, and diplomacy; salary not desired as much as opportunity to make large income based on results; California preferred as field of operation, but would go abroad if inducements warranted; unlimited reference as to business standing and integrity; this is an unusual opportunity to secure services of high-class man, made possible through exigencies of the European war. Address G 52 Times.

TRAFFIC MAN.—Twelve years' experience; a hustler; wants to connect with a progressive firm offering big opportunities; can take charge of traffic; best references; salary $30 to start. C 244 Times Annex.

UPHOLSTERER; good worker; furniture repaired, upholstered; mattresses made, remade, residences; slip covers; reasonable. Kellog, 852 Columbus Av. Riverside 10168.

WHO NEEDS AN ALL-ROUND MAN?
I am an executive, resourceful, energetic, and know the office detail.
I am a successful salesman with a large following.
I am a salesmanager and successful buyer, knowing many lines, and have manufacturing experience.
I have capacity for system and organization.
I am trustworthy, loyal, and an agreeable personality.
I can furnish unquestionable credentials.
C 238 Times Annex.

YALE GRADUATE, 24, five years' business experience, manufacturing, brokerage, &c., desires assistant managerial position. Phone Brown, Bedford 6169-J.

YOUNG MAN, executive ability and capacity, several years' office experience, correspondent and master of detail, thorough and efficient, well educated, well-informed, and conversant with present-day business methods, desires affiliation with progressive concern in a position offering fair salary to start and opportunity for advancement; capable of acting as assistant to manager of manufacturing or distributing concern or as branch manager; no schemes. Address Y 239 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) (married,) well educated, ambitious, capable, accurate and of unquestionable character, desires position with firm offering permanent position with good future, where above qualities receive recognition; five years' experience; 1, practical banking; 4, general clerical; present pay roll clerk in large manufacturing concern employing over 1,000 men, position including putting up $30,000 pay roll weekly; operate typewriter; excellent references; bond if necessary; living salary to start. Good Future, P. O. Landing, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, age 31, wishes personal interview with head of established business which has opening for one of exceptional ability; highest references. Address C 229 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 28, intelligent, industrious, not afraid of hard work, wishes a job, anything; outdoor work preferred; wages no consequence where advancement is possible. A. P., 121 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) ambitious, seeks position where there is an opportunity to prove his ability; has good knowledge bookkeeping, knows a little stenography, and is good penman. N 127 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) married, general office, credit and collection experience, desires position; good education, appearance, personality; quick and accurate; references. P 343 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) three years' clerical experience, more than average intelligence, wants position with progressive concern. G 4 Times.

YOUNG MEN, (2,) aggressive, intelligent, employed during day, seek profitable employment for evenings, accountancy, typewriting, &c. Clerical, 334 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, 5½ years' clerical, commercial, salesman experience; honest, energetic, reliable; capable of making good; salary no essential object. N 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) Christian, clean cut, with two years' office experience, desires a position where willingness and ability to learn will render progress. P 342 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, six years in all departments of curb brokerage firm, desires position; reference. A. Nonemacher, foot Clason Point Road, Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 26, familiar credits accounts, excellent correspondent, desires position offer good possibilities; at present employed. P 246 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, energetic, thoroughly experienced in taking charge, in making all repairs to buildings, painter and signs, to fill responsible place. P 371 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) smart appearance, capable, intelligent; make good supervisor. N 126 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) neat appearance, very accurate, seeks position in office or in a mercantile house. N 162 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced correspondent, typewriter, desires position; references; reasonable salary. P 346 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 30, seeks position with manufacturer, inside or selling. P 318 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) 6 years' office and road experience, desires road position with responsible concern. P 292 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position with advancement; high school graduate; best credentials. G 43 Times.

YOUNG MAN, typist, thorough office experience, desires reliable position; references. P 296 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BUYER,

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

Fulton Street,

Brooklyn,

Require a bright, energetic, and experienced woman as Assistant Buyer of their Glove Department. A thorough knowledge of the Glove business is essential. To the one qualifying, a desirable position at a liberal salary, with excellent prospects, is offered. Apply by letter only, stating experience in detail, addressing Superintendent.

ASSISTANT CLERK.—American young woman as assistant clerk in art jewelry store, N 151 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Neat appearing young woman, for high-class publication; commission basis. P 253 Times.

HELP WANTED

Twenty-five Cents an Agate Line

FEMALE

ART EMBROIDERY
ASSISTANT BUYER.

R. H. MACY & CO. have a vacancy for an assistant buyer for their art embroidery department; only one thoroughly experienced in this line need apply. Call at office of General Manager.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
34TH ST. AND FIFTH AV.,

REQUIRE A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR MISSES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS, COATS, GOWNS, &C.;

ALSO

SEVERAL YOUNG WOMEN EXPERIENCED IN MISSES' WEAR, POSSESSING EXECUTIVE ABILITY, MAY FIND UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING EXPERIENCE, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT C.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
34TH ST. AND FIFTH AV.,

REQUIRE SEVERAL ACTIVE JUNIORS OF GOOD APPEARANCE FOR STOCK-WORK IN THEIR VARIOUS READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENTS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT S.

BILLING CLERK

with first-class department store experience. Apply by mail only, giving full particulars in first letter. Address Superintendent,

BEST & CO.,
5th Av. at 35th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of

MILLINERS,

Only those accustomed to the highest class of trade need apply.

Employment Department,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of

MILLINERY IMPROVERS.

Only those accustomed to the highest class of trade need apply.

Employment Department,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of

MILLINERY APPRENTICES.
Paid while learning.

Employment Department,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BRASSIERES,

CORSET ACCESSORIES.

Wanted, a designer of brassieres, corset accessories, and sanitary goods; also capable of taking charge of factory. Must be a woman of force and character, with a clear record of successful, practical experience in this exact line. None others considered. An exceptional opportunity for a capable woman. Address, in strict confidence, P 211 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer for piece goods order department; must be quick and accurate at figures; state experience and salary expected; confidential. K 306 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, on customers' ledgers; must write neat hand and be quick and accurate; give full particulars as to references, nationality, and salary desired. P 333 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted of excellent ability; must be reliable and furnish high-class references. Rapid Transit Real Estate Co., 71 West 35th St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in cloak and suit or fur line; state salary and references. B 155 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, must be accurate and a good penman; state age, experience, and salary expected. B 137 Times.

BUYER FOR LACES, EMBROIDERIES, NECKWEAR AND HANDKERCHIEFS. Thoroughly experienced man or woman, able to show successful record as business getter and profit maker; state in first letter where previously employed, in what capacity, how long in each place, and salary expected.
THE HUNTER, TUPPEN CO.,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

CANVASSERS.—New magazine offers splendid opening with bright future to successful subscription getters; leads furnished; commission; give experience and references. G 89 Times.

CASHIER, experienced in wholesale office; routine, handling of remittances, bank deposits, pay roll, &c.; splendid position with well-established company. Apply immediately, stating experience, references, and salary desired; give phone number if you have one. B 165 Times.

CLERK.—Experienced and capable young woman to take complete charge of files and follow-up system; don't apply unless able to handle satisfactorily. B 154 Times.

COMPANION.—A refined and educated young woman wanted, preferably French, otherwise must speak French fluently, as companion to young married woman living out of town; must be able to saw well. Apply Sunday, Aug. 20, 10 A. M., 311 West 81st St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Experienced only; good position; state salary expected, experience, &c. B 127 Times.

DESIGNER and sample maker of infants' coats; good opportunity for right party. Abramson, 464 Broome St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Five experienced, rapid operators; $15-$18; permanent, some substitutes; excellent firms; uptown positions; no fees charged. Dictaphone Co., 86 Chambers St., Monday, at 9 A. M.

EXPERT BOXER ON MEN'S FINE NECKWEAR WANTED. BLANCHARD & PRICE, 142 5th Av., N. Y.

FASHION MODELS.

Refined, beautiful types, for fashion photography; must not be under 5 feet 7 inches, 36 bust. Anne Stulz, 679 5th Av.

FEMALE

FILING CLERK WANTED.—Thoroughly competent, experienced vertical, other systems; alphabetical, subjects, &c.; must be proficient typewriting; knowledge English and Spanish essential. Address, stating experience, nationality, and salary expected, P 288 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.—Intelligent, experienced, and well recommended, competent to install and operate modern filing system; salary $12-$14 to start; good opportunity for clerk able to enforce results. Call Sterry Gyroscope Co., 126 Nassau St., Brooklyn.

FITTER.

COMPETENT HEAD FITTER,

ACCUSTOMED TO FINEST WORK;

LONG EXPERIENCE.

N 134 TIMES.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
FIFTH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,

Are now ready to consider applications from

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN

For

WOMEN'S SUITS
WOMEN'S COATS
WOMEN'S GOWNS
WOMEN'S WAISTS
MISSES' SUITS
MISSES' COATS
MISSES' DRESSES
GIRLS' DRESSES
WOMEN'S RIDING APPAREL
AND SPORT SUITS.

The most liberal salaries will be paid to those whose experience has been with the best retail trade in New York City; permanent position, with splendid future possibilities.

All replies held strictly confidential.

APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
FIFTH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,

require

SALESWOMEN

for

Women's Shoes.

The most liberal salaries will be paid to those whose experience has been with the best retail trade in New York City; permanent position, with splendid future possibilities.

All replies held strictly confidential.

APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
FIFTH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,

REQUIRE
SALESWOMEN
FOR
WOMEN'S TRIMMED MILLINERY SALON.

The most liberal salaries will be paid to those whose experience has been with the best retail trade in New York City; permanent position, with splendid future possibilities.

All replies held strictly confidential.

APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

FUR OPERATORS.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced operators. Apply to Manager, fur department, second floor, central building.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
JEWELRY, HOUSEFURNISHINGS, SILVERWARE, SHOE, CUTLERY, AND YARD GOODS DEPARTMENTS.
ALSO
TUBE ROOM CASHIERS.
ELLIOTT FISHER BILLING OPERATORS, BOOKKEEPERS.
MAIL ORDER SHOPPERS AND CLERKS.
PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD SALARIES TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY.
Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32nd Street Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED
FISHER BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS
AND
BOOKKEEPERS.
PERMANENT POSITIONS AND HIGHEST SALARIES PAID.
Apply EmploymentOffice, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIRL WANTED TO OPERATE SWITCHBOARD; MUST BE NEAT; SALARY TO START $7. ANSWER BY LETTER, K 292 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GLOVE BUYER.

A young, ambitious assistant can find a real opportunity here as Glove Head; must have pleasing personality, be keen at selling, and possess some experience and good judgment in merchandising. Address, with full particulars, Secretary, Gladding Dry Goods Company, Providence.

GOVERNESS for delicate 7-year-old boy; best references. Call Room 292, Metropolitan Tower, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

HEWLETT ROBIN CO.,
417 5TH AV.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
MAKERS AND IMPROVERS
FOR TRIMMED MILLINERY DEPT.
PERMANENT POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARIES.

HIGH-CLASS office girl wanted; state qualifications; references; salary expected. N 150 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted, Sept. 1, for Summit, N. J., by widower and three boys, youngest 9 years; maid kept; must be woman of education and refinement, age 30 to 45, Protestant; pleasant situation and refined musical atmosphere; apply in person if possible, bringing references. W. A. Jones, The Stratford, Ocean Grove, Monday, 11:30-2, or 903 Broad St., Newark, Tuesday, Aug. 22, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl wanted for general housework in small family; $20 a month; references; half hour from New York. Inquire at store, 488 Canal St.

LAUNDRESS wanted, reliable, to take work home. Advertiser, 3,886 Broadway.

LAW STENOGRAPHERS and correspondents wanted. American Druggists Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City.

LORD & TAYLOR

require the services of

SALESWOMEN

for the net, madras, and muslin section; must have had at least three years' experience in this particular branch.

Apply 9 and 11 o'clock,

Superintendent's Office.

LOUISE & CO.,
554 FIFTH AVENUE,
REQUIRE
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS, ALSO IMPROVERS AND APP

HELP WANTED

Twenty-five Cents an Agate Line

FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER.—For educational office, expert stenographer; young college graduate; state salary and experience. Y 319 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; first-class, permanent positions; good pay. Apply General Acoustic Co., Rockaway Road and Beaufort St., Jamaica, L. I.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—GOOD PENMANSHIP ESSENTIAL. CALL AFTER 10, SAM SAMUELS, 114 WEST 27TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER, able to take and transcribe dictation accurately and rapidly in English, French, and German. K 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Quick, accurate, intelligent, clean-cut young lady as substitute, with opportunity for permanent employment. Apply H. Lissner & Co., 295 Lafayette St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be neat, rapid, and accurate; none others need apply. K 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Salary $8; permanent position. Seligman & Katz, 131 East 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert Spanish and English; give full particulars, stating salary expected. K 302, Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, also care for samples; $6. 25 West Broadway, Room 43.

SOLICITORS.—Intelligent, aggressive women wanted to interview number of persons daily in behalf of a weekly publication; salary or commission. Aeolian Hall, Suite 1,632.

SUPERVISOR.—Woman of refinement to live in Jewish institution and mother group of girls. Call Monday morning, Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

WAIST FITTER FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT. STATE EXPERIENCE. N 133 TIMES.

YOUNG WOMAN as operator for plugboard and office assistant; must be good penman and accurate at figures; hours 8:30 to 5:30; state age, experience, and salary expected. P 868 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRLS OR BOYS wanted to learn to operate mimeographs and to file; $5 while learning. Apply Room 1,106, 112 East 19th St.

YOUNG GIRL to take care of baby; experienced. Apply Cohen, 17 Kramer's Court South, Summerfield Av., Arverne, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY to sell coupons for portrait studio; commission. P 861 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$13. We are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above the average applicants."

PROOFREADER.—Need not have experience, but must have good English education; $11.

STENOGRAPHER for position in construction house uptown; $18.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be thoroughly experienced double entry; $15.

CLERK and TYPIST for banking house downtown; $10.

SECRETARY and STENOGRAPHER.—Must be expert stenographer and able to handle difficult situations; must not be over 28 years of age; $25.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Must be thoroughly experienced both branches of work; $18.

TYPISTS.—Several good, permanent positions for high-grade girls; $10-$15.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, $18.

ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATOR.—Must be thoroughly experienced and good at figures; $15.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman with good legal experience; $20.

Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY, competent, thoroughly experienced, $20; CLERK with knowledge of typewriting, $12. Many other high-grade opportunities for competent bookkeepers and stenographers.

PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENT, INC., Room 811, 30 Church St. Call between 10 and 3.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Legal, $10-$18; commercial, $10-$18; beginners, $7. Bookkeepers, $13-$15; assistant bookkeepers, $10-$12. Typists, $10. Switchboard operators, $10. Permanent positions. Call all week. Owens Agency, 108 Fulton St.

STENOGRAPHERS, permanent positions, $15; beginners, $8; bookkeepers, $12; Brooklyn real estate, $8; comptometer operators, $12; typists, $7; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 29 Union Sq.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES offered competent stenographers, bookkeepers, dictaphone operators, typists, clerks; permanent positions; free registration. Mighill, (Exchange.) Flatiron Building.

YOUNG WOMEN, capable and refined; good positions; stenographers, bookkeepers, clerical. $10-$20. Willis-Hawley Ex., 50 Court St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks, typists, proofreader, bill clerk, collector. Miss Budenbender, Propr.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several desirable permanent positions, $10-$20; legal, $18; bookkeeper, stenographer, $15; typists, $10. Gahagan Agency, 236 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS and competent office help furnished. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St., Cortlandt 5051.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial, $8-$20; typists, filing, $10. BRODY Agency, 239 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, also BOOKKEEPERS, LAW STENOGRAPHERS, CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER, law, $20; dozens commercial; also bookkeepers, clerks. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

FILE CLERK, $15-$18; 70 stenographers, English, Spanish, French, German, $7-$35. Pan American Agency, 24 Stone St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.

SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES. Moon's Schools, 257 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

A.—A.—A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES. REGISTERED by the REGENTS of STATE of N. Y. Desk expert on seats become vacant. Register NOW for Fall session. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening and Correspondence courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

INTERBORO INSTITUTE, WORLD BLDG. SECRETARIES.

Two months' course of private instruction; stenography in all languages; Spanish and Spanish stenography; native teachers. Speed lessons 200 words per minute. Private lessons.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered; Summer rates to September 1st. Aeolian Hall. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

$15

This week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

BIG DEMAND FOR MULTIGRAPHERS. Can qualify in four weeks; students placed without charge; call or write. West's School, 110 Broadway.

MALE

ACCOUNTANT, senior, wanted by prominent firm of Public Accountants; State experience and full particulars. P 329 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT to call twice a week; must be experienced in real estate. Call Monday, 8 P. M., 100 West 118th.

ADVERTISING.

SYNDICATE CUT CONCERN REQUIRES AN EXPERIENCED MAN OR WOMAN TO MANAGE THIS BUSINESS; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. P 302 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, having reliable accounts or who can prove that he can get them; salary or commission; excellent opportunity for right man. Apply by letter, Dear Advertising Co., 496 West Broadway.

ADVERTISING MAN wanted who can also assist at accounting and correspondence; apply in own hand by letter or call with written application, stating experience, salary, and references. A. Simonsen, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

ADVERTISING MAN wanted; practical, experienced, high class, to represent me in New York and the East; salary and commission. Address George Blumenstock, Chicago.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR. — Neat-appearing young man for high-class publication; commission basis. R 151 Times.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN wanted in advertising business who can write shorthand and operate typewriter; high school student; $5 a week to start. Write X. Y., 125 E. 24th.

AN EXPERIENCED CORRESPONDENT

for the adjustment department of a big 5th Av. specialty store; a master of concise business English, not over 28 years of age; a hard, ambitious worker; salary $14 weekly to start; unusual opportunity for advancement. You will be judged on your first letter. Address Box 87, Grand Central Station.

ASSISTANT BUYER.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET,
BROOKLYN,

require a bright, energetic and experienced young man as assistant buyer of their glove department; a thorough knowledge of the glove business is essential; to the one qualifying, a desirable position at a liberal salary with excellent prospects is offered. Apply by letter only, stating experience in detail, addressing Superintendent.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN for machine shop, capable of handling men and teaching unskilled help on lathes, milling machines, grinders, &c. Must be familiar with piece work system and modern shop methods. State your age, nationality, experience, and salary expected, under "Foreman," this office. Y 321 Times Annex.

ASSORTER and matcher of skins; first class; must be absolutely perfect, come well recommended; good salary. Furrier, B 146 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 20 to 25 years of age, with good education and a few years experience. G 69 Times.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MAN WANTED TO PERFORM ALL THE DUTIES CONNECTED WITH THE CARE OF BOOKS AND STATISTICAL WORK OF A CORPORATION OF A CHAIN OF RETAIL STORES. WE OFFER AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT TO THE MAN WHO CAN MEET OUR REQUIREMENTS. WE PREFER ONLY APPLICANTS WHO HAVE HAD CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE IN SUCH WORK. IN REPLY, STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, WHETHER MARRIED OR SINGLE, AND FULL DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE AND EARNINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS. INITIAL SALARY $150 PER MONTH. ALL APPLICATIONS HELD STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. BX 58 TIMES.

AUDITOR'S ASSISTANT, experienced, intelligent, conscientious; references carefully investigated; real opportunity. P 340 Times Downtown.

A YOUNG MAN'S CHANCE.

The heads of the oldest dry goods store in U. S., a live, progressive house with a growing high-class trade, want a man for confidential merchandising assistant; must be keen, square, tactful, blessed with shrewd, sound common sense, and be able to suggest constructive ideas as well as locate and remedy merchandising ills; some retail experience absolutely essential; exceptional opportunity for the exceptional man only. Address, with full particulars, Secretary, Gladding Dry Goods Company, Providence.

A YOUNG MAN to fill a position of responsibility, where the work is instructive and interesting; state age, educational and business qualifications; chance for advancement; salary to start, $15 per week. Address Fellowship, Box P 300 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS wanted, first-class. Apply at Borden's, 992 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
34TH ST. & 5TH AV.,
REQUIRE FOR THE AUTUMN SEASON THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THEIR UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING FABRICS, PORTIERES, CRETONNES, BRASS GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, WHITE GOODS, &c.; ALSO SEVERAL JUNIOR SALESMEN. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT U.

BANK CLERK of moderate experience; must have some ambition; exceptional prospects. K 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—New England machine manufacturing company wants thoroughly competent bookkeeper; must have ability to develop into office manager; state age, nationality and complete education and experience in first letter; salary $25 to start. Y 856 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—BRIGHT EXPERIENCED MAN CAPABLE OF TAKING CARE OF BOOKS, CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, &C.; STEADY POSITION, WITH GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. A. F., 56 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must have knowledge of textile silk preferred, to keep merchandise stock records. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, previous experience, references, and salary expected, Silks, G 26 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; young man in busy law office. P 326 Times Downtown.

BOY, WITH EDUCATION, DESIRING POSITION, WITH CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT AND OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN BUSINESS. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING SALARY AND EXPERIENCE. M. W., 138 EAST 17TH ST.

BOYS by large insurance company; fine opportunity to learn business; good opening for bright boys; must be educated, of good address and ambitious; state age, nationality, education, experience, etc. K 291 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted in passenger office of big steamship company, 14 or 15 years old; good penman and accurate at figures; $5 week to begin; references required. Address P 283 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16, in office of wholesale jeweler; excellent opportunity for bright, ambitious boy; state age, references, salary desired, and experience, (if any.) P 301 Times Downtown.

BOY (16-18) in downtown law office, refined and well educated; answer in own handwriting, stating reference and experience, if any. P 283 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of wholesale house, must be an honest and intelligent live wire with good references; wages to begin, $5. B 140 Times.

BOY, bright, to work in office; good opportunity for energetic, industrious lad. Answer in own handwriting, B 171 Times.

BOY, strong, to carry salesman's sample cases; permanent position; salary $6; must mention references in replying. B 163 Times.

BOYS, BY A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN; STATE AGE, RELIGION. G 50 TIMES.

BOY wanted for office in wholesale dry goods house; 16-18 years; $5 to begin; those living with parents preferred. B 157 Times.

BOY wanted in a woolen commission house; state age and references; salary $5 a week. B 156 Times.

BRASSIERE DESIGNER wanted; one who can originate high-class novelties; good salary to capable person; applications treated confidentially. Address P 323 Times.

BRIGHT BOY wanted, of 15 or 16 years, to learn the wholesale dry goods business; apply by letter only. Mills & Gibb, P. O. Box 33, Madison Square.

BRIGHT BOY, age 17 years, to learn stocks, wholesale jobbing business. P 260 Times Downtown.

BUYER FOR LACES, EMBROIDERIES, NECKWEAR AND HANDKERCHIEFS. Thoroughly experienced man or woman, able to show successful record as business-getter and profit-maker; state in first letter where previously employed, in what capacity, how long in each place, and salary expected.
The Hunter, Tuppen Co.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

BUYER AND MANAGER.
WE REQUIRE A BUYER AND MANAGER FOR OUR FRESH FRUIT DEPARTMENT. APPLY BY MAIL FOR APPOINTMENT, AND ADDESS
EXECUTIVE,
PARK & TILFORD,
529 WEST 42D ST., CITY.

BUYER wanted; a man with long experience in buttons, notions, and small ware to act as buyer and manager for the cutting-up trade with a good, progressive concern; all communications strictly confidential. B 143 Times.

BRONZE FITTER.—First-class architectural bronze fitters wanted; out-of-town work; good inducement to right men. Y 320 Times Annex.

CANVASSERS for signature to petitions; 20c per name; need not be a Commissioner of Deeds or Notary. Apply from 9 A. M. all day, 1,718 Southern Boulevard, corner 174th, Bautini.

CANVASSERS.—New magazine offers splendid opening with bright future to successful subscription getters; leads furnished; commission; give experience and references. G 38 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Packard; single man; only very best private references considered. Send record and references to Box 30, Ampere, N. J.

CHEMIST FOR AN UP-TO-DATE, HIGH-class toilet perfumery and pharmaceutical specialty house; steady job; must absolutely have proven ability to manage a large and fast-growing laboratory; you must be an exceptionally good man; give practical references and all details; $60 a week to start; address by letter only. H. Lees Smith, Hotel Astor. (Communications held strictly confidential.)

CHEMIST wanted by Jersey firm; capable young man experienced in assaying lead, zinc, iron, and other metals. Write, stating experience, reference, and salary expected. Address B 174 Times.

CLERK.—New England machine company requires competent cost clerk; salary $20; state age, nationality, and complete education and experience in first letter. Y 357 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Good opportunity for young married man, quick at figures and good handwriting; $18 per week to start. Address, giving full particulars, B., Box 99, 157 East 47th St.

COLLECTOR WANTED.

PUBLISHING HOUSE WANTS MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF COLLECTION DEPARTMENT IN THEIR CHICAGO OFFICE; ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING LOCAL COLLECTORS, ALSO MAIL ACCOUNTS; MUST BE F. & A. M. AND FURNISH BEST OF REFERENCES. ANSWER P 280 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COLLECTION MANAGER wanted; a growing credit clothing concern wants a live wire to take charge of their collection department; good opportunity for one who possesses knowledge of the credit clothing business; state past experience and salary expected. Y 805 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL ARTIST.

Man's clothing, (special,) furniture, and miscellaneous; thoroughly experienced, rapid, and full of ideas, which he can work out for subordinates to complete; immediate and permanent. Phone Gifford Wood, Madison Square 9625.

CREDIT CLOTHING FIRM WANTS BEST AVAILABLE MAN

to assume management of its fastest growing store; in city within two hours of New York; party that gets this job must be an experienced merchandise and installment man; give fullest details in letter; good salary and unlimited opportunity. B 145 Times.

DISTRIBUTOR.—Appoint agents Ford specialty; commission. Harrah, Room 354 Herald Square Hotel.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical, with practical experience in the design of small apparatus in which the interchangeability of parts is an essential feature; to reliable men who can prove their ability we can offer permanent positions, with first-class opportunities for advancement. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; first-class mechanical draftsman with experience on structural steel, machinery layouts, and furnace design; plenty of work ahead for a good man; give experience, age, and salary required, also when you could report, in first letter, P. O. Box 287, Newark, N. J.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.

Man familiar with map and chart designing, neat lettering; apply by letter only, stating salary expected, experience, and reference. H. H. Copeland & Son, 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

DRAFTSMEN, (2,) expert; one wanted for line cut work and one who has had experience in name plate designing. Apply Room 1,923, 80 Church St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Detailer on mechanical and electrical apparatus. Lowenstein, 397 Bridge St., Brooklyn; Hoyt St. Subway Sta.

DRUG SALESMAN

for New England; topnotch man; able to swing big deals on widely advertised toilet preparations; state experience, references, and salary expected. P 862 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL STUDENT, young man, about 21, wanted for night work; state age, education, and salary expected. G 57 Times.

ESTIMATOR.—Young man for excellent out-of-town position; must understand building construction plans, specifications; applicants with contracting experience given preference; state full experience, qualifications, and salary desired. Y 846 Times Annex.

EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR PRODUCTIVE man of high-class standing; must be efficient and understand management of men; responsible position with New York rapid growing manufacturing corporation of financial stability and high reputation; after proven ability will have chance to acquire interest in business; in replying please be complete and comprehensive; state nationality, age; confidentially considered. P 850 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND BUSINESS ASSISTANT.—A YOUNG MAN WANTED AS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND BUSINESS ASSISTANT TO A MAN OF ACTIVE AND INTRICATE AFFAIRS. APPLICANT MUST BE OF EXCELLENT PERSONALITY, HIGHEST INTEGRITY, SPLENDID PAST EDUCATION, AND BE ABLE TO FURNISH UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES TO INDICATE EXCEPTIONAL EXPERIENCE AND SUCCESSFUL CAREER FOR PAST FIVE YEARS. POSITION REQUIRES HIGHEST DEGREE OF LOYALTY AND THE MAN'S UNDIVIDED TIME AND THOUGHT. SALARY COMMENSURATE WITH ABILITY. THE OPPORTUNITY IS EXCEPTIONAL AND OFFERS GREAT FUTURE SUCCESS. IN APPLYING FOR INTERVIEW, DETAILS MUST BE GIVEN AS TO AGE, EDUCATION, PAST POSITIONS, SALARIES, AND WHAT PARTICULAR ADAPTABILITY AS REGARDS DISPOSITION APPLICANT FEELS CONFIDENT OF POSSESSING TO FULFILL ABOVE REQUIREMENTS. N 165 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT wanted, by large educational institution; must have great capacity for detail; must be good bookkeeper; must be able to direct high class sales force; handle correspondence and assume full direction of office; one having had actual selling experience preferred; state previous connections in full detail and state salary expected to start in first letter. N 41 Times.

EXPERIENCED ORDER CLERK wanted, capable of handling export and domestic orders; first-class man only; state experience and salary expected. P 288 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Wanted assistant buyer experienced in handling Far Eastern, African, and Australian indents, inquiries, and correspondence; hardware, drugs, chemicals, and general lines; state past and present employers, age, experience, and salary expected; otherwise no attention. P 805 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.—For cabinet shop; thoroughly acquainted with interior trim, furniture design, construction, and machine work; state experience, &c. Schwegler & Co., 6,501 Euclid Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOREMAN.—Toolroom or manufacturing department; executive ability; rapid, efficient production. H 331 Times Downtown.

FIRST-CLASS MAN wanted by wholesale button house, thoroughly experienced in purchasing and marketing of general line buttons, especially pearl buttons; give full particulars in strict confidence; salary. G 52 Times.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
REQUIRE
SALESMEN
FOR
WOMEN'S SHOES.

The most liberal salaries will be paid to those whose experience has been with the best retail trade in New York City; permanent position, with splendid future possibilities.

All replies held strictly confidential.

APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

FUR OPERATORS.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced operators. Apply to Manager, fur department, second floor, central building.

GENTLEMAN with large acquaintance to sell a wonderful contract; commissions very large. Mr. Coonly, 1,917 Park Row Building.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED
FURNITURE ADJUSTER;
MUST BE A GOOD CORRESPONDENT FOR LARGE FURNITURE BUSINESS.

Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 324 Street Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
NIGHT PORTERS
AND
PICTURE GOLD GILDERS.

Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS pay $900 to $1,800 a year, with short hours, vacations, steady work, no strikes or lay-offs. Let our Civil Service Expert, former Government Examiner, prepare you for Post Office, Railway Mail, Customs, and other positions. Write today for free booklet B 80, with list of positions. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

GOLD JEWELERS.—First-class wanted on case work. H. Blackington & Co., North Attleboro, Mass.

HARDWOOD LUMBER INSPECTOR with Co., Newark, N. J.

HEAVY BOYS, age 17 to 20 years, in wholesale house. P 259 Times Downtown.
selling experience, Metropolitan Lumber

LORD & TAYLOR
REQUIRE
STOCK-KEEPER
FOR UPHOLSTERY HARDWARE STOCKROOM.

EXPERIENCE AND ACQUAINTANCE WITH THIS CLAS OF MERCHANDISE ARE ESSENTIAL.

APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 11, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SEVENTH FLOOR.

LORD & TAYLOR
WILL CONSIDER APPLICATIONS
FROM
EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
FOR THEIR
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

BROAD EXPERIENCE AND FULL KNOWLEDGE OF THE UPHOLSTERY TRADE ARE ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 11 O'CLOCK, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SEVENTH FLOOR.

LORD & TAYLOR
HAVE AN OPENING
IN THEIR DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR DECORATION
FOR A PRACTICAL MAN WITH WIDE NEW YORK EXPERIENCE IN INTERIOR DECORATION AND FURNISHING.

APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 11, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

MANAGER.—High-class branch store manager to take charge of a retail confectionery store with fountain and luncheon service in nearby city; address stating age, experience, references, and if at present employed; a permanent position to suitable applicant. G 41 Times.

MECHANICS ATTENTION.

The Schenectady Works of the General Electric Company can place men who are experienced machinists, toolmakers, pipefitters, general machinists, lathe, boring mill, planer and milling machine operators; also first-class hand and automatic screw machine operators capable of setting up for operations; polishers and buffers; also workmen who are trained along the various branches of our industry; good wages; steady employment; excellent working conditions; good schools, reasonable rentals; decidedly healthful locality; plenty of chances for advancement; men with families preferred. Apply in person or by letter to Employment Department,
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY,
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—Must have practical machine shop experience and be familiar with operations, for engineering office in metal working plant. State age, nationality, experience, and salary expected, to "Dyname," P. O. Box V, Plainfield, N. J.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—Wanted by a large manufacturing company, designers with experience in the design of electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and control apparatus. Y 268 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, junior, with experience on construction work, for maintenance department in factory; state age, education, experience and salary expected. Draftsman, Y 344 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, about 20, conversant with shipping, also knowing shorthand and typewriting; state experience and salary. P 295 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS.—An important silk importing concern has opening for two bright boys who desire to learn a good business. They must be 16 to 17 years of age and have attended high school and be able to write a good hand. Excellent opportunity for future advancement. Apply in own handwriting, stating full particulars. Silk Importer, G 25 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Well educated; good handwriting; downtown importing house. P. O. Box 1,488.

OFFICE BOY in office of electric railway; state education and experience, if any; salary $25 month. P 314 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted, bright, energetic, by engineering firm. P 297 Times Downtown.

OFFICE WORK.—Bright young man for general office work in large textile manufacturing firm; state salary expected and give references; splendid chance for advancement. If you like hard work address P 858 Times Downtown.

OPTOMETRIST.
GREENHUT COMPANY
REQUIRE A
REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST;
MUST BE WELL QUALIFIED;
ONE CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF DEPT.
APPLY AT OPTICAL DEPT.

OPENING in purchasing department of a large manufacturing chemical corporation for young man about 25 who has studied applied mechanics; one who has had some experience with factory materials, such as hardware, pipe and fittings, tools, electrical supplies, castings, machine parts, &c., preferred; excellent opportunity to secure a training in buying this class of supplies and develop along purchasing lines; knowledge of chemistry and stenography an asset, but not essential; must have good handwriting and A1 references; applicants to be considered must be definite, indicating specific qualifications for the position; state also age, nationality, last position held, and wages expected to start. Executive, P 823 Times Downtown.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
34TH STREET, NEW YORK,

ARE PREPARED TO CONSIDER APPLICATIONS FROM

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
FOR THEIR
SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Only those accustomed to high-class trade need apply; permanent positions and opportunity for advancement to those who qualify.

PAINTMAKER wanted, experienced in compounding and mixing cold water paints. Apply 2,218 Wood St., Philadelphia, Penn., stating salary and experience.

PAYROLL CLERK.—Not under 24, must operate comptometer; energetic, able to assist employment manager, at least 2 years' experience in this line; good opportunity for earnest, ambitious young man; state age, education, experience and salary expected. Payroll, Y 343 Times Annex.

PHOTOGRAPHER (dry-plate.)—Require the services of high-class operator who can prove his ability to make artistic portraits; permanent position for clean, careful, workmanlike man; state experience fully. Address Box C 226 Times Annex.

PHOTO ENGRAVER.—First class, all-around photo engraver wanted; reliable man willing to work in all branches and handle small plant doing quality commercial work with assistance of apprentice; good pay for right man. Address Y 281 Times Annex.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS for all branches; non-union men preferred; steady employment. Write to 1,213 Citizens Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

REPORTER for tobacco trade journal; young man of good address, with ambition and determination; tell why you could fill this job and salary expected. P 313 Times Downtown.

REPORTER.—Young man, energetic, ambitious for advancement, to call upon architects and contractors in New York; $8 to start; best references required. B 160 Times.

SALESMEN.—Three salesmen wanted; the men we want must be big producers, who are now selling store display or other dealer helps to large advertisers; we have a most attractive offer, but only for such men as can show that they are now doing big things in this line; the following exclusive territory is open: New York, Philadelphia, and Detroit; the basis of working is strictly commission. Give full particulars in detail in first letter. Address Box Y 317 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, two keen, first-class salesmen, no order takers, age 32-40, to sell old-established all-year-around line, wholesale; salary and extra commission on surplus sales; have a permanent price in organization for right men; must possess A1 references and be prepared to live on territory; territories Omaha and vicinity and West Virginia; state particulars, age, religion. B 106 Times.

SALESMEN.—A LARGE WESTERN MANUFACTURER OF AN EXTENSIVELY ADVERTISED NOTION SPECIALTY HAS IMMEDIATE OPENING FOR FOUR OR FIVE EXPERIENCED SALESMEN TO CALL UPON DRY GOODS AND NOTION JOBBERS AND LARGE DEPARTMENT STORES IN EASTERN, MIDDLE WEST AND SOUTHERN TERRITORIES. SALARY AND COMMISSION BASIS. STATE FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING AGE, EXPERIENCE, &C. G 68 TIMES.

SALESMAN, PHARMACEUTICAL, WITH TRADE FOLLOWING AMONG PHYSICIANS NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY; ELEGANT LINE REGULAR PHARMACEUTICALS AND EXCELLENT SPECIALTIES; OPPORTUNITY FOR A SQUARE, AMBITIOUS HUSTLER; COMMISSION, OR DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION. WRITE FULL PARTICULARS IN CONFIDENCE TO DRUGS, 48 WEST 4TH, ST., NEW YORK.

SALESMEN.—An efficiency organization desires the services of two first-class salesmen; the proposition is one which the country's biggest concerns are installing, and men are wanted who can present it to large employers; the selling plan assures unusual earnings for the right men; commission basis. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock Monday to C. R. Rogers, 12th floor, 80 Irving Place.

SALESMAN.—ONE OF THE BEST LINE OF MEN'S ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR AND PAJAMAS FOR BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND; COMMISSION BASIS; MUST BE WELL ACQUAINTED WITH TRADE AND ABLE TO SHOW SUCCESSFUL RECORDS; REPLIES TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. B 138 TIMES.

SALESMEN wanted to call on jobbers and retailers, New England, Middle West, Far West, Central East, and Southern territories, to carry as side line line of sanitary children's and women's goods, going into infants' wear and drug departments; commission basis. Apply by letter, stating references and experience, B 100 Times.

SALESMEN, familiar with New York State, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Middle West, by manufacturers of phonographs and records; call on furniture, department, music and general stores, open agencies; unusual opportunity for big returns; give particulars, former activities; commission basis. K 303 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to carry side line selling to all phonograph dealers, printers, and stationers; can earn $40 per week; articles sent on trial sell at very low price; salesmen now placing 20 a week without difficulty; liberal commission; want hustlers who are looking for big money. Universal Fixture Corporation, 133 West 23d St.

SALESMAN selling restaurant, hotel, cafe, cigar, pool, drug, general store trade can do big business with our new live pocket side line; all merchants towns 100,000 and under want it; 5% commission each sale; no collecting; no expense or risk to merchant; we take back all unsold goods. Canfield Mfg. Co., 208 Sigel St., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN WANTED.—We have a wonderful opportunity for a thoroughly experienced casualty or life insurance man; chance to grow up with an active concern; commission and drawing account. Apply by letter, Griffin, Prince & Ripley, Inc., 18 East 41st St., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN.—TWO HIGH-GRADE SALESMEN of fine personality and appearance, capable of earning $4,000 yearly or more, preferably experienced in selling extension or correspondence courses; commission. Apply Monday morning 501-508 Woolworth Building.

SALESMEN.—Just out; the most wonderful of all; adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides; eight columns; retails $15; commission $5; first man out selling average six machines daily; exclusive territory for workers. Box 47, Station G, New York.

SALESMAN.—An experienced lining salesman wanted for clothing, large tailoring and trimming trade; only men with established trade considered; references; salary or commission; confidential. K 295 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN on ladies' and misses' popular priced street and evening dresses; one who has long experience with the city and trade; trade is a big proposition for the right man; salary and commission; give all details; none but experienced with a record need apply. Y 291 Times Annex.

SALESMEN for city and country territory, preferably men experienced in books, insurance, and real estate, on publishing proposition with universal appeal to people in moderate circumstances; strong selling features; liberal commissions, with bonus. J. C. Winston Co., 847 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in fancy leather goods, brief cases, card cases, and advertising novelties; only men who have handled this line and have good references need to reply; commission. Box P 347 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Four ambitious, energetic men to call on dressmakers and manufacturers for leading publishers of fashion journals on commission basis; this is a splendid opportunity for men who are honest and energetic. Write for interview. B 116 Times.

SALESMAN of ability and convincing personality to interview executors and trust companies; preferably one with real estate or stock-selling experience; no advances, but big commissions. K 307 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN-MECHANIC.

Leading manufacturer and distributor has good territory open vicinity of New York for sale of cutting lubricants to manufacturing plants.

Must be first-class mechanic, experienced in automatics, turret lathes, etc., of good appearance and address.

Apply by mail, stating age and qualifications. Communications and interviews confidential. Straight salary.

CATARACT REFINING & MFG. CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City.

SALESMEN,
CAPABLE OF CLOSING CONTRACTS FROM $10,000 TO $50,000;
LIBERAL COMMISSIONS.
SCHUB, 1,947 Broadway. Phone 1575 Columbus. Call afternoons.

SALESMAN.—To sell conditionless insurance policies, covering all sicknesses, every accident; also death benefit, good income and opportunity, advancement; drawing account against commission to men experienced in this line. Room 557, 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, candy, for retail drug trade; only high-class man having broad experience need apply; salary. Call at Hotel Breslin at 9:30 A. M., Sunday, ask for Mr. Cannon. Address American Druggist Syndicate, Long Island City.

SALESMAN.—Active salesman, real estate, with offices in the Country Life Exposition; 6 per cent. basis; drawing account when worth established; permanent opening to steady producer; particulars of experience and references with first letter. B 141 Times.

SALESMAN for N. Y. State and Penn., to carry a well-made line of silk and cotton petticoats as side line; answer must state experience and references; commission basis. B 162 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED
to call on small and medium dry goods trade; also local representatives; our merchandise sells at sight; liberal commission paid. Box L. D., 104 East 14th.

SALESMEN, experienced in line, or acquainted with physicians, to thoroughly introduced, highly endorsed electro-therapeutic apparatus; commissions large; possibilities unlimited. B. Friend, 29 West 34th.

SALESMAN, young man, keen, energetic, good appearance, for outside solicitation; salary; state age, nationality, selling experience, and salary expected. Excellent Opportunity, B 270 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Several live, energet

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair Monday and probably Tuesday; continued warm; moderate winds, mostly south.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,394. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

WILSON DEFENDS HIS RAILWAY STAND; BOTH SIDES FIRM

Favors Principle of Arbitration, but Says It Is Too Late to be Applied in This Case.

VIEWS IN WIRE TO COL. POPE

White House Denies Report That Government Would Draft Railway Men to Run Roads.

PLANS FOR A STRIKE GO ON

Railroad Executives Contend That 40 Per Cent of Their Workers Will Not Quit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Whether he succeeds in his efforts to prevent the national railroad strike that is now threatened, President Wilson is determined that no such crisis shall again confront the country. Out of the dispute he expects to effect a permanent system of arbitration, with a feature of compulsion. He told the railroad Presidents yesterday that he was in favor of compulsory arbitration, but that there was no machinery now in existence to effect arbitration so long as the brotherhoods refused to accept it.

In a telegram the President sent today to Colonel George Pope of Hartford, Conn., President of the National Association of Manufacturers, in reply to an appeal that the principle of arbitration be preserved, he said:

The White House.
Aug. 20, 1916.

Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of Aug. 18, and to say in reply that I hold to the principle of arbitration with as clear a conviction and as firm a purpose as any one, but that unfortunately there is no means in existence by which arbitration can be secured. The existing means have been tried and have failed. This situation must never be allowed to arise again, but it has arisen. Some means must be found to prevent its recurrence. No means can be found offhand or in a hurry or in season to meet the present national emergency. What I am now proposing does not weaken or discredit the principle of arbitration. It strengthens it rather. It proposes that nothing be considered except the eight-hour day, to which the whole economic movement of the time seems to point, and the immediate creation of an agency for determining all the arbitrable elements in this case in the light, not of predictions or forecasts, but of established and ascertained facts. This is the first stage of the direct road to the discovery of the best permanent basis for arbitration when other means than those now available are supplied.

WOODROW WILSON.

To Take Up Compulsory Arbitration.

It is believed that as soon as the crisis is over the President will take up the matter of compulsory arbitration. He has told advisers that he does not believe it would be possible to have the present Congress pass a compulsory arbitration bill.

Compulsory arbitration was proposed in 1913 when the Newlands act was passed, but it was dropped on the ground that it was un-American, in that it would force a man to work against his will. Compulsory arbitration obtains in Australia, and it was the Australian system that was advocated in Washington in 1913. Under this system a board of arbitration holds hearings for different industries once in every two years, when there is established a basis of relations to last two years. Both sides are bound under the law to observe the findings of the arbitrators, failure to do so being considered contempt of court.

There is a different form of compulsory arbitration in effect in Canada, under which both sides are compelled to refrain from action for one year while a board of arbitration makes an investigation.

When the Newlands act was passed in 1913 creating the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation it was proposed to give it power to enforce its findings, but this was changed. The failure of the board in the railroad crisis was due to the circumstance that no matter what it determined upon it had no power to enforce its findings.

The railroads are in favor of compulsory arbitration. They also contend that arbitration should be used in the present eight-hour crisis, asserting that the President's argument that it cannot be used is faulty. They contend that the President could demand that the brotherhoods submit to arbitration just as easily as he demanded that the railroads grant the eight-hour day. They hold that the refusal of the railroads to grant the men's demands should have as much weight with the President as the brotherhoods' refusal to accept arbitration.

"Whether orderly processes of settling wage controversies shall be abandoned and that the country be forced to grant increases whenever the four highly organized classes of train-service employes demand them is the real question now at issue," said President F. D. Underwood of the Erie Railroad tonight; "whether the American people are willing to have their right to transact business and get their food supplies left to the mercy of the four men heading these organizations of train-service employes. One of the leaders of the French Revolution is said to have declared that his reason for taking part in the revolution was that every time he looked at the King he thought, 'There is the man who can cut off my head.' What will the American people think of the four men who assert the right to cut off their bread?"

There was considerable discussion of

Continued on Page 4.

Build Stronger Zeppelins To Brave British Defense

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (via London, Aug. 20.)—The principal improvement in the larger Zeppelins, in addition to their greater carrying capacity, is their increased proof against the effect of shell fire by anti-aircraft guns, according to a naval officer who commanded a super-Zeppelin in a recent attack on points in England. The officer said that the measures taken by the British to protect themselves against aircraft raids had improved recently under a more effective use of searchlights.

Questioned concerning the possibility of a super-Zeppelin crossing from Germany to the United States, the officer said such a feat was perfectly feasible when atmospheric conditions were not wholly unfavorable. Under bad weather conditions a drawback would be that the craft probably would be compelled to sail for a time with the wind. The officer said the Zeppelin had now reached such a state of perfection that traveling in it was perfectly safe.

NORMAN ANGELL PUT IN JAIL, BERLIN SAYS

German Agency Circulates a Report That Pacifist Is Doing Hard Labor.

SENTENCED FOR 18 MONTHS

For "Declining to Take Part in the War"—No Confirmation of the Report From Other Sources.

BERLIN, Aug. 20, (via wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—According to the Overseas News Agency, an Italian newspaper has published a report that the English writer, Norman Angell, has been sentenced to eighteen months at hard labor after having been under arrest for several months, because he declined to take part in the war.

This report says Mr. Angell's plea that he had conscientious objections to war service was overruled by an English court.

Ralph Norman Angell Lane, known also by his pen name of Norman Angell, has long been identified with the international peace movement, and he has been especially prominent since the publication of his book "The Great Illusion," which sought to demonstrate scientifically the futility of war. Since the opening of the European war in 1914 Mr. Angell has been unsparing in his wholesale criticism of the conditions which led to the final tragedy and has lectured extensively on the nature of the peace to follow the war, but the unconfirmed report of his imprisonment from Berlin is the first intimation that his views have led him into difficulty with the English authorities.

Mr. Angell spent his youth in the United States, and has since visited here several times. He was in New York for six weeks last winter, when he delivered several lectures on international affairs before various peace societies. Before the Woman's Peace Party, Nov. 11, 1915, he condemned the preparedness agitation in the United States, and predicted a war with Japan unless the international policy of the United States was radically reformed.

After leaving America in his youth, the publicist spent many years in France, ten of them in charge of Lord Northcliffe's interests in Paris, where he served as manager of the Paris edition of The Daily Mail. After writing "The Great Illusion," which expressed the keynote of his whole attitude toward international relations, he moved to London to take charge of the propaganda which the book had set in motion.

His idea that the futility of war was a more serious basis for condemnation than its cruelty won to his support many scientific men who had been repelled hitherto by what they regarded as the sickly sentimentality of the peace movement. Many Norman Angell Clubs were formed in England, one of the first at Cambridge University. Among the prominent men in the central organization in London were A. J. Balfour, Sir Richard Garton, and Lord Esher, whose interests had formerly been largely military.

The movement spread to the Continent, and gained wide popularity even in Germany, where 10,000 copies of a German edition of "The Great Illusion" were sold in a week.

In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, written when on a visit to America and dated May 22, 1915, Mr. Angell outlined his position after the beginning of the present war briefly as follows:

"The futility of war will never of itself stop war, and it is that fact which justifies the very ungrateful task in which I happen to be engaged. It is not enough that conquest and power should be barren; men must realize that barrenness, since even in their rational moments they are not guided necessarily by their interests, but what they believe to be their interests.

"However necessary it may be to have big armaments, it is just as necessary to know on behalf of what policy those armaments are to be used."

Mr. Angell then insisted that the American public must be made to feel the barrenness of conquest and the importance of gaining definite ideas of international policy in such matters as sea power, sea law, the open door, and economic pressure as a sanction for international treaties.

CARGO PASSED BY BRITISH.

Spanish Liner at Manila Reports Only Mails Censored.

MANILA, Aug. 20.—The Spanish steamer Legazpi, arriving from Barcelona, reports that her cargo was not tampered with by the British authorities, but that mail for Manila was removed for thirty hours.

Protest by the American and Spanish Consuls has resulted in the return of 1,700 of the 2,800 packages of cargo for Manila seized at Singapore from the Fernando-Poo in June.

Postal officials assert that letters have been censored and seized.

One thousand tons of cargo consigned to Manila merchants were seized from the Fernando Poo at Singapore by the British authorities before the Spanish mail liner went down on a reef in the Sulu Sea early in July.

WILL ASK CARMEN TO AWAIT STRAUS

Public Service Chairman on the Way, but Poor Auto Roads May Delay Him.

HE HAS TO MOTOR 50 MILES

The Union Threatens Decision About N. Y. Railways Strike Before Tonight.

MAYOR TO URGE PATIENCE

Believes Men Will Yield to His Plea to Defer Their Action Until Conference Is Held.

If a fifty-mile automobile ride over difficult country roads enables Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission to make train connections, he may reach New York City today to confer with Mayor Mitchel and representatives of the New York Railways Company and its union employes about the dispute that has threatened to cause a second traction strike. The The probabilities are, however, that Mr. Straus will not arrive here until tomorrow morning, and that the conference over the dismissals of ex-strikers by the New York Railways Company will have to be postponed until that time.

Members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes have announced that they expected to decide before tonight if a second strike was to be called. But Mayor Mitchel, who will arrive in the city from Plattsburg this morning, will endeavor to convince them that it is to their interest to wait until after Mr. Straus gets here before taking any radical action.

Mr. Straus's desire to find a refuge remote enough to enable him to enjoy his vacation in peace is responsible for the uncertainty as to his movements. The Chairman of the Public Service Commission has been spending his holiday at Big Island Pon in Maine, thirty miles from a railroad, or a telegraph office. It has been learned that he has received telegram telling him of the new dispute between the New York Railways Company and the Amalgamated association, but not even Godfrey Goldmark, his secretary, has heard from him since late Saturday night.

Mr. Straus sent his secretary a telegram at that time, telling him that he doubted his ability to make train connections on Sunday, but intimated that he would make every effort to reach New York City in time for the conference today.

Difficulties of the Journey.

Mr. Goldmark said last night that the only way Mr. Straus could accomplish this would be to go by automobile fifty miles to the nearest railroad station, in the vicinity of Farmington, Me. From that point he would go to Portland, where he could make rail connections for New York City. The condition of the roads and Mr. Straus's age, Mr. Goldmark added, made it doubtful that the Chairman would try to make fast time in the automobile ride.

"It is my opinion that Mr. Straus will reach Portland some time on Monday night and arrive in ew York City early Tuesday morning," he said.

Mr. Goldmark was of the belief that Mayor Mitchel would have no difficulty in inducing the leaders of the street carmen's union to withhold action until Mr. Straus arrived, although no expression from the labor leaders as to their plans could be obtained. William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the Amalgamated Association, spent yesterday at Far Rockaway, and Louis Fridiger, counsel for the union, also was out of the city.

P. J. Shea and Edward McMorrow, members of the Executive Board of the street car men's organization, arrived from Detroit late yesterday afternoon, but refused to discuss the trouble between the union and the officials of the green car system. They said they expected William D. Mahon, President of the labor organization, to be in the city today, and that he and Mr. Fitzgerald were the only ones who could talk with authority about the situation.

"There is nothing to be done until Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus get together and hold a conference with the union," said Matthew J. Higgins, one of the organizers of the Amalgamated Association. "It is only courtesy for the organization to hear what the city officials have to say before taking any action. They, of course, have no authority to compel either side to accept their ruling, but they certainly are in a position to tell the public what they understood the agreement between the company and its organized employes to be.

"As Mr. Fridigar and other members of the union have said, we have no doubt they will decide that the company had no right to discharge strikers after having promised explicitly to take them all back 'without prejudice.' We shall insist that all the men be taken back before we go on with the negotiations with the company."

Arguments of the Company.

Officials of the New York Railways Company could not be reached last night, but it was reported that they would submit to the Mayor and Mr. Straus several reasons why, in their opinion, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes could not logically refuse to arbitrate the company's right to discharge men who had been convicted of misdemeanors.

One of these reasons, it was said would be that the union was prohibited by its by-laws from striking until after having submitted every question but the right to organize to arbitration. It was pointed out in this connection that Or-

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"Hello, Fred!" "Hello, John!" Greeting of Worker and Railway President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A big purring automobile swung around the west corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street today and swept on past a big Capital sightseeing bus.

"Hello, there, Fred," shouted a well-dressed man on the bus.

"How are you, John?" answered the prosperous man in the automobile.

"Fred," was Frederick D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, who was out for a pleasure ride with some of the other representatives of the $10,000,000,000 worth of railroads in the United States. "John" was one of the engineers on the Erie, with whom Fred" used to work, and who now threatens to help tie up the Erie and all the other railroads of the country if "Fred" and his associates don't grant the brotherhoods the eight-hour day.

Many of the railroad Presidents who are now defying the brotherhoods and are close to refusing President Wilson's demand that the worker receive the eight-hour day, came up from the ranks, and are the closets of friends.

This was a day off from the great industrial game being played here, with President Wilson trying to enforce his decision as referee; and for the day the representatives of capital and the representatives of labor were seemingly on good terms.

The railroad executives took the day easy, going for long automobile rides through the surrounding country, out over the hills of Virginia, across the Potomac and up into Maryland, while the 600 Chairmen representing the 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen, took the more democratic vehicles, trolley cars and buses, for Sunday pleasure trips.

President Wilson, who has been trying for a week to untie the knot tied by the conflicting interests of workers and railroads, also dropped the matter for the day. He went to church with Mrs. Wilson this morning and this afternoon took an automobile ride with her.

SAY CALIFORNIA ROW WON'T HURT HUGHES

Republican-Progressive Strife Confined to Senatorship, Old Guard Leaders Assert.

POINT TO BIG MEETINGS

In Same Hotel, But Evades Ex-Justice—Wilcox Invites Him to Speak With Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 20.—The Hughes campaign party moved on to Los Angeles today. The people of the city extended a cordial reception to the Republican nominee. For the time being every effort is being made here to eliminate from the national campaign the bitter factional strife between Progressives and Republicans over the State situation, and surface indications tonight were that some success had attended this endeavor.

There was a big crowd at the railway station to greet the nominee when he arrived at 10 o'clock this morning, and throughout the day there were many expressions of cordiality wherever the nominee went. There was present here, as in San Francisco, however, the determination on the part of the regular Republicans not to accept Governor Hiram Johnson, Progressive candidate for the United States Senate, as one of their number, or to let him romp away with the nomination in the Republican primaries. Johnson against the Republican organization, which he disrupted four years ago—that is the big issue in the State fight, and there seems no probability at this time of ending the squabble.

Strenuous Day of Rest.

Mr. Hughes spent a strenuous day of rest. Soon after reaching the city he went to church. Later he held a public reception at his hotel, took a hundred-mile motor drive, visiting Pasadena and Long Beach, stopped at the Los Angeles Museum on the way back, and did not reach his hotel tonight until more than an hour after he had expected to do so.

At Long Beach Mr. Hughes spent half an hour in the hotel at which Governor Johnson was visiting, but did not meet him.

nominee publicly on that occasion.

Governor Johnson remained in his room while Mr. Hughes was at the hotel. The nominee held an informal reception for half an hour there, shaking hands with a crowd that choked the hotel and lobby and overflowed into the street.

On his long motor trip Mr. Hughes made a number of short stops. The first of these, at Pasadena, was to greet a group of children at the Boys and Girls' Aid Society Home. The nominee and his wife made a short call on the widow of ex-President Garfield, and later Mr. Hughes stopped for a moment to leave his best wishes at the home of ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, who is ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were the luncheon guets of the Republican City Committee of Pasadena, where they afterward held a public reception. The nominee then motored to a suburb, where there is a big moving picture establishment, of which he made a brief inspection. On the way back from Long Beach to this city Mr. and Mrs. Hughes went through the museum here and were photographed beside the skeleton of a mastodon estimated to be 30,000 years old, which was recovered recently from a bed of natural asphalt near this city.

The nominee desired to attend church here tonight, but was prevented from doing so by his belated return. He left at midnight for San Diego, where he will speak tomorrow afternoon. His program calls for an address here tomorrow night.

Members of the Hughes party, as well as Republican State leaders, such as National Committeeman William H. Crocker and State Chairman Frank V. Keesling, are outspoken in the declaration that the local trouble will have no serious effect upon the candidacy of Mr. Hughes and that he will carry the State by a big majority. They say that California has extended a splendid welcome to the Republican nominee and that in the end the Progressives will forget their local differences and support him.

Mr. Hughes Gratified.

Mr. Hughes reflected this feeling in a brief interview with the local newspaper reporters shortly after his arrival here. Pressed for some expressions concerning his impressions, he said:

"Ever since I have been in California I have had the most enthusiastic greetings. The meetings at San Francisco and Oakland showed the greatest, enthusiasm. Nowhere on the tour have I been received with greater cordiality."

Close friends of the nominee felt that too much prominence had been given to the local trouble, the real nature of the welcome extended to Mr. Hughes being

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REVENUE BILL ALONE HOLDS UP CONGRESS

Senators Say They Could Adjourn This Week if House Would Accept the Measure.

CLEAR WAY FOR SHIP BILL

Army Appropriation Bill May be Adopted Without Revised Articles of War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Adjournment of Congress now waits only on the passage of the Emergency Revenue bill, repassage of the Army Appropriation bill, with amendments to meet President Wilson's veto, completion of the General Deficiency Appropriation measure, and final action on a few conference reports, including the Government Shipping bill.

Senate leaders who have grown optimistic over the rapid progress of legislation within the last few days, say they would be ready to adjourn next Saturday if the House could be prevailed upon to accept the amended Revenue bill without a fight. This does not seem likely, however, and because of some discussion that may arise over General Deficiency appropriations, Congress probably will not be ready for the adjournment gavel before Sept. 1 or 2. Fears of indefinite delay resulting from President Wilson's veto of the Army Appropriation bill because of its exemption from the military code of retired officers and men have almost entirely disappeared. On Tuesday the House will repass the bill under special rule with the Articles of War which contained Representative Hay's objectionable amendment eliminated. It will be rushed to the Senate, where the plan is to reinsert the Articles of War minus the Hay amendment. Unless present plans miscarry, the bill will then go to conference, and Representative Hay, his friends assert, will surrender. There is a possibility, however, that the Articles of War may be thrown out in the Senate on a point of order that they are not germane to an appropriation bill. If any Senator makes the point, that will end the controversy.

Take Up Revenue Bill Today.

Tomorrow the Senate will begin discussion of the revenue bill, designed to raise $205,000,000 annually through income, inheritance, munitions, liquor, corporation stock, and miscellaneous taxes. Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, will open debate on the measure, and he has been assured by Republican leaders, who propose to make the bill the target for vigorous political assault, that they can finish their attack in four or five days at the most. Some time, however, will be taken by Democratic Senators who oppose certain features of the bill. Senator Underwood will oppose the creation of a tariff commission and the proposed increased tariff duties on dyestuffs on the ground that both are against Democratic doctrine. Senator Phelan is dissatisfied with the wine tax schedule and will submit an amendment, and several Senators interested in copper and cotton will assail the section which would tax manufacturers of materials entering into munitions of war 5 per cent. of their net profits. If these fights develop serious complications the revenue measure may not get to conference until the middle of next week.

Some of the House leaders do not like some of the Senate amendments to the bill. Representative Kitchin, the majority leader, is particularly vigorous in his denunciation of the Senate changes, and in conference some of them may be sacrificed. The recommendation for a bond issue of $130,000,000 to meet expenses of the Mexican emergency, House leaders say, will be accepted having originally been suggested by the Ways and Means Committee.

Way Clear for Ship Bill.

The Shipping bill will go to conference on Tuesday, and little trouble is expected regarding it. Senate amendments limiting the power of the proposed Shipping Board in the purchase of vessels and permitting foreign-built ships to enter the American coastwise trade have been urged strongly upon House leaders by Administration heads in order to hasten action on the measure. The Administration does not want to take any more chances with this bill, its passage through both houses having been won after the hardest kind of a legislative struggle over a period of nearly two years.

Republican and Democratic leaders alike assert that odds and ends of legislation still pending will be entirely overlooked in the final drive for adjournment and that nothing can prevent Congress getting away after the Revenue and General Deficiency bills are passed. They declare such things as corrupt political practice legislation, woman suffrage, and the treaty for purchase of the Danish West Indies would not have the ghost of a chance for consideration unless unexpected developments should prolong the session.

Even the Immigration bill will not be insisted upon by the Republicans, it is said, although it is probable that another vote will be taken on it before it is taken up the bill. Such a motion has been defeated twice within the last two

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2 BRITISH CRUISERS SUNK BY U-BOATS

German Fleet with Zeppelins in North Sea Dash Engages Scouts Near Dogger Bank.

ONE SUBMARINE DESTROYED

And Probably Another, Says Admiralty Account—All but 39 of British Crews Saved.

TEUTON WARSHIPS RETIRE

London Admits Loss of Falmouth and Nottingham, Second-Class Craft—Denies Berlin Version.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 21.—Two British light cruisers, the Nottingham and the Falmouth, were sunk Saturday in the North Sea by German submarines while the vessels were searching for the German High Seas Fleet, according to an official announcement issued by the Admiralty shortly before midnight.

One German submarine was destroyed by the British, while another was rammed and possibly sunk, according to the Admiralty statement, which reads:

Reports from our lookout squadrons and other units showed that there was considerable activity on the part of the enemy in the North Sea Saturday, the 19th. The German High Seas Fleet came out, but, learning from their scouts that the British forces were in considerable strength, the enemy avoided an engagement and returned to port.

In searching for the enemy we lost two cruisers by submarine attacks—H. M. S. Nottingham, Captain C. B. Miller, and H. M. S. Falmouth, Captain John Edwards.

All the officers of the former were saved, but thirty-eight of the crew are missing. All the officers and men of the Falmouth were saved, but one leading stoker, Norman Fry, died of injuries.

An enemy submarine was destroyed and another was rammed and possibly sunk. There is no truth in the German statement that a British destroyer was sunk and a British battleship damaged.

The presence in the North Sea of a German squadron of some fifteen warships, including large cruisers, was previously reported by trawlers arriving at Ymuiden, Holland, a Reuter dispatch from that point says. The squadron was sighted early Saturday morning in the region of White Bank, and was accompanied by two Zeppelins. It was taking a northwesterly course.

First Real Fight Since May 31.

Both the Nottingham and Falmouth were second-class armored cruisers and rated as better than 23-knot warships. The Nottingham was a vessel of 5,440 tons and normally carried 380 officers and men. She was built in Pembroke during 1913 and was 430 feet long. Her armament consisted of nine six-inch guns, four three-pounders, and two torpedo tubes.

The Falmouth was an older vessel, having been built at Dalmuir in 1910. She was 450 feet long and of 5,250 tons. On her trial trips she made more than twenty-seven knots an hour. Her complement consisted of 376 officers and men, and she mounted eight six-inch guns, four three-pounders, and had two torpedo tubes.

The last British war vessel of importance to be lost was the cruiser Hampshire, which was sunk by a mine off the Orkney Islands, while on her way to Russia. Only twelve of her crew were saved, those lost including Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, and his staff.

On May 31, in the battle of Jutland, off the coast of Denmark, between the German high seas fleet and a greater portion of the British North Sea fleet, 9,500 lives were lost. In this battle the British lost six large cruisers and eight destroyers, while the Germans lost a battleship, a battle cruiser, four light cruisers, and five destroyers.

This is the first time that British cruisers have been torpedoed by German submarines since the sinking of the cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue during the first few weeks of the war.

William Van Doorn, General Agent of the Holland-America line in the United States, who knows the North Sea well, said that the White Bank, near where the German fleet was sighted, is one of the small sand banks near the Dogger Bank which lies directly east of Scarborough and almost midway of the normal traffic routes in the North Sea. It is situated about thirty-five miles off the coast of Holland. He said it was well known to fishermen because they were in the habit of fishing off the Dogger, Red and White Banks in the North Sea.

According to Captain D. J. Roberts, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line, the White Bank is situated twenty-five miles west northwest of Peterhead, on the East Coast of Scotland. This bank, in one of the northernmost Scottish firths, is not believed to be the bank referred to in the stories of fishermen who saw the German High Seas Fleet.

BERLIN'S BRIEF VERSION.

German Admiralty Says One Cruiser and a Destroyer Were Sunk.

BERLIN, Aug. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Admiralty announced today that a German submarine yesterday sank a small cruiser and a destroyer near the British East Coast and damaged another small cruiser and a battleship. The statement says:

A German submarine off the British East Coast on Aug. 19 destroyed a small cruiser and a destroyer of the enemy. Another small cruiser and a battleship were struck by torpedoes and damaged.

Eight Killed in Explosion in Canadian Munitions Plant

MONTREAL, Aug. 20.—Eight persons were killed and more than a score were injured in an explosion early today in a munitions plant at Drummondville.

The cause of the disaster has not been determined.

FRENCH ADVANCING; BRITISH HOLD GAINS

Gen. Foch's Troops Capture a Strongly Fortified Wood North of Maurepas.

GERMAN ASSAULTS FAIL

English Recover Ground After Hard Fighting — Teutons Unable to Retake Fleury.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Continuing their attacks north of the Somme, the French scored another success today, capturing a strongly fortified wood between Guillemont and Maurepas, it was announced officially in Paris this evening.

The French artillery continues to pound the German line along the whole Somme front.

The British report, issued this evening, says Gen. Haig's troops captured a further portion of German trenches north of Bazentin-le-Petit. A strong German attack was delivered on the new British positions west of Foureaux (High) Wood, penetrating the trenches at some points. The Germans were driven out, however, by the British infantry.

On the Verdun front the Germans made vigorous efforts to retake the village of Fleury, from which they were driven yesterday. Several attacks were made, but all of them failed, with heavy losses. Other attacks in the region northwest of the Thiaumont work met with a similar fate.

The French official report of this evening says:

North of the Somme we carried a wood, strongly organized by the enemy, between Guillemont and Maurepas. A large quantity of war material remains in our hands. Our batteries showed great activity on the whole Somme front.

Everywhere else there were gusts of artillery fire, except in the Fleury sector, where the enemy violently bombarded the village.

The French War Office's statement, issued this afternoon, is devoted chiefly to the Verdun front. It follows:

The night was calm along the Somme front.

On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy displayed great activity during the night. After an intense bombardment, lasting for several hours, the Germans made various attempts to capture the village of Fleury from us. All their attacks, one of which was extremely violent, were repelled by our fire. The enemy suffered heavy losses and left some prisoners in our hands.

At about the same time the Germans attacked our trenches northwest of Thiaumont work. Here, also, our curtain of fire and our machine guns inflicted upon them a sanguinary check.

In Lorraine a surprise attack by the enemy against one of our small posts near Veho was repulsed easily.

British Report Successes.

The British communication issued this evening reads as follows:

About noon today the enemy delivered a strong attack on the new line which we have established for about half a mile from the western corner of High Wood. He succeeded in reaching this line at certain points, but was driven out again by our infantry, which immediately reoccupied the trenches. Subsequent hostile attacks broke down under our artillery fire.

North of Bazentin-le-Petit we gained today a further portion of enemy trenches.

The enemy heavily shelled different portions of our front, especially High Wood, Hamel, and Mailly. Elsewhere there was nothing of importance.

Despite the low clouds, our aircraft did very useful work yesterday in communicating with our advanced infantry. One of our aeroplanes, coming down to a low altitude, opened a machine gun fire very effectively on enemy infantry in front-line trenches, and also on hostile reinforcements coming up communicating trenches.

The following official statement was given out here this afternoon:

At some points on our front between the Somme and the Ancre local bombing encounters occurred last night, but the enemy made no serious attempt to recover the ground we captured Friday.

On other parts of the line we carried out successful raids, making some captures, including a machine gun, and inflicting a considerable number of casualties on the enemy.

200,000 Men Employed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—British attacks on the Somme front yesterday were repulsed, says the official statement issued here today. The announcement follows:

North of the Somme the fighting gradually decreased in intensity. Near Ovillers hand to hand fighting continued until evening. Northwest of Posières and on both side of Foureaux Wood isolated British attacks were repulsed.

Information is now at hand that at least eight British and four French divisions, (about 200,000 men,) took part in the attack of Friday.

British patrols were repulsed near Fromelles and northwest of Lievin.

The official statement admits that French troops have again penetrated the village of Fleury, northeast of Verdun. The statement regarding the Verdun front follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy yesterday evening repeated his attacks in the Thiaumont-Fleury sector and again penetrated the village of Fleury. Elsewhere he was repulsed.

Northwest of the Thiaumont work, and in Chapitre Wood the enemy made attacks with hand grenades which were unsuccessful.

Near Ballenty we took some prisoners.

BOTH SIDES GAIN IN SALONIKI FIGHT 150 MILES WIDE

German-Bulgar Forces Attack on Both Flanks as the Allies Advance in the Centre.

BULGARS MENACE KAVALA

Strengthen Positions on the Struma, Cross the Mesta, and Push Toward Coast.

BRITISH LINE ADVANCED

Takes Possession of the Strategic Point of Dolzzeli—French Also Win Villages.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—As a countermove to the Entente Allied advance in the centre of the Saloniki force, the Teuton-Bulgar forces are active on both wings. While developing on the allied left the offensive south of Monastir they have seized two Greek forts on the Struma and further west have pushed patrols toward the port of Kavala.

The general engagement which began on Friday is continuing with intensity over an extended front, running from Florina, near Monastir, to the River Struma. This represents an irregular line measuring upward of 150 miles.

General Sarrail is directing the united operations of the Allies, with General Cordonnier commanding the French troops. The operations have been long expected as a part of the co-ordinated offensive of the Allies on all fronts. Its opening follows the arrival of General Cordonnier after extended conferences with officials here.

Seek to Anticipate Movement.

On the left the Serbians had moved up to within twenty-five miles of Monastir, holding Florina as an observation post. Their orders were not to attempt to retain Florina if they were attacked. The Serbian War Office says the Bulgarians were repulsed and thrown back on their old positions, but that later the Serbians, following their instructions, evacuated Florina. Thereupon the town and the station of Florina were occupied by the Bulgarians.

The Serbians retired slowly and later delivered a heavy counterattack against a large Bulgarian force which was debouching from Florina toward Banica. Fighting continues in this region.

In the centre French and British forces near Lake Doiran followed an intense bombardment with infantry attacks, in which the British contingent occupied the strategic point of Dolzzeli. Further east the French right rushed a series of small villages in much the same manner as the French right carried the villages on the Somme front.

Reports in general show a condition of affairs along the whole line which is regarded here as satisfactory for the Allies. There is every indication that the preliminary operations are extending rapidly.

The official report of operations from the French Army of the east follows:

East of Kavala the Bulgarians have crossed the Nestos (Mesta?) in small force and are sending patrols forward in the direction of Kavala.

In the region of the Struma the enemy has occupied the Greek forts of Lise and Starcista, on the right bank, and advanced some troops to the approach to the river.

West of the Struma Bulgarian attacks on Puroj Manion were stopped by our fire. Near Lake Doiran British troops repulsed Bulgarian attacks on Dolzzeli. On the western bank of the Vardar there was rather brisk shelling, especially toward Majadaj.

In the region south of Monastir fighting continues at the approaches to Banica between Serbian advance guards and Bulgarian forces debouching from Florina.

Telegraphing from Athens, the correspondent of The Havas Agency says:

"The Greek troops in the region of Florina retired when the Bulgarians advanced. The same policy is pursued generally wherever operations are taking place on Greek territory. The German and Bulgarian Ministers have declared that the population in the territory occupied by the Bulgarians will be respected, and that the territory will be restored at the end of the war."

British Are Advancing.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The British troops on the Saloniki front have advanced their line and have repulsed counter-attacks by the Bulgarians, according to an official statement issued by the War Office. The text of the statement follows:

Our troops are established on a line west and north of Bekerli and Cidemli and south of Dolzzeli, where they repulsed counterattacks with loss to the enemy. Artillery bombardment by both sides continues.

On the Struma front our cavalry was in touch with the enemy in the Kjopri-Barakli Bzu area on Sunday. Enemy aircraft bombarded Jenikoi, Gavalanci and Gugunci with small success.

SALONIKI, Thursday, Aug. 17, (via London, Aug. 20.)—The Greek military authorities have agreed to withdraw their troops from eighteen villages near the frontier.

Berlin Reports Invasion.

BERLIN, Aug. 20, (via London.) Bulgars are reported to be advancing

Balkan front have made a further advance, capturing several positions, it was announced officially today. The statement says:

Biklista, south of Presba Lake, and Banica have been taken.

North of Ostrova Lake the Serbian Drina division has been thrown from the dominating heights of Dmiemaat Jert and Metrio Tepesi. Counterattacks were repulsed.

SALONIKI FRONT SITUATION.

No-Man's Land 30 Miles Broad Between the Opposing Lines.

The Greek port of Kavala, which the Bulgars are reported to be approaching, is on the Aegean Sea, eighty miles northeast of Saloniki and twenty miles west of the Bulgarian border. It is some distance to the northeast of the eastern extremity of the fighting front, which extends from the Gulf of Orfani to the vicinity of Monastir. The river referred to in the official French report as having been crossed by the Bulgarians probably is the Mesta, which flows from Bulgaria through the northeastern extremity of Greece and enters the Aegean near the Graeco-Bulgarian border.

The Struma, on which are situated the two Greek forts occupied by the Bulgarians, is some distance west of the Mesta, with an outlet into the Aegean near Orfani.

Between the Allies' main line and the Bulgarian frontier is a no-man's land thirty miles broad, save where the Bulgars have trespassed upon Greek territory and where the advanced columns of the Allies have taken up isolated positions. There is also a Bulgar concentration on the Nestos River, near Xanthi, at a point close to a ford, which would bring them over to the Greek frontier fort of Urgenez, which stands high up on the hillside and commands the winding railway line from Saloniki into Bulgaria, as it passes by means of tunnels through the gorge.

It was on May 29 that a Bulgar force of 20,000 in five separate columns descended the Struma and took over the Greek forts Rupel, fifty-two miles north-northeast of Saloniki; Dragotin, Janovo and Dova Tépé. At Rupel the Greek commander resisted until he received orders from Athens to withdraw. Later the Bulgars occupied the site of the Demir-Hissar bridge, which was blown up by orders of General Sarrail on Jan. 12.

There is a German line opposite the French positions at Smol, on the east bank of the Vardar, southwest of Lake Doiran. So far as has been reported no Austrian troops have yet appeared on this front. It is said that they form the army of occupation in Serbia, Montenegro, and the reserves behind the Bulgars and Germans in Macedonia.

The Rupel Pass, which is in the possession of the Bulgars, is the key to the Seres-Demir-Hissar plain. It constitutes the neck of the bottle as regards the Struma Valley to the north. The Struma ascends to Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, eighty miles north of the frontier. The entrance to conquered Serbia is via the Vardar Valley, which crosses the old Graeco-Serbian frontier, forty-five miles west of the Struma.

Expect Rumania's Intervention.

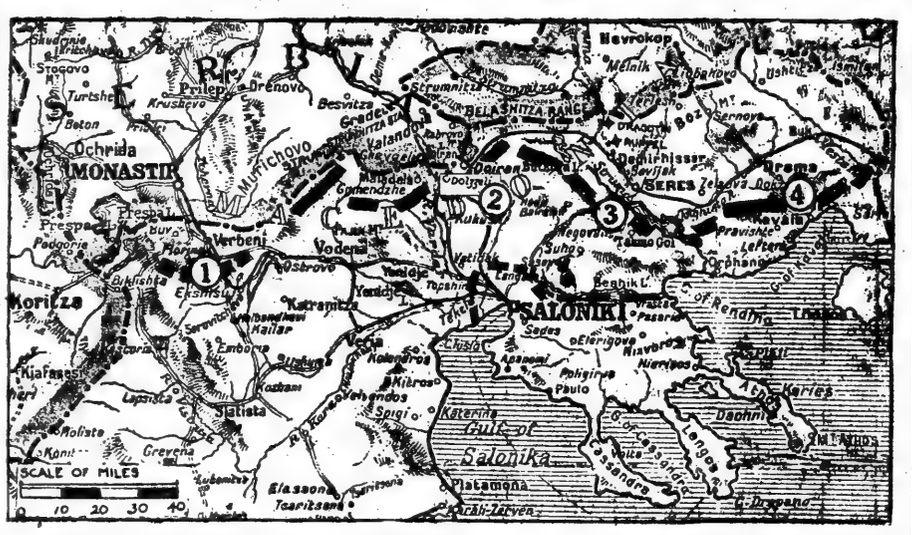
There are those students of Balkan affairs who believe that Rumania will not let Brusiloff's successful campaign and the advance of the Allies from Saloniki pass without intervening on the side of the Allies. A year ago she would have been paid for such intervention, it is believed, by Bukowina and Transylvania, which have large Rumanian populations. Now the lure might be the same, but naturally the first move of her army would be against Bulgaria in order to weaken the obstruction to the Allies advancing up the Vardar and Struma.

Rumania could put in the field 900,000 men, consisting of the standing army of 200,000, the first line reserves of 150,000, and all other reserves amounting to 550,000. Bulgaria is said to have 300,000 men in Macedonia and those guarding the approaches from Rumania, besides the balance of a maximum total of 750,000, or 220,000, who could be called at a moment's notice to either front.

There remains to be considered the Italian army of 200,000 or 300,000 men at Avlona, who like their Franco-British allies at Saloniki have for months been building roads and emplacements for heavy artillery. This army has been mobilized under the command of General Piacentini, one of the ablest Italian military chiefs, but on July 10 it was unofficially announced in Rome that the projected field operations would be under General Armeglio, who had been recalled from Tripoli for that purpose.

As a common War Board since the Paris conference has conducted the fortunes of the Allies in the field, it is not thought possible that an advance would be made by the Franco-British-Serb force at Saloniki without a coordinated movement being made by the Italian troops at Avlona.

War Theatre on Greek-Serbian Frontier.



While the Allies on the Saloniki front are pushing forward in the centre, where the British troops have occupied Dolzzeli (2), the German-Bulgar forces are attempting a countermove on each flank, having occupied Florina (1) before the left wing of the Entente Allies, and westward, besides strengthening their positions on the Struma River (3), where they hold some Greek forts, having crossed the Mesta River and sent patrols toward the Port of Kavala (4).

DEEP GERMAN CAVES ARE DEADLY TRAPS

Sudden British Advance Near Thiepval Results in Wholesale Captures.

MANY KILLED WITH BOMBS

English Artillery, Massed Close to the Front, Speedily Breaks Up Counterattacks.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 19, (via London, Aug. 20.)—What two battalions did and how they did it was the most thrilling incident of the last twenty-four hours of sensational fighting from the Ancre to the Somme. The struggle went on in freakish August weather, with alternate cloudbursts and flashes of lightning, rainbows, and sunshine.

All along the line from the south of the Ancre the British left their trenches while the French were hard at it on their right. The time chosen was 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the big attacks of July 1 and 14 were in the early morning.

Two battalions were on the left with more guns to help them, probably, than any two battalions that ever made a charge. One hundred cannon were engaged in making a curtain of fire on their front while others were busy with other details of the staff plan. Nothing in the whole offensive was so dramatically staged or came off with greater success.

The Germans still held on in their old first line trenches, where their machine guns brought up from undestroyed dugouts held up the British on July 1, while the British right swung on this section as a pivot through Contalmaison and Pozières to the summit of the ridge, burrowing forward as the guns blasted a way.

Extraordinary German Defenses.

Sharper and sharper grew the angle of the new British line to the old German first line, until on the map it looked impossible for troops to survive in such a salient. Nevertheless, the Germans stuck to those elaborate defenses of nearly two years' preparation with dugouts thirty or forty feet under ground, revetted traverses, and every other detail of protection against all kinds of fire which army staffs can devise or labor can build.

Through galleries running from dugout to dugout the Germans had a subway for bringing up relief and food. They led a regular life. At night those not on guard went to bed in their cellar bunks as comfortably as in Pullmans, and during the day they played cards if not sent out into shell craters to snipe Britishers. They had their machine guns ready as before, should the British attempt to rush their homes.

Yesterday afternoon the British guns were pounding away as usual at this sector, which is called the Leipsic Redoubt, when the British, thanks to a new system for aking care of machine guns and with a quick burst of artillery preparation covering their charge, appeared on the dump through the doors of their dugouts.

Through glasses they were visible to observers running about the maze of traverses like terriers searching for rat holes, their bayonets gleaming and puffs of smoke rising as they threw bombs.

In one capacious dugout, equipped with beds, tables and cupboards, six officers and 170 men surrendered in a body and were marched out after the manner of a crowd caught in a gambling house raid by the police. Some managed to escape from their dugouts by underground galleries. Others who could not escape, though surrounded, tried to man their machine guns and were shot down. Still others fought to the death with bayonets and bombs. It is estimated the 2,000 Germans caught in this trap were accounted for by less than their own number.

Prisoners of Sturdy Type.

When The Associated Press correspondent left Corps Headquarters, twelve German officers and 600 men had been brought in as prisoners, while more were being unearthed from their hiding places. The last of the small parties which held out with a ring of British around them, in brief, but ferocious sieges, were surrendering. They had hoped for a counterattack to rescue them, but the British had foreseen this and met it with blasts from artillery and machine guns they had immediately put in position for that purpose.

The prisoners whom The Associated Press correspondent saw were of the Twenty-ninth Prussian Regiment and were of the sturdiest German soldier type, much superior to those of the Eleventh Division, who became disorganized and surrendered freely in front of Pozières recently. They looked well and their uniforms showed few of the usual effects of trench struggles. Some of them laughed over the manner in which they had been trapped and they were generally very happy, for they had heard what hat happened to those who had tried to resist in such a hopeless situation.

Elsewhere, the story was of many trenches gained, with some lost, and relentless action throughout the night, the infantry laboring in the moist earth, fighting for the possession of waterlogged shell craters, while the artillerists kept at their work, hot gun barrels sizzling from the rain.

Once when the British troops, caught by machine gun fire, had to yield a position and found a counterattack developing, twenty seconds after their S. O. S. signal to the artillery commander guns were trained on that counterattack with a curtain of fire that sent it to cover.

Guillemont No Man's Land.

In the centre the British have pushed closer to Martinpuich and taken an orchard west of Delville Wood, but the hottest work probably was on the right. Here the Germans kept on reinforcing and their guns never forget Longueval. If they have any extra ammunition they seem to turn it on the massed wreckage of that unfortunate village. The British are equally interested in making sure that no remaining bricks of Guillemont escape the attention of their artillery. Small bodies of British have been to Guillemont, but found it no place to remain in the face of the fire the Germans in turn concentrated on it. The Germans were insistent on keeping a stone quarry on the edge of the town, but after a hand-to-hand argument which lasted many hours the British took and kept it.

South of Guillemont the British were well forward of the village when aeroplane observers saw big forces of Germans moving forward in a counterattack. There was another hurry call to the guns and they wiped out the first two lines of the advancing waves. The rest of the Germans took cover in a ravine. Following it, they debouched and under the protection of their artillery struck the French left, which remained in an angle of woods, forcing the British to yield some of the ground taken.

Looking at the trench map at headquarters, it seems that the British now have Guillemont pretty well in the pincers and are closing in on Ginchy, the position beyond, thanks particularly to action in the direction of what might be called the "beverage" sector, where, as the British soldiers say, "all drinks are served hot." There, as usual, they have given the neighboring German trenches the names occurring to them, which happened to be "Beer Alley," "Ale Street," "Cocoa Lane," "Coffee Boulevard," and the like.

Striking out from the Delville Wood after hard, rough-and-tumble fighting, they gained a foothold 300 or 400 yards from Ginchy.

The French capture of Maurepas, which was most stubbornly defended, was a source of gratification to the British, who express themselves as more than satisfied with yesterday's and today's work in the step-by-step offensive.

GERMAN PRISONERS EAGER TO SURRENDER

Some of Prussia's Finest Among Those Taken by the British in Recent Fighting.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 19.—Yesterday afternoon and again today there has been heavy fighting all along the line, from the ground to the north of Pozières as far as the trenches to the south of Guillemont, where the British joined hands with the French after their own brilliant capture of the whole village of Maurepas.

The result of these operations, in which many battalions took part, is on the whole full of advantage to General Haig's offensive scheme, and has inflicted severe blows upon the Germans, not only causing them great losses in men, but making their defense more difficult and embarrassing. The number of prisoners taken cannot yet be reckoned exactly, as they are still being brought down in batches from the battlefields, and the fighting men cannot be bothered to count them, but they amount to something under 1,000 as far as they have been received through the tollgates of those barbed-wire inclosures, into which they are happy to go, because they are beyond reach of shellfire—British and German—through which they had to pass.

The spirit of these men is significant of the very frightful character of the present fighting and its effect upon the German lines. Many of them are fine men in physique and training, belonging to the best Prussian regiments, such as the Twenty-ninth Prussian Infantry, taken north of Pozières, and the 123d and 127th Regiments, some of whom surrendered at Guillemont. They are not the riffraff of the last reserves, swept up out of the depots or German garrisons to hold the weak parts of the line. They are men upon whom Germany most relies to stop the British advance at all costs. But today these men have admitted that they are being asked to endure more than human nature itself can stand. One of them used English slang words for utter weariness.

"We are fed up," he said; "we couldn't stick it any longer."

A few of them—one party of Saxons—surrendered without being attacked. They first left their trenches, walked quietly over to the British, and said:

"Comrades, we surrender."

In many cases when the British came close to these groups these German soldiers held up their hands and made no resistance. It is not that they lack courage, for it is fair and right to say that the Germans show extreme courage whenever they have any kind of a chance, but that they had no chance whatever under the storms of fire and against the British who swarmed about them. They accepted the inevitable with dismal resignation, acknowledging the hopelessness of their position.

The attack which began yesterday on the left of Pozières, up toward the ground between Thiepval and Mouquet Farm, had to assault trenches not less elaborately organized than those at Ovillers. Underneath them was a honeycomb of those deep German dugouts and tunneled chambers which no gunfire can reach.

The prisoners said today the Prussians could hide very safely and snugly, not worrying much about high explosives so long as they kept below ground. At night they slept in turns but by day they had to come out lest the British infantry should get the upper hand and they served their macine guns and trench mortars. It was then they were caught by the British bombardments and suffered horribly so that the underground rooms became full of wounded. They were caught also when they brought supplies up to the trenches and sent out working parties to repair the parapets which had been laid low by the British guns.

In their broken trenches went wave after wave of British soldiers yesterday after a bombardment from the heavy guns, which made a quagmire of the ground, and a cloud of shrapnel, which peppered the whole system of trenches, now broken by a series of shell craters. The Germans did not show their heads until the British were right into their lines. Then some in the ground farther back sprang to their machine guns and plunged into the British ranks, which was most [illegible] killing men to death.

BRITISH COMMANDER IN INDIA RECALLED

Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff Summoned to Testify Before the Mesopotamia Commission.

MONRO TO SUCCEED HIM

London Paper Says Indian Organization Was Guilty of "Deplorable Failures."

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The War Office announced tonight a change in the Chief Command in India.

General Sir Beauchamp Duff has been summoned home to give evidence before the Mesopotamia Commission and will vacate his office as Commander in Chief, being succeeded by Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Carmichael Monro.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 21.—The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the official announcement of the change in the Indian command, says:

"Sir Beauchamp Duff, Commander in Chief in India, is coming home to give evidence before the Mesopotamia Commission, and will not return to India, although his tenure of that high office has not reached the prescribed term. It is a statutory provision that absence from the country of a Commander in Chief vacates the office, but it was open to the Government to nominate a locum tenens for Duff. It decided, instead, to appoint a successor to him.

"This is not the time to pass judgment on Duff's record in India. He may in his evidence be able to vindicate himself completely, but for the time his brilliant military career has undoubtedly been obscured by the deplorable failures of the Indian military organization in this war, first in East Africa and afterward in Mesopotamia."

Long Identified with India.

General Duff, who had been Commander in Chief in India since 1913, served in the Afghan war from 1878 to 1880, and was transferred to the Indian Staff Corps in 1881, where he became a Captain in 1886. He was attached to the Indian Army Headquarters from 1891 to 1895. In 1899 he was made Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the War Office.

In 1903 he became Major General, and was from 1903 to 1906 Adjutant General for India. From 1906 to 1909 he was Chief of Staff in India.

Sir John Monro has been commander of the First Army, succeeding General Sir Douglas Haig when the latter was made Commander in Chief of the British forces in France and Belgium. General Monro was commander of the British expedition to the Dardanelles in 1915, succeeding General Sir Ian Hamilton.

As Commander in Chief of India, General Duff took part in the organization of the expedition to Mesopotamia which ended in the surrender of the British Army after the siege of Kut-el-Amara, and of the expedition into German East Africa, which has not yet completely accomplished its purpose of capturing that colony.

Early in June, 1915, Major Gen. Charles Townshend was sent into Mesopotamia with 40,000 men to capture Bagdad. He reached Ctesiphon, eighteen miles from his objective, when he was beaten back on Nov. 22 by an overwhelming force of Turks. His rearguard made a stand on Dec. 5 at Kut-el-Amara and was surrounded there. After a siege of 143 days, General Townshend surrendered with 8,970 troops, insufficient preparation and floods of the Tigris having prevented a raising of the siege by the relief expedition.

German East Africa was the last of the German colonial possessions to be attacked. The first serious effort to conquer it began with an invasion under General Smuts in February of this year. Since then the British expedition and a co-operating Belgian force have been continuously successful in a number of skirmishes and battles, but the conquest of the great area has proceeded slowly.

The Daily Chronicle's charge of "deplorable failure" in East Africa is the first intimation of mismanagement in that campaign that has reached this country.

TURKS DEPORTING GREEKS.

Civilian Concentration Camp Victims Attacked and Despoiled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 20, (dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Turkish authorities in the Black Sea regions are acting toward the Greeks in the same fashion as the Germans have done with regard to the civil populations of the occupied portions of northeastern France.

The Turkish authorities, acting on instructions from Constantinople, where all power is still in the hands of the Germans, are rounding up civilians in a considerable number of villages and sending them off in batches to concentration camps in the interior.

This means practically a sentence of death, for in large numbers they are forced to go afoot, absolutely without food. En route these pitiful caravans are attacked by Turks, who rob them of whatever they have in their possession, unhappy mothers being deprived of their children.

The deportations are on a considerable scale.

RUSSIANS DRIVING TURKS.

Advance Toward Diarbekr and Capture a Mountain Pass.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 20.—The War Office today issued the following:

Caucasian Front.—In the direction of Diarbekr fighting continues, our gallant troops overcoming difficulties presented by the high and almost inaccessible ridge west of the Bingledan Mountains.

West of Lake Nosykgel our detachments drove the enemy out of the mountain pass near the village of Kadrylh, taking prisoners during the pursuit.

Southwest of Urmi Lake fighting continues in the region of Uchas.

GREECE'S ROLE IN THE WORLD WAR

Her Offers of Co-operation Having Been Rejected, She Will Bide Her Time.

THEN WILL JOIN ENTENTE

Her Sole Ambition to Unite the Greek Peoples Under One Flag.

ATTITUDE OF M. VENIZELOS

Reasons Why Electors Are Wide Apart on the Questions of War and Neutrality.

By ADAMANTIOS M. POLYZOIDES, Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who has just returned from ten months' study of the Balkan situation on the spot.

After all that has been said and written, there remains the positive and undeniable fact that Greece forms the centre of the Balkan situation. Rumania, no doubt, is a no less important factor, but her geographical position is such as to make any movement, this or that side of the war, extremely difficult and risky as well. The Russian menace from the east is just as serious as the Austrian from the west, and as long as the war situation on the Moldavian frontiers does not enter a decisive stage Rumania wisely abstains from any attempt that might compromise her attitude with either of the belligerents.

If we take into consideration the aims and purposes of the national policy of Rumania, as regards her "unredeemed provinces," we will find that the Rumanian people have at heart just as much the question of Bessarabia as that of the seven provinces occupied by the Austrian Crown. One might even go further and say that the whole nationalist movement in Rumania is rather a political issue than a widespread sentiment. And when to this is added the fact that German influence in Rumania has been supreme in the last five decades, while relations with Russia had to suffer the Bessarabian sting, it is not difficult to understand why it is only natural for the Rumanians to favor peace and continued neutrality, inasmuch as by this stand they seem to reap bountiful financial benefits as long as this war lasts. As regards her postwar position Rumania feels secure, whatever the outcome of the European conflict.

Aims of Greece.

With Greece the question is altogether different. There the nationalist movement forms the Credo of the whole people. The existence itself of the Hellenic State has no other reason, no other purpose than to put the whole of the Greek nation under the same flag. If Greece today is deep in a national debt that surpasses 2,000,000,000 francs, while she lacks many and in some instances essential internal improvements, this is due exclusively to the fact that the largest part of her resources always has gone to the army and navy and other incidental expenses of a continued preparedness. The history of the Cretan revolutions and successive Greek mobilizations and the subsequent three wars in the last twenty years is too well known to warrant any repetition.

When the European war broke out Greece was the first country to offer the Allies her services, which were rejected by the Triple Entente, which did not want to have any Balkan complications at the time, and it is interesting to note that when Greece made her proposals early in October, 1914, there was not one among the Allies to favor Greek intervention. England for one wanted everybody to let Turkey alone, France did not care to have any more participants in the war, while Russia absolutely objected to any movement on behalf of any one of the Balkan States at that time.

The reason of Greece's eagerness to join the Entente Powers at the beginning of the war lay in her desire to forestall any similar movement on behalf of the other Balkan States and to win an early recognition of her national claims by the Entente Powers, to be used at the proper time.

When Turkey finally joined the Central Powers, Greece for the second time offered her services to the Entente, and was again disappointed by the flat rejection of her terms. Greece at the time offered to attack Turkey, provided the assistance, or if not that, the benevolent neutrality of Bulgaria was secured. Great Britain, answering the Greek proposal, found that the whole thing was premature, and needed further consideration; Russia absolutely objected to any Greek troops acting against Constantinople, which would be the objective of the campaign; while France accepted Greek co-operation only with the proviso that Greek troops would be sent not only against Turkey, but wherever most needed by the supremo command of the allied forces.

Bucked at Dardanellas Plan.

When the Dardanellas expedition was decided upon, chiefly by Great Britain and then by her allies as well, the Greek Government, represented by M. Venizelos, thought that the opportune moment had come, and immediately declared for war on the side of the Entente. To that King Constantine and the Greek General Staff objected, on the ground that the expedition was ill-conceived, badly planned, and therefore doomed to failure beforehand. Later on this stand of King Constantine and the Greek Staff was approved by the late Lord Kitchener himself on the last visit he made to Athens last November.

How M. Venizelos resigned, and how he came back to power, and how he was again forced out of office when he insisted that Greece ought to have stood by Serbia after her attack by Bulgaria, are facts well known. M. Venizelos, according to statements he has made on various occasions in the last few months, did not expect war with Bulgaria when he mobilized the Greek Army on the day following the Bulgarian mobilization. On the contrary, he was of the opinion that were Bulgaria convinced of the Greek resolve to attack her immediately King Ferdinand's troops attacked Serbia, he would demobilize her army, after which Greece might also demobilize hers.

Bulgaria, according to M. Venizelos, could not have stood a simultaneous attack from the Serbian and Greek forces, no matter how much assistance she might have obtained from her Teuton allies. She would, therefore, have had to submit immediately, and to have continued neutral to the best advantage of Serbia and her allies. While M. Venizelos insisted on this course from purely military motives, on the other hand he felt himself in duty bound to keep the faith in the matter of the Greek-Serbian agreement, which he considered as a very substantial asset from a political standpoint.

To this view was opposed the opinion that the Greek-Serbian Treaty, when conceived, contracted and signed was a strictly Balkan agreement, which contemplated only an attack by either Bulgaria or Turkey on Serbia or Greece, but which never took into account the case of a European war in which either of the contracting parties might be involved. Greece in no wise would have consented to assist Serbia against a combined attack by Bulgaria, Austria, Germany and Turkey, such could never have been the spirit and the letter of the Greek-Serbian Treaty. Greece, therefore, was perfectly honest when refusing to assist Serbia with her army, while on the other hand she was willing to extend any other help to a friendly and in certain cases an allied nation.

From the military standpoint, however, the position of Greece was more serious, according to the view of the opponents of M. Venizelos. Bulgaria, when mobilized, had massed on her Serbian and Greek frontiers an army of nearly 400,000 men, assisted by nearly 200,000 German troops, which were coming from the north in order to effect a junction with the armies of King Ferdinand. To these forces an entire Austrian army, 250,000 strong, was added, making the whole force opposed to Serbia and Greece 850,000 men. To these Serbia and Greece could at best oppose less than 600,000 troops to battle on three fronts. The Allies had to furnish a contingent of 250,000 to equal the Bulgar and Teuton forces, the latter being able to have also the assistance of at least three Turkish divisions of a total strength of 50,000 men.

The Allies landed at Saloniki the following forces early in October, 1915: Firstly, 3,000 troops, and then by gradual stages a force of 60,000 to 70,000 men. By the middle of November the Allies had in Saloniki 140,000 men, of whom only 58,000 had time to take part in the campaign before Serbia was crushed. In the opinion of the opponents of M. Venizelos the Bulgar and Teuton forces did not use all their strength against Serbia, but always held behind a reserve equal to the Greek Army for any emergency, so that had Greece joined her resistance would have been broken long before the Allies could have been of any assistance to her.

M. Venizelos did not refute this argument. He simply pointed out that it would have been more glorious as well as profitable for Greece to suffer Belgium's and Serbia's fate than to have incurred the enmity of the allied powers of the Entente.

Thus Greek public opinion was divided, and subsequent events helped only to widen the gap separating M. Venizelos, as representing the war party, and his opponents, who favored continued neutrality as the only means of Greek salvation. The Venizelists objected to take part in the general election of December, 1915, when the question of war or peace was flatly put to the electorate. Did M. Venizelos honestly believe at the time that the Greek people favored war? Then there was no reason why he should have absented from the polls. Was he afraid that the people would vote for neutrality? Then there was no reason why he should have insisted on his former policy.

Coercion by the Entente.

There came shortly afterward the oppressive measures on behalf of the Entente Powers, who suspected that Greece was actually following a pro-German policy. This stand on the part of the Allies was attributed by the anti-Venizelists to the instigations of Venizelos himself, who is considered to be the Entente's man in Athens. The measures took the form of the occupation of Greek territory in Corfu, Milos, and Cephalonia, in addition to Mudros and Tenedos and other points of the Greek archipelago; the taking of the Greek Macedonian forts of Kara-Bournou and Dova Tépé; the blowing up of the Demir-Hissar Bridge, and other arbitrary acts, and finally the blockade of the Greek ports, and the delivery of the latest note which resulted in the fall of the Skouloudis Ministry, and the demobilization of the army. All these things helped to create an atmosphere of distrust, and the fear that the Entente, after all, might be converted to German methods as concerned the treatment of the small and feeble nations which only wanted to be let alone.

One could hardly expect Germany to remain idle in the face of such blunders committed by her enemies in Athens; the allied Ministers themselves, in subsequent meetings they had in the Greek capital, came to the conclusion "that it was unfair to punish the entire Hellenic people for an attitude of which only their own Government might be held responsible." To the activities of Baron Schenk—who played Dr. Dernburg in Greece—the energies of M. Salançon, Athens correspondent of the Agence Radio, were opposed.

After all, however, the conclusion remains that the Greek people never for a moment became pro-German, because it is the Greek nature not to change their sympathies, even though disappointed through the old ones. The only result, therefore, of the present crisis seems to be an increased love and devotion to Greece herself on the part of her sons, and the continuance of a neutrality, always benevolent, to the Entente, so it will be until the day when the interests of Hellenism show in a clear way that the duty of the nation is to fight. On that day Greece's place will be nowhere else but at the side of her old friends and protectors, France, Great Britain, and Russia, against Bulgaria, against Turkey, and, furthermore, against all comers.

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AUTO KILLS BOY; 5 INJURED.

Series of Accidents In and Near New York on Sunday.

One person was killed and several injured, probably fatally, in automobile accidents in and near this city yesterday.

Boris Grullow, 10 years old, of Bayonne, died in the Bayonne Hospital after he had been run over by a machine driven by John Groslaus, of 299 Old Bergen Road, Jersey City. Groslaus was arrested.

Louis Schusterman of 744 Trinity Avenue, whose machine ran over and seriously injured Mary Devitt, 3 years old, of 163 West Sixtieth Street, at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixtieth Street, as the girl was crossing the street, was threatened by a crowd.

Policemen rescued and arrested him on a charge of felonious assault and driving a machine without a license. The girl is in Roosevelt Hospital with a possible fracture of the skull.

Mrs. Sarah Gardner, 86 years old, of 650 Bedford Avenue is dying in the Hackensack Hospital from a fractured skull and internal injuries, suffered when the machine in which she was riding struck a rut and turned over at James Avenue, on the Fort Lee Road, N. J. Ter son, Samuel Gardner, suffered a broken arm and internal injuries.

Mrs. Enolia Compton is in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, with a fractured skull, caused when the automobile of Peter Koehl of 947 Spruce Street, Richmond Hill, in which she was riding, struck a machine owned and driven by Otto R. Kihm of Elmhurst at Union Turnpike and Queens Boulevard, Jamaica.

Joseph Alastic of West New York, N. J., suffered a fractured skull yesterday morning when his machine turned over in Anderson Avenue, near Fort Lee. He is in the Englewood Hospital and probably will die.

To Produce Schnitzler Dramas.

Dorothy Donnelly has concluded arrangements for the dramatic rights to the dramas of Arthur Schnitzler, the Austrian dramatist, and will present a series of them in New York, beginning this Fall. The plays will be staged under her own direction and under the business direction of Walter F. Wanger. Miss Donnelly produced Dr. Schnitzler's "Countess Mitzi" for the Stage Society last year, and it was successful enough to induce her to produce others of his works.

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The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Some days ago that peculiar feature of General Brusiloff's strategy of suddenly switching his point of attack was commented on in this column. Such a move is exceedingly confusing to the Germans as well as to students of the war in this country. It seems that the Russians advance to a certain point, and as soon as it appears that the resistance is growing greater and they are temporarily checked, the attack immediately shifts to another sector of the front.

This conception of the way to guide the affairs of Russia on this front has been exceedingly effective. It will be remembered how the attack shifted from Kovel to Lemberg and back again and how in each case it resulted in material gains. There is every reason why such methods should give the Russians an advantage. They, in the first place, need never worry about any shortage in men. They have plenty to cover their long line and apparently have in addition plenty of guns for the same purpose. The Teutons, on the other hand, are not so fortunately placed. It is known that Austria is in the last ditch as far as men and reserves are concerned. It is also known that Russia in the past three months has captured enormous quantities of guns and ammunition from them.

When an attack is made at an important centre such as Kovel or Lemberg it is, needless to say, a matter of absolute necessity for the Teutons to throw into the defense everything they have. After the attack has progressed for awhile and they have had ample time to transfer men to the threatened point, the rate of the Russian advance falls, possibly a definite check comes. Just as soon as this is indicated the Russians prepare for an attack in another quarter, so that, before the Teutons have sufficient time to redistribute their forces which were sent to reinforce the first point of attack, the storm has broken out somewhere else.

For the past ten weeks these attacks have for the most part been shifting between the Kovel and the Lemberg front. We now, however, see an entirely new sector brought under fire, the line of the lower Stokhod River. Some time ago the Russians took the town of Lubieczow and forced the crossing of the river at this point, but apparently made no further attempt to seize control of the river at any other point. Now their attacks have come both north and south of this point, and another section of this screen which has been of such great defensive value to the Germans has been wrested from them in spite of all German claims that it could not be broken. South of Lubieczow the Russians have taken the little village of Tobol, which is about a half mile west of the Stokhod line. North of Lubieczow, in the region of Lake Nobel, it is not clear whether the Russians have crossed the river or not, although they report a considerable advance to the westward.

This new movement, so far from Kovel as well as from every other place where the fighting has assumed serious proportions, is open to the question just what is at stake and what is it for. Its effect on the Kovel front is, of course, nil. The Kovel line needs no straightening out. This was all done when the Russians eliminated the great bend of the Stokhod by cutting across it. There is, however, at stake in this region something more important than Kovel, and that is the German Army which is at Pinsk.

This was the furthest point to the east reached by the Germans in their great drive of a year ago. At the end of their movement they seized and have since held this town in force though it has never been made clear as to just what their object has been. The Russian line at that time ran almost due north and south from the Galician border through Pinsk so that, guarded by the marshes which are in this section of vast area, the German Army at Pinsk was perfectly safe. Then came the great Russian offensive, accompanied by great advances not alone in Galicia, but all the way north to the Pripet. The result is that the Russians have created a deep salient of which Pinsk is the apex, and which they have nearly surrounded.

The Russian line south of the Pripet follows the line of the Stockhod for many miles. North of the Pripet it is along the Ogynski Canal as far as the Jasjolda River and then along the heights south of that river to Pinsk. Thus it will be seen that Pinsk is a narrow wedge projecting deep into the Russian lines, the flanks of which are miles to the westward. As this wedge is entirely too narrow to be of any military value as a point from which to attempt an offensive, and as the Russians have shown such superior strength south and west, Pinsk becomes a point of danger to the Germans which may result seriously.

To move from Pinsk toward the west is a serious undertaking on account of the paucity of roads and the large swamp areas that have to be crossed. The Germans are there in force as it has been the field base for the German forces operating further north along the Ogynski Canal. Unless these forces have already begun to retire or at least to make preparations for a retreat, they will be in grave danger of capture. A Russian blow in this section which would have for its purpose the capture of the Pinsk army has been expected for some time and it will be interesting to see just what answer the Germans have to make for it. It will also be of interest to watch carefully the Russian movements in this vicinity.

On the Saloniki front the Allies' offensive seems to have been begun in earnest. Small villages near the border of Greece and Serbia hav passed into the hands of the Allies, but nothing has really been accomplished yet toward a real advance. From all indications the French are generally in control of the situation on the Allies' side, and hold the line from the Poiran station eastward. The British are on the French left, and then comes the reconstituted Serbian army.

Just at this juncture, the fighting at Saloniki is as important, as that in any of the other war theatres. It has generally been supposed that the Germans and Austrians have almost entirely been withdrawn from this front, and the defense left to the Bulgarians, assisted possibly by the Turks. As to the number of men on both sides, as near as can be estimated from such data as has come to hand, the Teutonic allies have about 400,000 for the defense, and the Entente about 750,000 for their offense. Of this force about 100,000 are Serbians and the rest British and French, although the proportions are not known. This offense completes the ring with which the Teutons are surrounded.

The great offense so long heralded is finally in complete operation, and will continue so until the end of the war. There may be a lapse on this front or that caused by weather conditions, but the probabilities are that the pressure will continue until either one party or the other will acknowledge defeat. If the Saloniki offense is successful, the Allies' plan of eliminating Austria will have been successful. Success in no other field can be as immediately felt as here.

RUSSIANS DRIVING AT KOVEL AGAIN

Storm Further Positions on the Lower Stokhod River and Capture 600 Men.

WIN CARPATHIAN HEIGHTS

Fierce Battle Is Raging Along Jablonitza Crest Within Sight of the Hungarian Plains.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 20.—After breaking through the Stockhod line in Volhynia, the Russians made a further advance and captured several positions, the War Office announced today. Spirited fighting is in progress in the Carpathians, near the Hungarian frontier. The announcement follows:

In the region west of Lake Nobel German attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

On the River Stockhod, in the region of the village of Rubkachervlache, we captured Theriache Farm and several heights. There was a stubborn fight for the village of Tobol, which changed several times and finally remained in our possession. Cossacks launched cavalry attacks on the enemy, killing more than 200 Austrians. In this region we captured six officers, more than 600 of the rank and file, fifteen machine guns, two mine throwers, one searchlight, and telephone apparatus.

In the direction of Koromeno (in Hungary, three miles from the border) our troops drove back the enemy to the heights west of Jablonitza and Voronka, and occupied the heights. On the Bialy-Cheremosh River, in the region of Dzjegocz, our detachments pushed back the enemy, thus making a slight advance in the direction of Fereskul. In the direction of Kirilibaba, to the north, the enemy launched attacks on the heights. We repulsed these attacks and occupied the heights.

Berlin Admits Stokhod Success.

BERLIN, Aug. 20, (via London.)—The official announcement of today respecting the eastern front reports that Russian troops at one point crossed the Stokhod River, and that the fighting is still in progress. In the Carpathians the Teutonic troops made an advance. The announcement follows:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: On the Beresina, northeast of Djeljatitschi attempts by the Russians to cross the river were frustrated. On both sides of Rudga Czerwiscze, on the Stokhod, fighting with enemy troops which pushed forward to the western bank, is still proceeding. By means of a successful counterattack in this region we captured 6 officers, 367 men, and 6 machine guns.

East of the Kiselin we ejected the Russians from several advanced trenches.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: Nothing of importance occurred north of the Carpathians.

In the wooded mountains our troops captured Kreta height, south of Zabie, and repulsed strong counterattacks of the enemy on Magura.

PERSIA'S FATE IN THE BALANCE

May Be Absorbed After the War by Russia and Great Britain.

CANNOT GOVERN HERSELF

Country in a State of Complete Anarchy as Bad as That in Mexico.

GRAFT FLOURISHES OPENLY

Zones of Influence, Laid Down In Russo-British Treaty, Ended Dangerous Rivalry.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

Far removed from the prying eyes of neutrals, and, indeed, of most of the belligerents as well, away off in Persia, there has been going on for the last two years something of which the details are practically unknown to outsiders. The future of the ancient independent nation of Persia is being decided by the two strong and aggressive neighbors to whom the rest of the world has apparently decided to leave its fate.

When in 1907, after half a century of feverish fears and rivalries between the two European powers which were steadily interfering with each other's designs in Persia and the surrounding regions, a convention was at last signed defining the several privileges and arrangements of the two powers, the last vestige of hope for Persia to work out her future, helped on by the rivalries and counter-intrigues of England and Russia, vanished. Henceforth, it could count no longer on playing off one of those countries against the other and was forced to recognize the moral suasion of the stronger neighbors in settling her own affairs.

After the Algeciras conference and the settlement of all troubles between England and France, the next most urgent task of the peacemakers became the settlement of long-standing questions between England and Russia in Asia—that is to say, in that shady and little-known region where the frontiers of the two great powers, by constant advance through the territories occupied by more or less uncivilized peoples, had been creeping so close together that they were separated only by the buffer State of Afghanistan, and in a certain way by Persia. The Russian advance through Merv, Bokhara, and Central Asia in general had corresponded to the British forward movement in North India which culminated in the suzerainty of Baluchistan, the Northwest Provinces, and the practical annexation of Afghanistan.

Rivals Suspicious of Each Other.

Matters had become so bad that each and every move of either Russia or England was looked at in the other country as designed solely for annoying and humiliating it. Many of the Russian conquests had in a manner been forced upon the country by the actions of the Central Asian tribes and the natural forces by which a strong and aggressive course gradually but surely absorbs and does away with the small and weak neighboring States which are constantly in a condition of anarchy and misrule, always embroiling its more powerful neighbor in quarrels concerning the protection of its citizens who have ventured ahead into the little country. It was, in fact, just such a case as we have in the present time with Mexico, a case in which we try for a time to avoid trouble and allow for years, perhaps, our citizens to be humiliated and our prestige to be flaunted, but in which surely, if slowly, the time will come when our patience will be exhausted.

The result of the negotiations of 1906 and 1907 was the treaty of the latter year, which covered in whole series of frontier questions. The net results of this convention were: That both parties agreed to keep their hands off Thibet, that Russia recognized the right of Great Britain to control the foreign policy of the large and loosely allied tribes who were nominally under the control of the Emir of Afghanistan, which control had been long exercised but never acknowledged by Russia.

In the treaty Russia and England agreed to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, and divided the country into three zones—a northern, recognized as the Russian sphere of influence; a southern, as the British, and a central zone, in which the contracting parties pledged themselves not to interfere politically without previous arrangement and by mutual consent. This treaty nominally still defines the several relations of the interested powers in Persia, but what modifications or alterations have actually been put into effect as a consequence of the German intrigues in Persia and the resultant arming of numbers of the Kurds and other tribesmen and their sporadic and guerrilla warfare on the Russian troops, it is, of course, impossible to say.

The fact that much Russian fighting has occurred in Azerbaijan, the most northwestern portion of Persia, where so many Armenians had taken refuge from the Turkish atrocities, and the further fact that the Russian forces were compelled to extend their military operations into the northwestern part of the "neutral" or Persian sphere—that is to say, into a portion of the little that still remains to Persia undisturbed—make it practically certain that the whole of North Persia will be and should be incorporated into the Russian Empire just as the Caucasus, Turkestan, and other outlying parts of the country have been gathered in, more by accident than by premeditation.

Again, it is not at all likely that Great Britain will be content not to extend her influence in the "hinterland" of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, regions which are especially important to her on account of their connection politically with Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The recent completion in the present year of the Russian built and managed railway from Julfa on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus to Tabriz, the most important commercial centre of northern Persia, may be taken as foreshadowing great changes in the Russian attitude toward Azerbaijan. Some months ago, when I wanted to start for Persia from Petrograd, I asked a friend of mine, a high official, whether it would be necessary to get the visé of the Persian Consul to travel to Resht and Teheran. He said it would not be at all necessary, but added that it would be better for me to get a Russian visé. In view of the way in which the tribesmen have been incited to fight the Russians and Persian Nationalists and others have conducted themselves toward the Russian forces, it is not to be expected that after the war, when there is time to even up accounts, the Russian Government is going to be much kinder to the Persian Government than it deserves.

The Treaty of 1907.

The chief object of the treaty of 1907 was, of course, not so much to decide who should have the lion's share of Persian trade and influence in that country, but to attempt to put an end to the long years of wrangling and mistrust of each other; Persia was the means, not the end. It was hoped that the result of the treaty would be not the immediate and actual dismemberment of the ancient Persian kingdom, but the strengthening of that country by the ending of the constant efforts of the rival countries to gain a foothold there at the expense of the others.

A number of persons both in England and the United States seem to feel great sympathy with Persia in her struggle to keep from being swallowed up by the tightening pressure of Russia and England, and the usual amount of nonsense about the rights of a sovereign and independent State to work out its own future in its own way and in its own time has been written. The facts of the matter seem to be, when stripped of sentimentality based on the ancient history of the Persians, that the country is at present in a complete state of anarchy and misrule, as bad, indeed, as that in Mexico; that the Persians are absolutely incapable of governing themselves or of conducting any form of government which is not rotten and venial to the highest degree; that a few great landholders and nobles, particularly of the official class, have availed themselves of their positions to graft in the most shameless manner; that the practice of appointing a horde of foreign "advisers" has made things worse instead of better, for the advisers, in many cases, have given advice which could very well have been dispensed with without in the least hurting the Persians.

Persian history for the last ten years has been a tale of such absurdity, with the pathetic exception of a few honest and patriotic men, that it is a wonder that the country has been allowed to remain as independent as it has been. One of the most important understandings of the treaty of 1907 was that in the event of the failure of Persia to pay her debts to either Russia or Great Britain, the power injured could pay itself out of the revenues of its own sphere of influence. Here we have a situation without parallel in the history of so-called independent nations. In the face of this understanding, our puny attempts to force certain South and Central American republics to pay their debts seem childish and our financial administration of Santo Domingo a very crude makeshift.

Treaty Not Bad for Persia.

On the face of the treaty, Persia comes out a bad third in the practical working out, but as a matter of fact, without some such instrument, she would by this time have been much worse off. For her commercial development some sort of working understanding with her formidable neighbors is absolutely necessary. No country or set of bankers is going to lend Persia money or credit without the permission of either Russia or Great Britain. Only on the security afforded by some sort of practical guarantee against the waste of any money given her, can she hope to get the cash needed for the extension or rather creation of roads and railroads, and the working of mines, forests, and other forms of latent wealth. She cannot pay for such things herself and must get the money either by raising foreign loans or by granting concessions to foreign companies.

It is not impossible, however, that in the past certain loans might have been more efficiently supervised, and it is also possible that the supervision would have been stricter had the actual debtor been to see that the Persian Government disbursed the loan as efficiently as it could. A wasted loan, however, gives a certain power to the nation supplying the cash for the loan, and it may have been thought that the power was cheap at the price.

Time has been given to the Persians to reform their Government, and efforts to have a stable and efficient administration in Teheran would at present doubtless be welcomed both by Russia and by Great Britain, but it appears to be beyond the capacity of the Persians. If the two powers do not take any decided action looking toward a definite partition of Persia after the war, it seems likely that the present anarchy and misrule will continue without hope of any permanent change for the better, and sooner or later Persia will have to go the way of all small and backward peoples (except those on the American Continent) and see her independence vanish as the result of her inability to establish and keep a semblance of self-government.

ITALIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

Rain and Mist Hamper Operations Along the Isonzo Front.

ROME, Aug. 20.—The battle of the Isonzo has decreased in violence temporarily and no important developments are reported in the War Office communication of today, which says:

In the Astico Valley actions of the enemy's artillery were replied to promptly by our batteries. On the Asiago Plateau we repulsed some small attacks against our positions on the right bank of the Assa, south of Castelletto, and on the slope of Monte Zebro.

Along the Isonzo front rain and mist yesterday caused the artillery to be less active. In the Plava area, near Globna, we repulsed an attack by the enemy and took some prisoners.

BERLIN, Aug. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Italians suffered very heavy losses in their attacks on the Austrians in the vicinity of Gorizia, says the official Austrian statement of Aug. 16.

On that day repeated and violent attacks of the Italians were beaten off, and, in addition to inflicting severe casualties on the attackers, the Austrians took 400 prisoners, including a Lieutenant Colonel and seven other officers. They also captured six machine guns and two mine throwers.

LOST 65,000 ON ISONZO.

Italian Official Estimate of Austrian Casualties in Ten Days.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—According to an official estimate issued today the Austrian losses on the Isonzo during the great Italian advance between Aug. 6 and 15 exceeded 65,000 men and the number of prisoners captured by General Cadorna's troops within the same period totaled 22,000.

"The Italians are now experiencing much the same conditions as the British army in France, for they are up against a second line of defenses which Austria has been feverishly fortifying for two years past beyond the plain of Doberdo and below the Carso Heights. These consist of formidable bastions constructed of reinforced concrete that form an extensive barrage of the road toward Trieste.

Umberto Boccioni, the most brilliant painter and sculptor of the Futurist school, was killed through a fall from his horse during operations in the war zone. Boccioni had seen eight months' active service with the cyclist volunteer corps in the Garda region and had only just returned to the front with a commission in an artillery regiment. When I met him the night before his departure he bade me a final farewell, saying he would not return as he had resolved to sacrifice his life for the Fatherland. The works of Boccioni have attracted wider notice and a readier sale than those of any other artist of the Marinetti group.

'SAY SQUIRREL,' A SPY TEST.

Mural Painter Tells How English Captors at Holyhead Freed Him.

J. J. A. Murphy, a mural painter who has been four years in England engaged in panel work, is in this country to execute some decorative work in Boston. Mr. Murphy said that crossing over to Ireland was a trying experience, on account of the fear by the Government officials.

At Holyhead he was arrested as a German spy and for three hours had to stand upon the stone pier with bayonets pressed lightly against his chest, while two English officers put him through a severe examination.

Finally one of the officers said to him: "Say squirrel." Mr. Murphy obeyed the request and the senior officer then said to him: "You are free."

When he asked what the word squirrel had to do with his being suspected as a spy the officer replied, "A German can't say squirrel."

GERMANS CLAIM BIG CROPS.

Batocki Reports That There Is Enough Food for Another Year.

BERLIN, Aug. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Information now at hand gives assurance that this year's crops will be much in excess of those of the last peace years, according to a statement from the office of Adolph von Batocki, President of the Food Regulation Board.

It is said that Germany is assured of supplies of all food necessaries for another year.

20,000 CATHOLICS CHEER FOR LOYALTY

Patriotism the Keynote of Gathering That Fills Madison Sq. Garden to Its Doors.

O'CONNELL ASKS 'FAIR PLAY'

Vast Throng Applauds Madly as Cardinal Denounces Those He Says Traduce the Church.

The demand for complete religious liberty in return for loyalty to America, brought 20,000 cheering Roman Catholics to their feet in Madison Square Garden last night.

The note of loyalty to America that dominated the first big public meeting of "Catholic Week," was suggested in the use of the stars and stripes as the sole decoration, and was reiterated in patriotic songs and speeches which met with hearty response from the great audience. The appearance of the frail, aged prelate, Cardinal Gibbons, had brought a warm tribute of affection. Cardinal Farley's successful administration of the Archdiocese of New York was praised heartily also.

It seemed when Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, in slow and solemn tones, and speaking, as he said, out of his acquaintance with the minds and purposes of three Popes and the whole American hierarchy, had denounced "once and for all" those who asserted that the Church conspired for temporal control, the highest pitch of enthusiasm had been reached.

But a moment later Cardinal O'Connell struck even closer to the hearts of his hearers as he warned America of her need of her 20,000,000 loyal Catholic citizens and demanded that she keep her side of the contract in return for their readiness to bleed and die for her. Seldom has a New York audience been more deeply affected than was the multitude in the Garden when the Cardinal, in a voice that reached every man, woman, and child, said:

Denounces Insults to the Church.

"If you stand by inactive while under your very eyes, yes, through your very mails, which we pay for, we are insulted, scurrilously maligned and openly vilified, in filthy journals and nast, indecent literature, unfit to be printed or read, spread broadcast that dupes and bigots may be poisoned against us, so that we may be robbed even of our public rights—then you are not keeping your contract—this is not liberty.

"You are only wounding the hand, the strongest hand in the world, when you you are spurning the aid of those who again and again you have found in your hour of direst need the most willing to die for you."

Time and again Cardinal Gibbons's thin hand, stretched out over the people, had stilled their tumult in an instant. This time even his quiet authority was powerless. The Boston delegation's noisy hand thumped its drums and sent crashing chords of brass to swell the din, the sombre, purple-garbed Papal Delegate, Archbishop Bonzano, nodded and clapped his hands; Cardinal Farley leaned out of his chair and beamed with gratification, Governor Whitman sat with his eyes glued on the heavy, lined face of the Cardinal from New England—and the audience climbed on chairs, waved hats and handkerchiefs, and sent out deafening roars of "Bravo!" and "Long live O'Connell!"

Even before the strains of the Star-spangled Banner had suggested the patriotic motif of the gathering under the auspices of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, observers commented upon the lack of decorations directly identified with the church to differentiate this from any other large gathering of American citizens. On the platform there was the little splotch of red with a fringe of purple, where sat the three American Cardinals and the Papal Delegate, and throughout the audience there was a sprinkling of black-robed priests, but that was the only thing to mark the meeting as being connected with a religious organization.

The Catholic faith was mentioned reverently by each of the speakers and dwelt upon particularly by Cardinal Farley, but the general tenor of the speeches was more like those at the "preparedness" meetings of the last few months than like the usual utterances in a religious convention.

Garden Thronged to Its Capacity.

The Garden was crowded to its capacity and the Fire Department closed the doors after disappointed thousands outside had made a vain rush for the few seats remaining after the ticket holders had been admitted.

Ex-Bishop Charles Warren Currier from Cuba was the first dignitary of the church to appear. He came in while a chorus, composed of the Catholic Saengerbund of New York directed by Emil Reyl and the Catholic Maennerchor of Brooklyn directed by Frank Gross, were singing "The Heavens are Telling."

He took his seat in a box in the midst of the cheers of many who recognized him.

A moment later Cardinals Farley and Gibbons passed through the members of the Legion of Honor and the cordon of policemen surrounding the building and entered the Garden. Escorted through a standing, cheering lane by a Lieutenant of police and a half dozen young men, they mounted to the platform, where Cardinal Farley insisted that Cardinal Gibbons should take the chair in the centre.

The Church Mission Band of Boston sent forth a noisy welcome when Cardinal O'Connell and Archbishop Bonzano followed.

Behind the Cardinals sat a guard of honor of Knights of St. Gregory, among them John D. Crimmins, Conde Pallen, Justice Eugene Philbin, Joseph Frey, President of the German Catholic Central Verein, and Henry Heide. Back of them were leaders of various societies joining in the convention.

Governor Whitman, unavoidably delayed, hadn't arrived when Frank W. Smith, President of the New York County branch of the federation introduced National President John Whalen, Chairman of the meeting, who called upon Acting Mayor Dowling for the city's welcome.

Hearty Greeting for the Governor.

The Governor came while Cardinal Gibbons was responding to an ovation. The Chief Executive heartily greeted when he passed down the aisle after Cardinal Gibbons had finished, came in for his share of the enthusiasm that characterized the audience. He laughed heartily when he was introduced as "one unfortunately for himself not of our faith," and earned a bow of appreciation from Cardinal Farley by his plea for goodness through men's souls and not through laws.

President Whalen of the federation paid tribute to the eminent divines who had lent dignity and weight to the convention, and added:

"Whatever may be the land of our origin, there is not a single stranger nor foreigner among us. We are all brothers and sisters, bound heart to heart, and hand to hand by the Catholicity that has sanctified as well as civilized twenty centuries; and by the fervent American patriotism which loves, lives and dies for this land, the freest, the happiest, most beautiful, the most glorious on which the sun has ever shone."

The Governor was then introduced, and said:

"No intelligent student of history, it seems to me, can escape the conviction that religion is the one mighty driving force upon which mankind, in the fight to gain the heights, must place chief reliance. America, more peculiarly than any other land, declares this faith. Those who first put foot upon these shores were less driven by demands of the body than by passionate compulsions of the soul. It is not the nation that makes a people free, but the people that make the nation free. Just so it is not the government that can make people good, but the people that can make government good."

Cardinal O'Connell's topic, "Our Country," He said in part:

"Not once, but a hundred times, have even the modern Christian nations learned the awful cost of that lack of eternal vigilance which alone can safeguard liberty.

"And even today poor blood-drenched Europe, though she strive to hide even from her own eyes the true cause of this suicidal war is at last thoroughly convinced that the Voltaires and the Vivians, the Haeckels and the Nitzches, the Tolstois and the Huxleys, the Kants, and all the rest of that monstrous brood, who for now many years have impoisoned the thought and embittered the heart of the student youth are not reaping their terrible but abundant harvest.

"O, yes, we know very well the whole litany of accusations against us. We give only a divided allegiance. We are scheming for government. These are all lies so patent that they need no answer. Indeed, those who fling them out will never listen to any answer. But I am going to answer them once and forever here tonight.

"As a Cardinal I may be supposed to know what I am saying on this subject. And, on my word as a gentleman of honor, I am speaking the simple, absolute truth. I have known intimately, personally, and officially three Sovereign Pontiffs—three Popes of the Catholic Church. I am a priest now thirty-two years; I am a Bishop fifteen years, and a Cardinal five years. I have had the closest relations with not only the Pope, but the whole Roman curia; I know well every priest in my diocese and every Bishop in this country. Yet never, never in all that experience, have I ever heard spoken, lisped or whispered, or even hinted by any or all of these anything concerning America and American institutions but words of affection, of tender and kindliest solicitude for her welfare; never a syllable that could not be printed in the boldest type and distributed throughout the land; neither plot nor scheme nor plan, but only sentiments of admiration and love. If there is plotting I ought to know it. Yet, absolutely and honestly, of such things I have never heard even a whisper.

"This is my answer to all these insinuations. That I know the truth I think no one will deny; that after such a pledge I am still concealing the truth, that I must leave to those who, I repeat, will never listen to my answer.

Catholics in Europe Loyal.

"The Catholic civil allegiance divided? Why, look across the sea, to where all Europe is in arms. Every Catholic is fighting loyally, giving his very life for his own country. And, though some of these countries have merited little gratitude from any Catholic, still the very priests are in the trenches, each a defender of his native land. Where, I ask of any honest witness of these facts under his very eyes, where is this divided civil allegiance? And the Pope—is there one in this country who, after this war, will ever dare to accuse the Pope of interference in civil affairs or of weakening the loyalty of citizens?

"Our country—the land which above all others we love most—God keep you free from such enemies, the worst of all that confront you, whose hate would rob your most faithful sons of that for which they love you—liberty, true liberty, blessed, holy liberty—the freedom to worship God. Beyond our lives we love our faith, and with these same lives we stand ready to defend the land which gives us liberty.

"These are the sentiments of every Catholic throughout the land, these are the sentiments of every member of the Catholic Federation of America. It is that these sentiments may be better understood and more widely known that the federation exists and works and strives."

Gibbons Calls for Loyalty.

Cardinal Gibbons, who was the next speaker, said:

"You live in a republic where there is liberty without license, and authority without despotism, and where the civil rulers hold over you the aegis of its protection without interfering with the God-given rights of conscience.

"In view of the signal blessings you enjoy, it is your duty to take an active, personal, vital interest in the welfare of your country. You should glory in her prosperity and be concerned at every adversity that may befall her. You should hold up the arms of those who are charged with the administration of public affairs, as the children of Israel held up the hands of Moses while he interceded for them before the Lord.

"The inspired word of God enjoins this loyalty to country, and reverence for its rulers. The religion you profess demands this fealty. The constitutions of your respective societies uphold it; and I am sure that there is not a single fibre of your heart which does not pulsate with a genuine, undivided love for the republic, and its sacred traditions.

"I venture to say that every member of your society is a loyal citizen. Every citizen a patriot; every patriot a soldier; every soldier a hero; and every hero would be a martyr, to die if need be for his country.

"There are some pessimistic prophets who are in the habit of predicting the downfall of our Republic. They are more frequently heard on the eve of a Presidential election. I have been listening to these dire forebodings for over fifty years; but on the morning after election, we find, the prophets sounded a false alarm, that the country is safe, and that the Government is transacting business at the same old stand.

"For my part, I have an abiding faith in the endurance of the republic. I might base my hope on the intelligence and patriotism of the American people. I might base my confidence on the wisdom of our statesmen and the heroism of our soldiers. I might place my reliance on our standing armies and dreadnoughts. And surely these are all elements of strength to be reckoned with.

"But, my friends, if the Republic is to endure it must rest on a stronger foundation than the intelligence and patriotism of our citizens, the wisdom of our statesmen, the heroism of our soldiers, our armies, and dreadnoughts. It must rest on the eternal principles of truth and justice and righteousness and downright honesty in our relations with foreign nations. It must rely in our firm belief in an overruling Providence who created all things by His power, governs all things by His wisdom, and who controls the affairs of nations as well as of man."

Cardinal Farley dwelt upon the meaning of solidarity as expressed by the purposes of the federation. Solidarity to Catholics, he said was a matter of supernatural law. He urged that the principal of solidarity be extended through the social service work of the bodies assembled.

The Cardinal scored the modern belief that morality could be maintained on a high plane without belief in the positive truths of Christian religion, and dwelt upon the importance of inhibition as an essential part of character, asserting that the child should be taught to profit by the accumulated wisdom of the past.

He rebuked that part of the theatre which had shown inclination to pander to indecency and low tastes, and urged the federation to promote the Catholic movement for the improvement of the stage.

"The press, too, could stand considerable cleaning," he continued. "The public mind undergoes a sort of unconscious debauching process, by having the details of evil-living served up to it in the public prints. It is very doubtful if this description of crime in minute and suggestive detail has any social value. Fully as many, perhaps, are attracted by such descriptions, as repelled, and certainly there is nothing uplifting in the process."

Archbishop Bonzano, introduced next, said that much as he congratulated the federation on the already apparent success of its convention he had before him the sad vision of the striking contrast of the beautiful scene of peace and harmony and the destructive war waging in Europe.

"What is the cause of this tremendous catastrophy? Has Christ failed?" he asked. "No; I think men have failed. They were too proud of their material progress and cast aside God.

"Two years ago tonight Pope Pius closed his eyes to the terrors of Europe because he could no longer look upon them. So now our present Holy Father is turning to happy America eyes tired of the bloodshed and carnage of the battlefields abroad."

W. Bourke Cockran, the last speaker, said that only the Pope can end the present war. "I don't know just how he can do it," he said, "but I am convinced that no other power so universal as his exists, and that the representative on earth of him who established constitutional law is the most appropriate and best equipped agency for the restoration of reason and justice and love."

8,000 CATHOLICS GET MESSAGE FROM POPE

Three Cardinals and Apostolic Delegate Occupy Thrones at Cathedral Mass.

OPENS CATHOLIC WEEK

Great Throng Sees Procession of High Church Dignitaries and Eminent Laymen.

With impressive ceremonial, Catholic Week was yesterday formally ushered in with a Pontifical High Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Three Cardinals and the Apostolic Delegate occupied thrones in the chancel of the great Gothic edifice, while grouped about them were four Archbishops, thirty-five Bishops, two score Monsignori, and members of religious orders, the latter in their respective robes. Hundreds of visiting priests, in surplices and cassocks, were assigned seats in chairs placed in the main aisle.

The cathedral was elaborately decorated. Standards of American and Papal flags were upon the walls, with streamers of yellow and white, the Papal colors, suspended from each arch. On each of the truncated columns of nave and transept was affixed the coat of arms of Cardinal Farley, surrounded by three American and by three Papal flags. High above all the decorations hung the red hat of Cardinal McCloskey, suspended from the arched ceiling over the chancel.

8,000 in the Cathedral.

More than 8,000 persons were in the cathedral when the head of the great procession of ecclesiastics, attendants, Knights of Columbus, and members of other uniformed societies emerged from Cathedral College, at Fifty-first Street and Madison Avenue. The procession, led by a crucifer and two acolytes, proceeded down Madison Avenue to Fiftieth Street to the strains of the Adeste Fideles. The procession moved west in Fiftieth Street, and into the cathedral by the main entrance on Fifth Avenue.

Thousands of persons, unable to obtain admittance into the big church, crowded the sidewalks, windows of adjacent buildings, and other points of vantage, order being maintained by Acting Police Captain Tunney, and 100 uniformed policemen, while numerous plainclothes men mingled with the crowds. Five persons were overcome by the heat or excitement and were treated by a surgeon from Flower Hospital.

The procession entered the cathedral with John Whalen, President of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, leading the lay delegates. Following them were several hundred priests in cassocks and surplices. The priests lined the sides of the centre aisles while the higher dignitaries with their attendants filed past.

The Monsignori came next, and then the titular Bishops, who have no see, and then the Bishops. The Bishops included Henry A. Gabriels of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Thomas F. Hickey of Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas F. Cusack of Albany, John J. O'Connor of Newark, James A. McFaul of Trenton, P. J. Muldoon of Rockford, Ill.; D. J. O'Connell of Richmond, Va.; J. F. Regis Canevin of Pittsburgh, John E. Fitzmaurice, Erie, Penn.; Michael J. Hoban of Scranton, Penn.; Denis J. Dougherty of Syracuse, Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn, Bishop Currier of Havana, Cuba; Bishop Da Silva, Portugal, Charles J. O'Reilly of Baker City, Ore.; Joseph Schrembs of Toledo, Ohio; Paul J. Nussbaum of Corpus Christi, Texas; Henry J. Richter of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Thomas F. Lillis of Kansas City, Mo.; Edward P. Allen of Memphis, Ala.; P. J. Donahue of Wheeling, Va.; Nicholas A. Gallagher of Galveston, Texas; P. J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, and others.

Noted Laymen in Procession.

Then followed Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal, Archbishop Sebastian Messmer of Milwaukee, Archbishop Arversa, Papal Nuncio to Brazil, and Archbishop Edmond F. Prendergast of Philadelphia.

Archbishop John Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, came next. He was attended by Mgr. Joseph McNamee of Brooklyn, Mgr. Nelson H. Baker of Buffalo, and Mgr. Denis J. Curran of Rochester. Cardinal O'Connell of Boston followed in line, his attendants being Mgr. Michael J. Splaine of Boston, Mgr. Joseph A. Delaney of Albany, and Mgr. Francis H. Wall of New York. Cardinal Gibbons's attendants were Mgr. John Edward of New York, Mgr. George Kaupert of Brooklyn, and Mgr. John A. Sheppard of Jersey City.

After them came another Crucifer and two acolytes, fifty altar boys, and officers of the mass attending Cardinal Farley, celebrant. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney of New York was assistant priests; Mgr. J. S. M. Lynch of Utica and Mgr. F. A. O'Brien of Kalamazoo, Mich., deacons of honor, and Mgr. Ambrose F. Roche of Watertown, Mass., and Dr. William B. Cantwell of Long Branch, N. J., the deacons of the mass.

The Knights of St. Gregory the Great attending the prelates were John D. Crimmins, Morgan J. O'Brien, Henry V. Cunningham, Thomas J. McParlan, Justice Victor J. Dowling, Bernard Coleman, Joseph Frey, Dr. James J. Walsh, Major John F. O'Rourke, Eugene A. Philbin, Michael F. Mulqueen, Bourke Cockran, Anthony Matre, Thomas F. Hynes, and John J. Ryan. Papal Marquis James Butler also had a seat in the chancel.

The Cathedral Choir from Pittsburgh, 150 male voices, chanted the Ordinary of the Mass, assisting the choir of the New York Cathedral, which under the direction of J. C. Deggeyer, sang Yon's Mass, a new composition. Just before the sermon, Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral, mounted the pulpit and conveyed greeting from Cardinal Farley to the delegates.

"His Eminence welcomes you as the spiritual father of all the Catholics in New York," said Mgr. Lavelle. "He is delighted that you chose this city for your meeting place. He is grateful for your coming in such magnificent numbers and he is honored by the presence of the federation which is composed of the bone and sinew of American Catholicism. He has empowered me to bless you one and all; to bless your families and all you hold dear, and to bless beforehand the work of the convention. His welcome for you is as large as his heart and his heart is as large as New York itself."

Message From the Pope.

Mgr. Lavelle then read a cablegram received by Cardinal Farley from Cardinal Gaspari, Papal Secretary of State, conveying a message from Pope Benedict XV. It read:

The Holy Father will watch with a loving and paternal eye the Federation of Catholic Societies of the United States now holding their annual convention in New York. He sends earnest wishes that their friendly discussions shall accomplish much for the welfare and honor of the Catholic name in your favored land, and while hoping for the most consoling results from your concord, activity, and wisdom, he grants most heartily the Apostolic Benediction to the Federation and to all who take part in it.

Bishop Thomas F. Hickey of Rochester followed with the sermon, which was based on the text from St. John xviii.:27, reading: "For this was I born into the world; that I should give testimony to the truth."

Bishop Hickey, among other things, referred to the Mexican situation in these words:

"It is a matter of general information that across the border and at our very doors indignities have been heaped upon Bishops, priests, nuns, and people. What united action have we taken to protest?"

Cardinal Farley imparted the Papal Benediction at the end of the mass.

A legion of honor, composed of members of different local Catholic societies, acted as a cordon about the cathedral. It was in command of Colonel Louis D. Conley, formerly head of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of the New York National Guard. The legion and the police held back crowds which in the morning hours totaled 10,000 persons.

At the conclusion of the long church service Cardinal Farley acted as host at dinner for the visiting Cardinals and other prelates.

FREY ASKS FOR FAIR PLAY.

Head of Catholic Verein Touches on the War in His Report.

Acting Mayor Dowling bade welcome to several thousand delegates in the Park Avenue Hotel at 8 o'clock yesterday morning when the convention of the German Catholic Central Verein was formally opened. President James Frey, responding for the Verein, complimented Mr. Dowling on being "a real Catholic," and deplored the fact that the city held so many who are such in name only.

President Paul Ahles of the Minnesota organization transferred the Verein official flag to the custody of President William Burgess of the New York Verein.

In his annual report President Frey reviewed the growth of the organization, declared it to be in flourishing condition, urged more general contribution to its social service institutions, and continued in part:

"At the end of May I participated in the conference of the German-American Leagues held in Chicago. The majority of our Executive Committee approved of my participation in the conference, and I hope that the General Convention may utter their opinion in reference to my standpoint, since it were about time for the Americans of German descent to rise jointly and severally in protest against unjust defamation and insult heaped upon them since the very beginning of the world war. In consequence of our refusal to indorse the non-neutral and pro-British attitude of both our Government and press, rather demanding 'fair play' for all belligerents, and considering the defense of American rights and interests our first duty, our loyalty was flared and doubted, (even by the highest authority in power.) God be thanked, we need not prove our loyalty and patriotism; the history of our country reveals the truth sufficiently.

"Our neighbor republic, unfortunate Mexico, cannot find quietude. Owing to the swaying attitude of our Government, the perpetrators of infamy and crime against the Catholic Church and her servants have taken hold of the Government there. We hope and pray that this poor country may soon be granted a just and peaceful Government. I recommend the acceptance of appropriate resolutions expressing our opinion on this question.

"Recently an increase in the severity of attacks upon our holy Church has been noticeable. Old lies and defamations, disproved a thousand times, are repeatedly unearthed and promulgated. Here, in the State of New York, similar instances have occurred. Professing to adjust grievances, public opinion is being prejudiced against our charitable institutions, with the object of secularizing them in course of time.

"Constant watchfulness is the cost of liberty. I therefore direct your attention to such practices and advise you to take a firm stand against them in your resolutions."

The following Chairmen of committees were appointed: Resolutions, P. K. Kenkel of St. Louis; Motions and Proposals, Adams Galm of Brooklyn; Nominations, Paul Ahles of Minnesota; Press, Dr. F. M. Schirp; Audit, Joseph Derbacker.

The Chairmen of all the State Legislative Committees of the Verein talked over pending or proposed legislation of interest to Catholics in various parts of the country, but took no action.

SEEK TO REFORM THEATRES.

Milwaukee Catholic Campaign Aimed at Screen and Burlesque Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 20.—Movie and burlesque theatres of Milwaukee are the objects of a moral campaign begun by the Milwaukee County Federation of Catholic Societies. This is the first action resulting from Archbishop Messmer's pastoral letter, read in Catholic churches of the city last Sunday. It is part of the national movement by Catholic societies to obtain morally clean public amusements.

Dr. Henry J. Gramling, Treasurer of the Milwaukee County Federation; Professor R. J. O'Hanlon, principal of the Clarke Street School, and Otto Selfritz, Secretary of the State Federation, are a committee which has visited some of the theatres. Last night they attended a burlesque house. Although no formal report has been framed, Professor O'Hanlon made the following statement:

"It was the first time, and it will be the last, that I will visit a burlesque show. It was a devils' playhouse. The movie is here to stay. If used properly it is a great educational asset. But it can be made to be an influence for evil upon our young. We cannot, probably, limit the theatres in what they show. We cannot prevent those who delight in bad movies and vile burlesque from indulging their tastes. But we can estop the theatres from offering seducing performances to our children."

HOT AGAIN IN MIDDLE WEST.

Temperature in the Nineties at Chicago——Six Bathers Drown.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The Middle West is again in the grasp of a heat wave, although the temperature has not gone as high as two weeks ago, when 102 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade was registered in Chicago. The temperature in this city was 97 Friday, 94 yesterday, and 91 today. The humidity was high. Throughout Illinois exceptionally hot weather is recorded, with the temperature around the 100 degree mark, and much resultant damage to corn and other crops.

The heat today caused the death of one adult in Chicago and many prostrations. Many deaths of babies from the heat were also reported. Not less than 250,000 persons took a dip in the lake. Up to midnight six deaths from drowning had been reported. One of the victims was Vernon Bean, a well-known journalist and politician, who was private secretary to the late Mayor Busse.

Economical Gentleman.

"Gimme a good, thick novel," said the man with a mussed-up hat and a sharp nose.

"Here's a rattling story," said the newsdealer. "If you start it you won't lay it down till you've finished it."

"Put it back and gimme something that isn't so interesting. I want a book that'll last me till the first of October."—Washington Star.

DEADLOCKED OVER MAILS.

Great Britain and Sweden Unable to Agree as to Seizures.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 20.—According to the Dagens Nyheder, the Swedish Government has published a Blue Book containing the diplomatic documents relating to the negotiations with England regarding the seizure of British mails to Russia. This seizure was in retaliation for the act of the British in seizing parcel post from America to Sweden.

The Blue Book shows that on the initiative of Great Britain an agreement was reached by which British mails were to be released, England agreeing to the establishment of an arbitration court after the war to settle the question of its seizure of American mail.

After this agreement had been reached, the Blue Book says, and most of 60,000 packages of mail seized by Sweden had been forwarded to Russia, England suddenly demanded that Sweden allow all English mails to pass to Russia in the future. Sweden refused to accept this amendment to the original agreement, whereupon England withdrew her concession regarding the Arbitration Court. The Dagens Nyheder says that several Swedish newspapers fear a serious disagreement between the two countries.

SINGLE TAXERS TO EXPAND.

Plan International Commission and Campaigns in States.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The American Single Taxers at their annual conference here today decided on the organization of an International Fels Fund Commission in place of the Joseph Fels Fund, whose activities have been confined to the United States.

Mrs. Fels of Philadelphia was empowered to name a committee to carry out the plan for the international organization. New York City will be the headquarters of the fund.

The single-taxers are making plans for an active campaign in all the States. James H. Griffes of Los Angeles reported that the California single-taxers would make a fight at the November election for a Constitutional amendment for the single tax. Robert C. MaCauley and Jerome C. Reis of Philadelphia said the party had a full ticket in the field in Pennsylvania.

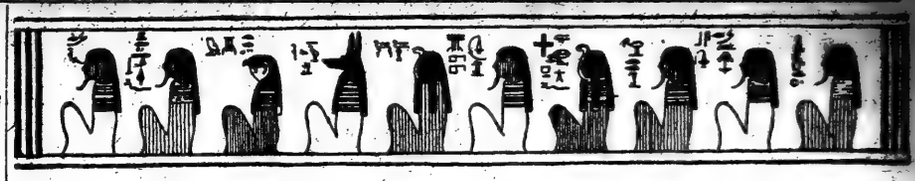
KILLED IN A POLITICAL RIOT.

One Dead and Several Wounded in Partisan Fight in Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—One man was killed and several men were wounded early today in Cienfuegos in a political riot between partisans of Santiago Ray and Juan Florencio Cabrera, rival candidates for Mayor of Cienfuegos.

Many shots were fired, and knives and machetes also were used. After the fighting one man was arrested. The police allege that they found on him a revolver which had been fired.

The Government purposes to send an army officer to Cienfuegos to take charge of the police of the city in order to prevent further disorders. Cienfuegos has always been considered a dangerous storm centre politically.



SCHINASI BROS.

NATURAL

The Original Egyptian Cigarettes

Schinasi Brothers are the most tobacco-wise men you have ever heard of—Turkishly speaking.

Tobacco with them is second nature.

Every little tobacco farm along the Black Sea tries to grow to them.

—knowing well that Turkish lea

WILSON TAKES PRIDE IN HELPING FARMERS

President, in Letter, Reviews Work of That Nature in His Administration.

PRAISES ACTS OF CONGRESS

Democratic National Committee to Use Communication as a Campaign Document.

What has been accomplished by President Wilson and a Democratic Congress for the relief of farmers is set forth in a letter from the President to A. F. Lever, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, made public yesterday by the Democratic National Campaign Committee. Chairman McCormick explained that it was to the general aid of the producing citizens of the country that the President had most persistently dedicated his attention. The letter follows:

The White House,
Washington, Aug. 11, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Lever—It has given me much satisfaction to approve today the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes, because the bill not only makes very generous provision for the improvement of farm production in the nation and for investigations and demonstrations in the field of the marketing of farm crops and of the organization of rural life, but also contains three well-conceived measures designed to improve market practices and the storage and financing of staple crops. As the passage of this bill marks the practical completion of an important part of the program for the betterment of rural life, which was mapped out at the beginning of the Administration, I feel that I cannot let the occasion pass without conveying to you and to your associates in both houses my appreciation of the service rendered to the nation in strengthening its great agricultural foundations.

Items of the Record.

The record, legislative as well as administrative, is a remarkable one. It speaks for itself and needs only to be set forth.

1. Appreciation of the importance of agriculture has been shown through greatly and intelligently increased appropriations for its support.

2. Particular pains have been taken to foster production by every promising means, and careful thought has been given especially to the matter of increasing the meat supply of the nation.

3. Greatly increased provision has been made, through the enactment of the Co-operative Agricultural Extension Act, for conveying agricultural information to farmers and for inducing them to apply it. This piece of legislation is one of the most significant and far-reaching measures for the education of adults ever adopted by any Government. It provides for co-operation between the States and the Federal Government. This is a highly important and significant principle. When the act is in full operation there will be expended annually under its terms, from Federal and State sources alone, a total of over $8,000,000 in the direct education of the farmer; and this amount is being and will be increasingly supplemented by contributions from local sources. It will permit the placing in each of the 2,850 rural counties of the nation two farm demonstrators and specialists who will assist the demonstrators in the more difficult problems confronting them.

Distribution and Finance.

4. Systematic provision for the first time has been made for the solution of problems in that important half of agriculture which concerns distribution—marketing, rural finance, and rural organization.

5. Provision was made promptly for the creation of an office of markets and rural organization, and the appropriations for this office, including those for enforcing new laws designed to promote better marketing, have been increased to $1,200,000. The more difficult problems of marketing are being investigated and plans are in operation for furnishing assistance to producers of perishables through a market news service. A similar service for live-stock interests will be inaugurated during the year.

6. The problem of securing the uniform grading of staple crops, of regulating dealings and traffic in them, of developing a better system of warehouses, and of providing more available collateral for farm loans has been successfully dealt with.

7. Under the Cotton Futures act standards for cotton have been established, the operations of the futures exchanges have been put under supervision, and the sale of cotton has been placed on a firmer basis.

8. The United States Grain Standards act will secure uniformity in the grading of grain, enable the farmer to obtain fairer prices for his product, and afford him an incentive to raise better grades of grain.

9. The United States Warehouse act will enable the Department of Agriculture to license bonded warehouses in various States. It will lead to the development of better storage facilities for staple crops and will make possible the issuance of reliable warehouse receipts which will be widely and easily negotiable.

10. Of no less importance for agriculture and for the national development is the Federal Aid Road act. This measure will conduce to the establishment of more effective highway machinery in each State, strongly influence the development of good road building along right lines, stimulate larger production and better marketing, promote a fuller and more attractive rural life, add greatly to the convenience and economic welfare of all the people and strengthen the national foundations. The act embodies sound principles of road legislation and will not ony safeguard the expenditure of the funds arising under the act, but will also result in the more efficient use of the large additional sums made available by States and localities.

11. The Federal Reserve act benefits the farmer, as it does all the other people of the nation, by guaranteeing better banking, safeguarding the credit structure of the country, and preventing panics. It takes particular note of the special means of the farmer by making larger provision for loans through national banks on farm mortgages and by giving farm paper a maturity period of six months.

12. It was essential, however, that banking machinery be devised which would reach intimately into the rural districts, that it should operate on terms suited to the farmer's needs, and should be under sympathetic management. The need was for machinery which would introduce business methods into farm finance, bring order out of chaos, reduce the cost of handling farm loans, place upon the market mortgages which would be a safe investment for private funds, attract into agricultural operations a fair share of the capital of the nation, and lead to a reduction of interest. These needs and these ideals have been met by the enactment of the Federal Farm Loan act.

I am glad to have had an opportunity to take part in the execution of this large program, which I believe will result in making agriculture more profitable and country life more comfortable and attractive, and, therefore, insure the retention in rural districts of an efficient and contented population. Faithfully yours, WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. A. F. Lever, Chairman,
Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

The letter will be used by the National Committee as a campaign document.

MORE MOOSE FOR WILSON.

Progressives of Washington State Ask the President to Speak There.

Progressives from all parts of the country are still flocking to the Democratic standard and offering to assist in every way possible the re-election of President Wilson, according to Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who yesterday made public letters and telegrams that have been received by the committee during the last few days.

Nine prominent Progressives in the State of Washington joined in a telegram to President Wilson inviting him to arrange to make speeches in that State during the campaign. At the request of the President, Chairman McCormick replied to the invitation and expressed the great regret of the President that he will be unable to do what was suggested.

"Press dispatches from Washington would indicate you may not come in this State during the campaign," said the telegram. "Chances never better to carry State of Washington. Members of Progressive Party are now in open revolt against amalgamation with the Republicans. If you would arrange to make two or three speeches here it would insure electoral vote of Washington for you. We, the undersigned members of the Progressive Party of the State of Washington, who are supporting you for re-election, most respectfully but earnestly appeal to you to come to the State for at least two speeches before Nov. 1 if it is possible to do so. We want to win Washington for Wilson."

The National Committee made public yesterday correspondence that has passed between Hugo Wintner, an attorney with offices in the Woolworth Building, who was the Progressive candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court of New York last year, and President Wilson. Mr. Wintner wrote the President that he intended to work "unqualifiedly and uncompromisingly" for his re-election.

In reply to Mr. Wintner President Wilson wrote: "Your letter of July 10 has given me the deepest pleasure and a great deal of genuine encouragement. I have tried hard to earn the confidence of all progressive and forward-looking men, and when I get letters such as this of yours it brings me the reward I have been seeking and the only reward I desire, the confidence of public-spirited men."

POSTAL GAIN UNDER WILSON

$1,162,061 Added to General Revenue During Present Administration.

The Auditor of the Post Office Department has reported an audited surplus of the department for the fiscal year 1916 of $5,742,445. Anouncing this yesterday, the Democratic National Committee added that it was the earliest date in the history of the postal service that such a report had been made public. This was due, it was said, to an improved system of accounting and to the high standard of efficiency among Postmasters, which the Auditor reported as being "higher than at any time during the last quarter of a century."

During this Administration, it is stated, the Postmaster General paid into the Treasury $12,500,000, a net gain to the general revenue of $1,162,061. During the four years of the preceding Administration, notwithstanding the postal service was cut to the core, the announcement continues, the Post Office Department drained the United States Treasury of $26,495,914 to cover postal deficits; and during the last four years of Mr. Roosevelt's administration postal deficiencies reached $48,739,637. The announcement continues:

"This successful handling of postal finance by this Administration has been brought about, while at the same time it has increased the number of rural routes and extensions by more than 10,000 and the number of people served on rural routes from 23,278,290 to 26,397,685. It has also extended the city delivery service to more than 5,000,000 additional patrons of the Post Office, including 243 cities which theretofore had never had free city delivery, and it has increased its mail transportation by service on 6,248.09 miles of railway. In addition to all these improvements it has several times increased the weight and size limit and twice reduced the rates on parcel post matter."

BOXMAKERS RESUME WORK.

Union Secretary Says Employers of 400 Have Made Terms.

Fifteen paper box manufacturers, employing a total of more than 400 workers, have agreed to the terms of the Paper Boxmakers' Union and have resumed operations, according to Samuel Rosenbaum, Financial Secretary of the union. Additions to the ranks of the striking boxmakers are claimed from several of the larger manufacturers who have been running with half forces. Applications for settlement also are said to have been received from twenty-five other manufacturers at the office of William Karlin, at 132 Nassau Street, where the Settlement Committee of the strikers has opened headquarters.

With one exception, no applications have been received from any members of the Association of Paper Box Manufacturers. The union contends, however, that one of the members of the association has depleted his stock and is negotiating for terms. The name of the manufacturer was not divulged, as it was feared that this might interfere with the negotiations.

A committee of the strikers will make efforts to meet Mayor Mitchel as soon as possible to protest against the alleged partiality on the part of the police in handling the strike situation and against the reported action of some manufacturers in keeping their workers behind locked doors in violation of labor laws and fire ordinances. The question of mediating the strike through the Mayor will not be broached by the committee.

The Brooklyn boxmakers are expected to join the strike soon. A meeting was held last Wednesday, at which a strike vote was taken. A committee of boxmakers from Newark also has called on the Strike Committee here, and there is talk of the spread of the strike to Newark.

HENRY FORD IN TOWN.

Comes to Meet His British Agent —Silent About Peace.

Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer of Detroit, is again stopping at the Biltmore, the starting point for his peace party of last year. He arrived from Detroit yesterday morning. Frank L. Klingensmith, Vice President and Treasurer of the Ford Company, was with Mr. Ford and registered for him, leaving word at the desk that Mr. Ford didn't want to see anybody.

Mr. Klingensmith said Mr. Ford had absolutely nothing to say about peace, railroad strikes, "streamline auto bodies," or anything else. He added that it was purely a business trip on the part of the automobile manufacturer, and that he had come to New York to meet P. L. D. Perry of Manchester, England, the European manager for the Ford Company, who will arrive today on the Nieuw Amsterdam. W. B. Mayo, chief engineer of the Ford Company, was the third member of the party at the Biltmore.

ARGENTINE COAL $40 A TON.

Unusually Cold Weather Brings Suffering in Buenos Aires.

Passengers who arrived yesterday from Buenos Aires on the Lamport & Holt liner Vasari said that the Argentine was experiencing the coldest Winter in twenty-five years.

Theodore Ricksher asserted that the temperature had not gone above 25 degrees above zero for days at a time. The price of coal, he said, had risen to $40 a ton in Buenos Aires, and the landlords of the apartment houses refused to turn on the steam heat. Only two of the best hotels in the city made any attempt to warm their rooms or restaurants during the Winter. People sat in their rooms with furs or blankets around them. Business conditions in the Argentine were not good, he said.

The Vasari was delayed for two days by rough weather coming from Barbados.

ROOT INDORSES BACON FOR SENATOR

Says He Would Be Great Aid to Hughes in the Conduct of Foreign Affairs.

DR. HILL OFFERS SUPPORT

Candidate Plans Dignified Campaign, With No Attacks on William L. Calder, His Opponent.

Elihu Root announced yesterday that he was in favor of the candidacy of Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. In a letter to Joseph H. Choate, Chairman of Mr. Bacon's Campaign Committee, Mr. Root said that Mr. Bacon's services in the United States Senate would be of immense value to Mr. Hughes in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States." David Jayne Hill also sent a letter to Mr. Bacon pledging him such support as he would be able to give. This is Mr. Root's letter:

Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y.
Aug. 18, 1916.

The Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Chairman,
New York City:

Dear Mr. Choate—I think you are rendering still another public service in acting upon Mr. Robert Bacon's committee for his nomination as United States Senator in the Republican primaries. Not only is Mr. Robert Bacon a citizen of the highest type, high-minded, generous, and public-spirited, but he has special qualifications. He was long Assistant Secretary of State, then for a short time Secretary of State, then for a number of years Ambassador to France. He filled all of these positions with distinction and success. He has both theoretical and practical familiarity with international history, the foreign politics of the United States, and the business of diplomacy. He has a wide acquaintance with the public men in the foreign offices of other nations, and has the knowledge necessary to estimate the weight of their words and to forecast their probable actions. He has special relations of friendship and personal regard with the leading statesmen in all the principal South American countries, and has personal familiarity with the conditions in those countries and their feelings toward the United States. His service in the United States Senate would be of immense value to Mr. Hughes in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States. Although the Senate is the constitutional adviser of the President in regard to foreign affairs, there are comparatively few Senators who have really studied the subject or acquired practical familiarity with it. Increased strength in that direction is much needed. If the people of the State of New York can put into the Senate a man of the highest character, who understands the business of foreign affairs, they will have rendered a very great service to the President, who is about to be elected, and to the people of the United States. They can do that by electing Mr. Bacon. With kind regards, I am faithfully yours,

ELIHU ROOT.

Dr. Hill wrote as follows:

Jerusalem Road,
Cohasset, Mass., Aug. 15, 1916.

The Hon. Robert Bacon, New York:

Dear Mr. Bacon—I have been greatly pleased to learn that you have accepted the invitation of your friends to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate in the coming primaries.

Your presence in that body would do honor to the State of New York and be of real service to the American people. Your knowledge of public affairs, acquired in the course of a large experience in responsible offices, especially the results of your intimate acquaintance with foreign relations, should be of immense value to the country at a time when our position in the world is as uncertain as it now is and confronted by so many delicate international problems which the nation certainly will have to solve.

Permit me, therefore, to express to you my great interest in the success of your candidacy, to which I am glad to have the privilege of pledging such support as I am able to give. Sincerely yours,

DAVID J. HILL.

Mr. Bacon will establish headquarters this week at his home, at 1 Park Avenue. He will make no statement of his candidacy until he has filed his petition containing the names of the necessary number of enrolled voters for the primaries next month. It was said that Mr. Bacon intended to conduct a dignified campaign and that he would make no attacks on his opponent in the Republican primaries, William M. Calder of Brooklyn, who has the backing of the regular Republican organization. Mr. Calder, it is said, intends to make the charge that Mr. Bacon is the candidate of William Barnes.

Governor Whitman came to town yesterday to make the address of welcome to the visiting Catholics at Madison Square Garden. The Governor had few callers and would not discuss Mr. Bacon's candidacy. Mr. Choate was appointed Chairman of the committee to fill vacancies on the Bacon ticket and he also is Chairman of the committee to fill vacancies on the Whitman ticket.

ROOKIES FLEE FROM HEAT.

Find Relief Elsewhere from Boiling Plattsburg Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 20.—The Plattsburg rookies retreated today before the heat onslaught to cooler places near by, where they were allowed to remain until tonight. The camp was practically deserted in the afternoon, when the mercury stood around 110 degrees.

A ball game between the members of the Eighth and Ninth Regiments provided the only excitement of the day. The Eighth won by a score of 6 to 3. The teams were made up for the most part of old Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and other college stars.

Bishop Brent of the Philippines, who is the guest here of General Wood, preached at two services held in the camp this morning. The two regiments held separate services.

It has practically been decided to go north on the hike this month. The route at present most favorably considered extends through Rouse's Point, Champlain, and West Chazy. Cutting down the hike to six marching days makes a short route necessary as compared with previous hikes.

The sixty men who will take the examinations for commissions as regular army Second Lieutenants here tomorrow include Plattsburgers and all other candidates in the Eastern Department. G. Roosevelt, a nephew of Colonel Roosevelt, who made application to take the examination, has changed his mind.

AMBULANCE GOES TO AID DOG

Bellevue Answers Call of Policeman Intended for S. P. C. A.

A chauffeur named O'Neill and Dr. Shea broke all speed records yesterday morning with a Bellevue Hospital ambulance in answering a call to Second Avenue and Seventeenth Street. Arriving there, they discovered Patrolman Conahan of the East Twenty-second Street station bending over a very sick and dirty little yellow dog.

"Where's your patient?" inquired Dr. Shea.

"I called for an ambulance from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Hospital at Avenue A and Twenty-fourth Street—not Bellevue," the policeman explained.

As O'Neill headed the ambulance back to Bellevue Conahan took the four-footed patient under his arm and started to walk to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Hospital. It was explained that the policeman's call had been misunderstood.

Salvaged Ship Here in Tow.

The Norwegian freighter Freda, which ran ashore on Alacanes Reef on June 20 on a voyage from New Orleans to Progreso, arrived last night in Quarantine in tow of the wrecking tug Relief, and will go into dry dock for repairs. The Freda was refloated on Aug. 7. She lost her rudder and suffered damage to her hull by grounding on the reef.

STAGE FOLK ON THE ST. PAUL

Lily Langtry, Dr. Maugham, and Ian Forbes-Robertson Arrive.

American and English players and playwrights arrived from Liverpool yesterday on the American liner St. Paul. Among them was Lily Langtry, the actress, in private life, Lady de Bathe, who had the novel experience of seeing a Zeppelin on fire from her house near Newmarket on the night of Aug. 7.

"It must have been nearly 2 o'clock in the morning," she said, "when my maid knocked at my door and told me there was a blazing Zeppelin right overhead. I was informed next day by friends, who had watched the airship after it had passed over Newmarket Heath, that it burned right down to the frame which fell into the North Sea a few miles off the coast of orfolk.

"I am going to California on the Orpheum circuit and will open in San Francisco with 'Ashes' and a new sketch on society which will be called probably 'The Eleventh Hour.'"

W. Somerset Maugham, the English playwright, has come over to attend the rehearsals of his comedy "Caroline," in which Margaret Anglin will be the star. Dr. Maugham said he had served as surgeon in the British base hospital at Arras and also as an ambulance driver, which he preferred as it was more exciting than the hospital work.

Raymond Hitchcock, the American comedian, returned from London, where he has had a successful season in "Mr. Manhattan," to play the leading rôle in "Plain Lord Playne," an English musical comedy, which has had a long run in London under the title of "Betty."

Ian Forbes-Robertson, who toured this country as a member of the cast of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," arrived on the St. Paul to seek an engagement in this country. He said that his brother, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, had been very ill ever since he returned to England from his farewell tour of the United States and Canada.

"He will never act again," said Mr. Forbes-Robertson, "and will spend the rest of his days at his country home in Bushey about twenty-five miles from London. Before I left London I collected all my brother's theatrical properties, costumes, and scenery, and sold them at auction."

Herbert Jay brought over ten members of the English company, who will appear in the comedy "A Little Bit of Fluff," which will be produced at the Maxine Elliott Theatre shortly. Another actor on the St. Paul was Ernest E. Lawford, who came over to confer with William E. Brady about appearing in a new play with Miss Grace George.

ST. PAUL MEETS WARSHIPS.

Liner's Captain Unable to Determine Their Nationality in Fog.

Passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Paul said they had been aroused early in the morning, when the ship was off Nantucket, by the shrill blasts of whistles and the boom of fog horns which seemed to come from all points of the compass. When they looked out of the portholes the St. Paul had stopped in the midst of a small fleet of warships whose searchlights were fingering the liner, fore and aft, lighting up the horizon through a fog that had been hanging low all night. As they looked, the passengers felt sure that the assembled craft were British and French cruisers waiting for the German undersea trader Bremen.

Captain Arthur R. Mills, who was on the bridge at the time, took a different view. He said he thought the warships were part of the United States Atlantic Fleet on manœuvres.

"I could not distinguish what warships they were," the Captain said yesterday, "because the searchlights were flashed right on the bridge and the glare dazzled me. We had been steaming at reduced speed through the fog approaching Nantucket Lightship and ran into the company of the cruisers about 3 A. M. They did not use the Morse lamp to signal the St. Paul, nor did they ask any questions by wireless as to the nationality of my ship."

A passenger on the St. Paul was Stanley P. Burger, who has been aboard three years looking after relief matters at the embassy of the United States in London.

Paul R. R. Mathews of the St. Paul brought back the effects of Lucien Antone, a Chicago merchant, who died suddenly of an apoplectic stroke on the outward voyage to Liverpool.

Says Hughes Will Sweep State.

Speaking yesterday in Witzel's Grove at College Point, Francis Hugo, Secretary of New York State, told 1,000 members of the Progress Republican Club of the Tenth Assembly District that Hughes would carry this State by 200,000 majority. He was the principal speaker at the outing and games of the association, and every reference of a Republican victory was wildly cheered. Mr. Hugo said that under Democratic rule the country had been enjoying a "munition prosperity." Congressman William Calder, candidate for the United States Senate, also predicted Republican success. Among those who attended the gathering were Dr. F. L. Marshall, State Superintendent of Elections; Frank Bulmer, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, and Alderman Frank Dostal.

HARD TIMES AHEAD, G. O. P. CRY IN MAINE

"Temporary Prosperity" and Wilson's Mexican Policy to be the Republican "Issues."

FIGHT FOR SENATE SEATS

Both Parties Preparing for the Hardest Political Drive in State's History in September.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 20.—History would merely repeat itself if one party carried Maine in the September election and the other carried it in November. This very thing occurred four years ago when Maine elected a Republican Governor in September and returned a plurality for Woodrow Wilson in November.

A leading Democrat said recently that a Republican victory in the September election need not be regarded as an ill omen to the Democratic Party. Maine is normally a Republican State and when it goes Republican it merely follows its natural bent. Hence the moral effect throughout the country from a Republican victory here would be practically negligible. Nor is Maine a pivotal State in Presidential elections. Democratic candidates for President get their strength elsewhere. Maine, by turning Republican in September, might merely once more set at naught the proverbial saying applied in Presidential years, "As Maine goes in September, so goes the nation in November."

But a Democratic victory on Sept. 11, in the opinion of most of the Republicans, would be tantamount to the handwriting on the wall—it would have a disastrous effect on the Republican Party throughout the country, especially in doubtful States. It is the common judgment among the politicians here that it would be more felt beyond than within the State.

Longheaded leaders on both the Democratic and the Republican side are not regarding it as out of the question that a Democratic victory on Sept. 11 may be followed by a Hughes victory in the State two months later.

It is on account of their uneasiness over the outcome of the September election and with full recognition of the consequences of a Republican defeat then that the Republicans are preparing for such a tremendous drive and planning to put in number all their heavy guns for the Maine battle. For the same reason the Democrats are preparing for a stubborn defense of the territory so recently wrung from the Republicans. As a result, Maine will witness a campaign such as it never experienced before with some two hundred spellbinders, great and small, in action all the time. It is a question whether in any Presidential campaign the leading parties have ever put forth the effort in a doubtful, important State, that they are planning to put forth in Maine.

Hard Fight for Senate.

The Republican desire to regain control of the United States Senate, of course, is partly responsible for the magnitude of the movement in Maine. With two vacancies in the Senate, Maine has come to rank in importance with Indiana, where a similar condition exists. The uncertainty that surrounds the outcome of at least one of the Senatorial contests in the Hoosier State has made the capture of both Maine's vacant Senate seats a matter of vital importance to the Republicans.

The Republicans will do all they can to focus attention on national issues even throughout the State campaign. They will enter this with the slogan, "One vote for Milliken (the Gubernatorial nominee) and the straight Republican ticket in September will mean two votes for Hughes in November," according to Frank J. Ham, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

"No matter what happens in September, and we feel confident that we will win in the State election, Hughes will get a majority of the Maine vote in the November election," said Mr. Ham today. "Hughes was the choice of the Republicans in this State a year before the national conventions were held. In fact, the Maine delegation to the Republican National Convention in 1908 was at heart for Hughes, but that year we had been committed to Taft before Hughes was in the field. There has been no abatement of the Hughes sentiment in this State since then."

The Republicans will ring all the changes on the Mexican policy of the Wilson Administration. An attack will be made on the Tariff bill, together with an appeal for the election of Republican Senators and Congressmen to aid Hughes in restoring a protective tariff, dear to the Maine Republicans.

In connection with this the Republican campaign plea that the present prosperity is one due to war conditions and destined to come to an abrupt end with the war in Europe will have its first try in the Maine campaign.

"We will drill that into the voters from now until the polls open," said Mr. Ham. "We will make our campaign on that issue, and the Mexican policy of President Wilson."

To what extent the experiment with the "artificial prosperity" argument will prove successful is problematical. Maine is prosperous, but only in spots. This city, which is the principal shipping port of the State, has benefited very largely from war conditions, and just at present is reaping the benefits of a big tourist season. All its hotels, with rates boosted, are jammed.

According to statistics compiled by the Portland Chamber of Commerce Portland's outgoing tonnage, destined mostly to the allied powers at war, during the last ten months has exceeded that of the entire year of 1912, which was Portland's banner year. In that entire year the exports through Portland aggregated 1,060,000 tons. During the last ten months, up to Aug. 1, 1,202,922 tons have gone abroad via Portland. The bulk is made up of grain and horses for the Allies. Last year the value of exports through Portland was $40,036,026, as compared with $30,000,000 in the record year of 1912.

EXPLOSIONS IN HIS BLOOD.

Baltimore Man Discloses New Malady of Munitions Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—A new disease has appeared among the munition workers in Baltimore plants. It is called explosive blood. It is almost impossible to conceive of a man's blood exploding in his veins and arteries, but nevertheless this is just what happens when a munitions worker is affected. John Reynolds of Baltimore, employed at the du Pont works at Carney Point, Del., has been treated for the strange malady at Mercy Hospital and at City Hospital at Bayview.

The explosions occur ony in the very smallest veins. The effects are no more disastrous than to cause a rather malignant eruption on the skin of the arms and legs. Simultaneously with this strange condition the patient's skin becomes yellow. The treatment is extremely simple and rapidly effective. It consists solely of fresh air and a light diet.

Reynolds had been handling large quantities of sulphuric ether. He was visiting relatives here when the gases began to affect him. A hospital surgeon, while closely observing the patient, was attracted by a strange crackling sound, and on investigation found the patient's arm breaking out. These tiny explosions were recurrent for probably a week.

NEW LUSITANIA CLAIM.

Widow Demands Payment Under State Compensation Law.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Whether the widow of a salesman who perished when the steamship Lusitania was lost off the Irish Coast more than a year ago is entitled to recover death benefits under the New York State Workman's Compensation Law will be decided by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department. Attorney General Woodbury today certified the query to the court for a decision.

Mrs. Thomas King Boyce, wife of a New York wool buyer, who was drowned when the Lusitania was sunk, filed a claim against her husband's employers for a death benefit. They opposed the claim on the ground that the sinking of the liner was not accidental but was a "premeditated attack." In support of this contention they point out that the passengers were warned before he vessel sailed that the voyage would be hazardous.

BIG COAL MINES IDLE.

More Than 16,000 Men Stop Work Near Shamokin.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Aug. 20.—United Mine Workers representing sixteen collieries operated by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Susquehanna Coal Company in Shamokin, Trevorton, Mount Carmel, and Locust Gap, assembled at various meeting places of the district today and decided to continue a tie-up of operations. The mines have been closed since last Wednesday because union men would not work with employes not affiliated with the organization.

Committees reported that only sixty-two non-unionists remained on the payrolls of the Reading collieries, while at least 400 worked at the Susquehanna collieries. More than 16,000 men are out, and it is feared all individual collieries will be tied up next week if the general strike does not end.

URGE UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

National Security League Opens a Wide Campaign.

The National Security League, of which Joseph H. Choate and Alton B. Parker are Honorary Presidents, issued an announcement yesterday that it would wage a country-wide campaign for universal military service in the United States.

"The experience of the War Department in connection with the mobilization of the National Guard overwhelmingly demonstrates the fact that adequate defense for this country in the future rests upon universal military training and service," the league says in its announcement.

"The enactment by Congress of the naval bill contained in the Senate bill insures a much larger degree of naval defense than has been possible in the past, but even the new ships when constructed would not be able to effectively guard our entire coast, so that national security must rest upon the citizen soldiery.

"Fortunately the National Guardsmen on the border were not called into action. The extent of this good fortune can be realized in the statement that not 15 per cent. of the National Guard now on the border was ready for service when it arrived there, and that only about one-third of the men in camp were members of the National Guard when the call was issued by the President. The physical examination to which the guardsmen were subjected by the Federal officers very largely reduced the original personnel, and inasmuch as very few of the regiments were even at their minimum peace strength the ranks have been filled up by raw recruits. It has been impossible to carry out the original plans for the formation of twelve divisions of militia, and there is a shortage of field artillery, cavalry, and auxiliary troops in all of the skeleton divisions, with the exception of New York.

"In the future, if this nation is to have a land force upon which it can rely for defense, that force must be made up of men, trained and equipped under a system such as has been developed in Switzerland and Australia. The work of educating the American people to a realization of this fact is being undertaken by the National Security League through the distribution of literature bearing upon the subject.

"There is no question that universal training and service are now regarded from a much more friendly point of view than was possible even a year ago. The experience of England has not been lost upon this country, while the publicity given through the press of the conditions connected with the border mobilization have made thousands of converts among men who until recently had given no thought to this important question.

The plea of Cardinal Gibbons is one of the strongest that has been made, inasmuch as he insists that universal military training is the most effective guarantee of national peace. The National Security League campaign for the adoption of this system will be nation-wide and will be conducted through speakers, illustrated lectures, and the distribution of literature."

Three Hurt in Trolley Collision.

Three women were injured yesterday when a Third Avenue trolley car, southbound, at 194th Street and Amsterdam Avenue crashed into another that was standing at the crossing to let passengers alight. The accident caused great excitement, and the physician who arrived from the Washington Heights Hospital was kept busy for half an hour attending those who were cut and bruised and others who became hysterical with fright. The injured were Mrs. Bertha Crowe, 37 years old, of 52 East Eighty-fifth Street; Miss Delia Lyons, 22 years old, of 548 East Forty-seventh Street, and Mrs. Lorraine Jackman, 18 years old, of 425 West Forty-seventh Street.

Reading Gets Albany Franchise.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The transfer of the Albany franchise to Reading, Penn., was announced today by President Farrell of the New York State Baseball League. The franchise will be operated by an association of Reading citizens, which is now in the process of formation. The Elmira club will open in Reading next Tuesday.

Be Public Spirited

THAT there are burglars is due not so much to the fact that people have things to steal as that they keep them where they can be stolen. Ergo: If you have valuables put them where they will be perfectly safe; that will be your share towards decreasing crime. So—to put it in an unusual light—be public spirited by renting a box at

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1870

Kennedy's
12 Cortlandt St.
Greatest Men's Furnishing Store
End-of-the-Season Clearances

Bates St. Shirts $1
Worth $1.50 & $2.00
Soft and Stiff Cuffs

Silk Shirts, $2.98
Handsome Stripes
regularly $3.98

Tennis Shirts, 98c
Long & Short Sleeves

Negligee Shirts, 65c
A $1.00 Brand
Checks, Stripes, Plain Colors.
With Soft Cuffs

Needfuls for Vacation
Khaki & Duck Trousers, $1 and $1.50
Gray Flannel Shirts, $1.19, $1.49, $1.98
Khaki Shirts, 59c and 98c
Leather Belts, black, tan, white, 50c

$3.50 Bathing Suits at $2.50

Maybe you never knew what $10 could do, well you ask us and let us tell you.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St., at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents)

One Day EXCURSIONS
Atlantic City
NEXT WEDNESDAY
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00. Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT No. 1
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

The Hampton Galleries
A Storehouse of Beauty

THAT subtle sense of unity which pervaded the Living Rooms of Elizabethan England and gathered into one delightful harmony Furniture, Paintings and Decorations, as well as the time-mellowed surroundings of paneled walls and coffered ceilings, today seems richly worth the striving for.

The Hampton Shops have made this possible of attainment by offering, not alone the Furniture for such rooms as these, but also such aids as help to give this Furniture its meaning—the Rugs, for instance, from Persian Ispahan or distant Cathay; the lamp, suggesting the famed lantern-light of the princely Strozzi, or the fabrics, striking, each one, its note of quaintness or of opulence.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
Facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

The Visiting Buyer

To the out-of-town buyer now in New York on his annual, semi-annual or periodic visit, the Harriman National Bank offers the suggestion that his banking relations are as important to his house as his merchandising, and he can put in a quarter-hour to advantage discussing with the Harriman National Bank his New York account.

An account with a New York bank of standing is recognized by progressive interior merchants as at least desirable, if not a necessity. It not only confers prestige, but permits payment of accounts in New York exchange, while the special terms made by the Harriman National Bank for such accounts carry further advantages.

Subject to the standing and responsibility of merchants, the character of their business and the quality of their account with us, we are prepared at all times to meet their requirements for loans or discounts at rates in agreement with the current condition of the money market, which at this centre, the great money market of the country at all times and to-day the great money market of the world, always offers distinct advantages to the borrower.

The Harriman National Bank holds its services and facilities exactly as a merchant holds his wares, subject to inspection by the customer and discussion of their quality and price. The bank will be happy to receive visitors whether they come in compliment or on business.

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 9 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

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FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

Summer Closing Hours:
Daily at 5 P. M.
Closed All Day Saturday.

Clothes for College and Prep School

With the advent of September begins the yearly exodus of young men and boys bound for the universities and preparatory schools.

De Pinna has made a particular specialty of outfitting the city's young gentlemen according to the requirements of the leading schools and colleges.

Life at prep. school and college is, after all, the life of the great world outside the campus, and this fact is given serious consideration by De Pinna.

De Pinna clothes for young men and boys, while conceding a point to established social usage, are smart enough to appeal to the youth's or youngster's own ideas about clothes.

Every day fresh shipments of new Fall English worsteds are now being received.

The newest and smartest fabrics in endless variety of attractive color and design.

Custom made clothes tailored to measure in the distinctive De Pinna style adapted from popular English models.

De Pinna ready-to-wear suits are equally correct and distinctive.

Custom Department For Misses

One of the most important phases of the De Pinna business is supplying New York's young women and misses with dresses and suits appropriate for school and college wear.

De Pinna outfitters are in constant touch with the leading girls' schools in all parts of the country and know exactly what their rules and regulations call for in the way of wardrobes.

In anticipation of busy days at the De Pinna establishment arrangements have been made, this coming season, to enlarge the department of

Misses' Tailored Dresses, Suits and Coats

The services of expert fitters have been engaged, in this department, and young ladies preparing to go to the colleges and boarding schools are assured of intelligent co-operation in the planning of their Fall outfits.

With the daily arrival of the smartest fabrics and materials, the De Pinna Custom Department is now prepared to take orders for School and College Dresses, Coats and Suits, for Misses from 14 to 20 years.

It is advisable to place orders as early as possible in order to avoid the worry and trouble attendant on eleventh-hour shopping.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

FOUR LOSE LIVES IN NEARBY WATERS

Bathers in Pelham Bay See Two Men Drown Within a Few Hours.

ONE DEATH AT CONEY ISLAND

Several Have Narrow Escapes—Life Guards Make Daring Rescue at Rockaway.

Four persons were drowned and several others had narrow escapes from death in the waters near New York yesterday.

Crowds in bathing in Pelham Bay saw two men drowned at different times during the afternoon. Dominick Lurso, 23 years old, of 229 East 228th Street, dived from a high rock near shore a short distance from the Pelham Bridge and sank after coming to the surface once. Edward Brady of 723 Tinton Avenue recovered the body by diving and brought it to shore. Efforts at resuscitation were being made when Dr. Conboy, from Fordham Hospital, found that Lurso had fractured his skull by striking a hidden rock in diving and that his lungs had filled with water while he was unconscious, causing death.

Henry Hewig of 965 Caldwell Avenue, the Bronx, who was on the motorboat Nanawaka with a party in Pelham Bay, stumbled and fell out of the boat with his clothes on when it made a turn. He sank and did not reappear. He could not swim and was evidently weighted down by the water taken up by his clothes. The body was recovered later and sent to Fordham Morgue.

Harry Carlson, 40 years old, of 1,140 College Avenue, the Bronx, was drowned while swimming in the Hudson River off Tarrytown in the afternoon. His wife, son, and daughter had pleaded with him not to go into the water. His body has not been recovered.

Simon Kaufman, 25 years old, a tailor's cutter, living at 647 East Thirteenth Street, was drowned yesterday afternoon while swimming at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, Coney Island. While in the water he was seized with a cramp. He was brought to shore by Max Alpern of 1,070 Pitkin Avenue and Samuel Cohen of 123 Powell Street, Brooklyn, who worked over him until Dr. Mensch of the Coney Island Hospital arrived. Kaufman died under the doctor's hands.

Philipde Vos, 25 years old, of 38 North Park Avenue, Rockaway Beach, was bathing at the foot of Park Avenue in the afternoon, when he was caught by the strong undertow and carried out to sea. He was rescued by Nicholas E. Goldon, a beach life guard, and taken to the Rockaway Beach Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

John Miller, 27 years old, of 93 Elton Street, Brooklyn, went bathing at the foot of Seaside Avenue, Rockaway Beach, and was swept out by the undertow for a distance of 500 feet toward the Iron Pier. The shouts of the crowd on the pier attracted the life guards, and twelve went out to get Miller, who had sunk for the third time when Daniel Doran dived and seized him by the belt. He was taken to the Rockaway Beach Hospital, where Dr. Joseph Silverman worked over him for an hour and a half with a pulmotor. He will recover.

Fay O. Kammerer, 26 years old, of Camp 74, Steeplechase Park, was bathing off McNamara's Baths, Coney Island, in the afternoon, when she was seized with an epileptic fit and shouted for help. Several life guards swam to her rescue and brought her ashore. She was taken to a hospital.

Nathaniel Walker, 20 years old, a salesman, of 1,139 Avenue J, Brooklyn, was seized with a cramp while bathing at the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street, Coney Island. He was rescued by life guards and was able to go home.

DISCORD IN GERMANY.

Government's Arbitrariness Develops Bitterness, Neutral Writer Asserts.

Unless the Kaiser's Government takes steps to bring hostilities to an immediate close the political and economic situation after peace has finally been re-established will be almost worse than war itself, according to a report on conditions in Germany written for the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant by a citizen of a neutral country. The Dutch newspaper, which is regarded in some circles as rather pro-German, describes the writer as "a neutral, not a Dutchman, who has been much in Germany during the war. He is an excellent observer, a very moderate man, rather pro-German. From a feeling of pity, but with calm judgment, he looks upon affairs impartially."

The article, as translated for The London Daily Telegraph of Aug. 2, says in part:

"War weariness presses as a burden which cannot be turned away upon the whole people. This weariness has in the last few months, even weeks, assumed such proportions that people appear no longer able to fight against it. Those who have to go to the front try to get out of it by every possible means. This burden cannot be lifted by any victories.

"The conditions are made still worse by great bitterness against the Government, which allowed a favorable moment for the conclusion of peace to pass in the Spring of 1915. Driven by greed and rage for conquest the Government allowed the right moment to pass without, as people think, any hope of its recurrence.

"The lower classes are becoming more and more radical in their attitude. Their bitterness is continually expressed against everybody standing above them. People in the large towns, especially Berlin, are in a state of fermentment. The Government attempts to meet this with general contempt of the facts of the situation and the people's rights. One wildly reactionary measure follows another. Little riots are continually occurring, and they are bloodily suppressed. Especially after the condemnation of Liebknecht such things were the order of the day."

MASS FEEDING IS EXTENDED.

Food Situation in Germany Found to be Still Serious.

Reports reaching this country in German and London newspapers regarding the conditions under which the system of mass feeding is being extended to the principal cities of the German Empire do not accord with the recent cheery cable notices asserting that in Berlin, for instance, the public kitchens are feeding but comparatively few persons, and that, in general, when the new harvests are all gathered Germany will be able to "hold out" for another year without any particular hardship. When the question of establishing public kitchens in Brunswick was under discussion a delegation from the military headquarters in Hanover, headed by a Captain, appeared before the Food Committee and, according to a report reaching the Socialist press, delivered the following ultimatum:

"Headquarters is well aware that the working class of Brunswick is in a ferment and that the agitation is constantly increasing. If steps are not taken to prevent it a general strike will break out and will spread like a flash at Berlin, Hanover, Leipsic, Magdeburg, and other cities. And then it would be all over with the war. This calamity must be avoided. Consequently mass feeding must begin in Brunswick in order to quiet the workers. If the city authorities fail to do this, then the commander of the military district will attend to the matter himself. The people must be pacified at all costs!"

Despite the fact that the district around the city of Ulm in Württemburg is regarded as one of the richest in Germany, the Strassburger Post announces that Ulm is arranging for mass feeding to continue through the coming Winter, and continues:

"The mass feeding of the children of the working class has had to be carried through already. Previously it was only the children of soldiers in the field, about 270, that had been fed by the town, but lately it has been necessary to feed daily some 1,000 children, who would otherwise have had to go hungry."

In connection with the installation of the communal kitchens in Berlin, the Vossische Zeitung reports that a middle class kitchen under the same municipal management will provide the families of civil service employes with three-course meals at 17 cents each.

The municipal authorities of Strassburg, taking into consideration the relative incomes of its citizens, has, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, established a sliding scale of prices in selling potatoes under which poor persons pay $1.50, those a little better situated, $2, and those in comfortable circumstances $3 a "zentner." (110 lbs.)

Under an order issued by the Federal Council on June 14, no eggs of any kind may be used in the preparation of dyes or colorings and the Imperial Chancellor is empowered to extend the ban to the use of eggs for any technical purpose.

Discussing the growing scarcity of butter in Berlin the Tageblatt declares that the real cause is unequal distribution. In running over the list of explanations of the shortage the Tageblatt observes that the first explanation given was lack of fodder. Then when abundent green fodder was available it was said that the cows must get older. Months later, the public was informed "with a shrug of the shoulder" that the number of milch cows had greatly diminished. "And now in the middle of Summer, with such a crop of fodder as never was, we are driven down to sixty grams (slightly over two ounces) a week."

ARMENIANS DYING IN PRISON CAMPS

Hundreds of Thousands Still in Danger from Turks, Refugees Fund Secretary Says.

GERMANS WON'T INTERFERE

About 1,000,000 Victims Deported and 500,000 Massacred, the Rev. Harold Buxton Reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 21.—The Rev. Harold Buxton, Secretary of the Armenian Refugees Fund, has just returned to England after devoting three months to relief work in the devastated villages. In an interview the Rev. Mr. Buxton gave details which entirely confirm the grave statements made by Lord Bryce some months ago in the House of Lords. Asked whether he had any proof that the deportation of Armenians last Summer was due to German instigation, he said:

"All I can say is that the German Government did nothing to stop the massacres. During the whole business German influence was supreme at Constantinople, and German Consuls were at their posts in all the chief centres through Asia Minor. Besides, the people were swept away with a methodical thoroughness which one does not expect from the Turk, who, when left to himself, acts rather with sudden spasms of fury.

"I have evidence from an American missionary that certain of the German Consuls did their best on behalf of the Armenian people. For instance, the German Consul at Erzerum wired to his Ambassador in Constantinople vigorously protesting at the order of deportation. He received a reply in these words: 'We cannot interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey.'

"I don't think there has been any exaggeration as to losses as published in England. The Armenian race numbered over 4,000,000, of whom 2,000,000 were Turkish Armenians, and of these perhaps 1,000,000 have been deported and 500,000 massacred. Only 250,000 escaped into the mountains, and so across to Russian soil. There are some hundreds of thousands in concentration camps between Aleppo and Mosul and in the neighboring regions of Mesopotamia, where Turkey continues to be supreme over their fate.

"To this considerable population we have no access, and it is still in danger. According to reports which come through, it is being ravaged by sickness, famine, privations of all kinds, outrages, and murder, all of which means high mortality among the victims."

LANDS LANGDALE SURVIVORS

Five Americans From Shipwrecked Bark Brought to Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Five American survivors of the crew of the British bark Langdale, wrecked Aug. 9 outside of Ponta Delgada Harbor, in the Azores, were brought to port today on the steamer Canopic, which arrived from Naples. The Langdale left Portland, Ore., Feb. 12 with a cargo of sack flour consigned to Falmouth, England. Off the Azores a heavy storm threw the bark upon the rocks, where she pounded to pieces. The crew of twenty-nine, composed mostly of English and Scandinavians, escaped and later were sent to their homes by the British Consul.

The American members of the crew brought here are James E. Cronin of St. Louis, Charles Sackett of Washington, D. C.; William McDermott of Detroit, Mich.; Nicholas Mason of Baltimore, Md., and Jack McCarthy of Boyne City, Mich.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN ALBANY

Tailor Finds His Wife Dead and Body of Slain Man on Floor Above.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Summoned to the home of Stephen Malesta, a tailor, whose wife was found with her throat cut, the police early today found in an apartment above the Maltesta flat the body of an unidentified man, who had been slashed to death with knives. Malesta told the police that he returned home late last night and found the body of his wife lying on the floor. The fact that the tailor changed his clothing before notifying the police of his wife's death, and that there were stains on his shoes caused him to be held as a witness in the case.

The police believe the body of the man may be that of Michael Lombardi, caretaker of the building, who had been missing more than a week. He had been dead several days.

Owners of the building said that they had notified Malesta yesterday to move because the structure was to be torn down.

MENACED BY SHARK SWIMMER QUITS RACE

Is Taken From the Water by Trainers When the Great Fish Circles About Him.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—A shark, which circled about one of the contestants, disturbed a swimming race today between Race Point, Provincetown, and Nantasket Beach. After he had swum seventeen and a half miles the trainers of Charles Toth, one of the contestants, took him from the water. It was Toth whom the shark threatened.

Henry F. Sullivan of Lowell was declared the winner of the race. Sullivan kept on for twenty-five miles, and his followers said that he was in the water 20 hours, 27 minutes.

Officials said that Sullivan had established a new American endurance record, beating the mark of 15 hours and 47 minutes set by Toth last year in a swim from Charlestown Bridge to Boston Light and return.

Toth's unexpected finish was exciting. The Boston man had reached a point seven miles off Brant Rock when Captain Durkee, his trainer, and two oarsmen in Toth's pilot boat said they saw the fin of a shark cutting the water close to the swimmer. They shouted a warning and Toth dove, coming up on the other side of the pilot boat. He was helped out of the water by his assistants. T. B. Sullivan, father of Toth's opponent, who was in the Toth pilot boat, said he, too, saw a dark object in the water.

Toth, using the trudgeon stroke, did the seventeen and a half miles in 14 hours and 22 minutes.

Sullivan kept on to within seventeen miles of Nantusket Beach, when his trainers decided that the tide was too unfavorable for him to continue. Both men took nourishment frequently during the race and apparently were in good condition when they left the water.

Mrs. John L. Wilson Loses Gems.

Mrs. John L. Wilson, widow of ex-Senator John L. Wilson of Washington, former owner of The Seattle Post Intelligencer, lost jewelry valued at $1,200 last Friday, when she went from her apartment at 15 West Fifty-fifth Street, to a grocery store on Sixth Avenue, near Fifty-fifth Street. The jewelry which was in a chamois bag consisted of a watch, a momento of her husband, some rings, and other articles. On Saturday Detective Picco found the watch in a Newark pawnshop. Later he arrested Alexander Cohen, 25 years old, a salesman, of 219 Henry Street, Brooklyn, on a charge of grand larceny.

HOTELS FEEL PAPER FAMINE

Vanderbilt to Cut Size of Menus and Curtail Supply of Stationery.

A move to economize in the use of white paper has been started by the Hotel Vanderbilt, and it is expected that other hotels and business houses will adopt the same course. The hotel management announced yesterday that because of the scarcity and the high cost of paper it would, beginning on Sept. 1, cut down the size of menu cards in the Far East Garden, the Della Robbia Room, and the Palm Gardens.

Less stationery will be distributed by the hotel in the future. White paper is a big item in the annual expenses of the house, and hereafter stationery receptacles will be kept filled only in the rooms. Those who wish to write letters in the writing rooms will have to apply at the desk for paper and envelopes. This will, it is believed, discourage those not guests of the hotel from using its stationery.

FASTED 51 DAYS, CAN'T EAT.

Ohioan Is Unable to Keep Food on His Stomach After Ordeal.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Ohio, Aug. 20.—For fifty days friends of Dr. H. G. Huffman, a Youngstown oculist, wondered whether he would succeed in keeping his promise of a fifty-day fast. Today, following his fifty-first day of fasting, they are wondering how he will break it.

Dr. Huffman, who is being nursed by his wife at an isolated camp on Grand River, is now unable to eat, and is confined to his bed in a serious condition. His attempt to partake of food has caused him to suffer extremely from nausea, which it is feared may kill him

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The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains pictures from all war fronts. Best illustrated magazine, 10 cents—$5 a year. Bound volumes of ten numbers, by mail, for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Beginning Today at 8.30 A. M.

The Final Clearance Sale of

Men's Fine Shirts at $1.05

Shirts that have been selling all season at $1.50 and $2. Some are slightly soiled from handling, but all are perfect as to make, material and finish.

Tailored of fine quality shirtings, suitable for present or early Autumn wear.

Smart pencil and cluster stripe effects to select from. Colors GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY FAST.

Men's Summer Pajamas Reduced to $1.10.

Chiefly garments of the well-known "Universal" make, sold regularly at $1.50. Made of plain color and striped crepes, trimmed with silk frogs. All sizes included.

Men's Summer Nightshirts, 55c

"Universal" nightshirts, made of excellent quality cambric and lawn.

Men's Summer Neckwear Reduced to 35c.

or three for one dollar.

A clearance of smart summer neckwear, sold regularly at 55c and 50c, in a surprisingly inclusive range of colors, weaves and designs.

New Autumn Neckwear at 65c

Just Received!

Exquisite Haietian silk neckwear—a rare weave from Japan—in effective figure and stripe designs.

Announcement!

Sale of Rugs

A Most Remarkable Offering Due to Unusual Circumstances

There is an interesting story attached to this great sale of Domestic Rugs—a story that will interest every one, especially home lovers, hotel proprietors and all who will want high grade floor coverings now or for future use.

Read about the Sale in this Evening's Sun, Globe, Mail, World, Brooklyn Eagle or Standard Union.

An Announcement Extraordinary!

This sale is the result of immense cash resources, ever alert merchandising and is a *substantial money saving opportunity* for our customers.

The Sale Will Begin Tuesday at 8:30 A. M.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

CHARGE RAILWAYS ARE OWNED BY A FEW

Four Big Brotherhoods Deny That Small Investors Are the Real Owners.

CITE PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM

Unions Assert That Road Is a Stockholder in 72 Other Transportation Companies.

Willful misrepresentation by the steam railroads as to their stockholders is charged by the four big railway brotherhoods in their official bulletin, "The Eight Hour Day," sent to the newspapers yesterday. The public has been led to believe, the bulletin says, that the eight-hour workday would inflict harm on "widows and orphans," whereas the operating officials know that the roads themselves and not small investors are the real owners of railway shares.

"The railroads of the United States have organized executive committees and bureaus with the avowed purpose of creating a public sentiment in opposition to the eight-hour workday movement for the freight employes," the bulletin says. "In their campaign of publicity these committees and bureaus are consciously striving to create the impression in the public mind that this movement of the railway employes is antagonistic to the welfare of the public and to the interests of the railway stockholder.

"To this end they are making use of public addresses of railway officials, of magazines, of newspaper articles and interviews and like means of reaching the public. And in all of these and other ways they are endeavoring to create in the public mind the impression that the American public and the railway stockholders are one and the same. And to drive home these efforts to align the public against the just demands of the train employes, these publicity agents are endeavoring to show that shorter workday means an additional burden to the public in increased rates and a deprivation to the stockholder in a loss of dividends."

The bulletin quotes the following statement by the railroad officials as an example of misrepresentation:

"The total net dividends paid by the railways of the United States considered as a system, in 1914, amounted to $339,000,000, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Thirty-five per cent. of the railway stock paid no dividends. A wage increase of $332,000,000 would wipe out over 97 per cent. of all that stockholders received as a return on their investment.

Call It Exaggeration.

"Ignoring as a piece of extravagant exaggeration by a partisan," the bulletin says, "the imaginary increase in wages which the above statement says would result to the railroads of the United States by the establishment of the eight-hour workday in freight train service, it is of prime importance that we first understand clearly who these 600,000 stockholders really are.

"In the first place there are not that many stockholders in American railways, the number of 622,284 reported as the total in the entire United States in 1914 by the statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission include many thousand duplications. One individual or corporation may, and in cases does, own stock in scores and hundreds of different railway companies, and in consequence he, she, or it is counted scores and hundreds of times as a separate stockholder.

"Let us illustrate in the case of one corporate stockholder—the Pennsylvania Railroad. This company on June 30, 1913, was a stockholder in at least 72 other transportation companies. Thus this one corporation is counted in the statistics as 72 different stockholders. Of these 72 companies in which the Pennsylvania Railroad is a stockholder as many as 15 are in turn stockholders in 174 railway corporations; 23 of these 174 are in turn stockholders in 54 other companies; 3 of the 54 are in turn stockholders in 15 other companies, and 3 of the 15 are in turn stockholders in 7 other companies.

"This single railway corporation—the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—owns directly a majority interest in the stock of 38 companies, and its holdings, combined with those of its subsidiaries, give it a majority interest in 9 more companies. The subsidiaries of the Pennsylvania, exclusive of the Pennsylvania Company, own a direct majority interest in the stock of 47 transportation companies. The Pennsylvania Company owns a majority of the capital stock of 27 roads, and through the holdings of its subsidiaries has a controlling interest in 12 others through stock ownership. Thus the total majority holdings of the Pennsylvania system comprise 133 roads.

Pennsylvania Subsidiaries.

"The Pennsylvania subsidiaries likewise have important joint holdings with other systems. The Lake Erie & Pittsburgh, for example, is jointly owned by the Pennsylvania Company and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; the Central Indiana by the Pennsylvania Company and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; the Calumet Western by the Pennsylvania Company, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Indiana Harbor Belt, the latter being controlled by the New York Central Lines. The Dayton Union Railway is controlled by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Company, by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, one of the New York Central Lines, and by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, which is controlled by the Baltimore & Ohio; each of these roads owns one-third of the stock of this railway. The Washington Terminal Company is jointly owned by the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington and the Baltimore & Ohio. In the Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk holds one-seventh of the stock, the other parties to the joint control being the Atlantic Coast Line, the Southern Railway, the Seaboard Air Line, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, and the Norfolk Southern. The Lehigh & Hudson is jointly owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, and the Central of New Jersey.

"The total number of transportation companies in which the Pennsylvania Railroad has a direct and indirect majority and minority interest through stock ownership is 254.

"If the reader will repeat these details in imagination for each of the thirty principal railway systems controlling the greater part of the mileage of the country, some slight conception will be had of the large number of duplications among the recorded lists of stockholders in the railroads of the United States.

DOUBLE MYSTERY IN ALBANY

Murder of Woman Leads to Discovery of Dead Men in Same House.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Informed by Harry Malesta, a tailor, early this morning that his wife had been murdered, the police went to his flat at 141 Church Street and not only found the woman's body, but in an unoccupied flat on the floor above they stumbled over the body of a man who had been dead three months. Malesta is held by the police.

The woman's throat had been cut and the man's head had been battered with a hammer and his body slashed many times. It is believed that he was Michael Lombardi, who had not been seen for about three months.

Mrs. Malesta was an American and married Malesta in Pittsfield two years ago. Lombardi's wife died about a year ago.

Mrs. Malesta is thought to have found the body in the unoccupied flat, but kept still about it. A few days ago the owners decided that the building was to be torn down, and the theory of the police is that the murder of Mrs. Malesta resulted from fear that when the body was discovered she might tell who had killed Lombardi.

SAY CALIFORNIA ROW WON'T HURT HUGHES

Continued from Page 1.

overlooked. Mr. Hughes, they point out, has studiously endeavored to keep his hands off local affairs and to take absolutely no part in the contest over the Republican nomination for United States Senator which is being waged by Governor Johnson and Willis Booth, the Republican candidate.

They say that if the Progressives read into the utterance of Mr. Hughes at the meeting in San Francisco Friday night, when he said that he came before the people as the representative of the national Republican Party and was not concerned in local differences, an indorsement of the Republicans, who have taken over, in a large measure, the management of the tour, they placed an entirely wrong interpretation on what the nominee said.

"Mr. Hughes meant exactly what he said, and nothing else," said one of the leaders. "He did not want to have a hand in the local fight one way or the other, but simply to appear before the people as a man who was working for the welfare of the people and for whom all might vote with the conviction that he would serve them, if elected, to the best of his ability."

The circulation of stories that Mr. Hughes was not being warmly received here and that California was not ready to support him on the principles which he had preached, these friends said, was in their opinion unfair to Mr. Hughes. They felt, said one man, who is close to the nominee, that too much prominence could easily be given to the views expressed by individuals, to the exclusion of the real facts in the case. The friends of Mr. Hughes desired, they said, simply a fair picture of the situation and of the nominee's attitude. Mr. Hughes had nothing to conceal and no other desire than to get the united party behind him as the national leader.

Found the People Cordial.

As an illustration of the cordiality of the people attention was called to the meetings yesterday in San Francisco and Oakland. At the Commercial Club luncheon in San Francisco a thousand men were jammed into a room built to accommodate 800, and they were described as being representative of the sound business of that section of California. By these men Mr. Hughes was given a ringing welcome. It was said to be the biggest affair ever held by the club.

At Oakland there was a throng estimated at 10,000, and there was every evidence of cordiality. The nominee thought this one of the finest meetings he had addressed. Friends say that he has been warmed also by the cordiality he has found in the crowds on the streets and at the hotels. They hold that the receptions have been better than any the nominee received when he was running for Governor or in his campaign in behalf of ex-President Taft in 1908.

Committeeman Crocker and State Chairman Keesling accompanied Mr. Hughes here. Chester H. Rowell, a Progressive member of the National Campaign Committee, remained in San Francisco, giving as his reason illness in his family. Here Mr. Hughes was greeted by a committee of Republicans and Progressives. A majority of the Progressives on the committee are now enrolled in the Republican Party.

Mr. Crocker said that there had been no effort on the part of the Republican organization to put the Progressives aside. Russ Avery, a Progressive, he said, would call the meeting to order tomorrow night and introduce Stoddard Jess, Republican, who would present Mr. Hughes. Avery is now enrolled as a Republican. Among those who greeted Mr. Hughes this morning were E. T. Earle, editor of The Express and Tribune, a Progressive organ; General Harrison Gray Otis, a Republican; ex-Lieutenant Governor Albert J. Wallace, a Progressive, who is campaigning for Governor Johnson, and John Mott, a Republican, who is in charge of the arrangements for the reception here.

For Harmony on Booth.

Mr. Crocker felt that the situation had been misrepresented if the opinion had gone abroad that the Republicans refused to work with the Progressives in connection with the Hughes tour, or that there was any danger of Mr. Hughes being hurt by the developments in the Johnson-Booth fight. He said that he had been unwilling to permit Governor Johnson to preside at the San Francisco meetings, as suggested by Mr. Rowell, and felt that he was within his rights. His effort, he said, had been to have both Johnson, as the Progressive candidate for the Senate, and Booth, as the Republican candidate, keep away from prominence in the Hughes campaign. To have turned the San Francisco meeting over to Governor Johnson, he felt, would have antagonized a number of the Republicans. In the selection of committees to welcome Mr. Hughes and to appear at the meetings, he said, there had been no effort to shut the Progressives out.

The Republican Party, he said, in discussing the Senatorship tangle, was entitled to representation in the United States Senate by a man from the Southern section of the State. Johnson was from the north, and at any rate the Republicans were not willing to accept a Progressive as their candidate; but he didn't think that this should be allowed to take any part in the Hughes campaign.

Concerning the fact that Mr. Hughes attended a luncheon at the Commercial Club yesterday which was served by non-union waiters, State Chairman Keesling said it would be entirely unfair to put that forward against Mr. Hughes. The candidate, it was pointed out, had nothing to do with the arrangements for the luncheon. The engagement had been made by National Chairman Willcox by wire before the trouble with the waiters developed, and Mr. Hughes had no intention of offering a rebuff to the laboring men.

Republican leaders, it was said, had gone to prominent labor leaders in San Francisco when the emergency arose and explained the situation to them. Several of the union leaders, it was said, had expressed the opinion that no offense could be taken and that there was nothing Mr. Hughes could do but keep the engagement if the Commercial Club insisted on going through with the original plans. There will be fifteen labor leaders on the platform at the meeting tomorrow night.

WANTS JOHNSON TO SPEAK.

Willcox Invites Governor to Appear with Hughes at Sacramento.

The reports of dissension between Republicans and Progressives in California have stirred the officials of the Republican National Committee, and every effort is being made to smooth out the difficulties. Charles E. Hughes has been advised to make more speeches in California. Sacramento has been added to his itinerary. Chairman William R. Willcox yesterday counseled Mr. Hughes to speak in that city. Hurried word was also sent to Governor Johnson, who is campaigning in another part of the State, to be present at the meeting and speak from the same platform with Mr. Hughes.

Chairman Willcox gave out the arrangements made for Mr. Hughes for the next three days. He said:

"After a complete rest at Los Angeles today, Mr. Hughes will leave that city Monday morning for San Diego, arriving there at noon. He will make an address at the Exposition grounds. From San Diego he will return to Los Angeles in time to make an address Monday night at the Shrine Auditorium, which seats 6,000 persons. Leaving Los Angeles Tuesday for Reno, stops will be made at Fresno, Madera, Turlock, Modesto, Maneca, and Lathrop, Reno will be reached Wednesday morning. The Reception Committee there will be composed of old-line Republicans, Progressives, workingmen, and merchants. Those who are under the impression that Governor Hughes is not having a successful tour are badly mistaken."

Ralph D. Cole, director of the Republican Speakers' Bureau, returned from Maine yesterday, where he opened the Republican campaign. He was enthusiastic over Republican prospects there. He said that Republicans and Progressives were working hand in hand and that there was perfect loyalty to Hughes and absolute co-ordination of effort. Mr. Cole has been asked to return to Maine and make more speeches.

WILL ASK CARMEN TO AWAIT STRAUS

Continued from Page 1.

ganizer Fitzgerald himself admitted this restriction in the by-laws when he was testifying before the Public Service Commission in the investigation of the strike of the employes of the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Mr. Fitzgerald told Chairman Straus and his associates at that time that the union always had asked for arbitration before calling a strike, and that if Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Company, had consented to take advantage of this provision in the union's by-laws no strike of his employes would have been called.

Mr. Fitzgerald returned to the Continental Hotel shortly before midnight, and when asked about the arbitration clause in the union's by-laws, said:

"We will do our own interpreting of our by-laws. If a man takes $10 out of your pocket will you consent to arbitrate? The company has violated its agreement, and this is sufficient cause under our by-laws to call a strike."

DELANCEY NICOLL RETURNS.

Interborough Lawyer Says Whitridge Should Have Preceded Him.

Delancey Nicoll, who is attorney for the Interborough, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Paul from London, where he went six weeks ago to visit his wife, who has been in a hospital suffering from an injury to her right leg just below the knee, resulting from a motor accident in France last year.

In March Sir Arbuthnot Lane, the eminent English surgeon, operated on the limb, and for a time Mrs. Nicoll progressed so satisfactorily that her husband expected to bring her back with him on the St. Paul.

"When I arrived in London, however," Mr. Nicoll said, "I discovered that her recovery would take a long time, and even then she will probably be a cripple for life."

When asked if he would take part in the coming conferences in the street railways dispute the lawyer smiled and replied that it was quite possible he would be called upon. The reporters on the pier remarked to Mr. Nicoll that a cable message had said that Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway Company, was on the way to New York.

"He should have come before," said Mr. Nicoll.

The lawyer went on to say that on account of the high price of white paper in England the newspapers were all reduced in size, and that little American news was printed in London now, except a summary of the stock market in New York and the actions of the State Department, as they affect the Allies or Germany.

RIPLEY BACKS ROADS' STAND.

Santa Fe President Says Wilson Demands "a Surrender."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—"The President does not suggest that we arbitrate; he suggests that we surrender," said E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, discussing President Wilson's latest request for a conference with railroad Presidents at Washington on Tuesday.

"We are willing to arbitrate," continued Mr. Ripley, "but this kind of arbitration means we get nothing and the other side gets everything. The railroads certainly will not accept such a proposition."

Mr. Ripley said he had not been notified as yet of President Wilson's telegram, but that if he received it when he reached his office tomorrow morning he would probably depart for Washington at once and participate in the conference.

It is not known whether Chicago railroad Presidents will go to Washington. A. J. Earling, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, is absent from the city on a Western trip, and is not expected back for a week. Jacob M. Dickinson, receiver of the Chicago & Rock Island, is on a vacation.

Strike of Spinners Called.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 20.—A strike of 200 spinners in the textile mills of this city, Dalton, and Hinsdale, to be effective tomorrow morning, was voted today by the Spinners' Union, according to a statement made by President John C. Clancy. The operatives ask a minimum wage of $15 a week and recognition of the union.

Sure to Make Him Mad.

We don't suppose anything makes a prominent partisan of the German arms much madder than to get a Canadian dime in his change and find he can pass it off at its face value.—Ohio State Journal.

WILSON DEFENDS HIS RAILWAY STAND

Continued from Page 1.

a report that President Wilson planned to ask Congress to give him the power under the "eneral Welfare" clause of the Constitution to draft all the railroad employes, from Presidents to switchmen, into the Federal service, in a body analogous to the army, and order them to run the trains until the heads of the railroads were ready to grant the eight-hour day. The report said that such a measure has been drafted by the Attorney General.

No confirmation of the report could be obtained from official sources. Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, said there was no foundation in fact for the report.

"I don't see how any one could give any credence to the report," Mr. Tumulty said.

It is assured that when the 100 railroad Presidents meet Mr. Wilson at the White House Tuesday they will repeat the railroads' plea for arbitration. Before the thirty-three Presidents made their reply to Mr. Wilson yesterday, asking for arbitration, they had obtained the approval of practically all of the traffic executives the President has now called to Washington. None of those here believes that the calling of the other residents will have any effect upon the situation.

The leading statisticians of the roads are now in Washington preparing a more detailed plea for arbitration than has yet been presented to President Wilson. Tomorrow there will be framed a new statement of the railroads' contentions in which there will be made an attack upon the stand against arbitration by the four heads of the train service brotherhoods—A. B. Garretson of the conductors, W. S. Stone of the engineers, W. S. Carter of the enginemen and firemen, and W. G. Lee of the trainmen.

Unions Favored Newlands Act.

The attitude of the leaders of the four brotherhoods toward arbitration has undergone a marked reversal since 1913, when Mr. Garretson, Mr. Carter, and Mr. Stone, who are now refusing to consider arbitration, appeared before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce and strongly advocated the passage of the Newlands arbitration law, under which the railroads are now asking that the present controversy be adjusted.

All of the four present heads of the brotherhoods were members of the committee which drafted the Newlands act, as were a number of railroad officials, Seth Low, President of the National Civic Federation; Charles P. Neill, former Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Martin A. Knapp, then Judge of the United States Commerce Court, and now Chairman of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, created under the Newland act. Messrs. Garretson, Carter, and Stone appeared before the Senate Committee on June 20, 1913, and urged the passage of the measure.

From the report of hearings before the Committee on Interstate Commerce, United States Senate on bill S 2,517, June 20, 1913, an official document, may be gained an idea of the attitude of the brotherhood heads at that time.

Mr. Stone was opposed to the idea of a single commissioner settling wage controversies and favored the Bureau of Mediation.

"There is not any question," he said, "about the power of these organizations, (the brotherhoods) and there is not any question that they believe in the justice and equity of their position, and if this plan we propose here is something which both parties can get together on and have industrial peace, then it seems to me that in all fairness for the great class of men we are trying to represent, and you men who are looking after the interests of these 28,000,000 men who are served by the railroads in this eastern territory, that this bill should be passed. When you are arbitrating under the law, you have a moral effect you do not get in any other way."

Mr. Stone urged the passage of the bill without amendment. "because," he said, "I am afraid that if you commence to amend it you will destroy the very thing we are trying to bring about, and that is industrial peace."

Mr. Garretson referred to the wisdom of having Federal sanction for such a good thing as arbitration. Senator Pomerene of Ohio, the records show, remarked that while both the railroads and the brotherhoods were urging the legislation, neither one would be in a position to keep the favor of the public if they should refuse to accept its provisions.

"They would undoubtedly bring condemnation upon their heads," replied Mr. Garretson.

Mr. Carter told the Senate Committee that he appeared on behalf of the bill by the unanimous consent of the locomotive firemen and enginemen.

This record will be placed before the President by the 100 railroad Presidents, who will ask Mr. Wilson to change his mind about demanding the eight-hour day for the men, and ask them to live up to their former advocacy of arbitration.

To Reply to the President.

The railroad Presidents and managers had a short conference this morning, after which it was said that nothing would be done until the arrival of the other Presidents. It was learned that it was decided that in the next appeal to Mr. Wilson for arbitration answers to arguments in his public statement of the case yesterday would be made. The President stated that the roads that have the eight-hour day have not suffered by it. The railroad executives will try to show that this is a statement due to misinformation. They will also point out that the roads which have the eight-hour day do not have it on any such comprehensive scale as is proposed in the President's plan, but use the eight-hour schedule only for through freight, while the President's peace proposal would enforce eight hours in all freight movements. They will argue that the railroad freight business is different from the business of manufacturing, and that the eight-hour schedule is impracticable.

A party of Western railroad Presidents is expected to arrive in Washington from Chicago, among them Louis W. Hill, head of the Great Northern, who has already declared that he will never agree to accept the eight-hour-day proposal. A number of other Presidents have expressed the same determination.

The attitude of the railroad Presidents tonight is that they will stand back of their Managers' Committee to the last ditch in its refusal to accept the President's settlement plan.

Union Men "Standing Pat."

The brotherhood delegates are "standing pat." They have formally accepted the plan of settlement the President proposed to them and they do not expect to be asked to act upon any other. There is a quiet feeling of satisfaction among them, a feeling that they are sure to get the eight-hour day whether there is a strike or not. If the President succeeds in persuading the railroads to accept his proposals the men get the eight-hour day; if there is a strike they figure that now the President has assured them of the support of public opinion and that they would soon force the railroads into submission.

"It was a splendid document," said Mr. Garretson, referring to President Wilson's statement issued yesterday.

He was asked to comment on the public plea of the railroad Presidents for arbitration.

"I have met the same old arguments for twenty-five years," he said. "They have just parted the hair on another side."

Mr. Garretson said the six hundred Chairmen would meet again tomorrow morning. "Just to keep them together."

"I have no idea what the next step will be," he said. "The next move is up to the railroads."

Mr. Garretson appeared more cheerful than at any time since he came to Washington last Monday. He was asked if his evident joyousness had any significance.

"You ask my friends, the enemy," he replied, "and they will tell you I smile all the time."

Both sides are making preparations for the strike. The railroads assert that at least 40 per cent. of the members of the brotherhoods will remain at their posts if the strike is called. They say that if they can get 15,000 engineers to work they can break a strike. There are about 70,000 engineers on the 225 railroad systems of the United States. Lists are being prepared by all of the roads of the men on whom they believe they could depend in the event of a strike. If a strike comes it is believed that the railroads will make a formal application for military protection.

HARAHAN DISPUTES PRESIDENT

S. A. L. Head Calls 8-Hour Day Burden to His Road

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—In his public explanation yesterday of his proposal for a settlement of the strike crisis President Wilson made the points that the workers should have the eight-hour day and that the roads that had tried the eight-hour day had not experienced evil financial results.

In a public statement tonight W. J. Harahan, President of the Seaboard Air Line, one of the largest railroads to have an eight-hour basis, said that the only result of the installation of the eight-hour day had been to increase greatly the pay of the men on his line—that the hours had not been shortened. He said that the experience of the roads that had put an eight-hour schedule, or the 12½-mile basis, into effect, had been that it was a very costly program. Mr. Harahan's statement follows:

"The 12½-mile-per-hour guaranteed speed basis, otherwise designated as the eight-hour basic day, has proved very costly to the outheastern roads, which apply it in through freight service, though this involves less than 50 per cent. of the men in the present wage movement, and will stand to have their operating expenses greatly increased if the 12½-mile-per-hour basis is extended to include the men in local freight service, on branch lines, and in yard service.

"None of our men in yard, local freight, or branch line service now have the guaranteed twelve and a half mile per hour basis. The wages of all these men have been adjusted on the basis now in effect, and a change to the twelve and a half mile basis would mean an increase in wages of 20 per cent. or more for all of them.—I understand that similar conditions prevail on the other Southeastern lines where the twelve and a half mile basis applies in through freight service.

"Where the twelve and a half mile basis is in effect on the Seaboard—in through freight service—it is proving very expensive to us, our overtime payments having grown rapidly as our business has increased. It has not served to decrease the working hours of the men, but merely to give them higher wages.

"The 12½-mile basis was adopted in thorugh freight service many years ago, when the territory through which we ran was undeveloped, and we had a generally light tonnage, a very important part of which consisted of perishables on which fast time had to be made, and which, for that reason, carried relatively high rates. With the development of our territory, our percentage of heavy freight, carried at lowered rates, has increased rapidly.

"To move this heavier freight economically and to avoid congestion on our single track line it has been necessary to increase our train load, and in doing this on a 12½-mile speed basis we have had to make heavy overtime payments.

"To have run lighter train,s and consequently more trains, would have meant even greater overtime payments on account of congestion occasioned by such methods.

"On some of our lines, where the traffic is still largely made up of perishables, we are able to make the twelve and one-half-mile speed and avoid the payment of overtime, but on our main stem, where conditions more nearly approach those prevailing on the majority of the roads throughout the country, the twelve and one-half-mile per hour speed basis has proved very costly to us, has not shortened the working day of the men, but has only served to increase their wages."

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What will YOU do, Mr. Lansing?

"We Must Extend Our Black List!"—Mr. Asquith

"I desire to warn the House of the risk of the centre of the world's trade passing from England to America. *We should do everything possible* to restore London to its former position of pre-eminence."—*Sir J. Simon. From the House of Commons Debate, August 2, 1916.*

WHEREAS, the Government of Great Britain, as the result of a series of proclamations and edicts, has designated a large number of American citizens, and firms including American citizens, upon a commercial blacklist whereby they come within the purview of the so-called Trading with the Enemy Act heretofore promulgated by Great Britain, and

WHEREAS, the persons and firms affected are all domiciled and engaged in business within the United States of America and have been thus domiciled and engaged for long periods of time, and

WHEREAS, it is obvious that the measures thus adopted are intended by Great Britain to compel American aid in destroying the commerce of her adversaries regardless of consequences to American trade or rights, and

WHEREAS, induced by motives of self-preservation and self-protection, many neutral commercial concerns in this country are refusing to become parties, in even the most remote sense, to the transmission of merchandise or to the performance of commercial commitments with which any of the said persons or firms are concerned, and

WHEREAS, illegal in itself, Great Britain's attitude is doubly irritating and offensive as the facts upon which its proclamation manifestly is based were gained by its unlawful seizure, detention and examination of America's mail, contrary to international law and to the requirements of the friendly relationship supposedly existing between the two countries, and

WHEREAS, it has been reported that the Government of the United States had made representations to the Government of Great Britain prior to the final action of the latter in the premises, whereby it was sought to prevent the promulgation of the course to which objection is now made, and

WHEREAS, the unsuccessful efforts of our Government to thwart this campaign of commercial prosecution leave it open to the offender to extend its activities until eventually Great Britain may dominate the important commercial activities of our people, or, that failing, it may have succeeded in demoralizing our national and international usefulness, power, and standing in commerce, and

WHEREAS, in the present situation and with every desire for a continuance of peaceful and friendly relations with Great Britain, as with all other foreign nations, we feel that Great Britain should be made to understand that in pursuance of the patriotic duty of all American citizens, for the protection of their rights as such and in the defence of their individual and collective commercial interests, the American people must have an immediate repudiation and permanent withdrawal of the autocratic, inequitable and unlawful action referred to, and

WHEREAS, in the light of international law and comity and in recognition of the duty of our Government to protect its citizens, it is manifest that the trade ships of Great Britain cannot be accorded the hospitality of our ports and the right to negotiate commercial affairs with any American citizen or firm on these shores or elsewhere, so long as Great Britain shall refuse any other American citizen domiciled and engaged in business on these shores the unqualified right to enter upon and fully enjoy like relationships.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, that we believe it to be the duty of the United States Government forthwith to cause the Government of Great Britain to recall the proclamations and edicts referred to and forthwith to remove the said restrictions upon American citizens, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that, having full faith and confidence in the ability, patriotism and loyalty to duty of the President of the United States, we cause the matter forthwith to be called officially to his attention, with the request that our Government proceed at once to bring about a recall of the said proclamations and edicts and the relief of all American citizens from the effects thereof, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Committee take such steps as may be deemed advisable to co-operate with the officials and to enlist the co-operation of American citizens generally with them to the end that the dignity and honor of our Government, the rights of our citizens and the commercial interests of our nation may be protected and preserved.

Resolutions Transmitted to the Department of State at Washington, August 3, 1916.

Association to Resist English Domination of American Commerce
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BRITAIN BUILDING MILES OF NEW SHIPS

War Fleet Now Under the Hammer Outranks Establishments of Several Small Powers.

TRAINED CREWS ARE READY

Battleships, Monitors, and Submarines Included in Vast Construction —Merchant Marine Cared For.

LONDON, Aug. 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—There is a certain small section of British waterfront where more ships are under construction today than the entire shipbuilding facilities of any other nation could undertake at one time. They include every type of craft, from submarines to battleships and from steam trawlers to Atlantic liners. Most Governments lay down their battleships and cruisers singly, and the lesser craft perhaps in pairs, but here battleships loom up as twins, light cruisers by the half dozen, destroyers in rows of ten, with many braces of long submarines, and an occasional monitor.

The war fleet under the hammer and the paint brush here would rank in the naval list above the establishments of several modest maritime powers. It could demolish with one volley the two squadrons which fought the battle of Manila Bay, and then steam against the combined American and Spanish fleets off Santiago with confidence. The merchant ships on the stocks are as many as the United States mercantile marine has added to its register in several years.

"We have trained crews ready to step on board all these ships as soon as they are fitted," a naval officer remarked.

Under the guidance of Hugh Law, Nationalist Member of Parliament for West Donegal, a party of correspondents spent a crowded day on land, on water, and on ships in dock at this base. They saw some things which they are not permitted to describe in detail, and many things which they cannot describe for lack of technical knowledge; for the ordinary man the visit furnished mostly illumination upon the vast scale on which sea power is arranged, and upon the kind of men who manage it, and their hard but cheerful lives.

Miles of Ships on the Ways.

The general stage setting for this swift review of the fighting and trading vessels under construction consisted of several miles of waterfront crowded with skeletons and hulls. The stocks carried everything of the final type—until next year, or next week, for every naval campaign means new ideas, new devices, new lines of construction. Two years of active service under war conditions have brought a great advance to the British Navy, already acknowledged to be the leader in most naval matters. Every ship and every detail of a ship is the last word in its class, according to the judgment of engineers and fighting officers. In one noticeable detail at least British naval architects appear to have been converted to the principle of one feature of American warships.

The monitors make an appeal to an American because there is a suspicion that other navies were disposed to scoff at them for years. Yet here they are, with all their superficial changes and embellishments a tribute to what the brain of John Ericsson conceived in the sixties. The monitors have been very useful to the British Navy in this war. They have been employed in the shallow waters off the coast of Belgium, and even more effectively at Gallipoli. The correspondents there described them fully. Two or three strata of the outlying hull may be penetrated by torpedoes, and the monitor can still keep at work with her guns.

Two battleships, almost prepared for the water, are expected to demonstrate themselves the most efficient machines of their family ever commissioned, and they look it. The battleship standing in the timbers on land with all its lines revealed, showing its adaptability for speed, presents a different picture from the fighting ship seen above water, and has a suggestion of a racing yacht. These had been constructed in something like half the time consumed in making a big warship in pre-war days. There were several so-called destroyers certainly as long as many light cruisers of earlier times, ten of them extended side by side in one row, and others elsewhere.

Just where the superdestroyer leaves off and the light cruiser begins is not a matter of length today.

Building Many Submarines.

Beyond the destroyers was a line of long thin skeletons of submarines, whose size could not be judged at all accurately in a passing view, even if it could be reported. Compared with the now old fashioned submarine, they are as the Aquitania to the Philadelphia.

Floating alongside a dock was a brand new submarine, painted and polished like a touring car fresh from the shop. The young commander stood alongside and proudly pointed out some of the craft's attractions. From his transparent enthusiasm the vessel might have been a pleasure yacht instead of the vehicle for the most dangerous form of adventure that fighting men undertake.

"Of course we are not in the same class with Horton and Holbrook," he explained, "but I hope you will hear something from X-17," pointing to the number painted on the turret. He observed also that this craft could submerge in twenty seconds.

From this largest shipbuilding station in the world, with its miles of smoking factories, and with its reverberating clangor of thousands of hammers ringing upon steel, the party traveled over night to the most extensive naval base in the world. This was a place where ships run in for repairs, for oil, which is almost the only fuel of these days, for ammunition and stores. Here they are replenished, refitted, repainted frequently, and then disappear into the mists of the North Sea, of which a typical one was encountered on the morning of this visit.

The force of skilled and common workmen at this naval base is larger than can be kept at constant employment, for the force must be able to grapple with emergencies and with quick operations on a big scale. Wireless is a great aid. Every squadron coming into port telegraphs its needs. The materials and the men are ready on the piers and in the supply ships when the fighting craft appear.

SPEEDS AUTO TO SAVE GIRL.

Surgeon Removes Candy Lodged in Throat of Child.

After making a record run over the four miles between Fordham Hospital and the beach at Throggs Neck Dr. Henly of that institution yesterday saved the life of Helen McKenna of 310 East 140th Street, the Bronx, 14 years old, who was choking to death on a piece of candy which lodged in her throat. The child spent the day there with her mother. After breaking a piece of the candy and placing it in her mouth the girl grew black in the face.

Mrs. McKenna's screams attracted a number of bathers, and efforts were made to relieve the girl. They were unavailing, but Patrolman Sheridan of the Alexander Avenue station, realizing the girl's plight, sent a call for an ambulance.

Dr. Henley arrived ten minutes later. He was forced to make an internal incision in the girl's throat to relieve her, and finally found the candy, which, owing to the action of saliva in the child's mouth, had dissolved to some extent and permitted some air to penetrate to her lungs. he was removed to the hospital, and later went home.

JUST A MERE EXCUSE.

Lazy Folk Like to Hide Behind the Phrase, "Lack of Opportunity."

The word "fail" was expunged from that superdictionary known as the lexicon of youth by Edward Bulwer Lytton. It is time for another onymoclast to tear forever from men's books and from their minds the more sinister word, "opportunity."

A strange thing, it is never heard on the lips of successful men as an active force. With them it is something to be made, something merely passive, that is to be created in accordance with the high necessities of forceful life. But it is always spoken by those who have not made it with the sense that opportunity itself is the creator, makes or breaks man, directs the progress of the world.

We hear it today with an ironic touch when men say that opportunity no longer exists (forgetting that it never can "exist") because everything has been done. The irony is, to be sure, in the fact that this is the highest tribute to those who have made their good chance. Men walk about the streets today who could have invented the automobile. They are possessed of the strange conviction that the motor car was inevitable and that with their superior equipment and training they would have developed—if it hadn't been done already. But very few of them have taken the great gift of the motor car and done with it what Henry Ford has done. Not one of the men who would have done great things with the small motor did anything with it. Only the Wright brothers, who probably felt a deep humility before it, worked it into aeroplanes.

It is, of course, the "complexity" of modern life which leads those who cannot master it to say that all that the world needs has been given, all it can do has been done. But it is a far simpler matter to go from here to Pittsburgh today than it was when Fort Duquesne was built. It is easier to illumine City Hall so that it stands like a tower of light than it was to light an English nobleman to a Halloween party in Shakespeare's time. The linkboy seems poetic now, but he was downright prosaic and quite ineffective three centuries ago. And this is pertinent because the growing simplicity of modern life has created so many necessities that men need only open their eyes to see what must and can be done. It is still necessary to create opportunity, but the materials are closer to hand.

We look out on a world today more varied, more colorful, more rich than it has been for many years, perhaps since the Renaissance. A century of comparative peace has developed commerce and science, and with them a new attitude toward life. The century ends in bloody warfare, and the world, aghast, stops to consider its hundred years and to wonder whether they have been good. So art and philosophy return. But the winnings of the century cannot be gambled away on the battlefield. The restoration of the world will call into play every factor. will make requisition for every stout heart and every fine brain, will ask chemistry and poetry to join with sociology and sculpture in making the world whole again.

There are the materials of opportunity, but opportunity itself is not the golden word. If there is an incantation in words, an "open sesame," it must be in something as simple and as inherent in nature as sesame itself. And it is. The golden word is "Will." That, too, is a word dangerous to use, but it is safer than opportunity because it is part of each man's composition. For many years, since the worship of the will has become prevalent, the idea has obtained that all men possess it equally, which is no more and no less true than that men possess legs equally. Will exists, but it can be developed, and just as the weaker legs will lose in a race, the weaker will is destined to lose. To dominate the will, to develop it, to feel it conquering, or at the least to feel the swift rush of its strength in battle with an adversary, that, and not the taking of opportunities ready made, is the joy and the zest of life.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

EXCHANGE 100 SHOTS ACROSS THE BORDER

District of Columbia Militia Men on Patrol Duty Clash with a Mexican Band.

TRYING TO CROSS BOUNDARY

Intruders Fired First When Halted, Guardsmen Say—A Wounded Prisoner Is Taken.

NACO, Ariz., Aug. 20.—More than a hundred shots were exchanged across the international line about a mile west of here last night between patrols belonging to the negro militia troops from the District of Columbia and a party on the Mexican side.

The militiamen said that they halted some Mexicans who attempted to cross the line. In answer to the challenge the Mexicans fired.

In the fusillade that followed the only casualty was the wounding of one of the Mexicans who had tried to cross. He is now a prisoner in the camp of the negro troops.

SQUADRON A PRINTS PAPER.

Troopers Purvey News and Humor in The Tarantula.

The men of Squadron A, the New York cavalry organization, have established a newspaper on the border. It is called the Troop A Tarantula, and the date line announces that it is published "Somewhere in Texas Some Time."

"Just think! Squadron A, New York's ten-billion-dollar cavalry regiment, is in camp just like the other big, rough soldiers," one article reads under a heading, "Billionaire Soldiers Rough It in Camp and on the March." "No more silk pajamas for wealthy Charlie Robinson, (of Hoboken Robinsons, you know.) No more gold-mounted toothpicks for Allanon G. Fox of Oyster Bay. And they revel in it, these scions of our best families, who have left weeping sweethearts and mothers, to tramp about in the pokey mud on their pampered and expensive chargers. And do they sleep in silk-embroidered beds? No, they have (just to think!) dirty old tents, just like the rest.

"You should have heard them as they rolled into McAllen in their luxurious palace cars, (condemned but comfortable.) 'Oh!' rippled smart Ray Bigelow, 'isn't this a perfect love of a place?' And he clapped his hands in delight. 'Dear me,' dimpled Philly Van Saltza, 'I think the cutey little station is a dove.' Then Sallie expectorated, just like that, for you must know that Squadron A boys are real soldiers and smoke cigarettes and chew gum and everything.

"Then the boys saw the Seventh Regiment, and there was a wild cheering and enthusiastic greeting, with a great swapping of buttons. 'I think the Seventh are so nice and gentlemanly,' cried Allan McDoogil. He did not say whether they looked like the beach at Seabright or not, but he said something that sounded like that. Then Berry Underhill cursed roundly, (deleted by censor.) Somebody woke Clyde Martin, (who is, well, awfully rich,) and the boys went gleefully down to their camp singing 'London Bridge' and 'The Merry Farmer,' and played puss in the corner until the cunning little red-ribboned bugler piped out in real army fashion, 'Bed-time. Bed-time.'"

There is the same gentle touch in an account of an official visit to the camp. The account runs:

"General Bliss Wednesdayed in camp last week. All the boys were dressed in their O. D. (orful dirty) suits to meet him. The General shook hands with each man and presented each and every one with a stick of peppermint candy. He then inspected the prancing chargers. To a reporter of this sheet the General said: 'I think the boys are doing nicely. The horses look dandy. I think the camp is swell. I have had a peachy time. Please give me some lemonade.'

If the trooper reporters are rather harsh with their professional annalists, the newspaper correspondents, they likewise do not spare themselves. This is their interpretation of the tactics to be employed in the defense of their camp:

"In case of a night alarm the mess call will be sounded three times, followed immediatsly by retreat. Thereupon the troops will assume the following positions: Troop B will go away off; C Troop will disband; D Troop, after fifty miles in the direction of Brownsville at the double, will reduce their gait and dig themselves in. The M G Troop will take up their positions in the strong trench already prepared just east of A Troop picket line. A Troop will take the first train to New York."

The mystery of Sergeant Bigelow's hasty trip to the border occupies a whole page of the little four-page paper, but inasmuch as the whole story was deleted by the censor, nothing remains but the headlines and a blank page, which extravagance, of course, only billionaire Squadron A could afford in these days of priceless print paper.

The rumors that fill the newspapers about the return of the troops are apparently just as numerous in camp, for a list of them includes reports that they are to be sent home Aug. 15, are to remain on the border two years, and are to be sent to Madagascar or Honolulu.

The back page is given over to unclassified advertisements. "For Sale," reads one, "Community steak, slightly bent but powerfuly made." "Wanted," runs another, "Squadron A wants several automatic, self-feeding, non-groomable horses, rubber hind feet preferred." "One lemon, the survivor of twenty-eight editions of A Troop lemonade and still going strong," is offered for sale.

CLOUDBURST FLOODS CAMPS.

Tents and Supplies Washed Away by Downpour Near Fort Bliss.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 20.—A cloudburst in the Franklin Mountains west of Fort Bliss, this afternoon, flooded the Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts Artillery and other National Guard camps, and cut great channels through the quarters of the Pennsylvania division at Camp Stewart.

The cloudburst lasted almost an hour and poured a flood of water down from the mountains, which washed away tents, blankets, and the personal belongings of the soldiers. Many of the men had to wade out of the water, which was up to their necks. All transportation facilities to the fort and camps have been suspended because of the flood, and hundreds of men who were in the city on leave tonight were forced to sleep in the plazas and vacant storerooms.

A change in the location of Camp Stewart, which is at the base of the mountains is being considered by General C. M. Clement, to avoid future floods, as this is the second time the 15,000 men have been washed out of their tents this week.

New Jersey Artilleryman Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 20.—Word was received in East Orange last night of the death at Douglas, Ariz., of Corporal Paul Herrman, Jr., of Field Battery A, East Orange. He died Friday evening of dysentery. A few days ago Corporal Herrman wrote home that he had been on a hike and had been made ill by canned goods. He was 23 years old and had been employed in the efficiency department of the Edison Phonograph Works at West Orange. Besides his mother he is survived by two sisters and a brother.

Americans Returning to Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 20.—Immigration agents at Vera Cruz officially reported today that about 625 American families who left Mexico owing to the past international crisis have returned through Vera Cruz. Officials state that all Americans who left Mexico have returned.

MAILED THREAT TO WILSON.

Baltimore Man Arrested for Writing "You Will Regret It."

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—On the charge of sending a threatening postcard to President Wilson, Theodore E. Jones, 65 years old, a tobacco salesman who also claims to be a marine draftsman, was arrested at his home here today by Postal authorities and held for a hearing.

The postal, which never reached the President, read: "If you do not answer my letter, you will regret it."

It is alleged that Jones wrote to Secretary Daniels and to the President frequently, claiming the credit for naval inventions.

REFORM WINS IN TIFTON.

Town Votes Cows Must Not Roam Through the Streets.

When children grow rapidly they suffer from neuralgic or muscular pains which are familiarly known as "growing pains." And when towns grow rapidly they, too, suffer from growing pains. For example, there is a time in the life of every growing town when it must say to Sis Cow: "Cow, hereafter you shall not walk in liberty and at leisure about the streets, nipping a choice herb here and trampling a level lawn there, but you shall be kept up at the expense of your owner, and if you should roam the streets you will be impounded and your owner must put his hand in his pocket."

Tifton has reached that time. As usual, it was preceded by a season when efforts to bar the streets to Sis Cow failed. Tifton has had four cow elections; in three of them Sis Cow was victorious by large majorities. In the election Monday afternoon, however, she lost by 68 to 191 votes. This means that the cow is ousted for all time, as it happens only very seldom that the cow ever wins back her old freedom after once losing it.

The cow question is a fine example of the questions that arise in American communities when the strong desire of the few clashes with the less strong desire of the many. The cow owners are a minority of the voters but their interest is touched closely when it is proposed to make cows stay off the streets; the majority of the voters, if they think enough about the matter to reach a decision, favor the curtailment of Bossy's liberties.

The anti-cow people know that some day they will win, although they usually may expect to lose several fights; usually they know they have to win but once. The cow question and the equal suffrage question are similar in this particular. If suffrage ever wins a State, that State has woman suffrage for all time; but the anti-suffragists may win fight after fight without being sure that a little later, perhaps in the following year, the suffragists will not win out. Suffragists should not suppose that there is any desire to poke fun at their cause by calling attention to the similarity between these two questions.—Savannah News.

AN UNROMANTIC AGE.

Sample of It Seen in Details of Treasure Hunting Expedition.

We are living in such a strenuous, pushing, practical, get-there-at-any-cost age that we are in danger of taking all of the poetry and imagination out of life. Here, for instance, we read of an expedition starting out in a search for treasure from the bottom of the ocean. Nothing could be finer than that and the mind is immediately filled with visions of fights with pirates, with dangerous voyages over turbulent seas and all of the other details that go to make up a sensational tale of adventure. We can easily imagine what Jules Verne or Robert Louis Stevenson would have done with a theme of that character. It would have been good for 400 pages at least, with each chapter more thrilling than the previous one, and a climax to make the heart stop beating. Who can think of the joy of reveling in such a riot of imagination without a throb of satisfaction? Consider the happiness of being taken out of ourselves, out of the humdrum of everyday existence and transported to the Spanish Main, the South Seas, and the deserted islands and the other fabulous places that made life worth living.

But does the latest expedition for recovering buried treasure cause our hearts to beat any quicker or fill us with the anticipation of thrilling things to come? Not at all. It is planned on cold business lines. There is to be no excitement and no danger. The explorers will go about their work with about as much enthusiasm as is engendered by digging a cellar. They will be paid so much a week for working so many hours a day, and there will be a paymaster and probably a time clock which the divers will have to pull on each succeeding trip from the bottom of the ocean, when they come up covered with sea weed. They will probably belong to a union, and before the business is over may have to demand shorter hours and a higher rate of compensation.

And the backers of the expedition are no better than the supposed adventurers. They are all highly respectable and their organization is a safe and sane one, conducted on the most conservative lines and hoping to pay a modest dividend on the stock. The plan was projected, it is said, by a Standard Oil official, the Director of a national bank and a retired naval officer. The retired naval officer is all right. He helps to give the thing what writers of fiction call "local color," but the others, in a movement to recover buried treasure, are simply impossible.

It's a sad world we live in, brothers, a world where some efficiency expert is constantly at work striving to rob us of the few remnants of romance we have left. One illusion after another goes, until finally we will become a world of Grabgrinds, feeding on nothing but facts.—The Philadelphia Inquirer.

GERMANY'S DEAD PORT.

Bremen Said to be Like a Vast Graveyard of Ships.

That home of the North German Lloyd Shipping Company, Bremen, is, according to a correspondent of the Russkoe Slovo, "a vast graveyard of ships." The correspondent is a neutral who has just returned to Moscow from a business trip through Germany and Austria. He also makes note of the fact that women are now prohibited from acting in the German music halls, "whither no one goes to amuse himself, but solely to have alcoholic refreshments.

"I have never seen such drunkenness as I saw during my short stay in Bremen. In peace time, too, one might meet in Germany people who were tipsy, or sometimes noisy, but never dead drunk. Now I saw some officers of high rank making their appearance in public dead drunk. The streets in the evenings are full of drunken people.

"It is interesting to note that French wines have a great sale in Germany. Where do they get them from in such quantities? Perhaps this is the spoil taken from Belgium and the occupied French provinces."

The war bread seems humanly uneatable, but perhaps it is good for horses. It smells like hay or grass. It is being baked most abominably, perhaps not without a purpose.

The neutral visitor declares that it is a mystery where Germany gets the money which she is spending most lavishly for alleviating the results of the war. She has, for instance, bought half the available horses and enormous quantities of coffee, cocoa, rice, groats, leather, and machinery in Holland, and these will remain there until it is possible to deliver them in Germany. After the war the Germans will have enough horses and goods to go on with, while the neutral countries will lack both.

The neutral visitor adds that Holland is inundated with Germans, and that spies are numberless. Englishmen are especially spied after.

It Pays to Advertise.

As a testimonial to the merits of an advertising medium, The Leeton Times tells of a small want ad that cost fifty cents and got a wife for a lonely widower. Later she sued for divorce and got $50,000 alimony. There is in the incident somewhere proof positive that it pays to advertise and also that it pays to read 'em.—Kansas City Times.

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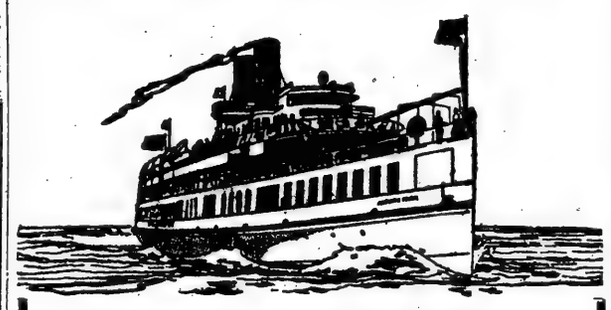

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These famous twin screw fliers now make a landing at foot of West 132d Street as well as at West 42d Street and Cedar Street, thus bringing to residents of all parts of New York the convenience and pleasure of using this luxurious line of steamers, and enjoying the ideal sail through New York Harbor.

Steamers leave as follows:

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Foot of West 42d St., week days, 8:50, 9:50, 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:50, 3:15, *4:15, *5:20, 8:00 P. M., Sundays, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.,; 1:00, 4:20, 7:15 P. M., (10:40 P. M., E. Long Branch only).

Foot of Cedar St., week days, 9:15, 10:15, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:15, 3:45, *4:45, *5:45, 8:20 P. M., Sunday, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:50, 7:35 P. M., (11:10 P. M., E. Long Branch only).

*Will not run September 4.

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To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on every Victrola and every Victor Record. It is the only way to identify genuine Victrolas and Victor Records.

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The joy of gaily tripping around to the music of the best bands and dance orchestras—the organizations specially noted for their superb dance music. The joy of having them play all the newest dances; of having music that is perfect in tone, in volume, in rhythm; of being always able to command their services and have an impromptu dance at any time.

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- Ole Virginny One-Step — Victor Military Band

35562 12 in. $1.25
- Loading Up the Mandy Lee—Medley One-Step — Victor Military Band — "Loading Up the Mandy Lee"—"In the Valley of the Nile"—"That Midnight Frolic of Mine"—"My Dreamy China Lady"
- Johnny Get a Girl—Medley Fox Trot — Victor Military Band — "Johnny Get a Girl"—"I Gave My Heart and Hand to Someone in Dixieland"—"There's a Quaker Down in Quaker Town"—"I Love You So"

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New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

Victrola

ESCAPED 3 TIMES FROM THE GERMANS

French Sergeant Finally Made Dutch Soil with Four Companions in Flight.

HAD CROSSED ONCE BEFORE

But He Was Tricked by German Guards Into Returning Over the Frontier.

PARIS, June 5. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Sergeant Letor of the Two Hundredth and Twenty-eighth French Infantry, taken prisoner at the battle of Guise during the retreat of the French Army from Charleroi, has just given the details of his final escape from Germany after two unsuccessful attempts, in one of which he had himself buried alive, and in the other was recaptured by a ruse after he had gotten into Dutch territory.

After describing how he and his comrades were taken to a prison in Germany, Letor says that he saw his first chance when sent with a detachment of French prisoners to clear a piece of woods. Most of the work was simply digging up stumps, and this suggested an idea. "'I will throw myself into the excavation of one of the stumps,' I said to my comrades, 'and when the sentinel's back is turned you will cover me with earth.'

"The morning of April 9 I caught the sentinel off his guard blowing at the fire trying to make it burn while I was working beside a stump that had just been uprooted. I slipped into the hole face downward with a sack under my chin and a clump of ferns in front of my face to protect my mouth and serve as a sort of a breathing pad. A few seconds later I felt the cold earth falling upon my feet and legs. After the lower part of my body had been covered my comrades threw roots and branches over my head and shoulders to prevent me from suffocating.

"I remained there until 11:30 o'clock, the earth settling all the time and weighing heavier and heavier upon me. At 11:15 one of the German sentinels walked straight over the earth that covered me. That was the last I knew until I felt an atrocious burning sensation in one hand. I had lost consciousness after the sentinel had walked over me, with my left hand just sticking out to support the sunlight, and I had to burn again for a few moments.

"When I looked out again, my comrades were marching off to their barracks; my opportunity had come. I had to be quick, for 300 yards away the chief of the detachment of guards was counting the prisoners; in a few minutes my disappearance would be known, and the alarm given. I ran to a marsh on the other side of the road that passed along the wood; then, in order to put my pursuers off the scent, I ran toward a mine in the direction opposite to that I was obliged finally to take. I showed myself to peasants traveling near that mine, then turning into a wood where I was concealed from view I took the opposite direction and made for Hollstadt, with the aid of a little pocket compass.

"Passing along beside a farm I saw some of my comrades who were employed there, and observed that there was general agitation, from which I knew that the alarm had been given. I then went toward the River Lippe, crossed the bridge and went straight through Uterp, exchanging my cloak for many persons I met by continually blowing my nose with my handkerchief. Speed was my principal preoccupation, hence the second. I took off my shoes and made thirty miles through the woods barefooted, over briers and nettles that brought the blood after the first mile or two. I approached Borken, near the Dutch frontier, the next morning at 5 o'clock, and as I neared the village I put my shoes on again and resolutely took the high road.

"The first man I met in crossing the village of Borken was a gendarme, who simply gazed at me. A few hundred yards from the frontier I met a boy on a bicycle, who inspired me with more caution than any person I had met. I ran into a little wood, and concealed myself for a half hour. When I came out another bicyclist came up behind me, jumped to the ground, and demanded 'your papers.' 'I am a Hollander,' I replied. 'I have no papers.' A second bicyclist and a police dog followed, with people searching from all sides, and I was soon on the way back to the camp of Sennelager."

Braved Electrified Barrier.

"Once returned to Sennelager, my first idea was to prepare a new plan of escape together with Corporal Brousset. Besides getting out of the barracks, which was easy, we had this time to get over lines of barbed-wire two and a half yards in height in three lines, the second of which noted a sort of trellis-work in the middle through which passed an electric current of 10,000 volts. Brousset went ahead on this occasion. We crept as closely to the ground as we could until we got to the barbed wire. Brousset cut the first line, and we were approaching the electrified obstacle. Nippers were no use here, but the trellis was fixed upon posts, leaving about a foot of space underneath. Brousset went first and I watched him breathlessly until he drew his foot safely from under the wire on the other side. Then I followed, still holding my breath, until I also had gone under the dangerous barrier.

"The most difficult work had not been done; on the other side of the three barbed wire lines were the silhouettes of two sentinels scarcely twenty yards away. When we got through the barbed wire, we were in plain view of them and had nothing to do but make a spurt for a clump of bushes nearby. We succeeded in reaching them without being observed. The sentinels were not far away, and we took up our journey toward the frontier. Three peasants passed us in the morning for an hour, until we finally threw them off our tracks in a wood.

"Near Belefeld two hunters set their dogs upon us. For this eventuality we had provided ourselves with pepper, which proved effective. We avoided the village of Rheines by following a route of the woods and marshes, and crossed Metelen at midnight; then more marshes that seemed interminable. It took us two nights to get over them, sleeping in the day time among the bulrushes and eating meagerly of the little provision that we had calculated might keep us alive ten days.

"After nine days of privation and exhaustion we arrived at Ahams toward midnight, close to the frontier town of Breden. Again liberty was within a few hundred yards of us when we had the misfortune to run straight into a German frontier Custom House. In our flight I stumbled over a stone at the very instant a customs officer fired at my back. I lay motionless, and the officer, thinking I had been hit, joined his comrades in the pursuit of Brousset. As soon as the officers had disappeared I got up and went to hide in bushes nearby. At that moment I was on Dutch territory, but, unfortunately, I did not suspect it. I thought I was safe enough until a half hour later I heard the steps of a patrol, then the rays of a strong electric lamp searched the bushes. The Germans, remembering where I had fallen, had come back to look for me. Suddenly the rays of the electric lamp struck me full in the face and almost blinded me. 'Surrender or we'll fire on you,' cried one of the subaltern officers. I rose and advanced toward him, and had only made about four yards between my bush and the patrol when the Germans began to snicker. 'It is unfortunate for you, but you have just come out of Holland.' The only thing that consoled me was that Brousset had not been taken. He was now in safety.

"Again returned to the camp at Sennelager and again brought before the court-martial. I was sentenced to twenty days of close confinement in an unlighted cell, and was afterward sent to the prison of Recklinghausen, where the Germans thought I would find no further opportunity to escape. There I met Adjutant Bienvenu of the 110th Infantry, Major Durupt de Balaine, and two civilian prisoners, Messrs. Van Calster and Yves Leguen. We all decided to attempt an escape at the first opportunity, and we fixed Christmas as the most favorable time. We succeeded in breaking out of the barracks from the second-floor cell occupied by Van Calster, and with the aid of a barrel got over the courtyard wall, not unperceived, however, for immediately we were outside there came the cry, 'Halt wer da!' Some boys had seen us and given the alarm.

"In an instant all the sentinels were at our heels. At top speed we went through a street, a garden, and another street, and how we got over the icy soil so much better than our pursuers I am unable to explain. After we had distanced the sentinels a score of boys gave us chase, but we soon left them in the rear and at nightfall had rid ourselves of all pursuers and had the entire night to put distance between them and ourselves.

Then "The Marseillaise."

"It was 3 o'clock in the morning of Dec. 24 that we arrived at a barrier of innumerable lines of barbed wire that proved to us that we were on the Dutch frontier. We left most of our trousers among those wires, but we were finally safe. A farmer near the frontier took us in, freshened up the fire in our honor, opened the cupboards, and gave us good cheer, and on Christmas Eve we had the joy of listening to 'The Marseillaise' played by a musical society of the little Holland post of Winterswijk in our honor."

DUST ON HIS SHOULDER.

A Trying Incident in the Life of Major Bulwinkle.

"As we were seating ourselves at table the other evening," said Major Bulwinkle, whose gallant service in the Spanish-American war has on several occasions been noted in these columns, though missed perhaps inadvertently in the war dispatches, "as we were seating ourselves," said the Major, "Mrs. Parthenia Bulwinkle, with a hard expression in her eye and an ominous wrinkle in her smooth forehead, remarked with a sententiousness quite out of her usual character, 'Cut it out, Jasper; cut it out!'

"Parthenia has always set her face—the same face she was now setting against me—against slang. So when she said, 'Cut it out!' said it with a sharp, rising inflection, and with no accompanying explanation, I—I was abjectly smashed, confounded, and flabbergasted.

"'You had better dust off your coat up there on the shoulder; no, the left shoulder, before you go to the office.' There it was, the cat was out of the bag, but I could not guess for the life of me whose cat it was. There on my left shoulder was a great disk of white powder, and nothing to confute this incriminating evidence.

"But the next morning it so happened that Parthenia was going to market. She rode down on the car with me, and we went to the office, the eleventh floor of a downtown building. As we stepped into the elevator there were two young women each standing before one of the mirrors that are placed on either side of the lift, and each powdering her nose, putting on the last touches before setting at work.

"Then I remembered. The day before, while this powdering operation was going on, the puff or rag with which the absorber was being applied flew from the hand of the manipulator and struck my shoulder. Yes, it all came to me clear enough.

"With all cheerfulness I explained to Parthenia. She listened with the closest attention, and I felt sure that I had rehabilitated myself in her confidence and that she would make amends for unjust suspicion of an ever-faithful husband.

"I awaited her reply. It was a little slow in coming, but at last it arrived. 'Which one?' asked Parthenia, and the sinister glint in her eye, 'Yes, Jasper, which one?'"—Indianapolis News.

HARD TO TALK GARDEN.

No Two Gardeners Seem Able to Speak the Same Language.

It is an easy thing to be a gardener. A person can raise flowers, berries, and vegetables with considerable more enjoyment and profit than cost and labor. It is a simple, happy thing to plant and cultivate and gather the reward of your work. It is not, however, an easy thing to talk garden unless the gardener talks to himself. No two people speak the same language concerning gardens, and no two people wish to speak the same language because everybody prefers his own. It may be that you know all about it. It may be that you know whether a tomato vine is a vine and not a bush or merely a plant, and why. It may be that you always speak correctly of raspberry bushes and strawberry vines and potato vines and turnip whatever-they-are. It is likely that if you do speak correctly of these things your superior knowledge is of little satisfaction to you because nobody else knows whether or not you speak correctly concerning them.

And it is likely that if you speak correctly concerning the architectural arrangements of your vegetables and small fruits, you are in a state of great mental confusion concerning the habits and proper appellations of your own or your neighbor's flowers. You may have heard of delphiniums and digitalis but probably never have been able to say, without looking in the book, which is foxglove and which is larkspur. You may be on speaking terms with aquilegia but it is doubtful, and the man in the next block may think that raspberries grow on vines but is too much interested in telling you about campanulas or myosotidiflors or Aenothera to listen to your opinion that they—the raspberries—grow on bushes or plants or anything else. And, as far as that is concerned, it really does not make much difference what they grow on, does it?

Even the common language of the garden is a complex thing. There are two old ladies who have lived side by side for many years and one still holds to the opinion that sweet william is phlox and the other that phlox is sweet william. It is a serious thing for a tiger lily to retain any sort of individuality at all, many people insisting that any sort of lily that is either spotted or orange or both is a tiger lily. Pinks are, perhaps, the most convenient flowers in the garden, everybody having his own individual variety of pinks. A garden esperanto might be a useful and profitable but probably is an impossible thing. It is likely that it would only add to the complexity of the situation and it is doubtful if it would increase our pleasure or pride in our gardens.—Indianapolis News.

The Undertaker's Advice.

"Those who are sent to select a casket or coffin will not be faithful to the trust if they do not see what we have to offer them," is a Humansville undertaker's word to the wise who are contemplating funerals.—Kansas City Times.

A W. C. T. U. Mince Pie.

One of the dear sisters of the W. C. T. U. says she can make a beautiful mince pie. We don't doubt it, but you judge a mince pie by its noble spirit, not by its beauty. We suppose the dear sister makes a sort of Ben Davis mince pie.—Houston Post.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS ASSAIL U-BOAT WAR

Issue a Circular Denouncing It as International Murder Caused by Stupidity.

In view of the revival of activity of German submarines and reports of the renewal of the agitation in Germany for the unlimited use of the submarine, regardless of the attitude of the United States and of the other neutral countries, interest attaches to the arrival in New York via Switzerland of copies of an anti-submarine and anti-Government leaflet that has been secretly circulated by thousands throughout the German Empire.

This pamphlet was put out by a minority group of the Social Democratic Party of Germany that has consistently opposed the war from the very beginning and which is labeled the "International Group." In this group are Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Dr. Ernest Meyer, editor of the Berliner Vorwärts; Clara Zetkin, editor of Die Gleichheit; Franz Mehring, and Berta Thalheimer. At present Dr. Liebknecht is under sentence of thirty months in prison, and Rosa Luxemburg and Dr. Meyer are both under arrest. The leaflet, which is entitled "Submarine Warfare, 'International Law' and International Murder," and which was started in circulation some time ago when the German press and Parliament were clamoring for vengeance upon the British for the alleged murder of the members of a German submarine crew, known as the Baralong case, reads as follows:

"The German Government has incurred a sharp rebuff and has humbled itself before the United States. But the provocatory agitation continues, and it is necessary that we clearly understand what may still happen.

"The submarine warfare was intended to force England to come whimpering and begging for mercy, and thus bring the war to an end with a glorious victory for German imperialism. Because the German people were hungry the 'holding out' politicians persuaded the nation that the people of England should be forced to be still hungrier.

War Started by Imperialists.

"The crazy imperialistic agitators in the Government and in the ruling classes had stupidly provoked the world war, in spite of the fact that they must have known that it would cause the German people to run the risk of being starved out. To the crime of international murder they added that of stupidity, for they knew—they must have known—that nowadays a war against France and Russia might last for years, and that if at the same time the neutrality of England were not assured all exports to Germany would be cut off.

"And when it really came to that, they began to shout bloody murder and assert that was against international law; that it was a crime against international law to expose a nation of 70,000,000 persons to famine.

"To this we may say: 'In the first place the German Government has forfeited every right of appeal to international law. If this is to be effective, then above all international treaties so solemnly entered upon must be binding. Such a treaty guarantees the neutrality of Belgium. Despite this, Germany attacked Belgium and thus gave British imperialism the excuse to incite the British people to war against Germany. In the second place, the blockade carried on by England, the cutting off of all exports to Germany, is not contrary to the law of nations. On the contrary, the halting of exports to an enemy country in order to make the struggle harder, or quite impossible, is a method of warfare that has always been recognized.

How Submarines Failed.

"In the Spring of 1915 our braggarts were cracking jokes. England would not starve us out, but we should starve her out. That was to be done by the submarines. That was foolishness then and it is now. In order to cut off exports to England it would be necessary to watch all the coasts of all her islands, and to do this would require scores of submarines for every dozen that Germany is able to build. And even then the outcome would be in doubt, for there are means of defense and protection against these boats, too.

"The submarines were turned loose certainly injured. For, as the English ship owners are just as big scoundrels as the Germans and extortioners, they raised the freight rates, which caused a sharp increase in the cost of necessities. Nevertheless, there is no use of against English and neutral trading ships, and thus the English people were ever talking about cutting off exports to England.

"But in the meantime international law was violated. The English Government acts like a rascal when it imposes illegal conditions upon the neutrals, steals their mails, and in general interferes with their commerce and profit making, but the German Navy murders the defenseless. International law says regarding naval warfare: 'Warships are attacked by regiments of forts; trading vessels, on the contrary, are not objects of attack, although they may be captured. Every merchantman of the enemy country may be captured and made a good prize, but in the case of a neutral ship this may only be done if it carries contraband. This capture, that is followed by confiscation, is effected through the trading vessel being halted by a warship and brought into port; only in exceptional cases, when this procedure is impossible, may it be destroyed. And even in the latter case the crew of the warship must make every effort to save the passengers and sailors in the merchant ship. For they are noncombatants, defenseless persons whom it is plain murder to kill.'

"These principles are so clear, so logical, that they have been accepted ever since so-called civilized nations have made war on the sea. Furthermore, they have been laid down in all international treaties. There is no doubt in this case.

The Lusitania Horror.

"But now the German Government says: 'The crew of a U-boat is not in a position to comply with these principles of international law. Only in exceptional cases has a U-boat a chance to take a ship into port, and neither has it the space to accommodate the people when it sinks a ship. Besides, as a U-boat can be damaged by a single cannon shot, even by rifle shots, it incurs the danger of being destroyed if it calls upon an enemy ship to surrender.'

"What is the consequence of this? Common sense says: 'As this is the case, U-boats may very well be used against warships, but never against trading vessels; otherwise they commit murder, in violation of international law.'

"The logic of the German Government and its satellites, including the converted Social Democrats, is different: 'Despite the fact that the U-boats are not able to carry on warfare according to the rules of international law, they must carry it on, must murder.'

"And so it happened. In May, 1915, a cry of horror rang through the civilized world. Without any warning a German U-boat had torpedoed and sunk the great English passenger ship Lusitania. More than a thousand defenseless beings, among them many hundred women and children, found a grisly death in the waves.

"There were American citizens among them and the Government of the United States lodged a protest against the crime. The German Government was obliged to apologize and to promise indemnity, and promised to abandon this carrying on of war in violation of international law.

"They wanted to make war 'more human,' to 'civilize' it! No unnecessary pain should be caused to any one, but only the soldiers should be put out of action; international law forbids the refusal of mercy and the killing of prisoners who have surrendered; both friend and foe should make every effort to bring swift aid to the wounded. The reality has branded all these pretty precepts as lies. No matter how horrible the means of destruction is, be it dumdum bullets, be it poisonous gas, it is not scorned. Amid this wholesale murder it is impossible properly to care for the wounded. Leaders of armies issue orders to give no quarter. The cases of the shooting of unarmed prisoners are multiplying. The lot of the prisoners is terrible, and the army commanders and the Governments cannot change this, even if they wanted to, because the masses of men in question run into the millions.

"With cries for 'Revenge for the Baralong' and for 'unrestricted submarine warfare,' attempts were made to lash the masses, who are suffering indescribably from the war, into a fresh passion for war. Now the Government has called off the pack, because it shrinks from war with the United States, which would seal Germany's fate. But don't let us deceive ourselves. At the next opportunity the provocatory agitation will be renewed, because they need the people's war mania in order to continue the war.

"Continue it to where? To the final victory by Germany—they say.

"But it has already become apparent to all intelligent persons that this war can no longer be decided by force of arms. Even if rivers of blood still flow, if the millions of dead and crippled who have fallen victims so far are doubled and trebled, despite all that, no 'decisive results' can be obtained. It will go on like at Verdun, where more than 100,000 men were driven to death and destruction in order to take a couple of unimportant positions. If this madness continues, only the bleeding of the nations white can put an end to this slaughter."

The statement then goes on to say that the war must be brought to an end by the will of the proletarian masses, and that now is the time to put an end to it. The pamphlet closes with this appeal: "Rouse yourselves! Put an end to the international murder by waging the revolutionary class struggle under the banner of international socialism."

IN PRAISE OF BREVITY.

Half the Remembered Thoughts of the World Are in Four Words.

Half the remembered thoughts of the world are brief. Those that are not are unconsciously shortened in the process. The mind is ever seeking the direct, the easy, the pointed. After all, no virtue resides in mere extension. There is a sort of accuracy that needs the tiresome statement of the statute. It is useless when values are already appreciated, as in conversation, where the cargo is usually beneath the level of the waves. A well cut garment fits with a minimum of necessary cloth and reveals the lines of the man, not as a mannikin, but as a human being. So it is with what is written. No bulkiness should hide the thought beneath.

Latin translated into English will be found to have expanded in the process. The modern language sacrifices concreteness for easier connectedness, but not necessarily for that reason does it gain. The very wealth of symbols of relationships, immeasurably superior in this respect to the Latin, tends to clutter up the channels of expression. The ability to say a thing grammatically in almost any order in which the words or thoughts occur is of no advantage when the thinking itself is not straight and accurate. The power is there, the semaphores are set right, but the engine must be able to move and to keep on the track. Much of what is written is made up of the connective tissue of thought. It is not meat, but what makes meat tough. Perhaps it was for this reason that a great scholar advised writers to cut every sentence to the bone. Others think, however, that flesh is needed on the skeleton. A lean man once boasted that every fiber of him was scraped before it entered into his composition. However more comely fat could have been, he was at least ready for the race. The long-winded sentence is the product of the short-winded mind.

The final reason for brevity is the demands of space. These are negative thou shalt not's. The column can not be trimmed to fit. It was the stepsisters' feet that had to be pared away to enter the slipper. A two-inch bit of news may take precedence over one twice as long, to slip into a corner. The relatively unimportant must submit to the same inexorable compression that is practiced on the subordinate members of a sentence. The phrase may object, but the main idea dominates. The need of getting through, of saying it, of compressing it in the space, or more bedtime, has given to parts of journals the aspect of being the product of a cult of the brief. The papers are accused of wasting words; it is equally true that they are economizers of time and give most with least effort.—Columbia Slate.

FOLLOWING THE SIGNS.

Lots of Fun in It if There Isn't Any Great Profit.

"Bumble Bee," who lives in an apartment and who therefore when looking around for a concern to do his laundry selected one that made a specialty of flat work, reminds us of another fellow we know. This other fellow lives in East Cleveland, and the other day he rode home with still another fellow who lives in the same blessed village, but who in spite of that circumstance was looking glum.

"What's the matter?" asked the first.

"Do you see this?" answered the second, pulling a terribly crumpled document from his pocket. "Well, this is my copy of an important contract that was just signed up today. It blew off on the floor, and my fool of an office boy crumpled it up and threw it in the wastebasket. I rescued it, but look at the darned thing! I'll have to have another copy made."

"No you won't," said his friend. 'I know a place where you can get this one fixed up just as good as new. Don't laugh—it's a company that makes a specialty of just such work. I noticed their sign yesterday. Wait a few blocks and I'll show it to you—it's just before we get to 145th Street. There!" he concluded triumphantly, a moment later—and pointed out the sign. It was over a tailor shop, and read: "Contract pressing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Probably Turned Him Down.

"Will you marry me, my pretty maid?" "How many cylinders has your automobile, Sir?" she said.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ONLY ONE KEYNOTE ELECTION THIS YEAR

Two Senators and a State Ticket to be Chosen by the Maine Folk.

THEY VOTE IN SEPTEMBER

No October Contests in Any of the States—A Bit of Political History.

Maine is now the only one left of the Northern and Eastern States which used to hold their State elections in advance of the Presidential Election Day, and which were therefore carefully watched by students of Presidential campaigns. The Maine election this year, held in September, will be specially interesting because two Senators in Congress, as well as a State ticket, are to be chosen by the people. But it will not have the pivotal importance that the old September and October elections in Presidential years once commanded, unless its party vote should be decidedly abnormal one way or the other, and thus foreshadow a corresponding upheaval in the rest of the country.

An esteemed correspondent sends to The Herald an inquiry regarding the time when the October elections in Indiana and Ohio, which were followed with an interest almost as intense as the general Presidential election, were abandoned. The query opens up a profitable line of research for the student of American politics. The Herald will not undertake, with its limited space, to go into that subject in detail; but it is well to recall in outline some interesting facts relative to the old October and September elections, and incidentally to satisfy our correspondent's curiosity.

The practice of holding State elections in October was abolished by the State of Indiana after the Presidential election of 1880 and before the election of 1884. Ohio clung to it a while longer; but after her election of 1884, at which minor State officers were chosen, she followed Indiana's example. In that year, by the way, the small plurality cast for the Republican State ticket in Ohio in October foreshadowed Cleveland's first election. The only really sensational October elections of Ohio and Indiana, however, were those of 1870 and 1880. In the first of these years, the year of the memorable Pilsden-Hayes contest, the Democrats carried Indiana for a State ticket headed by "Blue Jean" Williams, by about 5,000 plurality, while on the same day the Democrats carried Ohio by only 6,600. This division was considered a happy augury for the Democrats, and as a result the tide of sentiment ran strongly in Tilden's favor in the doubtful States, and election betting was on his side. In the November election New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut followed Indiana's example by going Democratic.

The value of Indiana's vote as a political index had the effect of intensifying popular interest in the result of the October election in the Hoosier State four years later. That was the year when the Republicans nominated James A. Garfield for President and the Democrats General Winfield Scott Hancock. In the earlier months of the campaign the contest seemed extremely in doubt, owing to General Hancock's popularity as a military hero, to certain Democratic charges reflecting on General Grant's personal integrity, and to the discontent of the stalwart supporters of General Grant, who had failed to nominate him for a third term at Chicago. Just before the Indiana election, however, Senator Conklin had fallen into line, and, accompanied by Grant, had started a speaking tour in Garfield's interest. Both parties concentrated their energy upon Ohio and Indiana.

The result of the October elections were immensely satisfactory to the Republicans. In Indiana the Republican candidate for Governor was elected by 6,953, and Ohio went Republican by about 9,000. The margins were not large, but they were sufficient to elate the supporters of Garfield and to discourage the opposition. Once again the Indiana election foreshadowed the verdict in New York and in the nation. Some weeks after the general election, at a banquet in Washington given in honor of Stephen W. Dorsey, one of the Republican managers, Chester A. Arthur, the Vice President-elect, made his famous remarks about the successful use of "soap" in Indiana. The complaint of the Democratic press that the Republican majority in Indiana had been purchased outright increased in volume and bitterness. No doubt the unpleasant agitation had much to do with the abandonment of the October election in the Hoosier State—a policy which, as we have seen, Ohio soon imitated.

In later Presidential campaigns the September elections in Maine and Vermont have excited no little interest. The size of Vermont's Republican majority in September was long regarded as a fairly reliable clue to the general result in the following November. Four years ago the Republicans carried Maine by only 3,295 and Vermont by a little over 6,000 in September. These figures represented an alarming shrinkage, and they removed the last doubt that Wilson would be elected President over the divided opposition. Since that time Vermont has abolished September voting, and Maine is now the only State holding an important political contest in advance of the general election. It is not to be expected that Maine will long adhere to this objectionable practice. There is no good reason why all of the States should not vote concurrently for State and National candidates in Presidential years. Experience has shown that the holding of detached elections in some of the States in the midst of Presidential campaigns has been of the nature of a mischievous political distraction.—Syracuse Herald.

GET LAND AND KEEP IT.

Many an American Fortune Has Been Made That Way.

Nearly every fortune that has been made in the world has come from land. And the reason the people of America are so contented and are able to make a living so easily is that in this country there is so very much land that every one who really wants a home may have it.

These conditions do not hold in any other country. A man in Europe to own a home must be rich. The purchase of even an acre or two means skimping and saving for one, and, in many cases, two generations. No wonder they value land over there, and no wonder they come to America where homes may be secured in only a few years—peaceful and happy years at that.

But it will not always be so. Today there are 4,000,000 acres of school land for sale by the State of Texas. It will all be gone tomorrow. Today a forty-acre farm can be bought for $1,000. Tomorrow that farm will cost $2,000 or $5,000.

The man who is sensible will get land, and having got it, he will hold on to it as long as life lasts—and then he will leave it to his children's children cannot sell it.

An El Paso man quotes prices of lots in that city now and compares them with what the same ground sold for in 1881. He said the site of the First National Bank of that city sold for $5,000 and today could not be bought for money. The front foot of Mrs. Lane close by is worth $100,000. The ground across the street was bought in 1881 for $1,500. The sum of $150,000 was refused for it some time ago. Block 44, east of the City Hall, sold for $4,000 in 1882. It could not be bought now for $100,000.

These are El Paso prices. The Post quotes them because they are at hand. The increases in value can be paralleled in any city in the State.

And farm lands have increased proportionately. If in doubt consult some of those Williamson County farmers who have standing offers of $100 to $200 an acre for the land adjoining theirs. They know how much Texas farm land is worth.

Right now is the time to buy it, too. When those good German and Bohemian and Belgian farmers flock to America after the war it will be too late. They will see the value of Texas land, and the prices will go so high that only good farmers will be able to own it.

So get some land. Get it now and—keep it!—Houston Post.

Could Afford to be Gallant.

A Topeka woman fainted on the witness stand the other day, and the first man to aid her was her husband, the plaintiff in the divorce suit. A man who has a divorce suit coming his way can afford to be gallant, even to his wife.—Kansas City Star.

Grateful Editor.

We had the pleasure this week of shaking hands with one of the brightest, brainiest, and most lovable men of this whole community and we pumped his arm right royally. We do it every time they pay up.—Baxter Springs (Kan.) News.

WAR AND POETRY.

The English Verse-Makers Busy, but Not Displaying Genius.

It has been said that during a war or in hard times booksellers and theatre managers thrive. The people feel the need of amusement; they require something to divert their minds; they read or go to the playhouse. This statement was apparently confirmed by a publisher speaking at the Conference of the English Association at Bedford College. "I believe there is a larger reading public today than ever before in our history. That is largely due to the men in the trenches and in the hospitals; but at home the darkened streets and difficulties of amusement have driven people back on books." Walter de la Mare, discussing the question of the effect of the war on the production and reading of literature, remarked that people had turned to poetry for an assurance of comfort.

The English people may now read poetry to a greater extent than before, but the war has not yet inspired English poets to write verses that have the promise of long life. In France the people are too busy to write or to read. In Germany there is the "Song of Hate," also some ribald and popular verses on the sinking of the Lusitania. There is no Koerner of the present war. Verses innumerable from the diary on Port Sumter to the close of the civil war were written. The curious will find many of them by Northern and Southern poets in the "Rebellion Record." What three poems stand out in bold relief? Whitman's "Burial Hymn of Lincoln," ("When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd,") "My Captain," and Lowell's "Commemoration Ode." The one of them sounds the Tyrtaean note.

There were stirring poems written during the civil war, appeals, invectives, dirges, poems descriptive of battles on land and sea; they had their effect at the time. Some of them are still remembered by collectors of anthologies. How many now recall names of H. H. Brownell, Forceythe Willson, Timrod, Hayne? Yet it is safe to say that no English poet has yet written verses to be named with the best by the four men just named. Perhaps the influence of the war on English and French literature will be felt after peace is declared. At present in England the taste of the reading public, seeking something new, seems to be for war books and novels, as the great public that wishes to be amused frequents the music halls, the cinema shows, and the theatres given over to musical comedies and revues.—Boston Herald.

BIG MAN IN WYOMING.

Now Rich and Prosperous, He Started Without a Penny.

"One of the foremost citizens of Wyoming," remarked Edward Wells of Lander, Wyo., "is Patrick Sullivan, familiarly known as 'Patsy' throughout the length and breadth of our State.

"Mr. Sullivan's life has not been characterized by any thrilling experiences, nor could he boast of 'moving scenes by field and flood,' but there is enough in his career to justify the brief mention of his clever performances. When he landed at the New York docks a green Irish 4im migrant some years ago he had no notion of remaining a permanent resident of Gotham. The few days he did spend there were not days of idleness, however, for he worked around the water front, doing the hardest kind of manual labor for the sole purpose of adding to his meagre bank roll. One morning he presented himself at the Grand Central ticket office, and, throwing down a wad of bills in front of the clerk, astonished that individual with the remark:

"'Give me a ticket for the West.'

"'Whereabouts in the West?' said the ticket man.

"'It doesn't matter a trifle,' said Patsy, 'but give me a ticket as far as my money will take me.'

"It so happened that the greenbacks just sufficed to transport Mr. Sullivan to the city of Cheyenne. Thence he migrated to the sheep-breeding district, and pretty soon was employed to herd sheep at the munificent salary of $20 a month and board. Well, to make a long story short, this ignorant immigrant from Erin, taking advantage of every opportunity to advance himself, soon acquired sufficient education to rank with the best of his fellows, and likewise the nucleus of the big fortune that was afterward to be his. Recently he sat in the Republican National Convention at Chicago as an accredited delegate, while on the plains of Wyoming 30,000 or 40,000 sheep assure him a princely income."—Washington Post.

Moles and Carrots.

"Do you agree with Wilson in all things?" asks the inquisitive subscriber of Wharton. We do not, but it is not our style to nag at the man who is carrying on the big fight just because he may happen to have a mole on his neck or a natural craving for carrots.—Houston Post.

Something Unforeseen.

One of the things Horace Greeley didn't foresee is revealed in the story of the man who went West four years ago without a wife and is now paying alimony to three women.—Toledo Blade.

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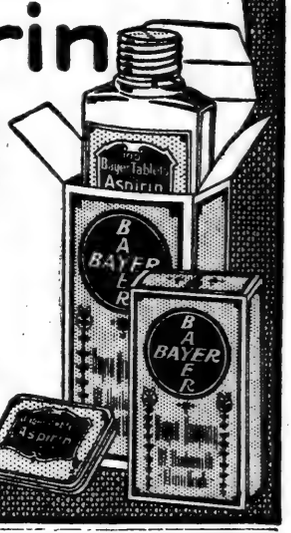

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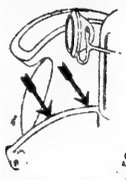

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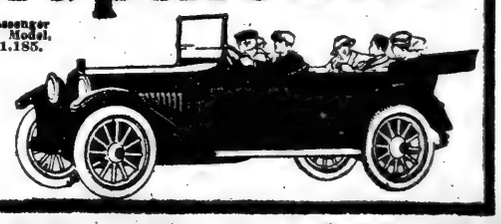

PEARL FISHERIES SUFFER FROM WAR

Prices Drop In Hazardous Trade of Australian Adventurers.

GOVERNMENT AID IS DESIRED

Big Producer Favors Fixing of a Minimum Price for Shell and Native Divers.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, July 12.—Most of the present yield of Australian pearls is going to the United States. Four-fifths of the world's output of pearl-shell comes from Australasian waters, but the war has hit the romantic business hard. Pearlers are getting considerably less for their product than three or four years ago before the great conflict began—notwithstanding the cost of operation and that of freights is far higher. Most of the pearling fleet is laid up and the few boats that are at work at Thursday Island and Broome are in commission only to keep the hands employed. Before the war shellers at Broome on the West Australian coast and therefore on the Indian Ocean side of the continent got as much for shell as $1,150 a ton on the spot; but now the price has dropped to $550. This permits of no profits.

So Broome and Thursday Island—the latter of which has much the wider fame as a pearling centre—are practically awaiting the day when the world will be prosperous enough again to indulge itself in the gems.

This is a state of affairs far removed from that when four specimens sold for $85,000 and another was obtained which is valued at $25,000. Also, the story runs among Australian pearlers that one of the Vanderbilt family paid $125,000 for a single stone.

By the term "Australasian waters" is meant not only the Broome and Thursday Island pearl fields but those in the Dutch East Indies contiguous to Australia. The only other places on the globe where high-grade shell is now being secured are off the Malay Archipelago and in the Philippines.

Meantime a Commonwealth Government commission appointed some years ago to inquire into the possibility of introducing white labor into the pearling industry conducted in Australian territorial waters has, after a long and exhaustive investigation, drafted a report which will shortly be submitted to Parliament. The Chairman of the commission, Mr. Bamford of the House of Representatives, said at Melbourne last week that the report will recommend that matters be left largely as they are at present. That is to say virtually that white men are not a success as pearl-divers.

James Clark, the "Australian pearl king," who owns thirty-five vessels at Broome and has a large interest in the Celebes Trading Company, which operates sixty-five vessels at the Aru Islands between Australia and Dutch New Guinea, explained while in Sydney a few days ago that Thursday Island was formerly the headquarters of these boats, but that the Commonwealth restrictions had made it necessary to place them under the flag of the Netherlands.

When both fleets were in full swing—which has not been the case since the war—there was work for about 800 men, most of whom were Japanese, Malays, and Filipinos. The expenses totaled about $325,000 a year. The only hope of keeping the pearling business permanent and profitable, he continued, was for the Government to fix such a price for shell as to leave fleet owners a reasonable margin for their many risks, and to limit the export. If the Government would follow this course and see that the fleets were not in number too large for supply to outstrip demand, much would be done to improve Australian pearling— which was quite worthy of encouragement. Mr. Clark pronounced against white divers.

"When with colored divers," he said, "so many pearlers fail in business when a time of stress comes, what chance would they have if they were compelled to keep white divers who would cost them ever so much more and not be half so efficient?"

"Pearling," he remarked, "is a precarious business and many men go broke at it. But as with mining there is a peculiar fascination about it. You never know your luck. Once a man embarks in the game he generally keeps going in the hope of some day striking a pearl of great price. This sometimes comes into his possession—if others don't intercept it." And he added:

"I offered $50,000 in Paris just before the war broke out for an Australian pearl. I am glad to say that my offer was not accepted or the pearl might still be on my hands."

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY ASSAILED IN ENGLAND

Sunday Times Says Our Non-interference in War Has Cost Us Post-bellum Rights.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—In an editorial entitled "The Great Neutral" The Sunday Times takes the ground that the United States has forfeited post-bellum rights which might have been enjoyed if a different attitude had been assumed early in the war. It says:

"Next to war, perhaps nothing is more wonderful than neutrality. In theory, to be neutral is to be nonpartisan and to favor neither side. But in practice, as we know, neutrality may arrogate to itself a variety of functions which might at first sight seem foreign to its nature. So far as the present war is concerned, only one neutral of plain consequence exists. We refer, of course, to the United States of America. When England joined the issue with Germany in 1914 the probable attitude of America would appear to have been considered by nobody but the Germans. Roughly, the English view was that by the nature of things American sympathy and, if worst came to worst, American support might be taken for granted.

"It would be invidious and probably improper to suggest that we have neither one nor the other. The Germans say we have. On the other hand, we believe there is a tremendous body of American opinion which says we have not. There was a moment at the beginning of the war when the whole duty of the American Government seemed to be palpably and surely before it. For good or ill, that moment was allowed to pass. America did not intervene, did not move. Indeed, to assert a moral right she assumed the virtue of her insistent participation in The Hague Convention.

"If by this failure she lost nothing of material importance, and may for that matter rather have gained in so far as her own immediate advantage is concerned, she certainly forfeited post-bellum rights which would have been hers if she had taken upon herself the burdens and responsibilities of interference. This view of her position is fully appreciated in those quarters where America's neutrality has been upheld in the face of all criticism, and obviously is the correct view."

GERMANY SEEKING FUNDS.

Appeals to Investors and Pays the Interest in Advance.

The German Government is publishing appeals asking for the investment by the people of all available capital in treasury bills, according to a report printed by The London Times. Interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. will be paid on investments of not less than $238, and when the capital is paid in the Government will immediately pay interest in advance for the whole period for which the loan is offered.

If the investor wants his money back before the agreed term has expired he will receive his capital less interest for the unexpired period at the current official rate of discount, the Imperial Bank taking up the bills.

If the investor promises to transfer his holding to the Fifth War Loan, the issue of which is now being prepared, he receives 4½, instead of 4¼, per cent. interest.

Sparrows Unaffected by Gas.

Sparrows are the only birds that pay no attention to the poisonous gases used by both Allies and Teutons on the western front, writes a German soldier to the Frankfurter Zeitung. He says that all the pets in the trenches suffer. The guinea-pigs are the first to scent the gas, and the cats also complain at once. Many dead rats and mice are found in the trenches after gas attacks. Owls are greatly excited. A number of horses have died of asphyxiation. Behind the front fowls and ducks are said to have become restless a quarter of an hour before gas clouds approached, and the gas kills ants, caterpillars, beetles, and butterflies. The writer says that he found a hedgehog and an adder both killed by gas.

In the Days of the Lock Box.

In these days of universal free delivery we don't suppose any one stops to think of it, but our memory goes back to the time when the rental of a lock box, instead of the kind that necessitated calling at a window for one's mail, gave a man not a little social distinction in the community.—Ohio State Journal.

Very Low In the Back.

The singer and pianist at the concert Friday night wore her dress cut very low in the back, in the same style that Mark Atherly wears his hair.—Gridley, (Kan.) Light.

The Neighbors' Baby.

"Scientists say the baby is born a pessimist." They probably mean the neighbors' baby, not yours.—Toledo Blade.

BRITONS IN DRIVE PRAISE THEIR FOES

Survivors of Somme Offensive Admit That the Germans Are "Devilish Good Soldiers."

AMMUNITION WINS BATTLES

Whole Landscapes Are Wiped Out by Cannon Fire, Lives Not Being Wasted as Before.

The Germans are "devilish good soldiers," in the opinion of British enlisted men who have been in the thick of the great allied offensive in France, and who have been invalided home to recuperate from their wounds. The British Government is recording for future historians stories of the great "push," as told by officers and enlisted men, and at intervals some of these stories are being made public by the British Intelligence Office in London.

A British official in New York received in the mail yesterday two of these stories, one told by an enlisted man and the other by an officer, both of whom had arrived home badly wounded. Their stories follow:

"Pozières is just a dust heap; and not much heap, either," said a Lance Sergeant, the left side of whose tunic hung in blood-stained ribbons over the snowy bandage that supported his left arm and shoulder, in which he had managed to gather eleven separate pieces of a German bomb, without in any way affecting his good spirits or that cheery, casual sort of gang-froid which appears to be one of the most universal characteristics of our new army.

"Only for their dugouts and trenches and some of the cellars over where the houses used to stand our artillery would have killed everything in Pozières that had any life in it. But, thanks to the warrens they had dug out for themselves, the Boches were able to just fill the air with bullets all round the village—a wonderful thing, in a 'push' like this you don't wonder at the number of casualties; but what you do wonder at is how in the world anybody gets through.

"I think I must have seen scores of broken machine guns in that place, to say nothing of all they had doing regular business up to the very end. I fancy the Hun had made up his mind that whatever happened we could not possibly break through there. Well, he's had to learn a lot o' different lessons this month, and I reckon he won't forget in a hurry the one he learned at Pozières.

"Mind, sir, I'm not saying anything against him. No, I don't hold with all this talk about Master Boche being a chap who can't stand up to a square fight; and all that. I know they stood up to it all right at Pozières; and I know they must ha' lost some good few thousands before we got the place. I say they're soldiers, all right; they're doing their job, and they'll stick most anything that's one o' their sticks, except just the one thing; they can't stand our chaps when we get near enough to give 'em the cold steel. They don't like the close work. Well, after all, nobody can't expect 'em to be just like Englishmen, now can they, sir? 'T'would'nt be reasonable. But, accordin' to their lights, an' as Boches, mind, I think they're pretty good, an' pretty tough; I'll say that for 'em.

"And just then I lost the Lance Sergeant; and afterward hunted in vain on the landing stage for his stretcher. He must have got away by the first train; and now, I suppose, I shall never know his regiment or name; since I had not had time to note these when he was carried ashore. There was a tremendous essential vitality about the man. I liked his almost regal English arrogance. His was the point of view of the men who fought under Nelson and Wellington. There's more of that fine and simple spirit left among us than some folk think; and the life of the new army has brought out a lot of it. It is a real asset in war; and, too, in peace, I fancy. It has played a part in the development of the British Empire. I am sure of that.

"A few minutes later I was talking with the intelligence officer of a battalion which has suffered heavy losses, and inflicted vastly heavier ones, at Longueval. I was asking about our artillery; their part in the "push," and how they kept up the work of preparation for our splendid infantry.

"Well, I can only speak of what I've seen, of course," said the intelligence officer; "that's up to Tuesday, the 25th, around about Longueval. There, and up till then, the work they have done for us is simply splendid. I couldn't help wishing some of the munition workers could have seen it, so they'd know what their work in the war amounted to. The infantry have played the game, you know. They've gone down smiling, where they've had to go; and, by the Lord, they've made Fritz pay; they've made him pay for every casualty he's scored against us.

"Our boys haven't thought of themselves; they haven't tried to spare themselves; and they've taken their dose like the sportsmen they are, where it was coming to them. And this rot about classes has got to go by the board, as I see it. Give 'em the chance that all sorts have in war, and I tell you our fellows are all gentlemen.

"But what I was going to say was about munitions. Fine as our men have been, they couldn't have accomplished anything much in this 'push' but for the artillery, you know; and the artillery couldn't have done much for 'em but for the enormous stores of munitions they've been laying up. We used to grouse sometimes because they wouldn't give us half as much heavy stuff over the front as we asked for. But you can understand it easy enough once you've lived through two or three weeks of this 'push.' We're using shells instead of flesh and blood now. Last year we were using flesh and blood instead of shells. But to bring the thing off they have to use ammunition in a way that nobody ever dreamed of a couple of years ago.

"They don't have to shoot men. They have to remove landscapes, by sheer pressure. If the pressure is a bit short anywhere—well, we've just got to pay for it in blood, that's all: not odd men here and there, you know, but swaths—thick swaths, too.

"If I were a munition worker, I think I'd feel I was doing as big a thing as anybody can do in this war; and wouldn't want to lose any time over it, either. Time lost in munition production would seem to me a bit too much like murder. What do the lawyers call it? An accomplice before the fact, is it? You know what I mean.

"Tommy will cheerfully go without rest and food, and even tobacco, and he may be absolutely relied on to get his own back from Master Boche every time—if she gets his sporting chance. The guns only can give him his sporting chance; and they can only do it while the supply of ammunition is not just big, mind you; that's no good, against what the Boche has put up now; but enormous, unlimited! To-day's Holidays! Believe me, there isn't a munition worker in the country who'd take a holiday if they were given treble pay for it; not if they could see just what the rising tide of guns and shells means to Tommy—and what even the slightest ebb would mean."

"The Derby scheme men are shaping fine," said a wounded Major, second in command of a London battalion. "We had quite a lot of 'em. They haven't got quite the easy veteran swank yet of our 1914 boys, but they're picking it up fast, and the Boche will find before we're through with this offensive, that we can put up men who never handled a rifle before this present year, and that will down his best, man for man. Our men who began training in 1914 can beat the best the Boche can put up now. The last few weeks have absolutely proved that. Wherever we have been able to get through to real close contact, Boche has gone down; killed or prisoner, every time. Nothing the Kaiser says can alter that.

"I read in a newspaper something about his getting out of a train somewhere to go and pray; read it in Havre. Well, he's quite right, too. If anybody needs it, he does. I suppose there never was a man in all history with so big a load on his conscience. His chicks are coming home to roost now.

"The Boche infantry are not equal to our chaps; but they're devilish good soldiers, and the machinery behind them is superb. It will take a whole lot of smashing, I can assure you; but we've got fairly on the job now; and, somehow, I think they know it. They know we're going to carry it through."

PRAISES TACTICAL PLAN OF MOBILIZING

The Infantry Journal Says It Aids in Execution of Detailed Army Work.

APPOINTMENT IS LIMITED

Curb on Personal Ambitions of Officers Develops Units for Their True Purpose.

Under the caption "The Mobilization of the National Guard" The Infantry Journal, published by the officers of that arm of the regular army, discusses in its August issue the calling into the Federal service of the militia units for border duty.

"The recent call of the organized militia," The Journal says, "into the service of the Federal Government differs from all previous calls through the fact that tactical organizations were called for instead of numerical quotas. This method will not, of course, give us higher units capable of immediate employment; it has, nevertheless, certain distinct points of superiority over a numerical summons that may not be appreciated from a casual consideration of the wording of the call.

"The first of the advantages that becomes apparent is that a call thus framed indicates the intention of the execution of a detailed plan which would otherwise require long and careful study and many conferences between the different agencies concerned to reach an agreement; it may, indeed, be doubted whether any well-digested plan for the higher organization of newer units could be formed had the drafting of the organizational scheme been deferred until the occurrence of the emergency.

"Without a preconceived plan it seems certain that the whole scheme of organization would be evolved on the basis of the interests of ambitious candidates for military rank, and would from the viewpoint of tactical necessities be entirely haphazard in its nature.

Plan Formulated in 1912.

"The plan of organization, in accordance with which the mobilization now in process is being conducted, was formulated as the result of conferences between the General Staff, the Division of Militia Affairs, and State authorities in accordance with the mobilization now in 1912. The plan contemplated the formation of twelve tactical divisions corresponding to twelve groups of contiguous States. These divisions were incomplete at the time of the adoption of the plan, and most of them are still considerably short of completion.

"The organizational scheme was adopted as a guide for the formation of new units, and each State was thus given notice of the units it would be expected to raise to complete its quota. Many of the States took steps toward raising the units assigned to them which were not already in existence, so that the actual composition of the National Guard today approaches the tactical necessities of army organization much more closely than it did before the scheme was published.

"In regard to the raising of the units still required to complete the tactical organization, the advantage of the existence of a well-defined scheme is apparent. There is now no question as to what new units are required, nor as to the States which are to raise them. With definite knowledge of the units required, each State can proceed with its organization on the basis of information which has been in its possession for four years, and in view of which definite plans should have been drafted. Reports indicate that many States are now making efforts to complete their quotas, and if given time and opportunity they will doubtless meet the requirements of the divisional plan.

Puts Curb on Ambitions.

"Not the least of the advantages of the organizational scheme lies in the power which it gives to limit appointments of the numerous candidates for the positions of general officers, who never fail the nation in an emergency. With exact knowledge as to the higher units to be formed, general officers can be selected to command definite tactical units instead of the units being raised to create positions for particular persons. It almost goes without saying that this feature of the question alone is sure to subject the plan to attacks and possible disruption in the interest of persons to whose ambitions it may constitute an obstacle.

"The divisional scheme is the concrete expression of the spirit of teamwork. As such it represents the general interest as opposed to the interest of individuals, and should receive the active support of all who are interested in the general welfare. Its value as the expression of a definite policy has already become apparent, for it has made possible continuous and progressive action, while without it there could have been only halting, vacillation, and confusion.

"The second step in the plan of organization, after the divisional quotas have been completed and raised to war strength and field army troops have been organized, will be the formation of the depot battalions authorized for the National Guard by the National Defense act of June 3, 1916. Here another danger, illustrated by our civil war history, is to be guarded against. Our history shows that as soon as an organization of this nature has been formed pressure is brought to bear to get it to the front, regardless of its fitness for service and the deficiency in strength of units already in service. The likelihood of such action will be increased if the provisions of the new law authorizing the consolidation of depot battalions into provisional regiments are given effect.

"It is unfortunate that immediate demands of the situation made it impossible to retain the National Guard at the mobilization camps until it could be fully fitted to carry through to a finish any task which the future may impose upon it. From a purely military standpoint, it seems certain that such a course would in the long run result in an actual saving of time so far as the final object is concerned.

Doubtless the movement of the National Guard to the border will result in a temporary disruption of the divisional organizations. It is to be hoped, however, that the military situation will permit an early regrouping of the National Guard units in accordance with higher tactical organization."

No News.

"Items are scarce out this way," says the County Line correspondent in The Vandalia Mail, "as we haven't seen any one passing for more than a week, except one man who was walking while his horse followed behind. The poor fellow was probably seeking a warmer climate, as he was headed South."—Kansas City Times.

Somebody Must Have Died.

He has been a frequent sufferer with his side and stomach, and during a recent sick spell contracted the pneumonia, from which he has quite recovered, but was too weakened to come back. He leaves a wife and four children.—Shawnee Chief.

When She Drops a Stitch.

No man can discuss the tariff interestingly enough to hold his wife's undivided attention when she drops a stitch.—Ohio State Journal.

Dear Living.

The way in which the necessaries of life are advancing is simply outrageous. It's got so it takes nearly three bushels of alfalfa seed to buy a new tire.—Manhattan (Kan.) Mercury.

FRANCE TO REBUILD 3,000 RUINED TOWNS

Large Cities Outside the War Zone to be "Godmothers" of the Stricken.

EXPOSITION SHOWS PLANS

Company Offers to Build a Village for $20,620—System of Indemnification.

France has made preparations for the reconstruction of the towns and villages of the northeast, almost 3,000 in number destroyed or seriously damaged by the German invasion. The large French cities which were untouched by the war have undertaken to act as "godmothers" to the stricken towns and communities. Lyons is ready to give maternal care to Lille, when that afflicted city shall have returned to the possession of France.

The famous Arts and Crafts College in Lille, obliterated from that city by the Germans, is being reorganized in Lyons, and at the favorable hour will be restored to Lille. Paris will be the godmother for a multitude of towns.

Several cities are bidding for the honor of having Verdun as a foster child, as the great fortress city, though not captured, is badly wrecked, and Marseilles may be successful in this regard. Arras may be alloted to untouched Dijon, which has gathered in many refugees from that war-wrecked city.

Meantime an exposition is being held at which great building and contracting corporations of France have presented models of new towns and villages which they will undertake to erect in a given number of days for a fixed sum of francs and centimes. Where hasty construction is needed these quickly erected models will be selected, a variety of plans being determined upon in view of the varied conditions of the centres of population to be replaced. A certain quantity of the quick construction work probably will be needed even in towns only partly destroyed, as the refugees are anxious to return to the sites of their homes at the earliest possible moment. More permanent structures can later on be put up at leisure.

One of the touching sights described at the Paris "reconstructed city" exposition is the crowd of refugees from the invaded region who go there. Many of them shed tears at the thought that these new model structures are to take the place of the quaint, irregular buildings that have been associated with their ancestors for generations.

Problem of Labor.

Important consideration is given to the fact that immediately after the war there will be so much building to be done that labor will be exceedingly scarce and it will be necessary for the time being to be content, in many places at least, with makeshift structures until sufficient numbers of workingmen can be found to attend to the building of solid houses. The factories and the Government works will make a severe demand on the available labor of the country. Arrangements are already being considered for importing large numbers of Italians and Spaniards to assist in the reconstruction work.

Many of these will follow the advance of the French on the Somme front, as it is the purpose of the Government to restore conditions as rapidly as possible.

Portable three-room houses are shown at the exposition which can be erected by four men in six hours, and two-room houses which can be erected in three hours by the same number of men. One contracting company offers to construct a village, composed of a communal hall, a church, a post office, a covered market, ten shelters, five 3,000-franc houses, ten 4,000-franc farms, a public dwelling house and dormitory for ten men, and another for ten women, for 103,000 francs ($20,620). A similar village erected in better fashion, and with superior material, will cost 195,000 francs.

Other companies undertake the installation of light and power, of water supply, of sewage system, at moderate prices. Still other concerns will contract for the erection of hygienic establishments and of schools, and for the drainage and sanitation works needed in the war-swept country.

The whole question regarding choice of structures to be erected and means of finding the funds and the labor with which to build them is in the hands of an interministerial committee, of which, besides representatives of the State departments, prominent personages of the political, financial, industrial, commercial, scientific, and artistic world of France form part. This committee has not decided whether the reconstruction of towns and the renovation work generally are to be intrusted to private corporations, or whether the Government itself may take charge of the entire work and mobilize the building and contracting companies to operate under Government control.

The Minister of Finance has prepared a bill regarding the indemnification of the war victims of the invaded territory and it has already met the approval of the chief committee of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and is expected to become law during the present month. Especial jurisdiction will be created to decide on the damages to be awarded and procedure will be without expense. A series of commissions is established for the purpose with right of appeal finally to the Court de Cassation, the Supreme Court of Appeals.

System of Indemnification.

Where evaluation has established that, on account of depreciation of property, the reconstruction of a new similar building would represent a larger sum than the old one was worth, the interested party shall have the right to receive the difference between the old property and the cost of the new property, that difference representing a loan by the State, repayable in a term of eighty-five years. The same arrangement is made for industrial, commercial, or agricultural machinery and tools.

With regard to chattels and furnishings which have not a professional or domestic use, it is established that an unmarried person may receive not more than 10,000 francs for his total loss in this regard. If the loss shall have exceeded this sum, he will be allowed 50 per cent. of the excess. If he has one person under his charge he receives an additional 5 per cent. A married person with children may receive up to 20,000 francs and 50 per cent. of any excess over that sum and 5 per cent. for each of the children. If, however, the chattels or furnishings have a commercial, industrial, or agricultural utility, full indemnity will be paid for them.

Thing of the Past.

Our fashionable girls travel so light in these progressive days that, if one saw a train thundering toward her with its precious freight of human life and she knew the bridge was burning just around the bend, we suppose about all she could take off in the limited time at her disposal to wave at the alert engineer would be her white spats, and he might think that was the signal to come on at full speed.—Ohio State Journal.

An Atchison Wedding.

"Laugh and the World Laughs with You," the beautiful poem written by Ella Wheeler Wilcox or the late Colonel Joyce, should have been read at the wedding in Atchison, Kan., the other day of James Snicker and Mary Giggle. —Toledo Blade.

Mentibned in the Home Paper.

Another pathetic little feature of everyday life is the way the spirit of mortal becomes proud the minute the mortal is mentioned in the home paper for some such honor as election as delegate to the national convention.—Ohio State Journal.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Coat-Tales" ended its brief engagement at the Cort Saturday night, and, in all probability, the theatre will remain closed till Oliver Morosco presents the Hattons' comedy, "Up Stairs and Down" there on Sept. 25.

A drama by Stuart Fox, entitled "Sport of Law," will be produced by Walter N. Lawrence on Monday, Sept. 4. Rehearsals have been begun with a cast that includes Mary Boland, Frederick Truesdale, Ogden Crane, William Bonnelli, and Miss Campi.

John D. Williams has engaged Sidney Herbert, Walter Kingsford, Mary Worth, and Edith Shayne for important roles in "Major Pendennis," in which John Drew will be starred this season.

Mignon McGibney, a young soprano, whom Philip Bartholomae heard singing in an Indianapolis church choir last Winter, will make her Broadway debut tonight as the bride in "Very Good, Eddie" at the Casino. She played the ingenue role in "Nobody Home" on tour last season.

Gus Weinburg has been engaged for one of the comedy roles in "Go to It," the musical play in rehearsal for production soon at the Princess.

Cyril Maude, accompanied by his daughter, Margery Maude, sailed Saturday on the New York for America. Upon his arrival here Mr. Maude will immediately begin rehearsals in "The Barber of Mariposa," a comedy Michael Morton has made from stories by Stephen Leacock. The play will be produced in Syracuse in October, and later will be seen at the Empire. Miss Maude will appear with George Arliss in "Paganini" this season.

Mary Lee Wertheimer has returned from her country place, Golden Spring, Pike County, Penn., to attend rehearsals of her new operetta, "Nobody." On Saturday at the Milford Horse Show her horse Prince won two blues and a red ribbon.

The Washington Square Players will attend the opening performance of "The Happy Ending" at the Shubert tonight as a compliment to Margaret Mower, who was a member of their organization last year and who has the leading role in the new comedy.

Blanche Ring entertained the members of her company with a hay ride after Saturday night's performance of "Broadway and Buttermilk." Three motor trucks covered with hay took the party to Miss Ring's home, Sunny Gables, Mamaroneck. After supper there they proceeded to wake up all the actors and actresses living in Westchester County.

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HORSE RACE IN A FILM PLAY.

Lots of Southern Atmosphere and Thrills in "The Thoroughbred."

"The Thoroughbred," a new photoplay exhibited yesterday in the Rialto, is crowded with string ties, broad-brimmed felt hats, Colonels with long mustaches, "Beg pahdon, Suhs," and all the other bits of atmosphere that go to indicate a Southern locale. Furthermore, it has Frank Keenan, that skillful portrayer of virile types, to impersonate a fine old codger whose chief joy is his horses.

For "The Thoroughbred" tells a story of the race track, and with such good effect that it is a wonder horse racing has not been used oftener for movie purposes. The Colonel's finances are very low, so whether his favorite mare wins the big race means a lot to him. Of course she does win, and there is great rejoicing in front of the home-town newspaper office when the result is received, and later, when the mare and her owner return, they receive a rousing welcome.

The race on the result of which momentous issues hang has long been a favorite situation in story and drama, but neither is so well qualified to unfold such an episode as this newer form of story telling. So when the ponies come trotting out and begin their dash the thrill is more genuine than in the familiar "off-stage" race scene, for here the real thing can be seen.

Being a moving picture, the story is illogical. That seems to follow in most motion pictures. The man who advances the money that enables the Colonel to take his mare to the neighboring State to enter her in the sweepstakes is none other than the young minister whose sermons were instrumental in causing the Legislature to put racing under the ban in his own State. But, in spite of this inconsistency, the picture is amusing and better than the average. Mr. Keenan throttles his passion for close-ups, and gives a good characterization of the Colonel.

About two years ago a picture entitled "Hypocrites" was shown as an evening's entertainment in the Longacre Theatre. It caused the mildest of flutters at the time because through-out the picture appeared the all but undraped figure of a woman. She symbolized Truth, who went abroad holding her mirror up to human nature and reflecting back the true images of men and women in society, in business, in politics, and in other spheres. The film was made by the double exposure process, so that, while the woman's figure was seen plainly, it did not stand out as clearly as did those of the others.

"Hypocrites" was shown yesterday in the Strand Theatre. This is the second time in the playhouse's history that an old film has been projected there. There is nothing objectionable about the picture, which is indeed superior to the majority that have followed in the two years since it was made. It is at least intelligent.

A picture called "Public Opinion," with Blanche Sweet as the star, was shown at the Broadway. Edmund Breese in "The Weakness of Strength" was the offering at the New York Theatre and Roof.

Self Above Country.

One of the unfortunate things about human nature is the way it has of regarding the public interest as of less importance than its own petty personal affairs, and we do not suppose there is a person in this broad land who, if he or she has chilblains, would not rather get rid of them than of the Philippines.—Ohio State Journal.

Oh, Those Girls!

Too many of our girls read first the black silk underwear article in the paper and don't have time more than to glance at the one about how to set a good table on $3.23 per week.—Ohio State Journal.

A Truth Seeker.

Why is it that so few girls can be induced to take an interest in suffrage before they are 80?—Houston Post.

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The Less Said About Monday
the better, but this much must be said: If it gets on your nerves the way it gets on most human beings', a dinner at Shanley's, watching an unusually clever cabaret, will prove a pleasant relief
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1916.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The trainmen are pressing for the eight-hour day because it is the "proper" day. That also is the ground upon which the President urges the railways to grant the request. The resistance of the railways is not upon the ground that the eight-hour day is not the proper day under suitable conditions, but that it is not a proper day for the railways. The railways cannot afford it, and, secondly, the conditions of railway work are not adaptable to the eight-hour schedule for reasons beyond the control of the men or the railways. It would be rash to say that the support of the President regarding the proper day is unanimous. No doubt everybody would like to see the workday shortened, but that is not the same as saying that it ought to be shortened in the manner of either the President or the trainmen. The American Federation of Labor fought the issue through at their last convention, and decided against seeking the shortening of the work day by legislation. The vote of 8,486 noes to 6,396 ayes was cast after these remarks by Mr. GOMPERS:

> I know we do not get the eight-hour day as fast as we want it. * * * The growth must come by natural means. * * * Some are afraid of battle and believe that they can do things by dropping a ballot in a box. * * * They forget that power is gravitating from the ballot box to the economic field more and more. * * * I shall never consent to anything else.

It is true that Mr. GOMPERS is now supporting the trainmen, but his consistency is a personal matter. His argument which prevailed before the Federation's national convention has lost nothing of its strength, and is suitable for application to the broader question of the eight-hour day for all. The question then becomes, not can the railways afford it, but can all trades afford it? More properly speaking, the question is can the entire community afford it, consumers as well as producers? Thirty million workmen, 300,000,000 productive hours daily, 93,600,000,000 hours yearly. On the eight-hour basis there are 74,880,000,000 work hours. The difference of 18,720,000,000 hours yearly is equal to the work of 7,400,000 men. Where are the men to be found? Where is the community to find the goods which would have been produced in the lost 18,720,000,000 hours? If the cost of living is high under the ten-hour day, who could support a family under the shortage of goods with the eight-hour day? In other words, labor in striking for the eight-hour day is striking against itself, just as the people have learned that their strike against the railways is a strike against themselves.

The eight-hour day is a "proper" day, nevertheless. It matters nothing that ambitious workmen have struck against the enforcement of an eight-hour day through their appreciation of the higher scale of pay for the longer day. Nobody likes to oppose the shortening of the work day to any practicable extent, not even those who are happiest when working, and would work at their chosen task for nothing, for the sake of accomplishment rather than pay. But Mr. GOMPERS was right. The eight-hour day should be achieved by economic means, not by the boycott or statute or strike. If the workers would satisfy themselves now with what their wages provided for their consumption a few score years ago, there would be such a surplus of products that an eight-hour wage would provide the reduced scale of wants. Or, again, if the workers would work their best for eight hours there might be such a surplus of product that the eight-hour wage would be enough for even the present demands. But too many workmen do not look beyond the day and the wage. They regard abundance of production as hostile to their class, as tending to reduce the numbers needed for production. This feeling of labor has been carried to incredible lengths. For example, the Attorney General of South Carolina has ruled that the State's short-hour law applied to machinery. The machinery was not to be allowed to work lest the jobs should be lessened. Even admitting the argument from the standpoint of labor, what should be said from the standpoint of the community? Does the community exist in order that labor may be supplied with jobs through scarcity of goods? Or does labor work in order to provide satisfaction of wants, the wants of everybody, including wage-workers, who cannot divorce themselves from the general welfare by any means whatever?

HORNS OF THE BUFFALO.

The Buffalo Demokrat, a German-language journal, has no bowels of compassion. It ought to be satisfied by Mr. HUGHES's expressive silences and delicate tiptoeing of eggshells that his heart is in the right place, that there is nothing offensively American in his shy and veiled "Americanism," and that if, in speculative theory or as a tool of ratiocination, such an object as a "hyphen" may be supposed to exist, it exists only as a bond of union between the Republican candidate and the German vote. The implacable Buffalonian will not have it so, but charges straight against the mute and shrinking victim:

> If Mr. HUGHES does not very soon disclose his views and plans with regard to the great war and the position of America as to war questions, what others who stand near and next to him have said on these questions must be considered. So long as Mr. HUGHES himself intentionally keeps silent, we are warranted in the assumption that he approves the Roosevelt view of these questions and has accepted the Roosevelt war program.

The Buffalo Demokrat is "firm," the soul of "firmness." It tells Mr. HUGHES that

> he must come out very soon and very plainly, and make it clear that he differs materially from Mr. ROOSEVELT on the war questions and the duty of the United States to the belligerents, if he hopes to win the masses of the people.

Very soon and very plainly. The water must be spilled from one shoulder or the other. It needs no importunate voice in Erie County to tell us that. ROOSEVELT and HUGHES! Dynamite and milk! Can they concord? Does Mr. HUGHES dare to speak out? As for Mr. ROOSEVELT, he must be accumulating a wrath that will make the Maine lakes boil. What will happen to "pussyfooting" when war-footing begins?

THE FROST-BRINGER.

Mr. HUGHES's campaign speeches indicate an atavistic type of Republicanism. Everything that is Democratic is bad, everything Republican is good; that is the doctrine that runs through them. He seems to be talking in 1876, not in 1916. The country is full of fair-minded partisans who have no stomach for the arrogant patter of ancient Republican Pharisaism. It is full of independents, the arbiters of the next election, men accustomed to think for themselves, to judge parties, issues, and candidates on their merits. The Progressives have no swollen notion of the intrinsic and indefeasible perfections of Mr. HUGHES's party. What voters is he trying to win by his antique Bourbonism, by his consistent unfairness, by his imitation of the outworn manner of MARTIN I. TOWNSEND and ROSWELL G. HORR?

He has saddened the Republicans along his untriumphal way to the Pacific. They see that he is making a Brobdingnagian mistake in his continual fretful, futile pin-thrusts at the Administration. They know, what it seems impossible for him to realize or admit, that it is strong in general estimation; that by asserting American rights without war it has fulfilled the wishes and earned the gratitude of the great mass of Americans; that under it there has been put on the statute books a series of fruitful constructive laws; that all interests and occupations are prosperous. Stone blind to the facts, Mr. HUGHES keeps on firing his ineffectual pellets at a record which his own supporters know to be great and formidable. The voice of protest is heard all along his path of petty, trifling criticism. A typical instance of the feeling in the Middle West is found in Wisconsin. It is the more significant that it comes from a firm friend of Mr. ROOSEVELT. The Oshkosh Northwestern, which utters a plaintive wish that "the Republican candidate for President would change his style of campaigning." Mr. ROOSEVELT has been ferocious in his assaults upon the Administration; but it is not by saying "bully" that Mr. HUGHES lifts himself to Mr. ROOSEVELT's stature as a campaigner. The onlooker of his performance is reminded of the clown of the circus who imitates ridiculously and disastrously the feats of strength and skill done by the gymnast.

A great Republican journal, The St. Paul Pioneer Press, mournfully implores Mr. HUGHES to "take a new line"; if he does not, "we shall learn after the election if it pays to measure out full-strength unmitigated damnation to the opposition." With a mingling of bitter irony and gloomy prevision it says:

> There is usually some redeeming feature about the most hardened and intractable of criminals. There is usually some spark of intelligence in the merest half-wit. If there are any such redeeming qualities in the personnel of the present Administration they have not been openly acknowledged by any utterance which Mr. HUGHES has made thus far in his campaign. The question is, Will the people who have formed their independent conclusions as to the sincerity, intelligence, and loyalty of the President to the interests of the masses take kindly to the untempered castigations administered by Mr. HUGHES?

Have Mr. HUGHES's speeches given the full measure of his mind and of his qualifications? At least they have had the effect of turning to Mr. WILSON many independents who before the Hughes journey of intellectual self-exposure meant to vote for the Republican candidate. They were attracted by the Hughes of legend. They see the Hughes of fact. If his purpose was to attract only hidebound Republicans, he has succeeded. He has alienated the independents. He has covered thoughtful Republicans with gooseflesh. As for the Rooseveltians, they boil with disgust and anger. They feel that they have been goldbricked. And how many Republicans are regretting that in place of the man of fire and force they have got a sort of political mummy, at most a Rip Van Winkle who has been asleep for a generation and is not yet awake!

Yet, whatever growling and black looks there are among Republicans, Mr. HUGHES is a mighty good campaigner for WOODROW WILSON.

LEGAL DEFECTS OF THE SHIPPING BILL.

The Shipping bill, having passed the Senate, now goes to conference. It is not the old bill, it may be harmless because futile, but it is still open to a multitude of objections, some of which have been pointed out by Mr. CARMAN F. RANDOLPH in a brief published by the National Marine League. He argues that the measure is as unsound legally as it is in its economic theory. He remarks that the regulation of common carriers by water, the declared object of the bill according to the title, is more baffling than the regulation of land carriers. It would be difficult enough to regulate liners, but impossible to regulate the tramps which roam the world looking for cargoes wherever they can be found. The bulk of the world's freights is carried in chartered ships or in "company ships," which carry for the industrial companies which own them. It would be impossible to command the services of such independent vessels on terms unacceptable to them. The Interstate Commerce Commission has trouble enough in regulating railways, which are subject to no such irresponsible and uncontrollable competition. It would be swamped with duties imposed upon a false analogy. The objection is so unanswerable that it exposes the entire bill to the objection made by the harbor craft on similar grounds. The clauses relating to the harbor craft were dropped, and it is difficult to see how the common carrier regulation of independent ships can be retained and made to work.

By another false analogy the anti-trust laws are applied to shipping. Our trusts are within our jurisdiction, but our trade is carried by shipping which is not within our control. We can to some extent regulate foreign shipping when it enters our ports, but we cannot compel it to expose itself to prejudicial statutes. English sea laws are liberal because England well knows that if they are not liberal English shipping will seek shelter under other flags. A great merchant marine is the proof of suitable legislation and the basis of an effective jurisdiction. When illiberal laws take effect upon a small marine the situation is fatal to growth or to control of the seas. Not only would the bill be suffocating at home; it would expose our marine legislation abroad which would be retaliatory in effect if not in form.

The governmental status of these ships would give them advantage only at the cost of entangling the Government itself. International law knows only public and private ships. For ships owned by a Government corporation, operated through an official board, there is no classification. In peace and in war their position is anomalous, if not dangerous, for reasons apart from economics. The duties of neutrality would exclude them from practically every port in the commercial world under conditions like the present. The contingency of a belligerent seizing either such a ship or its cargo, innocent or contraband, is disquieting. The alternative that our private shipping should enjoy its present prosperity grows more alluring as the comparison is extended. Respecting both trusts and shipping, we are seeking regulation and stimulation by methods unknown to any other country at any time, and upon false analogies, through ignorance of the conditions. The Shipping bill was not drawn by legislators with experience of shipping. It was drawn by those with prejudices on the trust question, and is equally unsuitable for regulation of either the trusts or shipping.

GREENLAND AND THE DANISH ISLANDS.

The sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States is being temporarily, at least, held up much after the fashion of similar proposals in the past, whether ultimately to meet the same fate remains to be seen. The Danes propose to take their time in discussing the matter, though the Government seems inclined to put no obstacle in the way of what it can readily see is a good bargain it has made and almost consummated. Events entirely unforeseen at the time of previous negotiations in regard to the islands have made them much more valuable, perhaps it might almost be said indispensable, to the United States, and this fact is clearly indicated in the terms the United States has agreed to. America needs the islands, and, as geographically they belong to this continent, it is but natural that our Government is ready to purchase them on what everybody sees are most favorable terms to their present owner.

But, as Denmark is taking her time to discuss the bargain fully in all its bearings, there seems to be no reason why the United States Government should not do so, too, though, of course, ready to stand by its agreement. Such seems to be the purpose of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in its questioning of Secretary LANSING as to the details of the proposed deal. There is at least one point, namely, the agreement respecting Greenland, which might well be discussed in this relation, even though its discussion may not now have any effect as to the terms offered and seemingly agreeable to the Government of Denmark. To most persons it would seem, we think, that $25,000,000 for the three small Danish Islands is a remarkably big compensation without any reference to Greenland. That provision appears to have been merely a generous concession of rights concerning, which Americans in general have little knowledge and apparently little interest. Yet only a few years ago, at the time of the discovery of the north pole by PEARY, the question was at once raised by Canadians as to who owns the pole. Sir GILBERT PARKER, a transplanted Canadian, at that time wanted the Prime Minister of England to state whether the land at the north pole was considered as belonging to the Dominion of Canada, and if so whether the discovery of the pole by PEARY gave the United States any right over that region. In Ottawa, also, the polar discovery was eagerly discussed in respect to Canada's claim, which embraces everything north of the Dominion and west of Greenland and upward to the zenith. They seemed to fear that Uncle Sam might use the north pole as a flagstaff, and were ready to file a protest in that case.

During the Alaska boundary dispute, also, many Canadians and Canadian papers and statesmen, included among the latter LAURIER, who was Premier at the time, spoke of the United States as "a grasping nation," and the press of Halifax especially professed to fear that the United States was preparing to grab Greenland, and called upon the Dominion to secure that great island by purchase, or, better still, as being less costly, to throw around it a kind of Canadian Monroe Doctrine or bulwark of "definite imperial pronouncement." Possibly they were influenced in such pronouncements by the ardor of PEARY, who was reported as speaking of nailing the Stars and Stripes to the pole. But the United States at that time was more interested in the feat of PEARY's discovery than in Greenland or the ownership of the pole, and refused to get excited over the discussion.

Now, however, as an agreement respecting Greenland and whatever shadowy rights the United States possesses in that inhospitable island seems about to be consummated, it is at least pertinent to ask what those rights are which are on the point of being bartered away. Those rights, as Rear Admiral PEARY recently pointed out in a letter to The Philadelphia Public Ledger, "include the explorations of "KANE, MORTON, HALL, LOCKWOOD, "BRAINARD, and PEARY on the north-"western, northern, and northeastern "coasts of Greenland," and "comprise "nearly all the Greenland coasts from "Etah to Cape Morris Jesup, the "northern extremity of Greenland and "the most northerly known land in the "world, thence down the east coast to "Capes Bridgman and Parish and the "Independence Bay region."

Now, these rights of discovery may be valuable from a merely sentimental point of view, but it is at least conceivable that they may some time prove to be otherwise valuable. Older Americans will remember the jocose remarks about ice fields, polar bears, &c., which were thought half a century ago to compose the chief wealth of Alaska, bought from Russia for a little less than a third of the price now offered for the Danish West Indies. But Alaska, as we all now know, has proved to be a very valuable possession, with which the United States would not now part for many times its original purchase price.

Of course, no one expects Greenland ever to be approximately worth even the price the United States paid for Alaska, as only the fringes of it are habitable even by Eskimos, and it is not supposed to contain any mineral deposits of value. Nevertheless, it seems to possess value from the Canadian point of view, and the Canadian Government immediately after the discovery of the pole sent expedition after expedition into the frozen north, the chief purpose of which was to perfect Canada's title to polar lands west of Greenland.

As to any or all of these lands, the average American knows little and cares even less, but now that the subject is being discussed it might be well for the United States to determine and inform the public as definitely as may be just what are the Greenland claims and rights which it is proposed to cede to Denmark.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Good Coal News from Alaska.

Now there is news from Alaska of more importance to our people, and possibly more interesting, than the report about the work of STEFANSSON's Canadian Exploring Expedition that was sent to THE TIMES from Nome last week by Dr. ANDERSON. He and his associates are bringing to Seattle, with a collection of Eskimo folklore and cat's cradle games, some specimens of copper which they found. But the copper deposits are not in United States territory, being situated a little east of Alaska, and they have no commercial value because they are practically inaccessible. We have an abundance of copper in Alaska, at places where it can easily be mined and shipped to our Pacific Coast States, which received $26,000,000 worth of it last year. And we also have in Alaska an enormous quantity of coal. The news we are going to say something about relates to this coal and a railroad.

The first trainload of coal from the famous and very extensive Matanuska coal field was brought down by rail to tidewater, at Anchorage, a distance of seventy-one miles, on the 16th. This railroad is a new one that our Government has been building with money appropriated by Congress. When the Matanuska mines or deposits were reached last week the achievement was celebrated with as much warmth of appreciation as could be found in so cold a country. A party of enthusiastic citizens was carried to the coal field from Anchorage in a special train chartered by the little city's Chamber of Commerce. In this party were officers of the Engineering Commission which supervised construction of the railroad, and the Rev. Dr. PETER TRIMBLE ROWE, Bishop of Alaska. They saw the first trainload of coal beginning its journey to the port of Anchorage and a ship.

This is good news for Alaska and for the people and industries of our Pacific Coast States. There is no end of coal up there. The cost of coal in Oregon, Washington, and California will be largely reduced. Last year we received nearly $67,000,000 worth of copper, canned salmon, furs, gold, and silver from this great northern Territory, which was bought in 1867 for only $7,200,000. Hereafter much will be added for coal.

Paper from Stalks of Cotton or Corn.

If the German Government's institution for the testing of materials had known about the work of our Department of Agriculture during the last eight years it would not have claimed, a few days ago, that it had made a "discovery" by proving that paper could be made from cotton stalks. This was proved at Washington in 1908, and the Department of Agriculture has experimentally produced paper every year since that time not only from this raw material but also from cornstalks and rice straw. In 1911 it published a bulletin printed on several kinds of paper thus manufactured, and two or three leaves of this were from cotton stalks. The German testing office took pains to inform us that its "discovery" might be of great importance to the United States. But its importance had already been carefully estimated here.

The relation between demand and supply in the paper trade at the present time tends to stimulate inquiry as to new kinds of raw material. In a commercial sense the manufacture of paper from cotton stalks is not yet attractive. When such a proposition is considered the questions to be answered are two: Will the paper have the qualities required, and can it be made and sold at a reasonable profit? The cotton stalk paper thus far produced is not good enough for news print. If it were suitable for such use it could not be sold profitably in competition with paper from wood pulp. The yield per ton of raw material is low, and it is difficult to bleach the bark. The fibre is short and of inferior strength. Better paper can be made from cornstalks, but here again present conditions would not permit profitable manufacture.

We are glad to know that the Department of Agriculture, with commendable foresight, has been testing all possible sources of supply. It has made experiments with twenty-two kinds of wood which might be substitutes for the spruce now used, because it is convinced that a few years hence the available quantity of spruce will be insufficient.

Fixing Prices of Food and Labor.

Beginning next Tuesday in San Francisco the price of fish will be fixed by a board on which wholesaler, retailer, fisherman, and consumer will be represented. The board will meet daily, and will both fix the maximum price and apportion it among the various interests represented. The Society of Equity has circularized its farmer members to hold their wheat for $1.00, and other grains in proportion. It seems that in other years manipulators have forced down the price of the farmers' products, but this year they will get what their goods are worth, in the opinion of the Society of Equity. The Industrial Workers of the World are roaming the Western States, busy at fixing the prices of labor. Those who do not take their views of the value of harvest labor are beaten personally, or bombs are exploded beneath the houses they occupy.

There are no reports that these rational and orderly methods of fixing prices are engaging the attention of any authorities. These are the plain people, and this is a free country for them. If they were capitalists or corporations, then the doctrine that guilt is personal would apply, and somebody would have to go to jail. The lengths to which the latter are prepared to go in their resistance to the laws will hardly be believed. For example, a little band of malefactors representing, it was said, $500,000,000 of capital, was formed in this city last week to "fight hurtful laws." They are presuming to set their judgment against that of the representatives of the people respecting what hurtful laws are. They should be indicted at once as a conspiracy in restraint of legislation. Nothing less than a sentence of resolution into their constituent elements would meet the case. But conspiracies of the common people to promote humanity by inhuman methods are all right.

FROM A FIELD HOSPITAL.

This do I see, dear love—
Your white face bent above,
Its deep eyes dark with pain
Searching my eyes again,
And lips so brave, the while
Trembling in a smile,
In nights of agony,
This do I see!

This do I hear, sweetheart,
When we two are apart—
That tender, haunting tone
Meant for my ears alone,
The music I love best
Bringing me peace and rest.
Above the moans so near,
This do I hear!

This do I know, O wife,
For whose sake I love life—
That if Death shuts my door
Of flesh for evermore,
No grave my soul can hide,
But swiftly to your side
My spirit-self will go.
This do I know!

ANNE P. L. FIELD.

A "SECTIONAL" ISSUE.

Control of Congress by Southern States or Eastern.

Lithonia, Ga., Aug. 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be regretted that Mr. Hughes in his speech of Aug. 12 in Butte, Mon., referred to the present Administration as a "sectional Administration," and "not an American Administration in the broad and proper sense given to the word." The Democrats in Congress who have shaped the governmental policy for the last three years may be in majority Americans from the South, but their record cannot be said to be sectional or selfish.

It is interesting to study committee Chairmanships of previous Republican Administrations. Nine States, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, without exception until 1910, were recognized nationally as solid Republican States, and I give below the Chairmanships their representatives held in the last two Republican Congresses: In the second session of the Sixtieth Congress, under Roosevelt, we find of the fifty-five Senate committees, the Senators from these nine States held twenty-two Chairmanships. Under Taft in the second session of the Sixty-first Congress, of the seventy-one Chairmen these Senators held eighteen. In the House their Representatives in Roosevelt's Administration held twenty-six Chairmanships out of the sixty-four, and under Taft thirty-two of the sixty-three.

Now compare the above with the present Sixty-fourth Congress under Mr. Wilson. Take the eleven States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas. Of the seventy-five Senate Chairmanships only twenty-one are held by Senators from these States, and in the House thirty Representatives from these States are committee Chairmen. From these we see that the nine Eastern States under the last Republican Administration shared the committee honors in the same ratio as the eleven Southern States now share them. In both Administrations the Chairmanships went to the men who were entitled to them because of their period of service and particular ability. Legislation in Mr. Taft's régime under these Eastern men was efficiently managed, and it would have been silly and childish for the Democrats in 1912 to try to stir up forgotten prejudices by claiming we have had a "sectional Administration."

The people in the southerly portion of the United States do not like to be referred to as "the people from the South," as if they were detached, as the Philippines, but want to be considered as an integral part of a great nation—resenting all inferences of petty sectionalism—Americans in everything and Southern geographically only.

BOND ALMAND.

Incorporated Unions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter published in your paper of the 18th inst., under the heading of "Laws Against Strikes," contains many good suggestions, some of which, however, are not practical. It would be impossible, on account of political influences, to have Congress or any State Legislature pass a law against strikes, or to force any man seeking employment to surrender his legal right to work by joining a union and submit to heavy taxes and assessments for the privilege of working under its despotic rule. The law recently enacted by Congress exempting labor unions from injunction fully demonstrates this.

There is a legal remedy, if I am not mistaken, that would bring all labor unions under control. The State of New York requires that all public business or social enterprises shall be incorporated; that means the placing of responsibility. The labor unions are the largest business associations in this country as to membership, and they combine to establish prices, and, more than that, to use force in securing their demands. Now, why shouldn't they also be forced to become an incorporate body and be recognized as such, as then they would have to assume responsibility, and union members would have to secure employment through the officials of their association under contract for a fixed rate and period, and could be held responsible for any violation of said contract and for damage to property caused by members of said association? All contracts should have a money consideration on both sides, and any dispute as to work or wages should be submitted to a board of arbitration, either State or national. Moneyed responsibility, in my opinion, is the only remedy for controlling strikes of labor unions.

The President of the United States calls to Washington thirty-one representatives, controlling an investment of $10,000,000,000 in railways, extending over 126,838 miles, to consider a demand of about 20 per cent. of the railway workers who are members of the brotherhood, and who have no legal responsibility whatever, for an eight-hour day, with full pay for two extra days. The acceptance of such a proposal would cost the railroads $50,000,000 and would result in many instances in receiverships, which would be of incalculable loss to the public generally and the ruin of many industries. The only remedy for such a condition that I can see, as I said before, is legal incorporation of all such associations with forced arbitration.

R. B. KING.

New York, Aug. 19, 1916.

For the Thirsty Horse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my perusal of a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES I was pleased to find an appeal for more and adequate drinking stations for horses. Certain it is that the water supply for horses in New York is entire inadequate to meet the demands of the many hot and thirsty animals upon our city streets. Here in Brooklyn the only conspicuous and, in fact, the only drinking trough of which I have any knowledge has lately been removed, and it is a sorry sight to see hot and willing creatures robbed of their one source of comfort in these hot Summer months. Water is necessary, and yet this necessity which is so plentifully and, at times, wastefully consumed by human beings is denied to the horse, except through the channels of benevolent and humane societies, whose splendid efforts are unable to cope with the demands upon them. Must we continue day after day to witness the tragic sight of suffering and overheated horses panting for a drink.

H. W. G.

Brooklyn, Aug. 16, 1916.

Mr. Hughes on the Stump.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I generally find myself in accord with your editorial utterances, but consider your article of today, entitled "If Hughes Had Stayed Home," a strategic error. It is so sound, so sensible, so convincing that the first thing you know the candidate will be influenced, and will resume his owl-like air of wisdom and policy of perfectly safe silence, which I should regret, because he has steadily lost ground since he went on the stump.

New London, Aug. 19, 1916. R. S.

Rewriting Old Hymns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Friday's paper appears: "Spare the old hymns from the reformers." I say amen! By all means leave all the old hymns as they are. To change them would be not only a "literary misdemeanor" but a dishonest act like altering a will without consulting the testator.

GRACE W. HARRISON.

Staunton, Va., Aug. 19, 1916.

THE PUBLIC DEFENDER PLEA

Answered by Statistics on Crime and Punishment.

New York, Aug. 19, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to those who advocate a Public Defender, obviously in imitation of Los Angeles, the writer begs to ask if any other nation has a constitutional provision, which if its court of last resort characterizes as "a shelter to the guilty," which "has no place in the jurisprudence of civilized and free countries outside the domain of the common law, and it is nowhere observed among our own people in the search for truth outside the administration of the law," (Twining v. New Jersey, 211 U. S. 91, 113,) or as "the privilege of crime," (State v. Wentworth, 65 Maine, 241)?

The Chicago Tribune gives the number of homicides, including manslaughters, in the United States in 1912 as 9,152; the number of executions in 1912 as 145; it gives the number of homicides, including manslaughters, in 1913 as 8,902; the number of executions in 1913 as 88; it gives the number of homicides and manslaughters in 1914 as 8,251; the number of executions in 1914, including two for another felony, as 74; it gives the number of homicides and manslaughters in 1915 as 9,230; the number of executions in 1915, including 8 for another felony, as 119.

According to the Judicial Statistics, England and Wales, 1913, (Part I., Criminal Statistics, pp. 18, 26,) there were reported to the police of England and Wales during the year 1913 111 murders of persons aged more than one year and 67 murders of infants of one year or less. On these 178 reported English and Welsh murders, 67 persons were brought to trial for murder; there were 28 convictions and death sentences; 16 executions; 12 commutations to penal servitude for life; 5 accused were found insane on arraignment; 17 were found guilty, but insane, and 17 were acquitted.

In 1913, 154 manslaughters were reported to the English and Welsh police, (p. 18,) on which 136 persons were brought to trial, on which trials there were 63 convictions and sentences, (p. 26.)

In 1914 the number of murders and manslaughters reported to the police of England and Wales is not given; 53 persons were brought to trial for murder; 23 were convicted of murder and sentenced to death; 14 were executed; the sentences of 8 were commuted to penal servitude for life; 13 were found guilty, but insane; 12 by jury and 1 by Court of Criminal Appeal.

In 1914, 117 were brought to trial in England and Wales for manslaughter, of which 48 were convicted and sentenced. (Judicial Statistics, England and Wales, 1914, Part I., Criminal Statistics, p. 12.)

In Australia, Canada, and Great Britain, where the criminal procedure approved by the Federal Supreme Court in the Twining case prevails, the sweat-box and third degree are unheard of and unknown. The third degree is an extra-legal imitation of Continental European police methods. If public defense in criminal cases should, contrary to the practice of European nations, be made a matter of absolute legal right, it would be the duty of such Public Defender to give every red-handed murderer, professional criminal, as well as every one charged with any crime, misdemeanor, or ordinance violation, a strenuous and technical defense and avail himself of any possible technicality to defeat the people's representative, the District Attorney, who is now a quasi judicial officer.

HENRY A. FORSTER.

Trials of Being President.

From The Evening Post.

The President, he is a lucky man, these days. He has nothing to do. A few trifles take up a few minutes of his time, but the rest is all his own. He merely has to keep watch of legislation; prod Congressmen; read the reports from the Mexican frontier, and give the consequent orders; confer with the members of the Cabinet; try to get competent men to serve on the joint Mexican Commission; make new complaints to Great Britain and Germany; talk for an hour to 640 railway leaders in the East Room; confer with all the railway Presidents; keep up with his correspondence; receive delegations; read Republican speeches. Time would hang heavy on his hands were it not for the presence of a former Judge in the White House grounds who throws stones at the windows and cries out that the mail living there is incurably inefficient. But for this diversion, President Wilson might not be able to resist a feeling of ennui.

Professors Pirenne and Fredericq.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, Aug. 18, I see an extract of several paragraphs written by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, relating to the deportation to Germany of Professors Pirenne and Fredericq of the University of Ghent and their imprisonment in a German prison camp. The allegation is made by this German correspondent that this deportation and imprisonment of the two most eminent historians of Belgium were due to their engaging in plots against the German Government in Belgium which were dangerous from a military point of view, and contrary to promises solemnly made by them. I was warned some weeks ago by an eminent Dutch professor, who has maintained communication with these exiles, that such accusations would soon be put forth by the German Government, and I am in a position to declare positively, on the authority of the two professors themselves, gentlemen of the highest standing, whom I am proud to call my friends, that these accusations have no foundation whatever and are entirely untrue.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON,
Director of the Department of Historical Research, Carnegie Institution.
North Edgecomb, Me., Aug. 19, 1916.

A Bad Road to the Coast.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I indorse the letter of complaint printed this morning concerning the condition of the road between South Amboy and Keyport. I have had occasion to use this road, when I could, at least twice a week, en route to Lakewood or Deal. The road has been in a deplorable condition for two years, but in September last was closed, ostensibly for repairs. It has been intermittently opened and closed ever since. The condition between South Amboy and the bridge at Morgan has been scandalous. The work on this two-mile stretch has been in "progress" for over a year. The blame for this condition must not be confined to the contractor, but laid to some extent to the authorities, State or county, who control the contract. This main artery to the coast, in its present condition, must mean the loss of many thousands of dollars to resorts along the coast.

C. E. REYNOLDS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1916.

Horses Bitten by Rattlesnakes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pertaining to the death of Gustav Link from a rattlesnake bite, it was with interest and surprise that I read that Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, Curator of Bronx Zoological Garden, had saved the life of a valuable horse by administering the serum in time. I am a Westerner—grew up on a Texas ranch—and though I have seen many horses that had been bitten by rattlers, I never saw nor heard of one dying from the bite. My own horse was bitten on the nose, and though his head swelled to frightful proportions, it subsided in the course of several weeks. That a rattlesnake bite will not kill a horse I know to be an accepted fact among the ranchmen of Texas.

EDA EARHART.

New York, Aug. 17, 1916.

TRANSFORMED BOERS.

Well-Drilled Troopers Now Fighting for Allies in Africa.

New York, Aug. 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all the surprising developments of the world war none has been stranger than the campaigns in the German protectorates in East and Southwest Africa, though perhaps because of their remoteness and the paucity of news concerning them, especially of the operations now being conducted on the east coast, they have attracted little notice and scant comment in the United States.

In the army overrunning German East Africa are many Boers, grim farmers of the veldt that the Boer war made familiar to the world and whose cunning and daring and first-class fighting qualities excited that world's wonder and also its admiration. Not a few of them belonged to the old commandoes and fought to the last against the British whose comrades in arms they are today. And it is a strange example of the changes wrought by the whirligig of time that both Briton and Boer are being led to victory by one of the chieftains of the old Dutch republic, Jan Christian Smuts, under the flag of the British Empire, while another former "embattled farmer," Louis Botha, is Premier of all United South Africa.

Mention of the Boer commandoes inevitably brings to mind the pictures of the queer cavalry bands that led Kitchener's forces such a long chase over the plains and among the hills of the Transvaal and Orange Free State—uncouth, bearded men in slouch hats and every conceivable variety of civilian attire short of evening dress, hunched on shaggy ponies of all colors and all sizes, the only military appearing thing about them being their rifles and cartridge belts. But the Boer trooper of today is a transformed being, as greatly changed as are the circumstances of his advent in the field. He is attired in a neatly fitted uniform of khaki shirt and riding breeches with boots or puttees; he has shaved off his beard and cropped his hair; and he sits erect on a mount that is the same color and size as the other horses of his regiment or squadron—as smart and as highly disciplined a soldier as any other cavalryman of the King.

There are, indeed, no finer forces in Britain's mighty army than those of South Africa, in which the burgher element forms a prominent part.

Perhaps not less remarkable is the manner in which the call of the "old gray mother" England has been answered by her sons scattered over the whole of creation as well as by those whom Kipling designates as "Wards of the Outer Marsh, Lords of the Lower Seas." An illustration well worth recording is contained in a letter received recently by an Australian from his son; Cleve Crouch, a graduate of Sydney University and private in the Second King Edward's Horse. He wrote that in his company were two men from Trinidad, one man from Terra del Fuego, one from Brazil, one from Paraguay, one from Argentina, one from the Transvaal, three from New South Wales, three from New Zealand, one from Vancouver, B. C., six from Canada, two from the United States, one from the Straits Settlements, two from Rhodesia, one from Mexico, one from British East Africa, one from Nigeria, (West Coast of Africa,) and four from as many provinces of India.

M. T.

Unsanitary Burlap Bags.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the present infantile paralysis epidemic there have been several expressions of sharp and severe criticism and disapproval has been voiced of the present practice of using burlap bags for the removal of paper and other refuse from apartment houses and other dwellings by the Department of Street Cleaning. It is a positive fact that this is one of the most pronounced ways in which deadly germs and bacteria are carried from one place to another throughout the city. Besides all the waste paper, soiled and otherwise, and miscellaneous refuse that are put into these bags—in themselves carrying and creating all sorts of germs and bacteria—the bags are invariably kept in the darkest, dampest, and most unsanitary parts of basements, or, in the case of small dwellings or private houses, under stoops of buildings. These locations afford excellent breeding places for the creation and spread of germs, places where the fly, which is the most dangerous germ carrier, lives and flourishes. The bags are collected at one house and in the course of redistributing are left at another. Whether or not they go through a cleansing or disinfecting process after their contents have been dumped and before redistribution is doubtful.

Would it not, therefore, be more healthful and more sanitary if the use of these burlap bags should be abolished and prohibited and if they should be replaced by cheap but strong paper bags of appropriate size or by collapsible hard-paper boxes, to be supplied either by the Department of Street Cleaning or by the landlords? These could be destroyed and put out of the way after serving their purpose.

BENJAMIN SCHWARTZ.

New York, Aug. 14

VICTORIA CROSS LIST TELLS HEROIC DEEDS

Lieutenant Shot 15 Foemen and Counted Aloud as He Fired to Cheer His Men.

BRAVE SAPPER BURIED ALIVE

Saved Three From Tomb and Refused to Leave a Fourth—Other Examples of Courage.

A brief announcement of awards of the Victoria Cross is published as a supplement to The London Gazette of Aug. 5, a copy of which reached New York yesterday. Under the date of the "War Office," the announcement says, "his Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to award the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned officers, non-commissioned officers and men for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty."

There follows the list of men, with a brief statement of the deed which won the Cross. The first is Lieutenant Arthur Hugh Batten-Pool of the Royal Munster Fusileers. His Cross was awarded:

"For most conspicuous bravery while in command of a raiding party. At the moment of entry into the enemy's lines he was severely wounded by a bomb, which broke and mutilated all the fingers of his right hand. In spite of this he continued to direct operations with unflinching courage, his voice being clearly heard cheering on and directing his men.

"He was urged to retire, but refused. Half an hour later, during the withdrawal, while personally assisting in the rescue of other wounded men, he received two further wounds. Still refusing assistance, he walked unaided to within 100 yards of our lines, when he fainted and was carried in by the covering party."

Gave His Life for Another.

Captain John Leslie Green of the Royal Army Medical Corps was killed while bringing in a wounded officer. He received the Cross:

"For most conspicuous devotion to duty.

"Although himself wounded, he went to the assistance of an officer who had been wounded and was hung up on the enemy's wire entanglements, and succeeded in dragging him to a shell hole, where he dressed his wounds notwithstanding that bombs and rifle grenades were thrown at him the whole time. Captain Green then endeavored to bring the officer into safe cover and had nearly succeeded in doing so when he was himself killed."

Lieutenant Richard Basil Brandram Jones of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment won the Victoria Cross as follows:

"For most conspicuous bravery. He was holding with his platoon a crater recently captured from the enemy. About 7:30 P. M. the enemy exploded a mine forty yards to his right, and at the same time put a heavy barrage of fire on our trenches, thus isolating the platoon.

"They then attacked in overwhelming numbers. Lieutenant Jones kept his men together, steadying them by his fine example, and shot no less than fifteen of the enemy as they advanced, counting them aloud as he did so to cheer his men. When his ammunition was expended he took a bomb, but was shot through the head while getting up to throw it.

"His splendid courage had so encouraged his men that when they had no more ammunition or bombs they threw stones and ammunition boxes at the enemy until only nine of the platoon were left. Finally they were compelled to retire."

Captain (temporarily Major) Lionel William Brabazon Rees of the Royal Artillery and the Royal Flying Corps received the Cross for a battle against great odds while flying over the enemy lines.

Battle in the Air.

"For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty," his award reads:

"While on flying duties, Major Rees sighted what he thought to be a bombing party of our own machines returning home. He went up escort them, but on getting nearer discovered they were a party of enemy machines, about ten in all.

"Major Rees was immediately attacked by one of the machines, and after a short encounter it disappeared behind the enemy lines, damaged.

"Five others then attacked him at long range, but these he dispersed on coming to close quarters, after seriously damaging two of the machines. Seeing two others going westward, he gave chase to them, but on coming nearer he was wounded in the thigh, causing him to lose temporary control of his machine. He soon righted it, and immediately closed with the enemy, firing at a close-control range of only a few yards, until his ammunition was used up.

"He then returned home, landing his machine safely in our lines."

Private George William Chafer, East York Regiment, delivered dispatches, which he had taken from a wounded bearer, under severe fire and although wounded. His record reads:

"For most conspicuous bravery. During a very heavy hostile bombardment and attack on our trenches a man carrying an important written message to his company commander was half buried and rendered unconscious by a shell. Private Chafer, at once grasping the situation, on his own initiative took the message from the man's pocket and, although severely wounded in three places, ran along the ruined parapet under heavy shell and machine gun fire and just succeeded in delivering it before he collapsed from the effect of his wounds. He displayed great initiative and a splendid devotion to duty at a critical moment."

Rescued Three Comrades.

Acting Sergeant John Erskine of the Scottish Rifles rescued his officer, a Sergeant, and a private. His award is as follows:

"For most conspicuous bravery. While the near lip of a crater, caused by the explosion of a large enemy mine, was being consolidated, Acting Sergeant Erskine rushed out under continuous fire with utter disregard of danger and rescued a wounded Sergeant and a private. Later, seeing his officer, who was believed to be dead, show signs of movement, he ran out to him, bandaged his head, and remained with him for fully an hour, though repeatedly fired at, while a shallow trench was being dug to them.

"He then assisted in bringing in his officer, shielding him with his own body in order to lessen the chance of his being hit again."

Sapper William Hackett, of the Royal Engineers, made the supreme sacrifice of his life in order to save that of a comrade. His award was:

"For most conspicuous bravery when entombed with four others in a gallery owing to the explosion of an enemy mine.

"After working for twenty hours a hole was made through fallen earth and broken timber, and the outside party was met. Sapper Hackett helped three of the men through the hole and could easily have followed, but refused to leave the fourth, who had been seriously injured, saying 'I am a tunneler, I must look after the others first.'

"Meantime the hole was getting smaller, yet he still refused to leave his injured comrade. Finally the gallery collapsed, and though the rescue party worked desperately for four days the attempt to reach the two men failed.

"Sapper Hackett, well knowing the nature of sliding earth, the chances against him, deliberately gave his life for his comrade."

Private Arthur Herbert Procter of the Liverpool Rifles gave succor to two wounded men at the great risk of his life. He received the Cross.

"For most conspicuous bravery. Private Procter, noticing some movement on the part of two wounded men who were lying in the open in full view of the enemy at about seventy-five yards in front of our trenches, went out, on his own initiative, and, though heavily fired at, ran and crawled to the two men, got them under cover of a small bank, dressed their wounds, and after cheering them with the promise of rescue after dark, and leaving with them some of his clothing for warmth, regained our trenches, again being heavily fired at. At dusk both men were brought in alive."

Held Enemy Single-Handed.

Private George Stringer of the Manchester Regiment, the last of the list, saved his battalion by holding back the enemy single-handed. His record is as follows:

"For most conspicuous bravery and determination. After the capture of an enemy position he was posted on the extreme right of his battalion to guard against any hostile attack. His battalion was subsequently forced back by an enemy counterattack, but Private Stringer held his ground single-handed and kept back the enemy till all his grenades were expended. His very gallant stand saved the flank of his battalion and rendered a steady withdrawal possible."

TO ENLARGE HILLTOP INN.

Another Pavilion to be Built for Newport Dances.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Chairman of the Active Service Literary Distribution Committee, gave out a statement today relative to the efforts of the young women and men who sold flowers and received donations on Fund Day, last Saturday, for use in sending literary matter to the National Guardsmen at the border. Mr. Vanderbilt reported that $983.58 had been turned in.

The winner of the medal for collecting in the first division, for girls under 15 years, was Miss Jill Widener, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Widener, who collected $137.14. Miss Grace Vandivision, for girls over 15 years, the medal was won by Miss Marion Tiffany, daughter of Mrs. Henry F. Godfrey, who colected $137.14. Miss Grace Vanderbilt collected $121.64.

In the third division, for boys, Frederick Rayner, who collected $174.40, received the medal for the division. The first division, composed of seven girls, handed in $310.70; the second division, composed of nine girls, handed in $392.84, and the third division, composed of ten boys, handed in $203.79.

Managing Director Walton H. Marshall of the Vanderbilt Hotel and of Hill Top Inn, is here relative to improvements which will be made to the inn, including a second pavilion, but larger than the present one. The new structure will be used for private dances because of demands from the Summer colony and navy this season. Further additions of apartments completed this Summer will be made.

Tonight the concert drew a large attendance, Edwin Irving Fisher, baritone; Miss Anna de Militia, harpist, and Vicomte Henri de Martini, violinist, assisted by Conrad's Orchestra.

Newport is to have its longest season this Summer, cards being prepared for dances, dinners, luncheons, and other social events. Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor will give a dinner Sept. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor will give a dance the evening of Sept. 2 at Beechwood, where they entertained a luncheon company today, sailing later on the steam yacht Noma for a cruise of a week or more.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. P. Gilbert of New York, who will have as a guest tomorrow Mrs. Marcellis Hartley Dodge of New York, will remain late in the Fall.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, with Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Grace Vanderbilt, will be at Beaulieu quite late.

The large silver loving cup presented to Mrs. Thomas J. Emery of Cincinnati by apprentices in the naval training station in appreciation of her gift of a building here for the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association, was sent to the building today by Mrs. Emery from her Summer home filled with gladiolus so placed that enlisted men and others who had not seen the beautiful gift might do so.

Leslie Buswell of the American Ambulance Corps in France is visiting Mrs. J. Borden Harriman; Henry G. Gray is visiting his mother, Mrs. John Clinton Gray; Ewing Stilles of Philadelphia and Lieutenants R. K. Turner, R. A. Spruance and C. O. Smith, U. S. N., and Beverly Bogert of New York are registered at the Casino.

Henry Fletcher, United States Ambassador at Mexico, is having a short rest at Newport.

Preston Gibson was host for a dinner party at the Clam Bake Club tonight.

Steam yachts Alberta, Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, and Emeline, with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves on board, have arrived.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan of Newport and Narragansett Pier, entertained a large company of guests from the Pier and Newport this afternoon with a tea at their new residence, Castlewood.

For the benefit of the Society for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis a bridge tournament will be held by Miss Ruth V. Twombly at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, on the afternoon of Aug. 28.

The men playing in the tennis tournament at the Casino last week were taken to Southampton today on board Harry Payne Whitney's yacht While Away.

The Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano were luncheon hosts today.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills continued their Sunday evening dinners tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney entertained a dinner party at their home tonight in honor of their twentieth wedding anniversary.

ENJOY NARRAGANSETT SURF.

Largest Crowd of the Season Seen on the Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 20.—Narragansett's famous beach was thronged with bathers this morning. The crowd was undoubtedly the largest of the season. Many of the Summer colony also assembled at the pavilion and on the promenade along the beach.

Among those noted on the promenade were Admiral H. T. Harris, U. S. N., and Mrs. Harris, Colonel and Mrs. H. Anthony Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Lauriston Hazard, C. Coburn Darling, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wheelright, Henry B. Kane, Mrs. W. E. Craig, Mrs. Virginia McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pearce, Jr., Mrs. Irving H. Chase and the Misses Chase, John H. Hanan, and Miss Rose Wood.

Following the bathing many of the Summer colony assembled at the Casino for luncheon on the plaza during the midday concert. Members of one luncheon group included Mr. and Mrs. Frederick V. Hussey, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hamilton, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Coburn Darling. Among others there were Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore, Robert J. Sullivan, Philip Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Hanan, and Mrs. Edwin H. Fitler of Rosemont, Penn. Miss Grace Strachan of New York entertained at luncheon today at the Casino.

In the second round of the ladies' tennis tournament at the Point Judith Country Club today Miss Gertrude De Coppet defeated Miss B. Hinman Bird, 7—5, 6—2. In the first round in the doubles the Misses Gertrude and Beatrice De Coppet defeated Mrs. C. R. Snowden and Mrs. Thomas McKean, 6—3, 6—3. Miss Helen Ostby and Mrs. Squible defeated Mrs. Mason Pfizenmayer and Miss Florence Kane, 6—love, 6—3.

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JAMES SELIGMAN, AGED BANKER, DIES

Passes Away at the Summer Home in Long Branch in His 93d Year.

BEGAN CAREER AS WEAVER

Came to America in 1839 and Was Successful at Once—Oldest Member of Stock Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 20.—James Seligman, senior member of the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. of New York and the oldest member of the New York Stock Exchange, which he joined in 1869, after being a member of the old Gold Board, died today at his Summer home on Cedar Avenue, this place, in his ninety-third year. He had been ill for the last ten days, and last night the physicians gave up hope of his recovery. His death was due to the infirmities of age.

With him at 5 o'clock this morning, when he died, were his six children and the family physician, Dr. Edward Sternberger. His wife, who was Miss Content of New York before her marriage, died in their apartments in the Hotel Savoy in Manhattan on Dec. 17, 1907.

Starting life as a weaver, later becoming a carpenter and jewelry peddler, and finally dying at the head of J. & W. Seligman & Co., leading international bankers and many times fiscal agents for the United States Government, James Seligman stood distinct even in this country, where great men rise from nothing to almost unequaled power and dominion.

His life cannot be better told than in his own words, spoken on the eve of his eighty-ninth birthday, on April 13, 1912. At the request of a reporter for THE TIMES he told in his quiet, simple way the highly human story of his career and those of his brothers and sisters, so inextricably linked with his; for the eight brothers were at the same time in charge of the various banking houses of his firm in New York, London, Paris, Frankfort, and San Francisco.

"I was born in 1824 in Balersdorf, Germany," he said. "David Seligman was my father, and my mother's name before marriage was Fannie Steinhart. My mother was a hard-working woman. She conducted a store independently of my father, who was a woolen merchant, and looked after the home and all the children as well. I was the third oldest son, and the fourth oldest in a family of eleven.

"My parents sent me to the village school every school day, except the Sabbath, until I was 11 years old. They then decided I was old enough to learn a trade, and they sent me to Fross, 15 miles from home, to learn the weaver's trade from my uncle and aunt, and three years later I returned to Balersdorf. I can remember when I was 9 years old two wagonloads of people left Balersdorf to take ship for America, and my eldest brother, Joseph, who was 19, then went with them, taking with him $100 my parents gave him. He went to Pennsylvania, where he obtained a position as cashier in a coal mine at a salary of $400 a year, which seemed very large to the poor people in Balersdorf.

Came to America in 1839.

"In the Spring of 1839 two wagonloads of peasants again left our little village, my brother William and myself among them. I was then 15 years old. We each had $40 from our mother sewed in a little bag around our waists. The trip to Bremen took two weeks, and immediately on reaching that port we embarked on a sailing vessel. The ship carried 400 passengers, each paying $40. In the steerage we were allowed one meal a day, and the others we were obliged to provide for ourselves. It took us sixty days to cross, and today I marvel at the record of the Lusitania. Before we arrived smallpox broke out, and twenty-five steerage passengers, myself among them, caught the disease. We had to sleep seven in a bunk, so it is no wonder infection spread rapidly. On July 4, 1839, when we landed, I was detained at the island, while William went to Pennsylvania. The physician in attendance gave me a dose of oil so rancid that I have tasted it ever since. The next day, however, found me much better, and I was permitted to go.

"I went to Mauch Chunk, Penn., where my brother Joseph secured me a position as apprentice to a carpenter in Bethlehem, Penn. I was to remain a year with him for my board until I had learned the trade. My first job was shingling a shed in a cemetery. After six months my employer failed and I went to work for another carpenter on the same terms. Four months later when he failed I decided to quit the business and went back to Mauch Chunk.

"My brother Joseph then went to Bethlehem and expended $300 for jewelry rings, bracelets and watches—some goldplated, others German silver. With these goods as a loan and the $40 given me by my mother, which I had carefully saved, I went to work peddling and on the first day sold more than $100 worth of the goods. I kept at the occupation and went through Pennsylvania for a year with good success. The following year I went South and made $1,000, which was more than either of my two brothers had earned.

Opens Stores in Alabama.

"About this time my brothers Joseph and William decided to peddle also. I came North to meet them and in 1840 influenced them to go South with me. Before we left for the South we met my brother Jesse in New York and took him with us to Montgomery, Ala. At the end of the first year, when we all met by agreement in Montgomery, I found that I had sold twice as much as William and that he had sold twice as much as Joseph and Jesse combined. We decided to continue as merchants, no matter how humble, and after a few years we opened a dry goods store in Greensboro, Ala., with Joseph as manager. The rest of us kept on as peddlers and later a second store was opened in Utah, Ala., of which Jesse and William took charge, while I continued as an itinerant knight of commerce.

"We later sold our Southern stores and came North. William opened a dry-goods store in St. Louis and Jesse took charge of one in Watertown, N. Y. In 1841 my mother died and we brought over the rest of the family, excepting my father. The next year my father was sent for and came to this city, where we established a family home, with my eldest sister Babette as housekeeper. In 1846 Babette married. The family capital then amounted to $8,000, of which we gave her one-half. My sister Rosalie married the year following and we gave her $2,000.

"In 1846 Joseph and I planned to open an importing house in New York under the name of J. & W. Seligman & Co., at the corner of Beekman Street. We did fairly well until the gold fever struck the country and William, Jesse, Henry, and Leopold caught the fever and went to San Francisco, where they opened a store in 1851. At that time Isaac, my youngest brother, now head of the Seligman banking house in London, was still in school.

Gets Government Contracts.

"After eight years Jesse and William returned to New York and opened a dry-goods store in this city. Through William our stores received contracts from the Government to supply soldiers' uniforms and these contracts amounted to several millions of dollars. After the civil war we decided to go into the banking business and a year later Jesse went to Frankfort to open a bank. We sold United States Government bonds for this country, which were the first to go to Europe. Later Abraham opened a banking business in this city and Isaac and Leopold established a branch in London. William soon afterward went to Paris and established a Seligman bank there.

"It is only a few years ago that the banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co. erected a new building at 1 William Street, in the board room of which are hung life-size portraits of the eight Seligman brothers. I want to say that we have never forgotten our old home, and there is today a school in Balersdorf established by my brother Henry, known as the Seligman School, which is endowed and which provides for all time free education to all children regardless of creed.

"I may add that I feel very rich in the possession of my children, my grandchildren, and my great-grandchildren. For them I enjoy living and I thank God that we are all together."

For fifteen years Mr. Seligman was a member of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, of which he became a member on May 3, 1869. He was also at various times a member of the Exchange Committees on Securities, Finance, and Admissions. He was one of the founders of Temple Emanu-El at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, and for many years was President of the congregation.

On the occasion of his ninetieth birthday his daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, with whom he lived at 763 Fifth Avenue, gave him a party which was attended by more than 100 near relations, including his children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, son and daughter-in-law, nephews and nieces. Mr. Seligman appeared in motion pictures and was shown playing games with the younger children and with his little Japanese spaniel Tweedle. Other guests at the party were the Directors of Temple Emanu-El and a host of friends and business associates.

In addition to numerous more distant relatives, Mr. Seligman leaves three sons, De Witt J., Eugene, and Jefferson Seligman, and three daughters, Mrs. Robert Nathan, Mrs. Albert Gross, and Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim.

Mr. Seligman's funeral will take place at Temple Emanu-El at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

LENOX HAS HOTTEST DAY.

Week-End Arrivals Fill Hotels—Children's Fetes Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 20.—Week-end arrivals at hotels are the largest known in mid-August and last night every hotel in the larger resorts were unable to accommodate arrivals. Many private houses were opened to assist the hotels and hundreds of tourists were sent to other places.

This was the hottest day of the season in the Berkshires. The thermometer registered between 88 and 90 degrees at 3 o'clock this afternoon. At Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club there was a large company for swimming.

At the request of the Board of Health of Stockbridge the Shakespearean Masque which was to have been given by the children of the colony at Laurel Hill has been given up. The annual fancy dress parade through Ice Glen, with its accompanying festivities, has also been postponed. There have been no cases of infantile paralysis within the town and the cancelling of two of the most important Autumn events is a precautionary measure.

The Rev. William Sherrill, curate in Trinity Episcopal Church, Boston, conducted services in Trinity Church this morning. One of the largest congregations of the season attended.

Prominent golfers are arriving in Stockbridge for the open tournament which begins Tuesday. Roger H. Hovey, former champion of Connecticut, Walter Tuckerman of Washington, J. R. Bowker of Brooklawn, W. P. Seeley of Brooklawn, Spottswood D. Bowers, Hamilton Kerr, George Stanley and other prominent golfers will start.

Major Gen. George W. Davis and Miss Davis of Washington, who were guests of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Theodore Schwan, have gone to Millbrook, N. Y.

Dr. Austin Fox Riggs has gone to Plattsburg training camp for two weeks, after which he will return to Stockbridge.

Casper de Gersdorff, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff, fishing early this morning in Lake Mahkeenac, landed a black bass that weighed four pounds and two ounces. This is the best catch of the year in these waters.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin B. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, of New York, Mrs. Daniel F. Guina, Miss Guina of Plainfield, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Sammis, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sammis of Huntington, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Broadhead of Plainfield, N. J., have arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray Crane entertained F. W. Stearns and A. H. Weston of Boston at dinner Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hopper, Lee Palmer of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Chaffee, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Carpenter of Providence, R. I., registered at Curtis Hotel.

Supreme Court Justice Russell Benedict and Mrs. Benedict of Flatbush, N. Y., Justice A. Heaton Robertson, John B. Robertson of New Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Jones of New York, John O. Platt, Clayton Platt, and Mr. and Mrs. William Rudolph Smith of Philadelphia, arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Cullman, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel B. Lancaster of New York, Mr. and Mrs. George Cutler of Rye, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Leaming of Morristown, N. J., are at Hotel Aspinwall.

SOCIETY AT SUPPER DANCE.

Many Enjoyed Saturday's Event at White Sulphur Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 20.—The Greenbrier ballroom was the scene last evening of the second supper dance of the season. Mrs. William G. Bumsted entertained Mr. and Mrs. George T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dixon Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. William Belding, and Colonel and Mrs. William Wheatley. With Mrs. Sidney Foulkes of Philadelphia were Miss Vera Penick, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Botts, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sturgis, Miss Louise Wise, Baron Castelli, C. P. Wiley, Dr. C. B. Capito, and Mrs. Foulkes, mother of Mrs. Edward Savage Latimer.

The Misses Bertha and Frances Clark, daughters of Mrs. Charles Dixon Clark of Philadelphia, entertained Miss Natalie Smith, Miss Gwendlyn Rutherford, Mrs. Frederick Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Le Roy Childs, Elmore Hotchkiss, Edward Harris, Frederick Sergerman, and Julian Osborne. With Mr. and Mrs. Scott Parish of Richmond, Va., were Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Lister, Mrs. Frederick Pleasants, Miss Anne K. Fenry and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wymond Cabell. With Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Harrison of New York were Mr. and Mrs. Garrett B. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Feder, and Mrs. Blaine Elkins.

Mrs. Frank Shephard Royster of Norfolk entertained Dr. and Mrs. Harry Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Yuille, Mrs. Richard Dickson Cook, Mr. and Mrs. William Royster, Mrs. Charles Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Henderson. Chester Locum's guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Slocum, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Philip O. Geier, Mrs. Droppelman, and Mrs. Wooley. With Miss Mary Maxwell of New York were the Misses Catherine and Ethel Cabell, Mrs. G. H. Goddard, S. E. Magill, and V. C. McAdoo.

Mme. Pauline Donalda, who is the guest of Lady William Taylor of Montreal, Canada, will give a concert on Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Sunday school children's Christmas fund.

Among the latest arrivals are Miss Jeanne Graydon of Cincinnati and C. Crane, John H. Holliday of St. Louis is registered in the Greenbrier.

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Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Paul were:

Professor Benjamin Rattin, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley F. Burger, Miss Betty Calisch, A. C. Callicott, Dr. A. D. Chambers, Arthur Chesney, Robert Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. George Fitzgerald, Charles Garry, John Gill, David W. Harrison, Raymond Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Jay, E. B. Johnson, J. B. Kattcamp, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Lathbury, A. A. Lawrie, R. W. Lehne, Laurance Lyon, W. S. Maughan, S. H. Northcross, W. Porritt, H. M. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Harry R. Speyer, Henry Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Tucker, W. H. Willey, John Williamson, and Dr. R. Wuppermann.

SALES OF ANTIQUES INCREASED BY WAR

Americans Are Gathering Millions Worth of Treasures in Markets of Old World.

STRIPPING MANOR HOUSES

Many of the Landed Gentry of Europe Forced to Sell in the Slump That Preceded the War.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The effect of the war upon the landed gentry of Europe and upon those who have acquired wealth because of the war is peculiarly emphasized in the growing market for antique furniture and art objects within the last few months.

In London, nearly every other day, so says Frank Partridge, who is regarded here and in America as a pre-eminent authority, there occur auction sales that reflect an abnormal demand in America, as well as in the European countries, for antiques.

While, during the first twelve months of the war the market for antique treasures sagged to nearly nothing, it has picked up to such an amazing extent, according to Mr. Partridge, that within the last four months more than $10,000,000 worth of furniture and objets d'art have been bought by eager connoisseurs in Europe and America. Of the aggregate sales of antiques, America has absorbed 60 per cent.; in other words, America has put $6,000,000 in the hands of London's antique dealers since last April. And the demand is growing every week.

Although prices dropped sadly just after the war, until the antique dealers preferred to keep their stocks intact rather than let things go without profit, they have picked up within the last six months, until now they are, in most instances, as high as before the war began. And as the demand keeps on, the prices keep going up.

"Every week, yes, I might say every day, big auction sales of antique furniture and objects d'art are going on in London and high prices are prevailing," said Mr. Partridge.

"When the war came, most Americans who wanted to buy felt they would hold off until the dealers would feel obliged to sell for next to nothing. It was a natural impulse and one shared by many buyers throughout Europe.

"On account of this tendency, at the beginning of the war there were a few bargains to be picked up, of which the Englishmen took advantage. The Englishman has always been a buyer of antiques, and he saw his opportunity when the market was glutted with rich treasures. It must be borne in mind that, although America buys 60 per cent. of the antique furniture over here and an equal percentage of other objects of art, still the Englishman himself is always in the market.

"With the war there came an entirely new class of people looking for antiques; they were those who had acquired sudden riches through supplying Great Britain and her allies with things needed in running the war. They are the ones who have been supplying ammunition, clothes, everything, in fact, to the belligerents. In Germany as well as in England, France, Holland, and the United States, fortunes have sprung up as a result of the war.

"Now, it's just this class of people who have been the big buyers. Naturally we don't get any of the German demand here, and little, comparatively, goes to France right now, although France is buying, while waiting until the end of the war for its antiques to be shipped on.

"While America waited in the earlier months of the war for prices to drop, it found, because Englishmen and others in Europe were dipping into the market, that it would have to buy, itself, if it hoped to get any of the rich treasures the market afforded. So America has now plunged into the market, and every steamer carries over immense shipments of antiques.

"So far as the likelihood of a slump goes, it may be said it doesn't exist at all. The whole question hangs upon supply and demand. Where does the supply come from? Europe. And from what class? The aristocracy. In the general slump that seized Europe for the ten years before the war, the aristocracy let go of much of its store of antiques. The market became filled with it.

"The war has not hit, thus far, any but the landed gentry of Europe, and it is their stuff that is going into the auction rooms; although it must be said that a large part of what is now being sold was there reached there in the time of the war.

"Yes, the war has hit the landed gentry and people with fixed incomes who have no working business. Therefore, the supply must come from this source more and more as the months go on. But right here I want to say that the tenacity of the Englishman in holding to his treasures as long as he can, although at a deprivation, is amazingly manifest. His disposition to wait and not become panicky, keeping what he has until actually forced to part with it, is one vital factor in the spirit of the English in this war. It is that element that will count, as much as anything else, in enabling the Government to push the war through to a conclusive end.

"One auction room in London is now selling $5,000,000 worth of antique furniture a week, of which 60 per cent. is going to America, and the house sells half of the antique wares in London. Six months ago it hardly had a sale worth the telling, excepting to Englishmen.

"The sales now consummated every week—every day, one might say—in antique furniture that goes to America, embraces Chippendale, Queen Anne and all Georgian furniture and early English styles. America is getting the pick of the market now and is taking advantage of it."

500 AT HOT SPRINGS DANCE.

Large Number of New Yorkers Visit Virginia Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 20.—The Homestead was as well filled for the latter part of August as it often is for the September season. More than 500 visitors attended the Saturday night dance and cabaret performance and the sacred concert in the green and white lobby tonight. Colonel and Mrs. Merian Taylor of East Orange gave one of several parties at the Homestead last night, entertaining Mr. and Mrs. H. Campbell Graef and Eric B. Dahlgren of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Lakers, and Mrs. Edgar Bright.

Dining with Mr. and Mrs. Bertram G. Work of New York were Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Ingalls. Hugh Inman was the guest at dinner of Jesse L. Eddy and Miss Mildred Eddy of Morristown, and Mrs. Donald MacDonald and Miss Maria MacDonald drove over to the Homestead from the Oaks for dinner.

Among those in the ballroom were Mr. and Mrs. Angier B. Duke, Miss Lucy Stokes, William Brewster, Dr. and Mrs. T. T. Gaunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robinson Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Dale Fitler, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bruce Howe, Mrs. Dorothy Potter, the Misses Prudence and Virginia Sterry, Gwendolyn Sproule, Eleanor Bright, Josephine and Isabel Palms, Lorna Mallinson, Gertrude Pate, Cornelia Skinner, H. W. Cohu, and Vincent K. Hilton.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Ingalls of New York entertained at luncheon at Passifern Farm today for Mr. and Mrs. Bertram G. Work.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Manning of Albany, who spent the last six weeks here, left tonight to spend a few days in Philadelphia before going to Plattsburg.

Mrs. Velasquez of East Orange has gone to Belmar for the rest of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Dixon Ellis arrived at the Homestead today, having motored from New York.

Other New Yorkers to register were George Roberts, Miss Rosamund Roberts, Mrs. Athey, and Miss Athey.

WOMEN ATTACK DETECTIVES

Bite and Scratch Policemen When Companions Are Arrested.

Detectives Pruschen and Plagge of the Sixteenth Inspection District, who arrested seven Polacks on the charge of bringing bottles of beer into Bronx Park last night, were attacked by four women who had been with the prisoners. They were scratched and bitten until a crowd of citizens came to the rescue of the detectives.

Reserves from the Bronx Park Station were called out before the four women were completely subdued. In the police auto on the way to the Morrisania Street Station the women began to fight again, while the seven male prisoners remained passive witnesses. The Bronx police reserves were called back and several assigned to garrison the automobile. In the Morrisania Street Station the women again broke away from their captors and bit and scratched several policemen. For the third time reserves had to be called. The women were finally locked up together in the matron's room at the station.

Eleven men and five women in all were arrested in Bronx Park yesterday for violation of the ordinance which prohibits the drinking of intoxicants in a public park. All said they did not know they were violating the law. Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Night Court last night fined four of the men $1 each and discharged the other prisoners.

KING TO STAY IN ALBION JAIL.

Cattaraugus Sheriff Refuses to Demand Prisoner's Return.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The efforts of the humanitarians to remove Erwin King from the Albion jail and the jurisdiction of District Attorney Knickerbocker of Orleans County was blocked tonight by the refusal of Sheriff Nichols of Cattaraugus County to demand of Sheriff Bartlett the return of King to face the charge of assault. That charge was placed against King when he was first arrested by Nichols.

Grace Humiston, who is leading the forces striving to prove Charles Stielow innocent of the West Shelby murders, tried to reach Sheriff Nichols over the telephone eight times today to request that he aid her by demanding the return of King. Nichols took a trip into the country and when he returned said he would not demand King's return from the Orleans County Sheriff.

"Nor will I do anything else to embarass the Orleans County authorities," he said.

INCENSED AT DANISH PRESS.

German Official Organ Quoted as Charging Servility to the Allies.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A Reuter's dispatch from Coppenhagen says:

"The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the German official organ, prints a furious attack on the Danish press for its lack of impartiality. 'What,' asks the newspaper, 'is the Danish press driving at with its continuous attacks on Germany and its servile demonstrations of sympathy for our enemies? If the Danish press expresses the public opinion of Denmark, it gives food for serious reflection."

SOURCE OF GERMAN ALARM.

How the Press Views Compulsory Service in England.

One of the features of the lengthy reviews of the second year of the world war published in the German newspapers on the last Sunday of July is the serious comment upon the adoption of compulsory military service in England. The Cologne Gazette, as quoted by The London Times, said in its review:

"Among the surprises of this war is the fact that it has brought England to the introduction of universal military service, the greatest internal revolution in England's modern history. Even those who knew England well clung to the last to the belief that it would not be possible to force upon the English people this institution so antagonistic to its fundamental convictions. A just judgment will appreciate to full extent of this sacrifice, and measure thereby the seriousness of England's intention to make Germany harmless for English purposes. Nothing more plainly shows the immense seriousness of the united will to destroy us than this conversion of the English people to universal service."

The Gazette goes on to say that the adoption of compulsion has nevertheless been in vain. The Frankfurter Zeitung also emphasizes the importance of compulsion in England, although it says that "hundreds of thousands are surely tolerating it only with gnashing of the teeth."

The Frankfurter Zeitung, in its leading article, declares that it is not Germany that bears the terrible guilt of every death day on which thousands die. "Germany can only "hold out until the hour at which the strength of her enemies is devoured in their own fire, and until the day when reason finally masters arrogance." The journal says that Germany's victory will consist in "self-maintenance."

Dr. Helfferich on "War Finances" the Frankfurter Zeitung claims that German methods have proved superior; but the writer does not say that the situation is sound. Dealing with the belligerents generally, he says that as long as confidence can be maintained "the technique of war finance holds out, especially as paper and the printing press are not only able to produce 'money' for the time, but are admirable means of producing a brilliant deception regarding the actual impoverishment by artificially producing buying power and artificially creating an apparent war 'boom.'" The Zeitung says that the German Empire has thus far been able to finance the war "almost without having recourse to the printing press." It says that the circulation of large quantities of German paper money in Belgium, Northern France, and Poland constitutes "a serious problem of the future." Elsewhere in the same article the Zeitung says:

"It would be a folly unworthy of a grown-up people to try to con

BROOKLYN NINE BLANKS CHICAGO, COOMBS ALLOWING ONLY ONE HIT

CUBS FIND COOMBS STINGY WITH HITS

Superbas' Pitcher Allows Chicago Only One Scrawny Single and Nary a Tally.

ROBINS GET ONE BIG RUN

Wheat Makes Three-Bagger and Comes Home on Wild Pitch With the Score That Wins the Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Jack Coombs, pitching the finest article of ball seen hereabouts for many days, proved an unsolvable enigma for the Cubs today and the Robins won a tight contest by the score of 1 to 0. Sixteen thousand perspiring fans sat through the combat, suffering palpitation of the heart and constantly hoping against hope that there would be a break in the first-line trenches of the New Yorkers. There was positively nothing doing, however. Gas attacks, forays, frontal charges in mass formation, everything but bombardment was tried. There was no bombardment to speak of. Max Flack, in the seventh inning, furnished the only bombardment so far as the Cubs were concerned.

Coombs had one strike on Flack and then curved a low one on the outside. Flack met it squarely and it sped fairly inside the first-base line, past McCarty into right field and went for a single. That was all, but as a result the Cubs learned by other than hearsay evidence that such a thing as first base existed.

Wild Pitch of Value to Robins.

Opposed to Mr. Coombs was Claude Hendrix, the slippery-elm artist who admits Kansas as his home. Claude was also there with a high-grade variety of twirling, but lost his game in the third with a wild pitch. It was his only break, but the damage had been done. Zack Wheat had smashed out a long fly, which Zeider misjudged, and Wheat romped to third before the sphere was relayed. This incident rather upset Hendrix for a moment. He put too much steam on his next curve and Elliott couldn't get his hands on it properly, with the result that Wheat came home while Elliott was chasing the wild pitch.

While it was a hard game to lose, the fans were unsparing in their applause for the masterly performance of Coombs. Twenty-six Cubs faced him. Zimmerman was awarded a base on balls in the second inning, but was nipped trying to steal second. Rolla Zeider also reached first base when Mowrey threw badly to McCarty, and in the seventh Flack reached first on a single, the only Chicago hit of the game. A moment later he was retired while attempting to steal second. Hence the Cubs did not see second base during the combat.

Superbas Active with the Club.

The manner in which the Dodgers opened the affair indicated that Hendrix was due for a lovely lacing. In all but two of nine innings the foemen got a runner to first. They gathered ten hits in the course of the afternoon, including doubles by Johnston, McCarty and Mowrey, and a triple by Wheat. They got eight of these hits in the first five innings and they had as many men left on bases in that period, which speaks much for Claude's ability to hurl the pill with runners on the paths.

After Johnston had tapped to Hendrix in the first, Stengel knocked a single to left. Wheat grounded to Zeider, but McCarty walked and Cutshaw packed the bases with a single to right. Mowrey, however, grounded to Wortman.

Another threatening situation loomed up in the second. Olson was out, but Meyers singled to centre and Coombs sent the Chief along by a slashing hit to left. Johnston forced Coombs at second, Meyers going to third, and Johnston later stole second. Casey Stengel, however, whiffed.

Then came the break in the third which enabled the Dodgers to win the game. In the first inning Wheat lifted a ball over the right field screen which was foul by inches. On the occasion of his appearance in the third he poked a mighty fly to left. Zeider misjudged the ball, and although he got his hands on it he was unable to trap it. Wheat pulled up at third. Hendrix then applied too much of his celebrated Kansas elm bark, and Elliott let the ball go through to the grand stand. Wheat scored standing up. The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	Ab	R	H	PoA	CHICAGO. (N.)	Ab	R	H	PoA
Johnston,cf	3	0	2	3	0	Zeider,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	1	3	0	Flack,rf	3	0	1	3	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Mann,cf	3	0	0	1	0
McCarty,1b	3	0	1	8	0	Saier,1b	3	0	0	11	1
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	1	1	Zim-man,3b	2	0	0	2	3
Mowrey,3b	3	0	1	1	3	Elliott,ss	3	0	0	1	6
Olson,ss	4	0	0	4	4	Knabe,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Meyers,c	4	0	1	5	1	W'man,ss	2	0	0	1	2
Coombs,p	4	0	1	1	1	Hendrix,p	2	0	0	1	3
						aMollwitz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	1	10	27	10	bKelly	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	26	0	1	27	12

a-Batted for Wortman in the ninth inning. b-Batted for Hendrix in the ninth inning.
Error—Mowrey.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Mowrey, McCarty, Johnston. Three-base hit—Wheat. Stolen base—Johnston. Sacrifice hit—Stengel. Double play—Mowrey and McCarty. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 1; off Coombs, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coombs, 1 hit and 0 runs in nine innings; off Hendrix, 10 hits and 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Hendrix, 5; by Coombs, 1. Wild pitch—Hendrix. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

HUGHES RESCUES BRAVES.

Relieves Allen With Bases Full, and Reds Are Beaten, 3 to 2.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Boston won the first game of the series from Cincinnati here today. Mitchell's bases on balls in the second inning were costly, but at bat he got three hits out of four times up. In the fourth inning, with one run scored, one out and the bases full, Hughes relieved Allen and retired the side without further scoring. From that time on he was complete master of the situation. Maranville starred at both the fielding and batting ends of the game, getting four hits out of five times at bat. The score:

BOSTON. (N.)	Ab	R	H	PoA	CINCINNATI. (N.)	Ab	R	H	PoA
M'ville,ss	5	2	4	5	4	Groh,3b	4	0	0	2	3
S'Agraas,cf	4	0	1	1	0	Kough,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Wilhelm,rf	3	0	1	3	0	Griffith,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Connolly,lf	1	0	0	0	0	Chase,1b	4	1	1	8	1
M'gee,lf-rf	4	0	1	2	0	Clarke,c	2	0	0	5	0
K'tchy,1b	3	0	0	11	0	Wingo,c	1	0	1	1	1
Smith,3b	3	0	1	2	1	Neale,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Nyas,2b	3	1	1	0	3	Louden,2b	4	0	2	2	1
B'burn,c	1	0	1	4	1	Emmer,ss	2	0	0	1	4
Tr'gasr,c	1	0	0	1	1	Mitchell,p	4	1	3	0	2
Allen,p	1	1	0	0	0	bMcK'nie	1	0	0	0	0
Hughes,p	2	0	0	0	1						
aHarry'rook	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	34	4	10	27	11	Total	34	3	9	27	12

a-Batted for Wilhelt in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Emmer in the ninth inning.
Errors—Maranville, Blackburn, Wingo, Emmer.

Boston	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Cincinnati	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Wilhelt, Snodgrass, Louden. Three-base hit—Chase. Stolen bases—Maranville, Snodgrass. Sacrifice hit—Konetchy. Double plays—Maranville and Konetchy; Mitchell, Groh, and Chase. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 2. First on errors—Boston, 1. First base on balls—Off Allen, 3; off Hughes, 1; off Mitchell, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Allen, 7 hits, 2 runs in three and one-third innings; off Hughes, 2 hits, no runs in five and two-thirds innings; off Mitchell, 10 hits, 4 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Allen, 2; by Hughes, 3; by Mitchell, 4. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3.30 P.M., N. Y. American vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 5; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 1; Chicago, 0.
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 3

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	66	47	.584
Chicago	66	51	.560
Cleveland	62	52	.544
Detroit	63	54	.538
St. Louis	62	54	.534
New York	60	52	.531
Washington	54	58	.482
Philadelphia	23	86	.211

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	67	39	.632
Philadelphia	63	42	.600
Boston	60	42	.588
New York	53	54	.495
Pittsburgh	47	58	.448
Chicago	50	62	.446
St. Louis	50	64	.429
Cincinnati	43	72	.374

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

CARDS WHITEWASH GIANTS.

Betzel's Bat and Slow Fielding Factors in Defeat of McGraw's Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—First one person, then another, makes the waning Summer unbearable for the Giants. Yesterday in Chicago it was Zimmerman, today in St. Louis it was Betzel. In the fifth inning of the New York-St. Louis arbitrament of arms Betzel started in to pillage Rube Benton's pitching. With a two-base hit in that inning and a three-base hit in the next he fomented insurrections which yielded four runs, and the Cardinals beat the backsliding Giants, 5 to 0.

The Giants are getting a surfeit of whitewash. The goose egg trimming fastened to them today was their fourth since they began the trip. Their defeat was their eighth in nine engagements since they left New York. With it they descended to below the .500 mark in percentage.

The weather was blistering hot, but heat is now an old story with the Giants, and besides they lost quite as convincingly in Philadelphia, where it was comfortable. Today, as on other days, they played as if baseball was a drudgery. A glaring fault this afternoon was dull-witted fielding, though their fielding was sharp and trimly done as long as the game was a tie. When the Cardinals broke away, then the Giants sagged. Few games do they win by coming from behind.

Perfect fielding, however, wouldn't have saved the day for the Giants, considering to what extent Steele excelled his contemporaneous southpaw, Benton, as a pitcher. The lack of pepper and quick decision in fielding simply showed the New York mental attitude.

The Cardinals made good use of their hits, and little Betzel led the way for them. He was their big battler. The first four innings were competently pitched by both sides. On the St. Louis side that sort of pitching continued. The clubhead punch was utterly missing on the New York side. Only in one inning did a base hit come on the heels of a base hit, and that was with two out. At other times the New York batting was scattered. It did happen, however, that twice a New York batter gave the ball a robust rap with men on bases. Merkle did it once and Fletcher once. The all-devouring fly-snatching of Tommy Long killed both drives.

The New York batting order was changed. The change did not prove of any benefit in promoting concerted batting. Kauff led off and gave a good account of himself as an individual, with two singles. Burns made two hits in the important fourth niche. Both of his thrusts were with the bases empty. There never was any get-together birching by the Giants. Although Betzel began the fifth inning with a two-bagger, quick fielding would have snuffed him out. Steele tried to bunt. He popped to Benton, and, as Long was on his way to third, Benton could have doubled him off second. The pitcher was so slow in turning and making his throw, which in itself was not a very ardent effort, that Betzel arrived back at second safely. Snyder batted him in.

The Giants were all fussed up in the sixth, and the fans, who in this town have about as much feeling for visiting players as they have for so many cattle, had a fine time guying them. Hornsby doubled and Wilson bunted. Either Herzog or Benton could have tossed Wilson out. Each left it to the other. Ergo, Wilson was not tossed out. Miller flied to Burns, and the runners held their bases. Benton passed Gonzales, after profuse instructions from Merkle to adopt that prudent course. It was good baseball in theory, creating a situation for a force play at any station. It didn't work because Betzel and his iron bat were next to face Benton. The Betzel mite tripled across Kauff's range, and three Cards trooped in.

George Smith, late of Columbia, held down the rubber for the Giants in the last inning. Betzel hammed him for a double, which would have been an out if Burns had not misjudged it. Betzel was quelled trying to stretch the hit. Steele grounded to Merkle and Long scored on a triple and Smith's wild pitch. The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	PoA	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	Ab	R	H	PoA
Kauff,cf	4	0	2	4	0	Long,rf	5	1	2	3	0
Herzog,3b	4	0	0	1	3	Snyder,1b	4	0	1	7	2
Robertson,rf	4	0	1	0	0	Bescher,lf	5	0	1	0	0
Burns,lf	3	0	2	2	1	Hornsby,ss	2	1	2	3	2
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	0	3	Wilson,cf	4	1	2	5	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	3	2	Miller,2b	2	0	0	4	2
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	9	0	Gonzales,c	3	1	1	5	2
Kocher,c	3	0	0	2	1	Betzel,3b	4	1	3	0	2
Benton,p	1	0	0	0	3	Steele,p	4	0	0	0	3
aKelly	1	0	1	0	0						
Smith,p	0	0	0	0	1						
Total	31	0	8	*23	14	Totals	35	5	12	27	13

*-Hornsby out; hit by Wilson's batted ball.
a-Batted for Benton in the eighth inning.
Error—Hornsby.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two base hits—Hornsby, Doyle, Betzel, 2. Three base hits—Betzel, Long. Stolen bases—Hornsby, Burns, 2. Sacrifice hit—Benton. Double plays—Miller and Snyder; Benton, Fletcher, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 5; off Smith, 1; off Steele, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 10 hits and 4 runs in seven innings; off Smith, 2 hits and 1 run in one inning; off Steele, 3 hits and no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Benton, 1; by Steele, 1. Wild pitches—Benton, Smith. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and O'Day.

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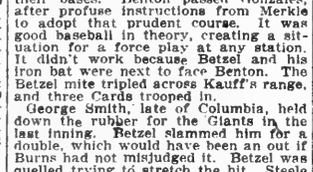

AMERICAN SOCCER TEAM VICTORIOUS

Picked Eleven of Stockholm Players Beaten in Hard-Fought Match by 3 to 2.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 20.—(Delayed by Censor.)—A clean-cut victory rewarded the efforts of the American soccer team representing the United States Football Association in the second of the series of five international matches played yesterday in the Stadium of the Stockholm Gymnastic and Sporting Association against a picked eleven from the ranks of the local soccer clubs identified with that organization.

Although the margin was a narrow one—three goals to two—the Americans, who had already displayed their prowess to good advantage by recording a tie in the first match, held the whip hand at all times. Taking the lead in the first half, at the end of which they had the advantage by 1—0, the visitors were never overtaken.

With one exception, the Americans presented the same front as in the first game, but none of the members of the opposing team was in the lineup in the initial games. Ellis of the Brooklyn Celtics joined the half back division in the lineup of the visitors and celebrated his appearance by shooting a goal in the second period of play. The footing being less secure than on the first day, the combination work of the forwards was not so accurate, but nevertheless the backs proved to be at the greatest disadvantage in consequence of the change of conditions.

The opposing sides were well matched up to the middle of the opening half, when Swords of the Fall River Rovers, Captain of the American team, getting possession of the ball from the right about forty yards out, got away from the pack and raced down the field. There was only one of the backs to bar his way, but the New Englander dodged him cleverly and then shot past Ruden, the goaltender, into Stockholm's net. The advantage thus established was maintained to the end of the period and ends were changed with the Swedish players a point down.

The home team put on full speed in the effort to equalize, but were kept at bay by the Yankee defense. Fifteen minutes after the restart the Americans made a counterattack with such success that Ellis, following up a bit of fast work on the part of Heminsley and Cooper, was in the nick of time to take advantage of an opening and shoot America's second goal.

With a lead of two points the Americans eased up a bit, and this was in part responsible for Stockholm's first tally, scored ten minutes later by Hjelm at inside left. Cooper of New York, however, once more established a two-point lead after a brilliant run down the left wing. The spectators then made their minds up that the Swedes had given in for a defeat. Five minutes before the end, Gustafson, Stockholm's centre, negotiated another goal from a mixup in front of the American net. The lineup:

America. (3.)	Positions.	Stockholm. (2.)
Tintle	Goal	Ruden
Robertson	Right back	Lund
Svensson	Left back	Spalding
Murray	Right half	Wicksell
Clarke	Centre half	Toernkvist
Ellis	Left half	Groth
Ford	Outside right	Magnusson
Swords (Capt.)	Inside right	Schyllander
Heminsley	Centre forward	Gustafsson, (Capt.)
Diederichsen	Inside left	Hjelm
Cooper	Outside left	Appelgren

Referee—A. Spalding, Swedish A. F. L. Linesmen—T. W. Cahill, U. S. F. A., and A. Andersson, Stockholm G. and M. S. Goals—Swords, Ellis, Cooper for America; Hjelm, Gustafsson, for Stockholm. Time—Forty-five minute halves.

BRITTON ACCUSES BRAVES.

Owner of Cardinals Says Four Boston Players Insulted Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Formal complaint to President Tener of the National League is on its way from Schuyler Britton, the local baseball magnate, regarding the alleged misconduct of four Boston players yesterday.

Mr. Britton charges that these four members of the Braves used rough and coarse language to him yesterday because he wouldn't open a certain gate to the park just to let them in. He declares their language is deserving of a reprimand and of a fine or suspension.

Southern Players for the Naps.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—President Heinmann of the New Orleans Southern Association club tonight announced the sale to the Cleveland Americans of Pitcher Clarence Smith, Catcher Henry De Berry, and Outfielder Milo Allison. They will report at the close of the Southern Association season next month.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK—First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	..	4	10	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	1

Second Game.

Toronto	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	7	14	2
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	2

AT ROCKY POINT.

Providence	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	2	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4	8	4

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	62	47	.569
Providence	60	48	.556
Montreal	54	51	.514
Baltimore	56	53	.514
Toronto	54	52	.509
Richmond	52	54	.491
Rochester	45	59	.433
Newark	45	63	.417

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.
Richmond at Rochester.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

American Association.

St. Paul, 1; Toledo, 0.
(First game.)
St. Paul, 1; Toledo, 1.
(Second game.)
Louisville, 11; Kansas City, 5.
(First game.)
Louisville, 2; Kansas City, 1.
(Second game.)
Milwaukee, 6; Indianapolis, 5.
Minneapolis, 6; Columbus, 3.
(First game.)
Columbus, 7, Minneapolis, 3.
(Second game.)

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 3; New Haven, 3. (Called in fourteenth inning, darkness.)
No other games scheduled.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 10; Binghamton, 0.
Elmira, 6; Utica, 2.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 6; Atlanta, 2.
Nashville, 4; New Orleans, 1.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Is Kumagae to be Champion?

During the progress of the Longwood tennis tournament a few weeks ago the remark was made, half in jest, perhaps half seriously, that a season or two more would see the national singles championship resting in the Far East. It was a rash statement, or at any rate it sounded so to the many who heard. Two Japanese were here, to be sure, but there was little then which seemed to indicate that they might become formidable rivals to the best men of this country, although Ichiya Kumagae had earned the verdict over Clarence J. Griffin of the Californian group. Even he who made the remark probably did not hold any thought that the prediction would threaten to come true within a brief period. But that is just what has happened.

The victory of Kumagae in the Newport invitation tournament on Saturday brings the tennis players face to face with the possibility that the men's singles championship may go to a foreigner, as has the women's title to Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway. Kumagae scored a marvelous success in the final round when he defeated the leading player of this country, William M. Johnston, in a five-set match. With the national championship only a week away, this little Japanese must be considered as a formidable factor, while in the minds of some he will rule favorite. In the Newport tournament there were two former national champions, Richard Norris Williams, 2d, and William J. Clothier, as well as the present title-holder, Johnston—truly an imposing array of talent, but not strong enough to prevent Kumagae from proving the superiority of his odd game from Japan.

Kumagae learned his tennis in the land of the chrysanthemum, under conditions entirely different from those which prevail in this country, and of this his game is a reflection. Like many who have raised themselves to the top rung in various branches of sport, he is not of the established school. He violates all the standards of good tennis, and yet he has defeated the best of those whose game is based on form. This is a subject for serious consideration. Has this Japanese really developed a superior tennis? Is the game which humbled Johnston stronger than the accepted Californian type of which McLoughlin is the greatest exponent? These are questions which will occupy the minds of tennis men for some time to come, no matter what may be the fortune of Kumagae as to the national championship.

If Kumagae does win the championship it will lead to some endeavor to copy his game, and this will mean a radical departure from the net play of the Pacific Coast men. Kumagae is a baseliner pure and simple. Although he is slim and not over tall, he is strong and his forehand drive is something of a thunderbolt. Opponents may well be wary. There are men here like Johnston and Williams with a much admired forehand, but it does not measure up to that of Kumagae, for the latter, to use a billiard term, gets more English on the sphere. Hitting with a closed racquet and starting the stroke, as one man expressed it, on the under side, he can then rolling the racquet over the top, he gets an accentuated drop or loop ball with a side break as well. It is this side break which causes confusion to many of the players, for in the drives down the lines the sphere looks as if it were shooting out of court and then suddenly sucks itself inside the lines. There is no player in this country who can drive a ball in such a manner and the attempts to volley it have proved disastrous, as was shown in the instance of Johnston.

The style is so distinctive that it is a matter of doubt as to whether it could well be copied even did players come to believe that this type of baselining was superior to the net game. One of the baseline game, as played by Washburn and Niles and Pell. When Griffin, after his defeat in the New York State championship, said that Kumagae's game was uncanny he aptly described the play. It is uncanny. It was full of mysticism as it vanquished Johnston, and it may hold its spell so that the national championship will be carried to the Far East along with the Newport honors and the New York State title, and some more that were gained in the Middle West. The rather diffident little Oriental is now in the centre of the tennis stage, and there he may remain unless those who have been defeated can recover confidence and show more skill.

It is realized now that to defeat Kumagae there must be a quick finish. If the vaunted net play can encompass his downfall, it must do so in the first four sets or, better, in three straight. In any five-set encounter the Japanese stands with a great advantage of endurance to his credit. Kumagae could have played five more sets Saturday following his match with Johnston, and he could have played them well, but Johnston was plainly tired before the close. Kumagae has turned tennis precedent topsy-turvy.

A Fine Golf Tournament.

The annual invitation tournament of the National Golf Links of America, which came to an end on Saturday, was nobly planned, beautifully carried through, and reverently interred with fitting ceremonies amid the golf memories of this country. With the finest and largest field that ever competed in a tournament of this kind playing over the best links in America, if not in the world, it is no wonder that the best player won, that the worst player had a glorious time, that many fearful and wonderful feats were performed, and golf precedents made that may be equalled in future years but can never be surpassed.

The tournament proved that Nelson Whitney, the quiet young Southerner who plays his best golf on northern links, will be more or less of a stumbling block, if not an insurmountable obstacle, in the path of the aspiring national amateur champions at Merion two weeks hence. It is idle to say that Whitney knew the course so well that he had an advantage over some of the other players, for Charles Blair Macdonald, architect of the links, was even more intimately acquainted with the traps and bunkers, he located each one of them with surprising frequency and with growing displeasure, and yet he was beaten by John Ward in the first round. Whitney won, not because he knew the course a little better than the average caddie knows Latin, but because he played just a bit better than any other player in the tournament.

Another thing that came to light over the National Links was the fact that in 180 matches, only four were defaulted. This marks the high tide in record of good sportsmanship, where every man played in the niche that he carved for himself in the qualifying round with his mashie or his niblick, where the low handicap men did not scorn to play in the beaten eight of a subordinate division, and where two former national champions fought to the last putt on the home green for the honor of winning the final match in the sixth sixteen. Everyman who went to Southampton for the tournament journeyed there to play golf for three days, and if any of them failed of their purpose, it was because the spirit was willing but the flesh was weak.

To Charles Blair Macdonald, architect of the links, President of the club, and mainspring of the tournament, goes the chief credit for the success of the annual event, but his confrères on the links, and eke within the clubhouse itself, should receive due credit. Jimmie Hepburn, the professional, aided and abetted by Greenkeeper Squires, had the fairways in great condition and the green as true as steel, and as for the inner man, if nothing else avails, every golfer who played in this year's tournament will be on hand again next year for a hand-to-hand encounter with the famous "Lobster à la National," or a second meeting with the old-fashioned deep-dish apple pie which is so renowned as a delicacy and so efficacious as an alibi.

The Age Range in Water Sports.

One of the most remarkable features of the championship water carnival held in Chicago a few days ago was the prominent part played by the youngest and oldest contestants in the field. Thelma Darby of the Indianapolis Turn Verein, a chubby little girl of 12, placed second in the national 440-yard title swim for women, covering the entire distance within a few yards of Miss Claire Galligan of the local Women's Life Saving League, who won the event and set a new record. Albert Downes of the New York A. C., a veteran with close upon a quarter of a century of activity in athletics to his credit, captured the national high-diving championship, giving a sensational exhibition of skill, and defeating by the overwhelming margin of thirty points his nearest rival, William Heyn of the Chicago A. A.

These two performances indicate once more how wide apart are the age limits in aquatics. Usual athletic standards have been set at nought; children and old-timers bid side by side for the country's highest honors, often sharing success. In the last few months immature youngsters and veterans have figured conspicuously in the most important meets. Abe Siegel, a 16-year-old lad, was a member of the Illinois A. C. quintet which recently hung up a world's 800-yard record for relay racing; Elizabeth Becker, a 14-year-old water sprite from the Philadelphia Turngemeinde, took second in the national 220-yard title swim for women, and Gertrude Artelt, another Turngemeinde maid of the same age, finished second in the national fifty-yard race, hard on the heels of the victor.

On the reverse of the medal we find Bud Goodwin of the New York A. C., for twenty-three years a competitor, romping away with the one-mile metropolitan swimming championship in the fastest time ever made in an open-air pool, his teammate and contemporary, Joseph A. Ruddy, leading to victory the club's water-polo team, the strongest in the East, as its captain and reliance scorer, and Alfred Brown of New York, their predecessor by a few months in the game, holding the professional swimming championship of America and successfully attacking records for long-distance courses.

In no other branch of sport does one see such an age range of efficiency. It speaks tellingly of the value and healthfulness of aquatics that boys and girls barely in their teens may enjoy competition without fear of ill effects; that proficient devotees may retain the acquired skill, or improve, until far beyond the point of life generally estimated to mark the downward grade in the career of an athlete.

New York's National Regatta Hope.

Hope that a national regatta may be held on water adjacent to New York was kindled on Saturday when several of the leaders in the sport were present at the successful event of the Bayonne Rowing Association, held for the first time on Newark Bay. Since the failure of the plan for a public rowing course in water of Pelham Bay Park, New Yorkers had given up the idea of ever seeing the championships decided on any river or bay nearer to this city than the Schuylkill. It has long been recognized that the course on the Harlem, alongside of the Speedway, is too hampered with traffic and too beset with troublesome eddies to render a fair test for the distance. Moreover, there are floating logs that render it dangerous for scullers, who are unable to see the obstacles in their way.

Apparently the course on Newark Bay is free from all these disadvantages, and though the races last Saturday were only over a mile route there is plenty of room on the bay to increase the distance to a mile and a half. There is a tide on Newark Bay, but to all appearances it runs straight and true and there is plenty of room for many crews to row abreast without any chance of interference except such as might be caused by poor steering or a deliberate attempt of one crew to take the water of another. Accommodations for spectators are excellent, as the County Park runs alongside of the course. The park has an embankment from which a good view of the races may be obtained, besides which there are clubhouses along the bank which could be utilized for visiting oarsmen and their boats.

The matter of financing a national regatta is the chief difficulty, but it was suggested on Saturday that the rowing clubs of New York might combine with the clubs and people of Bayonne to bring the biggest rowing fixture of the country within easy distance of the metropolis in the near future.

GIEBEL SWIMS TO VICTORY.

Defeats Lee In Fastest Time Ever Made for Junior Quarter-Mile Title.

Leo Giebel, the chubby but rugged Stuyvesant High School swimmer, carried the Winged Foot of the New York A. C. to a hard-won victory in the quarter-mile junior metropolitan championship swim, held in connection with the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club's annual water carnival at Holland, Rockaway Beach, yesterday. Pressed hard throughout the two furlongs by his clubmate, John Charles Lee, Giebel splashed past the finish post in 6:27 2-5, the fastest time ever made in the titular contest.

Giebel went to the front at the start and remained there for the four circuits of the 100-yard course. At the end of the third leg Giebel held a three-yard advantage, and in spite of the desperate efforts of Lee to hold him the Stuyvesant youth doubled the lead in the last lap.

Miss Josephine Bartlett of the National Women's Life-Saving League, recent winner of the fancy diving championship, kept her record for consecutive victories clean when she triumphed over a big field in her favorite event with 34 points. Her nearest rival, a Miss Williams, registered 10-points less.

Bud Goodwin, the 34-year-old veteran of the New York A. C., captured his third straight race of the season by winning the 300-yard handicap. In the 150-yard swim for women, Miss Lucy Freeman of the N. W. L. S. L., once more ably demonstrated her prowess by winning in 2:36. The summaries:

150-Yard Harlequin Race.—Won by John J. Curren, New York A. C.; Stephen Ruddy, Jr., unattached, second; Alexander Palencar, Hungarian-American A. C., third. Time—4:43 4-5.

Women's Fancy Dive.—Won by Miss Josephine Bartlett, National Women's Life Saving League, with 54 points; Miss Williams, unattached, second, with 44 points; Miss Edna Cole, National Women's Life Saving League, third, with 39 points.

150-Yard Swim for Women.—Won by Miss Lucy Freeman, National Women's Life Saving League; Miss Rita Greenfield, National Women's Life Saving League, second; Miss Amelia Karmia, National Women's Life Saving League, third. Time—2:36.

440-Yard Junior Metropolitan Championship Race.—Won by Leo Giebel, New York A. C.; John Charles Lee, New York A. C., second; Charles Kaufman, College Point Life Saving Corps, third. Time—6:27 2-5.

75-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by George H. Arfman, Central Y. M. C. A., (9 seconds;) Charles Hanner, West Side Y. M. C. A., (10 seconds,) second; J. Newman, unattached, (7 seconds,) third. Time—0:47 2-5.

Fancy Dive for Men.—Won by Frank Mullen, New York A. C.; Thomas Hirschfeld, Central Y. M. C. A., second.

300-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Bud Goodwin, New York A. C., (scratch;) Joseph Newman, unattached, (35 seconds,) second; Joseph T. Wheatley, New York A. C., (12 seconds,) third. Time—4:02 2-5.

Mamaux, Pirates' Pitcher, Suspended

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20.—Al Mamaux, star pitcher of the Pittsburgh National League team, has been suspended for ten days by Manager James Callahan because of alleged violation of club-training rules.

WOLGAST TO FIGHT HERE.

Former Champion Will Meet Callahan on Friday—Other Bouts.

Lightweights who are being groomed for attempts to wrest the championship title from Freddie Welsh will be seen in action at the local clubs during the ensuing week. The most important of the contests scheduled is that in which the hard-hitting Ad Wolgast will try to show that he is still to be considered as a serious contender for the title that he once held. Wolgast will make his come-back effort at Washington Park on Friday night against Frankie Callahan, a local product who went West to gain fame. That Callahan is a dangerous man is shown by his record. He stopped Ralph Grunan by breaking his jaw in the seventh round, knocked out Joe Rivers and gained a decision over Johnny Dundee. Among his other victims are Gilbert Gallenet, Joe Mandot, Benny Palmer, and Johnny Harvey.

Joe Welling, who is under the management of Jimmy Johnston, is another lightweight with championship aspirations who will exhibit his skill this week. He is billed to appear at the Arverne Sporting Club, Long Island, on Thursday night, in a ten-round encounter with Bobby Moore, the west side lightweight. Moore has just returned from Australia, where he held Ted Lewis even in a twenty-round fight.

The week will be a busy one for Patsy Cline and Jimmy O'Hagan. Patsy will mix it up with George Volk at the Olympic Club tonight, and come back again on Thursday for a turn with Leo Johnson at the Empire A. C. As an additional attraction the Emp

COLUMBIA MAY PLUCK LAURELS IN ATHLETICS

COLUMBIA TEAMS TO BE POWERFUL

Students of University oh the Heights Expect Great Year in Athletics.

HIGH HOPES FOR ELEVEN

Prowess of Track Team Is Yet Uncertain, But in Baseball and Minor Sports Prospect Is Good.

Students and alumni of Columbia University are looking forward to one of the most prosperous years in the history of athletics at the Morningside Heights institution. With the first call for football practice only three weeks away, there are already prophecies being made that the gridiron sport, returned to the Light Blue and White rooters last Fall after a nine years' absence, will again result in as profitable a year as last season, when the new eleven passed through a short season of five games without defeat. Last year the undergraduates were looking forward to an absolutely new sight, the spectacle of Varsity and scrub elevens practicing on South Field, which for years boasted of only the baseball and track squads; this Fall the students will return to welcome a squad of one year's experience and with an excellent record behind it.

The possibilities of Columbia's track team for next year are problematical. After nearly a decade as coach of the runners and field athletes, Bernie J. Wefers leaves Columbia this Summer for Fordham University, and T. Nelson Metcalf, head coach of the football team, has also been put in supreme charge of training the tracksters. Little is known in the East of Metcalf's abilities in this department of college athletics. At Oberlin College he was a star of the track squad and was for two years after graduation its coach. Last year at Columbia he was called up to teach the fundamentals of running and jumping to several of the underclass squads in physical education, but beyond this his work will be new to the Morningside men.

It has been more than five years since Columbia has exhibited a track team that could be classed among the college leaders. In the days of Harry Babcock, the pole vaulter, and Ray Bonsib, the Blue and White athletes were consistent winners at the intercollegiates, and Columbia generally had a representative on the American Olympic team. Since 1912 no phenomenal material has been developed, with the possible exception of Russ Beatty, the weight-thrower. As a college sport there has been a decrease of interest in track athletics even among the students and graduates, and Coach Metcalf will be burdened with the work of revitalizing this phase.

Captain Has Yet to Win His "C."

A curious situation exists this year. Captain-elect H. A. Schulte has never won his "C," yet he was the most eligible man for the honor. Henry Munroe, the football fullback, has been a consistent point winner on the track team for the last three years; but just before the election for next season's leader, he had to drop out of competition because of a strained ligament, and Schulte advanced as the logical candidate.

In basket ball, the sport in which Columbia has been perhaps most representative for a period of ten years, Coach Harry A. Fisher is face to face this season with the problem of building up an almost entirely new squad. As a culmination of a long series of championships and second places in the intercollegiate league standing, Columbia last year finished at the bottom, in spite of a team composed largely of veterans. The season advanced was that Ecky Calder and Eddie Kornsand, the forwards, left college in the middle of the season after obtaining their degrees at the midyear commencement.

Back in college for another year are Captain-elect A. B. Wilber, L. Wagener, Jeff Healey, E. V. Littauer, and Meredith Roberts. In addition to Calder and Kornsand, the only veteran lost is Ed Burghard, centre for two years.

The Fall developments in the Columbia crew will also be watched with interest. As a result of an enthusiastic mass meeting of Alumni several weeks ago, the proposal to withdraw the Columbia navy from the Intercollegiate Rowing Association was voted down unanimously, and a few days later Charles Halsted Mapes, Chairman of the University Committee on Athletics, announced that Coach Jim Rice, who was known to be desirous of leaving Columbia, would return again, according to his contract, to remain at Morningside Heights until 1921. Promises have been made, unofficially, of a new boathouse at Edgewater, N. J., where the oarsmen practice in the Fall and Spring before entering upon the training period at Poughkeepsie, and assurances have also been given that a series of mass meetings, in the interests of the sport, will be held soon after college opens.

Nothing has been announced concerning Fall races. Last year Columbia rowed Yale in a dual race at New Haven, beating the Blue oarsmen by nearly twelve lengths, and this innovation of Autumn competition found such considerable favor that it was thought it would be continued. However, under the new plans, Varsity rowing will be included as a sport under the jurisdiction of the Athletic Association, and nothing has been said as yet about Fall racing, although it is certain practice will be held on the Hudson until the extreme cold weather makes this impossible.

Great Record of This Year's Nine.

Columbia passed through the most successful baseball season in its history last Spring. Only one game was lost, to Cornell, and one was tied with Pennsylvania, whereas nineteen contests resulted in decisive victories. Columbia has lost several of its seasoned players, however, and Coach Andy J. Coakley will have to repair some of the large gaps in the combination. This is chiefly true in the pitching department. Big George Smith, a veteran of four years, is now with the Giants and has pitched two innings of big league baseball in addition to several exhibition games. Don Beck, the southpaw, had dealings with Detroit, and last week was reported as being tried out by the Brooklyn Dodgers, and he has announced that he will not play college baseball again. Robert W. Watt, Captain last year, is the property of the Detroit Club, and has been farmed out to the Newport News Club of the Virginia League for more experience. Other players who were lost by graduation are Reynolds Benson and B. T. Haskins, outfielders. With the exception of Watt, second baseman, the entire infield group will be eligible to play again next year.

In minor sports Columbia seems certain to have another big year, especially in swimming. Herbert E. Vollmer, the holder of intercollegiate and world's aquatic records, is the Captain-elect for 1916-17, and there are several points winning veterans who will return. Under the direction of a new coach, Gus Peterson, formerly of Princeton, the wrestling squad began practice last Spring for another season. Although the soccer team has been overshadowed considerably by the return of college football, an intercollegiate schedule has been arranged, and games will be played on weekdays in November and December, although the early matches will probably be played away from home, as was the case last year, so as not to interfere with the football season. The tennis players will again have their usual Fall and Spring tournaments next year, and for the Spring a schedule of matches with other college teams has been arranged.

The gymnastic and golf teams have been practically abandoned for two years, although some feeble efforts were made last year to revive them. Hockey is also on the verge of banishment from the Columbia calendar of sports. Schedules have been drawn up regularly for the past five years, but it is rare that the puckisters have been able to play more than three games.

YACHTS COVER 70 MILES.

Keen Racing in Stratford Shoal Contest of Harlem Y. C.

Notwithstanding the fact that the wind was exceptionally light, the annual Stratford Shoal race of the Harlem Yacht Club, finished yesterday, was one of the best long-distance races of the Summer season. The course was from the starting line at Execution to and around Stratford Shoal Light and back to the finish line. It was figured to be 61.12 nautical or 70.38 statute miles.

The sailing yachts were divided into three classes. The rating class was taken by Arvia, the property of G. G. Malloy of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. The handicap class was taken by Clare, the property of P. C. Pfeiffer, and in a special yawl class, the winner was Widgeon.

Two classes of motor boats started. Caddy II., one of the Volunteer Patrol Squadron, won among the Class A cruisers. The boat covered the course in 2:40:40, or at the rate of 29.84 statute miles an hour.

In the Class B cruisers Spare Time and Heather hung together for the entire course, there being only twenty seconds between them on actual time at the finish. The first across the finish line was Spare Time, which managed to gain its advantage on the way home by hugging the Long Island shore. On corrected time, first prize went to Heather, as did the Viking prize.

The summary:

RATING CLASS.

Start, 3:15. Course, 70.38 Statute Miles.

	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Arvia, G. G. Malloy	19:23:30	17:45:39
Virginia, R. B. Budd	19:28:00	17:48:00
Ogeemah, A. J. Deely	20:42:58	18:04:06
Katourah, H. McArthur	23:05:33	23:05:33

HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 3:15. Course, 70.38 Statute Miles.

Clare, P. C. Pfeiffer	19:36:44	17:15:44
Kenmuir, C. T. Krauss	19:35:16	17:19:16
Veda, G. Chadwick	20:02:08	18:20:08
Senora, W. H. Farrell	20:27:25	18:35:25
Mignon, E. P. Smith	22:50:21	20:47:21

SPECIAL YAWL CLASS.

Start, 3:30. Course, 70.38 Statute Miles.

Widgeon, F. Gade	23:26:21	23:26:21
Respite, II., W. H. Smith	Time not taken.	

CLASS A—CRUISERS.

Start, 3:30. Course, 70.38 Statute Miles.

Caddy, II., Bernard Zahn	2:40:40	2:40:40
Oriflamme, H., H. F. Gurney	4:01:30	3:01:01

CLASS B—CRUISERS.

Start, 4:00. Course, 70.38 Statute Miles.

Spare Time, Z. Wilson	7:34:30	7:34:30
Heather, J. H. Wallace	7:45:10	7:25:13

TEAM RACE IN STAR CLASS.

Contest for Barstow Trophy a Feature of Atlantic Race Week.

A feature of the annual race week of the Atlantic Yacht Club, which begins today, will surely be found in the team race for the Star class of yachts, of which there are about seventy. W. A. Barstow has offered a trophy for a team race among representatives of this class, and the Port Washington and Sound men will each form teams to race against the team from the Gravesend Bay anchorages. The race among twenty-five of these smart yachts was the feature of Larchmont race week, and there is likely to be another sensational finish such as was seen in Larchmont harbor, when they get together in Gravesend Bay.

For the first time in the history of the sport the Jamaica Bay yachtsmen will send a fleet over to Gravesend to take part in the races of Atlantic week, the Jamaica Bay, Belle Harbor, Canarsie, Rockaway Beach, and Bergen Beach Clubs all having made entries for the races of the week. At least a dozen of the best of the representative yachts from these clubs will try conclusions with the lower bay Corinthians in the different classes, and there are promises of entries from New Rochelle, Indian Harbor, Huguenot, Manhasset Bay, Port Washington, and other clubs on the Sound which rarely race on the lower bay. If the New oYrk Yacht Club fifties, forties, and thirties, which are promised as competitors, show upon racing days, Atlantic week will furnish as much sport as did that of Larchmont.

Yachtswomen will have the opening day of the race week to themselves, as the races will be for yachts sailed by women. Some of the fair sex can certainly hold their own with members of the sterner sex as tiller manipulators and sheet benders, and the races for women, begun in a small way by the Atlantic Club, followed this year by the Seawanhaka Club, have been as hotly contested as any sailed by the men. Among the women who will guide yachts at the races today are Miss Grace Finlay, daughter of a member of the Regatta Committee; Mrs. A. Corry, Mrs. G. Davis, Mrs. Allen Walker, Mrs. E. V. Willis, Miss Eldridge, Miss Valentine, Miss Brown, Mrs. E. C. Sohst, Miss Inslee, Mrs. A. P. Baxter, Miss Vernon, Miss Sexton, Mrs. William Davis, Mrs. C. L. Atkinson, and Miss Lucy Willard. Last year women sailed yachts of practically every class participating in the regatta, including the N. Y. Y. C. thirties, class Q, handicap and Stars, and they will do so this season.

Dates for English Meetings.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Four more meetings, to be held at Newmarket, will bring the English flat racing season to a close, if the Government in the meantime does not put an end to the sport through the new restrictions of the supply of petrol. The feature will be the September Stakes of $5,000 on Sept. 19, in which Fifinella, the winner of this year's Derby and Oaks, is entered. The Jockey Club Cup, scheduled for Nov. 2, will have John Sanford's Nassovian. The dates of the remaining meetings at Newmarket are as follows: Sept. 12, 13 and 14; Oct. 3, 4, 5 and 6; Oct. 17, 18, 19 and 20, and Oct. 31, Nov. 1, 2 and 3.

Sanborn Off for Cycle Record.

Fred M. Sanborn, a member of the Crescent Bicycle Club of Baltimore and riding for the Century Road Club Association, left the City Hall here yesterday morning on a bicycle ride to Chicago, during which he expects to lower his own American road record of fifty-one hours for 500 miles. Sanborn's schedule calls for a ride of from 130 to 140 miles each day, and if it is maintained he will arrive in Chicago by next Saturday. Sanborn has made a number of long bicycle rides, and in addition to the 500-mile record he holds several city-to-city records.

Kahanamoku Sets New Record.

HONOLULU, Aug. 20.—Duke Kahanamoku broke a world's swimming record here last night by swimming eighty yards in 42 1-5 seconds.

TODAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, conditions; six furlongs. Port Light, (imp.,) 108 pounds; Blind Baggage, 112; Rhine Maiden, 116; Pilgrese, 112; Ima Frank, 115; Leochares, 117; Ed Howard, 117; Sir John Johnson, 127; Benjamin, 108; Skeer Face, 108; Flying Fairy, 110, and Leo Skoiny, 127.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, selling; about two miles. Johnnie McKay, 189 pounds; Rhomb, 149; March Court, 147; Aberfeldy, 137; Chivalry, 132; Racebrook, 149, annd Otto Floto, 137.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Bonnie Tess, 103 pounds; Madame Herrmann, 111; Bac, 116; Golden Gate, 106; Raconteuse, 101; Napier, 108; Millet, 106; Slasin, 108; Republican, 106, and Nepathys, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, The Albany Handicap; six furlongs. Berlin, 120 pounds; Basil, 102; Dear Trap, 122; Yellowstone, 106; Crank, 111, and Ultimatum, 118.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. St. Isidore, 100 pounds; Miss Fannie, 113; Maifou, 93; Venture, 95; Stir Gaze, 103; Tarkington, 106; Millet, 111; Daingerfield, 116; Bigtodo, 95; Fuzzy Wuzzy, 101; Woodfair, 108; Beethoven, 108; Edna Kenna, 93; Rosewater, 95; Royal Meteor, 118; Republican, 113; Brave, 108; Salon, 111; Nigel, 109, and Voluspa, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, conditions; five furlongs and a half. Spartacus, (imp., 105; Folklore, 102; Jack Mount, (imp.,) 110; Riverdale, 114; Yermila, 101; Sedan, 118; Glanaginty, (imp.,) 105; Corn Tassel, (imp.,) 105; Sortie, 110; Bellringer, 118; Basil, 110; Woodtrap, 110; Bally, 110, and Nebraska, 113.

EVANS HAS CHANCE FOR AMATEUR TITLE

But if Open Champion Wins at Merion He Will Set an American Precedent.

When the golfer is not playing over the links he is talking about his favorite pastime, and just at present the most engrossing topic of conversation to every wielder of the mashie is the chance of success that Chick Evans has in the coming national amateur championship, which will be held at Merion the first week in September. Not once in the twenty years of national championship tournaments in this country has a golfer won both the open and the amateur titles in the same year, and in all the years of British golf the feat has been accomplished only once. John Ball of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, 1890, won the amateur title from J. E. Laidly at Hoylake, and the open championship at Prestwick, with 164 strokes.

Since the start of the British open championships in 1860, the title has been won by an amateur on only three occasions, once by John Ball and twice by Harold Hilton. In the twenty-two open championships held in this country, three amateurs have won the title, Quimet, Travers, and Evans. This gives the American amateurs the advantage over the players of the British Isles with three open titles out of twenty-two attempts, as opposed to three titles out of sixty-four attempts.

Mathematically then, Evans has rather a poor chance of winning the national amateur championship this year at Merion. In terms of golf, however, the situation is not so hopeless.

Chick Evans began playing in the national amateur championships at Wheaton in 1909. He progressed to the semi-final round, where Chandler Egan gently, but firmly, removed him from further proceedings by the margin of 1 up. At Belmont Brookline, he once more reached the semi-final round and this time W. C. Fownes, Jr., eliminated the Edgewater youngster by the same narrow margin. In 1911, at Apawamis, he encountered Freddie Herreshoff, in the semi-final round, and, as this was the year in which it took thirty-seven holes, Harold Hilton, British amateur champion, and a freak shot that rebounded from the face of a rock to beat Herreshoff in the final match for the title, it was no disgrace for Evans to lose to him by the margin of 3 and 2.

In 1912, at Wheaton, Evans fought his way into the final round, but there he met the redoubtable Travers on a quest for his third national title, and after a brilliant morning round, Chick weakened in the afternoon and was beaten 7 up and 6 to play. Once more Evans made his way to the semi-final round, at Garden City in 1913, and here John G. Anderson defeated him 2 and 1. In the last two tournaments, at Ekwanok and Detroit, Evans has been put out in the first round, but each time his opponent was a good golfer, playing his best game.

An investigation of these performances shows that in seven national amateur championships Evans has been defeated in the first round twice, has reached the semi-final round on four occasions, and reached the final round once. No other golfer who has never won the national amateur championship has a match-play record which can approach that of the Edgewater man in this series of tournaments. It is said that Evans is a good medal player, but a poor match player. A golfer who has made the record that Evans has in the national amateur championships cannot be a poor match player; he must be a great match player, but he may be better at medal competition.

A careful study of his medal play in the national amateur and in the nation open championships reveals a curious state of affairs. Taking the records of Evans and Robert A. Gardner, present national amateur champion in the five amateur championships in which they have been fellow-players, the open champion has an advantage of only seven strokes in ten rounds of medal play competition in the qualifying rounds of the tournament, less than a stroke a round. Gardner, twice winner of the national title, is supposed to be a fair medal player, but in ten rounds a golfer with the reputed abilities of Evans at medal play should distance the amateur champion by at least a stroke a round.

The crowning touch, however, is made by the comparison of the medal scores of Evans in the qualifying rounds of seven amateur championships, and in the three open championships in which he competed, with the scores made by Quimet in both competitions since 1913. Exclusive of Minikahda, where all the scores were low and which in fairness to Ouimet should be eliminated from the discussion, Evans has a total of 2,146 strokes for twenty-eight rounds, an average of 76.64 strokes a round. Francis Ouimet had 1,370 strokes for eighteen rounds or an average of 76.11 a round. This gives Ouimet an advantage of more than half a stroke a round over Evans. Including the scores at Minikahda, and taking Walter Hagen as a high-class professional, the amateur is beaten by nearly a stroke a round, as Hagen's average dwindles almost to 75 strokes for each round, while Evans's averages 76.

If further proof is needed that the general opinion of Evans and his particular abilities as a golfer are rather lop-sided, it may be found in the fact that the open champion has not the Western amateur championship at match play on four separate occasions, and that he won the Western open championship in 1910 when it was held under match play conditions. It was perhaps the winning of the medals in the qualifying rounds of the national amateur championship that so enhanced his reputation as a medal player, but when the medal play was the end in view and not a side issue to a tournament, Evans was not as successful as he has been at match play, notwithstanding his great victory at Minikahda. It was not a question of match or medal play; it was a question of winning a national championship, and now that he has made the first step of winning the open title, it is odds that he will soon win the amateur title, if not this year, in a season not far distant.

WOMEN START GOLF TODAY.

Play for Western Championship Will Last Until Friday.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 20.—Ninety-four entries have been paired for the fourteenth annual championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association, which opens here tomorrow morning on the links of the Kent Country Club. The first round of match play will be on Tuesday, the second round on Wednesday, the semi-finals on Thursday, and the finals on Friday. Miss Elain Rosenthal, Ravesloe of Chicago, last year's champion, and Mrs. H. D. Hammond of Indianapolis, runner-up in 1915, are among the entrants already here.

New Yorkers Win Beeckman Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—Mrs. Harry La Montagne and Victor Sorchan of New York won the final in the golf tournament of eighteen-hole match play for cups offered by Governor Beeckman at the Newport Golf Club today. Their opponents, Mrs. Vincent Astor and Wadsworth Lewis, were defeated by 4 up and 2 to go.

Naisawald Keeps Haworth Title.

As the playing-through title holder of lawn tennis honors of the Haworth Country Club, Harold Naisawald retained the championship by defeating Frank B. Knapp in straight sets, 6—5, 6—1, 6—3. He also becomes the possessor of the Ward-Hennessy Trophy by winning this event, having earned his third leg on it. The trophy is in the form of a cup and has been contested for since 1911, in which year Louis Graves won.

GRIDIRON TRICKS FOR PENN.

Folwell Will Teach His Football Squad Some Novel Tactics.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The last great All-American football player turned out at the University of Pennsylvania was Roy Mercer, now coach of the Swarthmore College football team, but if the plans of Coach Bob Folwell are carried out, Penn is not going to be neglected when the inhabitants of the football hall of fame are picked just about snow-time, for, according to Folwell, it rests with the player rather than his team or its record as to his chances for the famous mythical eleven.

"The All-American football team," said Bob Folwell, "is not confined to the Big Four, nor the East, Middle West, North, or South. It rests with the man. Charley Henning of Buffalo I have been told by various coaches and players, was one of America's best linemen last year. He has improved since then, and unless I miss my guess, Henning will prove as good a guard as the game will produce. Then, there is Howard Berry, the pentathlon champion. With his miraculous ability on the track as a sprinter, distance runner, broad jumper, and javelin thrower, his admitted skill as a baseball player and boxer, why it will be almost impossible for him to be kept off a team like that, if he lends himself to the will of the coaches.

"I know that most of the men have been getting ready for the preliminary work by active training. I have received letters from most of the team telling me what they are doing in the way of hard labor. There is one youngster who is a fireman on a railroad train, and he should be a bearcat when he turns up. He was a third substitute last year, but needed only more strength and size to have won a regular position.

"Most of the men will turn up at the field a week before we go to Langhorne, Penn. The men who are in fairly good shape I can begin to work with the rudiments of my system. Those who are thick-winded and fat will need two weeks of drudgery before they can begin much mental cultivation.

"I will show three new things at Franklin Field. I worked one at Washington and Jefferson, and that is the baseball pass. This pass is made just as fielders whip the ball from bag to bag on the big league diamonds. There is always someone uncovered and eligible for the throw. It is a play that Yale and Harvard could not stop, nor can any team, unless they have a defense I have devised against it should another team use it. The other plays I keep to myself and teach them to the team to be unfolded only when they are compelled to use them. Manager Lovett has everything in readiness to ship to Langhorne, and there will not be an instant's delay once we start our work."

DOG SHOW FOR CHARITY.

Queensboro Kennel Club Will Hold Exhibition on Sept. 16.

For the benefit of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis the Queensboro Kennel Club will give its first annual show under American Kennel Club auspices at Long Island City on Saturday, Sept. 16, their previous exhibitions having been held as an independent club. In order to aid the charity as much as possible the managers have fixed the entry fee at $1, each entry to carry a chance at the very liberal lot of special prizes which have been offered in addition to the regular ribbons and class trophies.

Inability to be present at the show has compelled John White to withdraw his acceptance as a judge of pointers and setters and R. W. Kretsbauer of this city will act in his place. The premium list for the show is now in the mail, and prospective exhibitors can obtain duplicates or additional entry blanks from W. H. Purcell, 20 Broadway, who will act as manager of the affair.

Traffic Squad Games on Sept. 2.

The eighth annual outing of the Traffic Squad of the Police Department will be held at Witzel's Point View Grove, College Point, Saturday, Sept. 2. There are twelve events on the program, and among the well-known athletes who will be seen are Pat Ryan, Matt McGrath, and Pat McDonald, in the shot, hammer, and fifty-six-pound weight; Jack Eller, in the low hurdles; Egon Erickson and Gene Jennings, in the high jump; A. L. Nagel, in the pole vault, and several others. There are upward of 480 entries.

Deal Teams Tie in Polo Match.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 20.—In a polo match on the Deal Polo Club field today the Reds and Whites played each other to a tie, the eight-period game ending with the score 2¼ goals each.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Falmouth, (Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Alaunia.....Aug. 21

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Lopez y Lopez..Aug. 24

Greece, (special w addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Patris..Aug. 25

Liberia, (specially addressed only,) via Monrovia, at 12:30 P. M.—Memnon.....Aug. 25

Netherlands, via Rotterdam, (also specially addressed correspondence for Great Britain and Ireland, via Falmouth,) at 2:30 P. M., (supplementary, 4 P. M.)—Nieuw Amsterdam..Aug. 25

Sweden, via Gothenburg, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9:30 A. M.)—Stockholm.....Aug. 26

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul.....Aug. 26

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Kristianiafjord.....Aug. 26

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Lafayette.....Aug. 26

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia.....Aug. 26

Mails for South America.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Pacific.....Aug. 21

North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, via Para and Pernambuco, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Rio de Janeiro and Santos, at 11 A. M.—Acre.....Aug. 21

North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, via Para and Manaos, at 12 M.—Solimoes.....Aug. 24

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only) via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 10 A. M.—Hostilius.....Aug. 24

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Voltaire.....Aug. 26

Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Puris.....Aug. 26

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates, Hongkong, July 21; Shanghai, July 24; Yokohama, July 31, and Honolulu, Aug. 10, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo, were dispatched east on Aug. 10, and are due in New York on the mornings of Sunday, Aug. 20, and Monday, Aug. 21.

RANI BEATS THE ARROWS.

H. N. Whittlesey's Salomy Also Wins in Indian Harbor Regatta

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 20.—Commodore Clifford D. Mallory's Rani was again the winner today among the arrow class yachts. The race was sailed over the five-mile course of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. The Salomy, owned by H. N. Whittlesy, won for the first time this season in the Indian Harbor one-design class.

A trial spin between the Nahma in her new Marconi rig and the Joyant was held off the clubhouse this afternoon and was witnessed by many of the members from the clubhouse veranda.

Norfolk Team Sells Two Players.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 20.—President Stanley of the Portsmouth Virginia League Club tonight announced the sale of Alton, a right-handed pitcher, to the Detroit Americans and Outfielder Gandy to the Philadelphia Nationals. The price for each was $750. They are to report Sept. 6.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:10|Sun sets..6:48|Moon rises..11:17

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:25	1:56	7:39	8:29
Governors Island	2:12	2:43	8:27	9:16
Hell Gate	4:18	4:49	10:08	10:57

Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 20.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool, Aug. 12.
SS Totori Maru, London, Aug. 4.
SS Adour, Genoa, July 18.
SS Mariana, Progreso, Aug. 10.
SS Kotsartund, Shields, Aug. 2.
SS Rayo, Beaumont, Aug. 10.
SS Esperanza, Havana, Aug. 16.
SS Florida, Providence, Aug. 18.
SS Hurst, Louisberg, C. B., July 27.
SS Norma, London, Aug. 1.
SS Ardangorm, London, Aug. 1.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Aug. 17.
SS Michigan, London, Aug. 5.
SS Crewe Hall, Oran, Aug. 6.
SS Canadian, St. Croix, Aug. 11.
SS Lord Erne, Havre, Aug. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Aug. 12
Minnehaha	London	Aug. 12
Petrolite	Shields	Aug. 1
Oriflamme	Dartmouth	Aug. 1
Lord Cromer	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Lux	Newport	Aug. 9
Cluny Castle	London	Aug. 9
Alcor	Turks Island	Aug. 6
*California	Glasgow	Aug. 12
*Lafayette	Bordeaux	Aug. 12
Nickerie	Hayti	Aug. 14
Turus	Victoria	July 22
Senator	Manzanillo	Aug. 15
Sixaola	Santiago	Aug. 17
Carolina	San Juan	Aug. 16
Tenadores	Cristobal	July 21
Algonquin	Puerto Plata	Aug. 16
Momus	New Orleans	Aug. 16
El Siglo	Galveston	Aug. 15

DUE TOMORROW.

†Heilig Olav	Christiansand	Aug. 12
*Saxonia	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Italia	Naples	Aug. 11
King Bleddyn	Havre	Aug. 5
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 12
St. George	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 19
El Rio	Galveston	Aug. 16

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Brighton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Kansas City	Swansea	Aug. 9
Elef K. Venezuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Mizar	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Norrington Court	Havre	Aug. 8
Leersum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Cuyahoga	London	Aug. 8
Highland Prince	Victoria	July 31
Trevalyor	Barry	Aug. 9
Robert M. Thompson	Sharpness	Aug. 10
Colon	Colon	Aug. 17
El Paso	Galveston	Aug. 17

DUE THURSDAY.

Rance	Bilbao	Aug. 9
Atlanta	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 22
Zulia	San Juan	Aug. 19
Santa Marta	Kingston	Aug. 19
Nuronia	Shields	Aug. 1
Rigel	Seville	Aug. 1
Taunton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 19
El Valle	Galveston	Aug. 18

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Catherine Cuneo	Jamaica	Aug. 20
Antilla	Vera Mexico	Aug. 16
Athenienne	Havre	Aug. 11
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 22
El Occidente	Galveston	Aug. 18

DUE SATURDAY.

Vauban	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Paul Paix	Swansea	Aug. 18

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Ryndam	Falmouth	Aug. 18
Lombardia	Torre An'n'ta	Aug. 10
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 24
Leersum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Rasso Torre	Bordeaux	Aug. 15

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alaunia, London	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Paari, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ane, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Cuthbert, Para	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Paunia, Guiana	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Pacific, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Hammeshus, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Manchuria, London	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Inca, Santo Domingo	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Calabria, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vinovia, London	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Slaxaia, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mariana, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Stockholm, Gothenburg	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Voltaire, Rio de Janeiro	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Millinocket, Porto Rico	——	12:00 M.
California, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	——	12:00 M.
Lord Cromer, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampassas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The manner in which the stock market met the profit-taking which it was very naturally called upon to encounter toward the close of last week gave proof of its inherently strong position. It was natural for it to be called upon to absorb a good deal of profit-taking sales for two reasons chiefly: One of them was that prices in many instances had risen quite sharply; the other was that the gravest industrial crisis in recent American history was overhanging the market.

This might have been reason enough for pronounced weakness. Actually some leading stocks reached the best prices in years; the list as a whole reached a new high level for the month, and the reaction from the top prices of the week was cautious and slight instead of being abrupt and severe. There was good reason for this. There is no doubt that the crisis in the railroad labor situation is a grave one, but there is practically no doubt that it will be passed safely. The market plainly showed that it believed that reason would prevail and that even at some sacrifice both the railroads and the men would listen to the mandate of the President and save the country from a nation-wide industrial struggle. It felt that that course would involve added cost to the railroads, but less cost probably than would be entailed by a refusal to accede to the President's demand. This was what the movement in the railroad stocks reflected—not fear that a strike would occur despite the President's intervention.

Having accepted this hopeful and reasonable view of the outcome of the railroad labor demands, the financial community felt free to give expression to other considerations of a constructive sort. It greeted the noteworthy success of the British loan as an avenue through which to reach further large orders for our industries and likewise as a means of escape from a good deal of liquidation of foreign-owned American securities. In time the pledged securities are very likely to be sold, but if so they are likely to be sold leisurely and to good advantage instead of hurriedly and perhaps at some sacrifice of prices.

There was thus twofold advantage found in this latest foreign financing. All the loans which this market has made to European borrowers since the outbreak of the war have been made to facilitate purchases of goods in this country, but not until the flotation of this latest British loan was this financing done in a form which besides accomplishing that main purpose also relieved this market of much impending liquidation, for not until now has any large amount of American securities and other securities with an active market in the United States been employed as collateral in borrowing of this sort.

But after all the main consideration in respect to these foreign loans is that the proceeds of them are to be employed in buying supplies in the United States, the production and manufacture of which will add to the already great volume of orders which the country's mines and industrial establishments are being called upon to fill. That is the true significance of Europe's borrowings by the hundreds of millions. Every dollar of these loans will in due course be represented by goods pasing through our ports, increasing our power to command goods abroad and to take back the securities which Europe now or eventually will sell to pay for these goods or to liquidate the loans obtained here.

Bankers will not be surprised if the public offering of this British loan should be accompanied by the placing of further very large orders for American merchandise. They would not be surprised, though there is perhaps no direct connection between the two, at the closing this week of the negotiations for the sale to Europe of the largest amount of copper ever placed at one time. For a vast variety of things Europe's demand is almost insatiable and so urgent is it that many home demands are being put to one side to supply the emergency orders which Europe is pouring in upon us. But there are also home demands which will not wait and the two streams meeting are maintaining activity which already is finding reflection in industrial dividends and which in due time should be reflected there to still greater extent.

"It is still noteworthy," says Dun's Review, "that existing uncertainties have scarcely a discernible influence on the course of legitimate business, which, with few exceptions, reflects sustained activity and in some of its more important branches shows further augmentation. That is both noteworthy and important. It means much to American business and much to the securities which are the channels through which the profits of industry reach their owners.

Last week brought a number of additional or increased dividends. They were suggestive of the natural results of such a period of industrial activity as that through which we are passing. The belief prevails in the financial district that for the most part Directors will maintain a reserved attitude toward dividend increases, but earnings are so good in many cases that stockholders must eventually derive important benefit from them. It was this feeling which was back of the substantial rise last week in United States Steel common. It sold at the highest price since 1909. The fact that it has not sold as high as it did seven years ago, when the earnings were very much less than they are now, is in itself suggestive of the deliberateness with which the market and those whose views are reflected in the market are moving.

It is not strange that the business world should be moving deliberately when we consider the times in which we live; but granted that, a necessary consequence of the caution which the business world has shown is greater stability in the present and less uncertainty for the future. Were speculation built today upon the extreme possibilities of the situation which has grown up in this country as a result of the vast amount of trade which we have enjoyed partly on account of and partly despite the war, it would be running mountain high. The market seas would then be vastly more exciting but also vastly more dangerous. Much safety is resulting from the restraint, partly enforced and partly self-imposed, which is being shown in finance and in trade.

QUIET TONE IN LONDON.

New Securities Mobilization Scheme Is Well Received.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Attention was almost wholly absorbed last week by the new securities mobilization scheme proposals, which were well received. The Treasury having made one important modification in the first draft, an excellent response seems assured. Under the original plan the Government, if under the necessity of selling the securities deposited, would pay the value of the securities plus 5 per cent., but objection was taken to this on the ground that payment might be below the price received by the Government, which would thus secure a profit. The latter, therefore, agreed to give the full amount obtained, if that should be above the deposit value, plus 5 per cent.

A large amount of securities has already been offered to the Mobilization Committee, and a steady flow is anticipated. Much interest was also taken in the definite announcement of the American loan to Great Britain, the terms of which are considered satisfactory and to reflect the improving military position of the allied powers.

The stock markets still have a holiday aspect, but the tone remains favorable in spite of very moderate dealings. Double quotations were restored on the Stock Exchange official list last Monday, and this return to pre-war practice was successfully accomplished. Many quotations were naturally wide, but dealers quoted reasonably close prices on the more active stocks.

The investment markets were quietly firm and not affected by the poor success of the New South Wales loan for £2,500,000, to which the public subscribed only £500,000. British railways fell away at the close owing to the demands of the union men for a substantial increase in wages. The bonus granted last October was on the understanding that no further increase would be asked during the war, but the men claim the right to reopen the question owing to the persistent rise in the cost of living.

Unemployment among members of trades unions in the United Kingdom was 4 per 1,000 at the end of July, against 5 per 1,000 at the end of each of the five preceding months.

PARIS MARKET ACTIVE.

Traders View the Military Situation with Optimism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Although a holiday spirit prevailed—there were only three sessions on the Bourse last week—the market lacked neither firmness nor activity. The military situation is regarded with optimism. The war loan closed at 89.00 and rentes at 68.70.

Considerable profit-taking developed, principally in Russian industrials. French war stocks, however, were not affected, and the previous week's quotations were generally maintained, and in certain instances a renewed demand was in evidence. The coppers were firmer, especially the American group. Suez Canal shares are quoted in the neighborhood of 5,000 francs, against 4,000 francs last April. Spanish rails recovered on still higher traffic returns.

The Finance Minister has sanctioned a higher scale of stockbrokers' commission owing to the fact that the volume of trading is light in comparison with what it was before the war.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in note circulation of 13,500,000 francs. The war finance item shows no change except for 5,000,000 francs advanced to the smaller allies.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Aug. 14	2½	2¼	2½	2½
Aug. 15	2½	2	2¼	2¼
Aug. 16	2½	2¼	2½	2½
Aug. 17	2½	2¼	2½	2½
Aug. 18	2½	2	2¼	2½
Aug. 19	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Week's range—				
High			2½	2½
Low			2	2¼
Same week last year—				
High			.2	1¾
Low			1¾	1¾
Year's range to date—				
High			.6	5
Low			1½	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			.3	2¾
Low			1½	1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Aug. 14	2½@2¾	3	3¾
Aug. 15	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¾
Aug. 16	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¾
Aug. 17	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¾ @4
Aug. 18	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¾
Aug. 19	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¾
Week's range—			
High		3	3¼ 4
Low		2¾	3 3¾
Same week last year—			
High		2¾	3 3½
Low		2½	3 3¼
Year's range to date—			
High		4½	4½ 3
Low		2½	2½ 2¾
Same period last year—			
High		4	4 4
Low		2¼	2¼ 2¾

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Aug. 14	Par	†5c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 15	Par	†5c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 16	Par	†5c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 17	Par	†15c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 18	Par	†10c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 19	Par	†10c	†15@10c	*15c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Money.	Bills. 3 Mos.	Short.	Paris Ex. on London.
Aug. 14	4%	5%@5¾	5%@5¾	28f 17½c
Aug. 15	4%	5%@5¾	5%@5¾	28f 17½c
Aug. 16	4%	5%@5¾	5%@5¾	28f 17½c
Aug. 17	4%	5%@5¾	5%@5¾	28f 15c
Aug. 18	4%	5%@5¾	5%@5¾	28f 14½c
Aug. 19	4%	5%@5¾	5%@5¾	28f 14½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	4½%.	British Rentes. Paris.
Aug. 14	58⅝	95⅝	63f 70c
Aug. 15	58½	95⅝	63f 70c
Aug. 16	58⅝	95⅝	63f 70c
Aug. 17	59	96	63f 70c
Aug. 18	59⅛	96⅛	63f 70c
Aug. 19	59⅛	96⅜	63f 70c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Aug. 14	31½d	66⅝c
Aug. 15	31½d	66⅝c
Aug. 16	31½d	66⅝c
Aug. 17	31½d	66⅛c
Aug. 18	31½d	65⅝c
Aug. 19	31½d	66⅛c

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	6	July 13, 1916
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5½	Dec. 15, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

WEEK ENDED, AUG. 19, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$24,694,500	$665,793,450
Same period last year	18,197,500	523,047,200
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.72 86.64	87.43 86.19
Same period a year ago	82.72 82.31	84.48 81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	84	83½	84	15
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series B	96	96	96	4
Albany & Susq. 3½s	85½	85½	85½	1
Allegheny Valley 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97¼	90½	97¼	47
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	11
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96	96	96	5
Am. H. & L. 6s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	8
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	87	86½	86½	4
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	108½	107⅞	107⅞	1815
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	111⅞	110⅝	110⅝	203
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	104	104	104	31
Am. Thread 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	9
Am. Tobacco 4s	82½	82½	82½	2
Am. Writing Paper 5s	82½	81⅞	82½	65
Ann Arbor 4s	85½	85⅛	85½	2
Armour & Co. 4½s	93⅛	93¼	93⅜	26
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93	92½	92⅝	85
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	104	103⅝	103⅝	40
A., T. & S. F. 4s, '60	104	103⅝	104	14
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101	101	8
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	82½	82½	82½	2
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	83⅝	83½	83½	27
A., T. & S.F.,T.S.L.4s	89½	89	89½	2
A.,T.& S.F.,C.&A.4½s	96⅝	96½	96½	12
At. & Birmingham 4s	84	84	84	2
A. C. L., L.&N.col.4s	94	94	94	1
A. C. L. unif. 4½s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	1
At. & Char. A. L. 5s, Series B	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	10
BALT. & O. p. l. 3½s	92¾	92⅛	92½	12
B. & O. gold 4s	90½	90⅛	90⅜	58
B. & O. gold 4s, reg.	89½	89½	89½	1½
B. & O. conv. 4½s	94½	94½	94¾	61
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅞	24
B. & O. ref. 5s	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	188
B. & O., P. L. E. & W. V. 4s	86	85⅞	85⅞	39
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100½	100¼	100⅛	28
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Braden Copper 6s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	1
B. R. T. g. 5s	101	101	101	4
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	100½	100⅝	100⅝	32
B'klyn. Un. El. 5s	101⅛	100½	100⅝	4
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	2
Bush Term. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	5
Bush Ter. Bldgs. 5s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	1
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	99⅜	98¼	99⅜	63
Canada So. con. 5s	102	102	102	19
C. of Ga. con. 5s	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	6
Central Vermont 4s	80	80	80	10
Central Leather 5s	102¼	101⅞	102¼	44
Cent. of N. J. gn. 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	1
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	5
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	88	87⅞	88	18
Cent. Vermont 4s	79	79	79	5
C. & O. conv. 5s	93½	92⅝	92⅝	260
C. & O. conv. 4½s	85	84¾	85	18
C. & O. cons. 5s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	6
C. & O. Big. Sand. 4s	84	84	84	2
C. & O. gen. 4½s	90	89⅝	90	13
C. & O. R. & A. 1st 4s	87½	87½	87½	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	32
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97⅝	98	98	394
C..B. & Q..Neb.ext.4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	5
C..B. & Q., Ia. Div.4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	5
C..B. & Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	84	83½	84	33
C..B. & Q..Ill. Div. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	5
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	85	85	85	15
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	70¼	69¾	69⅝	8
Chi., Ind. & So. 4s	85¾	85½	85¾	10
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	113	113	113	4
C..M. & St.P. gen. 4s	90	89¾	89¾	28
C..M. & St.P. 4s, 1924	90	90	90	3
C. M. & St. P., '25	94	94	94	2
C..M. & St.P. ref.4½s	92	92	92	13
C., M. & St. P.g.4½s	101½	101½	101½	24
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	107¼	106⅝	107¼	21
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103	103	103	10
C., M. & St. L., La Crosse & Dav. 5s	102	102	102	1
C., M. & Pug. Sd. 4s	91	91	91	1
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94½	94½	94½	9
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	80¾	80¾	80¾	2
C. & N. W. deb.5s,'33	104	104	104	2
C. & N. W., S. L. P. & N. W. 5s	105¾	105	105	5
Chi. Ry. 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	17
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	84	83¾	83¾	6
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	72	71¾	71¾	57
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	63¾	59	59⅝	386
C.,R.I.& P.d.5s,t.r.,st.	61	56	56	46
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r., double sta.	57	57	57	10
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼	8
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100	99⅞	100	30
Chile Copper 5s	124⅜	123	123½	94
C., L., St. L. & C. 4s	92½	92½	92½	11
C.,C.C. & St.L.gen.4s	78½	78½	78½	1
C., C., C. & St. L., C., W. & M. 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	5
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	5
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	5
Cleve.Short Line 4½s	100	100	100	5
Col. Indus 5s	77	76½	76¾	38
Col. & South. 1st 4s	91	90¾	90¾	4
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	83¼	82¾	83	7
Consol. Gas conv. 6s	124	122¾	124	30
Conn.R.R. & L. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	83	82½	82½	5
Corn Prod. Ref. 5s	91	89	89	5
Cub.-Am. S. col.tr.6s	102½	101½	102½	34
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100	100	100	14
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	103½	103	103½	5
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	68	68	68	9
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	78¼	78¼	78¼	13
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	84¼	84¼	84¼	1
Detroit Ed. ref. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	102½	102½	102½	2
Detroit City Gas 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
Det. River Tun. 4½s	92½	92	92½	6
Detroit United 4½s	80½	80	80	22
District Securities 5s	74½	74	74½	26
ERIE 1st con. 7s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	40
Erie 1st funded 7s	108	108	108	1
Erie gen. 4s	73¾	73⅝	73¾	8
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	69¾	69¼	69¾	12
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B. 73	71¼	72⅜	72⅜	17
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D. 85	84¼	85	85	87
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	89	89	89	11
FLA. E. COAST 4½s	91½	91½	91½	1
Flint & P. M. 6s	101½	101½	101½	1
GA., CAR. & N. 5s	102	102	102	3
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	104	103⅞	104	26
Great Nor. ref. 4½s	100	99⅝	100	20
Granby Con. 6s	105	105	105	21
Gt. Falls Power 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	4
Green Bay deb. B	12	12	12	11
HOCK. VAL. 4½s	91	90⅝	90⅝	9
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	70¼	70	70¼	32
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	27¾	27¼	27¼	91
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	89¾	88⅝	89	13
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	85¼	85¼	85¼	20
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	3
Illinois Steel 4½s	91	90⅝	90⅝	52
Indiana Steel 5s	102⅝	102½	102¼	28
Interborough R. T. 5s	98¼	97½	98	145
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73¾	73¼	73⅜	40
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	108⅜	107½	108⅜	173
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	108½	107⅝	108½	2983
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s, w. i.	98¼	98¼	97⅝	2888
Int. Navigation 5s	107⅝	107	107⅝	68
Int. Paper 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Int. Paper conv. 5s	91	91	91	2
Int. Agr. col. tr. 5s	75½	75½	75½	5
Iowa Central ref. 5s	55	55	55	5
K. C., FT.S. & M. 4s	75¼	75½	75⅝	8
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	109½	109½	109½	3
Kan. City Sou. 5s	90½	90	90	5
Kan. City Term. 4s	88	87½	87½	21
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	1
LACK. STEEL 5s,'23	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	2
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	93½	92⅜	93¼	1345
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	101	101	3
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102½	102	102	2
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95½	95	95	16
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94⅜	93⅞	94¼	22
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	99⅜	99¼	99¼	1
Leh. V. Term. 5s	111⅞	111⅜	111⅞	6
Liggett & Myers 7s	124½	123½	124¼	7
Liggett & Myers 5s	102¾	101½	102¾	3
Liggett & M. 5s, reg.	101¼	101¼	101¼	½
L. Isl., Nor. Shore 5s	100	100	100	10
Long Island deb. 5s	98	98	98	1
Lorillard 7s	124½	124½	124½	8
Lorillard 5s	101½	101¼	101½	6
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	94	93⅝	93⅝	56
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	104	103⅞	104	8
L. & N.,S. & N.5s,'63	101	101	101	1
MANHATT. con. 4s	89¾	88½	88⅝	221
Mon. con. 4s, tax ex.	89¾	89½	89¾	23
Mex. Pet. Dis.S.A.1	110	110	110	1
Mex. P. cv. 6s, Ser.C.	110¼	110	110¼	3
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Milwaukee Wis. 4s	93	92½	93	14
Mil..L. S. & W.ext.5s	106½	106½	106½	2
Mil.,Sparta. & N.W.4s	92⅝	92½	92⅝	2
Minn. & St. L. 1st & refunding 4s	60	59	60	7
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	74⅞	74½	74⅞	13
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	46	45½	46	17
Mo., K. & T. s. f.4½s	42¾	42½	42¾	11
Mo., K. & Ok. 5s	66	66	66	11
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	101¾	101⅜	101¾	28
Mo.P.5s,'20,g.t.r.,stpd.	92	92	92	5
Mo. P. 5s,'17,col. t. r.	93½	93½	93½	20
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, col. t. r. deb. sta.	94¾	94	94¾	75
Mo. Pacific 4s	50	48¾	49¼	4
Mo. Pac. 5s, t. r.	49½	48¾	49½	12
M. Pac. 4s, t. r.,stpd.	47¼	47	47	16
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s	49¾	48¾	49¾	18
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	49½	48	49¾	25
Mo.Pacev.5s,t.r.,stpd.	47	46	47	7
Mo. Pac. genl. 4s w.i.	65¼	65¼	65¾	79
Montana Power 5s	98	97½	97¾	38
Mor. & Es. ref. 3½s	86	85¾	85¾	2
N., C. & ST. L. con.5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Nat. Rys. Mex. 4½s, jan. coupon	30	30	30	2½
National Tube 5s	101	101	101	2
New Or. Term. 4s	71	70	71	11
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	3
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	92½	92¾	92¾	148
N. Y. Cent. deb.4s	90¾	90	90	72
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82¾	82⅝	82⅝	3
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	112⅜	111⅞	112¼	3155
N. Y. C., L.S.col.3½s	75	74¾	74¾	16
N. Y. C. con. 4s,Ser.A	82¾	82¼	82⅞	38
N. Y. Conn. R. R. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	2
N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st 4s	91½	91¼	91¼	10
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s, reg.	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.4s	84¾	84½	84¾	3
N.Y.G.,L.L.,H.&P.5s	104½	104½	104½	2
N.Y., N.H. & H.cv.6s	112¾	112	112¾	14
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	78⅞	78⅞	78¾	1
N. Y. Rwys. ref. 4s	75½	75	75	14
N. Y. Rwys. adj. 5s	58¼	57⅝	57⅝	64
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞	113
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	77	77	77	1
N. Y. & Rich. R. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Norf. & W. con. 4s	93	92½	93	85
Norf. & W. con. 4½s	120	120	120	4
Norf. & W. div. 4s	86¼	86	86¼	4
N. & W., New Riv.6s	120¼	120¼	120¼	2
Northern Pacific 4s	92	91¾	91¾	74
Northern Pacific 3s	66	65¾	65¾	453
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	111	111	111	1
ONTARIO POW. 5s	96	92¾	96	5
Ore.R.R.& N. con. 4s	92	92	92	1
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	91½	91¼	91½	21
Ore.-Wash. R. R. & N. 1st & ref. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	11
PADU'H & ILL.4½s	98¾	98¾	98¾	15
Pac. T. & T. 5s	101	100⅝	101	162
Penn. 4s, 1948	98¾	95⅝	98⅝	11
Penn. gen. 4½s,tem.c.	101½	101½	101½	98
Penn. con. 4½s	104⅝	104½	104⅝	28
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	14
Penn. gtd. 4½s reg.	100	100	100	2
Penn. gtd. 4s, ser. E.	92	92	92	1
Penn. R. E. 4s	99½	99¼	99½	1
Pere Marq. gtd. 4s	20½	20½	20½	3
Peoples Gas ref. 6s	101	101	101	4
Peoples Gas con. 6s	115	115	115	1
P.C.C.&St.L.4½s,ser.A	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Public Serv. 5s	92⅜	91½	92⅛	45
READING gen. 4s	95¼	95	95	51
Reading, J. C. col. 4s	96	96	96	8
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	98	97⅞	98	36
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	75	73¾	73½	6
Rio Gr. West. col. 4s	62	62	62	1
ST.L.,I.M.& S.gen.5s	101	100⅝	100¾	16
St.L.,I.M.&So.un.4s	81¼	81	81¼	25
St. L., I. M. & So., River & Gulf 4s	75	75	75	15
St. L. & S.F. gen. 5s	102	102	102	1
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, trust rects., stpd.	77	72½	72¾	101

A Financial War Map

of Europe and Asia

has just been prepared by us. This map gives the relative areas of the belligerent nations and statistics regarding their national and per capita wealth, income, debts, and other important data. A complimentary copy of this map will be sent on request to those interested in foreign securities.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED, AUG. 19, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$3,566,946	$101,145,633
Same period a year ago	5,585,407	90,920,716

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	87.83	85.48	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	78.79	74.24	78.79	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
52¾	July 7	31½	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	...	...	51½	...	...
97½	June 20	93⅝	Aug. 16	Acme Tea 1st pf.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	— ⅝	100
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	137	...	...	...	...
21½	Apr. 29	15	Apr. 27	Adv. Rumely	15½	15	15	— ⅛	300
43	Apr. 29	31⅞	July 28	Adv. Rumely pf.	34⅝	33⅜	33⅜	+ 1⅛	900
68	July 11	63	July 31	Ajax Rubber†	65	65	65	...	200
26½	Jan. 7	15¼	Aug. 18	Alaska Gold M.†‡	17½	15¼	16	— 1¼	13,200
10¾	Jan. 7	7⅝	Aug. 17	Alaska J. Gold M.†‡	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛	400
33⅜	Mar. 14	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	24½	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅝	4,400
84½	May 16	70½	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	79⅝	78	79⅝	+ 2½	4,200
78⅝	Aug. 19	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	78⅞	73¼	78	+ 3¼	7,600
101	Aug. 18	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	101	100⅝	101	+ ⅝	600
41	July 21	39½	July 1	Am. Bank Note†	40	40	40	— 1	300
53	July 15	53	July 15	Am. Bank Note pf.†	...	...	53	...	...
96½	July 6	83⅝	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	90⅝	86⅝	88½	+ ⅜	27,100
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	100	100	100	...	100
106¾	Aug. 9	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	...	...	106¾	...	...
198	July 31	163	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	192½	192½	192½	...	50
65⅜	Mar. 16	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	59½	58½	59¼	+ 2⅜	46,500
113⅞	Jan. 26	108½	July 17	Am. Can pf.	112	110	111	— ½	1,200
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	62	59	61¼	+ 1⅝	20,800
119½	Mar. 11	115⅜	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117	117	117	...	100
...	...	...	...	Am. Cities pf.	...	...	46½	...	...
...	...	...	...	Am. Coalt	...	...	25	...	...
157⅜	Jan. 19	130	July 11	Am. Coal Products	147½	145¼	147½	+ 2½	1,400
118	July 26	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	...	...	118	...	...
67½	Jan. 17	50¼	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	52⅜	51⅜	52	— ½	1,400
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	102	102	102	...	25
140½	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	...	...	128¾	...	...
12	Jan. 3	8¾	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	10¼	10	10	— ¼	1,000
58⅜	Aug. 15	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	58⅜	51	51	— ⅜	9,300
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	29½	28	28	— ½	4,200
25⅛	Jan. 28	17½	July 14	Am. Linseed	22¾	20	22⅜	+ 2½	16,375
58½	Aug. 25	38¾	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	51	46½	50	+ 4⅝	10,380
83⅜	Mar. 14	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	73⅞	71½	72⅜	— ⅝	47,080
104¾	Apr. 3	90½	July 14	Am. Locomotive pf.	104¾	103½	104	— ¾	700
10	Apr. 7	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	8¼	7¼	8¼	+ ¼	1,100
49¾	Aug. 15	31⅜	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅜	400
113⅝	Jan. 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	100⅝	93¾	98⅜	+ 2½	63,710
114⅝	Feb. 3	103¾	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	111¾	111⅛	111⅜	+ ½	200
96½	June 14	91⅜	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	93½	93½	93½	...	345
88	May 25	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅛	100
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	...	...	142	...	...
110	Jan. 27	108	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	...	...	107	...	...
61¼	Jan. 1	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	55⅜	52	54½	+ 2½	5,200
116½	Jan. 8	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	110½	100½	110⅝	+ ⅞	2,500
119	May 26	115⅜	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	119	119	119	...	300
68	Feb. 14	60⅜	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	63½	63½	63½	...	8
153¼	Aug. 18	126¾	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	132¾	130½	132½	+ 2¼	7,200
225	Aug. 11	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	224	216½	220	— 3	1,125
108½	Dec. 8	103¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	107½	107½	— 1	233
45¾	Mar. 1	42	Jan. 4	Am. Woolen	47½	43⅜	44½	+ ¼	3,400
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	98	95½	98	+ 2½	1,100
29½	July 24	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	27¾	26½	27⅝	+ ⅝	2,100
97¼	Apr. 10	28⅝	July 10	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	34	32	33	— 1	7,200
71½	June 16	59½	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.	65	64½	64½	...	800
92⅜	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. Mg.	88¼	82¾	84¾	+ 1¼	104,575
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization	...	...	4	...	...
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	68¼	67	68⅜	+ ⅝	600
108½	Jan. 4	100¾	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104	102⅜	103¾	+ ⅝	10,200
102	Feb. 23	98¾	July 6	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99	99	99	...	2,200
117¼	June 13	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	114	113⅜	113⅞	— ⅛	400
72⅜	Aug. 19	50	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	66	66	71⅛	+ 5⅛	17,700
65½	July 20	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	65¼	64	65¼	+ 2¼	2,300
118⅝	Jan. 3	63⅜	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	77½	72⅜	75⅞	+ 3	46,050
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	105	105	105	— ⅝	200
96	Jan. 4	82⅝	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	87⅝	86	86¼	+ ⅛	8,400
80	Jan. 15	72⅝	Aug. 18	Balt. & Ohio pf.	73½	72⅝	73¼	— ⅜	4,100
35⅜	Jan. 3	1⅞	Jan. 27	Batopilas Mining†	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛	300
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	470	447	465½	+25½	3,610
145	Jan. 6	126	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	133	130	133	+ 9	400
...	...	...	...	Booth Fisheries	...	...	40	...	...
...	...	...	...	Booth. Fisn 1st pf.	...	...	80	...	...
88⅞	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	84¾	84½	84½	...	900
132½	Aug. 16	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	132½	131½	131⅝	+ ⅛	500
60½	May 10	50¼	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	60	59	60	+ 1½	600
102	May 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	99	99	99	+ 1	100
14	Jan. 12	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec.	7	7	7	+ 1	100
100	July 29	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	...	...	100	...	...
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	66	66	— 1	100
87	Jan. 3	68	Aug. 16	Burns Bros.	...	...	109	...	...
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	...	...	107½	...	...
21	Feb. 10	16	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	...	...	28¼	...	...
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	...	...	...	...	...
105¼	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Superior†‡	68¼	67	67½	— ⅝	8,940
42¾	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	20¼	18⅞	19⅝	— ⅝	1,000
80⅜	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	48	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅞	1,300
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern.	...	...	58½	...	...
185⅜	Jan. 3	162¼	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	176¾	176½	177¼	+ 1⅜	9,200
90	May 11	83	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	...	...	85	...	...
57¼	July 6	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	57	55½	57	— 1¼	14,050
112½	June 28	108⅜	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	112¾	111¾	112¼	+ 1⅛	300
295	July 17	280	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	...	...	285	...	...
*141¼	June 9	*134	July 13	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	...	...	*134	...	...
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	102¼	103½	103½	— 2½	2,100
67¾	June 8	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	63⅛	61	61	...	5,800
10¾	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	...	...	10	...	...
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	...	...	20	...	...
15⅝	Jan. 3	11⅜	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	13	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛	500
39¾	Jan. 4	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	37¼	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅝	1,500
102½	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul.	96	94½	94⅞	+ ⅛	8,350
138⅛	Jan. 5	126⅜	Aug. 17	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	127⅜	126⅝	126⅝	+ ⅛	800
134¾	Jan. 3	124¾	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	127½	127	127	+ ¼	600
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	170	170	170	...	340
24½	June 21	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	19¼	16⅜	16⅞	— 1⅜	27,000
123	May 15	116	July 13	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	...	...	117	...	...
136	Jan. 27	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi. St. P. M. & O. pf.	...	...	133	...	...
27⅞	Jan. 3	19⅝	July 14	Chile Copper†	20¾	20	20¾	— ⅝	6,100
60	Feb. 19	46⅝	July 11	Chino Copper†††	51⅝	49¾	51	+ ⅝	14,100
59⅜	June 8	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	51½	51	51½	— 2	550
86	June 14	70	Feb. 22	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	81	80	80	...	380
*81¼	Aug. 9	*79	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts.	...	...	73½	...	...
...	...	...	...	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	...	...	*67½	...	...
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	74⅛	73	73	— 2	700
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	110	110	110	...	100
53	Jan. 4	38½	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	49⅛	44	48	+ 3¼	70,600
36½	June 13	24⅜	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	30	30	30	...	100
60	June 9	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	56	56	56	...	150
57⅜	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	...	...	50	...	...
52⅝	Jan. 22	40⅜	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	43	42⅞	43	+ 1	800
116½	June 22	103¼	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	...	...	114	...	...
144⅜	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	141	138	138¾	— ⅝	5,333
*23	July 13	*23	July 13	Con. Int. Cal. Min.†‡	...	...	*23	...	...
104½	May 25	73¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	99¼	98	99	— ¾	700
112	May 19	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	...	...	107	...	...
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins.†	...	...	55	...	...
25¼	Jan. 27	13¼	Aug. 8	Corn Products Ref.	15⅜	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅝	9,000
101½	Jan. 14	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	91½	90	90⅜	+ ¾	2,631
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	...	...	45	...	...
56	Feb. 3	32	Aug. 9	Cripple Creek Cent.	...	...	32	...	...
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	...	...	*34	...	...
99½	Mar. 16	52⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	74⅝	69⅜	73	+ 2¾	68,900
119⅝	June 16	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	118	116½	118	+ ⅛	1,100
250	Aug. 18	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	250	228	249¾	+21¾	1,500
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	...	...	106	...	...
63¾	July 6	52¼	Aug. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar	58⅛	54⅜	57¼	+ 2⅝	25,600
95¾	July 6	93	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	95⅛	94⅛	95	+ 1	3,050
96⅛	June 8	95½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	...	...	95½	...	...
98⅝	Feb. 14	80	May 17	Deere & C. pf.	90¼	90	90	— ¾	200
155⅜	May 23	140⅜	Apr. 29	Delaware & Hudson	151½	151½	151¾	...	100
237	June 9	216	Mar. 24	Del., Lack. & West.	...	...	230	...	...
26¼	June 13	8¾	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Grf.	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛	300
37⅜	July 10	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	34⅝	33½	33½	— ½	1,400
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	139½	139½	139½	...	15
...	...	...	...	Detroit & Mackinac	...	...	*70	...	...
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	119½	119½	119½	+ 1⅜	100
114½	Aug. 17	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ 1⅛	100
54½	Apr. 21	41	July 13	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	46⅝	44⅝	45¼	+ ⅝	9,300
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines†	28¾	25⅞	26⅜	+ ⅛	900
6½	May 13	4½	Mar. 28	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	5½	5½	5½	+ ½	100
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 24	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	10	10	10	...	100
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	...	...	*30	...	...
...	...	...	...	Du Pont Powder pf.	...	...	100	...	...
...	...	...	...	EASTMAN KODAK	...	...	*605	...	...
68⅝	Aug. 10	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	...	...	68¾	...	...
42⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	37⅝	36½	36⅝	— ⅛	30,325
50½	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	54½	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅜	5,000
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	44⅞	44	44⅞	+ ⅛	200
...	...	...	...	Erie & Pitts.†	...	...	*62½	...	...
35	Jan. 7	12⅝	July 13	FED. MIN. & SM.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ 5⅛	100
57½	Jan. 7	25⅞	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	38¼	38	38¼	+ 2⅜	200
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL.	315	300¼	315	...	...
116	Jan. 27	113¾	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.	...	...	113½	...	...
178½	Jan. 17	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	171½	160½	170¾	+ 1½	7,800
585	Aug. 12	465	Apr. 24	General Motors	...	...	585	...	...
121	Aug. 19	108	July 14	General Motors pf.	121	118	120½	+ 1⅜	5,535
80	Apr. 10	67⅜	Jan. 5	Goodrich (B. F.)	73⅜	71⅜	72	...	9,200
117⅝	Aug. 16	103	Jan. 3	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	114¼	113¼	113½	— ⅛	300
90	Feb. 10	80	July 12	Granby Consol.	88¾	87	88	+ 2	1,100
127½	Jan. 4	116¾	Aug. 8	Great Northern pf.	119	117½	117¼	— ¼	7,200
50⅜	Jan. 3	33⅝	June 26	G.N.ofs.for ore prop.	39⅝	35¾	39¼	+ 2⅝	22,700
53⅜	Mar. 9	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	46	45¼	45½	— ⅜	2,600
80¾	June 2	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	78	76½	78	+ 4½	200
101½	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	...	...	95	...	...
90	June 1	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	87½	83⅞	87½	+ 4¼	700
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	...	...	96	...	...
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	...	...	100	...	...
198¾	July 24	179¾	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co.	...	...	195	...	...
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Heime (G. W.) Co. pf	...	...	119	...	...
...	...	...	...	Hocking Valley	...	...	112	...	...
135	Aug. 14	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	135	135	135	+ 4½	100
100½	Jan. 3	99⅜	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	102¼	101¼	101⅜	+ ⅛	2,800
300	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	...	...	300	...	...
52⅜	Aug. 18	42⅝	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	52⅜	50⅜	51¾	+ ⅝	50,100
21⅛	Jan. 3	15⅜	July 20	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	16⅞	16	16½	...	8,400
19	June 12	18¾	June 12	Interb. Con., new	...	...	19	...	...
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf.	74	74	74	...	200
29½	Jan. 5	10½	Aug. 12	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs	...	...	16¼	...	...
80¾	Jan. 24	80¾	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	...	...	80¾	...	...
29⅞	Jan. 5	12	July 12	Int. Agricultural	13	13	13	...	200
74	Jan. 3	38½	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf.	43½	43	43	+ 2	400
110⅝	June 7	108½	Jan. 3	Int. Harv., N. J.	116	115¼	115½	+ 1½	500
120	July 10	114	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. N. J. pf	119	119	119	...	20
84¼	May 18	68¼	Mar. 9	Int. Harv, Corp'n.	79	78½	78¼	...	600
109	June 14	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv, Corp'n pf	...	...	106½	...	...
38⅝	Aug. 17	13⅝	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c.|of dp.	38⅜	36	37	+10	462,400
103⅜	Aug. 18	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	103⅜	90½	100	+ 8	321,300
56⅜	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.†	45	42	42½	— ¼	12,630
113⅝	Feb. 23	105	Aug. 1	Int. Nickel pf.v.t.cfs	...	...	106	...	...
105⅞	Aug. 12	91	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	16⅝	15¼	16¼	— ⅝	8,400
75	Aug. 9	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	73⅜	70¾	73	— 1	6,800
6	May 16	2	July 3	Iowa Central	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	+ 1⅛	100
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	...	...	9	...	...
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	88	83⅜	86½	+ 2¾	2,200
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	110	108¾	110	+ 1	550
73	June 16	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M. pf	...	...	69	...	...
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	25	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛	400
64⅞	Jan. 3	58	Aug. 18	Kan. City South. pf.	59⅝	58	58	— 1½	400
100	June 20	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	...	...	98	...	...
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	118	118	118	...	30
76⅞	Mar. 20	66	July 18	Kelly Spring Tire†	72¼	69½	72¼	+ 3	4,500
97½	Mar. 14	95⅝	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	...	...	94½	...	...
59	Apr. 3	44½	Aug. 2	Kennecott Copper	50¼	48⅝	49	— ¼	69,000
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	...	...	5¼	...	...
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	...	...	29	...	...
156	Feb. 3	126¾	May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	127	127	127	...	116
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	76	70¾	75½	+ 4½	18,825
10.⅞	Feb. 9	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	105½	103¾	106½	+ ¾	100
22¾	July 19	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	20¾	20	20¾	— ¼	225
45	June 21	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	43½	38	38	+ 4½	300
56½	June 5	40⅜	July 13	Lee Rubber Tire	40⅝	44	44	+ ⅝	2,900
85	May 31	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	79⅝	78¼	79	+ ⅝	5,000
272	July 24	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	264	260	264	+ 7	200
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	123	123	123	...	20
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	36	35½	35½	+ 1	200
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	...	...	16	...	...
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	...	...	82¾	...	...
50½	June 27	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	...	...	50½	...	...
280⅝	Aug. 19	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	289½	282	286½	+ 4½	800
120½	Apr. 10	116¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	...	...	118½	...	...
135½	June 13	121¼	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	130	129	129¾	+ ⅜	400
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	83½	83½	83¼	+ 1½	300
68⅝	June 7	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	67¼	67	67¼	...	300
1¼	May 10	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach	...	...	1¼	...	...
131⅝	Jan. 28	123	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	130	130	130	...	20
97¼	May 24	85	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	...	...	93⅜	...	...
118	May 16	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	118	118	118	...	100
89¾	May 16	57¼	Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors	85⅞	80¾	84½	+ 2⅝	43,700
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BANKER SEES RUSSIA AS RICH TRADE FIELD

McRoberts Finds Czar's Land on Eve of Great Industrial Development.

INVITES AMERICAN CAPITAL

Says Cities There Are Modern and Busy and Railroads in Many Respects Better Than Ours.

An intimate view of Russia at the end of two years of war is given by Samuel McRoberts, Vice President of the National City Bank, in the forthcoming number of The Americas. Mr. McRoberts has just returned to New York after three months spent in Russia, where he went with Charles V. Rich, another Vice President of the bank, to arrange the American loan. He sweeps away a number of popular misapprehensions held in the United States as to Russia's development, and predicts much closer commercial relations between the two countries in future. He said:

The empire is now right within the doorstep of what in time will work out to be an enormous forward movement in industry, commerce, and wealth, and a more universal diffusion of education and culture, but it is evident that much more of all of this than we knew was already in existence. You see anything but a benighted, backward people.

"The streets of Petrograd are as up-to-date as the streets of Chicago. There are shops, and stores, and office buildings. The men are as much in a hurry, the people are as well dressed, (although with a touch of difference,) and just as good-natured: there are crowds and life: there is no lack of comfort, and you feel pretty much at home.

"It is very much the same on a journey through other parts of [illegible] pean Russia. The railroads are well built and well equipped, better constructed on the average than the railroads of the United States as far as they go, but not anywhere near extensive enough to serve Russia even now. The cities you find are all modern and busy, even to those away down in the regions bordering the Black Sea and the Caspian. The traveler sees also much finer agricultural development than he has probably preconceived.

"It is not an undeveloped country. The fact is that Russia has been making rapid preparation for an advance in every line of development for several years. It is a country that has laid the foundation for an adequate exploitation of enormous resources and is now at the point for going into large-scale organization of industry. Russia exceeds the United States in the amount and breadth of natural resources. It has vast reserves of iron, coal, copper, and the rarer industrial and precious metals; and the agricultural possibilities include the production, at present, of enough cotton—cotton of excellent manufacturing quality—to supply half the consumption of Russia's 170,000,000 people.

"Even if the war had not brought the fair prospect of the fulfillment of Russia's long-fostered ambition for an outlet for its commodities through the Bosporus, Russia was ready for the modernization of huge enterprises and the establishing of new ones.

"The practical interest of America in this industrial advance is in the new field it may offer us for commercial interchange and for the employment of investment capital. There seems to be very little doubt of our having an enlarged direct trade with Russia when the war is over, with the mutual advantage that will be obtained through elimination of the middlemen's profits incident to the commercial interchange through Germany as it used to be.

"However, the great opportunity for our financial-industrial interests lies in Russia's ambition to develop her mines, railroads, and manufactories. This ambition invites our investors, in co-operation with our manufacturers, to go in and help in this development. It invites our manufacturers to send to Russians the surplus output of our industries that furnish the materials for building and equipping railroads and plants. It invites our executives to go to Russia with this capital and these materials and establish new industries there.

"Russia today is friendly to both forms of American investment, and definitely invites the latter."

Peru to Tax Oil Exports.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 20.—The Government has submitted to Congress a bill for the immediate imposition of export duties of 10 per cent. on crude petroleum and of 20 per cent. on benzine, gasoline, and kerosene.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 19, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	26¾	27¼
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	79	79½
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E. (350)	3,714,200	2½	Q	July 1, 16	143	140¼
Do pf. ($50).	2,762,400	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	49¾	50½
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	Aug 1, 16	381	381½
Do pf.	14,226,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	110	111¼
Am. P. & L.	8,205,400	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	71	72½
Do 6% cu. pf	3,563,200	1½	Q	July 1, 16	84	85
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,985,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	42	43
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	74½	75½
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	8¾
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	64	65
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	21	23
Anac. & P.R. 5s, '49	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	..
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	88	90
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1916	92¼	95
Au. & Syr. El. 1st & rf.5s, '42	1,400,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	67	72
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '31	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88½	90½
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '54	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	98½	100¼
Bk.C.1st5s, '32	2,974,000	..	..	.....	102	104
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Buff. Gen. E.	.....	..	..	.....	105	106
Buff. Ry. cn. 5s, '31	.....	..	..	.....	102	..
Buf.& N.F.E. R. 1st 5s, '35	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf. & N.F.E. L.& P.5s, '42	.....	..	..	.....	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st 5s, '52	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Do db.5s, '26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Buf. Tr. 5s, '48	.....	..	..	.....	101	..
Cal. Gas pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	92	93
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	85	86
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105	106
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	97½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s,	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	98½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	47	50
Do 5s, '99	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	95
City & Sub. 1st 5s, 1922	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Cities Service	17,218,380	23	..	July 1, 16	260	262
Do pf.	31,168,426	½	M	Aug 1, 16	85	85½
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl.R.1st 3s, '31	5,485,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	102¾
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	24½	26
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	100½	101
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Col. R. G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	64	64½
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	85	86
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	87¼	87¾
Conn. Ry. & Lt. 1st 4½s, stpd., regd.	10,682,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Do unstpd.	1,889,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	100½	..
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	72	..
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102⅛	102⅜
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,381,600	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96
E. P. & W. 6s	2,350,000	..	S	Mar 1, 18	96	98
Ec.L. & P.1st, mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	161½	101
El. B. & S. pf.	6,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	100	103
Eliz. & Tren.	.....	..	..	.....	24	..
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	34	..
Eliz. & Tren. 5s, 1962	.....	..	..	.....	92	..
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	88½	91
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Ex. Sps. W., G. & E. 1st 6s, 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D	98	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	11½	13
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	45	47
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98¼	100
G. & E. Bergen Co.	.....	..	..	.....	80	91
Do 5s, '49	1,435,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	103
Frontier Tel. 5s, '22	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	60
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	80
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46	20,855,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	90
Do deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	99½
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Hoboken F'ry 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Int. R. of B. B Div. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Inter. Trac.	.....	..	..	.....	48	50
Do pf., 7%	.....	..	..	.....	..	90
Int. Trac. 4s, 49, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	64	64½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99½
J.C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	94¼	95½
Do 2d 6s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	94	95
Kan. C. Rys. 1st 5s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	94½	95½
Do 2d 6s	.....	..	..	.....	94¼	95¼
Do 2d 5s	.....	..	..	.....	80	85
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¼	..
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	..
Lock. & Otc. Ry. 5s, '20	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	105	..
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Mich. Tr. 1st & rcf. 5s, '21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97¼	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Aug 15,16	85	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,043,500	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s, '46	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90¼	..
Nashv. R. & L. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	73	76
Do con.5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	102
Do ref.5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	88
Newark Pas. Ry. 5s, '30	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104½	105½
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78¼	..
N.J. & H.RR. & F. 4s, '50	.....	..	..	.....	82¾	83
N. Loc. & Bat. Pwr. 5s, '54	4,692,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	93
N. Falls Pwr. Nias. Fls. P. 5s, 1932	10,000,000	1½	Q	July, 1916	102	102½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 19, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Do rf. 6s, '52	8,226,000	..	S	A. & O.	105½	106½
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24	1,201,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Do 5s, '28	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Nor. & Ports. Trac. 5s, '36	6,132,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	86
Nort. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49	2,771,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	16½	18
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	59	63
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	88¼	87½
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	95½	96¼
Do 1st ref.5s	.....	..	S	A. & O.	95½	96½
N.Y.Tr. 5s, '33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s, '46	.....	..	..	.....	99¼	100
N. Y., West'r LGM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97½
O. & C.E.R. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,863,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Ont. Power	10,000,000	..	..	.....	46	..
O. Pow. 5s, '43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	91	93
Do deb.6s, '21	2,365,000	3	S	J. & J.	..	97
O.E. Ry. 5s, '53	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	..
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	44	47
Pac. L. & E.	32,296,800	¼	..	Jul 15, 16	58	58½
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,16	80¼	80
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	102	102¼
Peoria G. & E 1st 5s, '20	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Pont.ac Light 5s, '27	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port.(Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s, '30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103½	..
Do cn. 5s, '36	5,049,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
P.G. El.5s, '35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101½
Pub. S. cfs. of N. J.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104½	..
Rep. R. & L.	6,296,000	..	..	.....	38¼	38½
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	75½	76
Riverside Tr.	.....	..	..	.....	17¼	20¼
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	34	..
Riverside Tr. 5s, '60	1,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	101⅜
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	70	76
St.J.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	..
Sgn Val. Tr. 5s, '39	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Sal. River Pr. 5s, '52	2,200,000	2½	S	F. & A.	87	88
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	356,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	99
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	..
Scran.E.5s, '37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92	94¼
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O	85	94
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s, '49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88	91
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Aug 15,16	91	92
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	105½	106¾
Do gen.5s, '39	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
S.W.P.& L.pf.	1,940,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	97½	100
Somerset, Un. & Midd.	.....	..	..	.....	70	72
S.J.G.E.& T. Do 5s	.....	..	..	.....	127	130
So. Pwr.5s, '30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99½
Spfd. (O.) L., H.& P.5s, '29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	92	94
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Jun 15,16	14¾	15⅛
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	39¾	40
Do cn. 5s, '65	200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82	84
Sup.W.,L.& P. Do pf.	500,000	1	Q	.....	80	90
Syra. L. & P. col. cr.5s, '54	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	50	60
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	75	..
Tampa El.1st 5s, '32	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	87½
Tenn. R., L. & P.	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	102
Do pf.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	101¼	103¾
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	48	48½
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s, '29	2,168,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '40	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
U. N. J. R.R. & C. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83⅞
U. L. & Rys.	6,889,588	..	..	.....	99¾	..
Do 1st pf.	9,481,100	1½	Q	July 1, 16	50	51
Un. R. & El. (Balt.)					74¼	75
Do 4s, 1949	26,134,000	2	S	M. & S.	27	..
Do inc 4s, '49	13,976,000	2	S	J. & D.	82¼	83½
Utica & M.V. Ry 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	61	62
Wash.R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	91	..
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 16	78½	79½
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,643,000	2	S	J. & J.	80½	81½
Wash. G. Lt.	.....	..	..	.....	75	76
Wash., B. & Ann. 5s, '41	5,079,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	86½
Wash. G. Lt. gen. 5s,	.....	..	..	.....	106	107¾
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	.....	19½	20¾
Do 6% cm.pf.	7,040,000	..	..	.....	70	70½
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	88½	92½
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s, '31	2,500,000	2¼	S	J. & J	96	99
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	46	48
Do db. 6s, '24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	96	97

†Also 2½% in common stock. ‡In conv. 5% debentures.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	435	445
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	465	468
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	530	..
Central	3,000,000	$663½	Q	July 1, 16	745	755
Columbia	2,000,000	5	Q	Jun, 1916	570	575
Empire	1,500,000	2	Q	July, 1916	290	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,16	460	467
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 16	1500	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	23	S	J. & J.	203	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	255	265
Fulton	500,000	17	S	July 3, 16	275	290
Guaranty	20,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,16	418	421
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	..	148
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 16	630	645
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	130	134
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	103	110
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	145	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,16	..	426
New York.	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,16	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10,16	975	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Aug 1, 16	285	..
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,16	375	380
Union	3,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 16	380	392
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1015	..
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	July, 1916	385	392

†Including 1% extra.

‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 15%.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	21
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	80
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 16	160	170
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 16	183	190
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	290	325
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	235	260
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	.....	140	150
2d Av. stock	1,382,000	..	..	.....	..	3
2d Av. Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,681,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	3	4½
8th Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	F.M.A.N	110	117

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 19, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	325	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	220	..
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	150	165
Bowery	250,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	400	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 16	160	180
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	600	625
Do rights	.....	..	..	.....	235	238
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 16	225	230
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Jun 30,16	123	..
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 16	398	401
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	175	180
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	445	447
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	202	..
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	160	171
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	321	323
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	70	80
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 16	155	165
Fifth Av.	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7	Q	July 1, 16	990	1000
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,16	195	205
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	130	140
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	375	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	450
Gotham Nat.	240,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	July, 1916	290	310
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	July 1, 16	643	647
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	360	380
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	490	495
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	180	190
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	July 1, 16	750	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	308
M.&Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	240	..
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Aug 8, 16	268	271
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	198	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	290	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	170	..
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	325	..
N. Neth'rl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	375	385
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	800
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1⅝	Q	Jul 15, 16	214	222
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	455	460
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	420	435
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	112	118
23d Ward.	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	140	141
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	..	405
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Jun 30,16	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra. ‡Also a special dividend of 100%.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety.	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,16	155

INJUNCTION CASE TO SUPPLY LIGHT

Interesting Features in Lewisohn Building Suit for Continuance of Service.

HAS SIX YEARS' CONTRACT

How Payment for Individual Meters Arose After Rate Was Reduced to Eight Cents.

Before Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court last Thursday a case was argued to make permanent a temporary injunction obtained on July 6, restraining the New York Edison Company from cutting off the light service to the twenty-two-story Lewisohn Building, in Fortieth Street, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway, running through to Forty-first Street.

The case is an interesting one in several respects, as it reveals some of the changes in the method of light supply instituted by the Edison Company since the lower rate of 8 cents per kilowatt hour went into effect on May 1, 1915. In this particular case the action of Philip Lewisohn, owner of the property, has for its basis the fulfillment of a contract made in 1912. John J. Curtin is the lawyer for Mr. Lewisohn, while Beardsley, Hemmens & Taylor are the attorneys for the lighting company.

Shortly after the lower rate of 8 cents from 10 cents was ordered by the Public Service Commission the Edison Company made a change in its meter service. This change affected chiefly the larger commercial buildings and apartments. In these buildings a number of meters had been installed for the various tenants, which were regularly inspected by the Edison concern. In the case of the Lewisohn building, as with others, a wholesale rate was arranged with the owning interests, based on a fixed amount of usage, to be paid for whether the full amount of service was used or not. The individual meters supplied to the tenants were usually billed separately.

These changes, it is said, were due to the contention set up by the company and which forms the basic argument in its action against Mr. Lewisohn, that former contracts were abrogated by the order of the Public Service Commission reducing the rate.

Soon after the lower rate went into effect the Edison Company notified many of its customers that these individual meters must be paid for and maintained at the expense of the users, the Edison Company reserving the right to inspect only the master meter. The Lewisohn building, with others, was informed of the change. Where no stated contract for the actual supply of light existed the new order naturally had to be obeyed. Mr. Lewisohn, however, had a contract for six years with the company, dating from 1912, with about two and a half years more to run. This specified that the company would supply light to the building and its tenants at a stipulated sum, the Lewisohn building contracting to pay for at least 100,000 kilowatt hours a year. For the last two years the annual amount used was well over 300,000 kilowatt hours, reaching 370,976 kilowatt hours in 1915.

"Despite this contract," said Mr. Lewisohn yesterday, "the Edison Company notified me that the individual meters must be purchased outright and that they would no longer be inspected by the company. I refused to do it. Bills were also rendered for the 8-cent rate, while under my contract I was paying a lower figure based on the former wholesale rates. I offered payment on the old rate, which was declined. At the end of four months we took $5,300 in cash to the office of the company, representing our legal indebtedness under the contract, but it was refused. Notice was then sent that unless the full payment was made in ten days the light service would be discontinued. That would have been on July 10. I then put the matter in the hands of my lawyer, and on July 6 got a temporary injunction restraining the company from cutting off the light."

"The expense of purchasing meters is not a heavy matter," explained Mr. Curtin, "and to escape annoying difficulties not in themselves financially onerous, other buildings, I am informed, acceded to the demands. The meters cost, I believe, from $10 to $25 apiece. Now, there is a clause in the contract with Mr. Lewisohn to the effect that the New York Edison Company shall furnish and install meters for tenants and render bills.

"In the original order as filed with the Public Service Commission after the change of rate there was nothing tending to abrogate the former method regarding additional meters. But when the company filed its schedule in April, 1916, after the filing of the order, there appeared this little clause which was not in the order:

"'It is understood and agreed that no meters will be permitted by the company for sub-renting purposes.'

"The question with Mr. Lewisohn is not on the subject of meters as on the fulfilling of the contract according to its original terms. When that expires it will be time enough for the Edison Company to submit its new form of contract. Mr. Lewisohn is fighting for the principle of the thing, and for his rights, and we are asking to have the injunction restraining the cutting off of the light made permanent up to the expiration of the contract."

Justice Delehanty, after the argument last week, took the briefs presented by both sides and his decision will be rendered in a few days.

In addition to the purchasing of individual meters it is now necessary for large buildings to see that they are properly maintained. This requires the attention of some one who understands the intricacies of meters, and to supply this need the Electric Meter Corporation was formed a short time ago. This concern furnishes men to inspect the meters and keep them in repair. The connection of the company with the Edison concern was a matter of investigation before the Public Service Commission about a year ago and Commissioner Hayward said, in his report:

"While the proof is not conclusive it appeared to me that a prima facie case was made out that the New York Edison Company or some of its officers had taken the Electric Meter Company under its wing."

The present officers of the Electric Meter Company are Frederick A. Forgee, President, and B. H. Lockwood, Secretary.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Aug. 19, 1916.

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915	*1913.
Monday	411,972	940,100	224,915
Tuesday	550,815	1,047,505	255,232
Wednesday	813,824	982,500	184,287
Thursday	864,195	1,005,465	209,345
Friday	710,370	979,470	191,480
Saturday	209,339	542,305	83,745
Total wk	3,566,946	5,585,407	1,133,504
Year to date	101,145,613	90,920,716	56,019,981

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$3,544,000	$3,530,000	$929,500
Tuesday	5,609,500	3,959,000	892,500
Wednesday	7,022,500	3,282,000	900,500
Thursday	3,965,000	2,674,000	923,000
Friday	2,707,500	3,193,500	1,244,500
Saturday	1,755,000	1,550,000	435,000
Total wk.	$24,604,500	$18,197,500	$5,328,000
Year to date	965,703,450	503,047,200	339,893,300

*Stock Exchange closed in 1914.

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 19, '16.	Aug. 21, '15.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	3,566,946	5,585,407	2,018,461

BONDS

R. R. & mis.	$14,478,000	$17,982,000	$3,504,000
Government	9,940,500	31,500	*9,909,000
State	10,000	29,000	19,000
City	266,000	155,000	*111,000
Total, all.	$24,694,500	$18,197,500	*$6,497,000

*Increase.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Aug. 19, 1916

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
710	Alaska G. M.	17⅝	17⅝	15⅞	16
40	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
630	Allis-Ch. Mfg.	23½	24	23	23
10	Am. Agr. Ch.	77½	77½	77½	77½
1,920	Am. Beet Sug.	87½	90¾	87¾	89
3,810	Am. Can.	58⅛	59⅝	56⅝	59⅛
910	Am. Car & F.	59	61¾	58¾	61
550	Am. Cotton O.	53⅜	53⅜	52½	52½
610	Am. H. & L.pf.	57⅝	58⅝	51¾	51¾
1,010	Am. Ice Sec.	28½	29⅛	27⅞	27⅞
190	Am. Linseed.	20⅝	21¾	20¾	21¾
300	Am. Linseed. pf.	47¼	50¼	47	50¼
2,230	Am. Loco.	72⅝	74	71⅜	72⅝
80	Am. Malt.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜
15	Am. Malt pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
6,250	Am. Sm. & R.	99	100⅜	93⅞	99
10	Am. St. F'dries	54½	54½	54½	54½
100	Am. Sug. Ref.	110½	110¾	110¼	110¼
20	Am. T. & T.	133	133	133	133
110	Am. Woolen.	45	45½	44⅜	45¼
120	Am. Zinc.	32¼	33⅛	32¼	33⅛
7,420	Anac. Copper.	85⅞	86	83	85
170	A., T. & S. F.	103	103¼	103	103⅜
160	A., G. & W. I.	68¼	71¼	68¼	70⅜
4,580	Baldwin Loco.	73¾	77¼	72⅞	76
340	Balt. & Ohio.	86¼	87⅝	76¾	87
200	B'klyn R. T.	84⅝	84⅞	84¼	84⅝
900	Butte & Sup.	69¼	69¾	67¾	67¾
110	California Pet.	19¼	19½	19	19
140	Can. Pacific.	178⅝	179	177¼	177½
1,180	C. Leather Co.	55⅝	57½	55⅝	56⅞
440	Ches. & Ohio.	61¾	62⅜	61⅜	62¼
200	C., M. & St. P.	99½	99⅝	99	99⅛
560	C., R. I. & P.	19	19	16⅞	16⅞
80	Chino Copper.	50⅝	51⅝	50¾	51¾
8,920	Col. Fuel & I.	44⅝	49¼	44⅜	48
480	Con. Gas	139	141½	138	138
1,060	Corn Pr. Ref.	15⅛	15⅞	15	15
8,450	Crucible Steel.	70	74¾	69⅝	73½
660	Cuba Cane S.	55⅝	58	55⅝	57½
530	Dist Sec.	44¾	46½	44¾	45
70	Dome Mines.	26⅜	28¼	26	26
3,220	Erie	37⅝	39⅝	36⅝	38⅝
45	Erie 1st pf.	53¾	54	53¾	54
210	Gen. Electric.	170¼	170¾	170¼	170⅝
260	Goodrich	72¾	73⅝	72½	72¾
5	Gt. North. pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½
415	Gt. Nor. Ore.	36⅞	39¼	37⅜	39¼
1,580	Inspir. Copper	51⅝	52½	50¾	52¼
190	Interboro Con.	16½	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜
28,120	Int. Mer. Mar.	20½	39	26	38⅝
46,450	Int. M. M. pf.	91¾	94⅝	90⅜	100⅛
185	Int. Nickel.	44¾	44¾	41¾	41¾
170	Int. Paper pf.	72¾	73	71	71⅜
80	Kan. City So.	25	25¼	24¾	24¾
2,120	Kennecott	49½	50¼	48⅝	49
120	Lack. Steel.	73¼	75¾	73¼	75¼
190	Lehigh Valley.	78½	79⅛	78⅛	78⅝
4,280	Maxwell M.	85⅜	88	80¾	84½
20	Max. M. 2d pf.	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
10,510	Mex. Petrol.	97½	102⅞	97½	100
210	Miami Copper.	33	35	34¾	35
30	Mo. Pac. ctfs.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
110	Mo. Pac., w. i.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
40	Nat. En. & S.	22⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
60	National Lead.	63½	66⅝	65¾	66⅛
360	Nev. Con. Cop.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	N. Y. Air Br.	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝
840	N. Y. Central.	104½	105¼	103¾	103⅝
430	N.Y., N.H.& H.	59¾	60⅝	59¼	59⅜
190	Norfolk & W.	127⅝	128⅞	127⅝	128⅝
150	Nor. Pacific.	112	112	111¼	111½
221	Ontario Mining.	7	7	7	7
3,020	Pacific Mail.	23⅝	28⅞	22⅝	27¾
114	Penn. Railroad	55⅞	56¼	55⅝	56
100	Pr. Steel Car.	82	91	82	82½
230	Ry. Steel Sp.	46¾	47½	45¾	48⅝
930	Ray Con. Cop.	24½	25	24¼	24⅝
45,935	Reading	101⅞	107½	101⅝	103⅞
1,190	Rep. Iron & S.	48	52	48	51½
210	So. Pacific.	98	99	98	98½
240	So. Ry.	23⅜	24¼	23½	24⅛
4,480	Studebaker Co.	126⅞	132⅞	127⅜	131⅜
570	Tenn. Copper.	25⅞	26⅛	25	25⅝
5	Texas Co.	192⅞	192⅞	192⅞	192⅞
50	Third Avenue.	64	64	62⅝	62⅝
80	Tob. P. C. Co.	73	73¼	71	73
30	U.B. & P.Co.pf.	42	42	42	42
7,080	Union Pacific.	138⅞	141¼	138⅝	139¾
1,640	United Fruit.	150¾	158½	150¼	156⅛
50	U.S.C.I.S.P.&F.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
3,670	U. S. Ind. Alc.	109¾	115⅝	108⅜	112
4,480	U. S. Rubber.	55	59⅝	55	58¼
10	U. S. Smelting	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
59,990	U. S. Steel.	88¼	92⅜	87⅞	91¾
50	U. S. Steel pf.	118	118	117¾	117⅝
1,140	Utah Copper.	80¼	82⅜	80	82
770	Va.-Car. Chem.	40⅝	42½	40⅝	42
20	Wabash pf., A.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
200	Wabash pf., B.	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	28¼
30	West. Md.	30¼	30½	30¼	30½
1,450	West. E. & M.	59¼	60¾	58¾	59½
1,640	Willys-Ov'land.	53⅞	57	53⅞	55¾

Offer Intertype Corporation Bonds.

Swartwout & Appenzellar are offering a limited amount of the first cumulative 8 per cent. preferred stock of the Intertype Corporation at 102. This is the old International Typesetting Machine Company, thoroughly reorganized. The old company, according to bankers, had many faults—a first mortgage bond, coupon debentures and large floating debt. This has now been corrected. The new concern has all the assets of the old, besides $1,000,000 of new money, paid in. The first mortgage bonds were exchanged for second preferred stock and the debts paid off in common stock.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
WHEAT.				
Aug. 14	$1.49	$1.37	$1.45	$1.40¾
Aug. 15	1.42⅝	1.35	1.46¾	1.33
Aug. 16	1.40¾	1.34¼	1.45	1.43¾
Aug. 17	1.42	1.39½	1.45¾	1.43
Aug. 18	1.44¼	1.41¾	1.48	1.43¾
Aug. 19	1.48¾	1.44	1.52	1.48¼
Week's range	1.48¾	1.35	1.52	1.33

	May. High.	May. Low.
WHEAT.		
Aug. 14	$1.50	$1.46
Aug. 15	1.50¾	1.43
Aug. 16	1.52¼	1.47¾
Aug. 17	1.49½	1.46¼
Aug. 18	1.51¾	1.47
Aug. 19	1.55¾	1.53
Week's range	1.55¾	1.43

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
CORN.						
Aug. 14	85⅞	83	71¾	70¾	74¾	73¾
Aug. 15	83⅞	82¾	71¾	70	74¼	73¼
Aug. 16	83⅞	83	72¾	71¼	75¾	74¾
Aug. 17	84	82¾	73¼	71¾	76¼	74¾
Aug. 18	84¾	83¾	73¾	71¾	76¾	74¾
Aug. 19	87¾	85¾	75¾	74	78¾	77¼
Wk's r'e	87¾	82¾	75¾	70	78¾	73¼

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
OATS.						
Aug. 14	43¾	42¾	46¾	45¾	49¾	48¾
Aug. 15	44¼	42¾	46¾	45¾	49¾	48¼
Aug. 16	44¾	43¼	47¼	46¼	50¾	49¾
Aug. 17	43¾	43¾	46¾	46¾	49¾	49¼
Aug. 18	44¼	43¾	47¾	46¾	50¼	49¾
Aug. 19	45¾	44¼	49	47¾	52¼	51¾
Wk's r'e	45¾	43¼	49	45¼	52¼	49¾

Provisions.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
LARD.				
Aug. 14	$13.40	$13.30	$13.45	$13.35
Aug. 15	13.45	13.37	13.50	13.35
Aug. 16	13.37	13.35	13.50	13.47
Aug. 17	13.47	13.35	13.47	13.40
Aug. 18	13.77	13.50	13.75	13.47
Aug. 19	13.87	13.77	13.85	13.73
Week's range	13.87	13.30	13.85	13.35

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
RIBS.				
Aug. 14	$14.17	$14.02	$13.85	$13.85
Aug. 15	14.22	14.20	13.90	13.85
Aug. 16	14.37	14.25	14.00	13.95
Aug. 17	14.22	14.17	13.97	13.90
Aug. 18	14.40	14.30	14.12	13.92
Aug. 19	14.47	14.40	14.22	14.12
Week's range	14.47	14.02	14.22	13.85

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
PORK.				
Aug. 14	$26.45	$25.85	$25.75	$25.35
Aug. 15	26.65	26.25	25.75	25.50
Aug. 16	26.67	26.60	26.00	25.85
Aug. 17	26.85	26.60	25.85	25.55
Aug. 18	26.85	26.65	25.95	25.85
Aug. 19	27.47	27.00	26.25	26.15
Week's range	27.47	25.85	26.25	25.35

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Aug. 14	14.25	14.13	14.33	14.05	14.52	14.28
Aug. 15	14.17	14.17	14.24	14.08	14.44	14.27
Aug. 16	14.25	14.13	14.28	14.15	14.47	14.34
Aug. 17	...	...	14.35	14.19	14.55	14.39
Aug. 18	14.25	14.25	14.37	14.27	14.55	14.36
Aug. 19	...	...	14.38	14.23	14.55	14.39
Wk's re	14.25	14.13	14.38	14.05	14.55	14.26

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Aug. 14	14.32	14.32	14.74	14.48	14.87	14.64
Aug. 15	14.52	14.36	14.63	14.50	14.78	14.48
Aug. 16	14.55	14.41	14.70	14.55	14.82	14.71
Aug. 17	14.63	14.45	14.77	14.60	14.91	14.73
Aug. 18	14.63	14.44	14.78	14.58	14.91	14.64
Aug. 19	14.35	14.43	14.69	14.59	14.79	14.70
Wk's re	14.63	14.32	14.77	14.48	14.91	14.64

	July. High.	July. Low.
Aug. 14	14.90	14.88
Aug. 15	14.80	14.72
Aug. 16	14.88	14.88
Aug. 17	14.97	14.80
Aug. 18	14.96	14.84
Aug. 19	14.87	14.80
Week's range	14.97	14.72

Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Ry.

Reorganization of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway, which has been in receivers' hands for more than eight years, is now in sight after many delays, due to litigation and the work of opposition committees. The property was sold under foreclosure on Aug. 15 to representatives of the Wallace Bondholders' Committee, and the new company will distribute its securities to certificate holders at an early date. Holders of certificates of deposit for the old bonds, on which they have made no payment, will be allowed to pay $310 for each $1,000 bond up to Sept. 7. A syndicate has been organized to supply such part of the cash requirements of the plan as are not furnished by the certificate holders.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CASHMERE.—Will buy any quantity Oxford cashmere for rubberizing; pay cash; also other raincoat goods. The Martimer Co., 200 5th Av.

CHEVIOTS. — Will buy Stursberg-Schell cheviot 8195; colors, navy and brown, for spot cash. Phone Chelsea 7246.

COATS.—Large Western jobber placing orders on ladies' and misses' cloth coats; prices $5 to $15; can furnish materials if desired; write for appointment. Y 351 Times Annex.

CREPE.—Open to buy 250 pieces domestic georgette crepe. Marx Singer Co., 9 West 30th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—We are interested in a quantity of crepe de chine at a price. Pansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d St.

CREPE METEORS.—Open for lot of crepe meteors. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

CUTTING MACHINE, 12 volt, round knife, second-hand; will buy for cash. Horowitz, 95 Greene St.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists.—Jobs for cash. National Ladies' Specialty Corporation, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 2412.

DRESSES.—Cheap serge dresses for bargain basement. Mr. Silverman will look at samples Monday and Tuesday, 8:30 to 10 A. M. Rothschild & Co., 215 4th Av.

DRESSES, Skirts wanted for cash, jobs dresses and skirts. Levin, 149 West 36th.

GEORGETTES.—Open to buy any quantity not over $1.10 a yard. Samek Brothers, 13 East 22d.

JOBS.—Cash for jobs and odd lots, trimmings, braids, notions, buttons. B 169 Times.

KERSEY.—Open for lot of black kersey, 16 to 18 ounces. RITTER BROS., 1334 Broadway.

MIDDY BLOUSES and Children's Dresses.—Jobber looking at samples Tuesday and Wednesday, 12-1 and 4-5 P. M. Room 504, Fifth Avenue Building.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool poplins, dress and suiting weights; black and colors; enclose samples. G 25 Times.

LOUIS ROMAN, Hazleton, Penn.; S. Weiss, Jr., Mauch Chunk, Penn.; Louis Appelbaum, (representing,) S. S. Weiss, Pottsville, Penn., will be at their office, 57 West 19th St., 5th floor, Monday, Aug. 21, from 9 A. M. until 5:30 P. M.; we are interested in the following: Ladies' suits, coats, dresses, and children's coats, at popular prices; we pay cash.

SERGE.—Open for quantity juillards serge, (3422,) navy; cash; exchange colored for navy. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

SERGE.—36 and 54 inch, all wool, double warp navy; also 4,408. Schroeder & Co., 58 West 36th.

SUITS, COATS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders for fur-trimmed suits and coats. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS AND DRESSES, silk and serge; jobber placing orders with houses making quick deliveries. B 135 Times.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits. Tenth floor, 158 West 29th St.

WAISTS wanted; jobs in middies, lingerie, and Jap waists and house dresses. Send letter stating quantity, prices, &c., to The Newburgh Up-to-Date Company, Newburgh, N. Y.

WAISTS.—Salesman wants popular price silk waist; city, vicinity, offices. S., Times Harlem.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies', children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2050.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 466 Broadway, Spring 338.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOTHING.—$100,000 worth of men's, young men's, and boys' light and heavy weight clothing, in lots to suit purchasers, below market prices. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway, New York City.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plush coats for $3.00 less than elsewhere. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers call to see six good numbers at $6.75 of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COTTON GOODS.—Sale entire stock of cotton goods, laces, trimmings. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

DRESSES.—Children's colored always on hand for delivery from Crown Art Dress Co., 80 University Place, corner 11th.

DRESSES.—100 wool serge, 7,301 material, close out, $3.50. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes. Snap-Fastener Sales Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2682.

DRESSES.—Embroidered satin dresses at $6.50, for sale. 145 W. 28th, 11th floor.

DRESSES.—Jomes to sell; serges, charmauxe, combinations. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

LACES.—25,000 dozen Valenciennes laces to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

LADIES' WEAR.—A bargain for some one; we need space and must dispose of 500 Fall and Spring garments; all snappy; late models. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 35th.

LAWN STRIPS, 100,000 yards; fine lawn strips, 3 inches wide, 50-yard lengths, for sale by the pound. Phillips, 113 Leonard St.

SILKS.—All kinds; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Sq.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, 423 4th Av.

SKIRTS AND WAISTS.—3,000 wash skirts and 600 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripes and white at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery; all wool suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.75 up, mixture coats, $3.75 up. Robert Kamber, Frank, & Bregstein, 13 West 27th.

SUITS.—Do not fail to see our wonderful American poplin suits for $3.75. M. Kamanack, 34 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 113 West 27th.

SUITS, 1,000 immediate delivery, from $7.25; sergos, poplins. Rubin-Ulins, 50 West 17th.

VELOURS, plain and fancy, for quick delivery. Twyford, 440 Fourth Ave. Telephone M. S. 1050.

VELOURS.—Black wool; suiting and coating weights; immediate delivery. G 36 Times.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN desires side line for the large New York City department store trade; only reputable manufacturers making high-class novelty merchandise need answer. G 12 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, Middle West, to carry strong line leather brief cases as side line; commission basis. P 367 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, handle infants', children's coats, Middle West. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th.

500,000 ROLLS

Wallpaper

This stock is absolutely the best lot of Wallpaper ever offered at public auction, and consists of the following grades of hangings:

BLANKS, GOLDS, EMBOSSED TILES, LINCRUSTA WALTON, 30-IN. PLAIN AND PRINTED OATMEAL, 30-IN. BLENDS, 36-IN. GENUINE JAPANESE GRASS CLOTH, WHITE MOIRE, GENUINE LEATHERS, BRONZE SOIRETTES, ETC.—

in quantities ranging from 50 rolls to 10,000 rolls of a pattern in combinations and independents.

Wm. A. Tobias, Auctioneer

Sells To-Day, Monday, August 21st, 1916, AT 10 A. M. SHARP AT 140-42 Sixth Av., Nr. 16th St., N. Y. C.

VALUATION $25,000.00

WILL BE SOLD IN SUITABLE LOTS TO THE TRADE FOR REMOVAL AT ONCE.

AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE 394 B'WAY, N. Y. City. Phone 4887 Franklin.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Wm. F. Gable & Co.; Miss B. Hake, notions, furnishing goods; 230 5th Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; J. H. Newton, hosiery, furnishing goods; 148 W. 23d; Latham.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Portley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 854 4th Av.

BOSTON—Enterprise Cloak Co.; J. L. Wolbarsht, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. J. Smith, furnishing goods, underwear; 315 5th Av.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Kerrison D. G. Co.; E. H. Poulnot, ladies' garments, hosiery, gloves; 242 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. D. Lewis, housewares; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Lederer Bros. & Co.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods; 256 Church.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; E. B. Alcombrack, notions; 43 West 23d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss A. Garrity, Miss M. Ryan, women's cloaks; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Londy & Friend; J. P. Friend, coats, suits, dresses; 1,170 Broadway; Room 610.

CHICAGO—The Fair; W. E. Killian, men's furn. goods, hosiery; L. J. Rosenthal, ribbons, embroideries, neckwear, laces; A. J. Jennings, mdse. mgr.; 225 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; E. A. laces; Gregorian.

CINCINNATI—L. A. Mode; M. & E. Rosenberg, dresses; Breslin.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss A. Sundmacher, millinery; 350 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Z. L. White Co.; A. J. Scott, muslin underwear, corsets; Imperial.

DAYTON, O.—L. Troxler Co.; L. Troxler, dry goods; 116 West 32d.

DES MOINES, Ia.—"Carley's"; William Carley, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.

DULUTH, Minn.—I. Freinruth; D. G. Loewus, leather, fancy goods, stationery, hosiery, underwear; 1,170 B'way.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

FINDLAY, Ohio—Charles D. Levy, millinery, trimmings; 72 Madison Av.

FORT EDWARD, N. Y.—Thomas C. Loughlin, clothing; Wallicks.

GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; W. R. Wittenberg, notions; 23 E. 26th.

HUDSON FALLS, N. Y.—R. H. Pender; Miss Pender, ladies' suits, coats, dresses; Continental.

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; H. L. Alden, dress goods, linings; 230 5th Av.; Grand.

INDIANAPOLIS—J. E. Solomon & Co.; H. R. Friedman, women's ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; G. A. Efroymson, hosiery, underwear; Mr. Schoenberg, men's furn. goods; 1,140 B'way.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Mr. Smith, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

JOPLIN, Mo.—Newman D. G. Co.; S. Newman, clothing; 470 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—New York Store; C. L. Maas, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—John Taylor D. G. Co.; Miss E. Richart, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; J. W. Sherlock, waists, dresses; 43 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss M. E. O'Brien, handkerchiefs, neckwear; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Logan-Jones D. G. Co., W. T. Hombs, dress goods, silks, hosiery; knit underwear; W. G. Taylor, men's, boys' clothing; furn. goods; C. S. Cador, women's misses' suits, coats, dresses, waists; 34 West 27th.

LAKE CHARLES, La.—J. J. Utitz, ladies', misses' hats; Miss Turner, ladies', misses' hats; 148 West 23d.

LAWTON, Okla.—M. Koehler Co.; Mr. Koehler, children's Fall coats; 1,170 Broadway; Room 610.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Wolf-Wile Co.; G. G. Wilson, linens; 116 W. 32d; Latham.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—"Lubin's"; D. Lubin, cloaks, suits, waists; 38 West 33d.

LOS ANGELES—Lane-Thayer D. G. Co.; A. S. Harris, general merchandise; 1,140 B'way.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Lane-Thayer D. G.

SUBWAY TRAINING HELPS IN WARFARE

A Host of Italian Laborers Are Making Good Use of Their Experience in Active Work.

CAN HANDLE EXPLOSIVES

Much English Heard Along the Italian Front, Where Former Workers Here Abound.

Only gradually has the outside world begun to appreciate the magnitude of the enterprise undertaken by Italy when she went to war with Austria, or realize the greatness of the military achievements already performed by the Italian soldier.

Italy's war on a frontier line of more than 450 miles was more or less lost sight of on account of the more vital importance, at times, of the battling on the Russian front or in France and Flanders. The nations generally have now begun to learn that the Italian army has carried on a war under circumstances marked by difficulties greater than those encountered on any other front, and it has triumphed over obstacles of the most serious kind.

When the war began and Italy called in her reserves, Italians hastened home from all parts of the world to join the colors. These were the men who had emigrated, seeking work and the opportunity to obtain compensation for their robust services which agriculture under modern conditions did not provide for them in Italy.

The Italian soldiers on whom has fallen the burden of the fighting are those rugged peasant laborers—the men who have built the railroads and dug the subways of the United States. And this experience which they have gained in grading and mining has proved of enormous importance in conducting warfare against the Austrians in the Alps.

The Italian who had worked in the subway trenches in New York City was better than any one else fitted to combat the guerrilla methods employed by the Austrians, who hid themselves in the woods and behind the crags and fired down on their adversaries as they came up the mountain to attack them.

This Italian had known the uses of dynamite and the methods of handling nitro-glycerine, and part of his equipment as he was sent out to fight the Austrian guerrilla was a quantity of dynamite, with the fuses to explode it, and picks with which to dig himself trench shelter, and cords wherewith to hoist himself up the limbs of trees, and wire to use for defensive purposes. He had carried the hod and pushed wheelbarrows in the United States, and it was easy now for him to carry up the Alpine slopes a load of stone to use as breastworks for his own defense when he reached the point assigned to him as a position to hold against the enemy's attacks.

He had drilled the rock of Manhattan Island for skyscraper foundations, and he drilled through Alpine stone to reach his adversary. To dig himself hastily into the ground was simply a continuation of work he had done in the United States, and to risk the dangers presented by the rocks and boulders pushed down the mountainside by Austrians for his destruction was simply a continuation of risks he had taken in great building operations on the continent of America.

English Spoken at Front.

Correspondents who have gone to the Italian front have frequently expressed their amazement at the large number of Italian soldiers, using to a greater or less extent the English tongue. These men, who had responded to their country's call for the greatest sacrifice which man can impose upon himself, were always proud to tell that they had lived in the United States, and that they had had a part in the construction of some of the great industrial works of America.

A noted Italian writer, Signor Alighero Castelli, has pictured interestingly the career of the Italian soldier who was recently a laborer in the United States, strong, patient, indefatigable, an ideal modern warrior, who has already performed wonders and still has huge tasks confronting him.

"The bourgeois class has given to the army its officers and an inestimable treasure of energy and good example," he says. "But the bulk of the army, the nerve of the war, is provided by our peasants, by the strong, simple, sober workmen of Italy, who, scattered throughout the whole world, selling the work of their strong arms, and who, from every region, replied with silent and prompt obedience to the call of their country, have revealed in this war all the magnificent virtues of their race. They are sound and they are strong, but in their souls they are as ingenuous as children.

"Here comes a wagon drawn by two mules down the steep side of the mountain, keeping to the right near the edge of a precipice. It meets an automobile going in the opposite direction and endeavors to give way, still further. But the mules, scared, take the upper hand, despite the efforts of the soldier who is driving them, and they fall, with the wagon, down the slope.

Mule Driver's Grief.

"Three or four soldiers, who are on the wagon behind the driver, have been scattered among the rocks and the shrubs of the precipice slope, together with several empty munitions cases. One of the men badly injures his arm and is led off to a neighboring field hospital.

"The driver, a native of the Abruzzi, gets up, raises his mules, looks around and bursts out into a convulsive lament, which at times seems like a spasm of laughter. Indeed, it is a laugh, accompanied by lamentations.

"'Oh, mamma, oh, mamma!' he cries, with his hands in his hair. The other soldiers look at him in amazement. They think he has gone crazy. A Corporal tries to give him heart.

"'But don't you see that it is nothing? There is only one soldier with an injured arm. We were really in good luck. Come on, get up; do not cry.'

"'It is no use. The Abruzzese driver feels his mules all over, and continues his lamentations. 'Oh, mamma, Oh, mamma!'"

Signor Castelli follows with keen interest the path of the Italian peasant and workman who had come from the United States to be transformed into a soldier, and the next place he meets him is in the hospital.

At the Field Hospital.

"To the field hospital," he says, "there come two automobile ambulances loaded with wounded men. The latter are taken out in stretchers into the garden near the house, every room of which is transformed into a hospital ward. The new arrivals have come from a relief station on the heights and had taken part in the recent fights at Zabio, Zingarella, and Mosciagh.

"The army surgeons make a first summary inspection, going up to each of the stretchers, which have been laid in shaded spots in the garden, to protect the men from the torrid sun. For the most part they are men with wounds in their limbs. The few of them who are wounded in the abdomen breathe with difficulty.

"The Red Cross nurses give them water and coffee, and the wounded men raise themselves up a little to absorb the drinks with avidity. There is not a single lament to be heard among all these pallid faces, among all this burned and lacerated flesh.

"A little later begins the removal into the interior of the hospital, the change of clothing, the disinfection and the medication. The hospital is all alive with energetic work. Outside, above the rasp of the grasshopper, is heard the song of a nightingale.

"One of the wounded men has had part of his thigh carried away. He is big and muscular, with blue eyes which shine out of his broad, sunburned face. He puffs a little, and shakes his head. He is very anxious to get well quickly, to recover the use of his legs, in order to go away far, very far, to America.

"'Be patient, child; wait a while,' the nurse, who in civil life is a society woman, says to him, caressing his cheek.

"He is a native of Calabria, who for eight years had been living in the United States, working as a builder. He speaks English very well. Mrs. Waterman, the correspondent of English newspapers, bends over him and converses with him, and he mixes a few Calabrese words in with his New York dialect. Instead of saying 'yes' he says 'yeh,' almost 'ya.' A soldier of the army hospital corps, passing by and hearing this 'ya,' remarks innocently, 'Why, that fellow is an Austrian!' The Calabrian turns on him a glare, if not of indignation, at least of compassion.

"Then he explains to the English woman the painful struggles he underwent in the United States in order to make a comfortable position in life for himself and his family. In New York are his mother, his sisters, and the girl to whom he is betrothed. Just as soon as the war is finished he will go back over there.

"But he adds, 'That is, if I do not die. If I die it will be the will of God. I shall have accomplished my duty. The call of the mother country had to be obeyed.'"

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE.

Subsidy Has Been Arranged for Extending It with Italy.

Some light on the efforts Great Britain is making to increase her trade with European countries is shed by the report of Consul General R. P. Skinner, London, of the organization of a British company that will do business under the title of the British-Italian Corporation. The report was made recently to the Department of Commerce, and says in part:

"A very interesting departure in British methods of securing trade in European countries was discussed in Parliament on July 31 a departure in which the Government itself appears as a full partner by the contribution of a subsidy of $243,325 per annum. On the occasion named, the Chancellor of the Exchequer reported that a British company, under the title of the British-Italian Corporation, Ltd., with a capital of $4,866,500, was registered on July 20. There will be no public issue, the capital having been subscribed privately, chiefly among banks.

"The British Government agrees to contribute to the company, by way of subsidy, during each of the first ten years after its incorporation an annual sum of $243,325, or the equivalent of 5 per cent. upon its paid-up capital if less than $4,866,500. In consideration of the subsidy the company agrees to pay the Government amounts equal to any dividend above a cumulative dividend of 5 per cent. per annum which the directors may distribute to the shareholders in any year—after making such provisions as the directors may think desirable for bad or doubtful debts and the establishment of a reserve fund—until by such means the Government has been repaid, without interest, the amount so received by the company by way of subsidy."

Mr. Skinner also reports that a company under the style of the Compagnia Italo-Britannica will shortly be formed under the Italian laws with a capital of 10,000,000 lire, ($2,000,000,) one-half of which is to be taken by the British-Italian Corporation and the other half by the Credito Italiano and their friends. Out of the nine directors of the Italian company three will be British.

SKIN DEEP OR SOUL DEEP.

Outward Beauty Fades, but Inner Beauty Never Lessens.

The old proverb has it that "beauty is skin deep." But the action and thought of the majority of the passers-by shows how valuable an asset is even this thin, silken covering, lent to the fortunate person by a kindly nature. No wonder so many women desire beauty above all earthly gifts, so much so that they spend their time dressing and studying the part.

For it is a powerful weapon in gaining the joys and pleasures of life, in winning love, admiration, wealth, and rulership. The pretty baby is petted, the pretty girl wins the most attention, and the beautiful woman has the "soft places" of the earth at her command.

But the great trouble with the gift of the beauty that is only skin deep is that it is a fading and a passing possession. There comes a time when the attempt to hold it becomes all too evident to every eye, and then the gift, by itself, frequently proves itself to have been one of doubtful value.

While few care to say anything against the charm and the value of the beauty that is skin deep, there is good reason from any point of view in putting a little more emphasis on the art of enhancing this outer beauty by an inner beauty that may be called soul deep. Skin-deep beauty fades, as all its possessors sorrowfully know, but the soul-deep variety rather grows with the years, and has the immortality of all good qualities. It renders its possessor lovable in ways and at times when the outer beauty can do nothing to attract or to benefit. And while the outer beauty is something of a chance gift to the fortunate, few, the inner beauty is a possession that any one may acquire. It may take work, but is not beauty worth the struggle?

Beauty is a great possession, but if one cannot have both forms of it, why not take what can be had and be thankful? If the skin-deep beauty is not within your power to attain cultivate the soul-deep variety, and in the long run when the person of the outer beauty is dropping behind in the race for love and admiration and leadership, the person of the beauty of soul is sure to be followed by a love and an admiration, and almost an adoration, that the higher qualities of mind invariably attract.

In these days of June brides and June graduates every one stands in smiling gladness before the wonderful beauty of the outer world. For the moment, any inquiry as to the depth of all this charm would seem to be the questionings of a belated Puritanism, but it is only the attempt to go on from glory to glory, till we have it in its fullest refulgence which is the truth. And the truth about persons and things is always beautiful.—Minneapolis Journal.

Umbrellas for Youngsters.

With the individualistic tendencies of the times the babies must have their own umbrellas, tiny things, but strictly serviceable and with handles aping those of the grown-ups. The umbrella of the small boy has a handle of wood with a mannish crook. That for the little girl has an agate knob tipping the handle of her umbrella. Either may carry handles having bands of metal set in or of all-metal, silver or gold.

Fruits for Hat Trimmings.

Fruits are practically the only trimmings for hats which are seasonable. Satins and velvets, laces and gauzes are worn interchangeably, Winter and Summer. The Summer felt hat is an accepted article of headwear. Individuals may wear Spring hats trimmed with cherries and early Summer hats trimmed with currents late in the season, but no respectable dealer would show them. They must appear in season, although they may exceed nature in color and design. A rather small, round hat has clusters of grapes, purple, green and red, drooping from the stems of the vine which encircle the top of the crown.

Fancies in Furs Shown.

A full-length moleskin coat fulled from the shoulders has the waist outlined by a cord of the fur. Bands of long-haired fur matching the mole in color finish neck and sleeves. A full deep cape of white fur falling well below the waist has a band of long-haired dark fur around the shoulders, giving a hoodlike effect. A long cape of dark short-haired fur has a skirt of a long-haired fur fulled on.

A Fine Advertisement.

Eight years ago I took my first job working on automobiles—polishing brass in a garage. Since then I have tried everything, from that to selling autos. And still I don't know everything about them. If you don't believe me, give me a trial the next time you have trouble. H. B. Perkins, Farmdale.—Kinsman (Ohio) Courier.

EARLY MAPS TELL OF 'EL DORADO' SEARCH

South American Legends Described in Pamphlet of Smithsonian Institution.

WORK OF DR. SCHULLER

Presents Results of Recent Investigations of Sixteenth Century Charts and Documents.

The name "El Dorado," which dates back to the first part of the sixteenth century, is Spanish for "the gilded one" and an abbreviation for "the gilded man," (el hombre dorado.)

It was first applied to a native South American ruler or priest who, early Spanish writers state, was gilded at a certain annual ceremony and then bathed in a lake near Santa Fé de Bogota, Colombia. The name next came to signify a legendary golden city, also called Manao or Omoa, much sought after but never found.

Later it was used to indicate a mythical country somewhere in South America, where gold and precious stones were to be found in great abundance, and for which many expeditions searched in vain, among those of Ordaz, Orellana, Von Hutten, Quesada, and Sir Walter Raleigh. Today El Dorado is used metaphorically to designate a place where wealth can be rapidly acquired.

A pamphlet just issued by the Smithsonian Institution relates the recent investigations of Dr. Rudolf Schuller, who writes on two sixteenth century maps which relate to the Ordaz and Dorta expeditions in search of El Dorado. The first man he attributes to Oviedo, placing the date after 1542, and the latter, which is anonymous, Dr. Schuller believes to have been made about 1500.

Granted Tract in 1530.

Diego de Ordaz, a former companion of Cortez, also credited as the first person to ascend the great volcano Popocatepetl near the City of Mexico, was granted a tract of land in South America by the Spanish Crown in 1530. His concession was for the colonization of the then very indefinite district of Maranon on the mainland.

Ordaz sailed for South America Oct. 20, 1531, with 450 men in three vessels; he was met at the Canaries by another vessel and 150 men, but owing to severe storms the Admiral's ship was the only one to reach the coast in the neighborhood of the mouth of the Amazon.

Thence he sailed northward to Paria, where he found and captured a fort built by Antonio Sedeno, justly claiming that this fort was on his concession where Sedeno had no right. Being dissatisfied with the region of the mouth of the Amazon and the coast of Southern Guiana, however, Ordaz abandoned all attempts to colonize there, and sailed north to the mouths of the Orinoco to explore the delta.

Two of the inscriptions on the old Spanish map refer to this exploring expedition, which set out from Paria on June 23, 1532, with 280 men, eighteen horses, and one mule, in seven galleys, and finally arrived at an Indian village called Huyapari or Aruacay. A translation of the legend reads:

"The large village of Huyapari is situated two leagues inland from the Orinoco."

According to Indian informants the source of the river was in a large lake lying in the mountains, the route to which lay through a province called Meta, where gold was abundant. This was El Dorado.

Couldn't Pass Chain.

But the second legend inscribed above the mountains in the upper right-hand corner of the map informs us that "Ordaz could not pass this chain of mountains by river on account of the bad condition of the water, and from this mountain he returned down the same river to the sea."

Another inscription states that "to this side, (west of the mountains,) or the other end of this rock, Christians had not yet come," while an added note by the cartographer Oviedo mentions the accident on the return trip from the expedition in search of Meta-El Dorado—"Ordaz's large canoe remained here on dry (land.)"

Although he later tried an overland route, Ordaz never located El Dorado; he suffered misfortune, lost his holdings in South America, and finally died on the way to Spain in 1533.

In 1533 Geronimo Dortal, treasurer of the Ordaz expedition, was granted the position formerly held by Ordaz, and also made Governor of Paria.

Shortly after his arrival, in 1534, Dortal equipped a new expedition to search for the famous Meta-El Dorado—under command of Alonso de Herrera, a former Lieutenant of Ordaz, and the itinerary of his ill-fated voyage is described on Oviedo's map in several legends, the last of which tells pathetically of his end: "After he killed Alonso de Herrera, Lieutenant of Governor Dortal; and to this place came afterward the said Dortal and found true marks of the death of the aforesaid Herrera; and there were found among other things a little bell and a tin cup."

In 1536, about a year after Herrera's death, Dortal organized another expedition, which is said to have discovered the domain of the female Chief Orocomay, an independent community of Indian women located on Oviedo's map between the Huyapari and Barrancas Rivers. This legend reads:

"Here are the villages and domain of Queen Orocomay, who employs only females."

Similar Amazons were also reported by Orellana in 1542, but today science does not credit such communities to South America.

Vast Plains Lie Beyond.

One other legend relating to El Dorado reads:

"Beyond these chains of mountains of the River Huyapari there are vast plains which are believed to be the land of Peru, and the Indians say that beyond these chains of mountains there are great treasures and much gold."

Contrary to some students of history Dr. Schuller places the date of this early map as after 1542, believing that it could not have been made until two or three years after the latest date recorded.

The second map, showing the rivers Amazon and Orinoco and the adjacent shores, is believed by Dr. Schuller to date about 1560. It includes two references to the Ordaz expedition in 1532, and much other interesting information to students of geography and history.

The region where on other maps is generally shown the legendary Lake of Manoa is here occupied by the following inscription:

"This chain of mountains extends from the kingdom (of New Granada) and from Peru; in Peru it is rich in silver, and in the kingdom it is rich in gold, and this is what they call El Dorado."

The author feels that "the influence of El Dorado and other similar traditions of genuine Indian origin on the cartography of South America during the second half of the sixteenth century has not yet been studied with the care and attention which such an important historical and geographical question deserves."—Washington Times.

Out of Town Business Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 19.—John Russell, general merchant, of Anna, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today. Liabilities, $2,431; assets, $1,417.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 19.—John G. Frederiksen, furniture dealer and undertaker, Cedarburg, Wis., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities are placed at $47,179.64; assets, $30,734.28.

Hot Stuff!

"Sharp enough to cut a man's throat," is the murderous claim made for their product by two Lowry City horseradish growers.—Kansas City Times.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

While not so strongly so as in the previous week, the position of foodstuff prices was again the feature of the changes shown in Dun's list of commodities prices last week. Flour continued to rise, though there was evidence that the advance has about reached its high point. More than the usual number of revisions was shown, there being 91, of which 51 were advances. In the week before, 41 of the 77 changes were upward.

The following selected list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities last week in this city, unless otherwise specified. The prices are corrected to Aug. 18, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, Mar., ch., 100 lbs.	$9.50	$9.70	$7.50
Coffee, No. 7, Rio lb.	.09½	.09½	.07
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.10¼	.10⅝	.09¼
Std. brown sheeting, yd.	.08¼	.08¼	.06¾
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.06⅛	.06	.05⅞
Butter, cream., extra, lb.	.31½	.30½	.23¾
Cheese, f.c., fresh, spec., lb.	.17	.16¼	.13¼
Eggs, Western 1st., doz.	.27	.25	.22
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.06	.06	.07¾
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.11¼	.11¼	.11¼
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.05½	.05	.04¾
Raisins, lb.	.07¼	.07¼	.07⅛
Flour, Spring patent, bbl.	7.90	7.70	5.50
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	6.60	6.60	5.35
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.51¼	1.57⅝	1.18½
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bu.	.97¼	.96⅞	.89½
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.50¼	.49½	.49
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	.144	.142	.093
Hay, prime, 100 lbs.	1.30	1.30	1.55
Hides, Chi. pack., No. 1 lb.	.26	.26½	.27
Hides, Chi. cows, native, lb	.25	.25	.26½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.37	.37	.32
Leather, union backs, lb.	.42	.42	.44
Iron, pig, F. No. 2 Phil., ton.	19.50	19.50	15.00
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	43.00	43.00	23.50
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.27	.26⅝	.17¼
Copper, electro, N. Y., lb.	.27	.26⅝	.16½
Lead, New York, lb.	.062	.057	.044
Tin, New York, lb.	.38½	.376	.34½
Petrol., ref., gal. in bbls.	.12	.12	.11
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.00	6.90	6.90
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	10.05	9.95	6.15
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.50	6.75	5.60
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	13.90	14.00	7.72½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	13.85	13.70	9.37½
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	25.50	26.50	18.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.05	.05	.05
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.67	.65	.37
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	7.00	7.25	5.70
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.16½	.16½	.15½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.19	.19	.18½
Potatoes, new, bbl.	2.75	2.75	1.25
Wool, av. 100, Phila., lb.	.388	.388	.339

As a result of the setback received by wheat only three of the four listed grades of flour advanced in the last week. Spring patent went up 20 cents a barrel, a total of $2.40 since the rise began, while Spring clear was unchanged. Winter patent advanced 5 cents, while Winter clear moved up 15 cents. In the provisions market at Chicago advances were shown by live beef and live hogs, but live sheep declined. Mess pork was unchanged, prime lard declined, and short ribs went up. Bacon advanced at this city.

Considerable strength was shown by the market for dairy products, where advances were recorded on all the items listed save fancy nearby eggs, and prices on all of them are well above the 1915 levels. There was more unsteadiness to fruits and vegetables than for some time, the changes in the latter, however, being confined largely to a general decline in beans. Despite the declines, there is no comparing present values with those of a year ago, as both prices declined again.

In the coffee market there was a rise in the price of Santos No. 4, but teas were generally firm at recent prices. There was some loss of price strength in raw sugar, and fine granulated also hit the downward trail again, this time dropping 25 cents a hundred pounds. It is still $1.30 a hundred higher than at this time last year. Cloves supplied the only advance in the spices, while the declines were contributed by mace, ginger, and black pepper.

In the metal markets there were no listed declines. Bessemer billets and steel bars moved upward at Pittsburgh, while in the minor metals advances were recorded on antimony, lake and electrolytic copper, spelter, lead, and tin. More changes are listed in the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs and oils than for some time. Thirty-seven fluctuations were shown, and sixteen of these were advances. Bleaching powder moved up a little, and there was a rather curious conflict in prices of potash and soda products. Advances and declines were shown in each group.

A higher cotton market and more active buying resulted in higher prices on several varieties of gray and bleached cottons, including printcloths and sheetings. In the burlap market prices moved up somewhat, but more as a result of a firmer tone to the primary markets than to any active buying here. The changes in the grains were few, consisting of a drop in wheat and rises in corn and oats.

No changes were shown in the leather market, while the only revision in hide prices was a drop in No. 1 native packer stock. Other changes for the week consisted of advances in the best Brazilian crude rubber and in turpentine, and declines in hemp, hops, and jute.

MILLINERY FOR BRAZIL.

A Chance for Americans to Compete for the Trade There.

There would doubtless be a good opportunity for American millinery goods in Brazil, according to Consul General A. L. M. Gottschalk, who is stationed at Rio de Janeiro, providing importers there are able to obtain prices which would enable merchandise from this country to compete with the French articles now sold in that market.

"The larger dry goods houses have hat departments," says Mr. Gottschalk in a report to the Department of Commerce, "usually in charge of a French milliner, and one or two French women have opened shops in which hats may be bought. The selection from a large stock of imported French models or as custom-made goods. The preference seems to be for the former class. Prices vary at the smarter shops from $20 to $50, and more in exceptional cases.

"A thriving business is done in hats, as in gowns, by certain women who are professional buyers and who visit Europe two or three times a year. Returning with a stock they take rooms at some large hotel and serve a private clientele, without the expense of renting a shop or of public advertising. Much money is made in this way, and the shops are naturally bitter against this trade.

"Many smaller dry goods houses and smaller individual shops deal in the cheaper millinery. One large department store here, it is stated, sells attractive French hats as low as $5. Another, of a somewhat better class, sells them at $12.50, and $15."

A list of millinery houses in Rio de Janeiro may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, or from its district or co-operative offices, references being made to file No. 70,086. The local office of the bureau is located in Room 400, Custom House.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

N. C.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light n. e. winds.

S. C., Ga. and Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Partly Cloudy Mon. Tues., probably showers and thunder storms; light s. e. winds.

Tenn.—Partly cloudy Mon. Tues., probably showers and cooler.

Ky.—Probably showers and thunder storms Mon. and Tues.; cooler.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair and warm Mon. Tues, probably showers and thunder storms and somewhat cooler; light variable winds.

L. Mich.—Showers and thunder storms Mon. and probably Tues.; not quite so warm; light variable winds.

U. Mich.—Fair and cooler Mon. Tues., fair; light n. w. to n winds.

La., Ark., and Okla.—Mon. and Tues., partly cloudy.

E. Texas—Mon. and Tues., generally fair.

W. Texas—Mon. and Tues., unsettled, showers in w.

Ill.—Partly cloudy Mon., followed by showers and cooler in afternoon or night and on Tues.

Mo.—Unsettled Mon., with showers and cooler in n. Tues. probably showers; cooler in s. and e.

Wis.—Partly cloudy and cooler Mon., followed by showers in afternoon or night. Tues. unsettled, probably showers in e.

Minn.—Showers Mon.; cooler in e. Tues. fair and warmer.

Iowa—Showers and cooler Mon. Tues. unsettled, probably showers and cooler in s. and e.

N. D.—Partly cloudy and slightly warmer Mon., probably preceded by showers in s. Tues. fair; warmer in e. and s.

S. D.—Probably showers Mon.; cooler in s. and e. Tues. fair and warmer.

Neb.—Showers Mon.; cooler in e. Tues. fair and warmer in w.

Kan.—Unsettled Mon., with showers and cooler in n. and w., and Mon. afternoon or night in s. & e. Tues. probably fair.

CITY RETRENCHMENT STRICT

Commitments Against Borrowing Capacity Reduced 87.7 Per Cent.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein has sent to Mayor Mitchel a report made up of a group of tables showing the corporate stock transactions of New York City from Jan. 1, 1906, to Jan. 1, 1916. The report shows that under the strict retrenchment of the present city administration the commitments against the city's borrowing capacity were brought down 86.9 per cent. below that of the McClelland period and 87.7 per cent. below the average rate under Mayor Gaynor.

On Jan. 1, 1898, the report sets forth, the greater city began business with a funded debt reported by the Controller as amounting to $321,905,514.09. By Jan. 1, 1906, the Controller reported that the funded debt had increased to $565,056,512.75. In the ten years embraced in the report new bond debts of $782,045,333.86 were incurred, but redemptions in those years left the total funded debt outstanding on Jan. 1, 1916, as reported by the Controller, at $1,121,671,536.85, plus $33,812,284.93 in corporate stock notes to be redeemed from future bond sales. The authorizations for ten years are set forth as follows:

McClellan Administration, 1906 to 1909, $409,668,458.52; the Gaynor Administration, 1910 to 1913, $351,807,993.85, and the Mitchel Administration, 1914 to 1915, $26,795,052.17; a total for ten years of $788,272,404.54. The report says that except in assessments and expenses of commissions and boards there has been an enormous decrease in authorization of corporate stock, and it explains the increase thus:

"The 'pay-as-you-go' policy is also reflected in the ceasing under the Mitchel Administration of authorizations for furniture and fixtures, repairs, street and park improvements, and experimental work. This policy had been applied to the Department of Docks and Ferries in the Gaynor term, so that expenses of that department, previously met by bond issues, have been provided for out of the tax levy since 1909, the receipts of the department going into the general fund.

"The apparent increase in assessments is due to the segregation of amounts previously included under the funds for street and park openings and street and park improvements. The true comparison is obtained by lumping these funds, showing that the average annual authorizations for these purposes were $9,018,153.40 under McClellan, $3,180,348.32 under Gaynor, and only $1,546,786.04 under Mitchel. The other apparent increase in expenses of commissions and boards was due to the capitalization of the cost of engineering and other rapid transit expenses which had been met out of special revenue bonds. The amount of such debts thus funded in 1914 was $3,543,000, and similar expenses of the Court House Board, amounting to $67,816.89, were thus provided for, thus wholly explaining this item."

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP FALLS

A Quarter Less Than Last Year, Rome Predicts.

ROME, Aug. 20.—The International Institute of Agriculture in its latest report says that, with harvesting virtually completed in most European countries, the indications are that the world's wheat supply for 1916 will be almost 25 per cent. less than last year. It is pointed out, however, that 1915 was a banner year, and that the new crop will be nearly up to the average yield of the period from 1909 to 1913. The gathering of crops on a large scale is now limited to North America, Great Britain, Russia, and Scandinavia.

The barley crop for the world is estimated at 20 per cent. less than last year, although 5 per cent. above the average. The total yield of oats, it is predicted, will be 22 per cent. less than in 1915, but 15 per cent. above the average.

TO CUT OFF NATURAL GAS.

North Texas Manufactories Suffer From Lessening of Supply.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 22.—All manufacturing concerns of Dallas, Fort Worth, Wichita Falls, and other towns of North Texas that use natural gas for fuel have been notified by the Lone Star Gas Company, the producing concern, that their supply will be cut off on Sept. 1. It is contended by the Lone Star Gas Company that the gas supply in the Petrolia field is being rapidly exhausted, and that only enough remains to supply domestic users during the coming Winter.

A movement has been inaugurated to pipe natural gas to Fort Worth and Dallas from the field which the Texas & Pacific Coal Company is developing in the vicinity of Thurber, Texas.

Long Branch Hotel Sale.

Next Saturday, Aug. 26, at Long Branch, Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at auction the Lenox Hotel, on the northwest corner of Ocean Avenue and Broadway, facing the Atlantic Ocean. It is a three-story building.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Chatfield, J. — Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

Re Henry F Vyse.

Criminal calendar:

U S(c)Vyse.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Metz(c)Metz.
Shevlin(c)Shevlin.
Smith(c)Shapiro.
Ex rel Shea(c)Woods.
Re Katzman & C Model Co.
Thompson(c)Ottinger (2).
Nesbitt(c)Lubell.
Western Dev Co(c)Harvey.
Moses(c)Moses.
Robert Lewis, Inc(c)W J Rich Dev Co(2)
Haxton(c)Sensitized Products Co.
Altheimer(c)E C Risbe Co.
Re Feltenstein.
Franklin(c)Levitt Bros.
Trager(c)Trager.
Helvitz(c)Balshofer.
Hoverkamp(c)Hoverkamp.
Mulholland(c)Otten.
Montgomery(c)Gross.
Carpenter(c)Hydrocarbon Fuel Co.
Sterling(c)Wells.
Rankin(c)Kahrs.
Rosenhaus(c)Batkin.
Re Bloom.
Schulman(c)Nass El RR Carmody(c)Int R T.
German-Am Coffee Co(c)O'Neil.
Whitney(c)Griggs.
Re Origlieb.
May(c)Cort Film Corp.
Rosenhouse(c)Batkin.
Worm(c)Evans.
Thorn(c)Poss.
Gotteseman(c)Evans.
Germania Fire Ins Co(c)Serrill.
Matteucca(c)Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Wein(c)G I & B RR.
Green(c)Int R T.
Favazza(c)Rapid Tr Subway Con Co.
Schein(c)Rinaler.
Bergen St Ry Co(c)Culver.
Re Green.
Brenner(c)Carmana Realty Co.
Re Kass.
Saqui(c)Wiricks.
Corley(c)Rapid Tr Subway Con Co.
Grier(c)Int R T.
Dragonetti(c)same.
Koasoy(c)same.
Stunger(c)same.
Kleinow(c)same.
Lerner(c)samo.
Keiser(c)same.
Korman(c)same.
Grier(c)same.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate:
Minnie A McGill,
Kate L Raboch,
Wm Norris.

Anita McKenna,
Frederick W Jaeger,
Rudolph Gemunder,
Catharine K Innese.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions.

De Pyster Realty Co(c)Steele.
Union Exch Nat Bk(c)Spear.
Zeiger(c)Weissberger.
Brecher(c)Weintraub.
Wasserstein(c)Benowitz
Zeiger(c)Weissberger.
Berry(c)Raeder.
Same(c)Eddinger.
Gerstein(c)Caughlan.
Mathison(c)Huntington.
Rosenblum(c)Kreuter.
Savage(c)Crausman.

Levison(c)Hirsch.
Bronx Art Stone Wks
(c)Simp'n Fox Rty Co.
Stemmler(c)Thompson.
1st Nat Bk of Edgewater, N J(c)Simon.
Loewenthal(c)Mack.
Rosen(c)New Amst Gas Co.
Secord(c)Leddy.
Rosen(c)New Amst Gas Co.
J R Potter Co(c)McMahon.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Tierney, J.—Rossignol(c)Stokes.—Joseph P. Morrissey.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Tierney, J.—Society for Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children(c)Margaret Daub—John A. Maher. Ambrose K. Jones(c)Joseph Sananes—Henry Brady.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parts business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 22.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

FOR INVESTORS.

The Annalist every Monday publishes an extended list of bonds and stocks not dealt in on the Stock Exchange. The Annalist, 10 cents—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

ex rel NY, B&MRR Co(c)Bd Taxes & A NY.
ex rel L I R Co(c)Bd Taxes & A NY.
Re Norton (S'field L I Cem Soc).
Bennett(c)Russell.
Johnson(c)Hewlett et al.
Same(c)Lott et al.
Same(c)Camp et al
Watson(c)Watson.
Johnston(c)Wilgas et al.
Re Flatbush Av Ext 4th Av Subway.
Constantino(c)Farraro
Re M F Hickey & Co(c)Oppenheim, Collins & Co. et al.
Re Lawrence Cement Co(c)same.
Heidelberger & ano(c)Gt Suburban Imp Co & ano.
Johnston(c)Storm et al.
Same(c)Hicks et al
Same(c)Van Sicklen et al.
Same(c)Coad et al
Feldman(c)Feldman.
London(c)London.
Lincoln Tr Co(c)Mc-Knight Rlty Co. et al.
Clark(c)Clark.
United Stove & Repair Co(c)Rapp and ano.
Re Roberg Place.
Equitable Tr Co(c)Serli
Eagle Fire & Loan Co(c)Pounds et al (2)
McDermott(c)McDermott.
Re Gt Neck F & M.
Henderson et al(c)Balz et al.

Gilleran(c)Springfield L I Cem Soc et al.
Chiaparini(c)Chiaparini
Re Gt Neck F & M.
Nemtzoff(c)

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Fair and warm weather continues in the majority of districts. In the middle Rocky Mountain region and the upper Missouri Valley numerous thunder showers have lowered the temperature very materially. A general fall in pressure has set in over the Northeastern district, and pressure is rising over the Western Atlantic States. Conditions are favorable to the development of thunderstorms in the interior valleys and a consequent lowering of the prevailing high temperatures. The developments as yet, however, are too indefinite to fix the thunderstorm area. East of the Appalachians fair weather with moderately high temperatures will continue Monday and Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate northeast, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic, light northeast, becoming southwest, with fair weather; South Atlantic, moderate north to northwest, with fair weather; East Gulf, light and variable, with fair weather.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey, Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Northern and Southern New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; continued warm.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	67	69	4 P. M.	80	80
6 A. M.	67	68	6 P. M.	74	78
9 A. M.	66	78	9 P. M.	70	72
12 M.	75	80	11 P. M.	69	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 75, at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature 84 degrees at 12:40 P. M., minimum 68 degrees at 5:45 A. M. Humidity 60 per cent. at 8 A. M., 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
2:00	—271 Mulberry St.; Hawley & Hoops.	Slight
5:25	—270 Monroe St.; Jos. Millson	Slight
9:05	—187 Forsyth St.; Angelo Scimeca	$500
2:30	—69 E. 108 St.; Jos. Cohen	Slight
3:45	—27 Cooper Sq.; Anna Schneider	Slight
4:05	—931 Fox St.; Bernard Dailey	Slight
4:25	—Oak Point R. R. Yards, N. Y., N. H. & H.	Slight
4:25	—449 E. 138th St.; Conron Bros.	Slight
5:00	—555 Westchester Av.; J. Barry	$1,000
7:00	—729 8 Av.; Thos. Boylan	Slight

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-THE-HUDSON.

An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis, bowling, and billiards, convenient to riding paths; transit facilities; Subway and New York Central. Address Miss MARY HUNTINGTON.

Long Island.

Far Rockaway, one block from ocean—First-class accommodations; week-end parties; special rates for September. Sea View Inn, 313 Beach 20th St. Telephone 1166.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Beautiful gentleman's farm; modern improvements; healthy mountain location; 90 miles; $10-$12. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Ellswood.—Board on fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th. Telephone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."

Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Notice to Creditors
of
THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

All persons, firms, associations or corporations having claims or demands against The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale, duly filed or recorded, and other than those which have been heretofore filed with the Receivers, are hereby notified that the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, in the cause wherein Bankers Trust Company is plaintiff, and The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company is defendant, In Equity No. 41, Consolidated Cause, on the 14th day of August, 1916, entered an order in which it is provided as follows:

IT IS ORDERED that the report of the Receivers, pursuant to the order entered November 2nd, 1914, in the cause in this Court entitled "Bankers Trust Company, Plaintiff, vs. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, Defendant, in Equity No. 41," with respect to claims, shall, upon the filing thereof, be forthwith referred to Frank H. Shaffer, who is hereby appointed Special Master for the purpose of making evidence and reporting the same to this Court, together with his findings and conclusions of law and fact as to whether, and to what extent, any or all of said claims are valid and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages sought to be foreclosed in this Consolidated Cause, and being the mortgage dated July 1, 1909, executed by the defendant, The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, and commonly known as its General Mortgage; and the Mortgage dated May 1st, 1891, executed by The Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton Railroad Company to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, of which United States Mortgage and Trust Company is now successor Trustee, and commonly known as its First Mortgage;

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all persons, firms, associations or corporations having claims or demands against the defendant The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded, and other than those which have heretofore been filed with said Receivers, are required on or before the 15th day of September, 1916, to file the same with said Special Master, which said claims or demands shall be supported by affidavit and shall set out the amount and nature of any security or lien held by the claimant or to which the claimant is entitled; and also any claim to preference or priority in payment from any of the assets in the hands of the Receivers, or the earnings therefrom or the proceeds of sale thereof, in priority to the bonds secured by either of the three mortgages sought to be foreclosed herein, being the same three mortgage heretofore specified.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any and all persons, firms, associations or corporations who fail to file their claims as herein required, be, and the same are hereby forever barred from asserting a claim to payment from any of the assets of the defendant The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company in the hands of the Receivers or the earnings therefrom or any proceeds of sale arising therefrom.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that said Special Master publish notice of all the foregoing requirements of this Order in reference to the filing with him and the barring of claims not so filed, three (3) times a week for four (4) consecutive weeks in a newspaper published and of general circulation in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in a newspaper published and of general circulation in New York City, State of New York. Said Special Master is directed to take evidence and report the same to this Court, together with all claims filed before him and together with his findings and conclusions of law and fact as to whether and to what extent any or all of said claims so filed are valid, and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages, or any thereof, sought to be foreclosed in this Consolidated Cause, being the same mortgages heretofore specified.

And on the 15th day of August, 1916, said Court made the following Order:

IT IS ORDERED that Frank H. Shaffer, of Bettman be, and he is hereby, substituted as Special Master in the place of said Frank H. Shaffer, with all the powers and duties in said order of August 14th, 1916, prescribed.

The undersigned Special Master pursuant to said order will hold a hearing for the purpose of taking evidence and reporting the same to the said Court, together with his conclusions of law and fact as to whether and to what extent any or all of said claims to be filed with him or to be reported by the Receivers are valid, and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages or any thereof sought to be foreclosed by said Consolidated Cause, being the same mortgages as in said order specified, on the third day of October, 1916, at his office, No. 1114 Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

All claimants having claims or demands not heretofore filed with the Receivers, and not secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded should present them verified as required in the order to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of September, 1916.

GILBERT BETTMAN, Special Master,
1114 Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

One-family houses, detached, garage, nine rooms, bath, showers, electric lights, vacuum cleaners, steam, parquetry; $5,650; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

To Let.—Unfurnished, in West 90th St., 3 story and basement private house, in which physician will rent office and living room. B 164 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Two beautiful cottage homes for sale cheap; all city improvements; 30 minutes out; restricted and refined location; $4,000 and $5,400. Personal, Room 903, 110 West 40th St.

Sacrifice my 2 Jamaica lots for $125 each; 2 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room cottage, near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c. fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. B. Weish, Box 125 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At Mount Vernon N. Y.—Chester Hill, 2 blocks from station, large corner house, ample grounds, beautiful trees; not new, but finely built; large porches; steam heat; space for garage; choice neighborhood. Price $15,000, free and clear; no trade. Anderson Realty Company, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Desirable detached house, Yonkers. Healthy location; two baths; terms easy; owner left town.

APPLY BELLOWS & WARREN,
20 GETTY SQUARE, YONKERS.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad.
Reed, Clark, Lee & Co., White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. 1516 W. P.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Circumstances demand me to dispose of my handsome 6-room cottage, with large garden plot, fronting on trolley; 3 blocks from station, near schools, churches, and stores. Boating, bathing, and fishing; seven minutes to water; price $2,750; will take small amount down and very easy monthly payments, or mortgage can be arranged. Mrs. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $16 monthly. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. B. Bryan, Box 129 Times Downtown.

Acreage and farms for sale, Long Island. Address L 165 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—A country home, medium size, easy commuting distance, accessible to station; will pay spot cash for bargain. Send full particulars to F. P. Gaffiar, Mott Av., Far Rockaway, N. Y.

EXPERT APPRAISALS—Farms and Estates.
E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Two large stores to let, formerly occupied for 9 years by motor cycle repair and storage shop; rents moderate; location 1,493 5th Av. Inquire 250 West 137th St., Chopak.

348 Madison Av., 70 West 47th; parlor floor; will divide; reasonable rent.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Large office to rent at your own price. C. M. Oppenheimer, 423 4th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

54TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms, singly or en suite; furnished or unfurnished; phone.

MADISON AV., 270.—Rooms with board; private baths; appointments first class; references.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double, small rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 43 WEST.
Nicely furnished rooms; table the best.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table guests; references; Summer rates.

718T ST., 120 WEST.
THE IDAMARKS. Now booking for Fall; rooms, single or en suite; Austro-Hungarian chef. Phone 235 Far Rockaway.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

72D, 120 WEST.—Second-story rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

72D, 257 WEST.—Southern house; double, single rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; home cooking; subway, elevated; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; excellent location; fine table.

76TH, 9 WEST.—Large, modern rooms, suitable two; excellent board; reasonable. Guttman.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End Av.)—Superior accommodations; large suites, double rooms; private baths; single rooms; running water; best home table; electricity, steam heat.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private; superior table; excellent service.

78TH ST., 164 WEST.—Cool large rooms, excellent board; refined home; table guests; references.

78TH, 183 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; small room; subway, "L."

78TH, 236 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New and modern, good home cooking; special rates to permanents.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths, electricity, phone; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath, single rooms; every convenience; excellent Southern cuisine; newly established house; reference.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Few attractive rooms; electricity; all improvements; table unsurpassed; Southern family; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Select Jewish house can accommodate few refined gentlemen or couples.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house, select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 3034.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Attractive, furnished, to couples seeking home; private house; electric, running water; table guests.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Park, "L"; wholesome food; table guests.

102D, 250 WEST.—Fine large rooms, board; moderate; table boarders also; references; telephone.

102D, 233 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room. Mrs. Aarons.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Excellent service, refined surroundings; private bath suite; superior table.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cool, pleasant outside room; elevator; every convenience. Fourth South.

115TH, (corner Manhattan Av.)—Columbia; family hotel; pleasant rooms; good meals; all comforts; Christian home; rates $8 per week and up. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Cheerful furnished large, small rooms; private and shower baths; sleeping porch; telephone; electricity; excellent table.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Large rooms, good table; convenient to cars; Americans; reference.

122D, (2,053 7th Av.)—Airy rooms; substantial board; excellent house; telephone; references.

140TH, 544 WEST, (near B'way subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon; family hotel; bright rooms; excellent meals; social surroundings; home comforts; $8 up, singly; $15 up, two. Audubon 2755.

WEST END AV., 871.—Beautiful second floor suite; also separate double room; home cooking and environment; refined Jewish family.

WEST END AV., 315, (75th.)—Beautiful cool rooms, private residence; exceptional cuisine; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th subway.)—Delightful rooms, board; floors, suites; Winter reservations.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1150W.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Christian young man of refinement desires home with strictly private family; elevator apartment, neighborhood 86th St., Broadway. N 170 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of OHIO COPPER MINING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to the order of Hon. Stanley W. Dexter, the Referee herein, dated August 15th, 1916, the undersigned as auctioneer, will sell at public auction at the concentrating mill of the Ohio Copper Mining Company, bankrupt, at Lark, Utah, on the 31st day of August, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., property of the above named bankrupt estate as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1. All the right, title and interest of the Trustees in Bankruptcy herein (subject to all liens and encumbrances thereon) in and to the real property, mining claims, surface rights, water rights, and the fixtures, equipment, buildings and improvements thereon or appurtenant thereto, together with all the right and equity of redemption of the said Trustees or the bankrupt therein, situated at Lark and in Bingham Canyon, in the West Mountain Mining District, Salt Lake County, Utah.

For a fuller description of the said property reference is hereby made to the decree or foreclosure in the action of the Third Judicial District Court of the State of Utah, in and for Salt Lake County, entitled EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE, against OHIO COPPER COMPANY AND OTHERS, filed in the office of the Clerk of the said county on the 21st day of May, 1916.

PARCEL NO. 2. All the right, title and interest of the Trustees in Bankruptcy herein in and to all supplies, consisting of extra parts, nuts, bolts, screws, drills, and general mining supplies and equipment, located in part at the mill or concentrator on the said premises, and in part at the mines now operated on the said premises.

PARCEL NO. 3. All the right, title and interest of the Trustees in Bankruptcy herein in and to the office furniture in the Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

PARCEL NO. 4. Claim against the Assets Realization Company for $21,306.17, with interest thereon.

Claim against American Smelting & Refining Company for $9,548.25, with interest thereon.

PARCEL NO. 5. All the right, title and interest of the Trustees in Bankruptcy herein in and to any and all claims and choses in action against the stockholders of the Ohio Copper Mining Company and all other claims, rights and interests of the said Trustees in Bankruptcy of every nature and description whatsoever, except cash on hand and in bank.

Pursuant to the said order, and if more convenient for the purposes of sale, the auctioneer may, upon request, adjourn any portion of the said sale by notice thereof given at the time of such sale to such other places on the mining properties of the Ohio Copper Mining Company or in Salt Lake City, and at such time or times on said 31st day of August, 1916, as the auctioneer may determine.

A copy of the order of sale may be examined at the office of the auctioneer or at the time of sale.

The properties are sold subject to the terms of sale, a copy of which may be obtained from the auctioneer at his said office or at the time of sale.

A detailed description of the properties and rights so to be offered for sale may be procured at said office of the auctioneer.

A certified check to the order of the Trustees in Bankruptcy, or cash to the amount of 10% of the bid price, must be offered to qualify a bidder at the sale.

RUSSELL D. SCHULDER, Auctioneer,
Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
NASH ROCKWOOD, Attorney for Trustees,
30 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
ALFRED W. KIDDLE, Attorney for Trustees,
115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

No. 24,516.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EQUITY MOTION PICTURE COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Equity Motion Picture Company, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 5th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 220 Broadway, City of New York, on August 31st, 1916, at 12 M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 18, 1916.

No. 23,391.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL SCHOEMAN, Bankrupt.

Michael Schoeman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 17th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on August 31st, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 18, 1916.

No. 22,518.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS J. CONNOR, Bankrupt.

Thomas J. Connor was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 5th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on August 31st, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 18, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 22,686.

Notice is given that ABRAHAM SCHEMEL and LOUIS LOEB, individually and as members of the firm of SCHEMEL & LOEB, Bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. District, N. Y.—No. 23,497.—In Bankruptcy.—CROWN RED & WHITE TRADING STAMP CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Crown Red & White Trading Stamp Co., Inc., are hereby given notice that on August 3rd, 1916, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 31st, 1916, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE BINDERS.

To hold twenty-six numbers of The New York Times Sunday Magazine and Review of Books, a strong, handsome cloth binder; price, $1.25 by mail. Remittance with order. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

In order to clean up the season's business we are offering the following cars at sacrifice prices:

Overland tourings, electric lighting and starting	$250.00 to $375.00
Pierce-Arrow touring car	600.00
Chalmers 40 touring	225.00
Hupmobile landaulet, electric lighting and starting	780.00
Paige Touring car, electrically equipped	400.00
Reo Sedan, splendid condition	450.00
Hudson Six touring	400.00

CHAS. E. KIESS & CO., INC.,
Broadway at 53d St.

MERCER LATE 1914 SPEEDSTER, $1,250. Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has two extra tires and inner tubes. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Chalmers "1917 Little Six"; practically new, light seven passenger; cost $1,600; mechanically guaranteed; many extras. Mr. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. 'Phone 9881 Riverside.

Cadillac 1916, standard type 53, used as a demonstrating car; perfect condition; complete equipment. Detroit-Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

WINTON, 1914, $775.
Will sell high-class touring car; cost $3,258; left-hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Pierce-Arrow, late 1910 touring, 7 passenger, extra limousine body, cheap; excellent condition; private. G 18 Times.

S. G. V. 1914 Landaulet | Stutz 1915 Bulldog
National 1914 Roadster | Saxon 1916 Roadster
DOUGLAS C. BURRELLE, 1,700 Broadway.

Hupmobile Roadster, 1913 model, good condition; price $300; phone, owner, Bryant 8980.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less 5,000 miles; price $1,350. Owner, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

BUICK, 1913; speedster body, gray finish; stored in Cleveland last ten months; recently received here by owner and completely overhauled; four new tubes and shoes, one extra mounted; any demonstration you want, and the best proposition on the market for $350 cash. Brennan's Garage, Mt. Vernon, or Mt. Vernon 3419W for demonstration.

MERCER 1914 Speedster, wire wheels.
Paige 1916 Fairfield, 6 Touring.
Cadillac 1916 Touring, like new.
Cadillac 1915 Touring, bargain.
Schoonmaker, 3d fl., 1,700 Broadway.

Cadillac, 1913 limousine, run 2,300 miles; practically new. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Mercer 1915 Sport, also 1914 touring; bargains. Scudder, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1,114.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard Six new touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Chalmers.—Elegant 1916 seven passenger, $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant, 3916.

Packard.—Six-cylinder touring and limousine cars by the hour, day, month, or trip; late models; reasonable. Plaza 5440.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 52d St. and 7th Av. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. 1,128 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free. AUTO SCHOOL,

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

16TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable large rooms; bath; conveniences; telephone; near subway; gentlemen; reasonable.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Neat, comfortable large and cool room; all conveniences; telephone.

43D, 13-15 EAST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with piano; single room.

53D ST., 34 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen; furnished and unfurnished.

61ST, 160 EAST.—Parlor rooms; piano; rooms, private baths; electricity; desirable surroundings.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small rooms, bath; references; doctor's office. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

9TH, 28 WEST.—Furnished room; quiet, select house; references.

11TH, 105 WEST.—Parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; housekeeping.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually large; en suite, separate; steam; electricity; telephone; references; private house.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also hall rooms; telephone; references.

20TH, 430 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool rooms, quiet; hot, cold water; bath; telephone.

40TH, 36 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high class; references; bachelors.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Elegant parlor suite, bath, electricity, 'phone; select; other rooms.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Good rooms, showers, electricity, elevator; suitable for two. Sewell.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Beautiful large, airy room; private bath; electricity; kitchenette convenience; nicely furnished; $8; hall room, $5.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor, $5; other rooms, $4; running water; telephone; gentlemen.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms; redecorated; beautiful suites; electricity; instantaneous hot water; phone.

89TH ST., 116 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms, suite; baths; telephone; reasonable rates.

70TH ST, 131 WEST.—Two choice furnished rooms, private house; gentlemen.

71ST, 206 WEST. (Subway.)—Large, small rooms; lavatories; parlor floor, professional use.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Superior accomodations for gentleman; moderate terms; reference desired.

72D, WEST.—Near Park, subway; private family; front room or suite, shower, electricity, elevator; gentleman; modern. Columbus 2061.

72D, 308 WEST.—Desirable, cool, double, single rooms; elcellent location; Summer rates.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room, with bath and kitchenette; also small room.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Attractive rooms; desirable neighborhood; Summer rates; breakfast optional; references.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; hardwood floors; electricity.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike large, small rooms; private baths continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 161 WEST.—Handsome house; just opened; newly decorated rooms; large and small.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large connecting, small, also elegant music room; hot water supply.

76TH, 242 WEST.—One room with bath; also other rooms; Summer rates.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished rooms; private baths; electricity; refined house.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant, nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small rooms; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Private house; home atmosphere; attractive room; shower bath, references.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Just opened; everything new; furnished rooms, with, without private baths; also entire floor and bath.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Immaculately clean suite, with bath; other rooms; kitchenette privileges.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment, for bachelor.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; entire parlor floor; two large rooms; private bath, electricity; parquet floor; telephone; reasonable.

82D, 112 WEST.—Large front room; twin beds if desired; first floor, large room, private bath, electricity.

82D, 100 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D, 33 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; newly furnished; scrupulously clean; phone.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; suitable two; electric light; references.

84TH, 54-56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive home for gentlemen; parlors for guests' use; references.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; rooms, $3.50 to $15; ensuite, single; electricity.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Large rooms; first-class house; modern conveniences; bath; private family.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near Park; newly furnished house; single, medium rooms, $3-$5.

93D, 363 WEST.—Comfortable single, double room, adjoining bath; private washroom; convenience.

94TH ST., 319 West.—Comfortable single room, modern apartment. Riverside 3383. Apt. 20.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Beautiful, steam-heated rooms; single, connecting; every convenience. Marsh.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentlemen.

101ST, 205 WEST. (Hotel Ludington, three doors from Broadway;) also 351 West 71st, near Riverside.—All-night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $3 to $6 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 8575 Riverside.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also single room. Apartment 43.

109TH, 301 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Charming outside sunny rooms; running water; for those who appreciate the best. J-B.

106TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful room, single, en suite; overlooking Hudson and Drive; 7th floor; $6-$8.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cheerful, large room; smaller room; Summer rate. Sixth floor, west.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive, cool front room, in high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; high-class elevator apartment. Apartment 54.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant front room, Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Select location; large, cool front rooms; private house; exquisitely clean; every convenience; references.

140TH, 310 WEST.—Large outside rooms; private family; well furnished, clean. Audubon 6568.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Running water, Hudson view, $6; desirable location; elevator. 2B.

149TH, 556 WEST.—High-class, newly furnished rooms; electricity, telephone; adjoining bath; reasonable.

160TH, 655 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with breakfast; gentlemen only. Apt. 4-F.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Nicely furnished rooms; modern conveniences; breakfast if desired. 3A.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Attractive outside rooms; overlooking Hudson, Park. Apartment 21.

NAGLE AV., 59.—Good, airy rooms in up-to-date apartment house; telephone, running water, &c. Inquire Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Small room; private bath; $4.50 week. Apartment 54.

WEST END AV., 611, (NEAR 89TH.)—NEW, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; EVERY POSSIBLE CONVENIENCE; PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

WEST END AV., 936.—Sunny, front room; lavatory; closet; small family. Mack.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 33 East 27th St.

MADISON AV., 222. (36th.)—Handsomely furnished parlor floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specialty attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. CATHEDRAL PLAZA. 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY. 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. Special Rates to Columbia Students. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
223, 225, 227, 229 West 66th St., near B'way
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.
4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th and 6th bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

WEST 57TH ST.
SUBLET DUPLEX, $6,000.
Finest apartment ever offered for sublet; magnificent furnishings, ideal location; nine rooms, three baths; a comfortable, luxurious home. For appointment address
ADMINISTRATOR, 42 FIFTH AV.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms, showy baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service;

DROP IN PARALYSIS PLEASES OFFICIALS

Commissioner Emerson Hopeful, but He Refuses to Venture Prediction.

SEEK SERUM IN BROOKLYN

Sunday's Total of 108 Stricken Is the Lowest Record for Any Day Since July 22.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Satur- day.	Deaths. Yester- day.	New Cases. Satur- day.	New Cases. Yester- day.
Manhattan	12	9	52	37
Brooklyn	13	6	45	40
Bronx	2	2	12	15
Queens	6	3	25	14
Richmond	1	--	--	2
Totals	36	20	134	108

Total of deaths to date.....1,617
Total of cases to date.....7,110

The report of new cases of infantile paralysis yesterday continued the steady daily decrease in the progress of the disease, marked since Aug. 3, when the high record of 217 for the day was reached. This was regarded as highly encouraging by Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health.

Because some physicians are late in filing notices of new cases discovered on Sunday, Monday reports of new cases have several times dropped below 100 in August and July, but yesterday was the first time that a figure as low as 108 had been reached on any day of the week other than Monday since Saturday, July 22.

"In comparison with other reports on Sundays, the figures today are very hopeful," Dr. Emerson said yesterday. "The drop is a sharp one and carries on the decrease which appeared in the total new cases last week, compared to the total of the two preceding. It is too early to say more than that the figures seem to be reassuring."

Officials of the board of health have been unwilling lately to appear overconfident that the epidemic was on a decline. A decrease in the daily number of new cases between July 18 and July 31 was made the basis of predictions that the epidemic was nearly spent, and that was followed by a rapid increase, which reached the highest point with 217 cases on Aug. 3.

Another reason why health officials are slow to theorize is the fear that the return of children from vacation resorts in September will increase the population subject to the disease.

One Hundred Treated With Serum.

Dr. Abraham Zingher of the Willard Parker Hospital said yesterday the number of patients treated with blood serum at the hospital or by physicians of the hospital staff now numbered more than 100. Twenty-six of these have been treated with normal blood and the rest with the blood of those who at one time had poliomyelitis.

"The results which we have had recently," said Dr. Zingher yesterday, "confirm the indications of the first series of tests, when we found that the serum made from the blood of those who had at one time suffered from poliomyelitis was highly effective when used at the time the first symptoms of the disease appear. It is also effective in preventing paralysis if used in a little later stage of the disease, when the muscles have already begun to weaken and paralysis is beginning. In cases further advanced, it can be used as an emergency remedy to save life, but will not, apparently, restore patients when the paralysis is advanced.

"Observations recently have shown that the conclusion was to be hastily reached that the disease seldom attacked more than one child in a family. A large number of cases have been reported when one child after another had caught it. When one child in a family of children is found with the disease, it is important to watch the others closely and to use the serum immediately if the disease develops.

"When a child shows fever or other symptoms, but the diagnosis is in doubt, the diagnosis may be made positive by making a puncture in the lumbar region of the spinal column and examining a specimen of the spinal fluid. If the child has the disease, the spinal fluid will show a greatly increased number of white cells and increased amounts of albumen and globulin. Sometimes the spinal fluid itself will be found in unusual quantities, as indicated by the speed of its flow from a puncture under unusual pressure.

"The chances that a child will recover without suffering serious ill-effect if the serum is injected at this time appear to be measurably increased, according to the results so far obtained.

"In the twenty-six cases in which the used serum has been made from the normal blood of an adult who is not known to have had the disease the results have not been quite clear.

"The anti-bodies, or the protective agency in the blood, are present in large quantities in the blood of those who have recovered from poliomyelitis, and are present in the blood of many adults who are not known to have had the disease, but it will require further study to decide whether the blood of adults who have never been attacked can be relied on to have a good effect.

"Methods may be worked out which will show in the case of a given person whether an effective serum can be obtained from him. One thing appears to be certain, that hundreds of persons have in their childhood had poliomyelitis and have recovered from it without ever knowing the true nature of the disease which they have had.

"Why so many have recovered from it in the past and why it is so dangerous a disease at present is one of the mysteries of medicine, and the only theory at all plausible for the severity of the present epidemic seems to be that there has been little of it during the last seven years, so that the agent passes from one young child to another without being weakened by encountering a child who has had it in a mild form."

Seventy Volunteer Blood.

More than seventy persons have so far appeared at the Willard Parker Hospital to make donations of their blood. One who came yesterday was Theodore Corrigan of 5 Clayton Place, Jamaica, who had had the disease at the age of two years. Two ounces were taken from him. His mother, Mrs. Anna M. Corrigan, who accompanied him, had never had the disease, but she gave seven ounces of her blood to be used in the so-called normal serum.

Florence Sweeney, 18 years old, of 11 Clayton Place, Jamaica, who had also had the disease at the age of 2 years, accompanied Mrs. Corrigan and her son and gave five ounces of her blood. Mrs. Anna Dutsch gave six ounces of normal blood. Appointments have been made at the Willard Parker Hospital to receive tomorrow ten persons who have offered their blood.

Dr. Emerson announced yesterday that beginning today residents of Brooklyn and Long Island who wished to offer their blood could go to the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, where they will be treated by surgeons of the staff of the Willard Parker Hospital.

Herbert Richardson, 21 years old, a negro elevator boy in an apartment house at 618 West 142d Street, near Riverside Drive, was suddenly taken ill last night and his complaint was diagnosed as poliomyelitis. Physicians of the Department of Health took charge of the case.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Charles Popper, 164 Stanton St.
Frank Kalmick, 836 Madison St.
George Shogda, 15 Morris St.
Thomas Grogan, 879 Bleecker St.
Marie Harriton, 800 E. 23th St.
Julius Kertes, 232 E. 24th St.
Mary Russo, 320 E. 20th St.
Walter Doyle, 400 W. 30th St.
Ruth Schwabinger, 136 W. 28th St.
Isidore Ulanoff, 234 W. 19th St.
Margaret Courtney, 418 W. 26th St.
Fred Bartow, 1,362 Sd Av.
Hettie Sobel, 410 E. 74th St.
Marie Kuende, 439 E. 74th St.
Concetta Caiza, 242 W. 67th St.
Anna Sebert, 356 W. 44th St.
Alice McKeegan, 352 St. Nicholas Av.
Rose Lantord, 465 W. 51st St.
Mitchell Seward, 330 Audubon Av.
Agnes McCarthy, 750 10th Av.
Ernest Williams, 286 W. 84th St.
Thomas McCardin, 726 9th Av.
John McCardin, 726 9th Av.
Mildred Solten, 538 W. 132d St.
Pearl Marmofash, 308 E. 101st St.
Alex. Rosenszweig, 1,972 2d Av.
William Gourdine, 157 W. 136th St.
Pearl Gleisher, 201 W. 115th St.
Anna Lotken, 1,344 Park Av.
Hyman Rossman, 345 E. 99th St.
Margaret Berg, 2,423 7th Av.
Lillie Reed, 10 W. 135th St.
Grace Goldstein, 304 E. 102d St.
Florence Gordon, 1,875 3d Av.
Joseph Schwartz, 237 E. 100th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Bertha Sanders, 721 11th Av.
Maria Moccio, 48 James St.
John Bragner, 344 W. 21st St.
Ruby Green, 430 W. 52d St.
Molly Rendeno, 304 W. 118th St.
Mildred Betton, 538 W. 132d St.
Samuel Levine, 64 E. 105th St.
Anna Viola, 224 Macdougal St.
B. Morbson, 108 W. 103d St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Nelson Hildebrand, 856 E. 156th St.
Joseph Weigand, 461 E. 154th St.
Seymour Jaffe, 834 Hewitt Place.
Zangwill Hackerman, 836 E. 172d St.
Milton Stone, 974 Freeman St.
William Hayes, 378 E. 138th St.
Celia Levy, 1,686 Clay Av.
Evelyn Farrell, 750 E. 138th St.
John Flanagan, 507 E. 134th St.
Ida Edelson, 1,222 Boston Road.
Max Maiser, 1,003 Tinton Av.
Helen McDonald, 485 E. 178th St.
Robert Ellison, 1,452 Clay Av.
Arthur Hehn, 2,565 Jerome Av.
—— Bolinsky, 647 Caldwell Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Alice Walble, 1,077 Ogden Av.
Edna Allen, 384 Mott Av.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

James F. Donlan, Jr., 219 Av. I.
Dorothy Bohr, 248 Barboy St.
Helen Selden, 1,712 Dath Av.
Michael Sacharo, 185 Bleyard St.
Izzy Horowitz, 90 Beaver St.
Alice R. Storm, 788 Bergen St.
Milton Lack, 567 Cleveland St.
Thomas Shaughersy, 1,590 Gates Av.
Sam Shurman, 68 Grafton St.
Dorothy Grau, 350 Hancock St.
Margaret Grau, 330 Hancock St.
Edwin Wolowitz, 825 Hancock St.
John Morgan, 685 Henry St.
Sarah Rice, 46 Ricke St.
Frank Rosenzweig, 310 Hinsdale St.
Earl Beatt, 202 Knickerbocker Av.
Henry Goldman, 22 Lewis Av.
Francis Biscyllio, 42 Main St.
Dominick Europa, 17 Messelo St.
Lucy Cooperman, 830 Park Av.
Vivian McNamara, 207 Prospect Av.
Ruth Smylie, 1,140 Rogers Av.
Jerome O'Donnell, 1,300 Rogers Av.
Ed. Shumansky, 410 Sheffield Av.
John Leanane, 740 Seigel St.
Fred Kramer, 205 Varet St.
Nathan Aronson, 321 Willoughby Av.
Virginia Miller, 432 Wythe Av.
Rose Gaynor, 332 2d 1st St.
Morris Goldman, 278 S. 2d St.
Marion Cohen, 218 S. 3d St.
Ellen Cohen, 312 S. 3d St.
Bertram Karpoff, 162 S. 8th St.
Norman Diamond, 103 Bay 34th St.
Alba Kahn, 1,738 E. 19th St.
Wesley McCroder, 2,721 E. 23d St.
George Garrow, 1,816 60th St.
Eugene Gundermann, 2,246 82d St.
Herman Howlett, 75 88th St.
Bella Gersh, 103 S. 8th St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Madeline Nolan, 113 Kentworth Place.
Margt. Erbech, 178 Grove St.
Rita Higgins, 1,635 East 15th St., C. I.
John Barbito, 477 Henry St.
Mury Compagnini, 1,928 Cropsey Av.
Mary Murphy, 606 Evergreen Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Eliz. Moran, Little Neck Road, Floral Park.
James Moran, Little Neck Road, Floral Park.
Klushmer Dolanzosky, Rockey Hill, Creedmoor.
George Sover, 212 Lahey Av., S. Ozone Park.
Luke Trimen, 1,877 Madison St., Flushing.
Mildred Schmidt, 103 Foxhall St., Ridgewood.
Catherine Fensteren, 1,893 Myrtle Av., Ridgewood.
M. Pahllipites, 132 Clinton Av., Maspeth.
Geo. Wickes, 84 3d St., L. I. City.
George Weeks, 706 Crescent St., L. I. City.
Ruth Coe, 506 State St., Flushing.
Clora Gadon, 173 Central Av., Flushing.
Gertrude Fredrickson, 316 Bowne Av., Flushing.
Margt. Jofinsky, Woodhull Av., near Rocky Hill Road, Bayside.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Joseph Wilcski, Woodhull Av., Bayside.
Dorothy Deames, 25 48th St., Corona.
Thos. Link, 153 East Av., L. I. City.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Dorothy Brauner, 110 Ocean Av., South Beach.
Eddie Zlebrowski, 33 York Av., New Brighton.

No sufferers from poliomyelitis were reported as discharged from hospitals yesterday.

CHAUFFEUR DIES OF PARALYSIS.

Nine More Cases in Nassau County —Long Beach Quarantines.

Three new cases of infantile paralysis were reported yesterday in Oyster Bay, two each in Lawrence and Port Washington, and one each in Brookville and East Norwich, making a total of nine new cases in Nassau County, L. I.

The Board of Health of Long Beach, L. I., has passed a quarantine resolution over the vigorous protest of a large body of business men, who said such an enactment would ruin the place for the season as a Summer resort. The order was as follows:

Resolved, That no child under the age of 16 years shall be permitted to enter the village of Long Beach unless such child be quarantined for a period of two weeks, and any child leaving Long Beach shall not be permitted to return unless the premises it enters be quarantined for a like period.

John Stewart, 25 years old, a chauffeur for W. B. Thompson of Yonkers, died of infantile paralysis yesterday in a hospital. There have been forty-two cases in Yonkers since the beginning of the epidemic. Because of the number of cases in the vicinity of Hastings-on-Hudson, although there have been no cases yet in that town, Mayor Thomas J. Goodwin and Dr. S. R. Lyman issued an order yesterday that no children of less than 11 years of age should be allowed to enter the city or even to pass through it in trolley cars or automobiles.

PARALYSIS ALARMS MEXICO.

Doctors Rushed to Tehuantepec, Where Disease Has Appeared.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 20.—Infantile paralysis has appeared on the Tehuantepec Isthmus, according to official reports given out by the Interior Department. Twenty of the best Mexico City physicians have gone to Puerto Mexico, to direct a campaign against the plague. The sanitary authorities are taking energetic steps to prevent the disease spreading to other parts of the Republic. It is believed the plague was brought from New York by passengers.

25 NEW CASES IN NEWARK.

Eight More Ill in Jersey City—Dea hat Allenhurst.

The first death from infantile paralysis occurred on Saturday at Allenhurst, N. J., one of the most exclusive resorts on the New Jersey coast. The victim was Arthur Herb, eight-year-old son of Ernest Herb, a manufacturer of this city. New York specialists, who were called, administered serum, but the disease was too far advanced.

Twenty-five new cases of infantile paralysis were reported yesterday by the Newark Board of Health. Eight new cases were reported in Jersey City.

Epidemic Reaches Montana Indians.

BILLINGS, Mont., Aug. 20.—One death from infantile paralysis was reported to-

'TORPEDOES' POILUS TO MAKE THEM WELL

Physician's Electric Treatment for Nervous Troubles Causes Lively Controversy.

IS PAINFUL BUT EFFECTIVE

Soldier Who Objected and Beat Surgeon Gets Suspended Sentence—How Cure Is Applied.

Something of a sensation has been caused in France and throughout Europe by the revelation, at a trial before the military tribunal in Tours, of the great service rendered by a French physician who has effected thousands of cures in one of the grave forms of malady for which the war is responsible and for which it had been considered that no cure was known.

A zouave named Deschamps was charged with refusing to allow an electric treatment to be given to him by Dr. Clovis Vincent and with opposing violence to the insistence of the physician. The case in its first days aroused a good deal of popular feeling against the physician, when it was announced that the defendant, once a man of powerful physique, was now a crippled wreck, and that the treatment was imposed on the patient, and that it involved a form of almost unbearable torture with electric currents.

The case became doubly interesting, and was made the subject of controversy in medico-legal circles when it was learned that the defense in behalf of the zouave would rely on the principle that a patient had an inalienable right to refuse a form of treatment which involved much suffering. The fact that the subject in this case was a soldier furnished the basis for the controversy.

So much discussion was aroused on the subject and so interested did the general public become in the case that Justin Goddard, Under Secretary of State in charge of the sanitary service department, deemed it desirable to publish an open letter eulogizing the services of Dr. Vincent. "Instructed by experience," he wrote to the doctor, "you need not take into account the emotions of an ill-informed public."

The Hospital Torpedo.

The soldiers refer to Dr. Vincent's method of treatment as "torpedoing," and to his electric charges as "torpedoes," and these terms are now becoming current with regard to the new treatment.

In brief terms the case which led up to the publishing abroad of the very important discovery by Dr. Vincent and to the glorification of this physician for his great services was as follows: Deschamps, who fell in a trench at the Yser front, had suffered a distortion of the spine. As he considered the electric treatment to which Dr. Vincent desired to subject him too painful, and as the doctor insisted, he fell upon the latter and beat him severely. The soldier later explained that he was not aware of what he had done.

The questions raised before the military court were the following: Has a soldier the right to reject the treatment ordered by the military physicians? Can he refuse to allow operations to be performed on him? Should his refusal receive the same consideration as in the case of a civilian?

The court in the Deschamps case did not express an opinion on these points, but apparently gave them full consideration, as it condemned the soldier to only six months' imprisonment and even applied the law which allows a sentence to remain suspended and inoperative.

In view of the widespread interest shown in the case, one of the editors of the Paris Journal, Lucien Chassaigne, submitted himself to the "torpedo" treatment and writes his experience of it in connection with an interesting account of Dr. Vincent's work.

"I have just undergone Dr. Vincent's torpedoing," he says. "On account of the contradictory opinions which have been expressed in connection with the condemnation of the Zouave Deschamps I considered this the only way in which an authentic, reasonable and experimental explanation could be laid before the public on the subject of the now famous treatment.

"In what does the treatment which Dr. Vincent conceived consist? He himself calls it 'intensive re-education' and besides intensive it might be termed 'instantaneous.' It is intended for men in whom a careful examination reveals no organic lesion, but who show serious nervous troubles, which oblige them to walk bent in two and prevent them from raising their arms or legs and from bending their fingers. From the clinical point of view these are nervous cases where the will, above all, is affected. In general their troubles have arisen as a result of violent commotions, by being blown up, or thrown to the ground by shells, or by suffering a severe fall.

"Heretofore the cure of such patients was a long and tedious process and it generally failed. After months of treatment they were sent to their homes, infirm, incapable of earning their living, and lost to the army.

"Dr. Vincent asked himself if it would not be possible to re-establish this tottering will-power, to shake up this nervous system, fatigued and asleep, by giving to it a brusk electric shock. From his very first trials he was satisfied that he was on the right path. In ten minutes men, who for a year had been walking on crutches and bent at right angles, straightened up and walked with a firm step.

Treatment Is Painful.

"Undoubtedly the treatment is painful, but the 'poilus,' the French soldiers who had gone through many another painful experience, clenched their teeth and submitted to it. The process is simple. In a well-lighted hall, without any scenery, Dr. Vincent orders the patient to undress. In a corner is the electric table. The electrodes are two disks covered with wet cloth about three-quarters of an inch thick. The current is carefully measured; then the electrodes are applied, very near each other, on the limb which is to be shaken up and the electric intensity, at first feeble, is gradually increased.

"This is the way generally that the 'torpedoed' persons act. First of all, there is a shout, violent and spontaneous. Then, nearly always, the patient struggles, protests, and emits energetic remonstrances. Next comes a period of calm, followed by a new crisis of exasperation, and finally, at the end of eight or ten minutes, this particular patient who for the preceding fourteen months had had his arm glued to his body raises it progressively until it is above his head.

"No time is now lost. The will has been started on its work, it must be kept at it. The soldier for a full hour is made to go through a series of exercises and of movements appropriate to the needs of the case, the working of weights on pulleys and the climbing of ladders, until the natural automatism of the movements has been definitely brought back. The whole treatment is over."

Two New Cases Reported to Albany

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Only two cases of infantile paralysis in Elmira and Sherrill were reported to the State Health Department today, bringing the total number of cases in the State outside of New York City since the inception of the epidemic up to 1,312. No deaths were reported. Officials of the department said it was probable that many new cases had not been reported because the department was closed during the day and that such reports would be received tomorrow.

EUROPE POINTS WAY FOR AERO RESERVE

Report of the Club's Committee to the War Department Is Result of Tour.

DISCUSSES QUALIFICATIONS

Army Aviators Under the Present Plan Would Be Trained Like the British Airmen.

Details of the report soon to be submitted to the War Department for its assistance in organizing an Aerial Reserve Corps, authorized by President Wilson on July 13, became known here yesterday. The report is the result of a tour of investigation made by a committee of the Aero Club of America, consisting of Alan R. Hawley, President of the club; Henry Woodhouse, Evert Jansen Wendell, and Augustus Post. They returned last night from the trip, which covered aviation centres in Canada and this country.

In regard to the methods followed by Canada, the report will say in part:

"To get aviators Canada has followed the method adopted by the European Governments. To get into the British Air Service, a candidate after he has passed severe physical examinations, must attend an aviation school and take preliminary training which costs between $400 and $600. He will then, if successful, obtain the certificate of proficiency issued under the rules of the International Aeronautical Federation, by his national aero club. Actual training takes place under the direction of army aviators at army aviation schools, requiring about six months' continuous practice.

"Canada has not undertaken to continue the training of military aviators, so that when the candidate has received the F. A. I. pilot certificate he goes to England and is admitted to the air service 'on probation' and receives a refund of the cost of his training. This 'probation' lasts between one and two weeks, after which the candidate is either rejected or accepted. If accepted he is sent to a military aviation school for further training, which usually lasts six months, and includes the operation of different types of aeroplanes, and practice in scouting, bomb-dropping, and other war work. During this training he holds a temporary commission as Second Lieutenant. After he is graduated he receives his full commission and is sent to the front."

The committee visited the Curtiss Aviation School, near Toronto, of which J. A. D. McCurdy is the head, and saw fifty students in training. Mr. McCurdy and the Canadian authorities advised the committee that it is the intention of the Canadian Government to train 1,000 additional aviators.

That the Aviation Section of the United States Army, which has charge of organizing the Aerial Reserve Corps, can obtain the best results by following European and Canadian practice is the opinion of the committee. Of the 800 civilians holding the F. A. I. certificate or about to take that certificate in this country not less than 200 will make desirable candidates for the Aerial Reserve Corps, so that if steps are taken immediately to organize the corps at least 100 of the candidates will be able to take a few weeks' training at the army aviation schools.

The Army Appropriation bill now being considered by the Senate carries an appropriation of $9,640,800 for the organization, equipment, and maintenance of twelve aero squadrons for the twelve divisions either in the militia or from the regular army reserve and the Aerial Reserve Corps. The creation of the regular army, of which Colonel George O. Squier is the head, has charge of the expenditure of these funds and of training the militia officers and the members of the Aerial Reserve Corps.

The Aero Club's committee also visited the aviation school at Buffalo, where fifteen Harvard undergraduates have established an aviation camp and are taking a course of training. The Aero Club and its thirty affiliated organizations have offered their co-operation to the Aviation Section of the War Department, and the offers have been accepted by Secretary Baker and Colonel Squier.

Aeronautical concerns which have aviation schools have offered the use of their schools to the army and are willing to let the army operate their schools at cost, so as to assist in developing our aerial defenses. If the War Department avails itself of these offers, a dozen schools can be operated immediately under the direction of the War Department in different parts of the country, and the Aerial Reserve Corps and the twelve militia aero squadrons can be organized within the coming twelve months.

MEMORIAL FOR JOHNNY POE.

Athletic Field at Princeton Now Well Under Way.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 20.—When the tens of thousands of American football enthusiasts who annually visit Princeton step from their trains this Fall they will pause for a moment to pay tribute to Johnny Poe, football star, class President and "good fellow," who died on the field of honor "somewhere in France."

Shortly after Poe's death while fighting with the "Black Watch" in France last September Princeton alumni started a contribution to a memorial, and, with the class of 1895 leading, several thousand dollars were raised. Now a large plot of ground has been set aside south of the university campus, and this week the work of grading and preparing this field for student athletes will be well under way. To the college student it may be only another baseball and soccer field, but to Princeton alumni and the other thousands who cherish Princeton history it will always be "Poe Field," a memorial spot.

The field is in the path of those visitors to Princeton who arrive at the lower yards and go to the Stadium, and it is on this account that the field will be the first corner of the campus which they will pass. It has been proposed to erect some kind of a formal memorial on the field, but plans for this have not yet been completed.

Hears From Man Missing 40 Years.

Hugh Reilly, missing for forty years from Flushing, L. I., has written to his brother from Fresno, Cal. The Halleran Real Estate Agency of Flushing, which was in charge of the estate of the missing man's mother, had advertised for him without success. Hugh Reilly with his brother, Thomas, of 31 Fowler Street, Flushing, is heir to the property. He was 15 years old when he left home and had not heard of his mother's death when he wrote to his brother, Thomas.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,

Son or Brother in camp or upon the Mexican Border? If so, mail him a package of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to shake into the shoes. It relieves tired, aching, swollen feet, and makes walking a pleasure. Allen's Foot-Ease prevents blisters and sore spots, and is a certain relief for corns, bunions and callouses. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

LACE EXPERT JUMPS 9 STORIES TO DEATH

E. J. Brewster Writes Letter and Messages Before Leaping from Fifth Av. Building.

IMAGINED HE HAD DISEASE

Eastern Representative of Kirsch Co. of Michigan—With the H. B. Claflin Co. for 30 Years.

Edmund J. Brewster, manager of the New York office of the Kirsch Manufacturing Company at 200 Fifth Avenue, committed suicide yesterday by throwing himself from a window of his private office on the eleventh floor of the Fifth Avenue Building.

He dropped nine stories to the roof of a second-story extension in an interior court, where his body lodged on a steel netting above a corner of the glass dome of the Fifth Avenue Restaurant. He was dead when Dr. Hallock of the New York Hospital and a policeman got onto the roof through an office window.

Brewster imagined he had an incurable illness, it was said, and destroyed himself in a fit of despondency.

The suicide was 45 years old and lived with his wife and a son at 1,806 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn. Since last November he had been Eastern representative of the Kirsch Manufacturing Company of Sturgis, Mich., makers of laces. For many years before that he had been manager of the lace and curtain department of the H. B. Claflin Company.

A sealed letter and three messages written on telegraph blanks were found on Brewster's desk. One of the messages, addressed to his wife, read:

After thinking it all over again, this is the only way. Forgive me. Good-bye.

ED.

Another of the messages was addressed to his physician, Dr. W. C. Griswold, 78 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, requesting him to notify Mrs. Brewster and help her out. The third was addressed to C. W. Kirsch at the Hotel McAlpin. Brewster advised him to go to the office immediately.

After writing these Brewster at 12:30 o'clock rang the automatic messenger call in his office connected with the Western Union Telegraph branch office at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

Messenger John Punt, who responded, found the door open and the office empty. The boy notified Nicholas Rosen, Superintendent of the building, who made a search, and finally saw the body from the office window.

On the sill of the window from which Brewster had jumped were many fresh lead pencil marks, and the police said Brewster apparently had stood at the windowing drawing with his pencil while he waited for an answer to his call. When he had heard the boy in the hall approaching the office, the police thought, Brewster made his leap. On the desk with the telegrams was $1 to pay the messenger.

Dr. Griswold told Mrs. Brewster of the suicide. She refused to believe her husband had killed himself.

Before jumping to his death Brewster had removed his coat, collar, and scarf. His body was taken to the West Twentieth Street Station, pending the arrival of Coroner Feinberg.

Dr. Griswold said Brewster had been ill last Spring, which had been followed by a slight attack of Bright's disease. But two weeks ago he was practically cured of this and was apparently sure of complete recovery, said the physician, although Brewster continued to imagine that he was a very sick man.

"The trouble with Brewster was that he refused to take a vacation and worked too hard," said Dr. Griswold. "He often took work home with him at night."

Brewster was a member of the Knickerbocker Field Club of Brooklyn, a veteran member of the Twenty-third Regiment, and a Spanish-American War veteran. His parents, who reside in President Street, Brooklyn, also survive him.

BAR GUESTS FROM BERLIN.

Bavarian Resorts Refuse to Entertain Prussian Visitors.

The difficulties confronting Germans wishing to go upon vacation trips continue to increase as the season advances and the usual exodus from Berlin has been reduced to very modest proportions, according to items appearing in the German press, which are summarized by London newspapers. It is asserted that in many hotels and restaurants of Bavaria the motto seems to be, "No North German need apply," and that advertisements have been printed indicating that Berlin tourists are not welcome in the Bavarian Summer resorts and watering places. The chief reason for this unusual attitude is the necessity of conserving food supplies, but the London newspapers insist that the alleged profound dislike of the South German for the Prussian is a strong contributing cause.

Great irritation has been caused by this Bavarian boycott of Prussians, and the bad temper was brought to the boiling point a few weeks ago by the report that the Burgomaster of the Bavarian Summer resort of Ruhpolding has issued a "ukase," as the Berlin papers called it, forbidding the sale of bread and meat to Prussians. This "ukase" has since been annulled.

The Berliner Tageblatt prints the following article sent in by a correspondent:

"In the middle of May I was passing through Aschaffenburg (Bavaria) on business, and picked up the menu card in a respectable hostelry, whereupon the waiting-maid putting the question:

"'Where are you from?'

"'Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Why?' I asked in turn.

"'Everything is off,' was the waitress's retort.

"I was in haste, so I snatched up my hat and went to another restaurant that I knew, and there, too, I picked up the menu card. This time it was a waiter who put the same question to me, 'Where are you from?' 'Why, does it matter to you where I come from and whither I go?' I retorted. 'Yes, I must know if I am to bring you anything to eat.' 'From Frankfurt-on-the-Main,' I replied. The waiter: 'For Prussians we have nothing to eat.' 'But I am in fact no Prussian. True I live in Berlin, but was born in Offenbach,' was my answer. 'Then you can have lunch.'

"The writer says it will be a long time before he goes again to this "enemy land" where hospitality is so little understood.

VICE SOCIETY ASSAILS BOOK.

Efforts Being Made to Suppress Dreiser's Novel, "The Genius."

The Society for the Suppression of Vice calls Theodore Dreiser's novel, "The Genius," unfit to read, and, assisted by the Cincinnati Vice Commission, has undertaken to force it from circulation. Mr. Dreiser, who scouts the charge against his work, is resisting these efforts. Meanwhile, on complaint of the Cincinnati Commission, the publishers have been temporarily forbidden to circulate the book through the mails, pending an investigation by the postal authorities.

John S. Sumner, Anthony Comstock's successor, said yesterday about seventy pages of the work were objectionable, most of them being "lewd."

"We have merely asked the John Lane Company, the publishers, to discontinue its circulation," he said, "giving them a list of the pages which we considered unfit for reading. We are now waiting to see what they plan to do."

He refused to say if legal action was planned in the event of refusal by the publishers.

Mr. Dreiser, in his studio at 165 West Tenth Street yesterday, said:

"The whole matter was started by the Cincinnati Vice Commission. Some of the men out there decided that the book didn't come up to their ideas of high moral standards, and they got the publishers to send them a copy through the mails. They were then able to carry the case to the postal authorities at Washington and secure a temporary cessation of circulation while an investigation is made.

"I haven't been told yet what action the John Lane Company will take. They informed me they had stopped issuing the book only while they could take steps to find out how best to avoid serious complications."

He said the attack on the book was "silly," and added:

"The situation has been growing worse constantly the last few years, and I believe we will ultimately have to establish an official public censorship to do away with the self-appointed amateur censors who have been making such nuisances of themselves in their efforts to earn their salaries. If we established an official censor we would at least have an opportunity to determine in some degree his education and qualifications."

GERMAN BREWERS WORRIED.

Complain of Shortage of Barley, and Some May Shut Down.

The beer problem continues to agitate the people of Germany and, although there has as yet been no necessity for the regulation of consumption by the issuing of beer cards, as was suggested some time ago, and the harvest workers appear to have been assured a fairly generous supply of the beverage, the press carries many complaints from both consumers and producers.

In Württemberg, because of their failure to receive the full amount of their allotment of barley, based upon 48 per cent. of the average amount used before the war, and the increasing demand for beer for the troops at the front, the breweries have stopped brewing special brands of beer and since June 15 have turned out just one standard brew. The breweries have fixed the minimum retail price at 24½ cents for a third of a quart. The general organization of the Württemberg saloon men has approved of the brewing of a single kind of beer as a measure calculated to avoid a temporary closing down of the saloons.

In the meantime, it is alleged that the method of distributing the 48 per cent. allotment of barley and malt is decidedly unfair to the breweries outside of Bavaria and Alsace-Lorraine, as, while the makers of beer in those districts receive their full allowance, the brewers in other parts of the empire are not getting their share and their business is being damaged and in some cases the breweries are likely to be forced to shut down. These charges are brought out in detail in a communication sent by Herr Funcke, President of the German Brewers' Association, to the Federal Council and printed in the Frankfurter Zeitung. Herr Funcke, after pointing out the extent of the discrimination in distribution, asks that the barley and malt in possession of the Government be distributed among the brewers on the basis of a percentage of 37.64 and that the 42,561 tons of malt placed at the disposition of the Bavarian brewers for the manufacture of beer for the army be returned to the Barley Trading Association in Berlin to be divided among the breweries really in need of malt. Herr Funcke's figures show that the actual distribution of barley and malt throughout the whole empire of late has averaged only 37.64 per cent. of the pre-war consumption, instead of the 48 per cent. promised by the Government.

SPORTS AS AN AID TO TRADE.

Brazilian Suggests Athletic Contests With South America.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 20.—Dr. Paul Miller, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Brazil, who has been here several days, left this morning for Ottawa, where he will be the guest of the Duke of Connaught, Canada's Governor General.

Dr. Miller declined to discuss the object of his mission. He issued a statement to the effect that sports should be included with banking and commerce in the present campaign to increase the friendly relationship between the South American countries and the United States. Dr. Miller said there was widespread interest in South America in aquatics and other sports, and he thought if the two continents would compete for supremacy in various branches of athletics they would become better acquainted. He advocated the introduction of baseball in the South American countries.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—Many relatives and friends were present yesterday when the Rev. Father Joseph H. Hewetson of this place celebrated his first mass at St. Henry's Church. He was formally an Episcopalian.

BAYONNE.—Abe Kotzen, 13 years old, of 91 West Twenty-fourth Street, who is charged with being implicated in a junk shop robbery, is safe from the police so long as the quarantine exists in his home, where there is a case of infantile paralysis. The law prevents the police from entering and the boy from leaving the house.

NEWARK.—Andrew Deoli, 30 years old, of Eleventh Avenue and West Thirty-fifth Street, New York, is in the City Hospital suffering from a beating received when he clashed with the police reserves who had been called to save the life of Policeman James McCauley, whom Deoli and his companions were beating. Several of his companions, who had loaded revolvers, were locked up.

MONTCLAIR.—The health authorities yesterday killed the dog of Richard Ware, 21 years old, who was removed to the Isolation Hospital suffering from infantile paralysis. They feared the dog which had been in the same room with the sick man, might carry the disease.

MONTCLAIR.—Edward W. Townsend, author of "Chimmie Fadden," announced yesterday that he would not be a candidate for the nomination for Representative from the Tenth Congressional District, at the primaries. He says he will continue attending to his duties as Postmaster of this place.

UNIDENTIFIED DEAD IN POLICE GALLERY

Contains Hundreds of Photographs of Those Sent to Potter's Field.

NEW SYSTEM ADOPTED

Police Now Exercise Greater Care in Seeking Identities—Some Strange Cases Detailed.

Long lines of faces of the dead that stare out from hundreds of photographs—faces of men, women, and children in all conditions of life—make up the Gallery of Unidentified Dead at Police Headquarters, and to this gallery come each day those who have missing friends or relatives, and who, after searching the hospitals, have abandoned all hope. The gallery is a development of the Bureau of Unidentified Dead that was organized soon after the body of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan lay for ten days in the Fordham Morgue and was on the way to Potter's Field before it was identified. This incident showed the lax methods then employed, and called attention to the number of bodies buried each year without a thorough search to establish identity.

Lieutenant Grant Williams, in a recent lecture on this branch of police work, said that, in his opinion, there are many unidentified bodies buried in Potter's Field that could have been identified had the present methods been in operation. The police, he added, can increase the efficiency of the work by the exercise of care in filling out legibly and intelligently the Missing Person Report cards.

What a mistake can do he illustrated by referring to the case of Margaret Kircker, whose absence from home was reported to the Bureau of Missing Persons and to the bureau of which the Lieutenant is in charge. The woman was found wandering aimlessly about the streets by a policeman, who put her down as Margaret Kercher. From the reception hospital she was sent to Blackwell's Island and there registered as Margaret Kurcner. It took some time for the Bureau of Information to locate her, but it did and the police sent the woman's relatives to the island to get her. They were told that no woman of that name was there and the police had to straighten out the tangle and finally her name was found under "Ku" on the register.

One of the difficulties that the police have to overcome is the reluctance of many persons to tell the truth regarding the habits or morals of the person reported as missing. Relatives and friends will hait the truth, and usually they insist that the person in question was a model of all the virtues, and yet they are often found in the alcoholic ward of some hospital or in prison.

"Though this handicap exists, these persons are often the ones who find fault with the detectives," said Lieutenant Williams. "Here is a case that might be considered typical. This man disappeared from Ulmer Park in October, 1915. He had been in charge of a bungalow, where on a previous occasion he had become intoxicated and used the funds of his employer, who threatened to discharge him if he repeated the offense. The day after he disappeared his body was found in the East River. It remained in the Morgue for three weeks without inquiry and was buried in Potter's Field.

"When the bungalow was closed his wife moved to the Bronx. In December she reported her husband missing and as having disappeared from her then residence in Eagle Street, and gave the date of his disappearance as fourteen days later than when his body was found. She would not tell the entire truth, for she knew that some of the funds of her husband's employer were missing. This was also the reason why she waited so long before reporting his absence to the police. Although working under a disadvantage, the detective designated in the case

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued warm today; tomorrow fair; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

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FIRST STORY OF ZEPPELINS SEEN IN THEIR LAIR

German Writer Tells of Week's Visit to Air Giants "Among the Sand Dunes."

FLIES OUT OVER NORTH SEA

Sees the German Battle Fleet Below as if in the Clouds.

WEST WIND BEST FOR RAIDS

Then the Great Ships Can Best Make the Return Trip After Carrying Out Orders.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Anton Fendrich, who is about to publish a book on the war, is giving to the German public its first real view of the German air fleet, which he visited "among the sand dunes." Here is his story:

"Somewhere amid the white sand dunes and the salt meadow weeds dwell the mariners of the air who have brought some notion to Albion that it no longer is an island. I was taken at evening in an automobile over causeways and dikes to a group of buildings, dark airship halls, silhouetted against the sunset clouds in great lines of modern steel construction.

"'How many?' I hear the question asked. Quite a confidence-inspiring number.

"The commanders were sitting at a flower-decked horseshoe supper table—not all of them, for some were 'under way.' From the wall smiled the Suabian, Count Zepoelin, without whose decade of struggling all this would never have been.

"These men were mostly between 30 and 40 years and already had many a time participated in a wild hunt through searchlights and bursting shells and though they lived among these peaceful meadows the same keen look of the huntsman which one finds at the front was stamped on their faces.

"In the midst of the conversation one of the commandants, tall and smooth shaven, rose and said it was high time to go, as he had to sail that night. Would I come to the hall?

"It was midnight as we approached the dark structure with brightly illuminated windows which, at first broad and red, soon shrunk to narrow shining slits as the whole ball turned on its axis in order to bring the airship into line with the wind.

Hurricane from Propellers.

"The turning of a single screw on the ochre-yellow body of the air-cruiser filled the giant hall with the roaring and howling of a hurricane.

"In front of the almost unbelievably thin steel rods to which were affixed the screw propellers were high wooden platforms on which mechanics cowered and watched the whirling propellers. These wooden propellers, each as tall as a man, soon became visible again, turned awkwardly a few times, then stopped. A mechanic adjusted a few screws, hammered a few bolts, and then the slender thin wooden blades again roared. The mechanic notes the faults first always with the ear only, but afterwards discovers them with the eye.

'Now they had caught the right tone. 'The ship is clear for sailing,' the engineer reported to the commander.

"In the front wall a gap opened slowly, like the pulling of a giant stage curtain in a theatre, only much slower. The motors took seven minutes to slide back the steel wings on the front door. The commander disappeared in the direction of the forward gondola. From the portholes of the connecting gangway grinned the faces of happy mariners, who called out jokes to those who were staying behind. Then the wondrous monster was led out of the hall with an ease which the eye could hardly credit.

"Gas cells between the ribs of the air cruiser cheat the laws of gravitation. The ship is weighed to an ounce, no lighter and no heavier than air, so that it swings in space like a great feather. A band of frolicking schoolboys could just as well have led the monster out of its stall.

"But outside waited the nightwind. One knew it well from past experience. Therefore a hundred hard seamen's fists grabbed it outside to prevent capsizing.

The Air Giant Is Off.

"A shrill whistle and all the screws began their storm song. A few men of the landing battalion shook themselves like wet dogs. They had got on their heads a spout of the water with which the air cruiser lightens itself. Lightly the slender colossus floated upward and it seemed swallowed up by the night, a dark shadow against the Great Dipper.

"In the commander's gondola, among all the measuring instruments and signal wires, hangs a small brown plush teddy bear, and amid the storm song of the propellers and the thunder of the motors you seem to hear the shrill laughter of children. The commander's small daughter sent him the teddy bear as a souvenir when sailing over England.

"We flew. The deafening noise making conversation impossible, I at first noticed nothing. The commandant showed me the manipulation of the

Continued on Page 5.

Germans Remit $250,000 Fine Imposed on City of Brussels

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 21, (via London.)—The Echo Belge says it learns that General Von Bissing, Governor General of the occupied portions of Belgium, has remitted the fine of 1,250,000 francs ($250,000) imposed on the City of Brussels for celebrating the Belgian national fete day July 21, and which the municipality had refused to pay on the ground that it was illegal.

Ditepatches late in July from The Hague and Amsterdam announced the imposition of this fine on Brussels. It was said then that Acting Burgomaster Lemmonier wrote to General Von Bissing declining to pay the fine as an illegal and inadmissible tax on patriotic sentiment.

FRENCH CORPORAL CHARGES WITH FOE

Stripped by a Shell Explosion, He Dons the Uniform of a Dead Bavarian.

THEN CRAWLS TO FOE'S LINES

Gets Their Views at First Hand and Takes Part in Attack—Wounded by His Own Men, but Not Badly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—One of the most remarkable stories of the war was told by Corporal Marcel B—— of the 1913 class, belonging to a French Regiment d'elite, who in the space of twenty-four hours took part with his comrades in a successful charge and later with a Silesian battalion in a less successful counterattack. He experienced two furious bombardments, first from the Germans and then from his own guns and finally was wounded by a French bomb while trying to approach an outlying French trench along a German communication trench.

Corporal B——, who is now in a hospital near Paris, lived with his parents in Munich for five years before the war. He only left there to undertake military service in the Autumn of 1913. Badly wounded in the battle of the Marne, he rejoined his regiment in time for last year's Champagne offensive. He passed three months at Verdun and has been on the Somme front since the beginning of July.

"Last Thursday evening," he said, "my battalion was moved up to a point just beyond the road from Maurepas to Clery with orders to assault the line of four German trenches opposite at dawn. Throughout the night it was impossible to sleep owing to the terrific din of French shells exploding over the enemy's position in a continuous roar.

"The first streaks of daylight showed a regular wall of black and yellow smoke stretching along before us lit up at rapid intervals by bright stabs of flame. Then the cannonade ceased with extraordinary suddenness, but the singing in my ears was so loud that I guessed rather than heard the order the Lieutenant was shouting.

"I followed the rush forward, now stumbling in shell holes, now ripping through what was left of the wire entanglements. The enemy's artillery was feeble. At times came the swish of shrapnel, exploding close above us, but everything was drowned by the roar of the French curtain fire like a long barrier of flame shutting off our objective from reinforcements.

"The advance was absurdly easy. The few enemy survivors offered little resistance and half an hour after the charge began we of the leading companies were already building barricades to block the communication trenches leading to the enemy's fourth line, now become out first.

"All through Friday we worked under fire steadily growing heavier. The enemy had the range to an inch and the air, despite the masks, was almost unbreathable through the flumes of picric acid, coiling everywhere in red wisps and covering everything with a fine brick dust power.

"About 3 o'clock I decided to crawl forward for shelter to a little hollow, about twenty yards in front of the line, where shells did not seem to be falling, and I ordered four of my squad to follow, thinking that we might also do a little scouting. Hardly had we reached the depression when there came the roaring rattle that announces the heaviest shells. We threw ourselves flat, but it was too near.

"For an instant I felt myself in the midst of an earthquake, then lost consciousness. The next thing I remember was finding myself in a shellhole five yards farther up the slope, naked save for my shirt, but beyond numerous bruises and the loss of two front teeth marvelously uninjured.

Over to German Trench.

"There was no sign of my men, but before me lay the corpse of a German soldier in the uniform of the Fourteenth Bavarians. It seemed later that the sun was hidden and I shivered in the wind. The German cannonade was now so heavy that it seemed impossible to rejoin by comrades, so I stripped the Boche of his coat and trousers and put them on.

"After waiting for some time, a wild idea seized me of crawling toward the enemy's line—the greater part of their shells were falling behind me—to see if I could learn anything useful. It was a crazy plan, but my escape from the explosion had caused in me a state of fatalism in which nothing seemed to matter. Besides, I speak German fluently, and I hoped to get very valuable information.

"After creeping through the brushwood twenty or thirty yards, I reached a German communication trench, along which I advanced boldly. Suddenly

Continued on Page 3.

ALLIES HAMMER BULGAR CENTRE IN THE NEW DRIVE

Anglo-French Forces Cross the Struma and Attack Defenses Near Seres.

GREEK ARMY FALLS BACK

Retires from Frontier Positions Wherever the Bulgarians Start an Advance.

ITALIANS NOW AT SALONIKI

King Victor's Troops Cheered by the People—Sofia Parliament Told Victory Is Sure.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—An official statement issued by the French War Office tonight admits for the first time that a general offensive along the entire Saloniki front was launched on Sunday by the Allies. The Anglo-French forces have crossed the Struma and are attacking a strong line of positions northeast of Seres. The Serbians have captured the first line of the Bulgarians on the left of the battle front, but have lost the town of Banica, south of Florina.

Italian troops began to disembark at Saloniki yesterday, says a Havas dispatch from that point. On leaving their ships the Italians passed through Saloniki to camp, preceded by military bands of the Allies and cheered by the populace.

The official statement issued to the War Office follows:

On Aug. 20 the allied forces at Saloniki took the offensive on the entire front. On the right wing the Anglo-French forces have crossed the Struma and are attacking the enemy on the Kavakli-Kalendra-Tapalava front, (northwest of Seres. They are in contact with a position strongly held by the enemy at Barakli, (eight kilometers southeast of Demir-hissar.)

In the centre violent artillery actions are taking place on the southern slope of the Veles Mountain and on both banks of the Vardar. In the region extending from Lake Doiran to the Vardar the Allies have consolidated positions they occupied on the preceding day.

On the left wing, in the mountainous region between the German and Moglenica Rivers, the Serbian troops have taken the first-line trenches of the Bulgarians on the heights of Kikuruz and have occupied the forts of Kalmak-Celar. On the extreme left, after inflicting heavy losses on the Bulgarians debouching from Florina and Banica, they had to abandon this later place and have established themselves on heights situated to the east. The battle is continuing.

The attempted counteroffensive by the by the German and Bulgarian forces on both flanks of the Entente Allies' front, with the apparent intention of hindering the plans of General Sarrail, the Entente commander, will have no effect on the execution of his campaign, it is said here.

The fourth Greek army corps, which had divisions at Seres, at Kavala, and also at Drama, fell back before the Bulgarians, who are advancing in Eastern Macedonia. The Bulgarians have occupied Hermanli and have crossed the Nestos (Mesta?) River and advanced to Kavala.

These developments are considered of secondardy importance, and the Allies take a hopeful view of their plans.

In the fighting at Mogien the Bulgarians, according to a dispatch received here, had 400 killed, 800 wounded, and 42 were taken prisoners.

Bulgar Advance Explained.

ATHENS, Aug. 20, (via London, Aug. 21.)—The Bulgarian forces moving toward Kavala have already pushed their outposts to a point seven miles from that Greek seaport. The Greek Government has ordered three divisions of the Greek army still remaining in the vicinity of Drama and Serres to retire before the Bulgarian advance, which was explained to The Associated Press correspondent by a military authority of the Entente Allies as follows:

"The Serbians had not finished the consolidation of their positions in the Florina, Garadjova, and Corytsa sectors and therefore the Bulgarians found it easy enough to force a certain retirement, but it is difficult to see where they expect to get by an advance at this part of the line. East of the Struma, the Demir-Hissar and Sarichaban sectors were not held by the Entente forces and offered no impediment to the advance. Where the enemy attacked the regular defenses of Saloniki, namely in the Doiran-Gievgeli sector, they accomplished nothing. As the attack has so far developed it is without strategic value and can only be assumed to be for political purposes."

Bulgarian air raids on Kilkich and Yannimsa killed a number of Greeks.

The Bulgarian and German Ministers have repeated previous assurances that the integrity of Greece will be respected. The French and British Ministers this morning asked Premier Zaimis what measures Greece purposes taking to control the civil population in the attacked districts, who are fleeing in all directions.

Berlin Dwells on Bulgar Success.

BERLIN, Aug. 21, (via London.)—The German and Bulgarian forces which have taken the offensive on the western end of the Balkan front are pushing southward in Greece, the War Office communication of today shows. They have wrested further positions from the Serbians and beaten off efforts to recapture ground won. The communication says:

South and southeast of Florina we gained the Vici hill and Malareka ridge. East of Banica the Serbian positions on the Malka Nizeplanina were stormed. All efforts of the enemy to recapture Dmieat Jeri were fruitless.

Near Gumnica a weak enemy attack was beaten off. Southeast of Lake

Continued on Page 3.

Plan to Film the British Cabinet Shocks the Commons and It Can't Be Done

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 22.—Ever since it was announced that the Ministers had consented to allow a Cabinet meeting to be filmed by a syndicate of British producers there has been considerable discussion as to whether the Cabinet's dignity would be lowered by thus revealing its secrets to vulgar gaze.

The scheme is said to have originated with "some distinguished woman," who in discussing a charity in which the King and Queen were keenly interested decided to approach a film company with a view to inducing it to produce a picture, the public exhibition of which would benefit this charity. Mrs. Asquith approached one of the leading men in the industry. The idea was received with enthusiasm. A scheme was drawn up for a film which would show the public the whole machinery of war administration, including a meeting of the Cabinet.

Mr. Asquith, The Evening News says, for some time was opposed to the idea, thinking it would be undignified for Ministers in council to pose for the movie pictures, although it was pointed out to him that Presidents of the United States had been filmed. Lord Lansdowne also objected, but when it was represented to them that its exhibition would be of immense interest to the British Empire and a charity in which the King and Queen were interested would greatly benefit, he and the other objecting Ministers consented. It is understood that all necessary apparatus was set up in the council chamber, including arclamps of 520,000 candle power.

Now, according to The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent, the whole scheme will likely have to be abandoned owing to the opposition in Parliament. The correspondent says:

"No one can understand how the members of the Cabinet could ever have been induced to lend themselves to proceeding so little consonant with the dignity and high authority of the executive body of the British Empire. Members of the House of Commons are more jealuos of the prestige of the Cabinet than is the Cabinet itself, and on the motion for adjournment tomorrow (Tuesday) plain speaking may be expected on the subject. The intention was that tomorrow's sitting of the Cabinet should be filmed, but owing to the widespread indignation that has been expressed the project has been defeated, and tomorrow's discussion it will likely be abandoned.

There is much to be said for filming a historic meeting of the Cabinet during the war for the enlightenment of posterity. What cannot be tolerated is the filming of the Cabinet for the purposes of popular entertainment, to be shown on the screen alternately to a cowboy's romance or a Charlie Chaplin display. Nothing better calculated to vulgarize the Cabinet could well be imagined."

GERMANY URGED TO EMBARGO REPRISALS

British Curb on Exportation to Sweden Makes Berlin Talk of a Counter-Boycott.

SUGGESTS NEUTRAL LEAGUE

Teuton Ban Upon Those Who Brook British "Control" Is Openly Advocated.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The apparently authentic report via Stockholm that Great Britain plans a blanket embargo against all goods shipped to Sweden and will only permit exporation if in each case Sweden gives a guarantee that the goods in question will not be re-exported, is considered here the most sensational and significant news of the economic world war, not excepting the blacklisting of American and other neutral firms.

What many here have been thinking privately is now openly suggested, namely, that Germany should at once proceed to take defensive measures against what is held to be England's campaign to control the commerce of neutrals. One course that is advocated is a system fo counterembargoes against neutrals that "submit to British commercial control."

One of the leading questions being asked in diplomatic and other official circles today is, "What will Sweden do?"

"I cannot believe that Sweden will tolerate it," a leading German said today, and this is the view held in other well-informed quarters. The alleged British embargo is regarded here as of the utmost importance as a test case, and if Sweden, the strongest and most independent of the nearby neutrals, bows down to what Germans characterize as "England's economic yoke," it is felt that Holland's turn will come next in the not distant future, and that thereafter England will go out to get complete economic control of Norway, Denmark and Switzerland.

In well-informed circles here the English step is believed to have a purely political rather than a commercial and economic character, and to be an attempt to put the screws on Sweden and strain her neutrality to the breaking point. What England demands of the Swedish Government is held to be strictly forbidden to Swedish subjects under the war trade law of April last, namely, to enter into any agreement whatever regarding further disposieion or destination on non-contraband imported from England. It is pointed out here that should Sweden accept without protest England's attempts "to make Sweden an involuntary party to the British blockade it would result in endless friction of a kind calculated to impair Sweden's dignity as a neutral state, to say nothing of dangerous complications.

Neutral League Suggested.

The Centre Party organ, Germania, today suggests defensive measures. It says:

"The ruthlessness with which the Entente Allies under British leadership are working in extending a unified front of economic blockade in war countries is daily bearing fresh fruits. The action of England is perhaps best likened to tariff war in which, instead of increasing tariff, it at once proceeds to the extreme step of embargo. All the more tensely may we await what the Stockholm Government will now do.

"And what happened to Sweden today may happen to every neutral country tomorrow. In view of this situation the oft discussed defensive league of neutrals seems almost to become necessary. One would almost think the ground were sufficiently prepared for it. Reports of irritation in the United States over the English blacklist show that across the Atlantic, too, wide circles already feel that the English pressure is unbearable.

"It is naturally none of our business to champion the good right and national honor of neutrals. That is in the first place their own affair. But it is none the less imperatively necessary for us to lay our countermines in time and to show by action that we are not willing to suffer without more ado every harm which England tries to inflict on us in our commercial intercourse with neutrals. After all none of these countries does business with us for sentimental reasons, but because they need us and our exports, and from this fact we should draw the right conclusions."

Ban on Munition Makers.

Germania and other influential moderate representatives of public opinion do not propose a sharpened submarine war as reprisal, but rather a system of

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WON'T RECALL GUARD TILL BORDER IS SAFE

Secretary Baker Says Militia Will Be Retained in Service While Need Exists.

WRITES TO COMPLAINANTS

Says That the State Soldiers Are "Winning Bloodless Victories Daily" While Under Arms.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The National Guard will be retained on the Mexican border until it can be withdrawn without again endangering American lives and property. Secretary Baker as declared the Administration's policy today in answering a spate of letters from many parts of the country complaining that the State troops were being held in service after the emergency for which they were called out apparently had passed.

In general the complainants, whose names were withheld, alleged that border service was entailing loss financially to militiamen and hardship to their families. The Secretary replied to all those seeming to merit attention.

By its presence on the border, he wrote to one, the guard was "winning bloodless victories daily." He declared that Americans resident along the international line were enjoying a peace and security they could not know without the military forces to protect them.

The department appreciated, Mr. Baker said in another letter, the fact that a call for military service upon militia organizations must "inevitably present cases of hardship." He added:

"The emergency, however, which required this call for the militia was one of a grave character, affecting the safety and lives of citizens of the United States—men, women, and children. The presence of the militia on the Mexican border has restored order and given a higher degree of safety and security to the lives of our people in that troubled country than they have had for a long time. The militia is, therefore, performing a valuable service, and the fact that this service is being performed without active military operations entailing loss of life to our soldiers, is a cause of congratulation and happiness."

Referring to the elaborate and extensive training the militiamen are receiving under supervision of regular army officers, the Secretary expressed the opinion that it would fit them to act in time of war or other emergency as a supporting arm, or second line, for the regular army, furnishing an asset to national preparedness that could not have been obtained otherwise.

"Clearly, so soon as a restored state of order on the border justifies it, these troops will be returned to their homes," he wrote. "In the meantime it is not possible for the department to say how soon such a situation will arise, although the Mexican situation is one of increasing hopefulness."

In another letter he called attention to steps taken to relieve guardsmen where there is unusual hardship resulting from their being called into the service.

"I am filled with admiration for the spirit with which the militia has met this call," the Secretary said, "and with which they are performing an important and necessary service to their country."

To another correspondent the Secretary explained that the National Guard was maintained for just such exigencies as that which now exists on the border, and that it had cost the government many millions to prepare and keep it ready for such emergencies. He pointed out that National Guardsmen were fully aware of the duties they undertook when they enlisted.

All of the leters emphasized the scientific and highly successful manner in which the mobilization of the National Guard had been handled by army officers. As evidence of this, attention was directed to the low sick rate and to the adequate measures taken to insure proper sanitary conditions and provide ample and varied food supplies.

REPORTS ON STORM DAMAGE.

Gen. Funston Shows Hurricane Did Not Cause Great Loss.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Considering its extreme severity the Gulf storm which swept the militia camps near Brownsville last Friday night did not cause great damage, although it was

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RAILROADS AGAIN BALK AT WILSON TERMS; URGE THAT WORKERS' DEMANDS GO BEFORE A PUBLIC TRIBUNAL FOR FINAL DECISION

Senators Planning New Legislation to Prevent Any Big Railway Strike

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Senanators are discussing among themselves the matter of proposing legislation to prevent a recurrence of the situation now confronting the transportation systems of the country through the threatened strike of 400,000 trainmen. Their consideration of the subject has not progressed to any definite point, for the reason that most of them prefer to await the outcome of President Wilson's effort to prevent the strike by conciliation, but it is evident that the futility of Federal laws to reach the situation in a way thta will be best for the interests of the public has made a deep impression that may have results.

Some Senators favor enacting a law fixing the eight-hour day for interstate railroads and empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and provide or propose methods to enable the roads affected to meet the additional drain on their incomes. Another suggestion under consideration is the enactment of a statute providing for compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes. The fact that President Wilson has been converted to the idea of compulsory arbitration is regarded as giving impetus to the idea.

Some Senators hold, however, that if there is to be compulsory arbitration the law must provide that the Federal Government shall furnish protection for the men employed to run trains in place of those who may refuse to work under an arbitral award.

That the Government may compel the railroads and their employes to accept Federal intervention and arbitration of their disputes is conceded by Senators, but the ability of the Government to enforce the awards of its arbitrators to he extent of compelling men to return to work under the terms fixed by the arbitrators is rejected as out of the question. To attempt to make men work against their will would be unconstitutional, it is declared.

But it was pointed out today that as the main object of the Government in compelling arbitration would be to prevent the interests of the public from being interfered with.

"STRIKE IS UNTHINKABLE"

See No Hope in Industrial Peace If Arbitration Is Thrown Into Scrap Heap.

PLAY FOR BETTER TERMS

Executives Say Demands Would Cost $50,000,000 Yearly, a Price Too Big to Pay.

MESSAGES TO WHITE HOUSE

Business Interests Appeal for Peace—Feeling in Washington That Break May Be Averted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Inconceivable in a democracy like ours," was the reply of the railroads tonight to President Wilson's plan for settlement of the strike crisis, after Mr. Wilson had made his strongest appeal to fifty railroad Presidents.

After hearing the President at the White House today the railroad Presidents went into conference with the managers, and late tonight Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee of the railways, with the approval of the Presidents, issued a long statement, in the course of which he said that "the weight of public opinion must determine this issue. We cannot believe that it is the calm judgment of the country that we should sacrifice the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes and under a threat to tie up the commerce of the country."

Business men of all parts of the United States are flooding the White House and the Capitol with appeals to prevent the strike at all costs. There was a feeling in the Capitol tonight that the railroad executives and the President would yet adjust their difficulties, despite the wide gulf of opinions that seems now to separate them. Whether this would result in a new proposal being submitted to the Brotherhoods or a guarantee by the President of the arbitration of all future disputes, cannot be foretold. Many of the railroad Presidents expressed approval of the Wilson proposal for a Federal commission and believe that it should be made a permanent body. What they balk against is the eight-hour day.

The railroads' statement reflects the attitude of the Presidents and was issued by the Conference Committee, because it is authorized to speak for all the railroads of the United States, while the Presidents can speak only for the roads they represent.

The defi of the railroads came as a distinct shock to the Capital, where it had been believed that the Presidents were on the verge of advising the managers to give in to the Wilson program for the eight-hour day.

The railroads' statement follows in full:

Statement of Railways.

That the railroads should grant, under threat of a national strike, a $50,000,000 wage preferment to a small minority of their employes, without a hearing before a public tribunal, is inconceivable in a democracy like ours.

All questions at issue—wages, hours, costs, operating conditions—these are submerged by the greater issue: Shall arbitration be abandoned in the settlement of industrial disputes?

If we are to throw arbitration into the scrap heap what hope can there be in America for industrial peace in the future?

A nation-wide strike is unthinkable when the railroads are urging that all the matters in dispute be placed before any tribunal constituted by public authority.

Arbitration is urged by Congress as a final method for settling controversies as to both hours and wages on the railroads. The Newlands law of 1913 was enacted by unanimous request of the four railroad brotherhoods, and the representatives of the railroads, and yet the leaders who urged this law, now take the position that a question of hours is beyond arbitration.

But wages, not hours, are involved in these demands. No proposal has been made to establish an eight-hour work day. The demand is for an eight-hour pay basis, and this is the interpretation given by the President in the proposal now before the railroads. The employes have emphatically made it known that they do not want eight hours work for eight hours pay—a real eight-hour day.

Illustration Shows Increase.

A simple illustration will suffice to show how the eight-hour basis of pay would work out. Take, for example, a freight employe paid 3 cents a mile with a day's guarantee of $3.000 for 100 miles or ten hours or less. It is proposed to make this guarantee the same for eight hours or less. On a freight run of, say only sixty miles in ten hours, he earns $3 for his time. It is now proposed that for this work he be paid $3 for the first eight hours and

DEMOCRATS SPLIT ON THE ALIEN BILL

Ten Majority Senators, with Republican Aid, Force Measure Before Upper House.

DEFY THE CAUCUS EDICT

Stone Berates the Rebels—Senate Closes Doors to Discuss Japanese Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Events in the Senate today served to postpone consideration of the General Revenue bill, to which previously preference had been given over all other measures, suddenly brought before hte Senate the Immigration bill, which had been discarded for the present session, raised the question of relations between the United States and Japan, and developed a Democratic Party revolt that produced accusations of bad faith from Senate leaders.

The Democratic majority of the Senate now faces the issue of passing in this campaign year a measure that has already been vetoed by President Wilson or putting itself in the position of refusing to approve legislation that has been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor but is said to be opposed by the bulk of the foreign population of the country.

At one stage of today's proceedings the parliamentary situation was such that the Senate resorted to the expedient of closing its doors in order to consider the Immigration bill in secret. Later in the day Senator Stone of Missouri berated those Democratic Senators who had voted to take up the Immigration bill after a caucus of their party had decided not to include it in the legislative program for the current session of Congress.

Some of the Democratic Senators who had jumped over the party breastworks resented Mr. Stone's lecturing and insisted that they acted in accordance with their pledges to their constituencies in refusing to be bound by the action of a caucus. Incidentally, the secret caucus was condemned as un-American and un-Democratic and leaders of the dominant party insisted that the resolution of the caucus outlining a legislative program for the remainder of the session was not a coercive measure.

Senator Smith of South Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Immigration, started the fight that occupied the Senate for most of the day. Soon after the Senate met Senator Smith moved that the Immigration bill be taken up for consideration. It had been expected that eventually he would make such a motion, but it was supposed that he would not be in any hurry about it.

Republican Senators were gleeful for they have been considering ways and means of compelling the passage of the Immigration measure in order to see if President Wilson would follow his prior course in disapproving any bill that contained a clause imposing a literacy test for alien immigrants. They figured that if the President vetoed the bill native-born trade unionists would be angry, while his approval would bring condemnation from foreign-born voters and would also give the Republicans a chance to charge that he had yielded to the pressure of political expediency by reversing himself on this legislation that was demanded officially by union labor.

The Republican Senators therefore went gleefully to the support of Senator Smith's motion. Seventeen Republicans and ten Democrats obtained the adoption of the motion over the votes of twenty-four Democrats. This brought the Immigration bill before the Senate for "the morning hour," which ends at 2 o'clock. When 2 o'clock arrived Senator Smith

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CAR UNION YIELDS TO MAYOR'S PLEA

Without Waiting for Straus, He Settles the Trouble of New York Railways Co.

NEGOTIATES A COMPROMISE

The Discharged Men Are to be Taken Back, but Cases of 34 Will Be Arbitrated.

Mayor Mitchel settled the dispute between the New York Railways Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes yesterday, thereby ending, for the present, at any rate, all possibility of a second traction strike.

The company consented, "at the personal request of the Mayor," to reinstate all employes who had been convicted of misdemeanors in the recent strike, and the union, also in deference to Mr. Mitchel's persuasive powers, agreed not to protest, for the time being, against the "Within-the-Family Brotherhood" organized by the non-union employes of the green car system at the suggestion of President Theodore P. Shonts and General Manager Hedley.

It took four conferences with the representatives of the company and the union to smoothe out their differences, but the Mayor was able to accomplish the task without waiting for Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission, who was rushing to this city from Long Island Pond, Me., where he went recently for a vacation. Acting Chairman William Hayward of the commission sent a telegram to Mr. Straus as soon as the peace agreement in the traction war had been signed, and it was hoped last night that the message would reach the chairman in time to save him from at least a portion of a long and needless journey.

There was a great deal of handshaking all around, and many sighs of relief when Mr. Mitchel, after nearly seven hours of continuous arguing, announced that peace had been restored, and that there would be no second strike.

"What I want to know is this," demanded the Mayor turning to William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the street carmen's union. "Are you going to ask me to come back to New York City again to settle another dispute?"

Mayor Back to Plattsburg.

"Not for the present," replied the big organizer with a grin, gripping the Mayor by the hand. "We hope not, Mr. Mayor. But—"

"But what!" gasped the Mayor in dismay.

"Are you sure the men who were discharged are going back?" asked the organizer, who does not believe in leaving anything to chance.

"Certainly they are going back," said the Mayor sharply. "I have the company's agreement. It has been signed by Mr. Shonts, Mr. Hedley, and by Mr. Quackenbush, the company's lawyer. Now am I going to be permitted to go back to Plattsburg and to stay there in peace?"

"Yes, Mr. Mayor," said Organizer Fitzgerald, fervently. "We hope so."

Something akin to a reception thereupon followed, and Louis Fridiger, counsel for the union; Hugh Frayne, New York Organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and other labor officials shook Mr. Mitchel's hand and thanked him. The members of the Grievance Committee of the local union of the carmen's organization, lined up against the wall as if about to give the Mayor a military salute, and then, apparently thinking better of it, grinned amiably, broke ranks, and tried to get out of the door at the smae time.

Messrs. Shonts, Hedley, and Quackenbush, also smiling, watched the labor leaders crowd about the Mayor, and also shook hands with some of them as they filed out of the room.

"Thank you, Mr. Mayor," said Mr.

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FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS.

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
For insomnia, mental exhaustion and lassitude, the best tonic for nerves and stomach.—Adv.

and $1.25 for the other two hours, a total of $6.25, increasing his pay 25 per cent.

If, by reason of traffic delays, he is held idle on a sidetrack, so that he does not complete his trip until the end of twelve hours, he now is paid $6 for his time, no matter how little work he performs. The demand is to pay him $7.50 for this twelve hours service.

Meanwhile the employes would continue to have the same opportunities as now to make still larger pay on the mileage basis. For example, the man on a 5-cents-a-mile rate, aking, say, 150 miles in only seven hours, earns $7.50 for his day's work. If after this he is called for a short period of emergency work, say, only two hours, he gets another full day's guarantee of $5, making $12.50, in this example, for only nine hours' service.

Many other schedule provisions increase the wages of these well-paid men without increase in their hours of service. It is because of these opportunities to take pay under mileage or arbitrary rules that their yearly earnings are so far beyond those of other workers charged with no less responsible duties.

Would Cost $50,000,000 Yearly.

The proposal from the President now before the railroads is:

1. To adopt the eight-hour day "as a basis for wages, even where the actual work to be done cannot be completed within eight hours," to quote the President's words.

2. To increase the hourly rate of pay 25 per cent.

The result of the acceptance of this proposal would be:

1. No change in the length of the train workday.

2. An increase in wages of more than $50,000,000 a year to about four-fifths of the train employes, or less than one-seventh of all railroad employes. In other words, an unfair wage preferment would be granted, without investigation and under threat of a national strike, to one man in seven in the railroad service.

If these wage demands are just, in whole or in part, then a public tribunal, appointed by the President, as we have urged, would speedily so determine.

The weight of public opinion must determine this issue. We cannot believe that it is the calm judgment of the country that we should sacrifice the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes, under a threat to tie up the commerce of the country.

The railroad Executives do not believe that President Wilson will stand out for the eight-hour day without arbitration in the face of their appeal. After issuing the statement tonight they said they were going to take off their coats in the morning and get down to work to try to evolve a settlement that the President will accept.

Made Personal Appeal.

They believe this in spite of the fact that when Mr. Wilson addressed the Presidents this afternoon he made not the slightest change in his terms of settlement he outlined to the managers the first of last week. But the President did make his appeal more personal, more comprehensive. In addition to warning them that a national strike would fan the wave of sentiment in favor of Government ownership of railroads, he made a new appeal in behalf of preparedness, preparedness, not so much for the emergency of war as preparedness for the commercial struggle to follow the European war. He pictured the disastrous effects of a national railroad strike at this time "when every ounce of American energy would have to be mobilized to meet the extraordinary situation that will immediately emerge out of the European war." He told of the struggle America was planning to make to take its place in the markets of the world, and of the disaster to those plans which would result fro ma long-drawn-out national railroad strike.

The President told the railroad executives that the war in Europe had taught America that it could no longer remain isolated and provincial; that by reason of its position in the affairs of the world the United States must be ready to play its rôle as one of the dominant influences in world affairs; that the varied business and economic influences of the country, in order to meet the exigencies of th nw world situation coming, must b arranged together in a harmonious whole.

Railroads and Defense.

He also said that the accommodation and adjustment of those interests was another necessary part of national defense. He said our great national resources could not be made available or mobilized in an emergency as a necessary part of national defense unless the railroads are made serviceable instrumentalities for backing up any plan of national preparedness. The President also referred to the plight of the millions in Europe, fed from America, if the strike came.

"I will not allow passion to come into my thought in this solemn matter," said the President. "We are both acting as trustees of great interests.

"I am willing to allow this matter to go to the great American pury and let them assess the responsibility. The responsibility of failure will not rest with me.

"I wish you to consider the consequences as affecting the people in the cities and country—sides, of a failure to agree. The country cannot live without railroad service and the fortunes of 100,000,000 men, women and little ones—many of whom may die—depend upon what may be done in this room.

"I appeal to you as one American citizen to another to avert this disaster."

After the conferences the railroad Presidents said that it would be well enough to avert the strike, but that the President had asked them to pay too great a price. They declared that they, too, were willing to go before the great American jury of public opinion and that they did not believe that public opinion would fail them in what they regard as a fight for future industrial peace.

Presidents Are Determined.

They argue that the success of the President's plan would mean that not only the 1,600,000 railroad workers outside of the four brotherhoods, but every worker in American industry who labors more than eight hours, would at once start movements for a reduction of hours, having back of them the high precedent set by the President of the nation.

The railroad executives tonight are calm and determined. They believe that they are in the greatest game capital every played against labor, and while they know that they are defying the great power of the head of the nation, they are none the less determined.

President L. F. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson said that the President's plan in its present form would never be submitted to by the railroads.

"For myself," he said, "I feel from the bottom of my heart that we are working for generations to come, for the generations that in the future will conduct the businesses of America. The President thinks that this matter will not go beyond the four brotherhoods, but I do not see it that way. If the engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen can get an eight-hour day by the offer of the President of the United States, why should not all other workers try the same thing. I cannot say that I would blame them. I believe that in standing out for arbitration the railroads are fighting a fight for all America, all American business. I know the President is sincere; I believe he is mistaken. It is important the public understand he concessions the railroads are asked to make, the effect on their payrolls, and the increase in freight rates necessary to meet this added cost.

"The total paid in the calendar year 1915 to the men whose wages it is now proposed to change was approximately $250,000,000. The increase involved in the President's proposition would be $52,000,000 or 21 per cent."

Mr. Loree also said that the President's plan would increase the pay of freight engineers and conductors until it was as much as passenger men. He said this would undoubtedly lead to a now sanctions the eight-hour day. The President, in his public statement of the case, referred to the eight-hour day as that "to which the whole economic movement of the time seems to point." The railroad men say that the only test of public opinion a sto the eight-hour day on record was that at the general election in California in November, 1014, when the proposition was beaten at the polls by a vote of two to one.

The traffic men believe they will win their fight for the support of public opinion if the President and the brotherhoods give them time enough. They say that already a reflection in favor of them is apparent.

W. F. Morgan to President.

William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, today sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

The Merchants' Association of New York believes that the pending labor controversy between the railroads and their employes should be submitted to impartial arbitrators for complete development and analysis of all the facts; that the decision of such arbitrators should be binding; and that, pending such decision, the present status should be maintained. The concessions demanded by the employes involve an enormous increase in the cost of railroad operations. It is claimed by the railroad officials that such increased cost without corresponding increase in revenues will be disastrous to and cause the bankruptcy of many of the existing railroads, and seriously impair the power of all to provide efficient service for the public. We believe it vital to the wellbeing of the nation that the principle of arbitration be established as a reasonable and just means of settlement in industrial disputes; that the present controversy is beyond question of the class that can and should be settled by arbitration; that no person confident of the justice o fhis cause should refuse to submit such an issue as the present to the judgment and decision of unbiased umpires; and we further believe that such refusal, coupled with a strike which will inflict unparalleled suffering and loss upon the entire nation will deserve and receive universal condemnation and alienate from these responsible all public sympathy.

We, therefore, respectfully but earnestly protest against the adoption of a so-called compromise which upon an exparte showing will concede to the employes the major part of their demands, disregard the principle of arbitration upon which a just settlement can be based and which may ultimately inflict sufering and injury upon the public either by depriving it of sufficient railroad service or by forcing it to pay increased charges.

With the arrival this morning of a dozen or more railroad Presidents it became known that the President had not sent for the full 60 or 70 traffic Executives in a list furnished him by the Coference Committee, but had invited only about a dozen of the more important. Those who arrived in Washington this morning were:

Louis W. Hill, President of the Great Northern; E. P. Ripley, President of the Santa Fe; Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War, Receiver of the Rock Island; Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island; C. R. Grey, President of the Western Maryland; L. E. Johnson, President of the Norfolk and Western; W. Bostler, President of the Central of New Jersey; W. M. Duncan, Receiver of the Wheeling & Lake Erie; E. F. Kearney, President of the Wabash; E. T. Lamb, President of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic; W. C. Nixon, Receiver of the St. Louis & San Francisco; E. Pennington, President of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste.; R. H. Wilbur, President of the Lehigh; W. B. Storey, Vice President of the Santa Fe; George T. Slade, Vice President of the Northern Pacific; C. E. Schaff, President of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and W. A. Mapother, Vice President of the Louisville & Nashville.

Henry C. Wheeler, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States Committee on Railroads, who tried to effect arbitration in the early stages of the dispute, also came to Washington today, but took no action up to tonight.

Soon after the new arrival of railroad Presidents they went into conference with those already here, and at 11 o'clock sent word to the President that they awaited his call. The President notified them that he would receive them at the White House at 2:30 o'clock.

It was a hot and perspiring lot of railroad Presidents that reached the White House at the time set. With the temperature 101 in the shade each fanned himself with his hat as they entered the front door of the White House and were shown to the East Room, where the President awaited them. He was dressed in white flannels. Receiving the railway men with a smile, President Wilson seated himself in front of them and told them what he wanted them to do for the good of the country. The conference lasted a little less than a half hour.

When, after the White House conference the railroad executives went to the New Willard Hotel to confer with the managers, it was reported that some of them were in favor of accepting the President's terms. The report said that the three great systems, the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the Hill interests, with several other of the larger roads were for fighting to the end, while some of the other roads thought the best plan was to give in at once. But tonight there was no dissenting opinion from the statement issued, and it was stoutly denied by all of the Presidents that they were not united.

Unions "Stand Pat."

In the meanwhile the brotherhoods are standing absolutely pat. The leaders refuse to discuss anything except to say that they have accepted the President's terms, and that is all they are called upon to do. But it was discovered that many of the Chairmen, who are men of some political influence at home, had conferred with their Congressmen. They were seen about the Capitol. The brotherhood Chairmen were puzzled by President Wilson's statement in his telegram yesterday to Colonel George Pope, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, that such a crisis must never be allowed to arise again, and intimating that he was in favor of compulsory arbitration. None of the brotherhood leader would admit that he was against the principle of arbitration, but they wish to make sure that nothing will be done by Congress to force arbitration in the present dispute. The Chairmen also told their Congressmen that anything President Wilson wished to do to give him power to enforce his demand of the eight-hour day for them would be all right as far as they were concerned.

"The railway brotherhoods subscribe to the principle of arbitration," said A. B. Garretson, President of the Conductors, "but what they object to is arbitration in this instance, for the men do not believe they should get any less than the eight-hour day. The railway brotherhood men consider that they are now on the sidelines and that the situation is a fight between President Wilson and the railroads. They contend that, in addition to the wisdom of heeding the President's appeal to patriotism, the railroads owe the President a debt in their success in obtaining the recent 5 per cent. increase in freight rates and that now is the time for them to pay their debt to the White House. They do not deny that they intend to reap the benefit of the payment."

Although the 600 Chairmen are all being held in Washington by their leaders they scoff at the idea that they will be asked by the President to accept a plan of settlement that will give them less than that the President has decided upon.

Willing to Strike.

They say they will wait as long as the President wishes them to, but that they are very indifferent as to whether the President succeeds or fails. They are confident that if the strike comes, they can beat the railroads and obtain not only what the President demands for them, but the additional concessions they demanded, but gave with their acceptance of the President's proposal.

Apropos of the brotherhoods' appeals to Congressmen to aid their interest, it was noted that this afternoon and tonight, for the first time since the Washington negotiations began, there were a number of Congressmen about the lobby of the New Willard talking to representatives of the railroads. What they talked about was kept secret.

The great surprise to Washington in the turn things have taken is that, while President Wilson has virtually stated that his proposal is an ultimatum, the railroad executives have evidently heads believe they will be able to play for better terms. They said tonight "most certainly we expect to see the President again."

If the President permits, the United States will see the most gigantic play for public support in its history. The President believes the nation will back him up in his effort to settle the strike crisis by granting the men the eight-hour day. The railroads believe the public will support the plea for arbitration. The President is ready to seek for the verdict of the "great American jury," and the railroads, which have spent more than $1,000,000 already in an effort to obtain public support, are prepared to spend millions more in placing their side before the 100,000,000 persons in the United States. Washington simply refuses to believe that the railroad executives will not yield to the President, but if these is any such intention, it is nowhere near the surface tonight.

WHITE ATTIRE IS VOGUE OF RAIL CONFEREES

Washington's Sweltering Heat Makes Change from Heavy Garb Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—There are many interesting sidelights on the gathering here of railroad representatives been a conference of so many transportation heads. What an outsider notices about thm first is the prevalence of white clothes. The acquisition of featherweight attire has been gradual since the men arrived in Washington a week ago, and today, when the mercury played tag with the 00 mark, woolen suits among them were seldom seen.

The brotherhood Chairman have patronized the shops along Pennsylvania Avenue, which sell lightweight suits from $4.98 up and canvas shoes from $1.98 up. The railroad executives are wearing new silk suits and white buckskin shoes. Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee of Railways, is considered the nattiest dresser of the lot. Next to Mr. Lee, President Hale Holden of the Burlington is regarded as "the best-dressed railroad man."

A. B. Garretson, head of the conductors, wears white silk shirts, crash suits, canvas shoes, and a Panama hat. Warren S. Stone of the engineers sticks to his blue serge. W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen, likes a crash suit.

President F. D. Underwood of the Erie, who used to be a locomotive engineer and is proud of it, refuses to succumg to the white suit vogue. He did not attend any of the conferences of railroad executives and did not go to the White House. He spent the day looking for a fan. When he went to breakfast he took off his coat. After breakfast, with his coat over his arm, he started to look for the fan. Tonight he was in the New Willard lobby with a large palmleaf fan and asking newspaper men what was the news of the day. Mr. Underwood is not a "peace-at-any-price" man.

President L. F. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson said tonight that he had sent home for some cool clothes. He said he didn't know how long he would be in Washington, but that he hoped something would happen to the Weather Bureau if the temperature didn't go down.

President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio still wears his woolen suit, and looks cool.

DENY THE RAILROADS ARE OWNED BY A FEW

Railway Officials Say Small Investors Hold Most of the Stocks.

Railway officials here yesterday characterized as false the assertion of the four big railway brotherhood that the railroads of this country are owned by a few. The brotherhoods, in their official bulletin, said that the railroad operators had led the public to believe that the demands of the workers now threatening to strike would inflict injury on "widows and orphans," because of the large number of stockholders in each road, but that, in fact, the roads were owned by the operators themselves.

Annual reports, bulletins, and statistics were produced in several of the offices to show that there were dozens of small stockholders for every holder of a large block of stock.

"It is absurd for them to say that the roads are held by a small number of operators," said one official. "Why, a great majority of the stockholders of the largest roads in the United States are the little fellows who have put their small savings into railroad securities in preference to savings banks, because the former pay somewhat higher rates of interest and have been considered perfectly safe investments. This is probably the case with every railroad of importance in the United States.

"The brotherhoods state that a campaign is on foot to create the impression that their movement is antagonistic to the welfare of the public and the interests of the stockholders. Isn't it obvious that the burden of their demands would fall on the stockholders? And if there is a strike and the roads are tied up, it will not take many days of holding up milk trains and mail and passenger trains to show where the burden falls."

The New Haven was cited as one of the roads in which the money of widows and orphans was tied up. A bulletin was brought out at the New Haven office, which stated that there were 26,106 stockholders in this road, and that of these 18,115, or 69.4 per cent., lived in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

In the case of the New Haven, it was pointed out, not only a large majority of the stockholders were holders, but a majority of all of the stock was held by persons living in the three States named. Of the 1,571,179 shares of stock outstanding, 834,567 are held by persons living in these three States, according to the company's bulletin.

"The foreign stockholders of the company on Jan. 1, 1916, numbered 134," according to the bulletin, "and they held 8,298 shares of stock. Of the 26,106 stockholders 12,698 held from 1 to 10 shares inclusive, 9,455 from 11 to 50 shares inclusive, and 2,370 from 51 to 100 shares inclusive. In other words, 23,923 of the 26,106 stockholders held from 1 to 100 shares inclusive.

"The shareholders of the New Haven are divided almost evenly among men and women. There are 11,199 male stockholders and 10,567 female."

J. F. Jarrell, who accompanied President E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fe from Topeka to Washington when the railroad presidents gathered there last week, was in New York yesterday. He said that at the last annual meeting there were 42,112 shareholders in the Santa Fe, and that these included stockholders living in every State of the Union. He said he didn't believe there was a single share of this stock owned by other railroads, as the brotherhoods charged, was the case in many instances.

At the headquarters of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee at 61 Broadway statistics were produced showing that at the end of last year the Pennsylvania Railroad had 85,708 stockholders, and that the average holding was 106 shares.

LEAGUE URGES ARBITRATION.

Leader of Railroad Presidents Is Congratulated by Its Officers.

The following telegram was sent to Hale Holden, President of the Burlington Railroad, at Washington, yesterday:

The American Peace and Arbitration League congratulates the railroad Presidents assembled in Washington upon the clear-cut indorsement of the

WAR IN EUROPE AIDS 8-HOUR-DAY FIGHT

Secretary of the Labor Legislation Association Sees Growth of Movement.

PRAISES WILSON'S ATTITUDE

Demand for Industrial Shorter Day Increases as Immigration to This Country Drops.

Since the outbreak of the European war the eight-hour movement in the United States has shown increasing prominence, according to Dr. John B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, of which Professor Irving Fisher of Yale is President and President Wilson and Justice Brandeis Vice Presidents. Dr. Andrews said yesterday that there was a direct connection between the eight-hour demands and the European war, and he predicted that the present movement was but the beginning of a broader one that would carry the eight-hour day into far more general practical recognition than those not in touch with the situation surmised.

"Comparatively speaking," said Dr. Andrews, "there has been a tremendous gain in the eight-hour day in this country since the beginning of the European war. In my opinion, the reason is this: The war stopped immigration to this country practically; it was as if a law had been passed preventing immigration, or placing severe limits on it. Thus the war accomplished, for the time being, what labor organization men have striven for, restriction of immigration. Three Federal bills had been passed to produce this condition, but each was vetoed by a President of the United States. Now, when this condition was seen to exist, that is, the usual incoming of 1,000,000 immigrants a year stopped, labor organizations were not long in making demands on the basis of their advantageous situation. There were now arrival at hand or prospective to take their places, and hence the unusual success of their demands for shorter hours.

"This has impressed upon labor organizations the strength of their contention that there is a direct and important connection between the conditions under which they work and the extent of immigration to the United States, and it is safe to say that hey will make a stronger effort than ever to get a Federal law restricting immigration.

"I do not think the end of the war will see a resumption of the immigration of able-bodied persons to this country. I think the European Governments will take steps to keep their workers at home, so that whether a Federal law restricting immigration is passed soon the present situation of few competing laborers coming in from the outside is likely to continue for some time.

"I think President Wilson is right. I believe the American people are in favor of the eight-hour day. Where the conditions are particularly severe the time of work should be less than eight hours, and it would surprise one not in touch with the movement to know that the seven-hour day has made its appearance in numerous industries of this class."

The American Association for Labor Legislation is not affiliated with labor organizations, but is supported by its membership and forks for legislation which, in the opinion of the association, will ameliorate conditions under which wage-earners work.

Between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 wage-earners of the 30,000,000 engaged in gainful occupations in the United States work eight hours a day, it was estimated yesterday. Only about 10 per cent. of the wage-earners are organized. Of those organized the American Federation has about 2,500,000. Estimates were obtained from several sources, and none of these placed the number of persons working eight hours at day at more than half of the total membership of labor organizations, and most of those consulted thought it was considerably less than half.

All told, the proportion of eight-hour workers is small compared with the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations. Among the organizations most successful in obtaining the eight-hour day are the building trades, the printing and publishing trades, brewery workers, and miners.

MAYOR'S PLEA WINS; CAR STRIKE AVERTED

Continued from Page 1.

Shonts as he and his two associates finally turned to go.

Mayor Mitchel called in the newspapermen and handed them a statement of the result of the four conferences.

"I'm going back to Pattsburg on the 9:30 train tonight," he said. "And, by Heaven, if I am called back again——" He got his train.

The Mayor's Statement.

The statement read:

Aug. 21, 1916.

I have been in conference throughout the entire day, first with representatives of the men, then with President Shonts, Mr. Hedley, and Mr. Swackenbush of the New York Railways Company, then again with Mr. Fridiker and Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Fragne, and others, representing the men. The upshot of the conference is that it is agreed:

First—At the personal request of the Mayor, the New York Railways Company will reinstate in their former positions the men held and convicted of offenses committed in connection with the strike.

Second—The discharge of the twenty-eight men accused of stealing fares, of the two men accused of insubordination, of the two men accused of drunkenness, and of the two men failing to report will be submitted to arbitration to determine whether or not these cases were in fact discharges for the causes named or for activities in the strike or in connection with the union. The above cases submitted to arbitration, having arisen during the strike or immediately thereafter, are to be considered in a class by themselves, and not to be taken as precedents in dealing with similar cases hereafter.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

This statement, while covering the one vital point in the dispute between the company and the union, gave no intimation of the remarkable day spent by the Mayor in bringing the two sides together. He had held his first conference with the union delegates at 10 o'clock in the morning, three hours after he had arrived in the city from Plattsburg, and had been told that the organization absolutely would insist on the reinstatement of all strikers who had been convicted of misdemeanors in the courts.

Fitzgerald States His Position.

While only fourteen of these men had been mention in the conferences between the company and the labor leaders, about twenty-three others who had been convicted of similar offenses during the strike also faced dismissal, and Organizer Fitzgerald and his associates were determined to exact a ruling from the Mayor that would protect all of them.

"The reason we fought for these men," said Mr. Fitzgerald later, "was because they were the boys who fought for us when we called the strike. They went out and did picket duty, and I was more interested in them than in perfecting an organization among the employes of the B. R. T., which is one

HUGHES ANTI-BOSS, HE TELLS OLD GUARD

Nor Will He Tolerate Special Privilege, He Declares in San Diego, C. O. P. Stronghold.

TALKS IN LOS ANGELES, TOO

Both Audiences Large and Cordial —Candidate Gets Anonymous Death Threat by Mail.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 21.—For six hours today Charles E. Hughes campaigned in San Diego County, stronghold of the old-line Republicans in Southern California, where sentiment runs strong against the Administration's Mexican policy, and found there, on the surface, at least, comparative peace and harmony. While there was no loud or sustained applause, there was marked cordiality, and a crowd estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000, the largest found on the tour, greeted the Republican nominee and his wife when they appeared on the platform of the Organ Court in the beautiful exposition grounds.

The arrangements of the day apparently were pretty well in the hands of the anti-Johnson forces. National Committeeman W. H. Crocker and State Chairman F. V. Keesling were here, there, and everywhere, and their efforts were supplemented by John D. Spreckles, State Senator L. A. Wright, John S. Ackerman, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury under McKinley, who introduced Mr. Hughes at the big meeting.

It was a sort of Old uard day, according to a few of the Progressives who joined in the celebration, who explained that San Diego County gave President Wilson a plurality in 1912 rather than support the Progressive ticket, and has consistently lined up against Governor Johnson. Mr. Hughes, it was predicted generally, would get a small majority in the county, although there is a feeling that the Democrats might capture the Congressman because the Republican nominee had tied up with the "Drys." As to the Progressive vote, that was looked upon as uncertain; it would depend largely, the leaders thought, upon the attitude of Mr. Hughes toward Governor Johnson.

Moose Watch on Hughes.

Mr. Hughes returned to Los Angeles tonight and addressed a big meeting in the Shrine Auditorium. As soon as the train began to slip on toward the north the Johnson talk was again emphasized. Johnson had been at Long Beach, near Los Angeles, most of the day, while Mr. Hughes was in the South. There were rumors abroad that efforts had been made to arrange a meeting between them tomorrow night at Sacramento, the home of Governor Johnson, but no definite announcement had been made when Mr. Hughes got here at 7 o'clock. Some of the Progressive leaders were hoping for a favorable message and were holding off from further agitation. They are still firm in their position that the attitude of Mr. Hughes on this question will have a profound influence in the State, and they charge that the old line crowd is endeavoring to exploit the nominee for their own purposes.

Coming as it did after periods of wrangling and backbiting, today proved a wholesome one in the campaign from the standpoint of those who desire to prevent further rupture among the voters who must cast their ballots in the Republican column if Mr. Hughes is to carry the State. But it is admitted by both sides that the sort of semi-truce now in force will be observed only until Mr. Hughes is out of the State and his final position known.

Here in San Diego speech Mr. Hughes pledged himself, first, last, and all the time, to the protection of American lives and property in Mexico; preached protective tariff doctrine, put in a good word for the labor union man, and took another sturdy whack at the bosses, regardless of the Old Guard tendencies representative of most of the Republican leaders occupying places in the spotlight at the moment.

It has been charged by some Progressives that the Republicans now in control of the political machinery were attempting to disrupt the work done by Governor Johnson and get affairs back into the hands of men who are kindly to the Santa Fe and other big corporate interests. That may have had nothing to do with Mr. Hughes's utterances, but there were determination and spirit in his manner and voice when he shouted:

Against Special Privilege.

"There is not going to be any grip on public privilege or right for any corporate interest, or any combination of interests, at the expense of the people of the United States, if I can prevent it.

"I know something of abuses. I think I may say that I have done something to prevent them and prevent their recurrence. I think it is entirely possible in this favored land, populated by people of rare intelligence, and provided with free institutions through which the voice of the electorate may speak, to have honest, fair government, which will still encourage legitimate enterprise and open the avenues of trade to American achievements here and throughout the world."

Mr. Hughes left his train at San Diego at 9 o'clock, and the reception committee piled the party into a long line of automobiles and streaked ata forty miles an hour for Point Loma, where the government has an aviation station. Two of the fliers came over to greet the candidate upon his arrival in San Diego, and circled about the train. Others performed while the nominee and his party watched them from the Point as they darted about in the air and then dipped to a graceful landing in the water of Point Loma Bay. Three battleships could be seen in the distance, and the Governor looked down upon men at work on fortifications, and saw other warlike scenes. San Diego made the inspection a sort of holiday.

There was a parade through the streets of San Diego at 10:30 o'clock, ending at the Exposition grounds. At least 500 automobile parties turned out, and the streets were crowded. Now and then there was a ripple of applause, but little cheering. The Committeemen explained that San Diego never cheered loudly for any one, and wasn't getting very excited, "because it was a cinch" for the Republicans there.

The people began to arrive at the Exposition grounds early, although the big crowd held off until 12:30 o'clock, when the admission fee was lifted. The nominee got there about 11 o'clock, and at that hour 1,000 or more had settled down in the blazing sun, willing to bear the discomfort in order to obtain front seats. Hundreds had brought lunch baskets, prepared for a day's outing. Athousand others spread about the Exposition grounds and followed the nominee and his wife as they went from one building to another in an automobile, the body of which was completely hidden by gorgeously tinted flowers. Nobody seemed to be talking politics then; they were all more anxious to see what Mr. and Mrs. Hughes looked like. Mr. Hughes tickled the nose of a giraffe on the painted desert, and picked up an Indian baby in his arms.

Sees Hawaiian Dances.

Luncheon was served at 12:30 o'clock in one of the buildings. Tickets sold at a dollar each, and were soon taken. The seats of honor were taken by those who have affiliated themselves prominently with the Southern campaign. Hawaiian dancers and singers, with bare legs and seductive voices, entertained the nominee and decorated him with flowers. The nominee and his wife enjoyed themselves to the full.

From this scene Mr. Hughes was taken

BACON'S CAMPAIGN IS ACTIVE

Headquarters Are Opened In His Residence—Old Guard Men to Aid.

With the establishment of political headquarters in his private residence at 1 Park Avenue yesterday Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, who is going to fight William T. Calder in the primaries next month for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, began his campaign in earnest. Job E. Hedges is in charge, and already telegrams are coming in from all parts of the State from voters pledging allegiance to Mr. Bacon.

Two prominent Old Guard leaders, J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira and Charles eBtts of Lyons, pledged their support. Unusual efforts are being made to get signatures to Mr. Bacon's petitions. Although only 3,000 signatures are required, it was asserted that 4,000 Republicans had already signed up and that 10,000 signatures would be obtained before time for filing expires tonight. Lieutenants of William Barnes are said to be active all over the State getting signatures.

As soon as his petition is filed Mr. Bacon will announce the appointment of a committe of 100 Republicans to run his campaign. Then he will make speeches all over the State. His first speech will be in Jamestown on Saturday night. Mr. Bacon will issue his first statement concerning his candidacy today. He will tell at legnth just why he decided to contest the nomination with Mr. Calder. Meantime Candidate Calder is getting together a bulky petition of his own and is campaigning in several counties. State Senator Ogden L. Mills issued this statement last night:

"My attention has been called to the fact that my father, Ogden Mills, is one of the committee to further Mr. Bacon's candidacy for United States Senator. This will not interfere with my advocating Congressman Calder's nomination, and he will receive my loyal and earnest support at the primaries on the 19th of September."

LOOK TO T. R. TO PUT GINGER IN CAMPAIGN

Dissatisfied Members of the Hughes Committee Want More Activity.

FIGHT OVER HITCHCOCK

Ex-Senator Crane Opposes Putting Him on the Advisory Committee.

The appointment of an advisory committee to assist Chairman William R. Willsox of the Republican National Committee in the management of the Republican campaign has started a whole lot of trouble in the Republican National organization. Frank H. Hitchcock, ex-Postmaster General and manager of the Taft campaign, in 1908, as well as a leading figure in the campaign of 1912, is the storm centre. A number of National Committeemen want Mr. Hitchcock on the advisory committee, while some of his enemies are anxious to keep him in the background.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Hitchcock will go on the committee, but the elements opposing him will continue the fight to keep him from taking a prominent part in the campaign. Ex-Senator Murray Crane of Massachusetts is one of the most active opponents of Mr. Hitchcock. He is finding able assistance among several members of the National Committee, and the matter may have to be put up to Charles E. Hughes for final adjudication.

Chairman Willcox is not anxious to see Mr. Hitchcock in a position of prominence in the conduct of the affairs of the campaign, and it was said yesterday that while he has consented to appoint Mr. Hitchcock on the Advisory Committee, it is his intention to make the committee a perfunctory one and give it little lattitude in handling affairs at headquarters. According to the present plan of Mr. Wilcox the conduct of the campaign will be in the hands of five members of the National Campaign Committee, Herbert Parsons, Charles B. Warren of Michigan, Henry D. Estabrook of New Hampshire, George W. Perkins, former Bull Moose leader, and Everett Colby of New Jersey, also a Bull Mooser.

"All the work has been assigned," said Mr. Willcox, "and these men are in charge of the campaign. They will continue to be in charge as I see no reason to make a change."

Mr. Hitchcock's friends on the Campaign Committee will not quietly give in to seeing him ignored, however. Already there has been considerable criticism of the manner in which the campaign has been conducted. The campaign, it is asserted, has been allowed to sag, and more "ginger" is sadly needed. These members frankly admit that the Hughes Western campaign has not turned out satisfactorily and that something will have to be done quickly to pull it out of the rut. They point to the previous experience of Mr. Hitchcock in work connected with national campaigns and assert that with him in charge, or at least in an important advisory capacity, things will go differently.

The dissatisfied members of the Campaign Committee think that Mr. Hughes got wrong advice when it was decided that he should ignore the "hyphen vote." When the candidate started on his trip it was decided that he should not even mention the word "hyphen" in any of his speeches, and his critics now say that it was a blunder to ignore the German-American issue. These men have appealed to Colonel Roosevelt to put the requisite "ginger" in the campaign, and the Colonel, it was said yesterday, has heeded their advice.

Those who have seen the Colonel's speech which he is to make at Augusta, Me., on Aug. 31 describe it as a "hummer." It will wake up the whole country, they say, as it deals almost entirely with the German-American situation and lashes the Wilson Administration. The Colonel's friends are looking forward with keen interest to the situation that will develop when the Colonel starts going.

With the hope of stirring up more interest in the lagging Hughes campaign, it was decided yesterday to have Mr. Hughes make several additional speeches in Maine, and then open the campaign in New York State before he returns to the city. Mr. Hughes is already scheduled to speak in Maine on Sept. 7 and 8, and will be asked to speak on the two succeeding days, and then go direct to Syracuse, N. Y., to be present at the State Fair on Sept. 12. The remainder of the New York State itinerary has not yet been mapped out.

Chairman Willcox stated emphatically yesterday that the Republican National Committee is taking no part in the Senatorial contest in this State or other States and would not do so.

DEMOCRATS SPLIT ON THE ALIEN BILL

Continued from Page 1.

renewed his motion to take up the Immigration bill as the unfinished business of the Senate, which had previously agreed to make the General Revenue bill the unfinished business. This motion was debated for the rest of the day, and when Senators grew tired of the discussion a recess was taken until tomorrow morning, when the matter of giving preference to the Immigration bill will come up automatically.

While debate was proceeding after the adoption of Senator Smith's motion, Senator O'Gorman moved that the Senate go into secret session. When the doors were closed the Senate listened to appeals from Senators Phelan of California and Chamberlain and Lane of Oregon, all Democrats, to amend the Immigration measure so as to make stringent regulations for the exclusion of Japanese coolie labor instead of recognizing, as the bill does in language that requires interpretation to the uninformed, the existence of a "gentlemen's agreement" between Japan and the United States under which Japan is to refuse permission to coolies to emigrate to this country.

The ostensible object in having a secret session was that delicate relations with a foreign Government were involved, but there is reason to believe that the real object was to keep the Senate from taking action on the Immigration bill until the expiration of "the morning hour" when, according to expectations subsequently upset the revenue bill would be taken up.

The vote on the motion to take up the Immigration bill was as follows:

To take up the bill—Democrats: Ashurst of Arizona, Beckham of Kentucky, Chamberlain of Oregan, Culberson of Texas, Hardwick of Georgia, Lane of Oregon, Myers of Montana, Overman of North Carolina, Smith of South Carolina, and Vardaman of Mississippi. Republicans: Borah of Idaho, Brandegee of Connecticut, Cummins of Iowa, Curtis of Kanses, Dillingham of Vermont, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Gronna of North Dakota, Jones of Washington, McCumber of North Dakota, McLean of Connecticut, Nelson of Minnesota, Oliver of Pennsylvania, Penrose of Pennsylvania, Smoot of Utah, Sterling of South Dakota, Warren of Wyoming, and Weeks of Massachusetts.

Against taking up the bill, all Democrats: Bankhead of Alabama, Bryan of Florida, Chilton of West Virginia, Fletcher of Florida, Hughes of New Jersey, Kern of Indiana, Lee of Maryland, Martin of Virginia, Martine of New Jersey, Pomerene of Ohio, Ransdell of Louisiana, Salusbury of Delaware, Shafroth of Colorado, Sheppard of Texas, Shields of Tennessee, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Stone of Missouri, Taggart of Indiana, Thomas of Colorado, and Williams of Mississippi.

When the doors were opened after the secret session Senator Smith of South Carolina moved that the Immigration bill be taken up as the unfinished business, and this started what Senator Hardwick called "a family row" among the Democrats. For a time the Senate, under its peculiar system of debate, listened to speeches on the suffrage question. Then Senator Stone began his lecture to the fen Democrats who had joined with the Republicans to take up a measure which the Democratic caucus had decided to postpone until next session.

MORE THAN A RESTAURANT— A BROADWAY INSTITUTION

Amidst the Dinner Scene at Broadway's Famous Institution

Picturesque in its vivid life and color, fascinating in its alluring glamour, sparkling in its refined gaiety—the Dinner Scene at Churchill's nightly reflects a phase of metropolitan life unequaled in its ever-changing pleasure, in its never-failing charm

Not only to its atmosphere does Churchill's owe its unequaled popularity for Dinner, but also to its famed *Cuisine* in a la carte service—to its exceptional *Special Dyn ner* at *$1.25*—and to its inimitable *Cabaret Unique*.

Equally popular for Supper. **Dancing from 9 o'clock.**

RUSSIANS PRESS KOVEL LINES HARD

Make Further Advances at Some Points in Stokhod River Fighting.

ROUND UP 1,366 PRISONERS

Make Progress Also in the Carpathians, Where They Have Entered Two Passes to Hungary.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 21.—Further advances have been made at some points along the line of the lower Stokhod, where they broke through the Austro-Hungarian defenses last night, while in the Carpathians they are pressing vigorously through two of the passes which lead to Hungary.

Following the announcement last week of advances in the vicinity of Koromezo, which is just over the border in Hungary, the War Office today reported gains in the pass east of this region, leading south from Kuty. The capture of Jablonitza and Pereskul, on the Cheremosh River, which forms the boundary between Galicia and the Bukowina, is announced. Jablonitza is about twenty miles north of the Hungarian border. The statement says:

In the region of Kuty we occupied the villages of Pereskul and Jablonitza, on the River Cheremosh, and several heights west of Fereskul. Stubborn attacks by the enemy on the heights southwest of Tomnakik Mountain were repelled by our fire.

Captures Made in Stokhod.

On the River Stokhod, in the region of Kovel and Rudka-Chervische, fighting continues. Our troops made further advances at some points. The total of captures in this region on Friday and Saturday was 16 officers and more than 1,350 soldiers. We also took 1 cannon, 18 machine guns, 4 bomb mortars, 4 searchlights, and a large number of shells, cartridges, and rifles. In the region of Lubieszow, on the Stokhod, a captive balloon was set afire by our artillery.

The feature of the campaign which out like a tempest on the southwestern front over two months and a half ago is the almost continuous nature of the fighting. IWth the exception of brief interludes for consolidating positions or changing the direction of attack, it has been like one great sustained battle. Periods like the present, which are described as "lulls," usually turn out to have been crowded with intense fighting, the details of which it has been the consistent policy of the Russian staff to hold secret until the operations are ended.

It is impossible at the present time to say whether the Russian attack upon Kovel from the Stokhod region continues with its original energy, but the belief seems to prevail here that the discovery on a series of strong German fortifications protecting Kovel from the east led the Russian Staff to base its hopes of taking the city by strong flank attacks, which are now developing.

This is considered to account for the desperate German attacks in the region of Lake Nobel, where they are trying to prevent the Russian occupation of the marshy land south of the tookhod, which would constitute a serious menace to the left flank of the German forces whose base is Kovel, and prove a valuable vantage point to General Kaledines in the pressure he is exerting from the south.

Reports Russians Beaten Back.

BERLIN, Aug. 21, (via London.)—The Russian forces which crossed the Stokhod River in Volhynia last week made repeated attempts yesterday to extend their positions. These efforts, the War Office announced today, were repised, with severe losses to the Russians. The statement follows:

On the Stokhod Russian attacks southwest of Lubieszow failed. Repeated attempts of the enemy with strong forces to extend his position on the western bank of the river near Rudka-Chervische were repulsed with severe losses to him.

Between Zarecze and Smolary we captured two officers and 107 men as a result of minor attacks.

In the Carpathians we have taken Steapanski Height, west of the Charny-Cheremosh Valley. Both here and on Kreta Height Russian counterattacks were repulsed.

In storming Kreta Height on Saturday we captured two officers, 188 men, and five machine guns.

Austrians Tell of Captures.

BERLIN, Aug. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The repulse of Russian attacks in the Carpathians and capture of Russian trenches near Kiselin, south of Kovel, are recorded in the official Austrian statement of yesterday, which follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: Several attacks in the vicinity of Magura, west of Moldava, (in the Carpathians,) were repulsed. German troops captured Kreta Mountain. Fighting continues on the northeast slopes of Krnahola Mountain. North of Tartar Pass attempts of strong enemy forces to advance failed. South of the Horozanka our artillery fire dispersed an advancing Russian column.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Near Kiselin, German detachments drove the enemy from advanced trenches. Near Rudka Chervische, where the Russians advanced on the western bank of the Stokhod, a counter-attack is being made successfully. The enemy left six officers, 267 men, and six machines guns in the hands of the Teutonic allies.

The Austrian Headquarters' statement of Aug. 19, just received, contains the following:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—West of the Moldava, in Bukowina, Honved infantry and German battalions stormed the much-disputed height of Magura. T he Russians left 600 prisoners and two machine guns in our bands. Russian counterattack failed. West of Zable, we withdrew our advanced troops, after violent fighting, toward the Chornahora ridge.

Near Stanislau, to the northwest, our riflemen repulsed a Russian advance.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—Our troops repulsed a Russian attack near Szelwow. Near Tobol, on the Stokhod, the Russians advanced into our trenches but were thrown back. A new Russian attack is in progress.

Figures showin enormous losses for the Russian Guards Regiments in the fighting around Stanislau, Galicia, as a consequence of which these regiments are said to have been retired from the Overseas News Agency today, based on what it declares are reliable reports from Russia by way of Stockholm.

In the Emperor's Own Semenov Regiment, according to these figures, the losses were 43 officers and 2,781 men; in the Dragoon Guards Regiment, 31 officers and 1,650 men; in the Moscow Guards Regiment, 56 officers and 3,078 men; in the Pavlow Regiment, 61 officers and 3,157 men; in the Finland Guards Regiment, 48 officers and 2,681 men.

As a consequence of these losses the Petrograd Guards will be out of the fighting fora period of six months, it is declared, as the recruits for their replenishment only recently entered the training depots.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The importance of operations in other fields prevented any comment yesterday on the fighting of the British and French on Saturday and Sunday. The fighting on these two days has marked a revival on a large scale of the western offensive, which for some days had appeared to have temporarily subsided. As a matter of fact, the British were occupied for nearly two weeks in resisting the German counterattacks which had been almost incessant since the day the British first took the heights bounding the southern edge of the Bapaume plateau. These German attacks, after a long-sustained but fruitless effort, had died down and the British immediately prepared for a new stroke.

It fell this time on a wide front, the eleven miles between Thiepval and Guillemont. It was the most successful operation in which the British have been engaged since the early days of the offensive. By driving east and southeast of Thiepval, this village is placed in the same predicament as Guillemont and Cléry have already been placed as a result of the prior operations. That is, it has been practically surrounded on all sides but the north. The fall of Thiepval, which is threatened by the next great rush, will be the most decisive step the British have yet taken. The region surrounding this village was more strongly fortified than any other point on the immediate front.

For some reason the Germans had expected that when the attack fell, the great blow would be along the valley of the northern Incre. As it turned out this was just where the full force of the first British stroke was expended and it was the only point on the portion of the front attacked by the British which held fast. In spite of all the British could do they were unable to forge ahead. Consequently they started in on their advance from the south. Now Thiepval is threatened from another direction and most of its main defenses have fallen. Saturday's attack carried them close to the German positions and gave them command of the more important points east and southeast of the village. These points are of tactical importance on account of their elevation over those in the immediate neighborhood and will make it difficult for the Germans to maintain themselves when the next blow falls.

Further to the east, the British succeeded in straightening out the curves in their line which had been formed by minor gains in isolated sectors. The total result of the day's operations was to bring the British lines to the outskirts of Thiepval, of Martinpuich and of Ginchy, and to participate with the French in taking the most western group of houses in Guillemont.

The German resistance on this front has become much stiffened as a result of the passage of time since the operation started. This is but natural and was therefore to be expected. To a certain extent the element of surprise was presnt during th opening days, in spite of the fact that the British move was well advertised before the first gun was fired. After this time, the Germans had time to effect their defensive concentrations which enabled them to effect their defensive obstacles between their main positions and the British line of attack.

To counteract this in a measure, is the fact that the more important of the German defenses, which were constructed with such consumate skill and patience, have been left behind. There has been time to construct new lines in their rear sinc the offense began. It is true, but the time available for such work has not been sufficient to build any such elaborate system of trenches and dug outs as marked their first line of defense two months ago. Were this not so the Allied drive would even now be set down as a complete failure. It is too early at this date to brand it one way or the other. The fighting is still in progress and the Allies still show an ability to forge ahead.

As I pointed out on Sunday, the situation on this front must not be confused with the situation which existed on the Verdun front. There is first the absence of what might be termed key positions to which I referred on Sunday. But there is something elst, another point of difference which assumes even greater proportions. Had the Germans taken Verdun, at the end, say, of six weeks' or two months' fighting, the French could and would have retired across the Meuse River with but a minor loss in material. Most of it, from the warning they had had, could have been transported across the river before the retreat was made. Once bhind the Meuse they would have been scure and the Germans could not have followed. Other readjustments of the line probably would have been necessary, but the general line of the Meuse would have been their principal lin.

On the Somme front there is no such obstacle behind which the Germans can fall back. There is no line of defense for over thirty miles which possesses strong definitely marked natural features. The country is generally open and gives the defenders no advantage over the offense. A succss on the Somme means the taking of Cambral, of St. Quentin, the cutting of absolutely necessary life linez, the consequent falling back of the German line, not the few miles which might separate them from a river bank, but the twenty or thirty miles which lie between them and their next line of defense. These ar the points which differentiate the Somme fighting from the action at Verdun.

On the Saloniki front the French official report states that the allied offensive has begun over the entire front. In order that the relative importance of the various moves in this new theatre may be realized as they are made, it is well to understand thoroughly the objects which the Allies have in view in launching this attack. Primarily it is, of course, a blow at Austria. But long before this can make itself felt in the quarter where it is intended to fall there are other objects to be gained which are of equal importance. The first of these is the separation of Germany from her Turkish ally. This will be definitely gained when Nish has been retaken. Other fruits of victory will be the elimination of Bulgaria from the war and the possible enlistment of Rumania, and even of Greece, on the side of the Allies.

What ment will bring about any of these latter objects no one of course can say. Only one thing is certain. The Allies must show a stronger hand than they have yet done in order to obtain the active support of the remaining Balkan States: For these two States to enter the war, they must, from the standpoint of their national existence, choose rightly. To fight a losing fight means to them the sacrifice of all they have fought for in prior wars. To win means aggrandizement in territory at the expense of the losers, the acquisition of their respective national aspirations. They cannot afford to take a chance. Realizing this, the Allies cannot be hopeful at this stage of the Saloniki campaign of obtaining the support of Rumania. Serbia is too recent, the example too thoroughly impressive to be forgotten.

In regard to the general plan of campaign as it has been so far revealed, it seems that the main thrust of the Allies is to be in the centre from the Doiran station northwest toward Strumitza and along the railroad line. The Teutonic allies are resisting this by an attack on both flanks. The success in either case is a question of men. If the Teutons have numerical superiority, which it is not believed they have, they may succeed through enveloping the Allies' flanks. No such strategy is possible, however, with inferior numbers.

BRITAIN WILL CURB HIGH FOOD PROFITS

Officials Use Vigilance, but "War Bread" and Meatless Days Are Not Feared.

AMPLE GRAIN IS AVAILABLE

What Stored and In Transit Is About That Used in Normal Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Pensions and "profiteering" constitute the most stinging whip lwth which the Government is being lashed just now by those organs of public opinion which have undertaken the self-imposed task of keeping Premier Asquith and his colleagues up to the mark. As usual, there is a good deal of exaggeration in the charges that are made of Governmental dilatoriness, and regard both to pensions of discharged soldiers and to excess war profits departmentalial machinery is at work.

The action taken by the Government under the Defense of the Realm ac, Saturday, in particular, was drastic enough to satisfy the most clamorous demands. Under this action the Board of Trade was empowered to inquire whether the amount of goods held by traders was in excess of normal requirements of trade, and in cases where the board was of the opinion that withholding of the goods was prejudicial to national interest, to require the owner to dispose of them in such a manner and within such a period as might be specified.

This step is the direct outcome of an agitation which has been going on for months in view of the continually increasing prices of foods. The Government's first step was to appoint a commission, headed by J. M. Robertson, M. P., an economist of repute, who is one of the strongest opponents of the proposals made to wage an economic war upon Germany after the war. This commission was to inquire into the causes of the increased cost of living. With bread costing 18 cents a quartern loaf and milk 11 cents a quart in some districts of London, and the price meat up as much as 65 per cent. since the war began, there was room for an inquiry.

The seriousness of the situation was emphasized by the demand of the National of Union Railway Men for an increase of $2.40 in their weekly wage.

The speculative advances in Chicago and stories of the packers' exploitation of the meat situation were utilized to fan the popular feeling. Reports of British "profiteering" were equally emphatic and widespread.

One set of newspapers conducted a campaign against a certain combination of London dairymen who charged 12 cents a quart for milk, whereas it was claimed that 10 cents gave their competitors an adequate profit. In Clapham and Totting meetings of protest were held, but throughout the country generally there have been few demonstrations of dissatisfaction, except in so far as the meetings of railway men in support of their demand for higher wages imply an inability to meet current expenses of living on their present wages.

While from this economic point of view the food situation in England admittedly requires serious consideration, the authorities are satisfied that there is not th slightest need to apprehend any such shorage of foodstuffs, as is suggested by the talk of the country being reduced to black bread and meatless days.

"That is all a dream," said an official when told that such stories had been cabled to America. In addition to large stocks of wheat which are being held here for the Government, possibly 2,000,000 quarters, the latest monthly returns show that there were 2,760,000 quarters of wheat in the United Kingdom, which is equal to one month's supply, and 1,800,000 quarters, or nearly three weeks' supply, in transit to this country. This is only a trifle below the normal quantities.

With regard to meat, it is asserted that there exist more than ample supplies for the country's normal needs, and that the possibility of anything like a shortage will be obviated by the powers given to the Board of Trade to dispose of any stocks that are being unreasonably held. One newspaper says that this step will break the grip of the Beef Trust, which, among other things, is charged by The Liverpo' Daily Post with having accumulated enormous stocks of bacon in Liverpool.

While the Board of Trade action is generally welcomed as portending the end of "profiteering" in food, there has been no anxiety in responsible quarters as to the maintenance of supplies adequate to the nation's needs.

ITALIANS HOLD GAINS, CONSOLIDATE POSITIONS

Artillery Duels Carried On Amid Violent Thunderstorms—Austrian Fire Heavy in Trentino.

ROME, Aug. 21.—The Italians who have advanced in the region east of Gorizia and on the Carso Plateau are holding fast to the ground won, occupying themselves with consolidating recently captured positions. Today's War Office statement reports no important infantry activity on any portion of the Austro-Italian front. Violent artillery duels, however, are in progress, notably in the Trentino, where the Austrian gunners have shown especial activity. The statement follows:

Violent thunderstorms throughout the theatre of operations did not result in the diminution of artillery activity. The enemy's batteries were especially active on the Trentino front and in the Upper But Valley. They were answered by ours, which shelled the Drave Valley effectively, interfering with the movement of trains.

Minor enemy attacks are reported in the Astico Valley and in the Plavia area. The enemy was repulsed and left about twenty prisoners in our hands.

In the Gorizia area and on the Carso our troops are consolidating the positions they recently occupied.

Hostile artillery shelled Gorizia and the Isonzo bridges without causing damage.

BERLIN, Aug. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Operations on the Austro-Italian front are recorded in the Austrian Headquarters statement of Aug. 19 as follows:

The conditions on the coastal front yesterday were rather quiet. In the Isonzo sector, northeast of Plava, our troops cleared the left bank of weak hostile detachments near Globta and Britof, taking about fifty prisoners.

An Italian night attack against the front of the sector south of the Vippach Valley was completely repulsed. On the Fleimetal front, in an enterprise against an advanced hostile position southeast of Cima di Boche, sixty prisoners and two hand-grenade throwers were taken. Italian detachments advancing in the evening against our positions in the Monte Zebio sector were repulsed.

ALBANIA IN REVOLT AGAINST AUSTRIANS

Rome Papers Hear Rising Has Spread to Serbia and Montenegro, Urge Italy to Strike.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 21.—News from Albania indicates that there is a rising there against the Austrians which is extending to Montenegro and Serbia.

The Italian press is unanimous in declaring that now is the moment for Italy to act, both politically and by means of the army.

The Idea Nazionale says: "Italy has made many mistakes in Albania since the war began. Now is the moment to correct them by issuing from her attitude of passiveness into military activity. The moment is most propitious, when Austria's occupation is seriously menaced. We could thus block her from two sides, making an attack which, perhaps, would decide the war for Italy."

BRITISH BEAT OFF HOT TEUTON ATTACK

Germans Drive Back English Patrols Near High Wood, but Are Soon Checked.

FRENCH QUIET ON SOMME

But Near Verdun They Repulse a Strong Assault Against Fleury Village.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The fighting on the Somme front today was limited to artillery activity on both sides and the repulsing of German counterattacks.

The French, after their gains yesterday, spent the day consolidating their new positions between Maurepas and Guillemont. There was no infantry fighting.

The British in their sector had a busier day. The Germans endeavored to regain some of the ground they lost northwest of High (Foureaux) wood. British patrols were driven back, but the main attack failed under heavy British fire. General Haig has pushed his front line in this sector to a point about 500 yards from the village of Maltinpuich, his immediate objective.

The Germans also attempted to make an attack nea the Mouquet farm, but it was repulsed.

The British afternoon report says:

After a heavy bombardment three histile bombing attacks were made this morning on High Wood. All were easily repulsed.

Northwest of High Wood some of our covering patrols withdrew before strong detachments of the enemy, but these detchments were unable to make any progress when they came under fire from our positions west of the wood.

During the night we effectively shelled portions of the enemy's position while the enemy bombarded our trenches in the vicinity of Posières and the area northeast of Contalmaison, using gas shells freely.

Northwest of Hulluch (north of Arras) and east of Le Plantin, the enemy attempted to raid our trenches. These raids were driven back with loss to the enemy, who only succeeded in reaching our lines at one point from which he was quickly driven out again.

Near Givenchy the enemy exploded a mine near one of our forward saps but caused us no casualties, and we made use of the crater as a defensive post. Further north we liberated gas successfully against the enemy's positions at two places.

The British communication issued this evening says:

Near the Mouquet farm (near Thiepval) the enemy attempted to make an attack on a small scale, which was immediately repulsed. Otherwise there is little to report except artillery activity by both sides, which at times was very violent.

Our artillery fire was very effective. Southward of Thiepval the enem's trenches were severely damaged and a conflagration was caused in one of the enemy's batteries which burned fiercely for some time. A hostile balloon was forced to descend by our gunfire.

Southward of Loos as the result of a successful mine, we have much improved our local positions.

Our aeroplanes continue to bomb enemy billets with success, in addition to their work with our artillery. Yesterday one of our machines did not return. Today hostile aeroplanes showed a little more enterprise than usual, and some of them ventured over our lines.

German Attack on Fleury Failed.

The Germans delivered a violent attack on Fleury last night, using flaming liquid, but without result, says the French War Office statement this afternoon. The announcement reads:

North of the Somme, in addition to the important captures of materal mentioned yesterday, we took six field guns in the wood which our troops carried yesterday between Maurepas and Guillemont. During the night there were violent artillery actions on the Somme front.

On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans yesterday, toward the close of day, delivered a powerful attack, accompanied by the use of flaming liquids, against Felury. Our curtain of fire and infantry fire obliged the enemy to stop short, and inflicted serious losses on him.

The French statement issued this evening adds this information:

On the Somme front our batteries shelled German works north and south of the river. There was no infantry activity in the course of the day. An intermittent cannonade took place on the remainder of the front.

Our aviators had numerous encounters with the enemy. Two enemy airmen were brought down inside his lines, one in the region of Dénécourt and the other near Berny.

All Attacks Repulsed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 21, (via London.)—Attacks on German positions in the Somme and Verdun sectors yesterday resulted in failure, the War Office announced today. The statement says:

North of the Somme several desultory attacks west of Foureaux (High) Wood, on the Cléry-Maricourt road, made by strong fantry forces of the enemy from Ovillers and Pozières, and hand grenade attacks near Maurepas were repulsed.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) enemy forces which were ready to make an attack northwest of Thiaumont work were prevented by our artillery fire from carrying out their object. At Thiaumont work itself and near Fleury strong hand grenade parties were shot down by our infantry and machine gun fire.

Numerous undertakings attempted by reconnoitring detachments of the enemy were without result. Attacks by German patrols north of Vermelles and near Ouebert and Embermenil were unccessful. In the Argonne lively mining operations were carried out on both sides. By the explosion of a mine we destroyed a considerable portion of the enemy's position on Combres Height.

Of Ostend (Belgium) a British hydroplane was destroyed by our fire and a French hydroplane was shot down. In an aerial engagement a British biplane was brought down southeast of Arras.

EXPLOSION KILLS MANY IN BRITISH WAR PLANT

War Office Loss of Life Is Serious and Aid Sent to Yorkshire from Neighboring Towns.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Serious loss of life is feared as the result of an explosion in a munitions plant in Yorkshire this afternoon, says an official statement issued this evening. No figures on the casualties are given.

"An explosion took place this afternoon at a munitions factory in Yorkshire," says the statement. "Full details are not as yet at hand, but the loss of life appears to be serious. Assistance has been sent from neighboring towns.

"A further statement will be issued as soon as possible."

Doubt Angell's Incarceration.

At the offices of G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers of Norman Angell's books in this country, no information had been received yesterday concerning his reported incarceration in England. The last word received from him was on July 20 from London, and concerned a forthcoming book. No other information has been received by his friends here, who discredit the report that his refusal to enlist caused him to be placed in jail.

ZEPPELINS SEEN IN THEIR LAIR

Continued from Page 1.

steering gear for elevation and direction and all the other technical equipment and the little bear grinned as one who knew it all long ago.

"We flew over wood and meadow, and over airship halls nad barracks and the canopy of green was soon lost to sight.

"Through a small horizontal transparent pane, built like an alcove in the glass wall of the commandant's gondola, your eyes can see straight downward into the depths below.

"At 2,000 feet the earth assumed that delightful relief that makes it seem like a giant plaything. In the distance the gray aura of a city appeared, but was soon left behind.

Views North Sea Fleet.

"How the heart beat when through the forward windows of the gondola the North Sea was sighted. There lay the battle fleet, but the ships seemed to hang in clouds, an optical illusion, for when seen from an airship the earth seems to sink like a round, flat saucer. Immediately under you lies the lowest point, while round about the horizon seems to rise. Hence came the illusion that battle cruisers and a dreadnought, steaming far out at sea, were gliding through low clouds.

"The barometer showed 3,300 feet. 'Now we are in the zone of explosion danger,' the commandant said coolly and quietly. I cannot deny that this information disturbed the enjoyment of my view over all the world.

"The Captain explained further: 'At this height the atmosphere is most inclined to creep through the thin skin of the gas cells, producing that explosive mixture of hydrogen and oxygen which you know from chemistry. If a man with hob-nailed boots were to strike a spark on the steel plates now he could blow us all into the air. That is why we now blow off gas. This prevents a dangerous proportion in the mixture of air and hydrogen.

"Shrill bells sounded through the airship, commands were called through the telephone, and wires were pulled. As we flew back over the land again the commander pointed out to me a large white cross in the midst of a plain. It was a target. Four bombs fell. Not one of them fell outside the circles of which the crossed lines were the diameters.

"We descended until biplanes, cruising below us, looked like hawks.

"'You must now visit the motor room,' the commandant suggested.

"Through two doors law the way to the machinists. I could stand it for just two minutes. How men with eardrums and nerves can hold out hours at a time and half a day long in that mad hell of sound that shakes the whole body to the marrow I do not understand. These men are heroes even though they merely hold out and do their oily work among the motors.

"As we circled about our hall, the landing forces quickly caught hold of the lines and after a few minutes L-X was firmly imprisoned on the wheeled iron block that runs on rails to the hall.

"'Not always is the landing so easy. Many a ship has been held in a storm outside for twenty-four hours, the men taking relief shifts before it could be brought in.

"It takes much courage and science to steer such a cruiser through the air. The commanders all laughed when they read in the English papers that the English planned to salvage the framework of L-10, sunk in the waters of England, in order to copy the construction. We will make them a present of a brand new one and thep would not learn how to sail it in five years.

"I was a guest for nearly a week at the airfleet station and ever more frequently came officers to the Squadron Chief with black dispatch cases.

"'One evening there was only very small company at the table. Almost everybody was 'under way.'

West Wind Best for Raids.

"The good wind for a journey to England is the bad weather wind from the west, for it makes easier the return of the airship to port after it has done its work, instead of driving it back toward England.

"And yet at home Herr Schweppshauser indignantly asks at his beertable, when a brisk fine weather wind blows from the east, 'Why don't our Zeppelins get busy and why are not the fine Summer nights made better use of?'

"Honored Herr Schweppshauser and Comrades: "I have been present more than once when airships returned from England. And there is rejoicing according as the wind blows. And the short Summer nights are propitious for sitting in cafés, but not for airtrips to Albion.

"During the week I was with the aircruisers one of the commandants had, in five days, spent eighty-eight hours in the air and had slept only twenty-four in his bed.

"Another, commanding one of the older ships with open gondolas, returned so frozen that it was necessary first to knock off with sticks the ice from the fur clothes of him and his men before they could undress.

"But, in my mind, I took off my hat most of all to 'the one whose first words, as he leaned out of his gondola, were:

"'I haven't been able to get rid of my eggs.'

"He had orders to attack an iron foundry. From afar he saw it gleaming below, but the increasing stormy west wind prevented him from getting over it. The home journey led him over many a town and village of the land, which seeks to starve out German women and children, but he flew over them with all his bombs.

"Down on the waterfront everywhere stand new and gigantic airship halls. On the day I left the first of some new and splendid monsters came flying from its airship yards. Others followed and lay ready for sailing. They are large enough to lay a fortress in ashes. Woe to you, Paris! Woe to you, London, when your day comes!"

Possible Location of Airship Centre.

Anton Fendrich's description of the Zeppelin base is apparently intended to identify it with some place in Belgium between the Scheidt and the sea as "white sand dunes and salt meadow weeds" do not suggest the coast of Schlesing north of Holland or the steep, rocky shores of the Baltic.

The description, may be purely hypothetical, for the air above West Flanders has been pretty well combed by aeroplanes of the Allies, so that "dark airship halls, silhouetted against the sunset clouds in great lines of modern steel construction, "would have been easily located. Little happens on the Belgian coast or behind the German lines as far south as Noyon that does not make its way to the French or British Secret Intelligence Department in a week or ten days. In May, on the marshes between Zeebrugge and Bruges, the Germans had built a fairly drained city, a series of hangars for small aeroplanes and covered the roofs with turf cut from the surrounding marshes so that they appeared to be mounds rising from the plains. Yet, these hangars were three times bombarded from the air and finally distroyed.

It is possible that in the same region were concealed the larger buildings needed to house the greatest aircraft.

The rest of Herr Fendrich's description might refer to one of a half dozen Zeppelin bases whose locality is known.

The most convenient base for attacks on England is, perhaps, the one on Heligoland 400 miles from London. There is supposed to have been one behind Ostend, to which Herr Fendrich's description might apply were it not for the fact that Ostend, only 100 miles from the English coast, is under very close surveillance by British airmen for other reasons than those aeronautic.

Aside from Heligoland, English air experts believe the Zeppelins which attac kthe east coast of England come from interior bases like Emden, 400 miles from London; Hamburg, 450; Düsseldorf, 300; Cologne, 300, and Bremen, 400. They invariably follow a course north-northeast, trying to keep between Holland and Denmark, and then trun southwest and south down the east coast of England, sometimes reaching London, but more frequently being driven back across the North Sea from Suffolk or Essex. Several seeking their interior stations, have flown over Holland and have been fired on by Dutch patrols. Those seeking Heligoland have often been driven northward over the Danish coast, where at least two have come to grief.

GERMANS RELY UPON STRONG MAN-TRAPS

Set Them on Parapets and in Shell Holes to Catch Any Unwary British.

TEUTONS BOMB OWN MEN

English, Having Penetrated Too Far, Are Able to Escape in the Confusion.

By PHILI GIBBS

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Sunday, Aug. 20.—It is quite impossible to understand the progress of the British advance since July 1 without being familiar with the ground over which this has been made and the local conditions of fighting on the present front. Many people wonder, I dare say, at the various pauses in the victorious progress of the British troops and look forward day by day to more smashing blows and greater strides over the adversary's ground.

To me the wonder of this battle is that the British should have got on so far and so fast. When one has seen the network of German trenches, their great systems of underground galleries, their machine-gun redoubts, against which, if even only one gun is left, it is sometimes difficult to advance, and the power of their artillery, which is able to barrage a strip of ground which the British have to cross. It is astounding that the British could have forced the Germans back from stronghold after stronghold and gained their way to the high positions of Pozières ridge.

Germans Using Mantraps.

The German is beginning to leave a lot of little things behind him, even if he abandons a trench in a hurry. This is a new dodge. One nvention which has come into his fertile imagination is the mantrap, which he sets outside his parapet or inside a shell hole on the way to it. As soon as one of the British soldiers sets foot on it it closes about his leg with a terrific bite and brings him down like a log.

Another little device in devilry is the "tortoise bomb." It looks very much like a tortoise if you happen to see it, which you do not in the lark, and t stands on four little legs. They waggle a little, but should it be unwarily touched it may detonate a bomb and blow a man to bits.

There was some heroic tighting on Friday afternoon along the road which runs from High Wood to Delville Wood. The heroes of this fight were ordered to take this road with the troops on their left and right, and in spite of shellholes on the way and heavy machine gun fire sweeping down on them, they took the trench all right, going even a little too far in their eagerness.

It looked good from a fighting point of view in this section of trench, and it would have been good if the men on the left and right had been able to come up. But they were not able to do this, and presently from the right and left came parties of German bombers hurling grenades at the British, who hurled back until every one of their bombs were gone. Then they grubbed about for German bombs and used those until they could find no more.

It was time to escape and the way out was through a narrow sap which was also a death trap of the Germans closed about it. But the Germans did a strange thing. They came swarming up on both sides and each side took the other for English soldiers. In the dusk they bombed each other furiously over the heads of the British who slipped away marvelling at their luck in ill-luck. They had five prisoners, one of whom was wearing an iron cross and another decoration.

SAY BREMEN STARTED AUG. 14

Germans Also Admit Renting a Pier at New London.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 21.—Captain Cullison of the tug Hansa, formerly the Thomas F. Timmins, said today that it was true that the Eastern Forwarding Company, to which the cargo of the German submarine merchantman Deutschland was assigned, had leased a pier at New London, oCnn. Previous reports that such a step had been taken in anticipation of the arrival there of the Bremen, sister anip of the Deutschland, have been denied.

It was reported in German circles here today that the Hansa, which convoyed the Deutschland in American waters, would go to New London before the end of the month and that much of the movable property of the Eastern Forwarding Company would be taken there from Baltimore. According to this story, the Bremen left a German port Aug. 14.

ALLIES HAMMER BULGAR CENTRE

Continued from Page 1.

Doiran spirited artillery duels are in progress.

Bulgaria Ready, Radoslavoff Says.

BERLIN, Aug. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Bulgaria is prepared to repulse all attacks, from whatever quarter, Premier Radoslavoff declared, in an address to Parliament, as quoted in a dispatch from Sofia to the Overseas News Agency. The general offensive of the Entente Allies, he said, had demonstrated that the forces of the Central Powers could not be shaken. Bulgaria, he added, was enjoying the most cordial relations with her allies, and the military situation was entirely favorable, so that final victory was sure. Before adjourning, Parliament voted a new war credit of 35,000,000 leva, (about $7,000,000.)

The Bulgarian Headquarters statement of Aug. 17, covering events preceding the occupation of Florina and reporting renewal of the fighting in the Doiran Lake region, is as follows:

The entire Seventeenth French Cavalry Division participated in the previously reported battle of Aug. 15.

The enemy's artillery continued its fire against our positions south and west of Lake Doiran. His infantry attacked at two points, but met with heavy losses when coming within range of our fire, and was forced to retreat.

Hear Rumani Is with Entente.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 22, (via London.)—The Rumanian situation is again taking the leading place in the war news. Dispatches from Berlin and from Bucharest, via Berlin, describe the relations between Rumania and the Germanic allies as extremely serious. Wolff Bureau dispatches hint that an Austro-German ultimatum is in preparation.

The Kreuz-Zeitung states that the negotiations which took place at Bucharest at the week end between the Russian Military Attaché and the Rumanian Secretary of War must be considered as proof that Rumania has joined the Entente. "It is supposed," says this newspaper, "that plans for a Russian march through Rumanian territory were discussed. Of course, Germany would regard any such arrangement as a casus belli."

Major Moraht says in the Tageblatt: "German and Austrian Ministers at Bucharest have pointed out the consequences to Rumania of granting permission to the Russians to march through Rumanian territory. Toward us Rumania must not play her sphinx tricks so far that one day with shrugging shoulders she will place before us an fait accompli, for which we have not been able to take proper countermeasures."

COUNTER-EMBARGO URGED IN GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

counter embargoes against neutrals that submit to British commercial control. Semi-officially it is said that Germany up to now has done nothing along this line except against neutrals who manufacture ammunition for Germany's enemies. There also is no ground for supposing that the present state of the economic war at least Germany will consider it desirable of necessity to resume sharpened submsrine warfare.

Opposition to submarine warfare of a character likely to endanger German-American relations is stronger in Germany today than ever before. Germans in general propose to see in revival of submarine agitation renewed efforts on the part of England to cause friction resulting in a break between Germany and America. Thus the Frankfurter Zeitung today says:

"England is leaving no stone unturned to embroil the Central Powers and the United States. The latest example is Lord Crew's declaration in the House of Lords, designed to bring to public attention and, therefore, also to the knowledge of Americans, the fact that in the opinion of the British Government Germany has broken her solemn pledge to conduct submarine warfare according to rules of cruiser warfare, and that four English and three neutral ships have been torpedoed without warning. Germany's answer, 'Not true,' followed promptly. German submarine commanders have strict instructions, and are living up to them.

"But how does the whole business concern Lords Crew or Grey? We certainly never promised anything to England, but only to the Government of the United States. Does America need an attorney in the House of Lords? Can Americans wish that by such a theatrical manoeuvre in the House of Lords it is sought to show that President Wilson has been derelict in his duty?"

FRENCH CORPORAL CHARGES WITH FOE

Continued from Page 1.

'Wer da!' rang out, and I saw a group of German soldiers cooking food at the entrance to a dugout. They greeted me with amazement and I learned that the Bavarian battalion, to which they imagined I belonged, had been annihilated by the French bombardment. They were a newly arrived Silesian regiment from Verdun, just brought up to full strength by drafts from home. Already in two days they had 400 casualties while waiting in the rear lines.

Munich Accent Deceives Them.

"My Munich accent quite deceived them, and my lost front teeth accounted for any indistinctness of speech. So they made me welcome, and the sergeant in charge said he would be glad if I would stay with them, as they were expecting orders to counterattack after nightfall and my knowledge of the ground would be very useful. That suited me admirably, so I shared their food, which, despite reports to the contrary, was good—sausage and vegetable soup.

"But their spirits were very different from ours. All were utterly sick of the war. They complained bitterly of the bad news from home. They said the French artillery was disgustingly barbarous—they had lost 30 per cent. of their effectiveness in a quiet three weeks before Verdun. One man even declared he would be quite willing if the Allies should win, if only peace came back quickly. The rest did not object beyond stipulating that there must be no invasion of Germany.

"About 8 o'clock we got orders to advance through the undergrowth and dig in along the further edges so as to be ready to attack the French position later. The whole company advanced, but I saw no officer and when I mentioned the fact to a Sergeant his gesture of disgust spoke volumes.

The rest of the battalion was aligned to the right and left and the Sergeant reckoned that the two remaining battalions would form the second and third waves of the attack. The men seemed well trained. No shirker was apparent and all dug splendidly but their spirit was very different from the eager anticipation of my comrades before the assault that same morning.

"Suddenly about 10 o'clock we became the target of the most frightful bombardment I have ever known. They were mostly large calibre shells. They fell with awful accuracy and whereas at Verdun during the worst bombardment one could hide in a shellhole with the great probability that subsecuent missiles would sweep further along the regular progression, here the French shells kept falling, as it seemed, everywhere at once. One poor wretch—a well educated man who had given me part of his dinner—had the right half of his body blown away and asked us to kill him. I tried to move him to the rear but the Sergeant said that it was impossible. Then he began screaming horribly and called on God to kill his Emperor and those who had started the war. Nobody interfered and soon the voice dropped to a moan.

"Just before midnight we received the word to attack and I must say that despite fully 50 per cent. losses the battalion made a fine showing and rushed forward as one man. Of course it was a relief to move after punishment like that.

"For all my own danger I was proud of the way the French met the attack. The fire from the trench before us was a steady sheet of lead through which nothing could pass.

"My luck held and I found myself unhurt in a winding, half-wrecked communication trench as far as I could judge, about twenty yards from the French line. With me was a Silesian with a shattered knee. I gave him water, and when he saw me begin crawling forward, he cried. I crawled on and he tried to remain with me. After getting half way I was forced to wait while the second wave of the counter-attack was repulsed.

"As the flame stream before me died away I sprang forward, forgetting in my joy that I was wearing a Boche uniform. Suddenly an electric flashlight was turned upon me and I saw clearly an arm raised, with a grenade about to be thrown. Then I shouted wildly:

"'Don't throw! I am a friend, Corporal B—of—regiment!'

"But it was too late. The thrower said afterward that he had just time to check his arm slightly so that the bomb fell between us instead of at my feet, but a big splinter caught my left shoulder, and another grazed my

CATHOLICS DEMAND STRICT MORAL LAWS

Federation's Committee Reports on Evils Said to Menace the Nation.

URGES FIGHT ON RADICALS

Easy Divorce, Improper Plays, and Attacks on Christianity Other Topics Discussed.

America is moved still by a desire for clean living, according to the report of the National Committee on Public Morals of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, read yesterday at the fifteenth annual convention in Cathedral Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-second Street. This assurance appeared in the opening paragraph of a critical survey of conditions in the United States that ranged from divorce to alien radicalism in schools and colleges, the motion picture field, the Catholic theatre movement, immoral and scurrilous publications, objectionable advertising pictures, anti-Catholic organizations, and the Mexican situation.

The several hundred delegates in attendance heard also a special review with relation to the efforts of the Federation to insure religious liberty south of the Rio Grande, in the report of Anthony Matre, National Secretary of the Federation. Mr. Matre rehearsed the effort, with accompanying correspondence, all of which had been published at the time, to influence President Wilson and his advisers to withhold recognition of Venustiano Carranza, or any other eMxican leader, without assurance that the persecution of priests and nuns and the spoliation of convents and churches would cease.

Mr. Matre touched also on the activities of the Federation in censoring moving pictures, suppressing vulgarity and improprieties in plays and burlesque shows and crusading against vice in all forms. But with these the report of the Morals Committee dealt in greater detail. The report was presented by Edward Feeney of Brooklyn, the Crairman.

Sound a Warning to Colleges.

Through several thousand words the report deals with such evils as the committee felt most deserving of attention, with suggestions for more concerted action, public and private, as a remedy, but near the end, as a corollary to an exposition of conditions in universities and colleges as the committee conceived them, this appears:

> We may be crying into the wilderness, but we sound a note of warning in the hope that directors of American universities and colleges may not permit an alien Radicalism to contaminate at the fount the youth of our country, who in future may be among the chief participants in the making of our laws, administering our Governments, dispensing justice, or shining in the professional or busines world.
>
> Look to it, you fathers of American college boys. Insist that the minds of your sons be not blessed. Steer clear of the school that tolerates within its precincts thepagan idea of the materialistic conception of history, either through addled-brained professors or the Socialistic Chapter. It is up to you to demand that Marxism, immorality, or disloyalty to the religion of your fathers, or to your country, shall not be tolerated in any form.

Of specific evils that excited the concern of the committee the report refers first to motion pictures with the assertion "Adventurers have crept in, as in other enterprises that pay. They have been foisting upon our women and children, who compose the bulk of the spectators, immoral picture plays, exploitations of crime, and insidious attacks on Christianity." The report mentions successful work by the federation on this line in various cities and asserts "we simply want maintained a fair standard of Christian morality and decency."

Quote Jess Willard on Divorce.

Jess Willard is thus quoted on divorce, his plans for the future of his little girls having been asked:

"I want them to get married after they are educated. There is nothing in it for men and women but to get married and stay married."

On the same subject the report continues:

> Eight years ago a national commission was appointed by the President to devise a uniform divorce law for the whole country, which would at least mitigate the evil growing out of the loose legislation of various States. Certain States have treated this question on a commercial basis, and in the competition bargains were offered as to the time limit of residence required to free the restless individual from the chains of matrimony. Uncle Sam is sensitive on the invasion of State rights, and nothing came of the attempt to curb State commercialism in immorality. We can only repeat our denunciation of pagan State laws that make easy the separation of what God has joined together, and renew our demand for a national law so stringent that no longer shall the finger of scorn be pointed at the United States as second only to Japan in the number of divorces granted to people of doubtful morality.

A bitter attack is made on anti-Catholic organizations, especially the Guardians of Liberty and the Stonemen. Says the report:

> "It may seem strange that in our country, in this enlightened day, there can still be found men ready to swallow the lie that 'half a hundred Italians on the banks of the Tiber' are plotting to steal away the liberties of the American people. The self-styled 'patriots' gather in secret conclave and bumptiously proclaim that the aforesaid Italians 'seek through their benighted dupes (the Catholics of America) to destroy our free institutions; that it is a colossal outrage to civilization and to the freedom we as Americans (save the mark!) have so generously extended to all the world.'"

Denounce Pastor's Attack.

On the same subject the report continues:

> "In April last a circular signed by a prominent pastor of a New York Congregational Church was widely circulated. It contained the usual venemous attacks upon the Catholic Hierarchy and the Jesuits, and marveled at the presumption of Catholics, who dare to seek Government employment. The circular appears to have emanated from the 'Great Secret Order,' which is fast swallowing up the Guardians of Liberty. A sample statement your committee desires to nail. The circular stated:
>
> "Whenever any one of her (the Catholic Church's) followers have appointive power, be it at West Point, Annapolis, or in various departments of the Government, a letter from the priest is an open sesame to the vacancy.
>
> "On the day that this vicious circular was promulgated a member of Congress, a leading Knight of Columbus in the State of New York, advertised an invitation to the young men in his Congressional District, who aspired to a cadetship at Annapolis to appear before a committee of prominent citizens of Brooklyn for examination. Without the remotest knowledge as to whether the successful aspirant would be a Catholic, Protestant, or Jew, the Congressman agreed to have him appointed to the cadetship. If he read the public press the author would have known that this course is pursued by Congressman

> others allows these revolutionary groups to preach their doctrines and inflame the unsophisticated with sophistries and diatribes.
>
> "Tons of anarchistic literature sent across the Rio Grande during the last five ears," the report says, "for which the radicals of the United States are said to have contributed as much as $1,000 a month, have debauched many Mexicans. The pernicious propaganda spread, until the bandit chiefs found themselves at the head of military mobs bent on hunting Christ from the so-called republic. Aided by other revolutionary factions, a savage minority has terrorized and demoralised a nation of 15,000,000 Christians. Public morality in Mexico is now at a discount, but it will be restored in due time through the Christian morality planted deep in the hearts of the people by the Catholic missionary."

Public morals, the committee says, are influenced largely by the kind of men graduated from the colleges, and the report declares:

> "Students in colleges where Christianity is considered old-fashioned have organized Socialist chapters. There are over sixty such chapters in colleges and universities in the United States. The parents of the unpatriotic sons appear to be indifferent, as they continue to pay the bills. A student in one of the greatest universities of America writes:
>
> "'Since its inception the School of Journalism has been a Mecca for Radicals at the university. In my class there are at least ten Socialists, two avowed Anarchists, and two women who preach birth control, both in the classroom and on the campus. Socialism and anarchism are brought into the classroom daily; notices of Socialist meetings are heralded on the blackboards and uncompromising professors are made to take up valuable time in senseless arguments with these people. Nothing is ever done about it, although the authorities well know that these agitators are at the school to teach socialism and not to learn journalism.'"

The report ends with its worning to American parents and an appeal to the Catholic laity to join in the work of sustaining public morality.

Cardinal O'Connell of Boston and Bishop James A. McFaul of Trenton, the father of the federation, were the only high dignitaries of the church to attend the meeting. Cardinal O'Connell briefly recited the inception and growth of the federation and paid a tribute to Father McFaul.

HOPES FOR GERMAN SUCCESS.

Catholic Verein Official Says Wilson Has Favored Allies.

The Wilson Administration was accused of favoring the allied nations in the European war by President Charles Korz of the New York State German Catholic Central Verin, in his annual report yesterday. The report was read at the Central Verin convention, since New York delegates are holding joint sessions with the national body. That part which referred to the Administration's neutrality policy read:

"While we most deeply regret that the hand of God rests so heavily upon mankind, we cannot deny to ourselves pleasure and satisfaction at the success of the Germanic people. Deep trust in God's justice, a glowing patriotism, and a high enthusiasm for the ideal good of mankind make it impossible that they can ever be conquered. The recognition of this fact by the Americans of German ancestry is no evidence that they love their own country any the less and only malevolence and a one-sided perception of conditions can declare that our sympathy for the Germans is an act of disloyalty to our own country.

"We reject any such accusation as unjust and unwarranted. The American citizenship of German descent has done relatively more for the development of our country than the Anglo-Saxon. Never yet did German influence endanger the continuation of the union. For this reason we cannot reconcile the attitude of our National Government towards real neutrality in dealing with the warring nations, and we are of the opinion that the favoritism shown to the allied nations has lengthened and embittered the war."

Central Verein Meets Also.

Solemn high mass was celebrated for the delegates to the German Catholic Central Verin convention in the Church of St. John the Baptist, in Fest Thirtieth Street, yesterday morning, by Father Antonius, head of the New York province of Capuchins. Father Chrysotom of Pittsburgh was the deacon and Father Philip of Cumberland, Mr., the sub deacon.

About 900 delegates and 200 women were present for the business session which followed. Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee, Bishop Schrembe of Toledo, and Father Hoelscher of Buffalo delivered addresses of welcome, and Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul sent a telegram of greeting.

Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, accompanied by Bishop Muldoon of Rockford, Ill., was cheered as he entered the meeting.

"The Catholic Church in the United States is indebted to the verein, especially for the fact that it is waking up to the value of organization," Cardinal O'Connell said. "There is something that is wonderful—that is simply marvelous in the German character—in its remarkable capacity for organization. They know how to organize so that such efficiency results nobody can resist them."

As he finished speaking, the Cardinal dropped into German long enough to say in that language, "I am sorry I can't speak German so well." The delighted delegates shouted "Auf widersehen," and gave him three cheers.

Bishop Muldoon declared the verein had been in the vanguard of those who have been advancing the cause of the Church in America.

"We look to the Germans," he continued, "for that great spirit—what I might call the school spirit—which is the soul and life of the Catholic Church. You have stood for the fact that we need more than the voice of the priest and the voice of the layman on the corner to give expression to the ideals for which the Catholic Church stands. You have fought for a press to be that expression. And I want to say to you that if it comes to such a pass that your language diminishes and English takes its place in this country through your children, you must not let the German spirit die."

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN MEET.

National Union Welcomed by Alderman Dowling After Mass.

The convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, as part of "Catholic Week" opened yesterday morning at 9 o'clock with a Pontifical mass celebrated by Bishop Hayes in St. Stephen's Church in East Twenty-eighth Street.

The 250 delegates then adjourned to St. Stephen's Hall adjoining the church where Acting Mayor Dowling, on behalf of the city, gave them welcome. Alderman Dowling urged the visitors from other cities to take advantage of their opportunity to study New York's institutions, and promised them aid from the Mayor's office in so doing. President M. J. Slattery of the union expressed his gratification that so many delegates had gathered, and promised them an interesting session.

Father Joseph M. Corrigan of Philadelphia praised the work of the Young Men's Union and urged that it be extended. Father W. J. Munster of Pittsburgh congratulated the gathering and emphasized the importance to all those present of "Catholic Week." Father Avaro of Fordham University added his good wishes to those of the other speakers. The session then adjourned for luncheon. In the afternoon the members went to Celtic Park where they participated in athletic games.

Last night they enjoyed a boat ride on the Hudson River.

The union will hold a business session at its headquarters in the Hotel Vanderbilt at 9 o'clock this morning, and a dinner at the Park Avenue Hotel tonight. The speakers will be Auxiliary Bishop Patrick J. Hayes of New York, Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, President J. Slattery of the union, Alderman Dowling and others.

WOMEN ORGANIZE LOCALLY.

Branch of German Catholic Union Is Established Here.

Five hundred members of the Catholic Women's Union, an auxiliary organization of the German Catholic Central Verein of the United States, met last night in a special session in the assembly hall of St. Joseph's Church in East Eighty-seventh Street, where they were addressed by clergymen and by Mrs. Adeline Bosack of Pittsburgh, President of the auxiliary. The principal object of the meeting was to urge development of the organization and its work and the furthering of social service and religious co-operation throughout Catholic communities.

The Rev. J. F. Rummel, rector of St. Anthony of Padua Church in East 166th Street, the Bronx, spoke of the value of organization and individual work by Catholic women and the good which may be accomplished throughout the country by the further development of community and parish organizations.

It was announced that the organization of the New York Federation of the auxiliary had been perfected, and these officers elected: Mrs. Anna P. Schoenberger, President; Mrs. Joseph Fraenkle, Vice President; Mrs. Elsie J. Necker, Secretary, and Mrs. Olga Frey, Treasurer.

A requiem mass will be celebrated in St. Joseph's Church at 10 o'clock today by Mgr. Gallus Bruder, the rector, for the German aCtholic delegates and the women's auxiliary. He will be assisted by the Rev. R. Mantel and the Rev. Father A. Asfalg.

St. Joseph's is the largest German Catholic Church in the city. It has 10,000 communicants and 1,000 pupils in its parochial schools.

CALLS GERMAN PEACE TERMS INTOLERABLE

Premier Asquith Denies Britain Exerts Any Pressure on Her Allies.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—"The German Government has as yet shown no disposition to agree to peace except on terms that would be intolerable or humiliating to some of the Allies," said Premier Asquith, replying in the House of Commons today to Sir William Pollard Byles, one of the little group of peace advocates.

"The suggestion of Dr. Zimmermann, (German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs,) that the Entente is influenced by any pressure from Great Britain is quite untrue," added the Premier.

Asked further whether terms of any kind had been suggested, Premier Asquith replied:

"Only what has been seen in the press; nothing official."

TELLS OF A 20-INCH GUN.

French Have a New Giant, American Surgeon Reports.

Adrien Kirghis of St. Cloud, Minn., returned yesterday on the French liner Lafayette after serving a year as surgeon with the army at Besancon and Alsace, where he witnessed some marvelous operations in the military hospitals.

Dr. Kirghis said that the French were about to introduce a twenty-inch gun.

"The German sixteen and a half-inch siege gun," he said, "has been outclassed by the new twenty-inch gun that is being constructed by the French Government at Creusot, and will shortly make its appearance in the field."

Dr. Kirghis, five feet, ten and a half inches tall, said that when he stood beside a shell made for the new gun, it towered above his head.

"There is a great change," Dr. Kirghis continued, "in the bearing of the German officers captured in the recent movements of the Allies, as compared with their manner of ten months ago. At that time the officers submitted to the Allies with a supercilious air indicating that it was only for a time and then Germany would be the conqueror of all Europe. Now their confident air has departed and the captured German officers I saw three weeks ago appeared quite crestfallen and had nothing to say."

Another passenger on the liner was Count Ouilhaye, who has come over on a mission for his Government, which, he said, he could not discuss for publication. Henry L. Suckley of the American Ambulance Corps in Paris arrived on the Lafayette to seek recruits as drivers and bearers for the organization.

BIG CROWD TO HEAR WILSON NOTIFIED

10,000 Persons Expected to Attend Ceremonies at Long Branch on Sept. 2.

THE PLANS ARE COMPLETED

Senator Ollie James and the President the Only Speakers—Marshall Notification Sept. 9.

Arrangements were completed by the Democratic National Committee yesterday for the notification to President Wilson of his renomination at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 2, at 4 o'clock. The campaign managers will try to make the ceremony one of the most elaborate of its kind ever held. More than 5,000 invitations have been sent out by the National Committee to Democratic leaders throughout the country, and arrangements have been made to accommodate 10,000 persons.

Governor Fielder of New Jersey conferred yesterday with Chairman Vance McCormick of the National Committee on the arrangement for the gathering. Every county in New Jersey will be represented on the Committee of Arrangements, which consists of these members:

Louis McCorkle,	W. J. Convery,
Frank Harrold,	E. Farrington,
C. O'C. Hennessy,	Samuel Schleimer,
Jesse Moore,	W. A. Beecroft,
James E. Ryan,	G. A. Steele,
E. D. Rogers,	T. H. Hoagland,
Isaac Ferris, Jr.,	Elmer King,
Joseph Kobus,	J. T. Moran,
Charles Norton,	Job N. Smith,
W. Cassidy,	A. F. McBride,
Dr. J. Conwell,	John Boylan,
Harry Bamford,	C. F. Pancoast,
J. K. Hardin,	H. B. Wins,
T. A. Adams,	N. S. Dungan,
J. H. Hobday,	G. M. La Monte,
T. W. Hurff,	L. H. Morris,
H. O. Wittpenn,	S. T. Munson,
J. P. Egan,	P. H. Stewart,
James Terwin,	Walter Tenney,
J. N. Pidcock,	Johnston Cornish,
George Winsel,	J. A. Wildrick.

Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, Chairman of the Notification Committee, will announce to the President that he has been nominated to succeed himself and the President will reply. These will be the only speeches made. After the speech making the President will hold a reception. Vice President Marshall, it is no wexpected, will be notified ta his home in Indianapolis on Saturday, Sept. 9. Former Governor Martin H. Glynn will make the notification speech.

Chairman McCormick will leave for Chicago today to confer with the managers of the Western Branch of the National Committee. He said he thought that as the campaign progressed the Republicans would find the same trouble in several States among the Progressives and old-line Republicans that was being experienced now in Salifornia.

"This 50-50 proposal will not work," said the Chairman, "and it is my opinion that you may look for trouble in Pennsylvania and elsewhere."

CALLED REPUBLICAN ANNEX.

Woman Suffrage Union Criticised by Senator Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage was charged with being interested chiefly in restoring the Republican Party to power by Senator Thomas of Colorado, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, in a speech today on the floor of the Senate.

The Colorado Senator, who favors a federal suffrage amendment, declared that the union was raising funds for the Hughes campaign, and had been instrumental in inducing the nominee to declare in favor of the amendment in opposition to the Republican platform. Mr. Hughes, he added, had seized upon suffrage as an issue because the Republican Party had given him no issue for his campaign.

Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, who is opposed to the federal amendment, declared that Mr. Hughes's action would not strengthen the Republican Party "one particle."

SECURITIES ARE MOBILIZED.

British Public Already Has Turned In More Than $300,000,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The response which British holders of certain specified foreign securities, other than those of American issue, are making to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's appeal last week is understood to be highly satisfactory, and considerably more than the amount of $300,000,000 required as collateral to cover the recent American loan has already been deposited with the Treasury.

It is calculated that the total of foreign securities of the descriptions specified in the Treasury list which British holders can place at the disposal of the Government exceeds $3,000,000,000, so that Chancellor McKenna will have ample collateral wherewith to negotiate further American loans as may be necessary.

Emperor Sees Hungarian Leaders.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 22, (via London.)—A Vienna dispatch says that Count Julius Andrassy, Count Albert Apponyi, and Stephen Rakovsky, the leaders of the Hungarian opposition, have been successively received in audience by Emperor Francis Joseph. After the audiences the Hungarian leaders returned to Budapest.

MILITARY TIGHTENS GRIP ON IRELAND

Newspapers Warned Against Criticism of the Government, Likely to Stir Feeling.

EFFECT EXPECTED HERE

Manchester Guardian's Comments on "Unhealthy Sentiment" Among Irish-Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A Dublin dispatch to the Manchester Guardian says:

"There are signs in Ireland of a tightening of the reins of military rule on the eve of the Parliamentary recess. Newspapers have been warned that criticism of the Government and of the Administration likely to cause disaffection will not be tolerated.

"The new regulations, giving the power to the civil and military authorities to prevent the entry into Ireland from overseas even of British subjects, which presumably means Irishmen in this instance, and to deport those who have come into the country since March 1, are further evidence of the growing malaise in the Administration at a date when it might have been anticipated that we should see a disappearance of the military regime. This extension of the Defence of the Realm act is evidently designed to establish military control over Irish-American intercourse, in the case of a country to which thousands of emigrants return every year on their holiday, or to resettle in their old country. The regulation is certain to cause inconvenience. It can be justified only by a grave apprehension as to the reaction in Ireland of Irish-American feeling.

"Messages to hand from the United States undoubtedly indicate an unhealthy sentiment among the Irish-American masses. For the moment it would seem as if all the good work of British and Irish statesmen for the last thirty-five years, in removing the root of poisonous bitterness from Anglo-Irish-American relations, had been undone by the recent executions and the collapse of the home rule agreement. The feeling so far is expressing itself in large contributions to a relief fund for the relatives of the men executed, imprisoned, or thrown out of employment for complicity in the insurrection.

"While about £20,000,000 has been subscribed for the purpose in Ireland itself, the American fund already exceeds £100,000, a sum greater than that which Parnell collected in 1879-80 for the relief of famine. A New York comittee, of which the three American Cardinals are patrons, is administrating this fund and keeping its control in their own hands.

"The committee dispatched to Ireland four representatives to arrange locally for its distribution. Two of these were stopped by the military authorities at Liverpool, but the others reached Ireland and effected an amalgamation of two rival organizations that were undertaking the work of relief. The National Aid Association was nonpartisan and was established upon a purely humanitarian basis. The Volunteer Dependents' fund was organized by a committee, consisting of widows of the men executed, and had refused to co-operate until the National Aid Committee dropped certain members, who had been prominent in assailing the Sinn Fein and the Irish Volunteer parties.

"These members have now resigned and the new body will act as the agent of the New York committee. These charitable activities may easily have political results, as in the case of the amnesty and relief associations that followed the breakup of the old Fenian organization.

"Much will depend upon the aims of the New York committee. The cardinal patrons were all supporters of the constitutional movement, and while there is no reason to believe that they have changed their views, or would countenance any revolutionary propaganda, they have been drawn into an alliance with hostile organizations in Irish-America by a wave of feeling evoked by the measures and the policy of the Irish administration since the Dublin surrenders. Whether the Cardinals and those who agree with them will be able to control their allies remains to be seen.

"The relief funds might easily become associated with political propaganda, especially where those relieved include large numbers of young men who have been thrown out of employment because of their complicity or suspected complicity with the insurrection.

"The new regulations are evidently a part of the coercive scheme directed against this danger. Their effect upon Irish-America will be provocative. In fact, Irish affairs in this sphere have been again thrown back into the old vicious circle of repression, bagetting reprisal, and reprisal repression, with all its attendant risks and evils. Only a bold stroke of courageous statesmanship can redeem the situation.

CHINA AND JAPAN DRAW BACK FORCES

Trying to Settle Trouble Near Mukden Diplomatically, Though Tokio Sent More Troops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Chinese and Japanese troops which came into conflict at Cheng-Chiatung last week with a severe loss on both sides have been withdrawn a considerable distance from each other, while diplomatic negotiations between the two powers seek to settle the difficulties.

China has made representations to Japan, alleging that Japanese troops broke into the official headquarters of the Chinese Magistrate and seized him and a Japanese merchant who had been arrested for refusing to obey precautions against bandits. The Japanese merchant has demanded reparation on the ground that the Chinese Magistrate exceeded his authority.

Tokio dispatches say that about 2,000 Japanese troops have been sent to the city, which is on a dominating height above Liao in the disputed corner between Eastern Mongolia, South Manchuria, and Chili Province.

ON TRAIL OF SLAYERS OF EXPLORER RADFORD

Inspector Lanauze Solves One Arctic Murder Mystery and Reports Progress on Another.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 21.—News of the successful ending of a three-year man hunt in the Arctic Circle is contained in a brief message received today by the Controller of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police from C. D. Lanauze, an Inspector at Nome, Alaska, who announced that two Copper Mine Eskimos had been arrested and had pleaded guilty to the murder of the Catholic priests, Father Larouse and Father Rouviers, in November, 1913. The Inspector also says that he has obtained important information concerning the murder of the explorer, Henry Vincent Radford, and his companion, T. George Street, who were killed by Eskimos on June 5, 1912. This is taken to indicate that the search for the murderers of the explorers is coming to a successful conclusion.

The priests, who were missionaries, left Port Norman in 1912 for a two-year stay among the Eskimos in the Copper Mine region. It is believed that the murderers of both priests and explorers belonged to the same nomadic tribe.

Details of the murder of Radford and Street were contained in reports from H. H. Hall, manager of the Hudson Bay Trading Company's post at Chesterfield Inlet, which was filed in the Surrogate's Court here when Radford's will was admitted to probate last year. In his report dated Aug. 22, 1914, Mr. Hall said that the murder of the explorers seemed to have been prearranged.

"The Eskimo I am taking with me," he wrote, "accompanied the Radford expedition to Bathurst Inlet. He states that on several occasions Mr. Radford nearly came to blows with the Bathurst Eskimos while trading small articles with them, and was advised several times by Aukluck, his Eskimo companion, to be more careful, as these Eskimos were still in a primitive state."

Mr. Hall went to say that Radford tried to "pound" civilization into the Eskimos, and added:

"The whole affair seems to have been planned. A raw was started just as the explorers were about to start west. Mr. Radford threatened to throw a man into a hole in the ice, then took a dog-whip to another. A fierce fight followed. Several men grappled with Mr. Radford, while Street made a run for the sleigh—I suppose to get a gun—but he was overtaken and killed, dying instantly. All tell the same story."

Mr. Radford was a resident of this city. He gave the head and skeleton of the wood bison, or arctic buffalo, to the Museum of Natural History. He discovered the herd in 1912 in the Silver Lake district, after they were supposed to have been extinct for many years.

WOMEN ARE GRAVE-DIGGERS.

War's Demands Open Up Unusual Field for Them in Scotland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Grave-digging is the latest among the new occupations taken up by the women of Great Britain since the war's demands upon the men increased the opportunities of the weaker sex. The start in this new field of labor was made in Glasgow, where women were engaged to dig graves by officials of one of the local cemeteries. A picture in a newspaper shows two of them filling up a grve.

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A No. 5-22-W IDEAL Boiler and 447 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators costing the owner $235 were used to heat this cottage, at which price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include costs of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions.

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PARALYSIS CREST BELIEVED PASSED

Day's Report Lists Only 92 New Cases, the Smallest Total Since June 28.

EXPECT END IN SEPTEMBER

Dr. Emerson, Basing His Opinion on the Last Eight Days, Thinks Paralysis Waning Fast.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Sun-day.	Deaths. Yester-day.	New Cases. Sun-day.	New Cases. Yester-day.
Manhattan	9	17	37	32
Brooklyn	6	8	40	29
Bronx	2	6	15	9
Queens	3	3	14	21
Richmond	..	..	2	1
Totals	20	34	108	92

Total of cases to date..... 7,200
Total of deaths to date..... 1,650

The smallest number of new cases of infantile paralysis since June 28 was reported yesterday. Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health, said the evidence was strong that the epidemic would decline rapidly and probably come to an end in September.

"The history of past epidemics," he said, "is that they reach their height in the middle of August and then abruptly decline. Dr. Simon Flexner predicted that this epidemic would probably take the same course, and the reports of the last eight days seem to bear this out. The report of new cases one day may be higher than another, but we hope that the falling off will be very rapid."

Dr. Emerson said the cause that probably would bring the epidemic to an end would be that all the children susceptible to the disease and not completely sheltered from it would have been attacked, so that there would be no more human material for the disease to attack. When he was asked if moving day on Oct. 1 would be likely to cause a new outbreak of the disease he said:

"It is highly unlikely. In the last epidemic there were only something like twelve cases in the entire month of October. The children who have reached Oct. 1 without being attacked will probably be immune."

The Death Rate Unchanged.

The report of thirty-three deaths yesterday showed that there had been no decline in the death rate in proportion to the number of new cases. Since the beginning of the epidemic, the percentage of deaths has remained, almost without fluctuation, at twenty-two in every hundred. This proportion has been watched with interest in the hope that, in this epidemic, as in other epidemics of poliomyelitis, the virulence of the disease would gradually decrease. Why there has been no decrease this time has not been explained.

The fact that the death rate remains stationary is regarded as evidence that the methods of treatment so far devised have little effect in saving lives, or else are not used on a sufficiently large scale to show in the statistics. Out of a total of 7,200 cases of poliomyelitis only a few more than 100 have been treated with blood serum at the Willard Parker Hospital and only a small number elsewhere.

Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., of 20 Exchange Place, who was attacked by poliomyelitis in childhood, has, as Chairman of the Volunteer Committee of Citizens, issued an appeal to those who have recovered from the disease to make arrangements by calling at his office, or by telephone, to give blood. Those who volunteer can be treated at the Willis-Parker Hospital or experienced surgeons of the Board of Health will be sent to their homes.

F. F. Vandewater of 2,626 Broadway, 52 years old, who had poliomyelitis fifty years ago, gave eleven ounces of blood yesterday at the Willard Parker Hospital. M. Altschech of 1,480 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, gave eight ounces; Miss Sophie Jurist of 1,903 Sixty-sixth Street, six ounces; Mrs. Winifred Carroll of Greenwich, Conn., seven ounces. Fourteen patients were treated with the blood serum at the hospital yesterday.

City Generally Healthy.

Health Commissioner Emerson said yesterday that the death rate this year had shown only a slight increase. For the first thirty-four weeks of this year it was 14.57 per 1,000, as against 14.53 for the first thirty-four weeks of last year. The rate for last week was 14.39, against 13.03 for the corresponding week of 1915.

"The increase in the death rate is accounted for entirely by poliomyelitis," said Dr. Emerson. "The rate is lower this year for scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, all forms of tuberculosis and diarrhoeal diseases. This is a complete answer to the criticism that the epidemic is due to filth. On the contrary, New York is not a dirty city, and the infant death rate—that is, for children under 1 year of age who are rarely attacked by poliomyelitis,—will be so low that it will be the envy of other large cities of the country."

The figures made public yesterday showed that the death rate in Staten Island last week was 16.57, against 24.47 for the same week in 1915. The epidemic has almost completely run its course on Staten Island, and general conditions of health appear much better there than a year ago. The death rate is normally high there because of the institutions with aged inmates on the island.

Appeal for Serum.

The Health Department yesterday issued the following appeal:

One of the most promising methods now being tried for treating the little victims of infantile paralysis consists in the spinal injection of blood serum obtained from persons who have had the disease. At the present time large amounts of this serum are urgently required.

Among the residents of the city there are many hundreds who have had infantile paralysis in the past, and who are therefore in a position to supply the serum needed to treat the patients now in the hospitals. The Department of Health is prepared to send a trained physician to the homes of all who care to donate blood. The blood is collected by means of a fine hollow needle thrust into a vein at the bend of the elbow. The procedure is practically painless and causes no inconvenience; in fact, a bandage is not even required.

Will you not be one of those to help us try to save the children from becoming cripples for life?

The following new set of instructions to mothers was sent out by the Board of Health:

At this time, with so much sickness in the city, every mother should be most careful to keep her home and children clean.

During the hot weather, children should be bathed frequently. Too much clothing causes excessive perspiration and often leads to weakness. Give your children plenty of cool water to drink. If you cannot afford to buy ice, ask the nurse at the nearest city milk station to give you a book of free ice tickets.

If your child is taken ill give it a dose of castor oil and send for the doctor. If you cannot afford a doctor telephone the Department of Health, Franklin 6290.

Children Absolutely Barred.

It was announced yesterday that a ward had been opened and already filled at the Montefiore Home and Hospital for sufferers from infantile paralysis.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of up-State travel, received the folloiwng notice yesterday from the health authorities of Schodack, N. Y.:

Schodack, N. Y., announces that it will fine any one $50 who brings in a child under 16 years of age from any other community, and will not recognize any certificate, no matter by whom signed.

The travel of children out of the city has been greatly curtailed by stringent regulations in other cities and towns. There were only 197 certificates issued by the Federal Health Service yesterday.

Complaints were made yesterday that the proprietors of several one-story shops in the Washington Heights section allowed rubbish to accumiate on their premises and were possible spreaders of poliomyelitis. It was said at the Street Cleaning Department yesterday that the Board of Estimate had ruled that the city should not collect refuse known as "trade waste" from one-story houses, or "tax-payers," used for commercial purposes. It was said that no complaints had been received by that department of such accumulations, but that an investigation would be made, and any store proprietors guilty of neglect would be prosecuted.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, announced yesterday that, at the request of Commissioner Emerson, the association would keep open its fresh-air homes for children during September.

Fifteen proprietors of soda fountains were fined fro $2 to $4 each in Jefferson Market Court yesterday for violations of a recent amendment to the health code, enacted on account of the epidemic and requiring that the glasses used at soda fountains be washed with hot water.

Herbert Richardson, 21 years old, a negro elevator boy in an apartment house at 618 West 142d Street, near Riverside Drive, whose illness was diagnose on Saturday night as infantile paralysis, was found to be suffering only from chills and fever.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were pade public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Sylvia Solomon, 57 Bayard St.
Tesquilo Level, 29 Carmine St.
Mary Courtoder, 15 Greenwich Av.
Peter Soliza, 24 King St.
Anna Lecey, 411 West 16th St.
Julius Engle, 92 Goerck St.
Susie Engle, 92 Goerck St.
Cora Clso, 207 E. 25th St.
Elenor Denco, Ft. E. 18th St.
John Chiliphlo, 304 E. 24th St.
Israel Leven, 408 W. 17th St.
Catherine Williams, 302 W. 40th St.
Alvah Cooley, 240 W. 15th St.
John Mooney, 344 W. 25th St.
Rota Ansent, 466 W. 41st St.
Edw. Doyle, 98 W. 10th St.
Rose Seeley, 311 E. 62d St.
O. Ort, 507 E. 87th St.
Clarence Wyline, 403 E. 80th St.
Catherine Foy, 827 Columbus Av.
Francis Ttenderton, 212 W. 62d St.
Mary Tracy, 548 W. 126th St.
Joseph Gincenano, 30 West End Av.
Harry Rosen, 530 W. 125th St.
Thomas Edmons, 550 W. 188th St.
Susan Overso, 779 10th Av.
B. Jacobson, 52 E. 98th St.
K. Kramener, 1,723 Madison Av.
Freda Weinstein, 1,604 Madison Av.
Gertrude Frentz, 201 E. 101st St.
Cosenta Rosugio, 2,416 1st Av.
A. Krantz, 113 E. 111th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

William Martin, 824 3d Av.
Mandeline Lastisa, 233 E. 56th St.
Julia Curry, 48 Amsterdam Av.
Olive Ort, 507 E. 87th St.
May Graso, 530 E. 23d St.
May Clauda, 439 E. 74th St.
Sophie Jesse, 606 W. 115th St.
Anna Latken, 1,344 Park Av.
Margaret Burg, 2,423 7th Av.
Lilian Reichick, 59 Hester St.
Anton Wetzosky, 157 East 59th St.
Edw. Doyle, 68 West 10th St.
Frank Scheimez, 420 East 5th St.
Margaret Courtney, 419 West 26th St.
Tessie Solontas, 459 West 30th St.
Pauline Gross, 93 Stanton St.
Harold Croft, 143 West 28th St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Mildred Sussman, 1,033 Bryant Av.
Baby Kaplan, 521 Union Av.
Pearl Klein, 3,554 3d Av.
Natalie Sutterman, 1,932 Crotona Parkway.
Baby Sussman, 901 Simpson St.
Abe Schartman, 945 East 163d St.
Barney Korpellyessy, 706 Cortland Av.
Marion Feinberg, 3,746 3d Av.
William Hoffman, 1,913 Crotona Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Kassel Lefkowits, 1,377 Franklin Av.
Cecilia Stuart, 303 East 135th St.
John V. McManus, 255 East 168th St.
Mildred Corio, 345 East 135th St.
Bertha Westhal, 3,570 Park Av.
Jerry George, 4,545 3d Av.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Isadore Greenberg, 47 Furman St.
Wm. Kelly, 563 West St.
Mariano Martoni, 419 Sheepshead Bay Rd.
Walter Fressing, 3,002 Ocean Av.
Sidney Polansky, 2,128 Mermaid Av.
Maxie Frohm, 3,009 Avenue I.
Mildred Liebowitz, 388 So. 1st St.
Ahnie Kress, 124 Maujer St.
Annie Schaffer, 49 Lee Av.
Pearl Eisonstern, 606 Watkins St.
Dora Bernstein, 237 Thatford Av.
Mame Bass, 572 Saratoga Av.
Evelyn Kukasky, 541 Saratoga Av.
Rubin Blum, 529 Saratoga Av.
Jas. Pelloyack, 319 Livonia Av.
Louise Shoro, 642 Barboy St.
Helen Rosonberg, 53 Bay 32d St.
Angoline Romeo, 167 Bay 26th St.
David Margolis, 8,705 22d Av.
Giovanni Assonzi, 6,416 18th Av.
Albert Rudingor, 1,734 Broadway.
John Hosey, 104 Chauncey St.
Francis Morrisey, 382 Gates Av.
Sarah Tobias, 80 Hopkins St.
Beatrice Batior, 299 Lexington Av.
Herman Rockoff, 853 Myrtle Av.
Aaron Schuman, 606 Park Av.
Eliz. Hauptmau, 247 Stanhope St.
Oscar Youngmichael, 292 Stanhope St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Clarence Olson, 1,136 E. 3d St.
Vincent Bortinnlo, 5,807 12th Av.
William J. Whitbread, 16 Apollo St.
Bertrain Karpoff, 102 S. 8th St.
George Darrno, 1,866 60th St.
Evelyn Ibeshoff, 561 Warren St.
Joseph Szymauski, 410 Sheffield Av.
Giovania Snougis, 6,416 18th Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Francis N. Monori, 5,127 Morningside Av., Jamaica.
Francis Engelhordt, 4,759 Jerome Av., Morris Park.
Lorenza Whotley, 1,414 Ghorordi Av., Woodhaven.
Joseph Wallace, 7 Sterling St., Woodhaven.
Baby McSherry, Long St., east of 9th St., Cedar Manor.
Albert Samposky, 56 Hearn Av., Jamaica.
Elzaiva Mackey, Fern Av., near Merrick Road, Jamaica Oaks.
Thomas Lane, 26 Beach Court, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.
Sanford Harrison, Boulevard and Bord Av., Rockaway Beach.
Herbert Guld, 1,518 Lake Grove Place, Far Rockaway.
Mary Anderacchi, 1,294 Redfern Av., Far Rockaway.
Helen Kondott, 414 13th St., College Point.
Geo. Sheridan, 103 E. 12th St., College Point.
George Josinsky, Woodhull Av., near Rocky Hill Rd., Bayside.
Nicholi Buchoski, Woodhull Av., near Rocky Hill Rd., Bayside.
Muriel La Belle, 72 Roosevelt Av., Corona.
Grace Trojan, 245 Van Alst Av., Long Island City.
Eliz. Schaeffer, 636 2d Av., Astoria.
Ernst Schott, 1,873 Cornelia St., Ridgewood.
John Maodler, 329 Onderdonk Av., Ridgewood.
Sophie Russsowska, 149 Clinton St., Maspeth.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Margaret Josinsky, Woodhull Av., Bayside.
Catherine Fensterer, 1,893 Myrtle Av., Ridgeood.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Betty Baich, 12 Lenox Pl., New Brighton.

Four cases previously reported as infantile paralysis were dropped from the list yesterday when it was found that the patients were suffering from other complaints.

HIRES TUG TO AVOID EPIDEMIC

Carrol Winslow, Arriving on Liner, Goes Around City by Water.

Passengers arriving from Paris yesterday on the French liner Lafayette said reports of the epidemic of infantile paralysis in America had been published in the papers all through France, Switzerland and Italy and the number of deaths had been so magnified that several American families had cancelled their passage home and would remain abroad until cold weather.

Carroll Winslow of Tuxedo Park, who arrived on the Lafayette with his wife and 3-year-old daughter, Penelope, was so afraid of being quarantined on account of the disease in this city that he decided not to let his wife and daughter land in New York.

Through the courtesy of Captain Roch he sent a wireless message on Sunday night to the office of the Lackawanna Railroad Company at Hoboken asking for a tug to be sent to the French Line pier at the foot of West Fifteenth Street to meet the Lafayette.

When the liner was made fast yesterday morning the tug was waiting, and Mrs. Winslow and her little girl were hurried on board and sent today to Hoboken. Mr. Winslow said his brother Keneim, who lives at Tuxedo Park, had notified the health authorities of the precautionery measure he had taken, and he had no trouble in getting his daughter passed through. There might have been objections to her going to Tuxedo if she had landed in New York, he said.

RECORD HIGH TOTAL IN STATE.

Albany Gets Report of 101 New Cases and Five Deaths in Day.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—A total of 101 additional cases of infantile paralysis—a new record—were reported to the State Department of Health in the twenty-four hours ended at 5 o'clock this afernoon from various places in the State, exclusive of New York City. Revised lists at the department showed that an aggregate of 1,422 cases had been reported since the beginning of the epidemic. The deaths today numbered five bringing the total to 157.

The deaths occurred at Waverly, White Plains, Mineville, Oyster Bay and Oneida. The new cases were reported as follows

White Plains, 7; Oyster Bay, 6; Bay Shore and Freeport, 4 each; Mamaroneck; Montgomery, Florida and North Tarrytown, 3 each; Utica, Yonkers, Hempstead, Huntington, West Sayville, Pine Hollow, Lynbrook, Bayville, Roslyn, Mahasset and Brookhaven, 2 each; Huevelton, Portchester, Greenburgh, Minaville, Columbiaville, Canajoharie, Ithaca, Oneida, Hudson, Croghan, Rye, Fishkill, Hortons, Colonie, Eastwood, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, New Platz, Fallsburgh, Suffern, Blooming Gorve, Rochtser, (Ulster County,) Middletown, Liberty, Sands Point, Rockville Centre, Inwood, East Hampton, Riverhead, Islip, Therese, Victory, Ossining, New Haven, Coxsackie, Windham, Putnam Valley, South Huntington, Babylon, Lindenhurst, New Windsor, Fonda, Sayville, Hicksville, East Norwich and South Hempstead, 1 each.

Health Department officials said the figures were not alarmingly large, as they virtually represented a two-day's total as only two cases had been reported Sunday.

108 NEW CASES IN JERSEY.

Figures Are the Total for Both Sunday and Monday.

One hundred and eight new cases of infantile paralysis in New Jersey were reported to the Board of Health at Trenton as occurring in the forty-eight hours ended at noon yesterday. The total of cases in New Jersey is now 2,058.

Outside of Newark, the new cases in New Jersey were distributed as follows: five in Camden, four in East Orange, three each in Bloomfield, South Amboy, Plainfield, and Summit; two each in Haddon Heights, South Orange, Jersey ICt, West Hoboken, Asbury Park, Millstone Tonwship, Salem, Elizabeth, and Rahway; one each in Rutherford, Montclair, Nutley, West Orange, Bayonne, Kearny, Hoboken, West New York, Delaware Township, Cranberry Township, Millville, Bradley Beach, Neptune Township, Ocean Grove, Boonton Township, Mendhem Townsnip, Morristown, Warren Township, Cranford Township, and Garwood Borough.

Herbert Peacock, 19 years old, Captain of the Plainfield baseball team, and one of the best known amateur athletes in the State, was stricken with in fantile paralysis and became paralysed from the waist down yesterday a few hours after the nature of his disease was discovered. The serum treatment was used on him last night. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Peacock, and was President of the Class of 1916 of the Plainfield High School.

The health authorities of Paterson, N. J., learning yesterday that Ethel Wright, 9 years old, had attended a children's party a few days before she was found to be suffering from infantile paralysis, have decided to quarantine the homes of all the children who attended the party, and the homes of children in Paterson who have visited infected places hereafter.

Fearing he might contract infantile paralysis in the course of his work, Harold Dorgeval, 19 years old, has resigned his position as an inspector of the Board of Health of Summit, N. J.

Mayor Hetrick of Asbury Park announced yesterday that, on account of the epidemic, the Asbury Park Baby Parade would be indefinitely postponed. The Bergen County Fair Association announced that the annual fair scheduled for Aug. 26 would not be held until Oct. 10.

SUBSIDING ON LONG ISLAND.

Daily Number of New Cases There Steadily Decreasing.

Eighteen new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in Suffolk County, L. I., and fifteen in Nassau County during the forty-eight hours ending at noon yesterday, making a total of 419 cases in these two counties. During the last eight days the daily number of new cases in the two counties has steadily decreased, and State Health Officer Caldwell at Roslyn, L. I., said yesterday it appeared to be clear that the worst stage of the epidemic had been passed.

The following towns reported new cases: In Nassau County—East Norwich, Oyster Bay, Port Washington, Lawrence, Syosset, Rockville Centre, Freeport, Woodmere, Sea Cliff, Old Westbury, Roslyn. In Suffolk County—East Quogue, Bay Shore, Islip, Northport, Huntington, Sayville, Babylon, East Islip, Patchogue, Lake Ronkonkoma.

It was learned yesterday at Oyster Bay that the children of Irving Brokaw and Henry L. Batterman, who were taken to York Harbor, Me., when the epidemic grew at an alarming rate in Long Island week before last, had been quarantined by the health authorities in aMine.

An emergency hospital for sufferers from infantile paralysis was opened yesterday at Riverhead. Residents of Blue Point are circulating a petition urging the Brookhaven Town Board to remove Health Officer Dr. William H. Roe, alleging that he permitted a child suffering from paralysis to be brought into Roe Park, a restricted residence locality owned by his brother, and that no quarantine was established until a few hours before the child died on Friday.

Infusion of blood from David Gaynor, a youth of 17 years, who had infantile paralysis at the age of 3 years, worked a speedy cure in the case of William, the 5-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. John Kempt of Rocky Hill Road, Bayside, L. I. according to the mother. She said the operation was performed a week ago by Dr. A. F. De Graffenreid of Bell Avenue, Bayside, and that the child was now nearly well.

The White Plains Fair has been postponed from Sept. 20-24 to Oct. 11-4 on account of the epidemic. The Westchester County Horse Show will have its annual exhibition as scheduled, Sept. 20-24, at the Gedney Farm tract.

Massachusetts Checks the Plague.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Spread of infantile paralysis in this State, developing gradually for several weeks, has been checked, temporarily at least, according to reports received by the State Department of Health today. Only ten cases were discovered in the last forty-eight hours, officials said, although daily reports recently have exceeded that number. Further preventive regulations, the outgrowth of the conference in Washington on the subject last week, were being considered today.

Women's Alliance Gets Quarters.

Three vacant stores have been obtained by the Women's City Committee of the Hughes Alliance for the distribution of literature, campaign buttons, and for meetings. This has ben done by Mrs. Charles W. Farnum, Chairman of upper New York for the committee. Two stores are at the corners of Seventy-fourth and 103th Streets and Broadway, and one at 125th Street and Eighth Avenue.

TEACHERS TO WORK, DESPITE PARALYSIS

Series of "Institutes" Planned for Them While Schools Remain Closed.

DUTIES TO BEGIN ON SEPT. 8

New Features of City's Educational System to be Explained to Them in Lectures.

While the Board of Education cannot now predict a probable date for the opening of the public schools because of infantile paralysis, the entire teaching staff is to be assembled as usual. President Wilcox and the Board of Education rave decided that the teaching staff must be prepare dto resume work the moment the health authorities permit the schools to open.

In the meantime the teachers are not to be idle. President Wilcox having planned a series of "teachers' institutes" consisting of lectures and conferences in each district, these to be in charge of the district superintendents, principals, directors of branches; Dr. Finley, Commissioner of the State Department of Education, and other educators.

In a statement through Acting President William McAndrew, which will be mailed to district superintendents on Thursday, President Wilcox says of these plans for the teaching staff:

In several respects will such courses be particularly advantageous this year. Under the provision of the law relative to physical training the schools must devote more attention to this field, and the work of the first year under the new law will be very much more effective if the teachers who are to have charge of it can be given definite ideas as to what will be expected of them.

Furthermore, many schools in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and the Bronx are being reorganized on the duplicate plan, and it is of great importance that the teachers in these schools be acquainted with the meaning and possibilities of duplicate school organization. Again the problem presented by the new compulsory education law requiring the attendance of fourteen-year-old children, unless elementary school graduates, is one calling for conferences between teachers and child labor experts, as well as for careful plans for giving such pupils the kind of training best fitted to prepare them for their work.

The organization of junior high schools, or intermediate schools, may well receive further consideration, and discussion of the pension problem may well be included.

In this way it is hoped to promote such increased zest and efficiency and team work in the teaching staff as may in some degree at least offset the detrimental effects of any unfortunate delay in the opening of the schools. The President wishes to impress on you, however, that the success of his undertaking depends almost wholly upon yourselves. You are offered a great opportunity to try out a new educational venture and you are being given the greatest latitude in making your plans and arrangements.

Principals and clerks of the Department of Education are ordered to report on Sept. 6-7 and teachers to assemble on Sept. 8.

$14,224 NO WIN BRACE FUND.

Donations of Money to Aid Paralysis Cripples Continue Pouring In.

Health Commissioner Emerson announced yesterday that subscriptions totaling $14,224.42 had been received for the fund for the purchase of braces for crippled children who have suffered from infantile paralysis. A check for $2,188.63 was turned over to the fund by THE NEW YORK TIMES, covering subscriptions which had been received by this paper.

Other subscriptions received by the Department of Health yesterday totaled $778.50. The contributors were: Mrs. Edwin G. Merrill, $25; Louis Schweitzer, 50 cents; Mrs. J. Kearsley, $50; Mrs. Richard D. Sears, $50; Mr. and Mrs. A. Henning, $50; Mrs. James V. Rosenberg, $100; James Cox, $5; Caroline D Boorasn, $3.90; Mrs. William E. Green, $20; S. Abrams, $10; Mrs. H. P., $100; Grace Arnott, $5; Francis Lewis Cuyler, $250; John O'Donnell, $5; Harry Sachs, $100; R. D. Wing, $5.

The subscriptions received yesterday by THE TIMES totaled $252.50. The following contributions are acknowledged: John Dwight, $1; E. T. R., $3; Mrs. M. Frankel, $1; Baby Adelaide, $1; Mrs. I. Haldenstein, $15; Edith Stein, $2; E. H. C., $10; Beatrice Osserman, $5; Anonymous, $2; Mrs. K. Dwight, $50; Arline and Wilma, $5; M. S., $5; Mrs. L. Liebmann, $50; N. and J. D., $2.50; Festival at Barker, Me., through Mrs. Felix H. Levy, $100.

WON'T RECALL GUARD TILL BORDER IS SAFE

Continued from Page 1.

dered the camps temporarily uninhabitable and forced some of the State troops to take refuge in public buildings in Brownsville.

The first of the reports received by General Funston, transmitted a radio message from Brownsville, saying that the maximum wind was estimated at sixty miles an hour; that five inches of rain fell in twelve hours, and that trains were twelve to eighteen hours late. Many tents were blown down, but there was no serious damage. A second message from General Funston said:

"Severe wind and rains close to lower Rio Grande Valley. Call camps flooded from Brownsville to Mission. General Parker reports that he has obtained shelter in town for all troops camped at Brownsville. Press reports state similar arrangements being made at other points."

The third and latest message from General Funston forwarded the following report from General Parker at Brownsville:

"Hurricane at Brownsville; bad wind, for fifty miles per hour; at San Benito seventy-five miles per hour; at Harlingen same; at Llano-Grande moderate. Much rainfall. Camps at Brownsville all flooded, particularly in Iowa regiment. Virginia and Illinois regiments better drained. Inspected personally Iowa and Virginia regiments during height of storm. Ten per cent. of tents blown down, also eight of ten newly-erected and partly erected kitchens. Can be raised at little expense. Damages to tents and kitchens slight. Spirit of troops fine. Illinois regiment practically no damage.

"Colonel Bullard, at San Benito, reports at 5 o'clock, half of the tents were leveled, also most of kitchens. The regiments then marched in an orderly fashion to town where they were quartered in public buildings. Estimates damage considerable, probably covered by $2,000. Camps at Llano-Grande got off easily, very little damage. Much discomfort due to flooding of certain regiments. Damage at Donna Mercedes, Ringgold and Minor, slight. Total damage estimated $5,000 to $10,000. Total casualties, minor, three. No reports from New York division."

CARRANZA TROOPS ROUTED.

Villistas Kill Twenty of Them, Although Outnumbered.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 21.—A force of sixty Villa bandits defeated a larger command of Government troops in the vicinity of Santa Ysabel, Chihuahua, last Friday, according to private dispatches here today. The de factor command approximated one hundred men and lost twenty, while the outlaws, under J. Dominguez, lost twelve.

The Government roops, commanded by Colonel Carlos Carranza, a nephew of the First Chief, had been pursuing the bandits west along the line of the Mexico Northwestern Railway. The outlaws reached a secluded cañon and, choosing their positions, gave battle.

The story of a Villa chief with his own hands, cutting off the ears of twenty prisoners who later were shot, is told by a rescued prisoner in El Democrata of Chihuahua City, copies of which arrived here today. The chief was Baudello Uribe, commander in Villa's recent raid on Jimenez. The twenty men were part of a de fact Government force who refused to join the bandits.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 21.—Villa died of poisoning at Pelisy, near Parral, according to a report received by General Francisco Gonzales, in Juarez today. The details were not given in this message, and the border did not take the report seriously, although General Gonzales explained that there was a possibility that the bandit had succumbed to blood poisoning from the wound in his leg inflicted at Guerrero.

A Legalista newspaper is to be started here as the official organ of the Legalista Party in Mexico and on the border. Today the plant of a defunct newspaper was purchased. A platform and manifesto will be the first publication when the plant is reassembled.

McCALL TO AID GUARD VOTE.

Will Call Bay State Legislature on Militia Problems.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Governor McCall "has practically decided to ask the Executibe Council to authorize calling the Legislature in special session his secretary, Henry Long, announced late today. Problems arising out of the service of the State militiamen on the Mexican border and the apportionment of representative districts in Suffolk County, now involved in a legal controversy, were the subjects to be considered, he said.

"It now seems probable," Secretary Long stated, "that the Massachusetts troops will be kept at the border until after the election. The Governor is strongly of the opinion that provision should be made to have their votes cast and counted. The Constitution of Massachusetts does not permit voting for State officers outside the State, but there are Presidential Electors, one Senator, and sixteen Representatives in Congress to be chosen, and the Legislature has the power to provide for extra-territorial voting for candidates for these officers.

"The men in the National Guard with dependent families have a right to be discharged," the statement added, "but the Administration has thus far failed to make provision for paying for their transportation to their homes. An appropriation should be made by the Legislature to pay their expenses home. The Legislature may take steps against the possibility of suffering by dependent families."

No date, even tentative, had been set for the calling of the proposed session, Secretary Long explained.

PICKS DIVISION COMMANDERS.

Funston Assigns Eight Generals, Subject to Confirmation.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 21.—Major General Funston today gave out the tentative assignments of commanders of eight of the new divisions of the National Gaurd. They will have to be confirmed by the War Department, and definitee assignments also must await the signing of the commissions of some of the commanders by the President. The divisional assignments are:

Ninth—Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert.
Tenth—Brig. Gen. Charles G. Morton.
Eleventh—Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr.
Twelfth—Brig. Gen. H. A. Green.
Thirteenth—Brig. Gen. James Parker.
Fourteenth—Brig. Gen. Granger Adams.
Fifteenth—Brig. Gen. William A. Mann.
Sixteenth—Brig. Gen. Edward H. Plummer.

Headquarters of the commanders have not all been designated, but Generals Bell and Morton will be at El Paso; Genera Green at San Antonio; General Parker at Brownsville; General Mann at Laredo, and General Plummer at Nogales.

CALLS TROOPS STILL UNFIT.

Need Two Months' More of Hardening, Pennsylvania Surgeon Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 21.—The State troops now on the Mexican border will not be in physical condition to stand campaigning in Mexico should they be ordered into the interior, according to Major L. L. Luburg, former surgeon of the Third Pennsylvania Infantry, who returned to his home here from El Paso yesterday.

Dr. Luburg acted as surgeon of the Pennsylvania regiment until Aug. 10, when he resigned. He said today that while the health of the militia at El Paso has been unusually good during the six weeks he was there, much more time would be needed before the men would be fit to stand the rigors of real campaigning. So far, he said, the men at El Paso had had only two hours' drill daily, and had not taken any long hikes such as would be necessary in campaigning. The hardening process would take two or three months more. The food supply was plentiful and good, said Dr. Luburg, and the camp sanitation was perfect.

BLAMES WILSON FOR DEATHS.

Maine Speaker Answers Lewis's Charge Regarding Vera Cruz.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 21.—Charging President Wilson with direct responsibility for the death of every American marine and blue jacket and every Mexican killed in the attack on Vera Cruz in 1914, Ralph O. Cole, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the Republican National Committee, made the opening speech in the Republican campaign in this city tonight.

Mr. Cole made this charge by way of reply to Senator Lewis of Illinois who, in defense of the Democratic Mexican policy, declared on the floor of the Senate that the "generals of the Republican Party" were responsible for the death of every American soldier killed on the Mexican border in the year 1916.

"I answer Senator Lewis with this," said Mr. Cole. "Here and now I place the responsibility for the death of the nineteen American marines and blue jackets and the scores of Mexicans killed at Vera Cruz upon the head of the man who issued the order to our men not to fire until they were fired upon.

"If it was necessary to take Vera Cruz, it could have been done without shedding a drop of blood. It could have been taken without the loss of a man. Had it not been for the orders that handicapped Admiral Fletcher this would have been done, and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, President Wilson was, and is, directly responsible."

New Mining Decree Considered.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Aug. 21.—Announcement was made here today that authorities of the de facto Government in Chihuahua are considering the possibility of issue of a decree, calling on the owners of all mining properties in the State to resume operation within a specified time. It is planned, it was said, to attach a penalty to failure to comply with the order.

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Final Sales of Smart Summer Dresses

Formerly $65, $95 to $125---at $25

Country Frocks—Street Dresses—Afternoon Gowns and Dancing Frocks—a splendid selection assembled from remaining Summer lines—comprising *a few garments of a kind* in French crepe, voile, batiste, net, plain and printed chiffon taffeta and smart combination effects—*for "final close-out" at $25.*

Afternoon & Evening Gowns

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Special groups—desirable styles—only one or two of a kind.

$75 to $145 Silk Wraps—at $25 & $35
For afternoon or evening; suitable for wear late into the Autumn.

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MEN!

THIS SALE TO-DAY!

$2.50 to $5 Trousers at $1.95

2,386 Pairs of Excellent Trousers for Business and Dress Wear in This Typical Greenhut Underprice Distribution

More than 1,000 pairs, regularly $2.50 and $3.95.
More than 500 pairs, regularly priced to $3.50.
More than 400 pairs, regularly priced at $4.
About 300 pairs, regularly priced up to $5.

Right through the entire collection of trousers in this sale today's special price represents wholesale cost or less.

Here are trousers from our own regular assortments; also special purchases of trousers of "Kingly" and other well-known makes.

We further augment this sale with hundreds of pairs of "odd" trousers

The Cross "Table-Tray" $17.50

In solid mahogany throughout or French grey enamel finish, with ivory-white trimmings.

Can be carried as a tray—already set—to the desired place in the house or grounds,—and there made at once into a table, by a slight pressure on the side springs.

Set as a Table

The table-tray, with the legs fully open and self-locked, forming a sturdy table. When through using a slight pressure downwards on spring handles folds the legs up into place

Carried as a Tray

The table-tray, with the legs folded under, can be carried as a set tray to the desired place.

An Old Friend For Our Old Friends

The shoe, like the friends, wears well and promotes comfort. It is built over a sensible last that gives a restful relaxation to the feet, besides supporting the arch in an easy position. It looks dressy too. Our old friends love this shoe. Perhaps it is just the shoe you are looking for.

The Coward Shoe

'BLUE' FLEET READY TO REPEL INVADERS

Volunteers Thrilled by the Arrival of 22 Warships Off Block Island.

MIDSHIPMEN JOIN FORCE

18 Destroyers Steam Up Speedily to Their Anchorage, Led by a Scouting Aeroplane—Cruise Pleases Admiral.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 21.—Three battleships, the Ohio, Wisconsin and Missouri, carrying midshipmen from Annapolis, led a line of war vessels to this anchorage of the naval training fleet today, increasing the number of vessels here from nine to thirty-one. This force that will defend the coast against the attacking "red" ships will be known as the "blue" fleet and consists of nine reserve battleships upon which the civilian volunteers are quartered, three battleships manned by the midshipmen, eighteen destroyers, three mine-layers, the North Carolina, carrying several hydroplanes and repair and supply ships. The superdreadnaught Pennsylvania arrived about noon, but departed soon with Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Navy War College, who will be umpire of the war game.

The arrival of the three divisions of the destroyers was an impressive sight. The low lying speedy craft were led by the scout cruiser Birmingham. They steamed along in three lines with a hydroplane from the South Carolina buzzing above them in the lead like an angry hornet. The boats encircled the fleet of battleships and anchored between them and the shore. The collier Grant, carrying 12,000 tons of coal, moved up to a place with the fleet looking more like a structure in a railroad yard with her big cranes than a craft built to travel on blue water. Every seaman in the fleet thrilled with pride as the super-dreadnaught Pennsylvania passed by and out to sea. Her size dwarfed the rest of the battle craft.

After seeink the destroyers safely to their anchorage the hydroplane that led them in flew in and out among the other war vessels, banking in graceful curves over quarterdecks and forecastles, seeming to brush the fighting tops of some and climbing high in the sky.

The program of the civilian volunteers took a more serious turn today. Battle stations were assigned to them at twelve-inch and six-inch guns. There were perhaps a dozen men in the forward turret of the Maine who dodged in fear of injury from the movements of the guns that seemed sentient things. The turret room was crowded, and the volunteers had to flatten themselves against the wall and floor as the big guns moved in response to the will of the sighters.

Rear Admiral J. M. Helm in an interview on the flagship Rhode Island expressed satisfaction with the progress the volunteers were making.

"The other officers and I are much pleased, because the men have been taking hold earnestly," he said. "They are making progress and causing no trouble. We are gratified that the men themselves are so well pleased. There have been no complaints, so we feel that the men are satisfied with the treatment given them.

"The chief object of the cruise is to let the people of the country know just what their navy is like. The 2,000 men on board come from all parts of the country and I feel sure that when they return to their homes they will be able from their experience to acquaint their friends with the ways of the navy, and what it means. Another purpose we had in mind in trying out this experiment was to give the volunteers a knowledge of the navy's requirements so that civilians engaged for example in transportation will become familiar during the cruise with our methods of moving stores, ammunition, and armaments. This should be of invaluable service in time of need. The radio operators, engineers, and mechanics will get a thorough grounding in navy apparatus, and this, too, will serve to help us in an emergency.

"I think when the volunteers have completed their month's training they will be pretty certain to take issue with the man who imagines a navy can be born over night.

Answering the critics who saw no reason why the civilians fleet should journey South, where the weather was warmer, the Admiral said that the objection to holding target practice at any other place but Tangier Sound was that the targets which were bulky affairs were not easily towed over long distances.

Assistant Secretary Franklin K. Roosevelt of the Navy Department is expected here tomorrow and will probably address the volunteers. From present plans the blue force will start for sea at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

AIR PATROL PLAN CHANGED.

Coast Guard Will Get Jurisdiction Over Peary's Proposed Service.

The Aerial Coast Patrol, founded by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary at the suggestion of John Hays Hammond, Jr., for the establishment of which Representative Julius Kahn of California introduced a bill providing $1,500,000, has been practically dropped in favor of a similar arrangement for the Coast Guard Service. This information was received yesterday by the Aero Club of America, in a telegram from Lemuel P. Padgett, Democratic Representative from Tennessee, and Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. He was asked what had become of Congressman Kahn's bill.

"The bill referred to was introduced by Mr. Kahn on July 18," he wired. "There has been no opportunity to consider this special bill on account of the Naval Appropriation bill. There will be no opportunity at this session.

"Congress has made liberal provisions for aviation in both Army and Navy bills, and the Naval bill provides for ten aviation Coast Guard stations and for a school for special instruction in aeronautics, and makes other provisions for instruction in army and navy aviation schools for Coast Guard officers. In time of war the Coast Guard automatically passes under the control of the Navy Department."

This means that there will be no provision made for civilian or militia aviators in the system of aerial coast defense. Rear Admiral Peary's proposed coast patrol, which has received the indorsement of high Government officials, was explained by Mr. Hammond at the time the first station was established at Casco Bay, Me., on an island belonging to Admiral Peary.

"By this system it will take only forty-four aeroplanes to patrol our coasts properly," he said, "and these, with radio installations, receiving stations, hangars, and other equipment, will cost only $400,000. There should also be forty-four aeroplanes in reserve. There would be three shifts of aviators, or 132 men, and these, with forty telegraphers, would be able to man the whole system.

"As the coasts of this country are divided, Maine would have three stations, or zones; Massachusetts, Rhode Isand, Long Island, and New Jersey, one zone each; Virginia and North Carolina, two each; South Carolina, three zones; Georgia, one zone; Florida, nine zones; Alabama and Mississippi, one zone each; Louisiana and Texas, three zones each; California, eight zones, and Oregon and Washington, two zones each.

"With this system it would be possible for Washington, in case of war, to know every hour and a half the exact conditions along our coast line."

Each aviator would have a cruising radius of 100 miles, and would be able to detect a hostile fleet more than fifty miles off the coast. By using his wireless he could notify his station, which would in turn notify Washington and adjacent stations, thus obtaining exact information of the movements of the attacking vessels. With the aid of telescopes the aviators would be able to detect the approaching vessels at a distance of more than eighty miles from the coast.

PLANS LONG JERSEY STAY.

President Will Spend September and October at Shadow Lawn.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—President Wilson plans to spend practically all September and October at Shadow Lawn, the Summer White House, in New Jersey.

Removal of office furniture from the executive offices to the quarters, engaged for clerks at Asbury Park, was begun today. Practically the entire office force of the White House will go.

LIFE PRISONER FLEES FROM 'HONOR CAMP'

Emil Totterman, Sing Sing Inmate, Fails to Return from Berrying Trip on Sunday.

SAVED FROM ELECTRIC CHAIR

Warden Osborne, After Inquiry Into Recent Escapes, Hopes for More Efficient Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The escape of another Sing Sing convice was admitted at the prison today when by nightfall Emil Totterman, who disappeared from the "honor camp" at Beekman some time on Sunday while he was out berrying with nine other members of the camp, had not returned. Totterman, a Finn, had killed a man in New York in 1904, and was taken from the death house after his sentence was commutted from death to imprisonment for his natural life. This made him a marked man in the prison, for most of the other "lifers" have a minimum term fixed at twenty years.

His escape derived additional attention from the fact that he was a member of an honor squad selected from men regarded as particularly trustworthy to do road work and farming. They lived in a camp near Beekman. These men were selected by Warden Kirchway last Spring before the return of Warden Osborne to Sing Sing.

Nine of the convicts, among them Totterman, went out berrying on Sunday aftrenono. When nightfall came the others returned, but the "lifer" was missing. Word was sent to Sing Sing from Beekman about midnight, and it was thought the convict might have lost his way. But when he had not returned by 6 o'clock yesterday evening Warden Osborne gave him up and said he must have escaped.

There was an investigation of the recent escape of two convicts at the prison this afternono, and the Warden tonight gave an interview, in which, speaking more critically of the institution than he has yet done, he emphasized the efforts he was making to "bring about a businesslike administration among officers and prisoners."

"The officer in charge of the road gang from which Leford escaped about a month ago," the Warden continued, "I have suspended for a month without pay. He would have been dismissed except that his past record was remarkably good. The officer who allowed two men to escape week before last has been suspended and charges against him have been prepared. For the good of the service I have dismissed another officer. Today I also dismissed one of the assistant foremen who left the prison on a vacation in flat disobedience of orders of the Superintendent of Industry.

"In an institution like this men are apt to get into careless and bad habits. The unfortunate escape from the farm yesterday was by one of a group of men selected last Spring for that work. I was not consulted in regard to their choice. I could, of course, have recalled them after my return. I am frank to say that had I been consulted in the first place I should not have approved this particular man's selection.

"I am glad to say that Calvin Derrick, recently superintendent of the Preston School of Correction at Ione, Cal., arrived today and I shall have valuablehelp from him as Deputy Warden in getting the business of the prison efficiently organized."

Mr. Derrick's institution was the only State institution in the country where the inmates' self-government plan of Sing Sing and Auburn had been imitated. He says the Mutual Welfare League idea has been a great success at the Preston School. Twenty years ago he associated with Warden Osborne in the George Junior Republic work and while Mr. Osborne was Mayor of Auburn he was superintendent of the prison schools thede.

HIKE FOR ROOKIES WILL LAST EIGHT DAYS

Authorities Add Two Days to Final Manoeuvres of Camp—Lieutenant Examinations Start.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTBURG, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Eight days of continuous hiking and manoeuvres instead of six, with a Sunday off, will wind up the training for the two regiments of citizen-soldiers in the present camp. The route which has been tentatively decided upon is about seventy miles, and to cover it the men will have to start a day earlier than the original schedule called for and march on Sunday. The hike will begin Aug. 30 instead of Aug. 31. The route planned is north to Beekmantown, Chazey, and Champlain, then southeast to Mooers, Altoona, Schiota, Beekmantown, and backto Plattsburg. Major Lawton, the Camp Quartermaster, and Captain Bowen, the Brigadier Quartermaster, were out along the route today, making final decisions on camp sites.

The heat continued today, but there was no let up in the work. The men, as a whole, are in splendid physical shape, and few of them had to drop out. The Eighth Regiment continued on the range, and the Ninth had company combat. Companies L and M of the Ninth took part in a little sham battle of their own. They marched eight miles, manoeuvring on the way and cooking their own food at noon.

The examinations for regular commissions as ecord Lieutenants began today. They will last for ten days. The following Plattsburg graduates are taking the examinations:

Edward S. Pogram, 31 West Eleventh Street; Mark R. M. William, 233 West Fifty-eighth Street; Philip B. Harrigan, 249 West 122d Street; Fred H. Van Horn, 76 William Street; Francis L. Johnson, 295 Lenox Street, Brooklyn; David R. Kerr, 2,822 Avenue K, Brooklyn; Stanley C. Sculiner, 290 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn; Norris S. Oliver, 26 Washington Street, East Orange, N. J.; John S. Cromelin, Hackensack, N. J.; Ira N. R. Downer, Orange, N. J.; John A. Edgarton, Fulton, N. Y.; Walter Tracy, Albany; Howard E. Hawkinson, Syracuse, N. Y.; George Le Roy Purdy, Buffalo; Byron C. Perkins, Pottsdam, N. Y.; Karl Engeldinger, Iowa City, Iowa; C. Karow, Lexington, Va.; W. S. Young, Detroit, Mich.; Arthur P. Jervey, Charleston, S. C.; Edward W. McCaskey, 6064 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Penn.; Frank L. Philbrook, 85 Botolph Street, Boston; Blair Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. F. Blaine, Indian Orchard, Mass.; O. J. Merkel, Ludlow, Mass.; Charles J. McKnight, Pittsburgh; R. F. Blodgett, Newton, Mass.; R. W. Daniels, Vermont; R. G. I. Graham, Durham, N. H.; W. W. Sandors, Haverhill, Mass.; Walter M. Crundon, St. Louis.

The following whose addresses were not known by the board, came here from various points in the Eastern Department, to take the examinations:

H. B. Boody, J. S. Bailey, H. A. Buckley, R. D. Creed, L. H. Cook, R. C. Coupland, H. C. Fellows, W. J. Forristal, H. R. Gibson, L. R. Goodell, C. A. Hess, S. P. Jovelyn, N. W. Kresge, J. D. B. Lattin, Jay McLean, L. A. Pulling, H. B. Reardon, Jr., S. B. Reed, R. B. Richmond, P. L. Ranson, L. E. Ryder, E. A. Schams, Jr., H. S. Thomas, D. E. Vetty.

Major Gen. A. L. Mills, who is in charge of militia afairs at Washington, arrived here today to spend a few days. General Mills, was formerly Superintendent at West Point.

UTAH CAMP IS OPENED.

Senate Passes Bill to Appropriate $30,000 for Those Who Attend.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 21.—Citizens from all the mountain States are here to attend the Fort Douglas civilian military training camp, which opened today. Lieut. Col. Johnson Hagood of the oCast Artillery, is in command of the camp, which will continue until Sept. 17. About 750 men have been enrolled.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—A bill to appropriate $30,000 for transportation and subsistence of citizens who will participate in military training at a "Plattsburg camp" at Fort Douglas, Utah, was passed today by the Senate.

Senate Forces Rublee's Case.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21. — Senator Gallinger's resolution calling upon the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission to tell by what authority George Rublee of New Hampshire serves as a member of the commission without compensation, his nomnlation having been rejected, was adopted today by the Senate. This action is expected to bring the long controversy to a head and probably settle the question of whether a Presidential appointee can continue in office if the Senate refuses to accept him.

LINER RAMS SLOOP; CREW RESCUES FIVE

Lafayette's Captain, by Quickly Reversing Engines, Prevents a Tragedy in the Bay.

SAIL HIDES YACHT'S LIGHTS

A. S. Meeker and Party Badly Bruised Against Sides of Steamship Before Being Saved.

Four men and one woman were landed yesterday morning from the French liner Lafayette in a much battered and bruised condition, after having had a narrow escape from drowning on Sunday night when their sailing craft, a thirty-five-foot sloop, was run down by the liner near the inner entrance to the Ambrose Channel. There was no wind at the time, and the mainsail covered up the starboard sidelight of the sloop so that the boat was not seen from the bridge until the Lafayette was right on top of it. The injuries were caused by the occupants of the sloop being bumped along the side of the liner, and it was only the Captain's order to reverse the engines that prevent all five persons being sucked up by the propellers.

Augustus S. Meeker, who lives at 528 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, and is connected with the law firm of Choate, Larocque & Mitchell of 40 Wall Street, said he started from South Beach, S. I., in his sloop, the Drifter, early in the evening to cross over to Bensonhurst and moor for the night. He was accompanied by his wife and nephew, Malcolm Knox of 1,638 Eighty-fourth Street, Bath Beach, and Henry Haas and his son Harold of 254 Lincoln Road, Flatbush.

"When I saw that we should be a long time on the trip," Mr. Meeker continued, "I suggested that the folks should go below in the cabin and turn in for a while. About 11:30 o'clock I saw the steamship coming from the Ambrose Channel and naturally thought she would clear our craft, as it was a clear night. Suddenly her big hull loomed right over me and I realized that the liner was going to cut the Drifter in two in a few seconds. I yelled to the others sleeping below, and we all went into the water together as the sharp stem of the Lafayette cut my sloop in two.

"I soon realised that we were being drawn toward the propellers and would be cut to pieces. Then they were reversed, and we were first drawn down and then shot up into the air through the swirl in the water caused by the liner still going ahead and her engines turning astern.

"When I looked around I saw my wife and Mr. Maas clinging to the deckhouse, which had floated off after the collision, and my nephew hanging on to an empty whisky cask that was floating by. The only one in the party who could not swim was Harold Maas, and he had sunk alread when I dived and brought him to the surface. I swam with him about thirty feet to the Drifter's dinggey, which was floating keel up, and we remained there until a boat from the Lafayette, in charge of the chief officer, picked us up and took us on board."

Captain Louis Roch, who was on the bridge at the time of the accident with the fourth officer and Pilot Andrew Anderson, said it was a clear night with a slight haze hangnig low over the water. At 11:30 they sighted a dark object ahead about half a point on the port bow. "There was no light," the Captain continued, "and our course was altered to starboard to avoid striking it. Just then I saw a green light and the next moment we ran into the sloop and cut her in two. The port emergency boat was lowered promptly and went to the rescue of the yacht's passengers in command of Second Captain de la Combe.

NEW YORK PHYSICIAN ENDS LIFE IN PANAMA

Dr. S. W. Boyle, on Way to Peru to Enter Employ of a Mining Company, Shoots Himself.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, Aug. 21.—Dr. Stacey Watkins Boyle of 40 East Forty-first Street, New York, a passenger on the steamer Pastores, en route from New York to Peru for the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company, committed suicide here two hours after the boat docked by shooting himself through the head. Passengers said he had been drinking to excess on the trip.

Dr. Boyle, who was 29 years old, was the son of Dr. Charles C. Boyle, a homeopathic physician of this city, with an office at 40 East Forty-first Street. The senior Dr. Boyle is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York and is a surgeon on the staff of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

According to the application filed with the local office of the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company, Dr. S. W. Boyle was a graduate of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and of Flower Hospital, 1908. He sailed for Cerro de Pasco, Peru, on Aug. 12 as a first class passenger on the United Fruit Company steamer Pastores, having bee nengaged by the mining company as one of the five physicians it employs in its mines. His name is not contained in the 1915 Medical Directory of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, which would indicate that he had not practiced medicine in those States during the last year or so.

At the office of the mining company it was said yesterday that Dr. Boyle's record had been thoroughly investigated before he was engaged, and as a result it was believed there that his suicide was due to melancholia induced by the heat or by severe headaches, with which he often suffered, rather than to the reason suggested in the cablegram from Colon.

HAY ACCEPTS WILSON'S VETO

Will Call Up Army Bill with Articles of War Left Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Chairman Hay of the House Military Committee will oppose no obstacle to the elimination of the exemption of retired oficers from the articles of war embodied in the Army Appropriation bill, vetoed by President Wilson.

Mr. Ha yannounced today that he proposed to make no issue with the President. He will call up the bill tomorrow with the articles of war eliminated, and if the articles are added by the Senate with his amendment cut out he will not object.

YOUNG KNOX SEEKS DIVORCE

Former Secretary's Son in Reno—Wife May Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Aug. 21.—Philander C. Knox, Jr., son of the former Secretary of State, has been a resident of this city for nearly the six months required to make him eligible to sue for a divorce. He came to Reno in February, and after living at a hotel moved to a flat. Later he rented a cottage about fifteen miles from Reno, at a place known as the Country Club. On his arrival here Mr. Knox inquired about the situation of the golf links, something which Reno does not possese.

To friends in Reno Mr. Knox has admitted that he intends suing for a divorce. Friends of his wife have heard form her since Mr. Knox reached Reno, and from the tone of her letters it is believed that she contemplates contesting the action.

Andrew Carnegie Appears Feeble.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—Andrew Carnege is here. He seems to be feeble and requires assistance in getting about. Today he went for a drive. He will stay here until Thursday on board his yacht the Surf.

King William IV.
V·O·P
Scotch Whisky
Received highest Award of Merit and Gold Medal at San Francisco

WORLD TOURISTS FILL CITY.

McAlpin Has Guests from Every State and Many Foreign Lands.

According to the registers of the most important hotels in the city tourists from all parts of the globe are now assembled in New York. Yesterday the register for the day at the McAlpin Hotel, which boasts of more cosmopolitan guests than any other in the city, showed visitors from almost every State in the Union as well as almost every country in the world.

At 6 o'clock Alexander H. Palmer, the office manager, found thirty-nine States represented in yesterday's arrivals and eleven foreign countries. The latter included England, Canada, British Guiana, Cuba, Germany, Porto Rico, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Holland, and the Argentine Republic. Among the guests now at the hotel every State and Alaska is represented, and, with the exception of several of the smaller African and Asiatic lands, every foreign country.

The same is true of the Waldorf-Astoria, the Ritz-Carlton, the Plaza, and the St. Regis, which have the largest number of foreign guests. Never before has there been such a number of diplomats in the city at one time.

SEEK PIER AT CONEY ISLAND.

Officials View Property That Could Be Used for That Purpose.

A movement was started yesterday to supply Coney Island with a steel pier similar to those at Atlantic City and on the Chicago lake front, and also with a board walk connecting Manhattan Beach and Sea Gate. Acting Mayor Frank L. Dowling, accompanied by Alderman Drescher and Joseph Shannon and Charles R. Ward, Chief Engineer of the Topographical Bureau of the Borough of Brooklyn, went to Coney Island and looked over property that could be used for such a purpose.

A proposition that impressed itself favorably upon the Acting Mayor was the development of the Concourse Lands at the foot of Ocean Parkway, which seems to be the only available space that is open to public use, all other space having been absorbed by private interests. The matter will be taken up by the Aldermen as soon as the Board reconvenes, it was said.

EMBROIDERERS GO ON STRIKE

Walkout Involves 500, but Many Employers Come to Terms.

The Bonnaz, Singer Hand Embroiderers and Scallopers' Union ordered the members of local No. 66 to strike yesterday. O. Walnsky, organizer of the Ladies Garment Workers' Union, with which the embroiderers are affiliated, has charge of the strike. Headquarters have been established at Shutzen Hall, 12 St. Mark's Place.

The strikers demand a reduction of hours from fifty to forty-nine a week and an increase of 10 per cent. in wages. Pressure also is being brought to bear to have other unions of the Ladies Garment Workers' Union demand that all embroidery be done by union workers. There are fewer than 500 members of the union distributed in 200 shops. It was stated yesterday that 100 of these already had agreed to terms and that 300 embroiderers would return to work today.

Why Not Have Real Good Hair

Cuticura Will Surely Help You

If you have dandruff your hair will be dry and thin. Try one treatment with Cuticura. Rub spots of dandruff with Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Soap.

Sample Each Free by Mail
With 32-p. book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 5M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

A Fresh "Straw" Costs Little End-of-the-Season Clearances

Sennits, 95c
Were $1.49 & $1.90

Mackinaws, Milans, Bankoks and Splits, $1.25
Were $2.50 to $3.40
Incomplete Sizes

New Tweed Cloth Hats, $1.90
Autumn Soft Hats, $1.90 & $2.90

Spick and Span Outing Headwear of Every Kind—Large Savings

COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION ORGANIZATION SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE
E. E. Farley, President

Service for the Country Home Buyer.
Country Life Exposition
Headquarters for Suburban REAL ESTATE,
Grand Central Terminal, N.Y. Elevator on Suburban Ramp

ADVERTISEMENT.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

Comfortable—that's why they're sensible.

As you've probably noticed, it is the keen, active-minded type of man who is particular to choose Fatimas. If you were smoking Fatimas, you would know why. You would find that Fatimas, more than any other cigarette, are comfortable *while* you smoke and *after* you smoke them.

Their delicately balanced Turkish blend makes them a sensible cigarette to smoke. Why not prove this for yourself?

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢

ADVERTISEMENT.

WE SELL SO

SOCONY TRADE MARK MOTOR GASOLINE

STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

KEEP OUT OF THE DITCH

Approach to a ditch or depression in road American Motor League "Caution Sign"

Don't let your car run into the ditch. Poor gasoline will put it there quicker than anything else.

Some dealers and garage men are selling poor blends and worthless mixtures under misleading names, trying to make the motorist believe he is getting our well-known product. Do not let them deceive you.

The only gasoline sold or authorized for sale by this Company is called SOCONY Motor Gasoline. Ask for it by name. It gives most mileage and power and least carbon trouble.

Look for the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign, and buy your gasoline there.

STANDARD OIL CO. of NEW YORK

MANY BEAUTIES IN 'THE HAPPY ENDING'

Quaint, Cheering, but Quite Undramatic Excursion to the Wonderful Hereafter.

EXQUISITE STAGE PICTURES

Jones's Settings and Halle's Fine Music Do Much for an Uneven and Episodic Maeterlinckian Play.

THE HAPPY ENDING.—A comedy in three acts and eight scenes by Jean and La du Rocher Macpherson, with incidental music by Eugen Haile. At the Shubert.

Princess Elise.....Margaret Mower
Elizabeth.....Margaret Farleigh
Beatrice.....Flora Sheffield
Maxine.....Beatrice Maude
Prince Paul.....Noel Leslie
Peter.....Frank Andrews
Frederick.....Fred W. Permain
King Carlos.....Mayne Lynton
Queen Marguerite.....Florence LeClercq
Mrs. Wilson.....Charity Finney
Mr. FitzJames Wilson.....Leonard Gray
Mrs. FitzJames Wilson.....Mrs. Ernest Cove
Son.....William Lynn
Daughter.....Judith Ives
Mr. MacTavish.....Arthur Fitzgerald
An Aviator's Mother.....Winifred Hanley
His Sister.....Dorothy Nicholls
A Nurse.....Queenie Sheffield
Mr. Hammond.....William Gilmore
Baxter.....E. R. Lawson
Two Clerks...John Lee and Russell Morrison
Doctor.....R. T. Webb
Queen Helene.....Irby Marshall
Peggy.....Harriet Mendel
Lillian.....Ruth Collins
Tommy.....William Blaisdell
Bobbie.....Reggie Sheffield
Hilda.....Violet de Biccari
The Lover.....Albert Ashton
An Old Man.....Cecil Yapp
A Young Man.....Clyde North
An Actor.....Robert Rendel
Colonel Wilson.....J. Palmer Collins
Mrs. Tabitha Brown.....Winifred Hanley
The Facts: Dorothy Strong, Harriet Mendel, Claire Hillier.
John.....Fred W. Permain
Jake.....Lucy Beaumont
A Painted Woman.....Augusta Scott
An English Aviator.....Cecil Lynden
A German Aviator.....Albert Commaker
A French Aviator.....Jean Lawlor

"The Happy Ending," a comedy that takes you from this sombre vale of tears to the glad and golden world beyond, was superbly produced by Arthur Hopkins last evening at the Shubert Theatre. There is in this play by the Macphersons so much that is quaint and cheering and charming, and there is in the embodiment Mr. Hopkins has given to it so many more beauties than we shall find in fifty of the more ordinary pieces bound to be shown here between now and Christmas, that it is a great pity it is so entirely episodic and loitering, a matter of infinite regret that it is so sadly undramatic. For that is what is amiss with a play to which Mr. Hopkins has given so exquisite a production that it stands among the best our stage has known and entrenches him among the foremost men of the American theatre.

The happy ending is death, and "The Happy Ending" the spiritualist's message of good cheer to this sorrowing world. Thus do the Macphersons—the brother and sister who gave us "The King of Nowhere" and "Evidence"—like two somewhat pedestrian Maeterlincks tell in their extraordinarily uneven play the story of the lovely Princess, who, mourning her soldier lover, is caught in the delirium of fever, dreams of the world beyond, and in her dream journeys thither. In the hereafter, on the borderland and between here and happiness, this sensitive soul—a wanderer here, an earth-ghost there—is met by her dead mother and shown the inviting land beyond. Here all is dark and bitter and cruel and oppressive; there is only sunlight and good cheer and the laughter of children.

There those who have been hard and evil here below are task-bound and must play the winds to avert more evil on the earth and are not released until they have done their stint in tears of softened hearts—tears gathered by the children who die young that they may be messengers between here and hereafter. There those who cling in spirit to othrs still on earth are love-bound and do not care to move on to happiness until they are joined by their own. There death is regarded as a wonderful release and, as a matter of fact, they prefer to call it life. The little scout between the two worlds is so gay when he hears of the aviator's fall.

"Life was instantaneous," he announces cheerfully.

But the spirit of the adventure is best expressed in the episode that brings the first act to an end. There is much frolicking in the sunlit meadows of the hereafter and much rejoicing as spirit after spirit comes wide-eyed and bewildered from the world below, but all this is as nothing to the exultation when word comes that down on earth a whole regiment has been annihilated. Garlands are tossed into the air, the old folk are tremulous with excitement and the children are fairly besides themselves with glee. It is a moment for martial music. The dead soldiers are coming to their reward. Their souls go marching on.

Then there are many excursions to the vale of tears. A fond old Colonel cannot be dissuaded from going to hear his will read, a young English aviator (with his arm around the German aviator who had killed him) goes back to try in vain to comfort his mother, an old couple are made quite wretched by the sight of a thoroughly antiseptic nurse giving a modern bath to their grandchild, and are only comforted by the hope that she will kill him.

A book of literary masterpieces, also the official documents and utterances of the Chief International Events of the month preceding the date of issue (now the war)

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

A publication issued first of each month by THE NEW YORK TIMES: it contains 220 pages, illustrated with rotogravures, also charts, maps, diagrams, etc.

August Issue on all News Stands

AUGUST ISSUE contains a wealth of literature by the most eminent authors of Europe and America.

AUGUST ISSUE contains the important documents, diplomatic papers and utterances by the Chief Statesmen and Diplomatists of Europe.

AUGUST ISSUE contains the story of the campaigns, the human documents from the front and the best informed opinion by expert military writers, returned soldiers and eminent publicists.

320 Pages : Impartial : Accurate

25 CENTS A COPY. $3.00 A YEAR

CURRENT HISTORY
TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

ACCUSED AS SMUGGLER'S AID

Steward of Liner Held in the $25,000 Jewelry Case.

Fred Uffelman, a steamship steward, who refused other information about himself, was held in $5,000 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Houghton, charged with complicity with Hans Edward Thompson in connection with the smuggling into this country of jewelry valued at more than $25,000. United States Attorney John E. Walker said that the Government was in possession of information indicating that the prisoner aided in getting the jewelry off the Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav, on which Thompson came here as a steerage passenger. Uffelman was locked up in the Tombs in default of bail.

The jewelry, found by Customs Inspector Walter Murphy in a suit case checked at the Bowling Green subway station and in a silk stocking in a west side lunchroom, is now at the Custom House awaiting appraisal. Thompson, who was held in bail on Saturday, gave some information about himself at the Tombs. He said he was 51 years old and a native of Iceland. After his arrest he sent this message to a friend: "Thompson in the Tombs under $5,000 bail. Don't worry."

The Icelander gave his address as 64 West 107th Street.

SUES WIFE OVER REALTY.

Thomas Moon Charges She Retained Profits from Joint Venture.

An action to hold his wife to a partnership agreement and an accounting of property owned jointly was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court by Thomas Moon, through John C. Oldmixon, his attorney. A joint real estate venture by them began twenty-three years ago, when, shortly after their marriage, they purchased with their separate bank accounts the property at 675 Lexington Avenue. They paid $25,000 for it. Moon alleges that he improved the property and paid the taxes and interest on the mortgage.

The plaintiff and his wife separated in 1907, and since then, he said, his wife had collected the receipts. The property is now valued at $75,000. He said his wife had refused to divide the receipts, and that she had informed him she could claim the whole property as her own. He asks that the property be declared a partnership account and that the profits be divided.

"THE CLOD" AT THE PALACE.

Washington Square Players' Favorite Is Enthusiastically Received.

Lewis S. Beach's "The Clod," one of the best of the many one-act plays produced by the Washington Square Players, and, in dramatic intensity, far more powerful than most of the plays done in New York last season, was presented for the first time in vaudeville yesterday, and, while not so well played as in its first production, it thrilled tremendously the big audience at the Palace. Sarah Padden is somewhat too emotional for a clod, and the play has lost a little of its strength in the process of refining it for general audiences, but "The Clod" is of too strong stuff not to exert an extraordinary sway even when imperfectly played.

This is one number in a program that has some exceptionally good and some exceptionally bad features. Among the good may be mentioned the melodious Grace La Rue and the amusing Stan Stanley. Among the bad, there are several minor acts of the sort that used to be called "chasers" in the old days of continuous variety. And then there is the ballet of Adelaide and Hughes. This is hopeless in nearly every detail of scheme, investiture, and musical accompaniment. Every little vaudeville bill must have its ballet nowadays, but it need not be a war ballet which might have been—and probably was—designed according to the dictates of a young cashgirl's somewhat immature taste. It should be recorded that the applause yesterday afternoon was general and loud. That's the pity of it.

Shuberts Change 2 Opening Dates.

Two changes in the opening dates of attractions in the Shubert theatres were announced last night. The first performance of "Somebody's Luggage," in which James T. Powers will return to the stage, announced for tonight at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, has been postponed to Thursday night of this week. The première of "A Little Bit of Fluff," which will be acted by a London company at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, has been brought forward to next Saturday night, to avoid conflicting with other openings the following Monday.

Police Sergeant Injured by Fall.

Mounted Sergeant Thomas O'Grady of the Richmond Hill Police Precinct was injured early yesterday by being thrown when his horse fell. He is in St. Mary's Hospital at Jamaica. His home is at 118 Findlay Avenue, the Bronx. It is feared the Lieutenant's skull is fractured. His head is lacerated and his collarbone fractured.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Harriet Ford, who has written several plays in collaboration with Harvey O'Higgins, has collaborated with Fannie Hurst in writing a comedy in four acts called "A Good Provider." The scenes of the piece are laid in and about New York, and the time is the present. Klaw & Erlanger have accepted "A Good Provider," and will present it this season.

Belle K. Maniates's story, "Amarilly of Clothes-Line Alley," has been accepted by Oliver Morosco for stage production. The author is at work on another romance at her home in Lansing, Mich.

Muriel Martin Harvey, a young English actress, will be Cyril Maude's leading woman when he appears here this season in the Morton-Leacock comedy, "The Barber of Mariposa." With the exception of Miss Harvey, who is a passenger on the New York enroute to America, Mr. Maude's supporting company will be made up of American players.

George D. Parker's new play, "Markery Daw," will be produced next Friday night by John Cort at the Powers Theatre, Grand Rapids, Mich. The cast will include Kathlene MacDonell, Harrison Hunter, Forrest Robinson, Adelaide Prince, Sarah McVicker, Emmett Shackelford, and Lois Frances Clark.

"Flora Bella," the new operetta Richard Ordynski is staging for John Cort, ill be given its first performance next Monday night in the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia. Lina Abarbanell will be the star, and the cast will also include Laurence Grossmith, Charles Purcell, Adolph Link, W. H. Weldon, Gilbert Clayton, Juliette Lippe, Muriel Hudson, and Constance Berry.

The cast that will appear with Frank McIntyre in George Broadhurst's new farce, "Fast and Grow Fat," at the Globe next week has been completed. It includes Zelda Sears, Roy Atwell, Nellie Fillmore, Marion Vantine, Vivian Rushmore, Aileen Poe, Myles McCarthy, Frank Deshon, Howard Sinclair, and John Wessell.

Richard Lambert will place "The Blue Envelope" in rehearsal next Monday for a road tour that will begin Sept. 15 in New England. Edward Garvie, Carrie Reynolds, Ralph Nairn, Beth Franklyn, and John L. Kearney will play the principal roles.

Clarence Derwent, who was a member of Grace Geroge's repertoire company at the Playhouse last season, will produce here shortly a play entitled "Buddha." It will be presented after the manner of "Sumurun." The piece is based on Sir Edwin Arnold's "The Light of Asia," and has been done in London.

The first motion picture for which Lou Tellegen has acted since his marriage last Winter to Geraldine Farrar will be shown at the Strand next week. It is called "The Victory of Conscience."

"Hit-the-Trail Holliday" was placed in rehearsal yesterday with Fred Niblo in his original cast and several other principals of the original cast. After a week in Atlantic City the farce will go to Boston for a run.

The Hippodrome elephants returned to the city yesterday from Hillside Park, Newark, where they spent their vacation.

LIST 483 SECURITIES FOR LOAN TO BRITISH

61 American Stocks and 422 Bonds Are Mobilized for Financing Here.

MANY ARE OLD ISSUES

Of the Stocks 37 Are Rails, 20 Industrials, and 4 Public Utilities.

Sixty-one American stock and 422 bonds are on the list of the $100,000,000 American securities which form a third of the security for the $250,000,000 loan recently contracted with the British Government. Of the stock 37 are rails, 20 industrial, and 4 public utility. The bonds, many of which are so old as to be rare in this market, comprise 303 varieties of railroad bonds, 54 industrials, and 25 public utilities and municipals. The total number of American securities is 483.

Many of these high-class securities are simply loaned to the British Government for pledge under foreign loans and cannot be sold. The others may be sold on the substitution of other collateral approved by J. P. Morgan & Co. and of a value of at least 120 per cent. of the notes outstanding.

By advertisement elsewhere in this issue thebankers offer the two-year 5 per cent. notes for public subscription. The off price is 99 and interest, at which the notes yield a little more than 5½ per cent. The list of American securities behind the notes follows:

Railroad Shares.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. pf.
Atlantic Coast Line com.
Baltimore & Ohio com.
Baltimore & Ohio pf.
Chicago & Northwestern com.
Chicago & Northwestern pf.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul com.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh guaranteed stock.
Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern.
Erie & Pittsburgh.
Erie Railroad Co. 1st pf.
Great Northern pf.
Illinois Central.
Illinois Central leased lines stock.
Lehigh Valley.
Louisville & Nashville.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. M. com.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. M. pf.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. M. leased lines stock.
Manhattan Railway.
Mobile & Birmingham pf.
Morris & Essex com.
New York Central Railroad.
Norfolk & Western com.
Norfolk & Western pf.
Northern Pacific.
Pennsylvania Railroad.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, original guaranteed stock.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, special guaranteed stock.
Reading Company 1st pf.
Reading Company 2d pf.
St. Louis Bridge Co. 1st pf.
Southern Pacific.
Tunnel Railroad of St. Louis.
Union Pacific com.
Union Pacific pf.

Industrial Shares.

American Locomotive pf.
American Car & Founary pf.
American Sugar Refining pf.
American Sugar refining com.
American Cotton Oil com.
American Tobacco pf.
American Smelters Securities pf.
Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.
Cluett, Peabody & Co. pf.
Central Leather pf.
Deere & Co. pf.
Eastman Kodak pf.
International Harvester Corporation pf.
Ingersoll Rand pf.
Lehigh Coal & Navigation.
Liggett & Myers pf.
P. Lorillard pf.
Montgomery, Ward & Co. pf.
United Fruit.
Western Union Telegraph.

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Cities Service pf.
Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power of Baltimore com.
Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power of Baltimore pf.
Consolidated Gas.

Railroad Bonds.

Alabama & Vicksburg cons. 1st mtg. s. f. gold 5s, 1921.
Alabama Great Southern 1st mtg. ext. gold 5s, 1927.
Alabama Great Southern gen. mtg. sterling 5s, 1927.
Alabama Midland 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1928.
Allegheny Valley gen. mtg. gold 4s, 1942.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe conv. gold 5s, 1917.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe conv. gold 4s, 1955.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe conv. gold 4s, 1960.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, California-Arizona lines, 1st and ref. mtg. gold 4½s, 1932.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. adj. mtg. gold 4s, 1995, stamped.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. adj. mtg. gold 4s, 1995, unstamped.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. gen. mtg. gold 4s, 1995.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. Eastern Oklahoma Div. mtg. gold 4s, 1928.
Atlantic & Danville 1st mtg. 4s, 1948.
Atlantic Coast Line 1st cons. mtg. gold 4s, 1952.
Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. gold 4s, 1952.
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line 1st mtg. 4½s, 1944.
Baltimore & Ohio p. l. gold 3½s, 1925.
Baltimore & Ohio conv. 4½s, 1933.
Baltimore & Ohio 1st mtg. 50-yr. gold 4s, 1948.
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwestern Div., 1st mtg. gold 3½s, 1925.
Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburgh, Lake Erie & West Va. System ref. gold 4s, 1941.
Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburgh Junction & Midland Div. 1st mtg. gold 3½s, 1984.
Beech Creek 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1936.
Beech Creek 2d mtg. gold 5s, 1986.
Birmingham Terminal Co. 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1957.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh gen. mtg. gold 5s, 1937.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern cons. 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1934.
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1938.
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio, Elkhorn Ext. 1st mtg. 5% gold notes, May 1, 1917.
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio 5% 10-yr. gold notes, July 1, 1919.
Carthage & Adirondack 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1981.
Central of Georgia cons. mtg. gold 5s, 1945.
Central Pacific cons. mtg. gold 5s, 1929.
Central Pacific 1st ref. mtg. gold 4s, 1949.
Central Pacific, Through Short Line 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1954.
Central Railroad of N. J. gen. mtg. gold 5s, 1987.
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st con. mtg. gold 5s, 1939.
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. mtg. gold 4½s, 1992.
Chesapeake & Ohio cov. 20-yr. gold 4½s, 1930.
Chesapeake & Ohio 15-yr. 5% secured gold notes, June 1, 1919.
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. fdg. and imp. mtg. gold 5s, 1929.
Chesapeake & Ohio, Craig Valley Branch 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1940.
Chesapeake & Ohio, Warm Springs Branch 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1941.
Chicago & Erie 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1982.
Chicago & Northwestern gen. mtg. gold 4s, 1987.
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921.
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. deb. 5s, 1933.
Chicago & Western Indiana cons. mtg. gold 4s, 1952.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Nebraska Ext. mtg. s. f. 4s, 1927.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Div., s. f. 5s, 1919.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy gen. mtg. 4s, 1958.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy s. f. 4s, 1921.
Chicago Great Western 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1959.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. mtg. 6s, 1947.
Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1949.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Missouri River Div., 1st mtg. 5s, 1926.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Dubuque Div., 1st mtg. s. f. 5s, 1920.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Wisconsin Valley Div., 1st mtg. s. f. 6s, 1920.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Lake Superior Div., 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1921.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Pacific Western Div., 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1921.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, La Cross & Davenport Div., 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1919.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Wisconsin & Minnesota Div., 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1921.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul gen. mtg. gold 4s, 1989.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul gen. mtg. gold 4½s, 1989.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul gold deb. 4s, 1934.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul conv. gold 4½s, 1932.
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st mtg. gold 6s, 1918.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 1st and ref. mtg. gold 4s, 1934.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. mtg. gold 4s, 1988.
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans cons. mtg. gold 5s, 1951.
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, Memphis Div., 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1951.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha cons. 6s, 1930.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha deb. gold 5s, 1930.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton 1st and ref. mtg. gold 4s, 1959, (guaranteed.)
Cincinnati Northern 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1951.
Cleveland & Marietta 1st mtg. 4½s, 1935.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh gen. mtg. 4½s, 1942, Series A.
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Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago) 1st mtg. 4s, 1939.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis gen. mtg. 4s, 1993.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (St. Louis Div.) 1st coll. tr. mtg. 4s, 1990.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis 4½ per cent. gold debentures, 1931.
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis gen. cons. mtg. 6s, 1934.
Cleveland Short Line Railway Co. 1st mtg. guaranteed 4½s, 1961.
Colorado & Southern 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1929.
Colorado & Southern ref. and ext. mtg. gold 4½s, 1935.
Colorado & Southern 5 per cent. equip. bonds, Series A, 1916.
Colorado & Southern 5 per cent. equip. bonds, Series C, 1917.
Central New England 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1961.
Cumberland & Pennsylvania 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1921.
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus gen. mtg. gold 5s, 1927.
Central Railroad and Banking Co. of Georgia 50-year coll. tr. 5s, 1937.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Div.) gold 4s, 1991.
Denver & Rio Grande imp. mtg. gold 5s, 1928.
Denver & Rio Grande 1st cons. mtg. gold 4s, 1936.
Denver & Rio Grande 1st cons. mtg. gold 4½s, 1936.
Detroit & Mackinac 1st lien gold 4s, 1995.
Detroit & Mackinac mtg. lien gold 4s, 1995.
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee 1st equip. mtg. 6s, 1918.
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East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia cons. mtg. gold 5s, 1956.
Erie R. R. 1st cons. mtg. gold 7s, 1920.
Erie R. R., Pennsylvania coll. gold 4s, 1951.
Erie R. R., Pennsylvania gen. mtg. conv. 4s, Series A, 1953.
Erie R. R., Pennsylvania gen. mtg. conv. 4s, Series B, 1953.
Erie R. R., Pennsylvania 1st cons. mtg. gold 4s, 1996, prior lien.
Erie R. R., Pennsylvania 3-year 5½ per cent. coll. tr. notes, April 1, 1917.
Florida Central & Peninsula 1st cons. mtg. gold 5s, 1943.
Florida, East Coast 1st mtg. gold 4½s, 1959.
Ft. Worth & Denver City equip. tr. 5s, Series B, 1916.
Ft. Worth & Denver City equip. tr. 5s, Series B, 1917.
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1924.
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Hocking Valley 1st cons. mtg. gold 4½s, 1999.
Houston & Texas Central 1st mtg. gold 5s, 1937.
Houston & Texas Central, Waco & Northwestern Div. 1st mtg. gold 6s, 1930.
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Illinois Central 1st mtg. ext. 3½s, 1951.
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Illinois Central 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1952.
Illinois Central 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1953.
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Illinois Central, Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans joint 5s, 1963, Series A.
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Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Deb. Gold 4s, 1928.
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Louisville & Nashville, Atlanta, Knoxville & Cincinnati Div. Mtg. 4s, 1955.
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Manhattan Railway Cons. 4s, 1990.
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Michigan Central Deb. 4s, 1929.
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Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Imp. & Ext. 5s, 1929.
Minneapolis, S. S. M. & Atlantic 1st mtg. 4s, 1926.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. M. 1st cons. mtg. gold 4s, 1938.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. M. 2nd mtg. gold 4s, 1949.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st mtg. gold 4s, 1990.
Mobile & Birmingham prior lien 5s, 1945.
Mobile & Birmingham 1st mtg. 4s, 1945.
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Mobile & Ohio 1st mtg. Montgomery Div. 5s, 1947.
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Monongahela River 1st mtg 5s, 1910.
Minneapolis & St. Louis Pacific extension 6s, 1921.
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New York, New Haven & Hartford conv. deb. 4s, 1956.
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Norfolk & Western, 10-20 year conv. 4s, 1932.
Norfolk & Western 10-25 year conv. 4s, 1932.
Norfolk & Western Ry. 10-25-year conv. 4½s, 1938.
Norfolk & Western Ry. divisional 1st lien & gen. mtg. 4s, 1944.
Norfolk & Western Ry. New River Div. 1st mtg. 6s, 1932.
Norfolk, R. R. gen. mtg 6s, 1931.
Norfolk R. R. improvement & ext. 6s, 1934.
Northern Pacific-Great Northern joint, Burlington coll. 4s, 1921.
Northern Ry. prior lien 4s, 1997.
Northern Ry. general lien 3s, 2047.
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Oregon R. R. & Navigation consol. mtg. 4s, 1946.
Oregon Short Line Ry. 1st mtg. 6s, 1922.
Oregon R. R. ref. mtg. 4s, 1929.
Oregon R. R. cons. mtg. 5s, 1946.
Oregon & Washington R. R. & Navigation 1st and ref. mtg. 4s, 1961, Series A.
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Pennsylvania Co. 1st mtg. 4½s, 1921.
Pennsylvania Co. guaranteed gold deb. 3½s certificates, 1916.
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Pennsylvania R. R. cons. mtg. 4s, 1948.
Parkiomen R. R. Co. 2d series mtg. 5s, 1918.
Philadelphia & Erie 5s, 1920.
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Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis 4s, 1945, Series D.
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Pueblo Union Depot & Railroad 1st mtg. 6s, 1919.
Reading Co. and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron gen. mtg. 4s, 1997.
Rio Grande & Western 1st trust mtg. 4s, 1939.
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Rutland equip. 4½s, 1916.
St. Lawrence & Adirondack 1st mtg. 5s, 1996.
St. Lawrence & Adirondack 2d mtg 6s, 1996.
St. Louis Bridge 1st mtg. 7s, 1929.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern gen. cons. railway and land grant mtg. 5s, 1931.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern unifying and ref. mtg. 4s, 1929.
St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal 1st mtg. 5s, 1930.
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s, 1989.
St. Louis Terminal, Cupples Station & Property 1st mtg. 4½s, 1917.
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s, 1923.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba cons. 4½s, 1933.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba cons. 4s, 1933.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba cons. 6s, 1933.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba (Montana Ext.) 1st mtg. 4s, 1937.
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St. Paul Union Stock Yards 1st mtg. 5s, 1919.
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Scioto Valley & New England 1st mtg. 4s, 1989.
Seaboard Air Line 1st mtg. 4s, 1950.
Seaboard Air Line (Atlanta & Birmingham Div.) 1st mtg. 4s, 1933.
Seaboard Air Line adjustment mtg. 5s, 1949.
South & North Alabama cons. mtg. 5s, 1936.
Southern Pacific conv. 5s, 1934.
Southern Pacific 1st ref. mtg. 4s, 1955.
Southern Pacific, Central Pacific stock coll. 4s, 1949.
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Southern Pacific conv. 4s, 1929.
Southern Pacific 20-year gold 4½s, 1929.
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Southern Railway dev. & gen. mtg. 4s, 1956.
Southern Railway (Memphis Div.) 1st mtg. 5s, 1996.
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Southern Railway, East Tennessee reorg. lien 5s, 1938.
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Savannah, Florida & Western 1st mtg 5s, 1934.
Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis 4½s, 1939.
Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis 1st cons. mtg. 5s, 1944.
Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis gen. mtg 4s, 1953.
Texas & Pacific 1st mtg. 5s, 2000.
Texas & Pacific, Louisiana Div. Branch Lines, 1st mtg. 5s, 1931.
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. mtg 5s, 1935.
Toledo & Ohio Central Western lines 5s, 1935.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio 4½s, 1931, Series A.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio 4½s, 1933, Series B.
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st mtg. 4s, 1946.
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo equip. 4½s, 1922, Series A.
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Union Pacific 1st mtg. land grant 4s, 1947.
Union Pacific 1st mtg.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1916.

CLEARING THE WAY.

The railroads stand firmly against surrendering the principle of arbitration, Mr. WILSON promptly points out the way to avoid surrender. In his telegram to Colonel POPE he declares that he holds "to the principle of arbitration with as clear a conviction and as firm a purpose as any one." Arbitration of the present dispute cannot be secured, the brotherhoods refuse it, and there is no means by which it can be forced upon them. But Mr. WILSON says that "this situation must never be allowed to arise again," and that declaration, with his further statement that settlement upon the plan he proposes would be "the first stage of the direct road to the discovery of the best permanent basis for arbitration," manifestly means, must mean, that his influence will be exerted to establish a permanent Board of Arbitration for the settlement of labor differences. This meets, fairly and reasonably, the objection of the railroad Presidents to an enforced surrender of the principle of arbitration. They will not surrender it, they will take a step in the path which Mr. WILSON assures them will lead to the recognition and general application of the principle.

Thus the way to settlement seems to be cleared of its chief obstacles. The brotherhoods have their way about arbitrating the present dispute, they get the eight-hour day, but the question of an increased rate of pay for overtime is deferred for further consideration. The railroads will be called upon to yield the eight-hour day, but their two reasons for holding out against it, that the roads could not afford the great increase in cost involved and that they could not afford to give up arbitration, have been met by the President's assurance that their need for increased revenues shall be candidly considered and that he favors some provision for an arbitration board always prepared to take up questions of difference, to the end that the menace of the railroad strike shall never again confront the country. Give and take is the essence of negotiation; it is by the process of give and take that divergent minds meet. We must conclude that a settlement of this dispute is near at hand, that there will be no strike, that the President's efforts are about to succeed.

That is something to be thankful for; it is cause for congratulation to the President, to the railroads, and to the brotherhoods. A strike would have been pretty nearly an unmixed evil, and the evil would have been very great. The peril has come so near that good will doubtless come of it. We shall find the way to avoid such troubles. Questions of great interest and gravity remain to be determined in the subsequent inquiries which must follow adoption of the President's plan. One will be the need and the justice of decreeing the eight-hour day in the railroad business. The argument based on the supposed hardship of exacting more than eight hours of toil from railroad employés disappears. It has been made as plain as daylight that men are not agitating for eight hours of work and no more. Their real purpose is to secure higher pay. That in a great measure relieves the apprehension that the adoption of eight hours in railroad work would lead to a strenuous agitation for the universal rule of eight hours. When the President says in his telegram to Colonel POPE that "the whole economic movement of the time seems to point" to the adoption of the eight-hour day, he has, it seems to us, gone somewhat too far. The chief force in the present "economic movement," the force of which all classes of society must take notice, is the increase in the cost of living. It was to be expected that the withdrawal from production of millions of men in Europe would have precisely that effect. But the withdrawal of workers is, in its result, the same thing as reducing the hours of those who still work. Higher cost of living must be the result. Similar effects are noted in hundreds of trades, where production cost is mounting. On the whole, we think, experienced economists would hold that, whatever sentimental movements may tend to, the economic movement of the present day is supplying pretty strong arguments against eight hours as a full day's work.

But all these questions will furnish interesting subjects of inquiry to the boards of arbitration and the commissions called into existence in pursuance of the President's plan of settling the present dispute.

Notwithstanding the apparently unyielding attitude taken in the statement issued by the representatives of the railroads at Washington last night, we are of the opinion that they will ultimately yield to the appeals of the President for peace, and to the pressure of public opinion, which is altogether in favor of peace, particularly since it is made clear that an adjustment can be reached without any real sacrifice of the principle of arbitration.

SMOOTHING THE TRACTION TROUBLE.

The traction men now are in position to judge the good faith of the advice that the public could do more for them than they could do for themselves. If they had sought to enforce their view of their rights by striking they would have piled up such a long list of "crimes" that it would have been embarrassing to condone them. But the comparative good order of the strikers enabled the Mayor to press their views upon the companies successfully. The faults of which the men were guilty were regrettable, but they were not of the same moral quality as willful offenses against their fellow-workmen and the general order of the community. The Mayor, therefore, was able to press the point that the language of the contract included forgiveness of conduct which was excusable under the conditions, and which must have been within the contemplation of the parties who made the agreement.

The promptness of the Mayor's action is of great public advantage, and should be appreciated even more by those who would have suffered by a strike than by those who have benefited by its avoidance.

THE WYOMING SMILE.

With no purpose of rash intrusion into the Democratic primaries of Wyoming, a State whose name is a poem, but to recite and praise a rare and lovely example of the poetry of politics, THE TIMES borrows the final canto of an editorial article "from the able pen of HAYDEN M. WHITE, editor of The Buffalo Voice":

> Perhaps the Democracy of Wyoming, supplemented by the free and independent voters of the State, shall fail in their efforts to induce Governor JOHN B. KENDRICK and JOHN D. CLARK to become candidates for Senator and Congressman in the November election. I do not know. But I do know that the very thought of their candidacy is so sweet that even the reflection of it carries to the cheek of a free citizen the almost holy smile that God sometimes gives to glorify a victory.

If there is poetical license in the able pen's grammar, only pedants will complain. Every feeling heart hopes that JOHN B. KENDRICK and JOHN D. CLARK will not be deaf to this silver trumpet call. And what if they are? The mere thought of their candidacy is a sugar trust. The free citizens—it is sad to have to believe that involuntary servitude exists in Wyoming—are carrying smiles on their cheeks. Happy the State in which politics is poetry!

THE SHIPPING BILL.

The Shipping bill is a shadow of its original form as it approaches enactment. Meanwhile the case against it has grown stronger. If the bill were to be strengthened further by the omission of other causes of original opposition—as, for example, by the omission of the use of Government money in antagonizing private enterprise—there might be acquiescence in the fragment which would be left. The bill would hardly be worth fighting if it provided only or chiefly for the appointment of a shipping commission, which would be useful in proportion that its functions approximated those of the British Board of Trade. But in that form the bill would hardly have been presented, making the dozenth Democratic commission.

The Democratic Campaign Textbook itself knocks the last prop from under the fifty-million-dollar proposal. It was necessary to use Government funds because, it was argued, private capital shirked the opportunity of entering the foreign trade opened by the war. But before the Government has passed its $50,000,000 credit private capital has done more than that comparatively trifling sum could have accomplished. The Democratic Textbook, published just as the bill enters conference, announces that the American vessel tonnage increase since the last normal year has been 100 per cent. and the cargo increase has been 60 per cent. At the beginning of the present fiscal year the American registry of ocean vessels was 2,100,000 tons, compared with 930,000 in 1912. The increase was 126 per cent. There is now under construction in American yards 1,225,000 tons of ocean shipping, compared with 271,000 in 1912, or an increase of 350 per cent.

It cannot be claimed that the Government Shipping bill did this big thing. The freedom of trade under the lower Democratic tariff is only a small cause. On the other hand, the facts are a sufficient answer to the Republican predictions of ruin from the Democratic shipping policy, apart from the Government bill. It can hardly be claimed that the Government bill is necessary to rescue from ruin the industry which now is operating on a scale second only to the British maximum, and not a bad second to that world record. If these facts had been on the record there would have been no excuse for the bill, and it never could have been heard of. As the case stands, the facts are enough to condemn the Government finance portions of the bill.

It is notable that the enthusiasm for the bill has waned with the opposition to it. The Senate debate was perfunctory to the last degree. The Chamber was empty, and those who spoke for the purpose of the record did so in listless tones. It is a famous victory to put the bill upon the statute book under such conditions. The best way to put the bill to use is to forget the permissive portions and to proceed with the regulatory portions in a manner acceptable to the trade, which hitherto has rejected the life preserver tendered it with such humanity.

A PATRIARCH.

A fine, athletic, towering figure that gave a sense of indomitable vitality, and even youth, in what is extreme old age for men less fortunately endowed; the founder of great banking houses honorably known about the world; a citizen of active public spirit; a kind heart and open, charitable hand; a fruitful laborer and accomplisher for fourscore years—such was JAMES SELIGMAN, workingman, merchant, banker, philanthropist, whose life, reaching from the days of GEORGE IV. far into those of GEORGE V., from MONROE'S second Administration to the third year of WOODROW WILSON'S, ended on Sunday. This autobiography, related simply, and with no apparent consciousness of the large scope of the character and the achievement disclosed, to a TIMES reporter four years ago and reprinted in yesterday's TIMES, is a story profoundly interesting, the reading of which at this particular time might well stir sober thought among the devotees of the gospel of Work as Little as You Can, and cannot but bring ironical reflections to the public.

The fourth in a family of eleven, he was brought up to work. His father was at the woolen business in a small way. His mother kept a shop and took good care of it and of her ample family. How many hours a day and night was Frau SELIGMAN busy? It must have been a good deal nearer eighteen than eight. At 11, his school over, JAMES began his long apprenticeship. There was no law to keep him from earning his living. He left the little German village of his birth and gave three years to learning the weaver's trade. At 15 he and his brother WILLIAM, $40, the fortune of each, sewn in a bag on each boy's waist, were jolted two weeks in a cart bound for Bremen. Their first "transatlantic palace" was a sailing vessel, wherein 400 men, women, and children, at $40 a head, were packed for sixty days, passage and lodging and one meal a day being generously provided. Two months pitching and rolling in a steerage compared with which the worst steerage accommodation discovered by traveling sociologists is the costliest suite on present-day liners! Think of that, softlings, who whine if the bouillon is a little weak or your steamer chair not in the best position. Martin Chuzzlewit and Mark Tapley, later emigrants than the SELIGMANS, had a luxurious voyage in comparison. Seven in a bunk, twenty-five passengers, JAMES among them, down with smallpox! The sixty-day inferno over, JAMES is detained on the island for a day. The doctor gives him a dose of oil so rancid that he "has tasted it ever since." But he is a hardy lad, and the doctor lets him go the next day.

Now for Mauch Chunk, where WILLIAM has already gone. JOSEPH, another brother, gets JAMES a place as 'prentice to a carpenter. His wages are his board for a year till he learns the trade. He sets out as he did at weaving at everything else. His first job, he remembered with humorous appreciation, was "shingling a shed in a cemetery." We may be sure that shed was well shingled. His employer fails. Another employer fails. JAMES quits carpentering. He will not fail, because he works for all there is in him, has unfailing industry, energy, the will to succeed. Returned to Mauch Chunk, brother JOSEPH lends him $300 worth of watches and jewelry. He still has his mother's $40. Out he goes on one of the hardest and longest-houred professions in the world, that of the pack peddler. Good old race of pack peddlers, who footed it up hill and down dale, in all weathers, chaffering at every house, selling little sometimes, sometimes the spoil of robbers, collecting knowledge of mankind and womankind at every back door, the derision of dogs, the roaming newsletter of thinly settled regions, patient, frugal, shrewd, winning often a competence, a kindly thought of you rises in old memories as this prince of pack peddlers makes his first round, and sells more than $100 worth the first day. Sound legs, sound heart, sound brain, the youth of 16 or so peddles for all he is worth. He tramps over Pennsylvania for a year. A pack peddler's hours are limited only by darkness or refractoriness of the legs.

He peddles in the South and makes $1,000 in a year. He takes WILLIAM and JOSEPH and JESSE to Alabama. The brothers peddle and open modest dry goods stores. They sell them, come North. WILLIAM starts a dry goods store in St. Louis, JESSE in Watertown. In 1841—mind you, JAMES is but 17—the mother dies and the rest of the family except the father, who comes in 1842, are brought over by the boy to this city. There is something so touching and significant in the family sense, the co-operative kindness of the SELIGMANS that JAMES must be heard in his own words:

> We established a family home, with my eldest sister, BABETTE, as housekeeper. In 1846 BABETTE married. The family capital then amounted to $8,000, of which we gave her one-half. My sister ROSALIE married the year following and we gave her $2,000.

A household good to look at. Unselfish, generous, affectionate, as well as laborious and ambitious. A half of the slender capital to BABETTE, a half of the remainder to ROSALIE. How JAMES (22) and JOSEPH started an importing house in Beekman Street; how it thrived until '49 lured four of the brothers to San Francisco; how JESSE and WILLIAM came back and established a dry goods store; how WILLIAM got it some millions of contracts for uniforms in the civil war time; how after the war JESSE became a banker in Frankfort and sold the first American Government bonds abroad; how here, in London, and Paris brother after brother started a Seligman bank; the great banking house here, the honorable activity of JAMES SELIGMAN on the Stock Exchange and in charitable and religious works; this is a tale all too lightly touched by him; but in its chapters of the last generation familiar to the community. A record of an extraordinary family. It is good to think of the patriarch, surrounded by a great tribe of descendants, the conqueror of fortune who never grew hard. "Happy long life, with honor at the close."

Is it out of place to wonder what JAMES SELIGMAN and his brothers would ever have accomplished for themselves or others if they had kept their labor down to the average and been the slaves of the clock?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Wheat Prices and Short Crops.

In England they are beginning to see that an advance of wheat prices, following news of a short crop, is not necessarily due to speculation and cornering. One of the London newspapers was talking a few days ago about a "conspiracy of German-Americans in Chicago to force prices up and embarrass the Allies." And even The Statist asserted that "London gamblers" had made a corner in the British wheat market. But on the 17th, in the House of Commons, Sir CHARLES ACLAND of the British Board of Agriculture, replying to questions, said:

> The board has no reason to think that stocks of wheat landed or on passage are being unduly held off the market, or that the present price of wheat in any material degree is attributable to speculation in this country.

As to speculation at Chicago he offered no opinion. If he had suggested speculation as the cause of higher prices on this side of the Atlantic, he would have found it necessary to criticise the markets of a British Province, for the recent price advance began at Winnipeg.

This advance has taken place in obedience to the old law of supply and demand, a law the repeal of which a complaining legislator once demanded. The world's crop of wheat this year falls below last year's by more than 500,000,000 bushels, or 12 per cent. in this country the greatest reduction is seen, from 1,012,000,000 bushels to 654,000,000. To this loss of 358,000,000 must be added others amounting to 150,000,000 or more in Canada and Europe. Making allowance for what we have carried over from last year, and for our own wants, we shall be able to sell abroad not more than 150,000,000 bushels. But Europe bought from us in the year that ended with June about 250,000,000 bushels, (wheat and flour,) and 888,000,000 in the year immediately preceding.

Europe's needs will be as great this year as they have been in the last twelve months. Recent reports say that the British grain is of poor quality, that the yield in Italy is disappointing, and that in France, where the quality is low, a reduction of nearly 100,000,000 bushels is indicated. Official statements from all parts of the world are a sufficient warrant for the price movement.

Short Time for Machinery.

The South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association recently resolved to comply with the Attorney General's construction of the law to the effect that the legal hours of labor in that State apply to machines. The opinion applied specifically to automatic cotton looms, which it has been the custom to allow to run during the lunch hour. Such slight attendance as the machinery needed was given by arrangements allowing the lunch hour at another time for the few employes who were needed for that purpose, their hours not being extended by the duty. According to the plain intent of the opinion there must be the same hours for machines as for wage earners in South Carolina. A machine can work but 60 hours, and two men cannot be given the work of attending the same machine for 120 hours. There is a plain waste of capital needed for the larger number of machines, and there is a loss of work which might be given if it were lawful to work the existing machines longer hours. The interest of the general public does not lie in the creation of work or multiplication of jobs in this manner, but in the increase of product, and the tendency toward lower prices, resulting from the best use of the time of both men and machinery.

The case is not singular, as it might be thought. The same question arose over the automatic looms of the mills at Fall River. There the workers struck, not for shorter hours or higher wages for themselves, but for a reduction of the product of the machines. The case is not exactly the one sometimes alleged against capital, that machines and patents are held idle. There the machine or the patent which is best adapted for the use is employed, since it is not reasonable to use the worse when it is possible to use the better. Repeatedly it has been shown that the closing of factories and the disuse of inferior machinery or patents have been followed by an increase of product. That is to the interest of capital, and therein the interest of capital and that of the consuming public are identical. The matter of profit is less important than the production of goods, and if the production of goods should reach the sky—as it would not—there would be little objection to profits rising similarly. But increase of wages caused by waste of capital, and resulting in decreased production of goods, and increase of prices through increase of costs, are contrary to the public interest, and not so much to the interest of wage earners as labor leaders think and teach. Attorney General PEOPLES'S opinion ought to be tested in the courts. If it is the law it ought not to be allowed to remain the law. It is necessary to draw the line somewhere regarding legislation only nominally in the interest of labor, and actually contrary to the interest of every other portion of the community.

Under Our Flag on the Pacific.

Friends of the Seamen's act who point to resumption of service across the Pacific by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as evidence that this legislation was not harmful do not take into account the present abnormal freight conditions and the explanations given by the company's officers. This service was discontinued nearly a year ago because the Seamen's act so increased the cost of operation that the company could not compete with the ships of Japan without suffering considerable loss. Moreover, those ships have the benefit of subsidies. Several of the Pacific Mail boats were sold, and control of the company was purchased by the American International Corporation and W. R. Grace & Co.

By the new owners the discontinued service is now resumed in an experimental way, simply because very high freight rates, caused by the war, overcome the disadvantages due to increased cost of operation. But after the war it may be dropped again. The company's President says:

> It became impossible for American capital to operate ships on the Pacific Ocean under the American flag in normal times, partly on account of the cost of the construction of American vessels, but principally because of the increase of operating costs over those of other nations. If the Seamen's act is left unmodified, and the Alexander Shipping bill should become a law without material modification, then this condition of affairs will again prevail in normal times.

Under existing laws it must be only a temporary service. Only by a revision of them can it be made permanent and the only transpacific line under the American flag be kept at work. This President believes that eventually Congress will see the wisdom of encouraging, instead of preventing, the use of American capital in such undertakings. We hope events will show that his belief is well founded.

Colonies for Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Aug. 6, Professor Bonn of Munich said that it would be suicidal for Germany to attempt a settlement in South America, for by getting a footing in one country she would lose her business with the other South American countries and with the United States as well. Moreover, "if she tried to threaten the existence of any nation overseas, be it the United States or any South American nation or a British dependency, her strength would ebb away from her and she would easily succumb to a coalition at home."

While reading this strange defense, I could not help remembering the French saying, "He who excuses himself accuses himself." Indeed, why is it that no French, no English, no Russian, but only a German professor found it necessary to assure us that neither the United States, Canada, or any South American State is in danger of being seized by Germany?

A few days later the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES were informed that, according to a letter of a German agent in Rio Janeiro, there are in Brazil 80,000 armed Germans who are more than a match for that country's "mostly worthless" army, counting about the same number. That agent affirms that in the case of a revolution or civil war the Germans can turn the scale in favor of their own country.

Now, this letter of the German agent makes it comprehensible why Professor Bonn did not denounce as preposterous and nonsensical all rumors as to German conspiracy, say, against Brazil; no, he only argued that such plans would be unprofitable and even dangerous for the Fatherland. This is very significant. Here, too, we discover that peculiar turn or twist of the German mind. Somehow the Germans have a notion that their country is getting too small for them and that, by virtue of their superior qualities, they are entitled to take any land they like.

P. J. POPOFF.
Great Neck, L. I., Aug. 12, 1916.

New German Propaganda.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It will certainly be good sport to watch the passage of arms between the rival propagandas, Dr. Albert leading the Government side, and Professor Muensterberg, at the head of the Opposition, taking the offensive.

New York, Aug. 20, 1916. A. S.

THE CRY OF HUMANITY.

[A reply to "The Cry of France" in THE TIMES of Aug. 19.]

> "Welcome their hordes
> To glut our swords."
> —Joseph I. C. Clarke.

I am Humanity
Calling through the ages,
To all of you my children!
Who are the hordes
That glut your swords?
Are those the guilty ones
Whose lifeblood overruns
The guttered fields of France?
Hell's banner flutters wide
As all of you advance.
The Teuton's dogged drive,
The Briton's bulldog pull,
The Slav's determined trudge,
The gallant dash of France—
What mean they all to me,
Bereft Humanity?
For I must mourn you all,
My children you who fall.

If one who wears a crown
Gives way to ghastly whim,
Must millions, battered down,
Be sacrificed to him?

I am Humanity
Calling through the ages
To all of you, my children!
Listen to your hearts
And send your flaming darts
Against the whole array
Who herded you for fray!
You need not seek for hordes
To glut your willing swords.
Turn plague and sword and fire,
Turn all your pent-up ire
Upon the few
Who slaughter you.
Turn hell and pest and flame
On those who play the game,
On those whose royal will
Sent all of you to kill.

I am Humanity
Calling through the ages
To all of you, my children!

ELIAS LIEBERMAN.

JUDGE SEABURY'S VIEWS.

Some of His Decisions on Timely Questions.

New York, Aug. 21, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An independent investigation of recent decisions rendered by Judge Seabury establishes beyond peradventure that they are advanced and sanely progressive.

The following is the gist of a few of living interest:

Yellow Taxi-Cab Company vs. Gaynor, 143 New York Supplement 279. The question was whether or not "The public hack ordinance," making mandatory the installation of taximeters, providing qualifications of drivers, and containing provisions for the examination of applicants for drivers' licenses, was valid: Judge Seabury, in holding that the business of public hackmen was subject to governmental regulation, said:

> The assumption of the plaintiff that public hackmen are in the same class as those engaged in private business is without foundation, and is contrary to fundamental principles embodied in the common law, and in our present constitutional provisions.

Judge Seabury's good sense, logic, and humanity are further evidenced by his decision in People vs. Board of Education of City of New York, 82 Miscellaneous Reporter, 684. In this case the School Board dismissed from service Mrs. Peixotto, for eighteen years a teacher, because of short absence due to motherhood. At the time of such absence the law of New York permitted the marriage of teachers. Judge Seabury, in ordering reinstatement, well said:

> Thus it is settled that the Board of Education is without authority to remove a female Principal or teacher because of her marriage. This being so, it seems to me self-evident that the respondent cannot dismiss a married female Principal or teacher because of the fact that she has given birth to a child. If she cannot be removed because of her marriage, she cannot be removed because of an act which is a natural incident of her marriage.

Finally in matter of Bargey vs. Massaro Macaroni Company, a Court of Appeals case, decided June 16, 1916, and reported in 218 New York, 410, Judge Seabury took an advanced view, and he alone dissented, refusing to permit the recently enacted workmen's compensation law to be judicially whittled away and practically nullified.

In this case Bargey was killed by the collapse of a building in which he was working for wages as a carpenter. The Workmen's Compensation Commission allowed his widow damages, holding that he was an employe at the time of the accident. The Court of Appeals, Judge Seabury as indicated alone dissenting, reversed the decision of the commission, holding that the deceased was not an employe within the meaning of the act. The decision of the court may be technically supportable, but to say the least it was indeed unfortunate for the widow that her deceased husband at the time of the accident happened to be engaged in "driving nails," rather than "making macaroni." If the court had taken other than a narrow construction of the act, the ruling announced by the commission would have been upheld, for the deceased was in no sense a contractor, for he not only was working for a wage, but neither had an office, contract, or payroll to meet.

Such decisions as these cited mark Judge Seabury as a man of broad vision and sound judgment.

EDMUND L. DURKIN.

Wisdom After the Event.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Critics of President Wilson's Administration in respect of Germany and Mexico should ponder the following sententious utterances of Justices of the United States Supreme Court not less eminent as jurists than Mr. Hughes:

> "A wisdom born after the event is the cheapest of all wisdom. Anybody could have discovered America after 1492."—Justice Brewer in United States versus American Bell Telephone Company, 167 U. S., 224, 261.
>
> "It is easy to be wise after we see the results of experience."—Justice Strong in Platt versus Union Pacific Railway Company, 99 U. S., 48, 63.
>
> "We all fancy ourselves wiser than perhaps others are willing to give us credit for. This feeling is gratified by what we believe to be superior sagacity."—Justice Grier in Turner versus Hand, 1 Wall, Jr., (C. C.,) 24 Fed. Cas. No. 14,257.

And the following by other Federal Judges:

> "Wisdom that comes from the contemplation of an event after it has happened is of easy acquirement."—Judge Shiras in Boland versus Combination Bridge Company, 94 Fed. Rep., 888, 893.
>
> "Prophecy after the event is easy prophecy."—Judge Sprague in Howe versus Underwood, 12 Fed. Cas. No. 6,775, at p. 685.
>
> "A sort of after-born wisdom that makes us attribute importance to what may have been a mere ordinary occurrence."—Judge Cadwalader in Snyder versus Mutual L. Insurance Company, 22 Fed. Cas. No. 13,154, at p. 747.

And the following from the opinion of a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick:

> "We are all apt to be wise after the event."—Judge Barker in Nova Scotia Bank versus Fish, 32 N. Bruns., 434, 447.

CHARLES C. MOORE.
Northport, L. I., Aug. 21, 1916.

Railway Wages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This city has a commendable practice, that of placing trash boxes at intervals on the streets, and these are utilized as miniature billboards. At the present time they carry posters in behalf of the railway men, one set of which say the Governors of several States are with them heart and soul. The other set prove the railway men are working for much less money than they could get at some other occupation which would permit of their being home seven nights in the week. They announce that "bricklayers, plasterers," &c., get 75 cents an hour, and that "carpenters, painters," &c., get 70 cents an hour. They state they—the railway employes—have to work twelve to twenty hours to get a "living wage."

According to their own statement, the railway men have steady work, while the trades they mention do not, and in the North, where extreme wages are paid, work cannot be carried on the entire year. As a matter of fact, very few mechanics get the wages quoted, and they certainly are not the average. Let's keep the record straight.

A SOUTHERN READER.
Macon, Ga., Aug. 19, 1916.

College Political Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a sentiment among college men that the formation of political clubs among students would be a good thing for arousing interest in good citizenship. In many colleges and universities these clubs already exist, but there are vast numbers where no clubs exist now, but where their formation would fill a long-felt want. These clubs could easily secure the services of many party workers and speakers of national fame to address them, and in this way the students would be informed on many questions of the day. The clubs would be practically classes on applied politics. It is hoped that during the coming Fall many of the college students, especially throughout Western Pennsylvania, will get together into some kind of an organization and have men acquainted with the practical side of our democracy give them valuable information.

W. S. McDERMOTT.
Washington, Penn., Aug. 18, 1916.

BULGARIA'S CLAIMS ON LAND SHE NOW DEFENDS.

Macedonia Compared to Alsace-Lorraine and Trentino—Bulgaria Feared to Become Another Belgium.

BY A BULGARIAN DIPLOMAT.

New York, Aug. 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer of an editorial article in THE TIMES says that Bulgaria went into the war on the side of Germany because the Bulgarians thought that "Russia was out of it." This to a certain extent may be true, but it certainly does not satisfactorily explain the action of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Prime Minister frankly and openly declared to an American correspondent last Fall, before Bulgaria went into the war, the wishes and aims of Bulgaria. He said that Bulgaria wanted Macedonia, and that whoever gave it to her would have her on his side. The Allies, from fear of offending Serbia, refused to hand over Macedonia to Bulgaria and order Serbia out of it. They only promised to satisfy the Bulgarian demands after the war, due regard being paid to the compensations in territory that Serbia might get from Austria.

The Serbians also pretended to make concessions to Bulgaria, but after the war, and on conditions inacceptable to the Bulgarians. After the sad experience Bulgaria has had with Serbian treaties and promises she is not to blame if she refused to accept any such "wild goose chase." They knew well enough that after the war the Serbians would have played the same trick that they played in the Balkan war, namely, refuse to evacuate Macedonia.

It is not to be supposed that any one of the Allies, after an exhausting war of two, three, or four years, would have been willing to drive them out of Macedonia, but would have proposed a compromise between the two countries. A compromise would have been unfavorable to Bulgaria, for the Serbians being in possession of the country would have had in their hands the bigger end of the stick. Hence Bulgaria would either have had to submit to what Serbia was willing to cede to it or to fight again for her rights. In the latter case all Europe would have been against her, for every one would have considered her as a disturber of the peace.

Another consideration which influenced the conduct of Bulgaria was, no doubt, the fact that when Germany and Austria decided to invade Serbia and open a way for themselves to Constantinople Bulgaria would have had to oppose them or to allow them a free passage through her territory. In the former case she would have suffered the fate of Belgium, in the latter case she would have incurred the displeasure and enmity of the Allies. The Allies would have been in no position to succor her against an Austro-German drive.

The whole question of how Bulgaria should regulate her conduct between the two warring parties depended upon a satisfactory solution of the Macedonian question. The Bulgarians regard Macedonia as theirs by all the rights which a nation can advance for the possession of a country. These claims are based upon the following considerations:

1. The Christian population of Macedonia up to the Shar Mountains is overwhelmingly Bulgarian. This has been testified to by all impartial travelers (English, French, Russian, German, &c.) who have visited the country.

2. The people of Macedonia have always called themselves Bulgarians and their sympathies have always been with Bulgaria. There are thousands of them here in the United States and they all openly declare that they are Bulgarians and not Serbians. We have in Bulgaria over 100,000 Macedonians who, during the Turkish régime, fled for refuge into Bulgaria. We have Macedonians as politicians, teachers, merchants, Government functionaries, &c. Over 300 officers in the army are from Macedonia, and some of them rank as Generals and Colonels. In Serbia you will not find even 100 Bulgarians who have taken refuge there, for Serbia for them has always been an alien country.

3. The San Stefano treaty of 1878, concluded between Russia and Turkey after their war, has drawn officially the boundaries of the Bulgarian element in the Balkan Peninsula. That treaty was drawn up by Russia and not by Bulgaria, and it includes almost the whole of Macedonia. The Bulgarians swear by that treaty and demand that the wishes of the late Czar Liberator of Russia should be executed.

4. Serbia never claimed Macedonia before 1892, and it was only in order to compensate herself for the loss of Bosnia and Herzegovina that she began her intrigues and propaganda in Macedonia.

The Berlin treaty of 1878, which supplanted that of San Stefano, provided for Macedonia, as it did for Armenia, some sort of an autonomous government. This provision of the treaty has not been put in practice because, besides the Turks, the Serbians and the Greeks were opposed to autonomy in Macedonia. Why? Because they know perfectly well that under an autonomous administration, under the guarantee of the European powers, where people would be free to express by their votes their opinions, the Bulgarian element will decidedly come to the front, and that everybody will see that Macedonia is a solid Bulgarian country.

The writer of THE TIMES editorial says that Bulgaria "went to war for no reason except the brazenly announced desire for plunder." Is the desire of France to regain Alsace-Lorraine, of Italy to get the Trentino, or of Serbia to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina a "desire for plunder"? Just as much right as these countries have to their respective claims, so much has Bulgaria to Macedonia. In claiming Macedonia, Bulgaria takes her stand upon the principles for which, we are told, the Allies are fighting, namely, the liberty of the small nationalities to dispose of their destiny as they think best, and the right of peoples to say under what Government they choose to live.

These principles are upheld and advocated by many prominent men in the United States; they are also the principles for which the founders of this great Republic fought and bled. But, the pity of it, there are people in this free country who do not scruple to call "plunder" in other people that which they dignify with the name of patriotism and love of liberty in their forbears.

A BULGARIAN DIPLOMAT.

JAMESTOWN AND PLYMOUTH.

Virginia's Interest in the Pilgrim Celebration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial article, "Pilgrim Commemoration," the writer refers to "the arrival of the Mayflower people" as "the first lasting English colony founded in what was to be the United States." This, of course, is an oversight; the writer has merely overlooked the fact that the permanent colony at Jamestown, Va., was established thirteen years and six months before the Pilgrims arrived at Plymouth, and that when they landed there in December, 1620, more than a thousand English, men, women, and children, were living in Virginia under a settled representative government, with their own laws made in their own House of Burgesses; and that other thousands had, during the trying years since 1607, given up their lives in Virginia in laying the foundations of "what was to be the United States."

It will be an interesting part of the commemoration to call to mind the part which the Virginia Company of London had in the outgoing of the Pilgrims; that, for instance, in 1617, their representatives, Robert Cushman and John Carver, applied to Sir Edwin Sandys, a most influential member of the Virginia Company, for help, which resulted in their receiving a patent from the Virginia Company, issued in the name of John Wincap, and sealed June 9, 1619. And thus it was that the Mayflower sailed under the auspices of the Virginia Company, and is reported in the "Official Note of Shipping," which was made to the Court of the Virginia Company which met early in 1621. When the Pilgrims determined, on arriving on this side, not to go on to Virginia, but to stop in New England, then, of course, the patent was not used; but it had served its purpose in giving them legal status as colonists when they left England.

It may also be recalled that at least two of those who "came over in the Mayflower" had already been in Virginia. John Clarke, the pilot of the Mayflower, had made many voyages to Virginia, and finally returned to Virginia and settled and died there. Stephen Hopkins had been an old planter in Virginia as early as 1610, and had later returned to England; while Christopher Martin, who was Governor of the Mayflower, and Treasurer for the Pilgrims, was a member of the Virginia Company and owned land in Virginia.

In commemorating the influence of the Pilgrims, there will be much to be said, and in this connection, also, it will be well not to forget the influence of that other type of man and of character which was developed in the older colony, Virginia. Of the Mother of Colonies and States, the gifted and generous Lowell has said:

> "She gave us that imperial gentleman,
> And gave to us a nation, giving him."

We may well be thankful and proud of the varied and rich products of our great country, above all of her great men, and of the history they have made.

C. BRAXTON BRYAN.
Petersburg, Va., July 25, 1916.

Price of Milk by the Pint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES I noticed a statement by the milk distributers to the effect that the poor will not suffer by the increase in the price of the pint bottle of milk, as it is only the well-to-do who buy milk by the pint. This is a ridiculous statement. It is the poorer class who can afford only a pint of milk per day. The well-to-do class does not need to limit itself to this small quantity. Will the milk companies also claim that only the well-to-do drink buttermilk, as they have raised the price of that, too?

TIMES READER.
New York, Aug. 17, 1916.

From Bishop McFaul.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you for the space allotted to the proceedings of the American Federation of Catholic Societies.

JAMES A. McFAUL, Bishop of Trenton.
New York, Aug. 21, 1916.

THOSE WRONGLY CONVICTED

No Redress for Them Under Our System of Laws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The confession of King in the case for which two persons—Stielow and Green—had been convicted and sentenced brings up again the all too frequent occurrence of erroneous convictions in the administration of justice. It also discloses the gross defect in our legal system which deprives the wrongfully convicted person of all redress or reparation for the injury the State has done him by his erroneous conviction and imprisonment.

It seems unfortunate that the United States should lag so far behind other countries, for a study of the question reveals the fact that nearly all the important countries of Europe have for twenty-five years or more had statutes by which the State undertakes to compensate wrongfully convicted and imprisoned persons for the material injury they have suffered by the State's mistake.

When the State takes private property for public use it compensates the individual who makes the sacrifice for the public good. When, on the other hand, the State takes personal liberty (a private right at least equally as sacred as the right of property) for the public use—the administration of justice being a public function as important as any other State function—the State dismisses the unfortunate victim from consideration regardless of the gross injustice inflicted upon an innocent man without even an apology, much less compensation

EARL OF DEVON KIN MARRIES IN HASTE

Phllip S. Honywood, Son of Late Sir John, Weds Miss Hudson, Pastor's Daughter,

IN THE MUNICIPAL CHAPEL

Young Couple Evade Fuss of a Big Wedding Planned—Will Live on Island in the Bahamas.

A marriage of international interest took place late yesterday afternoon in the chapel at the Municipal Building when Miss Helen M. Hudson, daughter of the Rev. Henry B. Hudson, a retired Baptist clergyman of East Orange, N. J., became the bride of Philip Sydney Honywood, youngest son of the late Sir John William Honywood and Lady Honywood, and a nephew of the Earl of Devon of Powderham Castle, Exter, England.

The young couple's engagement was announced several days ago, and they had planned to be married next December. But upon the arrival here of Mr. Honywood a few days ago, from his home in Bahama Islands, on a business trip, they decided to forego the fuss and formalities of a large wedding.

There were no relatives or friends present when the ceremony was performed by Assistant City Clerk Frank J. Goodwin. The bride's parents are absent on a Summer tour, and to many her marriage will come as a surprise. She is a graduate of Northfield Seminary.

The bride wore a becoming frock of gray, with a matching hat, and her only ornament was an old-fashioned necklace of virgin gold, an heirloom in the family, having a large gold cross. The old English double ring ceremony was observed.

The couple expect to leave today for the Bahamas Islands, going by the way of Miami, Fla. Mr. Honywood owns one of the 700 islands which form the group, and it is called Great Whale Cay. He is a keen sportsman, owns several fast motor boats, and is an export in harpooning sharks. His brother, Sir John Courtenay Honywood, the present baronet, is at present residing with him at Great Whale Cay.

Mr. Honywood makes frequent visits to New York on business, and he first met his bride about three years ago at a dinner party given by some of her friends. He is a graduate of Uppingham College in England, and has done considerable globe trotting. Last April, on his way from India, he was a passenger on the steamer Edinborough, which was captured by the German raider Moewe and held a prisoner for three weeks. He was finally transferred to a merchant vessel, and put off at the Canary Islands.

He has two sisters, the Misses Zaidee and Hilda Honywood, the latter a nurse in a war hospital in France. His brother, William, who is heir presumptive, is now with the British Army in South Africa.

The Honywood family is one of the ancient families of England, and has resided in the County of Kent since the reign of Henry II.

HAY FEVER GOLFERS OUT.

Maplewood Tourney Starts—Mrs. C. Vanderbilt at Mt. Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 21.—The Maplewood Hay Fever handicap golf tournament started today with many entries and promises to be one of the most interesting events of the season. The annual invitation golf tournament at the Bethlehem Country Club begins tomorrow with a record number of entries. The Country Club also announces its annual Autoumn golf tournament for Aug. 29 to Sept. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Oothout of New York have arrived at the Mount Washington Hotel at Bretton Woods. Arriving there today from Spring Lake, N. J., were Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hilton, and A. J. Johnston has come from Allenhurst, N. J. Clark E. Day, who has been absent a week in Brooklyn, has returned to the Mount Washington to spend the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt who has been the guest of DrD. nad Mrs. W. Seward Webb at Shelburne Farms, Vt., has returned to the Mount Washington, making the trip by auto and bringing Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly with her for a short stay. Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Rowland of Baltimore have come to spend the remainder of the season at the Mount Washington.

Among the younger set the tea dance at Maplewood today were the Misses Boyd of New York, Misses Hammond of Boston, Mrs. Mifflin Frothingham of Boston, Miss Sault and Miss Cheney of South Manchester, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Cooney of Greenwich, and D. E. Meeker of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Oren Taft, Jr., and the Misses Taft of Chicago have arrived at the Balsams, Dixville, where Lieutenant Edward S. Dove of Washington joined Mrs. Benjamin Pilson and family for a short stay.

Major P. S. Mitchell of Montreal and his family are touring the White Mountains. James W. Blair of New York has arrived at the Balsams, and H. G. Colt and son of New York have gone through the Parmachenee Club at Lake Parmachenee, in the Magalloway country, where the best late season trout fishing is had in the North country.

Judge Edgar Aldrich of the United States District Court, who has been at his Lodge at Connecticut Lake, returned to Three Oaks, his country place at Littleton, today.

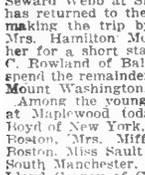
Many Summer residents of Madison, Chocorua, and Ossipee motored to Freedom today to participate in the annual old home week celebration, which began there Saturday evening. The Rev. James MacKenzie preached the old home week sermon yesterday in the village church.

A Daughter to Mrs. W. R. Maloney.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Maloney are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter on Sunday at the residence of Mrs. Maloney's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. McCall, 321 West Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. Maloney was Miss Ella Gaynor McCall, and her marriage took place in November of last year.

Tourists from Porto Rico.

Among those who arrived yesterday from San Juan on the Carolina were: A. A. Ashman, J. L. Black, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Burns, Miss M. T. Cahill, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Dexter, Miss F. Field, Hugh H. Francis, Captain and Mrs. W. S. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Garrison, Miss C. H. Higgins, Mrs. J. W. Kenney, Mrs. Annie Lucy, H. R. Long, Captain J. Nadal, U. S. A.; H. Porter, W. R. O'Neill, A. M. Somerfield, Miss J. E. White, and N. C. Storey.



Wardrobe Trunks of new and practical designs from $55.

Crouch & Fitzgerald

Kit Bags Motor Trunks

Modern Luggage

14 West 40th St.
154 Fifth Ave., at 20th St.
177 Broadway

HORSE SHOW BOXHOLDERS.

Newport's 20th Exhibition to Open at the Casino Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—All is ready for the twentieth exhibition of the Newport Horse Show, opening at the Casino Thursday afternoon and continuing Friday and Saturday, with many entries.

Among the boxholders will be Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moore, Miss Helen Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, Commander and Mrs. Rufus Z. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Miss Martha A. Codman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind,

Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Governor and Mrs. R. L. Beeckman, Rear Admiral and Mrs. L. C. Logan, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar N. Dickinson, Mrs. Hamilton Carhart, General Meany, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte, Francis Roche, Mrs. John Alexander Logan, Jr., Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, and many others.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, accompanied by Lawrence Waterbury, sailed for New York today on the steam yacht Whileaway. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney return Wednesday.

Mrs. Ogden L. FMills arrived today to visit Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman.

Mrs. George P. Messervy has cards out for a luncheon Wednesday, and for a dinner at Hill Top Inn tomorrow.

Mrs. Marcellus Hartley Dodge of New York, visiting Mrs. Charles H. P. Gilbert, Mrs. W. A. Delano and Alexander Hutchinson, New York, who is at the Berkeley. Henry Pratcher Fetcher Washington and J. A. Hill, U. S. N., are registered at the Casino.

Miss Mollo Bjurstedt, who has been the guest of Miss Adele H. Bull, left for New York tonight, after meeting Craig Biddle in three lively tennis sets at the Casino today, in which she was beaten.

W. Earl Dodge attended the launching in Boston today of his new power yacht, which arrives here next week.

Miss Margaret Fechteler, who has been the guest of her uncle and aunt, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler, left for Long Island tonight.

Mrs. Stuart Duncan will entertain for Geovernor and Mrs. Whitman Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Holder, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gordon Crawford and Mr. and Mrs. William Fairaudt of New York, and Mr. and Mrc. E. A. Armstrong, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Harding of Boston, are at the Muenchinger King.

NIGHT PICNIC ON LAKE.

Mahkeenac Boating Club Members Have a Frolic in Berkshires.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 21.A night picnic and bathing party was given by members of the Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club at the club tonight. There were forty at the affair, which was one of the unique events of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop motored from Newport today to Lenox, arriving early this afternoon, having had a morning dip in the ocean before making the start.

Mrs. Edwards Spencer was hostess at dinner tonight at the eLnox Club, entertaining for Richard Cadwalader of Philadelphia and Miss Emily W. Biddle. Mr. Cadwalader is Miss Biddle's guest at Breezy Corners. Miss Gertrude S. Heckscher of Philadelphia will arrive tomorrow to visit Mrs. Spencer at Shipton Court.

Mr .and Mrs. Newbold Morris were hosts at luncheon today at Brookhurst.

Charles Lanier, who has been ill for a week at Allenwinden, was able to go for a motor ride today.

Mrs. W. Averell Harriman is with Mr. Lanier.

Miss Josephine Willis of New York is staying with Miss Kate Cary at Butternut Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stanton Blake are leaving Pine Needles tomorrow, where they have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. George Beaty Blake, to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowell Blake at Beverly Farms, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Gorham Brooks will arrive this week to pass some time with Mrs. Richard C. Dixey at Tanglewood.

Daniel R. Hanna, Harris Fahnestock, Harley T. Proctor, Mrs. Edwards Spencer, and Miss Kate Cary are driving coach pairs in Lenox for diversion and business. More horses are being used in the resort this year than in several seasons.

Miss Harriet K. Wells has arrived at Curtis Hotel for the rest of the season.

Representative and Mrs. Bernard Sanford of New York are at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

Arriving at Hotel Aspinwall were Mrs. Pierre W. Wilding, Mme. Alma Gluck, Palmer Ballinger, Mrs. Case Edwards of New York, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Shortland of Babylon, Mrs. John W. Faile, New York; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Throckmorton of East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. D. C. Gibboney of Philadelphia, touring with Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Walters of Elkins Park, Penn., are in the Berkshires.

Mr. and Mrs. Grafton B. Perkins of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Maynard of Utica, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Mills, Miss Ethel Stout of New York, J. M. Walker and Miss Lucy Quid of Chicago, arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

LUNCHEON PARTY ON BEACH

Mrs. Fisher's Guests in Their Bathing Suits at Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 21.—"The Invasion of Serbia and Its Results" was the subject of an address given this afternoon by Mme. Slavko Grouitch (formerly Miss Mabel Dunlop of Virginia) before many of the cottagers at Narragansett, Peacedale, and Wakefield at Hollyhouse, the country place of Mrs. Rowland G. Hazard, at Peacedale, R. I. Mme. Grouitch is visiting Rhode Island in behalf of the Serbian hospital fund in connection with the Serbian Red Cross. Following the address tea was served in the gardens of the Hazard estate.

One of the innovations of the day was a luncheon given by Mrs. Carl Fisher of Indianapolis for twenty guests, who assembled in their bathing spits on the sandy beach of Narragansett. In the party were Mrs. Howard M. Cowperthwaite, Mrs. H. S. Harkness, Mrs. Paul Plunkett, John H. Hanan, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Hanan, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Spencer and Mrs. Arthur Spencer of Brookline, Mass., and Lieutenant Gustav Brock and Mrs. Brock of Copenhagen, Denmark. After the luncheon on the beach John H. Hanan took the party for a cruise to Prudence Island on the yacht Edithia.

Colonel Samuel Pomeroy Colt motored over to Narragansett from Bristol and gave a luncheon on the Casino plaza today. His guests were the Countess Moroni, Mrs. Imogene S. Waldron and Robert W. Van Boskerck of New York. Members of another luncheon party on the Plaza were Mr. and Mrs. Hay H. Ward and Miss Ward, who arrived here from Newport.

Among others at the Casino for luncheon were Mr. and Mrs. George Francis Kerr, Miss Grace Strachan of New York and William A. Hazard, Secretary of the National Polo Association.

Lieutenant Commander William K. Wartman, U. S. N., and Henry E. Smith of New York are registered at the Casino.

The annual costume ball given by the cotagers of Narragansett will take place on Friday at the Casino.

Interest in outdoor sports at the Pier today centred in the women's tennis tournament, which was continued on the courts of the Point Judith Country Club.

In the singles and semi-finals Miss Gertrude De Coppet defeated Mrs. George Cooke, 6—1, 6—3. Miss Helen Ostby defeated Miss Marguerite Prescitt, 6—2, 6—8, 7—5. The score for the doubles follows: Miss Helen Ostby and Miss Squibbs defeated Mrs. Mason Pfizenmayer and Miss Florence Kane, 6—love, 6—3. Mrs. Charles Schlesinger and Mrs. S. Hinman Bird defeated Mrs. K. M. Murchison and Mrs. George Cooke, 6—4, 6—2. The Misses Gertrude and Beatrice De Coppet defeated Miss Eleanor Chase and Miss Isabel Pratt, 6—1, 11—9. Mrs. Benjamin Chew and Mrs. Foehes defeated Miss Beatrice Lovett and Mrs. D. S. Baker, 6—2, 6—1.

VITAGRAPH CO. SUES FORD FOR A MILLION

Papers Served on Automobile Manufacturer for His Criticism of Film.

ADVERTISEMENT IS QUOTED

"The Battle Cry of Peace" Damaged, Complaint Says, by Charge That Munitions Men Backed It.

Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer and peace advocate, was yesterday served with papers in the $1,000,000 damage suit brought against him in the Supreme Court of New York by the Vitagraph Company of America.

In the complaint, which is dated June 26, 1916, and since when efforts have been made to summon Mr. Ford, the Vitagraph Company alleges that the automobile manufacturer on May 5, "caused to be published in not less than 250 newspapers published in the United States and circulated broadcast throughout the United States and Canada, and elsewhere, an article entitled 'Humanity and Sanity,' in which he charged in substance that the general agitation then prevailing in this country for preparedness and defense of this country against foreign invasion was due to the efforts of munitions manufacturers to promote their selfish interests, and that 'The Battle Cry of Peace,' a film manufactured and produced by the plaintiff at great expense, to wit, $250,000, more or less, was inspired by one Hudson Maxim, a manufacturer of munitions of war, in the interest of munition manufacturers for the personal and selfish gain and interest of said Maxim, and others interested with him in the manufacture and sale of munitions."

Then follows a copy of the advertisement, the offending paragraphs of which read:

"The Battle Cry of Maxim.

"Have you seen that awful moving picture, 'The Battle Cry of Peace'?

"Did you shake with fear and tremble for your country's safety?

"Did you know that others were shaking at the same time, but with laughter at your fear, and with joy over the fat contracts your fear might bring them?

"On the screen you were told that the play was founded on the story of Hudson Maxim, 'Defenseless America.' You saw Mr. Maxim in the picture. He was holding something aloft. It was an instrument of warfare.

"Now, Mr. Maxim was merely advertising his goods and playing on your fears to make a market for his goods.

"Mr. Max imhas something to sell—war munitions."

The Vitagraph Company follows the copy of the advertisement by its specific complaint which is, "that the charge made in said article by the defendant was made and tended to convey to the public the impression that the said moving picture, 'The Battle Cry of Peace,' was produced by the plaintiff of and in the interest of the said Hudson Maxim."

Further the complaint says that "the charge made in said articles was meant to and tended to convey the impression to the public that the plaintiff was willfully, wickedly, and maliciously attempting to inspire in the public mind the belief that this country stood in great danger in the event of an invasion by a foreign foe by reason of its inadequate army and navy and its inability to successfully resist invasion, and that this plaintiff did this from ignoble, dishonest, dishonorable, and treasonable motives."

The record of the Vitagraph Company is then given and the allegation made that "the defamatory article published by the defendant has, to a great extent, injured the reputation and plaintiff's business."

In conclusion the complaint says "by reason of the publication of the aforesaid words and matter by the said defendant, thus plaintiff has been greatly injured in its name, fame, and credit, and brought into public obloquy and disrepute throughout the United States of America and Canada, and elsewhere to its damage in the sum of $1,000,000.

"Wherefore, plaintiff prays judgment against the defendant for the sum of $1,000,000, together with the costs and disbursements of this action."

William A. Ulman, an attorney of 233 Broadway, is acting for J. Stuart Blackton, Vice President of the Vitagraph Company. Commodore Blackton said last night that he had sued Mr. Ford "because his false and malicious allegations have injured both my reputation and my business. I am bitterly opposed to his pacifist views," he added, "and think that his propaganda is working damage and injury to this country, but I do not print false statements and page advertisements stating that he is assuming his present spineless attitude for the purpose of increasing the sale of Ford cars. I wrote and produced 'The Battle Cry of Peace' to further the interests of practical preparedness.

"The accusation that the munitions interests are responsible for the picture is absolutely without foundation."

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

LAFAYETTE, (Bordeaux.)—Thomas Evarts Adams, Miss K. Bassett, J. Beilale, B. Baldwin, Charles Baird, Lucien Bonheur, H. Brickner, Count Minette d'Aulthaye, Benjamin Elson, L. Eastman, M. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. J. Griffin, Mrs. E. Griffin, Miss E. Galvin, E. M. Hutchinson, J. Huguet, Mrs. Huguet, Dr. Arthur Hughis, Miss A. Leonard, A. Mingot, David McS. Austin, Miss G. Moreland, Georges Murat, Mr. and Mrs. L. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. A. Osborne, Mrs. E. E. O'Neill, D. Peyrot, Mrs. Louise A. Remy, Miss Eliane Remy, Mrs. L. Richardson, Austin W. Black, Mrs. E. Sandford, Miss M. Shaughnessy, Miss F. Thompson, Richard H. Tenner, Miss M. Wallace, A. Toxin Worm, G. D. Haskell, W. F. Sykes, W. G. Sharp, United States Ambassador to France; Miss Margaret Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Winslow, A. E. Simpson, and L. B. Sachs.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Miss A. C. Boom, M. W. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Bulloch, G. P. Butler, Mrs. A. Butt, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Cartier, Miss Marion Craig, Mrs. A. Chevalier, Mrs. Mrs. Codman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Colby, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cooke, Miss Grace M. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Coster, Mrs. J. Craven, Miss Margaret Craven, Mrs. L. L. Creighton, Mrs. C. B. Curtis, Mrs. A. Dickson, Miss Lillian Donnelly, W. J. Gardner, Mrs. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Harrington, Mrs. E. E. Harrow, Charles Heathcote, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoffman, Misses E. H. and Nora H. Hoffman, E. H. Hothorne, Mrs. W. Hines, Miss Margaret James, J. H. Kearsley, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Larmour, J. W. Legget, Dr. G. Martin, Joseph Martin, Charles S. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Miller, Miss N. Nieland, Miss M. Nieland, Mr. and Mrs. George Norrish, Miss E. M. Parmentier, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. D. Perry, Captain Arthur Poillain, Thomas Power, James G. Reece, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Shotland, Sir Frederick W. Taylor, Miss E. M. Tremain, H. S. Turner, F. Warren. Miss M. Warren, L. C. Wellington, Miss Harriet Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wiberg, Mrs. F. Wilders, and L. D. Wilson.

Some of the passengers who sailed yesterday for London, via Falmouth, on the Alaunia were:

Mrs. F. S. Blessing, Mrs. E. T. Brown, Miss A. Butler, A. B. Carrick, Miss A. C. Collingwood, P. A. Cooksley, Mrs. G. E. R. Cotterill, A. J. Dadman, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Damon, S. L. D'Orsay, Mrs. Elizabeth Eaton, Mrs. G. E. Edmeston, Miss J. G. Edmeston, A. Foulds, Miss Rita Foulds, Miss Violet Harrison, Monsignor J. C. Kelly, the Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Luce, F. Michel, Mrs. A. M. Russell, the Rev. and Mrs. R. T. Sadler, George Skinner, Mrs. R. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart, Miss Florence Stewart, and Harold Warner.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 19th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.49 cents per lb.—Advt.

JAMES TALCOTT DIES; BANKER-MERCHANT

Founder of Big Commission House Succumbs at Lake Mohonk in 82d Year.

HIS PHILANTHROPIC WORK

Donor to Seminaries Established a Professorship for Religious Instruction at Barnard.

James Talcott of 7 West Fifty-seventh Street, banker and commission merchant and founder and senior member of James Talcott, Inc., died yesterday morning at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., in his eighty-second year. He was born in West Hartford, Conn., and was a direct descendant of John Talcott of Baintree, Essex, England, who came to this country in 1633. Others of his ancertors were John Talcott, Treasurer of the Colony of Connecticut during 1662-86, and Samuel Talcott, and original proprietor of Glastonbury, Conn.

Mr. Talcott was educated in West Hartford and at the Williston Seminary, Northampton, Mass., and came here in 1864, starting in business under his own name, the business being incorporated in 1915. In addition to his own business, Mr. Talcott was interested in several other corporations. He was a Director of the Manhattan Company Bank, the American Hosiery Company, several other companies; a Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the Merchants and Manufacturers Board of Trade, and the Protective Tariff League.

Mr. Talcott was largely interested in philanthropic work, and was a founder and trustee of the Northfield Seminary, in Northfield, Mass., where he had erected a library building. He gave a dormitory building to Oberlin College in Ohio, and built the Grace Talcott Hospital at Shuntefee, China. He founded the Professorship for Religious Instruction at Barnard College, Columbia University. Mr. Talcott was a trustee of the Young Women's Christian Association here, and a member of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was one of the founders of the Jerry McAuley Mission in Water Street, of the Cremorne Mission, and the Home for Intemperate Men.

He gave an arboretum to Mt. Holyoke Seminary at Mt. Holyoke, Mass., and a library building to West Hartford, Conn. Mr. Talcott was a member of the American Geographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Botanical and Zoological Gardens, and was a life member of the American Geographical Society. Mr. Talcott belonged to the Republican, Patria, American Yacht and New York Riding Clubs.

He married Miss Henrietta E. Francis, and was the father of two sons and two daughters.

PLAYWRIGHTS TO MARRY.

Miss Louise Burleigh and Edward Hale Bierstadt Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Burleigh and Edward Hale Bierstadt, author of a recently published play "Punishment" for which Thomas Mott Osborne wrote the introduction.

Miss Burleigh is a daughter of Mrs. Robert Fletcher Burleigh of Cambridge, Mass., and a great grandneice of William Ticknor of the publishing house of Tickner & Fields, and of Horace Greeley. She was graduated from Radcliffe College, where she specialized in drama, under Professor Baker. She then went on the stage for two years and left it to take up playwriting, and has written several plays.

Mr. Bierstadt is the son of the late Edward Hale Bierstadt, is a member of the Grolier Club and a collector of rare editions. Albert Bierstadt, the artist was his grand uncle, and he is a nephew of Judge Van Vechten Veeder, and of Commodore Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, United States Navy, retired. He is a writer on the drama and theatre, as well as a playwright.

No date has been named for the wedding.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH GRIFFIN, 62 years old, widow of Dennis S. Griffin, who was for many years employed in the Controller's office, died on Sunday at her home, 902 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. She is survived by four daughters.

PATRICK McKEON, for many years in the trucking business in Brooklyn and a resident of that borough for forty-five years, died from pneumonia on last Saturday at his home, 110 Utica Avenue, aged 72 years.

Mrs. SARAH ELIZABETH NIVEN, who died at Essex Fells, N. J., on Sunday, was the wife of Thomas Niven and lived at 284 Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. She was 50 years of age, and was born in London, England.

CHARLES SALIK, a manufacturer of boys' clothing in Manhattan and living at 735A Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Sunday in his sixty-first year. He left a widow, daughters, and two sons, who were associated with him in business.

Mrs. JULIA ANNA COLLINS, widow of Michael A. Collins, a real estate dealer in Brooklyn, died at her home, 1,614 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday from heart disease. She was 67 years old, and left four sons and two daughters.

GEORGE HOPEY, an employe in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, died on Saturday at his home, 1,418 East Fifteenth Street, Flatbush, and the interment will be made in Albany, N. Y., where he was born seventy-two years ago.

WILLIAM A. WILSON, a civil war veteran and retired policeman, is dead at his home, 17 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Wilson had been a member of the force for more than twenty years. He belonged to the G. K. Warren Post, No. 286, G. A. R., and the Monitor Association, War Veterans of Brooklyn.

JULIUS ALEXANDER, in the furniture business in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 461 Fifteenth Street, that borough, aged 60 years. His wife and a son survive him.

Mrs. JULIA M. SMITH, 42 years old, wife of William D. Smith, died on Sunday at her home, 142 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Smith was born in the old Fifth Ward of Brooklyn, where her father was well known in politics and through his charities.

GEORGE DAVIS died on Sunday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John C. McInerney, 540 Third Street, Brooklyn. He is survived by two other daughters, Sister Gertrude Marie and Clara Damen.

Mrs. ANNA KATHERINE BRUNS, a native of Germany, and for many years a resident of Newark, N. J., died on Sunday at the home of her daughter in her seventy-third year.

WILLARD MARSTON, son of Mrs. Everett Marston of Fanwood, N. J., and connected with the Plainfield Trust Company, died yesterday morning at his home, in his twenty-third year.

The Rev. Father NICHOLAS J. OUINN, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in Utica, N. Y., died on Sunday in his eighty-third year. He was born in Binghamton, N. Y., and went to Utica twenty-seven years ago.

MORTIMER E. JOINER, a lawyer, with offices at 115 Broadway, died on Saturday at his home near Princeton, N. J. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., and was a graduate of Bates College, in Lewiston, Me.

The Rev. ISAAC T. BROKAW, pastor emeritus of the Freehold Reformed Church and for many years clerk of the Reformed Church Synod of New Brunswick, died on Sunday at his home in Somerville, N. J., in his seventy-second year.

JAMES DARREN GIBBS, Professor of Education in the Central High School of Newark, N. J., and President of the Local Option League of Bloomfield, N. J., died yesterday at his home there.

Miss SARAH DOUGHTY, a life-long resident of Somerville, N. J., died on Sunday at her home there.

JOHN W. SEARING, a former resident of Dover, N. J., died on Sunday in Fargo, N. D., in his seventy-first year.

THOMAS OAKES, a resident of Glen Ridge, N. J., for several years, died yesterday at his home there.

Mrs. EMILY QUADLAND, widow of Henry Quadland, as dead at the home of her daughter in Bloomfield, N. J., in her fifty-fourth year.

EDWARD W. DOUGLAS, formerly President of the Troy Chamber of Commerce, and for years a prominent lawyer in Troy, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his seventy-first year. He was a close friend and adviser of former Governor Black, and is said to have induced him to go into politics.

BENJAMIN F. HAYNES, editor and proprietor of The Wayne County Independent of Honesdale, Penn., died there yesterday.

Justice William H. Timlin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 21.—William H. Timlin, Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, to which he was elected ten years ago, died at his home here today, in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in Mequon, Wis., and began the practice of law in Kewaunee, Wis., in 1877. His term as Justice would have expired in 1917.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

CROMER.—On Aug. 18, at Hunter, N. Y., to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Cromer of Miami, Fla., a son.

DALE.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Dale of 211 Midland Av., Montclair, N. J., announce the birth of a baby girl on Aug. 14, 1916, named Helen Elizabeth Dale.

JACOBY.—Aug. 20, 1916, 1,161 Bryant Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Jacoby, a daughter.

Engaged

LOCKITT — WHRITNER.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Whritner of 68 Arlington Av., Providence, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie, to Mr. Kenneth P. Lockitt of Suffern, N. Y.

PUDER—WEIL.—Rena Weil to Morris E. Puder.

VARLEY—TODD.—Anna H. Todd to Harry R. Varley.

Married.

McMANNIS—BYRNE.—On Saturday, Aug. 19, 1916, at Cliff Haven, N. Y., by the Rev. John P. Childwick, D. D., Dr. William T. McMannis to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Byrne.

DAVEY—BINNEY.—At Rocklyn, Sound Beach, Conn., Aug. 21, 1916, by the Rev. Charles A. Marks, Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Binney of Sound Beach, Conn., to James A. Garfield Davey of Kent, Ohio.

BRICE—OAKLEY.—On Aug. 21 at Raquette Lake, N. Y., by the Rev. William Brown-Serpon, Sara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Oakley, to Lieutenant James Alexander Brice, United States Army.

Died.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, in Portsmouth, N. H., on Friday, Aug. 18, 1916, Dr. Joseph Anderson, aged 70 years, pastor emeritus of the First Congregational Church of Waterbury, Conn. Funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 23, at 2:30, at the First Congregational Church, Waterbury. Burial in Waterbury.

ANTOINE.—Lucien of Larchmont, New York, in his 50th year, died suddenly at sea on steamship St. Paul, Aug. 4. Funeral from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d St., near 6th Av., on Tuesday, 22d, at 9:30 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

BAKER.—On Aug. 20, 1916, at the Summer residence of her sister, Mrs. Louis T. Wiss, 19 Norwood Av., Avon, N. J., Matilda Feete Baker, daughter of the late Cortland Radley and Matilda Foote Baker of Newark, N. J. Services private. Interment Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J., at convenience of the family.

BAKER.—Harry T., at Milford, Penn., on Aug. 21, 1916. Funeral and interment in family mausoleum at Milford, Thursday, Aug. 24, at 2 P. M.

BLOCK.—On Sunday, Aug. 20, 1916, Richard W., beloved husband of Juliette C. and devoted father of Gertrude, A. L., and Richard W. Block, Jr., aged 53 years. Services at his late residence, 334 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Aug. 22, at 8 P. M. Interment Wednesday, 10 A. M., Greenwood. Relatives and friends, also members of Greenpoint Lodge, No. 403, F. and A. M.; Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. E., and Brooklyn Quartet Club are respectfully invited to attend.

BROKAW.—On Saturday, Aug. 19, at Somerville, N. J., Rev. Isaac P. Brokaw, D. D., pastor emeritus of the Reformed Church of Freehold, N. J. Funeral services at First Reformed Church of Somerville on Tuesday, Aug. 22, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaving Liberty-St., New York, (C, H. R. of N. J.,) 1:10 P. M.

BURRITT.—On Saturday, Aug. 19, 1916, Ebenezer I. Burritt, aged 81 years. Funeral services at parlor of S. M. Hook & Son, 710 8th Av., Tuesday, at 1 P. M. Interment private.

CATLIN.—On Aug. 20, at Dublin, N. H., Daniel Catlin of St. Louis, in his 79th year. Funeral services at his residence in Dublin on Tuesday, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock.

DOUGLAS.—At Troy, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1916, Edward W. Douglas. Funeral from the residence, 207 Pawling Av., Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

GAST.—On Sunday, Aug. 20, 1916, at her late residence, 3,432 Olinville Av., Bronx, Emilie H., widow of Ernst Robert Gast, in her 85th year. Funeral services Tuesday evening, Aug. 22, 1916, 8 o'clock.

HALL.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 20, Susan Kirkam, widow of William A. Hall, in the 86th year of her age. Services at Litchfield on Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock.

HILL.—Monday, at 3 A. M., in Springfield, Mass., Sarah Amelia Hill, 77 years, 8 months, 5 days, daughter of the late Moses Dewey of Fordham, New York City, and wife of the late Wade Hampton Hill of Worcester, Mass.

HULL.—At Hackettstown, N. J., Aug. 20, Courtlandt P. Hull, son of the late Edward Hull, Jr., and Edwina W. Hull, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 360 West 21st St., New York City, Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.

KELLOGG.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce with regret the death on Aug. 19, 1916, of Mrs. Frank Kellogg, a member of the society.

LEONOR VAN RENSSELAER FAIRFAX, President.

THERESE K. THORNE, Recording Secretary.

REILLY.—On Aug. 20, Eleanor Loretta, beloved daughter of the late Michael and Margaret Reilly, sister of Mrs. Harriet Hall, residence, 128 West 90th St., Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 9:15 A. M., to Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

ROTHSCHILD.—On Aug. 21, at White Plains, Regina, beloved wife of the late Jacob Rothschild. Funeral services will be held at Salem Fields Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 23, at 1 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

ROTHSCHILD.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of The Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New York, held this 21st day of August, 1916, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Almighty has taken from us our esteemed and beloved Vice President, Mrs. Jacob Rothschild, in whose death our institution has sustained an irreparable loss, and

Whereas, Her constant and untiring devotion to the cause of Charity has won our esteem and admiration.

Therefore be it Resolved, That we deeply deplore her untimely death, and that we extend to her afflicted family our sincere sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral in a body; that these resolutions be spread upon our record, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the bereaved family.

JULIUS BALLIN, President.
ARTHUR J. COHN, Secretary.

SALTER.—Suddenly, Aug. 19, Georgiana Harrison, aged 72 years. Friends and relatives are invited to attend funeral services at Crane & McGowan funeral parlors, 268 8th Av., near 23d St., Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment Greenwood.

SELIGMAN.—On Aug. 20, at West End, N. J., James Seligman, in the ninety-third year of his age. Fune

YANKEES ROUT WHITE SOX, CULLOP GETTING HIS TWELFTH VICTORY TO ONE DEFEAT

CULLOP'S SOUTHPAW UPSETS WHITE SOX

Incidentally Nick Leads the League Now, with Twelve Victories to One Defeat.

PIPP ALSO IN THE VAN

Produces His Ninth Home Run, One Better Than Baker, All of Which Aide Yanks to Win by 6 to 2.

Nick Cullop of Chilhowie, Va., continues to southpaw his way through the American League in an alarming fashion. Nick's left arm has brought him much glory, and when he puts it into action he strikes fear into the hearts of every ambitious batsman on the circuit. Cullop has far and away the best record of the season, with twelve games won and only one lost. He made his victories an even dozen at the Polo Grounds yesterday, when the Yankees beat the White Sox by a score of 6 to 2.

Chilhowie is a town in Smyth County, Va., with a population of only 150, which includes the Postmaster and the station agent. Nick was the only pitcher in town and had to do all the work when the boys played. He didn't dare get knocked out of the box, for, if he did, there was no one to take his place. That early schooling in Virginia did Nick a lot of good, just as early schooling in Virginia neiped a lot of other great men. In Chilhowie, Cullop ranks with Washington, Jefferson, and Robert E. Lee as the great men in the State's history.

The heavy slugging of the Chicago lads, as a whole, came to a sudden stop against Cullop. Jean Jacques Fournier refused to be halted, however, and clubbed four hits, and Edward Trowbridge Collins got a couple, but Nick was tremendously effective in the pinches. The combined chatter of Kid Gleason and Manager Clarence Rowland rolled off Cullop like peas off a knife. He refused to be rattled. He had only one bad inning—the third—and an error by Pipp paved the way for the two runs collected by the Sox.

Pretzel Delivery Puzzles.

When Cullop pitches, he winds up like the Spring of a watch. Then, as he untangles himself, the ball shoots out and comes up to the batsman looking about the size of a pill. Nick has several times displaced a rib or two in negotiating his pretzel delivery, but all his ribs have been reinforced, so that none of them is liable to come loose any more this season.

Behind Cullop yesterday, the Yankees went on a long hitting spree, and called it a good day's work after Pipp's home run and two-bagger. High's two doubles, and Lee Magee's triple. The White Sox outfield, consisting of John Collins Felsch and Joe Jackson, ran so much after hits that they will all have to wear new shoes today. Pipp now leads the American League with nine home runs, while Baker is second with eight.

The Rube Oldring mystery was solved yesterday when the Jersey farmer appeared ready for work. It seems that Rube has been suffering from a jumping toothache and he put no relief until the village dentist got his monkey wrench, and yanked out the molar. Rube celebrated his return by leaping several feet in the air to pull down a drive by Eddie Collins in the fifth inning, which was on its way to the right field bleachers.

While none of the YLankee players were injured yesterday, an accident happened to Walter Pipp's bloomers. In the eighth Pipp banged a hit to centre and lay safely, slid safely into second base. When Walter emerged from the cloud of dust he found that his haberdashery was badly torn.

Duggan Acts as Tailor.

The hurry call was sent for Trainer Jimmy Duggan, who ran out prepared to fix up a broken bone. Instead he used the adhesive tape on the trousers where it would od the most good. Jimmy has been a trainer all hife, but this is the first time he has ever been called upon to serve as a tailor.

In the first inning Magee tripled to right and scored on High's double to left. High was out when Peck hit to Weaver, who threw Hughey out at third. In the second, Mullen and Baumann both singled, and when Walters rapped safely to centre Mullen scored. Cullop fanned and Magee lifted a foul to McMullen. Then High pounded his second two-bagger to right, scoring Baumann and Walters.

Chicago's two runs came in the fourth. Eddie Collins singled and Jackson was safe on Pipp's error. Collins and Jackson managed a double steal, Collins scoring on Felsch's sacrifice fly to High. Fournier's single to left counted Jackson.

Pipp got his home run in the right-field stand in the sixth and in the eighth with one gone, Pipp doubled to centre and scored on Mullen's screamer to the same terrace.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	4	1	1	2	0
High,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Peckinpaugh,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Pipp,1b	4	2	2	11	1
Oldring,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Mullen,2b	4	1	3	5	4
Baumann,3b	4	1	1	0	5
Walters,c	3	1	1	7	0
Cullop,p	3	0	0	1	0
Total	34	6	10	27	13

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Collins,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Weaver,ss	4	0	0	3	2
E. Collins,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Jackson,lf	4	1	0	0	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Fournier,1b	4	0	1	8	0
McMullen,3b	3	0	0	3	1
Scott,p	0	0	0	0	1
xNess	1	0	1	0	0
Danforth,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	31	2	5	24	7

a-Batted for Scottt in the third inning. Error-Pipp.

New York	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—High (2); J. Collins, Pipp. Three-base hit—Magee. Home run—Pipp. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Jackson. Sacrifice fly—Felsch. Double play—Mullen and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago 5. First base on error—Chicago 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Scott, 6 hits and 4 runs in two innings; off Danforth, 4 hits and 2 runs in six innings; off Cullop, 1 run. Struck out—By Cullop, 3; by Scott, 2; by Danforth, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs Owens and Hildebrand.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTEH—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	3	1	0	1	5	1	—11	20	0
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—	3	7 0

Second Game.

Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6	—12	12	0
Richmond	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0—	4	5 ..

AT BUFFALO.

Baltimore	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	18 4
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0—5 15 1

AT MONTREAL.

Montreal	0	2	0	1	5	2	5	3	..	—18	18 1
Newark	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0—	5 ..	2

AT TORONTO.

Toronto	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	—4	8 0
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—	2	6 1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	62	48	.564
Providence	60	49	.550
Montreal	55	51	.519
Baltimore	57	53	.518
Toronto	55	52	.514
Richmond	52	56	.481
Rochester	47	59	.443
Newark	45	64	.413

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.
Richmond at Rochester.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 1; Syracuse, 0.
Utica, 6; Elmira, 5.
Scranton, 1; Albany, 0.
Wilkes-Barre, 2; Harrisburg, 1.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3.30 P.M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Chicago, 2.
Boston, 4; Cleveland, 0.
Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 1; New York, 0.
Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
Pittsburgh, 6; Philadelphia, 3. (First game.)
Pittsburgh, 2; Philadelphia, 1. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	67	47	.588
Chicago	65	52	.556
Detroit	64	54	.542
Cleveland	62	53	.539
St. Louis	63	54	.538
New York	61	53	.535
Washington	54	59	.478
Philadelphia	23	87	.209

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	67	40	.626
Boston	61	42	.592
Philadelphia	63	41	.589
New York	53	55	.491
Pittsburgh	49	58	.458
Chicago	51	62	.451
St. Louis	51	64	.443
Cincinnati	43	73	.371

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)

DETROIT HAS A WALKOVER.

Veach Busy with Bat and on Bases Against the Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Detroit had a walkover here today, defeating Philadelphia, 7 to . Veach was the star for Detroit, with three singles and a base on balls in five times at the plate, and two stolen bases. He scored three runs, once going home from second base, when Crowford was thrown out by Picinich on a grounder near the plate. Haley injured a finger and was forced to leave the game. The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,2b	3	2	1	1	3
Bush,ss	3	0	0	1	5
Cobb,cf	5	1	1	4	0
Veach,lf	4	3	3	1	0
Crawford,rf	5	0	2	1	0
Burns,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Young,3b	4	0	0	0	6
McKee,c	4	1	2	11	1
Dauss,p	4	0	1	0	3
Total	38	7	11	27	18

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	0	1	1	3
Strunk,cf	2	0	2	2	0
Walsh,lf	4	0	0	1	0
LaJoie,2b	4	0	0	1	4
McInnis,1b	3	0	1	15	0
McElwee,3b	2	0	0	0	2
Haley,c	1	0	0	4	0
Picinich,c	2	0	0	4	3
Myers,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	29	1	3	27	16

Errors—McElwee, Picinich.

Detroit	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	0—	7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1

Two-base hits—Cobb, Walsh, Strunk. Stolen bases—Veach (2), Walsh. Sacrifice hits—Bush (2). Sacrifice fly—Strunk. Double play—Young and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 4. First base on balls—Off Dauss, 2; off Myers, 3. Earned runs—Off Dauss, 1; off Myers, 3. Struck out—By Dauss, 1; by Myers, 6. Time—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

BROWNS DEFEAT SENATORS.

Davenport Proves the Master of Harper in a Pitchers Battle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Davenport outpitched Harper today, and St. Louis won from W ashington, 4 to 1. Singles by Shotton, Miller and Pratt, Borton's sacrifice, and Smith's error gave St. Louis three runs in the first inning. Another was scored in the thir on a pass to Burton, and singles by Marsans and Austin. Shanks's triple and Milan's single accounted for Washington's run. The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	5	1	2	1	0
Miller,cf	3	1	1	4	0
Borton,1b	2	1	1	11	0
Pratt,2b	4	1	1	1	4
Marsans,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Severeid,c	4	0	0	2	1
Austin,3b	4	0	1	2	0
Lavan,ss	4	0	1	3	6
Davenport,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	9	27	11

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morgan,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Shanks,3b	4	1	1	2	3
Foster,2b	3	0	0	6	2
Milan,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Smith,rf	3	0	0	0	0
aSawyer	0	0	0	0	0
Jamieson,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Judge,1b	4	0	1	6	0
Henry,c	2	0	1	4	0
Charrity,c	1	0	1	3	0
Harper,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	32	1	5	27	11

a-Ran for Smith in the ninth inning.
Errors—Shotton, Lavan, Foster, Smith.

St. Louis	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1

Two-base hitJudge. Three-base hit—Shanks. Stolen bases—Shanks, Marsans (2.) Sacrifice hit—Borton. Double plays—Foster, Morgan, and Judge; Shanks and Foster; Pratt, Lavan, and Borton. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Washington, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 3; off Davenport, 1. Earned runs—Off Harper, 3; off Davenport, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Davenport, Smith. Struck out—By Harper, 5; by Davenport, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

ERRORS FATAL TO INDIANS.

Three by Morton Contribute Largely to 4 to 0 Victory of Red Sox.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Boston won a rather loosely played game from Cleveland today by 4 to 0. Morton was hit at opportune times, and his three errors and another by Speaker figured in the scoring by the Red Sox. Shore had the visitors well in hand all the way and was given perfect support. Jack Barry got four sacrifice hits in four times up. The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	3	2	2	1	0
Barry,2b	0	0	0	3	4
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Mobilitz'l,1b	5	0	1	13	0
Walker,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Gardner,3b	2	0	1	0	2
Scott,ss	4	1	2	1	4
Cady,c	4	0	0	2	2
Shore,p	3	1	1	0	3
Total	27	4	7	27	15

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Chapman,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Speaker,cf	4	0	0	1	1
Roth,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	11	2
Wambs'ss,ss	3	0	2	0	5
Turner,2b	3	0	0	2	3
O'Neill,c	2	0	0	6	2
oleman,c	1	0	0	0	1
Morton,p	2	0	1	2	1
Gould,p	0	0	0	0	0
aMoeller	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	5	24	16

a-Batted for O'Neill in the eighth inning.
Errors—Speaker, Wambsganss, Morton, (3.) Barry, Walker.

Boston	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0—	4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0

Two-base hit—Scott. Stolen base—Hooper. Sacrifice hits—Barry, 4. Double play—Gandil and O'Neil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Morton, 6 hits and 3 runs in seven innings; off Gould, 1 hit and no runs in one inning; off Shore, 5 hits and no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Morton, 3; by Shore, 1. Wild pitch—Morton. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and O'Loughlin.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 7; Memphis, 5.
Little Rock, 2; Birmingham, 0.
Nashville, 6; New Orleans, 1.
Chattanooga, 2; Mobile, 1.

American Association.

Louisville, 7; Kansas City, 5.
St. Paul, 7; Toledo, 3.
Minneapolis, 6; Columbus, 5.

Eastern League.

New London, 4; Lowell, 3.
Worcester, 6; Portland, 2.
Lynn, 8; Bridgeport, 3.
Lawrance, 7; Hartford, 5.

GIANTS LOSE, ARE RUNLESS WONDERS

McGraw's Men Again Shut Out by St. Louis in Spite of Good Pitching by Sallee.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Twenty-eight consecutive innings have come and gone since the Giants made a tally. Their run-making ability is becoming more and more depleted every day. Whitewashes are coming to them thick and fast. The second one in two adjoining days came today. They were beaten 1 to 0 by the Cardinals. They didn't score yesterday and they didn't score in the last ten innings in Chicago last Saturday.

Defeats have accumulated so fast since they crossed the Hudson that nine in the last ten games have been piled up. In five of those nine defeats they've been shut out. They are the runless wonders. Making a timely hit, that is a bit when somebody is on base within reasonable scoring distance, is becoming a lost art. Both Sallee and Tesreau on this trip have done splendid pitching which has gone to waste, because in the same games the batting of the Giants was weak.

The team is down in the mouth. It isn't inuiterent playing which makes it lose, though the prolonged unproductiveness of effort may make it appear that way. It is a case of execution on the offense drooping and drooping despite effort to get out of the rut. As to whys and wherefores it looks as if the trouble was organic, that the team simply is shy of the playing strength to do more than battle for a place in the first division, with no good prospect of holding that at the rate it is traveling.

Sallee, in his first game in St. Louis under the banner of McGraw, was opposed by Mule Watson. Sallee pitched in first class style, slightly, but only slightly excelled by the youngster. Nobody can win when his team cannot score, and that's the batting support Sallee received. Nevertheless, in spite of the jibes and taunts of the experts in that line who inhabit the bleachers in this rancously partisan provincial point, Sallee went ahead coolly and competently and acquitted himself with credit notwithstanding.

It was an even break between Sal and the clever Watson, except for a transient period in the first inning and the game was decided then and there. For the most part the pitching of the Giants, because they made little headway in attack, appeared mechanical and colorless. They gave the impression of men who were playing because it was their business and not because they enjoyed it. They were trying hard, but in a not very hopeful way. Giants were on the bases frequently in the first three innings, but when they were Watson hit up the clip and their bats became so much useless impedimenta.

Kauff opened the game with a walk. Benny has been getting on often as lead off man. But he gets no help. He was forced by Herzog. Burns launched the second inning with a base hit. The next three men, Doyle, Fletcher and Merkle, were not extra good opposition for Watson. Doyle popped. Fletcher whiffed, Merkle grounded to Watson. Burns, who made one of the four New York hits, played left field in rare style. He was fast, sure and covered acres of ground.

In the third the Giants put forth a short-lived rally. Sally started it. He singled with one out. Kauff doubled and sent Sallee to third. That was all. Herzog grounded to Betzel, who didn't have to budge except to throw out Herzog. Sallee didn't dare stir. With Robertson up Watson reckoned discretion the better part of valor and passed Dave. He took a chance on Burns, although as fourth-place hitter Burns is supposed to be a slugger. This time he was slugless. He hoisted one high to Long.

After that, so far as the Giants' attack was concerned, it was—quick, Watson, the needle. Something about his pitching was complete anaesthesia for the Giants. They were put out of their pain quickly. Nobody reached first after the third inning except with two out, and then he was forced or copped stealing by Gonzales's educated Cuban arm.

Cardinals were retired just as swiftly, barring the first inning, when they organized a brief but successful sortie with two out. Bescher doubled to left and Hornsby tripled to right. Those two boisterous drives, representing the only crack in Sallee's otherwise flawless armor, did for the Giants. The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Long,rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Snyder,lb	4	0	0	10	0	0
Bescher,lf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Hornsby,ss	3	0	1	0	0	0
Wilson,cf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Miller,2b	3	0	0	1	3	0
Gonzales,c	3	0	1	3	2	0
Betzel,3b	3	0	0	1	5	0
Watson,p	3	0	1	0	3	0
Total	29	1	6	27	14	0

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Kauff,cf	2	0	1	1	0	0
Herzog,3b	4	0	1	0	1	3
Roberts'n,rf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Burns,lf	3	0	1	4	0	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	2	4	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	1	1	4
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	10	0	0
Kocher,c	3	0	0	2	0	0
Sallee,p	2	0	1	0	1	0
aLobert	1	0	0	0	0	0
Anderson,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	4	24	7	0

a-Battel for Sallee in eighth inning.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0

Two-base hits—Kauff, Gonzales, Bescher. Three-base hit—Hornsby. Stolen base—Long. Doublep lay—Sallee, Fletcher and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 4. First on balls—Watson, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Sallee, 5 hits and 1 run in seven innings; off Anderson, 1 hit and no run in one inning; off Watson, 40 hits and no runs in nine innings. Struck out, by Anderson, 1; by Watson, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

BRAVES WIN IN THE NINTH.

Schneider Weakens After Holding Boston to One Hit for Six Innings.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Schneider weakened in the ninth and Boston won the second game of the series from Cincinnati here today, 2 to 1. Up to the seventh only one bit had been made off Schneider and three off Rudolph. In the seventh, Magee singled and scored from first on Konetchy's double. In the last half Groh singled, was forced by Roush, who tied the score on Griffith's triple.

In the ninth Schneider passed Snodgrass, who advanced on Wilhoit's sacrifice. Magee was hit, after which Snodgrass scored the winning run on Konetchy's single. The score:

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Snodgr's,cf	3	1	0	2	0
Wilhoit,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Magee,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Konetc'y,1b	4	0	2	12	1
Smith,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Egan,2b	3	0	0	1	4
Hlackb'n,c	3	0	0	3	1
Rudolph,p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	29	2	4	27	12

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Neale,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Groh,3b	4	0	1	1	4
Roush,cf	3	1	2	1	0
Chase,1b	4	0	0	14	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Wingo,c	3	0	0	5	1
Louden,2b	3	0	0	0	2
Hobbs,ss	3	0	0	4	5
Schneider,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	31	1	6	27	15

Error—Louden.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1

Two-base hit—Konetchy. Three-base hits—Roush, Griffith. Stolen base—Rudolph. Sacrifice hit—Milhoit. Double plays—Egan and Konetchy; Groh and Chase. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off Schneider, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 6 runs and 1 hit in nine innings; off Schneider, 4 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Rudolph, (Roush;) by Schneider (Magee.) Struck out—By Rudolph, 2; by Schneider, 5. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

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CUBS FEAST ON ROBINS.

Artie Hofman Comes Back, Batting In First Run of the 5 to 3 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—With Artie Hofman in the outfield for the Cubs, Tinker's team won from Brooklyn today by 5 to 3. Because the Cubs are badly crippled and because of Artie's recent showing with the Yankees, Tinker decided to give him a chance. So Artie came back to the scene of his former conquests and to the team which he had aided to pennants under the régime of Frank Chance.

His return was unheralded. Few knew he was there until after he had taken his stand in left field. Circus Solly got his first real chance in the fifth, and he produced. Knabe opened the session with a double, and, after Wortman had popped to Cutshaw, Mollwitz was called upon to swat for Jim Vaughn. The lanky lad dropped a bunt inside the third base line, and when Knabe beat the throw to third both runners were safe. Hofman then slammed a single over Cutshaw's head, which scored Knabe with the first run for the Cubs.

Jeff Pfeffer was counted on to bring victory to the Robins until a blow-up in the eighth. Previous to that he had held the Cubs to four hits and a single run. Meanwhile his mates were mauling Jim Vaugnn and had what appeared to be a safe lead. When Vaugnn was removed to let Mollwitz swat for him it marked the fourth successive time that he has started and failed to finish a game against the Robins.

A wild pitch gave the invaders their first tally, in the third. Pfeffer walked, but was forced at second by Johnston. Then Vaughn turned loose his untamed pitch, Johnston reaching third and scoring on Stengel's swat. Two more were added by the Dodgers in the fifth. After two were out, Johnston singled and stole second. Stengel nicked the wall in right-centre for a double, and Johnston scored. Myers sent a long drive over Hofman's head, good for two sacks, scoring Stengel.

Hofman and Flack were out in the eighth when Olson fumbled a grounder from Mann. Saier's second double of the afternoon sent Mann to third, and a pass to Zimmerman filled the bases. Elliott whacked a single to centre, scoring Mann and Saier, and when Johnston made a bad heave to third trying for Zim, Heinie scored the third run and Elliott reached second. Knabe kept up the work with a double against the right-field wall, on which Elliott chased home.

Gene Packard went to the box for the Bruins at the beginning of the sixth, and got by nicely, although the Dodgers did succeed in getting at least one runner to base in each of the succeeding frames.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoffman,lf	4	0	1	2	1
Flack,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Mann,cf	4	1	0	1	0
Saier,1b	4	1	3	14	0
Zim'rman,3b	2	1	0	0	2
Elliott,c	4	1	2	2	0
Knabe,2b	4	1	2	5	3
Wortman,ss	4	0	0	2	6
Vaughn,p	1	0	0	0	2
Packard,p	1	0	0	0	2
aMollwitz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	7	27	19

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,lf	4	2	2	2	0
Stengel,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Myers,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Mowrey,3b	3	0	2	2	0
Olson,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Meyers,c	4	0	0	2	0
Pfeffer,p	2	0	0	0	5
bO'Mara	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	11	24	8

a-Batted for Vaughn in the fifth inning.
b-Batted for Pfeffer in the ninth inning.
Errors—H. Myers, Olson, Knabe.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	..	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0—	3

Two-base hits—Stengel, Mowrey, H. Myers, Saier (2.) Knabe (2.) Stolen bases—Johnston, H. Myers, Olson, Zimmerman. Sacrifice hit—Cutshaw. Double plays—Wortman and Saier; Wortman, Knabe and Saier. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 6. First on errors—Chicago, 1. First on balls—Off Pfeffer, 2; off Vaughn, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Pfeffer, 7 hits and 1 run in 8 innings; off Vaughn, 3 hits and 3 runs in 1 innings; off Packard, 4 hits and no runs in 4 innings. Struck out—Pfeffer, 1; Vaughn, 2. Wild pitch—Vaughn. Passed ball—Elliott. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

PHILLIES DROP TWO GAMES.

Timely Rallies by Pirates in Closing Innings of Both Contests.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 21.—Philadelphia here today, the score in the first game being 6 to 3 and in the second 2 to 1. In the opening contest the Pirates made three runs in the eighth inning on a base on balls to Carey, Schulte's single, Niehoff's error, and Baird's double. The winning run in the final game was made in the ninth inning when, with the score a tie, Carey bunted safely, took third on Schulte's sacrifice, and scored on Hinchman's single. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Warner,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Carey,cf	3	1	0	5	0
Schuite,lf	4	2	2	3	0
H'chman,rf	4	1	0	2	0
Johnst'n,1b	2	0	0	10	0
Baird,2b	4	0	3	1	2
Rariden,c	3	0	1	5	0
Schmidt,c	3	0	0	4	0
Jacobs,p	3	1	1	0	1
Total	30	6	8	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.(N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	2	4	0
Niehoff,2b	5	0	0	3	4
Byrne,3b	3	1	0	2	1
Cravath,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Luderus,1

FEW TENNIS STARS IN PLAY ON THE FIRST DAY AT SOUTHAMPTON

MANY DEFAULTS IN SOUTHAMPTON PLAY

Few of the Tennis Stars Actually Compete in First Two Rounds at Meadow Club.

WILLIAMS WINS EASILY

Beats Watters, but Injured Ankle Retards Ex-Champion—McLoughlin in Singles Today.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The last test of tennis skill before the national championships at Forest Hills began here today when the annual invitation tournament opened at the Meadow Club with an entry of eighty-eight players, among whom were some of the strongest in the country. Included in the entries are such men as William M. Johnston, the present singles champion; Richard Norris Williams 2d, champion of two years ago; Ichiya Kumagae, who conquered Johnston at Newport, and Maurice E. McLoughlin, who will make his first Eastern appearance of the season at this event.

Interest centres about the appearance of McLoughlin, who, despite his wonderful record, stands as the dark horse in relation to the singles championship. The Coast star did not appear for play today, but positive assurance was received that he would come to Southampton late tonight or early in the morning and that he would compete in the singles.

Players as well as spectators are waiting to see the former champion in action, for only then will there be set at rest the conflicting rumors this year regarding his ability. The Californian drew a first-round bye, and according to the schedule will play Reginald Coak in the second round.

In the upper half of the draw, with McLoughlin, are included Williams, Watson M. Washburn, Willis E. Davis, Kumagae, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, and Joseph J. Armstrong, who defeated Kumagae at Longwood. The prominent men in the lower half are Johnston, George M. Church, William J. Clothier, national champion of several years ago; Dean Mathey, Roland Roberts, and E. F. Whitney.

Robert Lindley Murray, the Palo Alto star, who has twice this season conquered Kumagae, was in the lower half of the draw, but he defaulted his first-round match, as did the Boston star, Nathaniel W. Niles. Another who defaulted was Prince J. Griffin, who has defeated Williams in two tournaments this season, once at Longwood and another time at Newport.

Johnston May Not Play.

It was rumored today that Johnston and Kumagae might decide not to play in the singles, but there was no definite statement to this effect, and the latter was advanced to the second round by the default of E. L. Norton. Church and Davis were numbered among the absentees this afternoon, but each drew a first-round bye, and they are expected for their second-round matches tomorrow.

The play today held nothing of a startling nature. Most of the contestants were late in arriving at the Meadow Club courts, and actual competition did not begin until well along toward the close of the day. With all of the matches calling for the best two out of three sets, however, it was possible to complete all of the first round, with the exception of one match, and a number of matches in the second round were also finished.

Thus early in the tournament there were no clashes between the leading men, and every round played went in straight sets, with the exception of one, in which Count Otto Salm defeated William Rand, 3d, of Harvard at 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, which came as near being a surprise as anything which the day produced. Rand has been playing some excellent tennis lately, while Count Salm has been a mark for most any of the lesser lights of the game. Today, however, the Austrian nobleman was having one of his better moments, and Rand was vanquished.

The match of chief interest today brought together Williams and Douglas Watters of New Orleans, and attention was given to it not so much in expectation of keen competition, but rather because it might indicate the condition of Williams, who sprained his ankle while playing against Roberts in the Newport tournament. Williams won in straight sets at 6—3, 6—4, but his work was hardly reassuring to those who have made him their choice for the national singles championship.

Ankle Retards Williams.

The play of the former champion at first did not reflect his recent injury, but no long period elapsed before it was evident that he was hardly in shape for a severe match. When Watters kept chopping and sometimes sending the ball low over the net so that it dropped in the forecourt, the weakness in Williams's injury became apparent. He favored his right ankle and often refused altogether to go to the net to get shots that would ordinarily be easy for him.

Watters, even though Williams was playing with little of his accustomed dash, could not present himself in the rôle of a serious contender. Williams took the contest rather easily, but his weakness of foot does not augur well for him in the matches to come. His next opponent will be the winner of the E. W. Peaslee-Ward Dawson match, and should he face the latter, as seems probable, Williams may have a hard time to save himself from defeat.

The Philadelphian also showed a weakness of stroking. In several matches recently it has been noticeable that Williams's backs and was not dependable, and the same condition prevailed today. Watters played to his opponent's backhand repeatedly and the former champion frequently netted.

Only two of the Californian group of players competed today. H. Van Dyke Johns had a fairly close contest with R. L. Oakley, which he won at 6—4, 6—4. In this Johns showed a bit steadier play than has marked his work recently, and though the score was close, he always appeared to have the match in hand.

Warren Defeats Baggs.

The other Pacific Coast man to come through the first round by actual competition was Eugene Warren, whose victim was Ralph L. Baggs. In this match the score was 6—3, 6—4. Roberts, the San Francisco champion, also came through the first round, but his progress was made by a reason of a default. Roberts, who almost wrested a victory from Williams in the Newport tournament, will have as his second round opponent Mikami, who won a second round bracket by defeating Paul Van Derventer at 6—2, 6—2.

A. H. Coffey of Princeton had a sharp tussle before he could gain a victory over H. G. Trevor, Jr. The latter carried each of the two sets to deuce, but Coffey pulled out the victory at 7—5 in each instance.

Conrad B. Doyle was the only player to go through two rounds. It was in the Clay Court championship. Today he won by default from S. W. Merriheww in the first round, and then vanquished A. J. Biddle in a second round encounter, taking both sets at love, which may indicate that he will cause trouble for the leading lights in subsequent matches.

E. H. Whitney and Joseph J. Armstrong took brackets side by side as a result of their victories, the former disposing of E. F. Thomas, Jr., at 6—1, 6—2, while the latter was conquering G. G. Stebbins at 6—0, 6—0. Armstrong, who defeated Kumagae at Longwood, will again try conclusions with the Oriental should each win their second-round matches tomorrow. The Jap, however, may default. The summaries:

SINGLES.—First Round—A. J. Biddle won from W. F. Harlow by default; C. B. Doyle won from S. W. Merriheww by default; George Helm defeated Frank Howe, 6—3, 6—3; E. H. Whitney defeated E. F. Thomas, Jr., 6—1, 6—2; J. J. Armstrong defeated H. H. Stebbins, 6—0, 6—; E. W. Wilson, Jr., won from C. M. Bull, Jr., by default; Ichiya Kumagae won from E. L. Norton by default; G. A. L. Dionne defeated Joseph H. Hunt, 6—1, 6—1; W. D. Cunningham won from Dr. Stafford McLean by default; T. R. Pell won from G. R. Bigelow by default; E. H. Hooker defeated W. P. Belknap, 8—6, 6—1; S. H. Voshell won from N. W. Niles by default; J. S. Pfaffman won from R. Lindley Murray by default; G. Colket Caner defeated W. R. Tuckerman, 6—0, 6—0; H. Van Dyke Johns defeated R. L. Oakley, 6—4, 6—4; Hashishiro Mikami defeated P. Vanderventer, 6—2, 6—2; Roland Roberts won from S. A. Crosby by default; Arthur S. Cragin defeated F. W. Watson, 6—0, 6—0; Dean Mathey won from J. S. Cushman by default; Eugene Warren defeated R. L. Baggs, 6—3, 6—4; A. M. Hyde won from Murray Mitchell by default; Harry S. Parker won from S. Wainwright by default.

Second Round—R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated Douglas F. Watters, 6—3, 6—3; Fred C. Baggs defeated Louis Preston, 6—3, 6—1; Joseph A. Richard defeated W. L. Niles, 6—3, 6—2; Whitney Shepardson won from Clarence J. Griffith by default; Conrad B. Doyle defeated A. J. Biddle, 6—0, 6—0; Fred C. Inman defeated Lay Martin, 6—0, 6—1; A. H. Coffey defeated H. H. Trevor, Jr., 7—5, 7—5; Count Otto Salm defeated William Rand, 3d, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; R. S. Stoddart won from C. W. McMullen by default.

GOELET WINS GOLF TROPHY.

Defeats Good Field on Newport G. C. Links for President's Cup.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—Robert Walton Goelet won the President's cup, offered by Royal Phelps Carroll, at the Newport Golf Club today. He had a net score of 73, gross 78, in an eighteen-hole medal play match against a field of seventeen other players. There was some good golf, despite the heat. J. Gordon Douglas, scratch man, had a round in 70 to his credit. Others playing were J. F. A. Clark, Governor Beekman, Stuyvesant Leroy, H. O. Havemeyer, Norman Der Whitehouse, William Gemmell, and Miss Anna Sands.

MISS KAISER GETS MEDAL.

Leads Western Women in Qualifying Round for Championship.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 21.—With the course dry and fast and the weather scorching hot, ninety-three women played the eighteen-hole medal play qualification round, which initiated the Fourteenth Annual Women's Western Golf Championship Tournament on the links of the Kent Country Club here today.

The lowest score of the day was turned in by Miss Laura Kaiser of Flossmoor, Chicago, who went out in 49 and came back in 46, for a total of 95, bettering the women's par at Kent by four strokes. Mrs. W. F. Anderson of Hinsdale, Chicago, was second, with 96, and Miss Marjorie Edwards of Midlothian, Chicago, third, with 97. Others who qualified today and their scores follow:

Mrs. Ernest I. Bedfield, Ravisloe, 98; Mrs. F. C. Letts, Jr., Cincinnati; Mrs. Louise Ferguson, Glenview, and Miss Elizabeth Allen, Rock Island, 99; Mrs. E. R. Whitcomb, Milwaukee, 100; Mrs. Melvin Jones, Glen Oak; Mrs. J. W. Douglas, Westmoreland, and Miss Vera Gardiner, Glen Oak, 101; Mrs. F. L. Colburn, Glen View, 102; Mrs. Lewis Wiggins, Springfield; Miss Ethel Chatfield, Kiswaukee, and Mrs. Harry Hammond, Indianapolis, 103.

Goss Wins Shenecossett Medal.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 21.—W. M. Goss won the gold medal in the qualifying round of the club championship at the Shenecossett Country Club today with a score of 81. The first round will be played tomorrow.

DIXON VICTOR AT TRAPS.

Breaks 197 Out of 200 on First Day of Grand American Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—A late start, due to late arrivals, made it impossible for all contestants to shoot in the St. Louis Introductory, the opening event in the Grand American Handicap Trap Shooting tournament which opened here today. The contest will be resumed early tomorrow. None of the New York participants had competed when the shooting was stopped because of darkness.

A record number of contestants for an opening day was present, with 215 amateurs and 65 professionals. From the showing today it is expected that records will fall before the tournament is over. Shooting eighteen yards at 200 targets, Harve Dixon of Joplin, Mo., made a score of 197, the highest for the day.

G. T. Hall of Laomi, Ill., ranked second in the day's shooting with 194. R. A. King of Denver was third with 193. P. Baggeman of St. Louis was tied with Mark Arie of Thomasboro, Ill., for fourth place. The standings of others who undoubtedly will find themselves near the top when the event is completed tomorrow follow: P. Hood, Pittsburgh, Kan., 189; F. Plum, Atlantic City, N. J., 188; W. K. Warren, Atlanta, Ga., 188; C. M. Powers, Decatur, Ill., 188; J. T. Austin, Shreveport, La., 188; E. F. Fosgard, Houston, Texas, 188.

The first event of the day had an exciting finish, with three professionals tied for first place and five tied for first place and five tied for second. The event was the professional hundred-bird race.

H. D. Gibbs of Union City, Tenn.; P. R. Miller of St. Louis, and Homer Clark of Alton, Ill., made scores of 99 out of a possible 100 each. T. A. Marshall of Chicago; R. O. Heike of Dayton, Ohio; R. W. Clancy of Chicago; B. Lewis of Auburn, Ill., and H. Kennicott of St. Louis made scores of 97. The shoot-off will take place later.

The national championships, open only to Sttae champions, will be contested tomorrow. David T. Leahy of New York City and P. H. Willey of Dansville, N. Y., are among the New York State participants in the tournament. A remarkable feature of this shoot is the extremely low scores by the Far Western men. Some shot as low as 150.

NEW COURSE FOR LONG RACE

Jamaica Bay Power Boats to Go to Poughkeepsie and Back.

Determined to get a power boat race this season if possible, the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay has decided to change the course for its long-distance run from a trip around Long Island to one that will take the craft from the Belle Harbor Yacht Club anchorage out to Rockaway Inlet into the ocean around Norton's Point at the end of Coney Island, through the lower and upper New York Bay into the Hudson River, and up that stream to a point off Poughkeepsie, and then back over the same course to the Belle Harbor Club's anchorage. The date for the race has been fixed for September 9, and prizes have been offered for eleven classes under the American Power Boat Association rules of 1915. This race is to take the place of the one around Long Island which was to have been sailed on July 4, but which had to be abandoned as but one owner could be found who would take his craft over that long and trying course.

The Association's Orchard Shoal race, which also had to be postponed, is now set for Sunday, Sept. 10, thus giving the power boat owners two days of racing if they should happen to be in a mood for it and their power boats stand up after the strain of the run to Poughkeepsie and return.

Candidates for A. A. U. Office.

Both the Harlem and Bronx Athletic leagues will have candidates in the field for the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U. at the annual meeting next month. The Harlem League has advnced Fred W. Niles of the Pennant A. C. as its candidate, and the Bronx club has named Charles Bergen of the Pennant A. C.

WOMEN AT TILLERS OF RACING YACHTS

Mrs. E. V. Willis Sails Altair to Victory in Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta.

Members of the Atlantic Yacht Club were exceptionally fortunate in having perfect weather conditions for the opening of their race week yesterday. There was just enough of a southerly breeze to tempt the ladies to try their hands at sailing the small yachts, the only trouble being a shortage in the number of craft for the would-be sailors. However, twenty-three yachts were mustered for the opening regatta, one of the conditions of which was "ladies only permitted at the tiller from the time of preparatory signal to conclusion of race." So those of the fair sex who came to the Gravesend Bay club house prepared to sail in the races, but doomed to disappointment for lack of a yacht, sat about on the roomy verandas and made more or less kindly comment and criticism on the sailing abilities of those fortunate enough to find a boat to sail. This was easy, as the course lay from the Atlantic Club House dock across the bay to Bensonhurst, thence east along shore to Fort Hamilton, and then back to the club house dock, a distance of 7.3 nautical miles, when sailed twice around, the movements of the yacht being visible over the whole course.

Joy, which is the crack yacht of the Gravesend Bay fleet, and owned by Commodore Le Sauvage of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club, sailed yesterday by Mrs. W. T. Davis, was the first of the fleet to start, shortly after the Regatta Committee—John R. Brophy, Samuel L. Finlay, and Dr. Charles L. Atkinson—set the signal, and was also the first to finish, making the course in 1:50:01, thus winning the first of the trophies for the lady skippers. Her only competitor was the Saginaw, sailed by Miss M. De Plesso, which was beaten by 25 minutes in actual time, and 15 minutes with her handicap allowance deducted.

Interest in the day's sport centred in the Star class, with a dozen starters. The lot got across the line in a compact bunch, with Canis Minor, sailed by Mrs. C. L. Bonner, in the lead, and Altair, with Mrs. E. V. Willis at the tiller, just astern, but in the weather position. Banshee, sailed by Mrs. Sohst, and hadow, with Mrs. W. L. Inslee acting as skipper, were next, the quartet getting well away from the rest of the fleet before a half mile had been sailed.

By that time Altair had worked into the lead, outfooting the rest of the class to the first mark. In the reach on the second leg and the beat on the third she constanly increased her lead, and was over the course for the first time in fifty minutes, four minutes in front of Shadow, which was only thirty-eight seconds in front of Vega, with Canis Minor fifty-one seconds further back. From this point on Altair had things her own way, and fipished 2 minutes and 14 seconds in front of Shadow. The pair of Bayside Birds—Curlew, sailed by Miss Lucy Willard, and Oriole, sailed by Mrs. C. L. Atkinson—finished just astern of Altair and in front of Shadow.

Miss Willard won the trophy for the Bird class with Curlew, the other winners being Mrs. H. G. Pimm, with X-tra, and Miss E. N. Hoffman in the third division of the handicap class with Spider.

The summaries:

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 2:20. Course, 7.8 Miles.

Yacht and Skipper.	Finish.	Elapsed H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Joy, Mrs. W. T. Davis	4:10:01	1:50:01	
Saginaw, Miss M. De Plesso	4:35:28	2:15.28	
Corrected time on Joy, 1:50:01; Saginaw, 2:06:40.			

Time at end of first round—Joy, 3:13:58; Saginaw, 3:28:35.

BIRD CLASS.

Start, 2:35. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Curlew, Miss Lucy Willard	4:41:10	2:06:10
Oriole, Mrs. C. L. Atkinson	4:43:20	2:08:20

Time at end of first round—Curlew, 3:40:20; Oriole, 3:40:39.

STARS.

Start, 2:40. Course, 7.8 Miles.

Altair, Mrs. E. V. Willis	4:40:56	2:00:56
Shadow, Mrs. W. L. Inslee	4:42:10	2:02:10
Vega, Miss K. Taylor	4:44:14	2:04:14
Canis Minor, Mrs. C. L. Bonner	4:45:01	2:05:01
Zete, Mrs. G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:45:14	2:05:14
Banshee, Mrs. Sohst	4:46:11	2:06:11
Little Dipper, Mrs. G. A. Corry	4:47:24	2:07:24
Sea Star, Miss M. Inslee	4:47:31	2:07:31
Little Bear, Mrs. Allan Walker	4:49:06	2:09:06
Big Dipper, Miss Mabel Teller	4:49:27	2:09:27
Nereid, Miss Mary Little	4:52:41	2:12:41
Meteor, Miss Louise Klotz	5:00:25	2:20:25

Times at end of first round—Altair, 3:38:41; Shadow, 3:42:08; Vega, 3:42:40; Canis Minor, 3:43:37; Banshee, 3:44:21; Little Dipper, 3:44:54; Little Bear, 3:45:02; Zete, 3:45:46; Big Dipper, 3:46:14; Sea Star, 3:47:03; Nereid, 3:50:40, and Meteor, 3:56:47.

KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 2:45. Course, 7.8 Miles.

X-tra, Mrs. H. G. Pimm	4:43:08	1:58:08
Mouse, Miss Johana Schmidt	4:48:00	2:03:00

End of first round—X-tra, 3:46:08; Mouse, 3:48:00.

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start, 2:45. Course, 7.8 Miles.

Spider, Miss E. N. Hoffman	4:59:14	2:14:14
Bug. II., Miss A. Rottammer	5:27:00	2:42:00

Corrected time on Spider, 1:57:29; Bug II., 2:17:52.

Time at end of first round—Spider, 3:57:41; Bug II., 4:07:52.

NEW YORK A. C. DINGHIES.

Start, 2:50. Course, 3.65 Miles.

Mercury, Miss May Moran	4:17:00	1:27:00

YACHT RACE COURSE SET.

Judges and Course Also Chosen for Manhasset Bay Challenge Race.

The Regatta Committee of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, custodian of the Manhassett Bay Challenge Cup, has announced the selection of Stuyvesant Wainwright to represent the Indian Harbor Club of Colorado, Aemelius Jarvis of Toronto, Canada, to represent the challenging club—the Corinthian Yacht Club of Boston—and James Sparkman as a third member of the committee to act as judges during the races which are set for Aug. 28, 29, and 30, and such subsequent days as may be necessary.

In addition, the club announces the official selection of Nahma as the defender of the cup, with Joyant to represent the Larchmont Club, Aleda to represent the Manhassett Bay Club, and Anita to represent the New Rochelle Yacht Club, all three of which have challenged, as well as these clubs from Eastern waters: Corinthian, Eastern, Portland, Hingham, Boston, Manchester, Quincy and Gloucester Yacht Clubs, whose official representatives have not been named, except Britomart, which will represent the original challenging club, the Corinthian of Marblehead, Mass.

The committee has decided on a twenty-mile course, which will run, roughly, from a mark off Captains Island, across the Sound to Oak Neck, thence to the spar buoy off Mattinicock Point, and then back to the starting point. The course will be sailed over twice, to leeward on the first day's race, to windward on the second, and then alternating until the race is finally settled. The winner of the match is to be determined by the point system, each yacht entering and finishing a race receiving one point for her entry and one additional point for each yacht she defeats, the winner being that yacht which scores the highest number of points in all the races of the match. In case there is no decision in the first three races, the races will continue daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, until the winner is determined. It has also been decided that, in order to have a race of the match to count, one of the competing yachts must finish within five hours after the starting signal is given, at 1 P. M.

Nominations for the race with the official measurements of the yachts must be filed with the committee of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club by noon of Aug. 27.

128 AFTER TENNIS TITLE.

Draw for First Round of Championship Shows Fine Field.

Seven of the first ten ranking tennis players will compete in the lower half of the first round of the national championship in singles, which will start on the courts of the West ide Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, L. I., next Monday, as the result of the blind draw made yesterday at the headquarters of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, 20 Broad Street. Of the sixty-four players drawn for the upper half, only R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, No. 2 on the ranking list; Clarence J. Griffin of California, No. 7, and Walter Merrill Hall of New York, No. 10, are included.

The lower half contains the names of the national champion, William M. Johnston; the California Comet, Maurice E. McLoughlin; Ichiya Kumagae, the Nipponese star, who triumphed over Johnston at Newport on Saturday; George M. Church, the Princeton and West Side youth, who ranks ninth; R. Dindley Murray, the national indoor champion; Theodore R. Pell of New York, Nathaniel W. Niles of Boston, No. 6; Karl H. Behr, No. 4, and a host of other leading players.

Practically every section of the country will be represented on the Forest Hills courts in the first round of the titular tournament, provided all of the 128 players entered decide to make a bid for the championship. Only a comparatively few of the players ranked are missing from the list, and while in number the entry is not the largest ever received, it contains all the class of any previous tournament.

Twelve California players will be seen. In the contingent are Willis Davis, clay court champion; H. Van Dyke Johns of Leland Stanford, Griffin, Johnston, McLoughlin, Ward Dawson, McLoughlin's doubles partner; E. R. McCormick, Roland Roberts of San Francisco, Kenneth Hawkes, E. Warren, and Greaver Clover.

R. Norris Williams, 2d, will be the first of the big five to get into action in the lower half, for his name was drawn sixty-third on the list and appears opposite that of Jerry Weber of the Chicago Tennis Club. Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia, who has been playing a strong game throughout the season, will meet Willis Davis, while Watson M. Washburn has been drawn against Edmund J. Fixman, Captain of the New York University team. Johnston will meet Howard Notman of the Brooklyn Heights Casino, anad appears in the list just above Nat Niles, who meets Henry Harrison of Montclair. McLoughlin, whose name was the one hundred and third to fall from the drawing box, is coupled with R. B. McClave of the Scranton Country Club. Kumagae will pit his skill against tanford Geer of Hoosick Falls, while Church opposes Herbert Chase of the West Side Club.

The draw is as follows:

Wallace F. Johnson, Merion Cricket Club, vs. Harry Seymour, Pittsburgh A. A.

J. T. Allen, Kings County T. C., vs. Dr. William Rosenbaum, N. Y. Lawn Tennis Club.

C. G. Plimpton, West Side T. C., vs. Count Otto Salm, Austria.

A. H. Man, Jr., West Side T. C., vs. H. Van Dyke Johns, Pacific States Tennis Association.

T. R. Plimpton, Newton Center Squash T. C., vs. W. Merrill Hall, West Side Tennis Club.

J. W. Anderson, Kings County T. C., vs. Charles S. Garland, Pittsburgh A. C.

Charles M. Bull, Jr., West Side T. C., vs. William Rand, 3d, Apawamis T. C.

Walter Roberts, Hartford Golf Club, vs. Arthur E. Copeland, Rutherford L. T. C.

W. P. Burden, Newport Lawn T. C., vs. Reginald A. Cook, Meadow Club.

Fred C. Baggs, West Side T. C., vs. Clarence Griffin, Pacific States T. A. C.

Arthur S. Cragin, West Side T. C., vs. Richard S. Maynard, Williams College.

Ralph Baggs, West Side T. C., vs. B. W. Stair, N. Y. Lawn T. Club.

Gwynne French, Montclair A. C., vs. George V. Peak, Jr., Dallas L. T. C.

Ward Dawson, Pacific States T. A., vs. E. H. Whitney, West Side T. C.

Harold D. Harvey, West Side T. Club, vs. Gerard McGerin, Hoosick Falls C. C.

J. C. Hooly, Jr., Western Lawn Tennis Association, vs. E. S., McCormick, Pacific States T. A.

Irving Riker, Seabright Lawn Tennis and Country Club, vs. Benjamin M. Phillips, Woodmere Club.

Henry S. Parker, Rockaway Hunting Club, vs. Paul W. Gibbons, Cynwyd Club.

Douglas S. Watters, New Orleans Lawn Tennis Club, vs. R. A. Holden, Jr., Cincinnati Tennis Club.

Elliott H. Binzon, New York Lawn Tennis Club, vs. George King, County Tennis Club of Westchester.

Norton L. Johnston, Jr., Iron Mt. Tennis Club, vs. G. A. L. Dionno, West Side Tennis Club.

Lloyd Hartel, Elmhurst Tennis Club, vs. C. C. Burrows, Kings County Tennis Club.

Lyle E. Mahan, West Side Tennis Club, vs. J. A. Pfaffman, Longwood Cricket Club.

Louis Oshman, New York Public Parks Association, vs. Dr. Harold R. Mixsell, Wee Burn Club.

H. Mikami, Japan, vs. William J. Clothier, Merion Cricket Club.

Joseph L. Sweet, Des Moines Golf and Country Club, vs. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Country Club of Westchester.

Richard Harte, Longwood Cricket Club, vs. Sidney Thayer, Jr., Merion Cricket Club.

Dr. R. F. Drake, New Rochelle Tennis Club, vs. Cedric A. Major, West Side Tennis Club.

Ludlow Vandoventer, Princeton Tennis Association, vs. Robert Leroy, West Side Tennis Club.

D. Norris Williams, 2d, Longwood Country Club, vs. Jerry Weber, Chicago Tennis Club.

Leonard W. Knox, Glen Ridge Tennis Club, vs. R. D. Little, West Side Tennis Club.

C. Drummond Jones, Point Judith Country Club, vs. B. S. Prentice, West Side Tennis Club.

Roland Roberts, Pacific States Tennis Association, vs. Craig Biddle, Newport Tennis Club.

Joseph J. Armstrong, Merion Country Club, vs. Willis Davis, Pacific States Tennis Association.

William D. Bourne, New York Athletic Club, vs. R. C. Van Vliet, University of California.

Edward J. Fixman, Rariem Tennis Club, vs. Watson M. Washburn, West Side Tennis Club.

A. W. Macpherson, Russian Lawn Tennis Assoc., vs. F. C. Inman, West Side Tennis Club.

Dean Mathey, West Tennis Club, vs. Clarence C. Pell, West Side Tennis Club.

Leonard Beekman, West Side T. C., vs. Irving C. Wright, Longwood C.

W. T. Tilden, Jr., Cynwyd Club, vs. Harold A. Throckmorton, Elizabeth Town and Country Club.

Spencer Palmer, Glen Ridge T. C., vs. Walter L. Pate, Nassau Country Club.

Robert F. Nathan, Jr., Hollywood Golf Club, vs. C. W. MacMullen, West Side T. C.

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle T. C., vs. Arthur H. Coffey, Jr., Princeton Univ. T. A.

William M. Johnston, Pacific States T. A., vs. Howard Notman, Brooklyn Heights Casino.

Henry C. Harrison, Montclair A. C., vs. N. W. Niles, Longwood Cricket Club.

David McClure, Southern L. T. A., vs. R. Mason Kirkland, Elizabeth Town and Country Club.

T. R. Pell, West Side T. C., vs. Edmund W. Peaslee, West Side T. C.

James S. O'Neale, Jr., Hamliton Grange T. C., vs. Fred B. Alexander, West Side T. C.

Kenneth Hawks, Pacific States T. A., vs. Robert C. Rand, Apawamis T. C.

M. E. McLoughlin, Pacific States T. A., vs. R. B. McClave, Scranton Country Club.

George M. Church, West Side T. C., vs. Herbert Chase, West Side T. C.

Stanford Geer, Jr., Hoosick Falls C. C., vs. I. Kumagae, Japan.

E. Warren, Pacific States T. A., vs. Charles Chambers, Kings County T. C.

G. A. Walker, Jr., County T. C. of Westchester, vs. Greayer Clover, Pacific States T. A.

Arthur D. Sweet, Longwood C. C., vs. Ernest F. Thomas, Jr., Ridgewood C. C.

R. Lindley Murray, Bergen Point T. C., vs. Alfred S. Dabney, West Side T. C.

Roland von Maur, Scranton T. C., vs. Frank A. Fail, Colonial Heights T. C.

Abraham Bassford, Jr., County Tennis Club of Westchester, vs. Richard Stevens, Newport Lawn Tennis Club.

C. B. Doyle, Columbia Country Club, vs. Karl H. Behr, West Side T. C.

James Webber, Chicago T. C., vs. J. Harold Randolph, St. Petersburg (Fla.) T. C.

E. F. Larned, Country Club of Westchester, vs. Donald McCord, Seabright L. T. and C. C.

George W. Wightman, Longwood Cricket Club, vs. James S. Cushman, West Side T. C.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

The entries of John W. Overton, of Yale; Dick Gifford, of McCaddin Lyceum, former champion walker, and Gus Brounlicht, of the Long Island A. C., were rejected by the Senior Championship Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U. yesterday. The reason for this action was because they were received too late for consideration.

A cablegram was received yesterday by Mr. Rubien of the A. A. U. from Erik Bergvall of the Swedish National Gymnastic and Sporting Association, accepting the arrangements made by Mr. Rubien for Ted Meredith and Joe G. Loomis to compete at Stockholm early in October. These two athletes, together with another to be selected after the

QUAKER BOYS LEAD NEW YORK RUNNERS

Philadelphia Clubs Take First and Second Point Honors in Catholic Union Title Meet.

New York's aspirants for the track and field championships of the Catholic Young Men's National Union were left so far behind by the representatives of Philadelphia clubs at Celtic Park yesterday that in the competition for points the first two places went to Quaker City organizations. With a team composed of many of the leading performers of the Middle Atlantic division of the Amateur Athletic Union, the Victrix Catholic Club of Philadelphia captured the team championship with a total of 38 points. The youths of the victorious organization were closely pursued by the Shanahan C. C., another Philadelphia club, whose representatives tallied 26 points. The Knights of St. Antony of Brooklyn was the first local club to figure in the scoring, finishing third with 17 points. With 10 points, both gained by Mike Doyle, the Newark sprinter, Father Matthews T. A. B. Society gained fourth place, while the St. Anselm's A. C., leader of the Manhattan clubs, was fifth with 7 points. Other clubs scoring were the St. Alphonsus A. A. of Boston, 5; Annunciation A. A., New York, 3; Aquinas . ., New York, 2.

number of fine performances on the track were witnessed by an enthusiastic crowd. No records were broken, though a number were approached.

The running of Doyle was one of the features of the meeting. This youngster has been rapidly developing into a star performer, and won both the 100 and 220 yard sprints without much effort. In the century dash he was compelled to step in somewhat livelier style than he did in the furlong, to win by a yard in 10 3-5 seconds. In the 220-yard race he ran around his field to triumph in hollow fashion in 24 4-5 seconds.

Jimmy Power, the Australian mile champion in 1914, carried the colors of the St. Alphonsus Club of Boston, and raced to an easy victory in the mile, jogging through the last 220 yards. Power turned the mile in 4:35 4-5, and could have cut ten seconds off this mark had he let himself out to the limit.

A courageous finish, which enabled him to close up a five-yard gap in the last twenty yards, brought Eddie Garvey of the Knights of St. Antohy to the front in the 880-yard championship. Garvey's chest hardly broke the tape before J. O'Brien of the Victrix Club, Philadelphia, threw himself over the finish line. O'Brien had the race in hand, but misjudged the sprint of Garvey.

Frank Rosey, successor to Ted Meredith as Captain of the University of Pennsylvania track team, had to move at a fast clip to get home first in the quarter-mile run. He ran for the Shanahan C. C., Philadelphia, and had his teammate, Eddie Meehan, at his heels throughout.

A pretty exhibition was given by J. Kelly of the Shanahan C. C. in the two-mile run, which he annexed in the good figures of 10:21. Kelly seemingly never extended himself, but covered ground in a graceful, attractive fashion, drawing away from his rivals as he pleased.

The best performance ni the field was recorded by J. Comerford of the Shanahan C. C. in the sixteen-pound shot-put in which he tossed the weight 42 feet 1 inch.

The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Michael J. Doyle, Father Matthew's T. A. B. S., Newark; J. Brennan, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, second; James F. Ryan, Knights of St. Antony, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Eddie Garvey, Knights of St. Antony, Brooklyn; J. O'Brien, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, second; M. Sullivan, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—2:01 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Frank Dorsey, Shanahan C. C., Philadelphia; E. Meehan, Shanahan C. C., Philadelphia, second; Elliot Balestier, Knights of St. Antony, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:53 3-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Eddie Garvey, Knights of St. Antony, Brooklyn; J. Alphonsus C. C., Boston; Paul Lafuna, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, second; A. Hisler, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—4:35 4-5.

220-Yard Run.—Won zy Michael J. Doyle, Father Mathew's T. A. B. S., Newark; J. Brennan, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, second; James F. Ryan, Knights of St. Antony, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:24 4-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by J. Kelly, Shanahan C. C., Philadelphia; P. Lafuna, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, second; J. McKeonan, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—10:21.

One-Mile Relay Race.—Won by Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, with team composed of O'Brien, Baxter, rBennan, and Sullivan; Knights of St. Antony, Brooklyn, second, with team composed of Balestier, Garvey, Banfield, and Hutchinson; St. Anselm A. C., New York, third, with team composed of Lenton, Lopes, King, and Hannon. Time—3:39 4-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by E. McGrady, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, with 20 feet 11 inches; R. Hutchinson, Knights of St. Antony, Brooklyn, second, with 20 feet; S. Smith, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, third, with 18 feet 1 inch.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by T. Comerford, Shanahan C. C., Philadelphia, with 42 feet 1 inch; T. Dougherty, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, second, with 37 feet 8¼ inches; L. Le Clair, Annunciation A. C., third, with 31 feet 0¼ inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by S. Smith, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, with 5 feet 8 inches; H. McGrath, Shanahan C. C., Philadelphia, second, with 5 feet 7 inches; E. Renzinger, St. Anselm A. C., New York, third, with 5 feet.

196 ENTRIES ARE MADE.

I.-A. A. C. and N. Y. A. C. Have Majority in Metropolitan Title Meet.

Supplying slightly more than half of the nominations made for the senior metropolitan track and field championships which take place next Saturday afternoon at the Brooklyn P. S. A. L. field, the Irish-American A. C. and New York A. C. will once more make a dual meet of the titular sports. Of the 196 entries which were favorably passed upon by the Senior Championship Committee, 53 were made by the New York A. C. and 49 by the Irish-American A. C. Several of the more prominent small clubs, among them the New Haven A. A., have named strong squads, but they are too small to have a chance to combat the overwhelming teams which will represent the two biggest athletic organizations of this section.

Weakened by the loss of several star men who are now serving with the militia on the Mexican border, the I. A. A. C. contingent holds out little hope of giving Coach Lawson Robertson another title—the last metropolitan honors he may have a chance to win as coach of the Winged Fist athletes. The squad nominated by the N. Y. A. C. is the strongest that has represented the club in outdoor competition for many years, and its chances for winning the title, on which the I. A. A. C. has had a virtual monopoly for some time, are particularly rosy.

Jack Eller, Captain of the Irish-American track team, is to make a strenuous effort to bring victory to his club. Eller has given himself the task of placing in five events, for he has been entered in the three hurdle contests and both the sprints. Evergreen Jack will have only small fields to oppose in all three timber-topping contests, and may get a place in each. He has done it before.

Irving Howe, the big colored sprinter from Boston, will not be in the I. A. A. C. ranks for the seniors, having reported too late to get into condition for the games. His loss to the I. A. A. C. is counterbalanced, however, by the defection of Homer

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COTTON PRICES HIT NEW HIGH LEVELS

Closing Range Makes a Record for This Season Not Attained in Generation.

NET GAIN 33 TO 46 POINTS

Figures on October Option Are $25.30 a Bale Above Prices of a Year Ago.

Cotton yesterday displayed a great deal of strength, with prices working up to new high levels and closing practically at the top. In fact, the closing range represented the highest level for this season of the year in more than a generation. The net gain for the day was a matter of 33 to 46 points. October was ominously strong and closed at a discount of only 4 points under December, compared with a discount of 13 points on Saturday.

As pointed out in this column last week, there is evidently an effort to attract cotton to New York through the medium of boosting the the October price. The certificated stock in New York is now less than 25,000 bales, while the licensed New York warehouse stock is only 60,000 bales. The amount of cotton that can be delivered on contract, therefore, is exceedingly small. Bulls are predicting a corner in the October option.

The market opened firm at an advance of 11 to 13 points, influenced by very strong cables from Liverpool. Private advices from the English market stated that the tone there was very steady on Continental buying, induced by continued dry weather in Texas and a scarcity of offerings.

The weather over Sunday was considered unfavorable, chiefly from the point of view of continued drought in the Southwest. Oklahoma reported no rain, while all except one weather station showed temperatures of 100 to 105 degrees. Texas advices were generally to the effect that the crop was deteriorating on account of the dry hot weather.

The bulls made the most of their advantage, and, with the market so much stronger at the opening, they found their task comparatively easy. Reactions were trifling and heavy buying orders sent in just before the gong struck gave the market a very strong tone at the close.

The high price of cotton is beginning to be reflected in the Texas movement. Yesterday's receipts at Houston were 9,092 bales, against 4,546 last week, and 2,126 last year. Present prices, taking the October option as a basis, are now 508 points, or $25.30 per bale above the level prevailing one year ago.

Market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	*14.40	14.75	14.75	14.80 bid	14.40 bid
Oct	14.40	14.74	14.40	14.73@14.74	14.28@14.29
Dec	14.52	14.75	14.52	14.77@14.78	14.41@14.42
Jan	14.37	14.83	14.37	14.82@14.83	14.49@14.47
Mch	14.72	14.98	14.72	14.96@14.97	14.62@14.63
May	14.95	15.10	14.93	15.10@15.11	14.76@14.77
July	14.99	15.10	14.98	15.17@15.19	14.84@14.85

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 40 points advance, middling at 14.85c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady at 12 to 30 points advance; New Orleans, 14.38c; Galveston, 14.85c; Savannah, 14.25c; Memphis, 14.62c; Augusta, 14.13c; Houston, 14.86c. New Orleans market closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	14.15	14.40	14.15	14.39@14.40	14.07@14.08
Dec	14.32	14.56	14.32	14.55@14.56	14.24@14.25
Jan	14.46	14.66	14.45	14.63@14.64	14.42@14.43
Mch	14.63	14.83	14.61	14.82@14.83	14.51@14.53
May	14.91	14.93	14.89	14.90@14.98	14.65 bid

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points higher, at 8.91d. Sales, 7,000 bales; receipts, 49,000 bales, including 41,000 bales American. Closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct-Nov.	....8.62	8.77	8.62	8.76	8.62
Jan-Feb.	....8.56	8.70	8.56	8.69½	8.56
Mch-Apr.	....8.47	8.67	8.55	8.67½	8.55
May-June	....8.52	8.62	8.52	8.64	8.51½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: Aug., 14.68c; Oct., 14.56c; Jan., 14.66c; March, 14.80c; May, 14.94c; July, 15.02c. The market there was due to open today 7½@8½ points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	903	1,000	44,143	103,385
New Orleans	648	209	94,054	117,705
Mobile	246	...	11,540	12,231
Savanah	2,287	1,428	51,306	58,434
Charleston	47	21	23,449	42,982
Wilmington	53	95	28,887	33,014
Norfolk	1,188	355	24,163	39,894

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	156	213	32,080	63,871
Memphis	40	1,013	47,281	66,617
St. Louis	482	203	7,694	12,575
Houston	9,092	2,126	27,694	50,486

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	7,750 to 8,750	3,120	
New Orleans	3,200 to 3,800	4,706	1,500

Exports yesterday were 43,749 bales. Total thus far for this season, 267,578 bales. Total last season, 120,772 bales.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Mrs. D. B. Varden, art goods; 23 E. 26th.

ALTOONA, Penn.—L. Bergman; Mr. Bergman, ladies' hats; 72 Madison Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.; R. A. Beara, hats; 700 Broadway.

ANNISTON, Ala.—Gorham D. G. Co.; L. H. Carr, millinery, ready-to-wear; Wallick.

ATLANTA, Ga.—G. Cohen & Co.; G. Cohen, clothing, furn. goods; Broadway Central.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Mandell, Myer & Co.; J. Mandell, winter goods; Flanders.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; Wm. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Wm. Whitney & Co.; F. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; Miss Dwyer, waists; 41 Union Sq.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; M. Douthit, carpets, upholstery goods; 1,140 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Brothers Co.; F. A. Sheram, notions, gloves, leather goods, toilet goods; 148 West 23d; Latham.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holmheimer & Shaul; F. D. Shaul, millinery, muslin underwear; 340 Broadway.

ATHENS, Ga.—A. Joel & Sons; J. B. S. Joel, men's clothing, furnishing goods, shoes; 1,161 Broadway; Sherman Square.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Cohn, Coblens Co.; Miss G. Moses, waists; Claridge.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; W. W. Stone, women's, children's furnishing goods; Miss A. Brauer, Miss Frazier, millinery; 18 West 35th.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; 15 West 28th.

BALTIMORE—Joel, Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Butler, gloves; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Brothers; A. Delevie, floor coverings; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Klein-Moffett Co.; D. A. Moffett, ready-to-wear; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; Miss Lindeman, Miss Frederick, millinery; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; H. B. Scates, shoes; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, furnishing goods; 243 Church.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss F. Schlager, costumes; Miss L. Sclager, cloaks, suits; 25 West 33d.

BOSTON.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Milliken, infants' haberdashery; Mr. Michel, leather goods, watches; Miss Louis, trimmed millinery; Mr. Hunting, misses coats; Miss Reddington, waists; basement; Mr. Smith, infants5, children's, juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Tomson, corsets, house dresses, negligees; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. O'Brian, ladies', misses' coats, suits; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, sweaters; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—E. T. Slattery Co.; F. Schager, costumes, street dresses; L. Schager, coats, skirts; 25 W. 33d.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—John L. Morgan Co.; H. L. Riggs, domestics, dress goods, silks; O. Thurston, dry goods; Grand.

BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; C. E. Bassett, millinery; 31 Union Square.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; F. C. Stinehart, draperies; 18 W. 36th.

BILLINGS, Mon.—A. Lipsker, clothing; 395 Broadway; Wallick.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; R. F. Smith, cloaks, suits, furs, shawls, waists; 18 W. 20th.

BRISTOL, Va.—H. P. King Co.; R. B. Froneberg, dress goods, silks; 1,178 Broadway; Flanders.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Dreenan Co. Department Stores; L. Ackerman, merchandise manager; 1,150 Broadway; Latham.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; Mrs. O. K. Fitch, furniture; 212 5th Av.; Collingwood.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; F. F. Brett, hosiery, underwear; R. E. Evans, housefurn. goods, china; F. G. Broat, lighting fixtures; M. J. Mauer, millinery; R. F. Smith, ready-to-wear; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sigrist & Fraley; C. E. Jack, men's furnishing goods, umbrellas, undermuslins, ladies' neckwear, gloves, sweaters; 170 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Looby's; J. M. Looby, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 1,138 B'way.

CHICAGO—F. Dessauer & Co.; F. Dessauer, general mdse.; 396 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Lurkins & Weeks; Miss E. H. Lurkins, millinery; Great Northern.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Fair; F. Wise, fancy goods, pillow tops, linens, white goods; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hillsman's; Mrs. Wardell, muslin underwear; 315 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss N. Graves, gowns, suits, costumes; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. Silverman, sits, dresses; H. Salomon, trunks, bags, suitcases, toys, dolls, games, novelties; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. T. Mathias, shirts; F. L. Brethauer, lace curtains; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. C. Gardiner, fancy, leather goods, umbrellas, silverware; R. W. Hall, silks, velvets; D. C. Litt, carpets, rugs; 115 Worth.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, dresses, waists, skirts; 470 4th Av.

CHARLOTTE—Lattle, Long Co.; J. H. Little, dry goods; Imperial.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; Miss M. Burns, millinery; Imperial.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Mr. Garber, laces; Wm. Kobacher, notions, leather goods, silverware; R. Wesselman, housefurn. goods, toys; 72 Madison Av.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—M. Furchgott & Sons; A. Furchgott, ladies' garments, dress goods, millinery; 333 4th Av.; Latham.

CINCINNATI, O.—Mabley & Carew; Miss F. Fischel, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs, vellings; 23 E. 26th.

CHESTER, S. C.—Rodman-Brown Co.; Mr. Dernell ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.

COLUMBIA, Penn.—Maury D. G. Co.; J. T. Wooten, general mdse.; Breslin.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Minnaugh & Co.; D. McCarthy, clothing, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; 45 West 34th; Aberdeen.

CHATTANOOGA.—Miller Mitchell Co.; H. Miller, general mdse.; Longacre.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; E. R. Spingler, laces, hosiery; J. F. Hoppen, domestics, linens; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair Store; G. E. Creeron, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Root & McBride Co.; T. J. Simpson, waists; 72 Leonard.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; W. H. Gerber, laces; 72 Madison Av.

DETROIT—Ettlinger's; M. Ettlinger, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss E. Millner, waists; 116 W. 32d.

DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; G. L. Mason, representing; 23 E. 26th.

DENVER, Col.—Denver Dry Goods Co.; H. Shields, books, stationery; 30 E. 20th; Continental.

DENVER, Col.—Denver Dry Goods Co.; F. H. Luke, art goods, bric-a-brac; 30 E. 20th; Sherman Square.

DAYTON, Ohio—L. Traxler Co.; L. Traxler, silks, dress, wash goods; S. E. Francis, ready-to-wear; 16 W. 32d.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss Mahoney, misses' suits, dresses; 354 4th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; E. Stern, notions; 10 East 24th.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. H. Schoenber, domestics; 354 4th Av.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.—W. H. Turner, general mdse.; Miss Samuel, millinery; Churchill.

FINDLAY, Ohio—C. D. Levy; Mr. Levy, ladies' hats; 72 Madison Av.

FLINT, Mich.—O. M. Smith & Co.; A. J. Doyle, piece goods, underwear; Breslin.

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Chamberlin-Huntress Co.; J. H. Brosseau, ladies' garments; Park Av.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Up to Date; D. E. Sovetts, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

GRAND RAPIDS—Wursburg D. G. Co.; Mrs. I. Langley, millinery; 315 5th Av.

GREENWOOD, Miss.—J. W. Duckett, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Smith & Bristow; A. A. Bristow clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Great Northern.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankle & Co.; F. Kerr, domestics, upholstery goods; G. W. Hampton, laces, embroideries, notions, jewelry, toilet, leather goods; J. Traill, F. E. Burlingame, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 432 4th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Stores; J. M. Lloyd, cloaks, suits, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss Sullivan, millinery; 75 Spring.

HAMILTON, Ontario—The Watkins Co., Limited; J. G. McKechnie, silks, dress, wash goods; W. V. Sparling, coats, suits; J. C. MacLachlan, merchandise manager; Mrs. M. McLean, millinery; 23 East 26th.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Watts, Ritter & Co.; H. L. Kurtzhalz, dry goods; W. K. Gibson, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves, ready-to-wear; Mr. McCabe, representing; 43 Leonard.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Bros.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Miss M. Crance, muslin underwear, millinery, ribbons; Miss Fisher, millinery; Imperial.

INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; C. B. Drake, toilet goods, silverware; 1,201 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—I. E. Solomon & Co.; H. R. Friedman, women's ready-to-wear; Room 1417, 1,133 Broadway.

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; W. S. Chapman, general mdse.; J. Terbeck, domestics; A. Miller' dress goods, silks; B. E. Dunn, representing; 315 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Missouri Credit Clothing Co.; B. A. Leiberman, ready-to-wear; 43 W. 27th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; G. W. Kennedy, domestics, flannels, white goods, silks, dress goods, linings, velvets; 23 Madison Av.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Graham & Co.; E. L. Graham, men's furnishing goods; Grand.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—J. D. Purcell Co.; K. K. Dennlston, housefurnishing goods, china; 315 5th Av.; Grand.

LOWELL, Mass.—Gilday Gown Shop; Miss G. A. Gilday, ready-to-wear; Sherman Square.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—G. Bloss Co.; J. N. Battle, silks; 148 West 23d; Cumberland.

LANCASTER, Penn.—M. T. Garvin & Co.; J. H. Ross, cloaks, suits, millinery; infants' wear, boys' clothing; York.

LEWISTON, Me.—Great Dept. Store; S. S. Peck, corsets, muslin underwear; E. V. Powers, dry goods; Park Av.

LOGANSPORT, Ind.—Seybold D. G. Co.; D. E. Miller, coats, suits, millinery; Prince George.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. P. Selman & Co.; Mr. Epstein, waists; 1,261 B'way.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wrubel's; Miss R. Wrubel, ladies' wear; Park Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—E. E. Atkinson & Co.; Miss F. M. Brice, gowns; 116 W. 32d.

MIAMI, Fla.—E. B. Douglas Co.; Miss D. Douglas, millinery; 1,178 Broadway; Brestell.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; F. Goldsmith, merchandise manager; 148 West 23d.

MANITOWAC, Wis.—O. Torrison & Co.; G. H. Torrison, general merchandise, carpets; Imperial.

MALDEN, Mass.—Hopkins, Blakeslee Co.; A. F. O'Malley, ready-to-wear; Sherman Square.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons; H. C. Castle, boys' clothing; 148 West 23d.

MADISON, Wis.—A. Kohnhauser; Miss R. Baker, corsets, muslin underwear; McAlpin.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss E. Spillane, cloaks, suits; 230 5th Av.

MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; Mrs. E. A. Skalender, corsets; 1,140 Broadway; Navarre.

MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; D. S. Levy, toys, sheet music, pictures; 148 West 23d; Wallick.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Pgwers Mercantile Co.; Miss D. Joyce, art goods; 18 W. 35th.

MONTREAL, Canada—J. Murphy Co.; G. McClusky, women's waists; Room 738, 47 W. 34th.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; T. S. Mayer, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,170 B'way.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; F. W. Evans, general merchandise; 15 East 26th.

NEW ORLEANS—F. S. Kaufman, millinery; Elk's Club.

NOGALES, Ariz.—M. Karam Sons Co.; M. Karam, dry goods; 212 5th Av.; Albert.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—D. H. Holmes Co.; L. C. Soule, toys, trunks; 19 E. 26th.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Niagara D. G. Co.; F. W. Fisher, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Laliberte, ready-to-wear; 75 Spring.

NEW ORLEANS—L. Fellman, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Lamode Skirt Co.; R. J. Algie, cotton goods, silks; Latham.

OGDEN, Utah—W. L. Burt, general merchandise; Murray Hill.

PHILADELPHIA—Paris Cloak and Suit Co.; S. Kolinsky, Fall suits; Room 602, 1,270 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods, waists, dresses; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenbaum, cotton piece goods; R. 322, 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Ransford, Fall serge, silk dresses; Miss Katz, children's serge, cotton dresses; Miss Luetig, lobs cotton dresses; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA — Berg Bros.; Mr. Weinberg, Fall suits; J. A. Hudson, jobs Fall skirts; 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; C. Gilman, white goods; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Rosenbaum Co.; Mrs. E. M. Graff, millinery; 116 West 32d; Collingwood.

PITTSBURGH — Rosenbaum Co.; Miss M. Osborne, suits; Mrs. Kerr, coats; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman-Baer Co.; Mrs. K. Schmidt, M. J. Sternberg, millinery; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; N. Kaufmann, negligees, kimonos, infants' wear, muslin underwear; Miss MacNeilly, dress skirts; Miss Annis, coats; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—McCheery & Co.; J. A. Jalkert, millinery; 23 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; Miss C. Jones, coats; Mr. Bendel, men's furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss C. Cooke, infants' wear; 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss Rosenberg, dresses; Miss Meyers, skirts; I. Seder, general mdse.; 354 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Mrs. G. M. Ridlon, coats, suits, dresses; 432 4th Av.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Jones & Logan; M. A. Jones, dry goods; T. H. Logan, dress goods, silks; T. F. Shea, dry goods; Grand.

PARIS, Tenn.—Johnson & Van Cleave Co.; F. M. Van Cleave, men's, women's clothing; Breslin.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; L. E. Cohen, representing; 75 Spring.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Miss Hammond, muslin underwear, corsets; 432 4th Av.

PEERE HAUTE, Ind.—Root D. G. Co.; R. O. Dodge, rugs, upholstery goods; 23 E. 26th.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Pelletier Stores Co.; Miss G. Kelly, laces, dress trimmings; A. P. McKowen, representing; Miss L. Havens, notions, toilet, leather goods, stationery; Miss M. Wingert, gloves, hdkfs., neckwear, jewelry, umbrellas; E. M. Goldberg, art goods, ribbons; 116 W. 32d; McAlpin.

TAMPA, Fla.—Bentley-Gray D. G. Co.; E. P. Rohrer, notions, ribbons, laces, carpets, trunks, upholstery goods, bags; 43 Leonard.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—A. Hers; B. Bauer, cloaks, suits; 116 West 32d.

UTICA, N. Y.—I. W. Street, stationery; Murray Hill.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Valley Dry Goods Co.; L. L. Switzer, cloaks, suits, dresses; 315 5th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; S. L. Nye, stationery, books, fans; 215 4th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; M. F. Fromm, coats, suits, furs, dress, waists; 230 5th Av.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Long, L.; Miss A. Levinson, millinery; Sherman Square.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Miss T. E. Beaman, women's hosiery, underwear; 43 West 23d; Albert.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—G. Dannenbaum, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Sonneborn & Co.; H. Sonneborn, millinery; Imperial.

WILMINGTON, Ohio—H. B. Patterson Co.; H. B. Patterson, men's, women's ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Wilkes-Barre Dry Goods Co.; A. Latimer, ready-to-wear; 25 East 26th.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Duncan & Homer Co.; Miss K. V. Barrett, petticoats; 212 5th Av.

WACO, Texas—Siegel's Supply Co.; Mr. Siegel, cloaks, suits; 15 W. 24th.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; S. J. Watts, house furn. goods, china; 354 4th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Youngstown Dry Goods Co.; E. V. Kemper, ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—George L. Fordyce Co.; E. L. Morgan, gloves, hdkfs.; 75 Spring.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey Co.; Miss Froggett, books; 1,270 Broadway.

YORK, Penn.—J. McLean & Sons; J. R. Chambers, domestics; 432 4th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—R. Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; H. Goldstein, bargain basement; I. Wagner, gloves, hosiery, men's furnishings; 351 4th Av.

NO REAL PATENT LEATHER.

Patent Kid Will Take Its Place—Some of the New Shoes.

Real patent leather is a material which will be practically minus in the shoe world this season. Ask a shoe man if the price of patent leather has gone up and he will tell you that you cannot raise the price on something you do not possess. Real patent leather is made of coltskin and it comes from Germany. Something that approaches it is made of calfskin, and the patent leather which will appear on the shoes of the season will be patent kid.

It will be possible to find a pair of women's slippers of the real patent leather and they will cost $12. There will not be enough of the leather to discuss. Dress shoes will be made of the patent kid, with mat uppers. These have the Louis-Cuban heel, high but not as small or with as decided a curve as the pure Louis heel worn on dress slippers.

High shoes are a little higher than they have been, 8¼ inches. The fine morning or walking shoe of tan or black Russia leather has uppers of buckskin in shades of tan and gray, with dark gray pearl buttons. Shoes will run 50-50 as to button or lace, the former for dress and the latter for walking.

The average evening slipper is in plain satin to match the gown or in white or delicate tones to match a note of color in the costume. Black is always worn, and there will be slippers of gold and silver cloth. There will also be a few brocades, usually made to order.

Any amount of money can go into a dress slipper by means of the buckle. One of these, simple in effect, is solid gold, hand wrought, and costs $45. That means $55 for a $10 slipper, and there may be rhinestones set in the heel. This is done to order, a simple design is outlined on the satin heel, which is pierced and the stones set in, costing $11, bringing the price of the slipper to over $60. Rhinestone buckles cost $30 or $35. A little buckle, which is more like a small bow, is made of solid gold and silver threads and costs $16. These are made in Belgium.

CUBA RAILROAD SHOWS GAIN

Gross Earnings Were $6,815,697 Increase Over the Previous Year.

The Cuba Railroad Company, profiting from the prosperity the war brought to Cuba, reported yesterday for the fiscal year ended June 30 gross earnings of $6,815,897, which compares with $5,206,714 in the previous year. Expenses were $3,288,670, against $2,479,174 in 1915, and net income $2,545,415, against $1,573,648.

President G. H. Whigham says:

"During the last year the general development in the Islands of Cuba has been very marked, especially in the territory served by the Cuba Railroad. The number of sugar mills is constantly increasing, there being six under construction for the coming crop, while the capacity of many of the existing mills is being largely increased. This will necessitate large additions to the rolling stock and general facilities, for which provision has been made. The railway and its equipment and appurtenances have been well maintained and are in excellent condition."

The company paid the regular preferred dividends and 6 per cent. on the common, and carried $1,225,415 to surplus.

THE SILK CLEARING HOUSE OF AMERICA
SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO.
EAST 23RD ST
IMMEDIATE AND SEPTEMBER DELIVERY
The largest open stock of Silks in the world, including Georgettes and Crepe de Chines from white to black.
SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO.
114-120 East 23d St. 115-119 East 22d St.
NEW YORK CITY

TIRED OF HIGH PRICES?
If so, come and see our line of
Fur-Trimmed Suits from $9.75 up
House of Real Values
M. B. KAUFMAN
6 West 32nd Street.
Immediate Delivery on Suits and Coats in Demand

SMASHING ALL SALES RECORDS!
OUR TWO BIG VALUES
GUARANTEED TRIANGLE COAT OF ALL WOOL SATIN LINED
Poplin Suit, $8.50
Velour Suit, $9.00
Up-to-the-minute Styles.
Triangle Coat Co., 13-15 W. 20th St. 'Phone Gramercy 1363 & 1364

1000 DAILY
—the rate at which we're selling our great trade-winning
$3.75 All Wool French Serge Dress
Come up and see the most crowded showroom in New York. Our values in serges and satins from $3.75 to $10.75 are the strongest in the market.
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg
129-133 West 27th Street

B.B. B.B.
The Big Value Suit
Costs $14.75 Sells *Quick* at $25
Shrewd, experienced buyers are astonished at the wonderful quality, style and all 'round value we've put into this suit.
Forstmann & Huffmann Broadcloth
All-Silk Peau de Cygne Lining
Real Fur Trimming
Full Length Coat
Wide Variety of Styles
—and the price is $14.75. We specialize in $25 retailers—the kind that turn one-time purchasers into all-time customers.
BERNARD BLOOM & BRO.,
14-16 East 33d

Ladies, When You Buy
SNAP FASTENERS
Be Sure to Ask for the Famous
Sterm Queen Superior Spring Snap Fasteners

THE LEADER OF THEM ALL

Guaranteed not to rust.
All sizes in white and black. Can be had at all department stores and shops.
Best in Quality. Lowest in Price.
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San Francisco Office—742 Market St.

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WONDER COATS
Wool mixtures with fur collars.
$6.50
Coats from $6.50 to $25.
Immediate Delivery.
N. Y. Coat Co., 145 W. 30th St.

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SEE OUR LINE FIRST
Stock Always on Hand
10.50 and up
KARL LIGHT,
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"The Best For the Price."

Closing Out Entire Stock of
NOTIONS—PEARL BUTTONS,
Safety Pins—JOB Barrettes, etc.
UNITED MERCHANDISE,
640 Broadway. Spring 9861.

FOR SUIT VALUES
It's Still
COOPER & GRAPES,
145 W. 28th St.

$1.75 THE BEST ALL-WOOL SERGE SKIRT $1.75
QUEEN COSTUME CO.,
149 West 36th St.

SUITS of the better grade at popular prices. A. JACOBS CO., 130 W. 29th St.

How Far Can You Go On Credit?

Cash has the loudest voice in these bustling times. Of course your credit is good—but you can't run a factory on credit.

Right now I'm financing many important concerns. I'll do the same for you and accept your ledger accounts as security.

My charges are only 6 per cent. per annum plus a small commission. No binding contract. Strictest confidence assured and a square deal.

Confer with me in person, or I'll send you a man.

Universal Discount Co.,
Jacob Rosenblatt
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TO LOAN
to responsible Merchants, Manufacturers and Selling Agents, in amounts to suit.
Charges moderate. Service confidential
Further Information on Request.
COLEMAN & CO.,
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Display Your Goods and You'll Sell Them.
Our Humanized Wax Figures, Enamel Suit & Waist Forms show your goods to the best advantage and add 100% to display.
WAX FIGURES, Lifelike, Natural, $15 up
It will pay you to get our prices before placing your orders. Illustrated Booklet on request.
Feldman Fixture Co., 24-26 W. 30th St.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS.
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

More Buyers
visit New York in August than any other month in the year.
The most economical and effective means of reaching these prospective customers is a concisely worded advertisement on the Business Page of The New York Times.
Thousands of merchants, buyers, jobbers, and manufacturers are readers of this page.
Now, while they are in the market and ready to buy, is the time to tell them about your goods.
Telephone Bryant 1000 today and ask to have a representative of the Advertising Department call to help prepare a business-getting announcement.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Large Western jobber placing orders on ladies' and misses' cloth coats; prices $5 to $15; can furnish materials if desired; write for appointment. Y 351 Times Annex.

COATS.—Jobber will look at Fall coats all day from $6 to $15. Call with samples. S. J. Fliessler, 234 East 14th St.

COATS.—Manufactures and sub-manufactures wanted on fine cloth coats; plenty work. B 183 Times.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

CLOAK OR SUIT line wanted for New England; have Boston office with large trade acquaintance. Address Y 301 Times Annex.

CORDUROYS.—Open for quantity at low price. Rubin, 116 West 29th.

COTTON and SILK and COTTON.—Manufacturers can find a market through me on commission. Edwin A. Weiller, 256 Church St. Phone 1727 Franklin.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Will buy 200 pieces good quality at a price for cash. Schulman & Steinberg, 22 West 21st.

CREPE DE CHINE.—We are interested in a quantity of crepe de chine at a price. Pansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d St.

DRESSES, Skirts wanted for cash, jobs dresses and skirts. Levin, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Wanted, 1,000 silk dresses; spot cash. Spielberger, 1,170 B'way, Room 704.

MACHINE.—"Singer" 95-1 wanted. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

MIDDY BLOUSES and Children's Dresses.—Jobber looking at samples Tuesday and Wednesday, 12-1 and 4-5 P. M. Room 422 Fifth Avenue Building.

POPLINS.—Silk and cotton poplins; open for 200 pieces at a price; spot cash. Rosner & Liman, 17 West 17th.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool; all weights and colors; enclose samples. G 97 Times.

SATINS and CHARMEUSE.—Open for 50 pieces of plum shade for cash. Broder & Co., 28 West 27th.

SATIN.—We are open for a quantity of light blue and pink satin. G 117 Times.

SERGES AND VELOURS.—Will pay cash. Telephone Madison Square 4122.

SUITS and Coats.—Jobbers placing orders on snappy styles in suits and coats. Call all week from 8-10 A. M., 4th floor, 130 West 25th.

SUITS.—Will place orders suits below $8. Write for immediate appointment. N. F., 109 Times.

SUITS.—Cash jobber placing orders on ladies' suits; 55 East 11th, 7th floor.

SUITS.—Open for suits below $10. Call immediately, 12th floor, 141 West 28th.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies', children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOOLENS.—Open for heavyweights, fancies and staples. Room 630, Imperial Hotel.

ZIBELINE.—Open for juillards, quality 6717, green. Louis Greenberg & Bro., 114 East 23d.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

AMOSKEAGS.—American juillards, poplin, and serges to close. Madison Square 6777.

BOTANY FLANNEL.—Quantity to close out; variety of colors. B 181 Times.

CLOTHING.—$100,000 worth of men's, young men's, and boys' light and heavyweight clothing, in lots to suit purchasers, below market prices. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway, New York City.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plush coats for $3.00 less than elsewhere. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers call to see six good numbers at $6.75 of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Salts Esquimette plush coats, fur trimmed, $15.75 up to cash buyers. Room 425 Breslin Hotel.

COATS.—Sample line to close out; coats, $3.75 up, for immediate delivery. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Good values; cloth, plush coats. Call and convince yourself. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

CORDUROYS.—J. S. Boyd's narrow wale, style 3100; 5 pieces Copen, 2 rose, 11 taupe. Lorenz, Friedman & Schulhoff, 129 West 29th.

CORDUROYS.—Twill back, 24 and 27-inch, dark colors, seasonable. 37 West 28th, 11th floor. Madison Square 7816.

CORDUROYS.—Fine lot of narrow wales, all colors, to close out; good inducement for cash buyers. V. S. Everett, 12 West 21st.

CORDUROYS on hand for immediate delivery; all colors. Gramercy 2640.

COTTON GOODS.—Sale entire stock of cotton goods, laces, trimmings. Joseph Rosenberg, 154 Spring St.

DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS.—1,000 wash skirts, 500 dozen cotton and wash waists, 25 dozen wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 33d St.

DRESSES.—200 dresses to be sold as jobs; silks and serges. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Children's colored always on hand for delivery from Crown Art Dress Co., 80 University Place, corner 11th.

DRESSES.—100 wool serge, 7,801 material, close out, $3.50. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

DRESSES.—850 new silk dresses to close out at a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 184 W. 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobs to sell; serges, charmeuse, combinations. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes. Snap-Fastener Sales Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2682.

FALL COATS, dresses; job to close out. E. Q. S., 43 West 24th.

LACES.—25,000 dozen Valenciennes laces to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

LAWN STRIPS, 100,000 yards; fine lawn strips, 3 inches wide, 50-yard lengths, for sale by the pound. Phillips, 113 Leonard St.

MARABOU.—Black and natural, 10,000 yards; also samples of capes and muffs for sale. Apply to L. Friedman, 16 West 37th.

NEVA CARACUL.—About 60 pieces of Salts black neva caracul at $1.10 per yard. H. Goldwater & Co., Inc., 182 Avenue C.

PETTICOATS.—Silk, latest designs, at lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 152 West 25th.

POPLIN.—Silk and wool, 50 pieces at $1.05 per yard net, good quality; 25 pieces silk chiffon velvet at $3.75 per yard net, fine quality. Ben Erdman, 7 West 30th St.

SERGE.—Hamilton, 33-inch, black, to close out. Telephone Farragut 9097.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av., 9380 Mad. Square.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, 423 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripes and white at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS, Rubber Bathing Caps, Toothbrushes; spot delivery. Burnstine & Nachman, 442 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery; all wool suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.75 up; mixture coats, $3.75 up. Robert Kamber, Frank, & Bregstein, 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Do not fail to see our wonderful American poplin suits for $8.75. M. Kananack, 34 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS, 1,000 immediate delivery, from $7.25; serges, poplins. Rubin-Ulins, 50 West 17th.

SWEATERS and Fancy Knit Goods in jobs and regular merchandise at attractive prices. Sunshine Knitting Mills, 377 Broadway. Telephone Franklin 3847.

VELOURS.—Black wool; suiting and coating weights; immediate delivery. G 86 Times.

VELOUR.—Wool, F. and H., all colors. Farragut 6161.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DESIGNER and cutter, also good all-around man, seeks engagement. G 104 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Saturday .8¼@4 " " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Simple Form of Scarf.

A length of soft tulle or a fine net has been popular for some time for women to wear with evening gowns. It was simple, inexpensive, and more becoming than many scarfs of lace. A very beautiful form of this simple scarf, elaborate without appearing so, is one which is bordered with an embroidery of long pearl beads in a conventional design.

Fine Gray Cottons Very Active.

Yesterday was a big day in the fine-yarn end of the local gray goods market. Voiles sold in a large way at top prices for deliveries running into July and August of next year, while plain 40-inch lawns also sold into next year at full figures. Organdies moved well, too, deliveries in some cases beginning in March next to run into July and August.

Italian Silk in Lingerie.

New Italian silk underwear for women is coming in elaborately trimmed with laces. Some of these are of the distinctly Italian laces and others are beautiful and attractive, but less easily classified. The garments are in single pieces or in combinations. Italian silk is being constantly more worn and occupies as distinct a place in the wardrobe of many women as the French lingerie.

Burlap Prices Softening.

Under the influence of a slightly easier tone to Calcutta and limited buying here prices on heavy 40-inch burlaps have slipped off a little in the last few days. Forty-inch, ten-ounce cloths can now be had for spot shipment at 8 cents, while 10½-ounce stock is now worth 8.15 cents for prompt delivery. Lightweight 40s continue steady at 6.65 cents for 7½s and 6.75 cents for 8s. Reports from Calcutta do not tell of much activity there, while at Dundee, though the mills are starting again this week, it is not thought there will be a great deal doing for several days yet. September jute is now held at £32 a ton at London.

Sheeting Business Good.

A nice business was done in sheetings in this market yesterday. Sales of 48 square, four-yard goods were told of at 6½ cents for deliveries running into next year. Forty-inch 4.25s also took well, especially with the bag trade, at 6¼ cents for similar shipments. Several other constructions also were taken, but in smaller quantities. Additional business in gray cloths for the day included warp and filling sateens, of which the specialty converters were the principal buyers. Converters to the clothing trade appear not to be operating as liberally as they might. The goods spoken of bought top prices, and will be delivered early next year.

Clipped Ostrich Feather Fans.

Clipped ostrich feathers are being seen in many ways in the new articles for women's wear and use this season. One of these is in the open and shut fans. They are made of the feathers cut close on either side of the stem so that there is no curl to them. They are seen in some of the brilliant colors which will be used in new costumes or give notes of color to them. There are fans with the ostrich in vivid green or in flame, and they come, also, in the softer colors of amber or gray. One stick are of amber or tortoise shell. The ostrich feather fans with the long curled feathers are still seen, but those with the clipped effects have a smarter appearance.

Empire Effects Are Prominent.

Empire effects are strongly in evidence in this Fall's lines of women's undergarments, especially combinations, chemises, and corset covers. Nightgowns also bear evidence of the trend of fashion in this direction. Another feature is the amount of trimming that is used on the average garment. Laces, embroideries, and ribbons galore are shown in this capacity, and many items make considerable use of pin tucks. In the bodies of the garments dainty silks vie with fine cottons for supremacy. Chemises of the envelope type continue to be very big sellers, both in silk and cotton garments, with combinations of one kind or another also moving well. Full-cut, short effects are generally in favor. Among the more extreme offerings are pantalettes, which are said to be quite the thing for wear with dancing frocks.

Meat Products Must Have Meat.

The Treasury Department is insisting that the standard of strength must be kept up if importers are to obtain the benefit of free entry for various meat products intended for consumption in the American market. Collector Malone had before him yesterday a case involving the classification of so-called "sandwich paste." The product was described as consisting of chopped-up protein matter, spices, French truffles, and other ingredients. An official analysis showed the presence of a small amount of meat fibre. The importers claimed duty exemption under the provision for "prepared or preserved meat." The Collector held that as the commodity contained only the slightest trace of meat, it would have to stand duty on the basis of 15 per cent. as a "non-enumerated manufactured article."

Wall Paper Business Booming.

The annual exhibition of new lines of wall paper went into its second week at the Hotels Imperial, Breslin, and Park Avenue yesterday, and there, as at the showrooms where the lines of the local manufacturers were shown, the salesmen were kept busy attending to the wants of the jobbers and big retail buyers who were in the market. It would not be much of an exaggeration, it was said, to describe business as booming, and this in spite of the higher prices asked as the result of advanced costs of paper stock, colors, labor, &c. In many cases it was said that leading jobbers were making larger commitments than usual, apparently in the belief that prices would go still higher before they returned to the old levels, if they ever do. There has been no change to speak of in the trend of buying since the show opened, thirty-inch papers, many in textile effects of one kind or another, being much in favor. Not only do these papers afford a chance for a better decorative effect, but the cost of applying them is said to be lower than that of eighteen-inch stock.

Printcloths Active Enough.

Not much fault could be found with the buying of printcloths in this market yesterday, in spite of the high prices asked. One of the day's features was the sale of some spot 39-inch 60-squares at 8 cents. For spot 38½-inch 64-60s, 6¼ cents was paid, while this construction sold into early 1917 at 6¼ cents. Prompt deliveries of 38½-inch 60-48s were also sought, and sales were recorded at 5¼ cents. The same was true of 38½-inch 60-52s, which moved for immediate delivery at 5½ cents. While it is said that both of these constructions can probably be bought for later deliveries at an eighth less, the mills do not seem any too anxious to entertain this idea. One of the things told of yesterday was the apparent unwillingness of buyers to pay more than 6¾ cents for any delivery of 39-inch 68-72s, for spot shipments of which most mills are asking 7 cents. Closing printcloth figures were:

39-inch, 80-80s....8c | 38½-inch, 64-60s...6¼c
39-inch, 72-76s....7¼c | 38½-inch, 64-56s..*6c
39-inch, 68-72s....6¾c | 38½-inch, 60-52s...6c
39-inch, 56-44s....4¾c | 38½-inch, 60-48s..*5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..6¼c | 27-inch, 64-60s...*4½c
*Asked.

"Dipped" Silk Hose Very Scarce.

The retailer who goes into the Fall season with anything like a normal stock of "dipped," or piece-dyed silk hose for women, can count himself luckier than the average mortal, for present indications point to the greatest scarcity of these goods in the next few months that the hosiery trade has ever seen. They are very scarce now in most colorings, and the shortage is going to increase right along until by Dec. 1 goods that retail in the neighborhood of $1 a pair will be about as scarce as the well-known hen's teeth. While the shortage of dyestuffs has a good deal to do with it, this reason plays second fiddle to the marked scarcity of goods in the gum that has followed the sharp rise in raw silk. This advance has made it impossible to produce good silk hose to job at $8.50 a dozen, and many of the leading manufacturers have put their figures up at least $1 a dozen. One concern alone has refused orders for at least 3,000 dozen of these goods in the last couple of weeks. Another house has reduced its color assortment from about eighty-five shades to twenty-five. White, purple, and emerald green are among the hardest colors to get just now.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in the Curb Market in Fair Volume, with Prices Irregularly Changed.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 408,819 shares of stocks and $78,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 94,010; oils, 81,609 and mining, 233,200. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
82,475	‡Aetna Expl.	12¾	13	12¾	14½
1,800	Am. Int. Corp.	50	51⅝	50	51½
600	B.-A. T.,ord.b.	19¼	19½	19¼	19½
450	‡Butler Chem.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
200	Can. Nat. Gas	1	1	1	1
800	‡Car L. & P.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Chevrolet M.	208	204	201	202
300	Curtiss Aero., v. t. ctfs...	22½	22½	20	20
10	Driggs-Seab'y.	98	98	98	98
500	‡Electric Gun	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
180	Em'son Phono.	9⅝	10	9⅝	10
3,450	‡Gaston, Williams & W..	42½	44½	42½	43½
200	H. & B. Car.	87½	88	87½	88
18,000	††Imp. Carbon Chaser Co..	80	82	80	80
5,500	††Joplin O. S., (new stock)	58	60	55	58
600	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
100	‡Kelsey W. pf.	100	100	100	100
100	‡Lake Tor. B.	8½	8½	8¼	8¼
750	Manh. Transit	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Marconi of A.	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
2,500	‡Maxim Mun.	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝
10,900	‡Midv. Steel.	63¼	63¼	62½	63½
600	Peerl. T. & M.	26	28	25¾	26
1,800	‡P. V. C., C.	3	3	2¾	3
750	‡P. V. C., pf.	6	6¼	6	6¼
800	‡S. M. C. C.	78	78½	78	78½
100	‡S. B. C.	50½	50½	50½	50½
475	Spring. B. C.	81½	85	81½	85
70	S. B. C., pf.	119	119	119	119
700	‡St. Jo. Lead.	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼
600	‡Strom. Car.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½
200	Stutz Motor.	66	66	65	66
200	S. B., v. t. c.	35½	35½	35½	35½
850	U. S. Ind. com.	46⅞	47	46	46⅞
800	‡U. S. Light & H. Cor....	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
450	U. P. Shar..	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	⅞
400	U. S. Steam..	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2,800	‡United M.	64¼	64⅞	64	64⅝
100	‡W.-F. Ter., w. i.	19	19	19	19
1,000	White M. C.	53⅜	54½	53⅜	53⅜
1,100	World F. C., v. t. ctfs.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	‡Zinc Con. C.	4¼	4¼	4	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3	Illinois P. L.	168	168	168	+ 1
65	Prairie P. L.	233	231	233	+ 5
1	S.W. P. P.L.	109	109	109	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
900	††Alberta Pet., (prospect)	57	57	57	57	
600	‡Barn.O. & G.	3	3	3	3	
300	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.) ..	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½	
800	‡Cos. O. & G.	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
2,500	‡Federal Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	
1,000	‡Inter. Pet...	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
500	‡Key. Oil, N.Y.	78	78	78	78	
1,500	Met. Pet. ..	12⅞	14	12⅞	14	
20,000	††Mid. Oil...	40	41	39	40	
150	‡Mus. Oil..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	
900	‡N.Y.-Ok. Oil	1¼	1¼	⅞	1¼	
15,000	††Okla. Oil ..	7⅛	9	7	8	
300	Ok. Pr. & R..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
27,380	††Omar O.&G.	90	92	87	92	
500	‡Sinclair Oil.	38⅜	38⅜	38¼	38½	
8,300	††Tex. Pet.	93	94	93	94	
1,800	‡Un. W. Oil.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
700	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛	
100	Way. O. & G.	4	4	4	4	

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
800	‡Ala.-B.C. M., a prospect..	53	55	53	55	
1,600	††Ala.-West..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5,000	‡Ariz. Copper.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½	
6,700	††Atlanta ...	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	
5,600	Big Ledge C.	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾	
300	Bingham	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
2,500	††Booth	12¼	12½	12¼	12¾	
1,400	Bos. & Mont.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1,700	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs...	58⅝	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝	
800	Calumet C..	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	
2,300	Caledonia ..	66	66	66	67	
700	Canada Cop..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1,900	Cons. Ariz. S.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1,600	‡Cons.-Home.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
500	Crystal Cop..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
873	Dundee-A. C., a prospect..	1½	1½	1½	1½	
1,200	††Emma Cop.	66	69	63	65	
1,500	‡Goldfield C.	82	82	81	81	
10,000	‡Greenonster	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
1,250	‡Hecla Min..	5	5	4⅞	5	
4,800	‡Inspir. Needles C., (a pros.).	70	72	69	70	
600	‡Iron Blos....	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
60,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
400	‡Jer. Vic. Ex. (a prospect).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1,200	††Jim Butler.	85	85	82	82	
4,500	‡Jumbo Ext..	52	54	52	53	
2,000	††Kewanas ..	11	11	11	11	
100	‡Mason Val..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1,500	‡††Marsh Min.	10¼	11	10½	11	
300	‡McKin.-Dar..	60	60	59	59	
15,300	††Mich G. M. & Mill.....	64	63	64	65	
800	‡Mex. Tung..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
300	‡Mont. G. M.	98	98	98	98	
400	Monitor Silver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18,000	††Mother Lode	31	31½	31	31	
6,500	††Newray M..	51	51	51	51	
575	N. Y. Mond. Ros. Min....	15⅛	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
400	Nip. Mines...	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
500	‡Oat. Lexing. (a prospect).	65	65	65	65	
8,500	††Old Em. Ex.	18	19	16	17	
300	‡Ray Her. M.	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
7,300	††Rex Con. M.	18	19	18	18½	
2,300	‡Roch. Mines	59	60	58	60	
500	‡Sh. C.Z. & L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
25,500	††Silver Pick.	12	18½	12	18	
6,500	††Success M..	36	36	34	35	
1,000	††Tem'kaming	59	59	59	59	
100	‡Tonop Bel...	4½	4½	4½	4½	
2,000	Tonop. Ext..	5⅜	5½	5¼	5⅜	
7,200	††U.S. Con. M.	8	9	8	8	
8,500	‡Un. Ex. Ext.	82	82	81½	82½	
900	Unity G. M..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	
1,200	‡W. End Con.	77	78	77	78	
400	‡Wh. Oaks M.	6½	6	6	6¼	
800	‡Yuk.Al.Tr.cfs.	44	44	43¾	43¾	
100	Yukon G. M..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
200	‡Yuec. Cons..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	

BONDS.

$10,000	Con. Ar. S. 5s	48	48	45	48
27,000	‡Cos. O.&.w.'s.	101¾	101¾	101	101
10,000	‡Russian Gov., 6½s, w. i.	100½	100¼	100¼	100½
21,000	‡Sinc. Oil 6s.	106¾	106¾	106	106
10,000	Sulzberg. 6s.	100	100	100	100

*Old lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob.	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	18¾
Can. Car & Fy.	50	53	50	53
Can. Car & Fy., pf.	75	78	75	78
Car. Light & Power.	4	4¼	4	4¼
Charcoal Iron of Am.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Char. Iron of Am. pf.	6¼	8⅜	6¼	8⅜
Corp. R. & I.	4⅛	5⅜	4⅛	5⅜
Emerson Motor	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Grant Motor Car	7⅜	8¼	7⅜	8¼
Holly Sugar	45	47	45	47
Holly Sugar pf.	93	96	95	96
Hupp Motor Car	6¼	7	6½	7
Int. Arms & Fuse.	19	20	19	20
Internat. Motors pf.	15	20	15	20
Kathodian Bronze pf.	18½	20	18½	20
Metropolitan Motors.	3½	4	3½	4
Motor Prod.	62	68	62	68
Mitchell Motors.	65	67	65	67
Saxon Motor Car	77	78	77	78
Princess Motors	1	1¼	1	1⅛
Standard Motors	5	6¼	5½	6
U. S. Lt. & Heat. pf.	4½	5	4⅜	5
United Zinc	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
United Drug	69	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf.	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf.	87½	89	87½	89

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil & Gas pf.	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Houston Oil	14	18	14½	16⅜
Keystone Oil of N. Y.	75	80	75	80
Pierce Oil	12¼	12¾	12¼	12½
Sapulpa Oil	9⅛	10⅛	9⅛	10¼
Savoy Oil	9⅛	10¼	9⅛	10¼
Wayside Oil & Ref..	52	54	52	54

MINING STOCKS.

Butte & N. Y.	1⅝	2	2	2⅛
Cash Boy	4½	5	4½	5
Cerro de Pasco	35	36	35	36
Goldfield Red Lion..	13	15	13	15
La Rose Cons.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Pittsburgh Jerome	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
San Toy	13	14	14	15
Kerr Lake	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Peterson Lake	22	24	22	24

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	81	83	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	60	64	59	64
American Brass	282	286	280	290
Atlas Powder	178	183	175	190
Atlas Powder pf.	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox.	123	126	123	126
Bliss (E. W.)	590	610	590	615
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	80	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	400	480	400	480
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	815	820	800	823
Du Pont Powd., new.	298	302	295	310
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	320	323	310	320
Hercules Powder pf.	112	116	112	116
International Arms.	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond.	160	170	160	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	110	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co.	595	610	595	610
Wash. Rys. Arms.	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

New high records for the season were again established in the wheat market and while there was heavy profit taking indulged in and prices at one time experienced a setback of about 3 cents a bushel from the top, they rallied sharply and closed with net gains of 2¼@2½c. Receipts at primary points were quite liberal and the visible supply increased 2,236,000 bushels for the week compared with 573,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.63½; No. 2 hard, $1.63; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.79½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.75½, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
Sept.	1.50¾	1.47⅜	1.50¾	1.47⅝	1.00⅛	
Dec.	1.53	1.51¼	1.54	1.51¾	97⅝	
May	1.55⅝	1.53⅝	1.55	1.55⅛	1.01⅝	

CORN.

Rains in the Northwest and prospects of cooler weather over the belt generally had a tendency to check the upward movement in the corn market, and at the close of the day values were ½c net lower to ⅛c net higher. The visible supply showed a decrease for the week of 617,000 bushels, against a decrease of 419,000 bushels last year. In the local spot market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.00½, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Close. |

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials Rise Sharply in Active Trading—Most Railroads Lag.

United States Steel common sold yesterday at the highest price in the fifteen years of the company's history, and it closed at the top price of the day. This would be almost enough to tell the story of yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange were it not that the railroad stocks when they followed the movement of the industrials did so haltingly and in many cases went in the opposite direction. But there was an exception to this statement. Reading was very active and showed a net gain of more than three points. Reading, however, when speculators dream of it, is thought of more as a great coal company than as a railroad. That is one reason why it is easy to advance the stock when industrials are strong and when the rest of the railroad list is lagging.

It would be easier to explain the further rise in the industrial list were it not that many of the conditions to which one has to point in explanation of that movement have existed for a long time. New emphasis, however, has been laid upon some of these favorable conditions, and Wall Street's mind has become inclined to look upon the drawbacks, which exist now as they did a while ago, as the imperfections in a very favorable situation rather than as the controlling factors in the business and financial situation. That after all is sufficient explanation of the contradiction seemingly implied in the statement that the stock market is advancing now because of the conditions which have existed in American industry for many months. And the effect of such forces is cumulative. That is another reason why one finds the steel stocks advancing as they did yesterday and why most other industrials followed a similar course. The latest statement of the Steel Corporation showed that it was earning at the rate of about 40 per cent. on its common stock. This is more or less typical of American industry generally, just as the movement in the corporation's stock is typical of the movement of the market as a whole. What was merely hoped for a year ago has become an accomplished fact. Moreover, what is of much effect, conditions continue to promise the same sort of activity which we have been enjoying in the recent past.

It does not seem surprising in view of the momentous negotiations now under way at Washington that railroad stocks should for the most part be laggards in an advancing stock market. What is reflected for these shares is not the fear of a strike, for Wall Street is pretty thoroughly convinced that there will be none. The heaviness of these shares is due rather to appreciation of the fact that the railroads will probably have to incur added expense. That will put them to some disadvantage, even if the hope that rate increases will be allowed to offset higher wages bear fruit later on. There are some powerful figures in Wall Street who believe that it would be very much better for the railroads to resist even if that led to a strike, but even among these there are few who think that a strike will occur.

But whatever misgivings any feel about the railroad crisis and the manner in which it may be settled are much more than offset, so far as the market as a whole is concerned, by the fact that attention is again being turned to the extraordinary profits which American industry is enjoying. It is not strange that the Street becomes optimistic whenever it thinks of the business situation as it has been and is.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	3	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2%@2%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2%@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2¼

Time.

60 days.....2%@3 | 5 months.....3%@4
90 days.....3¼@3½ | 6 months.....3%@4
4 months.....3%

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3 @3¼
4 to 6 months.....3¼@3%

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....3½@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75¾	4.75¼	4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76⅝	4.76½	4.76½	—.00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.90½	5.90%	5.90%	—.00%
Cables	5.90	5.90%	5.90%	—.00%
Marks—				
Demand	72.25	72.25	72.25	..
Cables	72.31¾	72.31¾	72.31¾	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¼	4.75½
5.1826 Paris	5.90½	5.90
95.28 Berlin	72.25	72.31¼
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29¼	5.28½
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.70	30.75
5.1826 Italy	6.48	6.47¼
20.56 Austria	12.40	12.45
26.78 Scandinavia	28.65	28.75
19.20 Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19 Holland	41.25	41.37½
China—		
.... Hongkong	51.00	51.13
.... Shanghai	72.00	71.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.75
32.44 Rio	24.62	24.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
84.71⅝	84.66⅝	84.70⅜	84.66⅜

†Less ⅛.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $373,745,364; balance, $16,936,912; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,405,682.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.5625 to $1.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31 7-16d, up ⅛d; in New York, 66c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 50¾@54¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$11,492,377	$27,020,058
Ord. internal revenue	22,395,805	54,550,136
Income tax	1,390,919	9,190,939
Miscellaneous	8,313,570	14,372,354
Total receipts	$43,592,673	$105,133,219
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	12,562,674	19,590,280
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	15,204,328	25,629,967
Expenditures	56,155,348	124,723,499

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	123
American Cigar pf	98½	99½	98½	99½
Coney Fed	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F	172	176	171	176
MacAndrews & F. pf	98	101	98	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	250	260	250	300
R. J. Reynolds Tob	510	525	510	525
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	121	126	121	126

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, AUG. 21, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	868,831
Same day last year	899,450
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	102,009,464
Same period last year	91,820,166
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	53	53½	100	Acme Tea	52½	52½	52½	52½	+1
	183½	140	100	Adams Express	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	—8¼
	64	66	200	Ajax Rubber	65	65	65	65	....
	16	16⅜	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	16¼	17	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
	7⅜	8	200	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
	24	24⅞	2,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+1⅛
	79	80	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79⅝	80	79⅝	80	+ ⅛
	78	78⅞	1,800	Am. Agricul. Chem	78	79⅝	78	78⅞	+ ⅛
	90¼	90⅞	4,600	Am. Beet Sugar	88½	90⅝	88½	90⅛	+1⅝
	98	101	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	100	100	100	100	....
	60¼	60⅛	26,100	Am. Can	59¾	61	59¼	60⅜	+1¼
	111	112¾	100	Am. Can pf	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	+ ⅜
	63½	63⅝	9,000	Am. Car & Fdry	61¼	63⅜	61¼	63⅜	+2⅛
	147⅞	149	900	Am. Coal Products	146¼	147⅞	146¼	147⅞	— ⅜
	52¼	53⅛	500	Am. Cotton Oil	52½	53⅛	52½	53⅞	+1⅛
	104	104⅞	300	Am. H. & Leather	104	104⅞	104	104⅞	+ ⅝
	52	52½	1,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	50¼	52½	50¼	52½	+1⅜
	28¼	28⅞	200	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	28	28	....
	22⅜	23	6,800	Am. Linseed	22¼	23⅜	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
	51½	51¾	1,900	Am. Linseed pf	51	51⅞	51	51¾	+1⅛
	76⅜	76⅞	24,900	Am. Locomotive	72	76⅞	72	76⅞	+4⅜
	104½	105	200	Am. Locomotive pf	104¾	105	104¾	105	+1
	40	41	200	Am. Malt pf	40	40	40	40	— ⅝
	99½	99¾	5,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98¾	99⅝	98¾	99⅛	+ ⅜
	111¾	112⅜	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	110¾	112⅜	110¾	112⅜	+ ⅜
	103	108	20	Am. Snuff pf. new	107	107	107	107	....
	55	55¼	600	Am. Steel F'dries	53¾	55¼	53½	55¼	+ ⅝
	110	110⅜	200	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110¾	110¼	110⅜	....
	131½	131⅞	900	Am. Tel. & Tel	132½	132⅞	131¾	131⅝	—⅜
	45	45¼	1,200	Am. Woolen	45¼	45¾	44⅞	45⅞	+ ⅜
	97	98¼	900	Am. Woolen pf	96	98½	96	98½	+ ⅞
	27	27⅛	400	Am. Writing P. pf	27⅝	27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
	32	33¼	300	Am. Zinc L. S	32½	33½	32½	33¼	+ ⅛
	86	86⅜	23,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	85¾	86¾	85½	86	+1⅛
	68⅝	69¼	330	Associated Oil	68¾	69	68¾	69	+ ⅛
	103⅜	103¾	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	103¾	103¾	103¾	103½	— ⅛
	98⅜	98⅞	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛
	113	113⅜	100	Atlantic Coast Line	113½	113½	113½	113½	— ⅛
	65	66	300	Atl., G. & W. I. Mfr.cfs	65½	65½	65½	65½	+ ⅛
	71¼	72¼	6,300	At., G. & W. I. cfs	72	73	72	72	+ ⅛
	78⅜	78⅝	3,700	Baldwin Loco	75⅞	78⅝	75⅜	78⅜	+2⅞
	86½	86¾	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio	86⅛	86⅝	86	86	— ⅛
	73½	73½	800	Baltimore & O. pf	73	73⅝	73	73⅝	+ ⅛
	460	465	200	Bethlehem Steel	467½	467½	467½	467½	—2
	84½	84⅞	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅜	84⅝	84¼	84⅜	+ ⅛
	61	61½	383	Brown Shoe	60¾	61	60¾	61½	+1
	67½	68	700	Butte & Superior	67⅞	68	67⅞	67⅞	....
	176⅝	177¼	1,300	Canadian Pacific	177¼	177⅝	176	177¼	....
	80	84	200	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	84	84	84	84	—1
	..	..	4,500	Central Leather Co	57	57½	57	57½	+ ⅛
	..	..	100	Central Leather pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ⅛
	61⅜	62¼	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	62¼	61	62¼	+1⅛
	93¾	93⅞	3,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94¼	94½	92¾	93⅝	— ⅛
	125	127	200	Chi. & Northwest	128½	127	126½	127	....
	16¼	16⅜	5,300	Chi. Rock Isl. & P	16⅝	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
	19⅞	20	700	Chile Copper	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
	51⅞	52	1,100	Chino Copper	51¾	51⅞	51¼	51⅞	+ ⅛
	49½	49¾	14,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	48¾	49½	48¾	49½	+1⅛
	55	56	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ⅛
	139	140	300	Consolidated Gas	138½	139	138½	139	+ ⅛
	98¼	99¼	900	Continental Can	99½	99⅝	98	98¼	— ⅛
	15	15⅛	1,000	Corn Products Ref	14⅞	15⅝	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
	90	91¼	900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ⅛
	76¼	76¾	31,700	Crucible Steel	77	77	73½	76¼	+3⅛
	117	118	300	Crucible Steel pf	117½	118	117½	118	....
	59	59¼	15,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	58	59	57¾	59	+1⅜
	93¼	93⅝	400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	93	95	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
	138	140	130	Detroit Edison Co	139	139	139	139	+1½
	45¼	46	500	Distillers' Secur	45¾	46	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
	25⅛	26	500	Dome Mines x d	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
	9	10	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	10	10	10	10	....
	36⅞	36⅞	5,200	Erie	36½	37	36½	36⅝	+ ⅜
	52⅜	53	600	Erie 1st pf	52¾	53	52¾	53	+ ⅛
	17	18	1,000	Federal M. & S	17⅞	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
	170	170⅜	1,100	General Electric	170	171⅜	170	170⅜	+ ⅜
	560	585	100	General Motors	580	580	580	580	— ⅛
	122	122½	3,000	General Motors pf	122½	124½	122¼	122¼	+1⅝
	72¼	72⅝	1,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73	73¼	72¼	72¼	+ ⅛
	80	88	200	Granby Consol	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	— ⅛
	116¾	118	1,800	Great Northern pf	117½	118	116¼	116¼	—1⅛
	40¾	40⅝	8,000	G. N. certs.ore prop	39	40⅝	39	40½	+1⅛
	95	97	100	Gulf States S. 1st pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	— ⅛
	101	102	100	Illinois Central	101	101	101	101	— ⅜
	52¼	52⅝	6,200	Inspiration Copper	52	52⅜	52	52⅜	+ ⅛
	16¼	16⅜	100	Interb. Con.v.tr. cfs	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
	12⅞	13¼	200	Int. Agricultural	13	13	13	13	....
	42½	45	100	Int. Agricultural pf	43	43	43	43	....
	114	117	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	115	115	114½	114½	—1½
	38⅜	38⅞	84,300	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	37¼	39⅜	36⅞	38⅝	+1⅝
	102¼	102⅝	70,500	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	100	104	100	102	—2
	42	42¼	1,400	Int. Nickel	41⅝	42¼	41⅝	42	— ⅛
	15⅞	16	300	Int. Paper	16⅛	16⅜	16	16¼	— ⅛
	71½	72¼	600	Int. Paper pf	72¼	72⅞	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
	24½	24½	200	Kansas City South	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
	72¼	72¾	1,800	Kelly Springfield	72¼	72¾	72¼	72¾	+ ⅛
	96	97	100	Kelly Springfield pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛
	49¾	49¾	8,600	Kennecott Copper	48⅞	49¾	48¾	49¾	+ ⅛
	76⅝	77	5,800	Lackawanna Steel	75¼	77	75¾	76⅝	+1⅝
	45½	46½	400	Lee Tire	45	45½	45	45½	— ⅛
	78	79½	1,400	Lehigh Valley	79	79½	79	79½	+ ⅛
	121	125	11	Liggett & Myers pf	121	121	121	121	....
	129⅜	131½	500	Louis. & Nash	130	130	130	130	+ ⅛
	84½	84⅝	4,500	Maxwell Motors	83½	85⅝	83⅞	84¾	+ ⅛
	57	57⅞	800	Max. Motors 2d pf	57	57	56⅝	57	— ⅛
	62	62½	200	May Dept. Stores	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
	101⅛	102¼	9,400	Mexican Petroleum	100½	102⅝	100⅛	101⅞	+1⅝
	34⅜	35	600	Miami Copper	35	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
	122½	123	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	121⅞	122½	121⅞	122¼	—1⅜
	4	4¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
	5	5¼	2,000	Missouri Pacific	5	5	5	5	....
	4⅜	5¼	200	Mo., Pacific tr. ctfs	5¼	5¼	5	5	....
	23	23½	400	Missouri Pacific w i	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
	49	50	500	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½	+ ¼
	23¼	24	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
	63⅜	64	100	Nat. Lead Co	63¾	64¼	63¾	64¼	+ ⅛
	114	117⅝	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	116¾	117⅝	116¾	117⅝	+1⅞
	18⅝	18½	1,900	Nevada Con. Cop	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
	138	138⅝	700	N. Y. Air Brake	137	139	137	139	+2⅞
	103⅞	104	8,300	N. Y. Central	103½	104¼	103¼	104	+ ⅛
	59¼	60	424	N. Y., N. H. & H	60	60	59⅝	60	+ ⅛
	26¾	27¼	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	27	27	26½	26⅞	—1⅛
	129½	130	700	Norfolk & Western	129¾	130	129¼	129⅝	+ ⅛
	110½	111	1,500	Northern Pacific	111	111	110¾	110⅞	— ⅛
	..	..	100	Pacific Coast	85	85	85	85	....
	29¼	30	11,100	Pacific Mail	28½	31	28½	29¼	+1⅝
	55⅝	56	1,456	Penn. R. R	55¾	56	55¾	55⅞	....
	102½	103	800	People's Gas, Chi	101⅞	103	101⅞	102⅜	+ ⅛
	11½	13	100	Peoria & Eastern	11	11	11	11	—1
	39	40	200	Philadelphia Co	39½	39¾	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
	27	28½	400	Pittsburgh Coal cfs	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
	100	103	200	Pitts. Coal pf. ctfs	101½	101¾	101	101¾	+ ⅛
	53½	54¾	1,600	Pressed Steel Car	53	54	53	54¼	+1⅜
	99	100	200	Pressed Steel C. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
	166	167	200	Pullman Co	167	167	167	167	+ ⅛
	46	48	10,500	Railway Steel Sp	46¾	47¾	46¼	47⅜	+ ⅞
	24⅝	24⅝	4,650	Ray Con. Copper	24⅜	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
	106⅞	107	99,500	Reading	103⅞	107⅞	103⅞	107	+3⅛
	44	44½	200	Reading 1st pf	44	44½	44	44	....
	45⅞	46	300	Reading 2d pf	45⅞	46	45⅞	46	+1
	51⅞	53¼	21,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	53¼	53¾	51⅞	53¼	—2½
	113½	113¾	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	113½	113¾	113¼	113¾	+ ⅛
	38	38½	100	Seab. Air Line pf	38½	38¾	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
	206	208	2,200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	204	208	204	208	+2⅝
	28⅞	28⅞	200	Shattuck-Arizona	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
	50	50	700	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	48½	49⅜	48½	49⅜	+1⅛
	98¾	98⅞	1,900	Southern Pacific	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	— ⅛
	184	184	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	184	184	184	184	....
	23½	23¾	3,000	Southern Railway	23½	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
	67½	68½	900	Southern Ry. pf	68½	68½	67¾	67¾	—1½
	92	99	100	Standard Milling	92	92	92	92	—7
	14⅞	15⅜	4,550	Studebaker Co	130⅜	131	129¾	130	+1
	110⅜	111	200	Studebaker Co. pf	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	+3½
	25⅞	25⅝	900	Tennessee Copper	25⅜	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
	196	196½	2,100	Texas Co	194	196½	194	196½	+3½
	11½	12	700	Texas & Pacific	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
	62⅜	62¾	100	Third Avenue	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅛
	100	102	100	Underwood Typew	102	102	102	102	....
	41	42	400	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
	139¾	140	11,300	Union Pacific	139¼	140¼	139¼	140	+ ⅜
	82½	82½	200	Union Pacific pf	82¼	82¾	82¼	82¾	....
	101¼	102¼	700	United Cigar Stores	101¾	102¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¼
	167	167¼	10,520	United Fruit Co	167½	168¾	168¼	167⅝	+ ⅜
	30	31½	375	U. S. Express	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅜
	113⅜	114	2,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	112½	114½	112½	113⅜	+1⅜
	1⅞	1⅞	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	1⅞	2	100	U. S. R. & R. pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
	57⅜	58	6,700	U. S. Rubber	58	59¼	57⅜	57⅞	— ⅛
	110¼	112	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¾	— ⅛
	94⅞	95	172,200	U. S. Steel	94⅜	95⅜	93⅝	95	+3⅝
	117⅝	118¼	1,100	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	118	118	+1
	70⅜	70⅝	600	U. S. Sm., R. & M	70½	70⅞	70⅜	70⅝	+ ⅛
	82	82¼	4,000	Utah Copper	82	82¼	81⅝	82¼	+ ⅛
	17	17⅛	200	Utah Securities	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
	42⅜	43	2,800	Va.-Car. Chemical	42½	43⅜	42½	42⅞	+ ⅜
	46	48	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	47	47	47	47	....
	13½	13⅝	100	Wabash	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
	40½	40⅝	1,300	Wabash pf. B	40¾	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
	27¼	27⅜	400	Wabash pf. B	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	....
	127	127⅞	100	Wells Fargo Exp	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅝	+1½
	60⅜	60⅞	9,100	Westingh. E. & M	59⅜	60⅞	59⅜	60⅜	+1⅝
	55	55¼	1,400	Willys-Overland	55⅜	56¼	55⅛	55¼	— ⅝
	103⅜	104⅜	100	Willys-Overland pf	104¾	104¾	104⅜	104⅜	+ ⅛
	136½	137	2,600	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	136	138	136	137	+1
	28	29	500	Worthington Pump	28	29	28	28½	+ ⅛
56	58¼		300	Worth. Pump. pf. B	55	56	55	56	+1½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100	..	100	..
6s	Sept., 1917	102¼	..	102¼	..
4½s	June, 1965	108¼	108½	108¼	108½
4½s	Mar., 1963	108¼	108⅜	108¼	108¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅞	108¼	108	108⅜
4½s	May, 1957	108¼	108⅜	108	108⅜

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
500	Cities Service	271	265	268	271
200	Cities Service pf.	85½	85	85	85½
453	Commonwealth P.	64	63½	63½	64½
600	Commonw. P. pf.	85½	84½	84½	85
100	Consumers Pr. pf.	99	99	98	99
50	Gas Securities	290	289	290	..
100	Michigan St. pf.	99	99	97½	99
300	Ohio Cities Gas.	63	62½	62½	63½
35	Republic R. & L.	38½	38¼	38½	38¾
100	Tenn. R. & L.	10¾	10¾	10½	10¾
50	Tenn. R. & L. pf.	48¾	48½	48	50

BONDS.

$12,000	Mich.R.6s,'19.	101¼	101¼	101	101½
7,000	Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'23.	100½	100½	100	101
12,000	Springfield R. & L. 5s, '33.	88	88	87½	88½

The following quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26½	27½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	78	80
American Cities	4	12
American Cities pf.	45	46½
American Gas Co.	130	133
American G. & E.	148	151
American G. & E. pf.	48½	51
American Light & Traction	380	382
American Light & Traction pf.	109½	111
American Power & Light	71	72½
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	46
American Public Utilities pf.	73½	75½
American W. W. & E.	3	8¾
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	22	23
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	62	64
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	96
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	28	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	76	79
Central States Electric	15	17½
Central States Electric pf.	71	71¾
Colorado Power	24½	26½
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.	98	..
Dallas Electric notes	99¾	99½
Dallas Electric pf.	93	97
Eastern Texas Electric	82	83
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	11½	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	47
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
International Traction	49	32
International Traction pf.	90	94
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	13	15
Mississippi River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	59	63
Northern States Power	96½	97½
Northern States Power pf.	96	96½
Northern Texas Electric	57	60½
Northern Texas Electric pf.	84	87
Ohio Cities Gas pf.	87	89
Ozark Power & Water	43	47
Pacific G. & L.	58	59
Pacific Gas & Electric	58	58¾
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	88¼	90
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	88	96
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	23½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25½	30½
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	75	76½
Securities Corp. General	18½	23
Securities Corp. General pf.	80¾	84¾
Southern California Edison	91	92
†Southern California Edison pf.	105	107
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	14¾	15½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	39¾	40¾
†Tampa Electric	131	135
Toledo Traction	41	43
Toledo Traction pf.	80	83
United Gas & Electric	10	14
United Gas & Electric pf.	70	75
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	11	14
United Light & Railways	50	51
United Light & Railways pf.	74	76
Western Power	19½	20½
Western Power pf.	70	71
†Ex dividend.		

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100½
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	75
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	..
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100¾
Columbia G. & L. 1st 5s, 1927	80	83
Columbia G. & L. deb. 5s, 1927	70	75
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	95½	98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98¾	..
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96¾	97¾
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100¾	102
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918	99½	100¾
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28	99	100
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89	90
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99¼
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1935	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77	77½
Miss Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922	91¼	93½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98	99
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	95½	96½
North Texas E. col. t. 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	96½	98
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	..
Seattle El. con. 5s	94½	97½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101½
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90¼	93
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	96½	98½

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
2d week Aug.	$1,276,610	$1,060,405	$216,205
July 1-Aug. 14	7,621,680	6,580,238	1,041,442

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

2d week Aug.	241,439	195,485	45,954
July 1-Aug. 14	1,283,077	1,160,314	122,763

WESTERN MARYLAND—

2d week Aug.	216,042	202,017	14,024
July 1-Aug. 14	1,421,086	1,287,211	126,874

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—Southern Railway:

2d week Aug.	1,409,619	1,225,042	183,677
July 1-Aug. 14	8,121,974	7,757,527	364,447

Alabama Great Southern:

2d week Aug.	102,186	83,910	18,268
July 1-Aug. 14	641,007	573,991	67,016

Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:

2d week Aug.	215,827	163,780	52,047
July 1-Aug. 14	1,328,402	1,105,572	222,830

Georgia Southern & Florida:

2d week Aug.	38,060	36,913	1,887
July 1-Aug. 14	268,840	259,724	6,016

Mobile & Ohio:

2d week Aug.	222,039	199,637	22,402
July 1-Aug. 14	1,856,027	1,800,737	56,190

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

2d week Aug.	301,193	289,638	11,555
July 1-Aug. 14	1,622,665	1,469,655	153,010

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	938,924	561,805	531,094
Net aft. taxes	366,523	175,279	148,302

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for July—

Gross	947,181	531,356	945,286
Net aft. taxes	365,402	320,762	331,140

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for June and twelve months—

Gross	958,235	592,919	538,241
Net aft. taxes	400,288	215,134	181,433
Gross	9,184,516	5,428,069	7,658,424
Net aft. taxes	3,603,876	1,888,339	2,361,764

CUBA RAILROAD for twelve months—

Gross	6,815,697	5,206,714	5,164,671
Net aft. taxes	3,523,659	2,727,589	2,470,922
Int. chgs.	978,244	858,856	819,417
Ex. replace.	.....	.....	135,000
Balance	2,545,415	1,873,684	1,516,505
Pf. dividends	600,000	600,000	600,000
Balance	*1,945,415	1,273,684	916,505
Com. div.	720,000	600,000	600,000
Surplus	1,225,415	673,684	316,505

Equal to 12.9 per cent. on the $15,000,000 common stock, against 12.7 per cent. on $10,000,000 common previous year.

Public Utilities.

GREAT WESTERN POWER OF CALIFORNIA for July and 12 months—(Western Power Corporation subsidiary.)—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	509,347	244,137	65,210
Net aft. taxes	198,396	170,648	27,718
Total income	277,448	137,981	39,516
Sur. aft. chgs.	87,062	81,740	5,542
7 mos. gross	2,119,158	1,634,140	476,017
Net aft. taxes	1,363,601	1,157,021	206,430
Total income	1,397,186	1,276,351	250,806
Sur. aft. chgs.	636,123	539,457	96,671
12 mos. gross	3,514,222	2,798,064	716,058
Net aft. taxes	2,280,345	1,972,884	316,461
Total income	2,610,004	2,170,841	439,162
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,087,874	922,492	165,334
Bal. aft. divs. on Cal. Elec. gen. pf.	987,847	772,492	165,355

GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER for July—

Gross	552,718	513,818	38,899
Exp. & taxes	340,062	296,976	18,087
Net earnings	242,635	216,842	25,813
7 mos. gross	3,978,143	3,671,653	306,490
Exp. & taxes	2,231,907	2,155,277	76,630
Net earnings	1,746,236	1,516,376	229,860

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	2,314,928	1,969,905	1,961,295
Net	980,453	844,211	813,563
Sur. aft. chgs.	178,138	57,615	4,198

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel common sold on the Consolidated Stock Exchange at 95⅛, the highest it touched in Wall Street, and a new record figure for the stock. Its advance aroused widespread interest throughout the day and exerted a favorable influence upon the entire market. The strength displayed by the market as a whole was in the face of advices indicating a continued threatening railroad strike situation as well as in the face of an advance in the grain markets based upon crop damage reports.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
60	Allis-Chalmers	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝
420	Am. Beet Sug.	90	90⅝	89¾	90
1,240	Am. Can	59⅝	60⅝	59⅝	60⅝
440	Am. C. & Fdy.	61½	62⅜	61½	62¼
10	Am. Cot. Oil	53¼	53¼	52⅝	52⅝
180	Am. H. & L. pf	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
70	Am. Ice Secur.	28½	28½	28½	28½
140	Am. L. Oil pf.	51⅝	51⅝	50⅞	51¼
4,380	Am. Locomo.	72⅝	76⅝	72⅝	76⅝
430	Am. Smelting	99⅝	99½	98½	99½
10	Am. Zinc	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
1,590	Anaconda	85½	86¼	85½	86⅛
640	Baldwin Loco.	77½	78⅜	76⅞	78⅝
120	Balt. & Ohio	86½	86½	86⅜	86⅝
20	B'klyn R. T.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝
280	Cent. Leather	56⅞	57¼	56⅞	57
120	C., R. I. & P.	17¼	17¼	16¾	16¾
720	C., M. & St.P.	93½	93½	92⅝	93¼
70	Chino Copper	51⅝	51½	51⅜	51⅝
1,880	Col. F. & Iron	48¾	49¾	48¾	49¾
40	Corn Products	15	15	15	15
3,390	Crucible Steel	73¼	76⅝	73¼	76⅝
80	Cuba Sugar	58	58½	58	58
140	Distillers' Sec.	46	46	45⅝	45⅝
480	Erie	36⅝	37	36⅝	36¾
2,410	Int. Mer. Mar.	87¼	89⅞	87¼	89⅝
4,380	Int. M. M. pf.	100⅜	104⅞	100⅛	102⅝
60	Goodrich Rub.	72⅞	73⅝	72⅞	73⅝
145	Gt. Nor. Ore	39¼	40⅝	39¼	40¼
180	Int. Nickel	41⅛	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛
30	Interb. Con.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
270	Insp. Copper	51⅞	52⅝	51⅞	52⅜
50	Int. Paper pf.	72⅜	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝
240	Kennecott Cop.	49⅛	49⅞	48⅝	49⅛
30	Lack. Steel	76⅞	76⅞	76⅜	76⅝
20	Lee Rubber	45⅜	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛
40	Nat. Enamel'g	28⅞	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞
180	N. Y. Central	104	104⅛	103⅝	104⅛
20	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
40	N. Y., O. & W.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
140	Nor. Pacific	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
837	Pacific Mail	29⅜	31	29⅜	29⅜
20	Penn. R. R.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛
20	Pres. Steel Car	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
280	Ry. Steel Sp'g	47⅞	48	47⅞	47⅞
60	Ray Con. Cop.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
10,150	Reading	106⅞	107	106⅞	106⅞
440	Rep. Iron & S.	51⅞	53⅜	51⅞	53⅜
160	So. Pacific	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
240	So. Railway	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23¼
290	Studebaker	130⅜	131½	129½	129¾
590	Union Pacific	139⅞	140¾	139¾	140⅜
480	U. S. Rubber	58¾	59	57⅞	58¼
30,610	U. S. Steel	91⅝	95¼	91⅝	95¼
220	U. S. Ind. A	113	114	113	113⅝
220	Utah Copper	82	82½	81⅝	82
860	Va.-Car. Chem.	42⅝	43⅝	42⅜	43
120	Westinghouse	59⅞	60¾	59⅞	60⅜
460	United Fruit	167	169⅛	166⅜	167
60	Willys Over'd	56	56	56	56

MINING STOCKS.

600	Comstock	.06½	.08⅛	.06⅛	.06½
200	Goldfield Con	.83	.83	.83	.83
2,000	Gypsy Queen	.05	.06	.05	.05
1,100	Jumbo Ext	.52	.52	.50	.52
400	Montana	.25	.25	.25	.25
300	Mispah	.20	.20	.20	.20
2,800	Silver Pick	.17	.17	.11½	.17
500	West End Con.	.79	.79	.79	.79

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1936	96½	98½	5.30
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	97½	98½	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100⅛	4.85
Argen. Govt. Dis.		Feb.21,'17	97	97⅜	5.90
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100⅛	100⅜	5.55
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	98⅝	99⅛	5.85
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99⅜	100¼	4.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅜	100¼	4.95
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.88
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅛	4.05
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99⅛	100⅛	4.97
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅞	100⅛	5.40
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1928	104	107	4.70
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101¼	102½	4.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅜	101¼	4.50
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.80
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.98
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97½	98½	5.50
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	100¼	6.45
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	..	98	5.25
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¼	101	2.55
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99½	99¾	5.05
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99¾	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅛	4.24
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅛	101	3.90
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	98½	100½	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅛	100⅛	4.43
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	98¼	98½	4.65
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	3.18
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅜	3.45
A.Y.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101½	102½	5.45
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	100½	4.90
Can. North	5	Sep., 1917	98½	99¼	5.90
Can. North	6	July10,'17	99¼	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103	3.75
C., B. & Qy.	4	July, 1921	97⅛	98½	4.43
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅜	99¾	5.15
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	..	95	..
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102	102½	5.30
East. P. & L.	6	Mar. 1,'18	98½	99	6½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅛	101¼	3.71
Gen. Rubber	6	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅞	4.74
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	99¾	5.30
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	100½	4.24
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101	101⅛	5.95
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100¼	101¼	5.76
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	99	99¼	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96¾	97⅛	9.25
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99½	100	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May 1, 1917	99⅞	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅜	99⅝	6.00
Otis Elev.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	99½	5.25
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100½	100⅝	4.32
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb.19,'19	89¼	90½	9.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	100½	3.63
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99½	5.30
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	101	4.85
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	4.05
W. F. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100⅜	1.00
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	97¼	97⅝	6.50
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100⅛	5⅝
W. S. G. & E.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¾	101	5.45

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—This is the condensed statement of condition of local associated banks at close of business on Aug. 19:

	Aug. 19, 1916.	Increase.
Circulation	$4,465,000	*$11,000
Loans, discounts and inv.	418,516,000	*209,000
Individual deps. in U. S.	329,854,000	7,355,000
Due banks	126,133,000	2,256,000
Time deposits	24,016,000	*817,000
Exch. for Clearing House	11,543,000	*465,000
Due from banks	38,906,000	2,781,000
Cash reserve	24,375,000	682,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Banks	24,596,000	2,196,000
Res. with other banks	39,812,000	1,954,000
Cash excess	1,048,000	365,000
Excess in New York	24,290,000	1,742,000
Excess with Fd. Res. Bk.	5,156,000	1,904,000
Total excess	30,464,000	4,011,000

*Decrease.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
322	Ahmeek	99	100	99	99½
300	Alaska Gold	17¼	17	16¾	17
85	Allouez	66½	66½	66	66¼
1,050	Am. Zinc	32⅝	33¼	32½	32⅝
360	Am. Zinc pf.	65	65	64½	64½
345	Anaconda	85½	86⅛	85½	86⅛
335	Arizona Com'l.	9¼	9¼	8⅞	8⅞
100	Butte Balak.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Butte & Sup.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67⅜
187	Cal. & Arizona	71½	71½	71	71½
143	Cal. & Hecla	545	560	545	560
788	Copper Range	63¾	64⅜	63¼	64½
15	East Butte	13⅜	13⅜	13	13
15	ranbGy	88	88½	88	88¼
100	Indiana	3½	3½	3½	3½
90	Isle Royale	28½	29½	28½	29⅛
10	Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
200	Keweenaw	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Mason Valley	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
210	Mass Con.	12¾	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
10	Miami	35	35	35	35
1090	Michigan	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
340	Mohawk	90⅝	90½	90	90½
3	Nevada Cons.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
50	Niplaing	7	7	7	7
100	North Butte	23¾	23½	23¼	23¼
300	North Lake	2	2	2	2
1,025	Old Dominion	69½	70½	69½	70¾
10	Osceola	90	90	90	90
115	Pond Creek	15	15½	15	15⅜
75	Quincy	90	91	90	91
10	Shannon	8½	8½	8¼	8½
100	South Lake	7	7	7	7
120	St. Mary's Ld.	74⅜	75	74⅜	75
10	Superior Cop'r.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
905	Tamarack	39½	45	39¼	43
143	Trinity	5¼	6	5¼	6
1,375	U. S. Smelting	70⅜	71	70¼	71
33	U. S. Sm. pf.	50½	50⅝	50½	50¼
100	Utah Apex	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
65	Utah Metal	8	8¼	8	8
75	Winona	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛
70	Wolverine	52¼	52¼	52¼	52½
200	Wyandot	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛

RAILROADS.

28	Boston Elev.	74½	74½	73½	73½
70	Bos. & Maine	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¾
5	C.&M. class 4.	100	100	100	100
10	Fitchburg pf.	75	75	75	75
2	Mass. Electric	7½	7½	7½	7½
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	40½	42¾	40¾	40
13	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	59½	59¾	59¼	59¼
100	Reading	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
4	West End	56	56	56	56

MISCELLANEOUS.

110	Am. Ag. Ch.	78	79¼	78	79¼
15	A. A. C. pf.	100½	101	100¼	101
25	A. P. Serv. pf	12½	12¾	12½	12½
20	Am. Sugar	110	110½	110	110½
23	Am. Sug. pf.	118½	118½	118¼	118½
324	Am. T. & T.	152¼	152¾	131⅞	181⅞
282	Am. Wool pf.	97⅝	98½	97⅝	98¼
7,838	A. G. & W. I.	71¼	72⅞	71⅜	72
813	A. G. & W. I. pf	65¼	65⅝

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August 21st, 1916.
Norman Merriman has this day sold his interest in the copartnership of Noyes, Merriman & Company, 27 William Street, to Thomas E. Noyes, who will continue the business at that address.
Thomas E. Noyes
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MAINE FARMERS COOL TO FARM LOAN PLAN

Only a Few Attend First of the Hearings Board Is to Hold Throughout Country.

REPUBLICANS ARE CRITICAL

See Democratic Effort to Capture Rural Vote—Secretary McAdoo in Person Explains New Law.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 21.—Maine farmers are too busy harvesting hay to take any real interest in Federal farm loans. As a result the series of hearings of the new Farm Loan plan which the Wilson Administration has put on the Federal statute books opened rather inauspiciously here today, with about twenty persons in attendance, of whom only three were real farmers.

The new Farm Loan act is to be administered by a board, of which William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, is Chairman. The board is to visit every State in the country and hold hearings for the purpose of getting the views of farmers before pueeting the new plan into operation. The first of these hearings was held in the post office building here today.

In opening the session Secretary McAdoo outlined the plan, as did George W. Norris of Pennsylvania, one of the five commissioners. Then Mr. McAdoo said anybody who had any information to impart could have the floor. Someone called for William J. Thompson, Master of the State Grange.

"I think this plan is better adapted to meet conditions in the Middle West and in the South than in New England," said Mr. Thompson. "The farmers of Maine are not burdened with extortionate interest. There is a pretty uniform charge of 6 per cent. What we need more are shorter term credits, and I think we would be greatly benefited if we could have some effective title system like the Torrens system. That would make borrowings easier."

Dr. G. M. Twitchell, a farmer, was asked by Secretary McAdoo whether he thought the Maine farmer would take kindly to the plan. For reply Dr. Twitchell read a newspaper editorial pronouncing the plan unworkable.

"I should not be surprised if that were the opinion in this State," he added.

"I have often found," said Secretary McAdoo testily, "that comment of that sort is based on unfamiliarity with the topic under discussion."

"Well, said Dr. Twitchell, "I am not in sympathy with paternalism in government. I think it would be very unfortunate to tempt people to plunge into debt by low rates of interest."

I. E. Vernon, State Commissioner of Banking, contradicted the testimony regarding a uniform 6 per cent. rate. He said the rate fluctuated between 6 and 9 per cent.

"I think any plan giving the farmers money on easy terms would be a great stimulant to farming in this State," he said. "Ithink a great deal of money could be placed at once if this plan were understood."

Other witnesses expressed themselves as dubious regarding the plan, while some professed a mild interest. The only one to become enthusiastic over it was the last witness of the day, the owner of three farms, who said he always had been compelled to pay a commission in addition to interest when seeking small, short-term loans.

Republicans here made caustic comment on the launching of the farm-loan hearings in the midst of a Presidential campaign, and denounced this as part of a plan to capture the farmer vote for the Democratic ticket.

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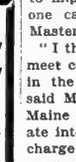
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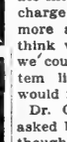
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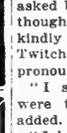
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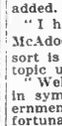
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PROPOSALS

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, September 12, 1916, for Contract 178, for grouting the rock above the Eastview tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct. The grouting will be above two hundred inches of the tunnel, aggregating about 4,000 feet in length. The work is located in the Town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawing can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR REMOVAL OF THE BARGE IVIE.—U. S. Engineer Office, Custom House, Norfolk, Va. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 22, 1916, and then opened, for the removal of the steel whaleback barge IVIE, sunk in Hampton Roads, Va. Further information on application.

ELIGIBLE FOR COLLEGE ENTRANCE DIPLOMAS.

State Announces the List, With Percentages, for Holders of Four-Year Scholarships at $100 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—A larger number than usual of high school pupils of this State are eligible for college entrance diplomas in awards of university scholarships under the State law, which entitles the holder to $100 a year for four years while in attendance at a college within this State.

Each county is entitled to five times as many scholarships as it has assembly districts. New York and the Bronx are considered together for the purpose. Appointments are made from the top of the list in the order of average standing.

The eligibles in New York City and neighboring counties are as follows:

New York and Bronx Counties.

175 SCHOLARSHIPS.

Name.	Address.	P. C.
Louisa Viggeani	446 East 116th St	95.09
Marie Weston	330 West 95th St	94.20
A. Greenberg	1,015 3d Av	94.24
Melanie Rohrer	6 Beekman Place	93.80
Ruth Starr	468 Riverside Drive	93.25
Elsie Hoertel	51 West 106th St	93.33
George Dean	141 West 105th St	93.41
Jacob Kabak	1,718 Washington Av	92.57
Bertha Schoenberg	1,019 Longwood Av	92.16
Dorothy P. Harris	226 West 97th St	92.13
S. B. Pishkind	158 East 45th St	91.84
J. S. Orlianesky	11 St. Nicholas Av	91.61
C. H. Tobias	24 East 99th St	91.04
Lydia Felder	710 6th St	90.94
B. Mack	318 West 100th St	90.86
Hermina Schaff	138 West 112th St	90.86
F. M. Sommerfield	606 West 137th St	90.76
Ellen C. Ahern	2,172 Arthur Av	90.69
A. F. A. Ziegler	664 Morris Park Av	90.64
Arthur W. Hatch	10 Sherman Av	90.03
Helen C. Barton	412 West 115th St	90.44
Helen Meyer	1,989 Arthur Av	90.32
Sam Sarlat	125 Madison Av	90.27
Victorine K. Mayer	1,356 Madison Av	90.24
M. M. Poisenski	60 Terrace View Av	90.16
Lillian Fried	143 West 117th St	89.90
Helen R. Buckhold	307 East 78th St	89.91
Virginia Thompson	43 West 123d St	89.85
Agnes C. L. Somers	110 East 126th St	89.81
Marie Gerlach	2,447 Maclay Av	89.74
Nettie Kaplan	2,288 2d Av	89.71
Edith Hahn	541 West 141st St	89.66
Eugenia C. Lellmann	560 West 149th St	89.54
Sass, Nettie	558 W. 184th St	89.51
Klein, Adolph	1,567 Fulton Av	89.49
Smith, Anna V.	148 W. 62d St	89.43
Schwartz, Esther	380 Riverside Drive	89.41
Cohen, Blanche	1,359 Lyman Place	89.26
Peck, Ruth R.	46 W. 93d St	89.13
Quat, Arnold	1,655 Mt. Hope Av	89.07
Jacobs, Enid E.	606 W. 115th St	89.06
Davis, Moses	274 E. 10th St	89.03
Nemzor, Joseph	88 1st Av	88.98
Bloch, Emil	790 Riverside Drive	88.80
Brauer, Florence H.	61 W. 105th St	88.80
Foritsky, Hillel	494 E. 141st St	88.80
Barshatsky, Lillian	98 St. Mark's Place	88.74
Cohen, Lillie	73 St. 10th St., B'klyn	88.63
Kahn, Belle	79 Lewis St	88.51
Higgins, Dorothy A.	848 2d Av	88.40
Barton, Hortense M.	1,678 1st Av	88.30
Rabinowitz, I. M.	353 E. 65th St	88.29
Kendel, H. W.	1,903 Prospect Av	88.17
Rothschild, Louise T.	251 W. 138th St	88.10
Birnbaum, Max G.	664 E. 160th St	87.99
Halberstadt, W. C.	Bronxwood Park	87.93
Lefkowitz, B. H.	3,927 Decatur Av	87.87
Hornung, C. P.	1,290 E. 8th St	87.86
Dreiblatt, Sigmund	332-334 E. 4th St	87.83
Grombecker, Helen	862 E. 163d St	87.64
Cohn, Stella	1,308 Brooks Av	87.56
Schwartzreich, Sol	871 Macy Place	87.55
Wildstein, Laura	151 Walton Av	87.45
Kirschner, Miriam	58 W. 119th St	87.37
Schwartz, Pearl	123 E. 123d St	87.37
Kupferman, Minnie	73 E. 119 St	87.33
Burnett, Mary A.	305 W. 149th St	87.28
Iacobsky, Fred	45 Hudson St	87.25
Ludins, Tima	1,530 Minford Place	87.20
Turk, Milton	632 E. 11th St	87.19
Campbell, C. B.	1,434 Bryan Av., B'klyn	87.17
Unverzagt, Ruth	477 W. 144th St	87.17
Cohen, Jacob	1,520 Hoe Av	87.09
Freundlich, Paula J.	120 W. 78th St	87.09
Busch, Fanny	957 Hoe Av	87.00
Gottlieb, Bella	16 E. 120th St	86.96
Kelly, Lucretia E.	215 E. 228th St	86.90
Schorer, Helen	78-81 Lewis Av	86.83
Baier, Nathan	224 E. 109th St	86.91
Ocko, Sadie	260 W. 143d St	86.91
Gelber, Frieda	713-715 E. 9th St	86.90
Goldstein, Dorothy M.	1,163 Hoe Av	86.89
Cronau, Lise R.	1,139 Longwood Av	86.81
Montuoran, Aurelia	981 Forest Av	86.87
Morrison, Mildred	573 E. 141st St	86.77
Punie, Mary	484 Grand St	86.73
Cohen, Hannah	7 Lewis St	86.67
Weltzman, Philip C.	1,452 Minford Pl	86.62
Magee, Sigmund	56-65 W. 110th St	86.59
Anderson, Helen	148 W. 129th St	86.57
Wilkens, M. H.	254 Alexander Av	86.56
Rosen, Esther	27 W. 118th St	86.48
Golomb, Mollie R.	453 E. 157th St	86.47
Carlson, Lorena M.	227 St. Ann's Av	86.43
Levene, H. C.	50 E. 101st St	86.41
Peltz, Rose L.	2,158 Hughes St	86.40
Jockwig, Anna	164 E. 108th St	86.39
Rosenberg, Sarah R.	842 Kelly St	86.36
De Hondt, Edith	1,052 First Av	86.35
Lurch, Viola	101 W. 140th St	86.31
Metchik, Aaron	24 W. 31st St	86.49
Silberkraus, Robert	508 E. 86th St	86.43
Barnett, Reuben	239 E. 112th St	86.41
Lorch, Caroline M.	416 E. 86th St	86.39
Kutner, Jane R.	20 E. 106th St	86.34
London, Ruth B.	5 W. 82d St	86.33
Berkman, Meyer	93 Madison St	86.31
Frankel, J. A.	140 Stanton St	86.30
Lobel, Minnie	1,414 Franklin Av	86.27
McElroy, Ethel	330 E. 157th St	86.26
Hoffman, Esther A.	2,437 Jerome Av	86.20
Geney, Constance	73 W. 83d St	86.16
Kahn, A.	238 E. 69th St	86.11
Bingham, Christina N.	298 E. B'way	86.09
Cohen, Anna	78 S. 10th St., B'klyn	86.04
Crocker, Grace Y.	35 W. 113th St	86.04
Hawkes, Clara W.	63 W. 119th St	86.04
Hule, Helen	225 E. 31st St	86.04
Anderson, Agnes	420 E. 153d St	86.00
McGrath, Anna	243 E. 99 St	85.98
Rosenblum, A. J.	450 Cherry St	85.96
Wansch, Annette B.	188 Wadsworth Av	85.90
Emmerich, Loretta C.	2,481 Creston Av	85.76
Sullivan, Faith C.	247 Mt. Hope Pl	85.76
Kava, H. L.	55 W. 112th St	85.74
Michalover, S. L.	304 E. Broadway	85.70
Werner, Loretta E.	728 W. 181st St	85.64
Malkransky, Esther	835 E. 169th St	85.60
Diamant, Joseph	2,067 Vyse Av	85.39
Maley, Jane	1,415 Fulton Av	85.39
Reisman, Harry	229 Cherry St	85.52
Beers, Jessie M.	2,145 7th Av	85.54
Mints, Copal	911 Longwood Av	85.48
Bouda, Mary	421 E. 78th St	85.46
Hamburger, Edna	691 Beck St	85.44
Liman, Harry K.	879 Freeman St	85.44
Rooney, Mary E.	3,143 Decatur Av	85.44
Morriseer, Sadie D.	90 Wadsworth Av	85.40
Crump, Lois	672 E. 219th St	85.37
Kuppersmith, M.	69 E. 109th St	85.37
Silver, Benjamin	241-3 Eldridge St	85.26
Munz, Jeannette P.	56 W. 105th St	85.21
Rooten, Rose	110 Fo'sythe St	85.20
Decker, K. L.	1,939 Washington Av	85.19
Diamond, Max	57 E. 104th St	85.17
Fish, Clara	187 W. 110th St	85.17
Manisoff, Rose	6 E. 116th St	85.13
Billo, Joseph	767 Prospect Av	85.09
Muller, Catherine M.	1,408 Madison Av	85.06
Sani, Maurice	79 E. 118th St	85.04
Baum, Elsie	60 W. 115th St	85.00
Cohen, Etta	560 Beck St	84.97
Beck, Isabelle	115 W. 104th St	84.91
Laguardia, G. B.	489 E. 118th St	84.91
Mullaney, Marie	425 10th Av	84.90
Wilhelmsen, Bertha L.	605 1st Av	84.89
Anderson, Mary A.	128 E. 84th St	84.87
McFarland, Julia M.	72 Perry St	84.86
Dickinson, L. F.	151 W. 129th St	84.84
Socol, Fannie Vivian	49 W. 127th St	84.84
Cutujian, Frances C.	71 Lexington Av	84.81
Dobbins, Edmund F.	50 E. 130th St	84.80
Healy, Ethel R.	509 W. 44th St	84.80
Starr, Molly	112 E. 117th St	84.70
Silberberg, Bertha	167 E. 205th St	84.78
Keegan, Julia V.	227 E. 50th St	84.69
Sperber, Rose	127 Orchard St	84.67
Bunsis, Morris	229 Monroe St	84.63
Feinberg, M. W.	235 W. 118th St	84.62
Cowley, Mary	139 W. 49th St	84.60
Mulvey, Nora C.	927 6th Av	84.60
Noone, Kathryn M.	310 E. 9th St	84.56
Burns, Suzette McG.	684 St. Nicholas Av	84.49
Isaacs, Ada	845 Beck St	84.49
Zaseele, Herman	1,046 Grant Av	84.47
Massimo, John	778 East 4th St	84.46
Shamroy, Naum L.	24 Jackson St	84.41
Zadoorian, Marie	646 East 182d St	84.41
Biegeleisen, Ruth R.	235 7th St	84.40
Shub, Rebecca	66 East 104th St	84.37
Hanseilman, John J.	216 West 22d St	84.36
Holl, Louis C.	455 East 135th St	84.36
Lipkowits, —	805 East 6th St	84.31
Steiner, Sydney K.	1,051 Union Av	84.31
Villaume, F. H.	403 West 123d St	84.31
Flynn, Florence M.	813 West 127th St	84.30
Skolnik, Ida	33 Broome St	84.30
Sachatoff, Sophie	63 East 107th St	84.29
Reiner, David	1,574 Madison Av	84.24
Kellogg, Elodie J.	197 Alexander Av	84.20
McCann, Edna C.	370 West 55th St	84.17
Meech, Marion L.	605 West 178th St	84.14
Gershowitz, Anna	845 10th Av	84.09
Nadel, I.	59 East 117th St	84.09
Smith, Arthur L.	553 Hunts Point Av	84.09
Goodman, Margaret	309 East 72d St	84.07
MacMahon, A. T.	70 Morningside Drive	84.06
Rosenzweig, A.	815 East 153th St	84.04
Hellman, Helen	2,303 Belmont Av	84.00
Schlesinger, Jeanette	3,394 7th Av	83.97
Auty, Edith M.	600 West 146th St	83.91
Damm, Hedwig N.	281 East 144th St	83.91
Herr, Lucille L.	741 East 229th St	83.86
Stuldener, Henry L.	656 West 178th St	83.84
Jolson, Julius	33 1st St	83.81
Middleman, Samuel	144 West 144th St	83.79
Turno, Irene A.	787 Forest Av	83.76
Stanley, Mary A.	1,967 East 71st St	83.74
Lowenthal, Sadie	167 St. Nicholas Av	83.73
Hepner, Irving	796 East 163d St	83.70
Preisman, Lucia	934 Longwood Av	83.70
Davis, Celia	1,118 Forest Av	83.69
Tousoff, Lillian E.	1,828 Tupping Av	83.61
Katsch, Amy L.	1,026 Hoe Av	83.60
Nance, Margaret	2,161 Ludlow Av	83.60
Moeckel, A. M.	662 Manida St	83.57
Cohen, Sol	92 Cannon St	83.56
Blaine, Alfred	906 Union Av	83.56
Theodore, Otto	1,022 Hoe Av	83.54
Davidson, George	689 Second Av	83.53
Grelick, Bella	1 East 106th St	83.49
Serman, Rose	1,228 Evergreen Av	83.49
Cohen, Anna	190 Forsyth St	83.46
Schaum, E. A.	145 Audubon Av	83.44
De Laney, C. M.	100 Morningside Av	83.41
Friedman, C. J.	164 Attorney St	83.41
Koerner, Sophie	340 East 15th St	83.36
Cochran, Ethel F.	37 Van Dam St	83.34
Richardson, Alfred F.	839 Jennings St	83.27
Elkind, Emil	1,327 Intervale Av	83.24
Nolan, Margaret A.	204 West 78th St	83.24
Hayes, M. E. C.	145 West 54th St	83.23
Seelig, Fannye E.	522 West 136th St	83.23
Lupiner, Maxwell	734 East 160th St	83.21
Schlein, Bessie	152 Rivington St	83.20
Vollmers, H. E.	480 Hudson St	83.20
Brill, Bessie L.	611 West 112th St	83.16
Moed, Celia	210 East 112th St	83.14
Rosenberger, H. J.	604 West 112th St	83.14
Hirschstein, —	960 Prospect Av	83.09
Dash, Jacob	491 Snedecer Av	83.07
Wandres, C. T.	3,411 Third Av	83.06
Bagdanowsky, H.	21 East 106th St	83.01
Kardonsky, Fanny	1,384 Bristow St	82.99
Pierce, M. C.	192 William St	82.93
Keller, —	22 East 105th St	82.91
Kevelson, Max	778 Prospect Av	82.91
Marnitz, Anna	780 Jennings St	82.87
Chapin, H. S.	38 Ft. Washington Av	82.85
Oppenheimer, J.	208 East 134th St	82.80
Medlon, —	Eastside, 3,134 Broadway	82.77
Rosenzweig, C.	1,170 Nelson Av	82.77
Prager, Rebecca	1,044 Forest Av	82.74
Previn, S.	604 West 115th St	82.74
Fliegel, H. J.	47 First St	82.67
Ruth, Marie	912 Freeman St	82.66
Herr, Walter	1,816 Mohegan Av	82.64
Fogan, F. E.	307 Amsterdam Av	82.54
Adler, Jonas	304 East 50th St	82.53
Baumann, Blanche H.	77 East 89th St	82.53
Diedrick, Marjorie	611 West 178th St	82.53
Silberstein, V. L.	240 West 137th St	82.53
Jurgenson, K. M.	601 West 139th St	82.53
Schneider, Arthur	236 East 68th St	82.50
Allatin, P. W.	32 Thompson St	82.49
Kirschner, Joseph	54 East 107th St	82.49
Hausman, Emil	463 East 8th St	82.47
Boonstein, Sam	259 West 113th St	82.46
Sanders, Helen H.	235 West 102d St	82.44
Levine, Mae	172 East 107th St	82.44
Kramer, Janet L.	203 West 103d St	82.39
Levin, Nathan	49 West 114th St	82.39
Kessler, Ethel	1,432 Williams Av	82.34
Goldstein, Hildreth	680 Beck St	82.31
Greenberg, Morris	162 East 4th St	82.31
Fisher, G. M.	1,612 Arthur Av	82.29
Japhe, Anna	103 Division St	82.27
Tonkonogy, E. V.	534 East 5th St	82.24
Wilcox, M.	1,070 Valentine Av	82.22
Dumont, Madeleine	120 E. 68th St	82.19
Winsor, Abraham	2,128 Hughes Av	82.17
Weinberg, Dorothy	123 W. 112th St	82.17
Solomon, N. L.	946 Kelly St	82.09
Goldfischer, Hannah	343 E. 86th St	82.07
Rigney, Abigail W.	8 W. 119th St	82.06
Forrest, Velma C.	30 Convent Av	82.03
Ross, Aman U.	156 E. 116th St	82.01
Rosenthal, Mason	644 Wales Av	81.81
Marton, Etta	154 W. 118th St	81.80
Ferber, Hannah	49 Pitt St	81.77
McKeown, Jane M.	236 W. 16th St	81.73
Moses, Aaron L.	252 E. 7th St	81.71
Paynter, Ruth F.	63 E. 93d St	81.67
Newman, Elfie E.	224 W. 141st St	81.64
Britton, Jean	2,304 7th Av	81.61
Conaty, Mary L.	1,471 Amsterdam Av	81.59
Williamson, R.	903 E. 181st St	81.59
Cameron, James	806 Jackson Av	81.57
Schiff, Beatrice F.	71 Cannon St	81.57
Drumet, Jacob	1,141 Avenue D	81.51
Glaser, F. L.	1,028 Grand Concourse	81.14
Nathanson, Rose	332 Essex St	81.11
Heimlich, Milton	704 Tinton Av	81.03
Bronstein, Joseph	802 E. 168th St	84.90
London, Kate G.	494 Grand St	84.87
Block, Margaret	55 W. 119th St	84.76
O'Neill, Cecelia V.	515 W. 46th St	84.76
Solms, Helen C.	67 W. 101st St	84.76
Bloch, Jacob	51 Crescent St	84.74
Wagner, Pauline	1,975 Mapes Av	84.70
Kaplan, Dorothy	947 St. Johns Av	84.68
Deisler, Gretchen L.	782 E. 175th St	84.68
Pasternak, J. L.	270 E. 4th St	84.66
Morris, Walter	57 W. 111th St	84.64
Pope, Jennie	1,510 Park Av	84.63
Isaacs, Myrril L.	106 Morningside Drive	84.57
Hornnick, Gussie	713 E. 6th St	84.56
Withus, Carl M.	329 Concord Av	84.56
Fauser, Louise M.	407 E. 87th St	84.53
Seigerman, Morris	31 Orchard St	84.51
Jacobs, Enid E.	606 W. 115th St	89.06

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Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

Hartford Line
From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M. for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.75.
SOUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 40 CENTS For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 6:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.
BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 84th St., E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, at Liverpool, Aug. 21.
SS Silver Cedar, at La Pallice, Aug. 15.
SS Erlesbrugh, at Savona, Aug. 15.
SS Noordam, at Falmouth, Aug. 20.
SS Strathspey, at Cherbourg, Aug. 15.
SS Marioneth,, at Havre, Aug. 15.
SS Pioneer, at Kirkwall, Aug. 15.
SS Caserta, at Spezia, Aug. 11.
SS Napoli, at Spezia, Aug. 13.
SS City of Oran, at Vladivostok, Aug. 11.
SS Arechondo, at Pasages, Aug. 12.
SS Cardiff Hall, at Naples, Aug. 13.
SS Chalkydon, at Marseilles, Aug. 14.
SS Wieldrecht, at Lisbon, Aug. 14.
SS Florence Luckenbach, at Sydney, Aug. 18.
SS Narcis, at Rotterdam, Aug. 18.
SS Zealandia, at Rotterdam, Aug. 18.
SS Ordunia, at Liverpool, Aug. 21.
SS Melderskin, at Antafogasta, Aug. 19.
SS Melford Hall, at Manchester, Aug. 19.
SS Strabo, at Manchester, Aug. 19.
SS Mongolia, at London, Aug. 20.

Sailed.

SS Rochambeau, from Bordeaux, Aug. 20.
SS Frederik VIII., from Kirkwall, Aug. 20.
SS Strathgarry, from Bordeaux, Aug. 15.
SS Epsilon, from Amsterdam, Aug. 16.
SS J. W. Fordney, from Powey, Aug. 13.
SS Euclid, from Liverpool, Aug. 19.
SS Guyane, from Bordeaux, Aug. 20.
SS Penmowah, from Havre, Aug. 21.
SS Netherly Hall, at London, Aug. 20.
SS Francisco, at Hull, Aug. 20.
SS San Giorgio, at Genoa, Aug. 19.
SS Kamenetz Podolsk, from Sunderland, Aug. 19.
SS Tokushima Maru, from London, Aug. 19.
SS Rochester, from Liverpool, Aug. 19.

Passed.

SS Ledeal, New York for Rotterdam, passed Isle of Wight.
SS Rotterdam, (tank,) New York for Amsterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Teftwool, New York for Havre, passed Ushant.
SS Alberto Treves, New York for —, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—C. Lopez y Lopez, Aug. 24
Greece, (especially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Patris.....Aug. 25
Liberia, (specially addressed only,) via Monrovia, at 12:30 P. M.—Memnon.....Aug. 25
Netherlands, via Rotterdam, (also specially addressed correspondence for Great Britain and Ireland, via Falmouth,) at 2:30 P. M., (supplementary, 4 P. M.)—Nieuw Amsterdam...Aug. 26
Sweden, via Gothenburg, at 6 P. M. (supplementary, 9:30 A. M.)—Stockholm.....Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—St. Paul.....Aug. 26
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Kristianiafjord.....Aug. 26
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M. (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.) (sea post)—Lafayette.....Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia.....Aug. 26

UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

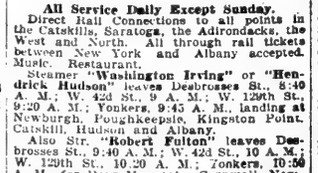
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.
Special Trips Every Saturday to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P.M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P.M.
AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to **BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL**, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.
Hudson River
Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

STEAMER 'Mandalay' ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 3 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M. FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad.

BEAR MOUNTAIN AND HIGHLAND LAKE
45 MILES UP THE HUDSON
Weekday & Sunday TWO-BOAT Service
Str. "Highlander" 10:30 A.M. Leave Battery Pier. 9:15 A.M.
Str. "Rosedale" Lvs. W. 129th St., 10:00; Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.
EXTRA TRIP SAT. AFTERNOONS
Leaving Battery 1:30, W. 132d St., 2:00 P. M. Round Trip, Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays and Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c. MUSIC. DANCING. McAllister Steamboat Co.

EXCURSIONS
Atlantic City $2.50
TOMORROW
Lv. W. 23d St., 7:50; Liberty St., 8:00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8:15 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL



GLEN ISLANDS
New boat service from Battery—To-day, 9:30 and 10 A. M. and 1:30, 3 and 6 P. M. E. 24 St. 30 Min. later.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN, Str. "TAURUS" Daily 8 A. M. Pier 1 N. R. ONLY. Fare $1.00.
CONEY ISLAND & ROCKAWAY BEACH, from Pier 1, N. R. and West 129th St. Round Trip, ADULTS 50c, CHILDREN 30c Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3372. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Tel. 645 Gramercy.

FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Finely bound volume of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, full of war pictures. Souvenir of world's greatest conflict sent by mail for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)
Sun rises, 5:11 | Sun sets, 6:46 | Moon rises, 12:09

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:24	2:54	8:35	9:35
Governors Island	3:13	3:42	9:24	10:12
Hell Gate	5:19	5:47	11:05	11:33

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 21.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 5.
SS Lafayette, Bordeaux, Aug. 13.
SS Carolina, San Juan, Aug. 18.
SS Algonquin, Puerto Plata, Aug. 16.
SS Hyanthes, Weymouth, Aug. 5.
SS Nickaria, Amsterdam, Aug. 4.
SS Vigilancia, Lisbon, Aug. 10.
SS Dalrason, Newport News, Aug. 20.
SS City of Newcastle, Boston, Aug. 20.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Aug. 16.
SS El Siglo, Galveston, Aug. 15.
SS Burcombo, Marseilles, July 28.
SS Petra, Baltimore, Aug. 19.
SS Tenadores, Cristobal, Aug. 14.
SS Sixaola, Santiago, Aug. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Saxonia	Liverpool	Aug. 12
*California	Glasgow	Aug. 13
†Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Aug. 12
Minnehaha	London	Aug. 12
Petrolite	Shields	Aug. 1
Orifiamme	Dartmouth	Aug. 1
Lord Cromer	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Leo	Newport	Aug. 7
Cluny Castle	London	Aug. 9
Alcor	Turks Island	Aug. 6
Italia	Naples	Aug. 11
King Bleddyn	Havre	Aug. 5
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 12
St. George	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 19
El Rio	Galveston	Aug. 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Brighton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Kansas City	Swansea	Aug. 9
Elef K. Venesueios	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Mitar	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Dorrington Court	Havre	Aug. 5
Leersum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Cuyahoga	London	Aug. 8
Highland Prince	Victoria	July 31
Trevalyor	Barry	Aug. 9
Robert M. Thompson	Sharpness	Aug. 10
Colon	Colon	Aug. 17
El Paso	Galveston	Aug. 17

DUE THURSDAY.

Rance	Bilbao	Aug. 9
Atlanta	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 22
Zulia	San Juan	Aug. 19
Santa Marta	Kingston	Aug. 19
Hurona	Shields	Aug. 6
Rigel	Seville	Aug. 1
Taunton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 19
El Valle	Galveston	Aug. 18

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Catherine Cuneo	Jamaica	Aug. 20
Antilla	P'rto Mexico	Aug. 16
Atherstone	Havre	Aug. 11
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 22
El Occidente	Galveston	Aug. 13

DUE SATURDAY.

Vauban	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Paul Paix	Swansea	Aug. 13
Ilwen	Cardiff	Aug. 14
Crewe Hall	Oran	Aug. 5

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Ryndam	Falmouth	Aug. 18
Lombardia	Torre An'z'ta	Aug. 10
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 24
Leersum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Basse Terre	Bordeaux	Aug. 15

DUE MONDAY.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Aug. 20
Carpathia	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Aug. 19
Coamo	San Juan	Aug. 23
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 25
Mogtleff	Leith	Aug. 17

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Paunia, Guiana	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Pacific, Argentina	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Hammeshus, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Manchuria, London	—	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Grazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cuthbert, Para	2:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Inca, Santo Domingo	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Creole, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Calabria, Naples	—	2:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vinovia, London	—	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mariana, Santiago	—	13:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Stockholm, Gothenburg	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sarnia, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Voltaire, Rio de Janeiro	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Millinocket, Porto Rico	—	12:00 M.
California, Glasgow	—	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	—	12:00 M.
Lord Cromer, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull	—	12:00 M.
Cuecas, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 21.

SS California, Glasgow to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 22, forenoon. Anchor Line.
SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 330 miles E. at noon; due 22d, afternoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 102 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 195 miles S. at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 323 miles S. at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 325 miles S. at noon.
SS Gulfoil and Connaught, Sabine to New York, was 237 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 7 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 323 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 95 miles W. of Key West at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 247 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 258 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 240 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 80 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Vesta, Beaumont to New York, was 190 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 25, SS Mamnon.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 25, SS Patris.
Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canopic.
Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Hellig Olav.
Sweden—Close at 7 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Stockholm.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Kristianiafjord.

Mails for South America.

North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, via Para and Manaos, at 8 A. M.—Cuthbert.....Aug. 22
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only) via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 10 A. M.—Hostilius.....Aug. 24
South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Voltaire.....Aug. 26
Fernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Puris.....Aug. 26

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii (San Francisco)—Manoa.....Aug. 24
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Ixion.....Aug. 26
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....Aug. 26
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....Aug. 27
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Aug. 31

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Chatham and Phenix Bank to Open New Branch at Broadway and Eighteenth Street—Silk Firm in Uptown Lease—Dyckman Flats Sold—Operators Buy in Bronx.

The leasing market furnished the chief activity in the Manhattan realty world yesterday, and revealed the steady business improvement of the old Broadway district below Twenty-third Street. Of chief importance was the announcement that the Chatham and Phenix National Bank will open a new uptown branch in the new wholesale centre of Broadway, which was formerly the big retail district. The bank has leased the large corner store floor and basement at 873 and 875 Broadway, northwest corner of Eighteenth Street, formerly occupied by Aitken, Son & Co. and Vantine & Co. The bank will open its offices there within a few weeks after the completion of extensive alterations.
Carstein & Linnekin were the brokers in the lease, which has been taken for a long term of years.

Big Mid-Broadway Lease.

An important mid-Broadway lease has been closed by the M. Rosenthal Company in the rental for a term of years of the store basement, first and second lofts at 450 and 452 Broadway, to Charles S. Nathan, office furniture dealer. The lease was made for the estate of Isaac Gutman and others, at an aggregate rental of about $100,000. After alterations the premises will be occupied by the lessees by Oct. 1. The building is opposite the new home of the Globe-Wernicke Company, at 451 and 453 Broadway.

Silk Firm Makes Uptown Lease.

Another uptown removal of a large silk manufacturing firm is indicated in the lease just taken for a long term by Ludwig Littauer & Co. of the basement, store and mezzanine floors in the building now under construction at 30 to 38 East Thirty-third Street by the Wallach Construction Company. M. Crystal, president. The space will be ready for occupancy by Dec. 1. The firm has been for over twenty-five years at 107 and 109 Greeene Street.
Schiffer & Coe were the brokers in the lease.

Sale in Dyckman Tract.

The two five-story apartment houses at 9 to 15 Seaman Avenue have been purchased by the Allied Holding Corporation from the 1,592 Eastern Parkway, Incorporated. The houses cover a plot 100 by 109 feet and were recently erected by the Frank Wilson Construction Company. The title was recorded yesterday subject to a mortgage of $92,000.

Buys Bronx "Key" Plots.

Harris & Maurice Mandelbaum have purchased from the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company, two valuable "key" parcels on the Southern Boulevard, along the line of the Bronx extension of the Broadway-Lexington Avenue subway line. One was a plot of 6,500 square feet adjoining the northeast corner of the Boulevard and 147th Street and the other was a plot of 2,400 square feet adjoining the northeast corner of 144th Street. The plots will be improved with taxpayer buildings, which will be leased to contractors engaged in the subway work.
The Cross & Brown Company were the brokers in the sale.

Brooklyn City Property Sells Well.

A successful sale of city property was held yesterday in the Brooklyn auction rooms by William P. Rae & Co., who sold a plot fronting 150 feet on both Carroll and President Streets, with a depth of 200 feet, being 125 feet west of Hicks Street, to V. Scotto for $70,700. The property is covered with old houses. It was sold by the order of the Sinking Fund Commission, the upset price being $65,000. It is one of the few cases where city property has brought more than its upset price.

Long Island.

B. C. McKenna has sold to C. Gibson the plot 25 by 100 feet on the south side of Park Street near Myrtle Avenue, West Flushing, and also to C. Hugil a plot 25 by 100 feet on the south side of Park Street near Myrtle Avenue.
The Hunter Car Sign Company has purchased from the Bannon estate a plot 100 by 100 at the foot of Farrington Street and Bayside Avenue, Flushing, upon which they will erect a factory building.
W. R. Huntington has purchased from the Kensington Great Neck Corporation, five plots at Kensington, Great Neck.

New Jersey.

The plot, 50 by 100, at 142 and 144 Plane Street, Newark, has been purchased by Mrs. E. McKinney from the United Merchants' Realty Corporation. Mrs. McKinney owns an abutting plot fronting on Central Avenue, and she is planning to erect a garage on the entire parcel. Applebaum & Applebaum were the brokers in the sale.
The Summit Development Company, L. Ward Prince, Vice President, has sold to Harry B. Vreeland and William A. Voight a plot for the Summit Home Land Company on Tulip Street, Summit, N. J.

Buyer of Steers Estate.

A. Jaretzkel was the buyer of the estate recently sold by Henry Steers valued at $350,000, on King Street, Portchester, through Fish & Marvin. He also bought the S. W. Andrews tract, between Hawthorne Beach and the Mallory estates, in the same locality, containing five and a half acres, for about $60,000. The property has a frontage of 600 feet on the sound and extends back to the Byram River.

Commercial Leases.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have rented the first floor and basement of 103 Fifth Avenue to Blum & Boyd, now located at 75 Fifth Avenue.
William Stonebridge has leased for William M. Greer the store at 657 East 183d Street, northwest corner of Belmont Avenue, the Bronx, to Mary E. Callanan.
Hess & Hess have leased to Rothschild Bros. & Co., importers of buttons, the second floor and the wing of the third floor, comprising about 30,000 square feet, at 1,115 Broadway, southwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street, for a term of years at a rental aggregating $100,000.
Edward S. Foley & Co. have leased the building at 257 Sixth Avenue for James Egan to John C. Roney.
Spear & Company have rented the store at 10 West Twenty-second Street to the American Catering Company, and the store at 53 East Eighth Street to Millward & Klenke.
Pease &

FORFEITURE SALE

Sacrificing at $7,250

A small cash payment buys it. Balance can be arranged to remain on first mortgage if so desired.

Purchaser having forfeited large cash payments because of business reverses, forcing this home back on seller's hands, house must be sold at once, thus being sacrificed at a fraction of its real worth. Title guaranteed.

This fine, all-year country home with extensive grounds right near the shore of one of the largest, finest lakes in the mountains, near express station and convenient commuting distance to any part of New York City. This unusual house has every facility and convenience for comfortable living; it contains 12 rooms and 2½ baths. This house is substantially and honestly built; no such honest materials can be had at such a ridiculously low price. All sports are enjoyed here at their best. This house is convenient to fine country club, golf, etc.

This is an unheard-of bargain; house could not be built to-day for twice the price I am authorized to sell at, and is in first-class condition. The place is easily worth $12,000.

Address ATTORNEY, BOX G 610 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island City Plottage

Block Front on Broadway
Destined to be the most important retail business street in Long Island City. Near Elevated Station. Twelve minutes from 42d Street.

Jamaica Avenue Frontage
720 feet, near Broadway and Grand Avenue elevated stations. Just the place for a large building operation.

Solid Block 300 x 350 Feet.
Barclay Street, fronting new East River Park.

2750 Feet on Ditmars Avenue.
One block from express station; fourteen minutes to 42d Street. Will divide.

Hoyt Avenue Bargain.
Extra deep plot, 50x200 feet, between East River Park and express station.

Water-Front Plot.
300x1,200 feet, between Ditmars Avenue and Wolcott Avenue. Fine location for institution or moving picture studio.

Rapid transit lines will be in operation in December. Five-cent fare to all parts of the city.

BROKERS PROTECTED.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
Tel. 5000 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Summer and Winter Home

Near the Water
Easy Commutation. Ex. Service.
7 ROOMS, TILED BATH.
Grounds 100x150 feet.

Price $6,000, Terms to Suit.
Ideal Commutation to City.

This beautiful all year home on a high ridge overlooks lakes and takes in the surrounding country in a panoramic view for miles. Fifle type modern English home, equipped with shower, electricity, hardwood floors, &c. Convenient to club, golf links and station. Ideal water sports.

R. F. BARNES,
170 B'way. Tel. 1521 Cort.

$2,500 Easy Terms

and 1st mtge. of $5,000 Buys This
ARTISTIC HOME
Near Water.
49 Min. on Train: Ex. Service.
Sacrificing to sell now. Send for photo.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.

Shaded Grounds; 100 by 187 Feet.
Fine neighborhood, high elev., charming water views. House is new; has tremendous open fireplace; six master bedchambers; finely equipped baths; sleeping porch; hugs return veranda; every facility for outdoor sport; golf, country club. E. A. Manchester, 170 Broadway. Tel. 1521 Cortland.

GREAT BARGAIN

$9,500 Easy Terms. New Colonial Home, near Beautiful Lake
3 Rooms, 3 Baths. Grounds 307x77x200 ft. Fine Old Trees—High & Healthy, 47 Min. to City Ex. Service. An unusually well built home of 13 rooms, 3 baths, beamed ceilings; wall panelled in hardwood. Huge open fireplace. All conveniences.
R. F. BARNES, 170 Bway. Tel. 1521 Cort.

A Very Pretty

new reconstructed stone 6-room house, tiled bathroom, for $4,500; only $500 cash required. For family reasons it must be sold and is a bargain at this price; new and modern; all improvements; good transportation; schools, &c.; restricted neighborhood. Full particulars.

T. F. HAYES,
Room 516—47 West 34th Street.

MONTCLAIR

$16,000 On the beautiful south side; delightful tapestry brick residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch, open veranda; hardwood finish throughout; every appointment; very convenient to Lackawanna Station; may be seen by appointment. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

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For Sale Farm in New Hampshire.

Why not buy a farm among the hills of New Hampshire and insure your family against infantile paralysis? We have 50-acre farm, 800 feet elevation, fine old house, with other buildings; spring water, beautiful view, etc., 2 miles to railroad, trolley, churches, etc. A. M. Carlton, Goffstown, N. H.

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TO BE LET FURNISHED,
Magnificent Country Mansion,
9 halls, 8 reception rooms, billiard room, and boudoir, 17 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, stabling & garage. Electric light. With 6 acres beautiful pleasure grounds, lawns, etc., and 800 acres shooting, including fishing & hunting. Rent, 150 guineas a year to include four garden wages. Apply Frank Batten & Co., Gresham Street, London, England.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

5TH AV. CORNER STORE

CLOSE TO
34TH STREET,
25x95 with large "L"
Spacious basement room
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d Street.

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S. W. Cor. 32nd St.
Nearing completion.
Remsen Building
Store and lofts, size 49.5x89.8
For Showrooms only.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

CORNER LOFT BUILDING,

5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100,
1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.
Suitable for manufacturing of Cigars, Shirtwaists, Tailoring, &c.
Will rent in part or entire.
Steam heat, elevator, and all Fire and Labor laws complied with; apply to owners.
PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.
383 Madison Av. Tel. 3513 Murray Hill.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ASTOR DWELLINGS

ON THE BLOCK BEAUTIFUL,
130th Street, Fifth to Lenox.
Three-story, 25-foot front houses, 11 rooms, front lawns and porches; rent $75 to $80. Inquire 24 West 130th, or
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Avenue

118 EAST 30TH ST.

Desirable three-story and basement dwelling, suitable for physician or private family. Excellent location.
Innes & Center, 30-32 E. 20th.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

207 West 56th St.,

Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Modern Apartments
7 & 8 ROOMS
2 BATHS
RENTS $1,380 TO $1,800.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.,
Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1263—Bryant.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $40-$45
5 ROOMS, $55-$60
6 ROOMS, $65-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

REED HOUSE

Broadway at 121st St.
6 and 7 Rooms, $800-$1000
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Perfect Service.

Hotel Calumet

340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
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SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

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555 West 151st Street,
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4, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply owner's office, on premises.

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Broadway, S. W. Cor. 180th St.
4, 5, 6 Rooms, $36-$57.50.
MODERN, UP-TO-DATE APPOINTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.

BIG VALUES

High-class Elevator Apts. near Riverside
314-315 & 321 West 94th St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $45 to $87.50.

THE WEST POINT

336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE.
Subway Express 96th. 6 Rooms, $65
All night elevator.

210 FIFTH AVENUE

Choice apartments; central location; large rooms with bath and maid's services. Moderate rentals.
FRED'K FOX & CO.,
14 West 40th St. Phone 8240 Bryant.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY

New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
3-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,500.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

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5 West 10th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

A—601 WEST 141ST ST.

Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall"
3 to 7 large outside rooms; all-night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Supt.

2465-9 BROADWAY at 91st St. Subway

High-class elevator apartments, 6 & 7 rooms
$900 to $940. JOHN S. HEMP, 115 Broadway.

Apartments of Highest Character

Two New Buildings

Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
103d St. and West End Ave.
And
NORTH CORNER OF
108th St. and Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $2,300.

Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. W. Corner 104th Street.
One Block from Subway Station.
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Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
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One Block from Subway Station.
6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $1,850

508 to 520 W. 114th
Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.
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460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
4 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

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Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
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IF you visit this imposing building you will surely come away convinced that in this apartment house, there have been embodied improvements, so advanced, that the most fastidious and cultured demand for a generation to come have been foreseen and carried out. And yet the rentals are reasonable. Read more.

Spacious garden on 3 sides insures ample light and fresh air. Roomy closets, closet doors with pier glass mirrors. Special rooms for accommodating guests. Safe roof playground for children. Kitchens have ventilating flues, complete glass-lined ice boxes and outlets for electric fans. Refrigeration furnished without cost. Private laundries with tubs, gas, ironing boards and steam driers. Individual brick-lined store rooms. All rooms richly decorated and finished. Suites of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. A number of splendid suites now vacant. Rentals from $2500 to $3200.

Call at the premises or apply at the offices of
VINCENT ASTOR - - 23 West 26th Street, New York City

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments,
Moderately Priced,
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.

The Hudson Fulton
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
7 Rooms, one Bath
8 Rooms, two Baths
One block from Subway.
$810 to $960 yearly.

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
4 Rooms—$30 to $37 per month
5 Rooms—$38 to $43 per month

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201 & 203 West 117th St.
St. Nicholas to 7th Ave.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartments. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,050 yearly
Apply on Premises, or to
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400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th St.
Finest Section of the Drive.
Modern building embodying all the latest improvements; very large rooms, attractive floor plan.
Apartments of
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Rents $840-$2,000.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 9996.

THE Whitehall, 1871 7th Av.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8 unusually large rooms, extra toilet. $1,000 and $1,200
IN THE BEST HARLEM LOCATION.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 8th and 9th Ave Express "L" Stations.
4 and 5 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms
RENTALS $650 TO $850 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 157TH FLOOR.
S. C. WELLS, Manager.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

448 Riverside Drive, at 116th St.
Up-to-date 12-Story Fireproof Building.
7-8-9 Large Rooms,
with 3 Baths..... $1,350-$1,850
No Concessions, but
15% Better Value Assured.
Under Owner's Personal Management.
ANTONY CAMPAGNA. Tel. 6570 Morn'side.

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IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
MAPLE COURT
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8 ROMS, 2 BATHS, $1,200
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS $1,000
CATHEDRAL COURT
541 West 113th Near Broadway
6 Rooms and Bath, $800
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7 and 8 Room Apartments
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$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
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8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

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352 WEST 117TH ST.
Near park, close to transit; seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or
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2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

ELSLEIGH HALL
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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, $30-$60
Tel. Morn 3927. Owner on premises.

2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath,
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

A FEW APARTMENTS TO LEASE IN THE FOLLOWING HIGH-CLASS FIREPROOF BUILDINGS

801 West End Av.,	N.W. Cor. 99 St.	1-6 Rooms, 2-7 " 2-8 "	2 Baths, 2 " 2 "	$1,400 1,700 2,000
The Dallieu,	S. E. Cor. 101st St. and West End Ave.	2-6 Room,	3 Baths,	1,750
The Presada,	50 Central Park West Cor. 65th Street.	1-10 Room, 1-10 "	2 Baths, 3 "	2,750 3,000
46 West 73d St.,	Private House Block, 1 Apt. to Floor.	1-9 Room,	3 Baths,	3,000
251 West 98th St.,	Adjoining West End Ave.	1-5 Room, 1-6 "	2 Baths, 2 "	900 1,300
The Runoia,	267 West 89th Street, Adjoining West End Av.	1-7 Room, 1-5 "	3 Baths, 2 "	2,000 900
44 West 96th St.,	adjoining Central Park West	2-6 Room,	2 Baths,	1,100
The Arleigh,	620 West 115th Street, adj'ing Riverside Drive	1-7 Room, 1-8 Room,	2 Baths, 2 Baths	1,000 1,200
St. Evona,	N. E. Cor. 135th St. and Broadway.	3-5-6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths,		$540 to $1,000
The Rolyat,	S. W. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.	2-8 Rooms,	2 Baths,	$1,100
Rafford Hall,	N. W. Cor. 144th St. and Broadway.	5-6-7 Rooms & Bath,		$600 to $1,000
Wellington Arms,	S.W. Cor. Hamilton Place & 144th St.	5 & 6 Rooms & Bath,		$540 to $660

For further particulars, see
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Broadway and 79th St.
Tel. Schuyler 9700.

THE CLIFDEN

264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story Fireproof Building.
Excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River.
Southern Exposure.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,500 to $2,500.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

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Southwest Corner 100th St.
High Class Elevator Apartment, 12 Story, Fireproof.
6 & 7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rental $1,300 to $1,600.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
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7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St	$90—$135
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.)	$100—$105
571 Park Ave., cor. 63rd St	$150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park)	$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St	$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West	$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.)	$65—$70

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30 East 42nd Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

667 West 161st at Riverside Drive

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $40 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7486.

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Modern Elevator Apartments
Beautiful, high-class, residential section
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $55 TO $85
Open for inspection day and evening.
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Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway

5 Rooms and 6 Rooms

Court Washington and The Fortress
New Elevator Apartments
Ft. Washington Ave., 169th to 170th St.
Attractive layout; plenty of closets; quiet, refined neighborhood; mail chute and vacuum cleaner service. Inquire 245 Ft. Washington Av., or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel., Hanover—5983.

636 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 51st Street.
ONE APARTMENT
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.

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CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH.
EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT. Large closets, home house, full service, only $65; one other for $50. Janitor, or
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207-211 West 110th St.
High-class elevator apartments.
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Opposite Central Park.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Clemlit Realty Co., 507 5th Ave.

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924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
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7 Rooms and Bath $1,600-$1,800
Fireproof Building. Standard Service.
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7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths, and extra Classy Apartments. Fireproof Building.
Rents $1,600 to $2,400.
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
Unfurnished—West Side.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS

JUST COMPLETED
4 and 5 Large Rooms and Bath
$24 to $45
Equal to the Best in Manhattan
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
Many Unusually Attractive Features.
A Real Neighborhood Community.
Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys.
Playground.
Pavilion for Dancing.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
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Telephone Newtown—1214.
HOW TO GO { From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.), take Jackson Av., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Av. (FARE FIVE CENTS NOW.) Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner.
TWENTY MINUTES BY EITHER ROUTE.

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605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station.
Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

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556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or M. M. SILVERMAN, 507 5th Ave.

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Attractive studios; also two-room and bath studio apartments, facing the park.
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ATTRACTIVE
FLATBUSH APARTMENTS
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
4-5-6-7 ROOMS, $26 TO $55
WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY,
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BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms..$26-$34-$42

ROCKLEDGE COURT
3,044 Albany Crescent.
Broadway-231st St. subway station, 3-4-5 rooms; all improvements; $24 to $36.
Class of tenants restricted.
Call at above address only.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent; ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you. KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO., 141 West 20th St.

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Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

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Building Material.

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New York Office, 101 Park Av.

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One-family houses, detached, garage, nine rooms, bath, showers, electric lights, vacuum cleaners, steam, parquetry; $5,650; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Builders—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,700 Broadway. River 975.

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See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

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Sacrifice my 2 Jamaica lots for $120 each; 2 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room cottage, near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c. fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. B. Welsh, Box 125 Times Downtown.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

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Particulars of your property for sale and rent; business and residential property, loft and apartment management specialists. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 West 20th St.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

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We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad. Reed, Clark, Lee & Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 W. P.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

At Larchmont, beautiful Dutch Colonial seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; 8 minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St.

President St., 40, New Rochelle.—7 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; situated in exclusive part of New Rochelle; newly decorated; reasonable terms. Inquire by mail or call.

PHYSICIANS OR COMMUTERS.
Opportunity—10 rooms, two baths, large plot, ¾ mile Bronxville station; sacrifice; price $8,000, or will rent. Phone 1089 Tuckahoe, Dr. Hall, Mohegan Heights.

On the top of the hill at Scarsdale Station; restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price $3,500; easy terms or loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Excellent Bargains in city and country. Approximate your wants and write for full particulars.
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Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Write for list of attractive homes.
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$1,273 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

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Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. B. Bryan, Box 129 Times Downtown.

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BARGAIN.
Modern 7-room house; must be sacrificed; located on beautiful street; 4 minutes to station; all improvements, fireplace, large piazza; easy terms. B. K., 59 Times.

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Building lot 50x200, near station, hour out; great views, water, and electric light. Only $300; easy terms. Room 1,702, 141 B'way.

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MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

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GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
For Sale—Seven and one-half acres; large Colonial dwelling; all modern conveniences; can be purchased at reasonable price and terms. Photos and further particulars from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
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For Sale—Large Arizona stock ranches and range, stocked with 3,500 head Hereford cattle; will run 10,000 head; 5,000-acre highly improved, irrigated alfalfa ranch, stocked with pure bred stock; ideal climate and water. Address Cross Bar Ranch, Colter, Apache County, Arizona.

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Wanted.—To buy residence in good neighborhood; near Pelham or Mount Vernon. G 709 Times.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

125 Feet East of 5th Ave.
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Well-located 25-ft.
BUILDING FOR LEASE.
Will improve for reputable tenant.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
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Basement and sub-basement.
696 Broadway.
22,000 square feet.
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We have applicants for offices and lofts, all parts of city; list your vacancies with us. Realty Subleasing Co., 220 Broadway.

348 Madison Av., 70 West 47th; parlor floor; will divide; reasonable rent.

Offices.—Large and small, attractive offices; modern conveniences; $17.50-$50; suitable import, export business. Apply 109 Broad St.

UNION SQUARE, 33.—Offices, $25 up. Apply on premises or Spear, 827 Broadway.

$40 per month; large loft; steam heat; good light; sub-let at once. 8 East 18th St.

Beautiful corner offices, sublet cheap. 43d and Broadway. Call up 5140 Bryant.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Large office to rent at your own price. C. M. Oppenheimer, 423 4th Av.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

FOR SALE.—5 PER CENT. TWO-YEAR $1,200 BOND AND MORTGAGE ON VACANT SUBURBAN CORNER AT PRICE TO NET 8 PER CENT. AND MORE IF MATURITY ANTICIPATED. THE LOAN IS BUT 25 PER CENT. OF APPRAISED VALUE. G 100 TIMES.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Excellently furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette; 46th, near 5th; lease, $75. G 64 Times.

Near Colony Club, charming, sunny 8-room apt., 3 baths, from Sept. 20 to Dec. 10. B 132 Times.

MADISON AV., 222. (36th.)—Handsomely furnished parlor floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA. R
M 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY. D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
Special Rates to Columbia Students. N
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near B'way 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up. 4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

NEW APARTMENTS, 2, 3 ROOMS & BATH. Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; 'phone; maid service; $40 per month up per room; breakfast and dinner, $7 a week, optional; one block from "L"; subway express cars and bus line; references; special weekly rates.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 128 WEST 73D ST.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Will sub-lease for 8 months or longer from Sept. 1 exquisitely furnished 7 rooms and 2 baths apartment, 98th St. and Riverside Drive. Inquire M. M. Waxman, 50 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 6985 Broad.

"THE CHESTERSHIRE,"
570 West 183d Street, 1½ blocks from 181st St. subway station; six and seven-room apartments. Superintendent on premises.

Doctor's suite, to share with dentist; corner apartment, all light; furnished and service. M. Landau, D. D. S., northwest corner Broadway and 102d St.

Some unusual opportunities; furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Attractive 3-2 large rooms, bath, one kitchenette; eight outside windows, Southern exposure; service; references. 140 West 34th.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

2 rooms, completely furnished; very high-class house. Apply 507 West 113th.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $800 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

1,000 PARK AV., COR. 84TH ST.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,900-$2,100.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,750.
12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,400-$4,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

84 East 53d St.—Doctor's office, parlor floor; electricity, hardwood floors.

31st, 157 East.—Modern 5 and 6 room steam-heated apartments; $38-$42.

Skylight studio apartment, modern. 32 East 28th St.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 896 to 906.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

80TH, 120 EAST.—Modern apartments, 6, 7 and 8 rooms; $100-$1,250.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Five rooms and bath.
Eight rooms, three baths.
Very high-class elevator house.
Most moderate rents.
550 West 113th St.

Brockton, 661 West 180th St., Northwest

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—High temperatures continue throughout Illinois, Indiana, Lower Michigan, the Ohio Valley, and locally in New York and Pennsylvania. The maximum at Albany of 98 degrees equalled the previous high record in August for forty-odd years. Heavy rains have fallen in the Dakotas, and general showers have occurred throughout the Rocky Mountain region.

A disturbance central Monday night in the upper Lake region will pass to the eastward during the next forty-eight hours and cause a continuation of present temperature conditions in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and in the lower Lake region.

Temperature Tuesday in the East will be slightly higher than on Monday. As yet the prospects for General showers and cooler weather in the East are not good, but there probably will be isolated showers in the heated area and some local cooling.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest to south, fair; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable, mostly south, fair.

FORECAST TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair and continued warm Tuesday; Wednesday fair in south, showers and cooler in north portion.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

Western New York—Fair and continued warm Tuesday; Wednesday probably showers and cooler.

Northern New England—Generally fair and continued warm Tuesday; Wednesday partly cloudy, probably showers and cooler in Vermont.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	67	70	4 P. M.	72	89
6 A. M.	68	67	6 P. M.	71	81
9 A. M.	72	77	9 P. M.	72	82
12 M.	72	85	11 P. M.	70	84

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 80. Maximum temperature, 90 degrees at 2:50 P. M.; minimum, 67 degrees at 5:45 A. M. Humidity, 63 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:06—423 E. 81 St.; L. Heinsturter...Slight
3:20—Front 127 W. 134 St., auto; Benj. Kurlat.....Slight
3:28—400 E. 107 St.; Thomas Monaco.Slight
4:40—1,761 Madison Av.; not given...Slight
5:30—Front 105 W. 68 St., (rubbish;) not given.....None
11:06—Pier 35, N. R.; not given.....None
11:06—56 Jefferson St.; N. Koffman...Slight
P. M.
12:36—1,428 Vyse Av.; John Liqury.....$250
1:00—229 William St.; Annie Jurgenson Not given
1:36—Foot E. 177 St.; N. H. R. R....Slight
2:06—760 E. 135 St.; J. Goldeller.....Slight
2:24—1,273 3d Av.; Joseph Meager.....Slight
2:36—535 E. 170 St.; not given.....Slight
3:30—302 W. 36 St.; Louis Hirsh.....Slight
4:00—223 E. 31 St.; Fred Berger.....Slight
4:10—304 E. 62 St.; not given.....Slight
4:36—475 B'way; Sam Paplen.....$400
6:15—1 E. 118 St.; not given.....Slight
7:30—284 E. 55 St.; H. Springburger..Slight

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfer and assignment, to take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 22: Patrol. Edward Stevens, 65, to Traffic Division, Sub-div. C, assignment changed from bicycle to motor cycle duty.

Temporary assignments for 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. commands indicated, 12 P. M. Aug. 20, to 8 A. M., Sept. 12: Lts. E. A. Manchester, 10; J. M. Kane, 6th Dist.; C. A. Zanes, 167; G. D. Siffert, 10th Dist.; T. J. Daly, 153 to 152, in command, 12 P. M., Aug. 18, pending assignment of commanding officer; Sergt. J. J. Noonan, 37 to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Chief Inspector 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Patrol. P. J. Daub, 32 to 165, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 8 A. M., Aug. 21, to 6 P. M., Sept. 5; T. F. Diskin, 74 to C. O. Squad, duty in corridors Police Headquarters, Manhattan, 15 days, 12 P. M., Aug. 19; J. T. McCarthy, 281 to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Chief Inspector as chauffeur, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 25.

To Tenement House Squad from commands indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 21: T. J. Danaher, 144; John Donovan, 102; John Lang, Jr., Traf. B; Michael Rickert, 140; E. J. Doyle, 172.

Leaves of absence without pay: Lieut. John McMullen, D. B., 3 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 5; Patrol. W. F. Rogers, 14, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 29.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. Samuel Weiss, 31, 2 A. M., Aug. 15, during disability; Daniel Nihill, 61, 12 P. M., Aug. 12, during disability; J. D. Cramb, 156, 2:42 A. M., July 31, 12 P. M., Aug. 7; J. C. White, 164, 2:20 P. M., Aug. 9, during disability; F. A. Miller, Traffic Div., Sub-div. A, 1:40 P. M., Aug. 16, during disability; William Flannery, Traffic Div., Sub-div. A, during duty, Aug. 14.

Revocation of so much of Par. 1, S. O. 192 c. s., as transfers Motor Cycle Patrolman W. T. Manley from B. B. H. Squad to Traffic Div., Sub-div. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

George J. Smith of the Board of Examiners is on his vacation at Oconquit, Me. Jerome A. O'Connell is at Lake Champlain. Examiner James F. Byrnes is fishing in Sullivan County. Walter L. Hervey is at the camp of the interned prisoners of war at Amherst, Nova Scotia. He will not return to his duties in New York until October.

District Superintendents have been informed by Acting City Supt. McAndrew that on Sept. 11 and until the schools reopen they are to arrange for a "Teachers' Institute," consisting of lectures and conferences in each district. The institute will be open daily, except on Saturday and Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. There will be an intermission of one hour at noon. In the preparation of their programs they will have available the assistance of the Associate City Superintendents, other District Superintendents, the directors of special branches and the Principals of schools. Arrangements will be made whereby they may have the co-operation of the State Department of Education, of the Natural History and Art Museums, other educational institutes in the city, and of such prominent educators and administrators as will contribute their services. Supt. McAndrew suggests no less than twenty-five general topics, which may be discussed in the institute. Specific items, he says, can best be furnished from the experience of themselves and their staff. Principals are to provide the regular permanent record of attendance of teachers for duty as on the basis of the Principals' certificates on the payroll. In Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, "Schools for Teachers" and "Teachers' Institutes" have been found helpful and beneficial.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following physical examinations have been held:

Driver, Manhattan, forty-four passed, three failed; marble polisher, one passed; marble polisher's helper, five passed, twelve passed; coal sampler, five passed, one rejected; stone mason, nine passed; pharmacist, thirteen passed, six rejected; janitor-engineer, six passed, three rejected; machinist, sixty-six passed, six rejected.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 20, at the New York Custom House, an examination for agricultural assistant, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, for duty in the field, at salaries ranging from $1,400 to $1,800 a year. The services of an agricultural assistant are desired in connection with extension work about to be undertaken in the South. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, thesis, education and experience. At least two years' experience with apiaries of at least one hundred colonies, or two years' experience in apiary inspection service, or two years' experience teaching bee culture in a college, is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained for the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

COX, THOMAS. (Dec. 18, 1915;) total assets bank, $12,288; net estate, $10,642. The St. Vincent de Paul Society of the Church of the Ascension received $3,842; the Church of the Ascension, $1,000; James McHugh, (not related,) $2,000; May Strain, (not related,) $1,000; College of St. Francis Xavier, $500. The remainder to relatives.

BRACKETT, CLARA M., (Oct. 30, 1915;) total assets, $2,400; net estate, $1,917. Cecil Brackett, (husband,) who, according to the will, left her seven years ago, and from whom she had not heard in five years, receives $1. The remainder to relatives.

INVESTMENTS.

The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems. Open security market letter. Bonds and stocks. Every Monday. 10c., $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—These C. A. C. officers, upon arrival in United States and after any leave granted, will proceed to headquarters of the Coast Defenses indicated for duty: Capt. F. W. Phisterer, Puget Sound; 1st Lt. T. A. Clark, San Francisco, and 2d Lts. F. R. Sessions, San Francisco, and R. T. Pendleton, Delaware.

Maj. G. T. Patterson, C. A. C., upon arrival in United States, and upon expiration of leave already granted, will proceed to Ft. Rosecrans, Cal., and assume command of the Coast Defenses of San Diego.

2d Lt. T. Degel, Jr., Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for detail in Aviation Section of the Sig. Corps; then to his station.

Maj. A. M. Davis, Q. M. C., from duty in charge of the establishment of the Ft. Worth depot, to Kansas City, Mo., for duty as asst. in office of the Q. M. C.

Capt. F. E. Hopkins, F. A., will report to the Commanding Officer, 5th F. A., for duty.

Orders of April 17 and orders of July 25 are amended to direct Lt. Col. F. P. Reynolds, M. C., to report to the Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty as general sanitary inspector of that Dept.

Orders of Aug. 12, relating to 2d Lt. J. McD. Thompson, 5th Cav., revoked.

Resignations accepted: Chaplain G. A. Beecher, 5th Inf., Nebraska N. G.; Capt. L. R. Forney, 1st Inf., New Mexico N. G.; Majors F. S. Elliott, 8th Inf., Mass. N. G., and W. H. Tukey, M. C., Idaho N. G.; 1st Lt. H. F. Davidson, 71st Inf., New York N. G.; C. Barber, 2d Inf., Kentucky N. G., and W. T. Hennig, 1st Cav., Colorado N. G.; and 2d Lts. N. W. Armstrong, 5th Inf., California N. G.; E. J. Orsenigo, 71st Inf., New York N. G., and W. L. Bailey, 2d Inf., Kentucky N. G.

Leave: 2d Lt. S. S. De Costa, Philippine Scouts, until Dec. 1.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral L. C. Palmer, appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Lt. Commander H. Ellis, to Kansas City, Mo., connection recruiting.

Lt. Grade Lts. E. D. Langworthy, the Marietta, home wait orders; F. L. Johnston, the Burrows, to the Beale, and A. Loder, the Beale, to the Porter.

Asst. Surg. L. Humphreys, M. R. C., to temporary duty, Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Paymaster W. D. Sharp, the Rhode Island, home wait orders

Naval Con. J. O. Gawne, Bureau of Const. and Repair, Navy Dept., Sept. 5, to Mare Island Yard.

Cable from Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, Aug. 13: "Asst. Surg. F. L. Conklin, Cavite Sta., to Naval Hospital, Cancao, sick."

Chief gunners M. Monssen, Cavite Sta., to Olongapo Sta., and M. MacDonald, the Brooklyn, to Olongapo Sta.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED: Alabama, at Ft. Pond Bay; Ammen, Blakely, Monaghan, O'Brien, Porter, Sampson, and the Winslow, at Newport; Annapolis and Stewart, at La Paz; Brutus, at San Francisco; Chattanooga, at San Blas; Jacob Jones, at Boston; Lamson, at Norfolk Yard; Maryland, at Salina Cruz; Memphis, at San Domingo City; Neptune, at Guantanamo; New Orleans, at San Diego; Oregon, at San Pedro; Sandoval, at Rochester; Saturn, at Sitka, Alaska; Uncas, at Lookout Light, S. C., and the Wahneta, at Norfolk.

SAILED: Abarenda and Placataque, Guam for Olongapo; Celtic, San Domingo City for Sanchez, San Dom.; Cyclops, K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6, Sterrett, Tallahassee, Arkansas, Cassin, Conyngham, Delaware, Florida, Jason, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, McDougal, Nereus, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Ontario, Sonoma, South Carolina, Texas, Tucker, Utah, Vermont, Vestal, and the Wadsworth, Newport for maneuvres; Duncan, Newport for Ft. Pond Bay; Kearsarge, Newport for Melville, R. I.; L-9, L-10, L-11, Ozark, and the Rodgers, Boston for manoeuvres; Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, Hampton Roads for Block Island Sound; Prometheus, Norfolk for Block Island Sound; San Diego, La Paz for San Diego; Solace, Monte Christi for Puerto Plata; South Dakota, San Pedro for San Francisco, and the Wasp, North River, New York, for manoeuvres.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

In order to clean up the season's business we are offering the following cars at sacrifice prices:

Overland tourings, electric lighting and starting.....$250.00 to $375.00
Pierce-Arrow touring car, electric.....600.00
Chalmers 40 touring.....225.00
Hupmobile landaulet, electric lighting and starting.....750.00
Paige Touring car, electrically equipped 400.00
Reo Sedan, splendid condition.....450.00
Hudson Six touring.....400.00

CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.,
Broadway at 53d St.

Stearns-Knight Special Speedster.—Two bucket seats; Mercer dashboard and cowl; sloping bonnet and radiator; Chevrolet top; Rostand windshields; extra large gas tanks; painted lake red. Overhauled by Stearns mechanics and sold with new car guarantee by Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 55th St.; tel. Col. 7600.

Renault 12-18, brougham body by Demarest. Renault; 40 H. P.; Brewster inside drive. Renault; 6 cylinder; 24 H. P. touring. Above cars are latest models and in every way equal to new. GEORGES WALLACE COPLEY, 1,777 Broadway. 8012 Columbus.

Stutz 1917 Bulldog Special; big discount. Stutz 1915 Bulldog; excellent condition. Hudson 1915 limousine; magnificent car. S. G. V., 1914 landaulet town car. National 1914; 1916 Saxon "6." Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER 1914 Speedster, wire wheels. Paige 1916 Fairfield, 6 Touring. Cadillac 1916 Touring, like new. Cadillac 1915 Touring, bargain. Schoonmaker, 3d fl., 1,709 Broadway.

Peerless 6-48, seven-passenger touring; excellent condition throughout; modernly equipped; Gray-Davis electric starter, lights, &c.; $750. Mr. Schall, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

NATIONAL SPEEDWAY ROADSTER. Fast, stylish; Gray-Davis self-starter, lighting, 14-15 Series V model; cost $5,150; owner needs cash; condition guaranteed. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

PEERLESS LANDAULET. High-class, aristocratic Peerless; luxuriously equipped; lined blue broadcloth; Gray & Davis electric equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,500, immediate sale. Owner, 305 West 79th.

Mitchell limousine; 6 cylinder 7 passenger; like new; lately overhauled; private owner; price $650. Joseph Leer, 632 Fillmore Place, West New York, N. J.

Cadillac 1916, standard type 53, used as a demonstrating car; perfect condition; complete equipment. Detroit-Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Lozier.—Practically new; run 4,000 miles; luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, lights, &c. Mrs. Bear, 'phone 2385 Astoria.

WINTON, 1914, $775.
Will sell high-class touring car; cost $3,258; left-hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Oldsmobile 1914; seven passenger; sickness compels quick sale. Telephone Harraden, 5,315 Barclay.

Mercer, late 1914, 4 passenger touring car; self-starter, electric lights; 6 wire wheels; cheap. Telephone 2829 Tremont.

Cadillac 1914 landaulet town car; splendid condition; newly painted; upholstery new; make offer. Benguet, 124 West 56th St.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less 5,000 miles; price $1,350. Owner, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Packard 1-35 touring Twin Six, 1916; attractive. Scudder, 1,790 B'way, Room 1,114.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 43th St. and Broadway.

Winton Six, seven passenger, complete electric starting and lighting; slip covers, shock absorbers, 6 rims and shoes new, extra tubes chains, 4 cylinder engine, tire pump; everything fine condition; leaving city; no reasonable offer refused. Phone 6271 Market (Newark, N. J.) for demonstration.

Motor Trucks.

COMMERCIAL TRUCK.—ONE TON; IN FAIR CONDITION; CHEAP. SWARTZ & GASKELL, 537 WEST 26TH ST.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 437 West 42d St.

Truck, brand-new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard Six new touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8838.

Chalmers.—Elegant 1916 seven passenger, $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant, 3916.

Packard touring cars hour, month; reasonable; competent liveried chauffeurs. Curran, Lenox 8176.

Packard twin-six, 1916, brand new; liveried driver; very careful; trip or day. Chelsea 8792.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

Fiat for hire; beautiful, 7-passenger touring car; late model; moderate. Circle 1641.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted.—Late model, good make automobile, as even exchange for corner, 123x150, at Mountain Lakes, Residential Park; price $2,500; mortgage $1,000. Danforth, 415 Fuller Building, Jersey City. Phone 2376 Jersey City.

Wanted.—Late model roadsters, tourings, closed cars; immediate cash. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Automobile Supplies.

Big sale "United States" Tires, chain and nobby treads, 35 per cent. discount; other makes, 23 to 50 per cent. discount. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Bodies.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Used touring and closed bodies. Circle 787.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

5 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

MADISON AV., 210.—Rooms with board; private baths; appointments first class; references.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 43 WEST.
Nicely furnished rooms; table the best.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated rooms; tasty cooking; Summer terms; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table guests; references; Summer rates.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; excellent table; scrupulously clean; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightfully cool Summer location; exclusive Pension; large room, private bathroom; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

72D, 320 WEST.—Second-story rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second-floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive rooms, homelike; newly decorated; parlor dining; reasonable; references.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; excellent location; fine table.

76TH ST., 240 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

77TH ST., 112 WEST, and 61 West 104th St.—Accommodations for parties desiring refined surroundings; thorough cleanliness; efficient service; connecting rooms; private bath suite; exceptional table; American household; references exchanged.

77TH, 301 WEST, (844 West End Av.)—Superior accommodations; large suites, double rooms; private baths; single rooms; running water; best home table; electricity, steam heat.

78TH, 236 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New and modern, good home cooking; special rates to permanents.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths, electricity, phone; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; large rooms; adjoining bath; electricity.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually attractive, modern, pleasant house; newly decorated; table excellent.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; refined surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Richly furnished front room, meals, those accustomed best homeliving.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Riverside; table a specialty; Summer rates.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Select Jewish house can accommodate few refined gentlemen or couples.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house, select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 3034.

92D, (676 WEST END AV.)—Attractive house, for couple seeking home; table guests.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Park, "L"; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH, 65-66 WEST.—Delightful rooms; private bath; good home cooking; references; reasonable.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room. Mrs. Aarons.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Excellent service, refined surroundings; private bath suite; superior table.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding house rates.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Cheerful furnished large, small rooms; private and shower baths; sleeping porch; telephone; electricity; excellent table.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Large rooms, good table; convenient to cars; Americans; reference.

123D, (2,053 7th Av.)—Airy rooms; substantial board; excellent house; telephone; references.

156TH ST., 553 WEST, LAFAYETTE INN.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double rooms, with superior board; $10 and $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (153d.)—Large, small rooms; running water; private house; home cooking.

WEST END AV., 279, (corner 73d St., opposite Schwab mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room; also single room, single or en suite.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th subway.)—Delightful rooms, board; floors, suites; Winter reservations.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1153W.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

CHRISTIAN young gentleman of refinement desires home with strictly private family; elevator apartment, neighborhood 96th St., Broadway. N 170 Times.

TWO Jewish ladies desire permanent board in apartment with private family; west side, between 90th and 110th Sts. G 134 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y. 106 Beach 66th St. Gaston Av. Station. On ocean; 20 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (100 guests,) luxuriously furnished; bountiful American table; room and board, $10 to $20 each adult. Phone 415 Hammels.

Far Rockaway, one block from ocean—First-class accommodations; week-end parties; special rates for September. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th St. Telephone 1166.

Long Island.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR.
A refined home hotel; adults only; all improvements; moderate prices. 124 Bruce Av. Tel. 3344 Yonkers. W. J. Merritt.

New York State.

Beautiful gentleman's farm; modern improvements; healthy mountain location; 90 miles; $10-$12. Spindler, Lafever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Ellswood.—Board on fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th. Telephone 84 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Invalids, chronics, nervous cases; ideal, home-like conditions near New York; beautiful surroundings; booklet. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

48D, 13-15 EAST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

84TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, $8; another, $4; electricity; telephone.

53D ST., 34 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen; furnished and unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 206.—Large and small rooms, bath; references; doctor's office. Murray Hill 723.

MADISON AV., 220, (38th St.)—Attractive, large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

11TH, 103 WEST.—Parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; housekeeping.

40TH, 96 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high class; references; bachelors.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Elegant bachelor apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; shower, needle; electric light; steam heat; vacant September.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

66TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms; redecorated; beautiful suite; electricity; instantaneous hot water; phone.

69TH ST., 116 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms, suite; baths; telephone; reasonable rates.

71ST, 122 WEST.—Attractive furnished parlor suite for doctor or dentist; private bathroom; telephone; special terms permanent party.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Subway.)—Large, small rooms; lavatories; parlor floor, professional use.

72D, WEST.—Near Park, subway; private family; front room or suite; shower, electricity, elevator; gentleman; modern. Columbus 2051.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; running water, bath; phone; convenient location; $10.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Attractive rooms; desirable neighborhood; Summer rates; breakfast optional; references.

76TH, 161 WEST.—Handsome house; just open; newly decorated rooms, large and small.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike large, small rooms; private baths continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large connecting, small also elegant music room; hot water supply.

76TH, 242 WEST.—One room with bath; also other rooms; Summer rates.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant, nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; references.

78TH, 222 WEST.—Up-to-date rooms; running water; very reasonable; gentlemen preferred.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Private house; home atmosphere; attractive room; shower bath, references.

West Side.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 218 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; reference.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large parlor suite; private bath; electricity; reasonable.

84TH, 54-58 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive home for gentlemen; parlors for guests' use; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near Park; newly furnished house; single, medium rooms, $3-$5.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentlemen.

101ST, 206 WEST, (Hotel Ladington, three doors from Broadway;) also 251 West 71st, near Riverside.—All-night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $3 to $8 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also single room. Apartment 45.

109TH, 201 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Charming outside sunny rooms; running water; for those who appreciate the best. 3-B.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful large, cool room, (3 windows;) also large single room; bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; Broadway-Riverside; gentleman. Apartment 3.

115TH, 617 WEST.—Pleasant, airy, outside room, adjoining bath; homelike, modern; breakfast optional; kitchen; moderate. Apartment 83.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

144TH, 500 WEST.—Running water, Hudson view, $6; desirable location; elevator. 2B.

182D, 570 WEST.—Cheerful, nicely furnished room, southern exposure; no other roomers; electric light, telephone; bath adjoining; references; $4. Apartment 1D.

NAGLE AV., 39.—Good, airy rooms in up-to-date apartment house; telephone, running water, &c. Inquire Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 453, (116th Subway.)—Outside room, bath; gentleman; desirable. Apartment 8A.

WEST END AV., 511, (NEAR 89TH.)—NEW, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; EVERY POSSIBLE CONVENIENCE; PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

WEST END AV., 752, (96th St.)—Furnished room, with running water; electricity, telephone.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Gentleman wants large, quiet, unfurnished room; West 23d-86th; light housekeeping; state monthly terms. G 115 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced and competent; must be neat and accurate; state age, experience, nationality, and salary desired. LL 825 Times Downtown.

FORELADY WANTED FOR READY-TO-WEAR HAT WORKROOM. B 182 TIMES.

GIMBEL BROTHERS.
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SHOE SALESWOMEN.
Apply employment office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

NURSE.—For child of 3 years; thoroughly competent; best references required; country; Apply 148 East 89th St., Tuesday or Wednesday.

NURSE.—Capable, intelligent young woman wanted to assist mother with three children and light housework; pleasant home; generous pay. Call, 9-5, Room 1,211, 182 Nassau St. Telephone 2911 Beekman.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted, lady; good penman; salary $7 to start. Room 33, 97 Warren St.

REFINED LADY, French language, seeking more for good home than wages, to take charge of widower's small apartment; reply with full particulars. B 179 Times.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Require the services of

EXPERIENCED MILLINERS.

Only those accustomed to the highest class of trade will be considered.

Apply at office of General Manager.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Require the services of

MILLINERY APPRENTICES.

Salary while learning.

Apply at Office of General Manager.

SALESWOMAN.—We have an unusual proposition to offer an energetic woman of pleasing personality; must be able to present matters convincingly; opportunity for large earnings; commission, with advances. B 159 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—Good appearance, preferably one with knowledge of dressmaking or millinery. Call, 11 to 2, Nurses' Outfitting, 450 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS.

A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS IN THEIR IMPORT OFFICE; SALARY TO START, $15; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH ADVANCEMENT. APPLY B 184 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent connection with good future offered to ambitious beginner, to do billing, filing, and some correspondence; salary, $10. Call Federal Advertising Agency, 245 West 39th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.
A LARGE FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE IN NEWARK REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A STENOGRAPHER POSSESSING INTELLIGENCE AND REFINEMENT IN A HIGH DEGREE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE WHO HAS THE ABILITY TO BECOME OF VALUE AS SECRETARY TO AN EXECUTIVE. ADDRESS V. S., 810 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, 18 to 20 years of age, in office of old established concern; good chance for a beginner; hours 8:30 to 5:30; location downtown, west side; prefer a high school scholar; state full particulars and salary you desire; permanent. A 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who is fairly rapid and must have several years' experience; will pay good salary if competent; prefer one residing in Brooklyn. A. B., 606 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

STOCK CLERK.—Energetic young lady, take charge stock books; permanent position; state experience and salary desired J 280 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Wanted, experienced teacher of touch typewriting, Charles E. Smith's method, for Brooklyn school. Address Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th St., New York.

WOMAN wanted in quiet country place for one month; an educated woman under 40, with practical common sense, to make one in family of three New York women; must bear a part in cooking and other household duties; healthful surroundings and moderate salary offered; interview in New York or elsewhere. Address, with references, Box 36, Stepney, Conn.

YOUNG WOMAN, with some knowledge of book

WASHINGTON TO RUN DOMINICAN FINANCE

Seeks to Arrange to Collect Internal Revenue as Well as the Customs.

LIKE COMPACT WITH HAITI

Convention to Ward Against a Complication Through Foreign Creditors' Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—President Wilson is withholding recognition of the newly elected President of the Dominican Republic until an understanding can be reached for virtually the same sort of fiscal protectorate over that country as has been arranged for with respect to Haiti. Efforts are now being made by the State Department, through William Worthington Russell, the American Minister to Santo Domingo, to negotiate such an arrangement by amending certain articles of the Convention of July 25, 1907, between this country and the Dominican Republic, under which the so-called American Customs Receivership in that country was established.

Under the terms of that convention the President of the United States appoints a receiver general of Dominican Customs, who, with such assistant receivers and their employes as the President may appoint, collect all the customs taxes of the republic. The American receivership has been in force more than a decade. It has been remarkably successful in its collection of the customs. These collections under the American régime have been far in excess of what they were before the convention was negotiated in 1903 and modified in 1907.

While the customs receipts have been fat the internal revenue receipts have been thin. The internal revenue receipts are collectde by the official of the Dominican oyernment. Their small total is attributed by those familiar with the situation to maladministration by native officers, and the United States wishes, through its receivership, to collect the internal as well as the customs dues.

Minister Russell is likewise trying to arrange for a provision in the amendment of the convention to vest in the United States Government a certain measure of control over the expenditures made by the Dominican Republic during the terms of the proposed new convention. The American Government desires that the collections from Internal Revenue, as well as that part of the Customs which is turned over to Santo Domingo, shall be sufficient to render the island republic self-supporting and provide for its adequate development. Behind this purpose is a determination, if possible, to prevent the need of Dominicans seeking loans from foreign bankers and thus piling up a debt that would lead to international complications through an attempt to collect it by force in the future.

The new treaty with Haiti calls for American control over the collection of revenues, internal as well as customs; the regulation of Haitien disbursements, and a complete reorganization of the military forces through the creation of a native constabulary officered by American navy and marine officers.

Anews dispatch from Santo Domingo last night stated that Clarence H. Baxter, the American General Receiver of Customs in the Dominican Republic, had advised the suspension of payments to Dominican officials under instructions from Washington, until an understanding shall be reached regarding certain articles of the American-Dominican Convention of 1907 or the recognition of the present Dominican Government by the United States. This is a veiled allusion to the plans of the United States under which it has no intention of recognizing the Government of Federico H. Carvajal, the new Dominican President, or any other Government in that country, pending its acquiescence in the plan for the establishment in Santo Domingo of a financial protectorate, substantially similar to that in Haiti.

The convention of 1907 was concluded after the Dominican Government had effected a conditional settlement, under which al lits foreign creditors agreed to accept about $12,407,000 for debts and claims amounting to about $21,184,000 face value, the holders of internal debts or claims of about $2,028,258 face value agreed to accept about $845,827, and the remaining holders of internal debts or claims agreed to receive about $2,400,000.

Part of the plan of settlement was the sale of bonds to the amount of $20,000,000 bearing 5 per cent. interest, payable in fifty years, and redeemable after 10 years at 102½. This whole plan was conditional on the aid of the United States in the collection of the customs revenues and their application to the interest and redemption of the bonds. Under this arrangement the United States had no authority to collect the internal revenue.

TO CUT COMMISSIONERS' PAY

Senators Want to Reduce Salaries of Members of All Federal Boards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Having provided for cutting to $7,500 the salaries of members of the proposed Shipping Board, certain Senators are preparing to make a stand for reducing the salaries of all members of permanent Federal commissions. The salaries of members of the Tariff Commission to be created by the pending General Revenue bill will be the next to suffer, and it is expected that when Congress reassembles in December the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, the Federal Trade Commissioners, and perhaps the members of the Federal Reserve Board and the Farm oLans Board will be made the subjects of legislation to compel them to surrender a considerable portion of the income they derive from the Government.

The House had provided that the Shipping Board members should each receive $10,000 a year. The Senate Committee retained that figure in reporting the bill to the Senate. The Democratic Senatorial caucus sustained the committee. When the Senate was about to pass the shipping bill last week Senator Smith of Georgia moved that the salary of each member of the Shipping Board be reduced to $7,500. Not a voice was raised against the proposal.

It was on Senator Hoke Smith's motion also that the Democratic caucus changed the Revenue bill so as to provide that the members of the Tariff Commission should receive only $7,500 a year.

Those interested in scientific revision of the tariff are greatly disappointed in the failure of the Senate to restore the salary of a Tariff Commissioner to $10,000. It is contended that men of the superior ability required for this work cannot be obtained for less. President Wilson has favored giving the Tariff Commissioners the higher salary.

STEEL HELMETS FOR ARMY.

War Department Is Considering Headgear Such as Is Worn in Europe

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Ordnance Corps of the Army is considering the advisability of adopting metal helmets for our soldiers. This form of military headgear has been adopted by the British and French Governments for the men engaged in the trench warfare along the western battle front, because it was found that the German metal helmet was a source of protection against cerebral wounds and death from shrapnel fire.

As the German helmet was valuable enough to be adopted, in modified form, by the British and French armies, it was considered important by military experts in the War Department, on the basis of reports from its observers in Europe, to consider the wisdom of adopting metal helmets for the United States Army.

The War Department does not propose to have the soldiers wear the metal helmets worn in field manoeuvres or mobile operations. Their value has been in trench warfare and wherever sharpnel is used. The helmets have been found to be of little or no protection against the bullets from the high-powered military rifles.

Many military experts regard the French type of helmet as being in the best form, and as answering the purposes for which it is intended, better than either the British or the German style of helmets. The British helmet, like that of the Germans, is made entirely of metal, usually in one piece, while the French helmet is made in several sections.

STEEL COMMON GOES TO 95.

Advances 3¾ Points, Making New High Record in Late Trading.

In sales of 172,000 shares, or approximately 20 per cent. of all the business in stocks on the Stock Exchange yesterday, Steel common advanced 3¾ points and established a new high record at 95. The previous high was 94¾, scored in 1909 shortly before an increase of dividend. High and low prices by years since the organization of the company are shown in the following table:

	High.	Low.	Dividend Paid.
1916 (to date)	95	79¾	*4¾
1915	80½	38	..
1914	67¾	48	4¼
1913	69¼	49¾	5
1912	80¾	58¼	5
1911	82¼	50	5
1910	91	61¼	5½
1909	94¾	41¼	2¾
1908	58⅝	25¾	2
1907	50⅜	21⅞	2
1906	50¾	32⅝	1½
1905	43¾	24⅞	..
1904	33¼	8⅝	..
1903	39⅝	16	3½
1902	46⅜	29¾	4
1901	55	24	2

*Including 1 per cent. extra, payable Sept. 29.

Yesterday's record was made in the last minute of trading. Sixteen hundred shares had sold at 94¾ and 2,500 at 94¾, when a bid was made and snapped up for 200 shares at 95. There followed 1,500 shares at 94¾, and then, almost concurrently with the gong, 2,500 shares changed hands at 95. The 9,000 shares included in these sales were sold as rapidly as utterance was possible.

DANIELS GIVES OUT NAVY MERIT LIST

Galveston Leads the Light Cruisers in Gunnery Work for the Year.

HONORS FOR THE STEWART

First Among the Destroyers in Target Work—Detailed Records of Many Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Secretary Daniels today made public the "final merit," or relative standing of every vessel in the United States Navy which participated in gunnery and battle practice in the past year in the destroyer, submarine, cruiser, and gunboat classes. The standing is given by percentages, and does not show the number of hits and misses made, the firing distances, or the conditions under which the practice firing was conducted. This information has been withheld as confidential.

In announcing the relative standing of the various vessels, Secretary Daniels made this explanation:

"The form of gunnery exercises carried out varies from year to year, it being necessary to test out, first, experience and knowledge of the personnel; second, the efficiency of the organization; third, to develop weaknesses in methods of preparation, and fourth, to test out one or more features of design of material. As the conditions change from year to year, necessarily the standard must change to fit these conditions, and in the analysis of the work of the fleet standards for different parts of the work and for the different forms of gunnery exercises are established from the direct data obtained from the actual performance of the vessels themselves.

In order to determine the relative standings of ships each year, the individual performance is compared with the standard for that performance, and the merit is obtained by this comparison, 100 being considered perfection."

The final merit and relative standings, as made public by Secretary Daniels this afternoon, are as follows:

Elementary and Battle Practices Combined.

CRUISER CLASS—GUNNERY YEAR 1915-16.

Galveston, 85.7; New Orleans, 79.3; Cleveland, 60.2; Yorktown, 52.9; Des Moines, 26.2; Baltimore, 21.9; Raleigh, 20.2; San Francisco, 12.3.

GUNBOAT CLASS.

Dolphin, 77.6; Mayflower, 73.5; Dubuque, 48.9; Samar, 47.8; Buffalo, 44.5; Quiros, 36.3; Annapolis, 31.9; Dixie, 23.3; Helena, 17.7; Villalobos, 16.3; Wilmington, 16.2; Jupiter, 15.9; El Cano, 13.9.

Elementary Practice, 1915-16.

CRUISER CLASS.

Galveston, 57.0; Cleveland, 41.8; New Orleans, 37.4; Yorktown, 37.2; Des Moines, 21.6; Raleigh, 15.1; Baltimore, 9.1, and San Francisco, 5.7.

GUNBOAT CLASS.

Mayflower, 60.8; Dolphin, 50.7; Quiros, 48.8; Samar, 47.7; Buffalo, 37.3; Dubuque, 31.5; Vallalobos, 22.2; Wilmington, 19.9; El Cano, 18.1; Annapolis, 18.0; Jupiter, 16.6; Dixie, 14.9 ,and Helena, 14.7.

Battle Practice, 1915-16.

CRUISER CLASS.

New Orleans, 100.0; Galveston, 64.3; Cleveland, 40.7; Yorktown, 34.6; Baltimore, 30.9; San Francisco, 15.6; Raleigh, 10.8, and Des Moines, 8.7.

GUNBOAT CLASS.

Dolphin, 81.8; Dubuque, 52.3; Annapolis, 35.9; Buffalo, 34.4; Dixie, 29.1; Mayflower, 27.6; Samara, 24.9; Helena, 14.0; Jupiter, 7.3; Wilmington, 3.1; El Cano, 0.9; Quiros and Villalobos, 0.0.

Work of the Destroyers.

Standings of the destroyers for the gunnery year 1915-1916, elementary and battle practice combined:

Stewart, 90.7; Patterson, 90.2; Perry, 87.8; Fanning, 86.6; Paul Jones, 83.4; Cassin, 82.7; Warrington, 78.2; McDougal, 75.9; Drayton, 73.3; Nicholson, 70.3; Preble, 69.0; Cummings, 69.4; Parker, 65; Balch, 58.9; Jarvis, 57.5; Ericsson, 55.8; Winslow, 53.9; O'Brien, 51.2; Whipple, 49.3; Jenkins, 47.3; Aylwin, 45; Wadsworth, 44.2.

ELEMENTARY PRACTICE, GUNS AND TORPEDOES, 1915-1916.

Stewart, 72.7; Patterson, 69.7; McDougal, 64.8; Preble, 60.8; Parker, 58.7; Ericsson, 58.5; Paul Jones, 58.1; O'Brien, 58; Cassin, 55.8; Dale, 53.4; Perry, 50.6; Fanning, 49.9; Nicholson, 48; Cummings, 45.2; Whipple, 44.4; Preston, 43.3; Winslow, 41.9; Wadsworth, 40.8; Drayton, 39.5; Jarvis, 38.4; Aylwin, 38; Warrington, 37.0; Balch, 34.6; Jenkins, 37.5; Bainbridge, 19.5, and the Decatur, 10.5.

Submarine Class for the Gunnery Year.

K—8, 100; H—2, 70.7; K—4, 72.5; H—3, 49.5; K—3, 48.2; K—5, 30.0; D—1, 37.9; K—7, 67.2; D—3, 34; K—1, 32.0; K—2, 31.1; S—2, 27.2; C—5, 21.5; D—2, 10.6; H—1, 18.1; C—2, 16; A—5, 14.8; A—7, 12.8; B—2, 10.6; C—3, 7.6; A—3, 5.5; A—2, 5.4; B—3, 1.1; A—6, 0.8.

BANK GIVES UP BOND OFFICE.

National City Co. to Handle Business for Parent Institution.

Not only will the National City Company, the subsidiary of the National City Bank which serves as a holding company for investments, take over the bond and banking firm of N. W. Halsey & Co., but it will at the same time absorb the large bond selling department hitherto conducted by the bank, if no hitch occurs in plants already practically consumated. Contracts for the purchase of the N. W. Halsey & Co. business, pending for some days, will be signed today.

The City Bank interests will take over at one all of the assets and liabilities of the Halsey firm. Arrangements were made last week to transfer the bank loans, and the large amount of securities owned by the bond house will be marketed by the new owners. The firm name of N. W. Halsey & Co. will be dropped and the quarters occupied at 49 Wall Street given up.

The Halsey Company is incorporated, and it is expected that after the settlement of all outstanding obligations there will remain a substantial equity for division among the stockholders. The partners, with the exception of two, and the employes, numbering more than 200, will takeup quarters in the City Bank Building. There are also about 100 employes in the bond department of the bank who will, in future, be employed by the National City Company, which will then have perhaps the largest bond distributing organization in the country.

The National City Company was formed originally for the specific purpose of holding stocks and other securities which the bank, under the National Bank act, could not buy. It was not active for some years, but its operations have been profitable. It has $10,000,000 of capital, nearly all of which is owned by stockholders of the bank. The company recently sold the Allied Machinery Corporation, formed to market American products abroad, to the American International Corporation. It owns the International Banking Corporation, having bought a majority interest after the death of General Hubbard. The International Banking Corporation will shortly be moved from 60 Wall Street to quarters now being fitted up in the National City Bank.

The City Bank's bond department has been especially well known for its dealings in United States Government issues, and for many years has bought and sold the 2 per cent. bonds used for circulation for account of other national banks. One effect of the transfer of this department to the City Company will be to remove limitations which have cramped it. Bond issues sold with a bonus of stock, or iwth a consideration involving the purchase of stock, have been unavailable for investment under the National Bank act, but can be handled in future by the City Company.

ADMITS GEM THEFT IN DIPLOMAT'S HOME

Youth Befriended by Guatemalan Minister's Daughter Made $10,000 Haul.

SAYS A GIRL AIDED HIM

Both Held Without Bail After Senorita de Mendez Identifies Prisoner—Another Arrest.

Charged with the theft of jewelry valued at $10,000 from the home of Joaquin de Mendez, the Guatemalan Minister to the United States, Joseph Bonomart, of 535 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was held without bail by Magistrate Geismar in the Flatbush Court yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Viola Lyons of 642 Lafayette Street, New Haven, Conn., charged with being an accomplice of Bonomart, was held without bail also, while Enrico Piccehrilla of 225 West Twenty-fifth Street, charged with receiving part of the stolen property, was held in $1,000 bail for examination today.

Señor Mendez lives, with his wife and daughter, at 36 Rutland Road, Brooklyn. Last month a young man appeared at the house. He said he was in want and asked for some sort of employment. Senorita Luz de Mendez, the daughter of the Minister, pitied the man, and at her request her mother gave him work as a sort of general utility man. The man appeared to be a good worker and was grateful. On July 28 Senora and Senorita de Mendez went shopping. When they returned the man was missing, as were also a number of necklaces and bracelets of diamonds and pearls and a number of diamond rings.

Senor Mendez was in Washington at the time of the robbery. When he was notified he wrote to Governor Whitman telling him of the theft. The Governor in turn wrote to Police Commissioner Woods. Detectives Van Dusor, Owens and Wachenley were assigned to the case. Senorita Mendez accompanied the detectives on several clues that seemed to be promising.

The detectives learned that the missing servant confided to some one in the neighborhood that he had a brother living on Midwood Street, in an Italian settlement known as "Pigtown." They watched the place and on Sunday night saw Bonomart and Viola Lyons enter the house. When the police entered Bonomart jumped from a window to the street. He was caught after a short chase in which several shots were fired.

Bonomart was identified by Senorita de Mendez and after being questioned by the police admitted the theft. He declared that the girl aided him in pawning some of the jewelry and also implicated Piccerilla. About $2,000 worth of the stolen property was recovered. Senorita de Mendez announced yesterday that she and her mother intended to give up their Flatbush home and take up their residence on Riverside Drive.

Missing Ice Co. Manager Returns.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Aug. 21.—Arthur Bates of St. Marks Place, manager of the local plant of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, returned home today. Last Thursday he disappeared. He was last seen driving his automobile toward Mineola. He was found at the home of his wife's relatives near Paughkeepsie. A sister-in-law accompanied him back home. Overwork was assigned as the cause for his sudden desire to leave home.

TELL OF BLACK TOM BLASTS.

Nineteen Witnesses Testify, but Defendants Are Silent.

Nineteen witnesses to the Black Tom explosion of July 30 were examined yesterday afternoon at the Hudson County Court House in Jersey City before Coroner Charles Hoffman in an inquest into the death of Patrolman James Doherty of Jersey City, who died in the Jersey City Hospital from injuries he suffered while on duty on Black Tom Island.

The afternoon testimony indicated that the disaster had its beginning in a fire on a freight car loaded with dynamite and other explosives, which was one of 200 or more similarly loaded cars standing on a siding of the Lehigh Valley tracks. Witnesses testified that all the cars bore on their sides placards with the word "Explosives" displayed. Three of the four men who were arrested on the days following the explosion were present at the inquest but, on the advice of their counsel, refused to testify on the ground that such testimony might be used against them.

Theodore B. Johnson, President of the Johnson Lighterage Towing Company, whose barges were berthed at the Black Tom pier on the night of the explosion, was not present. Albert B. Dickman, Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley yards at Black Tom; Edward McKenzie, and Alexander Davidson, superintendent at Black Tom of the National Storage Company, were defendants who were present but who refused to testify.

Lieutenant Ebenezer Closterman of the Ocean Avenue Police Station wept when he recounted the discovery of Doherty under debris near the warehouse. Dr. Carl Ramus of the Contagious Hospital at Ellis Island, testified that he watched the explosion and the fire through opera glasses. He testified that between the explosions he saw no barges burning. James Gibson, a private detective, who was employed to watch barges and piers to see that they were not molested, testified that there was no loading of boats that night after 6 P. M. The 200 cars there, loaded with explosives, was an average number, he said. The inquest will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock.

THERE is an advertisement for The American Tobacco Company printed on this page. The product advertised, like other American Tobacco Company products, is absolutely guaranteed.

Should you at any time find cause for complaint, we would appreciate your writing to

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY
Service Department
111 Fifth Avenue, New York

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSION
Atlantic City
TO-MORROW
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.10
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.20
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COAL

Remnant Sale
Last Two Weeks

$19 This great clothes purchasing opportunity is drawing to an end. Place your order now. Suit ends that were $25 to $50 marked to $19, made to measure only. Coat and trousers $17.50. $19

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

Fall and Winter Styles Now on Display $20 to $50

For Instance, Iowa!

LET'S concentrate for a moment. Let's analyze.

Out of Iowa's total population of 2,224,771, more than half—1,544,717—is in village communities and on prosperous farms.

Into Iowa go 69,921 copies of each issue of The Farm Journal, reaching one out of every four farm and village families in "the best all-'round state in the Union."

Here is a showing that's sure to catch the eye of the thorough-going national advertiser.

Yet Iowa, mind you, is just *one* of the 29 richer states in which 89 per cent of The Farm Journal's quality circulation is concentrated!

Take Iowa, with her thousands of cash-crop farmers and substantial villagers, as an example of The Farm Journal's supremacy.

Multiply by twenty-nine, throw in for good measure the *bulk* of the desirable farm and village homes in the remaining states—and you'll visualize The Farm Journal's *remarkable* situation.

Now is certainly the time to win the farmer. Do it safely and most economically working hand in hand with this—the farm medium of greatest circulation.

The Farm Journal guarantees One Million *quality circulation.* It invites you, Mr. Manufacturer, to visit these million homes and *win the whole family's confidence.*

Consult your Advertising Agent. He profits only in ratio to *your* advertising success.

His service must bring you greater sales at the same selling cost.

October issue closes September 5th. Rate $5 a line.

The Farm Journal
"Unlike Any Other Paper"
WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA

Addressed to

Charles M. Schwab

Commercial Giant

Dear Mr. Schwab:-

It may sound far-fetched to you, but it is a fact nevertheless, that your aggressive advertising of your armor-plate has forced the American people to regard you in a new light. They knew you were a big steel merchant, but they didn't realize before that you are *a great big man.* And they believe you absolutely. Your courageous statements have been too forceful and too sincere to be misunderstood.

I fully expect you to believe what I say about Lord Salisbury Cigarettes just as I believe you when you say you can—and *will*—make armor-plate at a less price than the Government can make it *in a plant of its own.*

The Lord Salisbury Cigarette is the first 100% pure Turkish Tobacco Cigarette (see guarantee on package) to sell at the low price of 15c for 20. Therefore it is an *achievement*—it brings together *quality, quantity* and *economy.* And that's what you do in the making of armor-plate.

Now Mr. Schwab The American Tobacco Company is entitled to credit for this *material progress*, and I think when the people become familiar with the facts, they will regard the Lord Salisbury Cigarette as a big *solution* of a big *problem.* Our propositions are similar because I know that *no one* can establish a plant of his own and equal Lord Salisbury Cigarettes at our price.

I believe The American Tobacco Company has done a big thing in creating this cigarette—just as any big concern does a big thing when it helps to reduce the cost of living while still maintaining a standard. That's *always* big, isn't it, Mr. Schwab?

Cordially yours,

W. K. Cochrane

Pres. W. K. Cochrane Adv. Agency

P.S. Don't wait. Buy a package today and get your own Evidence. Will you?

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair, cooler by tonight; Thursday fair, continued cool; light west to northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,396. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RAILWAY HEADS GO TO PRESIDENT WITH A NEW PLEA

Danger of a Strike Believed in Washington to be Much Less Critical.

RAILROADS WANT PROMISES

May Grant 8-Hour Day with Assurances of Better Rates and Partial Arbitration.

FEAR UNORGANIZED MEN

Foresee Demand for General Reduction of Time—Unions Reply to Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A delegation of railroad executives went to the White House tonight and discussed with President Wilson a modified acceptance of his proposal for the settlement of the railroad strike crisis.

The conference was sought by the railroad Presidents and was taken to mean that a settlement was not far off. The visit of the railway Presidents to the White House on their own initiative to discuss the situation was taken to mean that they had altered their defiant attitude of regarding Mr. Wilson's peace plan as "inconceivable," as it was characterized in a statement issued by the railroads last night.

This statement was issued late tonight by the railroad executives:

"Hale Holden, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; L. R. S. Lovett, Chairman of the Union Pacific, and Daniel Willard, President of the B. & O., went to the White House this evening at 8:30 o'clock and had a conference with the President lasting about an hour, during which the general situation was discussed. The conference was requested by the committee of railway executives.

"There was another meeting of the railway executives at 6 o'clock this afternoon, and they will meet again at 11:30 o'clock Wednesday morning."

Wilson Refuses to Mediate.

It was learned that the President told the railroad Presidents that he would not act as mediator between the brotherhoods and the railroads beyond the proposal for rettlement he has made and which has been accepted by the brotherhoods.

The railroad Presidents asked for two or three more days in which to make their final reply and the delay was granted by Mr. Wilson.

It was generally believed in Washington tonight that a majority of the railroad Presidents were almost ready to accept Mr. Wilson's proposal for the eight-hour day in principle, if they could be assured of three things:

1. That they, as well as the brotherhoods, should have a say as to what was meant by the eight-hour day, and that if there was a difference of opinion it should be arbitrated.

2. A reasonable guarantee that if they can prove that the eight-hour day places a new financial burden on the roads, the roads may increase their freight rates.

3. That they be protected by arbitration against the demands of other employes for the eight-hour day, asking that the proposed Federal Commission be made a permanent body.

Such a compact would enable the railroads to say they had preserved arbitration.

Feel That There Will Be No Strike.

General opinion at the capital tonight is that the strike crisis has now reached the note-writing stage and that there will be no strike.

It is certain that neither President Wilson nor any of the railroad executives wants negotiations broken off, and, while the railroads have not yet decided how far they are willing to go, there is every indication that they are to go to considerable lengths and that Mr. Wilson will be successful in his effort to avert the greatest industrial battle ever threatened.

Evidence of their desire to effect a settlement, provided it does not cost them too much, and they can preserve for capital the protection of arbitration against future strikes, is found in the naming of a committee of eight to take active charge of the negotiations.

After the conference tonight it was said by several of the railway Presidents that they expected to be in Washington for several days more. Daniel Willard of the B. & O. was asked to tell what tonight's conference meant.

"There is nothing final to report," he said.

"Is the situation hopeful?" was asked.

"You cannot get me to make a statement on that," he replied.

Much significance was attached to the fact that a long statement prepared by railroad press agents for release tonight was held up after the delegation had gone to the White House. It can be said authoritatively that this statement contained a severe criticism of the President's peace plan on the ground that it meant a death blow to the principle of arbitration. It was generally believed that the statement was withheld because the railroad executives had decided to change their tactics and try to pour a little oil upon the troublous waters.

Where is Money to Come From?

It is understood that the chief object of the visit to the White House was to ask the President to state specifically how he expected the railroads to make up the millions of dollars which the managers say it will cost them to put

Continued on Page 2.

E-BOAT TORPEDOES GERMAN BATTLESHIP

British Submarine Commander Believes He Sank 18,000-Ton Craft of Nassau Type.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A British official announcement this afternoon says it is believed that a German battleship of the Nassau class has been sunk by the British submarine E-23. The announcement follows:

"The submarine E-23, Lieut. Commander Robert R. Turner, which returned today from the North Sea, reports that on the morning of Saturday last she made a successful torpedo attack upon a German battleship of the Nassau class. The commanding officer reports that while the ship was being escorted by five destroyers back to harbor in a damaged condition he attacked again and struck her with a second torpedo, and believes she was sunk."

The Nassau class of battleship comprises four vessels with displacements of 18,602 tons each, a length of 451 feet, beam 88 feet, and draft 26 feet. Their armaments consist of twelve 11-inch guns in pairs in turrets, twelve 5.9-inch guns in battery, and sixteen 3.4-inch guns, together with six torpedo tubes.

The Nassau, built at Wilhelmshaven and completed in 1910, was laid down originally in July, 1908, but the plans for her were changed with the building of the British Dreadnought, and her construction was begun a year later, in 1907. The other battleships of the Nassau class are the Posen, Rheinland, and Westfalen. The last-named battleship was at first reported sunk in the Jutland naval engagement last May, but afterward was declared by Berlin to be safe in a home port.

"WE CAN SEE THE END," SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Allies Have Only to March Together Steadily as in the Past, He Declares.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—David Lloyd George, Secretary for War, in the House of Commons today contrasted what he termed the extraordinary change in a couple of months in the relative positions of the Entente Allies and the Central Powers on all the fronts except Mesopotamia, where climatic conditions had kept the British forces quiescent.

Mr. Lloyd George said that criticisms of the British operations on the Somme front, on the ground of their failure to break through the German lines, were unjustified. The Germans, having two alternatives, said Mr. Lloyd George, chose the alternative of bringing troops and guns from Verdun to prevent the British from breaking through.

"That suited our purpose," the War Secretary continued. "It relieved the pressure on Verdun and prevented the enemy from pouring his forces into the Russian theatre to support the Austrians against General Brusiloff's thrust.

"The German accounts of our losses on the Somme are ludicrously exaggerated. Our losses, though deplorable, have been relatively low as compared with those of the Germans. The French and ourselves have captured positions on the Somme front, whence the course of the campaign is visible, and I think in the dim distance we can see the end.

"France is equipped and Russia is rapidly becoming equipped. Italy's equipment has amazed her best friends. Germany has missed her chance, and she knows it.

"It would be a mistake to underrate the nature of our task, which requires all of our resources. But surveying the whole situation, and upon the advice of those more competent than myself to express an opinion, I do not hesitate to say that what this country and her allies have to do is to march together steadily and work together loyally as they have done in the past to insure that victory will rest on their banners."

LONDON MAY RETURN TO ITS OLD LINKMEN

Can't Whistle for Cabs, So May Restore an Early Georgian Institution, Minus the Torches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A revival of linkmen is predicted as an eventuality arising out of the new order forbidding whistling for cabs after 10 o'clock at night in the London area.

The regulation, which arose out of complaints that the rest of wounded soldiers in London hospitals was disturbed by incessant whistles, went into force last night. The weather was fine, and no great inconvenience was suffered by the public as a result of the ban on whistling for cabs.

Various devices for calling conveyances are suggested, but most of them are inadmissable. For instance, electric flash signs such as are used at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City cannot be used here under the light regulations necessitated as a precaution against Zeppelins.

If there were linkmen they, for the same reason, would have to forego torches, which they were wont to carry until a hundred years ago, when the introduction of street lighting by gas superseded their use. In the days of growler and hansom, the linkmen, with little bands of runners, used to make quite a good living out of the business of hunting for conveyances, particularly at the hours the theatres closed.

Men of the classes from which these linkmen and their satellites were recruited are now mostly doing duty in the army, and if the system is revived linkmen or linkboys, as they are alternatively called, will have to be girls.

RUSSIA WILL RELEASE 120 POLITICAL EXILES

M. Khvostoff, Minister of the Interior, Heeds Plea of English Relief Committee.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The liberation of 120 political exiles sent to Siberia by administrative order has been ordered by Alexander A. Khvostoff, the Russian Minister of the Interior, according to advices received here. This action resulted from the work of the English Committee for the Relief of Administrative Exiles, whose Secretary, Mrs. Sonia Howe, visited Petrograd recently and made a personal appeal to the Russian Cabinet Ministers.

Mrs. Howe is the Russian-born wife of an English clergyman. There are said to be 620 Russian politicians exiled by means of administrative process. Minister Khvostoff has promised to investigate all cases, and the Russian Minister of Justice is said to have held out hope for the pardon on a large scale of exiles condemned by the courts and for whose cases action by the Russian Emperor may be necessary.

PRESIDENT NAMES THREE CONFEREES IN MEXICO DISPUTE

Secretary Lane, Judge George Gray, and Dr. John R. Mott Are the Appointees.

MAY MEET AT ASBURY PARK

Arredondo to Confer with Lansing on Sessions of the Joint Commission.

FINDINGS MUST BE RATIFIED

Washington and Mexico City to Take Final Action on Recommendations of Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Secretary Lansing tonight announced the names of the three American members of the International Joint Commission by means of which the American and Mexican Governments hope to reach an amicable settlement of the differences growing out of the presence of American soldiers in Mexico and bandit raids along the border. The American members of the commission are:

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

George Gray of Wilmington, Del., former member of the Federal Judiciary, and until recently Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit.

Dr. John R. Mott of New York, who has been General Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation since 1895, and is General Secretary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations.

The Mexican members of the commission, whose names were announced several weeks ago, are:

Luis Cabrera, Minister of Finance in the Carranza Cabinet, who was formerly special agent of the Constitutionalist faction of Mexico in Washington.

Alberto Pani, President of the Mexican National Railways.

Ignacio Bonillas, Sub-Secretary in the Mexican Department of Communications.

Commission to Meet Soon.

With the announcement of the appointment of the American members of the commission, it is expected that the Mexican members will start for this country immediately. Both Governments are understood to be eager to proceed with the work of the commission, as soon as possible, and Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador-designate, has been instructed to arrange details of the time and place for the sessions of the convention with Secretary Lansing. The understanding is that the sessions will be held at some resort on the Atlantic Coast, but details have not been settled. Asbury Park has been frequently mentioned in inner circles here as the probable place for the commission's sessions.

Powers of the Conferees.

The Mexican Commissioners have been instructed to give preferential consideration in the conferences to the question of the early withdrawal of the American forces. When it became known to President Wilson that this had been done inquiries were made to ascertain whether the de facto Government would assent to the proposal in one of Secretary Lansing's recent notes for broadening the scope of the commission so as to embrace matters other than the questions of a withdrawal of the American forces and an arrangement for joint protection of the border against future raids. The de facto Government gave assurances through Mr. Arredondo that it accepted the suggestion of this Government for such a broadening of the powers of the commission.

The Mexican Commissioners are expected to insist from the beginning on the withdrawal of the American forces. There is every indication that this request will be granted, in view of the fact that General Funston, in response to a recent inquiry from Washington, has indicated that the American forces may be safely withdrawn. When the joint commission meets its members will not have plenary power. They will confer freely with their respective Governments and neither side is expected to yield anything without express authority from its Government.

It is regarded as probable here that withdrawal of the Pershing expedition would be followed soon by the recall of the National Guard from the border. Some high officers of the army believe that with Pershing's men added to the border patrol, and the additional men provided under the new army bill, General Funston would have a sufficient force of regulars adequately to protect the border.

It has been suggested that out of the discussion of economic conditions in Mexico might come assurances that would make it possible for American financial and commercial interests to offer aid in the rehabilitation of the Mexican Republic.

Secretary Lane, who will head the American group, was the first member selected. Associate Justice Brandeis was President Wilson's second choice, but after a conference with Chief Justice White he decided his duties would not permit him to serve.

Judge Gray has had much experience on international bodies, and since 1900 has been a member of the International Permanent Court of Arbitration under The Hague Convention. President Wilson once offered the post of Minister to China to Dr. Mott, who declined it.

Of the [illegible] Messrs.

Continued on Page 4.

35 Zeppelins Destroyed Since War Began; Announcement Made in House of Commons

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.—Major Baird, representative of the Aerial Board in the House of Commons, replying last night to criticism of the air defenses during the recent Zeppelin raids, announced that since the war began the Entente Allies had accounted for thirty-five Zeppelins.

"There have been thirty-four raids on England," said Major Baird, "in ten of which no casualties were suffered, while in the remainder the number of killed was 334 civilians and 50 military men. Nobody can say that these casualties, deplorable as they are, will have any influence on the conduct of the war, provided the honorable members of the House do not give utterance to such ill-chosen statements as have been made in the House of Commons tonight.

"Members of the House of Commons ought to be leaders of the people. They should encourage the people, not create panic. Lord French has a very complete system of air defense, and it is being improved daily, while the British Flying Corps has a record superior to any other nation."

FREEDOM IN MEXICO ASKED BY CATHOLICS

They Deny Fomenting Strife There and Refrain from Criticising President.

BAN LAID ON ALL "POLITICS"

The Federation's Peace Resolution Merely Says Pope Should Have Hearing in Council of Nations.

The bitterness against the Wilson Administration for its handling of the Mexican situation, which had been apparent in committee reports and private utterances of "Catholic Week" leaders, was not allowed to appear in the final action on the Mexican question taken yesterday by the National Federation of Catholic Societies, representing a membership of 3,000,000.

In taking this stand the Federation adhered to its constitutional proscription against any action of possible political construction and sustained the oft-repeated declaration of its officers during the last week, that the Catholics assembled here would supply no material for a Republican campaign document.

Thus in marked contrast to the vivid language of committee reports, embodied in National Secretary Anthony Matre's annual report, the resolution merely asked "for religious liberty for Roman Catholics in Mexico." Whether the resolution as adopted was framed without a struggle no one would say. It was adopted without a murmur.

One who played a leading part in drafting the resolution explained that, though it started with a long preamble asserting the innocence of the Church, and of its lay and clerical leaders, in the tumult south of the Rio Grande, this did not mean that Catholics had assumed a defensive attitude.

"We merely started by answering the accusations against us by Carranza's diplomats, part of the press of this country, and many American Protestants," he said.

The Mexican Resolution.

The resolution, which Federation leaders said represented the exact attitude of 20,000,000 American lay and ecclesiastical Catholics, reads:

Ever anxious to place before our fellow-citizens the truth regarding the Catholic Church and all the aim and purposes of its members, this Federation hereby places on record and invites thoughtful attention to the following statements regarding the attitude of American Catholics toward their persecuted co-religionists and toward those who are not their co-religionists in Mexico:

First—At no time since the beginning of the sad outrages against religion in Mexico has the Church or any official body of the Church or any of her leaders lent aid, financial or otherwise, to the stirring up of strife, either here or elsewhere, against any person or group claiming to be a Government or even a faction in Mexico.

Second—The only money raised by American Catholics to aid Mexicans in their present sad plight was raised and expended for charitable purposes, to wit: The relief of the refugees, the establishment of a seminary for Mexican ecclesiastical students in Castroville, Texas, transportation and appeals for further charity.

Third—At no time and under no circumstances have the exiled Archbishops and Bishops asked their fellow-Catholics in the United States to aid in revolutionary movements or to agitate for the bringing about of American intervention.

Fourth—What the Catholics of the United States ask in connection with Mexico is that, whatever form of Government be established in Mexico, with the aid and friendship of our own country, it shall grant and guarantee liberty of conscience and freedom of worship as they exist in our United States and which are denied in Mexico by unjust laws.

The Peace Resolution.

Second in interest only to the Mexican question was the resolution regarding peace in Europe, adopted by the delegates, who sweltered all day in the cathedral college in order to get most of the important business of the convention out of the way.

Here again definite action was characterized by more conservatism than had been displayed in less formal proceedings. The resolution merely called upon Pope Benedict XV. to take part in the restoration of tranquillity, and not characterizing him as the only person possibly able to bring about that result. The resolution, also unanimously adopted, reads:

We recall with just pride the remarkable work accomplished by our Holy Father for the relief of the war-stricken sufferers, and more especially for the return to their homes of the permanently disabled prisoners of the various contending nations.

We pledge to him our most loyal support in his unceasing efforts to restore a just and lasting peace.

As the representative of the Prince of Peace and the common spiritual father of so many millions among all the nations of the earth, he is the logical arbiter to whom the warring peoples can turn for a disinterested and impartial settlement of all their difficulties in accordance with the sacred principles of justice and humanity.

The unbiased judgment of history supports the demand that the voice of the common father of all Christendom, whose mind is untainted with national rivalries and whose heart embraces all the nations of the earth in truest love, may be heard in the council of the nations for the securing and the cementing of a permanent peace.

Divorce Reform Called For.

The Federation readopted generally the resolutions of its 1915 convention, expressing its attitude on matters in which it is interested. To emphasize its importance the Catholic theatre movement and the Federation's belief that a crusade should be waged against indecency in theatre and motion pic-

Continued on Page 4.

PANAMA-JAPAN DEAL BACKED BY A GERMAN

Dr. Paul Albrecht Said to Have Sold Isthmian Grant to Japanese in Havana.

FAILED TO FLOAT IT HERE

Panama Official Admits Concession to Spaniard, but Asserts That He Failed to Meet the Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—It is learned here that a German named Dr. Paul Albrecht is connected with the tract of San Blas Indian land in Panama which Washington hears is intended for Japanese colonization. Dr. Albrecht organized in Panama what was termed the Quick Exchange Company, and operated in Panama, trying to float this same San Blas Indian tract in the United States.

Albrecht left Panama suddenly and opened offices in New Orleans, where he was connected with another German named Neumann, and organized what was termed the Pan-American Estate and Planting Company, obtaining a charter at Wilmington, Del., and selling considerable stock.

The Spaniard, Fernandez, in whose name the concession was obtained, got in touch with Albrecht and the latter came to Havana, where the two reached an agreement whereby Fernandez was to return to Panama and obtain the concession. After obtaining the concession fruitless efforts were made to float the scheme in the United States, but finally, it is reported, Fernandez interested capital in Havana, which supposedly was advanced by Japanese.

The papers incorporating the Pan-American Estate and Planting Company, to which Fernandez transferred the concession, were drawn at Wilmington on Aug. 23, 1913, filed and recorded at Panama on March 12, 1914, and approved by José María Fernandez, Governor of Panama Province, on Aug. 9, 1915. This was approved by Hector Valdez, Sub-Secretary of Government and Justice, on the same date. Hector Valdez is a cousin of the President-elect.

President-elect Valdes of Panama now denies any knowledge of Japanese interest in the concession to Fernandez, and his secretary issued a statement today saying Valdes never knew that the land in question had been granted for colonization by Japanese.

"Dr. Valdes has had absolutely nothing to do with the concession referred to," said his secretary. "Some time last year, while passing through this city from Colon to Washington, he was introduced to a certain Mr. Fernandez, evidently the person alluded to in the cables, who merely wanted some information about general conditions in Panama before going to the Isthmus. He was consulted simply because he was a citizen of Panama, and therefore apt to know the laws and conditions there.

"On the other hand, you will easily understand how absurd it really is to imagine that any Panama Government would venture to make a land concession for the purpose mentioned in the cables and in the circumstances stated, when it is obvious that it would inevitably meet with just and logical opposition in United States Government circles. As a matter of fact, Dr. Valdez doubts very much that the concession is intended for the Japanese. Dr. Belisario Porras, the present President of Panama, is too keen-sighted, able and tactful a statesman to have made any concessions of the nature of the one reported, and it would be impossible to find in Panama a Government capable of committing such a blunder as the one mentioned in the cables."

DENIAL IN PANAMA.

Grant Made to Spaniard, but Deal Failed, Says Lefevre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Aug. 22.—Foreign Secretary Lefevre, in an interview tonight, denied categorically that any concession was held by Japanese in Panama.

Some time ago a Spaniard named Manuel Fernandez of Almeria, Spain, applied for a land concession on the San Blas coast of the isthmus. It was granted on the stipulation that a deposit of $2,000 be made before Aug. 1. The deposit was not made and the concession lapsed.

It is denied that any coaling station grant has been made or is contemplated by the present administration. Word from President-elect Valdez, received here, denies he has any connection with the matter.

Fernandez left here disgruntled, and went to Spain via Havana. It is believed here that the promoter carried credentials from prominent Algerians, but that he had no funds of his own.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—At the Japanese Embassy today it was said that published reports of alleged Japanese aggressions in the Isthmus of Panama for acquisition of a coaling station were considered part of propaganda to alarm the United States and so ridiculous as to make a statement of denial unnecessary.

Cristobal Sanchiz, campaign secretary to President-elect Valdez of Panama, arrived here yesterday and asserted emphatically that Dr. Valdes had neither promised and concessions to any Japanese or Spaniard, nor promised such a concession.

"I wish to say most emphatically that no aid was given by Dr. Valdes to any one desiring such a concession," said Mr. Sanchiz. "I known that a Spaniard named Fernandez was seeking a land grant and he called on Dr. Valdes several times in order to enlist his assistance. He refused absolutely to have anything to do with it. Dr. Valdes knows nothing of any land grant at the Atlantic side of the canal to be used by Japan or any one else."

Speaking of the land grant Mr. Sanchiz said that it is understood that Fernandez had been trying to obtain a letter from Valdes indorsing his scheme so that Dr. Porras would think Valdes was behind the plan.

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RUMANIAN ARMY MOBILIZED FOR WAR AS FIVE ALLIES STRIKE IN BALKANS; RUSSIANS IN FORCE JOIN THE SERBIANS

Bucharest Drops Gayety in Shadow of War; German Observer Says Nation Is Preparing

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.—The King of Rumania received the German and Austrian Ministers to Bucharest in private audience on Monday, according to a Cologne dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, by way of Amsterdam. The Ministers were received first separately and afterward jointly. It was the longest audience ever granted by the Rumanian King to the Teutonic representatives.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23, (via London.)—Rumania is preparing for war, according to Dr. Lederer, Bucharest correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt. A telegraphic dispatch from Dr. Lederer dated Sunday says:

"There is ground for some uneasiness as to the attitude of Rumania. The outward life of the city is greatly changed. Gay Bucharest has become a grave city, and all like signs in public life indicate that everybody is preparing for eventualities and that the country is getting ready for war.

"I still believe that Bratiano is playing a game with Russia. In political negotiations at Bucharest von Hindenburg is now playing the foremost rôle."

PARIS, Aug. 22.—All the morning newspapers comment at length on the possibility of Rumania joining in the war. The meetings that are in progress in Bucharest are taken to mean that all the various developments in the situation are being seriously considered. The statement is made on good authority that the number of Rumanian troops that can be mobilized exceeds 800,000.

BERLIN, Monday, Aug. 21, (via London, Aug. 22.)—The Budapest Az Est, which is usually well informed on the Rumanian situation, today prints a dispatch from its Bucharest correspondent saying that the agitation for war, which in the last few days has been at fever heat, has suddenly cooled down. It is stated that possibly the end of the mobilization is responsible for the change, if not the serious words uttered in the Hungarian Parliament.

[This is the first hint of a Rumanian mobilization that has been permitted to pass the allied censorship. Almost nothing on the Rumanian military situation from the Entente viewpoint has come through since the Balkan situation in its present phase reached a critical stage.]

The Bucharest dispatch adds that there is no doubt that Premier Bratiano has reached an understanding with the Entente, so that further negotiations are unnecessary now for actual participation in the war. Meanwhile the semi-official Rumanian press is savagely attacking the Conservative organs which undertook to discuss mobilization and related measures.

More ammunition from France and Russia is asserted to be arriving.

LOOK FOR OUR AID IN PEACE MAKING

How England's Thought Tends in Considering Her Post-Bellum Problems.

ASQUITH'S NOTABLE PHRASE

A Policy Silently Taking Shape Which May Influence Whole Course of World Politics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—President Wilson's declaration to the railway Presidents, urging a settlement of the labor situation on the ground that every ounce of American energy and initiative should be mobilized to meet the extraordinary situation which will follow the European war, reopens a question which has been a subject of frequent discussion in all the belligerent countries.

The economic problems which the war will leave, and the special situation in which America will find itself, have caused no little disquietude in all the great European countries, except perhaps Russia. In some quarters highly colored pictures have been painted of a Europe economically, financially and industrially ruined, and a United States fattening on the results of a gigantic conflict waged, as the entente powers believe, for the ideals of civilization, and, as some of Germany's population think, in defense of the fatherland.

In Germany, France and England alike these views have provoked much feeling, and occasionally some caustic comment in the press. In its most concrete form this feeling has found expression in assertions that the United States, having remained out of the war, could be allowed to play no part in making peace. I am speaking, of course, of public feeling, not of governmental policy, for none of the Governments concerned has taken an attitude which conceivably might preclude the possibility of American intervention under circumstances which would render America's good offices highly desirable.

There has been made recently, however, one official statement which is perhaps the most important yet uttered on this subject. Oddly enough, though of the highest interest to America, it seems, judging by the latest American papers to hand, to have entirely escaped notice in the United States. I refer to Mr. Asquith's speech at Queen's Hall on the anniversary of Great Britain's entrance into the war.

In his peroration the Premier made a statement which most of his audience interpreted as a suggestion of the part which the United States could play in the world after the war, and a possible American contribution to the common task of progress and humanity. The Prime Minister's words may be requoted in full in the light of President Wilson's statement of yesterday that America could no longer remain isolated and provincial, and must be ready to play her part as one of the dominant influences in the world's affairs.

"Early in the war," said the Premier, "I quoted a sentence which Mr. Gladstone used in 1870. 'The greatest triumph of our time,' he said, 'will be the enthronement of the idea of public right as the governing idea of Euro-

Continued on Page 2.

CZAR'S TROOPS FACE BULGARS

Empire's Flag Expected to Have Great Moral Effect on King Ferdinand's People.

LANDED THREE WEEKS AGO

Both Russians and Italians Cheered by Allied Soldiers On Their Arrival.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.—By the censor's release today of Athens dispatches of July 31, London learns for the first time of the arrival of an advance brigade of Russians at Saloniki, some coming from the Persian Gulf and others from France. The censor released at the same time a dispatch from Ward Price, the official press representative at Saloniki, describing the arrival of the Russians and Italians. Of the Russians he says:

"There they were, cap tilted at a rakish angle, in workmanlike linen blouse and blanket slung across the body, the big Russians with stolid faces. The fine build of the men struck one immediately, and by the time the bands finished playing all the national anthems of the Allies the Russians were showing they had activity as well as weight by doubling down the steep gangway with all their kit on to the dock. When the men were drawn up with the young, active-looking General at their head, with bayonets fixed and the white and gold standard unfurled, their quality was even more apparent. Splendid 'troupes de choc,' a French staff officer called them. Their martial bearing impressed the Greek population as much as it had struck the Allies.

"For the most part these Russians had seen fighting already on the Russian front, as shown by the medals won for gallantry in the field, which not a few of them wore, and all had volunteered for this voyage to a front across the seas."

Describing the disembarkation of the Italians Ward Price says:

"In neat uniforms of grey green with helmets of blue steel, marching in columns, the small sized but active looking Italian infantry were a long time passing the saluting point at the quay. It was not only an imposing military spectacle, but I suppose really unique one. Almost all the Allies here on this Greek waterside were gathered elbow to elbow as spectators in a crowd or in their appointed places as troops taking part in the ceremony, soldiers of those many and widely different races that are fighting for our cause. There stood a group of Frenchmen bearded and sunburnt and then Englishmen and then Russians and then Serbs. On the outskirts of the crowd was the baby face and narrow eye slits of the Annamite and close to him the laughing Senegalese and there i a dignified Indian transport driver in his turban.

"One thing that caught the eye was that many of the Italian regimental colors that were carried past had bullet holes which told of their earlier experience on the Isonzo or in the Trentino. News of the fall of Gorizia arriving on the same day gave a special lustre to these martial doings, and many shouts of

Continued on Page 2.

ALLIED CENTRE ADVANCING

French Storm the Vardar Heights While British Halt Foe on Struma.

BOTH WINGS FALLING BACK

Russian General to Command Joint Muscovite-Serb Army—Czar Sending 80,000 Men.

GREECE GREATLY EXCITED

Hellenic Soldiers Killed in Clash with Bulgars, but King Stops Fighting.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The allied forces have captured a series of heights west of the Vardar River on the Saloniki front, according to the official report of the French War Office today. British artillery has checked the advance of skirmishers of the Central Powers in a sector of the Struma front, thirty-five miles northeast of Saloniki.

The statement of the French War Office reads:

The battle continued on Aug. 21 on the whole front of the allied armies on the Saloniki line. In the centre the British-French forces have violently bombarded Bulgarian positions on both sides of Lake Doiran, while our infantry established itself on the southern spurs of the Veles Mountains.

West of the Vardar our troops have occupied a line of heights near Ljumnica and have maintained their positions at all points in spite of violent counterattacks by the enemy.

The Serbian Army has continued its progress in the mountainous zone between the Cerna and Moglenica Rivers.

On the two wings the enemy, at the cost of very heavy losses, has succeeded in pushing back our advance detachments. On one end of the line the covering detachment which attacked on Aug. 20 west of Seres Bulgarian forces, more than a division in strength, in order to delay their march, has fallen back on the Struma. All the passages of the river are solidly held by the Allies. On the extreme left wing the Serbian Army, after a very hot battle lasting two days, which was undertaken to retard the advance of the right wing of the Bulgarians, has retaken its principal defensive position in the neighborhood of Lake Ostrovo.

The British War Office statement given out today, reads:

On the Doiran front the situation is unchanged. On the Struma front we destroyed the railway bridge at Angista station on Sunday.

Our mounted troops, working in conjunction with the French, successfully located the enemy on a front extending from Seres to Savjak, (north of the Struma.) Yesterday morning advance enemy skirmishers toward Kopriva Bridge were stopped by our artillery, which also dispersed enemy working parties intrenching opposite Kamarjan and Cavdarmah.

An advance brigade of a Russian army which it is said will total 80,000 men has been landed at Saloniki. This news has just been released after being held up for three weeks by the censor. The Russians will operate with the Serbians, the joint forces being under command of a Russian General.

The arrival of the Czar's troops, followed by the debarkation of an Italian army, has created a profound impression throughout Greece. The excitement has been increased, according to an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, by the fact that since Sunday Greek troops have been fighting the Bulgarians in the vicinity of Seres. The Greek commander at Seres has called to arms all the reservists in that locality, says the dispatch. That the fighting is of a stubborn character is indicated by the fact that a large number of Greek soldiers have been killed.

The correspondent of The Evening News at Athens, however, says it is understood there that Greek Army Headquarters ordered the Seres division to retire. Orders have been given that all further hostilities must be avoided.

Berlin Report of Early Successes.

BERLIN, Aug. 21, (via London, Aug. 22.)—Dispatches received here from the Balkans indicate that the Germans and Bulgarians are advancing on the entire Macedonian front. There are no indications as to the objective of the Bulgarians on the eastern end of the fighting line, but the opinion is held here that General Sarrail's right flank may soon be hard pressed.

An immediate result of the Bulgarian offensive is that the Central Powers are once more in direct contact with Greece.

All the Serbian positions on the Malka Nieszplanina, east of Banica, on the Macedonian front, have been captured by troops of the Central Powers, the War Office announced today. The French have been driven over the Struma between Buthkova and Tahinos. The text of the announcement follows:

All the Serbian positions on the

Malka Niezeplanina have been taken and the attack is progressing. The enemy, who several times commenced counterattacks on Dzemaat-Jeri and in the Mogiena region has been sanguinarily repulsed.

Between the Buthkova and Tahinos Lake French forces have been driven over the Struma. Further east the Smijnica Planina ridge has been captured.

Towns and Villages Seized by Bulgars

BERLIN, Aug. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.) — Official announcement is made by the Sofia War Office that on Aug. 18 the Bulgarian left wing began a general offensive, advancing in the Struma Valley, occupying Demi Hissar and establishing itself on the left bank of the Struma after repulsing the British and French near Seres.

The seizure of the road between Florina and Keritsa, as well as that between Koritsa and Kastoria, is also announced in the statement, which bears the date of Aug. 20, and reads as follows:

On account of the military operations of the Entente in the Vardar Valley, extending east of the Struma north of Tachimo Lake, our left wing began on Aug. 18 a general offensive. Bulgarian troops advanced in the Struma Valley, occupied the town of Demi Hissar and after an engagement near the town of Seres, repulsed the British and French on the right bank of the Struma and occupied the left bank between Butkova and Tachimo lakes. Detachments, following their orders, advanced between the Struma and the Mesta.

In the Vardar Valley British and French troops have been during the last ten days unsuccessfully attacking our advance positions south and southwest of the town of Doiran, suffering heavy losses from our infantry and artillery fire.

Our right wing, after a victory over the Serbians near Florina, successfully pursued our plans. Yesterday we occupied the railway stations of Banica and Ekshisu, on the railroad from Saloniki to Florina and re-established railroad connection with Monastir. South of Presba Lake we occupied the villages of Zuezdabiolithsa and Bresnitza, thus interrupting definitely connections between Koritsa and Florina as well as between Koritsa and Kastoria.

Bulgar Advance Rapid.

SOFIA, Aug. 21, (via London, Aug. 22.)—Further advances for the Bulgarians in the Struma Valley on the Macedonian front are announced in today's official statement by Bulgarian Army headquarters. The Bulgarians have also penetrated further southward from Florina on the western flank where they have reached the Malaria ridge. The capture of a strongly defended position by Bulgarians pushing from the east toward Florina, on the Niezeblanina ridge, is likewise announced. The statement follows:

On Sunday our troops advanced in the Struma Valley. Our troops operating between Tahinos and Buthlova lake repulsed the enemy to the right bank. We occupied the villages of Hasmater, Barakildkouneya, Kumli, Eliasan, Poderoro, Nevolen, Yenikos, Karadjokol, Rala, Chrishan, and Kamila, where we established ourselves. We dispersed a French brigade which was composed of the first four battalions of the Eighth Regiment of African Chasseurs, three Zouave battalions, and a detachment of horse artillery, capturing forty prisoners. The French left many dead and wounded.

Our troops operating southward from Florina reached the Malaria ridge. Our troops advancing in an easterly direction toward Florina attacked and captured a strongly fortified position on the Niezeplanina ridge, defended by two regiments of the Serbian Danube division. We took an entire company, with three officers, prisoner. Our advance is proceeding.

ATHENS, Aug. 22.—The occupation of Kastoria and Corytsa by the Bulgarian troops is confirmed. News from an official source says that the German Field Marshal, August von Mackensen, is with the Bulgarians.

The military movements of the Entente Allies are hindered by the flight of the civil population before the Bulgarian advance.

The German and Bulgarian Governments have given a written undertaking to Greece that their troops will not enter Kavala, Drama, and Seres.

Scene of Chief Allied Drive on Saloniki Front

The Anglo-French forces advancing in the centre of the battle front are shelling the Bulgar positions on both sides of Lake Doiran. (1.) West of the Vardar the French have captured heights near Ljumnica, (2.) British troops are operating on a line from Seres to Savjak. (3.)

BRITISH TIGHTEN GRIP ON THIEPVAL

Advance on a Half-Mile Front Near Pozieres and Draw Line Closer Around the Salient.

THEY GET INTO GUILLEMONT

But Are Driven Out Again by the Germans—French Reach Outskirts of Clery.

BERLIN ADMITS A SETBACK

Teutons Say, However, Repeated English Attacks North of the Somme Were Repulsed.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Heavy fighting continued today on the British front between the Ancre and the Somme with results in favor of the British.

North of Bazentin, where the British are pushing closer to the village of Martinpuich, the War Office tonight reports the capture of a further 100 yards of German trenches.

Northwest of Pozières the British report considerable progress. Last night they advanced on a front of a half a mile in this region, establishing new positions at a crossroad just outside of Mouquet farm. On the left wing of this advance, General Haig's troops have advanced to within 1,000 yards of Thiepval, the fortified village which has resisted all attacks. A part of the Leipsig redoubt, which protects the village from the southeast, is in British hands.

Further to the east the Germans are fighting stubbornly to hold the village of Guillemont. Berlin admits today that the British penetrated the village, but says they were driven out again.

Meanwhile the French are devoting their attention to the village of Cléry, which position alone prevents them from attacking Péronne from the north. Heavy fighting in the outskirts of the village is reported today.

South of the Somme the French improved their position east of Soyecourt, taking several portions of trenches with some prisoners.

The British statement this afternoon says:

In Guillemont the enemy's garrison is still maintaining an obstinate resistance in spite of very heavy losses from our artillery bombardments.

In the vicinity of Posières we have again made considerable progress. We have advanced on a front of a half mile and are established at a road junction just outside of Mouquet Farm and have pushed forward along the right of the Posières-Miraumont road.

In the Leipsic salient (in the vicinity of Thiepval) we extended our gains and advanced our positions to within 1,000 yards of Thiepval. Over 100 more prisoners were taken.

The statement issued this evening:

Between Martinpuich and Bazentin we gained a further hundred yards of enemy trenches. South of Guillemont we carried out a successful enterprise in the enemy's lines and captured one of his machine guns. Hostile artillery was quiet today along our front.

As a result of yesterday's operations south of Thiepval and near Mouquet Farm we took 164 prisoners.

Further north on the British front there is nothing to report except considerable hostile artillery activity opposite Aix-Noulette and south of the Ypres-Comines Canal.

French Report Progress.

The French report of last night's operations on the Somme says:

North of the Somme the artillery continued to be active on a large portion of the front. During the night we made some progress in the outskirts of Cléry.

In the wood which our troops took on Aug. 20, south of Guillemont, we captured two more field guns, bringing up to eight the number of guns which fell into our hands in this engagement.

South of the Somme minor operations enabled us to occupy several portions of trenches southwest of Estrees and east of Soyecourt. We took prisoners.

Northwest of Soissons one of our detachments succeeded in carrying out a surprise attack on a German trench on Vingre Nouvron Plateau. The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

The situation on the French front is unchanged, according to the official statement issued by the French War Office tonight, which reads:

An artillery duel is in progress on both banks of the Somme and at Fleury in the Verdun sector. A successful surprise attack by us north of Maurepas resulted in the capture of some prisoners.

We repulsed bombing attacks on one of our works in the Vaux-Chapitre Wood.

Berlin Admits Loss of Salient.

BERLIN, Aug. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.—Heavy attacks by both the British and French on the Somme front have been repulsed by German troops, the War Office announced today. The British attacked between Thiepval and Pozières and only succeeded in capturing one advanced salient.

South of the Somme trenches lost to the French in an attack were recaptured by a German counterattack.

The official statement regarding operations on the western front is as follows:

North of the Somme the engagements are again of large scope.

Repeated British attacks against our salient front between Thiepval and Pozières were repulsed. One advanced salient was lost. The enemy's storming column northeast of Pozières and near Foureaux Wood broke down under our fire.

There has been tenacious fighting in the vicinity of Guillemont, which the enemy temporarily penetrated. A Württemberg infantry regiment victoriously repulsed all attacks. The village is firmly in our hands.

Several separate attacks by the French in the vicinity of Maurepas were definitely without success.

South of the Somme fresh French forces attacked in the Estrées-Soyecourt sector. Trenches that were lost have been recaptured by a counterattack. One officer and eighty men remainded in our hands.

BRITISH GUNS CREEP FORWARD

German Positions North of Somme Abandoned One by One.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The statement made by the German Commander in Chief on the Somme to Cyril Brown, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, in a recent interview, to the effect that at the beginning of the British offensive he was only able to place batteries at every 800 yards of the line of defense, whereas he was now able to concentrate batteries at intervals of every 100 yards, attracted attention at the British headquarters in France. Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters telegraphs under Sunday's date:

"This may possibly be true, for it is certain that the Germans have hurried up every available gun. But the German Commander is in an infinitely worse position in regard to being able to emplace his artillery effectively than at the beginning of the British offensive. The value of the larger proportion of guns in the field can only be measured by the ability to use them successfully. When we talk about fighting for position the phrase means primarily gun positions. The ponderous process of creeping forward is always going on, which means that the German artillery must be always slowly withdrawing or courting destruction.

"As a military officer put it to me, the time is rapidly approaching when the German gunners from Beaumont-Hamel to Bapaume must choose between Scylla and Charybdis. They must either stop and be knocked out or get out, for we are fighting a great winning battle of position."

RUSSIANS BEAT BACK TURKS

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22.—The Russian Army of the Caucasus has gained further ground from the Turks, occupying considerable territory west of Lake Van, in Armenia, the War Office announced today. The statement follows:

The fighting in the direction of Diarbekr is developing favorably to us. We occupied a considerable portion of enemy territory west of Lake Van, where an entire company of the Seventeenth Regiment fell into our hands.

West of the Eastern Euphrates we captured ten officers, one physician, and 215 askaris, as well as four machine guns and three light guns.

SEES WAR'S STORM ENGULF THIEPVAL

Correspondent from Across a Valley Witnesses the Hurricane of Shell Fire.

AND THEN THE BRITISH RUSH

Few Germans Left Alive in Trenches on the Ridge—Most in the Dugouts Surrender.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 22.—The artillery commander drew his patent curtain of fire and never in all the seven weeks of the Somme battle has the correspondent witnessed anything equal to the "show," as the officers call every action, in the taking of one of the spurs of Thiepval Ridge yesterday afternoon.

Ever since July 1 when the British failed in their effort to storm it, Thiepval Ridge has glared at the British, who had kept hammering it with gunfire. The Germans seem to set the same store by it as they did by the heights of Ginchy and Guillemont, on their other flank.

In front of the position conquered yesterday the British infantry had been cut up by machine gun fire on July 1. The trenches were just as strong as then, with deep dugouts, the result of two years' building. Prisoners taken early in the offensive said the British never could obtain a foothold on that ridge. Those taken yesterday, who had been at Verdun, said they suffered nothing there equivalent to the deluge of British shells, and that it was impossible for human beings to endure such tornadoes.

On a thousand-yard front, both the first German line and the support trench was taken. One pair of eyes could not see more detail than the correspondent saw yesterday. The British and Germans engaged were outlined as clearly as a play around second base could be seen from a grandstand. A home company of the National Guard, doing skirmish drill in camp, could not be more distinct when seen from the sidelines. It was the very finesse of war.

With the clear air of a bright afternoon sun over his shoulder, one looked across the valley toward a slope. There the bare ground was cut with the slash of a new British trench, and beyond that, across an area of dead grass and wavy maize, was the old first line German trench.

A Niagara rush of screams from capsules of concentrated hell tore through the air and began bursting over it. Their flashes hugged it in an infernal ecstacy, sweeping it with myriads of bullets and fragments, shooting forked tongues of death into its burrows. To show a head and escape being hit, and hit more than once was as hopeless as to stand up in a thick hailstorm without being hit by an icy pellet. Some Germans, who had trusted in flight rather than sticking to a dugout, when the first dash of projectiles came, were seen running toward the open way from this swath of destruction.

Now, out of the British trench appeared a row of khaki tinted mushrooms, the steel hemlets the British soldiers wear, then their heads and shoulders and finally as the charge went over the parapet. Every man was in full equipment with all its details visible, every figure uniform with all others to the last item, as they moved across the field of dead grass briskly and steadily ominous, wicked staccato of German machine guns coming into action was heard. No machine gunner could live to post at that trench.

The British line opened to go around shell craters or other obstacles and then closed up. Occasionally a figure dropped anr was lost in the grass. Right into the face of that curtain of death from shells going only a few feet over their heads, they were moving. Then, suddenly as it was laid, the curtain of shell fire lifted. Not a single shell out of the thousands had burst short.

Now the British wer egoing over the German parapet, their bayonets glistening in the sun, as they descended into the trench, the earth seemed to have swallowed them up. Little clouds of smoke from bursting bombs rose from the trench. There was the work proceeding out of sight in the burrows.

One after another, as if they were coming to the top of stairs, heads and shoulders appeared out of the trench. Each German had his hands up and in file the prisoners moved past a Briton standing on the parapet. These Germans, who had not waited to be bombed out of their dugouts, but had surrendered, game legging it at top speed back toward the British first line trenches.

What about the Germans who had fled back toward the German support trench? A light machine gun the British had put up rattled into their backs. Ahead of them was the British curtain of fire, now lifted on to the German support trench. They semeed to disappear into the earth, some shot down, some wounded, others seeking security in shell craters. Few will survive.

One figure alone holds the stage for a fraction of a minute there in that lifeless space around them. Tall and bold, a German officer stands up on the edge of a communication trench.

WOMAN SPY PUT TO DEATH.

France Permits Press Announcement of Execution of Felice Pfaad.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The execution of a woman as a spy is reported today in a Havas dispatch from Marseilles.

According to this information, Félice Pfaad was put to death this morning at the Lighthouse Shooting Range, having been convicted of espionage by the Council of War of the Fifteenth Region.

Of the belligerent nations Great Britain alone officially announces the executions of spies, but without giving the names of the culprits. Germany allows press agencies to announce convictions, but not executions; France both convictions and executions.

Félice Pfaad was convicted on May 18, and on July 27, her appeal having been rejected by the Supreme Court, the sentence became valid.

So far as the records show, she is the first woman to suffer death for espionage in the war, unless the sentence of Anna Benaset, condemned to death by a German courtmartial at Liége, Oct. 27, 1915, was carried out. But of that there is no record. Edith Cavell was not accused of espionage. Accounts of the execution of women by Belgian authorities in the early days of the war all came from unofficial German sources.

From German sources also come a statement, during the Cavell discussion, in October, 1915, that Margarete Schmidt, a German woman, had been executed by the French at Nancy in March of that year, and that another German woman, Ottilie Moss, had been executed at Bourges in May, for the same crime—espionage.

RUSSIA TO HONOR VERDUN.

City Will Be Decorated for Its Heroic Defense.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The Russian Government has conferred the Cross of St. George upon the city of Verdun in recognition of its heroic defense. A dispatch from Petrograd says a special delegation will leave the Russian capital this week to present the decoration to the Mayor of Verdun as representative of the city.

Monsignor Ginisty, Bishop of Verdun, who since the bombardment of that citadel has been staying at Bar-le-Duc, celebrated mass in Vassincourt, which was the scene of bloody combats in September, 1914. Ringing of bells joyously announced the arrival of the Bishop of the Frontier, as he is known.

Monsignor Ginisty delivered a stirring address on victory, which, he said, is "promised and assured."

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SAY U-BOAT FIRED ON AMERICAN SHIP

Berlin Gets a Note from Washington Revealing Attack on the Owego by a Submarine.

STATE DEPARTMENT SILENT

Germans Deny Any Knowledge of the Incident—U-Boat May Have Been Austrian.

BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 19, (Delayed.)—Concerning the American note in the case of the steamer Owego, said to have been fired upon by a submarine, the statement was made this morning that the German naval authorities had received no information of any sort in this connection, the American note being the first intimation here concerning the matter. Efforts were being made by the authorities, it was said, to clear up the case.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 22.—It is understood that the American steamer Owego arrived in Rotterdam about a week ago and that her Captain reported he had been fired upon by a German submarine off the Isle of Wight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Secretary Lansing declined today to comment on the case of the steamer Owego, concerning which, according to Berlin, an inquiry has been addressed to the German Government seeking to ascertain whether that vessel was fired at by a German submarine, and, if so, under what circumstances.

When Mr. Lansing returned from his month's vacation last week he let it be known that inquiries had been made regarding the case of "some steamer," carrying Americans, that had been fired on by a submarine in the Mediterranean. It was learned from a credible source tonight that the Owego is the vessel he referred to.

It is intimated that the State Department itself has very little information regarding the case. It appears that the Owego, with some Americans on board, was fired on ten times by a submarine in the Mediterranean, and reported the incident first by wireless and later on reaching port.

The State Department has been unable to learn the identity of the submarine or whether the Owego was fired upon without warning or while trying to escape. According to the information submitted by persons on board the steamer the submarine displayed no flag.

It is expected that an inquiry will now be addressed to the Austro-Hungarian Government, if such an inquiry has not already gone from Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Penfield at Vienna.

The steamer Owego, Captain Barlow, sailed from New York July 19 for Rotterdam, arriving there on Aug. 18. The Owego is a vessel of 2,612 tons and was built by the Union Dry Dock Company of Buffalo. The steamer was long in the Erie Railroad lake line fleet, but came out from the lakes last August and was engaged in coastwise trade until March. Since that time the vessel has been in the overseas trade, having made a trip to the Mediterranean from New York before proceeding on her present trip to Rotterdam.

REPORTS WAR HAS LESSENED INSANITY

Dr. Graham, an Irish Alienist, Finds Nerve Disorders Helped by This "Great Tonic."

LIFE SEEN IN NEW ASPECT

"Idleness and Ennui Have Lost Their Hold on Women of Middle Class," He Declares.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—An interesting sidelight on President Wilson's remark about the world going mad is given in the annual report of Dr. William Graham of Belfast, one of the most highly reputed Irish alienists. Dr. Graham presents a remarkable picture of the tonic value of war. He says:

"It has become commonplace since August, 1914, to say the world is growing mad and there is a widespread popular notion that the distress and agony of a conflict so terrible as the present one must end in a profound psychic disturbance and alienation. Yet the fact is indisputable that insanity, like crime, has lessened during the period of the war."

So far as the future is concerned Dr. Graham is equally encouraging. He says:

"The problem of the probable influence of war upon the mental life of a nation and upon insanity is not an isolated one. It is related to the general economic, sociological and physical state of the community at a given time. The present war will have a powerful bearing on these factors and so will deeply affect the mental health. The need of our time is the mobilization of all forces that make for betterment, humanitarian, ethical, social and religious, to help the nation to make permanent the lessons in loss and sorrow.

"There are solid grounds for the hope that, especially although not exclusively among women, we shall find a great diminution in those neurotic disorders that form a part of the mental abnormality of thousands of men who have gone or are prepared to go to the front, who have all their life been subject to the bondage of neurasthenic weakness and incapacity or of psychasthenic fears or hypochondriac fandies. They have never known what it is to live, but at the country's call they have flung from off them the spell of ancient inhibitions and long-established impracticalities and have gone forth to face wounds and death. Only when summoned to possible surrender of life have they learned how wonderful life really is. The physical regime under which these men are compelled to live can have nothing but the best effect on those subject to its discipline.

"Especially significant is the change coming over the lives of women of the middle classes. These sheltered daughters of the merchant or professional man, victims of mid-Victorian traditions of gentility, are now falling into line with their sisters of the upper and the humbler social ranks, and are discovering that life is something greater than the latest novel from Mudie's, or a game of tennis, or even the tepid gossip of the church sewing meeting. Idleness and ennui have lost their hold. Healthy and useful activity is now the ruling fashion among war-enfranchised women. It has set them free from the benumbing conventionalities that threatened to stifle their psychic energy, and so far it has contributed to the soundness of mind and nerve among the mighty social forces which the present world conflict set in motion.

"Not the least will be the new value set upon all sorts of good work and the new dignity which will crown the worker with the ever-widening circle of women's interests. A new barrier against mental disorder has been erected. War is war. It is the destruction of culture, art, education, the finest fruits of humanity, but the human mind has a strange power of wringing out of the worst evils some great and far-reaching good."

LOOK FOR OUR AID IN PEACE MAKING

Continued from Page 1.

pean policies.' Mr. Gladstone worked all his life for that noble purpose, but he did not live to see its attainment. By the victory of the Allies the enthronement of public right here in Europe will pass from the domain of ideals and of aspirations into that of concrete and achieved realities. What does public right mean? I will tell you what I understand it to mean— an equal level of opportunity and of independence as between small States and great States; as between weak and strong safeguards, resting upon the common will of Europe, and I hope not of Europe alone, against aggression; against international covetousness and bad faith; against the wanton recourse, in case of dispute, to the use of force and the disturbance of the peace, and finally, as a result of it all, a great partnership of nations, federated together in the joint pursuit of a freer and fuller life for the countless millions who by their efforts and their sacrifice, generation after generation, maintain progress and enrich the inheritance of humanity."

As he uttered the phrase, "and as I hope, not of Europe alone," Mr. Asquith spoke with quiet emphasis, which men who know him well say was characteristic.

It might be suggested that such an interpolation was a slight thing upon which to build up a theory as to the British Government's view of American co-operation in such a vast and complex question as the future safeguarding of the world's peace. As a matter of fact it is quite unlikely that the British Cabinet has arrived at any definite position in the matter, but Mr. Asquith has a habit of indicating the direction his mind is taking and the course of his policy by just such remarks as that in the Queen's Hall speech.

Some of the men who know him best have deduced that the Prime Minister in his survey of post bellum possibilities has come to the conclusion that American assistance in securing a lasting peace not only is desirable but essential, and that he is hopeful of America's influence being successfully exerted to that end.

It has been pointed out that the ideals which he contemplates are practically synonymous with the platform of the American League to Enforce Peace, and when the declaration, made by Viscount, then Sir Edward Grey, to Theodore Marburg, some months ago on the same subject is recalled, there would seem to be at least some justification for belief that such a British policy is taking shape.

TEUTONS CHECK RUSSIAN ATTACKS

Fierce Fighting Is in Progress Along the Stokhod Front and in Galicia.

CARPATHIAN LINES HOLD

All Attempts by Czar's Forces to Break Through Passes to Hungary Fail, Vienna Reports.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Russian official communications today report that the situation on the western front is unchanged, but the German and Austrian official statements show that heavy fighting is going on along the fronts of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Archduke Charles Francis.

The Austrian communication says the Russians renewed their attacks against General Count von Boem-Ermolli, but that except for a small portion of a trench, which is still being fought for, all positions remain in the hands of the Austrians, despite the greatest sacrifices by the Russians. The Austrians also claim to have repulsed strong Russian attacks on the western bank of the severe losses in the fighting.

BERLIN, Aug. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Russians are continuing efforts to force their way across the Carpathians through the pass south of Kolomea, near the Bukowina border, but are meeting with effective resistance from the Teutonic troops there, according to the Austro-Hungarian statement of Aug. 21, which follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—West of the Moldava, Bukowina, and on the heights south and southwest of Zable, where during our occupation two officers, 188 men, and five machine guns were brought in, the enemy made vain attempts to regain lost ground. On both sides of Tartar Pass the fighting is continuing, with the situation unchanged.

On the railroad south of Wielone a hostile detachment was repulsed.

On the Bystritza-Howcverska (south of Stanislau, Galicia,) and north of the Dniester the situation is quiet.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—Near Smolary (in the Stokhod region, near the Kovel-Sarny Railroad,) and south of Stobychva we conducted minor successful enterprises. Near Ruska-Cherbische all Russian attempts to enlarge their positions on the west bank of the Stokhod broke down under heavy losses.

The statement issued by the Berlin War Office today follows:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—On the Stokhod the Russians are continuing their stubborn attacks in the region of Ruska-Cherbische. Bavarian cavalry and Austro-Hungarian dragoons repulsed the enemy on each occasion with most severe loss to him and made prisoner 2 officers and 270 men, besides capturing 4 machine guns. Successful attacks against enemy advance posts near Smolary resulted in the capture of 50 prisoners and 2 machine guns.

In the Luh and Graberka sector and further to the south, Russian attacks broke down, generally speaking, in our curtain of fire. Near Pieniaki and Zwyszyn the enemy penetrated a small portion of a trench, and near Zwyszyn he has not yet been driven out.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—Repeated counterattacks on both sides of the Chutinyetz-Czernowitz (Carpathian region) against our new positions on the Stepanski and on Kreta height met with no success whatever.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The situation on the Saloniki front is at present of most absorbing interest. For the first time in the war we find all of the Entente Powers represented in a single offensive movement. The French, British, and Serbians have occupied the front before Saloniki since the overrunning of Serbia last December. The Italians contented themselves with a heavy flank guard estimated at from 170,000 to 200,000 men at Avlona. But within the last week they have landed an additional force to co-operate with the other allies in a drive north. Now the Russians have added a contingent, so that all will participate in this grandiose movement to enter Hungary by the back door and destroy the grip which Germany obtained on the east by opening up the Oriental Railroad.

From a military standpoint this polyglot family is apt to find it somewhat difficult to work together, due to the difference in language and the fact that there cannot be any common tongue. It creates a series of weak points at the junction of the various sections of the front held by the various nationalities. This has been, as far as we are aware, offset to a certain extent by not mixing the forces, but assigning each to a certain section. At the same time certain difficulties will of necessity be encountered.

At the same time, this move of the Allies has injected severe political complications into the situation which will produce a great effect on the military situation. It is impossible that Germany and Italy should continue to preserve their present status of being officially at peace. On this front Italy will be fighting Germany, and a declaration of war must follow. Germany will then be able to assist Austria on the Gorizia front, provided she has the assistance to give.

This is not at all to Germany's liking. She does not want war with Italy, principally because of the large investments of German capital in that country. To declare war will mean that all of this investment will be sequestered and probably lost to the German Empire completely. It is one of the indirect costs of the war which all the powers involved have to suffer. In the case of Italy and Germany it will fall particularly heavy on Germany, as she has been the only country of Europe to feed freely Italian enterprises.

Bulgaria's way also will be beset with troubles, and it would not be surprising to find the greatest of these troubles internal. Fighting against the Russians will be apt to provoke not little hostility in Sofia, which may break out into open rebellion. Rumania, in addition, will see the Italians, speaking the same Latin tongue, fighting close to her borders. There is no conflict of interests between the two. They are, in fact, bound together by the community of language. Altogether this international potpourri will add to a war already complicated, every military and international confusion that one can imagine. For this reason it is likely to prove the most interesting, if not the most decisive, incident in the entire war.

To take up the military features of the preliminary campaign, a glance at the map will show the Allies walled in behind an almost unbroken maze of mountains. These mountains are, to all practical purposes, impenetrable. That is from the standpoint of the Allies it is impossible to advance over them. To attempt to do so would confront them with the same problem, on possibly a somewhat lesser scale, that has confronted Italy in Trentino and Istria. We have seen how slow Italy's progress has been. That of the Allies would be just as slow. In such a case the great Saloniki drive would mean less than nothing.

The lines of advance of the Allies are therefore limited to those breaks in the mountain wall through which come the main rivers which flow southward into the Mediterranean or into the minor bays which break from it. There is, however, another consideration which must be constantly borne in mind in making calculations on this new front. That is, the means of communication and supply. In no other war theatre are good lines so conspicuous for their absence.

The centre of the railroad system in this whole region is Saloniki. From it a number of railroads radiate which feed into the different sections of the battle area. One runs southward and then curves to the west, following a very winding and tortuous path by way of Vodena and Florina to Monastir, where it terminates. This road from Saloniki to the western shores of Lake Petrsko is in the hands of the Allies. Yesterday, however, the Bulgarians reported taking the village of Ekshisu, a railroad point just south of the lake. Previously they had taken Banica and the station at Florina, so that from the first of these points to Monastir the railroad is in the hands of the Teutonic allies.

From Saloniki we find two more roads penetrating the country to the north. One follows closely the valley of the Vardar, winding in and out between the high mountains which flank it on either side and passes through Gheyghell and on to Krepulu and Uskub. From Saloniki to a point just south of Gheyghell it is in the hands of the Allies; from that point on, of the Teutons. A third road runs north from Saloniki to Doiran, at which point it breaks eastward, crosses the Struma, and also winding about the mountain ridges, passes through Demirhissar, Seres and into Drama.

The Allies hold the station at Doiran, and have occupied a series of heights south of the Veles Mountains between Lake Doiran and the Struma. Apparently it is secure in allied control as far as Doiran. Beyond that point as far as the Struma it is probably of little use to any one as the cut first by one and then by the other. As for other roads there are practically none. One fairly good one is found between Saloniki and Seres; another from Saloniki to Monastir. This is all. The paucity of supply lines is thus apparent.

The lines of advance of the Allies are therefore limited to the following: First, there is the valley of the Struma. This line has a railroad running parallel with it for a small part of the way, that is, as far as Demirhissar. From the latter village north, there is no railroad but a metaled road completely through the mountains. It therefore can be used if automobile transports are available, as they undoubtedly are.

The second is the line of the Vardar. This holds out much greater possibilities. It is paralleled almost for its entire length by the railroad from Saloniki to Uskub. In addition several first-class metal highways branch from the railroad, which give a greater diversity to the campaign. One of these crosses the railroad at Krivolak coming from Prilip and running to Ishtib.

A third is the valley of the Cherna River. This is rather unimportant by comparison due to poor communicating lines. There is no railroad and no good dirt road in the entire valley. Finally, there is the line to Monastir and from Monastir north. This is simply a good metal road beyond Monastir and a railroad to that point. This is the most direct line to the reconquest of Serbia.

These are the lines which it is possible to follow. As to which one the great effort will be made on, future developments will have to show.

ANGELL NOT IN PRISON; BERLIN TALE A MYTH

Pacifist Too Old for Military Service, Which, It Was Said, He Refused to Accept.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Overseas News Agency report that Norman Angell, the pacifist, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment at hard labor for declining to take part in the war was made out of whole cloth. Angell is 42 years of age, and consequently not liable to military service. At present he is not living at his rooms in the Temple, but he occasionally calls there for his correspondence.

One of Mr. Angell's colleagues in the Union of Democratic Control, E. U. Morel, is just now in particularly hot water. Morel may be remembered in America as Secretary of the Congo Reform Association. His attitude toward the war has provoked charges in several quarters that he is a pro-German and The Morning Post and The Daily Express particularly called on the Government to take steps against him. The authorities declined to budge, and all the satisfaction the newspapers mentioned got was such as was obtained from printing long letters which Morel wrote them and from controverting arguments he employed.

Morel is now figuring in the public eye by publication of a book which he calls "Truth and War." Various reviewers have torn the work to pieces, among them William Archer, whose criticism, writes Morel in The Daily News, he [Morel] welcomes because it is honest and not malignant. Professor Pollard after a careful review in The Chronicle says:

"Morel is indignant at being called pro-German, although he adopts as his own almost every contention the Germans have used, including the cry of navalist and the plea of military necessity as an excuse for violation of Belgian neutrality."

WARNS TURKS TO AVERT ARMENIAN MASSACRES

Washington Sends Word to Constantinople to Prevent Repetition of Horrors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Instructions were sent by Secretary Lansing today to the American Embassy in Constantinople directing the Chargé d'Affaires to appeal to the Ottoman Government "in the name of humanity" to prevent any massacre of Armenians, now refugees in northwestern Persia, during the Turkish military operations in Persia.

There has been considerable fighting in northwestern Persia, where a number of the Armenians, who were driven into exile by the Turks, took refuge, and in view of possible military operations in which Turkish soldiery may be engaged along the Persian frontier it has been considered wise to make this appeal to the Sublime Porte so this Turkey may be forewarned in advance that the civilized world would look with horror on the massacre of Armenians. A Petrograd official announcement this afternoon declared that in Persia Russian detachments had defeated Turkish cavalry in the region of Tchnu.

The State Department has made repeated appeals to the Turkish Government in behalf of the Armenians, thousands of whom have been massacred without mercy or driven into the deserts of Syria and Mesopotamia to starve. Last September the State Department placed an informal request before Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, that he use his influence with the German Government to interfere in behalf of the Armenians in Turkey.

BASIL HALLAM KILLED.

Vaudeville Star Well Known Here Meets Death at the Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—By the death at the front of Basil Hallam the London stage has lost one of its greatest favorites. He made a big reputation as a revue artist in the character of what is known as "a nut," that is, a gilded youth with a fondness for immaculate clothes. His most successful song was "Gilbert the Filbert, the Colonel of the Nuts," which he sang in the Palace Theatre when he was associated with Elsie Janis in one of London's most popular revues.

He was attached to the Royal Flying Corps, and refused many profitable engagements in order to serve his country.

Hallam appeared in New York in support of Billie Burke in "Mrs. Dot." He also played the leading rôle in Cosmo Hamilton's "The Blindness of Virtue." Last Spring he was reported in the English press to be engaged to Miss Elsie Janis, but this was denied by the actress.

2 ITALIAN SHIPS SUNK.

Steamer Erix and a Sailing Vessel Destroyed in War Zone.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The sinking of the Italian steam Erix, of 885 tons gross, and the Italian sailing vessel Dea, of 167 tons gross, is announced by Lloyd's Shipping Agency.

Ready for New Zeppelins' Raid.

Gordon Bruce, correspondent of The London Daily Mail, who arrived here yesterday on the Saxonia of the Cunard Line, said England now has thousands of aeroplanes where Germany has hundreds. The Government officials were expecting a big Zeppelin raid with larger and faster machines than those used heretofore. London was prepared with anti-aircraft guns which had a range of 17,000 to 18,800 feet.

CZAR'S TROOPS FACE BULGARS

Continued from Page 1.

'Viva l'Italia' met the little brown men as they stepped out alertly for the first time along the uneven highways of this ill-paved town."

ATHENS, Aug. 22.—After a conference of the French, British, Serbian, and Russian commanders at Saloniki today it was decided that the newly-arrived Russian forces should take up positions with the Serbian troops on the southern frontier of Serbia.

The Serbo-Russian force was placed under a combined staff of which Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia is the nominal commander. The Russian General Friederictas is in actual command.

SALONIKI, July 19, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The offensive of the Entente Allies in Macedonia is being delayed until Russian forces arrive here. Both the Bulgarians, who constitute the majority of the troops of the Central Powers on the Greaco-Serbian frontier, and the French and British are looking forward to the coming of the Russians. The Entente troops await the Russians as brothers in arms, and the Bulgarian common soldier is a racial and religious "brother" to the Russian soldier.

Some 80,000 Russian troops are expected. At least a division will come from France and the remainder will probably come from the Persian Gulf. The latter, having effected a junction with the British troops in Mesopotamia, are now marching toward the Persian Gulf, where they will embark on British and French transports and will come to Saloniki by way of the Red Sea and the Suez Canal.

It is not that any very large number of additional troops is required for the Saloniki offensive, the French military authorities here say, but the Russian uniform and the Russian flag in the trenches around Saloniki are expected to have a moral effect upon the Bulgarian. Deserters from the Bulgarian army, a few of whom trickle into the Allied lines in Macedonia every day or so, ask first: "Where are the Russians?" When they learn that the expected Russian troops have not yet arrived, they appear to be relieved. Some of the deserters say that the Bulgarian common soldier is by no means anxious to meet his "little brother" of the north on the field of battle.

ATHENS, July 31. (via London, Aug. 22.)—[Delayed by Censor.]—An advance brigade of Russian troops has arrived at Saloniki to join the Entente Allies in the fighting in the Balkans.

The arrival of the Russians has created a profound impression here. Even the Royalists, who have consistently opposed participation in the war by Greece on the side of the Entente Allies, seemed almost stunned by the news that Russian troops had arrived to take the part in the campaign which under other conditions might have been taken by the Greek Army.

The general feeling here is that the bringing in of Russian troops has dispelled definitely the dream of a greater Greece which was conceived a year and a half ago by the then Premier Venizelos, who carried Greece well on the way toward entrance in the war with the Entente Allies.

It is regarded as possible that the presence of Russian forces in Macedonia will effect a change in the attitude of Bulgaria.

In some quarters irritation is displayed at the recent foreign policy of the Greek Government, which is said to have overlooked the interests of this nation.

ITALIAN CONTINGENT LARGE.

**Adjustment of Political Differences Shown by Its

BRITAIN DERIDES HINTS OF FAMINE

Food Supplies Are Ample, Board of Trade Official Tells Times Correspondent.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT GROW

Bread Not So Costly as Here—In a "Comfortable Position" as to Meat, It Is Stated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—An official of the Board of Trade, in discussing today with the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES Great Britain's food situation, did not hesitate to admit that there had been an advance of 60 per cent. in food prices since the war began, but he pointed out that prices had risen the world over as a natural consequence of the European conflict.

"Far from Great Britain being on the point of facing a food shortage," he said, "she is tremendously well off. We have got all we need to eat, and, while prices are high, Great Britain has nothing to fear in the way of famine.

"Great Britain has to depend quite largely upon importations for her food supply. We get a considerable part of it from America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and from South American countries. With the shortage of ships due to British military and naval needs we are unable to get imports in as freely as before the war, and this is one reason why prices have been raised. While the poorer families of Great Britain may feel the pinch in some things there is more money among the country's workers than before the war, and the bulk of the people are able to stand the pressure of the higher prices.

Reduction to Black Bread Absurd.

"It is ridiculous to hear the reports that are being spread about that England is on the verge of being reduced to a black bread and no meat diet. Nothing could be further from the truth. The actual fact is that the material for black bread hardly exists in this country. We have ample wheat to make white bread, and there is not the slightest probability of the supply running low so as to create anything like a shortage or even so that anything approaching the necessity of bread rations will be reached.

"To show exactly what Great Britain's position is regarding bread, all I need to do is to quote figures of the imports of wheat and flour now as compared with those before the war. For eleven months to July of this year we have imported approximately 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour, besides having produced 75,000,000 bushels of our own. As against this take pre-war figures of 1913-14, when we imported 195,000,000 bushels, while growing 56,000,000 of our own. That means that with the war on we have had this year 275,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour, as against 251,000,000 in 1913-14. That shows on its face that Great Britain is better off than before the war.

"When we consider the fact that bread has risen in price, it must be pointed out that this is due mainly to the prices charged by wheat growers. Illustrative of this is the rise in New York from $1.26 per bushel for Manitoba wheat on July 5 to $1.65 last week. We have got to have wheat and we have to pay the price for it. With the prospect ahead of a smaller wheat crop in America this Fall prices may be high, but we do not anticipate they will go as high as they are now.

"I might also remark that while people talk of bread being high here it is really costing 4½ cents a loaf of one pound, while in America today I understand they are charging 5 cents for the same weight loaf. So our price, even with the war on, is less than in America."

No Alarm About Meat.

"Now, when we come to meat it must be admitted that the situation is a bit different, but there's nothing to cause the slightest alarm. Great Britain today, besides her own needs, has to ship a considerable quantity to her armies in France, Saloniki, and Egypt, while her allies in part are drawing on the same sources of supply. While actual imports of meat to Great Britain are less now than before the war, that gives no accurate idea of the true situation in the British Isles. In time of peace 60 per cent. of the meat consumed in the British Isles is home grown, and from reports we get from cattle growers there is no reason to believe that there has been any falling off.

"As to imported beef and mutton it is true that there has been a falling off, but as against that we have imported immensely greater quantities of ham and bacon. In seven months of this year 300,000 tons of ham and bacon have come to Great Britain, as against 200,000 tons in the same period of 1914.

Any Change for the Better.

"It can be put down with all firmness that Great Britain, far from facing a meat famine is in a fairly comfortable position and with no prospect of a change, except for the better. Now as to the prevailing high prices for meat the real fact is that it is only the requirements of the army that cause it. Great Britain uses for the most part her homegrown cattle. The demand being so great for the meat prices have gone up. In considering prices, one has to calculate that there are thousands of women now doing heavy work who need meat while before the war they led sedentary lives, eating little meat. Because of all this demand taken in relation to the needs of the army, prices naturally have gone up.

"As regards potatoes the British crop always has been nearly sufficient for her needs. In all staple necessities Great Britain is exceedingly well off and there is not the shadow of likelihood of any change in the future, except for the better. While it is idle, perhaps, to prophesy, everything points to a reduction of prices in the near future rather than a rise."

UNDERWOOD BLOOMS AS BEST DRESSED MAN

Dons Latest Summer Attire and Issues Sartorial Challenge To All Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio always addressed President F. D. Underwood of the Erie as "Mr. Underwood," whom almost everybody calls "Fred."

It was more than a quarter of a century ago that Mr. Underwood was a Superintendent on the Soo system. He took a liking to a young engineer on his division and made Daniel Willard Assistant Superintendent. Mr. Willard started then to address his superior as "Mr. Underwood," and he has kept it up.

Mr. Underwood summoned about him this morning the correspondents who yesterday noted that he went around in his shirt sleeves and had not joined in the Palm Beach garb affected by most of the railroad executives because of the high temperature here. He was dressed today, however, in white shoes, a new Palm Beach suit, a silk shirt, silk collar and tie, and Panama hat, with light gray band.

"Look here, boys," he said. "I want to announce that Elisha Lee and Hale Holden have nothing on me. I am now a candidate for the honor of the best-dressed man in Washington, Senators and Congressmen and Presidents not barred. Please remember that."

And the newly nifty Erie President walked away "to find out what the news is."

Elbert H. Gary in Peking.

PEKING, China, Aug. 22.—Elbert H. Gary of New York, chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, has arrived in Peking from Manila. He was presented today to President Li Yuan-hung by the American Minister, Dr. Paul Reinsch. Mr. Gary will go to Japan tomorrow.

SAY LUST OF POWER CONVICTED STIELOW

Lawyers Who Will Appeal Today for a New Trial Declare Political Ambition Played Part.

PROMISE NEW TESTIMONY

And Hope to Prove the Erwin King Alibi a Myth, While Establishing Farmhand's Innocence.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Lawyers who will argue before Supreme Court Justice Rodenbeck tomorrow for a new trial for Charles F. Stielow, convicted of the murders of Charles B. Phelps and Margaret Wolcott, announced after a conference tonight they would enter court prepared to show that a mercenary spirit, blood lust, political ambition and the coveting of power and fame had much influence in the procedure which put Stielow within eighteen minutes of death in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison.

They grant the probability that District Attorney John C. Knickerbocker has been sincere in his prosecution of Stielow, but they charge that he was overzealous and that his fixed conviction of the farmhand's guilt and the enthusiasm with which he has opposed the theory that Erwin King is the real slayer are carrying him beyond the humanitarian line.

King confessed, as did Stielow, and, like Stielow also, he afterward recanted. His confession, however, was enough to persuade Supreme Court Justice Guy in New York City to grant an order requiring Mr. Knickerbocker to show cause why a new trial should not be granted to Stielow. It is this order which will be argued tomorrow, and counsel for the convicted man say they have testimony of a sensational character to offer in the belief that it will show King's proffered alibi a myth and establish that another than Stielow fired the shots that killed the farmer and his housekeeper.

This afternoon Arthur E. Sutherland, who resigned from the Supreme Court bench on last Feb. 1, to resume the practice of law, was added to the array of counsel already interested in Stielow's behalf, which includes James W. Osborne, Stuart M. Kohn, and Mrs. Grace Humiston. Kohn is in Rochester tonight, as is Misha Appelbaum, head of the Humanitarian Cult, which has assisted in the efforts to save Stielow.

It is Kohn who asserts that he trapped George W. Newton, a Buffalo detective, into an admission that vicious and illegal methods, including threats, promises, and mental torture, were resorted to in getting Stielow to confess, and the story of the trap laid for Newton in New York by the attorney is expected to be part of the evidence offered tomorrow. The dictagraph reproduction of Newton's utterances, wherein Kohn says the detective boasted of his perfidy, and documents signed by the detective, which, according to the lawyer, constitute a confession, are expected to be presented in court.

AMERICANS ABROAD ON SCIENCE MISSION

Drs. Welch and Hale Studying Organization and Development in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.—The Daily Telegraph's Parliamentary correspondent says that Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. George Ellery Hale of Carnegie Solar Observatory, Pasadena, Cal., who are now in England, the correspondent understands, as commissioners from the President of the United States to inquire into the organization of scientific development in connection with education and industry, have been in touch with many eminent English authorities and with the Board of Trade.

They will shortly proceed to France.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 29 contained a letter from Dr. Hale describing the organization of the National Research Council. This council was the result of the acceptance by President Wilson of the National Academy of Science, offer to organize the scientific resources of educational and research institutions in the interests of national preparedness.

PASSED THE DEUTSCHLAND.

Norwegian Ship Saw U-Boat In the Regular Steamer Track on Aug. 6.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 22.—Captain Olsen of the Norwegian steamer Alf, which arrived here today, says that on Aug. 6 he passed the German merchant submarine Deutschland, proceeding at a very moderate rate of speed in an east and southeasterly direction.

Seeing the craft low in the water, with masts both fore and aft, but with no sails set, Captain Olsen thought she was a sailing ship in distress. When he started toward her the submarine submerged, but soon rose to the surface again. She was in the regular steamer track south of Cape Race, longitude 51 west, latitude 41.40.

DANISH ISLANDERS DIVIDED OVER SALE

Foreign Interests in Danish West Indies Oppose Transfer, Population Partly Favor It.

GERMAN LINE IN OPPOSITION

Hamburg-American Officials Threaten to Remove the Headquarters If Treaty Is Consummated.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Aug. 11, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Opinion on the Island of St. Thomas is divided as to the desirability of the transfer of the Danish West Indies to the United States, as proposed in the pending treaty between the United States and Denmark. That the chief foreign interests on the island are opposed to the change in sovereignty there seems no doubt, while there is by no means a unanimity of opinion among the inhabitants themselves, largely, it appears, because of the uncertainty as to what use the harbor of St. Thomas, the island's chief asset, would be put to under the proposed new ownership.

So far there has been little public discussion of the subject, although not a little astonishment or resentment is freely expressed because the inhabitants were not consulted by the authorities in Copenhagen before the negotiations had progressed so far.

Uneasiness among the people as to the changes the transfer would necessitate has to do with the new laws, the system of taxation, and the introduction of foreign capital that would follow, but most of all with the status of the splendid harbor, with the possibilities and development of which the life and welfare of the inhabitants are linked. The fear is expressed that if the harbor were turned into a fortified base, in connection with the Panama Canal defenses, the development of St. Thomas as a commercial port might be interfered with or stopped.

The chief foreign interests connected with St. Thomas at present are the Hamburg-American Line, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of London, which maintains a floating dock and repair shop, and also the West India and Panama Telegraph Company of London. St. Thomas is the West Indian headquarters of the Hamburg-American Line, which maintained during normal times two well-equipped docks with large quantities of coal and other supplies for its ships, which called here regularly, thus giving employment to a large number of laborers and others, and the Government in return gave the line great facilities, such as the transhipping and the storing of cargo in transit in its warehouses without customs inspection, and other similar facilities.

With the transfer of the island to the Americans, it is thought that these facilities might be curtailed, or perhaps abolished. It is even asserted that the officials of the Hamburg-American Line have expressed the opinion that under these conditions, if the transfer is consummated, there is a possibility that its headquarters will be removed to the Dutch island of Curacao.

Notwithstanding this great feeling of uncertainty and division of opinion there are many who think there are great possibilities for improved conditions for St. Thomas, basing their opinion on the reliance that should the transfer occur, American foresight, pride, and business methods would redeem the declining island, benefiting it just as Porto Rico has been benefited. They believe that the United States, possessed of the essentials that make for progress, will not rashly change the existing conditions, but study the problem carefully and do its utmost for the island, especially its harbor, and that it will consider also the possibility of introducing and promoting agriculture.

DANISH PARTIES CAN'T AGREE.

Proposal of Radicals for Representation in Cabinet Likely to Fail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 22.—Several parties held secret meetings today on the subject of the coalition Cabinet. The Radicals proposed that each party should have three members in the new Cabinet, with the present Foreign Minister, Scavenius, keeping his seat as a representative of the nation's foreign policies. This proposal is regarded as the final effort to fulfill the King's wishes. All negotiations were postponed to give the parties time to discuss the matter tomorrow. The Moderates and Conservatives are not expected to agree.

The chances still seem to be that the question of the sale of the West Indies will be settled by a plebiscite.

Among the passengers on the Hellig Slav, arriving yesterday from Copenhagen, was Count Frederik Moltke, who has come over to purchase supplies for his Government. He said that there was a strong opposition in Denmark to the sale of the West India Islands to this country. The people were satisfied with the price, he stated, but were opposed for sentimental reasons to hauling down the flag.

Marius I. Nyeboe, a Danish shipowner and explorer, who is on his way to Greenland, was of the same opinion as Count Moltke regarding opposition to the sale of the islands in Denmark.

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RAILWAY HEADS GO TO PRESIDENT

Continued from Page 1.

into effect the eight-hour day they are asked to grant. What the President said in reply none of the committeemen would reveal. Heretofore, according to the railroad men, Mr. Wilson has dealt with this phase of the subject only in the most general terms.

The conference did not develop any actual plan, but the three railway executives sought President Wilson's views on various phases of the matter so that they could be outlined to the rest of the committee tomorrow. The railway executives are said to realize that Mr. Wilson cannot recede from the position he has publicly taken, and some of them are convinced now that about all they can hope for is to win some concessions.

Among the more than 600 representatives of the railroad brotherhoods in Washington there was evident today a feeling of restlessness, and there were many inquiries of leaders as to how long they must remain. It is not expected that this feeling will lead to any open revolt unless the conferences between President Wilson and the executives are prolonged. Some of the leaders told inquirers today that they would not have to stay in Washington more than forty-eight hours.

The Cabinet discussed the situation at today's meeting, and in the opinion of some members the danger of a strike has been greatly lessened.

After many hours of discussion of the ultimatum of President Wilson, the presidents and managers this morning decided to appoint a committee of eight of the most prominent railroad officials of the country to conduct negotiations, with the rest giving advice. The following committee was announced this morning:

Hale Holden, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; W. A. Atterbury, Vice President of the Pennsylvania; Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern; R. S. Lovett, Receiver of the Union Pacific; E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fé; A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central; Frank Trumbull, Chairman Chesapeake and Ohio, and Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio.

The committeemen went into executive session at the Metropolitan Club and soon reports began to circulate that they were preparing a new proposal to submit to President Wilson which should provide for acceptance of his eight-hour day principle, but that the proposed Federal Commission should have the power to decide upon its application, the railroad Presidents holding that the President could have his way about giving the men the eight-hour day, but that the wage increases, totaling $33,000,000, be left to arbitration. Thus, the report went, the railroads would gain their contention for the preservation of arbitration.

Split in Committee Reported.

The committee considered the following points: How much could be saved by modified application of the President's terms; how the settlement would affect future demands for the eight-hour day by the 1,600,000 railroad workers who are not members of the brotherhoods; how the extra cost of maintenance would affect the borrowing power of the railroads, and the prospects of getting an increase in freight rates from the Interstate Commerce Commission if they gave in to the President.

It was reported that there was a split in the membership of the committee, some of the Presidents favoring immediate acceptance of President Wilson's terms, while a majority held out for either refusing to accept them or entering into negotiations to get into a trading position, whereby they could bargain their concession of the eight-hour day for concessions in its application whereby it would not cost so dearly. It was argued that Mr. Wilson's terms were general and theoretical and that in actual practice they would work a hardship of which he did not know.

All during the day there were rumors that a settlement was near, and just as many reports that the railroad leaders would fight to the last ditch. But the general impression was that the railroad Presidents had come to realize that they could not afford to stand out against the President of the United States, and that though they were dying hard they would give in. While many managers and Presidents favored further conferences with President Wilson, the calmer heads thought such a procedure would not be countenanced by the White House and that they must either take or leave the proposal President Wilson made last week.

Swelter While Waiting.

With the temperature at well over 100, the railroad executives who were not in the inner conference perspired and waited about all day for developments, as anxiously tracing every report as the scores of newspaper men working on the story.

Several hundred of the brotherhood Chairmen visited the Capitol today at the invitation of Vice President Marshall. They were shown about the building and talked to many Congressmen about the strike.

While members of Congress stand ready to take action if necessary, the disposition is to leave the matter in the hands of President Wilson until he asks that something be done.

"I have every confidence that the President will be able to handle the situation," said Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate. "No steps are contemplated by Congress now, but if any such steps should become necessary, they would be taken at once."

Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, also a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, said he, too, believed that President Wilson would be able to settle the crisis. "But if legislation should be needed to prevent a tieup of the country's commerce," he said, "Congress would jam it through in a hurry."

It is known that the Administration is considering a law providing for permanent arbitration, whatever the outcome of the present situation. Whether such a measure will be put before this Congress or the next has not been decided.

A. B. Garretson, head of the Conductors; W. S. Stone, head of the Engineers; W. S. Carter, head of the Firemen, and W. G. Lee, head of the Trainmen, tonight issued a statement in reply to the railroads' formal plea yesterday for arbitration. The declaration, coming at a crucial time in the negotiations, complicated the situation by outlining a stand against arbitration much more general than any they had before taken. The statement of the labor leaders said:

"The attitude of those who dominate the policies of the railway companies toward arbitration, to one who is familiar, first, with the history of the enactment of the Newlands act; second, with the practical working out thereof, and, third, with the way that awards that have been handed down have been applied by these same railway officials, would furnish all the elements of comedy were it not for the fact that it contains also each and every one of the elements of tragedy. Laughter and tears would lie so close together that they would almost be indistinguishable.

"It is true that the executives of the four brotherhoods advocated the passage of the Newlands act and they did so under the mistaken belief (which subsequent experience has shattered) that its terms would be carried out in good faith by the representatives of the companies.

"The sincerity of this new-born and loudly proclaimed belief, as expressed by the spokesman of the railway Presidents, that "it is essentially the common right of every citizen, of whatever station in life, to be heard, to have his day in court," and "we stand for the principle of arbitration for the settlement of industrial disputes," and the further statement by the Chairman of the Conference Committee of Managers: "If we are to throw arbitration into the scrapheap, what hopes can there be in America for industrial peace in the future?" is best shown by the attitude of these railway companies who are so loudly proclaiming the virtues of arbitration and their undying adherence thereto; by the attitude of those same companies toward arbitration on a long list of properties which they absolutely own and control, but which they have refused to include in the present negotiations, and to the men on which lines they are refusing their 'day in court,' so feelingly referred to by the spokesman of the railway Presidents.

"As an example, under date of June 27 we insisted that the following list of roads owned and controlled by the property named therein should be represented by the National Conference Committee of Managers, but met only obstinate refusal."

Here follows a list of more than 100 smaller roads owned by larger systems.

"These properties employ comparatively small numbers of men, and on account of that fact the railway managements feel that demands for these properties do not constitute a menace as they do on the larger properties," the statement says. "The right to their 'day in court' is continuously refused, and any arrangement, settlement, or agreement to arbitrate made with the Managers' Committee would not apply on those lines. Thus the actual position of the Conference Committee and of the Presidents above it is that on lines where the men are not strong enough to force a hearing there is 'nothing to arbitrate,' while on lines where a costly contest could be precipitated arbitration becomes the dearest principle connected with the settlement of industrial strife.

"It might be pertinent at this time to refer to the fact that the Conference Committee of Managers and their supporters have excluded the army of colored brakemen and firemen employed on the Southern railways from all benefits that might be granted in these negotiations or from all arbitrations that might arise. Are they, or are they not entitled to their 'day in court'?

"Likewise the white fireman employed on those lines where the negro predominates; why is he excluded from the benefits of this beneficent plan of arbitration?

"Also, the hostlers on eighteen of the leading properties that are represented by the Conference Committee, if arbitration is so desirable, why will those companies not grant that boon to those men?

"It is somewhat refreshing to read the statement of an Eastern railway President that 'the entire country is in the grasp of the four executives of labor unions.' There is no doubt that the gentleman in question is an authority on what a country being in the grasp of a few men means. It is a matter of fairly common knowledge that the gentleman in question, with two others, meets at an annual dinner and fixes the price at which anthracite coal will be marketed for the ensuing year.

"...ging by precedent, wherein every instance that a 5 per cent. per ton increase has been granted to the miners for producing coal has resulted in a 25 per cent. ton increase in price to the consumer, the query naturally follows, If the gentlemen had a free hand, where would freight rates go if the conditions asked for were granted were it not for Government supervision of rates?

"The extreme solicitude on the part of the railway Presidents for the 80 per cent. of unorganized employes and their rights becomes farcical when it is known that on a large number of those lines it is a dischargeable offense on any of their railways for those 80 per cent. to take any steps toward organizing for the purpose of bettering their wage or working conditions. These unorganized employes realize better than any one else can that their only hope for better wages, shorter hours, or better working conditions lies in their being established by organized labor."

Hundreds Back Arbitration Plan.

The result of the railroads' plea for the support of public opinion in their fight for arbitration is shown by the receipt of more than 900 telegrams today from individual and commercial organizations in all parts of the United States. In addition to urging the railroad Presidents to stand firm for arbitration, the telegrams protest against the possibility of increased freight rates as a result of the eight-hour day.

Hale Holden, President of the Burlington, and E. P. Ripley, President of the Santa Fé, have been especially favored with the telegraphic appeals. A typical telegram from a farmer of the corn belt reads:

"It is not right that the farmers should be taxed additional rates to support political rule and the eight-hour day for society in general and preferred labor unions in particular, when we who produce from the soil with our labor cannot stand any additional burden nor raise sufficient nutriment to feed men and animals on any such rule."

Another message to Mr. Holden from a Kansas farmer reads:

"An eight-hour day may be approved by society for politicians, but we farmers, who are employers and producers, cannot work on any such basis and produce sufficient crops."

Still another message from a Western farmer says:

"I am a farmer and obliged to work over eight hours. If the President, as the press indicates, thinks society has accepted the eight-hour day universally he is mistaken. This may be a political working basis, but it is not an economical basis and not a right precedent to be established by forcing us to contribute in railroad charges by considering the demands of the railway employes."

Grave Mistake to Yield.

John G. Shedd, President of Marshall Field & Co., sent this telegram to the railroad Presidents:

"Chicago, Ill., Aug. 22, 1916.

"The business community strongly commends position taken by the railroads thus far. It will be a very grave mistake for you to yield to present suggestion and will jeopardize every industry in this country. It is probably difficult for you in the heat of argument to realize how wrapidly public sentiment is crystallizing in favor of your contention for arbitration.

"JOHN G. SHEDD."

S. M. Hastings, President of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, sent this telegram to the railroad executives:

"Shippers generally in the Middle West and employers of labor feel that your cause is their cause and stand ready to back you in every way possible. We want you to know that you are not standing alone, that you have our support, and we are doing all we can to back you up in the position you have taken. Be firm and stand for arbitration."

President Wilson also received many messages. E. Emberson, Chairman of the Farmers and Merchants' Co-operative Association of Oklahoma, sent this message to the White House:

"As Chairman of the Farmers and Merchants' Co-operative Association of Oklahoma, I have been requested to inform you we are strongly in favor of maintaining the principle of arbitration in the present labor difficulties. The organizations you are in conference with are, of course, anxious for the railroads to grant them ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. We ask you as the head of the Government not to permit the unions to take advantage of the transportation companies or other industries, thereby placing a burden on the farmers and merchants, and further request that any differences existing between the railroads and their employes be submitted to arbitration so conditions and the interests of the whole country may be considered before the decision is reached. I believe the farmers and merchants of the entire country will stand behind you in carrying out the above principles."

E. B. Leigh of Chicago sent this message to the White House:

"Terrible as a railroad strike would be, it were better than the abandonment of the principle of arbitration and surrender to the domination of force. Having five industries in five different parts of the country, we urgently bespeak your protection of labor generally, business and the best interests of the whole people."

The Adams and Westlake Company, Chicago, sent a message to the railroad executives, saying:

"Have just wired President Wilson as follows: While the welfare of our employes and our business depends upon the uninterrupted operation of railway service, and the tying up of railway traffic by a general strike would be the greatest calamity to the American people that could happen short of war, yet we are unqualifiedly for arbitration of all points in controversy, and urge that you exercise your great influence to the end that all differences between the contending parties be arbitrated."

The Pittsburgh Industrial Commission, and Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Sharon (Penn.) Board of Trade, and the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce also sent telegrams to President Wilson protesting against the settlement of the railroad dispute on any other basis than arbitration.

Secretary W. E. Marrow of the Louisville Board of Trade wired President Wilson as follows:

"At a meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade of the city of Louisville, called to consider the crisis arising out of the demands made by the railroad train employes upon the railroad companies of the country, the following resolution was this day passed with directions that a duly attested copy thereof be forwarded to the President:

"'Resolved, That, while applauding and approving the purpose of the President to effect a settlement of the controversy that has arisen between the railroad train employes and the railroad companies, it is our firm conviction that the great American principle of arbitration should not be either minimized or compromised in effecting such a settlement. We recognize that one of the parties to the controversy, the railroad trainmen, through their unions, threaten to inflict incalculable loss and damage upon the business interests of the country unless the demands they have made are complied with. We do not believe that the Government of the United States should be deterred by the threat, no matter from what quarter proceeding. The principle at stake, the rights of the people of the United States and the railroad companies, should be upheld in its integrity. We are not impressed by the claim that the demand of the trainmen is for an eight-hour day. All familiar with the situation know that the eight-hour day is not and cannot be made applicable to railroad train service, and that the demand, made under the cover of the eight-hour day, is really and in fact a demand for a very large increase in pay to the class of employes making it. Whether the demand can be or should be complied with is a question which should be submitted to arbitration precedent to the fixing of the unit day, rather than subsequent to it. The welfare of the people, which is the supreme law, should govern us.'"

ELLIOTT FOR ARBITRATION.

New Haven Chairman on the Way from Montana to Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 22.—Standing by the principle of arbitration, which he maintains should be upheld in the interest of 100,000,000 American citizens, Howard Elliott, Chairman and President of the New Haven Railroad, summoned from his ranch in Montana, where he was spending his vacation, passed through Fargo late today, bound for Washington to meet President Wilson.

"If Garretson and other brotherhood men are granted an eight-hour day with ten-hour pay, and they retain under the new schedule every advantage which they now possess, it will mean a 25 per cent. increase in wages, and will necessitate curtailment of pending improvements," said Mr. Elliott.

Dealing with the question of arbitration, Mr. Elliott contended in conversation here that the issue had passed the point of being simply a controversy over hours and wages, and that it was now out on the broader ground of the rights of the American people as related to settlement of wages and working condition disputes without recourse to violence.

RAILWAYS WIDELY OWNED.

C. H. Markham Offers Figures to Refute Statement of Unions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—In reply to the statement of the brotherhoods, made yesterday in New York, that all of the railroad executives now in conference in New York were controlled by a few financiers in Wall Street, C. H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, issued a statement tonight in which he said:

"Some of the newspapers today published a statement issued by the brotherhoods seeking to show that the railroads of the United States are owned by a few large holders of their securities instead of by hundreds of thousands of small investors. This is a marked instance of inaccurate generalization. It is stated that 'to a very considerable extent the stock of the American railroads is owned by the railroads themselves,' and the Pennsylvania Railroad is mentioned as the owner of stock in several hundred subsidiary companies and other railroads. This is true and in the total of 622,000 stockholders shown by the reports of the railways to the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1914, there are undoubtedly many duplications of this kind, which, however, do not affect the result any great extent.

"Investigation made by the Railways Executive Advisory Committee show that in the returns for 1915 most of these duplications are shown, and it is possible to ascertain to what extent railway stock is held by railway companies and by the public. In 1915 the total capital stock of $8,638,000,000 was held by 626,122 stockholders, with an average holding of $13,796 each.

"For all roads with gross earnings of over $1,000,000 the commission has required a report in each case of the names and holdings of the twenty largest stockholders, which will include in most cases the intercorporate holdings. Of the 608,318 stockholders in roads of this class, 688 are found to be railway corporations, leaving 607,630, most of whom are individuals, with an average holding of $9,882 par value each. While this number undoubtedly contains individuals who own stock in more than one railroad, it also includes those who hold in one name stock in a single railway for the accounts of several different persons. Also stock frequently stands in the name of an executor or trustee for the benefit of a number of individuals.

"Instead of railway stock being held by a comparatively few persons in Wall Street, as is often claimed, the bulk of such securities are held by small investors, outnumbering the members of the train service brotherhoods who are now threatening to tie up the roads by two to one. The stock of the Pennsylvania, for example, is owned by about 93,000 stockholders, and that of the Santa Fé by over 42,000. Even the Illinois Central, one of the smaller lines, has about 11,000. The Directors and officers of the railroads do not own them; they are merely the Trustees and servants of the people who have invested their savings in the transportation service.

"These 600,000 stockholders, moreover, by no means include all of the owners of the railroads. The bonds are even more widely distributed among the public, although in a more indirect way. A list of the railway bondholders is not available, but it is known that the insurance companies, representing about 30,000,000 policyholders, have $1,500,000,000 invested in railway securities, and the savings banks of the country, with 11,000,000 depositors, are estimated to hold something like $600,000,000 in railway securities. Railways, therefore are found to be the basis for the investments of a large proportion of the people. Instead of being the property of a few individuals, the American railroads are, in fact, one of our most democratic institutions."

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Though the Republic Distrusts Nippon's Motives, Says a Carranza Confidant.

FEARS TO MAKE AN ENEMY

De Facto Government Willing to Have Important Ports Fortified by the United States.

"The reports circulated recently to the effect that Japanese have been trying to gain a foothold in Mexico, and that they have practically sought to make an ally of the Mexican Government, are not without good foundation. It cannot be denied that the Mexican Government has encouraged rather than discouraged the advances made by the Japanese. And yet, anomalous as the position may appear at first glance, the Mexican fears the motives of the Japanese even more than does any of that American group which sees menace to America in every move made by the little Oriental empire."

This statement was made yesterday by a Canadian who has lived in Mexico for sixteen years, and has just arrived in New York on a short vacation. For a number of years he has represented American newspapers in Mexico City, and his personal acquaintance with Venustiano Carranza, the head of the de facto Government, and Alvaro Obregon, its War Minister, has been so intimate and long standing that his dispatches have often been referred to as coming from "an inspired source." He toured Mexico as a member of Carranza's private party last year, and has traveled over a considerable part of the country in Obregon's private car. His statements regarding the attitude of the men at the head of the de facto Government of Mexico toward the Japanese can be considered as unofficially authentic.

"The present Government of Mexico feels secure in its position, and its leaders have no longer any fear of being overthrown by revolutionists," he said. "They are now trying to look ahead. And, although no overtures whatever have been made to Washington on the subject up to this time, I am in a position to state that, instead of wishing to antagonize the American Government, the present Mexican Government would like to unite with the Government of the United States in an offensive and defensive alliance.

Fears to Show Real Attitude.

"The reason Mexico has not been able during the recent past to show her real attitude toward any foreign Government that has made overtures to her has been that she felt she could not afford to alienate any possible friendships whatever. She has been badly in need of friends, even though she knew their motives in befriending her, or suspected that at the bottom they were really founded on secret hostility of the foreign Government to the United States.

"When war between the United States and Mexico seemed imminent it was reported that Japan had offered material aid to the Mexican Government in the event that such a war should be brought about. Without going into the question of the nature of this offer it can be said that at that time Mexico couldn't afford to turn down any offer of help.

"Looking into the future, the present rulers of Mexico fear that if the United States becomes embroiled with any powerful foreign nation Mexico would be the battlefield on which the war would be largely fought, and would be more helpless even than Belgium was in the present European war, for Mexico has none of the great fortresses that Belgium had to withhold an army while she whipped her own army into fighting shape. The officials of the Southern Republic are now convinced that, with America's increased navy and the result of her present preparedness program, a foreign power attacking the United States would without much formality decide that the easiest way to strike America would be through the back door of the United States through Mexico. Mexico's ports are not fortified, and from them railroad lines run directly to the American border.

"Mexico has only a small army, judged by the standards established by the present European war, and judged by the same standards it is miserably equipped. And so her officials know that she would be practically helpless to repulse any considerable foreign army that elected to tramp across Mexico to reach the United States.

"'About the only thing we could do in such a case,' a Mexican army official said to me just before the war, 'the United States would be to dynamite our railroad bridges and trust to God.'

"The Government of Mexico, I can state at present, would be ready to go farther than a mere treaty with the United States. It would be ready—if the United States were to make the suggestion—to make an agreement whereby the United States would actually unite with the Mexican Government in fortifying the strategically important ports of Mexico, so that an invading force could be held off at least temporarily, and the Government would be willing to make an agreement whereby American forces should be given ready access to Mexican territory, in case or such a war, to meet an invading force at the ports, instead of awaiting its arrival at the American border.

Alliance with America.

"In other words, a suggestion of an alliance without any reservations on Mexico's part would be very welcome to the Mexican Government at the present time. I don't think it probable that the Mexican Government will make any overtures along these lines; it would want any such suggestion to come originally from this country, and the officials who approve such a plan realize that it would meet with no small degree of opposition among the 'Gringo hater' class in Mexico, but they feel convinced that this opposition would die out after a short time and that such an agreement would be of incalculable value both to Mexico and the United States—to Mexico as an insurance against the fate of Belgium, to the United States as a strategical move in the direction of preparedness against future foes.

"Mexico also feels, of course, that such a treaty would prove the foundation for a genuine and lasting friendship between the two Governments and would after a short time wipe out forever the inborn feeling of distrust that so many Mexicans, particularly of the lower classes, feel toward the United States, and that has been the underlying cause of so much of the friction between the two countries during recent years.

"There are several very serious questions that arise when such an alliance is considered. One is: Might not these very fortifications which it is suggested that the United States help to build be used against the United States in the event of a war between the United States and Mexico? Another is: Might not such an alliance drag the United States into an unwelcome war with some foreign power as a result of some future action on Mexico's part? Thinking that these questions would be asked in America should an alliance be considered, I asked the Mexican officials about these things when the subject was broached in Mexico City.

"'In the first place,' they said, 'such an alliance would minimize, would almost end, the possibility of war between the United States and Mexico. Secondly, stipulations might be made that Mexico should not fortify the border between the United States and Mexico—that would merely be proof of the good faith of Mexico in entering the agreement. The logical points of ingress into Mexico for American armies are border points. The port fortifications would in no way make Mexico impregnable to America.' That was the answer given to the first question. The reply to the second was:

"'As for the possibility of America being dragged into a foreign war on account of Mexico—that is a more serious question. It is so serious that it would justify precautionary stipulations in the agreement, on the part of the American Government. The Mexican Government would understand the necessity for such precautionary stipulations and would assent to them—that is the attitude of the present Mexican Government. There is another aspect of this phase of the situation, however, based on conditions already existent, and conditions in the making of which Mexico had no part. Your Monroe Doctrine creates this other aspect. Without any alliance of the sort suggested at present, your Monroe Doctrine caused you to bring pressure to bear on the French which enabled us to end the iron régime of Maximilian.

As to Dangers of War.

"'In short, there is already as great danger of the United States being dragged into war with another country through Mexico as there would be after such an alliance became effective—though, needless to say, it is our hope that it will never be necessary to fight such a war, for the burden of it would fall as much on the Mexican Republic as on the United States. It would be only fair for Mexico to grant stipulations that would minimize this danger.'

Another question was asked of the correspondent, who was being interviewed instead of doing the interviewing. American military strategists often have pointed to the military importance to the United States of Lower California, because a whole army fleet and any number of army transports could easily find shelter in the Gulf of California, between this strip of land and the Mexican mainland. The correspondent said that this question had not been brought up in Mexico City and that he could only venture a conjecture on it. He did not think that the Mexican Government would cede Lower California under any conditions, or sell it to the United States, partly because the rank and file of the Mexican people would not be brought to agree to any such step. But he thought it not improbable that in such an alliance as suggested Mexico might consent to turn over the fortification of Lower California entirely to the United States, provided Lower California remained still a part of Mexico and its civil government remained entirely in Mexican hands. The much-discussed "Mexican pride" would make the granting of further powers in Lower California impossible, in that further powers there would infringe on Mexican sovereignty, he said.

The principal ports in Mexico that would have to be fortified, the correspondent said, would be Vera Cruz, the terminus of the railroad to Mexico City; Puerto Mexico, terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad which crosses Mexico to the Pacific Coast; Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad; Tampico, terminus of the railroad directly to American border points, and Mazatlan, terminus of the line into Sonora, the Mexican State just south of the Arizona border.

There were about 25,000 Japanese who had colonized in Mexico up to the present time, the correspondent said, and in the Mexican Army there were Japanese officers, including one Major, four Captains, and minor officers in larger numbers. These officials, however, he said, were not in close touch with the higher Mexican officials, and associated principally with the lower classes. The colonists were not absorbed into the nation in Mexico any more than they were in this country, and were feared as a nation within a nation, while there were not a few far-sighted Mexicans who suspected that the growing number of Japanese colonists might some day prove the most serious sort of a menace to Mexican sovereignty.

The "yellow peril," he said, was as much of a nightmare to the Mexican as to any other people on earth, but coupled with that fear was the necessity just at the present time of avoiding carefully any indication of distrust.

PERSHING PRAISES TROOPS.

Reviews "Finest Body of Men" He Ever Commanded.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, Aug. 21, (by Radio to Columbus, N. M., Aug. 22.)—Warlike efficiency radiated from the ranks of the troops of his command who passed in review today before General Pershing, leader of the expedition.

"The finest body of men I ever had the pleasure of commanding," declared the General after the last wagon rumbled past, "and fit for any action."

Perfectly drilled and equipped, the 5,000 men made an impressive spectacle. A picturesque touch was the appearance of three aeroplanes, which fled through the morning mist and skimmed just above the moving columns.

FREEDOM IN MEXICO ASKED BY CATHOLICS

Continued from Page 1.

tures were made the subjects of a separate resolution.

The section of the general resolution devoted to the Catholic press contained high praise for the work done by the Catholic Press Association in improving denominational publications.

This section on divorce was unanimously reaffirmed, as expressing the present position of the Federation.

Divorce with permission to remarry is not only an offense against the law of God, but a menace to civilization and an assassin of family life, which is the foundation of the nation.

We urge Catholics by every form of propaganda to stimulate and cultivate a sound public opinion against absolute divorce and to labor for a reform of the existing lax divorce laws. We heartily commend the position taken by the Catholic Lawyers League, whose members decline to take the cases of clients suing for absolute divorce for the purpose of remarriage.

To the resolution urging Catholic education among the Indians, this section concerning negroes was added:

Solicitous for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the ten millions of colored people in the United States, we regard with satisfaction the splendid work being done for them by the various organizations. We pledge our loyal support and heartily commend all those zealous, self-sacrificing religious who devote their lives so heartily to the evangelization of the colored people.

"Cheap" Magazines Assailed.

Charles T. Daly, Secretary of the Boston Diocesan Union, urged the convention to adopt the Boston plan of representation, that is the selection of delegates by dioceses, instead of by States and counties, allowing one delegate for each 10,000 Federation members. National societies would be represented by delegates as at present.

This was more democratic and representative than the present plan, it was said, and would place each unit in closer touch with the Bishop of the diocese. The convention will act on the suggestion today.

John S. Sumner, who succeeded the late Anthony Comstock as Secretary of the New York Society for the Supression of Vice, urged that one or two Catholics become members of the society's Board of Managers.

"We are not bigots," he said, "and I am frank to say to you that we realize that the Catholic newspapers are giving us far greater support in our work than the Protestant newspapers, and we want to show our appreciation by having some of your faith assist in directing our efforts."

Mr. Sumner told the delegates one of the chief concerns of the society was "the plague of cheap magazines which refer to their contents as snappy or spicy or saucy or something like that. These stories are read almost exclusively by half educated girls and young women anxious to get away from the heavy grind of life and in a frame of mind to appreciate the good fortune of the heroine of the stories, who gets away with her indiscretions."

Francis E. Slattery of Boston, in a fiery speech, defended Catholics, asserted that the faithful had been persecuted in all ages, and cited many facts of history to prove that Roman Catholics ever had been loyal American patriots.

"My friends, Benedict Arnold was no Catholic," he cried.

CATHOLICS VOTE FOR DRILLS.

Young Men's Union Unanimous for Preparedness.

The Catholic Young Men's National Union at the second session of its annual convention in the Hotel Vanderbilt as part of "Catholic Week" yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon all its members to act as a unit in securing national preparedness.

The members as individuals were urged to communicate with the Representatives of their districts and exert pressure toward securing an adequate army and anvy.

The delegates adopted enthusiastically a motion calling upon them to form rifle clubs and prepare themselves to take an active part in defending the country if they anould be needed. It was brought out that the organization, which was formed to safeguard young men as they emerged into the realities of adult life, find an active and justified interest in military affairs, since 18,000 of its members were serving with the various National Guard regiments now along the Mexican border.

The annual report showed that 51,000 members had been added during the last year, bringing the total to 218,000. The 25 cents-a-week savings fund by which young men were induced not to spend all their pocket money uselessly, totaled $2,000,000 in the course of the year. It was returned to the savers in four quarterly dividends which gave hundreds sufficient funds in hand to take vacation trips or secure educational facilities.

The 457 delegates from twenty-two States adopted a resolution declaring that, inasmuch as the Constitution of Mexico of 1810 was modeled on the Constitution of the United States and involved the granting to every man the fundamental right to worship God as he saw fit, the Government of the United States, whatever the outcome of troubles in Mexico, should finally recognize no Government there which did not guarantee absolute religious liberty to residents of whatsoever faith.

It was announced that the union had joined the Amateur Athletic Union and that in furtherance of its desire to promote athletic sports among its members it had arranged to hold two field meets each year.

These officers were re-elected for the coming year: President, Michael J. Slattery of Philadelphia; First Vice President, M. F. Fitzpatrick of Baltimore; Second Vice President, G. R. Golterman of Wilmington; Secretary, Sylvester A. Hauck, Jr., of Philadelphia; Treasurer, Harry R. Murray of Philadelphia.

The visiting members of the Catholic Young Men's National Union were the dinner guests of the Archdiocesan Union of New York at the Park Avenue Hotel last night. Congressman Murray Hulbert presided, and the speakers included Bishop Patrick J. Hayes of the Diocese of New York, Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, Acting Mayor Frank J. Dowling, Father John J. McCahill, John F. McGeehan, and Michael J. Slattery, the last named the President of the National Union.

Bishop Hayes was notified during the dinner of his elevation as Spiritual Director of the Union as the successor of Bishop Thomas J. Shahan.

GIBBONS DEPLORES STRIKES.

Cardinal Says Too Much Severity Toward Capital Is Harmful.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 22.—"If we have strikes we are hurting the poor, and naturally my sympathy is with the poor," declared Cardinal Gibbons today when he was asked to express his opinion regarding the eight-hour day. "The laborer is worthy of his hire, but if we are too severe toward capital we will beggar the nation."

The Cardinal also expressed the opinion that teaching the small boy the thought that he is as good as any other individual is wrong, because "inequality stimulates energy among men." The Cardinal asserted that all members of the Catholic Church were working for the betterment and great destiny of the United States, and spoke of the love which the Pope had for America.

His Eminence said that he believed in universal military training for the youth of the United States, declaring that it taught obedience and obedience taught self-reliance. He said that he hoped that the boys would understand that "obedience is not an act of servility paid to man, but an act of homage paid to God, the source of all authority."

The Cardinal is at Spring Lake on his annual visit to Papal Marquis Martin Maloney at Ballingary.

DESECRATION IN MEXICO.

Bishop Currier Tells German Catholics of Conditions There.

The German Catholic Central Verein Convention delegates attended solemn high mass in St. Joseph's Church, in East Eighty-seventh Street, yesterday morning before continuing their business sessions in the Park Avenue Hotel.

President Joseph Frey read a telegram from Mayor Rolph of San Francisco, asking the Verein to hold its next convention there. It was tabled for future consideration. Former Bishop Charles Warren Currier from Cuba, now in repose, spoke on the Mexican situation, saying in part:

"Everything that is dearest to the hearts of Catholics has been desecrated by ruffians. Our Government is fraternizing with Carranza, and is causing our Church a great injustice."

The convention sent to President Wilson a telegram urging the passage of the Kern-McGillicuddy Federal employes compensation bill.

VEREIN HONORS WHITMAN.

Zipf of St. Louis Calls on Catholics to Aid Civic Progress.

"We have now in America some 16,000,000 Catholics. That means at least 3,000,000 voters. Quite a figure for the bringing about of proper conditions. That is almost as many votes as the Republican Party polled at the last general election. That very number places in our hands a power to be used in works of social and civic betterment, in works of mercy and peace," James F. Zipf of St. Louis, President of the Gonzaga Union, told a crowded mass meeting, held under the auspices of the German Roman Catholic Central Verein in Cooper Union last night.

"I do not contend now for a religious party," he continued, as his hearers applauded him. "We are too big for partisanship, but our influence should be cast where it will best serve the holy principles for which we stand.

"We must bring into public life a spirit of liberty and toleration. When we are organized and do speak, there is no genuine American ear so deaf but that it will hear the thunder of our voice."

A few moments before President Joseph Frey introduced Governor Whitman as "the man who, when the great wave of vilification and calumny was sweeping against us, when the rage of bitterness was beating against us, went up and down the State telling the people it was shameful and almost criminal for people to try to start dissension among the citizens. Give him a welcome, for he is worthy of it."

Governor Whitman said:

"Some men who get into the Executive Office at Albany seem to think there lies the centre of things. They are wrong. Where the homes are, there the centre of things lies, and your home life is the greatest thing of all.

"So long as the homes are pure and good, so long as the boys and girls are directed aright and taught to depend upon the influences their fathers and mothers knew, this country is safe and always will be. That is why it is such a pleasure to welcome you."

"Governor, you won't find a more loyal people anywhere," Mr. Frey responded. "Some of the big newspapers think they can do our thinking for us, but, Governor, I tell you these people think for themselves and the morning after election the papers will know we have been thinking and thinking hard."

William Burgess, Chairman of the local committee on arrangements, introduced President Frey. Father Heinrich Kunig of Brooklyn spoke in German on the future of the Verein.

Papal Delegate John Bonzano, who got a standing greeting, declared that "Roman Catholic" and "patriot" were synonymous terms and praised the work of the New York press in reporting "Catholic Week."

Bishop Joseph Schrembs of Toledo called false allegations that the Roman Catholic hierarchy and the laity were divided in their respective attitudes toward the European war.

NO CATHOLIC WOMEN'S UNION.

Motion to Form One Defeated After Spirited Debate.

For the first time since the opening of "Catholic Week," the atmosphere of peace and harmony which has characterized the deliberations of all the bodies concerned turned to one of tumult and storm yesterday, during a meeting in Cathedral College of the women's section of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, at which the proposal to establish an autonomous national woman's body was decisively beaten after a bitter debate.

Some of those who participated asserted afterward that the session was entirely good humored, but the fact remained that Miss Helen Haney of Boston, Mass., who presided, relinquished her authority in the midst of the debate to Francis E. Slattery of Boston. Mr. Slattery found a score of women trying to talk at once when he took the chair, and had to pound noisily with his gavel for several minutes before he could restore order.

The proposal for a separate women's organization was beaten by a vote of 58 to 16 in the women's convention, but it will be fought out again on the floor of the general convention today.

BILL TO ABOLISH THE PALE.

Reported Plan In Russia to Give Jews Rights of Others.

That a bill is to be introduced in the Russian Imperial Duma, when it convenes in November, abolishing the pale and giving the Jews the same rights as other Russians, was reported in a news agency dispatch reaching this city yesterday, Professor Paul Miliukov of Moskow University, it was said, made the announcement in Petrograd on his return from England, France, and Italy, where he has toured with other members of the Duma.

Herman Bernstein, editor of the American Hebrew, who is intimately in touch with conditions in Russia, said that such a solution of the Jewish question would go far toward solving the problems of the entire empire.

"It was quite natural that the result of the visit of the members of the Duma to the countries of Russia's enlightened allies should yield good results," he said. "In England, France and Italy the Liberals as well as the Conservative members convinced themselves that anti-Jewish discrimination was extremely unpopular.

"After Count Witte's visit to America, where he acquainted himself with what the Russian Jewish immigrants have accomplished here upon terms of equality, he went back to Russia convinced that the only way of solving the Jewish question was by granting them equal rights with the Russian people. The same is now true of the Duma representatives who have just returned from their tour," Professor Miliukov, whose statement is quoted, the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, has always championed equal rights for the Jews. Bills in favor of the emancipation of the Jews in Russia were introduced several times in the Duma by the progressive factions, but the reactionaries have always defeated them.

"That the emancipation of the Jews of Russia would help in solving the general Jewish question, I have no doubt. But it seems to me that the solution of the Jewish question would also help in solving the general Russian problem and in reforming the great empire, which has a bright future before it."

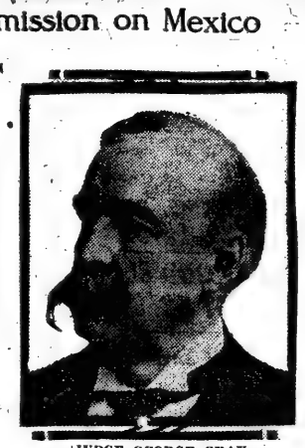
German War Enthusiasm on Wane.

Richard Rogers, a counsel for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, who returned on the Hellig Olav from a trip to Germany, said that the attitude of the people had changed toward the war and the soldiers did not go singing through the streets when they were on the way to the railroad station to entrain for the front.

American Members of the Joint Commission on Mexico

DR. JOHN R. MOTT. © Underwood & Underwood.

FRANKLIN K. LANE. © Harris & Ewing.



JUDGE GEORGE GRAY.

PRESIDENT NAMES MEXICO CONFEREES

Continued from Page 1.

Bonillas and Pani are both engineers, and Bonillas is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

DAMAGE IN CAMPS REPAIRED.

Regiments at McAllen, After Storm, Prepare for Hike.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 21, (via Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 22.)—The service of the signal corps continues, seventy-two hours after the hurricane of last Friday, to be the only means of communication between the camps of the New York division and the outer world. All traces of the storm here were shown to have been removed this morning at the weekly inspection that could not be held Saturday.

The Second, Seventh and Twenty-third infantry are completing preparations for the hike which they start tomorrow morning, and in the field the Third, Fourteenth and Seventy-first infantry regiments, with signal corps wireless section, are continuing their swing around the eighty-four mile circle. The Seventy-first probably will return today to Sterling Ranch, the Fourteenth to Laguna Seca, and the Third to Monte Christi.

The Seventy-first and Fourteenth are still seeking a place to spend their Federal pay, which reached them after the dispatch car carrying the $50,000 needed had lost a wheel in a mudhole. Lieutenant G. C. Kuehnle had to mount an army guard over the car during twenty-one hours of the storm before a mule train could be got to take it out.

Thirty-eight more men of the cavalry and Second, Third, Seventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventy-first and Seventy-fourth infantry have been sent to New York for discharge under the dependents provision. Unlike the twenty-four sent home a week ago, they will not have to go to Camp Whitman, but will proceed to Ft. Hamilton, where they will be released formally from the service. War Department orders require that such men shall be sent to State mobilization camps. Camp Whitman is now deserted, and since the recruits enlisted for the new regiments now on the border are being gathered at Ft. Hamilton, permission has been received to classify the fort as a New York mobilization point.

20 KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Munitions Factory in Yorkshire and Other Property Was Destroyed.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The munitions factory in Yorkshire, in which an explosion occurred yesterday, was demolished, but the loss of life was not as serious as first reported, says an official statement issued here this evening. The explosion was preceded by a fire, which gave sufficient warning to enable most of the workers to escape. The statement follows:

The explosion in the Yorkshire munitions factory began with a fire outside one of the smaller magazines, which exploded. This was followed at short intervals by further explosions until the largest magazine exploded and caused the greater part of the damage. The loss of life is not so serious as it first seemed, due to the fact that the fire, which preceded the first explosion, gave sufficient warning to enable most of the men and all of the women workers to escape.

The munitions works were virtually demolished and some works close by were set on fire and burned down. With this exception the neighboring works escaped substantial damage. A quantity of rolling stock on railway sidings was destroyed by fire, and the bursting of one of the fire engines caused the death of a number of firemen.

The bodies of twenty persons killed by the explosion have been recovered. Dr. Christopher Addison, Parliamentary Secretary of Munitions, gave this information in the House of Commons today.

CHURCHILL SEES LONG WAR.

He Urges Increased Supplies to Aid Russia's Big Offensive.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—On the presentation of the motion today for the adjournment of the House of Commons for the Summer vacation, Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, initiated a debate on the conduct of the war. He said there was no certainty of a speedy ending of the conflict. German armies were more numerous and better equipped than ever, but what reserves they had was another matter.

Colonel Churchill urged that the country should be organized for a long war, and that food supplies and prices should be put on a war basis. He also recommended the chartering of all shipping at Admiralty rates, thus putting an end to the rise in freights, which he characterized as a national scandal. Instead of restricting consumption by the agency of increased prices the Government, he said, should take control of the distribution of food supplies at home and overseas.

The long eastern front, Colonel Churchill argued, was the most vulnerable, and the inexhaustible armies which Russia was able to bring into operation should be utilized fully. On that account he urged the Chancellor of the Exchequer not to permit financial considerations to stand in the way of providing Russia to her utmost needs with munitions and equipment upon which, he said, everything now depended.

In reply to a question Premier Asquith said that he could not undertake to summon Parliament during the coming recess if any proposals were made regarding terms of peace.

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$20, $22 and $25 Fancy and Blue Suits, $16.50
$25.00 and $30.00 Fancy and Blue Suits, $21.50
$35.00 and $40.00 Fancy and Blue Suits, $27.50
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1.65 Formerly $2 & $2.50
Imported and domestic madras of superior quality, all sizes and sleeve lengths up to 36.
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Value $5.00 & $5.50
Crepe de Chine Shirts 5.85
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On Being Human

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This is the theme of the book. Then the author shows in what the real humanity consists and how it may best be attained. "With his customary charm of manner and delicate instinct for the nuances and subtleties of words, Mr. Wilson writes of human qualities in books and men. He makes a plea for serenity and wisdom."—*Newark News.*

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3 DIE, 15 PROSTRATED YEAR'S HOTTEST DAY

Thermometer Goes to 94 After the Most Oppressive Night in Fifteen Years.

COOLER WEATHER TODAY

Low Humidity Saves New Yorkers from Greater Suffering —Hot Up State.

Hour.	Temperature.	Humidity.
8 A. M.	80	68
9 A. M.	82	58
10 A. M.	82	53
11 A. M.	86	50
12 M.	88	42
1 P. M.	90	38
2 P. M.	92	33
3 P. M.	94	40
4 P. M.	89	47
5 P. M.	85	53
6 P. M.	82	57
7 P. M.	80	61
8 P. M.	79	64

Forecast: Generally fair Wednesday, cooler by night. Thursday, fair, continued cool weather, light west to northwest winds.

Higher temperature than had been recorded here in two years, and which was only two degrees below the maximum for August in forty-six years, caused three deaths and fifteen prostrations in New York City yesterday. The thermometer reached its highest point, 94 degrees, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after the hottest night experienced by New York City in fifteen years.

Low barometric pressure, which, the forecaster said last night, is passing off to sea, was responsible for the unusual records of Monday night and yesterday. On Monday night the temperature reached 83 degrees, which, with a minimum reading of 79 degrees, established a mean temperature greater than during any night since July 2, 1901.

Devitalized by this heat, many persons found the weather unusually hard to bear yesterday. The thermometer climbed steadily from early morning till mid afternoon, but low humidity kept down the number of deaths and prostrations. Even with a temperature record of 94 degrees, New York City was much more fortunate than several other cities in New York State, Syracuse reporting a maximum temperature of 98 degrees during the day, the highest ever reported in that city.

Deaths.

BOND, JOHN, 2 years, 371 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

SCANNEL, HAROLD, 9 years, 408 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn.

ZUERES, MOHOKAS, 46 years, 3 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

Prostrations.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM, 42 years, 577 East 181st Street, machinist; stricken at 165th Street and Sedgwick Avenue. Taken home.

BALFORD, THOMAS, 27 years, 510 West Forty-ninth Street, laborer; overcome on Second Avenue elevated train. Taken home.

DILLON, GEORGE, 35 years, 1,939 Madison Avenue, ironworker; overcome while at work on Third Avenue elevated structure at Eightieth Street and seriously injured in fall to street. Flower Hospital.

GLEICSER, SADIE, 19 years, 324 East Nineteenth Street; stricken at 23 Waverly Place. Sent home.

HAMMELL, FREDERICK, 25 years, registered at Mills Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street; stricken at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street; removed to Polyclinic Hospital.

LUDEL, JACOB, 19 years, 545 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, mechanic; overcome at 535 Pearl Street; sent home.

LOCKWOOD, GEORGE, 40 years, 2 Webster Place, Brooklyn, fireman; overcome at home and taken to Volunteer Hospital.

MARTIN, JAMES, 29 years, 79 Morton Street, teamster; prostrated at 618 Washington Street; sent to Bellevue Hospital.

McCARTHY, JAMES, 23 years, 1,826 Washington Avenue, Bronx; overcome at Twenty-third Street and First Avenue; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

PETERSON, JOHN, 68 years, 2,497 Belmont Avenue, Bronx, carpenter; prostrated at 145th Street and Broadway; at St. Lawrence Hospital.

PLATZ, IRENE, 24 years, 542 Kosciuske Street, Brooklyn; overcome at 117 Wooster Street; sent home.

SHOEMAKER, JAMES, 40 years, 9 Bowery, laborer; overcome at James Street and the Bowery; removed Volunteer Hospital.

SHETBONE, JULIUS, 20 years, 207 West Twenty-seventh Street; taken ill at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue; taken home.

WALLACE, MICHAEL, 35 years old, 52 State Street, Brooklyn; prostrated on Pier 50, North River; at Bellevue Hospital.

WHITLID, EDWARD, 43 years, 248 Third Avenue, porter; overcome at 111 Broadway; sent to Hudson Street Hospital.

Few Cities Hotter Than New York.

The temperature in the city was 80 degrees at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Of the 175 cities in the United States and Canada, where observations are taken daily by the United States Weather Bureau, only five reported a higher temperature at that hour. These were Baltimore, 82; Erie, Penn., 82; Key West, Fla., 84; Philadelphia, 84, and Savannah, Ga., 82. Only seven other cities reported temperatures as high as New York City. They were Atlanta, Ga., Atlantic City, Cleveland, Fort Smith, Ark., Fort Worth, Texas, Miama, Fla., and Toledo, Ohio.

The extraordinary heat on Monday night was attributed by the United States Weather Bureau to a hot wave that had deserted the North Central States where it had caused suffering for several days. The temperature that had risen to 98 degrees in Chicago on Monday dropped with a rush as the wave moved toward the Atlantic Coast, and it was four degrees cooler there at 8 o'clok yesterday morning than in New York City at the same hour. The coolest spot in the United States and Canada at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was Flagstaff, Ariz., which reported only 40 degrees.

The mercury in New York City ascended steadily during the early part of the day and reached 90 degrees at 1 P. M., but fortunately for those who were in the city, the humidity was not high. Registering 68 degrees at 8 o'clock in the morning, the amount of moisture in the air decreased until it registered 33 degrees at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time, however, the temperature had risen to 92. Then, for some reason, the humidity began to increase, and rose to 40 degrees at 3 o'clock. The temperature at that time was 94 degrees, and those who could do so sought out shady spots and kept as quiet as possible.

Brooklyn seemed to suffer more from the heat, for some reason, than any of the other boroughs, and three deaths there during the day were attributed to the weather. None of the other boroughs had reported any deaths up to 10 o'clock last night.

The following storm warning was issued by the Weather Bureau at Washington yesterday afternoon.

"Tropical disturbances of small diameter but great intensity passed over Porto Rico early this morning, and is moving northwestward rapidly. All vessels navigating waters southeast of the Bahamas are advised to exercise caution during the next twenty-four hours."

RELIEF PREDICTED TODAY.

Washington Weather Bureau Says Cool Wave Is on Its Way.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The intense heat wave that enveloped the eastern section of the country today will be dissipated by tomorrow night, if the Weather Bureau's expectations come true, though the relief will be only for a few days. Low pressure areas over Manitoba and the St. Lawrence Valley, which were the immediate cause of the high temperature, are moving eastward and are expected to draw cooler air from the upper lake region in their wake.

The forecaster said tonight that today's hot weather was made bearable by the fact that humidity was not as high as usual with temperatures. New high records for August were recorded at Scranton, Penn., and Syracuse, N. Y., were the official thermometers registered 98.

This was Washington's hottest day of the Summer. At the Weather Bureau the record was 97 degrees, but in the Weather Bureau's street kiosk the official thermometer registered 107 at 3 o'clock.

SAW SON DROP 4 STORIES.

Mother Accuses Baker of Throwing Boy Off Fire Escape.

Because of the heat, so Mrs. so Mrs. Rebecca Kirsch told Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Harlem Court yesterday afternoon, she put her three small children on the fire escape in the rear of their home on the fourth floor of 331 East 101st Street yesterday noon and took a seat in the window to watch them. Max, 6 years old, was restless and climbed to the landing on the floor above.

As the mother leaned from the window, calling to the boy to return, she said she saw Abraham Shapiro, a baker, who works night and sleeps by day, lean from the window, grasp the youngster, and shake him. Shapiro made as though to throw the child from the fire escape and Mrs. Kirsch shouted frenzied appeals to him, but despite her cries Shapiro, she asserted, tossed the child out into the air and little Max fell four stories into the yard.

The terrified mother ran downstairs, her cries arousing the tenement, and an abulance was called in which the boy was taken to Reception Hospital, where it was found he had internal injuries and probably a fracture of the skull. Shapiro was arrested. Magistrate Ten Eyck held the man in $1,000 bail for examination this morning, although he denied the charge. Inspector Faurot asked the Magistrates in both Night Courts not to accept bail for Shapiro after he had investigated the case.

'BLUE FLEET' SAILS TO MEET INVADERS

Admiral Helm Dispatches Destroyers and Scouts to Hunt for Theoretical Enemy.

MAYO 600 MILES OFF COAST

And Must Land Army Which He Is Convoying Before Sept. 1 In Order to Win War Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The annual war game of the main fleet of the United States Navy began at 6 o'clock this morning, when news was flashed by the Navy Department to Rear Admiral James M. Helm, stationed off Block Island, that a powerful "Red" enemy fleet, convoying transports laden with an invading army, was within 600 miles of the Atlantic coast.

At 4 o'clock this morning the "Red" enemy fleet, consisting of fifteen battleships, including eight dreadnoughts, commanded by Admiral Mayo, was at a point about 600 miles due East of Cape Hatteras, and planning to effect a landing for the "Red's" army somewhere on the North Atlantic coast between Cape Hatteras and Portland, Me. This information was received by wireless by the Navy Department from a theoretical merchant steamer bound from New York for Gibraltar. Orders from Washington directed Rear Admiral Helm to locate, intercept, and, if possible, annihilate the "Red" fleet.

In command of his "Blue" defensive fleet of twelve battleships, accompanied by three divisions of destroyers, a number of scout cruisers and submarines, Rear Admiral Helm sailed early this morning from his base near Block Island. His destroyers and scouting vessels moved forward in fan-shape formation, and tonight are 200 miles from the coast in a far-flung line scanning the darkened horizon for the "Red" vessels. The scouts of the "Blue" fleet are about thirty miles apart in a southeasterly direction. Behind them are two control vessels, to which information is radiographed to be relayed to the main fleet commander.

Messages from the "Red" fleet have been picked up by the Arlington radio station and delivered at the Navy Department, where a force of naval officers is trying to decipher them. These messages are sent in a "Red" cipher, which is not known to the "Blue" commander. The key to this cipher is locked in a safe in the Navy Department for consultation after the game is over. In the office of Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, is a long table, containing a chart on which is being plotted every move of the "Blue" fleet.

The umpire of the war game is Rear Admiral Knight, President of the Naval War College at Newport. He is receiving messages from both sides and following the progress of their manoeuvring.

The vessels composing the "Red" enemy fleet are:

BATTLESHIPS.

Wyoming, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Florida, New Hampshire, Utah, New York, Delaware, Texas, Nevada, Minnesota, Michigan, South Carolina, and Vermont.

DESTROYERS.

Wadsworth, Conyngham, McDougal, Porter, Tucker, and Cassin.

TRAIN.

Fuel ships Cyclops, Nereus, and Jason; repair ship Vestal, and seagoing tugs Ontario and Sonoma.

The units composing the "Blue" Defensive Fleet are:

BATTLESHIPS.

Alabama, Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Virginia, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Missouri.

DESTROYERS.

O'Brien, Fanning, Jarvis, Jenkins, Paulding, Warrington, Duncan, Walke, Sterrett, Ericsson, Winslow, Balch, Aylwin, Benham, Cushing, McCall, and Nicholson.

AUXILIARIES.

Melville, Baltimore, Lebanon, Dubuque, Prometheus, Jupiter, Culgoa, Columbia, McDonough, Worden, Ozark, Tallahassee, and Bushnell.

SUBMARINES.

D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, K-1, K-3, K-5, K-6, L-1, L-3, L-4, L-9, L-10, L-11, and M-1.

The battleship Pennsylvania has been assigned to Admiral Knight for use as his flagship, while he is serving as umpire, and during part of the war game the umpire will be on this battleship, which will operate independently of both fleets. Admiral Mayo has until Sept. 1 to which to carry out his plans to evade the Blue Fleet and make a landing. All but 40 per cent. of the officers and men on board the Blue, or reserve fleet's main vessels, consists of naval militia men and civilians who are now receiving their first instruction on a broad scale in war conditions under the direction of the Navy Department.

VIVIANI PREDICTS LONG WAR.

Ex-Premier Foresees Hard Fight to Crush Prussian Militarism.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—A difficult and prolonged struggle before the war is ended was prophesied today by ex-Premier Viviani, who is Minister of Justice in the present Cabinet. In an address before the General Council of the Department of Creuse, held at Guerst, he said:

"Although victory is certain, it will require hard and prolonged efforts to break Prussian militarism and prevent recurrence of its crimes. There can be no peace before the attainment of victory, before adequate reparation is made and before justice triumphs."

In an address before the General Council of the Department of Aubeienveu, M. Martin, ex-Minister of Justice, said:

"The French will not submit to the peace of the German Emperor, who boasted he would force his adversaries to accept peace on bended knees. They will accept only such a peace as assures them legitimate reparations, as well as their independence and security, and they will bear patiently all sacrifices in order that, in conjunction with the efforts of their faithful allies, such a peace may be imposed."

Dr. Baylis Pleads Not Guilty.

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, the Director General of the Allies' Hospitals Relief Commission, which collected $7,000, none of which, it was said, ever reached Europe, pleaded not guilty to three indictments of grand larceny, when arraigned before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions. Dr. Baylis asked for an immediate trial, but Judge Rosalsky told him that it was the rule to hear only prison cases in the Summer term. He will probably be tried early in the Fall.

BLACK TOM VERDICT IN.

Lehigh Valley and Storage Company Blamed—Talk of Indictments.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad and the National Storage Company were censured in the verdict of the jury in Coroner Charles Hoffman's court in Jersey City, which completed yesterday its inquest into the death of Policeman John Doherty, who was killed by the explosion on Black Tom Island on last July 30. After finding that Doherty had come to his death in this way, the verdict continued:

"The said explosion was caused by fire, and we censure the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the lessee, and the National Storage Company, as the lessor, for their grave lack of fire precaution when such dangerous commodities as dynamite, powder, and loaded shells are awaiting shipment in such close proximity to the dwelling places of millions of human beings."

Assistant Prosecutor James W. McCarthy, who conducted the inquest, said indictments would be asked at the session of the September Grand Jury for manslaughter in the cases of the responsible officers of the companies, and for maintaining a nuisance in the cases of the directors of the companies concerned.

DARED TO LOVE AN ENEMY.

German Woman Gets Three Months' Sentence for "Shameless Conduct."

The following account of the punishment visited by the German military authorities upon a Strassburg seamstress for having dared to fall in love with a French prisoner of war is credited to the Staatsanzeiger of the Duchy of Anhalt of July 27 by the Neue Generation, a German reform magazine:

"Paula Müller, a seamtress, was compelled to appear before the extraordinary military court in Strassburg to answer a charge of unworthy conduct toward an enemy prisoner. The defendant, together with a friend, had visited a hospital where a relative of her friend lay. Thus she became acquainted with a French prisoner to whom she at once lost her heart. When the Frenchman was transported to the interior of Germany she continued to correspond with him, and in one of her letters expressed the hope of soon being reunited with the object of her love on the soil of France.

"Despite the fact that the defendant was a young person, the military court, in view of the shameless conduct, pronounced a sentence of three months' imprisonment."

TOLEDO CROOKS' BUSY NIGHT

More Than 100 Robberies Follow the Reduction of the Police Force.

TOLEDO, Aug. 22.—Toledo crooks took advantage last night of the reduced police force which went into effect early in the evening. More than one hundred robberies, such as holdups, house breaking, pocket picking and other minor crimes were reported up to 3 o'clock this morning. There were but few arrests.

The city's police force was cut one-third because of a shortage of funds caused in a measure by the failure of two recent bond issues totaling nearly $2,000,000.

TIFFANY & Co.

DIAMONDS

IN MODERN SETTINGS

Beginning at 8:30 A. M. Today

Saks Lightweight Suits for Men

Formerly $28 to $38

now reduced to

$20

(A small charge for alterations)

¶ There isn't much to be added to the above announcement and there isn't much needed! They are Saks Suits, they are exclusively this season's suits, and they embrace examples of every fabric and model endorsed by Metropolitan taste in higher-priced clothes this Summer. In fact, the variety is unusual, because it offers the diversity of many lines rather than the more limited latitude of one. That's all—and it's enough.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES, HAVING PURCHASES BILLED OCTOBER 1ST.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Gowns and Dresses *for final "close-out"*

at $25 Formerly $65 to $125

For *Morning—Afternoon* or *Evening*—an assembling of broken lines, in various models and materials—including styles suitable for *practically any occasion*—mostly one-of-a-kind.

(Prompt selection is advised)

Absolute Clearance of Handsome Silk Wraps

Formerly $65, $75, $95, $125 to $175

at $25—$35—$45—$55

Afternoon and Evening styles; including marabou-trimmed effects.

Reception, Dinner and Garden Party Gowns—Formerly to $150 $45 & $65

Of organdie, net, batiste, voile, Georgette crepe, taffeta, satin and chiffon—including exquisite hand-made effects.

Silk Suits—Formerly to $135, at $28

A final "close-out" of high-class styles in taffeta and novelty silks.

$10 to $25 SMART PARASOLS—to close at . . $3, $5, $8

$35 SATIN GEORGETTE SPORTS SKIRTS—at $28

$10 to $12 OUTING SKIRTS (in wash materials) $5

What a farce to talk efficiency in the face of this!

YOU are due, right now as you read this, to get down to bedrock on this correspondence thing.

It is *finished* typewriting you pay for—not shorthand sessions that tie up the works and waste the time of the man who dictates, the girl who takes it and the *other* fellow who is waiting his turn to dictate. To say nothing of the dollars and cents you waste when you pay for non-productive work.

Of course, if you still *want* to have every letter written twice, once in shorthand and once on the typewriter; if you want your typewriter standing idle a couple of hours a day adding to overhead; if you still want to take your typists away from the work you pay them for; if you still object to saving at least a third on every letter you write—why, all right!

But, if you want efficiency and economy and a personal convenience in dictation beyond anything you imagined possible, you need The Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE

REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street

(From a letter written by Clifford Seasongood, Attorney, 32 Nassau St.)

"Not so much for your sake as for the sake of having my friends share good things with me, I have constantly advised their installing your machines, assuring them that I have found the same most accurate, labor saving and convenient. I can assure you that it will be a pleasure for me at any time to inform your friends how much comfort I have obtained from the use of your machines and the excellent service your Company gives."

The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone and anything else is an imitation.

Here's The Dictaphone telephone number—Worth 8048. Let us hear from you. Or, here's the coupon. Either way—but do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail, The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street. Please send me particulars.

Name.....

Address.....

Address personally Mr......

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CANDIDATES RUSH TO FILE PETITIONS

Flood of Primary Ballot Designations in the Last Legal Hours.

TRAVIS GETS 37,140 NAMES

Bacon's Fight for the Federal Senate Nomination Is Indorsed by 13,000 Voters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 23.—The time for filing nominating petitions for the primary election with the Secretary of State expired at midnight last night. A flood of petitions poured into the Secretary's office in the last two hours, but the most important petitions, which place the names of candidates in the primary ballot, were received well ahead of the closing hour.

The Democratic State ticket petition, having 20,000 signatures, was received about 6 o'clock in the evening. It contained the names of all the candidates of the Saratoga conference. There were no individual petitions.

In the case of the Republican and Progressive tickets, the candidates in most cases went abroad and gathered many times the required number of signatures. For instance, Controller Travis had 37,140 names on his petition, which was the largest; Francis M. Hugo, candidate for Secretary of State, had 24,000 names, when 3,000 would have sufficed. James L. Wells, would-be State Treasurer, had 16,138 signatures. Governor Whitman had no individual petition. The petition with the full list of candidates, including Calder for United States Senator, was signed by 12,000 persons.

John Stewart filed Robert Bacon's petition for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. It contained 13,000 signatures. The individual petition of W. M. Calder, his rival, had 22,000 signatures. While many of the candidates strove to get a mass of unnecessary signatures, other failed to obtain enough to comply with the law, and as a result several candidates will learn that their names cannot go on the primary ballot. In a number of Congressional and Senatorial districts there will be contests among the Republicans, most of which grow out of the new apportionment which was declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals.

The Whitman Progressive State ticket petition was the last to be received by the Secretary of State. This was brought to Albany by Robert C. Shepard of Kings County and designated the present Republican State officials as the Progressive Party candidates. The attached petitions were signed by 4,790 persons.

The Progressive State ticket headed by Samuel Seabury for Governor was filed two hours earlier. It contained the names of Bainbridge Colby for United States Senator, Almet F. Jenks for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Cuthbert W. Pound for Associate Judge. It had 2,174 signatures. William Orr, secretary to Governor Whitman, filed the Republican State ticket petition, containing 20,160 names.

It was well on toward midnight when two messengers arrived from New York with the Independence League State ticket petition. It contained 732 signatures. It was headed with Whitman for Governor, Jenks for Chief Judge, Norton for Associate Judge, and Colby for United States Senator. The same messengers brought the league's petition for Philip A. Brennan for the Second District Justiceship. Previously the Independence League Seabury petition containing 817 names was filed. It contained only the Gubernatorial candidate's name.

The ballots of the primaries will bear the names of these candidates:

For Governor—Samuel Seabury, Democrat and Progressive; Charles S. Whitman, Republican, Progressive, and Independence League; William M. Bennett, Republican.

For United States Senator—William F. McCombs, Democrat; Robert Bacon, Republican; William M. Calder, Republican; Thomas F. Conway, Democrat; Joseph D. Cannon, Socialist; William Church Osborne, Democrat; Bainbridge Colby, Progressive.

For Chief Judge, Court of Appeals—Almet F. Jenks, Democrat and Progressive; Frank H. Hiscock, Republican; Louis B. Boudin, Socialist.

For Associate Judge, Court of Appeals—Cuthbert W. Pound, Republican and Progressive; Hezekiah D. Wilcox, Socialist; John T. Norton, Democrat.

Supreme Court Petitions.

These petitions were filed by candidates for nomination as Supreme Court Justices:

Second District—George J. Dowling, Democrat and Progressive; Philip A. Brennan, Democrat and American; James C. Cropsey, Republican; Morris Wolfman, Socialist.

Third District—Wesley O. Howard, Republican and Progressive; Charles E. Nichols, Republican; George H. Smith, Democrat; A. Meyella, Socialist.

Sixth District—Walter Lloyd Smith, Republican and Democrat; Elon G. Clark, Socialist.

Seventh District—A. J. Rodenbeck, Republican; Robert F. Thompson, Republican; William Richards, Socialist.

Eighth District—George W. Cole, Republican; Wesley C. Dudley, Republican; Robert Steiner, Socialist; William G. Roberts, Socialist; Walter L. Bliss, Prohibition.

For Congress Nominations.

These petitions for nominations to Congress were filed:

First District—Frederick C. Hicks, Republican and Progressive; Lathrop Brown, Independence League, American, Progressive, and Democrat; Rudy J. Brossman, Socialist; John A. Duryea, Prohibition.

Twenty-fourth District—Fred M. Weiss, Republican; Benjamin L. Fairchild, Republican; Arthur W. Lawrence, Republican; James A. Hamilton, Democrat; Patrick Brody, Independence League; Mary J. Schonberg, Socialist; Charles Lowy, Progressive.

Twenty-fifth District—James W. Husted, Republican; Chester D. Pugsley, Independence League; Herman Kobbe, Socialist.

Twenty-sixth District—Edmund Platt, Republican; Rosslyn M. Cox, Democrat; William C. Ramsdell, Prohibition; Henry Schefer, Socialist.

Twenty-seventh District—Charles B. Ward, Republican; Edward A. Smiley, Progressive; James O. Woodward, Democrat; Samuel J. Minkler, Socialist.

Twenty-eighth District—Rollin B. Sanford, Republican and Progressive; Michael F. Collins, Democrat; Allin Depew, Socialist.

Twenty-ninth District—James S. Parker, Republican; Charles E. Robbins, Prohibition; Walter B. Corbin, Socialist.

Thirtieth District—William B. Charles, Republican; Alexander T. Blessing, Democrat; Cyrus Duroy, Republican; Henry S. Deforest, Republican; Herbert M. Merrill, Socialist; George R. Lunn, Democrat and Progressive; George E. Stockwell, Prohibition.

Thirty-first District—Bertrand H. Snell, Republican; Franklin B. Wallace, Prohibition; Henry Dodd, Socialist.

Thirty-second District—Luther W. Mott, Republican, Progressive, and Independence League; Otto Pfaff, Democrat.

Thirty-third District—Homer P. Snyder, Republican and Progressive; Fred L. Mould, Prohibition; Carl F. Loysen, Socialist; Charles A. Talcott, Democrat.

Thirty-fourth District—George W. Fairchild, Republican; Samuel A. Jones, Republican; Cortland A. Wilber, Democrat; Joseph White, Socialist.

Thirty-fifth District—Walter W. Magee, Republican; Arlington H. Malley, Democrat; Gustav A. Strebel, Socialist.

Thirty-sixth District—Norman J. Gould, Republican; P. Wright, Socialist.

Thirty-seventh District—Henry H. Pratt, Republican; Joseph G. Roth, Socialist; Edwin S. Underhill, Democrat.

Thirty-ninth District—Henry G. Danforth, Republican; Archie D. Sanders, Republican; William Schattber, Progressive; David A. White, Democrat; William Hitsdorf, Socialist.

Fortieth District—Stephen Wallace Dempsey, Republican; John G. Wallenmeir, Jr., Republican; Andrew B. Gilfillan, Democrat; George A. Till, Socialist; Elbert A. Stevens, Prohibition.

Forty-third District—Charles M. Hamilton, Republican; Albert F. French, Democrat; Ralph L. Eberman, Socialist.

State Senate Petitions.

These petitions for the State Senate were filed:

First District—George L. Thompson, Republican and Progressive; George M. Goodale, Democrat; George A. Jackson, Progressive; T. Hinckley, Socialist.

Twenty-third District—George Cromwell, Republican; Walter E. Sharrot, Prohibition; Edward P. Doyle, Progressive; Rudolph Rochaw, Socialist.

Twenty-fifth District—John D. Stivers, Republican; William J. Duffy, Democrat; J. C. Hogan, Socialist.

Twenty-sixth District—James A. Zickler, Democrat; James E. Towner, Republican; Charles C. Brown, Socialist; William E. Peabody, Prohibition.

Twenty-seventh District—Charles W. Walton, Republican and Progressive; Luther Losterhout, Prohibition; Frederick D. Woolhiser, Socialist; Alfred D. Van Buren, Democrat.

Thirtieth District—George H. Whitney, Republican; Frederick W. Kavanaugh, Republican; August N. Peterson, Prohibition.

Thirty-first District—Arden L. Norton, Republican; James W. Yelverton, Republican and Progressive; Perry E. Taylor, Democrat; John I. Wickham, Socialist.

Thirty-second District—Franklin W. Cristman, Republican; Theodore Douglas Robinson, Republican and Progressive; W. Frank Rasbach, Democrat; Park J. Dill, Socialist; Albert H. Stetson, Prohibition.

Thirty-third District—James A. Emerson, Republican; W. Irvin Griffin, Democrat; John Q. Reynolds, Socialist.

Thirty-fourth District—N. Monroe Marshall, Republican; Charles W. McClair, Prohibition; George E. Brassard, Socialist.

Thirty-fifth District—Elon R. Brown, Republican; James Gray, Democrat.

Thirty-seventh District—Adon P. Brown, Republican; C. H. Swan, Democrat; John S. Freeman, Socialist.

Thirty-ninth District—William H. Hill, Republican and Progressive; Ralph W. France, Democrat; Albert L. Wiley, Prohibition; John S. Freeman, Socialist.

Fortieth District—Charles J. Hewitt, Republican.

Forty-first District—Morris S. Halliday, Republican; Cornelius O. Seabring, Democrat; William P. Clapp, Socialist; Willis Hopkins, Prohibition.

Forty-second District—William A. Carson, Republican; P. A. Perrin, Socialist.

Forty-third District—Charles D. Newton, Republican; Robert Pratt, Democrat; Otto F. Vollgraff, Socialist; Frank J. Kennedy, Prohibition.

Forty-fourth District—John Knight, Republican; George E. Brown, Prohibition; Flood A. Loop, Socialist.

Forty-seventh District—George F. Thompson, Republican; Howard C. Thompson, Republican; Mortimer A. Federspiel, Progressive; Marc W. Cole, Democrat; Perry E. Wellman, Prohibition; Thomas Justice, Socialist.

Fifty-first District—George E. Spring, Republican; George Pierce, Democrat; F. R. Shafer, Socialist.

CLARK REFUNDS PARTY CASH

Speaker of the House Pays Own Expenses on Maine Tour.

Homer S. Cummings, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the Democratic National Committee, is preparing an itinerary for William J. Bryan, it was announced at Democratic headquarters yesterday. It is expected that Mr. Bryan will speak in every Middle West and Western State, with the exception of Missouri and Michigan. The former Secretary of State's speaking tour will begin about Sept. 15, probably in Ohio, and will continue up to Election Day.

When he finishes with Mr. Bryan, Chairman Cummings will begin on an itinerary for former Governor Martin H. Glynn, who will make a speaking tour from New York to California, beginning some time after Sept. 9.

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, greatly surprised members of the Campaign Committee yesterday by returning to Chairman Cummings the money advanced to him for expenses in the opening of the Democratic campaign in Maine. The Speaker made several speeches in that State and, as has been the custom, a check was forwarded to him. In a letter received by Mr. Cummings yesterday, inclosing the check, Speaker Clark explained that making speeches for the Democratic Party at his own expense was the only way he could contribute to the cause.

Mr. McCormick left for the Chicago headquarters last night to confer with the National Committeemen of the West. He will return on Friday.

BACON FOR SENATOR GIVES HIS PLATFORM

Files Petition and Declares for International Law and the Power to Enforce It.

CRITICISES MEXICO POLICY

Sees in Protective Tariff Means for Mobilizing Industry for Use in War if Need Should Come.

Having filed his petition with more than 10,000 names for a place on the Republican Senatorial primary ticket against William M. Calder, the organization candidate, Robert Bacon issued a statement last night defining his attitude toward what he considers the important issues.

Americanism, a new international agreement to punish violation of treaties, and respect for the rights of smaller nations, and national, industrial, and military preparedness are the vital matters which Mr. Bacon promises to work for if he is elected. After saying that the primary law is a direct invitation from the people Mr. Bacon sets forth his views on international law thus:

"There is today no more important national need than a better knowledge of the rights and duties imposed by international law; rights which we should have the courage to enforce, and duties which we should have the spirit to perform.

"Between nations, as between individuals, there must be laws so moral and far-reaching in conception, so sanctioned in national conscience and material readiness as to place their enforcement beyond doubt. These laws should control and regulate the conduct of every nation, large or small, rich or poor, strong or weak, in its relations with every other nation.

"We must insist that the large powers shall treat a small nation as the United States has treated Cuba. If there have been violations of our trade rights as neutrals, it is our right to protest, it is our duty to protest."

Mr. Bacon criticizes what he terms the Administration's lack of Mexican policy. He says he has disagreed with it for three years, and that the destruction of life and property, the outrages and anarchy which have resulted "were inevitable in the eyes of every student of Mexican conditions and history."

Regarding preparedness, Mr. Bacon says:

"The next great issue of the present day is, in my opinion, national preparedness, which, I believe, can only come about through universal national service, which shall weld and integrate us into a nation upon principles more truly democratic than any which we have hitherto put into practice.

"I place my faith in the wisdom of the fathers of this country, as expressed in the act of Congress of May 8, 1792, which imposed obligatory military training and service upon the nation; and I believe that Congress should immediately re-enact the principle of that law, which reads as follows: 'Every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States, resident therein, who is of the age of 18 years and under the age of 45 years shall be enrolled in the militia.'

"This policy is not only right, just, and necessary, but it is in accordance with the true spirit of democracy and of equality.

"It is not enough, however, to marshal men and material.

"We must prepare to mobilize industrially as well. Therefore, the protection of a tariff, just and efficient, is imperative. A policy which gave us national impetus is best calculated to rebuild and continue prosperity.

"The world is rapidly becoming a protectionist world."

Mr. Bacon will begin his campaign this week by appointing a committee of 100 and will start on an up-State speaking tour on Saturday, appearing first at Jamestown.

In view of his candidacy, Mr. Bacon resigned yesterday as President of the National Security League. For eighteen months he had devoted much time to the work of the league, especially to its campaign for an adequate army and navy. He resigned, as he explained in a letter to the league, "in order that my candidacy may not be construed as affecting in any way the nonpartisan character of the league."

FILE PETITIONS HERE.

Candidates Throng Board of Elections with Primary Signatures.

There was a rush around midnight at the Board of Elections in the Municipal Building on the part of candidates for every office in the State to file their petitions in accordance with the primary law. The time for filing such petitions expired at midnight, except in the case of candidates for Presidential Electors, who have until Oct. 5. Less than 50 per cent. of the designating petitions had been filed up to 6 o'clock. It was explained at the offices of the board that the recent Supreme Court decision on the Assembly boundaries of the city had set back the work of obtaining signatures to the petitions.

The most interesting primary fights this year will be that between Governor Whitman and Judge Samuel Seabury in the Progressive primaries, the fight between William M. Calder and Robert Bacon for the United States Senatorship nomination in the Republican primaries, and the contest between William F. McCombs and ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway for the nomination of United States Senator in the Democratic primaries. Governor Whitman, who has been in the city for the last two days conferring with political leaders, was informed that more than 20,000 signatures had been obtained for his designating petition in the Republican primaries and more than 4,000 in the Progressive primaries. William M. Bennett has filed a petition as a candidate for Governor against Governor Whitman in the Republican primaries.

One of the most important petitions filed last night was by the friends of James T. O'Neill for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney in Kings County. O'Neill, who lives at 520 Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, is running in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee, Senator William B. Caswell. Edward P. Doyle of Richmond, S. I., who has been active in the fight against the establishment of a garbage reducing plant there, is to be the Democratic designee for State Senator in the Twenty-third Senatorial District, which comprises Richmand and Rockland Counties. His Republican opponent is George Cromwell, the present Senator.

In place of Representative W. R. Oglesby, in the Bronx-Westchester district, the Democrats have designated Senator James A. Hamilton in the Twenty-fourth Congressional District. In the Twentieth Congressional District Senator Irving I. Joseph was designated to run against Isaac Seigel, Republican. In the Twentieth Senatorial District Assemblyman Salvatore A. Cotillo has been designated for Senator by the Democrats. In the Twelfth Senatorial District Jacob Koenig has been designated in the place of Harry W. Doll, while in the Eleventh Senatorial District Barney Downing will take the place of Christopher D. Sullivan, who is the designee for Congress in place of George W. Loft.

In the Nineteenth Congressional District Walter M. Chandler, now the Progressive member of Congress, has been designated by the Republicans, while Michael Schaap, formerly a Progressive, has been designated by the Democrats for member of Congress. In the Twelfth Congressional District Henry M. Goldfogle, former member of Congress, but who was defeated two years ago by Meyer London, Socialist, is again the Democratic designee against London.

Senator du Pont Is Renominated.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 22.—Colonel Henry A. du Pont was renominated for the United States Senate at the Republican State Convention late this afternoon.

HITCHCOCK TO AID WILLCOX.

Advisory Committee of Eleven Named by Republican Chairman.

With the appointment yesterday of an Advisory Committee to assist William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, affairs at the Republican National Headquarters, 511 Fifth Avenue, are expected to get out of the doldrums this week. There has been much dissatisfaction of late over the way things have been going, and the Republican campaign managers hope that the new committee will set a new pace.

In the new lineup, the influence of the Old Guard is expected practically to pass away. As had been prophesied, Frank H. Hitchcock, Chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1908 and foe of W. Murray Crane, Senator Penrose, and other old-line leaders, was put on the Advisory Committee. In naming him Chairman Willcox, it was said, acted under the explicit directions of Charles E. Hughes. Hitchcock from now on is expected to be a potent factor in the campaign. There are eleven members of the Advisory Committee, as follows:

R. Livingston Boockman, Governor of Rhode Island; Theodore E. Burton, former Senator for Ohio; Charles G. Dawes of Illinois, President of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, and former Controller of the Treasury; A. O. Eberhardt, former Governor of Minnesota; Charles W. Fulton, former United States Senator for Oregon; Frank H. Hitchcock; Raymond Robins, Chairman of the Chicago Progressive Convention, and formerly Chairman of the Illinois State Progressive Committee; Victor Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee, and formerly member of the Republican National Committee for Nebraska; John Wanamaker, William L. Ward of New York, and James Wilson of Iowa, former Secretary of Agriculture. While the committee will merely advise, several members, including Mr. Hitchcock, will frequently consult with Chairman Willcox and will have much to do with the handling of the campaign. Chairman Willcox is bending every effort to smooth out the friction that has developed among members of the Campaign Committee and he said he intends to establish more discipline.

Harold G. Aron, Secretary of the New York State Hughes Alliance, left last night on a tour of the State to begin organizing branches in all counties.

WILSON NOTIFICATION PLANS

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 22.—Further plans for the notification of President Wilson were made here today at a meeting of the General Committee appointed to arrange for the event. The main ceremony will take place at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, at 4 o'clock on Sept. 2, and will be preceded at 1 o'clock by a luncheon given by President and Mrs. Wilson to the Notification and Reception Committee members and their wives.

Committees were appointed at today's meeting as follows:

Transportation—Naval Officer H. Otto Wittpenn and John P. Egan of Jersey City, John R. Hardin of Newark, and T. A. Adams of Montclair.

Seating and Police—Edward Farrington and Samuel Schleimer of New Brunswick, Wilbur A. Beecroft of Allenhurst, and George A. Steele of Eatontown.

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FOR THE OWNER

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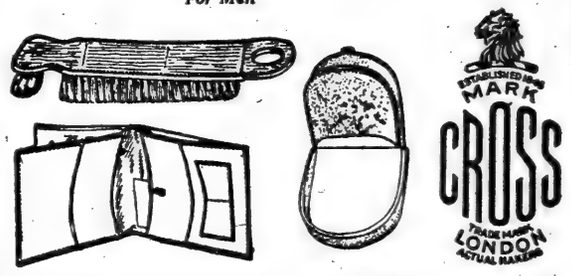
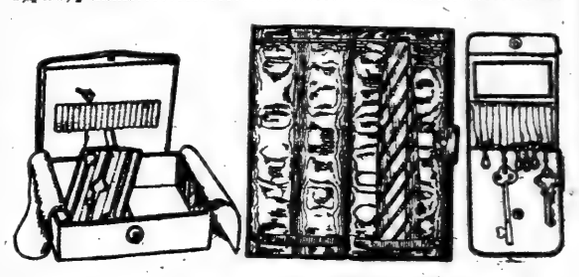


Combination clothes and hat brush, at top, in tan pigskin, 6-inches of clothes, ¾-inch hat bristles, all black bristles, eyelet at top for hanging; 9½ inches over all.....$2.75

Bill fold, at bottom, of tan pigskin, hand-sewn, unlined, four card and two stamp pockets, one full-length secret bill pocket.....$1.50

Coin purse, at right, "tray" design, unlined, two pockets, in black pin Persian, 2¼ x 2½ inches.....85c



Jewel box, at left, tan pigskin, solid leather, hand-sewn, doeskin lining, tray for studs, pin row in cover. Size: 5 x 4 inches.....$6.25

Tie hanger, centre, in colored morocco leather, moire silk lining, metal bar at top, with hook for hanging, strap fastenings at bottom to secure ties. Size: 14 x 6¼ inches folded.....$5.00

Key case, at right, in tan pigskin, straps and swivels for twelve keys, all fitting into extension pocket; cleansable celluloid slate above for indexing keys.....$2.50

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A STATEMENT
BY THE
BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY

There is increasing evidence that New York's Fresh Milk Supply will shortly engage the serious attention of the people of the City and State.

The Joint Legislative Committee of which Senator Wicks is Chairman is now conducting an inquiry into the conditions of this important industry.

The District Attorney of New York County is investigating the question as to whether there has been a combination among the distributors to increase the price to the consumer.

Commissioner Dillon of the New York State Department of Foods and Markets has made a study of the situation, and is frequently quoted in the public press as to the conclusions he has reached.

Commissioner Hartigan of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures is reported to have made a survey of the milk conditions as affecting the City, and has given a statement of his views to the newspapers.

It is also reported that the milk producers are organizing with the assistance of those who directed the recent "strike" of the dairymen of the Chicago district, with the view of forcing a substantial increase in the price of milk to be paid to the New York State dairymen at the expiration of the present contracts on October 1, 1916.

We are of the opinion that this subject is of such vital interest to the great dairy interests of the State, and to the vast population of the metropolitan district, that the Borden Company, in justice to itself, and relying on the fairmindedness of all the parties to the possible controversy, whether they be directly or indirectly interested, should state the facts, and give such information and experience as it has gained during the many years in which it has conducted its business in this community.

The present time, therefore, seems to be opportune for the presentation of THE BORDEN FRESH MILK POLICY:

First, as to the general attitude of the Company. It does not believe that its permanent interest or the permanent interest of the producer or consumer will be served if the retail price of fresh milk is advanced to a point where, by comparison with the cost of other food products on the basis of equal food values, the consumption of milk would be reduced. On the contrary, we believe that the interests of the three parties are much more interdependent and inseparable than is generally supposed. A failure fairly and properly to adjust the difference between the costs of production and distribution and the cost to the consumer will inevitably be to the detriment of all.

Our retail customers in the metropolitan district are now receiving the bulk of their milk at nine cents per quart, known as Grade "B." We have made advances effective only on the more costly packages. There will be no necessity for any advance on Grade "B" quarts unless we are confronted with conditions not now existing.

Second, as to the Producer. If the dairyman receives too little, the vitally important dairy industry will wane, and the consumer will suffer from increased prices due to reduced production. In our opinion, this is one of the causes that has contributed to the recent increase we have made in respect to certain of our products, but it does not necessarily follow that the solution of this phase of the problem is an arbitrary and general increase in the price to be paid to the dairyman. In other words, if a true understanding of the situation is to be had, a distinction must be drawn between those dairy farmers who maintain superior herds producing a high yield per cow, and who have adopted modern and businesslike methods of dairy farming, and those farmers who maintain low yield cows and follow wasteful and unbusinesslike methods.

From the foregoing, however, we are not to be understood as saying that there should be no increase in the price paid to the dairymen, but we merely intend to show that there are many factors to be taken into consideration.

Third, as to the Consumer. If he pays for his milk more than its PROPER cost plus a proper profit to the dairyman and the distributor, it can hardly be disputed that he is unjustly injured. If, on the other hand, he pays less than such cost and profit, he gains only a very temporary advantage which will be more than offset by higher prices later due to a reduced production, or by an inferior quality of milk, or by poorer service, or by all three combined. If the distributor pays more for his milk, and does not correspondingly increase the retail price, it means a reduction in the safe-guards at present maintained to insure pure and clean milk supply, or a reduced service to the public, or a possible reduction in wages to our employees, or a reduction in our profits to the vanishing point.

Fourth, as to the Distributor. At this point it is only fair that we should state that we consider a fair return for our contribution to the milk industry in the State and City to be a just demand. We are subject to the keenest competition, supplying as we do, as near as can be determined, only about 20% of the fresh milk sold in the Metropolitan District. The very nature of the fresh milk business, involving the handling of such a delicate and perishable product, coupled with the maze of local regulations and State laws, creates a business hazard not commonly experienced. The Company made a net profit of approximately one-quarter of one cent (.0026) a quart in our last fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, which is equivalent to only 3¼% on the total net sales in this eastern district, or about 5.15% on the value of the direct investment in this branch of the business, without allowing any amount whatsoever for the value of our trade name and good-will, which, after nearly sixty years of business, have a large and very real value as daily evidenced by communications from our patrons, and a value which is recognized by the courts of the State as property on which the owner is entitled to a return.

As a constructive suggestion we submit that greater benefits would come to all concerned if fresh milk were not only purchased, but sold on the basis of supply and demand. This would mean a fluctuating selling price rather than a fixed selling price against a fluctuating purchase price as now prevails. Such a plan would, we think, be fairer to both producer and consumer, and would tend to stabilize production. The success of such a plan, however, being an innovation in this market, would be very largely dependent upon the co-operation of the consumer.

We desire further to express our belief that the daily fresh milk supply of the Metropolitan District can best be handled by private enterprise. We are necessarily forced to practice the strictest economy, and adopt the safest and most modern practices in order to hold our trade, and survive in the highly competitive field in which our business is conducted.

Therefore, we repeat that this problem is a general problem affecting many interests and should be solved according to the facts, and to accepted business practices and in a spirit of fair play. With this general object in view, The Borden Company announces its intention of putting its books and records which pertain to this branch of its business at the disposal of the Wicks Committee, or of the District Attorney, and to furnish all information in its possession bearing on this problem to the end that a just and, as far as may be, a lasting solution may be found in disclosing some rational constructive plan that will equitably co-ordinate in protecting the interests of all concerned.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY
FARM PRODUCTS DIVISION

DEMOCRAT MAKES ESTIMATE IN MAINE

Republican Plurality of 6,000 Indicated Now, Attorney General Pattangall Asserts.

20,000 DOUBTFUL VOTES

And Republicans Will Have to Fight, He Says, for Every One of Those.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 22.—The nearest thing to a statement reflecting in figures the political situation in Maine as the State campaign is beginning was obtained by a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES today from Attorney General N. R. Pattangall, who is in command of the Democratic forces in the State.

"On a canvass at this time," said Mr. Pattangall, "the State would show a plurality of about 6,000 in favor of the Republican ticket. That is generally the condition on the eve of a campaign; but the canvass would show also some 20,000 doubtful or independent votes. The Republicans will have to fight for every independent vote they get in this campaign."

While Mr. Pattangall later made it clear that the Democratic leaders had made a preliminary canvass, he did not say whether his estimate was made as a result of that canvass. Mr. Pattangall made it clear, however, that his statement had reference not to the 8,000 foot-loose Progressives who voted for Halbert P. Gardner, the Progressive candidate for Governor in 1914, but to a floating vote that was a factor in Maine elections before the Progressive split occurred.

"A misapprehension has gone abroad with regard to the political complexion of the State of Maine," said Mr. Pattangall. "Maine is being put down as a strongly Republican State. An examination of election figures will quickly dispel that notion."

A survey of the election returns since 1904 in years when a State campaign was held shows these pluralities in round numbers:

	Plurality: Rep.	Dem.
1904	8,000	....
1906	5,000	....
1908	7,000	....
1910	....	8,000
1912	3,000	....
1914	....	3,000

"The preliminary canvass we have made," said Mr. Pattangall, "should not in any sense be regarded as conclusive in its bearing on the result of the September election. It has, however, demonstrated one tremendously significant fact. President Wilson in this State is much stronger than his party. This refers to every county with the exception of three, where the canvass has not been completed. This fact will help us a great deal in our State campaign, but it would be even more of a help if we could get the voters to realize that the best way of helping President Wilson in his fight for re-election is to vote the Democratic State ticket at the election in September. If the State goes Democratic in September it will go Democratic in November, too."

An examination of election figures for the last generation shows a big falling off of the Democratic vote in Presidential years from September to November. The election of four years ago was the sole exception. In that year with the Progressive split and Colonel Roosevelt a candidate on the third ticket against Taft, the Democrats felt that there was hope, and pitched in and carried the State for Woodrow Wilson. A Democratic victory in the September election this year, in Mr. Pattangall's opinion, would prove just as strong a tonic to Democratic hopes and insure victory for the party in November. In ordinary years the Democrats, the leaders frankly admit, make their fight for State and local candidates in August and September and permit the November elections to go by default.

"The Republicans have absolutely no issue in the State, and they know that very well," said Mr. Pattangall. "Of course, we Democrats are not willing to admit that they have any issue on which to make their national fight either, except that President Wilson is a Democrat, which seems sufficient to them.

"Governor Oakley C. Curtis, who is the candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket, has given the State a fine administration. Even Republicans reasonably free from party bias admit that. He is stronger today than he was two years ago. He received more than 62,000 votes in 1914, a year when the Progressive Party was a real factor in the campaign and polled 18,000 votes for its candidate for Governor. Governor Curtis will get a considerable proportion of the Progressive vote with the party dissolved, and he will get some independent votes and some Republican votes. He should get 70,000 votes, and I cannot recall a year when 70,000 votes did not elect a Governor in the State of Maine."

The Democrats are concentrating their energies in a fight which they hope will prove succesful to return Charles F. Johnson to his seat in the Senate and Daniel F. McGillicuddy of the Second District to the House of Representatives. They are hopeful of accomplishing this, which in itself would mean a notable feat that would be bound to have nearly as great moral effect throughout the country as a Democratic victory all along the line in the September election. Both are strong with their constituencies and not a few Republicans who are closely in touch with the situation have admitted to THE TIMES correspondent in confidential talks that the Republican rivals of these two candidates are in danger.

Mr. Pattangall said that Maine was not suffering from lack of prosperity. The lumber along the Kennebec River has trebled, and the bulk of the output has been used in the pulp and paper industry despite the fact that the Underwood Tariff act took the duty from these products. In the cotton industry wages have been raised 10 per cent. during the present year.

Senator J. Ham Lewis of Illinois, who has been campaigning through the State, told THE TIMES correspondent today that he had met enthusiastic audiences everywhere.

"I cannot express an opinion as to the outcome of the State election," he said. "I have found an extraordinary sentiment in favor of Republican-Democratic co-operation on behalf of the State in the United States Senate. Maine, with one Republican and one Democratic Representative in the United States Senate, has received more for its navy yard and more for river and harbor work than ever. From the talk I have heard, I would not be surprised if the people here would like to continue having one Republican and one Democratic Representative in the Senate. The only quarrel seems to be what Republican and what Democratic candidate to vote for."

LEAGUE ELECTS HARMON.

College Men's Wilson Organization Makes Campaign Plans.

About 100 college men, members of the Woodrow Wilson College Men's League, attended a meeting at the Yale Club last night, at which former Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio was elected President of the league by acclamation.

The college men said farewell to "Eddie" Mahan, the former Harvard football star, who, as Chairman of the league, had had in charge the formation of the local college men's organizations throughout the Union for the last two months. Mr. Mahan will leave today for Berkeley, Cal., to be athletic director at the University of California.

The meeting, which was for the purpose of forming a permanent organization, elected "Big Bill" Edwards of New York as Secretary and Elton G. Parks of New York as Treasurer. The President was empowered to appoint one Vice President from each State of the Union, and also to name an Executive Committee to have particular charge of organizing the college men of the country to fight for the re-election of President Wilson along nonpartisan lines.

Temporary headquarters of the league are at 200 Madison Avenue. Permanent headquarters will be opened near Times Square in a few days.

BLAST SETS OFF FIRE ALARM

Criterion Theatre Audience Frightened by Subway Explosion.

The fire alarm box at the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, near the Criterion Theatre, was set off at 8:30 o'clock last night by an unusually heavy blast in the excavation for the Broadway and Lexington Avenue subway at that point. The audience in the Criterion, where the motion pictures are being shown, were alarmed by the heavy report of the explosion, and when the fire apparatus came clanging on all sides of the house several hundred poured out into the street.

The street was quickly jammed with passers-by, and for a while the surface lines were delayed. For about half an hour the police had a busy time handling the crowd, which continued forming even after the fire apparatus left.

Torpedoed Ship's Survivors Here.

John Gibb, chief officer, accompanied by six officers and engineers, who were all on board the British steamship City of Lucknow when she was torpedoed on April 30 in the Mediterranean, arrived here yesterday from Glasgow on the Anchor liner California, to join the City of Delhi. Gibbs said a German submarine attacked the City of Lucknow without warning.

Community Players in Rehearsals.

The Community Players, a group of residents of Richmond Hill, L. I., who have banded together to produce plays at intervals, are preparing in their workshop for performances Sept. 7 and 8 of Le Sage's "Crispin" and St. John Hankin's "The Constant Lover." Bradford Ashworth and Ruth Hambidge are designing the scenery and costumes and Cedric Crowell is directing the rehearsals.

Streamer Gives All for Actors.

The will of Volney Streamer, actor, and for years librarian of the Players, was filed for probate yesterday. His books, pamphlets, and pictures relating to the drama are bequeathed to the Players. His residuary estate, valued at $1,000, goes to the Actors' Fund Home, at New Brighton, Staten Island. The near relatives of Mr. Streamer are not mentioned in the will.

HUGHES TURNS EAST; STRIFE UNALLAYED

Candidate's Tour of California Fails to Heal Breach Between the Old Guard and Moose.

PROGRESSIVE LEADERS SHY

More Than Ever Embittered by Republican Domination of Campaign —Hughes Addresses Big Sacramento Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 22.—Charles E. Hughes headed eastward late tonight to obtain, in the comparative quietude of Reno, Nev., a divorce from the turbulent political conditions which he faced in California, the hotbed of Progressivism. Among the last to bid him farewell were the Republican Old Guard leaders, National Committeeman Crocker and State Chairman Keesling, who have made their headquarters on the nominee's train ever since he arrived in San Francisco last Friday. The chieftains of the Progressive Party, Governor Hiram Johnson, candidate for United States Senator, and Chester H. Rowell were conspicuous by their absence.

Mr. Hughes was pleased with the cordial receptions he received at towns in the San Joaquin Valley, where he spoke to large crowds today on his way here. He appealed for the support of all Progressives and Republicans as a leader who advocated progressive doctrines, and he showed favor to neither of the factions in the State by his utterances.

In his address here tonight, speaking to a big audience, Mr. Hughes answered the criticism based on the fact that in San Francisco last Saturday he attended a luncheon at the Commercial Club which was served by non-union waiters. Leaders in the Democratic party here have made much capital of that event. Reading from The Legislative News, published in Albany, N. Y., in 1910, which, he said, he understood to be the official organ of organized labor in that city, he presented this picture before the voters:

"Now that Governor Hughes has retired from politics and ascended to a place on the highest judicial tribunal in the world, the fact can be acknowledged, without hurting anybody's political corns, that he was the greatest friend of labor laws that ever occupied the Governor's chair at Albany. During his two years he has signed fifty-six labor laws, including among them the best labor laws ever enacted in this or any other State. He also urged the enactment of labor laws in his messages to the Legislature, even going so far as to place the demand for a labor law in one of his messages to an extra session of the Legislature. Only 162 labor laws have been enacted in this State since its creation in 1777—in 133 years. One-third of these, exceeding in quality all of the others, have been enacted and signed during Governor Hughes's term of three years and nine months."

Conciliatory to Progressives.

While Mr. Hughes continued to preach Progressive Party doctrines to large and cordial crowds at a dozen stations on the way to Sacramento, efforts to establish communication between the nominee and Governor Johnson were continued by the former's friends. There seemed to be a studied effort on their part to please the Progressives and oil over whatever feeling there might be because the two had not met, although they were within a few miles of each other for four days.

In this connection a radical change was made in the schedule, which in its original form called for only a brief stop at Sacramento, the home of Governor Johnson, late in the evening. Instead, the nominee got here shortly after 6 o'clock for a stay of more than four hours, which included a night meeting. Report had it throughout the day that Governor Johnson would continue to urge his followers to support Mr. Hughes and that a message might be received from him this evening. These reports, of course, did not come from Mr. Hughes, who refused to discuss the situation for publication.

No word was received by Mr. Hughes from Governor Johnson, and there was a feeling of restraint in the reception accorded him upon his arrival. The big crowds were missing at the station and at the hotel. One prominent Progressive leader here said that Mr. Hughes's failure to recognize Johnson in any way or to say a good word for the Progressive legislation which Johnson had brought about was a big and glaring mistake of the California tour and might well do great damage to the nominee. There is a feeling here that the Governor failed to get into communication with Mr. Hughes because he was resentful of the way the tour had been run.

There were Progressives, however, who expressed the opinion that in California as well as among Progressives elsewhere in the nation a greater impetus toward harmony would have been caused by a face-to-face meeting, a thing which the Old Guard leaders fought to prevent, and which Governor Johnson, so far as could be learned, had not sought, uninvited, since Mr. Hughes, referring to Republican National Committeeman Crocker, in addressing a great meeting in San Francisco on Friday night, used the words, "Fellow citizens, I salute with you San Francisco's favorite son."

These Progressive leaders feel that, whether unwittingly or not, Mr. Hughes by this utterance concerning Crocker and statements which followed indorsed to all intents and purposes the bitter fight which the Republican Old Guard, headed by Crocker and Keesling, is waging relentlessly against Governor Johnson. Such a statement about Crocker, they felt, should have been met, in order to give them an even break, by an invitation for a meeting with Johnson.

Game of Hide and Seek.

There was much comment to-day also, that the chance for such a meeting had been permitted to slip by until it was too late to arrange it, although the nominee and Governor Johnson had been, as one man expressed it, "next door neighbors for days." Governor Johnson was campaigning tonight in Los Angeles, where he arrived an hour after Mr. Hughes left last night. The two had been in the southern section of the State all day, and the night before, while Mr. Hughes was resting in Los Angeles, Governor Johnson was at Long Branch, only twenty-five miles away. It was pretty much like a game of hide and seek, with neither principal ready to accept the rôle of "it."

A good idea of the way things are going, so far as some leaders are concerned, was furnished today on the trip from Los Angeles to Sacramento. The schedule had been arranged so that a ten-minute stop could be made at Fresno, where Chester Rowell lives and runs a newspaper. There, as at all other stations, a big crowd extended a hearty welcome, but Mr. Rowell was not in the crowd. A man who said he was Mr. Rowell's brother asserted that the Progressive member of the Republican National Campaign Committee was not in the city.

Mr. Rowell in fact has not been seen about the Hughes camp since Saturday, the day following Mr. Hughes's principal San Francisco speech. He has been as reticent as Governor Johnson about seeking an audience with Mr. Hughes. He [illegible] the meetings in San Francisco and Oakland Saturday, and he didn't go to Los Angeles, where the nominee rested Sunday, or to San Diego for the meeting on Monday. He wasn't present at the big meeting in Los Angeles last night.

The explanation provided for public consumption was that Mr. Rowell was forced to remain in San Francisco because of illness in his family. Mr. Rowell, after giving publication to some bitter remarks about the methods of the Old Guard leaders, who he felt were exploiting Mr. Hughes to accomplish selfish ends, and thereby were injuring his candidacy in the State, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he had expressed a desire to remain in San Francisco if his services were not essential.

Men who are unselfishly working to obtain a big majority for Mr. Hughes in this State—and there is a wide difference of opinion whether either the Johnson or Old Guard Republican leaders of California are included in this category—have been cheered by the large crowds which have greeted Mr. Hughes in the last few days. None refuse to recognize the bitterness of the factional strife, and the Johnson and Old Guard leaders are among those ready to admit candidly just what they think of each other in a political sense. The Hughes men, however, the ones who are ready to put the national ticket above State issues, are not ready to concede that the local situation will play a big part in the election of a President.

Hughes Support in the Balance.

Undoubtedly there are some radical Progressives who will vote against Mr. Hughes if they are not satisfied with his attitude toward Governor Johnson. How many of the 300,000 registered as independents will follow this course the final test alone can tell. Any one getting away from the leaders in search of information obtains the impression that Governor Johnson will be elected United States Senator, no matter what stand Mr. Hughes takes, and whether Johnson obtains the Republican nomination, as well as that of the Progressive Party. The public pulse, felt in this way, also seems to reflect the opinion that in the last analysis most of the Progressives who were not Democrats before they joined the third party will support Mr. Hughes. If that is so, Hughes is likely to carry the State.

One stumbling block is the length to which the Progressives will go in order to prevent the Republicans, now in charge of the party's machinery, from getting a firm grip on the State. There are thousands who, if they are convinced that a victory for Mr. Hughes would work to that end in any substantial manner, might cast their votes for President Wilson.

There is a deep-seated hatred of Crocker, Keesling, and their followers in the hearts of the close followers of Governor Johnson, which is equaled only by the disrepute in which Crocker, Keesling and company hold Governor Johnson and his cohorts. That is the situation which Mr. Hughes has had to face since his entry into California. Whether he has accomplished much is another question; he has made a favorable impression on large crowds, but certainly he has done nothing toward effecting a working agreement between Progressives and Old Guard Republicans. After his first address in San Francisco he has studiously avoided any reference to either side of the controversy. The Old Guard has forced itself upon him, but in his utterances since Friday, at any rate, he has shown them no favor. He summed up his position in these words, to be left as the keynote of his campaign:

"I stand for progress. I stand for honest and efficient government, for human rights, for the maintenance of individual incentive, for proper preparedness, for efficiency in every department, for a curtailing and remedying of every preventable abuse; and I claim the support of all Republicans and all Progressives."

For a Compensation Law.

In his journey to Sacramento today Mr. Hughes made brief rear-platform speeches at Bakersfield, Porterville, Lindsay, Visalia, Kingsburg, Selma, Fresno, Madera, Merced, Turlock, Modesto, Lathrop, Stockton, and Lodi. He felt, he said, as if he had met all the inhabitants in this section of California.

There was no outward evidence of friction, except the absence of Progressive leaders on his train, thus leaving the Old Guard, in appearance at least, in control of his movements. The series of cordial welcomes was especially pleasing to the nominee, as they came on the heels of the big meeting in Los Angeles last night at which he received the most enthusiastic applause of the tour.

In his address at Fresno Mr. Hughes made this plea, which fitted in with Progressive doctrines:

"We favor co-operative enterprise under free institutions. In order that we may have a raising of the standards of living and a fair participation in the prosperity of the country, we must get the Government, according to its constitutional powers, to exert itself to protect the human resources of our prosperity. We should make it impossible to exploit women and children in this country.

"We should have regard for all the fair demands of labor. We have got now before Congress a compensation law relating to Government employes. We should have a fair and proper compensation law relating to all employes in interstate commerce, as to which the Federal Government can properly deal, in order that there may be uniformity and fairness and proper consideration of the rights of those exposed to accident in industries where hazard is so prevalent."

In his speech here tonight Mr. Hughes again declared for an adequate compensation law. He also spoke of labor legislation enacted under Republican Administrations, adding:

"We have had a remarkable record of achievement in the interests of fair legislation under Republican auspices. I desire to see legislation of that character and every reasonable sort for the protection of labor enacted, to the end that there may be a feeling through this country that justice is being done."

After reading the indorsement given to him as Governor by the union labor organ in 1910, Mr. Hughes said:

Discusses His Labor Record.

"That is what, organized labor, through its official organ, said of my labor record after I had left the field of politics. It was said well knowing that I had not failed to disagree with labor when I thought the demand was not right. I had exercised, according to my duty as Governor, the right of judgment as to the propriety and wisdom of bills which were presented. I had vetoed some which I did not think were just. I had proposed and urged the passage of others that I thought were fair.

"When we got through and the record was made up that is what the friends of labor said. And I believe I can say modestly it was true, because it was a realization of a deep interest that I had to see conditions improved, while at the same time maintaining the security of investment and of honest enterprise."

Mr. Hughes repeated his attack on the Administration for its Mexican policy, reiterated his argument for a protective tariff, for "adequate preparedness," and stated his views on the maintenance abroad of American rights. At the conclusion of his address he was very tired and somewhat hoarse.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Theodore Stier, who conducted the orchestra at Anna Pavlowa's, New York debut at the Metropolitan six years ago, has been engaged by Charles Dillingham to perform a similar service at the Hippodrome this season. Mr. Stier will conduct the orchestra only for Mlle. Pavlowa's ballet, "The Sleeping Beauty," and Raymond Hubbell will wield the baton during the remainder of the performances.

Stanley Dark, Maud Campbell, Wright Kramer, and Bennett Southard have been added to the cast now rehearsing Jules Eckert Goodman's drama, "The Man Who Came Back." The date of the first performance at the Playhouse has been moved forward to Wednesday night of next week.

Stuart Walker will take his Portmanteau Theatre across the continent this season. The tour will be begun early in October, and will be directed by Max Eiser, Jr., and Russell Janney. All of the principal cities will be included in the tour.

Booth Tarkington will come to New York today to attend rehearsals of his new comedy, "Mister Antonio," in which Otis Skinner will appear shortly.

A special train will take the "Sybil" company to Atlantic City today to give three performances in the New Nixon Theatre before the piece comes to the Empire next Monday night.

In seven months of 1916 The New York Times published 146,906 lines of Hotel and Restaurant advertising, 24,396 lines more than in the first seven months of 1915—a greater volume and a greater gain than any other New York morning newspaper.

BLINDED MAN LEST HE FIND SLAIN WIFE

Police Seek Landlord, Infatuated with Pretty Tenant, as Murderer and Assailant.

ONLY A POSTCARD AS CLUE

Hauswitzer, a Fugitive, Wrote Invalid Wife He Was Guilty Before Murder Was Discovered.

Some one threw muriatic acid in the face of John Schalapin, an interior decorator, as he entered the apartment house at 310 West Twenty-ninth Street Monday night, and Detectives O'Connell and Cooper began a perfunctory investigation yesterday, supposing that Schalapin, who is in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, might have been the victim of a jealous woman. In a few hours, however, they had found the body of Lillie Westcamp, a pretty young woman with whom Schalapin had lived in the Twenty-ninth Street house as Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer, locked in a closet of their flat, and had learned enough to start them looking for Alois Hauswitzer, Schalapin's landlord.

Hauswitzer, who lived with his invalid wife, baby and sister-in-law, in 319 West Twenty-ninth Street, had been infatuated with the young woman, the police say, from the day the Schaeffers moved in, four weeks ago. His attentions had been so marked that the couple had planned to move. Hauswitzer learned of it and the police believe now that he called on the woman, struck her on the head with some weapon and then strangled her while she was senseless. There was a wound on her head and a yellow sock, the mate of which, the police say they found in Hauswitzer's room, had been twisted tightly around the throat. Photographs of the woman, torn into small pieces, were scattered over the floor. The police believe Hauswitzer waited for Schalapin on the front steps and tried to blind him before he could enter his flat and discover the murder.

Suspicion was directed to Hauswitzer because he was not at home Monday night or yesterday and in the afternoon a postal arrived from him for his wife in which he wrote:

"There is nothing in the newspapers yet, but I am guilty. My life is ruined. I hope our baby gets better pleasure during its life and that you will be happy with the baby. Do not use my name for the baby."

The detectives would not tell where the card had been posted.

Later they arrested William Borrows, an elevator runner, 51 years old, who lives at 310 West Twenty-ninth Street, as a material witness.

FARM BOARD IN CONCORD.

Finds New Hampshire Bankers Cool to Loan Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 22.—The Federal Farm Loan Board hearing here today was well attended by bankers and farmers to hear the arguments for and against establishing a farm loan bank in Northern New England. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, presided, and gave everybody an opportunity to offer suggestions along any line chosen. The board members asked questions of all those who came forward.

Professor Jeremiah W. Sanborn of Gilmanton was the first to present himself, and his comprehensive knowledge of New Hampshire farm conditions being observed quickly by the board, he was asked many questions, and at the conclusion of his talk Mr. McAdoo requested him to prepare a brief on the conditions in New Hampshire for the information of the board.

The other speakers included Chairman James O. Lyford of the State Bank Commission, Robert E. Gould of Hopkinton, Arthur G. Symonds of Contoocook, George G. Reed of Canaan, General Harry H. Dudley of Concord, Gordon Woodbury of Bedford, Clarence E. Carr of Andover, and President Albert O. Brown of the Amoskeag Savings Bank, Manchester.

Clarence E. Carr, who seemed to express the general view, said: "All the capital and all the money the New Hampshire farmer reasonably can ask for he can get in New Hampshire at as low a rate as the Federal Government should offer."

Bank Commissioner Lyford and Mr. Brown were not enthusiastic over the act, so far as it applied to New Hampshire farmers, saying that enough could be obtained in this State from the savings banks. Mr. Lyford said that of $27,000,000 loans by the banks last year, $4,000,000 were farm loans.

Herbert Quick said that the rates on farm loans in New Hampshire were lower than in any other State, the average being 5.3 per cent. Mr. Quick also took exception to the term "abandoned farms" as used in New Hampshire while Mr. Symonds was talking, declaring that the use of "abandoned" was a bad use.

Tomorrow the Commissioners will go to Springfield, Mass., and Hartford, Conn. After the hearing today the impression prevailed that Worcester, Mass., would be the choice for the location of the New England Bank.

GRAND JURY AIDS A GIRL.

Vice Victim Gets $50 and Offers of Job—Slaver Indicted.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned an indictment against David Parish, alias David Siberia, on a charge of violating Section 2,460 of the penal law. District Attorney Swann said:

"Parish, we have evidence, has probably destroyed more homes than any other man discovered during the present investigation. He outranks Yushe Botwin."

Parish, who is in the House of Detention, will be arraigned today before Judge Rosalsky. More than ten girls appeared against him, but Mr. Smith chose Ida Cohen to tell her story to the Grand Jury. He said the recital of her experiences made a profound impression on the Grand Jurors. At the conclusion John G. Dillon, the foreman, took up a collection amounting to $50 for her benefit.

Miss Margaret Luther, manager of the Florence Crittenden Home, took charge of the girl. Several Grand Jurors promised to obtain work for her as soon as she had recovered her health.

William D. Bosler, lawyer and author, who was an Assistant District Attorney under William Travers Jerome, yesterday wrote a letter to city officials and social workers, advocating the adoption of an amendment to the law proniibiting the holding of a public dance, ball or entertainment, either for profit or pleasure, without first making application for permission to the Commissioner of Licenses.

According to the plan advanced by Mr. Bosler the application for permission to conduct the affair would have to state where the entertainment was to be held and the names, addresses and occupations of the officers or persons in charge.

5 KILLED, 4 HURT IN AUTO.

Grade Crossing Crash Cost Lives of Four of One Family.

Special to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Md., Aug. 22.—John Quillen and three members of his family were killed, and four injured when his automobile was struck by a train on the Peninsula division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 9 o'clock tonight, about half a mile from this city. The chauffeur also was killed. The injured are in the Berlin Hospital.

The dead, besides Quillen, are his wife and two children, Dennard, 8 years old, and Norman, 3. The fifth was Henry Predeau, the negro chauffeur of Quillen. The injured are the oldest daughter of the Quillen family, with a broken thigh and internal injuries; a daughter 10 years old with similar injuries, and a son of 6, and a daughter of 4, both with fractured skulls and serious internal injuries, as well as many broken bones. The last two are not expected to recover.

The car, driven by Predeau, in which Quillen and his wife and six children were riding, had stopped at a soda fountain ten minutes before the accident. It then turned on the "Ocean City" Road toward home. The distance to the railroad crossing was about 200 yards. Dr. H. S. Purnell of Berlin, who in his car was following the Quillen car at a distance of about fifty yards, saw the accident.

BAY STATE CANDIDATES.

Three Men in Field for Democratic Gubernatorial Nomination.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The time allotted candidates to file nomination papers for the September primaries expired late today. Three names were entered for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, while in the Republican Party there is only one contest, that for the State Auditorship, between Joseph E. Brown of Brookline and Alonzo B. Cook of Boston. The Prohibition Party failed to obtain enough signatures to put their candidates on the State ticket below the office of Lieutenant Governor.

The Democratic candidates for Governor are former Adjutant General Charles H. Cole, John R. McVey, a lawyer and banker, and former State Treasurer Frederick A. Mansfield, all of Boston. Governor McCall's name was filed by the Republicans and papers for Chester R. Lawrence of Boston by the Prohibitionists.

THRONG AT CIVIC CONCERT.

Enjoy Tschaikowsky's Symphony and Helen Stanley's Singing.

There was a large audience for the concert of the Civic Orchestral Society at Madison Square Garden last night, and it afforded what before these concerts began would probably have been considered an impossible sight, that of thousands of persons listening with closest attention and every evidence of enjoyment through the course of an entire symphony on a hot August night. The symphony was Tschaikowsky's fourth, which held the place of honor on a program which included also A. Walter Kramer's "Two Sketches for Orchestra" and the Coronation March from Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete." The soloist was Helen Stanley of the Chicago Opera Company, who had volunteered her services, and sang "Depuis le jour" from Charpentier's "Louise" and "Un bel di" from Puccini's "Madama Butterfly," with several encores.

"Tschaikowsky is not heard in this fourth symphony with the power he exhibits in its more famous successors, but the work nevertheless has a great appeal when it is played as well as it was last night. Miss Stanley, who was heard here with the Century Opera Company, is a better singer than she was at that time. Her work last night, especially in the aria from "Louise," was delightful, both for the quality of her tone and the discretion with which she uses her voice. She was applauded enthusiastically.

CHATTANOOGA CARS STOP.

Breaking of Windows by Rocks and Bullets Leads to Action.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 22.—All street cars ceased operation at 10 o'clock tonight on order of the General Superintendent, who said it was a precaution against threatened violence by strike sympathizers to passengers and operators.

The order was issued after a rock had been thrown through a car window, injuring a woman, and after windows in another car had been broken by pistol shots. Hundreds were compelled to walk home from the business districts. No further attempt will be made to force nonunion motormen and conductors off street cars, and further negotiations will be started with the street railway company for recognition of the union, it was decided at a mass meeting tonight attended by trades union members, former street car operators, and strike sympathizers.

KING VICTOR UNDER FIRE.

ROME, Aug. 22.—Today's official announcement on war operations issued by the Italian Headquarters Staff is as follows:

The activity of the artillery on each side is being directed to interfere with the work of consolidation still going on.

Yesterday enemy batteries hit the hospital in Gorizia, wounding some of the medical staff.

A dispatch from Udine says that King Victor Emmanuel on Sunday entered Gorizia under the fire of the Austrian artillery. Lucinio Bridge, which he crossed to enter the city, continues to be the object of relentless shelling by the Austrian guns, but, unmindful of the danger, the King determined to make a personal visit to the captured city.

HIGGINS & SEITER INC.
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CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9-11 EAST 37TH STREET
EVERYTHING IN CHINA AND GLASS
Closed Saturdays during August.

A NEW DRAMATIC SCHOOL.

Washington Square Players' Faculty Headed by Clare Tree Major.

A dramatic school will be opened by the Washington Square Players in October and conducted by them in conjunction with their repertory season at the Comedy Theatre. The pupils will have small parts in the plays presented by the organization and will thus gain experience. Special instruction in fencing and dancing will also be given. Clare Tree Major, formerly of the London Academy of Dramatic Art, will head the Faculty.

The Players have taken offices in the building at 131 West Forty-first Street, opposite the theatre, and the headquarters of the school will be at that address.

Sue Aitken for Knickerbocker Rent.

A suit was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by Charles Frohman, Inc., Al Hayman, Marc Klaw, and A. L. Erlanger against Harry Aitken for $5,000, which the plaintiffs allege is due them as rent for the Knickerbocker Theatre. Last August the Triangle Film Corporation, of which Mr. Aitken is President, subleased the Knickerbocker. The venture was not successful, and last Spring the Triangle closed the theatre. The playhouse is being remodeled and will revert to legitimate productions this season.

Move to Break Mrs. Clapp's Will.

Reopening proceedings regarding the will of Mrs. Eliza F. M. Clapp, who died leaving a $400,000 estate, have been started by Leonora Charlotte Edelstein, an eighteen-year-old grand-daughter, who lives with her father, W. Nelson Edelstein, at 501 West 110th Street. The will, filed last Fall, leaves most of the estate to Russel A. Clapp of 600 West 157th Street, a son of Mrs. Clapp, and her daughter, Florence M. Clapp, of 501 West 110th Street. Florence M. Clapp is supporting the grandchild's application under the belief that her mother known what she was doing she would have given Leonora a substantial share in the estate.

Again Let Us Suggest
that you take advantage of the really delicious luncheon served daily at Shanley's by dropping in to-day.
Skilfully prepared and served — seven courses—75c (Music) from 12 to 2:30 P.M.
Every evening from seven to one—a cabaret of twenty picturesque and colorful acts.
SHANLEY'S
Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

B'WAY AND 50TH ST. WINTER GARDEN TEL. 2330 Circle.
MATINEE TO-M'W. 50c. TO $1.50.
"Arrived with a Bang." N. Y. Times. "Aroused Cheers of Genuine Enthusiasm." Charles Darnton Eve. World.
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916
48TH ST. Thea., Just E. of B'way. Tom'w Ev. at 8:15.
JAMES T. POWERS in "SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE." By Mark Swan.
39TH ST. Theatre, Beginning NEXT SAT. NIGHT
A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF
London Company, from the Criterion Theatre.
44th St. Thea., just west of B'wy. Beg'g Tues., Aug. 29
THE GIRL FROM BRAZIL
A New Musical Comedy.
Seats on Sale Tomorrow.
SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
THE HAPPY ENDING By The Macphersons
ASTOR Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30.
THE GUILTY MAN
Cast Includes IRENE FENWICK.
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
BLANCHE RING BROADWAY & BUTTERMILK
Eve. Sun: Blanche Ring was Irresistible.
LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:20. LAST WEEK
THE MUSICAL SUCCESS, KATINKA
CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30. Popular Matinee Today $1 and $1.50.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That is Different.
LONGACRE W. 42d St. Tel. 23 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. Today 2:30
Moves Next Monday to Fulton Theatre.
The Silent Witness
"Scored a big success."—Eve. Sun.
ADVANCE SALE OF SEATS TOMORROW FOR "A PAIR OF QUEENS."
First Night Tuesday, Aug. 29th.
LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10, 15, 25c
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
ELLA HALL in "Little Eva Edgarton."
S. S. VATERLAND ORCHESTRA.
Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c
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Day and Night Bathing.
Prize Cake Walk Every Fri. Night.
Free Toys for the Children.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c.-$1. Adelaide & Hughes, "THE CLOD," with Sarah Padden, Tembee & Wentworth, Stan Stanley, Raymond & Caverly, and GRACE LA RUE.
Delicious Lemonade Served Free to All.
LUNA BOSTOCK'S with BONAVITA Darktown Follies Revue
Free Attractions—Dancing
DANCE CONTEST TONIGHT
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices.
MAIDS OF AMERICA
STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. By demand of Patrons "HYPOCRITES" Strand Orch. & Soloists
RIALTO B'way & 42d 15-25-35c Frank Keenan in "The Thoroughbred." Soloists, Orchestra & New Keystone Comedy.
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Greater Than Ever. Surf Bathing 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.
NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach White & Cavanagh, Belle Baker, Morton & Glass, Van & Schenck, others.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20
REGRETFULLY LAST 4 WEEKS
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
"If you still enjoy Shaw, go to see 'Please Help Emily.'"—Eve. Post.
ANN MURDOCK with CHARLES FERDINAND in PLEASE HELP EMILY
THE LAUGHING TRIUMPH CHERRY and GOTTSCHALK
GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St., Evs. at 8:30 M. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
"Roars of Laughter," N. Y. SUN. David Belasco presents SEVEN CHANCES
ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
CHEATING CHEATERS
BY MAX MARCIN
REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat.
HIS BRIDAL NIGHT
with THE DOLLY SISTERS
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30.
CRITERION Broadway at 44th St. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15
THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 Film Miracle.
CIVILIZATION
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
THE BOOMERANG
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23, 1916.

MR. HUGHES AS AN EXECUTIVE.

We note that the Republican papers have dropped the title of "Justice" HUGHES for their candidate. They prefer to call him "Governor" HUGHES. Logically they are in error, since Mr. HUGHES was a Justice much more recently and for a longer time than he was a Governor. Possibly the executive title seems more congruous with the candidate's—the "100 per cent. candidate's"—present occupation than does the judicial title. It is prudent not to remind the people too closely of the leap, prompt, ready, and eager, from the Supreme Bench negotiated by the whilom Justice.

The associations and experiences connected with the Governorship are, however, not all favorable. The outstanding feature of Mr. HUGHES's work at Albany was his contest with the machine, and his advocacy of the direct primary as a means for curbing the machine. His attitude on this matter fairly indicated his qualities and his defects as a public man. His sincerity was not questioned. He believed that the machine and its works were evil, and he believed that the direct primary was an adequate and appropriate means for opposing and checking the machine and for eradicating its evil influence. As to the first proposition he was only in part correct: as to the second he was almost completely wrong. When he set out to appeal to the people on this issue he naturally laid great stress on the mischief wrought by machine politics, and contented himself with a calm assumption that the direct primary would undo or prevent this mischief. He was not, in this, disingenuous, as were many of his associates in that propaganda, but he was mistaken in a way that showed plainly his limitations as a leader and as a thinker on political questions. He could not see that the scheme of the direct primary, far from making it easier to get at the free and deliberate will of the electorate, made it very much harder and more uncertain. He could not see that the confusion and bother attending any effort at concerted action under the direct primary made manipulation more necessary and made greater the opportunity and the profit of the professed politician. In short, his view of this nostrum, the blind zeal with which he pressed it, the unseeing confidence he manifested in its efficacy were conclusive evidence of his inability to deal wisely with complex political problems, his curious lack of true perspective, his strenuous one-sidedness.

It might be supposed that his experience on the bench would correct the tendency to the zealous pursuit of many partial views which marked his career as an Executive. It does not seem to have done so. Rather, there appears to have gone on in those years of seclusion a process of intensification of that tendency. Note the way in which his mind is affected by the issue of woman suffrage. In open defiance of his party platform he demands the settlement of that issue by an amendment to the National Constitution. He is obsessed by the notion that the change is inevitable, though the suffragists themselves were led to advocate such an amendment by the evidence that they could not win through State action. Mr. HUGHES, his mind once seized of the notion that suffrage must come, cries out for the "shortest cut." It is another instance of the same precipitate and complete absorption in a single unripe idea, the same ignoring of practical facts, the same lack of plain common sense.

Obviously, these are not judicial qualities; still less are they qualities that invite confidence in an Executive. The worst thing about them is that they are sincere and ineradicable. It is not to be questioned that Mr. HUGHES sought popular control through the direct primary, and seeks the protection of the rights and interests of women in his demand for a constitutional grant of suffrage. The trouble is that his fixed and narrow gaze can see no defects, no chance of miscarriage, in the one plan by which he would attain these ends. This is a view of his character and mental equipment which, we think, the average independent voters—and they will decide the election—will weigh carefully.

SYMBOLISM.

In consenting to be photographed by the side of the skeleton relics of a mastodon in the Los Angeles Museum, Mr. HUGHES gratified the connoisseurs of symbolism. Perhaps the mastodon is a little too modern to represent the paleozoic Republicanism which the Republican candidate has been talking from Carnegie Hall to the Golden Gate. The late Senator GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR once confessed that he was "a pre-Adamite" Republican. Mr. HUGHES's Republicanism and political economy sound older than that.

Still, the picture has an engaging suggestion. The mastodon is an extinct Elephant.

FREE COLLEGE COURSES.

THE TIMES yesterday contained the announcement that more high school pupils than usual had proved eligible this year for the college scholarships of $100 a year for four years granted under the laws of the State, and it published the names of the pupils from this city to whom scholarships had been awarded. The law establishing these scholarships was passed by the Legislature of 1913. It provides that each county shall have five scholarships for each assembly district in it. The Regents were directed to make rules governing the award and use of the scholarships, the colleges which the holders were to attend, &c. The law directed the Commissioner of Education to prepare annually, in August, a list of all pupils in each county who had become entitled to college entrance diplomas, which list should show the average standing of the pupils; this was the list which THE TIMES printed yesterday.

The eligible pupils must apply for the scholarships within thirty days; if any one does not, his scholarship will be awarded to the pupil standing next highest in his county. The Commissioner of Education issues to each a scholarship certificate, which entitles him to receive $100 a year for four years, to be applied in part or entire payment of the annual tuition fee charged by the college named in the certificate, to be paid semi-annually on Oct. 1 and March 1. There cannot be more than twenty scholarships for each assembly district or more than 3,000 for the whole State. Persons entitled to the scholarships are not restricted as to the choice of the college, (provided it is within the State,) or the course of study, except that they may not take professional courses in law, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, or theology for the purpose of obtaining a degree.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

The bill for the restriction of immigration by imposing a literacy test has been vetoed by both Republican and Democratic Presidents. It was put in the way of veto again by a combination of Republican and Democratic votes, so the President said yesterday, and the warning served to postpone consideration of the bill until the next session of Congress. Therefore there is nothing partisan about the proposal. It is rather industrial and economic in its origin and application. It is not necessary to try it for a year, and to repeal it if we do not like it. We have had experience of restriction for two years, and the result is known. It is agreeable to a considerable number of wage earners, and objectionable to many consumers and employers. No other single cause is so productive of shortage of labor, rise of wages, and uncontrollable cost of living as the stoppage of immigration.

For the two years before the war the excess of arrivals over departures averaged 60,000 each month. The movement was full, but not abnormal, for the period included an industrial depression. In the following year, ending with June, 1915, there was an average inward movement of aliens of about 10,000 monthly. For the ten months ending with April, 1916, the average was under 9,000, and increasing. Estimating the year's arrivals at 140,000, the total for two years since the war will be about 257,000. Thus there is a shortage in labor arrivals of not far from a million. The shortage is greater than that if allowance is made for the usual stimulation of arrivals by such industrial activity as now prevails.

It is not likely that even the addition of a million immigrants would break such a labor market as that now existing. The probable effect would be to stimulate trade and increase production by the additional workers. It is even doubtful that the normal immigration would greatly affect the cost of living through the increase of production of consumable goods, so large is the demand for export, with the result of relieving the domestic market. It is likely that the shortage of workers has affected the wage schedules by strengthening the usual sanctions to the demands for the increase of wages. If this were distributed according to the demand for labor, or according to the needs of the workers, or even if the effect were to stimulate production just where it is needed for the relief of consumers, it would be possible to find public benefit in it.

The usual effects are observed. The better organized workers are exploiting the labor market for their own benefit. The necessities of foreign buyers are so great that they overbid home buyers for the production limited in this manner. The foreigners buy on credit which is extended to them in a freedom which shortens supplies for domestic industry. The result therefore is mixed. There are debits and credits in the runaway labor market, and each class judges the results according to its own interests, rather than according to party affiliations. If it were any longer the mode to consider the interests of consumers as controlling it might be possible to say that the consumers are suffering more than the producers are benefiting by the abnormal conditions which the bill is designed to make permanent. But opinions change with conditions when expediency controls lawmaking instead of principle. When next there is a surplus of labor—as no doubt there must be in due time—the bill may be found to fit the case of that time better than now. At present the bill is satisfactory only to those who believe that anything justifies the creation of conditions raising the rate of wages, whatever the results to others than wage earners.

THE THANKLESS MAINE FARMERS

Secretary McADOO went to Maine to give information regarding the benefits to farmers through the Administration's rural credit law. He will leave Maine with information that the farmers in that region are in greater need of short credits than of long loans. A better title system to make loans easier at current rates was another necessity in Maine, the Secretary was told. Secretary McADOO had nothing to offer on those heads, and suffered the humiliation of hearing that the tour of the country during the campaign was open to the construction of political rather than financial motive.

It is likely that the Maine farmers are better judges of their own interests than of the needs of the Western farmers. The Western press now carries advertisements offering twenty-year loans at 6 per cent., upon payment also of 5 per cent. upon account of principal. Thus $3,260 would pay both interest and principal at maturity on a $2,000 loan. The annual payments fall from $220 in the first year to $106 in the last year, and the privilege is given of anticipating payments on the principal and thus reducing the interest account. The money is offered by an insurance company, which allows no commission or brokerage of any sort, and there are no requirements of investment, or guarantee of other borrowers, as in the Government's scheme.

It is a nice question whether the insurance company's plan or the Government's would be more favored by borrowers. If the farmers show decided preference for the Government scheme, there will be a corresponding displacement of capital through the competition of tax funds with private capital. Farm loans total about three billions, and the supply of funds just now is larger than the supply of mortgages. The farmers are flush with their extraordinary prosperity, and there is a class of investors seeking securities which will be unaffected by the changes to follow the ending of the war. Into the market thus nicely adjusted there come millions of Government funds, with exemption from taxation, and offering to farmers privileges not offered to equally deserving borrowers. For example, more farmers own their homes than city dwellers, but no aid is offered to the latter. It is an interesting experiment, and the Secretary is likely to have other like experiences before he completes his swing around the circle.

VERDUN AND THE SOMME.

After seven weeks of Verdun France said: "They shall not pass." The phrase became a symbol, a creed. They did not pass. But certain war critics doubted. They had been told in Paris that Verdun was of no military value to the French, whose army would have surrendered it had it not been for the politicians' fear of the anger of the people. It took a secret session of the Senate to lay that phantom. Now another has materialized. After seven weeks Germany is saying of the Somme: "They shall not pass." And the same war critics, having finally accepted the French creed, are ready to accept the German. With the campaigns of NAPOLEON and GRANT for a background, they paint the Somme as a replica of Verdun and say: "Behold how like!"

In reality no such resemblance exists except as the strategy of defense and attack identified with one place resembles that of another. So it has been since the days of JOSHUA. But in the tactical problems to be solved, in which they appear to find so much in common, there is no resemblance whatever, rather a series of vivid contrasts.

Verdun, when the high-angle fire of the great German howitzers had scrapped the steel cupolas and concrete counterscarps at Liége, Namur, and Antwerp, became transformed. General SARRAIL reconstructed the works devised and built by General DE RIVIÈRE and made them conform to the tactical developments of the day. He did something more. He turned the terrain into the greatest military trap in history, with a killing capacity of 750,000 men. After a year the Germans entered the trap and the trap was sprung. So far the trap has worked well. The capture of only two of the nineteen permanent positions has cost the Germans 500,000 men.

But why Verdun? Due east across the plain of the Woevre lies Metz. Verdun opens the side door to Metz. The front door is opened down the Moselle from Pont-à-Mousson, where behind the cliffs great French guns have slumbered for eighteen months, with the twenty-five German forts in the bowl of the Moselle in full view when they shall awake. This is the military reason for the attack on Verdun and for its stubborn defense. Yet, the Germans had two others—the attack would force the enemy to use up his accumulations of men and munitions and so make his offensive elsewhere impossible, and, with Verdun captured, the German line in Champagne could be fed direct from Metz and thus relieve the depôts at Cambrai and St. Quentin on the menaced front to the west. They had non-military motives, too—economic, sentimental, and, perhaps, nepotistic.

There is nothing of all this on the Somme. Here a system of sometimes three and sometimes five lines of trenches cover the bases which feed the German lines south and southeast and the outposts which protect the lines of retreat into Belgium. With Bapaume and Péronne in the Allies' hands the Germans must retreat from their front encircling Noyon. With the loss of Douai, Cambrai, and St. Quentin they must give up Champagne. There are no such key-positions at Verdun. The operations at Verdun are local in effect. Those on the Somme are general, far-reaching.

At Verdun, in over five months, the Germans have occupied 120 square miles of territory, pierced a twelve-mile front to a depth of five miles, and have captured two of the nineteen permanent positions of the enemy. To do this they have lost 500,000 men. They have attained none of their objectives.

In seven weeks on the Somme the Allies have occupied seventy square miles of territory, pierced a twenty-six-mile front to a depth of eight miles, and threaten the most vital bases on the western front. They have done this with a smaller loss of men, for there is no comparison between the preparatory artillery assault on Verdun and that on the Somme—no comparison between the killing capacity of their respective defenses.

The offensive at Verdun has long since reached its maximum, and the side door to Metz across the Woevre still remains open. The silent guns at Pont-à-Mousson still cover the forts of the great Lorraine stronghold. The offensive on the Somme goes on.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

That Dreadful Flood of Imports.

In the Maine campaign scores of Republican spellbinders are going to talk about the tariff, deploring the recent increase of our imports and predicting that our industries will be submerged by a great flood of foreign products after the close of the war. Like Mr. HUGHES, they will foresee a trade assault upon us by an "energized" Europe that will be almost bankrupt, with industries already so greatly injured that some authorities estimate the cost of rebuilding them at more than $2,000,000,000. Upon this issue, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee says, and our Government's Mexican policy the campaign is to be made.

Perhaps the campaign orators will have in their pockets copies of the official reports which show that 60 per cent. of our imports last year were raw or semi-raw material to be used in manufactures. The total was $2,197,984,000. This included $944,105,000 for "crude materials for use in manufacturing," and $350,353,000 for "manufactures for further use in manufacturing." These materials went into finished goods, the shipment of which raised our exports to the unprecedented sum of $4,333,698,000, and was distinctly to the advantage of the people of the United States. And this outward movement has made the export trade of Maine's chief port the greatest it has ever known.

The orators should try to find some Americans who have suffered injury and loss by reason of the increased imports of rubber, tin, hides, and other products, and should exhibit them on the platforms when the speeches are made. Where they should look for these unfortunate persons we do not know.

Business Record of the Panama Canal.

Something happens occasionally to remind us that there is a Panama Canal. Last September it was the slides, which closed the waterway for seven months. Now it is a story that Japanese shipping companies have obtained, or are seeking, control of a large tract of land near the Atlantic terminus, to be used for a coaling station. Let us see how much business the canal has done in the last year. The facts can be found in official records.

In the fiscal year that ended with June there were only five months of normal operation. The number of ocean-going ships that passed through was 787, (93 of them in our coastwise trade,) carrying 3,140,000 tons of cargo, and the tolls collected were $2,899,880. But great expenditures ($6,999,750) for maintenance and operation caused a deficit of $4,599,920. When compared with the record of the preceding year, or ten and one-half months from the day when the canal was opened for commercial traffic, this leaves something to be desired, for in that short year there were 1,088 ships, with 4,969,000 tons of cargo, and the tolls, $4,343,383, showed a profit of $276,686, if interest on the money invested and depreciation of plant are not taken into account. But last year's expenditures were of an extraordinary character, more than half of the $6,999,750 having been the cost of dredging where the slides had closed the canal, in the Gaillard Cut.

Last year the coastwise trade in United States ships declined from 36 to 18 per cent. of the total. The effect of some changes in competition between ships and railroads was seen after the canal was reopened, for only two of the 164 ships that passed in June were coastwise vessels. The war sent a few ships that ordinarily would go through the canal at Suez. If the canal can be kept open throughout the present year it may reasonably be expected that toll receipts will slightly exceed cost of maintenance and operation. Interest on the investment of about $375,000,000 may not demand consideration. The United States was not moved to construct the canal by expectation that the receipts would yield a fair rate of interest on the money required.

The Strike in San Francisco.

The San Francisco dockmen are on strike for wages higher than the trainmen are asking, including the principle of punitive overtime. The strike is in violation of contract, and is without the approval of Secretary of Labor WILSON, who is no enemy of labor. It is gratifying to remark that nevertheless there is no interruption of the business of the United States. Business is proceeding as usual under the following form of permit:

> Riggers and Stevedores' Union. To whom it may concern: This is to certify that the firm of Roads' Express Company is hauling for the United States Treasury. Pass through all picket lines.
>
> J. J. MURPHY, President.

This deference to the nation's business is all the more remarkable because of the impediment to all other business, not alone in San Francisco, but all up and down the coast. The strike extends from San Diego to Bellingham, and has lasted for five months. In Portland, Seattle, and elsewhere there are frequent beatings and riots caused by the attacks of peaceful pickets upon men seeking employment in lawful manner, and for wages better than usual and satisfactory to them.

In San Francisco the Chamber of Commerce has held a meeting of 500 leading business men, including the President of the Bank of California, the President of the Southern Pacific Railway, Captain ROBERT DOLLAR of steamship fame, and others of that calibre. Their object was a discussion of the remedy for "the intolerable conditions prevailing on the waterfront," and "that disease permeating this community of which the waterfront situation is the most outstanding manifestation." It was announced that $200,000 had been subscribed toward a fund of $1,000,000 to restore normal conditions, with the assistance of a Law and Order Committee. This is reminiscential of the Vigilantes, and is the basis of hope that workmen in San Francisco soon may work with no other protection than that of the law. This faint picture of the conditions justifies the feeling of satisfaction that meanwhile the business of the Government proceeds without interruption under the public-spirited permission of the Riggers' Union.

MR. HUGHES IN CALIFORNIA.

A Lost Opportunity for "Firmness" in Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hughes has just shown, with the clearness of a demonstration in the primary grade, in his frightened dropping of a difficult situation in California, how his boasted "firmness" would turn out in case of a national crisis. The chance was given him to show his firmness, his wisdom, in bringing about peace with honor, to harmonize his fast-dwindling faithful and the badly treated ex-Progressives. And did he take it? Indeed, no. He left the matter worse than he found it. Smiles and futile speeches will not take the Kilkenny cat out of human nature. He is certainly proving an "old man of the sea" for his party.

A man is wanted in the White House, not a "legend"; the Hughes of 1908 may have been wonderful, but it is the Hughes of 1916 who is the candidate. His only skill is in letting the voters understand this fact very thoroughly before November. They cannot say they did not know that a vote cast for him is a vote cast for weakness and the capacity for endless dodging of real issues. Wilson, in spite of all the things which we condemned and still condemn most bitterly, looms up as a tower of strength beside him, and the surprise of many a man's life is that, after all, he is going to vote for Wilson again.

It is almost three months since Mr. Hughes was nominated, (and Justice Hughes was lost,) and do we know at all what he would do in times of stress and strain? He says he would treat all crises with great firmness, but in such a manner that there would be no war. But how? What would he do in Mexico? What would he do about the Germans in our midst who mistakenly think that there is a hyphen between U. and S., and that our splendid American eagle is a brother to the bloodthirsty Prussian bird? How will he awaken them to the fact that Americans are themselves waking up, and will stand no more arrogance and taking advantage of our decent point of view that men are supposed to be honorable? How, after this Summer of silence and mild bleating, will he perform when the Oyster Bay lion begins to roar? How is he going to explain his promise of a Federal amendment in favor of woman suffrage in the face of his party believing it is a State matter? "The wind it bloweth every day."

L. A. T.

Brooklyn, Aug. 21, 1916.

Why Not a New York Institute?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the numerous articles appearing on the editorial page of your paper favoring the idea promulgated by my esteemed friend, John Cotton Dana, Librarian of the Free Public Library of Newark, of the establishment of a New England Institute, which "should investigate the influence of New England and make known in attractive form the results of their investigation." Might not the investigation prove to be less attractive than our New England friends are led to expect? They must remember that New England has been especially fortunate in her press agents, but, like those of others, all their stories will not bear close examination.

This is particularly true of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. Those interested in research pointing to these periods have found that New England's press agents were very much like those of the present day. Poor, dear old New York, you never were a very good advertiser, always allowing your deeds to be judged by their results. Still, more history was made within your boundaries than in all the other States combined. More important events occurred within the limits of New York City than in any other in the whole Union. More epoch-making meetings were held within the walls of the Merchant's Coffee House (located southeast corner of Wall Street and Water Street) than in any other building on the face of the whole continent.

Then why not establish an institute devoted to the promulgation of New York's influence? New York has grown from one of the smallest cities in the Union to the largest in the world, which cannot have been from mere haphazard luck. Should there be such an institute, this investigation would establish facts that would astonish the world; and yet New York remains without one day devoted to any event occurring within its boundaries, nor in memory of one of its great men.

A. WAKEMAN,
Secretary Committee of Nine.

New York, Aug. 15, 1916.

In the Path of "Military Necessity."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Few statements from Germany have been more interesting than that issued from the German Headquarters on the Somme and published in today's papers. The Germans resent being called Huns. Then they turn around and say: "If severe measures were resorted to by us, they were the outcome of the most serious military necessity. • • • Our men see daily what the lot of Germany would be in case the seat of war was transferred there. To prevent is the burning desire of us all." Was ever confession more naive? Yes, we all know about "military necessity" and the awful deeds it may justify. And we cannot be surprised that Germans do not wish to be treated as they have treated others. Fortunately, they never will be. England and France are still nations that recognise higher rules of conduct than "military necessity."

WALLACE NOTESTEIN.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 16, 1916.

SECTIONALISM REVIVED

But It Is Not in the South That the Feeling Is Found.

Marion, S. C., Aug. 21, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Tillman said on the floor of the Senate on the 19th instant:

"It must have shocked and surprised you Senators to find that fifty-one years after Appomattox a candidate for the high office of President of these re-United States has thought it necessary to drag forth that old blood-and-mud bespattered banner of sectionalism and wave it over the heads of the present generation of Americans."

He declared that if the majority of the leaders in Congress were from the South they had attained to their present rank through long service, just as he had done.

"I did not earn the nickname of 'Pitchfork' on account of my partisanship," continued Senator Tillman. "It was due to the bluntness and frankness with which I spoke. My mother taught me to despise hypocrisy and lying above all else, and I owe this personal characteristic to her. If I ever did hate the Northern people—and I confessed to that the last time I spoke here—that hatred and partisanship have died out of my heart; and the pitchfork, if it was considered the emblem of it, has long since been buried. From its grave an olive tree has grown, and I am tendering the olive branch, claiming to represent the South in doing so, to all Northern people."

This sentiment, expressed by one who has generally been regarded as a Southerner of the strictest sect, represents the feeling entertained by all of the Senator's constituents.

The animosity engendered by the war is now happily a thing of the past in this State, and I believe in the entire South. As an evidence of this fact the South Carolina Legislature on March 25 last passed an act making it a crime to desecrate, mutilate, or improperly use a flag of the United States. It is a crime to use any representation of the flag as an advertisement or to "mutilate, deface, defile or defy, trample upon, or cast contempt either by word or act." This act passed both branches of the Legislature without a dissenting vote, yet the bloody shirt, it seems, is still being waved in the North.

JAMES W. JOHNSON.

Laws for Labor Troubles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have read and heard a great deal of prosecutions by the Government of various trusts and conspiracies in restraint of trade, of their being fined and compelled to obey the law. Now we have what on the face of it would appear the greatest conspiracy of all, affecting every one in this country, from the youngest to the oldest, and they are temporized with and the President pleads with them. Wherein consists the difference? Are not these men subject to the laws that govern others? If the trouble lies in their not being incorporated, could they not be compelled to incorporate? It seems inconsistent that one class of men should be immune from punishment for acts for which others are punished. Looking back, I cannot recall a time, with the exception of the civil war, when there have been such a turmoil and a disturbance of the peace and comfort of the whole country as in these last years, and mostly by labor, the part of it that is the best paid. Can we not obtain laws that will protect all alike and punish the breakers of them all alike?

J. H. W.

Rutherford, Aug. 21, 1916.

A Landlord's Complaint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An outrageous condition has existed the last six weeks in the municipal courts of the City of New York. Every landlord in this city tries his best to get along with his tenants and is reluctant to dispossess any one, but there are times when a man is driven to the courts to protect his property. The Judges of the municipal courts have arranged the court days for July and August in such a way that it is impossible to get a disorderly tenant out in less than two weeks. For instance, if a landlord wants to dispossess a tenant on Monday he is told that the next court day is on Tuesday of the following week, which is eight days distant, and then the Judge gives five more days, making it two weeks before a property owner may evict a drunken or destructive tenant. Is this fair? All we agents and owners ask is half the consideration given to tenants.

JACOB BOLTAN.

New York, Aug. 17, 1916.

Venetian Art Safe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While in Venice in April, 1915, I was assured by two persons who had recently visited Santa Maria Formosa that Palma Vecchio's Santa Barbara, which you reproduce in today's TIMES with a question as to its fate, was no longer there. It had undoubtedly been removed to a place of safety. Even at that date fully 75 per cent. of the important Venetian altar pieces had disappeared—the caretakers in the churches invariably either insisting that the missing canvases were being restored or trying stolidly to persuade the visitor that the canvas to the right or left of the empty space was the Titian or Tintoretto that he had come to see.

CARL H. P. THURSTON.

Newton Centre, Mass., Aug. 20, 1916.

Lost to the Suffrage Cause.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have marched in two suffrage parades, have written for the cause, and been in a dozen near fights for it. While I am still for woman suffrage I will never lift as much as a finger for the cause again in view of the action of the national association indorsing Mr. Hughes. The women are for President Wilson despite suffrage resolutions. Witness the Columbia University Summer school poll last week, when the women gave the President a bigger majority than did the men. And coincident with that fact suffrage won, 1,589 to 347, showing that the true suffragist is not influenced by political deathbed conversions.

GEORGE L. R.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 16, 1916.

HOPE.

Hope fills the yearning need of man.
Responsive to the heart's desire,
At each successive stage of life,
It stands sublime.

In childhood's hour, it paints the way
With glowing colors—all is fair
On earth, above, beyond; each place
Is fairyland.

In love's young dream, Hope beckons on,
O'erleaps each pitfall, and endows
The halting heart with newer strength
And sustenance.

And when the graver problems come,
The ways and means, in countless throng,
Hope smooths the way, and girds the soul's
Expectancy.

It soothes the furrowed brow of pain,
Enlights the darkness of despair,
Assuages grief, and softens all
That sorrows life.

The shadows fall, in years perchance,
But not in Hope; it points afar
Beyond the mystic veil of death—
Eternity.

O blest inspiriter of life,
All saint of saints, enfolding us
Within thy gentle, understanding arms,
With sympathy!

HARLAN MOORE.

GREECE AND THE BALKAN OFFENSIVE.

The Pro-Ally Sentiment of the People Likely to Increase with the Fighting on Greek Soil.

By ADAMANTIOS TH. POLYZOIDES.

New York, Aug. 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been intimated at several instances during the last few months that Greece was following a policy of a more or less pronounced hostility toward the Entente Powers. This impression seems to have gained ground, not only in the majority of the allied public opinion, but among a certain number of Greeks as well. To prove this assertion a series of statements is being put into circulation, and even historical events seem to be singularly distorted in the columns of the world press, whether allied, Teuton, or neutral. Thus, while the Entente press readily accuses Greece of ingratitude to her benefactors, the German organs represent the Greek nation as seething with indignation against the Kaiser's foes, and as only waiting for a signal to come within the folds of the Teuton standards. Neutral papers, on the other hand, seem to be all but satisfied with a Greek policy whose object appears to them to be the playing of one belligerent group against the other in order to secure what easy benefits the present European conditions may offer to a cunning and wide-awake bystander.

This being the situation, one is entitled to ask: Why should Greece be unfriendly to those nations to which in so large a measure she owes her political existence? Is it because she maintains an attitude of friendliest neutrality toward them, instead of joining in the struggle against the Teutons? Is this enough to prove pro-German leanings of the Greek Government and nation? But then there are facts which clearly show that such is not the case.

Since the beginning of the European war, up to the present day, Greece has been the sincerest and most devoted supporter of the allied cause; her islands in the Aegean were the bases from which the ill-fated Dardanelles expedition started; Saloniki, Greece's only Macedonian port, as far as military considerations are taken into account, was left to the exclusive use of the allied forces operating in the Balkans; whatever was asked by the Entente Powers of Greece, in the nature of territorial, harbor, railroad, and fort facilities, was given good-naturedly and wholeheartedly. To Serbia Greece gave unlimited support of almost every kind from the beginning of the war up to the present hour.

So far as Greek mobilization is concerned, it would be almost superfluous to say that had it not been for the 300,000 Hellenic troops the allied expedition to the Balkans would have been annihilated long before it reached its present strength of 400,000. To be sure, Greek mobilization was primarily intended for the protection of the Greek frontier; nevertheless, for a period of nine hard months it sheltered the troops of Great Britain and France on Macedonian soil, and there is not a single Greek soldier who is not satisfied because this was so. When one starts to examine in what way Greece helped the Germans in the Balkans he will have to confess that it is almost impossible to find the essential facts to substantiate the assertion.

It has been alleged that German submarines operating in the Mediterranean had their bases of supplies and fuel on various points of the Greek coast line. Allied patrol boats did everything in their power to prove that such was the case, while the Bulgarian and Turkish coasts on the Aegean, in close proximity to those of Greece, were entirely overlooked.

In what, then, have the Greek Government and the Greek people been shown to be pro-German, for there must be some reason or some fact that gave birth to the opinion? Clear statements of honest explanation are as welcome as they are necessary. To put the case briefly, the Greek Governments which succeeded that under M. Venizelos have made the following mistakes:

They thought that M. Venizelos, in his frankly pro-ally policy, had compromised Greece's position with the Central Powers more than was necessary for a small neutral State. They thought that by so openly putting Greece on the side of the Entente M. Venizelos was inviting the hostility of Germany in a way which might have proved detrimental to Greek interests. They tried therefore to be neutral in the sense of Switzerland and Denmark, forgetting, perhaps, one essential fact, which is the lack of any particular sympathy for things Teuton among the Greek people. This attitude of M. Venizelos's successors found an ardent supporter in the well-organized German propaganda at Athens.

There have been also some ill-timed as well as unfortunate utterances on behalf of members of the Skouloudis Government regarding the attitude of Greece toward the Allies. And then there came a few officials of the Government, who, in their eagerness to please what they considered a pro-German Ministry, committed what cannot be branded otherwise but as crimes against their own country. There is no other way of defining the passing of even small quantities of foodstuffs to Bulgaria via Florina, at a time when Greece herself was very near starving. To an impartial observer these things are unpardonable, but at the same time to inflict punishment on an entire nation for the offenses of a few is quite as unjust as it is cruel.

Unfortunately the Entente's diplomatic representatives at Athens busied themselves more with the internal political issues of Greece than with the real interests of their countries, and the cause they represented, and committed the blunder of advising their Governments to force Greece to remain faithful to the Entente. In the face of an entire nation's devotion to the allied cause, such advice from the Entente diplomats in Athens would seem superfluous, and in fact there was no reason for it. There was an excess of zeal on the part of the Entente's Ministers, which magnified pro-German activities in Greece, to the immense satisfaction of those in charge of the German propaganda. Acting upon what their Athens representatives were reporting as the conditions in Greece, the allied Governments, without further examination, decided on a coercive campaign to be put into effect in the whole of the Greek Kingdom, and worst of all, General Sarrail, commander of the allied forces in Saloniki, approved every measure that might lower Greek prestige, offending the immermost sentiments of a sensitive people and wounding the pride of a nation.

Just to what an extent Venizelos's popularity was affected by the last crisis will be shown at the next general election to be held early in October. The issues of the coming campaign are the same as the two previous ones. Will Greece vote for a continued neutrality, or for an immediate entrance in the war?

As far as popular sentiment goes, with regard to the Entente, one may positively say that what ill-feeling was created by the allied oppressive measures died down as soon as these measures were abandoned by the Entente. To go further, the Greek people believe that the Allies themselves feel sorry and perhaps ashamed of what they did to a small nation which had committed no wrong. Now, with the Bulgar troops occupying Florina, and with the Balkan campaign showing signs of activity, Greek sympathies with the allied cause will naturally increase.

From Germany Greece can hope for nothing, and expect nothing; Greek interests are such that they cannot be satisfied, except at the expense of Bulgaria and Turkey; and as long as Germany is allied with them one cannot reasonably expect that she will disregard the wishes of her allies in order to please a neutral, and a neutral always benevolent to the Entente.

ADAMANTIOS TH. POLYZOIDES.

NAMES IN MINNESOTA.

Sleepy Eye Is Just One of Many Notable Designations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have seen fit to chide a certain citizen of my State, the editor of The Sleepy Eye Progressive, and that is all very well and good to the most of us in Minnesota. Quite probably he deserved chiding. But we object, my dear Sir, to allowing the talented gentlemen who write your editorials to "spoof" the nomenclature of our towns and villages. We have a bit of pride in the names of the various marks on the geography of our State. Sleepy Eye drew a smile from you. Now, we don't object to that. But your smile savored of sarcasm, and that inspires me to protest.

Minnesota is sprinkled liberally with names that bear an honorable derivation, such as Sleepy Eye. It is the English for the Indian word that designated that district when New York was still known as New Amsterdam. When the first pioneers came that way they found Ish-ka-ta-ba a little unsuited to their tongues, so they said Sleepy Eye, which means the same thing. Perhaps you, like many of us out here, would prefer the Indian name, but custom has made Sleepy Eye a permanent fixture, I presume, just as it has Bald Eagle, Blue Earth, Bow String, Good Thunder, and Long Prairie. We still use the two capitals in our spelling here, despite an unromantic Government's effort to condense the names of all towns to one word. I much prefer Sleepy Eye to Sleepyeye, don't you? Or Good Thunder to Goodthunder?

Quite a number of our towns retain their Indian names, for which we are thankful. There is Bemidji, Biwabik, Chisago, Chokio, Mahnomen, Nashwauk, Naytahwaush, Owasso, Owatonna, Shakopee, Wawescumig, Waukanha, and Winnebago. Sounds as if it might be Maine, doesn't it?

Of course we have suffered, like all States, from the meaningless name and the unfitted name. We have Belleluh, for instance, and Goos and Buzzle and Eyota. And in the other class Albany, Aufderheide, Augsburg, Bannock, Balmoral, Bernadotte, Cardiff, Mendelssohn, New Ulm, Potsdam, Young America, and a dozen Mc's and forty-two Saints, including Olaf, Anna, Hilaire, Michael, and Mathias. But even these serve somewhat to show the various peoples that one time or another settled in Minnesota. Contrary to a general opinion held in the East, Minnesota has very few names of Scandinavian origin. The Scandinavians liked American names best. The Germans and Scotch and New Englanders were the worst hands at substituting names reminiscent of their old homes instead of their new.

In county names the State is particularly fortunate. We have Big Stone, Blue Earth, Chisago, Clear Water, Cottonwood, Crow Wing, Hennepin, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Le Sueur, Millelacs, Nicollet, Otter Tail, Pipe Stone, and Yellow Medicine. A majority of these are translations of Indian terms, the others commemorating the French explorations in Minnesota prior to the Revolutionary War.

Our lakes show the best collection of names. Of course, with 10,000 or more lakes to bear names, some were bound in the natural course of events to draw names like Amelia, Harriet, Ada, and Lillian. But then men will call things after their women folk, even motor boats. The man who has a good acquaintance with the nomenclature of Minnesota lakes also knows quite a bit about the State's natural history. The Indians were very fond of naming lakes after fish, animals, and trees, and we have followed suit.

Our Indian names for lakes are particularly pleasing. Just pronounce Minnetonka, Winnibigoshish, Kabetogama, Kahbekona, Kandiyohi, Kakekabic, Minnewaska, Omb Tanka, and Osakis.

RALPH CAMPBELL.

Minneapolis, A

PRESIDENT HALTS IMMIGRATION BILL

Threatens a Veto and Senate Drops the Measure to Take Up the Revenue Bill.

$205,000,000 CALLED FOR

Republicans Allege Waste and Democrats Cite Cost of Defense and Border Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Word went from the White House to the Capitol today that if the Senate passed the Immigration bill with the literacy test President Wilson would veto it. He said he was determined not to sign the measure which was vetoed by him on a previous occasion.

As a result of the message from the White House and the allegations of bad faith made by the Democratic leaders of the Senate against the ten Democratic Senators who voted yesterday with the Republicans to take up the Immigration bill in place of the General Revenue bill five of the ten voted today to reverse the action previously taken. By a vote of 52 to 23 the Senate decided to take up the Revenue bill and continue to discuss it until it was disposed of. This meant that the Immigration bill would be laid aside until the next session of Congress, which will begin in December. The negative votes were cast by eighteen Republicans and five Democrats.

The five Democratic Senators who voted yesterday to give preference to the Immigration bill over the Revenue bill and voted today to give preference to the Revenue bill over the Immigration bill are Messrs. Beckham of Kentucky, Chamberlain of Oregon, Culberson of Texas, Lane of Oregon, and Overman of North Carolina.

The five who again voted with the Republicans to take up the Immigration bill are Messrs. Ashurst of Arizona, Hardwick of Georgia, Myers of Montana, Smith of South Carolina, and Vardaman of Mississippi.

Before the vote was taken Senators Vardaman, Myers, and Overman resented criticisms from Senator Kern, the majority floor leader, and Senator Stone of their action in going contrary to the decision of the caucus. They said they would not have their consciences controlled. Mr. Vardaman assailed the secret caucus as un-Democratic. He was standing on the Democratic Party's platform of principles, he said.

It is stated that some of the Republican Senators will make a campaign issue of the opposition of the President and the Democratic Senate to the immigration measure. In recent speeches Republican Senators have contended that the danger of a great flood of immigration from Europe, following the close of the war, would furnish such an abundance of cheap labor that American workers could not compete with it.

After sidetracking the Immigration bill, the Senate began consideration of the Revenue measure. It is estimated by the Senate Committee on Finance that this bill will produce $205,000,000. The amount is needed, acording to the Democrats, to defray heavy additional expenditures for national defense. It was apparent today that while the Republicans will not resort to filibustering or other dilatory tactics they intend to attack provisions of the bill and get before the country the idea that its enactment is required by Democratic wastefulness and the failure of the Democratic tariff.

Just before the close of the day's session Senator Penrose, senior Republican member of the Finance Committee, presented a request to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee with instructions to amend it "so as to raise an equitable portion of the required revenue from a protective tariff sufficient to protect adequately American industry and labor and to be so adjusted as to prevent undue exactions by monopolies or trusts." He explained that the quoted language of the resolution was that of the tariff plank of the last Republican National Convention.

Simmons Explains Bill.

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, explained the revenue requirements of the Government. He said that the appropriations for the fiscal year 1917 aggregated $1,572,008,728, exclusive of $50,000,000 provided by the Shipping bill, and $20,000,000 for a nitrate plant. These two items were to be financed by the issuance of Panama Canal bonds. From the aggregate, Mr. Simmons said, should be deducted postal appropriations to be paid from the postal revenues, and $59,293,828, estimated by the Treasury Department as the amount that will not be expended during the year, leaving a balance of needed revenue of $1,126,243,000.

Mr. Simmons said that the aggregate increase in appropriations due to preparedness and the Mexican emergency was $391,870,000. After making an estimated deduction of 5 per cent. for money that probably would not be expended during the year Mr. Simmons stated that, with $205,000,000 expected from the increased revenues provided for in the Revenue bill and $130,000,000 for expenses on account of the Mexican situation, to be paid for by any issue of bonds, the balance needed would be $29,343,000, which could safely be paid out of the general fund of the Treasury.

Figures were cited by Chairman Simmons to show that the Republicans had made very large appropriations, and that there had been no extravagance in the appropriation of $391,870,000 for preparedness and the Mexican emergency. He found, he said, that there were deficits under all the recent Republican administrations.

The day was spent by the Senate in campaign speeches by Republican Senators, who charged the Democrats with extravagant appropriations. Senator Williams of Mississippi insisted in reply that the Republicans had voted for the bulk of the large appropriations which were mainly for "preparedness."

He taunted the Republicans with having become a party of negation.

"You have been making speeches all day to catch votes," he asserted. "What do you propose instead of this revenue measure? Not a thing."

Set speeches were delivered by Senators Penrose, Smoot, and Curtis, analysing the policy of revenue production nder the Democratic Administration and the appropriations made by a Democratic Congress.

WILSON VETOES LAND BILL.

Condemns Grants of National Forests for Community Use.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—President Wilson today took a firm stand against the alienation of national forests of the country for various local uses when he sent a special message to the House vetoing a bill to amend the act of 1880 regarding unreserved public lands. The purpose of the bill was to extend the existing law so as to allow cities and towns to acquire parts of the national forests for community purposes.

The President's most serious objection to the bill was that it would subject the forests to disposition under a general grant, and permit national forest lands to be permanently alienated in the West. This he considered to be very unwise, especially since the Federal Government, under Congressional authority, is making provision for the purchase of forested lands in the East. In returning the bill to Congress without his approval the President declared that if the process of piecemeal distribution of the national forests were begun there would be danger that the national forests would be so disintegrated as to make their efficient administration impossible, and the purposes for which they were established unattainable.

HARVARD STUDENT PERFECT

Pittsburgh Man Has Flawless Record—Athletes Stand Well.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 22.—A perfect student record was discovered in the "Rank List" of Harvard College undergraduates who attained honors last year when the marks were made public today. Emanuel Amdursky of Pittsburgh stood alone at the head of the list with six A's, a flawless record. A Chinaman, C. T. Chu, had five high honor marks.

Crimson athletes were placed prominently in the list. Harrie H. Dadmun of Arlington, Captain of the next football eleven; George E. Abbott of Andover, Captain-elect of the nine; William J. Binham of Lawrence, Henry L. Nash of Cambridge, and R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, Captains of last season's track, baseball, and tennis teams, respectively, each gained honors in one or more studies.

WM. T. BULL WEDS IN HASTE.

Son of Late Surgeon Marries Miss Leontine Curtiss in Jersey City.

Miss Leontine Curtiss, daughter by a former marriage of Mrs. Arthur Wesley Perego of this city, and William T. Bull of Newport, the only son of the late Dr. William T. Bull and Mrs. Bull of New York, were married yesterday in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Jersey City, by the Rev. Dr. Edgar Anderson.

It was announced on Sunday from Newport that their wedding was to take place yesterday in New London, Conn., but the young couple suddenly changed their plans. The bride had been spending the Summer with her mother at Interlaken Lodge, Rangeley, Me. Mrs. Perego left Rangeley last Sunday, and she, expected her daughter to follow her to this city. This she did, bringing her husband with her. They are now with Mrs. Perego at the Park Avenue Hotel.

The bride is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Whitney of Brooklyn, and is 19 years old. Mr. Bull was 21 last February. At the time their engagement was announced he was a guest at Interlaken Lodge.

Mr. Bull's father was one of the most celebrated surgeons of his day, and died in 1900 from cancer. Mrs. Bull was before her marriage in 1893 to Dr. Bull Mrs. Marie Nevins Blaine, having divorced her first husband, James G. Blaine, Jr.

MARRIES BRITISH OFFICER.

Miss Nichols Weds Cyril Carmichael, Who is to Go to the Front.

Miss Edith Nichols, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred O. Nichols of Pelham, N. Y., was married on Monday to Captain Cyril Carmichael of the British Army. Captain Carmichael, whose home is in London, has been here representing an English banking house. Several days ago he received his commission and orders to report to headquarters in Montreal within a week.

On receipt of his orders the wedding was hastily arranged. The bride will accompany her husband to Montreal, where he will be stationed for some time before going to the front.

Miss Jane Treadwell Engaged.

Colonel and Mrs. H. H. Treadwell of 132 West 183d Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jane Treadwell, to Albert J. Kuntz of Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Kuntz recently returned from Hankow, China, where he has been associated for several years with the Standard Oil Company. Miss Treadwell's father is Secretary and Treasurer of Tiffany & Co. No date has been set for the wedding.

Carnegie Says He Is "Very Well."

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 22.—Andrew Carnegie, who returned from a fishing trip today, caused word to be given to inquirers that he was "very well." His secretary, in discussing reports that the millionaire philanthropist was ill, asserted that, on the contrary, he was enjoying "very good health." Mr. Carnegie will leave Thursday on his yacht for a cruise along the coast of Nova Scotia.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $2 from M. Shedd, and $1 each from L. X. Z. and C. E. G. for Dennis Cunningham, who is losing his sight.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS
ITS INDIRECT VICTIMS

My Dear Mr. Bliss:

.....The closing of so many Fresh Air homes outside of the city has made it impossible for many young children to secure the strength and recuperation which a stay in the country gives them.....I am wondering whether it would not be possible for your Association to continue a month longer its Fresh Air activities for mothers and children of the tenements. I am confident that such a program would mean much for the health of the many who, by reason of quarantine or other difficulties, have been shut in during the summer.

Sincerely yours,
HAVEN EMERSON,
Commissioner of Health.

$10,000 will enable us to prolong our Fresh Air work one month.

Will you help us to respond to Commissioner Emerson's appeal? Three dollars sends one mother or child for one week.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.

GEORGE BLAGDEN, Treasurer,
Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street, New York.
Please apply the enclosed $ to the special fund for extending your fresh air season.

Name .....
Address .....

PREDICT LONG FIGHT OVER ARMY BILL

House Repasses the Measure, but Eliminates the Revision of the Articles of War.

SENATE STAND UNSHAKEN

Chamberlain and His Associates Want War Articles Adopted, Minus the Section That Caused Veto.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The House today passed the annual Army Appropriation bill amended so as to meet the objection of President Wilson in his veto message to the provision that retired officers of the regular army should not be amenable to discipline under military law. Representative James Hay of Virginia, Chairman of the Military Committee, who had written into the measure the paragraph which brought the President's disapproval, moved that the bill as amended be passed, and favorable action was taken without a roll call.

In presenting the amended measure Chairman Hay and his committee had eliminated not only the paragraph to which President Wilson objected but the entire section, covering many pages, devoted to revising the Articles of War, which had not been amended for 100 years. In his veto message the President had pointed out the necessity of the revision. Four times the Senate, at the urging of the War Department, had passed the revised military code, and three times the House had eliminated it. For the first time the House accepted the revision when it was presented to it in the form of a Senate amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, which the President felt obliged to veto on account of Chairman Hay's amendment relieving retired officers from disciplinary laws and regulations.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs is not satisfied with the action of the House in deleting the entire section devoted to a revision of the Articles of War. It will hold a meeting tomorrow morning for the purpose of amending the House bill so as to restore that section, and will make a fight to have the revised code retained. When the Senate passes the measure with the code included the bill will be turned over to a Conference Committee of the two houses, which will endeavor to reach an agreement that will result in the enactment of the bill.

Opposition in the House to the revised military code is so strong that members of the Military Committee predict that the House will never assent to the revision inserted by the Senate. They say that if the Senate reinserts the revised code long debate in the House is certain, with the result that the present session of Congress will be prolonged.

The bill makes appropriations aggregating $365,000,000, the largest amount ever carried in a single supply bill for the support of the military establishment. The heavy increase is due in the main to the provisions for military preparedness. These appropriations are for the fiscal year which began on July 1, so that authority to use the money appropriated for more adequate national defense has already been delayed nearly two months.

The objections of Chairman Hay and the House Military Committee to restoring the revised Articles of War to the bill were set forth in a statement which he obtained permission to insert in the Congressional Record. The main objection is that army courts-martial, with their authority to inflict severe penalties, including death, have powers entirely too great, and that enough protection is not afforded to persons brought to trial.

MISS DOROTHY RICE A BRIDE

Married on Lawn at Tunxis to Dr. Martin H. Post of St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 22.—At Tunxis, the beautiful Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Rice of New York City in Pleasant Valley, their daughter, Miss Dorothy Lee Rice, and Dr. Martin Hayward Post, son of the late Dr. Martin Hayward Post of St. Louis, were married this afternoon on the lawn by the Rev. Dr. Quincy Blakely of Farmington. The guests numbered between 150 and 200 and included a large delegation from New York.

The maid of honor was Miss Marguerite Davis of Quincy, Mass. and the bridesmaids Miss Betty Vinje of Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Natalie Wheeler of Bridgeport, Mrs. Lawrence Post of St. Louis, a sister-in-law of the bridegroom, and Mrs. Wells K. Rice, a sister-in-law of the bride.

Dr. Lawrence Post of St. Louis, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Munroe Hunnison of New York, Wells K. Rice of North Bloomfield, Maynard Stearns of Boston and Dr. David Davis of Baltimore.

Both the home and spacious lawn were decorated with goldenrod. Mr. and Mrs. Post will be at home to their friends in St. Louis after Nov. 1. Dr. Post is a graduate of Amherst and also received his degree from Johns Hopkins. The bride is a Vassar graduate.

Miss Heller to Wed A. K. Salomon.

Mrs. Max Heller of 21 West Ninetieth Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Edna Heller, to Arthur K. Salomon. Mr. Salomon is the head of the banking house of Salomon & Hutzler and of 20 Broad Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday from European ports and some of their passengers were:

SAXONIA, (Liverpool.)—Miss Violet M. Abbott, Miss Constance Alick, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Blow, Miss M. Blow, W. T. H. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Brown, Miss L. E. Champion, Mrs. Emmie Chilton, Roland B. Chilton, the Rev. J. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Coe, Mrs. A. Curtis, Miss I. L. Curtis, Dr. J. E. Daniel, E. Carlisle Davis, Miss Isabella Dickinson, Miss Doris Dickinson, Miss A. Earnshaw, Mrs. A. B. Eustice, L. Finley, Mr. and Mrs. Claude L. Fisher, Miss D. Fisher, G. H. N. Gascoigne, W. R. Grant, Miss C. Herring-Brown, Miss E. M. Hoare, Miss Katie Hyland, Miss Mary A. Kelth, E. Kennedy, H. S. Lewis, Edgar Lindley, W. J. Lines, James Lynch, Miss M. Neville, R. O. Newton, Mrs. M. P. Pell, Pellew-Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips, Miss Beulah Phillips, C. F. Reeve, G. S. Riches, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scott, G. E. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Woods, Miss Florence Wood, Allen H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Morgan, Miss Morgan.

CALIFORNIA, (Glasgow.)—Mrs. Jessie M. Kennedy, Henry A. Holder, Mrs. Lucy Wesley, Miss I. C. Wilson, Miss C. L. Stewart, Miss M. McNeill, Edwin Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gardner, John Gibb, Miss Janet E. Graham, Miss Jessie Harvey, Miss M. Irvine, Kenneth J. Ross, John Russell, Miss J. R. Watt, Miss Alice Thomson, Archibald Stewart, Miss M. A. W. Prentice, W. R. M. Cunnison, Mrs. D. N. E. Cherry, Robert Laing, John Forrest, G. A. Cruickshank, Miss B. Carr and A. J. Lugin.

HELLIG OLAV, (Copenhagen.)—Jerome Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Chase, Baroness Anna Dahlerup, George W. Elderkin, Miss Elizabeth Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jensen, Count Frederik Moltke, Mrs. Anna Madsen, Richard Rogers, Mrs. Emma Rogers, Theodore Wenger, T. H. Olsen, Walter Andersen, Mrs. Emilie Becker, Miss Dagmar Hornby, Peter O. Petersen, Mrs. Mildred Redman, Miss Mona Redman, Walter Pollert, and Mrs. Bertha Pollert.

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Hot weather health diet. Satisfying menus that take off weight without starving you. Tells what you can eat, not what you can't. Thousands are following these rules. Safe, Practical, Effective. $1.00 *net. (Post. extra.) All Bookstores.*

E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Av., N. Y.

DROP CABINET FILM PLAN.

Premature Publicity Killed Scheme to Present Ministers on Screen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.—A sigh of relief was breathed by many members in the House of Commons yesterday when Premier Asquith, replying to Sir Charles Henry, announced that the project to film the Cabinet had been dropped, thus banishing the fears of tradition lovers that the dignity of a time-honored institution of government would be impaired by associating it on the screen with Charlie Chaplin and other knockabout comedians.

The scheme was really frustrated through premature publicity, as it was agreed by its promoters that it was to be carried out in secrecy until the film was ready for exhibition. The opposition was against the members of the Cabinet being taken collectively in the Council Chamber. Individual films of Viscount Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, Premier Asquith, Sir Walter Runciman, A. J. Balfour, Arthur Henderson, and Reginald McKenna had already been taken in a studio improvised in one of the Government offices.

The film industry is hurt over the abandonment of the scheme. A. E. Newbould, Chairman of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, said it was hoped to raise £100,000 ($500,000) for charity by exhibition of the picture. As to the question of dignity, he saw no dignity in the pictures being shown at the same theatres where the official pictures of the war are exhibited.

RELATES ARCTIC ADVENTURE

Member of Cluett's Crew Returns on Dr. Cook's Ship.

Jerome Lee Allen arrived yesterday from Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav. He was electrician and wireless operator on the motor schooner George B. Cluett, which left New York in July, 1913, to bring home the members of the Crockerland expedition from Etah. He said the Cluett became jammed in the ice in North Star Bay on Sept. 13, but later continued on to Greenland. The vessel stuck again in Parker Snow Bay and is there still.

"We started on Jan. 16," Mr. Allen said, "from Cape York and got to Egedesminde on March 21, where we waited until the mail steamer Hans Egede called and took us to Copenhagen. She was the same vessel that brought Dr. Cook from his adventure in the arctic and was loaded with seal oil. This caused her to be detained for a month at Faeroe Island by the British, who wanted the oil we had on board, and we did not reach Copenhagen until July 1."

Colonel James Gay Butler.

Colonel James Gay Butler, philanthropist and veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home in St. Louis, Mo. During the war he was a member of the Third Michigan Cavalry for more than four years and rose to the command of the regiment. In 1866 he became a tobacco manufacturer in St. Louis, later becoming a Director of the American Tobacco Company. Colonel Butler was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the New York Yacht Club, and a number of clubs in St. Louis.

Alva M. Holbrook Dies of Injuries.

Alva M. Holbrook, a producer and stage manager, died yesterday of injuries received Monday night in an automobile accident in Plandome. Mr. Holbrook was thrown from the running board of the car in which he was seated into a post. His home was in Port Washington, L. I., and he is survived by his wife and two children. Mr. Holbrook's last work in New York was as stage director of the revue, "Watch Your Step," two years ago, at the New Amsterdam. Last year he went on tour with the production.

James Talcott's Funeral Today.

Funeral services for James Talcott, senior member of James Talcott, Inc., who died on Monday at Lake Mohonk, will take place today at Cedar Hill Cemetery, in Hartford, Conn. The New York Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. Talcott was a member for forty years, and until recently its First Vice-President, will be represented by Charles L. Bernheimer and John Franklin Crowell.

John De Witt Butts.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 22.—John De Witt Butts, one of the organizers of the Western Union Telegraph Company and of the State Line Railroad, now the Buffalo, Pittsburgh & Rochester, died yesterday at his home in Brighton, in his sixty-fourth year.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN McLOUGHLIN, formerly a contractor in the Bronx, died on Sunday at his home in Rosedale, L. I., in his fifty-ninth year, leaving a brother and two sisters.

OTTO LAUE, a druggist and graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, died on Monday in the Passaic General Hospital, in his sixty-sixth year. He was a native of Germany and a resident of Passaic, N. J.

GEORGE A. BALLARD, a Director of Dunlap & Co., hat manufacturers, died suddenly yesterday morning from heart disease in his apartments at the Hotel Chelsea, in his seventy-fifth year.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE LEONARD KELLOGG, widow of Frank Kellogg, who was a manufacturer here, died on Saturday at her Summer home in Pleasantville, N. Y., in her sixty-eighth year.

FLORENCE ROSINA DIEMER, a talented pianist, 15 years old, who was known to many of the great artists, died on Monday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Diemer, 2,020 Grove Street, Ridgewood. She contracted several colds last May while appearing at public recitals, and, though her condition improved for a time, she recently had a relapse.

Mrs. LILLIAN MOORE MARTINI, wife of John Martini, formerly a baritone singer in the Lombardy Opera Company, died at her home, 2,782 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, on Monday. She was 27 years old and a member of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas.

RICHARD WILLIAM BLOCK, 53 years old, in the real estate business in Manhattan, died from pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 34 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Block was a member of the Greenpoint Lodge of Freemasons, the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, and the Brooklyn Quartet Club. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. SARAH L. BUCKINGHAM, wife of Edward T. Buckingham, died on Monday at her home in Port Jefferson, L. I., in her fifty-third year.

Mrs. MARY TERRY, a native of Limerick, Ireland, and a resident of Brooklyn for forty-five years, died at her home, 1,473 Sixtieth Street, on Monday, aged 61 years. She was the widow of John Terry, and is survived by four daughters.

CORTLANDT P. HULL, a retired business man of this city, died on Monday at his home in Hackettstown, N. J., in his eighty-first year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH JENKINS, a lifelong resident of Dover, N. J., and oldest member of the First Presbyterian Church there, died yesterday in her eighty-ninth year.

JOHN E. STAGG, Secretary and Vice President of the Hahne & Stagg Company, furniture dealers of Newark, N. J., and a resident of East Orange, N. J., died on Monday in the German Hospital in Newark in his fifty-second year.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH BELL of East Orange, N. J., died on Monday at her Summer home in Newton, N. J., in her sixty-first year.

Mrs. THEODORE W. HILE, a native of Bangor, Me., died on Monday at her home in Plainfield, N. J., in her forty-seventh year.

Mrs. SARAH VANARDSDALE POWLISON, wife of Joseph Powlison, died on Monday at her home in North Plainfield, N. J., in her ninety-third year.

Miss MARY P. MORRIS, whose grandfather, Freeman Morris, served as a picket between Rahway and Perth Amboy, N. J., in the Revolutionary War, died yesterday in Rahway in her ninety-ninth year.

J. K. BYTHELL, Chairman of the Manchester Ship Canal Company since 1894, and for many years a leader in the commercial life of Manchester, England, died on Friday at his home there. It was largely due to his efforts that Manchester became one of the most important ports in England.

Mrs. MARIA HEWLETT SKIDMORE, widow of William Allen Skidmore, and a member of the old Long Island family that settled Hewlett, L. I., died yesterday at the Summer home of her daughter, Mrs. Harry A. Foster, in Boonton, N. J. She was a daughter of Samuel Bidwell Wooley and Mrs. Phoebe Hewlett Wooley, and formerly lived in Jamaica, L. I. Two daughters and a sister survive her.

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

GROOMING ROOKIES FOR RESERVE CORPS

Gen. Wood Announces That Examinations Will Be Held After the Hike Is Over.

REQUIREMENTS ARE RIGID

Mayor Mitchel Expresses Desire to Qualify—Waldo to Try for Major —T. Roosevelt Jr., Promoted.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 22.—The first move toward starting an officers' reserve corps, under the provisions of the new army bill, will be made at the end of the present camp here, with Plattsburg men as the nucleus. Copies of the army order giving the plan of organization were received here yesterday and arrangements are being made for the examinations, which several hundred Plattsburg graduates are expected to take. The examinations will begin probably at the end of the hike, General Wood said tonight, and will take several days.

Majors Stewart and Goodale, the regimental commanders, are planning classes of instruction in several of the subjects required in the examination, which have not been covered in the camp. These subjects are in the class of "paper work."

The bill creating the reserve corps provides that any citizen over 21 is eligible to apply for a commission in the reserve, with the exception of regular army and militia officers.

Candidates for the rank of Second Lieutenant must be under 32; First Lieutenant, 36; Captain, 40, and Major, 45. All candidates are required to pass a physical examination equivalent to that for entrance to the regular army. That is much more severe than the physical examination for membership in the Plattsburg camps. Certain elementary subjects, such as mathematics, history, geography, &c., are required, but the examinations in those subjects are waived to those who, in the opinion of the officers, have had an equivalent education.

The reserve officer examinations are oral and practical. There are seven subjects along the line of military training and administration. For the infantry they are:

Administration, (oral;) army regulations and important general orders, with special attention to certain paragraphs; drill regulations, (practical,) school of the soldier, squad and company; field service regulations, (oral.) Service of information, security, marches and shelter; tables of organization, to include the company; small arms firing, theoretical principles and estimating distances military law; (oral;) manuel of courts-martial; topography, (practical.) Making topographical maps and map reading.

Citizen soldiers will have a chance to demonstrate their fitness to command companies or platoons, by taking companies composed of other candidates and drilling them. The manner of giving commands, and the ability to make the company execute movements, designated by the examining board, will be among the chief considerations. The examinations for the cavalry, field artillery and other branches of the service will be similar to those for the infantry with the exceptions applying to different branches and special subjects.

General Wood addressed the two regiments tonight on the reserve corps, urging them to take the examinations. He expressed the hope that this was only the beginning of a system of compulsory military training.

"There is no such thing as universal voluntary military service, any more than there is universal voluntary payment of the income tax," he said. "The blood tax is something we have got to pay, share and share alike, in this country."

The entrainment of troops will be a part of the course here this month. It was decided today to take the entire two regiments and part of Plattsburg by train on the first day of the manoeuvres. It had been planned to have them start a day earlier than schedule in order to get over the seventy-mile hike to be taken this month. Instead they are to leave Aug. 31 and make sixteen miles by railroad to Chazy the first day, thus gaining a day. The rest of the hike follows the route given in yesterday's TIMES.

Forty-eight flat cars will be used to transport the 2,800 business men and 500 rookies who are going on the march. The citizen soldiers will have to ride standing. In addition many cars will be needed to carry extra tents, kitchen equipment, &c.

Mayor Mitchel rejoined his company this morning after an all-night trip from New York, following his settlement of the street railroad strike. Ex-Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, who was in the June camp, came on the same train. He joined the camp today as Adjutant of the Second Battalion of the Eighth Regiment, and is planning to take the examination for Major in the reserve corps. Mayor Mitchel also expressed a desire to remain here and qualify for a reserve officer.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who is a member of G Company, Ninth Regiment, has been made an acting Second Lieutenant. His brother Archie is First Sergeant of H Company.

The Eighth Regiment, which has been on the rifle range since Saturday, started at the rapid-firing today. Many high scores for the 300 and 500 yards slow fire have been marked up.

R. F. Criado of 616 West 116th Street led for the slow fire with a total of 91 out of a possible 100. W. B. Beam of Paterson, N. J., got 90, including a 49 on the second round. Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, is in the expert class with a 39 for 300 yards and 44 for 500 yards. W. J. Jones of New Brunswick, N. J., and J. D. Armstrong of Washington, both of whom were within the expert class, distinguished themselves by making 50 possibles on the 200 yards rapid fire.

James F. Mack.

James F. Mack, Third Deputy Police Commissioner under General Bingham, dropped dead yesterday from heart disease in the French Hospital, 450 West Thirty-fourth Street, to which he was removed from his apartments in the Hotel Breslin two weeks ago. Mr. Mack, who was in his forty-sixth year, had recently returned from California, where he had gone for his health. He was born in Woodbridge, N. J., and started life as a boy on the freight wharves at Perth Amboy, later becoming a brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. During his spare time he studied law in the office of James W. Osborne, and in 1898 was graduated from the New York Law School. Police Commissioner Bingham appointed him Third Deputy.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

DALE.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Dale of 211 Midland Av., Montclair, N. J., announce the birth of a baby girl on Aug. 18, 1916, named Helen Elizabeth Dale.

Engaged

WINICK—SHENFELD.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Shenfeld announce the engagement of their daughter Florence to Mr. Charles Winick.

LACKING—STEINER.—Marie L. Steiner to Fred Lacking.

Married.

DE KAY—GRAY.—Aug. 17, Ethel Gray to C. Shepherd De Kay.

SCANNELL—O'BRIEN.—Aug. 22, Isabelle O'Brien to George F. Scannell.

Brooklyn.

JONES—RICH.—Aug. 21, Irene R. Rich to Benjamin J. Jones.

Long Island.

RUSSELL—ROLLAR.—Aug. 19, Artona Charlotte Rollar to William Arthur Russell.

Died.

AMBLER.—Suddenly, at Providence, R. I., Daniel Griffith Ambler, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral at his home in Litchfield, Conn., Friday, Aug. 25. Florida and Washington papers please copy.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, in Portsmouth, N. H., on Friday, Aug. 18, 1916, Dr. Joseph Anderson, aged 79 years, pastor emeritus of the First Congregational Church of Waterbury, Conn. Funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 23, at 2:30, at the First Congregational Church, Waterbury. Burial in Waterbury.

BALLARD.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1916, George A. Ballard, of apoplexy. Funeral services at his late residence, 223 West 23d St. Interment at convenience of the family.

BODFISH.—In Wareham, Mass., Aug. 20, William Parker Bodfish, 58 years old.

BOYLE.—Suddenly, at Panama, Aug. 20, 1916, Stacey Watkins Boyle, M. D., in his 29th year, only son of Dr. Charles C. and Isabel S. Boyle. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARKE.—On Sunday, Aug. 20, 1916, our Mary, sister of Mrs. A. D. Loughran, Mrs. J. J. Doyle, Mrs. R. Werhan, Miss Agnes Clarke, James M. and Frank E. Clarke, and daughter of the late Frank and Catherine Clarke. Funeral from her late home, 328 9th St., Brooklyn. Requiem mass Wednesday, 9:30 A. M., at St. Saviour's Church, R. C., 8th St. and 8th Av., Brooklyn. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CLEVELAND.—In New Haven, Conn., on Aug. 22, 1916, Mary Agnes Cleveland. Interment in Perry, N. Y.

CROWELL.—On Monday, Aug. 21, at her residence, New Brighton, S. I., Catherine Van Pelt, widow of the late Edward Beach Crowell. Burial service at Christ Church, New Brighton, on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.

DOUGLAS.—At Troy, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1916, Edward W. Douglas. Funeral from the residence, 207 Pawling Av., Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

DOUGLAS.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Edward Willis Douglas, at 207 Pawling Av., Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 2:30 P. M.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

GANZEMULLER.—On Aug. 22, 1916, Louis Ganzemuller, beloved husband of Marie Kadel, in his 61st year. Funeral service at his late residence, 174 Rochelle St., City Island, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Friends, also members of Erinnerungs Verein, are respectfully invited to attend. Interment Thursday at 8 P. M.

GILBERT.—At South Orange, N. J., Aug. 22, 1916. Don Stevens, only child of Archibald F. and Inez Gilbert, in his 7th year. Funeral private.

GREEN.—Myron, the son of Jacob and Minnie Green, on Aug. 21, in the 22d year of his age. Funeral services on Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 10 A. M., from Martin Pick's Funeral Chapel, 239 Lenox Av.

HILL.—Monday, at 3 A. M., in Springfield, Mass., Sarah Amelia Hill, 77 years, 8 months, 5 days, daughter of the late Moses Devoe of Fordham, New York City, and wife of the late Wade Hampton Hill of Worcester, Mass.

HOLBROOK.—Suddenly, at Nassau Hospital, Mineola, Alva Morris Holbrook, son of the late Melville M. and Jane Freeland Holbrook, in his 33d year. Funeral services Thursday afternoon, Aug. 24, at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Port Washington, L. I., upon the arrival of the 1:22 train from Pennsylvania Station. Interment private.

HOLBROOK.—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. & A. M. Brethren: You are requested to attend divine services for our late brother, Alva M. Holbrook, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 24, at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Port Washington, L. I., on the arrival of the train leaving the Pennsylvania Station at 1:22 P. M.

WILLIAM B. TINDLE, Master.

Died.

HULL.—At Hackettstown, N. J., Aug. 20, Courtlandt P. Hull, son of the late Edward Hull, Jr., and Edwina W. Hull, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 380 West 21st St., New York City, Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.

JOHNES.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1916, Harriet Maria, widow of David Johnes, in her 86th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of her son, Charles B. Johnes, 724 Lake St., on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 2 P. M.

KELLOGG.—Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, announce, with deep regret, the death of a beloved member, Mrs. Josephine Leonard Kellogg, Saturday, Aug. 19.

MARY VAN BUREN VANDERPOEL, Regent.

JULIA R. LIVINGSTON, Recording Secretary.

LACO.—Aug. 21, Mathilda, aged 28. Funeral, Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Wednesday, 2 o'clock.

LEOPOLD.—At Woodmere, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 22, of pneumonia, Elsine, beloved daughter of Arthur S. and Mildred Weiner Leopold. Funeral private.

LECHTRICKER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1916, John L., Jr., youngest son of John Albie Croh. Funeral services at his late residence on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, 54 Rockaway Avenue, Rockville Centre, L. I. Interment at Greenfield Cemetery. Mrs. Lechtricker, the mother, is the daughter of the Rev. Martin Croh and the niece of Bishop Croh.

McCLENAHAN.—On Monday evening, Aug. 21, Eleanor A. McClenahan of 161 West 86th St., beloved wife of Samuel S. McClenahan, daughter of Louisa G. and Edward A. Miller. Funeral services at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., Thursday morning, 11 A. M. Interment private.

ROTHSCHILD.—(Nee Zimmern.) Augusta, widow of the late Adolph Rothschild, and mother of Amanda Schwab, Gertrude Greenbaum, and Blanch Rothschild, after a lingering illness, in her 65th year. Service Thursday, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 170 East 79th.

ROTHSCHILD.—On Aug. 21, at White Plains, Regina, beloved wife of the late Jacob Rothschild. Funeral services will be held at Salem Fields Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 23, at 1 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

ROTHSCHILD.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of The Home for Aged and Infirm Jews of New York, held this 21st day of August, 1916, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously

YANKEES AGAIN DEFEAT THE WHITE SOX AND LEAP THEREBY FROM SIXTH PLACE TO THIRD

THAT OLD KNUCKLE BALL LOSES POWER

Yankees Batter Cicotte's Delivery with Vigor and Precision and Win Game.

WHITE SOX AT THEIR HEELS

Keep Pegging Away and Are Only a Run Behind at the Finish—Peck and Mullen Heroes of Day.

The seal of the book of Eddie Cicotte's knuckle ball wizardry was broken by the Yankees at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and Eddie was pounded right out of the game in the fourth inning. The White Sox picked up run after run throughout the game, but when the ninth inning closed the Yanks were in the lead by a score of 7 to 6. Five times this season Cicotte faced the Yankees and beat them. The sixth time was the case of a pitcher going to the Yankee well once too often.

This morning over your rolls and coffee you will notice that the Yanks have taken a big jump in the world and yesterday's hurdle has landed them in third place, right in the thick of the flag fight once more. Considering the trials and tribulations through which Wild Bill Donovan and his lads have been squeezed, the club is going great guns and pennant hope again runs high.

The insertion of Charley Mullen at second base has brought about a wonderful change. Mullen is not only slapping the ball scandalously, but yesterday in the ninth inning he made two catches which brought the crowd right up on its collective toes. Murphy, a pinch-hitter, whacked a bullet liner at him and Charles gathered it in smilingly. Then Nemo Liebold, the tiniest player in the game, hoisted a sure enough hit back of second. Mul en raced back and nabbed the ball with his bare hand.

Peckinpaugh's Four-Base Blow.

The Yankees are a perfectly harmonious aggregation and they take turns each day in getting into the limelight. Yesterday it was Peckinpaugh's turn to attract attention first. In the first inning, when the White Sox were two runs ahead, Peck came to the bat, with High lounging on first. The little shortstop gave the ball a ride into the steerage of the left field bleachers and tied the score. In the next inning the Yanks went ahead and from that time until the bitter end they stayed in front. They were hotly pursued by the Sox, but were always a jump or two ahead.

Bob Shawkey pitched for the home lads. There were times when he was in dire trouble, but he weathered the storm at all times. He got gorgeous support from his team mates, especially Peckinpaugh, who swept the territory in the vicinity of the short field like a new broom.

The Polo Grounds clock went crazy with the heat again yesterday, and according to its dial the game began at 12:32.

John Collins opened the case for Chicago with a double to centre. Weaver rolled to Shawkey, who made a bad throw to third to get Collins and the ball rolled to left field, the runner scoring, while Weaver proceeded to second. He went to third on Eddie Collins's out and scored on a sacrifice fly by Joe Jackson.

In the Yankees' half of that same session Magee fanned and High nicked Cicotte for a single to centre. Peck then poled a home run into the bleachers and locked up the score. In the second Mullen singled to left and Baumann sacrificed. Walters jammed a double to right, scoring Mullen.

Two More Counters in Fourth.

Two more came for the Yanks in the fourth. Oldring beat out a tap to short and stole second. After Mullen fanned, Baumann got an infield hit. Walters then rolled to McMullen, who threw home to get Oldring, but the ball hit the runner and Rube was safe. Shawkey then singled, sending Baumann home.

Buck Weaver broke from all restraint in the sixth and crashed a home run into the right field grand stand. In that same inning the Yanks added another. Baumann singled and after the next two batsmen went out Magee walked. High singled to left and sent Baumann happily homeward.

You have to give the Sox credit for being persistent. In the seventh, after McMullen walked and stole second, John Collins rapped a single to left and sent McMullen home. The Yanks came right back at them, fighting run for run. Oldring doubled in that same inning and made it a run when Mullen sent him home flying.

The eighth found Bob Shawkey a bit fatigued in the hot sun. Weaver got a hit to first and Eddie Collins forced him at second, Mullen making a great bare-handed stop of Shawkey's wide throw. Jackson got a single through the infield, and after Felsch skied to High, Jacques Fournier lambasted a double to left, which sent Eddie Collins and Jackson home. Fournier tried to stretch his way to third, but was relayed out of existence, High to Peckinpaugh to Baumann. That squelched the Sox rally. The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Magee,cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
High,lf	4	1	3	1	1	0
P'paugh,ss	5	1	2	2	6	
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	7	0	
Oldring,rf	4	2	2	2	0	
Mullen,2b	4	1	2	4	2	
B'mann,3b	3	2	2	1	0	
Walters,c	4	0	1	8	1	
Shawkey,p	4	0	1	0	2	
Total	37	7	13	27	11	

CHICAGO. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
J. Collins,rf	4	1	2	2	0	
Weaver,ss	4	2	3	1	0	
E.Collins,2b	4	1	0	2	1	
Jackson,lf	3	1	2	1	0	
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	4	0	
Fournier,1b	3	0	1	13	0	
Schalk,c	3	0	0	10	1	
M'Mullen,3b	3	1	0	1	1	
Cicotte,p	2	0	0	0	1	
aWilliams,p	1	0	0	0	0	
aMurphy	1	0	0	0	0	
bLiebold	1	0	0	0	0	
cNess	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	34	6	9	24	4	

a-Batted for Schalk in ninth inning.
b-Batted for McMullen in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Williams in ninth inning.
Errors—McMullen, Shawkey.

New York	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	.	—7
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—6	

Two-base hits—Walters, J. Collins, Felsch, Oldring, Fournier. Home runs—Peckinpaugh, Weaver. Stolen bases—Oldring, Baumann, McMullen. Sacrifice hit—Baumann. Sacrifice fly—Jackson. Left on bases—New York, 8; Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 1; off Williams, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Cicotte, 7 hits and 5 runs in four innings; off Williams, 6 hits and 2 runs in four innings; off Shawkey, 5 runs. Struck out—By Shawkey, 5; by Cicotte, 5; by Williams, 5. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Owens.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	—7	14	3
Montreal	1	8	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—6	10	4

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	—6	9	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	7	2

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	—4	8	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2	10	2

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	—5	12
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	—4	9

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	62	49	.559
Providence	61	49	.555
Baltimore	58	52	.523
Montreal	55	53	.509
Toronto	55	53	.509
Richmond	53	56	.486
Rochester	47	60	.439
Newark	46	64	.418

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.
Richmond at Rochester.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3.30 P.M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Chicago, 6.
Boston, 3; Cleveland, 0.
Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 0.
Washington, 2; St. Louis, 2. (Called 14th inning; darkness.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 6; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 4.
Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 0. (Called 5th inning; rain.)
Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburgh, 2. (First game.)
Pittsburgh, 9; Philadelphia, 7. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	68	47	.591
Chicago	65	53	.551
New York	62	53	.539
Detroit	64	55	.538
St. Louis	63	54	.538
Cleveland	62	54	.534
Washington	54	59	.478
Philadelphia	24	87	.216

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	68	40	.630
Boston	62	42	.596
Philadelphia	64	45	.587
New York	53	56	.486
Pittsburgh	50	59	.459
St. Louis	52	64	.448
Chicago	51	63	.447
Cincinnati	43	74	.368

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

PHILLIES WIN AND LOSE.

Get First Game, but Pirates Take Next with Nine Runs in Fifth.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22.—Philadelphia and Pittsburgh divided a double-header here today, the former winning the first game by 6 to 2 and the latter the second by 9 to 7. The Pirates made two runs on three hits off Mayer in the first inning of the opening game, but after that were helpless before his pitching and that of McQuillan, who relieved him in the seventh inning. Harmon was hit hard and timely.

Pittsburgh won the last game in the fifth inning, when with the score 7 to 0 in favor of the visitors, the Pirates scored nine runs on seven hits, a base on balls, and an error. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.(N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Paskert,cf	5	1	3	2	0	
Niehoff,2b	5	0	0	2	3	
Dugey,2b	2	0	0	1	1	
Stock,3b	5	1	2	1	1	
Cravath,rf	5	1	2	4	0	
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	2	0	
Luderus,1b	3	2	1	12	0	
Bancroft,ss	4	0	2	0	2	
Killifer,c	4	1	3	3	1	
Mayer,p	1	0	1	0	0	
aGood	1	0	0	0	0	
McQuillan,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	37	6	15	27	13	

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Warner,3b	4	1	1	1	1	
Carey,cf	3	1	2	4	2	
Schulte,lf	4	0	0	2	0	
H'chman,rf	4	0	1	1	0	
Johnston,1b	4	0	0	7	0	
Baird,2b	4	0	1	2	0	
McCarthy,ss	3	0	0	1	4	
Schmidt,c	4	0	1	6	2	
Harmon,p	3	0	1	0	5	
bFischer	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	34	2	7	27	16	

a-Batted for Mayer in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Harmon in the ninth inning.
Errors—Niehoff, Luderus, Bancroft, Warner, Schmidt.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	—6
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Carey. Three-base hit—Stock. Stolen base—Paskert. Sacrifice hits—Whitted, Mayer, McQuillan, McCarthy. Double plays—Bancroft and Warner. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Mayer, 1; off McQuillan, 1; off Harmon, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mayer, 7 hits, 2 runs in six innings; off McQuillan, no hits, no runs in three innings; off Harmon, 15 hits, 5 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Harmon, (Luderus.) Struck out—By Mayer, 1; by McQuillan, 1; by Harmon, 4. Wild pitch—Mayer. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Rigler.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Warner,3b	4	1	2	2	1	4
Carey,cf	3	1	1	2	0	
Schulte,lf	4	0	1	2	0	
H'chman,rf	5	1	1	5	0	
J'nston,1b	4	0	1	5	1	0
Baird,2b	4	1	2	1	1	0
McCarthy,ss	3	1	0	2	2	
Fischer,c	4	2	1	8	0	
Cooper,p	4	2	3	0	3	
Total	35	9	12	27	9	

PHILADELPHIA.(N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Paskert,cf	3	2	2	1	1	0
Dugey,2b	5	0	0	5	4	
Stock,3b	3	0	1	2	0	
Cravath,rf	3	2	1	2	0	
Whitted,lf	4	2	2	1	0	
Luderus,1b	3	0	0	8	0	
Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	2	2	
Burns,c	4	0	0	3	0	
Bender,p	2	1	1	0	1	
M'Quillan,p	0	0	0	0	0	
aByrne	1	0	0	0	0	
Oeschger,p	0	0	0	0	0	
bKillifer	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	34	7	0	24	8	

a-Batted for McQuillan in the sixth inning.
b-Batted for Oeschger in the ninth inning.
Errors—Bancroft, Baird, Cooper.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—9
Philadelphia	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	—7

Two-base hits—Paskert, Cooper. Home run—Whitted. Stolen bases—Carey, Johnston. Sacrifice hit—Carey. Sacrifice flies—Stock, Luderus. Double plays—Bender, Bancroft, and Luderus; Cooper, McCarthy, Warner, and Johnson. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburg, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Bender, 1; off Oeschger, 2; off Cooper, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Bender, 9 hits and 4 runs in four and two-third innings; off McQuillan, 2 hits and no runs in one-third of an inning; off Oeschger, 1 hit and no runs in four innings; off Cooper, 9 hits and 7 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Bender, (McCarthy.) Struck out—By Bender, 1; by Cooper, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

SOX AGAIN BLANK INDIANS.

Boston Fortifies Its Lead a Bit by Downing Cleveland, 3 to 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Boston again shut out Cleveland today, winning by 3 to 0. The Red Sox scored a run in the first inning as a result of an error by Chapman. Two more runs were counted in the seventh on singles by Lewis, Walker and Gardner. Cleveland had the bases full in the first inning and none out, but they were retired, without scoring. The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	1	0	
Barry,2b	3	1	1	2	3	
Lewis,lf	4	1	1	3	0	
H'iltzell,1b	3	0	0	15	0	
Walker,cf	3	1	1	3	0	
Gardner,3b	3	0	2	0	2	
Scott,ss	3	0	0	1	4	
Thomas,c	3	0	0	2	0	
Mays,p	3	0	1	0	5	
Total	29	3	7	27	14	

CLEVELAND. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Graney,lf	2	0	0	0	0	
Turner,3b	3	0	1	2	1	2
Speaker,cf	4	0	1	3	1	
Roth,rf	4	0	0	2	0	
W'gans,ss	4	0	0	0	2	
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	10	0	
Chapman,2b	4	0	1	3	2	
Daly,c	2	0	0	4	1	
O'Neill,c	1	0	0	1	2	
Bagby,p	3	0	1	1	7	
Total	31	0	5	24	17	

Errors—Chapman, Wambsganss.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Gardner, Gandil. Three-base hit—Mays. Sacrifice hit—Barry. Double plays—Speaker, Bagby, and Daly; Barry and Hoblitzel; Barry, Scott, and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Boston, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 7 hits, 2 runs in eight innings; off Mays, 5 hits, no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Bagby, 2; by Mays, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 8; Columbus, 6.
Indianapolis, 14; Milwaukee, 6.
(First game.)
Indianapolis, 6; Milwaukee, 2.
(Second game.)
Toledo, 6; St. Paul, 4.
(First game.)
Toledo, 7; St. Paul, 2.
(Second game.)
Louisville, 9; Kansas City, 6.

WHITEWASH DAILY FOOD FOR GIANTS

They Show No Relish for Third Straight Meal of It, Supplied by Cardinals.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—The harried Giants tripped over another shutout today. Their moribund condition at the bat failed to yield to Dr. McGraw's treatment, and they were beaten by the Cardinals, 6 to 0. Their scoreless period dates back to the first act of their eleven-inning production in Chicago last Saturday, and extends over thirty-seven innings. They did not get a run here in three games, and since leaving home have lost five games, won one, and then lost five more.

The players are at their wits' ends to know what ails them. They know they're not hitting—both Doyle and Robertson are mere shadows of their former batting selves, with others keeping them company—but why this affliction has been visited upon them they cannot explain.

They haven't given up pennant hopes yet, though their prospects are microscopically small, and this morning they got together in their hotel and tried to diagnose the case. They did this without any orders from McGraw. They did it because they are making an earnest effort to get back into a real stride. They went out on the field determined enough, and did not stop hustling from first to last, but nevertheless they made another feeble showing with the bat. They were outplayed by a wide margin. They could not break away from the batting slump. They could not command the physical ability to hit. Poll Perritt was battered by the Cardinals, whereas the Giants did no battering.

There was not a single instance on the New York side, save one, of a man or men on base being advanced by any direct efforts of batters. They couldn't move one another up a notch, to say nothing of moving one another to the plate. Eleven of them reached bases. Doyle advanced one with an out, two advanced on St. Louis errors, two advanced on bases on balls given to a succeeding batter, and the others didn't advance at all. It was the last word in offensive helplessness.

The Cardinals set their scoring wheels in motion without loss of time. They ransacked Perritt for two doubles and a single in the first inning, aided by slow fielding by Robertson and on the right side of the New York infield. Then there was a hiatus in their run making until the sixth.

On a pass and two errors the Giants filled the bases with Perritt, Kauff and Herzog in the third with one out. Did they come near scoring? Not so you could notice it with the naked eye. Robertson lifted a short fly to Bescher and Burns hopped a mild hopper to Betzel.

The visitors never threatened after that. They were on bases a few times later on, which was a good thing for the people, because the afternoon was cool and the fans were kept out in the air longer.

Herzog fired a liner with such force at Doak in the fifth inning that the latter's pitching thumb was split open. Meadows was wild in the sixth and passed two men. Leon Ames then hardened to the mound and made the Giants throw their bats away. He had a curve with a plummet-like drop which not a Giant was able to reverse for a base hit.

Perritt was murdered in the sixth and seventh innings. Most of the murdering was in the seventh. His erstwhile cronies tore up the lawn with viciously bounding hits, hits which jumped this way and that as the Giants tried to grapple with them. Five singles were made in a row. Hunter and Doyle fell over each other trying to make a play on one of them. Hunter relieved Merkle at first base in the latter part of the game. Room was found on the bench for Doyle also. Herzog took his place at second and Lobert graced the third junction. That's an arrangement which could win as many games as the regular one has been winning. The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Long,rf	4	0	1	0	0	
Snyder,1b	4	2	2	11	0	
Bescher,lf	4	1	1	2	0	
Hornsby,ss	3	1	2	2	3	
Wilson,cf	4	1	3	4	1	
Miller,2b	4	0	1	2	0	
Gonzales,c	4	0	1	5	0	
Betzel,3b	4	1	1	1	3	
Doak,p	1	0	1	0	1	
aSmith	1	0	0	0	0	
Meadows,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Ames,p	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	34	6	13	27	10	

NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Kauff,cf	3	0	0	4	0	
H'zog,3b,2b	4	0	1	2	1	
Robertson,rf	4	0	1	2	0	
Burns,lf	3	0	0	4	1	
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	1	2	
Lobert,3b	0	0	0	0	0	
Fletcher,ss	4	0	2	1	3	
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	4	0	
Hunter,1b	1	0	0	11	1	
Kocher,c	4	0	1	6	1	
Perritt,p	2	0	0	0	0	
bKelly	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	31	0	5	24	9	

a-Batted for Doak in the fifth inning.
b-Batted for Perritt in the ninth inning.
Errors—Hornsby, Doak.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	.	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Herzog, Snyder, Hornsby, Doak, Wilson. Sacrifice hit—Ames. Double play—Wilson and Hornsby. Left on bases—New York, 9; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—New York, 2. First base on balls—Off Perritt, 1; off Doak, 1; off Meadows, 2; off Ames, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Perritt, 13 hits and 6 runs in eight innings; off Doak, 4 hits and no runs in five innings; off Meadows, no hits and no runs in no inning, (none out, sixth inning;) off Ames, no hits and no runs in four innings. Struck out—By Perritt, 3; by Doak, 2; by Ames, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

ATHLETICS BLANK TIGERS.

Strunk's Double Scores Walsh with Only Run of the Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Philadelphia shut out Detroit today 1 to 0. Both teams had several opportunities to score, but Bush and James were effective with men on the bases and received fine support. Walsh scored the only run in the seventh inning on a base on balls, his steal of second, and Strunk's double. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.(A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Witt,ss	3	0	0	1	0	
Walsh,rf	3	1	0	3	1	
Strunk,cf	3	0	2	2	0	
Schang,lf	3	0	2	3	0	
Lajoie,2b	3	0	1	2	3	
McInnis,1b	3	0	0	7	1	
M'Elwee,3b	3	0	1	3	2	
Picinich,c	3	0	1	6	2	
J. Bush,p	2	0	0	0	2	
Total	29	1	7	27	11	

DETROIT. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Vitt,3b	1	0	0	1	0	
O. Bush,ss	3	0	0	2	1	
Cobb,cf	4	0	2	1	0	
Veach,lf	3	0	1	6	0	
Crawford,rf	4	0	0	4	0	
Burns,1b	4	0	0	4	1	
Young,2b	4	0	1	1	0	
McKee,c	3	0	1	5	0	
James,p	2	0	0	0	1	
aHaliman	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	29	0	5	24	3	

a-Batted for James in ninth inning.
Errors—Lajoie, McKee.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.	—1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Strunk. Stolen bases—Cobb, Strunk, Schang, (2.) Walsh. Sacrifice hits—James, Lajoie, McInnis. Double play—Lajoie and McInnis. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 11. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off James, 5; off J. Bush, 6. Earned run—Off James, 1. Struck out—By James, 5; by Bush, 4. Wild pitches—By J. Bush, 1; by James, 2. Passed ball—Picinich. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 3; New Orleans, 1.
Chattanooga, 7; Mobile, 1.
Birmingham, 8; Little Rock, 0.

ROBINS FROLIC WITH CUBS.

Result of Three Pitchers for Dodgers vs. Three for Bruins Is 9 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Three members of Robbie's twirling staff proved more effective at curtailing base hits than did the same number of Tinker's staff, and the Dodgers won the third game of the series with the Cubs this afternoon. The score was 9 to 4. The loss of today's game put the Cubs into seventh place by a margin of a single point.

Jimmy Johnston, the Dodgers' centre fielder, sustained a broken nose in the sixth inning when he was hit in the face by a pitched ball. Jimmy was knocked out, and a call for medical aid brought seven physicians to the scene from the grand stand. They all agreed that the nose was broken and Johnston was taken to a hospital for treatment. He will be out of the game for some time.

Mike Prendergast didn't warm up Monday, and, because of this Tinker thought it advisable to try Michael against the Robins today. Jimmie Johnston, the first up, laced a single to left, and Casey Stengel's father was in the stand to see him hoist the ball over the right field wall for a homer. By way of diversion Prendergast fanned Wheat, but after making a nice stop Wortman drew an error on McCarthy's grounder by chucking widely to Saier. Cutshaw sent McCarthy along to third with a double, after which Prendergast was called to the bench. Miner Brown strode to the hill. Mike Mowrey greeted Brownie by rapping a double to right, scoring McCarthy and Cutshaw, and bringing the total number of runs up to four for the inning.

The first of the local runs came in the second, when Heinie Zib hit a double into centre and chased to third when Olsen let Johnston's return get past him. Elliot got a hit on his grounder to Cutshaw, when the Dodgers momentarily forgot that they had to cover first base in order to retire a batsman. Zim counted on this.

In the third the Cubs scored twice. Two singles, a base on balls, a fielder's choice, an error, and two stolen bases did the work. Jake Daubert batted for Cheney in the fourth and Wheezer Dell was pitching for the Robins when the fourth inning began. Wortman coaxed a pass, and after Brownie had fanned Hofman also walked. Hofman was caught at second on Flack's grounder to Olson and Wortman went to third. Dell pitched two balls to Mann, when Uncle Robbie removed him and called for Sherd Smith.

Smith began auspiciously by pitching a strike, but thinking he could catch Flanker off first, he shot the ball at McCarthy. The latter fumbled, and while he was endeavoring to extract the sphere from the earth Wortman sneaked home. Subsequently Smith blanked the Cubs.

The Dodgers tallied twice in the fourth. Olson drew a pass and went to second on Muller's single. Daubert batted for Larry Cheney and bunted, Brownie throwing to Zim to force out Olson at third. Johnston's double scored Muller and O'Mara, the latter running for Daubert.

It was in the sixth when Jimmie Johnston stopped one of Brown's curves with his nose. Myers relieved Johnston in centre. After Stengel had fouled to Elliot, Knabe let Wheat's roller slip through him, Miller scoring and Myers reaching third. Wheat and Myers negotiated a double steal, the latter scoring.

McConnell went to the box for the Cubs in the seventh and the invaders counted once off him in the ninth on Wheat's infield single, McCarthy's sacrifice, a wild pitch, and Cutshaw's sacrifice fly to Flack. The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Johnston,cf	2	1	2	0	0	
Myers,cf	1	1	0	1	0	
Stengel,lf	1	1	1	2	0	
Wheat,lf	5	1	1	1	0	
McCarty,1b	4	1	1	13	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	1	2	2	
Mowrey,3b	5	0	1	1	0	
Olson,ss	5	0	0	1	5	
Miller,rf	4	2	3	4	0	
Cheney,p	0	0	0	0	2	
Dell,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Smith,p	2	0	0	0	4	
aDaubert	1	0	0	0	0	
bO'Mara	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	36	9	10	27	14	

CHICAGO. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Hofman,lf	4	1	2	0	0	
Flack,rf	4	1	1	1	0	
Mann,cf	5	0	1	0	0	
Saier,1b	3	0	0	6	0	
O'Connell,p	1	0	0	0	3	
Zim'man,3b	4	1	2	1	1	
Elliott,c	4	0	1	4	0	
Knabe,2b	4	0	0	1	4	
Wortman,ss	3	1	0	1	2	
Pren'gast,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Brown,p	2	0	0	0	5	
Mollwitz,1b	2	0	1	7	1	
Total	36	4	8	27	16	

a-Batted for Cheney in the fourth inning.
b-Ran for Daubert in the fourth inning.
Errors—McCarty, 2; Olson, 2.

Brooklyn	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	—9
Chicago	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Johnston, Cutshaw, Mowrey, Zimmerman, Hofman. Home run—Stengel. Stolen bases—Myers, Wheat, Zimmerman, Elliott. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, McCarty. Sacrifice fly—Cutshaw. Double play—Olson, McCarty, and Mowrey. Left on bases—Brooklyn,

WILLIAMS AND ROBERTS WIN ON SOUTHAMPTON COURTS—M'LOUGHLIN DEFAULTS

M'LOUGHLIN FAILS SOUTHAMPTON FANS

Decides to Practice at Forest Hills This Week for National Tennis Title Play.

DEFAULTS STILL PILING UP

Williams Advances Easily In Meadow Club Tourney—Roland Roberts Puts Out Mikami.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 22.—There was keen regret at the Meadow Club today when the announcement was made that Maurice E. McLoughlin would not compete in the invitation tennis tournament. After having assured the committee in charge of the event yesterday that he would positively appear for play today he telephoned early this morning of a change of heart. He said that he needed practice in preparation for the national championship tournament next week, and that he wished to try out his strokes at Forest Hills, which will be the scene of the title play.

The withdrawal of McLoughlin takes from the tournament its most interesting figure, for there was a desire on the part of every one to see the former champion in action. In so far as the condition of McLoughlin is concerned, the default in this tournament for the reason of additional practice is not considered as reassuring testimony of his ability to round into his once formidable playing form.

Unfortunately many of the leading players among the entrants are now out of the tournament by reason of defaults, an unusual condition for an event which has always figured so prominently on the eve of the national championships. William M. Johnston, the national singles champion, determined today that he would not play in singles, and Ichiya Kumagae, who after his victory over Johnston was a leading figure, also dropped out by way of a default. It was rumored yesterday that these two would not play, but the defaults were not charged against them until today. Others who defaulted included Ward Dawson, McLoughlin's doubles partner; Willis E. Davis, the clay court champion; George M. Church, Leonard Beekman, S. Howard Voshell, and Dean Mathey.

Number of Defaults Surprising.

This general defaulting which has included many of the lesser lights as well as the leaders is in a measure puzzling, and several solutions have been offered. The one highest in favor here is that it has been caused by the vagaries of an uncertain tennis year. It is agreed that few previous seasons have witnessed so many surprises on the courts. This, according to the theory advanced, has produced a condition whereby the men most prominently mentioned as championship possibilities are fearful of sacrificing condition by too much play. There has been a wealth of tournament play this year, and now, with the championships only a week away, many of the contestants feel that they need a rest so that they may be fit to do themselves justice in the supreme test. There is none of the leaders who has not had two or more defeats rolled up against him during the last few weeks. The record of defaults—which has probably reached its flood tide—in the present event is twenty-nine, twelve in the first round, thirteen in the second, and four in the third.

The doubles event is likely to be of better quality than the singles, for in this Johnston and Griffin, the national champions, will be entered. In the case of these men the problem was to decide in which event of the tournament they wished to compete. Johnston said today that he would play in the doubles with Griffin tomorrow. Most of the other defaults, however, apply to both singles and doubles, the men not appearing at the Meadow Club.

Well-Known Players Survive.

The second and third rounds of the tournament were completed as a result of the play today. Among the survivors in the upper half of the draw are Richard Norris Williams, 2d, Watson M. Washburn, Joseph J. Armstrong and Theodore Roosevelt Pell, while the lower half includes the names of Roland Roberts, Fred C. Inman, William J. Clothier and George C. Caner. In all there are sixteen left in the singles.

Richard Norris Williams, 2d, advanced another round today by scoring a victory over E. W. Peaslee, a feature of the match being the marked footfaulting of the latter. The Philadelphian won at 6—2, 6—0, in a contest which did not find the former champion playing at anywhere near his true skill. His weakness off backhand, which has been pronounced in many of his recent matches, was strikingly in evidence today. Time and again he sent the sphere into the net, and as a result of his errors rather than because of any superior work by Peaslee he was forced to several deuce games.

There were three deuce contests in the first set and all three of them went to Peaslee. Williams was much more erratic in the first set than in the last, when he came into the forecourt more frequently. The Philadelphian, however, was taking no chances with his weak ankle and this afforded Peaslee a pronounced advantage.

One of the best matches of the day brought together Conrad B. Doyle of Washington, who conquered George M. Church in the clay court championship, and Richard Harte of Harvard. The latter has played some excellent tennis recently and today he vanquished Doyle in a three set encounter at 8—6, 4—6, 6—0.

A Nip and Tuck Struggle.

The opening set was a nip and tuck struggle in which sharp tennis was the rule almost throughout. Doyle was sending his undercut drive down the lines and across court, much to the confusion of Harte. On his own part Harte did some nice placing, his deep drives keeping Doyle near the baseline. After having lost this set Doyle set out to retrieve himself and managed to take the second set. The excellent play which placed this set to his credit made the lapse which was to succeed in the final set the more surprising. The dash of Doyle's game suddenly vanished and listless play, probably induced by the heat, made him only a weak contender in the final set which Harte took at love.

Roland Roberts, San Francisco champion, had a sharp battle with Hashishiro Mikami in the second round, which the former won at 4—6, 6—3, 6—1. The Japanese player has a game similar in many respects to that of his fellow countryman, Kumagae, and the looping drive which he used bothered the Coast youngster in the opening sessions. The Oriental played well, shooting the ball deep into the corners, and Roberts did not attempt to take the net in the first set.

In the last two sets there was a different story. Roberts played more forcefully and Mikami had to give way before a sharp net attack combined with a hard driving game.

Roberts went through the third round by a victory over the Seventh Regiment expert, Arthur S. Cragin. The New Yorker was clearly outplayed, Roberts winning at 6—3, 6—1.

Two of the California group were defeated today. William J. Clothier met with little opposition from Edwin H. McCormack, registering his victory at 6—3, 6—1, and Eugene Warren fell before the play of Harry S. Parker by a score of 6—4, 7—5. Count Otto Salm continued in the tournament by vanquishing the Princeton expert, Arthur H. Coffey, at 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

Theodore Roosevelt Pell took the measure of G. A. L. Dionne in the third round. Pell won the first set at 6—0, and was leading in the second at 4—1, when Dionne defaulted because of the heat. The point scores of the leading matches and the summaries:

R. Norris Williams, 2d, vs. E. W. Peaslee.

FIRST SET.

Williams	4	4	3	7	4	4	4	4	—38—6
Peaslee	1	0	0	5	2	1	6	2	—26—3

SECOND SET.

Williams	5	4	4	6	4	4	—	—	27—6
Peaslee	3	2	2	4	1	2	—	—	14—0

Rowland Roberts vs. Hashishiro Mikami.

FIRST SET.

Roberts	4	1	4	3	1	7	4	2	5 1—31—4
Mikami	0	4	2	4	4	5	2	4	3 4—36—6

SECOND SET.

Roberts	0	2	4	2	4	4	6	4	—30—6
Mikami	4	0	2	4	2	2	4	0	—22—4

THIRD SET.

Roberts	3	4	4	5	4	4	—	—	7—31—6
Mikami	5	2	2	3	2	2	—	—	3—21—1

MEADOW CLUB CUP, SINGLES, First Round—Louis Vanderventer defeated A. C. Schermerhorn, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round—E. W. Peaslee won from Ward Dawson by default; J. N. Appleby won from Leonard Beekman by default; E. P. Fischer won from Willis E. Davis by default; Watson M. Washburn won from W. T. Tilden, 2d, by default; G. S. Humphreys won from A. S. Dabney by default; Reginald A. Cook won from Maurice E. McLoughlin by default; Richard Harte defeated George Helm, 6—4, 6—1; J. J. Armstrong defeated Edward H. Whitney, 6—3, 6—4; E. W. Wilson, Jr., won from Ichiya Kumagae by default; G. A. L. Dionne defeated W. D. Cunningham, 6—0, 6—0; Theodore R. Pell defeated Elon H. Hooker, 6—1, 6—3; J. S. Pfaffman won from S. Howard Voshell by default; G. Colket Caner defeated H. Van Dyke Johns, 6—1, 6—2; Rowland Roberts defeated Hashishiro Mikami, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1; Arthur Cragin won from Dean Mathey by default; Eugene Warren defeated L. Vanderventer, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2; Harry S. Parker defeated A. M. Hyde, 6—2, 7—5; William M. Johnston won from A. R. Ernst by default; Hugh Watnwright won from George M. Church by default; Francis T. Hunter defeated Irving Kiber, 6—4, 6—3; W. J. Clothier won from H. A. MacKinney by default; E. F. McCormick defeated Dreyor Clover, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Kenneth Hawks, 3—6, 6—4, 6—6.

Third Round—R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated E. W. Peaslee, 6—3, 6—0; F. C. Sagge won from J. N. Appleby by default; Watson M. Washburn won from E. P. Fischer by default; Joseph A. Richards defeated Whitney Shepardson, 7—5, 6—2; Reginald A. Cook defeated G. S. Humphreys, 6—1, 6—2; Richard Harte defeated Conrad Doyle, 8—6, 4—6, 6—0; J. J. Armstrong won from E. W. Wilson, Jr., by default; T. R. Pell defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—0, 4—1, Default; G. C. Caner defeated S. Pfaffman, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4; Rowland Roberts defeated Arthur Cragin, 6—3, 6—1; H. S. Parker defeated Eugene Warren, 6—4, 7—5; F. C. Inman won from W. M. Johnston by default; Count Otto Salm defeated A. H. Coffey, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3; F. T. Hunter defeated H. Wainwright, 6—2, 6—4; W. J. Clothier defeated E. R. McCormick, 6—3, 6—1; R. S. Stoddart defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3.

LAKE BEATS GOSS AT GOLF.

Medalist Put Out in First Round of Shenecossett Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 22.—Match play in the Shenecossett amateur championship golf tournament began here today. William M. Goss, winner of the gold medal in the qualifying round played yesterday, lost to H. L. Lake of Hartford, eliminating one of the supposedly strongest players in the tournament. The summary:

FIRST EIGHT.—Malcolm Laidlaw, New York, beat E. M. Cromwell, New York, 1 up; Hamilton Kerr, New York, beat L. M. Schock, 6—7; Frank G. Jones, Memphis, beat C. E. Schell, Cincinnati, 1 up, (19); H. L. Lake, Hartford, beat W. M. Goss, 7—5; J. D. Armstrong, New York, beat Miller Outcault, Cincinnati, 1 up, (20); J. W. Wylie, Saginaw, Mich., beat James A. Barnard, Chicago, 4—3; H. J. Brauns beat Robinson Cook, Hartford, 2—1; F. McQuillen, Philadelphia, beat Robert Moore, 4—2.

SECOND EIGHT.—A. Huntington, New York, beat H. J. Sanford by default; Harold Judd, New Britain and Minneapolis, beat C. J. Martin, Boston, 1 up, (19); Phillip Corbin, New Britain, beat John E. Wilson, New York, 7—6; W. P. Hopwood, Minneapolis, beat John A. Philbrick, Jr., Montclair, 5—4; C. A. Corliss, New York, beat A. B. Bellows, Pittsburgh, 6—4; J. Cheney, Hartford, beat George Munro, Pittsburgh, 5—4; F. W. Ellis, Kansas City, beat W. S. Prankard, New York, 1 up, (19); C. H. Hyams, 3d, New Orleans, beat Charles Fleischmann, Cincinnati, 2 up.

THIRD EIGHT.—John Donovan, New York, beat F. Pinkney, New York, 6—4; C. L. Avery, New London, beat J. Fitzell, Philadelphia, 3—2; J. P. Tilden, New York, beat J. K. Gwyn, New York, 8—7; Sidney Hartshorn, New York, beat G. W. Baker, Brooklyn, 5—4; F. C. Small, Hartford, beat J. L. Porter, Pittsburgh, 1 up, (19); E. S. Rogers, Cleveland, beat C. S. Pinkney, New York, by default; A. B. Norton, New York, beat J. A. Cook, Meriden, 3—2; M. B. Johnson beat M. D. Stiles, 3—2.

ENGLISH GETS GOLF MEDAL.

Wins Low-Score Prize with Card of 80 in Bethlehem Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 22.—There was ideal weather for the sixth annual invitation golf tournament, the qualifying round of which was played at the Bethlehem Country Club today. There were fifty-six entries and the large gallery saw the start from the porches of the club. Frank English of New Haven, Conn., won the gold medal for the lowest net score, with 80. Out of the fifty-six, three sixteens were eligible for match play. The scores of the first sixteen follow:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—R. H. Mole, Philadelphia, 95; Frank K. English, New Haven, 80; M. Stevens, Chicago, 92; F. H. Dorchester, Bristol, Conn., 90; D. Morehouse, Garden City, 97; E. M. O'Bryan, Chicago, 90; E. R. Thomas, St. Louis, 93; Charles C. Highley, Plymouth, 84; G. H. Toop, Philadelphia, 93; H. L. Jameson, Norfolk, 88; W. M. Smith, Norfolk, 92; H. A. Quimby, Springfield, 96; J. W. Taylor, Chicopee, Mass., 93; H. P. Hotchkiss, New Haven, 94; S. Hennessee, Pinehurst, N. C., 94; and T. A. Hardy, New York, 95.

ADDITION TO U. S. G. A. LIST.

Thirty-nine More Golfers Eligible for National Amateur Title.

Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the U. S. G. A., has added thirty-nine names to the list of eligibles for the national amateur championship, which starts at Merion on Labor Day. The following players have complied with the requirements concerning the filing of their three lowest scores and the par of the course over which they were made, and are now admitted to competition for the title held by Robert A. Gardner of Hinsdale:

George W. Adair, Atlanta; Perry Adair, Atlanta; L. Dwight Armstrong, Stanton Heights; W. Vernon Booth, Jr., Apawamis; W. C. Ballantyne, Columbia; C. G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow; W. E. Code, Wheaton; L. H. Canan, Altoona; J. C. Dilworth, Allegheny; T. V. Devine, Harrisburg; Samuel Dalzell, Chevy Chase; M. T. Millcott, Baltimore; George W. Elkins, Jr., Huntingdon Valley; Patrick Grant, Philadelphia; Gaines Gwathmey, Apawamis; J. H. Gay, Jr., Philadelphia; J. D. Harnett, Florida; J. G. Heyburn, Louisville; Claxton Ingraham, Midlothian; E. Everett Jackson, Baltimore; M. M. Jack, Philadelphia; R. S. Kampman, San Antonio; Morel P. Lewis, Flushing; R. C. Long, Pittsburg; Roger Lapham, San Francisco; N. H. Maxwell, Philadelphia; L. R. Munger, Dallas; George E. Morse, Rutland; Dr. M. K. Neiffer, Huntingdon Valley; H. W. Party, Harrisburg; Pierre A. Prosi, Deal; Grantland Rice, Englewood; C. M. Ransom, Buffalo; F. M. Rhodes, Kansas; Richard Sanderson, Upper Montclair; Garfield Scott, Philadelphia; C. Law Watkins, Apawamis; D. Woodward, Columbia, and Harold H. Will, Onondaga.

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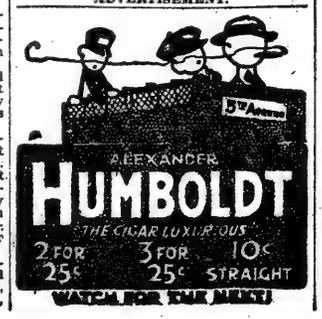

WELL-SAILED RACE TAKEN BY BANZAI

Lang's Boat Leads Thirties by Small Margin in Atlantic Y. C. Regatta.

While New York was sweltering in the stifling heat, with no indications that there was such a thing as a breeze in existence, the Atlantic Yacht Club sailors had for the second day of their regatta a splendid whole-sail breeze which swept in from the ocean, kept their tempers cool and their yachts flying, and brought about some of the best contests of the season.

The races were sailed over the course which took them down the harbor to buoy 18 in the Ambrose Channel and gave them fine sport on all the points of sailing. The southerly wind, which was blowing at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour at the start, held true and freshened a bit with the turning of the tide and a cant of the wind to the southwest, so that there was lively work for the yachts as they beat down the harbor into the head winds. Lee rails were under water and the sea was churned into suds as they fought their way down the ship channel.

Forty yachts answered the call of the Regatta Committee for starters, the largest of them being three of the New York Yacht Club thirties—L. Gordon Hammersley's Okee, sailed by Vice Commodore Little of the Atlantic Club; the Ailce, owned by Rear Commodore Gherardi Davis of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, her owner at the tiller; and Edmund Lang's Banzai, which was sailed by Herbert Funke, Jr., who made his début at the stick of one of these yachts in this race. It was a successful début too, for he won the event, getting the best of the start and well away with spinnaker to starboard, his graceful black-bodied sloop slipped through the waters on her run to the Bensonhurst mark, gybed, and on a close reach skimmed across the narrow bay to the Craven shoals, with Alice following her, but constantly losing ground. The beat down to the Ambrose Channel buoy called out the best seamanship of the sailors and when the lower mark was turned they were all very close together.

In the run up to the starting line Banzai and Alice held so well together that Banzai was across the line but thirty-three seconds in the lead, with Okee a trifle over two minutes behind the latter. While Banzai was never headed, Alice did lose her second position in next to the last leg of the course, Commodore Little sending Okee across her bows about half way down the windward leg and working up into second place as well as cutting down Banzai's lead. The latter managed to regain most of that lead on the run home and so won the first race of the series by a minute and three seconds, Okee beating Alice home by fifty-one seconds, thus completing what the old-timers at the sport say was one of the best races ever sailed on the lower waters by amateurs.

As usual, the Star class loomed up strong, several of the Sound boats of this class coming down for the series of races. Fifteen of them started and got away in a pretty bunch when the signal was displayed. The Stars sailed the same course as did the thirties and there was hardly a period in the race when they were not fairly well bunched, a lot sailing over the first trip around the course so well together that there was but ten minutes difference in the time between the leader, Hydra, and the last of the group.

While Hydra, which has been consistently winning all the season, was about a minute and a half in the lead at the end of the first trip over the course, there were only seconds between Altair and Little Bear, with Canis Minor in twelfth place and nine minutes astern of Hydra. Canis Minor must have picked up a pair of baseball league boots on the second trip over the course, for she managed to go through the fleet like a hydroplane on that run and overtook everything but Hydra, finishing a trifle less than three minutes astern of Hydra, but 25 seconds ahead of Altair, which up to the last leg managed to hold second place and apparently had it securely.

Clever as was the race of the thirties there was one between two of the Jamaica Bay catboats that rather eclipsed it, Sindbad finally winning the contest by the narrow margin of nine seconds at the end of a race of nearly twelve miles. At the end of the first round Clare May had a lead of almost two minutes. In the reach across the harbor Sindbad got into the weather berth, and thereafter had things rather more to her liking, though the pair turned the last mark on almost equal terms. Then came the run home before the wind, and in this Sindbad outfooted her rival and was able to get across the line with the few seconds advantage that made her winner in her class.

Friday has been set as the day for the race for the Childs Challenge Cup, which has to be sailed over the Gravesend Bay course under the conditions of the deed of gift. The cup is now held by the Larchmont Club, which will be represented by the New York Yacht Club thirty-footer Alice as the cup defender. The Bensonhurst Yacht Club is the challenger, and will be represented by the Q-class sloop Cyrie. There may be other contestants for the cup, but this was not fully decided on yesterday. The special committee which will have charge of this race is made up of C. E. Ferrin, representing the Larchmont Club; John R. Brophy, representing the Bensonhurst Club, and Arthur P. Aldridge, editor of The Rudder, and representing the Crescent Athletic Club as the third member of the committee.

The result of yesterday's races, with the elapsed and corrected time in each, is given in the following summary:

NEW YORK Y. C. THIRTY FOOTERS.

Start, 1:15. Course, 11.8 Nautical Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S	H.M.S.
Banzai, Edmund Lang	3:41:37	2:26:37
Okee III., L. G. Hammersley	3:42:40	2:27:40
Alice, Gherardi Davis	3:43:31	2:28:31

Time at the end of the first round—Banzai, 2:34:19; Alice, 2:34:52; Okee III., 2:37:09.

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 1:20. Course, 11.80 Nautical Miles.

Joy, LeSauvage and Davis	3:59:10	2:39:10
Saginaw, J. K. Birch	4:10:08	2:50:03

Corrected time on Saginaw, 2:37:19; Joy, 2:39:16. Time at end of first round—Joy, 2:44:55; Saginaw, 2:55:15.

GRAVESEND BAY KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 1:43. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Skylark, C. Platt	3:30:40	1:45:40
Mouse, R. L. Supper	3:33:11	1:48:11
X-tra, S. R. Church	3:33:01	1:50:01
An-X, R. Fitzgibbons	3:42:32	1:57:32
Poke Along, H. G. Pimm	3:45:50	2:00:50

Time at end of first round—Skylark, 2:38:20; Mouse, 2:41:01; X-tra, 2:41:37; An-X, 2:42:32; Poke Along, 2:44:11.

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start, 1:45. Course, 7.3 Nautical Miles.

Spider, H. D. A. Martin	3:46:16	2:01:16
Alcyon, R. Roeck	3:49:02	2:04:02
Bug II., H. Rottanner	4:14:40	2:29:40

Time at end of first round—Spider, 2:44:55; Alcyon, 2:48:10; Bug II., 3:02:13.

NEW YORK CANOE CLUB DORIES.

Start, 1:30. Course, 8.36 Nautical Miles.

Viva, George Reiners	3:02:44	1:12:44
Mercury, J. J. Remmey	3:11:40	1:22:40

STAR CLASS.

Start, 1:40. Course, 11:80 Nautical Miles.

Hydra, C. E. Hyde	3:54:02	3:54:02
Canis Minor, O'Brien & Adler	3:56:53	3:56:53
Altair, E. V. Willis	4:37:20	3:57:20
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	4:39:25	3:59:25
Little Bear, A. Walker	4:40:33	3:00:33
Vega, E. G. Unitt, Jr.	4:41:05	3:01:05
Zete, G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:42:49	3:02:49
Banshee, M. Egerton	4:43:28	3:03:28
Star Faraway, A. B. Fry	4:46:24	3:06:24
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	4:47:28	3:07:28
Murad, C. L. Atkinson	4:51:38	3:11:38
Nereid, C. S. Bailey	4:51:55	3:11:55
Big Dipper, J. R. Robinson	4:52:23	3:12:23
Meteor, R. H. Finlay	5:05:28	3:25:28
Sea Star, J. N. Christiansen	Did not finish.	

Time at end of first round—Hydra, 3:11:26; Altair, 3:12:53; Little Bear, 3:13:02; Vega, 3:14:05; Shadow, 3:15:40; Little Dipper, 3:16:40; Murad, 3:17:20; Zete, 3:17:45; Banshee, 3:18:28; Big Dipper, 3:19:34; Star Faraway, 3:20:18; Canis Minor, 3:20:24; Nereid, 3:21:29; Sea Star, 3:21:32; Meteor, 3:25:05.

SLOOPS—CLASS S.

Start, 1:50. Course, 11.80 Miles.

M. & F. II., J. H. Wright	4:39:00	2:49:00
Cyric, C. Hollingshed	4:41:04	2:51:04

Time at end of first round: Cyric, 3:14:15; M. & F. II., 3:20:24.

BAYSIDE BIRDS.

Start, 1:35. Course, 11.80 Miles.

Curlew, C. L. Willard	4:32:16	2:57:16
Oriole, R. W. Rummell	4:40:51	3:05:51

Time at end of first round: Curlew, 3:09:36; Oriole, 3:13:19.

JAMAICA BAY CATS.

Start, 1:35. Course, 11.80 Miles.

Clare May, W. Endlich	5:00:40	3:25:40
Sindbad, G. Brown	5:00:31	3:25:31

Time at end of first round: Clare May, 3:22:00; Sinbad, 3:23:55.

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 1:30. Course, 11.80 Miles.

Clinco, R. H. Wilson	4:41:26	3:11:26
Frances, S. Wickes	4:51:33	3:21:33
May, W. Anderson	4:51:45	3:21:45
Fram, A. Armstrong	5:13:49	3:44:49

Corrected time: May, 3:12:11; Fram, 3:12:17; Frances, 3:13:54; Clinco, 3:15:15.

GARDNER'S 355-YARD DRIVE.

Amateur Golf Champion Said to be Hitting as Far as Ever Out West.

The news has come from the West that Robert A. Gardner of the Hinsdale Country Club, national amateur golf champion, is driving as long a ball as ever from the tee, and those who saw him perform at Detroit last year know what that means. Playing at the Omaha Field Club recently he is reported to have driven 355 yards, or within ten yards of a 365-yard green, and to have reached another green 455 yards away with a drive and a mashie-niblick.

Some of the Western courses become "hard-baked" at this season of the year, and that comes to the rescue of the 355-yard drive of the amateur champion, for Eastern golfers are rather skeptical of great drives made somewhere beyond the bounds of civilization, where there may be only thirty inches or so in a yard. On the subject of Gardner's driving, however, a remark made by Gardiner White, himself a long hitter, is illuminating. He said that when he was playing with the amateur champion in the West last year he was being outdistanced so far that he thought his driver was cracked until he looked at the distance markers and found he was driving at his top form.

WELSH AND WHITE WORKING

Training Hard at Colorado Springs for Labor Day Bout.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 22.—The stage is rapidly setting for the Freddie Welsh-Charley White bout for the world's lightweight championship. The twenty-round match will be fought under the shadow of Pike's Peak before the Hundred Million Dollar Club at this place on Labor Day, Sept. 4. Both boxers are here and they are now engaged in the grind of strenuous training. Keen interest in the match is evidenced by messages which are reaching here from all over the country.

The sheer sides of an arena, cobweb shaped, with seats for 20,000, are rapidly rising to the clouds, which float very near one's head here, under the protecting precipices of the heights which brought fame to the family of Pike. A hundred carpenters, with Bill Farnsworth, who has built scores of ball park grandstands and stadiums, at their head, are hammering, banging, and chopping into shape this modern gladiatorial pit.

Meanwhile the gladiators themselves, Messrs. Welsh and White, have been kicking the dust of Colorado around as they hit the road for the last week. Each elected to pick out a nice little cottage, establish himself in comfort, and do his boxing and bag punching at the Colorado Athletic Club, where there is a fine gymnasium and a model ring.

Welsh has, up to date, taken on two sparring partners, Benny Chavez and Jack Braddon. Later on he will add a couple more, of whom one, Spider Kelly, will reach here in a few days. White will have his brother, Jack White, and is rounding up a couple more boys to box with. His old trainer, Joe Thomas, is in charge of the camp. Charlie Rose of New York is looking after the conditioning of the champion. To date there has not been any betting to speak of, but the sharpshooters are beginning to look the market over.

Denver will send, it is said, more special trains on Labor Day than ever before left one city for a sporting event. Specials will also come from Pueblo, Cripple Creek, Leadville, Trinidad, and other Colorado towns. Chicago is to send a train packed with White rooters. In New York Bob Vernon is booking a party to take the journey in a special car. Billy Roche, the referee, will reach Colorado Springs from New York Aug. 31.

O'Hagen Outpoints Sharkey.

Jimmy O'Hagen, the Albany middleweight, outpointed Jack Sharkey, the Brooklynite, in the star bout of ten rounds last night at the Harlem Sporting Club of Hammels, Rockaway Beach. The bout was a one-sided affair after the first round, O'Hagen battering his opponent almost at will, and seldom finding it necessary to extend himself.

Lore in Pioneer Ring Tonight.

The Pioneer Sporting Club in West Forty-fourth Street will stage its weekly boxing show tonight, featuring two ten-round bouts, in addition to one six and three four-round exhibitions. In the main ten-round contest Willie Ryan, the New Brunswick welterweight, and Johnny Lore of the west side, will be the principals, while in the second ten-round session Anthony McGowan, a west side boxer, will oppose Joe Paul.

Fulton to Box Porky Flynn.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 22.—Announcement was made by the local boxing club today that Fred Fulton, the Rochester (Minn.) heavyweight, had been matched to meet Porky Flynn of Boston, in a ten-round, no decision bout here on Sept. 8.

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AUSTRALIANS TO TRY FOR ALL U. S. TITLES

Two Chief Women Swimmers of Antipodes in A. A. U. Mermaid Events.

Practically all arrangements for the proposed invasion of the United States by the two greatest woman swimmers in Australia—Miss Fanny Durack and Miss Mina Wylie—were made yesterday when Mrs. Hugh McIntosh, President of the New South Wales Ladies' Amateur Swimming Association, conferred at Amateur Athletic Union headquarters with Secretary-Treasurer Frederick W. Rubien. Mrs. McIntosh has mapped out a campaign for the Misses Durack and Wylie that will bring them first to Honolulu, then across the United States, back across Canada, then to Portland, Ore., and thence back to Sydney. The natators from the Antipodes will sail from their homes on Jan. 1 if the plans of Mrs. McIntosh are not hindered, and will be away about three and a half months.

The Australian women will compete in all the women's championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, and it was for the purpose of having the titular dates set so as to permit these plans to materialize that Mrs. McIntosh visited Mr. Rubien yesterday. Assisted by Miss Charlotte Epstein, Secretary of the National Women's Life Saving League, the leading women's swimming organization in the United States, Mr. Rubien is now working on this schedule, and will have it prepared for presentation and approval at the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union in November.

From present plans, the Misses Durack and Wylie will have competitions, first in Honolulu, then at San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Montreal, Toronto, and Portland, Ore. There are not enough championships for all the American cities, but exhibitions by the Australian natators will be arranged when it is impossible to have them take part in a championship. The titular events which Mr. Rubien, as Chairman of the National Championship Committee will have the power to award are the 50-yard swim, 100-yard swim, 220-yard swim, 500-yard swim, back-stroke swim, breast-stroke swim, plunge, and dive. If proper arrangements can be made, the 220-yard swim will be staged in New York, and if not the event probably will be shifted to the People's Palace in Jersey City, provided the authorities there will accept it.

As the outcome of the visit of Mrs. McIntosh to A. A. U. headquarters, Australian regulations governing women's swimming may be adopted by the governing athletic organization of the United States. Women's swimming is thoroughly organized in the Antipodes, while here it is practically in its infancy as a controlled sport. Such regulations as those covering dress will be adopted by the A. A. U., it is believed. The visit may also lead to the forming of a separate governing body here for women.

One feature of the Australian code which appeals to the American authorities is that which prevents any woman swimmer from traveling to any meet unless accompanied by a "managers," as her chaperon is termed. This manageress is appointed by the amateur association, and the post is an established fixture in connection with Australian swimming.

Mrs. McIntosh gave Mr. Rubien an interesting insight into the manner in which women swimming is governed in her country.

"We have so thoroughly secured control of the sport," Mrs. McIntosh told Mr. Rubien, "that we never have the slightest trouble with our girls any more. Their costumes are regulated, and cannot be immodest under our rules. Every swimmer must wear a cloak from the time she leaves her dressing room virtually until the moment she hears the starting gun. She has what is called a cloak-maid, who stands behind her at the starting line, ready to receive her cloak as she doffs it preparatory to leaping into the pool. You know, we have only pool swimming in our country, because of the severe surf, which practically prohibits outdoor competition in swimming competition the women must wear neck and knee costumes, similar to those used in this country, and in diving they wear the Canadian or two-piece costumes.

"When I was first elected President of the New South Wales L. A. S. A. the leaders of the organization held the antiquated view that men should not be allowed to witness competitions between women, even though their daughters or wives were taking part in the sport. But this view has now vanished, and at our championships hundreds of men are included among the spectators.

"I believe that Americans will receive a pleasant surprise in the swimming of Miss Durack and Miss Wylie. I don't believe there is any woman swimmer in the United States who can compare with these girls. Miss Durack won the Olympic championship in 1912 at Stockholm, while Miss Wylie finished second. The latter is a breast stroke swimmer, and is a wonderful entertainer, sometimes giving exhibitions of an hour in all kinds of aquatic feats, life saving, diving, &c.

"It was hard work to get women's swimming in Australia under control, but now it runs just as smoothly as is possible. There are nearly 300 members in our affiliated organizations. The New South Wales body is the controlling organization, and is affiliated with the Victoria L. A. S. A. and the Queensland L. A. S. A. Each year our championships are held in a different district, and it is remarkable the success they attain.

"Organized swimming should be even a greater success in the United States. I think you need a separate body to govern the sport. For the present the Amateur Athletic Union can handle it very well indeed, but in a few years the women should branch out and govern themselves. The National Women's Life Saving League is doing the proper kind of work, and if its influences were extended across the country it would not be long before a separate governing institution could materialize."

GOLF TROPHY PLAY SEPT. 2.

Club Pairs Best Ball Event to be Held Over Merion Links.

The American Golfer Trophy contest will be played on Saturday, Sept. 2, over the Merion links. This is a club pairs best ball event, and last year at Detroit it resulted in a tie between Max Marston and C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., of Baltusrol, and the Sherman brothers of Youngsdale. In the play-off Sherrill and Thomas Sherman triumphed over the local golfers.

The Aronimink Club, which is located near the Merion links, has extended the courtesy of its course to all entrants in the national amateur championship at any time before or during the progress of the tournament at Merion.

SISTERS RIVALS AT GOLF.

Miss Rosenthal and Mrs. Belfeld to Meet in Western Title Play.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 22.—Two sisters won their matches in the championship flight of the women's Western golf tournament at the Kent Country Club here today, and will play against each other in the second round tomorrow. They are Miss Elaine Rosenthal, present Western champion, and Mrs. Ernest I. Belfeld, both of Ravisloe, Chicago.

Miss Rosenthal eliminated Mrs. E. R. Hitcomb of Milwaukee, 8 up and 6 to play. Mrs. Belfeld defeated Mrs. F. S. Colburn of Glenview, Chicago, 6 up and 4 to go.

The surprise of the day was the defeat of Miss Ethel Chatfield of Kiswaukee, Sycamore, Ill., by Mrs. Fred C. Leets, Jr., of Cincinnati. Mrs. Leets was 6 down with 7 holes to go. She was 3 down at the fifteenth, but playing under par, won the last three holes, evening up the match. Each had a chance to putt to victory on the extra nineteenth, but each missed, and they halved with sixes. Mrs. Leets took a 5 on the twentieth, while Miss Chatfield topped an approach and her resultant 6 spelled defeat.

NEWPORT APPLAUDS MIXED POLO MATCH.

Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Hitchcock Lead Men Mallet Wielders in Dashing Style.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—The Newport team defeated the Westbury team at polo by the score of 4¾ to ¾ at the Westchester Polo Club today in the first mixed match ever contested here. The local four, led by Mrs. Philip Stevenson, showed superior team work, while her forwards had more ability in shooting goals. To Mrs. Stevenson belongs the honor of being the first woman to score upon a local field, for she tallied after the first minute of play. The local four established a commanding lead in the first chukker, for young Sanford also scored.

Neither team tallied in the second or third period, but in the fourth C

WAISTS DRESSES
Complete Fall Lines Now on Display
ALL WOOL Serge Dresses $3.75
Joseph Rosenberg & Co.
141 WEST 36TH ST. At Broadway.
FACTORIES
134-136 Spring St.
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141-145 West 36th St.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

WONDER COATS
Wool mixtures with fur collars. $6.50
Coats from $6.50 to $25.
Immediate Delivery.
N. Y. Coat Co., 145 W. 30th St.

MISSES' & JUNIORS'
SUITS & COATS
Well-Made. Popular Prices.
QUICK DELIVERIES
M. & H. Gordon, 22-24 W. 26 St.

BIGGEST COAT VALUE IN N. Y.
SPORT COAT All wool guaranteed, beautiful color combinations. $3.75
Coats in most desirable materials. $3.75 to $13.50
ELLNER CO. COAT SPECIALISTS. 49-51 WEST 24TH ST.

WANTED—
Children's Coats and Dresses.
Mr. Silverman will look at samples Wednesday and Thursday morning 8:30 to 10 A. M.
Rothschild & Co., 215 Fourth Av.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Coats $5.75 to $25.00
Suits $8.50 to $21.50
J. P. SLATER & CO.,
114 W. 26th St.

RAINCOATS & RAINCAPES
For Men, Women and Children
You will save 50 per cent. by seeing our line first. Stock on hand for 24-hour delivery.
Big Jobs on Hand
SCHWARTZ BROS., 30 West 15th St.

SILK From $2.75 **DRESSES** WASH From $2.50
Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas.
to IPP & KWINT, to
$4.50 118 WEST 22D STREET. $2.75 Ea.

Collars of Style
William Barker Co.,
239 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

AMERICAN WOOLEN CO.
VELOUR COATS $7.75
Full Length, Full Flare
MISHKIN & CO., Inc., 146 W. 25th St.

FOR **SUIT VALUES**
It's Still
COOPER & GRAPES,
145 W. 28th St.

SILK POPLIN DRESSES $3.75
Susquehanna Faille Lustre.
See our big values in Serge Dresses.
Lyric Dress Co., 146-150 W. 25th St.

THE BEST ALL-WOOL SERGE **SKIRT** $1.75 $1.75
QUEEN COSTUME CO.,
149 West 36th St.

$6.75 up **Dresses—Silk Waists** $18.00 up
Novelty Waist & Dress Co.,
116-118 W. 29th St.

SUITS LADIES', MISSES', JUNIORS' POPLIN —GABARDINES—BROADCLOTHS.
SIMON GINSBURG & BRO., Inc., 16-18 W. 22d St.

SUITS of the better grade at popular prices. A. JACOBS CO., 130 W. 28th St.

$1,000,000.00 TO LOAN
to responsible Merchants, Manufacturers and Selling Agents, in amounts to suit.
Charges moderate. Service confidential
Further Information on Request.
COLEMAN & CO.,
1133 Broadway
TEL. FARRAGUT 9763.

Are You Well Represented on the Pacific Coast? If Not Grant Us an Interview.
Twelve years' experience with present lines in this territory has given us large following—valuable to you. Only high-grade direct piece goods lines, on straight commission, will interest us. Address Two Young Men, A 228 Times Downtown.

Display Your Goods and You'll Sell Them.
Our Humanized Wax Figures, Enamel Suit & Waist Forms show your goods to the best advantage and add 100% to displays.
WAX FIGURES, Lifelike, Natural. $15 up
It will pay you to get our prices before placing your orders. Illustrated Booklet on request.
Feldman Fixture Co., 24-26 W. 30th St.

SMALL MANUFACTURERS
making reliable lines of merchandise unable to afford traveling salesmen can learn of a highly Profitable and Inexpensive Selling Plan that will greatly increase their business by communicating with K 317 Times Downtown.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING.
Tel. 4911-13 Barclay.
Salesrooms, 115-17 Spring St., Tel. 5383 Spring.

Lost articles advertised in The New York Times are listed in over 1,000 Bulletins which are distributed in pawnshops, hotels, railway stations, police stations, and other conspicuous places.
Telephone advertisement to The New York Times, Bryant 3000.

HEDLEY FINDS UNION IN A FRIENDLY MOOD

Cases of the Discharged Men May Be Settled Without Aid of Arbitrators.

WAGE QUESTION DEFERRED

Probabilities Are N. Y. Railways and Men Will Need Adjudicators When It Is Taken Up.

Joint investigation of the dismissals of thirty-four employes by the New York Railways Company since the recent strike, which were left to arbitration by Mayor Mitchel in the new truce signed on last Monday, was begun yesterday by representatives of the company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes. Accusations of not turning in fares, drunkenness, and insubordination had been given by the company as the reason for the dismissals, but union leaders said these accusations were merely pretexts for dismissing men who were prominent in the strike.

Preliminary discussion yesterday between General Manager Frank Hedley and Attorney James L. Quackenbush for the company, and Organizer William B. Fitzgerald and Louis Fridiger and others representing the street carmen's union, indicated that the cases would be disposed of without going to a Board of Arbitration. Both sides seemed willing to make as many concessions as possible, and there was every indication that they would be able to dispose of the controversy without appeal.

It will probably be different, however, when the conferees take up the twenty-six demands for increased wages and better working conditions after the question of dismissals is disposed of, and it was admitted last night that arbitration on those issues would probably be sought.

Several dismissals were considered yesterday at the first hearing, which was held in the office of Mr. Hedley, at 165 Broadway, but no decision was reached on any of them. The facts as stated by the union delegates were radically different from those given by the company, and Mr. Hedley promised to make a complete investigation before the next meeting.

Organizer Fitzgerald has frequently said, since the issue of dismissals was raised, that the union did not intend to be arbitrary in cases where the company was clearly justified in discharging men for cause, and his only desire yesterday, as was true of Mr. Hedley and Mr. Quackenbush, appeared to be to learn all the facts.

The conference began at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon and at 5 o'clock was adjourned until 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to give the company's representatives time to collect additional data leading up to the dismissals. Both sides showed a friendly spirit at the close of the meeting.

William D. Mahon, President of the Street Car Men's Union, arrived in the city from Detroit yesterday afternoon and expressed himself as pleased over the traction situation. He is one of the two delegates appointed by the American Federation of Labor to attend the British Trade Union Congress to be held in Birmingham, England, next month, and will sail for Europe on Saturday.

"I am not here in reference to the street car situation, but to make preparation for going to Europe," he said. "Needless to say, however, I am pleased that peace in the street car situation now seems assured. It was inevitable from the first that the company would have to deal with its organized employes. This is the spirit of the times, and no corporation can escape it."

The submission of the demands of the union employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was postponed yesterday, but they will probably be served on the company today. They are similar to those already served on the New York Railways Company and other traction companies. Meanwhile Organizer Fitzgerald will continue his efforts to organize the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, he said last night.

FEW BARBERS GO ON STRIKE.

East Side Only District Affected by Tonsorial War.

In spite of the predictions of the members of the Journeyman Barbers' Union and the statements of C. N. Feider, First Vice President of the International Barbers' Union of America, it was possible yesterday to choose a barber shop almost anywhere in the city and be shaved as if a state of war between the barbers and the master barbers had not been declared as existing since 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The strike developed on a small scale in the east side, but because the trade is not organized throughout the city its effect was localized. In many of the larger shops in the vicinity of Times Square barbers said they had received word that a strike was on only from the daily newspapers, and that they had not even been asked to join.

Recognition of the union and a ten-hour day are the principal demands of the strikers. Feider prophesied a great increase in the area effected by the strike as soon as the barbers uptown heard of the demands of the union.

REORGANIZATION OPPOSED.

International Powder Minority Succeeds in Having Decision Reserved.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 22.—Chancellor Walker reserved decision today on an application for the removal of Adjutant General Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., of this city, as receiver for the International Powder Company and for reorganization of the concern through the Dominion Mining and Manufacturing Company, chartered last month in Virginia. Opposition to approval of the application was made by minority stockholders.

The application proposed that the Dominion Company, which now has a paid capital of $500, should borrow $900,000 for ninety days and use the money to pay the power company's debts, taking for security the powder company's holdings in the American and British Manufacturing Company, which has plants at Bridgeport and Providence, said to be worth from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

Former Attorney General Robert H. McCarter, acting for the estate of L. Z. Leiter of Chicago, and Joseph L. Bodine, counsel for Receiver Sadler, opposed the application. Mr. McCarter contending that the reorganization plan was merely an attempt to postpone the day of reckoning.

DIRECT TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA
Besides having special resident representatives covering the South American field, J. V. LAGO, General Manager of this Company, will leave shortly to make his annual trip, visiting all the principal trade centres of South America.
OPEN FOR NEGOTIATIONS
Responsible firms, desiring to open up direct trade with this *new* and *profitable market*, can have the benefit of the extensive experience and excellent connections of this organization in South America.
No competitive accounts represented.
Compania Hispano-Americana
General Export.
J. V. LAGO, Manager
200 FIFTH AVENUE

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE at a price. B. Solomon, care of Fansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d St. Telephone Chelsea 4146.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for quantity copen and navy cheap broadcloth, also brown chinchillas; submit samples. Louis Greenberg & Brother, 114 East 23d St.

BROADCLOTH.—Faratman & Huffmann Co. or Botany broadcloth; burgundy color 652. Hanauer, Arnstein & Siegel, Inc., 231 West 17th.

COATS.—Jobber ready to place orders on cloth coats. 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

CORDUROYS.—Open for quantity at low price. Rubin, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS.—Open for job; dresses, coats, and suits, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

COTTON and SILK and COTTON.—Manufacturers can find a market through me on commission. Edwin A. Weiller, 256 Church St. Phone 1727 Franklin.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Interested in a quantity at a price. B. Solomon, care Fansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d St. Telephone Chelsea 4146.

DRESSES, SUITS, Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists.—Jobs for cash. National Ladies' Specialty Corporation, 3 Lispenard St. Franklin 2412.

GEORGETTE CREPE.—Open to buy 500 pieces Georgette crepe at a price for cash. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

JOBS.—Cash for jobs and odd lots, trimmings, braids, notions, buttons. B 160 Times.

SERGE.—Open for quantity of black and blue French serge; will pay cash. Mutual Skirt Co., 154 West 37th.

SUITS and Coats.—Jobbers placing orders on snappy styles in suits and coats. Call all week from 8-10 A. M., 4th floor, 130 West 25th.

SUITS.—Cash jobber placing orders on ladies' suits. 35 East 11th, 7th floor.

TAFFETA.—Open to buy ladies' navy and brown at a price. Tip Top Waist & Dress, 134 West 37th St.

TULLE DRESSES.—Jobber looking at tulle dresses, 6 to 14, at once or nearby delivery, to cost $3.75; also want wool plaid piece goods. Y 372 Times Annex.

WAISTS AND DRESSES.—I. F. Given of Buffalo, Miss Clossey, open for Fall waists and dresses, will look Wednesday after 9 o'clock at Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies', children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 458 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS AND SUITS.—Unapproachable values; American poplin suit, Peau de Cygne lined, belted model, biggest and best seller in New York, $7.50; all wool, double warp, heavy serge suit, belted model, beautiful lines, $6; coats that sell at sight; there are no such values elsewhere; circulars featuring these garments printed with your name and address free. M. J. Myers Co., 133-7-9 West 26th St.

COATS for women, misses, and children; suits and skirts for women and misses; silk and cotton waist dresses and petticoats, also men's, women's and children's sweaters, &c. Complete stock to close out. Samples can be seen at the New York office of The Charles William Stores, 49 West 21st St.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plush coats for $3.00 less than elsewhere. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers call to see six good numbers at $8.75 of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Sample line to close out; coats, $3.75 up, for immediate delivery. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Good values; cloth, plush coats. Call and convince yourself. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Stylish all wool sport coats, $8.75. Samuel Neuman, 11 West 20th St.

CORDUROYS.—J. S. Boyd's narrow wale, style 3100; 5 pieces Copen., 2 rose, 11 taupe. Lorenz, Friedman & Schulhoff, 129 West 29th.

CORDUROYS.—Twill back, 24 and 27-inch, dark colors, seasonable. 37 West 28th, 11th floor. Madison Square 7816.

CORDUROYS.—Fine lot of narrow wales, all colors, to close out; good inducement for cash buyers. V. S. Everett, 12 West 21st St.

CORDUROYS on hand for immediate delivery; all colors. Gramercy 2040.

COTTON GOODS.—Sale entire stock of cotton goods, laces, trimmings. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS.—1,000 wash skirts, 500 dozen cotton and silk waists, 25 dozen wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Children's colored always on hand for delivery from Crown Art Dress Co., 80 University Place, corner 11th.

DRESSES.—100 wool serge, 7,301 material, close out, $3.50. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Job to sell; serges, charmeuse, combinations. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESSES.—350 new silk dresses to close out at a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 W. 20th.

FALL COATS, dresses; job to close out. E. Q. S., 42 West 24th.

FUR SETS.—Staple line of misses' and childrens' fur sets; very reasonable prices; also fur trimmings. Feder, 15 East 12th St.

LACES.—25,000 dozen Valenciennes laces to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

LAWN STRIPS, 100,000 yards; fine lawn strips, 3 inches wide, 50-yard lengths, for sale by the pound. Phillips, 113 Leonard St.

MARABOU.—Black and natural, 10,000 yards; also samples of capes and muffs for sale. Apply to L. Friedman, 16 West 37th St.

NEVA CARACUL.—About 50 pieces of Salts black neva caracul at $1.10 per yard. H. Goldwater & Co., Inc., 182 Avenue C.

SATIN DRESSES.—Job of embroidered at sacrifice. 145 West 28th, 11th floor.

SERGES.—300 pieces Amoskeag 36 all-wool fancies to close out, 200 pieces Pacific and Whitman. Gramercy 4063.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, northeast corner 4th Av. and 28th St.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av., 6880 Md. Sq.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripes and white at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery; all wool suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.75 up; mixture coats, $3.75 up. Robert Kamber, Frank & Bregstein, 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$12.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS, 1,000 immediate delivery, from $7.25; serges, poplins. Rubin-Ulins, 50 West 17th.

SWEATERS.—For sale, 50 to 60 dozen ladies' worsted sweaters, tan and white, copen and white, and various fancy colors and effects; also two or three lots fibre silk sweaters, all perfect and latest styles merchandise, at low prices for cash; also about 50 dozen men's wool automobile caps, $3 a dozen to close. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York. Phone Franklin 1358.

TAFFETA and CORDUROY.—Good quality taffeta and narrow wale corduroy. Chelsea 3110.

TAFFETAS.—Gros de Londres taffetas, satin mercelleux; immediate delivery. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

VELVET.—40-inch chiffon velvet in black, brown, and navy; also A. D. Juilliard Co. French serge, quality 4408, in all shades. Phone Farragut 2020.

VELOURS.—American 544 at a price; also poplins; mannish serges. Gramercy 4063.

WAISTS.—Have 200 dozen, formerly $9 and $12, to close at $4.50 net. J. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

LADIES' NECKWEAR SALESMAN with large trade, ten years established Pacific Coast, is open for popular price line. G 147 Times.

MANAGER.—Cloak and suit alteration manager, with executive ability, many years' department store experience; has the best system how to turn out first-class work at reasonable cost; excellent record; desires permanent position. B 180 Times.

SALESMEN.—Ladies' neckwear; well known house; side line; liberal commission; New York, Eastern, Middle States; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington; salesmen handling kindred line preferred. B 197 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3½@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Monday ... 3½@4
" " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

South African Corn Crop Short.

Consumers of corn throughout the world will not be able to look to South Africa this year in an endeavor to enhance their supplies, for Vice Consul John W. Dye of Cape Town reports to the Department of Commerce that the crop of the Union of South Africa will be more than 7,000,000 bushels short of the 1915 total. There will be little corn available for export as a result, he says, though last year the outward shipments reached about 4,250,000 bushels.

No Radical Change in Suits.

There is no radical change in the suits shown for women's wear for the Fall and early Winter. Women will have an opportunity to show their individuality in deciding upon the length of their coats. The short woman does not wish a long coat and the tall woman will not wear a short one, and there are long, short, and medium coats to suit all tastes. There is a tendency to fitted coats in the new models, with longer, straighter lines for misses. Younger women will wear narrow belts with their coats and will wear fancy and patch pockets, while the older women have the slit pockets.

Use of Fur on Suits.

Fur will be used on most of the season's suits. All kinds will be used for all kinds of people. It will appear chiefly on the neck and sleeves. Australian opossum, raccoon, Hudson seal, and moie will be most used for general wear. The moie will be a favorite on suits for the younger women as well as the older, though the opossum and raccoon have a more youthful appearance. The collars will be made to be worn close around the throat or open. Many of the collars will be detachable, worn over self collars, of the material of the suit which, with these, will be without fur on the sleeves.

Material for Fall Suits.

Velours cloth will be a material largely used for Winter suits, with some broadcloth for older women. There will be some plaids and checks in the more youthful suits. The thick, soft Bolivia cloth will also be used. Some of the popular colors will be plum, Burgundy, rubber gray, and navy and black, which are always worn. The linings to the coats will as a rule match the material of the gown. The cloths used in gowns and the silk for the linings have all gone up in price, and fur, because of the demand, is also high, and women this year may expect to find their suits advanced in price.

Plain-Backed Playing Cards.

Brand-new playing cards that a big paper house is getting out are those with white backs. They are not to remain in this state of simplicity, but may be decorated in any way the purchaser may desire. The die which is used for the monogrammed stationery can be used for a monogram on the cards which may be as elegant in this respect as may be desired—one or two colors, gold or silver, or a combination of the metal tones and colors. An advocate of black can have the monogram in black alone. Or one's Summer home may be reproduced with a plate made from a photograph. These are some of the suggestions of the paper man. He sends out the cards with the plain white back and the purchasers can do the rest.

Hard Coal Prices Firmer.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that egg coal continues as the leader in the demand for anthracite, and that all other prepared sizes remain in a firm position, with the exception of chestnut. While the call for the latter is still considerably less than the amount of tonnage available, it must be said that a strengthening in this size has also been noted during the past week. Although it was possible a very short time ago to obtain tonnage at as much as 60 cents off circular, the best that can be had now is from 15 to 20 cents below the schedule. Pea coal, which has been dragging of late, is beginning to pick up again. In the bituminous trade a rise of 5 and 10 cents a ton on practically all qualities was a feature.

Satins Are Picking Up.

If there has been any question lately as to whether goods of the satin-faced order or taffetas will be leaders of the Fall mode, it is being more or less dissipated by the improving demand for the former that has been seen in the local market in the last week or so. In trade opinion satins will be without question the leaders for early Fall, and possibly for all the season, but there is some belief that taffetas in the plaintier colorings and softer finishes will cut a prominent figure for evening wear. Piece-dyed satin-faced cloths on the order of charmeuse seem to be most favored by buyers for the smaller and medium-sized stores, probably because they cost less than yarn-dyed silks. The cutting trades are taking this class of goods well, it is said, and messalines are also active. Prices on the latter fabrics are comparatively high also.

Letter Paper for Holiday Trade.

Wide varieties in social letter papers and boxes in which to put them will be seen in the holiday stocks this year. The manufacturer had these ready for the market for the first of March and many of the dealers had their orders in before June. By midsummer the greater number of dealers have made up their minds as to what they will give their customers for Christmas, and the factories are hard at work getting out the supply. Some of the boxes will show hand-painted designs and many have little landscapes and colored figure process pictures. The best of these are the German and French, the paper man admits, saying at the same moment that he is a good patriot but that for some reason America cannot equal the foreign work. Some of the raised panels in the latter are beautiful pieces of color work. This color work has been taken up in this country since the war and some pretty things are being shown.

Spring Underwear in Chaos.

The situation in the underwear trade as it concerns knit underwear for Spring is in rather a chaotic condition at the moment. Prices are acting very bullish under the influence of the steady rise in cotton, and in the recent past several leading lines of 25 and 50 cent "bals." have moved up from 5 to 15 cents a dozen. Union suits have been advanced 25 cents or more a dozen, and these increases, coupled with the advances named at the beginning of the season, are rapidly getting the goods out of the retail price class they have occupied for so many years. There is no guarantee that all of these goods will not go higher yet before the season is over. Buying is apparently picking up in the primary market as a result of the demand made on jobbers, who are being pressed by the retailers for early deliveries of 1917 lightweight goods. Buying by the latter increases every time prices are moved up at the mill end.

Printcloths the Most Active.

The buying of printcloths was more active than that of other gray goods in this market yesterday. Many of the sales made were for spot and near-by delivery, the improvement in demand for the finished goods making it imperative for many users of gray cloths to renew their stocks. Practically all of the staple cloths listed below sold yesterday for deliveries this side of October at top prices. Much of this business was done on 39-inch 80 squares at 8 cents and on 68-72s in that width at 7 cents. For spot 38½-inch 64-60s, 6¼ cents was reported paid. Buyers also paid 5½ cents for spot 60-52s, but they were not so willing, apparently, to pay 5¼ cents for 60-48s. There was not a great deal doing on sheetings from all accounts, though some good sales of 3.25 yards drills were reported at 6⅞ cents for delivery during the remainder of this month and next. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	8c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	.6c
39-inch, 68-72s	7c	38½-inch, 60-52s	.5¼c
38-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	.*5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	4¼c

*Asked.

OVERLAND ADDS TO CAPITAL

Half of $15,000,000 Issue Already Sold—Big Earnings Reported.

The Willys-Overland Company, makers of the Overland and Willys-Knight cars, has increased its outstanding capital from $22,500,000 to $37,500,000 through the issuance of $15,000,000 of new stock. The new shares have been underwritten by J. S. Bache & Co. and C. D. Barney & Co. and will be offered to present stockholders at $44 a share. It is stated that half of this amount has been sold.

News of the stock increase followed a sharp break in the company's shares last week. They have a par value of $25 and sold last week at 50¾. They closed yesterday at 48¾, with a net loss of 7 points for the day.

The Willys-Overland Company has an authorized issue of $50,000,000 of stock, that amount having been fixed upon, according to a statement issued by the bankers, in order to furnish adequate capitalization for the growth of the business which officials felt certain would occur. Deliveries of cars for the first six months of this year were 94,000, or more than for the entire year 1915, and the company is now approximately 25,000 cars behind in deliveries.

The purpose of the increase, according to a statement issued by J. S. Bache & Co., is "to provide for its present requirements for the future growth of the business and to insure prompt delivery of all orders, an adequate supply of both parts and finished cars at all depots, and more extensive service facilities in all principal cities, and sufficient cash working capital to enable the company always to take advantage of market opportunities in its purchases and to permit of increased disbursements from time to time of its growing profits in the way of dividends to its stockholders."

Preferred stockholders, under the law, have no right to subscribe to any part of a new issue of common stock, but in view of the fact that the preferred is convertible into common John N. Willys has waived in favor of the preferred holders a sufficient amount of the stock to which he has the right to subscribe to permit an offering to the preferred holders of one share for each share of preferred stock outstanding.

After the sale the company will have approximately $15,000,000 cash and $30,000,000 of other quick assets, with no liabilities other than current monthly bills. Earnings for the first six months, according to the announcement, are approximately 40 per cent upon the par value of the stock.

SHIPPING APPLES ABROAD.

Lack of Cargo Space and the High Freight Rates Factors.

Although hundreds of orders from abroad are being received in this city for American apples, shippers are experiencing great difficulty in getting cargo space, while steamship companies are asking exceedingly high rates of freight. The existing export situation in the apple market was discussed at considerable length at the convention held last week by the International Apple Shippers' Association at Niagara Falls. Agreement was unanimous that unusual efforts must be made to market as much of the American crop abroad as possible. Ways and means to that end were studied.

Harry K. Barr, a freight and Custom House broker of this city, who attended the convention, in speaking of the present situation, yesterday said:

"There is very large quantity of fresh apples for export this season, provided, of course, steamship space can be secured. It is estimated that 10,000 carloads of apples, or 2,000,000 barrels of this fruit will be available for export. Steamship space is the main difficulty. In this respect the situation is worse this year than last year.

"Scandinavian and British orders are piling up, mostly from fruit handlers. The export movement begins Sept. 1, and if we had the ships we could ship at least one-third more apples than was the case last year. In the eleven months ending with May, Government statistics showed exports to have been 1,459,036 barrels, valued at $5,487,822.

"British orders have been especially good, as the crop in the United Kingdom is from 20 to 30 per cent. below normal, while by way of contrast the American crop is a large one, and the fruit is in splendid condition. The exhibit of apples at the recent convention was a comprehensive one, and in all my experience I never saw better looking fruit.

With reduced shipments abroad, domestic raisers are trying to find means to make the apple more popular in this country. "Apple Day" last year aided much in bringing the apple to the attention of the consuming public, and this year a similar day will be set apart to push the fruit.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CONCOURSE AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob S. Harrison, also known as John Harrison, doing business as the Concourse Auto Supply Company at 2,473 Grand Boulevard, Bronx, by United States Tire Company, $1,094; Knight Tire and Rubber Company of New York, $856, and W. E. Fruden Hardware Company, $384.

SCHWEITZER & STERN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Schweitzer & Stern, cloak manufacturers at 109 West Twenty-seventh Street, by Peerless Silk Company, $860; Henry Weiss, $100, and Paul Schlemann, $600. Liabilities are $7,500 and assets $5,000.

JOHN DUNN, teamster, of 1,837 Herschell Street, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $628 and assets of 80 cents cash.

LOUIS ZIMMERMAN, dealer in carpets and rugs at 1,548 Second Avenue, who made an assignment on Monday, had a petition in bankruptcy filed against him yesterday by Maurice Rosenwalke, $490, and Nathan Garmise, $60. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $1,000.

ISAAC GOLDFARB, clerk, of 452 West 163d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $874 and assets of $423 in accounts.

L. FESSEL & CO., composed of Laura Fessel and Marcus Winter, manufacturers of women's hats at 40 Great Jones Street, have made an assignment to Abraham Beck.

ANGEL LUPER, dealer in dry goods at 554 Tenth Avenue, has made an assignment to Leopold Hirsch.

Out of Town.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 22.—Daniel M. Bittner, a retail grocer, of Fairbury, filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy today. Liabilities, $10,295; assets, $11,860.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Alexander-Roth Co.—P. Brasnder (2)... $695.19 and $701.30
Beecher, Robert L.—I. L. Evens.....290.42
Blumen, Morris—City of N. Y.....235.45
Buffalo Electric Co.—J. S. Nelkin.....137.24
Chamberlain, Arthur B.—Hotel La Salle.....1,005.53
Durack, John H., exr.—City of N. Y...587.97
De Frelle Mercantile Agency, Inc.—H. M. Hirsh.....199.26
Forman, Jacob—C. Meyer.....189.32
G. H. Hitchcock & Co.—City of N. Y...190.31
Garner, Simon, and Mery Fuchs—L. Roosain.....210.78
Isman, Felix—H. Greenberg.....964.01
Interstate Freight Rate Pub. Co.—Zincograph Co.....4,517.62
King, Nellie—S. S. Landau.....161.91
Maghio, Joseph—J. J. Hickey.....151.91
Masterson, Frank—New York Life Ins. & Trust Co., trustee.....131.91
Mecker, Robert L.—United Distillers' Co.....106.76
Metropolitan Leasing Co., Inc.—M. Katzoff.....569.22
Nirenberg, Max—J. Rubenstein & Sons Co.....177.76
Podolsky, Wolf—Hurtig & Seamon....317.90
Norwegian-American Printing & Pub. Co.—City of New York.....112.83
Prokesch, Jacob and Annie—Henry Hyman & Co., Inc.....815.98
Parkvale Realty Co. and Rolland R. Rasquin—J. Lieb.....529.70
Schor, George—Murtha & Schmohl Co..356.20
Sharer, Christopher M.—United Distillers Co.....213.80
Sussman, Louis, and Benjamin Rentsler—H. Harrisson.....223.75
Stewart, Sylvester Noble—W. Lunham....161.45
Straub, Henry—J. Hett.....420.45
Underwood, Carlyle H.—A. Ludwig....164.00
Welll, Eugene—R. Fexel.....711.20
Wolfsohn, Arthur—Leonard B. Shoenfeld & Co.....528.06
Wilson, Jeanett, and George H. Hearn—Standard Cigar Stands Co., Inc.....341.41
Waldman, Louis—A. Shimberg.....532.01
Washington Heights Hospital—R. R. Tyner.....189.25
Weinstein, Rose; Harris H. Uris, Adolph Hirshfield, and Emanuel Kulewitch, executors—City of New York.....1,130.76
Weaver, Warren J.—R. Croft.....268.03

In Bronx County.

Berger, Samuel—C. Halpern et al.....$127.70
Conlan, Terence — Clausen - Flanagan Brewery.....121.37
Lustgarten, Abraham—M. L. Bird.....47.62
Metropolitan Leasing Co., Inc.—M. Katzoff.....569.22
Mintz, Simon and Belle—N. Y. Telephone Co.....25.25
Newman, Elias—N. Y. Telephone Co....23.94
Soilish, Morris—N. Y. Telephone Co....21.49
Soogof, Samuel—H. Terenyi.....82.89
Schechet, Louis—S. Ginsberg et al.....74.25
Straub, Henry—J. Hett et al.....420.45
Sanders, William R.—E. A. Storm.....583.00
Waxman, Bernard—N. Y. Telephone Co..18.28

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Balbin, Gabriel, Miguil, and Benigno—Moehle Lithograph Co., March 14, 1916.....$632.53
Colby, Arthur H.—Eclipse Printing Co., Dec. 29, 1908.....15.63
Same—J. Barrows, Sept. 21, 1916.....220.21
Hurwitz, Harry—D. Shapiro, July 6, 1916.....57.78
Int. R. T. Co.—C. E. Littlefield, admr. (2,) March 4, 1914, $77,855.03, and Nov. 11, 1914.....110.33
Kessel, Fritz—Piel Bros., Feb. 26, 1915. 42.59
Schrenkeisen, Martin—National Park Bank, July 6, 1916.....31,701.37
Schrenkelsen, Martin, Jr., as executor—National Park Bank, July 6, 1916..31,768.75
Stephandis, John D.—Northern Bank of N. Y., Dec. 16, 1907.....267.52
Venice Amusement Co., Inc.—R. Kommel, May 18, 1916.....341.41
Zinke, Bernhard—J. Mendel, May 10, 1916.....185.43

Accounts Receivable.
Commercial Paper.
Trade Acceptances.
LEVISON & COMPANY
Commercial Bankers
141 FIFTH AVE.

¶ We finance Manufacturers, Wholesale Merchants, and Selling Agents.
¶ We discount and guarantee sales and make loans on collateral not ordinarily acceptable to National Banks.
¶ We finance Imports and Exports; supervise Domestic and Foreign Collections; buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
INQUIRIES INVITED.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Cotton Cloth and Fancy Calendars Figure in the Decisions.

Adverse action was taken yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers on a protest filed by the H Jevne Company, Los Angeles, the importers' claim in the case being that the Collector failed to make an allowance in the duty for a quantity of vermouth alleged to have been lost in transit. It appeared that a fairly large number of bottles arrived broken or empty, while other bottles involved as making up the shipment were missing. At the trial, the importers were unable to substantiate their claims. The board accordingly overruled the protest.

The Wright & Graham Company, New York, were successful in a contention relating to the classification of cotton cloth. The Collector returned the goods for duty at 30 per cent as Jacquard-figured manufactures of cotton, while the importers asked entry at the appropriate rates according to number of the yarn as woven-figured cotton cloth. Judge Cooper agreed and reversed the Collector.

F. L. Kraemer & Co., New York, imported calendars made by pasting a piece of cotton velvet in the form and appearance of a cat to a piece of cardboard of the same shape and having a small printed calendar pad attached to the article by means of a ribbon. Duty was taken at the rate of 30 per cent. as a manufacture of cotton, while the importers relied upon the claim that the merchandise was properly dutiable at 15 per cent. as "printed matter." The record showed that cotton velvet was the component of chief value, the question presented to the board being whether the merchandise was printed matter within the meaning of that term in Paragraph 329. Judge Cooper cited several judicial decisions which, while dealing with different kinds of goods, seemed in principle to apply to the case at bar. He decided that the importers' contention was well taken and reversed the Collector.

A stipulation was entered into by attorneys for the T. D. Downing Company, Boston, and Assistant Attorney General Hanson for the Government, agreeing to a dismissal of certain protests filed by the firm against assessments made by the Collector on different classes of merchandise. The board gave formal approval to the agreement and ordered the protests off the files.

APPLIES NET WEIGHT LAW.

Yonkers Judge's Decision Likely to Go to U. S. Supreme Court.

City Judge Joseph H. Beall of Yonkers decided yesterday that Swift & Co. must pay a fine of $100 for selling a ham weighing eleven pounds six ounces in a container weighing six ounces, and charging for eleven pounds and twelve ounces of meat. The prosecutor was John D. Eylers, the Yonkers City Sealer of Weights and Measures.

A short time ago Judge Beall imposed the same fine on Armour & Co. on a similar charge and the Appellate Division sustained him. Attorneys for the two companies are expected to take one of the cases to the United States Supreme Court. The law on which the decision is based is known as the "net container law" and provides that the net weight of the article must be stamped on the container and that the consumer must not be compelled to pay for the container at the price charged for the contents.

OPPOSE BLACKLIST CHECK.

Foreign Embassies Question New Clause in the Ship Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The so-called anti-blacklist provision in the Administration Ship bill authorizing customs officials to withhold clearance to any ship refusing American cargo unless the reason is that it is fully laden, has attracted the attention of the allied embassies, and they are making inquiries which may result in representations to the State Department.

The provision was inserted in the Senate at the last moment because of penalties attached to ships which carry blacklisted cargo. The allied embassies may contend that it violates treaty provisions.

The ship bill had a setback in the House today. When Chairman Alexander of the Merchant Marine Committee moved to concur in the Senate amendments, Representative Greene of Massachusetts objected, and announced that he would make the point of no quorum if Mr. Alexander persisted. This would

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SEPARATE SKIRTS

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David Crystal & Co.

11-13 EAST 26TH ST.

made of exclusive

Shelton Looms Fabrics

at the

RITZ-CARLTON Fashion Show

THIS distinctively styled full flare coat, 48 inches long, is made of

Forstmann & Huffman Velour,

lined with peau de cygne throughout, half interlined; collar trimmed with fur of water mink or nutria.

In all fashionable colors—Burgundy, Brown, Green, Navy and Plum.

Biggest and most substantial coat value on the market.

$16.50 Terms 10% 10 Days

Louis Noschkes 37-39 W. 28th St.

SILK DRESSES
25 STYLES AT $7.00.
Satins, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Serges and Combinations.
WONDERFUL STYLES AND VALUES.
The present high market price of silks does not affect our prices. Our merchandise is just as low as before the advance on the price of silks.
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP WAIST & DRESS COMPANY,
134 West 37th Street.

The Immediate Delivery Suit House of Big Values.
All Wool Velour Suits $9.00 and up
All Wool Poplin Suits $7.50 and up
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 WEST 27TH ST.

SUITS $10.50 and Up
COATS $6.75 and Up
KARL LIGHT,
45 WEST 27TH ST.
"The Best For the Price."

SMASHING ALL SALES RECORDS!
OUR 2 BIG VALUES
POPLIN (Guaranteed All-Wool) SUITS $8.50
VELOUR (Satin Lined) SUITS $9.00
TRIANGLE COAT COMPANY,
13-15 West 20th St.

SKIRTS COMPLETE LINE OF FALL GOODS — Serges, Poplins and Cleverely Fancies. Prompt delivery guaranteed. $2.25 to $4.25.
Tailored
Yellin Bros., 18 & 20 W. 21st St.

FURNITUREMEN SEEK PAN-AMERICA TRADE

Manufacturer Points to Great Possibilities in a New Field.

HONEST GOODS ESSENTIAL

W. S. McNair Says the United States Has Suffered Because of Cheap Wares.

The time is now opportune for the furniture manufacturers of the United States to commence definite and positive movements toward establishing trade in the Latin-American countries, according to W. G. McNair, who is stopping at the Biltmore after a six months' stay in South America in the interests of thirty American companies as their direct representative. After a short time in the city he will return for another period of six months in an effort to build up an American furniture trade.

"Furniture manufacturers of the United States will probably never have another such opportunity to gain a foothold south of the Panama Canal as they have today," said Mr. McNair. "England, Germany, France, Italy and Austria—the countries which have developed the furniture business in South America—are out of the running for the time being, but the moment there is a favorable opportunity to pick up the fallen threads of their export business they will go to it with all their powers. The first three-named countries, especially, have done a fine business there for many years, and will not want to lose it. And they will not lose it unless we wake up soon and get busy. France is the only country that is doing any considerable business there now, and every store in Rio, that magnificent second Paris, carries French made furniture.

"With but few exceptions the companies from all those countries that send furniture to South America send inferior goods—correct in design, perhaps, but flimsy as to workmanship. One rarely sees such quality furniture in any South American city as is made in Grand Rapids. The people are anxious to trade with us provided we meet them half way. Just now there is a pretty strong prejudice against us, and it is our own fault. Not a few unscrupulous commission men and brokers, principally in New York, have done us untold injury in a business way in the South. Hundreds of times certain goods have been ordered from the South American cities, and what has been sent them was far from the correct thing—flimsy, poorly built, and more poorly finished work—with the result that their opinion of us as honest business dealers is not the highest. Many of these commission men are interested only to the extent of their commissions, and instead of sending good furniture South, they have sold these cheap goods at exorbitant prices. Many dealers, too, have been unwilling to provide the especially made furniture which is required in the tropics.

"All of these things must be overcome. I feel that my six months were well spent there in important missionary work, for I have overcome in part the bad reputation American manufacturers have undeservedly won. Whenever the real good furniture of this country is seen in South America, its superiority over the goods from Europe is quickly appreciated. They like the great absence of bulk which characterizes the English made furniture, and if we will persist in our efforts to break into business down there and will do it now when the other leading industrial nations are busy with their battles we can pick up the best business at hand in the whole world. Business conditions in the large centres of South America are good. There is plenty of money to buy with and there is also an inclination to buy."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holsheimer & Shaul; Miss M. C. Thomas, laces; 340 B'way; Breslin.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Miss N. Carey, laces; 23 East 26th.

AUGUSTA, Me.—Buston & Wessell Co.; H. L. Merrill, misses', children's ready-to-wear; Park Avenue.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; Miss J. Marston, dry goods; Miss P. Metzel, dry goods; H. J. Rohr, millinery; Miss J. Steinekamp, dry goods; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; W. J. Bigler notions; W. F. Coggins, notions; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton, piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Joel, Gutman & Co.; Miss A. Bass, waists, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Joel, Gutman & Co.; Miss Steibel, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.

BARABOV, Wis.—Risely Bros.; T. F. Risley, carpets; 1,170 B'way.

BILLINGS, Mon.—Roe Dry Goods Co.; D. Roe, general merchandise; 41 Union Square; Latham.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—A. R. Sawyer Co.; Mrs. M. T. Page, millinery, women's wear; Albert.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Hills, McLean & Haskins; H. H. Haskins, dry goods; F. H. Haskins, housefurnishing goods; 320 5th Av.; Collingwood.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama Jobbing House; I. A. Kronenberg, dry goods; Navarre.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, cloaks, suits; Miss M. A. Dimock, notions; R. M. Dean, toilet, fancy, leather goods, notions; S. Falk, boys' clothing; W. M. Lichtenstein, hosiery, men's furn. goods; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, skirts, costumes, waists; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; S. A. Campbell, hdkfs.; C. H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; F. A. Fuller, furs; G. H. Guest housefurn. goods, hardware; G. W. Little, floor coverings, (basement;) A. G. Sanborn, silk waists, sweaters; Miss B. Armstrong silk, cotton waists, sweaters, (basement;) Miss S. E. Ludwig, infants' wear, (basement;) Miss M. G. Cronin, infants' wear; Mr. Norris, furs; Miss Johnson, women's coats, suits; 482 4th Av.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; William F. Maher, boys' clothing; J. F. Thompson, ladies', misses' suits; Prince George.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filenes Co.; Miss Jansen, toilet articles; Miss Lyons, handkerchiefs; Mr. King, machine made dresses; Mr. Long, umbrellas; Miss Coakley, ladies' underwear; Miss O'Rourke, ladies' neckwear; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear, (basement;) 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; T. Lyford, furs; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. J. Hilliard, neckwear, laces, trimmings; 315 5th Av.

BRADFORD, Penn.—Kreinson D. G. Co.; L. J. Kreinson, general merchandise; Miss Dorsen, ladies' wear; Latham.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; J. W. Gallop, ribbons; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Given; Miss Clossey, Fall waists, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; F. E. Stinehart, draperies; 18 W. 35th.

CANTON, Ohio.—Mrs. I. Leftovitz, millinery, notions; Hermitage.

CANTON, Ohio—L. Abt & Son; L. Abt gloves, millinery, ribbons, muslin underwear; Navarre.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Miss L. C. Zimmerman, fancy goods, millinery; Park Av.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—R. Schwartz & Co.; Miss S. Chauncey, millinery; 1,140 B'way.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. R. Wilson, millinery, (basement;) 115 Worth; Bristol.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Consolidated Millinery Co.; G. L. Gerson, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

CHICAGO, Ill.—T. J. Phelan Co.; T. J. Phelan, millinery; 621 B'way.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mrs. M. K. Pittam, corsets; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—D. B. Fisk Co.; V. S. Undrus, silks, ribbons, chiffons; 411 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward; E. R. Alcombrack, notions; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; W. M. Williams, women's neckwear, collars, cuffs, patterns; 104 Worth; Herald Square.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; A. Strauss, women's suits, skirts; C. J. Cornwell, furnishing goods, gloves, hats, trunks; 115 5th Av.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo.—T. W. Hartman, jobs white gabardine Summer skirts; 339 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—J. M. Giddings & Co.; Miss H. Ellis, gowns; 564 5th Av.; Collingwood.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, waists, skirts; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Mr. Kobachel, notions, leather goods, ribbons; Mr. Wesselman housefurnishings; Mr. Gerber, laces; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; G. J. Baum, dress goods, silks, velvets; Miss H. Hearan, trimmed millinery; Miss A. Weiner, art goods; 200 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Browning, King & Co.; C. A. Dolan, men's clothing; 16 Cooper Sq.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Lindner Co.; Miss Cauman, misses' dresses, children's wear; Miss C. E. Hart, negligees, underwear; 1,140 B'way.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Zweig Bros.; B. Goldberg, men's and boys' hats and caps; B'way Central.

COLUMBUS, Miss.—Kaufmann Bros.; J. M. Kaufmann, clothing, ready-to-wear; 2 W. 32d, Room 1,277.

COLUMBUS, O.—W. H. Kelly Co.; G. C. Bauer, millinery, ready-to-wear; Union Square.

COLUMBUS, O.—H. Holtzman & Sons; L. A. Holtzman, carpets; York.

CUMBERLAND—Lewistock, Me.—Great Department Store; L. L. Peck, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss M. O'Brien, infants' wear; Great Northern.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; M. S. Levy, men's furnishing goods, underwear, knit goods; 19 E. 24th.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. B. Tannahill, men's clothing; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; C. Feckenscher, furnishing goods, hosiery; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. H. Schooner, Miss Hugill, domestics, wash goods; 354 4th Av.

DULUTH, Minn.—I. Freimuth; F. P. Robinson, silks, dress goods; E. W. Kaltenbach, ready-to-wear; D. G. Loewus, hosiery, underwear, drug sundries; I. Freimuth, general merchandise; F. E. Fleischman, housefurnishings; 1,170 B'way.

DURHAM, N. C.—O. E. Rowells & Son; H. C. Rowells, ready-to-wear; imperial.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—E. L. & M. Sullivan; Miss E. Sullivan, millinery; Miss M. Sullivan, millinery; Netherland.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Menard, black dress goods, silks; 75 Spring; Wallick's.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—E. S. Brown Co.; D. M. Lamitee, cloaks; 1,239 Broadway; Wallick's.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Monnig Dry Goods Co.; W. R. Phenix, laces; Somerset.

GRAND RAPIDS—Herpolsheimer; H. T. Sieman, housefurnishing goods; 1,170 Broadway; York.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; Miss E. Merriman, art goods; 432 4th Av.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Mrs. S. Cohle & Co.; Miss L. Coble, millinery; Churchill.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Robinson & Co.; R. E. Robinson, furnishing goods; basement; Grand.

HARRODSBERG, Ky.—Eisenberg Bros.; I. Eisenberg, ready-to-wear, dry goods; 1,182 Broadway.

HARTFORD, Conn. — Brown-Thomson Co.; G. E. Reardon, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 230 5th Av.

HONESDALE, Penn.—Katz Underwear Co.; L. Katz, muslin underwear; 1,150 B'way.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger & Co.; Miss A. E. Connelly, house dresses, petticoats, kimonos; 315 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss A. Simon, ladies' dresses; 1,140 Broadway.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Gay R. Sawyer; Mr. Bengley, general ready-to-wear, 1,182 B'way.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; J. J. Delaney, sporting goods, toys, trunks, bags; 225 5th Av.; Hermitage.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; A. Felber, notions, hosiery, ribbons, laces, neckwear; Miss L. Wells, millinery; 110 Worth.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—J. Taylor Dry Goods Co.; Miss C. Marstella, women's coats; 220 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Co.; W. Gelssler, women's ready-to-wear, muslin underwear; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss M. E. O'Brien, neckwear; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; Mrs. A. R. Fisher, millinery; 631 Broadway.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—S. Bacharach, dry goods; Flanders.

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Innes, Bullene & Hackman; H. B. Bullene, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear, hosiery, knit goods; 220 5th Av.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—Ettenson-Wenning D. G. Co.; S. Ettenson, laces, handkerchiefs, toilet goods, stationery; 200 5th Av.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—H. V. Rouse, W. Moses, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Lowenberg Co.; I. Lowenberg, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Collingwood.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. M. Cohn Co.; J. H. Wilson, linens; 114 5th Av.; Navarre.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Coulter Dry Goods Co.; J. Kelly, cotton dress goods, muslins, sheetings, patterns, linens, beddings; 1,170 Broadway; Gregorian.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. C. Lewis Co.; T. H. Reilly, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; M. B. Mountjoy, women's, misses' and girls' suits, waists, furs, millinery, knit goods; 23 E. 26th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; David H. Scholl, women's garments; 18 West 28th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; Miss A. M. Brown, millinery; 18 W. 35th.

McKEESPORT, Penn.—The Famous Co.; L. P. Feiser, women's, misses' Fall suits; 72 Madison Av.

MACON, Ga.—Union D. G. Co.; D. M. Brown, notions; 1,170 Broadway; Collingwood.

MARIETTA, Ohio—Otto Bros.; C. W. Otto, cloaks, suits; New Strand.

MASSILLION, O.—Long & Pletzker Co.; R. F. Long, ready-to-wear; Union Square.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Lowenstein & Bros.; N. B. Silberberg, housefurnishing goods, china, silverware; 22 E. 17th.

MENDON, Mich.—Hickmotte & Duckette; W. J. Hickmotte, housefurnishing goods; Park Av.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—M. Heiman & Co.; G. M. Meyer, silks, velvets, ribbons, trimmed hats; 881 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Dayton Co.; Miss E. T. Baird, gloves; 1,170 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Powers Mercantile Co.; P. F. Britt, hosiery, underwear; 18 W. 35th.

MOBILE, Ala.—Hammel Dry Goods Co.; Julius Hammel, general merchandise; S. P. Pressburg, general merchandise, ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—C. L. Ruth & Son; H. Ruth, jewelry, lamps, china, glassware; Flanders.

NEWARK, Ohio—The Fair; A. Schiff, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

NASHAU, N. H.—Chamberlain-Patten Co.; W. H. Patten, cloaks, notions; Park Av.

NEW HAVEN—Shartenburg & Robinson; M. S. Mumma, ready-to-wear; J. Schoenfeld, millinery; O. C. Herman, rugs; 75 Spring.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Scherr Manufacturing Co.; M. Scherr, skirtings; Flanders.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss M. L. Cronan, millinery; Mrs. R. Sherwood, cloaks, waists, ready-to-wear garments; Miss J. L. Hogan, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss L. Gaucher, ladies' wear; 10 E. 26th; Gregorian.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—G. Mayer & Co.; Miss J. Constanzi, laces; 225 5th Av.; Woodward.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss A. Smith, art goods; 15 E. 26th.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss Smith, art goods; 15 East 26th.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Levy, Loeb & Co.; M. W. Feingold, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods; L. Levy, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, 320 B'way; Algonquin.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Schwartz; E. S. Malvern, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; Bristol.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Baker, Hanna & Blake Co.; H. M. Hobart, ready-to-wear; 395 B'way; Albert.

OMAHA, Neb.—T. Kilpatrick Co.; Miss M. E. Mullen, laces, trimmings; 220 5th Av.; Great Northern.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess, Nash Co.; Mr. Gardiner, linens, white goods; 1,133 Broadway.

OSHKOSH, Wis.—Style Inn.; F. Stein, general buyer; 1,133 Broadway.

OTTUMWA, Iowa.—Ottumwa Mercantile Co.; S. M. Weiss, women's garments; 72 Leonard.

OWENSBORO, Ky.—L. Lienfield; Mr. Lienfield, ready-to-wear, dry goods; 1,182 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Miss Geventer, children's Fall dresses; 116 West 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Mr. Wineberg, Spring suits; 1,140 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; C. Silverman, coats, suits; 18 W. 27th.

PHILADELPHIA — Gimbel Bros.; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Boehm & Co.; E. Boehm, dressing sacques; 47 W. 34th.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; Broadway and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. Garretson, trimmed millinery; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, handkerchiefs, ladies' neckwear; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Bros. Co.; Miss E. A. Wallace, toilet goods; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Bros. Co.; Miss Wallace, toilet goods, brushes, drug sundries; Miss V. E. Klock, millinery; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Mastins Cloak & Suit House; M. H. Singer, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Frank & Seder; M. Marks, jewelry, leather goods, umbrellas; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; A. M. Bibro, shoes; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Lewis, Nieman Co.; B. Nieman, suits; Miss Killen, suits; Miss O'Brien, skirts; 470 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss B. Peters, ladies' wear; 482 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. A. Ward, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Manufacturers' Outlet Co.; T. Loebenberg, dress goods, silks, velvets; 120 West 32d.

QUINCY, Ill.—Keapohl, Mohrenstecher Co.; H. Fortkamp, linens; 354 Fourth Avenue.

QUITMAN, Ga.—Lazarus Bros.; P. Lazarus, general merchandise; Grand.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Kline & Lazarus; G. Lazarus, general merchandise; Grand.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; L. Eschwege, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Dreyfuss Co.; S. B. Hazle, ready-to-wear; 1,115 Broadway.

ROANOKE, Va.—H. S. Hevronimus & Co.; H. D. Gray, infants' wear, hosiery; 353 4th Av.; Collingwood.

ROANOKE, Va.—G. MacBain Co.; J. H. Williamson, shoes; C. H. Smith, blankets, comforts, bedding; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Touhey Co.; J. Marks, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 15 East 26th.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Daniels Smart Shop; J. Scherer, ready-to-wear; Sherman Square.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Mott, woolens; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. C. Cook, linens; J. Benzie, fancy linens; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers & Co.; J. S. Banford, piece goods; 23 East 26th.

ROCKLAND, Me.—W. O. Hewitt Co.; W. D. Talbot, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

SAGAMORE, Mich.—N. N. Tanner Co.; Miss Blumke, ladies', misses' mdse.; 1,170 B'way.

SAGINAW, Mich.—M. W. Tanner Co.; F. N. Klein, carpets; Flanders.

SAGINAW, Mich.—Modart Corset Co.; H. H. Behse, general manager; 553 5th Av.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; C. E. Raymond, dress goods, silks; 75 Spring; Park Av.

SCHENETAY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; V. Siegler, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring; Park Av.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—J. Jung & Co.; F. Brandt, notions, laces, gloves; Navarre.

SHELBYVILLE, Ohio—J. Salinger, dry goods, general merchandise; Great Northern.

SIOUX CITY—Davidson Brothers Co.; H. W. Atkins, laces; 1,261 Broadway.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock, pictures; 230 5th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss S. G. Reilly, waists; 230 5th Av.

SPRINGVILLE, Mass.—Nathan Clothing Co.; L. Nathan, men's, boys', and children's clothing; 220 5th Av.

STANTON, Va.—Big Dept. Store; J. H. Bryan, general mdse.; Breslin.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss M. Kearney, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,140 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Lindell Dry Goods Co.; L. Levy, upholstery, draperies, lace curtains, carpets; 353 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; Mr. Jackson, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Mannheimer Bros.; W. Kelly, domestics, flannels, linens, dress goods, silks, velvets, cloths; 358 4th Av.

ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; F. G. Winter, silks, ribbons, hdkfs.; 31 Union Square.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Palmer-Reeve Co.; W. G. Reeve, millinery; Imperial.

TORONTO, Can.—R. Simpson CFo., Ltd.; W. D. Robertson, suits, coats; 47 West 34; R. 728.

TOLEDO—Reynolds & Monro; Andrew G. Reynolds, suits, skirts; McAlpin.

TOLEDO—La Salle & Koch Co.; Miss G. Morrissey, toilet goods; 1,170 B'way.

TROY, N. Y.—Gay Co.; E. A. Malka, rugs; Grand.

VALDOSTA, Ga.—J. Black & Co.; J. Black, dry goods, clothing, shoes; Grand.

WASHINGTON, D. C.; Woodward & Lothrop; F. E. Mack, domestics; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss I. Stegall, waists, sweaters; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; J. O. Moqui, furniture, carpets; 334 4th Av.

WINSTON, N. C.—D. S. Reid, general merchandise; Grand.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; M. H. Briggs, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; H. W. Warren, domestics; 230 5th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—John C. MacInnes Co.; G. W. Aubuchon, hosiery, gloves; 432 4th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey Co.; H. W. Rice, laces, trimmings, ribbons, veilings, hdkfs.; Somerset.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Central Store Co.; S. G. Dixon, notions, laces, ribbons, hosiery; Navarre.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—Black & Grant Co.; E. S. Grant, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

FIRST PRIZE
Has Been Awarded Us

By the Judges at the
SHELTON LOOMS FASHION SHOW
AT THE RITZ-CARLTON
FOR OUR
"HEATHER VELFUR" COAT

In competition with the best American designers.

This coat is only one of a great number of equally original models.

Competition is the life of trade.

Rather than fear it we welcome it, for it enables us to demonstrate style supremacy and leadership in all our departments.

STREET AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS, SUITS AND COATS.

A visit to our showrooms will prove a revelation to the buyer in search of the new, the novel, the different.

Mark Aronson & Company
236 Fifth Avenue at 27th Street

No. 2

SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO. — THE SILK CLEARING HOUSE OF AMERICA — 114-120 EAST 23rd ST. — 115-119 EAST 22d ST.

MR. LINING BUYER!!

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

New and exclusive designs in FAILLES and PEEWEE SILKS, 36" and 40" wide.
67½c to $2.00 per yard

SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO.
114-120 East 23d St. 115-119 East 22d St.
New York City

A Triple Triumph for the G. B. G. Mfg. Co., Inc.

CLASS B

Solely on the merits of our garments and OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS, we were awarded

THREE FIRST PRIZES

at the Shelton Looms Fashion Show, at the Ritz-Carlton. The country's most eminent Cloak Judges:

MR. EDWIN GOODMAN, Representing Custom Trade of Berghoff-Goodman;
MR. JOHN M. O'CONNOR, Chairman A. C. & S. R., Representing the Press;
MISS JEAN SEIVWRIGHT, N. Y. Globe;
MISS EDNA WOOLMAN CHASE, Vogue;
MISS EDITH M. BURGIS, Philadelphia Ledger;
M. STEINFELD, Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.;
ARTHUR J. KOLLINS, Jacoby Bros., Los Angeles;
MISS MARY WALLS, of John Wanamaker;
A. KUEHN, Kaufman Bros., Pittsburg;
H. J. KOENIG, Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co., Kansas City,

accorded our designs

CLASS E

THE BLUE RIBBON
THE CASH PRIZE AND
THE DIPLOMA OF MERIT

We entered this contest with some of the leading Cloak Manufacturers of the United States, and once again the style supremacy of our garments was proven. These famous Judges, who are connoisseurs of value, proclaim our Cloaks a Supreme Achievement.

These prize-winning Coats are now on display at our Show Rooms, together with a representative collection of our latest models. Your inspection is most cordially invited.

CLASS C

The G. B. G. Mfg. Co., Inc.

15, 17, 19 East 26th Street New York

Leading Creators of American Styles in Popular Priced Coats and Suits

Tax Free in New York State

New York Telephone Co.

First & General Mortgage

4½% Bonds

Price and particulars on application.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

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from time to time as conditions change and circumstances justify are often overlooked by investors. We have prepared a circular which points out in a general way how and when it is wise to exchange investment bonds and stocks. We shall take pleasure in sending a copy of this circular to those interested.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
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William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

$100 $500 $1000 BONDS

In these times of great prosperity men without number are placing at least a part of their earnings in conservative investment bonds. If you have funds available for investment, and would like to obtain general information regarding bonds—coupon bonds, registered bonds, brief definitions of various types of bonds, sinking funds, redemption of bonds, etc.—our special booklet on this subject should prove of much interest and value. Included in the booklet are brief descriptions of more than 55 issues of conservative investment bonds, all of which are issued in $1,000 denominations, and some in $500 and $100 denominations.

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"Conservative Investment Bonds"

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Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

$250,000

Bridgeport, Conn.

4¼% Gold Bonds

Due July 1, 1925-41

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax. Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and New England. Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

Total debt of the city less than 5% of assessed valuation

Prices to yield 4%

Ask for Circular T-228.

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Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Municipal Bonds Advanced

when the Income Tax Law was enacted in 1913. That experience may now be important in view of the effect on the market of possible increase in the Income Tax rates. A resume of the market for representative State and City bonds in 1913-1914 together with current offerings of Municipal bonds will be sent on request for special letter, M. B.

Estabrook & Co.
Members {New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange}
24 Broad St. New York

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

$100,000

Allegheny County, Pa.
(County Seat, Pittsburgh)

4% Bonds

Due 1934, '35 & '36.

Price 100 and Interest

Circular on application.

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Active and Strong—Railroads Share in Rise—Fall in Motor Shares.

The Stock Exchange had yesterday its most active day in months, and prices were carried forward vigorously. On this occasion the railroads were not left out of the movement, but rose along with the industrials in a manner which showed convincingly that neither Wall Street nor the public stood in fear of the outcome of the protracted negotiations at Washington over the demands which the railroad brotherhoods have made. The movement in that quarter of the market was not altogether spontaneous, but it could not have been carried through had not the temper of the Street been highly optimistic.

It seemed to many that the market's pace was so rapid that it was in danger of overrunning the ground which it could reasonably expect to retain, but this view did not preclude belief in the likelihood of the movement being carried further, possibly by a brief and brisk advance, before it would be called upon to absorb stock on a scale which would force reaction. The market had to take a good deal of stock yesterday, many being prompted to sell by the very substantial gains previously reported, but it did this with an ease which only helped to confirm the optimism of the general body of traders. In some quarters this sort of selling sufficed to hold prices at the previous level, but in a great majority of cases it did not stand in the way of further substantial gains. United States Steel quickly rose much above the high level it had established the previous day, and most of the industrials accepted Steel as their natural leader.

The railroad group as a whole was stronger than any day since the men announced their acceptance of the unsuccessful effort of the Federal Mediation Board to bring the railroads and their employes onto common ground. Reading, Union Pacific, and New York Central were the most conspicuous issues in this part of the list. Among the industrials the outstanding exceptions to the day's strength were the automobile stocks. Willys-Overland broke sharply on the news of a new large stock issue, and the other motor shares fell to less extent mainly in sympathy with the movement in Willys-Overland.

It might be sufficient to say that yesterday's stock market merely developed logically the forces which were responsible for the growing strength and activity during recent days, but that was not the sole explanation of the intensification of the market's strength. Wall Street had before it yesterday the imposing list of American collateral to be pledged under the British loan, and while many of the securities known to have been mobilized by Great Britain were absent from the list, it was long enough and included enough stocks in which previous pressure of foreign sales had been felt to produce a very distinct effect upon market sentiment. Traders pictured to themselves the practical cessation of foreign selling because of so many American securities being used as collateral for this loan. They probably exaggerated this phase of the matter, for, as a matter of fact, selling for foreign account has been resumed. It is evident, though, from the manner in which this selling is being done that there is no desire to hurry the market to take the stock which is available. The market, in fact, has to pay a good price to get it at all. This much at least this large loan is accomplishing in the way of relieving the stock market, and the bond market for that matter, of pressure. Being placed in funds to the amount of $250,000,000, the British Treasury is in a position to be much more independent of the market than it would be were it to depend solely upon sales of American securities to provide itself with the means of paying for what Great Britain and her allies are buying in this market.

Another reason for the market's strength, and in particular for the ease with which railroad stocks were bid up, was the emphasis being laid on the hope that a rate increase will come as a sequel to the railroads' ultimate acceptance of the President's proposal for the prevention of the threatened strike. That the railroads will in time come into agreement with the President, and through him with the brotherhoods, is being accepted as a matter of course.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	99½	99¾	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	97½	98½	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100¼	4.85
Argen. Gov't Dis.		Feb.21,'17	97½	97¾	5.90
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100¾	100¾	5.50
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,20	99¾	100¼	5.95
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¾	100¼	4.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.95
City of Quebec		Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.83
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¾	100¼	4.05
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99¾	100¼	4.97
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99¾	100¼	5.40
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99¼	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	107¼	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102½	4.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100¾	101½	1.50
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99½	100¾	4.80
Prov. of N. S.	5	Dec., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.83
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97½	98½	5.50
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	100¼	6.45
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	..	98	5.25
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¾	101	2.35
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	99¾	5.05
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99¾	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.24
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅝	101	3.90
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100¼	5.75
Am. T. T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99½	100¼	4.45
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98¼	98¾	4.65
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	101	3.13
A. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅜	3.45
A.V.R.L.& P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101½	102¼	5.45
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¾	100¾	4.90
Can. North	5	Sep., 1917	98½	99¼	5.00
Can. North	6	July10,'17	99⅞	100	6.00
Can. North	6	July10,'18	99¼	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103	3.75
C., B. & Q.	4	May, 1921	97½	98¼	4.43
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	99¾	5.15
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	95	..	..
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102	102½	5.80
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96½	99	6½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅝	101¼	3.71
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1919	100¼	100¾	4.74
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	99¾	5.30
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.24
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb.13,'18	101¼	101⅜	3.95
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101½	5.40
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100¼	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	98½	99¼	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96¾	97½	9.25
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅛	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	99¾	6.00
Oils Elev.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	99¼	5.25
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100¾	100¾	4.32
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100	100¾	4.75
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb.15,'19	89¼	89¾	9.62
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100¾	3.87
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	101	4.88
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	4.05
W. T. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100½	1.00
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	97¼	97¾	6.50
W.V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100⅛	5⅝
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$11,848,677	$27,476,358
Ord. int. rev.	23,881,749	50,036,080
Income tax	1,423,403	9,223,104
Miscellaneous	8,767,296	14,826,080
Total	$46,021,127	$101,561,673
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	13,599,482	20,627,067
Excess of total disburse. over total recets.	16,394,973	26,810,613
Expenditures	59,630,610	128,188,761

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, AUG. 22, 1916. — Shares.

Total sales	1,320,649
Same day last year	797,179
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	103,880,113
Same period last year	92,617,845
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
134	140	100	Adams Express	136	136	136	136	+2¼
16⅞	17	300	Alaska Gold Mines	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	8	100	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
14	15	100	Advance Rumely	14	14	14	14	–1
25½	25⅝	6,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25	26¼	25	25	+ ¼
79½	80¼	1,500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80	80⅝	80	80⅜	+ ⅛
78	79	900	Am. Agricul. Chem	78	78¾	77½	78	+ ¼
100⅜	101½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	– ⅛
89	89¾	3,500	Am. Beet Sugar	90¼	90⅝	89¼	89¾	– ⅛
195	198	200	Am. B. S. & F. pf	196	196	195	196	+1
61¼	61¼	22,000	Am. Can	61	61⅝	60⅝	61½	+1⅛
64½	64⅞	11,300	Am. Car & Fdry	64	65	63¾	64½	+ ⅝
52½	53¼	700	Am. Cotton Oil	53⅝	53⅝	53	53½	+ ⅜
126	130	600	Am. Express	126	128	126	128	– ⅛
10¼	10½	400	Am. H. & Leather	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	– ⅛
52½	53¼	1,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52⅝	53¼	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	28⅞	1,900	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	29	28	28	..
22¼	22⅜	900	Am. Linseed	22	22	22½	22¼	– ⅜
51	51½	1,100	Am. Linseed pf	51⅜	51⅝	50⅞	51	– ⅛
78⅝	79	33,900	Am. Locomotive	79	79½	77⅞	78⅝	+1½
105½	106	1,500	Am. Locomotive pf	105	106	105	105⅞	+ ⅛
100	100⅜	8,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	99⅝	100⅜	99⅝	100⅛	+ ⅛
111½	112½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111⅝	111⅝	111⅛	111⅝	– ⅛
85	86	900	Am. Smelt. S. F.	86	86	85	85	– ⅞
56	56⅛	2,300	Am. Steel F'dries	55	57	55	56½	+1½
110⅝	111	400	Am. Sugar Ref.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅛	110⅝	+ ⅛
118	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119	119	119	119	..
132	132½	900	Am. Tel. & Tel	131½	132	131½	132	+ ¼
46⅞	47	4,600	Am. Woolen	46½	47⅛	46¼	47	+1⅛
97½	98	300	Am. Woolen pf	97½	98	97½	97½	–1⅝
26½	27	100	Am. Writing P. pf	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	– ⅛
33⅝	34	3,500	Am. Zinc L. S.	33	34⅛	33	33⅝	– ⅛
86	86¼	25,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	86¼	86¾	85¼	86⅝	+ ⅛
69¼	69½	100	Associated Oil	69⅞	69⅞	69¼	69¾	+ ⅛
105	105⅜	6,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105⅞	106⅛	106⅛	105	+ ⅛
98⅞	99	1,000	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98⅞	99	98⅞	99	+ ⅛
70½	70¾	3,000	Atlantic, G. & W. I.	72⅜	72⅜	69¾	70¼	–1⅝
64½	66	200	At., G. & W. I. pf	65⅝	66	65⅝	66	+ ⅛
81	81⅜	25,500	Baldwin Loco	79	82⅜	79	81⅝	+2⅜
104½	105	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	105	105	105	105	..
88½	88⅝	6,150	Baltimore & Ohio	87¼	89	87	88⅝	+2⅜
73½	74	700	Baltimore & O. pf	73⅝	78¼	73	73½	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	+ ⅛
478	480	2,100	Bethlehem Steel	485	490	485	490	+12½
84⅜	84⅞	530	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	..
68	68½	4,700	Butte & Superior	68	69⅜	68	68	+ ⅛
19	19⅜	300	California Petrol	19⅜	19¾	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
178	179	1,700	Canadian Pacific	178	179¼	178½	178⅝	+ ⅛
57⅞	58	4,600	Central Leather Co	57⅛	58⅜	57½	57⅞	+ ⅛
103⅜	104½	900	Chandler Motor	104	104	102½	102⅝	–1⅜
57⅜	58	4,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	62½	63⅜	61½	63½	+1
12⅝	13	500	Chi. Great Western	12⅜	13⅛	12⅜	13⅛	+ ⅛
37	37⅛	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37	37½	37	37	+ ⅛
94½	95	9,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93⅝	96¼	93	95	+1⅛
126	127	100	Chi., M. & S. P. pf	126⅜	126¾	126⅝	126⅝	..
127½	128	300	Chi. & Northwest	127	127½	126⅞	127½	+ ⅛
18½	18⅝	5,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	16⅝	18⅝	16⅞	18	+1⅛
19⅞	20¼	400	Chile Copper	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	– ⅛
51⅞	52	1,500	Chile Copper pf	51⅞	52	51⅞	51⅞	..
100	100½	100	Chuett, Peabody pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	– ⅛
50⅜	51	86,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	49⅞	51½	49½	50⅝	+1½
139½	140	900	Consolidated Gas	140	140¼	140	140⅝	+1¼
99½	100	400	Continental Can	99	99⅝	99	99⅝	+1⅜
15⅛	15½	1,200	Corn Products Ref	15⅜	15½	15	15	..
90½	91½	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91½	91½	90⅝	90⅝	– ⅝
77⅜	77⅞	37,500	Crucible Steel	77½	78	77	77¼	+1
117	118	200	Crucible Steel pf	118	118	118	118	..
57⅝	57⅞	13,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	59¼	59⅝	57⅝	57⅝	–1⅜
94½	95	500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95½	95½	95	95	– ⅛
14⅞	14½	100	Den. & Rio Grande	14½	14½	14½	14½	– ⅛
33⅛	33½	1,400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	33½	34⅜	33½	34⅝	+1⅛
118½	119	200	Diamond Match	118½	119	118½	119	+1½
45¼	46	5,400	Distillers' Securities	45¼	47	45¼	46⅝	+ ⅜
37	38	30,600	Erie	37	39½	37	38⅝	+ ⅛
53½	53⅝	6,800	Erie 1st pf	53½	55	53½	54⅝	+1⅜
45¼	46⅜	100	Erie 2d pf	45¼	45¾	45¼	45⅞	+ ⅛
170	172	2,800	General Electric	172	172	170½	170½	– ⅛
120	121	600	General Motors pf	122½	122½	120	120	–2½
72⅜	72½	2,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72⅞	73¼	72¼	72⅜	+ ⅛
118	118½	4,600	Great Northern pf	118	118½	117⅝	118	+1
40¼	40½	6,500	G. N. certs.ore prop	40¼	41	39¾	40¼	– ⅛
43⅝	44⅜	200	Greene-Cananea	43⅝	45¾	43⅝	45¼	+ ⅛
101¼	102	1,600	Illinois Central	101½	102½	101½	102½	+1½
52⅛	52⅜	8,400	Inspiration Copper	52¼	52⅝	52	52¼	– ⅛
16⅛	16⅜	2,300	Interboro Consol	16½	16⅞	16½	16½	..
42	45	200	Int. Agricultural pf	43	43½	43	43½	+ ½
114½	115	500	Int. Harvester, N.J.	114¾	114¾	114	114½	– ⅜
38	38½	58,600	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	39¼	39¾	37⅝	38	– ⅜
102	102¼	59,100	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	103¼	103⅞	101½	102	..
41½	42¼	9,700	Int. Nickel	41¾	42	39⅞	42	..
15⅝	16	1,000	Int. Paper	16	16	16	16	..
71½	72	400	Int. Paper pf	72¼	72¼	71⅞	71⅞	– ⅝
87	88	400	Jewel Tea	87½	87½	87	87	+ ½
25	25	500	Kansas City South.	25	26	25	26	+ ⅛
58	58	100	Kan. City South. pf	58	58	58	58	..
72⅜	72½	600	Kelly Spring. Tire	72⅜	72⅝	72⅜	72⅜	..
40⅝	40⅞	6,000	Kennecott Copper	40⅝	50	40½	40⅝	..
125	130	25	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	130	130	130	130	..
77⅛	78	8,000	Lackawanna Steel	77⅛	78¼	77⅛	78	+1¼
46	46¼	1,200	Lee Tire & Rubber	45⅝	46¼	45⅝	46¼	+ ⅛
80½	80⅝	5,100	Lehigh Valley	80	81	78½	80⅝	+1⅛
36	38⅜	200	Long Island	36	36	36	36	+ ⅛
100	110	100	Manhattan Shirt pf	114	114	114	114	..
84⅛	84⅝	17,825	Maxwell Motors	84⅞	86½	83	84½	– ⅛
86½	86⅝	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	87	87	86¾	86¾	– ¼
55½	56	1,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	57	57	54¾	56	–1
61	63	200	May Dept. Stores	62	62	62	62	– ⅛
101⅜	102¼	13,400	Mexican Petroleum	102	103½	101⅜	101⅝	..
..	..	300	Mex. Petroleum pf	93½	94½	92	92	+ ½
34⅞	35	1,000	Miami Copper	35	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
122½	123	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	121	123	121	123	+ ⅞
4	4¼	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4⅜	4	4⅜	..
4⅜	5¼	800	Missouri Pacific	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	– ⅛
4¾	5	1,600	Mo. Pacific tr. ctfs.	4⅝	5	4½	5	..
49½	50	200	Mo. Pacific pf. w i.	49¾	50	49⅝	50	+ ½
23½	23⅞	700	Mo. Pacific w i	23½	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ½
92	93¾	100	Montana Power	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
80¼	81	200	Morris & Essex	81	81	81	81	–1
118	121	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	119	119	119	119	..
74	76	400	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75½	75¼	75½	75½	+ ½
24	24¾	1,000	Nat. En. & St. Co	24	24¾	24	24¾	+ ⅝
65⅞	66¾	400	Nat. Lead Co	66¼	66¼	66¼	66⅛	– ⅛
18⅝	18½	1,400	Nevada Con. Cop	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	..
137	138	2,600	N. Y. Air Brake	139	140	139	140	..
106¾	106⅝	31,700	N. Y. Central	104	106⅝	103⅝	106⅜	+2⅝
61⅛	61⅜	4,600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60¼	62	60	61½	+1½
26⅞	27	900	N. Y., Ont. & West	26½	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅜
20	23	100	Norfolk Southern	23	28	23	23	..
131	132¼	4,500	Norfolk & Western	131	133	129⅞	132¼	+2½
111⅛	112	6,900	Northern Pacific	111¼	112	111	111⅞	+1⅝
6⅜	6¼	400	Ontario Mining	6	6¼	6	6¼	– ⅛
29	30	600	Pacific Mail	30	30	29	29	– ½
56	56⅛	12,800	Penn. R. R.	56	56¼	55⅞	56⅛	+ ⅛
103	103	200	People's Gas, Chi.	103	103	103	103	+ ½
39½	40	200	Philadelphia Co	39½	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
..	..	600	Pittsburgh Coal	28	28½	28	28½	+ ½
..	..	500	Pitts. Coal ctfs.	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼	+1
..	..	100	Pitts. Coal pf. ctfs.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅞
54⅜	55	2,650	Pressed Steel Car	55	55½	54	54¾	+ ⅝
99½	100¼	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	100	100	100	100	..
166	168	1,043	Pullman Co	167	168	166⅝	166⅝	–4
49	49⅝	28,800	Railway Steel Sp	48¼	50⅞	48¼	49	+1½
100	101	200	Railway Steel S. pf	100	100⅝	100	100⅝	+1¼
24⅝	24¾	3,400	Ray Con. Copper	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
108½	108¾	125,600	Reading	107¼	109⅝	106¾	108⅝	+1¼
46	47	100	Reading 2d pf	46	46	46	46	..
54⅜	54⅞	24,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	54	54⅞	53¾	54⅞	+1⅝
113	113⅜	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	113¼	113⅜	113¼	113⅜	+ ¼
..	..	100	Rutland pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
..	..	200	St. L. & S. F. w i.	15⅝	16¾	15⅝	16¼	+ ¼
..	..	100	St. Louis Southw	16	16	16	16	–3
..	..	100	Seaboard Air Line	16	16	16	16	– ⅛
38⅜	39	600	Seab. Air Line pf	38⅜	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
208⅜	209	1,200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	208⅜	212	208⅜	212	+6
28⅞	29⅜	1,400	Shattuck-Arizona	28⅞	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜	+ ⅜
50¼	50½	1,100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	50¼	50½	50	50	+ ⅛
95⅞	96	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	95⅞	96⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅛
98⅜	99⅜	15,500	Southern Pacific	98⅜	99⅜	98⅜	99⅜	+1⅜
115	115	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf	115	115	115	115	+1
23⅞	24⅜	6,500	Southern Railway	23⅞	24⅜	23½	24⅜	+1½
68¼	69⅞	1,000	Southern Ry. pf	68¼	69⅞	68¾	69⅞	+2⅜
131	131½	14,900	Studebaker Co	131	131½	126	128	–2
25⅜	25⅞	3,200	Tennessee Copper	25⅜	25⅞	25½	25⅝	– ⅛
136½	138⅜	1,600	Texas Co	136½	138⅜	136½	136⅝	..
11¾	12	600	Texas & Pacific	11¾	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
63	63½	700	Third Avenue	64	64	63¼	63½	+ ⅛
42	43	100	Tin. B. & P. Co. pf	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
140	143	39,900	Union Pacific	140	143	140	142½	+2½
82½	82⅝	100	Union Pacific pf	82½	82⅝	82½	82⅝	+ ⅛
47⅝	47⅞	100	United Cigar Mfrs	47⅝	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞	+ ⅛
102⅞	102⅞	500	United Cigar Stores	102⅞	102⅞	102	102	+ ¼
167¼	167¾	5,100	United Fruit Co	167¼	167¾	165¾	165⅞	–1⅛
20	20	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	20	20	20	20	..
21	22¼	3,300	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	21	22¼	21	21¾	+ ⅛
53	53⅜	100	U.S.C.I.P. & F. pf	53	53⅜	53	53⅜	+ ⅛
114⅜	117¼	10,000	U. S. Indus. & Alco	114⅜	117¼	114⅜	115½	+1⅜
1½	1½	200	U. S. Red. & Ref	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
2	2	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	2	2	2	2	..
58¼	59	2,700	U. S. Rubber	58¼	59	57⅝	58	+ ⅛
110½	110¾	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	110½	110¾	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
71¼	71⅝	1,500	U. S. Sm., R. & M	71¼	71⅝	71	71¼

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
15	A. L. & T.	383	381	381	383
10	A. L. & T. pf.	110½	109½	109½	111
720	Cities Ser.	282	271	280	282
365	Cities Ser., pf	85¾	85	85¾	85¾
35	C. S. E., pf.	72	71¾	71½	72½
480	Com. Fr.	64½	63¾	63	65
560	Com. Fr., pf.	85	84	84	85
430	Con. Fr., pf.	99	97	97	99
300	Mich. St., pf.	98¾	98¼	98	98
100	Ohio C. G.	63	62	62	62½
25	U. S. & R., pf.	75½	74½	74½	75½
30	West. P., pf.	71½	69½	69½	71

BONDS.

$80,000	C. Pr. 6s	103	102¾	102¾	103
60,000	G. R. 5s	100	99½	99½	100

The following quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26½	27½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	78	80
American Cities	4	12
American Cities pf	45	47
American Gas Co.	120	123
American G. & E.	148	151
American G. & E. pf.	49	51
American Power & Light	69	71
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	47
American Public Utilities pf.	73	76
American W. W. & E.	8	9
American W. W. & E. partic pf.	22	25
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	62	65
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	23	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	76	79
Central States Electric	15	17½
Colorado Power	34½	36½
Colorado Power pf.	99¼	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Dallas Electric notes	93¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	108
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	93½
Federal Light & Traction	10	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	47
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	93	100
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	83	90
Interstate Electric	30	33
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	13	15
Miss. River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	13	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	59½	64
Northern States Power	86	88
Northern States Power pf.	96	97½
Northern Texas Electric	57	60½
Northern Texas Electric pf.	84	87
Ohio Cities Gas	87	89
Ozark Power & Water	43	47
Pacific G. & L.	58	59
Pacific Gas & Electric	58	58½
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	89	90
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25½	30½
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Republic Ry. & Lt.	38	40
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	75	77
Securities Corp. General	18½	25
Securities Corp. General pf.	80¾	84¾
Southern California Edison	91	93
†Southern California Edison pf.	105	107
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15	15½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	39½	40½
†Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	10	10½
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	48	49
Toledo Traction	40	41
Toledo Traction pf.	80	84
United Gas & Electric	10	15
United Gas & Electric pf.	70	72
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	16
United Light & Railways	50	52
Western Power	19¼	20½
†Ex dividend.		

BONDS.

American Power & Light 5s, 1921	99½	100½
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	75
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	..
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100⅜
Columbia G. & L. 1st 5s, 1927	80	83
Columbia G. & L. deb. 5s, 1927	70	75
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	95½	98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98⅝	..
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96⅜	97⅜
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100¼	102
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918	99½	100¼
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	92	93
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	80	90
Great Western Power 6s, 1923	97½	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98½	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77	77½
Miss Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922	91¼	93½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98	99
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	93½	96½
North Texas E. col. t. 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	96½	98
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	..
Seattle El. con. 5s	94½	97½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101½
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90½	93
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	95½	96½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel common was again a leader in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. There were large realizing profits all through the day, but the market held up well in the face of this selling. Numerous advances to new high figures for the current movement were recorded.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Allis-Chal.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝
120	Am. Beet Sug.	90½	90½	89¾	89¾
800	Am. Can.	61¾	62	60¾	61½
620	Am. Car & F.	64⅞	65	64	64¼
140	Am. Cot. Oil.	53½	53½	53¼	53¾
100	Am. H &L. pf.	53	53	53	53
200	Am. Ice Sec.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29⅜
4,320	Am. Loco.	77¼	78⅛	75⅞	76⅜
960	Am. Smelting	100⅜	100⅝	100	100⅛
180	Am. Woolen	46	46⅜	46	46⅜
210	Am. Zinc	33½	34⅜	33¼	34
1,950	Anaconda	86⅝	86⅝	85¾	86
90	Atchison	106⅜	106⅝	105⅞	106⅛
100	Balt. & Ohio.	89¼	89½	88¾	89⅞
1,780	Baldwin Loco.	79⅛	82	78⅛	81½
40	Bklyn. R. T.	86	86⅝	85	85¼
210	Butte & Sup.	69	69⅞	68¼	68¾
150	Cal. Petroleum	20	20	19⅜	20
320	Cent. Leather.	58	58¼	57⅝	57⅜
200	Ches. & Ohio.	62	64	61½	63⅛
200	C., R. I. & P.	17⅜	18¼	17⅜	18⅛
240	C., M. & St. P.	93¾	96	93½	96
3,000	Col. Fuel & I.	50	51⅜	49⅝	50⅜
110	Cons. Gas &	140⅜	140⅜	140¼	140¼
10	Corn Products.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
1,960	Crucible Steel.	77¼	79¾	77	77⅜
110	Dist. Sec.	46¾	47⅞	46¾	46¾
1,880	Erie	37	39¼	37	38⅛
140	Erie 1st pf.	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝
100	Gen. Electric	171⅞	171⅞	170⅝	170⅝
25	Göodrich Rub.	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼
420	Gt. North. Ore	40⅜	41	40	40¼
50	Inter. Cons.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
800	Int. Mer. Mar.	39⅜	39⅝	37⅞	38
2,980	I. M. M. pf.	103⅜	103½	100⅞	101⅞
545	Int. Nickel	41⅝	42	39⅜	40
240	Insp. Copper.	52⅜	52⅜	52	52⅛
120	Kennecott Cop.	50	50	49⅜	49⅜
50	Lee R. & Tire.	45⅝	46¼	45⅜	46⅛
140	Lehigh Valley.	80⅝	81¼	80¼	80¼
1,420	Maxwell Mot.	84⅜	86⅜	82⅞	84
2,170	Mexican Pet.	102⅝	103⅜	101⅞	101⅞
270	Nat. Enam.	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¼
540	N. Y. Central.	104½	106	104⅛	106
240	N.Y., N.H.&H.	60⅜	62	60⅜	61⅜
50	Nor. & West.	131½	132⅜	131½	132⅜
90	Nor. Pacific.	111⅝	112⅞	111¾	111¾
320	Pacific Mail.	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾
10	Penn. R. R.	56½	56½	56½	56½
80	Pressed S. C.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞
270	Ry. St. Spgs.	49½	50¼	49⅝	50⅛
70	Ray Cons.	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
16,920	Reading	107¼	108⅜	106⅜	106⅜
390	Rep. I. & S.	54¾	54⅞	54¾	54⅝
1,020	Studebaker	130¾	131¾	129¾	129¾
60	So. Pacific.	98¼	99⅞	98¼	99⅛
860	So. Railway.	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24
10	So. Ry. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
480	Tenn. Copper.	25½	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛
280	United Fruit.	167⅜	167⅜	165¼	165½
1,900	Union Pacific.	140	143	140	142⅜
340	U. S. Rubber.	58½	59	57⅞	58
37,520	U. S. Steel.	95¼	98⅛	95¼	97⅜
1,990	U. S. Ind. Al.	115	117⅜	114½	116
240	Utah Copper.	82⅜	85	82¼	82⅞
80	Va.-Car. Ch.	42¾	42⅞	42¾	42¾
540	Westingh'se	61¼	61¾	60⅜	61½
2,960	Willys-Over.	48¾	48¾	45¾	46

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.10⅛	.10⅛	.10⅛	.10⅝
350	Bluton	.16	.16	.15	.15
400	Goldfield Con.	.55	.55	.55	.55
300	Florence	.55	.55	.55	.55
300	Iron Blossom.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
400	Jumbo Ext.	.51	.51	.51	.51
300	Midway	.19	.19	.19	.19
400	Mispah	.21	.21	.21	.21
3,100	Silver Pick.	.17	.17	.16	.16
500	Tonopah Ext.	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
300	Union Cons.	.70	.70	.70	.70
1,000	United G. M.	.09	.09	.09	.09
200	West End Con.	79	79	79	79

Note.—Not reported Monday: Pet., open, 100⅝, high, 102⅛, low, 100⅜, last, 102; and 60 Maxwell Motors, 85¼, 85⅞, 84⅛, 84⅞.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	..	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	3	3½	3½	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	3	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	3	..	..	..
St. Louis	3	3	3½	..
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	4
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2¼@2⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2⅜@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

Time.

60 days.....2⅜@3 | 5 months.....3½
90 days.....3 @3½ | 6 months.....3½
4 months.....3¼@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3 @3½
4 to 6 months.....3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....3¼@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	—.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	—.00⅛
France—				
Demand	5.90¾	5.90¾	5.90¾	—.00⅛
Cables	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	..
Marks—				
Demand	72.12½	72.12½	72.12½	+.00⅛
Cables	72.18⅛	72.18⅛	72.18⅛	+.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cables.
4.8665	London	4.75½	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.90¾	5.90⅝
95.28	Berlin	72.12½	72.18⅜
5.1826	Switzerland	5.29¼	5.28⅜
19.295	Greece	19.87	19.42
51.45	Russia	30.68	30.73
5.1826	Italy	6.48¾	6.47¾
20.26	Austria	12.40	12.45
26.73	Scandinavia	28.45	28.55
19.20	Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19	Holland	41.25	41.31¼
	China—		
	Hongkong	51.25	51.55
	Shanghai	72.50	71.00
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	32.62½	32.75
32.44	Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84	Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.56	41.78
42.44	Rio	24.62	24.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $453,297,168; balance, $18,328,250; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $461,582.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31 9-16d, up ⅛d; in New York, 66⅛c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 51@55c.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
24 week Aug.	$359,878	$289,403	$70,475
July 1-Aug. 15	1,883,943	1,676,422	207,520

PERE MARQUETTE for twelve months ended June 30, 1916—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Freight	15,098,296	13,562,523	11,044,099
Passenger	4,129,018	3,938,086	3,912,093
Miscellaneous	1,962,789	1,527,497	1,959,000
Total	21,210,053	18,028,210	16,915,198
Mt. of way	2,007,173	2,000,252	2,090,118
Mt. of equip.	4,208,053	3,492,975	3,487,963
Traffic	381,311	379,125	411,910
Transportation	7,338,105	7,022,741	7,596,675
Miscel. oper.	48,323	53,045	53,344
General	402,831	500,959	478,163
Taxes	626,275	511,715	643,168
Total	15,156,700	13,955,729	15,678,342

Balance before deduction of interest charges was $4,786,586, against $3,883,280 in 1915, an increase of $1,698,313.

Public Utilities.

CONSOLIDATED GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER for twelve months, ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross earnings	$37,431,768	$36,780,408	$36,400,896
Exp. and taxes	8,848,076	8,576,588	8,833,825
Net earnings	28,583,692	28,212,819	27,567,086
Fixed charges	1,580,068	1,640,381	1,567,989
Surplus	27,003,585	26,572,458	25,999,096
Dividends	26,131,803	26,064,629	25,591,562
Balance	871,881	507,829	607,823
Res. for depr., amort., &c.	550,000	.....	.....
Res. for contingencies	134,542	125,000	300,000
Bond discount	90,000	.....	.....
P. & L. surp.	97,289	47,828	22,823

PHILADELPHIA RAP. TRANSIT for July—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earnings	2,214,928	1,939,906	275,022
Net aft. taxes	993,454	844,211	149,243
Surp. aft. chgs	178,187	27,816	150,371

Miscellaneous.

UNITED PAPERBOARD condensed balance sheet as of May 27, 1916—

ASSETS.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
R'l est., &c.	$11,050,488	$13,786,714	$13,758,743
Treas. secur.	2,917,778	.....	.....
Cash	110,320	103,238	169,459
Acts. & bills receivable	434,936	471,065	455,488
Merchandise & supplies	501,875	886,955	831,740
Susp. assets	3,761	2,479	7,016
Defer. chgs.	11,663	14,019	2,992
Total	$14,830,840	$14,763,468	$14,725,441

LIABILITIES.

Pf. stock	$2,100,000	$2,100,000	$2,100,000
Com. stock	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Bills pay.	171,587	211,722	273,195
Accts. pay.	166,494	150,708	170,495
Reserved for accr. int., taxes, &c.	39,967	37,913	51,151
P. & L. surp.	352,771	264,044	131,599
Total	$14,830,840	$14,763,468	$14,725,441

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.52	4.25
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.50	4.32
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.62	4.38
Can. Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.65	4.45
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.38	4.15
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.30	4.80
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.62	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.80	4.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.35	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.65	4.45
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.62	4.38
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.48	4.28
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.45	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.60	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.60	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.45	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.65	4.38
Penn. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.12
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5	4.75	4.45
Southern Pacific	1916-'29	4½	4.50	4.25
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.70	4.45

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	38.25	38.75	38.25	38.75
Lead	6.60	6.75	6.50	6.75
Spelter	9.75	.....	9.75	.....
Antimony	13.00	14.00	13.00	14.00
Quicksilver	$72.00	.....	$72.00	.....
Aluminium	*58.00	59.00	*58.00	59.00
Iron, No. 2X Phy.	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	10	0	111	0	0
Copper, futures	108	0	0	108	10	0
Tin, spot	169	0	0	169	5	0
Tin, futures	170	0	0	170	5	0
Spelter	55	0	0	55	0	0
Lead	30	0	0	30	0	0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Adventure	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
110	Ahmeek	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝
155	Alaska Gold	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16⅜
280	Allouez	67¼	67¼	64⅝	67
3,200	Am. Zinc	33	34½	32¾	33⅝
110	Am. Zinc pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½
330	Anaconda	86⅛	86⅞	85⅝	86
20	Arizona Com.	9	9	9	9
350	Butte & Bal.	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1¾
1,315	Butte & Sup.	68	69¾	68	68
220	Cal. & Ariz.	71⅝	72	71½	71⅝
20	Cal. & Hecla.	539	550	550	539
110	Chino	52	52	52	52
646	Copper Rge.	64⅜	65	64	64¼
70	East Butte	13	13¼	13	13¼
50	Franklin	8	8	8	8
200	Granby	88	88	87½	87½
10	Hancock	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
25	Hedley Gold	19½	19½	19½	19½
190	Island Creek	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼
25	Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
25	Lake	13	13	13	13
80	Michigan	3½	3½	3½	3½
495	Mohawk	90½	91	90¼	90¼
225	Nevada Con.	18⅜	18⅝	18½	18⅝
110	North Butte	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼
850	Old Dominion	70½	71½	70¼	70¾
145	Osceola	90	90	89	89
130	Pond Creek	15⅛	15⅜	15	13
100	Quincy	92	92	92	92
25	Ray Con.	23	23	24⅜	24⅜
100	Santa Fe	2	2	2	2
150	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
10	Shat. & Ariz.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
10	St. Mary's L.	75	75	75	75
405	Sup. & Bost.	4	4⅛	4	4
35	Superior	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾
719	Tamarack	47⅛	47⅛	43	43
545	Trinity	6	6	6	6⅛
100	Tuolumne	45c	45c	45c	45c
2,145	U. S. Smelt.	71	71¾	71	71¼
130	U. S. Sm. pf.	50½	50⅜	50½	50⅜
1,025	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
225	Utah Con.	14	14	14	14
90	Utah Copper	83	83	82⅜	82⅜
45	Utah Metals	8	8	8	8
20	Winona	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
72	Wolverine	52½	53	52½	53
50	Wyandot	1½	1½	1½	1⅛

RAILROADS.

83	Boston & L.	125	125	124	124
604	Boston & M.	42¾	42¾	40	41⅛
40	Fitchburg pf.	75¾	75¾	74½	74½
10	Mass. Elec.	7½	7½	7½	7½
5	Mass. Elec. pf	42	42	42	42
217	New Haven	60	61¼	60	61¼
50	Old Colony	145	148	145	148
65	Rutland pf.	26	26	26	26
80	Union Pac.	141	142½	141	142⅛
15	West End St. R. R.	56¼	56¼	56	56
53	West End St. R. R. pf.	72	72	72	72

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	Am. Agr.	79¼	79¼	77½	77½
5	Am. Agr. pf.	101	101	101	101
25	Am. F

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Activity and Strength Characterize the Curb Market—Prices React at the Close.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 401,079 shares of stocks and $98,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 111,781; oils, 92,248, and mining, 197,050. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
26,000	‡Aetna Expl.	14⅛	14⅝	13⅜	13⅝
2,500	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)..	51½	53	50	52¾
3	Am. Dmg. Sy.	12	12	12	12
250	‡Butler Chem.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
2,300	Can. N.G. Cp.	1	1⅛	1	1
850	Car Lt. & Pr.	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
1,660	Chevrolet Mo.	201	204	198	202
150	Cp of A.&I.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
70	Driggs-S'bury	97	98	96	98
110	Emerson Pho.	10	10	10	10
1,900	Gast'n, Will'me & Wigmore..	45½	45¼	44½	44⅝
150	H. & B.C. Co.	37⅛	37⅛	37¼	37⅛
185	Hall Signal.	8	9	8	9
100	Hart'm Corp.	72½	72½	72½	72½
85	H. Su. C., pf.	95	95½	95	95½
2,500	‡Im. C. C. Co.	30	33	30	31
100	In. Con. Rub.	14½	14½	14½	14½
7,550	††Jop. Ore Sp. (new stock).	55	60	52	60
800	Kapo Mfg.Co.	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
808	Kath. Br. pf.	18½	19	18½	19
200	‡Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
375	Man. Transit.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
100	Mar. of Am.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
5,000	Maxim Mun.	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6
19,710	‡Midvale St.	63½	64⅞	63½	64⅝
1,000	P. T. & Mot. Corp	26	26	25	25⅝
500	‡Saxon Motor Car Co.	77	77	73¼	73½
525	Sp. Body Co.	85½	88	85	85
25	Sp. B. Co. pf.	120	140	120	120
1,000	‡St. Jos. Lead	15½	15⅝	15	15⅝
1,800	‡Strom. Car.	43	45¼	44	44⅞
1,500	Stutz Motor.	66½	66½	65¼	65¼
1,100	S. B. v. t. ctf	35	35½	35	35
1,400	‡Tob. Prod.	47½	47½	46⅝	46⅝
11,050	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp	*2¼	3⅜	*2¼	3⅜
880	U. S. L. & H. pf.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
500	U.S.Steam.Co.	6	6	6	6
1,060	Unicorn Plum	½	1	½	1
6,000	‡Un. Motors.	63	65¼	63	63¾
225	U. P. Sharing	¾	¾	¾	¾
200	‡W.-P. Ter., w. i.	19	19	18¾	18¾
60	‡W.-P. Ter., w. i., pf.	49	49	49	49
2,700	W. Mot. Co.	53⅝	54½	53⅝	54
1,000	W.-O. rights.	1¼	1¼	⅛	⅛
500	‡Z. Con. Co.	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
15	Ill. Pipe L.	170	168	170	+ 2
218	Pierce Oil	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
150	Prairie P. L.	247	237	244	+11
5	S. O. of Cal.	283	283	283	
45	S. O. of N. Y.	207	206	207	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Alb. Pet. Ltd., (pros.)	58	58	58	58
450	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	‡Cos. O. & G.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾
100	Cos. O.& G.pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Kimra Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,925	‡Federal Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
1,200	‡Inter. Pet.	10⅛	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
320	†Key.O.of N.Y.	75	75	75	75
3,300	Met. Pet.	14⅛	14⅝	13½	14⅛
5,500	‡Midwest Oil.	40	42	40	42
280	Midwest Ref.	63	63	62	62
200	Musk. O. & R.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	‡N. Y.-Ok. O.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15,000	††Okla. Oil	8½	10	8½	10
1,000	Okla. P. & R.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½
42,190	†Omar O.& G.	93	96	91	94
1,100	‡Pan-Am.-W.pf.	90	90½	89⅝	90
100	‡Sap. O. & R.	10	10	10	10
600	‡Sinclair Oil.	88⅜	88⅝	88⅛	88½
5,900	††Tex.-M. Pet.	94	95	94	95
9,000	Uni. West.Oil.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
700	Victoria Oil.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
200	Wayl. O. & G.	4	4	4	4

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	†Ala.-Br. Col. M. (a pros.)	52	55	52	55
2,000	††Alaska-W.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,920	‡Ariz. Cop.	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅞
5,700	†Atlanta	10½	11	10½	11
7,650	Big Ledge C.	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅞
1,100	†Booch	13	14	12½	12⅝
2,200	Boston & M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	5⅛	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
600	Calaveras C.	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
4,000	Caledonia.	67	67	65	66
100	Canada Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	†Cashboy	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Cerro de P. Copper	36	36	36	36
800	††Comst. T.	8	8½	8	8½
1,600	Con. Ariz. S.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
1,500	‡Consolid'd-H.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	CrystalCop.M.	1½	1½	1	1½
975	Dundee-Ariz. C. (a pros.)	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
12,800	†Emma Cop.	60	60	53	60
300	First Nat.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,875	†Gold'd Con.	80	82	80	82
1,000	†Gold. Merger	8½	8½	8½	8½
8,000	‡Greenm'r M.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Hull Copper.	23	23	23	23
1,770	Howe Sound.	4⅞	5	4⅝	4⅝
2,500	Hecla Mining	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛
18,250	†Ins. N. Cop. (a prospect)	73	73	54	67
300	‡Iron Blossom	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
10,000	J. V. (a pros.)	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
600	††Jim Butler.	84	84	84	84
1,100	Jumbo Ext.	53	53	53	54
2,000	††Kewanaa	11	11	11	11
200	Kerr Lake.	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	4¼
4,500	††Marsh Min.	10¼	10¼	10	10¼
2,300	†M. G. M. Co.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
500	†McKin.-Dar.	59	59	59	59
11,700	††M.G.M. & M	65	65	63	64
500	Mol. Tung.	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
300	‡Mon. G. M.	99	99	99	99
8,100	Mon. Silver.	1⅝	2¼	1⅝	2¼
15,500	††Mother L.	31	32	31	32
9,000	††New. Mines	53	53	52	52
380	N. Y. & H. R. Min. Co.	15½	15½	15	15
300	Nip. M. Co.	7	7¼	7	7⅛
200	Oat. Big Jim	85	85	85	85
365	†O.L. (a pros.)	65	66	65	66
2,800	†O. E. Lease.	18	18	14	16
300	‡R. H. Min.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
6,300	††Rex C Min.	18½	19	17½	18
500	†Roch. Mines.	61	61	61	61
600	††Round M.	45	45	45	45
5,000	††San Toy.	14	14	13½	13½
500	‡S. C. Z. & L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7,900	††Silver Pick.	17	17	15	15
1,350	S. Sil-Lead.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,500	††Success	35	35	33	33
350	†Tono. Belm.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
820	Tono. Ext.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
200	Tono. Mining.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
25	Un. Eastern.	8½	8½	8½	8½
6,500	††U. S. C. M.	8	8½	8	8½
7,400	‡Un. Ver. Ex.	32½	33⅞	32½	33⅛
100	Un. G. M. Co.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
500	White O. M.	6	6	6	6
300	‡Yuscaran C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$20,000	‡C. O. 6s,w.i.	101	101	100⅜	100⅜
8,000	‡Midv. St. 5s.	96¼	96¼	95⅞	95⅞
50,000	‡R.G.6½s, w.i.	100½	100⅝	100½	100½
20,000	‡S. & S.Co.6s.	100	100	100	100

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Omitted Monday, 100 Int. Rubber at 14½.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord.	18⅜	18½	18⅜	18½
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord.B.	19¼	19½	18⅝	19¼
Charcoal Iron of Am.	5⅜	6¼	5⅜	6¼
Char. Iron of Am. pf.	5⅜	6¼	5⅜	6¼
Emerson Motor	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Grant Motor Car	7⅜	8¼	7⅜	8¼
Holly Sugar	45	47	45	47
Hupp Motor Car	6¼	7	6¼	7
Int. Arms & Fuse	19	20	19	20
Internat. Motors pf.	15	20	15	20
Metropolitan Motors	3½	4	3½	4
Motor Prod.	63	68	62	68
Mitchell Motors	65	67	65	67
Princess Motors	1	1½	1	1½
Standard Motors	6	6½	6	6½
U. S. Lt. & Heat pf.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
United Zinc	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅛
United Drug	69¼	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf.	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf.	87½	89	87½	89

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden & Co.	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	14
Houston Oil	14	16	14	16
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12¼	12⅜
Muskogee Refining	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Savoy Oil.	9⅛	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛
Wayside Oil & Ref.	52	54	52	54

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham	10	10¼	10	10¼
Goldfield Red Lion.	13	15	13	15

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	81	82	81	83

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	60	64	60	64
American Brass	282	286	282	286
Atlas Powder	178	183	178	183
Atlas Powder pf.	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox	123	126	123	126
Bliss (E. W.)	590	605	590	610
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	80	75	80
Can. Pdr. & Forg.	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives	400	480	400	480
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	815	820	815	820
Du Pont Powd., new	280	300	296	302
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	322	326	320	323
Hercules Powder pf.	112	116	112	116
International Arms	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond	168	169	150	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	110	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co.	295	310	295	310
Winch. Rptg. Arms	1,300	1,500	1,300	1,500

TALK LOCOMOTIVE MERGER.

The American Company May Absorb Railway Steel Spring.

Negotiations for the merger of the Railway Steel Spring Company with the American Locomotive Company have taken tangible shape. According to a prominent banker who has been working on the plan the negotiations bid fair to be successful, though the Executive Committee of neither company has yet formally passed on the plan.

The business of the Steel Spring Company is supplementary to that of the Locomotive company. The latter is the former's customer. For years there has been talk of bringing them together. According to the banker mentioned a consolidation is a natural business evolution. The Baldwin, the American's greatest rival in the locomotive field, has plants manufacturing the materials which the American buys from Railway Steel Spring. From the point of view of economy it has long behooved the American, the banker said, to buy the Steel Spring Company or build its own plants.

It was at first planned to incorporate a new company to take over the two. That proposal has been relegated in favor of a plan for the sale of the controlling interest in Railway Steel Spring to Locomotive with, very likely, an offer for the exchange of Steel Spring stock for Locomotive stock on a basis to be agreed upon by the Directors of the two companies.

ROCK ISLAND PLANS REST.

Bankers Tell Reorganizers to Await Wage Settlement.

The Joint Reorganization Committee of Rock Island stockholders and debenture bondholders has been notified by bankers that it may as well suspend its labors until the railroad labor situation clears. For weeks the committee had been working on a plan agreed upon in its general outlines and having the contingent sanction of Speyer & Co. and Hayden, Stone & Co., who proposed to underwrite a new issue of $30,000,000 preferred stock.

The reorganization plan provided for an assessment of $40 a share on the $75,000,000 stock outstanding. Stockholders paying the assessment were to receive new preferred stock, dollar for dollar. The bankers were to take the stock on which present stockholders defaulted.

With the prospect of an eight-hour day and expectation of heavy additional outlay for operation, the bankers thought a great many stockholders would refuse to pay the assessment. The Reorganization Committee has accordingly decided to do nothing until the wage awards are made and it can be estimated just how much the increased pay will cost the road.

DISTILLERS MAKES BIG GAIN.

Securities Corporation Earnings Increase $1,896,222.

The Distillers Securities Corporation reports for the year ended June 30, 1916, net profits of $3,327,000, equivalent to 10.58 per cent. on the $31,435,000 of stock. This is an increase of $1,896,222 over the earnings of 1915. Two years ago the surplus was $702,000, and in 1913 $360,000.

T. H. Wentworth, Secretary, says that "the surplus has increased more than 100 per cent. in the last two years, and this result has been obtained notwithstanding $2,000,000 of the outstanding bonds were purchased and canceled during the year. The business and earnings at this date, Aug. 21, are satisfactory. The company has practically no floating debt, and on June 30 had $2,203,000 cash on hand. It has $12,125,000 of net quick assets, all of which are good. The board recommends that the fiscal year be changed to correspond with the calendar period and that the stockholders' meeting be changed to the third Wednesday in March."

E. B. WILSON OPENS OFFICE.

Former Advertising Manager of Bankers' Trust Co. Starts Agency.

E. B. Wilson, for seven years advertising manager of the Bankers Trust Company, has resigned, and will leave the company on Sept. 1 to open an office in the same building under the name of Edwin Bird Wilson, Inc., to carry on a general advertising agency business, specializing in financial advertising. Mr. Wilson has handled all of the advertising of the Bankers Trust Company, including the national campaigns in the interest of American Bankers Association travelers' checks. He will continue to direct the advertising of the Bankers Trust Company and the Liberty National Bank.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916	100		100	
6s	Sept.,	1917	102¾	102⅝	102¾	
4½s	June,	1965	108¼	108½	108¼	108½
4½s	Mar.,	1963	108¼	108⅝	108⅛	108⅜
4½s	Nov.,	1957	107⅞	108¼	107⅞	108⅛
4½s	May,	1957	107⅝	108⅛	107⅝	108⅛
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s	May,	1917	100¼		100¼	
4½s	April,	1966	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103⅛
4½s	Mar.,	1964	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103⅛
4½s	Mar.,	1962	102⅝	105	102⅝	103
4½s	Sept.,	1960	102⅝	103	102⅝	103
4½s	Mar.,	60 yr.	30 102⅝		102⅝	102⅞
4s	May,	1959	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½
4s	Nov.,	1958	100¼	100¼	100⅜	100½
4s	May,	1957	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½
4s	Nov.,	1965	100	100⅜	100	100⅜
4s	Nov.,	1956	100	100⅜	100	100⅜
4s	Nov.,	1936	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
3½s	Nov.,	1965	90½		90¼	
3½s	Nov.,	1954	91⅞	92¼	91⅞	92¼
3½s	May,	1954	91⅞	92½	91¼	92

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1928	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1930-1954	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..
2s	1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.08	Hale & Norcross	.06
Best & Belcher	.05	Mexican	.17
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.20
Caledonia	.35	Savage	.06
Challenge Con.	.02	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.15	Sierra Nevada	.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Union Con.	.68
Con. Imperial	.01	Utah Con.	.01
Gould & Curry	.03	Jacket Con.	.06

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.05	Diamond'd Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.84	Florence	.57
McNamara	.06	Gold'd Merger	.03
Midway	.19	Jumbo Ext.	.58
Mizpah Ext.	.15	Lone Star	.02
North Star	.15	Red Lion	.14
Rescue	.23	Silver Pick	.15
Tonopah Ext.	5.75	Spearhead	.05
West End	.80	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.96
Atlanta	.06	Nevada Hills	.13
Booth	.12	Packard	.35
C. O. D.	.02	Rochester Mines	.59
Comb. Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.41
		White Caps	.26

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10¼	10⅝	Isabella	18¼	19
Elkton	15⅜	16¼	Jackpot	6	8
El Paso	60	75	McKinney	25	35
Findlay	3⅝	4¼	Portland	165½	168½
Gold. Cycle	2⅛	2¼	Vindicator	175	185
Gold Sov.	5¼	5⅜	U. G. Mines	9	9¼
Granite	62	67½			

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ASK COURT TO NAME RECEIVER FOR B. & M.

Creditor Files a Petition After Directors of Road Decide Not to Renew Overdue Note.

BOARD SANCTIONS ACTION

New Jersey Corporation Filed Complaint, Which, It Is Expected, Will Be Answered This Week.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—A creditors' petition for a receiver for the Boston & Maine Railroad was filed in the United States District Court here today, according to a statement made by President James H. Hustis of the road. This statement followed an announcement by the Directors that it was inexpedient to attempt further renewal of the $13,500,000 notes falling due Aug. 31.

The action asking for a receivership was taken by the Intercontinental Rubber Company of New Jersey, which holds a note of the road for $51,000, and with the consent of the Directors of the Boston & Maine, it is understood. No official statement on this phase of the matter could be obtained, but one of the Directors said it was a friendly proceeding intended to simplify the task of straightening out the road's financial tangle.

The Board of Directors, which for two years has been trying to effect a reorganization of the system, was in session today to consider its procedure in connection with $13,500,000 of indebtedness falling due on Aug. 31. Most of these obligations had been extended from time to time while awaiting the outcome of plans for reorganization. After a long meeting the Directors decided they had "reached the end of their rope," in the words of one of their number, and issued the following statement through President J. H. Hustis:

"In the opinion of the Directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad, it is inexpedient to attempt a further renewal of the notes falling due Aug. 31. A creditors' petition for a receiver has been filed in the United States District Court, and in due time the Boston & Maine will file its answer thereto."

This answer, it was intimated tonight, would be made within the week. Whether any incident action would develop meantime was uncertain, although indications were not lacking tonight that certain of the leased lines interests had virtually decided to contest a proposal of receivership.

These leased lines, notably the Concord & Montreal and the Connecticut River Railroads, have been strongly opposed to a plan for reorganization, to which most of the other elements in the Boston & Maine system had assented. This plan would have made the system a single corporate entity, wiping out existing rental charges, some of which are claimed to be excessive. Under a receivership, such leases may be broken by order of the court.

Canadian Car & Foundry 6s, 1939
N. Orleans, Gt. Nor. R. R. 5s, '55
N. Orleans, Mob. & Chicago 5s
Philadelphia Co. Conv. 5s, 1922
Sunday Creek Co. 5s, 1944
Yukon-Alaska Trust
Cleve. Automatic Mach. Stock

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Cities Service
Bought—Sold—Quoted
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71 Broadway, N.Y. 'Phone 3180 Rector

Eastern Steel
Common & Preferred
DAWSON, LYON & CO.
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42 WALL STREET NEW YORK

First National Bank Stock
Del., Lack. & Western Coal Stock
Cerro de Pasco Conv. 6s
Anglo-French (Dupont Scrip)
Carolina, Clinchf. & Ohio Pfd. Stock
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200 American Coal
50 American Chicle Com.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
200 Bayliss Pulp & Paper Com.
25 Childs (Rest.) Com.
20 Continental Insurance
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Farmers Loan & Trust
25 German-American Insurance
100 International Salt
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
50 Royal Baking Powder Com.
6 Winchester Repeating Arms
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
100 American Chicle Pfd.
25 Columbia Trust
100 Central Trust
60 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity Phenix Ins.
25 General Refractories
10 German-American Insurance
25 International Elevating
143 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Jas. Butler Com. & Pfd.
100 Santa Cecelia Sugar Com.
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.
500 Ward Baking Com.
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J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
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Announcement
The National City Company
has taken over the Bond Department of
The National City Bank
of New York
and purchased the business of
N. W. Halsey & Co.
Dealers in Investment Securities
The business of the combined organizations will be continued by
The National City Company
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

REORGANIZATION OF
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
AND
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company
NOTICE OF MODIFICATION OF PLAN AND AGREEMENT

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, for Securities of the following Issues, and to Holders of Undeposited Securities of such Issues:

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
Forty-Year

Crops---Business---Stocks

A special analysis of the crop situation, with a complete discussion of its bearing on the outlook for business and stock prices, has just been prepared for our clients. This analysis should prove of important interest to the general public.

A few extra copies are available for the first inquirers.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE

John Moody, Pres.

35 Nassau St., New York. Tel. 3173-4 Cort.

"Moody's Plan of Action is Service Satisfaction."

Foreign Securities

We have just issued to clients an instructive bulletin on buying foreign securities, featuring especially French investments. It also shows why 70%, 65%, and 33% profit is not unreasonable from Russian, Austrian, and German bonds, respectively.

A Copy is Free for the Asking.

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Largest Statistical Organization of its Class in the World.

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The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York.
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

Wanted
Securities Salesman

Splendid opportunity for high-grade man with clientele to connect with a prominent Investment Banking firm. Give full particulars of past business relations. All communications strictly confidential. Address K 322 Times Downtown.

Bond Salesmen Wanted

Bond house dealing in general market and New York State municipal bonds desires services of experienced bond salesman to cover insurance companies, savings banks, etc., in the New England States. Also experienced man for New York City and vicinity. Replies considered strictly confidential. H. H., Room 1016, 52 Broadway, New York.

WANTED: Good order clerk, also assistant cashier in busy Stock & Grain House. Must have good references and be quick. Address A 251 Times Downtown.

COTTON AGAIN SOARS ON LIVERPOOL RISE

New High Levels Reached in the Early Trading, with Net Gain of 3 to 15 Points.

PREDICT HALF CENT MORE

Unofficial Authorities Expect Decline of 10 Per Cent. in Condition for Month.

New high levels were again established in cotton yesterday, although the top prices were reached in the first few minutes of trading. This was in response to an advance in Liverpool, which was almost of a sensational character. The English market turned somewhat reactionary later, but before the decline prices there also had reached the highest level in recent years.

The local market opened firm at an advance of 6 to 17 points, and later turned unsettled. Liverpool was a buyer, while houses with Texas connections were liberal sellers. In the later trading there was some selling, owing to wires from the Southwest stating that there were indications of pressure to sell and that spot prices had shown no change from the day before. Prices settled back about 15 to 17 points from the high level of the day, but the close showed a net gain of 8 to 15 points, with the August option displaying marked relative strength.

Sentiment shows a strong bullish leaning, and there are many predictions that another advance of at least half a cent a pound will be scored before the publication of the next Government report. One private statistical authority yesterday placed the condition at 65, compared with the last Government report of 72.8. Many unofficial crop authorities are predicting a decline of 10 points in condition for the month, which would bring the Government figures to be published on Sept. 1 down to 62.8. The market is broadening and a great many buyers of the eleventh-hour variety are coming into the market.

The conservative element is of the opinion that present prices discount everything bullish under existing conditions. They believe that the South will sell around the current level. Moreover, there is a feeling that as a result of the hysteria engendered by the advance much exaggeration of crop damage has occurred.

Weather map experts yesterday were of the opinion that the hot wave over the Southwest would be broken. The forecast calls for unsettled weather, but bulls are contending that heavy and general rains are needed.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug..	*14.95	14.95	14.95	*14.85	*14.80
Oct....	14.88	14.90	14.73	14.76@14.77	14.73@14.74
Dec....	14.92	14.93	14.77	14.81@14.82	14.77@14.78
Jan....	14.97	14.98	14.81	14.85@14.86	14.82@14.83
Mar....	15.00	15.03	14.86	15.08@15.09	14.96@14.97
May...	15.18	15.22	15.11	15.12@15.13	15.10@15.11
July..	15.23	15.28	15.22	15.18@15.20	15.17@15.19

*Bid. †Asked.

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 5 points advance; middling at 14.90c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, unchanged to 15 points higher. New Orleans, 14.50c; Galveston, 14.85c; Savannah, 14.38c; Memphis, 14.75c; Augusta, 14.38c; Houston, 14.85c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct...	14.50	14.55	14.39	14.46@14.47	14.39@14.40
Dec...	14.70	14.70	14.54	14.59@14.60	14.55@14.56
Jan..	14.78	14.78	14.63	14.69@14.70	14.65@14.66
Mar...	14.90	14.94	14.81	14.86@14.87	14.82@14.83
May..	15.03	15.06	14.99	15.00@15.02	14.96@14.98

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 18 points higher, at 9.09d. Sales, 5,000 bales; receipts, 8,000, all American; closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	8.89	8.94½	8.84	8.84½	8.76
Jan.-Feb.	8.89	8.89	8.77	8.78	8.68½
Mar.-Apr.	8.82	8.86	8.75	8.75	8.67½
May-June	8.81	8.82	8.76	8.72	8.64

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 14.91c; October, 14.54c; January, 14.94c; March, 15.06c; May, 15.19c; July, 15.25c. The market there was due to open today 5½ to 4½ points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,528	...	52,447	106,358
New Orleans	3,522	1,669	98,870	119,272
Mobile	285	26	11,819	12,253
Savannah	4,693	3,588	55,705	58,984
Charleston	71	31	21,974	42,892
Wilmington	27	41	8,251	33,055
Norfolk	426	994	28,497	40,651

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	706	354	31,920	43,858
Memphis	33	295	48,763	66,138
St. Louis	...	500	7,094	15,375
Houston	8,432	1,066	27,112	57,003

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,000 to 5,700	3,411	...
New Orleans	400 to 700	1,466	538

Exports yesterday were 1,630 bales; total thus far this season, 271,423 bales; total last season, 125,472 bales.

HALSEY DEAL CONCLUDED.

City Bank Directors Approve Purchase of Bond Firm.

The sale of N. W. Halsey & Co. to the National City Bank interests became a fact yesterday, when Directors of the National City Company gave their formal approval to the terms. Stockholders of N. W. Halsey & Co. also voted in favor of the sale. The firm will accordingly pass out of existence, after figuring largely in the investment field for the past sixteen years.

Directors of the bank also voted to transfer the bond department of the bank to the National City Company to be consolidated with the Halsey organization.

Charter Republican Motor Truck.

The Republic Motor Truck Co., Inc., has been chartered under New York State laws with an authorized capital stock of $1,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and 62,500 shares of common without par value. The new company was organized to take over the company of the same name at Alma, Mich. George H. Burr & Co. have purchased $750,000 of preferred stock now to be issued, at par, paying the money into the treasury of the company to be used for extensions.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; light, variable winds, mostly s. w.

Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; light n. w. to n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except showers in s. of Peninsula; probably increasing s. e. winds on Peninsula Thurs.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; light, variable winds, becoming n. w.

Tenn.—Fair Wed., preceded by showers in e.; cooler. Thurs., fair.

Ky.—Fair and cooler Wed. Thurs., fair and warmer.

Ohio.—Fair and cooler Wed. Thurs. fair, moderate n. winds.

Ind.—Fair and cooler Wed. Thursday fair and warmer; light n. winds, becoming s.

Ill.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., warmer Thurs.; light, variable winds, becoming s.

Mich.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs. showers; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

La.—Wed. unsettled. Thurs. partly cloudy.

E. Tex.—Wed. unsettled. Thurs. generally fair.

W. Tex.—Wed. and Thurs. partly cloudy, probably showers in extreme w. portion.

Ill.—Fair and cool Wed. Thurs. fair and warmer.

Mo.—Fair Wed. and Thurs; warmer Thurs. and in n. w. Wed.

Wis.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Thurs. and in w. and central portions Wed.

Minn.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; warmer Wed. and in n. w. Thurs.

Iowa, Nebr., and Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., with rising temperature.

No. and So. Dak.—Generally fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

JOIN THE THRIFT MOVEMENT
SAVE MONEY:

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Not for a train attendant,
But for the glorious privilege
Of being independent."

Begin now or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS,
38 Park Row, N. Y. C.

DIVIDENDS.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., held August 15, 1916, the following dividends were declared upon the first preferred, second preferred, and common stock of the Company, viz.:

1. A dividend of $7.00 per share (7%) upon the first preferred stock of the Company, payable in four equal quarterly installments of $1.75 (1¾%) each, as follows, viz.:

$1.75 per share (1¾%) on October 2, 1916, to holders of first preferred stock of record at the close of business on September 11, 1916;

$1.75 per share (1¾%) on January 2, 1917, to holders of first preferred stock of record at the close of business on December 11, 1916;

$1.75 per share (1¾%) on April 2, 1917, to holders of first preferred stock of record at the close of business on March 10, 1917;

$1.75 per share (1¾%) on July 2, 1917, to holders of first preferred stock of record at the close of business on June 11, 1917.

2. A dividend of $6.00 per share (6%) upon the second preferred stock of the Company, payable in four equal quarterly installments of $1.50 (1½%) each, as follows, viz.:

$1.50 per share (1½%) on October 2, 1916, to holders of second preferred stock of record at the close of business on September 11, 1916;

$1.50 per share (1½%) on January 2, 1917, to holders of second preferred stock of record at the close of business on December 11, 1916;

$1.50 per share (1½%) on April 2, 1917, to holders of second preferred stock of record at the close of business on March 10, 1917;

$1.50 per share (1½%) on July 2, 1917, to holders of second preferred stock of record at the close of business on June 11, 1917.

3. A quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share (2½%) upon the common stock of the Company, payable on October 2, 1916, to holders of common stock of record at the close of business on September 11, 1916.

Dated, New York, August 16, 1916.

CARLL TUCKER, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned Voting Trustees will, upon the receipt by them of the dividends therein referred to, cause the same to be distributed and paid through their agent, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, pro rata among the holders of Stock Trust Certificates representing first preferred stock, second preferred, and common stock of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., of record at the close of business on the dates above mentioned, without the closing of transfer books. Dividend checks will be mailed.

Dated, New York, August 16, 1916.

CHARLES H. BABIN,
HARRY BRONNER,
J. C. BRADY,
Voting Trustees.

RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL.

New York, Aug. 16, 1916.

The Directors of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York, announce that they have declared a yearly dividend on the Preferred Stock of the Company of 7 per cent. per annum.

The Dividend will be payable one-half September 1, 1916, and one-half March 1, 1917, by the Company's Bankers, the Astor Trust Company of New York, or through their London Agents, the London City and Midland Bank.

AMERICAN GAS COMPANY.

104 Market Street,
Camden, N. J., August 15th, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of 2%, or $2 per share, has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable September 1st, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 16th, 1916. The checks will be mailed.

J. B. TOWNSEND, 3d, Treasurer.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

New York, August 22nd, 1916.

A dividend of $1.75 per share on its Preferred Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable October 2nd, 1916, to stockholders of record September 9th, 1916.

F. W. ERIS, Treasurer.

VANADIUM COMPANY SOLD FOR $7,000,000

Eastern Capitalists Get Corporation Formed in 1906 with Only $700,000 Capital.

$1,000 A SHARE OFFERED

J. L. Replogle, Who Became a Millionaire Over Night, Heads the New Syndicate.

One of the most remarkable stories of a business success achieved through the changing industrial situation of the United States since the outbreak of the European war came to light yesterday with the brief announcement that the American Vanadium Company of Pittsburgh, a $700,000 corporation formed in 1906 to mine and sell vanadium, had been purchased by a group of Eastern capitalists for $7,000,000.

At the head of the syndicate which takes over the young company are J. L. Replogle, who became a millionaire almost over night through his coup in Cambria Steel, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. With them are associated Cassatt & Co. of Philadelphia, Chandler Bros. & Co., Harrison Williams, and half a dozen others. Mr. Replogle, now Vice President and General Manager of the company, will be made President after the conclusion of the sale. James J. Flannery, head of the present company, will become Chairman of the board. Mr. Flannery desires to be relieved of active duties.

A year ago American Vanadium stock was considered to be worth $152 a share. The last sale reported was made at about $800. The syndicate is offering $1,000 a share, of which $650 will be paid in cash and $350 in 6 per cent. notes, or in stock of the new company. The new company, which will retain the name of the old, will have a capital of $18,500,000, made up of $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. preferred stock, $6,000,000 of common, and $2,500,000 of 6 per cent. short-term notes. Mr. Replogle will hold a very large interest in the new company. Gossip in the financial district yesterday had it that he had sold his stock in the present company at a profit of between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000.

Vanadium was one of the rarest minerals known until 1905, when rich deposits were discovered in the Peruvian Andes, 16,200 feet above sea level. In 1892 it was listed as the rarest metal, being valued at that time at $4,792 a pound, or at twenty times the value of gold. It is now sold at $8.50 a pound, and its uses have increased at a rapid rate. It is sold very largely to the makers of high-speed tools, large calibre guns, helmets, automobiles, aeroplanes, locomotives, and rails. The American Vanadium Company owns 92 per cent. of the known deposits of the metal.

The sale of the American Vanadium Company to the Eastern interests will probably be ratified next Tuesday. Most of the stock is in the hands of the management and has been pledged under the plan. No earnings statement has been made public but the profits of the last two years are known to have been very large, despite the loss of one of the principal markets for the metal through the blockade of the Central Powers.

When Mr. Replogle sold the shares of Cambria Steel stock, which he purchased from the Pennsylvania Railroad at $60 a share, together with his own considerable holdings in the company to the Midvale Steel Company at $87 a share he made a profit of approximately $1,600,000. As the largest holder of American Vanadium stock he is understood to have made as much through the arrangements now being concluded.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was very active, with wide price changes. At the outset, values showed gains of 1⅛@1½c from the final of Monday, which carried the market to further new high levels. The early advance was based on pronounced strength abroad and continued evidences of large foreign requirements. On the advance, however, there was very heavy selling to realize profits, and as prices declined stop loss orders were uncovered. At the extreme low point of the day, prices were 5½c below the high point of the morning, but during the last hour there was a sharp rally, and final quotations were only ¼@1⅛c net lower. The local cash market, No. 1 durum, was quoted at $1.68. No. 1 hard, $1.67½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.70, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.73½, free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Sept	$1.51⅛	$1.46⅛	$1.49⅛	$1.50¼	99⅝
Dec	1.55⅛	1.50¼	1.53⅝	1.54	97½
May	1.58½	1.53¼	1.56⅝	1.58	$1.01⅝

CORN.

Corn prices declined 1¼ to 1⅝c early in the day under active selling, prompted by the action of wheat and also by reports that farmers were more disposed to sell old corn. When wheat rallied there was quite active covering, and late in the day the market was steadier, closing with net losses of ¼ to ⅝c. The local cash market was easier; No. 2 yellow quoted at 99¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
September	86⅞	85⅛	85⅝	86⅛	78⅛
December	74⅛	73¼	74⅛	74¼	68⅝
May	78⅛	77	77⅞	77⅞	64⅞

OATS.

The oats market was influenced largely by the action of wheat and corn, and after moving within a range of about 1c prices closed at net losses of ⅛@⅜c. The local cash market was quiet. No. 3 white quoted at 53@53½c; No. 4 white, 51@51½c; fancy clipped white, 53½@54½c; ordinary clipped white, 51¼@53½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
September	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛	45¼	37½
December	49⅝	48¾	49⅝	49¾	36⅝
May	52¾	51¾	52¾	52¾	39¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive, and after showing some steadiness at the start, owing to a further advance in the live hog market, prices eased off under liquidation. Receipts of hogs at Western points were 74,000, and estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for Wednesday were 36,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
September	13.92	13.80	13.80	13.92	8.00
October	13.90	13.75	13.75	13.87	8.10
Ribs—					
September	14.42	14.35	14.37	14.40	8.50
October	14.17	14.07	14.07	14.10	8.62
Pork—					
September	27.50	27.47	27.50	27.47	18.55
October	26.40	26.35	26.35	26.55	18.67

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trade in the cottonseed oil market was active, with total sales for the day amounting to 48,100 barrels. The near positions again showed heaviness, which was thought to demonstrate an absence of demand for the cash article, and subsequently the whole market eased off, and at the close prices were irregular, ranging from 6 points net decline to 10 points advance. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.00@9.90	9.10
August	..	..	9.05@9.20	9.12
September	9.29	9.20	9.18@9.20	9.24
October	9.25	9.15	9.17@9.18	9.18
November	8.84	8.76	8.80@8.81	8.75
December	8.84	8.74	8.77@8.79	8.77
January	8.85	8.77	8.78@8.79	8.81
February	8.92	8.90	8.85@8.90	8.85
March	9.05	8.97	9.00@9.01	8.90

COFFEE.

The coffee market was again narrow, and after showing an opening decline of 2 to 4 points under scattered local selling, which about exhausted the offerings, prices rallied and at the close of the day were net unchanged to 2 points higher. Total sales were 13,000 bags. The local spot market was unchanged, with Rio 7's quoted at 8¼, and Santos 4s at 10¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	8.56@8.58	8.56
September	8.54	8.52	8.56@8.58	8.56
October	..	..	8.59@8.60	8.58
November	..	..	8.62@8.63	8.60
December	8.65	8.61	8.64@8.66	8.62
January	..	..	8.68@8.69	8.67
February	..	..	8.72@8.73	8.71
March	8.75	8.74	8.76@8.78	8.76
April	..	..	8.81@8.82	8.81
May	8.83	8.83	8.85@8.87	8.85
June	..	..	8.90@8.91	8.90
July	..	..	8.94@8.95	8.94

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened irregular and quiet, with sales on the call 180 tons. Later in the day almost entire absence of support caused liquidation, which sent prices off rapidly, the closing figures showing net declines of 8 to 19 points, with sales of 9,650 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	4.57@4.60	4.76
September	4.72	4.58	4.59@4.60	4.78
October	4.69	4.66	4.59@4.62	4.72
November	..	..	4.51@4.54	4.65
December	4.54	4.40	4.38@4.40	4.52
January	4.20	4.20	4.12@4.15	4.25
February	3.95	3.95	3.94@3.96	4.08
March	4.00	3.97	3.92@3.97	4.06
April	..	..	4.00@4.02	4.09
May	..	..	4.01@4.06	4.13
June	..	..	4.08@4.10	4.18
July	..	..	4.11@4.18	4.19

Raw sugar was dull and without transactions. There were store sugars available at 4½c, cost and freight basis, but refiners were not interested at the price. Quotations were nominally unchanged. Centrifugals, 5.76c; molasses, 4.68c; cost and freight, 4½c. Porto Rico nominal at 5.60c. There was a little better demand noted for granulated for domestic account, but it was up to expectations, considering the weather, although withdrawals on old contract were a little more active. Exporters were in the market in a fair way and at 5.75c net cash in bond. Prices were unchanged at 7@7.25c for fine granulated.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 17,653 packages. Prices were further advanced ¼c on nearly all grades and at the higher rates quoted trading is fair with a decidedly firm feeling at the close. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per pound, 32½@32¾c; higher scoring, 33@33½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 30½@32c; seconds, (84 to 87 score,) 28@30c; thirds, (80 to 83 score,) 27@28c; state dairy, tubs, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 29@30½c; common to fair, 25@28½c; renovated, extras, 28@29c; firsts, 27@27½c; lower grades, 25@26½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27@28c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23½@24½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 24@24½c; lower grades, 22@23½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 20,676 cases. The market maintains a very firm tone on high qualities of fresh-gathered stock, and the improvement noted yesterday is well sustained. Medium and lower qualities are still of very irregular and widely varying value. Storage eggs fairly active, with considerable speculative trading, and prices rule firm, with the tendency slightly in sellers' favor. Nearby white eggs of strictly fancy quality are scarce and favoring the seller; medium and ordinary qualities freely offered and without material change in value. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 33@34c; extras, firsts, 31@32c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 26@27½c; thirds and poorer, 20@24½c; dirties, No. 1, 22@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 16@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; undergrades, 14@19c; refrigerator special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 28½c; firsts, 27@28c; seconds, 25¼@26½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 38@42c; ordinary to good, 30@37c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 22@35c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 26@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 35@37c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 26@34c.

Notice to Creditors
of
THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

All persons, firms, associations or corporations having claims or demands against The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale, duly filed or recorded, and other than those which have heretofore been filed with said Receivers, are required on or before the 15th day of September, 1916, to file the same with said Special Master, which said claims or demands shall be supported by affidavit and shall set out the amount and nature of any security or lien held by the claimant or to which the claimant is entitled; and also any claim to preference or priority in payment from any of the assets in the hands of the Receivers, or the proceeds thereof, or the proceeds of sale thereof, in priority to the bonds secured by either of the three mortgages sought to be foreclosed herein, being the same three mortgages heretofore specified.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any and all persons, firms, associations or corporations who fail to file their claims as herein required, be, and the same are hereby forever barred from asserting a claim to payment from any of the assets of the defendant The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company in the hands of the Receivers or the earnings therefrom or any proceeds of sale arising therefrom.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that said Special Master publish notice of all the foregoing requirements of this Order in reference to the filing of claims with him and the barring of claims not so filed, three (3) times a week for four (4) consecutive weeks, in a newspaper published and of general circulation in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in a newspaper published and of general circulation in New York City, State of New York. Said Special Master is directed to take evidence and report the same to this Court, together with all claims filed before him and together with his findings and conclusions of law and fact as to whether and to what extent any or all of said claims so filed are valid, and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages, or any thereof, sought to be foreclosed in this Consolidated Cause, being the same mortgages heretofore specified.

And on the 15th day of August, 1916, said Court made the following Order:

IT IS ORDERED that Gilbert Bettman be, and he is hereby, substituted as Special Master in the place of Stanley W. Dexter, with all the powers and duties in said order of August 14th, 1916, prescribed.

The undersigned Special Master pursuant to said order will hold a hearing for the purpose of taking evidence and reporting the same to the said Court, together with his conclusions of law and fact as to whether and to what extent any or all of said claims to be filed with him or to be reported by the Receivers are valid, and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages or any thereof sought to be foreclosed by said Consolidated Cause, being the same mortgages as in said order specified, on the third day of October, 1916, at his office, No. 1114 Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

All claimants having claims or demands not heretofore filed with the Receivers, and not secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded should present the same verified as required in the order to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of September, 1916.

GILBERT BETTMAN, Special Master,
1114 Union Trust Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—THE CORNELL STEAM BOAT CO. against the boat NEW YORK, &c.—Libel for tackle, &c.

Notice.—I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause civil and maritime for towage claim, $42.00, process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on August 30, 1916, in U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

GEO. V. A. McGOWN,
Proctor for Libellant.

NAVY BEDS MORE COSTLY.

Full Duty Must Be Paid on Imported Mattress Covers for Sailors.

Sailors of the navy, who, under the regulations, must buy their mattress covers from the Government will probably find that under a decision of the Board of General Appraisers yesterday the cost of bedding will be increased. Andrew R. Steven, a contractor, imported mattress covers under a contract with the Navy Department and Collector Malone demanded regular duty. Mr. Steven paid the duty under protest and appealed. At the hearing the contractor claimed free entry unedr the Panama Canal act, which provides free entry for all materials necessary for outfit and equipment."

The testimony showed that the covers were bought by the Navy Department and to sailors as part of their outfit. Every enlisted man is required to have a certain outfit and to secure uniformity the United States purchases these articles and sells them to the men at cost.

Judge Hay, in upholding the duty approximating 30 per cent., said the sailors paid for the articles, which became their property, the United States retaining no title whatever to them. In view of that the General Appraiser said the mattress covers were in no sense "materials used in the outfit and equipment of a vessel."

Case Against Bustanoby Dismissed.

The adjourned case in which Jacques Bustanoby, manager of Bustanoby's restaurant, 1,845 Broadway, was summoned to court to answer the complaints of neighbors who took exception to noises in the restaurant at unseasonable hours, again came before Magistrate Krotel yesterday in the Yorkville Court. The case was dismissed when John T. Mulholland, attorney for the complainants, said the nuisance had been abated. However, it was understood that the right of asking for another summons was reserved in case the noises should again cause annoyance.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—22,303.

Notice is hereby given that MORRIS MARMOR and B. FANNY MARMOR, individually and trading as B. MARMOR & SONS, Bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,457.—In Bankruptcy.—PAUL PLUNKETT, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Paul Plunkett are hereby given notice that on July 17th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 7th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,432.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY BREMMER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Harry Bremmer are hereby given notice that on July 21st, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 6th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,366.—In Bankruptcy.—HORWITZ & ROSENBERG, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Solomon Horwitz and Jacob Rosenberg, individually and composing the firm of Horwitz & Rosenberg, and said firm of Horwitz & Rosenberg, are hereby given notice that on June 29th, 1916, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 7th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,360.—In Bankruptcy.—SOLOMON POLEKOFF, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Solomon Polekoff are hereby given notice that on July 5th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 6th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,363.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANK & CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Frank & Co., Inc., are hereby given notice that on July 7th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 6th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,550.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID LOPEZ and JOSEPH SCHAVRIEN, individually and trading as Lopez & Schavrien, bankrupts.

David Lopez and Joseph Schavrien were duly adjudicated bankrupts on August 16th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on September 5th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 22, 1916.

No. 23,524.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL E. NEWMAN, Bankrupt.

Samuel E. Newman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 7th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 8th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 22, 1916.

No. 23,538.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES W. HARRIS, doing business under the name and style of C. W. Harris & Company, Bankrupt.

Charles W. Harris, doing business under the name and style of C. W. Harris & Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 9th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 8th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 22nd

STEEL GOES TO 97 1-2, LEADS BULL MARKET

Sales on the Exchange Total 1,320,000 Shares, Making a New Record for 1916.

READING TOUCHES 109¾

Wall Street Is Convinced That There Will Not Be a Great Railway Strike.

The bull market in stocks, which has been gaining headway despite the disturbing situation at Washington in connection with the threatened railroad strike, was speeded up yesterday by the receipt of a large volume of business from outside wires, and established a new high record for activity this year. Sales totaled 1,320,000 shares, making the biggest day seen on the Stock Exchange in 1916. Bond dealings were also large, amounting to $5,554,000, but two days last week saw bigger figures in that department.

Steel common proved its right to leadership by opening the session with a bang. The first sale was a lot of 10,000 shares grouped, which changed hands in different parts of the crowd surging around the Steel post at from 96, the previous close, to 96⅝. A great many traders looked for a reaction after the gain of 3⅝ points on Monday, but Steel disappointed them by selling up to 97⅛, closing at 97¼. Between the low point of Monday and yesterday's high was a range of 6¼ points. Excitement around the floor of the Exchange was intense as the machinery of trading, almost rusty from inactivity, was called upon to handle one of the biggest day's business experienced since 1907.

The spirit of a bull market swept through Wall Street like wildfire, and not even the most pessimistic reports from observers at Washington served to dampen enthusiasm. It has been taken for granted since the beginning of negotiations that there would be no railroad strike, and private advices to some of the big houses yesterday upheld this view. The market is convinced that at last the bugbear of European liquidation has been killed.

Reading was another issue of which traders seemed unable to get enough, the bidding for this issue carrying the stock to a new high record at 109¾, or the equivalent of 219½ on the old basis of trading for the half-share issues. Bethlehem Steel jumped 12½ points to 480, 120 points under its record price of last year.

On the outside market the advance was more restrained. Midvale Steel shared some of the popularity of its big brother on the Exchange, selling up to 64⅞. American International Corporation sold above the amount paid in for the first time in several months, touching 53 for the $50 paid stock, and closing at 52¾. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore sold up to 45¼, a recovery of 5 points from the recent low. The motors were inclined to weakness, Willys-Overland leading the decline with a net loss of 7 points on the announcement of an increase in the capitalization.

Monday's stock transactions totaled 863,000 shares, while nearly half of that amount were turned over in the first hour yesterday. The other million-share days this year were May 19, with 1,262,000; March 14, with 1,095,000, and Jan. 3, with 1,010,000. The last day's business exceeding yesterday's was seen on Oct. 29, 1915, when 1,352,000 shares changed hands. The high record for 1915 was made on Sept. 28, with 1,663,000.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—Thirty-two corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $7,944,800, were chartered today. They include:

Fisher Body Corp., Millbrook, auto buggies, wagon bodies, hardware, furniture, capital $50,000 shares, 200,000 being of no par value, carry on business with $7,000,000; (tax paid $13,000;) R. J. Trimble, F. J. Fisher, L. Mendelssohn, Detroit.

The Woodlawn Corp. of Saratoga, Manhattan, realty agency, brokerage, construction, timber, lumber securities, $150,000; W. J. Macintyre, F. C. Patton, G. Bodenmuller, 279 E. 159th St.

American Seed Tape Co., Inc., seed, seed tape, $500,000; G. A. Mead, A. J. Case, H. E. Monahan, 134 W. 13th St.

The Van Glove & Textile Co., Inc., Amsterdam, textiles, gloves, chamoisette, $150,000; C. O. Horning, E. and M. Van Brocklen, Amsterdam.

Payne Hardware Co., Inc., Ogdensburg, plumbing, hardware, farmers' supplies, dairy implements, $25,000; C. R. Bartow, A. C. and C. E. Payne, Ogdensburg.

Irving H. Bernstein & Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, factor del credere, precious stones, jewelry, $16,000; S. H. Kaufman, M. Ash, M. E. Bernstein, 61 B'way.

The Markel Motor Wheel Co., Inc., motors, engines, machines, wheels, $10,000; L. Schreiber, F. R. Huntington, J. F. Markel, 384 Washington Pl., Flushing.

Brenford Development Co., Inc., realty agency, brokerage, hotels, restaurants, cafes, $10,000; S. L. Chess, A. Heinzer, A. C. Schoenewaldt, 79 Jewett Av., Jersey City.

Black & White Poultry Farm Co., Inc., Canisteo, poultry supplies, poultry publications, $10,000; F. D. Crane, W. G. Riddell, L. A. Waldo, Canisteo.

Monolith Amusement Co., Inc., theatrical, motion pictures, $10,000; P. A. Zizelman, E. I. Henderson, F. C. Whitney, 45 West 34th St.

Valigny Products, Inc., medicinal, chemical, pharmaceutical, toilet preparations, $10,000; E. A. Sidman, P. F. Hagan, J. W. Naughton, 59 Wall St.

Rinaldo Quadri Co., Inc., distilling liquor dealers, $5,000; L. Portesza, S. B. Lillenstern, S. H. Coetuma, 115 Broadway.

Roanoke Contracting Co., Inc., B'klyn, construction, merchandise, realty agency, brokerage, hotels, cafes, $10,000; F. J. Kinney, W. J. Horne, W. J. Lewis, 277 11th St., B'klyn.

William Avedon Co., Inc., women's and misses' dresses, capital no par value, begin with $500; D. Kaplan, H. and W. Avedon, 680 West 163d St.

W. B. Connor, Inc., machinery, engines, pumps, machine shop foundry, factory supplies, $5,000; A. J. Case, H. E. and R. P. Monahan, 82 Sixth Av.

Greenlyn Realty Co., Inc., B'klyn, realty, $3,000; D. Groberg, S. Salzman, M. Bickla, 504 Franklin St.

Ludlow Iron Works, Inc., iron and steel contractors, $5,000; L. Bass, A. J. Halpin, J. Lashinsky, 21 Ludlow St.

Harclin Realty Corp., realty agency, brokerage, construction material, $5,000; M. Wieder, R. Deibel, D. Friedman, 215 West 100th St.

Authorizations: American Assembling Mach. Co., Inc., Dover, Del., articles from wood, iron, steel, other metals, or by products, $800,000 representative, J. H. T. Martin, 419 World Building, Manhattan; Oppenheimer Casing Co., Inc., Chicago, sausage casings, $350,000; representative, Julius Rosenfeld, 47 Water St., Manhattan; McCoy Iron Works, Inc., Perth Amboy, N. J., $100,000; representative, C. R. Dewey, 509 Seneca St., Utica.

Capital increases: Agricultural Products Corp., New York, $25,000 to $500,000; Henry Prentiss & Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $500,000; C. B. Woodworth Sons Corp., Rochester, shares 1,875 to 2,490, and amount to carry on business with $51,250 to $91,300; Cobal Company, Inc., Queens, $25,000 to $75,000; Berry Paper Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000; T. H. McAllister Co., New York, $20,000 to $40,000; Mignon Wireless Corp., Elmira, $5,000 to $25,000; Manhattan Jobbing Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: M. F. Mayehoff & Co., Inc., New York; Eckstein & Ehrlich, Manhattan; Bens Auto Import Co. of America, Manhattan

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 22.—Charters filed:

Cocoa River Mining Co., to do general mining, milling, and refining of ores and metals, $2,500,000; S. B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, J. F. Curtin, all of New York.

Maxahone Corporation, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with electrical transmitters, &c., $1,000,000; E. E. Bishop, M. L. Gatchell, I. M. Bristow, Wilmington, Del.

Mutual Tire and Rubber Co., to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with rubber for automobile tires, &c.; E. E. Bishop, M. L. Gatchell, I. M. Bristow, Wilmington.

United Investors' Service Co., to do business of an information and intelligence bureau, $400,000; J. F. Curtin, S. B. Howard, G. V. Reilly, all of New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 22.—Charters filed:

Watters & Williams, Inc., Randolph Township, Morris Co., general store business and real estate, $25,000; T. F. Watters, A. R. Williams, Dover; John Spicer, Wharton.

National Seamless Boat Co., Newark, to design, build, and deal in hydroplanes, submersibles, aeroplanes, and all kinds of boats, $500,000; J. Dansingburg, J. I. Hoornbeek, New York; Wm. White, Orange.

Chestnut Bend Co., Haworth, Bergen Co., real estate and development, $5,000; Agnes E. Schwab, Fitzhugh McCrew, P. A. Shedlock, New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N Hand, J.—Room 235, Post Office Building. At 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

Discharges:
John E. Chatfield, Joseph Lewine, David Pruver, Henry Samuels, Lizzie Bogen, Morris Rothman, Philip Ordover, The Russits Co., I. Michalman & Bro., Under objection:
William Budd, Benjamin Fleischer, Slavin Brothers, Adjourned cases:
Nathan Rotman, Max Chwasky, G. D. Snyder, Jake W. Samuels, Elias W. Samuels, Gus Neiderman, William Steinberg, S. Deesan's Sons. Motions:
Univ Piano Co., Bendar, Robinsen & Co., Adolf Mandel, Jacob Schlesinger, Max G. Rieser, Henry Gordon, William Budd, Perlhefter & Shatz, Galligan & Co., Greater N Y Paper Co., Sarah Backer, Silverman Brothers, Framingham Hat Co., Louis F. Winckler, W. Avedon, O. L. Cushman & Co., The New Doll Co., Slavin Brothers, Hoffman & Sachs, Gingold & Scheffer, Lippard-Stewart Motor Sales Co., Tip Top Toy Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J. At 2 P. M. Room 323, Post Office Building.

Re steam tug T. W. Koenig Morris, Wellington.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Bank (Susq Coal Co. Cantin (Lauritsa Ives. Re Bath (Hubbard. Connolly (Nassau F Co Ex rel Morrison (Fitzgerald. Dibbin (Spencer. Lebaudy (Carnegie Tr Herman (Herman. Griffin (Wilson. Re Blue Ribbon Dairy Co. (Aarons.) Feinstein (O I & B RR. Schimler (B H RR. Popper (C I & B RR. Kahn (same. Schacht (NY Con RR. Pliga (Nassau El RR. Gerwitman (NY Con RR. Wallenstein (Wallenstein. Lapp (Pinkerton. Van Pelt (Kurzman. Hand (Von Clausen. Re Hoffman. Schwartz (B H RR. Semmers (NY Con RR Blossom (Hodgens. Lands (Weiss. Brooks Sand & Gravel Co (Shadbolt Mfg Co Berger Bros Tea Co (Johnson. Re Belsky, (Glasson Av.) Palanski (L Y Coal Co Karsenotno (same. Hitman (Rothman, (2) Popper (C I & B RR. Manico (Se Rhl Ry. Hertz (C I & B RR. Hirsch (Livingy. Ford (Horowitz. Ellerson (I R T. O'Brien (same. Itkin (same. Mitchell (same. Shinske (same. Berger (same. Davis (same.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS VII., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:

Patrick Hobbs, George H. Huber, John T. Post.

Rosa Waldmon, Ella F. Lawrence, Caroline Lowenstein.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions.

Barhoff (Goetz. Fischler (Zeteker. McCandless (Prendergast. Miller (Serpstein. Fried (Nevin. McCandless (Prendergast. Fischer (City R R Co. Spencer (Mosher's Baking Co. Foster (Baker, Voorhis & Co. Levin (New Eng Cas Co. Cohen (Katz. Small (same. Karoplanskik (L & S Realty Co. Schwartz (Rappaport.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Re Quinn (Lummis)—William Blau. Re Leshaw (Gair)—Joseph H Adams. Re Cooper (Brinkman)—Charles Novello. Re Manhattan Basket Co (Sachs)—Millard H Ellison. Matter of Schaling (86 Morningside Drive Co—Louis J Schwartz. Montrose Realty Co (Rigney—Charles F Bostwick. General Socy of Mechanics & Tradesmen (Darrow—William W Pellett.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Broadway Sav Institution (McMorrow Sons—John B Harrison.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Coster (Threshold Realty Corp—S Howard Cohen. C N Y (Price—Edmund Hurley.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called on Tuesday, Aug. 29.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.

No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM——Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Cann (Luckett. (2.) Kraemer (Huschle et al. Nelson (Rodgers et al. Hoiff (Dibs Saha Rlty. NY Title Ins Co (same De Angelis (Fankuchen Levy (Silverstein. Williams (McNulty Bros. Anderson (Snare & T. Re Zeplin (Spigelgass) Henry (Henry. Moeser (Moeser. Title G & T Co (Murdock et al. Stumpf (Wohlfort. Phillip (West Rockaway Land Co. Wadler (Handrickson et al. Devlin (Flynn. Wagner (Wagner. Wyckoff (Mosher. Re Brown. Underlighter (Gem Vehicle Co, Inc. Thompson (Kirchman. Cann (Luckett. (2.) Nelsen, as adm (Rodgers & B N Gas Co. Kramer, inf (Huschle. Union Stove & Rep Co (Rapp & Brown. Louver (Schneider et al.

Lippman (Lippman. Casolaro (Nophsea. Rossignot (Lindenbaum (2.)

Bangel (Adolph, Kippel, Wallace & Co. Re Wolf (Committee of Est. Nemtzoff (Vagnier. People (Becht. Same (Smith et al. Parson (Gokey et al. Carslon, inf (Campbell Milk Co. Hahn (Walter. Litschutz (Dremen. Carlson, inf (A Campbell Milk Co. Ratel (T Hogan & Sons, Inc. Stoothoff (Mahnken. Hammond (Gavin et al Contreras (Contreras. Re Weeks (Lauenberger. Barnard (Hughes. Kunikoff (Levinthal. Klatt (Klatt. Fuzo (Scully. Castellana (same. Harmony Talk Mach Co (Castellucio. Jenkins (Mollenhauer. Blitzer (Backalenick.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Undefended divorces:

Lehrer, Van Nortwick, Padula, Greenberg, Pallazzolo, Dozier, Goldman, Contreras, Lewis, Conroy, Lanuto, Versage, Formal, Cardale, Elben, Aronowsky, Barker, Bellatore, Selner, Labella, Somerville, Locker, Iliff.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills for:
Charles F Muller, Mariano Calle, William E Phillips. Accounting of:
William H Wallace, Felix B Papolivski, Elizabeth Cox, John Buckley, Simon Jackson, Maud Beard, Hope Beard, Francis Beard, Rose H Beard, John D Shine, Sarah Kenny, Jane Gilfeather, Emma Abrahamson, Jane De Fima.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS.

Qualified persons for secretarial work to suit merchants and professional men make known their wants in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, 149.10 ft n of 181st St, 80.8x184.8; Bennett Av, e s, 178.9 ft n of 181st St, 38.7x—; Leo Schloss to Lewin Selig, 61 East 97th St, Aug. 21, mtg $16,500

PLOT begins 68.10 ft s of 184th St, which plot lies in a line drawn parallel with Audubon Av, and perpendicular to 184th St, runs 56 x w 2 in 6.10 and s e to beginning; The Hogenauer & Wesslau Co. to Rembrandt Realty Co., 3,909 Broadway, Aug. 15; attorneys, Davis & D., 51 Chambers St.....$1

2D AV, 1,072, e s, 62.11 ft n of 56th St, 20.9x99.9; Gustave Disch to The 1,072-1,074 2d Av. Real Estate Corporation, 258 Broadway, mtg $11,000, Aug. 21; attorneys, Miehling & K., 258 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, 1,074, e s, 83.9 ft n of 56th St, 20.10x70; same to same, Aug. 21, mtg $10,000; attorneys, same.....$100

5TH AV, n w corner of 139th St, 199.10x145; Peter Duffy to Rose Holding Co., Inc., July 10; attorneys, Wesselman & K.....$100

24TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 21.3x98.9; Kunigunda Schaffner to Carrie Diehl et al, 83 North Railroad Av, Corona, L. I., Aug. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

35TH ST, n s, 61 ft w of 2d Av, 39x49.4; Mechanics' National Realty Co. and another to Joseph Wilk, Providence, R. I., Aug. 5; attorneys, Schindler & L., 1,393 3d Av.$100

77TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of 2d Av, 75x102.2; Mary A. Fall et al to Concourse Improvement Co., 369 East 167th St, July 21, mtg $31,000; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$35,475

77TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 5th Av, 21.5x102.2; United States Trust Co. of New York, trustee, to Edmund Coffin, 13 West 57th St, Aug. 15, mtg $75,000; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

142D ST, n s, 384.8 ft e of Broadway, 40.11x98.11; Church of Our Lady of Lourdes in City of New York to Felician Sisters of the Order of St. Francis, 523 West 142d St, July 10, mtg $20,000; attorney, William C. Daly, 217 Broadway $40,000

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, n w corner of 179th St, 81.7x11.9x60.9x1.8; also Hughes Av, n e corner of 179th St, 66.5x95x80.9x96; William H. Steinkamp, referee, to Stephen H. Jackson, 151 West 121st St, Dec. 31, 1914; attorney, Stephen H. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av.$5,433

FRANKLIN AV, 1,391, w s, 20x94.2; Elizabeth A. May et al. to Arturo Solomare and another, 547 East 178th St, mtg $4,500, Aug. 5; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

HOE AV, w s, 175 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Michael B. McHugh, referee, to Estates Settlement Co., 200 Broadway, Aug. 16; attorney, Estates Settlement Co., 200 Broadway $1,900

HUGHES AV, n e corner of 179th St, 66.5x106.9 to Belmont Av x N 1.7x97.9, Stephen H. Jackson to Ira Wollison, 1,939 Bergen St, Brooklyn, mtg $49,500; attorney, I. Wollison, 1,939 Bergen St.....$100

JACKSON AV, 906, e s, 38x87.6; James M. Callahan, referee, to Beatrice Birnbaum, 590 Warwick St, Brooklyn, Aug. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $29,900

KAPPOCH ST, n s, at w s of land purchased for Hudson Memorial Bridge, runs n 275.11 x n w 135x s w 46x s w 97.11 to street x s e 228.2 to beginning; Theodorus Van Wyck to Edge Hill Terrace Co., 43 Cedar St, mtg $16,000, Aug. 10; attorney, J. F. McKelvey, 43 Cedar St.....$1

LOTS 53 to 58, map of Samler estate; Robert Apropo to Sivad Holding Corporation, 29 Broadway, July 25; attorney, Sivad Holding Corporation, 29 Broadway.....$1

LOT 116, map Joel Wolfe Estate, Daniel Beecher to Marie F. Gerz, 732 Van Nest Av, mtg $2,500, Aug. 18; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Marie F. Gerz to Daniel Beecher and another, 2,449 Olinville Av, Aug. 18, mtg $2,500; attorney, same.....$1

LOT 193, Map of Waldo Hutchins estate; Rudolph Muller to Katherine Muller, 3,060 Barker Av, Aug. 8; attorney, J. R. McMullen, 277 Broadway.....$1

SAME property; Susie Kohl et al, to same, April 28; same attorney.....$1

SCHOFIELD ST, s s, 278.3 ft e of City Island Av, 50x100; City Island Homes, Inc., to N. Y. Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, Aug. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

TEE TAW AV, e s, 100 ft n of Park View Place, runs s e 98.3x35.7 to n w s of Park View Place x n e 50x n w 47.7x n w 110 to avenue x s w 50 to beginning; Hannah Feigenblatt to Lester Feigenblatt, 1,312 Madison Av, Aug. 21; attorney, Lester Feigenblatt, 1,312 Madison Av.....Gift

TINTON AV, 726, e s, 26.6x110.6; Mary Breiter to Julius Casin, 26 East 120th St; mtg $5,500, Aug. 14; attorney, D. J. Gladstone, 99 Nassau St.....$1

UNION AV, n e s, 200 ft w of Emmett St, 50x150; Matilda Miller to Arthur E. Miller, 72 Scofield St, Aug. 16, mtg $9,500; attorneys, Fress & McE., 3,029 3d Av.....$1

19TH ST, s s, being Lots 11 and 12, map of 82 lots at Wakefield, 55x50; Thomas Smyth to Robert J. Smyth, 4,188 Bronxwood Av, Aug. 4; attorney, M. S. Cohen, 302 Broadway.....$1

134TH ST, 342 East, s s, 21x100; Emanuel Hertz, referee, to Solomon S. Marx, 301 West 108th St, Aug. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

134TH ST, 340 East, s s, 21x100; same to same, Aug. 21; same attorney.....$7,000

137TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of Brook Av, 45 to Mill Brook x e x s x n x100; Sadie Ehrmann to Clara Hanson, 265 Harrison Av, Jersey City, N. J., May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

140TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Walnut St, 100x100; Gramont Construction Co., Inc., to Catherine Darling, 1,380 Washington Av, mtg $4,750, Aug. 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

154TH ST, n s, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Charles A. Laumeister to John Whalen, 3,220 Lyon Av, mtg $3,300, Aug. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

156TH ST, 804 and 806 East, s s, 50x98.9; Peter Handibode, Inc., to John Eggers, 2,973 Perry Av, mtg $39,000, Aug. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

156TH ST, 800 and 802 East, s s, 50x98.5; same to same, mtg $37,500, Aug. 15; same attorney $100

161ST ST, 770 East, s s, 21.9x76.2; also Castner St, 6x5, e s, 20x100; Lazar Goldberg to Sadie Weckstein, 4,220 15th Av., Brooklyn; mtg $10,500, Aug. 12; attorney, I. Weckstein, 61 Park Row.....$100

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON ST, 125; John W. Minturn against Louis W. Prager et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. C. Heywood.

STANTON ST, 161, Seaman's Bank for Savings in The City of New York against Isaac Schlanger et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 742; James McCreery & Co. against Frederick Barusch, action to recover amount, &c; attorneys, Gould & Wilkie.

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, n s, Lots 103 and 104, Map 788A, Twelfth Ward; Lionel R. Lanck against James S. Seagrave et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. S. Neuhaus.

137TH ST, s s, 118 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; The Germania Life Insurance Co. against Sophie Oppenheimer, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

141ST ST, s s, 107 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; Seaman's Bank for Savings in the City of New York; Adolph Altman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

Bronx.

LELAND AV, 1,366; Angelicka Glifrich against Emma A. Valentine et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 76.1 ft s of 240th St, 23.9x57.2, and White Plains Road, e s, 76.1 ft s of 240th St, 28.9x29.2; Mount Vernon Trust Co. against Teresa Saporita et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. O. M. Van Tassel.

155TH ST, n s, 550 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 75x100; General Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases against Louis Lese et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, T. McIlvaine.

158TH ST, n w corner of Forest Av, 87.6x100; Thomas Mulligan against Universal Holding and Leasing Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Mayer.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..5:12|Sun sets..6:45|Moon rises..12:09

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:23	3:50	9:34	10:23
Governors Island	4:13	4:36	10:19	11:04
Hell Gate	6:19	6:42	11:59	12:44

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 22.

SS Saxonia, Liverpool, Aug. 12.
SS California, Glasgow, Aug. 13.
SS Hellig Olav, Christiansand, Aug. 12.
SS Minnehaha, London, Aug. 12.
SS Chemung, Rotterdam, Aug. 2.
SS Cuyahoga, London, Aug. 8.
SS Idaho, Boston, Aug. 19.
SS Orange Nassau, Curacao, Aug. 2.
SS Texas, Philadelphia, Aug. 20.
SS Tyskland, Las Palmas, Aug. 4.
SS Senator, Antilla, Aug. 15.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Aug. 19.
SS Nueces, Galveston, Aug. 15.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Aug. 19.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Aug. 19.
SS Lord Cromer, Liverpool, Aug. 9.
SS Lux, Newport, Aug. 7.
SS Tropenberg, Las Palmas, Aug. 5.
SS El Rio, Galveston, Aug. 19.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Petrolite	Shields	Aug. 1
Oriflamme	Dartmouth	Aug. 1
Cluny Castle	London	Aug. 9
Turret	Turks Island	Aug. 6
Italia	Naples	Aug. 11
King Bleddyn	Havre	Aug. 5
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 9
St. George	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Brighton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Kansas City	Swansea	Aug. 9
Elef K. Venezuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Mizar	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Dorrington Court	Havre	Aug. 6
Leersum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Highland Prince	Victoria	July 31
Travelyor	Barry	Aug. 9
Robert M. Thompson	Sharpness	Aug. 10
Colon	Colon	Aug. 17
El Paso	Galveston	Aug. 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Rance	Bilbao	Aug. 9
Atlanta	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 22
Zulia	San Juan	Aug. 19
Santa Marta	Kingston	Aug. 19
Tijuana	Shields	Aug. 6
Rigel	Seville	Aug. 1
Taunton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 19
El Valle	Galveston	Aug. 18

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Catherine Cuneo	Jamaica	Aug. 20
Antilla	Porto Mexico	Aug. 16
Atherstone	Havre	Aug. 14
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 22
El Occidente	Galveston	Aug. 18

DUE SATURDAY.

Vauban	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Paul Palx	Swansea	Aug. 13
Ilwen	Cardiff	Aug. 14
Crewe Hall	Oran	Aug. 5

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Lyndam	Falmouth	Aug. 18
Lombardia	Torre An'zta	Aug. 10
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 24
Leersum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Basse Terre	Bordeaux	Aug. 15

DUE MONDAY.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Aug. 20
Carpathia	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Aug. 19
Connie	San Juan	Aug. 23
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 25
Mogileff	Leith	Aug. 17

DUE TUESDAY.

Mesaba	London	Aug. 19
Herm	Seville	Aug. 13
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 28
Metapan	Cristobal	Aug. 21
Northern	Havre	Aug. 15
Tokushima Maru	London	Aug. 19

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pacific, Argentina	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Cuthbert, Para	2:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Inca, Santo Domingo	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Calabria, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vinovia, London	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mariana, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	3:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Stockholm, Gothenburg	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Voltaire, Rio de Janeiro	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Millinocket, Porto Rico	——	12:00 M.
California, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	——	12:00 M.
Lord Cromer, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Monmouth, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	8:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Arg'tina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Afghan Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Munista, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Lancastrian, London	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, AUG. 22.

SS Philadelphia, New York for Liverpool, was signaled; due 23d, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Antilla, Progreso to New York, was 260 miles S. at noon.
SS Vesta, Beaumont to New York, was 145 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's at 7 P. M.
SS Gulfoil, Sabine to New York, was 77 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 898 miles S. at noon 21st.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 86 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Siberia, Liverpool to New York, was 475 miles E. at noon.
SS W. B. Keene, Jacksonville to New York, was 126 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 260 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

Transatlantic Mails.

Spain, Port

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operator in Heights and Harlem Property Deals—Zone Restrictions May Block Steinway Operation—John M. Carrere Homestead at Harrison in $150,000 Sale—Good Deal at Rye.

Realty dealing was somewhat limited in Manhattan yesterday. Frederick Brown, who has been an active operator for several months, imparted some activity to the upper Heights and Harlem sections in two separate deals. He sold the five-story apartment house at 585 West 178th Street, 41.8 by 100, to James H. Roane. It was held at $50,000, and in part payment Mr. Brown took two five-story flats at 10 and 12 West 107th Street, on plot 50 by 100. H. C. Senior & Co. were the brokers.

Through A. V. Amy & Co. Mr. Brown purchased from the New England Security Company the five-story flat with stores at 84 Lenox Avenue, near 115th Street, a plot 31 by 100, with an extension of 25 by 50 feet.

Buys In Pinkney Court for $175,000.

The seven-story Pinkney Court apartment house, covering a plot 136 by 99.11, at 151 to 161 West 140th Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, was bought in at foreclosure sale yesterday by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on a bid of $175,000. Joseph P. Day was the auctioneer. The judgment aggregated more than $196,000. The action was brought against W. F. Timme and others.

Zoning Act May Block Steinway Operation.

Owing to the recent enactment of the building height and zoning law it was said yesterday that Steinway & Co. may not consummate the contract of sale recently made for the property at 109 to 113 West Fifty-seventh Street, running through to 112 to 114 West Fifty-eighth Street. Plans for the new Steinway building there, a ten-story structure, were filed a few days ago by the architect, W. K. Benedict. The chief difficulty lies in the new zoning restrictions, which aim to keep the Fifty-eighth Street block for residential character. At the offices of the firm it was admitted that the project might be abandoned, although nothing definite has yet been decided.

Second Avenue Tenements Sold.

The two four-story tenements at 1,072 and 1,074 Second Avenue, 41.7 by 69.9, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, have been sold by Gustave Disch to the 1,072 and 1,074 Second Avenue Real Estate Corporation.

Recent Buyers.

O. L. Dommerich is reported to be the buyer of the residence 48 East Sixty-ninth Street, sold recently by Albert R. Lesinsky through Douglas L. Elliman & Co. Mr. Dommerich recently bought the adjoining houses at 50 and 52 from Arthur Curtiss James for a new residence.

William D. Kilpatrick and James H. Cruikshank were the buyers of the six-story building at 149 and 151 Franklin Street, under lease to Sir Thomas Lipton, sold recently by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company for the John E. Parsons estate.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story apartment house covering the block front on the north side of 179th Street, between Belmont and Hughes Avenues, 100.9 by 81.8, has been sold by Stephen H. Jackson to Ira Wellison.

James T. Barry has purchased the plot 100 by 100 on the north side of 140th Street, 100 feet east of Walnut Avenue.

Carrere Home at Harrison Sold.

Charles Field Griffen & Co. have sold for the estate of John M. Carrere the country place known as "Red Oaks," on Red Oak Lane, in Harrison, Westchester County. The property consists of a large stone mansion, greenhouses, and outbuildings, with thirty-two acres of land. It is near the homes of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Robert C. Rathbone, and adjoins property formerly occupied by Richard M. Hunt.

Mr. Carrere was a member of the firm of Carrere & Hastings, architects, and he designed the house for his occupancy. The property was held at $150,000.

$50,000 Deal at Rye.

Henry Kryn has purchased through Heckscher & de Saulles the property of J. H. Ward, on Highland Road, Rye, N. Y. The place consists of about two acres of land, laid out in attractive grounds and gardens, and a white Colonial house, built about two years ago. It was held at $50,000.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a plot on Hill Terrace, Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, to J. W. Parker of New York. This plot adjoins the present holdings of Mr. Parker, whose home will be ready for occupancy in a few days.

Long Island.

Louis Sherry, who owns a large estate at Manhasset, has purchased additional property there, having acquired several acres of C. P. Browning's farm. Pell & Tibbits were the brokers.

The Hungarian Workingmen's Realty Association has purchased a plot 50 by 100 feet on the north side of Vandeventer Avenue, east of Thirteenth Street, Long Island City.

The Mills-Beebe Corporation has transferred to the Leicestershire Realty Company of 2 Wall Street about thirty lots on Trowbridge, Albert and Woolsey Streets, Long Island City, and Elm, Oak and Willow Streets, Corona.

J. W. Tierney has sold to William A. Baumert one plot 50 by 100 at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirteenth Street, College Point.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company sold for James A. Ryan, to C. D. W. Halsey, 100 feet frontage on the west side of Prospect Avenue, Montclair, N. J., on the mountainside, which forms part of the Ryan estate. Mr. Halsey intends improving the plot with a residence costing about $15,000.

F. M. Soule has purchased from Percy Ingalls a tract on the west side of Sunset Avenue, extending through to Prospect Avenue, Verona, fronting 500 feet and opposite the grounds of the Montclair Golf Club. Mr. Soule also purchased from the same owner the tract on the north side of Sunset Avenue adjoining the Williams estate, 125 by 300 feet. F. M. Crawley & Brothers of Montclair were the brokers.

Frederick Brown has sold to David McBride the George O'Hare property at Teaneck, N. J., consisting of nine acres and a private residence.

Samuel M. Schafer is the buyer of the Patten estate at West End, N. J., recently sold at auction. The buyer will improve the property with four modern dwellings.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased the building at 28 East Eleventh Street to Herbert M. Patterson.

Manning & Trunk have leased for a term of years for Julius Fleischman, represented by Horace S. Ely & Co., the store and basement at the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-ninth Street to Ida Fuller, dealer in gowns.

Herbert Hecht & Co. have leased for Seton Henry and Douglas Gibbons, agents, the parlor store at 22 West Fifty-seventh Street to Joseph & Co., millinery and gowns, formerly in the Casino Theatre Building.

J. B. English has leased for Lillian I. Hallett to the Hampton Tire Works the store in premises 230 West Fiftieth Street.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight have leased for H. B. Wesselman the dwelling at 802 West 103d Street to Arthur Sommer.

Goodwin & Goodwin rented for Eleanor De Witt Huff to Charles Hanson the four-story dwelling at 122 West 121st Street.

Realty Notes.

William S. Coffin has conveyed as a gift to the corporation of Brick Presbyterian Church title in the two properties at 330 and 332 West Thirty-sixth Street, adjoining on the east the Christ Church Memorial Building.

Lewis L. Rosenthal is associated with the realty office of Morris Rose in the Longacre Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street, while his brother of the M. Rosenthal Company is at 1,178 Broadway. Some confusion has been occasioned due to the similarity of names and the separate offices.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

9th Av, 242 to 250, s w corner of 20th St, 100x75x irregular; twelve-story loft building; adjourned up to Aug. 25.

By Joseph P. Day.

140th St, 151 to 159 West, n s, 264 ft e of 7th Av, 136x99.11, seven-story Pinkney Court apartment house; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against W. F. Timme et al.; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; due, $180,082.49; taxes, &c., $7,480.30; to the plaintiff for $175,000.

119th St, 85 West, n s, 139 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; Serena Wronkow against Morris Levy et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $16,012.46; taxes, &c., $816.55; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

107th St, 330 East, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; Sylvester Pope et al., trustees, against S. B. Cohen et al.; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys, due $40,244.62; taxes, &c., $235.16; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

Manhattan St, n s, intersection s e s of 129th St, 135.2x67.3x132, gore, one-story frame stores; withdrawn.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Andrews Av, s w corner of Fordham Road, 100x28.6x irregular, two three-story dwellings; P. R. Stelle et al. against Fordham Construction Co. et al.; Blandy, M. & S., attorneys; due $12,873.82; taxes, &c., $1,041.79; to the plaintiff for $13,500.

By J. H. Mayers.

198th St, 365 East, n s, 87.7 ft w of Decatur Av, 19.8x87.3, two and one-half story dwelling; adjourned to Aug. 29.

By Joseph P. Day.

Morris Av, w s, in front of 1,521, 299.4 ft s of Belmont St, 15.9x44x16.3, vacant; William Lemlen against J. A. Woolf et al.; Sayers Bros., attorneys; due $432.89; to the plaintiff for $450.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Mott St, 278, e s, 126.6 ft s of Houston St, 25x87, five-story tenement and stores; F. M. Averso against Rose Maraseo et al.; J. E. Greenberg, attorney; due, $4,968.05; taxes, &c., $1,026.89.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Company.

Boston Road, 1,175, w s, 212.2 ft n of 167th St, 170.5x183.1, Crescent Theatre and stores; J. M. Haffen against Vion Amusement Co. et al.; Max Monfried, attorney; due, $26,948.69; taxes, &c., $3,935; prior mtg $175,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Murdock Av, w s, 550 ft s of Edenwald Av, 50x100; Municipal Liens Co. against Everybody's Land Co. et al.; foreclosure of tax lien; E. E. Smith, attorney; due, $178; taxes, &c., $90.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Houston St, 301 East, for a four-story store and loft; Monmouth Holding Co., Louis Stilzel, President, 149 Broadway, owner; Raphael Prager, 149 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

Haven Av, e s, 51.7 ft s of 171st St, for a two-story garage, 25.10x95.5; Emma Holding, 111 West 150th St, owner; John Hooper, 2,240 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

109th St, 141 West, for a two-story store and shop, 30x18; Woman's Hospital, 27 East 37th St, owner; Allen & Collins, 40 Central St, Boston, architects; cost, $5,100.

64th St, 15 East, for a five-story fireproof private residence, 31x77; Helen C. Thorpe, 66 East 69th St, owner; John C. Greenleaf, 15 West 39th St, architect; cost, $100,000.

236th St, s s, 93.98 ft w of Webster Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x50; Joseph Renschle, 1,917 Walton Av, owner; Carotto, Forster & King, 50 East 42d St, architects; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

53d St, 510 West, to a five-story building; estate of Edward Smith, care of L. F. Bauerdorf, 111 Broadway, owner; L. S. Beardsley, 38 West 32d St, architect; cost, $6,000.

City Hall Place, 21 to 27, to a nine-story loft altered to twelve stories; City of New York, owner; Marshall W. Brown, 35 Wall St, architect; cost, $50,000.

224 St, 533 and 535 West, to a four-story brick storage and warehouse; Mary M. Sherman, 191 9th Av, owner; Paul C. Hunter, 191 9th Av, architect; cost, $22,000.

111th St, 232 and 234 East, to a six-story loft and stable; John A. McVicker, 215 Manhattan Av, owner; Irving Margon, 370 East 149th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, s w corner Mulberry St, 80.4x irregular; Robert J. Turnbull et al to Greenwich Savings Bank, 946 6th Av, Aug. 15, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$15,000

2D AV, e s, 62.11 ft n of 86th St, 20.9x69.9; The 1,072-1,074 2d Av Real Estate Corporation to Gustave Disch, 304 West 83d St, 3 years, 5½ p. c., Aug. 21; attorneys, Mielling & K., 288 Broadway.....$11,000

2D AV, e s, 83.9 ft n of 86th St, 20.10x70; same to same, Aug. 21, 3 years; attorneys, same.....$10,000

3D AV, n w corner of 56th St, 25.8x95x irregular; Patrick Meenan to John Meenan, 166 East 56th St, Feb. 5, 1912, prior mtg $30,000, demand, p. c. as per bond; attorneys, Paskus, G. & H., 2 Rector St.....$2,250

34TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 21.8x98.9; Ernest N. Adler, executor, to Francis B. Chedsey, trustee, Yorktown, N. Y., 8 years, Aug. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$8,000

75TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Martin Schrenkeisen, executor, to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, due Aug. 21, 1919, p. c. as per bond, Aug. 19; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$80,000

77TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Edmund Coffin to United States Trust Co., trustee, 45 Wall St, Aug. 21, prior mtg $50,000, due Sept. 1, 1917; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$25,000

77TH ST, s s, 106 ft e of 3d Av, 75x102.2; Concourse Improvement Co. to Mary A. Fall and another, individually and administrators of Lydia Davis, 724 3d Av, prior mtg $17,500, 2 years, 5½ p. c., Aug. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$18,500

163D ST, 463 West, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x112.6; Adolphine C. Becker to Robert C. Fulton, 240 West 102d St, prior mtg $16,000, Aug. 21, due March 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorneys, De La Mare & M., 140 Nassau St.....$1,000

Bronx.

FRANKLIN AV, 1,391, w s, 30x94.2; Arture Solomone to Elizabeth A. May, 1,333 Ditmas Av., Brooklyn, et al., prior mtg $3,500, Aug. 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$400

RHODES Av, n e corner of 170th St, 66.5x100.9 to Belmont Av x81.7x67.9; Ira Wolfson and another to Stephen H. Jackson, 151 West 125st St, Aug. 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Stephen H. Jackson, 146 Lexington Av.....$44,000

JACKSON AV, 600, e s, 83x87.6; Beatrice Birnbaum to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Aug. 31, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$27,500

LOT 21, Block 69A, map Morris Park; Helen J. Moon to Richard Webster, 2,252 University Av, July 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. Webster, 2,256 University Av.....$1,450

ROSEDALE AV, w s, 139.11 ft n of 177th St, 25x62.6; Abraham Kaplan to Harold B. Bigar; 109 West 78th St, Aug. 18, due Nov. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Harold B. Bigar, 109 West 78th St.....$500

THERIOT AV, 1,823, w s, 25x100; Jane Kelleher to James Garvey, 865 East 227th St, Aug. 1, year interest; attorney, R. E. Weldon, 235 Broadway.....$1,000

WALLACE AV, 1,656, e s, 25x100; Joseph P. McEntee to Lydia H. McMay, 895 Fairmount Place, Aug. 17, installments, 48 months; attorney, W. H. Ingraham, 450 East 53d St.....$1,800

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 126.1 ft e of Viele Av, 99x163; Peter Handibode, Inc., to Eliz. K. Dooling, 119 East 80th St, Aug. 19, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$8,500

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 126.1 ft e of Intervale Av, 25x78.9x78.9 to intervale Av x25x85.7x95.7; also Westchester Av, n w s, 68 ft s w of Kelly St, 25x78.9; Jacob Zimmeister to Bertha Rabig, East Wallingford, Conn., et al., Aug. 21, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. T. Matthies, 506 East 175th St.....$800

154TH ST, n s, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; John Whalen to Charles A. Lanmeister, 420 East 161st St, Aug. 21, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,300

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

LUDLOW ST, 67, all; Philip Simerman to David Greenfelt and another, 69 Ludlow St, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, Samuel Greenfelt, 225 Monroe st.....$6,100

12TH Av, n w corner of Manhattan St, 50.1 x —, all; William Sheehan to Edward H. Murphy, 485 West 150th St, 10 years from May 1, 1916; address, 130th St. and 12th Av.....$2,500

38TH ST, 252-254 West, all; John B. McCaffrey to Charlotte Meyer, 252 West 38th St, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1916; address J. B. McCaffrey, 213 West 104th St.....$6,000

40TH ST, 356-358 West, all; American Distributing Co. to Michael J. Gilnuly et al, 3,176 Decatur Av, 10 years from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, Irving Katz, 15 Wall St.....$3,800

45TH ST, 146 West, store; Annie S. Medlin to Abr. Adelson and another, 127 Hester St, 2 years and 7 months from July 1, 1916; attorney, Abr. J. Halprin, 41 Park Row..$900

117TH ST, 108 West, all; Samuel I. Hyman to Hy. Rosenbaum and another, 272 Lenox Av, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Bernard Aronson, 115 Broadway.....$3,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ORCHARD ST, 82; Joseph M. Kandel against John Doe, owner; Herman Stoff and Selig Sauberger, contractor.....$135

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 142d St, 102x140; Rapp Construction Co. against Newman & Davis, Inc., owners and contractors.....$4,747

9TH ST, 216 East; Peelle Co. against Lizzie K. Mooney, owner; George Baur, contractor.....$1,150

36TH, 517 West; Ludin Realty Co. against Rosemary Realty Co., owner and contractor.....$30

36TH ST, 530 and 534 East; Jacob Gescheidt & Co. against Reed Realty Co., owner; Welcher Bros., Inc., lessee; A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc., contractors.....$330

143TH ST, 356 West, and 360 to 364 St. Nicholas Av; Henry Sagalowitz against Normar Real Estate Corporation, owner; Max Nathanson, contractor.....$464

Bronx.

MOHEGAN AV, 2,074; G. Goldberg & Sons, Inc., against Benny Savio, owner; Marinucci & Colonno, contractors.....$100

NEEDHAM AV, 1,451; Joseph Balletta against Antonia and Benedetta Cerretta, owners and contractors, renewal.....$51

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, 75.10 ft n of 52d St; Frank Willetts against Amos F. Eno, Oct. 28, 1914.....$1,800

PARK AV, 1,901-1,905; Joseph J. Fitzhenry against Third Avenue Railway Co. et al, Jan. 17, 1916.....$245

4TH AV, 220; Joseph J. Fitzhenry against Forbes J. Hennessy et al, Jan. 17, 1916.$137

7TH AV, w s, 75 ft n of 52d St; Theodore C. Wood against Amos F. Eno et al, Nov. 5, 1914.....$400

22D ST, 140-144 West; Joseph J. Fitzhenry against John Volz et al, Jan. 17, 1916..$173

32D ST, 14-18 East; Joseph J. Fitzhenry against John J. Geraty et al, Jan. 17, 1916.....$200

131ST ST, n e corner of Wadsworth Av, 25x100; Amanna & Lyons against Abby S. Marshal et al, Aug. 10, 1916.....$280

Bronx.

MOHEGAN AV, 2,074; Max Levinstim against Benjamin Duvlo et al, Aug. 2, 1916.....$78

MOHEGAN AV, 2,074; North American Wall Paper Co. against Mohegan Realty Co., Inc., et al., July 19, 1916.....$142

TIEBOUT AV, 2,094; Jacob Lieberman against Lillian Keely et al, Aug. 16, 1916.$31

138TH ST, 220 East; Henry H. Meise & Son, Inc., against Olin J. Stephen, Inc., et al, April 21, 1916.....$96

138TH ST, s e corner of Canal St, 100x150; Joseph Hilbring against Olin J. Stephen, Inc., et al., April 21, 1916.....$583

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Manhattan.

218T ST, s e corner of Broadway, 73.5x96x irregular; The Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn loans Ritz Realty Corporation, for a sixteen-story office and loft building.$360,000

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A FINE HOME

VERY LITTLE CASH AND $35 A MONTH PAYS EVERYTHING. 7 LARGE ROOMS, ENCLOSED PORCH, LAWN AND GARDEN. ONE-FAMILY BRICK. IN HEALTHFUL RESIDENTIAL SECTION. 24 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. MANHATTAN. COME TODAY OR WRITE FOR PHOTOGRAPH.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
66th St. and 22nd Av., Brooklyn.
Opp. 23d Av. Station Sea Beach Subway.
Take Sea Beach Subway, Municipal Bldg.

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Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

LET YOUR RENT PAY

For a home with picturesque surroundings; 30 minutes out, 4 minutes' walk from express station, 100 trains daily; new semi-bungalow, 7 large rooms, tile bath, sun parlor, sleeping porch, fireplace, parquet floors, gas, electricity, city improvements. Price $6,150.
J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

BUSINESS MEN'S ATTENTION

Beautiful home of 10 rooms and 2 baths, overlooking L. I. Sound; large grounds, plenty of shade; every modern improvement; sewer, water, gas, electricity; 27 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; 44 trains daily; deep water anchorage; privilege of private bathing beach; will sell cheap for cash or on reasonable terms if desired. Call S. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St.

LITTLE HOUSE AT JAMAICA, $1600

Hedge around property; fruit trees; chicken house with run; 2 blocks from trolley. Terms to suit buyer. B. Luckey, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

$35 up will buy or rent new house in best neighborhood at West Brighton, Staten Island. 35 minutes from Wall St. All improvements; equal to any apartment costing $75 in N. Y. City. Apply Th. F. MATHEWS, 482 Bard Ave. 'Phone West Brighton 1206W. Take Castleton Ave. car. Inspection invited.

REAL ESTATE.

Cattle Ranch, 720,000 Acres.

Solid body; fine grass; watered by wells, rivers, and springs. Three railroad stations on tract. 25,000 head of high-grade cattle, and 1,000 good saddle horses, and a few work mules. An up-to-date, going concern, offering the last big opportunity to engage in the greatest business in the Southwest, commanding sure profits. $5 per acre. No commissions. Must deal with principals. Write E. B. Rodgers, Immigration Agent, Texas and Pacific Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE, MODERN AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSE,

11 Rooms, 3 Baths, in perfect order; Splendidly planned for economy and convenience. Owner having no use for this house, will sell for small sum above a Fifteen Thousand Dollar Savings Bank Mortgage having five years to run. Apply on premises 470 West 141st Street, or to G. L. Lawrence, 2,228 Broadway.

55TH ST., 127 EAST

Modern 19 ft. high stoop house, b. p. ext. 5 baths; sale or rent.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
20 Nassau St. and 41 East 41st St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

DOBBS FERRY-ON-THE-HUDSON,

Overlooking river, 2 blocks and 3 minutes' walk from station; 3-story and full basement single 12-room frame dwellings and 10-room double frame dwellings.

No. 1	Hudson Terrace,	10	Rooms & Bath		$13,000
No. 2	"	"	10	" "	
No. 5	"	"	12	" "	$ 8,000
No. 6	"	"	12	" "	$ 8,000
No. 7	"	"	10	" "	
No. 8	"	"	10	" "	$14,000

Nos. 1 and 2 and 7 and 8 are double houses sold jointly only.

Terms—20% cash, balance on 5% mortgage providing for monthly payments of three-tenths of one per cent. (3-10 of 1%) of purchase price and for a 5-year renewal at 4½% after 40% of purchase price shall have been paid.

The private schools in the village have national reputations; the public schools rank with those in New York City; Ardsley Club and Golf Links nearby.

48 trains a day; running time to Grand Central Station 38 minutes. Monthly commutation $7.70.

For plans and photographs write or phone

BROADWAY REMCO 98TH STREET
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A 45-ACRE ESTATE
IN THE BRIARCLIFF HILLS.

Modern Residence, 8 baths, cottage, garage, stables, poultry houses, ice house, private pond, fruit orchard, flowers, shrubs, splendid views; absolute bargain.
FOX REALTY CO.,
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Handsome House
11 Rooms & 3 Baths, 50x100 ft.
A great bargain.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
498 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT GREENACRES

New home, 11 rooms, 3 baths sun room, fine sleeping porch, hot water heat; 2 car garage; attractive grounds; high situation; handy station, golf and tennis clubs. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

550 Acres—$150 an acre.

Suitable Gentleman's Estate or Golf Course. Also: 200 acres—Great Bargain.
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NEPONSIT

Why Swelter Next Year, Too?

This is not the first year that you have found the nights in the city unbearable. New York, a mass of walls and pavements, must be hot. Execute plans this year—now—which will make next summer and all summers to follow a joy instead of an ordeal. Build at NEPONSIT.

With its glorious beach, its surf, its bay, its tennis and other outdoor sports, and its well appointed Club House, NEPONSIT is a delightful year-round home, only 40 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn. Children "find themselves" at NEPONSIT; grown-ups revel in its completeness. Lots $150 up. Easy terms. A few houses for rent. Ask for particulars. Phone Greeley 2741.

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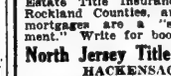

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In course of construction, finished by September; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, bath, (tile,) extra large living room, full width of house; open fireplace, up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers; new model gas range, with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches, front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit. Will sell for $4,500, worth $5,500; $500 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B Owner, 248 W. 34th St.

HUNTINGTON

$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD; CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

LOTS $2 Down, $1 Monthly.

Call or write for free railroad tickets.
B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

A Sacrifice—$20 Monthly.

Swell all-year home; 6 large rooms, every up to date improvement, hardwood floors, open fireplace, steam heat, elegant electric fixtures, handsome bath; 45 minutes out; land laid out in shrubs, hedges, &c.; best neighborhood; $3,200, $225 cash needed; act quick. Owner, Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

BARGAIN—House, $4,900.

7 rooms, tile bath, hot-water heat, all city improvements, 30 minutes out, 4 minutes of express station; refined; not a depreciated property. B., Room 505, 200 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

4-Room Summer Bungalow, $215

containing living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, fireplace and rubblestone chimney; finished in 8 days, ready to live in, for $215 cash; ¼-acre plots, $100 to $200 additional, according to location selected; plot may be paid for $10 down and $5 per month, with immediate possession for Summer camp, at Cedar Knolls, in the mountains; an ideal Summer colony, adjoining Morristown, N. J.; 30 miles from New York; 80 trains a day. This may look too good to be true, but it is even better than it looks. Send for booklet and maps.
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are guided by the experience of investment experts. We are specialists in Real Estate Title Insurance in Bergen and Rockland Counties, and our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety-first investment." Write for booklet A.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
New York Rep.—Glenn R. Carver, 60 Wall St.

BERGEN COUNTY FARM

96 Acres—Sacrifice $12,000

Beautiful; situated on elevation overlooking Saddle River Valley; convenient Ridgewood or Allendale, (45 minutes main line Erie,) modern dwelling, large barns, poultry houses; 20 acres hard meadow fronting Saddle River. Walter Dewsnap, 205 Broadway, N. Y.

A QUIET VILLAGE HOME IN **Ridgewood** Picturesque brook, splendid trees, over half acre well-kept grounds and garden; secluded but not isolated; modern house, 10 rooms, hot water heat; extensive piazzas, stable-garage; reasonable. Full information, photographs, map, S. S. WALDSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Tel. 7718 Rector.) opp. Station, Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 586.

Ridgewood, N. J. FOR RENT
Business Man's Home.
A Beautiful and Healthful Community.
Details at our city offices.
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Atlantic Highlands Boulevard Plots

Elevation 200 feet, overlooking ocean and nearby waters; near station and boats; all shore front privileges; modern conveniences; shade; half acre plots and larger, $670 up; terms easy; photos. NEW HOUSE, 8 BATHS, ACTUAL COST. NAVESINK PARK CO., 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CRANFORD, N. J. Lincoln Park Section.
5 VERY ATTRACTIVE HOMES
in exclusive residential section of town at favorable prices and terms.
E. E. DECHSTEIL, 70 Warren St., N. Y., and Cranford, N. J.

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19,500 Easy Terms. New Colonial Home, near Beautiful Lake
13 Rooms, 3 Baths. Grounds 307x177x300 ft. Fine Old Trees—High & Healthy, 40 Min. to City Ex. Service. An unusually well built home of 13 rooms; 3 baths, beamed ceilings; walls panelled in hardwood. Huge open fireplace. All conveniences.
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Rent THEN Buy!

New 8-room, all-year residence; steam heat, gas, electricity; artistic A-1 finish; large plot; highly restricted; in one of the best residential towns; 32 minutes out; prefer selling outright, but willing to rent with purchase privilege, rent to apply. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y.

COMMUTING FARM SACRIFICED

60 acres, 30 miles out; Lackawanna Railroad; Colonial House, 500 feet back; driveway through immense elms; fine brook; opportunity lake; all tillable and extra fine land. House with big shade; 9 rooms, steam heat, bathroom, pneumatic air pressure; big barn, outbuildings, $10,500. Charming property; profit land; opportunity price.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Cranford Foreclosure Bargain.

Nearly new, hollow tile stucco, tile roof, parquet floors, oak trim, hot-water heat, tile kitchen and bath, large plot, best of workmanship and material. Must be seen to be appreciated. Appraised $6,500. Will sell $4,800, easy terms. Shaheen, 52 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR

$10,000 Perfectly appointed Colonial Residence, amidst great, massive oaks; most select location; 9 rooms, 3 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch; every appointment. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

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Consider Summer Sports

and the facilities for their enjoyment—in purchasing a home. All sports are enjoyed at their best in

MOUNTAIN LAKES RESIDENTIAL PARK

High in the Healthy Hills of Northern New Jersey.

Fact 7—Two large connecting lakes in centre of Mountain Lakes, affording to residents ideal boating, bathing, and fishing.

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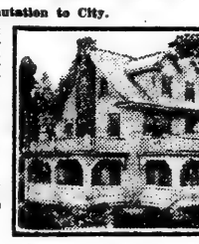
Fact 9—Driving, horseback riding, motoring; over 30 miles of beautiful drives within Mountain Lakes.

These are facts. More facts to follow next Sunday. Read them.

This English All-Year Home Near Water, $8,500.

Convenient Commutation to City.



A charming home of 10 rooms; 2 baths; finely situated on large grounds; large living room with open fireplace; dining room with fireplace; parquet floors, beamed ceilings, electric light; walls paneled in hardwood.

Wise restrictions guarantee every protection, city convenience and country advantage to your family.

Twenty other homes with every convenience ranging from $6,000 cottage to $25,000 estates. Ready to live in now. See them. Unusually easy terms.

Two beautiful lakes, country club, golf, schools, churches. Ideal boating, bathing, fishing. Photographs and full particulars from

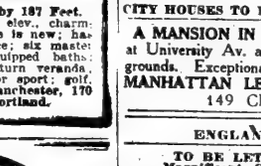
MOUNTAIN LAKES, INC.,
170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.

FORFEITURE SALE

Sacrificing at $7,250

A small cash payment buys it. Balance can be arranged to remain on first mortgage if so desired.

Purchaser having forfeited large cash payments because of business reverses, forcing this home back on seller's hands, house must be sold at once, thus being sacrificed at a fraction of its real worth. Title guaranteed.



This fine, all-year country home with extensive grounds right near the shore of one of the largest, finest lakes in the mountains, near express station and convenient commuting distance to any part of New York City. This unusual house has every facility and convenience for comfortable living; it contains 12 rooms and 2 baths. This house is substantially and honestly built; no such honest materials can be had at such a ridiculously low price. All sports are enjoyed here at their best. This house is convenient to fine country club, golf, etc.

This is an unheard-of bargain; house could not be built to-day for twice the price I am authorized to sell at, and is in first-class condition. The place is easily worth $12,000.
Address ATTORNEY, BOX G 610 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

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Summer and Winter Home
Near the Water
Easy Commutation. Ex. Service.
7 ROOMS, TILED BATH.
Grounds 100x150 feet.
Price $6,000, Terms to Suit.
Ideal Commutation to City.

This beautiful all year home on a high ridge overlooks lakes and lakes in the surrounding country in a panoramic view for miles. Fine type modern English home, equipped with shower, electricity, hardwood floors, &c. Convenient to club, golf links and station. Ideal water sports.
R. F. BARNES,
170 B'way. Tel. 1521 Cort.

$2,500 Easy Terms
and 1st mtge. of $5,000 Buys This
ARTISTIC HOME
Near Water.
40 Min. on Train; Ex. Service.
Sacrificing to sell now. Send for photo.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.

Shaded Grounds; 100 by 187 Feet. Fine neighborhood, high elev., charming water views. House is new; has tremendous open fireplace; six master bedchambers; finely equipped baths; sleeping porch; huge return veranda. Every facility for outdoor sport; golf, country club. E. A. Manchester, 170 Broadway. Tel. 1521 Cortland.

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Broadway to Amsterdam Av., 86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light, Refrigeration and Vacuum Cleaning.

STRATFORD-AVON
210 Riverside Drive, North Corner 93d St.
12 story; fireproof; two elevators.
8, 9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $2,000 to $2,600.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive, South Corner 99th St.
12 story fireproof and soundproof building; excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River; southwestern exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,500.

THE BARNARD
100-110 Central Park West, S. W. Cor. 71st St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

328 WEST 83D ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
12 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,400.
One Apartment left.

35 WEST 82D ST.
Near Central Park West.
9 story fireproof elevator House.
5, 6 Rooms, Bath.
Rent $840 to $1,200.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av., Southeast Corner 83d St.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $2,000.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
6 and 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,300.

WASHINGTON IRVING
601 West 151st St., Northwest Cor. Broadway.
4, 5, 6 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $780.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St., Northeast Corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place, Southeast Corner 140th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

HAMILTON GRANGE
310 Convent Av., Southwest Corner 143d St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St., adjoining Riverside Drive.
3 and 4 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $720.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St., Northeast Corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,300.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St., Adjoining Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Outside Rooms, Facing Hudson.
Rents $1,100.

401 WEST END AVE.
Northwest Corner of 79th St.
Ground floor suitable for doctor. Including refrigerating and low rate for electricity.
9 and 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rentals $2,400 and upwards.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St., Southwest Corner Broadway.
One Block from Park.
2, 4 and 7 Rooms and 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,800.

817 WEST END AVE.
Southwest Corner 100th St.
12 story fireproof Apartments.
6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,600.

HIGHMONT & ROCKCLYFFE
Southeast Corner 141st St. and Broadway.
4, 5, 6 and 8 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

HEARNCLIFF
880 St. Nicholas Av., at 154th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $720

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West, Adjoining Corner 105th.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $960 to $1,000.

DALLAS COURT
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $1,020.

CHACORNAC
5-7 West 91st St.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,050 to $1,200.

HANOVER
823 West End Ave., Northwest Corner 100th St.
7 Rooms, 1 Bath.
Rent $1,100.

107-109 WEST 82D ST.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $720.
Hall service.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Av., Corner 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.

Our 1916-17 Booklet, Containing Descriptive Matter and Floor Plans of the Above and Many Other Properties, May Be Secured at any of Our Offices, or Will Be Forwarded on Request.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

Tel. 7240 Columbus — 162 W. 72d Street — Tel. 7240 Columbus

A Selected List of Apartments

105 West 72d Street
Between B'way & Columbus Av.
5 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,500 to $1,900.

"Halsworth"
No. 645 West End Avenue,
Southwest Corner 92d Street.
3, 5, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $780 to $2,000.

San Domingo
949 West End Avenue.
Between 106th & 107th Sts.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths.
$1,000 to $2,200.

"Hamilton"
No. 420 Riverside Drive,
Northeast Corner 114th Street.
5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,200 & $2,300.

Devonshire
325 West 83d Street,
Near West End Avenue.
7 Rooms.
$900 to $1,000.

La Grange
1 West 83d St.,
North Corner Central Park West.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,000 to $1,300.

349 West 85th Street
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200 to $1,400.

The Woodmere
561 West 141st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $600 to $1,000.

"Cornwall"
No. 255 West 90th Street,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,800 to $2,200

"Rexor"
No. 600 West 116th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $2,000.

The Lucania
235 West 71st Street,
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $1,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West,
Bet. 69th & 70th Sts.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,600.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,350 and $1,500.

4 & 14 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $900 to $1,100.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600 to $900.

"Oregon"
No. 162 West 54th Street,
Southeast Corner 7th Avenue.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,700.

"Stanley Court"
No. 301 West 106th Street,
Northwest Corner West End Av.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
$2,200 to $2,500.

Strathallan
350 West 88th Street,
Near Riverside Drive.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$2,400.

"Luxor"
No. 600 West 115th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$650 to $1,500.

226 West 70th Street
Near Broadway.
3, 4 Rooms and Bath.
$1,000.

The Catherine
1 West 69th St.,
North Cor. Central Park West.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200.

The Westover
391 West End Av.,
Adjoining the S. W. Cor. 79th St.
8 Rooms & Bath.
$1,700.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory Will Be Mailed Upon Application.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

8 ROOMS — $1000 to $1200 — "ADRIAN" — 58 West 72nd St.

7 and 8 ROOMS — $900 to $1200 — "AYLSMERE" — 60 West 76th St.

$600 to $720 — 66 West 84th St.

WILLIAM R. WARE
Broadway at 86th St., S.W. Cor.

LAURELTON COURT,
555 West 184th St.
New Six-Story Building.
3-4-5 Rooms,
$27-$45.
Apply on premises or
Newmark & Jacobs,
103 PARK AV.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.
6 and 7 Rooms, $800-$1000
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Janitor Service.

7 and 8 Room Apartments
with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Cor. 119th.
7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths, and extra Lavatories. Fireproof Building. $1,100 to $1,600. Manager.

THE NORTHCLIFF,
3,565 Broadway, N. W. Cor. 146th St.,
10 Story Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5 Rooms, $45.00-$85.00.

THE RIVERCLIFF,
628 West 151st St.,
6 Story Semi-Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5 Rooms, $35.00-$60.00.
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
NEWMARK & JACOBS,
103 Park Av.

NEW APARTMENTS
1067 Fifth Avenue
Between 87th and 88th Sts. Overlooking Central Park
14 Rooms, 4 Baths ..... $8,500 up
24 Rooms, 8 Baths (Duplex) $16,000 to $22,000
Apply 1067 FIFTH AVENUE Phone 8991 Lenox
Or your own Broker Leases from
Commission to Brokers October 1, 1916

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

New Building
OPEN FOR INSPECTION
HIGHEST TYPE
Housekeeping Apartments
3 Rooms and Bath
Living Room, Chamber and Kitchen
Rents $55, $60, $65, $70, $75
"EVELYN ARMS"
203-205 West 98th St.
Near B'way, 2 Blocks from Subway
Office 220 W. 98th St. Phone 6906 River

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 8996.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

N. E. Corner 180th St. & Harrison Ave.
3-4-5 Rooms,
$27-$43.
Near New Jerome Av. Subway.
Jerome Av. and University Av. Surface Cars.
Apply on Premises, or
Newmark & Jacobs,
103 PARK AV.

IMPERATOR
725 Riverside Drive, at 150th St.
High-class fireproof 11-story bldg.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 baths.
Rentals $900 to $1,400.
Large, light, sunny rooms.
Apply Supt. on premises.

THE WITHINGTON,
S. W. corner 60th St. and Madison Av., two rooms and bath, elevator and chamber service, from $50 up. Apply Frederick T. Barry Co., 648 Madison Av. Agents on premises.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, cor. 123d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes. $30-$60
Tel. Morn. 1167. Owner on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

87th St., 71 East The Niagara
CORNER OF PARK AVE.
5 Rooms and Bath $480
6 Rooms and Bath $720
8 Rooms and Bath .. $1,000
Elevator Service, &c.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av., 45th
Telephone Bryant 1263.

911 Park Ave.
The Alvarado, S. E. Corner 80th St.
In exclusive neighborhood, high-class apartments, eight and nine rooms, two baths, abundance of large closets; rents $1,700 to $1,900. Superintendent. Telephone Lenox 929.

1337 Madison Ave.
S. E. Corner 94th St.
BEST RENTAL VALUES
8 Large, Light Corner Rooms, 2 Baths,
Elevator, all modern improvements.
$1,000 to $1,500. Superintendent on premises.
Also Corner Apartment for Physician.

Physician's Corner Apartment
Choice Location.
1337 Madison Ave.
S. E. Corner 94th St.
7 LARGE ROOMS & BATH, $1,100.
WILL ARRANGE FOR PHYSICIAN'S PURPOSES.

The Cleveland
Apartments 9 rooms and bath
$900 to $1,000. Well arranged.
Convenient location. 126-130 East 24th St.

A—640 Madison Av. "Hoffman Arms." N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS & BATH, $900
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400—$1,800.
Also small apartments and studios.

BROOKLYN.

$35 A MONTH
Rent amounts in ten years to $4,200, for which you, as a tenant, have nothing to show. Better send for our illustrated booklet, showing how $35 a month buys a beautiful residence, superior to any $75 apartment. Alco Building Co., 2,176 66th St., Brooklyn.

ATTRACTIVE
FLATBUSH APARTMENTS
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
4-5-6-7 ROOMS, $26 TO $55
WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY,
635 Flatbush Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS
JUST COMPLETED
4 and 5 Large Rooms and Bath
$24 to $45
Equal to the Best in Manhattan
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
Many Unusually Attractive Features.
A Real Neighborhood Community.
Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys.
Playground.
Pavilion for Dancing.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office, Jackson Av., Corner of 25th St.
Telephone Newtown—1214.
HOW TO GO { From Manhattan End of 59th St. and 2d Av.), take Jackson Av., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Av. (FARE FIVE CENTS NOW.) Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner.
TWENTY MINUTES BY EITHER ROUTE.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

640 Riverside Drive
N. E. Corner 141st Street.
A High-Class 13-Story Fireproof Apartment,
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms—1 to 3 Baths
Rentals $600 to $1,560
Convenient location, beautiful surroundings; south and west exposure; very desirable.
Resident Manager on Premises, or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR, 3,551 Broadway (140th Street)

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET
LARGE SUNNY ROOMS
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Stearns-Knight Special Speedster.—Two bucket seats; Mercer dashboard and cowl; sloping bonnet and radiator; Chevrolet top; Rostand windshields; extra large gas tanks; painted lake red. Overhauled by Stearns mechanics and sold with new car guarantee by Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 55th St.; tel. Col. 7600.

Winton Six, seven passenger, complete electric starting and lighting; slip covers, shock absorbers, 6 rims and shoes new, extra tubes chains, 4 cylinder engine, tire pump; everything fine condition; leaving city; no reasonable offer refused. Phone 6271 Market (Newark, N. J.) for demonstration.

MERCER 1914 Speedster, wire wheels. Paige 1916 Fairfield, 6 Touring. Cadillac 1916 Touring, like new. Cadillac 1915 Touring, bargain. Schoonmaker, 3d fl., 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less 5,000 miles; reasonable offer accepted. Owner, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Mitchell, 1916, five-passenger, Victoria top, wire wheels, special painting, practically new, only run 4,300 miles; will sacrifice less half original cost. Telephone Cort. 7648.

Cadillac, 1916, 8 cylinder, 7 passenger; new, completely equipped, dust covers; driven by owner 4,000 miles; kept his private garage; seen appointment only. G 131 Times.

CADILLAC "14," 7-PASSENGER, $650. Like new; every equipment; used privately; cost $2,075. Owner's garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Overland runabout, newly painted and in perfect running condition; fully equipped; new tires, etc.; owner will sell at sacrifice. Y 870 Times Annex.

Cadillac 1916, standard type 53, used as a demonstrating car; perfect condition; complete equipment. Detroit-Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

CADILLAC 8, $1,150. A LATE MODEL. Owner will sell 7-passenger touring, run less than 5,000 miles. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Loser.—Practically new; run 4,000 miles; luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, lights, &c. Mrs. Bear, 'Phone 2855 Astoria.

WINTON, 1914, $775.
Will sell high-class touring car; cost $3,388; left-hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Pierce-Arrow.—A beautiful Pierce-Arrow; excellent condition; new tires; many extras. G 149 Times.

Cadillac 1914 landaulet town car; splendid condition; newly painted; upholstery new; make offer. Benguet, 124 West 50th St.

Winton 1915, electric lights, self-starter, fully equipped, overhauled, and repainted. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Studebaker, with 1916 license; demountables, extras; $295. Barry, 818 Sackett St., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE 1915; also touring; 8 cylinder; perfect; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

MINERVA; late model, 18-22 horse power, four passenger touring, guaranteed order. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

Stutz 1917 Bulldog Special; big discount. Stutz 1915 Bulldog; excellent condition. Hudson 1915 limousine; magnificent car. S. G. V., 1914 landaulet town car. National 1914; 1916 Saxon "6." Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Chalmers 6-cylinder 7-passenger 1914 "Master Six" fully equipped touring car; recently painted, enameled, and overhauled; in first-class condition. Can be seen at 62d St. and Broadway Garage, or address Owner, 32 Times Downtown.

Peerless 6-48, seven-passenger touring; excellent condition throughout; modernly equipped; Gray-Davis electric starter, lights, &c.; $750. Mr. Schall, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Willys-Overland, new, six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring model; sacrifice, $900. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Lancia racabout, first class condition. Call, Dennison, Audubon 3880. G 140 Times.

Mercer 1915 sport, also 1914 touring; bargains, Scudder, 1,790 B'way, Room 1,114.

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Truck, brand-new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

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Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

Packard.—Rent elegant seven-passenger touring car; hour, day; monthly preferred; reasonable. McCarthy & Dooley, Morningside 8371.

Chalmers.—Elegant 1916 seven passenger, $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant, 8916.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

Packard; $2.50 hour; Coney, road houses, $10; Long Beach, $18. 1290 Circle.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted.—Late model, good make automobile, as even exchange for corner, 125x150, at Mountain Lakes, Residential Park; price $2,600; mortgage $1,000. Danforth, 415 Fuller Building, Jersey City. Phone 2376 Jersey City.

Wanted.—Late model roadsters, tourings, closed cars; immediate cash. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Late Packard or Stutz runabout; good condition. G 120 Times.

Packard wanted, 1915, 2-38 or 3-38, seven-passenger touring car; must be in good condition; state lowest price. G 132 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. — Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles leased for export, 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 5448

REAL ESTATE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

173 MADISON AV.,
Bet. 33d and 34th Sts.
Ground floor to let; suitable for Tea Room, Beads and Basketry, Art Goods, Antiques, &c. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET, Telephone JOHN 5700.

One-family house, detached, garage, nine rooms, bath, shower, electric lights, vacuum cleaners, steam, parquetry; $5,250; $650 cash. $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430-77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Builders, Attention!—50 feet, near 238th St. subway; 100-foot street; building loan may be arranged. G 37 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrifice my 2 Jamaica lots for $120 each; 2 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room cottage, near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c. fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. B. Welsh, Box 125 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Wanted—Brooklyn plot, 40x100, as first payment on a 10-room house, with two sets of city improvements, with large garage, fruit, and acre; Ridgewood, N. Y.; $7,000. C. Kirch, 107 Liberty St., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At Mount Vernon N. Y.—Chester Hill, 2 blocks from station, large corner house, ample grounds, beautiful trees; not new, but finely built; large porches; steam heat; space for garage; choice neighborhood. Price $16,000, free and clear; no trade. Anderson Realty Company, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad. Reed, Clark, Lee & Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 W. P.

Yonkers.—145 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on August sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

On the top of the hill at Scarsdale Station; restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price $3,500; easy terms or loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.—Eight rooms and two baths; quarter acre; shade, garden; near church, school, and trolley; sale $10,000; rent $65. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HARTSDALE, on the Hilltop.—Twelve-room shingle and stone house; 3 baths, sunroom, sleeping porch; garage; price $27,500. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

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FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Real Estate—Out of City.

For Sale—Large Arizona stock ranches and range, stocked with 3,500 head Hereford cattle; will run 10,000 head; 5,000-acre highly improved, irrigated alfalfa ranch, stocked with pure bred stock; ideal climate and water. Address Cross Bar Ranch, Colter, Apache County, Arizona.

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GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
For Sale—Seven and one-half acres; large Colonial dwelling; all modern conveniences; can be purchased at reasonable price and terms. Photos and further particulars from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty St., New York.

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At Greenwich, Conn.—Nine-room house; large, screened sleeping porch; garage; gardens, shade, fruit, berries, hedges. Albert Richardson.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Circumstances demand me to dispose of my handsome 6-room cottage, with large garden plot, fronting on trolley; 3 blocks from station, near schools, churches, and stores. Heating, bathing, and fishing; seven minutes to water; price $2,750; will take small amount down and very easy monthly payments, or mortgage can be arranged. Mrs. E. Paton, 165 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BARGAIN.
GARDEN CITY ESTATES, LONG ISLAND.
Plot 80x100; excellent location; near electric road station; all improvements; no assessments; sell cheap for cash. Y 871 Times Annex.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. B. Bryan, Box 29 Times Downtown.

Acreage and farms for sale, Long Island. Address L 165 Times.

Forest Hills Bargain.—Eight-room stucco house; choice location; $8,500. G 129 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

PALISADE LEONIA BOGOTA MORSEMERE TEANECK
Our homes are wonders. Perfect appointments. Rent or sale. Photos and particulars Geo. B. Hitchcock, Bogota, N. J. Tel. Hackensack 2.

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A few modern houses; choice neighborhoods. For rent or for sale on easy terms. Write or phone J. Charles O'Brien Co., 141 Broadway, N. Y., or South Orange, N. J.

Bu-dal Homes, Maplewood, N. J.
Houses, $6,000 to $12,000; easy terms.
6 rooms and bath to 9 rooms and bath.
Large plots, all improvements; $1,000-$3,500.
BU-DAL REALTY COMPANY, Maplewood.

$25 per month buys a new house near Mountain Station, N. J.; 5 rooms, bath, every improvement; lot 81x125; 40 minutes from N. Y.; immediate possession. W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

Real opportunity; 6-room house, steam heat, fireplace, oak floors, sleeping porch; acre plot; best section; $5,000; easy terms; would rent intending buyer. Smith-Slinger Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual value; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

BARGAIN.
Modern 7-room house; must be sacrificed; located on beautiful street; 4 minutes to station; all improvements, fireplace, large piazza; easy terms. B. E., 80 Times.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orbeh, 786 Broad, Newark.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 127 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 335 Times Downtown.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Real Estate Wanted.

Small house and acreage suitable for raising chickens; easy commuting distance; full particulars with price to Y 865 Times Annex.

WANTED.—TO BUY RESIDENCE IN GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD; NEAR PELHAM OR MOUNT VERNON. G 109 TIMES.

Forest Hills lot wanted; must be bargain; give full particulars. G 127 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DRUGGIST—BAKER.
Elegant corner store, large windows, new building; oak trim; steam heat, electric lights; populated section; no opposition; great opportunity; rent reasonable; equally good for up-to-date delicatessen, grocer and butcher. Apply at building, Warren and Banta Sts., Corona, one block west of Junction Av., or Thomas, 148 Bridge Plaza South, Long Island City. Telephone 871 Astoria.

LEXINGTON AV., 985, n e cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messmer, 101 Park Av.

STUDIO AND OFFICES TO LET,
No. 2,231 Broadway, near SUBWAY STATION. Apply Room 5, 2,231 Broadway.

STORE TO LET,
No. 2,237 Broadway, near SUBWAY STATION. Apply Room 5, 2,231 Broadway.

Desirable ground floor store, 32 East 22d St.; best business location; Broadway, 4th Av.; also first floor showroom, office, and loft; very low rent if taken by Oct. 1. Inquire premises, 12 to 2 daily, or your own broker. Address Jos. W. Stern & Co., 102 West 38th St.

Desirable extra large basement for business, near "L" station; also top floor; very low rent if taken by Oct. 1. Inquire premises, 645 6th Av., or owners, nearby, Jos. W. Stern & Co., 102 West 38th St.

LOFT, 11 EAST 22D ST.
Light; 27x100; adjoining Broadway; $1,200. Ames, 26 West 31st. Brokers protected.

STORE,
1,772 AMSTERDAM AV.,
NEAR 147TH ST.

Beautiful corner offices, sublet cheap. 42d and Broadway. Call up 5140 Bryant.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Large office to rent at your own price. C. M. Oppenheimer, 422 4th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

127 EAST 34TH ST.
3 rooms, bath, electricity, $40.
Ames & Company, 26 West 31st St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near B'way
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.
4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Very high class, exquisitely furnished apartments, unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette.
4-5 rooms and bath.
Now ready for inspection.
Possession and leases from Oct. 1.
Inquire in office,
507 WEST 113TH ST.
Phone Morningside 8240.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $23 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment of desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Beautifully furnished large eight-room apartment facing Riverside Drive; can be rented for one year, $2,400; owner leaving for Europe; exceptional opportunity to secure elegant and really comfortable home; only responsible parties need apply. G 125 Times.

Will sub-lease for 8 months or longer from Sept. 1 exquisitely furnished 7 rooms and 2 baths apartment, 98th St. and Riverside Drive. Inquire M. M. Waxman, 50 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 6985 Broad.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, West 54TH St., near 5th Av.; three rooms, bath, furnished; rental, $120, with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

Studio apartment with north light and all conveniences; also furnished two and three-room apartments.
THE BEVERWYCK, 89 West 27th St.

121st, 414 West, at Morningside Park.—Four-room front apartment; attractive home for several business men; permanent. Apartment 54.

Doctor's suite to share with dentist; corner apartment, all light; furnished and service. M. Landau, D. D. S., northwest corner Broadway and 102d St.

Some unusual opportunities; furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 260 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1480.

2 rooms, completely furnished; very high-class house. Apply 507 West 113th.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
120 EAST 34TH ST.,
Eight large rooms; elevator; modern; $1,250-$1,400.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

84 East 53d St.—Doctor's office, parlor floor; electricity, hardwood floors.

31st, 157 East.—Modern 5 and 6 room steam-heated apartments; $35-$42.

Unfurnished—East Side.

173 MADISON AV., between 33d and 34th Sts., housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, telephone; rentals, $65 and $70, with service. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

41st St., 11 East.—Attractive room, bath for bachelor; breakfast if desired.

416 Madison Av.—1, 2, 3 rooms. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

OVERLOOKING 5th Av. and old First Presbyterian Churchyard, 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $1,400; all outside rooms; most exclusive section in New York. Apply 12 West 12th St., or CARSTEIN & LINNIKIN, INC., 221 4th Av., New York.

118th St., 365-7 West, (near Morningside Park.)—3 unusually large rooms, 1 bath, elevator service; immediate possession; decorations to suit; $75-$80.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

5-6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Beautiful high-class
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE,
Most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

Nathan Hale, 454 Fort Washington Av., Southeast Corner 181st.—The most elegant elevator apartments on Washington Heights; 4 rooms, $36 to $45; 5 rooms, $47.50 to $62.50; 6 rooms, $70 to $75.

THE LANGHAM, 73-74 St. and Central Park West, for immediate occupancy. One Apt. 10 rooms, and an Apt. of 11 rooms; icemaking, refrigerator and entirely fireproof. Phone Col. 4020.

1,945 SEVENTH AV., (117TH.)
Select apartments, 7 large, light rooms, bath, steam, electricity, hallboy; rent $55-$65. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

A.—STUDIO APARTMENT —A.
128 West 34th, adjoining Broadway.—4 rooms and bath, kitchenette, electricity, gas; $55; skylights. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

Cathedral Court, 44 Morningside Drive, cor. 113th; overlooking park; all improvements; 5 and 6 rooms, $630 and $1,000.

34th, 130-132 West, adjoining Broadway. Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $35-$45.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

224-226 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

Beautiful 9-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, Wellesley, n. e. cor. 81st, West End Av.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A tropical disturbance with a maximum wind velocity of eighty-eight miles per hour passed over Porto Rico about 7 A. M. today, apparently moving toward the northwest, but later reports do not fix its location other than a short distance north of Haiti at 5 P. M. The warm weather in eastern districts continues unabated. Maximum temperatures this afternoon in Northeastern Pennsylvania and Eastern New York were the highest ever reported in August. In western districts there has been a marked change to cooler attended in Indiana and parts of Ohio by thunder showers. Local thunder showers have also occurred in the mountain districts of North Carolina and in Arkansas and Northwestern Texas.

Cooler weather will overspread the Upper Ohio Valley, the Lower Lake region, and the west portion of the Middle Atlantic States by Wednesday afternoon, and it will be cooler Wednesday night and Thursday through to the Atlantic Coast north of the Carolinas. Isolated thunder showers are probable in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and the Lower Lake region.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate and variable, mostly southwest; fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate southwest; fair; South Atlantic Coast, light south, fair.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Generally fair Wednesday, cooler by night. Thursday fair, continued cool.

Southern New England—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; cooler in west portion Wednesday and in east portion Thursday.

New Jersey—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; cooler Thursday.

Western New York—Generally fair and cooler Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania — Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; cooler Wednesday in northeast portion; cooler Thursday in southeast portion.

Northern New England—Scattered showers and not so warm Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometers at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	71	83	4 P. M.	77	89
9 A. M.	72	80	8 P. M.	73	83
9 A. M.	73	82	9 P. M.	73	79
12 M.	77	88	11 P. M.	71	77

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 86; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 80; at 8 P. M. it was 79. Maximum temperature, 94 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 77 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.89 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.85 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

2:45—111 E. 112 St.; Mary Sigmund.....Slight
8:55—643 W. 37 St.; Isaac Neiderman.Slight
11:30—342 E. 13 St.; M. Loenger.....$1,000
11:45—152 W. 64 St.; Jacob Cohen.....Slight
P. M.
12:30—362 Lexington Av.; George Schaefer; not given .....Unknown
1:30—72 E. 4 St.; M. Braverman.....Slight
2:45—132 St. Mark's Pl.; G. Glissberg.Slight
5:00—310 W. 90 St.; Mary Winderford.Slight
6:30—43 E. 19 St.; Manhattan Umbrella Co. .....Slight
6:30—158 E. 97 St.; John Huban.....Slight
6:50—184 2 Av.; F. Lacordo.....Slight
7:00—Westchester Av. & 149 St.; not given .....Slight
7:45—204 W. 54 St.; L. McArthur.....Slight
7:50—419 W. 56 St.; Dacher & Co.....None
8:15—231 E. 142 St.; F. Moorehead.....Slight
9:15—320-528 W. 43 St.; Weser Bros..Slight
11:00—Front 337 Rivington St., (auto.); John McCarthy.....Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ZINSSER, WILLIAM H., (Jan. 10;) total assets, $616,702; net estate, $574,456. Mrs. Frida Zinsser (widow) received $10,000. In his will the decedent states that Mrs. Zinsser is well provided for, and has a dower interest in the realty. The residuary estate was divided between William Herman Zinsser and Rudolph Zinsser, (sons,) each $282,221. The assets: Realty at Sheepshead Bay, $15,000; bank, $7,462; mortgages, $22,042, and stocks and bonds, $572,196. The largest holding was corporate stock of the City of New York, appraised at $96,796.

UNGER, Mrs. CLARA B., (May 9, 1914;) total assets, $40,661; net estate, $45,075. Albert Blogginnwatten Blogg Unger (husband) was the beneficiary. Assets: Bank, $5,872; jewelry, $1,280, and corporate stock of the City of New York appraised at $42,509.

DEVLING, ROSANNAH, of Weehawken, N. J., (Feb. 3;) value of decedent's entire estate is not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York: One-half interest in 338 West 22d St., $7,750; no deductions are enumerated. Walter Frederick Clegg (not related) and Jane Clegg (niece) were the beneficiaries.

VEITCH, Mrs. MINA, (June 18;) total assets, $18,325; net estate, $11,798. Robert Veitch (husband) was the beneficiary. Assets: $7,500 in two lots in Manhattan appraised at $20,500, and one-quarter interest in the estate of Elizabeth Riddle, deceased, $5,725; cash, $25; personalty, $75.

ARCHIBALD, Mrs. MARY C., (Feb. 6;) total assets, $215,519; net estate, $201,247. Dr. Charles H. Archibald (husband) received personalty, $787, legacy, $5,000; mortgages and interest, $15,810; share in residuary estate, $8,724, and a life estate in a trust fund of $50,000; Annie McHenry, (aunt,) $15,000; Edward J. Hancy, (not related,) $10,000; Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, $3,000; Sisters of St. Joseph of Wheeling, W. Va., $2,000; N. Y. Skin and Cancer Hospital, $3,000; Thomas L. Fogarty, Agnes Dwyer, Annie Cowan, Margaret Cowan, John R. Cowan, Elizabeth A. Dickman, (cousins,) each $5,000; eight cousins each received $2,500, and there were ten other beneficiaries. Assets: Bank, $8,141; jewelry and personalty, $2,212; mortgages, $195,722, and stocks and bonds, $9,449.

FORRESTER, JAMES, (April 10;) total assets, $5,361; net estate, $4,375. Five grandchildren of decedent were the beneficiaries.

BRIDENBURG, Mrs. ANNIE, of Rutherford, N. J., (Nov. 17;) value of decedent's entire estate is not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York: An equity in 526 West 29th St., $10,967; net estate in New York taxable, $10,007. Three daughters were the beneficiaries.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

H. B. Kay has passed the non-competitive test for stenographer and typewriter in the Public Charities Department with a rating of 98.

The test for promotion to Lieutenant will be held probably in December or January.

The mental test for pharmacist will be held on Aug. 28. There are thirteen candidates.

An examination has been ordered for police surgeon and medical officer. The age limits are from 28 to 40 years. The salary is $3,500 a year. There are no vacancies at present.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 20-21 at the New York Custom House an examination for mineral examiner, for men only, to fill vacancies in the General Land Office, for duty in Washington, D. C., and in the field, at salaries of $1,820 a year. The department states that there is excellent prospect for promotion of those who prove efficient. The duties require an expert knowledge of geology, mineralogy, practical mining, and the land laws concerning mining claims on the public domain. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, report writing, practical questions in geology, mineralogy, mineral deposition, and surveying, education, training, and experience. Age, 21 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has awarded contracts for certain public schools to enable them to operate on the duplicate school plan. Contracts have also been awarded for alterations, fire protection, heating and sanitary work for P. S. 101, 109, and 168, Manhattan; furniture for P. S. 72, 101, 109, 168, and 171, Manhattan; furniture for new P. S. 5, Richmond; for an addition to P. S. 99, Brooklyn, and for fire protection work at P. S. 87, 113, and 118, Brooklyn.

Houses to Let

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

City—Unfurnished.

78TH, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.—Three story and basement, with extension; two baths; fine block; rent $1,400. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

WORLD'S BUSINESS.

The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems. Open Security Market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday. 10c.—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved from police force and awarded pension, to take effect 12 P. M., Aug. 31: Lt., M. DeLay, $2, on his own application, at $1,125 per annum; appointed Sept. 25, 1896.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 9 A. M., Aug. 26: Lt. W. J. McGrath, T. S., to 152, assigned in command; to take effect 9 A. M., Aug. 22: Patrol. T. J. Kelly, 151 to 6, assigned as station house attendant; to take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 23: Patrol. Thomas McManus, 62 to 66, assigned to bicycle duty; Dennis Sullivan, 66 to 86, assignment to bicycle duty discontinued; C. F. Thomsen, 86 to 9, assigned as station house attendant.

To take effect 4 P. M. Aug. 23, (mutual)—Mounted patrolmen, with horses and equipments: S. H. De Clue, 174 to 283; H. H. Close, 283 to 174; Bicycle Patrol. Daniel Undermark, 167 to 172; H. A. Lockwood, 172 to 167.

Temporary assignments: Lt. T. F. Hanley, 7th L. D., to T. S., 21 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 22; Motor Cycle Patrol. James Gunshinan, 278, to Bridge, 30 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 23; Patrol. J. F. O'Connor, 83, to T. S., 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 23; L. H. Hall, 35, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of chief clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 22; Cornelius Ryan, 40, to D. B., as station house attendant at 3d Branch, 20 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 22; John Sexton, 130, to Bur. of Telegraph, 15 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 23; Thomas Paynter, 162, and George Stoffers, 174, to 278, 15 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 21; Alexander Logan, B. B. H. Squad, to Board of Elections, 8 A. M. Aug. 29 to noon Sept. 22.

To Board of Elections, from precincts indicated, 8 A. M. Aug. 23 to noon Sept. 22: Thomas Crowe, 29; J. E. Fitzpatrick, 31; Jacob Fees, 33; J. E. Reiss, 62; William McMillen, 144; Patrick Cooney, 149; August Meyer, 153.

Leaves of absence authorized, without pay: Patrol. C. F. Clancy, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 22; J. M. King, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 26.

The following member of the force, having been convicted of assault in the third degree, is dismissed, in accordance with provisions of Sec. 892 of Greater New York Charter, to take effect 4:08 P. M. Aug. 21: Patrol. E. C. McCormack, 32.

Revocation: So much of Par. 1, S. O. 193, c. s., as temporarily assigns E. A. Manchester, 10, to T. S.

Fire Department.

Having been tried before C. H. Fay, Deputy and Acting Fire Com., Aug. 16, for violation of rules and regulations, 1912, the following decision is rendered: Fire., 3d grade, F. Shaw, H. & L. Co. 44—Charges: Absence without leave; neglect of duty; guilty on both charges; sentence suspended under Special Or. No. 46, Par. 1, dated March 10. Having been tried before C. H. Fay, Deputy and Acting Fire Com., Aug. 17, for violation of rules and regulations, 1913, the following decisions are hereby rendered: Eng. Steamer J. V. P. Radigan, Eng. 22—Charge: Disobedience of orders; guilty; sentence suspended under Special Or. No. 46, Par. 1, dated March 10. Fire., 1st grade, W. J. Lawler, H. & L. 14—Charge: Reckless driving; charge dismissed.

These members of the department will be directed to report to Fire., 1st grade, W. H. Breuer, at 7th Reg. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, 10 A. M., Thursday, Aug. 24: Eng. Foote, Eng. 16; Alexander Hothersall, Eng. 31; Ralph Bornholz, Eng. 86; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 60; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 63; William Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; William Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; Robert Lipschutz, Eng. 217; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; F. M. Munn, Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; E. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; E. F. Woolley, (2d Sec.,) Eng. 287; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; T. T. McGrath, H. & L. 45; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 90; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 112; George Olsen, H. & L. 124; Ernest Barnsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; Herman Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 142; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147.) A. J. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 148.

Leave of absence, with pay, seventeen days, 8 A. M. Aug. 22, is granted to P. J. Graham, Chief of 8th Batt.

Special Service Agency granted: Fire, 1st grade J. Watson, Eng. 247, 12 hours, noon Aug. 20; Fire, 1st grade A. G. Anderson, 243, 12 hours, noon Aug. 20; Capt. J. Hughes, No. 1, H. & L. 40, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 20; Fire, 1st grade F. Fatzak, H. & L. 20, 36 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 27; Lt. G. E. Rossbach, H. & L. 77, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 22; Fire, 1st grade C. Goldstein, H. & L. 35, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 28; Eng. of Steamer E. P. Murtha, Eng. 22, 12 hours, 8 P. M. Aug. 23; Fire, 1st grade J. A. Walsh, No. 2, Eng. 20, 12 hours, 8 P. M. Aug. 24; Fire, 1st grade, S. Feiman, Eng. 84, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 23; Fire, 1st grade W. J. Barron, Eng. 95, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 23; Lt. J. L. Brady, Eng. 28, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 23; Fire, 1st grade W. J. Martens, Eng. 24, 5 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 29; Lt. J. J. Kinns, Eng. 56, 36 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 25.

General Order No. 6, Pars. 3, 4, and 5, dated Feb. 3, 1910, is corrected as to assignments for Stations 15-1,661, 15-1,662, 15-1,663, 15-1,664, 15-1,665, 17-934, and 19-183. New cards for these stations have been issued; on receipt commanding officers will substitute them for the old cards, which will be returned with the number of the division, battalion, or company marked on the face of the cards returned. These assignments take effect at 8 A. M. Aug. 23.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Resignations accepted: Captains I. N. Davies, 1st Inf., N. J. N. G., and G. S. Towle, 7th Inf., N. Y. N. G., 1st Lts. F. R. Wilkinson, 3d Inf., Iowa N. G.; E. O. Setzer, 2d Inf., Texas N. G.; E. M. Briggs, 1st Inf., Conn. N. G., and J. B. Harvie, 1st F. A., Virginia N. G.; 2d Lts. L. A. Conser, 2d Inf., Mont N. G.; M. L. Stanton, 31st Inf., Mich N. G.; S. L. Safford, 2d Inf., N. Y. N. G., and E. Lewis, 2d Sep. Batt. of Inf., Wyoming N. G.

2d Lt. S. H. Frank, C. A. C., is detailed as 1st Lt. in the Ord. Dept.

Capt. T. F. Ryan, 13th Cav., is retired.

Maj. H. B. Jordan, Ord. Dept. (Cav.,) will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

1st Lt. J. W. McNeal, retired, is assigned to duty as an acting Q. M. He will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for station and duty.

Orders of Aug. 14, relating to Lt. Col. C. Reichmann, 25th Inf., revoked.

2d Lt. d'Alary Fechet, 5th Inf., having completed duty for which he was ordered to this city, will, upon expiration of any leave granted, return to his station.

A board to consist of Lt. Col. G. O. Squier, Sig. Corps; Maj. C. McK. Saltzman, Sig. Corps; Maj. A. W. Williams, M. C., and 1st Lt. A. G. Gutensohn, Sig. Corps, is appointed to meet at the War Dept. from time to time to determine the fitness of persons residing in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., who make application for commission in the Signal Officers' reserve corps.

Maj. E. C. Carnahan, 23th Inf., now on leave in this city, is attached to the 1st Inf., and will proceed to San Francisco; thence on the transport scheduled to sail about Sept. 5 to Honolulu.

2d Lt. A. N. Krogstad, 22d Inf., upon expiration of present leave, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for detail in aviation section of the Signal Corps; then to his station.

Orders of July 29, directing Maj. S. H. Wadhams, M. C., to proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for temporary duty, are suspended for such time as it may be necessary to complete work upon which he is now engaged.

2d Lt. C. J. Mathews, 16th Inf., will proceed to join the 16th Inf.

2d Lt. B. D. Edwards, Inf., will proceed to West Point for duty at Acad.

Capt. R. H. Somers, Ord. Dept., from duty at West Point Acad., to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., for duty.

1st Lt. L. A. Nicholson, Ord. Dept., from duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground to West Point for duty at Acad.

1st Lt. J. G. Quekemeyer, 13th Cav., is relieved from present duties, effective Nov. 16; then to his regiment.

Leave: Col. G. S. Young, Inf., one month.

The Navy.

Lt. R. A. Koch, aid on staff commander submarine force, Atlantic Fleet, Aug. 31, to Bur. of Navigation, Navy Dept.

Jr. Gde. Lts. D. C. Ramsey, the Perkins, to one month's sick leave, and C. H. Want, the Jupiter, to Mass. Inst. of Tech., Boston.

To Mass. Inst. Tech., Boston: Ensigns R. N. S. Baker, the Arkansas; W. Nelson, the Neptune; H. O. Tovey, the Birmingham; J. I. Hale, the Wyoming; F. M. Earle, the Yankton; G. W. Nelson, the Rhode Island; F. E. Petton, receiving ship at San Francisco; Ensign R. J. Valentine, the Dolphin, to the Yankton.

Mach. W. S. Belknap, to Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Chattanooga, at La Paz; Nanshan, at Anchorage, Alaska; Rodgers, at Boston; Solace, at Cape Haitien; South Dakota, at San Francisco, and the Wasp, at New York.

SAILED — Annapolis, La Paz for Topolobampo; Cincinnati, Chefoo for Shanghai; D-3, N. Y. Yard for manoeuvres; Glacier, San Diego for San Francisco; Jacob Jones, Boston for Newport; Lamson, Norfolk for New York; Neptune, Guantanamo for Vera Cruz; Patapsco, Indian Head for Philadelphia; Reid, Washington for Piney Point, Md.; Sterrett, Newport to sea; Uncas, Lookout Light, N. C., for Norfolk; Yorktown, La Paz for San Diego; Ammen, Aylwin, Balch, Baltimore, Benham, Birmingham, Culgoa, Dunlap, Drayton, Dubuque, Ericsson, Fanning, Jarvis, Jupiter, Kearsarge, McCall, Melville, Monaghan, North Carolina, O'Brien, Paulding, Pennsylvania, and the Winslow, all from Newport for manoeuvres.

The Rowan has been ordered placed in commission at Boston Yard.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 124 EAST.—Large, cool, well-furnished room, bath; telephone; homelike; moderate.

93D ST., 34 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen; furnished and unfurnished.

55TH ST., 25 EAST.—Elegant bachelor apartment in a most private house; also beautiful large and small rooms; reference required.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small rooms, bath; references; doctor's office. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small, unfurnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

11TH, 105 WEST.—Parlor floor, 2 rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; housekeeping.

37TH ST., 15 WEST.

Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths, telephone, electricity; $4, $7, $10.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high class; references; bachelors.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Elegant bachelor apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; shower, needle; electric light; steam heat; vacant September.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

71ST, 122 WEST.—Attractive furnished parlor suite for doctor or dentist; private bath-room; telephone; special terms permanent party.

72D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; running water, bath; phone; convenient location; $10.

76TH, 161 WEST. — Handsome house; just open; newly decorated rooms, large and small.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive room with private bath; all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike large, small rooms; private baths continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large connecting, small, also elegant music room; hot water supply.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant, nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Private house; home atmosphere; attractive room; shower bath; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; reference.

81ST, 110 WEST. — Newly furnished house; large parlor suite; private bath; electricity; reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; newly furnished; scrupulously clean; phone.

84TH, 54-56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive home for gentlemen; parlors for guests' use; references.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentlemen.

101ST, 206 WEST, (Hotel Ludington, three doors from Broadway;) also 351 West 71st, near Riverside.—All-night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; kitchen if desired; $3 to $6 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 9875 Riverside.

113TH, 541 WEST. — Beautiful large, cool room, (3 windows;) also large single room; bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

116TH, (near Riverside.) — Large, pleasant front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

118TH, 401 W.—Apt. 3, suite, Morningside Drive; single, airy, comfortable, homelike, neat; continuous hot water; shower, 'phone.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Two large front rooms; nicely furnished; newly decorated; can be connected; ladies only. Apt. 54.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Running water, Hudson view, $6; desirable location; elevator. 2B.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (near 96th St.) —Pleasant room; board optional; private house.

CENTRAL PARK WEST (66th St.)—Charming apartment; rent delightful room. Telephone Columbus 7915.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (Apartment 22.) —Furnished room; splendid view; telephone, electricity, bath.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (96th St. Subway.)—Very large, beautifully furnished front room, overlooking Hudson; private bath; references required; $18. Call Riverside 4650, Apt. 52.

WEST END AV., 611, (NEAR 86TH.)—NEW, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; EVERY POSSIBLE CONVENIENCE; PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

WEST END AV., 752, (96th St.)—Furnished room, with running water; electricity, telephone. Ash.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Young man desires cheerful and comfortable room; moderate priced; private family preferred; permanent. F 75 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.

An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities; subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK. Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; tennis; sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Far Rockaway, one block from ocean.—First-class accommodations; week-end parties; special rates for September. Sea View Inn, 215 Beach 20th St. Telephone 1166.

New York State.

Beautiful gentleman's farm; modern improvements; healthy mountain location; 90 miles; $10-$12. Spindler, Letever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Ellinwood.—Board on fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th. Telephone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey. "Thirty Minutes from Broadway." Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; fines: water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $20 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Pennsylvania.

Nurses having large home would like the care of chronic invalids; nervous, epileptic, drug, or mild mental patients; excellent physician and nursing. Address Y 215 Times Annex.

Trained nurse owning large, beautiful country place, thoroughly modern, would like elderly people or semi-invalids to board and care for. Address Nurse, X 224 Times Annex.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, two rooms with board, in private family, west of Broadway, between 70th and 90th Sts.; man, wife, and daughter, aged 13; reference exchanged. K 318 Times Downtown.

Business woman wants permanent room and board, between 23d and 52d Sts., from Sept. 1. Moderate. G 123 Times.

Gentleman wants board and residence near 9th Av. "L." G 148 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

5 EAST 45TH.

Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 12-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

MADISON AV., 210.—Rooms with board; private baths; appointments first class; references.

213 MADISON AVENUE.

Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

47TH ST., 43 WEST.

Nicely furnished rooms; table the best.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table guests; references; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.

THE IDAMARKS. Now booking for Fall; rooms, single or en suite; Austro-Hungarian chef. Phone 285 Far Rockaway.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS.

72D, 120 WEST.—Second-story rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Thoroughly renovated; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; excellent location; fine table.

76TH ST., 240 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH ST, 112 WEST, and 61 West 104th St.—Accommodations for parties desiring refined surroundings; thorough cleanliness; efficient service; connecting rooms; private bath suite; exceptional table; American household; references exchanged.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End Av.)—Superior accommodations; large suites, double rooms; private baths; single rooms; running water; best home table; electricity, steam heat.

78TH, 114-123 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; cooklet; references.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.

Man between 30 and 40, who has had a public accounting experience as well as manufacturing, and who is an all-around business man, wanted by large manufacturing interests; unusual opportunities for right man; state experience, age, education, and salary expected. Address M. B., 145 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, competent, under 50 years of age; gentleman of good appearance, having executive ability, residing in Brooklyn. Apply by letter, George E. Lovett & Co., 306 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

A1 SALESMAN wanted, not older than 30; to sell $3,000 to $5,000 houses in nearby N. J. suburbs; we give leads; commission and drawing account; state experience; confidential. P. O. Box 1,041, New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Healthy young American; quick, accurate, and industrious; excellent opportunity; don't apply unless you mean business; reply in handwriting. G 118 Times.

BOY, bright, about 18, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting, for temporary work in purchasing department of manufacturing company; must have good handwriting and A1 references; prefer a beginner who wants an opportunity to get some experience in stenography and general office work; wages small. Address in own handwriting, stating details of education, age, nationality, and wages expected. A 248 Times Downtown.

BOY.—If you're a boy, about 16, through school, clean, with a good head and fast legs, and want a chance in the office of a great publishing house, write all about yourself in your own handwriting today to G 141 Times.

BOY.—For mail desk in wholesale plumbing and steam material office; an excellent chance for the right young man. Apply 310-312 West 39th St.

BOY.—Office boy in yarn importing house; fair education and neat appearance. Address Franklin, A 205 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Real estate office work; good education; residing with parents; state age and experience if any. Y 368 Times Annex.

BRONZE FITTER.—First-class architectural bronze fitters wanted; out-of-town work; good inducement to right men. Y 330 Times Annex.

CASHIER, &c.—Stock Exchange house desires services of experienced cashier, order clerk, and messenger; all communications held in strict confidence. K 322 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Stock and warehouse; must be accurate at figures, reliable and industrious; state own handwriting experience, salary expected. H. M. B., Box 2, Station T.

CLERK—General utility junior clerk in office of corporation; address with full particulars. A 229 Times Downtown.

CLOAK AND SUIT SALESMAN.—Popular line; city offices and jobbing trade; commission basis. M 139 Times.

COLLECTOR.—Experienced, for installment business, aged 21 to 30; salary $2 per day and expenses; references and bond required. Apply after 10, Room 801, 3 West 29th.

CONTRACTOR.

Large women's apparel jobbing house is open to make arrangements with high class contractor on women's suits and coats; splendid opportunity for manufacturer that can make high class goods and supply styles. B 185 Times.

COUPLE Wanted for small private boarding house. Larchmont; wife excellent cook in all branches; husband generally useful man; permanent position; references required. G 126 Times.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR.—Neat boy, about 18; to run electric passenger elevator, hours 7:30 to 6; opportunity to advance for bright boy. Apply S. Barth & Son, 34 Cooper Sq., 9 o'clock Wednesday.

ENTRY CLERK.—One with experience in ribbon line preferred; knowledge of office work necessary; state age, references, and salary expected. Address by letter only, Charles Wolff & Co., 382 4th Av.

EXAMINING FOREMAN WANTED BY LARGE PANTS MANUFACTURER; VERY CAPABLE HEAD EXAMINER TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF THE QUALITY END OF THE MANUFACTURE OF 10,000 PANTS WEEKLY; GOOD SALARY AND POSITION TO RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS, IN CONFIDENCE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, K 320 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED PASSENGER ELEVATOR OPERATORS.

Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d Street Side.

GOLD JEWELERS.—First-class wanted on case work. R. Blackington & Co., North Attleboro, Mass.

GOOD STRONG BOY wanted for office and errands; salary, $5 to start. Room 1,210, 366 Broadway.

LECTURER.—Mechanical demonstration. 242 West 42d. See Mr. Ellis.

MEN, strong, for factory work; steady positions. Apply with references, 300 Sheffield Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY wanted; good chance for bright, intelligent boy. Address in own handwriting, giving references. A 260 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted in law office; opportunity for advancement, must have had at least one year in high school. Address with full particulars A 236 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY required by publishing house; no experience necessary; state age, where educated, and salary desired. G 138 Times.

PANTS FACTORY, NEW YORK, FOREMAN WANTED TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF AN ESTABLISHED PANTS FACTORY RUNNING 100 MACHINES; SECTION WORK; EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD AND PERMANENT POSITION FOR A1 MAN. ADDRESS IN CONFIDENCE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, K 319 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced young men to call on established trade in city and vicinity, children's sweaters, &c.; must be live wires; commission. Pasternak, 30 East 8th St., New York.

SALESMAN for metropolitan district to call upon interior decorators and fine furniture dealers with carved period mirrors; must be experienced in this line; salary and commission; write letter for appointment. Hasbrouck-Bergen Co., 238 East 88th.

SALESMEN.—Ladies' neckwear; well known house; side line; liberal commission; New York, Eastern, Middle States, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington; salesmen handling kindred line preferred. B 197 Times.

SALESMAN. — For Brooklyn and Long Island; new propositions; $5 to $10 daily commissions. Apply Mr. Mann, Room 1,205 Temple Bar Bldg., 44 Court St., Brooklyn, New York.

SALESMAN.—Between 25 and 33 years of age, well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young man; advance and commission. B 168 Times.

SALESMEN.—8 now employed earning $50 commissions weekly; good appearance, over 25; Thursday morning. Steiner, 110 West 23d.

SALESMAN, experienced in selling models for suit and skirt manufacturers, on commission basis only. Apply to William Padernacht, 895 Irvine St., Bronx.

SALESMAN for popular-priced dresses; only those who are acquainted with jobbing trade need apply; good opportunity; commission basis. Rosenfeld, 85 East 10th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced outside shoe salesman; commission; unexperienced need not apply. K 315 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

SOLICITORS.—High-class salesmen, accustomed to interviewing wealthy clientele; dignified and desirable proposition; only men of good address and personality; highest class references used; liberal commission basis. Room 709, 35 Nassau St.

STATISTICIAN FIRE INSURANCE.—Wanted, by the Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, a person experienced in Fire Insurance statistics, with some knowledge of insurance bookkeeping preferred. Apply by letter only, not personally, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, 100 William St. N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, able to handle telephone switchboard; experienced; one used to dictaphone preferred. Call 60 Park Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; one with ledger posting experience preferred; applicant must state age, experience, and salary desired. B 190 Times.

TYPEWRITER OPERATOR.

A young man, about 17, of first-class education and intellig

FINDS HEAT SPEEDS PARALYSIS DEATHS

But There Is Nothing to Show, Dr. Emerson Says, That It Spreads the Disease.

EPIDEMIC STILL DECLINING

Day's Report Lists the Smallest Number of New Cases for Any Tuesday Since June 1.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Monday.	Deaths. Yesterday.	New Cases. Monday.	New Cases. Yesterday.
Manhattan	17	19	32	48
Brooklyn	8	11	29	42
Bronx	6	4	9	9
Queens	2	4	21	16
Richmond		1	1	3
Totals	33	39	92	118
Total of cases to date				7,315
Total of deaths to date				1,689

The report of 118 new cases of infantile paralysis yesterday was the lowest for any Tuesday since June 1. While it was twenty-six cases higher than the figures of Monday of this week, the report on Tuesday always shows an increase, because many of the new cases which occur on Sunday do not appear in the report until Tuesday. On Tuesday of last week 163 new cases were reported.

The figures yesterday, when entered on the Board of Health chart, carried on the downward slant which had been continuous since Aug. 3, the day on which the high mark of 217 cases was reached.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health, said that the present hot spell would, to a certain extent, hasten the deaths of young children who were critically ill, but would not cause the disease to spread more rapidly.

"We have completed," he said, "an exhaustive study of the daily temperature and humidity since the epidemic began and of the number of new cases occurring from day to day. The charts and figures prove absolutely nothing. They give us no reason to think that heat increases the spread of the disease."

Dr. Emerson was asked if the epidemic was not sustained by hot weather, in spite of the fact that the rise and fall of temperature did not appear to have an immediate effect.

An Epidemic in Winter.

"One of the worst epidemics that ever occurred took place in Norway in mid-Winter during extreme cold," he replied. "That seems to upset any theory that the disease is fostered by heat, although in this country the epidemics have as a rule taken place in the Summer."

While the heat may hasten the deaths of some of the children, it will not materially increase the total of deaths from poliomyelitis, it was pointed out, for the reason that 99 per cent. of the fatalities are caused by paralysis of the breathing organs. This is fatal regardless of the weather.

In reply to charges that the Department of Health physicians had made a large percentage of erroneous diagnoses, Dr. Emerson insisted that mistakes were not made in more than two cases out of 100.

"The diagnoses made by physicians of the department," he said, "show that one-fourth of the suspected cases reported to us are not poliomyelitis. But the diagnosis made by the physicians of the department are corroborated in 98 per cent. of the cases by the later symptoms.

"In each case reported as one of infantile paralysis, the diagnosis is based either on the fact that the paralysis has appeared or that the fluid taken after a spinal puncture shows the presence of the disease. No other disease produces the paralysis in young children or the change in the spinal fluid, and the chance for an error in the spinal diagnosis is extremely small.

Some Cases Undetected.

"Undoubtedly a few cases of infantile paralysis escape detection by the family physician and are not reported. In some cases the paralysis does not appear and in other it affects a small group of muscles which are not ordinarily called into play. For instance, in our hospitals there are children with paralysis of the muscles about the eyes, which is visible only when the patients laugh or cry. Sometimes only one side of the soft palate is paralyzed.

"Shortly after the epidemic began, I asked a noted diagnostician if he would advise that we ask the aid of outside diagnosticians, and he replied that the experience of our own physicians would rapidly give them a greater knowledge of the symptoms than that possessed by diagnosticians who had studied it without having the practical experience.

"He said that contact with 100 actual cases would give the members of our staff a superior ability to recognize the disease than that possessed by any outside specialists. This has proved to be correct. In the few cases where a mistaken diagnosis is made of children in homes or hospitals, they are under the eye of physicians who are quick to report if the disease develops in a way that indicates that it is not poliomyelitis."

Dr. Emerson said yesterday he thought the return of children in September from vacation resorts would not give the epidemic a fresh start or affect it in any way, for the reason that by that time most of the children in the infected areas would either have had the disease or else they would have been exposed and found immune. Dr. Emerson denied, however, that there was any possibility that the schools would be opened before Sept. 25, while they may not be opened until later.

Health Department Bulletin.

The Department of Health yesterday issued the following bulletin:

Do you know why, despite the infantile paralysis, and despite the hot weather, fewer babies have died in New York City this year than in previous years?

Because mothers have watched over their babies with greater care.

Because homes have been kept cleaner.

Because flies have been swatted, starved, and poisoned.

Because baby's milk has been kept clean and cold.

Because the doctor has been called in time.

Because the streets in congested districts have been flushed daily since June 1.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor issued an appeal yesterday for contributions toward a fund of $10,000 which is necessary to maintain "Sea Breeze," the association's fresh air home at Coney Island, during the month of September. Children there have escaped the epidemic and Health Commissioner Emerson has asked that the resort be kept open throughout September.

Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., Chairman of the Citizen's Committee, which has been organized to induce persons who have recovered from poliomyelitis to give their blood for serum, asked yesterday for subscriptions for a fund of $2,000 and for the use of automobiles in order to take volunteers to hospitals or physicians to the homes of donors of blood.

Dr. Emerson announced that twelve persons had volunteered at the Willard Parker Hospital yesterday to give their blood and that it had been accepted from seven of these, a total of thirty-eight ounces being taken. All of the seven had had the disease. One other who had never suffered from it gave fourteen ounces.

James T. Manchester, 70 years old, of 383 West Fifteenth Street, was taken before Magistrate Appleton in the Municipal Term Court yesterday on the charge of selling a fake cure for infantile paralysis. William Cohen, a pharmacist of the Department of Health, said that Manchester had sold, as a "sure cure for infantile paralysis and various other diseases," a mixture of alcohol, capsicum, and sassafras, the price being $1 for a four-ounce bottle.

Manchester said this preparation had been used for years in London, New Zealand, and Australia. He was paroled for one week in order to obtain counsel.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Jacob Lipschitz, 25 Jefferson St.
R. Liss, 139 Eldridge St.
T. Seinkuiler, 57 Broome St.
Amelia Emrich, 100 Greenwich Av.
Nora Olivieri, 104 Macdougal St.
Patrick Lynch, 99 Cherry St.
Morris Levine, 866 Washington St.
Raymond Gibney, 117 Perry St.
Helen Archibold, 260 W. 11th St.
R. Allegrino, 83 Macdougal St.
Mora Playico, 286 Bleecker St.
Frank Voatini, 103 Macdougal St.
Elizabeth Harrison, 516 Hudson St.
B. Freelman, 126 St. Marks Place.
Stella Kaloskosky, 325 E. 10th St.
Benjamin Steinman, 416 E. 13th St.
Edward Hatfield, 247 1st Av.
Greda Korpp, 420 W. 35th St.
Thomas Lehman, 306 W. 24th St.
Ruth Fine, 254 W. 25th St.
Edw. Donohue, 246 W. 17th St.
Lewis Vronich, 231 E. 86th St.
Joe Bollaveo, 315 E. 81st St.
V. Wilken, 343 E. 52d St.
Mary Granwash, 340 E. 45th St.
Morris Berry, 221 E. 46th St.
Sophie Landros, 108 W. 82d St.
Stanlard Cohen, 521 W. 134th St.
Norman Abraham, 600 W. 152d St.
Mary Clark, 450 W. 125th St.
Helen Bennett, 187 West End Av.
Mary McCugh, 516 W. 50th St.
Thomas Wash, 132 W. 63d St.
Madeline See, 345 W. 48th St.
James Gunt, 697 10th Av.
Peter Fourier, 368 W. 50th St.
Thomas Hono, 426 W. 54th St.
Irving Ferie, 114 W. 143d St.
A. Pearl, 170 E. 118th St.
Tessie Whitingham, 6 W. 138th St.
William Meuse, 123 E. 102d St.
Joseph Perino, 307 E. 111th St.
Jermil Lawlor, 113 E. 105th St.
Adeline Moattea, 405 E. 100th St.
Anna Egan, 514 E. 119th St.
Jos. Egan, 514 E. 119th St.
Paul Scalabrino, 306 E. 32d St.
Dorothy Griffith, City Hospital.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Anna Veraden, 53 W. 98th St.
Harold Craft, 143 W. 128th St.
John Elo, 2,762 8th Av.
Sophie Landros, 108 W. 82d St.
Dorothy Griffith, City Hospital.
Julius Waldfogel, 70 Orchard St. (New York Hospital.)
Norman Abraham, 600 W. 150th St. (Mt. Sinai Hospital.)
Bata Anesco, 466 W. 41st St. (Willard Parker Hospital.)
Henry Marll, 334 W. 26th St.
Padl Fallay, 385 1st Av.
Sidney Smilowitz, 201 Schuyler St.
Eugene Weganising, 142 W. 31st St.
John Herney, 344 W. 25th St.
Sara Millifsky, 52 E. 106th St. (Nose, Throat, and Lung Hospital.)
Jos. Venzano, 30 West End Av.
Helen Archibold, 260 W. 11th St.
Israel Laven, 408 W. 17th St.
John Krepsky, 635 E. 13th St.
Susan O'Borish, 779 10th Av.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Beatrice Henig, 636 Wales Av.
E. Marshall, 378 E. 139th St.
Robert Ohmberger, 593 St. Ann's Av.
Peter Solomon, 1,257 Brook Av.
Albert Fagen, 2,396 Valentine Av.
S. Kramel, 1,562 Minford Place.
L. Walter, 4,278 3d Av.
Mary Foliga, 2,483 Belmont Av.
Lester Weber, 2,314 Valentine Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

J. George, 4,545 3d Av.
Nelson Hildebrand, 558 E. 156th St.
E. Westhal, 3,750 Park Av.
Ethel Marshall, 378 E. 139th St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Israel Reichel, 1,471 42d St.
Sidney Weinstein, 1,165 42d St.
Daniel Sugerman, 2,951 W. 29th St.
Dorothy Coogan, 257 E. 20th St.
Vincent Izzo, 2,519 E. 16th St.
Harold Wachtel, 3,062 W. 1st St.
James Melvin, 881 Lincoln Rd.
Giuseppe Collins, 286 N. 9th St.
Mollie Berkowitz, 105 E. 8th St.
Casimioz Lovinki, 188 No. 8th St.
Edwin Goodman, 311 So. 5th St.
Irving Estherman, 265 So. 2d St.
Bruno Mazani, 100 Skillman Av.
Joseph Schneider, 13 Scholes St.
Robert Weiner, 190 Mesorole Av.
Molly Cohen, 24 Major St.
Evelyn Pilton, 13 Harrison Av.
Anna Quinn, 121 Eagle St.
Annie Tucker, 111 Diamond St.
Walter Dolan, 430 Berry St.
Harry Gardner, 6,205 9th Av.
Robert Rosenberg, 2,151 67th St.
John Flanaran, 2,225 86th St.
Alice Hockoy, 424 13th St.
James Halloran, 385 11th St.
Evelyn Ibershoff, 561 Warren St.
Alcolia Raoffalino, 849 Kent Av.
Caroline Antonoli, 254 Gold St.
James Dorothy, 1,102 Fulton St.
Sylvia Dainsh, 1,851 Sterling Place.
Alexander Cohen, 570 DeKalb Av.
Sadie Rosen, 1,404 Fulton St.
Snyder Lorton, 100 Hart St.
Joseph Casey, 989 Myrtle Av.
Edward Pincus, 330 Palmetto St.
Edith Edelman, 526 Stone Av.
George Sandler, 480 Saratoga Av.
Josephine Soldonspinner, 142 Hale Av.
Isidore Koblinsky, 327 Chester St.
Solomon Weiner, 467 Riverdale Av.
Lew Hyman, 605 Watkins St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Charles Finger, 22 Garden St.
Bronislava Kayakoureg, 21 Bridge St.
Kazimirz Shivick, 186 N. 8th St.
Dorothy Skidmore, 1,210 E. 98d St.
Abe Schwartz, 975 Flushing Av.
Anne Schoffer, 49 Lee Av.
Clifford Griswald, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I.
Rafalla Aloicio, 860 Kent Av.
Isidore Horowitz, 80 Beaver St.
Walter Prussing, 3,002 Ocean Av.
Frances Parenti, 1,259 59th St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Catharine O'Callahan, 227 Rodde, L. I. City.
Caroline Cislap, Sapphire St., Woodhaven.
Clara Sitorb, 218 Leahy Av., So. Ozone Park.
Charles Roberts, 24 No. Division Av., Hammels.
Voiza Michaels, 50 Oceanic Av., Hammels.
Nathaniel Seinstoslock, 65 Storm Av., Arverne.
William Masins, 3 Beach 41st St., Edgemere.
Gertrude Lacy, 23 Harriman Av., Jamaica.
Cyril Stephens, 10 4th St., Elmhurst.
James McKeon, 48 No. 7th St., Woodside.
Viola Burke, 6 St. John's Place, Ridgewood.
Lillian Breen, 4 Ripper Av., Middle Village.
Grace Falk, 20 No. Norton Av., Middle Village.
Irvin Hauson, 232A Linden St., Ridgewood.
Augusta Cass, 10 No. 14th St., College Pt.
Ruth Krauss, 355 2d Av., College Pt.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Ernst Schott, 1,873 Cornelia St., Ridgewood Heights.
Albert Sambosky, 56 Hearn Av., Jamaica.
Jos. Wallace, 7 Sterling St., Woodhaven.
Sylvia Brown, Parkway, Jamaica Oaks, Queensboro.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Amelia Ruppi, 149 4th Av., N. Brighton.
Otto Links, 38 Sea View Av., Dongan Hill.
Mary O'Donnell, 37 Mabson Av., Richmond Valley.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Eddie Vlebrowski, 33 York Av., N. Brighton.

Thirty-two children who have recovered were discharged from hospitals yesterday.

36 MORE ILL ON LONG ISLAND.

Suffolk County Has 23 New Cases and Nassau County 13.

Twenty-three new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in Suffolk County, L. I., and thirteen in Nassau County. State Health Officer Caldwell said the figures showed the usual Tuesday increase, due to the slowness of some physicians to report cases which were detected on Sunday, and did not indicate that the epidemic had taken a turn for the worse.

The new cases reported yesterday in Suffolk county occurred at Good Ground, Ocean Beach, Patchogue, Blue Point, Cold Spring Harbor, Northport, Huntington, Fairground, Dix Hill, East Islip, West Sayville, Elwood, South Haven, and Sayville.

The new cases reported yesterday in Nassau County occurred at Hempstead, Garden City Park, Westbury, Oyster Bay, Wreck Lead, Seaford, New Hyde Park, Freeport, and North Hempstead.

The hospital capacity of Nassau County is now taxed nearly to its utmost, and a continuation of the epidemic will make it necessary to use emergency hospitals. Action has been taken in many places in Suffolk and Nassau Counties postponing the opening of schools until Oct. 2 at the earliest.

The Trustees of Cedarhurst, L. I., have arranged to establish an infantile paralysis hospital at Lawrence Beach. Contributions of $10,000 for the purpose have been made by wealthy residents of the village. Cedarhurst, so far, is free from the disease. The hospital will be in charge of Dr. Van Winkle, an expert diagnostician.

The Long Island Railroad announced yesterday that, when the Fall time table went into effect on Sept. 7, a number of trains which were ordinarily taken off at that time of the year would be kept running because residents of New York would stay in the country longer on account of the postponement of the opening of school.

The Rockaway Beach, Long Beach, and Far Rockaway branches and the Montauk Division, (main line,) Oyster Bay, and Wading River branches will continue to have Summer service.

New Rochelle has, so far, a total of seventy-eight cases, thirteen of which have resulted fatally. A committee of 150 citizens, headed by Edson S. Lott, is canvassing the city to report unsanitary premises, arrivals from out-of-town and sick children. A fund is being raised to provide massage for paralyzed children for two years. The City Isolation Hospital is being constantly enlarged, and is now capable of taking care of 150 patients.

Mount Vernon has had twenty cases, five of which have ended in death. Seven new cases and two deaths were reported in Yonkers yesterday, bringing the total of cases to fifty-four, and the total of deaths to eighteen.

DISEASE SPREADS IN JERSEY.

Infantile Paralysis Appears at Seven Points Before Unaffected.

Cases of infantile paralysis were reported yesterday by the State Department of Health in New Jersey in seven municipalities previously unaffected. They were Absecon, Old Tappan, Haddonfield, Woodbine, Woodbury, Beach Haven, and Bedminster.

A total of 141 new cases were reported, but this included cases for three days from Newark, totaling 63, the report for Saturday and Sunday having been sent to the State Board too late to be included in the Monday report.

Outside of Newark, the new cases were distributed as follows: New Brunswick, nine; Guttenberg and Trenton, four each; Haddonfield, East Orange, Irvington, West Orange, Harrison, and Paterson, three each; two each in Gloucester Township, Millburn Township, Montclair, East Newark, West Hoboken, West New York, and Dover, and one each for Absecon, Fort Lee, Hackensack, Old Tappan, Ramsey, Ridgefield Park, Teaneck, Camden, Wildwood, Woodbine, Glen Ridge, Orange, Woodbury, Bayonne, Jersey City, Hampton, South New Brunswick, Avon, Raritan Township, Salem, Randolph Township, Beach Haven, Aquackanonack Township, Pompton Township, Bedminster, Linden, Plainfield, and Fanwood.

Although there has been a falling off in the rate of infantile paralysis increase in Newark recently, it has been decided not to open the schools there before Oct. 2. The Morristown Board of Health has directed the Board of Education to defer the opening of schools until it had been decided that all danger of the spread of the disease through the schools was at an end.

Two automobiles, each containing three children—one driven by E. Berry of 95 Wynans Avenue, Newark, and the other by Mr. Milbauer of 1,172 Dean Street, Brooklyn—were stopped on their way through Paterson early yesterday morning. Both men said they were taking the children away from Monticello, N. Y., because paralysis had appeared there. Berry said he had promised the parents that he would deliver the children to homes in Newark, and Milbauer said he was taking three children back to homes in Brooklyn.

Because of the epidemics in Brooklyn and Newark, the Paterson police thought this did not sound reasonable, and a detective was assigned to go with each car, which were driven on to Newark and Brooklyn.

Nine houses in which no cases have occurred were placarded and quarantined in Paterson yesterday because children lived in them who had been to a party several days ago, following which one of the guests was taken down with the disease.

The New Jersey State health regulations are being enforced so strictly that children of less than 16 years must have a new health certificate each time to cross the line between the twin boroughs of Roselle and Roselle Park. One Roselle Park boy gets a new certificate whenever his mother sends him to the baker's in Roselle.

73 CASES IN NEW YORK STATE.

Victims Last Reported Make Total of 1,495 Outside of This City.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Seventy-three new cases of infantile paralysis and three deaths from the disease were reported to the State Department of Health from various parts of the State, exclusive of New York City, during the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock this afternoon. This made a total of 104 deaths and 1,495 cases of the plague since the inception of the epidemic.

The deaths reported today occurred at Casenova, McCrawville, and West Monroe. The cases were reported as follows:

Syracuse, 12; New Rochelle, 11; Poughkeepsie, 4; Yonkers, Fallsburg, and Walden, 3 each; McCrawville, Mount Vernon, Smithtown, West Monroe, Huntington, and Port Washington, 2 each; and Casenova, Lafayette, Wilns, Glens Falls, Falconer, Schroeppel, Wilton, De Witt, Athens, Canastota, Thompson, Deer Park, Bay Shore, Islip, East Quogue, Westhampton, Northport, Hempstead, Oyster Bay, Roslyn, Old Westbury, Westbury, Freeport, Sea Cliff, and Middle Grove, 1 each.

AID ASKED FOR 1,500 CRIPPLES.

Dr. Emerson Enlarges Estimate of Total—Now Seeks $22,000.

Braces will be needed by more than 1,500 crippled children, whose parents have not the means to provide them, it was estimated by Commissioner of Health Emerson. This was based on the number of children now in hospitals and may be increased by several hundred before the epidemic has ended. Dr. Emerson originally estimated that a fund of $15,000 was needed in order to buy braces at the rate of $15 apiece for 1,000 children. With this number already increased to 1,500, Dr. Emerson raised the amount of the fund asked for to $22,000.

Contributions totaling $14,796 have already been received by the Department of Health, the following contributions being acknowledged by the department yesterday: THE NEW YORK TIMES, $2,188.64; Miss Emily F. Goetz, $25; Lucy Rose Morgenthau, $5; Leopold Lerner, $1; Pine Cliff Inn, $7; Ethel Zaretzkie, $250; Raphael Fraser, $10; Esther Howland, $10.50; Ralph Elias, $10; Hector C. Adams, Jr., $1; Mrs. Charles Fleischman, $250; Helen D. Hillard, $10; Mrs. S. A. Knopf, $50; two guests, $2; Agnes Clark McRea, $100; R. M. Farries, $15; two friends, $7.

In addition to this, THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received $550 as follows: Anonymous, $10; Ethel Martin, $2; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Case, $50; H. Hart, $5; Muriel and Charles Seinger, Virginia Fisher and Janice Perls, $30. M. E. T., $2; John Harmon, $10; Max Stiner, $5; Alice C. Harkness, $50; Children of the Ausable Club, $293; Rose M Hoeber, $2; Frank W. Gratz, $5; Elinor and Brewster Righter and Dickie and Elizabeth Tyler; John R. Fraser, $10; Elizabeth Gilbert, $5; Howard Trivers, $1.50; Hortense Gravey, Irma Lowenstein, Gertrude Loebl, $5; three little girls, $2.50; Mrs. David M. Look, $50.

Acting Mayor Dowling, who presided at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate, introduced a resolution asking the Department of Health to submit a plan for the appropriation of money needed for the after-care of victims of infantile paralysis. It was adopted unanimously.

MOTORING FEASIBLE DESPITE QUARANTINE

Auto Club of America Picks Out Routes Over Which One Can Take Children.

MUST CARRY CERTIFICATES

Local Regulations in This and Neighboring States Tabulated for the Benefit of Tourists.

A survey of infantile paralysis quarantine regulations in 500 towns and villages in New York and States bordering on New York has just been completed by the Automobile Club of America. The information was collected to determine to what extent these regulations were a bar to automobiles touring from New York, especially with reference to parties with children.

The investigation showed that the regulations were not nearly so rigorous as reported by motorists who had come in contact with some isolated cases of extreme restriction. It was also found that tours with children were practical at this time.

The Automobile Club is plotting main touring routes leading out of New York, with reference to these regulations, showing towns that permit stops over night as well as those that restrict touring parties with children to passage through the city without pause. Instructions also are given concerning the preparations necessary to avoid trouble.

The investigation covered the main touring routes into Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, besides New York. A series of questions was prepared and these were sent to the health officers of the 500 towns and villages selected.

The first question was: Can automobiles carrying children pass through your town provided they do not stop? The answers were that passage through the towns and villages was permitted, though in some cases the regulations called for reporting at Police Headquarters or to the health office. The second question was whether children with health certificates from their home Board of Health would be permitted to remain in the town over night. The greater number of the answers to this were also in the affirmative, so that a way was opened for laying out tours.

In a few places no restrictions have been made, and in others a longer stay than one night is permitted if the health certificate is found to be all right.

In general health certificates are required for persons of less than 16 years of age, and in a few cases 10 years. Some of the smaller places are the most severe. One of these imposes a fine of $25 when a resident is found guilty of sheltering, and not reporting, a child coming from the outside. A not infrequent ruling provides that when a stop is made the visiting child, or children, shall be placed in quarantine for two weeks.

The most extreme case of precaution reported to the club, which did not come in response to a query, however, was from a town of Long Island. On the main road entering the town according to information believed to be reliable, a guard with a red flag was posted. Waving his flag, he brought to a stop every strange automobile, and then carefully searched the car to see if any children were concealed therein, in order to decide whether the auto party might proceed through the town.

None of the quarantine regulations put restrictions on touring parties of adults.

Numerous health officers said that the regulations would be relaxed as soon as conditions justified, in order that automobile travel, and the generous expenditure which usually accompanies it, might be encouraged instead of checked.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—The Rev. Father Charles T. Doyle, rector of St. Andrew's Church, yesterday received a pair of dollies from Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. They will be disposed of at a church carnival.

PATERSON.—The Board of Aldermen passed the early closing ordinance Monday night, and starting on Nov. 1 all the saloons and cabarets here will close at 1 A. M.

MONTCLAIR.—Several trees on the Crescent, which have been the abode of starlings for years, were yesterday smeared with a viscous substance by John C. Barclay, Park Commissioner, in hopes of driving the birds away.

SUMMIT.—More than 250 weavers in the silk mills went on strike yesterday, asserting that they cannot live on their present wages. They want 20 cents an hour when idle through lack of material. The company says it cannot obtain enough material to keep them busy all the time.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Thomas Maney of Philadelphia, Tony Mithiovski of South River, William McCarthy of Sayreville, and I. Kolodinsky of South Amboy died yesterday in St. Peter's Hospital from injuries suffered when the shake house of the du Pont Powder Works, in Carteret, blew up. Six others were injured.

MOUNTAIN LAKES.—Elmer Bittenbender, 35 years old, of Scranton, Penn., fireman on a fast freight, fell from his engine yesterday and was found dead on a picket fence that lines the tracks near here.

TRENTON.—Chancellor Walker yesterday granted ten days' time for counsel to file briefs in the contempt proceedings brought against Carlton Godfrey, former Speaker of the Assembly, and other Directors of the West Jersey Mortgage Company, who are charged with refusing to answer questions put by the receiver, John G. Horner.

TRENTON.—An upright piano was yesterday given to the New Jersey State Prison by Mrs. Washington A. Roebling of this city and Mrs. H. Otto Wittpen of Jersey City, wife of the Democratic gubernatorial candidate.

TRENTON.—The special legislative committee investigation into the workings of the Civil Service law was resumed yesterday at the State House, and was marked by a clash between Chairman Hammond and Senator Charles Egan, who differed over the character of testimony. State Road Commissioner Stevens gave his views on the operation of the law, and declared it increased the efficiency of the road inspectors.

TRENTON.—Governor James F. Fielder yesterday ordered an election to be held in Essex County on Nov. 7 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Austen Colgate, who is seeking the Republican nomination for Governor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Frederick Palmer, the only American correspondent who was there when the Allies began their greatest offensive in the west, describes "The Battle of the Somme" as one who saw with his own eyes—in this week's issue [of

5th Issue
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

HARLAN, 2¼ IN.
CORTLEY, 2¼ IN.
ARROW Notch COLLARS
EASY TO PUT ON AND TAKE OFF. STAY CLOSED IN FRONT
15 cts. each, 2 for 30 cts.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

A Special Purchase of Silk Neckties

39c Regularly 50c and 65c

Quick action on our part—when we learned that a Paterson, N. J., silk house was closing its doors—gave us first choice of their line. We picked 6,000 of their best neckties made up for this coming Fall—fancy silk Four-in-hands in the latest patterns—added 1,000 of our regular 50c and 65c ties (with a few at $1) and turn them over to you at 39c. It's a rare bit of value.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th Street
Third Ave., Cor. 122d Street
246-248 West 125th Street
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Hudson Now Holds World's Greatest Hill-Climbing Record

Makes Fastest Time Up Pike's Peak

No hill-climb or mountain test in the world equals that imposed on motor cars that race to the summit of Pike's Peak. A Hudson Super-Six Special made the best time of more than 20 contestants to the top of America's most famous mountain, over the longest, steepest, highest travelable road in the world.

The start, at a mile and three-quarters above the sea, is higher by far than is the altitude of the finishing line in most hill-climbs.

The finishing point of Pike's Peak is almost two and three-quarters miles above sea level. In the twelve and a fraction miles of the course there are 60 turns, and the rise is almost one mile high. There is no place where the car is not climbing.

The high altitude affects the power efficiency of the motor and water boils at such low temperature that motors cannot be cooled as they are in lower levels.

Hudson Fastest Time

The Hudson climbed up this winding steep road to the "Top of the World" in 18 minutes, 24 seconds. Its time was 2½ minutes faster than the next fastest car.

This feat now gives to Hudson practically every worth-while record. In speed—when 102.3 miles an hour was attained at Daytona; in endurance—when 1819 miles were covered in 24 hours, with a stock Super-Six chassis we established marks not likely soon to be equaled.

Now we have added to these the greatest of all hill-climbing feats. In it we have shown the endurance of the Super-Six.

Others Failed

Motors of some of the most famous racing cars in the world were unable to withstand the strain of that climb and so did not get to the summit.

It is constant hard pulling all the way and more than three-quarters of the distance must be made in second speed, even with specially geared cars.

In addition to mere climbing, as is required in all hill-climbs, here is added the difficulties of carburetion and cooling.

The altitude that affects one's breathing so much that even the strongest man can stand only the least amount of physical exertion, has a similar effect in reducing the power of the motor.

We made that record in a contest in which were entered, as described by a Denver newspaper, *"Fours—Sixes—Eights—Twelves and Super-Sixes."*

And, as in all tests in which they have been entered, the best performance was shown by the Super-Six.

Phaeton, 7-passenger	$1475	Touring Sedan	$2000	Town Car	$2750
Roadster, 2-passenger	1475	Limousine	2750	Town Car Landaulet	2850
Cabriolet, 3-passenger	1775	(All Prices f. o. b. Detroit)		Limousine Landaulet	2850

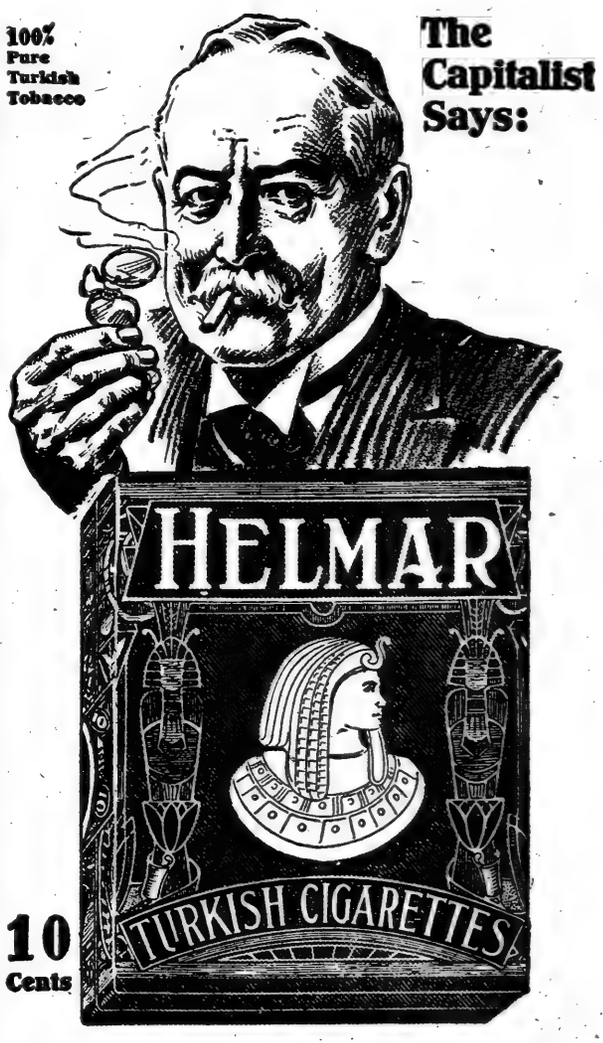
HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO. *of* N. Y., Inc.

Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building, New York
BRONX, 438 East 149th Street
NEW ROCHELLE, Main Street and Center Avenue
YONKERS, Proctor Building
BROOKLYN, 1184 Bedford Avenue

100% Pure Turkish Tobacco

The Capitalist Says:



10 Cents

I am a Capitalist.

I consider "Helmar" Turkish cigarettes a fine investment for any smoker. They combine:—

Safety of principle—based on solid cigarette value.

Largest enjoyment dividends of any cigarette I know.

And each one pays its dividend regularly—and always will.

A cigarette for thoughtful investors.

The mildest tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.
The best tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.
Don't pay ten cents for anybody's cigarette until you have tried "Helmar," a fascinating, elevating, gentleman's smoke.

S. Anargyros Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World
A Consortium

Quality Superb

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday; continued moderate temperature; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,397. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

END SEEMS NEAR IN RAILWAY CRISIS

Roads Expected to Accept Wilson Plan with Assurances of Higher Rates.

CONGRESS CALLED ON TO AID

Membership of Interstate Commerce Likely to be Increased by Two.

UNION CHAIRMEN IN REVOLT

Many of the 600 Want to Declare a Strike on the Plea that They Are Being Trifled With.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—There are the strongest indications tonight that President Wilson is near to success in his efforts to prevent a national railroad strike. He has tried sincerely to meet the conditions upon which the railroads have given him to understand that they would accept his settlement plan, already accepted by the railway brotherhoods.

Following the visit to the White House last night of a delegation of railroad Presidents, who outlined their hope for some assurance that they should have an increase in rates if the eight-hour day proved a serious burden on their treasuries, the President today called Senator Newlands and Congressman Adamson, Chairmen of the Senate and House Interstate Commerce Committees, to the White House, and discussed with them how far the Administration might go in the way of assuring the railroads of means for recuperation if the eight-hour day proved to be too heavy to bear.

Tonight the same delegation of railroad Executives, President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, President Hale Holden of the Burlington, and Judge R. S. Lovett, head of the Union Pacific, went to the White House and were told by President Wilson that he had under consideration what they had suggested.

The railroads have asked for a reasonable guarantee of a chance to raise rates if a raise is justified and an investigation of the application of the eight-hour day. The President has promised to use all his influence to get the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant a rate increase if it is warranted, and after the conference between Mr. Wilson and Senator Newlands and Congressman Adamson, the Senator said he would press his bill to add two members to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This was taken by the railroad men to mean that their applications for consideration of a rate increase and investigation of the working of the eight-hour day would receive prompt consideration.

The President told Senator Newlands he was confident that the settlement plan would go through and that the only thing that prevented immediate acceptance of it by the railroads was their desire to be protected against monetary loss.

The settlement probably will not be made for several days, but there is no reason to doubt that the President and the railroads are on opposite edges of common ground, since the railway Presidents have been convinced that Mr. Wilson meant just what he said when he declared that the workers should have the eight-hour day.

Brotherhood Men Revolt.

The four big railway brotherhoods today faced a serious revolt of Chairmen, who declared they were tired of delay and demanded that all negotiations be broken off and a national railroad strike called at once.

The 640 Chairmen met at the Bijou Theatre at 10 o'clock this morning. A few minutes later, A. B. Garretson, the conservative leader of the labor forces, left the hall. Immediately the meeting was thrown into an uproar by a motion made by Thomas Donovan of Boston, a Chairman, that if the railroads did not accept at once the President's terms, which the brotherhoods have ratified, that all further negotiations be broken off.

"What's the use of wasting any more time here?" he asked.

At once a hundred men were on their feet demanding to be heard on various angles of Donovan's proposal. Finally, through parliamentary procedure, the three heads of the brotherhoods on the rostrum postponed consideration of the motion of Donovan until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

After the meeting the leaders said that while the revolt had assumed serious aspects they believed they would be able to hold the men in line for a few days more. The leaders are in favor of remaining quiescent until President Wilson releases them, but many of the Chairmen take the stand that the railroads are trying to tire them out and at the same time get public sentiment over to their side. They are against further delay, but the leaders believe the conservatives are in the majority, although they fear that each day's delay will increase the danger of serious trouble.

"While the situation looks interesting," said Mr. Garretson tonight, "I think the men can be held in line. It is just as it always is when men have a big stake on the table; they are impatient."

The trouble-makers among the Chairmen believe that if a strike should be called they could compel the railroads to grant more than the workers will get through President Wilson's peace plan.

A Plea for Patience.

There was much discussion among the railroad Executives of the threatened revolt of the union Chairmen, and after a meeting of the railroad Presidents and managers tonight Hale Holden, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, spokesman for the Presidents, issued this statement:

"The railway Executives who have met here at the request of President Wilson are proceeding as rapidly as practicable with their work. It must be understood, however, that the problem with which these men are wrestling is

Continued on Page 3.

Half a Pound of Meat Weekly for Germans After October 2

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (via London.)—The Government has issued a decree providing for the introduction of meat cards for the whole Empire on Oct. 2. Families butchering for their own consumption are subject to the card system. They will be required to procure permission from local authorities before butchering animals for household consumption.

The maximum amount of meat provided for under the new card system will be 250 grams (slightly more than half a pound) weekly.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Tageblatt says that the favorable crop forecasts are being borne out fully and that excellent yields of all cereals are being obtained throughout Germany. Fodder also is plentiful. The potato crop, however, probably is inferior to that of last year owing to the excessive rains. Sugar production has increased.

SAYS WILSON SEEKS A FALSE 8-HOUR DAY

Kruttschnitt, Speaking for the Railroads, Attacks the White House Plan.

CALLS IT A WAGE QUESTION

Asserts Men's Desire for Overtime Would Cause Inefficiency and Public Would Suffer.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Company, made an attack upon President Wilson's plan of settlement tonight. He declared that the White House plan would not establish the eight-hour day, but that the trainmen would work the same number of hours at greatly increased pay. He intimated that the President should find some other plan to effect the eight-hour day. Mr. Krutschnitt issued the following statement of his views, which reflected those of a majority of the railroad Presidents:

"The public does not understand some of the most important points involved in the present controversy over railway wages. True, we are standing for arbitration in the interest of industrial peace, and this is the most vital issue. But this ought not to be allowed to obscure the no less important fact that the railways are also holding out against a proposition which is not at all what it purports to be, and the adoption of which would be extremely unjust to railway security owners, to 80 per cent. of railway employes, and especially to the American public.

"It is not true that the railways are holding out against an eight-hour day in train service. What they would say if asked to grant a genuine eight-hour day in train service nobody can now say, but, all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, the train employes have not demanded a day requiring eight hours' work; therefore acceptance by us of President Wilson's proposition would not establish an eight-hour day. The result would be that trainmen would work just as many hours as they now do, but with much higher cost to the railroads.

Mr. Krutschnitt's Reasoning.

"There are several reasons why the adoption of the men's plan, as indorsed by President Wilson, would not establish an eight-hour day.

"1. The men do not ask that wages be based exclusively on hours, but both on miles and hours. They demand that eight hours or less, 100 miles or less, shall be paid for as a day, as against the existing ten hours or less, 100 miles or less.

"2. Nothing under this suprious plan would prevent any number of employes from working more than eight hours. Their trains have specified runs, and the number of hours employes are on duty depends now, and would depend hereafter, on the time required to make their runs. The sole difference between existing and proposed arrangements would be that overtime would begin two hours earlier, with a corresponding increase in operating expenses.

"3. Nothing in the proposed arrangement requires the men to work as much as eight hours for a day's wage. In other words, the railways would have to pay a day's wage in a large proportion of cases in which they would not get eight hours work.

"All who ran 100 miles or more in less than eight hours would get a day's pay or more for less than eight hours' work. Thousands of trainmen now work less than eight hours a day. Practically all passenger trainmen make their runs in less than eight hours, the average being only about six hours. Many men in freight service regularly, and many others frequently, make their runs in less than eight hours. Under the proposed arrangement all these men would continue to work less than eight hours for a day's wage. The companies would pay genuine money for a counterfeit day, known to be such when tendered.

"Genuine Pay; Counterfeit Day."

"4. In brief, the plan of the men contemplates that all men who now work more than eight hours a day shall receive a day's pay for the first eight and overtime for all additional hours, but that none of those who now work less than eight hours should be required to give the companies any additional service. It is easy to foresee the result. It would be that, without any change in actual working hours, there would be established in railway train service a plan which would result in a day's wage being paid for much less than an average of eight hours work. No train employe would work more than eight hours for a day's wage, while thousands would work less. Genuine pay for counterfeit day.

"5. In the existing, as well as under the plan proposed, if any excess mileage were made the extra miles would have

Continued on Page 2.

FRANCE GETS NEW $25,000,000 CREDIT

Brown Bros. & Co. Conduct the Negotiations for the Big Trade Advance.

SECURED BY COLLATERAL

Makes That Nation's War Debt in United States Nearly Half a Billion.

WORLD'S GOLD FLOWS HERE

We Now Have Within $50,000,000 of Total in Britain, France, Russia and Germany.

Brown Bros. & Co. announced yesterday the completion of negotiations for the extension of a second commercial credit to France. The new credit is for $25,000,000 and was arranged with ten French banks, under the auspices of the Banque de France, to facilitate the export to France of an equivalent amount of American merchandise.

The new credit runs for one year and is to be availed of by ninety-day sight drafts. It is secured by collateral, consisting of French Government bonds, which are held in New York, and payment in gold at New York at maturity is guaranteed by the Banque de France. A number of other firms and banks participate with Brown Bros. & Co. in the advance.

It was just a year ago that France arranged a similar commercial credit here for $20,000,000. This has not been exhausted, it was said yesterday, and the advances made under it are being repaid as fast as they fall due.

The purpose of the credits is to enable American exporters to be paid in dollars in the United States, eliminating the risks of exchange, and so encouraging exports. It will enable French buyers of American merchandise and other commodities, who have found it difficult to obtain exchange with which to settle their accounts in the United States, to make payments through their own banks.

With this credit France's borrowings in the United States since the outbreak of war total nearly half a billion dollars. Besides her half interest of $250,000,000 in the Anglo-French loan and the $100,000,000 recently borrowed on collateral, France got $10,000,000 on one-year 5 per cent. Treasury notes and $30,000,000 on 5 per cent. Treasury bonds.

Both of these loans have been repaid. She arranged the commercial credit on Aug. 24, 1915, which is now being renewed, and obtained $30,000,000 on a collateral loan made through the Rothschilds on Pennsylvania Railroad and St. Paul bonds. Two acceptance credits, totaling $30,000,000, were also arranged here. These loans amount to $495,000,000.

MILLIONS ADDED BY WAR TO OUR GOLD HOARD

The U. S. Has Within $50,000,000 of the Total Supply of England, France, Russia, and Germany.

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank, commenting in its monthly circular on the shifting of financial strength from Europe to the United States, says that while two years ago the four great central banks of Europe—the Bank of England, Bank of France, Bank of Germany, and Bank of Russia—held $680,000,000 more gold than was possessed in this country, today the gold supply of the United States is within $50,000,000 of the combined holdings of the four central reservoirs of Europe.

"The change that has come about is little short of wonderful," the circular adds, "and by reason of that change, the United States, among the industrial nations, is the most favorably situated, with the greatest accumulation of gold. Thirty per cent. of the whole world's monetary stock of the metal is held within the borders of the United States, instead of 22 per cent., as was reckoned in 1914. Such is the situation today, notwithstanding that during the interval of the war three of the great banks mentioned have used every means in their power to build up their reserves, and have drawn to themselves virtually all but the deliberately hoarded gold in the countries they serve. In contrast with this the banks of the United States have not only refrained from seeking gold, but have actually considered means of stemming its flow into the country. Yet this is the way the supply of the United States has increased:

Aug. 1, 1914	$1,887,000,000
Aug. 1, 1915	2,006,000,000
Aug. 20, 1916	2,550,000,000

"In so short a space of time as two years we have added to our gold supply the sum of more than $660,000,000. The central banks of the four great nations at war have meanwhile taken in sufficient gold only to offset outgo, and to increase their combined supply by a net amount of $30,000,000. This is the manner in which the aggregate gold holdings of the Bank of England, Bank of France, Bank of Germany and Bank of Russia have changed:

Aug. 1, 1914	$2,570,000,000
Aug. 1, 1915	2,500,000,000
Aug. 20, 1916	2,600,000,000

"Nothing can illustrate more effectively than these two tables the altered positions of the United States and Europe, in a financial sense, from two years ago. And when it is considered that besides the great quantity of gold sent from abroad, there has been returned upward of $2,000,000,000 American securities formerly owned in Europe, and that credit has been extended from this country on foreign Government loans to an additional amount of $1,500,000,000, it is made fairly evident in what manner the war has brought a shifting of financial strength from the Old World to the New World.

By contrast with these achievements the circular recalls that on the outbreak of the war it was freely predicted that Europe would throw her American securities on the New York market in a volume too great to be absorbed and that our gold would be drained away and our currency system dislocated.

Continued on Page 5.

The Deutschland Safe at Home; Arrived Off the Weser Yesterday

All on Board the German Merchant Submarine Are Well, Says Wireless Report From Berlin—She Went Out From the Virginia Capes on Aug. 2.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.) — The merchant submarine Deutschland arrived at the mouth of the Weser today, according to the Overseas News Agency.

The agency says that the Deutschland arrived in the afternoon and anchored before the mouth of the river. All on board were well.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Alfred Lohmann, who deserves credit for the inception of the Deutschland enterprise, is reported in an interview with a Tageblatt representative as having expressed his dislike of the noise with which the Deutschland was received at Baltimore as contrasting with the short and concise reports of the deeds of the German naval U-boats.

"Of course," he said, "it was the sporting element involved that appealed to the American taste, but I cannot complain. The Americans have treated our mercantile U-boat excellently. They have feasted the Deutschland's crew in a manner which must be described as more than ordinarily cordial. But I should not draw any political deductions from that. The Deutschland has nothing to do with politics, being merely a German merchant ship, which has broken the British blockade, thereby proving that we cannot be shut off from the whole world by any efforts of the enemy. She accomplished the main purpose of her creation, which was to show that in mercantile matters Germany cannot be left out of calculation, even in such a terrible war.

"It was a business necessity that we should communicate with America directly. The Deutschland was built for that reason. The idea was not great but the risk was heavy. After having thought the matter over thoroughly I was confident of success.

"The technical difficulties were never thought insurmountable. When I communicated with the Krupps I was surprised to find that in their technical department they were already, independently of me, evolving a similar project. It was thanks to the prompt execution of our plans by the Krupp's Kiel works that we succeeded.

"The Deutschland's Captain and crew deserve the highest recognition for their services. They are the men whose energy, skill, and audacity are the nation's pride. My only part in this affair is merely that of a merchant, who not only on account of his patriotic feelings but also for logical reasons could not but have unshakable confidence in Germany."

These figures as to the Deutschland's dimensions were made known today: Length, 65 meters; beam, 8.9 meters; waterline, 4.50 meters; dead weight, 2,000 tons; carrying capacity, 800 tons.

The Deutschland left Baltimore on her return journey to Germany Aug. 1, and passed out from the Virginia Capes the following day. She carried a valuable cargo of rubber and metal.

Odd Moves of German Ships in Boston

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Willehad of the North German Lloyd Line emerged from drydock today, took aboard several hundred tons of coal, a large quantity of ice and stores, and added sailors from other vessels to her crew. The ship then moved back to her pier.

Officials of the steamer and of the line who were questioned regarding a report that the Willehad was going to New London in connection with the expected arrival there of the merchant submarine Bremen said they had no knowledge of such plans. All the German steamers, they said, would be placed in drydock for cleaning soon.

Application has been made also for permission to allow two steamships approximating the size of the North German Lloyd's vessels here to pass through the Cape Cod Canal. Permission was given in the case of one of the vessels, corresponding in size to the Willehad, but passage for the other was refused because of its greater dimensions.

MRS. H. P. DAVISON STARTS AERO FLEET

Wife of Banker Organizes It That Her Son May Do His Part in Preparedness.

WATCHES OVER BOY FLIERS

Trubee Davison and His Friends Have Now Been Training for Two Months at Davison Summer Home.

Mrs. Henry P. Davison, wife of H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., has been maintaining a very active aviation camp for the last two months at her Summer home, Peacock Point, at Locust Valley, L. I. Mrs. Davison told a TIMES reporter yesterday why she had taken up this task.

"To show mothers that flying is sane, safe, wise and constructive work for their sons to take up in connection with preparedness for our national defense," was Mrs. Davison's answer to a direct question on the subject.

As evidence of her belief, Trubee Davison, her son, has been flying his own hydroaeroplane for some weeks and a corps of college men has been in training at Peacock Point for the last two months.

The members are Robert A. Lovett, son of Robert S. Lovett, whose country home is Woodfold, at Locust Point; John Vorys, son of Judge Vorys, of Columbus, Ohio; John Farwell, 3d, of Chicago; Albert Ditman, son of A. J. Ditman, of Englewood, N. J.; Wesley Laud Brown of Englewood; Artemus L. Gates, of Iowa; Erl Gould, son of the late Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould, City Chamberlain during 1902-'04, and Allen Ames, C. D. Wynam, and A. D. Sturtevant. W. F. Sullivan, who is a Lieutenant of the Royal Flying Corps, and who recently returned to this country, and H. P. Davison, Jr., now serving with the American Ambulance Corps in France, will join the squad in September.

It is expected these men will form the first New York unit of Aerial Coast Patrol, as soon as Congress authorizes the formation of that system of coast defense.

Mrs. Davison is responsible for the formation of the flying squad. Before giving her consent she had to overcome a conviction that flying was the most dangerous avocation on earth; further than that, Mr. Davison, who held a similar belief, had to be converted before the training school could be established. Her desire to support the preparedness movement was primarily responsible, said Mrs. Davison, for her finally giving her consent for her son to take up aviation.

"When my son, Trubee, came back from Yale, for his vacation," she said, "all arrangements had been made for him to join his brothers in France as a member of the American Ambulance Corps. He was to have sailed in a few days.

"Then the Mexican situation developed and both he and I agreed that his first duty was to stay here and do his part for his own country. He first decided to join the Yale Battery, but he is only 20 years old and it was necessary for his father to sign his enlistment papers. Mr. Davison was away salmon fishing, and by the time he could be reached it was too late and the battery plan had to be given up.

"Knowing the need of aviators along the border, my son then decided to learn to fly and spoke to me about it. I was absolutely opposed to his doing so, because I felt that flying was but one step removed from death. But he was insistent and I got in touch with John Hays Hammond, Jr., and asked his advice. He said that Trubee ought to take up flying, and told me how safe it was when properly done. He referred us to Admiral Peary, who was then in Washington, and my son and Robert Lovett went to see him. The outcome of these interviews was that I was converted and willing to aid as much as possible in preparing my son to serve his country as an aviator.

"Then Mr. Davison returned and the project was submitted to him. He was

Continued on Page 5.

TO HAVE TWO NIGHTS OF OPEN-AIR OPERA

Metropolitan Stars Will Give "Die Walkuere" and Italian Works in the Stadium.

FOR CIVIC CONCERT FUND

Double Performances Planned for About Sept. 15 at Prices Ranging from 25 Cents to $2.50.

New York City will be introduced for the first time to outdoor opera given by members of the Metropolitan Opera Company within two or three weeks, as arrangements are now being made to present "Die Walküre" and the double bill, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," in two performances at the City College Stadium about Sept. 15. Formal consent for the use of the stadium has not yet been obtained from the Trustees, but it is believed confidently that the performances will occur as planned.

The performances are to be given in aid of the fund under which the Civic Orchestral Society's concerts have been operated since July 11 twice a week. The concerts will be brought to an end after the one of next Tuesday evening, at which Mme. Melanie Kurt will be the soloist, as far as the present season is concerned. Although this will mean the announced season of ten weeks is not to be carried out entirely, it has been said by men prominent among the financial backers of the concerts that they had established their success and would be continued next season. In fact, it is to help them continue that the operatic benefit performances have been arranged.

"Die Walküre" will be sung first. Artur Bodanzky will conduct and direct the staging. Melanie Kurt will sing Brunnhilde and Margarete Matzenauer will sing Fricka, while Maude Fay will be heard in the rôle of Sieglinde, in which she appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House last Winter. Johannes Sembach will be the Siegmund, and Messrs. Ruysdael and Braun will be heard in their rôles of Hunding and Wotan, respectively. Others to appear will be Mmes. Mason, Curtis, Mulford, and Robson. The staging and scenic arrangements will be those used in the Yale Bowl and other outdoor performances by the Metropolitan artists last Spring.

Pasquale Amato will leave his Summer home at Lake Placid to come here for the baritone rôles in the two Italian operas. Luca Botta, the tenor, and Edith Mason, soprano, will be others who will have leading rôles in these. The Metropolitan artists have given their services gratis for the two performances, and a feature will be that for the productions, which usually bring $6 at the opera house, the prices at the stadium will range from 25 cents to $2.50. This is said to be the first outdoor opera on a large scale New York has had.

The performances will be under the management of the Metropolitan Musical Bureau, an organization which conducts the activities of the Metropolitan Opera Company outside the walls of the opera house.

By closing next Tuesday evening, the Madison Square concerts will end in their eighth week instead of their tenth, as originally planned, but the management feels that with a spell of hot weather apparently destined to continue for the next two weeks, and the effects of the epidemic which they believe has hurt the concerts appreciably, it will be better for the future of the concerts if the deficit is not made too heavy this year. It has been said on the best authority that each concert has meant a loss of about $1,200. The concerts of tomorrow night, with Mme. Margarete Matzenauer as soloist, and of next Tuesday, with Mme. Melanie Kurt, are expected to pay their expenses at least, and with the two benefit opera performances at the stadium it is hoped the entire deficit will be cut down to such a figure that the concerts may be resumed next Summer with no agitation.

BULGARS WIPE OUT 2 GREEK GARRISONS; HEROIC DEFENSE SETS GREECE AFLAME; VOLUNTEERS FLOCK TO RESIST INVASION

Venizelists Are Organizing the Saloniki Greeks to Aid Seres Commander to Oppose Bulgar Invaders

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Leaders of the Liberal, or Venizelist, Party at Saloniki are organizing volunteers to aid the Greek commander at Seres in resisting the Bulgarians, according to a Reuter Saloniki dispatch.

The dispatch adds that the commander at Seres has issued a proclamation calling to the colors the demobilized troops in his district. The proclamation states that he will shortly resist the advance of the Bulgarians. According to the latest report, the soldiers of King Ferdinand are approaching Seres, but have not yet entered the town.

Reinach Forecasts Great Stroke by the Allies on Vardar River

Rumania is the Crux of the Great Situation, Says French Publicist —He Believes She Will Join the Conflict and Help to Crush Bulgaria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Joseph Reinach, military critic of Le Figaro has prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES the following review and estimate of the allied operations now under way from Saloniki:

"There can be no better proof of the complete unity of the Entente Allies than the composition of the Saloniki army, which is now beginning the long-awaited offensive. Hostile critics have asserted that the variety of its contingents may be a source of weakness, but the facts are exactly the contrary.

"Each of the five nations has sent picked troops and the combined force represents the flower of the allied armies. General Sarrail showed genius as a commander when in charge of the French right at the Battle of the Marne and his subordinate, General Cordonnier, is one of our best soldiers, while I regard Prince Alexander of Serbia as possessing military talent of the highest order. The reorganization of his army was a great and bloodless victory for the Allies and the spirit with which they are inspired bodes ill for the treacherous Bulgarians.

"Don't think I underestimate the latter as fighters. Both they and their Turkish allies have already proved their quality. But it must be remembered that political considerations compel them to maintain large forces on their northern frontier and it is doubtful whether even with Turkish aid—in view of the almost complete withdrawal of Austro-German troops—they are strong enough to take the offensive in earnest against the allied army.

Based on Political Consideration.

"I think their offensive is based rather on political than on strategic considerations. They hope to influence Greece, where the Germanophile party would be enormously strengthened by an allied retreat, however limited, and at the same time cause a postponement of the elections by the occupation of the Macedonian districts, thus preventing the return of Venizelos.

"The nature of the offensive itself precludes the idea of a genuine attack on Saloniki. It follows the stereotyped German plan demonstrated against Russia in 1915 of a converging attack on the wings. Such tactics are more suited to wide plains than to broken, hilly country, and require a considerable numerical superiority, which the Bulgars do not possess, though they may be trying to give that impression. Sarrail's rapid counterstroke along the Vardar Valley must already have shown them the danger of their wings being cut off if they advanced too far while the centre was forced to recoil. Besides, the conditions on the wings themselves support the theory that only a demonstration is intended.

"On the extreme allied left toward Florina the Serbians, abandoning their outlying positions, are now firmly established on Lake Ostrovo. If the latter movement can be maintained along the River Cerna it will take the advancing Bulgars on the flank and cut them off from their main body, so that we can dismiss the probability of the Bulgarian movement being driven home in this quarter.

"On the allied right things are rather different. Here the apathy, not to use a harsher word, of the Greeks, has permitted the Bulgars to seize the strong positions of Negotine and Rupel—the latter called the Verdun of Greece—defending the Struma Valley, which is not only the easiest road to Sofia but also the road to Constantinople. In a few weeks the Autumn rains will make the Struma Valley impassible and the Bulgars, by the occupation of the remaining strongholds for which Greece paid so bloodily, are simply trying to insure what now is their weakest point, without in the least wishing to try conclusions with the Saloniki fortifications. At the same time they know that the hosts of panic-stricken fugitives cannot fail to be a source of confusion and embarrassment to the Allies.

Position of the Allies.

"Having analyzed the Bulgarian action I will now discuss the position of the Allies. Sarrail had a choice of three chief lines of attack—along the valleys of the Cerna on the left, the Vardar in the centre, and the Struma on the right. I am divulging no military secret in admitting that the forces at his disposal are probably insufficient for a general assault along all three. At first sight the Struma might seem preferable for the reasons I have given, but the former Greek positions defending it are very strong and communications along the Vardar will undoubtedly be easier for the Allies along the direct railroad to their base.

"Secondly, one must not forget that his task is to liberate Serbia, as well as punish Bulgaria, and finally it is a military axiom that an army beaten in its centre must withdraw its wings, so that the choice of the middle route seems the most logical and the best. There he can exercise a strong general pressure until the time when circumstances permit of a real attack en masse.

"Here I come to the crux of the whole Balkan situation, namely, Rumania. If Rumania intervenes, or even allows the Russians to traverse her territory, the Bulgars will be between hammer and anvil and cannot escape their well-merited punishment. It is my opinion that Rumania will join the Entente Allies.

"The example of Greece has not been lost on Rumanian statesmen, who are among the shrewdest in Europe. Russian success and the allied offensive in France have shown the falsity of German boasts, and they judge events at their true value. I am not acquainted with Premier Bratiano personally, but have studied him carefully and know it is his ambition to restore to the mother country the four million of Rumanians under the Austrian yoke. The recent Austrian defeats and the wastage of the German effectives have removed the fatal risks which threatened Rumania before. Now she has little to fear and everything to gain.

"King Ferdinand is a Hohenzollern by race, but neither German nor Germanophile in heart. He is as good a Rumanian as the late Danish King George was a good Greek, and he will never stand in the way of Rumania's aspirations, now about to be realized."

GERMANY IS BUILDING 780-FOOT ZEPPELINS

Each Can Carry Five Tons of Bombs and Cruise 3,000 Miles —Two Already Completed.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 1:49 A. M.—In a speech delivered at Bury St. Edmunds last night, Baron Montagu told of new monster super-Zeppelins which Germany is building. He said:

"The principal features of the craft are a capacity of 2,000,000 cubic feet, a length of 780 feet, a beam of eighty feet, and a maximum speed of eighty miles an hour, a cruising speed of thirty-five miles an hour and a radius of action of 3,000 miles. The engines, six or seven of them, have a total of 15,000 horse power.

"The airships can carry a load of bombs of five tons, and are able to ascend 17,000 feet. They are armed with machine guns at bow and stern and on top of the envelope. They carry a crew of thirty-five men.

"These particulars show how largely the Germans are relying on Zeppelins as a means for harassing us. Two of these new craft have already been completed and four will be available in October."

WHEN YOU FEEL DEPRESSED.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Tones and strengthens body and brain. A delicious strength builder. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

12,000 MORE ARMENIANS SLAIN BY THE TURKS

Defile Through Taurus Mountains Scene of New Atrocity Reported to London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 24.—The Times this morning prints the following from a correspondent:

"The news has just arrived mainly from German and Turkish sources of a massacre of Armenians which took place by the great Bozanti Tunnel through the Taurus Mountains. Some 12,000 Armenian workers, including women and children, had collected in that vicinity where they thought they were comparatively safe from molestation.

"Toward the end of June some forty of the more active and intelligent of the men were massacred with the utmost brutality. Their bodies were dismembered and mutilated. Then the women were separated from the men and driven in one direction, and the men taken in another. Reports that must bear credence point to the destruction of the whole band in fragment.

"Turkish officials agreed that 'Something had occurred in that vicinity,' and when pressed further said that the 12,000 Armenians gathered there, thinking they were to be left alone because they were working for the Germans, were suddenly ordered to 'move on their emigration.' This is a euphemistic term now employed by the Turkish newspapers in referring to the gradual destruction of Armenians.

"The Governor of Adana, who is a brother-in-law of Enver Pasha, is entrusted with this task."

TOWN OF SERES BOMBARDED

Greek Commander Says He Will Hold Out to the Last Man.

FOES FORTIFY STRUMA LINE

French and British Repel Attacks While Serbs on Left Wing Capture Trenches.

HUNGARY FEARS RUMANIA

Conviction Grows That Balkan Kingdom Is Preparing to Strike for the Entente Allies.

Reports Von Mackensen Leads Teuton Army Against Saloniki

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A wireless press dispatch from Berne says that the Vienna paper, Allgemeine Zeitung, in denying reports that von Mackensen is on the western front, states that he is the commander in chief of the combined Bulgarian-German-Turkish forces operating against the Allies at Saloniki.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—While the operations on the frontier, where the Bulgarians are strengthening their grip on the Strumna defenses and the Serbians on the left wing have captured a section of trenches, have caused excitement throughout Greece, the heroic struggle of the Greek troops against the Bulgar invaders at Phea Petra has stirred the national imagination as nothing else since the victories of the Balkan wars.

Colonel Christodoulos, commanding Seres region, reports that the Greek garrison at Phea Petra put up a splendid resistance and though not numerous fought with unexpected valor, disputing every inch of the ground.

The fate of the garrison at the end of the gallant struggle is not yet fully known, but Christodoulos believes the fight was kept up till the last man fell dead. He also reports the valiant resistance of the Starchista garrison, where only two wounded soldiers were left at the conclusion of the combat.

The Colonel made this statement yesterday, declaring that there still remain Greek soldiers worthy to be classed as companions of Leonidas's soldiers, men who know how to die in order to save the honor of Greece. Phea Petra, he says, will perhaps one day figure in history with the Thermopylae.

The latest news states that the Colonel's division is still fighting. Yesterday morning there were 400 men of the division in Seres ready to defend it. The town is being bombarded by the Bulgarians coming from the Mesta River.

Colonel Christodoulos has declared emphatically that he will not permit at any price the entry of the Bulgars into the town, and that if an attempt to enter it be made he will fight to the last.

It is also announced that 150 men defending the fortifications of Kilkitch resisted magnificently and suffered heavily from attacks of vastly superior Bulgarian forces. The exact details of the losses of the Greeks at Demirhissar are not known, and it is feared that they have been isolated after their glorious resistance.

Six hundred volunteers have come forward at Saloniki at the call of the Venezelist Committee for the defense of the soil of their country aganist the Bulgar invaders.

Bulgars Are Digging In.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Developments in the Balkans take first place in both news and editorial columns of the newspapers. The papers display keen interest not only in the landing of the Italian and Russian troops at Saloniki, but also in possible actions by the Greek and Rumanian Governments and in the new Russian offensive which is developing in Bukowina.

The Bulgarian troops which advanced in Northeastern Greece seizing positions in the Valley of the Struma River are entrenching on this line.

A successful operation by Serbian troops in the Morichovo sector, about sixty miles northwest of Saloniki, is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Athens. The Serbians captured 150 yards of Bulgarian trenches near Kaimakcalam, the correspondent says.

Following is the official statement given out by the British War Office today:

On the Doiran front (in the centre) about two battalions of the enemy were seen yesterday in the neighborhood of Dautli. Their advance troops were driven in by us.

On the Struma front the enemy is entrenching on the line Yenikeui-Kukuluk-Elishan - Nevolyen-Chavdar Mah-Ormanli.

An attack on French troops holding Komarjan bridge was repulsed.

Serbian forces are now holding a line in the neighborhood of Lake Ostrovo and Posar.

Hungary Alarmed Over Rumania.

The Hungarian newspapers are being flooded with the most pessimistic re-

formation concerning Rumania, and that country's possible action is absorbing the press and public, according to a Budapest dispatch to The Morning Post. The Hungarian public believes, says the dispatch, that the liberty they enjoy at the hands of the censor is designed to prepare the people for the worst.

The military expert of the Pesti-Naplo says: "The entry of Rumania into the war will not at first affect the military situation in the Balkans for the Rumanians will have to adhere to the united strategic plan of the Allies and will not be permitted to go straight for Transylvania. Dobrudja and Bulgaria will be their immediate aim. Five hundred thousand or six hundred thousand men of the Rumanian Army are not the chief factors for the consideration of the Central Powers, but rather the problems presented by the new territory which the Russians will be allowed to use freely in the invasion of Hungary."

"Meanwhile the anxious hours of waiting are not being spent in idleness in Transylvania, whence every able-bodied man suspected of Rumanian sympathies is being shifted to other parts of the country. The Rumanian newspapers in Transylvania are under the strictest control, and Rumanian priests and churches are under military supervision. All along the Rumanian frontier the military forces have been reinforced, defenses strengthened, and every precaution taken against Rumanian intervention.

According to unofficial dispatches, the Russians are pushing ahead with the greatest energy in Bukowina close to the Rumanian frontier, and already have gained "a very brilliant success." The Daily News in an editorial sums up the Balkan situation as follows:

"The imminent general offensive against Bulgaria is of great importance. One of the first results of a successful offensive by General Sarrail would be a complete rupture of Germany's communications with the East and the isolation and capitulation of Turkey. This is a plain geographical fact.

"There are also other issues, upon which it is wiser to reflect than to enlarge. These affect the fortunes of the two neutrals, Greece and Rumania, as well as the dozen belligerents.

"The situation in Greece where Greek troops already actually are engaged in hard fighting with their traditional enemies, the Bulgars, is rich in possibilities. As to the intentions of Rumania, we may be content to draw upon the German press which is authority for the statement that Rumania definitely has joined hands with the Entente and is preparing to give Russian troops passage through her territory. It is difficult to conceive what motive the Germans could have for circulating such a statement other than the belief that it is true."

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (via London.)—Further progress for the troops of the Central Powers in driving back Entente forces near the western end of the fighting line in Macedonia is announced today by the War Office, as is also the repulse of Serbian attempts to advance in the vicinity of Moglena. The statement follows:

The clearing of the highlands west of Ostrovo Lake, (east of Florina in northern Greece,) has made good progress.

Repeated Serbian attacks in the Moglena region have been repulsed.

PARLIAMENT RESTS, CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Adjournment Debate Optimistic of War's Outcome—Outlook Bright for Suffrage.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Both houses of Parliament adjourned today until Oct. 10, after adopting a bill extending the life of the present Parliament another seven months. Not since the outbreak of the war has Parliament adjourned upon a situation such as the present, and which was described by David Lloyd George, Minister of War, and other Ministers in debates during the last few days, as giving so little cause for anxiety or so hopeful an outlook for the future. The debates, which covered all aspects of the war, reflected a feeling of confidence, although expressing the realization that heavy tasks are still ahead, and that there is no prospect for hostilities coming to a speedy end.

It is the general belief that before Parliament reassembles a further important stage of the Entente defensive will have developed in the Near East, which may have the weightiest influence on the whole field of operations.

There was considerable discussion in recent days concerning food supplies here, although high prices are due to scarcity of supplies, the costliness of freightage, and, as Captain E. G. Prettyman, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, explained in the House of Commons today, to the abnormal consumption of food by the millions of men in the field. Captain Prettyman said he estimated that the men in the field ate half as much again as they did in civilian life. While the question of food supplies is pressing heavily on the civilian population, the Government thus far has seen no reason to take any new or drastic steps in the direction of administrative control of either the price or consumption of food.

In the debates the Cabinet Ministers also expressed the greatest confidence in the constantly growing economic pressure which is being exercised against the Central Powers.

The difficult questions of suffrage and registration reform have been shelved temporarily, but as a precautionary measure the House of Lords inserted in the bill extending the life of Parliament an amendment, which the House of Commons accepted, providing that any new Parliament elected upon the existing register should endure only for two years. This is an emergency which is unlikely to arise, however, as a large majority of the country is opposed to holding elections during the war. It seems almost certain that the next Parliament will be elected upon a basis of adult suffrage, with women voting. Although there are many opinions that the country ought to be consulted upon the important question of admitting women to suffrage by means of a general election.

STOLEN BREAD RAISES NOVEL LEGAL POINT

Hungry German Woman Jailed For Taking It, Not For Failure to Leave Coupons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—A local court has just decided the extraordinary question whether or not a person who stole bread was punishable for not leaving a corresponding number of bread coupons in its place. A woman who had been seen stealing two loaves of bread was sentenced to a short term of imprisonment for this offense. To revenge herself on the baker she denounced him to the authorities, complaining that the stolen bread was newly baked, the exhibition of such bread in stores being punishable by law. The court, however, then decided the bread in question had reached the matured state required for sale and dismissed the complaint against the baker.

Meanwhile the woman had appealed on the ground of the punishment being too severe, as she had stolen the bread only to prevent hunger, which, according to German legal usage, is punishable only in the mildest form. The woman's conduct, however, prompted the prosecuting officer to add another charge against her, that of having taken the bread without leaving the required coupons behind.

The court decided the law provided only for legitimate transactions, the theft of bread not coming within its scope, and that the woman could not be punished for neglecting to leave the coupons when she stole the bread.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Yesterday I pointed out the predominating features of the allied campaign working from Saloniki and the general possible lines of advance, one of which they must follow. From this it may be assumed that, inasmuch as the Teutonic Allies have but a few avenues to guard, the defense of Bulgaria and Serbia from the invasion will be a comparatively simple matter. As a preliminary matter this may be a correct assumption. The Teutons as well as the Allies have had many months in which to effect a concentration of guns and shell. They have known for all these months that if the Allies did attack, they must attack along one or all of a very few lines. Consequently their preparations were for the defense of these lines, and the creation and location of ammunition and supply depots made accordingly.

But as the possible lines of advance of the Allies are restricted in number by geographical conditions, so are the lines of supply of the Teutons likewise limited. The Struma and the Vardar lines are practically the only lines of supplies of the entire Teuton force east of Monastir. A large volume of supplies has doubtless been accumulated at Monastir and is at present feeding the forces in that vicinity. This accounts in a measure for the successes which have been achieved against the Serbians in the neighborhood of the Florina station. The means of replenishing these supplies are, however, meagre.

The Allies, on the other hand, have very short and very excellent lines for immediate emergencies. The port of Saloniki is open to them. They control the seas. In spite of the activities of submarines in the Mediterranean, no serious obstacle exists to the maintenance of a continuous flow of supplies of all kinds from the main Entente positions to their forces in front of the Greek port.

Therefore, at the outset, the store of ammunition previously accumulated by the Teutons on the lines of advance of the Allies probably will, for the time being, prove sufficient to put a serious check on all attempts of the Allies to advance.

It does not appear that any sensational success will mark the beginning of the offensive on this, the last of the fronts. Only when the accumulation of the Teutons commences to dwindle will the superiority of the Allies commence to be made manifest. The means of supply of the Allies are, however, so vastly superior to those of the Teutons that this most important of military elements must make itself felt as time progresses. At present it is not correct to say that in the preliminary fighting one side or the other has the advantage. The Teutons have laid great stress on their attacks on the two flanks—toward Kavala and south of Monastir in the vicinity of the Florina station. These attacks, even though they have gained ground, are so far removed from any vital point that in a consideration of those things which affect the situation they may be disregarded.

The Teutons may be present in great numbers. No one knows just what their strength in this theatre is. They are not in as great strength as the Allies, however, as they have not the numbers to spare for this theatre. In addition, it is conceded that the defense does not need as many men as the offense, and for that reason the Teutons would simply be wasting men to place them where they were not needed. If it is conceded that the Allies have the numerical superiority, the fact that these flank attacks to which I have referred are really insignificant features of the campaign becomes apparent. Such attacks are successful on a large scale only when it is possible to overlap the flanks or to put them in a position where there is no good natural feature on which to rest them. For an inferior force to bend them back and in the operation to increase the length of line which must be held while decreasing the number of men who are present to hold it is not sound in relation to a general offensive. It merely opens the way for a heavy and probably successful attack in the centre, which, if successful, must mean the destruction of all the flanks have accomplished.

From the way the Allies' campaign is shaping up it seems that their main attack will come either along the Struma or the Vardar. Just which of the two will be selected is in doubt. The first move of the Allies against the Doiran station has put them in the centre of these lines, from which they may move either way. Each offers advantages peculiar to itself, although the Vardar appears the more favorable. The Struma, between the railroad and the Strumnitza Valley, is flanked on both sides by towering mountains. It is entirely without railroad communications and for a distance of ten miles north of the present Allied front is very narrow. In fact, the first five miles might almost be called a gorge. The Vardar, on the other hand, is flanked by hills of an entirely different character. While rising to considerable heights the slopes are much less abrupt and more gentle. The valley itself is much wider and has the advantage of a railroad for its entire length. Since the Allies' success will depend, in a measure at least, upon their superior means of supplying their forces, it is logical to suppose that they would use the line where this superiority would prove most effective.

There is still another feature on this line that is absent from the line of the Struma, and that is the lines by which the Allies can extend their offense, or better, perhaps, broaden it as they advance. Leaving the Valley of the Vardar are several good highways penetrating both Bulgaria and Serbia. These would afford means by which the Teutons could be flanked out of their defensive positions as the Allies advanced so that the entire line could, in case of success, advance with practical uniformity.

It is worthy of note that the foreign press dwells much more at length on the political complications caused by the fact that all of the Entente powers are represented on the Saloniki front, than on the military operations which have so far taken place. Again, we read that Rumania is about to enter the war on the side of the Entente; even the German press expresses uncertainty and some little unrest over the situation. Every one speaks but Rumania, and she still remains the sphinx of the Balkans, the riddle that all the powers are trying to solve.

As a matter of fact there does not seem to be any good reason why Rumania should enter the war at this time any more than existed before the action opened. The Allies have done nothing to indicate superior strength or an ability to break the lines of the Central Powers. Rather, such minor advantages as have accrued have fallen to the Bulgarians. Whatever Rumania's attitude is to be, but one thing is certain. Rumania will do nothing until she has been able to make up her mind as to who the winner of the war will be. To do otherwise would be to court national ruin.

It is not to the discredit of any of the Balkan States that this mercenary attitude should be the guiding motive. They have before them the examples of Belgium and Serbia. They have seen the smaller States destroyed, almost absorbed by the larger, and unless those that are still neutral wish to share the same fate they must draw the sword only in favor of those powers who will later divide the spoils of victory.

GERMANS CAN'T SEE WHY WAR CONTINUES

Friedrich Naumann, in Die Hilfe, Says People Don't Know Now What They Are Fighting For.

ANALYZES POPULAR VIEW

Berlin Writer Reveals a Grumbling Spirit in Army and the Masses Blaming the Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 24.—The London Times says that Friedrich Naumann publishes in the current number of his weekly paper, Die Hilfe, an extraordinary article on the weakening of German popular opinion about the war, and the need of counteracting the present tendency. Herr Naumann writes:

"Today there are people enough who no longer rightly know why we are still fighting. I was visited lately by a soldier who late in the war was taken up in the Landsturm. I know him well, and I know that by the very reason of his calling he understands the way of thinking of the simple people. He said to me: 'It must be explained to the people quite simply and intelligibly why they are still fighting, because they do not know.' I answered that two years was surely enough to make it clear to the thickest head. He, however, replied:

"'Two years ago all these people knew, but as they read the newspapers irregularly, have little knowledge of geography, and have no training in historical thought, even at the beginning they grasped only a general impression rather than detailed events. Meanwhile all that has for them returned to a state of flux and become obscure, and now they are mentally helpless in the face of the sacrifices of the long war. Hence it becomes possible for agitation of the Liebknecht type to find its way into the very army.'

Ignorant of War's Horrors.

"I then made further inquiries among men and women who by constant contact knew something of the way of thinking of small people, and this is what I heard: Two years are a long time for the memory, especially when the people are suffering, and our experiences have been so manifold during this time. At the beginning the people had no real idea what war was, but they were ready to conduct war. Meanwhile death in the field and privation at home have become greater than any power of the imagination had previously conceived. Hence, the impression easily arises that one has been pushed into something which one did not really desire. The necessity of what is happening is questioned, and the longing that this abnormal state of things may cease dims the eyes to the inevitable character of events. To this is then added the old and eternal mistrust of the small for the great, and it is said:

"'Those people at the top need the war and that is why we have to endure it.' What everybody knew at the beginning of August, 1914—that declarations of war were only a consequence of threats and mobilizations pouring in upon us—passes out of sight, and only the formal course of events remains. To this is then added the unscrupulous campaign of agitation and of calumny by Germans of Germans, as if we had been the disturbers of the peace.

"One has seen fly sheets which talk as if it depended on our Government whether it should will peace tomorrow or not. The burden of trouble and want caused by the war is put upon the Government. Assuredly this hateful perversion is really believed only by a few, but some of it sticks as though the German Government were at the bottom just as unfree as the English Government or the Russian Government, and the dull feeling gets abroad that all the peoples have been condemned to many sufferings by the mistakes and sins of those who rule them.

A Matter of Arithmetic.

"And there is something still further; owing to the fact that we have been somewhat vigorous in hailing and celebrating our victories many people who are weak in arithmetic have lost all sense of the fact that there are still great Russian, English, French, and Italian forces in existence. When, therefore, after two years the very greatest efforts have still to be made, it is as though we had been cheated of our bargain.

"The people can no longer rightly believe that the present battles are inevitable battles of defense. They have a rather gloomy suspicion that a policy is being pursued, and here a positively disastrous effect is produced by certain documents in which great leagues and private persons express lust of conquest. Only general ideas of their contents reach the great mass of people, but to the best of my belief their existence is well known in every barracks, in every workshop and in every village inn. The consequence of this conquest of literature is the disappearance of simple faith in the defensive war."

Herr Naumann then advises that the people be taught that the present German occupation of enemy country is a great blessing for the Germans and also that it is absolutely necessary because the enemy occupies German colonies in Asiatic Turkey, Eastern Galicia, and also a bit of the Vosges. They should also be told that the war has to go on because the enemy still desires to attack and crush Germany, he says. He appeals to all educated people to help in this work of education and says: "Of what use to us is all the edifying talk about war aims if the foundations of public opinion do not meanwhile remain absolutely firm? They are still firm, but more attention must be paid to them than has been the case hitherto."

HUNGARIAN HEIGHTS WON BY RUSSIANS

Fighting Front Is Carried Now to the Very Border in Carpathian-Mountains.

BATTLE SOUTH OF BRODY

German Offensive Repulsed by the Army Threatening Lemberg—Berlin Claims Successes.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23.—The Germans resumed the offensive yesterday south of Brody, where the Russians are attempting to approach Lemberg from the northeast. The War Office statement today says the Germans were repulsed. The Russians captured two heights on the Hungarian front. The announcement follows:

In the region south of Kreve (southeast of Vilna) the enemy on Tuesday night launched a gas attack which was repelled with heavy losses.

More than 100 bombs were dropped by enemy aeroplanes on the railway station at Manevichi.

In the region of the Sereth, south of Brody, the enemy resumed the offensive at some points. His attacks were repulsed everywhere by our fire.

Near the source of the River Pruth, southwest of Ardjules, we captured two heights north and south of the Koverla Mountain, on the Hungarian frontier.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (by wireless to Sayville.)—Despite their determined attacks in many sections of the front in Volhynia, Galicia and the Carpathian regions the Russians have been unable to gain any ground from the Teutonic forces, according to the Austrian official statement of Aug. 22. The Russian losses in the fighting along the lower Stokhod, northeast of Kovel were particularly heavy, says the statement, which follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: Near Zaple, (southwest of Kolomea,) on the Bystritza and in the district of Tartar Pass several Russian attacks were repulsed. Southwest of Zielona, (in the Carpathians west of Delatyn) during successful engagements we captured 100 prisoners and two machine guns.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: In the sector of Terepelnike-Pieniski the enemy resumed his attacks against General von Boehm-Ermolli's army. Aside from a small trench, over which an engagement is still in progress, all the positions are firmly in our hands despite the Russian sacrifices.

On the railroad from Kovel to Sarny and near Smolary (on the Stokhod northeast of Kovel) the enemy lost advanced trenches and we captured two machine guns.

Near Rudka-Chervische (36 miles northeast of Kovel) the Russians again used their utmost efforts to gain ground on the west bank of the Stokhod. They were everywhere completely repulsed, their losses running into the thousands. In addition we captured two officers, 250 men, and four machine guns. In the fighting taken part in by the Bavarian cavalry the Emperor Francis Dragoons again proved themselves worthy of their famous traditions.

A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette on the Russian front says that in the fighting near Horodenka, in Eastern Galicia, from Aug. 14 to 17 the Russians lost 5,000 killed, while the total of German casualties was 80. "If the enemy continues to squander enormous quantities of ammunition, in addition to suffering very heavy losses, his final exhaustion is inevitable," the correspondent says.

GERMAN CALL IN VERSE FOR RUTHLESS SEA WAR

"Notschrei," ("The Cry of Distress,") a poem calling upon the German authorities to resume unrestricted U-boat warfare against merchantmen, as well as relentless Zeppelin raids over the lands of Germany's enemies, is being widely distributed in Germany, and is now finding its way into neutral countries. Three copies of the poem, sent from Hamburg and addressed to a German in New York, who was asked to mail copies to certain persons in South America, were received in New York yesterday.

The poem is anonymous. A translation into English verse reads as follows:

Where is the brave man, just, without fear,
To cry the truth in the Kaiser's ear?
Truth that to princes so rarely may come,
For flattery coaxes while truth is dumb;
The truth that the murmuring people know
The one sole need, to o'erwhelm the foe,
The sly foe hiding behind the sea!
Out U-boats, to victory!

For the people loves the sailor's spirit,
And well it knows the soldier's merit;
The people is trustful, loyal and true,
Yet for all their faith a doubt strikes through.
Kaiser, my Kaiser, a marvel it were
Could the people's mutterings reach thine ear—
A mutter now—soon a clamorous shout
"Out, U-boats, out!"

Grand Admiral Tirpitz goes, he goes!
We question why. There is nobody knows.
He is fallen sick, was he weary of power,
Did it seem too long to victory's hour?
It was none of these. There was one thing wanting,
A U-boat war energetic and daunting.
Till the English trembls, our cousinly foe,
Go, U-boats, go!

England laughs and the Neutrals jeer
"Tirpitz goes and victory's here!
In the clash of swords the Germans win,
But famine will make those warriors thin!
They've got no meat and their bread grows shorter,
Hunger's a better ally than slaughter!"
"Do ye hear, my friends, how they clamor and flout?"
Out, U-boats, out!

Kaiser, my Kaiser, a marvel 'twere,
Could the people's mutterings reach thine ear:
"Proud Prince of Peace for so many a year,
Does the word 'Barbarian' make thee fear?
Are thy cousins yonder, the treacherous breed,
More to thee than thy people's need?"
Hear thy people, as one they call,
Out, U-boats, and sink them all!
Kaiser, my Kaiser, a marvel 'twere,
Could thy people's mutterings reach thine ear!

"We have Zeppelins plenty to fill the sky
Over to England bid them fly,
Blast docks and arsenals, all beneath,
Blow their city to dust and death."
Thou gray old Count, to the Kaiser cry:
Fly, Zeppelins, fly!

Pity's a sin, for women fit,
When the people's blood must flow for it.
It is life or death. What is needed here
Is a heart that knows not mercy or fear.
Germany, famine is on thee! Now,
This weapon use or thy knee shall bow,
Thy fearfullest weapon, the dread of the foe,
Go, U-boats, go!

BRITISH ADVANCE ON THIEPVAL FRONT

Repulse Two Heavy Night Assaults and Take German Trenches at Dawn.

FRENCH LOSE SOME GROUND

Are Forced by Strong Attacks to Give Up Part of the New Line Captured on Monday.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Following the repulse last night of two heavy German assaults on the positions newly won on the Somme front south of Thiepval, the British troops today made another attack in the same region today and captured 200 yards of a German trench, according to the offirial report of the War Office issued tonight. German artillery at three points is said to have been silenced by the massed file of the British guns.

In the assaults delivered by the Germans last night the attacking force gained a footing in the British trenches, but were driven out again, the War Office says.

The Germans had more success to the southward. Attacking the French lines south of Estrées, on the Somme front, they gained a footing at some points in trenches which were captured by the French on Monday. Admission of the loss is made by the afternoon French War Office bulletin, which states that the Teuton assault was preceded by intense artillery fire all along the French front on the Somme.

The night bulletin of the British War Office reads:

South of Thiepval we gained a further 200 yards of a German trench, which has strengthened our line and improved our position.

The enemy's artillery, which had been showing much activity, was silenced in three different areas by the counterbattery work of our heavy guns, which appeared to be very effective.

When the weather cleared yesterday evening enemy aircraft, which had displayed unwonted enterprise, were engaged in large numbers with most satisfactory results. The fighting was continuous until dusk. At least four hostile machines were destroyed and many others were driven down, damaged and apparently out of control. Others were pursued to their aerodrome. We suffered no casualties.

Despite the continual fighting a reconnoissance was completed successfully and bombing raids were carried out against sundry points of importance.

The day bulletin of the British War Office reads:

The enemy made two determined counterattacks last night on our new trenches south of Thiepval. By the first attack he gained a temporary footing in our trenches, but was driven out immediately. The second attack was repulsed completely. The enemy's losses in these two attempts were heavy.

Last night there was rather more hostile artillery fire, especially in the regions of High Wood and Bazentin-le-Petit.

Opposite Lens we carried out a small raid successfully. On the other parts of the British front there was the usual trench warfare.

The official communication issued by the French War Office this evening says:

North and south of the Somme artillery fighting continued all day, being particularly severe in the sectors of Belloy and Estrées.

On the right bank of the Meuse an attack, brilliantly conducted by our troops against German positions between Fleury and the Thiaumont work, repulsed in an appreciable advance for us. We also took 200 prisoners.

Adjutant Dorme brought down his sixth aeroplane, which fell in the neighborhood of Marchelepot, northwest of Chaulnes. Another enemy aeroplane was brought down near Roye."

The day report of the French War Office says:

North of the Somme the enemy during the night bombarded our first lines and our lines of communication to the north and south of Maurepas. Our artillery replied energetically. The enemy did not follow up his bombardment with infantry action.

South of the Somme, after intense artillery preparation, the Germans toward the end of the day made an attack south of Estrees and west of Soyecourt, on the trenches which we captured on Aug. 21. He gained a footing at some points. There was a fairly active artillery duel in the sectors of Belloy, Assevillers, and Lihons.

In the Vosges we repulsed by means of grenades a surprise attack against one of our trenches south of Hartmans-Weilerkopf.

The night was relatively calm on the remainder of the front.

On the Somme front Warrant Officer Dorme brought down his fifth German aeroplane, which fell in the direction of Moislains, northeast of Peronne. Four other enemy aeroplanes, fired on by machine guns from our aeroplanes, came down within their own lines, severely damaged.

Berlin Tells of Success.

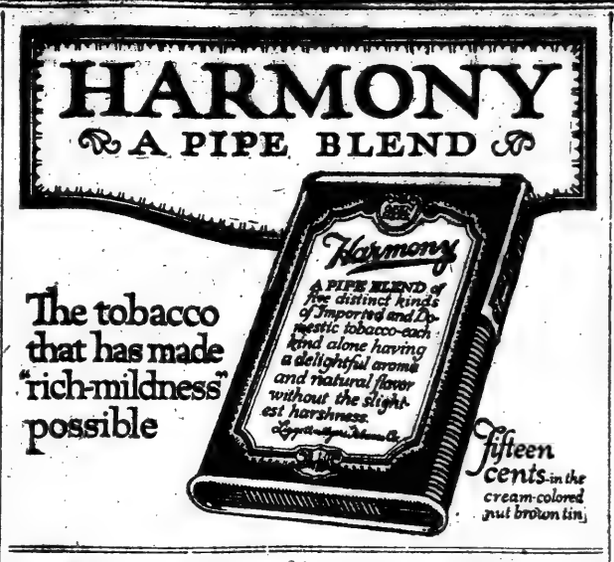
BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The British have kept up their attacks on the Somme front between Thiepval and Pozières, but have been unable to make any gains, according to today's announcement by Army Headquarters. South of the Somme the French have been driven out of some portions of a trench which they had held since Monday, says the statement regarding operations on the western front, which reads:

Between Thiepval and Pozières British attacks were vainly repeated. North of Ovillers fighting continued at close quarters throughout the night. East of Foureaux Wood and near Maurepas enemy hand grenade attacks failed.

The enemy artillery on both sides continues to display great activity.

South of the Somme, near Estrées, small portions of a trench in which the French had maintained themselves since Monday have been cleared and three officers and 143 men fell into our hands.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) we repulsed enemy hand grenade attacks in the Fleury sector. Minor infantry attacks in the hilly wooded region went in our favor.



GERMANS ADMIT E-23 HIT WARSHIP

The Westfalen, Reported Lost in First Jutland Battle, Was Torpedoed Saturday.

CAN BE REPAIRED, IT IS SAID

London Calls German Statement of More British Losses In Fight a "Fantastic Story."

LONDON, Aug. 23. — The German battleship Westfalen was hit and slightly damaged on Saturday by a British torpedo, it was admitted in a semi-official telegram from Berlin today, according to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. The Westfalen, however, it is stated, continued capable of manoeuvring and will soon be repaired.

A second torpedo launched against the Westfalen missed the battleship, the message asserts.

The admission by the Germans that the Westfalen was damaged by a British torpedo has gratified the British public, as it is taken as a proof that the British were not left at such a disadvantage as appeared from first reports.

The first account of the clash debited Great Britain with the loss of the two light cruisers Falmouth and Nottingham, as against the destruction of one German submarine and the damaging of another. The fact that Germany withheld the news of some of her losses in her first official account of the Jutland battle is used by the newspapers as an argument to discount the statements of Berlin. The denial of the British Admiralty of the German claims is accepted without reservation.

As the account now stands, as figured on the British side, the loss of the Nottingham and Falmouth, whose crews, however, were nearly all saved, is put against the certain loss to the Germans of a big battleship damaged and, according the the belief of the commander of the attacking submarine, possibly sunk, one submarine sunk and another damaged.

London Calls Story "Fantastic."

The official Berlin statement reiterating the claim that a British battleship was struck by a torpedo in the recent North Sea fighting was met with an emphatic denial from the British Admiralty. The Secretary of the Admiralty issued the following statement:

"There is not a particle of truth in this fantastic story. No ship was struck except the Nottingham and the Falmouth, whose loss has already been officially announced."

A British official announcement yesterday told of a torpedo attack by the British submarine E-23 upon a German battleship of the Nassau class in the North Sea. The submarine commander reported that while the ship was being escorted back to port in a damaged condition he attacked again and struck her with a second torpedo and believed she was sunk.

The Westfalen is one of the Nassau class of battleships, displacing 18,602 tons. She was at first reported sunk in the Jutland naval engagement last May, but afterward was declared by the German Admiralty to be safe in a home port.

Reiteration Made by Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (via London.)—The claim that a British battleship was damaged by a German submarine in the recent fighting in the North Sea is repeated with considerable detail in an official statement issued today by the Admiralty. The statement says:

"Regarding the British denial of the German official report that a British battleship was damaged by one of our submarines, the following details are now published, based on submarine reports:

"On Aug. 19, in the course of the evening, a submarine met a portion of the British fleet, composed of battleships and battle cruisers, surrounded by a greater number of small cruisers and destroyers. The submarine succeeded in firing a shot at the battleship. The submarine when firing was half submerged, and three officers were standing on the conning tower.

"After the torpedo hit, a column of fire, which was about twenty meters wide and forty meters high, arose from the after funnel of the battleship, in which the funnel was recognizable in a white-hot condition. The column of fire was visible for about one minute. Simultaneously there was a strong outburst of steam from a boiler. After the fire disappeared only the body of the vessel, without funnels or masts, was visible, while the full silhouette of the neighboring vessels was distinguishable.

"The commander of the submarine had the impression that, apart from heavy damage to the boilers, the torpedo had caused a great conflagration of oil. These appearances were observed by all of the officers, so that the English battleship was at least heavily damaged by the attack of the German submarine."

PUNISH LIEBKNECHT FOR MAKING APPEAL

Berlin Court-Martial Raises His Prison Term from 30 to 49 Months.

FORFEITS HIS CIVIL RIGHTS

Socialist Leader's Admission He Aimed Blow at War Strength Was a Factor.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23, (via London, Thursday, Aug. 24.)—The result of Dr. Karl Liebknecht's recent appeal against his sentence for war treason has been the imposition of a new and severer sentence of four years and one month penal servitude, and expulsion from the army, according to a dispatch from Berlin.

The appeal of the Socialist leader was heard on Wednesday before a supreme court-martial, comprising a naval Captain, two lawyers, two Majors, a Captain, and a Lieutenant.

In addition to his prison sentence, Dr. Liebknecht is deprived of his civil rights for six years. In announcing the verdict the court declared that the sentence was imposed "for attempted war treason, severe disobedience, and resistance against the armed power of the State."

The original sentence imposed was thirty months' imprisonment and dismissal from the army.

Commenting on the outcome of the hearing the semi-official Wolff Bureau says: "The severe sentence appears justified, despite all the circumstances favorable to Liebknecht, if one considers that he violated his duties as a soldier and citizen in war time in the grossest manner, and to the detriment of his menaced Fatherland. Liebknecht himself admitted that by the distribution of pamphlets and by arranging public demonstrations he intended the weakening of the German war strength."

ADMIRAL PRINCE HENRY IS ANGRY AT BRITISH

"They Don't Come," He Says, As He Denounce Whole People for Their Selfishness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 24.—The Daily Mail has a dispatch from Amsterdam, which says:

"The Kiel Neueste Nachrichten publishes an interview which the former Socialist, Anton Fendrich, had with the Kaiser's brother, Prince Henry, who is Grand Admiral and Inspector General of the Navy. The Prince uttered bitter attacks on England, saying:

"'Nobody knows what the navy has achieved and is achieving technically. It is simply magnificent. Everything is done on the quiet. We are always ready, but they don't come up.'

Herr Fendrich says the Prince's face was aflame as he uttered the wory "they." Then the Prince continued:

"'This people began a war against us out of pure commercial jealousy. I have lived and worked with them for years, have played tennis with them and sailed with them, but everything they do, even in sport and games, is done with the exclusive object of getting on top by every manner of trick. Fair pleasure in the game is unknown to them; they are only acquainted with sheer selfishness and brutal egotism. The only thing that will bring them to reason is frute force.'

"Although the paper does not say so, the interview clearly dates from before the battle of Jutland."

ALLEGED TALK BY PENFIELD.

Ambassador Quoted as Predicting Austria Will Lose No Territory.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent forwards a dispatch received from Vienna outlining an interview purporting to have been given to the Vienna Neue Freie Presse by Frederick Courtland Penfield, the American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary. The Ambassador is quoted as having said he was convinced that Austria-Hungary would survive the test of the war without loss of territory.

Mr. Penfield is declared to have added that the battles were being waged with such intensity that the combatants would be compelled before long to pause for breath, and that this interruption in the fighting would be employed by favorably inclined factors, which were growing stronger in all countries, to discover a means for bringing about peace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Following custom, the State Department is expected to call on Ambassador Penfield for a statement as to whether the comments attributed to him in an interview in The Vienna Neue Freie Presse are authentic. Should Mr. Penfield admit that he was quoted correctly or with substantial correctness, the Department's action would probably take the form of an admonition not to indulge in such public comment in the future.

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One risk an Executor faces

◆

WHEN willed property, held by an executor pending settlement, is lost or stolen through his carelessness, the law holds the executor responsible. Even though the executor makes good his loss, delays and possible hardship to heirs will result.

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SHELLED THE OWEGO MERELY TO STOP HER

Captain of the American Ship Said to Have Failed to See U-Boat's Signals.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 23.—According to information here, the American steamer Owego, regarding a reported submarine attack on which the American Government has inquired of Germany, arrived at this port on Aug. 13 and reported encountering off the Isle of Wight a German submarine, which fired ten or twelve shots at her without warning. Some of the shells struck the water very close to her but inflicted no damage.

Captain Barlow of the Owego, according to the account given, was at first unable to discern the submarine because of a prevailing haze, but upon the undersea craft approaching, he sent a boat with the mate and the ship's papers, after examination of which documents the Germans allowed the Owego to proceed.

The submarine officers told the mate of the American vessel, the account says, that they fired because the Owego did not stop immediately in obedience to flags and signals which they displayed. The signals could not be deciphered from the Owego, it is added, owing to the dead calm and the haze.

The Owego unloaded at Rotterdam and sailed for America on Aug. 15.

RUSSIANS ROUT TURKS ON BLACK SEA COAST

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23.—An offensive undertaken by the Turks along the Armenian Black Sea coast has been stopped and the Turkish forces driven back with the aid of the Russian fleet, it was announced today by the War Office in the following statement:

The Turks, who resumed the offensive on the line of the towns of Elien, Sikhohadi and Maden, situated on the coast, were driven back to their positions with the co-operation of our fleet.

West of Lake Van, (southern Turkish Armenia,) our offensive is successfully developing. Three officers and 174 Askaris were taken prisoner. In pursuing the retreating enemy our cavalry columns sabred a large number of Turks.

SAYS JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"'Electro', this note was written by Columbus to the Viceroy of Castile in the 15th century."

Electro—"Sho 'nuff! Well, if dat's de case how can we blame de goverment for sending notes when de discoberer of America was cosponding abroad so pomiscussly!"

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TELLS OF DUMA PLAN TO FREE THE JEWS

Alexis Aladin Confirms Reports of Impending Action and Predicts Success.

WANTS AMERICA TO HELP

Thinks Sympathizers Should Send Spokesmen to Eliminate Old Bitterness and Mold Sentiment Anew.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Paul Milsukoff's announcement from Petrograd that a bill giving the Jews equal rights will be introduced in the Duma in November confirms reports which have been current in Jewish circles here for some time past. By a departmental order the residence of Jews outside the pale is already permitted, and recently there was a discussion of the Jewish question by a Cabinet council at imperial headquarters at which it was understood that the project of the introduction of a bill in the Duma legalizing the departmental order was favorably considered. A circular issued by Count Ignatieff, the Russian Minister of Education, abolishing the system of ballot for Jews desiring to enter the Russian secondary schools was regarded as an excellent omen for the further enfranchisement of the Jews.

Alexis Aladin, one of the best-known members of the Duma, who is now in London, said today that not only was the present report true, but that he considered it quite likely the bill would be passed.

"It is," said he, "a step of immense importance and one that must arrest the attention of the whole world. I am unable to reveal all I know, but am able to say I am confident the bill will be introduced in the Duma and passed. Two very prominent members of the Russian Government, Vice President Propopoff of the Duma and M. Gourko, recently visited London. Intimate talks I had showed me that both these men look with favor on speedy legislation giving the Jews equal advantages with all Russians.

"Their attitude is extremely significant of the change that has been taking place in the inner councils of Russian affairs since the beginning of the war. Here we have Propopoff, a nobleman and capitalist, swinging around to the idea that the time has arrived to put the Jew on an equal footing with his fellow-men in Russia. As Vice President of the Duma he is a man of influence, in fact one of the most promising statesmen Russia ever produced.

"In speaking with friends here he said that today one did not talk of the 'necessity' of giving the Jew equal rights, but of the 'desirability.' In other words, he maintained that the day had come when Russia was beginning to recognize the importance of the Jew as a vital part of her national life. The reason, he argued, was that the Jew had shown himself of real value to Russia in her commercial life and was a factor to be reckoned with in the future if Russia was to use the best that was in her.

"With him stands Gourko, a forceful leader in the Council of the Empire and an Assistant Minister. These leaders are not afraid to compromise their future political success by putting the Jewish question on the basis of a complete settlement of equality of rights. That, to my mind, is sure indication of the trend of the Jewish problem in Russia.

"It is only natural for the Constitutional Democratic Party to take the initiative in this move, as it has always been sympathetic to the Jews. It is not the bill being put in the Duma so much that marks an important step, but that it has the backing of strong leaders in the upper and lower houses. It may take several months, perhaps years, or even more, to pass the bill, but I firmly believe it will come.

"Sympathizers with the Jews in America can do powerful work in aiding the move if they will send representatives to Russia. What is needed is to mould the sentiment among the Jews and among the leaders of the Russian Government that whatever bitterness may exist because of Russia's former injustices to Jews be forgotten in the great issue at stake.

"The Jews must be careful not to rake up old points of dissension, but must think everything else in the one opportunity to gain complete independence as citizens of the Russian Empire. If a delegation of leading American Jews can find time to go to Russia to land their influence it will help enormously. It is to the manifest interest of the American Jews to bestir themselves quickly in this move."

TO RECRUIT RUSSIAN EXILES.

Samuels Has Plan for Remission of Naturalization Fees.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A middle way has been found toward solution of the problem of what to do with many thousands of Russian and Polish Jews who are living in this country, having escaped military service in the Czar's army and not come under the British conscription laws. In London, Manchester, Liverpool, and other big cities were huge colonies of these exiles, a large proportion of them of military age, who naturally came to be regarded with no favorable eye by their English neighbors, whose men folk were engaged in war work.

After some agitation the Government proposed to enact a law whereby Russian Jews of military age should be forced to enlist in the British Army under threat of being sent back to Russia, where they would be liable to heavy penalties as defaulters from military service. This project aroused a storm of disapproval, though ably defended by Sir Herbert L. Samuel, the Home Secretary, himself a Jew. The basic fact on which opposition rested was that England always has harbored political refugees, and a large number of the exiles in question came under that broad classification.

Minister Samuel, while not withdrawing his original proposal, has now hit on a compromise. Reason and persuasion, as The Manchester Guardian puts it, are to be substituted for threatening and force. A responsible committee of leading Russian Jews, Sir Herbert announces, has been formed which will conduct an active recruiting campaign in London and other centres among the foreign Jewish people, and definite inducements will be held out to them voluntarily to enlist.

Almost all of them are aliens, and the high naturalization fee of £5 plus law fees are as a rule quite beyond their resources. Sir Herbert offers that any of them who enlists before Sept. 30 shall have his fee remitted if after three months' service he desires to be naturalized. Thus if they are called upon to fight for Great Britain they at least may be able to feel that they can become its citizens.

Another part of the Samuel proposal even more interesting than this is the idea of forming a special Jewish corps. As readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES are aware, this already has been done in a circumscribed way with the Zion corps, which was so successful an experiment as to justify extension of the scheme. Something of the same sort also has been done in France, where foreign Jews when dispersed among ordinary soldiery were found to be brilliant in attack, but undisciplined and difficult to manage in the ordinary routine of camp. When assembled in a single corps this difficulty, which is partly one of language, largely disappeared. The same is true of Yiddish colonies in England.

END SEEMS NEAR IN RAILWAY CRISIS

Continued from Page 1.

the most important and gigantic ever presented to any body of men in the industrial history of the country.

"They cannot, therefore, consistently with their duty to their security holders, their employes, or the public, reach a final conclusion regarding what action they should take without much discussion, great study and profound thought, and such discussion, study and thought, when participated in by practically 100 men suddenly called together, requires time.

"If our deliberations seem to proceed slowly it is due to the facts I have mentioned. For us to act hastily would be a betrayal of the great responsibility we owe to all the parties concerned, and most of all, to the public."

The railroad Presidents have not yet given up hope that Mr. Wilson will ask the brotherhoods to accept less than the original plan of settlement, but the brotherhoods do not expect to be asked to do such a thing. Mr. Garretson was asked tonight if this was the situation, why he was holding the 640 Chairmen in Washington. This was his reply:

"If we sent them out, it would be said that we were making plans for a strike and thereby embarrassing the President. That is furthest from our thoughts. The men might as well stay here as in New York. That is the whole answer to your question."

Called by the President.

In the meanwhile there was great interest among the railroad executives over a conference today between President Wilson and Senator Newlands and Congressman Adamson, Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Interstate Commerce.

The President called Senator Newlands and Congressman Adamson to the White House to discuss just what assurances he might be able to give to the railroads that if their earnings were seriously reduced by the eight-hour day they would be remunerated.

President Wilson expressed confidence that a settlement of the crisis would be reached, and that there would be no strike. He said the one bar to immediate settlement was the insistence of the railroads upon some assurance of remuneration.

After he left the White House, Senator Newlands announced that he would push his bill providing for an increase of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine members. The bill has passed the House. This, coupled with the fact that Congress passed a resolution today postponing from Oct. 15 to April 15, 1917, the application of Section 10 of the Clayton law, providing that all railroad purchases of supplies for more than $50,000 be by competitive bidding, was taken as a hopeful sign by the railroad men who are fighting for an assurance that if the eight-hour day is granted the railroads will get some remuneration.

The action with regard to the Clayton bill was said to have been taken at the request of the President. Railroad men say its application would work havoc with the present system of furnishing supplies by big railroads to their subsidiaries, and believe that the postponement of its application means that the President is willing to wait until the special Congressional committee to investigate Federal regulation of railroads can report. They also believe that the proposed increase in the size of the Interstate Commerce Commission means that the commission may, as they have repeatedly asked, take up a consideration of the relation of wages to rates.

Convinced 8-Hour Day Must Come.

As the conferences among the railway Presidents continued today it became more evident that the principal difficulty of the situation was to work out a plan of action acceptable to all the railroads. Many suggestions have come from the sixty or more Presidents here and have been laid before the managers. In every instance they have been rejected as impractical, and the executives take the position that no plan which the managers do not accept as sound can be taken to the White House as the basis for settlement.

It is well understood that most of the executives now are convinced that the eight-hour day in some form must be conceded and that they cannot expect President Wilson to recede from the position he has publicly taken. Their efforts were directed today toward a solution of the complicated questions of operation under an eight-hour day, and it was said tonight on authority that no practical plan had been developed.

There was some discussion today of the advisability of Government ownership legislation or the enactment of an eight-hour day law for railroads. Members of Congress who would comment on the subject expressed the opinion that Government ownership legislation could not be put through Congress at this time, but that an eight-hour law might be adopted after a long and bitter fight.

Senator Newlands and Representative Adamson are the heads of subcommittees which are arranging a program for the general investigation of railroad problems authorized by the recently adopted Newlands resolution. They will discuss their work with the full committee at a dinner to be given by Senator Newlands within a few days, and it may be that some of the questions involved in the present situation will be taken up at that time.

Fear Labor Antagonism.

While the proposed joint Congressional Railroad Committee is scheduled to consider only the problem of Federal regulation, the railroad men would be much pleased to have the President decide that it should also consider the question of wages. The railroads hesitate to make this request themselves through fear that the antagonism of organized labor, which opposed the idea, would endanger the Federal regulation plan. Organized labor is in favor of Federal regulation. But if the suggestion to include the problem of wages in the committee's work came from the President the railroads believe organized labor would not fight it so bitterly.

The railroad executives put a new and comprehensive estimate of the cost of his proposal to the railroads before President Wilson today. While they have not been able to budge the President toward a new proposal by him which would cost them less, the railroad chiefs are fighting hard to have the application of his present proposal guaranteed in a way that will not fall so heavily upon them as it might through liberal interpretation of its present broad terms.

For several days a strong faction of smaller roads that favor yielding to the President and who had threatened to withdraw from the general movement had been forming. By the generalship of the committee of eight this danger to the plan of the majority of the roads has been eliminated by an agreement effected today binding all of the railroads to united action, whatever that may be. The appearances of disagreement seen for the past half week are much fewer tonight, and all the railroad executives who will talk scout the idea of giving in to President Wilson. Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, and Fairfax Harrisson, President of the Southern, leaders of the faction that wants to settle, are not talking.

Not Opposed to 8-Hour Day.

In a word, the situation is this: The railroad Presidents are willing for the President to have his way about the eight-hour day, but are adamant against the application of the eight-hour day for the purpose of increasing wages.

"There would be no trouble about granting the train service employes an eight-hour day of eight hours," said E. P. Ripley, President of the Santa Fé, tonight. "A good many people have given support to the brotherhood leaders in the belief that they are fighting to establish the principle of the eight-hour day. Speaking for myself only, I do not hesitate to say that if the brotherhoods would indicate that they were willing to work eight hours for a day's pay this controversy could be settled in twenty minutes.

"What the brotherhood leaders have said to the public is not in tune with the demands they made upon the Managers' committee. They tried to give the public to understand that they were endeavoring to establish eight hours' pay for eight hours' work done in less than that time—seven, six, five, and as short a period as three hours—with time and a half for service performed after eight hours.

"The brass tack of the situation is this: Let the men declare for an eight-hour day of eight hours' work, and I will take off my hat and coat and put in my best licks for their cause."

May Favor All or None.

It has been intimated by some of the Presidents that if the White House forced upon them the eight-hour day for the 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen they would undertake to install the eight-hour day for the 1,600,000 other railroad workers. This problem, or rather the problem of what pay should be given if the change were made, is one of the things the railroads want the larger Interstate Commerce Commission to consider in connection with the increase in rates hoped for. The railroads are considering this action because they believe that if the four brotherhoods win the roads will be swamped with demands from their other workers. They would like to avoid this trouble, but point out that if the eight-hour day were given to their 2,000,000 employes on the basis President Wilson asks it for 400,000, it would cost the railroads $200,000,000 a year. Because this would call for a great increase in rates, they want the whole matter taken under advisement by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

They are fighting for assurances along this line as well as assurances that if the railroads and the brotherhoods differ over what is an eight-hour day that the roads will not stand in the danger of another national strike. They believe that if they take the President's proposal as it stands, there will follow continuous and harassing industrial turmoil. They say that every labor organization, with the Wilson statement that the eight-hour day is sanctioned by society, would go on the warpath to get it.

Doubts President's Correctness.

Along this line of argument, Judge Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War, and receiver for the Rock Island, gave out a statement tonight in which he said:

"The plain issue is, whether men operating the machinery of public utilities upon which depend, not only practically all of the business of a hundred million people, but their very lives and all the functions of Government, State and Nation, can enforce an arbitrary demand for increase of pay by threatening the general welfare of all the other people. If the railroad managers should seek to enforce a demand for a reduction of pay by threatening a general lockout the people as one would overwhelm them with righteous indignation.

"If the railroad managers yield the principle of arbitration will be overthrown, the issue will be merely postponed and not settled and will return in aggravated form justified by confidence based upon success.

"It is a greater question than one of compensation to employes or return upon capital. It is vital to the life of the American people and they alone have the power to settle it on a stable basis.

"The President has intervened. Some are saying that he has been the arbitrator and that in this way the principle has been maintained. This contention is manifestly false and is made to mislead the public thought. The President has not made and cannot make such claim. The employes distinctly refuse all arbitration of the demand for an eight-hour day. The railroad managers have never made him an arbitrator.

Where Will Limit Be Placed?

"He has publicly announced that the question of an eight-hour day was not arbitrable. If he is not clearly right he has dealt a severe blow to the principle of arbitration. He bases his conclusions entirely on a premise that society has determined that the eight-hour day must be adopted.

"This premise will be earnestly and honestly denied by a large part of the American people. Certainly society has not determined it by law. If so, the law would settle it and no such question could arise. Parts of society have determined it by law for special classes and special places. The fact that it has not been generally decreed by law shows that society has not determined the issue. The President has probably gone beyond the action of society. The most that can be said for his premise is that he assumes it upon his conception of what society wishes or may do. He may forecast correctly, but at best it is a prophecy. Upon this, backed by the prestige of his great office, he has declared that the main question in controversy is not arbitrable and has publicly gone to the country on the issue and has told the railroad managers that the responsibility for a strike upon this question will rest not upon him but upon them.

"No men were ever subjected to greater strain. They are not seeking to change the present status. They have not initiated any controversy. It is initiated by the best paid of the railroad operatives, who are in no way suffering. The time of a national election has been chosen. They are threatening to force their claim by general paralysis, and yet upon this state of facts and the premise that society has placed the question of an eight-hour day with a ten-hour compensation beyond arbitration these men are freed from responsibility for a strike on this issue, and the railroad managers are put really in the attitude of aggressors.

Soundness Must Be Tested.

"Now that the question of society and the eight-hour day is so conspicuously raised and by such high authority the people of this country, before this issue is decided on this premise, will want to know how far-reaching it is. Has society definitely confined it to certain favored classes, or is it based on a principle which, if accepted, will extend it over the entire field of labor?

"Will it apply to all employes of railroads and other public utilities? If so the cost must be considered. Shall it apply to all manufacturing operatives? If so, how will it affect our foreign competition, especially after this war is over? Does it apply to domestic servants and farmhands? If not, then upon what principle is the differentiation?

"The President's declaration challenges the immediate thought of the country. Its soundness must be tested. If true, the people should not shrink from the result. If not true, then it should not be accepted as a basis for determining this great controversy so pregnant with consequences."

Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee of the Railways, issued a statement tonight in which he said:

"There seems to be some question of the accuracy of the estimate made by the railways of what it would cost to grant his demands of the train employes, and I make this statement to clarify the public mind of this phase of the matter.

"There has been no change in our original estimate that to grant the demands would add $100,000,000 a year to operating expenses. On the contrary, subsequent investigations have confirmed the substantial accuracy of that estimate. The estimate of the managers was reached by a careful study of the actual running time of trains and the hours made during given periods of time. Confusion may have arisen from the fact that we have estimated that it would cost more than $50,000,000 a year to make the concession which President Wilson has proposed that we make. The difference between the estimates is due, of course, to the fact that the President has proposed that we immediately grant only a part of the demands and that consideration of the rest of them be postponed."

That the railroad executives do not regard an agreement as close at hand was indicated tonight by the circumstance that railroad representatives gave out matter for afternoon papers of tomorrow.

A Halt to Country's Progress.

An interesting comment on the contention of the brotherhoods that the railroads should grant the eight-hour day and more pay because their 1916 earnings are large was made today by Louis W. Hill, President of the Great Northern, who said there would be nearly a 50 per cent. crop shortage in the Northwest, according to reports. Mr. Hill said:

"We now have 5,000 idle cars on the line of the Great Northern, and there is certain to be a large falling off in earnings due to present crop conditions in the latter part of 1916 and early 1917. The effect that this will have upon the earnings of the railroads in the Northwest is evident. The truth of the matter is the railroads of the Northwest have not today either the funds or the credit with which to properly develop the resources of the great country through which they pass.

"Within six years in the State of Montana alone—almost during the life of the present Administration—33,000,000 acres, or an area as large as the State of Iowa, have been taken up by homesteaders and given over to cultivation. Six years ago we shipped no grain from this territory whatever; five years ago our records showed shipment of 2,500,000 bushels; last year we shipped from this territory 26,000,000 bushels.

"Including land purchased from cattle and sheep men, a total of 50,000,000 acres has been settled upon in the last six years. There are many millions more which should be developed if railroad facilities could be financed to serve them. This is a time when, instead of being burdened with useless and uncalled for expenses, such as are demanded by the brotherhoods, the railroads should receive every encouragement in order to meet the needs of the country.

"Such an extra burden of expense as is contemplated by this eight-hour demand would not only cut off all possibility of dividends and extensions, but throw a number of the Western railroads into receiverships and cripple their usefulness to the territory they serve. This is a hindrance to the development of the country which ought not to be even seriously considered as a possibility."

It is estimated that, in salaries and expenses, it is costing the railroads $50,000 a day to continue the negotiations in Washington.

It is costing the brotherhoods $7,500 a day. The 640 Chairmen get $10 a day each while on the strike job, and there are many other expenses.

SEND PROTESTS TO WILSON.

Thousands of Messages Go to White House and Rail Presidents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Thousands of telegrams and letters on the railroad strike crisis are being received daily at the White House and by the railroad representatives.

President R. Goodwyn Rhett of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States sent a letter to President Wilson, which was received at the White House today. Mr. Rhett favored an investigation of the situation before the President forced final action by the railroads. In his letter to the President he said:

> We are not in a position to say whether the demands are equitable and just or not. Our position is that the facts ought to be investigated, and if the demands are just they ought to be granted immediately upon the ascertainment of the facts on their merits, and not because either party is so powerful that it can dictate its terms to the public. We feel that there is no hope whatever of a permanent settlement of this question short of the method proposed, and we again appeal to you to use your power and influence to that end at this time.

The railway Presidents continue to receive telegrams from merchants, manufacturers, bankers, farmers, and others from all over the United States, indorsing their position regarding arbitration.

John M. Glenn of Chicago, Secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, wired a copy of a telegram sent to members of the association, in part as follows:

> A surrender on the part of the railroad Presidents to the demands of the President, would mean an increase in freight rates estimated at over one hundred million dollars annually in order to force the carriers to weaken. Please wire Mr. Hale Holden, Chairman of the conference of railroad Presidents, to stand for arbitration.

The Wisconsin Traffic Association, composed of thirty-nine corporations operating pulp and paper mills in Wisconsin and moving 100,000 carloads of freight annually, wired President Wilson that:

> It is unalterably opposed to sacrificing the principle of arbitration, and respectfully insists that arbitration be employed in the present emergency, without regard to the danger of financial disaster to its members.

The National Surety Company of New York wired President Stevens of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, "As an investor in securities of your road, we heartily commend your course for arbitration."

The Central Supply Association of Chicago, with 350 manufacturers and wholesalers of plumbing and heating supplies as members, wired this message:

> We heartily commend the position of the railway executives for arbitration.

Mrs. Lydia L. Boucher, 40 Morningside Avenue, New York, to Chairman Julius Kruttschnitt, Southern Pacific Railroad:

> As the owner of a small amount of stock of the Southern Pacific, I suggest that the whole matter in dispute is a subject for arbitration.

Union Steel Casting Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.:

> If the railroads recede, no employer will have any option except complete domination by labor leaders, who have neither investment nor responsibility. The country would better face this crisis now than later.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.:

> Concession first and arbitration afterward is vicious in principle and a very bad precedent to establish. We indorse the attitude of the carriers.

The messages quoted are typical in their tone.

STICK MR. WILLIARD FOR THEIR NEW SUITS

Seven Railroad Presidents in Luck But Fail to Win Him to New Summer Styles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—When the Committee of Eight of the railroad Presidents went into session this morning at the Metropolitan Club with six members present, one of them called the attention of the others to the fact that their Palm Beach suits, which they had bought last week at the beginning of the hot spell, were getting dirty. It was suggested they buy new ones, and that this time Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, who sticks to blue flannel, get one also.

"All right," replied Mr. Willard, "let's match to see who pays for them."

The six men matched, and Mr. Willard was "stuck" for the price of the six suits. A moment later in came President Holden of the Burlington. Mr. Willard immediately proposed that he and Mr. Holden match for the price of the featherweight raiment. Mr. Willard lost. Entered Vice President Atterbury of the Pennsylvania. Again Mr. Willard proposed to match. Again Mr. Willard lost. Then the eight went to buy the suits. Seven were fitted, and it was Mr. Willard's turn.

"I guess I'll stick to this flannel suit, now," said he, and paid for the seven suits.

President Underwood, who bought a Palm Beach suit, silk shirt, and Panama hat yesterday and announced he was a candidate for the honor of the best-dressed man in Washington, called the newspaper men around him today. Said he:

"Look here, boys, you've got me in bad with the wife. When I came down here I didn't bring many clothes except those I wore. She read about my new clothes in this morning's paper, and called me on the telephone just now and asked what the idea was. Put on the soft pedal, will you, boys? Don't let her know I am now going to the ball game."

When he got back from the game Mr. Underwood was asked if he enjoyed it. "No," he said. "I didn't give a darn who won. But I liked the air. It was nice and cool after the rain, and such a change from the hot air I have been getting around this bunch of railroad Presidents. But I had to sit in a 75-cent seat to keep this suit from getting wet."

The jolly Erie President was asked if he expected to stay in Washington long enough to hate to buy another Palm Beach suit.

"No," he answered, adding quickly, "but I may be here long enough to have this one lined with fur. That's my dope on the situation."

"By the way," he went on, "I've found out how the President can settle this strike."

"How's that?" came the question.

"Tell all these blokes to go home and go to work," he said.

"Whom do you mean by 'blokes,' the railroad Presidents?"

"Oh, I mean the 640 Chairmen. We are only 'guys.'"

Mr. Underwood explained he did not believe many of the engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen would quit work if the strike were called.

"Let 'em call a strike," he said, "that's better than all this diplomacy. I've got enough diplomacy. What's the situation today, anyhow?"

SAYS WILSON SEEKS A FALSE 8-HOUR DAY

Continued from Page 1.

to be paid for at the same rate as the regular miles. But, if less than 100 miles were made in eight hours the companies would have to pay the employes their full day's wage, nevertheless. On the other hand, if more than eight hours were consumed in running 100 miles, the excess hours must be paid for at a rate 50 per cent. higher than the regular rate per hour. Therefore, the wage per hour under the counterfeit day would be one-eighth of the day's wage instead of one-tenth, as now, an increase in pay per hour of 25 per cent., and if, while receiving this higher wage per hour they did not run the full 100 miles in eight hours, the companies would be compelled after eight hours to pay as a penalty an increase of 50 per cent. in the hourly rate.

Men Would Seek Overtime.

"6. The question at once arises: If the wage per hour after eight hours were increased fifty per cent. would not the men covet and naturally seek to gain the higher rate by remaining more than eight hours on duty? Certainly. Being in charge of the train, with ample opportunity to delay its movement, the railways would have to pay the men a premium to encourage inefficiency. Therefore, the employes' alleged aim to shorten their working day would be defeated by a powerful incentive offered them to lengthen it by delaying trains; this is strong evidence of the dishonesty of the eight-hour day as proposed.

"7. The President's proposition that the railways grant the eight-hour day demanded by the employes and that their demand for time and a half for overtime, and other questions be submitted to arbitration, reminds us of the settlement proposed by a common friend to two men who quarreled about the ownership of a terrier, that the dog beturned over by the recognized owner to the claimant, who stubbornly refused arbitration, and the claimant's title to the tail be made the subject of future arbitration.

"The railways believe the eight-hour day as understood by the employes is extremely unfair to the carriers. They believe its adoption would unduly favor a class who are now the highest paid working men in America, and place an unreasonable burden on the railways, and an unreasonable burden of increased rates on the public, which ultimately would have to pay the bill.

"There can be no social or economic justification for fixing a basis of wages which would enable men in train service to earn a day's wage for an average of much less than eight hours' work. The railway employes know, the railway managers know, and the public ought to know, that the train employes are asking for an enormous increase in wages in return for a counterfeit eight-hour day. That the men are now deceiving the public is clearly shown by an article written by Mr. Val Fitzpatrick, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in The Railroad Trainmen of January, 1916, as follows:

"'It may be seasonable to say that there is quite a difference between an eight-hour workday and an eight-hour basic workday.

"'The first contemplates that eight hours shall be the maximum working time, and as a rule where the eight-hour workday obtains through contract relations between employer and employes it is the constant endeavor to prevent working overtime except in case of necessity. It appears that some of the men in the train service are of the opinion that this is the proposal of the organizations. However, this is not the case. The second, the eight-hour basic workday, contemplates that eight hours shall be the basis for a day's work, and any time in excess thereof shall be paid for as overtime; consequently under such a provision there is no limit to the hours worked. The latter system is the one proposed by the train service brotherhoods.'"

APPEAL TO STOCKHOLDERS.

National Surety Co. Asks Them to Wire Congressmen.

An appeal to holders of railroad stock and bonds to assist the companies in the controversy with the Four Transportation Brotherhoods is contained in advertisements published this morning by the National Surety Company, of 115 Broadway. Asserting that it has invested nearly $5,000,000 in stocks and bonds of the big carriers, the company asks that every person with a financial interest in the railroads send telegrams to Senators and Representatives demanding that the roads receive "proper protection by arbitration or otherwise" in the settlement of the dispute engaging the attention of President Wilson.

"It is time for investors in the United States to realize that they should organize and co-operate for their own protection," says the company in the advertisement. "We are not opposed to higher wages for the men—quite the contrary, we are in favor of proper wages—but in the end the railroads must have sufficient income with which to carry this additional burden."

BRITISH STEAMER FOUNDERS

The Quebra Goes Down After Striking Rocks Off the Irish Coast.

LONDON, Aug. 23. — The British steamer Quebra has foundered after striking rocks west of the Big Basket Island, off the coast of Kerry.

Thirty-four of the crew have been landed at Ventry. The Captain and two others are missing.

The Quebra, a vessel of 2,801 tons, was owned by the Mercantile Steamship Company of London. She sailed from New York for Liverpool on Aug. 18.

ADVERTISEMENT.

White Rock
"The World's Best Table Water"

ADVERTISEMENT.

SCHINASI BROS.
NATURAL
The Original Egyptian Cigarettes

A Turk is as particular about his tobacco as a Chinese Mandarin about his tea.

A Turkish aristocrat knows tobacco as you know the time of day.

He is tobacco-wise—he knows what he wants and he gets it.

And the tobacco he gets is exactly the same as goes into Naturals—

Because Schinasi Brothers know how to get the best.

If it were possible to get better tobacco than Naturals are made of, Schinasi Brothers would get it first.

For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way—the Quality Way.

Schinasi Bros

Weber and Heilbroner
Announce
The Final Reduction Sale
of
Spring and Summer Suits

$25 and $20 Suits Reduced to $14.50
$30 " $25 " " " $17.50
$40 " $35 " " " $23.50

Many of these suits will be appropriate for Fall wear

A Small Charge for Alterations

Five Clothing Stores

80 Broad 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 42d and Fifth Avenue

THE highest score for tone quality was awarded to the Sonora at the Panama Pacific Exposition. It is unqualifiedly "The Highest Class Talking Machine in the World."

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

THE SONORA plays all makes of disc records. The tone is controlled at the sound source—the correct place. The notes are never blurred or distorted.

SOME features that help to make this instrument famous are the beautiful "bulge" lines of the cabinet, the convenient and simple envelope system, the correctly designed sound box and the scientifically constructed sound amplifier or horn.

THE motor used in the Sonora is made in Switzerland, the home of musical instrument manufacturers. Similarly priced machines considered, the Sonora runs almost twice as long as others without rewinding.

Ten Splendid Models
$45 $60 $75 $100 $150 $175 $190 $225 $350 $1000

There are many other exclusive features, all of which are described in illustrated catalog T-15. Call or write for it.

Sonora Phonograph Corporation
GEORGE E. BRIGHTSON, President
Executive Offices and Sales Rooms, 57 Reade Street
Demonstration Salons: 5th Avenue at 53d Street
Standard Arcade—50 Broadway
NEW YORK CITY

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

CIGAR Par Excellence
Marie Antoinette
Sold Wherever Quality is in Demand
TRY ONE
10 cents
E. KLEINER & CO. Makers NY

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.
SHIRTS
$1.15 and $1.55
White Cheviot Striped Madras
Tan Poplin
Formerly $1.50 to $2.50
42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

TOLERANCE TRIBUTE AROUSES CATHOLIC

Brennan Protests When Colonel Callahan Praises Attitude of Those Outside His Faith.

CONVENTION ENDS TODAY

Federation Adopts a Resolution Providing for Diocesan Units—Next Meeting in Kansas City.

A mass of thanksgiving at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer for delegates of the German societies, to be held at 9 o'clock this morning, will end "Catholic Week." Kansas City has been selected for the meeting place next year. Thousands of the delegates will stay for a day or two of sightseeing after the arduous work of their conventions.

The business sessions of the American Federation of Catholic Societies and of the German Roman Catholic Central Verein ended yesterday, and a reception to all delegates by local committees at the Hotel Astor last night at which the Ukranian Orchestra played, marked the last formal social event of the week.

Both lay and ecclesiastical leaders of the church and its allied organizations voted the New York meeting the most successful as well as the best attended ever held. Members of the American hierarchy and officers of important lay bodies departed with the feeling that much good had been accomplished through the executive sessions, that the public generally had been better informed than ever before of the plans, purposes, and ideals of Roman Catholics, and that the City of New York had shown proper hospitality to the great gathering.

The federation's closing session started off with the promise of a controversy when Colonel Patrick Henry Callahan of Louisville, Ky., Chairman of the Knights of Columbus's Religious Prejudice Committee made a report which some of his hearers thought was too mild. This committee was appointed by the Knights of Columbus about eighteen months ago and received an appropriation of $50,000 to investigate and combat "A. P. A." propaganda.

"We have heard much this week about the Catholic one-sixth of the population of the United States," Mr. Callahan told the delegates in concluding his report. "I want to say a word for the five-sixths non-Catholic portion of the country which has been very tolerant of us and permitted us to build up our institutions until our status here is better than in many Catholic countries."

Vice President Joseph T. Brennan of Boston put in a protest at once:

"With all due respect to this prominent gentlemen, what he says is silly," he cried. "That talk about tolerance is soft soap. I can speak officially for Massachusetts only, but there the non-Catholic five-sixths is not fair to the Catholic one-sixth; there we spend $4,000,000 a year for the maintenance of institutions and the State pays nothing.

"And why tolerance? We are Americans with the right to be here and need no tolerance and accept none."

"If I said anything that reflected on the fairness of the gentleman who has just spoken or said anything that should be considered any criticism," Mr. Callahan replied, "I humbly beg his pardon, for nothing of that kind was in my mind. Yesterday we passed a resolution in the convention unanimously asking that the Catholic country of Mexico be provided with such religious toleration as we have in this country. This country is five-sixths non-Catholic. I don't want to withdraw a word I said regarding the liberality and fairmindedness of the non-Catholics in America."

This resolution of the Reorganization Committee substituting a diocesan for the present geographical plan of representation was adopted:

Be it resolved by the fifteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, that its Committee on Organization be empowered to present to the Bishops of the country for their acceptance and their subsequent active cooperation an improved plan of organization of the American Federation of Catholic Societies so that without disturbing the status of national organization which were the foundation stones of federation, in addition diocesan federations be established as units,

And that the national executive board be empowered to so revise the present constitution as to conform to this change of organization changing the title from "The American Federation of Catholic Societies" to "The Catholic Federation of the United States," arranging for an equitable tax and representation, and making due allowance for conditions where no diocesan federation is feasible, yet not disturbing the society, county or State federations where such are desired, but without any direct relationship of the latter with the national federation except through the diocesan organization.

All officers of the federation except Vice President Joseph T. Brennan of Boston, whose place was filled by Dr. Peter Ganz of Louisville, Ky., were reelected. The officers are:

President—John Whalen of New York.
First Vice President—T. P. Flynn, Chicago.
Second Vice President—J. A. Coller, Shakopee, Minn.
Third Vice President—Joseph Frey, New York.
Fourth Vice President—J. J. Hynes, Buffalo.
Fifth Vice President—Joseph McLaughlin, Philadelphia.
Sixth Vice President—Peter Ganz, Louisville, Ky.
Secretary—Anthony Matre, Chicago.
Treasurer—G. E. Schulte, Detroit.
Marshal—Anthony Kuhn, Victoria, Kan.
Color Bearer—Chief Whirlwind Soldier, S. D.

ADVISORY BOARD.

Cardinal Gibbons.
Cardinal O'Connell.
Cardinal Farley.
Most Rev. S. G. Messmer, Milwaukee.
Most Rev. James Blenk, D. D., New Orleans.
Most Rev. J. J. Glennon, St. Louis.
Right Rev. J. A. McFaul, Trenton.
Right Rev. Regis Canevin, Pittsburgh.
Right Rev. Joseph Schrembs, Toledo.
Right Rev. P. J. Muldoon, Rockford, Ill.
Right Rev. J. P. Carroll, Helena, Mon.
Right Rev. E. J. Donohue, Wheeling, W. Va.
Right Rev. D. J. O'Donaghue, Louisville, Ky.
Right Rev. D. J. O'Connell, Richmond, Va.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Most Rev. S. G. Messmer, Milwaukee.
Right Rev. J. A. McFaul, Trenton.
T. H. Cannon, Chairman, Chicago.
Nicholas Connor, Dubuque, Iowa.
F. W. Immekus, Pittsburgh.
Daniel Duffy, Pottsville, Penn.
C. W. Wallace, Columbus, Ohio.
R. V. Cunningham, Boston.
C. J. Deschand, New Orleans.
F. W. Heckenkamp, Quincy, Ill.
G. W. Mansfield, Boston.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Right Rev. P. J. Muldoon, Rockford, Ill., Chairman Social Service.
Right Rev. Joseph Schrambs, Toledo, Chairman of Resolutions Committee.
J. A. Coller, Shakopee, Minn., Chairman of Law Committee.
Dr. Felix Gaudin, New Orleans, Chairman of Auditing Committee.
Edward Feeney, Brooklyn, Chairman of Committee on Public Morals.
F. W. Heckenkamp, Jr., Quincy, Ill., Committee Supervisor.
C. J. Daly, Boston, Chairman of Press Committee.
The Rev. John F. Noll, Huntington, Ind., Chairman of Ways and Means Committee.
Office of National Secretary, 175 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

On motion of Bishop McFaul of Trenton the executive board was empowered to appoint a committee of one bishop, two priests, and three laymen to devise plans for a national Catholic chatauqua.

GERMANS ATTACK WILSON.

Catholic Verein Wants Mails Protected and Munitions Stopped.

A resolution attacking President Wilson and his Administration was adopted last night at a meeting of the German Catholic Central Verein at the Park Avenue Hotel. The resolution reads:

"It was until now unheard of in the history of our country that the highest official of the Republic should think it appropriate to make in public and even official utterances, without bringing any proof whatever, against one part of the citizens of the country, the most monstrous accusations, and that thereby he nourished within our people distrust and race hatred which endangers our peaceful living together and is apt to harm the social and political development of our country in a dangerous degree.

"During the further continuation of this world war we expect that the Government in a more energetic manner than heretofore will safeguard the rights of our people against all belligerents and that among others it will find ways and means to make amends to the interference with the mails.

"We approve of every step tending to avert from the American economic development the danger of pernicious interference.

"Finally, we again express the expectation that the experiences of this war may lead to the creation of a law which for the future will prohibit the furnishing of weapons and war material to any belligerent nation."

The Verein sent to Secretary Lansing yesterday by telegraph a demand that the Government of the United States hold the de facto Government of Mexico to the strictest observance of its guarantee of religious liberty for Roman Catholics in Mexico.

The resolution was adopted just before the convention, meeting at the Park Avenue Hotel, had adjourned for the year and after Mgr. Francis Kelly, President of the Society for Catholic Church Extension, had painted a vivid picture of what he said were religious conditions south of the Rio Grande.

P. F. Kenkel of St. Louis presented the resolution, which was adopted with much applause. It read:

Our Government having recognized the Carranza regime in Mexico, thereby according the so-called "de facto" Government of the "First Chief" Carranza a place among the nations of the world.

And our Government, having at the time assured the citizens of the United States that the "de facto" Government of Mexico had finally pledged a guarantee of religious liberty to all Mexican citizens which we of course understood to be that religious liberty and freedom of conscience enjoyed in the United States, which pledge the "de facto" Government, however, has not carried out.

We now, as American citizens, call upon our Government to hold the "de facto" Government to the strict observance of this guarantee and accountable for the violation thereof.

We also demand the protection of all American citizens and their rights by the "de facto" Government of Mexico.

Monsignor Kelly said that the American people, from President Wilson down, believed that revolution was a good thing for Mexico. He arrainged that country severely, but made no criticism of the Administration for its dealings with Carranza and others.

The convention selected St. Louis as its 1917 meeting place.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Joseph Frey, New York, President; Michael F. Girten, Chicago, First Vice President; William Burgess, New York, Second Vice President; August Springob, Milwaukee, Recording Secretary; John Q. Juenemann, St. Paul, Financial Secretary, and F. W. Immekus, Pittsburgh, Treasurer. Four members elected to the Executive Committee were the Rev. Albert Mayer, St. Louis; Karl F. Hilker, Fort Wayne; the Right Rev. Mgr. Max Murst, Wabasha, Minn., and the Very Rev. F. J. Brune, Alton, Iowa.

The delegates attended solemn high mass in the Church of the Assumption, in West Forty-ninth Street, before opening their final session.

WOMEN WIN RECOGNITION.

Put Through Fight for a Separate Organization in Catholic Federation.

Women won their fight yesterday to form a separate organization in the American Federation of Catholic Societies. When Father McGean told the several hundred women who held a meeting in Cathedral College Hall on Tuesday that they "belonged upstairs with the men and had no right to be meeting at all," the gathering became so turbulent that it was necessary to call in a man to restore order.

Bishop P. J. Muldoon of Rockford, Ill., asked the women interested in the idea of a separate body to confer with him privately. What the Bishop said to them or what they said to him didn't transpire. Meantime Archbishop Sebastian G. Messmer of Milwaukee had conferred early in the morning with about thirty of the leaders in the movement for a separate body. He urged them not to try again during this year's convention, but to wait till next year. The women agreed to draft a plan and submit it to the Executive Board, but that was as far as their promise went.

When the Executive Committee met the plan was presented. To the surprise of its advocates it met with no opposition. The women were authorized promptly to form separate sections under the supervision of the Social Service Committee of the federation. Bishop Muldoon is Chairman of that committee and Father Peter Dietz of Milwaukee is Secretary.

Without a moment's delay the women organized, selecting as Chairman Mrs. Sarah A. Conboy of New York, Secretary-Treasurer of the Textile Workers' Union, and as Secretary, Miss Catherine Germerhausen of Hot Springs, N. C. It was arranged that a section of The Bulletin, the official publication of the federation, be turned over to the women. One of their first activities will be the organization of a lecture bureau, to be heard from during the coming Winter.

DESCRIBES KILLING OF IRISH PRISONERS

Attorney General, at Inquiry, Says Three Men Were Shot Without Trial or Warning.

INSANE OFFICER QUOTED

Captain Who Ordered Their Deaths During Dublin Uprising Thought It the "Best Thing to Do."

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—An inquiry into the shooting without trial of three men during the rebellion in Ireland last Spring was opened today in the Four Courts. The men shot were F. Sheehy Skeffington, Fred McIntyre, and Thomas Dickson. The men were put to death at the orders of Captain Bowen-Colthurst, who was court-martialed and found guilty, but insane.

Sergeant Aldridge, who was present at the shooting, testified that the prisoners were neither blindfolded nor pinioned. They had no time to say their prayers and to his knowledge they did not know they were going to their death.

The Attorney General for Ireland who appeared, he explained, to "place the material facts, about which there is no controversy, before the commission," related incidents of the week of the revolution and of the arrest of Skeffington. After his arrest Skeffington, the Attorney General asserted, said he was not a Sinn Feiner, but was in sympathy with that organization. Later that night he was taken out of the guardroom by Captain Bowen-Colthurst, who handed him over to Lieutenant Wilson in the street, telling him that if any other soldiers were fired upon by the rebels Lieutenant Wilson would shoot him.

The next morning, continued the witness, Skeffington and his companions were taken from the guardroom by Captain Bowen-Colthurst, who said: "I am taking out these men to shoot them, as it seems to me it is the best thing to do."

The execution of the three men followed. The Attorney General added that the men were entitled to a fair trial, which they did not get, they being innocent persons who took no part in the rebellion.

Lieutenant Morris, placed on the witness stand, said he arrested Skeffington, who was followed by an excited crowd, as a precautionary measure.

Lieutenant Leslie Wilson, who was in charge of one of the barracks near Portobello Bridge, said that Skeffington, when he was brought out of the barracks on the night before the execution, had his hands tied behind his back, and that Captain Bowen-Colthurst fired several shots into the air. He testified also that a boy named Corde had been shot by Captain Bowen-Colthurst. The boy, who was suspected of "sneaking around the barracks," gave the Captain an insolent answer and then ran away. Captain Bowen-Colthurst raised his rifle, intending to hit the boy in the leg, the witness added, but the shot was inaccurate and the boy was struck in the abdomen.

EXPLAINS IRISH EDICT.

Britain Denies Intention to Hamper Irish-Americans.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The United States having made an inquiry in regard to the Order in Council issued last week restricting entrance to Ireland, the British Government has given assurance that the order is not directed against Irish-Americans, but is intended merely to exclude those persons who might disturb the peace.

The order empowers the Government to prohibit from entering Ireland any person not a British subject, or who, being a British subject, has come recently or may come hereafter to the United Kingdom from overseas. The situation was explained in the following official announcement:

"In response to an inquiry from the State Department, the British Government has sent assurance that the recent Order in Council regulating travel to Ireland is not intended to hamper the movement of naturalized American citizens who desire to visit their former homes. Each case will be decided on its merits. No class of Irish or foreigners is affected by the regulations, which will be used only to keep certain people out of Ireland who are suspected of being dangerous to the peace of the country."

LIEUT. BARLOW IS KILLED.

Son of Noted Golf Player Fell in Action in France on Aug. 14.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Lieutenant Lovel Hardwick Barlow, son of Mrs. R. H. Barlow, a widely known golf player, was killed on Aug. 14 while fighting with the British Army in France, according to advices received here last night.

He left here over a year ago.

Offer Work to Guardsmen's Wives.

The Military Relief Committee of the Anti-Suffrage Association, which has been giving out plain sewing to be done at home by wives, mothers and daughters of National Guardsmen now on the border, announced yesterday that it had now on hand work enough to occupy three women all of next week. The work is plain and can be done on a sewing machine, and a mother with young children can earn from $1.50 to $2 a day at home. Members of Guardsmen's families requiring the assistance may call any morning this week at room 101, 37 West Thirty-ninth Street.

LOSES FIGHT TO GET M'LEAN'S LETTERS

Missives Which Son Charges May Disgrace Writers Given to Trust Company.

EXECUTOR'S RIGHT UPHELD

The Documents Will Be Safeguarded, the Court Decides—Young McLean to Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Certain private papers and letters of the late John R. McLean, the millionaire newspaper publisher, the possession of which was sought by his only son and heir, Edward B. McLean, were today ordered turned over to the American Security and Trust Company, executor of the estate, by Justice Stafford of the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

John W. Bailey, former Senator from Texas, acting for young McLean, noted an appeal to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Frank J. Hogan, for the trust company, objected on the ground that as the order was not final there could be no appeal. Justice Stafford declined to fix a bond to stay the order of the court until the appeal could be determined by the upper court and an exception was noted by counsel for young McLean.

It is alleged that the papers and letters contain information that would subject to humiliation persons not concerned in young McLean's contest of his father's will. Among the documents are said to be disclosures that would cause the recall of a foreign Ambassador and might be embarrassing to two other Ambassadors. Letters from two prominent women proposing marriage to John R. McLean are also said to be among the documents which the late millionaire's son wishes to obtain.

The court action of today was taken in a petition for a restraining order, filed by young McLean against Francis T. Homer of Baltimore, who was temporarily in possession of the private papers of the late Mr. McLean. He sought to prevent Mr. Homer from delivering the letters to the trust company.

The trust company moved to dissolve the injunction on the ground that the papers and letters were property rightfully belonging to the executor.

Justice Stafford upheld this view, saying:

"I do not decide the merits of the case. It may be that Mr. McLean has rights to be safeguarded and I will not decide that he has not. The practical question is: Shall the papers now out of the jurisdiction of the court and in the hands of one who received them from the executor remain in possession of the temporary custodian?"

The Justice expressed the opinion that they should be returned to the executor and that the rights of all parties should then be safeguarded. The Justice said that he believed the trust company would preserve the letters intact.

The contents of the letters, which the late Mr. McLean is said to have given instructions to destroy, have been the subject of much speculation. It has been asserted that some of them were from public men and had historical interest. Young McLean maintained that the publication of the letters would bring disgrace and humiliation to their writers.

Ex-Senator Bailey, appearing for young McLean, arguing for possession of the letters, said the action was almost unique.

"We allege that these letters," Mr. Bailey said, "are such as to put to shame persons in no wise connected with the conduct of affairs of this estate or with the settlement of the will. Our opponents allege that some are from statesmen. Well, if they are, we are not concerned with that, for if statesmen write letters that should not be published, those are the ones that ought to be published. But the letters of these people are not from statesmen. Some are not even from voters, and to these people we feel we owe the protection which the late Mr. McLean desired for them."

Then Mr. Bailey turned to the only two cases which he said he could find were analogous to the McLean case. One case had to do with the letters of George Washington to his Secretary, which came into litigation after the Secretary's death. The other concerned the letters which the wife of Robert Breckenridge of Kentucky had transferred to a friend, which her husband claimed, after her death, in the three-fold capacity of executor, writer of some of them, and next to kin.

In these cases, Mr. Bailey asserted, letters were regarded as property, but as property only to be turned over to the executor for delivery to the next of kin, and they could not be regarded as an "asset" since their recipients or holders were not privileged to free use of their contents.

Frank J. Hogan, for the trust company, asserted that there had been no threat to publish the letters, and that none of the writers had appeared to protest against possible publication. Mr. Hogan said that the papers had been taken from Mr. McLean's safe by an officer of the trust company, in company with Edward B. McLean. He read from a portion of the will to show the capacity of Mr. Homer as adviser to the executor. Under this will, Mr. Hogan asserted, Mr. Homer was "adviser, councilor and attorney" for the executors.

Mr. Hogan read a letter from Attorneys Bailey and Lambert to Mr. Homer asking that the letters be turned over to Edward B. McLean. He dwelt upon the fact that this letter made no mention of the destruction of the letters.

The attorney then read a statement attributed to Edward B. McLean, saying that Mr. McLean would not allow publication of the letters even to win his lawsuit. He charged that this indicated that the letters might contain matters bearing on the will suit.

Mr. Hogan cited numerous cases, including the action in 1912 in Massachusetts, involving letters of the late Mrs. Mary G. Baker Eddy. He also cited a decision concerning a letter from George Washington to the Mayor of New York which later fell into private hands. It was decided that New York City was the owner of the letter.

Mr. Hogan contended that the decisions in the Eyre vs. Higbee case, in New York, concerning George Washington's letters to his Secretary, and the Grigsby vs. Breckenridge case, bore out the validity of the theory of dual ownership of letters, attacked by Mr. Bailey. He asserted that there was not a case in the books which recorded the issuance of an injunction preventing the publication of letters merely to prevent a hurt to personal feelings. In conclusion, he contended that if the letters were property, they were personal property, and, if personal property, then under the Federal law they must go to the executor.

Mr. Bailey animatedly disputed the theory that private letters constituted personal property and characterized them as a "peculiar and metaphysical" kind of property. He asserted that both Mr. Homer and Edward B. McLean had sworn that they had received instructions from John R. McLean before the latter's death to destroy all of his letters that did not having a bearing upon his estate. His instructions, Senator Bailey maintained, clearly demonstrated that Mr. McLean did not intend that the letters should go to the executor.

MEXICO CONFERENCE IN WEEK OF SEPT. 4

Lansing and Arredondo Decide Sessions Shall Be Held at Some Coast Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary Lansing today conferred with the Mexican Ambassador-designate, Eliseo Arredondo, regarding the time and place of the meeting of the joint commission of Mexican and American representatives who are to consider plans for adjusting the existing differences between the two countries.

After the conference Secretary Lansing announced that the Commissioners would meet the week of Sept. 4 at some point on the New England Coast. Mr. Lansing said that the date had not been definitely fixed and that there had been no decision as to the place. In response to a question he said that the meeting place would not be in Maine. The extremely hot weather of the last week has been a factor in the decision to hold the sessions on the New England Coast.

Francisco Villa is still alive, but hiding in mountains, and without sufficient prestige remaining to muster up a following, according to a message received by the War Department today from General Pershing, as follows:

"Dublin, Mex., Aug. 22.—Later reports from south say Bertini in command at Jiminez. Garrisons along northwestern as previously reported. Gavira's visit to Madera investigated mutinous conduct nonpayment of troops. * * *

"My latest report regarding Villa attack on Parral now reported incorrect. Villa had only a small following. He avoided Parral and places occupied by Carranza troops. He was making his way south into Durango. Probably now hiding in mountains. Until recently Villa has been hiding since being driven into the mountains of Southern Chihuahua by our troops last April.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Aug. 23.—Conflicting reports as to Villa were received here today by General Jacinto Trevino. One dispatch said that the bandit chieftain, traveling incognito, was in hiding with a few of his men in the hills near Naica, Durango. Another said reports were current along the Chihuahua-Durango border that Villa was poisoned early in July by nurses, who had been attending him. Little credit was given the latter report here, although General Trevino pointed out that if Villa was dead, his name probably was being used by his adherents to inspire terror among [illegible] of the neighborhood.

SANITATION PRAISED BY DR. DARLINGTON

"Folks Back Home Need Have No Fear," He Says—Pershing's Camp Healthful.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 23.—Dr. Thomas Darlington of New York, representing the National Civic Federation, has furnished General Funston with a report on health conditions in the military camps on the border and in Mexico. He is here today from a month's tour.

"The sick rate is low," said Dr. Darlington. "I think that summarizes the situation. Although there is room for constructive work, in a medical way, I can truthfully say that the folks back home need have no fear but what adequate steps are being taken by military authorities to safeguard the health of guardsmen who are engaged in border service.

"I have inspected the base hospitals at San Antonio, El Paso, Nogales, and Douglas, and have seen the troops in the field. I spent four days at Colona Dublan, headquarters of General Pershing's forces. The camp is most interesting. I don't suppose there will ever be another one like it. To be sure, conditions are not ideal; the flies are pretty thick, but the point is, in Mexico, as along the border, Army officials have done their best for the comfort and health of the men."

Seeks Repeal of Conscription Laws.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Militarist Labor Conference held last night in the Rand School of Social Science, 140 East Nineteenth Street it was decided to present to the Legislature a monster petition asking for the repeal of the so-called State conscription laws. Members of the committee say that by the first of the year they expect that 2,000,000 signatures will have been obtained.

HOLD GREEK EDITOR FOR LIBEL ON CONSUL

Vassardakis Says Vlasto Tried to Discredit Him Before His King and Country.

SEEKS $750,000 DAMAGES

Atlantis Articles Attacked His Conduct at the San Francisco Fair, Greek Representative Asserts.

Solon I. Vlasto, editor of the Greek daily newspaper Atlantis, was arrested in the offices of that publication at 113 West Thirty-first Street last evening on a charge of having criminally libeled, by articles published in Atlantis, Cleanthe Vassardakis, Greek Consul General in San Francisco. The Consul General asks damages of $750,000. Demetrius J. Vlasto, Adamantios Polyzoides, and all the members, writers, and staff of The Atlantis are to follow Mr. Vlasto into the Criminal Courts to answer for statements they published, according to Mr. Vassardakis. The arrest was made on a warrant issued by Supreme Court Justice Delahanty. Mr. Vassardakis's lawyer is Schuyler M. Meyer of 27 Cedar Street.

Mr. Vassardakis, who was sent to this country two years ago as the official representative of the Greek Government, was in full charge of the preparations and final opening of the Greek pavilion at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, which closed with a celebration in Mr. Vassardakis's honor, last December. Before his activities were transferred to the Pacific Coast Mr. Vassardakis had his headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria, from which arrangements for the pavilion at the exposition were made. In San Francisco he took an active part in suppressing evils in the Greek coffee houses in California. Everything which he did was misrepresented in The Atlantis, for the purpose of discrediting him before his King and country, Mr. Vassardakis asserts. Among the libels in The Atlantis, he asserts, was an allegation that he incited his people to bloodshed in California. Fifteen specific charges against Mr. Vlasto, each for $50,000, are made in the affivadit against him.

Mr. Vlasto, who was decorated with the Golden Cross by the King of Greece, in February, has figured in a number of libel suits, brought against him by Greeks in this country, due to statements made in Atlantis. In 1908 Vlasto was horsewhipped in the lobby of the Hotel Imperial by the wife of a Greek named Ekinomidy, who, the wife asserted, has been libelled in Atlantis.

In 1914, Vlasto again acquired notoriety when he was arrested in the Waldorf-Astoria in a libel action for $50,000, afterward being released under bail for $1,500. In this case, Vlasto was sued by Petros P. Tatanis, Secretary of the Pan-Hellenic Union, who charged that Atlantis published an article accusing Tatanis of writing to William J. Bryan, then Secretary of State, alleging that A. Schliemann, Minister to this country from Greece, was poorly informed on Balkan questions. A purchase of coal through the Navy Department at Washington, the Atlantis was said to have declared, resulted in the loss of thousands of dollars to Greeks in this country.

Mr. Vlasto said last night that he had been released on bail of $2,500, about $1,500 of which was raised by his employes, and the rest through friends. He said that, so far as he knew, Atlantis had not made the statements which Mr. Vassardakis imputed to it, but admitted having criticised the appointment of Mr. Vassardakis as a representative of the Greek Government in this country. He asserted that papers in Athens and San Francisco had criticised the appointment, and that Atlantis had followed suit. Mr. Vlasto said that he regretted that his arrest had made it impossible for him to keep a dinner engagement.

EXPLAINS EDELSTEN SUIT.

Mrs. Clapp's Granddaughter Says Part of Estate Should Come to Her.

Miss Leonora Charlotte Edelsten, daughter of W. Nelson Edelsten, of 120 Broadway, who has asked to have the probate of the will of her grandmother, Mrs. Eliza F. W. Clapp, reopened in the Surrogates' Court, explained yesterday that the principal legatees under the will were Miss Florence M. Clapp, a daughter of the decedent; Russell A. Clapp and G. Everett Clapp, sons, and that had her grandmother died intestate she would have received approximately $100,000, a quarter share in the entire estate. Miss Edelsten is the sole heir of her mother, Mrs. Fanny Clapp Edelsten, a daughter of Mrs. Clapp. Her grandmother's will, which it was alleged was prepared by one of the sons, failed to provide for her adequately, she maintained.

While the total assets alleged in the petition of Miss Edelsten were said to be more than $400,000, the petition for the original probate of Mrs. Clapp's will mentioned only $200,000. Miss Edelsten, in her petition, asserted that half of the assets were being withheld by one of the sons, who was also executor.

DENIES PEACE OVERTURES.

Britain Has Received No Feelers, Cecil Asserts.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade and Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons today said that no peace overtures had been made to Great Britain.

Lord Robert's statement was made in response to a question by Sir James Henry Dalziel, Liberal member for Kirkcaldy Burghs, in regard to "peace rumors" and the situation in the Balkans.

"No overtures have been made for peace," said Lord Robert. "There is only one way in which overtures for peace could be made, and that is from an enemy to the Government of this country. If any such overtures were made the first thing we should do would be to consult with our allies, but no communication of the kind has been made."

As to the Balkans, Lord Robert said that the most important factor consisted of the operations from Saloniki. The Allies' relations with the new Greek Government, he said, were thoroughly satisfactory.

COMPARES NAVAL LOSSES.

German Admiralty Says French and British Lost 72 Vessels.

BERLIN, Aug. 22, (via London, Aug. 23.)—The German Admiralty issued today a statement asserting that the losses of the British and French Navies in line of battleships and cruisers to Aug. 1 comprised seventy-two vessels with a total displacement of 496,050 tons.

The German losses in the same classes during the same period were twenty-five warships with a total of 62,607 tons. It was said that the list of British and French warships included only those losses which definitely had been established.

Philadelphians Aid Defense Fund.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Association for Defense Preparation of Friedenau has received 1,000,000 marks (about $250,000 at normal exchange,) from the Philadelphia branch of the organization.

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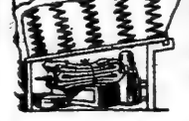
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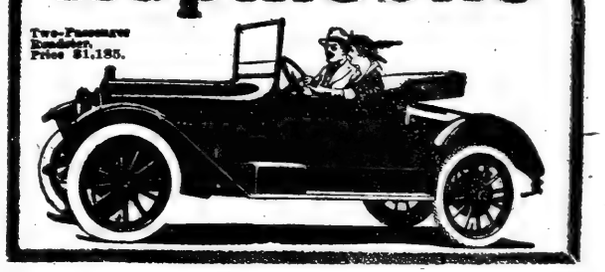
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HUGHES FINDS RENO UNPOLITICALLY GAY

Divorce Colony and Townspeople Cordial but Little Interested in Campaign Speeches.

SAY NEVADA IS WILSON'S

Fact That President Kept Country Out of War Potent There—Hughes Makes Two Addresses.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Aug. 23. — While it is pretty generally conceded, except by a few of the Republican leaders, that Nevada will go Democratic, Reno and the surrounding country turned out in force today to welcome Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee for President. The people made it a sort of play day. Nobody seemed greatly interested in politics. Everybody wanted to see Mr. Hughes and his wife. In a big, open-handed way, the residents were anxious also to give the Hughes party a good time. But they did not get out anything like the crowd that greeted Colonel Roosevelt in 1912, when he came here as the Progressive candidate for President. Woodrow Wilson carried the State.

The city staged a big barbecue for the Hughes party and served tons of beef and beans. Ordinary people ran around with plates in their hands and scooped up whatever they could. There was a table for the visitors. Mr. Hughes entered into this spirit of fun until it came time for him to speak from the Court House steps at 3 o'clock. Then he put aside all thought that the affair, so far as the arrangements were concerned, was a sort of non-partisan event. He attacked the Administration without restraint and talked protective tariff, which, however, isn't the issue here that it was in California.

Faced a Strange Audience.

But the speech was not the big event of the day; it was the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes. Their presence put "pep" into the life of Reno, including the divorce colony. Mr. Hughes faced the strangest audience since he left New York. There were cowboys and cowgirls, Indians, men and women, from all parts of the country, and varied types of Nevada's native sons and daughters. It seemed to be a spot where East met West and where everybody took everybody else for granted at his face value.

The only thing that didn't seem to disturb anybody in Reno was the fact that 1916 is the year of a Presidential election. Everybody who was asked about it, except the politicians, said: "Yes, I suppose so, and probably Wilson will be elected." The next remark as a rule was something like this: "Do you think Mr. Hughes is puritanical? That's what we hear out this way, coupled with the fact that he is a nice, honest, straightforward man. You see, many of us come from New York, where he shut down on the race tracks, and perhaps that is the reason we get that impression."

That was about all the politics any one would talk, except the politicians. With politics out of the way the latest Reno story was as a rule related. It ran something like this:

"What is the most interesting occupation in Reno? You don't know? Well, it is going down to the Southern Pacific station to see the tied come in and the untied go out."

It was difficult work for Mr. Hughes to make his visit here a serious political undertaking under such circumstances, especially when one of the first invitations he received was to take an automobile ride in the afternoon with Governor Emmet Boyle and Mayor F. J. Bylington, Democrats. Mr. Hughes accepted. Both Governor and Mayor are satisfied that President Wilson will carry the State. They talked about the beautiful scenery to Mr. Hughes.

Divorce Colony Out in Force.

Mr. Hughes and his party arrived here at 8:25 A. M. The members of the party were awakened by the town band at the station. The nominee was taken to the Riverside Hotel. He walked up the steps through an alley of would-be divorcees. There was no cheering, but some handclapping and many remarks to the effect that Mrs. Hughes appeared to be a very sweet woman. There was a good deal of jocular talk also about the nominee's facial adornment.

As the candidate walked through the lobby to his rooms he was confronted by a number of boys who were distributing circulars, across the top of which these words were printed in large type:

"Official overnight entries. Reno Fair and Racing Association, Reno, Nevada, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1916—Special matinee."

"Give one to Governor Hughes," a Reno man urged, but none of the boys had the nerve.

Mr Hughes was permitted to rest in his rooms until noon. Then he began to shake hands. One of his first visitors was David, a Piute chief. David told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he was a Democrat. He informed Mr. Hughes that he was a Republican. Later he eulogized Colonel Roosevelt and the Progressives. David admitted he was broadminded.

Mr. Hughes at 12:30 o'clock addressed a party of women in the sun parlor. So far as attire goes none of the big New York hotels ever staged anything gayer. Mr. Hughes talked about his suffrage views, and the women cheered him. Women vote here, but not all of them. Some vote in Illinois, Washington, Oregon, and other States; some don't vote at all.

Luncheon and a ride through the city took up the time until the barbecue, which was served in the park opposite the Court House. In the address he delivered from the Court House steps Mr. Hughes, after making the statement that 95 per cent. of the work he had to do as Governor of New York had nothing to do with politics, said:

"When I use the word politics I do not mean political activity, which every citizen should have. I believe in that. I believe in organization. I am a strong organization man. I thoroughly believe that you cannot do anything without organization. I believe in efficiency in politics just as much as anywhere else. But I want efficiency in politics with reference to the great aims of politics, making the party the trusted, respected servant of the people, because the party, through its leaders, insists on giving the best possible administration of the Government. It is only that kind of a party that continues to hold the respect of the people and which can continue to win elections in this country."

The situation is generally close here, but the Democrats are very confident this year. They say that nobody in Reno or hereabouts wants war of the kind that is being waged in Europe. This issue, the fact that President Wilson kept the country out of war with any of the European powers, will play a big part in the campaign. That feeling is working strongly for the President here, as it is in other States visited. The Socialist vote here is heavy, the party polling more votes in 1912 than the Republicans. Many, it was said, would vote for Wilson on the war issue and because of his efforts to aid organized labor.

There is little trouble here between Republicans and Progressives, and that was a great relief to the Hughes party after its exciting experiences in California. Nevada is not excited enough, so far as Reno is concerned, at least, to work up bitter factional strife of the kind that is found in California. Things have adjusted themselves here, and the Progressive vote will be split between Hughes and Wilson.

Mr. Hughes made a second address here tonight and then left Reno, the city of divorces, for Salt Lake City, capital of Utah, erstwhile at least the land of many wives.

LABOR FEDERATION IN STATE CONVENTION

Gompers Tells Delegates That He Would Like to Meet Senator Sherman in Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, Aug. 23. — Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in an address today to the delegates at the State Federation Convention, which is being held here, made his second reply to the attack which Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois made upon him in the United States Senate. President Gompers called the attention of delegates to the fact that Senator Sherman had called him "poison ivy," a "skunk," and a "parasite."

He also discussed the statement of Senator Sherman relative to the collection of funds to aid the iron workers who confessed to certain dynamiting plots, saying that these funds were collected while the men maintained their innocence, and that when they pleaded guilty, they were abandoned.

Mr. Gompers also called attention to the statement made by the Senator to the effect that Gompers was lucky he was not indicted at the same time. Mr. Gompers said that he would have been had there been the slightest opportunity as several of the men implicated were promised a clean bill of health if they would involve him. He also desired, he said, to tell Senator Sherman that he, himself, was lucky not to be indicted in connection with certain bank irregularities.

He further stated that "answer me like a man" was the closing sentence of the Sherman speech, but Gompers said inasmuch as he was not a Senator he could not answer Senator Sherman there, but he had offered to meet him in debate anywhere in Illinois or in Washington.

Mr. Gompers also discussed the Government in many details, declaring that "Government at its best is only organized tyranny." He bitterly scored any movement to destroy freedom of assembly, free speech, and the press. In discussing the seaman's law he said that sailors are now free men instead of slaves, as heretofore.

After concluding his speech President Gompers received a rising vote of thanks from the delegates.

E. J. Baracle of Buffalo also addressed the convention, declaring that we should go slow in matters of legislation. He said that we have staring us in the face, old age pensions for employes and that we don't want an aristocracy on one side and labor dependency on the other.

James H. Maurer, President of the State Federation of Labor of Pennsylvania, took a rap at the State Constabulary, which he characterized as "the American Cossacks." He said that the labor leaders of his State would aid New York labor men to prevent any law becoming effective that would create a similar body in this State.

President James J. Holland of the State Federation today named convention committees, several New York delegates being on each committee named. Thomas J. Carroll, New York, heads the important Committee on Finance, and John O. Hilsdorf of New York the Committee on Constitution.

ROOSEVELT TO TOUR WEST.

Hert, After Conference with Eastern Leaders, Gives Out Information.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Alvin T. Hert, manager of the Western Republican National Campaign Headquarters, today returned from New York, where he was in conference with Eastern leaders, with the information that Theodore Roosevelt will make a speaking tour of Illinois, Indiana, and other Central and Western States in behalf of the Republican national ticket. A schedule of dates for the State to be visited will, it is said, be arranged within a few weeks. Colonel Roosevelt, it is said, will come west late in September or early in October.

"In the East every sign points to an old-fashioned Republican victory this Fall," said Mr. Hert. "The party leaders are greatly encouraged by the reports received from all sections of the country."

Daniels Starts for Maine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary Daniels started for Maine today to participate in the Democratic campaign. Mr. Daniels expects to make about sixteen speeches.

MAINE REPUBLICANS HOPE TO WIN BY 8,000

Base Their Claim of Victory in September on a State-Wide Canvass Just Completed.

SECTIONALISM AS AN ISSUE

Ex-Chairman Parkhurst Says the Dominance of Southerners in Congress Will Figure in Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 23.—The Republicans have completed their initial canvass of the State, and on the strength of what it discloses they say Maine will go Republican by not less than 8,000 in the September election of State and local officials, Senators, and Congressmen. No figures are quoted for the November election, when only Presidential Electors are voted for.

One usually well-informed and conservative Republican in talking with the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES ventured the opinion that Hughes would poll twice the number of votes cast for Woodrow Wilson in November.

Frederick Parkhurst, former Republican State Chairman, who resigned his post at the head of the committee to become a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination at the Spring primaries, went over the entire situation from the Republican angle in an interview today. Mr. Parkhurst is looked upon in wide circles here as the best-informed man in the State on Maine politics.

"Of course," he said, "in considering the situation in Maine and the progress made in the campaign up to date, it must be remembered that the issues, in a nation-wide sense, have not as yet been made; that campaign material is not as yet available for circulation, that Maine, being the only early election State in the country, is obliged to overcome more quickly than any other State the inertia of the last four years and rebuild the machinery for campaign work. Maine is expected to furnish the opening enthusiasm for the entire country. You must take into consideration, too, that the campaign here was not opened until last Monday. Therefore, it is natural that although we are only three weeks from election, it has been impossible to advance the campaign as far as it would be advanced at a similar period prior to election in November States."

Mr. Parkhurst said that all the preliminary work has been completed, a thorough knowledge of conditions in different sections of the State had been gained both by the candidates and the State leaders through a series of meetings with local committeemen, of which there are 3,500 in the State.

Voters Stirred Up.

"I will say one thing," Mr. Parkhurst added. "I do not know of any campaign where the interest in the election has been as intense as it is in Maine today. This may be due partly to the fact that we had a very lively Spring primary, at which there was wide discussion of political issues, so that knowledge regarding these was diffused to even the more remote hamlets in outlying districts of the State."

In the present contest the Democrats are frankly making their campaign for the re-election of United States Senator Charles F. Johnson on his personal popularity. The Republicans are condemning and trying to block this Democratic policy, but are pursuing a similar course in their canvass for Charles E. Milliken, their candidate for Governor. Mr. Parkhurst was asked to explain this apparent inconsistency.

"The Governor is the personal executive in this State in an unusual degree," said Mr. Parkhurst. "His personality has always weighed heavily in the balance in our elections and always will. On the other hand the candidates for the Senate and for the House of Representatives have always been weighed and measured by the principles they stand for more than by their personality."

"The personal popularity of Senator Johnson is widely discussed as a strong factor in his favor even by Republicans," was suggested.

"Yes," said Mr. Parkhurst. "Senator Johnson is very popular, and he deserves to be. He is my warm personal friend. He was elected a Senator, not by popular vote, but by a Legislature that was Democratic on a joint ballot. As such he stands to the average voter in this State as an exemplar of Democratic principles. The ardent Republican and protectionist sees in him solely an enemy of protection and a man absolutely under the sway of the secret Democratic caucus at Washington, controlled by Democratic leaders from Southern States whose interests, it has been demonstrated, are not the interests of Maine."

Mr. Milliken, the gubernatorial candidate, Mr. Parkhurst (whom he defeated) said, had made a tremendously strong race in the primaries and brought out at that time a vote only 8,000 short of the vote cast for the Republican candidate in the State election of 1914.

"He has brought into this campaign thousands of voters who, although Republican by inclination, have not been active for many years past," said Mr. Parkhurst. "His splendid personality is a great asset to the Republicans."

"The preliminary canvass," Mr. Parkhurst said, "has given evidence of a reawakened and stimulated Republicanism, anxious to voice its disapproval of the sectional character of the National Administration, with particular reference to the Underwood Tariff bill and the conduct of foreign affairs. Maine Republicans have always been intensely devoted to the protective tariff. In this sense Maine is rock-ribbed today. We have many Democratic protectionists, and by that I mean voters who join the Democrats in local elections on account of the issue of prohibitory law enforcement, but who believe in the protective tariff and will vote with the Republicans when that issue is involved in the choice of Senators and Congressmen. I expect to see Democrats of that type join hands with us for the election of the Republican Senatorial and Congressional candidates this year."

Says Progressives Are in Line.

"How about the Progressive vote—the Democrats claim a large share of it," Mr. Parkhurst was asked.

"It is only natural that the opposing parties should offer self-serving information as to the drift of the Progressive vote," was his reply. "The Progressive vote was a Roosevelt vote originally—that certainly was true in Maine. Roosevelt led them out of the Republican Party. Now he is leading them back. A dispassionate analysis of the Progressive situation shows that the large percentage of the vote was recruited from the Republican Party and is now returning. Nine out of ten of the Progressive leaders whose action lies within the realm of public knowledge are today working with the Republican Party in this State."

Mr. Parkhurst said he was looking forward to one of the largest votes ever cast in the State. He thought it would reach, possibly exceed, 150,000, as against an average of 140,000.

"Of that probably 80,000 will be cast by the Republicans," said Mr. Parkhurst.

BACON NAMES COMMITTEE.

Designates 100 Prominent Men to Aid in His Campaign.

Robert Bacon, candidate for the Republican nomination of United States Senator against William M. Calder, the organization candidate, appointed yesterday a Committee of One Hundred to assist him in his campaign. The list contains many persons prominent in the financial and business life of the city and State, among the appointees being:

Lynn J. Arnold of Albany, Vincent Astor, George B. Agnew, Charles H. Betts of Lyons, Edgar Truman Brackett of Saratoga, Nicholas Biddle, William Barnes, Mayor James S. Calkins of Cohoes, Joseph H. Choate, Stephen C. Clark, A. T. Clearwater, Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., of New York; C. A. Coffin of Glen Cove, President of the American Locomotive Works; Charles Stewart Davidson of New York, Milton Delano of Canastota; William Curtis Demorest, Charles M. Dow of Jamestown, Allen W. Evarts, law partner of Mr. Choate; George Eastman of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester; J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, William D. Guthrie, Job E. Hedges, Ledyard P. Hale of Canton, Harvey D. Hinman of Binghamton, Seth Low, Thomas W. Lamont of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., William G. Muschenheim of the Hotel Astor, Ogden Mills, William M. K. Olcott, Louis F. Payn of Chatham, Frank H. Platt, Horace Porter, Professor Michael Pupin of Columbia University, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Elihu Root, Jr., Isaac N. Seligman, Mortimer L. Schiff, George R. Sheldon, Willard D. Straight, M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College; Dr. Albert Shaw, Charles H. S. Sherill, Mayor Joseph W. Stevens of Albany, Finley J. Shepard, Henry L. Stimson, Henry W. Taft, Henry R. Towne, Frank A. Vanderlip, George W. Whitehead of Niagara Falls, Henry A. Wise Wood and C. H. Young of Central Valley.

McCORMICK IN CHICAGO.

Democratic Chairman Is Pleased with Reports from Western Leaders

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, came to Chicago today and conferred with Senator Walsh, manager of Western headquarters, and a number of the department and bureau chiefs. Later he met a number of National Committeemen and State Chairmen from whom he received information regarding the progress of the campaign. Chairman McCormick expressed himself as pleased with the report received from the Central and Western States.

"Mr. Hughes has undertaken an impossible task when he tries to harmonize the standpat Republican leaders with the Progressives," said Chairman McCormick. "It is like trying to mix oil and water. Imagine the difficulty encountered when one attempts to satisfy the Progressives on one hand and placate standpat leaders like Smoot, Crane, and Penrose. This is exactly what Hughes is up against. Nobody living can do it, and that is the weakness of the Republican position in this campaign. Meanwhile the Democrats are busy in Washington making a great record in constructive legislation."

Chairman McCormick said President Wilson will speak in Chicago and other cities in the Central and Western States before the close of the campaign, although no dates have yet been arranged.

WOMEN TO AID PRESIDENT.

Nation-Wide Auxiliary of Wilson Independent League Formed.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League with headquarters at 280 Madison Avenue is being organized in this city. Some 600 members have joined the organization which will have branches throughout the country.

The Chairman of the auxiliary will be Mrs. Honoré Willsie. Mrs. Felix Adler is much interested also in the work and Mrs. H. Otto Wittpenn, wife of the former Mayor of Jersey City, will take part in the movement. Still another member is Miss Constance Drexel, who was living in Switzerland when the war started and who spent four months working as a nurse in the north of France.

The women say they are interested in the re-election of President Wilson because he put through the eight-hour law for women workers in the District of Columbia and kept the country out of war. The organization will be one of women who stand for peace. Their work, they say, is above suffrage.

3D AVE. STRIKERS TO GET JOBS BACK

Company Follows the Lead of N. Y. Railways Company in Reinstating Men.

B. R. T. ACCUSED OF SPYING

Inspectors in Uniform Seen Near Union Headquarters at the Continental Hotel.

Mayor Mitchel's truce, which restored thirty-seven service employes of the New York Railways Company to good standing with that company, thereby averting a second traction war, yesterday caused the Third Avenue Railway Company to promise to re-employ twenty motormen and conductors dismissed by it in the surface street car strikes.

Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes asked for the reinstatement of these men under Mr. Mitchel's ruling, which was that strikers could not be dismissed merely because they participated in disturbances and had been convicted of misdemeanors in the courts. They will make similar applications to the Second Avenue Railroad Company, the New York and Queens County Railroad Company, and the Richmond Light and Railway Company, all of whom were involved in the recent strikes and dismissed employes who had been convicted.

The promise to reinstate the twenty men was made by Edward A. Maher, Sr., Vice President and General Manager of the Third Avenue Company, at a conference with the representatives of the union at the general offices of the company, 129th Street and Third Avenue. The cordiality and good will displayed at the conference exceeded that shown at the meeting between General Manager Frank Hedley of the New York Railways Company and the labor leaders on last Tuesday.

"Mr. Maher met us like a man," said William A. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the street carmen's organization. "Twenty men will be reinstated by the company," said Louis Fridiger, counsel for the union. "Some of these men did not come under the ruling affecting men who had been dismissed following conviction in the courts, and the company could have forced weeks of delay by asking for arbitration. But Mr. Maher said if he had known the facts in the first place, they never would have been discharged. About thirty other cases are still to be disposed of by the company. They will be considered today."

The union leaders will also hold another meeting this afternoon with Mr. Hedley of the New York Railways Company to consider thirty-four dismissals which were left to arbitration by the Mayor, and which received only preliminary consideration last Tuesday.

Although the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes is not ready yet to resume its efforts to organize the service employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, inspectors in the employ of that company have been detailed to watch the labor leaders. Two of these inspectors, wearing their uniforms, stood all day yesterday on the sidewalk across the street from the entrance to the Continental Hotel, where the officials of the union are living, apparently for the purpose of seeing if any B. R. T. men called there.

The labor leaders frequently have protested publicly against this sort of espionage, and Mr. Fridiger took the badge numbers of the inspectors for future use.

"It makes no difference how much they watch," one of the labor leaders said last night. "We will organize the employes of the B. R. T. just as soon as we have finished the work already in hand."

The demands said to have been agreed on by the union employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company were again held up yesterday, and may be submitted today, it was said.

Ex-Justice Elizur H. Hinsdale Dead.

Elizur B. Hinsdale, retired Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, railroad builder, and historian, and one of the important members of the early days of the present Republican Party, died yesterday at Penn Yan, N. Y., at the age of 84. Arriving in New York in 1864 from Buffalo as an experienced lawyer, Mr. Hinsdale became interested in railroad building on Long Island, practically developed the North Shore division of the Long Island Railroad, and aided in the final consolidation, by which the road acquired its present properties. In 1898 his "History of the Long Island Railroad" became the leading authority on the subject.

MRS. H. P. DAVISON STARTS AERO FLEET

Continued from Page 1.

as much against it as I had been, but said, 'While I am very much opposed, I have an open mind and will investigate.' He did so. I don't know what he did or to whom he talked, except that Mr. Woodhouse of the Aero Club was a member of one family consultation, but at the end of three days, he gave his consent.

"Immediately after, the formation of the aviation squad began. My son communicated with his friends by long distance telephone and telegraph, and within a few days seven or eight of them had promised to come as soon as they could and join the school. Most of them are Yale men, and two others now training at Governors Island will soon join them.

"Then we found that there were no flying boats available, and for a time it looked as though it would be difficult to get started. However, the Wanamaker Flying School had located near here a few days before and had just received a new flying boat. Arrangements were made for its use, and David McCullough, instructor of the school, agreed to take charge of our squad.

"Serious work began immediately. Mr. McCullough is a very competent instructor, and does not believe in taking risks or doing 'stunts.' He started the boys at the bottom, doing the work of mechanics, before any attempt was made to teach them to fly. They rose at 5 o'clock in the morning and went to the hangars. Then they came back to breakfast, returning to their work again as soon as the meal was finished, and so it went the whole day. In the evening they would return to dinner, hot, tired, and dirty, and more enthusiastic than ever. At dinner there was only one topic, aviation."

REPORTS RIOTS IN HAMBURG

Hunger and Peace Demonstrations Had to be Quelled by Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 24.—A dispatch to The Chronicle from Amsterdam says:

"For a week past the port of Hamburg has been in a state of revolution. One who has just 'escaped,' as he expressed it, tells an extraordinary story of the gradually rising exasperation of the population until early last week they broke out into open hunger riots and peace demonstrations.

"The authorities appear to have been taken by surprise, for the police were unable and perhaps unwilling to quell the disturbances. They were completely overpowered, and before the soldiers could arrive angry crowds had forced their way through several of the principal streets and smashed every shop and business house window. Only vigorous military measures were able to restore order.

"The utmost severity is shown to all who venture outdoors, except during strictly limited daylight hours."

SAY HUGHES IS CONSISTENT

Women Deny Discrimination Against Sex in Teachers' Salary Veto.

In answer to an attack on candidate Hughes made in the House of Representatives by Congressman James B. Aswell of Louisiana, who contrasted Mr. Hughes's present attitude toward woman suffrage with his attitude when he was Governor of New York and vetoed an equal pay bill for New York City school teachers, the Woman's Committee of the National Hughes Alliance pointed out yesterday that Governor Hughes's memorandum of veto clearly showed that he was not opposed to equal pay. He vetoed the bill, first, because it applied to New York City, and not to other cities of the State, where he contended the same principle should hold, and, second, because it discriminated in favor of school teachers against other groups of workers. In his veto message, the committee said, he declared that "the gross inequalities between the pay of male and female teachers clearly should not be continued."

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, in the third weekly bulletin of the Woman's Committee of the National Hughes Alliance, published yesterday, in a leading article charges President Wilson with being incompetent and vacillating. "The Democratic pledges of 1912 have been treated as scraps of paper," he says, "and abandoned before the higher political necessity of votes at any cost. Where Republican policies seemed hopeful they have been seized upon, altered for the worst, and proclaimed to the country as Democratic triumphs.

"The one great victory of the Administration had been over the Democratic Party and its principles. Thomas Jefferson would turn in his grave if he could read the legislation of the last four years, and Andrew Jackson would stand amazed before the present Mexican imbroglio."

MANAGER AND CRITIC FIGHT.

H. H. Frazee and Louis Sherwin at Odds in the Friars Club.

A quarrel between Louis Sherwin, dramatic critic of a New York evening newspaper, and H. H. Frazee, theatrical manager and producer, that began early Tuesday morning in the grillroom of the Friars Club, ended in a fist fight that formed the principal topic of conversation in the theatre district yesterday. The fight was witnessed by a number of well known actors who chanced to be in the club at the time. It is said the newspaper man came out of the combat with several cuts on his face.

A representative of Mr. Frazee denied that the altercation had been occasioned by a review of one of the manager's productions written by Sherwin. He said the two were indulging in personalities that finally led to blows. The morning light was breaking when the two finally left the club.

J. K. JEROME IN RED CROSS.

Often Rejected, He Finally Gets a Place as Ambulance Driver.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Jerome K. Jerome is soon going to France to drive a Red Cross ambulance.

The humorist, who is 57 years old, frequently has offered his services in different capacities since the war began, but without success. He is delighted at the chance now given him.

F. G. Affalo, another author, is going out on the same work.

Seligman a Brigadier General.

J. & W. Seligman have been advised by cable that Spencer Seligman, son of the late Leopold Seligman, a member of the international banking firm of Seligman Brothers of London, has been advanced to Brigadier General in the British Army.

GUARANTEED 5% FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$4,000 at 4½%	on three-story and basement brick stores and apartments, value	$6,750
8,000 at 4½%	on three-story and basement brick dwelling, value	12,000
18,000 at 4½%	on four-story and basement brownstone apartment, value	27,000
34,000 at 5%	on five-story and basement brick and stone apartment, value	52,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phones: 6830 Cortlandt.

203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phones: 7100 Main.

BUILDING COLLAPSE BURIES 17; KILLS 2.

Mason Charges Bricks Were Allowed to Soak Moisture from Mortar in Bronx Tenement.

TWO INQUIRIES STARTED

Vacations Said to Have Left Building Department Too Short-Handed Properly to Inspect New Work.

A yell of warning and then the sound of timbers cracking and breaking, startled persons in Marion Avenue, the Bronx, early yesterday morning and they glanced toward a five-story twin-type tenement under construction in Marion Avenue, between East 187th and 188th Streets, just as the façade at the southern corner bulged outward and toppled into the street. Relieved of their main supports, the second, third and fourth floors dropped in sucession. From the heap rose a haze of mortar dust and through it came the cries of workmen buried in the débris.

Sergeant Albert Smith and Policeman Frank K. Siern were among those who saw the building collapse. Smith ran to the nearest signal box and turned in emergency calls for ambulances and the reserves from three station houses, while Siern rang in a fire alarm. Then they ran to the building and began the work of rescue.

Two hours later it was found that two men had been killed and fifteen injured, one so badly he was expected last night to die.

The dead.

CLANCY, WILLIAM, 58, bricklayer, 302 East Seventy-ninth Street.

DE CHRISTOPHER, PASQUALE, 42, bricklayer, 437 East 119th Street.

The injured:

BALDAN, THOMAS, 35, laborer, 2,500 Arthur Avenue, possible fractured skull.

BASSO, FRED, 46, laborer, 324 East 112th Street, shaken up and abrasions.

BLAKE, MARTIN E., 40, bricklayer, 454 St. Nicholas Avenue, cuts on head.

FLEMMING, EDWARD, 29, bricklayer, 1,532 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx, fractured left arm.

GOFFESBELLE, HUGO, 32, bricklayer, 676 St. Ann's Avenue; cuts.

HEAPH, WILLIAM, assistant foreman, 42, 29 West Sixty-fifth Street; severe cuts and shock.

HENNY, CLARK, 34, 249 West 128th Street, laborer; lacerations.

McCARTHY, WILLIAM, 23, 643 Jefferson Avenue; lacerations.

McLOUGHLIN, FRANK, 42, 2,504 Bathgate Avenue; possible fracture of skull.

KOHLER, JOHN, 28, laborer, 623 Morris Avenue; fractured leg.

PICKONIE, WILLIAM, 25, bricklayer, 437 East 112th Street; lacerations.

ROCK, WILLIAM, 37, bricklayer, 676 St. Ann's Avenue; fractured leg and possible internal injuries.

STRESS, EDWARD, 25, plumber, 1,345 Prospect Place; fractured leg.

VELETCHI, GORALLA, 53, bricklayer, 315 East 113th Street; possible fractured skull.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 40, 5 feet in height, black hair streaked with gray; will probably die.

Four ambulances from Fordham, two from Lincoln, and one from Lebanon Hospital carried the men to Fordham Hospital and firemen, under Battalion Chief Edward F. Barrett, began digging into the tons of wreckage for other men who, they thought, might have been entombed by the downpour of bricks. After two hours of hard and hurried work they reached the bottom and reported all out.

Almost before the dust had settled two inquiries to fix the blame were started, one by District Attorney Francis J. Martin and the other by Coroner William J. Flynn, who has been a plumbing and building contractor for the last twenty-six years. The Coroner ordered every man connected with the construction work detained, and he held as material witnesses Jacob Polstein, 29 years old, of the contracting firm of Loewy & Polstein, which had charge of the work, and William Heaph, the assistant foreman. S. M. Chase, President of the S. M. C. Building Company, which was putting up the building, was also held as a witness. However, after he and the District Attorney had questioned the men and had exacted promises that they would appear at the hearing to be held today, Coroner Flynn permitted all to go on their own recognizances.

After he had ordered samples to be taken of all the materials used in the construction of the building, Coroner Flynn retained James F. Meehan, formerly an Inspector in the Building Department and a contractor in the Hunts Point section, to aid him in the investigation. Mr. Meehan made a preliminary examination and said:

"The collapse might be attributed to faulty construction. The concentrated weight of the walls of the upper stories, resting on a girder spanning the vestibule, was so badly balanced that it shifted the entire burden to a weak corner."

He would not discuss, in advance of the inquiry, a statement of a bricklayer that the bricks had not been wet before being set in place, and so had absorbed the moisture in the mortar before it "set," causing it to become ineffective. This charge was made by Martin E. Blake, one of the men hurt, who, speaking from fifteen years' experience as a bricklayer, declared he never had seen such "rotten" cement.

Among those to be called today at the inquiry will be Jacob C. Vreeland, Chief Building Inspector, who is acting as head of the Bronx department in the absence on vacation of the Superintendent, Robert J. Moorehead. Three members of Vreeland's staff, Joseph J. Dunnee, Charles P. Jehele, and an inspector, whose name was withheld, but who was said to have attested the construction as lately as Tuesday, will also testify. According to one official, these three inspectors have had to inspect all the construction now going forward in Bronx County, because of vacations among their fellows, and because of the press of work have been unable to get to some buildings oftener than twice a week.

The investigations will be held in the Bergen Building, Courtlandt Avenue and 149th Street.

LOW RATE TAXIS APPEAR.

Black and White Company Says It Will Charge Only 40 Cents a Mile.

Two taxicabs with white bodies and black tops attracted attention in the streets yesterday. They were the forerunners of a new twenty cent taxicab, promoters of which say they will have 200 cabs in the streets here by December. The charge is to be twenty cents for the first third of the first mile and ten cents for each third of a mile thereafter, a reduction from existing rates of ten cents a mile, with the added advantage that no extra charge will be made for additional passengers.

W. Bundy Cole, President of the Town Taxi Company of 229 East Sixty-fourth Street, is President of the new company, which is known as the Brown Taxicab Company, although permission has been obtained to change the name to the Black and White Taxicab Company, conforming with the decorative design of the cars.

More cars will be put in operation, said Mr. Cole yesterday, as soon as new meters recording the reduced rate can be obtained. The company has none yet, and the two cars operated yesterday could give a reduction in price only by permitting three or more persons to ride for the standard price charged by other taxicabs for two passengers.

SENATE PASSES ARMY BILL.

It Goes Back to the House with Revised Articles of War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Army Appropriation bill with revised Articles of War as approved by the War Department, was passed today by the Senate and now goes back to the House where the amendment is expected to be accepted.

President Wilson vetoed the bill because the revision on the bill's previous passage gave exemptions to retired officers, which the War Department disapproved.

Hughes's Son Meets Roosevelt.

Charles E. Hughes, Jr., met Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for the first time yesterday and had luncheon with him at Oyster Bay. Colonel Roosevelt had previously asked Hamilton Fish, Jr., the Progressive Assemblyman for Putnam County, to introduce Mr. Hughes at the first convenient opportunity, and so a luncheon engagement was made for yesterday. Mr. Hughes is 29 years old, a Brown graduate, and is practicing law. He spent June of this year at Plattsburg.

The *quickest* way to re-call the operator is to move the receiver hook up and down SLOWLY.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

B. Altman & Co.

A Number of Women's Tailor-made Suits (superior qualities)

will be placed on sale to-day (Thursday) at the extraordinarily low prices of

$13.75 & $16.75

Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

CHARGE PATRONS MAY HAVE PURCHASES BILLED OCT. 1st

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH and 47TH Sts.

A Closing Out—of

Smart Summer Dresses Formerly to $75— at $18

A miscellaneous group—one or two of a kind in taffeta, voile, chiffon and Georgette crepe, etc.—a wonderful opportunity; *especially for those who choose early.*

Dance Frocks—*for week-end parties* Formerly to $125—to close at $25

Silk Wraps—Formerly to $85—at $25

Silk Suits—Formerly to $135—$28

Only a few very high class styles—for prompt closing.

Hats—Remaining Summer Styles Formerly to $25.....at $3 & $7

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Belber-Fitall Bags and Suit Cases

Fitted with the patented ***FITALL*** *adjustable holder for toilet articles*

Belber Suit Case fitted with FITALL adjustable holder.

Belber Bag fitted with FITALL adjustable holder.

¶ We are now showing Belber-Fitall bags in 20 different styles, and Belber-Fitall suit cases in 6 designs, made of hand-boarded cowhide, box calf, long grain seal, and mat seal.

¶ You can make the loops of the FITALL Adjustable Holder any width you wish, and it will accommodate any toilet articles you want to carry—those off your bureau or specially selected fittings, as preferred.

¶ Because the FITALL is readily adjustable, it will hold one article as securely as it will hold many.

PRICES:

Belber-FITALL Bags.....$8.50 to $22.50
Belber-FITALL Suit Cases....$8.50 to $22.50

YANKS CREEP CLOSE TO SECOND PLACE, BEATING WHITE SOX AGAIN

FOURNIER'S BUNGLE GIVES YANKS GAME

Donovan's Cohorts Collect Four Runs in Eighth, Beating White Sox by 5 to 4.

PIPP'S BAT TO THE RESCUE

His Single Brings Winning Run Over the Plate—Mogridge and Fisher Pitch Sterling Ball.

Jacques Fournier—beeg Jack from the Northwest—he's ver' popular man with the Yankees today.

M. Fournier usually plays first base for the purity-hosed ball team of Charles Comiskey, the venerable Chicagoan, but at the Polo Grounds yesterday he did most of his playing for the Yankees. There was a prevalent suspicion along about the eighth inning of the last encounter between the White Sox and Yankees, that there was a nice, cozy berth in sixth place yawning for the return of the Donovanites, when Fournier came to their rescue and made an error, which was chiefly responsible for the Yankees tallying four times and retrieving by a score of 5 to 4 a game they had practically tossed away in the fifth inning.

Incidentally Mogridge and Fisher pitched great ball, the former allowing two hits in five innings, and the latter one in four. The White Sox were outbatted more than three to one.

Charley Mullen, who played the rôle of hero for the Yankees in their victories over the White Sox on Monday and Tuesday, was indirectly responsible for their third triumph over the Sox yesterday, for it was on his drive down the third base line with two out in the eighth inning that the life-saving blunder occurred. Buck Weaver hurled Mullen's roller across the field with unerring aim, but Fournier let the ball shoot through him to the grandstand, while Maisel and Oldring, who were roosting on second and third, respectively, counted.

Russell Makes an Ascension.

Bob Russell had been a total enigma to the Yankees for seven innings, and had no trouble whatever making Les Magee and Hugh High pass away peacefully in the eighth. Then something exploded. It was Russell going to pieces.

Peckinpaugh barely beat out a slow roller down the first base line. Smiling Bill then withdrew Joe Gedeon from the game—his work had been wabbly—and gave Fritz Maisel his first chance to break into a game at the Polo Grounds since his shoulder was injured. Maisel took one of Russell's low bounding shoots on the big toe of his right foot, and limped to first. Babe Oldring filled the bases when he walked. Russell then uncorked one of his most approved wild pitches and Peck scored while the others each moved up a peg.

Clarence Rowland thereupon discovered what 6,000 fans knew right along, that Russell had blown, and gave him a vacation, requisitioning Walker from the centre field bench. Faber would have done very well had Fournier not perpetrated his foozle. The two runs which counted on that muff made the score 4 runs apiece.

Bill Donovan, heartless but wise, made Wallie Pipp, who was suffering the pangs of rheumatism, bat for Walters after Baumann had walked. Wallyum knows a thing or two about baseball, and Pipp justified his judgment by poling a single over second and tallying Mullen with the winning counter.

Yankees' Gift to White Sox.

Unsavory baseball on the Yankees' part enabled the Sox to pass them in the fifth inning after they had gained a one-run lead in the fourth on singles by Gedeon, Oldring and Baumann, the latter's blow scoring Gedeon. Ominous clouds spread over the Polo Grounds after the fourth inning, and it was in a setting of gloom that the Sox started a wild scoring rampage in the next chapter. They made one hit and three runs in this period, but how they made them is better left unsaid. Suffice it to say, they were neither earned nor deserved. The Yankees simply burlesqued the pastime, with Magee and Gedeon doing their share to make the comedy a success.

Hughey High—they call him high, though he looks but four feet five, and is probably five feet four—made one of the catches of the year off Russell in the third inning, when he leaped almost three feet to haul down with his gloved hand a ball that was travelling at express speed to the left field fence. It surely was a great catch. The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Magee,cf	4	0	1	5	1	0
High,lf	4	0	1	5	0	0
Pfaugh,ss	4	1	2	2	4	6
Gedeon,2b	3	1	1	2	2	3
Oldring,rf	3	1	1	2	1	0
Mullen,1b	4	1	0	5	0	0
Baumann,3b	3	0	2	1	1	2
Walters,c	3	0	0	2	2	0
Mogridge,p	1	0	0	0	1	2
aNunamaker	1	0	1	0	0	0
Fisher,p	2	0	0	0	0	1
bMaisel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boone,2b	0	0	0	0	1	0
cPipp	1	0	1	0	0	0
dAragon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alexander,c	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	34	4	10	24	13	14

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Miller,rf	5	1	2	2	2	0
Borton,1b	4	0	0	8	2	0
Pratt,2b	3	1	0	6	4	3
Marsans,cf	3	1	1	1	0	0
Severeid,c	3	0	0	7	1	0
Austin,3b	4	0	0	1	2	3
Lavan,ss	3	1	2	3	0	1
Koob,p	1	1	0	0	3	0
Davenport,p	2	0	0	0	0	1
Total	36	5	6	30	17	5

a-Ran for Henry in the eighth inning.
b-Batted for Gharrity in the tenth inning.
c-Batted for Shaw in the tenth inning.
Errors—Marsans, Leonard, Foster, (2,) McBride.

St. Louis	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Lavan, Shanks, Miller. Stolen bases—Shotton, (2,) Shanks, Miller. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Shaw, (2,) Marsans. Sacrifice fly—Marsans. Double play—Shanks and Foster. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Washington, 11. First base on error—St. Louis 2. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 5; off Koob, 3; off Davenport, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Koob, 7 hits and 5 runs in 4-2-3 innings; off Davenport, 6 hits and no runs in 5 1-3 innings; off Shaw, 6 hits and 1 run in 10 innings. Struck out—By Shaw, 5; by Koob, 1. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Leonard,3b	4	0	1	3	2	2
Foster,2b	2	0	0	2	2	1
Milan,cf	4	1	2	1	1	0
Smith,rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Shanks,lf	4	0	2	3	0	0
Judge,1b	2	0	0	5	0	0
Williams,1b	1	1	1	2	0	0
McBride,ss	4	0	0	0	3	1
Henry,c	2	0	1	5	1	0
Johnson,p	3	1	2	0	1	0
Total	34	3	9	21	9	3

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Shotten,lf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Miller,rf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Borton,1b	3	0	0	6	0	0
Pratt,2b	3	0	1	3	1	2
Marsans,cf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Severeid,c	3	0	1	4	2	0
Austin,3b	3	1	1	2	1	1
Lavan,ss	3	1	3	3	1	1
Plank,p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Total	28	2	9	*21	8	4

*Game called after seventh inning, darkness.
Errors—Henry, Shotten, Lavan, Pratt.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Two-base hits—Shotten, Milan. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Double play—Lavan, Severeid, Austin to Severeid and Lavan. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Washington, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 2. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 1; off Plank, 2. Earned runs—Off Johnson, 1; off Plank, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Plank, (Henry, Foster.) Struck out—By Johnson, 4; by Plank, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Chicago, 4.
Boston, 7; Cleveland, 3.
Detroit, 10; Philadelphia, 8.
St. Louis, 5; Washington, 4. (First game.)
Washington, 4; St. Louis, 2. (Called 7th inning; darkness.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 6.
Pittsburgh, 3; Philadelphia, 1. (Sixteen innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	69	47	.595
Chicago	65	54	.546
New York	63	53	.543
Detroit	65	55	.542
St. Louis	64	55	.538
Cleveland	62	55	.530
Washington	55	60	.478
Philadelphia	24	88	.214

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	68	41	.624
Boston	62	42	.596
Philadelphia	64	46	.582
New York	53	56	.486
Pittsburgh	51	59	.464
Chicago	52	63	.452
St. Louis	52	64	.448
Cincinnati	48	74	.368

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York. (Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

SENATORS IN EVEN BREAK.

Lose First Game on Blunders, but Win Second When Browns Err.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—St. Louis and Washington split a double-header today, the visitors winning the first game by 5 to 4 in ten innings and losing by 4 to 2 in the second, called after the seventh inning, on account of darkness. Foster's error gave St. Louis the winning run in the first game and misplays by Shotten and Lavan were responsible for Washington's margin in the second. Rain marred both games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Miller,rf	5	1	2	2	2	0
Borton,1b	4	0	0	8	2	0
Pratt,2b	3	1	0	6	4	3
Marsans,cf	3	1	1	1	0	0
Severeid,c	5	0	0	7	1	0
Austin,3b	4	0	0	1	2	3
Lavan,ss	5	1	2	3	0	1
Koob,p	1	1	0	0	3	0
Davenport,p	2	0	0	0	0	1
Total	36	5	6	30	17	5

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Leonard,3b	3	0	1	2	3	2
Foster,2b	4	1	1	3	2	4
Milan,cf	4	0	0	8	2	0
Smith,rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Shanks,lf	4	0	2	3	0	0
Judge,1b	4	0	0	7	0	1
McBride,ss	4	0	0	1	3	6
Henry,c	4	0	0	7	1	0
Ainsmith,c	0	0	0	0	2	0
Gharrity,x	1	0	0	0	0	0
bWilliams	1	0	0	0	0	0
Shaw,p	2	0	0	0	0	0
Jamieson	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	4	4	30	13	13

a-Ran for Henry in the eighth inning.
b-Batted for Gharrity in the tenth inning.
c-Batted for Shaw in the tenth inning.
Errors—Marsans, Leonard, Foster, (2,) McBride.

St. Louis	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Lavan, Shanks, Miller. Stolen bases—Shotton, (2,) Shanks, Miller. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Shaw, (2,) Marsans. Sacrifice fly—Marsans. Double play—Shanks and Foster. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Washington, 11. First base on error—St. Louis 2. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 5; off Koob, 3; off Davenport, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Koob, 7 hits and 5 runs in 4-2-3 innings; off Davenport, 6 hits and no runs in 5 1-3 innings; off Shaw, 6 hits and 1 run in 10 innings. Struck out—By Shaw, 5; by Koob, 1. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Leonard,3b	4	0	1	3	2	
Foster,2b	2	0	0	2		
Milan,cf	4	1	2	1	0	
Smith,rf	4	0	0	0	0	
Shanks,lf	4	0	2	3	0	
Judge,1b	2	0	0	5	0	
Williams,1b	1	1	1	2	0	
McBride,ss	4	0	0	0	3	
Henry,c	2	0	1	5	1	
Johnson,p	3	1	2	0	1	
Total	34	3	9	21	9	

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Shotten,lf	4	0	2	1	0	
Miller,rf	3	0	1	0	0	
Borton,1b	3	0	0	6	0	
Pratt,2b	3	0	1	3	1	
Marsans,cf	3	0	0	3	0	
Severeid,c	3	0	1	4	2	
Austin,3b	3	1	1	2	1	
Lavan,ss	3	1	3	3	1	
Plank,p	3	0	0	0	2	
Total	28	2	9	*21	8	

*Game called after seventh inning, darkness.
Errors—Henry, Shotten, Lavan, Pratt.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Two-base hits—Shotten, Milan. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Double play—Lavan, Severeid, Austin to Severeid and Lavan. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Washington, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 2. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 1; off Plank, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Plank, (Henry, Foster.) Struck out—By Johnson, 4; by Plank, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

RED SOX TAKE THE LAST.

Four Pitchers Unable to Save Final Game of Series for Indians.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Boston won the final game of the home series with Cleveland today by 7 to 3. After holding the Red Sox hitless for three innings, Boehling was knocked from the box in the fourth, when three singles, a double, and a walk netted two runs.

Coveleskie and Gould were driven from the mound by an onslaught in the seventh, when four singles, a sacrifice, and two passes netted Boston four more runs. Leonard retired for a pinch hitter in the seventh. Ruth held Cleveland to one hit in his two innings in the box. The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Hopper,rf	3	0	1	3	0	
Barry,2b	4	2	1	2	3	
Lewis,lf	4	2	1	2	0	
Gainer,1b	3	0	1	7	0	
Hoblitzell,1b	2	0	1	3	0	
Walker,cf	2	0	2	2	0	
Gardner,3b	3	0	0	1	2	
Scott,ss	4	0	0	2	3	
Carrigan,c	2	0	0	5	1	
Cady,c	1	0	0	2	1	
Leonard,p	2	0	1	0	1	
Ruth,p	1	1	1	0	0	
aShorten	0	0	0	0	0	
bThomas	1	0	1	0	0	
cMcNally	0	1	0	0	0	
dJanvrin	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	37	7	11	27	10	

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Graney,lf	5	0	0	2	0	
Turner,3b	4	1	1	0	2	
Speaker,cf	4	0	2	0	1	
Roth,rf	3	1	1	5	0	
W'gans,ss	4	0	1	0	6	
Gandil,1b	4	1	2	11	0	
Chapman,2b	4	0	1	5	2	
O'Neill,c	3	0	1	1	1	
Boehling,p	2	0	0	0	4	
Coveleskie,p	1	0	0	0	1	
Gould,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Klepfer,p	0	0	0	0	0	
eMoeller	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	35	3	9	24	18	

a-Batted for Carrigan in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Leonard in the seventh inning.
c-Ran for Shorten in the seventh inning.
d-Ran for Thomas in seventh inning.
e-Batted for Klepfer for the ninth inning.
Errors—O'Neill, Leonard.

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	1	0	—7
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Turner, Lewis, Ruth. Three-base hit—Gandil. Stolen bases—Speaker, O'Neill. Sacrifice hits—Walker, Hooper. Double plays—Wambsganss, Chapman, and Gandil; Klepfer, O'Neill, and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Boston, 9. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Boehling, 1; off Coveleskie, 2; off Gould, 2; off Klepfer, 2; off Leonard, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Boehling, 4 hits; 2 runs in three and one-third innings; off Coveleskie, 4 hits, 4 runs in three innings; off Gould, 2 hits, no runs in eight innings; off Klepfer, 1 hit, 1 run in one and two-thirds innings; off Leonard, 8 hits, 3 runs in seven innings; off Ruth, 1 hit, no runs in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Boehling, (Walker.) Struck out—By Leonard, 3; by Ruth, 2. Passed ball—Carrigan. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and O'Loughlin.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1.30 P. M. New York Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Adv.

ROBINS TRY THREE PITCHERS IN VAIN

Cubs Assail Dell and Cheney, and Appleton Checks Them After Game Is Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The Cubs did the same thing to three Brooklyn pitchers today that the Robins put over on the local twirlers yesterday, and the home team won, 7 to 6. Wheezer Dell was the first of the Dodgers' staff to have his fling. After the Cubs had pounded him to the extent of five hits, and scored four times, Uncle Robbie yelled "enough," and Wheezer went to the bench. Larry Cheney was next summoned and survived until the opening of the fifth inning. During his incumbency the Cubs picked up two more hits and three additional counters, bringing the total of runs up to seven. Sherrod Smith batted for Cheney in the fifth.

When the fifth opened Uncle Robbie trotted out Appleton, the right-hander, whom Colonel Ebbets esteemed too valuable to be handed to the Cubs in a deal for Heinie Zimmerman. Be that as it may, the Cubs were submissive during Appleton's tenure of office, as, while they succeeded in getting a trio of hits, they failed to push across a tally.

Jimmy Lavender opened the game for the Tinkermen, but his moist ball didn't behave very well in the seventh, and, with the Dodgers dangerously near a tie score, Gene Packard was called upon. Packard stopped the flood of base hits in the seventh, but in the ninth it looked for a while as if he might suffer the same experience as Lavender. With a man on second base, however, Gene gave the accelerator a severe thrust and fanned McCarty for the final out.

All of the local scoring was confined to the first four innings, and, excepting for the fourth, they came in clusters of two.

Meanwhile Lavender was having more or less success. While the Dodgers pecked him for hits with rather tiresome regularity, they were unable to bunch them. In the seventh, however, the tempest broke. Appleton singled, but Myers forced him at second. Stengel's double over Hofman's head counted Myers. Wheat dented the right field screen for a double, counting Stengel, and Wheat scored on a single by McCarty, after which Lavender was withdrawn and Packard inserted.

The Dodgers secured their fourth and final tally in the ninth. Miller batted for Appleton and crashed a double to right, going to third while Packard was throwing out Myers. Wortman attended to Stengel, but Wheat singled to left and Miller counted. Packard fanned McCarty after Wheat had pilfered second. The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Hofman,lf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Flack,rf	4	2	1	2	0	0
Mann,cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Saier,1b	3	2	1	13	0	0
Zimm'n,ss	3	0	2	0	7	0
Elliott,c	2	1	1	6	0	0
Zelder,2b	3	1	1	4	2	0
Wortman,ss	4	1	1	0	4	0
Lavender,p	3	0	1	0	1	0
Packard,p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	30	7	10	27	16	0

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Myers,cf	5	1	1	0	0	0
Stengel,rf	5	2	3	2	1	0
Wheat,lf	5	1	4	2	0	0
McCarty,1b	5	0	1	8	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	1	2	2
Konetchy,3b	4	0	1	1	2	1
Olson,ss	4	0	1	1	1	1
Meyers,c	4	0	1	9	0	0
Dell,p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cheney,p	0	0	0	0	2	0
Appleton,p	1	0	0	0	1	0
aO'Mara	1	1	0	0	0	0
bSmith	1	0	0	0	0	0
cMiller	1	1	1	0	0	0
dGets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40	6	14	24	10	3

a-Batted for Dell in the third inning.
b-Batted for Cheney in the fifth inning.
c-Batted for Appleton in the ninth inning.
d-Ran for Wheat in the ninth inning.
Errors—Wortman, Stengel, Cutshaw, Meyers, (2.)

Chicago	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	—7
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	—6

Two-base hits—Stengel, (2.) Wheat, (2.) Miller, Hofman. Three-base hits—Hofman, Wortman, Elliott. Stolen bases—Myers, Getz, Saier, Flack, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Zelder, Zimmerman, Elliott. Double plays—McCarty, Mowrey, and Olson; Stengel and Meyers; Zimmerman, Zelder, and Saier. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dell, 1; off Cheney, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Dell, 5 hits, 3 runs in two innings; off Cheney, 3 hits, 1 run in two innings; off Appleton, 3 hits, no runs in four innings; off Lavender, 10 hits, 5 runs in six and two-thirds innings; off Packard, 4 hits, 1 run in two and one-third innings. Struck out—By Dell, 2; by Cheney, 2; by Appleton, 1; by Lavender, 3; by Packard, 1. Wild pitch—Cheney. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

PIRATES WIN IN SIXTEENTH.

Capture Fourth Game of Series of Five with Phillies.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 23.—Pittsburgh took four out of the series of five games from Philadelphia by winning a sixteen-inning contest here today by a score of 2 to 1. The visitors made their run in the fifth inning on hits by Killifer and Dugey and Rixey's sacrifice. Pittsburgh tied the count in the ninth on a single by Carey, his steal to second and a wild pitch, and won out in the sixteenth inning on Hinchman's single, Johnston's sacrifice and McCarthy's single. The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Warner,5b	7	0	1	0	1	
Carey,cf	6	1	2	3	0	
Schulte,lf	7	0	0	5	0	
H'chman,rf	7	1	1	3	0	
J'nston,1b	6	0	0	24	0	
Baird,2b	6	0	2	5	6	
McC'thy,ss	6	0	0	2	4	
Schmidt,c	6	0	0	4	0	
K'tlehner,p	2	0	1	0	5	
aFischer	1	0	0	0	0	
Evans,p	3	0	0	1	4	
Total	55	2	7	48	27	

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	0	2	0	
Dugey,2b	5	0	2	4	3	
Stock,3b	5	0	0	1	3	
Cravath,rf	6	0	0	5	0	
Whitted,lf	3	0	1	2	0	
Cooper,lf	2	0	0	2	0	
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	20	2	
Bancroft,ss	5	0	1	0	3	
Killifer,c	1	2	3	1	0	
bGood	0	0	0	0	0	
Burns,c	0	0	0	0	0	
Rixey,p	5	0	0	0	5	
Total	49	1	6	*47	26	

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Kantlehner in eighth inning.
b-Ran for Killifer in fifteenth inning.
Errors—Warner, Schmidt, Paskert, Dugey.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Whitted, Carey. Stolen bases—Paskert, Dugey, Whitted, (2.) Bancroft. Carey, Baird, Schmidt. Sacrifice hits—Dugey, (2.) Rixey, Johnston. Double plays—Bancroft, Dugey, Luderus, Killifer, and Bancroft; Evans, Baird, and Johnston; Evans, McCarthy, and Johnston; Baird and Johnston. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburgh, 12. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Rixey, 5; off Kantlehner, 2; off Evans, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Rixey, 11 hits and 2 runs in sixteen innings; off Kantlehner, 4 hits and 1 run in eight innings; off Evans, 2 hits and 0 runs in eight innings. Struck out—By Rixey, 7; by Kantlehner, 1; by Evans, 1. Wild pitches—Rixey, 3. Time of game—Two hours and fifty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Rigler.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

	R	H	E
Newark	1	10	0
Montreal	2	10	2
	1	10	0
	0	1	0
	2	10	1
	0	2	0
	1	0	0
	0	1	0
	0	0	0
	1	0	0
	10	35	4
	7	24	1

AT TORONTO.

Providence	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	—5	12	1
Toronto	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—5	10	2

AT ROCHESTER.

Richmond	4	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	—6	10	2
Rochester	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	—6	8	5
Called, darkness.												

AT BUFFALO.

Baltimore	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	—5	9	2
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	7	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	62	50	.554
Providence	61	50	.550
Baltimore	59	52	.527
Montreal	56	53	.514
Toronto	56	53	.514
Richmond	52	56	.481
Rochester	47	60	.439
Newark	46	65	.414

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Toronto.

TIGERS SWAMP ATHLETICS.

Cobb Goes from First to Third on Single, and Steals Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Detroit had an easy time winning today's game from Philadelphia by 10 to 3. Young led in the hitting, with three singles and a double. Cobb gave an exhibition of base running in going from first to third on a single to left field, getting to third by a splendid slide, and then stealing home while the third baseman was holding the ball. The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Vitt,3b	3	2	1	5	2	
Bush,ss	4	2	1	2	3	
Cobb,cf	6	2	2	2	0	
Veach,lf	5	1	1	2	0	
Crawford,rf	4	0	0	3	0	
Burns,1b	5	1	3	9	1	
Young,2b	5	1	4	0	1	
Spencer,c	5	0	1	4	0	
Cun'gham,p	3	1	1	0	3	
Total	39	10	14	27	10	

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Witt,ss	5	0	0	2	2	
Walsh,rf	4	0	0	2	0	
Strunk,cf	4	1	1	2	1	
Schang,lf	3	1	1	3	0	
Lajoie,2b	4	1	2	2	5	
McInnis,1b	4	0	2	7	1	0
McElwee,3b	3	0	0	1	1	
Pick,3b	1	0	0	0	1	
Picinich,c	4	0	2	1	0	
Williams,p	0	0

PELL ELIMINATED BY ARMSTRONG

ARMSTRONG'S CHOP DRIVES BEAT PELL.

Philadelphian Puts Noted Backhander Out of Southampton Tennis Tourney.

EIGHT SURVIVE IN SINGLES

Williams, Washburn, Harte, Armstrong, Roberts, Parker, Hunter and Clothier Still in Running.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Progress in the invitation tennis tournament at the Meadow Club today was marked by the retirement of one of the first ten ranking men, Theodore Roosevelt Pell being defeated by Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia in a three-set encounter, the score of which was 5—7, 6—2, 6—2. This comes as near being an upset as anything the tournament has produced up to date, but even this reversal created little surprise. Armstrong has been playing a strong game, signalizing his appearance at Longwood by defeating Ichiya Kumagae and Clarence J. Griffin, while Pell has been unable this season to bring his game to the heights which it occupied last year when he was placed fifth in the national ranking.

In the other matches the favorites came through without having serious difficulty. Eight men are now left in the singles competition. The upper half of the draw shows the names of Richard Norris Williams, 2d, Watson M. Washburn, Richard Harte, and Joseph J. Armstrong. In the lower half there are Roland Roberts, Harry S. Parker, Francis T. Hunter, and William J. Clothier. With the exception of the Armstrong and Roberts victories all of the matches went in straight sets.

Williams effected his advance by defeating Frederick C. Baggs. The latter gave the former champion a hard battle which was won at 6—3, 7—5. Washburn had little difficulty in disposing of Joseph A. Richards at 6—0, 6—4, while Harte vanquished Reginald Cook by the score of 6—1, 6—1. Roberts earned a decision over George C. Caner at 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, and Harry S. Parker came through by defeating Frederick C. Inman 8—6, 6—4. The career of Count Otto Salm in the tournament was cut short by the superior play of Francis T. Hunter, who won by the score of 6—1, 6—1; and the former national champion, William J. Clothier, registered a defeat against R. S. Stoddart, at 6—3, 6—2.

Pell Has No Illusions.

The contest between Pell and Armstrong was the feature of the singles play, and the prophetic opinion was quite commonly expressed that the famous backhand expert would have to give way before the Philadelphian. Pell had no false ideas concerning his opponent's ability, for at the Longwood tournament, just before the defeat of Griffin by Armstrong, Pell remarked that the latter was a stronger player than many were inclined to believe. The defeat of Griffin and Kumagae justified this prediction, and today Pell had a chance to realize through experience that he had not misjudged Armstrong's skill.

Armstrong played a cool, heady game with a notable display of court tactics which beat back Pell in the last two sets so that he was really not even a formidable rival for the Quaker City contender. Primarily it was a back court struggle, both players selecting the baseline as their abiding place for the greater part of the time.

There were occasional instances when each came to the net, Armstrong more frequently than his rival and on the whole with better success. His most dependable stroke, however, was a chop drive from the back court which was always sent deep into Pell's territory with a confusing bound for the New Yorker. There was so much under-spin that Pell had difficulty in gauging the angle of deflection and time and again he was caught unprepared by the stroke. During the greater part of the match the Philadelphian did the forcing, his tactics being aggressive without being overimpetuous.

First Set a Thriller.

There was a keen struggle in the first set, Pell waging a sharp game against the deliberate play of Armstrong. He succeeded in gaining the upper hand in a deuce encounter, but with this his effectiveness ended, while Armstrong, fresh and steady, was ready to continue the match at high speed.

Pell seemed to be tired as the match wore on in the second set, and on occasions did not make any endeavor to return some of the drives by Armstrong. The same condition, only more pronounced, prevailed in the third set. Sometimes there was a flashing stroke by Pell reminiscent of the skill which carried him through to victory in the Middle States singles championship, but the effort was not sustained. Armstrong never let up in his sharp driving game, and carried off the honors easily once the tide turned in his favor.

Richard Norris Williams, 2d, managed to score a victory over Frederick C. Baggs at 6—3, 7—5, but it was no easy contest for the former champion and the belief is gaining ground that Williams is decidedly off his game. The question whether he will be able to recover his form for the national championships next week is creating almost as much interest as the present status of McLoughlin's game. The difficulty is to determine just how much of Williams's loss of speed is directly attributable to his injured ankle, and how much to the fact that he does not wish to extend himself until he has entirely recovered from the weakness. In spite of the fact that he is the leading player left in the tournament, there are not many willing to wager that he will be able to carry off the Southampton honors. A real test seems to be in store for him in the match tomorrow when he will face Watson M. Washburn.

Roberts Yields One Set.

Although Roland Roberts was pressed to three sets by the Harvard player, George C. Caner, the Pacific Coast youth always gave the impression that he was sure of himself and had no fear as to the eventual outcome of the match. He played brilliantly at times and during Roberts's best moments Caner was hopelessly outclassed. The score was 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

The spectators had their first opportunity today of seeing the leading Coast stars in action. William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin had the championship court for their doubles match against S. Wainwright and A. M. Hyde, who were defeated at 6—3, 6—2. The national champions seemed to toy with the match at the outset and the contest went to 3—all before they put real life into their work. From that point they ran off three games for the set. In the second set they speeded up their game a bit more and had no difficulty in running out the set.

William J. Clothier and William A. Larned took two matches. In the second round they won by default, while their third round victory was at the expense of Hugh Wainwright and George Helm, who lost at 6—2, 10—8. In another third round match Fred C. Baggs and H. Mikami paired up against the Harvard team of William Rand 3d and G. C. Caner, and carried off the victory at 6—4, 6—2. The summaries:

MEADOW CLUB CUP, SINGLES.—Fourth Round—R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated Frederick C. Baggs, 6—3, 7—5; Watson M. Washburn defeated Joseph A. Richards, 6—0, 6—4; Richard Harte defeated Reginald A. Cook, 6—1, 6—1; Joseph J. Armstrong defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2; Roland Roberts defeated George C. Caner, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2; Harry S. Parker defeated Frederick C. Inman, 8—6, 6—4; Francis T. Hunter defeated Count Otto Salm, 6—1, 6—1; William J. Clothier defeated R. S. Stoddart, 6—3, 6—2.

DOUBLES.—First Round—Stanley Wainwright and A. M. Hyde won from H. A. MacKinney and Douglas S. Watters by default. Second Round.—Lyle E. Mahan and Watson M. Washburn won from E. W. Peaslee and partner, by default; William Rand, 3d, and George C. Caner defeated A. H. Coffey and Irving Riker, 6—3, 6—3; F. C. Baggs and Hashishiro Mikami defeated C. G. Shaw and A. H. Ely, Jr., 6—0, 6—1; William J. Clothier and William A. Larned won from S. Stafford McLean and partner, by default; H. Wainwright and George Helm won by default; W. Snepardson and Louis Preston defeated J. A. Richardson and William Fleitman, 6—3, 6—2; William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin defeated S. Wainwright and A. M. Hyde, 6—3, 6—2; E. Van Ingen and H. G. Trevor, Jr., defeated J. H. Hunt and H. H. Stebbins, 6—3, 6—1; Theodore R. Pell and J. J. Armstrong defeated A. J. Biddle and W. Watson, 6—1, 6—0; Kenneth Hawks and Greyor Clover defeated William D. Cunningham and S. Doubleday, 6—2, 6—2; R. L. Oakley and Reginald A. Cook defeated A. Major and E. H. Hooker, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4; Richard Harte and R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated Lay Martin and Stafford McLean, 6—0, 6—0; Conrad B. Doyle and J. S. Pfaffman defeated R. Vanderventer and L. Vanderventer, 6—2, 6—4.

Third Round.—F. C. Baggs and H. Mikami defeated William Rand, 3d, and G. C. Caner, 6—4, 6—2; William J. Clothier and William A. Larned defeated H. Wainwright and George Helm, 6—2, 10—8.

TIE IN QUALIFYING ROUND.

Purcell and McMillan Each Have 75 in City Title Golf Play.

Walter Purcell, the left-handed New York Golg Club player, and E. B. McMillan of the Scottish-American forces, led the field and tied for the low score medal with rounds of 75 in the qualifying round for the city championship and for the possession of the Herald Cup, which was played yesterday over the Van Cortlandt links under the auspices of the New York Golf Club. B. R. Abbott, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, sent sixty-six starters from the first tee, the largest number ever entered in the tournament and conditions for play were so favorable that no less than fifteen scores were below 80. The ground was hard, giving the balls a long roll, and the greens were well prepared for the tournament play.

Purcell experienced some bad luck near the end of his journey, or his score would have been several strokes lower. Going to the fifteenth green his short chip shot aimed at the pin struck a rock and rebounded almost to its starting place. He took three putts on more greens than he cared to, and in his whole round, he failed to run down a putt of more than a few feet. His card was as follows:

Out .....4 4 5 5 4 5 4 3 4—38
In .....4 3 5 3 5 5 4 4 4—37—75

McMillan went to the turn in 42 strokes and appeared to be distinctly and decisively out of the hunt for the medal. From the tenth tee to the eighteenth green, however, he played a brand of golf that rivaled the best efforts of Walter Hagen and Bob MacDonald over the same holes. He took no less than five 3s on the nine holes and made the inward journey in 33 strokes. His card was as follows:

Out .....5 4 4 6 4 5 4 3 7—42
In .....5 3 5 3 3 3 4 4 3—33—75

Both Purcell and McMillan survived the first round of match play in the afternoon. Purcell defeating Martin Schreiber 4 and 2, and McMillan disposing of A. B. Kight, 2 up in a close match. There were no upsets in the afternoon match play, and the losers were on the short end because the other men were better golfers. The summaries:

QUALIFYING ROUND.—Championship Thirty-two.—Walter Purcell, New York G. C., 37—75; E. B. McMillan, Scottish-American G. C., 42, 33—75; J. F. Kieran, Newspaper G. C., 37, 39—76; J. P. Bruyere, unattached, 40, 36—76; J. B. Carpenter, unattached, 37, 39—76; F. M. Gould, N. Y. N. G., 40, 37—77; J. F. Riddell, Crescent A. C., 39, 38—78; H. J. Walters, Jr., N. Y. G. C., 39, 39—78; A. M. Carpenter, N. Y. G. C., 41, 37—78; D. G. McConnell, N. Y. G. C., 43, 35—78; H. A. Linton, N. Y. G. C., 39, 39—78; C. A. Roberts, 38, 41—79; M. C. Kammer, unattached, 38, 41—79; G. M. Ivory, unattached, 38, 41—79; G. C. Harrison, N. Y. G. C., 40, 39—79; A. B. Kight, Scot.-Amer. G. C., 40, 40—80; Martin Schreiber, 43, 37—80; R. H. Brooke, N. Y. G. C., 40, 40—80; J. P. McDonald, N. Y. G. C., 43, 37—80; W. Z. Frazer, Scot.-Amer. G. C., 43, 38—81; W. E. Tracy, N. Y. G. C., 43, 38—81; H. B. Dunn, Scot.-Amer. G. C., 43, 38—81; F. K. Flaugh, Newspaper G. C., 39, 42—81; J. Kennedy, unattached, 39, 42—81; Edward Rhodenburg, unattached, 41, 40—81; F. C. Simpson, unattached, 38, 43—81; W. M. Gaylor, N. Y. G. C., 43, 38—82; A. W. Webster, unattached, 40, 42—82; Clarence Brieger, unattached, 42, 41—83; A. S. Richmond, unattached, 43, 40—83; T. Regan, unattached, 44, 39—83; H. B. Martin, Newspaper G. C., 41, 42—83.

Other Scores.—Ralph Seeler, unattached, 41, 43—84; William Gillian, unattached, 45, 40—85; L. P. Ferguson, N. Y. G. C., 44, 42—86; A. Steinmetz, unattached, 45, 42—87; O. Davidson, N. Y. G. C., 45, 42—87; W. B. Harrison, Gotham, 46, 41—87; R. W. Haller, N. Y. G. C., 49, 38—87; A. J. Pugliese, N. Y. G. C., 47, 42—87; C. Pertsch, Schoolmen's G. C., 43, 44—87; E. C. Bell, Scottish-American G. C., 45, 43—88; W. R. Francis, Scot.-American G. C., 47, 41—88; W. Chapman, Scot.-American G. C., 45, 43—88; F. H. Hoyt, N. Y. G. C., 45, 44—89; J. P. Radcliffe, unattached, 46, 44—90; T. J. Tobin, unattached, 42, 48—90; H. C. Bell, unattached, 46, 45—91; R. H. Keener, N. Y. G. C., 46, 45—91; S. P. Hanagan, unattached, 47, 45—92; J. A. E. Thorling, unattached, 48, 44—92; M. J. Foley, unattached, 48, 44—92; L. J. Dumahant, N. Y. G. C., 46, 46—92; J. F. Galvin, Slasconsett, 52, 41—93; R. W. Heintze, N. Y. G. C., 53, 40—93; J. Grimler, N. Y. G. C., 46, 48—94; G. M. Lapreolin, unattached, 48, 48—96.

FIRST ROD, MATCH PLAY, Championship Division.—Purcell defeated Schreiber, 4 and 2; McConnell defeated Fraser, 2 and 1; Kennedy defeated Bruyere, 2 up; Breiger defeated Kammer, 4 and 3; Brooke defeated Kieran, 4 and 3; Linton defeated Webster, 2 and 1; Dunn defeated A. M. Carpenter, 4 and 3; Regan defeated Harrison, 4 and 3; McMillan defeated Kight, 2 up; Riddell defeated Simpson, 3 and 2; Gould defeated Flaugh, 2 and 1; Roberts defeated Richmond, 7 and 5; Rhodenburg defeated J. B. Carpenter, 3 and 1; Ivory defeated Gaylor, 1 up; Walters defeated Tracy, 6 and 5; Martin defeated McDonald, 1 up, (19 holes.)

MISS KAISER SETS MARK.

Breaks Links Record in Western Women's Title Play.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 23.—Miss Laurie Kaiser of the Flossmoor Club, Chicago, broke the women's record for the Kent Country Club course today in the second round of the women's Western golf tournament. She made the 18 holes in 89, 10 under par for women, and won her match with Miss Louise Fergus of Glenview, Chicago, 8 up and 6 to go.

Miss Elaine Rosenthal of Ravisloe, Chicago, present title holder, was matched against her sister, Mrs. Ernest I. Belfeld, of the same club, and won by 7 up and 6 to play.

Mrs. F. C. Letts, Jr., of Cincinnati eliminated Mrs. M. F. Anderson of Hinsdale, Chicago, by 3 and 1. In this match there were many conceded holes.

The closest match on the day's card was that in which Miss Vera Gardiner of Glen Oak, Chicago, defeated Miss Elizabeth Allen of Rock Island Arsenal, 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-finals will be played tomorrow with Miss Rosenthal opposing Mrs. Letts, and Miss Gardiner meeting Miss Kaiser.

Rain Halts Newark Cycle Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 23.—Rain halted the modified six-day cycle race at the Newark Velodrome tonight. The race will continue tomorrow night. Fifteen teams started in the third night's race and sprints enlivened the first hour. Eddie Root was suspended indefinitely by Chairman Kelsey of the National Cycling Association for quitting the race last night.

MABEL TRASK WINS TROTTING FEATURE

But St. Frisco, Driven by Geers, Gives the Cox Mare a Hard Battle at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Mabel Trask and St. Frisco, in the Western Reserve 2:08 trot, furnished the thrills today at the North Randall Grand Circuit meeting. With the wind blowing a gale along the mile ring the mare piloted by Cox and the stallion, driven by the veteran Geers, raced neck and neck through the entire course in all three heats, Mabel Trask getting the first two heats and the race, and Geers's horse nosing out the winner in the third heat.

It was a great race and filled the spectators with enthusiasm. Mabel Trask was the favorite, but St. Frisco gave her a keen battle in the first two heats, the second heat being stepped in 2:04, remarkably fast time considering the high wind. St. Frisco managed to nose out Mabel Trask in the third heat and the two horses divided the major portion of the $3,000 purse.

Miss Perfection, the favorite in the 2:11 trot, after getting off to a bad start, and finishing sixth in the first heat, stepped off in the next two and won handily over Hazel Laing, who had won the first heat.

The summaries:

2:11 CLASS, TROTTING.
Purse, $1,200.

Miss Perfection, b. m., by General Watts, (McMahon)	6	1	1
Hazel Laing, ch. m., by John A. McKerron, (McDonough)	1	2	2
McClockey, br. g., by Theodosius, (McDonald)	2	3	5
Great Isle, b. h., by Peter the Great, (Murphy)	4	4	8
Harry Hamilton, br. h., by Al Stanley, (Whitehead)	3	5	4
Junior Watts, br. h., by General Watts, (Rea)	5	6	6
Grattan Boy, b. g., by Montana Grattan, (Daniels)	7	7	7

Time—2:11¼; 2:08¾; 2:10¾.

2:15 CLASS, PACING.
Purse $1,200.

Young Todd, b. h., by Director Todd, (Cox)	1	1	1
Spring Maid, ch. m., by The Abbe, (White)	2	3	2
Peter G., b. g., by Robert C., (Snow)	6	2	3
Contention B., b. m., by Copa de Oro, (Durfee)	3	4	6
Willis Woodland, b. h., by Woodland Boy, (Jersey)	4	5	4
Trojan, b. g., by Milton S., (Wilson)	5	6	5

Time—2:08¾; 2:07¼; 2:10.

THE WESTERN RESERVE, 2:08 TROTTING
Purse, $3,000.

Mabel Trask, ch. m., by Peter the Great, (Cox)	1	1	2
St. Frisco, b. h., by San Francisco, (Geers)	2	2	1
Virginia Barnette, b. m., by Moko, (Durfee)	3	3	4
Laurinie Lad, b. g., by Master Bo, (McDonald)	5	4	3
Sadie S., br. m., by Archdale, (Mahon)	4	6	5
The Eno, ch. h., by the Native, (Valentine)	6	5	6

Time—2:03, 2:04¾, 2:07¾.

2:07 CLASS PACING.
Purse, $1,200.

General Todd, b. h., by George Levitt Todd, (Rea)	1	1	1
White Sox, b. m., by Carlokin, (Durfee)	2	2	3
Camella, br. m., by Cummer, (Cox)	7	3	2
Altawood, g. m., by Alanwood, (Murphy)	3	6	6
Hal Leaf, b. h., by Hal Dillard, (Hedrick)	4	4	7
Aconite, b. h., by Aquillen, (Bowdoin)	5	7	4
Bondalin, b. h., by The Bondsman, (Daniels)	6	5	5

Time—2:04½; 2:05¼; 2:06¼.

CLARK AND PETERS IN TIE.

Lead Large Field of Golfers in Ekwanok Bogie Handicap Play.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 23.—Ninety-six golfers competed at Ekwanok Country Club this morning in an eighteen-hole bogie handicap for the Arthur Taylor Memorial Cup and C. M. Clark of Philadelphia, with an allowance of eight strokes, was tied with N. W. Peters of Englewood, who was allowed nine strokes at two up. Max R. Marston of Baltusrol, the only contestant playing from scratch, broke even with bogie. The results in part follow:

C. M. Clark, Philadelphia C. C., 8, 2 up; N. W. Peters, Englewood, 9, 2 up; C. R. Lindenberg, Columbus, 8, 1 up; H. B. Knight, Merion, 14, 1 up; M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, 0, even; W. A. Barber, Jr., Ekwanok, 3, even; W. L. Garey, Baltusrol, 9, even; S. H. Browne, Baltusrol, 7, 1 down; T. F. Allen, Scarsdale, 8, 1 down; W. W. White, Englewood, 9, 1 down; F. Hale, Brooklawn, 12, 1 down; J. H. Watson, Jr. Scarsdale, 18, 1 down; D. W. Balch, Cincinnati, 2, 2 down; George H. Crocker, 3, 2 down; P. S. McLoughlin, Scarsdale, 9, 2 down; M. W. Littleton, Garden City, 10, 2 down; M. R. Howe, Englewood, 10, 2 down; C. S. Clark, Ekwanok, 3, 3 down; W. G. McKnight, Baltusrol, 3, 3 down; C. A. Proctor, The Country Club, 8, 3 down.

Kerr Beats Laidlaw at Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 23.—This was the second day of match play in the Shenecosset amateur golf championship. Hamilton K. Kerr played successfully through the day, beating Malcolm Laidlaw 5 and 4. H. S. Lake defeated Frank G. Jones, 6 and 5.

JUDGES NAMED FOR SHOW.

Leading Experts to Officiate for Suffolk County Kennel Club.

Premium lists just issued for the Suffolk County Kennel Club show, to be held at Riverhead, L. I., on Sept. 20 and 21, in connection with the Suffolk County Fair, show that the amount of money offered in special prizes is in excess of the original figure, $500, there being nearly $700 to be won outright. In Pekingese classes $60 is to be divided among the various classes. Bulldogs have $50, given as special prizes, as have Airedales, Boston terriers, fox terriers, Sealyhams, and other popular varieties.

The following is the list of judges:

Tyler Morse, East Hampton, L. I.—Bloodhounds, otterhounds, mastiffs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, Irish wolfhounds, Scottish deerhounds, greyhounds, Eskimos, foxhounds, sporting spaniels, dachshunds, poodles, (curly,) Dalmatians, Samoyedes, Boxers, Lobermann pinschers, Shetland sheepdogs, French bulldogs, Salyham terriers, Schipperkes and toy poodles.

Hector Cresci, New York City.—Great Danes.

George S. Thomas, Hamilton, Mass.—Russian wolfhounds, beagles, whippets, Old English sheepdogs, chow chows, bulldogs, Airedale terriers, bull terriers, fox terriers, smooth and wire-haired Irish terriers, Scottish terriers, West Highland white terriers, Welsh terriers, Skye terriers, Dandie Dinmont terriers, Bedlington terriers, black and tan Manchester terriers, Pomeranians, Japanese spaniels, pugs, Yorkshire terriers, Maltese terriers, toy black and tan terriers, Brussels griffons, Chihuahuas, Italian greyhounds, miscellaneous, children's and local radius classes, and unclassified specials.

George S. Mott, Babylon, L. I.—Pointers, English setters, Gordon setters, Irish setters, retrievers, wire-haired pointing griffons, Chesapeake Bay dogs.

Fred S. Leighton, Bronxville, N. Y.—Collies.

Lee F. F. Wanner, Hempstead, L. I.—Belgian and German sheepdogs.

Mrs. D. D. Dunn, New York City.—Boston terriers.

Miss Gertrude Lester, New York City.—English toy spaniels.

Mrs. C. A. Bishop, Sheepshead Bay, L. I.—Pekingese.

Burkett to Manage Lowell Club.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 23.—Jesse Burkett was today appointed manager of the Lowell Club of the Eastern League. He will remain in charge for the rest of the season, succeeding Catcher Kilhullen, who has been acting manager.

5 DIE, 19 OVERCOME AS HUMIDITY SOARS

City Swelters in Tropical Heat Relieved Temporarily by Showers.

COOLER WEATHER LIKELY

Thunder Squalls of the Late Afternoon Fail to Check the Oppressiveness.

The oppressive weather continued in New York City yesterday, with the exception of a short respite between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon due to thunder showers. Five deaths and nineteen prostrations were reported, all the fatalities occurring in Brooklyn.

High humidity, which more than counteracted a moderate temperature and a breeze that attained a velocity of forty-four miles an hour at one time, caused intense discomfort. The maximum of saturation of the atmosphere occurred at 9 o'clock last night when 83 degrees was reported. This was almost unprecedented.

The first thunder squall came at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and brought a heavy shower with it to some parts of the city. Considerable rain fell at Coney Island, but only a few drops reached the business districts of Manhattan. The breeze, which had been fitful during the morning and early afternoon, freshened to forty-four miles an hour at 4:30 o'clock. It then moderated, although mutterings of thunder continued after nightfall.

By 9 P. M. the weather had become almost as oppressive as it had been at 1 o'clock, when the temperature was 90 degrees, the maximum for the day.

The forecast for today and Friday is moderate temperatures, with moderate northwest winds.

Deaths.

ALLEN, Mrs. MARY, 38, of 4,401 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.

BULKWEIS, TESTA, 6 months, of 122 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn.

DAY, PATRICK H., 39, of 636 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

HAMMELLSAND, Mrs. BESSIE, 55, of 104 Walton Street, Brooklyn.

SUSSMAN, HERMAN, 10 months, of 95 Seigel Street, Brooklyn.

Prostrations.

ARRARO, PHILLIPO, 40 years old, of 519 Second Avenue, laborer, stricken at 8 Perry Street; removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

CANISTIC, ISAAC, 36 years old, of 1,580 Park Avenue, overcome at 191 Chrystie Street; taken home.

CLARK, FRANK, 42, of 224 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, stricken at Gates and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn; Swedish Hospital.

DUTTON, FRANK, 34, of 430 West Forty-third Street, taken ill in front of 600 West Fifty-seventh Street; Polyclinic Hospital.

FINCH, FANNIE, 50 years old, of 490 West Broadway, prostrated at 198 Canal Street. Taken home.

GROSS, JOHN, 30 years old, of 252 Second Street, Brooklyn, overcome at Eighth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. Taken home.

HANLEY, JAMES, 75 years old, of Cleveland, Ohio, peddler, overcome at Hudson Terminal. Hudson Street Hospital.

KERZINGER, CHRISTINA, 50 years old, of 162 West 106th Street, overcome in front of 943 Columbus Avenue. Taken home.

LIVINGSTON, HENRY, 38 years old, of 325 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, driver, overcome in front of 100 Fulton Street. Volunteer Hospital.

LAWLOR, PHILIP, 27 years old, no home, overcome in front of 34 Gramercy Park. Bellevue Hospital.

LATORIO, CARMINE, 19 years old, of 206 Thompson Street, laborer, prostrated at 18 East Twenty-first Street. Taken home.

LEE, CHARLES, 69 years old, of 32 Third Street, taken ill in front of 149 Greene Street. Taken home.

McKEAN, ALBERT, 62 years old, of 808 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, clerk, overcome on Pier 4, North River; taken home.

MUNGER, CHARLES, 21 years old, of 234 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, stricken in front of 218 Prospect Place, Brooklyn; taken home.

MULREY, EDWARD, 28, of 165 Van Dyke Street, Brooklyn, taken ill on the street in front of 671 Hicks Street; Long Island College Hospital.

ORKADO, NICHOLAS, 20 years old, of 90 First Avenue, taken ill at 191 Chrystie Street; taken home.

SHANLEY, HENRY, 58 years old, of 56 Madison Street, laborer, prostrated in front of 12 East Forty-ninth Street; taken home.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, overcome in front of 132 Madison Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

WALSH, FRANK, 55 years old, of 24 East 112th Street; removed to Volunteer Hospital from 220 Broadway.

While complete saturation of the air is possible only in theory, it is otherwise with human beings, and many persons in New York City approached dangerously close to that condition yesterday before the showers arrived. While the temperature was only 78 degrees at 8 o'clock in the morning, or two degrees lower than the day before, the humidity was 81 per cent., or only 19 per cent. below the theoretical "absolute." Compared with 63 per cent. of humidity at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, yesterday's record was abnormal.

The greatest discomfort, however, was felt between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the thermometer stood stationary at 90 degrees, the maximum for the day, and the humidity was from 19 to 27 per cent. higher than on Tuesday during the same hours. It is a theory that as the temperature falls the humidity increases, but this condition failed to develop between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for, while the temperature remained at a standstill, the humidity jumped from 52 to 58 per cent.

This, coming after a second night of great heat, robbed walking of all its pleasures, except near the seashore, where a fairly good breeze kept the crowds cool most of the day. There were periods before 4 o'clock in the afternoon when cooling breezes coming from the lake region gave some relief, but these were sporadic, and did not do much toward lifting the general level of discomfort.

The unusual weather drove the crowds to the beaches, and the bathing places were thronged all day. The temperature and the humidity both took a slump at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the amount of vapor in the air decreasing twelve degrees in sixty minutes.

'HUSH' ITS OPENING PLAY.

Little Theatre to Offer Violet Pearn's Comedy on Oct. 2.

Winthrop Ames announced yesterday that he would reopen his Little Theatre Oct. 2 with a new comedy, entitled "Hush." It is from the pen of Violet Pearn and is described as "a humorous protest against false shame, a satirical slap at false prudery." Estelle Winwood, an English actress, who has never appeared in this country, and Cathleen Nesbitt will be seen in the two principal rôles.

During the season Mr. Ames plans to produce four plays in the Little Theatre. He will make the playhouse his producing plant and if the popularity of any of the plays warrants it the piece will be transferred to another stage. Granville Barker has written for Mr. Ames a farce called "The Morris Dance," based on Robert Louis Stevenson's and Lloyd Osbourne's novel, "The Wrong Box." There are twelve scenes in the play, which will necessitate the use of the revolving stage with which the theatre is equipped.

Another offering will be a comedy by William Hurlbut entitled "Saturday to Monday." Modern feminism as exemplified by suffragists and "antis" furnished the inspiration for this play. In more serious mood Mr. Ames has a Japanese tragedy by John Masefield, entitled "The Faithful." The poet will probably return to America to supervise the production of his drama and to continue his series of lectures begun last Spring.

Mr. Ames will revert to the plan he tried when the Little Theatre was first opened of giving special entertainments for children. These will take place Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons, and Saturday morning. On these afternoons marionette entertainments will be given similar to those that were popular on the Continent just before the war. The marionettes that will be used have never been seen here before, and are said to be quite wonderful. On the other afternoons of the week matinée performances of the regular bill will be given.

Arliss in "Paganini" at Criterion.

George Arliss, whose last appearance here was at Wallack's in "Disraeli" several years ago, will be presented in a play by Edward Knoblauch, entitled "Paganini," at the Criterion next month. The drama was given on tour last season in several of the larger cities. Margery Maude will play the leading woman's rôle and others in the cast will be Sara Biala, Mrs. Arliss, Lelia Repton, Charles Harbury, Edgar Kent, R. Leigh Penny, Dudley Digges, John Rutherford, and Fred Nicholls.

Heat Stops Three Matinees.

The intense heat of the early part of yesterday afternoon caused the managements of three theatres to dispense with the regular matinée performances. The matinée of "The Happy Ending" at the Shubert, Broadway and Buttermilk" at the Maxine Elliott and "The Silent Witness" at the Longacre, all were cancelled.

THE YANKEE TO BE RAISED.

Cruiser Hit Rock in Buzzard's Bay in 1909 and Sank.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 23.—The cruiser Yankee, which lies at the bottom of Buzzard's Bay, near Penikese Island, is to be removed by the War Department, Congressman Walsh announced here today. Specifications for the work were now being prepared, he said.

The Yankee, under command of Captain C. C. Marsh, was impaled on Spindale Rock in a heavy fog in 1909. Several attempts to raise the vessel by use of compressed air were unsuccessful although she once was floated and towed a considerable distance, only to sink again where she now lies.

"The Century Girl" Is Revue's Title

"The Century Girl" is the title Charles Dillingham and Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., have bestowed upon the revue with which they will begin their tenure of the Century Theatre. The piece is described as a musical entertainment in three acts, the book and lyrics written by "Everyman," the music by Victor Herbert and Irving Berlin. Josef Urban is designing the scenery and Raphael Kirchner the costumes. The opening date is Oct. 2.

MUSTARD RICHES DIVIDED.

Charles Gulden's Will Provides for Incorporating His Business.

In his will, filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, Charles Gulden, who made a fortune in mustard, directed the executors to incorporate the business he conducted at 50-50 Elizabeth Street and turn over two-thirds of the capital stock to his son, Frank Gulden of Garden City. He directed also that his four daughters, Emma G. Snedecker, Margaret Titus, and Harriet and Florence Gulden, each recive one-twelfth of the capital stock in addition to cash bequests aggregating $100,000 each.

The will provides that the testator's limousine automobile shall be the property of Mrs. Mary Catherine Gulden, the widow, and that all expenses in connection with its use shall be borne for three years by the executors. Mrs. Gulden is also to receive $10,000 in cash and the income from a $25,000 trust fund. Leo Forstner, the chauffeur, receaves $250, and George Murphy and Louis Dreisden, employes, $500 each. Besides many small bequests the will directs that all employes of twenty years' service shall have $250 each. Emma Snedecker, a daughter, and Walter Livingston Titus, a son-in-law, are named as executors.

Josephine Cohan Niblo's Will Filed.

The will of Josephine Cohan Niblo, sister of George M. Cohan and wife of Fred Niblo, an actor, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Mrs. Niblo owned "more than" $2,500, but no real estate. The will was signed on June 5, 1912, and provided that her property be held by her mother, Helen F. Cohan, in trust for the support of Frederick Niblo, Jr., her infant son. Mrs Niblo died at the Hotel Belleclaire on July 12.

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THERE is an old Latin proverb—

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 24, 1916.

NEARING A SETTLEMENT.

The men of the brotherhoods should not be impatient of the delay in reaching the adjustment of their difference with the railroads which Mr. WILSON is hopefully trying to secure. Impatience on their part would be unbecoming, since they have already secured the major part of their demands. The continuing negotiation relates to conditions which will make it possible for the railroads to accept Mr. WILSON'S view.

The brotherhood men must know that it is easier to take than to give, particularly when what you have to give is not your own but must be had from somebody else. The settlement on the plan favored by the President would give the men the eight-hour day, which is what they asked for. It is reasonably evident that the railroads are preparing to yield, but they are trying to secure assurances upon two points, first, that fair and, as they hope, favorable consideration will be given to their plea that they must have additional revenues to meet the higher cost of the eight-hour day plan, and, second, that provision shall be made, necessarily by legislation, for the creation of an arbitral tribunal for the settlement of such disputes. That is necessary, it is well-nigh fundamental, for Mr. WILSON has said that such a situation must not arise again. It is believed in Washington that he is to have consultations with Senators and Members of Congress with a view to the preparation of a measure of that nature.

If, as Mr. WILSON believes, the public favors the eight-hour day, the public must certainly be willing to pay the extra cost. It will inevitably pay, either through the grant of higher rates or in an impairment of the service of the roads. Undoubtedly public opinion favors the adoption of some permanent tribunal for arbitrating labor disputes. The country, therefore, would support the Presidents of the railroads in their insistence upon that point, and it recognises the force of their contention that it would be neither reasonable nor safe to ask them to surrender the principle of arbitration. The negotiation is now in a stage which promises a successful ending, and the brotherhood men are under a very strong obligation to possess their souls in patience until the demands of the other side to the controversy have been candidly considered, and, so far as they are just and reasonable, granted. A settlement reached otherwise than through justice and reason would not be permanent.

REACTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Secretary MCADOO is still gathering information on the subject of rural credits, and will have quite a stock when he returns to Washington, unless he should cease his quest. At Concord on Thursday "what was described as "the sentiment of New Hampshire was "expressed by CLARENCE E. CARR of Anover, who said: 'All the money the "'New Hampshire farmer reasonably "'can ask for can be obtained in this "'State at as low a rate as the Federal "'Government should offer.'" Others testified that the rates on farm loans were lower in New Hampshire than in any other State, and that the savings banks were free lenders. The notion that lack of farm credits had anything to do with abandonment of farms was put to rest with the statement that there were no abandoned farms in the usual meaning of the word.

Naturally, the scene was shifted to another State than either Maine or New Hampshire, and it was thought that Massachusetts would be a stronger candidate for the New England Federal Farm Loan Bank. It is now impossible to credit the suggestion that the election date had anything to do with the beginning of Mr. MCADOO'S campaign for Federal service to the farmers in New England. The idea would have been more rational if the campaign had been begun out West somewhere, it is hard to say exactly where, anywhere that the farmers who are good borrowers are not accommodated according to the worth of money. Only when and where the Federal farm banks propose to lend money below the market rate will they be truly appreciated. If that attractive hope shall be realized upon any considerable scale, it then will be time enough to ask at whose cost this boon is supplied, and what will be the result of the competition of public funds with private lenders.

DEMOCRATIC WEATHER.

I see the reindeer all a-row,
I see the happy Eskimo
Within his house of ice or snow;
O polar bear upon the floe,
With thee I would a-yachting go
Far from this boiling isle of woe.

The temperature day before yesterday and yesterday was not adapted to American standards of living or keeping alive. There can be no basis of permanent cool weather under a Democratic Administration. The climate is vacillating. Was there any complaint of the heat, was there any excess of calidity, was sunstroke ever heard of in the good old days when we slept in the shade of the Ark of Protection? The obliquity of the ecliptic and all other obliquities, the ineptitude of this fiery August and all ineptitudes, are due to the ineptitude and obliquity of this Administration. Republican weather is firm. Humidity is as unknown under Republican rule as unemployment was—well, in some other year than 1908. A vote for HUGHES is a vote for coolness. See what a grateful frost he has already plastered the country with.

SHIPPING BILL OBSTACLES.

Congress has practically adjourned, business being conducted under a gentlemen's agreement that nobody shall "put anything over." Each of the high contracting parties leaves a captain of the majority to watch other captains, not necessarily through any doubt respecting the honorable conduct of the party of the other part, but just to make sure. Accordingly, when the most important bill of the session, of course the Shipping bill, was brought before the House notice was given that a quorum would be required for its passage. That is the same thing as a declaration that the bill cannot be passed unless the Congressmen are summoned back to a capital deserted by pretty much everybody save Mr. WILSON and the other Presidents with whom he is in treaty.

Why should not the lack of a quorum do as well as any other excuse for ending the embarrassment over this measure? There is no chance that it can add a single vessel to the ocean service for two years, even if passed forthwith. It is only the freight situation which is urgent. The regulation of the merchant marine, according to the anti-trust notions of some Congressmen, who acquired their ideas in another investigation before the Shipping bill was thought of, might be postponed a few months without detriment to the Republic, and perhaps with advantage to the shipping trade through the maturing of rather fresh ideas upon the subject.

THREE GOOD APPOINTMENTS.

For American members of the International Joint Commission which is not only to seek a friendly and satisfactory adjustment of the controversies between the United States and the de facto Government of Mexico caused by bandit incursions on the frontier and by the presence of American troops in Mexico, but to deal with larger matters, Mr. WILSON has selected FRANKLIN K. LANE, GEORGE GRAY, JOHN R. MOTT. Two of these Commissioners will be recognized by the country as men of super-eminent ability and fitness for a task which requires so much tact, shrewdness, fairness, and openmindedness.

Mr. LANE is acknowledged generally to be one of the commanding figures of this Cabinet. He would be a commanding figure in any Cabinet. He is a lawyer whose learning, intellect, and judicial temperament marked him as worthy to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and he would have been appointed if his presence in the Cabinet had not been regarded as necessary. He administers the great Department of the Interior, complex and multitudinous in its potentialities of failure, ably and successfully. His long service on the Interstate Commerce Commission has given him practice in the study of confusing details, of composing disputes, of listening patiently and deciding fairly. He has the intellectual keenness and force, the strength of character, the diplomatic and personal savoir faire which a High Commissioner needs. On the economic side, too, so important to Mexico, he is strong.

GEORGE GRAY, Senator and Judge, has served with unquestioned and uniform brilliancy of qualification on the greatest international tribunals, the Paris Peace Commission and the Joint High Commission of 1898, the International Permanent Court of Arbitration under the Hague Convention, the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration; and he was Chairman of the famous Anthracite Coal Strike Commission of 1902. He is an old-fashioned Grover Cleveland Democrat, a profound lawyer and Judge; a man of crystalline intellect, experienced, wary, suave, just, an arbitrator by training and temperament.

JOHN R. MOTT, known about the world by his labors in many countries for the Y. M. C. A., is a highly educated and accomplished man, of cosmopolitan knowledge and sympathy, able to approach international questions from no parochial point of view, familiar with men of many races, of a large and tolerant mind. Mr. WILSON'S confidence in him was shown by the offer to him of the difficult place of Minister to China. Mr. MOTT does not care for public office. He accepts an opportunity to bring peace to the border and heal, if healed it can be, that old Mexican sore.

A Commission which should satisfy Mr. CARRANZA'S Government of the earnest wish of the United States to settle the Mexican question, if it can be settled, fairly, honorably, amicably. Presumably the Mexican Commissioners will soon arrive, and the work of the Commission begin. The enlargement of the Commission's scope beyond the original subjects, of withdrawal of our soldiers and joint protection of the border, is of hopeful augury. If economic and social conditions in Mexico can be bettered by American counsel and aid, without political intention or intrusion, the Mexican problem will be on a way toward solution.

A RAILWAY EXAMPLE.

At the height of the railway controversy there occurs a horrible example which points so many morals that upon a hasty view it supports almost any contention. Upon a complete view, however, it is a case in point which needs to be handled with extreme caution by partisans of any view of the railway subject. The Boston & Maine is threatened with a receivership in the heyday of its prosperity, and with $8,000,000 cash in its treasury. The present profits are abnormal, and might be larger yet if the road's facilities had been increased with the funds diverted to meeting fixed charges. The earnings of the road measure service of the railway to the public.

The receivership is necessary because private owners of a public utility loaded it with obligations so extravagant that they cannot be earned even in the present unprecedented prosperity. Subsidiary properties were bought and leased to the larger company, which guaranteed rentals of 6, 8, 10 per cent. The market effect of such an operation is self-evident. A guarantee by a consolidated system is almost as good as gold. It is different when the consolidated system is torn apart, and the profits and losses are reckoned separately. The financial effect of a quarrel between Legislatures is worse than a quarrel between a road and its help. When Legislatures quarrel there is no help for outsiders, and the Legislatures have not a care in the world. They have no reason to worry, and not the least responsibility for the results which they order, or perhaps attempt to remedy.

That is the present situation with this unfortunate company. Four New England Legislatures divide evenly regarding the plan of reorganization by scaling down the fixed charges, and otherwise retaining the system as an entirety on the present plan. It may be as well. Obligations nearly fourfold the capital stock are a hopeless proportion of ownership to debt. A floating debt of which parts have been renewed eight times, and which now totals $13,500,000, must be got rid of by some capital operation, and as well now as any time. There is a relation to the mangling of the New Haven system, which divested itself of some of its burdensome properties in deference to law and now has the humiliation to see them become profitable.

The railways as a whole are serving the public as never before, but their reward is derisory. Within the last eight years the railways' tonnage has increased sixty-six billion ton miles. Passengers carried one mile increased four billions. This was only made possible by the betterment of facilities through the investment of $4,500,000,000. Yet the net receipts for 1915 were $21,000,000 smaller than in 1907. Are the laboring railways worthy their hire? Or because of the sins of predecessors shall they be lashed with scorpions in addition to private losses?

BULGARIA'S OWN DRIVE.

It begins to be evident that the fighting along the Balkan front was not the great drive of the Allies, whether it has now become such or not. The Bulgarians and whatever other troops are with them undertook to anticipate the drive by striking before it was fully ready. The drive had been so long looked for that when the announcement was made on Aug. 19, "the allied forces are in contact with "the Germans and Bulgarians along "the entire Saloniki front," it was taken for granted that this was the drive. That announcement, however, was delayed until the news dribbling out from German sources made it impossible to keep it any longer. Even then the fact that the Russians and Italians were in the Balkans was not hinted at, though they had arrived three weeks before. The Bulgarians seem to have forced the fighting and to have bent back the flanks of the Allies, though they are straightening out now.

All this was done to forestall the drive. The presence of the Russians and Italians was probably known to their enemies, and no doubt they expected more to arrive. The purpose of the Bulgarian attack, for such it plainly was, was like that of every other military operation undertaken in the Balkans—as much political as military. The long delay in beginning the drive was political, the combining of all the principal Allies in it was political, the Bulgarian attempt to hurry it up was political. There is no military reason why troops from each of five nations should join in the drive, but the chief political reason is evident, and we may suspect others. Whatever the agreement between the Allies for the division of Balkan territory, no one and no two of them must reoccupy Serbia or crush Bulgaria. The other political reasons, the ones we can as yet only guess at, lie behind the negotiations at Bucharest—and perhaps at Sofia. The long delay, the inactivity on the Balkan front while there was activity on all the others, was surely political and probably for purposes explained in Bucharest. The attempt to break up this inactivity and end this delay was to block the moves in the game, and hence we see the singular spectacle of the Teutons and Bulgars hurrying up an attack upon themselves by a forehanded dash at their foes.

AUSTRIA AND THE BALKANS.

The "Bulgarian Diplomat" who in Tuesday's TIMES set forth the claims of his country to Macedonia should be well acquainted with the subject; but, while his memory is clear in regard to those remote conditions which produced the Berlin Treaty of 1878, it rather deserts him when he comes to consider the conditions that brought on the two Balkan wars of 1912-13 and the Ambassadorial Congress as well as the Treaty of London, which deprived Serbia of her "little window on the sea," Montenegro of Skutari, and created the independent State of Albania. He should also remember that the majority of the population of Macedonia whom he designates as Bulgarians are not so because of race, language, or political aspirations, but because they are enrolled as members of the Bulgarian Church, which is quite a different thing.

Whether in the field of diplomacy or that of war, Austria, Austria alone, is responsible for the direful conditions in the Balkans since the first Balkan war. It is a well-established historical fact that Austria's policy in the Balkans, approved in Berlin, had been to strengthen the power of Turkey and to weaken that of the States, so as to prevent Russia from using them to get to the Dardanelles, and allow herself to snatch a Slav domain for the Dual Monarchy. Russia's had been the opposite—to unite the States into a Slavonic League so as to keep Austria where she was and to make possible a commercial if not a military route to Constantinople. The first Balkan war, in its military aspects, was, therefore, a victory for Russian diplomacy; in its political settlement it was a victory for Austria. So it has since remained.

The scheme for the partition of Turkish territory agreed to among the States when they entered the first Balkan war could not be entertained after it. The fortunes of war had taken Bulgaria into the Vilayet of Constantinople, Serbia and Greece into Macedonia and Albania, and Montenegro into Albania. Only Bulgaria, at the instigation of Austria at London, was permitted to enjoy the full fruits of her victory, and those, while larger than formerly aspired to, were in the east and not in the west of the peninsula. Austria would permit neither Montenegro nor Serbia in Albania. Italy protested in vain. So did Russia. Germany gave silent adhesion. France and England, fearing a general conflict, reluctantly consented. And Albania was established as an independent kingdom to be reigned over by the German, Prince WILLIAM of Wied.

But that did not suit Bulgaria. Not satisfied with a good portion of the Constantinople Vilayet, she still yearned for Macedonia—all that was left to Serbia and Greece by the great Powers. In June, 1913, inspired and supported by Austria, she attempted to take it by force, attempted to deprive her late allies of the last vestige of their conquest. Then Rumania intervened, and Bulgaria was obliged to desist. Incidentally, she lost part of her conquest in the east by the reoccupation of Adrianople by the Turks.

The Treaty of Bucharest, which settled all this, did not suit her, nor did it suit Austria. But where Bulgaria had failed Austria might try and succeed. To succeed she must try before passion had time to subside in Bulgaria and a new Balkan League be formed. Hence the ultimatum to Serbia, which brought the Balkan situation, not before the tribunals of the Powers, as London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Rome desired, but before their armies, as only Berlin had plotted for, conspired for, and had finally achieved.

And now the policy of Austria to absorb Slav territory in the Balkans and keep the Turk there as a defense against Russia has become unified with that larger policy of Germany to keep him there as a vassal of her own, as her doorkeeper to the undeveloped wealth of Asia Minor, of Mesopotamia, ready for German exploitation.

This is the larger view of the situation of which "A Bulgarian Diplomat" can hardly be in ignorance. The identity of the population of Macedonia hardly enters into it at all. To exploit this phase is the last resort of the perfidious Government at Sofia and its discredited "Czar."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Owners of Our Railroads. In their bulletin about the stockholders of our railroads the four brotherhoods or unions of railroad employés show the effect of misinformation or prejudice. They virtually assert that the companies have been guilty of misrepresentation in saying that a great majority of the stockholders are persons of small means, who hold only a few shares. But this is true, and it is not true, as the brotherhoods would have us believe, that the stock is mainly owned by the railroads themselves. It is the average holding that indicates the character and extent of the distribution. For example, the average for the Pennsylvania's 26,768 stockholders is only 106 shares.

The brotherhoods could learn something from the New Haven Company's records. Of the 26,106 stockholders, nearly half, or 12,008, have individual holdings of from one to ten shares, and each one of 9,455 more owns less than fifty. Almost half of all the stockholders are women. Facts of the same kind might be cited from the records of other companies. The entire number of our railroad stockholders in 1915 was 626,122. There are some duplications, as the unions say, but allowance for them would not make the total less than 600,000, and in a great many cases the stockholder represents a family. But these figures only begin to show how widely the ownership interest is distributed. There are a great many individual holders of bonds, in addition to the owners of stock. Our insurance companies hold $1,500,000,000 of the bonds, and 30,000,000 policy holders are protected in part by these securities. They may be classed with 11,000,000 depositors in the savings banks, whose holdings of railroad bonds are about $600,000,000. It must be admitted that those directly interested in railroad securities very greatly outnumber the 400,000 members of the four unions.

Reports, official and trustworthy, which the unions should have examined before they issued that bulletin, prove conclusively that there must be considered the direct money interests of millions of citizens, as well as the interest of all our people in continuity of service throughout a railway system which includes two-fifths of the whole world's mileage.

Waste in the Cotton and Corn Fields. Owing to the condition of the paper trade and the Department of Agriculture's experiments in the manufacture of paper from cottonstalks, cornstalks, and rice straw, there is some inquiry as to the quantity of such material that is not used. Estimates made by several other persons should be considered in connection with those which Dr. BRAND, who had charge of the department's work, published in his bulletin, that was printed on five kinds of what may be called agricultural paper.

Dr. BRAND said that the yield of cottonstalks was 1,000 pounds per acre. This would mean 18,000,000 tons for the entire cotton crop. Planters' estimates are larger. One asserts that each acre's yield is from 2,500 to 3,500 pounds of stalks and undeveloped bolls. If he is right, in this year's crop there are from 25,000,000 to 34,000,000 tons of possible raw material for paper. More than twice as much per acre, Dr. BRAND said, could be taken from our cornfields. If we say a little more than 2,000 pounds, here are at least 110,000,000 tons of cornstalks, and the paper made from them is better than that which comes from the stalks of cotton. But it should not be forgotten that a part of the crop of cornstalks is used as food for cattle. If 1,500,000 tons of rice straw be added, and allowance be made for broomcorn and flax, (from which Dr. BRAND made paper,) we see a total of about 150,000,000 tons of vegetable fibre, by far the greater part of which now goes to waste every year.

One would say, at first thought, that this material ought to be utilized, but present conditions do not permit it to be utilized profitably. Paper made from the stalks and straw is deficient in quality. Cost of production prevents manufacture of it to be sold in competition with the wrapping paper now used. It is unfortunate that so much material should be thrown away, but those who would like to save it are not willing to invest their money in manufacturing projects which they know would be unprofitable.

An Office to Which He Has Not Been Elected. It is with pain that we note the increasing frequency of references to "Candate HUGHES." There is this to be said for allusions to "Banker Jones" and "Grocer Smith," that, horrible as they are, they do not occur very often. When they do, those of us whose nerves are sensitive merely shudder and pass on to something else: it can be forgotten after all, and need not spoil the whole day. But Mr. HUGHES'S name is bound to be seen so often in the next two months that if the habit grows the dreadful title will meet the eye a dozen times a day. More, it will encourage a revival of "Banker Jones" and "Butcher Robinson" and "Preacher Brown," titles once common enough, but now, with the advance of civilization, becoming rarities.

So it is well to head off the revival by reminding possible offenders again that "Banker" and "Grocer" are not offices to which Messrs. Jones and Smith have been elected or appointed; that Robinson has not won the post of Butcher after a hot campaign, nor Brown been appointed to the office of Preacher as the result of a civil service examination. Nor is Candidate an office designated in the Constitution or statutes. If the people who commit these felonies against diction only had the courage of their barbarity and pushed the thing to a logical extreme it would not be so painful; but somehow they shrink from speaking of their employés as Bookkeeper Johnson or Seamstress Gallagher, or Mrs. Dressmaker Green, or Stenographer Callahan; nor does one ever hear them say, "Office Boy Grimes, will you ask Salesman Harris to see me when he comes in?"

SEA-FOG.

The sea-fog glistens on the empty
benches,
Under a lowering sky;
Far from the land I hear a vessel calling—
An eerie mournful cry.
Silent and black the oily sea is heaving
In deep swells to and fro,
With here and there a cruel sharp fang
showing
Of the great rocks below.
Like a gray ghost above the sleeping
waters,
The shrouding veil comes on;
Swiftly it touches shore with clammy
fingers—
Village and boats are gone.
The world lies hushed, and in the leaden
silence
That wraps me all around,
I hear the stunted sumac bushes dripping
Slow tears upon the ground.
O for the rough Northwind, and foam-topped breakers
Racing across the bay,
For sunlight, salt taste on the lips, and
open fairing
Over the Great Highway!
Nearer and nearer still the Siren's warning
Comes wailing through the gloom,
While the sea-fog pours in, and smoothly levels
All in one giant tomb.

ETHEL WOLFF.

RAILROAD PHILOSOPHY.

A Veteran's Message to the Workers of Today.

New York, Aug. 23, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having acquired gray hairs in railroad service, I would offer in my autumn days these words to the railroad men in the United States:

We all know that many railroads have gone bankrupt while in the hands of men who sat in swivel chairs and expensive private cars and received exorbitant salaries. It is not necessary to mention names—they have had some publicity.

Why should some small person draw a large salary on a small road and run it on the rocks financially? What would be amount to on the Pennsylvania Railroad or the New York Central?

A solution might be accomplished by the New York Central, Pennsylvania Railroad, Southern Pacific, and other systems buying in and consolidating all the railroads in the country under a Federal charter as the United States Railway, eliminating all incompetent, highly paid heads of small organizations, eliminating innumerable expenses in the matter of freight and passenger agencies, terminal expenses, and station duplications in small towns — throwing through traffic, freight and passenger, to most economical lines, giving the Interstate Commerce Commission absolute jurisdiction over rates, passenger and freight, and a board selected by stockholders and employes to determine on wages and salaries from highest to lowest of employes of the United States Railway. It might work if approached in the proper spirit. Such a consummation would have far-reaching results.

Why consider seriously the desire of any particular person?

A man is better able to develop his spiritual personality watching his coal burn in the firebox of a locomotive than he would be in a swivel chair at $100,000 a year.

An engineer mindful of his precious load of men, women, and children, or freight, has a far better chance to develop true nobility in conscientiously watching his rails, his signals, and the noble mechanism at his command (almost a living thing) than those who toil at the plow.

A brakeman, protected in all possible ways, finding music in the singing of the wheels of his train controlled by the last word of science, has a better opportunity to develop his ability for higher duties than he did when he had to race over icy running boards years ago, setting brakes.

Passenger men, supervising the comfort of travelers in these moving palaces, can by gentle courtesy find a recompense worth far more to them than any monetary consideration.

These are the things that are worth while! To ennoble and dignify the occupation and not make it all subservient to a monetary consideration! That is the grand opportunity!

JAMES H. FREEMAN.

Panama Rumors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a special dispatch to THE TIMES, published in this morning's issue, came the information that the State Department, owing to rumors that President-elect Valdes of Panama has made a concession granting the Japanese 60,000 acres of land near the Panama Canal, had therein found sufficient cause to defer recognition of the election of Mr. Valdes. In dealing with the rumors concerning the concession, it is sufficient to state that they are absurd and without foundation, and that they, like many rumors noncomplimentary to Mr. Valdes, are circulated by his political enemies, who are doing all in their power to get Mr. Valdes in bad favor in Washington.

Mr. Valdes, who is now in Havana, is one of the most progressive and most experienced and learned men in Panama; and, taking all these attributes into account, many Americans, as well as Panamanians, believe he will make the best President Panama has ever had. He is pro-American—more so than any other man one can name in Panaman politics. He has shown this in many ways, especially in articles he has written for newspapers. As he will be in New York in the course of a few days, this will offer a splendid opportunity for him to state his views through the press of this country.

JOHN T. GARRETSON.

New York, Aug. 22, 1916.

American Names in Manila.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to a dispatch in one of the afternoon papers, the City Fathers of Manila have voted to name the reconstructed Bridge of Spain after Representative William A. Jones of Virginia, author of the Philippines bill now in Congress. Isn't immediate action required? Is either "Jones's Jump" or "Bill's Bridge" quite as euphonious or dignified as the historic "Puente de Espagna"? There was once a city engineer in Manila, responsible to the City Fathers of the time, who was diligent in his attempts to destroy the beautiful seventeenth and eighteenth century bastions and outworks of the walled city and to replace them with side tracks for the trolley system that didn't need them. Just in time to prevent this vandal act a law was passed placing all architectural monuments of any historical value under the jurisdiction of the consulting architect to the commission. The situation—and American honor—was saved. "Harrison Park" may do as well as "Plaza Malate," although there has been no announcement of similar honors to the Governors General who represented the former non-partisan regime, but we surely may be spared this mistake.

New York, Aug. 22, 1916. D. D. L. McG.

"The Militia Mistake."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit a civil war veteran to express his full concurrence with the view so clearly presented in your excellent editorial, "The Militia Mistake," in THE TIMES of Aug. 19. The new law not only throws upon the active business men a hardship of field service in time of peace—a duty properly of the unmarried youth of the nation—but it promises to chill that spirit of awakened and fervent patriotism of the twentieth century, of which Americans have been justly proud. The splendid spirit shown by the rank and file of the militia in this emergency merits our highest praise. The Federalization of the force to subserve personal and political aspirations has, however, necessitated unwarranted sacrifices on the part of many thousands of enlisted men, who find themselves debarred for seven years from any fixed tenure of residence or of business. The officers readily return to unfettered civil life through the resignation of their commissions. No wonder there are signs of dissatisfaction, which will eventuate in the modification of the law. RETIRED REGULAR.

New York, Aug. 21, 1916.

Promises to Poland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Again we hear about autonomy for Poland. This time, however, it is not the Allies, but the Central Powers who are going to give it to poor, bleeding Poland. Fate was never so treacherous to any nation as it has been to that devastated and torn kingdom during the last two years. At first the Czar promised "liberty" to his "loyal Poles." The Polish people remained faithful to him; but did he keep his promise? No. When the Russians were driven out of Poland by the victorious armies of Hindenburg and Mackensen, the Russian Government once more began to talk about Polish independence. Then, of course, it was considered a joke, since Poland was no longer under the Czar's dominion. Now, when the Teutons are about to be driven out themselves, they are offering freedom to Poland. Will the Polish people allow themselves to be duped once more? I hardly believe so!

New York, Aug. 22, 1916. M. LIVERANT.

IN THE WAY OF A "TEUTONIC ALLIANCE."

What the World Cannot Soon Forget of Germany's Part in the Causes and Conduct of the War.

By PROFESSOR RICHARD GOTTHEIL.

Woods Hole, Mass., Aug. 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of us who have read with attention Professor Münsterberg's plea in THE NEW YORK TIMES—a plea somewhat "psychologically" concealed under the heading "a meditation"—and have studied its real intent, will feel like uttering a note of warning that other readers should not be led astray by the apparent innocence of its argumentation. It has already received a label, "The New German Propaganda"; and for it Ernest P. Horrwitz, in your issue of Aug. 13, demands a "hoch," just as, in your issue of Aug. 20, a "German-American" is so enamored of it as to suggest a special organization for its furtherance.

It is new, however, in dress only, not in any one of its underlying features. It contains and continues the old attempt to hoodwink Great Britain into silence and acquiescence: the attempt that succeeded in 1870 and that almost succeeded in 1914—thanks be to Lord Haldane and his "spiritual home" theory. It is the continuation of the endeavor to sow the seeds of disunion between Great Britain and Russia, even to drag Great Britain from out of its community of interest with France, and its close alliance with that wonderful race of heroes, by proclaiming a "Teutonic Alliance," through and by means of which our own America is to be lured over into the Germanic camp. It is a suggestion to undo the work of the Algeciras Conference of 1905, in order to provide Germany with a footing for further intrigues in Morocco. It still deals with the quite worn-out apology for Germany's precipitating the war. It proclaims the pacific intentions of the Fatherland, in spite of the clearest evidence to be found in any of our larger libraries to the contrary! It preaches Germany's lack of preparedness for the conflict! It puts forward the old calumny of the thralldom of the sea as exercised by Great Britain in connection with "Germany's industry and world commerce." It advocates the old claim to a large African Colonial Empire, made up of seizures from those of France, Belgium, and Portugal. It advances the pitting of one race against the other in Belgium—Flemings against Walloons—in continuation of the secret propaganda that Germany has instigated there these many years. Truly, the leopard does not change its skin—even in a meditation.

But above and beyond all, the "New German Propaganda" sins in omission. It is quite evident that before Germany can be readmitted into the comity of nations some reparation—spiritual and other—must be made for the violent rending of the moral conscience of the world by those who have been and are leading her policies of war and destruction. One can understand how Professor Münsterberg marks some of the acts resulting from these policies as "unintentional homicides," how he feels called upon to protest against what he calls the sensational ring of "remember this and remember that." One can comprehend why Dr. Dernburg writes to Mr. Horrwitz that the New York German propagandists should "keep silent." Germany and the defenders of Germany have every interest to cover many events with the mantle of silence. But the world has not! Ernst Lissauer may rightfully and truthfully be ashamed of his "Hymn of Hate," or Germany may consider it prudent to say that he does. But the world cannot and should not forget it so quickly.

Nor will it forget the savagery of German Kultur in Belgium, the sinking of the Lusitania and other passenger boats, the shooting of Miss Cavell, the murder of Captain Fryatt, and the abominable atrocities practiced in the occupied portions of Northern France and recounted from the recent French White Book in your publication on Sunday last. Should the world allow these happenings to slip its memory, at least before a new and purged generation has grown up in Germany, it will be ready not for a "Teutonic Alliance," but for a voluntary servitude to Germany. As an American I venture to say to your "German-American" correspondent that "a political and cultural understanding between the two finest and greatest countries of the world" can never be attained until the manifest faults of Germany are admitted—and, in the first instance, by those who plead "the New German Propaganda."

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.

GREATEST WAR SUFFERING.

Painful Impression Produced by Lille Disclosures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is well known that the people of northern France, behind the German lines, have been kept alive by contributions from their fellow-citizens and the French Government, the food purchased with French money being introduced through Holland and Belgium and distributed by the Spanish-American Commission for Relief. It is also well known that the German authorities in the populous French cities of Roubaix, Tourcoing, and Lille have driven many thousands of men, women, and children from their homes to work in fields and camps under the orders of their conquerors. As an excuse for this cruel deportation and this forced labor, which is contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, the German Government makes the false and hypocritical pretense that these steps were rendered necessary by the blockade of Germany, the fact being that Germany has never encumbered herself with feeding the people of the occupied territory, either in France or in Belgium.

I have just received a minute account of the way in which many thousands of men, women, and children in Lille were torn from their homes and families. First, in a proclamation by the commandant, the blame, as usual, was thrown on England. Next, the houses from which the able-bodied were to be removed were marked with a notice containing the following threats:

All inhabitants of this house, except children under 14 and their mothers and the aged, shall be ready for transportation in an hour and a half. An officer will decide without appeal which persons are to be taken to the concentration camps. For this purpose all occupants of the house shall take their places in front of it. If the weather is bad they may stay in the hall, but the door must be kept open. Objections will be of no avail. * * * Whoever attempts to avoid transportation will be pitilessly punished.

Thus families were rent apart, and French women and girls, some weeping, others bravely cheering for France, were dragged off from their natural protectors by German soldiers under arms. What added to the terror was the apprehension on the part of these victims that they were to be forced to work for their enemies; and this, it appears, was indeed the sequel. They were obliged not only to labor in the fields, but to cook and wash for German officers. As the Bishop of Lille said, in his ineffectual appeal to the relentless General von Groeneritz, nothing in the twenty months of suffering endured by the inhabitants of that city has been comparable with this brutality, and it has produced throughout France an impression that nothing can efface. Let us hope that a similar impression will be produced in the United States.

GEORGE McLEAN HARPER.

Princeton, N. J., Aug. 22, 1916.

Water for City Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's TIMES "H. W. G." refers to the lack of drinking accommodations for horses in the City of New York.

There is, we regret to say, great need of additional drinking places for our horses. The watering troughs were closed two years ago by the public officials on the ground that they spread the disease known as glanders. It is interesting to note that the Department of Agriculture of the State has recently declared a quarantine against New York horses because of the prevalence of this disease. Surely its source cannot be laid to the common drinking troughs at this time, as they have been closed for two years. When the ordinance went into effect our society installed standpipes in its fountains so that drivers could fill pails. We now have in operation upward of 100 of these drinking places, and during the Summer have supplemented them by opening twenty-six fire hydrants, at each of which a man is stationed to fill the drivers' pails, or pails provided by the society and disinfected each time they are used. ALFRED WAGSTAFF,

President the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

New York, Aug. 21, 1916.

From the Lithuanian Patriots.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the name of our organization—Tevynes Myletoju Draugyste—(Association of Lithuanian Patriots of America,) consisting of over 5,000 members, we are expressing the most hearty thanks to you for the publishing of an article, "Lithuania swept by war six times," in your paper of Aug. 13, 1916.

DR. A. J. ZIMONTAS, President.
TIUS NVIKUS, Secretary.
J. W. LUTKAUSTFAS, Treasurer.

Chicago, Aug. 21, 1916.

Waste in Milk Bottles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest the statement of the Borden Condensed Milk Company on the waste of bottles. A walk through any uptown block will show dozens of bottles in garbage cans. I feel if this leakage were remedied they could reduce, instead of raise, the price of this necessity of life.

New York, Aug. 22, 1916. CONSUMER.

INTEREST ON CITY MONEY.

Saving on Serial Bonds Over the Sinking Fund Method.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial on "The City's Interest Account" in THE NEW YORK TIMES for Aug. 14, and also to ex-City Chamberlain Bruere's letter upon the same subject in today's issue of THE TIMES, it is of interest to note the balances "uninvested" from week to week of the New York City sinking funds. Sinking funds are supposed to be promptly and continuously invested at as high rates of interest as safety permits, and even then the loss on New York's long-time sinking fund bonds over serial bonds will be enormous. This situation is aggravated if, as appears, an average of about $10,000,000 of "uninvested" sinking funds each week is drawing no more than from 2 to about 2½ per cent. interest, the rate that Mr. Bruere's article would indicate.

Even if the sinking funds could earn 8 per cent. on a fifty-year 4 per cent. bond issue, or double the rate the bond pays, the difference in favor of the serial bond method for each $1,000,000 will be $65,554. Thus each $1,000,000 4 per cent. fifty-year sinking fund bond will cost, assuming forty-nine payments to the sinking fund at the beginning of each year, the sinking fund earning 4 per cent., 3 per cent., 6 per cent., 7 per cent., as compared with the same bond in serial form, as follows:

	Sinking Fund Method.			
	4% Basis.	5% Basis.	6% Basis.	7% Basis.
Total cost.	$2,823,057	$2,285,200	$2,169,344	$2,120,834
Serial meth.	2,020,000	2,020,000	2,020,000	2,020,000
Saving	$803,057	$215,200	$149,344	$100,834

In New York City's case, where on the average about $10,000,000 appears to be "uninvested" each week, the aggregate loss is materially increased over the above. The advisability of exchanging New York's long-time sinking fund bonds into serial bonds is thus apparent, even if at a higher rate than now outstanding.

ALFRED D. CHANDLER.

Boston, Aug. 18, 1916.

To Win South American

LIEUT. BENNET WEDS MILDRED E. BRUNS

Young Officer of 13th Infantry and His Bride to Sail for the Philippines.

A WEST POINT ROMANCE

Daughter of Stock Exchange Member Married in Grace Church Chantry—Lieut. E. G. Bliss Best Man.

Miss Mildred Emelie Bruns was married yesterday to Lieutenant John Bennington Bennet of the United States Army, and within less than two weeks she will cross the Pacific Ocean with her husband, whose regiment, the Thirteenth Infantry, has been ordered to duty at Manila, in the Philippines.

The wedding was the culmination of a romance of about two years, which began when the young army officer was a cadet at West Point. He is 24 years of age and was graduated last June. Seventeen days later he was made a First Lieutenant. During July he was at the civilian camp at Plattsburg as one of the military instructors. When his regiment was ordered to the Philippines a short time ago Miss Bruns quickly decided that her place was with the army, too, and the wedding was arranged so that the young couple might spend a few days of their honeymoon in the East.

Mrs. Bennet is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Bruns, who live in the Apthorp apartment in Broadway between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets. She is 20 years old. Mr. Bruns is a well-known member of the Stock Exchange, being the board member of the brokerage firm of Anderson, Bruns & Co., of 60 Broadway.

The wedding was held at 2:30 o'clock in Grace Church Chantry. It was one of the quietest and simplest ceremonies of its kind that has ever been held in that little chapel. Only the family and a few intimate friends were present, barely a dozen in all. Lieutenant Bennet had for his best man his West Point classmate, Lieutenant E. Goring Bliss, son of Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Howard Weir, one of the assistant rectors of Grace Church. The bride's father gave her in marriage and after the few friends had showered upon the newly-married pair their best wishes for the army life in the Philippines, the Lieutenant and his bride were whirled away in an automobile. Lieutenant Bennet's father is Major John D. Bennet, stationed at Douglas, Ariz.

MARRIED IN SECRET.

R. R. Hulbert Starts on a Vacation and Weds Miss Edith Godfrey.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hulbert of Hillside Avenue, West Orange, N. J., announced yesterday the secret marriage Tuesday afternoon of their son, Ralph R. Hulbert, to Miss Edith May Godfrey of Newark. The ceremony was performed in the City Hall, New York. Mr. Hulbert's parents do not know the bride's address; all they know is what their daughter, Miss Rose Hulbert, told them. The couple are at Atlantic City for the remainder of the week.

Mr. Hulbert had prepared to go to Atlantic City Tuesday morning on his vacation and upon his departure he jokingly remarked that he would bring home a wife. Mrs. Hulbert, however, thought nothing of the remark. The couple have received the blessing of Mr. and Mrs. Hulbert.

MISS CHALMERS'S WEDDING.

Her Marriage to W. F. Reisinger to be Held in Amsterdam, N.Y., Sept. 7

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth M. Chalmers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Chalmers of Amsterdam, N. Y., and Walter F. Reisinger, son of Mrs. Hugo Reisinger of this city, will take place on Sept. 7 at Amsterdam. Their engagement was announced last May.

It is to be a quiet wedding, owing to a recent death in Miss Chalmers's family, and only relatives are to be present. The couple plan to spend their honeymoon in White Sulphur Springs, and will go to Pasadena, Cal., to spend the Winter with Mr. Reisinger's relatives.

On their return they will live at 993 Fifth Avenue and Mr. Reisinger will be associated in business with Mr. Chalmers, who is President of the Chalmers Knitting Company. Mr. Reisinger's father died two years ago. His mother was formerly Miss Edmee Busch, a daughter of the late Adolphus Busch.

A Son in Lieut. Bradley's Home.

Lieutenant Follett Bradley, Ordnance Department, United States Army, and Mrs. Bradley, are being congratulated upon the birth of a son Follett Bradley, Jr., on Aug. 19. Lieutenant Bradley is stationed at Fort Hancock, N. J. Mrs. Bradley was Miss Katherine Rising. She was married on Aug. 11, 1913, and on Aug. 11, 1914, a daughter was born to her, the newcomer being the first son.

Zellhoefer-Sherwood Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Mildred L. Zellhoefer, daughter of the late Dr. Charles Zellhoefer and Mrs. Zellhoefer of Brooklyn, to Horace K. Sherwood, son of Mr. and Mrs. James K. Ogden Sherwood of Glen Cove, L. I., is announced. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Burrell Building
171 Madison Avenue
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A HIGH-GRADE property in perfect condition and a safe investment. Can be purchased at a reasonable price.

Loton H. Slawson Company,
Sales Agent
171 Madison Avenue New York

THICK HAZE COVERS PLATTSBURG RANGE

Target Practice Delayed by Fog Caused by Canadian Forest Fires —Many New Yorkers Qualify.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 23.—A thick haze, caused by the forest fires in Canada, drove the Eighth Regiment off the rifle range today after the soldiers tried in vain to sight their targets. The haze began to settle early in the morning and by 10:30 the targets could not be seen from a distance of 500 yards. In the afternoon the men went out on the range again and attempted rapid firing at a distance of 200 yards, but after they had fired less than an hour Colonel Ketcham ordered them to stop for the day. The Eighth Regiment members were to have completed their scores by tomorrow night, but the conditions today will delay them about half a day. The Ninth Regiment probably will not go on the range until Friday afternoon.

A new system of firing will be tried out with the Ninth Regiment. Each battalion will go out on the range alone and complete its firing at all ranges. This plan will give at east two extra days to the battalions when they are not firing. The shooting so far has put a percentage of the men in the marksmen's class, or higher. Robert W. Goelet was among those who qualified as a sharpshooter after two rounds. His scores were 41, 36.

J. N. Dodd of the Public Service Commission scored two 30s; Devereux Milburn, the polo player, completed three rounds, scoring 31, 26, 29. Henry Breckinridge, former Assistant Secretary of War, scored 36, 43, 35. Street Cleaning Commissioner John T. Fetherston made 35, 27, 29.

The clergymen, of whom there are about thirty in camp, have shown up well in the shooting so far. Of those in the Eighth Regiment, the following have maintained marksmen's averages: The Rev. C. A. Meader, Auburn, 33, 33; the Rev. J. F. Scott, Providence, 25, 37; the Rev. S. M. Dorrance, Providence, 25, 37; the Rev. James A. Mason, East Falls, W. Va., 37, 42. The Rev. John M. Wade, Episcopal chaplain of the Tombs, was slightly below the marksmen's average, with 29, 22, 34.

Music by the artillery band awakes the rookies now, instead of the harsh notes of bugles. At the first call for reveille the band marches up and down along the heads of the company streets. The band music is said not only to be more effective in arousing the men, who were beginning to learn to sleep through bugle calls, but the music gets them up in better humor.

ARCTIC PARTY OVERDUE.

Nome Shows Anxiety for Safety of Borden-Lane Expedition.

NOME, Alaska, Aug. 23. — Some anxiety is felt here for the safety of the Borden-Lane Arctic Expedition which left Seattle on the schooner Great Bear, July 26, and is almost two weeks overdue at Nome. The expedition, headed by John Borden of Chicago, with Captain Louis Lane of Seattle, an experienced Arctic navigator, was last reported leaving Unalaska for Nome Aug. 6. There have been terrific storms off the Aleutian Islands and it is feared the vessel has been driven far out of her course or disabled. The Coast Guard cutter Bear left here yesterday to search for the schooner.

It was Captain Lane's intention, after picking up other members of his party here, to go into the Arctic in the expectation of making a junction with Vilhjalmur Stefansson, at Banks Land.

Howard E. Parkhurst.

Professor Howard E. Parkhurst, brother of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, died last Friday at Lavallette, N. J. He was spending the summer at the seashore and while in bathing was caught in the undertow. Although a boat was immediately launched and sent to his rescue, he was beyond resuscitation when the spot was reached. The interment was at Point Pleasant, N. J. Professor Parkhurst had a recognized position in the musical world, gained by his compositions and especially by his work in counterpoint, a branch of musical science of which he was an authority. He was for thirty-two years the organist and chorister of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Wells, Old Gypsy, Dies.

King William Wells, aged 83 years, believed to be the oldest gypsy in America, died yesterday in camp in Hawthorne, N. J., a suburb of Paterson. He was up to three days ago a patient in the Paterson General Hospital, but his wish to die in the open resulted in his being removed to his camp, which he established several years ago on a piece of woodland he bought. He was born in England and came to this country as a boy.

J. I. Young Weds Miss Plumbridge.

Joseph I. Young of Mount Vernon, N. Y., was married yesterday afternoon to Miss Edith Plumbridge of Kent, England, in the West End Baptist Church, 105 Amsterdam Avenue, by the Rev. Andrew A. Dinsmore. Mr. Young is the Traffic Manager of Thomas Cook & Sons at 72 Broadway. He met Miss Plumbridge three years ago while he was traveling in Norway. The bride arrived from Falmouth on the Nieuw Amsterdam with her relatives who came to attend the wedding.

Tourists for West Indies.

Some of those booked to leave today for Jamaica and Panama on the Carrillo are:

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Arbouin, Miss Freda Bashem, J. M. Ferry, T. V. Connor, Enrique Chaves, J. W. Harrison, Mrs. A. Lindo, Miss Maude Lindo, Albert L. Machado, G. C. Marshall, Miss L. Parkinson, Edwin Samuels, Wilfred Samuels, Mrs. de Solom, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cost, Miss Carlotta Cost, and J. H. Ferry.

ESPERANZA, (Havana)—Henry Vigil, Arthur B. Phelps, J. S. Poger, Jr., John Murray, Miss M. E. Murray, W. E. Brock, R. M. Taylor, S. A. Dyer, Miss Paulina Titles, Miss Margery Allworth, Harry P. Putnam, Jasper H. Dodd, and Mrs. Mary S. Keys.

HUNDREDS MOURN JAMES SELIGMAN

Temple Emanu-El Thronged at Funeral of the Banker-Philanthropist.

EULOGY BY DR. SILVERMAN

Many Floral Offerings Bank the Chancel—Temple Trustees Honorary Pallbearers.

The funeral of James Seligman, senior member of the banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co., who was one of the founders of Temple Emanu-El, and for more than twenty years President of that congregation, was held in Temple Emanu-El yesterday morning. The services were attended by throngs of men and women from all walks, whose friend Mr. Seligman had been. The chancel was banked high with floral tributes from relatives and friends.

The funeral address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, who traced the long life of Mr. Seligman and emphasized his virtues as citizen, churchman, father, business man, and humanitarian. The musical service, rendered by the temple choir, included Haydn's "O Lord, Hear Our Prayer," and the soprano solo "Oh, For the Wings of a Dove."

The relatives of Mr. Seligman present included his three sons, Dewitt J., Eugene, and Jefferson Seligman, and his daughters, Mrs. Robert Nathan, Mrs. Alfred Gross, and Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim.

"Blessed is the memory of the righteous," said Dr. Silverman in his eulogy, "are words which fittingly apply to James Seligman, for he was truly a righteous man. In an extremely long career there was no stain upon his escutcheon. He led a blameless life, and he will be remembered by many generations for his virtues.

"James Seligman was a self-made man and rose from the bottom to the top of the ladder of success, and that success he achieved by patience, perseverance, and a scrupulous regard for the faithful performance of every obligation. He set a splendid example of the wise use of money in an age of indulgence and extravagance.

"James Seligman was truly an example of sterling manhood. He had a noble aim in view, and nothing could swerve him from it. He was one of that strong band of pioneers in America who blazed a path in the Southwest and laid the foundation for the future growth of that section of our land. He was a beacon light in the commercial development of the United States.

"Mr. Seligman was intensely patriotic. He loved America, and he loved American citizenship. Mr. Seligman was a just man, and could tolerate no injustice. He was a champion of any cause that appealed to his sense of justice and sympathy. He was a broad-minded, liberal man, and was ever tender and considerate of others. He had a great heart that went out to his fellow-man in perfect sympathy. Envy and jealousy were no part of his nature. He was, in the truest sense of the word, a democrat. He was affable and genial. He was intensely loyal to his friends, and to the end held them dear to his heart. He had been called the patriarch. Well did he deserve that title."

The honorary pallbearers were the Trustees of Temple Emanu-El—William H. Moses, Louis Marshall, M. Schafer, Abraham Dittenhoefer, Supreme Court Justice Irving Lehman, Adolph S. Ochs, ex-Supreme Court Justice David Leventritt, W. J. Spiegelberg, Henry Sidenberg, Mortimer L. Schiff, and Daniel Guggenheim.

The body was taken from the temple to the Seligman plot in Salem Field Cemetery, Brooklyn, where it was interred.

SIR RICHARD B. MARTIN DEAD

London Financier Was ex-President of Institute of Bankers.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Sir Richard Biddulph Martin, Chairman of Martin's Bank, Ltd., and widely known as a financier, died on Wednesday at his home, Overbury Court, Tewkesbury, in his seventy-ninth year.

He was educated at Hardenhuish, Harrow, and in Exeter College, Oxford University, where he received the degree of M.A. Sir Richard was interested in a number of corporations and was Chairman of the Assets Realization Company, the Debenture Corporation, and the Anglo-American Debenture Corporation. He was formerly Chairman of the British North Borneo Company, and was a Director of the Sun Fire and Life Offices, and other companies.

Sir Richard was a Fellow and former President of the Institute of Bankers, of which he was one of the founders; a former President and Treasurer of the Royal Statistical Society; a Fellow of the Anthropological Institute, and a Fellow of the Royal Geological Society.

Anon H. Bradley.

Anon H. Bradley, who was with The New York Sun for forty-eight years and was one of its oldest employes in years and length of service, died Tuesday at the home of his sister at 1,122 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C. He was 73 years old. His health had been poor for six months, but he had insisted on working until July 1, when his annual vacation began. He had been connected for years in important positions with the advertising department of the newspaper. Mr. Bradley was a thirty-second degree Mason and had many Masonic connections. He was also a member of the G. A. R.

ADVERTISEMENT.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS
ITS INDIRECT VICTIMS

My Dear Mr. Bliss:

....The closing of so many Fresh Air homes outside of the city has made it impossible for many young children to secure the strength and recuperation which a stay in the country gives them.....I am wondering whether it would not be possible for your Association to continue a month longer its Fresh Air activities for mothers and children of the tenements. I am confident that such a program would mean much for the health of the many who, by reason of quarantine or other difficulties, have been shut in during the summer.

Sincerely yours,
HAVEN EMERSON,
Commissioner of Health.

$10,000 will enable us to prolong our Fresh Air work one month.

Will you help us to respond to Commissioner Emerson's appeal? Three dollars sends one mother or child for one week.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.

GEORGE BLAGDEN, Treasurer,
Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street, New York.
Please apply the enclosed $ to the special fund for extending your fresh air season.

Name .....
Address .....

ADVERTISEMENT.

REV. DR. J. N. STEELE DIES.

Former Vicar of Old Trinity Church Was a Patron of Music.

The Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele died yesterday morning, at his home, 59 East Seventy-third Street, in his sixty-seventh year. His father, I. Nevett Steele, was one of the leading lawyers of Baltimore and at the time of Dr. Steele's birth was United States Consul at Caracas, Venezuela. Dr. Steele studied law and was admitted to the Maryland Bar, but subsequently took up the ministry and was graduated from the General Theological Seminary in New York in 1882. He became Curate of Calvary Church, then rector of Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, and later vicar of Old Trinity Church in New York, where he remained for seventeen years. At the time of his death he was Trustee of the General Theological Seminary and President of its Alumni Association.

Dr. Steele was Chaplain of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and for many years President of the Maryland Society. He was a patron of music, and made contributions to the hymnology of the church. He was a member of the Century Club and one of the founders of the Maidstone Club at East Hampton, L. I., his Summer residence.

He was married in 1872 to Helen H. Aldrich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman D. Aldrich, who, with six children, survives him. The funeral will be at St. Luke's Church, Easthampton, on Friday, at 3:30.

Francis Marion Wanamaker.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 23.—Francis Marion Wanamaker, youngest and last surviving brother of John Wanamaker, died this morning of Bright's disease. He left a widow, two sons, and a daughter. The funeral will be held Friday morning from his home, 1806 Wallace Street.

Mr. Wanamaker was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 17, 1850. He came to this city when a boy, and after graduating from the high school, went into business with his brother, John Wanamaker. A few years later he entered the employ of S. M. Wanamaker & Co. Mr. Wanamaker retired from business about two years ago. He had been connected with the business of Wanamaker & Brown sixteen years.

Dr. John Wanamaker, 3d, the younger of his sons, is a police surgeon. The elder son, Alfred, is a member of the Philadelphia Bar. Mr. Wanamaker's only daughter is Mrs. Jean Rodgers.

Obituary Notes.

EMIL E. HERTER, for almost thirty years Thomas A. Edison's chief mechanical engineer in the laboratory at the West Orange plant, and who had worked on many of Edison's most important inventions, died yesterday at the Orange Memorial Hospital. He was 59 years old.

Mrs. I. HENRY WELLING, widely known throughout New Jersey as charitable worker, died yesterday at her home in Trenton. Death followed nervous breakdown, due largely to her efforts in the cause of charity. She was 62 years old.

Mrs. MARY KANEEN, wife of John A. Kaneen, a bride of less than a year, died in the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, L. I., on Tuesday, after an operation for appendicitis. She was in her nineteenth year and was well-known in social circles in Sea Cliff, L. I.

Mrs. MARY GERTRUDE CARNEY, wife of Joseph T. Carney, a proofreader, died recently at her home, 288 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. She was 49 years old and a member of the Holy Rosary Society and the League of the Sacred Heart of the St. James Pro-Cathedral. Besides her husband, she left a son and four daughters.

JOHN BIERSCHENK, 54 years old, at one time well-known as a bowler in Brooklyn, died at his home, 1,001 Hailsey Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was born in Germany and had been a resident of Brooklyn for forty years. He belonged to the Brooklyn Arion Singing Society and the New York Liederkranz.

Mrs. ELLA SHILLING, wife of Charles D. Shelling, a jeweler, died on Tuesday at her home, 180 St. James Place, Brooklyn, aged 60 years.

Mrs. HARRIET H. DISTURNELL, widow of Thomas W. Disturnell, who was a grain merchant in this city, is dead at her home, 26 Edison Place, Glendale, in her seventy-third year. She was a native of Brooklyn and is survived by two sons and three daughters.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE PETROLINO, 54 years old, wife of John Petrolino, a Brooklyn contractor and builder, died on Tuesday at her home, 203 Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. HARRIET ROBINSON, widow of William G. Robinson, a coal merchant of Brooklyn, died at her home, 62 Hawthorne Street, Flatbush, on Monday, aged 74 years.

Mrs. JAMES H. HAMILTON, formerly for a number of years a teacher in the public schools of Ulster County, N. Y., died on Tuesday at her home, 658 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. She was born fifty-four years ago in Rosendale, N. Y.

GEORGE W. GOETSCHIUS, 46 years old, in the employ of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,125 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. He left a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. ALETTA ANN COOPER WHITE, widow of Tunis D. White, died at her home, 84 South Tenth Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday in her eighty-ninth year.

Mrs. MARGARET E. WILLIAMS, a native of Bradford, England, and a resident of Brooklyn for many years, died on Tuesday at her home, 2212 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, aged 102 years. She was the widow of Charles E. Williams and left a son and a daughter.

SILAS N. MEAD, descendant of one of the oldest families of Greenwich, Conn., died there yesterday from a complication of diseases. He was 73 years old. He was a former Assessor and member of the School Board.

FRANK E. HEMSHER, founder and President of the Hemsher Metal Company of Brooklyn, died Saturday at Scotch Plains, N. J., after a long illness.

CAV. ALDO NOSEDA of Milan, a great authority on art subjects, is dead at Stresa, Italy. He was 64 years old, and was formerly director of the Poldi Museum at Milan.

Miss MILDRED GOW, 19 years old, daughter of Robert Gow of Clifton, N. J., died Monday at her home of typhoid-pneumonia.

DANIEL McKAY, a retired hardware merchant, died Tuesday at the Meriden Hospital. He was 50 years old, and left a widow and son.

Mrs. JULIA A. TUCKER, a member of the Underhill family, and descendant of New York's early settlers, died Monday at her home, 319 West Ninety-second Street. She was the widow of Gerald H. Tucker, for many years in the Custom service. She is survived by two sons, Frank Tucker, Vice-President of the Provident Loan Association, and F. H. Faye Tucker, architect.

BOYD CRUMRINE, author of many legal and historical works, died at his home in Washington, Penn., on Monday. He was for years head of the Washington County Bar Association, and one of the founders of the Washington County Historical Association.

Bishop NEWTON L. A. EASTMAN, who founded the Gospel Workers of America in Elgin, Ill., in 1890, fell dead Monday in his home in Rochester.

P. CARTER BELL, President of the Carter Bell Manufacturing Company, died yesterday in his residence at East Orange, N. J., after an illness of several weeks, from inflammatory rheumatism. He was 40 years old.

GEORGE MONTGOMERY REA, for many years an extensive pineapple grower in the South, died Tuesday night at the home of his sister in Hackettstown, N. J., where he had arrived last Friday from Rio, Fla.

Mrs. MARY E. WILLIAMSON, 63 years old, wife of Gabriel W. Williamson, an Orange, N. J., business man, died Tuesday evening in that city. Orange.

FLOYD V. DECKER, 20 years old, died yesterday morning at his home in Butler, N. J., following an operation for appendicitis which was performed Sunday.

WILLIAM HOWARD COOPER, 55 years old, died suddenly at his home in North Plainfield, N. J., yesterday.

FREDERICK BECKER, who for sixteen years ran the Summit Hill House, a well-known Catskill resort destroyed by fire in 1905, died at Catskill, N. Y., yesterday, at the age of 87.

Mrs. SUSAN STRATTON, the oldest woman resident of Monmouth Beach, N. J., died there yesterday in her ninetieth year. She was the widow of Loveman Stratton and a native of County Tyrone, Ireland.

Mrs. AGNES ERNST, one of the oldest residents of Bayonne, N. J., died yesterday at her home, 117 Lord Avenue, at the age of 82.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

MAYER–SLATTERY.—Katherine E. Slattery to Wilson T. Mayer.

Married.

BRUNS–BENNET.—On Aug. 23, at Grace Church, New York, Mildred Emelie Bruns, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Bruns, to Lieutenant John Bennington Bennet, U. S. Army.

ELDER – STRANGMAN. — Aug. 16, 1916, Edith Vahdah Strangman of Plainfield, N. J., and David Dorrance Elder of Pittsburgh, Penn.

DROOGLEEVER-FORTUYN—DONNELLY.—Aug. 22, Louise Donnelly to Cornelis Droogleever-Fortuyn.

Died.

AMBLER.—Suddenly, at Providence, R. I., Daniel Griffith Ambler, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral at his home in Litchfield, Conn., Friday, Aug. 25. Florida and Washington papers please copy.

ASH.—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, of pneumonia, Robert M. Ash, beloved son of Seymour and Jennie L. Ash, in the 19th year of his age. Funeral private.

BELL.—At Millburn, N. J., on Aug. 23, 1916, Percy Carter, beloved husband of Frances Schreiberg Bell. Funeral services at St. Steven's Church, Millburn, on Friday afternoon, Aug. 25, at 4 o'clock.

BLISS.—At Manchester, Vt., Aug. 23, Anna D., widow of the late William Bliss. Funeral services at Manchester, Vt. Interment Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa., Friday, Aug. 25, 11 A. M.

BODFISH.—In Wareham, Mass., Aug. 20, William Parker Bodfish, 58 years old.

CLEWLEY.—Aug. 22, Edward A. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 18th St. Funeral services at the Madison Square Church House, Thursday evening 8 o'clock. Providence papers please copy.

CROWELL.—On Monday, Aug. 21, at her residence, New Brighton, S. I., Catherine Van Pelt, widow of the late Edward Beach Crowell. Burial service at Christ Church, New Brighton, on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.

DEIMEL.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 23, Celia, beloved wife of Adolph Deimel, after a lingering illness, in her 62d year. Funeral on Friday, 10 A. M., from 339 East 88th St. Interment at Mount Hebron Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

EGERTON.—Edgar S., at New York, Tuesday evening, Aug. 22, in 67th year. Interment private. Baltimore papers please copy.

ELLINGER.—On Aug. 23, after a lingering illness, Nettie (nee Bernhard,) beloved wife of Simon and mother of Abraham Ellinger. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ENGEL.—After a short illness, Julius L. Engel, in his 75th year, devoted husband of the late Mathilda S., dearly beloved father of Maurice J., Joseph S., and Mrs. Joseph S. Baruch. Funeral from his late residence, 606 West 113th St., Friday, Aug. 25, 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

ESSELMONT.—On Aug. 23, Matilda A., beloved wife of Harry J. Esselmont, and sister of Mrs. H. Frampton and Miss Reta Seher. Funeral services at her late residence, 867 East 179th St., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery Friday at 2 o'clock.

GOODRICH.—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1916, Georgiana Goodrich, (nee Henderson,) beloved wife of Dr. Stephen W. Goodrich. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GORDON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1916, in his 58th year, Harris, beloved husband of Sarah Gordon and beloved father of Milton J. Gordon and Hattie Glasberg (nee Gordon.) Funeral from his late residence, 806 West 111th St., Manhattan, on Thursday, Aug. 24, 1916, at 2:30 P. M.

HARD.—At El Paso, Texas, Aug. 22, 1916, Melville Cadmus Hard, aged 36 years, younger son of George M. and Annie B. Hard. Private interment at Rockland Cemetery.

HENSHAW. — At East Brookfield, Mass., Aug. 23, Fannie L. Henshaw. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. William A. Pinto, 731 West 8th St., Plainfield, N. J., at 2 P. M. Friday, Aug. 25.

HODGSON.—Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1916, Virginia Hodgson, widow of George S. Hodgson. Funeral from her late residence, 1,060 Amsterdam Av., Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

HOOPER.—On Aug. 22, 1916, Charles H. Hooper of Rutherford, N. J., husband of Mary Berry, in his eighty-fifth year. Funeral services private at the Chapel in Greenwood Cemetery, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock.

JOHNES.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1916, Harriet Maria, widow of David Johnes, in her 86th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of her son, Charles B. Johnes, 724 Lake St., on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 2 P. M.

LECHTRECKER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1916, John L., Jr., youngest son of John Abbie Groh. Funeral services at his late residence on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, 54 Rockaway Avenue, Rockville Centre, L. I. Interment at Greenfield Cemetery. Mrs. Lechtrecker, the mother, is the daughter of the Rev. Martin Groh, and the niece of Bishop Groh.

LAURENCE.—Aug. 22, 1916, at Plainfield, N. J., Jack, son of Archer C. Laurence and of Alice Callender, aged 4 years 1 month. Funeral private.

LINEHAN.—On Aug. 23, at his residence, 415 West 187th St., Daniel E. Linehan, brother of Margaret, Maurice, William Linehan, and Mrs. Charles Borman. Notice of fueral later.

LIST.—Suddenly, at her home in Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Aug. 23, 1916, Josephine List, aged 73 years, beloved daughter of John and Cora Brede List. Funeral private. Detroit papers please copy.

MACARTHY.—On 22d inst., at her home, 122 Main St., Hackensack, N. J., Jane Frances, wife of John Macarthy, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 80. Services will be held at the house, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

McCLENAHAN.—At Portchester, N. Y., on Monday evening, Aug. 21, Eleanor A. McClenahan of 101 West 88th St., beloved wife of Samuel S. McClenahan, daughter of Louisa G. and Edward A. Miller. Funeral services at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., Thursday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment private.

MARTIN.—Aug. 23, 1916, Camilla A. Martin, (nee Agar), wife of Ernest D. Martin, beloved mother of Dudley, Paula, Julian, and Constance Martin. Funeral from her late residence, 2,904 Valentine Av., Bronx, Friday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

McCORMICK.—John C. Remains lying in state, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building.)

MEAD.—At Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 22, 1916, Silas E., husband of Cornelia (Wilcox) Mead and father of Mrs. George H. Feltus, in his 73d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 124 West Putnam Av., on Saturday, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M. Connecticut papers please copy.

MORRELL.—At Hartford, Conn., Aug. 22, 1916, Daniel Morrell, aged 80 years. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Jonathan Camp, 1,430 Asylum Av., Thursday, Aug. 24, at 4:30 P. M.

PATTEN.—William Dana, beloved son of Florence McCollom Patten and the late Dana Albee Patten, in the 9th year of his age, from heart failure, at 903 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

REES.—Aug. 22, at his home, 84 Astor St., Newark, N. J., James Sewall Rees, husband of Carrie A. Hadden, and son of the late Rev. William Henry Rees, D. D., and Eliza Ann Fowler Rees, in his 86th year. Funeral service Friday, Aug. 25, at 8 P. M., at his late residence. Interment at Bristol, Penn. New Haven (Conn.) papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

ROTHSCHILD.—(Nee Zimmern.) Augusta, widow of the late Adolph Rothschild, and mother of Amanda Schwab, Gertrude Greenbaum, and Blanch Rothschild, after a lingering illness, in her 65th year. Services Thursday, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 176 East 79th.

SKIDMORE.—At Boonton, N. J., Aug. 22, 1916, Maria Hewlett, widow of William Allen Skidmore of Jamaica, L. I. Funeral at 426 Dixon St., Boonton, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 2:15 P. M. Services private.

STEELE.—At his residence, 59 East 73d St., on Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1916, in the 67th year of his age, Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele. Funeral at St. Luke's Church, East Hampton, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 25, at 3 o'clock.

TOMPKINS.—Kate, at Pine Orchard, Conn., Aug. 23, mother of Mrs. William W. Bainbridge. Services Friday at Branford, Conn. Interment White Plains.

TRAVERS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, Alvira Mills Travers, daughter of the late Charles Mills. Funeral private.

BRENNAN.—Rose, 24 Bradhurst Av., Aug. 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CARROLL.—Gerald M., 145 West 142d St., Aug. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DIDRIKSON.—Augustus, Aug. 22, aged 43. Funeral 851 Amsterdam Av.

DOUGHERTY.—Arthur M., 169 West 64th St., Aug. 22.

DUNHAM.—Byard, Aug. 22, aged 69. Funeral, 161 8th Av., today, 2 P. M.

DUNN.—Frank, 527 West 40th St., Aug. 22. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

EHMANN.—George, 341 East 48th St., Aug. 21, aged 42. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

FASSIG.—Frederick, 1,486 3d Av., Aug. 22. Funeral service today.

FREUDENBURG.—Ida, 380 West 18th St., Aug. 21. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

GANZENMULLER.—Louis, City Island, Aug. 22, aged 61.

HENNING.—Mary, 417 East 236th St., Aug. 21. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HIGGINS.—John J., 347 East 53d St., Aug. 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KANE.—Ellen, 48 Dominick St., Aug. 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LAUNEY.—John A., 306 West 35th St., Aug. 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LOMLER.—Richard, 2,778 8th Av., Aug. 21, aged 18 months.

McENTYRE.—Grace, 811 Tinton Av., Bronx, Aug. 21, aged 31.

McGUIGAN.—Mary E., Ferry Point Road, Aug. 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MYERS.—John H., 502 East 17th St., Aug. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

QUINLAN.—Ellen, 396 Hudson St., Aug. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

RUPPERT.—Joseph B., 547 West 43th St., Aug. 21, aged 21. Funeral today.

SCOTT.—William G., 431 East 236 St., Aug. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Died.

SKELLY.—Michael, Aug. 21. Funeral 648 10th Av.

WELFEL.—John C., 2,239 8th Av., Aug. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WIEGAND.—Edward, 988 East 176th St., Aug. 21, aged 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ACKER.—Magdalina, 110 Butler St., Aug. 22. Funeral Aug. 26, 2 P. M.

AYMAR.—Phebe E., 837 Greene Av., Aug. 22. Funeral today.

BARTRANO.—Vincent, Kingston Avenue Hospital, Aug. 21, aged 1.

BIERSCHENK.—John, 1,001 Halsey St., Aug. 22. Funeral private.

BLUMENFELD.—Charlotte, 1,359 44th St., Aug. 21, aged 3 months.

CALDENWOOD.—Mary W., 98 Sandford St., Aug. 21, aged 37.

CARRIGAN.—Ellen, 1,638 Atlantic Av., Aug. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

COWIE.—David G., Aug. 22. Funeral 697 3d Av., today.

CRABB.—Rose, 1,456 35th St., Aug. 21, aged 56. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

DAVIES.—Emmeline, 279 South 4th St., Aug. 21.

DAY.—Patrick C., 636 Franklin Av., Aug. 22.

DEANE.—Margaret F., 257 Westminster Road, Aug. 23.

DICKMAN.—Sarah, 400 Dean St., Aug. 22, aged 71. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DONOHUE.—Elizabeth, Brooklyn State Hospital, Aug. 21, aged 71.

FINNERAN.—Mary A., 230 56th St., Aug. 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GALLEGAN.—Lawrence, 77 3d Place, Aug. 21, aged 71.

GANSHORCH.—Louis, 908 Metropolitan Av., Aug. 21, aged 1.

GETZKY.—Abraham, 2,002 Bergen St., Aug. 21, aged 24.

GOETSCHIUS.—George W., 1,125 Herkimer St., Aug. 22, aged 46. Funeral service tomorrow.

HIMMELFARB.—Bessie, 109 Walton St., Aug. 23. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KANDEL.—Morris, 221 South 3d St., Aug. 21, aged 51.

LANDOLFI.—Louis, 2,228 84th St., Aug. 21, aged 30.

McGRATH.—Bella, De Kalb Av. and Raymond St., Aug. 21, aged 42.

MAHR.—Daniel J., 1,456 50th St., Aug. 23. Funeral Aug. 25.

MAGEE.—James, M. Y. Home for Aged, Aug. 21, aged 65.

MEDLER.—Michael B., 927 Foster Av., Aug. 22, aged 65.

MILLER.—Lucy, 823 Bedford Av., Aug. 21, aged 6.

MOFFITT.—William, 583 Court St., Aug. 21, aged 22.

MURPHY.—Mary, 554 Macon St., Aug. 22. Funeral notice later

FAMILY SKELETON BARED ON DEATHBED

Chicago Junkman Says His Wife Confessed Millionaire Morrison Was Father of Her Daughters.

AGED RECLUSE DENIES IT

Recently Adopted the Girls, but Tells Judge Landis He Did It Through Friendship for Their oMther.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—While Edward W. Morrison, an aged recluse, whose wealth is estimated at from $2,000,000 to $8,000,000, was before Judge Landis in a bankruptcy inquiry today, Joseph Burnstein, a junk dealer, testified that his wife on her deathbed confessed to him that her two daughters were Morrison's children. The girls, always known as Burnstein's daughters, were adopted by Morrison three weeks ago.

Burnstein's declaration furnished a big sensation in the investigation into Morrison's personal and business affairs resulting from mysterious transfers of his property to James R. Ward, his attorney.

Burnstein was called to the stand by Judge Landis after Morrison and Ward each had been subjected to a searching examination.

"Do you know Mr. Morrison?" the Judge asked Burnstein.

"Not very well," the witness answered. "The first time I met him was at my wife's funeral some two years ago. We went in the same carriage to the cemetery."

"What was your conversation?" asked the Judge.

"I told him my wife had confessed to me on her deathbed that I was not the father of the two girls. I told him that she had named him as their parent. He admitted the relationship and said: 'Never mind, I will make it right. I will take care of them.'"

"Do you know whether Mr. Morrison ever talked that relationship over with his attorney, Mr. Ward?"

"Yes, it was talked of one day in Ward's office when we three were there together."

"Come here," said Judge Landis to Morrison. "You take the stand again."

Morrison went to the witness chair.

"What about Mr. Burnstein's story?" the Judge demanded.

The witness was evasive. Pressed regarding the motives leading him to adopt the two girls, he said:

"Mrs. Burnstein and I were good friends for many years. When it became necessary for her to go to the hospital, with a possibility that she would die there, she visited me. She had never been rich, while I had plenty of money. So she asked me if I would take care of the girls in the event she did not live. I promised her I would."

"This man tells me you are the father of his wife's daughters. Is that true?" asked Judge Landis.

"It is not," said Morrison. "Today is the first time I ever heard it."

"Come back here to the stand," the Judge commanded of Burnstein. Morrison vacated the witness chair and Burnstein took his place. The court went directly to the matter of the girls again. Burnstein stuck by his story in detail.

"She told me Morrison was their father," he affirmed. "She told me on her deathbed. She said I was not their father and Morrison was."

Judge Landis then declared that he would bar Ward from acting further as Morrison's attorney.

Anna, the oldest of the girls, is 18, and her sister, Alice, is 16 years old. They have made their home with Morrison since their adoption. Morrison is 81 years old.

The action before Judge Landis was a petition to appoint a receiver for Morrison's properties. One of the contentions was that Morrison had adopted the two girls to prevent the city of Chicago from receiving the estate, which, under the will of his father, was to be used for educational purposes if Morrison died childless.

Morrison is alleged to have given away to certain friends more than $2,000,000 of his estate during the last seven years.

One of the transactions concerned was the transfer to Ward of property on which the Hotel Morrison now stands. It is said to be worth more than $2,000,000. Property valued at $500,000 was given to the lawyer unconditionally. The transfer was made soon after judgment had been obtained against Morrison.

It was brought out before Judge Landis that John Sommers, who said he had known Morrison for twenty-five years, had received $200,000 for providing the aged millionaire with amusement.

LAWYER HEADS RED CROSS.

Eliot Wadsworth Is Named Executive to Succeed Gen. Murray.

MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—Eliot Wadsworth, a Boston lawyer, was elected Vice Chairman and executive head in Washington of the American Red Cross, at a special meeting of the Executive Committee here today. It was announced that he would move to Washington to give his time to the work after Sept. 1. The position carries no compensation.

Those attending the meeting were ex-President Taft (Chairman); Robert W. de Forest of New York, Surgeon General W. C. Braisted, U. S. N.; Miss Mabel Boardman of Washington, Charles D. Norton of New York, and Alfred T. White of Brooklyn. Mr. Wadsworth was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U. S. A., as Vice Chairman.

MANY CHICAGOANS STUNG.

Accidental Collision Liberates 10,000 Bees on La Salle Street.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Ten thousand bees, liberated in La Salle Street, Chicago's financial district, stung a score of people today and sent brokers, clerks, and messengers hurrying to cover.

The bees were being carried in a case when a youth bumped into a man holding them, causing him to stumble and smash the case. The usually crowded street was instantly deserted for a block.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE ROCKS CALIFORNIA

Described as the Most Severe Shock Since the San Francisco Disaster in 1906.

EUREKA, Cal., Aug. 23.—The most violent earthquake felt here since April, 1906, when San Francisco was destroyed, rocked the city and northern Humboldt County at 6:55 o'clock this morning. There was no material damage.

There were two shocks, each lasting several seconds. Reports of shocks came from Arcata and other points north of here, but apparently they were slight in the southern part of the county, which is traversed by the 1906 fault line, which dips into the ocean near the mouth of the Bear River.

CALEXICO, Cal., Aug. 23.—An even minute eruption Monday night of an unnamed volcano peak about twenty-five miles south of here in Lower California is reported by C. R. Rockwood, Chief Engineer of the Imperial Irrigation district, who is here today after an inspection trip in the volcano lake region. The volcano belched a stream of mud and steam 500 feet in the air, Rockwood said, and the mud spread over a large area.

MORE DELAY FOR STIELOW.

Argument for a New Trial Is Adjourned to Sept. 27.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The attempt to gain a new trial for Charles F. Stielow which was to have been made today before Supreme Court Justice Rodenbeck was adjourned until Sept. 27. So the farm hand, convicted of the murders of Charles Phelps, a farmer of West Shelby, N. Y., and Margaret Wolcott, his housekeeper, and reprieved from death eighteen minutes before he was to have been put in the electric chair, is safe for at least another month.

Within that time his lawyers hope so to have prepared their case that District Attorney John C. Knickerbocker of Orleans County, who prosecuted Stielow, cannot successfully show cause, as required by the order of Supreme Court Justice Guy, why Stielow should not have a new trial.

It was at the request of Stielow's counsel that argument on this order was postponed today. Ex-Supreme Court Justice Arthur E. Sutherland, who, with James W. Osborne, Stuart M. Kohn, Huntington W. Merchant, David A. White, Mrs. Grace Humiston, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, and Misha Appelbaum, head of the Humanitarian Cult, is striving to save Stielow, explained to Justice Rodenbeck:

"We have a record of about 1,500 pages upon which was based the application for the order granted by Justice Guy. Since then there have been some developments. It will take us three or four days more even to complete the affidavits which we have in preparation, and I must ask for a delay."

One task of the lawyers will be to show that the confession of Erwin King, afterward recanted, was a true recital of the commission of the murders, and that the alibi which King has offered since is a myth.

District Attorney Knickerbocker asked that Justice Guy's order be vacated on the ground he had no power to grant a stay of execution, and, when Justice Rodenbeck said he would reserve decision on this, the District Attorney did not oppose the motion for delay, saying: "If Stielow is innocent I don't want him punished. If King is guilty we want to know that. We want to arrive at the truth so the person or persons responsible for this atrocious crime may receive the punishment deserved. We have nothing to cover up. We want to arrive only at the truth."

In fixing Sept. 27 as the date for the hearing, Justice Rodenbeck said he thought sufficient time should be taken to discover where the truth was.

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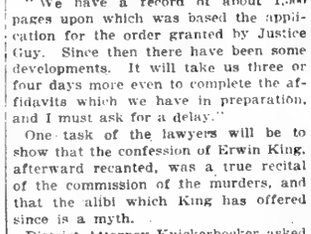

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343, Fuller, W. W.
345, McLoughlin, T. J., Sons.
347, White E. W.
AVENUE A.
870, Interborough Delivery Company.
AVENUE C.
151, Blau, L., & Sons.
AVENUE D.
83, Morrissey, Michael.
BANK ST.
Foot of Pier 49, No. River, Johnson, E. S
BOWERY.
84, Bade Brothers.
BROADWAY.
1876, New Departure Garage (63d St.)
At 76th St., Aeon Garage Corp.
2322, Broadway Garage, Inc. (84th St.)
2444, Keebec Sales Co. (90th St.)
2906, Cimiotti Garage Corp. (114th St.)
3550, Childs Garage Co., Inc. (145th St.)
4162, Arrowhead Garage (176th St.)
4352, Greater New York Garage (186th St.)
4816, Harriman Co. G. V. (nr. Dyckman St.)
4866, Arrow Garage and Supply Co., Inc. (207th St.)
5015, Brickners Auto Supply Co., Inc. (216th St.)
BROADWAY & 54TH ST.
Reo Motor Car Co.
BROADWAY & 57TH ST.
Colt Stratton Co.
BROADWAY & 65TH ST.
Lincoln Square Garage.
BROADWAY & 135TH ST.
135th St. Garage Corp.
BAILEY AVE.
3129, Whelan's Garage.
BERGEN AVE.
607, Ford Motor Company.
BOSTON ROAD.
Boston & Eastchester roads, McCrain's Gasoline Station, Jos.
1252 Rose Garage & Taxi Co., Inc.
1371 McKinley Square Auto Company.
1013, Spier's Garage.
BROOK AVE.
1094, Wm. & Thos. Witter's Garage.
BROWN PLACE.
144, Dieterich, Edwards Co., Inc.
CANAL ST.
483, Tranter, W. E.
COURTLAND AVE.
869, Courtland Garage.
CROTONA AVE.
1960, Crotona, Garage.
DELANCEY ST.
173, Sevin, I.
DOWNING ST.
45, Tassi, R. Sons Garage.
DYCKMAN ST.
Dyckman St. & B'way, Russell's Gasoline Station, H. R.
EAST 2D ST.
79, Asens Garage.
EAST 7TH ST.
Corner Lewis St., Seventh St. Garage.
EAST 8TH ST.
224, Stuyvesant Auto Trading Co.
EAST 11TH ST.
810, Dochtermanns Garage.
EAST 12TH ST.
19, Cleric & Bambi Garage.
EAST 21ST ST.
225, New Home Garage.
EAST 23RD ST.
141, Hoffman Taxicab Co.
EAST 31ST ST.
139, Blue Sprocket Garage.
411, Express Garage.
EAST 35TH ST.
155, Vanderbilt Garage.
EAST 37TH ST.
238, McCook & Co.
EAST 40TH ST.
27, Murray Hill Garage.
EAST 41ST ST.
132, Biltmore Garage, Inc.
142, Boylston Garage.
144, Haverty, J. T.
EAST 48TH ST.
337, Serna, A.
EAST 52ND ST.
9, Atlas Garage.
EAST 54TH ST.
126, Monmouth Garage.
140, Cochran, A. S.
218, Mercedes Repair Co.
226, Monmouth Garage.
EAST 55TH ST.
418, Cavanagh, C. W.
EAST 59TH ST.
416, Olejer, C. A.
EAST 64TH ST.
209, Ritz Garage.
235, Terrace Garage, Inc.
EAST 65TH ST.
226, Halcyon Garage Co., Inc.
EAST 66TH ST.
118, Armory Garage.
EAST 69TH ST.
157, East 69th St. Garage.
EAST 72ND ST.
East River Automobile Club of America.
EAST 73RD ST.
177, Auto Realty Co.
182, Brook's Garage, F.
EAST 75TH ST.
115, Spengler Automobile Co.
EAST 76TH ST.
51, Ascher, John J.
423, Lind & Co., Gus.
EAST 77TH ST.
113, Held's Garage, A.
123, Adams, P. M.
159, Ardsley Garage Co.
EAST 79TH ST.
406, Seventy-ninth St. Garage Co., Inc.
EAST 83RD STREET.
168, Brown Bros. Garage.
EAST 84TH ST.
115, Belmont Garage.
327, Yorkville Garage.
EAST 86TH ST.
205, Yorkville Central Garage.
EAST 88TH ST.
57, Fifth Ave. Garage.
EAST 90TH ST.
431, Arfman's Garage, John.
EAST 91ST ST.
416, Fisher's Garage Co., Inc.
EAST 95TH ST.
216, Newroval Garage.
EAST 99TH ST.
51, Healy's Taxi Garage.
EAST 102ND STREET.
414, Wickes's Garage.
EAST 104TH ST.
435, Eagle Garage.
437, Market Auto Garage.
EAST 105TH ST.
Cor. Fifth Ave., Watts Gasolene Station, M. T.
136, Consolidated Garage and Taxi Co., Inc.
EAST 108TH ST.
53, Lyons Garage, M.
402, Saratoga Garage.
EAST 120TH ST.
164, Strathmann Auto Co.
EAST 121ST ST.
517, Levine & Co. Wm.
EAST 122ND ST.
171, State Garage.
EAST 126TH ST.
153, Kahn's Garage, L. J.
EAST 133RD ST.
447, Byrnes Garage, Wm. L.
EAST 134TH ST.
829, Port Morris Garage.
EAST 137TH ST.
252, 137th St. Garage Co.
EAST 138TH ST.
279, Mott Haven Garage Co., Inc.
EAST 148TH ST.
442, Hub Garage Co., Inc.
EAST 149TH ST.
437, Hub Gasoline Station.
EAST 152ND ST.
Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Center Garage
EAST 158TH ST.
770, Woodstock Garage.
EAST 163RD ST.
490, Melrose Garage.
EAST 165TH ST.
165th St. & Jerome Ave., Central Bridge Garage.
EAST 167TH ST.
Corner Grand Concourse, Hollands Gas Station.
Cor. Jerome Ave., Jerome Ave. Gas Sta.
EAST 152D ST.
Corner Grand Concourse, Harts Gasoline Station.
EAST 200TH ST.
Corner Webster Ave., Bedford Park Garage.
EAST 215TH ST.
Corner White Plains Ave., Ruffs Garage, A.
ELEVENTH AVE.
440, N. Y. Herald Garage.
FIRST AVE.
42d and 43d Sts., Postal Transfer Service, Inc.
1108, Flynn's Garage.
1292, Janovic, Emil.
1534, First Ave. Auto Garage Co., Inc.
FORDHAM ROAD.
561, Fordham Garage Co., Inc.
GRAND CONCOURSE.
2173, Concourse Service Station.
2408, Holland's Gas Station.
2431, Concourse Garage.
2458, Grand Concourse Garage.
HAMILTON PLACE.
17, Keebec Sales Company.
IRVING PL.
59, Gramercy Park Garage.
JEROME AVE.
1934, Jerome Ave. Garage.
MANHATTAN STREET.
175, Fort Lee Ferry Garage.
MORRIS AVE.
1005, Reliable Club Garage.
MULINER AVE.
Corner Morris Park Ave., Bronx Park Taxi Service.
NORTH MOORE ST.
54, North Moore Garage.
PARK AVENUE
481, Sanford Automobile Co.
485, Plaza Garage.
583, Cryder & Co.
657, Park Ave. Garage.
4506, Aetna Garage Co., Inc.
PELHAM PARKWAY.
Cor. Williamsbridge Rd., Gasoline & Oil Supply Co., Inc.
Cor. White Plains Rd., Gasoline Stations, Inc.
PROSPECT AVE.
966, Paramount Garage Co., Inc.
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
231, Hulberg, Fred.
235, Eureka Automobile Station.
643, St. Nicholas Garage.
1609, Goff's Garage, F.
SEDGWICK AVE.
1407, Economical Garage.
1827, Bronx West Side Garage.
SEVENTH AVE.
750, Drenco Garage.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
1133, Bronx Motor Car Co.
1555, Windsor Garage.
2073, Boulevard Auto Co.
SOUTH ST.
383, O. C. Brunner.
THOMPSON ST.
242, De Pola, E., Garage.
TIEBOUT AVE.
2245, Tiebout Garage.
TREMONT AVE.
905, West Farms Garage.
TRINITY AVE.
917, Trinity Garage.
UNION AVE.
1046, Model Garage.
1117, Union Garage.
WALKER AVE.
2665, Bentley, R.
WASHINGTON SQ. SO.
73, Washington Square Garage.
WATER ST.
662, Cirkers Storage Warehouses.
WATT ST.
155, Casino Garage.
WEBSTER AVE.
1818, Reliable Garage.
2663, Tyrrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
3134, McGee Garage, W. C.
WEST END AVE.
87, Doty Demos Co.
91, West End Garage.
102, United Garage Co., Inc.
112, Palette Garage.
WEST FORDHAM RD.
148, Myer's Gasoline Station, B. A.
WEST 11TH ST.
356, Donovan Trucking Co.
WEST 12TH ST.
425, Lind & Co., Gus.
WEST 15TH ST.
436, Commercial Garage Co.
WEST 16TH ST.
408, Steinhardt Bros. & Co.
WEST 18TH ST.
157, Chelsea Garage.
245, Empire Garage.
438, Commercial Garage Co.
WEST 19TH ST.
428, Fitzpatrick, Richard, Inc.
WEST 20TH ST.
520, 20th St. Garage.
WEST 25TH ST.
541, Superior Motor Garage Co.
Corner 12th Ave.
WEST 26TH ST.
537, Swartz Gaskell Corp.
WEST 27TH ST.
242, Strout, J.
WEST 28TH ST.
643, Henken, Henry.
WEST 30TH ST.
220, Martinique Garage.
WEST 31ST ST.
150, Keystone Garage.
154, Pennsylvania Terminal Taxi Co.
WEST 35TH ST.
513, National Garage.
WEST 36TH ST.
205, Garland Service Co.
522, N. Y. Automobile Garage.
WEST 37TH ST.
137.
512, White, Peter.
WEST 39TH ST.
146, Opera House Garage
WEST 41ST ST.
220, Hudson Garage.
236, Packard Transportation and Rep. Co.
WEST 42D ST.
348, Quilan Garage.
427, Garford Motor Truck Co.
621, N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co.
WEST 44TH ST.
307, Peck's Garage.
WEST 45TH ST.
502, 45th St. Garage.
WEST 47TH ST.
228, Groseman, Ed.
WEST 48TH ST.
215, 48th St. Garage.
WEST 49TH ST.
147, 49th St. Garage.
225, Bowman, S. B., Automobile Co.
301, Equitable Garage.
304, Princess Garage.
WEST 50TH ST.
114, Bord's Garage.
124, Packard Acme Garage, Inc.
218, Mason Bros., Inc.
348, Caron Garage.
WEST 51ST ST.
103, Mais Motor Truck Co.
123 & 131, Parkers Garage.
139, O'Toole Motor Renting Service.
218, Ryan, Joseph A.
222, Postal Garage.
WEST 52D ST.
115, 52d St. Garage (Luke Blake).
630, Buick Motor Co.
WEST 53D ST.
244, Mattern, Jacob, Wagon Works
581, Gaug, Joseph.
WEST 54TH ST.
124, Corvan, T. G.
155, S. S. Garage Co., Inc.
231, Arena Garage.
247, Automobile Club of America.
260, 54th St. Realty Co.
WEST 55TH ST.
139, Aero Garage.
411, Hotel Rental Service, Inc.
417, Stearns, T. B. M. C. Co.
419, Page, Carl H.
621, Perfection Spring Co.
WEST 56TH ST.
107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage.
122, Lotos Garage Co.
138, Aitken, H. E.
152, Buckley, M.
155, Cornish, L. H.
160, Day and Night Garage.
239, Chase Motor Truck Co.
At Eighth Ave., Columbus Circle Gasoline and Oil Co.
WEST 57TH ST.
103, Ginsberg Garage.
436, York Garage.
515, Clinton Garage.
518, Eagle Garage.
632, Mason-Seaman Transportation Co.
631, White Co.
WEST 58TH ST.
225, Oldsmobile Company of N. Y.
WEST 60TH ST.
20, Lewis, S. H.
25, Locomobile Co. of America.
40, St. Paul's Garage.
WEST 61ST ST.
6, Barnes, Harold P.
WEST 62D ST.
At B'way, Broadway & 62nd St. Garage.
8, Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co
50, Kennedy, Sam.
53, Plaza Private Garage.
418, Central Garage.
WEST 64TH ST.
208, Kelly, L. J., Jr.
205, Geier, Chas.
243, Amsterdam Garage.
302, Acme Garage.
306, Republic Motor Sales Co.
Cor. West End Ave., International Motor Co.
WEST 65TH ST.
39, Ryan, J. J.
218, Pyramid Garage.
306, N. Y. Auto Garage.
WEST 67TH ST.
52, West 67th St. Garage.
265, Hudson Motor Car Co.
WEST 68TH ST.
230, Modern Garage.
241, Thomey Auto Service, Inc.
243, Kaye Garage.
252, Economical Garage.
WEST 69TH ST.
213, Thom, W. B.
244, B. & B. Garage.
245, Hetzer Bros.
268, Continental Garage.
WEST 70TH ST.
Corner Broadway, Winton Motor Car Co.
320, Thom, W. B.
326, Haas & Greenburg.
340, Edson, M.
344, Thorley Garage.
WEST 75TH ST.
207, 75th Street Garage.
WEST 76TH ST.
208, Superior Motor Garage Co.
WEST 80TH ST.
214, De Pala & Wilson.
WEST 82ND ST.
211, Burghardt Mills Co.
WEST 83RD ST.
150, Bretton Hall Garage.
WEST 87TH ST.
252, Belnord Garage.
265, Jerome Garage.
271, Conron Bros. Garage Co.
WEST 89TH ST.
119, St. Urban Garage.
137, The Robt. Thedford Garage Co., Inc.
171, Champion Garage.
212, West End Auto Palace.
WEST 90TH ST.
2, Kingston Garage.
WEST 95RD ST.
55, Turin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.
WEST 95TH ST.
211, Royal Garage.
WEST 96TH ST.
316, Thedford's Garage, Jas.
WEST 98TH ST.
Corner Fifth Ave., Parkview Garage.
WEST 100TH ST.
9, Century Garage.
146, Eureka Garage Corp.
WEST 101ST ST.
160, Bonair Garage & Supply Co., Inc.
WEST 102D ST.
204, Miller's Garage, J.
WEST 107TH ST.
102, Royal Garage (Branch B).
241, Elite Garage.
WEST 108TH ST.
103, Club Garage Co.
236, Manchester Garage Co.
WEST 109TH ST.
240, Bonavista Garage Co.
WEST 110TH ST.
151, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.
WEST 118TH ST.
65, Alhambra Garage Co.
WEST 124TH ST.
208, Normal Automobile Station, Inc.
WEST 129TH ST.
303, Security Garage.
WEST 130TH ST.
474, West 130th St. Garage.
WEST 132ND ST.
165, Kingwood Garage.
WEST 133RD ST.
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros. Gasolene Station.
WEST 142ND ST.
Cor. Fifth Ave., Baker, R. & L., Co.
WEST 144TH ST.
30, Dolphin Garage.
WEST 151ST ST.
447, Hilltop Automobile Station, Inc.
WEST 154TH ST.
434, Fort Washington Garage.
WEST 155TH ST.
414, Speedway Garage.
WEST 168TH ST.
556, Washington Heights Garage.
WEST 170TH ST.
Corner Broadway, Keebec Sales Company.
WEST 172ND ST.
Cor. Boscobel Ave., Conway's Garage, J.
WEST 176TH ST.
Corner Echo Place, Gasoline and Oil Supply Co., Inc.
410, Hewson's Garage, A.
WEST 176TH ST.
Near University Ave., University Ave. Garage.
WEST 181ST ST.
14, Mt. Hope Auto Service.
512, Beaver & Son, J. P.
WEST 207TH ST.
602, Laird Bros. Garage.
WEST 218TH ST.
Cor. B'way, Smith's Gasolene Station, H. C.
WEST 234TH ST.
Corner B'way, Kern's Gasolene Station, M. L.
WILLIAMSBRIDGE RD.
1483, Thompson, J. F.

BROOKLYN.

ABERDEEN ST.
Siegman, F., Corner Bushwick Ave.
ATLANTIC AVE.
Ajax Garage, 1569.
Atlantic and Albany Garage, 1620.
Dunn, E. H., 2762.
Sterling Trucking Co., 1044.
Van Siclen Garage, 2814.
Williams, C. J., 2783.
AVENUE Q.
Irving Garage, 1007.
BAINBRIDGE ST.
Bainbridge Garage, 681.
BEDFORD AVENUE.
Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co., 639.
Bedford Auto Garage, 942.
Kirkham, I. C., 1365.
Morris Smith Auto Co., 1995.
Parkside Gasoline Station, 2006.
Powell Garage, 2038.
United Auto Radiator, 860.
Windsor, Mahmud, 1410.
BERGEN ST.
Pitkin Auto Co.
BOERUM PLACE.
Boerum Place Garage, 37.
BROADWAY.
Broadway Penn Garage, Corner Penn St.
BUTLER ST.
Buick Motor Co., 334.
CHAUNCEY ST. & PATCHEN AVE.
Marquise Garage.
CLARENDON ROAD.
Sweeny & Nail Auto Co., 2183.
CLARK ST.
St. George Garage, 53.
CLINTON ST.
Abbott Garage, 361.
COLLEGE PLACE.
Zerega Garage, 22.
CONEY ISLAND AVE.
Rensington Garage, 712.
Nonpareil Garage, 794.
Prospect Park South Garage, 488.
COURT ST.
Fox Garage, 185.
COVERT ST.
Covert Garage, 158.
CRANBERRY ST.
Pioneer Garage, 28.
CRESCENT ST.
Weilman, C. J., Foot of.
CROPSEY AVE.
Bath Beach Garage, 1907.
CUMBERLAND ST.
Hill Garage, 370.
DECATUR ST.
Kahl, Wm., 1084.
Regina Garage, 178.
DE KALB AVE.
Ron Ton Garage, 1141.
DOUGLAS ST.
R. Berger, 328.
EASTERN PARKWAY.
Goodman, I., 1700.
EAST NEW YORK AVE.
Stewart, E. E., 434.
EAST 28TH ST.
Baur, W. C. (Glenwood Garage), 635.
EAST 29TH ST.
Clarendon Garage, 253.
Goodwin's Garage, Corner Tilden Ave.
ECKFORD ST.
Eckford Garage, 75
EMERSON PLACE.
Emerson Place Garage, 94.
ELEVENTH ST.
Dilger, E. H., 478.
55TH ST.
Bay Ridge Garage, 359.
54TH ST.
Sunset Garage, 314.
59TH ST.
Blythebourne Garage, 1339.
FLATBUSH AVE.
B'klyn Riding & Driving Club, corner Plaza St.
FOREST AVE.
Reiss, F. J., 47.
FORT HAMILTON AVE.
Hill, R. A., 6520.
FOSTER AVE.
Eisenhauer, Mario, corner East 21st St.
Liptrott & Allen, 900.
FOURTH AVE.
Crescent Garage, 6317.
Ferrigno, G., 280.
FOURTH ST.
Cress Garage, 381.
44TH ST.
West End Garage, 1342.
FULTON ST.
Pool, Geo. & Son, 72.
Tieman, F. M., 88.
GLENMORE AVE.
Penn Glen Garage, and Pennsylvania Ave.
GREENE AVE.
Royal Garage & Machine Co., 1005.
HALL ST.
Sloan Engineering Co., 240.
HANCOCK ST.
Hancock Garage, 940.
Pupki Auto Co., 488.
HARMON ST.
Irving Garage, 379.
HENRY ST.
Henry Garage, 548.
HERKIMER ST.
American Auto Service, 680.
HIGHLAND BLVD.
Siegman, F., corner Bushwick Ave.
HOWARD AVE.
Howard Garage, corner Eastern P'kway
Peck Slip Trucking Co., corner Eastern Parkway.
HUMBOLDT ST.
B'way Auto Co., 53.
HURON ST.
Oakland Garage, 152.
IRVING AVE.
Irving Ave. Garage, 25.
JEFFERSON AVE.
P. M. Marko, 102.
Ideal Garage, 862.
KINGS HIGHWAY.
Doyle, Geo., 33.
Hommel, Fred, corner Snyder Ave.
KNICKERBOCKER AVE.
Campbell's Garage, corner Moffat St.
KOSCIUSKO ST.
Mitchell Garage, 29.
KOSSUTH PLACE.
Kossuth Auto Exchange, 14.
LAFAYETTE AVE.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., S. Kleinman, S., 1100.
Woods Garage and Sales Co., 431.
LAWRENCE ST.
Glackin Co., Thos., 107.
LEXINGTON AVE.
Disbrow, L. A., 359.
Lexington Garage, 411.
Quincy Garage, 334.
LIBERTY AVE.
Milchman, L., 1108.
LIBERTY ST.
Liberty Garage, 101.
MADISON ST.
Sylvan Garage, 623.
MANHATTAN AVE.
Greenpoint Garage, Corner Druggist.
Manhattan Ave. Garage, 583.
MARCY AVE.
Big Four Garage, 488.
MAUJER ST.
Maujer Garage, 384.
MONROE ST.
Crossman, C. B., 107.
Waite, J. H., 493.
MORGAN AVE.
Morgan Ave. Garage, corner Messrole St.
MYRTLE AVE.
Ridgewood Auto Garage, corner New Fresh Pond Rd.
NEW UTRECHT AVE.
Dickover, H. M., & Son, 5905.
NORTH 7TH ST.
Roebling Garage, corner Union Ave.
NOSTRAND AVE.
Hawthorne Garage, 1187.
OCEAN AVE.
Pohl Abbott Garage, near Ave. K.
OCEAN PARKWAY.
Schlesinger & Son, foot of.
Shelbourne Garage, foot of.
Sutter Co., 4.
Welsh, F. R., cor. Prospect Ave.
ORMOND PLACE.
Ormond Garage, 10.
PACIFIC ST.
Portland Garage, 678.
PARK AVE.
Park Garage, 504.
Tompkins Garage, 738.
PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
East New York Garage, 73.
POWELL ST.
Sapir's Garage, corner Sutter Ave.
PROSPECT PL.
Diuguid Bros., 902.
Healy Prospect Garage, 731.
PUTNAM AVE.
United Motor Co., 100.
Kohlmeyer's Garage, 1736.
Brooklyn Auto Livery Co., 72.
RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Ridgewood Ave. Garage, 295.
ROEBLING ST.
Quick Service Garage, corner Division Ave.
ROGERS AVE.
Flatbush Auto Service Co., 1345.
Siever's Garage, 837.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY ROAD.
Bayside Garage, 1787.
ST. JOHN'S PLACE.
O'Neill, P. C., 1424.
ST. MARK'S AVE.
Pratt Hendricks Co., 338.
Sweeny Auto Co., 201.
STATE ST.
State St. Garage, 205.
SENECA AVE.
Seneca Garage, 533.
SEVENTH AVE.
Seventh Ave. Garage, 5735.
SIXTH AVE.
6th Ave. Garage, 5816.
SIXTH ST.
Dennis Garage, 283.
SIXTEENTH ST.
Unique Garage, 543.
SNYDER AVE.
B'klyn Motor Car Co., 44.
STEPHENS COURT.
Stephens, B. F., 39.
STERLING PLACE.
Sterling Garage, 1864.
Volls Garage, 109.
STUYVESANT AVE.
Stuyvesant Heights Garage, 98.
TILDEN AVE.
Flatbush Auto. Co., 2232.
UNION ST.
Academy Garage, 839.
Honowitz Garage, cor. Sutter Ave.
McIntosh Bros., 811.
Park Plaza Garage, 920.
Union Garage, 784.
VANDERBILT AVE.
Vanderbilt Garage, 267.
VERNON AVE.
Hohweisner & Son, 378.
Keystone Garage, 301.
WALLABOUT ST.
Meyers Garage, 112.
WATKINS ST.
Watkins St. Garage, 852.
WAVERLY AVE.
Hillis, J. J., 22.
Waverly Garage, 334.
WEST 8TH ST.
Kelsey, F. A., 2282.
WEST 17TH ST.
Saznelle & Son, 2739.
WEST 37TH ST.
Seagate Garage, cor. Mermaid Ave.
WEST 20TH ST.
Kaiser Garten Garage, cor. Surf Ave.
SEA GATE.
Atlantic Yacht Club.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

GREAT KILLS
Amboy Garage, 3941 Amboy Road.
Brower, H. S., 3987 Amboy Road.
Solheim, foot Hillside Ave.
NEW DORP.
Atlantic Garage, 2062 Richmond Road.
Wilcox & Taylor Auto Co., 2415 Richmond Road.
PLEASANT PLAINS
Pleasant Plains Garage, 6440 Amboy Rd.
PORT RICHMOND.
Port Richmond Garage, 36 Ann St.
Richmond Garage, 159 Richmond Ave.
PRINCES BAY.
Wincapaw, C. C. & Sons, foot Princes Bay Road.
RICHMOND.
Danker, John, 602 Richmond St.
Dobler, Julius, 320 Centre St.
STAPLETON.
Cattermole, C. M., Sch. "Lawrence" foot of Vanderbilt Ave.
J. D. Killian Auto Co., Inc., 338 Bay St.
Neuman's Garage, 30 Roff St.
Schenck's Garage, 1835 Cleve Road.
Stapleton Garage, Bay & Congress Sts.
United Tire Co., 146 Canal St.
Wagner's Garage, Gordon St.
TOMPKINSVILLE.
Brighton Heights Garage, 619 Castleton Ave.
Evans, Edw. I. & Co., 36 Griffin St.
St. George Garage, Stuyvesant Place.
TOTTENVILLE.
Teto & Boyd, 240 Main St.
Tottenville Garage, 21 Bentley Ave.
WEST NEW BRIGHTON.
Castleton Motor Car Co., 1023 Castleton Ave.
Interboro Auto Repair & Supply Co., Elm St. and Richmond Terrace.
Progress Auto Co., 1736 Richmond Turnpike.
Shortt & Wissly Garage, 1784 Richmond Terrace.

LONG ISLAND.

ASTORIA.
Astoria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts.
Aman, Chas., 79 Fulton Ave.
Broadway Taxi Co., 383 Lockwood St.
Norwood Garage, 288 8th Ave.
Private Auto Rental Service Co., 23 Grand Ave.
Sachse & Marks, 177 Vandam Venter Ave.
COLLEGE POINT.
Duer, Geo.
Horn & McCracken.
CORONA.
Chatfield Garage, Jackson Ave., near 41st St.
Corona Motor Car Co., Corona, L. I.
Haines, J. W., Corona, L. I.
Jackson Garage, Corona, L. I.
ELMHURST.
Elmhurst Gaso. Station, 38 Queens Blvd
Pulis, W. A., Garage, Jackson Ave. & 25th St.
Schmidt Bros. Garage, Jackson Ave. & Trainsmeadow Rd.
FLUSHING.
Flushing Auto Garage, 110 B'way.
Geddes, John, Flushing.
Mold's Garage, Flushing.
Queensboro Garage, 66 B'way.
Wilson's Garage, Flushing.
Dunn's Gaso. Statiop, B'way & 23rd St
FOREST HILLS.
Continental Garage, Continental Ave.
Forest Hills Garage, Queens Blvd.
GLENDALE.
A. Frey, Cooper Ave.
A. Geier, 2904 Myrtle Ave
Wm. Rupp, Cooper Ave.
F. Schoenseigel & Co., Cooper Ave.
HOLLIS.
Hollis Gasoline Station, Fulton St.
J. A. & T. R. Kenney, Hillside & Flushing Aves.
JAMAICA.
Leon Ammon, Merrick Rd. & Ramsen St.
Baker, C. A., 19 No. Washington St.
Berman, Frank, 134 Rockaway Rd.
Beatty, Wm., 5 Rockaway Rd.
Disbrow Bros., Hillside Ave
Franklin Garage (Wm. Young, Prop.), 5 Franklin St.
International Garage, Smith St.
Jones, W. B., Merrick Rd. & Springfield Ave.
Jamaica Auto Exchange, Fulton and Smith Sts.
Koster, D. & Son, Hillside Ave.
Kenney, T. K., Hillside Ave.
L. I. Welding Co., Locust Ave. Merrick Rd.
Mott

NEW YORK.

Mountain Lake Hotel
COOK'S FALLS, N. Y.
Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet. Rates, $9 to $20 week.

SUNSET LODGE
SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR
Special Rates for September.
On the Ocean front; all outdoor sports, fine bathing beach. Evening dances. Select clientele. Private boat from Battery (45 minutes). Write or phone for terms and reservations.
FRANK P. WILLIAMS, Manager.
Phone Coney Island 900.

MILLBROOK INN
MILLBROOK, N. Y.
88 Miles from New York.
GOLF
On an unusually well-kept and sporty course adjoining the Inn. Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath.
Booklet and Road Map on Application.
Telephone & Millbrook.

Spend September at Mt. Meenahga House & Cottages. An isolated estate of 700 acres in a vast mountain domain of rare beauty and healthfulness. Restricted patronage; unusual variety of autumn amusements; auto service from Middletown, Kingston and other points if desired. Address Mt. Meenahga, Ellenville, N. Y., P. O.

GOLF
LINKS FREE TO HOTEL GUESTS
DUTCHER HOUSE & COTTAGES,
PAWLING, N. Y.
L. W. Blankinship (Lessee). Tel. Pawling 34

The SUR-LA-COTE,
Saugerties, N. Y.
Two college women will take in a few guests; roomy brick house; telephone; modern plumbing; large grounds; on State road, one mile from village; reasonable use of horses and motor car. Open year round. References exchanged.
PILLSBURY & JENNETT, Props.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
Golf Handicap Saturdays.
Write for Booklet and rates.
S. B. McManus & W. J. Robertson, Mgrs.

SUNSET LODGE Sea Gate, New York Harbor. A few rooms specially desirable for bachelors. Elegant bathing beach. 45 minutes from Battery by private boat. Transient or by the week. Frank P. Williams, Manager. Phone 900 Coney Island.

RAQUETTE LAKE HOUSE.
RAQUETTE LAKE, N. Y.
Rooms, running water, or private baths. Fireplaces. Elec. lights; all outdoor diversions. Spec. Fall rates. Open all year. Booklet.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 45 minutes to 42d St. 70 acres, 500 ft. elevation; near station. Rates $9-$25. Music, dancing, tennis, horseback riding. Sleeping porches. Booklet.

WALTON LAKE INN,
Monroe, Orange County, New York.
Beautiful lake; 9 other lakes near. Mountain scenery. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf. Booklet. Mrs. J. R. Lynch.

The Glenbrook SHANDAKEN, N. Y.
Accommodates 200.
Magnificent situation; large rooms; $12 up week. All sports. Dancing. Hospitality. Christian churches. Booklet.
NEW YORK—Long Island.

$11 OVER LABOR DAY
Sat. Dinner to Tues. Aft. Brkfst
ROOM AND MEALS
2 Persons in room, $20.
ENJOY THE OCEAN BREEZES AT
Brighton Beach, N. Y. Ocean Pkway Station
Within 30 minutes of the city
HOTEL SHELBURNE
OPEN ALL YEAR.
American and European Plans.
200 rooms, 75 private baths, running hot and cold water; steam heat; every comfort; frequent social diversions; bathing, outdoor sports, dancing.
SUN PARLOR OVERLOOKING OCEAN
Low Fall & Winter Rates Beg. Oct. 1
$40 Per Month Room For One or Two Persons & Bath

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City.
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from New York. Frequent electric service Penn. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York; private bathing beach; no mosquitos; references required. Under same management as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and Hotel Beechwood, Summit, N. J. Misses Gillian & Edwards. Telephone 256 Glen Cove.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK.
Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 8th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 10c by the G. P. A., Long Island R. R. Pennsylvania Station, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

Hotel Montclair
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
FREDERICK C. HALL, COMPANY.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD
SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes, near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Links. Elevation 550 ft. Under same management now as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I. References. Tel. 1054 Summit. Open all year.

HOTEL MT. ARLINGTON 1¼ hours from N. Y
P. O. LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Mt. Arlington.
Make reservations for the Summer. Auto Tour Route. Dinner $1. Write for booklet

PENINSULA HOUSE
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.
NEAREST OCEAN RESORT TO NEW YORK.
September applications are now being received.

THE WARREN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
New and modern; unobstructed Ocean view with ideal surroundings. W. B. STUBBS.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Ticket Offices—Broadway,
Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place;
Cor. 26th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York.

THE COLONIAL
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Near Ocean and Lake.
Misses Vanderhoof & Reynolds.

NEW JERSEY.

AVON INN
Avon by the Sea, N. J.
Directly on the Ocean.
Open till October 1st.
Special rate over Labor Day.
From Saturday dinner till Tuesday after breakfast, $5.00.
Special rates for September.
Avon Inn Hotel Co.
S. Thomas Penna. Mgr.

THE ALLAIRE
Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Directly on the beach. MAUD COLGATE HOLMES.

PUDDING STONE INN.
Fine for week-ends; $3 per day.
Boonton, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City

THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
American and European Plans
EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF
Concerts by superb orchestra.
The' and souper dansante.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
COTTAGES AND CASINO.
Coolest Location on the Coast
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
TENNIS-SWIMMING POOL-SURF BATHING-ORCHESTRA-DANCING.
Capacity 600. Strassler, Propr.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

ATLANTIC CITY
TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 410 TIMES BLDG.

Hotel Dennis
Directly on the Ocean Front.
A recognized standard of excellence.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City.
Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

"The Garden Spot of Atlantic City"
OSTEND
Ideal Late Summer and Fall Resort.

THE LORAINE
St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Special Sept. rates. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

The Hotel Monmouth
American and European Plans
NEW GRILL
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 25TH.
SPECIAL RATES.
Ocean front; all outside rooms; superior service; public and private baths; orchestra; dancing. Capacity 200. Eight tennis courts. Private garage.
CHESTER APPLEGATE.

STRAND.
Formerly Pittsburg. 1st door from beach; perfect cuisine; dancing; single, $12; double, $20-$25

THE BROCKHURST SEVENTH ST. ON PARK AVENUE.
Family Hotel. $10 up. M. F. EBERHART, Owner.

NEW ENGLAND.

MT. KINEO HOUSE
One of America's finest hotels, on a great inland sea deep in the wilderness. Write N. E. Lines, 171 B'way, for booklet. "The Mt. Kineo House."

SOUTHERN STATES.

NEW
Cochran Hotel
American & European Plans,
Corner K & Fourteenth Sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Southern Exposure and convenient to Government Buildings, Parks and Shopping District.
Accommodations for Automobiles.
Special Rates for August. Write for Terms
EUGENE S. COCHRAN, Mgr.

Florida in Summer Time
Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Fernandina, Green Cove Springs, Atlantic and Pablo Beaches are the summer resorts of Northeast Florida. Hotels make special rates in connection with summer excursions operated by Clyde and Merchants and Miners Steamship lines. Write Tourist and Convention Bureau, Jacksonville, Florida.

PENNSYLVANIA.
OPEN TO OCTOBER 1ST
FOREST PARK HOTEL
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE.
The finest mountain resort in the East situated in the midst of 2,500 acres private preserve. Will remain open until October 1st. Elevation 1,600 ft. Capacity 350. Every modern convenience; bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, baseball, dancing, etc. Only three hours from N. Y. on Lackawanna R. R.
ARTHUR LEDERER, Forest Park, Pa.

GALEN HALL
WERNERSVILLE, PA.
Dry air, outdoor sports, good music. Very fine therapeutic and massage department. Open all the year. HOWARD M. WING, Manager.

Real Estate Supremacy

In July, 1916. The New York Times published 89,734 lines of Real Estate advertising, 3,869 lines more than in July, 1915, a greater volume and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening.

The New York Times, with average net paid daily and Sunday sale exceeding one-third of a million copies, is read by more people of means than can be reached through any other New York newspaper.

GREEN REPORTS DUTY IN ARCTIC IS DONE

Navy Ensign, Three Years with MacMillan Expedition, on His Way Home.

COMMANDED RELIEF SHIP

Sends Dispatches to Washington by Electrician Allen, Hero of a 1,000-Mile Sledge Journey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Bearing two official dispatches from Ensign Fitzhugh Green, U. S. N., a member of the Donald B. MacMillan Crocker Land Expedition, Jerome Lee Allen, a chief electrician of the United States Navy, arrived in Washington this morning from Greenland and reported to the Navy Department. Allen is the first member of the MacMillan expedition to return to the United States. The Navy Department had been forewarned of his coming by the reports of his arrival in New York.

On his arrival at the Navy Department Allen learned that a cable dispatch had been received from Ensign Green announcing his safe arrival at Copenhagen after three years in the arctic. This dispatch gave no particulars regarding the Crocker Land expedition and did not say whether the relief expedition which he commanded had succeeded in reaching the American motor schooner George B. Cluett, which was sent from New York in July, 1915, to bring home the members of the MacMillan expedition who were Wintering at Etah, on the northwest coast of Greenland.

Ensign Green has been instructed by the Navy Department to report in Washington immediately, and a dispatch received from him at Copenhagen today informed the department that he intended to sail for New York on a ship leaving Copenhagen tomorrow. Ensign Green and Allen were the only members of the United States Navy with the MacMillan expedition and neither had been heard from officially since they started for the arctic in the Summer of 1913.

The expedition's purpose was to explore Crocker Land, which Rear Admiral Peary believed he sighted in 1906. When in the Fall of 1914, the MacMillan expedition reported it had not yet been able to find Crocker Land, Admiral Peary refused to be convinced.

Representative Helgesen of North Dakota, who has been active in support of Dr. Frederick Cook in the Polar controversy, raised such an objection some time ago to Crocker Land being shown in the navy hydrographic charts that it was removed, awaiting confirmation of the discovery.

Ensign Green was attached to the expedition at the request of the American Museum and at his own solicitation. He had been preparing for such work for fifteen years, and entered the navy with the idea of doing work in polar regions. The Navy Department has no interest in the expedition other than to further scientific research generally.

The dispatches from Ensign Green which Allen delivered to the Navy Department today were dated at Godhaven, Greenland, June 26 last. One dispatch said that Ensign Green intended to leave that place about July 10 last for Cape York in command of a relief expedition, going after the men in the earlier relief expedition, sent on the Cluett, who were icebound at Cape York. Green had provisions for a year, but his letter—containing the first definite news received from any member of the MacMillan expedition since last December—expressed the opinion that unless extraordinary conditions were encountered the ship and expedition would reach New York about Sept. 15 next.

In a second letter Ensign Green asked the Navy Department today to give Allen leave of absence until Sept. 15, when Allen is to report to Ensign Green at the American Museum of Natural History at New York City for temporary duty in connection with the disposition of the radio and electrical apparatus employed in the expedition. Ensign Green in the letter praised the work of Allen and said: "His sledge journey this Spring of more than 1,000 miles has contributed materially to the relief of the northern party." Allen left Washington today for New York, en route to his home in Iowa.

Ensign Green's dispatch reporting his safe return to Copenhagen was as follows:

Copenhagen, Aug. 19.
Arrived Copenhagen. Duty with Crocker Land expedition completed. Unless otherwise directed, will report to Washington, D. C., and make further report there. Address Hotel Dagmar.
FITZHUGH GREEN.

Ensign Green's final report will be awaited with keen interest. In all probability, if his report says that Crocker Land does not exist and could not be found, it is believed that an effort will be made by those who have been endeavoring to sustain the claims of Dr. Frederic A. Cook to reopen the entire controversy in which an effort has been made to discredit the scientific work of Admiral Peary. It is not believed here that any such efforts will succeed. According to a letter, undated, from Donald B. MacMillan, received via Copenhagen, and printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on June 7 last, "Crocker Land, reported seen by Peary in 1906, and indicated on the latest maps, does not exist."

MacMillan in this letter, said that he had traversed the region where Crocker Land was supposed to exist without finding that such land existed, but MacMillan said that while crossing the Polar Sea he and members of his expedition saw a mirage of sea ice repeatedly, and that this greatly resembled land. The statements contained in this letter were brought to the attention of Admiral Peary at Portland, Me., on June 6, last, and he was reported as having said that "I may have been mistaken about Crocker Land and have seen a cloud or some atmospheric illusion."

FIRE NEAR GREAT GAS TANKS

Oil Burns from Water Around 5,000,000-Foot Container in Harlem

Occupying the block bounded by 110th and 111th Streets and First and Second Avenues, are two gas tanks of the Consolidated Gas Company, with 5,000,000 cubic feet capacity. At 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning persons in the crowded tenements in the vicinity saw smoke and flame apparently issuing from one of the tanks.

Two fire alarms were sent and police reserves were hurried to the scene, and began to clear the houses for four blocks in all directions. Few needed much urging, for an explosion was expected momentarily, and the tenants poured out of doors and windows with handfuls of belongings.

But there was little gas in the tank and the flames did not get inside. An official of the company said later that an explosion would have been impossible, even if the tank had been filled. It was being painted yesterday when a spark, presumably dropped by a smoking workman, ignited the "drip oil" floating on the water in which the tank rests. The gas was quickly drawn from both tanks, and in half an hour the fire had been extinguished. The damage was confined to $50 worth of paint.

WEST INDIES TREATY TO BE DEFEATED TODAY

Landsthing Ready to Reject It, Which Will Postpone Sale Question Till Fall.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 23.—The negotiations over the possibility of a coalition Cabinet today definitely failed. The Moderates and the Conservatives proposed to give the four political parties three seats each, leaving the King to appoint the Premier as the thirteenth member. The condition was imposed that the Premier was not to be selected from among the politicians who have been participating in the disputes of the last few days.

Regarding the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, it was proposed that the matter be taken up by the new Cabinet. If sale then were still desired, a vote of the people should be arranged. The Ministerial parties replied that it must be an absolute condition of continuing the negotiations that the sale question be settled before the new Cabinet should be formed. The Radicals and Socialists still claimed that a majority of the Folkething, or lower house, favored demanding seven seats of the thirteen, but that they were willing to negotiate about the appointment of the Premier.

After a short discussion the delegates parted, everybody having said his last word, and matters are practically at the same point as they were before the King's intervention. At the end of the meeting the Premier made a speech, earnestly warning the conferees to avoid an election, or at least to take the West Indian sales treaty out of the election. It is said a referendum may be arranged before further decision and before the election.

The West Indian treaty, while still lying in the Landsthing, will be discussed at a secret session tomorrow. If it is impossible to avoid an election, it is expected the treaty will be rejected quickly in an ensuing public meeting by an order of the day ordering the discussion of the sale postponed.

The Government is expected next week to propose a new fundamental law to circumvent an election. Among members of the opposition there is yet a good deal of doubt about the election. They hint it is possible to still hit upon some other alternative.

SAY PROSPERITY WILL LAST.

William Rockefeller and President Earling on After-War Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 23.—William Rockefeller spent twenty minutes in Denver today while his special train was being switched. He was accompanied by his family and by President A. J. Earling of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and his family. The party had just returned from the Pacific Coast over the Union Pacific after an inspection of the Milwaukee lines. The members of the party left Denver for Colorado Springs.

Mr. Rockefeller seemed in perfect health. Asked for an interview, he said Mr. Earling would do the talking. During the conversation he often nodded in approval of Mr. Earling's statements.

"We found things in splendid shape everywhere in the West," Mr. Earling said. "Prosperity is not going to end with the war in Europe. Our factories will be just as busy after the war as now, for Europe is going to use just as much American material in rebuilding as it is using now in the work of destruction."

Mr. Rockefeller became so interested that he forgot his refusal to be interviewed and interposed his only remarks:

"The demand for manufactured and agricultural products is so great that it cannot well be otherwise. The devastation in Europe is so great that when peace is finally declared those countries must of necessity continue to purchase from the United States for many years. It will be a long period of rehabilitation and the business probably will greatly exceed that created by war orders."

ON BAFF FUND TRAIL.

New Confession May Reveal Purchasers of Poultry Man's Murder.

In the hope they can induce him to disclose the men "higher up" suspected of having provided a fund of $4,200 to purchase the murder of Barnet Baff, District Attorney Swann accepted yesterday from Joseph Zaffarone, indicted for complicity in the murder, a plea of guilty to a charge of attempted murder.

Zaffarone sent for the District Attorney, to whom he made a partial confession, and it is believed he will make a full statement in a day or so. He was remanded to the Tombs to await sentence.

Baff, a Washington Market poultry dealer, was murdered on Nov. 24, 1914. Among the first to be arrested were Joseph Zaffarone and his brother Antonio, both of whom have been in the Tombs for more than a year. Frank Ferrara, chauffeur of the automobile which carried the gunmen to the market, and Giuseppe Archilello, who fired the shots which killed Baff, are now in the death house at Sing Sing.

A MILLION IN MOTOR FEES.

More Than 5,000 Car Owners Registered from New York in July.

More than $1,000,000 in motor vehicle registration fees were contributed to the State's income by New York City from Feb. 1 to July 31, according to a report by the Secretary of State at Albany. These registrations included 116,482 owners of motor vehicles, 770 dealers, and 59,430 chauffeurs. The exact receipts in fees were $1,100,203. During July, 5,615 owners registered in this city.

Next to New York, Buffalo's registrations were largest in the State. That city, for the same six months, registered 85,417 owners, and contributed $86,118.50 in fees.

The motor cycle registration in New York City for the first half of the year was 7,005.

ANTI-GLARE LAW DRAWN.

Automobile Associations Agree Upon Measure to be Introduced.

The features they want incorporated in an anti-glare automobile headlight law for New York State have been agreed upon by the State Federation of Automobile Clubs and the State Automobile Association. It is expected that the next Legislature will adopt the measure, the principal difficulty heretofore having been to get parties interested to agree. The features are similar to those of the Massachusetts law and require that the direct rays from an automobile headlight shall not travel at a greater height than forty-two inches above the ground at a distance of 100 feet. The New York measure has been drawn to agree with the anti-glare regulations in other States.

Chilean Students Coming Here.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 23.—A number of Chilean students left here today to attend different universities in the United States. Great public interest was displayed in their departure, which was made the occasion of a dinner at which American Ambassador, Joseph H. Shea, delivered an address.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:13 | Sun sets..6:46 | Moon rises..1:06

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:19	4:43	10:25	11:15
Governors Island	5:06	6:24	11:11	11:52
Hell Gate	7:12	7:30	12:51	11:32

Arrived—Wednesday, Aug. 23.

SS Allaguash, Norfolk, Aug. 20.
SS Dorrington Court, Havre, Aug. 5.
SS Calon, Cristobal, Aug. 17.
SS Principessa, Laetitia, Palermo, Aug. 8.
SS Remier, Porto Farrajo, July 25.
SS Canopic, Boston, Aug. 22.
SS Thode Fagelund, Norfolk, Aug. 22.
SS J. J. McCoullough, Norfolk, Aug. 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Stephano	St. John's	Aug. 19
Cluny Castle	London	Aug. 9
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 9
Brighton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Kansas City	Swansea	Aug. 9
Elsi K. Venezuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Minar	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Leersum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Highland Prince	Victoria	July 31
Trevalyer	Barry	Aug. 9
Robert M. Thompson	Sharpness	Aug. 10
Atlanta	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 22
Zulia	San Juan	Aug. 19
Santa Marta	Kingston	Aug. 19
Hurona	Shields	Aug. 6
Rigel	Seville	Aug. 1
Taunton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 19
El Valle	Galveston	Aug. 18

DUE TOMORROW.

*Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Catherine Cuneo	Jamaica	Aug. 20
Antilla	Porto Mexico	Aug. 16
Atherstone	Havre	Aug. 11
Horatius	Havana	Aug. 20
San Jacinto	Key West	Aug. 22
Lenape	Jacksonville	Aug. 22
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 22
El Occidente	Galveston	Aug. 18

DUE SATURDAY.

Italia	Gibraltar	Aug. 16
Vauban	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Paul Paix	Swansea	Aug. 18
Ilwen	Cardiff	Aug. 14

DUE SUNDAY.

*Ryndam	Falmouth	Aug. 18
New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Lombardia	Trie An'ziata	Aug. 10
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 24
Basse Terre	Bordeaux	Aug. 18

DUE MONDAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Aug. 20
Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Aug. 19
Cosmo	San Juan	Aug. 23
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 25

DUE TUESDAY.

Herm	Seville	Aug. 18
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 26
Matapan	Cristobal	Aug. 21
Northern	Havre	Aug. 15
Tokushima Maru	London	Aug. 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Mesaba	London	Aug. 19
Roma	Azores	Aug. 22
*Carpathia	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Mogileff	Leith	Aug. 17
Camino	London	Aug. 17
Cloughton	London	Aug. 19

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cuthbert, Para	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pacific, Argentina	5:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Vinovia, London		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Sigio, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Inca, Argentina	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hostilius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Siraola, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mariana, Santiago		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Stockholm, Gothenburg	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Voltaire, Rio de Janeiro	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Millinocket, Porto Rico		12:00 M.
California, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London		12:00 M.
Lord Cromer, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull		12:00 M.
Yucatan, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Arg'tina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Afghan Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munlata, Mexico		12:00 M.
Times, Havana		12:00 M.
Lancastrian, London		12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 23.

SS Santiago, Cuban ports to New York, was 220 miles E. of Sand Key at 7 P. M. 22d.
SS Guilfoil and Conemaugh, Sabine to New York, was 40 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 228 miles S. at noon.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 392 miles S. at noon.
SS Vesta, Beaumont to New York, was 265 miles S. at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 157 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 23 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 81 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 97 miles N. W. of Tampa Bar at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 204 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 465 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 245 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 495 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—C. Lopez y Lopez..Aug. 24
Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Patria.....Aug. 25
Liberia, (specially addressed only), via Monrovia, at 12:30 P. M.—Memnon.....Aug. 25
Netherlands, via Rotterdam, (also specially addressed correspondence for Great Britain and Ireland, via Falmouth,) at 2:30 P. M., (supplementary, 4 P. M.)—Nieuw Amsterdam..Aug. 25
Sweden, via Gothenburg, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9:30 A. M.)—Stockholm.....Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul....Aug. 26
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Kristianiafjord .....Aug. 26
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Lafayette .....Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia .....Aug. 26

Mails for South America.

North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, via Para and Manaos, at 8 A. M.—Cuthbert.....Aug. 24
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only) via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 10 A. M.—Hostilius.....Aug. 24
South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Voltaire.....Aug. 26
Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro.....Aug. 26
Santos, at 12 M.—Paris.....Aug. 26

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii (San Francisco)—Manoa.....Aug. 24
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Ixion .....Aug. 25
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....Aug. 26
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....Aug. 27
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Aug. 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Aug. 31

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, at Liverpool, Aug. 23.
SS Arechondo, at Bilbao, Aug. 15.
SS Otter, at Pauillac, Aug. 17.
SS J. Jover Serra, at Marseilles, Aug. 18.
SS Falernian, at Colombo, Aug. 21.
SS Atland, at Landskrona, Aug. 21.
SS Atlantian, at London, Aug. 21.
SS Florida, at Kirkwall, Aug. 19.
SS Anna, at Kirkwall, Aug. 19.
SS Knut Hamsun, at Kirkwall, Aug. 20.

Sailed.

SS Aromonia, from Spezia, Aug. 11.
SS Djember, from Port Natal, Aug. 16.
SS Tunaford, from Kirkwall, Aug. 22.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, Aug. 22.
SS Wakasa Maru, from Murmoran, Aug. 21.
SS Carpathia, from Liverpool, Aug. 22.
SS Gothland, from Rotterdam, Aug. 19.
SS C. of Savannah, from Port Natal, Aug. 21.

Passed.

SS Vigo, New York for Hull, passed Lizard.

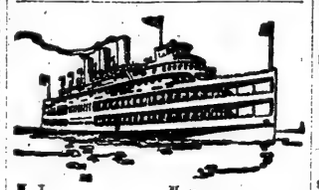
Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 25, SS Menmon.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 25, SS Patria.
Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Kellig Olav.
Sweden—Close at 7 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Stockholm.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Kristianiafjord.

Post Office News Item.

All previous July increases in postal savings deposits were exceeded last month when a net gain of over $3,700,000 was made, as against one of $342,940 in July, 1915. All sections of the country contributed to this increase. The offices showing the largest gains for July were: New York, $561,706; Brooklyn, $256,888; Detroit, $145,659; Chicago, $124,051, and Boston, $116,952.

On July 31, 7,037 Post Offices were accepting deposits in the United States, Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii. The number of depositors approximated 612,000, with $80,700,000 standing to their credit. Of this sum, $76,400,000, or nearly seven-eighths, were accumulated at the 473 offices having deposits of $20,000 and over, and about seven-tenths of all the deposits were in the 87 offices having more than $100,000 on deposit. Nine offices now have over a million dollars each on deposit. Philadelphia having passed this mark in July. These nine offices—New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Portland, and Philadelphia—hold about 42 per cent. of all deposits.



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return to 42d St.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.
Special Trips Every Saturday
to Kingston Point,

Desirable Short Time Investments

that should meet the requirements of the most exacting investors are being offered by us at prices to yield from 4.40 to 5.35%.

We shall be glad to send detailed information on request.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

Yields 5⅝%

Discriminating investors are among the purchasers of this bond issue—not only on account of the attractive return on their money, but the great margin of safety behind their principal.

TOTAL INCOME TWICE BOND INTEREST CHARGES

Company serves a population of more than one million people—and is constantly growing.

Issue is amply secured by direct first mortgage on one of the most important hydro-electric properties in the United States.

Write for descriptive booklet.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Chicago San Francisco

Canadian
Government and Municipal
Bonds

combine all the essentials of sound investment, and may be purchased to yield from

4.85% to 6%

Our August offerings include bonds of some of the oldest and most important Provinces and Cities in Canada.

Write for circular A-32

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Northern Union Gas Co.
First Mortgage 5s 1927
Consolidated Gas System (New York)

Secured by a first mortgage on one of the most important units in the system.

Net earnings for 1915 reported as about five times fixed charges.

Yield about 4.80%

Circular T-4068.

Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St. - - New York

United States Bonds
and other choice
Investment Securities

Harvey Fisk & Sons
62 Cedar St. 15 East 45th St.
New York

1916 Edition of Booklet
Public Utility Bonds

is now available for the use of investors. This booklet embodies a summary of recent information regarding 99 Public Utility bond issues which we recommend for investment.

Send for Booklet No. 50.

Harris, Forbes & Co.
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

$50,000 Kansas City, Kansas, Short 5s
Price on Application.
Cummings, Prudden & Co.
111 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 8482.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Encounter Profit Taking —Prices Recede Moderately—Steel Near Par.

The stage was reached in the stock market yesterday at which new buyers found many earlier buyers willing to sell, with the result that stocks previously withheld from the market came into it in very considerable volume, with the natural result of forcing reactions in most parts of the list. It was what a great majority of observers were expecting to happen very soon, and it did not surprise them that it came yesterday after the market on Tuesday had advanced vigorously on the most active trading which had been seen since the end of last October. Not all stocks, however, yielded ground. United States Steel, which has held the leadership in this market, moved rapidly forward, and in the early afternoon came within a fraction of reaching par, which was the price which the bulls set for the stock. It fell away under the very heavy profit-taking to which it was subjected, but even so ended the day with a net gain. It was a fraction and less than the overnight advance which occurred in the stock, but it showed, nevertheless, the breadth of the movement which has been under way in this issue, for had the buying not been broad the market could not have taken all the stock which it was called upon to absorb yesterday.

On the average the industrials just about held their own, while the railroads lost a substantial fraction of the ground which they had gained on Tuesday. This was doing nothing more than resuming the status of the market in these shares prior to the organized effort which was made the day before yesterday to bring them more in line with the rest of the list. The factors governing them were still the same. The Washington conferences were going on, with the Street uncertain as to their exact outcome, though confident that a strike would be avoided. Against the increase in railroad expenses which would be involved in acceding to the President's demand the Street is setting up the present very large earnings, which promise for the railroads of the country as a whole an increase in net this year several times the $50,000,000 at which the railroad Presidents estimate the cost of yielding the eight-hour day. But that is not the only offset. In the background lies the hope that yielding now to public pressure in a matter which unfavorably affects railway earnings the roads will in turn be allowed to readjust rates in a manner to offset this added cost of operation.

The stock market, however, was not looking much to external forces. The buying movement had assumed large proportions and prices were carried forward by the momentum of the movement until the pressure of profit-taking first checked it and then caused a return wave. At such times the makers of stock markets hardly stop to look at things beyond the market itself. There was news of both sort, but nothing sufficiently novel or important to command much interest. The news from the steel trade bore as closely as any upon the thoughts which have been uppermost in the minds of those who have been buying stocks of late. It reemphasized the keen demand for the product of that industry which comes as near as any to the foundation of the business structure as a whole. Activity there and buying far ahead are as good a gauge as one can find of the trade outlook.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30,	Over 30 up to 60,	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2%@2½%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2%@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.
Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

Time.

60 days.....2¼@2½ 75 months.....3½@3½%
90 days.....2½@3 6 months.....3½@3½%
4 months.....3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3 @3½
4 to 6 months.....3½@3¾%

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....5½@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	...
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	—.00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅜	...
Cables	5.90¼	5.90¼	5.90⅛	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	72.00	71.96¾	71.96¾	—.00⅜
Cables	72.00⅛	72.00	72.00	—.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8065 London	4.75⅞	4.76⅜
5.1820 Paris	5.90⅜	5.90⅛
95.28 Berlin	72.00	72.00⅛
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29¼	5.28⅜
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.75	30.80
5.1820 Italy	6.48¼	6.47½
20.26 Austria	12.36	12.39
26.73 Scandinavia	28.60	28.70
19.20 Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19 Holland	41.25	†41.37½
China—		
Hongkong	51.25	51.85
Shanghai	72.50	71.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	32.62½	32.75
32.44 Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84 Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manilla	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.75
32.44 Rio	24.62	24.75

†Less ⅛.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $486,094,283; balance, $25,297,921; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $779,495.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.875 premium, unchanged.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31½d, up 1-16d; in New York, 60¾c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 51@51c.

$4,000,000 BY STOCK RISE.

Paper Profits for American International on Shipping Shares.

The recent rise in the stock market has brought about an appreciation of more than $4,000,000 in the holdings of International Mercantile Marine and United Fruit Company, which were recently acquired in the open market by the American International Corporation. No authentic estimate of the amount of either issue bought has ever been made, but a prominent official in the company confirmed yesterday a printed report that the investment in shipping stocks already showed a paper profit of 8 per cent. on the capital of the American International Corporation, or at the rate of 16 per cent. on the paid-in capital.

The same official said that the company had no further purchases in view at this time, and that there would be no more calls on the stockholders for some months, possibly a year. The 50 per cent. required under the laws of New York State has already been paid into the company's treasury.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,094,535
Same day last year	1,051,010
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	104,424,648
Same period last year	93,688,355
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
52½	53	400	Acme Tea	52	52⅞	52	52¾	+ ⅛
16⅞	17	300	Alaska Gold Mines	16⅞	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	200	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...
24	24⅜	1,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23½	25⅜	23	25	...
77	77½	1,300	Am. Agricul. Chem	77	77⅜	77	77	—1
39¼	40	100	Am. Bank Note	40	40	40	40	...
88⅝	89¼	2,700	Am. Beet Sugar	89	89¼	88¾	88⅝	— ⅛
197	198	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	197½	197½	197½	197½	+1½
61¼	61⅝	23,500	Am. Can	61⅜	62⅜	61⅛	61⅜	— ⅛
62⅝	63¼	4,400	Am. Car & Fdry	64⅞	64⅞	62¾	62⅝	—1⅜
148½	149½	400	Am. Coal Products	148¾	149	148¼	149	+1½
52⅝	53	300	Am. Cotton Oil	53	53	52⅝	52⅞	— ⅛
98½	102	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	99	99	99	99	— 2
52¼	53	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	53¾	53¾	52¾	52¾	— ⅛
28¼	28⅝	700	Am. Ice Securities	28⅛	28⅝	28	28	...
21¾	22⅛	4,300	Am. Linseed	22⅛	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
50	50⅜	400	Am. Linseed pf	50⅞	50⅞	50	50⅜	— ⅜
77¼	77⅜	13,600	Am. Locomotive	79⅛	79⅛	77⅛	77⅛	—1¼
105½	106	900	Am. Locomotive pf	106	106	105¾	105¾	— ⅛
100¼	100⅝	11,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100½	101¼	100⅜	100⅝	— ⅛
111⅝	112⅜	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	+ ⅛
94	95	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	94	94	94	94	...
85	86	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	— ⅛
56	56⅜	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	57	57	56¾	56⅞	— ⅛
109½	110⅛	600	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110½	110¼	110⅜	— ⅛
118	120	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118⅝	119	118⅝	119	— ⅛
131½	131⅞	1,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	132	132	131½	131⅝	— ⅛
220	222	700	Am. Tobacco	219½	221	219½	221	+1
107	108½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	108	108	108	108	+ ½
46⅞	47	1,700	Am. Woolen	47⅛	47⅛	46⅝	47	...
97⅞	98	200	Am. Woolen pf	97⅜	98	97⅜	97⅞	+ ⅛
26½	27	200	Am. Writing P. pf	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
34	35	2,800	Am. Zinc L. S	34⅜	35⅝	34⅜	34½	+ ⅛
86⅞	87	81,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	86⅝	87⅞	86	87⅜	+1
71⅝	72½	1,000	Associated Oil	70	72	70	71⅝	+2½
104¼	104⅜	3,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	103½	103¼	103¼	104¼	— ¼
98½	99	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	...
71	71⅞	1,475	Atlantic, G. & W. I	70½	72	69½	72	+1⅜
114	115	100	Atlantic Coast Line	115	115	115	115	+1½
80¼	80⅞	14,700	Baldwin Loco	82¼	82¾	80¼	80⅞	— ⅛
103	103⅜	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	105	105	105	105	...
88	88⅜	5,300	Baltimore & Ohio	89	89⅝	88½	88¼	— ⅛
73	73½	2,500	Baltimore & O. pf	74	74	73	73½	...
485	489	1,085	Bethlehem Steel	479¾	489¾	479¾	489¾	+9¾
84¾	85	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅞	85	84⅞	85	+ ¼
68	68½	4,000	Butte & Superior	68½	69½	68	68	...
19⅝	19⅞	200	California Petrol	19⅝	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
45	46	300	California Pet. pf	46¼	46¾	45	46¾	+ ⅛
117¼	117¾	1,600	Canadian Pacific	117	117⅞	117⅛	117⅝	—1
...	86	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	85	85	85	85	+1
57½	57⅝	3,500	Central Leather Co	58	58¼	57½	57½	— ⅛
112	113	400	Central Leather pf	113	113	112⅝	112⅞	+ ⅛
103¼	105	200	Chandler Motor cfs	104¼	104½	104½	104½	+1½
62¼	63	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	63¾	63⅞	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	37	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37	37	37	37	...
95	95¼	4,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95⅞	95⅞	94¾	95	...
126¼	127	800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126⅝	127	126½	126¾	...
127	128	300	Chi. & Northwest	127⅝	127⅝	127½	127½	...
170	173	100	Chi. & Northwest pf	170	170	170	170	...
17⅛	17⅜	5,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	18⅛	18⅛	17⅛	17¼	— ⅞
19⅝	20	500	Chile Copper	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	...
52⅜	52⅞	2,600	Chino Copper	52	53	52	52⅝	+ ⅞
50¼	50⅝	13,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	51¼	51½	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
138½	139	1,500	Consolidated Gas	139⅝	140	139	139	—1⅜
99	100¾	300	Continental Can	99¾	100	99¼	99¼	— ⅝
15	15½	3,200	Corn Products Ref	15⅜	15⅝	15	15	...
90⅝	91½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91⅝	91½	91½	91¼	+ ⅞
...	...	25	Do., odd lot	91½	91½	91½	91¼	...
75½	76	18,000	Crucible Steel	79	79	75½	75½	—1⅜
245	270	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	240	244	240	244	—3½
56¼	56⅞	6,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	57⅝	57⅝	56½	56½	—1⅝
94⅜	95¼	400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95⅝	95⅝	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
33½	34	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ¾
139	140	75	Detroit Edison Co	139¼	139¼	139	139¼	...
116	117¼	400	Detroit United Ry	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117½	— ¼
46⅜	46⅝	6,000	Distillers' Secur	46⅝	47⅛	46¼	46½	...
25⅛	25⅜	400	Dome Mines	25	25⅜	25	25⅛	— ⅛
9	10	200	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	10	10	10	10	...
37⅜	38	29,000	Erie	38¼	38⅝	37⅜	37⅜	—1
54⅛	54½	4,000	Erie 1st pf	54⅝	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	40	300	Erie 2d pf	40⅝	40⅝	40	40	+ ⅜
39½	39¾	200	Fed. M. & S. pf. x d	39	39¾	39	39½	+2¾
170⅝	171	1,000	General Electric	171½	171½	170½	171½	...
570	579	100	General Motors	579	579	570	579	—1
120¼	121¼	1,200	General Motors pf	120½	121¾	120¼	121	+1
73	73½	8,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73	74½	72½	73⅜	+ ⅛
88	88⅜	1,000	Granby Consol	87¼	88¼	87½	88	+ ⅛
117¾	118¼	2,100	Great Northern pf	118½	119	118	118	...
39¼	39¾	5,000	G. N. certs. ore prop	40	40¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
46¾	47	3,800	Gruen-Canada	45	47¾	45	46⅞	+1
85	88	200	Gulf States S. 2d pf	85¾	85¾	85	85	—2½
101⅜	102¼	1,100	Illinois Central	102	102¼	102	102	— ⅛
53⅜	53⅝	27,000	Inspiration Copper	52⅝	54	52	53½	+ ⅛
17¼	17⅝	2,300	Interboro Consol	17	17⅞	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
10	14	100	Int. Agricultural	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	...
117	117	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	114⅜	115	114⅜	115	+ ⅛
37⅛	37¼	38,300	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	38¼	38¼	36	37¼	...
100¾	100⅝	33,000	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	101⅞	102	100¾	100⅞	—1½
41½	41⅝	3,400	Int. Nickel	41⅝	42	40⅞	41⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	16	1,900	Int. Paper	16¾	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
71½	72	...	Int. Paper pf	72	72	71⅝	72	+ ⅛
87½	88	600	Jewel Tea	87	88	87	87⅝	+ ⅛
25⅜	26	700	Kansas City South	26	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
59½	60	100	Kan. City South. pf	59⅝	59⅝	59⅜	59⅜	+1⅛
72½	73¼	2,900	Kelly Spring Tire	72½	73⅝	72½	73¼	+ ⅜
50	50⅜	21,200	Kennecott Copper	49⅝	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	+ ⅛
77½	78	4,800	Lackawanna Steel	78¾	79¼	77½	77½	— ⅞
20⅝	21½	600	Lake Erie & West	21	21½	21	21½	+ ¾
42⅜	44	300	Lake Erie & W. pf	43	43	43	43	+4
82	82½	14,600	Lehigh Valley	81	82⅝	80⅜	82	— ⅛
45⅜	46¼	1,850	Lee Rubber & Tire	45⅞	47⅜	45½	46¾	+ ⅛
83½	84	3,200	Maxwell Motors	84	84	83½	83¾	— ⅛
85	87	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	87	87	85	85	—1⅝
55	100	18	Max. Motors 2d pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ¼
101½	101⅝	6,200	Mexican Petroleum	103	103⅝	101¼	101½	— ¼
90½	98	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¾	+1¾
33½	33¾	1,700	Miami Copper	35	35⅜	35	35⅛	— ⅛
121	123	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122½	122½	122½	122⅝	— ⅛
3¾	4	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4	4	4	...
4⅝	5	300	Missouri Pacific	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
4½	5	300	Mo. Pacific ctfs	5	5	4⅞	5	...
23	23½	900	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	23⅜	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	...
49¼	50	200	Mo. Pacific pf. w i.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
92	93½	100	Montana Power	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ⅛
75	76	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75⅞	76	75⅞	76	+ ⅛
23½	24	300	Nat. En. & St. Co	24¼	24¼	24	24	— ⅜
66¼	67	300	Nat. Lead Co	66¾	67	66¼	66⅞	+ ⅜
114	117½	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	— ½
18⅝	18⅞	7,300	Nevada Con. Cop	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
137	138	700	N. Y. Air Brake	139⅝	139⅝	138	138	—1
104¼	106¼	17,300	N. Y. Central	106¼	107	104½	106¼	— ⅛
60	60½	2,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	61⅜	61⅜	59⅝	60	—1½
27½	28	900	N. Y., Ont. & West	27½	28	27½	27½	+ ⅝
23	23	200	Norfolk Southern	23	23	23	23	...
131	132	1,000	Norfolk & Western	132¼	132¼	131⅞	131⅞	— ⅜
111¼	111¾	2,800	Northern Pacific	112	112	111¼	111⅝	— ⅛
6	6½	240	Ontario Mining	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	...
28	28½	2,200	Pacific Mail	28¾	29	28¼	28½	—2¼
96	100	200	Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf	96¾	96¾	96¼	96	+2½
56¼	56⅝	9,300	Penn. R. R.	56¾	56¾	55⅞	55⅞	— ⅛
102¼	102⅝	400	People's Gas, Chi	102⅝	102⅝	102	102	—1
38½	39	200	Philadelphia Co	38¾	39¾	38¾	39¾	— ⅛
82½	82⅝	100	P., C. C. & St. L	82½	82½	82½	82½	—3½
28½	28¾	100	Pittsburgh Coal	28½	28¾	28½	28¾	...
27½	28	700	Pitts. Coal ctfs	27½	28	27½	27½	— ⅛
101½	103	200	Pitts. Coal pf. ctfs	101½	101½	101½	101½	— ⅛
54¼	54½	800	Pressed Steel Car	55⅝	55⅝	54¼	54½	— ⅛
101	102	200	Pressed Steel C. pf	101	101	101	101	+1
167	168	100	Pullman Co	167	167¾	167	167	— ⅛
3	3¼	1,000	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
48½	48⅝	5,600	Railway Steel Sp	50	50	48¼	48½	— ½
98	101	200	Railway Steel S. pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	25	5,400	Ray Con. Copper	24⅝	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
107⅝	107⅞	79,400	Reading	100½	100½	107⅜	107⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	46½	400	Reading 2d pf	46	46	46	46	...
54	54½	18,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	55	55¼	54	54¼	— ⅜
113½	113⅝	600	Rep. Iron & S. pf	113¾	113⅞	113¾	113⅝	+ ⅛
38½	39	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	39	39¼	39	39	— ⅛
85	88	200	Shattuck-Arizona	85	85⅞	85	85	—2½
101⅝	102¼	1,100	Illinois Central	102	102¼	102	102	— ⅛
53⅝	53⅝	27,000	Inspiration Copper	52⅝	54	52	53½	+ ⅛
17¼	17⅝	2,300	Interboro Consol	17	17⅞	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
10	14	100	Int. Agricultural	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	...
117	117	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	114⅜	115	114⅜	115	+ ⅛
37⅛	37¼	38,300	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	38¼	38¼	36	37¼	...
100¾	100⅝	33,000	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	101⅞	102	100¾	100⅞	—1½
41½	41⅝	3,400	Int. Nickel	41⅝	42	40⅞	41⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	16	1,900	Int. Paper	16¾	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
71½	72	...	Int. Paper pf	72	72	71⅝	72	+ ⅛
87½	88	600	Jewel Tea	87	88	87	87⅝	+ ⅛
25⅜	26	700	Kansas City South	26	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
59½	60	100	Kan. City South. pf	59⅝	59⅝	59⅜	59⅜	+1⅛
72½	73¼	2,900	Kelly Spring Tire	72½	73⅝	72½	73¼	+ ⅜
50	50⅜	21,200	Kennecott Copper	49⅝	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	+ ⅛
77½	78	4,800	Lackawanna Steel	78¾	79¼	77½	77½	— ⅞
20⅝	21½	600	Lake Erie & West	21	21½	21	21½	+ ¾
42⅜	44	300	Lake Erie & W. pf	43	43	43	43	+4
82	82½	14,600	Lehigh Valley	81	82⅝	80⅜	82	— ⅛
45⅜	46¼	1,850	Lee Rubber & Tire	45⅞	47⅜	45½	46¾	+ ⅛
83½	84	3,200	Maxwell Motors	84	84	83½	83¾	— ⅛
85	87	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	87	87	85	85	—1⅝
55	100	18	Max. Motors 2d pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ¼
101½	101⅝	6,200	Mexican Petroleum	103	103⅝	101¼	101½	— ¼
90½	98	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¾	+1¾
33½	33¾	1,700	Miami Copper	35	35⅜	35	35⅛	— ⅛
121	123	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122½	122½	122½	122⅝	— ⅛
3¾	4	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4	4	4	...
4⅝	5	300	Missouri Pacific	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
4½	5	300	Mo. Pacific ctfs	5	5	4⅞	5	...
23	23½	900	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	23⅜	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	...
49¼	50	200	Mo. Pacific pf. w i.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
92	93½	100	Montana Power	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ⅛
75	76	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75⅞	76	75⅞	76	+ ⅛
23½	24	300	Nat. En. & St. Co	24¼	24¼	24	24	— ⅜
66¼	67	300	Nat. Lead Co	66¾	67	66¼	66⅞	+ ⅜
114	117½	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	— ½
18⅝	18⅞	7,300	Nevada Con. Cop	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
137	138	700	N. Y. Air Brake	139⅝	139⅝	138	138	—1
104¼	106¼	17,300	N. Y. Central	106¼	107	104½	106¼	— ⅛
60	60½	2,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	61⅜	61⅜	59⅝	60	—1½
27½	28	900	N. Y., Ont. & West	27½	28	27½	27½	+ ⅝
23	23	200	Norfolk Southern	23	23	23	23	...
131	132	1,000	Norfolk & Western	132¼

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing Asked.
1,485	Cities Service	295½	284	291	295
660	Cities Serv. pf.	87	86½	86½	87
400	Commonw. Pr.	64	63½	63	64½
600	Com. Pr. pf.	85¼	84¾	84½	85½
50	Consum. Pr. pf.	90	90	98	90
20	Pacific G.&E. pf	91½	90	90½	91½
250	Republic R.&L.	38¾	38	38¼	38½
70	Toledo Traction	44	43¾	43	44
150	Tol. T. (old stk)	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¾

The following quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	27	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	78½	81
American Cities	4	12
American Cities pf.	47	48
American Gas Co.	120	125
American G. & E.	148	151
American G. & E. pf.	49½	51
American Light & Traction	380	388
American Light & Traction pf.	100½	111
American Power & Light	70½	72
American Power & Light pf.	83¾	86
American Public Utilities	42	46
American Public Utilities pf.	73½	75½
American W. W. & E.	5	5½
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	22	23
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	62	65
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	...
Carolina Power & Light	28	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	76	79
Central States Electric	15	16½
Central States Electric pf.	71½	72½
Colorado Power	24½	25½
Colorado Power pf.	90½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	79	83½
Connecticut Power pf.	93	...
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	90	92
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	...
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	11½	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	47
Galveston-Houston Electric	85	...
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	...
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	85	90
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	13	15
Miss.ssippi River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	59½	64
Northern States Power	86½	87½
Northern States Power pf.	94	96½
Northern Texas Electric	57	60½
Northern Texas Electric pf.	84	87
Ohio Cities Gas pf.	87	89
Ozark Power & Water	43	47
Pacific G. & E.	56	59
Pacific Gas & Electric	58	58¾
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25½	30½
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	75	77
Securities Corp. General	18½	23
Securities Corp. General pf.	80¾	84¾
Southern California Edison	90	92
†Southern California Edison pf.	105	107
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15	15½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	39½	40¾
Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn., Ry., Lt. & Power	10¾	11
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	49¾	50
Toledo Traction pf.	80	83
United Gas & Electric	10	15
United Gas & Electric pf.	70	72
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	16
United Light & Railways	50	51
United Light & Railways pf.	74	76
Western Power	19¼	20½
Western Power pf.	69½	71

†Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100⅛
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	75
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	...
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100⅜
Columbia G. & L. 1st 5s, 1927	83	...
Columbia G. & L. deb. 5s, 1927	70	75
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	...
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	97½	98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1517	98¾	...
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96¾	97¾
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918	99¾	...
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89	90
Great Western Power 5s, 1925	97½	98½
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 6s, 1941	92	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	93½	96
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77	77½
Miss Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922	91¾	93½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98	99
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	95¾	96½
North Texas E. col. t. 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	98
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	...
Seattle El. con. 5s	94½	97½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101½
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	88	88
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	80¾	93
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	95¾	96½

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	98¼	98¼	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	97⅛	98¼	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100⅛	4.85
Argen. Gov't Dis.		Feb.21,'17	97¼	97⅝	5.90
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100⅛	100½	5.50
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	99⅜	100⅛	5.95
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100¼	4.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	4.95
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¾	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100½	4.83
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅞	4.65
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99½	100½	4.87
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅞	100¾	4.50
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102½	4.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100¾	101½	1.50
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¾	4.90
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99¼	100¾	4.88
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97½	98½	5.50
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	100¼	6.45
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	...	98	5.25
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100¾	101	2.55
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	99⅝	5.05
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99¾	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.26
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	101	3.90
Am. T. & T.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100⅛	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	98¾	100¼	4.45
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	90½	98½	4.65
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	3.13
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅜	3.45
A.V.R.L.& P.	5	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101½	102⅛	5.45
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.70
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98½	99¼	5.75
Can. North.	6	July10,'17	99⅞	100	6.00
Can. North.	6	July10,'18	99⅜	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.	8	May, 1918	102½	103	8.70
C. R. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97⅛	98¼	4.95
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	99⅞	5.15
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	...	95	...
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102	102½	5.90
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	99¼	99	6½
Erie R. R.	4	Apr., 1917	100⅛	100⅛	3.71
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100⅜	4.79
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98¾	99¼	5.30
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.24
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	101⅛	101⅜	4.24
L. Gas El.	5	Apr., 1917	100⅝	101⅛	5.76
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101¼	5.40
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	...	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1919	99	99½	...
Mont. T. & P.	8	Apr., 1917	96¾	97¾	6.25
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99¾	100	6.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅞	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	99¾	6.60
Otis Elev.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	99⅛	5.25
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100⅛	100⅜	4.30
P. & C., N. J.	6	Mar., 1919	100	100⅜	4.75
Rem. Un.	6	Mar., 1919	100	100⅜	...
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb.19,'19	98½	99⅜	2.65
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅞	3.87
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99½	5.30
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	101	4.88
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	4.05
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100⅜	1.00
Win. R. Arma.	5	Mar., 1918	97	97⅜	6.65
Win. R. Arma.	5	Mar., 1918	97⅛	97⅜	6.50
W. V. T. E.	6	June, 1917	99	100⅛	1%
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year
Customs	$12,400,000	$277,822,000
Ord. int. rev.	25,619,626	57,773,959
Income tax	1,552,219	9,351,969
Miscellaneous	8,944,505	15,669,289
Total	$48,516,575	$110,057,134
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. rects.	14,058,937	21,061,533
Excess of total disb. over total rects.	17,990,597	27,923,186
Expenditures	63,170,366	131,780,667

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY for July—

		Increase.
Total operating revenue	$4,307,497	*$578,735
Total operating exp.	2,936,450	*370,031
Net operating revenue	1,371,047	*208,704

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

Second week August	10,436	1,129
From July 1	65,200	*860

*Decrease.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

Second week August	125,951	14,667
From July 1	695,038	86,783

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO. for July—

Operating revenue	14,255,787	1,292,584
Operating expenses	8,803,627	805,769
Operating income	5,951,960	486,814
Taxes and uncoll. revs.	603,745	83,114

WABASH RAILWAY CO. for July—

	1916.	1915.
Operating revenue	3,024,919	2,422,483
Operating expenses	2,008,577	1,918,823
Net revenue	1,016,342	503,660

Public Utilities.

INTERSTATE ELECTRIC CORPORATION reported for the six months and the twelve months ended June 30, 1915, as follows—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Six mos. gr.	$398,611	$369,512	$33,209
Exp. & taxes.	177,836	162,272	15,564
Net earnings.	114,777	97,042	17,735
12 mos. gr.	596,698	567,671	29,027
Exp. & taxes.	345,424	324,772	20,652
Net earnings.	241,240	212,899	28,341

ALABAMA POWER CO.—Alabama Traction, Light & Power Subsidiary—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
July gross	$120,972	$86,014	$34,958
Exp. & taxes.	48,063	35,890	12,663
Net earnings.	72,920	50,124	22,296
12 mos. gr.	1,294,460	900,599	393,861
Exp. & taxes.	497,591	371,000	126,582
Net earnings.	794,869	529,600	267,279

PHILADELPHIA CO.—

July gross	$3,363,146	$1,239,974	$123,175
Net	836,778	745,483	60,291
4 mos. gr.	9,427,221	8,074,952	1,352,269
Net	4,094,894	3,447,070	647,814

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.25
Balt. & Ohio.	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.50	4.30
Buff. Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.35
Can. Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.62	4.40
Chas. & Ohio.	1916-'26	4½	4.63	4.43
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'26	4½	4.28	4.15
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'87	4½@5	4.55	4.75
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.80	4.50
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	4.88	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Hocking Valley	1916-'26	4 @5	4.62	4.85
Illinois Central	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.45	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.00	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.00	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.62	4.88
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
N., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Penn. Gen. Freight.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.85	4.12
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'26	5	4.75	4.45
Southern Pacific.	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.25
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.70	4.40

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.08	Mexican	.17
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.21
Caledonia	.35	Savage	.05
Confidence	.15	Sierra Nevada.	.26
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Union Con.	.68
Con. Imperial	.01	Utah Con.	.01
Gould & Curry	.03	Jacket Con.	.06
Hale & Norcross.	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	.45	D'field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.84	Florence	.56
McNamara	.03	G'field Consol.	.83
Midway	.10	Goldfield Merger.	.07
Mizpah Exten.	.18	Jumbo Exten.	.53
Montana	.23	Red Lion	.14
North Star	.15	Silver Pick	.15
Rescue	.23	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Exten.	5.70	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.79	Big Jim	.91
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.18
Atlanta	.09	Packard	.35
Booth	.12	Rochester Mines.	.58
C. O. D.	.02	Round Mountain.	.40
Comb. Fraction	.08	White Caps	.29

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10½	10¾	Isabella	18¼	18¾
Elkton	17	17¼	Jackpot	6	8
El Paso	60	75	McKinney	25	32
Findlay	3⅜	4½	Portland	165	167½
Golden C.	212	214	Vindicator	190	200
Gold Sov.	5½	6	U G M.	9¼	9¾
Granite	62	67½			

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Ahmeek	100½	101	100½	101
10	Alaska	17	17	17	17
185	Allouez	67¼	68	67¼	68
4,040	Am. Zinc	34¾	35¼	34	35
519	Am. Zinc pf.	65	66	65	66
630	Anaconda	86½	87¾	86¼	87
219	Arizona Com.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9⅝
470	Butte & Bal.	1⅝	2	1⅝	1⅞
725	Butte & Sup.	68¾	69⅝	68¾	68⅞
710	Cal. & Ariz.	72	72¾	71½	71½
28	Cal. & Hecla	532	539	550	552
50	Centennial	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
50	Chino	52½	52½	52¼	52⅜
3,780	Copper Range	64⅜	65½	64⅜	65
800	East Butte	13	13⅝	13	13⅜
242	Granby	87⅜	88½	87¾	88
290	Greene-Can.	47	47	45½	47
20	Hedley Gold	19½	19½	19½	19½
100	Helvetia	20c	20c	20c	20c
100	Inspiration	53⅛	53⅛	53¼	53⅜
110	Island Creek	47¼	47¼	46½	46⅝
550	Isle Royale	29	30	29	30
5	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Lake	13	13½	13	13⅜
190	Mass Con.	18	13¼	12⅜	13
20	Michigan	3½	3½	3¼	3½
178	Mohawk	90½	91¾	90½	91
80	Nevada Con.	18½	18⅝	18¼	18½
320	New Arcadia	6	6½	6	6¼
200	New Idria	12½	12⅝	12½	12¾
650	North Butte	23¼	23⅝	23½	23⅝
300	North Lake	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
650	Old Dominion	70¼	71¼	70	70
185	Osceola	89¼	90	89¼	90
23	Pond Creek	15	15	15	15
192	Quincy	92	92½	91¾	92½
220	Ray Con.	24⅞	25¼	24¾	25
160	Santa Fe	1¾	2	1¾	2
450	Shannon	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾
540	South Lake	7	7¾	7	7¾
410	St. Mary's	75	75¾	74	74
175	Superior	16	16¼	16	16¼
210	Tamarack	41	41	40½	41
505	Trinity	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
1,100	Tuolumne	46c	48c	46c	47c
4,518	U. S. Smelter.	71¾	73¾	71	72⅝
836	U. S. Sm. pf.	50¼	50¾	50½	50⅝
420	Utah Apex	4	4	3⅞	4
30	Utah Con.	14	14	14	14
180	Utah Cop.	83¾	84¼	83⅜	84¼
240	Utah Metal	8¼	8¾	7⅞	8
20	Winona	6	6	6	6
130	Wolverine	53	53½	53	53½
50	Wyandot	1½	1½	1½	1½

RAILROADS.

19	Boston & Alb.	179	179	179	179
16	Boston Elev.	73½	73½	73	73
1,012	Boston & Me.	38	39	37½	37½
11	Fitchburg pf.	74½	74½	71½	71½
106	Maine Central.	100	100	100	100
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	41	41	41	41
33	New Haven	61	61	60	60
10	Old Colony	145	145	145	145
8	W. E. St. R.R.	56	56	56	56

MISCELLANEOUS.

75	Am. Agr. Ch.	78	78	77½	77½
90	Am. Ag. C. pf.	101	101½	101	101
60	Am. Pn. Serv.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
10	Am. Sugar	110½	110½	110½	110½
90	Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	117½	118
88	Am. Tel. & T.	132	132	131½	131½
40	Am. Woolen	47	47	47	47
58	Am. Wool. pf.	97¾	98	97½	97½
16	Amoskeag Mf. pf.	99	99	99	99
5,667	A. G. & W. I.	70½	72	69½	71½
230	A.G.&W.I. pf.	65¾	66	65¾	66
270	Cuban Cement	22	22	21½	21½
10	Edison Elec.	236	236	236	236
40	Mass. Gas	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¾
50	Mass. Gas pf.	82	82	82	82
91	N. E. Tel.	127	127	127	127
8,572	N. E. T. rts.	4.05	4.05	4	4
300	Swift	145	149	144	148½
50	Torrington	50	50	50	50
1	Torrington pf.	31	31	31	31
684	United Fruit.	165	165⅝	164½	164½
883	United Shoe M.	54½	54¾	54	54
5,633	U. S. Steel.	99⅜	99¾	98	98
42	U. S. Steel pf.	117¾	118½	117¾	118½
225	Ventura Oil.	8	8	8	8⅛
54	Western Un.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼

BONDS.

$1,000	A. A. G. 5s, '28.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2,000	A. A. C. 5s, '24.	97½	97½	97½	97½
6,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
10,000	A.G. & W.I. 5s	83¼	83¼	83¼	83⅜
1,000	C.J. & S.Y. 4s.	86½	86½	86½	86½
25,000	Mass. G. 4½s, '20	97	97	97	97
5,000	Miss. R. P. 5s	77¼	77¼	77¼	77½
1,000	N. E. T. 5s, '32.	101½	101½	101½	101⅝
6,000	Swift 5s	100¼	100¼	100⅛	100¼
1,000	U. S. Rm. 6s.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
4,000	Un. F. 4½s, '25	97½	97½	97½	97½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Humboldt	.01	.02
Am Oil	.24	.27	Homa. Oil	.80	.85
Bay S Gas	.13	.15	Iron Blos.	1½	1⅝
Begole	.75	.95	Iron Cap.	5⅛	5⅜
Bingham	.10	10¼	Iron C pf.	5½	6
Bohamia	1⅜	1⅝	Jerome V.	1⅞	1⅝
Bos Corbin	.70	.75	La. Rose	.60	.70
Boston Ely	1⅛	1⅜	Majestic	.57	.63
Bos Mon.	.80	.82	Mex Meta.	.38	.41
Bos Ariz.	2¾	2⅞	Mojave T.	3	3¼
Butte & L.	.65	.70	Nat L & Z.	.75	.76
Cal Corbin	4	4⅛	N Baltic.	1⅜	3½
Calaveras	5	5⅛	Nev Doug.	1⅛	1⅜
Champion	.12	.18	N Cornella	14¾	15
Chief Con.	2	2¼	N U Bing.	1	1
Con Cop.	1⅜	2	Nixon	.32	.34
Con Aris.	1⅛	1⅜	Oneco	.75	.95
Crown R.	.35	.45	Onondaga	1	1¼
Davis-Daly	2¼	2¾	Ohio Cop.	.07	.10
Cortez	.25	.50	Pilot Butte	.06	.09
Earle	.31	.32	Truro	3	3¼
E & B B.	1⅜	1⅝	Rilla	.19	.20
Fortuna	.32	.35	S W Miami	1⅜	1⅝
Gold Lake	.15	.20	VB V Ext.	94¼	95
Houghton	1⅜	1½	Yuk Gold	3	3¼

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	A. C. Line	114	114	114	114
307	Balt. Tube	131	131¼	125½	128½
115	Balt. Tube pf.	99	99	99	99
10	Con. Coal	97	97	97	97
10	Con. Power pf.	116½	116¼	116½	116½
4,077	Cosden Ref.	13¼	13¾	13¼	13⅝
390	Cos. O. & G.	11¼	11¼	10½	10¾
1,007	C. O. & G. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
874	Dav. Chemical.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35½
26	First Natl. Bk.	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾
10	Houst. Oil pf.	57	57	57	57
10	Merca'e Trust.	220	220	220	220
25	Nor. Central.	86	86	86

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Are Generally Lower in the Curb Market on Less Active Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 392,402 shares of stocks and $115,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 66,768; oils, 82,504, and mining, 223,130. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	‡Astna Exp.	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	12
300	‡Am. D. Syn.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
8,000	Am. Int. Cp. ($50 paid)..	53	55	53	53½
435	Butler Chem.	4⅛	5	4⅛	4⅝
200	Can. Nat. G..	1	1	1	1
365	‡Carbon Steel	74½	74½	70¼	74½
700	Chevr. Mot.	206	207	202	205
2,000	C. of R. & H.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
135	Driggs-Seab.	98	98	97	98
500	‡Electric Gun	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
120	Emer. Phon.	10	10	10	10
4,700	‡Fisher B. C.	37½	38½	37⅜	37⅝
1,500	G., W. & W.	45⅛	45½	44¼	44½
150	H. & B. C. C.	*37⅜	*37⅜	37	37
3	Holly Sug. C.	46	46	46	46
13,400	‡I. C. C. Co.	32	35	31	34
300	‡Jap. Ore M. (new stock).	60	60	60	60
700	Kapo Mfg. C.	5½	5½	5⅛	5½
300	Kath. Br. pf.	19	19	18	18½
300	‡Lake Tor. B.	8¼	8¼	8	8¼
100	Marc. of A..	3½	3½	3½	3½
3,500	‡Maxim Mun.	6⅛	6⅝	6	6¼
200	‡Met. Motors.	3½	3½	3½	3½
10,000	‡Mldv. Steel.	64¾	64¾	63⅞	63½
200	Peerless T. & Motor Cor..	25	25	24⅞	24⅞
1,400	‡Pul. Ven. C.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
700	‡P. V. C. pf.	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
550	‡Scr.-B. Cor.	51¼	51¾	51¼	51¾
340	Spid. Body C.	84	84	83	84
70	S. B. Co. pf.	123	123	121	123
300	‡St. J. Lead..	13½	13½	13½	13½
800	‡Stromb. Car.	44⅛	44⅞	44⅛	44½
800	Stutz Motor.	65	65⅝	65	65⅛
1,300	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	35⅝	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞
1,000	‡Tob. Prod.	47⅛	47⅛	47	47⅛
2,200	‡U. S. Light & Heat Cor.	3½	3½	3	3⅛
300	U. S. S.B. Co.	6	6	6	6
300	Unicorn Film	1	1	1	1
2,000	‡Un. Motors.	63½	64½	63¼	64⅛
1,400	White M. Co.	53⅜	54⅛	53⅜	54⅛
6,000	Willys-O. rts.	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
200	World F. vt. tr. ctfs	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4,000	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Anglo-Am. Oil	15	15	15	— ¼
47	Ohio Oil	227	226	227	— 3
40	Prairie O.& G.	396	385	396	
52	Std. Oil, Cal.	208	207	208	+ 2
65	Std. Oil, N. J.	520	516	520	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	†Alba. Pet. Ltd. (pros.)	58	58	58	58
600	‡Barnett'O.& G.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
3,000	‡Cos. & Co. (oil refiners)	13½	13½	13	13
1,500	‡Cos. O. & G.	11¼	11¼	11	11
1,000	‡Federal Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
1,200	‡Int. Petrol..	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
300	Kenova Oil, (a prospect) ..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	Met. Petrol..	14⅜	14⅜	14	14⅜
4,000	‡‡Midwest Oil.	42	42	40	40
2,800	‡N. Y.-Okla..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
85,000	‡Okla. Oil ..	9⅛	11	9⅛	11
800	Okla. P. & R.	8¼	8¼	6	6
11,500	‡Omar O.& G.	94	95	92	94
1,100	‡Pan Am.P.pf.	89½	90	89½	89½
1,500	‡Sapul.O.& R.	10	10	9⅝	9⅝
400	‡Sinclair Oil..	38⅝	39	38⅝	39
5,600	‡‡Tex.-Mex.P.	95	95	94	95
9,000	‡Unit. Western	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
600	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
500	‡Ala.-Br. Col. M. (a pros.)	55	55	50	50
1,200	‡‡Alas.-W. ..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9,500	‡Ariz Cop....	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2½
2,000	‡‡Atlanta.	10⅝	10⅞	10½	10½
6,100	B. L. C. C..	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞
500	‡Booth	12½	12½	12½	12½
7,500	Bos. & Mon..	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
900	Butte C.&Z. v. t. ctfs ..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	B. & N. Y...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
850	‡Cal. Cop....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
16,700	Caledonia	65	67	63	64
3,000	‡Cashboy	4½	4½	4	4⅛
100	C. Je P. Cop..	36½	36½	36½	36½
700	‡‡Com. Tun..	8	8	8	8
2,500	Con. A. S....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,300	‡Con-H.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Crystal C. M.	1	1	1	1
9,500	‡‡Emma. C....	50	55	50	55
350	‡Gold. Cpns..	84	84	84	84
2,300	‡G. M.....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
1,250	Hecla Min...	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
10,700	‡Insp. Needles Cop. (a pr.)	63	75	65	74
15,600	Jer. Verde (a pros.) ..	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
200	‡Jer. Victor Ext. (a pr.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,250	‡‡Jim Butler	85	87	85	86
3,500	‡Jumbo Ext..	53	54	53	53
1,000	‡‡Kewanas ..	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
500	La Rose Cons	⅛	⅛	⅜	⅛
2,500	‡‡Marsh Min.	10¼	11	10½	10½
2,800	Maryville Gold Mining Co..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13,700	‡‡Mich. Cop. Min. & M.	65	67	65	65
300	‡Mol. Tung..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	‡‡Mon. G'ld M.	96	96	96	96
14,000	Mon. Silver..	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2¼
10,000	‡‡Moth. Lode	31½	32	31½	32
8,000	‡Newray M.	53	54	52	54
270	N. Y. & Hond. Ros. M. Co.	15	15	15	15
350	O'man B'g J.	⅞	1	⅞	1
500	‡O'man Lex. (a pros.)..	66	66	66	66
23,100	‡‡Old Em. L.	14	15	12	15
1,500	‡Peterson L.	23	23	23	23
800	‡Ray Her. M.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
5,700	‡‡Ray C. M.	16	19	18	18½
500	‡Roch. Mines	60	60	60	60
300	‡Short Creek Zinc & Lead	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,500	‡‡Silver Pick	15½	16	15	15
200	Std. Sil.-Lead	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,500	‡‡Success M.	33	33	30	32
1,000	‡‡Temisk'm'g.	60	61	60	60
250	‡Tono. Belm't	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
700	Tono. Ext....	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
250	Tono Mining..	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
200	Trf-Bullion ..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	‡‡Eastern ..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
8,000	‡Un. V. Ext..	33⅜	35⅛	33⅜	34⅝
12,000	Unity Gold M.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
500	‡W. E. Con...	70	72	70	70
650	‡White O. M.	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
300	‡Yuscarun Con	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$45,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s, w. l.	101½	101½	99⅛	100
60,000	‡Rus. Gov. 6½s, w. i.	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
10,000	‡Sulz. & Sons 6s.	100	100	100	100

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. Note.—Not reported Tuesday—250 shares of Int. Petroleum sold at 10.

***

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord..	18⅝	19½	18⅝	19½
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord.B.	19¼	19½	18⅝	19⅜
Car. Light & Power..	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Charcoal Iron of Am.	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6¼
Char. Iron of Am. pf.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
Emerson Motor.....	2½	4	3½	5⅝
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Grant Motor Car.....	7	8	7⅜	8¼
Holly Sugar pf.....	94½	95½	94½	95½
Hupp Motor Car.....	6½	6⅞	6½	7
Int. Arms & Fuse..	19	20	19	20
Internat. Motors pf..	15	20	15	20
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf.	8½	9	8½	9
Manhattan Transit...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Motor Prod.	62	68	62	68
Mitchell Motors.....	65	67	65	67
Princess Motors	1	1¼	1	1⅛
Saxon Motor Car....	74	74⅝	74	74⅝
Standard Motors.....	6	6½	6	6½
U. S. Lt. & Heat pf.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
United Drug	69½	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf..	30	32	30	32
United Drug 2d pf....	87½	89	87½	89

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil & Gas pf.	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Houston Oil	13	16	14	16
Pierce Oil	11⅜	12½	12	12½
Muskogee Refining ..	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅜
Savoy Oil.....	9½	10½	9½	10½
Wayside Oil & Ref..	52	54	52	54
Wayland Oil & Gas..	4	4¼	4	4¼

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham	10	10½	10	10½
Dundee-Arizona	1⅛	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛
Goldfield Merger.....	8	9	8	9
Goldfield Red Lion..	13	15	13	15
Seven Troughs Coal'n.	18	25	..	..

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	81	82	81	82

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	61	64	60	64
American Brass	282	286	282	286
Atlas Powder	178	183	178	183
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	121	126	123	126
Bliss (E. W.).....	500	605	550	605
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	400	480	400	480
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	815	820	815	820
Du Pont Powd., new.	296	310	280	300
Du Pont Powd., deb.	101	103	100	104
Hercules Powder	325	330	325	330
Hercules Powder pf..	112	116	112	116
International Arms..	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond ...	163	168	163	168
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	110	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co....	570	580	595	610
Winch. Rpg. Arms..	1,380	1,500	1,500	1,500

ALLIES SEEK MORE STEEL.

Many Mills Unable to Accept Business for Early Delivery.

The iron and steel trade papers in their weekly reviews enlarge on the sold-out condition of most of the mills, on further increases of iron prices, on the persistence of the demand for steel for munitions, and on the inability of the mills to accept business for early delivery. The Iron Age says:

Pig iron rather than steel has been the market leader of the week. The spectacular orders for shell and other war steel, with deliveries running six to ten months ahead, having been put on producers' books, interest in the steel trade centres on the balancing of supply and demand in the domestic market for the first half of 1917. Yet it is evident that the Allies want much more steel from the United States.

Many orders now on the books of leading steel companies for this year's delivery must go over to 1917. Weeks of almost unbroken hot weather have aggravated an oversold condition, and consumers have not yet felt the full effect of this exceptional curtailment. The recent increase in domestic buying for the first half of 1917 still leaves the total much short of what some steel makers had expected. But at present high prices consumers are cautious, in spite of warnings that they may overstay.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Pig iron now is sharing more freely in the tremendous demand for iron and steel products and throughout the country there is a growing movement among consumers to place their orders for delivery up to July of next year. Steelmaking grades of iron are stiffening in price, and advances of 50 cents a ton have been paid in some districts, but foundry metal is more sluggish.

Little can be added or detracted from previous statements with regard to the demand upon the mills for steel products which continues of such superlative proportions that sales executives are hard driven as to how to distribute their output among their customers so that all may be reasonably served. So many of the latter have greatly increased their requirements and with the heavy movement for export there is the insistent clamor for more tonnage, notwithstanding the record-breaking rate of production.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Thirty-nine corporations, having aggregate capital stock of $10,828,250, were chartered today. They include:

Kelsey Wheel Co., Inc., Millbrook, wheels, automobile accessories, parts, $13,000,000; A. E. Moore, D. Havens, E. E. Holmes, 37 Wall St.

Steel Equipment Corp., furniture, fillings, devices of metal, wood, stone, fireproofing material, contractors, $700,000; I. W. Dunelow, T. W. Becker, A. E. Pattison, 80 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Whitcombe Chemical Co., Inc., Batavia, drugs, chemicals, $200,000; J. W. Couplan, J. H. Haelber, W. B. Whitcombe, 406 E. Main St., Batavia.

Tru-tone Phonograph Co., Inc., phonographs, apparatus, musical instruments, publisher, talking machines, telephone apparatus, $1,000,000; E. P. Barrett, J. F. Jenkins, W. K. Freeman, 30 East 42d St.

Recardo, Gomez & Dietlin Co., Inc., Hornell, mercantile, $350,000; A. S. De La Fuente, F. K. Dietlin, J. E. Deredon, 9 Stevenson Av., New Rochelle.

The Roebling Advertising Corp., advertising, $100,000; L. F. Moritz, S. L. and G. W. Roebling, Passaic, N. J.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox Photoplays, Inc., moving picture machines, films, theatres, $100,000; F. H. Macus, W. Smith, A. C. Thomas, 2 Rector St.

Stuart-Pierce Corp., Middletown, theatrical, motion pictures, $50,000; A. F. Pierce, Jr., D. E. Stuart, A. C. Ogden, Middletown.

North American Line, inc., transportation, commerce, navigation, $50,000; L. N. Larson, P. A. Pickrell, G. C. Young, 165 Broadway.

Stribow Corp., articles from residium or by-products of natural or manufactured products, $50,000; A. D. Kinney, R. Rogers, E. Keale, 25 Broad St.

Mutual Funding Corp., Ltd., Eddyville, underwriters for all manner of securities and investments, $25,000; H. W. V. Cook, T. D. Huff, G. V. Reilley, 28 Nassau St.

Morkville Dress Co., Inc., Wyandanch, women's garments, $50,000; H. Schuidenfrele, G. Orlevitch, F. B. Knowlton, 154 Nassau St.

Carnegie Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., tires, other merchandise, $25,000; W. H. Wood, V. W. Fink, B. J. Reynolds, 99 Wall St.

Standard Catalyst Co., Inc., mining, quarrying, chemists, druggists, paints, varnishes, $20,000; E. F. Spitz, S. K. Rapp, I. H. Cohen, 1,252 Clay Av., Bronx.

Herkimer Hardware Co., Inc., Herkimer, hardware, supplies, textile fabrics, merchandise, commodities, $18,000; H. A. Van Alstyne, R. L. McGibeny, E. B. Baker, Herkimer.

Associated Solicitors, Inc., Wyandanch, stocks, bonds, securities, agent, realty, mining, $10,000; W. E. Metkiff, E. M. Beyhl, F. B. Knowlton, 154 Nassau St.

Hyde Waist Co., Inc., waists, costumes, $9,000; A. Forman, S. Rosenberg, H. Cohen, 339 E. 7th St.

Cinaloe Refining Co., Inc., chemists, importers, refiners, manufacturers, $10,000; R. I. Wilson, T. M. Keogh, E. M. Swain, 678 Academy St.

Arden Holding Corp., realty, builders, contractors, conduct hotels, apartment hotels, brokerage, $5,000; A. T. King, G. L. O'Hare, M. J. O'Callaghan, 61 Broadway.

H. and K. Bakery & Lunch, Inc., B'klyn, bakery, lunch, $10,000; D. Broder, E. Liebert, T. E. Flynn, 271 Broadway.

Dezego Bros., Inc., paper stock, paper, wood pulp, $9,000; M. Rabino, A. J. Dezego, C. Cotignola, 1,004 Av. P, B'klyn.

Sophdor Realty Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; T. Drucker, E. and I. Ginsberg, 56 W. 112th St.

Charles McConnell, Inc., Bronx, coal, charcoal, timber, lumber, bark, wood pulp, $5,000; C. J., J. A., and C. McConnell, 328 E. 145th St., Bronx.

Mt. Vernon Reliable Coat & Suit Co., Inc., Mt. Vernon, coats, suits, wearing apparel, $5,000; J. M. Singer, K. Kern, M. Weshkoff, 956 Av. St. John, Bronx.

Capital increases: Northern Sugar Corp., Manhattan, 20 to 25,000 shares, amount to carry on business $1,050 to $1,312,500, (tax paid $1,240;) Chapman Hardware Co., Elmira, $4,000 to $12,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Samuelson & Rubin, Manhattan; Dous Road Improvement Co., Rochester; Lehman Taxicab Corp., Rochester; C. A. Hutchings Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 23.—Charters filed:

Ventnor Realty Co., Atlantic City, conduct hotels and deal in real estate, $125,000; Carlton Godfrey, R. P. Read, Atlantic City, and H. Harrison Clayton, Ventnor City.

Mack Company, Newark, manufacture and deal in dry goods, cloth, and textile fabrics, $15,000; Samuel Hellinger, I. Tankus, Lillian Rosenstraus, New York.

Jersey Outdoor Advertising Co., general advertising, $60,000; F. M. Schulz, Alexander Archibald, G. Stone, J. A. Wright, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 23.—Charters filed:

Parker Collapsible Rim Corp., manufacture and deal in and with rims and parts for automobiles and other vehicles, $5,000,000; Lawrence Angel, Cedarhurst, L. I.; G. J. Soden, New York; S. S. Lesser and Louise Franklin, both of Brooklyn.

Guantanamo Electric Co., carry on business of electrical company, $800,000; E. J. Chibas, Santiago de Cuba, Cuba; E. L. Duforc, and Miguel Ferrer, both of New York.

Export Oil Corp., New York, capital increased from $100,000 to $250,000.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼
Atlantic Refining....	700	710	695	705
Borne-Scrymser	370	380	360	380
Buckeye Pipe Line...	92	93	92	94
Chesebrough Mfg.....	380	410	375	400
Colonial Oil.....	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil.....	360	370	360	370
Crescent Pipe Line...	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L..	94	97	94	97
Eureka Pipe Line....	213	218	213	217
Galena S. Oil.....	159	162	159	162
Galena S. Oil pf....	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line....	173	175	168	171
Indiana Pipe Line....	92	95	92	95
Intern. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10½	11	10½	11
National Transit....	14	15	14	15
New York Transit....	208	205	202	205
Northern Pipe Line..	93	96	93	96
Ohio Oil	226	228	226	228
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	57	59	56	59
Pierce Oil	11⅜	12	11⅝	12⅛
Pierce Oil conv. 6s '24.	81	82	81	82
Prairie O. & G.....	395	398	380	385
Prairie Pipe Line....	243	247	240	243
Solar Refining	275	285	275	285
Southern Pipe Line..	193	196	193	196
South Penn Oil.....	343	347	342	347
So. W. Penn.....	106	109	107	110
Standard Oil of Cal..	267	269	264	266
Standard Oil of Ind..	620	625	620	625
Standard Oil of Kan.	445	455	445	455
Standard Oil of Ky..	425	435	425	435
Standard Oil of Neb.	370	380	370	380
Standard Oil of N. J.	518	520	513	515
Standard Oil of N. Y.	208	208	206	208
Standard Oil of Ohio.	395	400	395	400
Swan & Finch.....	100	105	100	105
Tide Water Oil Co...	145	155	175	185
Union Tank	94	96	84	86
Vacuum Oil	278	282	277	280
Washington Oil.....	35	40	35	40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	123
American Cigar pf...	98½	99¾	98⅝	99½
Conley Foil	340	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.....	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M...	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F....	172	176	172	176
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	250	260	250	260
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	510	525	510	525
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf..	121	122	121	122

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Northern Ont. Lt. & Pw. Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Burns Bros. Coal Com. & Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
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ASK A REHEARING IN EDISON RATE CASE

Travis H. Whitney Wants Public Service Board to Reopen the Entire Question.

ACTS ON REQUEST OF MAYOR

Every Consumer of Electricity in New York Interested in Outcome of the Motion.

An action that will affect every consumer of electricity in New York was begun by the Public Service Commission yesterday, when Commissioner Travis H. Whitney moved that the entire question of rates that may be charged by the New York Edison Company be reopened. The question came up on receipt of a petition filed by City Chamberlain Milo R. Maltbie, on behalf of the Mayor, asking that the present order of the commission allowing the New York Edison Company to charge until May 1, 1918, 8 cents a kilowatt hour for electricity furnished be changed and that July 1, 1917, be fixed as the time for the present rate order to expire. Commissioner Whitney goes further than the Mayor, for his motion not only contemplates a change in time limit, but also the making of a new rate. The question will come up before the commission at its meeting on Sept. 7.

The decision of the commission in the Edison case, which also affects the United Electric Light and Power Company's service, was made in March, 1915, and it directed that from May 1, 1915, for a period of three years the maximum price to be charged by the company for electric service in the city, exclusive of the installation and renewal of lamps, should be 8 cents a kilowatt hour, excepting for Kingsbridge and a part of the Bronx lying east of the Bronx River. This action was taken after forty-six hearings, covering a period of more than a year.

"In respect to the New York Edison rate case," said Commissioner Whitney in advocating that the case be opened at yesterday's meeting of the commission, "there have been from time to time criticisms of the order of the commission, and this commission has given consideration at various times to the matter of reopening the proceedings both as to the three-year limit and the amount of the rate. As it would have consumed a considerable period of time to get the data ready, including the valuation of the property, it was thought that the commission could take the matter up so as to be ready for a determination either before or at the end of the three years.

"In respect to the valuation it is to be noted that, although the original case consumed several years, no valuation was made by the commission of the property of the company, a step that would seem to be necessary in any rate case.

"On May 10, 1916, I offered a motion to reopen the entire proceeding, but suggested that the motion lie on the table in view of the fact that the Mayor was considering an application to the commission for a reopening of the proceeding. There is now filed by ex-Commissioner Maltbie a petition signed by the Mayor asking the commission to modify its order so as to shorten the term for which the rate was prescribed. I now want to renew the motion I made to reopen the entire matter."

The Mayor asks for a change in the rate time limit in view of the fact that unless the order is changed the end of the term will mean the consideration of a proper rate that will probably last a year or two more, and this would have the effect of continuing the present kilowatt price in force for four or five years and probably longer. The Mayor points out that "the earnings of the New York Edison Company for the year 1915 available for the interest and dividends have not been decreased to the amount considered reasonable by the majority of the commission who voted in favor of the order of the commission in March 16, 1915, reducing the maximum price to be charged by the New York Edison Company for electric service to 8 cents per kilowatt hour."

The first hearings into electric current rates were before Commissioner Maltbie in 1911. The hearings lasted from Oct. 3, 1911, to Dec. 9, 1912.

Mr. Maltbie filed an opinion with regard to certain provisions of the Edison Company. Hearings were resumed in 1914, and in October of that year the Edison Company made a request for further hearings and a reopening of the case.

On March 5, 1915, Commissioner Cram moved at the meeting of the commission that the maximum rate for electric current in the two boroughs be fixed at 8 cents a kilowatt hour. Four days later Commissioner Maltbie presented an opinion recommending a charge of 6½ cents a kilowatt hour for lighting and general use and a maximum rate for power of 6 cents a kilowatt hour. Thereupon Commissioners McCall and Williams filed opinions in favor of the maximum charge of 8 cents a kilowatt hour. Commissioner Maltbie sought by motion to prescribe the 6½-cent kilowatt hour rate for lighting and 6-cent rate for general power, but his motions were defeated and the conclusions of Commissioner Williams were adopted by unanimous vote. On March 11, 1915, Commissioners Cram and Maltbie filed supplementary opinions, and five days later the order of the commission which is now in existence was adopted.

DRUG EMBARGO IS LIFTED.

France Will Permit Shipments for Jewish Hospitals.

Oscar S. Straus received a letter from Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, yesterday in which the Ambassador informed Mr. Straus that the French Government would permit an $18,000 shipment of drugs and medical supplies to reach Jewish hospitals in Jaffa and Jerusalem. The supplies, which were bought with money raised by Jewish relief committees in this country, were shipped in February on the United States Collier Sterling. They were held up at Jaffa as a result of the Entente embargo on the Syrian coast.

Through the efforts of Mr. Straus, Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey; Jacob H. Schiff, and other members of the Joint Distribution Committee, the embargo has been lifted in this instance, the French Ambassador wrote.

Virtually all the residents of Palestine depend upon the Jewish hospitals in Jerusalem and Jaffa for their medical supplies.

MORE SECURITIES SOUGHT.

British Chancellor to Propose Additional Tax on Those Not Deposited.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Further measures are contemplated by the Government to bring about the mobilization of such Canadian and neutral securities as have not been turned over to the Government.

In the House of Commons today the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, said it was the intention of his department to apply to Parliament for power to impose a further income tax of two shillings on the returns from all such securities which have not been deposited with the Treasury. He added that he trusted every one would realize it was a public duty to deposit securities without delay.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

For Account of Whom It May Concern.
500 shares Jefferson Bank of New York, 50c. per share.
10 shares Crestline Land Co., $100 each, $1.
$13,000 Swiss Confederation 5 per cent. coupon notes, due March 1, 1920, interest March and September, 50%.
1 share Franklin Trust Co., $100, 25% —

HARTFORD WANTS BANK, SPRINGFIELD A RIVAL

Connecticut and Bay State Cities Present Their Pleas Before Farm Loan Board.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 23.—Representative citizens from this city, New Britain, Middletown, Thompsonville, and other neighboring towns appeared before the members of the Federal Farm Loan Board, who conducted a hearing here today, to ask that one of the twelve Federal farm loan banks be established in Hartford. The members of the board present at the hearing were Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury; George W. Norris, Farm Loan Commissioner; Herbert Quick, Captain W. S. A. Smith, and C. E. Lobdell.

Senator Louis R. Cheney, President of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, introduced the various speakers. John H. Hale of Glastonbury, "the peach king," representing the Executive Committee of the Connecticut State Grange, said the average farmer found it difficult to get money at reasonable rates. In the last fifteen years, he said, there was drift of intelligent foreigners to this region who bought farms and needed money to cultivate them. Connecticut is a neglected opportunity and is being rediscovered. Clarence J. Cannon, President of Hartford Market Gardeners' Association, said that he owned about twenty-two acres of cultivated land and desired to install improvements, but was unable to do so on account of the present terms demanded on long time notes.

John M. Holcombe, President of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, said:

"There are thousands of acres of uncultivated land in Connecticut. Sometimes I believe the farmers are wasteful and do not consider the best advantages for which their land can be used. This is due, perhaps, to the fact that the farmer cannot secure sufficient capital to work his land properly."

Other speakers were Meigs H. Whaples, President of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company; Frank H. Whipple, representing the Connecticut Tobacco Growers' Association; Frank H. Stadtmueller, State Dairy and Food Commissioner; Ralph W. Cutler, President of the Hartford Trust Company; Leon P. Broadhurst, resident of the Phoenix National Bank; Charles T. Davis of Middletown, Master of the State Grange; George W. Staples, President of the Connecticut Pomological Society; M. E. Broaderick, President of the Thompsonville Chamber of Commerce; E. G. Kilburn of the New Britain Chamber, and Charles A. Pease, President of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 23.—Prominent public officials and citizens from all parts of New England attended the hearing here today of the Federal Farm Loan Board of which William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, is Chairman, to urge that New England be made one of the rural credit units, and that Springfield should be the financial headquarters of the district.

Among those present to advocate the Springfield bank were Kenyon O. Butterfield, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Wilfred Wheeler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; Howard Edwards, President of the Rhode Island State College; Roger Sherman Hoar of Boston, expert in farm finance; James P. Munroe of Boston of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, as well as delegations from cities and towns throughout New England.

Mayor Frank E. Stacy of this city and other city officials led in urging the desirability of making Springfield the headquarters of a New England unit.

CHEMICAL CO. PROSPERS.

President Bradley Says "Abnormal Conditions" Swelled American Agricultural's Gain.

The annual report of the American Agricultural Chemical Company says that after deducting all operating charges, office and selling expenses, interest on bonds and notes, and after charging off $987,107.24 for depreciation of plants and mines, and deducting $858,801.42 for freights, losses, and contingencies, there remained a net profit for the year ended June 30 last of $5,445,527.28. From this amount there were paid four quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. each on the preferred stock, aggregating $1,653,492, and four quarterly dividends of 1 per cent. each on the common stock, aggregating $737,236, making a total of $2,390,728, leaving a balance of $3,054,799.28 carried to the surplus account.

"This gratifying result of the company's operations," President Peter B. Bradley says, "was partially due to certain abnormal conditions which favorably affected the demand and prices of some products of the company and went far toward minimizing the adverse results of the very unfavorable weather conditions which prevailed over a wide area of the country during the past Spring."

The asset item of "brands, trade marks, patents, good-will, &c.," which stood on the books of the company at $4,193,113.41, has been reduced to the nominal figure of $1, and the reduction has been charged against the surplus account, leaving this item on June 30, 1916, $8,638,387. Mr. Bradley explains that while the Directors believed that the good-will of the company, representing a clientele of nearly 50,000 local agents and the brands and trade marks, dating back sixty years in some instances, were valuable assets and actually worth to the business as much as or more than the amount at which they had been carried on the books, yet the company could well afford to charge them off and thus eliminate from its assets anything that could be considered intangible.

SHIP PRICES SOARING.

Steamers Are Selling Now for $175 a Ton.

The increased demand for ships for the Atlantic and Pacific trades has sent the price for steamers up to the exceptionally high rate of $175 a ton, which is an increase of $125 over the figure prevailing at the beginning of the war. It was reported yesterday that the American steamships Arborean and Artisan, of 9,300 tons dead weight each and only recently built, were sold for $1,750,000 each. The steamship Honolulan, 7,000 gross tonnage, which was built for the American-Hawaiian Line in 1910, was sold for $1,600,000.

The value of tonnage appears to be equally as high in London and other European ports as it is on this side, according to the reports that have been received of the recent sales of old ships.

The Taxiarhis, 3,080 tons, which was built in 1905, brought $800,000, while in April, 1914, she was sold for $112,000. The steamship Europe Maru, which was sold for $50,000, was sold again recently for $575,000. Sailing ships and barks that were rotting in the London docks before the war and could have been had for less than $15,000 are bringing from $150,000 to $200,000 now.

Ship brokers said yesterday that as the war continued and more tonnage was sunk by the submarines the price of ships would go up, and the figure would reach $200 a ton probably before freight conditions became normal again.

B. & M. GIVES CONSENT TO RECEIVERSHIP

Files Answer to Complaint Announcing That Matters Contained in It Are True.

STOCKHOLDERS TO CONTEST

Boston Association Declares There Is No Excuse for Refusal of Directors to Renew Credit.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—In answer to the petition for a receiver for the Boston & Maine Railroad, which was filed in the United States District Court yesterday, the road today announced its consent to an order appointing a receiver and averred that the matters contained in the bill of complaint are true. The answer was filed late today by George L. Mayberry, counsel for the railroad. That receivership proceedings would be sharply contested, however, was indicated in a statement issued tonight by Conrad W. Crooker, junior counsel for the Boston Minority Stockholders' Association. This statement said:

"We shall fight any such petition from the drop of the hat to the last ditch. There is no excuse for the Directors' refusal to make some effort to secure a renewal of credit. The application for a receivership, and a receivership, are two quite different things, and the proceedings will give us a splendid opportunity to present our case."

The petition for a receivership filed by the Intercontinental Rubber Company of Jersey City, N. J., which holds $51,000 of the outstanding notes of the road, stated that the company's credit is so poor that it cannot issue bonds at a reasonable price and that it is unable to raise money on short-term notes. The bill claims that outstanding notes of the company aggregating $13,306,000 cannot be paid when they fall due Aug. 31.

The road's answer is brief. "Now comes the above-named defendant as for answer to the bill of complaint," it says, "and respectfully avers that the matters and things stated in said bill of complaint are true. Wherefore the defendant submits its rights to the court and consents to an order appointing a receiver, as prayed for."

It was not known tonight what date would be set for a hearing. Judge Putnam, Senior Justice of the United States District Court, is spending a vacation at Mount Kineo, Me. At the court office it was said that it was possible the papers would be presented to him within a day or two and that the time for a hearing would be made known soon after that.

The bill in equity filed yesterday was made a matter of record in the District Court here today. Power and authority to operate all the railroads and property owned and controlled by the Boston & Maine, including its scores of leased lines, would be vested in the receiver, if the prayer of the petition is granted, with the especial stipulation that creditors be restrained from interfering with the receivers in any way.

The road's inability to make payments on the notes and to procure extensions again will result in a multiplicity of suits," the bill states, "and a race of diligence to secure attachments on every available bit of property owned by the company. If this condition were allowed to go on, it would be to the great loss of the bondholders whose notes are not due for many years and whose only remedy is receivership."

The Boston and Maine, now enjoying the most prosperous condition in its history, has available for paying maturing obligations total quick assets of $10,497,647, the petitioner states. Of this amount, $8,107,717 is in cash and $2,389,930 in notes, stocks and bonds.

The bill alleges that although there was a surplus of $2,000,000 during the last fiscal year the road was unable to pay its fixed charges out of earnings and was obliged to meet these to the extent of $2,500,000 out of its capital stock.

During the next five years, it is stated, $10,000,000 will be necessary for improvements and a much larger sum could be used. In addition there are contractual obligations amounting to $5,391,000 maturing on or before Jan. 1, 1917, for improvements already made. The road's outstanding capital stock consists of 395,051 shares of common stock of par value of $100, and $3,149,800 preferred stock. The total outstanding bonds issued and assumed by the company amount to $43,338,000.

A table is given showing the amounts the road was obligated to pay during the last fiscal year as rentals for several companies taken under leases. The total of these outstanding June 30, 1916, amounted to $110,502,277, and interest, dividends &c., accruing on June 30 amounted to $1,544,242. The road also pays in most cases, the bill says, interest upon the debt of lessors and expenses of maintaining their separate organizations.

In addition, it paid, according to the bill, obligations in the form of interest on its bonds amounting to $1,754,980, and interest on its unfunded debt of $1,271,581 during the last fiscal year. The amount of cash necessary to meet these rentals and interest, and the contribution the road must make annually to its sinking fund, was $7,270,095.

This total represents the amounts the road had to pay, and did pay, but does not, it was stated, include interest and commissions on Boston & Maine notes paid in advance of June 30, amounting to $344,497.

WAR SHOES BY THE MILLION.

One English Manufacturing City Turns Out 100,000 Pairs a Week.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Orders for 26,000,000 pairs of shoes for the British, Servian, French, Russia, Italian, and Belgian Armies have been received by British manufacturers since the outbreak of the war.

One-fourth of the total, or more than 100,000 pairs a week, have been alone supplied by the workmen of Northampton, the chief seat of English shoe manufacture. Manufacturers are turning out a second installment of 3,000,000 pairs of boots known as cossacks for the Russians.

Owing partly to their pre-occupation with army contracts, partly to depletion of their staffs of male operatives, and partly to restrictions imposed by the Government on the disposal by tanners and merchants of leather suitable for army purposes, boot and shoe manufacturers are finding considerable difficulty in supplying civilian demands.

POSTAL SAVINGS INCREASE.

More Than 51 Per Cent. Growth in Year After War Began.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Deposits in postal savings banks of the United States increased more than 51 per cent. in the year following the beginning of the European war. At the close of 1915 fiscal year deposits aggregated $35,684,708, and depositors numbered 225,414, making an average of more than $158 for each depositor.

The postal savings system was started Jan. 3, 1911, under Postmaster General Hitchcock, and at the close of that fiscal year the average of each depositor was more than $66. At the close of 1912 the average had increased to $89, in 1913 it was $102, and in 1914 the average increased to $115.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16.

SHOWS WAR'S EFFECT ON WORLD'S TRADE

Federal Bureau's Report Demonstrates How Tautons Have Suffered from Blockade.

ALLIES' LOSSES SMALLER

But Their Exports Have in General Declined Heavily Since the Conflict Began.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In a report on "Business activity in the United States and leading foreign countries" sent to Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce makes these observations based on a study of statistics of world trade:

1. Periods of general business activity or depression are world-wide and are not as a rule confined to any one country.

2. Business activities were fairly normal in the various countries of the world during the two years preceding the outbreak of the war.

3. In every country, including the United States, there was a decided decline in business activity after July, 1914.

4. The period of business depression following the outbreak of the war lasted from four to six months in most of the neutral countries. In the belligerent countries the upward trend did not begin until the last few months of 1915.

5. There was a slight depression in business activity in the United States in the latter part of 1913 and early in 1914, but in the Spring and Summer of 1914 there were signs of recovery. The outbreak of the war, however, caused a decided decline in the United States as in all other countries for several months after July, 1914.

6. The United States at the close of the period, April, 1916, had entered upon a period of business activity which has had no parallel in the history of the country.

The tables included in the report show the trade conditions in foreign countries since the war began. Imports of merchandise were affected as follows in the countries named:

Canada—Decreased from $659,065,000 in 1913 to $450,548,000 in 1915. United Kingdom—Increased from $3,741,047,607 in 1913 to $4,154,804,932 in 1915. France—Decreased from $1,625,317,079 in 1913 to $1,558,376,958 in 1915. Available figures for Germany do not allow any basis of comparison; they end with June, 1914. Austria-Hungary figures show imports of merchandise of $52,864,700 in October, 1913; $23,324,700 in October, 1914, and $37,737,700 in October, 1915. In the year ended September, 1915, there was a decrease of $148,208,870 from the totals of the year ended in September, 1914.

Italy.—Decreased from $703,808,322 in 1913 to $497,971,000 in 1915.

Russia.—Decreased from $628,534,900 in 1913 to $347,181,000 in 1915.

The figures of exports of merchandise from foreign countries show these changes:

Canada.—Increased from $436,219,000 in 1913 to $614,130,000 in 1915.

United Kingdom.—Decreased from $2,[illegible] in 1913 to $1,886,260 in 1915.

France.—Decreased from $1,327,881,881 in 1913 to $583,304,288 in 1915.

Figures for Germany were not available beyond June, 1914.

Austria-Hungary.—Decreased from $49,185,385, in September, 1913, to $13,783,700 in September, 1915. No figures are available after September, 1915.

Italy.—Decreased from $454,746,236 in 1913 to $427,767,301 in 1915.

Russia.—Decreased from $781,735,000 in 1913 to $161,652,000 in 1915.

Japan.—Increased from $344,965,136 in 1913 to $352,736,835 in 1915.

A comparison of exports of merchandise from the United States with those from other countries show that the United States had a far greater increase than any other country since the beginning of the war.

The value of exports from the United States in each of the last four calendar years was greater than that of any other country, except in 1913, when it was slightly exceeded by the value of exports from the United Kingdom. In the calendar year 1915 the value of exports from the United States was nearly twice that of the United Kingdom, which then ranked second.

PAPER INQUIRY DEMANDED.

Middle Western Publishers Urge Action in Washington.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A statement issued jointly by the Inland Daily Press Association and the Illinois Daily Newspaper Association today announced that these organizations have requested their representatives in Washington to take all necessary action looking toward an investigation of the manufacture of print paper, the methods of its sale and the manner of its distribution.

At a conference of the leading editors and publishers of the Central West called by these associations to consider the crisis in the production of newsprint paper, yesterday a resolution was adopted calling upon the members to co-operate in the adoption of all practical suggestions for the saving of print paper.

APPROVE NEW DUBLIN PLANS

Three Adjudicators Agree on Proposed Restoration of the City.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Approval of plans for the reconstruction of Dublin, Ireland, were announced today by John Nolen of Cambridge, one of the three adjudicators appointed by the Housing and Town Planning Association of Ireland. While the decision, in which his associates, Patrick Geddes of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Charles J. McCarthy, City Architect, of Dublin, concur, is final, the name of the winning architect is not known, as the plans were designated by numbers only.

The winning group of plans, which emphasizes a need for new and adequate housing facilities, a new city centre for street confluence, and an extensive scheme for reclamation of flats from Dublin Bay, was on exhibition here today. It was the only public showing in this country of the plans, which will be packed for shipment to Dublin next Saturday. The successful architect, who had as contenders city planners of distinction in the United States and Great Britain, will receive $2,500 as a prize by the Earl of Aberdeen, former Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who viewed the plans here today.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Forecasts: N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light n. w. to w. winds.

Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light n. w. to w. winds.

Fla.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; increasing n. e. to e. winds over s. of Tampa Thurs.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; light, variable winds.

Tenn.—Fair Thurs.; warmer in w. Fri., fair; warmer in e.

Ky.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri. fair.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., fair; light variable winds, becoming e. to se.

Ill., Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs., light s. w. winds.

Wis., Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate s. w. to w. winds.

Ark., Okla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

La.—Thurs. and Fri. unsettled.

E. and W. Texas—Thurs. and Fri., partly cloudy.

Ill., Mo.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer Thurs. and in p. c. Fri.

Wis.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer Thurs. in e., cooler Fri.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri. fair and somewhat cooler.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., cooler Thurs.

S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., cooler Thurs. [illegible]

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer in s. Thurs. [illegible]

COTTON HOLDS GAIN AFTER CROP REPORT

Market Closes at High Level for the Day, with Bulls Feverishly Active.

TALK OF 20-CENT COTTON

Weather Report Helps Upward Movement—Some Prophets Put Yield at 11,000,000 Bales.

Cotton closed firm and steady yesterday at a net gain of 13 to 17 points, after a session of unusual irregularity, with strength as the predominating feature. Early reports of good rains in North and West Central Texas caused a sharp over-night break, which sent prices off about 15 points from Tuesday's closing. This was the lowest level of the day, as offerings were very well taken on the break, and a sharp recovery followed.

After the publication of the weekly weather report at noon, a further advance to new high levels was established, with a maximum gain of about 20 points. The close was only about 3 to 5 points down from the top.

The market shows a feverish tone. The bulls are almost hysterical in their enthusiasm for higher prices, while the bears are reticent and cautious. The weekly weather report was considered one of the most bullish ever published at this time of year. It said that, while there had been some improvement in Central and Northwestern districts, the crop was still in a very unsatisfactory condition in practically all of the Gulf States, due to earlier excessive rains. Steady deterioration was reported in Oklahoma, with growth almost entirely suspended. Frequent showers in South Texas and continued dry, hot weather in Northwestern and Southern Texas are said to have produced unfavorable conditions. Damage by weevil is said to continue in the Central and Eastern Gulf States. There was additional unfavorable comment, with emphasis laid on shedding and damage to open cotton blown away by the recent Gulf storm.

Ideas of the size of the crop are gradually being reduced, and whereas the last Government report indicated a yield of 12,000,000 bales, there are now a good many crop prophets who are predicting a yield below 11,000,000 bales or less than last year. As an instance of the extreme bullish feeling in some quarters, it is not unusual to hear predictions of 20c cotton before the end of the year.

The situation is so confused, however, that it is impossible to tell how much of the current crop news is based on hysteria and how much on facts.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	....	....	....	*14.95	*14.85
Oct.	14.70	14.90	14.61	14.90@14.91	14.76@14.77
Dec.	14.76	15.03	14.67	14.98@14.99	14.81@14.82
Jan.	14.74	15.06	14.70	15.01@15.02	14.85@14.86
Mar.	14.88	15.17	14.81	15.15@15.16	14.98@14.99
May	15.02	15.20	15.01	15.19@15.20	15.12@15.13
July	15.06	15.37	15.05	15.35@15.36	15.18@15.20

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 20 points advance; middling at 15.10c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, unchanged to 25 points higher. New Orleans, 14.65c; Galveston, 15c; Savannah, 14.85c; Memphis, 15c; Augusta, 14.80c; Houston, 15c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	14.34	14.69	14.34	14.64@14.65	14.46@14.47
Dec.	14.46	14.81	14.46	14.77@14.78	14.59@14.60
Jan.	14.53	14.91	14.56	14.87@14.88	14.65@14.70
Mar.	14.73	15.04	14.73	15.03@15.04	14.86@14.87
May	15.05	15.12	15.05	15.17@15.18	15.00@15.02

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points lower, at 9.06d. Sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 11,000 bales, all American. Closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	8.79	8.90	8.73½	8.87½	8.84½
Jan.-Feb.	8.74	8.78	8.66½	8.74½	8.73
Mar.-Apr.	8.70	8.75	8.64	8.72½	8.75
May-June	8.67	8.70½	8.62½	8.69	8.72

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 14.79c; October, 14.70c; January, 14.78c; March, 14.92c; May, 15.04c; July, 15.10c. The market there was due to open today 10 to 12½ points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,465	...	87,912	102,365
New Orleans	863	338	29,979	117,574
Mobile	1,133	7	12,952	11,977
Savannah	3,657	1,360	56,059	58,979
Charleston	123	109	32,097	42,801
Wilmington	27	60	26,941	33,115
Norfolk	327	942	23,170	46,365

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	227	472	21,292	66,643
Memphis	46	133	46,042	54,857
St. Louis	...	229	...	12,166
Houston	7,908	2,631	45,707	56,878

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,750 to 5,750	1,425	....
New Orleans	400 to 700	114	1,336

Exports yesterday were 814 bales; total thus far for this season, 272,242 bales; total last season, 126,043 bales.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was less active, and after feverish price changes within a range of about 2 cents per bushel, the close was steady at net unchanged to ¼c lower. The local cash market was irregular, with No. 1 durum quoted at $1.61¾; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.67¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.76¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.73¾, free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.51	1.48¾	1.49½	1.49½	99½
December	1.54½	1.52¾	1.53½	1.53¾	97¾
May	1.58	1.55¾	1.56¾	1.56¾	1.01¾

CORN.

The corn market was only moderately active and price changes were confined within a narrow range, closing at ¼c decline to ⅛c net advance. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 98c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	85½	85	85½	85¾	73¾
December	74¾	73¾	74½	74½	63¾
May	78	77½	77¾	77¾	64⅞

OATS.

The oats market was rather quiet, but the undertone was steady and final quotations were ¼ to ⅜c net higher. The local cash market was firm; No. 3 white, 52½@52c; No. 4 white, 51½@52c; fancy clipped white, 55@57c; ordinary clipped white, 53@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	45¾	45	45¾	45¾	37⅞
December	45¾	45½	45¾	45¾	39¾
May	52¾	52	52¾	52¾	43¾

PROVISIONS.

Price changes in the hog market were narrow, with both buyers and sellers inclined to await developments. The hog markets were generally firm with prices at the top of the season, but prices for product have experienced a good upward movement, and there was a tendency to take profits on the bulges. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000, estimated for Thursday 24,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 6,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard.					
September	13.87	13.75	13.85	13.80	8.07
October	13.85	13.75	13.82	13.75	8.20
Ribs.					
September	14.30	14.25	14.25	14.37	8.47
October	14.07	14.00	14.05	14.07	8.60
Pork.					
September	27.45	27.40	27.45	27.50	13.65
October	26.45	26.35	26.35	26.35	13.78

COTTONSEED OIL.

The strength in the cotton market and the firmness in lard had a tendency to check selling in the market for cottonseed oil, but the lack of spot demand discouraged buying, and price changes during the day were narrow and irregular, closing 1 point net lower to 6 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 26,800 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	9.12@9.30	9.06
August	....	....	9.12@9.30	9.06
September	9.30	9.14	9.17@9.19	9.18
October	9.20	9.11	9.18@9.19	9.17
November	8.81	8.77	8.80@8.81	8.80
December	8.80	8.67	8.78@8.80	8.77
January	8.83	8.70	8.81@8.82	8.78
February	....	....	8.85@8.86	8.76
March	9.01	8.94	8.99@9.00	9.00

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed more activity and prices were firmer, closing with a partial reaction, but 9 to 13 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 77,000 bags, of which a considerable proportion was in the form of exchanges from September to the later months. The local spot market was steady at 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s, and there was said to be a fairly good demand. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	....	....	8.69@8.71	8.56
September	8.72	8.58	8.69@8.71	8.56
October	....	....	8.71@8.72	8.59
November	....	....	8.72@8.73	8.62
December	8.80	8.67	8.73@8.75	8.64
January	....	....	8.77@8.78	8.68
February	....	....	8.81@8.82	8.72
March	8.95	8.82	8.85@8.86	8.76
April	....	....	8.90@8.91	8.81
May	9.04	8.88	8.95@8.96	8.85
June	....	....	9.00@9.01	8.90
July	9.07	9.07	9.04@9.05	8.94

SUGAR.

The main feature in sugar futures was the heavy liquidation in September, which carried the entire list down, and rapid declines continued right up to the close, final quotations showing net losses of 11 to 19 points, with sales for the day, 20,400 tons. There was considerable switching, September to later positions. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	....	....	4.42@4.44	4.57
September	4.52	4.43	4.42@4.44	4.57
October	4.55	4.47	4.45@4.47	4.59
November	....	....	4.40@4.41	4.51
December	4.38	4.28	4.27@4.28	4.38
January	....	....	3.96@3.98	4.13
February	3.91	3.91	3.77@3.79	3.94
March	3.94	3.94	3.80@3.81	3.96
April	....	....	3.82@3.85	4.00
May	....	....	3.86@3.88	4.04
June	....	....	3.89@3.91	4.08
July	....	....	3.92@3.95	4.11

No change occurred in refined sugar, but the undertone was unsettled, owing to the decline in raws. Trading was again disappointing, with buyers inclined to hold off and await some adjustment in prices before buying in any large way. Prices were listed on the basis of 7.00 to 7.25c for fine granulated. Raw sugar was irregular and lower on sales of 6,000 tons of centrifugal 96-degree test at 3.93c, duty paid, for shipment from the Pacific Coast in August, delivered, equal to 4½c for Cubas. Sugar from store was offered at 4½c, cost, insurance, and freight, and afloat, and prompt Cubas at 4½c, cost and freight, equal to 5.32c, duty paid. Quotations follow: Centrifugals, 5.56c; molasses, 4.79c, and cost and freight, 4½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,652 packages. Demand is showing sufficient force to absorb the stock closely, and the market shows added strength, particularly on the medium qualities. Unsalted creamery in short supply and very firm. Exporters are taking further lots of salted goods at 30@32c. Renovated favors the seller. Ladles and packing stock are strong, with some holders asking a little more money. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per lb, 32½@32¾c; higher scoring, 33¼@33¾c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 31@32c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 29@30¼c; thirds, 27½@28¼c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 33@33½c; higher scoring 34@34½c; firsts, 31½@32½c; seconds, 29½@31c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 29@30½c; common to fair, 26@28½c; renovated, extras, 28@29c; firsts, 27@27½c; lower grades, 25@28½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27½@28c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23½@24¼c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 24@24½c; lower grades, 22@23½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 18,409 cases. Arrivals are moderate and the demand good for all desirable qualities of fresh-gathered stock. Prices rule in sellers' favor and market shows further advance on sales reported. Quality, while still very irregular, is better than heretofore, and average of sales considerably higher. Storage eggs fairly active and firm; some holders refuse to accept present quotations, but we hear of no actual business at higher prices. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 34@35c; extra, firsts, 32@33c; firsts, 29@31c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds and poorer, 22@25c; dirties, No. 1, 22@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 16@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; undergrades, 14@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 28½c; firsts, 27

DID YOU *see*

the new creations in

SEPARATE SKIRTS

by

David Crystal & Co.

11-13 EAST 26TH ST.

made of exclusive

Shelton Looms Fabrics

at the

RITZ-CARLTON

Fashion Show

SILK DRESSES

25 STYLES AT $7.00.

Satins, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Serges and Combinations.

WONDERFUL STYLES AND VALUES.

The present high market price of silks does not affect our prices. Our merchandise is just as low as before the advance on the price of silks.

Immediate Delivery.

TIP-TOP WAIST & DRESS COMPANY,

134 West 37th Street.

The Immediate Delivery Suit House of Big Values.

All Wool Velour Suits $9.00 and up

All Wool Poplin Suits $7.50 and up

BENJAMIN MARTIN,

22 WEST 27TH ST.

Suits OF THE BETTER GRADE. PRICES $9.00 TO $16.50. VELOURS, BROADCLOTHS AND GABARDINES.

GUARANTEED AMERICAN WOOLEN POPLINS. YARN DYED SATIN. $9.00

SCHWARTZ & LEVINE,

152-156 WEST 25TH ST.

SMASHING ALL SALES RECORDS!

OUR 2 BIG VALUES

POPLIN (Guaranteed All-Wool) SUITS $8.50

VELOUR (Satin Lined) SUITS $9.00

TRIANGLE COAT COMPANY,

13-15 West 20th St.

WONDER COATS

Wool mixtures with fur collars. $6.50

Coats from $6.50 to $25.

Immediate Delivery.

N. Y. Coat Co., 145 W. 30th St.

SUITS AND PILE FABRIC NOVELTY CLOTH **COATS**

—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—

S. STEINFELD & CO.

43-45-47 WEST 23D STREET

MISSES' & JUNIORS'

SUITS & COATS

Well-Made. Popular Prices.

QUICK DELIVERIES

M. & H. Gordon, 22-24 W. 26 St.

"BROADWAY" VELVETS

Black and All Colors at 70c. per yard.

MAX FEIST

52-54 WEST 38TH STREET

BIGGEST COAT VALUE IN N. Y.

SPORT COAT All wool guaranteed, beautiful color combinations. $3.75

Coats in most desirable materials, $3.75 to $13.50

ELLNER CO. COAT SPECIALISTS. 49-51 WEST 24TH ST.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Coats $5.75 to $25.00

Suits $8.50 to $21.50

J. P. SLATER & CO.,

114 W. 26th St.

Crowley Neckwear for Women — *That Something New*

Gives Youthfulness, Dash and Style. Nationally advertised.

TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC., 40 E. 32d St. N. Y.

Witchtex TRADE MARK — The Modern Crinoline

For all bouffant or distended effects

J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated, Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

3.75 THE BEST SILK POPLIN and ALL-WOOL SERGE DRESS. 3.75

Queen Costume Co. 149 West 36th St.

RAINCOATS & RAINCAPES

For Men, Women and Children.

You will save 50 per cent. by seeing our line first. Stock on hand for 24-hour delivery. Big Jobs on Hand.

SCHWARTZ BROS., 30 West 15th St.

SPECIAL JOBS IN

MEN'S HATS

Cornelius Stack, 64-70 W. 23d St.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS,

$18 A DOZEN, UP.

Immediate Delivery. Phone Chelsea 4948.

Schwartz Bros., 39-47 W. 19th St.

SUITS LADIES', MISSES', JUNIORS' POPLIN —GABARDINES—BROADCLOTHS. SIMON GINSBURG & BRO., Inc., 16-18 W. 22d St.

MANUFACTURERS' & JOBBERS' ACCOUNTS FINANCED.

Liberal Advances Made on Merchandise.

WORMSER & COMPANY, Commercial Bankers, 68 Fifth Ave. Tel. Stuyvesant 3860

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway

AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE.

EASTERN MERCHANDISE CO., Goods and Plants Bought. 446 BROADWAY.

JACOB CASH AUCTIONEER, 299 Broadway. WILL BUY LARGE STOCKS AND PLANTS

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures, Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 3748

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons, sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 1994.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4290

Michael M. Weiss buys all kinds misc. machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Franklin

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Wm. Auctr., 423 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices furniture, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC. 366-368 4th Av., at 25th St.

GILLOW'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

GOWNS SHOWN OF AMERICAN DESIGN

Second Annual Shelton Looms Fashion Show at the Ritz-Carlton Yesterday.

PRIZE WINNERS IN CONTEST

Costumes, with Their Proper Accessories, Displayed by a Large Number of Makers.

The second annual Shelton Looms Fashion Show opened yesterday in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and a large audience of manufacturers, buyers, and others interested in the manufacture and sale of women's garments filled the place. Every seat was taken, the balcony at the back was filled, and seats were placed in the hall outside. The models showing the different exhibits passed down the centre of the ballroom and outside to the overflow gathering.

Many of the fabrics of the Shelton Looms were on exhibition aside from those shown in the costumes, even the hangings of the ballrooms being made of them. There were evening wraps of rich design, simple street coats to suit all purses, suits, and skirts. There was much interest shown in baby mannequins, exhibiting children's coats, little girls who walked across the stage and through the crowded ballroom with as much dignity as their elders.

Costumes were shown with the proper accessories, such as smart hats, bags, and walking sticks loaned by different houses. There were eighty-one competitors, and some sixty other firms also exhibited. The competition was not confined to garments made of the Shelton Looms fabrics.

Among the attractive gowns that were shown was a smart one of deep plum color, in which the collar of moleskin hung in a deep point over one shoulder with deep cuffs of the moie in gauntlet form. One exhibitor showed four skirts. Three were of the same material, black with a narrow silvery stripe made with different effects. The fourth skirt was of a soft dark close napped velour plaided with a color and lying rather closely.

An evening gown of vivid green and silver had the loose falling front and back laced together at the sides with black velvet ribbon, and a black velvet ruching outlined the bottom of the skirt. A gown of silver over purple had the silver drapery ornamented with purple sequins which were also set solidly at the waistline.

A reversible evening coat was shown; purple on one side and turned to form a pale yellow cloak with dark velvet crimmings and wide collar. A home colored velvet wrap was trimmed with deep dark fur. A pink wrap was edged at neck, sleeves and over edge with deep long grey fur, and one of purple had the upper part of a gold striped brocade.

Many simple coats of velvet-like materials were shown, simply made and trimmed with real fur or fabric imitations. Two coats, trimmed with real furs were shown together, and the audience was asked to guess which was the real Hudson seal and which the imitation. A good guess was made, but the fabric was an excellent second to the fur. An effective style in a coat was in a mustard material made postilion style. Veils that were worn with the costumes were trimmed with fur, a short one with a single narrow band and a longer one with three bands of the fur. A smart pale pink and blue brocade silk hat with an edge of blue next the face had the upper part of the crown encircled with ostrich tips of pink and blue alternating.

The G. B. G. Manufacturing Company were prize winners in Classes B, C and E. A. & L. Rosenfeld were the prize winners in Class D; Leo F. Sturm in Class F; Bruno, Gumprich & Co. in G, and Adler & Ast in H. Honorable mention was given to Jacobus Brothers & Co. in Classes B and C, and to Ritter Brothers in Class D.

The show will be concluded today. Admittance is by card only. The expense of the exhibition is covered by Sidney Blumenthal & Co.

RECORD EXPORTS IN JULY.

Total for Port $243,804,629, Against $156,746,121 Last Year.

Exports from this port were at a record-breaking point in July, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. Shipments of munitions, and other goods to the Allies, together with general merchandise for neutrals brought the grand total of domestic exports from New York in July to $241,362,058, compared with $154,940,998 in July, 1915. Foreign exports, largely Canadian wheat and other products were valued at $2,442,571. Foreign gold imports in July jumped to $17,880,988, compared with $1,354,189 in July, 1915. The Port Collector's statement of foreign commerce in the New York district in July compared with July, 1915, follows:

GOLD AND SILVER:

	July, 1915.	July, 1916.
Imports.		
Gold, foreign	$1,354,189	$17,880,988
Gold, domestic	3,947,103	420
Silver, foreign	1,757,278	1,521,172
Silver, domestic	10,942	.....
Exports.		
Gold, foreign	24,560	255,000
Gold, domestic	2,040,110	7,841,907
Silver, foreign	277,176	96,158
Silver, domestic	2,417,173	4,127,498

MERCHANDISE.

Imports entered for consumption:		
Free	40,378,049	53,372,486
Dutiable	25,563,913	28,719,481
Imports entered for warehouse	9,870,967	13,022,472
Withdrawals from warehouse for consumption	8,647,823	9,483,862
Exports, domestic	154,249,996	241,362,058
Exports, foreign	2,496,125	2,442,571

Duties collected on direct importations last month showed a gain over a year ago, the official figures being July, 1916, $7,865,733, against $7,537,503 in July, 1915. Duty collections on withdrawals of imported merchandise from bonded warehouses in July aggregated $3,428,522, and in the same month last year $3,574,544.

The Shelton Looms FASHION SHOW at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. August 23rd and 24th, at 8 P. M.

Admission by invitation only.

SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO., Inc., 395 Fourth Avenue, New York.

DRESSES

POPULAR PRICED SILKS & SERGES.

PHIL. MARK & CO. 71 West 23d Street. Gramercy 4414.

SILK DRESSES SERGES

$3.75 SUSQUEHANNA FAILLE LUSTRE POPLINS AND SERGES. $6.75

LYRIC DRESS CO., 146-150 West 25th Street.

NEOLA FABRICS

VELVETEENS

HENRY GLASS & CO., 44-46-48 White St.

FRANK & FRANK Offering a Full Poplin Suit at $7.75. 141-145 W. 36 St.

SUITS of the better grade at popular prices. A. JACOBS CO., 124 W. 29th St.

Accounts Financed Coleman & Co., 1133 B'way. Farragut 9763.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

AMOSKEAG POPLIN, 8158, wanted for cash. Fishman Brothers, 8 East 17th St.

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE at a price. B. Solomon, care of Pansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d St. Telephone Chelsea 4146.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for large quantities in shades of Copenhagen and Burgundy. Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16 West 22d St.

COATS AND SUITS. Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. 22 West 20th, 6th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Interested in a quantity at a price. B. Solomon, care Pansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d St. Telephone Chelsea 4146.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists.—Jobs for cash. National Ladies' Specialty Corporation, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 2412.

DRESSES.—Contractor on good serge dresses; orders given immediately. Call 8:30 to 9:30 Thursday, 30 West 32d St. 6th floor.

DRESSES, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders for popular-priced merchandise. Call all week. Room 712, 20 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on popular-priced serge dresses. Schwartz & Brother, 120 West 18th St.

GEORGETTE CREPE.—Open to buy 500 pieces Georgette crepe at a price for cash. Shapiro Bros., 314 Broadway.

PLAID VOILES.—Open to buy quantity of plaid voiles, assorted colors. Kramer and Sauber, Room 304, 1,182 Broadway.

POPLINS, Serges, Gaberdines, all colors; cash. Manhattan Shirt Co., 15 W. 26th.

SALTS PONY SKIN.—Twenty pieces; 30 pieces Sat. satin; 50 pieces black good Venetian. Farragut 3042.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for 25 pieces Julliards 54221 in navy. Telephone Farragut 2370.

SERGES.—Open for 4406 Julliard, navy; cash. 30 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SILK DRESSES.—Jobber will look at samples. 141 W. 36th St., 15th floor.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery; all wool suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.75 up; mixture coats, $3.75 up. Robert Kamber, Frank & Bregstein, 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Cash jobber placing orders on ladies' suits. 55 East 11th, 7th floor.

SUITS.—Contractors wanted on suits for $3.75 to $10. Ritter Bros., 1,183 Broadway.

SWEATERS and Fancy Knit Goods in jobs and regular merchandise at attractive prices. Sunshine Knitting Mills, 377 Broadway. Telephone Franklin 3847.

TAFFETA.—Open to buy ladies' navy and brown at a price. Tip Top Waist & Dress, 134 West 37th St.

VELOUR.—Quantity of wool velour wanted in all colors; about 12-oz. material. H. Drusin Co., 137 West 25th St.

WAISTS and DRESSES.—I. S. Given of Buffalo, Miss Clossey open for Fall waists and dresses; will look Thursday, after 9 o'clock, at Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

WAISTS.—Contractors wanted on tucking Georgette waists. Pansy Waist Co., 153 West 25d St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BAGS.—271 dressing cases, overnight bags, in the finest kind of leather, most of them imported fittings, ranging up to $50 per set; will sell at a low price. N. Wolfson, 1,200-08 Broadway.

COATS for women, misses, and children; suits and skirts for women and misses; silk and cotton waist dresses and petticoats, also men's, women's and children's sweaters, &c. Complete stock to close out. Samples can be seen at the New York office of The Charles William Stores, 40 East 21st St.

COATS.—Juniors' and ladies' cloth and pile fabrics, $4.75 up; plush coats, $6.50 to $16.50; immediate delivery. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th.

COATS.—Girls' 8 to 14, of wool materials and pile fabrics, $2.25 to $4.75; biggest values to retail for $5; immediate delivery. American Maid Coat Co., 37 West 20th.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers call to see six good numbers at $6.75 of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Good values; cloth, plush coats. Call and convince yourself. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Ladies' coats in all fabrics for immediate delivery. Weinstein & Klipstein, 128 Spring St.

COATS.—Closing out silk jersey, corduroy, and silk coats. I. Novick, 40 W. 28th St.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Stylish all wool sport coats, $8.75. Samuel Neuman, 11 West 20th St.

CORDUROYS.—Twill back, 34 and 27-inch, dark colors, seasonable. 37 West 28th, 11th floor. Madison Square 7816.

CORDUROYS on hand for immediate delivery; all colors. Gramercy 2640.

DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS.—1,000 wash skirts, 500 dozen cotton and silk waists, 25 dozen wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Job to sell; serges, charmeuse, combinations. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESSES.—200 silk dresses to be sold as jobs. Cohen & Tolowan, 19 W. 21st St.

DRESSES.—350 new silk dresses to close out at a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 W. 26th.

HOSIERY.—Sacrifice 2,000 cases; first, second jobs; ladies', men's hosiery; in various styles. Gold Hosiery Co., 18 Orchard St.

JULLIARD SERGE, 54274 black and navy, $1.17½ net cash. Madison Square 6777.

LACES.—25,000 dozen Valenciennes laces to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

PETTICOATS.—Silk, latest designs, at lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 152 West 25th.

POPLIN.—Stevens' 3867 black, blue, brown, $1.25 net cash. Madison Square 6777.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av., 9680 Md. Sq.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, northeast corner 4th Av. & 29th.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripes and white at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS, Rubber Bathing Caps, Toothbrushes; spot delivery. Burnstine & Nachman, 442 Broadway.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS, 1,000 immediate delivery, from $7.25; serges, poplins. Rubin-Ulins, 50 West 17th.

SUITINGS.—Botany and American velour suitings, styles 5816 and 0359; those authorized to buy call. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

TAFFETA and CORDUROY.—Good quality taffeta and narrow wale corduroy. Chelsea 3110.

TAFFETAS.—Gros de Londres taffetas, satin merveilleux; immediate delivery. Soiland, 19 Madison Av.

THROW SCARFS in imitation seal, mole, and ermine. Frankel, 56 West 24th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

LADIES' NECKWEAR SALESMAN, with large trade, ten years established Pacific Coast, is open for popular price line. Q 147 Times.

SALESMAN desires smart line misses' coats, suits; city and vicinity. Q 158 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5¼@3% per cent. for the best names Tuesday...3¼@3%

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Big Business in Rubber Gloves.

Rubber glove business has been the biggest in its history during the last two years. This is due to the great increase in the manufacture of munitions, where they are used to handle acids and explosives of different kinds. There is a steady call for them for electrical workers and also for hospital use. They are likewise being increasingly used by women in household duties and in gardening. The most practical of the women's gloves have cloth inverted. These are a little more expensive, but they are much more durable.

Call for Bathing Caps.

The bathing cap business is one which is developing in many ways. Already the designs are ready for next year and one can have a choice of at least sixty. They have strings and bows and tassels and rosettes, and every form the imagination can suggest to make more beautiful the increasing number of women who go into the water. There is no limit to the colors that will be used. There are always the tight-fitting caps which do a real business in keeping the hair dry.

Coarse Cottons Move Better.

There was a better demand for coarse cottons, especially sheetings, in the local gray goods market yesterday. Both domestic and export buyers were after goods. Prices are firm to higher all around, with some houses asking 7½ cents for 4-yard, 56-60s, both branded and plain. Nearby deliveries of 3.35-yard drills sold further at 6¾ cents. In the export demand for sheetings, 3.90s were wanted for shipment to the Red Sea district, while 5-yard goods, 5.50s, 48 square 4-yards, and 4.70s were included in the inquiries made for goods for Africa, South America, and other foreign markets. For the domestic trade 3.90s were quoted at 6¾ cents, 5s at 5¾ cents, 5.50s at 5½ cents, 48 square 4s at 6½ cents, and 4.70s at 6 cents. For foreign shipment they were generally held an eighth higher, because of the way the goods have to be put up.

Drug Prices Soften Further.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that a further recession in prices, particularly on drugs, has been witnessed during the last week, while advances have been comparatively few. One reduction was the rather unexpected cut of 10 cents an ounce on quinine by domestic makers, due principally to constant underselling by second hands. Other minor salts were also reduced in price. Continued offerings by second hands affected prices on picric and salicylic acids, which went down further. The trend of the market for sulphuric and nitric acids continues easy, and prices on carbolic acid have dropped under the influence of increased supplies and more active competition among sellers. Mercury is now quoted at $72 per flask of 75 pounds, a drop of $2.

Black Shoes Not Overlooked.

Every one of the big local retail shoe dealers who now has Fall styles on view has a strong line of solid black, in both the button and lace styles, according to the McElwain, Morse & Rogers bulletin. The old standby—plain-toed, black cloth, button shoes of patent leather—are again in favor for dress wear. "One thing is certain," the bulletin goes on, "and that is that women will get better shoes this Fall than they did last Spring, when here was a sudden shortage of light colors. The demand for men's tan shoes is as great as ever. It is up to the dealer to encourage the sales of higher-priced shoes, as there is a real shortage of tan calf. One large tanner in the Middle West is practically shut down on account of the shortage of raw stock."

Machine Tool Makers Busy.

There is not a maker of machine tools in this country who could not increase his foreign and domestic sales from 25 to 50 per cent. if he could get all the raw materials he needed, according to a man who is well-posted on the subject. Lathe tools, drills, &c., are in tremendous demand, and there is no possibility of the manufacturers' catching up with the demand as long as the war lasts. High-speed steel is particularly hard to get in usable quantities, and where it cost about 40 cents a pound in normal times it was recently worth $3.60. Because of its high cost and scarcity manufacturers have been forced to weld high-speed steel cutting ends on tools made of cheaper material, where in normal times the whole tool was made of high-speed metal. Manufacturers of saws, hammers, and other carpenters' tools, on the other hand, are reported to be complaining of a lack of business.

Styles in Place Cards.

Place cards hold an important position in the new social stationery. The best of these are hand-painted. The bride and her bridesmaids, as usual, are there. The bride in one set of these is coming down a stairway above which hang festoons of flowers and she wears a veil of real tulle. The bridesmaids each stand between slender, upright trees. There are dancing figures, the Harlequin among them, fastened so that they can move arms and legs. There are graceful little figures in silhouette and gossip cards. In the later two little women sit with heads together, and there are small blank forms to go with each, to be filled in with the names of the guests. They will then read that so and so is married, engaged, or has given a diamond ring to so and so. Other cards painted with a candle and books or a comfortable-looking cat can be used later for book marks.

Wide Vogue for Tennis Shoes.

Tennis shoes are having practically an all-the-year-round use. The increase in the cost of leather has made the canvas rubber-soled shoe, a good quality of which can be bought for $1.50, popular, and the always-increasing interest in sports keeps them in constant use. Last year's business in these shoes was the biggest in the history of the trade in this country and the coming year promises to break the record for them. They can be worn three or more months and are specially in demand for boys' and youths' and misses' wear. There is not much change in the general run of the tennis shoes. There is "new high-heel stuff," as the manufacturer says, and there are smart pumps which keep more strictly to season, and are worn in Summer and at the Southern Winter resorts. These come in white with a small stiff bow, and some have an edge of black. The balmoral shoe in all white or tan is the shoe which works the season through.

Bleached Cottons on the Way Up.

Buying of bleached cottons in the local market, as it is described by sellers of these goods to the jobbing trade, must be something like the pictures drawn of the Stock Exchange during a busy hour. The only difference seems to be that the trading, which is more or less of a frenzied nature since the last price increases went into effect, is being done more by telegraph and by mail than in person. With standard lines of 4-4 goods now priced at 10 cents, with no reason to believe that they will not go higher and many reasons for believing that they will not go lower, reports from local sellers say that the jobbers regard bleached cottons in the same way a starving man does a big meal, and they are trying to gorge themselves just as such a man might do. The only trouble in this case is that there isn't any "big meal," for mills are dropping behind in deliveries almost from day to day. Buyers, on the other hand, are carrying for earlier shipments than their orders specify.

Printcloths Were Very Active.

Yesterday saw very active trading in the local market for printcloths. October-November deliveries of 38½-inch 60-52s, and 60-48s sold at the prices given below, while similar shipments of 39-inch 56-44s were reported sold at 5 cents. For 38½-inch 64-60s, 6¼ was generally asked, though there was a report that a small quantity of Eastern goods had been sold at 6 3-16 cents for September-October delivery. For 27-inch 64-60s, many mills now want 4¼ cents. Sales for delivery during the rest of this month and next were made on 39-inch 72-76s at 7⅛ cents and 68-72s at 7 cents. It was also said that 80 squares in that width had sold for the same shipment at 8 cents, though other reports told of sales of this construction at 8⅛ cents for September-January delivery. These goods are becoming very scarce for 1916 delivery, and in some quarters it is asserted that there are few more to be had, even at 8⅛ cents. Closing figures were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾
39-inch, 72-76s	7⅛	38½-inch, 64-56s	6
39-inch, 68-72s	7	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¼
39-inch, 56-44s	5	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¼
38½-inch, 64-60s	6¼	37-inch, 64-60s	6¼

FOREIGN WOOLS ARE SCARCE

Prices Remain High Despite the Fact That Trading Is Dull.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"There has been little change in the wool market in the last week. The bulk of the business is in fine staple territory wools, for which an increasing demand is reported. Ohio delaines and other fleeces do not figure largely in the sales, although samples are being sent out to inquirers. Good staple foreign wools are scarce.

"Prices remain just as stiff as though no quiet spell existed. Dealers are very sanguine about the future. The sales for the week in Boston have been about 3,500,000 pounds.

"Woolen goods have not been especially active during the week, but the market shows a very healthy condition. Manufacturers are generally well occupied on old orders. There seems to be no indication that prices will be lower. Buyers will probably not show any interest in new purchases until they have to. The situation is such that continuous and reasonably large ordering can be expected. Prices are likely to advance as the various lines are placed in a good position.

"The situation in the cotton market has depended largely upon the question whether Texas and Oklahoma will get the much-needed rain in time to improve the reported deteriorated condition of the cotton crop. The non-arrival of rain, together with reports of a strong Liverpool market, makes it reasonable to assume that prices will be put higher. One of the features of the market has been a good demand for spots. This is given as a reason for the continued strength of October. There has been considerable trading for December and January deliveries.

"The cotton goods market is experiencing a rise in prices. The sales of the week in Fall River are reported as 350,000 pieces, of which there were 100,000 spot. Sellers of gray goods are not holding back fabrics for fear of the effect of the scarcity of dyes, as was the case last year. They are taking more care against the accumulation of stocks.

"High prices have somewhat retarded export business in cotton goods. Another feature which has contributed toward the same end is the delay of shipments."

FOREIGN BUYERS' WANTS.

As Disclosed by Callers at Commerce Bureau's Office Here.

Foreign visitors to the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House show a big increase since the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1, compared with the corresponding period of 1915. The more important foreign buyers here in the past seven weeks number 144. They represent Europe, Africa, South America, and other sections of the world.

An inspection of the callers' registry book at the bureau yesterday disclosed that the visitors were in search of practically every line of merchandise, including luxuries, produced in the United States. A buyer, for instance, from Basle, Switzerland, is here to buy sisal yarn suitable for manufacturing binding thread and cord, while the representative of a large firm in Johannesburg, South Africa, is in need of hosiery, novelties, knitted, and dry goods.

South American buyers predominate at the present time, their wants comprising for the most part dry goods, groceries, novelties, oils, paints, women's wear, agricultural implements, building materials, furniture, celluloid goods, machinery, and automobiles of the lighter and cheaper variety. One buyer from Argentina is having a hard time finding in this country colors for dyeing furs and fur linings. Many of the South American buyers wish to stock up with American canned goods, among them canned lobsters for Argentina.

Buyers here from Colombia who are giving orders are impressing on American shippers the desirability of packing goods so that they may be transported by mules or bullocks over rough roads or trails without damage.

MADE BY ELECTRICITY.

Exhibit of Products to be Shown in This City Next Month.

At the coming convention of the American Electrochemical Society, to be held in this city Sept. 27 to 30, one of the sessions will be devoted to "Made in America" products of the electric furnace and electric cell. These products include many of this country's most important staples, such as copper, aluminium, abrasives, bleach, and many others.

It was pointed out yesterday at the Chemists' Club that whereas other chemical industries such as the coal tar dye industry were distinctly European the electrochemical industry was decidedly American. It was in the United States that the production of aluminium was invented and put on a commercial basis. The first plant for the electrical synthesis of the elements of the air and the production of artificial fertilizer nitrate was erected at Niagara Falls. A prominent member of the society, in speaking of the American electrochemical industry yesterday, said:

"Also at Niagara Falls tons of abrasives are produced in large powerful electric furnaces. The importance of these abrasives can best be appreciated by the fact that if the supply from the Falls were to cease today practically every mill and factory in the country would have to shut down within three months' time.

"Other electrochemical products of decided economical importance and value are graphite, phosphorus, hypochlorite of lime, magnesium, carbon bisulphide, calcium carbide, hydrate of sodium, ferrosilicon, and other iron alloys which are indispensable to the steel trade."

BLACKLISTED FIRMS MEET.

Discuss Failure of England to Answer Lansing's Note.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association to Resist British Domination of American Commerce, the organization of firms and business men placed on the British statutory blacklist, was held in the office of Leopold Zimmermann, of the banking firm of Zimmermann & Forshay, 9 Wall Street, yesterday afternoon. The failure of the British Government to answer promptly the note of protest again the enforcement of the blacklist sent to that Government by Secretary of State Lansing one month ago was discussed, but no definite action was taken. Another meeting, it was said, will be held today or tomorrow.

Those present at yesterday's meeting were Mr. Zimmerman, Edward Stedemann, Jr., Richard G. Wagner, J. A. Kohl, and John Simon. Dr. Ferdinand Sonneborn was the only member of the committee not present. Maurice B. Blumenthal, counsel for the committee, was also present. The meeting lasted from 3 until 6 o'clock, and at its close Mr. Blumenthal said no statement would be issued until after the meeting to be held today or tomorrow.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—J. G. Myers Co.; R. M. Rich, dress trimmings; 220 5th Av., St. Denis.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, muslin underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Umbrella Co.; J. Goldstein, umbrellas; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; D. Volmer, clothing, trimmings; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Barrett, machine made dresses; Miss Doyle, ladies' underwear; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Conrad & Co.; Miss J. Canty, cotton waists, muslin underwear; Miss K. Desmond, coats, suits, skirts, dresses; Miss A. M. Doyle, children's wear; Miss B. Garner, ladies' and misses' coats, skirts; 15 E. 26th.

BOSTON, Mass.—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss E. Kane, misses', juniors' cloaks, suits, dresses; 23 W. 38th.

BOSTON, Mass.—Gilchrist Co.; Miss M. E. Wall, girls' wear; E. B. Terhune, women's shoes; Miss F. A. Hahn, waists; 315 5th Av.

BOSTON.—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, silks, dress goods; P. D. Slocum, furs; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Houghton & Dutton Co.; J. F. Leary, house furnishing goods, lamps, china, glassware; Bristol.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. C. Kemball, costumes; D. W. Edwards, millinery; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Timothy Smith Co.; A. L. Brett, general merchandise; 470 4th Av.; Prince Georges.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Given; Miss Clossey, Fall waists, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; G. P. Reisel, linens; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; E. Shanks, art goods, notions, jewelry; 315 5th Av.

CARROLLTON, Ga.—Baskin & Baskin; A. J. Baskin, dry goods; Collingwood.

CATTLESBURG, Ky.—D. H. Carpenter Co.; D. H. Carpenter, general mdse.; Iroquois.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Miller Brothers Co.; G. H. Miller, dry goods, 1,150 Broadway; Herald Square.

CHICAGO, Ill.—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss M. Dunlap, dresses; 40 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. M. O'Farrell, dress goods, silks, velvets; Mr. Thompson, shoes; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper Co.; A. J. Kahnweiler, clothing; 18 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; A. I. Stephens, millinery; C. W. Leffingwell, women's garments; 104 Worth.

CINCINNATI, O.—McAlpin Co.; Miss Mayhall, books; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Irwin Cloak Co.; Miss M. Isaacs, dress suits, dresses, skirts; 93 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—W. C. Frechtling Co.; R. F. Frechtling, general mdse.; Herald Square.

CLEVELAND—Grigge Co.; Miss K. Murray, waists; Imperial.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Klein, Kirschstein & Co.; S. C. Klein, cloaks, suits; Latham.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Fries & Schuele Co.; O. A. Schuele, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Lindner Co.; A. V. Dilley, waists, furnishing goods; 1,140 B'way.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Rosenbaum Bros.; S. Rosenbaum, dry goods, carpets; Grand.

DAYTON, Ohio—Johnston & Shelton Co.; F. Link, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

DELAWARE, Ohio—A. Kahen, women's ready-to-wear; New Strand.

EATONTOWN, Ga.—R. Jarmulowsky Co.; M. Steinbach, coats, suits; Mrs. Jarmulowsky, children's dresses, kimonos; 1,161 B'way.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—E. S. Brown Co.; Miss T. Kearney, art goods; 1,239 Broadway.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Berry-Wright D. G. Co.; A. Y. Berry, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

FORT WORTH, Texas—S. Bernhard, jobs children's coats; R. 1,717, 303 5th Av.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Bernhard Co.; S. Bernhard, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; O. C. Bickel, silks; 230 5th Av.; Herald Square.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomson & Co.; J. B. Williams, silks, velvets; 230 5th Av.; Navarre.

HELENA, Ark.—Jeidel & Rothschild; J. Jeidel, dry goods, men's, women's and children's clothing, shoes; Navarre.

INDIANAPOLIS—Goldstein Bros.; A. H. Goldstein, notions, furn. goods; 31 Union Square.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. B. Arnstein Co.; A. Kleinberger, laces, embroideries, notions, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard; Gregorian.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Buchanan & Young; J. Buchanan, cloaks, suits, millinery; 212 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Jacoby Bros.; B. Strauss, silk dresses, (basement:) 1,182 B'way.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; C. W. Cramer, dress goods, silks, velvets; 75 Spring.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimble Bros.; B. L. Greenwald, cloaks, suits; Mrs. E. B. Neeland, suits, dresses; Broadway and 32d.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; F. E. Leonard, domestics, flannels, blankets; 43 Leonard.

MONTREAL, Canada—The John Murphy Co., Ltd.; J. McLuckie, voile waists, crede de chine, underwear; Room 728, 47 W. 34th.

NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Laliberte, ready-to-wear; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenburg & Robinson; M. J. Allerdge, toilet

PENROSE PREDICTS WORLD-TRADE WAR

Attacking Revenue Bill, He Says It Makes Against an Inevitable Peril.

ASSAILS DIRECT TAXES

Underwood Defends Measure as Putting Burden of Preparedness on the Wealthy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Republican assaults on the Democratic General Revenue bill on the ground that the additional revenues were necessary to meet extravagant appropriations were continued in the Senate today. In the course of the debate Senator Underwood of Alabama, author of the present tariff law, disclaimed responsibility for the protection features of the revenue bill.

The discussion today was begun by Senator McLean of Connecticut, who approved the appropriations for military preparedness, but insisted that $100,000,000 could have been saved out of the other expenditures authorized by the present Congress. He attacked the tax features of the bill and declared that the record of the Democratic Party in Congress had been mendacious and deceptive.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania argued that the intention of the framers of the Constitution was that the Government should primarily resort to the customs for revenues. He said that the protection afforded to dyestuffs was ineffective, and argued that, while it was an admission by the Democrats that we must be industrially independent, the bill should have gone further in providing for the protection of American industry generally. Mr. Penrose urged the necessity of industrial preparedness as a paramount reason for providing that as much of the revenues as possible should be obtained from duties on imports.

In support of his argument, Mr. Penrose asserted that England had been making long steps toward the abandonment of free trade under the pressure of war conditions. He charged the Democratic Party with extravagances, and spoke of "ill-advised projects" for which no appropriations should have been made.

Referring to recent conferences of nations at war regarding commercial plans that would operate to their own benefit after the war, the Pennsylvania Senator said:

"In the face of these developments already occurring and with the likelihood of still more portentious aspects of trade war arising in the near future, we are called upon to pass the pending revenue measure without any regard whatever for the menacing situation which will inevitably confront us as the war in Europe draws to a close. The only recognition occurring in the bill of such a menace is found in the anti-dumping paragraph. Here, again we have an act of inconsistency similar to that which we find in the instance of dyestuffs.

"We are drifting to a system of direct taxes at a time when nearly every civilized nation is going in the other direction. Before the outbreak of the war in Europe every nation in Europe except England had a protective tariff. If Germany had not had a protective tariff and been able to meet a large part of her requirements from home protection, the war would have been over long ago, as far as Germany was concerned. And there is every reason to believe that with the close of the war new trade alliances and treaties will be made which will make it more imperative than ever that the United States get ready for industrial preparedness."

If a munition tax was to be imposed, Senator Penrose declared, it should be applied to all who sold contraband goods to nations at war.

"Investigation discloses," he said, "that the munitions tax is sectional, ununiform, of doubtful validity, of questionable legality, and objectionable in many other ways. It might be claimed to be an evasion of the Constitutional inhibition against taxing exports, but if it is not a tax on exports and is a direct tax similar to other direct taxes now embodied in the law, then it clearly constitutes double taxation, since the manufacturing corporations involved in the munition tax already pay one Federal tax on earnings. It might also be argued that such a tax would affect our neutrality. A neutral Government does not protect trade in contraband. It cannot engage in it itself. It is merely relieved of the expense of suppressing it. If it tried to turn it into a source of revenue it would lay itself open to a charge of such interest in the business as to make it a virtual partner."

The Revenue bill, Senator Underwood said, was necessitated by demands of the wealth of the country for military preparedness.

"The burden of this proposed tax," he said, "is distributed to the wealth of the country. It is not a tax on consumption where the burden falls on the masses. Increases in the army and navy have come from a demand from the representatives of wealth. They largely will get the benefit, and it is but just that they should pay for that protection."

DOMESTIC DYES EXPORTED.

The Amount of Them Shipped Is Constantly Increasing.

According to a Custom House report available yesterday, Italy was the heaviest buyer of American dyestuffs in June, Argentina coming next. The statistics issued by the customs officials, however, make no distinction between coal tar and natural dyes. The June shipments from New York had a value of $328,473. Should this monthly value be maintained, the year's shipments from this port would closely approximate $6,000,000. In the eleven months ended with May, the entire country's dyestuff exports had a value of $4,319,356, against only $973,103 the same period in 1915, and $316,530 in that of 1914 under normal trade conditions. Present monthly exports from New York are about six times greater than a year ago, it was said at the Custom House.

Italy's purchases of dyes shipped out of this port in June had a value of $274,758, while Argentina's share in this trade, amounting to $30,000, and England's purchases by more than $3,000. Colors shipped to England had a value of $65,712. France took dyestuffs worth $22,100 in June, but this amount was surpassed by Spain whose exports from here were set down at $34,062. Some significance seemed to be attached by the trade men to the fact that in June exports of colors to Sweden totaled $12,942, although the latter country is in a position to trade with Germany more or less freely.

Portuguese color shipments amounted to $15,905, while Russia in Asia bought dyes to the extent of $15,534. Similar shipments to Greece in Europe reached $8,615. Japan, which is building up a dyestuff industry of its own, took only $2,819 worth of colors in June. Color exports for Greece had a value of $5,500. Dyestuffs for Australia totaled $1,000, while Cuban shipments reached $1,710. Mexican purchases through this port were $6,549. Other exports were Brazil, $14,532; Chile, $3,429; Uruguay, $3,643; China, $4,214, and the Netherlands, $2,713. The Azores made a start in using American dyestuffs, as colors shipped to these mid-ocean islands in June had a declared value of $81.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MAX MULLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Muller, installment dealer, 68 East Broadway, by Joseph Cassel $390. Hyman Orland $57, and Isaac Levinson $65. Liabilities are $1,200 and assets $1,000.

JACOB SOLOTSROFF, real estate broker, 46 East Ninety-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,544 and assets $194 in accounts.

THOMAS J. MULLIN, clerk, of 328 East Ninetieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,555 in a deficiency judgment and no assets.

RUSZITS COMPANY.—Judge A. N. Hand has confirmed a composition of the Ruszits Company, dealers in dresses, furs, &c., 7 East Forty-eighth Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $75,455.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY CONCESSIONS COMPANY.—Harry Zalkin, counsel for the receiver of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Concessions Company of Coney Island, said yesterday that the company had made an offer of settlement to creditors of 30 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities are $15,000, outside of claims of the officers which will be waived.

ABRAHAM FRANKEL, jobber in furs, at 10 West Twenty-ninth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $7,162 and assets $6,312, consisting of accounts $6,285 and merchandise at cost $27.

ERNEST A. STIENEN, dyer, 417-419 West Twenty-fourth Street, doing business as the Stienen Dying Company, has made an assignment to Harold Van Riper.

SOUTHELMER & STERN, INC.—The report on Aug. 18 of the filing of a petition in bankruptcy against Southelmer & Stern, Inc., manufacturers of blouses at 7 West Twenty-second Street, with a factory in West New York, stated the liabilities at $90,000 and assets $10,000. Joseph Ullman, attorney for the corporation, informs THE TIMES that the figures should have been liabilities, $90,000; assets, $80,000.

Bankruptcy Discharges.

Judge A. N. Hand, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

BENJAMIN FLEISCHER.—General store at Stovasville, N. Y.; liabilities $21,064.

JOHN E. CHATFIELD, manager, 144 East Thirty-fourth Street.

DAVID PRUVER, manager, 1,061 Intervale Avenue.

MORRIS ROTHMAN, 215 West Tenth Street.

SILVERMAN BROS., clothing and dry goods, Olive Bridge, N. Y.

ISRAEL LINDER, installment dealer, 7 East 108th Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against G. Dexter Burton, mining engineer, 22 Clinton St., Boston, at the instance of three creditors. It is said that Burton has stated, in writing, his inability to meet his indebtedness and his willingness to be adjudged bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—Samuel Hirschman, a saloonkeeper. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities $14,056; assets none.

The Daniels Safety Device Company. Involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Claims $26,650.

Jacob Lasker, a dealer in suits and cloaks at 5,238 Lincoln Avenue. Involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of the Citizens State Bank and others with claims aggregating $12,500. According to affidavits filed with Judge Landis of the Federal Court Lasker is charged with having entered into a conspiracy with his cousin, Ralph Etteison, to defraud his creditors, whereby real and other properties valued at between $270,000 and $300,000 were sequestrated. Judge Landis has appointed the Central Trust Company of Illinois receiver.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Brilliant, Lazarus—City of N. Y.....$255.64
Bradford, Geo. F.—Same.....253.45
Campbell, James A.—Same.....253.45
Green, Alfred—Same.....253.45
Heede, William—Same.....253.45
Harding, John J.—Same.....253.45
Jackman Amusement Co.—Same.....112.33
Knecht, Israel—Same.....253.45
Lovig, Arthur—Same.....253.45
Murphy, Frank—Same.....253.45
Mugge, Claus—Same.....253.45
Peterson, Louis A.—Same.....253.45
Reinstein, Abraham—Same.....253.45
Scoley, Franklin J.—Same.....253.45
Silver, Samuel—Same.....253.45
Ulman, Nathan—Same.....253.45
Victor, Leo C.—Same.....253.45
Weingarten, Morris—Same.....253.45
Associated Properties, Inc.—Gorham Co.....117.29
Eernstein, Jake, & Sam Icove—H. Blumenfeld.....523.72
Conklin, Patrick—Sean Bros. Co.....111.45
Du Gennaro, Ammacolata—Yorkville Bank.....219.99
Good, Elizabeth—Lee Tire Sales Co., Inc.....264.99
Goldstein, Bertha—J. M. Gans.....216.84
Goldstein, Edw. I. & Bertha—J. M. Gans.....196.07
Horner, Hans—Rudolf Saenger Co.....437.11
Hart, Lawrence S., & Deucilla F. Farrell—M. Rodman.....233.47
Kirschert, Fred G.—A. Johnson, et al.....101.94
Little, Emma H.—Charles G. Blake & Co.....5,883.89
Lieberman, Jacob—Donefer Mariash, Inc.....120.51
McClaury, William—Michaels Bros.....281.62
Modern Millinery Stores, Inc.—H. Stillgebauer et al.....350.85
Meklin, Sabina—Wm. R. Warner & Co.....341.07
McGlivney, Mary A.—East River Savings Inst.....8,272.12
N. Y. Lubricating Oil Co.—C. E. Mills Oil Co.....635.16
Osberg, Herbert and Rudolph—F. H. Lockwood et al.....281.29
O'Connor, John F.—B. J. Greenhalgh.....171.39
Same—E. M. Krumlauf.....374.02
Penrod Chemical Corp.—Chas. F. Klenle, Jr.....3,808.51
Pizer, Solomon—F. Brown.....204.39
Same—P. David.....136.86
Roth, Anthony C.—A. Andre.....708.51
Rosenberg, Alexander—Francis H. Leggett & Co.....119.18
Rosen, James—Van Cortland Operating Co.....148.19
Randall, Frank M.—L. H. Sterne.....1,672.02
Reynolds, John F.—L. A. Parker & Co., Inc.....525.16
Schwartz, Joseph—I. Block.....258.48
Smith, Viola—E. F. Schultz.....642.06
Tempest, Florence—C. Strohlendorff.....217.53
Thompson, Joseph B.—M. Rubin.....129.66
Ten in One Strainer Co., Inc.—Motor Trades Pub. Co.....140.89
Ullman & Solomon—L. L. Carroll Co., Inc.....104.91
Uris, Harris H., Adolph Hirshfield, and Emanuel M. Kruiewitch, exrs.—V. E. Macy et al.....328.92
Wasserman, Samuel—Eppens Smith Co.....103.51
Wallis, Stephen—E. A. Ash.....111.90
Walton, Frank R.—H. E. Graves.....1,551.84
Windenfeld, Hyman—G. Weiser.....101.85
Zimmerman, Lee—Highgrade Provision Co., Inc.....208.21
Zap, Samuel—J. Fitchenberg.....105.25

In Bronx County.

Cerasoldi, Aurelio—A. L. Hernstein.....$79.84
Fabricant, Hyman and Fanny—State Bank.....267.25
Loeb, William—E. K. Lewis.....22.14
Patrizo, Antonio and Louisa—M. Abbate et al.....484.22
Tobin, James—J. H. Miller.....57.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Geidel, Saul, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., Dec. 9, 1914, (vacated).$1,000.00
Harness Holding Corp., Rafael Luongo, and Joshua Bernstein—E. George & Co., Aug. 21, 1916.....353.04
Miller, Samuel A.—H. G. Huntington et al., April 26, 1916.....179.03
Rosenblum, Philip, M.—H. Weebsler, June 8, 1916.....389.80
Fox, Charles J., and Louis Weisman—J. Drescher, Jr., Sept. 17, 1911.....2,418.48

In Bronx County.

Becker, Frank A.—M. McGill, Dec. 4, 1915.....$267.20

WAR RISK PREMIUMS NOW $2,237,859 NET

Total Outstanding Insurance $11,675,320.--Sec. McAdoo Announces Partial Reduction in Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary McAdoo today announced that the Bureau of War Risk Insurance had issued 1,570 policies from Sept. 2, 1914, the date of the establishment of the bureau, to Aug. 23, 1916. These policies cover $141,415,302 insurance on American cargoes and ships carrying noncontraband goods.

The gross premiums amounted to $2,950,877.96, the known losses, $771,329.57, of which $58,811.42 has been recovered in salvage. This reduces the net losses to $712,518.15 and gives a total of $2,237,859.80 net premiums in hand.

The bureau has been operated with a small force, its total expenses to date being only $34,823.47. At present the bureau has at risk a total of $11,675,320.

New rates just established by the bureau on American steam vessels and non-contraband cargo from any port in the United States to any port in the world, (other than those named in the special list,) or vice versa, follow:

Cargo, freight, and advances:

1. Between ports of the United States or its possessions; or between non-belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere; or between the west coast of the United States and Japan or China, 5 cents per $100. (Unchanged.)

2. Between United States ports and belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere, 10 cents per $100. (Formerly 15 cents.)

3. Between United States ports and non-belligerent ports other than above not north of Havre in Europe, nor east of Sicily in the Mediterranean, ½ per cent. (Unchanged.)

4. To ports in the Far East via Suez, ¾ per cent. (Formerly 1 per cent.)

5. To all other ports ¾ per cent. (Formerly ½ per cent.)

Vessel (voyage risks); by voyage meaning from port of lading to not more than two ports of discharge:

1. Between ports of the United States or its possessions, or between non-belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere, or between the west coast of the United States and Japan, or China, five cents per $100. (Unchanged.)

2. Between United States ports and belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere, 10 cents per $100. (Formerly 15 cents.)

3. Between United States ports and non-belligerent ports other than above not north of Havre in Europe nor east of Sicily in the Mediterranean, ½ per cent. (Unchanged.)

4. To ports in the Far East via Suez, ¾ per cent. (Formerly 1 per cent.)

5. To all other ports, ¾ per cent. (Formerly ½ per cent.)

Vessel (time):

Time policies to be issued for a period of ninety days only; rate 1¼ per cent. (Unchanged.)

If warranted to use only ports in the Western Hemisphere, ½ per cent. (Formerly ¾ per cent.)

If warranted to use only non-belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere, ½ per cent. (Formerly ¾ per cent.)

All rates are subject to change without notice. Rates for American sailing vessels are to be advised in each case.

MEAT PRICES SOARING AGAIN

Beef Reported 2 Cents a Pound Higher Wholesale.

The butchers in Washington Market said yesterday that beef had risen two cents a pound wholesale this week and promised to go still higher. The hind quarter and ribs were 16½ cents a pound on Monday, and 18½ and even 19 cents a pound yesterday, wholesale. Pork has gone up three cents a pound in the last week, and poultry, such as spring chickens, &c., has increased two cents a pound. Ham has risen two cents, but bacon, mutton, and lamb have been stationary.

A well-known grocer said last night that the increase in price of flour in New York had been exaggerated. Flour, which was now selling retail at $7 a barrel of 100 pounds, he said, sold for $6.75 at this time last year. Canned beans were 11 cents, against 7 a year ago, and peas had increased from seven cents to eight cents in the same period. The cereals remained about the same.

If valuable jewels or sums of money are lost, advertise in The New York Times, because its more than 334,744 circulation gives effective publicity to announcements of lost property.

For result-getting lost and found announcements, The New York Times excels.

Telephone Bryant 1000.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Inventa Corp<Hobbs, C RR of NJ<Tug Shoshonis, Polette<Tug Auburn, Federal Forward Co<Luckenbach SS Co, Clark<Un Book Off, Edmonds<Stern, Molly<Gr A & P Tea, Goldenberg<Freedman, Autopiano Co<Story & Clark P Co, US<Westch Light Co, Autopiano Co<Am Player Action Co, Metals Prod Eq Co<Tate-Jones Co, Holverson<NY Life In.

Same<NY, S & W RR Sheets<J M Washburn Autopiano Co<Simplex Player Action Co, US<NY, NH & H Rit, (2,) Mitchell<Segurason SS Co, Nat Steam Nav Co<McElwain, Thompson<NY Rty Co, Michelin Tire Co<Mason Seaman Tr Co, Autopiano Co<Story Clark P Co, Same<Am Player Act, Re Oceanic Env Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I. — Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Bklyn Bank<McElhiney, CNY<Desle, Valentina<Sonnebers, Holzrichter<Davis, Entin<Seaman, Shiman<Karasinsky, Locke<McVoy, Great Eng Mfg Co<Scourers Mfg Co, Pross<Pross, Lockstein<Molyneaux, Gen Aeronautic Co of Am<Gen Aero Co, Lancaloo<Palisade R & A Co, Morris<I R T, Tesoriero<Bush, (2,) Ex rel Jaeger<Waldron, Garcia<Marquez, Dreyfus<Dreyfus, Shaw<Dodge, Wien<Sheehan, Hovle<Baerlein, (2,) Vonnis Prod Eq Co<Baxter, (Darrow,) Re Lipschitz, Re Molmed, Thomas<Abramson, Felsenbaum<Sbis, Mulbegan<Good Samaritan Co, Sanders<Herd, Krasin<E & J Burke, Wazenbaum<Menchen & Wilenbrock Co, Horowitz<Dressner, Ginver<Korn, Truzzolino<Chodorov, Stehberg<Gaer, Cohen<Sapotnas, Same<Schneider, Spallino<Saffer, Gibel<S for the P of C Rodgers<H Skerbough Winnik<Haigh, Von Zglinitzki<Von Zglinitzki, Shevlin<Shevlin.

Warm<Evans, Gotteman<Same, Sullivan<Gibson, Velen<Bogolick, Ruge<Robberge, Re Rigg<Same, Rubin<Siegel, People<Rourke, Re CNY, (Raymond St.), Kobre Assets Corp<Eq Life In Soc, (2,) NY Life In Co<Thorn Destis<Destis, Harlem Sav Bk<Kiernan, Same<Walsh, Jordan<Jordan, McGrath<Murphy, Cummings<Terrill, Jaeger<Jaeger, (2,) Hoz<Derfner, Ramdas<Kaplan, Jackson<Blum, (2,) Levin<Impi Silk Co, Vonnis<Garbler, Troo<Silberberg, Freidman<Freidman, Alexandro<Hirsch, Moller<Lincoln S Dep Dickinson<Levy, Tandler<Trendler, Re Levy & Greenberg, Re Boston Baked B, Brooks Sand, &c, Co<Shadbolt Mfg Co, Marconetta<L V Coal, Itkin<I R T, Mitchell<same, Shinske<same, Barger<same, Jones<Sapotnas, Staradubsky<Staradubsky, Crawford<Meehrbach, Zimmerman<Zimmerman, Santora<Santora, Rice<Rice, Re Burns Bros.

PART II.—Delehanty, at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:
Victor Wellisch, Margaret O'Neil.
Wills for probate:
Laura J Turr.

Annie P Lynch, Zadik Casper, Louis England, Angela Panaro.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions.

Be Glad Const Co<Poliak, Packard Tyre, &c, Co<Seifeld, Franzen<Johnson, Lanz<Juneday, Jacobson & Son<Cox, Fewer<Broadedge Corp., Ill Surety Co<Turtel, 5th Av Blair Co<Carbondale Knit Mills.

Kkroptschik<L & S Realty Co, Spencer<Robinson, Berkeley<Moore, Bronx Art Stone Wks Co<Simpson-Fox Realty Corp, Ill Surety Co<Turtel, Turnbull<Hoskins, Diamond<Ellman, Goldin<Gordon, Bierhoff<Goltz, Winter<Dicker.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Re Phillips—James A. Foley.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—John W. Minturn<Louis W. Prager—Fields Heermance.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion Calendar to be called on Tuesday, Aug. 29.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins J.
No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Rudolph Wallach Co.<Rooney.—Joseph P. Morrissey.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Tierney, J. — Philip Rhinelander<Roth Construction Co.—George W. M. Clarke. Thomas Mulligan<Universal Holding and Leasing Co.—Julius D. Tobias.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
NY Mtg & Sec Wallin, Mason<Mason, Taylor<NY Tel Co, Martin<Schwartzmco, Re Newman, (Willow St. Queens Co.) Petit<C I R R, Rivera<same, (2,) Acerbi<same, Israel<Mardhoff, Re Richard Av, (Parcel 50,) Re Prospect Av, (Queens Co,) Rosengon, Re Prospect St, (Hasel.) Re 13th Av (Schmidt) Feinbeck<C I Corp RR Badenock<Badenoch, Re Streep, Rudiger<Green, Sanguinetti<Bracco, Re Crescent St, (Seawanhaka.) Giglio<Giglio, Kantor<Goodman, People<Gallagher, Boehm<Jardella, Bornholdt<Romanne, Rota<Wynaars S Bk Dermody<B, Q Co & Sub RR, Fransen, M<same, Fransen, W<same, Re Bklyn Heights S B RR, Robins<same, Esco<N E RR, Collins<same, Casey<same, Flynn<B H Co, Cohen, J<same, Cohen, S<same, Montagno<same, Fagan<same, Flynn<same.

Warm<Evans, Gotteman<Same, Sullivan<Gibson, Velen<Bogolick, Ruge<Robberge, Re Rigg<same, Rubin<Siegel, People<Rourke, Re CNY, (Raymond St.), Kobre Assets Corp<Eq Life In Soc, (2,) NY Life In Co<Thorn Destis<Destis, Harlem Sav Bk<Kiernan, Same<Walsh, Jordan<Jordan, McGrath<Murphy, Cummings<Terrill, Jaeger<Jaeger, (2,) Hoz<Derfner, Ramdas<Kaplan, Jackson<Blum, (2,) Levin<Impi Silk Co, Vonnis<Garbler, Troo<Silberberg, Freidman<Freidman, Alexandro<Hirsch, Moller<Lincoln S Dep Dickinson<Levy, Tandler<Trendler, Re Levy & Greenberg, Re Boston Baked B, Brooks Sand, &c, Co<Shadbolt Mfg Co, Marconetta<L V Coal, Itkin<I R T, Mitchell<same, Shinske<same, Barger<same, Jones<Sapotnas, Staradubsky<Staradubsky, Crawford<Meehrbach, Zimmerman<Zimmerman, Santora<Santora, Rice<Rice, Re Burns Bros.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Eliza Walker, John Allen, Charlotte Siemon, Mary Winkler.
Accounting of:
Edwin Hardcastle,

Elizabeth Wetterer, William Mares, Mary Costello.
Estate of:
Aloise Schaetzle.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

SHLANOWSKY, Mrs. IDA. (Feb. 29;) total assets, $76,370; net estate, $51,175. Five daughters and four sons each received $5,686. Assets: One-third interest in these equities: 294 Broome St., valued at $3,333; 245 Broome St., $3,000; 95 Division St., $4,533; 163 East Broadway, $3,333; 162-166 East Houston St., $8,333; 193 Madison St., $1,600; 28 Monroe St., $2,666; 2 Orchard St., $7,333; 81 Stanton St., $11,433; bank, $13,114; mortgages and personalty, $16,115; corporate bonds, $1,907.

McQUADE, MARY &c. (March 23, 1914;) total assets, $8,005; net estate, $6,357. Anastasia Woods (aunt) received $5,617 and the remainder went to other relatives and institutions. Assets: Bank deposits, $4,423; mortgages and personalty, $2,522; accrued income under the estate created by the will of John McQuade, $1,060.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investors Buy $500,000 New West End Avenue Apartment—Increases East Seventy-seventh Street Holdings—Builders Acquire Dyckman and Bronx Plots—New Branch Bank.

The investment desirability of well-situated and well-rented west side apartment houses was again shown in a striking manner yesterday in the sale of the newly completed twelve-story house at 481 to 485 West End Avenue, being the northwest corner of Eighty-third Street. The property was purchased by the Wellesley Real Estate Corporation, Robert A. Scott, President, from the builders, the West End, Eighty-third Street Corporation, of which William L. Sutphine is President.

The building covers a plot 59 feet on West End Avenue by 79 feet on Eighty-third Street. The plans were drawn by the architects, Swartz & Gross. It is one of the few modern apartments on the avenue having but a single family to a floor, and is fully ranted. The transaction was a cash deal and represented about $500,000, the holding price of the property.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the sale.

Builders Increase East Side Holdings.

The Concourse Improvement Company, A. J. Schwanler, President, has increased its holdings on East Seventy-seventh Street by the purchase of 204, 206 and 208. Several weeks ago the same buyers purchased 210, and now control a plot 100 by 100, located about 105 feet east of Third Avenue. It is understood that the site is to be improved with a garage or warehouse.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

An investing client of L. J. Phillips & Co. has purchased from Nellie K. Hulse 3,684 Broadway, a three-story dwelling on a lot 17 by 78, located near 152d Street.

G. T. Emmett is reported to have sold his residence at 48 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 18 by 102.2.

Thomas J. Diamond sold to a client of Ralph Russo 440 East 118th Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 19.9 by 100.11.

Builders Buy Dyckman Site.

As a site for five-story apartment houses the Joseph Sonsin Company has purchased from the Smada Realty Company a plot 125 by 100 on the west side of Ellwood Avenue, 225 feet north of Nagle Avenue.

Tenement Sales.

Peter Doelger has bought from Thomas J. Cunningham 252 Avenue B, southwest corner of Fifteenth Street, a four-story tenement, on a lot 20 by 60.

The J. M. Richard Company sold 3,132 Broadway, a five-story new law house, on a plot 37.6 by 75, between 124th and 125th Streets. The purchaser gave property in Westchester County in part payment. The Richard Company acquired the houses 3,132 and 3,134 Broadway last December from the Halcyon Real Estate Corporation.

Builder Buys Bronx Plots.

Two large vacant plots in the Bronx have been sold to a builder for improvement with apartment houses. Both were sold by Laura Gross through Alexander Selkin. One parcel is 115 by 100, on the west side of Findlay Avenue, 200 feet north of 168th Street, and the other plot, 100 by 100, is on the west side of Webster Avenue, 148 feet south of 160th Street.

Long Island.

E. S. Willard & Co. sold for the Piping Rock Estate to B. L. Taylor sixteen acres at Mill Neck, L. I., and to B. L. Taylor, Jr., fifteen acres at Mill Neck, L. I. Both buyers will shortly improve these properties with private residences.

New Jersey.

Backer, Arnstein & Levy have sold to a cash buyer the major part of their farm, mansion house, stable, &c., at Long Hill, near Summit, N. J. They still own of this property a tract of land on which is erected a new cottage building.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates sold a plot on Gorham Place in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale to Ray Barnum of White Plains, N. Y. Mr. Barnum will begin at once the erection of a dwelling for his own occupancy.

The New York Telephone Company has acquired title from the City Island Homes, Inc., of a plot 50 by 100 on the south side of Schofield Street, 278.3 feet east of City Island Avenue. It will be improved with a branch exchange.

Pacific Bank to Open Times Square Branch.

The George Backer Construction Company has leased for a long term of years a large space in their new Godfrey Building at the southeast corner of Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue to the Pacific Bank, one of the oldest institutions in the city. They will shortly open a fully equipped banking office at this corner, including safe deposit vaults, bond department, &c.

Leases.

Snowber & Smith have closed a lease for a long term of years on the store and basement at 2,428 Eighth Avenue to the Ohio Lunch Company.

Louis Schrag has leased for the Equitable Life Assurance Company the store in building 431 Sixth Avenue to Messrs. Siegel & Rittmaster for Bella B. Wall, the store in building 18 West Thirty-sixth Street, to Mary Karo; for Israel Miller, the store in building 202 West Twenty-third Street, to Paul Paucuydjian.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Henry Presser the three-story dwelling at 302 West 138th Street to Julia Spillane.

Columbia's New Building Policy.

The Trustees of Columbia University are about to inaugurate a building movement on their property between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, with the object of providing a more commensurate income from the holdings. Plans are being prepared to erect on the plot at 27 West Forty-ninth Street a five-story commercial building with stores on the ground floor. The plot is 20 by 100. Adolph Martin is the architect. In the past it has been the policy of the university to lease its property on long terms, and this projected operation is a new departure in the management of the Columbia property. Other sites may be similarly improved in the future.

Builders' Association Meets This Evening.

A meeting of the Builders' Association of Manhattan, which was recently organized, will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d Street. The Constitution and By-law Committee will present a constitution for adoption.

Realty Notes.

On a bid of $5,000 above encumbrances aggregating $175,000 Hattie Lissberger secured yesterday at public auction the Crescent Theatre property, on the west side of Boston Road, 212 feet north of 167th Street. The property, which was sold in a foreclosure suit brought by John M. Haffen against the Vion Amusement Company, Inc., et al., consists of a plot 170.6 by 162.11, and a two-story theatre with store. M. Morgenthau, Jr., was the auctioneer.

William A. White & Sons have rented a duplex apartment with roof garden in 1,958 Madison Avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, to Mme. Olive Fremstad.

Plans have been filed in the Brooklyn Bureau for the erection of a synagogue for the Congregation B'nai Israel on the site of the former Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, northwest corner of Bedford Avenue and Hewes Street. Shampan & Shampan, the architects, estimate the cost at $180,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Mott St, 278, e s, 125.6 ft s of Houston St, 25x87, five-story tenement and stores; F. M. Aversa against Rose Marasca et al.; J. E. Greenberg, attorney; due, $4,868.05; taxes, &c., $1,020.89; to Michael Volini for $27,820.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Company.

Boston Road, 1,170, w s, 212.2 ft n of 167th St, 170.9x185.1, Crescent Theatre and stores; J. M. Haffen against Vion Amusement Co. et al.; Max Manfried, attorney; due, $48,-

$48.69; taxes, &c., $3,955; prior mtg $175,000; to Hattie Lissberger for $130,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Murdock Av, w s, 550 ft s of Ellenwald Av, 50x100; Municipal Liens Co. against Everybody's Land Co. et al.; foreclosure of tax lien; E. E. Smith, attorney; due, $178; taxes, &c., $90; to the plaintiff for $100.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Suffolk St, 18, e s, 150 ft n of Hester St, 25x106, five-story tenement and stores; J. L. McVickar et al., trustees, against Esther Saikman et al.; G. N. Whitlesey, attorney; due, $30,048.80; taxes, &c., $822.15.

140th St, 323 East, e s, 276 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; four-story tenement; H. M. E. Sieberg against Salvatore Martorana et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $9,080.08; taxes, &c., $856.

By Samuel Marx.

39th St, 538 West, s s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; J. L. Ford against Cassandra Mendelson et al.; Osborn & P., attorneys; due, $16,172.61; taxes, &c., $858.74.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, interest, &c., which Annie Moore had on Jan. 1, 1916, or since; D. J. Early, attorney.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Concord Av, e s, 100 ft s of 147th St, 50x100, vacant; Frederick Schmauter against Sola Realty and Construction Co. et al.; E. L. Mammer, attorney; due $380.07; taxes, &c., $433.93.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Seton Av, w s, 150 ft n of Strang Av, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 21x50; C. A. Albert, 70 Adams St, Mount Vernon, C. owner; Frederick G. Seelmann, 542 Van Nest Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Webster Av, e s, 380 ft n of Clarement Parkway, for a one-story concrete block storage house, 24x75; Dutchess County Lime Co., Paul B. Pierson, Scarborough, N. Y., President, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 1,899, to a two-story restaurant; Mrs. A. Cohen, 1,899 Broadway, owner; A. Vandrasco, 90 West Houston St, architect; cost, $10,000.

11th Av, 312, to a one-story garage; G. R. Hazzilton, 446 Park Av, owner; Martire & Savignano, 18 East 41st St, architects; cost, $5,000.

Washington Place, 108, to a three-story studio apartments; J. T. Navonio et al, 40 Washington Square South, owner; Martire & Savignano, architects; cost, $5,000.

Park Av, n w corner of 80th St, to a four-story-and-basement dwelling; S. Levy, premises, owner; S. L. Waller, 154 Nassau St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Eagle Av, s e corner of 163d St, to a four-story brick school, 550x102.6; City of New York, owner; C

FORFEITURE SALE

Sacrificing at $7,250

A small cash payment buys it. Balance can be arranged to remain on first mortgage if so desired.

Purchaser having forfeited large cash payments because of business reverses, forcing this home back on seller's hands, house must be sold at once, thus being sacrificed at a fraction of its real worth. Title guaranteed.

This fine, all-year country home with extensive grounds right near the shore of one of the largest, finest lakes in the mountains, near express station and convenient commuting distance to any part of New York City.

This unusual house has every facility and convenience for comfortable living; it contains 12 rooms and 2 baths. This house is substantially and honestly built; no such honest materials can be had at such a ridiculously low price. All sports are enjoyed here at their best. This house is convenient to fine country club, golf, etc.

This is an unheard-of bargain; house could not be built to-day for twice the price I am authorized to sell at, and is in first-class condition. The place is easily worth $12,000.

Address ATTORNEY, BOX G 610 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RYE

One block from OAKLAND BEACH

This new stucco home just completed and ready for occupancy,

Price $9,750

The above house is built on corner plot 60x100, contains 4 large bedrooms, bath, extra large living room, with open fireplace, dining room, kitchen and pantry. Photograph and floor plan on application.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 East 42nd St., N. Y.
Phone, Murray Hill 3498.

Commuters!

The owner of an attractive country home with every modern convenience, two baths, 17 acres of choice land, fruit, barns, tenant house, near high school, adjoining pleasant village has just given me a figure which makes it one of the most attractive offerings in my territory; $10,000. Map, details.

Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Colonial Heights, semi-bungalow; six large, airy rooms and bath, electric lights, open fireplace, large porch; garage; ideal location for children. A. Reiner, Room 1,118, Tribune Bldg. Tel. Beekman 4500.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY

For gentleman of means, one of the handsomest homes in Westchester; 14 rooms, 3 baths; 3-car garage; all modern improvements; spacious grounds; fine old trees, 30 minutes from Grand Central; facing new Bronx River Parkway; high and healthful; owner must sacrifice. Particulars apply to H. S. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel. Phone Main 3940.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Van Cortland Terrace, Yonkers,
Handsome House
11 Rooms & 3 Baths, 50x100 ft.
A great bargain.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
498 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

550 Acres—$150 an acre.

Suitable Gentleman's Estate or Golf Course. Also: 200 acres—Great Bargain.
NEASON JONES, 30 East 42d Street.

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New York City is the finest place in the world to work in, but it ranks lower as a place in which to live.

Live at Neponsit, just 40 minutes out, the year round residential suburb, on the Atlantic Ocean and Jamaica Bay. Transients are excluded from the ocean beach—the best on the Coast—and it is deeded to property owners. There is the well appointed club, tennis, fishing and bathing. You sleep under blankets every day in the year at Neponsit. Lots $550 up. A few houses for rent. Phone Greeley 2741.

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HUNTINGTON

$35 LOTS EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD; CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

$2 Down, $1 Monthly.

Call or write for free railroad tickets.
B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

OLD-FASHIONED HOMESTEAD

Thirty miles out, North Shore, near harbor and country club; nearly two acres; shade trees, shrubbery; house has 11 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, fireplaces; perfect order; also garage and large poultry plant; out of town owner will sacrifice at $12,000; terms.

Theo. S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

Waterfront Country Place Bargain.

Beautiful 80-acre country place, long frontage Peconic Bay, fine beach, high, views, mostly cultivated, fertile, main highway, house 12 rooms, improvements, barns, outbuildings, excellent neighborhood; $200 acre; worth double.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BLDG. NEW YORK.

BARGAIN—House, $4,900.

7 rooms, tile bath, hot-water heat, all city improvements, 30 minutes out, 4 minutes of express station; refined; on restricted property. B., Room 505, 200 Broadway.

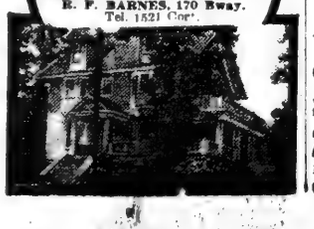
NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT BARGAIN

$9,500 Easy Terms. New Colonial Home, near Beautiful Lake

13 Rooms, 3 Baths. Grounds 307x177x300 ft. Fine Old Trees—High & Healthy. 49 Min. to City Ex. Service. An unusually well built home of 13 rooms, 3 baths, beamed ceilings; walls panelled in hardwood. Huge open fireplace. All conveniences.

R. F. BARNES, 170 Bway. Tel. 1521 Cort.



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A Very Pretty

new reconstructed stone 6-room house, tiled bathroom, for $4,500; only $500 cash required. For family reasons it must be sold and is a bargain at this price; new and modern; all improvements; good transportation; schools, &c.; restricted neighborhood. Full particulars.

T. F. HAYES,
Room 516—47 West 34th Street.

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$25,000 One of the most charming residences in Montclair, on fine corner, surrounded by beautiful shrubbery and massive elm trees; centre hall, large living room; music room connecting with solarium, which has large, open fireplace; extra large dining room finished in delft blue; dining solarium; butler's pantry; tiled kitchen; 7 master bedrooms; 4 baths; 2 sleeping porches; double oak floors; all interior woodwork finished in ivory; exterior tapestry brick; copper leaders, gutters, &c.; Spanish tile roof; double garage; large plot; convenient Lackawanna.

Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Station.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

5TH AV. CORNER STORE

CLOSE TO
34TH STREET,
25x95 with large "L"
Spacious basement room
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d Street.

CORNER LOFT BUILDING,

5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100,
1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.

Suitable for manufacturing of Cigars, Shirtwaists, Tailoring, &c. Will rent in part or entire. Steam heat, elevator, and all Title and Labor laws complied with; apply to owners.

PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.
383 Madison Av. Tel. 3513 Murray Hill.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

20 East 83d Street.
Rental Reasonable.
Apply to
Wm. A. White & Sons
Real Estate
46 Cedar Street Telephone 5700 John

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ON THE BLOCK BEAUTIFUL.
130th Street, Fifth to Lenox.
Three-story, 25-foot front houses, 11 rooms, front lawns and porches; rent $75 to $80. Inquire 24 West 130th, or
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Avenue

118 EAST 30TH ST.

Desirable three-story and basement dwelling, suitable for physician or private family. Excellent location.

Innes & Center, 30-32 E. 20th.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

REED HOUSE

Broadway at 121st St.
6 and 7 Rooms, $800-$1000
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Perfect Service.

AT STUYVESANT PARK — One Apartment IN THE **ST. GEORGE**
223-5 East 17th Street
8 ROOMS and BATH
RENT $1200
H. E. ZITTEL, 7 EAST 42D ST.

7 and 8 Room Apartments
with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

Renault Court

207-211 West 110th St.
High-class elevator apartments.
6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; moderate rents;
Opposite Central Park.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Clemlit Realty Co., 507 5th Ave.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS
5 and 6 Rooms.
$900 and $1,200.
Must be seen to be appreciated.
317 WEST 99TH STREET.

THE WEST POINT

336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE. Subway Express 96th. All night elevator. **6 Rooms, $65**

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath $1,600-$1,800
Fireproof Building, Standard Service.

2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath,
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

ROCKLEDGE COURT

3,044 Albany Crescent.
Broadway-231st St. subway station, 3-4-5 rooms; all improvements; $24 to $36. Class of tenants restricted. Call at above address only.

A—601 WEST 141ST ST.
Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall"
3 to 7 large outside rooms; all-night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Supt.

2465-9 BROADWAY at 91st St. Subway
High-class elevator apartments, 6 & 7 rooms
$900 to $960. JOHN S. REED, 115 Broadway.

Broadway, 89th to 90th Streets

Astor Court

IF you visit this imposing building you will surely come away convinced that in this apartment house, there have been embodied improvements, so advanced, that the most fastidious and cultured demand for a generation to come have been foreseen and carried out. And yet the rentals are reasonable. Read more.

Spacious garden on 3 sides insures ample light and fresh air. Roomy closets, closet doors with pier glass mirrors. Special rooms for accommodating guests. Safe roof playground for children. Kitchens have ventilating flues, complete glass-lined ice boxes and outlets for electric fans. Refrigeration furnished without cost. Private laundries with tubs, gas, ironing boards and steam driers. Individual brick-lined store rooms. All rooms richly decorated and finished. Suites of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. A number of splendid suites now vacant. Rentals from $2500 to $3200.

Call at the premises or apply at the office of
VINCENT ASTOR - - 23 West 26th Street, New York City

Apartments of the Highest Type

Absolutely Fireproof.—Every Modern Improvement.

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Representative on premises.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.
5 & 6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,300.
Representative on Premises.

For particulars see
Fred'k Zittel & Sons
Broadway and 79th Street TEL. 9700 SCHUYLER.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments,
Moderately Priced.
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.

The Hudson Fulton
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
7 Rooms, one Bath
8 Rooms, two Baths
One block from Subway.
$810 to $960 yearly.

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411
Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
4 Rooms—$30 to $37 per month
5 Rooms—$38 to $43 per month

The HAMPTONS

201 & 203 West 117th St.
St. Nicholas to 7th Ave.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,050 yearly
Apply on Premises, or to
A.L.MORDECAI & SON

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th St.
Finest Section of the Drive.
Modern building embodying all the latest improvements; very large rooms, attractive floor plan.
Apartments of
5-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths
Rents $840-$2,000.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $40-$45
5 ROOMS, $55-$60
6 ROOMS, $65-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

CORNER APARTMENT

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
MAPLE COURT
1229 PARK AV. Corner 98th St.
8 ROMS, 2 BATHS, $1,200
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS $1,000
CATHEDRAL COURT
541 West 113th Near Broadway
6 Rooms and Bath, $900
A. BRANDSTEIN Agt., 74 B'way.

RAVENWOOD

Broadway, S. W. Cor. 180th St.
4, 5, 6 Rooms, $36-$57.50.
MODERN, UP-TO-DATE APPOINTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.

THE Whitehall, 1871 7th Av.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8 unusually large rooms, extra toilet, IN THE BEST HARLEM LOCATION. **$1,000 and $1,200**

Kensington Court
555 West 151st Street,
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4, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply owner's office, on premises.

The CLEBURNE

924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

Skylight Studios
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Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60.

Apartments of Highest Character

Two New Buildings
Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
103d St. and West End Ave.
And
NORTH CORNER OF
108th St. and Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $2,300.

Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. W. Corner 104th Street.
One Block from Subway Station.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $1,850

508 to 520 W. 114th
Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,400.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
4 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE.
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
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FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
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RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St.	$90—$135
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.)	$100—$105
571 Park Ave., cor. 63rd St.	$150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park)	$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St.	$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West	$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.)	$65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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Westbourne Court
556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
6 Rooms
Suitable for Physician.
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or M. M. SILVERMAN, 507 5th Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 8 minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms..$26-$34-$42

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GRAMERCY PARK
Attractive studios; also two-room and bath studio apartments, facing the park.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th

BROOKLYN.

ATTRACTIVE
FLATBUSH APARTMENTS
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
4-5-6-7 ROOMS, $26 TO $55
WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY,
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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

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Long Island.

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ROCKLEDGE MANOR.
A refined home hotel; adults only; all improvements; moderate prices. 124 Bruce Av. Tel. 3344 Yonkers. W. J. Merritt.

Far Rockaway, one block from ocean—First-class accommodations; week-end parties; special rates for September. Sea View Inn, 815 Beach 20th St. Telephone 1166.

Long Island.

ROCKAWAY PARK.—Special rates for September; ocean half block; private. G 168 Times.

New York State.

Beautiful gentleman's farm; modern improvements; healthy mountain location; 90 miles; $10-$12. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Ellswood.—Board on fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th. Telephone 34 Bryant.

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THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $23 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

A private house offers superior accommodations during September; unusually large rooms; fine table board. 302 8th Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

Invalids, chronics, nervous cases; ideal, home-like conditions near New York; beautiful surroundings; booklet. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DRUGGIST—BAKER.
Elegant corner store, large windows, new building; oak trim; steam heat, electric lights; populated section; no opposition; great opportunity; rent reasonable; equally good for up-to-date delicatessen, grocer and butcher. Apply at building, Warren and Banta Sts., Corona, one block west of Junction Av., or Thomas, 148 Bridge Plaza South, Long Island City. Telephone 871 Astoria.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. THE SUBLEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Desirable ground floor store, 32 East 22d St.; best business location; Broadway, 4th Av.; also first floor showroom, office, and loft; very low rent if taken by Oct. 1. Inquire premises, 12 to 2 daily, or your own broker. Address Jos. W. Stern & Co., 102 West 38th St.

34TH ST., 140 WEST, Between Broadway and 7th Av., parlor floor front office or store with large windows. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone John 5700.

STORE,
Basement and sub-basement.
506 Broadway.
22,000 square feet.
E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

Private office, 24th floor Liberty Tower; light, airy, attractive appearance; $25 a month. Apply Public Stenographer's office, 55 Liberty St., Room 2418.

Desirable extra large basement for business, near "L" station; also top floor; very low rent if taken by Oct. 1. Inquire premises, 645 6th Av., or owners, nearby, Jos. W. Stern & Co., 102 West 38th St.

We have applicants for offices and lofts, all parts of city; list your vacancies with us. Realty Subleasing Co., 220 Broadway.

Offices.—Large and small, attractive offices; modern conveniences; $17.50-$50; suitable import, export business. Apply 109 Broad St.

UNION SQUARE, 53.—Offices, $25 up. Apply on premises or Spear, 827 Broadway.

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RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

Beautiful corner offices, sublet cheap. 43d and Broadway. Call up 5140 Bryant.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Large office to rent at your own price. C. M. Oppenheimer, 423 4th Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted studio, north light, (for painting,) bedroom, bath, kitchen or kitchenette; rent not over $1,500. L. F. Forbes, 1 West 64th.

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Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage money in any amounts at 5%. S. A. Israel, R. M. De Leeuw Co., 54 Pine St.

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Absolutely Fireproof.—Every Modern Improvement.

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NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $40 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
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75 Ft. W'shingt'n Av., Southwest Cor. 162d
Modern Elevator Apartments
Beautiful, high-class, residential section
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $55 TO $85
Open for inspection day and evening.
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Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway

207 West 56th St.,
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Modern Apartments
7 & 8 ROOMS 2 BATHS
RENTS $1,380 TO $1,800.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.,
Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1268—Bryant.

5 Rooms and 6
Court Washington and The Fortress
New Elevator Apartments
Ft. Washington Av., 169th to 170th St.
Attractive layout; plenty of closets; quiet, refined neighborhood; mail chute and vacuum cleaner service. Inquire 245 Ft. Washington Av., or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel., Hanover—5989.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station.
Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

Hotel Calumet

340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT.
SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths.
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY
New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
2-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,500.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, $20-$60
Tel. Mon. 3667.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

One-family houses, detached, garage, nine rooms, bath, showers, electric lights, vacuum cleaners, steam, parquetry; $5,650; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,480 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

Residences, Business Properties, Apartments and Stores.
Best prices and locations.
Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 West 20th St.

162d, 550 West, (near Broadway.)—10 rooms, two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 940.

Builders—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. River 975.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrifice my 2 Jamaica lots for $120 each; 2 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room cottage, near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c. fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. B. Welsh, Box 125 Times Downtown.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

REAL BARGAIN.
Fine house on fine corner, 100x100, on best part Staten Island; owner must leave this section, and has just reduced price $1,000; get in while the getting is good; tomorrow may be too late; first one with cash gets it. W. L. Conner, New Dorp, Staten Island.

Real Estate Wanted.

A musician wants studio for Oct. 1, about 30x20, with 1 or 2 rooms and bath, location between 42d and 65th Sts., Lexington Av. and Broadway; not necessary north light. Ad. Heaton, Camp Rosalind, Chesham, N. H.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Blodgood, 542 5th Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.

Desirable detached house, Yonkers. Healthy location; two baths; terms easy; owner left town.

APPLY BELLOWS & WARREN,
20 GETTY SQUARE, YONKERS.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

On the top of the hill at Scarsdale Station; restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price $3,500; easy terms or loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY,
18 East Forty-first Street,
New York City.

PHYSICIANS OR COMMUTERS.
Opportunity—10 rooms, two baths, large plot, ¾ mile Bronxville station; sacrifice; price $9,000, or will rent. Phone 1089 Tuckahoe. Dr. Hall, Mohegan Heights.

SCARSDALE.—Eight rooms and two baths; quarter acre; shade, garden; near church, school, and trolley; sale $10,000; rent $65. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HARTSDALE, on the Hilltop.—Twelve-room shingle and stone house; 3 baths, sunroom, sleeping porch; garage; price $27,500. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN.
GARDEN CITY ESTATES, LONG ISLAND.
Plot 80x100; excellent location; near electric road station; all improvements; no assessments; sell cheap for cash. Y 371 Times Annex.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 2 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. B. Bryan, Box 29 Times Downtown.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

COUNTRY HOMES—ACREAGE—FARMS.
DANIEL GERARD, 1,270 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
Owner going abroad in October will sell at great sacrifice 36-acre estate, 3-acre lake, including modern house 9 rooms, 2 baths, artistically and completely furnished; gas, water, ice, icehouse, fine kitchen garden, beautiful shade trees; ten miles from Morristown; correspondence invited. Address A. G., Mendham, N. J.

CHARMING HOME
In the Beautiful Town of
MONTCLAIR.
Stucco and shingle residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths, 4 bedrooms, sleeping porch, solarium, latest improvements; beautiful grounds, fine shade trees. Summer house, &c.; necessity for immediate sale; price $27,500. Apply to my brokers, Frank Hughes-Taylor Co., Montclair, N. J.

BARGAIN.
Modern 7-room house; must be sacrificed; located on beautiful street; 4 minutes to station; all improvements, fireplace, large piazza; easy terms. B. K., 59 Times.

ALL THE ORANGES — Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Building lot 50x200, near station, hour out; great views, water, and electric light. Only $300; easy terms. Room 1,702, 141 B'way.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
For Sale—Seven and one-half acres; large Colonial dwelling; all modern conveniences; can be purchased at reasonable price and terms. Photos and further particulars from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty St., New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

At Greenwich, Conn.—Nine-room house; large, screened sleeping porch; garage; gardens, shade, fruit, berries, hedges. Albert Richardson.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—To rent modern 10-room house, 2 bathrooms, restricted neighborhood, Glenridge or Montclair; give full description. J. T. P., 38 Liberty St., Catskill, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Two rooms, kitchenette; antique furniture; near Fifth Av.; $80; lease. G 152 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA. D
W 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY. E
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
Special Rates to Columbia Students. N
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near B'way
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.
4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3961 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Will sub-leare for 8 months or longer from Sept. 1 exquisitely furnished 7 rooms and 2 baths apartment, 98th St. and Riverside Drive. Inquire M. M. Waxman, 50 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 6985 Broad.

Cathedral Court, 44 Morningside Drive, cor. 115th; overlooking park; all improvements; 5 and 6 rooms, $860 and $1,000.

Exclusive 25-foot apartment; 8 large rooms, bath; 10 large closets; $80; near "L," subway. 124 West 103d.

BEAUMONT, 780 Riverside Drive, corner 150th St.; beautiful five to eight room apartments; finest on drive; $1,000-$1,800.

APARTMENT.—8 rooms, 2 baths, all light; Tyndall Av. and 261st St.; apply first floor. Telephone 306 Kingsbridge.

TO LET.—Three rooms with kitchenette and bath; 160 Claremont Av., 4-L; rent $40.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

94th, 52-54 West, near Park.—8-room modern apartments; reasonable rent.

Bronx.

THE BELNORD, 1,067 HOE AV., CORNER 165TH ST.—FIREPROOF BUILDING; ELEGANT 4 AND 7 ROOMS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ELEVATOR SERVICE DAY AND NIGHT. PRICE MODERATE.

The Castleton Apartments.
N. W. Corner 184th St. & Grand Concourse.
4-5-6 rooms; $28 to $46.
All modern improvements; telephone and shower.
Wm. M. Ro

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The tropical disturbance of Tuesday has advanced to about west longitude 75 degrees and north latitude 31 degrees and is apparently moving toward the Florida Straits. Numerous thunder showers have occurred in Atlantic Coast districts north of the Carolinas. These showers were attended by a marked fall in temperature, in some localities amounting to as much as 20 degrees during the last twenty-four hours. In the upper lake region, the middle Mississippi, and the Missouri Valleys temperature has risen from 8 to 10 degrees.

Generally fair and moderately cool weather is indicated for Atlantic Coast districts Thursday and probably Friday. In the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley the temperature will rise.

Storm warnings are displayed at Miami and Key West.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be light northwest, fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast to south on the South Florida Coast, east gales Thursday; rain.

FORECAST—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Thursday and Friday; continued moderate temperatures.

Southern New England—Fair, continued cool Thursday and probably Friday.

New Jersey—Fair and slightly cooler Thursday, Friday, fair.

Western New York—Generally fair Thursday and Friday. Warmer Friday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; cooler Thursday, southeast.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday and Friday; warmer Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	68	75	4 P. M.	80	82
6 A. M.	67	73	6 P. M.	80	71
9 A. M.	75	81	9 P. M.	76	73
12 M.	82	88	11 P. M.	73	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 80; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 78; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 90 degrees at 1:40 P. M.; minimum, 71 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 81 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.75 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.72 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M.
12:00—Stadium, City College, 136 St., between Convent & Amsterdam Avs., (rubbish).....Slight

A. M.
2:20—556-558 W. 52 St.; Robert Wick Lumber Co.....Slight
8:23—427 W. 21 St.; Florence Crittenden Home.....Slight
9:03—110, 111 Sts., bet. 1 & 2 Avs.; Consol. Gas Co.....Not given
10:10—24-36 Cooper Sq.; Barth & Son's.....Not given

P. M.
8:20—1,025 Prospect Av.; Catherine Jones..

3:50—Front 260 7 St.; Dr. S. Herzstein.Slight
4:40—18 W. 103 St.; Gustave Reaske..Slight
4:40—253 Centre St.; C. Ritter.....Slight
5:00—Front 4,626 B'way; Clement Birch..

5:45—536 E. 135 St.; Isadore Cutner..Slight
7:25—57 E. 98 St.; not given.....Slight
8:30—103 Crosby St.; A. Schelerfeld..$1,000
9:10—215 W. 112 St.; Yetta Dan.....Slight
10:25—124 Baxter St.; Habaht & Weiss.Slight
10:30—339 E. 140 St.; Jessie Hogan.....Slight
11:00—423 Brook Av.; not given.....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Second Lt. W. O. Ryan, 7th Cav., is attached to aviation sec. of Sig. Corps as a student and will proceed to San Diego for duty.

Maj. C. S. Farnsworth, 10th Inf., to this city for duty as instructor at Army War College.

Maj. E. M. Markham, Corps of Engrs., is detailed as professor of practical military engineering at Military Acad.

1st. Lt. A. M. Prentiss, Ord. Dept., to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for duty.

1st. Lt. H. J. Damm, 26th Inf., is attached to the aviation sec. of Sig. Corps as a student and will proceed to San Diego for duty.

Capt. C. S. Frank, 19th Inf., detailed in Q. M. C., effective Sept. 10, will report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for station and duty temporarily. He will retain quarters at station to which he was assigned prior to his detail in Q. M. C.

Capt. E. M. Weiles, Jr., M. C., will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty in that dept.

Orders of July 27, relating to Capt. O. Edwards, General Staff, revoked.

Resignation of Capt. C. H. Back, 2d. Inf., Kentucky N. G., is accepted.

Capt. R. C. Richardson, Jr., Inf., will report to Maj. C. W. Fenton, 2d Cav., President of an examining board at Ft. Myer, Va., for examination for transfer to Cav.; then to his station.

Capt. A. N. Tasker, M. C., to West Point for temporary duty at Academy as instructor for course in military hygiene, then to his station.

Orders of Aug. 7, relating to Capt. J. W. Wright, 17th Inf., are amended to direct him to proceed to Ft. McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty, then to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for duty at Army School of Line, not later than Sept. 15.

Orders of Aug. 7, relating to Capt. A. E. Kennington, 10th Cav., revoked.

Orders of Aug. 12, relating to Capt. P. Mowry, 3d Cav., revoked.

2d Lt. F. L. Hamilton, 3d Cav., is detailed to enter next first year class at the Mounted Service School, and will proceed to Ft. Riley, Kan., Sept. 25, for duty.

Orders of Aug. 3, relating to Capt. C. B. Sweezey, 1st Cav., are amended to direct him to proceed to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for temporary duty, then to this city for duty at Army War College, on or about Sept. 15.

The board of officers appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., in orders of July 8, for the examination of officers for transfer to F. A., is dissolved.

Capt. R. R. Wood, 24th Inf., detailed in the Q. M. C., effective Sept. 25, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Sept. 20, for duty as Q. M., and in addition will assume charge of construction work at Jefferson Barracks, relieving Capt. F. G. Lawton, Q. M. C.

Orders of July 15, directing Capt. R. B. Powers, Q. M. C., to retain quarters at permanent station, to which he was assigned prior to his detail in Q. M. C., are revoked. He is assigned to station at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Leaves: 1st Lt. G. F. Patten, 13th Cav., four mos.; Capt. A. Foillon, Cav., 20 days' extension; Capt. J. E. McDonald, Inf., 2 mos.; 2d Lt. E. M. Price, 14th Inf., six mos., then the Walter Reed Hospital for examination; Capt. R. D. Carter, 28th Inf., 2 months' extension; 1st Lt. S. M. Parker, Inf., 20 days' extension, and 1st Lt. R. R. Robertson, M. R. C., 3 mos., effective upon expiration of present leave. He will then stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C., effective upon expiration of leave granted today.

The Navy.

Lt. C. A. Blakely, New York Yard, Aug. 31, to command the Rowan.

Jr. Grade Lts. G. A. Trever, from command of H-1, home and await orders, and W. H. Pashley, the Columbia, to duty as aid on staff, commander submarine force, Atlantic Fleet.

Ensign J. L. McGuigan, the Denver, to the Mass. Inst. of Tech., Boston, and G. C. Manning, the Hancock, to same place.

P. A. Surg. A. J. Mink, Puget Sound Hospital, Sept. 8, await orders at Washington, D. C.

Assist. Surg. J. F. Neuberger, M. R. C., to Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S. C., Sept. 4.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Aileen, at Providence; Annapolis, at Topolobampo; Essex, at Toledo; Lawson, at New York Yard; Patapsco, at Philadelphia; Preble, at La Paz; San Diego, at San Diego; Uncas, at Norfolk.

SAILED—Alert, K-8, K-4, K-7, K-8, and the St. Louis, Honolulu for test cruise; Buffalo, Mare Island for Tiburon; Castine, Santo Domingo City for San Pedro de Macoris; Chattanooga, La Paz for Mazatlan; Dorothea, Cleveland for Duluth; Mars, La Paz for Tiburon; Oregon, San Pedro for San Francisco, and the Sampson, Newport for trials.

The Lawrence was placed in ordinary at the Mare Island Yard, July 26.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Promoted to rank of Lieutenant and assigned as indicated: To take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 22—Sergt. T. J. McCormick, 172 to 12.

Promoted to rank of Sergeant and assigned as indicated: To take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 22—Patrol. E. J. Quinn, 146 to 172.

Retired from service and awarded pension: To take effect 12 P. M., Aug. 23—Patrol. Michael Keylaher, B. B. H. Squad, on own application, at $700 per annum; appointed Sept. 12, 1872.

Transfers and Assignments: To take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 24—Lts. Michael Flattery, 17 to 43; Owen Trainer, 43 to 17. To take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 24—James McCauley, 156 to 9 I. D., assigned to clerical duty; J. J. McDonald, 9 I. D. to 70, assignment to clerical duty discontinued. To take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 24—Serge. T. A. Robinson, 29 to 43; W. J. McGowan, 43 to 29. Patrol. A. C. Fleischer, 283 to 26, assignment to mounted duty discontinued. To take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 24—G. A. Maude, 9 I. D. to 172, assignment to clerical duty discontinued; M. F. McDermott, assigned to clerical duty, 14 I. D. to 9 I. D.

Temporary assignments: Lts. P. B. Lane, 4, to command, 4 P. M., Aug. 22, during absence of Captain on sick report; Henry Eilers, 170, to command, 10:10 A. M., Aug. 21, during absence of Captain on sick report. Sergts. Julius Chenu, 7; Patrick White, 13, and P. J. Clarke, 17, to 90, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 26. Patrol. Daniel O'Connor, 6; Francis Mershon, 160, and Florence Dehner, 172, to 8th I. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 22; J. A. Kilgallon, 26, to 63, as operator of motor patrol wagon, noon, Aug. 27, to 8 A. M., Aug. 29; A. A. Innes, 144, to 7 D. Squad, duty in Bureau of Stat., 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 23; Frank Long, 278, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of the Police Commissioner, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 20.

To 90, from precincts indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 26: Thomas Kelly, 1; Charles Fetteroll, 2; George Breidenbach, 2; L. S. Rogers, 5; J. J. Collins, 10; W. F. Dierker, 17; J. J. Boylan, 18; Thomas Turley, 26; J. Flynn, 61; Edward Lumry, 1; John Taeschner, 2; John Quaglano, 5; H. J. Haggerty, 10; J. J. Byrnes, 13; R. L. Duffy, 19; Thomas O'Connor, 21; John Ferretti, 26; John J. Gay, 4.

Leaves of Absence, (without pay)—Patrol. W. Berthoff, 145, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 24; G. F. Mahoney, 146, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; J. P. Hopkins, 270, 2 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 25.

Sick Leaves Granted—Patrol. A. J. Reydell, 2,370 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 25; J. J. Tormey, 100, 90 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 25.

Applications for Full Pay on Sick Report Approved—Serg. J. H. Kelly, 161, 6:55 P. M., Aug. 11, during disability; Patrol. P. S. Haber, 10, 2:30 P. M., July 30, to noon, Aug. 11; H. J. Schutter, 33, 4 P. M., July 25, to noon, Aug. 7; T. McGrath, 35, 2:10 A. M., Aug. 18, during disability; P. F. Cunningham, 36, 7:10 P. M., July 29, to 12 P. M., Aug. 9; F. F. Manning, 74, 6:30 P. M., Aug. 10, during disability; M. D. Kelly, 147, 8 A. M., Aug. 18, during disability; J. McGuire, 155, 8:10 P. M., July 25, to 12 P. M., Aug. 9; R. A. Helwig, Traf. Div., Sub-div. D, 4 P. M. Aug. 2, to 12 P. M., Aug. 16.

Fire Department.

Special leaves of absence granted: Chief of Batt. S. E. Poling, 17th Batt., 36 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 27; Fire, 1st gr. J. J. Delaney, Eng. 56, 36 hours, 8 P. M., Aug. 24; Fire, 1st gr. Joseph Crennan, Eng. 84, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 24; Fire, 1st gr. A. E. Rowan, Eng. 152, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 24; Fire, 1st gr. W. L. Lamb, H. & L. 26, 96 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 31; Fire, 1st gr. J. M. Kirlsen, H. & L. 37, 84 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 25; Fire, 1st gr. J. J. Tobin, No. 2, H. & L. 117, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 30.

Appointments:

Samuel Oates as telegraph operator, $1,200 per annum, effective 8 A. M., Aug. 16. (Appointment not to exceed five months.)

Henrietta C. Bewell as typewriting copyist, Bur. Fire Prevention, three months, at rate of $900 per annum, effective 9 A. M., Aug. 21.

Harold Beggs as junior draftsman, (electrical,) Bur. F. A. Telegraph, 15 days, rate of $75 per month, effective 9 A. M., Aug. 21.

A. P. Flamm as asst. Fire Marshal, Bur. Fire Investigation, three months, (probationary,) rate of $1,500 yearly, effective 9 A. M., Aug. 22.

Resignations accepted:

A. N. Flamm, inspector of Fire Prevention, Bur. F. P., Div. Inspec., effective 9 A. M., Aug. 22.

P. P. Mooney, emer. junior draftsman, (electrical,) Bur. of F. A. Telegraph, effective noon, Aug. 26.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for Plan Examiner, Grade C. Applications will be received until 4 P. M. on Sept. 5. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; duties, 6. The duties are to examine plans for the purpose of conducting and reporting upon violations of the tenement house law, the plumbing and sanitary codes, the building code, and the rules and regulations of the Fire Department so far as they relate to the construction and occupancy of buildings. The salary is from $1,200 to $1,800 a year. Vacancies occur from time to time in the Bureau of Buildings, Tenement House Department, and Fire Prevention Bureau. The minimum age is twenty-one years.

United States.

The commission invites attention to the examination for Assistant Examiner in the Patent Office, for both men and women, scheduled to be held on Sept. 13, 14, and 15, to fill eight existing vacancies and vacancies as they may occur at the entrance salary of $1,500 a year, in the United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C. As the supply of eligibles has not been equal to the demand, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. Competitors will be examined on physics, embracing the requirements of a general college course; mathematics, including one or two questions each in algebra, plane and solid geometry, plane trigonometry, analytics, and differential calculus; technics, covering the general field of mechanics, mechanic arts, industrial arts and processes, and applied chemistry; chemistry, inorganic, including qualitative analysis, and elementary organic; French or German, and mechanical drawings. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Public school teachers will be required to attend the conferences in the newly devised institute from Sept. 11 to 25, Saturdays and Sundays excluded. The hours will be from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., with an hour's intermission for lunch. Absence will be counted as absence from duty, and the salary will be deducted accordingly.

Bids received on Aug. 14 for finishing the plumbing and drainage of the additions to P. S. 8 and 20, Richmond, have been rejected by the Board of Education, as they were deemed excessive.

There are several small eligible lists to be given out. The Board of Examiners will not meet until next month, and there will be no more examinations until that time.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 30 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; gentlemen or business women.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; private bath; $5.50; another, $4.50; electricity, telephone.

55TH ST., 25 EAST.—Elegant bachelor apartment in a most private house; also beautiful large and small rooms; reference required.

68TH, 239 EAST.—Beautiful rooms, large and small; modern conveniences; private house.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

11TH, 105 WEST.—Parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; housekeeping.

37TH ST., 15 WEST.

Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths, telephone, electricity; $4, $7, $10.

40TH, 96 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high class; references; bachelors.

50TH, 25, 35, 54 WEST.—Twenty newly-furnished rooms, suites and apartments; $3, $5, $7, $10 weekly; parlors for business.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Elegant bachelor apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; shower, needle; electric light; steam heat; vacant September.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity, all improvements, 'phone.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Cool rooms; dressing room, kitchenette; $6 up; homelike; exclusive.

71ST, 122 WEST.—Attractive furnished parlor suite for doctor or dentist; private bath-room; telephone; special terms permanent party.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; running water, bath; phone; convenient location; $10.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, hardwood floors, electricity.

76TH, 161 WEST.—Handsome house; just open; newly decorated rooms, large and small.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive room with private bath; all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike large, small rooms; private baths continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large connecting, small, also elegant music room; hot water supply.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant, nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; references.

78TH, 212 WEST.—Up-to-date rooms; running water; very reasonable; gentlemen preferred.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; reference.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large parlor suits; private bath; electricity; reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; newly furnished; scrupulously clean; phone.

84TH, 54-56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive home for gentlemen; parlors for guests' use; references.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive room; large closet; refined private apartment, $8.50. (Ochs.)

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentlemen.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Hotel Ludington, three doors from Broadway;) also 351 West 71st, near Riverside.—All-night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $3 to $6 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

113TH, 341 WEST.—Beautiful large, cool room, (3 windows;) also large single room; bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful large, cool room, (3 windows;) elevator apartment. Hart.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Light, airy rooms, single and double; best location in Harlem; convenient transportation; roof garden, tennis court, restaurant. Baker and McNary.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Running water, Hudson view, $6; desirable location; elevator. 2B.

CENTRAL PARK WEST (66th St.)—Charming apartment; rent delightful room. Telephone Columbus 7915.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (Apartment 22.) —Furnished room; splendid view; telephone, electricity, bath.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452, (116th Subway.) —Outside room, bath; gentleman; desirable. Apartment 3A.

WEST END AV., 611, (NEAR 89TH.)—NEW, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; EVERY POSSIBLE CONVENIENCE; PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

WEST END AV., 752, (96th St.)—Furnished room, with running water; electricity, telephone. Ash.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Room and private bath; retired naval officer, (bachelor;) must be between 6th and Madison Avs., 43d and 47th Sts. R. D., 91 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED, EXPERIENCED LADY CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF ENTIRE BOOKS AND SMALL OFFICE FORCE OF CORPORATION. ADDRESS OWN HANDWRITING. G 166 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced preferred. Crescent Cap Co., 22 West 4th St.

GIRL, bright, neat, for filing and general office work; address in own handwriting, give experience, age, salary expected. Manufacturer, 151 Times.

GIRL familiar with capping and labeling bottles; state past experience. P. O. Box 1,498.

GOVERNESS.—German-American girl wanted for two children, 5 and 7. Call or phone 229 West 42d St., Room 619.

MODELS, MISSES, NICE NEAT GIRLS. 510 6TH AV., 97TH FLOOR.

SALESWOMAN.—We have an unusual proposition to offer an energetic woman of pleasing personality; must be able to present matters convincingly; opportunity for large earnings; commission, with advances. B 139 Times.

SALESWOMAN, having thorough knowledge of fashion, to call on women's apparel manufacturers and dressmakers; excellent opportunity; salary and commission. B 201 Times.

SHOE SALESWOMEN.—Several high-class shoe saleswomen wanted for our new shoe department, which we are opening on the street floor; only those accustomed to high-class trade need apply. Superintendent, Bedell Co., 19 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for good position with manufacturing corporation; office in Bronx; answer stating fully your experience, give references, your age, and the salary you have earned. Z 206 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER with some experience and understanding office routine, also able to operate switchboard; good chance for advancement. Apply, with full particulars as to experience, salary expected, etc., to W. O. S., Box 49, Station A, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER with executive ability and experience to take charge of dictating machine department and general office details; position downtown. Apply Room 1,902, Times Building, 10 to 12 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER, quick, neat, competent; office of manufacturing concern; give experience, salary expected, in own handwriting. Permanent, 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; American; good future for capable, willing young lady; state salary, age, experience. K 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Must be experienced, rapid, good speller; state age and salary. K 326 Times Downtown.

WOMAN wanted to go to country and do cooking and cleaning for two women; salary, $20. Immediate, 35 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted as bill clerk and general office assistant; must have had manufacturing experience, cloak and suit preferred. Address, stating full particulars and salary desired, to Box 171 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15. We are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing cants."

TYPIST, rapid, accurate operator, good opportunity; $12.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, downtown position; $20.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, familiar double entry ledgers; $12.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR; must also be good typist; $12.

LAW STENOGRAPHER; $20.

CLERK and TYPIST for downtown bank; $10.

BILL CLERK, (Royal;) rapid figurer; $14.

STENOGRAPHER; prefer college girl; must have good appearance and address, able to meet people, and willing to do detail work; excellent opportunity; $20.

Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church Street, City.

ENGLISH-SPANISH STENOGRAPHERS.—First class only; splendid opportunities for competents; good salaries. Write Cuban Employment Agency, Obrapia, 36-E Havana, Cuba.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Five experienced operators, $15-$18; permanent; no fees charged. Dictaphone Co., 83 Chambers St., Thursday, 9 A. M.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

TYPISTS, five, $12 week; clerical worker, $12; stenographers, $15; stenographers, assistant bookkeepers, $9. Van Tyn, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS and competent office help furnished. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5061.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.

SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-la-bic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

$10

This week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—One of the largest New York fire insurance companies offers a position under the chief accountant, with liberal salary, to a competent man with advanced experience in the accounting and statistical work of the fire insurance business; no one will be considered unless fully qualified to fill the position described. A 263 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—A good, permanent position is open with a manufacturing corporation located in the Bronx; excellent opportunity for the right man. Answer, stating fully your experience; give references, your age, and the salary you have earned. Z 206 Times Annex.

A1 SALESMAN wanted, not older than 30; to sell $3,000 to $5,000 houses in nearby N. J. suburbs; we give leads; commission and drawing account; state experience; confidential. P. O. Box 1,041, New York.

ARTIST.

First-class figure man, with good color sense, wanted for Middle West concern; one with good commercial experience; good salary for right man. Reply, sending samples to N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, which will be carefully returned.

AUDITOR.—Wanted, high-class, experienced man as auditor and head bookkeeper for large metal manufacturing corporation; must have had experience in that line and be conversant with prices of supplies and materials; must live near factory, situated in large New England town between New Haven and New York; permanent position and good salary to man who can fill the place. Apply with references, Bonniecrest, Inc., 30 Broad St., New York.

AUTOMOBILE TRUCKS.—Experienced assemblers and engine men. Hurlburt Motor Truck Co., 133d St. and Harlem River, New York.

BOYS WANTED.

Bright, willing boys; must be 16 and grammar school graduates; opportunity for advancement for boys out to make good and not afraid to start in our shipping department delivering packages; salary $6. Apply by letter only, stating your qualifications, to Mr. Moore, care Rogers Peet Company, 258 Broadway.

BOY, WITH EDUCATION, DESIRING POSITION, WITH CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT AND OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN BUSINESS. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING SALARY AND EXPERIENCE, M. W., 133 EAST 17TH ST.

BOY, 16 years, to make himself generally useful. Apply, with references, J. Sokolower, 152 West 25th St.

BUYER WANTED.

Joseph G. Darlington & Co., Philadelphia,

require a thoroughly experienced buyer for

Men's and women's hosiery and underwear, gloves, umbrellas, and sweaters.

An exceptional opportunity for a qualified man. Apply by letter in own handwriting, stating full particulars. All communications will be treated as confidential.

JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON & CO., 1,126-28 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

BUYER AND MANAGER. — CAPABLE YOUNG MAN AS FUR BUYER AND DEPARTMENT MANAGER IN LARGE STORE IN THE MIDDLE WEST. APPLY J. A. HERZBERG PURCHASING CO., 11 WEST 25TH ST.

CLERK wanted, front, for high-class apartment hotel; young man of good appearance and experience. Address, with references, H. F., 821 Madison Av.

COLLECTORS, experienced, for installment business; aged 21 to 30; salary $2 per day and expenses; references and bond required. Apply after 10, Room 801, 3 West 29th.

CONTRACTOR.

Large women's apparel jobbing house is open to make arrangements with high class contractor on women's suits and coats; splendid opportunity for manufacturer that can make high class goods and supply styles. B 185 Times.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical, with practical experience in the design of small apparatus in which the interchangeability of parts is an essential feature.

Tooreliable men who can prove their ability we can offer permanent positions with first-class opportunities for advancement.

Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

DRAFTSMAN. — Experienced on ornamental bronze and iron work. John Williams, Inc., 556 West 27th.

ENGINEERS, SUPERINTENDENTS to qualify as Superintendents after learning reinforced concrete building construction with metal molds; excellent pay when efficient. SCHUB, 1,947 Broadway. Phone 1875 Columbus. Call afternoons.

ESTIMATOR for cost or construction work; high reference. A 269 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED MAN for patent office work to prepare and prosecute applications; good salary; references required. B. F., 142 Times.

GENERAL FOREMAN,

Man between 30 and 45, who is thorough mechanic, wanted for night force in large factory; must be experienced in handling men; excellent opportunity; show age, education, and salary expected. G. F., Box 137 Times Downtown.

GOLD JEWELERS.—First-class wanted on case work. H. Blackington & Co., North Attleboro, Mass.

HARDWOOD MANAGER WANTED.

Man with established trade ash and oak, and thorough knowledge of mill connections, as hardwood manager; only interested in party who has clean personal reputation and can furnish best of references as to honesty and ability; permanent position assured, with good chance for advancement, to the right man; only "live wires" need apply. Apply, giving references, experience, and salary wanted. Address Z 203 Times Annex.

IMPORT DEPARTMENT HEAD. — Wanted, absolutely competent man take charge import department large firm, receiving Central and South American products; knowledge of Spanish essential; first-class man required; no others considered; state nationality, experience, salary expected. A 271 Times Downtown.

JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON & CO.

require a buyer for laces, white goods, embroideries, neckwear, and handkerchiefs; also cotton dress goods; knowledge of merchandising and experience as buyer in a first-class store absolutely requisite.

Applications of those now holding similar positions will be received in entire confidence.

Address in own handwriting, stating full experience, age, and salary expected.

JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON & CO., 1,126-28 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

LEDGER CLERK.—Good opportunity for bright, ambitious young man qualified to handle stock ledger; state age, references, and salary desired. B 200 Times.

LEDGER MAN.—Wanted, a competent sales ledger man familiar with statement work. Address by letter only, naming salary expected and references, Hodgman Rubber Co., Tuckahoe, N. Y.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced in design and layout of chemical plant machinery, typing, foundations, &c.; state age, experience, and salary desired. W. Becker's Aniline and Chemical Works, East 83d St. and Ditmas Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Church Av. Car to Ralph Av.

MECHANICS.—First-class automobile men capable of tuning. 411 West 55th, third floor.

MEN wanted for aviation service, National Guard; unusual opportunity for high-class, intelligent young men; experience unnecessary. Apply at once. Major Morris, Armory, 62d St. and Columbus Av.

OFFICE BOY wanted in law office; opportunity for advancement, must have had at least one year in high school. Address with full particulars A 236 Times Downtown.

PACKER.—Export firm wants a hustler thoroughly experienced in export, shipping and packing; give full particulars, reference, and salary expected. A 268 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, carrying neckwear, ribbons, or laces, to represent a strong line of georgette crepes, vellings, and nets in connection on commission; paid as earned; South, East, and West; must be of good calibre. Manufacturer, Y 375 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Between 25 and 35 years of age, well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young man; advance and commission. B 168 Times.

SALESMAN.—One who has had experience in selling school and church furniture preferred; permanent position to man who can make good; salary; references required. G 103 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, who is experienced in skirt line business; on commission. Apply W. & L. Skirt Mfg. Co., 309 1st St., Hoboken, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Wanted experienced salesman for engraved stationery and printing line; commission basis; give references and experience. G 153 Times.

SALESMEN.—8 now employed earning $50 commissions weekly; good appearance, over 25; Thursday morning. Steiner, 110 West 23d.

SALESMEN to sell something new in jewelry line to first-class haberdashers; do not answer unless you have Al trade; small sample; side line; commission basis. G 157 Times.

SALESMAN, preferably with large clientele, to take up profitable side line; liberal commission; no experience necessary. G 160 Times.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

SHIPPING AND ENTRY CLERK.—Must be good at figures and experienced; closed Saturday, open Sunday. K 325 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMEN.—Several high-class shoe salesmen wanted for our new shoe department, which we are opening on the street floor; only those accustomed to high-class trade need apply. Superintendent, Bedell Co., 19 West 34th St.

SOLICITOR with large acquaintance to devote all or part of his time to secure accounting business; commission. G 159 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN wanted to sell new adding machine; hustlers make $10 to $15 commission daily; retails $5; small, simple, convenient, attractive, absolutely accurate; sells on first demonstration; exclusive territory; reliable, hustling representatives wanted for every city in New York State to form organization to distribute this machine; don't overlook this live one; big profits sure. Call or write Charles H. Thomas, 1,702, 220 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; must be accurate; $15. Call Room 909, 61 B'way.

STOCK AND SECURITY SALESMEN WANTED TO SECURE FROM THEIR CLIENTS TWO OR THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS OF $25,000 FOR MOTHER COMPANY, ON GROUND FLOOR, IMPORTANT MOVING PICTURE COMPANY; COMMISSION; NO ADVANCES; LEGITIMATE. FEATURE FILM RIGHTS SECURED; LEADING PRODUCERS ALREADY UNDER CONTRACT; PROMOTERS FOR STATE RIGHTS COMPANIES INVITED. G 151 TIMES.

STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE desires services of an experienced trader in bonds and unlisted securities; opportunities for advancement excellent; salary basis; all replies held in strict confidence. K 324 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted; 20-year-old Newark industrial; swamped with orders; exceptional dividends; leads sells itself; commission. Phone 3525 Broad.

TYPEWRITER OPERATOR.

A young man, about 17, of first-class education and intelligence; must be rapid and accurate, and with good handwriting; $10 to start. Address Rare Chance, Box A 249 Times Downtown.

WINDOW DRESSER.—Ambitious man who can write ads, and dress windows in medium size department store in a town of 35,000 in Ohio; state salary wanted and previous experience. C 1 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 16-19, with knowledge of typewriting and stenography, to do some temporary work in office of a downtown manufacturer; position may be permanent to right party; must have good handwriting and best references; experience unnecessary; state age, nationality, schooling, and wages expected. Address, in own handwriting, Executive, A 274 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, not over 28, who has originality, is a good correspondent, and who has the ability to inspire others by correspondence; we have an excellent opportunity for him; write, stating age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. Address C 3 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted as salesman and outside manager; competent to take off and reckon quantities from plans; answer by mail only, stating qualifications; previous experience, and salary. G. W. Koch & Son, Parquet Floors, 450 5th Av., City.

YOUNG MAN wanted in a manufacturer's office; must have good recommendations. Z 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, under 25, generally useful, downtown importing house. Give full particulars, past experience, P. O. Box 1,498.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANTS—COST.—Several splendid opportunities for men of clean-cut personalities, thoroughly experienced in general accounts and manufacturing costs; $2,600.

ACCOUNTANT—COST.—Require an Al man thoroughly familiar with printing costs; salary depends upon experience.

AUDITOR-TRAVELING.—Good permanent position for public service corporation accountant or good general accountant willing to travel; $2,400 and traveling expenses.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Require 2 or 3 men of clean-cut personality experienced in public service accounting; $1,800-$2,000.

ACCOUNTANTS—SENIOR.—Several good opportunities for Al capable senior accountants on general public accounting work, salary depending on experience.

ACCOUNTANT.—An opportunity for high-grade teacher of commercial accounting to locate in China.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30

A GAIN OF 13 CASES ON PARALYSIS ROLL

But Average Daily Increase Is Smaller This Week, Despite the Spurt on Tuesday.

OFFICIALS STILL OPTIMISTIC

City Authorities Postpone School Registration Days from Sept. 6, 7, and 8 to 20, 21, and 22.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Tues- day	Yes- terday	New Cases Tues- day	Yes- terday
Manhattan	19	12	48	52
Brooklyn	11	15	42	43
Bronx	4	6	9	10
Queens	4	9	16	23
Richmond	1	0	3	3
Totals	39	42	118	131

Total of cases to date.....7,423
Total of deaths to date.....1,732

In spite of the slight increase in the number of new cases yesterday, officials of the Department of Health were still confident that the epidemic was gradually dying out. Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health, pointed out that the average number of new cases daily for the first three days of this week was 114, against 130 for the first three days of last week.

The figures for Manhattan, however, have been less encouraging than those for other boroughs. Manhattan led the list yesterday with 52 new cases and has been at the head of the list for several days past.

"The reason why the daily list of new cases remains at about the same number from day to day," Dr. Emerson said, "may be because Manhattan has undergone no period during which the number of cases has rapidly jumped, as in Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Queens. Because the epidemic was at one time so active in Brooklyn it may decline there a little more rapidly than elsewhere, and the rate in Manhattan may be a little slower to decline. My opinion is, however, that the epidemic will come to an end in all the boroughs at about the same time."

Dr. Emerson said that he did not want his statement that the epidemic would finally burn itself out to be understood as meaning that all children who were susceptible to the disease would catch it.

Mothers Work to Be Near Babies.

"It seems to be plain that the measures taken to protect children in some parts of the city have been successful," he said. "Otherwise it could not be explained how the incidence of the disease has been heavy in some localities and light in others."

In most of the hospitals of the city some of the patients see their mothers daily. A number of women whose children were taken with the disease applied to the Department of Health for positions as soon as they learned that they would be assigned to work which would keep them near the children. The usual rate of pay in such cases is $25 a month, board and lodging, and Dr. Emerson said that many women had given up better paying positions in order to take work which would enable them to see their babies.

These arrangements have been encouraged by the Department of Health, because it has been difficult to find help to do the work in hospitals made necessary by the large number of patients suffering from infantile paralysis. Dr. Emerson denied a rumor that children who recovered from the disease were asked to give their blood.

"In the first place," he said, "no blood is taken from any person who is under seventy pounds in weight. That eliminates nearly all of the children suffering from poliomyelitis at the outset. In the second place, no blood is taken from a minor unless a release is signed by the child's parents or guardians. Finally, no blood has been taken from any sufferers during the present epidemic by physicians of the Department of Health. One or two adults have made offers, but they have not been accepted."

The Disease in Families.

The belief which prevailed among medical men at the beginning of the present epidemic that the disease rarely attacked more than one member of the same family was fully contradicted yesterday by figures prepared by the United States Public Health Service, which showed that, in 227 families, the disease had attacked more than one child.

In 205 of these families two children were afflicted. In twenty families three children have suffered, in one family four, and in one family five.

These figures, according to Dr. Emerson, appear to show that the great majority of children are not susceptible and that, in accordance with the law of averages, it is unusual to find more than one child in a family who is susceptible.

"It is probable, however," Dr. Emerson said, "that if mild cases of illness among children whose sisters or brothers had had the disease were followed up by laboratory studies of the spinal fluid, a good many additional cases in families would be found."

The United States Public Health Service reported that the first 7,000 cases occurred in 6,748 families, or that 3.36 per cent. of the cases were those of children whose sisters or brothers had previously had the disease.

Eleven persons who had had infantile paralysis offered yesterday to give blood for the making of serum. The offers of seven were accepted, and fifty-five ounces were taken, enough for fifty-five treatments.

Bulletin Regarding Serum.

On the use of the immune serum Commissioner Emerson made the following statement yesterday:

As the result of an analysis of cases of poliomyelitis treated with immune serum up to the present time, it is apparent that the best results are obtained in the first three days after the onset of the disease. This is similar to the experience with the use of sera in other infectious diseases. The application of this procedure will be limited largely, in the future, to such cases as are reached in the earlier stages of the disease. Continued observation will be made of the results of the serum treatment in selected cases, where extending paralysis threatens life.

The department has for some time been using immune serum in all boroughs of the city in the field, the serum being given by the spinal method by the diagnosticians of the department trained in the delicate procedure of lumbar puncture.

This method of making the serum available will be continued throughout the city, and the department will welcome the cooperation of private physicians who see cases in the period of early or suspicious symptoms.

It was learned yesterday that Dr. Emerson and President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education had agreed to postpone the school registration days for children from Sept. 6, 7, and 8 to Sept. 20, 21, and 22. The parents of some of the children protested against an earlier registration day on the ground that it would bring groups of children together before it had been decided that danger of the spread of the disease was over. Only the children moving into this city and those moving from one school district to another will be compelled to register, and their parents may register for them.

Advice to Mothers.

The Department of Health issued the following bulletin of advice to mothers yesterday:

Don't let your child eat dirty food or spoil its stomach with cheap Summer drinks. Beware the dirty street peddlers.

Don't give your child pennies to spend. Better give him a piece of bread and jam with a cup of cold milk, or a cookie and a glass of cold lemonade made at home.

Don't deal in dirty food stores and don't buy food exposed to dust and flies.

Keep your house and children clean.

Regarding the report that Samuel A. Dixon, State Health Commissioner of Pennsylvania, had proved the house-fly to be a carrier of the disease, Dr. Emerson said that, if the discovery were confirmed, a new carrier of the disease was marked and the house-fly was, for the first time, involved.

Although an appeal has been sent out by the City Bureau of Laboratories for pet animals that appear to be paralyzed, none was received yesterday. One cat was brought in, but it had been injured by a fall and was not paralyzed.

The number of certificates issued yesterday by the Department of Health to enable persons to leave town passed the 100,000 mark, totalling 100,817. Of these only 387 who applied for certificates were refused, either because they were in poor health or because they had lived in premises where sufferers from paralysis had lived.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

David Steinmarcer, 242 Livingston St.
Ruth Less, 139 Eldridge St.
John Borella, 727 Washington St.
A. Ryan, 338 W. 11th St.
Anna Heney, 35 Jones St.
Edward Aldert, 357 Bleecker St.
Ella Malinosky, 55 Second Av.
Henry Russ, 406 5th St.
Josephine Dreco, 328 E. 24th St.
Isidor Deutschfield, 319 E. 12th St.
Leonard Coyle, 441 E. 12th St.
Edna Beirell, 331 E. 25th St.
Charles Soul, 237 E. 26th St.
Fred Linzow, 237 Av. B.
Stephania Dello, 550 3d Av.
Paul Poll, 385 1st Av.
Catherine Kelly, 321 W. 25th St.
Tessy Concetta, 538 W. 35th St.
Henry Merie, 534 W. 26th St.
Frances Meland, 253 W. 27th St.
George Thomas, 354 W. 28th St.
Margaret Shea, 421 W. 18th St.
Peter Morris, 807 1st Av.
Lilie Kuhakel, 424 E. 75th St.
Fred Krodh, 870 Madison Av.
Walter Novotony, 336 E. 83d St.
Margaret Sadler, 319 E. 80th St.
Anna Berry, 326 E. 85th St.
John Petro, 940 2d Av.
Harry Olson, 667 11th Av.
Marshall Cimborlake, 500 W. 176th St.
Florence Gilberstein, 184 West End Av.
Florence Murray, 184 West End Av.
Ella Magineri, 155 West End Av.
Charles Maurer, 513 W. 59th St.
John Mulvey, 532 W. 125th St.
Charles O'Boyle, 448 W. 58th St.
Sylvia Cokolsky, 535 W. 133th St.
Marian Whelen, 20 Amsterdam Av.
Carl Seigitz, 543 W. 164th St.
Mary Norton, 132 W. 63d St.
Gertrude Kraemer, 301 W. 93d St.
Leonard Hopell, 2,529 7th Av.
Anna Christoforo, 316 E. 102d St.
Isidor Rosenberg, 354 E. 100th St.
Thomas Forondina, 202 E. 107th St.
John O'Brien, 160 E. 103d St.
Harry Pomeranz, 106 E. 104th St.
Beatrice Glauber, 13 E. 101st St.
Tessie Koposkin, 231 E. 98th St.
Benj. Lackeroff, 320 E. 103d St.
Elizabeth Rubin, 100 W. 143d St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Mary Harrison, 306 E. 25th St.
Anna Martincowitz, 311 E. 61st St.
James Gumb, 697 10th Av.
Edward Hartlit, 347 1st Av.
Anna Lanze, 441 W. 13th St.
Barnat Jackson, 52 E. 98th St.
Ruth Line, 139 Eldridge St.
Mera Wollton, 132 W. 63d St.
Mera Placidone, 284 Bleecker St.
Catherine Kelly, 321 W. 25th St.
B. Grandolfia, 854 1st Av.
May Clark, 450 W. 125th St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Daniel Hays, 378 E. 138th St.
Rita Alberts, 294 E. 143d St.
Max Kizer, 538 E. 139th St.
Raby Imber, 821 E. 161st St.
Bert Leath, 2,450 Lorillard Place.
Edward Murphy, 964 Boston Road.
Olga Adams, 953 East 165th St.
Hyman Helfman, 710 East 176th St.
Sebastio Lotturco, 2,888 Arthur Av.
M. Stock, 2,246 Webster Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

William Mitchell, 470 East 146th St.
John Flanagan, 307 East 134th St.
Seymour Jaffe, 834 Hewitt Place.
Anatalla Futerman, 1,932 Crotona P'kway.
Alfred Klevans, 1,078 Southern Boulevard.
Rose Gershon, 510 East 139th St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

George Schneider, 901 Willoughby Av.
Armore McNeuer, 15 Van Buren St.
Charles Brown, 372 Quincy St.
Vought-Reub, 351 Quincy St.
Georgette Docsl, 812 Putnam Av.
Arthur Koster, 1,157 Madison St.
Ernestine Mattaleasen, 528 Knickerbocker Av.
James L. Mallory, 947 Herkimer St.
John Mallon, 947 Herkimer St.
Abe Schwartz, 975 Flushing Av.
Michael Kulkes, 41 Ellery St.
Lizzie Duerr, 1,428 DeKalb Av.
Ed Hawkins, 1,751 Dean St.
Louis Ehrlich, 456 15th St.
Clarence Wheeler, 280 10th St.
Delia Reynolds, 38 Garfield Pl.
Charles Jackson, 173 Ft. Greene Pl.
Gladys Edghill, 120 Amity St.
Marie Campsmith, 1,311 68th St.
Mary Rodonotti, 97 Bay 38th St.
Hilda Simons, 8,686 22d Av.
Larsen Hillary, 4,113 7th Av.
Mary Moreka, 75 Berry St.
Antonio Angina, 233 Cook St.
Joseph Ozanic, 229 Cook St.
Robert Ettinson, 658 Grand St.
Helen Bergson, 16 Harrison Av.
Jerome Ryan, 61 Lee Av.
William Canning, 196 Oakland St.
Viola Lefferts, 113 Walton St.
Abraham Morik, 416 South 6th St.
Mollie Dolinsky, 232 North 7th St.
Mary Higgins, 1,633 E. 15th St.
Rita Higgins, 1,635 E. 15th St.
Pauline Higgans, 2,107 Beverly Road.
Jack Hare, 512 Westminster Road.
Lillian Lundberg, 1,583 E. 96th St.
Ruth Brody, 499 New Jersey Av.
Ruth Golden, 668 Hopkinson Av.
Katherine Seidenspinner, 142 Hale Av.
Samuel Geishenwald, 587 Dumont Av.
Frank Rose, 256 Cleveland St.
Moe Adelstein, 446 Alabama Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Mollie Berkowitz, 105 South 8th St.
Antonio Gino, 233 Cook St.
Frances Morrissey, 552 Gates Av.
Meo Edelstein, 446 Alabama Av.
Lillian V. Lundberg, 1,583 E. 96th St.
Frederick Wreger, 1,773 St. and Avenue Y.
Rubir Bloom, 529 Saratoga Av.
Irving Esterman, 265 South 2d St.
Isadore Bandes, 241 South 3d St.
George Cowes, 2,735 West 5th St.
Joseph Casey, 989 Myrtle Av.
Dora Rosenthal, 643 Saratoga Av.
Walter Dolan, 430 Berry St.
Charles McCaffrey, 349 Lafayette Av.
Frances Bisenglie, 42 Main St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Emily Habilicek, 445 Grand Av., Astoria.
Winifred Rogers, 68 Camellia St., Astoria.
Daniel Kurieg, 374 Jackson Av., L. I. City.
Theodore Pasgale, 259 Steinway Av., Astoria.
Ed Lehman, 32 East 12th St., Whitestone.
Margt. Dalton, 504 Grandview Av., Ridgewood.
Leonard Reiss, 1,824 Centre St., Ridgewood.
Bessie Gibney, 85 Maurice Av., Elmhurst.
Helen Lorfen, 191 41st St., Corona.
Wm. Harris, 6 45th St., Corona.
John Hagedorn, 218 40th St., Corona.
Edna Moser, 928 Walnut St., Rich. Hill.
Rich. Gabog, 106 N. Y. Av., Jamaica.
Harold Waller, 46 Globe Av., Jamaica.
Henry Uhler, 122 S. Driggs Av., Morris Pk.
Margt. Cerroca, 37 Water St., Woodhaven.
W. Maughes, 815 Benedict Av., Woodhaven.
Dorothy Bogart, 54 Maple St., Woodhaven.
Alice Whatchy, 1,414 Gherardi Av., Woodhaven.
Andrew O'Kesson, 149 Rector St., Union Course.
Helen Herman, Reimers, 28 Lott Av., Union Course.
Sylvia Broom, Parkway, Jamaica Oaks.
Leon Seligman, 4 Alexander Av., Arverne.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Frank Lagonte, 126 Remsen and Cedar Manor, Queensboro.
Alice Whatchy, 1,414 Gherardi Av., Woodhaven.
Chas. Roberts, 24 N. Division Av., Rockaway Beach.
Wm. Mangles, 815 Benedict Av., Woodhaven.
Clara Seibert, 216 Lahey Av., So. Ozone Park.
Frances Morovitz, 65 Storm Av., Arverne.
Rosie Kraus, 355 2d Av., College Point.
Viola Burke, 6 St. John's Pl., Ridgewood.
Anna Lyons, 68 5th St., L. I. City, died at W. P. Hosp.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Wm. Greucis, Richmond Hill Rd., New Spring Vill.
John Greucis, Richmond Hill Rd., New Spring Vill.
Gerard Knoghet, Camp Ideal, South Beach.

Thirty-eight patients were discharged from hospitals yesterday as recovered.

STORES BAN RETURN OF JUVENILE GOODS

All Department Houses Apply the Rule Both to Clothing and to Toys.

RESULT OF THE EPIDEMIC

Shoppers Ask It and Merchants Are Glad to Comply with Request for Such a Regulation.

All of the large New York department stores are now refusing to accept return of children's clothes and other children's goods, such as toys, after they have once been delivered. This measure was adopted voluntarily by a few large concerns in July as a measure of protection to all their customers, to prevent the possibility that the spread of infantile paralysis could be traced to returned children's goods. Other department stores subsequently followed suit. Some apply this policy only to what is known as infants' goods, suitable to children up to 4 years old, but others apply it to clothing of children up to the age of 14 years.

That children's goods cannot be returned is announced in placards, and clerks are instructed to call this rule to the attention of customers, especially customers who shop over the telephone.

While the new regulation has caused a certain amount of loss, department store managers and owners said yesterday that it was an absolutely necessary precaution, and that even if department stores did not wish to adopt such a rule they would be forced to do so by the demands of women shoppers.

"This is always a dull season," said the manager of a large department store yesterday, "and it has had hardly any appreciable effect on our trade. It has necessitated the making of explanations to a number of customers who have not understood the rule and of carrying on rather a large correspondence on the subject. No women oppose the rule, but a few assert that they did not know of it before they purchased the goods. If this appears to be the case, adjustments are made, which do not involve the return of the goods."

The Department of Health has issued no ruling on this subject, although in July several merchants urged that an order should be made so that the department and other stores would follow uniform regulations and so that a few stores could not benefit by having a different policy. The Department of Health, however, took no action, on the ground that it would not interfere with business unless there were most substantial grounds for the theory that the return of goods might spread the disease.

"If regulations were to be made to prevent every possible or suspected source of infection, thousands of orders would be necessary, which would interfere with the business of the city and cut off the wage-earning power of thousands," said Deputy Health Commissioner John S. Billings yesterday, "and in all probability these measures would have little or no effect on the epidemic. Until the manner in which it is spread is known, such measures would be groping in the dark.

"The department is frequently urged to quarantine all persons in dwellings where the disease is present. Of course, if such a measure would stop the epidemic, it would be justified, but there is no reason to think that it would have much effect on the epidemic, and it would cause great inconvenience, loss of earning power, and suffering to thousands."

In addition to refusing to accept return of any children's goods, the large department stores refuse to accept returns of any kind from buildings in which cases of infantile paralysis have occurred. The delivery men of some stores have been ordered to make deliveries only at the main entrance of such houses.

The policy of refusing to accept returns of children's goods is not considered a hardship, as most of the large retail stores have been in favor of a stricter policy against returns. Before the epidemic, goods such as underwear, which comes in contact with the skin of purchasers, were not returnable by the rules of almost every store.

Repeated efforts have been made by New York retail dealers to reach an agreement on a stringent policy against the so-called "return evil," which they have long said was a source of much annoyance and expense. Before the epidemic, the Department of Health had been asked to consider a measure forbidding returns of articles of clothing of any kind, but the request was not looked upon favorably by the department.

RECORD INCREASE IN STATE.

Total of 125 New Cases and 6 Deaths in Albany Report.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—An unprecedented increase in infantile paralysis in the State, not including New York City, was indicated by reports of 125 additional cases and six deaths from the disease in the twenty-four hours ended at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The previous record for a single day was seventy-nine cases, although on Monday 102 cases were reported, but on the last-mentioned date the reports covered two days. With the addition of today's figures the total number of cases since the inception of the epidemic is 1,620, and there have been 166 deaths.

Today's deaths occurred at Huntington, Red Hook, East Fishkill, Ocean Beach, South Hempstead, and Richland. The new cases were reported as follows:

Huntington, 6; Ocean Beach and North Tarrytown, 5 each; Poughkeepsie, Oyster Bay, Hempstead, and Patchogue, 4 each; Sayville, Wawarsing, Freemont, and Fallsburg, 3 each; Portchester, East Fishkill, Elwood, Port Washington, Lawrence, East Islip, New Hyde Park, Freeport, Northport, Buffalo, and Liberty, 2 each, and Babylon; Lake Ronkonkoma, Syosset, Rockville Centre, Woodmere, Seacliff, Old Westbury, Roslin, Nyack, Walden, Lloyd, Redhook, New Berlin, Cornwall-on-Hudson, Briarcliff Manor, Lockport, Fultonville, Scarsdale, Brutus, North Pelham, Baldwinsville, Greenburg, White Plains, Tuckahoe, Oswego, Scribe, Saratoga Springs, Middlegrove, Mamaroneck, Ossining, Beacon, West Sayville, Dix Hills, Fair Ground, Oneonta City, Oneonta Town, Black River, Richland, Gouverneur, Arlington, Split Rock, Southhaven, Bluepoint, Cold Spring Harbor, Asharocken Beach, Good Ground, Westbury, Garden City Park, Seaford, East Norwich, Bayville, South Hempstead, Syracuse, Auburn, Minetto, Pompey, Goshen, Blooming Grove, and Middletown, 1 each.

QUARANTINE CALLED ILLEGAL.

Test Cases, Involving Healthy Children, Planned on Long Island.

Twenty-two new cases of infantile paralysis were reported yesterday in Suffolk County, L. I., and ten in Nassau County. The new cases in Suffolk County are distributed as follows: Patchogue, five; East Islip, four; two each in Smithtown, Brookhaven, and Kings Park, and one each in Lake Ronkonkoma, Bay Shore, Cutchogue, Belle Terre, Blue Point, and Huntington.

The new cases in Nassau County are distributed as follows: Two in Freeport, and one each in Baldwin, Seaford, Rockville Centre, Munson, Mineola, Great Neck, Glen Cove, and Oyster Bay.

Some grumbling has occurred in Suffolk County because of the regulations adopted by the town Health Boards. Riverhead and Southold are about the only towns which have not prohibited the entrance of children from the outside, whether they carry health certificates or not. The health authorities of these towns hold that they have no lawful right to bar children unless they are sick or are known to have been exposed to contagion. In some of the villages it is planned to attempt to bring children in for the purpose of testing in the court the power of the health authorities to bar them.

In Nassau County North Hempstead is the only town where an absolute quarantine has been adopted against children coming from other sections. Elsewhere in the county health certificates are recognized. An agitation against the strongest of the quarantine measures in Nassau County has been started in some sections.

Nine new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in Yonkers yesterday, making a total of sixty-one cases and seventeen deaths.

JERSEY SCHOOLS OPEN OCT. 2.

Nearly All Small Towns Fix That Date—68 New Cases.

Sixty-eight new cases of infantile paralysis in New Jersey were reported to the Department of Health at Trenton yesterday, bringing the total of cases to 2,233. The number of municipalities affected is now 210, the new places being Hammonton, Florence, Madison, Middlesex County, Matawan, Monmouth County.

The places where more than one new case were reported yesterday were Newark, thirty-four; Bayonne, Asbury Park, Harrison, Pompton Township, three; Matawan and Plainfield, two.

Health Officer James E. Bracks of Glen Ridge, N. J., said yesterday no new case had been reported in Glen Ridge, and that no case had originated there, although one patient had been taken from Bloomfield to a hospital in Glen Ridge on Aug. 1.

The opening of schools has been set for Oct. 2 in nearly all small towns in New Jersey where cases of infantile paralysis have occurred.

$16,085 IN CRIPPLES' FUND.

Dr. Emerson Has More Than $15,000 First Asked—$22,000 Sought.

The Department of Health, acknowledged contributions yesterday to the fund for buying braces for children crippled by infantile paralysis, bringing the total to $16,085.68. The department is now seeking a fund of $22,000 in order to take care of at least 1,500 children.

The following contributions were acknowledged yesterday: William and Dorothy Capelle, $4; Junior Welfare League of the Bronx, $10; Ruth and Isadore Brightman and Villa Telmany, $21; Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, $250; Mrs. J. B. Swann, $30; Ruth L. Starbuck, $2; F. R. Zimmerman, $1; Mrs. Samuel Hoff, $50; Pauline Titus, $37.75; Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Burlingham, $50; in memory of Henrietta J. Rose, $25; Ernest L. Kahn, $25; H. W. H., $250; Louis Boehm, $10; Samuel Brodsky, $25; Mrs. C. H. Middendorf, $25; Henry L. Middendorf, $1; Heman M. Nathan, $25; Emily Friedlander, $3; A Friend, $1; Miss Wise, $10; Russell and Elaine Whitmore, $2.

The following subscriptions totaling $388.77 were received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES: H. Cane, $5; H. R. Dillon, $5; Eleanor F. Kohn, $10; Kitty, $1; Mrs. M. S. W., $2; J. M. G., $10; Miss Lang, $5; Jacob K. Levy, $5; Lake Dunmore Hotel fête, Lake Dunmore, Vt., $231.02; Frank Leslie House guests, Monticello, N. Y., $16; Samuel Sicher, $25; E. H., $5; Fred Grotta, $10; guests of the William Garrison Big Indian, N. Y., $16; H. S., $5; boys of Schoon Lake camp, $36.75; Ludwig & Walter, $2; Mrs. M. I., $1.

Lenox Bars N. Y. City Children.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 23.—The Lenox Board of Health voted today to quarantine the town against children of less than 16 years of age from New York, Brooklyn, and every other place where infantile paralysis has appeared. The Police Department was instructed to turn back all young children from any infected community.

Uniform Certificate for 3 States.

BOSTON, Aug. 23. — Health officials from Maine, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, in conference today with Dr. Allan J. McLaughlin of the State Board of Health, decided that no restrictions were necessary for travelers in these States. A uniform certificate was adopted for persons traveling in States where identification certificates are required by the local authorities.

EXODUS OF VICE WITNESSES.

District Attorney's Office Says 75 Women Have Been Driven Away.

Seventy-five important witnesses in the vice investigation, who, it is said, were sent outside of the jurisdiction of the New York courts by friends of certain policeman under indictment or against whom charges are pending, have been traced to Philadelphia and Paterson, according to Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith. Many of these witnesses would be willing to return to this city to aid the District Attorney's office, Mr. Smith said, but for the fact that they have been threatened.

"Detectives operating under my supervision report that Philadelphia is wide open," Mr. Smith declared. "They interviewed every witness and what they learned has opened my eyes. Assurances were given the witnesses that they could do business elsewhere for the present and return to New York when the squall blows over, providing they kept silent. Money was plentifully supplied in many cases.

The prosecutor read a list of the streets in Philadelphia and Paterson where these people had been found by his men. The majority were sent to Philadelphia because, as Mr. Smith pointed out, Paterson was too near to New York for safety.

Illustrating the speed with which, he said, his witnesses were being removed from his jurisdiction, Mr. Smith told of the flight of two girls whose testimony had been instrumental in convicting Yushe Botwin, now awaiting sentence on a charge of white slavery. These girls were discharged the day after Botwin pleaded guilty to the indictments, Mr. Smith said, with the understanding that they were to remain in the city for a while. They disappeared immediately, and nothing was heard of them until they were discovered by detectives in North Seventh Street, Philadelphia. Among the witnesses found in Paterson were several who were to appear against Sam Kirsh, alias Sam the Peddler, under indictment for white slavery. These women admitted, Mr. Smith said, that they had been warned to keep quiet.

Two new indictments were returned yesterday against David Parish, known as Dave Siberia, largely on the testimony of Bessie Schneider, one of his victims. Her story was almost as pitiful as that told on Tuesday by Ida Cohen. The Grand Jurors were so moved by the Cohen girl's story on Tuesday they took up a collection for her.

Three important indictments would be returned today, Mr. Smith said. Scores of witnesses have communicated with him within a few days, and if their stories can be corroborated there will be startling developments, he said.

Jewel Thief Pleads Guilty.

Irving Lavendal of 4,800 Broadway, who was indicted for stealing jewelry valued at $7,900 from Charles L. Seale & Co. of 180 Broadway, his employers, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions. He was remanded to the Tombs until Friday to await sentence.

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El-Bart led the way—the others followed.

El-Bart Dry Gin continues its undisputed leadership.

Insist on El-Bart Dry Gin—distilled for years in Baltimore, Maryland, according to the famous, original Sceats & Willis process and formula of England, in imported English copper gin stills.

Remnant Sale Only Two Weeks More

$19 $19

The greatest remnant sale in our history is drawing to a close. If you haven't taken advantage of it, you should. There are still many more bargains—suit ends that sold originally at from $25 to $50 to measure only $19. Coat and trousers $17.50.

Open Saturday Until One O'clock.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.
Fall and Winter Styles Now on Display $20 to $50

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL
of The New York Times

The MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of The New York Times is a Weekly Illustrated Magazine.

It is issued on Thursdays.

It consists of twenty-four pages, each issue; contains each week from fifty to sixty illustrations, every picture being etched in the incomparable soft tones of the new Rotogravure Process.

There are also interesting articles on the peoples, countries and sections made conspicuous in the news, all beautifully illustrated.

The illustrations relate to the great European War. No other such publication is issued on this Hemisphere. It is impartial, presenting *all the pictures worth while* that can be procured from all the fighting lines, and from all belligerents. Every page is a work of art and is worthy to be framed.

Today's Issue—All News Stands

FEATURES OF ISSUE OF AUGUST 24TH

FULL-PAGE PORTRAITS OF HAIG AND FOCH, (ALLIED COMMANDERS AT BATTLE OF THE SOMME,)—PORTRAITS TO BE FRAMED

ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE ARTICLES OF KIRKWALL, TRIESTE, GALICIA, THREE PICTURESQUE LOCALITIES ACTIVE IN THE WAR NEWS.

THE MONSTROUS HOWITZERS IN FRANCE.

WITHIN THE GERMAN LINES IN FRANCE.

ARAB AND TURK IN THE DESERTS.

AUSTRIAN, RUSSIAN AND OTHER BATTLE FRONTS AND FIGHTING LINES.

GRAPHIC MAP OF THE FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.

Nearly 50 Separate Pictures in Rotogravure

The MID-WEEK is for sale on all news stands or can be subscribed for by remitting to THE NEW YORK TIMES; yearly subscription, 52 issues, $5.00.

Mid-Week Pictorial
TIMES SQUARE THE NEW YORK TIMES NEW YORK

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When Resinol Ointment touches itching skin the itching usually stops and healing begins. That is why doctors have prescribed it so successfully for over 20 years even in severe and stubborn cases of other tormenting, disfiguring skin diseases. Aided by warm baths with Resinol Soap, Resinol Ointment makes a sick skin or scalp healthy, quickly, easily and at little cost.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also greatly help to clear away pimples and dandruff. Sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Resinol, Dept. 22-R, Baltimore, Md.

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USOLINE
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He will not rest until the best
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Rheingold Beer

No matter what beer you have been in the habit of drinking, we suggest that you try Rheingold Beer. We are sure that you will like it better. It is the first choice of countless discriminating beer drinkers. It is a beautiful, light, gold-colored beer, with an appetizing taste and of unequaled purity.

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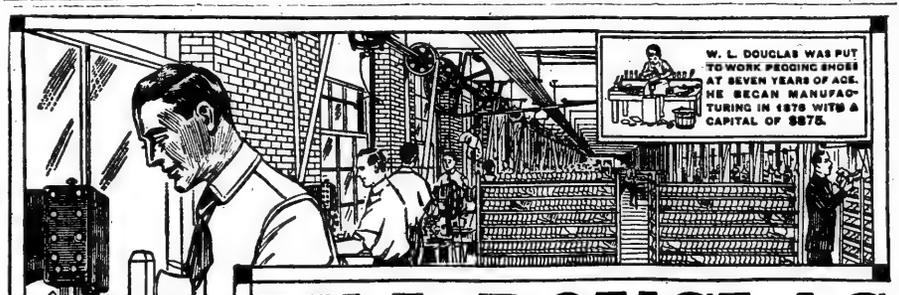

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"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"
$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 & $6.00

TO THE PUBLIC:—

Many times I have been asked why I stamp my name and the retail price on the bottom of shoes before they leave the factory.

When I began manufacturing July 6, 1876, manufacturers sold their shoes to wholesale and retail dealers throughout the country without any retail price being stamped on them. This gave the dealer an opportunity to charge a higher price than the shoes were actually worth. After giving the matter careful consideration, I believed I could guarantee the wearer more value for his money if I fixed the retail price according to the true value of the shoes.

In 1883 I decided to stamp my name and retail price on the bottom of all shoes before they left the factory and to use my portrait as a trade-mark, thus guaranteeing full value and protecting the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes. For 33 years the name W. L. DOUGLAS has stood for shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. Extensive and continuous advertising in newspapers and periodicals throughout the country has made the W. L. Douglas shoes known everywhere.

My time is still devoted to this great business and that my plan of fixing the retail price has been successful, is attested by the fact that the sales are now the largest in the history of the business.

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BOYS' SHOES Best in the World $3.00, $2.50 and $2.00.

AFTER THE ACTUAL VALUE HAS BEEN DETERMINED THE OPERATOR STAMPS W.L. DOUGLAS NAME & THE RETAIL PRICE ON THE BOTTOM OF ALL SHOES.

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*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th Street.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.

BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thoraton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas $5.00 and $6.00 shoes for women.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair Friday and Saturday, not much change in temperature; light southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,398. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

NEW PROPOSALS OF RAILWAY HEADS HALT PEACE PLANS

Will Ask President to Offer Modified Terms to the Brotherhoods.

MEN THREATEN TO STRIKE

Chairmen, Hearing of Fresh Turn, Demand Immediate Action.

ROADS WANT ASSURANCES

Talk of the President Playing Politics and Ask "What If He Should Not Be Re-elected?"

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The railroad strike situation took a sinister turn tonight, when the railway Presidents decided to submit to President Wilson tomorrow a reply to his plan of settlement, which, instead of being a flat acceptance, will offer a new proposal to be submitted to the brotherhoods. Those who attended the meeting of the railroad Presidents and managers at which the decision was reached said they understood that President Wilson had promised to submit the new proposal to the brotherhoods.

When this report was taken to the leaders there was excitement in the lobby of the National Hotel. The heads of the brotherhoods refused to believe it, and the members of the faction that has been fostering a revolt because of delay loudly declared that if they were asked to take less than was provided in Mr. Wilson's original plan, they would quit diplomatic negotiations and start a strike. It is said that the labor leaders have told the 640 Chairmen that the President had promised not to submit any other proposal.

At the White House no information was forthcoming as to what promises the President had made. In Administration circles the idea was scouted that Mr. Wilson would submit new proposals to the unions.

Presidents Report Progress.

The meeting of the railway Presidents and Managers today took place at 3 o'clock, after the Committee of Three designated by the railway executives had been in conference with President Wilson at the White House. Just before the visit to the White House the railway Presidents issued this statement

"We are making progress in clarifying our understanding. There are many angles to this subject which require study. This we are pursuing as rapidly as possible."

The Committee of Three—Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, Hale Holden of the Burlington, and Judge R. S. Lovett of the Union Pacific—had got from President Wilson assurances that he would do what he could to bring about a rate increase if the added expense of the eight-hour day justified it. The committee seemed satisfied with that. But with the rank and file of the railway Presidents it was different.

"How do we know that Wilson will be re-elected?" was asked. "If Hughes is elected, will he carry out Wilson's bargain?" was another question. It was reported that some of the Presidents were in favor of giving out a statement that the President was playing politics with the 400,000 votes of the brotherhoods.

Some of the Presidents argued that Mr. Wilson's promises had been too general and that they wanted some more definite assurance of remuneration than had been given. It was suggested that the President should at once ask Congress to pass the pending bill, adding two members to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

After the meeting this statement was issued by the railway Presidents:

"At the invitation of President Wilson, Hale Holden, Judge R. S. Lovett, and Daniel Willard went to the White House at noon and held a short conference with the President.

"A conference of the railroad executives was held at 3 o'clock and a new phase of the situation of some importance was laid before the conference by the special committee.

"After considerable discussion without definite action adjournment was taken until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. In the meantime the special committee of Presidents will continue its labors."

According to the usual source of information from the railroads, the new phase was the submission to President Wilson of a new proposal to be submitted to the brotherhoods.

Want Pay Arbitrated.

The new proposal, it is known, will provide for the eight-hour day, which the railroad Presidents regard as only a theoretical thing, and the proposal that the amount of pay the men shall receive be arbitrated. They argue that this proposal is so fair that the brotherhoods could not afford to reject it after the railroads had offered them the eight-hour day they demanded. They argued that it was so fair that President Wilson could not frown upon it, because it included the eight-hour day he demanded.

The railroad executives are also considering the proposal of a flat eight hours' pay for eight hours' work, providing for an increase in pay over what the men now get for eight hours' work, but providing that a man shall not get eight hours' pay for five hours' work, as is often the case under present schedules. This will not be incorporated in tomorrow's proposal, because of the assurance that at the present stage the unions would not accept it.

The big railroads are back of the

Gun Firing in North Sea Heard on Dutch Island

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24, (via London.)—Advices received here today from the Dutch island of Ameland, in the North Sea, state that continued and heavy gun firing, from the north, has been audible all through the morning.

PRESIDENT TO PUSH TARIFF BOARD FIGHT

Resolved That Plan Indorsed in All Political Platforms Shall Not Be Throttled.

FOES IN CONGRESS ACTIVE

Reduction of Salaries and Other Moves Alarm Friends of the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—It was said at the White House today that in spite of the close attention he was obliged to give to the threatened railroad strike, President Wilson was showing a deep interest in saving the provisions of the pending General Revenue bill for the creation of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission and was doing everything that he could to prevent this important legislation from becoming futile.

Those interested in the necessity for scientific tariff revision, free from political influences, are fearful, however, that their work, which appeared to be about to have a successful outcome, will be ineffective unless the friends of the President in the Senate insist on the restoration of the original provisions of the Tariff Commission sections of the revenue measure.

The Democratic, the Republican, and the Progressive Parties in their national platforms have indorsed the idea of scientific tariff revision through a commission. In spite of this efforts have been made in both houses to rob the pending measure of its effectiveness through various amendments of the Tariff Commission bills as originally introduced by Representative Rainey of Illinois.

The salary of each member of the commission was fixed in the Rainey bill at $12,000, but through various devices it has been reduced to $7,500, and is fixed at that figure in the amended Revenue bill as reported to the Senate. It was by orders of the Democratic caucus that the Finance Committee of the Senate reduced the salary of each Commissioner from $10,000 to $7,500. This caucus action was taken on the same night that the caucus had decided that the salary should remain at $10,000.

Another Blow to It.

The effort to make the tariff commission ineffective was also illustrated by the adoption of a Senate caucus amendment providing that the tariff commission should not engage quarters for a longer period than two years. The intent of this amendment was obvious. It was to make the commission appear to be a temporary body, thus robbing it of one of its strongest features and tending to discourage economists and business men of high standing from accepting office as Commissioners. When the Revenue bill was reported to the Senate, however, this amendment had mysteriously disappeared.

If the movement to reduce the salaries of Tariff Commissioners to $7,500 is successful it will be followed by an attempt to have Congress reduce the salaries of members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Trade Commission from $10,000 to $7,500, and possibly to reduce the salaries of the members of the Federal Trade Board and the Farm Loan Board. Senators unfriendly to the Tariff Commission advance the argument that members of Federal commissions should not receive higher pay than Senators. The salary of a Senator is $7,500.

Howard H. Gross, President of the Tariff Commission League, who has labored for years to have Congress authorize the appointment of a permanent nonpartisan commission to undertake a scientific revision of the tariff, told today of the necessity of providing higher salaries for the Tariff Commissioners.

Peril After the War.

"It is quite as necessary to prepare for peace as it is for war," said Mr. Gross. "When the physical struggle in Europe ceases a trade war will begin, in which the whole world will face a readjustment in which tariffs and tariff treaties will be a main factor. The world will be after our markets and we will go out for foreign trade.

"We must play the game, whether we will or no, and we will be playing it against the most highly trained intellects, fortified with exact knowledge. The President saw this six months ago, and had the courage to completely reverse himself and his party upon the question of such a commission.

"The need is obvious and imperative; it is a big job for big men. When the Rainey bill was drawn the salaries, with the approval of the President, were fixed at $12,000, the same as the Federal Reserve Board. The Ways and Means Committee, however, reduced it to $10,000, and then the House upon its passage, cut it to $7,500.

"It is now before the Senate at that figure, but a strong effort is being made to raise the salary to the original figures and to restore the permanent appropriation so that the commission would not be harassed and disciplined as was the Civil Service Commission a few years ago.

"Without batting an eye, both houses, by practically a unanimous vote, created the Rural Credit Commission at salaries of $10,000, although its duties and responsibilities will be far less than that of the Tariff Commission.

GERMANY EXULTS OVER SAFE RETURN OF DEUTSCHLAND

Cities Decked in Flags and Bremen Plans a Big Fete When Craft Docks Today.

CONGRATULATED BY KAISER

Captain Koenig and Crew Will Be Decorated—They Praise American Neutrality.

SISTER SHIP IN MIDOCEAN

Bremen Is Expected Soon at New London, Whither the Liner Willehad Is Bound.

Bremen in Mid-Ocean, Due "in a Few Days"

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The German submarine Bremen, reported to be proceeding to the United States, is well on her way, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen. This quotes Alfred Lohmann, head of the company which owns the Bremen, as saying he has received a message from the submarine, and it will arrive in America in a few days.

A dispatch from Bremen, forwarded from The Hague by the Exchange Telegraph Company, says that the owners of the Deutschland and the Bremen received word seven days ago of the progress being made by the Deutschland on her return voyage, and that it was not until they obtained this information that they permitted the Bremen to depart.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BREMEN, Aug. 24.—All Germany is exulting tonight over the safe return to home waters of the submarine trader Deutschland. The little craft arrived at the mouth of the River Weser at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having traveled only 100 miles under water on her voyage of 4,200 miles.

As the Deutschland was sighted from the shore at Bremerhaven many boats left to meet her and accompany her on her triumphant entry into port. But Captain Paul Koenig dropped anchor while still in the open waters, though close to the mouth of the river. Hearty greetings were exchanged between the men on the deck of the mercantile U-boat and the occupants of the boats which were swarming around her, but nobody was permitted to board her except Alfred Lohmann and Herr Stapenfeld, the latter being one of the Directors of the company which owns her.

Bremen never heard of the Deutschland's arrival until after 7 o'clock, and Berlin not until after 9. In both cities, as well as many others in Germany, the event was made known by the distribution of extra editions of the newspapers and by the reading of telegrams at the principal cafés, restaurants, hotels, and theatres. Everywhere there was rejoicing as if Field Marshal von Hindenburg had won another victory. Bands played patriotic tunes, houses were decorated with flags even at that late hour, and the people congratulated each other as though they themselves had safely returned from the 4,200-mile voyage, beset with the dangers of war and weather. Meanwhile Alfred Lohmann had received Captain Koenig's report: "All well on board."

American Neutrality Praised.

Captain and crew were full of praise for their reception by the American people and the strict neutrality observed by the American Government. The American fleet, they said, was most zealous in maintaining strict neutrality.

The Deutschland will be met tomorrow by two excursion steamers full of American newspaper correspondents, German journalists, Princes, leading statesmen and other personages who are pouring into the city on every train from Berlin for the spectacular reception which will be staged on the winding Weser.

All the villages and towns, as well as the old Hanseatic city, are straining every nerve to give a royal welcome to the Deutschland. The State railways as well as the tram car companies are arranging for extra trains to convey the multitudes to points of vantage from which the procession of decorated craft can be reviewed.

The aged Count Zeppelin, who from the very start has displayed the most intense interest in the Deutschland's exploits, has announced his intention of greeting the Deutschland personally, and there were rumors tonight to the effect that he would do so from one of his mighty airships, which will fly to Bremerhaven.

Among other guests will be the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Admiral von Scheerr, State Secretary; Dr. von Helfferich, Herr Krupp von Bohlen, and many other famous men.

The marble business office of the North German Lloyd Company, where the German Ocean Shipping Company has its offices, was almost a peace-time beehive today. President Alfred Lohmann had gone to the coast to greet the Deutschland, but other officials of the submarine freight line were being overwhelmed with congratulations by telephone and telegraph from all over the Empire. Handshaking visitors brought elaborate floral tributes. None was happier or busier than Herr Direktor Heinicken of the North German Lloyd Company, who found time, however, to say to the correspondent of the Berlin Gazette:

"The building of the merchant submarines is a war measure and serves exclusively the economics of war. For ocean trade in peace times merchant submarines are of no importance. The return voyage of the Deutschland fills us all with the utmost satisfaction and pride. We have, to be sure, never entertained the slightest fear that this enterprise would fail, but bad luck was

England Twice Raided by German Airmen But Professes No Fear of Super-Zeppelins

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 25, 1:25 A. M.—German airships have again carried out a raid on the east and southeast coasts of England, dropping bombs, according to an official communication issued early this morning. The communication says:

Several airships crossed the east and southeast coasts of England shortly before midnight. A number of bombs were dropped, but there has been no report of casualties or damage.

The east coast of England was visited on Wednesday night by a hostile airship which dropped bombs in the fields, but did no damage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—During the present spell of relatively dark nights discussions as to the chances of a Zeppelin visit to London are frequent. While official quarters are necessarily reticent on the subject, I may say that the general popular impression is that the likelihood of a successful raid on the metropolis has been reduced to a minimum, and predictions of one on London, indulged in by Anton Fendrich in an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, extensive extracts from which were cabled to London papers, have caused much more amusement than apprehension.

In this connection today's Star says: "It is quite clear that the German Government wants to spread terror in England of the super-Zeppelins they are going to send here in October. Their obvious object in so doing is to cause civilian pressure on the British military authorities and so force them to divert to this country anti-aircraft guns and aeroplanes, which could be more usefully employed against the Germans at the front. In this enterprise they rely on the assistance of fussy peers and newspapers who are doing their best to cause alarm by spreading these stories. The fact that the German Government takes the trouble to have them cabled to New York is prima facie evidence that they are false, and Lord Montagu's campaign is wholly mischievous."

Where The Star obtained its information that the German Government had Fendrich's article cabled to New York is not stated, and no suggestion of the kind is made in the New York cablegrams carrying quotations from the article. The reference to Lord Montagu is connected with a speech made by that peer at Bury St. Edmunds last night, when he told his audience that the super-Zeppelins which the Germans would shortly use were a great improvement over the old ones in four directions—they had range, carrying capacity, speed, and power of climbing. He said they were armed with quick-firers and machine guns bow and stern and with machine guns on top of the envelope for dealing with aeroplane attacks from above.

Lord Montagu was criticising the British air defense and advocating the creation of the office of Air Lord as adjunct to the Admiralty Board. He said: "Those who have derided the suffering of the eastern counties sometimes forgot that when the Government could not protect, it should at least abstain from deriding misfortune. So far from despising the Zeppelins our attitude as a nation should be that we should regard it as intolerable that Zeppelins could constantly invade this country without our having a chance of doing them very serious damage."

In some respects the provincial view of the Zeppelin question differs from that in London. For instance, The Manchester Guardian applauds Lord Montagu's campaigning, saying: "His position is that, except for the London area, which the Germans for the present, at least, appear to regard as unhealthy, the Zeppelins have been coming and going with virtual impunity, and this is intolerable."

$250,000,000 IN WAR NOTES SOLD IN 2 DAYS

Absorption of British 5% Securities in 48 Hours Shows America's Financial Power.

ANOTHER LOAN FORECAST

Bankers Find Present Issue's Short Term and Collateral Attractive to Institutions.

A new record in American finance has been made in the sale of the British Government 5 per cent. notes. Offered publicly for the first time on Wednesday morning, they were practically all sold at the close of business yesterday. The fact that $250,000,000 of foreign securities had been marketed here within a forty-eight-hour period was emphasized by bankers last night as showing the measure of the new United States, now for the first time in its history a creditor among the nations of the world.

The syndicate which underwrote the British issue was formed to run until Oct. 1, unless terminated earlier. J. P. Morgan & Co. sent out to the members last night a notification that the subscription books would close at 12 o'clock tomorrow. At that time it will be announced that the entire amount has been disposed of. As a matter of fact, it was explained that subscriptions already in hand or on the way, of which the bankers have been advised by wire, were sufficient to cover the whole offering.

The syndicate members were asked to see that all their subscriptions were in the managers' hands by Saturday noon, and no application turned in after that hour will receive consideration.

The notes proved especially popular with large institutions because of their early maturity and their collateral backing. This backing consists of American stocks and bonds, Canadian bonds, and bonds of neutral countries divided into three groups of $100,000,000 each. The notes mature on Sept. 1, 1918. The demands from individual investors were also large and widespread, although the bulk of the notes will go to institutions.

The Anglo-French offering of $500,000,000 of five-year bonds brought forth no such response from buyers, partly because of the longer running time, but chiefly because it was made on the credit of Great Britain and France, unsecured by collateral. That offer was held open for several weeks, at the end of which period a considerable part of the issue was allotted to the underwriters. Many large sales of that issue were made to companies and individuals who took the bonds because of desire to facilitate foreign trade.

It is generally believed in the financial district that the British operation will be repeated in a few months if the war continues, and that a larger amount of American securities will then be tied up as collateral. This expectation is based upon the necessity which the Allies are under of buying large stocks of copper, steel, explosives, and other supplies here. The character of the foreign sales has changed somewhat with the increase in the output of munition factories abroad, but the Allies still look to the United States for raw materials and machinery.

The first market sales of the new British notes, which were offered at 98, were made on the Curb yesterday, when two notes sold at 99½.

GERMANY BLACKLISTS FIRMS IN HOLLAND

Denies Them German Goods—London Concern Fined for Trading With Blacklisted Firm.

AMSTERDAM, Friday, Aug. 25, (via London.)—The Nieuws Van Den Dag says Germany has issued a blacklist of certain Dutch firms, which are denied German goods, and that Dutch merchants who supply the blacklisted firms with German goods are threatened with a similar boycott.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—George Hill & Co.,

TIRPITZ DEMANDS NEW U-BOAT WAR

Kaiser's Ex-Minister of Marine Issues a "Manifesto," Urging Return to His Sea Policy.

GERARD NOTIFIES LANSING

Washington Officials Concerned Over News and Will Ask Ambassador for Details.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—In a long report received by Secretary Lansing today by mail from James W. Gerard, Ambassador at Berlin, the statement is made that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz has issued a "manifesto" strongly advocating the immediate resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare on merchant vessels. The text of the manifesto was not forwarded by Ambassador Gerard, but he will be called upon for more detailed information regarding it.

The Ambassador's message did not say the manifesto had been issued in any official manner, but the high rank and influence of Admiral von Tirpitz, and the fact that he was until recently Minister of Marine and pushed the merciless warfare of submarines to the point where a break in relations with the United States was seriously threatened, make it difficult for neutral Governments to look with complaisance on the fact that such a manifesto has been issued.

Whether representations are to be made by the United States Government will depend, it is understood, on the exact facts in the case. The interest of the United States is understood to be dependent on the character and form of the manifesto and its status as an official or unofficial communication.

May Be Propaganda.

Officials in Washington, while declining to comment on the contents of the message, are understood to prefer to presume that the von Tirpitz manifesto was not issued with any official sanction, but either as a Navy League proclamation, or as a propagandist statement. The manifesto was issued during July. The fact that German censors have allowed no extracts from it to come to this country is interpreted in some quarters as indicating that the German Government, or at least those now in control of the situation, do not sanction the von Tirpitz movement.

However, the fact that the movement of the Tirpitzites, vigorously pushed, had gained steady headway in widening German circles, has occasioned considerable concern and prompts the fear in some quarters that the day may soon come when the Kaiser may not be able to withstand the pressure being exerted in favor of what von Tirpitz has been demanding. Supporting Admiral von Tirpitz in his movement for unrestricted submarine warfare are Admiral von Koester, who is President of the German Navy League; Count Reventlow, a German naval critic with strong antipathies toward the United States, and the National, Liberal and Conservative Party groups in the Reichstag.

The von Tirpitz manifesto is interpreted as lending additional weight to the article which appeared in Berlin on July 17, by Eugen Zimmermann, General Director of the Lokal Anzeiger, whose views in the past have usually reflected opinions held in German Government circles. Herr Zimmermann, referring to the reason which the German Government had for abandoning the Declaration of London, pointed out the possibility of Great Britain's forcing smaller neutral States to adopt a hostile attitude toward Germany, and in commenting on Germany's acceptance of the American demands indicated that circumstances might soon arise rendering it impossible for Germany to adhere to the restrictions on submarine warfare.

Admiral von Tirpitz and his followers are known to have regarded the concessions and assurances then given by the German Government as being only conditional upon the success of the United States in dealing with British restrictions on neutral commerce. In its note of May 4 Germany declared that a new situation might arise if the United States failed in its negotiations with Great Britain, in which Germany might reserve full liberty of action. It has been intimated, but not clearly established, that this "conditional" feat-

FRENCH TAKE ALL MAUREPAS AND PUSH ON; BRITISH TIGHTENING GRIP ON THIEPVAL; RUSSIA READY TO STRIKE IN THE BALKANS

Trenches Wiped Out in 72-Hour Storm of Steel as French Shell German Lines on 30-Mile Front

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The latest news from the Somme front emphasizes the methodical character of the French offensive. Wise in past experience, General Foch leaves nothing to chance; he initiates no movement before taking all measures to insure its complete execution.

The recent German counterattacks, combined with aeroplane activity on a scale unusual since the beginning of July, indicate not only the arrival of reinforcements, but a determination to check at all costs, if possible, the French tide that is steadily swamping their fortifications.

Consequently, the whole German front from Guillemont to Soyecourt has been overwhelmed for the last seventy-two hours by a French artillery storm which eyewitnesses describe as far surpassing anything hitherto experienced. The bombardment was first directed chiefly upon a cluster of buttresslike hills, seamed by steep valleys, north of the Somme. It spread after twenty-four hours to the flatter country south of the river and along the front from Lihons to Lassigny, (a total distance of thirty miles.) The German trenches were first cut off from reinforcements or supplies by the concentration upon communication trenches. Escape was impossible, and the German casualties must have been exceptionally heavy, because the trenches were filled with troops brought up especially for counterattacks.

An artillery Lieutenant who arrived in Paris on leave this morning gives me the following description of what he saw Tuesday night from an observation post just north of Soyecourt:

"I was ordered to watch a section of German trench running some 150 yards along the edge of a small covert. It linked with an extensive trench system behind the wood by two communication trenches whose position we knew fairly accurately. On reaching the post the local commander reported at least two full companies of Germans opposite. His section had been subjected to a heavy fire and he expected an attack at nightfall. It was then about 6 P. M.

"It was a brief but horrible sight. At first there was a series of earth fountains along the trench line, followed by great cones of smoke, which slowly collected over the wood itself, until the latter was hidden. Through glasses I could see that whole sectors of trench had closed up, burying the defenders. Constantly human limbs and bodies were visible among the upthrown earth and débris. At intervals a gray-green form would leap swiftly backward from the trenches, but the hazard from the incessant rain of steel fragments was too great, and gradually there grew a line of motionless bodies among the brushwood. I counted thirty-seven after three-quarters of an hour.

"After eighty minutes I signaled, 'trench demolished,' and the bombardment ceased. I would have defied any one to point out where the trench had been. There was nothing but a line of hollows, hillocks, and shellholes. As the smoke cleared, I saw how excellent had been the aim on the communication trenches. Two open roads, each twenty feet wide, had been blasted through the wood. It was only the bodies, lying thick along both, that showed they had indeed been communication trenches.

"I continued to watch. Here and there a wounded wretch dragged himself painfully amid the tree stumps. Perhaps a few survived in the deepest dugouts, but as a practical unit the half battalion had ceased to exist. And remember, that was a tiny sector. Add the total of such cases along the whole front, and you will realize why our victory is certain."

RUSSIAN ARMY ON RUMANIAN BORDER

Rumania Also Massing Troops on the Lower Danube and the Pruth.

BULGARS GET MUNITIONS

Austrians Rushing Shells to Allies—Serbs Retake Positions on Saloniki Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 25.—The Morning Post publishes the following from its Budapest correspondent, who writes under date of Aug. 17:

"Az Est, the subsidized Government organ, telegraphs under yesterday's date that in Bucharest official circles a rumor is being circulated that the Russians have concentrated a great number of troops on the Bessarabian-Rumanian frontier and on the banks of the Russian Danube, evidently with the purpose of entering Bulgaria by way of Dubrudja and entering Hungary by way of Serbia across the Moldava.

"In conjunction with this Russian preparation, it is said the Rumanians are also taking steps in this direction, and certain preparations are going on, partly with the consent of the Bratiano Government and partly, indeed, by their very orders.

"The war party since early in June seem to have become stronger, and they are doing everything to seize power and prepare the way for the coming intervention. The Government has made such conditions at the frontiers as to enable them to establish communication with the Russians at a moment's notice, and they are also preparing a situation for the Russians which would enable the Rumanians to enter the war with seemingly adequate justification.

"All these preparations are serving the aim of the interventionists and putting the country into a state of readiness for immediate action. This aim was served by increasing the number of Rumanian troops on the lower Danube and on the Pruth, and the same purpose is actuating the Russophile press in systematically preparing the public for the great event.

Austrian Shells Hurried to Bulgars.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 25.—Three Austrian trains are arriving daily at Orsova (a Hungarian town on the Danube near the Serbian and Rumanian borders) with ammunition, which is being conveyed in barges to Bulgarian ports lower down the Danube River, says an Odessa dispatch to The Daily Mail.

A great quantity of explosives and

THIEPVAL CAUGHT IN HAIG'S NIPPERS

British Are Blasting Way Forward to Cut Off the Garrison in the Village.

EARTH TORN AND SCARRED

Shells Make New Hills and Depressions Around the Captured Positions.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 22, (Delayed.)—The British are drawing very close to Thiepval. Standing yesterday on high ground to the right of the windmill by Pozières, within 500 yards of Martinpuich, I could see how near the British lines had been pushed to both these places.

Thiepval I had seen several times from the western side, but yesterday I stood to the southeast of it looking straight across the cemetery of Pozières to a long line of branchless trees and broken roofs, where the German garrison awaits its certain doom. That doom crept a little nearer last evening, when some of the English troops left their trenches south of Leipzig redoubt, and, following in the wake of a terrific bombardment on a short line of the German position, took that section quickly by assault. It was highly organized, and the grim bit of work was very quickly done, and with few casualties on the British side.

As soon as the guns had lifted after a concentrated fire which tore up the ground and made utter chaos of the German line of trench the British followed. They went over in two waves at as rapid a pace as possible over the rumbled ground. After a little while, less than a minute, the result of the attack was seen by a number of German soldiers coming out of shell craters with their hands up. A little later a large group of soldiers ran out and tried to escape. They ran as though the devil was behind them, but there was a devilish fate in front of them, for they plunged straight into a heavy fire from the British guns and disappeared.

In less than a quarter of an hour the fight was over. The Germans must have suffered heavily. The British guns caught them during a relief, which means there was a double garrison, resulting in a double number of killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among the 200 prisoners taken there was an ex-waiter of the Savoy Hotel, who said he was thoroughly sick of war, like most of his comrades, and that Verdun, from which they just came, was a heaven compared to the battlefields of Picardy.

Some time after the assault German troops were observed massing for a counterattack behind the captured position, but these were immediately dispersed by our artillery fire.

FRENCH MAKE WIDE SWEEP

Advance On a Mile and a Quarter Front North of the Somme.

ENGLISH GAIN 300 YARDS

General Haig Draws the Coils Closer Around a Strong German Salient.

PROGRESS ALSO AT VERDUN

Nivelle's Troops Push Forward from Fleury and Take 300 Prisoners.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Both French and British troops made important gains on the Somme front today. The French have captured all of the village of Maurepas and advanced more than 200 yards to the east on a front of one and a quarter miles. The British, who are blasting their way toward Thiepval, a very strongly fortified position at the northern extremity of their offensive, pushed their lines 300 yards nearer to the town. They captured a German trench 400 yards long, together with many prisoners, tonight's War Office statement says.

The new French line east of Maurepas extends from the railway north of the village to Hill 121, to the southeast. South of the Somme the official report mentions only artillery duels. Unofficial dispatches say the French are shelling the German lines on a front of about thirty miles, from Estrées to Lassigny.

The French operations in the Verdun sector today also met with success. A slight advance from Fleury is reported, together with the repulse of German grenade attacks on the new positions captured yesterday. The day's total of prisoners in this sector was 300, while 200 more were taken in the Maurepas operations. The French night bulletin follows:

The Capture of Maurepas.

North of the Somme, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, we attacked German positions in the Maurepas region. After carrying in a single dash that part of the village which the enemy still occupied and adjoining trenches, we established a line 200 meters, (217 yards,) beyond on a front of about two kilometers, (1¼ miles,) stretching from the railroad north of the village to Hill 121 on the southeast. We took prisoner 200 Germans during this operation and captured a dozen machine guns.

South of the Somme the artillery duel continues in the Estrées and Lihons sector.

On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy launched many hand grenade attacks against our new front between Thiaumont and Fleury. All these attempts broke down under our fire. We made slight progress beyond the eastern outskirts of Fleury. The day's combats brought the day's total of prisoners in this sector to 800, of which eight were officers.

The statement issued this afternoon by the French War Office follows:

South of the Somme yesterday evening, after a very lively bombardment directed against Soyecourt wood, the enemy attempted an attack with grenades, which was mastered immediately by our fire. A little later, southwest of this wood, an enemy attack in preparation was caught under our curtain of fire, and the enemy was prevented from leaving his trenches.

In the Champagne several Germans attacks on a minor post in the Tahure region were repulsed easily.

On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy bombarded briskly the positions which we captured yesterday between Fleury and Thiaumont Work. We took more than 350 prisoners, including five officers, during the course of this attack. There has been a somewhat lively artillery duel in the region of Le Chenois. Everywhere else the night was relatively quiet.

Aviation: On Aug. 22, on the Somme front, one of our air pilots was attacked by three enemy machines. He succeeded in escaping from his adversaries, one of whom he brought down precipitately to earth near Athies, in the vicinity of Hem. Yesterday an Albatross was brought down by our men in the neighborhood of Epoye, to the northeast of Rheims. It dived headlong into the enemy lines. Another machine was brought down in the Champagne, and still another in the Vosges region.

British Take Many Prisoners.

The British statement, issued this evening, telling of the success south of

ther number was taken, the exact number not yet being ascertained.

A hostile bombing attack against our new trenches north of Bazentin-Le-Petit was easily repulsed last night. There has been considerable hostile shelling this evening along our front, mainly in reply to our bombardment.

The British afternoon statement emphasizes the strenuous efforts on the part of the Germans to regain the quarry and railway station at Guillemont, captured by the British a few days ago. These counterattacks are taken to indicate the importance of these positions. The statement reads:

Last night the enemy made strenuous efforts to regain his lost ground between the Guillemont station and quarry. After a severe bmobardment, which began at 8:45 o'clock, he launched a strong infantry attack, which was pressed with such determination that it reached our parapets at places.

After a short struggle the attack was repulsed completely everywhere with heavy losses to the enemy. After this failure the enemy delivered a further intense bombardment at 12:30 o'clock this morning, but no other infantry assault materialized.

Near Hohenzollern redoubt the enemy shelled our lines heavily and attempted a raid, which failed completely. In no case did he succeed in reaching our lines.

In a raid which we carried out northwest of La Bassée we successfully entered the enemy's trenches.

All Attacks Failed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (via London.)—French infantry made several attacks last night in the region of Thiaumont Work, northeast of Verdun. These assaults, the War Office reports, were unsuccessful.

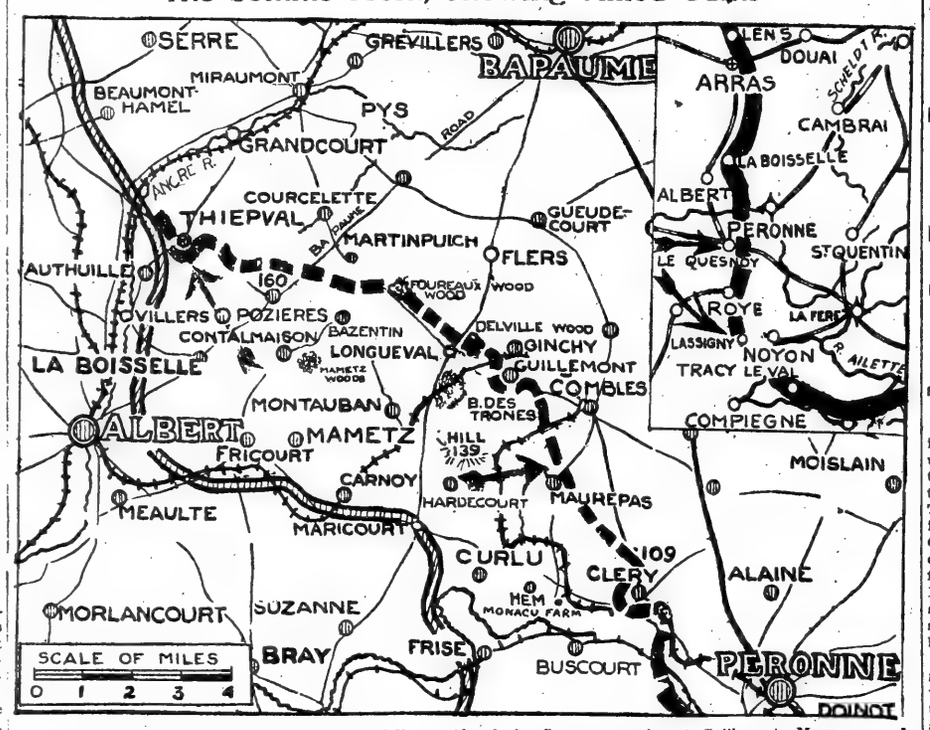
French and British attacks on the Somme front yesterday were repulsed. The statement follows:

North of the Somme yesterday evening and last night fresh efforts on the part of the enemy were rendered futile. British attacks were again directed against the projecting angle between Thiepval and Pozières and against our positions around Guillemont. Near Maurepas, and especially to the south, strong French forces were repulsed after stubborn fighting at various places.

On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery fighting in the Thiaumont-Fleury sector and in the wooded mountain near Le Vaux-Chapitre increased considerably in intensity. Several French attacks south of Thiaumont Work broke down.

During the last few days one enemy aeroplane has been shot down at each of the following places: In aerial engagements near Bazentine and also west of Péronne; by anti-aircraft guns in the region of Richebourg and near La Bassée.

The Somme Front, Showing Allied Gains



Of the three salients protruding into the allied line north of the Somme, namely, at Guillemont, Maurepas, and Cléry, the French have succeeded in reducing one of them by capturing all of Maurepas yesterday and advancing 200 yards beyond the village. The British, meanwhile, are pounding away at the principal salient in their line, Thiepval, and have advanced their lines 300 yards nearer to the village. Inset is a map showing the battle line from Arras south to Lassigny. Unofficial reports from the front describe a furious bombardment from Estrées south to Lassigny, a front of thirty miles, which may presage a new offensive.

FRENCH FIRE DESTRUCTIVE.

German Airmen Are Trying Desperately to Locate Foe's Guns.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The French are violently bombarding the German lines from Estrées, which marks the southern extremity of their present offensive, to Lassigny, a distance of about thirty miles, according to the war correspondent of La Liberté.

The correspondent says that heavy cannonading is in progress along a line from Vermandovillers through Lihons, Chaulnes, and Roye to Lassigny. The destructive fire of the French artillery has drawn the German airmen across the French lines, contrary to their custom. They are apparently trying to reconnoiter the position of the allied artillery.

"Captive German balloons have again appeared in the air," says the correspondent, "but were quickly withdrawn when attacked by the French airmen. Scouting machines sent out by the Germans were driven back after numerous air battles. The artillery action in the last thirty-six hours over the entire Somme front reached an extraordinary intensity. The German guns replied vigorously, but some of their batteries were silenced."

MAILED FIST HEAVY ON ALL BULGARIA

Nation, Cut Off from the World, Is Kept in Ignorance by Its German Masters.

FUNDS LOW, FOOD SCARCE

Defensive Forces, Including 60,000 Teutons, Estimated at Less Than 400,000 Men.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 3.—Particularly interesting is the present Bulgarian situation. The only communication between this country and the outside world is through Rumania, Austria, Germany and Turkey, but as these countries, too, are isolated, nothing but news of continued German, Austrian and Turkish victories comes in through the Balkan Agency, affiliated with the official German Wolff Bureau, while a strict military censorship keeps us in the dark as to the real situation of not only the Balkan front but of the interior of Bulgaria as well.

Nevertheless, if one wants to study the general situation as it is reflected in what news one is able to gather here in the capital of the kingdom, he will have ample proofs to justify a growing pessimism as regards the future of the country.

In the first place, Bulgaria having entered the war on the side of Germany, never suspected that hers was to be a position of a vassal at the hands of the German General Staff; yet this is precisely what happened from the earliest days of the war. Military Bulgaria was placed on the same level as Turkey by the superior Teuton command. In every post of a certain importance and responsibility a German officer with a small staff was appointed, Bulgarian forts on all borders passed into German hands, the railroads of the country were submitted to German control, and instead of the Bulgarian polkovnik, it is the German oberst who rattles his sword in even the regimental headquarters of the little Czar's bodyguard.

One has only to know how proud every Bulgarian is of the national army to understand the impression created by the employment of such Teuton methods in the country of an ally. But this is not all. The Department of Posts, Telegraph and Telephones has passed into the hands of German experts, who keep an eye on what is happening hourly in and out of Bulgaria, and keep the German staff posted on everything. Even the local press censorship is in many instances in German hands. This is what happens in the military or semi-military administration of the country.

Grip on Agriculture Loosed.

But things are no better in other branches. Take, for instance, Bulgarian agriculture. Germany from the first laid hands on the products of the Bulgarian soil. With those minute calculations so characteristic of the German method of working, it was soon proved that only one-third of the Bulgar crops was really needed for home consumption, while the rest had to go to feed the starving millions of the fatherland.

The Bulgarian Minister of Agriculture protested, and Stambolilsky, the leader of the agricultural party in the Sobranje, threatened to have the whole agricultural population of Bulgaria raised against any policy tending to create starvation in the country. Thus the German attempt to put Bulgaria on the bread-ticket basis failed, as likewise failed the attempt to introduce meatless days, for the purpose of sending to Germany as large quantities as possible of Bulgarian cattle. The friction originating from this attitude of the Germans toward the Bulgarians resulted in a manifest coldness of the population in their dealings with the Teutons.

But if the plight of the civilian in Bulgaria is serious, the position of the Bulgarian soldier under German rule is infinitely worse. Put an old firm under new management and the newcomers will find that everything was wrong under the old régime. This well-known axiom applies just as well to an army as to a business house. The attitude of the German officers who took charge of the Bulgarian Army toward their Bulgarian comrades is one of scarcely hidden contempt, which has increased since Bulgaria made it clear that she did not care to starve for the sake of Germany. Lule-Burgas does not count for much in the eyes of a survivor of the Marne who can show an iron cross won in Warsaw. One has to see the German officers here in Sofia, mostly tall, well-built fellows, impetuous and quite overbearing in demeanor, to understand what military Bulgaria has to put up with.

Now that Serbia has been wiped off the map, Bulgaria wants only to settle down, make peace with the Entente, come to terms with her Balkan neighbors, and have nothing more to do with the European war. The Germans know this, and that is why they have put the whole country under the mailed fist. The result is seen in daily clashes between two military elements, not only in the secluded privacy of barrack and camp but even here in the places where Proshek and Shumla beer flows freely in a vain effort to cement Bulgar-German friendship. Worst of all, these encounters are a common occurrence on the advanced Macedonian posts of the two armies, and many a time reports of Bulgar-German conflicts in Monastir and Ghevgheli are smuggled up to the Bulgarian capital.

Financial Position Serious.

These things, however, are mere incidents when compared with the seriousness of Bulgaria's finances since she entered the war. Notwithstanding the occupation of the entire Serbian territory, the monetary outlook in Bulgaria goes from bad to worse. Since the beginning of the war, nearly one year ago, the Governments of Germany and Austria have given to Bulgaria in the shape of loans $10,000,000 monthly. This amount is transferred to the credit of the Bulgarian National Bank by the State banks of Germany and Austria, but as a matter of fact the moneys never leave the two empires. Instead, one part of these amounts is sent to Bulgaria in the shape of raw and manufactured products, such as coal, iron, sugar, army and medical supplies, matches, and other commodities, while for the balance the Bulgarian National Bank issues paper money. Of this there is now in circulation nearly $140,000,000, against $70,000,000 in gold and silver deposited in the coffers of the Bulgarian National Bank and the banks of Germany and Austria, but of these deposits, too, less than $20,000,000, of which $17,000,000 being in gold, is deposited in Bulgaria, the rest being in Germany.

Small change is so scarce in Bulgaria that a bill was submitted to the Sobranje to compel the national bank to melt $2,000,000 worth of five-franc silver pieces, and issue the same amount in coins of one, two, and half-franc pieces.

The abundance of paper money and the scarcity of gold combined with the stoppage of nearly all Bulgarian exports, resulted in a great increase in the price of gold. French twenty-franc pieces are worth in Bulgaria anywhere from thirty-two to thirty-five francs, while the cost of living has become almost prohibitive, from the lack of imports, and the greed of speculators. Coffee costs one dollar per pound, sugar is not to be found at any price, kerosene has vanished from the shops, and while the well-to-do have electric light, thanks to the German coal, the poor have to depend on church tapers for the illumination of their miserable homes. There is also a great scarcity of soap, while Austrian matches come at distant intervals.

Food Scarce and Costly.

As far as meat is concerned only beef is allowed to be butchered, and this is of a non-eatable quality; twice a week no meat is sold to private individuals, while only the hospitals can have it. Mutton is allowed, provided it weighs more than thirty pounds when slaughtered, while no cattle less than six years old are permitted to be killed for culinary purposes. Pork, potatoes, and vegetables of any description are not to be found in any market, being used exclusively for the feeding of the German and Austrian troops now in Bulgaria. Bread costs seven to eight cents a loaf, but it is not eatable. An idea of the cost of other commodities may be had from the fact that an ordinary pair of shoes costs anywhere from $17 to $20.

The army having taken twenty-six classes of reservists, there are not enough hands to till the soil, and poverty in the rural districts is increasing at an alarming rate. The Government foreseeing a famine gave three and four weeks' furloughs to the farmers now under the colors, but then there is a lack of cattle, of horses, of vehicles, and in many instances of seed as well, which makes any agricultural work wellnigh impossible.

Bulgaria today has nearly 350,000 men on her southern frontier, while the German forces scarcely amount to more than 60,000 troops. According to what is known here, immediately after the Serbian resistance had been broken and the Anglo-French forces repulsed, the Bulgarian Army established small garrisons in most of the occupied Serbian cities, and after sending 30,000 troops to Albania to co-operate with the Austrian forces, centred all of its available forces against the French and British, and especially in the lines between Petrich, Strumnitsa, Valandovo, Doiran, and Gevgheli. From Doiran to Monastir the German and Austrian troops held the line, while between Ochrida and Monastir the Eighth Bulgarian Division was stationed. From the latter part of February this year to the end of June, as far as it is possible to learn there have been few important changes in the disposition of the Bulgarian forces, which were thus apportioned:

Between Dedeagach and Xanthi the Tenth Bulgarian Division. At Skoplje the Third Division. In Albania one division, probably the second. Between Ochrida and Monastir the Eighth Division. This total of four divisions numbers approximately 100,000 to 120,000 men, to which 60,000 Teutons must be added, making in all a force of 180,000 troops facing the Allies in the Balkans in March this year.

But Bulgaria had also to attend to the safety of her other frontiers, therefore she sent three divisions, the First of Sofia, the Sixth of Widin, and the Fourth of Preslawa, to the Rumanian border. Following Rumanian peace assurances and the withdrawal of a corresponding Rumanian force from the border, Bulgaria dispatched two more divisions to Macedonia, while the Eleventh Independent Macedonian Division, entirely made up of Macedonian officers and troopers, is held ready for any emergency.

Therefore one may be quite exact in saying that the Bulgarian troops facing the Allies in the Balkans, together with their Teuton allies, amount at this time of writing pretty near to 400,000 men all told.

Attitude of the Army.

Are these troops eager to fight? That is a question which can be answered with difficulty. The Bulgarian people, as a whole, are tired of war. What they see is not the brilliant side of the Balkan campaign, but the dullest part of it. They entered it hoping that it would end soon, and leave them the masters of Serbia and of the Balkan Peninsula. Once their foe beaten, they expected the Allies to withdraw. This was not done, and, what was more, the allied contingent in Macedonia was strengthened. Then for a time they hoped that Greece and Rumania would remain neutral to the end of the conflict, and this is no more certain today than it was ten months ago.

Germany had promised them to end the war by a Balkan victory. The victory was pretty nearly complete, but it did not end the war. Bulgaria now is asking Germany whether this thing is to continue any longer, and Germany, in all probability, is answering that Bulgaria must prepare for other blows. Bulgaria would welcome another blow, provided this would put an end to the Balkan campaign and the sufferings she has had to endure on account of it.

HUNGARIAN OPPOSITION WILL RESUME ACTIVITY

Leaders Fail to Reach Agreement For Co-operating With Government on Foreign Affairs.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24.—Count Albert Apponyi, leader of the Independent Party; Count Julius Andrassy, leader of the Constitutionalists, and Stephan Rakovsky, during a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Hungarian foreign policy, declared their intention to resume their freedom of criticising the Hungarian Government in regard to foreign affairs, says a dispatch from Budapest. They also announced their withdrawal from the arrangement whereby they took upon themselves the duty of inquiring into questions of foreign policy as representatives of their parties and in return received confidential Government information which enabled the parties to keep in touch with foreign affairs.

Count Apponyi, in making his declaration, said that if the Entente Allies concluded from the action of the Hungarian Opposition that the moral unity of the Hungarian nation had been shaken in any way, their illusion could only cause amusement. The Opposition, he said, viewed the military situation with entire confidence and readily acquiesced in the appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg to the command of the greater part of the Austro-Hungarian Army in the eastern war theatre. Count Andrassy made a similar declaration and claimed that questions of importance relating to foreign affairs should be dealt with publicly in Parliament.

Premier Tisza said he regretted the withdrawal of the Opposition leaders from the arrangement and believed some erroneous conception had led them to take the step. The confidential information given the leaders, he asserted, was much more extensive than that which could be given publicly. With reference to the policy of the Dual Monarchy toward Italy, the Premier said that negotiations with that country prior to the war had put their self-esteem to a severe test.

The Parliamentary situation, the dispatch adds, has made it impossible for delegations of two parties to meet. The Hungarian Parliament now, however, exercises in respect to the foreign policy of the Government all the constitutional functions regularly exercised by the delegations of the parties.

WOULD PUNISH THE KAISER.

French Deputy to Demand Penalty for Eviction of Civilians.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—What measures can be taken at the proper time against the German Emperor and other persons held to be answerable for compelling inhabitants of the invaded cities of northern France to work in the fields, and the immediate steps which France might take in behalf of these people, are questions to be raised in the approaching session of the Chamber of Deputies.

Deputy Bouyssou, in a letter to Premier Briand, in which he severely criticised the acts of the Germans toward the population of the invaded region, gave notice that he would interpellate the Premier on these subjects.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—The recent note of the French Government to neutrals protesting against the treatment of the French inhabitants of Lille, Roubaix, and Turcoing by the Germans will be the subject of serious study by Premier Romanones, so as to permit him to act in accordance with strict neutrality, the Premier says. The Spanish Government also will consult other neutral nations regarding their attitude before giving France an answer, he adds.

Premier Romanones has already taken steps to learn the opinion of the American Government, as well as that of other neutral nations, on the matter.

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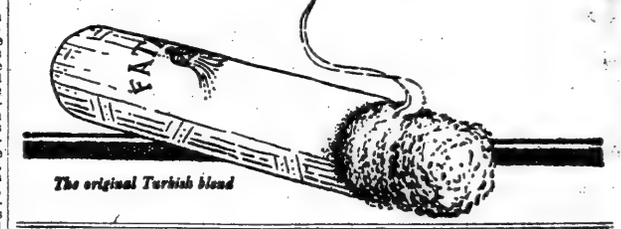

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The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The idea seems to have prevailed in many quarters, and it may be noted in some that should have known better, that when the allied offensive in the west began it would either have to crush the German line on a wide front, so that the allied forces could break through and at one stroke cut far-off lines of communications and so force a German retreat out of Eastern France, or else go down as a failure. Nothing could be further from the true state of affairs than this conception. It is impossible to compare the western front with the front in Russia. The fact that the latter had to be broken in this way in order to be successful in no way implies that the same conditions governed the success or failure on the western front.

The eastern front is, as I have pointed out several times, entirely different topographically. It was held also by much smaller forces relatively. That is, there were many less men to the mile of front. This was true principally because Russia was considered a negligible quantity. It was not thought possible that she could have recovered to the extent of undertaking an offensive on a large scale. On the other hand, it was known that the allied forces on the west were far from exhausted, and that they were, in fact, stronger than ever before, and that an offensive movement was inevitable. Therefore, all the troops that could be spared from the eastern front were distributed in the west, either in the first line trenches or in local reserves. The western front, moreover, was necessarily stationary. There was not a single element of mobility present. It had been held for a long time, and with full knowledge of a coming offensive had been fortified with defenses that the entire history of warfare never knew before.

That such a line could really be broken, then, was impossible from the outset. No judgment can be passed because the German lines are still holding. The word "push" has frequently been used in describing the Allies' offensive, and no other word more graphically describes it. It is a push—nothing else. The Allies had tried the blow, a sudden, trenchant blow delivered with enormous power. This was the prevailing idea last September at Champagne and at Loos, and it was an admitted failure. They saw then if they had not seen before that no such tactics would be effective except over a narrow and shallow front. As a means of driving the Germans out of France it was utterly ineffective.

The present movement is of a different character entirely. In the Loos and Champagne fighting the allied loss in men was nearly 250,000 in the three days fighting. To have pursued this plan to the end would have depopulated the wealthy reserves of Russia, not to speak of the less numerous Allies in the West. Therefore, the "push" was decided on both as a more certain means of achieving their object and as a means of saving men at the expense of shell. The Allies' offensive has not stopped. It is still going on and is still gaining ground. There is a steady, almost uninterrupted creep toward the life lines of the Germans, which must be stopped entirely before the movement can be called a failure or before the Germans can be considered to be secure in their possession of Northern France.

The progress of the news day by day is sufficient proof of the correctness of this point of view. Daily, the British have been extending their lines north of Pozières and deepening the pocket into which Thiepval has been thrust. From Hardecourt north their lines have also been steadily creeping onward, drawing nearer and nearer to Bapaume. The French have also made steady progress. This does not hold true in the move directly on Péronne. For reasons which I have explained, there is no particular reason at this time why the French should sacrifice the men necessary to force their lines south of the Somme clear to the river bank. But north of the river their progress has, in the main, been without serious interruption.

Now the town of Maurepas has been added to the list of retaken positions. Not only has the town been taken, but the French have advanced several hundreds of yards beyond the eastern outskirts. They are thus preparing for a movement against Combles, the most important town (except Péronne) in their immediate front. Slowly a wedge is being driven in south of Combles, which, unless the Germans are able to stop the advance, will soon be taken in flank just as the French have taken one town after the other in the progress of their advance.

The entire movement is a slow, grinding one, involving great expenditure of shell and heavy losses in men. These facts cannot be discounted. But it is also costing the Germans heavily, almost, though possibly not quite as heavily as the Allies; but the Germans are losing ground, their carefully prepared positions, constructed at such a great expenditure of time and labor, are falling one by one, facing them with the necessity of constructing new ones. The new cannot equal the old, for the time is lacking. The prospects then for their being able to check the Allies' advance, slow as it is, are not bright.

On the Saloniki front the Bulgarians are still holding a small advantage on the flanks. The war has produced some curious anomalies. Although the Greeks have been fighting the Bulgarians for some days Greece and Bulgaria are not at war. Italy is also on this front, as well as at Avlona, fighting the Teutonic Allies, yet Italy and Germany are not at war. In Persia the Persians and the Russians have been fighting for months, yet Persia has persistently declared her neutrality. It is truly a strange situation.

Various theories have been advanced as to the reason for Bulgaria's activities on the two wings of the allied army. That there is no great military scheme behind their efforts is plain. It is entirely possible, however, that there may be something even greater. Germany has announced her willingness to make peace, but has taken the position that the rule of uti posseditis must be applied as a starting point.

If the war should not end in the complete defeat of one or the other of the belligerents, and this rule should be applied at the beginning of the work of the peace conference, Bulgaria would be much nearer to the acquisition of her national aspirations if the beginning of this conference should find her in possession of Macedonia and the northern part of Greece. She would then have some claim to what now she has not the slightest color of title. On this theory, then, it is obviously to Bulgaria's advantage to grasp all the territory she can and as soon as she can. In any event we must search for some object other than military as the reason for Bulgaria's attacks. Up to the present she has not achieved any military advantage.

THIEPVAL CAUGHT IN HAIG'S NIPPERS

Continued from Page 1.

me. In the night the Germans flung thousands of gas shells into it, and the stench was still prowling about, stealing out of the crannies and shell-holes with faint, sickly whiffs as though from rotten eggs, and the smell of corruption came up from all the litter of battle lying there. We went beyond Contalmaison and were glad to leave it. German shells were bursting over it, and round by Bazentin-le-Petit Wood, thinned out by successive storms of shell fire to the mere ghost of a wood, with light striking through its leprous-looking trunks, where many unburied dead lie among the broken trenches, the ground rose gradually past Contalmaison villa, which stood far beyond the village itself, and here we were out in the centre of the battleground where the British are now fighting.

Between the windmill of Pozières and High Wood, on the furthest line of the advance, the battle was going on with never-ceasing gunfire. The infernal tumult of it was all around us and death was everywhere for any man whose luck had run out. I muttered my kind of prayer in his soul or any special form of curse for those who made this war, his lips should mutter it in a place like this.

The ground over which I walked with a young Scottish officer—who has no emotion at all about such things because since he was first into Loos he has lived cheek by jowl with death, so that any fear he may have had is killed by habit—was nothing but one great stretch of shell craters. There was not one yard of ground into which a shell had not fallen over thousands of yards. Some of them were small shells, making small craters; others were heavy shells, which made enormous pits, and the rim of one crater met the rim of another or mingled, and as we walked the sky above our heads was filled with shells, continuing this work of flinging up the earth again into new hills and hollows.

Fields Nothing But Shell Holes.

From the British batteries far away behind us there came a steady bombardment of the German ground just beyond us, and the shells passed overhead with that indescribable sound which is half scream and half a sigh, enormous in the volume of its noise. But those sounds were comforting compared with others which were coming overhead. They were coming from the German side with a savage overwhelming roar, which ended in a rending explosion.

"Eight-inch," said the young Scot by my side. "Heavy stuff."

It is surprising what effect an eight-inch shell can have in the way of upheaval, but one's sensation is not that of surprise when 500 yards away, or less, a mass of the field is suddenly lifted skyward and a smoke cloud as large as a cathedral stands there strangely solid in the wind. The whole field of battle about us was vomiting up these things, and it was damnable, for there were no trenches near us, and we were in the open with these great shells bursting on every side. My young Scot is notorious for his luck, so I kept close to him and hoped for the best, and we chatted pleasantly on the way.

We went a good long way along the British front line trench and met some friends there. One of them had been buried alive not many hours before. I called upon him, and found him smoking a cigarette outside his dugout and looking pretty cheerful. He complained bitterly of the beard on his chin as one of the worst evils of his situation—a situation which was complicated by high explosive shells, poison gas, trench mortars, and machine gun fire.

Visits the Front Trenches.

The real wonder of the British is only to be seen in such places as this. On these battlefields under heavy shell fire they were working calmly, as though they were building sand castles on an English seaside. In the trenches some of them were sleeping as peacefully as newborn babes, curled up on the fire-steps with rifles handy, under a tumult of noise. A few yards away from them across the parapet lay many of their dead comrades. But death does not give them bad dreams. The evil breath of corruption filled all these ditches with a sickly stench, but sitting there bunched up under their sandbags two jocks ate their mackerache with hearty appetite, not liking their surroundings, hating these foul places, but enduring grimly all the worst things of war.

I could track my way back by the blood that splashed the walls of the trenches to a place where a miniature medico patches up the bodies of broken men in a hole in the ground.

No man will ever be able to patch up the German gun that lies in bits on the road to Martinpuich or the aeroplane that lies smashed by Contalmaison villa or the bits of bodies that once were German soldiers sticking out of the loost earth in the shell craters. Over the open battlefields came the music of Scottish pipes, shrill above the noise of gunfire.

Farther back an English band was practicing a new tune, the bandmaster waving his baton, and, while the soldiers all around were busy with the work of war, these musicians were playing as if love were the theme of life. Two soldiers were bathing in a shell-crater, the sun gleaming upon their white bodies. Near them the British batteries were firing steadily, and between Longueval and Bazentin the Germans were putting up a fierce barrage. One shell struck a heap of red brick ruins and raised a vast cloud of rosy smoke as beautiful as a great flower. These were the strangest things to see along the road to Martinpuich.

British Hold Ridge Firmly.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 23.—The British are getting a stronger grip upon the ridge from Pozières to High Wood. Last night the Australians gained a little more ground so that they pushed out a line to the northeast of Mouquet farm. Scottish troops to their right gained another hundred yards of that famous switchline into which I took a walk day before yesterday to see how the British held the Germans' last line of defense on the way to Martinpuich.

The switchline exists only as a name and in reality is nothing but a series of shell craters, in which the British have to get what cover they can after chasing out the Germans before digging and strengthening an effective trench. But it is the position that counts, and if the British can hold it as I am now certain they will, it puts the Germans at a great disadvantage of which the British guns are already making full and terrible use. The Germans' endeavours to counterattack (they made two last night) have been broken down under the British fire with great bloodshed, and now it is not likely they will succeed in wresting back from the British any of the high ground.

The importance of the position is, of course, entirely one of observation. Apart from the tactical importance of having driven the enemy onto the ground beyond his first and second system of trenches and dugouts so that he found no strong cover until he retired a considerable distance, it gives the British vantage points from which they can observe the Germans' movements down the slope, rake them with rifle and machine gunfire if they send out working parties, and turn guns on them with direct observation of the results. One of the immediate effects of being on Posières ridge was seen yesterday when the British artillery registered something like twenty-five direct hits upon some German batteries. The British had a great concentration of guns, and undoubtedly the Germans will have to withdraw the batteries before long.

Acting in connection with the aviators, the British gunners are punishing the Germans in a very frightful way, and the ground above Thiepval, Courcellette, and Martinpuich, and the barren ground to the right of it are swept by the British shellfire.

A very realistic and tragic picture of what is happening down there beyond High Ridge is given in a letter written on Aug. 10 by a German officer of the 133d Infantry Regiment.

"The relief yesterday," he wrote, "is incredible. The route taken—Ligny, Warlencourt, Pys, Courcelette—on the way to the trenches was very dangerous. During the first part the thunder of the guns was very disagreeable and the second part was very unsafe. Heavy shells fell to the right and left of the road. Mounted troops, cars, field kitchens, infantry in column formation on the route were all enveloped in an impenetrable cloud of dust. The last stage consisted of troops in single file, crouching on the slope beside the road with shells bursting overhead. Close to Courcelette a messsage arrived saying 'Enemy firing gas shells. On with your helmets.' It appeared to be an error.

"Our position was, of course, quite different to what we had been told. Our company alone relieved a whole battalion. We had been told we were to relieve a company of fifty men weakened by casualties. The men we relieved had no idea where the enemy was, how far he was, or if any of our troops were in front of us. We got no idea of our supposed position until 6 o'clock this evening.

"Tonight I am taking my platoon out to form a covering party. My men and I are to lie in shell holes and in part of an old demolished trench of ours. The English are 400 meters away. Hundreds of dead bodies make the air terrible, and there are flies in thousands. About 300 meters from us is a deserted artillery position. We shall have to look to it tonight not to get taken prisoners by the English. We have no dugouts. We dig a hole in the side of a shell hole and lie there. We get nothing to eat or drink. The ceaseless roar of guns is driving us mad. Many of the men are knocked out. The company commander thinks we were breathing gas yesterday, which slowly decomposes the blood, and this is an end of one. What a variety of ways one can lose one's life in this place!"

From another man in the Third Battalion of the 124th Regiment is a letter which pays doleful tribute to the British flying men. It says:

"I am on sentry duty and it is a very hard job, for I dare not move. Overhead are the English airmen and in front of us English observers with telescopes. As soon as they perceive anything twenty-four 'cigars' arrive at once and larger than one cares to see. The country around me looks frightful. Many dead bodies belonging to both sides lie around."

Austrian Cabinet in Long Session.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Friday, Aug. 25.—A Vienna dispatch says that the Austrian Cabinet Council was in session all day Wednesday. The Council met at 10 o'clock in the morning and did not adjourn until 9 in the evening. The Premier, Count Karl Stuergkh, presided, and all of the Ministers were present.

RUSSIAN ARMY ON RUMANIAN BORDER

Continued from Page 1.

patch, for the purpose of inspecting defenses on the Rumanian frontier.

Germany has made urgent offers to the Rumanian Export Committee for the purchase of a portion of the new harvest. The committee has deferred its decision until Monday.

Serbs Developing Offensive.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 25.—The Anglo-French forces operating on the Saloniki front have checked all attempts by the Bulgarians to retake the positions captured from them, while the Serbians on the left wing are making progress and developing a strong offensive.

The official announcement issued yesterday by the French War Office says:

In front of the right wing of the allied armies the enemy is intrenching himself on the left bank of the River Struma and on both sides of the highway to Seres. Between the Struma and the upper valley of the Moglenica, Anglo-French forces have repulsed, without trouble, several attempts of the enemy to recapture the positions occupied by Anglo-French forces to the north of Palmes, in the sector of Doiran, and in the direction of Ljumnica.

Along the entire mountainous front to the west of the Moglenica, Serbian troops are developing an offensive. On the extreme left they have reoccupied, as a result of a vigorous counter-attack, Hill 1,506, five kilometers (3 miles) to the northwest of Ostrovo Lake, which position they lost on the morning of Aug. 23.

The British War Office statement yesterday follows:

There has been artillery activity on the Doiran front, but no infantry action. On the Struma front our artillery dispersed Bulgarians who were intrenching on the left bank of the river. The enemy's artillery shelled Orlak bridge. The Serbians are on the same line as reported yesterday.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens, says:

"A member of the Chamber of Deputies from Florina, which lies ten miles south of Monastir, arrived here yesterday from Sorovich. He says the Bulgarian advance was met with virtually no resistance, as from Sorovich to Presba Lake the Entente Allies had only unimportant forces, and without artillery, simply for the repression of smuggling. The population of Florina fled in the direction of Sorovich."

Sofia Reports Many Successes.

SOFIA, Aug. 24, (via London.)—Bulgarian troops advancing on the western end of the Macedonian front defeated the Serbians and compelled them to retreat, the War Office announced today. They captured several positions. In their advance in the Florina sector the Bulgarians occupied Kostour and Kastoria, the latter place nearly twenty-five miles southwest of Florina. Southeast of Florina, on Aug. 21, they captured a strongly fortified mountain peak, and on the following day drove against the Serbian positions on the Vardar. The official statement says:

Bulgarian troops, advancing south of Florina, occupied on Aug. 23 Kostour and Kastoria. The defeated Serbians are retreating southward. The Bulgarians operating in the direction of Lerina, Banica, and Corntchero captured on Aug. 21 a strongly fortified position on the crest of Mount Malka Nieze.

On the following day they attacked the Serbians on the Vardar in their new positions at St. Spiddon, Hill 207, and Tcheganski Planina. We captured seven officers and 200 men, and also a number of quick-firers and machine guns and other material. The fighting continues.

We definitely consolidated our positions on the Djermattgeri height, north of Lake Ostrovo. In the Moglenica Valley important forces attacked the Dukoruz and Kouri sector. All attacks were repulsed with heavy Serbian losses. In the Vardar Valley the day was quiet, except for artillery activity.

Southwest of Lake Doiran the enemy, at 10 o'clock in the evening, attempted to attack our advanced positions, but were repulsed.

Additional information shows that the 176th French Regiment, which participated in the fighting on the 21st, lost 50 per cent. of its effectives. We found on the field 250 bodies.

On our left wing in the Struma Valley we cleared the left bank of the river of the enemy. We buried 500 of the enemy yesterday.

South of Drama advanced Bulgarian detachments encountered an English squadron, accompanied by a company of cyclists. After exchanging shots the English retired in the direction of Orfano. Having previously destroyed two bridges over the river, we occupied Angista Station and the railway through Oxilar, Drama, Angista, Seres, and Demirhissar is now in our possession.

Berlin Calls Entente Reports False.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (via London.)—The Bulgarian attack is proceeding against the Serbian positions near Lake Ostrovo, on the Macedonian front. The War Office report of today says the Bulgarians defeated Serbian counterattacks. The announcement is appended:

On the heights west of Lake Ostrovo the Serbians are still offering resistance to the Bulgarian attack. Their counterattacks against Dzemaat Jeri failed.

All reports from the enemy's camp regarding Serbo-Franco-British successes, both here and on the Vardar and the Struma, are pure inventions.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Defeat of the Entente forces along the Struma River, on the Macedonian front in northeastern Greece, was announced by the Bulgarian War Office in a statement issued yesterday at Sofia. The statement says the Entente forces took flight, leaving the ground covered with dead. Large quantities of ammunition and supplies, including eight machine guns, were captured by the Bulgarians. The announcement follows:

We defeated the enemy on the Struma on Aug. 21. The enemy escaped by flight on the right bank. The whole ground in the neighborhood of the villages of Erikeui, Mevory, and Towolova was covered with bodies of the enemy's dead. Up to the present time we have counted more than 400 dead, including the bodies of several officers.

We captured eight machine guns, a large number of rifles, grenades, and wagons for artillery and supplies. We also took 190 unwounded prisoners, including four officers, and sixty wounded prisoners. The battlefield was covered with a huge quantity of kits, which proved that the enemy was defeated completely.

A squad of hostile cavalry was lured by a manoeuvre of our cavalry into the range of our infantry fire and literally annihilated.

French attacks which had been directed for ten days against our positions south and west of Lake Doiran failed completely. This probably is the reason why the General Staff of General Sarrail (the allied commander) reports the capture of places which all along had been in the hands of the French, such as the railroad station of Doiran and the village of Doloudyeli, which was abandoned by the enemy.

Our troops buried fifty French dead on the vicinity of Nayadagn we captured a hostile detachment and one machine gun. The French left seventy dead behind them.

On our right wing operations are continuing.

Bulgars "Protecting Greek Rights."

The prevailing opinion in political circles in Berlin regarding the operation against General Sarrail's forces in Macedonia, says the semi-official Overseas News Agency today, may be condensed into the statement that the movement is an "offensive defense." It continues:

"As a matter of fact, General Sarrail's army has been shelling for months Bulgarian villages and lands where Bulgarian crops were growing, and the only means to bringing about a change was to drive this army from its position. Therefore the present operation is directed not against the sovereignty and territorial rights of Greece, but rather to defend them against General Sarrail, who was continuously violating these territorial rights by making Greek soil a base for military operations. Virtually every act in connection with the Bulgarian and German advance leads to the establishment of the sovereign rights of Greece.

"Information received from Greece shows that the Greek nation understands the situation and knows that the territory in which fighting is now going on will be returned to it as soon as military necessities permit. A majority of the Greek people believe the German and Bulgarian forces are acting on behalf of Greek sovereignty and territorial rights, and therefore desire, in the interests of Greece, the full success of the German and Bulgarian advance."

READY FOR RUMANIA.

Germany Would Try to Carry War On to Rumanian Soil.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (via London, Aug. 24.)—Government circles here, though none too optimistic, view the Rumanian situation calmly, taking the attitude that it is Rumania's next move. The feeling is that the Central Powers have done everything possible to meet Rumania's views, and that Rumania, in persisting in the course desired by the Entente and her own pansionist party, will find the Central Powers ready, in which event it is to be expected every effort will be made to insure that the new war theatre shall be on Rumanian soil.

Information from Vienna indicates that the Austro-Hungarian Government, bearing in mind the results of the negotiations concerning Italy's claims before that nation entered the war, has been at no time disposed to offer Rumania similar concessions for fear that this again would be mistaken for a sign of weakness.

At this moment there is not discernible the slightest effort to persuade Rumania taking any other course than one due of her own initiative. The latest dispatches from Bucharest indicate a further cooling off of the war fever.

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

**Italian Army at Avlona Becoming Active, Vienna Reports.

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JEWS HERE CRITICISE SAMUEL AND ALADIN

Latter, It Is Charged, Is Being Used to Aid Russia's Financial Schemes.

Influential Jews in this city took the keenest interest yesterday in two dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES of moment to the future of the Jews in Europe—one from Russia forecasting an enlargement of Jewish rights there and one from London stating that there was no longer serious consideration in England of the proposals to return refugee Jews of military age to Russia or to force them to serve in the British Army.

Gedaliah Bublick, editor of the Jewish Daily News, said that the Jews in this country could have no possible objection to a campaign in England to induce the Jewish refugees from Russia to enlist in the British Army. Mr. Bublick said there were between 25,000 and 30,000 Jewish refugees of military age in England.

"Nobody could be against attempts to persuade them to join the British Army," he said. "On the other hand, our opinion of the proposals of Mr. Samuel, the Home Secretary of England and a member of the Jewish race, that the Jewish refugees of military age be returned to Russia was stated by Lord Loreburn, a Christian. He said that if he were a Jew he would cut off his right hand rather than sign a document containing the proposal by Mr. Samuel. Lord Sheffield spoke in the same vein.

"Unfortunately there are some Jews like the Home Secretary of England, who think that by helping persecution of their brethren they would gain favor in the eyes of Christians. But well has the English weekly, The Nation, stated that Jews of this kind are making a mistake; that they cannot gain the favor of England by such methods."

I. Gonikman, editor of the Jewish Warheit, said that the promises of the emancipation of the Jews in Russia made by the famous Russian Deputy, Alexis Aladin, went further than the statements previously made by Professor Paul Mikuloff. He continued:

"It is not our desire to accuse Mr. Aladin of insincerity. On the contrary, his words to the effect that it may take many years before Milukoff's project will become a law prove that he is sincere and does not want to mislead any one, even though these words may perchance create an impression that he is attempting to throw sand into the eyes of the public.

"Aladin, however, is very naïve, and at this time and in connection with this serious question this is worse than if he had been insincere, because his naïveté is being used by the pro-Russian agents in a dangerous manner.

"Why are the Jews in Russia suffering from pogroms, ritual accusations, and political, economical, and religious disabilities? Because, says Mr. Aladin, they cannot forget the wrongs committed against them by the Russian Government. And why are not the Jews in Russia relieved of their terrible burdens? Because the leaders of the American Jews are too busy with their own affairs and cannot or will not find the time to take a trip to Russia and straighten out matters.

"It seems to us that it is wholly unnessary to refute these foolish speculations. Aladin is simply being used by the Russo-Anglo-American press agents, who would help Russia secure a foothold in the American money market."

Herman Bernstein, editor of The American Hebrew, said:

"The storm called forth by the threat of deportation can readily be appreciated by those who know what deportation would mean to Russian Jews. Under martial law such Russian subjects would be treated as traitors, would be banished, or thrown into prisons.

"The suggestion that the Russian Jews in England be formed into a special Jewish corps is a grave mistake. They have distinguished themselves in the French, British, Russian, German, and Austrian Armies. It seems to me that England should be the last to introduce special racial or national regiments."

BRITAIN AND SWEDEN CAME NEAR A BREAK

Correspondence Over Mail Seizures, Made Public by England, Reveals Serious Situation.

TROUBLE NOT YET SETTLED

Britain Demands That Sweden Cease Retaliatory Detention of Parcels Destined for Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The British Government, following the lead of Sweden, has made public the entire correspondence with Sweden concerning British seizures of all the Swedish parcel post with the United States and Swedish retaliation in stopping all English parcels in transit to Russia.

The correspondence discloses that the situation has not yet been satisfactorily adjusted. Some of the letters and notes teem with language so sharp as to indicate that the relations of the two countries at one time approached the breaking point.

As a result of the negotiations Sweden recently released 60,000 parcels to Russia under agrement with the British Government to submit the matter to arbitration after the war. The British Government demanded that traffic across Sweden to Russia be not interfered with again, but Sweden declined this proposition, saying it was not included in the original negotiations, whereupon the British Government withdrew its offer to arbitrate.

The final offer of Sweden was that she would do nothing in retaliation for anything done by Great Britain prior to July 24 of this year, which was coupled with the hope that this "conciliatory" attitude would move Great Britain to cease interference with Swedish mails, thus saving Sweden from "the necessity of resorting to retaliation in the future." In this last note Sweden threatened to make the entire correspondence public should the occasion arise.

Arbitration Conditional.

Great Britain in her last note, which was signed by Foreign Secretary Grey, said the British offer to arbitrate would remain open only on condition that Sweden should continue to forward parcels between England and Russia and elsewhere, and otherwise carry out the Post Office agreement entered into by the two countries in 1904.

Viscount Grey asked in his final answer, Aug. 2, if Sweden would cease to interfere with this traffic, but the only reply has been the publication at Stockholm of the correspondence.

The correspondence began last December with the first detention at Kirkwall of mails between Sweden and the United States, going in both directions. Count Wrangel, the Swedish Minister in London, protested against this action, declaring that the British authorities, far from wishing to minimize the difficulties arising out of the war, "find pleasure in increasing them."

Count Wrangel also announced the stoppage of the Russian parcel post until Great Britain should give a guarantee against a repetition of the Kirkwall seizures, which he denounced as contrary to international law.

This announcement was made after the Swedish Minister had been informed that part of the mail seized consisted of 100 bags of rubber from New York, which the British believed were destined for Germany. Foreign Minister Grey wrote that he was surprised at the Swedish attitude, inasmuch as the ships were visited and searched in accordance with well-known and well-established belligerent rights, and that the first seizure showed one-third of the parcels of mail consisted of absolute contraband. The Foreign Minister added that, after due deliberation, he was convinced Sweden would regard the British action as perfectly correct, while the detention of the Russian mail by Sweden was "an indefensible procedure," and that the mail must be released.

Wrangel Points to the Future.

Receiving no reply, Foreign Minister Grey wrote three weeks later, threatening a similar embargo on all Swedish mail. Sweden replied to this note, denying that the rules of recognize blockade were applicable to the British mail seizures. Protesting anew, Count Wrangel wrote that "the King's Government are pleased to believe that the day will come when Great Britain as well as the other belligerent powers of the present day will be grateful to Sweden that she has not thought it right to become party—even passively—to the brushing aside of concluded treaties and the rules of international law, which may at a later date regain their value for them."

Foreign Minister Grey replied that this charge was one "unusual in diplomatic documents, and on behalf of his Majesty's Government I must repudiate it in the strongest and most categorical manner as altogether unwarranted." The Foreign Minister further defended the seizures as being justified under the doctrine of continuous voyage. He said while he was absolutely confident that all claimants would receive justice in the British prize courts, he nevertheless would be glad to listen to representations, including a settlement by arbitration after the war.

This proposition ultimately was accepted, only to be upset, as already indicated, and now both Sweden and Great Britain threaten extensive actions for damages for all seizures. Meanwhile virtually all the parcel post between Great Britain and Russia is being routed by direct steamers.

BRITISH NOW POSSESS A 'FOKKER DESTROYER'

New Aeroplane Has Already Accounted for 27 of Dreaded Grman Machines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A new type of aeroplane now being used by the British at the front has already accounted for twenty-seven Fokkers, according to a statement made yesterday by Baron Montagu, C. G. Grey, editor of The Aeroplane, gives the following description of this new aerial "destroyer":

"These small fighting machines are distinctly a British product, first being introduced by the Sopwith firm a year or so before the war, and from that first experiment they have been developed and fitted with more and more powerful engines until today the British scout biplane is the fastest thing in the world, except a projectile from a gun. The German Fokker monoplane is a fast destroyer, but its success is limited to some extent.

Mr. Grey concludes as follows:

"The improvement in the British aeroplanes may eventually have a considerable effect on the air defenses of this country, for the improvement in aeroplanes must necessarily be more rapid than the improvement in airships, and consequently, it is quite probable that new types of destroyer aeroplanes may be produced which will make it almost impossible for airships to get away from this country, if they ever reach it. Improvements in climbing, speed, and power of aeroplanes have been so great that they can now reasonably be expected to outclimb an airship and the speed of the best aeroplane has always been superior to that of the best contemporary airship. So that with these improvements in the organization of the defense stations, it is not unlikely that even the most improved German airships may find it too expensive to continue to annoy the British Isles."

ITALIANS AGAIN ADVANCE.

Press Offensive Movements with Success in the Dolomites.

ROME, Aug. 24.—The Italians are pressing their offensive movements at various points in the Dolomites, along the far northerly portion of the Austro-Italian front, and today report occupation of new positions in the Fassa Alps. The official statement follows:

Small offensive operations by our troops gave us possession of some new positions in the rough, mountainous area of the Fassa Alps.

At the head of the Fossernica Valley we occupied Height 2354, south of Cima di Cece. By a violent counter-attack the enemy succeeded in retaking this position, but was at last driven off by our troops.

At the Zoldo Alta Cadia Valley detachments of our mountain troops carried enemy trenches along the slopes of Monte Cauriol and Cima di Cupola.

On the remainder of the front there was intermittent artillery fighting.

Activity is reported on the part of aircraft and reconnoitring detachments. During a flight above Gorizia one of our Nieuport machines brought down an enemy aeroplane, which fell in flames near Ranziano.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (by wireless to Sayville.)—The Italian artillery is displaying increasing activity along the Isonzo front, according to the Austrian Headquarters report of Aug. 23, which follows:

On the Isonzo front the enemy's artillery has opened a livelier fire upon separate sectors. Near Voche, in the Stenstriz, an enemy biplane fell into our hands. The occupants were taken prisoner. In Tyrol an enterprise on the Fleimstal front brought in eighty unwounded prisoners and two machine guns.

An Austro-Hungarian battle-plane piloted by First Sergeant Aridi, in an engagement with four Farman biplanes, shot down two machines. One fell into the sea near Skumbiouth. The second fell into the sea, and was recovered by an enemy destroyer.

The official Austrian report of today says:

After violent shelling of positions in the Fassa Alps and on the heights on both sides of the Travignolo Valley the Italians made several attacks in front of Coltorondo and Cima di Cece. They were repulsed.

TROUBLE IN TURKESTAN.

Berlin Hears of Severe Repressive Measures by Kuropatkin.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Reports received through Stockholm indicate that the situation in Turkestan is growing worse, says an Overseas News Agency statement today.

General Kuropatkin, who was recently appointed Governor-General of Turkestan, has been compelled to issue severe orders to cope with the conditions, the advices declare.

RUSSIANS RETAKE AN ARMENIAN CITY

Report Capture of 2,300 Prisoners and 3 Guns at the Battle of Rachta.

ARE ATTACKED IN VOLHYNIA

Germans Driven Back on Stokhod River Line by Machine Gun and Rifle Fire.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 24, (via London.)—The Russian forces operating in southern Turkish Armenia have reoccupied Musn, which was captured by the Turks on Aug. 8, says an official communication issued by the War Department tonight. The statement adds that the Russians captured 2,300 prisoners in the battle at Rachta. The statement says:

Our troops, pressing the enemy in the region to the west of Lake Van, entered Musn, where they took some prisoners.

Supplementary information received from army headquarters says that in the battle fought in the region of Rachta, where we surrounded portions of the Fourth Turkish Division, we took prisoner the whole or the Eleventh Turkish Regiment, consisting of its commander, 36 officers, and 1,600 of the rank and file, as well as nearly all of the remnants of the Tenth Turkish Regiment, consisting of two staff officers, several other officers and 600 Askaris. We also captured in this battle three cannon and three machine guns.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24, (via London.)—The repulse of a Russian attack on the Turkish positions along the Caucasus front, with a loss of 3,400 Russian troops, is reported in the Turkish official statement today. The announcement follows:

"On our right wing, separate attacks on the Turkish advanced positions were repulsed by counterattacks with considerable enemy losses. In the Ognot sector alone the Russians lost 3,000 men and in front of the Turkish position at Mighl we counted 400 killed."

Heavy Fighting on the Stokhod.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 24.—Teutonic forces have begun determined attacks against the Russians who recently forced their way across to the west bank of the Stokhod, in the vicinity of Rudka-Chervische, northeast of Kovel. According to today's announcement by the War Office the attacking columns, which opened their offensive yesterday afternoon on the Russian positions near Tobol, in this sector, were repulsed by the Russian fire. The official statement says:

Yesterday the enemy opened a fierce artillery and machine-gun fire on our positions near Tobol, on the western bank of the Stokhod, thirty-eight miles northeast of Kovel. In the afternoon enemy columns commenced an offensive, but were driven back by our rifle and machine-gun fire.

The presence of Turkish troops on the Zlota Lipa (Galicia) is disclosed by prisoners taken.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Sharp fighting continues in the Carpathian regions, where Austrian and German troops are disputing Russian attempts to advance through the passes into Hungary. In the Vienna Headquarters report of Aug. 23 the German success north of Capul, where Russian positions were taken and 200 prisoners captured, is announced. Further attacks by the Russians in the Jablonitza Pass region, near Zabie, were repulsed. The statement follows:

West of Morlaka German troops stormed another Russian infantry position and captured 200 men and two machine guns. Near Zabie Russian attacks were repulsed.

Further to the north there were only minor activities, which left the situation entirely unchanged.

Today's Austrian report says that aside from successful minor engagements there were no incidents of importance on the eastern front.

The official announcement made by the Berlin War Office today says:

With the exception of minor successful engagements against Russian advanced troops, as a result of which prisoners and booty were brought in, there were no developments of importance.

GENERAL RIEDEL PUNISHED.

Dismissed from the Austrian Army for Losing Gorizia.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 24.—A wireless dispatch received from Austria says that a court-martial, sitting at Klagenfurt, has sentenced General Riedel, who was in command at Gorizia when the city was captured by the Italians, to dismissal from the army and a loss of his rank and pension.

NORWEGIAN SHIP IS SUNK

And a Danish Steamer Is Seized by Germans in North Sea.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Lloyd's reports that the Norwegian steamer Velox, 177 tons, has been sunk in the North Sea. Her crew was landed.

The Danish steamer Vanti, bound for the Thames with a cargo of wood pulp, was seized by a German torpedo boat.

ALLIES PREPARING FOR TWO YEARS OF WAR

Britain Will Start Arming New Russian Hosts Next Spring, London Expert Says.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 25.—The Times' military expert in an optimistic review of the present military situation points out his reasons for believing that the war is not yet near its end, and discusses the arming of the allied armies for the campaigns of 1917 and 1918.

"Our superiority in the field," says the writer, "is not as yet adequate, since it does not give us that annihilating preponderance which is necessary for victory. * * * Next Spring, having completed our own supplies, we can set to work to arm Russia with a will. * * * We can fit out the armies for 1917 and 1918, which must in the end crush the most frantic efforts of the Central Powers, and, as we can last so long, or longer if necessary, we can be satisfied with nothing but the complete satisfaction of our demands.

"The Allies will end the war as such formidable military powers and so superabundantly supplied with veterans and material that, failing some gross negligence on the part of our Governments during the peace parleys, Germany will never be able to face a war again in our time.

"Many soldiers firmly believe the politicians will sell out in the end. But this opinion is certainly wrong, for the force of public opinion behind the war is now so strong that the public would think nothing of taking all the members of the Government and hanging them in a row if they showed any inclination to throw away at the peace parleys the fruits of our stupendous war efforts."

British Prisoners of Persians Freed.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 25.—Colonel T. T. O'Connor, former British Consul at Shiraz, Persia, together with other British residents of Shiraz who were taken prisoners by pro-German Persian Chiefs last November, have been released. Colonel O'Connor has reached Bushire in safety and reports that he is in good health.

HARMONY
A PIPE BLEND

The tobacco that has made "rich-mildness" possible

Fifteen cents in the cream-colored pint brown tin.

CHARGE EXPLOSION PLOTS.

Austrian Workman's Arrest May Clear Black Tom Mystery.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 24.—Through the arrest of an Austrian workman at the Canadian Bridge Company plant at Walkerville, Ont., opposite Detroit, detectives believe revelations will come that may solve the mystery attending the explosion at Black Tom Island in New York harbor.

The workman gave his name as P. Bjerlich. He is suspected of being concerned in a widespread plan to blow up Allied munition plants throughout the United States and Canada. It is alleged by those responsible for Bjerlich's arrest that he was employed to introduce into the varnish which is run through the centre bore of shells, a chemical solution which would cause a premature explosion after a limited period. It was such a solution, it is now said, introduced into some of the shells at Black Tom Island, that caused the great explosion.

Some time ago Bjerlich, it is asserted, offered a foreman in the American Car & Foundry plant in Detroit, where shells are being made for the Allies, $50 if he would get him a job in the department "where the varnish is poured into the shells." The foreman took the money and promptly turned it and a letter written by Bjerlich over to his employers.

Other workmen say that $25 to $200 was offered to them by the Austrian to obtain him employment in the Canadian Bridge Company works.

RINGS HIS DEATH KNELL.

Vaudeville Performer Stricken as He Responds to an Encore.

Alphonse Althoff died last night as he was finishing his performance at the Bedford Theatre, Bedford Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn. Althoff, who was a bellringer, concluded his musical program with "The Star-spangled Banner," but the audience recalled him several times and he had nearly completed a march when he fell on the stage.

He was carried to the wings, where Manager Jackson called Dr. Waterbury of the Long Island College Hospital to attend him. The physician said death was due to heart disease. Althoff was 43 years old, and lived with his wife at 228 West Fifty-second Street, Manhattan.

Phelps Publishing Co., Springfield. *Fred S. Hinds, Architect.*

Turner for Concrete

98 contracts in concrete for publishing and allied industries, including:

Alling & Cory, Buffalo
Boorum & Pease, Brooklyn
Robert Gair Co., Brooklyn
Defiance Paper Co., Niagara Falls.

—573 concrete contracts in 14½ years.

TURNER Construction Co

Capt. Morey to be a Professor.

CHESTER, Penn., Aug. 24.—Captain Lewis S. Morey, Tenth Cavalry, who commanded a company in the battle of Carrizal, has been detailed by direction of the President as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Pennsylvania Military College here. Captain Morey will report for duty.

NEW PROPOSALS OF RAILWAY HEADS

Continued from Page 1.

in. In view of this complex situation, just what will be in the new proposal will not be finally decided until tomorrow morning.

Fear Peace Is More Remote.

The leaders of both the railroads and the brotherhoods regard peace as less sure tonight than twenty-four hours ago because of the belligerent attitude assumed by the Presidents of the larger roads. Some of them believe frankly that Mr. Wilson thinks public opinion is against him and that he is ready to yield a point or two. Some were in favor of submitting a proposal simply to give the members of the brotherhoods an increase in pay without any mention of the eight-hour day, holding that this would satisfy the workers and protect the railroads against demands for the eight-hour day by other workers than those in the brotherhoods.

Many of the railway Presidents are very frank in their declaration that they have not receded one point from the original decision of the managers' committee not to accept the President's terms.

President Wilson sent Judge W. L. Chambers of the United States Board of Mediation to the brotherhood Chairmen today, following the threatened revolt of yesterday, to ask them to be patient. As a result there was quiet among the 640 Chairmen until tonight's report that President Wilson would ask them to accept a lesser settlement. They simply refused to believe that such a thing was possible.

Congress Hopes to be Spared.

In the meanwhile members of Congress hope President Wilson will not ask them to act at this session. Many of them, facing re-election fights, fear that anything that might be done might be a boomerang. It was thought at one time that organized labor would not oppose compulsory arbitration, but it was learned today that the leaders of the brotherhoods have decided they want nothing that will rob them of the power to threaten an immediate strike.

Following the declaration yesterday of Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, it was reported today that if the bill, which has passed the House, is pushed in the few remaining days of the session in the Senate, it will have rough sledding. Some of the Senators who did not favor the 5 per cent. rate increase last year regard two months before election day a bad time to go on record as to the increase of the personnel of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This situation at the Capitol figures largely in the debates of the railroad executives today over how much dependence shall be placed upon the Wilson promise in view of the possibility that it might not be re-elected, and that neither the next President nor the next Congress might wish to consummate his bargain with the railroads.

These are the two things that the railroads want assurance that Congress will do:

1. Increase the Interstate Commerce Commission so that an application for freight rates could get consideration in the near future.

2. Provide for a permanent federal commission to arbitrate future disputes between the railroads and the brotherhoods, especially with reference to the eight-hour day, if it is adopted.

Differ as to Politics.

Whether or not politics plays a part in the situation, the railroad Presidents would have the public think it does.

The brotherhood heads charge that the railway Presidents are trying to inject politics into a situation where there is no politics. They also declare that the thousands of telegrams received by President Wilson backing up the roads are part of an organized propaganda. They say that station agents and other employes of the railroads have been told to get patrons to flood the President with telegrams condemning his settlement plan. A brotherhood head exhibited a telegram from a labor official in Superior, Wis., saying that a Great Northern agent was trying to get people to send messages to President Wilson.

"We shall see that President Wilson knows all about these efforts of the railroads to create a false public sentiment," said W. G. Lee, President of the trainmen, today.

Apropos of the rumors of politics, Walker D. Hines, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Santa Fé, in an interview tonight said:

"As far as I am able to form an estimate of this matter at the moment, it seems to me that the President's course in striking down the principle of an impartial hearing in thus rewarding an unreasonable, and, therefore, illegal threat to stop interstate commerce, in thus causing this matter to be decided by the greatest political office in the country, and at the most political period thereby forcing an immense burden of, say $50,000,000 per year on railroad credit and transportation instrumentalities, for the benefit of a favored class of railroad labor, frankly defiant of the public interest, threatens a greater permanent injury than that resulting from the much talked of, and undoubtedly grave, injury that results from the multiform and conflicting regulation by the forty-eight States.

Puts Responsibility Upon Wilson.

"The President without any hearing decides that it is just to the railroads to increase their payrolls says $50,000,000 per year by paying to trainmen for eight hours the present wages, which, after numerous arbitrations, had been fixed for ten hours. The President thus takes the responsibility of deciding without a hearing that this increase of $50,000,000 in operating expenses for the benefit of the trainmen is just not only to the investors in the railroads, but also to all other classes of railroad labor, and to the traveling and shipping public, and that railroad credit can successfully stand this added burden and that the public at large will not suffer thereby.

"I do not see that the press has effectively pointed out the preposterousness of this position. I get the impression that the primary objection made is to the impairment of the abstract principle of arbitration. It seems to me that the immediate and most concrete objection is the increased burden of $50,000,000 per year being imposed without a hearing by an impartial tribunal. A proposition to reduce rates $50,000,000 a year without hearing would be appreciated everywhere as inexpressibly unjust and dangerous. The same is true as to the proposed increase in wages.

"One of the striking features is that the President's course establishes the proposition (or goes far to establish it) that at any time labor may combine to stop interstate commerce unless heavy demands be granted without any decision, after hearing by an impartial tribunal, as to the reasonableness of their demands, and in such the proper course of the President, instead of insisting that labor must remove the element of unreasonableness and illegality by acquiescing in an impartial arbitration, is to make up his own mind without a hearing as to the concessions he will force the employers to give to buy off labor from its illegal course.

A Startling Precedent.

"Again, one of the most startling things is the precedent established that the President may properly take unto himself the decision, with practical finality and without any hearing, of the extent to which additional concessions shall be made.

"Of course, it is no answer to these things that there may be a hearing after the increase is granted. No such hearing can ever restore the status. Besides, if the President's view as to the justice of the $50,000,000 is correct, he has nothing to fear from an impartial hearing in advance, which of course could be made retroactive.

"I feel that the public has failed to a large extent to see the significance and danger of this extraordinary precedent."

MORE ARBITRATION PLEAS.

Bond Dealers and Fruit Shippers Send Protests to President.

Telegrams urging President Wilson to lend his influence to no settlement of the railroad situation entailing increased cost of operation before the justice of such increase shall have been established by arbitration were sent to the President yesterday by the Investment Bankers Association of America and the North American Fruit Exchange. In part the telegram of the exchange, signed by Arthur R. Rule, Vice President and General Manager, read:

Under existing conditions the service performed by the railroads is far from efficient, and their clerical forces are frequently incompetent, as witness the fact that a majority (in some instances 75 per cent.) of freight and refrigeration bills presented by the railroads are incorrect. F. E. Winburn, Vice President of the Freight Claim Association, has stated that the three principal causes of claims are indifference on the part of employes, their inefficiency, and their insufficiency.

This condition entails on the shipper or his agents the expense of maintaining or employing elaborate and expensive traffic departments for protection against this deficiency in the railroad service. I am informed that the proposed basis of adjustment of the demands of the railroad brotherhoods will add to the operating expense of the railroads an amount estimated at from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 per annum. This increased cost, if approved, will most certainly be paid, not by the railroads but by the shippers and consumers either in advanced rates or further depletion of service already inefficient.

Mr. Rule added that increased rates to the shipper could not be met by an advance in the price of commodities when these consisted of perishable fruit and vegetables, which must be disposed of immediately on reaching their destination, frequently at a price so low as little more than to cover the cost of shipping.

On behalf of the Investment Bankers Association, Lewis E. Franklin, the President, and John E. Dunt, Chairman of the Railroad Bond Committee, telegraphed in part:

We know nothing of the right or wrong of the present controversy, but we do know that the increased cost must come largely out of the pockets of small investors, and seriously endanger the security of millions of outstanding bonds, and we feel that the right to grant or refuse such an increase in expenses should not be determined by any form of compulsion such as is now present. If this right can be adjudicated by arbitration under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, any increase granted will furnish a just basis for an increase of rates that will be justice to all parties, including the public.

The telegram closed with the warning that capital for railroad development could not be obtained if railroad earnings "are to be dissipated at the instance of combinations of employes enforcing their demands by compulsion and refusing to submit to arbitration."

ILLINOIS INTERESTS ACT.

Call Issued for Interstate Conference to Uphold Arbitration.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The Illinois Manufacturers' Association today called a conference of similar organizations from many States to meet in Chicago Aug. 29 to "uphold the principle of arbitration and to secure united action on the part of industries with reference to the controversy between railroads and their trainmen."

Telegrams stating the purpose of the conference were sent to the Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts State Manufacturers' Organization, the Minneapolis Employers' Association, and a number of large individual manufacturers throughout the Middle West.

The Chicago Association of Commerce sent a lengthy telegram to President Wilson tonight, urging that the association be permitted to present its views to him before he acts further in the pending railroad controversy:

CALL DEMAND A CLOAK.

Railway Presidents Say Higher Pay Is Real Object of Unions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—President L. E. Johnson of the Norfolk & Western Railroad said tonight that President Wilson has not awakened to the fact that the brotherhoods were cloaking in their eight-hour demand a real demand for increase in pay.

"It has been made plain as daylight," he said, "that the men are not agitating for eight hours of work and no more. Their real purpose is to obtain higher pay. The conviction of the railroad Presidents that their stand in favor of arbitration in the present controversy is sound has been greatly intensified today by receipts of hundreds of telegrams from all over the country, and from every class of business and industry, supporting their position and demanding that the principle involved be maintained.

"The engineers employed on the fifty-four Eastern railroads presented demands in 1912 for increases in their wages, and both sides were willing to arbitrate, but the railroads were unwilling to leave the decision of a question of such financial importance to the judgment of one man, the neutral arbitrator provided for by the Erdman law.

"After the conductors and trainmen on the Eastern roads had presented similar demands in 1913 the railroads refused to submit to arbitration unless the question was submitted to a larger board—the men voted to strike. The threatened strike was averted by the passage of the present Newlands law.

"In the Fall of 1913 the engineers and firemen on the Western roads also presented demands and voted to strike after the railroads had offered to submit the entire controversy to arbitration. This controversy came to a head during the Summer of 1914, when President Wilson summoned the representatives of both sides to Washington and effected a settlement by persuading the railroads to waive their counterdemands.'

"The increases in wages awarded as the result of these arbitrations have been calculated as follows: Eastern engineers, 1912, 4 per cent.; Eastern firemen, 1913, 9½ per cent.; Eastern conductors and trainmen, 1913, 7 per cent.; Western engineers and firemen, 1915, about 5 per cent., and President Wilson's present suggestion, 21 per cent.

"In the face of these four arbitrations, the President now proposes to grant to only one-fourth of the employes, under the guise of an eight-hour day, an increase in their pay of 21 per cent., without regard to the rights of 1,500,000 other railroad employes."

Pointing out that if the eight-hour day were granted the railroads would probably curtail expenditures for improvements, Edmund Pennington, President of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Railroad, issued a statement in which he said in part:

"Many people are being deceived by the present apparent prosperity of the railways in believing that they can easily stand an increase in their expenses. The degree of their prosperity is being greatly exaggerated by comparison with a period in which railway earnings reached a very low ebb. This is unfortunate because it encourages a mistaken belief as to the ability of the road to pay enormous increase in wages.

"Such a belief ignores the fact that the railways have yet to make up for some of the worst years in their history and that there is no assurance that the present rate of earnings can long continue. The President himself has warned us that we may expect a period of strong competition after the war, which may have a very serious effect on railway earnings.

"In the fiscal year 1907 the railways of the United States earned 5.85 per cent. on their investment in property, and never since have they been able to earn that rate of return. In 1913, which was the last year of good railway earnings, the rate earned on the investment was 4.53 per cent. In 1914 it was only 3.94 per cent., and in 1915 it was only 4.04 per cent. In spite of a large increase in earnings during the last year, the incomplete returns thus far available indicate that the percentage of returns for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1916, was only about 5.50 per cent."

GERMANY EXULTS OVER DEUTSCHLAND

Continued from Page 1.

crew were the men to solve the problem. We knew Koenig was one of our best captains, and that we could give him command of the first merchant submarine with the strongest hopes of success. He and his men solved their task splendidly, and the Ocean Shipping Company, the City of Bremen, and the whole Fatherland give them the heartiest thanks. Not for a moment have we had any doubt but that the voyage of the Deutschland's sister ship will be just as fortunate, and that the submarine freighters, through the goods brought from the other side of the ocean, will contribute to help us to conclude this war victoriously.

"We have shown our enemies that we are not dead ones, and are not to be downed. This is the greatest and the moral success of our undertaking."

When the Detschland left her anchorage in Baltimore there were no less then eight English warships waiting for her, aided by numerous fishing craft that had been hired to put out nets and look out for the homebound mercantile U-boat, but all these efforts did not avail against the watchfulness of Captain Koenig and his crew. The sea was very heavy when the Deutschland finally got into the open ocean, but quieted down afterward.

Nearing the English coast dense fogs, not exactly unwelcome, were encountered. They had an anxious twenty-four hours as they rounded the Scotch Islands, from which a long line of watching English warships and innumerable auxiliary craft extended far north, incessantly alert in the hope of catching the U-trader.

Reports Deutschland Damaged.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Deutschland returned home slightly damaged, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague, which says this information is contained in a telegram from Bremen. The members of the crew were unwilling, it adds, to give details of the return voyage.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24, (via London.)—According to a dispatch from Berlin Emperor William has sent the following telegram to the owners of the submarine Deutschland:

"With sincere pleasure I have just received news of the safe return of the submarine liner Deutschland. I heartily congratulate the owners and builders of the vessels and the brave seamen under Koenig's command."

The message also expresses the intention of the Emperor to bestow decorations on members of the Deutschland's personnel.

BERLIN DECKED IN FLAGS.

But Press Warns Public Not to Expect Too Much of Subsea Craft.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The German press, commenting on the Deutschland's safe return, pays due credit to the American officials and the general American attitude, at the same time warning the people not to jump to hasty conclusions.

The Tagelische Rundschau rejoices mainly, because of the disappointment of the enemy, who, despite most elaborate preparations, failed to catch the Deutschland on her exit from American waters as well as on her entry into German waters. All the enemy could do now was to minimize the Deutschland's success as much as possible, the paper thinks.

Count von Reventlow says in the Deutsche Tages-Zeitung:

"The value of these submarine voyages consists mainly in the regular and uninterrupted connection with those parts of the world from which the English try to shut us out. Considering the relations of these voyages to the whole situation of the German Empire, they can only become of real mercantile and economic importance by regular and increasingly frequent repetitions, and even then the cargoes of goods will have to be those highly valued in Germany. Above all, let us avoid such catchphrases as the British blockade having become ineffectual by the mercantile U-boat service. Even comparatively frequent and regular intercourse between German and transatlantic ports cannot alter the fact that our imports and exports are crippled by England's blockade. But within the limited possibilities the achievements of our mercantile U-boat certainly represent a cause for great joy to the whole German nation."

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (via London.)—Most of the buildings here were decked with flags tonight in celebration of the return of the merchant submarine Deutschland. The newspapers give the exploit of Captain Koenig a prominent place in their editorial comments, and discuss the possibility of the empire getting certain much-needed materials through merchant submarines.

The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung points out that ships of the Deutschland and Bremen type will render valuable services during the war, but that their value will be slight on the return of peace.

From all parts of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey messages of congratulation are arriving for Captain Koenig and the crew of the Deutschland. Among the messages received is one from the Hungarian Lower Chamber addressed to the German Reichstag.

FOG DELAYS WILLEHAD AFTER ELUDING PATROL

German Liner Arrives Off New London After Trip from Boston via Cape Cod Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 24.—The North German Lloyd liner Willehad, destined in all probability to serve as the "mother ship" of the approaching subsea merchantman Bremen, arrived off New London, well inside the three-mile limit, at 11 o'clock tonight. She will dock at the State steamship terminal tomorrow morning. A heavy fog hung over the sound and made the delay advisable. The Willehad eluded the allied patrol which was reported to be awaiting her. The Willehad left Boston today through the Cape Cod Canal.

She will anchor on the easterly side of the pier opposite the warehouses which have just been completed. Her position will be such that she would hide from view the submersible craft soon expected here, since the sheds will afford concealment from the land side and the hull of the Willehad will serve as a barricade from inspection in boats. The Willehad is under charter to the Eastern Forwarding Company, American agent of the owners of the Bremen and the Deutschland.

The T. A. Scott Wrecking Company's tug Alert started out of the harbor at 8:30 o'clock tonight, intending to go through the Race to the southern side of Fisher's Island in an effort to join the Willehad and convoy her into New London Harbor. The fog was heavy when the tug left. The only passenger aboard the tug was Captain Frederick Hinsch, who was in command of the German liner Neckar at Baltimore and who is Marine Superintendent of the Eastern Forwarding Company.

Mayor Ernest E. Rogers said tonight that while no definite plans had been made for a reception to the Willehad it would be of a character appropriate to the occasion. The Willehad will be the first vessel to tie up at the new pier.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The North German Lloyd liner Willehad, bound for New London, made the passage of the Cape Cod Canal in two hours, heading into Buzzards Bay and toward the Sound from the Wing's Neck Lighthouse just after 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Virtually the entire voyage to New London was to be within the three-mile limit, except for one or two stretches where the distance from shore would not be too great to prevent the Willehad reaching the neutral line without difficulty in the event a belligerent warship appeared outside.

OFFICIALS EXPECT BREMEN.

Customs Collector of Connecticut District in Conference Here.

That the merchant submarine Bremen, sister ship of the Deutschland, might be expected to appear on this side of the Atlantic within a short time, was the impression left yesterday among local customs officials, who received a call from J. L. McGovern, Collector of the Customs District of Connecticut. While Collector McGovern is located at Bridgeport, his jurisdiction includes New London, where apparently preparations are being made for docking the second German submersible.

Collector McGovern first called at the offices of the Board of General Appraisers, 641 Washington Street, where he was a witness at the trial of a tariff classification case. The Collector then saw George W. Wolf, Acting Appraiser of the port, and asked the New York official if the experts here would cooperate in appraising the Bremen's cargo of dyestuffs in the event of the submarine putting in at New London. He got promises of every aid.

Mr. McGovern said he had no special information regarding the time or place of arrival of the Bremen, yet he seemed to be firm in

BIG MORMON CHURCH OPENED TO HUGHES

Tariff Talk by Candidate in the Tabernacle Marks an Innovation.

WELCOME LACKS NUMBERS

Hughes "Advance Agent" Had Advised Leaders That Nominee Desired Repose.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 24.—Charles E. Hughes preached a mixture of Republican and Progressive Party doctrine to the voters of Utah today, and left at midnight for Laramie, Wyo., pretty well satisfied that he would carry the State. Utah is one of the two States Taft carried in 1912, when Roosevelt split the party. Vermont was the other.

Mr. Hughes faced a big crowd in the Mormon Tabernacle tonight and won applause, especially for his declarations in favor of a protective tariff. It was the first time that the tabernacle had been used for a purely political meeting. The Mormon Church plays an important part in the politics of the State, and its members are largely for the protective policies of the Republican Party. The church has twelve of the largest beet sugar factories in the country, and runs, in connection with each of them, a beet farm of 75,000 acres.

The day began under rather depressing circumstances, as there was only a handful of people at the station in Ogden, Utah, where Mr. Hughes and his party arrived at noon for the first address of the day. The streets were practically deserted, and the 'Alhambra Theatre, where Mr. Hughes spoke, was only comfortably filled.

Very much the same condition of affairs was faced when the party reached Salt Lake City at 5:30 o'clock. There was a small crowd at the station, and the nominee attracted little attention as his automobile proceeded to the Utah Hotel. Salt Lake City, like Ogden, seemed politically apathetic. Glen Miller, Republican State Chairman, who met Mr Hughes while he was crossing the heated desert between Reno and Ogden, explained the situation in this way:

New Kind of Political Hustler.

"We didn't try to get up any demonstration for Mr. Hughes, and for a very good reason. A. N. Rodway of Cleveland, Ohio, who came here as the advance agent of Mr. Hughes, said specifically that he didn't want a crowd at the station in Ogden or in Salt Lake City. He said that Mr. Hughes wanted to get as much rest as possible, and he asked for a closed car in which to take the nominee from the station to his hotel so that he could go as quietly as possible and not have to face big crowds in the street."

Stories to that effect were published in the Salt Lake City newspapers. At Ogden the Republican leaders explained that the lack of a crowd to greet Mr. Hughes meant nothing; that he was very popular in Utah and would carry the State by a large majority. Not all the Democratic leaders would concede this. It was asserted that the failure of the Republicans to renominate Governor William Spry would aid the Democrats. They said there was a good deal of feeling among some Republicans over the matter. Governor Spry was rejected, it was said, because he had refused to sign a prohibition act passed by the Legislature, and also because he already had served two terms. Both the Republican and the Democratic conventions are on record in favor of prohibition. Governor Spry is supporting Mr. Hughes. He had his private car attached to the Hughes train shortly before it arrived in Ogden.

There is no evidence of serious differences between Republicans and Progressives. In 1912 Roosevelt got 24,174 votes in the State, and it is predicted that most of these will be cast for Mr. Hughes. J. A. Howell, who presided at the Ogden meeting, emphasized the fact that delegates to both the Republican and the Progressive Conventions in Chicago were on the platform.

Salt Lake Leaders Humiliated.

Salt Lake City Republicans, among them Governor Spry, confessed openly tonight that they were humiliated by the reception given to Mr. Hughes upon his arrival here. They refused emphatically to accept the blame. Those who questioned them about it they referred to a letter written by National Chairman Willcox in New York to Senator Reed Smoot, in which he explained that Mr. Hughes could not be subjected to overexertion, and that he must have a closed carriage in which to ride from the train to the hotel.

State Chairman Miller had a copy of the letter to show to the managers of the Hughes trip in extenuation of Salt Lake's reception. Governor Hughes refused to ride in the closed automobile which was sent to the station here for him, and took an open automobile instead.

Here, in large part, is the letter, which Utah Republicans consider one of the most remarkable political documents they have ever read:

Hon. Reed Smoot, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Smoot—In accordance with my telegram of today; I am writing you more in detail with regard to the itinerary of Governor Hughes's Western tour. I have requested my representative, Mr. A. N. Rodway, who is preceding Governor Hughes, to confer with you or your representatives in Utah with regard to all arrangements, and he will probably call upon you a week prior to the arrival of Governor Hughes's train.

Mr. Rodway will go over the various details with you, for we are anxious to avoid just as much as possible unnecessary public functions, which, in view of the extended trip proposed, would tax the strength and health of the candidate very severely. Mrs. Hughes has likewise requested that no social functions be arranged for her. Rather than accept invitations to private houses, we feel that accommodations at the various hotels would be preferable at this time for Governor Hughes and his party, and Mr. Rodway is following such a course in the various arrangements that are being made.

It is essential that any meetings that are held out of doors should be of limited duration, not more than ten or fifteen minutes. It is important that all divisions and factions of both Republicans and Progressives should be represented upon whatever committees are selected to have charge of the arrangements for the Governor's visit.

Automobiles should be provided for the entire party, with a closed automobile for Governor Hughes. Arrangements should be also that, after any meeting, Governor Hughes can go to a hotel, where fresh clothes can be furnished him, so that he can fulfill his next engagement or go to his train feeling refreshed.

It may be quite possible for the Governor to address groups or crowds assembled at stations through which his train passes or to shake hands for a few minutes. Will you or your representative in Utah kindly confer with Mr. Rodway about such stops, and he will in turn communicate with Charles Farnham, who is to be in direct charge of the train? Very truly yours,

WILLIAM R. WILLCOX,
Chairman.

Praying for Roosevelt Tour.

Much talk about the reports from the East that Colonel Roosevelt would make a whirlwind tour in behalf of Mr. Hughes which would take him to the Pacific Coast was heard today. Salt Lake City especially showed great interest. Republicans here had heard that the Colonel would arrive late in September. Efforts are being made to have the date changed to early in October, when the Mormons collect from all over the State for a conference. Leaders here feel that Roosevelt would help Hughes by going into the West, especially to California. They felt he might be able to promote harmony between Republicans and Progressives.

"The California situation demands a Roosevelt," said one of these men. "They need a man out there who will take the Progressives by the nape of the neck and tell them to stop squabbling and get into line. Roosevelt can do it if any one can."

In his Ogden address Mr. Hughes pledged himself to good government, sound business, tariff and preparedness. Then he turned to the diplomatic service and hammered away at the Administration. He pledged himself to disregard politics in the makeup of his diplomatic corps if elected. He concluded:

"We have abundance of activity; we cannot escape it, whatever political period we may have. We will have vastly more of it in State and nation. Let us brace ourselves for the new era. Let us maintain the honor of the American name. Let us get the driving force of patriotic sentiment. Let us prepare in a military way and in an industrial way. Then, through all the departments of administration, let us have the utmost efficiency, under the most competent leadership, because we make our great parties serve the public, instead of using the public to pay political debts. If I can serve the American people in this work, my ambition will be realized."

The Tabernacle Meeting.

At the Tabernacle meeting here, Mr. Hughes was introduced by Governor Spry. Marion Lyman, head of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church, was on hand as the representative of Joseph Smith. Mr. Hughes was received with cordiality. There was present a delegation of 500 members from Salt Lake's Citizens Training Camp to prove that this city is in favor of a thoroughgoing preparedness program.

Mr. Hughes dwelt on protective tariff and the welfare of workingmen. His remarks were well received by the representatives of the big copper and beet sugar industries.

Mr. Hughes assailed the Administration for "specious disregard" of the civil service regulations in making appointments, declared that he stood for faithful observance of the civil service, and asserted that he would extend its sphere, if elected.

Mr. Hughes spoke with the Democratic candidate for Governor sitting on the platform and with other Democratic candidates and party officials, specially invited guests, in the hall.

FIRST WOMEN VOTERS.

Enfranchised in 1872 in Wyoming and Will Greet Hughes Today.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Aug. 24.—A committee of the first women voters of the United States will attend the reception to Charles E. Hughes, who will reach here at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning for an hour's stop.

Women voted here in 1872.

SEES NO HIT BY HUGHES.

His Bitterness Has Hurt Republican Cause, Gen. Haldeman Asserts.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—General William B. Haldeman, Democratic National Committeeman from Kentucky, who has just returned from a trip through several Middle West States, conferred with Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, today.

"Mr. Hughes seems to have made no impression on the West," said General Haldeman. "His bitterness has marred more than bettered the Republican cause. Hughes has scolded vehemently. He has shown no constructive statesmanship. His gravest fault is his attempt to revive sectionalism. Every real lover of his country, be he from West, East, North, or South, deplores these unpatriotic efforts. In all the States I have visited the Democrats are earnest and confident of success. Many Republicans will vote for Wilson.

"As for Kentucky, there have been local differences among Democrats, but these are certain to be laid aside for this campaign in the common and determined purpose to elect Wilson."

DOLLS TO AID HUGHES FIGHT

Women's Committee to Seek Money Through Sale of Toys.

"Buy a little Hughes dolly for some little dear," is a slogan the Women's New York Committee of the Hughes Alliance is sending out. The alliance will open speaking and selling quarters in vacant stores all over the city on Sept. 1, and Hughes campaign dolls will be sold at all of them. Women and men who want Hughes for President are invited to buy their Christmas presents early.

The dolls are to be dressed by women campaigners, Mrs. James J. Higginson, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and Mrs. George Elder Adams, among others, to represent various groups of campaign workers. There will be little college women, business women, smart actresses in French gowns. The negro women's group will be represented by comfortable mammies and pickaninnies. Other campaign novelties will be sold—Hughes pictures, buttons, letter seals, and scented sachets adorned with forget-me-nots. Mrs. Joseph T. Maclean is Chairman of the Meetings Committee and Mrs. Mary Spencer Blackford is field organizer.

PRESIDENT'S IDEALS SET FORTH BY BAKER

War Secretary Tells Maine Voters Wilson Has Followed the Golden Rule in Foreign Affairs

JUSTICE IN MEXICAN POLICY

Speaker Attacks Those Who Scoff Because We Keep the Peace While Europe Is at War.

WATERVILLE, Me., Aug. 24.—Vigorous praise for the Administration's European and Mexican policies was the outstanding feature of the address here tonight of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, at a meeting held in connection with the Democratic campaign in Maine in behalf of President Wilson. The President's course, Mr. Baker said, had infused "the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and of the Golden Rule into this country's foreign relations.

"I have shown that the Administration of President Wilson has followed a consistent program in its domestic legislation," Mr. Baker declared toward the end of his address. "It has procured the enactment of laws more wholesome and beneficial than perhaps can be credited in the aggregate to the Administrations which have intervened since the civil war. It is inspired by a philosophy which is an expression of the longing of mankind in this day and generation. It has refused to allow itself to be turned aside by foreign violence from the accomplishment of its great program.

"The Administration has kept the peace. It has done unto Mexico as we would be done by, and has infused the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and of the Golden Rule into its foreign relations. It has maintained friendly relations with the European belligerents and placed this country in a position from which, when the end of the great European struggle comes, the moral forces of the United States can be exercised in the interests of jusuce and humanity.

"Large problems lie before us in the next four years. The reconstruction must take place. No unfamiliar hand should be put in to guide the course of our nation during that period. No uncertain voice should be permitted to speak the spirit at the council table that reorganizes the universe. This is a time when, having pressed forward nobly on a high and difficult course, the finish should be left to those who have demonstrated their ability by their work already done."

During his discussion of the European policies Mr. Baker said:

"There are those who hint, but dare not say, that if they had been in the places of responsibility they would have involved us in that maelstrom. They indulge in a cheap form of eloquence about what they would have done, and affect to believe that, in some obscure way, we are hurt in our self-pride because all the rest of the world is thus engaged while we are preserving our peaceful relations.

"The United States is today the friend of each of the belligerent nations. Our fields are growing the crops that are to feed the multitudes whose hands have been withdrawn from the plow to be given to the sword. Our workshops and factories are making the implements of rehabilitation which will make life possible again in Europe when this great scourge is passed. We have preserved the peace with justice, and have saved to ourselves an opportunity far larger than any participation in the struggle could have given. We want no territory, we seek no advantage, we desire but an opportunity to help restore the balance, with friendship and prosperity and opportunity for the peoples of the Old World."

After reviewing the developments of Mexican unrest, which, he said, began to manifest itself long before Woodrow Wilson became President, Mr. Baker continued:

"President Taft declined to recognize the dissolute monster, (Huerta,) Secretary of State Knox withheld the approval of the United States from that sort of treachery. President Wilson withheld recognition from Huerta, and of the long and troubled course of our dealing with Mexico has been, in part at least, because both President Taft and President Wilson believed that a nation loving justice, as I hope we love it, could not extend its favor to this mediaeval despot, cast up with all of his villainies upon his head as flotsam by the waters of a revolution otherwise hopeful and pure as to its object."

Mr. Baker expressed the hope that the American soldiers on the Texas border might not be required to fire another shot, "but that their ultimate victory and the restoration of peace and contentment and prosperity in northern Mexico may come as the climax to a series of bloodless victories."

BACON SHIES AT GERMANS.

Candidate for Senator Not to Seek Their Vote—Silent on Suffrage.

Robert Bacon, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, announced yesterday that he would make his campaign on the Republican national platform, so far as woman suffrage was concerned, and that he would be entirely unneutral, making no appeal for the German vote.

"I am an avowed unneutral, as is shown in public statements I have made from time to time before I entered this contest," Mr. Bacon said. "I have not changed my mind since. I do not believe that a strict neutrality of the spirit is possible. There can be a sort of official neutrality assumed, but individual neutrality of the spirit is impossible, to my mind."

"What are your ideas with regard to woman suffrage and the national amendment?" Mr. Bacon was asked.

"That is something that I do not care to discuss at this time," he replied. "I stand for the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention as far as it concerns suffrage. It may be that a Constitutional amendment would be advisable later on, but at this time I am for the platform adopted by the party."

Through an error it was stated in THE TIMES on Wednesday that William Church Osborne, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, had filed a petition as a candidate for United States Senator against William F. McCombs, the regular organization candidate. Although Mr. Osborne was spoken of as a candidate at the Democratic unofficial convention at Saratoga recently, he decided not to enter the primaries after the designation went to Mr. McCombs.

WOMAN'S PARTY CHIEF JOINS WILSON RANKS

Mrs. Axtell Quits Chairmanship in Washington State to Support the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Mrs. Frances C. Axtell, President of the Washington State Congressional Union, opposing President Wilson, has resigned her post and will stump the State for the President, according to a telegram received at the White House today from George E. Ryan, Secretary of the Washington Democratic State Committee.

Mr. Ryan said Mrs. Axtell was the Progressive Party's candidate for Congress in her district, and would receive the support of the Democrats.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Francis C. Axtell of Bellingham, Progressive candidate for Congress from the Second Washington District, today announced her resignation as State Chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and her determination to support President Wilson for re-election. Mrs. Axtell said she could not support the action of the Colorado Springs conference of the Woman's Party, which decided to make every effort to defeat President Wilson.

Mrs. Axtell was elected to the State Legislature in 1912 on the Progressive ticket.

SUFFRAGISTS PLAN 'HOLDUP'

Women to Stop Autoists and Give Propaganda Cups and Fans.

In all the boroughs of the city today hot and thirsty automobilists are to be presented with vote-for-women fans and drinking cups by members of the Woman Suffrage Party. Miss Mary Garrett Hay's committees will be at the bridge entrances and all the piers and ferries where automobiles are obliged to wait for a few minutes, and there the women will hold them up and hand out to each an appropriate little automobile leaflet printed for the occasion. It reads:

A WORD TO SPEEDERS.

You are doubtless proud of your machine and glad to be able to ride so comfortably. Do you also ride in that greater car,

THE CAR OF PROGRESS?

In your auto you are seated above the dirt and disorder of the streets and you are whirled along and reach your destination much quicker than the plodding pedestrian.

Are you also elevated in your mind above the limitations of custom, superstition and prejudice and do your thoughts run swiftly to new ideals?

As you travel through your country do you not only admire its beauties, but also wish for it a greater and nobler democracy?

If you answer "Yes" to these questions you must be prepared to come out in favor of one of the most democratic movements of the day—

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Join the Woman Suffrage Party, (48 East Thirty-fourth Street,) and help us speed along to victory.

The women who are in charge of the "holdup" are Mrs. Thomas Buckwin Wells, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. John Humphreys Watkins, Miss Annie Doughty, Mrs. Jarvis Fairchild, Mrs. R. Spivack, Miss M. Gray, Mrs. W. Kilbourn, Mrs. E. D. Prendergast, and Mrs. M. Lynch.

ONLY SIX SPEECHES BY T. R.

The Colonel Will Probably Be Sent to the Debatable States.

Theodore Roosevelt does not intend to make more than half a dozen speeches during the Hughes campaign, it became known yesterday after a call for help had been sent to the Colonel from the West. The Republican National Committee had made arrangements with the Colonel to speak once in Maine on Aug. 31 and at Battle Creek, Mich., on Sept. 30. Then the need for more ginger in the campaign became so manifest that pressure was brought to bear on the ex-President to extend his itinerary. The Colonel reluctantly assented and agreed to make a few more speeches.

Where they will be made has not yet been determined, but it is likely that the Colonel will be sent into the debatable States. It is just possible that he will be importuned to speak once or twice in New York State, but nothing has yet been done about that. A. T. Hert, in charge of the Republican campaign in Chicago and the Middle West, called upon Mr. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay on Wednesday and told him that he was urgently needed in the West. It is understood that he assured the Colonel that he was the only speaker on the Republican list that could be depended upon to put the necessary ginger into the situation, and it is said the Colonel consented to make six speeches altogether, but no more. If it was absolutely necessary he might make seven, he added.

Ex-President Taft has also been appealed to to take the stump in the cause of Mr. Hughes, and it is understood that he will make several speeches during October. Ex-Senator Elihu Root will also speak, but no dates have been arranged for either.

WHITMAN UNDER BAN OF ORGANIZED LABOR

State Federation Attacks His Course Toward Unions and Resolves to Fight Him.

ASSEMBLYMEN UNDER FIRE

Glens Falls Convention Telegraphs to President Wilson Indorsing His Eight-Hour Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Organized labor of the State of New York went on record as opposing Governor Whitman and the majority members of the State Assembly for re-election, because of what the State Federation of Labor considers "the most subtle and vicious attacks made upon the safeguards of the working people by a Legislature apparently determined to wipe out every bit of protective legislation upon the statute books of this State."

The report of President Holland of the State Federation and of the Legislative Committee both contained attacks on Governor Whitman. They were referred to a committee and a resolution will be introduced tomorrow embodying the sentiment of the federation along these lines and indorsing President Holland and the Legislative Committee. The militia laws and the State police measures also came in for bitter criticism in the report of the Legislative Committee, and it was resolved by the federation to take measures "to prevent the establishment of any such system of Russian cossacks, Irish constabularies, Mexican rurales, and blackhorse cavalry."

The vote of the federation on these questions was unanimous. The report of the committee on the President's annual report says in part:

We concur with the President in his condemnation of the act of Governor Whitman in crippling the State Labor Department in its work of enforcing the labor laws by removing by the veto of appropriations therefrom a large number of officials created by law within the last few years to administer and enforce the growing code of labor laws. Reducing the power to enforce constitutes a practical repeal of the labor laws to the extent affected, and accomplishes by executive veto an emasculation of the labor laws that could not be forced through even the most unfriendly Legislature in these enlightened days. We demand that these necessary positions be restored in the State Labor Department which were evidently abolished in this extraordinary manner, solely for the twofold purpose of restricting the operation of the labor laws and getting rid of efficient officials, several of whom are members of labor unions and none of whom is enrolled Republicans.

Too much partisan politics has been injected into the affairs of the State Labor Department during the last year and a half, and this latest partisan act is monstrous in its scope and purpose. Its effect is to force that department to a servile basis where security of place is to be assured more by seeking the favor of a political machine than in conscientious and diligent performance of duty. We recommend that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to prepare a declaration setting forth our abhorrence and denunciation of the bold effort being made to cripple the administration of the labor laws and convert the State Labor Department into an annex to a political machine.

With regard to the activity of organized labor in the coming State campaign the Committee on Legislation obtained the approval of a resolution "that the State Federation of Labor conduct a most vigorous campaign to prevent the return of these legislators and Governor Whitman, who by their unfair acts have shown themselves to be enemies of the people generally and the wage earners particularly, and at the time to assist by helping the return of those other members of the Legislature who have proven their work, their votes and their actions, their friendship and sympathy for those who toil.

"The time has come when organized labor, through the State federation, must reward its friends and defeat its enemies, and any delay on our part in taking up and accepting the challenge of Governor Whitman and his legislative cohorts will be dangerous and can only mean a loss of prestige and standing, and will also mean that we have utterly failed in our obligation to the nation who look to the activities of the State federation in this State to guide them in their efforts to improve their conditions to legislation in other States.

The delegates today unanimously re-elected James P. Holland, President of the federation. Thomas J. Curtis, trial judge of the Compensation Department of the city of New York, was re-elected Third Vice President. Joseph A. Mullaney, George T. McGuire, Joseph De Han were other New York delegates elected to Vice Presidency. Thomas D. Fitzgerald of Albany was re-elected Chairman of the legislative committee. It was decided to hold the next convention at Jamestown, N. Y.

The executive board was instructed to send a telegram to President Wilson indorsing his stand on the eight-hour day.

WHITMAN TO SHUN PRIMARY.

Predicts Hughes Victory—Praises Both Calder and Bacon.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 24.—Governor Whitman attended the Pioneers' picnic at Manitou Beach today and made a speech. The Governor was in the company of George W. Aldridge and Mayor Edgerton. The Monroe County leaders said that the Governor won friends at the fair and that his speech was well received.

The Governor insisted that he would take no part in the primary contests next month, saying that he had all he could do in looking after the State's business and his own candidacy. "Both Bacon and Calder are excellent timber," he said.

After predicting that Hughes would carry New York State by more than 100,000 and that the Republican State ticket would be elected, too, Governor Whitman left for Albany.

WHITMAN CHOOSES HELPERS

F. J. H. Kracke in Charge of Independent Campaign Committee.

Governor Whitman does not intend to rely wholly upon the Republican State Committee to help him in the campaign. He has organized a committee of his own and established headquarters at the Manhattan Hotel. Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke is in charge, and his assistant is Charles S. Hervey, who was appointed a Public Service Commissioner by Governor Whitman. The names of the other members have not yet been made public.

WEST LOOKS ROSY TO G.O.P.

Harmony and Enthusiasm for Hughes Reported by Manager Hert.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Alvin T. Hert, manager of the Western Republican National Campaign Headquarters, today issued the following statement:

"Preliminary reports from the Middle and Far West are more encouraging. Chairmen of the different Republican State Central Committees advise us in normally Republican States that the Republican majority for Hughes and Fairbanks will be larger than ever. In the doubtful States the information we receive indicates an enthusiastic spirit among Republicans, which is an earnest of success.

"Throughout the West the harmony with which the Republicans and former Progressives are working is even more complete than we had anticipated. Reports from the section covered by Mr. Hughes in his recent Western trip are exceptionally encouraging. The people of the West have seen Mr. Hughes and shaken hands with him, and they like him."

R. K. Hynicka of Cincinnati, Republican National Committeeman from Ohio, told Manager Hert today that there was complete harmony between the Republican organization and the former Progressives in that State, and that Ohio would give Hughes an old-fashioned Republican majority.

W. C. Cook, Republican National Committeeman from South Dakota, reported harmony in that State, and said Hughes would keep the State in the Republican column.

Judge Charles W. Smith, secretary to Governor Capper, and ex-National Committeeman David Mulvane reported that Kansas would give Hughes and Fairbanks the largest majority received by a Republican national ticket in many years.

GARDNER ASKS QUESTIONS.

Put 13 Queries to Daniels Concerning the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST SULLIVAN, Me., Aug. 24.—In a speech here tonight Representative A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, asked thirteen questions of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, concerning the alleged lack of preparedness for national defense.

The questions included one asking whether Mr. Daniels did not know when he stated in his annual report of December, 1914, that the navy was prepared, that information in the Navy Department showed the fleet was in a woeful state of unpreparedness.

Other questions he asked were:

"Is it not true that all of the forty-four naval vessels authorized prior to this year by Congress during President Wilson's Administration, only one has yet been put in commission?

"Is it not true that on Aug. 1, 1916, not one single stroke of work had yet been done on the dreadnoughts Tennessee and California, the destroyer Caldwell and the submarines O-1 and O-2, although Congress voted to build these vessels over seventeen months ago on March 3, 1915?

"Is it not true that you have on your hands thirty-five incomplete submarines of which one was authorized by Congress in 1908, one in 1909, five in 1912, four in 1913, eight in 1914, and sixteen in 1915?

"Is it not a fact that on Dec. 1, 1914, with a European war raging, you advised Congress to cut in two the navy-building program recommended by the General Board of the Navy? And is it not also true that you entirely cut out the General Board's recommendation of $5,000,000 for airships?"

MILK HEARING OPENS TODAY

Legislative Committee to Determine If Present Prices Are Fair.

The Legislative Committee, headed by State Senator Charles W. Wicks, will begin at the City Hall at 10 o'clock this morning an investigation to discover whether the price of milk has been artificially raised by the great milk distributing companies or the increase is due to a combination of causes, including the high price of feed, the ravages among cows by the hoof and mouth disease more than a year ago, the increasing standards in the treatment of milk required by health authorities, and the heavier cost of distribution.

The heads of many of the milk companies have been subpoenaed to testify in defense of the present rates, and dairymen and milk producers, who insist that the price exacted by milk distributing companies is artificially high, have been called to tell their side of the story. The Dairymen's League, the National Housewives' League, and other organizations will have representatives at the hearing. Assistant District Attorney Dooling, who has been assigned by District Attorney Swann to the milk investigation, is now up the State gathering information. Either he or another member of the District Attorney's staff will be present at the hearing. A statement will be submitted to the Legislative Committee by the Food and Milk Bureau of the Department of Health.

TO HEAD WHARTON SCHOOL.

New York City Engineer in Active Practice Appointed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Provost Smith of the University of Pennsylvania announced today that Dr. William McClellan, a consulting engineer of New York City, had been appointed Dean of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the chief undergraduate departments, with more than 2,000 students. Dr. McClellan has been in business for the last eleven years, but previous to that he had spent a number of years in university and preparatory school teaching.

This is the first time that an American university has turned to the business world to fill such a place. Provost Smith explained, however, that this did not signify any radical departure in the conduct of the Wharton School, but that it seemed wise to select a man of wide business experience for the head of its School of Finance and Commerce, who was at the same time a graduate, holding degrees from three other departments of the university.

Dr. McClellan was born in Philadelphia, prepared in the public schools there and graduated from the Arts Department of Pennsylvania in 1900. In 1911 he was appointed electrical engineer and Chief of the Division of Light, Heat and Power of the Public Service Commission of the Second District of New York State. He resigned this place in 1913, but was retained by the commission in 1914 to organize the New York telephone rate investigation, which resulted in the $3,000,000 rate reduction.

ROSEBERY YACHT SUNK.

The Zaida, Acting as War Craft, Destroyed in Gulf of Alexandretta.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Admiralty announces that the German claim of having sunk a patrol boat in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Alexandretta doubtless refers to the British armed yacht Zaida, which was engaged in destroying petrol stores in the gulf. According to a Turkish report, four officers and nineteen men of the crew of the Zaida were captured. The fate of the remaining two officers and eight men is unknown and it is assumed that they are lost.

The German report referred to by the British Admiralty has not been published before. The Zaida was a yacht of 108 tons and, prior to the war, was owned by the Earl of Rosebery, former British Premier.

PREDICTS END OF WAR.

Secret Advices from Berlin Prompt His Prophesies, Gerhard Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Dr. Hermann Gerhard, Director of the German-American Alliance, asserting that he had received secret information from Berlin, today issued a statement in which he predicted that the allied nations would sue for peace before the beginning of another Winter campaign. Dr. Gerhard without disclosing the source of his information, said that the Central Empires were in a position so strong from an economic point of view that they would be able to continue the war for an indefinite period. Dr. Gerhard's statement contained several thousand words. It was intended primarily for German newspapers in the Middle West. Condensed, this is what he said:

The end of the European war is in sight. It will terminate before the beginning of another Winter campaign in a victory for the Central Powers.

The Entente Allies will sue for peace when they fail in their great offensive drive on the eastern and western fronts.

Germany, forced to become self-dependent by the Allies' blockade, established at the beginning of the struggle, could continue the war indefinitely.

France will sue for peace first. Russia will follow, and England will be forced to discontinue.

The Balkan situation, serious as it may seem, is of no consequence. It will have no effect either in hurrying the end or prolonging the struggle.

Serbia is disrupted as a nation. It will never recover its lost possessions.

England is unable financially to continue the war. France is without reserves.

We must win and we will win is the sentiment of the German Empire, from peasant to royalty.

Rumania will remain neutral.

To Raise Naval Collier Hector.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The big naval collier Hector, broken in two during a recent hurricane off the South Carolina coast, is to be raised and reconstructed. The Navy Department announced today that contract for the work had been let.

HIGGINS & SEITER INC.
FOUNDED 1897
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9-11 EAST 37TH STREET
EVERYTHING IN CHINA AND GLASS
Closed Saturdays during August.

Windsor Furniture Co., Inc.
DINING ROOM and BEDROOM FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE
Our Prices Are Always Lower Than the So-called August Sale Prices.
33-35 W. 46, N. Y. Tel. Bryant 2775

Stern Brothers
West 42d and West 43d Streets
An Exceptional Offering To-day, of Men's Genuine
Palm Beach Suits
With regular, Norfolk and pinch-back coats; sizes 32 to 38 chest measure; Regularly sold at $8.50,
at $5.00
Also Genuine
Shantung Silk Suits
at $10.00
Pinch Back and Norfolk coats, stouts and regular sizes; 34 to 46 chest measure.
FINAL AUGUST CLEARANCE SALE OF
Men's and Youths'
Fancy Sack Suits at $15.00
Regular Value $25.00
Two and three button models, quarter and half lined; in checks, stripes, plaids and plain weaves; 33 to 46 chest.
Young Men's Suits, $10.00
Three button sack model; in fancy mixtures; mostly with extra trousers; sizes 15 to 20 yrs.; regular value $15.00

—CHARGE PATRONS MAY HAVE PURCHASES BILLED OCT. 1st—
J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.
FINAL PRICES---on a few *last garments* from various lines *"here* and *there"* throughout the *entire establishment.*
SUMMER DRESSES—Formerly to $75....at $18
DANCE FROCKS—Formerly to $125.....at $25
SILK WRAPS—Formerly to $85.....at $25
SILK & CLOTH SUITS—Formerly to $125..at $28
COATS—Formerly to $65.....at $25 & $35
LINGERIE BLOUSES—Formerly to $12....at $3
TAILORED & WASH SKIRTS—Formerly to $15...at $5
GEORGETTE SATIN SKIRTS—Formerly $35 & $38..at $20 & $25
PARASOLS—Formerly $10 and $15.....at $3 & $5
REMAINING SPORTS HATS—at $2. SEMI-DRESS HATS—$5

Continuing Today and Concluding at 1 P. M. Tomorrow
Saks Lightweight Suits for Men
Formerly $28 to $38
now reduced to
$20
¶ Duplicates of these suits will cost substantially more than $28 to $38 next season. The woolen shortage cinches that. But you can buy them for from $8.00 to $18.00 below their actual worth now, provided you act quickly. All this season's merchandise and all lightweight fabrics. Frankly, it's a great opportunity, and the selections are unusually varied, because they are a composite of five of our higher-priced lines. (A small charge for alterations.)
Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Specialists in Footwear Since 1857
Andrew Alexander
Final Reductions on Women's Low Shoes
$1.95 and $2.95
Sizes are broken; of some styles there are but a few pairs—others are in fair supply.
At Down-town Store Only
Sixth Avenue, at 19th Street

SCHOOLS
"The Functions of the Catholic Schools and Their Place in the Educational System of the Country" will be the subject next Sunday in the series of educational articles appearing in the Sunday Editions of The New York Times during August and September.
This article will be written by
REV. JOHN J. WYNNE, S. J.
Editor of the Catholic Encyclopedia
What Father Wynne has to say about Catholic Education will interest layman and educator

PHONE CALL REVEALS A SUICIDE ON YACHT

S. M. Van Allen, Expert Rifle Shot and Once Rich, Shoots Himself on Launch.

LIVED ALONE ON HIS BOAT

Body Discovered When Woman Telephones Riverman to Summon the Recluse.

A woman's voice over the wire asked Norman Dickerson, employed in a boathouse at 137th Street and North River, at noon yesterday to call Stephen M. Van Allen to the telephone.

While the woman held the wire Dickerson rowed out to the launch Hunter. Dickerson was curious, for Van Allen, once reputed a millionaire and ten years ago prominent in the management of sporting events in Madison Square Garden, had for the last ten years led the life of a recluse aboard the launch. He seldom came ashore and he received few visitors.

Time and again, as his boat neared the Hunter, Dickerson hailed the craft. There came no answer and the boatman swung himself aboard.

An instant later he had leaped back into his boat and was rowing hard for shore, dreading how he would tell the woman waiting at the other end of the telephone wire that in the cabin of the launch he had found Van Allen stretched out, both barrels of the shotgun which lay beside him emptied into his breast. Van Allen had once been a champion shot.

Left Notes to Relatives.

The woman who had sent Dickerson on his errand had hung up when he got back to the boathouse. Patrolmen Essig and Neckesser hurried from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station in response to Dickerson's call. The two policemen found three notes on the yacht. One addressed "To My Mother" was almost incoherent, but said in part: "I have no money and no place to live. I hope you are happy. I don't want you or the son of my wife or any of my family to have my body. Haven't else to say. Your Son."

Van Allen's bitterness against his family, the police learned, was due to the fact that a year or more ago he and his wife separated, and the mother, Mrs. Henry A. Van Allen of Jamaica, L. I., sided with her daughter-in-law, who was Miss Augusta Bell, daughter of a Jamaica physician. Van Allen had built a home next to that of his mother, but when his domestic troubles grew acute, he quit living there and the wife and the couple's son, Harry Van Allen, 16 years old, dwelt with the elder Mrs. Van Allen.

While the police, having come ashore, were still examining Van Allen's letter to his mother a taxicab arrived at the foot of 137th Street and a well-gowned woman of mature years jumped out. Frightened at the ominous little crowd staring toward the launch, she begged to be told what had happened.

"Did he leave any word for me?" she queried as the tears coursed down her cheeks.

"He left a letter addressed to Mrs. J. Ulnoran, Congress Hotel, Chicago," Patrolman Neckesser told her.

"That's mine," the woman cried, reaching out her hand. "I am Mrs. Ulnoran. I came from Chicago. Mr. Van Allen and I were to be married when his present marriage was dissolved."

Refused to Surrender Letter.

The police were not satisfied as to the woman's identity, so they refused to surrender the letter. She got back into the taxicab and left, not giving any New York address.

Another letter Van Allen wrote just before he shot himself was addressed to William W. Gillen, his lawyer, and read:

"I want to thank you for all that you have done for me, and ask one more thing—that you see that my body goes to the nearest college for students to use for scientific purposes. After they have finished please bury it in Potter's Field."

At the age of 10 years Van Allen developed the knack for skilled handling of firearms which later played a large part in his career. One of his most hair-raising stunts was to cut in two with a rifle ball a card held edgewise in the hands of an assistant. Fascinated by the show business, he sold out his cow business and trained a trick stallion and toured the country with gun and pet.

Van Allen inherited a considerable sum from his father. With Joseph Cassidy, once Democratic boss of Queens, and the late Joseph L. Van Nostrand, he leased Madison Square Garden, and ran it for some time at a loss. He managed several of the Sportsmen's Shows, but could not make them pay.

DOCTOR FLIES TO PATIENT.

Hydroaeroplane Goes Over Great South Bay in Seven Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYSHORE, L. I., Aug. 24.—To reach a patient on Fire Island Dr. George S. King used a hydroaeroplane yesterday in answering a hurry call to the beach across Great South Bay, as no sailboat was available. A hydroaeroplane has been stationed at this place all Summer.

Dr. King took his wife with him in the six-and-a-half-mile trip, which consumed seven minutes. The operator of the boat landed near the shore and carried the doctor to dry land on his back and then went back for Mrs. King. While the doctor was attending to his patient, Mrs. King took another little trip in the airboat.

Beauty's Treasures

Of Hair and Skin Preserved by Cuticura. Trial Free.

If you use Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet purposes, with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then as needed to soothe and heal the first pimples, redness, roughness or scalp irritation you will have as clear a complexion and as good hair as it is possible to have.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 35J, Boston." Sold everywhere.

HOLD DOCTOR FOR FRAUD.

Loewthan Arrested for Aiding Accident Insurance Swindle.

Dr. Max Loewthan of 1,871 Seventh Avenue, who, it was alleged, was a member of a ring of fake accident insurance swindlers which duped insurance companies out of thousands of dollars, was arrested at his Summer home last night, at Arverne, L. I., by Detectives Horan and Peterson on an indictment charging attempted grand larceny. He was brought to New York and locked up in Police Headquarters, and will be arraigned today before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions.

According to District Attorney Swann and Assistant District Attorney Royal Weller, who have been in charge of the inquiry, Leowthan was indicted on information furnished by Thomas Hill, an automobile mechanic, who surrendered when he learned that investigators from the Zurich General Accident and General Liability Company of 55 John Street were seeking him. Hill implicated Benjamin Gunner and Alexander Mandelcort, two lawyers now under indictment. He told the Grand Jury, Mr. Weller said, that Leowthan told him of a way of making "easy money," and said that the doctor told him the best place to make it was in the garage of Charles Weisendecker of 248 West 124th Street, where he was employed.

Acting under instructions from the doctor, Hill said that on April 24 he faked an accident by falling into a pit in the garage. When other employes lifted him from the place he asked them, Hill said, to take him to Dr. Leowthan, his physician. Hill quoted Leowthan as saying:

"You've got a dislocated shoulder and a lot of other injuries. I'll bandage yuo up and you can get a lot of money from your boss under the Employers' Liability act."

Hill said that he avoided the neighborhood of his employer's garage and got another job the next day as a furniture hoister in a storage warehouse. A claim was made out against the Zurich Insurance Company for $2,079 in the name of Thomas Scully, he said. When the insurance people insisted on a personal physical examination of the injuries Hill said that he went to the office of Dr. N. M. Stark, an examiner, who reported that an X-ray examination showed no injuries.

ARREST A LABOR LEADER.

Federation Organizer Held in Bridgeport Threatens Counteraction

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 24.—Patrick F. Duffy, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, is held a prisoner in the Atlantic Hotel in lieu of $200,000 bonds following service upon him of a body writ. Deputy Sheriffs guard him.

Duffy is one of the defendants in the $200,000 damage suit of the Manufacturers' Association charging conspiracy against the Moulders' Union. Duffy in the presence of his guard tonight said he would sue the manufacturers for having him arrested, as well as Deputy Sheriff Thomas Cunningham, who served the papers and who had Duffy incarcerated in the hotel.

Body writs were to be served on two of the moulders' international organizers, each writ requiring $200,000 bonds. They were warned and left town before the papers could be served.

While the manufacturers' suit is for $200,000, only homes of workingmen have been attached. Payment on checks coming here to strikers has been stopped.

"Ridiculous," said Mr. Duffy tonight in talking of the charges. "Why, they are accusing me of having interfered with business, instigating strikes at the Monumental Bronze Company plant and the Pequonnock Foundry when I wasn't called in here until long after the men were called out.

"They say I cost them $50,000 each for four weeks. That's $10,000 a week each. One foundry had seventeen moulders. I'm not counting the helpers and coremakers because they are nonproducers. How can a plant make $10,000 a week on the work of seventeen moulders?

"I'm going to sue each of these manufacturers and even the Sheriff who served the papers. I'm being subjected to indignities and my reputation has been injured. I have been deprived of my liberty. The charges made against me are ridiculous."

LEAVE REMINGTON EMPLOY.

Forty-two in Controller's Office Are Dropped, 84 Walk Out.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 24.—With the visit here today of William E. Rockefeller, Jr., brother-in-law of Marcellus Hartley Dodge, who is practically sole owner of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartrigde Company, came the announcement that P. E. Mack, Assistant Controller, J. J. McLoughlin, his secretary, and forty employes of the Controller's office had been forced to resign.

Learning of this, eighty-four other members of the office force walked out. Report has it that John C. Stanley, purchasing agent for the companies, is to retire on Sept. 1.

Mr. Mack, who came here six months ago from St. Louis, said tonight that he had received a "raw deal," but would make no further comment. Clerks from the Ilion office will be brought here to fill the places due to the walkout today.

HAITIAN PROTOCOL SIGNED.

Calls for Organization of a Native Constabulary Officered by Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—A protocol amplifying the Haitian treaty with the United States, by which this Government establishes an American police and financial protectorate over the "black republic," was signed at the State Department today by Secretary Lansing and Solon Menos, the Haitian Minister to the United States. The treaty proper was ratified by the United States Government on Feb. 28 last, and was published at the time. The protocol ratified today arranges the details for the setting up of the native constabulary under command of American marine officers, and will make possible the gradual withdrawal of the American marine from Haiti.

Under the terms of the treaty the Haitian Government obligated itself without delay to create an efficient constabulary, composed of natives and officered by Americans appointed by the President of Haiti, upon nomination by the President of the United States. The constabulary has not been organized and could not be organized until some agreement or protocol regarding its formation was negotiated under the treaty. It calls for the formation of a native constabulary of 2,500 men to be commanded by 38 American marine officers. The head of the constabulary will be an American Major of Marines.

The officers appointed will receive their regular pay from the American Government, and in addition will be paid $200 to $400 extra annually by the Haitian Government. There will be five American marine corps surgeons and some marine stewards and pharmacists assigned to the constabulary, which will be organized after the model of the Philippine Constabulary.

Test 1,280,000,000 Candle Power Light.

A searchlight of 1,280,000,000 estimated candle power was tested last night for a short time on the roof of the Sperry Gyroscope Company's building, at 42 Flatbush Avenue Extension, at the Brooklyn end of the Manhattan Bridge. The light is the invention of Elmer Sperry, who built also the 800,000,000 candle power one installed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Objects thirty miles away have been seen plainly with the navy yard light, and it is said that the new one throws its beams for nearly fifty miles.

BLAME FLIMSY WORK FOR BUILDING'S FALL

Contractor Admits Poor Mortar and Light Beams Were Used in Bronx Tenement.

"TOO BUSY" TO READ CODE

Architect's Specifications Were Not Followed, Fireman Testifies at Inquiry Into Collapse.

The use of inferior mortar, a total lack of knowledge of the Building Code, and the fact that he made changes in the original plans were among the admissions made yesterday by Jacob Polstein, Treasurer of the contracting firm of Loewy & Polstein, who had charge of the erection of the Marion Avenue tenement in the Bronx which collapsed on Wednesday, killing two men and injuring fifteen others. Polstein's statements were made at the joint inquiry conducted by District Attorney Martin and Coroner William J. Flynn, which started at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and had not been concluded late last night.

Polstein was the first witness called. After he had testified that he had had ten years' experience as a bricklayer and practically none as a contractor, he was asked if the standard formula had been followed in mixing the mortar used in the collapsed tenement. Polstein appeared to be unaware that there was any standard, and answered that his own method had been a mixture of one shovelful of cement to three shovelsful of sand and lime. Section 4 of the Building Code requires 15 per cent. of lime and 85 per cent. of cement in the mixing of mortar.

The witness was asked whether he knew that Building Inspector Joseph J. Dunne had filed a violation order against the building on the morning of the collapse, reporting that the structure was being put up contrary to regulations. Polstein said he did not know of the order, but added that he had seen Dunne going over the work every day.

Polstein was then excused and William Heaph of 29 West Sixty-fifth Street, the foreman known to the workmen as "Butler" and who had charge of the work on the upper stories, was called. Heaph, who was cut badly about the head by falling bricks, said that he had known the mortar was dangerously light, and had frequently asked Polstein to put more cement into it, but that nothing had come of it.

The foreman said that none of the beams had been leveled, as is the usual practice, and that when he had informed Polstein of the circumstance he had been told to leave that to the carpenter. He said also that the architect's specifications had not been followed, and that in one instance where cast iron templets had been called for, inferior supports of bluestone had been substituted.

At this point the inquiry was adjourned until 5 o'clock to permit the officials to make a personal inspection of the ruined building. When they returned to resume the examination they brought back samples of brick and mortar for expert analysis.

Because of things found in the building, Heaph was again questioned about the support planned to carry the weight of the five stories. He admitted that instead of 15-inch steel I-beam being used, as specified, two small I-beams were employed. This substitution, it was believed, was the cause of the collapse, and after Heaph had said Polstein had been in charge of that work, the contractor was recalled.

He prefaced his testimony with an earnest assurance to Coroner Flynn that the ruined tenement, in his personal opinion, was "the neatest stuck up job I ever saw." He then went on to admit that he had heard of the Building Code, but, inasmuch as it took time to read it, and he never had time, he had not studied it.

In connection with the mortar he was asked if there had not been a clause in the contract which provided for 85 per cent. cement and 15 per cent. lime and sand, a rich and effective mixture. He replied that such a provision had been inserted after the contract had been signed, and that when he learned of it he went to Max S. Beck, one of the owners, and wished to know why it had been put in.

"Mr. Beck told me not to worry about that, for it had been inserted only to show the 'loan man,'" Polstein testified.

Another time, he said, he had spoken to Mr. Beck about the use of steel beams and, according to Polstein, Beck's reply had been, "Do you think we are millionaires? Remember, we are not building a steel cage."

At midnight, with seven witnesses still to be heard, Coroner Flynn adjourned the inquiry until 10 o'clock today.

FEW MORE BARBERS GO OUT.

Strike Fails to Win Men from Shops in Business Districts.

Although the striking barbers and their union leaders increased their efforts yesterday they succeeded in inducing only about 200 more journeymen to quit smaller shops on the lower east side.

The Wall Street, Broadway, and hotel shops were not affected. A Broadway master barber said:

"For financial reasons barbers in shops in downtown business districts will not strike. Most of them are making more than the minimum wages fixed by the union, and their hours of work are less than prescribed by the organization. The union permits shops to be open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. The Broadway, Wall Street, and business district shops generally close at 6 or 7 P. M."

At the headquarters, 175 East Broadway, 1,000 strikers held a mass meeting yesterday, at the conclusion of which there was an entertainment by actors and musicians.

DISPENSARY FEE LEGAL.

Attorney General's Office Finds No Wrong in Conduct of Hospitals.

It is lawful for a dispensary to charge a fee, according to Deputy Attorney General Fiorello H. Guardia. Samuel H. Kunstlich of 154 Second Avenue, wrote the Attorney General recently, asking three questions: First, whether it was lawful for dispensaries to charge for treatment or medicines; second, whether Mount Sinai, Beth Israel, and New York Hospitals could lawfully maintain dispensaries; and third, whether persons who could afford to pay $1 were proper objects for charity.

Mr. Guardia said, in response to the first question, that a charge for treatment was sanctioned in Section 290 of the State Charities law.

"I find," he said, "that it is the custom of dispensaries in this city to make a nominal charge of 10 cents for consultation or surgical treatment, but if the patient cannot afford to pay, the treatment and medicines are furnished free."

In answer to the second question, Mr. Guardia said he had found that under their charters the hospitals mentioned may maintain clinics or dispensaries. In reply to the third inquiry, Mr. Guardia said he had found no dispensary charging $1, and refused to cross that bridge until he should come to it.

Auto Goes Over Bridge; 4 Drowned.

DIGBY, N. S., Aug. 24.—Four persons were drowned and another was injured when an automobile plunged over a bridge into the Meteghan River near here last night, it became known today. The dead: Mr. and Mrs. Leo A. Miro and Miss Mary Lomoard, all of Saulnierville, and Monique Comeau of Meteghan. Frank Hallier of Caulnierville, the chauffeur, was injured but will recover.

MORRISON, IN DOTAGE, SQUANDERED WEALTH

Chicago Millionaire Spent Large Sums in Levee Resorts and to Hunt Imaginary Criminals.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—While Edward W. Morrison, aged millionaire, was being questioned before Judge Landis today in an endeavor to discover assets in his estate which has been thrown into bankruptcy, representatives of the Central Trust Company, the receiver, ransacked the Morrison home, at 759 West Harrison Street. Numberless checks for large amounts were found which revealed how Morrison had squandered money in recent years. Morrison is 83 years old and eccentric.

The adopted daughters of Mr. Morrison, Anna and Margaret Burnstein, who the day before were declared to be illegitimate by the husband of their mother, were at the Morrison home, but refused to discuss the case in any particular with the representatives of the receiver. Among the pictures in the home was one of Mrs. Joseph Burnstein, mother of the girls.

Morrison testified that he had paid large sums of money to John Sommers, a Wabash Avenue jeweler, and others, for running down alleged criminals who were said to have sought to swindle the millionaire. Morrison testified that one item of $3,000 had been paid to Sommers and others to send detectives to Scotland Yard, in London, for service in running down criminals. Sommers said he had spent about $200,000 of Morrison's money paying bills in houses in the old levee district, where Morrison was in the habit of spending much of his time, and Morrison said he had paid James R. Ward, his attorney, upward of $100,000 for legal fees, interest on loans and notes. The court questioned Ward as to what Morrison got out of a contract whereby Ward had obtained $50,000; Ward declared that the old man had got nothing, but had never made a complaint and had appeared satisfied.

Morrison's property in the loop district of Chicago alone is said to be worth $8,000,000. For years he has led the life of a recluse.

Morrison caused to be filed a petition in bankruptcy in order to avoid payment of a judgment of $90,000, and to clinch the matter turned over most of his property to Ward and adopted the two Burnstein girls. Burnstein, a junk dealer, has sworn that his wife told him on her deathbed that Morrison was the father of the girls.

GERMAN RESERVIST A CITIZEN

Court Admits Petzold Though He Was Ready to Fight for Kaiser.

An opinion covering hyphenates was delivered yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Francis B. Delehanty in the case of Herman Hugo Petzold, who, after having applied for his first papers, went to the German Consulate and registered as a reserve ready to fight for the Fatherland. Petzold has a delicatessen store at 716 Tenth Avenue. After he had applied to Justice Delehanty for his final papers on Tuesday it was learned that notwithstanding his renunciation of the Kaiser he had enrolled as a German soldier.

"I understand," said the Justice, "that you did this through ignorance or because you thought you were in duty bound to respond to the laws of the German Empire until you became a full-fledged citizen of the United States. I want to say to the subjects of all countries applying for citizenship here that you cannot be loyal to some other country when proffering your allegiance here. You cannot fight under two flags. The President of the United States, in regard to the present European conflict, demands strict neutrality on the part of our citizens. All of us must be neutral. If you desire to become a citizen of this country you must give your allegiance here and hold to it loyally."

The Justice added that, if there was no objection on the part of the Government's representatives, he would naturalize Petzold.

"I think you will observe the laws of this country," he added. "I admit you because I think you are honest in intention and desire to become a citizen."

MOVE TO KEEP TAXES DOWN.

Controller Sends Assessment Figures to Equalization Board.

Controller Prendergast filed with the State Board of Equalization yesterday the results of an examination made by the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics of the Finance Department to determine the average rates at which real property is assessed in nine large counties of the State outside of New York City. The counties were Albany, Erie, Monroe, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Rensselaer, Schnectady, and Westchester, which in 1915 contained together more than 55 per cent of the assessed valuation of real property outside of New York City.

The examination was made to get reliable data for the guidance of the Board of Equalization, which will meet early in September to adopt the 1916 county equalization table, on the basis of which the direct State tax is apportioned. The examination, the Controller said, showed that the rates at which real property was assessed for 1915 in the nine counties range from an average rate of 48 per cent. in Niagara County to 75 per cent. in Rensselaer County, and that, compared with the ratios fixed by the State Board of Equalization last September for those nine counties, the real property in those counties was assessed from 6 to 24 points lower than the ratios fixed by the board.

With the results of the examination in the hands of each member of the Board of Equalization, Controller Prendergast hopes that when the board meets to adopt the 1916 equalization table it will be in a better position than ever before to fix accurately the ratios of the several counties of the State, and that when the direct State tax is apportioned New York City will not have to pay more than its fair share.

Appeal in Dowling Election Dispute.

Ex-State Tax Commissioner Joseph S. Schwab filed notice of appeal yesterday to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court regarding his petition for an order requiring the Board of Election to hold no election for President of the Board of Aldermen in November. Justice Tierney of the Supreme Court refused such a writ several days ago. Unless the Appellate Court decides that the Justice's position was wrong legally, the incumbency of Frank L. Dowling, who was elected by the board members to succeed George McAneny as President, will end on Dec. 31 next.

"High Jinks" a Success in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Alfred Butt made his début as a musical comedy producer tonight, staging the American play "High Jinks" at the Adelphia Theatre. It is the greatest musical comedy success since "The Arcadians." The composer of the latter play, Howard Talbot, added several numbers to the American version of "High Jinks."

"Yankee Doodle Dick" on the Stage.

"Yankee Doodle Dick," a four-act comedy by Virginia Kline, was produced last night in the Lyceum Theatre, Rochester, by the Tennant Producing Company. The cast included Thomas Moore, Everett Butterfield, Percy Helton, Harold Vosburg, Scott Cooper, Etienne Girardot, Grace Henderson, and Audrey Beattie. George Marion staged the piece. Miss Kline is a sister of Harry D. Kline of the Globe Theatre.

DANISH UPPER HOUSE REJECTS ISLES' SALE

Whole West Indian Question Must Await Results of the General Elections.

MAY RATIFY TREATY LATER

Senator Stone Says Action in Copenhagen Will Have No Effect in Washington.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24, (via London.)—The Landsthing sat in committee this afternoon and passed a resolution that if the sale of the Danish West Indies cannot be postponed until after the war, the question shall be settled by general elections. The resolution was adopted by 39 to 7. Three members refrained from voting, and thirteen were absent. This resolution will be submitted formally to the Landsthing tomorrow at an open meeting.

King Christian received the leaders of the various parties today and thanked them for their efforts to form a coalition Cabinet, although he said he regretted they had been unable to do so.

It is expected that the new constitution will go into effect when the general elections are ordered. As it will be the first time that an election will be held under the new Constitution, it is believed the preparations for the election will take a long time and it probably cannot be held before October.

Some influential politicians of the various parties express the opinion that the result of the elections will be that the new Rigsdag will ratify the treaty of sale with the United States.

Although the Folksthing, the lower house of the Danish Parliament, approved the project for the sale of the islands to the United States for $25,000,000, the action of the Landsthing in rejecting it was expected generally in Denmark. This vote, however, does not necessarily mean the final defeat of the project, as other questions of a political nature are involved. Negotiations for the formation of a coalition Cabinet failed Wednesday, and general elections are to be held, after which the treaty with the United States will be brought up again.

NO CHANGE IN OUR ATTITUDE.

Senator Stone Says Treaty Will Be Taken Up Without Delay.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. — Senator Stone, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced tonight that action of the Danish Landsthing in rejecting the proposal to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States would make no difference in the attitude of the United States, nor cause any delay in the effort to have the treaty providing for purchase of the islands ratified here as soon as possible.

Some Senators thought that the position taken by the Landsthing would serve to hasten action on the treaty in this country, but many doubted that it could be ratified at this session. The Foreign Relations Committee, having received additional data regarding the treaty which Secretary Lansing was requested to supply, will meet tomorrow to resume their deliberations.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Big Show," Charles Dillingham's second Hippodrome production, will open next Thursday night. Between now and the opening night a series of dress rehearsals of the different features of the entertainment will be given daily. The auditorium, promenades, lobbies, and foyer are being redecorated, and new carpets and draperies are being put in.

Virginia Root, soprano, who sang with Sousa's Band on its last world tour, will be one of the soloists at the Strand next week.

Kojima Namiko, a Japanese dancer, has been engaged for Mary Lee Wertheimer's opera, "Noto." She will interpret the mythological Japanese dance, "The Birth of the Sun."

Arvid Paulson has been asked by Mrs. Mansfield and Richard Mansfield, Jr., to play the role of Count von Asterberg in the revival of "Old Heidelberg" at the Lyceum Theatre, New London, next month. Mr. Paulson will also assist in staging the play.

Isolde Menges, a young Spanish violinist who has been playing in London the last two seasons, will tour the United States and Canada this season under the direction of Maud Allan.

Peggy Smith, who has a small role in the Winter Garden revue, was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday suffering from acute appendicitis.

A company of English players is aboard the liner New York en route here to play Cyril Harcourt's comedy, "A Pair of Silk Stockings," on tour.

Norma Talmadge, motion picture actress, will be the principal guest at the regular monthly social meeting of the Professional Woman's League next Monday afternoon in the club rooms, 1,999 Broadway.

The students of the Henderson School of Oratory are to be incorporated next Fall for the purpose of establishing a repertory theatre to be conducted in conjunction with the school. The students will give a program of playlets in the ballroom of the Hotel McAlpin next month.

"Fast and Grow Fat," George Broadhurst's new farce, in which Frank McIntyre will be presented at the Globe next Friday night, was given its first performance at the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch, last year.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
REGRETFULLY LAST 4 WEEKS
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE Broadway, 40th St. Next Monday SEATS NOW.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
In the triumphant Musical Comedy,
SYBIL

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
ANN MURDOCK — Please Help Emily
In the Laughing Triumph, with Charles Cherry & Ferdinand Gottschalk.

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 42d St., Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
M. David Belasco presents
"Roars of Laughter," N. Y. SUN. SEVEN CHANCES

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30
CHEATING CHEATERS
BY MAX MARCIN

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
HIS BRIDAL NIGHT
THE DOLLY SISTERS

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.

CRITERION B'WAY & 44TH ST. TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15
THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 Film Miracle.
CIVILIZATION

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
FAIR and WARMER
with MADGE KENNEDY

GADSKI IN STADIUM OPERA.

She Is to Sing in "Cavalleria"—Performances on Sept. 18 and 21.

Permission for the use of the City College Stadium for two opera performances by artists from the Metropolitan Opera Company was granted yesterday by M. J. Stroock, Chairman of the College Property Committee, to the Metropolitan Musical Bureau, which will manage the performances. The dates of the performances were announced as Sept. 18 for "Die Walküre" and Sept. 21 for "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci." Both will take place in the evening.

To the names of the performers already given, that of Mme. Gadski, who will sing Santuzza in "Cavalleria," was added yesterday. Edward Siedle, Technical Director at the Metropolitan, will be stage manager and will construct the special stage and mechanical effects to be used in the productions. Giulio Setti has volunteered to act as chorus master and Artur Bodanzky will be assisted by F. Romeli, W. Tyroler, and Fred Jacobi in preparing the musical part of the productions. The chorus will be that of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Tickets will shortly be placed on sale at all of the stations which are being used by the Civic Orchestral Society, for whose benefit the performances are to be given. At the last concert of this organization next Tuesday evening, the soloist will be Mme. Melanie Kurt.

MUSIC NOTES.

The soloist for the concert of the Civic Orchestral Society at Madison Square Garden tonight will be Mme. Margarete Matzenauer, contralto, of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Tschaikowsky's "Pathetique" Symphony will be played under the direction of Walter Henry Rothwell.

A season of French opera under the direction of Antoine v. K. de Vally is contemplated for December or January in the coming season. The company will be recruited in France, and works of Messager, Widor, and Saint-Saens which have not been heard here will be performed if the project is realized.

Leo Ornstein, pianist, will be heard here for the first time, accompanied by orchestra, at the opening concert in the Sunday evening series at the Manhattan Opera House on Sept. 10. Oscar Spirescu will be the conductor.

B'WAY AND 50TH ST. WINTER GARDEN TEL. 2330—Circle.
Matinee To-Morrow 50c. to $1.50.
"Arrived with a Bang." N. Y. Times
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916
"Aroused Cheers of Genuine Enthusiasm." Charles Darnton Eve. World.

48TH ST. THEATRE JAMES T. POWERS OPENING POSTPONED TO NEXT MON. NIGHT. in "SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE." By Mark Swan.

39TH ST. Thea., Beginning Tom'w Night
A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF
London Company, from the Criterion Theatre.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
THE HAPPY ENDING By The Macphersons

ASTOR Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
THE GUILTY MAN
Cast includes IRENE FENWICK.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15
BLANCHE RING BROADWAY & BUTTERMILK
Eve. Sun.: Star and play irresistible.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:20. LAST WEEK
THE MUSICAL SUCCESS. KATINKA

CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That is Different.

LONGACRE W. 42d St. Tel. 23 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Tomorrow 2:30.
Moves Next Monday to Fulton Theatre.
The Silent Witness
"Scored a big success."—Eve. Sun.
SEATS NOW FOR "A PAIR OF QUEENS." First Night Tuesday, Aug. 29th.

Special Announcement!
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
TONIGHT at 8:15,
14th Popular Concert of
Civic Orchestral Society, Inc.,
Walter Henry Rothwell, Conductor.
Soloist, Mme. Margarete
MATZENAUER
Dramatic Soprano.
Metropolitan Opera Company.
Seats, 10, 25, 35, 50c. Box and table seats 75c. at Box Office, Gimbel Brothers, Wanamaker's, Tyson's McBride's, Abraham & Straus.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10, 15, 25c
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
HOLBROOK BLINN in "Husband & Wife," S. S. VATERLAND ORCHESTRA.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15.
BILLY McDERMOTT, "AROUND THE WORLD," Lee Beggs & Co., others & feature Photo Plays. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c

STEEPLECHASE
Day and Night Bathing.
Prize Cake Walk Every Fri. Night.
Free Toys for the Children.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c.-$1. Adelaide & Hughes, "THE CLOD," with Sarah Padden, Tombes & Wentworth, Stan Stanley, Raymond & Caverly and GRACE LA RUE. Delicious Lemonade Served Free to All.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th MAIDS OF AMERICA Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices.

RIALTO B'way & 42d 15-25-50c Frank Keenan in "The Thoroughbred." Soloists, Orchestra & New Keystone Comedy.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. By demand of Patrons "HYPOCRITES" Strand Orch. & Soloists

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opp. W. 130 St. Ferry
LUNA BOSTOCK'S with BONAVITA Free Attractions—Dancing "Have You Seen Stella?" DANCE CONTEST TONIGHT

NEW BRIGHTON Mat. Today Greater Than Ever. Surf Bathing 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. White & Cavanagh, Belle Baker, Morton & Glass, Van & Schenck, others.

TRACKS FOR 7TH AV. SUBWAY

Bids Asked for Laying Rails from Times Square to Brooklyn.

Work on the Seventh Avenue Subway has progressed so far that the tunnel bed is now nearly ready for laying the tracks from Times Square to Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, where it connects with the subway now in operation. The Public Service Commission yesterday set Sept. 8 as the day when it will open bids for the installation of the tracks. The city will practically furnish all the material, and the contractor will merely bid for the work. It is stipulated that the successful bidder must begin work within thirty days after the delivery of the contract, and he must lay and complete the tracks at the rate of 500 feet a day. If, however, the commission elects, he must be ready to complete 1,000 feet of single track in a day.

The commission announced yesterday that on Sept. 15 bids would be opened for the connection between the Brighton Beach Railway and Fourth Avenue Subway. This section is the only remaining route to be placed under contract.

The work has been held up awaiting completion by the Long Island Railroad of a concrete "slab" under its tracks at Atlantic Avenue. The work is now nearing completion, and the "slab" will form the roof of the subway where it passes under the Long Island tracks and station. The section begins at Atlantic, Flatbush, and Fifth Avenues, Brooklyn, and extends under the railroad station and Hanson Place, and ends under St. Felix Street.

DIPLOMAT'S WIFE IS CAUSE OF HOTEL ROW

Mrs. Benton McMillin Was Insulted, Says Capitalist Who Floored Princeton Student

AT HOTEL GRAMATAN DANCE

Bogy Arrested and Fined, Though He Says He Settled with Alexander Carver for $25.

Special to The New York Times.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The few persons who hadn't heard last night of the fight that came at the end of the Hotel Gramatan's regular Wednesday night dance learned of it this morning when Bernard P. Bogy, a retired capitalist of St. Louis, and a Director in the Union Sand and Material Company of that city, his son, Bernard, Jr., and Mrs. Benton McMillin, wife of the United States Minister to Peru and former Governor of Tennessee, appeared before Justice of the Peace William Olsen in the police court here. The elder Mr. Bogy was under $100 bail on the charge of having attacked Alexander Carver, a Princeton student, and the son of Mrs. Alexander B. Carver of 1,180 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Mr. Bogy didn't deny he had struck young Carver and knocked him down and nearly out. He seemed rather proud of it, and insisted he was justified. He said he, his son, Mrs. McMillin, and Thomas Foster, her brother, who is a lawyer of New Orleans, had taken a table in the Gramatan grill at the conclusion of the dance and, presently, were made aware of the presence of Carver at an adjoining table. With the youth were Leonard Beekman of Pondfield Road, Bronxville, well-known as a tennis player; Harry Gordon of Lawrence Park, and a lawyer named Suder, who was stopping at the hotel.

Carver, according to Mr. Bogy, tried to attract Mrs. McMillin's attention by gestures, and presently by remarks addressed to her. Mr. Bogy protested, and, he said, Carver's remarks became insulting, whereupon he rose and knocked him down. Young Bogy testified his father had offered Carver $25 to keep the affair out of court, and Carver, who first demanded $100, had compromised for $50, and then had the elder Bogy arrested, nevertheless.

Carver was not in court, but Justice Olsen sent for him and told him he had committed blackmail in accepting the $50. However, he permitted Beekman to return the cash to Mr. Bogy on Carver's behalf. Then he fined Mr. Bogy the amount of Carver's medical bill.

The amount was not made public, but Dr. Brock McGear testified he had treated Carver for a cut on the head, blood had dropped on his office rug and spoiled it, he had been aroused from sleep after midnight, and, to add to his troubles, he had wounded his foot on a needle which he dropped while sewing up Carver's wound.

Mr. Carver said last night that he was attacked without provocation and was entirely innocent of any attempt to annoy Mrs. McMillin. Only once did he glance at Mrs. McMillin, he said, and that was when he threw himself back in his chair, while laughing at a remark made by one of his companions. He glanced back then, he said, because he feared

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1916.

GIVING IT UP IN MAINE.

The Maine Republicans have completed their initial canvass, they inform THE TIMES staff correspondent, and "on the strength of what it discloses they say Maine will go Republican by not less than 8,000" at the State election in September. If these are their figures, they are not claiming anything; they are conceding President WILSON'S re-election. Either that, or else Maine's vote in September has ceased to be any sort of index as to how the country will vote in November.

When the Republican majority in Maine in September was 15,000 or under it was always regarded as a sign that that party was in grave danger of defeat in November. The last Democratic victory in the nation before that of President WILSON was the second election of President CLEVELAND, in 1892. That was a landslide the like of which had not been known for twenty years. It was preceded by the September State election in Maine, at which CLEAVES, the Republican candidate for Governor, had a plurality of 15,231. Taking that as a test, a Republican majority of only 15,000 would mean a Democratic landslide in November; and yet all the Maine Republicans claim this year is "not less than 8,000."

In 1896 the first defeat of BRYAN was announced by a September plurality for the Maine Republicans of 48,377; in 1900 his second defeat was heralded by a plurality of 34,132; in 1904 PARKER'S coming defeat was foreshadowed when Maine went Republican by 25,800. In 1908 Maine ceased for the time to be the barometer she had been, for she went Republican in September by only 7,653, and yet BRYAN was defeated in November. In 1912 the September Republican plurality was 3,285, and WILSON was elected in November.

Perhaps Maine is no longer a barometer. That belief is easily maintainable. But if she is, and if the Republicans expect only 8,000 plurality, they are conceding the probable election of President WILSON two months later.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

A commission which should speak upon tariff subjects with such authority that they would be taken out of politics would be of great value. A commission of calibre so small that Congress should feel free to slight if not to insult it would be dear at any price. According to present arrangements, the country is to be supplied with the worthless sort of commission upon a false plea of economy. The reason is plain. The tariff is a subject which concerns the entire country, but no Congressman represents the country. The Congressmen represent local districts, each of which takes a selfish view of its own interests regarding the industries situated there. Individually, the Congressmen take even a narrower view, many of them voting regarding the tariff with reference to such unrelated subjects as how the Germans in any given district are likely to vote. Moreover, there is a regrettable abundance of evidence that Congress intends to retain the control of the tariff legislation in its own hands for what there is in it.

Never has the advice of a tariff commission been effective. There is no new way of making a tariff. The present tariff proposals, whatever their merit, have been reached in the old bad way of closet negotiations, with resultant benefit to producers in the name of patriotism, but at the cost of consumers, and without benefit to wage-earners. It would be easy to argue for or against a tariff commission upon theory, but it is not possible to sustain on the merits Congress's treatment of the subject. Practically, notice is given in advance that the commission contemplated is held so cheap that the investment in it is waste, except for the incidental political benefits.

The members of the Federal Reserve Board receive $12,000 each and are worth more. The Federal Trade Commissioners have $10,000 and are working hard on a difficult subject. The Tariff Commissioners are thought worth no more than $7,500 apiece, $45,000 for the commission. This from a Congress which found $20,000,000 for a nitrate plant. Moreover, the Tariff Commission appropriation is not made permanent, and its power to lease premises is restricted to two years. If the office were honorary and honored, public spirit might lead to acceptance of the positions for nothing. If the salary were adequate, men worth more money might be induced to make a sacrifice for the opportunity of influencing public affairs. But when Congress practically advertises that it holds the commission in disesteem, and proposes to act independently of its advice, even men worth $7,500 would hesitate to accept the duties so cheapened. The sort of tariff commission which confronts the country is one of political hacks, for campaign purposes only.

ALAS, ALAS!

The Hon. GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD, Republican, of Oneonta, represents the Thirty-fourth New York District in the Sixty-fourth Congress, and wants to represent it in the Sixty-fifth. According to The Knickerbocker Press, he "is paying for the publication and "circulation of a letter written by a "Mr. BARLOW," who believes that the folks of Binghamton, in Broome County and Mr. FAIRCHILD'S district, "are anxiously desirous of a new Post "Office, which means an expenditure "of $500,000." Mr. FAIRCHILD'S letter writer says, with adorable directness and simplicity:

> This is a nice bunch of money for mechanics and laborers, and when distributed it certainly will help our merchants and townsmen generally. Now, let's look this proposition over carefully. Could we expect a new man to go to Washington, regardless of what political party he might belong to, and accomplish anything for several years to come?

Binghamton is a thriving, growing city. In 1915 its population was 53,668. If it needs a new Post Office for other than political and porcine reasons, all right; and the proper cost of it need not here concern us. But $500,000 nakedly dangled before the voters as "a nice bunch of money" for Binghamton laborers, mechanics, merchants, and Binghamtonians generally, looks too gross for this uplifted time. If Mr. FAIRCHILD were a Democrat there would be no surprise. But this vote-bait of "pork" by a Representative whose candidate for President has vowed that "pork" shall be a political commodity no more, fills the good with horripilation. "Pork" in Broome? We shall be hearing of partisan expediency in Albany next. When will the Republican brethren read their candidate's speeches and order their ascension robes?

FOR SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The Hon. EUGENE NOBLE FOSS, the talented Massachusetts eclectic politician, will not be a candidate for United States Senator. He seems to be a Democrat this month. Papers were filed for certification of his nomination, as a Democrat, in divers parts of the Commonwealth, but "there were nowhere near the re-"quired 1,000 signatures."

If the Massachusetts Democrats don't appreciate the versatility of Mr. Foss they, or enough of them, are not blind to the charms of the Hon. JOHN FRANCIS FITZGERALD, the paragon of nonpolitical versatility. To this amiable kisser of the Blarney Stone, warbler of "Sweet Adeline," rider of Florida sharks, twice Mayor of Boston, a butterfly flitting unconcerned around the "solid men of Boston," famed in song, is given the uncontested honor of nomination for Senator in Congress.

The Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE did not endear himself at Chicago to the friends of his colleague, Senator WEEKS, but his fitness to be a Senator, his conspicuous fitness in a Senate where he is of the few who linger as intellectual survivors of the days before it was being transformed into a second House, will scarcely be denied by his enemies. The Bay State Democrats might at least have named against him somebody else than Mr. FITZGERALD, former Governor WALSH, for instance. Why should the election of Senators "by the people" be turned into a joke?

THE LINCOLN OF 1916.

When the campaign "really begins," Mr. LINCOLN will be compelled to take his usual part in it. The forged or garbled "quotation" from him will be sure to appear. His great name will be made to cover a multitude of political sins. Possibly Mr. ROOSEVELT will not take sufficient interest in the canvass to figure in it in his well-known part of the orator of LINCOLN. His title is not good by prescription, and uninterrupted use of it is denied him. A Pennsylvania Prohibition organ, The Williamsport Index, warns off all trespassers. The Hon. J. FRANK HANLY of Indiana, the Dry candidate for President, is the Abraham Lincoln of 1916. Prescient of his greatness, his parents even took the trouble to have him born in a log cabin in Illinois.

So ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S position in 1916 is ascertained. And it is a happiness to see the Log Cabin, so long reeking with the hard cider of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON and the Whigs of '40, dealcoholized and purified.

COMMERCIAL WAR DURING PEACE.

We hear much about the commercial war to follow the present world war, but nothing is said about our overtures to bring it about by hostilities on our part without provocation. Our statute for the collection of discriminating duties to promote our shipping conflicted with the full set of our commercial treaties. It got us into no trouble because the Administration did not enforce it. Our exemption of duties on Canadian pulp and paper also conflicted with the same set of treaties and did get us into trouble with over a score of countries. We collected duties from several of them upon goods which we admitted free from Canada, and those who paid sued for the return of the payments because of the discrimination which conflicted with our bargains for favored nation treatment. The Government was found to be wrong, and the Treasury is now appealing from judgments for refunds for millions wrongly collected according to the first decisions of our own courts. The La Follette seamen's law also violated treaty obligations and flouted the world's opinion on the subjects covered. Another case is now pending. The Shipping bill authorizes refusal of clearance to ships declining to carry cargo for American shippers for any other reason than inability to supply room. The law is so full of holes that there is ample room for escape by those not wishing to comply with it. For that reason it may have little or no effect upon the subjects covered, if it shall be enacted. But it affords a fine handle for a weapon in the hands of those negotiating new treaties with the United States. Our present commercial treaties were negotiated separately and are more favorable than could be secured in new arrangements in like manner. But we are put upon notice that there will be no treaties negotiated in like manner. If it is in any way possible, the fighting nations will negotiate collectively, instead of individually. Official notices to that effect are superabundant.

There are obstacles to that form of negotiation, and we have expressed the opinion that the United States can take care of its interests. But there is no reason why we should handicap ourselves and make our defense difficult by supplying ammunition to those declaring the intention to put us on our defense. It would be interesting to know of any other case where any nation has legislated in violation of entire sets of treaty obligations repeatedly. Treaties may be denounced, but they should not be put in conflict with statutes. When that is done so often that it seems a habit no room is left for wonder that the contracting nations should resent it.

SPREADING THE LIGHT.

The campaign to let the light into Germany goes on, though under difficulties. A German writer who wishes his readers to get a suspicion of the truth must give it by indirection. That is the evident purpose of FRIEDRICH NAUMANN, whose article in his paper, Die Hilfe, was cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. In appearance he is setting forth doubts and criticisms that they may be answered; really he is evidently setting them forth that they may be read and understood. He says a soldier told him that "it must be explained to the peo-"ple quite simply and intelligibly why "they are still fighting, because they "do not know," and who warned him that "agitation of the Liebknecht type" was finding its way "into the very army." So, he says, he set about to inquire what "the small people" were thinking, and tells what he learned—of course, that the mistaken ideas of the small people might be corrected. That is the pretense, but the attack on those who have deceived and misled the German people is none the less terrible because of its mask.

The theme of his article is really, "What is the use of it?" The people are beginning to say that they were "pushed into something" they did not understand nor desire. "Those people "at the top need the war, and that is "why we have to endure it," is the way he sums up their new view. The official German pretense, by which the people were blinded—that it was Germany who was assailed, that she only defended herself—"passes out of sight," by which he no doubt means that those he speaks for no longer believe it. He criticises, with necessary delicacy, the further deception by which the people were made to believe that they had conquered the Allies; that it was only the enemy's stubbornness which prolonged the war. "We "have been somewhat vigorous in "hailing and celebrating our victories," and the deceived people find with astonishment "that there are still great "Russian, English, French, and Italian "forces in existence." So that when after two years "the very greatest ef-"forts have still to be made, it is as "though we had been cheated of our "bargain."

The people no longer believe, he says, that "the present battles are inevitable battles of defense"; they are beginning to see that it is a war of conquest on Germany's part; "the dis-"appearance of simple faith in the de-"fensive war" is his phrase. His ostensible object is to correct this deplorable tendency of opinion among the people, which goes so far that some of them even talk as if "the Ger-"man Government were at bottom just "as guilty as the English Government "or the Russian Government." To correct it, he proposes that the people be taught how much it is for their good that Germany should annex foreign territory, that the enemy's object is still the annihilation of Germany, &c. The contrast between his strong arraignment and his feeble defense makes clear enough what his object is. The publication of such articles is more encouraging for the friends of peace than a day of victory on the Somme, for the war was only possible through the deception of the German people, and the end of that deception would be the end of the war.

IF HUGHES WERE A SPELLBINDER.

When Mr. HUGHES hears of the dissatisfaction among certain members of the Republican Campaign Committee over the kind of speeches he is making, it will perhaps wound him and certainly make him feel that it is unjust. Looking over his public utterances since he came out of his long silence, and comparing them with stumping tours in the past made by spellbinders in the employ of National Committees, he will be unable to see why they do not stand the comparison pretty well. Take, for instance, JOHN M. HARLAN'S tour of the country in 1912, when the National Committee sent him out to trail ROOSEVELT. HARLAN watched every utterance of ROOSEVELT'S, dissected it, and tore it apart; it was the task he was set to do, and he did it well. Still, Mr. HUGHES, placing HARLAN'S speeches of 1912 side by side with his own in 1916, will be unable to see that his suffer by comparison.

Take J. ADAM BEDE'S tour in the same year and for the same purpose. Here Mr. HUGHES will feel himself on even stronger ground, as he goes over BEDE'S speeches and then looks at his own; for there was a levity about BEDE'S method which is lacking in his successor's. BEDE was given to funny stories, and to making a point for its own sake. Mr. HUGHES will certainly rise from the perusal of BEDE'S speeches with a renewed feeling of the injustice which the malcontents in the Campaign Committee are doing him, and confirmed in his own good opinion of himself. He will feel that he sizes up fully to HARLAN and above BEDE.

Perhaps, then, he will go further in his investigation to find out if he really is any worse than spellbinders in general. Perhaps he will take a look at DUDLEY FIELD MALONE'S speeches on the Democratic side in 1912. He will have to admit that there was more vim and vigor in MALONE'S style, that he got more of a rise out of his audiences, but he will be sure that he can stand a comparison with MALONE on the score, at least, of seizing every opportunity and making the best of it. He can look over BEN B. LINDSEY'S speeches for the Progressives in 1912 and note no great disparity in his own efforts. Or, leaving 1912 and going back over the record, back even to the old days when LEE FAIRCHILD was the best spellbinder for round-the-country trips that the Republicans had, he will be unable to see wherein his own tour does not measure up, why he is not doing as well as PORTER J. MCCUMBER and CURTIS GUILD and all the boys used to do. And he will be more than ever convinced that Republicans are ungrateful.

And from his point of view he will be right. If Mr. HUGHES were a spellbinder in the employ of the Republican National Committee, the kind of campaign he is making would be just right. Not a voice would be raised in criticism of it. He is doing just what they have always done, what they are expected to do. A Presidential candidate is looked to for something more and something different. It is not Mr. HUGHES'S fault that he cannot give something more and something different.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

War as a Promoter of Sanity.

Not all the effects of war, as the pacifists would have us believe, are lamentable, and one of them, or rather a class of them, which, though deserving to rank as a cause of satisfaction, has hitherto escaped much attention, is clearly pointed out in a report on his observations in the last two years by Dr. WILLIAM GRAHAM, an alienist of Belfast, Ireland.

Instead of seeing, as might have been expected, an increase of insanity as a consequence of the great European conflict, Dr. GRAHAM declares that the general tendency has been in the other direction. Not only, in his opinion, have the direct participants in the fighting gained in mental steadiness and elevation, but among the noncombatants at home there has been a like change. This, according to the authority mentioned, has been especially noticeable among women of the great middle class. They, as never before, in recent times, at least, have been raised above the conventions and escaped from the inhibitions that were reducing many of them to hopeless and useless parasitism. They have found better occupations than those imposed by what is queerly called "society," and, from an idleness broken only by games, athletic and other, great numbers of them have been turned to the realities of serious work for a comprehensible cause.

That in all this there is adequate compensation for the sorrows and losses of a great war would certainly not be contended, and to the general rule thus formulated there are of course exceptions not a few. Still, there are these lights in the dark picture, and the unqualified indictment of war will not stand judicial test. A like indictment of peace could be as well supported by evidence of its deteriorating effects, and could be similarly attacked as ignoring essential factors of the problem.

The common fallacy lies in treating both peace and war as absolutes. They are in truth alternatives, each to evils at times perhaps as much to be dreaded as any they themselves involve. As war may be criminal, so peace may be shameful, and whether either is glorious or desirable depends not on definitions, but on circumstances.

He Proves It Can Be Done.

That agile shuttle, the Deutschland, so sinister in appearance and of associations recalling so many horrors, has now passed once each way through the warp of the menacing seas. This without doubt is an achievement of interest, but whether it is also one of importance depends upon the point of view. She accomplishment is obvious enough to the eyes of Germans, and their claims, like their rejoicings, go far; others will be content sincerely to congratulate Captain KOENIG and his owners—or should one say his superior officers?—on the successful accomplishment of a task the very undertaking of which earned for them the sympathy and good wishes of all in whom the sporting instinct has normal development.

Beyond that the friends of the Allies will not be disposed to go. To them there is little or nothing of impressiveness in the assertion that the Deutschland has proven the possibility of breaking through the British blockade. It was a possibility that did not need proving of that blockade any more than of any other, for probably none ever existed that was not penetrated at least once, and some that passed for effective in law, and in fact were effective, yielded again and again to the combination of courage, skill, and luck.

Captain KOENIG has had all three of these valuable possessions. It is not unduly to minimize his feat, however—it is only the noting of facts—to say that, as a blockade runner, he, first of all his enterprising class, commanded a craft that very materially reduced the usual perils of his business. Certain new dangers were his, too, and they were dangers by no means trivial, but on the whole they were less than those encountered by the surface-going craft that in the past have ventured within gunshot of opponents like his. The hunt for him was fierce, the hunters many, and in conflict with any one of them he would have been helpless. Yet he could hide where they could not follow, and as a result his voyage in each direction was seemingly marked only by a continuous, but tolerable, apprehension.

The possibility, rather than the feasibility, of a submarine freight service between Germany and this country has been demonstrated. In exactly the existing conditions, goods can be carried across the Atlantic in this way, and profitably, but what may be called the economic situation has not been materially, or even measurably, affected by the Deutschland's exploit.

Irreparable Error Confessed.

Grief could hardly be more sincere or humiliation deeper than must be acknowledged as a result of the disclosure by one of THE TIMES correspondents—evidently an estimable and amiable correspondent, too!—of the fact that he misunderstood recent remarks in this column on the name of a town in a State hardly less dear to him as his own than to the rest of us as good Americans. He, loyal son of Minnesota, gathered from the remarks in question evidences of an intention to sniff, if not to sneer, at the town that has chosen to call itself Sleepy Eye, and at the State that had a town capable of selecting that title to live under!

However solemnly it might be asserted that there was no such intention, however cordial and honest might be the admission that Sleepy Eye shows by its choice the possession on the part of the people of a sense of values too often lacking in this and other countries, there will remain the disgrace and shame, so nearly intolerable to professional writers, of having failed to be comprehensible—of saying one thing while trying to say another.

There is never any excuse for that, and of all sorry devices for escaping responsibility for such a crime quite the sorriest is the one of impugning the reader's intelligence—of declaring that from what was said he should have known what was meant. It is the professional writer's business to make himself understood. If, for example, as in this instance, he holds a name admirable because of its originality, its distinctiveness, its avoidance of that so common error, the vain advertising of a petty personality or an inconsequential derivation, he stands condemned when even one reader thinks that his purpose was to be adversely critical and harshly sarcastic. For an ineptitude like that there is no pardon, and apologies are useless.

But why should the inhabitants of Sleepy Eye mind—why should they protest? Surely it were better for them mercifully to ignore an offense from which they can suffer not at all. Continuing to be good, nominatively and otherwise, they are sure to be happy. In magnanimity they will refrain from calling New York's attention to the fact that its own name is probably the worst, the most absurd, the least appropriate, that is borne by a great city anywhere in the world. There would be nothing noble about that, and in fortunate Sleepy Eye to be noble should be rather less difficult than it is elsewhere.

Changes in the Balkans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The different nations which are killing and maiming each other at the present time on the borders of Greece again demonstrate how futile and inconsistent European wars are. The tragic Russo-Turkish war was fought less than forty years ago by Russia in order to liberate their Slav brothers, the Bulgarians, from the Turkish yoke, and now the Russian-trained Bulgarians are brothers in arms of their hereditary foes, the Turks, and are the chief opponents of the Russian forces in that vicinity, while France and England, which fought Russia in the Crimean war in order to prevent Russia from gobbling up European Turkey, are now fighting alongside of Russia to bring about the very thing they then tried to prevent.

FRANK M. FRANKLIN.
New York, Aug. 23, 1916.

THE WATCH DOG.

When every living being on the farm
has gone to rest,
When the locks and bolts and shutters
might withstand the roughest test,
When at last the sleeping valley lies divested of its sounds—
Why, it's then that faithful Lassie starts out upon her rounds!

Flopa-lopa, flopa-lopa, up and down the stair,
Paws upon the window sill, she sniffs-sniffs the air;
Your gooseskin rises up and every hair sticks in your head,
For she finds IT hiding underneath your very bed!

You chatter while she does her job and marvel at her power;
She sniffs and snarls and labors on IT upwards of an hour;
At last she gives a smothered growl—you tighten up your toes,
As biff! bing! bang! her heavy paws descend in mighty blows!

Good! She has it! Oh, Eureka! And how she mauls her prey!
She finishes with dignity and calmly walks away.
Aghast you light your lamp, and there, beneath your very bed,
All stiff and starkly staring, lies—a little cricket dead!

You coax yourself to sleep again, when pistol-shots and screams
Come leaping up from right beneath your window-sill, it seems;
You wait for Lassie's savage growl, but murders she ignores—
Having fought her cricket-battle, now she confidently snores!

JANE BURR.

FROM FRENCH ARTISTS.

Greetings to the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Following is a translation of a letter from the Académie des Beaux-Arts, addressed to the American Academy of Arts and Letters, felicitating it on the recent granting of its charter by Congress, extending to it a cordial greeting, and requesting it to be the medium of conveying to the Americans the appreciation of the sympathy and the service which they have given to France during the present conflict in Europe. A letter from the Académie Française, equally friendly in tone, has previously been published.

Institut de France,
Académie des Beaux-Arts.
Paris, July 8, 1916.

Mr. R. U. Johnson, Permanent Secretary, American Academy of Arts and Letters, New York:

Dear and Honored Colleague—The Académie des Beaux-Arts of the Institute of France is happy to learn that the Academy of Arts and Letters has been officially recognized by the American Government. It hails this action with fraternal rejoicings and with the most cordial good wishes for the academy, for which, with warm and confident assurance, it prophesies a brilliant future.

We know and admire your painters, your sculptors, and your architects, and we are proud to reckon them among our confreres. We prize your artists almost as comrades, so numerous are those who have shared the life of our studios and contributed to the éclat of our exhibitions, and so loyal have they remained, after having studied beside us, to the memory of their instructors and to the friendship of their fellow-pupils.

And what touching proofs have they not given us of their attachment by word and act, throughout these two terrible years—helping, alleviating, consoling our refugees and our wounded, sharing with us our resentment and our pride, our anguish and our hope, affirming their faith and conforming our own in the justice and beauty of our cause!

In order to convey to all these the expression of our gratitude, we address ourselves to you as the representative of an institution comprising distinguished men of all the arts. And since it includes also men of letters representing the force and intelligence of America, grouped in the academy as the stars representing your States are grouped upon the flag of the Union, we beg it to be the interpreter of our sentiments to the universities, to the five hundred distinguished men of all ranks and professions—indeed, to all those who in our bitter struggle have given the cooperation of their labors and their resources, the sympathy of their hearts, and, above all, the mature testimony of their consciences.

United to your academy by a like passion for those supreme things of life which the Greeks judged to be inseparable—truth, justice, and beauty—and in common devotion to the noble things which the Latins summed up in the word Humanity, we extend to it our hearty welcome and assure it of our sentiments of brotherly appreciation.

We beg of you, dear and honored colleague, to transmit this message to the academy and to accept for yourself the expression of our high consideration.

Le Président, CH. WALTNER.
Le Vice Président, TH. DUBOIS.
Le Secrétaire Perpétuel,
CH. M. WIDOR.

World's Records of a Week.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the comfort of those who lament over our national spirit of modesty, one of whom recently vented his views in your columns, I append below a list of American "world records" taken from the week's issue of our local newspaper:

Naval Bill Is World's Record, Claims Daniels.
Supreme Court Greatest Tribunal in the World.
Three World Flying Records at Local Aviation Station.
Longest Telephone Wire in World from New York to San Francisco.
Battleship Pennsylvania, Newest and Greatest Battleship in World.
Americans Best Fed People in the World.
No Foreign Cavalry Can Equal Feats of American Horsemen.
Self-Made Men Impossible Except in America.
Cape Henry Greatest Fort in World and Norfolk Harbor World's Great Emporium of Commerce.
Americans Greatest of All Sanitary Scientists.
Local Drydock to Be Greatest in the World.
Ascent of Mt. Blackburn More Arduous Than Ascent of Alpine Mountains.
Norfolk the Greatest Coal Port in the World.
Twenty Million Americans — Greatest Army in the World—Could Take Field If Nation Is Attacked.

With this revelation I think our pride and patriotism will be enabled to hold out until there can be found some new worlds to conquer.

WALTER SURREY.
Norfolk, Va., Aug. 20, 1916.

Nothing to Arbitrate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To my mind there is even a greater principle at stake than that involved in the threatened railway strike and its economic consequences. The entire situation bears a sinister resemblance to the causes that have brought about the withering conflagration abroad—aristocracy and clandestine diplomacy. The railroad employes vote the delegation of their power to their heads, who carry on their negotiations in line with their individual policies of labor domination and intrenchment. On the other hand, the President of the United States, without conferences or particularly delegated powers, uses the prestige of his office in accordance with his individual views of labor and capital to secure an adjustment in this grave breach. The railroads, harried by Legislatures and commissions of some forty-odd States and by the Federal commission as well, turn at last to the power that they scorned in the past—the public. They ask for a decision on the merits. By what right is democracy thus thwarted by the application of aristocratic tendencies? By what right is the application of the principle of arbitration for which millions of lives are now being sacrificed abroad thus repudiated? In the present form all forces are arrayed for a conflict before deliberation has even been given an opportunity. There is nothing left to settle—all resources must be marshaled to prevent a catastrophe.

THEODORE PRINCE.
Babylon, L. I., Aug. 21, 1916.

Art Removed from Venice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in THE SUNDAY TIMES that it was unknown whether the celebrated painting by Palma il Vecchio called "Santa Barbara," in Venice, had been destroyed by the aero bombardment which ruined the Church of Santa Maria Formosa a few days ago. Being a Venetian artist, who left Venice only some months ago, I can assure you that the celebrated painting, as well all the most important masterpieces in Venice, were taken away from the city before the beginning of the war.

ETTORE CADORIN.
Bar Harbor, Aug. 21, 1916.

GERMAN CONFIDENCE IN FINAL VICTORY.

A Conversation Between Veterans of Opposing Armies on the Present Military Situation.

By ALEXANDER OLDRINI,
Of the French Army, 1870-71, and Garibaldi's Volunteers, 1866.

Newport, N. H., Aug. 23, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the general victorious offensive of the Allies on all fronts Teuton mentality has grown sombre and reflective, but as regards aspirations and aims it remains the same as expressed in a material form in the invasion of Belgium and Northern France.

Men today think much more than they are willing to talk. Yet views become more vivid, more clearly outlined, whenever antagonistic opinions, the pro-Allies and the pro-Teuton, happen to be expressed by two exponents of different races and ancestry who chanced to be acquainted in days of yore. Although their opinions and their views are marked by their personal aims and hopes, they agree to express them in a sense of fairness. Fairness seems to be the last surviving virtue, albeit a rare and a difficult virtue, in time of war—of this war of nations especially—permitting one to approach the burning subject sedately, as if the horrible thing brought on humanity by ferocious and deceived dreamers of empire had already passed into history.

I happened to be of late in one such exchange of views with a learned German veteran. As soldiers cease in battle, when blood is flowing, to see anything but the immediate call to fight and win or die, so today men of fundamental racial antagonisms and political and social aspirations are wont to come directly to the considerations of the military side of the war alone, avoiding pro tempore any exchange of views as to its cause and human responsibilities. They know that they could never agree about them.

"What do you think of the victorious offensive of the Allies?" asked the Latin.

"It is not proved yet that the German defensive of today may not under possible occurrences, military and otherwise, give way to German offensive on some battlefront tomorrow, reversing again the tide; since the military establishment and organization, nay, the efficiency in command of the Central Powers, are today as powerful as they were at the beginning of the war, perhaps more, owing to the advantage of two years of conquest and of victories; that if numerical proportions have grown in favor of the Allies, the strategical advantage of Germans is still a dominating factor; that is, German forces acting centrifugally, from the centre to the circumference, as against forces compelled to manoeuvre from the circumference toward the centre, and a centre so highly organized and fortified as to defy any conceivable inroad. Then, again, the armies of the German Empire are a moral, racial, and ethical unit under one command, whereas those of the Allies are made up of most heterogeneous elements under different commands, and hence subject to disintegration under pressure of interests or of ideals."

"Does it seem so today, after the pact of London?"

"Time will tell. But with regard to the Allies' offensive they have to face other, almost unsurmountable, difficulties before reaching anywhere, before scoring a success of a telling importance, as German reserves after two years of war and great losses are in good standing yet for a longer war. Artillery and munitions are still inexhaustible owing to an output of metal increased by the metal production of Belgium and Northern France under German control, and a railroad system improved in its original effectiveness. This system permitted the Hindenburg victories against Russia, while the western front, after the battle of the Marne, was held firmly."

"But what of the strategical blunder of the German General Staff, at that time, to stop at the impregnable line of the Vistula watershed, easily defended against an utterly defeated Russia, short of munitions and guns, in order to turn back west, to strike at France who with her allies seemed yet unequal to stand high pressure and the military genius of Hindenburg?"

"The conquest of Poland was then the foremost aim of the Imperial Government."

"What then of the Balkan war, which, in the witty criticism of an allied General, proved, after all, to be 'une course à la lune,' since, Austria's military and transitory satisfaction excepted, all approach to the waters of southern Europe and of Asia remained firmly under the control of the Allies?"

"The Balkan campaign of 1916, besides the utter defeat of Serbia, has brought many consistent advantages to the Central Powers, such as the enrollment of Bulgaria, Rumania's and Greece's unshaken neutrality and the strengthening of Turkey, which compelled the Allies to keep an important army at Saloniki—an army inoperative up to date and that once in action would be threatened from the east by a Turkish army."

"Yet the army under the command of General Sarrail is considered of such potentiality and so well protected from the sea by the fleet of the Allies against Turkey, that Bulgaria cannot expect to move to the sea or to stand its offensive. But what of the Russian steamroller in Galicia and Volhynia, together with the advance of Italy on Trieste, the result of which offensives in force is expected by military experts to cut off the whole of the Balkans and Turkey, in a short time, from the Central Powers? What of the disintegration of Austria?"

"German armies are now being reorganized and strengthened on the eastern front, and should even the Dual Monarchy sink under Russian invasion Germany is unconquerable within the fortified boundaries of the empire east and south."

Verily, the spirit of conquest which materialized in "der Tag" of 1914 after the Prussian wars of conquest of Denmark, Austria, and France appears still unshaken, transcendent in German mentality; so much so that even an internal revolution based on loss of blood and the blockade seem to a Teuton today an impossibility. With the Germans the illusion of will to power and victory is still stout, at least to appearances, notwithstanding the failure of Teuton science to bring to a focus the results of their hard labors, notwithstanding the bankruptcy of Verdun, the fight and flight of Jutland, the Russian invasion of Hungary, and the unbreakable English blockade.

ALEXANDER OLDRINI.

THE PRESIDENT AND LABOR.

Protests Against His Stand in the Railway Situation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To one who has kept in touch with the railroad situation in the United States during the last few years and has noted the usual attitude of the more conservative press whenever the question of a "square deal" for our great common carriers has been raised, it seems rather disheartening to find so frequently, at the present crisis, an almost complete reversal of former policies.

To maintain that the eight-hour day for the comparatively few members of four strongly organized unions has "the sanction of the judgment of society," whatever that well-sounding phrase may mean, is to dispose of a momentous question, far-reaching in its import, with an utter disregard of the facts and the principles involved. When we are candid enough to admit that 20 per cent. of the employes of a great public service industry are attempting to dictate not only to the remaining 80 per cent., but also to the holders of $20,000,000,000 worth of stocks and bonds, as well as to a nation of 100,000,000 people, the situation is fairly staggering! Were these 20 per cent. equally concerned about the far lower pay of their more numerous fellow-workers at the stations and various terminals, it would be easier to feel some sympathy for them. But when the few who are already in clover are seizing the psychological moment to extort the utmost concessions from the managers of an industry for many years hopelessly over-regulated and overburdened, and when so many who are in a position to appeal to the public ear because of private interests are upholding the demands of this handful of men who would gladly cause the entire country to suffer, a fair-minded observer cannot but feel that justice is being outraged.

Why does the President defend the claims of the men who threaten to tie up the most extensive transportation system in the world? Why does the press so widely support him in the stand which he has taken? The answer is easy. In case of a strike, while there would be wholesale suffering, the enormous amount of capital invested in the various manufacturing enterprises and in the newspaper business would be particularly affected, for here rapid transport is almost an essential of existence! So far as the attitude of our Chief Executive is concerned, that can readily be explained, first, by his frequently demonstrated, impracticable "higher idealism" in handling many public questions, and, secondly, by the very natural desire to establish himself in the good graces of that portion of the electorate which may control a majority of the votes next November!

It is exceedingly dangerous for the future of capital and labor to have a man at Washington who can see no way out of the present difficulty but the way of least resistance. Surely the time is ripe for the appearance of a vigorous champion of a "square deal," no matter whose ox is gored!

EDMOND E. LINCOLN,
Department of Economics, Harvard University.
Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial of THE TIMES of Saturday, the 19th, on the railway prospect, you say: "The President speaks for the people and commits them to the proposal which he urges. No protest is heard. It is impossible to misinterpret the meaning of silence. The people wish the trainmen's condition of working improved, and through the President are directing it to be done," &c. This remarkable assumption of facts should not pass uncontradicted. The President is elected under the Constitution to execute the laws of the United States. He has no other mandate from the people. He has assumed a position unprecedented. The limitation of eight hours per day for those in the employ of the Government is due to consideration of political expediency on the part of those enacting such laws, and this limitation is economically questionable. The effect of such limitation is shown by the greater cost of Government work. The additional tax burden has to be carried by laborers not so fortunately situated.

No individual working for himself limits his labor to eight hours per day. The great farming population, and mechanics working individually in small villages and towns, would not thrive and could not prosper with such a limitation. The great mass of laborers in the United States are very properly utilizing their energies at longer hours without impairing their health or shortening prospects of life due to hours of labor. It is true that the railroad men make a plea that they are compelled to work long hours under terrific strain; that their lives are shortened; that their health is shattered. This statement is false in substance, and is intended to prejudice the public in their favor. They are now organized and ready to strike for their contention of an eight-hour day without any expectation of the reduction in the hours of labor, but solely with the view of increasing their wages. If the condition of their employment be investigated and the public thoroughly informed in regard to their demands, they can have no hope for success. Such a conspiracy in the restraint of trade by the labor trust should be met in the manner shown by Mr. Cleveland on a like occasion. The laws of conspiracy should be enforced against all alike, whether capitalist or laborer. A strike can only succeed by such terrorism as has occurred in similar strikes, engineered by the same forces that are behind the present movement.

WILLIAM P. WHITE,
Member National Association of Manufacturers.
Lowell, Mass., Aug. 23, 1916.

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

A Republican Hopes to Hear Something Definite.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Colonel Roosevelt is to champion Republican principles and the Republican candidate by making a few speeches in Maine, the country awaits the event with what may aptly be termed patience born of impatience. We know the Colonel will have something to say that is worth while, whether we agree with him or not. As one of many Republicans who condemned him for his treachery to Taft in

CASH IN ELECTIONS EMBROILS SENATE

Owen Presses His Corrupt Practices Bill, Taunting the Republicans.

SEES SIGNS OF FILIBUSTER

Republicans Intend to Buy the Election, Stone Avers—Penrose Tells of Democratic Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Accusations flew thick and fast in the Senate today when Senator Owen of Oklahoma asked unanimous consent to take up the Corrupt Practices bill after the passage of the Revenue bill. Senator Smoot of Utah, acting for the Republican Steering Committee, objected. Senator Owen then proceeded to describe the Corrupt Practices bill, and in doing so made statements that were resented by the Republicans.

Mr. Owen said that he introduced the bill on the first day of the session, and it was now on the calendar as a substitute for a similar bill passed by the House. The bill limits the total amount to be expended by national campaign committees to $400,000 and individual contributions to $5,000, prohibits the buying of votes by direct or indirect means, forbids all contributions by corporations for political purposes, and imposes heavy penalties for violations of the law. The general purpose of the measure is to strengthen the present law, which is regarded as being very defective in its limitations on the use of money in elections.

Senator Owen said that the Republican Senators intended to filibuster to kill the bill, and asserted that at the Democratic Senatorial conference on July 15 the Corrupt Practices measure had been placed on the program of legislation to be taken up and disposed of at this session. No change had been made in that action, he said, and when the Republican leaders had been asked to agree to the Democratic program of legislation they had expressly objected to the Corrupt Practices bill.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, arose to correct this statement. He said that the bill was not on the list submitted to the Republican steering committee. Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania interrupted Senator Owen to ask if the Oklahoma Senator's anxiety to pass the bill was due to conditions of corruption in Oklahoma which he had been told were the worst in the country. In reply, Mr. Owen said that the Lumber Trust had spent $40,000 in his State to defeat him for re-election because he had voted to unseat Senator Lorimer of Illinois.

Penrose Heard of $1,000,000 Fund.

Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, asserted that some years ago $50,000 was spent in Delaware the night before election to influence voters. Without mentioning any name the Delaware Senator said that the money was spent by a Republican candidate for the Senate. Senator Penrose, then said that he had heard that a million dollars was spent to elect President Wilson.

At this point, Senator O'Gorman of New York asked if the amount spent to elect President McKinley in 1898 was not $2,500,000. Senator Owen said that it was this rivalry between the two parties in raising enormous campaign funds to buy elections that he desired to stop. Senator Gallinger reminded Mr. Owen that the Republican National Committee had decided to ask $10 contributions and Senator O'Gorman matched this by calling attention to the plan of the Democratic National Committee to ask campaign contributions limited to $1. Senator Owen then read the report of expenditures in the recent primary in Ohio for United States Senator, from which it appeared that Myron T. Herrick, the successful Republican candidate, personally spent $22,175, the Voters' League, $29,000, and county organizations throughout the State various sums which would make the aggregate very large.

Senator Stone of Missouri gravely asserted that it was the distinct and unblushing purpose of the Republicans to buy the Presidential election this year. This caused Senator Gallinger to inform the Senate that the Democratic National Committee had already raised a very large campaign fund.

"Yes," said Senator Penrose to the Democrats, "you have raised a big corruption fund, and now you want to pass this bill and lock the door."

Owen to Force a Vote.

As the controversy became more and more heated Senator Owen threatened to force a vote on the consideration of the bill.

"I give you notice," he said, "that immediately after the vote on the revenue bill I will move to take up the Corrupt Practices bill, and then you can proceed to conduct your filibuster."

Senator Penrose disavowed any desire to filibuster. "I trust that the Oklahoma Senator," he continued, "did not have this bill in his mind when he was elected to this body."

Senator Owen's response was that if money had been spent, it was to prevent just such things that he was urging the consideration and passage of the bill. He then went on to explain that corporations were forbidden by the bill to spend any money whatever for political purposes.

"That would keep them out of Oklahoma," he said, "and out of Wisconsin where I am informed they spent $250,000 to defeat Senator La Follette."

To offset this last reference Senator Penrose quoted from the memoirs of Senator Isaac Stephenson a statement that he had spent $300,000 to bring about the election of Senator La Follette to the Senator in 1905. This assertion was denied by several Senators in unison. They said that Mr. Stephenson had spent various amounts in politics to gratify his wishes and then credited it all to the La Follette campaign fund.

Senator Owen asserted with a great deal of emphasis that his sole purpose was to stop the practice of buying elections by private persons who were "multi-millionaires." They were buying the Presidency and the Government itself, he charged, to deny life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to the people of the United States.

The effort of the Oklahoma Senator to get an agreement for the consideration of his bill aroused a good deal of bad feeling in the Senate. He charged several Democratic Senators with having made a secret agreement with Republican Senators to head off consideration of the measure. The Democratic leaders by frequent comment and questions gave their support to the effort to get the bill before the Senate.

ASSAIL REVENUE BILL.

Penrose and Sherman Criticise Tax and Tariff Board Clauses.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Senator Penrose, in debate on the Revenue bill, today, attacked the proposed munitions and inheritance taxes and criticised the Tariff Commission to be created by the bill.

"The Tariff Commission paragraph," he said, "is not of any very great importance. Apparently it is put in merely as a measure to attract and mislead Republicans. It supplies a popular catchword which is meaningless and ineffective. Should the Republicans be restored to power they will doubtless provide for a tariff commission which will produce practical and effective results in the direction of reasonable and adequate protective rates based upon a thorough examination of the difference in cost here and abroad."

Senator Sherman attacked the proposed income tax increases as unfair and inequitable, and assailed the Democratic tariff.

Senator Hoke Smith assailed estimates by Senator Penrose of appropriations by the Democratic Congress. He declared them misleading, including appropriations not yet made, and authorizations for the future, and said they even included $26,000,000 for the Danish West Indies, which probably would not be paid for some time at least.

ABANDONS TRIP AND WEDS.

Geo. O. Jones, Importer, Takes Bride Instead of Going to Greece.

Instead of sailing for Kavala, Greece, after having booked his passage, George O. Jones, a wealthy tobacco importer, who lives at the Hotel Buckingham, remained at home to marry Miss La Belle Fisher Stancliffe of Louisville, Ky., and New York. Their marriage took place yesterday at noon in the Flatbush Christian Church, Brooklyn, and shortly afterward the couple sailed on the Princess Anne for Virginia Beach, where things are tranquil and people are not throwing bombs at each other.

The couple's engagement was announced in July, and they expected to be married in November. Meantime, Mr. Jones, who is Vice President of the Standard Commercial Tobacco Company, prepared to sail for Greece on Aug. 15 in the interest of his company.

A few days before the time for sailing reports began to come from abroad of the activities of the armies operating around Saloniki and Kavala, and his fiancée pleaded with him not to go. Mr. Jones forthwith agreed to this, but on one condition. His fiancée finally accepted the condition, and plans were hastened for their marriage, while the accommodations on the steamer Vasileffs Constantine were transferred to another officer of the company.

The wedding was quiet, and the Rev. Dr. Frederick Marsh Gordon performed the ceremony. The bride was unattended, and wore a brown taffeta traveling frock, with cut steel trimmings. Her only ornament was a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. She wore a corsage bouquet of mauve orchids and lilies of the valley.

Mr. and Mrs. David Stancliffe came from Louisville for their daughter's wedding. Jay Devanter Crisp was best man for Mr. Jones.

The bride is 23 years old and Mr. Jones is 30. He is a son of Mrs. M. I. Jones of Durham, N. C., and a nephew of W. L. Walker of this city.

C. E. TAYLOR MARRIES AGAIN

His Wedding with Alice S. Hanford Recalls Romance of First Nuptial.

The announcement this morning in these columns of the wedding yesterday in this city of Cortlandt Elphinstone Taylor and Alice Shurman Hanford recalls the romance of Mr. Taylor's first marriage. He had in August, 1906, been removed to the Samaritan Hospital, and Dr. Gill Wylie had operated upon him. His fiancée of two years, Miss Pauline Keane, the daughter of James Keane and Anna Celeste Campion Keane, and who had been his playmate in childhood, returned to the city to be near him.

On Aug. 22 he had a sinking spell and Miss Keane was sent for, and Mr. Taylor insisted that the marriage, which had been set for the early Autumn, should take place at once. So Miss Keane's brother, David Keane, was sent for, also Walter C. K. Taylor, the brother of Mr. Taylor, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Henry Van Rensselaer. The bridegroom was so weak that his brother had to hold him up during the ceremony. The next day, however, he began to rally. Mrs. Taylor died on July 3, 1913.

Mr. Taylor, who is a broker and a member of the firm of Henry B. Livingston & Co., has made his home at 49 West Forty-fourth Street.

MISS MARKS'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Her Marriage to Dr. H. Rawle Geyelin to be Held on Sept. 9.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Margaret Gladys Marks to Dr. H. Rawle Geyelin of Philadelphia, which is to take place on Sept. 9 at the home of C. Grant La Farge of this city at Saunderstown, R. I. Miss Marks is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Montague Marks and the niece of the late Miss Josephine Lazarus and Miss Sarah Lazarus of this city.

Miss Adah Marks is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Harriet Geyelin, Alice Biddle, Georgiana Biddle, Margaret La Farge, Alice Fox, and Edna Biddle.

Antony Geyelin is to be best man. The ushers will be Emile and Henry L. Geyelin, Harry Rawle, Wharton Sinkler, Hazeltine Smith, and Maskell Ewing, all of Philadelphia, and Dr. James B. Murphy, Dr. Russell Cecil, and Dr. Karl Vogel of New York.

Reception to Mr. and Mrs. Osborne.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Osborne of Stonebridge Road gave a reception at their home tonight for their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Graham Osborne, who returned Monday from Europe. Mr. Osborne was married on July 27 in Geneva, Switzerland, to Mlle. Mireille Teissier, daughter of Madame Paul Teissier, of Port Said, Egypt. Mr. Osborne and Mlle. Teissier became acquainted while he was a student in the University of Grenoble, France, in 1911. Mr. Osborne, who is a member of the First Squadron of New Jersey, will leave shortly for the border.

Miss Wolburg to Wed D. B. Jacobs.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Wolburg of 61 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sylvia Wolburg, to David B. Jacobs, also of Brooklyn. No date has been set for the wedding.

DR. C. G. HERBERMANN, NOTED SCHOLAR, DIES

Editor in Chief of the Catholic Encyclopedia a Victim of Heart Disease at 75.

EMERITUS OF CITY COLLEGE

President of the United States Catholic Historical Society Was Decorated by Pope Pius X.

Dr. Charles George Herbermann, editor-in-chief of The Catholic Encyclopedia and President of the United States Catholic Historical Society since 1897, died yesterday morning from heart disease at his home, 346 Convent Avenue, in his seventy-sixth year. He was also Professor Emeritus of Latin at the College of the City of New York and noted for years as a scholar, being awarded the Laetare Medal in 1913 from the hands of Cardinal Farley, who paid a tribute to his attainments.

Dr. Herbermann was born in Saerbeck, Germany, and began his classical studies there. Later, coming to this country, he was graduated from St. Francis Xavier's College in West Sixteenth Street, in 1863, receiving the degrees of Ph. D. and LL. D. from that institution. In addition, Fordham University conferred on him the degrees of A. M. and A. B., and Holy Cross College the degree of Lit. D.

During 1858-69 Dr. Herbermann was instructor in German, English, Classics, and Philosophy at St. Francis Xavier's College, then joining the Faculty of the College of the City of New York as Professor of Latin Language and Literature. Dr. Herbermann served in this position until 1874, when he became Librarian of the college, from which he resigned in 1905 to become editor in chief of The Catholic Encyclopedia. Since 1898 he had also been the editor of Historical Records and Studies.

Dr. Herbermann was a Director of the Appleton Publishing Company, and a member of the Archaeological Institute of America and the American Geographic Society. He was also a member of the Catholic Club, of which he was President during 1874.

He was the author of many educational and historical essays and of "Business Life in Ancient Rome," "Sallust's Jugurthan War," and "Sallust's Catiline," and was the translator of "Torfason's History of Education on the Norse Discovery of America."

Dr. Herbermann received from Pope Pius X. the decoration of Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice, and soon after, at the request of Cardinal Farley, he was made a Knight of St. Gregory. He is survived by three sons and four daughters.

His funeral will take place at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, where there will be a solemn high mass at 10:30 o'clock on Thursday morning. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

CATHOLIC WEEK OVER.

Churchmen Scatter to Their Homes —Closing Mass for Germans.

When the delegates to the German Roman Catholic Central Verein came from solemn high mass in the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer in Third Street near Avenue A yesterday morning "Catholic Week" was over.

Already delegates to the conventions of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, the Catholic Young Men's National Union and the Catholic Press Association, who participated in the largest gathering or its kind of recent years had scattered to their homes all over the land, prepared to carry out during the coming year the programs mapped out during the week here.

The three American Cardinals and the Papal Delegate, who had met together for the first time, for a public function, had returned to their vacation spots or to their posts of duty before the last few meetings of the conventions, and the exodus was completed when several hundred prominent prelates returned to their dioceses and their parishes.

Father Joseph Schmidt, rector of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, sang the solemn high mass for the German delegates yesterday morning, assisted by Father Ernest Heinrich and Father E. Schauer. The church was crowded. The Stars and Stripes, the Papal flag and the German colors were draped over the organ loft.

The delegates were taken aboard a steamer at the foot of Second Street after the mass for a pleasure tour of the harbor.

SAILORS' WAR BONUS RISES.

Shipowners Agree to Add 25 Per Cent. of Regular Wages.

The oilers, firemen, and seamen on the American liner St. Paul, due to sail tomorrow for Liverpool with passengers and mails, and the crew of the Atlantic Transport liner Manchuria, leaving today for London, informed the officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company at the pier yesterday that they would not sign articles unless their war risk bonus was increased.

After a conference with the delegates from the men's union the company agreed to pay the oilers, firemen, and seamen on all its vessels sailing under the American flag a bonus of 25 per cent. of their wages. The crews then signed up.

Under the new agreement the oilers will receive $68.75; the firemen $62.50, and the seamen $56.25. The last strike on the American Line took place three months ago, when wages were increased $5 a month.

NOTABLES HIS SPECIALTY.

Constable Who Caught Hughes for Speeding Got Quentin Roosevelt Also

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Constable John Bosch of Hicksville served Quentin Roosevelt, son of Colonel Roosevelt, with a summons today to appear before Judge Joseph Steinert in Hicksville next week for speeding. About six weeks ago Bosch stopped an automobile in which was Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, and served the driver with a notice to appear before a justice of the peace.

"Got to do my duty," said Bosch. "I'll arrest anybody who violates the law, no matter who it is."

When stopped by Bosch, Mr. Hughes was on his way to a meeting of the Women's Hughes Alliance, at the home of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney in Roslyn. The chauffeur was discharged in court.

Carnegie Starts on a Yacht Cruise.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 24.—Andrew Carnegie, who has been spending the week here in his steam yacht Surf, left late today for a cruise to the eastward. It was understood he intended to visit Nova Scotian ports.

Eat and Grow Thin

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WILL HELP REBUILD FRANCE.

Personnel of Industrial Commission, Sailing Tomorrow, Named.

The personnel of the American Industrial Commission to France, organized by the American Manufacturers' Export Association, 160 Broadway, was announced yesterday on the eve of its departure for France tomorrow on the steamship Lafayette.

The commission will make a scientific study of industrial conditions in France to determine the most advantageous method whereby American resources may be used in the reconstruction that will follow the war. The project was suggested during the visit of the French commission to the United States during the Winter of 1915-16.

The personnel of the commission as given out yesterday was described as a "partial list." It will be headed by William Wallace Nichols as Chairman. He is assistant Chairman of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Inc., New York. Edward V. Douglass, Secretary of the export association, who will act as Secretary of the commission, is already in France making preparations for the tour. The other members of the commission are:

A. B. Farquhar, President of the A. B. Farquhar Company, Ltd., York, Penn.; James E. Sague, former Vice President of the American Locomotive Company, New York, and Public Service Commissioner, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; F. J. Le Maistre, consultant of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.; Curt G. Pfeiffer, foreign trade expert of George Borgfeldt & Co., New York; John R. MacArthur, MacArthur Brothers, New York; Dr. C. O. Mailloux, consulting engineer, 20 Nassau Street, New York; E. B. Warren, Vice President of the Universal Winding Company, Boston, Mass.; Samuel W. Fairchild, Vice President of Fairchild Brothers & Foster, New York; Noble Foster Hoggson, President of Hoggson Brothers, Inc., contractors, 485 Fifth Avenue, New York; J. G. Butler, Jr., Director of the Commercial National Bank, Youngstown, Ohio, and Vice President of the Brier Hill Steel Company; E. E. Russell of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Racine, Wis.; A. Swasey, President of Warner & Swasey, Cleveland, and George Burdett Ford, member of George B. Post & Sons, 101 Park Avenue, New York.

A farewell luncheon will be given the members of the commission today at the Hotel Biltmore by F. M. Herr, President of the Westinghouse Electric Company and President of the American Manufacturers' Export Association.

LANSING'S EXTRA HELP.

Secretary Gives Data on Increase of Department's Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. — Secretary Lansing sent to the Senate today in response to a resolution offered by Senator Penrose a statement showing the number of employes added to the State Department's force during the present administration.

From Aug. 1, 1914, to July 1, 1916, the statement showed 156 temporary employes were appointed "in connection with vastly increased department duties arising from the European war conditions—the relief and protection of Americans abroad." Their employment covered periods varying from two weeks to twenty-two months.

"Because of the urgency of the situation," Secretary Lansing wrote, "and the pressure confronting the department, it was necessary to secure these needed temporary clerks in the shortest possible time and not to await the usual and necessary delays incident to certification from the eligible temporary list of the Civil Service Commission. Most of them were, therefore, secured through Washington business colleges and the registered list of various typewriter firms in the city."

From July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1916, seventy-six employes were appointed to statutory places in the department to fill vacancies, fifty being certified from Civil Service, two reinstated, four appointed by individual executive order, and twenty without Civil Service recommendation, seven of the latter to confidential posts. On July 1, 1916, eighty employes were transferred from the temporary to the statutory list of the department, in accordance with executive order upon request of Secretary Lansing.

McLEAN CASE SETTLED.

Compromise Reached Regarding the Late Publisher's Letters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—An agreement was reached today whereby the personal letters and private papers of the late John R. McLean, now in possession of Francis T. Homer of Baltimore, are to be given in custody of the American Security and Trust Company of this city, executor of the estate, on condition that inspection of them is to be confined to certain officers of the company and to Edward B. McLean and his counsel.

This agreement will end the litigation instituted by Mr. McLean, sole heir of the millionaire publisher, to prevent the letters reaching the trust company. Counsel for Mr. McLean announced in court that they would not press their appeal from the order of Justice Stafford of the District Supreme Court, dissolving the temporary injunction to prevent Mr. Homer giving the papers to the trust company.

Under the agreement, which was sanctioned by Justice Stafford, it is stipulated that Mr. Homer is to return the letters to the executor and their inspection is to be restricted to the President, Vice President, trust officer, and counsel of the trust company, and Edward B. McLean and his counsel.

Obituary Notes.

MOSES WEAVER, 54 years old, and known as the "Wise Weather Man" of Bloomingdale, N. J., died there yesterday. He was born in Macopin, N. J., and while a worker in the Butler Rubber Company's factory at Bloomingdale gained some fame for his accurate weather predictions. His wife and three sons survive.

FRANK WOOD, a member of Washington Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M.; Mecca Temple, and Past Patron of Ridgewood Chapter, No. 70, Order of the Eastern Star, died on Wednesday at his home, 9,206 Avenue N, Canarsie, aged 58 years.

Mrs. MARGARET DEANE, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland and a resident of Brooklyn for more than fifty years, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Helms, 257 Westminster Road, Flatbush. She was the widow of Henry Daniel Deane and was an active member of the Strong Place Baptist Church. Four daughters survive her.

Miss EMMELINE C. DAVIES, a retired public school teacher of Brooklyn and one of the first members of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, died on Tuesday at her home, 279 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, aged 82 years. She was a daughter of the late Edgar Davies, who was an editor of The Brooklyn Daily Times. After graduating from Normal College she taught for many years in the North Sixth Street Public School, where her sister, the late Cecilia Davies, was Principal. Miss Davies was retired on a pension thirteen years ago.

Mrs. DELIA ANNA MADIGAN, wife of John Madigan, an Inspector in the Department of Sewers, died from heart disease on Wednesday at her home, 1,459 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn. She had been a resident of Brooklyn for forty years and was an active member of the Church of St. Catherine of Alexandria and of the Third Order of St. Francis and the Holy Family Society.

EMIL C. WEINERT, 42 years old, a bookkeeper employed in the Wallabout Market, died on Tuesday at his home, 238 Norman Street, Ridgewood, from stomach disease. He was born in Germany and was a member of the Amt Lehr Club and the Bushwick Kranken Unterstuetzung Verein.

GEORGE P. YOUNG of 1,510 Benson Avenue, Westchester, who retired from the Police Department several months ago on account of ill health, died on Wednesday in Fraconia, N. Y.

PASQUALE CARUSO, pioneer Italian settler of Long Island City, died on Wednesday night at his home, there, in his sixty-first year.

Miss CATHERINE T. CUNNINGHAM, sister of the Rev. Father William L. Cunningham, rector of St. Mary's Church in Nutley, N. J., died on Wednesday at the rectory there, in her fifty-third year.

SAMUEL R. DE YONGH, a lace importer here, died yesterday at his home in New Rochelle. He was born in Amsterdam, Holland. Mr. de Yongh is survived by his wife and one brother, John de Yongh, an artist of this city.

SHERWOOD F. YAWGER, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, died on Sunday from heart disease in Havana, Cuba, in his forty-seventh year. He was a son of Isaac C. Yawger of 569 First Street, Brooklyn, and following the war became manager of the Banco Nationale in Matanzas, Cuba.

NINE INJURED IN FIRE CAUSED BY LIGHTNING

Bolt Hits Vat Containing Denatured Alcohol in Brockton Factory and Explosion Follows.

BROCKTON, Mass., Aug. 24.—Nine persons were injured here today when a bolt of lightning struck a vat of denatured alcohol in the plant of E. L. Gowdy, causing an explosion and fire. The loss is estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000. Tonight firemen searched the ruins for the bodies of two Lithuanians, who are believed to have lost their lives.

Six men were at work in the vatroom when the lightning struck. A terrific explosion followed, and the wall of the three-story wooden building, in which the Gowdy factory was located, was virtually split in half. Two men, J. Edward Pike of Danbury, Conn., who was installing machinery, and Walter Sampson of Easton, Mass., a foreman, were blown through a window and received severe burns about the face and body.

The burning alcohol set fire to the main building, known as the Old Tom White Shoe Factory, occupied by several firms engaged in some branch of the shoe manufacturing industry, causing considerable damage. The flames also spread to three near-by dwelling houses, where they were checked before they had made much headway.

B. Valentine Clowes.

B. Valentine Clowes, 85 years old, a prominent resident of Hempstead, L. I., died at his home in Franklin Street yesterday after an illness of eleven years. Mr. Clowes was born in Hempstead, and in early life established himself in the milling business. For more than forty years he was active in the public life in Nassau and Queens Counties. He served for three consecutive terms in the State Assembly. In 1883, when Hempstead was still part of Queens County, Mr. Clowes was Associate Judge of the Court of Special Sessions. He was one of the Justices of the Peace in Hempstead for more than twenty years, and also served as President and Treasurer of the village. Mr. Clowes was for fifty years a member of Morton Lodge, No. 63, F. and A. M., and was one of the oldest members of Hempstead Lodge, No. 141, I. O. O. F., and the Mineola Encampment. He is survived by his wife, a son, Samuel V. Clowes, and four daughters.

Delegations at Talcott Funeral.

The funeral of James Talcott of 7 West Fifty-seventh Street, President of the banking and commercial house of James Talcott, Inc., took place yesterday at Cedar Hill Cemetery, in Hartford, Conn. Delegations selected from the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and a number of other organizations. The Rev. Dr. James Palmer, associate pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Newman, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bridgehampton, L. I., conducted the services. Among those who attended were Charles L. Bernheimer, John Franklin Crowell, ex-Justice Charles F. MacLean, Frank S. Gardner, Silas B. Brownell, Hugh Getty, Senator George B. Agnew, Charles Darlington, and Frank H. Wallis.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HOLMES.—On Aug. 21, at Freehold, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. William S. Holmes, (nee Margaret Ivins,) a son.

UNGER.—Aug. 23, 1916, at 308 West 94th St., to Dr. and Mrs. Henry H. Unger, a daughter.

Married

CHAMBERS-RAUCH.—On Thursday, Aug. 24, at New York City, Adele Hattie, daughter of Mrs. Bruno Henry Rauch, to Robert Newton Chambers.

TAYLOR-HANFORD.—Alice Shurman Hanford to Cortlandt Elphinstone Taylor, in New York City, on Aug. 24.

WOODWARD—PARMELEE.—On Aug. 11, 1916, in New York City, Marguerite Parmelee to F. Edward Woodward.

KAUFMANN—KLEEBLATT.—Aug. 23, Jennie Kleeblatt to Abraham Kaufmann.

Died.

AMBLER.—Suddenly, at Providence, R. I., Daniel Griffith Ambler, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral at his home in Litchfield, Conn., Friday, Aug. 25. Florida and Washington papers please copy.

BLISS.—At Manchester, Vt., Aug. 23, Anna D., widow of the late William Bliss. Funeral services at Manchester, Vt., Interment Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa., Friday, Aug. 25, 11 A. M.

BODFISH.—In Wareham, Mass., Aug. 20, William Parker Bodfish, 58 years old.

BOGERT.—Suddenly, at Jacksonville, Fla., John W. Bogert of Nyack, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROVETTO.—Aug. 24, Jennie, age 22. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St. Time later.

BROWN.—At Stamford, Conn., Aug. 24, James H., beloved husband of Belle Cooke Brown and son of the late James H. and Mary Sayre Brown. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 108 Bedford St., Sunday, Aug. 27, at 3:30 P. M.

COIT.—At Parkdale, Oregon, on Aug. 20, Barent Taylor Coit, beloved son of John T. and Josephine T. Coit, in his twenty-third year. Services will be held at the home of his parents, 385 Charlton Av., South Orange, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 4 P. M.

EDIE.—Suddenly, Aug. 24, 1916, at the home of her parents, 287 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y., Ella Boyd Edie, eldest daughter of Priscilla Van Tassel and Richard Edie, Jr., aged 21 years. Funeral private, Friday, Aug. 25, 1916.

EGERTON.—Edgar S., at New York, Tuesday evening, Aug. 22, in 67th year. Interment private. Baltimore papers please copy.

ELLINGER.—On Aug. 23, after a lingering illness, Nettie (nee Bernhard,) beloved wife of Simon and mother of Abraham Ellinger, relatives, friends, congregation, Rooeph Shalom Sisterhood, and School Board are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at chapel, Union Fields Cemetery, at 3 o'clock today.

ESSELMONT.—On Aug. 23, Matilda A., beloved wife of Harry J. Esselmont, and sister of Mrs. H. Frampton and Miss Reta Scher. Funeral services at her late residence, 887 East 176th St., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery Friday at 2 o'clock.

GOODRICH.—On Thursday, Aug. 23, 1916, Georgiana Goodrich, (nee Henderson,) beloved wife of Dr. Stephen W. Goodrich. Funeral service at her home, 507 West 152d St., on Friday, Aug. 25, at 7:30 P. M. Interment Catskill, N. Y.

GORHAM.—At Noroton, Conn., Thursday, August 24, 1916, Emily C. Gorham, wife of the late Francis G. Gorham. Funeral services at her late residence, Noroton, Conn., on Saturday morning at 8:45 Interment Forest Hill Cemetery, Boston.

HAGEN.—Aug. 24, 1916, Martha J. Hagen. Services at her late residence, 7 West 107th St., this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HENSHAW.—At East Brookfield, Mass., Aug. 23, Fannie L. Henshaw, wife of Royal L. Henshaw. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. William A. Pinto, 731 West 8th St., Plainfield, N. J., at 2 P. M., Friday, Aug. 25.

HERBERMANN.—Charles George, on Aug. 24, 1916, aged 75 years. Funeral from his late residence, 346 Convent Av., on Monday, Aug. 28, at 9:45 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Amsterdam Av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated at 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. It is kindly requested to omit flowers.

HINSDALE.—At Penn Yan, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 23, Elisur Brace Hinsdale in his eighty-fifth year. Interment at Almonac, Mich.

KERNER.—Morris, beloved son of Max and the late Gussie Kerner. Funeral services will be held at noon Friday from 500 West 170th St.

KETCHELL.—Aug. 24, 1916, at Highlands, N. J., Sarah J., widow of James Ketchell. Funeral services at Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday afternoon, 1 o'clock.

KLEPNER.—Elias, on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 10 P. M., aged 59 years, husband of Anna. Funeral services at his residence, 113 2d Av. Interment at Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn, Friday, at 11 A. M.

KNOX.—Aug. 23, 1916, Robert H. Knox, at his residence, 26 Morningside Av. Funeral Saturday, Aug. 26, 1916, at 9:30 A. M.

CORPORAL SMITH KILLED.

Engineer Known in New York Was Slain in Action in France.

Corporal Tom Smith of the Tenth Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers and an engineer known here and in South America was killed in action in France on July 1. He was in his thirty-eighth year and was a son of Thomas Smith and Mrs. Sarah Smith of Portrush, County Antrim, Ireland. Corporal Smith was a graduate of the Coatbridge Technical School in Scotland, and soon after leaving school went to South Africa, where he remained for six years. During this time he served with the Durban Light Infantry at the Zulu rebellion in 1906, and was mentioned for gallantry under fire.

Later Corporal Smith went to Vancouver, and three years before the war became engineer of a copper mine in Peru. At the beginning of the war, with a number of other Englishmen, he came out and crossed to England on the Cedric's last voyage from this port. In addition to his parents, Corporal Smith is survived by a brother, John Smith, of the International Mercantile Marine.

William S. Lyon, Botanical Expert.

William Scrugham Lyon, formerly of this city, and the leading botanical and horticultural expert in the Philippine Islands, where he went in 1902, died on July 20 in St. Paul's Hospital, Manila. He was a son of the late Samuel E. Lyon and Mrs. Katherine C. Lyon, and formerly served as head of the California State Board of Forestry. His garden of orchids at Baile-Balic was famous.

Daniel P. Treacy.

Daniel P. Treacy, President and founder of the Davenport-Treacy Piano Company, and connected for forty-five years with the piano business here, died yesterday at his home, 61 West 130th Street, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Canada and came to this city in early life. Mr. Treacy was a member of the Catholic Club, the Elks, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the Knights of Columbus. His wife and two daughters survive him.

C. Calhoun Dies in Strand Theatre.

While attending a performance at the Strand Theatre yesterday afternoon Charles Calhoun, a retired merchant, 60 years old, of 321 Washington Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., collapsed and died shortly afterward. Dr. Smith of Polyclinic Hospital said that death was due to heart disease.

Dr. John Wesley Ward.

Dr. John Wesley Ward, for many years medical director of the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane in Trenton, died yesterday at his home near Pennington, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year. He was removed from office as medical director during July, 1907, by the Board of Managers of the asylum.

James Hudson Brown.

James Hudson Brown, for many years associated with the American Tobacco Company, died yesterday at his home in Stamford, Conn., in his seventieth year. He was born here and was a member of the Holland Society and the Old Guard. His wife, who was Miss Isabel Cooke of Brooklyn, survives him.

Died.

LEVY.—On Wednesday night, Aug. 23, Bessie, beloved wife of Joseph Levy and mother of Gussie, Harry, Sarah, May, Jacob, and Herman. Funeral on Friday, 11 A. M., from her late residence, 606 West 164th St. Kindly omit flowers.

LINEHAN.—On Aug. 23, Daniel E. Linehan, brother of Margaret, Maurice, William Linehan and Mrs. Charles Borman. Funeral from his late residence, 415 East 187th St., on Saturday, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of Our Saviour, 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond.

LYON.—On July 20, at St. Paul's Hospital, Manila, P. I., William Scrugham, son of the late Samuel E. and Katherine C. Lyon.

McANDREW.—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, in the 58th year of his age, George J. McAndrew. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 134 Prospect Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 26, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Forestville, N. Y.

NEWELL.—At East Chatham, Aug. 22, 1916, Norman J. Newell, aged 69 years. Interment at Woodlawn, Aug. 24.

PARMELE.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, in Canada, Livingston, son of Charles Roome and Alice Morris Parmele, in his 21st year. Funeral from his late residence, 102 Hamilton Av., New Brighton, Staten Island, Friday, Aug. 25, 2 P. M. Interment private.

REES.—Aug. 23, at his home, 84 Astor St., Newark, N. J., James Sewall Rees, husband of Carrie A. Hedden and son of the late Rev. William Henry Rees, D. D., and Eliza Ann Fowler Rees, in his 86th year. Funeral service Friday, Aug. 25, at 8 P. M., at his late residence. Interment at Bristol, Penn. New Haven (Conn.) papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

SMITH.—Killed in action in France on July 1, Corporal Tom Smith, Tenth Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers, son of Thomas and Sarah Smith of Portrugh, County Antrim, Ireland, late of Vancouver, B. C., and Callao, Peru.

"Friend of a beggar, and fellow to a King."

SMITH.—George M., on Aug. 23, at his residence, 127 Edgecombe Av., New York City, in his seventy-second year. Services at Funeral Parlors, 151 East 125th St., New York City, at 3:30 P. M., Friday, Aug. 25, 1916. Relatives and friends invited. Incineration at Fresh Pond. Plainfield, N. J., papers please copy.

STEELE.—At his residence, 59 East 73d St., on Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1916, in the 67th year of his age, Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele. Funeral at St. Luke's Church, East Hampton, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 25, at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. FRANK J. BLODGETT, Regent.
Mrs. M. C. MURRAY HYDE, Rec. Sec.

STEELE.—The Maryland Society of New York announces with deep regret the death on Aug. 23 of Rev. J. Nevett Steele, a loyal member for many years and recently its President. Carroll Spring, Secretary.

STILLMAN.—On Aug. 23, at her residence, 1 West 64th St., Huldah Conover, beloved wife of Chauncey Stillman. Funeral services at "The Funeral Church," Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Frank E. Campbell, Building,) Saturday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment Greengrove Cemetery, Keyport, N. J. at 2 P. M.

TOMPKINS.—Aug. 23d at Pine

YANKEES WIN ONE OF A PAIR OF GAMES FROM THE BROWNS AND SHARE SECOND PLACE

YANKS GARNER ONE AND SO DO BROWNS

Donovan's Damaged Clan Is Nosed Out in First Encounter, but Captures Second.

LAVISH ARRAY OF PITCHERS

Fielder Jones Spends Them as if They Were of Little Value—Yankees in Tie for Second Place.

The effervescent Yankees awoke this morning to find themselves tied with Chicago for second place in the roaring, rollicking romp for the American League streamer. Donovan's combination of sound and damaged players treated the St. Louis Browns in a brotherly spirit and gave them half of the spoils of a double-header. The Browns snatched the first event boldly out of the Yankees' hands by a score of 5 to 4, while the Yanks gathered the second engagement, 4 to 2.

Although giddy in their present high altitude, the Yankees yearn to climb up and dislodge the Boston Red Sox, who now occupy the perch de luxe, with a good margin of safety. Between now and the first of next month, when the Yankees grapple with the Bostonese, if the poignant pleas of Manager Donovan prove availing, all the club's physicians and consultant medical men will get all the cripples in shape for the coming deadly clash.

"We may not win the gosh-blamed old pennant," said Manager Donovan, "but, by heck, whoever wins it will have to consult us first!"

The bargain-day attraction persuaded some 18,000 folks to lay down their tools yesterday and go to the ball yard. The first game saw Manager Fielder Jones shuffle his pitchers like a deck of cards. Fielder doesn't lack decision. Just as soon as he sees a pitcher showing any symptoms of an inclination to yield a base on balls, out he comes and another workman takes his place. The St. Louis pitchers do not dare to make a balk or a wild pitch, for if they do, as likely as not they have to remain idle all afternoon. Jones used up a flock of pitching talent in the first game, consisting of Groom, Park, Timothy McCabe and Davenport. The Browns' manager changes his pitchers so often that it is difficult to tell whether it is strategy or nervousness.

The Yankees had the first game apparently all tucked away when the Browns were seized with a sudden rush of ambition in the eighth and ninth innings and toppled over the Yanks. Urban Shocker was left in the game too long, and when he was relieved by Shawkey in the eighth the damage had all been done.

Many Yankee Hits Fruitless.

The Yanks got an abundance of hits in the first three innings, but wasted them woefully. They had the Browns shut out until Shocker weakened in the seventh. In the first inning, with one out, High singled, and scored on Peck's double. Peck counted on Pipp's single. In the second, Nunamaker doubled to centre, and scored on Magee's rap to right.

With this safe lead, the Yanks looked like sure winners, but in the seventh their guests got busy. Marsans singled, and so did Severeid. Jimmy Austin singled, scoring Marsans. The bombardment of Shocker continued in the eighth. Miller singled, and went to third on Sisler's double. A safe tap by Marsans scored Miller and Sisler, and Marsans romped home on a double by Severeid, putting the Browns in the lead.

Shawkey then relieved Shocker and stopped the St. Louis activity. In the Yanks' half of the ninth they managed to tie the score. After McCabe had walked Pipp he was relieved by Davenport. Pipp went to second on a wild pitch, to third on Oldring's out, and scored on Mullen's sacrifice fly to Marsans.

With two out in the ninth, Shawkey walked Miller, who went to second on Sisler's single. Pratt singled to right and Miller raced for the plate. He would have been out, only Walters dropped Oldring's throw, and this run gave the Browns the game.

The folks who sit back of third base didn't see all of the first game because a fight among the spectators held their attention for some time in the eighth inning. Two fans got into an argument about the high price of cement or something, and sailed into each other. One of the scrappers was caught by the police, but the other fellow got away.

Sisler Gets Them Anywhere.

In the first game the St. Louis star, Sisler, gave a great exhibition of how to play first base. He stretched out on all sides of the bag like an india-rubber man and gathered in all of Austin's and Lavan's wild throws with one hand.

Earl Hamilton pitched the second game for St. Louis, and tried to fool the Yanks with a slow ball, but they refused to be fooled. Russell started for the Yankees, but gave way to Nunamaker as a pinch hitter in the seventh. Mogridge was wild when he took up the task, so Donovan called upon Shawkey again, and this time Bob saved the game.

St. Louis got one in the first, when Shotton walked and was forced by Miller. Miller went to third on a Texas Leaguer to right by Sisler, and scored on Pratt's single. In the same inning the Yanks tied the score on Peck's single and hits by Pipp and Oldring. Shotton put the Browns in front in the third, when he belted a home run to the furthest corner of the right-field meadow.

The Yanks went after Hamilton hard in the seventh. Baumann walked, and scored on Walters's triple to centre. Nunamaker, batting for Russell, slammed a triple to right and scored Walters. In the eighth, a double by Pipp and Baumann's single gave the Yankees their final run. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Miller,rf	3	2	1	1	0
Sisler,1b	5	1	2	12	0
Pratt,2b	5	0	1	3	4
Marsans,cf	4	2	3	4	0
Severeid,c	4	0	3	0	2
Austin,3b	4	0	1	2	4
Lavan,ss	4	0	1	2	4
Groom,p	0	0	0	0	0
aTobin	1	0	0	0	0
Park,p	1	0	0	0	0
bHorton	1	0	0	0	0
McCabe,p	0	0	0	0	0
Davenport,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	5	11	27	14

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	4	0	3	3	0
High,lf	3	1	1	2	0
P'paugh,ss	4	1	2	3	3
Pipp,1b	4	1	3	8	4
Oldring,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Mullen,2b	3	0	0	1	4
Baumann,3b	3	1	0	1	2
Walters,c	3	1	2	0	1
Russell,p	2	0	0	0	0
cNunamaker	1	0	1	0	0
Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	0
Shawkey,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	10	27	12

a-Batted for Lavan in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Hamilton in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Russell in seventh inning.
Error—Peckinpaugh.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—4
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Magee, Pipp. Three-base hits—Walters, Nunamaker. Home run—Shotton. Stolen bases—Pipp, Mullen, and Marsans. Sacrifice hits—High, Shotton. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 3; off Mogridge, 1; off Shawkey, 1; off Hamilton, 3. First base on error—St. Louis. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 4 hits and 2 runs in seven innings; off Mogridge, 3 hits and no runs in one-third of an inning; off Shawkey, 1 hit and no runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Hamilton, 4 runs. Struck out—By Russell, 6; by Shawkey, 2; by Hamilton, 1. Passed ball—Walters. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and O'Loughlin.

SMITH'S BLOW WINS GAME.

Home Run with Bases Full Enables Senators to Beat White Sox.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—With the score 3 to 3 in the fifth inning today and the bases full, Smith, Washington's new fielder, hit a home run over the right field wall, and the blow spelled doom for Chicago. The local men won by 8 to 3. Eddie Collins stole home in the first inning while McBride held the ball. The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leonard,3b	4	1	1	0	1
Foster,2b	2	2	2	1	6
Milan,cf	2	1	1	1	0
Jamieson,cf	2	0	1	1	0
Smith,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Shanks,lf	4	1	0	4	0
Judge,1b	3	0	0	14	1
McBride,ss	3	1	0	3	4
Henry,c	3	1	0	2	1
Gallia,p	4	0	1	0	1
Total	31	8	8	27	14

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Coll's,rf,lf	3	2	1	1	0
E.Collins,2b	4	1	1	2	2
J'kson,lf,rf	3	0	2	2	0
Fournier,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Lapp,c	3	0	1	3	1
Terry,ss	3	0	1	3	2
Faber,p	2	0	0	0	3
aDanforth,p	1	0	0	0	0
aLebold	1	0	0	0	0
bMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
cLynn	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	8	24	13

a-Batted for Danforth in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Terry in ninth inning.
c-Ran for Lapp in ninth inning.
Errors—McBride, Weaver, Jackson, Lapp, Terry.

Washington	1	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	—8
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—E. Collins. Three-base hit—Jackson. Home run—Smith. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Foster, Shanks. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Milan, McBride. Sacrifice fly—Jackson. Double play—McBride and Judge. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Washington, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Washington, 3. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 2; off Faber, 3; off Danforth, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Faber, 6 hits and 3 runs in 5 innings; off Gallia, 8 hits and 3 runs in 9 innings; off Danforth, 2 hits and no runs in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, Foster. Struck out—By Faber, 3; by Gallia, 2; by Danforth, 1. Wild pitch—Gallia. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

RUTH BLANKS THE TIGERS.

Coveleskie Ousted After Red Sox Get Two of Their Three Runs.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Ruth held Detroit to three singles today, Boston winning by 3 to 0. Coveleskie allowed the Red Sox only one hit up to the sixth inning, when a double and two singles, coupled with an error by Cobb, netted Boston two runs. Boland replaced Coveleskie in the seventh and his two wild pitches allowed Walker to tally after he had doubled to the left field score board. The score:

BOSTON (A)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	3	2	0
Barry,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Lewis,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Gainer,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Walker,cf	3	1	2	3	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Scott,ss	3	0	0	3	3
Cady,c	3	0	1	3	0
Thomas,c	1	0	0	0	0
Ruth,p	2	1	1	0	3
aMcNally	1	0	1	0	0
Total	27	3	7	27	11

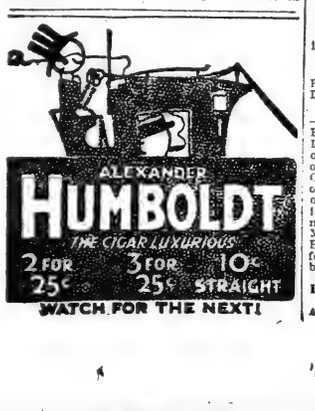
DETROIT (A)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Bush,ss	3	0	1	6	1
Cobb,cf	1	0	0	5	1
Veach,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Crawford,rf	4	0	0	4	0
Burns,1b	4	0	0	4	1
Young,2b	4	0	1	1	3
Spencer,c	2	0	0	0	2
Baker,c	1	0	0	2	0
Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	0	0
Boland,p	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0	0
bHellman	1	0	0	0	0
cDubuc	0	0	0	0	0
dFuller	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	3	24	1

a-Batted for Cady in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Spencer in the seventh inning.
c-Batted for Coveleskie in the seventh inning.
d-Ran for Dubuc in the seventh inning.
Error—Cobb.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Cady, Walker. Stolen base—Cobb. Sacrifice hit—Cobb. Sacrifice fly—Barry. Double Play—Cobb, Bush and Young. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 1; off Mitchell, 1; off Ruth, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 5 hits and 1 run in six innings; off Boland, 1 hit and no runs in one inning; off Mitchell, 1 hit and no runs in one inning; off Ruth, 3 hits and no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Bland, 1; by Mitchell, 1; by Ruth, 3. Wild pitches—Boland, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Owens.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.



BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 5; New York, 4. (First game.)
New York, 4; St. Louis, 2.) (Second game.)
Washington, 8; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 3; Detroit, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 5. (First game.)
Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 2. (Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 10; New York, 1.
Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	70	47	.598
New York	64	54	.542
Chicago	65	55	.542
Detroit	65	56	.537
St. Louis	65	56	.537
Cleveland	63	56	.529
Washington	56	60	.483
Philadelphia	25	89	.219

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	68	42	.618
Boston	63	42	.600
Philadelphia	65	46	.586
New York	53	57	.482
Pittsburgh	52	59	.468
Chicago	52	64	.448
St. Louis	52	65	.444
Cincinnati	44	74	.373

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

GIANTS BURIED BY PIRATE AVALANCHE

Pittsburgh Piles Up Ten Runs While McGrawites Get One Tally on Nine Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 24.—The New York Giants gave a miserable exhibition of baseball here today. At the same time Jimmy Callahan had the Pirates playing at their best. The result was a decisive defeat for McGraw's men by the score of 10 to 1.

The one run they did get was a pure gift from Bill Fischer, the Pirate catcher, who robbed his battery mate of a shut-out when he dropped an easy pop fly in the centre of the diamond, with two out. George Burns was the fortunate Giant to be given a base, and he soon proceeded to steal second, then tallied on Dave Robertson's only hit of the day.

Tesreau and Jacobs faced each other in the pitcher's box at the start, but the Ozark farmer was not at his best, and he did not last one-third of the required number of innings to make a game, being relieved by Ferdie Schupp. The latter was unsteady at times, and several breaks were against him, but he pitched fine ball, fanning five Pirates, and holding them to six hits in the six innings that he worked.

It would seem that the Giants should have scored more than one run on nine hits and three bases on balls, added to a man reaching first on an error. However, ten men left on bases tells the tale, for Jacobs had a big curve working that made the New Yorkers pop up or fly out to the outfield with men on.

A chance was lost to score at the outset, when Burns led off with a single, and tried for second as Robertson struck out, but was nipped on a good throw by Fischer. In the next inning, with two out, Bennie Kauff tripled over Bigbee's head, but Merkle failed to bring him over.

In the fifth, with two out, Burns got to second on a hit down the left field line, but Robertson was not there with the necessary bingle. In the sixth, Herzog singled to centre, and stole second, after the next two men failed to advance him, and Kauff was passed, but again Merkle failed in the emergency, the same tale can be told of the seventh inning, when Schupp singled, with Rariden gone, and went to second on George Burns's third hit, but Robertson forced him at third, and Herzog filed to Bigbee.

Hunter was first up in the eighth, and singled, but the next three men left him there by flying out. In the ninth, Hans Lobert batted for Schupp, but singled for the Pirates stole second himself, but his team mates could not fetch, and he was left stranded.

The Pittsburghers, on the other hand, were not so easily disposed of. They garnered a couple of runs at the start on Carey's single, Bigbee's triple, and Hinchman's single. The third inning was a nightmare for Tesreau. Warner hit the first ball pitched to him to centrefield for a homer, and Carey followed with a single and went to second on a passed ball. Bigbee beat out an infield tap that glanced off Tesreau's anatomy. Hinchman fouled to Rariden, but Johnston beat out a bunt to first. Carey scored and Bigbee raced to third. This brought Schupp on the scene, but he did not stop the scoring, for Baird shot a single over Herzog's glove, which scored Bigbee, and, when Larry Doyle let McCarthy's hot duster go through him for a hit, Johnston also tallied. The Buccaneers kept it up in the fourth inning, hits by Jacobs and Hinchman, a pass to Carey, a wild pitch and an error by Burns scoring three more runs. To make it sure the Pirates added another to their big list of tallies in the eighth, when Fischer tripled over Kauff's head and scored while Herzog was throwing out Warner. Doyle retired in the middle of the game, Herzog going to second and Hunter working to out at third. The score will be back tomorrow. The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Warner,3b	5	1	1	1	0	0
Carey,cf	4	2	2	4	0	0
Bigbee,lf	4	3	2	5	0	0
Hinchman,rf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Johnston,1b	4	1	2	6	0	0
Baird,2b	4	0	1	0	2	1
McCarthy,ss	4	0	1	4	2	0
Fischer,c	4	1	2	3	2	0
Jacobs,p	4	1	1	0	3	0
Total	37	10	14	27	9	1

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Burns,lf	5	1	3	0	0	0
Robertson,rf	5	0	1	0	0	0
Herzog,2b	3	0	0	1	2	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Hunter,3b	3	0	1	2	1	1
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	5	3	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	13	0	0
Rariden,c	3	0	0	2	0	0
Tesreau,p	1	0	0	0	0	0
aLobert	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	6	24	6	1

a-Batted for Schupp in the ninth inning.
Errors—Fischer, Burns, Doyle, Merkle.

Pittsburgh	2	0	4	3	0	0	0	1	—10
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Burns. Three-base hits—Kauff, Bigbee, Fischer. Home run—Warner. Stolen bases—Burns, Herzog, Lobert. Double plays—Tesreau, Fletcher, and Merkle; Fischer and McCarthy. Left on bases—New York, 10; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Schupp, 3; off Jacobs, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Tesreau, 8 hits, 6 runs in two and one-third innings; off Schupp, 6 hits, 2 runs in five and two-thirds innings; off Jacobs, 9 hits, no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Schupp, 5; by Jacobs, 2. Wild pitch—Schupp. Passed ball—Rariden. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

HUGHES SUBDUES BRUINS.

Aided by Konetchy's Bat, He Wins for the Braves.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Konetchy's hitting helped Hughes win for Boston from the Cubs today by 5 to 1. The Chicago batters kept the Braves' outfielders busy. Hendrix turned his ankle in making a play at first, and in the sixth inning gave way to Carter, who held Boston scoreless. The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville,ss	5	0	1	2	2
Snodg's,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Wilhoit,rf	2	1	1	2	0
Connolly,lf	2	1	2	0	0
Magee,lf,rf	2	1	0	2	0
Konetchy,1b	4	2	3	5	2
Smith,2b	4	0	1	2	1
Egan,2b	3	0	1	2	1
Blackburn,c	3	0	0	6	0
Hughes,p	4	0	1	1	5
Total	32	5	10	27	9

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hofman,lf	3	1	0	4	0
Flack,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Mann,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Kelly,cf	3	0	1	0	0
Saier,1b	3	0	1	13	1
Zeider,3b	4	0	1	0	0
Elliott,c	4	0	1	6	0
Knabe,2b,.	4	0	1	1	2
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Hendrix,p	1	0	0	0	1
Carter,p	1	0	0	0	0
aMollwitz	1	0	0	0	0
bArcher	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	6	27	11

a-Batted for Wortman in the ninth inning.
b-Batted for Carter in the ninth inning.
Error—Blackburn.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Konetchy, Egan, Connolly, Hughes, Knabe. Stolen bases—Wilhoit. Sacrifice hits—Snodgrass, Magee. Sacrifice fly—Egan. Double plays—Saier, Hendrix, and Elliott; Knabe and Saier. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Chicago, 8. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 3; off Hendrix, 2; off Carter, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Hughes, 8 hits and 1 run in nine innings; off Hendrix, 7 hits and 5 runs in five and two-thirds innings; off Carter, 3 hits and no runs in two and one-third innings. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Carter, 1. Wild pitch—Hendrix. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

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LOWLY REDS HALT ROBINS.

Forget Their Trailing Position and Humble the Leaders by 2 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—Wilbert Robinson's drive to the National League pennant pole with his clan of Dodgers was temporarily checked here this afternoon by Christy Mathewson's Reds by the score of 2 to 1. It was a case of leaders yielding to trailers. Loose fielding on the part of Robbie's men in the pinches, coupled with a wild pitch on the part of Smith, is what lost the contest for the league leaders.

The Reds' first run was the result of a fluke two-bagger, a delayed steal, and wild throw before a man had been retired in the sixth inning. The winning tally was obtained on a hit batsman, two singles, and a wild pitch in the final inning after the Robins had tied up the proceedings in their half of the same session.

Fred Toney, the big Tennessee mountaineer and star twirler on Matty's list, was in excellent form, holding the Superbas to four hits throughout the contest. For eight innings he was master of the situation, allowing the Dodgers only two hits. At that he had only a slight shade on Marquard, the Rube allowing the local batsmen six hits, only one of which, however, figured in the scoring.

Marquard gave way to O'Mara, who was sent up to bat for him in the ninth, and Smith finished it out for Robbie's men on the mound, the winning run being scored while Smith was working, although Marquard is charged up with the defeat, as the Reds were ahead when he was taken out.

Hobbs, the Reds' recruit shortstop from the Dayton Central League team, was the first man up in the sixth. He slammed a fly to right that ducked Stengel's finger tips and went for two bases. Then he negotiated a delayed steal, fooling Meyers, who threw to second while Hobbs ran to third. Olson threw wild to third and Hobbs scored. O'Mara batted for Marquard in the ninth and walked. Myers singled to centre and took second, and O'Mara went to third on the throw-in. Hobbs threw out Stengel and O'Mara was nipped off third. Wheat singled to right and Myers scored. McCarty bounced to McKechnie, retiring the side.

Smith, replacing Marquard, hit Neale as the ninth started. Then McKechnie laid down a neat bunt and all were safe. Roush duplicated McKechnie's feat and the bases were full. With Chase at bat, Smith uncorked a wild pitch and Neale walked home, which ended the contest. The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Neale,lf	3	1	1	4	0	0
Groh,3b	2	0	2	0	0	0
McK'nie,3b	1	0	1	1	1	0
Roush,cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Chase,1b	3	0	1	2	3	0
Griffith,rf	1	0	1	0	0	0
Clarke,c	3	0	0	5	2	0
Louden,2b	3	0	0	3	4	0
Mollw'tz,ss	3	1	1	1	4	0
Toney,p	3	0	0	0	3	0
Total	28	2	6	27	14	0

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Myers,cf	4	1	1	1	1	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Wheat,lf	3	0	1	1	0	0
McCarty,1b	4	0	0	10	0	0
Chase,2b	3	0	0	0	2	0
Olson,ss	3	0	0	2	2	0
Reverse,c	3	0	0	4	2	0
Marquard,p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Smith,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
xO'Mara	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	1	4	24	12	0

a-Batted for Marquard in the ninth inning.
xNone out when winning run was scored.
Error—Olson.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Groh, Hobbs. Stolen bases—Hobbs, Sacrifice hits—Griffith, McKechnie. Mowrey. Double plays—Cutshaw and McCarty; Myers and Olson; Hobbs, Louden, and Chase; Hobbs, Chase, and McKechnie. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Cincinnati, 4. First base on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Toney, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Marquard, 6 hits, no runs in eight innings; off Smith, 2 hits, one run in no innings, (none out when winning run was scored;) off Toney, 4 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Hit by pitch—By Toney (Neale). Struck out—By Marquard, 4; by Toney, 3. Wild pitch—Smith. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason.

ROTH AIDS IN NAPS' VICTORY

Substitute for Speaker Shines—Athletics Take First Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Roth's work in the second game featured the double-header, in which Cleveland broke even with Philadelphia today. The home team won the first game, 6 to 5, and Cleveland landed the second, 4 to 2. Hard hitting gave the home team its victory. In the first game Speaker was spiked on the left hand sliding into third base. His place was taken by Roth, who in the second contest made three hits, two home runs and a single, scored three runs, drove in another tally, and once stole home. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Witt,ss	5	0	2	0	8	0
Walsh,rf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Strunk,cf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Schang,c	3	2	1	0	0	0
Lajoie,2b	3	1	3	7	3	0
McInnis,1b	3	2	3	13	0	0
Pick,3b	4	0	1	0	2	0
Pichich,c	4	1	1	4	1	0
Nabors,p	1	0	1	0	0	0
Myers,p	3	0	1	0	3	0
Total	33	6	14	27	17	0

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Graney,lf	2	2	1	1	0	0
Turner,rf	3	2	0	0	0	0
Speaker,cf	2	1	0	2	0	0
Jamieson,lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Mueller,rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Wambs'ss,ss	3	0	1	1	3	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	1	9	1	0
Chapman,2b	2	0	2	2	4	0
Walsh,c	2	1	0	6	0	0
Lambeth,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klepfer,p	1	1	0	0	1	0
Coveles'e,p	0	0	0	1	1	0
Gould,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
xColumbe	0	0	0	0	0	0
bColeman	1	0	0	0	0	0
cBagby	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	5	5	*23	12	0

a-Ran for Speaker in fifth inning.
b-Batted for Klepfer in sixth inning.
c-Batted for Coveleskie in eighth inning.
*Nabors out; hit by batted ball.
Errors—Graney, Klepfer, Witt, Pick.

Philadelphia	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	—6
Cleveland	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	—5

Two-base hits—O'Neill, McInnis, Pick. Stolen bases—Speaker, Chapman, Walsh. Sacrifice hits—Turner, McInnis. Double play—Witt, Lajoie, and McInnis. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. First base on balls—Off Lambeth, 2; off Klepfer, 2; off Nabors, 6; off Myers, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Lambeth, 5 hits, 4 runs in one and one-third innings; off Klepfer, 5 hits, no runs in three and two-thirds innings; off Coveleskie, 4 hits, 1 run in two innings; off Gould, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Nabors, 1 hit, 2 runs in two innings, (none out in third;) off Myers, 4 hits, 2 runs in seven innings. Struck out—By Klepfer, 1; by Coveleskie, 2; by Myers, 3. Wild pitches—Klepfer, Myers. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

SECOND GAME

CLEVELAND (A)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gra

WILLIAMS WITHDRAWS FROM PLAY FOR MEADOW CLUB TENNIS CUP AT SOUTHAMPTON

WILLIAMS DROPS OUT OF TOURNEY

Defaults to Washburn in Southampton Tennis, Fearing Injury to Weak Ankle.

ARMSTRONG WINS EASILY

Reaches Semi-Final by Putting Out Harte—McLoughlin Arrives and Plays in Practice Match.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 24.—Richard Norris Williams, 2d, withdrew from the invitation tournament at the Meadow Club today rather than risk injury to his weak ankle in what promised to be a hard match with Watson M. Washburn. The latter thereby went into the semi-final round after having played only one match in the tournament. The other semi-final round brackets were taken by Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia, Roland Roberts of San Francisco, and William J. Clothier of Philadelphia.

Armstrong advanced by defeating the Harvard player, Richard Harte, at 6—3, 6—4, and will play Washburn tomorrow. Roberts's victory was scored over Harry Sparker in a three-set contest, which the Californian won at 4—6, 6—3, 6—2. Clothier defeated Francis T. Hunter, the former Cornell captain, 7—5, 6—4.

The withdrawal of Williams was not expected. The former champion has been going far from his best form during the three tournament matches which he has played, and he feared to try his ankle in a hard match. The previous matches did not present formidable possibilities, and Williams felt that he could get necessary practice by competing. Washburn, however, promised a hard contest, and Williams decided that the risk of further injury, which might jeopardize his chances in the national championships at Forest Hills next week, was not worth while.

McLoughlin Arrives.

Play this afternoon was overshadowed by the interest in the arrival of Maurice E. McLoughlin. The Coast star, after defaulting his tournament match, promised that he would come here the last of the week for practice and said that he might compete in an exhibition match. He arrived shortly after noon and appeared to be in fine condition.

With him was Ward Dawson, who was his partner at Chicago, when Willis E. Davis and George M. Church were defeated in the final round of the preliminary doubles. It was not long before the two were out on the courts for a short practice session, and the spectators forgot all about some of the tournament doubles competitions to watch the former champion in action.

The men were on the court for only a brief period, but in that time it was plain that McLoughlin will be far from an outsider when the national championship is considered. He was very much the McLoughlin of other days in his work on the court. It was only practice, but there were instances here and there of his former brilliance. Particularly was this to be noticed in his driving down of lobs. Several times he went running backward for them and smashed from the deep court with the sureness and deadliness for which he was famous. His ground strokes were a bit off and he was slower on service than formerly. He played seven games with Dawson and took the last five to his own credit.

Armstrong Has Easy Time.

Of the tournament play the match between Armstrong and Harte was the feature event, though it was rather an easy victory for the former. Armstrong played sharp tennis, which was far and away too powerful for Harte, who was frequently in difficulties. The Philadelphian had the knack of drawing his opponent out of position and in consequence Harte was racing up and down the baseline in an endeavor to make the returns. Sometimes he did succeed in winning the point, but more often he was the victim of a nicely placed passing shot.

When Harte attempted battle at the net Armstrong quickly drove him back to the baseline by a lob that was lifted to the deep court. Harte was continually footfaulting, and a number of times the fault was called against him. The calling of two footfaults in the first game of the second set threw Harte off to such an extent that he served three double faults in succession.

In the opening set each player won on service for four games, when Armstrong broke through in a deuce encounter. He was himself broken through in the next game, but Harte served three double faults in the eighth game and Armstrong went into a 5—3 lead and finished off the set on his own service. Harte was weak at the start of the second set, but later rallied and each player won on service until Armstrong took the set at 6—4.

Clothier had a sharp tussle before he brought about the downfall of Hunter. Hunter tended to be wild and erratic and Clothier was able to win by playing most of the time from the baseline. Hunter was weak overhead and many shots that he should have smashed with success were either driven out of court or netted.

Roberts Slow in Starting.

Roberts dropped the first set of his match with Parker, mainly because the latter started quickly and was accurate in his driving. The Californian did not play his real game until the second set, and then he carried off the honors rather easily. The third set was, in part, played on the championship court, and in this Roberts was at all times master of the situation. Parker was somewhat tired at this point and unable to interpose the same skill as he did earlier in the match.

An interesting match was staged in the fourth round of the men's doubles, in which the national champions, William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, were pitted against two former national singles champions, William J. Clothier and William A. Larned. The title holders took the contest at 6—4, 6—4. In the first set Johnston and Griffin led at 4—1 and at 5—2, when Clothier and Larned pulled it up to 5—4 by taking two deuce games.

In the next game the title holders clinched the set, the final game being taken at love. Johnston played fine tennis, and Griffin was an able supporter, with his sharp drives down the lines and across court. The second set went to 4 all, and again Johnston and Griffin came through with the winning games, taking two deuce encounters for the match. The summaries:

Jos. J. Armstrong vs. Richard Harte.

FIRST SET.

Armstrong	4	1	4	3	4	5	6	4	4	6	4
Harte	2	6	2	5	2	3	8	0	2	4	2

SECOND SET.

Armstrong	4	4	0	4	1	5	2	4	2	5	4
Harte	2	0	4	0	4	3	4	2	4	3	2

William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin vs. William A. Larned and William J. Clothier.

FIRST SET.

Johnston and Griffin	4	4	3	4	5	1	5	3	3	4	6
Larned and Clothier	2	2	5	1	3	4	3	5	5	0	4

SECOND SET.

Johnston and Griffin	1	4	4	3	4	6	2	2	5	5	6
Larned and Clothier	4	2	2	5	2	4	4	4	3	3	4

MEADOW CLUB CUP.

SINGLES.—Fifth Round—Watson M. Washburn won from R. Norris Williams, 2d, by default; Joseph J. Armstrong defeated Richard Harte, 6—3, 6—4; Rowland Roberts defeated Harry S. Parker, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; William J. Clothier defeated Francis T. Hunter, 7—5, 6—4.

DOUBLES.—Second Round—Count Otto Salm and H. S. Parker defeated Douglas S. Watters and Edward H. Whitney, 9—7, 6—3; Eugene Warren and Edward R. McCormick defeated E. F. Thomas, Jr., and R. S. Stoddart, 7—5, 6—3; Kenneth Hawks and G. Clover defeated William Cunningham and S. Doubleday, Jr., 6—2, 6—2; Conrad B. Doyle and John S. Pfaffmann defeated R. Van Derventer and L. Van Derventer, 6—2, 6—2; Arthur S. Cragin and Ralph L. Baggs defeated H. Van Dyke Johns and Rowland Roberts by default.

Third Round.—Lyle E. Mahan and Watson M. Washburn defeated Count Otto Salm and H. S. Parker, 6—3, 6—1; William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin defeated Whitney Shepardson and L. Preston, 6—4, 6—3; Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Joseph J. Armstrong defeated E. Van Ingen and Henry G. Trevor, Jr., 6—0, 6—2; Eugene Warren and Edward R. McCormick defeated Kenneth Kawks and G. Clover, 6—7, 6—4, 6—2; R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Richard Harte defeated R. L. Oakley and Reginald Cook, 6—1, 6—3; Conrad B. Doyle and John S. Pfaffmann defeated Arthur S. Cragin and Ralph L. Baggs, 6—2, 6—3.

Fourth Round.—William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin defeated William A. Larned and William J. Clothier, 6—4, 6—4; Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Joseph J. Armstrong defeated Eugene Warren and Edward R. McCormick, 6—3, 7—5; R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Richard Harte defeated Conrad B. Doyle and John S. Pfaffmann, 6—3, 6—3.

TENNIS FANS ON THE ALERT.

Great Matches Expected in National Tournament Next Week.

There will be no dearth of thrilling matches in the national lawn tennis championship tournament, which starts next Monday morning on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, Long Island. The feature of the opening day's play will be the challenge round of the doubles, in which Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson, Pacific Coast champions, will play for the title against the champions, William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin. This match is scheduled for 3:30 P. M., but will be preceded by a number of good singles tilts.

Willis E. Davis of California, national clay court champion, will meet Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia in the first of the star singles matches on the championship courts at 10 o'clock. At 11:30 Conrad B. Doyle of Washington, who defeated George M. Church earlier in the season, will oppose Karl H. Behr, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon William J. Clothier, former national champion, will try conclusions with Hashishiro Mikami.

If the men play to form on the opening day, the enthusiasts will have a veritable feast of fast tennis on Tuesday. It is likely that the feature match of the second day will bring together Church and Ichiya Kumagae, the Japanese star. Maurice E. McLoughlin, the California Comet, will have his first real test on that day, as he will be opposed by another Californian of merit, Kenneth Hawkes. Roland Roberts, the young San Francisco champion, will have to meet the winner of the Davis-Armstrong match, while Norris Williams will face Robert Le Roy. Teddy Pell and Fred Alexander will be brought together, and the best of the Eastern youngsters, Harold Throckmorton and Leonard Beekman, will fight it out. A. W. Macpherson, the Russian, should meet Dean Mathey.

On Wednesday it looks as if W. M. Johnston, the national champion, would face Nat Niles of Boston. In their only other meeting Niles was returned victor. McLoughlin, if he comes through, will meet the winner of the Pell-Alexander match, and Norris Williams will be opposed by another Harvard star, Richard Harte. Wallace Johnson and Howard Voshell appear likely to meet in the third round, as do Van Dyke Johns of California and Charles Garland of Pittsburgh.

Barring upsets, the fourth day of play should give a line on the 1916 champion. If all favorites have weathered the first three days, McLoughlin will be pitted against Kumagae. Williams will face Clothier, Johnston will oppose Throckmorton, Karl Behr will try conclusions with Robert Lindley Murray, and Washburn will play against Davis. This is the day on which tennis history may be made.

Tomorrow is the last day on which season tickets for the national tournament may be obtained. The sale of these tickets will close tomorrow afternoon at the office of Harry Parker, 5-7 East Forty-second Street. Single admission tickets only will be sold at the gate, and there will be no advance sale of these tickets.

HONOR JAPANESE PLAYERS.

Visiting Tennis Experts Guests at Luncheon at Bankers' Club.

Members of the Japanese Society entertained at luncheon at the Bankers' Club yesterday the two Japanese tennis players, Ichiya Kumagae and H. Mikami. A number of American tennis players were present.

Colonel Robert M. Thompson, who holds the Order of the Rising Sun from the Japanese Emperor and who was President of the American Olympic Committee, acted as toastmaster. Colonel Thompson complimented the Japanese on having real sportsmen, who played all games fairly and squarely, and warned the tennis players of America that it was possible that in the near future the Japanese would be the real champions of the game.

George T. Adee said that he had on four different occasions played tennis with the two guests of honor, and he had to confess that they were the best sportsmen he had ever met, and they had won the respect and affection of the tennis players of America.

Mr. Mikami responded in behalf of himself and his colleague, and said that he was sure the keeping up of athletic rivalry and interest between nations did much to maintain friendly diplomatic relations and to keep nations on a friendly basis.

The committee in charge of the luncheon included Lindsay Russell, August Belmont, Willard D. Straight, George W. Carpenter, Charles H. Sherrill, Robert D. Wrenn, George T. Adee, Karl H. Behr, J. S. Myrick, and F. B. Alexander. Among others present were William North Duane, R. Ichinomyia, Miles S. Charlock, Clarence Pell, Preston Davies, William Fellowes Morgan, and Henry Clews.

GRAND AMERICAN IS BEGUN.

Start Made in Classic Competition of American Marksmen.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Shooting in the Grand American Handicap, corresponding in importance in the trapshooting world to the world's series in baseball, began here today. The entry list includes nearly 700 names. The New York shooters, who appear to have been holding back for this main event, are expected to give a good account of themselves. They included J. S. Fanning of New York City, H. J. Prendergast of Phoenix, N. Y.; David T. Leahy of New York City, and P. H. Willey of Dansville, N. Y.

Because the start was made in the afternoon, darkness prevented those who shot from making more than 75 targets. The event cannot be completed until Saturday afternoon, although scheduled to end tomorrow.

The preliminary handicap of the Inter-State Association was won by Al Koyen of Fremont, Neb., with a score of 97 out of a possible 100. In this event P. H. Willey of Dansville, N. Y., scored 89 targets from 18 yards, and H. J. Prendergast of Phoenix, N. Y., scored 89 from 21 yards.

Johnson and Kline About Equal.

Leo Johnson, the negro lightweight, met an even match last night in the person of Harlem Patsy Cline, who managed to hold him to an even break in the feature ten-round bout at the Empire Athletic Club in Harlem. At the final bell there was little to choose between them. The first six-rounds of the contest were even, with each assuming the offensive alternately. In the seventh and eighth sessions, however, Cline showed to advantage, and repeatedly landed with rights and lefts to the jaw. In the ninth and closing sessions, Johnson did the most effective work. In the other ten-round contest Young Jack O'Brien of Philadelphia outpointed Marty Cross of the east side.

M'MILLAN BEATS GOULD ON LINKS

Reaches Semi-Final, with Purcell, Dunn, and Ivory, in Play for City Golf Title.

The New York Golf Club and the Scottish-American Golf Club, each with two members in the semi-finals, will have the honor of fighting it out for the city championship and the possession of the Herald Cup over the Van Cortlandt links today. In the upper bracket Walter Purcell, the left-handed golfer, will represent the N. Y. G. C. against H. B. Dunn of the Scottish-Americans, and in the lower half E. B. McMillan of the Scotch clan will do battle with S. M. Ivory of the New York club.

Frank Gould of the New York G. C. was the hero and the villain of the two most sensational matches of the day. He was 1 down to C. A. Roberts, unattached, at the seventeenth hole in the morning round, but he squared the match on that green, and going three extra holes he won out on the twenty-first green.

In the afternoon he played McMillan of the Scottish-Americans, who tied with Purcell for the low-score medal. Both players were scoring high as a result of in and out playing, but the match was close throughout, neither player leading by more than one hole at any time. As soon as one player made a good shot, the other improved upon it, and if one of them made a poor snot the other was sure to make a worse one.

With Gould 1 down at the tenth, McMillan pitched across the lake into the trap back of the eleventh green. Encouraged by this chance to square the match, Gould popped his ball into the middle of the lake. Even with this handicap he won the hole with a 5, as McMillan dubbed in the trap and around the green until he took a 6. The climax came on the home hole, with the golfers all square. McMillan missed his drive and was short of the green in 2, with Gould resting nicely within six feet of the cup in the same number of strokes. McMillan chipped up and got his 4, whereupon Gould went three feet past on his first putt, was short a foot on his second, and was short an inch on the last and decidding putt.

In defeating H. J. Walters of the N. Y. C. C., G. M. Ivory, a fellow club member, turned in the remarkable card of 65 for the entire round. He got a 3 on the 415-yard sixth hole by running a mid-iron shot from the edge of the green into the cup, and on two other occasions he lipped the cup with long approach putts, narrowly missing the two strokes that would have given him a tie with Bob MacDonald's professional record of 66. His card was as follows:

Out	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	5—34
In	3	3	5	4	3	4	3	4	4—34—68

The summaries:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION.—Second Round.—Walter J. Purcell, N. Y. G. C., defeated D. G. McConnell, N. Y. G. C., 5 and 4; C. Brieger, unattached, defeated J. Kennedy, unattached, 4 and 2; H. A. Linton, N. Y. G. C. defeated R. H. Brooke, N. Y. G. C., 4 and 3; H. B. Dunn, Scot.-American G. C., defeated F. Reed, unattached, 3 and 2; E. B. McMillan, Scot.-American G. C., won from J. F. Riddell, Crescent A. C., by default; F. M. Gould, N. Y. G. C., defeated C. A. Roberts, unattached, 1 up; 21 holes; G. M. Ivory, N. Y. G. C., defeated Edward Rhodenburg, unattached, 2 and 1; H. J. Walters, N. Y. G. C., defeated H. B. Martin, Newspaper G. C., 3 and 2.

Third Round—Purcell defeated Brieger, 4 and 3; Dunn defeated Linton, 4 and 2; McMillan defeated Gould, 1 up; Ivory defeated Walters, 6 and 5.

CONSOLATION EIGHT.—First Round—McConnell defeated Kennedy, 2 up; Brooke defeated Regan, 3 and 2; Roberts defeated Riddell, by default; Martin defeated Rhodenberg, 3 and 3.

MRS. LETTS IN GOLF FINAL.

Beats Miss Rosenthal, the Present Champion, in Western Title Play.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Fred C. Letts, Jr., of Cincinnati, today won the right to play in the final for the women's Western golf championship by defeating Miss Elaine V. Rosenthal of Ravisloe, Chicago, present champion, 2 up and 1 to play in the semi-finals. The other finalist is Miss Laurie Kaiser of Flossmoor, Chicago, who eliminated Miss Vera Gardiner of Glen Oak, Chicago, 3 up and 1 to go.

Mrs. Letts's victory over the title-holder came as a surprise to followers of the game. She lost the first two holes, but overcame here opponent's lead and acquired the advantage on the sixth hole. From then on to the sixteenth the lead switched time and again. Mrs. Letts's ability to follow a poor shot with a good one seemed to unnerve the champion, and the match ended at the seventeenth hole.

Miss Kaiser's game today was steady and her iron shot went straight for the pin. Miss Gardiner, on the other hand, early developed a bad slice, which constantly carried her into trouble.

HOTCHKISS IN SEMI-FINAL.

New Haven Player Has Close Call in Bethlehem Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 24.—The second round of the annual invitation golf tournament was played at the Bethlehem Country Club today. The closest match was that in which H. P. Hotchkiss of New Haven beat S. Hennessee of Pinehurst by 2 up and 1 to play. The summary:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—F. K. English, New Haven, beat L. H. Dorchester, Bristol, Conn., 6 and 4; C. C. Highley, Plymouth, Mass., beat D. Morehouse, Garden City, 6 and 5; W. M. Smith, Norfolk, Va., beat G. H. Toop, Philadelphia, by default; H. P. Hotchkiss, New Haven, beat S. Hennessee, Pinehurst, N. C., 2 and 1.

Plays 181-Yard Hole in One.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 24.—George Van Beuren of the Englewood Golf Club played the 181-yard sixth hole at Ekwanok in a single stroke this afternoon, thereby establishing a record for the hole, and at the same time reducing the selected hole score of the course from thirty-seven to thirty-six. During seventeen years of play over the course the hole has never previously yielded a one.

U. S. SOCCER TEAM LOSES.

Stockholm Eleven Defeats the All-Americans by 8 to 0.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 25, (via London.)—The American football team which is visiting Sweden was defeated in today's match by a picked team of the Stockholm players. The score was 8 to 0. The Swedes played a very fast game and baffled the Americans by their clever passing.

VOLGA EASILY WINS STAKE.

Pastime Mare Not Extended in Feature of Grand Circuit Meet.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—The champion stallion stake race, the feature event of today's Grand Circuit card at North Randall, was won by Volga of the Pastime Stable, without having to extend herself. Volga, the champion 1915 two-year-old, won easily from Expressive Lou and Bingen Silk, the only ones who gave her competition.

Charley Valentine gained distinction today by winning two races. He cleaned up in the 2:08 trot with Donna Lona, stepping the mare in 2:05¾ in the first heat—the fastest mile recorded by any four-year-old this season. Valentine also piloted Early Don to victory in the Cuyahoga Stake after losing the first heat.

The 2:18 pace was the only poor race of the card, as was evidenced when McEnery, the favorite, won the last heat in no faster time than 2:13 1-4. McEnery should have won in straight heats, but broke in the first heat. Rayo de Oro winning. McEnery won the next two heats pulled up.

In his attempt to break the world's record to wagon with an amateur driver, Directum L., driven by H. K. Devereux, fell short of William's mark of 1:59¾, negotiating the mile in 2:02½.

The day's racing was marred by an accident, Curt Cosnell driving Hazel Armstrong, in a trial heat, being thrown from his buggy and seriously injured. The summaries:

THE CHAMPION STALLION STAKE.

Three-year-olds; trotting. Value $7,640.

Volga, ch. f., by Peter the Great, (White)	1	1
Expressive Lou, b. f., (Murphy)	2	3
Bingen Silk, b. c., (Chandler)	3	2
Brownie Watts, b. f., (Rodney)	4	4
Meja, b. f., (Cox)	5	6
General Yorke, b. c., (Nuckols)	6	5

Times—2:07¾; 2:09¾.

2:16 CLASS, TROTTING.

Purse $1,200.

Donna Lona, ch. m., by Don Roma, (Valentine)	1	1	1
Humfast, b. m., (Murphy)	2	2	2
Finland, blk. h., (McDonald)	3	7	3
Truesada, b. m., (Cox)	6	3	6
Caroline, b. m., (Rodney)	4	5	4
Ridgemark, b. g., (Todd)	5	4	5
Ideal Bingen, br. h., (Starn)	8	6	8
Onward Allerton, b. g., (Edman)	9	8	7
John G., b. g., (Hicks)	7	dis.	

Time—2:05¾; 2:08¼; 2:08¾.

CUYAHOGA, 2:15 CLASS, TROTTING.

Purse, $3,000.

Early Don, ch. g., by Done Cale, (Valentine)	4	1	1
Brisav, br. h., by Bingara, (Murphy)	1	2	2
Colonel Riser, br. h., (Brennen)	2	4	3
Lu Pineton, b. h., (Cox)	3	3	4

Time—2:08¾, 2:07¾, 2:09¾.

2:18 CLASS, RACING.

Purse, $1,200.

McEperry, b. h., by McEwen, (Whitehead)	2	1	1
Rayo De Oro ch. g., by Copa De Oro, (Durfee and Valentine)	1	2	3
Prestolite bl. m., (McDonald)	4	4	2
John A., ch. g., (Benyon)	3	3	*

*Distanced.

Time—2:08½, 2:09¾, 2:13¾.

PT. JUDITH WINS AT POLO.

Team Led by Mrs. Stevenson Beats Aiken, Led by Mrs. Hitchcock.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 24.—Women played forwards and acted as Captains in a special polo match at the Point Judith Club this afternoon between Point Judith and Aiken for four gold cups presented by Mrs. A. G. Thomson. The cups were won outright by the Point Judith four, which received one goal by handicap and beat the Aiken team, 6¾ to 3.

In the fifth period the Aiken quartet took the lead of 4 to 3¾ on a goal by McVitty. McVitty scored a ball brought up by Mrs. Hitchcock with three hits. Balding regained the lead for Point Judith by another goal in the same period. Mrs. Stevenson made the first goal of the game, and the goal scored by her father, William Balding, in the sixth period, was from a hit up from her mallet. The one penalty was a safety by Fleischman. The goal by McVitty made the score 5 to 5¾ against Aiken, and Balding made the only count of the final chukker. The score:

POINT JUDITH.	H'p.	AIKEN.	H'p.
1—Mrs. P. Stevenson	0	1—Mrs. T. Hitchcock	0
2—P. S. P. Randolph	2	2—E. W. Hopping	6
3—W. Balding	7	3—E. Q. McVitty	1
Back—M. C. Fleischman	2	Back—Alex Brown	5
Total	11	Total	12

Point Judith—Goals earned, 6; by handicap, 1; less penalty, ¼. Total, 6¾.

Aiken—Goals earned, 5. Total, 5.

Individual goals—Balding, 3; McVitty, 3; Hopping, 2; Mrs. Stevenson, 1; Randolph pony, 1.

Penalties—Safety by Fleischman.

Referee—J. V. George.

SELLERS LEADS BIG FIELD.

Young Runner Easily Beats Back Markers at Alpha P. C. C. Meet.

Only mediocre performances were witnessed yesterday in the annual open games of the Alpha Physical Culture Club at Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst. The 1,000-yard handicap brought to light a youngster who may eventually shine on the cinderpath. This lad is J. R. Sellers of the Tompkins Congregational Church A. A., who, with 40 yards allowance, captured the event in 2 minutes 20 1-5 seconds. Until a week ago Sellers was a novice, but yesterday he led the field seventy-five starters almost from start to finish. Jenkins, the scratch man, never had a chance, and quit after running half the distance. So did all of the other back mark men, except Sidney Jackson of the St. Christopher Club, who, with 20 yards, finished second.

Great running by Jim Ryan, the tall St. John's sprinter and hurdler, enabled the Knights of St. Antony quartet to annex first honors in the medley relay race. The summaries;

75-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by Edward E. Cadmus, Prudential A. A.; J. O'Neil, Newark A. C., second; R. S. Bertrand, Prudential A. A., third. Time—0:08.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by M. De Martine, unatched, (8 yards;) E. Merzier, Jr., Jersey Harriers A. A., (6½ yards,) second; W. J. Gray, Sprague A. A., (4½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by Daniel J. Mahoney, Jersey Harriers A., A.; Benjamin W. Brown, Tuxedo A. C., second; G. E. Bremer, Prudential A. A., third. Time—5:05 3-5.

800-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Peter Silvro, unattached, (9 yards;) A. J. Dougherty, Paulist A. C., (4 yards,) second; B. T. Harvey, Jr., St. Christopher A. C., (4 yards,) third. Time—0:38 3-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. R. Sellers, Tompkins Congregational Church A. C., (40 yards;) Sidney Jackson, St. Christopher A. C., (20 yards,) second; A. T. Newkirk, Newark A. C., (25 yards,) third. Time—2:20 1-5.

One-Mile Medley Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by Knights of St. Antony, (McCauley, Hutchinson, Hunter, and Ryan,) 55 yards; St. Christopher A. C., (Austin, Granger, Jenkins, and Ravenell,) 10 yards, second; Alpha P. C. C., (Powe, Murray, Robinson, and Williams,) 38 yards, third. Time—3:40 4-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by E. F. Jones, Alpha P. C. C., (scratch,) with 21 feet 6¼ inches; Dan Shea, Pastime A. C., (6 inches,) second, with actual jump of 19 feet 9¼ inches; E. Anderson, Swedish-American A. C., (3 inches,) third, with actual jump of 19 feet 11¼ inches.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Dillon, St. Peter's Club, (3 inches,) with actual jump of 5 feet 6 inches; Dan Shea, Pastime A. C., (5 inches,) second, with actual jump of 5 feet 4 inches; A. Flourney, St. Christopher A. C., (4 inches,) third, with actual jump of 5 feet 4 inches.

75-Yard Dash, (closed to older members of Alpha P. C. C.)—Won by R. Rose; R. D. Hutchins, Jr., second; Al Atkins, third. Time—0:08 2-5.

440-Yard Run, (closed to non-competing athletes Alpha P. C. C.)—Won by C. A. Norman; L. A. James, second; William Nicolls, third. Time—1:00 4-5.

OKEE LEADS BANZAI FOR SERIES TROPHY

Close Finishes Mark Deciding Race of Atlantic Y. C.—Vega Beats the Stars.

As there was a light breeze from the northwest when Carlos de Zafra, Samuel L. Finlay, and John R. Brophy of the Race Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club summoned the yachts for the last day of the series races of the week's regatta yesterday, they sent them over a new course. First the yachts made a reach on the starboard tack down the harbor to Buoy 18, in the middle of Ambrose Channel; then had a beat to windward up the harbor to the Craven Shoals Buoy, off Staten Island; a reach across the channel to the mark off Bensonhurst, another reach to the starting point off Sea Gate, and then a second trip over the course. Although there was what the sailors call a smoky haze over the waters, it was not enough to interfere with the sailors or to prevent those on the clubhouse verandas and on the sands of old Norton's Point from having a good view of the race in all its angles.

Much interest centred in the contests, as they settled the winners of the series prizes, which covered a period of three days of racing. The three New York Club thirty-footers, Okee, Banzai, and Alice, were tied at four points when they started out to settle the ownership of the most valuable trophy of the week. Banzai, which had done so well on Tuesday and so badly on Wednesday, was this time sailed by her owner, Edmund Lang, instead of trusting the tiller to one of his sailor friends. But even his best efforts could not avail, for Okee, which had been second in both the previous races, liked the weather of yesterday and would not be denied the victory. Getting away fairly well, she hung to Banzai, tack for tack, on the windward work, and was abreast of her all through the reaches. Banzai would not give up the slight advantage she had at the start, however, and was over the line at the end of the first trip around the course forty-eight seconds in front of the Hamersly yacht, the third contestant—Alice—being one second less than a minute astern of Okee.

The yachts held these relative positions all through the run to the very last leg of the course. Then, by some sort of sailorman's ingenuity, Okee was sent to the front around the last mark and gained inch by inch in the reach down to the finish line, which she crossed just fifty seconds in front of Banzai, which was exactly a minute ahead of Alice as the gun was fired for the winner. Okee was by all odds the most cleverly sailed and most stubbornly fought race of the week and added another to the long list of trophies won by Okee for her soldier owner, who is with his regiment on the Mexican border and has had to intrust the care of his yacht to friends and a capable sailing master during his absence. Okee's score in the series was seven points as against six for Banzai and five for Alice.

Once more the Stars were the strongest class, numerically, sixteen of them answering the signal for their class, and they, too, had a lively scrap all through the run. Young Ed Unitt was at the tiller of Vega and he made no mistake at any time of the race. Had he done so there would have been another story to tell, for he won the race, which lasted a trifle over two hours, and covered a distance of 11.40 nautical miles by the extremely narrow margin of six seconds. Vega and Altair turned the last mark for the last leg of the course absolutely abreast and it was only because Young Unitt had shrewdly worked into the weather berth that he was able to shake off his competitor in the last twenty yards of the run by the veriest trifle.

Although from shore it looked at a half a dozen points in the race that both Altair and Hydra had at times the lead, it is probable that Vega was never headed from start to finish, though distances are so deceptive on the water, and particularly during windward work, that it is partly guesswork to make such an assertion. It is certain, however, that Vega was first across the line at the end of the first round of the course, fifteen seconds in front of Altair, with Hydra but forty seconds astern of the leader, the trio at that stage of the race being so far in front of the rest of the fleet of Stars that it was manifest that unless some accident or mistake in sailing occurred the contest would be among them. Neither occurred, and so Vega captured the race, a gratifying tribute to as masterly a bit of sailing as the series among the Stars has brought about.

Vega's score in the series was not sufficient to win her the series trophy, however, that going to Altair with a record of 47 points, with Canis Minor, Hydra, and Little Bear tied for second place with 42 points each. As two of the owners of this trio could not be at the course for a sail-over to decide the tie this morning, the owners decided to settle their position by lot for the right to compete this afternoon for the Barstow Cup team race. Canis Minor and Little Bear were the fortunate boats, Hydra being eliminated in the draw.

One of the peculiar phases of the racing of yachts on the handicap plan resulted in the second division of the handicap class. The yawl Fram, which had finished last in all three of the races, had received such a liberal allowance under the rules that she won the cup for the series.

In the division for Class S sloops Cyric and M. & F. were tied for the prize. As Cyric is to sail today in the race for the Childs Cup the owners of the two decided to sail-off the tie at the annual regatta of the Atlantic Club next month.

This afternoon's races will be confined to the races for the Childs Perpetual Trophy, now held by the Larchmont Club. Alice will be the defender of the cup, and Banzai, representing the Bensonhurst Club, and Cyric, representing the Atlantic Club, will be the challengers she must defeat if the cup is to remain another year in the Larchmont Trophy Room. The race for the Barstow Cups will be sailed between teams made up of the Long Island Sound Stars, Altair, Canis Minor, and Little Bear, and the Gravesend Bay knockabouts Skylark, X-tra, and Mouse.

The results of the day's races, with the points scored by the different yachts in the series races, are given in the appended summaries:

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 30-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:15. Course, 11.80 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. Finish.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Okee III., L. G. Hammersley	4:04:59	2:49:09	
Banzai, E. Lang	4:04:59	2:49:59	
Alice, Gherardi Davis	4:05:49	2:50:49	

First Round—Banzai, 3:01:07; Okee III., 3:01:55; Alice, 3:02:54.

STAR CLASS.

Start, 1:40. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Vega, E. G. Unitt, Jr.	3:51:05	2:11:05
Altair, E. V. Willis	3:51:11	2:11:11
Hydra, C. E. Hyde	3:51:54	2:11:54
Murad, C. L. Atkinson	3:53:53	2:13:53
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	3:54:16	2:14:16
Little Bear, Allan Walker	3:54:27	2:14:27
Canis Minor, O'Brien & Adler	3:57:51	2:17:51
Cynosure, C. V. Byram	3:59:17	2:19:17
Big Dipper, J. R. Robinson	4:03:05	2:23:05
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	4:04:09	2:24:09
Zete, G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:06:45	2:26:45
Sea Star, J. W. Christiansen	4:08:15	2:28:15
Star Faraway, R. B. Fry	4:08:43	2:28:43
Maxixe, G. L. Beston	4:08:09	2:28:49
Banshee, M. Egerton	4:10:22	2:30:22
Nereid, C. S. Bailey	4:13:33	2:33:13

First Round.—Vega, 3:00:00; Altair, 3:00:15; Hydra, 3:00:40; Shadow, 3:00:44; Canis Minor, 3:04:01; Murad, 3:04:21½ Little Bear, 3:04:49; Little Dipper, 3:05:27; Cynosure, 3:05:58; Big Dipper, 3:07:47; Zete, 3:10:55; Sea Star, 3:11:35; Star Faraway, 3:12:27; Banshee, 3:13:27½ Maxixe, 3:14:00; Nereid, 3:16:52.

BIRD CLASS.

Start, 1:35. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Oriole, R. W. Runnell	4:04:23	2:29:23
Curlew, C. R. Willard	Disqualified	

SLOOPS—CLASS S.

Start, 1:50. Course, 7.3 Miles.

M. & F. II., J. H. Wright	4:00:15	2:10:15
Cyric, C. Hollinshed	4:04:37	2:14:37

First Round.—M. & F. II., 3:03:13; Cyric, 3:10:15.

GRAVESEND BAY KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 1:45. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Mouse, R. F. Supper	3:57:10	2:12:10
X-tra, S. R. Church	4:02:09	2:17:09
Skylark, C. Platt	4:02:55	2:17:55
An-X, R. Fitzgibbons	4:05:35	2:22:35
Poke Along, H. G. Pimm	4:10:43	2:34:43

First Round.—Skylark, 3:06:21; Mouse, 3:03:22; X-tra, 3:06:19; An-X, 3:10:25; Poke Along, 2:21:02.

JAMAICA BAY CATS.

Start, 2:10. Course, 3.65 Miles.

Sinbad, George Brown	3:24:05	1:14:05

MEXICO CONFERENCE BEGINS HERE SEPT. 4

First Session Will Be Held at the Biltmore, Mr. Rodgers Accompanying Mexicans North.

TRAIN IS BEING PREPARED

Mexican Capital Interested in Possibilities of Railway and Financial Settlements Here.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24.—James Linn Rodgers, American representative to the Carranza Government, formally made it known to the Foreign Office here today that the preliminary conference of the representatives of the United States and Mexico for the settlement of international difficulties would be held at the Hotel Biltmore in New York on Monday, Sept. 4. The Mexican representatives will probably leave here on Saturday.

The final conference, it was said, would be held at some place on the New England coast.

Mr. Rodgers has been ordered by the State Department to accompany the Mexican Commission. He will act in the capacity of adviser to the American Commissioners in regard to various details of Mexican affairs. The Mexican Commissioners will go to the United States by way of Eagle Pass.

American affairs in Mexico will be left in the hands of Charles B. Parker, who is now in charge of the records of the American Embassy.

Will Depart Without Delay.

A train is being put in readiness for the use of the Mexican commissioners on their journey to the United States. The lowest estimate of the time for the trip to New York is six days, so that it is believed here there will be little delay in the departure of the commissioners after they have received their final instructions.

Alberto J. Pani, President of the National Railways of Mexico and one of the Mexican commissioners, declined today to discuss the possibility of a meeting taking place during the conference in New York with American railway men, but the impression here is that he will take the opportunity of his visit to the United States to negotiate regarding the turning over of the Mexican national lines, which are now held and operated by the Government under the plea of military necessity, to the railway company. In this connection the possibility of the reorganiztaion of the company and the passing of control to the hands of certain oil interests is being discussed here.

Luis Cabrera, President of the Mexican commission, when asked today if he would confer with American bankers when in New York, declined to say anything except that he expected to be busy with the affairs of the conference while in that city.

Postal Rates Are Advanced.

An increase in postal rates to take effect Sept. 1 was announced today. In the case of first-class mail the advance will be from 20 to 25 centavos for letters to the United States, Cuba or Canada. The charge will be 30 centavos for mail to other countries in the international postal union and one peso for letters to countries not included in the union. The parcels post rates will be: United States and its possessions, 12 cents Mexican gold a pound up to eleven pounds; for Central American countries, 12 cents; Canada, 30 cents, Germany and France, 80 cents, for parcels of 2.2 pounds or less; England, $1.00 for parcels up to eleven pounds.

The fee for registering mail will be increased from 40 to 50 centavos.

INDIANS KILL CARRANZISTAS.

Battalion of 200 Men All but Wiped Out in Sonora Canyon.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Aug. 24.—The Twenty-second Battalion, Sonora Infantry, was practically annihilated after it had been ambushed by Yaqui Indians near Baramonte, in the Alamos district, about ten days ago, according to reports brought here today by arrivals from Sahuaripa, 250 miles south of the frontier.

Reports of growing unrest in Western Sonora also were received in private dispatches from Hermosillo. These gave the monetary and industrial situation as the chief cause.

The Mexican Government troops, about 200 strong, were passing through a canyon when the Indians fell upon them, according to the meagre reports here.

The arrivals said also the Yaquis were committing numerous depredations in the district, and that many of the residents have fled into the mountains. They said a de facto cavalry command at Sahuaripa, under Colonel Anchetta, has been so reduced by desertion as to be unable to take the field.

LEGALISTAS GO TO MEXICO.

Small Force Leaves Texas Town—Hearst Property Seized.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 24.—General Manuel Ochoa, a former Villista commander, crossed the river below Sierra Blanca, Texas, last night with forty men to join Colonel Mariano Tamez and his followers in the Legalista movement. General Ochoa has been a refugee here and organized his force during the past week.

Carranza troops have taken possession of the houses, stock, and furniture of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst's ranch at Santana, Chihuahua, and have placed a Carranza officer in charge. Carranza officers have refused to restore the property to the Hearst manager upon his request through General Gonzales in Juarez.

LEGISLATION FOR GUARD.

Vermont and Connecticut Assemblies to Consider Pay and Voting.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 24.—The Vermont Legislature met in special session today, called together by Governor Gates to take action to provide for the support of dependents of members of the National Guard on duty on the border. Another matter which it was thought might be aired at the session was the question of enacting legislation which would permit the guardsmen to vote on the border in the Vermont primaries of Sept. 12.

Governor Gates in a message to the Assembly suggested the propriety of appropriating money for soldiers' pay and relief, while the committees in charge of relief work appeared before House and Senate committees to explain conditions. Three bills drafted by the Committee on Military Affairs were presented in the House. They provided for State pay or allowances for the militia while in service.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 24.—Governor Holcomb today called the General Assembly to convene in special session on Sept. 12, to provide for taking the vote of the Connecticut soldiers on the Mexican border. A special session had not previously been called since the civil war.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:14|Sun sets..6:42|Moon rises..2:06

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:00	5:30	11:10	11:55
Governors Island	3:33	6:08	11:58	12:00
Hell Gate	7:59	8:14	1:33	1:39

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 24.

SS Euphrates, Rotterdam, Aug. 5.
SS Kansas City, Swansea, Aug. 9.
SS Parolas, Piraeus, Aug. 1.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, Aug. 18.
SS Stephano, Halifax, Aug. 22.
SS Pythia, Liverpool, Aug. 9.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Aug. 22.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Aug. 19.
SS El Valle, Galveston, Aug. 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Cluny Castle	London	Aug. 9
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 9
Brighton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Elef K. Venezuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Leersum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Trevalyor	Barry	Aug. 9
Robert M. Thompson	Mirfleess	Aug. 10
Atlanta	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Zulia	San Juan	Aug. 19
Santa Marta	Kingston	Aug. 19
Catherine Cuneo	Jamaica	Aug. 20
Antilla	Porto Mexico	Aug. 16
Atherstone	Havre	Aug. 11
Horatius	Havana	Aug. 20
San Jacinto	Key West	Aug. 22
Lenape	Jacksonville	Aug. 22
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 22
El Occidente	Galveston	Aug. 18

DUE TOMORROW.

Italia	Gibraltar	Aug. 16
Vauban	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Paul Paix	Swansea	Aug. 13
Ilwen	Cardiff	Aug. 14

DUE SUNDAY.

*Ryndam	Falmouth	Aug. 18
New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Lombardia	Tre An'ziata	Aug. 10
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 24
Basse Terre	Bordeaux	Aug. 15

DUE MONDAY.

*Duchambeau	Bordeaux	Aug. 20
Coamo	San Juan	Aug. 23
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 25

DUE TUESDAY.

†Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Aug. 14
Herm	Seville	Aug. 13
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 20
Metapan	Cristobal	Aug. 21
Northern	Havre	Aug. 15
Tokushima Maru	London	Aug. 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Mesaba	London	Aug. 19
Roma	Azores	Aug. 22
*Carpathia	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Mogileff	Leith	Aug. 17
Camino	London	Aug. 17
Cloughton	London	Aug. 19

DUE THURSDAY.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Caracas	San Juan	Aug. 24
Almirante	Kingston	Aug. 25
Stephan	Manoas	Aug. 13
Iroquois	Thameshaven	Aug. 17
Lepanto	Hull	Aug. 18

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Nieuw Amsterdam		
Rotterdam	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Inca, Argentina	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mesmon, Monloria	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pacific, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Sixaola, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Paris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mariana, Santiago		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Stockholm, Gothenburg	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Horthius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Voltaire, Rio de Janeiro	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Millinocket, Porto Rico	———	12:00 M.
California, Glasgow	———	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	———	12:00 M.
Lord Cromer, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull	———	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Matina, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stavanguen, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Hammerafn, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Afghan Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munista, Manati	———	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Lancastrian, London	———	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cloughton, London	———	12:00 M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., Aug. 24.

SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 80 miles E. of Porto Plata at 7 P. M. 23d.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 184 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 103 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 75 miles N. E. of Havana at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 17 miles N. of St. Johns Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Santiago, Cuban ports to New York, was 175 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 198 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 103 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 210 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Gulfoil, Port Arthur to New York, was 245 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 130 miles N. of Diamond Shoals, at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 175 miles S. at noon.
SS Vesta, Tampico to New York, was 85 miles S. at noon.
SS Lonape, Jacksonville to New York, was 152 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Patris.....Aug. 25
Liberia, (specially addressed only,) via Monrovia, at 12:30 P. M.—Mennon.....Aug. 25
Netherlands, via Rotterdam, (also specially addressed correspondence for Great Britain and Ireland, via Falmouth,) at 2:30 P. M., (supplementary, 4 P. M.)—Nieuw Amsterdam..Aug. 25
Sweden, via Gothenburg, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9:30 A. M.)—Stockholm.....Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul.....Aug. 26
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Kristianiafjord.....Aug. 26
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Lafayette.....Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia.....Aug. 26

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Ixion.....Aug. 25
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....Aug. 25
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....Aug. 27
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Aug. 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Aug. 31

Mails for South America.

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 8 A. M.—Voltaire.....Aug. 26
Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Puris.....Aug. 26

THINK 'BLUE FLEET' HAS MET INVADERS

Navy Enforces Rigid Censorship After Receiving Word That Mayo's Ships Are Located.

SOME WARSHIPS AT NEWPORT

Have Probably Been "Captured or Destroyed," Although Officers Won't Tell What Happened.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Navy officials believed it possible tonight that the "red" and "blue" fleets had come into contact somewhere off the Atlantic coast, and were enacting the closing scenes of the great war game which began two days ago. A strict censorship was imposed, however, by Rear Admiral Benson, acting secretary and chief of operations, on all reports reaching the department.

A message early today from Rear Admiral Helm, commanding the "blue" defending fleet, indicated that his scouts might have located either the "red" fleet or its phantom train of transports, hypothetically loaded with men and supplies of an invading army which Admiral Mayo is trying to land on the Atlantic coast. There were indications also that further reports had come showing that the "blue" fleet was hurrying toward its enemy, and that the scouts at least were in touch. Admiral Benson would not discuss the progress of the game further than to say that it was possible a theoretical battle was taking place tonight.

It is known, however, that Admiral Helm is sweeping the ocean with a line of scouts covering several hundred miles. They are steaming on parallel courses at intervals of thirty miles. Any change in the course of one wing of the line requires altering the courses of all scouts, in order that a gap shall not be left through which the enemy fleet could slip for an attack upon the coast.

Rainy or misty weather may seriously hamper the defending scouts, as the thirty-mile intervals are wide enough to permit the enemy to slip by under such conditions. For that reason an inner line of scouts is being maintained and close in to the coast, behind the defending battle fleet, the submarine flotilla is ready if the enemy invades the outer line. Early today the navy intelligence officers discovered a "plot" to blow up the storage oil tanks at Narragansett and to destroy the magazines in the naval shore stations. All commanders were warned and ordered to report what steps they were taking to thwart the attempt.

The outcome of the pending battle will be determined by Rear Admiral Knight, head of the Navy War College, who, as umpire, is on the scene of action aboard the superdreadnought Pennsylvania. Admiral Knight receives regular reports from the commanders of the two fleets as to their dispositions. The moves of the game are being plotted by his navigators on a huge chart aboard the Pennsylvania, and when Admiral Mayo has accomplished his task and made a landing, or when the positions of the fleets show that Admiral Helm's ships are so disposed as to make such an accomplishment impossible, Admiral Knight will announce that the game is ended and notify the department of the result.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—Several of the warships recently engaged in the naval war game now going on in the Atlantic returned to this port today. The warships included the flagship Birmingham of Admiral Mayo's attacking "Red Fleet," the destroyers Jones and McCall, the Ontario, and the tender Yankton of the "blue" organization, and the destroyers Cushing and McCall, and the auxiliary Dubuque of Admiral Helm's "Blue Fleet," which is defending the coast.

Owing to the strict censorship regarding any news of the war game, it is not known whether these ships are in for fuel or have been captured since their departure from Narragansett Bay last Monday. The naval radio station here is bottled up tight, and the officers of the returning ships will not talk, therefore it is presumed the ships were captured.

It is known here that the ships have been in very bad weather with a strong breeze and rough sea, since yesterday, between Cape Hatteras and Block Island, where the submarines are supposed to be in part.

ARCHIBALD CASE HURT.

Son of Noted Army Engineer Suffers a Fractured Skull.

Archibald Case, son of Major J. F. Case, the army engineer who had charge of building the sewers in Havana, Cuba, at the time of the American occupation and who was Director of Public Works in the Philippines, lies mortally injured on a cot in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

Young Mr. Case is a civil engineer and lives with his family at 425 West End Avenue, Manhattan. He is employed by Snare & Triest, iron contractors, who are building the overhead ironwork of the New York Connecting Railway, which runs across Ward's Island and Hell Gate to Astoria. Late on Wednesday afternoon he was struck on the head by a heavy box which fell from the structure in Astoria and crushed his skull. The hospital physicians, assisted by specialists from Manhattan, performed an operation on the skull, but Mr. Case did not regain consciousness and his family was summoned to his bedside.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Patria, at Naples, Aug. 22.
SS Ikalia, at Havre, Aug. 21.
SS Siff, at Havre, Aug. 22.
SS Idaho, at Rotterdam, Aug. 23.
SS Ledaal, at Rotterdam, Aug. 22.
SS Charlton, at Alexandria, Aug. 23.
SS Jungsford, at Rio Grande do Sul, Aug 23.
SS Moerdyk, at Kirkwall, Aug. 22.
SS Ville du Havre, at Genoa, Aug. 22.
SS Almirante, at Colon, Aug. 24.
SS Zacapa, at Colon, Aug. 24.
SS Alliance, at Colon, Aug. 24.
SS Van der Duyn, at Colon, Aug. 24.
SS Pleiades, at Colon, Aug. 24.

Sailed.

SS Pooldyk, from Rotterdam, Aug. 23.
SS Veendyk, from Batavia, Aug. 21.
SS Guiana, from St. Thomas, Aug. 23.
SS Selene, from Linhamen, Aug. 13.
SS Wentworth, from Havre, Aug. 21.
SS Gargoyle, from Alexandria, Aug. 23.
SS Sherman, from Antofagasta, Aug. 23.
SS Rondo, from Delagoa Bay, Aug. 23.
SS Foyle, from London, Aug. 23.
SS Advance, from Colon, Aug. 24.
SS Toyoka Maru, from Colon, Aug. 24.
SS Royal Prince, from Colon, Aug. 24.

Passed.

SS Verona, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Serdegna, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Bois, New York for Rotterdam, passed Dungeness.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 25, SS Mennon.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 25, SS Patris.
Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canoplc.
Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Heilig Olav.
Sweden—Close at 7 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Stockholm.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Kristianiafjord.

Post Office News Item.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Aug. 3, Sydney, Aug. 4, Honolulu, Aug. 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched East on Aug. 23, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Aug. 28.

OFFICERS APPOINTED TO EXAMINE ROOKIES

Soldiers Who Will Take Test Request the Boards to Convene Before the Hike Is Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The boards who will test the proficiency of the 200 or more rookies who are going to try for commissions as reserve officers, at the end of the training camp, were appointed today. One board was appointed for each regiment: Majors Goodale and Roberts and Captains Gowen and Herron for the Eighth and Majors Stewart, Baltzell, and Collins, and Captain Waldron for the Ninth.

The time for the convening of the boards was left to the discretion of the Presidents. It is understood that the examinations will not begin until the men have returned from the hike, although many have requested that they be held earlier so that they might be able to return home according to schedule.

Special classes to prepare the men for some of the subjects included in the examinations have been started. Lectures in some of the "Paper Work" are being given by the regimental and battalion commanders. Captain Hodges of the Engineer Corps will begin a course in topography, which includes practical map making and map reading.

The physical examinations probably will be held before the men start on the hike. Captain Powell of the regular army Medical Corps, has charge of the physical examinations for the Ninth Regiment, and Lieutenant Allen of the Medical Reserve Corps for the Eighth Regiment.

The Eighth Regiment will finish its work on the rifle range early tomorrow morning, and the First Batallion of the ninth will start shooting. The Eighth Regiment will spend the next few days pitching "pup" tents, digging trenches, and taking marches with full equipment in order to get in shape for the hike.

The high score so far for the Eighth Regiment is that of L. W. Douglas of Douglas, Ariz., who made 227 for the five distances. Henry Breckinridge, former Assistance Secretary of War, finished with 198, which placed him in the sharpshooters class.

A new contingent of physicians who are members of the Medical Reserve Corps arrived here today to attend a two weeks' camp.

DROP HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Six Men Ousted After Meat Dealers Are Indicted.

As the result of the indictment of twelve wholesale meat dealers of Williamsburg on charges of selling unwholesome meat and of bribing inspectors of the Department of Health, six inspectors have been dismissed from the department, according to a statement made yesterday by Health Commissioner Haven Emerson.

The dismissed men were William C. Braisted of 153 Prospect Place, Maurice Milman, 1,574 Union Street, and Peter T. Amsher, 130 South Ninth Street, all of Brooklyn, and Charles Caulfield, 434 East Fifty-seventh Street; Alfred E. Luks, West 109th Street, and John Kent of 120 Second Avenue, Manhattan. With the exception of Braisted, all were arraigned before the Health Board and had an opportunity to explain the evidence procured against them by Leonard Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts. None of their explanations was considered satisfactory. Two other meat inspectors involved in the charges are now on the Mexican border with the National Guard, and will be examined when they return. The meat dealers will be brought to trial in September, and it is said that some of them are prepared to plead guilty.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
All-the-Way-by-Water
TO BOSTON
METROPOLITAN LINE
Route via Long Island Sound, Beautiful Buzzards Bay and the
CAPE COD CANAL
MUSIC ON EACH STEAMER
Superb Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL. Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., New York, Week Days and Sundays at 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A.M. Same service returning.
Tickets and information at Pier, also at New York Transfer Co. Offices and various Tourist Agencies.

Delightful Sunday Outings
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
To Bridgeport
Lv. Foot Houston St., N. R., 10:00 A. M.
Fulton St., North River, 10:30 A. M.
Return, Lv. Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M.
Due New York, Pier 14, N. R., 8:00 P. M.
A Cool and Comfortable Sail on L. I. Sound. Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter.
FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE.
Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents.
Tickets limited. On sale only at Piers on day of Excursions.
The New England Steamship Co.

Sunday Excursions
To NEW HAVEN
Str. RICHARD PECK
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.
Foot of East 22nd St., 10:00 A. M.
Return Lv. New Haven, 4:30 P. M.
Due New York, 9:00 P. M.
A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON L. I. SOUND.
VISIT THE CITY OF ELMS.
FARE $1.50. CHILDREN, 75 CENTS.
MUSIC—DINING ROOM—LUNCH COUNTER. FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE.
TICKETS LIMITED. ON SALE ONLY AT PIERS ON THE DAY OF EXCURSIONS.
The New England Steamship Co.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.80 BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50
Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, Including Sunday, 6:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 28d St.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

Daylight Trips
Long Island Sound
Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN
on Mondays Only
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A.M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 10:30 A. M.
For New London, connecting there for all points in New England. Booklet on request.
City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway.

Hartford Line
From New Pier 40, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M. for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.50.

SOUND TRIP
RED BANK LINE
50 CENTS
Ft. Pier 21, E.R. 1:30 p. m. | Battery, 1:45 p. m.
Ft. Pier 21, E.R. 1:30 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 9:00; Battery, 9:15 a. m.
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., 9:00 A. M.; Battery, 9:15 A. M. Sundays, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30; Battery, 8:45, 9:30 a. m.

See the HUDSON NOW

Broad, shaded decks and cool breezes make this daylight trip a most refreshing summer outing. Large, fast steamers daily, except Sunday, between
New York and Albany
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return to 42d St. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.
Special Trips Every Saturday
to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.
AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.
CATSKILL EVENING LINE
leaves daily except Sunday, ft. of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M.; for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1007 Spring.
Hudson River Day Line
DESBROSSES ST. PIER. Tel. 4141 Spring. NEW YORK

To Boston
Fall River Line
Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M.
Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA
ORCHESTRA ON EACH.
Providence Line
Leave Pier 14, North River, daily except Sunday, 6 P. M.
Fall River Line Steamers
PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH in Service
$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms Always Cool.
Other Long Island Sound Routes
NEW BEDFORD LINE
To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 27, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:15 P. M., Sundays 4:45 P. M. Steamer NAUGATUCK.
NEW LONDON LINE
To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days 5:30 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., week days 2:00 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days 2:15 P. M., Sundays 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
Tickets, Staterooms and Information at 171 Broadway, and 1,180 Broadway; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

The Coolest Way to Spend Sunday

Most Delightful Sail on the Hudson River to Newburgh
Round Trip $1.00
S.S. "Rensselaer" leaves Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 A. M.; returning on "Trojan," due at 8:30 P. M.
Also Through Service to Albany and Troy Every Night and Sunday Morning.
Hudson Navigation Company

SUNDAY TRIP
Up the Hudson to Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie & Return, $1.00
Str. "Benj. B. Odell"

leaves Franklin St., 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music, restaurant and lunch room.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS" Daily 8 A. M. Pier 1 N. R. ONLY. Fare $1.00.
CONEY ISLAND & ROCKAWAY BEACH from Pier 1, N. R. and West 129th St. Round Trip, ADULTS 50c, CHILDREN 30c. Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

GLEN ISLAND

Boats from Battery today, 9:30 & 10 A. M. & 1:30, 3 & 6 P. M., E. 34th St., 30 min. later. Bronx Boat from E. 138th St., 9:30 A. M., 2 & 7 P. M.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. $1.50
EVERY SUNDAY.
Via Long Island R. R. Special Express train to Montauk, thence by steamer "Shinnecock" to Block Island. For full particulars see this paper Saturday.

VALLEY GROVE
Every Sunday 80-Mile Sail on L. I. Sound 75c
For particulars see this paper Saturday.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 5873.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.
SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, foot W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Tel. 248 Gramercy.

CALIFORNIA
IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME
Where the flowers are sweetest,
The waters are clearest,
The skies are bluest
And joys are keenest
LOW ROUND TRIP FARES
TICKETS ON SALE UNTIL SEPT. 30.
LIMITED TO OCT. 31.
GO SUNSET RETURN DIFFERENT ROUTE IF DESIRED
NEW YORK-NEW ORLEANS LIMITED-SUNSET LIMITED
OTHER FAST DAILY TRAINS
PERSONAL CONDUCTORS-DAILY FROM WASHINGTON
LEATHER UPHOLSTERED TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
WITHOUT CHANGE-COOLEST-CLEANEST SERVICE
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Or A. J. Poston, General Agent, Washington, D. C.

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS
MAUCH CHUNK & GLEN ONOKO $1.50
BELLEWOOD PARK $1.00 round trip

Special all-steel trains leave: For:	Sunday, Sept. 3. Mauch Chunk.	Bellewood.	Labor Day, Sept. 4 Mauch Chunk.	Bellewood.
New York (W. 23d St.)	8.20 AM	7.05 AM	8.20 AM	8.50 AM
" (Liberty St.)	8.30 "	7.15 "	8.30 "	9.00 "
Jersey City Terminal	8.45 "	7.27 "	8.45 "	9.15 "
" (Jackson Ave.)	8.50 "	7.33 "	8.56 "	9

TELLS OF HER RUIN TO SAVE OTHERS

White Slave Victim's Warning Story, Repeated Outside Grand Jury Room.

HER SLAVER SAFE IN JAIL

She Sacrificed Herself for Him Willingly Till His Marriage to Another Broke the Spell.

Since the investigation of white slavery was begun by District Attorney Swann tales have been told in the secrecy of the Grand Jury room over which the jurors are reported to have wept, and which caused them to collect purses for unfortunate girls who testified, while characterizing their stories as too horrible for publication, almost for belief.

Yesterday a youth of only twenty years was indicted, arrested, arraigned in court, and held in $5,000 bail on a charge of "white slavery." With him safe behind bars, Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith determined on a new effort to save other girls from the fate of those who have entered the Grand Jury room. He permitted the girl who says this youth betrayed and exploited her to tell her story for publication in the hope that other girls might take warning against such wiles as had victimized her.

So this is the story of the girl who hides from former acquaintances under the name of Katherine Kooperman and of Gustave Kugelman, tall, handsome, well-dressed, and worthless. Kugelman, who lives at 2,951 West First Street, Coney Island, is in the Tombs. Miss Kooperman's address was not disclosed yesterday, but she told, and Mr. Smith vouched for it, how she was endeavoring to live down the memory of her thralldom to Kugelman and was now working as stenographer for a mercantile concern of this city.

The girl is tall, handsome in a striking way, and apparently of good birth and breeding. She would not discuss her family. They liked him and she presently adored him. When her family left the city for the Summer she remained behind that she might be near Kugelman, and Kugelman, who had spoken of a wedding that could be held only after he had won over his wealthy father, who then objected, proposed that the girl live with him until he could accomplish this.

Kugelman soon left this city for a visit in Lexington, Ky. Miss Kooperman knows now that he went to ply his usual trade of race-track gambler. She didn't then. And she fell in need of money. The girl borrowed $20 and sent it to him, wondering at his need in view of the wealthy connections of which he boasted, but never questioning his word.

He returned and told her he was out of work, at odds with his parents, and destitute. She changed her viewpoint-date—she was working then as a stenographer—obtained her two weeks' salary, and gave it to him. He was taken sick and went to Bellevue Hospital. The girl turned over to him the bonus of $150 which her employers gave her for Christmas.

So when he asked her to live with him she did so. Always before her was the prospect of marriage when his father should consent. She kept her place as stenographer, for her wage of $10 a week was all there was to support them. Kugelman couldn't seem to get work, but the girl did not question.

She worked, and so infatuated was she with the slender, handsome youngster that she listened, horrified at first, but later with a sort of joy that she could make such a sacrifice, when he proposed that she add to her earnings in the way all the girls of the Grand Jury room have been driven to do.

Kugelman wouldn't let her abandon her position. It gave her a valuable air of respectability and would be of assistance, he told her, if she were caught by the police. But this must never happen, he urged upon her. She must follow his instructions, avoid young men, and encourage especially those who might wear glasses.

They were unlikely to be policemen. The girl obeyed, and once she had done so Kugelman was satisfied. The racing season had opened in Havana, and he answered the call of the race track. He didn't need to stay, for he dared not to leave her alone. Just how strong was this influence he held over her his letters to her best disclose. Here are two that he wrote from Havana:

HOTEL SEVILLA,
Havana, Cuba.
Dec. 9, '15.

Dear Girlie.

Just rec. your letter No. 1. Glad to hear from you, but you certainly are failing behind against other Saturdays and Sundays. Am about stranded here & just made up my mind to wire a friend of mine in N. Y. for money.

Do the best you can and follow my instructions & if you do well and I can afford it I will let you come here after New Year. Send me all you possibly can every day & your weekly money Friday, send it off in your lunch hour, try your best & don't gossip; bus. before pleasure.

But if you don't care to have me come back to you, write me so and I will prepare myself otherwise, but you know I always loved you and always will, so try and make good, but be careful and follow my instructions by all means.

Charity begins with me, and you know I am hungry down here. Don't need any shirts as yet, but you can send a pair of socks every week. Will close now, as I've some business to attend to. It will be 2 weeks before the races start here, so you know what I need. Try your best, by all means, and break the track records and make more than when I was home; but take care of Rex; buy some Puppy Dog Chic. from Park & Tilford for him, and don't forget to bath him once in a while. Be sure and send me some money every day small amounts you don't have to register; try and get one big bill all the time. Now take good care of yourself and write me everything that happens, and you know what I told you about your coat. Take good care of my cloth I left in care of you. Lots of love and kisses. Your devoted boy.

P. S. It's very warm here and I need some light-weight cloth.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 15, 1916.

Dear Carrye: Just recd. your letter & certainly glad to hear you like our new place & hope I will be with you there soon; also glad to hear Rex is O. K. but see that he don't tears up anything. Now Carrye the time comes nearer every day that I will be with you soon. Is telephone in the house? What kind of people are living there? By all means be very careful! Did you get Rex's license?

Honey write me all what's going on & try & make all you can & be very careful. Did you go to the Western Union Office yet, by all means try & get your money; and never send money without receipt. I don't understand that you should do such a thing, in my last letter I enclosed you a receipt just to show you what I mean that's the kind you should always get. Now Carrye don't take anybody to your place unless he looks alright & besides better if you know him or know he is all right as I don't want you to take any chances at all. Carrye try your best & when I get to N. Y. I will surprise you with something; will let you know soon exactly when I leave. Now Carrye write me all you know & take care of yourself.

Lots of love & kisses,
From your true Boy.
Write me every day.

P. S. How do you like this card. Put it on your door if you want to. How is the write up?

Even these demands were not too heavy for the girl to meet. She sent him an average of $90 a week, and perhaps she would have continued in the life into which he had thrust her, but for something she learned last July. Kugelman told her he must be away for a short time, and he demanded money as usual. She gave him $05. And then she learned that he had taken it and married a girl in Coney Island.

"It was my money that had paid for his honeymoon," the girl said yesterday. "It was what I needed to awaken me. I came to Mr. Smith, determined to expose this man to the authorities and his methods to other girls who might be infatuated as I was. That is all. I loved him truly—how much is proved by what I did. Nothing else could have made me do it."

Kugelman was arrested by members of Lieutenant Costigan's Vice Squad and questioned at Police Headquarters. Afterward he was arraigned in the West Side Court, where Magistrate McQuade held him in $5,000 bail while the Grand Jury considered his case and returned the indictment.

Another of his kind was arraigned before Judge Rosalsky. He was David Parish and he pleaded not guilty to three indictments charging "white slavery." He said he was without funds, and W. H. Welsinger, a lawyer assigned by the court, told Judge Rosalsky, after a short consultation with Parish, that he believed the man could make valuable disclosures of persons who had sold protection to resorts. He will be allowed to tell all he wants to.

SAYS SWEDEN IS IRRITATED.

Germans State Russians Captured Steamer in Home Waters.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (via Sayville.)—The capture of the German steamship Desterro, with a cargo of iron ore, was made by a Russian submarine flying the Swedish flag, says the Overseas News Agency.

Dispatches from Stockholm state that the Desterro was seized in Swedish territorial waters, having on board a Swedish pilot, who has now returned to Happaranda. The vessel was taken into Raumo, Finland.

"This flagrant violation of Swedish neutrality," the news agency says, "has produced excitement in Sweden and embittered the feeling of the people."

KING LUDWIG STRICKEN.

Bavarian Monarch Attacked by Apoplexy, Swiss Report Says.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—King Ludwig III. of Bavaria has been stricken with apoplexy and his condition is grave, according to a report from Switzerland, says a Rome dispatch to the Petit Parisien.

King Ludwig III. is 71 years old. He married the Archduchess Marie Theerese of Austria, and ascended the Bavarian throne in 1913. He was appointed a Field Marshal of the Bavarian Army last year, and visited the Bavarian troops on the battle line in France in January last.

FEARED THE CAT MOST.

Dog Jumps to His Death from Vivisection Laboratory.

A yellow dog lost a fight with a cat yesterday on the fourth floor of the Loomis Laboratory of Cornell University Medical College, at 414 East Twenty-sixth Street, by jumping to his death on the sidewalk below. During the fight the cat scratched him deeply on the nose and the dog yelped in pain. His yelps were heard by the little infantile paralysis sufferers across the street in Bellevue Hospital, who looked up from their toy animals to see him fall to the sidewalk. He staggered to his feet and started across the street, his legs wabbling under him, and then dropped dead. His skull was fractured.

The dog was one of those kept in cages at the laboratory and used for experimental purposes. Both dogs and cats are used for this work, and the animals escaped from their cages yesterday through the carelessness of the watchman.

Students in the chemical laboratory said yesterday that the animals on the fourth floor were used for experimentation, and admitted that "experimentation, but practically all the members of the Faculty were away, and no experimenting was going on at present.

NEW YORK ANGLER WINS.

G. C. Jenkins Has Average of 99.7 with Light Tackle at Newark.

The ninth annual international fly and bait casting tournament, which is being held at Weequahic Park Lake, Newark, N. J., was continued yesterday, when the two events which were unfinished on the opening day were decided, in addition to two of the events on the program for yesterday. The other scheduled event, the heavy tackle distance fly competition, was put over until today because of darkness.

The day's competition started with the light tackle distance fly contest, which was postponed on Wednesday. C. G. Chatt of the Illinois Casting Club won the honors in this competition with a cast of 113 feet. Fred N. Peet of the Chicago Fly Casting Club was second, with 107 feet, and E. G. Mills of the Anglers' Club of New York took third position. The latter's cast was 105 feet. H. W. Hawes, who led the competition on Wednesday, had to be content with fourth place, with a cast of 102 feet.

In the light tackle dry fly accuracy competition the honors went to G. C. Jenkins of the Anglers' Club of New York, who had an average of 99.7. J. M. Smith of the Chicago Fly Casting Club took second place, with a total of 99.6, and a tie resulted for third position between Lou S. Darling, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, and Call J. McCarthy, Chicago Fly Casting Club, both of whom had averages of 99.5. On the cast-off the Chicagoan won the position, with 12 demerits.

The other events decided yesterday were the quarter-ounce distance bait, which was won by E. M. Town of Chicago, with a cast of 141 feet, and the light tackle accuracy fly competition. In the latter event Call J. McCarthy led, with an average of 99.11. The summary:

Light Tackle Distance Fly.—Won by C. G. Chatt, Chicago, 113 feet. F. N. Peet, Chicago, 107 feet, second; E. J. Mills, New York, 105 feet, third.

Light Tackle Dry Fly Accuracy.—Won by G. C. Jenkins, Anglers' Club of New York, with 99 7-15. J. M. Smith, Chicago Fly Casting Club, 99 6-15, second; Lou S. Darling, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, and Call J. McCarthy, Chicago Fly Casting Club, tied for third with 99.5. On cast-off McCarthy won with twelve demerits against thirteen.

One-Quarter Ounce Distance Bait.—Won by E. M. Town, Chicago Fly Casting Club, with 141 feet. R. C. Leonard, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, 140 2-5 feet, second; W. J. Jamison, Illinois Casting Club, and J. S. Pettitt, Anglers' Club of New York, tied for third with 129 2-5 feet. On cast-off Jamison won with a cast of 132 4-5 feet against 115 1-5 for Pettitt.

Light Tackle Accuracy Fly.—Won by Call J. McCarthy, Chicago Fly Casting Club, with 99 11-15. W. M. Stanley, Illinois Casting Club, 99 10-15, second; J. S. Schwinn, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, 99.9, third.

ROONEY IN RACE TOMORROW

Champion Will Stroke Ravenswood Crew in Long Island Regatta.

Entries for the annual championship regatta of the Long Island Rowing Association, to be held tomorrow over a mile course on North Beach Bay, were opened last night at a meeting of the Regatta Committee at the Ravenswood Boat Club. There are five events on the rowing program, with a total entry of fifteen crews. This number compares favorably with that of former years.

The biggest entry has been attracted by the senior four-bared gig race, in which the Ravenswoods, Nonpareil R. C., Nautilus B. C., and Wahnetah B. C. will be represented. Thomas J. Rooney, new national sculling champion, will stroke the Ravenswood quartet.

In the junior double gig race the fight will be between crews of the Ravenswood club and the Bayonne Rowing Association, while in the junior single shell the contestants will be R. J. Allen, 2d, of the Ravenswoods; William McDonald of the Union B. C., and W. Clough of the Seawanhaka B. C.

The Rogers Cup competition in the junior four-gig race promises to produce one of the best races of the regatta, even though there are but two entries. Both the Nonpareil R. C and Ravenswood B. C., which have made nominations for this event, hold two legs on the trophy, and each is exceedingly desirous of gaining permanent possession of it.

There will be three crews in the junior four shell, representing the Ravenswoods, Nonpareils and Seawanhakas.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE at a price. B. Solomon, care of Pansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d St. Telephone Chelsea 4140.

BROADCLOTH.—Burgundy, Botany, or F. & H. broadcloth; will pay $1.60 net. Madison Square 1686.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—Contractors wanted. We supply material. I. Novick, 40 W. 28th.

COATS.—Jobbers placing orders on sport coats and mixtures, from $8.50 to $7.50. 55 West 24th, 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobbers will look Friday, after 10 A. M., ladies' and misses' cloth coats; open for newest models only. 110 5th Av., 3d floor.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Interested in a quantity at a price. B. Solomon, care Pansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d St. Telephone Chelsea 4146.

DRESSES.—Contractors on dresses wanted; have thousands to give out; steady work all year around. 129 West 27th, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Taffeta jobs wanted. Call Orchard 6713 between 9 and 11 A. M.

DRESSES.—Open for silk, dance and evening dresses. 80 West 25th St., third floor.

GEORGETTE CREPE. — Open to buy 500 pieces Georgette crepe at a price for cash. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

JOBS.—Cash for jobs and odd lots, trimmings, braids, notions, buttons. B 169 Times.

POPLINS.—Open for quantity black and blue wool poplins; will pay cash. The Mutual Skirt Co., 134 West 37th.

POPLINS, Serges, Caberdines, all colors; cash. Manhattan Skirt Co., 16 W. 20th.

POPLINS.—Silk-wool poplins, dark shades, wanted. Telephone Madison Square 5414.

SERGES.—Quality 4408 desired; cash. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th.

SUITS AND COATS. — Jobber placing large orders on smart suits and coats, all prices. 10th floor, 32 West 27th.

SUITS.—Contractors wanted on ladies' suits. 152 West 27th, 1st floor.

TAFFETA.—Open to buy navy and brown at a price. Tip Top Waist & Dress, 124 West 37th St.

TAFFETA. — Open to buy large quantity taffeta, all colors; 70c. to 85c. Send samples. C 5 Times.

WAISTS AND DRESSES.—Q. S. Given of Buffalo; Miss Clossey open for Fall waists and dresses; will look Friday after 9 o'clock at Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CHARMEUSE.—15 pieces 36-inch charmeuse to sell at $1.05 net cash. Telephone Gramercy 1124.

CHINCHILLAS.—White; Clark & Danna; 5 pieces. Chelsea 3110.

COATS.—Juniors' and ladies' cloth and plie fabrics, $3.75 up; plush coats, $9.50 to $16.50; immediate delivery. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th.

COATS.—Girl', 8 to 14, of wool materials and plie fabrics, $2.25 to $3.75; biggest values to retail for $5; immediate delivery. American Maid Coat Co., 37 West 20th.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers call to see six good numbers at $6.75 of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Ladies' coats in all fabrics for immediate delivery. Weinstein & Klipstein, 139 Spring St.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Stylish all wool sport coats, $8.75. Samuel Neuman, 11 West 20th St.

CORDUROYS on hand for immediate delivery; all colors. Gramercy 2640.

DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS.—1,000 wash skirts, 500 dozen cotton and silk waists, 25 dozen wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 10 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Job to sell; serges, charmeuse, combinations. Fifth floor, 20 East 20th.

DRESSES.—75 silk and serge, to close out. Marboro Dress Co., 47 West 34th, Room 412.

DRESSES.—350 new silk dresses to close out at a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 W. 26th.

FUR TRIMMING.—Black opossum, one to two inches; $6.50 to $13. Madison Sq. 816.

LACES.—25,000 dozen Valenciennes laces to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 10 West 32d St.

MOHAIRS, 42-inch, leading shades on hand for immediate delivery; cheap. Box X Y, 125 East 34th.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av., 9380 Md. Sq.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, northeast corner 4th Av. & 20th.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripes and white at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; carded, bulk; immediate delivery. H. Strauss, 320 5th Av.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery; all wool suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.75 up; mixture coats, $3.75 up. Robert Kamber, Frank & Bregstein, 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 113 West 27th.

SUITS.—75 Fall samples, to close out. Marboro Dress Co., 47 West 34th, Room 412.

TAFFETAS.—Gros de Londres taffetas, satin merveilleux; immediate delivery. Soniand, 19 Madison Av.

THROW SCARFS in imitation seal, mole, and ermine. Frankel, 56 West 24th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday 3¼@3¾ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

It's the Fashion to Raise Them.

A TIMES reporter was in the office of an executive of a prominent commission house yesterday while the latter was instructing a salesman in regard to the higher prices that had just been made on a number of gray cloths. The merchant went over them at great length, giving the brand, construction and price, paused an instant, and then concluded: "If you think of any more let me know and we will advance them, too."

The Raw Silk Summary.

There has not been a great deal of change in the Yokohama raw silk market in the last few days, either as to prices or to buying. Cables from there say that stocks are now down to 9,000 bales, while sales for the week were pretty fair. Not much is heard from Canton, where business is still retarded by political troubles, but Shanghai remains firm. There is a good demand for most varieties of silk in that market, in spite of the fact that the rising exchange is making business difficult. Not a great deal of change is noted at Milan, where European buyers continue to dominate the situation and prices continue steady to firmer. Locally there is an increasing demand at better prices.

Features of a Smart Hat.

A smart hat shown at the fashion show at the Ritz-Carlton this week was a small one of black hatter's plush, with a heavy band of jet around the upper edge of the standing rim, and a big projecting jet ornament at the front. Encircling the hat and standing up from the brim was a circle of tiny gray ostrich tips. This hat made four distinct points in modishness. The hatter's plush, which is to be so much used, the jet which is seen on gowns and hats, the use of the big ornament on the front of the hat, where everything of the kind is shown for the moment, and the use of ostrich feathers. A hat made entirely of gray ostrich illustrates the use of these feathers. It is a small round hat and the feathers are laid flat upon it with the curl pressed down into circles and curves.

Some Decorated Stockings.

While makers of the highest grades of hosiery are saying that the smartest people will wear solid colors in footwear to match their gowns and that brilliant effects will be seen chiefly for sport wear, the woman who has the taste and the money may be as bizarre as she pleases. A peacock embroidered in all the colors for which the bird is famous spreads his brilliant tail over the insteps of stockings for women who do not believe that peacock feathers bring bad luck. Green lizards done in glittering metal embroidery adorn the insteps of another style of hosiery. These are the women's American war hosiery, the lizard having reference to the many kinds of animal life the guardsmen at the border are constantly interviewing. The rattlesnake and the scorpion may come next.

Wear Asbestos Clothing.

A popular tailor with the automobile manufacturer these days is the asbestos man. The man who welds the cast iron of different parts of the frames of the automobile is dressed from head to foot in asbestos cloth. Coat, trousers, shoes, gloves or mittens, and an all-enveloping hood are of this material with a small opening set with mica. The process of welding cast iron is new and had its inception in the automobile business some years ago. By the oxygen-acetylene process a heat of 5,000 degrees is reached which would set fire to the clothes of the worker. Workers in chemical plants are also using asbestos clothes to a greater extent than formerly. Asbestos is not affected by the ordinary acids, and the chemical worker is influenced by the increasingly high prices of his ordinary wearing apparel and wears the practically indestructible asbestos cloth when at work to save it.

Blacklisted Firms' Insurance.

The Controller of the British Foreign Trade Department has made public a license issued to British underwriters and insurance companies to carry into effect marine insurance contracts made with persons in the United States, notwithstanding such persons may be on the statutory blacklist, provided such contracts were made prior to these persons being placed on the list. According to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the American Consul General at London, this license applies to any contract for marine insurance or insurance against fire, or any other risk of goods or merchandise during transit from the shipper's or manufacturer's warehouse until deposited in a warehouse on the termination of transit where any part of the routing is by sea.

Silk Manufacturers Sold Up.

Practically all of the local silk manufacturers of any size in this market are now sold up on Fall goods to the end of the year as the result of recent heavy trading by prominent cutters and retailers. While both classes of buyers were said to be objecting strenuously in many cases against the high prices asked, they were made to realize the situation and bought ahead to guarantee deliveries and prices. Both satin-faced and taffeta silks were taken, as were certain crepes. Purple, gold, new shades of blue, and some new yellows were among the most favored colorings. Spring business has been done by some big producers and buyers, but most of the latter are unwilling to trade very far into the new season because of the present high prices and the hope of more favorable figures later.

Stationery for Little Ones.

There are three distinct lines of social stationery which are of interest for the little people. The first is the birth announcement card. There are many styles of these, and there is always a large popular demand for them. They differ in size and shape, and occasionally will include an extra fold to the card, on which is shown the stork, with the baby swinging from its bill. The stationery for the very little people's own use has pictures upon it showing them engaged in different occupations and amusements. These are always up to date. So there are the little people as aviators in one group, and they are shown engaged in other sports. When shown love-making there is a big heart for a background. One of the most engaging of the cards has the little people as cooks, wearing caps and aprons. Outgrowing the picture paper age, they have a regular lawn notepaper but a couple of sizes smaller than the average note.

Uses of Crinkled Rubber.

Pretty and practical things are being developed in crinkled rubber. It is made into bath mats for use in the tub to prevent slipping. In this form it is solid and comes in white with an edge of delicate color, blues, or pinks. It is perforated with holes at intervals. For bathing slippers and shoes it is attractive and practical. Shoes made from it have firm soles and soft uppers. They cling to the foot and are pretty, shapely, and do not slip off in swimming. Then there is the half-high shoe of some delicate color with no fastening, which is stretched to slip on. There are also slippers in white and pale colors with a little bow of the material. The crinkled rubber is attractive in itself. It is new this past year and just being developed. There are garters to match the slippers. These are useful for the woman who is not a vigorous swimmer. The high shoes will retail at $1.75, the low at $1.25, and the garters at 50 cents. For business use in the crinkled rubber come thin brown finger caps, perforated, for counting money, &c.

Prices Named for Fancy Woolens.

Department 4 of the American Woolen Company yesterday made prices on its 1917 lines of fancy coatings, suitings, and skirtings. Among the goods offered were these: 54-inch homespun effects, in gray, tan, brown, and green fancy mixtures, 87½ cents; 56 to 58 inch Scotch homespun effects, $1.17½ to $1.25; chevlot twist effects in mixtures, 54 inches wide and weighing 11½ to 12 ounces, $1.25; 13-ounce, 54-inch fancy checks, $1.30; large fancy check effects, in double and twist, weighing 12½ to 14 ounces, $1.37½, and novelty checked sport coatings, $1.42½. For fancy velours in checks and stripes $1.50 is asked for cloths weighing 11½ to 12 ounces, these goods being shown in a profusion of colorings. Coverts were priced from $1.25 to $1.70, while 54-inch shepherd checks were opened at $1.55. A novelty jersey effect, 54 inches wide and offered in several shades, was priced at $1.70. Skirtings ranged from 90 cents to $1.37½, while eight-ounce goods in novel black and white checks were opened at $1.37½.

Sheeting Business Was Good.

Sheetings led in the gray goods trading in this market yesterday. Large sales of 5.50s were reported at 5¼ cents for September-October delivery, with other good-sized sales made at the same price for shipments ranging into 1917. Deliveries of 4.70s, running into 1070, were sold at 6 cents. A better demand was told of on 4-yard, 56-60 sheetings, which sold yesterday at 7½ cents for November-December delivery. Quite liberal bids of 6⅝ cents were reported refused by certain sellers for late 1916 deliveries of 48-square, 4-yard goods. Printcloth trading was hampered by the unwillingness of buyers to meet the new prices set by the mills. One of the features was the movement of 39-inch 80 squares, for November-December delivery, at 8¼ cents. This is the highest price reached by these goods since 1907, and it is said to be doubtful now if any more 1916 shipments of them can be had under the figure quoted. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	8¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	7½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	6c
39-inch, 68-72s	7c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5½c
39-inch, 56-44s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	4¼c

BUSINESS NOTES.

The New York office of J. L. Hudson & Co., Detroit, and the Thompson-Hudson Company, Toledo, denied yesterday a rumor heard in the local market that T. F. Ranck, cloak buyer, had resigned. It was said that he still occupies the position he has held for the last three and a half years.

The annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists Association will be held at Baltimore on Oct. 5 to 6. The attendance is expected to be the largest in some time, if not ever.

Julean A. Arnold, American Commercial Attache at Peking, has just returned to the United States after a two years' stay in China. He is expected in the city within a short time. Individuals or firms desiring to have interviews with him are invited to advise the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House in order that a proper schedule may be made up for conferences.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PEERLESS CREAMERY & DAIRY EQUIPMENT CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Peerless Creamery & Dairy Equipment Co., Inc., 75 Vesey Street, by Albert Wisner, $500; M. V. Kennelly Co., $14, and Harry Zacker, $30. Liabilities were stated to be $7,000 and assets $3,000. One of the incorporators was A. Wisner, who was looked upon by the trade as the owner of the business. It is said he was President of the company. Judge Hand appointed Jesse Knight receiver under a bond of $1,000, and authorized him to carry on business for fifteen days. The bankruptcy petition was caused by an attachment obtained by the Chester Dairy Supply Company, on which the Sheriff took possession of the assets.

HENRY LEVY, salesman, 100 West Eighteth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $479 and no available assets. He has a claim against the New York Railways Company for damages, which claim is in dispute and value is unknown. Attached to the petition is his sworn statement that the only liabilities are two judgments, one of which was for a gambling debt.

PETER DE BRUIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Peter De Bruin, 47 West Twenty-fourth Street, who formerly had a restaurant in the Masonic Club, by R. L. Titus, $245; Greenbaum & McKelvey, $558, and Middendorf & Rohrs, $246. He made an assignment on July 25. Liabilities are $3,000.

SIGMUND SCHUMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sigmund Schuman, grocer, 13 Spring Street, by eight creditors, whose claims aggregated $534.

J. A. STEVENSON & CO., INC., manufacturer of dresses, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $27,689, and assets of $20,353. Among the creditors are Lichtenheim & Stern, $4,079 secured; H. R. Mallinson & Co., $1,609, and Desmond Dunne, $1,550 secured.

BARNETT LAZARUS, a jobber in women's underwear, as the Capital Muslin Underwear Company, 896 Broadway, has made an assignment to Max S. Weinberg.

MILLS & GIBB.—Judge A. N. Hand signed an order yesterday directing Joseph B. Martindale and J. Harper Poor, receivers of Mills & Gibb, white goods importers, to pay another installment of $25,000 on the principal of the mortgages of $750,000 held by the Bank for Savings on property at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, which installment was due on Aug. 15, provided that the bank agrees not to demand any further payments on the principal. This is in addition to the installment of $25,000 due May 15, which has already been ordered paid.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY.—Judge A. N. Hand of the Federal Court has granted leave to Thatcher M. Adams and Julian W. Robbins, as executors and trustees of the estate of Frances C. Adams, to begin a suit in the Supreme Court against the American Real Estate Company and its receivers to foreclose a mortgage of $100,000 on property at 67-69 West 125th Street, formerly owned by the American Real Estate Company, but now owned by others, and the company is a necessary party to the foreclosure. There is due now the principal of $100,000, interest from Feb. 16, 1916; taxes, $1,224, and water rates and insurance, $231.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 24.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Columbia Supply Company, dealers in brewers' and bottlers' supplies. The creditors filing the petition and the amounts named are the Acme Steel Company, Chicago, $826.76; the Dubuque Realty Company, Dubuque, Iowa, $2,230.44, and the Western Iron Stores Company, Milwaukee, $82.45. Judge Ferdinand Geiger has appointed Julius J. Goetz receiver under $10,000 bond.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Boldman, Edwin D.—City of N. Y.....$253.45
Carlton, James—Same 253.45
Edelman, Samuel—Same 253.45
Fischman, Herman—Same 135.84
Ferrin, Austin W.—Same 253.45
Kurzrok or Kimrack, Max—Same 253.45
Sechfesky, Jacob L.—Same.....253.45
Snyder, William L.—Same.....253.45
Trautman, Ira—Same 253.45
Weledarsky, Julius—Same 253.45
Wertmann, Deitrich—Same 253.45
Bernstein, Solomon M.—S. Bernstein...727.15
Burney, James G.—Mecanno Co., Inc...102.06
Baker, Clarence H.—Standard Thread Co. 191.04
Campbell, Arthur P.—Dudley G. Eldridge, Inc. 102.22
Counihan, William J.—Lux Mfg. Co....206.62
Cox, Phillips Co.—Heywood Stresser & Voight Litho. Co. 441.38
Christensen, Emil—H. H. Jackson et. al. 3,838.02
Cort, Denis Co.—James McLean, Inc...194.32
Cunningham, Peulah L.—Gimble Bros., N. Y. 184.83
Doppler, Anton—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.216.31
Duggan, Edward J.—Western Electric Co. 4,470.72
Flint, Harriet E. or Harriet G. Goodle—L. P. Hollander & Co.....548.69
Grammas, John—E. G. Clarke.....120.78
Great Suburban Improvement Co.—P. Heidelberger et al. 996.52
Gordon, Sam, Philip Jurvale, and Mauriel Jurvale—A. Willstein.....116.00
Hershaft, Lena—J. Lyttle.....214.83
Harbeson, Charles H.—K. G. Harbeson.150.00
Hurwit, Julius—Family Furniture Co., Inc. 116.00
Hamlon, George P.—Allison & Hadaway, Inc. 148.37
Hof, Henry—Cramer-Meyer Co. 239.21
Jackson, Laura, and Bertha Levy—People, &c. 500.00
Kirkwood, Percy A.—John Simmons Co.551.19
Kessler, David D.—Globe Tire Co.....174.76
Karst, Joseph; Thomas Smentas, and Theoparis—A. Gerzenstein 113.00
Klein, Gorus A.—A. Bakst et al.....439.65
Katz, Samuel—J. Dupont et al.....118.07
Kraus, Morris—H. B. Claflin Corp....1,013.65
Lowerre Summit Park Realty Co., Lowerre Summit Development Co. and George H. Lowerre—Edgewater Trust Co. 1,258.77
Liden, Jacob—D. Stern 679.55
Levington, Max—Davis Lahney Co.....158.74
Lange, Ludwig W.—Bigelow Varnish Co. 114.35
MacGregor, Archibald H.—G. F. Kostler 112.57
Mitchell Contracting Co.—Massachusetts Bonding and Ins. Co. 676.44
Montz, Frances M.—Franklin Simon Co.198.37
Nivling, Harry—E. V. Harman.....73.84
Nelson, Aubrey P.—Aeolian Co.....1,506.33
Phillips, Mary G.—Regent Realty Corp.568.03
Russell, Ray, and Bertha Levy—People, &c. 300.00
Roff, John—R. Stapleton 112.95
Roos, Peter and Wendel—G. M. Rodin & Son 177.15
Stilson, William D.—L. A. Fessenden...238.36
Scavo, Emilio—A. Bakst et al. 439.38
Sickler, Harvey C.—Union Stockyard Bank of Buffalo.....3,068.93
Tower, Peter—M. Marx.....105.60
Tucker, Russell E.—Jacob Roosd's Sons, Inc. 352.05
Von Pustan, Calvin—Stern Bros.....100.41
Zimmerman, Frederick L.—M. E. Foster.....187.79

In Bronx County.

Amodio, Franco—V. Gaudiano.....271.12
Fennell, Herman—H. Schwartz.....97.90
Frankel, Irving L.—S. Jacobs et al.....33.37
Fitland, Lillie—S. Hecht et al.....70.35
Gothbook, Leon—Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc. 50.91
Graham, H. Hillery—A. Levin.....49.52
Herman, Max—A. Rosenberg.....77.72
Ilich, Nicholas, as executor—W. S. Nichols, et al. 1,641.42
New York Wholesale Cleaners & Dyers' Association—S. Goodelman.....367.22
Stanton, Daniel P.—M. J. Silverman....127.76

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

International Exposition Co., Inc.—Motion Picture Exhibitors' Assn. of Greater N. Y.; June 7, 1916.....$488.97
Madden, Henry G.—Petterson Bros.; Oct. 18, 1913. .....205.21
Pisa, S. Alvin—Pittston Coal Co., Inc.; June 8, 1916. .....137.89
Schwoerer, Arthur—E. Schwoerer, Sept. 25, 1900. .....1,181.40
Ssme—G. Schwoerer; Sept. 25, 1900..1,819.44
Gahren, Charles—City of N. Y.; Feb. 8, 1916, (vacated). 263.41
Auerbach, Benjamin—E. M. Rodrock; Aug. 25, 1914. .....519.41
Downey Construction Co.—W. Welkenning; Sept. 6, 1913. .....106.83
Denny, Louise J. & Thomas—L. W. Porter; Feb. 7, 1916. .....301.89
Harvey, Frank—Queens County Trust Co.; July 6, 1916, (released)..... 3,950.46
Schmidt, George—S. A. Conway; July 7, 1916. .....1,541.40
Thoma, Marie—A. T. Scharps; May 18, 1916. .....125.91

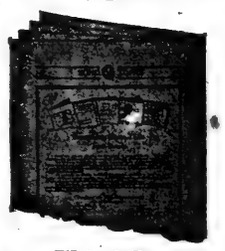
LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Wearing Apparel, Fibres, and Various Fabrics.

M. J. Corbett & Co., won yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a controversy dealing with the classification of tunics, robes and other wearing apparel, composed of a silk net or a silk net and silk chiffon foundation, decorated with beads or spangles. The Collector returned the goods at 60 per cent. as ornamented or trimmed merchandise. The protest claimed duty at 50 per cent. as silk wearing apparel, or at the same rate as articles composed wholly or in chief value of beads or spangles. Judge Cooper decided that the claim for entry under the bead paragraph was the more specific, and sustained the claim.

Another decision handed down by the same General Appraiser related to bassine or palmyra fibre imported by F. H. Cone, New York. The fibre had been cut into uniform lengths, dressed, dyed and bunched. It was classified as Tampico fibre by similitude and returned for duty at 20 per cent. The protestant claimed it properly free of duty under one of several paragraphs, or dutiable at 15 per cent. as unenumerated merchandise. The latter claim was held applicable by Judge Cooper, the Collector being reversed.

Bamboo curtains of a class considerably above the usual run of such importations figured in a decision by Judge Cooper in the case of J. L. Loose, St. Louis. The curtains were bound and reinforced by strips of cloth, made of cotton and metal threads, running lengthwise of the curtains. The curtains also were provided with a cord fastened to the article by being passed through a metal eye. The goods were classified as appliqued articles and returned for duty at 60 per cent. At the trial it was conceded by the Government that the articles were not appliqued within the meaning of the tariff provision covering such goods. It was shown that the metal thread used in the makeup of the curtains was the component of



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We have issued a booklet giving brief explanations of coupon and registered bonds, redemption of bonds, sinking funds, and definitions of various types of bonds. The booklet also contains brief descriptions of more than fifty-five issues of conservative investment bonds.

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Municipal Bonds Advanced.

when the Income Tax Law was enacted in 1913. That experience may now be important in view of the effect on the market of possible increase in the Income Tax rates. A resume of the market for representative State and City bonds in 1913-1914 together with current offerings of Municipal bonds will be sent on request for special letter, M. B.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular Under Profit-Taking—Hope of Railroad Settlement—British Notes Taken.

The stock market yesterday reflected both profit-taking and further effort of a co-ordinated sort to maintain the upward swing of prices. The activity and strength in the copper shares which made them a noteworthy feature of the trading was related to this latter effort. It was a not unusual sequel to what had gone before in the market, active buying accompanied by sharp advances bringing on heavy profit-taking sales and prompting organized effort to counter this by upbidding of stocks in which there happened for one reason or another to be less liquidating pressure than elsewhere. The effect of the whole was to maintain a fair degree of activity, but the total was only a little more than half of the record figure reached two days ago, when the market felt the full force of the momentum which had been imparted to prices by the most aggressive buying which had been seen in months.

Prices were what they naturally would be under the operation of these conflicting sources—irregular, but in very few cases were they weak. The immediate future of the market depends perhaps a good deal upon the extent of the short interest. No doubt many have been tempted by the recent advances to put out again stock which in many instances they felt it prudent to take back earlier in the rise, when it became apparent that a clearly defined upward movement was under way; but it is doubtful if this sort of selling has increased the size of the short interest compared with the extent of that interest at the outset of the rise. On the contrary, the recent course of the market was calculated to make the bears more prudent, particularly after the resistance which the market had previously shown to not a little bad news.

The point of view of many people has changed. For a long time it was generally assumed that the end of war-stimulated industrial activity was near an end. Now it has come to be accepted as probable that this activity will last much longer. Those who expect the war to end before the year is out are outnumbered by those who believe that it will last another twelve-month. And the longer the activity more or less closely related to the war lasts, the smaller becomes the number of people who worry over the state of American business when peace returns. Certain it is that the longer Europe continues in death grapple the harder will be her task of reconstruction, and also the more strongly established will be American industries and American trade, particularly in those directions in which the country has reached out into new fields since the outbreak of the war. This is a change which is conducive to greater market optimism than existed earlier in the year.

Reports from Washington that the railroad crisis was likely to be passed before the day was over aroused only the sort of interest which is taken in the prediction of something which nine people cut of ten have been expecting all along. That the railroads would eventually reach an agreement with their men through the President has seemed a foregone conclusion from the beginning. The news that practically all the $250,000,000 of British notes offered for public subscription on Wednesday had been taken by the close of business yesterday was the best possible comment, both on the attractiveness of this issue, which has appealed greatly to the market, and on the ability of this country to finance readily the credits which it is called upon to extend in furtherance of the unprecedented amount of trade which it is doing with foreign countries.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3¾	3½
New York	5	3½	3¾	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3¾	
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2%@2%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2%@3

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Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

Time.

60 days.....2¾@3 | 5 months.....3¾
90 days.....3 @3½ | 6 months.....3¾
4 months.....3½@3¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3 @3¼
4 to 6 months.....3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.75½	$4.75¾	+.00½
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	+.00½
France—				
Demand	5.90⅝	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	+.00⅛
Cables	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	+.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	71.81⅛	71.75	71.75	—.00½
Cables	71.87½	71.81¼	71.81¼	—.00½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.90⅝	5.90⅛
95.28 Berlin	71.81¼	71.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29½	5.28⅝
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.82	30.87
5.1826 Italy	6.48½	6.47½
20.26 Austria	12.35	12.35
26.78 Scandinavia	26.70	26.80
19.20 Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19 Holland	†41.26	†41.37½
China—		
Hongkong	51.00	51.15
Shanghai	72.50	71.50
India—		
32.44 Bombay	32.62½	32.75
32.44 Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84 Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.75
32.44 Rio	24.62	24.75

†Plus 1-32; *minus 1-32.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $491,791,878; balance, $21,459,400; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $683,071.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium; off $.625.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31½d, unchanged; in New York, 68¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 51@55c.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£97,000
Circulation decreased	169,000
Bullion decreased	266,857
Other securities increased	5,236,000
Other deposits increased	7,889,000
Public deposits decreased	2,703,000
Notes reserve decreased	123,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 20.15 per cent.; last week it was 27.11 per cent. Rate of discount 6 per cent.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 68 francs 55 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 13½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 89 francs 95 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 24.

	Shares.
Total sales	751,156
Same day last year	713,897
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	107,209,648
Same period last year	94,382,252
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
53	54	100	Acme Tea	53	53	53	53	+ ⅛
16	16⅝	1,800	Alaska Gold Mines	16½	16⅞	16¼	16¾	+ ⅜
24	24½	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg	24¼	24¾	24	24	—1
77	78	300	Am. Ag. Chem	78	78	78	78	+1
100¼	101½	100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	101¼	101½	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
89	89⅝	11,600	Am. Beet Sugar	89	90¼	88¼	89	+ ⅛
61	61¼	9,500	American Can	61½	62	60¾	61½	— ⅛
63¾	63	4,000	Am. C. & F	63	63⅝	62	62⅝	...
117	118	100	Am. C. & F. pf	117	117	117	117	...
147½	149	100	Am. Coal Prod	148	148	148	148	—1
10	10¼	100	Am. H. & L	10½	10½	10¼	10⅜	...
51½	52	1,100	Am. H. & L. pf	52¼	52⅝	51½	52	— ⅛
28½	28½	100	Am. Ice Sec	28¾	28¾	28½	28½	+ ⅛
21⅝	22½	100	Am. Linseed	22	22	22	22	...
77⅝	78	11,600	Am. Locomotive	77⅝	78	76⅝	78	+ ⅛
105	105⅜	100	Am. Locomotive pf	105½	106	105½	105½	...
7	7¼	200	Am. Malt	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	...
101⅜	101½	10,600	Am. S. & F	100⅝	101⅝	100⅝	101⅛	+1⅛
94½	95¾	400	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	94½	95	94¾	94¾	+1½
54½	55	500	Am. St. Foundries	54½	54⅝	54	54	—2½
110	111	1,700	Am. Sug. Ref	110¼	111⅜	110	110	— ⅛
131½	131⅞	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	131½	131⅝	131¼	131⅝	...
222	223	1,100	Am. Tobacco	222	223	222	222	+1
107	108½	250	Am. Tob. pf. new	107	107	107	107	—1
46¾	48	100	Am. Woolen	47	47	47	47	...
97¼	98	100	Am. Woolen pf	97½	97½	97½	97⅜	— ⅜
26	26⅝	100	Am. Writ. Paper pf	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	...
34½	35¼	800	Am. Z. Lt. & P	35	35¾	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
...	67	200	Am. Z. Lt. & P. pf	65½	65½	65½	65½	+1
87⅞	88	57,800	Anacon. Copper	87¼	88½	87	87½	+ ⅛
70	72¼	100	Associated Oil	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ ⅛
104½	104⅝	700	A., T. & S. F	104⅝	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅛
98¾	99	1,200	A., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	...
72	72½	2,800	Atlantic, G. & W. I	71½	72½	71	72¼	+ ⅛
65	65⅞	200	A., G. & W. I. pf	65¼	65⅞	65¼	65¼	+ ⅛
80⅜	81¼	9,400	Baldwin Loco	80½	81⅞	79⅝	81¼	+ ⅝
104½	105½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	105	105	105	105	...
87⅞	87⅞	2,300	Balt. & Ohio	88	88	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅜
73	73½	1,000	Balt. & Ohio pf	73	73	73	73	— ⅛
482	487	200	Bethlehem Steel	489	489	489	489	— ⅝
482	487	25	Beth. St. odd lot	494	494	494	494	...
85	85¼	500	Brook. R. T	85	85½	85	85½	+ ⅛
61	62	200	Brown Shoe	61¼	61½	61¼	61½	+ ⅛
68	68¾	2,400	Butte & S. C	68¼	69¼	68¼	69	+1
18	18½	1,500	Cal. Petroleum	18	18	17	18	—1½
44	46	1,100	Cal. Petroleum pf	45	45	44	44	—2½
177½	178	800	Canadian Pacific	177	177¾	177	177¾	...
57⅜	58	2,400	Cent. Leather Co	57⅝	58¼	57⅜	57⅝	— ⅛
112	113½	100	Cent. Leather pf	113	113	113	113	+ ⅛
62¼	62½	1,000	Chesa. & Ohio	62¼	62¼	61⅝	62¼	— ⅛
94½	95	2,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95	95	94	94	—1
127	128	100	Chi. & N'western	127⅝	127½	127½	127½	...
170	175	100	Chi. & N'western pf	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼	+ ⅛
17¾	17⅞	600	Chi., R. I. & Pac	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	20½	300	Chile Copper	20	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
53⅞	53¾	4,300	Chino Copper	53	53¾	52⅞	53¾	+ ⅛
70	72	200	Cluett-Peabody Co	72	72	72	72	—1
49⅝	49½	9,720	Colo. Fuel & Iron	50½	50⅝	48½	49¾	—1
44	44½	200	Computing Tab Rec	43½	43¾	43½	43½	+ ⅛
138	139	1,100	Consolidated Gas	138¾	138⅝	138	138⅛	— ⅛
18	20	300	Con. Intst Col. M	18	18	18	18	...
15	15¾	900	Corn Prod. Ref	15	15	15	15	...
77¼	77¾	15,100	Crucible Steel	76½	77¾	74½	77⅜	+1⅝
116½	118	200	Crucible Steel pf	118	118	118	118	...
55	55¼	20,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	56¾	57¼	54¼	55¼	—1⅜
33¼	33½	700	Den. & Rio G. pf	33	33½	33	33	— ⅜
46¼	46½	2,000	Distillers Sec	46¾	46⅞	45¾	46¼	— ⅜
24½	25½	1,900	Dome Mines	25¾	25¾	24½	24½	— ¾
10	12⅜	100	Dulf. S. S. & Atl. pf	10	10	10	10	...
38⅜	38½	11,600	Erie	38½	38½	37¾	38¼	+ ⅛
54	54½	700	Erie 1st pf	54¼	54¾	54	54¼	+ ⅛
40	50	200	Gen. Elec. Sm. pf	40	38	38	38	—12
8,700	General Electric	170¼	172½	170¼	172	+1½		
2,100	Gen. Motors pf	120½	123	120½	122¾	+1½		
2,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73¾	74	72⅞	73	— ⅛		
400	Granby Consol	88	88⅞	88	88⅝	+ ⅛		
400	Gt. Northern pf	117½	117⅞	117½	117⅝	— ⅛		
2,500	G. N. Ctfs. for O. P	39¾	39⅞	38¾	38⅞	— ⅛		
2,800	Greene-Cananea	47	48	46⅝	47¼	+ ⅛		
100	Gulf States Steel	75	75	75	75	—3		
93	96	100	Gulf S. St. 1st pf	95	95	95	95	— ⅛
101	101⅞	500	Illinois Central	102½	102½	101½	101½	— ⅛
54,900	Inspiration Copper	53⅜	56⅜	53¼	56	+2⅞		
250	Interboro Consol	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛		
100	Int. Agricultural	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛		
600	Int. Harv. Corp	78	79	78	79	+ ½		
23	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	106¾	108¾	108¼	108¾	...		
56,000	Int. M. M. tr. r	37½	38⅞	36¾	37⅝	+ ⅛		
31,800	Int. M. M. pf. t. r	100¼	101	98½	99½	—1		
2,900	Inter. Nickel	41¼	41¾	41¼	41⅝	— ⅛		
100	Inter. Paper	16½	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅛		
400	Inter. Paper pf	72¾	72⅞	71	71	—1		
100	Jewel Tea	88	88	88	88	+ ⅛		
100	Kan. City Southern	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛		
3,600	Kelly Spring. Tire	73½	73⅞	73¼	73½	+ ⅛		
19,400	Kennecott Copper	50⅝	51	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛		
2,400	Lacka. Steel	77½	78	77	77	— ⅛		
400	Lee Rubber & Tire	46¼	47	45¾	45¾	— ⅞		
100	Lake Erie & West	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	—1		
5,500	Lehigh Valley	82¼	82¾	81¼	81¾	— ⅛		
62	Liggett & Myers	121	121	121	121	...		
100	Lorll., (P.,) Co. pf	119	119	119	119	+ ⅛		
900	Louis. & Nash	130¾	130¾	129¾	129¼	— ⅜		
400	Mackay Cos	84	87	84	86	+2½		
200	Mackay Cos. pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	...		
100	Manhattan Elev	87	87	87	87	...		
1,900	Maxwell Motors	83¼	83¾	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛		
200	Max. Motors 1st pf	86¼	86¾	86½	86½	+1½		
100	Max. Motors 2d pf	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ⅝		
100	May Dept. Stores	61	61	61	61	—1		
6,300	Mexican Petroleum	101½	102⅜	101½	101⅝	+ ⅛		
400	Mex. Petroleum pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	—1⅛		
3,900	Miami Copper	35¼	35¾	35	35¼	+ ⅛		
100	M., St. P. & S. M	122¼	122¼	122¼	122½	+ ⅛		
100	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf	135	135	135	135	+5		
100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛		
1,100	Missouri Pacific	4½	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛		
1,600	Mo. Pacific ctfs	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛		
200	Mo. Pacific w i	23	23	23	23	— ⅛		
200	Morris & Essex	81	81	81	81	...		
4,300	Nat. En. & St. Co	24	25¾	23¾	24½	+ ⅛		
800	Nat. Lead	66¾	68¾	66¾	68¾	+ ⅛		
6,850	Nevada Con. Cop	18¾	19¼	18¾	19	+ ⅛		
700	N. Y. Air Brake	138	138	137	137¼	— ⅛		
9,950	N. Y. Central	106½	106⅝	106¼	106	— ⅛		
1,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	60¾	60¾	60	60¼	+ ⅛		
400	N. Y., Ont. & West	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛		
100	Norfolk Southern	23	23	23	23	...		
800	Norfolk & Western	132	132	132	130½	—1⅝		
1,500	Northern Pacific	111¼	111½	111	111	— ⅝		
1,200	Pacific Mail	27¼	27¾	25½	26¼	— ⅝		
5,776	Penn. R. R	56¼	56¾	55¾	55¾	— ⅛		
100	People's Gas, Chi	102½	102½	102½	102¾	+ ⅛		
400	Philadelphia Co	39¾	40	39¾	40	+ ⅛		
100	P., C., C. & St. L	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	—1¼		
200	Pitts. Coal ctfs	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	...		
100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛		
500	Pressed Steel Car	54¼	54¼	53	53¾	— ⅛		
400	Pullman Co	166¾	166¾	166	166	—1		
3,200	Railway Steel Sp	49	49¾	48	48¾	+ ⅛		
9,450	Ray Con. Copper	24⅞	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛		
46,300	Reading	107¾	108¾	106¾	107⅞	+ ⅛		
100	Reading 1st pf	43	43	43	43	—1		
100	Reading 2d pf	46	46	46	46	...		
6,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	54⅝	55	54	54½	+ ⅛		
900	Rep. Iron & S. pf	113¾	114	113¾	113¾	— ⅛		
400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	210¼	210¼	210	210	...		
1,100	Shattuck-Arizona	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛		
400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	50	50	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛		
4,700	Southern Pacific	99¼	99⅝	99	99¼	— ⅛		
800	Southern Railway	24¼	24⅞	24	24	— ⅛		
300	Southern Ry. pf	68⅝	68¾	68½	68½	— ⅛		
2,900	Studebaker Co	127⅝	128½	127	127	—1		
7,500	Tennessee Copper	26	28⅛	25¾	27½	+ ⅜		
500	Texas Co	185¾	185¾	184	184	—2¼		
100	Third Avenue	63½	63½	63½	63½	+ ⅛		
100	Tobacco Prod. pf	104	104	104	104	— ⅛		
6,200	Union B. & P. Co	7½	8¾	7½	8⅜	+1		
1,400	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	43¾	46¾	43¾	46¼	+3½		
18,400	Union Pacific	142¾	143⅜	141¾	142½	+ ⅛		
1,800	Union Pacific pf	82¾	82¾	82¼	82½	...		
100	United Cigar Mfrs	50	50	50	50	...		
100	United Cigar Stores	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	— ⅛		
4,200	United Fruit Co	164	165¾	164	164¾	+ ⅛		
300	United Rys. Inv. pf	20	20	19½	19½	— ⅛		
100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20¾	20¾	20¼	20½	— ⅛		
200	U. S. Express	31¾	31¾	30¾	30¾	—1¼		
4,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	115½	118⅞	113⅝	114½	— ⅜		
100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛		
1,800	U. S. Rubber	58¼	58¼	57½	57⅞	+ ⅛		
100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ⅛		
129,500	U. S. Steel	97¾	98⅛	96¾	97⅝	— ⅛		
1,700	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛		
3,400	U. S. S., R. & M.cfs	73	78⅝	73	73¼	+ ⅛		
200	U.S.S.,R.& M.pf.cfs	50¾	51	50¾	51	+ ⅛		
6,300	Utah Copper	84	84⅜	83¾	84¼	+ ⅛		
100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	46	46	46	46	—1		
500	Wabash	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	...		
1,900	Wabash pf. A	50½	50⅝	50¼	50¼	— ⅛		
200	Wabash pf. B	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅛		
100	Wells Fargo Exp	125	130	125¼	128¼	+ ⅛		
500	Western Maryland	29⅝	30	29¾	29¾	...		
300	Western Union Tel	95¾	96¼	95¾	96	— ⅛		
6,100	Westingh. E. & M	60¾	61	60	60¾	— ⅛		
600	Wheeling & L. E	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛		
13,600	Willys-Overland	48¾	48¾	47¾	48½	...		
400	Willys-Overland pf	105¾	106	105	105	+ ⅛		
300	Wisconsin Central	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	—1¼		
100	Worthington P.& M	29	29	29	29	...		
500	Worth. P.& M.pf. B	59	59½	59	59¼	+ ⅜		

STEADY TONE IN LONDON.

U. S. Steel Still Holds Firm at Dearer Prices.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The tone of the stock market was generally steady with a moderate inquiry. Investment stocks were steady, but Consols and the French loan were easy. The shipping boom subsided, and caused prices to droop. Dealers were increasingly busy advising clients to deposit their neutral securities in the Treasury, which issued a supplementary list today.

The American section lost a portion of yesterday's rise with the exception of United States Steel issues, which held firm at dearer prices. Money and discount rates were quiet.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	5,917,000
Silver in hand increased	225,000
Notes in circulation increased	39,645,000
Treasury deposits increased	16,706,000
General deposits increased	110,895,000
Bills discounted decreased	25,286,000
Advances decreased	2,733,000

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	90.57	79.96	80.15	— .25
25 industrials	97.61	96.57	97.12	— .07
50 stocks	89.09	88.26	88.63	— .16

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Aug. 24	89.09	88.26	88.63	...
Aug. 23	89.72	88.46	88.79	— .16
Aug. 22	90.57	87.65	88.95	+1.25
Aug. 21	88.06	86.91	87.70	+ .54
Aug. 19	87.35	86.96	87.16	— .00
Aug. 18	87.66	86.92	87.25	— .06
Aug. 17	87.83	86.95	87.33	— .66
Aug. 16	87.75	86.97	87.89	+ .28
Aug. 15	87.42	86.59	87.11	+ .84

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

August.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	89.09 Aug. 23	83.45 Aug. 3	88.63
1915	78.70 Aug. 17	73.18 Aug. 23	77.54
1914	Exchange closed.		
1913	71.85 Aug. 15	68.88 Aug. 2	71.11
1912	84.65 Aug. 14	81.92 Aug. 1	83.47
1911	83.84 Aug. 1	78.40 Aug. 30	78.77

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	91.87 Jan. 3	80.91 Apr. 22	88.63
†1915	78.70 Aug. 17	58.90 Feb. 24	77.46
Full years:			
1915	94.12 Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913	78.19 Jan. 2	63.09 Feb. 1	68.06
1912	88.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25

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UTICA WELCOMES FARM LOAN BOARD

Bankers as Well as Farmers Agreeable to the Idea of Establishing a Bank There.

GRANGERS ANXIOUS FOR IT

Nearly 500 Agricultural Societies in New York State Indorse the New Federal Act.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Farmers and bankers testified here today at a hearing held by the Farm Loan Board that a farm loan bank would be of great benefit to agriculture in this region. Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo presided, and the hearing lasted for several hours. Mr. McAdoo explained that the purpose of the banks was to enable farmers to get long or short loans on farm property on easy terms.

Marc W. Cole of the State Department of Agriculture testified that 890 Grange societies and 67 farm co-operative societies in the State were heartily in favor of the farm loan banks, and that the system would benefit agriculture definitely by helping farmers finance their work just as manufacturers do now.

Mrs. Laura Mayhew Myers of Marcy, who conducts a large farm, said it was difficult for farmers to obtain loans on mortgages.

Judge H. C. Stratton of Norwich, Chenango County, testified that farmers had to go chiefly to trust companies and to individuals to obtain loans, and that many of them had difficulty in getting money.

Dean Cook of the St. Lawrence Agricultural College said there was undeveloped farm land in Northern New York and that a farm loan bank would be the means of helping to develop it. Ninety per cent. of the 200 students of the college were going into agriculture, he said, and farm loan banks would be of benefit to them.

All the banks of Utica, trust companies included, united in presenting a statement to the board, which said in part:

Speaking first for the national banks and trust companies, of which there are three of the former and three of the latter in this city, we wish to call attention to the fact that a loan on bond and mortgage, with farm land as security, is not the sort of loan that national banks and trust companies located in a city the size of Utica can advantageously handle.

The financial institutions of this city would not be prejudiced in principle against the establishment of a special financial institution in this section such as might be provided by the Federal Farm Loan Board, and, on the contrary, can conceive how such an institution organized especially to handle farm loans on bond and mortgage might be, provided the business was conducted economically, efficiently, and honestly, of real benefit to the surrounding farming community.

After the hearing today Secretary McAdoo returned to Spring Lake, N. J., because of the illness of Mrs. McAdoo, who has malarial fever, contracted in the tropics during her recent tour with the Secretary to South America. Mrs. McAdoo is the daughter of President Wilson. It was announced she was not seriously ill and the Secretary expects to rejoin the board soon. From Utica the board went to Lansing, Mich.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—Thirty corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $1,285,500, were chartered today. They include:

Ciego de Avila Public Utilities Corp., construction in Cuba, contracting, electric, cold storage, mining operations, $500,000; J. A. Arroyo, M. P. Cadenas, E. de Zaldo, 68 Beaver St.

Springfield Export Trading Co., Inc., beers, carbonated waters, restaurants, theatres, saloons, $125,000; T. S. Askew, J. F. Lazarus, A. Ensel, 1,630 Linden St., Brooklyn.

Falcon Chicle and Lumber Exploration Corp., chicle, lumber, timber, $100,000; A. Lamont, J. O. Perez, F. Garcia, 68 William St.

Eat and Grow Thin Food Co., Inc., food products, clothing, wearing apparel, corporation, $100,000; H. A. Cooper, A. R. Gross, F. B. Griffin, 619 East 17th St., Brooklyn.

Interlocking Rail Joint Corp., engines, rail joints, cars, switches, equipment, appliances, $90,000; J. L. Breese, E. W. Coughlin, R. M. Miles, 955 Lexington Av.

The New York and Boston Transportation Co., Inc., transportation, commerce, navigation, $100,000; E. J. Read, G. M. Thompson, M. T. Jones; W. H. Ford, attorney 2 Rector St.

The Wellaphone, Inc., inventions, devices, merchandise, personal property, $50,000; F. Montero, H. J. Lucke, M. Kraus, 1,408 Avenue A.

Pocahontas Spring Water Corp., spring water, $40,000; S. Weitzenblum, L. Manson, T. E. Flynn, 256 Broadway.

Crow Motor Sales Co., Inc., autos, parts, accessories, $25,000; A. L. Godoy, C. Burgess, J. A. Jennings, 1,675 Broadway.

Jakmens Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, $12,000; J. L. Alberts, J. Elpern, E. Mayer, 506 Eastern Parkway, B'klyn.

J. A. P. Oil Co. of New York, Inc., mining, oil, gas, ores, $12,000; I. A. Josephi, C. C. Pinney, W. J. Arkell, 79 Wall St.

Vogue Importing Corp., laces, embroideries, textiles, $10,000; S. K. Rapp, J. F. McJennett, B. Hannah, 198 Madison Av.

People's Garage Co., Inc., automobiles, garage, $10,000; H. J. McDonald, J. W. Amey, A. N. Atkinson, 979 Carton Av.

Mitchell Motor Car Co. of New York, Inc., automobiles, supplies, accessories, $10,000; J. J. McCauley, I. N. Goldman, A. C. Johnson, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

Ide Millinery Co., Inc., $15,000; I. B. and J. Meyers, S. C. Sugarman, 85 Nassau St.

Casper & Cohn, Inc., human hair goods, toilet articles, $10,000; N. and O. Cohn, Caesar Casper, 128 E. 16th St.

Cypres & Friedman, Inc., garments, wearing apparel for women, children, $10,000; L. Friedman, S. and N. Cypres, 881 Stebbins Av., Bronx.

Ents European Patents Corp., patents, inventions, merchandise, $10,000; P. V. Brown, J. B. Kirkman, W. Dierman, 44 Whitehall St.

A. M. Schwartz Silk Corp., silks, notions, ribbons, gloves, $10,000; M. Smith, L. C. Bandler, A. M. Schwartz, 303 Fifth Av.

The Stayfast Corp., buttons, clasps, fasteners, holders, $5,000; M. Nathan, B. Klinger, I. Skutch 998 Sterling Place.

Tenibac Realty Co., Inc., New Rochelle, realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; A. E. Burks, L. A. Seits, F. W. Keller, 622 E. 182d St.

The S. & C. Chain Co., Inc., chains, jewelry, $5,000; F. Goldstein, M. Rosenberg, S. Chanowitz, 4,813 14th Av., B'klyn.

Bayside Garage, Inc., B'klyn, automobiles, garage, $5,000; C. F. Clarke, M. E. and S. E. Hahn, 1,737 Sheepshead Bay Road, Sheepshead Bay.

Henry Bloch, Inc., preparation styles, modes in men's, women's attire, $5,000; H. S. Hechheimer, W. B. Hofstadter, H. Bloch, 12 W. 40th St.

Authorizations: Phineas Jones & Co., Inc., Newark, N. J., wheels for vehicles, hubs, spokes, ribs, felloes, tires, $100,000; representative, John Gorman, 780 12th Av., New York. The Pepperell Card & Paper Co., Inc., Massachusetts, $50,000; representative, C. W. Cass, 45 W. 34th St. Carter, Macy & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., to take over business of Carter, Macy & Co. of 142 Pearl St., New York, $2,000,000; representative, J. C. Wirts, 142 Pearl St., Manhattan. H. C. Raynes, Inc., Massachusetts, engineering, $40,000; representative, Parker Lane, Owego.

Capital increase: United Textile Print Works, Inc., New York, $10,000 to $15,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: A. J. Hague & Co., Manhattan; Erie Amusement Co., Buffalo; Greenbaum, Ross & Beal, Inc., Manhattan; Watertown Credit Clothing Co., Inc., Watertown.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 24.—Charters filed:

Kennedy Motor Car Co., Paterson, to deal in automobiles and vehicles, $3,000; H. Kennedy, Dora A. Kennedy, Jersey City; P. J. Kennedy, New York.

Rochelle Park Realty Co., Rochelle Park, Bergen Co., to deal in real estate and securities, $20,000; Arthur Brooks, Joseph Deeks, Rochelle Park; Cornelius Harder, Passaic.

Essex Optical Co., Newark, to deal in optical goods, $25,000; J. J. Kaiser, Blanche L. Kaiser, F. C. Cuff, Lauretta M. Cuff, Newark.

Elk Sporting Goods Co., Lyndhurst, $100,000; to deal in sporting goods, motor boats, &c., A. V. Evans, J. C. MacDermott, and E. F. Bussing.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 24.—Charters filed:

Pan-American Mining Surety Corp., to mine for gold, silver, and other metals and precious stones, $3,000,000; George Chryssikos, C. S. Frank, P. R. Gordon, all of New York.

Theodore B. Starr, Inc., deal in jewels, precious stones, &c., $1,000,000; L. B. Phillips, J. B. Bailey, Dover, Del.

Auto Transmission Co., deal in and with automobiles of all kinds, $1,000,000; A. P. Stevenson, Wilmington, Del.; A. Weigel, Riverton, N. J.; E. W. Church, Philadelphia.

Van Seclen & Co., Inc., to do general commercial and mercantile business; C. D. Ros, C. F. Kramer, Josephine A. Lane, H. F. Klemmer, all of New York; D. C. Hayes, White Plains, N. Y.

URGES RUSSIAN ADVERTISING

Best Way to Develop American Business, Commerce Board Says.

The use of the Russian press in connection with the development of American business in the Russian market is advocated in the bulletin "The Russian Market, Its Possibilities and Problems," issued yesterday by the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, 60 Broadway. The bulletin calls attention to the fact that about 15 per cent. of the total population of Russia of more than 175,000,000 is living in towns and cities and that this population has developed to a very high degree an intensive culture.

"The Russian press is well organized and thoroughly established," says the Chamber's bulletin. "There is no better medium for the creation and development of direct connections with Russian firms at the present time than through the use of Russian advertising."

To secure a permanent foothold in the Russian market, it is essential, in the opinion of the bulletin, that American firms should create companies in Russia for developing Russian business enterprises. Special attention is therefore devoted to the methods of establishing incorporations in Russia, it being pointed out in this connection that there has been a remarkable development in the joint stock companies operating in Russian business.

The booklet says that few American firms realize the extent to which the Russian banking system has developed. During the last fifty years the commercial joint stock banks in Russia have increased from one to fifty, while their capital has increased from $2,000,000 to $632,000,000. Deposits have grown from $700,000,000 to $1,465,000,000.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	98½	98¼	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	97¾	98¼	6.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100⅛	4.80
Argen. Gov't Dis.		Feb.21,'17	97¾	97⅝	5.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100⅛	100⅜	5.50
Argen. Gov't.	6	May15,'20	99½	100¼	5.95
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99⅜	100¼	4.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.95
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.88
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.05
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99½	100	5.00
Italian Gov't.	6	Oct. 15,'18	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.30
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105⅛	107¼	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101⅛	102⅛	4.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100	101	1.50
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100⅜	4.80
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.88
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97¾	98¼	5.50
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	100½	6.45
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	...	98	5.25
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¾	101	2.55
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	99¾	5.05
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99¾	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅜	4.26
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅜	101	3.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¼	100½	5.73
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅛	100¼	4.45
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1918	98¼	98½	4.85
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	101	3.13
A. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅛	3.40
A.V.R.L.& P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101½	102⅛	5.45
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅝	100¾	4.67
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98½	99¼	5.75
Can. North.	6	July10,'17	99¼	100	6.00
Can. North.	6	July10,'18	99½	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103	3.75
C., B. & Qy.	4	July, 1921	97⅞	98¼	4.43
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	99⅞	5.10
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1918	95	97	
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102	102¾	5.80
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	98½	99	6¼
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅞	101¼	3.71
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98¾	99¼	5.30
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	100¼	4.24
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	3.87
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101¼	5.40
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	...	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	99	99¼	
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96⅝	97⅛	2.25
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99⅜	100	5.00
N.Y.N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅞	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	99¾	6.80
Otis Elev.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	99¾	5.25
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100¼	100⅜	4.80
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
Rem. A. Un. Met. Co.	5	Feb.19,'19	88	88¾	...
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
U. G. of E.	5	Apr., 1919	99½	99¾	5.30
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	101½	4.25
Wharf Ice & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100½	101¼	4.05
W. F. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	1.00
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	97	97⅛	6.35
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1919	97¼	97⅝	6.50
W.V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100⅛	5⅝
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
175	Ahmeek	100½	101	100½	101
255	Alaska	16¾	16¾	16¼	16⅜
150	Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
210	Alloues	68	69½	68	69½
130	Am. Zinc	34½	35½	34½	34⅞
560	Anaconda	87¼	88¼	87¼	87¼
70	Ariz. Com.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Butte & Bal.	2	2	1⅝	1⅝
55	Butte & Sup.	69	69	69	69
605	Calumet & Ar.	71⅝	72½	71⅜	71⅝
92	Cal. & Hecla.	555	557½	555	557½
405	Centennial	16½	18½	16½	18½
300	Chino	53	55½	53	53½
125	Copper Range.	65	65½	64⅞	65⅝
9,607	East Butte.	13½	15	13½	15
135	Granby	88	88½	88	88½
10	Greene-Can.	47½	47½	47½	47½
50	Hancock	13	13	13	13
300	Helvetia	30c.	30c.	30c.	30c.
20	Inspiration	53¼	53⅝	53¼	53⅝
2	Isl. Creek pf.	90	90	90	90
110	Isle Royale.	29½	29½	29¼	29¼
50	Kerr Lake.	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Keweenaw	3½	4	3½	4
675	Lake	13½	13½	13	13
400	Mason Valley.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,130	Mass Con.	12⅞	13⅞	12⅞	13⅜
20	Mayflower	31½	31½	31½	31½
100	Miami	35½	35½	35¼	35⅞
825	Michigan	3½	3½	3½	3½
200	Mohawk	90½	91	90½	91
833	Nevada Con.	18⅞	19	18⅝	19
880	New Idria	12	12½	12⅛	12½
10	Nipissing	7	7	7	7
705	North Butte.	23	23½	23	23½
65	North Lake.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
150	Ojibway	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
195	Old Dominion.	71	71	70	70
10	Osceola	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
20	Pond Creek.	15	15	15	15
70	Quincy	92¼	92¼	92½	92½
250	Shannon	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	South Lake.	7	7	7	7
95	St. Mary's.	74½	74⅝	74½	74⅝
250	Sup. & Boston.	4	4	4	4
10	Superior	16	16	16	16
86	Tamarack	41	42	41	42
150	Trinity	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
600	Tuolumne	47c.	47c.	46c.	47c.
180	U. S. Smelter.	73½	78⅛	72⅜	73⅝
832	U. S. Smelt. pf.	50¾	51	50½	51
865	Utah Apex.	4	4	3½	3½
890	Utah Con.	14	14¼	14	14
375	Utah Copper.	84¼	84¼	83½	83½
770	Utah Metal.	8	8	7⅞	8
50	Victoria	4	4	4	4
245	Winona	5¾	6	5¾	6
460	Wolverine	53¾	54	53½	54

RAILROADS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bost. & Alb.	177½	177½	177½	177½
80	Boston Elev.	73	73¼	73	73
728	Bost. & Me.	37½	37½	36	36½
8	Mass. Elec. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½
50	New Haven.	60¾	60¼	60	60
4	West End St.	56	56	56	56

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. Agr. Chm.	78	78	78	78
75	Do., pf.	100⅜	101	100⅜	101
11	Am. Sugar.	111	111¼	111	111¼
9	Do., pf.	118½	118½	118½	119⅜
200	Am. Tel. & Tel.	131½	131⅞	131¼	131⅝
5,185	Atl. Gulf & WI	71½	72⅜	70⅝	72¼
207	Do., pf.	65⅞	66	65½	65⅝
45	Cuban Cement	21¼	21¼	21	21
6	Edison Elec.	235½	235½	235¼	235½
10	General Elec.	171⅜	171⅜	171⅛	171⅝
50	Mackay pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
45	Mass. Gas.	80¼	80½	80	80
85	Do., pf.	82	82	81	81
10	Mergenthaler	160	160	160	160
10	NovaScotiaSt.	127	127	127	127
1,603	Do., rights.	4.05	4	4	4
24	Swift	147	147	147	147
202	Torrington	50	50	50	50
10	Do., pf.	81	81	81	81
505	United Fruit.	164	166	163¼	165½
410	UntdShoe Mch.	54½	54½	54	54
66	Do., pf.	29¾	29½	29¾	29¾
5,280	U. S. Steel.	98	98¾	96⅞	97¼
12	Do., pf.	117½	117½	117½	117⅝
280	Ventura Oil.	8¼	8¼	8	8
5	Western Union	95¼	95½	95¼	95¾

BONDS.

$3,000	Am. Agl. Chm. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
14,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
4,000	Am. Agr. 5s, '28.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
8,000	C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98½
13,000	Swift 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
5,000	U. S. Smelt. 6s.	111	111	110½	110½
10,000	West. Tel. 5s.	100	100	100	100

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Booth	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¾
60	Booth pf.	80¾	80¾	80	80
164	Tool	72	73	72	72
6	Title & Trust.	246	246	245	245
5	C'w'lth Edis.	141½	141½	141½	141½
125	H. S. & M.	98	98½	98	98⅝
540	Brick	85	86½	85	86⅞
110	Lindsay Light	23¼	23½	23¼	23¾
10	Mont. Wardpf.	117	117	117	117
5	Pub. Serv. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Quaker Oats.	350	350	350	350
390	Sears-Roeb'k.	210	211	210	211
5,388	Stew.-Warner.	106	108	105¾	107⅜
514	Swift	148½	148½	147½	147½
125	Carbide	203	203½	203	203
10	Paper Board.	16½	18	16½	18

BONDS.

$15,000	City Ry. 5s.	99	99½	99	99
5,000	Chi. Rys. 5s.	97	97	97	97
6,000	Chi. Tel. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
10,000	Com. Ed. 5s.	102⅜	102⅜	102¼	102¼
9,000	Peo. Gas 5s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5,000	Swift 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Balto. Tube.	129	129	129	129
18	Balto Tube pf.	99	99	99	99
200	Chalmers O.pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
5	Cons. Power.	113	113	113	113
17	Cons. Fr. pf.	116	116	116	116
912	Cosden Raf.	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13⅜
140	Cosden O. & G.	11	11	11	11
1,004	Cos. O.&G. pf.	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝
184	Davidson Ch.	35½	35¾	35½	35¾
184	First Nat. Bk.	145½	146½	145¾	146½
300	Sapulpa Ref.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
150	United R.&E.	27¾	27¾	27½	27½

BONDS.

$2,000	Balto. Elec. 5s stamp	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	Con. Pr. 4½s.	87	87	87	87
10,000	Cosden O & G. 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅜
1,000	Houston O. co.	80	80	80	80
2,000	Minn. & St. P. Jt. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1,000	N. O., Mobile & Chi. 5s.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
1,000	United Ry. & E. Fdg. 5s.	86½	86½	86¼	86½
2,000	Un. R. & E. Fdg. 1st 4s.	83	83	83	83

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Amer. Gas.	120	120	120	120
20	Amer. Milling.	6	6	6	6
10	Brill	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
20	Camb. Steel.	82	82	82	82
15	Gen. Asphalt pf.	63¾	63¾	60¾	63¾
10	Harrison Bros. pf.	96	96	96	96
50	Ins. Co. of N. A.	25½	25½	25½	25⅝
170	Lake Superior.	11¼	11¼	11	11
33	Lehigh Navig.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
10	Penn. Salt Mfg.	99½	99½	99½	99½
8	Phil. Electric.	28¾	28⅝	28¾	28¾
800	Phil. Rap. T. & C.	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
475	Tonop. Belmont.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
80	Tonopah Mining.	5¾	5¾	5½	5½
105	Union Traction.	44¾	45	44¾	45
105	United Gas Imp.	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88½
5	West. N. Y. & P.	14	14	14	14
510	W. Cramp & Sons	80½	81¼	80½	81¼

BONDS.

$5,000	El. & P. tr. 4s.	80	80	79½	80
5,000	Leh. V. 4½s.	101	101	101	101
1,000	Leh. V. gen. 4s	90	90	90	90
10,000	Leh. V. con. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	Leh. V. tr. 5s	91	91	91	91
4,500	Phil. Elec. 4s.	84¾	84¾	84½	84¾
2,900	Phil. Elec. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104½	104¾
2,000	Read. gen. 4s	95¼	95½	95¼	95¼
1,000	United Ry. 4s.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
245	Am. Win. G. M.	61¾	62¼	61¾	62¼
25	A. W. G. M. pf.	124	124	124	124
5,425	Columbia Gas.	22	23	21¾	22
150	Ind. Brew.	4	4	4	4
435	Labelle I. & S.	58¾	58⅞	57¾	57¾
61	Mfrs. L. & H.	53½	53½	53½	53½
165	Nat. Fire Ptr.	7½	7½	7½	7½
50	Nat. F. P. pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½
25	Ohio Fuel.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
25	Pitts. Brew.	6	6	6	6
100	Pitts Br. pf.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
25	Crucible S. pf.	118	118	118	118
1,435	Pitts Pure G.	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾
60	Riverside W. O.	12	12	12	12
20	Union S. & S.	115½	115½	115½	115½
770	U. S. Glass.	37	39¼	37	39
80	U. S. Steel.	97⅛	98	97⅛	97⅝
35	Union Nat. G.	156	156	156	156
236	Westhse. A.	147¼	147¾	145	146⅛
200	Westhse. El.	60	60	60	60

BONDS.

$4,000	Cast. Dist. T. 5s.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜
1,000	Ind. Brew. 6s.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
2,000	Columbia G. 5s.	88	88	88

WANTED

100 International Salt Co.
50 West Va. Pulp & Paper Co.
5M American Real Estate 6s.
100 Southington Hardware Co.
200 Adirondack Electric Pow. Com.
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
50 National Casket Co.
25 Douglas Shoe Pfd.
25 Atlantic Refining Co.
80 American Cyanamid Com.
25 Childs Pfd.
Int. Silver Div. Scrip

FOR SALE

100 U. S. Finishing Com.
50 National Casket Co.
500 American Thread Pfd.
100 Peck Stow & Wilcox Co.
50 American Cyanamid Pfd.
25 Int. Silver Pfd.
50 Nichols Copper Com.
60 Farmington River Power
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N. Y. City Interboro
Northern Ont. Lt. & Pow. Com.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com.

Pacific Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942.
Utah Securities 6s, 1922

Kiely & Horton

30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6811.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
300	Commonw'th Pr.	64	63	63	64
560	Common. Pr. pf.	85	84½	84	85
225	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pr. pf.	52	49	49¼	51½

The following quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf	78	81
American Cities	5	14
American Cities pf	45	48
American Gas Co	120	122
American G. & E.	150	153
American G. & E. pf	49	51
American Light & Traction	380	384
American Light & Traction pf	109	111
American Power & Light	69	73
American Power & Light pf	83	86
American Public Utilities	42	47
American Public Utilities pf	73	78
American W. W. & E.	8	9
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	22	24
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	62	65
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	96
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Powe. & Light	28	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	76	79
Central States Electric	15	17
Central States Electric pf.	71½	73½
Cities Service	286	289
Cities Service pf.	87	88
Colorado Power	24½	26½
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.	98	..
Dallas Electric notes	98½	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	108
Empire District Electric pf.	83½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	15	17
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	48
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities	290	..
Gas & Electric Sec. rights pf.	95	100
International Traction	40	52
International Traction pf.	85	90
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	48
Mississippi River Power	13	15
Miss. ssippi River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	13	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	59½	64
Northern States Power	86	88
Northern States Power pf.	96	97½
Northern Texas Electric	57	60½
Northern Texas Electric pf.	84	87
Ohio Cities Gas pf.	87	89
Ozark Power & Water	43	46
Pacific G. & L.	58	59
Pacific Gas & Electric	50	50
Pacific G. & E. pf.	89	91
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	29½	30½
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Republic Ry. & Lt.	38	38½
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	73	77
Securities Corp. General	18½	23
Securities Corp. General pf.	80½	84½
Southern California Edison	90	91
†Southern California Edison pf.	105	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15	16½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	39½	40½
Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	10	12
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	49½	50
Toledo Traction	40	44
Toledo Traction pf.	80	84
United Gas & Electric	10	13
United Gas & Electric pf.	70	72
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	16
United Light & Railways	50	52
United Light & Railways pf.	74	76
Western Power	19½	20½
Western Power pf.	69½	71

†Ex dividend.

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100½
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	75
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	..
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	96	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100¾
Columbia G. & L. 1st 5s, 1927	83½	85
Columbia G. & L. deb. 5s, 1927	70	75
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	85½	98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98¾	..
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96¾	97¾
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100¼	102
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918	99½	..
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-25	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89	90
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	92	95
Middle West U. 5s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98½	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77	77½
Miss Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922	91¼	93½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98	99
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	95½	96½
North Texas E. col. t. 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ity. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	98
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	..
Seattle El. con. 5s	94½	97½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101½
U. S. S., R. & M. Co. 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90¼	93
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	95½	96½

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Atlantic Refining	705	715	700	710
Borne-Scrymser	370	380	370	380
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	94	92	93
Chesebrough Mfg.	380	410	380	410
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	360	370	360	370
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L.	94	97	94	97
Eureka Pipe Line	215	220	213	218
Galena S. Oil	160	162	150	162
Galena S. Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line	175	177	173	175
Indiana Pipe Line	92	95	92	95
Intern. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10½	11	10½	11
National Transit	13	14	14	15
New York Transit	203	207	203	205
Northern Pipe Line	98	99	98	99
Ohio Oil	223	228	228	228
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	58	57	59
Pierce Oil	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
Pierce Oil conv. 6s, '24	80	82	81	82
Prairie O. & G.	390	395	393	398
Prairie P. L.	240	243	243	247
Solar Refining	275	285	275	285
Southern Pipe Line	193	196	193	196
South Penn Oil	343	347	343	347
So. W. Penn.	106	110	109	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	388	393	397	399
Standard Oil of Ind.	615	620	620	625
Standard Oil of Kan.	450	455	445	455
Standard Oil of Ky.	425	430	425	435
Standard Oil of Neb.	330	350	350	360
Standard Oil of N. Y.	513	520	518	520
Standard Oil of N. Y.	207	209	206	208
Standard Oil of Ohio.	395	400	395	400
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Tide Water Oil Co.	175	185	175	185
Union Tank	85	88	84	88
Vacuum Oil	277	280	278	282
Washington Oil	35	40	33	40

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'28	4	4½	4.55	4.25
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'28	4	4¼	4.50	4.30
Buff., Roch & P.	1916-'30	4½	4.70	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.65	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.62	4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'28	4	4.38	4.12
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½	5.40	4.90
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.35
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.80	4.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.40	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4	4.65	4.40
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	4.65	4.35
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.25
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.45	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.65	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'23	5	5.65	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½	4.65	4.45
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'26	4½	4.65	4.45
Penn. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4	4.40	4.15
St. L. - I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.50	4.50
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5	4.80	4.45
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.48	4.28
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½	4.75	4.45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	123
American Cigar pf.	98½	99½	98¼	99½
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	155	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	172	176	172	176
MacAndrews & F. pf.	101	105	101	105
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	250	260	250	260
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	520	540	515	525
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	123	121	123

FINANCIAL REFERENCE.

Binder for The Annalist, full cloth, $1.25. Best reference to stock prices and important financial facts. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FRISCO ROAD RECHARTERED.

New $450,000,000 Corporation Emerges from Foreclosure Sale.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 24.—Articles of incorporation for the reorganized St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company were filed with the Secretary of State here today, and a charter was issued. The capital stock is $450,000,000, of which $200,000,000 is to be preferred and the remainder common. A fee of $225,064 was paid for the incorporation, which covers 1,382 miles of line in this State and a total mileage of 3,467.

Concerning the stock, the articles state that the preferred may be issued only in series and the dividends shall not exceed 7 per cent. for any single year. No dividends can be paid on the common stock until those due on the preferred have been paid.

Fifteen Directors are named, all from St. Louis and each owning ten shares of stock, with the exception of William C. Nixon, whose ownership totals 34,860. The Directors are William H. Biddle, Richard T. Booth, William Evans, Arthur E. Ehair, Frank Hamilton, Thomas A. Hamilton, Alexander Hilton, Frank G. Johns, John A. Middleton, Edward T. Miller, Eugene G. Nahler, William C. Nixon, Frank G. Reilly, Nathan M. Rice, and Ben T. Wood.

Application was made to the Public Service Commission for authority to issue $140,000 of stock, enough to effect a legal organization and choose officers. Later application will be made for authority to issue the rest of the stock.

The Federal District Court at St. Louis will hold a hearing next Tuesday on the matter of confirming the recent sale of the Frisco at foreclosure. If the sale is confirmed the road will be turned over to the new company.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—			
2d week Aug.	$58,047	$48,388	$9,659
July 1-Aug. 14.	370,565	331,397	39,168
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
3d week Aug.	840,300	465,400	380,900
July 1-Aug. 21.	6,390,000	3,293,200	3,096,800

HOCKING VALLEY for June and twelve months—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	785,954	513,082	476,936
Net	185,677	180,779	155,303
Def. aft. chgs.	84,068	†80,337	†61,208
12 mos. gross.	7,411,526	6,181,153	7,021,145
Net	2,457,049	1,996,783	2,217,899
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,031,766	493,402	955,741

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for quarter ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	3,810,968	2,932,173	878,796
Net aft. tax.	1,102,830	536,700	566,130
Sur. aft. chgs.	707,538	315,670	391,868

NEW ORLEANS GREAT NORTHERN for year ended June 30, 1916—

12 mos. gross.	1,768,916	1,600,000	168,916
Net aft. tax.	725,025	512,992	212,033
Sur. aft. chgs.	235,522	†14,064	249,586

ULSTER & DELAWARE for quarter ended June 30—

Gross	257,488	275,88	*18,100
Net aft. tax.	54,850	28,165	28,785
Sur. aft. chgs.	24,453	†4,720	29,178

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD for quarter ended June 30—

4th quar. gross	3,835,274	3,336,032	299,242
Net aft. tax.	1,140,570	1,000,635	157,356
Sur. aft. chgs.	195,635	86,152	129,453

*Decrease. †Surplus. ‡Deficit.

Miscellaneous.

LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION for year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Net sub. cos.	$3,503,471	$1,866,210	$2,137,261
Prev. deficit.	*331,765	*61,981	*398,696
Total earn.	3,171,706	1,428,141	1,743,565
Bond interest.	1,513,539	1,166,414	347,125
Dis. & exp. of secur.	206,680	62,000	144,680
Sinking fund.	667,173	134,424	532,749
Res., dep., &c.	425,596	54,210	371,385
Int. & divs. paid to L. S. Corp.	.....	342,859	*342,859
Surplus	356,718	†331,765	690,483

*Decrease. †Surplus. ‡Deficit.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO. for July—

	1916.	1915.
Earnings	$309,991	$244,790
Exp. except tax and int.	123,840	133,797
Surplus	186,150	110,992
For seven months—		
Earnings	747,181	633,686
Exp. except tax and int.	537,767	582,538
Surplus	209,413	101,140

Improvement in Lumber Industry.

The lumber trade, long dormant, is showing signs of marked improvement. Inspired by the receipt of many contradictory reports regarding present conditions and the future prospects of this industry, R. G. Dun & Co. obtained special reports on the situation, showing that, while in some sections adverse features have not been entirely absent, the general opinion is that a satisfactory volume of business has been transacted during the first half of the current year, with sales, as a rule, showing more or less gain over those of the corresponding period in 1915.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jackst	.06
Alta	.04	Julia	.02
Andes	.06	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.05	Kentucky Con.	.04
Bullion	.01	Mexican	.17
Caledonia	.35	Occidental Con.	.70
Challenge Con.	.04	Ophir	.21
Chollar	.04	Overman	.04
Confidence	.15	Potosi	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Savage	.05
Con. Virginia	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Exchequer	.02	Sierra Nevada	.26
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.70
Hale & Norcross	.06	Utah	.01

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.05	D'field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.84	Florence	.58
McNamara	.05	G'field Consol.	.63
Midway	.19	G'field Merger	.10
Mizpah Exten.	.18	Jumbo Exten.	.56
Montana	.23	Lone Star	.02
North Star	.15	Red Lion	.14
Rescue	.07	Silver Pick	.15
Tonopah Exten.	5.70	Spearhead	.10
West End	.80	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.90
Atlanta	.00	Nevada Hills	.18
Booth	.12	Packard	.36
C. O. D.	.02	Rochester Mines	.30
Comb. Fraction	.07	Round Mountain	.42
		White Caps	.34

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. F'pot	10	10¾	Isabella	18½	18¾
Elkton	16	18	Jackpot	5¾	8
El Paso	60	75	McKinney	25	85
Findlay	3½	4½	Portland	165	168½
Golden C.	213½	214½	Vindicator	190	198
Gold Sov.	5¾	6¼	U. G. M.	9	9¼
Granite	62	67½			

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	$38.50	$39.00	$38.87½	$38.62½
Lead	6.60	6.75	6.60	6.75
Spelter	9.75	....	9.75	....
Antimony	13.00	14.00	13.00	14.00
Quicksilver	*75.00		*75.00	
Aluminum	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fy.	19.50	20.00	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	109	10	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	107	10	0	107	10	0
Tin, spot	170	0	0	169	5	0
Tin, futures	171	0	0	170	7	6
Spelter	57	0	0	55	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	5	0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co. have prepared an analysis of the Midwest Refining Company.

The Guaranty Trust Company has issued booklets on "The Transfer Tax Law of the State of New York" and "The Secured Debts Tax Law and Mortgage Tax Law of the State of New York."

Andrew Mills, Jr., will remain as manager of the bond department of the National City Bank in charge of the bank's investments in securities. The distributing end of that department has been taken over by the National City Company and will have quarters in the National City Bank Building.

The New York Stock Exchange seat of A. H. Marckwald has been transferred to L. M. Josephthal and that of George P. Bissell to Charles A. Owens. Howard M. Schmeltz has purchased for $64,000 the seat of the late A. F. Davis and has been proposed for membership. The two previous sales were made on the same day at $60,000 and $63,000.

Max Markel has been appointed a Vice President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, located at the branch at Bowery and Grand Street.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Ease Off After Early Firmness and Many Stocks Close with Net Losses.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 378,845 shares of stocks and $84,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 85,685; oils, 96,480, and mining 196,180. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,345	‡Aetna Explos.	12¼	12⅝	11⅜	11⅝
200	‡Am. Drg Syn	12¼	12¼	12	12
2,500	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)	53	54	52½	52½
500	Brit.-Am. Tob., Ord. Bearer	19¼	19⅝	19½	19⅝
270	‡Butler Chem.	4½	5	4⅝	5
100	Can. Nat. Gas	1	1	1	1
75	‡Carbon Steel	74	74	74	74
800	‡Car Lt. & Pr.	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
286	Chevrolet Mtr.	203	*206	*202	203
100	C. of R. & H.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
300	Cramp Shipbldg.	50	51	50	51
100	Curtiss A'plane com., v. t. ctfs.	22½	22½	22½	22½
60	Driggs-Seabury	97	98	97	98
500	‡Elec. Gun	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
120	Emrsn. Phono.	10	10	10	10
2,000	‡Fisher Body	38	38½	38	38½
700	‡Gastcn, Wms. & Wigmore	45	45	44¼	44¼
25	H'skell & Barker	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
105	Holly Sugar	46	47	46	47
200	Do., pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½
2,750	†Joplin Ore Splt. (new stk)	60	60	55	60
900	Kayo Mfg.	5½	5½	5½	5½
500	Math. Brns. pf.	19	19	18	18⅝
100	‡Kelsey Whl. pf.	100	100	100	100
375	‡Lake Tor Bt.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
11,250	‡‡Imp Crbn Chcr	33	36	33	34
800	Manhat. Tran.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Marconi of A.	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,700	‡Maxim Munit.	6¼	6¼	6	6
9,700	‡Midvale Steel	64¼	64½	63½	63½
1,400	Peer. T. & M.	24⅜	24⅞	24½	24½
10	‡Poole E. & M.	94	94	94	94
1,000	‡Pullman Ves.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
800	‡Pull. Ven. pf.	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
175	‡Saxon M. Car	73	*74	73	73
110	‡Scripps-Booth.	51½	51½	51½	51½
900	‡Smith & T. pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
280	Springfield B'y	83½	85	83½	85
1,400	‡St. Jos. Lead	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
300	‡Stromberg C.	43⅝	43⅞	43⅝	43⅞
700	Stuts Motor	65¼	66	65¼	66
1,200	Sub. B.v.t.ctfs.	35	*35⅛	35	35⅛
1,200	†Tob. Prod.	47⅛	47⅞	47⅛	47½
600	‡U. S. L. & H.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
64	Triangle Film.	2½	2½	2½	2½
200	U. S. S. S.	6	6	6	6
3,500	†United Motors	63½	63⅞	63	63½
1,000	United P. Sh.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡W. - P. T. w. i.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
800	White Motors	54	54	53¾	53⅞
20,000	Willys-O. rts.	⅝	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	‡W.-O. pf. rts.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	World Film v. t.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,900	‡Zinc Concent.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
150	Ill. Pipe Line	181	174	179	+ 9
60	S. O. of N. Y.	209	207	207	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡A. P., Ltd., (prospect)	58	58	58	58
400	‡Barnett O. & G.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
1,250	‡C. & Co. (Oil ref.)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1,100	‡C. Oil & Gas	11	11¼	11	11
5,500	‡Federal Oil	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	‡Int. Petroleum	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
100	K. O. (a pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Mex. Petrol.	13	15	14⅝	14⅝
5,000	††Midwest Oil	40	40	38	40
1,600	†N. Y.-O. Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
45,000	†Okla. Oil	11	12	10	11½
50	Midwest pf.	62	62	61	61
300	Okla. Ld. R.	6¼	6¼	6	6
8,200	†O. Oil & Gas	93	94	88	88
150	‡S. Oil & Ref.	9½	9½	9½	9½
200	Savoy Oil	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
5,700	††Tex. M. Pet.	94	95	94	95
9,000	Un. Nat. Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
6,500	††Vac. O. & G.	34	38	30	34
800	‡Victoria Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
400	Way. Oil & G.	4	4	4	4
220	Ventura	8	8¼	8	8¼

MINING STOCKS.

200	†Ala.-Br. Col. Met., (a pros.)	50	50	50	50
1,000	††Alas.-West	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9,500	‡Ariz. Copper	2⅜	2⅞	2½	2⅜
1,000	††Atlanta	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
9,200	Big L. C. Co.	3⅞	4	3⅝	3⅝
1,000	†Beaver Con.	39	39	39	39
400	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝
925	‡Calaver. Cop.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
8,700	Caledonia	63	63	62	62
900	Canada Cop.	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	†Cashboy	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	Cerro de Pasco Copper	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
3,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,450	Con. Cop. M.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,000	‡Con.-Homes'd.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	..	..	..	..
1,350	Dun.-Ar. Cop., (a prospect.)	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
9,500	††Emma Cop.	54	57	50	57
200	‡First N. Cop	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
9,900	†Dome Ext.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Put not your trust in riches, but put your riches in trust."

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38 Park Row, N. Y. C.

DIVIDENDS.
The American Sugar Refining Company
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 89
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 100
Jersey City, N. J., August 8th, 1916.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a 1¾% dividend on the Common and Preferred Stock, payable October 2d 1916, to the stockholders of record September 1st, 1916.
The Transfer Books will not be closed.
JOSEPH E. FREEMAN, Secretary.

THE MONTANA POWER COMPANY.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 16.
A regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock has been declared, payable October 2, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1916.
Common Stock Dividend No. 16.
A dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Stock has been declared, payable October 2, 1916, to stockholders of record, entitled to shares registered at the close of business September 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed. WALTER DUTTON, Treasurer.
42 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND
AJAX RUBBER COMPANY, INC.,
1796-1798 Broadway,
New York, August 8th, 1916.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½% ($1.25 per share), payable September 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 31st, 1916.
HAROLD W. STIMPSON, Treasurer.

CHILDS COMPANY
200 5th Ave.
New York City, Aug. 23, 1916.
The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends payable Sept. 11, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 1, 1916.
On the Preferred Stock quarterly dividend of 1¾%.
On the Common Stock dividend of 1%.
The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 2nd to Sept. 9th, 1916, both days inclusive.
CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

SAPULPA REFINING CO. OF OKLAHOMA
Baltimore, Md., August 18, 1916.
The Board of Directors declared the regular monthly dividend of 2% on the capital stock of the company, payable September 1st to stockholders of record at close of business August 21st.
Transfer books will be closed from August 21st at 3 P. M. to September 2nd, at 9 A. M., both days inclusive.
J. S. HUNICHEN, Secretary.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY OF TEXAS.
C. E. Schaff, Receiver.
Coupons for interest matured March 1, 1916, on The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Texas First Mortgage 5% Bonds, due 1942, will be paid upon presentation at the OFFICE OF AGENT FOR RECEIVER, 61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, on and after SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.
J. B. BARNES, Agent for Receiver.

AT MEETING Directors held to-day at London it was decided to pay Interim Dividend of ten per cent. (10%) free of British Income Tax on Ordinary Shares on September 30th. All transfers received in order at London on or before 11th September will be in time to be passed for payment dividend to transferees.
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. LTD.
August 24, 1916.

AMERICAN GAS COMPANY,
104 Market Street,
Camden, N. J., August 15th, 1916.
A quarterly dividend of 2%, or $2 per share, has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable September 1st, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business August 16th, 1916. The checks will be mailed.
J. B. TOWNSEND, 2d, Treasurer.

KNOX HAT COMPANY, INCORPORATED
The semi-annual dividend of 3½% has been declared on the First Preferred Stock of this Company, payable September 1st, 1916, for the period from January 1st, 1916, to July 1st, 1916, to First Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 25th, 1916.
R. C. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY.
A quarterly dividend of 50c. per share has been declared on the stock of this company, payable September 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 8, 1916.
HENRY E. DODGE, Treasurer.
August 24, 1916.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.
New York, August 22nd, 1916.
A dividend of $1.75 per share on its Preferred Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable October 2nd, 1916, to stockholders of record September 9th, 1916.
M. W. HILL, Treasurer.

COTTON AGAIN SOARS; UP 18 TO 26 POINTS

Top Prices Yesterday Show an Advance of 60 Points Since Wednesday Morning.

LIVERPOOL IS STRONG ALSO

Absence of Rains in the Southwest Encourages Bulls—Crop Outlook Poor.

Cotton yesterday went through the usual routine of establishing new high levels, and around the top prices of the session the market had registered an advance of about 60 points from the level current on the opening break of Wednesday morning. While the market was not broad, trading was active, and bullish enthusiasm was reflected in confident predictions that a campaign for still higher prices would be made from the 15 cent level for January. Realizing sales were on a very large scale, and this promoted some liquidation by smaller longs. The tone was somewhat unsettled in the afternoon, but the close showed a net gain of 18 to 26 points on the more active options.

Liverpool again showed phenomenal strength and was 6 to 10 points higher than due. Spot sales were 7,000 bales, including 6,000 American, at an advance of 20 English points to the basis of 9.20d for American middling. Even the veterans of the trade have to hark back to their youth to find a record of a similar Liverpool price. A private cable said:

General buying on insufficient rains. Very little offering. No hedge selling.

The chief motive for yesterday's buying was furnished by the absence of rain in the Southwest. The forecast called for continued fair weather in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Eastern Texas, with partly cloudy and probable showers in extreme West Texas. The big bulls added to their lines, and, with the exception of some quiet selling around the high levels of the day, there was no indication that the larger interests were inclined to lighten their load.

Reports from the Eastern belt were conflicting. Southern Georgia wired that disastrous reports were becoming numerous, while an Alabama message said that the weather was ideal and that crops had improved in the last few days. Clement, Curtis & Co. of Chicago, who maintain a cotton crop reporting bureau wired:

Two-thirds of our cotton reports received to date state that the condition of the plant shows further deterioration and is now below that of 1903. Crop outlook not favorable to improvement. Heaviest losses in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Today is the official date for sending returns to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, forming the basis of the report to be issued on Sept. 1.

The Financial Chronicle makes the consumption of cotton of all kinds for the season ended July 31 to be 10,573,000 bales, against 16,735,000 bales last year.

Market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	14.95*	...	...	15.03@15.09	14.95*
Oct	15.04	15.13	14.97	15.09@15.10	14.00@14.92
Dec	15.06	15.24	15.00	15.22@15.24	14.96@14.99
Jan	15.10	15.29	15.08	15.27@15.28	15.01@15.02
Mar	15.25	15.42	15.22	15.40@15.41	15.15@15.16
May	15.38	15.55	15.37	15.54@15.55	15.29@15.30
July	15.41	15.59	15.41	15.59@15.61	15.35@15.36

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 10 points advance; middling at 15.20c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady and unchanged to 15 points higher: New Orleans, 14.75c; Galveston, 15.15c; Savannah, 14.50c; Memphis, 15c; Augusta, 14.63c; Houston, 15.15. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	14.70	14.89	14.70	14.85@14.86	14.66@14.65
Dec	14.87	15.04	14.83	15.02@15.03	14.77@14.78
Jan	14.98	15.12	14.92	15.11@15.12	14.87@14.88
Mar	15.11	15.29	15.11	15.28@15.29	15.03@15.04
May	15.25	15.40	15.25	15.42@15.43	15.17@15.19

The Liverpool market opened strong. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 20 points higher, at 9.20d. Sales, 7,000 bales; receipts, 5,000, including 5,000 American. Closed feverish.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov	8.99	9.06	8.98	9.05@	8.85@
Jan.-Feb	8.91	8.99	8.90	8.98@	8.77@
Mar.-Apr	8.90	8.96	8.90	8.96@	8.72@
May-June	8.87	8.93@	8.87	8.93@	8.69@

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 15.12c; October, 15.07c; January, 15.16c; March, 15.20c; May, 15.41c; July, 15.47c. The market there was due to open today 11½ to 6½ points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts. This week.	Year.	Stocks. This week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,083	...	61,875	103,385
New Orleans	715	1,136	95,635	118,011
Mobile	290	94	18,241	12,011
Savannah	2,428	1,400	58,367	60,279
Charleston	...	74	51,683	42,483
Wilmington	20	4	26,981	23,119
Norfolk	455	202	23,449	39,702

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	537	245	31,418	61,717
Memphis	52	81	45,937	61,497
St. Louis	...	...	...	12,163
Houston	6,593	8,924	29,350	56,152

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,000 to 9,000	9,112	...
New Orleans	1,700 to 2,000	172	1,713

Exports yesterday were 17,171 bales; total thus far for this season, 289,413 bales; total last season, 131,905 bales.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Forecast:

No. Car. and So. Car.—Scattered showers and thunderstorms Fri. Sat. fair; light, variable winds.

Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat., light variable winds.

Fla.—Showers and thunderstorms Fri. and Sat.; moderate n. e. winds on the s. coast.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat. except showers and thunderstorms on the coast; light variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat. fair, moderate s. winds.

Ind.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light s. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light, variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat.; light w. winds.

La. and E. and W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat. Okla. and Ark.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill.—Fair Fri. and Sat., cooler Fri. in n.

Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat., cooler Fri. in n.

Wis.—Fair Fri. and Sat., cooler Fri. in s. e.

Minn.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat., warmer Fri. in n. w. and in s. e. Sat.

Iowa—Fair Fri. and prob. Sat., cooler in s. e. Fri., slightly warmer Sat.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was reactionary yesterday and prices declined 1¼@1¾c. There was quite general selling through leading commission houses, and it was the general impression that the trade at large was inclined to take a less favorable view of the technical position of the market and consequently less disposed to favor purchases at the present time. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.60¾; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.62½; No. 2 Northern Duluth, $1.74½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.72, free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.50½	1.47¼	1.48¼	1.49½	99¼
December	1.54¼	1.51	1.51½	1.53¾	98¼
May	1.57¾	1.54¾	1.54¾	1.56¾	1.02¾

CORN.

Net price changes in the corn market were small and buying was checked somewhat by the action of wheat, but the undertone was firm. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow was quoted at 97¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	85⅞	85	85½	85½	74¾
December	74⅞	73⅞	74¼	74¼	64⅝
May	78⅝	77¼	78	77¾	65¾

OATS.

The oats market was easier under liquidation and in sympathy with wheat, but underlying conditions were considered bullish. Further complaints were heard regarding crop damage, and exports for the day were estimated at 500,000 bushels. The local cash market was firm; No. 3 white quoted at 53@53½c; No. 4 white, 52½@53c; fancy clipped white, 56@57c, and ordinary clipped white, 54@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	46⅝	45¾	46	45¾	36
December	49⅝	48¾	49	48¾	37¼
May	53¾	52¾	52½	52¾	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and price changes were irregular. Lard showed firmness, and ribs were also slightly higher, but pork was lower, with active liquidation of September holdings. The cash trade was said to be of fair proportions, but hog prices were in some cases easier. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000; estimated for Friday, 23,000. Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 5,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	14.00	13.75	13.92	13.92	8.05
October	14.00	13.77	13.92	13.82	8.17
Ribs—					
September	14.30	14.20	14.27	14.25	8.50
October	14.07	13.93	14.02	14.05	8.62
Pork—					
September	27.45	27.00	27.10	27.45	13.07
October	26.35	26.15	26.15	26.35	13.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was active, total sales amounting to 42,900 barrels, but price changes were irregular, the near positions showing losses of 5 to 7 points, while the distant months were net unchanged to 18 points higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	9.10@...	9.12
August	...	...	9.07@9.15	9.12
September	9.18	9.15	9.16@9.17	9.17
October	9.25	9.16	9.18@9.20	9.18
November	8.94	8.81	8.91@8.92	8.80
December	8.95	8.79	8.90@8.93	8.78
January	8.98	8.81	8.94@8.95	8.81
February	...	...	8.95@9.10	8.85
March	9.20	9.01	9.17@9.19	8.99

COFFEE.

A firmer tone prevailed in the coffee market, and at the end of the day values were 12 to 15 points net higher, with total sales aggregating 49,500 bags. The local spot market was unchanged on the basis of 9½c for Rio 7s, but the undertone was firm, although trading was quiet. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	...	...	8.84@8.85	8.69
September	8.84	8.72	8.84@8.85	8.69
October	...	...	8.85@8.86	8.71
November	...	...	8.85@8.86	8.72
December	8.86	8.81	8.86@8.87	8.73
January	...	...	8.91@8.92	8.17
February	...	...	8.94@8.95	8.81
March	8.99	8.92	8.98@8.99	8.85
April	...	...	9.03@9.04	8.90
May	9.09	9.01	9.08@9.09	8.95
June	...	...	9.12@9.13	9.00
July	9.18	9.13	9.17@9.18	9.04

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened quiet and lower and on continued general liquidation in near months prices at midday showed net losses of 10@14 points. In the early afternoon liquidation appeared to have run its course and the market looked sold out. A rapid advance on covering sent values higher and the close was 2 points net higher to 6 points net lower with total sales for the day 176,000 tons. Throughout the day distant positions held relatively steady.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	...	...	4.38@4.40	4.42
September	4.42	4.29	4.38@4.40	4.42
October	4.45	4.33	4.42@4.44	4.45
November	4.57	4.26	4.34@4.36	4.40
December	4.25	4.15	4.21@4.22	4.27
January	...	...	3.93@3.95	3.96
February	3.78	3.76	3.76@3.78	3.77
March	3.82	3.80	3.80@3.82	3.80
April	3.82	3.82	3.84@3.86	3.83
May	3.87	3.87	3.88@3.90	3.87
June	...	...	3.90@3.92	3.90
July	3.96	3.96	3.93@3.95	3.92

No improvement was shown in the demand for refined sugar and prices were unchanged, list prices of refiners ranging from 7 to 7.25, although Richard sugars were available at 6.90. Raw sugar was dull and prices purely nominal in the absence of fresh business. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.56; molasses, 4.79; cost and freight, 4½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,640 packages, including 990 packages in transit for export. The market eased off a fraction on the choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery. Otherwise there was no change. The secondary qualities continue to sell pretty well. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per pound, 32¾c; higher scoring, 33@33¼c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 31@32c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 29@30½c; thirds, 27½@28½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 33@33½c; higher scoring, 34@34½c; firsts, 31½@32c; seconds, 29½@31c; state dairy, tubs, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 29@30½c; common to fair, 25@28½c; renovated, extras, 28@29c; firsts, 27@27½c; lower grades, 25@26½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27½@28c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23½@24½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 24@24½c; lower grades, 22@23c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,355 cases. Arrivals seemed more moderate, and there is continued good demand for all desirable qualities of fresh gathered eggs at firmly sustained prices. The receipts are still of irregular quality, but are averaging better than a week ago, and the average of sales is considerably higher. The range of prices is about the same as Wednesday. Storage eggs continue fairly active, with considerable speculative trading, and prices are showing further improvement, the market closing with a firmer tone. Nearby white eggs show very few of strictly fancy quality, and these are promptly salable at firm prices; medium and lower grades moving slowly and without material improvement. Fresh gathered, extra, fine, per dozen, 34@35c; extra firsts, 32@33c; firsts, 29@31c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds and poorer, 22@25c; dirties, No. 1, 22½@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 16@22c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20½@21½c; under grades, 17@20c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 29c; firsts, 27½@28½c; seconds, 25½@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 38@42c; ordinary to good, 30@37c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 29@38c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 28@34c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, fancy; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@34c.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 523, P. O. Building.
Bankruptcy discharges:
Henry Melniken.
Morris Bloch.
Wm. J. Duncan.
Gottlieb Hummel.
Joseph Meyer.
Louis & Hyman Lankowsky, indiv., &c.
James L. Moore.
Albert Ford.
Barbara Kleb, doing business under style of Rudolph Bachert.
Herman Gross.
Louis Zubrinsky.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I. — Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Ex rel Craig<Bell, Doull-Miller Co<Milne, Buxbaum<Durham Rty Corp, (2.), Uptown Amuse Co<Bell, Benjamin<Shongood, Re U S Fid & Guar Co, (2.), Re Garner, Momand<Landers, Curtis<Crow Motor Co, Edelman<Hardman Tire, &c, Co, Wolff<Wolff, Butler<Williamsburg City F Co, Hamburger<Mt Joseph Coal Co, Same<Kemmerer, Biagioli<McJassup Coal Co, Cordoni<Kemmerer, Same<McJessup Coal Co, Biagioli<Kemmerer, W. N. Hallock Co<Slater, Union Trust Co<Mortarity, Title Guar, &c, Co<Sullivan, The U Restaurant & Rty Co, John and James Dobson, Inc<Myers Jolesch Co, Mehl<Haber, Katzman<Katzman, Kesner<Munger, Cucco<Degnon Cont Co, Re Hand, (Lapham<Dahlgren,) (6.), Re Lindenbaum, Re CNY, Sachers<Sachers, Re Laval Steam Turbine Co<De Sobla, Jr, Trager<Trager, Helvitz<Balshofer.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Michael Karg.
James E. Donegan.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions.
Schwartz<Mack, Statler<Haight, Schwartz<Solomon, O'Neill-Adams Co<Colonial, Brown<Queens Land, &c, Co, Salzzo<Weill, 289 Madison Av Co<Jamaica, Wechsler<Horowitz, Caso<Kerns, Pierce<Gerken, Czarnecki<Bernheimer & Schwartz, Fichera<Fair and Carnival Trading Co, Wida<Theatrical Cont Co, Friedman<Standar, Martin<N. Y. Rys Co, Cooperman<Swaim, Zweigler<Same, Rainey<Same, Weiskopf<Same, Stern<Same, Lantrey<Same, Levy<Same, Stern<Same, Ort<Same, Zipnick<Same, Monchol<Same, Hornick<Same, Freiberg<Same, Berg<Same, Nadel<Same, Kelly<New Taxicab, &c, Co, Feigenbaum<Ottenberg, (Block & Raunheim, Trout<Bochar, Nitzenberg<Post, Lay<Col Knick Trust Co, Weir<Gotham Waist Co.

Re C & S Oil<Fisher, Gottlieb<O'Leary, Gill & Sons Forge, &c, Works<Metalock Mfg Co, Rapf<Fid & Cas Co, Zwivak<Abramowitz, Friedman<Monness, Zimmerman & Gottheif<Stern, Walter Langerman, Joseph Chaikin et al., North Central Knitting Mills (3), Charles G. Honeblin, Wm. G. Herson<F. Herzog & Son, 26th Ward Live Poultry Co, Inc., Frank Bienhold, Walter A. Wilson.

Curran<Van Beuren, Wullick<P. Reardon & Co, Hoberman<J. Myer Co, Bloom<P. Reardon Co, Shiffer<same, Kleinhandler<same, Veseltier<J. Myer Co, Pakrous<Steckler, Cohen<Kramrich, Dosick<R. Gordon & Sons.

Rosenfeld<Daly, Re L. 29th St. (Manz), Sansone<Sansone, Ritter<Ritter, Zelickman<Zelickman, Forber<Schaefer, E. T. Jenkins, Inc.<Varshaw, Parshelsky Bros., Inc.<Arnold Johnson Bldg. Co, Re Colonial Imp & Export Co, Martin<Martin, Re Bender et al (McKee), Re Lambertville, Re Wilson DeMott<Whitman, Sprague Clarks, et al.<Title Guar, &c, Co, Hammond<Constant, Re Leslie, Brower<Ed of Supervisors, Nassau Co, Bayliss<same, Bayliss<Van Nostrand, Foreclosure Calendar: US Title G & T Co<Staverly Rty Co, Naugans<same.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Crosby, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

TRAVIS MUST AUDIT FAIR JUNKET BILLS

Court Holds That Controller, and Not the Legislature, Should Pass on Expenditures.

WHITMAN MADE THE TRIP

The Controller Is Also Among Those Alleged to Have Spent State Funds Improperly.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The application of Frederick W. Heinrich, representing the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, for a writ of mandamus directing State Controller Eugene M. Travis to audit all the expenses of the New York State Commission to the Panama-Pacific Exposition and to bring suit for the recovery of all State money alleged to have been expended unlawfully in junkets to and from the San Francisco fair, was granted here today by Supreme Court Justice Hasbrouck. Controller Travis contended that he had no power to investigate the affairs of the commission in that such power rested with the Legislature, which made the appropriation of $100,000 for the State's participation in the exposition. Justice Hasbrouck held that the Controller was the proper officer to audit the commission's accounts. In his decision Justice Hasbrouck said:

The fact that the moneys were advanced and have been expended does not leave the State remediless, because the money has been spent if is not beyond audit. It was advanced to facilitate the carrying on of an exhibition, and requiring a report subsequently was to assure preservation of the record on which the Controller may act.

Between the State finance law, conferring the power of audit upon the Controller, and the statute requiring the Controller to pay moneys over to the commissioners upon their estimate and requiring the commissioners to report how they spent it, there is no repugnancy. Read together, they provide a scheme which renders the Appropriation act constitutional, because what otherwise is wanting in the law creeping the commission is supplied by the finance law, viz., an audit.

Mr. Heinrich alleged, in his petition, that it appeared from vouchers and records on file in the State Controller's office "that the commission in divers ways wasted and misappropriated the funds of the State of New York to the amount of thousands of dollars, and paid said funds out to various persons who had no right to receive the same."

The total amount said to have been expended uselessly by the commission and its employes was $22,409. Norman E. Mack, Arthur A. McLean, Thomas H. Bussey, Joseph B. Mayer, George H. Cobb, John R. Yale, Senator Thomas H. Cullen, James A. Murtaugh, and George H. Whitney, who were members of the commission, were charged with the "unnecessary expenses" by the petitioner.

Included in a list filed in court of persons said to have received money for the fair trip out of the appropriation without legal warrant were Controller Travis and his deputy, William Boardman. Mr. Travis was charged with an expenditure of $640 for the traveling expenses of himself and daughters to, from, and at San Francisco. Mrs. Eugene M. Travis and Mrs. Wendell Cleland were on the list for a separate expenditure of $980. Ex-Governor John A. Dix was alleged to have received illegally $94.75 for traveling expenses on a trip to the fair.

The expenditure of persons who, the petitioner alleged, had no right to have their bills paid by the State, amounted to $5,183.

The trip of Governor Whitman and his party in a special train to the exposition, which was paid for by the State, was not mentioned specifically in the petition. It was referred to only indirectly as a "part of many other expenditures which by proper audit and appropriate proceedings could be redressed."

At the time that the mandamus proceedings were brought by the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, some weeks ago, Controller Travis said that he welcomed the application to the court. He had been advised by the Attorney General, he said, that he was without power to investigate the Panama Exposition Commission. He had tried unsuccessfully, he said, to have the Legislature enact a law giving him the needed auditing power.

It was understood that the Controller was ready to institute immediately whatever form of audit the courts ordered. If the Attorney General took an appeal from Justice Hasbrouck's decision, the Controller, it was said, would not ask for a stay, but would proceed with the audit pending the outcome of the appeal.

OFFER FIFTH GERMAN LOAN.

Rate 5 Per Cent. and 98 the Issuing Price.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Arrangements have been completed for flotation of the fifth German war loan. An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague says that the loan will be issued on Sept. 4 and the interest will be 5 per cent., as in the case of the previous loans. Subscriptions will be received up to Oct. 5. The issue price, the dispatch says, will be 98.

Count von Roedern, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, has instituted measures to popularize the loan which, the dispatch says, is being described by canvassers as "the last war loan." Former issues of war bonds may be turned in as subscriptions.

The fourth German war loan was issued in March. It was sold at 98½, as against 99 for the third loan. An issue price of 98 for the new bonds would indicate that Germany, in common with other belligerents, is being compelled to pay a higher price for its funds as the war goes on.

WANTS SEIZURE EXPLAINED.

Our Consul General Asks Britain About Detention of Fishing Boats.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Inquiries are being made of the British Government by Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General here, as to the cause of the seizure of the American fishing schooners Maxine Elliott and Lizzie Griffin, which were fishing off the coast of Iceland and were taken into Lerwick, Shetland Islands, by a British patrol boat.

No reply to the inquiries has yet been received, but meanwhile the belief is expressed that the schooners are the victims of the general policy which Great Britain is apparently adopting toward neutral fishermen, in an effort to induce them to sell their catches to the British rather than to dispose of them in quarters through which they might reach Germany.

Already 150 Dutch fishing craft have been seized, while a considerable number of Scandinavian boats has been taken in.

The number of American boats fishing off Iceland is not believed to be great. Consequently, it is felt here that the two schooners may have been seized in a general raid on fishing craft in these waters.

POLICE BUREAU BUSY GIVING INFORMATION

Both the Department and the Public Served by Official Fact Gatherers.

RECORD OF ALL ACCIDENTS

Also Has the History of Autoists Who Have Violated Law—This Aids in Traffic Prosecutions.

A Bureau of Information is maintained at Police Headquarters for the convenience of both the department and the general public. It is about the busiest place in the big stone building, its door is never closed, and in and out of it, day and night, flows a stream of men and women of all ages and nationalities.

The Bureau, which is in charge of Lieutenant Redmond C. Thompson, keeps an up-to-the-minute record of all persons arrested in the city, of persons taken ill on the street or injured, and of children lost and found. It also aids in prosecutions for violation of the motor vehicle law.

When an autoist runs down and kills or injures any one the precinct in which the accident occurred notifies the bureau by telephone. Clerical policemen attached to the bureau then look up the record of the driver of the auto. If it develops that he has had similar accidents or has been convicted of violating the motor vehicle law the records of the bureau will show this. The bureau then informs the precinct about what the record shows.

If it turns out that he has a bad record these data are given to the patrolman who handled the case, and when the patrolman appears in the Traffic Court in the morning he is able to lay the facts before the Magistrate. Many a reckless chauffeur on being arraigned in court has learned with surprise and sorrow that the police knew all about his previous auto mishaps.

In cases where an autoist has run down a pedestrian, and sped away from the scene without stopping to give aid to the injured or to report the accident to the authorities, the bureau has given invaluable aid to the police. In such a case the precinct telephones the bureau the number of the automobile which a citizen has seen. It is then a simple matter for the bureau to look up the license number on their auto records, and find out the name of the owner of the machine. This information is at once communicated to the precinct. In this manner the police have been able to make numerous arrests.

An important function of the bureau is faithfully to record facts about persons injured or taken ill in the city streets. All precincts handling such cases transmit the facts by telephone to the bureau, so that the department knows just how many persons have been taken ill or injured in the last forty-eight hours.

Many anxious persons call daily at the various precincts to ask the Lieutenants if they can give information about relatives or friends who having failed to return home and who they fear have been taken ill or injured. The Lieutenants communicate with the bureau, and if it has no record of such a case it is fair to assume that the missing one did not meet with a mishap.

The bureau has to answer an average of 200 inquiries a day. Most of these are made by telephone, although a surprising number call in person, day and night.

Lieutenant Thompson and his assistants have many visits from cranks, who are humored and sent away contented. The police, however, are always careful to get the names and addresses of such visitors, and if the cranks appear to be laboring under some hallucination their cases are called to the attention of the proper officials so they may do no one any harm.

A man telephoned the bureau recently and wanted to know at what intervals the Dyckman Street ferry ran; a woman from Chicago wanted to know the name of a friend living in Ninety-eighth Street. She had forgotten the name of the friend whom she had not seen for years; other persons have wanted bets decided by the bureau; a woman called to tell the police that innumerable persons were being murdered on Staten Island by mental telepathy, and she wanted the murders stopped as she feared the perpetrators had designs on her. An old man wanted the police to pay his passage back to England. He insisted that Queen Elizabeth was his great-great-great-grandmother, and he wanted to see a barrister, and look up his claim to the English throne.

Lieutenant George H. Quackenbos, official interpreter of the department, speaks many modern languages and is the possessor of several university degrees. He has a thorough understanding of the mute language, and when a mute calls at the bureau for information Lieutenant Quackenbos converses with him. The personnel of the bureau, in addition to the two Lieutenants, is made up of two Sergeants, two civilians, a woman stenographer, and six patrolmen.

GERMANS TO BUILD SHIPS.

Hamburg-American Line and Others Plan New Establishment.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Hamburg bankers and shipping companies, among them the Hamburg-American Line, are planning the establishment of a new shipbuilding plant at Hamburg, says an Overseas News Agency announcement today. The plant will be utilized exclusively for the construction of freight steamers of from 7,000 to 8,000 tons.

The company to operate the plant has been organized with an initial capital of 1,000,000 marks under the name of the Hamburg Shipbuilding Company, Limited. Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line, is Chairman.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

THURSDAY, AUG. 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, e s, 22.8

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy West Harlem Block Front for Apartments—Wendel Garage Leased for $35,000 a Year—Court Obliges Interboro Company to Take Pinkney Block.

An important deal in the west Harlem region for improvement with a high-class apartment house was an interesting feature of the realty market yesterday. The block front on the south side of 140th Street, between St. Nicholas and Edgecombe Avenues, was purchased by the Williams Building Corporation from the Lincoln Trust Company, as trustees. The plot has a frontage of 155 feet on 140th Street, 101.8 on St. Nicholas Avenue, opposite St. Nicholas Park, and 99.11 on Edgecombe Avenue, being opposite, on that side, the Lutheran Church of the Atonement on the southeast corner. The lower half of the block is improved with a large six-story apartment erected about two years ago.

Hall J. How & Co. were the brokers in the transaction. The new owners intend to begin building operations within a short time.

Court Compels Interborough Company to Take Pinkney Block.

The announcement was made yesterday that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had acquired the block bounded by Lenox Avenue, 144th, 145th, and Exterior Streets, facing the Harlem River, from the estate of Mary G. Pinkney. The Interborough Company contracted to purchase the block about three years ago. A search of the title revealed certain limitations regarding the riparian rights. The company declined to take the property, and the case was carried to the courts. A decision in the suit has lately been rendered upholding the Pinkney estate, and the Rapid Transit Company has therefore been compelled to take up the contract.

The property has a frontage of 190.10 on Lenox Avenue, 200 on 147th Street, 185.9 on 148th Street, and 237.6 on Exterior Street, bordering the river. The consideration was about $72,000. Last year the Edison Company occupied the block under lease, using it as a recreation place for its employes. There is a one-story clubhouse on the plot, with a grand stand, tennis, and basket ball courts.

$35,000 a Year for Wendel Garage.

The lease of the four-story Wendel garage on the northwest corner of Broadway and Fiftieth Street, which has been vacant ever since it was erected by the late John G. Wendel about ten years ago, was recorded yesterday. The lease is for five years and two months from Aug. 15, 1916, at $35,000 a year. As previously announced, the building has been taken by the Willys-Overland automobile concern. The lease was made by Ella V. von E. Wendel.

Upper Fifth Avenue Block Front Transfer.

The block front on the west side of Fifth Avenue between 142d and 143d Streets was transferred yesterday by Peter Duffy to the Rose Holding Company. It is opposite the Harlem River. The plot transferred fronts 199.10 feet on the avenue by 210 on the streets. On the 142d Street corner is an old piano factory. The plot is the easterly section of the block which the Federal Baseball League announced last Fall had been acquired for a baseball park, but the retirement of that league from the sporting field ended the project.

Buy Factory Site in the Bronx.

Charles B. Van Valen and Leo Bugg have sold for the Gramont Construction Company a plot 100 by 100 feet on the north side of 140th Street, 100 feet east of Walnut Avenue. The new owners are expected to erect a factory on the site.

The Mandelbaums Buy Brooklyn Landmark.

The old Turle mansion in the Columbia Heights section of Brooklyn has been purchased by Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, operators who have been active for several years past on Washington Heights.

The property, known as 34 Monroe Place, consists of a four-story dwelling and stable on a plot 51 by 112.2 feet. It was sold by Katherine G. Turle of San Francisco, through Brooks & Momand.

It is reported that negotiations are pending for the resale of the plot to a Manhattan builder as a site for an apartment house. This is the first transfer of the property in about fifty years and the first purchase made in this section of Brooklyn by the Mandelbaums.

Brooklyn.

Bonomolo & Zaccaro have sold for Harry and Samuel Hoffman the three-story brick dwelling on the northwest corner of Herkimer and Sackman Streets to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

The New York Suburban Land Company sold in the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, a plot 60 by 100 feet on Lincoln Avenue to Clarence C. Abbott, and at Central Park, L. I., a plot 40 by 100 feet on Eighth Street to Mrs. Alice Hunt.

Worthington Whitehouse sold for George Valentine Williams a farm at Manhasset, situated near the Joseph P. Grace and Judge Pendleton properties.

Alexander Parker of Brooklyn has purchased from Sarah E. Hall a farm of three acres, with buildings, located at Huntington, L. I. Theodore S. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

Buys Home at Scarsdale.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization, Robert E. Farley President, has sold a house on Walworth Avenue, in the Greenacres section, to Richard R. Hunter, Secretary of the Equitable Trust Company.

New Jersey.

The H. H. Gibson Realty Company sold for the First National Bank of Plattsburg to the Favonia Holding Company of New York a development known as Plattmount, located at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., with seven houses.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for the estate of Whitman Phillips to Fred C. Robbins the dwellings at 250 and 262 Prospect Street and 105 South Maple Avenue, together with the several adjoining plots at Ridgewood, N. J.

Chatham and Phenix Bank to Open Heights Branch.

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank has leased from the George A. Fisher Company, about 3,000 square feet of space, taking in the corner and adjoining stores with apartments in rear of same, at the southwest corner of Broadway and 144th Street, for the term of ten years, to commence Oct. 1. Du Bois & Taylor negotiated the lease.

Empire Textile Mills Move Uptown.

The Empire Textile Mills, for the last ten years located at 29 Hester Street, have leased for a term of years the entire ground floor in the Gramercy Building, 26 East Twenty-first Street. A. J. Halprin negotiated the lease.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased for the Masco Building Company the store and basement in the new building now in course of construction at 404-12 Fourth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street, to Joseph Berlinger & Co., silks, now located at 373 Fourth Avenue. The lease is for a term of years at a rental aggregating $100,000. B. Wurtenberg was associated as broker.

The Romney Realty Company, Inc., J. H. Freedlander, President, has leased through A. N. Gitterman the northwest corner of 201st Street and Ninth Avenue, 100 by 100, to H. J. Butler and brother, who are adding this plot to their extensive lumber yard, on West 201st Street.

The Louis Becker Company has leased for the Jacob Ruppert Realty Corporation the store 1,942 Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of 156th Street, to S. Goldner.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for the Dreicer Realty Company (Frank D. Vetter, agent) 7 West Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story house on a lot 25 by 100 feet, to Charles P. Belling for business purposes.

Plan Big Community Garage.

An automobile storage and service building, to contain close to 500,000 square feet of floor space, is planned by W. C. Durant and others associated with him. According to the plans, the building will occupy the plot of ground on Eleventh Avenue extending from Fifty-fifth Street to Fifty-sixth Street, with a 200-foot frontage on the avenue and on each of the cross streets. The title to the property is now vested in Mr. Durant. It is planned to divide the 40,000 square feet on each floor into eight units, each unit being designed to provide both storage and service quarters for companies which require this amount of space.

Brighton Beach Auction Tomorrow.

Joseph P. Day will sell at auction tomorrow on the premises at 2:30 o'clock twenty lots at Brighton Beach, ten of whith front on Ocean Parkway and ten on West First Street. They are near West Avenue, which is one block from Neptune Avenue, through which the Smith Street trolley car runs, and within a few minutes' walk from Brighton Beach Parkway Station.

East Twenty-fourth Street Church.

Plans were filed for the construction of a one-story church and Sunday school at 312 to 316 East Twenty-fourth Street for St. Sebastian's Church. It will have a frontage of 48.3 feet and a depth of 98.9 feet. N. Serracino, architect, has placed the cost at $40,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Suffolk St, 18, e s, 150 ft n of Hester St, 23x100, five-story tenement and stores; J. L. McVickar et al., trustees, against Esther Salaman et al.; G. N. Whitlesey, attorney; due, $30,048.40; taxes, &c., $822.15; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

110th St, 228 East, n s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; four-story tenement; H. M. E. Sieberg against Salvatore Martorana et al.; Harold Swaln, attorney; due, $9,050.03; taxes, &c., $350; to the plaintiff for $9,600.

By Samuel Marx.

39th St, 536 West, s s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; J. L. Ford against Cassandra Mendelson et al.; Osborn & F., attorneys; due, $10,172.61; taxes, &c., $558.74; adjourned to Aug. 29.

By Henry Brady.

46th St, 216 West, n s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, interest, &c., which Annie Moore had on Jan. 1, 1916, or since; D. J. Early, attorney; adjourned to Sept. 5.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Concord Av, e s, 100 ft s of 147th St, 50x100, vacant; Frederick Schnaufer against Sole Realty and Construction Co. et al.; E. L. Hammer, attorney; due $380.07; taxes, &c., $433.93; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, n e corner of 132d St, 24.11x75; five-story flat and stores; J. J. McGrath against D. M. Neuberger et al.; A. E. Gutgsell, attorney; due, $32,944.64; taxes, &c., $797.36.

21st St, 139 East, n s, 190.6 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9, five-story dwelling; H. H. Jackson against Charles Morrison et al.; S. H. Jackson, attorney; due, $13,788.76; taxes, &c., $730.

By Henry Brady.

141st St, 148 West, s s, 454 ft e of 7th Av, 28x99.11, five-story flat; German Savings Bank against F. C. Schmidt et al.; Amend & A., attorneys; due, $22,128.99; taxes, &c., $650.65.

By Samuel Marx.

153d St, West, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11, vacant; Equitable Trust Co against Bernard Reich et al.; Murray, P. & H., attorneys; due, $22,620.04; taxes, &c., $2,919.93.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

4th Av, 242 to 250, s w corner of 20th St, 100x87x irregular; twelve-story loft building; H. I. Ortmann against W. T. Evans et al.; F. Eleeman, attorney; due, $50,-805.30; taxes, &c., $7,060; prior mtg $660,-000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Naegle Av, n s, 300 ft e of Dyckman St, for two five-story tenements, 100x105; 302 Fifth Avenue Co., Inc., 320 5th Av, owner; George F. Pelham, Inc., 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $200,000.

24th St, 312 to 316 East; for a one-story church and Sunday school, 48.3x98.9; St. Sebastian's Church, owner; N. Serracino, 1,170 Broadway, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, n w corner of 42d St, to a six-story store and office building; V. Astor, 25 West 26th St, owner; C. L. Platt, 101 Park Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

11th Av, s w corner of 43d St, to a six-story factory; Jabez Bruns & Sons, 600 West 42d St, owner; M. H. McGuire, 101 Park Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON ST, 325; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against David Greenfelt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Geller, Roiston & Horan.

MOTT ST; Helene F. Nelson et al. against Rachel L. Pasinsky et al., partition; attorney, S. J. Block.

PEARL ST, n e corner of Whitehall St 27.10 x81.11; Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. against Century Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. L. Allen.

2D AV, e s, 101 ft s of 93d St, 25.5x100; Daisy J. Judge against Davidena M. Lowdon et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. H. Judge.

97TH ST, 1,301; Harold A. Meeks against Jesse Hutkoff et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. S. Holmes.

8TH AV, s w corner of 34th St, 197.6x119; Solar Metal Products Co., Inc., against Four Hundred and Sixty-one Eighth Avenue Co., Inc., et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorneys, Douglas, Armitage & McCann.

84TH ST, 227 East; Charles J. Carroll against Edward C. Sheehy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. F. McCormack.

Bronx.

LOTS 185, 186, and 187, map of 343 lots of property of estate of Octavia Moss, 24th Ward; Hooker, Corser & Mitchell Co. against Maude E. Woodcock et al., action to declare title; attorney, R. J. Landon.

LOT NO. 302, map of portion of the Hunt Estate; Henry C. Van Hise et al. against Minnie Richter et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Williamson & Bell.

STEBBINS AV, e s, 340.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 37.6x80; City Real Estate Co. against Albert Ahrens et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

WASHINGTON AV, 2,170; Mamie Von Felde against Ida Hertz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Cracauer.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ORCHARD ST, 62; Globe Sash and Door Co., Inc., against Deal Realty Co., Inc., owner; Henry W. Gundlach, contractor..$169

2D ST, 120 East; Hyman Hornstein against Simon Levy, owner; David Bieler, contractor $340

2D ST, 120; Gershon Foster against Simon Levy, owner; David Bieler, contractor..$225

6TH ST, 421 East; Samuel Plotnick against Izmil Katz, owner; renewal $415

84TH ST, 213 West; Brooklyn Fireproof Sash and Door Co., Inc., against Borden's Condensed Milk Co., owner; Ernest Kiefhaber and John Marx, contractors.....$210

Bronx.

LEGGETT AV, n. w. corner of Truxton Av, 250x250; Cross, Austin and Ireland Lumber Co. against East Bay Land and Improvement Co., owners; Hunt's Point Athletic Association, lessees and contractors.....$167

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction,

Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1916,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-14 Vesey St., N. Y.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE

Under direction JOHN J. HALPIN, Esq., Referee.

6 & 8 East 30th St.,

137.6 FEET EAST OF FIFTH AVE.

Permanent Light & Air. Rear From Church.

The choice plot, 40x98.9, with the two, four and five-story brownstone dwellings altered into stores; no leases.

GEORGE W. HUBBELL, Esq., Attorney

FOR PLAINTIFF, 346 BROADWAY.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$16,000 Home on Water at—

SOUTHFIELD POINT

4 large master bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, 2 maids' rooms and tiled bath. Spacious living porch, hardwood floors throughout, open fireplaces, finest plumbing, electric light and gas, hot water heat.

Large plot of ground with use of private bathing beach and dock. W. D. GREGORY, 51 East 42d St., N. Y. Tele: Murray Hill—5462.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$6,250

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful walk from Kings Highway Station; parked street only 2 minutes' walk from Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large

HOLLOW TILE GARAGE.

Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station.

Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,

47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

Send for Booklet T.

LET YOUR RENT PAY

For a home with picturesque surroundings; 30 minutes out, 4 minutes' walk from express station, 100 trains daily; new semi-bungalow, 7 large rooms, tile bath, sun parlor, sleeping porch, fireplace, parquet floors, gas, electricity, city improvements. Price $6,150.

J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

LITTLE HOUSE AT JAMAICA, $1600

Hedge around property; fruit trees; chicken house with run; 2 blocks from trolley. Terms to suit buyer. B. Luckey, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

$35 up will buy or rent new house in best neighborhood at West Brighton, Staten Island. 35 minutes from Wall St. All improvements; equal to any apartment costing $75 in N. Y. City. Apply A. F. MATHEWS, 482 Bard Ave., 'Phone West Brighton 1206W. Take Castleton Ave. car. Inspection invited.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

DOBBS FERRY-ON-THE-HUDSON,

Overlooking river, 2 blocks and 3 minutes' walk from station; 2-story and full basement single 12-room frame dwellings and 10-room double frame dwellings.

No. 1 Hudson Terrace,	10	Rooms & Bath		$12,000
No. 2	"	"	10	"	"	$ 8,000
No. 5	"	"	12	"	"	$ 8,000
No. 6	"	"	12	"	"	$ 8,000
No. 7	"	"	10	"	"	$14,000
No. 8	"	"	10	"	"	

Nos. 1 and 2 and 7 and 8 are double houses sold jointly only.

Terms—20% cash, balance on 5% mortgage providing for monthly payments of three-tenths of one per cent. 4-10 of 1%) of purchase price and for a 5-year renewal at 4½% after 40% of purchase price shall have been paid.

The private schools in the village have national reputations; the public schools rank with those in New York City; Ardsley Club and Golf Links nearby.

48 trains a day; running time to Grand Central Station 38 minutes. Monthly commutation $7.70.

For plans and photographs write or phone

BROADWAY **REMCO** 98TH STREET

or P. J. Connolly, Supt., Phone 17 Dobbs Ferry.

Van Cortland Terrace, Yonkers,

Handsome House

11 Rooms & 3 Baths, 50x100 ft.

A great bargain.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,

498 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

550 Acres—$150 an acre.

Suitable Gentleman's Estate or Golf Course. Also: 200 acres—Great Bargain.

NEASON JONES, 30 East 42d Street.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island City

Plottage

Block Front on Broadway

Destined to be the most important retail business street in Long Island City. Near elevated Station. Twelve minutes from 42d Street.

Jamaica Avenue Frontage

720 feet, near Broadway and Grand Avenue elevated stations. Just the place for a large building operation.

Solid Block 300 x 350 Feet.

Barclay Street, fronting new East River Park.

2750 Feet on Ditmars Avenue.

One block from express station, fourteen minutes to 42d Street. Will divide.

Hoyt Avenue Bargain.

Extra deep plot, 50x200 feet, between East River Park and express station.

Water-Front Plot.

300x1,200 feet, between Ditmars Avenue and Wolcott Avenue. Fine location for institution or moving picture studio.

Rapid transit lines will be in operation in December. Five-cent fare to all parts of the city.

BROKERS PROTECTED.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

Tel. 5600 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

In course of construction, finished by September; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, bath, (tile,) extra large living room, full width of house; open fireplace, up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers; new model gas range, with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches, front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit. Will sell for $4,500, worth $5,300; $500 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B Owner, 248 W. 34th St.

HUNTINGTON

$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD; CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

LOTS $2 Down, $1 Monthly. Call or write for free railroad tickets.

B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

A Sacrifice—$20 Monthly.

Swell all-year home; 6 large rooms, every up to date improvement, hardwood floors, open fireplace, steam heat, elegant electric fixtures, handsome bath; 45 minutes out; land laid out in shrubs, hedges, &c.; best neighborhood; $2,200, $225 cash needed; act quick. Owner, Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

BARGAIN—House, $4,900.

7 rooms, tile bath, hot-water heat, all city improvements, 30 minutes out, 4 minutes of express station; refined; on restricted property. B., Room 505, 200 Broadway.

WATERFRONT FARM BARGAIN

Beautiful 165-acre farm, 1,000 ft. waterfront, Sound house, 15 rooms, improvements; large barns, lake, long highway frontage, best soil; excellent neighborhood; $150 acre. Worth double. terms.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,

Woolworth Bldg. N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR

$22,500 Most exclusive location on Upper Mountain Av.; beautiful Dutch Colonial residence; centre hall; large living room; music room; dining room; butler's pantry; tiled kitchen; 7 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, with built-in tubs and showers; large solarium and sleeping porch; breakfast porch; large plot; fine shade.

May be seen by appointment.

Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

Cranford Foreclosure Bargain.

Nearly new, hollow tile stucco, tile roof, parquet floors, oak trim, hot-water heat, tile kitchen and bath, large plot, best of workmanship and material. Must be seen to be appreciated. Appraised $6,500. Will sell $4,200, easy terms. Shaheen, 52 Broadway.

Ridgewood, N. J. FOR RENT

Business Man's Home.

A Beautiful and Healthful Community.

Details at our city offices.

S. S. WALDSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN

Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Tel. Rector 7718)

opp. Station, Ridgewood, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Summer and Winter Home

Near the Water

Easy Commutation. Ex. Service.

7 ROOMS, TILED BATH.

Grounds 100x150 feet.

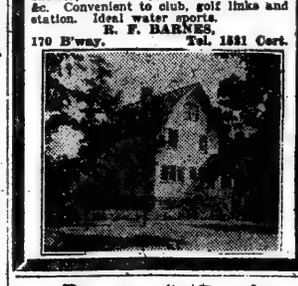
Price $6,000, Terms to Suit.

Ideal Commutation to City.

This beautiful all year home on a high ridge overlooks lakes and takes in the surrounding country in a panoramic view for miles. Fine type modern English home, equipped with shower, electricity, hardwood floors, &c. Convenient to club, golf links and station. Ideal water sports.

R. F. BARNES,

170 B'way. Tel. 1881 Cort.



Rent THEN Buy!

New 8-room, all-year residence; steam heat, gas, electricity; artistic A-1 finish; large plot; highly restricted; in one of the best residential towns; 32 minutes out; prefer selling outright, but willing to rent with purchase privilege, rent to apply. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y.

"LYONESSE"

Ridgewood Road, So. Orange, N.J.

FOR SALE—Artistic brick and stone residence, 10 bedrooms, 3 baths; large, oak-paneled dining and living rooms; terraces south and east; billiard room, fireplace in each room, steam heat, &c.; 4 acres; near good schools, churches, and golf clubs. Address W. T. Gooch, 283 Ridgewood Road, South Orange, N. J.

EAST ORANGE

Thirty minutes to Broadway. Commutation 10 cents. Beautiful, refined, restricted Park Section. Thoroughly modern 10-room house. Large veranda, sleeping porch; every improvement. Corner plot 50x100. Terraced lawn. Must be seen to be appreciated. Real bargain, $8,000; Cash, $3,000; balance on mortgage. Other houses, $1,000 cash, and terms. E. L. Danforth, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or phone owner, Orange 4287.

Atlantic Highlands Boulevard Plots

Elevation 200 feet, overlooking ocean and nearby waters; near station and boats; all shore front privileges; modern conveniences; shaded half acre plots and larger, $650 up, terms easy; photos. NEW HOUSE, 2 BATHS, ACTUAL COST. NAVESINK PARK CO., 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Farm 176 acres, ORANGE COUNTY, 3 Well watered; 110 hay, 20 pasturage, 10-room dwelling, large barn, silo & other outbuildings; all good condition. 20 registered Holsteins, 10 grade cows, 5 horses; full line implements. Farm is on a paying basis. With stock & implements, $18,000; without, $15,000; selling reason, to close estate. Full details, photos, &c. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Tel. 7718 Rector.)

MARYLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Eastern Shore of Maryland.

800 Acre Estate. Located on Tributary of the Chesapeake Bay. Equitable climate. Modern Bungalow, with fourteen rooms and two baths.

Near Chestertown, convenient to Baltimore or Philadelphia. Ideal salt water front property and country home. Land in high state of cultivation.

WILLIAM W. BECK,

Chestertown, Md.

REAL ESTATE.

Cattle Ranch, 720,000 Acres.

Solid body; fine grass; watered by wells, rivers, and springs. Three railroad stations on tract. 25,000 head of high-grade cattle, and 1,000 good saddle horses, and a few work mules. An up-to-date, going concern, offering the last big opportunity to engage in the greatest business in the Southwest, commanding sure profits. $5 per acre. No commissions. Must deal with principals. Write P. B. Rodgers, Immigration Agent, Texas and Pacific Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

42 WEST 39TH ST.

Very desirable street store, suitable for finest retail trade.

PEASE & ELLIMAN (Agents)

340 Madison Ave. 'Phone 6200 Murray Hill

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY

at University Av. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location. MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY, 149 Church St.

118 EAST 30TH ST.

Desirable three-story and basement dwelling, suitable for physician or private family. Excellent location.

Innes & Center, 30-32 E. 20th.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths

Rents	Parlors	Dining Rooms	Bedrooms
$1,500 to $1,800	18x23	15x18	14x18

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

IMPERATOR

725 Riverside Drive, at 150th St.

High-class fireproof 11-story bldg.

5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 baths.

Rentals $900 to $1,400.

Large, light, sunny rooms.

Apply Supt. on premises.

FAIRVIEW COURT,

3119 Broadway, Near 125th St.

3-4-5-6-ROOM APARTMENTS

RENT $300 TO $660

Large and light rooms, elevator. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or owner.

MARCY REALTY COMPANY

100 Broadway Tel. 355 Rector

THE WITHINGTON,

S. W. corner 60th St. and Madison Av., two rooms and bath, elevator and chamber service, from $50 up. Apply Frederick T. Barry Co., 646 Madison Av. Agents on premises.

14 to 20 West 107th St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

4 to 8 Extra Large, Light Rooms. $35 to $65

BEST IN NEW YORK AT PRICE

HAMILTON TERRACE,

144th St., two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.

High Class Elevator Apartments

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near Subway and "L."

THE BARNARD

106-110 Central Park West,

Southwest Corner 71st St.

10 Story, Fireproof, 3 Elevators.

6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1, 2 & 3 Baths

Rents $1,000 to $2,500

Including Refrigeration.

FIRST FLOOR APARTMENT FOR DOCTOR WITH TWO ENTRANCES.

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

NEW APARTMENTS

1067 Fifth Avenue

Between 87th and 88th Sts. Overlooking Central Park

14 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$8,500 up

24 Rooms, 8 Baths (Duplex) $16,000 to $22,000

Apply 1067 FIFTH AVENUE Phone 8991 Lenox

Or your own Broker Leases from

Commission to Brokers October 1, 1916

BANCROFT APARTMENTS

509-517 West 121st St.

Refined as their surroundings are the Bancroft Kitchenette Apartments, in the heart of the "College Centre," a step from Columbia University. Expiring leases permit us to offer a few suites of exceptional desirability, from September 1st. 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $35 to $42.50; 3 rooms and bath, $45 to $60. Dining room in building—prices moderate. Applications may be made to the manager on premises, or Bancroft Holding Co., 74 Broadway, Telephone Rector 9780.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.

51ST TO 52ND STREET

LARGE SUNNY ROOMS

A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS

APPLY ON PREMISES

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS

JUST COMPLETED

4 and 5 Large Rooms and Bath

$24 to $45

Equal to the Best in Manhattan

MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT

Many Unusually Attractive Features.

A Real Neighborhood Community.

Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys.

Playground.

Pavilion for Dancing.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

Renting Office, Jackson Av., Corner of 25th St.

Telephone Newtown—1214.

HOW TO GO { From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.), take Jackson Av., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Av. (FARE FIVE CENTS NOW.) Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. TWENTY MINUTES BY EITHER ROUTE.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

Facing most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.

4 ROOMS, $40-$45

5 ROOMS, $55-$60

6 ROOMS, $65-$70

7 ROOMS, $80-$85

Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.

40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE

N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

TURRETS

116 Riverside Drive, Cor. 84th St.

Magnificent Apartments.

10 Rooms & 3 Baths,

All Modern Appointments.

$1,800 to $3,200 Per Annum.

J. Romaine Brown Co.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st St.

Tel. 1481 Murray Hill.

REED HOUSE

Broadway at 121st St.

6 and 7 Rooms, $800-$1000

OWNER ON PREMISES.

Perfect Service.

7 and 8 Room Apartments

with 2 Baths

$1,500 to $1,900 per annum

250 West 82d Street

(Southwest corner of Broadway)

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments

With 3 Baths

$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum

495 West End Avenue

(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

Placid Hall

Riverside Drive, S. E. Cor. 151st St.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.

6, 7 and 8 Room Apartments, From $900 to $1,500.

Also one 9-room Apartment, $900.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

4 ROOMS $810

5 ROOMS $975 to $1100

All Front Apartments

214-220 WEST 110th ST.

Near Broadway

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY

Managing Agent

56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

Representative on the Premises.

BURRELL

638 West 160th Street.

Recently completed.

4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath

$600 to $900 per Annum.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st St.

Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.

7 Rooms and Bath $1,600-$1,800

Fireproof Building. Standard Service.

2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath,

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

ELSLEIGH HALL

530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, $30-$60

Tel. Morn 3927. Kitchens. Owner on premises.

210 FIFTH AVENUE

Choice apartments; central location; large rooms with bath and maid's services. Moderate rentals.

FRED'K FOX & CO.,

14 West 40th St. Phone 6240 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

AT STUYVESANT PARK

One Apartment IN THE ST. GEORGE

223-5 East 17th Street

8 ROOMS and BATH

RENT $1200

H. E. ZITTEL, 7 EAST 42D ST.

1337 Madison Ave.

S. E. Corner 94th St.

BEST RENTAL VALUES

8 Large, Light Corner Rooms, 2 Baths,

Elevator, all modern improvements.

$1,000 to $1,500. Superintendent on premises. Also Corner Apartment for Physician.

Physician's Corner Apartment

Choice Location.

1337 Madison Ave.

S. E. Corner 94th St.

7 LARGE ROOMS & BATH, $1,100.

WILL ARRANGE FOR PHYSICIAN'S PURPOSES.

GRAMERCY PARK

Attractive studios; also two-room and bath studio apartments, facing the park.

INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th

A—640 Madison Av. "Hoffman Arms." N. W. Cor. 59th.

4 ROOMS $900

BATH.

7 and 8 rooms, $1,400—$1,800.

Also small apartments and studios.

BROOKLYN.

ATTRACTIVE

FLATBUSH APARTMENTS

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

4-5-6-7 ROOMS, $26 TO $55

WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY,

890 Flatbush Ave.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."

New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

One-family houses, detached, garage, nine rooms, bath, showers, electric lights, vacuum cleaners, steam, parquetry; $5,650; $650 cash. $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

Residences, Business Properties, Apartments and Stores. Best prices and locations. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 West 20th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrifice my 2 Jamaica lots for $120 each; 2 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room cottage, near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c. fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. B. Welsh, Box 125 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Particulars of your property for sale and rent; business and residential property, loft and apartment management specialists. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 West 20th St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

PELHAM MANOR, (Old Post Road.)—Several plots for sale at less than $3,000 for 75x150 feet; all improvements; 10 minutes from Pelham station, New Haven Railroad; $1,000 cash, and will subordinate mortgage to building loan. COOLEY REALTY CO., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400-01.

On the top of the hill at Scarsdale Station; restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price $3,500; easy terms or loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.—Eight rooms and two baths; quarter acre; shade, garden; near church, school, and trolley; sale $10,000; rent $65. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HARTSDALE, on the Hilltop.—Twelve-room shingle and stone house; 3 baths, sunroom, sleeping porch; garage; price $27,500. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR TO RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—While there are still slight indications of a disturbance over the Bahamas late reports do not indicate the presence of dangerous weather conditions in that or adjacent regions.

In the United States there have been scattered thunderstorms along the Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts, and also in the Upper Lake region. Temperature changes have been small and unimportant with a rising tendency in the Ohio Valley and Lake region.

Generally fair weather with moderate temperatures will continue in Atlantic Coast district for the next 48 hours; elsewhere east of the Mississippi River fair weather, with slight temperature changes, will prevail.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light and variable with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast light southeast, fair; South Atlantic Coast light and variable, fair.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and New Jersey—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Southern New England, Western New York, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and somewhat warmer Friday; Saturday, fair.

Northern New England—Scattered showers and thunder storms, with rising temperature, Friday. Saturday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	69	67	4 P. M.	81	76
6 A. M.	68	66	6 P. M.	79	74
9 A. M.	74	68	9 P. M.	75	72
12 M.	80	73	11 P. M.	72	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 78. The average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 72; maximum temperature, 76 degrees, at 12:30 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees, at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.78 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.79 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
3:27—527 E. 134 St., Anna Morris	Slight
3:45—134 Lawrence St., T. McGrath	Slight
10:10—452-454 Cherry St., M. Dusteskow	None
10:30—231 W. 39 St., McGraw-Hill Pub. Co.	Slight
11:20—22 St. Marks Pl., Eliz. Martin	Slight
11:50—282 Madison St., M. Katz	Slight
P.M.	
4:10—510 W. 40 St.; Lewis	Slight
6:25—2,827 7th Av.; not given	Slight
6:30—304 W. 29 St.; Herman Miller	Slight
6:40—253 W. 27 St.; Peter Concilli	Slight
7:40—537 Claremont Parkway; not given	Slight
7:45—745 W. 29 St.; Hardman, Hirsch & Co.	Slight
7:50—North River, bet. 13 & 14 Sts.; S. S. Lord Cromer, Cunard Line	$1,000
8:15—Whitlock Av. & 165 St. (subway)	Slight
9:50—111 W. 137 St.; B. Freelander	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Resignations accepted: Capts. A. E. Clark, 3d Inf., Ohio N. G.; O. Meigs, 2d Inf., Wash. N. G., and E. E. Adler, 3d F. A., N. Y. N. G.; Chaplain J. M. Thomas, 1st Inf., Vermont N. G.; Maj. G. S. Sweet, M. C., Conn. N. G.; Capt. C. B. Wood, M. C., Wash. N. G.; 1st Lts. H. H. Gloeser, M. C., N. Y. N. G.; E. J. Bigley, 10th Inf., Penn. N. G.; A. C. Bachmeyer, M. C., Ohio N. G.; H. A. Allen, Jr., 2d Inf., N. Y. N. G., and F. L. Stevens, 23d Inf., N. Y. N. G.; 1st Lt. Col. C. S. Wadsworth, 12th Inf., N. Y. N. G.; 2d Lts. R. T. Work, 5th Inf., Neb. N. G.; W. E. Wesson, 10th F. A., Conn. N. G.

Orders of July 14 relating to Capt. J. M. Page, C. A. C., revoked.

Capt. C. S. Morley, 10th Cav., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Penn. Military College, Chester, Penn.; will proceed at once to Chester for duty.

Maj. F. M. Hartsock, M. C., will report to Col. C. Richard, M. C., President of an examining board at Governors Island, New York, for examination for promotion; then to his station.

Capt. H. M. Fales, 24th Inf., is retired on account of disability.

1st Lt. L. L. Barrett, Ord. Dept., from duty at the Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., to the Augusta Arsenal, Ga., for duty.

A board to consist of Col. W. Stephenson, M. C., and 1st Lts. S. C. Stanton and T. S. Froxmire, M. R. C., is appointed to meet at Chicago for examination of officers of the M. C. for promotion.

Lt. Col. C. Whicox, M. C., will report to Col. W. Stephenson, M. C., President of the foregoing board at Chicago, for examination for promotion; then to station.

A board to consist of Cols. W. H. Arthur and W. O. Owen, M. C., and Lt. Col. C. C. McCulloch, M. C., is appointed to meet at the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., for examination of officers of the M. C. for promotion.

Capt. M. A. Reasoner, M. C., will report to Col. W. H. Arthur, President of the foregoing board at Washington, for examination for promotion.

Capt. F. S. Macy, M. C., upon arrival at Newport News, Va., will report to Col. W. H. Arthur, M. C., President of the foregoing board at Washington, for examination for promotion; then to his station.

A board to consist of Lt. Col. T. U. Raymond and Capts. H. F. Pipes and F. N. Chilton, all of M. C., is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for examination of officers of the M. C. for promotion.

Col. A. Croakhite, C. A. C., is assigned to command the Panama Coast Artillery District.

Capt. D. H. Glenty, 4th Cav., detailed in the Q. M. C., Sept. 4, will report to the Commanding General, Hawaiian Dept., for duty.

Capt. E. N. Macon, retired, from duty at Castle Heights School, Lebanon, Tenn., is assigned to active duty and will report to officer in charge of the Aviation Sec. of Sig. Corps for consultation; then to Chicago for duty as supply officer, Aviation Sec.

2d Lt. L. C. Churchill, 7th Inf., is attached to Aviation Sec., Sig. Corps as a student at San Diego.

Orders of Aug. 3 relating to Col. S. E. Allen, C. A. C., amended to direct him to proceed to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., for temp. duty; then to this city for duty at the Army War College.

Orders of Aug. 3, relating to Capt. E. L. King, 2d Cav., amended to direct him to proceed to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., for temp. duty, then to this city for duty at Army War College.

Transfer and assignment, to take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 24: Patrol. J. G. P. Schmauder, 63, to 14 I. D.; assigned to clerical duty.

Temporary assignments: Lt. T. C. Thompson, 66, to Boiler Squad, command, 4 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 30; Sergt. W. F. Shea, 18, to T. S., 11 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 24; Patrol. J. Buckley, 18, as station house attendant, 21 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 28; W. H. Hughes, 18, to Bur. Telegraph, 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 28; C. J. Goldner, 45, to 275, as operator of motor patrol wagon, noon, Aug. 27, to 8 A. M., Sept. 12; H. L. Dunwoody, 68, to C. O. Squad, duty in Bur. Information, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 26; William Nelson, 146; H. A. Hasselman, 174, and Adam Krebs, 251, to Marine Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 5; Andrew Sutton, 166, as acting hostler, 21 days, 7 A. M., Sept. 2; F. J. McKenna, 168, to Boiler Squad, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 29; G. A. Maude, 172, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Chief Inspector, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 24.

To Bur. of Telegraph from precincts indicated, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 27: Patrol. A. W. Zucker, 62; W. T. De Young, 81; J. F. Brown, 159; F. J. Brickley, 168; J. M. Sheehan, 170.

To Training School from precincts indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 24: Patrol. Jacob Sapsin, 15; Edward Mullins, 26; T. P. Brown, 39; James McNamara, 42; C. J. Goodyear, 68; E. E. Winkelman, 79; C. J. Kiernan, 159; William Steger, 167; William Rose, 276; J. V. Dunleavy, 283; Prob. Patrol. George Schmitt, 147; J. E. Simpson, 148, and J. T. Kelly, 150, to T. S., 5 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 28.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. D. O'Kane, 6, as station-house attendant, 4 P. M. Aug. 24.

Leaves of absence (with full pay)—Lt. F. J. Mott, commanding Boiler Squad, 4 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 30, to be deducted from vacation; without pay, Patrol. F. M. Roth, Traf. Div. Subdiv. A, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 28.

Sick leave: Patrol. R. Kirby, Bur. of telegraph, 90 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 23.

These members of the force are ordered to the Training School, from commands indicated, from noon Aug. 27, to 8 A. M. Sept. 12:

INSPECTOR.
S. McElroy, 11 I. D.

SURGEON.
P. J. Murray, 14 S. D.

CAPTAINS.

O. Himmel	146	W. H. Fennelly	151
I. Frank	165		

LIEUTENANTS.

E. J. Quinn	18	W. J. Coyler	23
J. J. Hart	66	J. Lake	168
J. J. Shay	C. O.	A. Holtje	T. D.
W. J. Kelliher	11 D.		

SERGEANTS.

J. Kaminsky	17	W. Dobbyn	18
H. Vehstedt	24	W. Mahoney	38
P. Gannon	40	J. Whooley	69
J. J. Waters	74	B. Gulager	74
C. J. Snich	80	G. E. Sager	89
C. J. Fleming	145	J. McGrath	149
M. J. Gleason	157	C. Mehrer	157
J. J. Reilly	165	C. J. Clarkson	163
T. P. Cummings	172	E. J. Lawler	173
F. J. Putz	270	T. B. Goodman	278
P. J. Curley	D. B.		

PATROLMEN.

E. Gomeringer	1	W. E. O'Connor	1
J. Meringolo	1	J. T. Malone	1
E. A. Heals	1	J. O'Shea	2
K. Lorents	2	V. Folgort	2
J. Rhodes	2	J. Regan	2
C. E. Kerrigan	4	J. Maney	4
J. M. Maguire	5	J. Kenney	5
H. Fiechter	5	J. F. Barry	6
J. White	6	J. Cunneen	6
F. King	6	W. Miller	6
J. J. Schine	6	H. Schneider	6
G. A. Laverty	7	C. Fries	7
D. McKeaver	7	J. Fleming	7
T. Polski	7	J. E. Sheridan	7
D. Kernon	10	J. E. Kane	10
J. Ahern	10	F. Apfel	12
C. O'Neill	12	J. Murphy	13
E. Ryan	13	T. E. Stroschein	13
J. F. Glaser	13	O. Curtyn	14
G. T. Daggett	14	H. Lavin	14
P. Maguire	14	J. J. Malone	14
P. J. Monahan	14	F. McNulty	14
J. A. McCarren	15	E. A. Raschke	14
J. C. Vance	16	J. J. Shanley	15
J. J. Brady	16	H. Jacobs	16
T. F. Sullivan	16	C. H. Brown	16
J. J. Cunningham	16	W. McClaury	16
H. A. McMahon	16	G. Brock	17
A. C. Breed	17	L. J. Wegeler	17
H. Eglee	18	P. J. Mice	18
J. F. Flannery	18	J. McCloskey	18
T. J. Sweeney	21	O. Raymond	21
M. O'Donnell	21	J. Baker	21
J. Mitchell	21	E. M. Leavey	21
C. C. Logan	21	J. Hackett	22
W. H. Logan	22	J. M. Walsh	22
E. L. Warner	22	E. Sheehan	22
W. McCarthy	22	J. A. Shulz	23
H. Dowis	23	A. L. Goodwin	23
J. Schnee	23	J. Reilly	23
H. C. Serfint	23	J. Welsh	23
S. Turkheimer	28	M. J. Neary	29
J. Wagner	29	P. Hackett	29
J. J. Rogers	29	J. Dilworth	29
D. McArdle	29	J. Mitchell	29
J. McGirr	29	E. Pederson	29
P. J. Clancy	29	A. Charan	31
F. J. Minnick	31	P. Quinn	32
C. Speckenbach	31	W. Murdy	33
H. Thomas	33	Harrington	33
A. Winter	35	E. J. Bransfield	36
L. Ringelsen	36	H. L. J. Hiss	36
J. J. Dowling	36	S. E. Thornton	36
W. Barry	37	A. Mitchel	38
A. Radeck	37	Shanahan	38
T. Tufte	38	T. G. Tracy	38
J. McNamara	39	F. G. Lisa	39
F. Wilday	39	C. Sheehan	39
P. Carr	39	J. C. Gordon	39
D. Tyhons	40	A. Ganiel	40
T. Cogan	40	J. E. Murray	42
W. E. L. Helden	42	J. E. Monahan	42
J. J. Corcoran	42	J. Gilhooley	42
W. McGowan	43	T. J. O'Callaghan	43
F. C. Rolfe	43	H. Reilly	43
D. Horton	43	R. Scanlon	43
P. Meade	43	H. L. Monahan	43
E. A. Rosencrans	61	C. Walter	43
F. Trefger	61	M. Morris	61
J. Daly	62	M. J. Casney	61
J. Horan	63	G. Scherf	63
M. Shields	63	A. P. Hunt	65
P. McGrath	63	M. J. O'Connor	65
G. Harwood	63	B. J. Rehm	65
H. Stockhausen	64	T. B. Fahey	68
W. P. Hayes	68	C. J. McCarthy	69
J. Stack	69	T. J. Stephens	69
P. Sheridan	69	E. A. Smith	69
O. H. Hanisch	69	E. Turner	80
J. O'Brien	79	D. P. Rosenberg	79
W. McCarthy	80	W. Morschouser	79
M. J. McKeever	81	J. W. O'Brien	80
W. P. Dickson	89	T. Gillen	143
H. Ormsby	143	S. Pinnell	143
H. Schenkow	143	J. Donohue	143
J. J. Paton	143	P. Reilly	143
J. Pethers	144	J. Thomas	144
D. Cetkovich	144	H. Korhn	144
P. Murphy	144	A. Warnock	145
J. T. Sheehan	146	D. Mullin	146
C. Witscher	146	L. R. Stokes	146
J. Crowley	146	J. McNamara	146
D. Halloran	147	J. O'Neill	147
H. A. Stacom	148	P. Haran	148
J. Shaughnessy	148	A. Everson	148
T. Byron	149	J. Christ	149
C. Bletch	149	C. Gallagher	149
F. Gilfillan	149	W. Gerrity	149
I. Van Houten	149	P. Steiner	150
W. P. Mitchell	151	G. Dooley	152
J. Ratigan	153	G. S. Cook	153
J. Torson	153	I. Hessinger	153
W. Faure	155	E. Friel	155
P. J. Reilly	156	W. A. Henrehan	156
R. J. Wood	157	F. Heaney	157
P. Minneman	158	R. Rauch	158
W. Stelnblinck	158	W. F. Keller	159
J. Tauckius	159	J. Boeckler	160
L. McDermott	160	J. T. Regan	160
R. J. Tucker	160	C. W. Thon	161
C. A. Shanley	161	W. C. Martin	163
J. T. Mitchel	163	P. Law	164
J. A. Hoar	164	G. Kelly	164
T. Conk	164	C. A. Christensen	165
C. Pope	165	A. Hellman	165
A. Pascale	165	R. Shaw	166
E. Brennan	167	J. White	167
Smith	168	M. Long	170
R. Flanigan	170	S. V. Smith	170
D. O'Sullivan	171	J. H. Boyle	171
M. Radigan	171	F. H Symington	171
D. Spitzer	172	G. M. Krams	172
G. J. Bunsweller	172	T. M. Reilly	172
E. Murray	172	W. P. Gramer	172
J. F. Dunn	172	G. Flood	172
H. L. Withus	172	C. A. Walsh	173
S. De Clue	283	F. Johnson	174
C. A. Sheehan	172	T. J. Lockyer	174
W. Callahan	169	J. Mahoney	174
F. Coots	169	J. S. C. Haughey	169
P. Marron	169	M. O'Connor	169
J. F. Rice	169	F. E. Furey	274
W. T. Lawlor	274	W. L. Keller	274
W. J. Clancy	275	A. J. Horn	275
J. Eadie	275	J. P. Hopkins	276
J. J. McLean	276	H. B. Garfuch	276
W. Krenkel	276	J. F. Smith	276
R. Dunham	277	J. H. Larberg	277
W. Ricks	277	C. Tuite	278
J. H. Feeley	278	J. M. Bunte	278
E. Webb	278	C. Trenkle	278
F. Galloway	279	D. Levy	283
W. P. Rockefeller	283	R. J. Dixon	283
P. McGrone	283	J. Larkin	283
W. A. Weber	283	J. Clement	285
G. R. Mahr	285	J. A. Waag	285
E. Carbonell	285	P. McConnell	285
C. Shoesmith	Traf.	A. H. Jacobs	Traf. A
H. J. Fuller	Traf.	A. Tracy	Traf. A
H. Rusbach	Traf.	A. J. P. Toohey	Traf. A
G. Morris	Traf.	B. A. Gever	Traf. B
R. Jenkins	Traf.	B. S. Hutchins	Traf. B
T. Dugan	Traf.	A. O. Winefield	Traf. C
W. Killelea	Traf.	J. F. Pribyl	Traf. C
W. I. Kingston	Traf.	C. R. Schaffer	Traf. C
T. Biewart	Traf.	C. J. Christensen	Traf. C
J. Miller	Traf.	C. L. J. Preston	Traf. C
V. C. Stone	Traf.	C. A. H. Zittel	Traf. D
J. Lyons	Traf.	D. Helwig	Traf. D
C. R. Sullivan	Traf.	D. T. O'Sullivan	Traf. E
C. J. McCarthy	Traf.	E. J. Hewitt	Traf. E
J. Devers	Traf.	E. W. Jarrell	Bridge
C. G. Cordell	Bridge	F. G. Lemmon	1 D
J. Warrow	1 D	Sutter	2 D
F. Fowler	4 D	W. Whalmel	5 D
A. J. Lavery	8 D	J. A. Kelly	11 D
C. H. Panther	10 D	P. Hunt	65
P. L. Trumpfeller	19 D	J. A. Esau	B. B. H. S.
H. Berbenich	B. B. H. S.	P. Thornton	B. B. H. S.
J. Murphy	Det.	V. Caputo	Det. B
F. E. Dwyer	Det.	V. Correll	Det. B
F. Rotte	Det.	H. A. Graban	Det. B
W. J. Rearn	Det.	B. J. P. Mulvey	Det. B
D. B. Cleary	Det.	R. T. M. Goss	C. O.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfer and assignment, to take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 24: Patrol. J. G. P. Schmauder, 63, to 14 I. D.; assigned to clerical duty.

Temporary assignments: Lt. T. C. Thompson, 66, to Boiler Squad, command, 4 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 30; Sergt. W. F. Shea, 18, to T. S., 11 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 24; Patrol. J. Buckley, 18, as station house attendant, 21 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 28; W. H. Hughes, 18, to Bur. Telegraph, 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 28; C. J. Goldner, 45, to 275, as operator of motor patrol wagon, noon, Aug. 27, to 8 A. M., Sept. 12; H. L. Dunwoody, 68, to C. O. Squad, duty in Bur. Information, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 26; William Nelson, 146; H. A. Hasselman, 174, and Adam Krebs, 251, to Marine Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 5; Andrew Sutton, 166, as acting hostler, 21 days, 7 A. M., Sept. 2; F. J. McKenna, 168, to Boiler Squad, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 29; G. A. Maude, 172, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Chief Inspector, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 24.

To Bur. of Telegraph from precincts indicated, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 27: Patrol. A. W. Zucker, 62; W. T. De Young, 81; J. F. Brown, 159; F. J. Brickley, 168; J. M. Sheehan, 170.

To Training School from precincts indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 24: Patrol. Jacob Sapsin, 15; Edward Mullins, 26; T. P. Brown, 39; James McNamara, 42; C. J. Goodyear, 68; E. E. Winkelman, 79; C. J. Kiernan, 159; William Steger, 167; William Rose, 276; J. V. Dunleavy, 283; Prob. Patrol. George Schmitt, 147; J. E. Simpson, 148, and J. T. Kelly, 150, to T. S., 5 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 28.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. D. O'Kane, 6, as station-house attendant, 4 P. M. Aug. 24.

Leaves of absence (with full pay)—Lt. F. J. Mott, commanding Boiler Squad, 4 days, 8 A. Aug. 30, to be deducted from vacation; without pay, Patrol. F. M. Roth, Traf. Div. Subdiv. A, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 28.

Sick leave: Patrol. R. Kirby, Bur. of telegraph, 90 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 23.

These members of the force are ordered to the Training School, from commands indicated, from noon Aug. 27, to 8 A. M. Sept. 12:

INSPECTOR.
S. McElroy, 11 I. D.

SURGEON.
P. J. Murray, 14 S. D.

CAPTAINS.

O. Himmel	146	W. H. Fennelly	151
I. Frank	165		

LIEUTENANTS.

E. J. Quinn	18	W. J. Coyler	23
J. J. Hart	66	J. Lake	168
J. J. Shay	C. O.	A. Holtje	T. D.
W. J. Kelliher	11 D.		

SERGEANTS.

J. Kaminsky	17	W. Dobbyn	18
H. Vehstedt	24	W. Mahoney	38
P. Gannon	40	J. Whooley	69
J. J. Waters	74	B. Gulager	74
C. J. Snich	80	G. E. Sager	89
C. J. Fleming	145	J. McGrath	149
M. J. Gleason	157	C. Mehrer	157
J. J. Reilly	165	C. J. Clarkson	163
T. P. Cummings	172	E. J. Lawler	173
F. J. Putz	270	T. B. Goodman	278
P. J. Curley	D. B.		

PATROLMEN.

E. Gomeringer	1	W. E. O'Connor	1
J. Meringolo	1	J. T. Malone	1
E. A. Heals	1	J. O'Shea	2
K. Lorents	2	V. Folgort	2
J. Rhodes	2	J. Regan	2
C. E. Kerrigan	4	J. Maney	4
J. M. Maguire	5	J. Kenney	5
H. Fiechter	5	J. F. Barry	6
J. White	6	J. Cunneen	6
F. King	6	W. Miller	6
J. J. Schine	6	H. Schneider	6
G. A. Laverty	7	C. Fries	7
D. McKeaver	7	J. Fleming	7
T. Polski	7	J. E. Sheridan	7
D. Kernon	10	J. E. Kane	10
J. Ahern	10	F. Apfel	12
C. O'Neill	12	J. Murphy	13
E. Ryan	13	T. E. Stroschein	13
J. F. Glaser	13	O. Curtyn	14
G. T. Daggett	14	H. Lavin	14
P. Maguire	14	J. J. Malone	14
P. J. Monahan	14	F. McNulty	14
J. A. McCarren	15	E. A. Raschke	14
J. C. Vance	16	J. J. Shanley	15
J. J. Brady	16	H. Jacobs	16
T. F. Sullivan	16	C. H. Brown	16
J. J. Cunningham	16	W. McClaury	16
H. A. McMahon	16	G. Brock	17
A. C. Breed	17	L. J. Wegeler	17
H. Eglee	18	P. J. Mice	18
J. F. Flannery	18	J. McCloskey	18
T. J. Sweeney	21	O. Raymond	21
M. O'Donnell	21	J. Baker	21
J. Mitchell	21	E. M. Leavey	21
C. C. Logan	21	J. Hackett	22
W. H. Logan	22	J. M. Walsh	22
E. L. Warner	22	E. Sheehan	22
W. McCarthy	22	J. A. Shulz	23
H. Dowis	23	A. L. Goodwin	23
J. Schnee	23	J. Reilly	23
H. C. Serfint	23	J. Welsh	23
S. Turkheimer	28	M. J. Neary	29
J. Wagner	29	P. Hackett	29
J. J. Rogers	29	J. Dilworth	29
D. McArdle	29	J. Mitchell	29
J. McGirr	29	E. Pederson	29
P. J. Clancy	29	A. Charan	31
F. J. Minnick	31	P. Quinn	32
C. Speckenbach	31	W. Murdy	33
H. Thomas	33	Harrington	33
A. Winter	35	E. J. Bransfield	36
L. Ringelsen	36	H. L. J. Hiss	36
J. J. Dowling	36	S. E. Thornton	36
W. Barry	37	A. Mitchel	38
A. Radeck	37	Shanahan	38
T. Tufte	38	T. G. Tracy	38
J. McNamara	39	F. G. Lisa	39
F. Wilday	39	C. Sheehan	39
P. Carr	39	J. C. Gordon	39
D. Tyhons	40	A. Ganiel	40
T. Cogan	40	J. E. Murray	42
W. E. L. Helden	42	J. E. Monahan	42
J. J. Corcoran	42	J. Gilhooley	42
W. McGowan	43	T. J. O'Callaghan	43
F. C. Rolfe	43	H. Reilly	43
D. Horton	43	R. Scanlon	43
P. Meade	43	H. L. Monahan	43
E. A. Rosencrans	61	C. Walter	43
F. Trefger	61	M. Morris	61
J. Daly	62	M. J. Casney	61
J. Horan	63	G. Scherf	63
M. Shields	63	A. P. Hunt	65
P. McGrath	63	M. J. O'Connor	65
G. Harwood	63	B. J. Rehm	65
H. Stockhausen	64	T. B. Fahey	68
W. P. Hayes	68	C. J. McCarthy	69
J. Stack	69	T. J. Stephens	69
P. Sheridan	69	E. A. Smith	69
O. H. Hanisch	69	E. Turner	80
J. O'Brien	79	D. P. Rosenberg	79
W. McCarthy	80	W. Morschouser	79
M. J. McKeever	81	J. W. O'Brien	80
W. P. Dickson	89	T. Gillen	143
H. Ormsby	143	S. Pinnell	143
H. Schenkow	143	J. Donohue	143
J. J. Paton	143	P. Reilly	143
J. Pethers	144	J. Thomas	144
D. Cetkovich	144	H. Korhn	144
P. Murphy	144	A. Warnock	145
J. T. Sheehan	146	D. Mullin	146
C. Witscher	146	L. R. Stokes	146
J. Crowley	146	J. McNamara	146
D. Halloran	147	J. O'Neill	147
H. A. Stacom	148	P. Haran	148
J. Shaughnessy	148	A. Everson	148
T. Byron	149	J. Christ	149
C. Bletch	149	C. Gallagher	149
F. Gilfillan	149	W. Gerrity	149
I. Van Houten	149	P. Steiner	150
W. P. Mitchell	151	G. Dooley	152
J. Ratigan	153	G. S. Cook	153
J. Torson	153	I. Hessinger	153
W. Faure	155	E. Friel	155
P. J. Reilly	156	W. A. Henrehan	156
R. J. Wood	157	F. Heaney	157
P. Minneman	158	R. Rauch	158
W. Stelnblinck	158	W. F. Keller	159
J. Tauckius	159	J. Boeckler	160
L. McDermott	160	J. T. Regan	160
R. J. Tucker	160	C. W. Thon	161
C. A. Shanley	161	W. C. Martin	163
J. T. Mitchel	163	P. Law	164
J. A. Hoar	164	G. Kelly	164
T. Conk	164	C. A. Christensen	165
C. Pope	165	A. Hellman	165
A. Pascale	165	R. Shaw	166
E. Brennan	167	J. White	167
Smith	168	M. Long	170
R. Flanigan	170	S. V. Smith	170
D. O'Sullivan	171	J. H. Boyle	171
M. Radigan	171	F. H Symington	171
D. Spitzer	172	G. M. Krams	172
G. J. Bunsweller	172	T. M. Reilly	172
E. Murray	172	W. P. Gramer	172
J. F. Dunn	172	G. Flood	172
H. L. Withus	172	C. A. Walsh	173
S. De Clue	283	F. Johnson	174
C. A. Sheehan	172	T. J. Lockyer	174
W. Callahan	169	J. Mahoney	174
F. Coots	169	J. S. C. Haughey	169
P. Marron	169	M. O'Connor	169
J. F. Rice	169	F. E. Furey	274
W. T. Lawlor	274	W. L. Keller	274
W. J. Clancy	275	A. J. Horn	275
J. Eadie	275	J. P. Hopkins	276
J. J. McLean	276	H. B. Garfuch	276
W. Krenkel	276	J. F. Smith	276
R. Dunham	277	J. H. Larberg	277
W. Ricks	277	C. Tuite	278
J. H. Feeley	278	J. M. Bunte	278
E. Webb	278	C. Trenkle	278
F. Galloway	279	D. Levy	283
W. P. Rockefeller	283	R. J. Dixon	283
P. McGrone	283	J. Larkin	283
W. A. Weber	283	J. Clement	285
G. R. Mahr	285	J. A. Waag	285
E. Carbonell	285	P. McConnell	285
C. Shoesmith	Traf.	A. H. Jacobs	Traf. A
H. J. Fuller	Traf.	A. Tracy	Traf. A
H. Rusbach	Traf.	A. J. P. Toohey	Traf. A
G. Morris	Traf.	B. A. Gever	Traf. B
R. Jenkins	Traf.	B. S. Hutchins	Traf. B
T. Dugan	Traf.	A. O. Winefield	Traf. C
W. Killelea	Traf.	J. F. Pribyl	Traf. C
W. I. Kingston	Traf.	C. R. Schaffer	Traf. C
T. Biewart	Traf.	C. J. Christensen	Traf. C
J. Miller	Traf.	C. L. J. Preston	Traf. C
V. C. Stone	Traf.	C. A. H. Zittel	Traf. D
J. Lyons	Traf.	D. Helwig	Traf. D
C. R. Sullivan	Traf.	D. T. O'Sullivan	Traf. E
C. J. McCarthy	Traf.	E. J. Hewitt	Traf. E
J. Devers	Traf.	E. W. Jarrell	Bridge
C. G. Cordell	Bridge	F. G. Lemmon	1 D
J. Warrow	1 D	Sutter	2 D
F. Fowler	4 D	W. Whalmel	5 D
A. J. Lavery	8 D	J. A. Kelly	11 D
C. H. Panther	10 D	P. Hunt	65
P. L. Trumpfeller	19 D	J. A. Esau	B. B. H. S.
H. Berbenich	B. B. H. S.	P. Thornton	B. B. H. S.
J. Murphy	Det.	V. Caputo	Det. B
F. E. Dwyer	Det.	V. Correll	Det. B
F. Rotte	Det.	H. A. Graban	Det. B
W. J. Rearn	Det.	B. J. P. Mulvey	Det. B
D. B. Cleary	Det.	R. T. M. Goss	C. O.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

PEISER, LOUIS, (Aug. 5, 1913;) total assets, $8,019; debts and deductions for the expenses of administration, $7,705, leaving a deficit.

FRIEDENSTEIN, CARL A., (Jan. 29;) total assets, $7,107; net estate, $6,236; Simon Friedenstein (brother) was the beneficiary.

ROSS, GEORGE, (Feb. 19, 1915;) total assets, $111,372; net estate, $106,376; Mrs. Catherine A. Ross (mother) was the beneficiary; assets, bank, $292; law library, $400; notes and mortgages, $6,270; stocks and bonds, $90,524; an interest in the estate of David McAdam, $13,886.

CRONIN, CORNELIUS F., (April 21, 1915;) total assets, $852,210; net estate, $332,531. Relatives of the decedent contested the will, but distribution shown in the report does not indicate that they received anything. Under the terms of decedent's will the beneficiaries were: Society of St. Vincent de Paul and

WANT BLOOD OF 1,000 IN PARALYSIS FIGHT

Citizens' Committee Appeals to Former Victims in Order to Obtain More Serum.

GAIN IN MANHATTAN CASES

But in the City as a Whole, Dr. Emerson Believes, the Epidemic Is Receding.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths Wednes-day.	Yester-day.	New Cases Wednes-day.	Yester-day.
Manhattan	12	12	52	59
Brooklyn	15	14	43	81
Bronx	6	..	10	5
Queens	9	4	23	10
Richmond	..	1	3	3
Totals	42	31	131	156

Total of deaths to date.....1,762
Total of cases to date.....7,530

Although the 109 new cases of infantile paralysis reported in the city yesterday were 22 fewer than those reported on Wednesday and 2 less than the daily average for this week, the epidemic took a spurt in Manhattan, where there were 59 new cases, the highest number ever reported in the borough in twenty-four hours. Yesterday's reports showed more new cases in Manhattan than in all of the other four boroughs combined. Considering the city as a whole, however, and the comparatively low number of deaths for the day, Health Commissioner Emerson was not discouraged, and continued to believe that the epidemic was receding.

The Citizens' Committee to Obtain Serum for Infantile Paralysis, organized recently by Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., after he had been one of the first volunteers to give blood at the Willard Parker Hospital, today or tomorrow will send a circular letter to about 1,000 persons in the city who have had infantile paralysis, urging them to contribute their blood, in the hope of saving the lives of the victims of the epidemic. This letter will go out with the indorsement of the Department of Health. A copy of it, approved by Deputy Health Commissioner Billings, was ready yesterday, and would have been in the mails by now if a change in the plans of the Health Department had not necessitated alteration of the letter.

Transportation Is Provided.

"Any public-spirited persons willing to give blood," said Mr. Delafield, yesterday, at his office, 20 Exchange Place, "should go either to the Willard Parker Hospital, Sixteenth Street and Avenue B, Manhattan, and ask for Dr. Abraham Zingher, who will be there between 9 and 4 o'clock on weekdays and between 9 and 12 o'clock on Sundays, or to the Brooklyn office of the Department of Health, Flatbush Avenue and Fleet Street, and ask for Dr. Samuel Parnasse, who will be there between 8 and 5 o'clock every day.

"Those who are unable to go to those hospitals should communicate with Dr. John S. Billings, Deputy Commissioner, at the Department of Health, 139 Centre Street, whose telephone number is 5,280 Franklin, in order that appointments may be made to supply transportation to the hospital or for doctors of the department to visit the homes of such persons. As the blood serum is sometimes impaired by transportation, those giving their blood are strongly urged when possible to visit one of the hospitals."

Mr. Delafield announced that the Citizens' Committee was composed of himself, as Chairman, and J. Howland Auchincloss, H. F. Hadden, Jr., Nicholas Kelley, E. Farrar Bateson, Robert H. Neilson, Jarvis P. Carter, T. H. Marshall, Lawrence B. Elliman, Gordon Auchincloss, Darrash S. Park, Ellis W. Leavenworth, Franklyn W. Palmer, Jr., Albert Jackel, and Fraser Brown.

This committee has raised $2,000 for providing the means of conveyance mentioned in Mr. Delafield's statement and for circularizing those known to have had poliomyelitis. The names of the thousand persons who will receive the letter were selected from lists kept by the Department of Health and other institutions in the city of persons suffering from the after-effects of the disease. The committee will make an effort to reassure those who may be timid about submitting themselves to the bloodletting operation, and in addition to the matter in Mr. Delafield's statement the letter, as it was drafted yesterday, will make this explanation:

To those who have had infantile paralysis:

The serum is made from the blood of those who have had the disease, and it is hoped, and the Department of Health has urged, that as many as possible of the boys, girls, men, and women who have themselves suffered from the disease and who do not weigh less than seventy pounds will give their blood to prevent the lifelong sorrow that comes from it. The enclosed copy of a letter from Dr. Emerson, the Commissioner of Health of New York City, explains the attitude of the city officials.

The blood is collected by means of a fine hollow needle thrust into a vein at the bend of the elbow, and, as Dr. Emerson states in his letter, the collection of the blood is practically painless and causes no inconvenience. It will be done by the doctors of the Department of Health. Inclosed herewith is a picture which shows the simple way in which the blood is taken.

Brooklyn Blood For Brooklyn.

Dr. Billings took occasion to assure Brooklyn persons that all blood obtained from them would be used in their borough after it had been filtered in Manhattan.

The need for the Citizens' Committee was emphasized in the report that the serum continued to show encouraging results when used in the early stages of poliomyelitis cases, and that only two persons yesterday gave blood at the Willard Parker Hospital. One was Miss Helen Perry of 116 East Fifty-eighth Street, from whom Dr. Zingher took nine ounces. Miss Perry gave ten ounces of blood at the hospital a week ago and returned yesterday, saying that she felt able to give more. The other contributor of blood was Harold Shortmeier, 23 years old, of 49 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, who gave eleven ounces. Dr. Zingher made appointments for today with three other volunteers.

Since Dr. Zingher first issued his appeal for volunteers who had had poliomyelitis, a total of eighty-seven persons have given blood at the Willard Parker Hospital. None of them, according to report, has suffered ill-effects from the operation.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday that adrenalin, the treatment recommended by Dr. S. J. Meltzer of the Rockefeller Institute, had been used in 102 cases of poliomyelitis in the Department of Health and yielded results encouraging to some of the physicians using it.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, said yesterday that a number of cities and towns which had declared "shotgun" quarantine against New York children had modified their measures. He named as such Norwalk, South Norwalk, East Norwalk, and Fairfield, Conn., and East Walden, N. Y., where children are admitted after passing inspection. Pomfret, Conn., however, Dr. Banks said, is still excluding all children.

$1,000,000 Spent in Fight.

The total cost of fighting the epidemic of poliomyelitis will exceed $1,000,000, according to estimates made yesterday at the Department of Health. The officials said that $500,000 had been spent already, of which $109,184.72 had been disbursed by the local Health Department. This does not include the estimated cost of $2 a day for each patient in a city hospital.

The Street Cleaning Department, it was said yesterday, has spent about $50,000 in fighting the epidemic—$12,000 for new hose for flushing the streets and $38,000 for the wages of 344 emergency drivers and sweepers.

The United States Public Health Service, according to Dr. Banks, will spend about $25,000 of a Government appropriation of $85,000 for its work in connection with the epidemic.

Many of the public and private institutions, hospitals, charity organizations, settlements, &c., have spent large sums since the epidemic began, and the Health Department officials agreed yesterday that $1,000,000 was a moderate estimate of the total cost entailed by the epidemic.

Dr. Emerson said that of 7,530 cases of poliomyelitis in the city arranged by age groups, only eighty-seven had been in persons more than 16 years old, and only 496 in persons between the ages of 6 and 16. This shows the great prevalence of the disease among children under 6. Of 1,598 deaths, 204 were of children between 6 and 16 years of age.

The House to House Visiting Committee met yesterday at the Department of Health and reported that thirty-two nurses had visited twice 3,000 families in two districts of Manhattan and Brooklyn and had discovered only two unreported cases of poliomyelitis, one in each borough. This was regarded as showing that few cases were escaping the authorities.

The Committee on After Care of Poliomyelitis Cases yesterday opened its offices at 280 Fourth Avenue, with Dr. Donald E. Baxter as director.

Forty-two patients were yesterday discharged from hospitals in the city, making a total of 187 so far discharged. Most of these will require after care for two years.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor made public a letter from Health Commissioner Emerson suggesting that it continue "for a month longer" its "fresh air activities for mothers and children of the tenements." The association says that $10,000 would enable it to carry out the commissioner's idea.

The Day Home and School for Crippled Children also appealed for $10,000 with which to complete the equipment of its house and grounds on City Island so that children crippled by poliomyelitis might be properly cared for.

Dr. Thomas J. Riley, Chairman of the Committee on After-Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases, yesterday addressed a letter to Mayor Mitchel replying to the Mayor's inquiry about the advisability of the city's establishing a colony of convalescents in Van Cortlandt Park or on other suburban property belonging to the city. Dr. Riley wrote that the committee did not think it advisable to establish a colony at any distance from the homes of the children to be cared for, and from the dispensaries and orthopedic surgeons necessary for the children. The committee believed, said Dr. Riley, that the city "should make adequate provision for the convalescent hospital care of infantile paralysis, either in its own municipal hospitals or in private institutions."

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Edith Athnars, 170 Rivington St.
Henry Stesman, 106 1st St.
Fr. Scanzelli, 221 Mott St.
Joseph Iwitt, 81 Mulberry St.
Elihu Miten, 246 West 4th St.
A. Sabella, 58 Sullivan St.
M. Green, 475 Greenwich St.
F. Tobin, 146 West 10th St.
John Nachakian, 240 East 28th St.
Nathan Gilliman, 216A 10th St.
Charles Croulo, 343 East 9th St.
D. Dearkensky, 639 East 12th St.
Catherine Stumpf, 285 1st Av.
Rose Camenda, 348 East 15th St.
Dorothy Shapiro, 183 Avenue C.
Joseph Coisinhia, 422 East 13th St.
Joseph Carodelo, 328 East 34th St.
Mary Harrison, 306 East 25th St.
David Sullivan, 432 West 31st St.
Hugh Koivolandi, 427 West 31st St.
—— Moxer, 443 West 30th St.
—— Casunzio, 420 West 35th St.
Catelda Ingiron, 403 West 18th St.
I. Lynch, 301 West 30th St.
Cath. Madden, 466 West 36th St.
B. Haushbett, 319 West 29th St.
Patrick Croill, 538 West 35th St.
Ira Kline, 507 East 88th St.
David Chilliveitz, 422 East 72d St.
E. Shorth, 159 East 82d St.
M. O'Connor, 536 East 83d St.
Joseph Harris, 501 East 87th St.
M. Flova, 687 3d Av.
Helen Hajohn, 108 West 83d St.
John Walter, 2,063 8th Av.
I. Higgins, 301 West 20th St
Joseph Coughlin, 500 West 132d St.
Aya Kuyayama, 512 West 135th St.
J. Velenski, 31 West 83d St.
I. Weinstein, 69 West 65th St.
M. Lovala, 449 West 52d St.
M. Moncs, 777 West End Av.
Joseph Grant, 301 W. 50th St.
C. Dvittinger, 546 W. 54th St.
John Glass, 412 W. 148th St.
E. Roach, 499 W. 129th St.
May Roach, 499 W. 129th St.
Yetta Cahless, 223 E. 98th St.
Anna Orlecko, 106 W. 106th St.
Charles Leiw, 157 E. 99th St.
Becky Erlasner, 1,586 Madison Av.
R. Crontatza, 2,072 1st Av.
N. Mazza, 2,152 2d Av.
M. Goldberg, 71 W. 118th St.
Petrlo Altonti, 225 E. 111th St.
E. Gold, 187 E. 100th St.
Arthur Blindl, 228 E. 109th St.
I. Pett, 126 W. 115th St.
Lester Greenberg, 216 W. 111th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Alvo Allegriere, 83 Macdougal St.
Alex Rosensweig, 1,972 2d Av.
Cora Vicos, 207 E. 25th St.
John Mulvey, 532 W. 125th St.
Pasquale Libretti, 26 Carmine St.
John Varella, 722 Washington St.
Agnes Lynch, 301 W. 30th St.
Helen Hajohn, 108 W. 83d St.
Harry Pomeranz, 106 E. 104th St.
Lillian Kuakal, 424 E. 75th St.
Margaret Shea, 421 W. 18th St.
Frank Cautino, 103 Macdougal St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

David Mednitzky, 830 E. 179th St.
Blanche Rothman, 626 E. 169th St.
Celia Cicher, 815 Caldwell Av.
Sidney Bloom, 400 E. 171st St.
Dorothy Metz, 668 E. 179th St.
William Mucher, 416 E. 161st St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Cath. Hannar, Atlantic Av., bet. 40th and 42d Sts.
John Shaughnessy, 1,210 Kings Highway.
Esther Gerber, 3,040 West 32d St.
Veronica O'Brien, 632 Barbey St.
Ruth Kaufman, 216 Pennsylvania Av.
Dora Sarawasky, 222 Powell St.
Yetta Simon, 740 Rockaway Av.
Sophie Gutsatz, 496 Vermont St.
Junior Dudon, 1,597 East 96th St.
Grace Nolan, 664 47th St.
Jack Kane, 440 59th St.
Julia Loygina, 3,620 13th Av.
Chas. Ercolono, 93 Fulton St.
Francis Shoppers, 458 Greene Av.
Francisco Astanacia, 117 Navy St.
Ruth Looney, 296 Sterling Pl.
Emil Johnson, 160 7th Av.
Nancy Ercolona, 93 Fulton St.
Sylvia Cohen, 248 Stockton St.
May Jones, 128 Saratoga Av.
Robert Hahn, 1,224 Putnam Av.
Edward Reynolds, 1,318 Myrtle Av.
Samuel Kuchikoff, 908 Myrtle Av.
George Weaver, 995 Decatur St.
Florence O'Brien, 358 Bleecker St.
Wm. Palmer, 648 Chauncey St.
Harry Moskowitz, 262 South 1st St.
Francis Goreszuski, 146 North 10th St.
Frank and Bernard Keller, 15 Clifford Pl.
Mary Lander, 359 Bushwick Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Josephine Seidenspinner, 142 Hale Av.
Michele Vulpis, 41 Ellery St.
John Shaughnessy, 1,210 Kings Highway.
Helen Seldin, 1,712 Bath Av.
George Heyman, 142 South 9th St.
Harold Wachtel, 3,082 West 1st St.
Robert Ettenson, 658 Grand St.
Francis Schippers, 458 Greene Av.
Edward Farb, 263 South 2d St.
Lillian Hockeriger, 670 Broadway; died at Riverside Hospital.
Alfred Scotti, 893 Kent Av.; died at Willard Parker Hospital.
Isaac Schwalzblatt, 180 Throop Av.; died at St. Mark's Hospital.
Abraham Novak, 416 South 5th St.; died at Minturn Hospital.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Alphonse Attara, 696 11th Av., Astoria.
Joseph Rogo, Black Stump Road, East Homelawn Av., Flushing.
Irving Bienkhahn, 24 Olmstead Place, Glendale.
Max Flickenstein, 412 Woodward Av., Ridgewood.
William Fuhrer, 38 Collins Av., Maspeth.
Fred. Kent, 830 Willing Av., Richmond Hill.
Herbert John, 3 Hillcrest Av., Jamaica.
Ernest Stark, 123 Syosset St., Union Course.
Clifford Borm, 4,208 Beaufort St., Ozone Park.
Pialtos Sabitano, 120 Bannister Av., Arverne.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Daniel Curley, 274 Jackson Av., L. I. City.
Helen Larson, 101 41st St., Corona.
Paulino Pialat, Saphiro St., Woodhaven.
Daniel McGowan, 183 Newpon Rd., Astoria, at Willard Parker Hospital.

NEW CASES—BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Chas. Spero, 108 Ocean Av., South Beach.
Sylvia Gorshowitz, 24 Camp Ideal, South Beach.
Walter Arlson, 104 Rothman Av., Mariners Harbor.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Rosalio Mustirio, 247 Alter Av., Dongan Hill.

One patient in Manhattan and another in Brooklyn were discharged yesterday as no cases.

FEWER CASES IN SUBURBS.

Jersey and Long Island Reports Encourage Health Authorities.

Reports from New Jersey and Long Island yesterday indicated that the epidemic of infantile paralysis out of New York was beginning to wane. The State Department of Health at Trenton reported fifty-eight new cases for the day—a comparatively low number—and reports of decreases in the number of new cases came from various cities and towns, notably Newark, where only twenty-four cases were announced.

New cases were distributed as follows: Orange, 4; Hillside township and North Bergen township, 3 each; Closter Borough, East Rutherford, Guttenberg, Kearny township, West Hoboken, Trenton, Allenhurst, Plainfield, and Springfield, 2 each.

The Jersey City Board of Education yesterday decided not to open the public schools under its jurisdiction until Oct. 2. Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, will not open until Oct. 9.

Dr. Joseph F. X. Stack, Health Commissioner of Hoboken, yesterday issued a statement saying that, in his opinion, many children not suffering from infantile paralysis had been rushed to contagious-disease hospitals in New York City and elsewhere on false suspicion and had contracted the disease in the hospitals.

Abatement of the epidemic of infantile paralysis on Long Island was indicated yesterday in the report of new cases, there being but fourteen cases in Nassau and Suffolk Counties. There were six new cases in Nassau County distributed as follows: Oyster Bay, two; Mineola, Baldwin, East Hempsted, and Lynbrook, one each. The eight cases in Suffolk County were distributed as follows: Bay Shore, Babylon Township, and Huntington Village, two each; Sayville and Port Jefferson, one each.

There have been 281 cases in Nassau County, 150 of which have been in North Hempstead Township.

C. L. Glane of Lawrence, L. I., yesterday advised THE TIMES that the information published on Wednesday to the effect that an isolation hospital for poliomyelitis patients was to be established at Lawrence Beach was erroneous. Mr. Glane said the site chosen by the trustees of Cedarhurst Village, who will open the hospital, is at Woodmere, four miles from Lawrence.

DECREASE IN CASES UP STATE.

188 Deaths to Date, Exclusive of Those in New York City.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Twenty-six cases of infantile paralysis and two deaths were reported to the State Department of Health during the twenty-four hours ended at 5 P. M. today from various sections of the State, exclusive of New York City. This was the smallest number of new cases reported for several days. The usual daily report from the department's branch office at Roslyn, L. I., was not received today, which accounts, in some measure, for the marked decrease in new cases.

Today's reports brought the total number of cases in the State, outside of New York City, to 1,645, and the deaths to 188.

The deaths occurred at Split Rock and Warwick. The new cases were distributed as follows: One each from Campbell, Banksville, Poughkeepsie, Unionvale, Auburn, Antwerp, Brockfield, Richland, Skaneateles, Warwick, Marlboro, Liberty, New Rochelle, Arkport, North Tarrytown, Fonda, Utica, Thresa, Hawthorne, De Peyster, Camillis, Split Rock, Mexico, Hornell Bath, and Urbana.

CHILDREN HELP CRIPPLES.

Health Department Announces $16,458 in Fund to Buy Braces.

The Department of Health announced yesterday that it had received during the day $362.76 in contributions for the fund for braces for crippled children, making the total so far collected $16,458.44. Yesterday's contributors were:

John R. Bradley, $100; Mrs. F. N. Paris, $50; Adele, Polly, and Johnny Shrave, $30; Anonymous, Pollak Children, Anonymous from Mount Vernon, and Helen Adams, $25 each; Mrs. Orion G. Dale and Mrs. Ralph W. Newton, $20 each; Joseph J. Baker, $10; "A. W. L.," Mrs. N. H. Butler, Marie L. Paradis, Frederick A. Paradis, A. Alexis Paradis, and "Fortunate," $5 each; Harry Atwood and Edna Magnus, $3 each; Clarence R. Whyte and John J. Elbaum, $2 each; Music School Settlement, $1.76, and Helen Margaret Goetz, $1.

The New York Times yesterday received contributions amounting to $367.60 for the brace fund and for toys for children in hospitals. The contributors were:

Elizabeth Stewart, Ethel Drake, Priscella Pollard, and Madelaine Williams, results of a fair, $175.60; Carolyn Dunbar, Hazel Smith, Dorothy Pennington, Dorothy Woodruff, McDonald Dunbar, Arthur Mitchell, Roger Woodruff, and Ward Murray, results of a fair at Lake View, Summit, N. Y., $25; "Four Little Finders," $25; Mrs. Edward Wise, $25; Charles Joseph Heyman, $15; Joseph Berlinger Company, $11.50; Mrs. Harold Spielberg, M. W. Yale, and Fred Gwynne, $10 each; Edward Jacobs, Rosalind Wolff, Baby Anne Thumaner, Ellen and Alfred, Augusta Larned, Dorothy and Stanley, and Mary Jane and Betty Howard, $5 each; Max, Bernard, Sylvia, and Adelina Spielberg, $4; Five Little Children at Saranac Lake, $3.66; Mildred and Jerome, $3; Mrs. E. D. Smith, $2.25; Genevieve Edmonds, "L. and J. H.," H. S. Brown, Jr., and Mrs. G. Hess, $2; Mrs. A. B. Kinsburg, $1.50; Baby Alice, Thomas Kenurth, and W. Jaffe, $1 each.

Children continued to number prominently among the contributors.

TAKE UP TROLLEY RUNS.

Union Committee and Management Discuss Working Conditions.

Frank Hedley, General Manager of the New York Railways Company, and a committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes for the first time gave preliminary consideration yesterday to the twenty-six demands for improvements in working conditions made by the service employes of the company.

The union employes of the company have asked for revisions of operating schedules which would cost the company more than the advances in pay demanded. They have also asked for a minimum day and a material reduction of the number of hours employes may be held on call without performing any actual work. None of these demands passed beyond preliminary discussion yesterday, but it is not expected they will be granted without arbitration.

Many questions affecting employes who were dismissed by the company during the recent strike, and whose reinstatement is sought by the union, still remain unsolved, but will probably be disposed of after one or two more conferences. Consideration of dismissals and of the twenty-six demands will be resumed in Mr. Hedley's office, 165 Broadway, this afternoon.

PUBLIC APPEAL TO SLAYER.

Philadelphia Police Adopt Novel Plan to Solve Park Tragedy.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 24.—An appeal which is unique in police annals in this city has been publicly addressed by Captain of Detectives Wood to the automobilist who shot Edward Boland on Tuesday night in Fairmount Park. Captain Wood in his open letter to the man asks him to come forward and confess.

To the Man Who Shot Edward Boland:

If you killed Edward Boland while protecting a woman, you were performing a manly act. I assure you that if you shot this man solely for the protection of yourself and possibly your companion, you cannot be looked upon as a murderer. Your act was justifiable if you felt convinced that you were about to be attacked and waylaid. You owe it to the family of the murdered youth as well as to the community to come forward and make proper explanation.

THEODORE WOOD,
Acting Captain of Detectives.

The police are convinced that a woman was with the man who killed Boland at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. Captain Wood said today that every effort would be made to protect the name of the woman in the case if the man came forward and confessed. A hairpin found near the scene of the tragedy is one of the clews in the case.

Atlantic City Regulates Jitneys.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 24.—The city assumed complete supervision over jitney buses today. The ordinance regulating their use, outlines routes and fares among other matters. Violations of the ordinance are punishable by fines up to $100 or imprisonment for ninety days. The route along the principal thoroughfares covers about three miles, and automobiles must continue to the end. Five-cent fares are to prevail except that 10 cents may be charged from midnight until 5 o'clock in the morning.

HARVARD AVIATORS READY FOR LICENSES

Nineteen Undergraduates, After Two Months' Training, Seek to Become Pilots.

MAY JOIN NATIONAL GUARD

Corps Desires to be Recognized So That It May Be Available Immediately for Defense.

After two months' training, nineteen members of the Harvard University Undergraduates Aero Training Corps have finished their courses and are ready to fly for pilot licenses.

This information is contained in a letter received by the Aero Club of America from Roger Amory, the Boston banker, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the corps. He wrote to learn what measures should be adopted to have the corps recognized by either the State or Federal Government, so that it might be available immediately for national defense.

Henry Woodhouse of the Aero Club answered him, pointing out that the Harvard men might become members of the Aerial Reserve Corps recently authorized by Congress if the Government should establish an aviation centre at Boston, where their training could be finished under the direction of army instructors. If this cannot be done, it is likely that the men will be taken over for the aero corps of the National Guard. This provision would allow the men, all of whom are undergraduates at Harvard, to continue their training during the coming year and obtain their military pilot licenses.

The Harvard Aero Corps was started shortly after the close of the college year by a committee of Harvard graduates. Robert Bacon, former Ambassado to France, took the lead in the movement and made a standing offer of a $50 bonus to each undergraduate who obtained his license. When the initial announcement was made the Training Fund contained more than $9,000, and the committee appealed to Harvard men to add $10,000 to it. The cost of each undergraduate's training was not less than $400.

The nineteen undergraduates have been trained in three aviation schools, the largest number at the Curtiss School, near Buffalo. There they have lived in tents, about 100 yards from the flying field, with their own mess tent and caterer. Those in training there are Eben S. Draper of Boston, Frederic S. Allen of New York, Francis Inman Amory, Jr., of Cambridge; William Bartlett Bacon of Brookline, Edmond E. Bates of West Medford, Mass.; Mahlon Philip Coolidge of Brookline, Hamilton Coolidge of Brookline, Donald Dunbar Harries of Minneapolis, Henry Hubbard Metcalf of Westborough, Mass.; Robert Hewins Stiles of Fitchburg, Mass., and James R. Torrey, 2d, of Worcester, Mass.

Five are being trained at the Thomas School. They are Samuel Pierce Mendell, 2d, of Hamilton, Mass.; William Henry Meeker and Kenneth Merrick of New York, Arthur L. Richmond of Boston, and Herbert Pulitzer of New York.

At the Wright School the following are in training: Earle Henry Beane of Cape Elizabeth, Me.; Thomas G. Hoopes of Newburyport, Mass., and George Clarke Whiting of Hingham, Mass.

The Executive Committee of the Harvard Aero Crops, which has charge of the training, consists of William Thomas, George von L. Meyer, G. Richmond Fearing, N. Penrose Hallowell, Allan Forbes, Eliot Wadsworth, Philip A. Carroll, S. Huntington Wolcott, E. V. R. Thayer, Charles E. Perkins, Benjamin Joy, A. J. Drexel Paul, Roger Amory, and Gordon H. Balch.

The undergraduate aviators will all take courses in aeronautical subjects in college, and next year it is expected that a much greater number will be trained, so that in the course of the next three years the Harvard aviators will form a valuable unit in the Aerial Reserve.

GIRL LEAPS TO DEATH.

Plunges from Hospital Window While Delirious with Pneumonia.

Miss Violet Bishop, a pneumonia patient in the Presbyterian Hospital, Madison Avenue and Seventieth Street, leaped from a fourth floor window early yesterday morning and died half an hour later. To get out of the window she climbed over a four-foot wire screen.

Miss Bishop, the hospital physicians believe, was delirious. There was nothing to indicate that she had contemplated suicide. She was 21 years old, the only daughter of Mrs. Emily Bishop, of 2 Casenova Street, Boston, and was a graduate of the Sargent School of Physical Training. In New York she made her home at the Varick Street House, at 11 Dominick Street, and was employed as an instructor at a playground in Edgewater.

LET WOMEN PREACH, URGES LONDON VICAR

Too Many Men in Pulpits Are Devoid of Eloquence, He Says; War Makes Dearth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Rev. Percy Dearmer, Vicar of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin and one of London's most prominent clergymen, makes a novel contribution to the controversy which has been hotly raging for some time past over the question whether women should preach. A great national mission is being organized by the Anglican Church, and, in view of the fact that so many clergymen are away doing work as chaplains, it was suggested that women might conduct certain parts of the religious services, including the delivering of addresses.

A majority of the Bishops, however, vetoed this proposal. The Rev. Mr. Dearmer, whose first wife held a great position in the artistic and literary circles of London, and who died a few months ago while a nurse in the Balkans, remarried recently. He has now written an article advocating preaching by women, in the course of which he says:

"The women ask to be treated on equal terms with the men. Their powers and gifts, it is true, are different, but they ask for an equality of opportunity, so their different gifts and qualities may be used in the best possible way. We let them do heavy manual labor for which they are not suited. We have no right to prevent them from speaking and teaching in public, a task for which they are eminently qualified. Indeed, I never heard of a woman making a really bad speech. On the other hand, when I think of the men I have heard on platforms, at dinner tables, and in the pulpit, a dumb feeling of despair overtakes me, especially when I think of the sermons that are listened to every Sunday, which, indeed, a majority of our population refuses nowadays to listen to.

"Something like 100,000 men preach every Sunday. Many of them ought never to speak in public at all. There are not, in fact, enough men to go around. We compel tens of thousands of men devoid of the gift of eloquence to pour themselves out two or three times a week to the huge detriment of religion, because we will not allow an equal number of women to use their beautiful gifts, and a woman's gift of speech has a peculiar quality and power, a special grace and point of view, different from a man's.

"It is as if we refused to have any but bass and tenor voices in church music, and filled our choirs up with men who could not sing in tune, rather than use the loveliest soprano voice."

Arrest Edison Employe for Theft.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 24.—John Simpson, head of the sapphire department of the Thomas A. Edison plant in West Orange, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Charles Edison, son of the inventor, for taking articles from the factory, and was held in $1,000 bail by Recorder McLaughlin. At his home more than $500 worth of goods was found which he said he had taken there for experimental purposes.

CRAZED CAPTAIN TELLS OF DUBLIN EXECUTIONS

Thought 600 Germans Were Marching on City, and Faced "A Terrible Duty."

DUBLIN, Aug. 24, (via London.)—At the continuation today of the inquiry into the shooting without trial during the rebellion last Spring of F. Sheehy Skeffington, Fred McIntyre and Thomas Dickson, Sir John Simon, Chairman of the Commission which is conducting the investigation, read a report made by Captain Bowen-Colthurst, who ordered the execution of the three men. The report was made after the arrest of the Captain, who subsequently was found guilty but insane by a court-martial.

The Captain reported he did not believe the guardroom to be a safe place for such "desperate men" as Skeffington, Dickson and McIntyre. He said he had heard 600 Germans were marching on Dublin. Believing he had the power under martial law, he ordered the shooting of the three men, though he regarded it as a terrible duty.

The Captain also said in the report he had heard large forces of rebels were about to attack Portobello Barracks. He had in mind also the fact that there were comparatively few troops in the barracks, and thought reinforcements could not be brought in from England in time to avert a general massacre. He was told that soldiers on leave were being "shot down in the city like dogs," and had these things on his mind at the time he ordered the shooting of the three men.

Adjutant Morgan testified there was nothing incriminating in the documents found on the prisoners. A statement made by Captain Bowen-Colthurst to the effect that the documents showed they were dangerous men was not true, the witness said, at least so far as concerned the papers he saw.

The commission ruled against the raising of the question of Captain Bowen-Colthurst's sanity.

CATCH A 7-FOOT SHARK.

Man-Eater Landed After Fierce Fight at Ziegler Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 24.—William Ziegler, Jr., of Great Island, Noroton, has a seven-foot man-eating shark that was caught this afternoon off the bathing beach at his estate. It was one of a school of twelve which has broken many shark hooks and has shied 45-calibre bullets which were fired at it by Mr. Ziegler and his employes.

Joseph Crane, Mr. Ziegler's stable manager, yesterday had a hook made of horseshoe iron, and last night he baited it with a number of blackfish. A seven-foot shark swallowed the bait this afternoon and tried to run off with the rope and chain. The shark was brought ashore after an hour's fight. Just as the Ziegler employes were landing it the heavy steel hook straightened out, slipping out of the shark's mouth. The shark, however, was almost exhausted and Crane leaped into the water and caught it by the tail. He held on while other employes hauled him and the shark out and killed the shark with an anchor.

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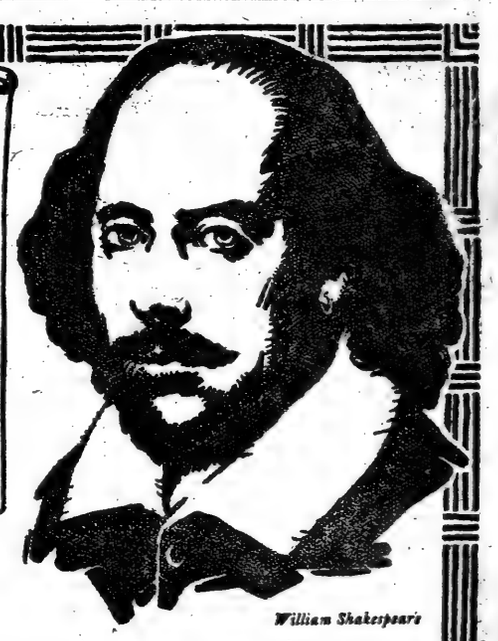

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William Shakespeare

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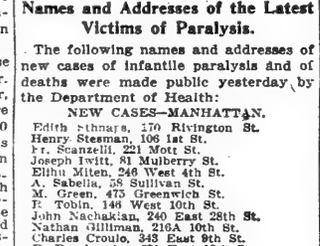

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"We heartily recommend to our readers Seventeen. It will drive away the blues from the most melancholy of men. From the first page to the last this story is fairly bubbling over with fun and frolic."—N. Y. Catholic World.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and Sunday; not much change in temperature; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see page 15.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,399. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1916.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BRITISH AND SERBS GAIN IN BALKANS

Cavalry Cross the Angista River and Destroy Bridges, Despite Heavy Fire.

GUNS ACTIVE NEAR DOIRAN

Alexander's Troops Report appreciable Progress On the Allies Left Wing.

VENIZELOS SEES A CRISIS

Ex-Premier Urges Greek People to be Calm, but He Favors Demonstrations.

One Word That Changed the Balkan War News

An odd error in cable transmission gave to last night's war news a sensational turn which proved to be quite misleading. The French official report was sent out early in the night as reading:

The towns of Kavala and Drama, which are still occupied by Greek garrisons, have been attacked by the Bulgarians

It was so printed in the first editions of this morning's newspapers with headlines appropriate to the importance of such a Bulgarian movement. An hour or so later was received this correction:

Make paragraph read " • • • occupied by Greek garrisons have not been attacked." &c.

The "not" made all the difference in the news.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—British and Bulgarians have been in touch on the Macedonian front, northeast of Saloniki, and the British troops, despite the Bulgarian fire, destroyed three bridges over the Angista in the vicinity of Kuchuk. This is reported in the War Office bulletin today.

The official bulletin of the French War Office tells of vigorous fighting in the Struma region.

The British official statement reads:

On Wednesday our forces destroyed three bridges north of Neohori (otherwise known as Yenikeui, near the Gulf of Orfano) between Fasa Kopritsu and Kuchuk (near the Angista, east of Tahinos Lake) in face of Bulgarian opposition.

Successes against the Bulgarians all along the line of the Serbian front in Macedonia are reported in the Serbian official statement of Aug. 22. The statement reads:

On the right wing there has been an artillery duel.

Our offensive is developing successfully in the centre and the Bulgarians are being pushed back gradually toward the frontier. We captured 308 men of the Third Bulgarian Division.

All the enemy counterattacks in the vicinity of the frontier and on the left wing were repulsed.

The positions chosen by our headquarters are being occupied and held.

The text of the French statement follows:

East of Lake Tahinos English cavalry patrols, outmanoeuvring the enemy, have crossed the River Angista and have blown up several bridges.

The towns of Kavala and Drama, which are still occupied by Greek garrisons, have not been attacked by the Bulgarians.

In the Struma region there has been somewhat vigorous fighting between the advanced corps of the two armies and some skirmishes have occurred in the direction of the Beles Mountains.

Toward Lake Doiran and on the right bank of the Vardar vigorous artillery struggles are in progress. Our troops are organizing the territory conquered in the neighborhood of Ljumnica.

On our left wing the Serbian troops have made appreciable progress in the region of Kukurus. Violent counterattacks directed by the Bulgarians against our positions northwest of Lake Ostrovo have been repulsed by the Serbians, who have taken several hundred prisoners.

Fighting between Bulgarians and Greeks, principally at Seres, has been reported in news dispatches from Greece for several days past.

The advance of the Bulgarians on Greek territory since the opening of the Allied offensive has caused a profound sensation in Greece, according to press dispatches from Saloniki and Athens. These dispatches reported that the Bulgarian advance had been used by the Venizelist leaders as a weapon to attack the Government and that volunteers were rushing to the front from all parts of the country to aid the commander at Seres, who had announced his intention of resisting the invaders.

VENIZELOS URGES GREEKS TO BE CALM

Troops Are Still Offering Resistance to Bulgars at Seres, Says Their Colonel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Colonel Christodoulas has issued an explanation of his action in resisting the Bulgars.

Continued on Page 2.

Says Germany Has Replaced All Merchant Ships Lost in War

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25, (via London.)—Germany is ready now for the competition on the sea which will take place after the war, declares Philip Heineken, Director of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, in an interview in the Politiken today.

Every ship destroyed during the war had been replaced, he said, and the North German Lloyd Line had built four new passenger steamers named the Zeppelin, Hindenburg, Kolumbus, and Muenchen, respectively. The company, he added, also intended to build a large number of 4,000-ton steamers of a uniform type in order when the war is over to enable the company to send out a swarm of steamers with great rapidity.

The submarines Deutschland and Bremen, said Herr Heineken, would not be used after the war, as the cost of their operation was too great.

8 KILLED IN LONDON BY ZEPPELIN RAIDER

36 Others Injured by Bombs Dropped—Some Raiders Were of New Giant Type.

LITTLE DAMAGE REPORTED

But Berlin Says Naval Batteries at Harwich and Folkestone Were Assailed with Good Results.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 26.—One of the Zeppelins that raided England during Thursday reached the outskirts of London, and the bombs which it dropped killed three men, three women, and two children, and injured more or less seriously thirty-six other persons.

A dispatch to The Daily News from Rotterdam says:

"Some super-Zeppelins, of which frequent reports have come from Germany, evidently took part in the attack on England last night, for two of these vessels were clearly seen on the way west by inhabitants of the Dutch Islands. Of the four airships observed on the westward course two were of the newest type, each of them carrying four gondolas."

The missiles, which dealt death in London, struck the houses in working class neighborhoods. All the bombs which came from the raider, (apparently the only one which penetrated any distance inland,) fell in four well defined areas. Only one of these was in a main thoroughfare. The others were in quiet residential districts.

In the first of these areas the sound of the approaching airship was distinctly heard a quarter of an hour before any bombs fell. The raider made a wide semi-circle and then began to drop explosives.

One bomb fell near a van drawn by two horses. One of the animals was killed on the spot and the other had to be destroyed. The driver was taken to a hospital.

Another missile fell in an open yard in front of a railway station, causing damage to the iron fencing and breaking the windows of the main building.

A marvelous escape was reported near this place where a dairy was struck by a bomb and almost wrecked. The only room which was not damaged was one in which all the occupants of the house, four in number, were congregated.

Near by a bomb fell in the grounds of some almshouses, tearing up trees by the roots and breaking all the windows for a long distance around. One of the occupants was flung out of bed by the concussion. Other occupants of these almshouses had narrow escapes. This is not remarkable, since much of the roof was torn off and nearly all the windows were broken. Some of the inmates were bedridden.

In another place, where there were a number of small houses, two of these were completely wrecked. It is impossible to imagine how any one could have escaped alive there.

Three Dead in One House.

From one house, now a heap of debris, a man and woman and their little daughter were brought out dead. Their righthand neighbors tried to descend the staircase when they heard the violent explosion. These were a man, his wife and three little children, and all were thrown from the top of the stairs to the bottom.

Across the road from this little group of houses was a quiet house which even the most curious of the sightseeing crowds refrained from disturbing. Here lies dangerously ill, more from shock than from actual injury, a mother whose baby was born and died in the same hour one day last week.

Sleeping by her side, at the time of the raid, was the nurse who had attended her.

A flying piece from the bomb hit the nurse as she lay in bed. Later she was removed to a local hospital. There is little hope of her recovery.

Fragments of the bomb discovered in this neighborhood go to prove that something in the nature of an aerial torpedo, capable of being directed, and fitted with a propeller to accelerate its speed and force, was used in this latest raid.

One child who escaped death from a bomb was about 5 years old. When taken to a hospital because of injuries her first question was, "Have you got my dolly?"

Damage Loss Is Trifling.

Considering the nature of the districts visited by the Zeppelin, the damage was not large. Of military damage there was none, except that some soldiers were grazed by flying splinters. Not a foot of railway line was injured, and nothing done to stop any trade or industry. A few hundred pounds will cover all the injury done to property. In this respect the raid was a complete failure.

Official Accounts of the Raid.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Official bulletins issued by the War Office say that the damage done by the Zeppelin which reached the outskirts of London included the partial wrecking of an elec-

Continued on Page 2.

BRITISH ADVANCE AGAIN ON SOMME

Push Lines Several Hundred Yards Beyond Delville Wood After Some Hard Fighting.

THIEPVAL SUCCESS GROWS

Trenches Captured Extend from Nearly Half a Mile Across the Leipsig Redoubt.

ACTIVITY NEAR ST. MIHIEL

Germans Attack at Several Places in the Woevre Salient, but They Are Repulsed.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Attacking last night along the high road that runs from Longueval through Flers to Bapaume, the British gained considerable ground in the face of very strong German resistance. The fighting was particularly severe on the northern and eastern edges of Delville Wood. To offset this advance the Germans delivered a strong counterattack on the British lines west of Ginchy, which lies a short distance to the east of Longueval. The attack was repulsed and all through the day the German batteries shelled the positions heavily.

According to the War Office statement tonight, the British success south of Thiepval is even more important than reported yesterday. The trenches captured extend across the Leipsic salient for about 700 yards. All told, 500 prisoners were captured in this operation.

The Germans made the expected counterattack during the night against the New French positions southeast of Maurepas. The attack failed, however, with heavy losses. The French War Office reports tonight that 600 prisoners were taken in yesterday's fighting.

Kaiser's Son in Command.

The Germans have placed on the line against the French between Hardecourt and Cléry the Fifth Division of Bavarian reserves and the First Division of the Prussian Guards. This guard division is commanded in person by Prince Eitel Friedrich, second son of the German Emperor, and took part in the fighting at Maurepas.

Guillemont, where the British are engaged in hard fighting, is being defended by the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Regiment of Württemberg.

In the St. Mihiel salient, where no activity has been reported for several months, the French War Office statement this evening says that the Germans attempted three attacks along the southern edge of the salient. Only one of these attacks, in the Bois d'Ailly, succeeded in penetrating the French first-line trenches, but the Germans were immediately driven out.

The British afternoon statement follows:

On our right we joined up with the French, who made important progress yesterday through Maurepas. Much hard fighting has taken place in the eastern and northern edges of Delville Wood, and we have now advanced our line several hundred yards on each side of the Longueval-Flers road. As a result of these operations eight officers and 179 of other ranks had been taken prisoner by 8 o'clock this morning.

The length of the enemy's trenches captured south of Thiepval yesterday, reported in last night's communiqué, extends across the Leipsic salient for a distance of some 700 yards. Still further progress has been made in this sector by bombing attacks, and with very small loss to ourselves we have taken 500 prisoners in addition to the 62 reported last night.

Near the quarries east of Hulluch we exploded a mine, the crater of which we are now consolidating. Last night we made several successful raids, entering the German lines north of Neuville-St. Vaast, near Hulluch, and west of Aubers, inflicting some loss on the enemy. Near Ginchy a small hostile raiding party entered one of our saps, but was easily bombed out.

German Attack Repulsed.

The night report telling of the repulse of a German attack on the British trenches west of Ginchy follows:

West of Ginchy the enemy last night, to the strength of about two companies, attempted to attack our trenches, but were driven back by our machine-gun fire. The enemy's guns maintained a fairly heavy fire last night on these trenches, and this continued today. He also bombarded trenches we captured last night near Delville Wood.

There was much artillery activity by both sides on various parts of the front. We captured two machine guns yesterday near Delville Wood. Ninety prisoners, besides those already reported, were passed back today on the front between Mouquet farm and the Leipsic salient.

Two aeroplane raids were carried out against some of the principal railroad sidings on the enemy's lines of communication. Several trains were hit and considerable damage was caused to rolling stock. Other points of military importance were also bombed. Hostile aircraft generally avoided combats, but there were some engagements in which a number of enemy machines were damaged and driven down. One of our machines was brought down by the enemy's guns.

The statement issued this afternoon by the French War Office follows:

North of the Somme our troops consolidated themselves during the night on the ground captured north and northwest of Maurepas. South of the village the Germans made a sharp counterattack against Hill 121, occupied by our troops. Mowed down by our artillery and machine gun fire, the enemy was unable to approach our lines at any point, and suffered heavy losses. Some sixty prisoners, including two officers, fell into our hands as a result of this attack. The total of unwounded prisoners taken by us in this sector since yesterday is more than 350.

Between the Avre and the Aisne the artillery fighting was rather spirited in the night, in the regions of Roye, Lassigny and Moulin-sous-Toutvent.

On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy's artillery displayed great activity, as did ours, in the region of Thiaumont Work. Toward 2 o'clock this morning the Germans made an attempt against the Village of Fleury, which failed utterly.

In the Forest of Apremont there

Continued on Page 2.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt Under Fire at Front: First American Woman to Enter Verdun

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Details have just been learned here of a trip made to the French front a few days ago by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, through the special permission of the Minister of War. She was accompanied by A. Piatt Andrew, director of the field sections of the American Ambulance. Mrs. Vanderbilt is called "the guardian angel of the American Ambulance field service," and, although she has been active in Red Cross work since the beginning of the war, the trip was arranged to give her her first glimpse of the Americans whose activities she has so generously aided financially.

The schedule of the trip called for visits to headquarters, where five field ambulance units are now working. It was filled with more danger and genuine thrills than are usually the lot of visitors at the front.

Leaving Paris she told Mr. Andrew she hoped "to hear the cannon." He assured her her ears would ring before their return. They did. One night was passed at Pont-a-Mousson, where she declared she had had the crowning experience of her rather inclusive career. There was a heavy German bombardment of the town, and she was quartered in a house where the American Ambulance drivers were lodged. She was awakened by exploding shells and heard walls collapsing not far away as the shells loosened the foundations.

The din was terrific. All the Americans not on duty rushed for a reinforced cave, and Mrs. Vanderbilt was warned to seek the same refuge. With her hair down her back and a wrapper over her nightrobe she ran downstairs, with a pair of flapping slippers over her bare feet.

"I was wondering whether any one would call me," she said. "I heard those terrible explosions and buildings falling, but took it for granted that so long as I was not called I was safe."

Mr. Andrew said she was as cool as any of the crowd. Mrs. Vanderbilt returned to her room unafraid when the bombardment was over. She visited a De Secours post from which ambulances carry the wounded and where they are within a thousand yards of the German trenches.

At one place she was walking in an exposed position near the French machine guns. A soldier was shocked speechless by the sight of a woman where no woman had been since the battle lines were established. He sprang to her side and made signs to her to get away. She laughed. Then the soldier found his voice and explained that only a few minutes previously a man had been killed five feet from where she was standing.

Convinced then of her danger, she sought shelter. Later in her automobile she traveled a short distance over a road covered by German batteries. One shell, evidently aimed at her machine, fell in the road a hundred yards behind. The last place visited was Verdun, where she dined with the American Ambulance drivers at their mess.

She was the first American woman to enter the city, the only other women being nurses. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore a white dress on the entire trip, white stockings, and white walking boots. The only marks of color were her blue veil and a red cross upon her arm.

WOMAN'S SHOTS KILL CAPTAIN IN CAMP

Mrs. Adams Fires Point-Blank at Spratling, a Leading Atlanta, Ga., Physician.

HUSBAND DEFENDS HER

His Wife Confessed to Him, He Asserts, That the Physician Had Compromised Her.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 25.—Mrs. H. C. Adams of this city went to the State mobilization camp near Macon this morning and shot and killed Captain Edgar J. Spratling of Company F, Fifth Regiment. Captain Spratling in civil life was a well-known physician. The shooting took place in the street in front of Captain Spratling's tent.

Mrs. Adams, who had left her home without the knowledge of her husband, approached Captain Spratling, inquiring if "this was Captain Spratling?" She said later that she never before had seen Spratling in uniform.

At the reply, "Yes," Mrs. Adams drew a revolver and began shooting. The first bullet pierced Captain Spratling's throat and a second entered his mouth. Captain Spratling crumpled in a heap on the ground before his tent.

Lieutenant S. A. Kyser grabbed the woman, disarmed her, and placed her under arrest. According to the Lieutenant she cried out as she shot the officer, "You have ruined my home."

Mr. Adams made a statement tonight defending his wife.

"I didn't know she was going to do it," he said, "but she is justified if any person ever was. She told me last Friday of the reason which prompted her act today, and she then threatened to kill him. I thought I had succeeded in convincing her that it was of no use. She had a right to shoot him.

"I think her mind has become impaired. This man has preyed on her for several weeks, and although I did all I could to prevent it, it was useless. My wife has been under treatment by Dr. Spratling. Some time ago, shortly after the treatment was begun, Mrs. Adams told me that when she went to the doctor's office he compelled her to submit to his advances. She seemed half crazy when she told me."

According to Mr. Adams, his wife after relating to him the story of her alleged relations with Captain Spratling told him that she had threatened to tell her husband.

"She told me," Mr. Adams said, "that Spratling had advised her not to do it, as it would only result in publicity and would hurt her more than it would him. For this reason she remained silent until the matter became such a nightmare that she sobbed out the whole story to me."

Mrs. Adams is a comely woman and the mother of three children. She is about 30 years old.

Captain Spratling was a well-known Atlanta specialist. He was 49 years old and a graduate of Heidelberg, Germany.

Dr. Spratling lived in New York for a time and was Assistant Superintendent of Matteawan Asylum when Harry Thaw was confined there. Dr. Spratling was married. Mrs. Adams is held in the Bibb County Jail on a charge of murder. Flags were placed at half mast in the State camp tonight. His fellow-officers indicated a belief that nervous disorders had caused the woman to think the physician-captain had acted improperly toward her.

WILSON TO KEEP UP FIGHT FOR RUBLEE

Federal Trade Commissioner Will Get Recess Appointment and Be Renominated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—President Wilson has decided to keep George Rublee on the Federal Trade Commission by making another recess appointment as soon as Congress adjourns and to renew the fight before the Senate in December for Mr. Rublee's confirmation.

Since March, 1915, Mr. Rublee has been serving as a member of the commission without compensation, the Senate allowing one session to pass without acting and finally rejecting the nomination because the nominee was "personally obnoxious" to Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, the Republican leader. In response to a recent Senate resolution asking under what authority Mr. Rublee was continuing to serve, Chairman Hurley of the Trade Commission replied, citing court decisions upholding the legality of his service by recess appointment.

Mr. Rublee tendered his resignation several weeks ago, but was urged by the President to withhold it.

Continued on Page 2.

GIVES LIFE FOR BOY SEARED BY LIVE WIRE

Trolley Inspector, Knowing Well His Peril, Drags Dying Lad from Freight Car Top.

THREE KILLED BY PRANK

One of Four Boys Playing Tag in New Haven Yards Seizes Power Line Carrying 11,000 Volts.

The cut through which the yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad run beneath 177th Street is in a lonely part of the Bronx, yet so loud was the explosion which sounded from there just before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and so vivid the flashes of yellow and blue flame that rose and flickered over the street, that men and women raced for the place from blocks around.

They peered over the edge of the bridge by which 177th Street spans the cut and saw a small boy clinging to one of the high-power electric wires which supply current for the motor trains. Whether he was alive or dead those who watched him could not tell. His body writhed and twisted; his clothing was in flames; his feet danced on the iron-sheathed roof of a freight car over which he hung, and presently fire started from the wood where his feet rested. It was the first short circuit, occasioned by this contact, that had made the explosion and the flames.

Beside the car, on the adjoining tracks, lay three boys, two of whom recovered consciousness as the crowd watched, helpless from horror. The boys got to their feet, and, screaming and staggering, they made off across the other tracks of the yard. On the roof of the car the figure in blazing clothes still danced.

On the bridge late comers strove to thrust a passage to the rail where they might see. Among them was John Fulton, an inspector on the West Farms division of the Union Street Railway. In his pocket were the pair of rubber gloves that all inspectors carry against the need of repairing broken trolley wires and poles. He struggled to the bridge railing, saw the dancing figure on the freight car roof, and grabbed these gloves from his pocket. He pulled them on and pushed aside men and women till he had a space to clamber over the bridge railing. Then he dropped to the roof of a freight car, a few feet below.

It was one of a string beside which one boy still lay senseless and on which the other still jigged and danced. The fire had spread to two other cars, but Fulton sprang along the runway on the top, darted through the fire and grasped the figure that clung still to the heavy wire.

The crowd, that had watched breathless till then, groaned. For Fulton was seen to spring back from the boy as though a shock had flung him there. He balanced an instant on the edge of the car and then toppled over, falling on his head beside the boy who lay on the tracks, and he did not move. Above, the small figure fell away from the wire, released by Fulton's momentary grip. It rolled to the edge of the car and fell over, thudding down beside the man.

Policemen had arrived by this time and word of the accident had been telephoned to the railroad power house. The current was shut off from the wire above the freight car and firemen and ambulance surgeons slid down to the tracks. Dr. McGovern of Fordham Hospital examined Fulton and the boy he had tried to rescue. The man was dead he said, though he ordered a pulmotor, and for an hour directed an effort to resuscitate the inspector. Then it was found the fall had broken his neck. The boys he sent to the hospital, both unconscious and dying. There the two who had fled from the place had already been taken by Policeman Greene of the Westchester Station, who commandeered an automobile to use as an ambulance when he found the lads a block away, still dazed and scarcely knowing what they were doing.

It was from them that Coroner Flynn finally learned how the accident had happened, for, although they were slightly burned about the heads, faces, and chests, they soon recovered in the hospital. They were Carl and Ernest Lehmann, 10 and 9 years old, they told the Coroner. They live at 1,085 East 180th Street. With George Robel, 8 years old, of 2,070 Vyse Avenue, and Donato Larusa, 12, of 1,982 Vyse Avenue, they had been swimming in the Bronx River, and after their bath had started to pay

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NEAR CRISIS AGAIN ON RAILWAY STRIKE; RAILROAD HEADS PROPOSE NEW TERMS; MEN INSIST ON ENDING NEGOTIATIONS

Brotherhood Leaders Say Railroads Have Manufactured False Public Opinion

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Not the least of the influences which have brought the attitude of the heads of the railroad brotherhoods from toleraton to resentment toward the nine days of delay by the railroads has been the flood of telegrams which have been coming into Washington in support of the railroads' stand for arbitration. It is said that the President received more than 1,000 such telegrams today, only a few of which were opened.

The four labor leaders today charged before the President that the railroads were manufacturing a false public sentiment, and expressed the fear that their cause was being injured by this propaganda. In support of their contention that the sentiment reflected in the messages was not genuine, they placed before the President this telegram:

From Spokane, Wash., Aug. 24.
To W. G. Lee,
President Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen,
Washington, D. C.

Copy of message following was sent by J. L. Derorce, Division Superintendent, to all agents N. P. Ry.:

"It is highly important to get trainmen question discussed by the farmers, stock raisers, dairymen and merchants. Please get as many of these classes as possible in your town and vicinity to send telegrams rush to President Wilson at Washington, D. C., urgently requesting him to settle the controversy by arbitration. Telegrams should show business of sender. These telegrams are to be paid for from station funds and statement sent me for voucher your credit. I want you to send copies of these telegrams to me by wire as soon as transmitted to the President, using our own wires for this. Might be well to have some of the most prominent signers send message to their Congressmen and Senators in Washington in addition to those send to President Wilson. This is very important and must be given preference over normal business today."

• F. T. SAWDEY,
Secretary-Treasurer, Lodge No. 307.

The brotherhoods' leaders told President Wilson they had proof that many other railroads were manufacturing sentiment by paying for telegrams to be sent the President by individuals.

Louis W. Hill, President of the Great Northern, who controls the Northern Pacific, was shown the telegram and asked to comment on it.

"Well," he said, "I think this man was a good Superintendent but a very poor diplomat. That's all I have to say about it."

The Press Agent Bureau of the railroads continues to give out for publication copies of hundreds of telegrams which, they say, have been sent to President Wilson.

ACTION WITHIN 72 HOURS

Unions' Order to Quit Work All Ready Except the Date.

HAVE $15,000,000 WAR FUND

Public to Have Five Days' Notice and Soldiers on Mexican Border Not to Starve.

CONGRESS ACTION UNLIKELY

Politicians Ready to Use President's Efforts as Text Whether He Succeeds or Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The country tonight seemed nearer to a national railroad strike than at any time since President Wilson took the matter in hand.

Notified today that the brotherhood Chairmen were ready to leave Washington, Mr. Wilson served notice on the railway Presidents that he must have their answer. The railroad Presidents and managers tonight framed a reply to Mr. Wilson which is not the acceptance that Mr. Wilson expected, but a counter-proposal which would have to be submitted to the four brotherhoods. The brotherhoods declare they will not recede an inch from the President's plan of settlement. The railroad Presidents say they will stand firm on their proposal.

At 10:30 o'clock the railroad executives adjourned and announced that they had agreed upon their reply to the President. It will be put into letter form, approved at a meeting of the executives, at 10 o'clock tomorrow and read to the President at noon.

It is not thought to be possible that the brotherhoods will agree to further negotiations, and Mr. Wilson must then do one of three things: Declare all negotiations off or ask the brotherhoods to accept the lesser concessions contained in the roads' counterproposal, or flatly demand of the railroads that they accept his terms.

All persons familiar with the situation doubt that either of the latter two proposals would bring peace.

Unions Want a Fight.

The 640 Chairmen are demanding a fight on the plea that they have been trifled with long enough. The strike orders have been printed, and only the date remains to be filled in. The details of the strike have been planned, and every Chairman has his instructions. The unions have all their resources in cash or quickly convertible securities, and the leaders, after counting up today, said the total fund of the four brotherhoods was approximately $15,000,000.

The day of negotiations began in gloom and ended in darkness. At the suggestion of financial interests in New York and Chicago a draft of legislation which the railroads asked was laid before President Wilson yesterday. This provided for an increase of the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission by two members, so that it might soon hear a rate increase application, such a bill having passed the House, and for the creation at once of the President's proposed Federal commission. Mr. Wilson called in his advisers from the Capitol, and after being told that it would be impossible to force such a program through with Congress scheduled to adjourn on Sept. 2 or 3, Mr. Wilson told the railroad executives that he could not do what they asked, and that they would have to trust to the next Congress.

At the meetings today the majority of the Presidents and managers declared their dissatisfaction. Meeting after meeting brought debate after debate, and when Mr. Wilson called the Committee of Three to the White House early in the afternoon and told them the railroads must act promptly the situation became critical.

The proposal that the railway Presidents decided later to submit to Mr. Wilson provides that the eight-hour day be granted in principle, but that the question of how much the workers are to be paid for the eight-hour day be submitted to arbitration, the President to name the arbitrators.

Would Take No Lesser Concession.

The labor leaders declare tonight that there was no probability Mr. Wilson would ask them to accept a lesser concession, and that if he did there was no possibility of their accepting it.

After a meeting of the 640 Chairmen this morning the four heads of the brotherhoods went to the White House and when they had left Mr. Wilson knew that there would be action of some sort within twenty-four hours. The leaders did not threaten, but told the President that with hundreds of telegrams from the brotherhood lodges in all parts of the country demanding action they could not keep their men in line much longer. He was given to understand that in seventy-two hours at the most the Chairmen would leave Washington to carry messages of peace or of war, as the railroads might decide.

The President sent Secretary Tumulty to the New Willard Hotel to summon the railroad Presidents to receive his call for haste.

The brotherhoods, in the meanwhile, have everything ready for the strike. If the Chairmen leave the city without peace being declared, each will take a sealed envelope containing the strike order, with the hour it is to begin written in. He will open this envelope upon the receipt of a single [illegible] word from the brotherhood leaders, who [illegible]

END OF EPIDEMIC BELIEVED AT HAND

Officials Feel Sure Schools of This City Can Be Opened by September 25.

STEADY DROP IN NEW CASES

Only 94 Reported for Day, with but 22 Deaths—Lowest for Any Friday.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths Thurs-day.	Deaths Yester-day.	New Cases Thurs-day.	New Cases Yester-day.
Manhattan	12	14	59	48
Brooklyn	14	7	31	24
Bronx	..	1	6	14
Queens	4	..	10	11
Richmond	1	..	3	2
Totals	31	22	109	94

Total of deaths to date.....1,785
Total of cases to date.....7,621

Health officials hope—and some of the more optimistic believe—that infantile paralysis has made its last high record in this city and that, from now on, daily reports of new cases and deaths will decrease steadily until there is nothing more to report.

Several Department of Health and United States Public Health Service officials, including Senior Surgeon Charles E. Banks, agreed yesterday in predicting that in one month from yesterday, that is, by Sept. 25, the date tentatively fixed for the opening of the schools, the epidemic stage of the disease would be over.

The ninety-four cases reported yesterday not only made a low record for any day in the week, but the number, also, was the lowest reported on any Friday since the outbreak became an epidemic. Friday reports usually have been larger than for any other day, with the possible exception of Tuesday.

Daily Average Now 108 New Cases.

The week ending on last Saturday, with its average of 130 cases a day, was considered to mark the beginning of the real decline of the epidemic, and this week has seen the daily average decrease to 108 cases for the first five days.

With the end of the epidemic in sight, the officials were led to make forecasts. They expected the total number of cases to exceed 10,000, and said that about 2,500 children would be left by the disease in such condition as to need braces, while at least 3,000 other children would be crippled, but with chances for complete or nearly complete recovery. The deaths would number about 2,500, it was predicted.

Four persons who have had poliomyelitis yesterday gave eighteen ounces of blood at the Willard Parker Hospital, and Dr. Abraham Zingher made appointments for today with three others who volunteered by mail. Among the contributors of blood was a young man, whose name was withheld, who gave eight ounces, despite the fact that he had given six ounces a week ago. He said he was going on a vacation soon and wanted to give all the blood he could before leaving town.

Another volunteer was James Kelly, 10 years old, of 74 Eighth Avenue, from whom Dr. Zingher took two ounces. Carl Frankenbusch, 18 years old, of 1,412 Charlotte Street, the Bronx, gave six ounces, and Edith E.

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CONGRESS SESSION ENDS NEXT FRIDAY

Opposition to Early Adjournment Mysteriously Disappears, Even Among Republicans.

ALL NOW PULLING TOGETHER

Army Appropriation and Compensation Bills Quickly Disposed Of, Others Accelerated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—That peculiar psychological condition, sometimes unexplainable, which appears at times to influence the course of important events in this capital, manifested itself suddenly and unexpectedly today, with the result that the pending legislative program is to be rushed through Congress with the intention of bringing adjournment of the session on next Friday. Yesterday the prospect for an early adjournment seemed hopeless. Sept. 9 was the tentative date for adjournment cited by interested persons, but many of them felt that their optimism was not entirely justified. Today, directed by something that came out of the air, as it were, the minds of Senators and Representatives became set on ending the Congressional session as soon as possible, and the way was cleared for completing the program in quick order.

In consequence of this state of mind every bill which the Administration and its representatives in the Senate and House regard as necessary to place on the statute books without delay will be acted on promptly, and there is every expectation that when President Wilson leaves Washington for the notification ceremonies to be held at Long Branch a week from tomorrow he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he can devote himself unreservedly to the campaign.

The House leaders were saying yesterday that they would require a week to adjust the differences between the House and the Senate over the General Revenue bill after the Senate had passed the measure. Today it was arranged that the Democratic members of the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance should have informal conferences while the bill was being considered in the Senate, and that such changes as that body made in the measure as it passed the House should be discussed in the informal conferences and the points of dispute harmonized as fast as they appeared. This means that when the joint conference committee of the two houses meets to adjust the differences the adjustment in most cases will have been made in advance, and the conference report will be ready practically simultaneously with the completion of the bill by the Senate.

Absentees Telegraphed For.

The Congressional leaders sent out telegrams to the many absentee Senators and Representatives to return to Washington. The House has been hampered in transacting business by the lack of a quorum, which placed it at the mercy of any member who cared to object to any action until a majority of the membership was present. This happened today in a way to postpone the consideration of important legislation. Very little business remains to be transacted by

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New York, and thereupon follow the instructions of his sealed orders. It will take five days for some of the Chairmen to get home, so the public will have at least five days' notice.

$15,000,000 Strike Fund.

As for finances, the brotherhoods say they are in good shape. The trainmen have more than $4,000,000 in their treasury, and it was said tonight that the financial resources of the four brotherhoods are about $15,000,000. It was said that not a cent of this amount would be paid in strike benefits, but that the men would live on their savings, while the $15,000,000 was used for prosecuting the strike. The leaders say that they will go into the market and buy off the men the railroads might hire as strikebreakers.

The brotherhood chiefs have made an arrangement with the Government by which the 150,000 soldiers on the Mexican border will be in no danger of starvation. The unions will furnish skilled men to run food trains if the Government guarantees that these trains carry nothing but food for soldiers. As for mail trains, they have decided that inasmuch as the Government has a mail contract with the railroads the mails are not their affair.

It was learned tonight on high authority that a considerable part of the passenger trains will run as long as the railroads do not attempt to carry freight on such trains. It is the program of the brotherhoods to beat the railroads by holding up all freight. They believe it can be done in two weeks.

All the railroads were busy tonight figuring how to fight a strike. They figure that if they can get 15,000 engineers they can win. They think they can get firemen, trainmen, and conductors, but engineers are scarce.

It is not believed that Congress will do anything to halt the men if they decide to strike. Some of the railroads have a plan by which the Federal courts would be asked to issue an injunction against the labor leaders for conspiracy against the public welfare under the common law. This program might also include a move for the indictment of the brotherhood heads. Lawyers have advised the railroad executives that because of Section 6 of the Clayton act there is grave doubt of the success of such a move.

The heads of the brotherhoods were asked if they were alarmed by such a move. They replied that months ago they had retained two of the leading lawyers in the United States who had advised them that no injunction could issue against calling a strike as long as the Clayton law was in effect.

Howard Elliott's View.

Howard Elliott, President of the New Haven, who came to Washington yesterday, issued a statement today to which great significance was attached.

"Personally as well as officially," said Mr. Elliott, "I have believed and I still believe that a question of such great importance as the eight-hour day should be settled only after all its aspects had been carefully considered by a tribunal free from prejudice and partisanship.

"I hope, therefore, very much, that in the interest of all our 100,000,000 people some solution of the present situation may be found, rather than that it should be settled off-hand and solely in the interest of the 400,000 who are now pressing their demands."

President F. D. Underwood of the Erie said the difficulty about accepting the President's terms was that the railroads would have to think of the future.

$100,000,000 a Bagatelle.

"I hope," he said, "that the public does not think we are standing out against the payment of $50,000,000 or even $100,000,000. That is a mere bagatelle to what the proposal really means. Figure out what granting this $50,000,000 to the four brotherhoods and other millions to other unions that will seek the eight-hour day will mean to the railroads of the United States in the next twenty years. Why, it means a sum that would make the national debt look insignificant."

A large factor that has led to the crisis is that the President believes the railroads should take his word that the rate increase will be forthcoming if the increased cost of operation under the eight-hour day justifies it. He believes that public opinion is back of the eight-hour day and that public opinion will demand that the railroads get higher freight rates if needed. He believes this would come to pass whether or not he is re-elected.

While Congress has made no definite plans for action if a break comes, since the matter has been in the hands of the President, Congressmen do not expect to be held here after the business of the session is over. They are averse to taking any action until after election. The railroad Executives argue that there is little probability of the action they seek in the short session, especially if President Wilson is not re-elected.

Politicians Ready.

Whatever turn the situation may take, Republicans expect to use the White House effort in the campaign. If the President succeeds, they will say he has been influenced politically by the 400,000 votes of the trainmen; if he fails, they will use that as an argument against him. Congressman Gardner has a speech written to be delivered in Maine next week in which he makes a bitter attack upon Mr. Wilson, referring to his writing on labor before he became President and his present attitude. One sentence of Mr. Gardner's prepared speech asks: "Is Mr. Wilson a simple vacillator, or is he an old-fashioned political humbug?" Another sentence would accuse the President of straying to "the spots where the votes are thickest."

If the President succeeds, the Democrats expect to make great campaign material out of his use of his good offices. If he fails—Administration Democrats have never considered that possible.

LETTERS CRITICISE PRESIDENT

Railroads Make Public Protests from Many Sources.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Among the many telegrams made public tonight by the Railroad Press Bureau were these:

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 25.

Elisha Lee, Chairman Managers' Committee, Washington, D. C.:

We hope that you will be successful in bringing about a settlement of the vexatious question before you without a strike, as we appreciate fully its seriousness. However, the President should be brought to understand that the principles you are contending for are of such vital importance to the manufacturing and business interests of this country that he can not afford to sacrifice them. The question should be submitted to a commission or high standard, free from politics, to reach a proper determination of the issues involved. No other settlement should be consented to, even though a strike followed. The President should not undertake to adjudicate questions between capital and labor which might result in tremendous losses to both interests.

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY.

This came from the Illinois Manufacturers' Association:

Chicago, Aug. 25.

Elisha Lee, Managers' Committee, Washington, D. C.:

Editorials and cartoons in Middle Western newspapers are strong for the position taken by the railway managers in demanding arbitration of the wage dispute.

JOHN M. GLENN, Secretary.

A Western Mayor wrote:

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 25.

E. Pennington, President, Soo Line, Washington, D. C.:

Public sentiment in our community strongly in favor of arbitration of dispute between railroads and employes

GEORGE D. HAMILTON, Mayor.

A former Wisconsin Governor wrote:

Marshfield, Wis., Aug. 25.

Elisha Lee, Chairman, Managers Committee, Washington, D. C.:

The abrogation of the question of arbitration means later on a nation-wide strike and no question for argument, submission or a strike. Subsequent events resulting from abrogation of the principle of arbitration will be more disastrous than a railway strike. The general public and business interests are in sympathy with the railroads for arbitration.

W. H. UPHAM.

This letter was from Kansas City business men:

Kansas City, Aug. 25.

Hale Holden, Chairman, President's Committee, Washington, D. C.:

The Commercial Club of Kansas City, representing nearly 3,000 of the business men of this community, supports unqualifiedly the principle of complete arbitration, including work day, or pay day; any agreement or concession which fails to protect the principle of arbitration is, in our judgment, contrary to the spirit of American institutions, and will be of great detriment to the industrial welfare of the country at large.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF KANSAS CITY.

The other letters made public were similar in tone.

CAN'T ENJOIN STRIKE UNLESS RIOTING STARTS

Brotherhoods May Conspire If They Do Not Bring About Violence, Says R. V. Lindabury.

Special to The New York Times.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Aug. 25.—A Federal injunction against the brotherhoods on the ground that they were conspiring against the public welfare would not be feasible, said Richard V. Lindabury, a high authority on corporation law, in discussing the strike situation at his home in this town tonight. An injunction could be issued only to prevent violence, he asserted.

Mr. Lindabury declared that in calling a general railroad strike the brotherhood leaders might be regarded as conspiring against the public welfare, but he held that it was the kind of conspiracy which was entirely admissible from a legal standpoint unless it led to actual riot. Mr. Lindabury was much interested in the report that the railroad heads seemed to be stiffening in their position.

"If it is true," he said, "it is easy to analyze the reason. The situation as it has developed seems to me something like this: When a real estate agent wants to make a deal between an owner and a buyer, he cares only for making a sale, without regard to which side gets the better bargain. Consequently, he brings as heavy pressure to bear on both sides as he can, and naturally he bears the heaviest on the side he thinks is most likely to yield.

"The public, as represented by the President, has been bearing hardest on the railroads, because it believed them the easiest to sway. The report that the railroad officials are stiffening in their attitude would indicate they had made the discovery that it would be much better for them if they changed places and society found the employes in the yielding position.

"Much has been made of the supposedly strong political advantage of the brotherhoods in making their demands in a Presidential year. If the situation is considered entirely from that standpoint, it is a question which side now has the strongest position. The union leaders must remember that if a strike actually occurs it probably means the defeat of the President's party no matter which side is responsible for it. With the decision resting in the hands of the railroad managers, as it now apparently does rest, the brotherhoods have left it largely to the roads to decide to which party the political advantages are to swing.

"Through the President's open and immediate indorsement of the eight-hour day principle, entirely aside from its merits, the railroads have doubtless gained much moral support from the public, which they would otherwise not have received, simply because he has openly accepted one side. Many persons immediately call him unfair without further consideration. For this reason and through the enlistment of the interest of the farmer and small shipper in keeping down freight rates the railroads are constantly strengthening their position before the public. It seems to me a very debatable question which side now has the stronger strategical position, and delay must necessarily work to the benefit of the roads."

Exporters Uphold Arbitration.

E. M. Herr, President of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, gave out last night this telegram he had sent to President Wilson:

"The American Manufacturers' export Association, representing more than 500 American manufacturers, employing more than 1,000,000 workmen, having in mind the interest of both and the future necessity of American export trade, respectfully and urgently requests you to uphold the principle of arbitration."

Mr. Herr said he also had sent telegrams to Senator Simmons and Senator Lewis, urging them to support the Webb bill and to uphold the principle of arbitration.

INTERBOROUGH R.R. MEN RATIFY UNION DEMANDS

Meet With Labor Leaders and Decide to Stand for Better Wages and Conditions.

Two thousand employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, among which union organizers have been working since the recent traction strike, met at Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, last night and ratified demands for better working conditions and increased pay, which have been submitted to that company. This action was taken, union leaders explained, so that the company could not contend, in the event of a controversy later, that the rank and file of employes had not been behind the movement.

Nearly all the carmen's union leaders and officials attended the meeting, and several addressed the men. William D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, and Matthew Woll, President of the International Photo Engravers' Union, arrived unexpectedly from Washington. They sail for England today to attend the convention of the British trade unionists.

Others there were Matthew J. Higgins, John McGrath, and Peter Rooney, International Organizers of the Amalgamated; Peter J. O'Brien, Fourth Vice President of the Amalgamated; Hugh Frayne, Organizer of the American Federation of Labor; William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the Amalgamated; Edward McMorrow of Chicago, P. J. Fay and Joseph H. Reardon, members of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated.

Fitzgerald made a speech in which he adovcated unionism and spoke of its advantages at length. He was frequently interrupted by applause, but it was not until he threatened a strike if the company did not grant the demands of the union that he created real enthusiasm.

"If the gentlemen at 165 Broadway do not see fit to grant the demands we have made," he said, "we shall not have to go back. We shall go on until they change their minds."

Following this he read the demands sent to Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, on Thursday night.

William D. Mahon told the men that the companies had no right to prevent them from organizing. He said the victory of the Third Avenue and green car line employes, who had fought opposition from all sides, including the police, had blazed the way for better conditions for the subway and elevated men. The surface car men had won great rights for both the elevated and subway men, he said, and these could now go down in a body and demand better conditions without being forced to meekly accept those imposed upon them.

Several of the other labor leaders spoke in the same general vein, and then it was announced that the meeting would go into executive session.

LANSING WILL GREET MEXICAN DELEGATES

Coming Here for Preliminary Session of Commission in This City.

CONSULTS GRAY AND LANE

Prof. Rowe Accepts Post of Secretary to Conferees—Rodgers to Advise Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON Aug. 25.—Secretary Lansing conferred at luncheon today with Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and former Judge George Gray of Delaware, who are two of the American members of the Mexican-American Joint International Commission regarding plans for the work of the commission. He had conferred previously with Dr. John R. Mott of New York, the third American member of the commission.

The first session of the commission will be held in New York at the Hotel Biltmore on Monday Sept. 4. Secretary Lansing will go to New York for the initial session and there will greet the three Mexican delegates who, according to a message received from James Linn Rodgers, Special Agent of the United States Government in Mexico City, will leave the Mexican capital at once.

Luis Cabrera, head of the Mexican members of the commission, will go from Mexico City to Vera Cruz and sail direct from that port for New York, accompanied by Mr. Rodgers and John W. Bell, Mr. Rodgers's private secretary. Alberto Pani and Ygnacio Bonillas, the other Mexican members of the commission, will travel by rail to New York via San Antonio. After the preliminary sessions in New York the commission will hold its meetings somewhere on the New England coast.

Leo S. Rowe, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Pennsylvania, called on Secretary Lansing today to accept the post of Secretary to the commission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24.—A suggestion of the United States that preliminary conferences of the American-Mexican commission be held at the Hotel Biltmore in New York is reported to have been accepted by the Mexican Government, although this has not been officially announced.

It is reported here that the formal sessions of the commission probably will be held in Portsmouth, N. H.

The Mexican delegates held a long conference this afternoon with Foreign Minister Aguilar at the Foreign Office. All details of their trip to the United States were arranged.

Luis Cabrera, head of the Mexican commission, said to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES that, while he could not state whether the American delegates were entirely acceptable to the de facto Government, he considered Messrs. Lane, Gray, and Mott fully capable of arranging with the Mexican delegates all questions at issue between the two countries. He added that he was personally acquainted with Secretary Lane, whom he had met in Washington last Winter, and considered him one of the Americans who thoroughly understand the Mexican situation. In regard to Dr. Mott and Judge Gray, Mr. Cabrera said that he had received very favorable reports.

The Mexican delegates will confer with General Carranza tomorrow and Saturday to receive final instructions.

James Linn Rodgers, special agent of the United States, and his secretary, Mr. Bell, will accompany the Mexican delegates, following instructions from the State Department. They will attend the conferences in an advisory capacity.

Mr. Cabrera narrowly escaped being killed in an automobile accident late last night when returning from conferring with Minister Aguilar and other delegates. The machine running at high speed struck a tree on the Paseo Reforma, and all the party were caught under the car. Fortunately none was seriously injured.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24.—Members of the Mexican Commission to the conference of representatives of the United States and Mexico for the settlement of international differences tentatively agreed, after a conference late today, to leave for the United States on Sunday morning. According to their present plans, Luis Cabrera, President of the Mexican Commission, will proceed by the way of Vera Cruz in company with James Linn Rodgers, the American representative to the Carranza Government, and Mr. Rodgers's secretary, John W. Bell. From Vera Cruz they will continue either by a Spanish steamer to Havana or on the United States tender Dixie.

Alberto J. Pani, President of the National Railways of Mexico, and Ygnacio Bonillas intend to go to the United States in Mr. Pani's private car by the way of Piedras Negras, San Antonio, and St. Louis.

The Mexican commissioners decline to discuss their instructions.

The Department of the Interior is formulating a decree calling Congressional elections. It probably will not be issued until all returns are in from the municipal elections to be held Sept. 3. Those elected under this decree will organize a constitutional assembly to consider reforms in the Constitution.

LEFT FORTUNE TO CHARITY.

Valuable Stocks Bequeathed to Institutions by Col. James G. Butler.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 25.—Large bequests to charitable and educational institutions are made in the will of James Gay Butler, the wealthy philanthropist, which was filed today. Colonel Butler died on Monday night. The principal bequests follow:

To Lindenwood Female College, St. Charles, Mo., to Bethesda Home for the Aged, St. Louis; and to the Missouri Association for the Blind, each twenty shares of stock in the Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis; 200 shares of preferred stock in the American Tobacco Company, 48 shares of preferred stock in the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, 32 shares of preferred stock in P. Lorillard Company, 100 shares in the British-American Tobacco Company, and 40 shares in the Industrial Loan Company of St. Louis.

To Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., to the Girls' Industrial Home, St. Louis, and to the Home for the Friendless, St. Louis, each 10 shares in the Mercantile Trust Company, 100 shares preferred in the American Tobacco Company, 24 shares preferred in the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, 16 shares preferred in P. Lorillard Company, 50 shares in the British-American Tobacco Company and 20 shares in the Industrial Loan Company.

The will provides that in each case the bequest shall constitute a permanent endowment to be known as the "James Gay Butler Endowment Fund."

The Butler holdings and one-half of the estate are left in trust to the widow. There are many bequests to relatives.

Large bequests of shares in tobacco companies also were made to the Young Woman's Christian Association of St. Louis and to the St. Louis Children's Hospital.

BLACKLIST OF SWISS LAID TO GERMANY

Lausanne Gazette Charges Mail Is Intercepted and Pressure Put on Offenders.

Germany has instituted against Swiss mercantile organizations a blacklist more rigorous than the British blacklist against which the American Government recently protested, according to the Lausanne Gazette of July 27. The Gazette refers at length to the German blacklisting of Swiss tradesmen, and says the German Government has actually established an office in Berne where the blacklist is prepared and corrected. It also intimates that German agents in Switzerland have managed to get mail belonging to Swiss houses, and that so great is the power of the German Blacklist Bureau in Berne that it has even been able toforce certain Swiss mercantile houses to boycott other Swiss houses.

"It is now positively established," says the Gazette, "that the Germans have made a blacklist on which are written the names of Swiss mercantile houses having business relations with houses in the countries of the Allies. The list was made for reprisal purposes and a great many victims are from the Canton of Neuchâtel. A supplement to the original blacklist bears the date of July 21, 1916, and includes the names of firms numbered from 806 to 820 inclusive. One name in this list has been scratched off because without doubt the head of the firm yielded to the Germans in the matter.

"Too many of our people are ignorant of the way in which the list has been made, by whom it was compiled, and under what circumstances. The wording of the list is rigorously exact and furnishes conclusive evidence of the activities of German agents in Switzerland. The office of the agents where the blacklist is made up is at 6 Schauzenstrasse, Berne. It is on the sixth floor, and it is reported that this office reports directly to the German Legation in Berne.

"At the head of the Blacklist Bureau is an officer of the German Army named Schmitz, who was promoted to a captaincy early in February. Captain Schmitz supervises the work, and assisting him is a German Lieutenant named Meyer.

"The names on the blacklist are those of factories and industrial organizations as well as those of individual merchants and tradesmen of all kinds, who either trade directly with the Allies or whom the Germans suspect of truding with them.

"The boycotted houses are not only deprived of articles of a combustible nature, but they are also deprived of all raw materials and manufactured products of all kinds originating in Germany. In a word, they have been put on the blacklist without notice of any kind or a single word to explain the reason of the boycott.

"The German agents have had a good chance at the high sugar plum of our commerce and industries, for they know that up to the present the Entente has been unable to deliver in Switzerland the coal and other products necessary to her industry. They have both profited by and abused the situation.

"Here is where the boldness of the bureau has passed all limits. It has not only boycotted the Swiss houses so far as German houses are concerned, but it has also forced a boycott against them even by other Swiss industries.

"One sees that the injuries Germans have done in Switzerland are infinitely graver than they are generally supposed to be. We are astounded that the Federal Council has not long since found it necessary to make the clean sweep the situation demands."

SEIZE PROPERTY OF BRITISH.

Germany Takes Over the Assets of Gas Company Owned in England.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Government has ordered the sequestration of the property of a gas company operating in this city, the ownership of which is British.

Special dispatches from London recently called attention to a decree issued on July 31 by the German Bundesrat as likely to affect numerous British interests in Germany. Under it the Chancellor is empowered in his discretion to order the liquidation of concerns in Germany whose capital is held preponderantly by British subjects, or which are controlled or managed from British territory. The decree was described as being one of reprisal for British liquidation of German undertakings.

DANISH UPPER HOUSE VOTES FOR ELECTION

Question of Sale of West Indies Will be Settled at Polls—Politics Plays Part in Decision.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25, (via London.)—At the Landsthing's public meeting today the Moderates and Conservatives carried an order of the day decreeing that the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States be postponed until after the war, and if that should be impossible, that it be settled by a general election according to the new fundamental law. The Moderate spokesman declared that if the Government during the delegation's negotiations had accepted the Moderate proposal, leaving the sale question to the new coalition cabinet, he felt sure that the result should have been a sale. He further admitted an absolute majority in the Rigsdag and among the population for the sale, saying it was best for Denmark and the islands as well that the United States buy them.

The Home Minister, Mr. Ove Rode, made a speech calling attention to the order of the day. Premier Zahle declared if the order of the day were adopted the Government would propose that a new fundamental law be put into force.

After five hours of discussion entirely devoted to domestic political questions the order of the day was adopted, forty-two Moderates and Conservatives voting yes, eight Radicals and Socialists voting no, and only one Conservative, Count Frijs, not voting. The Government will now proceed to prepare for the election.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25, (via London.)—Secretary of State Lansing believes that the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies will be ratified by the United States Senate during its present session, according to a cablegram today from the Secretary to Dr. Maurice F. Egan, the American Minister.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Thursday, Aug. 24. (Delayed.)—In resolutions adopted today the local legislature urged upon the Danish Government the expediting of the negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. The transfer of the islands to the United States as speedily as possible is "earnestly requested" of the mother country.

GALLINGER ATTACKS TARIFF INSURGENTS

Praises Aldrich and Declares Cannon Was Selected by Them as a "Jonah."

PROGRESSIVES MAKE REPLY

Gronna Says They Revolted Against the Methods of Personal Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Old line Republicans and Progressive Republicans engaged in their first clash of the session today in the Senate debate on the Emergency Revenue bill.

Declaring that the policy of protection had been vindicated, Senator Gallinger, the Republican floor leader, made a spirited defense of the "Old Guard." He paid tributes to Nelson W. Aldrich and Joseph G. Cannon, and said that when insurgents in the Republican ranks wanted to find a Jonah they selected Cannon, then Speaker of the House.

Senator Gronna of North Dakota and Senator Cummins of Iowa replied briefly to Mr. Gallinger. They said there had been a revolt against Aldrichism and Cannonism, and Mr. Gronna referred to the "methods of personal leaders who carried the idea of protection to undue lengths."

Along about 1906, Senator Gallinger said, after the country had enjoyed unprecedented prosperity under the Dingley tariff passed in 1897, it became evident that forces were at work to create dissatisfaction with the order of things. The history of the growth of the protest against protection was traced by Mr. Gallinger down through the period of magazine muckraking and the controversy over Canadian reciprocity and the demand for revision of the tariff. He charged that "the publishers' trust," in seeking free admission of wood pulp from Canada, and the women in asking for cheaper gloves and hosiery, were responsible for the ferment against protection. In 1908 Republican State conventions began to demand a modified tariff, and then some Republican Congressmen undertook to disclaim responsibility for "radical provisions" of the Dingley tariff. They began to look around for a Jonah.

Cannon as a "Sacrifice."

"With the active assistance of the Democrats," the Senator continued, "they selected a man who had served his country in the House of Representatives thirty years, who had constantly and honorably advocated the protective tariff system as the one sure means for the perpetuation of an industrial system which never has had a parallel in the history of the world. They declared that 'Cannonism must go,' and this cry was echoed all over the land.

"The Democrats were permitted to select as Mr. Cannon's confederate a man who, out of the abundance of his learning and energy, had for years performed the difficult task connected with the Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Finance, a man who had always, in season and out of season, been true to the Republican faith and who had constantly worked to bring out invaluable facts that have been used to advantage for the benefit of the nation.

"This man, Nelson W. Aldrich, was chosen for attack and defamation. His clear vision enabled him to penetrate beyond, and he was able to render service of inestimable value. But the word had passed that Aldrichism and Cannonism were responsible for all the wrongs that existed in the body politic, including the increased prices of everything, whether the articles were on the free list or not. And I regret to say that many of those who knew better assisted in discrediting those men, hoping thereby to persuade the country into the belief that they were trying to purify the party. But the great bulk of the party remained true to the fundamental principles of their political faith, and they now have the satisfaction of seeing a United Republican Party going forth under the banner of protection to win back the country from the political fate that befell it.

Senator Gallinger charged President Wilson with being an out-and-out free trader, and said he had openly boasted that he bought his socks in Scotland because he could get them cheaper there at the time he was drawing $10,000 a year as Governor of New Jersey—money, Mr. Gallinger said, which came from the pockets of people who made their living in manufactures.

Decline of business generally over the country in the ten months following the enactment of the Underwood-Simmons tariff was alleged by Mr. Gallinger, who held that only the war in Europe, through creating a demand for war supplies, had saved the Democratic Party from overthrow. Mr. Gallinger said that in the ten months named imports increased $88,000,000 and exports fell off $342,000,000, and he cited this as proof of the failure of the new tariff.

Gronna Hits at Cannonism.

"I was a member of the House," said Senator Gronna in reply, "when the revolt against Cannonism took place, and I was a part of it. It was not, as the Senator says, designed to be a protest against the protective system, but rather against the methods of personal leaders, who carried the idea of protection to undue lengths. I did nothing in that movement of which I am the least ashamed. I was never a third party Progressive, and I have always been a Progressive. Had the standpatters not insisted on some of the high rates in the Payne-Aldrich bill there would have been no revolt. The Senator makes an unwarranted criticism of those who dared to refuse submission to the control of the House by Cannonism."

"I, too," said Senator Cummins, "rebelled against Aldrichism here in the Senate. I have no apologies to make for anything I had occasion to say or to do. I dissented from the views of the party leaders at that time in regard to the Tariff bill, and I have never regretted the course I took."

Senator Wadsworth made an argument against the Revenue bill which he criticised for being framed in a manner to inflict injustice in the income, corporation, and inheritance taxes. He charged that the Democratic leaders had repudiated every suggestion made by President Wilson in his message last December for special and direct taxes.

The Democrats of the Financial Committee today agreed to strike from the bill the proposed stamp tax on insurance policies against which there has been a flood of protests. Senator Overman introduced amendments to provide that the proposed 5 per cent. tax on manufactures of materials entering into the making of munitions and especially into gunpowder should not apply to agricultural products. The amendment is designed especially to exempt cotton.

GIVES LIFE FOR BOY SEARED BY LIVE WIRE

Continued from Page 1.

a visit to an aunt of the Lehmann boys, who lives in Unionport. As a short cut they started through the railroad yards. A string of freight cars stood there, and the youngsters began to play tag over them. Robel and Larusa were on top of a car, and the Lehmann boys were hanging to the ladder on the side, when young Robel touched the wire, which hangs close above the cars, so as to pass beneath the bridge.

The Lehmann boys said they had been flung to the ground, they didn't know how, for they hadn't touched Robel or Larusa. Neither did they know how Larusa was hurt, for he had been some distance from young Robel. Both these boys were terribly burned, however, and within an hour Robel died in the hospital. The doctors hoped at first to save Larusa but he died about 10 o'clock.

The wire the boys touched carried an alternating current of 11,000 volts, and it was suggested last night that this power was too great for the resistance of Fulton's gloves. How else he could have been knocked off the car none could think. Fulton was 48 years old and left a widow and six children. According to the police he gave his life knowingly, for he was accustomed to handling electricity and must have known the resisting power of his gloves.

The accident halted traffic on the New Haven line for more than an hour, for, although the company kept the power on all other wires, Acting Inspector Savage ordered the reserves of the Westchester and Bronx Park stations to police the tracks and to stop all trains, no matter on what track they might be, until the ambulance surgeons and firemen had finished their work.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY
MANUFACTURER

Cigarettes

FATIMA
VAFIADIS
RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT
CHESTERFIELD
PIEDMONT

8 KILLED IN LONDON BY ZEPPELIN RAIDER

Continued from Page 1.

tric power station and engineering works, and the starting of several small fires by the incendiary bombs.

The other German airships visited the east and southeast coasts and although many bombs were dropped—about 100 in all—no casualties have so far been reported from any district.

The war office statement says:

Five or six enemy airships raided the east and southeast coasts of England. Two or three raiders came in over the eastern counties and dropped over thirty bombs without causing any casualties or damage. Another raider attempted to approach a seaport town, but, being heavily fired on by anti-aircraft guns, was driven off to the eastward after dropping nineteen bombs in the sea without reaching their objective.

Another airship which visited the southeast coast also came under a heavy fire from anti-aircraft defenses, and was compelled to unload her cargo of bombs in the sea without doing any damage to life or property.

Another raider succeeded in reaching the outskirts of London, where explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped, and it is regretted that casualties occurred among the civilian population as follows:

Killed, 3 men, 3 women, 2 children; injured seriously, 3 men, 4 women; injured slightly, 4 men, 7 women, 3 children. In addition, 1 soldier was seriously and 14 were slightly injured by broken glass.

As far as has been ascertained up to the present, some forty bombs were dropped. Most of these fell either on small property or in the open, but an electric power station was slightly damaged and engineering works were somewhat damaged by fire. Several small fires occurred, all of which were promptly extinguished by the London Fire Brigade, several persons being rescued from positions of danger by firemen.

Fire was opened on this airship, which immediately altered its course. It is possible that the first airship was followed by a second raider, but this cannot for the present be verified.

Some of our airmen went up in pursuit, and one airman succeeded in firing at the raider at close range. In all 100 bombs are known to have been dropped by the raiders.

A statement issued earlier in the day said:

Six hostile airships raided the east and southeast coasts of England last night at intervals between midnight and 3 o'clock this morning. One airship made her way westward well inland. The remainder of the fleet carried out short inroads over the coast. The number of bombs dropped by the raiders has not yet been ascertained. Several bombs are reported to have been directed at ships at sea. The damage effected by the raid was slight.

In one locality a railway station and some houses were damaged and two horses were killed. At another point two houses were wrecked.

Anti-aircraft guns came into action at certain points, both on land and from ships at sea.

Germans Claim Good Effects.

The German War Office statement regarding the raid reads:

Thursday night several naval dirigibles attacked the southern portion of the English east coast, abundantly bombarding the city and southwestern district of London; batteries at the naval vantage points of Harwich and Folkestone and numerous vessels at the wharf at Dover. Everywhere very good effects were observed.

All the airships, both going and returning, were heavily but unsuccessfully shelled by numerous guarding forces. During their attack they were fired on by anti-aircraft batteries. All have returned.

SEES GERMAN SCHEME TO EMBROIL HOLLAND

Correspondent of London Paper Cites New Violations of Neutrality by Zeppelins.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 26.—The London Times prints the following dispatch from its Amsterdam correspondent:

"The German violation of Dutch territory by Zeppelins continues without regard for Holland's position and intertsts as a neutral. No attention has been paid to the repeated protests against the presence of Zeppelins over the Netherlands, whether going or returning from their expeditions. This morning, with indifference to Dutch rights or susceptibilities, a Zeppelin, on its return from England, manoeuvred above the Netherlands capital, while other Zeppelins were reported elsewhere over Holland.

"It would be a mistake to suppose that these incidents are purely accidental. The German press has lately made threats against Holland which are particularly significant when taken in conjunction with the scare raised by Germany earlier in the year, when she expressed the desire 'to save' Holland from the Allies.

"The destruction of Dutch ships such as the Tubantia and the Palembang and many smaller vessels without compensation or apology speaks for itself. Germany desires to pick a quarrel with the Netherlands with a view to seizing the Dutch ports and obtaining possession of the Scheldt and the mouths of the Rhine and Zuider Zee so as to save something from the impending wreck of the German military plans. Meanwhile Germany continues at the same time to violate Dutch territory an dto quarter her children on Dutch charity."

TAX ESTATE $179,445.62.

Surrogate Signs Order Affecting James J. Goodwin's Property.

Surrogate Cohalan signed yesterday an order fixing the State transfer tax on the estate of James J. Goodwin, who died on June 23, 1915, at $179,445.62. He was a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and a cousin of the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

Taxes to be paid out of the legacies to Mrs. Josephine S. Goodwin, the widow, and her three sons aggregate $161,291. The widow receives under the will $1,551,556.40, and the tax on her bequest is $43,762. These taxes are assessed against the sons: Walter L. Goodwin, $38,082.85 on a bequest of $1,369,821.09; Philip L. Goodwin, $40,061.56 on $1,419,039.09, and James L. Goodwin, $39,375.04 on $1,401,876.00. There is also a tax of $18,153 on other bequests aggregating $453,848.

The estate is represented by the law firm of Zabriskie, Murray, Sage & Kerr.

H. A. Blyth Left $340,830.

The executors of the estate of Henry Adams Blyth, who died at the Berkeley Hotel, 20 Fifth Avenue, on March 30 last, filed an accounting yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. Mr. Blyth left an estate valued at $340,830.27. Relatives and heirs have received $276,417.25. Other disbursements bring the total up to $826,417.30. There is a balance on hand of $14,412. Among the personal effects left by Mr. Blyth were numerous Japanese and Burmese curios and works of art, and a set of carved ivory chessmen. Most of Mr. Blyth's capital was invested in railroad bonds.

CARLSTROM, AIR WIZARD, MAKES A NEW RECORD

Flies 641 Miles in Eight Hours and Forty Minutes in Race for Curtiss Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 25.—Carrying one passenger and flying one of the latest types of Curtiss twin military biplanes, a combination land and water machine, Victor Caristrom today set a new American distance record for flying when he covered 641 miles in 8 hours and 40 minutes. This is a new record for distance covered in one day, and unless the mark is bettered Caristrom will win the Curtiss trophy for this year. The trophy was won last year with a flight of 500 miles. In addition Caristrom receives $7,000 for his flight, this amount being offered as a bonus by the Curtiss Aeroplane Company.

The flight today was made over a course from this city to Fisherman Island near Cape Charles, a distance of fifty-one miles for the round trip. Besides losing time by making turns at each end of the course, Carlstrom was under the additional difficulty of steering by compass because the weather was thick and objects could be sighted only a few hundred yards away. Charles Kirkham, a mechanic of Buffalo, made the trip as a passenger. Carlstrom started out to make 700 miles in ten hours, but carburetor trouble on one occasion and two stops to replenish his gasoline supply cost him 1 hour and 20 minutes.

One hundred and forty gallons of gasoline were used on the trip, which amount is said to be small, as the machine is equipped with two engines of 110 horsepower each.

Carlstrom at times reached a speed of about ninety miles an hour.

The flight is considered by the Aero Club of America and local aviators as the most important aviation event of the year, and the result was watched by army and navy officers of several nations with great interest. As a result of the tests made here in the last few days an order for $7,000,000 worth of the machines has been received from the Russian and British Governments, Captain Thomas S. Baldwin, head of the station here, announced tonight. The United States Government also is expected to purchase some of the machines. Several Government aviators have been here watching the tests with that end in view.

Physician Indicted Again.

Dr. Max Leowinthan of 1,871 Seventh Avenue, who was arrested at his Summer home at Arverne, L. I., on Thursday night on a charge of attempted grand larceny in connection with the investigation into the activities of a ring of accident insurance swindlers, entered a plea of not guilty before Judge Rosalsky yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and was held in $3,000 bail for trial.

CONGRESS SESSION ENDS NEXT FRIDAY

Continued from Page 1.

the House and that body adjourned this afternoon until next Tuesday, when the work of rushing through the remaining legislative measures will begin in earnest. The laggard Senate will remain in session every day except Sunday.

The psychological influence was working when Representative Hay, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, the measure that provides $367,000,000 for preparedness and other military purposes and in the aggregate of the amounts appropriated makes past army budgets insignificant. The House failed to justify predictions that it would never assent to the amendments of the Senate and that protracted debate was inevitable. It agreed to the amendments without a moment's hesitation. There was no demand for a record roll call on Chairman Hay's motion. Many members of the House were reported to be unalterably opposed to the Senate amendments, but not one of them came to the front with a point of "no quorum," which would have been sufficient to prevent action until sufficient absentees reached Washington to make up a majority attendance.

The Army Appropriation bill is the measure vetoed by President Wilson because it contained an amendment to the Articles of War exempting officers on the retired list of the army from disciplinary measures.

The House, on Chairman Hay's motion, repassed the measure, changed to suit the President's objection, and with all the articles of war left out. The Senate reinserted the articles and sent the bill back to the House. It was asserted by members of the House Committee on Military Affairs, Republicans as well as Democrats, that the revised code of articles of war could not pass the House at all, without protracted debate, which would prolong the legislative session indefinitely. But in the face of this prediction and the knowledge of what seemed to be a stubborn opposition, Representative Hay, chief objector to the revised code, unexpectedly asked the House today to accept it as part of the bill. The House responded without objection, other than some critical observations by Representative Huddleston of Alabama, and the bill, unchanged as it came from the Senate, went to the President for the approval that had been assured in advance.

The mysterious psychological force was not infallible with respect to every piece of legislation that came before the House today, however. Representative Greene of Massachusetts, a Republican, who had blocked consideration of the Government Ship Purchase bill when it came back to the House this week with amendments by the Senate, made a point of order that Speaker Clark had made a wrong ruling when he held that the bill should lie on the Speaker's table to be taken up whenever the House desired, instead of being referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries for further consideration.

DEUTSCHLAND GETS OVATION AT BREMEN

Capt. Koenig Cheered by Great Crowd as He Moves Up the Weser Amid Marine Parade.

SECOND VOYAGE IS PLANNED

Skipper Shouts Through His Megaphone He Likes Americans and Will Be Here Again Soon.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BREMEN, Aug. 25.—I was privileged to witness the historic official arrival of the submarine Deutschland this morning, convoying her for twelve miles up the River Weser in the press boat Gazelle, through a lane of the crowded, frantically cheering populace that lined the river's banks to the dock in Bremen harbor, where the Deutschland anchored amid speechmaking and other impressive ceremonials.

Captain Paul Koenig stood on the bridge of the submarine freighter, dapper, agile and smiling, and showing no traces of fatigue from the nerve-racking voyage.

The Stars and Stripes, a noval sight to an American correspondent in Germany, were waving at the top of the Deutschland's foremast, and Captain Koenig, with a flourish of his megaphone, called attention to them, at the same time calling for three cheers for "the neutral allied and the German press," to which his trained and weather-beaten crew responded lustily. A large bouquet of roses was fastened at the masthead beside the American flag.

Across the dark waters of the Weser I shouted to Captain Koenig: "Interview?" He grinned and waved his arms deprecatorily, as if asking to be spared. However, through his megaphone he did shout: "I like Baltimore awfully well. I hope to be in America again soon."

Twelve-Mile Trip an Ovation.

The Deutschland, in addition to the Stars and Stripes at her foremast and the German merchant marine flag at her stern, was gayly decorated with a full flag dress, and traveled toward Bremen under her own power, escorted by a decorated fleet of press and official steamers, with the saucy Bremen yachts threading in and out of the holiday river traffic of rowboats and canoes that marked the Deutschland's triumphal way. It was "Deutschland Ueber Alles" for twelve miles, under bridges black with humanity, between banks lined with waving, cheering, and singing Germans. All the school children of Bremen had been gathered for the occasion, and so dense was the throng that many bare-legged boys stood knee-deep in the water to see the Deutschland pass. Her triumphal progress was punctured by the firing of cannon. Perhaps the heartiest cheers that greeted the Deutschland came from the crews of the rusting North German Lloyd steamers anchored all along the route, the crews of which seemed to envy the Deutschland's taste of the freedom of the seas.

At the Bremen wharves Captain Koenig and his crew were acclaimed as victors by the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Count Zeppelin, Director Alfred Lohmann, General Manager Heiniken of the North German Lloyd, and others.

Cheers and Music for U-Boat.

Conventional speeches were exchanged on the spot, while a military band on the North German Lloyd steamer Frankfurt played patriotic airs, stimulating the crowd to more cheers.

Afterward Captain Koenig went ashore for a series of wearisome official luncheons and receptions.

"Poor Koenig needs sleep most of all," Director Heiniken said to me. "But the reception was splendid, simply magnificent, particularly the joy of the populace."

BREMEN, Aug. 25, (via London.)—Nearly 100,000 marks has been contributed by wealthy men of this city for presentation to Captain Paul Koenig of the Deutschland and his crew. A book is to be written by Captain Koenig, describing his voyage to the United States and return.

Prepare for Another Voyage.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Preparations for another voyage of the submarine Deutschland to the United States are well under way. Freight is being received for this trip. The amount of cargo now ready to be loaded is larger than had been expected, the Overseas News Agency says. All the members of the crew have expressed a readiness to sign for the next voyage.

AMSTERDAM, Saturday, Aug. 26, (via London.)—The Medical Faculty of the University of Halle has conferred an honorary degree on Captain Paul Koenig of the Deutschland for "having broken the enemy's blockade, thereby enabling the German medico-chemical industry to recapture its world's position in a severe time."

GERARD FELICITATES DEUTSCHLAND OWNERS

Quoted in Munich Paper as Saying Achievement Will Aid Relations With Us.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (via London, Saturday, Aug. 26.)—United States Ambassador Gerard is quoted in the Münchener Zeitung as declaring that the voyage of the merchant submarine Deutschland is certainly the most important event in a long time in the relations between Germany and the United States. The Ambassador is quoted as saying:

"Americans are convinced by nothing so quickly as success, and the Captain and builder of this ship scored a great political success in America for the German people. The impression made by the Deutschland's arrival in American waters has proved strong and enduring, and now that the return voyage has been made safely under probably more difficult conditions, it will be harder than ever for persons who try to deprecate German achievements to convince my countrymen."

The interviewer says that Ambassador Gerard expressed to him congratulations to the whole German people, and also sent a congratulatory dispatch to the owners of the Deutschland, saying: "You have not only done much in promoting the friendly relations between Germany and America but have shown the world another illustration of the enterprise and patriotism of German merchants and engineers."

LINER DOCKS IN NEW LONDON.

The Willehad Now Berthed at Pier Where Bremen Is Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 25.—The North German Lloyd steamship Willehad, from Boston, steamed into New London today. She was expected in port last night, but was held up by a heavy fog after passing out of Buzzards Bay. Captain Jachens of the Willehad said the trip from Boston was an uneventful one.

"At 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon we passed the Hen and Chickens Light in Buzzard's Bay," he said. "An hour later a thick fog came up, and we decided to anchor for the night, which we did, a mile inside Seconnet. We got under way again at 5 o'clock this morning and proceeded at full speed to this port, where we arrived at 9. At no time during the trip, except when passing through the canal, did we go other than at top speed."

Several customs and municipal officials were received on the Willehad. They were escorted by Captain Friedrich Hinch, Marine Superintendent of the Eastern Forwarding Company, American agents of the German submarine merchant vessels. The position which the liner now occupies at the north side of the new pier is not to be her permanent berth.

Thursday and today piles were driven in the slip off the warehouses. This work was completed tonight. There will thus be made a berth for the submarine Bremen when she arrives, the piles forming the outer side. Against the piles the Willehad will take her place, thus forming an effectual barricade against sightseers. A fence is now being erected to prevent access to the warehouses.

Just when the Bremen will arrive is a conjecture, some of the wiseacres predicting that she cannot possibly reach New London before next Monday.

HEAR BREMEN IS CAPTURED.

Liner's Passengers Tell a Story Which Captain Discredits.

Passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star liner Baltic brought a rumor from England that the German submarine Bremen had been captured off the Goodwin Sands and towed into Dover. According to the report, the Bremen's propeller became entangled in a steel net on Aug. 2, while she was just below the surface, and the vessel could not get clear. After struggling for three days and nights, it was said, the bow of the Bremen emerged and was sighted by two patrol boats. The commander of the submarine then surrendered.

The passengers said that, as the story ran, the Bremen was taken into Dover Harbor, where she lies at the Admiralty Pier, covered with trpaulins and sails. Passengers on the Cunarder Alaunia recently told of seeing a big submarine towed by cruisers into Sheerness.

Captain William Finch and officers of the Baltic said there was a story current in shipping circles that the Bremen had been captured, but there was no authentic confirmation. The Captain added that he hardly thought the Admiralty would send a prize into Dover Harbor if they didn't want the public to know about it, because the whole water front is overlooked from cliffs and the Dover people are gossipy.

At the British Consulate the officials did not place any credence in the report and believed that some notification would have been sent to the embassy in Washington if the Bremen had been captured.

TO DISCUSS SUBSEA TRADERS.

Allied Diplomats Plan Conference with Argentine Minister.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 25.—The Ministers of France, England, Italy, and Russia have arranged for a joint conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at which, it is understood, they will present a note dealing with different points of international law and other matters treated at the conference of the Allies in Paris.

It is said in official circles that one of the points which will be considered will be the question of classing merchant submarines as vessels of war.

ITALIANS HINDERED BY MIST.

Some Progress Made in the Dolomites Despite Bad Weather.

ROME, Aug. 25.—The new attack of the Italians in the Dolomites, on the northern part of the front, is being hindered by unfavorable weather conditions, but some further progress is reported in the official announcement of today.

No change in the situation in the Gorizia district or on the Carso Plateau is reported. The statement follows:

In the Fassa Alps a dense mist interfered with artillery activity, but yesterday our detachments made fresh progress on the slopes of Monte Cauriol, taking about forty prisoners.

In the Upper Degano and But Valleys hostile batteries were very active. We repulsed a small attack at Valle di Inferno Pass.

In the Gorizia area and on the Carso the situation is unchanged. Enemy artillery shelled the town and the Isonzo bridges.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

News of events more nearly in the centre of the main theatres of war has prevented comment on the situation that has developed in the Near East.

It will be remembered that the Russians some time ago took the fortified point of Erzingan and began their march westward toward Sivas, the last of the Turkish strongholds before Angora. It seemed that the Turks were thoroughly bested and in full retreat. And so they were in this particular section. South of the Caucasus proper in the region of Lake Van they were still in force, and had held their own for a long time.

Early in August, the Turks began a concentration of the Turkish forces in the whole Van district, drawing apparently even from the troops along the Tigris. This concentrated army was based on Sert and possibly on Diarbekr. Advancing in force they took the Russian left by surprise, and in a heavy engagement retook the Towns of Mush and Bitlis. The object of this movement was to roll up the Russian left wing, cut in behind the Russian Army which had taken Erzingan and Erzerum, and thus regain control of the entire Erzerum district, possibly even regaining this fortress itself.

The Russian answer was made in less than two weeks' time. They themselves were, as the Turks had been, apparently in retreat. Suddenly the defense stiffened and evidently strong reinforcements arrived. First holding and then taking the offensive the Russian left drove forward, beating the Turks decisively in a desperately fought battle near the small town of Rachta. The town of Mush was retaken almost immediately and the Russians placed in a fair position to recover the ground lost in the early days of August.

This engagement is a very serious affair for the Asiatic Turks. They had made a tremendous effort to neutralize the Russian successes of the past months and were in a fair way to succeed. They had seized Mush, a point which would serve admirably, and practically the only point that would serve as a base from which to continue operations against the Russian left. Suddenly the defeat came, and all that they had done with such great effort was undone in a day.

Bitlis, so far as we know, still remains in their hands, but with Mush lost, the Turkish army which is now defending Bitlis along the Bitlis-Sert road is taken in flank and must retire when the Russian pressure is applied. The country in the east is not adaptable to flank attacks on a large scale. For such a movement to succeed in anything like a decisive way it must be made with rapidity and followed up to a conclusion with no delay. In a country so heavily covered with almost impassable mountains this requirement cannot possibly be fulfilled.

Russia has forged ahead entirely by frontal attacks. Had she depended on flanking movements to get the Turks out of the way she would find her army still in front of Erzerum. The only possible strategy is literally a smashing campaign along the few possible lines which are open. The mountains are such as to form an impassable barrier across which troops and artillery cannot go. The entire plan of Turkish campaign seems to have been upset by the Russian stroke, and it is doubtful if for some time to come another move will be made except that which a defense against Russian plans may make necessary.

In the country south of the lake district—that is, in Mesopotamia and the valley of the Euphrates River—all fighting is, and has been since the advent of Summer, necessarily suspended by the high temperature prevailing in that district at this season.

On the western front, later reports of the French and British attacks on Thursday give us a clearer idea of the extent of their respective successes. A good gauge of just what success has been made in trench fighting such as that which characterizes the actions on the western front is the number of prisoners taken. Obviously, a minor gain which takes only a comparatively small section of a first line trench does not bring in its wake very many prisoners. Most of the men in the first line are either killed or have an opportunity to retreat before being captured. The fact that a comparatively large number of unwounded prisoners are taken indicates a considerable movement forward at a time when the enemy was not prepared for resistance.

In the British fighting south of Thiepval, the number of prisoners taken was 500 in an advance reported to be for a depth of several hundred yards. On the French front north of the Somme more than 600 prisoners fell into the hands of the French in the eastern part of the village of Maurepas and the trenches beyond the town.

The fighting on the front between Guillemont and the Somme will soon take on a more serious aspect. The object of both the French and the British in this section is to advance their line until it is up with the line south of the river. Only in this way can an attack on Péronne be made. Then, as I have pointed out, a flanking operation against this strong German position can be undertaken.

In the Thiepval sector the British are approaching nearer their goal. The village, which was practically responsible for turning the British back in their first assault, is in a serious predicament, as it is almost completely pocketed. Slowly but surely the British lines are closing about it. The capture of this town is apt to have a serious effect on the German line which is resisting the British advance between Thiepval and Pozières. With Thiepval in their hands, the British will be able to rake with their guns at close quarters a good section of the low ground along the Ancre and can make things most uncomfortable for the German forces north and west of Courcelette. Thiepval is admittedly the strongest local position in the entire Albert salient. It is one of those positions to which the Germans paid special attention in their defensive preparations and has been used by them as a fortified point on which to hang their entire line. It is this which makes it of particular value to the British at this time.

On the Saloniki front matters have not undergone any material change. The Bulgarians are still conducting their mysterious movement against the two flanks of the allied army, not, it seems, with any idea of obtaining any military advantage, but of taking and occupying the district about Kavala. It is becoming more apparent daily that the Bulgarian object is not to defeat the Allies or any part of them at this stage, but rather to despoil Greece of territory which Bulgaria has always wanted, thinks she ought to have, and is determined to take. To this end it is to the advantage of Bulgaria to drag Greece into the war if possible. On the other hand, it is to the advantage of Germany to keep Greece out. The tactics of the Bulgarians seem to be better calculated to attain their object than the Germans' to prevent it.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE MAKE FINANCE PLANS

Arrangement at Calais Conference for Maintenance of Exchange and Foreign Payments.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Premiers of Great Britain and France, the Finance Ministers of the two nations, and representatives of their financial and kindred interests, according to an official announcement, met at Calais yesterday and reached an agreement on important financial matters, including payments abroad and the maintenance of exchange between the two countries.

"A conference was held yesterday at Calais," says the statement, "between the French and British Governments. A complete agreement was reached on all subjects with which the conference dealt. An arrangement was concluded regarding payments abroad and the maintenance of exchange between the two countries.

"The French Government was represented by M. Briand, President of the Council of Ministers; M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, accompanied by M. Pallain, Governor of the Bank of France, and M. Marjorie, and O. Homberg, (Octave Homberg was a member of the Anglo-French Financial Commission in the United States in 1915.)

"The British Government was represented by Premier Asquith, Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Edwin Samuel Montagu, Minister of Munitions, and Thomas McKinnon Wood, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, accompanied by the Chief Justice, the Governor of the Bank of England, and Sir Maurice Hankey."

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The official note issued here regarding yesterday's Anglo-French conference at Calais says that the Governments are in perfect agreement over all the questions discussed. An arrangement was made to assure payments abroad and maintain exchange between the two countries, it is added.

Lack of Fuel Stops London Taxis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Of the 7,000 taxicabs plying in the London metropolitan area 2,000 will be withdrawn at 6 o'clock each evening, owing to the shortage of gasoline.

GRAND DUKE SPRINGS A TRAP ON TURKS

Suddenly Turns Upon the Moslems in the Caucasus and Deals a Crushing Blow.

BITLIS RECOVERED BY HIM

Petrograd Now Counts on a Decisive Campaign in This Wide Area of War.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 25, (by Wireless to London.)—It is announced that the Russians have resumed their advance along the entire Asiatic front. The Turks have evacuated Bitlis.

The new offensive movement in southern Armenia is being developed energetically. The War Office reported today that the Russian troops are continuing the attack west of Lake Van. The recapture of Mush, in this district, was announced last night.

"Our offensive west of Lake Van is continuing," the statement says. "In the direction of Mosul we are pursuing the remnant of the dispersed Turkish divisions."

The Turkish attempt to encircle the left flank of the Russian Caucasian army appears to have received a crushing blow from the troops of Grand Duke Nicholas in the region of Lake Van. The Turkish scheme of encircling the left flank and regaining Erzerum, thus nullifying all the successes of the Grand Duke in Turkish Armenia, appeared to be well on its way to a successful outcome, but the Russian reoccupation of Mush and their re-establishment of their positions west of Lake Van apparently has put a definite quietus to the ambition of the Turks.

The initiative now appears again to be with the Russians at all important points in Asia Minor, and now that the Turkish offensive on the left bank has been stopped, Grand Duke Nicholas can continue his march toward Asia Minor.

The task of turning the left flank of the Russians in Southern Armenia and Western Persia was intrusted to the Mush group of the Turkish forces which, reinforced by troops from every part of the European and Asiatic Turkey until they far outnumbered the Russian Army opposing them, began the northeastern drive in the direction of Erzerum.

Although constantly halted by the Russian fire and forced to send in a continuous stream of reserves to repair the ravages to their lines caused by Russian counterattacks, the Turks appeared early in August, after the occupation of Mush and Bitlis and the successful expedition into Persian territory as far as Hamadan, to be in a fair way toward accomplishing the task which they had undertaken.

The turning point came soon after the Turkish occupation of Mush, when the Russian line in that neighborhood stiffened suddenly. The battle begun then continued uninterruptedly until yesterday, when the Turkish forces, despite their reported superiority in numbers, fell back under the Russian assault, conducted from the regions of Melasguerd and Gniskala, and left Mush again in Russian hands.

The defeat of this group of the Turkish forces is considered by military critics here to be of great importance, because upon the Turkish ability to hold Mush, and use it as a base of operations against the Russian left wing, the success of their entire campaign in this region was predicated.

The expedition, which the Turks sent out from Rivandouza toward Persia in an apparent attempt to distract the attention of the Russians from the main theatre of operations, likewise came to grief near Rachta, where two regiments were captured by the Russians, according to war office statements.

TEUTON OFFENSIVE NEAR KOVEL REPULSED

Germans Also Launch an Attack Near Baranovichi Which Is Checked by Russians.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 25, (via London.)—Austro-German forces before Kovel, in Volhynia, attempted to take the offensive yesterday but, the War Office reports, were repulsed. Small actions further to the north, in the sector between Vilna and Baranovichi, also are recorded in the statement, which follows:

In the region of the village of Sabilki, north of the Lida-Molodechno Railway line, the Germans on Wednesday evening let loose a cloud of poisonous gas.

At midnight Thursday in the region south of Tsirin, (northwest of Baranovichi,) the enemy, after a fierce artillery bombardment, launched an attack on our trenches. He was stopped by our advanced posts.

In the direction of Kovel, in the region of the village of Velick, the enemy made attempts to resume the offensive, but was repulsed.

The official report issued this evening says there has been no change on the western and Caucasian fronts.

Took 561 Prisoners, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (via London.)—The official announcement of today respecting military operations on the eastern front is as follows:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—A counterattack made with the object of recapturing trenches near Zvyjin, which we lost on Aug. 21, was successful. On the Graberka yesterday and on the 21st, 561 prisoners were brought in.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—There is nothing to report as regards the German forces.

SURE LEMBERG IS SAFE.

Austral General, a Russian Pioneer, Says Buisiloff Cannot Take It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 26.—THE TIMES' correspondent at Lutsk gives an interview he had with an Austrian General taken prisoner by the Russians.

"The morale of our troops is excellent," announced the General with barked defiance like the report of a gun.

"Will Austria continue the war after the Russians have taken Lemberg?" I asked him. He smiled grimly as he replied:

"'The Russians must take Lemberg first.'

"'Then you think they will not be able to take it?' I asked.

"'Never,' he replied with the same explosive energy.

"'How long do you think Germany can hold out?' I queried next. He answered without a second's hesitation:

"'Until England has been punished for her crime in starting this war.'

"'Then you think Germany still has a chance of winning?' I asked him.

"'Certainly she will win,' he replied, grimly. 'It may take several years yet, but Germany will never stop until she has taught England a lesson for her crime.'

"Then he hesitated as he continued: "'There are ten men in England who must bear the entire burden of responsibility of this war. Austria never wanted it, that is clear. By this time the entire world knows that England was the one that forced the war.'

"'America doesn't think so,' I remarked tentatively. He snorted at this:

"'America,' he said contemptuously, 'America and Japan have been bought by English money spent on munitions. That is why they are against us.'

"'I cannot agree with you,' I replied. 'As a matter of fact America was in truth neutral the day war was declared. Your ally, Germany, lost American sympathy with the invasion of Belgium, and won American hostility when she sank the Lusitania.'"

GRAND SHERIF OF MECCA DISOWNS YOUNG TURKS

Tells of Outrages Against Moslems and Denounces Staunch Friends of Germany.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Grand Sherif of Mecca, Chief Magistrate of the Holy City, who announced his independence of Ottoman rule in June, and supported by Arab tribes, captured the Turkish garrisons of Mecca and several other cities, has proclaimed a definite rupture between orthodox Mohammedans and those represented by the Committee of Union and Progress, which is now in power in Turkey. In his proclamation, as forwarded from Cairo by Reuter's correspondent, the Grand Sherif denounces Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey, and Djemal Pasha, Young Turk leaders, staunch supporters of Germany, and among the most powerful figures in Turkey. Djemal Pasha is commander of the Turkish forces in Syria and is reported to have adopted severe measures to crush the revolution.

The proclamation of the Grand Sherif, addressed to "All our Moslem brothers" follows:

"We were one with the Government until the Unionists appeared. Since then ruin has overtaken the State, which now has been drawn into this fatal war. We bore with the Unionists, notwithstanding their departure from the precepts of religion, until it became apparent that Enver Pasha, Djemal Pasha, and Talaat Bey absolutely ruled Turkey, doing whatever they pleased. On one day they hanged twenty-one of the most honorable and enlightened Moslems, while children, old men, and delicate women were bereaved of their natural protectors and subjected to foul usage, even torture. What stronger proof of their faithlessness is needed than the bombardment of holy places, such as Abraham's Tomb, and the killing of persons praying within a mosque?

"God has opened the way to independence and freedom to us. Our independence is complete and absolute. Our aim is preservation of Islam."

INSISTS MAIL CENSORS VIOLATE NO SECRETS

Cecil Emphasizes His Defense, Attributing Charges to the Malevolence of Great Britain's Foes.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, in a statement to The Associated Press today, in elaborating on the remarks which he cently made in the House of Commons on the subject, said that the activities of neutral traders were of no interest to the British censorship.

"The suspicion apparently is entertained in certain quarters in the United States," said Lord Robert, "that the British censorship is being used as a means of capturing American trade. It already has been denied in the most formal manner that the censorship is being put to any such use, but this opportunity may well be taken to add something to the statement I made in the House of Commons.

"It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the general and statistical information extracted from trade letters, which has proved so invaluable to his Majesty's Government in checking the supply of material sent through neutral to enemy countries and suppressing the export of enemy goods, is used for these purposes solely, and never for the purpose of substituting allied trade for neutral trade.

"The activities of neutral traders are of no interest whatever to the postal censorship, except in so far as they involve any transactions to the advantage of the enemy in the war.

"It has been suggested that although information regarding purely neutral trade may not be obtained through the censorship for official use, individuals engaged in reading the correspondence may divulge the contents to British firms, who may themselves make use of it to their own benefit. The answer to this suggestion is that the man who would break his solemn obligation to secrecy in this matter, would be equally likely to break it in matters of greater importance from a purely British point of view. For example, he might reveal trade secrets of one British firm to another or even use his opportunities to make money himself through transactions of the very kind it is his duty to prevent."

Lord Robert then explained that a censorship conducted by such persons would be worse than useless. He said that a most careful scrutiny was made of the credentials of censors. An occasional black sheep, Lord Robert added, was certain to be discovered, but he was dealt with in a suitable manner.

"No letters at all are destroyed," concluded Lord Robert, "and no letter is detained without reference to a competent officer, who only permits detention in strict accordance with the principles and rules of international law.

FRIENDS ARE IN JAIL, NOT I, SAYS ANGELL

He Champions Cause of Objectors to War, Saying 2,000 Are Imprisoned in England.

SEES WARNING IN GERMANY

Pacifist Cites the Distorted Views of Teutons in Urging His Own Ideas.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Norman Angell was seen by a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at his London residence today and told of the recent German news agency report of his imprisonment for "refusal to take part in the war."

"As you see," he said, "the German report, like that of Mark Twain's death, is 'gross exaggeration.' I do not know why I am honored in this way. Early in the war the German press circulated a statement to the effect that in my visits to Germany in 1912 as a lecturer in certain German universities I was acting as a secret agent of the British Government for the purpose of lulling Germans into a sense of security so that they might later be caught unprepared for a treacherous English attack. So it would appear that I and my employers have fallen out rather badly.

"There is no accounting for these fairy stories in war time. Perhaps this particular report may refer to some friend of mine, for though I have not been sentenced to hard labor for refusing to do war work, men with whom I have been associated, but whose opinions I do not necessarily share, have been so condemned, and notwithstanding I may not share their views, I have immense respect for them when they thus stand by what they believe to be right.

"If the German nation as a whole has lost its capacity for sound political judgment, if its public opinion is at times such as to shock civilization, it is largely because of the readiness of the individual to yield to governmental authority in matters of opinion. You cannot have sound public opinion without stubborn and scrupulous private opinion.

Suppression of Judgment.

"If you suppress the right to private judgment you suppress the capacity for public judgment, and that is why I believe these conscientious objectors are doing their country and English tradition a very real service. They are awkward and tiresome folk, often very foolish and very wrong-headed, but I do not believe their generous treatment would embarrass prosecution of the war two pennyworth, and thoroughly to suppress wrong private opinion you must suppress all, including right, private opinion.

"You cannot have enough liberty without having too much of it. If the English race has developed the capacity for freedom, democracy and parliamentary government a little ahead, perhaps, of that shown by other peoples, it is because that kind of obstinacy and stubbornness has been found among us, and our Government never has been able even in the very highest cases to stamp it out.

"In handling the problem of the conscientious objector the Government managed somehow to get itself in this ridiculous position. It bears most heavily upon precisely those about whose genuineness of conviction there can be no possible doubt. Their position under the law is that the Military Service act grants exemption from military service to those who have conscientious scruples against it.

"The problem is to see that this is not made a loophole for shirkers and cowards. Very good. Under the most recent instructions the way is made relatively easy for those who will accept alternative service work on land, but for those who refuse any task which facilitates the military machine Lloyd George has announced his intention of making their path as hard as possible. Thus if you will accept alternative service it is relatively easy to escape the trenches.

Easy to Escape Service.

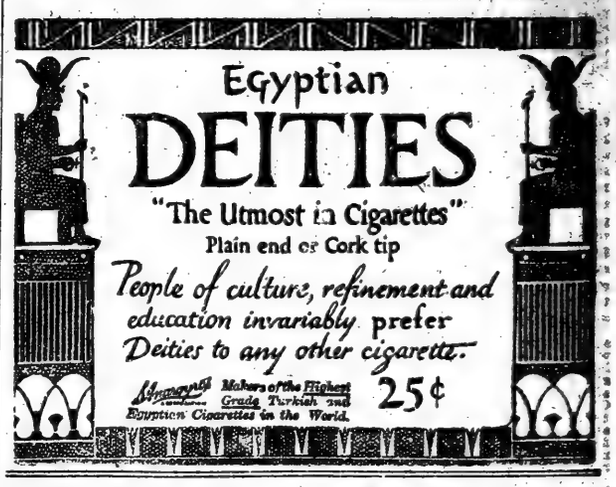
"If you refuse this alternative service, to which no risk is attached, into the ranks you go, so that for a man whose main motive is to escape the risks of active service the way is made easy. He can plant cabbages or break stones. But the man who refuses this easy escape, whose very refusal to accept it is proof that he is a man, goes to hard labor or a military prison, or is condemned to death. The Government in effect says: 'If you want to save your skin we will make the way easy, but if your object is obviously at whatever cost to register a conscientious objection—well, we intend to make your way hard.'

"There is, of course, one way out of the whole trouble—to grant absolute exemption from military service to those who have conscientious objection to it. Few shirkers would slip through as they do now. The Government would lose the civilian services of few men. It loses them now. Nearly 2,000 conscientious objectors at present are in jail. If Government is determined, as Lloyd George hints it is, to smash their spirit it may be able to so, but will do so at a price of methods which it will have to borrow from Prussia, a sacrifice of principles which really are worth more than the labor of a few thousand unwilling men. The practical point is that we shall sacrifice things of very much greater value than those which we shall obtain."

BIG SUM FOR SOLDIERS.

German Municipalities Raise About $420,000,000 for Relief.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The amount raised by German municipalities for relief of families of soldiers has reached about $420,000,000. The Federal Treasury will turn over to the municipalities at a later date about $105,000,000.



DEKAY STILL IN JAIL IN ARMS SELLING CASE

Insists He Has Proof to Exculpate Him But Can't Get Judges to Hear His Appeal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The case of John Dekay, the American who is now in Brixton Prison awaiting a hearing of his appeal from the decision of a Bow Street Police Magistrate in regard to extradition proceedings, furnishes an instance of the inconvenience to which an individual may be put by the law's delay.

His case came up in Bow Street nearly a fortnight ago and the Magistrates granted the extradition asked for on behalf of the French authorities. Dekay entered an appeal, but owing to the long vacation his solicitors have not yet been able to get it before the bench. Three Judges are required to hear the case. The Police Magistrate sympathized with Dekay, but owing to a lack of precedents had no option but to order him to be confined in prison until the appeal could be heard.

Dekay, who is a poet and dramatist, is utilizing his present inactivity to complete a book he is writing on the war. His account of how the trouble came about has been printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, but further details now available show it to be a story which would appeal to the heart of the reader of sensational novels.

At an early stage of the war Dekay possessed in Spain a valuable consignment of arms and munitions. He was approached by the agent of a foreign Government, not French, who entered upon negotiations to purchase the consignment. This agent had a woman friend who, it appears, did not keep a close tongue in her head, with the result that it soon became widely known in interested quarters that an effort was being made to place the munitions at the disposal of said foreign Government. Dekay says that this lack of secrecy minimized any chance there might have been of getting the armament out of Spain. He accordingly refused to guarantee the transfer of the armament, but undertook to do what he could, and sent agents to Spain. Some time later another secret agent, this time representing French interests, came upon the scene and made arrangements to assist Dekay's agents in Spain in 'getting the armament out of that country. Even with this assistance the plans came to nought, for the Spanish authorities having found out about the transaction naturally would do nothing to get themselves into trouble with their German friends.

Dekay's part in all the transactions, according to his solicitors, was absolutely honest and above board. Dekay's brother in America holds copies of various documents in the case. These aspects do not come within the province of the Police Court Magistrate before whom the extradition proceedings came, and as a consequence Dekay has to remain in Brixton until his appeal can be heard by a higher court.

GLEAN SCIENCE IN EUROPE.

Dr. Welch and Dr. Hale Praise England's Industrial Discoveries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins Medical School and President of the National Academy of Sciences, and Dr. George Ellery Hale, Director of Mount Wilson Observatory, who are here representing the National Research Council established by the National Academy of Sciences at President Wilson's request, will start for the Continent next week. They are investigating the effect of the war in stimulating scientific research and developing industrial progress. In an interview today Dr. Hale spoke highly of the work of England's scientific men in seeking to render the country independent of the sources of supply cut off by the war.

"We are here in an entirely neutral capacity," said Dr. Hale. "Our aim in this investigation is to learn the best means of advancing science and developing industry under conditions which have demonstrated the national importance of science as never before. Germany has enjoyed great advantages because of long years of research in pure science and the development of her industries by scientific methods. Other countries must follow her example. In England almost all the optical glass for binoculars and other instruments and chemical glassware for laboratory use, were derived from Germany. Professor Jackson and other scientific men have succeeded by extensive research in overcoming this difficulty. Much progress also is being made in producing dye stuffs and other chemicals formerly obtained from Germany. Similarly in the advancement of steel, mining, and other industries the genius of England is building up a tremendous force to attain the end in view. Sir Robert Hadfield, head of the great Sheffield steel works, lays special stress on the importance of research in pure science as underlying all industrial advance. The United States faces precisely similar problems, and the National Research Council will endeavor to find means of solving them."

After a visit to the Continent Dr. Welch and Dr. Hale will return to America to attend the first meeting of the National Research Council.

SEES ALFONSO AS MEDIATOR

Mme. Schwimmer Believes Belligerents Will Look to Spain.

Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, who was one of the leaders of the Ford peace party which went to Europe last December, will sail today on the Norwegian-America liner Kristianiafjord, on her way to Copenhagen, where she will join the International Committee on Immediate Mediation. Mme. Schwimmer said last night that very little had been printed in the American newspapers about the new organization because the members had decided that they would accomplish something before seeking publicity.

"The International Committee on Immediate Mediation" Mme. Schwimmer stated, "is really a sort of offshoot of the Ford peace propaganda, and it was my intention to have explained the work to Mr. Ford at Detroit, but as he was advised not to see me I came away after waiting three days. I have seen a number of prominent American men and women during my four weeks' stay here and they have promised me their support.

MANY ROOKIES QUALIFY ON THE RIFLE RANGE

Mayor Mitchel Probably Will Land in Expert Class—New Yorkers Make Good Scores.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Forty-six expert riflemen and about 200 sharpshooters were produced from the Eighth Regiment, which finished firing on the rifle range this morning. More than 50 per cent. qualified as marksmen or better. As soon as the Eighth had finished the First Battalion of the Ninth started on the range.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, who is a Second Lieutenant in B Company of the Ninth, is well on his way to becoming an expert. He made 42-43-44 today for the first three rounds, which are slow fire. An average of 42 is required for an expert, or a total of 210. A sharpshooter must total 190. The Mayor is one of the instructors, which means that he has to sit in the dust out on the firing line all day and direct the shooting of his platoon.

L. W. Douglas of Douglas, Ariz., was high man in the regiment, with 227. Robert Goelet was among those who qualified as a sharpshooter. Devereux Milburn, the polo player, just made a marksman, with 160. Many of the experts had never fired a rifle before they came to Plattsburg. They learned all they know about shooting at targets fifty feet away at gallery practice with sub-calibre rifles.

The Eighth Regiment experts are: Robert K. Wehner, 5 Nassau Street, 210; Donald Mather McLeod, Pittsburgh, 214; William H. Wenstrom, Brookline, Mass., 215; R. H. Engle, University of Illinois, 210; J. W. Parker, Detroit, 222; H. L. Creal, Johnstown, N. Y., 219; R. C. D. Kernan, Forestville, Chautauqua County, N. Y., 215; C. L. Bolt, Chicago, 215; J. Thieriot, Glens Falls, N. Y., 214; Oscar V. Sprague, Rochester, 211; S. A. Hartwell, Jr., New Kensington, Penn., 210; L. W. Bacon, Jr., New Haven, Conn., 223; T. G. Estes, Birmingham, Ala., 226; Thomas C. Wright, Landsdowne, Penn., 218; J. D. Armstrong, Washington, D. C., 223; B. B. D. Ewart, Boston, 210; M. M. Farley, 417 West 120th Street, 214; W. Jones, New Brunswick, N. J., 210; G. E. Knable, Pittsburgh, 214; E. H. Toll, Amherst, Mass., 213; L. W. Douglas, Douglas, Ariz., 227; C. Drechsel, 2,229 Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, 216; J. S. Harris, Monticello, Ark., 216; A. G. Smith, Omaha, Neb., 215; Charles M. Cosby, 56 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, 215; M. G. McElroy, 30 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, 212; W. B. Beam, Paterson, N. J., 224; H. J. Norris, New Haven, Conn., 213; H. Williams, Worcester, Mass., 225; W. C. Anderson, Schenectady, N. Y., 223; L. B. Morgan, Chicago, 220; R. S. Bennet, Ithaca, 225; W. Westover, Schenectady, 224; P. W. Forsberg, Schenectady, 213; H. S. Gilbert, Ambidge, Penn., 213; F. H. Lucas, Ambidge, Penn., 212; J. H. Ruckman, Penns Grove, N. J., 222; B. M. Daily, Peoria, Ill., 216; B. F. Gilkerson, Detroit, 216; A. P. Gardner, 33 Thomas Street, New York, 210; K. B. Turner, Ithaca, 224; J. Gebhert, Ithaca, 223; J. H. Michner, Erie, Penn., 218; J. R. Orton, Lincoln, Ill., 217.

Men from New York and vicinity who qualified as sharpshooters are: Huntington Triest, 50 Central Park West, New York City; J. A. Ross, Jr., 85 Schaeffer Street, Brooklyn; Mark Reardon, Jr., Borough Hall, Brooklyn; Edwin Mayer, 505 West 142d Street, New York City; J. O. Kellogg, Yonkers; W. O. Jellome, Passaic, N. J.; W. Leeming, 20 Broad Street, New York City; L. F. Taussig, 42 New Street, New York City; A. Van Wick, Ridgefield Park, N. J.; J. E. Brady, Montclair, N. J.; G. Burns, 601 West 115th Street; Henry Eaton, 225 Fifth Avenue; G. V. Harvey, Flushing, L. I.; A. M. Lemon, 795 Quincy Street, Brooklyn; R. L. Montgomery, 14 Wall Street; J. J. Grimslow, Paterson, N. J.; M. Sterns, 43 Exchange Place; G. E. Scott, 15 Dey Street; W. W. Stake, 1 West Eighty-third Street; L. A. Steinhardt, 120 Broadway; G. H. Bunker, Yonkers; J. A. Thompson, 50 Park Place; P. V. Hendricks, Bound Brook, N. J.; F. S. Bates, Mount Vernon

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SPEAKS IN THREE TOWNS

Cheyenne Gives Him a Noisy Greeting and Shows Him Its Fort and Famous Race Track.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 25.—The people of Cheyenne got out an escort of cowboys and two brass bands today and did everything else they could think of to give Charles E. Hughes a good time of a different sort than he had had anywhere else. That was their way of telling him that probably he would carry the State next November if he stuck to the Republican doctrine of a protective tariff and didn't make any facetious remarks about the fact that there is a $7,000,000 army post here as a monument to the efforts of United States Senator Francis E. Warren to serve the people.

The only thing that seemed to bother the Republican leaders was the report that National Chairman Willcox had listed the State as doubtful. They felt that Mr. Hughes ought to get a plurality of about 3,000 in the State. As the situation sizes up at present this is pretty generally conceded on all sides. The Democrats, however, predict that they will elect Governor John B. Kendrick to the United States Senate and place upon the retired list Senator Clarence D. Clark, who, like Warren, has held Federal office for twenty years or more. The Republicans openly admit that Kendrick has an excellent chance. He is spoken of as the "most popular man in the State." He won the Governorship in 1914 by 3,200 votes.

President Wilson carried the State in 1912 by approximately 730 votes, but Roosevelt and Taft combined got about 8,000 more votes than he did. There is no strife here between Republicans and Progressives, and it is believed that most of the Progressives who were Republicans will support Mr. Hughes. It is admitted that the fight between Kendrick and Clark for the Senate will have some effect on the national situation, but not, the Republicans feel, sufficient to endanger the chances of Mr. Hughes in the State. Kendrick has his strength largely in his personal popularity. He knows almost every man, woman, and child in the State.

Anxious About Other States.

Anxious inquiry was made by some Republicans here about the way the campaign was going in other sections. They had heard reports that things were not moving the way they ought, and not a few of them are beginning to feel that Mr. Hughes has a hard fight on his hands.

"What is needed is to get Roosevelt and all the other big fellows out on the stump and stir things up a bit," said one leader. "Those fellows in New York that are trying to manage this campaign had better get busy, quick. We'll carry Wyoming for Mr. Hughes, but we can't do the rest of the work for them."

The women here, so far as their preferences go, seem to be about equally divided between Wilson and Hughes. They vote. The Congressional Union has a representative here stirring up sentiment for the Republican nominee.

Mr. Hughes talked at Rawlins and Laramie on the way here, and ended his campaign in Wyoming by an address in the famous Frontier Park here. His tariff talk was well received. The sheep and cattle men are prosperous, but there is a feeling among them that when the war ends their prosperity will end unless protection is given. Cleaving to that line, Mr. Hughes found himself in the hands of friends, and his receptions at his three stops were cordial.

The request of Chairman Willcox's representative, A. T. Rodway, that demonstrations be omitted and that the nominee have a closed carriage were not observed here today. The bands were playing when the train pulled in, and there was a fair-sized crowd on hand. A reception followed at the Plains Hotel at 3 P. M. After that came an automobile tour to points of interest, and Mr. Hughes saw them all. First came the army post, Fort Russell. In front of one of the largest buildings a very fat pig was rooting contentedly.

"A fine bit of pork, that," one of the tourists commented, referring only to the pig. Fort Russell, it was explained, is the largest army post in the United States. There are three miles of buildings. One reason for building it there, a director of tourists said, was the fact that the climate is very healthful. Senator Warren for many years was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

"But I don't see that that had anything to do with it," said the Director. "Why, we also have a $350,000 Federal Building."

The population of Cheyenne is 12,000.

Untenanted Fort an Issue.

The $7,000,000 army post is something of an issue this year because it is vacant. President Wilson having sent all of the troops to the border. It was asserted that a lot of people would vote against Mr. Wilson because he took the soldiers away. At one time the payroll of the soldiers at Fort Russell was $100,000 a month, and that meant a good deal to Cheyenne and the surrounding territory.

Mr. Hughes was next taken for a tour of the race track, where he spoke in the evening. The autos were driven very slowly, first around the mile track and then on to the four-mile course. The nominee showed great interest. There were several little stands which looked as if they might have been used by bookmakers.

On the way back the attention of the party was called to the Industrial Club building. Years ago it was called the Cheyenne Club. It is a point of interest because report has it that some of the biggest gambling games staged in the country were played here in the old days.

While there had been no very vigorous campaign to advertise the coming of Mr. Hughes, except in some of the Republican newspapers, people gathered from all parts of the State. A band in gorgeous red uniforms came with a delegation of seventy-five from Casper County, riding all night in the train to get here. The scene presented by the gathering of the clans was picturesque, and when the cowboys who acted as an escort to the park for the night meeting appeared it was almost wild and woolly.

At the park Mr. Hughes discussed the importance of upbuilding American industries to meet European competition after the war. This, he said, could not be done under a tariff for revenue only, but could be accomplished under a protective tariff such as the Republican Party proposed.

Mr. Hughes spoke to an audience that shivered in the cold night air, notwithstanding heavy wraps and overcoats. In beginning he emphasized the fact that he represented a reunited party.

"We have set aside our differences in order that we may achieve great national aims," he said. "These aims are so high that they transcend every possibility of difference."

Mr. Hughes reiterated his declaration that he favored the appointment only of competent, experienced men to the diplomatic service. He also assailed the Administration's foreign policy, and cited its course toward Mexico as "a conspicuous example of what we ought not to do."

After the night meeting Mr. Hughes retired to his train. The party will leave early tomorrow morning for Denver.

Tour to End Sept. 11.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Aug. 25.—Charles E. Hughes's trip across the Continent and back will end Sept. 11 at Syracuse, N. Y., where he will speak at the State Fair, according to plans tentatively adopted today. Mr. Hughes will take a rest of two or three days at Bridgehampton, N. Y., and then start on his second trip. The itinerary of this trip has not been completed, but it is known Mr. Hughes is desirous of going to Texas and making a number of speeches along the border and through the South.

Plans tentatively adopted today provide for addresses at York Harbor, Me., on the afternoon of Sept. 7, and at Portland, Me., that night. The next day Mr. Hughes is to speak at Lewiston, Waterville, and Bangor, Me., respectively, in the morning, afternoon, and evening. It is probable that the nominee will make addresses in Connecticut and Massachusetts Sept. 9 and 10.

On Sept. 6 Mr. Hughes will have a thirty-minute stay between trains at Cincinnati, Ohio. It is possible that he will make a brief address there. He will go direct from Cincinnati to Maine.

HUGHES TO SPEAK AT UTICA.

Fairbanks Also Will Address League of Republican Clubs.

Arrangements have been completed for a State-wide meeting of the League of Republican Clubs of the State of New York at Utica in September. The meeting will be addressed by Charles E. Hughes, Charles W. Fairbanks, and some of the nominees on the State ticket. Since the nomination of Hughes and Fairbanks, the League has organized 177 new clubs and has under way several hundred more. The total membership of the organization is about 55,000, and it is believed it will be increased to 100,000 by Oct. 1.

Among the members of the League are James W. Wadsworth, Jr., U. S. Senator; George B. Cortelyou, Oscar S. Straus, David Jayne Hill, William Curtis Demorest, Edward W. Hatch, Job E. Hedges, Harvey D. Hinman, William B. Howland, James R. Sheffield, R. A. C. Smith, Mortimer L. Schiff, Henry W. Taft, Charles D. Hilles, and Theodore Douglas Robinson.

HUGHES AND T. R. IN MOVIES.

Republican National Committee Closes Contract for Photoplay.

The Republican national campaign is to be featured in the movies. Yesterday Everett Colby, acting for the Republican National Committee, closed a contract for the "Hal Reid Photoplay." The contract provides that Mr. Reid shall produce a 1,000-foot motion picture film with a complete scenario to be available not later than Sept. 15, same to be shown in high-class moving picture theatres throughout the country. Mr. Colby said the film would portray issues of the campaign in a realistic manner, and that Governor Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt would be seen in the political picture story as is developed.

LEWIS DOUBTFUL OF MAINE.

Senator Says "Potatoes and Prohibition" May Defeat Democrats.

James Hamilton Lewis, United States Senator from Illinois, returned from his campaign trip to Maine yesterday, and had a talk with Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Senator Lewis was not oversanguine of Democratic success in Maine this year, although he said it was impossible to judge at this time just how either the September or November elections would result. It seemed likely, he said, that the State would "split fifty-fifty" on its Senators, each party electing one.

"As far as I am able to determine, and I went over the situation pretty carefully," said Mr. Lewis, "the campaign will turn on the question of the four P's. The Republican cry is 'Potatoes and Prohibition,' and the Democratic, 'Peace and Prosperity.' Potatoes are to be an issue, especially in Aroostook County, where the yield is heavy, because the Republicans say that the Democrats let down the tariff on seed and potatoes flooded in from New Brunswick, killing the commodity in Maine almost entirely.

"Prohibition also is to be a big issue, and the Democrats are getting the worst end of it. The Progressives are for prohibition, and, as the Democrats have left it out of their platform for the first time since 1868, the Progressives are inclined to line up with the Republicans. From my observation, Maine is not going to be a barometer State this year. But it is anybody's election at the present time."

Chairman McCormick returned from Chicago yesterday well pleased, he said, with the situation there. He said he had talked with a number of National Committeemen from the West, and all told him the outlook for Democratic success was never brighter.

COUDERT INDORSES BACON.

Calder, Confident, Returns from Tour Up State.

Frederic R. Coudert, the lawyer, sent a letter yesterday to Robert Bacon, candidate for United States Senator, congratulating him upon entering the primaries, and promising his support. After stating that he was gratified at the thought that a man of Mr. Bacon's type, who would stand for what was really worth while in America, might represent New York in the Senate, he said:

"You have stood squarely on the proposition that the United States constitutes a real nation, having a common conscience of right and wrong, in a word, a national entity with a soul. I believe that despite certain superficial appearances this is as true today, if not truer, than ever in our history. Nevertheless many, if not most, of the politicians have acted since the great war has been in operation on the theory that we are a heterogeneous assortment of conflicting racial entities, each one of which has a solitary vote to which a truckling obeisance must be made.

"It is the curse of our politics that such men are accelerating and organizing the disruptive forces. With some men of your type in the Senate we would have a rallying point for real Americanism, the best and soundest evidences of which would be service of every American to the State, in other words, general service."

William M. Calder, the Republican organization candidate for the Senatorial nomination, returned yesterday from a speaking trip through the State, and said he felt sure that he would get 70 per cent. of the enrolled Republican vote. He said he had consulted with many county committeemen, and all had assured him that Robert Bacon, his opponent, would not make much of a showing in the primary election. He said he had discovered that 2,800 of the names signed to the Bacon petition had come from the ballwick of William Barnes, who is supporting Mr. Bacon's candidacy. Although the Bacon managers said they had nearly 14,000 signatures to their petition, Mr. Calder said he knew that the number did not exceed 9,500.

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$5 Bathing Suits at $2.98

Auto Coats, $1.00, $1.50

Khaki and Duck Trousers, $1.00 and $1.50

Gray Flannel Shirts, $1.19, $1.49, $1.98

Khaki Shirts, 59c and 98c

$5 Striped Serge Trousers, $2.75

$6 White Flannel Trousers, $4.50

DANIELS ANSWERS GARDNER'S QUERIES

Secretary, in Maine Speech, Lays Congressman's Attacks to Petty Politics.

SEES DANGER IN CRITICISM

Reads Letter from Capt. Plunkett Referring to Attacks on Navy as Menace to the Nation.

MILBRIDGE, Me., Aug. 25.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, delivered here tonight the first of a series of speeches he will make in this State during the next few days which marks his entry into the campaign for the re-election of President Wilson. While he touched on other topics to some extent, Mr. Daniels devoted himself particularly to answering charges made by Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts, who has been the Secretary's chief critic in Congress.

Mr. Daniels referred to a series of thirteen questions regarding the administration of the navy which Mr. Gardner propounded to the Secretary in a letter, saying that all of them had been asked by Mr. Gardner and answered satisfactorily by the Navy Department many times.

"Mr. Gardner first plaintively inquires whether I knew, at the time of submitting my annual report in 1914, that every battleship then in commission was equipped entirely with torpedoes which Admiral Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, had, six weeks previously, declared to be obsolete.

"If Mr. Gardner would only read some of the reports of the naval officers he would find many of his questions answered, and this is true in the present case, for with my annual report went the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, which said not only that we knew it, but that we had already obtained appropriations and were actually manufacturing long-range torpedoes to take their places. I am also glad to inform him that since then all of the dreadnoughts in commission have been equipped with these torpedoes.

The Fiske Letter.

"Questino No. 2 shows a lamentable failure upon Mr. Gardner's part to read the newspapers. At this late day he inquires anxiously whether or not Admiral Fiske had submitted to me, three weeks previous to Nov. 9, 1914, an official letter with the subject title, 'The Navy's Unpreparedness for War.' To answer this momentous question at length would be to assume that my audience was equally indifferent to the public press. It is sufficient to say that it was claimed that Admiral Fiske had presented such a letter, that I had said that Admiral Fiske had submitted so many memorandums on naval subjects as part of his official duties that it was difficult to remember clearly the one referred to, that I could not find it in my files. That Admiral Fiske himself then announced that he was quite sure he had sent the letter, to which I replied that if Admiral Fiske made such a statement I did not for a moment doubt that it was true.

"Mr. Gardner also wishes to know whether or not, three weeks before I made this report to Congress, I had written to Admiral Fletcher commenting on some breakdowns of our submarines and asking what he recommended to prevent them occurring in the future. Mr. Gardner apparently finds it very difficult to reconcile this letter, which I undoubtedly wrote, with my statement in my report that, 'So far as the submarines themselves are concerned, it is believed that ours are on a par with any in the world.' Apparently Mr. Gardner has fallen into the error of assuming that the statement that our submarines were as good, so far as we knew, as the other fellows' meant that they were, therefore, perfect and without flaw. As a matter of fact, submarines were and still are in a state of development, and are subject to as unexpected and sudden breakdowns as the automobile of ten years ago. Saying that they were on a par with any in the world at that time did not mean that they were perfect or anything like it.

"Now come questions 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, all bearing on the number of vessels this Administration has under construction or constructed and the time required for their completion. I am giving to the press a full and detailed reply to these questions prepared by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, as it makes several pages and goes into technicalities which are rather out of place to read here; but it is enough to say in general that the record of this Administration for the number of vessels completed from the time of its going into office exceeds that of any other Administration in the history of the navy since modern ships replaced the old quickly constructed wooden vessels."

The Secretary then went on to refute Mr. Gardner's assertions that there had been undue delay in the completion of any of various types now under construction. Labor conditions made it difficult to hasten this work, he said, but the department was doing all in its power in this regard and had plans for the 1917 ships ready before Congress had passed the appropriation bill authorizing their construction.

26 Battleships at Practice Now.

"Mr. Gardner asks in Question 10," said Mr. Daniels, "if it is not a fact that eight years ago sixteen American battleships were mobilized for a trip around the world, whereas last Winter only fifteen battleships, not counting the Kentucky, could be mustered for Admiral Fletcher's manoeuvres. It is a fact that sixteen battleships took a trip around the world eight years ago, although to do it not only every ship left behind, but the navy yards and shore stations as well, were stripped of men to afford them personnel sufficient to make the trip. It is not true that only fifteen could be mustered for Admiral Fletcher's manoeuvres. Only fifteen were used, which is a different thing.

"In Question 11 Mr. Gardner wants to know about reduced complements on some battleships and destroyers. Our reserve battleships and destroyers have, and always have had, reduced complements. The question of personnel and the need for increased personnel has been brought up with all the earnestness in his power by the Secretary of the Navy, and Congress, under a Democratic Administration, has responded for the first time by increasing the number of men which we may enlist under the law to a figure which will make it possible adequately to man our fleet.

"In Question 13 he wants to know if it is not true that in 1915 I reduced the number of ships I asked of Congress from that recommended by the General Board. It is an unlucky question, because it allows me to point out how much nearer I have come to the recommendations of the General Board than Republican Secretaries in the past. It is the Secretary's duty to take the General Board's recommendation, which represents what might be called the ideal number that we need, and, by careful canvass of Congress, find out how many he can actually get and to be careful not to ask for so much more than he can possibly get as to imperil the entire program. In 1915 the country was not yet awakened to the necessity of largely increasing its naval establishment. When that time came, this year's appropriation bill shows that your Secretary of the Navy did not fail to recommend a program so extensive, so satisfying in its numbers and the character of its ships, as to silence even the most carping critic.

Criticism That Is Dangerous.

"I have purposely taken one question out of its place and left it for the last, because I have perhaps treated Mr. Gardner's incessant curiosity as more or less humorous, with its evident political purpose; but one question may not be taken humorously, nor can Mr. Gardner be regarded with tolerant good nature for asking it.

"Mr. Gardner, in question No. 3, seeks to make out 'that our naval gunnery had degenerated to an inefficiency almost incredible.' Mr. Gardner and, thanks to his propaganda, all the world knows that, owing to Secretary Meyer's parsimony and lack of conception of the navy, the elementary target practice was discontinued, and our gunnery practice did fall off lamentably.

"I am going to read what Captain C. P. Plunkett, the Director of Gunnery Exercises and Engineering Competitions, the greatest expert on gunnery in our navy, a naval officer who loves his country, says, in conclusion of his reply given me in answer to Mr. Gardner's figures:

After being intimately acquainted with the gunnery work of the navy for nearly twenty years, I know of no time during that period when the enemies of our country had more to fear from the batteries of our fleet than they have today.

I do not sympathize with this form of criticism, and believe that it will undermine the confidence of the people in the fleet and the confidence of the fleet people in their ships and in the officers who are charged with the responsibility of the preparation of the fleet for war. I consider such criticisms and attacks on our target practice and the publication of the facts in connection therewith have been of the greatest use to every enemy of the Government, both in our own country and abroad.

"Not in this set of questions, but on the floor of Congress, Mr. Gardner said he wished he could have the opinion of the official observer on our battleships as to their target practice. I read him his opinion. These are not my words, nor those of any politician nor any civil appointee of a political party. They are uttered, with full knowledge of his responsibility, by one of the foremost officers of the United States Navy and an expert on the subject. Mr. Gardner wanted to know what he thought. This is what he thinks. Does Mr. Gardner wish other expert testimony? If so, I refer him to the official letters of Admiral Mayo, Admiral Fletcher, Captain Sims, and Captain Plunkett, as published in The Congressional Record. If he had read those letters he would never have asked the questions."

START WILSON '100,000 CLUB'

Democratic Committee Appeals to Voters to Join and Contribute.

The Finance Committee of the Democratic National Committee, of which Henry Morgenthau is Chairman, has issued an appeal to voters to join the Hundred Thousand Club and send in contributions to help in the re-election of President Wilson. In an advertisement entitled "The New Thanksgiving Day," the committee sets forth what the President has accomplished in keeping the United States out of war.

The appeal states: "We are forming a '$250 Thousand Club,' a club of one hundred thousand of the finest type of Americans, who will do the people's work. We want you to join. We want you to become a member by sending as large a contribution as you can. Send us $500 if you can, or $100, or $250, but at least $10; send us a sum which will represent a real sacrifice to you."

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GERMANS DEMAND BELGIAN 'BULWARK'

Committee for Peace Says Real Guarantees Are Needed in Albert's Kingdom.

RUSSIAN TERRITORY SOUGHT

Changes in France Also Necessary, It Is Asserted—England Is "Special Foe."

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (via London, Aug. 25.)—A proclamation containing views on the peace conditions which might be imposed by Germany is published today by "The Independent Committee for a German Peace," an organization formed some time ago by those considered to be the extreme war advocates in Germany.

The proclamation asserts that despite the fact that the Germans and their allies are holding three kingdoms in their hands, the Entente still talks of the destruction of the German Empire and Entente statesmen continue to indulge in a flood of abuse and lies about Germany while themselves violating every principle of international law, forcing neutrals to enter the war against their better judgment, and endeavoring to force into submission through hunger millions whom their swords could not vanquish.

"Our enemies will not succeed," continues the proclamation. "One thing they have accomplished is to force upon us the realization that England is our special and most dangerous enemy. England causes our enemies to stick together. England leads them. Upon England they depend and will depend more after the war. On the wreckage of our empire England hopes to unfurl the banner of Anglo-Saxon world dominion."

The document asserts that Russian territory from the Baltic to Volhynia must in the future be included in the German sphere, to serve as a bulwark against the Russian tendency to annihilate Germany. France's revenge ideas must constantly be kept in mind, so that in the West also changes would be necessary.

Belgium in the future, adds the proclamation, will be either a German or an English bulwark, so "real guarantees" here also are needed.

The document then cites the expression of Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Centre Party in the Reichstag, that "Belgium must lie in German hands militarily, economically, and politically."

The proclamation concludes with the assertion:

"England's plan threatens us with political and economical helotry. It aims at our life as a people and as a State. It aims at our culture and institutions. Energy must be applied regardless of consequences to force peace upon this enemy. Let it not come true that, as England says, we will win all the battles, but England will win the war. With von Hindenburg, let us say it is not only a question of sticking it out but of winning."

Brooklyn Seabury League Meets.

At a meeting last night of the Executive Committee of the Seabury League at its headquarters, 380 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, ex-Assemblyman Charles Harwood was selected to manage the league's primary and election campaign for the nomination and election of Judge Seabury for Governor. A committee of fifty will be appointed to make certain the selection of Judge Seabury as the candidate of the Progressive and Independence League parties in addition to his nomination by the Democratic Party.

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HOLLAND UPHOLDS WILSON.

Federation President Predicts Labor Support for the President.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Organized labor of the State of New York may be expected to vote for Woodrow Wilson in November, according to James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, following the adjournament of the convention today. In an interview President Holland said that, in his opinion, the fact that President Wilson had kept the country out of war would swing organized labor to the Democratic Party. The attitude which the President had taken on the eight-hour day, he said, would increase his popularity with workingmen generally.

"There has been some talk of the damage which would be done to the President's cause by his veto of the Immigration bill because of the literacy test clause," said Mr. Holland, "but I, for one, do not attach much importance to this act of the President. I do not think that this country is going to be flooded with cheap European labor at the end of the war, for the simple reason that every available workingman will be needed in the work of rebuilding the parts of Europe which have been devastated by the struggle. The European Governments will be forced to make working conditions such as to induce them to remain at home. Furthermore, aside from the effect on American labor, I do not think that illiteracy, for which immigrants are in no way personally responsible, should be held against them.

"As to the State elections, I think that there is no doubt that organized labor will stand by Judge Seabury. Personally, I shall be glad to see him at Albany. On occasion he has acted as attorney for labor organizations. By this I do not mean that we expect any favoritism from him, for this would do us more harm than good in the long run, but we feel that he would give us a square deal."

Industrial unrest in Greater New York President Holland laid to the spirit of the times rather than to any special agitation. The threatened railway strike, he said, undoubtedly had a psychological effect on other branches of organized labor, but probably had done nothing more than call the attention of working men and women to the conditions under which they were working.

TARIFF BARS TOBACCO GIFTS

Robinson to Ask France to Pass Kits for Her Soldiers.

Moncure Robinson, a member of the Executive Committee of the Lafayette Fund, which has been sending 2,000 comfort kits each month for the last two years to the soldiers in the French trenches, will sail today on the French liner Lafayette for Paris, where he will confer with officials of the French government relative to the extension of the relief work of the fund. Heretofore the comfort kits have contained a rubber poncho, underclothes, soap, electric flashlights, and pipe and tobacco. The present high tariff on tobacco has practically made that item of the kit a prohibitive luxury for the French soldiers, and Mr. Robinson will make special efforts to find a way by which this article may be included again in the comfort kits.

It is the intention of Mr. Robinson to spend the whole of September in Paris, and later to visit the main hospitals and ammunition factories in France. He will investigate a new collapsible stretcher which the French have been using recently. It is unique in that it may be folded so compactly that it can be lowered into a trench for the reception of a wounded soldier, whereas the injured formerly have been lifted out of the trenches, exposed to fire, and then placed on the ambulance stretchers.

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START A CAMPAIGN TO CLEAN THIS CITY

Movement a Result of Charge by Hatch About Flies in the New Subways.

OFFICIALS TO AID THE WORK

Suggestion Comes from S. G. Rosenbaum, a Manufacturer, Who Calls a Conference.

As an outgrowth of the charges made by Edward Hatch, Jr., regarding fly-breeding in the new subways, S. G. Rosenbaum, President of the National Cloak and Suit Company, has written to Mr. Hatch suggesting a movement for remedying all insanitary conditions in the city.

Mr. Rosenbaum and Mr. Hatch arranged a conference, which was held yesterday at a luncheon at the Hotel Vanderbilt. Street Commissioner Fetherston, Executive Secretary Samuel L. Martin of the Mayor's office, and a representative of the Health Department were present.

It was agreed by the conferees that a detailed tour of the city should be made next Tuesday, and a committee was selected for the purpose. Among those named were E. H. Outerbridge, R. R. Appleton, Commissioner Fetherston, Secretaries Theodore D. Rousseau and Martin of the Mayor's office, and Messrs. Rosenbaum and Hatch. Borough President Marcus M. Marks, who is now out of the city, will be asked to join the party.

In explaining the ideas about greater cleanliness for the city, Mr. Rosenbaum said:

"As one whose place of business is located along the line of the Seventh Avenue subway I wish unreservedly to indorse Mr. Hatch's reported opinions. The subway excavations have been for months, and are today, receptacles for garbage, sweepings and refuse of all kinds. The soil below the street surface is doubtless impregnated with the sewage of years, yet since the excavations were begun it has been exposed to the sun and wind for months at a time. One need but take a walk or a street car ride down any part of Seventh Avenue, south from Times Square, to find his clothes covered and his nose and mouth filled with dirt and dust from the excavations.

"The theory that infantile paralysis has been spread by flies agrees with what may be termed the 'geography' of the epidemic. If the disease were spread largely by personal contact it would have swept like wildfire through the crowded parts of Manhattan Island. As a matter of fact, such has not been the case. There have been a larger number of cases in Richmond, Queens and in some of the smaller towns on Long Island, in proportion to the population, than in the most thickly populated districts of New York City.

"Cannot something be done by us who are not of the medical profession to bring about an improvement in the existing conditions? Our city is inexpressively dirty. It seems to me that the time is ripe for the citizens to demand absolute cleanliness, not alone of the streets, but of the alleys, yards, areaways, cellars and other places not visible to the casual passerby and, therefore, requiring all the more attention by those to whom inspection authority is delegated. It might be feasible to spray the lines of the subway excavations with some kind of disinfectant which would prevent the fly-breeding and possibly at the same time destroy other dangerous germs. I believe it is proper for citizens to call the attention of the Mayor's office to the situation and ask for prompt and effective action."

Sari Petrass Has Prima Donna Role

Sari Petrass has been engaged by Klaw & Erlanger for the prima donna rôle in a new musical play, "Little Miss Springtime," the score of which is by Emmerich Kalman, the composer of "Sari." Miss Petrass, who is a niece of Countess Kinsky, arrived several days ago from Switzerland to begin rehearsals. She has sung light operatic rôles in London, Berlin, Budapest, and Vienna, and two of her best known parts in London were in "Gypsy Love" and "The Marriage Market." Miss Petrass was reported several months ago to have been tried and shot as a spy. "Little Miss Springtime" will be presented at the New Amsterdam on Sept. 25.

SON-IN-LAW SUES JOHN F. WALLACE

Charges Alienation of Wife's Regard and Affection and Asks $100,000 Damages.

PLAINTIFF A MOVIE ACTOR

Mrs. Wallace a Co-Defendant with the Former Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal.

John Findlay Wallace, President of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., of 37 Wall Street, and the first American chief engineer of the Panama Canal, and his wife, Mrs. Sadie W. Wallace, have been made defendants in a suit for $100,000, brought against them by Pierre Joseph Le May, their son-in-law, who is an actor and resides at 22 East Sixty-sixth Street.

In the complaint filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office by Abraham Peck of 261 Broadway, Le May charged that Mr. and Mrs. Wallace had conspired to separate their daughter, Berdina Wallace Orr, from the plaintiff, after having opposed her marriage to him. Le May said that, though he had lived harmoniously with his wife, her parents had exercised control over her mind and person and—this upon information and belief—"by acts, promises, and the payment of money, and by representing to her that the plaintiff was not fit to be her husband, alienated her mind and affection from him."

Le May met Mrs. Orr in 1908, when, he said, she was the divorced wife of Thomas Orr of Chicago. He was introduced to her at the Iroquois Hotel in this city by Mrs. Robert Drouet, a friend of both. He was then 21, and his wife fourteen years older. They were married in Hoboken on March 28, 1911, and went to live at 575 West End Avenue.

He said last night that his father, Joseph Le May of this city, first objected to his friendship with Mrs. Orr because of the difference in their ages. Mr. Wallace, he said, also objected, and the result was that Mrs. Orr was sent to Boulder, Col., where she remained for six months.

On her return to New York, Le May said, he met her by chance on a Fifth Avenue bus. They "talked things over," he added, and the next day went to Hoboken, where they were married, but it was not until a month later, he said, that the Wallaces learned of the marriage.

The lease of the apartment in West End Avenue, Le May said, was in the name of his wife's mother. Just how this occurred he could not remember. He said he and his bride lived happily until June 10, 1911, when they had what he described as a "squabble," which, he said, grew out of the fact that his wife did not like his profession, and thought that it threw him too often in the society of other women.

In a rather resigned voice, Le May told how after the "squabble," he had come home to find the apartment empty. His wife, he said, had departed with her mother, who, he said, had left orders that no one was to be admitted to the apartment.

For five days, he said, he remained alone in the apartment waiting for his wife to return.

He also described the various efforts he had made since then to induce her to return to him. He said that, on one occasion, he wrote he would wait for her at the Astor between 5 and 6 o'clock every evening for a week. He waited, he said, but Mrs. Le May did not meet him. Another time he telephoned to her mother's apartment, and all the information he could get was that his wife was out of town and he could write to her, addressing the letter to her parents' home.

"I have waited and tried to meet her," he said, "and now I have determined to sue."

Le May said he was now in the movies.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace live at the Apthorp, Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway. It was said there last night that they were not at home.

Brenon Fails to Enjoin Fox.

Justice George V. Mullan, in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, yesterday denied to Herbert Brenon an injunction to restrain William Fox from exhibiting the film, "A Daughter of the Gods." Mr. Brenon directed the photographing of the picture in Jamaica, and he brought suit against his former employer to force the latter to use his name in the advertising and give him credit for his alleged share in the making of the picture.

Justice Mullan held that the plaintiff had no contract with Fox except an oral one, and that this agreement contained no provision to insure Brenon publicity for himself.

Battle Counsel to Photo Engravers.

In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, George Gordon Battle, the attorney, denies the published report that he had resigned as counsel for the Photo-Engravers' Board of Trade because the board had refused to rescind an alleged agreement in restraint of trade. Mr. Battle says he is still counsel for the board and that the members maintain that no agreement has been made in violation of law.

Acknowledgments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $1 from "Another Grandmother" for a frail mother of three children who seeks financial aid, and $5 from Laura and Maria Bacardi for Dennis Cunningham, who is losing his sight.

END OF EPIDEMIC BELIEVED AT HAND

Continued from Page 1.

Warren, 13 years old, of 497 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, gave two ounces.

Quarantines Less Rigid.

In accordance with the arrangement between the Department of Health and the Citizens' Committee to Obtain Serum for Infantile Paralysis, of which Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., is the Chairman, Dr. Samuel Parnasse was on duty in the Brooklyn office of the Department of Health from 3 until 5 o'clock, but the only volunteer received by him was a child, 6 years old, from whom he did not think it advisable to draw blood. Miss Warren arrived at the Brooklyn office after 5 o'clock and was directed to the Willard Parker Hospital.

Mr. Delafield said the letter with which his committee planned to make a direct appeal for blood to about 1,000 persons had not come from the printer and would not be ready for mailing before Monday.

The quarantine against New York is continuing to relax according to the following circular issued by the Central Railroad of New Jersey:

At Highlands, Water Witch, Rumson, and Lakewood, N. J., children with health certificates are admitted.

To points in the State of Delaware, all children under 16 years of age must hold health certificates issued by a constituted health official of the State, city, town, or county from which they come.

To Points in Maryland—While no general regulations have been announced, all children, as a matter of precaution, should hold health certificates.

3,936 Cases in Hospitals Here.

Dr. Emerson said that, in trips to nearby New York communities, he had found that many rural physicians and health officers reported only those cases in which there was visible paralysis and ignored many in which there was no paralysis.

"In following this practice," the Health Commissioner said, "authorities not only expose their localities to the danger of infection, but make it appear that they have a fewer number of cases than actually are present."

Health officers of various communities in New York and New Jersey denied this.

The remarks of Dr. Joseph F. X. Stack, Health Officer of Hoboken, who said on Thursday that children free from poliomyelitis were rushed to isolation hospitals and contracted the disease there were characterized as "inaccurate" and "ill-considered" by Dr. Emerson, Dr. Banks, and other local officials yesterday.

There were 3,936 cases of infantile paralysis in hospitals in the city at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, distributed among these institutions:

In Manhattan—Willard Parker, 1,014; City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, 54; Metropolitan 351; New York Throat, Nose, and Lung, 49; Babies, 23; Presbyterian, 11; St. Vincent's, 19; Orthopaedic, 88; Mount Sinai, 24; Neurological, 9; New York Hospital Branch, 59, and Flower, 28.

In the Bronx—Riverside, 765; Lincoln, 190; St. Francis, 42; Lebanon, 9, and Montefiore, 9.

In Brooklyn—Kingston Avenue, 592; Kings County, 92; German, 11; Greenpoint, 28; St. Peter's, 51; Long Island College, 48; St. Mary's, 9; Methodist Episcopal, 4, and St. Catherine's, 33.

In Queens—Queensborough, 103, and St. John's, 9.

In Richmond—Swinburne Island, 70; Smith's, 12, and St. Vincent's, 5.

Dr. Emerson said that on last Sunday there were 112 full-sized beds in Willard Parker and Kingston Avenue Hospitals, in each of which there were two children, but that by yesterday every child in the two hospitals had been placed alone in a bed or crib.

Deputy Police Commissioner Godley will make an inquiry into the charge of Mrs. Jennie Dasnoit of 365 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, that three policemen forcibly took her nephew from her to the Kingston Avenue Hospital. Dr. Emerson said the child was convalescent from infantile paralysis, and had been removed to the hospital because Mrs. Dasnoit would not observe the quarantine regulations.

After making an inspection of sanitary conditions in Flushing, Borough President Connolly of Queens said he had found much that should be improved, and that he would take immediate action.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Jacob Burack, 370 Madison St.
Nathan Zeit, 73 Suffolk St.
E. Rubenstein, 167 Suffolk St.
Frank Polino, 150 Forsyth St.
Herbert Croft, 5 and 7 Attorney St.
L. Kenger, 272 East 3d St.
L. Maino, 210 Sullivan St.
J. Farino, 11 Jones St.
Lilie Goldman, 88 6th Av.
Daniel Deverse, 8 Jones St.
Tessie Hildrans, 344 East 22d St.
S. Styriton, 231 3d Av.
S. Corrao, 501 East 11th St.
Carlo Crocna, 323 East 27th St.
Gertrude Monsalo, 342 East 21st St.
Edward Lutz, 240 East 29th St.
Margaret Gillman, 210 East 10th St.
Samuel Horowitz, 315 East 12th St.
Elizabeth Molton, 509 West 14th St.
Luis Cessinzer, 130 West 31st St.
F. Sailer, 1 Avenue A.
Lile Schitter, 434 East 72d St.
L. Wolfe, 503 East 8th St.
Tomasino Caonti, 512 East 89th St.
Melva Rogers, 223 West 49th St.
A. Bennett, 622 West 131st St.
Joseph Hitchman, 523 West 130th St.
Alice Schenter, 513 West 57th St.
John Balos, 615 West 130th St.
Marian Zeitlion, 938 St. Nicholas Av.
Stannard Willcox, 503 West End Av.
Herbert Rabo, 604 West 140th St.
Joseph Manning, 500 West 54th St.
Samuel Levine, 93 East 116th St.
Rosie Bellaco, 325 East 118th St.
Lewisa Karatt, 221 East 122d St.
Mary Hochaldner, 1,808 2d Av.
B. Manno, 2,103 2d Av.
Lewis Stein, 72 East 117th St.
Edward Collins, 408 East 121st St.
C. Raun, 200 West 113th St.
George Purek, 71 East 96th St.
Walter Grossman, 2,069 2d Av.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Elizabeth Rubin, 100 W. 143d St. (Metropolitan Hospital.)
Freida Holfun, 161 Rivington St.
Charles Corraro, 343 E. 9th St.
Fercance Winne, 403 E. 80th St.
Louie Tumbotti, 213 E. 56th St.
Michael Gioia, 637 3d Av.
B. Raun, 200 W. 113th St.
R. Corrao, 501 Avenue A.
Mara Oliver, 104 Macdougal St.
Marian Boullion, 938 St. Nicholas Av.
Ira Felt, 126 W. 115th St. (Flower Hospital.)
George Turck, 71 E. 96th St.
Daniel Hayes, 378 E. 138th St. (Metropolitan Hospital.)
Dorothy Brannern, 110 Ocean St., Richmond Beach. (Died Swinburne Island.)

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Benjamin Curinsky, 735 E. 160th St.
John Ninsky, 832 E. 136th St.
Mary Proskowsky, 518 E. 145th St.
Warren Meuse, 219 St. Ann's Av.
George Burkhardt, 728 Elton St.
Robert Stein, 1,290 Stebbins Av.
Ellison Hanker, 750 Home St.
Rose Mitchell, 1,362 Franklin Av.
Evelyn Levy, 1,686 Clay Av.
Mary McClinthey, 2,074 Edenwald Av.
Harold Sutter, cor. Clarence and Barkley Sts.
Alfred Hurley, 85 W. 181st St.
Hans Meyer, 459 E. 185th St.
Leo Goldman, 558 E. 191st St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Mary McClinthey, 2,074 Edenwald Av.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Mary Rothbart, 360 13th St.
Ernest Schrotmeyer, 1,026 Flatbush Av.
Allen White, 15 East 10th St.
Tom Toomey, 55 53d St.
Philip Warren, 540 Stone Av.
Solomon Wohl, 548 Rockaway Av.
Louis Metzger, 718 Cleveland St.
Hyman Goldstein, 344 Christopher Av.
Bernard Williams, 113 Eckford St.
Anthony Busaf, 850 Grand St.
Sylvia Gross, 293 Hooper St.
Tom Vincigura, 374 Manhattan Av.
Carrie Fisher, 123 Maujer St.
Ruth Eimenberg, 215 North Henry St.
Frank Schneider, 13 Scholes St.
Fred. Glauge, 160 South 1st St.
Morris Ruse, 215 Central Av.
Lester Banks, 740 De Kalb Av.
Anthony Lantasona, 1,067 Flushing Av.
Otto Schneider, 1,394 Myrtle Av.
May Wallenstein, 1,433 St. Mark's Av.
Milton Wisoff, 1,780 Park Place.
Elizabeth Hamptman, 247 Stanhope St.
Lillian Klein, 570 Marcy Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Olga Pittin, 13 Harrison Av.
James Carrigan, 1,401 Gates Av.
Francis Greenberg, 1,719 Union St.
Frank Rosenzweig, 310 Hinsdale St.
Raymond Hunt, 276 St. Nicholas Av.
Ruth Elmendorf, 215 N. Henry St.
Sophie Gutsatz, 495 Vermont St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Thos. Murray, 166 Mott Av., L. I. City.
Harry Corve, Rockaway Blvd., nr. Jerome Av., Woodhaven.
Mary Travis, 97 Prospect St., Jamaica.
Chas. Cher s, 3 Islington Place, Jamaica.
Wm. O'Reilly, 36 Crescent St., Far Rockaway.
Geo. Levy, 57 S. Division Av., Seaside.
Robert Moss, 18 Islington Pl., Jamaica.
Helen Waxly, 1,877 Madison St., Ridgewood.
Helen Mittelzkind, 25 Coe Pl., Elmhurst.
Mary McLaughlin, 6 Roseville Av., Corona.
Grace Davis, 36 38th St., Corona.

DEATH—QUEENS.

W. Rogers, 68 Camelia St., Astoria, (died at Willard Parker Hosp.)

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Peter Kello, St. Joseph's by the Sea, Huguenot.
Lillian Hausen, 11 2d St., New Dorp Manor.

DEATH—RICHMOND.

Dorothy Brauner, 110 Ocean Av., South Beach, (died at Swinburne Island Hosp.)

Three patients reported as suffering from poliomyelitis were discharged yesterday as not having the disease.

A protest that the recent listing by the Department of Health of a case from 40 Fort Washington Avenue was actually erroneous was received by THE TIMES. It was said that a child, whose home was at that address, had been brought from a camp in the country to a city hospital suffering from infantile paralysis and was not taken near the house. Dr. Emerson was not able yesterday to verify this allegation, but said that, in avoiding infected houses, persons should be guided by the presence of placards on the houses, and not alone by addresses listed in those made public each day. Every infected house was placarded, said the Commissioner.

BRACE FUND NOW $17,353.

Total of $2,917 Given Also for Mothers' and Children's Outings.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor acknowledged yesterday the receipt of $2,917.50 in contributions toward the fund of $10,000 sought by the association so that it may prolong its fresh air season one month for the benefit of mothers and children from tenement houses who have been deprived of outings by the epidemic. One contributor, who sent $200 from South Dartmouth, Mass., wrote:

This appeal is nation-wide. It concerns every one with children directly.

From Mount Arlington, N. J., came this letter, with a dollar bill:

I am a little girl 12 years old, and I hope my dollar will help you. I hope other little girls will send their week's allowance to you.

Contributions were received from Bethlehem, Penn.; Dayton, Ohio; Holden, Mo.; Holyoke, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Concord, Mass.; Syracuse, N. Y., and Reading, Penn.

The Department of Health received yesterday $885.25 for its brace fund, which made the total received to date $17,353. Dr. Emerson said that $26,000 would be required to provide braces for all of the children crippled in the epidemic.

The contributions listed were: Mr. and Mrs. C. Alan Hudson, $150; Louis C. Clark and Oscar R. Lichtenstein, $100 each; Camp Songo, $75.25; Blanche G. Erdman, $55; Francis and Elizabeth Robertson, $50; James Byrne and Mrs. George F. Victon, $50 each; through the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $33; Rosaline H. Allen, $30; S. Mayer & Sons, $25; Leopold De Muth, $25; Mrs. Louis Rosenberg, $20; Rosalie Nathan and L. Batgorf, $15 each; Grace R. Spingarn, Mrs. M. Wilhelm, Lawrence B. Dunham, Herman Brand, Shirley Strouse, and Marie B. Clyde, $10 each; Albert Blogg Unger, Mrs. H. J. Hildt, Madeline F. Epstein, "Minnewaska," and Katherine L. Strouse, $5 each; E. F. C., Mrs. L. H. W., Curtis Gandy, Jr., and Hugo Cutler, $2 each; Woodinville School Garden children, $1.50; S. Kane, Jesse G. Ballantine, L. S., and F. H. S., $1 each, and Israel P. Corney, 50 cents.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received $346.65 from its readers for the brace fund and for toys for children in hospitals. The contributors were:

Mrs. Paul Gotthelf, $100; Mrs. J. A. Pollak, $50; Mrs. Leon Moyse, $30; J. M. Stevens, "D. K.," and Elise De Costa, $25 each; Mrs. Lawrence Swift, $13; Kathryn Stein, $12.50; Oscar Lion, Mrs. V. C. Thorne, and "S. R. R.," $10 each; Dorothy and Grace, $10; results of a fair by the guests of the Oak Lodge, Sheffield, Mass., $6.15; Mrs. Charles B. Dreyer, $6; Ferdin and Friendly Wachenheimer, $5; "Some Daily Readers," $3; Mrs. L. Hallock, $2.50; Helen and Ruth, $2.50; Marion Nagorsky, $1.

In addition, THE TIMES received a check for $10 from "M. R. T.," payable to the Department of Health, and a check for $5 from Erma Schnee, not made payable to THE TIMES.

The Dispensary and Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases has issued an appeal for a fund to be used in caring for children crippled by infantile paralysis. Contributions should be sent to Louis F. Rothschild, Treasurer, 1,019 Madison Avenue.

19 NEW LONG ISLAND CASES.

All in Nassau County—To Open a Hospital at Freeport.

There were nineteen new cases of infantile paralysis in Nassau County yesterday in the following places:

Inwood and Hicksville, three each; Oyster Bay, two, Freeport, Baldwin, Rockville Centre, Woodmere, Floral Park, Munson, Seaford, Glen Cove, East Williston, Bayville, and Mineola one each.

A hospital camp for patients will soon be opened in Freeport, where there are fourteen cases, but Dr. H. M. Phipps, Health Officer of the Town of Hempstead, has been limited in the use of the isolation hospital at Woodmere by a resolution of the Town Board forbidding the transfer to the hospital of any patients except from the small area of the Fourteenth School District of Woodmere. Wealthy residents of the Rockaway peninsula contributed the money for building the hospital, but residents of Woodmere have objected to its use.

100 MORE ILL; 2 DIE IN STATE.

Second Largest Daily Report, Not Including New York City.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—One hundred cases of infantile paralysis and two deaths from the disease were reported to the State Department of Health from various parts of the State, not including the City of New York, during the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Although this was the second largest number reported in any day since the outbreak of the epidemic in June, the health officials said the figures were not alarming inasmuch as today's cases included two days' reports from the department's branch office at Roslyn, L. I. Of the 100 cases reported today, 67 were from Long Island. Up to tonight there had been 1,745 cases and 190 deaths.

The deaths today occurred at Fultonville and Smithtown. The cases were reported as follows:

Patchogue, 7; Oneida, 6; New Rochelle and Oyster Bay, 5 each; East Islip and Brookhaven, 4 each; Windham, Smithtown, Huntington, Freeport, Mineola, Babylon, and Hicksville, 3 each; White Plains, Bayshore, Rockville Centre, Glen Cove, Half Hollow, Hyde Park, and Inwood, 2 each, and Riverhead, South Haven, Kings Park, Lake Ronkonkoma, Cutchogue, Belle Terre, Bluepoint, Hempstead Manor, Great Neck Estates, Seaford, Hempstead, Hunter, Gouverneur, Athens, Waddington, Fultonville, Rotterdam, Richland, Skaneateles, Poughkeepsie, Millbrook, Deer Park, Port Jefferson, Lynbrook, Utica, Wolcott, Hancock, Sayville, Greenport, Baldwin, Floral Park, Woodmere, East Williston, and Fayetteville, 1 each.

Out of more than 1,700 cases of infantile paralysis reported to the State Department of Health there have not been to exceed half a dozen wrongfully diagnosed. All suspected cases have been placed under surveillance until determined one way or the other.

The State Department has sixteen diagnosticians in the field—five at Roslyn, two at Cedarhurst, one each at Islip, Southampton, Syracuse, and Middletown; three in Westchester, and two in Dutchess County.

ATHLETE DIES OF PARALYSIS.

Doctor's Son, 18, Taken Ill Monday —54 New Cases in Jersey.

Fifty-four new cases of infantile paralysis were reported yesterday to the New Jersey State Department of Health from the following places:

Newark, 24; Jersey City, Camden, 4 each; East Orange, 3; Trenton, Monroe Township, Middlesex County, 2 each; Bergenfield, Norwood, West New York, Clinton Township, Hamilton Township, Cranbury Township, Perth Amboy, Avon, Bradley Beach, Long Branch, Frankford Township, Plainfield, and Westfield, 1 each.

James Bolton, the 18-year-old son of Dr. Robert Bolton, first assistant physician at the Overbrook Hospital, near Montclair, died of poliomyelitis on Thursday night in his father's apartment at the hospital. When taken ill last Monday the youth was about to leave for Washington, where he intended to study for the West Point entrance examinations. He had been captain of the football and basket ball teams of the Bloomfield High School from which he was graduated last Spring.

Henry Synder, Superintendent of Schools in Jersey City, announced yesterday that the public schools of the city would not open before Oct. 2. At a conference of physicians Dr. Gordon K. Dickinson opposed delay saying there had been a great deal of hysteria about infantile paralysis and that healthy children, whose minor complaints had been erroneously diagnosed as poliomyelitis, had been put in the Isolation Hospital with true cases of the disease.

The Board of Education of Bayonne announced that public schools under its jurisdiction would not open until Sept. 25.

SCOURGE KILLS COLLEGE GIRLS

Miss Edie of Mount Holyoke and Miss Burr of Wellesley Die.

Miss Ella Boyd Edie, 21 years old, of 287 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, died yesterday of infantile paralysis. She became ill last Tuesday while spending her vacation at home. She was a junior at Mount Holyoke College.

Miss Edie's father, Richard Edie, Jr., is Treasurer of the Alexander Smith Carpet Company and an officer in the Westchester Trust Company.

There were four new cases of the disease in Yonkers yesterday, and the Board of Health closed motion picture theatres and the Public Library to children of less than sixteen years of age.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Miss Helen Burr, 17 years old, a student of Wellesley College, died at Fultonville this morning of infantile paralysis. She was ill only a few hours. Miss Burr reached Fultonville from Wellesley a week ago.

WILLCOX'S PLAN PLEASES.

Teachers Like His Suggestion of Institutes During Idle Period.

The plan of William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, to utilize the postponement of the opening of the public schools by conducting teachers' institutes has met with a gratifying response from teachers and Superintendents.

William McAndrew, Acting City Superintendent of Schools, who has denominated the institute "an educational Plattsburg," yesterday mailed a circular letter to the District Superintendents of the city, who will carry out the details of the plan, setting forth some details of the courses.

The Acting City Superintendent said that specific items for discussion could best be furnished from the experience of the City Superintendents and their staffs, but he suggested these general topics:

1. The present epidemic of infantile paralysis and what teachers can do in the way of health lessons for the children.
2. The question of junior high schools or intermediate schools and how they can best be organized.
3. What work can be offered for those 14-year-old children who under the new compulsory education law must remain in school. This added year in school should be made particularly valuable for them.
4. The new physical training law should be interpreted, and with the assistance of Dr. Crampton the teachers should be instructed in its meaning.
5. In those schools that are to be organized on the duplicate plan the teachers should be given an opportunity to learn the details of the new organization and to appreciate its meaning and possibilities.
6. It may be possible to get some effective work done on the pension problem which will come up again this Winter.
7. The formation and observation of proper habits in handwriting.
8. Story telling.
9. The sense of humor and its cultivation in the school.
10. The high schools: what their courses are and what they lead to. (Speaker selected from your high schools.)
11. The possibilities of teachers' associations and their contribution to the public welfare.
12. What the public expects of a public school graduate. How to achieve it.
13. Good posture, its cost and worth.
14. The well-kept school room and its effect upon the nerves of teachers and children.
15. The teacher's health and happiness. Their worth to herself and the community.
16. The practical presentation of working ideals in the educational service.
17. The present trend in education. Its prominent aims and methods.
18. School discipline as will-training for future life.
19. The aims and work of the kindergarten. What it can do for the grades.
20. The teacher as citizen.
21. Teachers' councils. Their organization and field.
22. The Superintendent from the teacher's point of view.
Teaching how to study.
24. School organization and administration.
25. Stimulation of suggestions from all members of the staff for the betterment of the system. Better service, economy, better administrative procedure, better service to the community, the wider use of school buildings, community centre work, entertainments, &c.

Teachers will be expected to report at their schools at the usual time and the work of the Institute will commence at 9 o'clock each school day and continue until 3 o'clock, with an hour's intermission at noon.

HOLD MAN FOR QUACKERY.

Health Department Stops Distribution of Paralysis "Cure."

Joseph Frooks of 223 Chrystie Street was convicted yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions on a charge of selling a worthless infantile paralysis remedy among the Italian and Jewish people on the east side. Health Commissioner Havens Emerson was placed on the stand by Assistant District Attorney Albert Unger, who prosecuted the case. The "cure" consisted of a small bag filled with cedar shavings which had been saturated with creosote. Frooks told the mothers that if children wore the bag around their necks they would be immune from the disease.

H. C. WILLCOX'S SON DIES.

Paralysis Victim 18 and Planned to Enter Princeton Next Term.

Stannard Anderson Willcox, only son of Henry C. Willcox, Vice President and General Solicitor of the American Surety Company, died of infantile paralysis at his father's home, 503 West End Avenue, yesterday. He was 18 years old. The young man was a graduate of the Cutler School and expected to enter Princeton at the approaching term, having passed his examinations.

He was stricken Tuesday, only two weeks, until he became ill, after his return from the Junior camp at Plattsburg. He had been in rugged health.

TODAY

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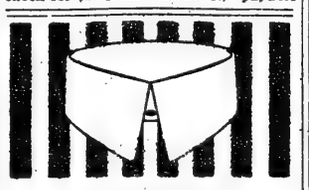

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BY MAX MARCIN

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48TH ST. Thea., Just E. of B'way. Opens Mon. Eve., at 8:15

JAMES T. POWERS in "SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE." By Mark Swan.

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ASTOR Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30.

THE GUILTY MAN

Cast Includes IRENE FENWICK.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1916.

THE VON TIRPITZ CRUSADE.

It is more than three months since the German Government reluctantly announced the abandonment of its attacks by submarine on the lives of neutrals. A steady campaign to force their resumption has been waged by the supporters of Admiral VON TIRPITZ, whose "manifesto" in that behalf, issued in July, has just come to the attention of the American Government. Doubt is expressed whether the Kaiser and VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG will be able to hold out against the pressure exerted by the Tirpitz party. It is well to call attention, then, to what such a surrender will involve.

On April 19 President WILSON appeared before the Senate and House, in joint session, to inform them that in his long controversy with Germany over submarine warfare he had at last exhausted all the resources of diplomacy; that he had notified Germany that the United States would sever diplomatic relations with her unless she abandoned that warfare, and that he looked to Congress for "approval and support." His note to Germany, dated the day before, informed that Government that unless it should "now immediately declare and effect" an abandonment of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, this country would break off relations.

On May 4 the German Government gave the declaration demanded and put it into effect, but with a reservation. It announced its expectation that the United States would demand certain concessions from the British Government, and added:

> Should the steps taken by the Government of the United States not attain the object it desires to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations, the German Government would then be facing a new situation, in which it must reserve itself complete liberty of action.

The United States replied on May 8, explicitly warning Germany that no such reservation would be accepted. It said:

> In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the Government of the United States notifies the Imperial Government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other Government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative.

There the matter rested. Germany did not resume her warfare on passenger and freight ships. The warning given by the United States still stands. "If," as the President said in his note of April 18, "it is still the purpose of the Imperial Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines," then the United States will break off diplomatic relations with her. Nothing has occurred since April 18 to alter the meaning of that warning in the least degree. If Germany points to her reservation, if she says that because we have not forced the British Government to do as she wishes she will resume that "relentless and indiscriminate warfare," the United States has specifically warned her in advance that that reservation will not be accepted, and that that resumption, under any excuse, will be the signal for the severance of relations.

The Kaiser and the Chancellor, if they yield to the crusade of the Tirpitz party, will do so knowing exactly what it involves. They will yield knowing that when they do Secretary LANSING will hand Count VON BERNSTORFF his passports and recall Ambassador GERARD. Is it worth it? Is it worth while to conciliate TIRPITZ and turn the friendship of the United States into hostility? And, however the truth may be obscured by the passions of this time, it is the truth that the United States is actuated by no feeling of hostility toward the German people. The truth is manifest in the gladness with which Americans applaud the deeds of German manliness and courage, even those Americans who most loudly condemn the deeds of stealth and assassination. They turn with loathing from the assassin of the Lusitania, but they join in hearty and universal applause for KAMPFF of the Deutschland and hope the Kaiser will decorate him to his heart's content; yet both are submarine commanders. It is not submarines to which America objects, it is assassination, and America has warned Germany for the last time what a resumption of that policy will mean. If she resumes it she will do so with her eyes open.

INSTITUTES FOR THE TEACHERS.

We are glad to know that the plan of President WILLCOX of the Board of Education for utilizing the time that might otherwise be lost by the necessary delay in opening the schools is heartily approved by Superintendents and teachers, and will be made effective with a commendable spirit of professional enthusiasm. During this time nothing educational can be done directly for the pupils, but indirectly they will surely gain much by the Teachers' Institutes, concerning which a program, with detailed instructions, has been made by Acting City Superintendent MCANDREW. The field is a broad one, but in it are several topics which especially demand attention this year. Among these are the requirements of the new laws relating to physical training and the attendance of children fourteen years old.

The comprehensive and carefully prepared letter of Mr. MCANDREW to the District Superintendents shows that the possibilities of this good project have been thoroughly considered. There is a long and excellent list of subjects for speakers and others at the daily sessions. It might be read with profit by the parents of pupils. Nothing, it seems to us, that ought to be in such a program has been omitted. The opportunity will be an exceptional and most inviting one for promoting school instruction and methods of the best kind by an interchange of practical experiences and opinions, the suggestions of those in the teaching staff who are especially qualified to make them, and the aid of speakers not directly identified with the school system.

President WILLCOX has expressed the hope that the institutes "may, in some degree at least, offset the detrimental effects" of a delayed opening. He may reasonably hope for and expect more than a partial offset. This admirable utilization of the delay will be so beneficial that schools, teachers, and pupils will gain much by it.

LABOR AND COSSACKS.

The Legislative Committee of the State Federation of Labor is highly resolved that New York shall never have a State constabulary. The federation will take measures, as it puts it in its own measured language,

> to prevent the establishment of any such system of Russian Cossacks, Irish constabularies, Mexican rurales, and Black Horse cavalry.

Why were the Bashibazouks left out of the indictment?

The Pennsylvania State Constabulary is the model "Cossack" force for the protection of person and property in the rural districts. Seventy-five per cent. of its arrests are for crimes. In the last five years its average of riot duty has been one day and a quarter.

Why is organized labor so hostile to a State constabulary?

DIRECT TAX BENEFITS.

When the direct tax was pending it was suggested that one of its benefits would be to aid the finances of the State so that it would not be necessary to make such excessive demands upon this city. That is now near realization through evidence gathered by the Bureau of Municipal Investigation for the benefit of the State Board of Equalization. The bureau has examined the tax valuations in nine counties containing together 55 per cent. of the total assessed outside this city. The officially equalized valuations range from 68 to 89 per cent. The actual rates range from 48 to 75 per cent. The error between the official and the actual rate ranges from 6 to 24 per cent. The error measures the undertaxation of the counties examined according to the official equalization table, which itself authorizes undervaluation inconsistent with the official oaths which certify it.

The bureau goes no further than this, but the Mills Committee report enables other odious comparisons. There are eight counties in this State not named by the bureau whose officially equalized ratios range between 40 and 60 per cent. The lowest equalized ratio for the five counties in this city is 89 per cent., and there is only one ratio as high as that outside this city among the fifty-seven other counties. The demonstration of inequality is close to a suggestion of perjury for the purpose of loading country taxes upon this city. The point need not be pressed too far. The market value of real estate is something about which experts may honestly differ within a reasonable margin of error, say, 10 to 20 per cent. Variations exceeding 50 per cent. are not to be condoned when this city in a single year is called upon for a contribution of millions to a direct tax excessive even when honestly laid, as appears from the creation of a surplus from the proceeds.

The excessive and unjust direct tax is only the occasion of the uprising of the city authorities. There is no county in the State—excepting possibly Sullivan, which is equalized at 40 per cent. and pays on a ratio certainly smaller—which is not aggrieved when any other county is equalized below the true value. With the facts now ascertained, the city is in position to present to the Board of Equalization early next month two alternatives. Equalization must equalize, or somebody must defend prosecution for violation of official oaths. The defense of incapacity for the task of equalization is not admissible. The Board of Equalization is competent enough, and nobody wishes to be hypercritical of honest efforts at a difficult task.

No more need be asked forthwith than the establishment of a precedent that this city shall not be discriminated against beyond tolerance. After a reasonable interval of compliance with this rule of reason the other counties of this State will be pressing each for itself that equalization shall equalize, and cease to be a cover for extortion from any county by any county.

GOVERNMENT FAIRNESS TO THE RAILWAYS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has rendered a decision which illustrates the anxiety with which the Government seeks to grant reasonable rates to the railways. The Post Office's stamped supplies are practically money, and need to be transported with exceptional security. The railways charged first-class freight rates. The Commission overruled the Post Office application for rates varying down to fifth class. It is necessary to admit that it is hard to establish the difference of cost to the railways in hauling the different classes of freight. A ton is a ton. The Post Office supplies were hauled in cars protected by Government seals, and imposing no particular excess of care or cost on the railways. It might seem different if there were a failure of delivery of the valuable freight, and the Government were to sue for damages. But that is not the case. The Commission holds the Government unreasonable in so far as it holds the railway rates reasonable.

This illustration of Government fairness to the railways is not solitary, nor even extreme. One railway has carried $99,000,000 of gold for the Treasury without pay, and at a cost to itself which is a considerable contribution to the Post Office "profit" just reported. Another railway sued the Government for damages in shipping Post Office money for nothing, thus diverting from the railways payments which would have been necessary if the business had been done by express or freight. There are many such cases, and in each of them the grievance is not the swelling of the mails or the mere hauling of the weight. In one case round trip tickets for 100 guards were part of the Government requisition for extras to a service so inadequately paid that it is a scandal which Congress has tardily and reluctantly taken notice of.

The record shows that no shipper is more exacting than the Government. Private shippers have the excuse that it is necessary for them to live, and they must keep expenses reasonable. The Government, on the other hand, claims a profit which it does not need in its business, although it wastes sums which would put the railways on easy street if only their fair bills were paid.

A CARDINAL'S ADMONITION.

Cardinal O'CONNELL of Boston temperately rebukes certain fanatics or alien propagandists who brought politics into the deliberations of the recent American Federation of Catholic Societies:

> The federation is a religious and patriotic organization. It is not a political movement. The constitution and the platform of its civic activities exclude the discussion of any action upon matters involving partisan politics for the indorsement of movements or measures because of their partisan natures.

Catholics, Lutherans, of whatever religious faith, a small but active coterie of men is kept by no considerations of propriety or patriotism from attacking Mr. WILSON by every means and at every opportunity because he has not submitted to the arrogance or furthered by unneutral action or want of action the cause of the country of their allegiance. If they consent to live here, it is to work for the benefit of their real country, no matter at what detriment to the one of which they are nominally citizens. They are Germans of Germany, first, last, and all the time. It is no wonder that they subordinate their religion to their transmarine idolatry. The Catholic Church has no monopoly of these firebrands, nor will anybody attribute to its patriotic American multitudes the political intrigues and exotic bias of a few of its members. The Cardinal's admonition was not needed to inform public opinion on that point. Still, it may have a sobering effect on the ebullience of some of the persons who were misled by the head men in this continuous work of trying to make mischief. A small group, but inexhaustibly busy and strident.

MAINE VIEWS ON THE SHIPPING BILL.

Notwithstanding the uncontrollable demand of the country for the immediate passage of the Government Shipping bill, the lack of a quorum prevents action. The interval is useful as affording an opportunity to remark the bearing of the bill upon the campaign. The overwhelming boom in the shipping industry makes the recently deserted New England shipyards resemble a stampede to a new diggings in the Klondike. The promoters of the bill would be happy indeed if they could claim proprietorship of the shipyard boom. They are so unfortunate as to be thought responsible for a threat to its continuance.

While they were not looking somebody slipped into their bill a clause enabling the ships bought with the Government funds to ply in the coastwise trade, hitherto sacrosanct against competition from foreign ships. A Government marine to compete with the merchant marine "going foreign" is bad enough, but Government competition with foreign ships, perhaps in the coastwise trade, is anathema. All alongshore, not alone in Maine, wherever ships and the sea are known, the Government Shipping bill is thought of not as something useless for its purpose but as something surpassingly useful when used by Republicans as a club upon Democrats. Thus The Boston Transcript remarks that Government funds may supply the cash to purchase ships built with pauper labor, and use them or enable their use to take the bread from the mouths of the American mechanics who build, or the Yankee sailormen who use, the product of the New England shipyards.

The threat is bad enough. The lack of a quorum prevents it being more than a threat. Next month the Democrats will know what the New England electorate thinks of their proposal. If they are wise in their day and time they will take good care that no quorum is provided for the Shipping bill's enactment until November.

TWO REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

The Hon. GEORGE W. NORRIS, a Republican Senator who voted for the Gore resolution, has been in Wisconsin making speeches in behalf of the Hon. ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE, another Republican Senator who voted for the same proposal to give up the right of Americans to travel at sea. Mr. NORRIS spoke against preparedness in Ripon. Mr. LA FOLLETTE is the statesman who would suspend by law the constitutional power of Congress to declare war until the people had spoken through the vehicle of a referendum. The Sheboygan Journal says that Senator NORRIS "in a long speech proposed "that the United States shall build a "sample trunk line across the continent to show the railroad managers "how a railroad can be run and not "have any trouble." Mr. LA FOLLETTE, whose economic monument is the seamen's law, cried in his platform, "rejected by the Republican bosses" at Chicago, for Government manufacture of munitions and for the initiative, referendum, and recall.

Two specimens of Republican efficiency, economy, zeal for preparedness, and fitness to make laws.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A March Through the Jungle.

Much has been said and written about the jungle of Panama as a defense for the canal from sudden attack by an invading foe, and belief in its efficiency for the purpose of delaying the movements of hostile troops has led General GOETHALS, among others, to advise against a clearing up of the Zone that for other reasons would be desirable. A recent issue of The Panama Star and Herald reveals that not long ago the army officers stationed on the Isthmus made a practical test of marching a force of combined infantry, cavalry, and artillery through the wilderness, and the results tended to show that it could be traversed with less difficulty and at greater speed than has been supposed.

A force of seventy-six native Panamanians, armed only with machetes, was sent ahead to cut a way, and it was demonstrated that, even when not very severely pushed, they could make through the woods a road practicable for all three divisions at the rate of eight miles a day for five consecutive days.

This can hardly be called rapid movement, and the conditions were not those of actual war, but neither was it by any means slow enough to justify the belief that the jungle as it exists in the greater part of Panama was impenetrable, and a secretly landed force would have at least a chance to reach one of the canal's vital points before its approach was known or could be resisted. The experiment was conducted in the rainy month of July, and the route selected, from a point north of Paraiso to the railway near the Pedro Miguel lock and thence by way of Casa Larga to Porto Bello, while not the hardest that might have been followed, was fairly typical of those that an enemy would be likely to choose.

The force thus moved forty miles in five days consisted of two troops of cavalry, one battery of artillery, and two companies of infantry, and the number of horses and mules, including the pack trains, was about 350. With a smaller body of men, harder pushed than these were, greater speed could have been made, and the conclusion reached was that the jungle was not an obstacle to movement anything like as serious as past assumptions had held it to be.

A German Warns the Germans.

Not without excuse, or even without reason, all Germany, according to the Berlin dispatches, has been filled with delight by the safe arrival at Bremen of the Deutschland, the submarine which has as its most obvious, but perhaps not only, purpose, the carrying of freight. It is a significant fact, however, that a Director of the owning company is reported as showing a tendency to restrain the vivacity of the celebrations and to warn his fellow-countrymen against exaggerating the importance of Captain KOENIG'S achievement.

The British blockade, he plainly told them, has not been broken, and German sea commerce still suffers from a suppression so nearly complete that the difference made or to be made in this way is almost too small to measure. The success, he declared as quoted, lies in "having shown our enemies that we are not dead ones and are not to be downed." The translation has a sound so strangely un-Teutonic as to be rather unconvincing as to its accuracy, and "our enemies," if they ever had any doubts of German vitality, long since gave them up. The Deutschland's voyages are only cumulative evidence in support of the thoroughly known, and therefore might be called unnecessary as regards the object ostensibly described in these terms of American slang.

But those voyages did effect certain other results. They won, by their combined audacity and legitimacy, not a little of American sympathy and good wishes in quarters where they both previously had been lacking, and even the British have not withheld their tributes of appreciation for an exploit that appealed so strongly to their instinct of sportsmanship. It was a victory won against long odds, and therefore it earned applause. Materially, it counts for next to nothing in the economic history of the war, and the cautious Director, having learned from experience the consequences of claiming too much for small triumphs, took pains to tell what had and what had not been done.

TWO SHIPS.

Germany Demands Rights for Deutschland She Refused Lusitania.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have today received permission to publish a letter to the German Ambassador, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.

L. L. FORMAN,
Secretary the American Rights Committee.

[Inclosure.]
Indianapolis, Aug. 16, 1916.

The German Ambassador,
Washington, D. C.

Sir—In The Outlook of July 26, 1916, I find quoted the following, as the words of Herr von Jagow, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, referring to the Deutschland:

"To allow the attack without warning upon an unarmed, fragile boat, with the lives of the crew at the mercy of a single shot, that is something of which we refuse to believe the United States is capable."

Herr von Jagow also adds:

"We claim nothing for this new type of merchantman save that she is entitled to be hailed, visited, and the crew placed in safety before she is destroyed—the precise rights which have been insisted upon for every other merchant ship by your Government."

Herr von Jagow says also, in addition, that to sink such a boat on sight would be "cowardly" and "dastardly."

Herr von Jagow is not a fool. He therefore knows that the Lusitania, an unarmed fragile boat at the mercy of a single torpedo, was sunk by a German submarine without being hailed, or visited, or its crew and passengers placed in safety, and that some 1,200 of the crew and passengers, including 130 children, were drowned. He also knows that this drowning of these helpless men, women, and children was contrary to international law, was premeditated, was carefully planned, was deliberate, and was murder. Herr von Jagow knows that no regret has been expressed, nor apology offered; he believes that all these acts were right and were proper to be done—by Germany.

Now, when Herr von Jagow says that before being destroyed the Deutschland is to be "hailed, visited, and the crew placed in safety," and that to sink her otherwise would be "cowardly" and "dastardly," he assists Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt in throwing upon Kaiser-Germanism a flood of light by which America may see into its very soul.

You should inform Herr von Jagow that America does see into the very soul of Kaiser-Germanism, and that what America sees there fills her with horror and loathing and noble anger.

Very truly yours,
LUCIUS B. SWIFT.

Suffrage Warnings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Immediately after the defeat of woman suffrage by the voters of the four great Eastern States of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania a placard was displayed in the window of the Woman's Political Union on Fifth Avenue, New York, which read: "New York men have lost—lost their chance to give justice to women. They will not have another. Woman suffrage will now be forced upon them by the passage of the Federal amendment in Congress and ratified by the New York State Legislature." At the same time Professor Charles Beard of Columbia University, addressing the Woman's Congressional Union, is reported by The New York Tribune of Nov. 12 to have said: "Give no member of Congress any peace night or day until they pass the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. * * * When they do that their responsibility ends and they can have peace." Briefly, a policy directed against national and State legislators with the object of making the representative misrepresent his constituents. The resort to the Federal amendment is the suffragists' admission of defeat by the voters. The Federal amendment practically disfranchises the voter, and is now proposed as a means to circumvent majority rule. Protected by the secret ballot the voter could not be coerced, and the suffragists have again and again seen their pledged majorities dwindle away at the polls. But the legislator can be bullied, he has no escape. ANTI-SUFFRAGIST.
Southampton, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1916.

Cleanliness of the City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The epidemic of poliomyelitis now raging in this vicinity has served to centre public attention on the necessity for municipal cleanliness, which up to now has occupied all too little attention. But even now only a beginning is being made. If such epidemics are to be made impossible, or their virulence lessened, municipal cleanliness must be taken up in a thorough way and prosecuted persistently and consistently. We have read a great deal of so-called "carriers" of germs, but some real carriers are permitted to live and flourish unmolested. J. S. M.
New York, Aug. 19, 1916.

SHOPPERS.

I look at the swirl of many-colored garments,
And at the strained, unsatisfied faces
Of those who wear them;
I hear the murmur of innumerable voices—
And not one of them has an undertone of sincerity;
They are all surface voices—
I see the sharp, distrustful glances
Of those who buy and of those who sell—
And I wonder what it is all about!
Over There, in the Old World,
Anguish and Sorrow are wakening the souls
Of the men who fight and the women who watch—and weep;
But all that agony of struggle, and that Gethsemane of prayer—
All that fierce endeavor, and that willing sacrifice of life—
Because it is out of sight, is also out of mind, here,
And we go shopping!
We haggle over the price of gloves—
We cast angry glances at the woman behind the counter,
Because we are kept waiting for our change;
We squander on a fashionably ugly hat
The money that would keep a starving child alive!
The women—Over There—are garbed in black;
But here, we shoppers adorn our bodies with the stripes of Harlequin!
Over There, they lose their lives; but here—
We shoppers, we only lose—our souls!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

LOSSES ON WEST FRONT.

Correspondents' Reports and Counting Thirty Men to One Officer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article this morning refers to the German losses at Verdun as 500,000, and observes that the allied losses in Picardy have been much less. Now the Germans may have lost 500,000 at Verdun, on the whole, it is rather probable that they have, in the five months of active fighting, though, of course, in so long a period this number would include a good many men who were wounded twice or even oftener. But I wish to point out that there are well defined rules for estimating the enemy's losses which have obtained everywhere in this war. The procedure works something like this:

After the first week of any major operation the correspondents at the front telegraph: "Competent authorities estimate that the enemy's casualties cannot be less than 100,000." Ten days later: "The enemy's losses so far are conservatively estimated at 300,000 in killed, wounded, and missing." At the end of a month: "The enemy's losses are not less than half a million." After six weeks they have mounted to 750,000; and then, since further increase would run to figures not at all plausible for a few weeks' fighting in a single theatre, there comes a silence for a fortnight or so, and the next dispatch estimates the enemy's losses at 300,000, to be run up once more to the highest figure that is likely to be credited by unbiased observers.

Now, in Picardy we have somewhat better basis for an estimate. The British War Office announced the casualties for officers in July, according to The Associated Press report, as something more than 7,000. The percentage which has usually obtained in this war has been thirty enlisted men to one officer. In other words, the British loss in July was something more than 200,000 men, and there was little fighting of importance outside of the Somme offensive.

We have had three weeks of fighting since then—not so heavy as that of the first rush, perhaps, but heavy enough. Nobody knows what the French have lost on their side of the offensive; apparently much less, since they ran against no such barrier as the fortifications around Thiepval. Yet with the known foundation of nearly 200,000 British casualties in the first month the allied losses in the offensive may safely be set at 400,000 at the very least, and on account of the shorter time there will naturally be fewer duplications among the wounded than at Verdun.

SALOMON TOLEDANO.
New York, Aug. 23, 1916.

A Stenographers' Organization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the communication of Alfred O. Wyker in yesterday morning's TIMES, I believe he will find in the Shorthand Club, Inc., 141 West 125th Street, Manhattan, just the organization for which he is looking. It is an organization composed solely of male stenographers, all thoroughly imbued with the one ambition—to better themselves by becoming more efficient in their chosen field of endeavor and to help others similarly inclined. There is also a branch of the club in Brooklyn for the benefit of residents of that borough. Among its members are some of the finest phonographers in the city, including several reporters and civil service appointees. It is not necessary, however, to be an expert to "get in," though there are, of course, certain requirements to be met. Much advantage is to be gained by joining the speed classes and "get-together" meetings held in connection with the club. Henry A. Engels, I believe, is its Secretary.

WILLIAM L. WOODBURN.
Newark, Aug. 22, 1916.

Orders to Builders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The real estate owners of New York, especially those who own manufacturing buildings, have great reason for congratulations on the decision lately given in the case of William H. Browning against the New York Fire Commissioner, which was decided in favor of Mr. Browning. For some years the orders from the Fire Department, in addition to many other departments in the City of New York, have been terribly annoying and expensive to property owners. Complaints have been heard on all sides as to the extraordinary cost put on owners of factory property. With the multiplication of officials who give orders in relation to the alteration of buildings in the City of New York it has become very oppressive on the owners, in addition to heavy taxes they have to pay.

New York, Aug. 23, 1916. R. D.

Power of the Unions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"D. R." objects to the President of the strikers' organization saying, "I will stop every road in New York until we win out."

But capital enjoys the same privilege, according to an article voicing the opinion of ex-Senator Depew, as here quoted.

"'There are ten men in the City of New York,' said ex-Senator Depew, 'who can in twenty-four hours stop every wheel on all the railways, close every factory, lock every switch on every telegraph line, shut down every coal mine and iron mine in the United States.' What a travesty on the declaration that this is a Government 'of the people, for the people, and by the people,' when ten men can make starving beggars of 80,000,000 people in twenty-four hours!"

New York, Aug. 14, 1916. A. MARSH.

Isle of Pines as a Naval Base.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have been reading so much lately in the papers about the purchase of the Danish West Indies that it is only natural to ask, What about the Isle of Pines? To whom does the island belong? If to the United States, why not let us know about it? Would not this island make a splendid naval base? It is several hundred miles nearer Panama than the Danish West Indies and is fully six times as large. The Isle of Pines is practically the only land southward of Cuba to Panama, from which it is distant about 350 miles. HORACE B. MILLER.
New York, Aug. 22, 1916.

No Market for Waste.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Spring the Department of Agriculture made an appeal to the housewives to save all newspapers, white rags, and cardboard, as they could be used again for making paper. My family, in New Jersey, did, but we could not find a man to take them away, though we told him the Government would pay something. Now here in Newport it is the same. If the Government wishes people to save and make paper of these left-overs, it should let it be known how to dispose of them.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 21, 1916. B. S. M.

Thanks from the Border.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want through your paper to express appreciation of the kindness of the various individuals and clubs that are sending books, magazines, and tobacco to us at McAllen. We realize we are doing little here of actual service. It is more a training camp under hard climatic conditions, but we are willing to do our bit. The war pictures in your Sunday edition are eagerly passed around the camp. E. VINCENT SIEDLE.
McAllen, Texas, Aug. 16, 1916.

An American Institution.

From the Greenwich (Conn.) Press.

THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days since observed its present ownership's twentieth anniversary. That fact is of more than passing significance, not solely in journalism, but in the history of American institutions, for the commanding position that newspaper holds entitles it to be ranked as one of our institutions. Its supremacy is due to the regard in which its editorial utterances are held and the appreciation of the excellent discrimination and fairness in the treatment of news by the great mass of cultivated and right-thinking people. To read THE TIMES daily is an education in itself. It might well be placed in every public and private school in the land, for its constant perusal by the young would provide a fund of knowledge of a kind to be obtained nowhere else.

BULGARIA'S LOST CLAIM ON MACEDONIA.

Her Two Attacks on Serbia Held to Offset Any Title She May Have Had in the Past.

New York, Aug. 24, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For a correct understanding of the merits of the Serb-Bulgar controversy on the subject of Macedonia and the points raised by "A Bulgarian Diplomat" in THE TIMES, a brief review of the history of the Balkan Peninsula until the accession of the Turk rule and a glimpse into the principal events that preceded and followed the emancipation of Bulgaria and the Turkish-Balkans war of 1912-13 would be necessary.

In the first part of the seventh century the dwellers of the Balkan Peninsula consisted of the Greeks, Illyrians, whom we now designate as Albanians, and the Rumanians, who are largely settlers drawn from the different parts of the Roman Empire upon the conquest by Trajan of Dacia in 105. These historical facts serve to show that the Turks, Bulgarians, Serbs, and Montenegrins are ethnologically alien to the Balkan Peninsula. In about 638 a group of Serbs and Croats, whose original home was along the Carpathian Mountains, were invited by the Emperor of Constantinople, whom he employed against the Avars. Eventually they settled here and established a powerful kingdom, with occasional relapses, which was utterly destroyed by the Turks in 1389. In about 680 a nomadic people, originally from the steppes of Asia, in the vicinity of the River Volga, reached the Balkan Peninsula and settled in Maesia. These nomads were of the same Ughur or Finnish stock from which the present Turks, the Finns, and the Hungarians sprung. They were Bulgarians. Here they established a tremendous empire, extorted tributs from the Greeks and Serbs; but they also lost their independence to the Turks in 1389.

With the decline of the Bulgar power in the first part of the eleventh century, the Macedonian district passed successively under the rules of Boniface, Marquis of Monserrat, Byzantium, and Serbia; and the Turks conquered it from the Serbs in 1389 and held sway over it until 1913. The widespread state of anarchy and wholesale massacres that ruled and ravaged Bulgaria in 1876-7 was the immediate and driving cause of the war of Russia against Turkey. Czar Alexander, in his famous manifesto, issued on April 23, 1877, declaring war against Turkey, said: "Our desire to ameliorate the lot of the Christian population of Turkey has been shared by the whole nation, which now shows itself ready to bear fresh sacrifices to alleviate the position of the Christians in the Balkan Peninsula." In this war for the liberation of Bulgaria, little Serbia fought on the side of Russia. The treaty of Berlin confirmed the provisions of the treaty of San Stefano dealing with Bulgaria, except that it made Bulgaria a tributary principality to the Sultan instead of an independent State, and it also severed the Eastern Rumelia from the Bulgaria of the San Stefano treaty and placed it under the political and military rule of the Sultan, which, however, was united to Bulgaria in 1885.

The Turkish misrule in Macedonia, particularly during 1903-8, was retaliated by bomb and dynamite outrages in which the Greek, Bulgarian, and Serb bands participated, both against the constituted authorities and against one another. It is a matter of history that the Revel program of 1908, agreed upon between the King of England and the Emperor of Austria, was to sever the Macedonian provinces from the domination of Constantinople and make them into an autonomous State. It was at this psychological moment that the Young Turk Party, to thwart the proposed disruption of Macedonia from the Sultan's rule, demanded the restoration of the Constitution of 1876, which Abdul Hamid granted. The Young Turk rule, a most doubtful experiment as it was, brought no relief to a long-suffering people, and its hopeless incompetency was emphasized by the annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the overthrow by Bulgaria of the Turk suzerainty, the reaction of 1909, and the Turk-Italian war. These evidences of the collapse of the Young Turk rule, succeeding each other in quick order, furnished Panich of Serbia and Venizelos of Greece an excuse to form the Balkan League, whose prime purpose was to liberate the co-religionists and co-nationalists of the contracting parties from the Turk's yoke.

The treaty of the league stipulated for concerted action against a common enemy, but it did not map out the respective territorial shares of the members of the league in the event of the success of the proposed campaign. The treaty also contained the all-important provision that, in the event of any disagreements arising among the members of the league with reference to any subject or point under said treaty, such disputed subject or point, including division of conquered territory, if any, should be referred to the Czar of Russia, and his finding should be binding upon the appellants. On Oct. 12, 1912, the Balkan League began a successful war against Turkey. Under the treaty of London of May 30, 1913, Bulgaria acquired all Thrace to the Enos-Mediling, together with parts of Macedonia to the west of Bulgaria. Ferdinand disapproved Dr. Daneff's (his plenipotentiary at London) arrangement, demanded a larger share in Macedonia, which Serbia declined to give, but offered to refer the controverted subject to the Czar, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of the league. Ferdinand indicated his readiness to accept the Serbian offer, provided that the Czar would announce or make known in advance the nature of his decision, which was manifestly an unfair and inadmissible attitude. Whereupon Ferdinand took a trip to Vienna in the month of June, 1913, and entered into a treaty with Austria, which treaty provided that Bulgaria would attack Serbia and that in the event of the defeat of Bulgaria, Austria would come to her rescue. Bulgaria treacherously attacked Serbia and Greece and received deserved severe punishment at the hands of her betrayed partners of yesterday, while simultaneously Rumania threatened Sofia. Bulgaria acknowledged defeat, but Austria was restrained by Germany from entering the Balkan controversy. Consequently, Bulgaria submitted to the treaty of Bucharest, under which her total gain in territory was reduced to 5,000 square miles, whereas Greece acquired 18,700 and Serbia 16,000.

From the foregoing it would appear that Bulgaria has only herself to blame for her unenviable moral and material position, and that Serbia has not been guilty of any bad faith, such as preferred by the Bulgarian diplomat. The Bulgarian claim of title to Macedonia does not derive its sanction and force from any of the untenable and hypothetical grounds and considerations urged by the Bulgarian diplomat, nor is it founded on any unfulfilled agreement or treaty. As a matter of expediency and fairness, in all probability, Bulgaria would have been given a part of the Serbian Macedonia, because, while Serbia has potential opportunity for expansion northerly, Bulgaria can have elbow room only in Macedonia and in Thrace. But in view of the perfidy of Bulgaria, which caused the destruction of a substantial portion of the manhood and womanhood of Serbia and which prolonged the world war probably by one year, it is difficult to see how Bulgaria can justly expect to receive any compensation in Macedonia at the expense of Serbia.

A STUDENT OF BALKAN HISTORY.

A BORDER COMPLAINT.

Member of the 71st Reports a Hard and Unpleasant Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter from a friend on border duty with the Seventy-first indicates, to my mind, considerable inefficiency in the handling of the militia. There appears to be the same heartless attitude toward the welfare and comfort of the men as was manifested to the Connecticut manoeuvres in the Summer of 1913. My friend writes in part:

> Our regiment entrained on June 27 and arrived at McAllen, Texas, July 2, after five days of sleepless nights on day coaches. Side-door Pullmans (freight) would have been preferable. Of course, the food proposition was a difficult one for the authorities, but they might have done better than ship biscuits, beans, and canned corn beef. Our only digression from the above mentioned was a luncheon furnished by patriotic citizens of St. Louis, Mo. Ground had been cleared for the Seventy-first Regiment, but the foxy Seventh beat us to it by a couple of hours, and we were obliged to get to work in a sleepy condition and clear spiny cactus and mesquite for a camp site.
>
> We worked morning and afternoon and almost died in the heat. Our "noncoms" fairly drove us to work, and supplies were not forthcoming. Meals were no different from the train mess, excepting canned tomatoes. We have cleared over fifty acres, and all with small intrenching tools, (small shovels and picks, with handles eighteen inches long.) Imagine the backaches! Many men were forced to lie in and report sick from fatigue and stomach troubles, and the matter of cleanliness was a perplexing one. No shower baths have yet been furnished for the Seventy-first's use. When it rains is the time most of the boys wash. The other alternatives are to walk a mile to town and pay one-half day's pay (25 cents) or use pails, which, by the way, most of us were obliged to buy.
>
> Four weeks ago we started on a thirty-five-mile hike, which took four and one-half days. We carried full equipment—sixty-six pounds. First day we marched eight and a half miles and almost dropped. Four men were brought in in the hospital wagons. The Twelfth took the same hike. One man died from fatigue, and one died two or three days later. It was wickedly hot, but Captain ——— took advantage of every comfort available for us, and we fared much better than the others. July 28 we were led a mile from camp in the heat of the day and commanded to level manure and garbage heaps a few feet high to eighteen-inch level and burn it with oil. This was absolutely rotten. Dead horses were found in various parts of the field, and the stench was nauseating. Many were sick from the effect.
>
> We are sleeping on the ground, no cots or board floors having been furnished. The dew drenches our clothes and bedclothes, but that is of small consequence. At least the doctors seem to think so. Other companies have mess shacks, but Company ——— seems to have been forgotten. We eat with our stomachs cramped in a knot—our knees up to our faces. Do not know what the back of a chair feels like. Straw is not available for our bed sacks, so we sleep on pouches, shelter-half, bed sack, and blankets.

This letter is exceedingly moderate in tone, and I know the writer is not given to exaggeration. This is not such a picture of surprise and eye to service fully concerning the

CHARGES BLUNDERS TO ARMY IN DUBLIN

Baronet Tells How Crazed Captain Who Killed Three Also Threw a Bomb.

TROOPS BESIEGED COLONEL

Untried Soldiers Poured Shots Into Wrong House—Kitchener Himself Ordered Lunatic's Arrest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—In connection with the inquiry now proceeding into the execution of F. Sheehy Skeffington and his two companions during the Dublin riots, the Dublin weekly Socialist organ, The Clarion, publishes some "impressions" of the Irish rebellion by Major Sir Francis Patrick Vane, founder of the World Order of Socialism, and a distinguished soldier and writer.

In his article Sir Francis makes some sensational statements. He was Captain Bowen-Colthurst's superior officer during the riots, but only heard indirectly of the shooting of Skeffington and his two companions.

"Naturally, I at once went to the officer commanding the troops to inquire about it," writes Sir Francis, "and I found him in as great distress as myself about the affair, and that he had communicated by telephone with Dublin Castle. Quite obviously, no orders to arrest Captain Bowen-Colthurst had been given, which seemed altogether incorrect, but as the commanding officer of his own regiment was present, and I had received no official report, it was clearly not my duty to interfere. This I did, however, when commanding the defenses, as I publicly said I could not be responsible for them if Captain Colthurst were permitted to leave the barracks at the head of raiding parties. It must be remembered it was a strenuous time. For instance, I never had my clothes off for a whole week, and only snatched sleep when I could.

Calls Captain Lunatic and Madman.

"For one who had been in two wars, and who had in many books and articles deprecated and denounced harsh actions in war other than those of the battlefield, to find suddenly that three cold-blooded murders had been committed within my military jurisdiction was almost humorous in its contradictions. That these murders had been committed by a lunatic could hardly exonerate those who allowed a madman to have command of troops in a rebellion.

"I soon ascertained the facts, and proceeded to try to prevent their recurrence. Some of these have not heretofore been published. For example, on that memorable Monday afternoon Captain Colthurst, when on a raid into the streets, had halted his men in front of the tobacco shop of Alderman Kelly and, as I presume, by way of introduction to the family, had thrown a bomb through a window, Miss Kelly and her mother narrowly escaping death.

"With the full approval of Major Rossborough, who commanded the troops, I assembled the officers in the post billiard room and gave them a lecture on their responsibilities under martial law, having myself been an administrator of it in 1901. Honestly, I believe it frightened them.

"It must be remembered that the troops which poured into Ireland on April 25 were all very young soldiers. Many of them did not even know whether they were in France or Ireland. Most of them had been in training only a few months. It is related, for example, that in marching up from Kingstown to Dublin one of these battalions came under the usual sniping fire. It is not easy to locate such a fire, and the commanding officer detached a platoon to surround a certain house and to keep up a continuous fire on it for some three hours. The fact was that this house was occupied by a retired Colonel in the army, who, with his household, spent this feverish time in the cellar. It is not recorded what the gallant officer said during his enforced imprisonment.

Complained to Kitchener.

"On Monday, May 1, the rebellion, so far as Dublin was concerned, was finished, and I was naturally relieved from my active duties as commander of the defenses. A curious part of this transaction, however, was that I was ordered to hand over my duties to Captain Colthurst, who six days before had illegally executed three men, as I well knew.

"I proceeded to headquarters of the Irish command and there officially reported the facts of the Skeffington murders, and still the officer who had committed them was allowed to command men. Even then, six days afterward, I could not obtain any assurance that this officer would be restrained, and consequently, being only too well aware of the serious effect in Ireland of this obvious attempt to hush up a crime which was at that time a matter of common knowledge, I obtained leave to go to England, and reported the facts directly to Lord Kitchener.

"In my presence the late Secretary for War wrote a telegram placing Captain Colthurst under arrest, and he asked me why this had not been done immediately. I could only reply I did not know, and this was eight days after the crime was committed."

DENOUNCES THE EXECUTIONS.

Healy Says the Story Will "Vibrate Through Centuries."

DUBLIN, Aug. 25.—Timothy Healy, attorney for the Skeffington family, at the resumption of the inquiry into the death of Francis Sheehy Skeffington today, addressed the court, vigorously denouncing those responsible for the execution. Mr. Healy declared that the story would vibrate through the country for centuries, and that if the execution had been done in Brussels or Lemberg the world would ring with it.

"The action of the Captains of the guard," said Mr. Healy, "in delivering their prisoners over to death was, if possible, more foul and criminal than that of Captain Bowen-Colthurst himself. He has been found a lunatic, but they are not lunatics. I give as the reason why Skeffington was done away with the fact that he was a witness to the foul and horrible murder of the innocent boy Coade.

"It was the intention of the authorities to bury this man out of sight in the same way as Coade had been murdered, and that not one word should escape outside the prison walls of what had happened."

Lieutenant Leslie Wilson, one of the witnesses at the Skeffington inquiry Wednesday, told the story of the death of a boy named Coade at Wednesday's session. Lieutenant Wilson said the boy was shot by Captain Bowen-Colthurst after he had answered a question in an insolent manner and had attempted to run away.

DEFENDS THE IRISH HERE.

Head of Order of Hibernians Says Casement Was Murdered.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 25.—Joseph McLaughlin, National President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in his address before the State convention of the Maryland order, in session here today, deplored the execution of Sir Roger Casement and the Irish revolutionists and declared they were murders. He made a thinly-veiled thrust at President Wilson, who, he said, first made use of the term "hyphenate" in reference to American citizens of Irish birth in May, 1914, on occasion of the unveiling of a monument to Commodore Jack Barry in Washington.

"The term hyphenated American was first used in this country forty years ago by that great American journalist and author, John Boyle O'Reilly, and it was used in reference to the English," said Mr. McLaughlin.

"We deplore murders of Irish martyrs recently executed by England. We believe Padraic Pearse and his band did only what Washington and his band did. One was 3,000 miles from the seat of Government, the other was in the shadow of Government walls."

MATZENAUER AS FEATURE.

At Civic Concert Contralto Finely Sings a Soprano Air.

There was another huge audience to hear the Civic Orchestral Society's concert at Madison Square Garden last night, with Margarete Matzenauer of the Metropolitan Opera Company as soloist. Although no one was turned away, as was the case when Mme. Gadski sang a short time ago, the 8,000 seating capacity of the auditorium came within a few hundred of being exhausted. Besides the soloist's numbers, the program comprised Tschalkowsky's "Pathetique" Symphony, Rossini's "William Tell" Overture and Strauss's waltz "Du und Du." Mme. Matzenauer sang "Casta D'va" and "Ah, bello a me ritorna," from "Norma," and aria from Wagner's "Rienzi," with encores.

Mr. Rothwell's playing of the symphony was such as to arouse the house to a storm of applause. He had already given it on one of the previous programs with credit to himself and his players, but last night it went even better.

Possibly some of the audience did not realize that with her first number Mme. Matzenauer was doing something of a "stunt" in singing a soprano air apparently for the original key. Even though she has shown something of an ambition to have herself taken for a soprano in Wagnerian rôles, she has scarcely yet ventured as far before our audiences as to sing music that was one of the glories of the soprano voice in the more florid school of the preceding generation.

The result was what might have been expected—that, with the fine singing and the splendid voice she has, more power was obtained than a soprano could give in the lower middle "lie" of melody, and the rest was more to be admired as an exhibition of a highly accomplished artist experimenting with a self-imposed handicap than for the net result. Her delivery of the interminable recitative that leads up to the aria was splendid. Probably the audience enjoyed her singing more when she returned to her contralto personality in the later numbers.

ERVING H. RAND MARRIES.

Young New Yorker Weds Sarah H. Verser in Jennings, Va.

The marriage is announced in these columns today of Sarah Helen Verser and Erving H. Rand, which took place on Tuesday in Jennings, Va.

Mr. Rand is a son of Mrs. George C. Rand of Lawrence, L. I., and a graduate of Yale, class of '11. His father, who died in 1907, was a prominent merchant of this city and for many years President of the Rockaway Hunt Club.

Cushman-Whitacre Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 25.—Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Katherine Harlow Whitacre, daughter of Mrs. Charles Chase Whitacre of Montclair, whose Summer home is at West Brattleboro, Vt., and Cruger H. Cushman, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Cruger Cushman of Edgecliff Road, Montclair, at Marlboro, Vt., on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 2. The Rev. Mr. Kellogg, rector of the Episcopal Church at Brattleboro, will perform the ceremony. The reception will be at Cold Spring Farm, the Whitacre Summer home.

Miss Agnes Lane to Wed on Sept. 8.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Agnes Ruth Lane, daughter of Mrs. William H. Lane of 232 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, L. I., and Jean de Chadenedes of Manhattan. The wedding will take place on Friday, Sept. 8, at Squam Lake, N. H. Miss Lane is a member of a charitable organization in Flushing known as the Green Twigs, and is also a member of a number of other organizations.

Henke-Mather Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William O. Henke of Montclair, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mae Belle Henke, to Clarence Mather of Trenton, N. J. Mr. Mather is a graduate of Lehigh College. Miss Henke has been an art student for the last four years. The wedding will probably take place in November.

Tourists for Bermuda and Havana.

Some of those booked to leave today for Bermuda on the Bermudian are:

Miss M. Adams, Miss M. Adams, T. A. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Aitken, J. D. Brown, S. A. Barkley, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brand, Mrs. Alma Collison, A. Cooper, H. A. Cooney, Miss Grace Cole, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Chambers, Mrs. J. H. Dixon, Arthur Duce, Mrs. L. G. Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. William Hambleton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hall, Miss M. E. Henderson, Oscar Holst, Dr. C. Hooker, Harry Hooper, Mrs. R. W. Jamison, E. F. Kenney, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence F. Low, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Locke, R. O. Wood, C. C. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Moore, M. H. Ormsbee.

SARATOGA (Havana)—Captain A. Leonard, Miguel Sordo, Richard Sichel, Noel Marin, Domingo Marin, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Abello, Dr. Emilio Martines, Miss M. Sanches, Captain and Mrs. Armando Nunez, Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin Long.

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BLUE FLEET ENGAGES INVADING FORCE

Washington Hears That Defenders Have "Lost" Several Ships Off Jersey Coast.

RED FLEET ON WAY HERE

But Admiral Mayo Will Have to Pass the Submarine Cordon Before He Can Land Hypothetical Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Fighting was in progress late this afternoon and tonight off the New Jersey coast between the units of Admiral Mayo's "Red" invading fleet and Admiral Helm's "Blue" defending fleet, which are engaged in the annual war game. Reports were current in Washington tonight that several of the battleships of the "Blue" fleet had been put out of commission, along with a number of destroyers, and that the invaders are headed for either New York or Philadelphia.

In view of the temporary censorship in force at the Navy Department during the continuance of the war game, officials refused to admit that an actual engagement had been fought tonight, although it was said late this afternoon that there was every prospect that the "Blue" destroyers would open their attack on the invaders soon after dark, and that arrangements had been made for calling for the "wounded" at New York.

The information possessed by the Navy Department is that there are hospital facilities for caring for 120,000 men at New York City, and a call was "constructively" issued for all hospital facilities there to be ready to care for the wounded.

It was admitted at the Navy Department this afternoon that the scout ships of the "Blue" fleet had sighted some of the scouts of the invaders at noon today. At that hour a constructive "battle cruiser"—there are no battle cruisers in our navy—and four destroyers of the "Red" fleet were sighted about 120 miles southeast of Sandy Hook and about 100 miles east of Barnegat Bay, N. J. The battle cruiser was about seventy miles from the four destroyers. Other scouts are supposed to have been in between these sighted scouts, which were moving abreast westward toward the Atlantic Coast.

At that time Admiral Helm's main force was about seventy miles off the New Jersey coast, preparing arrangements for battle with the main force of the enemy which had not been sighted, but was believed to be planning to steam toward New York or Philadelphia with intent to give battle.

The fact stood out sharply that despite the long line of scouts thrown out by the "Blue" commander, the "Red" fleet has driven to within 120 miles of the nation's most important seaport without having been intercepted.

Advices to the Navy Department did not disclose the whereabouts of the fifteen battleships that compose the main "Red" fleet. Even should the invaders evade the battleships of the "Blue" squadrons, Admiral Mayo will still have an inner guard of submarines massed at three main bases—Eastport, Me. Their exact location is not known.

Navy officials were inclined today to believe that the intercepted message, picked up yesterday, saying the invading transports had been sighted, was a decoy sent out by Admiral Helm in the hope of misleading Admiral Mayo. Admiral Helm has called for ammunition, including torpedoes and supplies, to be delivered within a given time from the various stations and depots along the Atlantic Coast. The officers in charge of these depots must find actual facilities for the transportation of the supplies and report progress to the department.

At the conclusion of the war game the Atlantic Fleet will go to the Southern drill grounds for the regular September target practice. The reserve ships composing the defenders will accompany the active fleet in order that the naval militiamen and volunteers may watch the Atlantic Fleet at battle practice.

Rear Admiral Benson, chief of operations, said today that beginning next Spring all reserve battleships would be sent regularly to participate in target practice in order that the batteries and personnel may be kept in fighting trim.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—It was learned today that the warships which came into this port yesterday from the scene of the naval war game now going on in the Atlantic were the prizes of the battleship Delaware, which is attached to Admiral Mayo's invading fleet. The capture was made on Wednesday morning, somewhere near Cape Hatteras.

The vessels, which are the flagship Birmingham, the destroyers Jones, McCall, Cushing, and Aylwin, and the auxiliary Dubuque, will stay here until the war game is over, having been officially declared out of action.

The minelayer Ontario, which came in with the other vessels, had on board a sailor from the Utah, of Admiral Mayo's fleet. The tar was in a serious condition as a result of seasickness.

There is a report here that the destroyer Duncan was in collision during the earlier part of the war game with another vessel of the fleet.

WASHINGTON LETTER LOST.

Original of His Missive to Catholics Disappears from Deposit Vault.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—The original of a letter addressed by George Washington to the Catholics of the United States has disappeared from a safe deposit vault under the sanctuary of the old Baltimore Cathedral, in which Cardinal Gibbons also has stored away important Church documents. It is believed that the letter has been stolen by some over-zealous historian, antiquarian or collector of documents.

In the current issue of the Catholic Review a notice of the letter's disappearance is printed, together with the request that it be returned to Cardinal Gibbons. A letter found in the vault shows that this document was loaned by Archbishop Spaulding to John Gilmary Shea, a writer, in 1865. The article continues:

"Distinctly, there are no suspicions of its having been lost in that year. It is a document so dear to American Catholics that it should be located. And, what is more, it should be returned to its rightful possessor—the Archbishop of Baltimore.

"It is therefore hoped that some over-zealous historian, antiquarian, or collector of documents will honestly return this letter to the archives of the Cathedral of Baltimore, where there will be joy in the archives over one antiquarian doing penance."

The loss was discovered in course of the work of indexing the documents in the vault.

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DINNER TO JUSSERAND.

France-America Society to Honor Lafayette's Anniversary.

J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador for France in Washington, will be the guest of honor at the dinner of the France-America Society, on Wednesday, September 6, at the Waldorf, on the occasion of the 159th anniversary of the birth of the Marquis de Lafayette.

The France-America is the sister society in the United States of the Comité France-Amerique in Paris, and exists to foster cordial relations between the United States and France.

The President of the France-America Society is Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, and its Directors include Robert Bacon, Joseph H. Choate, J. Pierpont Morgan, former Ambassador Henry White, W. K. Vanderbilt, E. H. Outerbridge, Frederic R. Coudert, S. Reading Bertron, George T. Wilson, A. Barton Hepburn, George Foster Peabody, Henry W. Sackett, Robert W. De Forest, William D. Guthrie, Frank S. Witherbee, and F. Cunliffe-Owen, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

JUDGE A. S. HUMPHREYS DIES

Noted for His Attempt to Revise the Rules of Hawaiian Bar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—News reached here today of the death at Honolulu last Sunday of Judge A. S. Humphreys, one of the most prominent members of the Hawaiian bar. He was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court in Honolulu just after the annexation of the islands by the United States. His attempt to revise the rules and practices of the Hawaiian bar caused a bitter attack upon him by lawyers, who appealed to Washington. The prominence given the controversy made Judge Humphreys at the time a national figure. He went to Washington in his own behalf, and was upheld by the Attorney General.

The death of Judge Humphreys marks the second, within a month, of the sons-in-law of the late Chun Afong, a wealthy Chinese, twelve of whose thirteen daughters were married to prominent white men.

POTTER PULPIT IN PLACE.

Memorial to Late Bishop in Cathedral of St. John to be Used Sunday.

The Bishop Potter memorial pulpit has been put into place in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and will be used on Sunday. It is said to be the handsomest and costliest pulpit in America, and is surely one of the largest. It is built of Tennessee marble, cost $25,000 and was given by Mrs. Russell Sage. The carving is elaborate.

The height of the pulpit is ten feet and the base is eight feet in width. Carved in relief around the upper part are five panels, representing the Nativity, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, Christ in the Temple at 12, and the Supper at Emmaus. On the base are carved emblems of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Five Liners—The Arrivals.

Five transatlantic liners sailing today, and some of those booked to leave on them, are:

ST. PAUL (Liverpool.)—Walter Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Arthur, W. E. Avery, G. V. Bacon, M. G. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Boyd, Mrs. Muriel Brennand, Ernest Brew, A. H. Canby, Clarence J. Carroll, Oscar S. Clements, Mrs. W. E. Dick, Douglas Dick, G. T. Duncan, Frank Ellison, Lieutenant G. Errazuriz, Miss Amalia Errazuriz, Miss Evans, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Farquhar, Miss Jean Farquhar, R. J. Flotow, Miss B. E. Frost, Captain G. E. Gardner, Mrs. G. E. Gibbings, William Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hanna, Miss Maud Hayes, R. Haynes, J. H. Holiday, Jr., John G. Houston, John G. Hunter, D. W. Johnson, H. J. Lillie, N. H. Lord, R. A. Love, Mrs. F. A. Lyne, Miss Edith Lyne, Miss Ethel Lyne, Sir William MacKenzie, Miss Ethel MacKenzie, Bradley Martin, R. L. Moore, S. W. Morgan, Thomas Oldham, Mrs. J. J. H. Page, Mrs. R. Parsons, G. H. Powel, H. V. Pratt, J. H. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Rose, G. E. Sealy, Charles Seymour, Mrs. K. E. Silver, Miss Katherine St. George, Sir Herbert Tree, Miss Tree, Baroness Van Ballandt Van Eerde, Norman Vincent, Miss M. W. Walker.

KRISTIANIAFJORD, (Bergen.)—L. Andersen, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bartholomew, C. W. Barts, Arthur J. Claus, O. Davidson, E. S. Fickes, Miss I. Hammer, Prince Andrew Gagarin, Fred Horner, Capt. and Mrs. Peter Jensen, Miss Beatrice Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Junker, Miss Louise Junker, Hewlett Scudder, A. W. Turner, Miss Madge Vaughan, G. Winder, Miss Elsa A. Buchols, and Mrs. Rosika B. Schwimmer.

ROTTERDAM, (Rotterburg.)—Miss Amanda Anderson, Edward Bowen, M. Kraft, Mrs. F. L. Meyer, Miss Margaret Meyer, Miss Jenny Nelson, R. L. Newman, William A. Rose, James Smith, K. G. Sternberg, Miss Ada Swanson, Dr. Carl O. Young, Stanley Young, Roy C. Rue Rov, and Mrs. A. C. Anderson, Victor Anderson, Mrs. G. N. Boye, Miss Emma Iverson, Mrs. A. Johnson, Miss Elin Johnson, and Oscar Johnson.

SAXONIA, (Liverpool.)—A. Alexander, F. A. Almond, H. L. Andrews, Miss W. Armstrong, F. W. Baker, H. G. Baker, M. and Mrs. R. J. Brandon, Miss Roberta Brown, Mrs. E. M. Cox, Mrs. Esther England, J. S. Foley, L. P. Green, Bernard F. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Hale, William Harper, G. Hulme, Miss Jessie Hurst, Miss Elsie Inman, Miss Dora Lee, Mrs. W. Mitchell, Francis A. N. Pedder, P. R. Nickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Otis Ramsden, William Rigby, Mr. and Mrs. William Robinson, F. W. Swanson, Mrs. Annie Taylor, Mrs. J. M. Taylor, Mrs. Annie Wilson, Miss Inez Wilson, Mrs. E. Webster, Miss Gwendoline Webster.

LAFAYETTE, (Bordeaux.)—J. H. Anderson, J. G. Butler, Mrs. Frederic de Billier, Clarence A. Bayer, Charles Bovey, Mrs. H. K. Browne, Mrs. Julia Chapuis, Mrs. R. N. Ducas, A. B. Farquhar, G. B. Ford, J. H. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Felder, S. W. Fairchild, John Freedland, E. M. Green, Dr. L. Bruce M. Glasgon, P. T. Haskell, Jr., Dunlay Hunter, Miss Frances Ives, Miss Margaret Kennedy, Edward C. Kelly, Dr. C. O. Mailloux, Frank A. Munsey, John R. McArthur, William Wallace Nichols, H. B. Owsley, Jr., J. A. Penton, M. Robinson, Norval Richardson, Major and Mrs. Louis L. Seaman, Benjamin Thaw, Jr., Baron and Baroness Edward de Wardener, E. A. Warren, Mrs. J. S. Wells.

Some of the passengers who sailed yesterday for Rotterdam, via Falmouth, on the liner Nieuw Amsterdam were:

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adair, Ian Adair, Miss M. Allen, Miss Florence Allwood, H. O. Baldry, Reginald Barker, Miss Alice Barker, Dr. R. Blank, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Bovell, E. N. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Carr, J. N. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Coudert, Jr., Mrs. W. N. Cromwell, Franklin W. Cutcheon, Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Dean, P. B. Findley, George A. Gaston, S. Goodman, Mrs. J. D. Hardy, Mrs. Lloyd Harris, D. Harrison, D. W. Hollister, Mrs. H. S. Hunter, Mrs. W. Jackson, H. W. A. Kilgour, E. M. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lester, Mrs. H. J. G. McLean, Mrs. A. H. Macdonald, W. Malkin, Charles Miller, Mrs. J. Moore, Mrs. Maxwell Morgan, William Pike, Dr. John van der Poel, J. Reed, W. F. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rothermel, Dr. J. F. Spearman, W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Thompson, Miss Ruth Thompson, A. E. Wheeler, Mrs. A. Walker, L. M. Wood, Miss Ethel Wood, Miss Ethel F. Woodbridge.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Baltic were:

Miss L. M. Adair, Mr. and Mrs. John Aird, Miss W. Aird, J. O. Armisted, J. E. Armstrong, M. P.; R. K. Bishop, Frederick Bolton, F. Milner Davies, Francis E. Drake, Mrs. G. M. Eadie, Miss M. W. Eadie, Edmond Eyre, Ernest T. Fisk, J. Gill, Dr. Ralph Grace, H. Douglas Ives, Lady Jebb, Mrs. H. C. Kimball, George B. B. Lamb, Dr. William P. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Matthews, R. W. Moore, W. F. Nicks, Stanley M. Robinson, Mrs. H. W. Rockwell, Samuel Ryder, E. H. Sears, the Hon. Arthur L. Sifton, Mrs. Sifton, H. B. Tremaine, Lady Walker, and Frank G. White.

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BISHOP SPALDING DIES IN 77TH YEAR

Roman Catholic Prelate of Peoria, Ill., Was Once Chancellor of New York Diocese.

AN AUTHORITY ON LABOR

One of the Arbitrators Chosen by President Roosevelt in the Coal Strike of 1902.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 25.—Archbishop John Lancaster Spalding, one of the most prominent Roman Catholic prelates in the Middle West, died here this afternoon, in his seventy-seventh year. He had been ill for a number of years after having suffered a paralytic stroke in 1906. During the last two weeks he had steadily failed and his physicians said that the recent heat wave had greatly weakened him. The members of his family were at his bedside when he died.

The funeral of the Archbishop will be held on Tuesday at 10 o'clock in St. Mary's Cathedral, over which he presided for years. It is expected that Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore will officiate. The services will be solemnized with solemn pontifical requiem mass, celebrated by Bishop Edward M. Dunne.

He was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Peoria on May 1, 1877, and resigned because of ill-health on Sept. 11, 1908. In May of the following year he was created titular Archbishop of Scyphopolis.

Archbishop Spalding was born in Lebanon, Ky., and educated in Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., later attending Louvain University in Belgium, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1863. After his ordination he went to Rome for a special course of study in the Belgian College, and in 1865 returned to this country to take up his life's work. He was assigned to the Cathedral at Louisville, Ky., where he acted as secretary to Bishop Lavialle. Four years later he was assigned to found a parish for negroes at his own request, and before he left Louisville, in 1872, had built and paid for a church and parish house for his congregation.

He then removed to New York, where he was made Chancellor of the Diocese, and spent several years writing the biography of his uncle, Archbishop M. J. Spalding of Baltimore. During this period he also served as assistant rector of St. Michael's Church, in New York, from which he was appointed Bishop of Peoria.

Archbishop Spalding was an authority on labor and wrote several books on labor topics. During the anthracite coal strike of 1902 President Roosevelt appointed him one of the arbitrators, and his efforts were largely responsible for the settlement of the troubles.

When he resigned as Bishop, in 1908, he received many tributes for his work. Pope Pius X. said of him: "Few Bishops had so great an influence on the life of the people, even outside of religion and outside of the Catholic denomination, as had Bishop Spalding."

Dr. William Francis Waldron.

Dr. William Francis Waldron, for twenty years a practicing physician in the Greenpoint section, died suddenly on Thursday at his home, 134 Noble Street, from heart disease. Dr. Waldron had recently returned from a country trip and was apparently in fine health. He was born in Greenpoint, a son of the late William Francis and Ellen Leddy Waldron, and was a graduate of the St. Francis Xavier College and New York University. He was well known in political circles and was a member of the Kings County Medical Society, Lexington Council, Knights of Columbus, and St. Anthony Council, No. 104, Catholic Benevolent Legion. The funeral will be held from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Michael McEnroe, 121 Noble Street, on Monday.

Otis Wheeler Comstock.

Otis Wheeler Comstock, who was a member of the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. from the time its New York bank was established until it failed in the panic of 1873, died on Wednesday in Buffalo, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Le Roy, N. Y., and was a clerk in the Treasury Department in Washington, when invited to join Jay Cooke. When he was 23 years old, Mr. Comstock was head of the loan department of the Cooke bank. After the failure he became a member of the New York Produce Exchange, where he was in business with his brother, I. T. Comstock. Since his retirement from business, Mr. Comstock has made his home in Asheville, N. C., and Philadelphia. His brother and a sister survive him.

J. J. Lowry Dies Under Operation.

James Johnson Lowry, one of the owners of the Empire Circuit, died suddenly yesterday afternoon on the operating table of the Brooklyn Hospital. He was born in Pennsylvania and was in his fifty-fifth year. Mr. Lowry went on the stage many years ago as a member of the black-face team of Evans and Lowry. Fifteen years ago he left the stage to become manager of his own production, "The Merry Maidens," with which he toured this country for several years.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN BIELER, 50 years old, a landscape gardener and for twenty years a resident of Port Washington, L. I., died at his home there on Wednesday.

Mrs. ANN AMELIA KERSWILL, a member of a family that settled in the Flatlands 250 years ago, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Alexander C. Snyder, 1424 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush, in her seventy-sixth year. She was born in Flatbush and for many years was an active member of the Fenimore Street M. E. Church, of which her husband, the late John Kerswill, was Superintendent of the Sunday school.

ARTHUR STEVENS MULLADY, 55 years old, an employe in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 74 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.

ALFRED AVERY HODSON, for fifteen years employed in the circulation department of The New York Herald and prior to that with THE NEW YORK TIMES, died on Thursday at his home, 2,420 Silver Street, Ridgewood, Queens Borough, aged 64 years. He was a member of Montauk Council, R. A., and left a son and four daughters.

ANDREW PETERSON, a retired merchant tailor of Brooklyn, died at his home, 387 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was born in Sweden seventy-seven years ago.

CURT REUSCHE, a retired importer of this city, and a former resident of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home in Orange, N. J., in his fifty-ninth year.

Dr. EZRA BRADWAY SHARP of Camden, N. J., died on Thursday at the home of his sister, Dr. Jennie S. Sharp, in that place. He was a former instructor in the Polyclinic Hospital in Philadelphia.

FRANCIS NICHOLS, a lawyer, and formerly principal of a school in Washington, N. J., died on Thursday at his home, 170 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-sixth year.

JAMES SEWALL REES, formerly Secretary of the Marvin Safe Company, died on Wednesday at his home in Newark, N. J., in his eighty-sixth year.

Mrs. NETTIE B. ELLINGER, wife of Simon Ellinger, head of S. Ellinger & Son, tie manufacturers, is dead at her home, 626 West 115th Street, in her fifty-eighth year. She was active in Jewish charities, and was for many years Honorary Secretary of the Sisterhood of Temple Solomon.

HARRIS GORDON of 306 West 111th Street, owner of a number of motion picture theatres, died on Wednesday in the Rockaway Beach Hospital, in his fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. CELIA DEIMEL, wife of Adolph Deimel died on Wednesday at her home, 39 East Eighty-eighth Street.

Colonel WILLIAM H. COX, a member of the Salvation Army for many years, dropped dead from heart disease on Thursday in Jacksonville, Fla. He will be buried today from the army headquarters in West Fourteenth Street.

LUHR EGGERS, former City Clerk of Watervliet, N. Y., and closely associated in politics with William Barnes, died suddenly last night at his home in Watervliet.

KILIAN V. LUTZ, former Mayor of Guttenberg, N. J., and once a scout with General Custer and Buffalo Bill, died Thursday at his home, 132 Twenty-fourth Street, Guttenberg, in his fifty-seventh year.

ORRIN A. WILSON of San Francisco, Cal., polo player and clubman, died yesterday of injuries suffered Thursday at Del Monte in a game of polo.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

POWELL.—Aug. 25, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reed Powell, a daughter.

UNGER.—Aug. 23, 1916, at 308 West 94th St., to Dr. and Mrs. Henry H. Unger, a daughter.

Engaged

KALIL—IRISH.—Elizabeth A. Irish to Charles Kalil.

Married.

BAUR—COLQUHOUN.—At Bayonne, N. J., on Aug. 23, 1916, by the Rev. A. A. Pfanstiehl, Ruth Naomi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Colquhoun, and Dr. G. Richard Baur of Danbury, Conn.

RAND—VERSER.—At Jennings, Va., Aug. 22, 1916, Erving H. Rand to Sarah Helen Verser.

Brooklyn.

ALBERT—SAUER.—Aug. 21, Anna Sauer to William Albert.

HYDE—BLAKELEY.—Aug. 24, Grace E. Blakeley to William J. Hyde.

NORTHRUP—LEICH.—Aug. 24, Edna M. Leich to Robert B. Northrup.

Died.

BOGERT.—Suddenly, at Jacksonville, Fla., John W. Bogert of Nyack, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROUGHTON.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 16, at his residence, 139 West 101st St., Edward S. Broughton. Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., Saturday, 2 P. M.

BROWN.—At Stamford, Conn., Aug. 24, James H., beloved husband of Belle Cooke Brown and son of the late James H. and Mary Sayre Brown. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 108 Bedford St., Sunday, Aug. 27, at 3:20 P. M.

CALHOUN.—Suddenly, in this city, on Aug. 24, 1916, Charles M. Calhoun, son of Philo C. Calhoun, late of New York City. Funeral services from his residence at Bridgeport, Conn., Saturday, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.

COIT.—At Parkdale, Oregon, on Aug. 20, Barent Taylor Coit, beloved son of John T. and Josephine T. Coit, in his 23d year. Services will be held at the home of his parents, 385 Charlton Av., South Orange, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 4 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

COX.—Suddenly, at Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 24, Colonel William H. Cox. Now at parlors Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St. Funeral services Monday, 12 o'clock noon, Salvation Army Headquarters, 120 West 14th St.

GLANTZ.—Aug. 24, in his 42d year, Albert, beloved husband of Frances and devoted son of Henry and the late Frances Glantz. Funeral from his late residence, 1,500 Longfellow Av., Bronx, Sunday, Aug. 27, 10 A. M.

HAGER.—Aug. 24, 1916, Martha J. Hager, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James D. Shipman, 7 West 107th St. Services held at the above residence, Friday, Aug. 25. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

HERBERMANN.—Charles George, on Aug. 24, 1916, aged 75 years. Funeral from his late residence, 346 Convent Av., on Monday, Aug. 28, at 9:45 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Amsterdam Av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated at 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. It is kindly requested to omit flowers. Automobile cortege.

HERBERMANN.—It is with profound sorrow we announce the death of Charles George Herbermann, Ph. D., LL. D., who for many years was President of The United States Catholic Historical Society. A great scholar and the highest type of the Christian gentleman, his death will be deeply regretted by every member of the Society as well as by all who knew him and appreciated his sterling worth and character.

Members of the Society are invited to attend the funeral of our late President from the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Amsterdam Av., on Monday morning the 28th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock.

STEPHEN J. FARRELLY, Vice President.
JOSEPH H. FARGIS, Secretary.

HERBERMANN.—The Xavier Alumni

YANKEES FALL BEFORE THE ST. LOUIS BROWNS AND TUMBLE TO FOURTH PLACE IN STANDING

YANKEES YIELD IN PORT-SIDERS' FRAY

Revel of Left-Handed Pitchers Ends with Browns on Long End of 5 to 2 Score.

HITS DON'T PRODUCE RUNS

Donovan's Men Make Many Safe Drives, but Fail to Convert Them Into Scores.

There was a field day for tall, lanky left-handed pitchers up at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Carl Weilman, the St. Louis skyscraper, was matched against Nick Cullop, who isn't so tall, and later against Slim Love and George Mogridge. This colony of left-handers entertained during a couple of hours of baseball, and when the time of reckoning came the St. Louis team was out in front by a score of 5 to 2, thereby shaking up the American League standing again. The Yankees dropped into fourth place.

Placed end to end, the rival left-handers—Weilman and Love—would cover about fifteen feet of distance, while if one could stand on the other's shoulders without cutting his feet the general effect would be something resembling Cleopatra's Needle. Both pitchers are so tall that it is dangerous for a base runner to take any kind of a lead off first base, because all they have to do is just lean out of the box, extend their long arms, and tag their victims.

The Yankees yesterday got plenty of hits, but when they got on the bases they found the base paths sluiced with glue and they could make no progress. They squandered many perfectly good hits with ruthless extravagance. The Browns celebrated the occasion by putting a big dent in Nick Cullop's fine pitching record. It was his second defeat of the season, while he has a dozen victories to his credit. Nick dropped out after five innings and Love took his turn. Mogridge finished the game.

Weilman Goes the Whole Distance.

Lefthanders are expected to be more or less eccentric, and the Yankee exhibit of this species lived up to expectations, but Weilman, the human lath, refused to go the way of most portsiders and kept the Yankees in check all the way. The game as a whole didn't exactly have the effect of a tonic on the crowd, and yet things happened now and then which prevented any one from snoozing.

Two of the Browns had been exterminated in the first when Sisler got a hit, landing on second, and went to third on a single to right by Pratt. Oldring hurled the ball to Mullen at second, who tried to relay it to Pipp to catch Pratt. The throw went wild and Sisler scored. The Yankees gave evidence of activity in that same inning, when, with one out, High singled to left. Peck also got a single and Pipp hammered a rousing liner between first and second. Pratt leaped to one side and speared the drive with one hand, doubling Peckinpaugh off first.

There were two Browns down in the second also when Lavan got an infield hit and Weilman walked. Lavan counted on Shotton's double, a tantalizing Texas Leaguer back of shortstop. Another St. Louis batter drifted over in the fourth. With one out, Lavan doubled to centre and went to third on Weilman's successful bunt. Shotton rolled to Peckinpaugh and Lavan was run down between third and the plate. Miller poled a hit to centre and scored Weilman, Magee making a poor toss to the plate.

Yankees Break String of Ciphers.

In the fifth young Sisler, the trump card of the St. Louis deck, cudgeled a three-base smash to right-centre and scored on Pratt's sacrifice fly to Magee. The Yankees removed the disgrace of a shutout in the sixth when Peckinpaugh led off with a single. Pipp drew a ticket and was forced by Oldring, Peck going to third. Mullen sent a sacrifice fly to Shotton and Peckinpaugh counted.

In the seventh, with Love doing the firing for the Yanks, Sisler walked and went down on Pratt's infield hit. Marsans was thrown out at first, Sisler going to third. He scored when Severeid hoisted a sacrifice fly to High in left.

The Yankees started a belated rally in the eighth, but two batsmen had walked the plank before their ambition made its presence felt. Peckinpaugh added to Shotton and Pipp's balloon was corralled by Miller. Oldring then obliged with a single to centre and scored when Mullen produced his second two-bagger to centre. Paddy Baumann had an excellent opportunity to further the good cause, but the best he could do was shoot a high foul right over Severeid's head. The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten,lf	4	0	1	6	0	Magee,cf	5	0	2	3	0
Miller,rf	5	0	1	1	0	High,lf	5	0	3	3	0
Sisler,1b	4	1	2	13	0	Peck'p'gh,ss	5	1	2	1	7
Pratt,2b	4	0	2	0	2	Pipp,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Marsans,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Oldring,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Severeid,c	4	0	1	2	1	Mullen,2b	3	0	2	1	0
Austin,3b	4	0	1	0	0	Baumann,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Lavan,ss	4	1	3	2	3	Walters,c	4	0	1	8	3
Weilman,p	3	1	2	0	1	Cullop,p	1	0	0	1	0
						aNunamaker	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	5	14	27	7	Love,p	0	0	0	0	2
						bAlexander	1	0	0	0	0
						Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	0
						cMaisel	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	37	2	13	27	16

a-Batted for Cullop in fifth inning.
b-Batted for Love in seventh inning.
c-Batted for Mogridge in ninth inning.
Error—Mullen.

St. Louis	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Shotten, Lavan, Mullen (3). Three-base hit—Sisler. Sacrifice flies—Pratt, Baumann, Severeid. Double plays—Pratt and Sisler; Lavan, Pratt, and Sisler. Left on bases—New York, 9; St. Louis, 10. First base on balls—Off Cullop, 2; off Love, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Cullop, 10 hits, 3 runs in five innings; off Love, 2 hits, 1 run in two innings; off Mogridge, 3 hits, no runs in two innings; off Weilman, 13 hits, two runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Cullop, 3; by Love, 1; by Mogridge, 3. Passed ball—Severeid. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2	4	2
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	6	2

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	—7	11	0
Buffalo	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—6	9	0

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2	5	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	7	2

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	—6	8	0
Montreal	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4	9	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Providence	62	50	.554
Buffalo	61	51	.545
Baltimore	59	55	.518
Toronto	57	54	.514
Montreal	56	54	.509
Richmond	54	57	.486
Rochester	49	60	.450
Newark	46	67	.407

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo, (Two games.)
Baltimore at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3 P.M. N.Y. Americans vs. St. Louis, Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c—Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 5; New York, 2.
Washington, 5; Chicago, 2.
Detroit, 2; Boston, 1.
Cleveland, 13; Philadelphia, 9. (First game.)
Cleveland, 10; Philadelphia, 2. (Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Pittsburgh, 2. (Eleven innings.)
Brooklyn, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Boston, 1; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 5. (Eleven innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	70	48	.593
Detroit	66	56	.541
St. Louis	66	56	.541
New York	64	55	.538
Chicago	65	56	.537
Cleveland	65	56	.537
Washington	57	60	.487
Philadelphia	25	91	.216

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	69	42	.622
Boston	64	42	.604
Philadelphia	65	47	.580
New York	54	57	.486
Pittsburgh	52	60	.464
St. Louis	53	65	.449
Chicago	52	65	.444
Cincinnati	44	75	.370

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

WHITE SOX AGAIN BEATEN.

Senators' Volley of Hits in Sixth Inning Turns Trick.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Washington took the second game of the series from Chicago today by the score of 5 to 2. With the score tied in the sixth inning, Foster's double and singles by Milan, Shanks, Judge, and McBride scored three runs.

Catcher Ainsmith's finger was fractured in the game Wednesday, it is discovered, and he is not expected to be able to play again this year. The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jamieson,lf	4	0	1	4	0	J. Collins,lf	5	0	2	2	0
Foster,3b	4	1	2	1	1	Weaver,ss	3	0	0	2	0
Milan,cf	4	1	2	4	0	E. Collins,2b	3	0	0	4	3
Smith,rf	4	0	0	2	1	Jackson,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Shanks,2b	4	2	3	0	3	Weis,1b	4	0	1	6	1
Judge,1b	4	1	2	9	0	Felsch,cf	4	0	0	2	0
McBride,ss	3	0	2	2	4	Schalk,c	4	1	3	5	2
Henry,c	3	0	0	5	1	Terry,ss	2	0	1	1	1
Harper,p	2	0	0	0	2	aVon Kolnitz	1	0	0	0	0
Shaw,p	1	0	0	0	0	bMurphy	0	0	0	0	0
						Williams,p	2	1	2	1	1
Total	31	5	12	27	9	cM'Mul'n,3b	1	0	0	0	0
						Wolfgang,p	0	0	0	1	1
						dLiebold	1	0	0	0	0
						eFournier	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	2	10	24	8

a-Batted for Terry in the sixth inning.
b-Ran for Von Kolnitz in the sixth inning.
c-Batted for Williams in the ninth inning.
d-Batted for Wolfgang in the ninth inning.
e-Batted for McMullin in the ninth inning.

Washington	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	—5	
Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2	

Two-base hits—J. Collins, (2.) Foster. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Jackson, Terry, Schalk, (2.) Foster. Sacrifice flies—Weaver, Henry. Double plays—Schalk and E. Collins; E. Collins and Ness. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Washington, 4. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Harper, 10 hits, 2 runs in six and one-third innings; off Shaw, no hits, no runs in two and two-thirds innings; off Williams, 6 hits, 2 runs in five innings; off Wolfgang, 6 hits, 3 runs in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Williams, (McBride.) Struck out—By Harper 1; by Williams, 4; by Wolfgang, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

INDIANS TAKE A COUPLE.

Garner 23 Runs in Two Games, While Macks Get 11.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Bad pitching and fielding enabled Cleveland to win both games from Philadelphia today by the scores of 13 to 9 in the first and 10 to 2 in the second. Nabors was taken out in the second inning of the first game on account of wildness and Williams was also wild and was hit hard. The home team knocked Bagby out of the box in the eighth inning and he was succeeded by Beebe, who not only finished this game, but also pitched fine ball in the second contest. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	3	1	2	0	Witt,ss	3	2	1	2	4
Turner,3b	5	2	2	2	1	Walsh,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Speaker,cf	5	2	3	5	0	Strunk,cf	5	2	2	3	0
Moeller,cf	0	0	0	0	0	Schang,lf	5	1	3	2	0
Roth,rf	5	0	0	1	1	Lajoie,2b	5	0	1	4	2
Wambs'ss,ss	4	0	2	2	4	McInnis,1b	4	1	2	10	0
Gandil,1b	5	0	1	9	1	Pick,3b	5	0	0	2	4
Chapman,2b	2	2	1	1	2	Picinich,c	5	2	2	5	3
O'Neill,c	5	1	1	7	1	Nabors,p	0	0	0	0	0
Bagby,p	5	1	1	1	1	Williams,p	4	0	0	0	0
Beebe,p	1	1	1	0	0						
Total	35	13	13	27	11	Total	38	9	13	27	16

Errors—Roth, Wambsganss, Chapman, Witt, Picinich, Williams.

Cleveland	1	2	0	0	1	2	3	0	—12	
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	—9	

Two-base hits—Gandil, Walsh. Three-base hits—Graney, Picinich. Stolen bases—Wambsganss, Chapman, (2), Bagby, Witt. Sacrifice hits—Bagby, Wambsganss, Walsh. Sacrifice fly—McInnis. Double plays—Witt, Lajoie, and McInnis, (2.) Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 5; off Nabors, 3; off Williams, 9. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 9 hits and 5 runs in seven and one-third innings; off Beebe, 3 hits and no runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Nabors, no hits and 2 runs in one inning, (none out in second;) off Williams, 18 hits and 9 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Bagby, (Witt.) Struck out—By Bagby, 5; by Beebe, 2; by Williams, 5. Wild pitch—Williams. Passed ball—O'Neill. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	5	2	2	3	0	Witt,ss	3	0	0	1	2
Turner,3b	5	1	1	1	1	King,ss	1	0	0	1	0
Speaker,cf	5	1	2	1	0	Walsh,rf	3	0	1	2	1
Moeller,cf	0	0	0	0	0	Strunk,cf	3	0	0	5	0
W'gans,ss	5	2	2	2	6	Lajoie,2b	2	1	1	0	1
Gandil,1b	4	2	2	13	2	Lawry,2b	2	0	0	0	0
Chapman,2b	4	0	1	1	4	McInnis,1b	4	0	8	8	0
Coleman,c	4	1	0	4	0	Pick,3b	4	0	0	3	1
Beebe,p	3	0	1	0	4	Picinich,c	3	0	0	4	4
						Bush,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	39	10	14	27	18	Sheehan,p	3	1	1	0	2
						aGrimm	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	2	6	27	12

a-Batted for Bush in the third inning.
Errors—King, Strunk, Lowry, Picinich, (2,) Bush.

Cleveland	3	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	—10	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2	

Two base hits—Turner, Chapman, Sheehan. Three-base hits—Wambsganss, Walsh. Stolen bases—Wambsganss, Gandil, McInnis, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Beebe. Double play—Gandil, Beebe, and Wambsganss. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Beebe, 3; off Bush, 2; off Sheehan, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Beebe, 6 hits and 2 runs in nine innings; off Bush, 6 hits and 2 runs in three innings; off Sheehan, 8 hits and 4 runs in six innings. Struck out—By Beebe, 3; by Bush, 3; by Sheehan, 1. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Conolly.

New York State League.

Scranton, 2; Syracuse, 1.
Binghamton, 9; Reading, 6.
Elmira, 8; Harrisburg, 2.
Utica, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 5.

GIANTS SHOW HOW THEY ONCE DID IT

Come to Life in Ninth and Tie Pirates and in Eleventh Knock Ball in All Directions.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 25.—New York won its second game of the trip here today by a score of 6 to 2, but had to go eleven strenuous innings to do it, coming from behind in the ninth inning and tieing the score with two runs, then battling through Bob Harmon's offerings for two singles, a triple, and a homer in the extra innings. It was the first time on the trip that the Giants had exhibited anything like their old spirit and pep, and even today they did not seem to have anything in their systems that presaged a victory until the last frame of the regular contest rolled around; then they suddenly woke up with a start.

Dave Robertson was first up in the ninth, and he dumped the ball down in front of the plate, and by a great burst of speed beat Harmon's throw to first. Herzog bunted the ball over McCarthy's head for another safety and Dave anchored at second. Doyle moved both men up when he was thrown out by Baird, and while the latter player was also throwing out Hunter, Robertson shot across the plate with the first run for the Giants. Kauff made good in the pinch by singling to centre, scoring Herzog with the run that tied up the score.

Tesreau had taken Sallee's place on the rubber after the seventh inning. Johnston was the first man to face him in the ninth, and when Merkle messed up his roller the Pirate first baseman got all the way to second. Baird tried to sacrifice, but popped to Herzog, and Merkle clutched McCarthy's grounder and extinguished him at first. Johnston stopping at third. Schmidt was purposely passed, and Harmon filed to Kauff.

The Pirates again looked dangerous in the tenth, when Warner beat out a hit past third, and went to second on Carey's sacrifice, and when Herzog erred on Bigbee's grounder there was a man on third and one on first, with only one out. Hindman was urged by the fans to drive the run over that the Buccaneers wanted, but he lifted to Kauff in short centre, and Warner was held at third. Johnston fouled to Merkle and the day was saved.

Burns was first up in the eleventh, and he hit the first ball pitched to him over Bigbee's head for three bases. Robertson soon settled the issue by singling through the box, sending Burns over with the winning run. The Giants were not through, though. Doyle singled to right and Robertson raced to third. Both then came home ahead of Hunter when the latter smashed a homer to deep centre. Hunter had gone into the line-up when Umpire Byron chased Fletcher to the dugout for back talk.

The Buccaneers made another try in the last half of the eleventh inning, when Baird beat out a hit to first, and Merkle again erred on Schmidt's grounder, but Tesreau fanned both Farmer, hitting for Harmon, and Warner, and the game was over.

The home team scored its two runs off Slim Sallee, one in the fourth and the other in the fifth inning. With two men out in the fourth, Bigbee sent the ball to the right field fence for three bases, and scored on Hinchman's single through the box. In the fifth inning, Baird singled to left, went to second on McCarthy's sacrifice, and scored on Schmidt's single which bounced high in the air off the second-base cushion.

While the Giants appeared weak in their fielding they played a strong defensive game, as evidenced by the eleven Pirates left stranded on the bases. Herzog spilled pepper all over the field, and soon had his teammates fighting every inch of the way. Tesreau was out to redeem himself for his poor showing yesterday, and although Herzog and Merkle put him in dangerous places in the four innings he worked, his splendid pitching got him out of danger. The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	1	3	2	1	Warner,3b	6	0	4	1	1
Rob'tson,rf	5	2	2	1	0	Carey,cf	4	0	0	3	0
H'zog,3b,ss	4	1	3	4	4	Bigbee,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Doyle,2b	5	1	1	2	3	Hinchman,rf	5	0	2	2	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	0	3	Johnston,1b	5	0	1	16	0
Hunter,3b	2	1	1	2	0	Baird,2b	5	1	2	2	5
Kauff,cf	5	0	1	3	0	McCarthy,ss	3	0	0	7	3
Merkle,1b	5	0	1	11	0	Schmidt,c	4	0	1	3	3
Harlden,c	4	0	0	5	1	Harmon,p	2	0	0	0	3
Sallee,p	2	0	0	0	1	bFischer	1	0	0	0	0
aLobert	1	0	0	0	0	cFarmer	1	0	0	0	0
Tesreau,p	1	0	0	0	1						
Total	42	6	13	33	16	Total	42	2	11	38	20

a-Batted for Sallee in eighth inning.
b-Batted for McCarthy in eleventh inning.
c-Batted for Harmon in eleventh inning.
Errors—Herzog, (2,) Merkle (3,) McCarthy, (2.)

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—6
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hits—Burns, Bigbee. Home run—Hunter. Stolen base—Carey. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, Carey, McCarthy. Double play—Harmon, McCarthy, and Johnston. Left on bases—New York, 4; Pittsburgh, 11. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on balls—Off Tesreau, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Sallee, 8 hits and 2 runs in seven innings; off Tesreau, 3 hits and no runs in four innings; off Harmon, 13 hits and 6 runs in eleven innings. Struck out—By Sallee, 2; by Tesreau, 4; by Harmon, 3. Time of game—Two hours and seventeen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

DAUSS WINS OWN GAME.

Bats in Run Which Gives Tigers a 2 to 1 Victory Over Red Sox.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Dauss won his own game today, Detroit defeating Boston by 2 to 1. With two out and a man on second in the seventh inning, Hellman batting for Spencer, popped along the foul line back of first base. It went for two bases, Burns scoring. Dauss then hit to the flag pole for two bases, Hellman coming home with what proved to be the winning tally. The Red Sox got two of their hits in the sixth when they scored their only run. The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	3	0	1	1	4	Hooper,rf	3	1	0	3	0
Bush,ss	4	0	1	1	5	Barry,2b	4	0	0	3	0
Cobb,cf	4	0	1	0	0	Lewis,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Veach,lf	4	0	1	4	0	Hoblitt'l,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Craw'f'd,rf	4	0	0	4	0	Gainer,1b	0	0	0	1	0
Burns,1b	4	1	2	12	1	Walker,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Young,2b	4	0	1	5	4	Gardner,3b	4	0	1	2	3
Spencer,c	3	0	0	2	0	Scott,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Baker,c	1	0	0	2	0	Janvrin,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Dauss,p	3	0	1	0	3	Cady,c	1	0	0	4	0
aHellman	1	1	1	0	0	Thomas,c	0	0	0	1	0
						Shore,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	34	2	9	27	17	Leonard,p	0	0	0	0	1
						bShorten	1	0	1	0	0
						cHenriksen	1	0	0	0	0
						dMcNally	0	0	0	0	0
						eRuth	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	27	1	4	27	14

a-Batted for Spencer in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Scott in the seventh inning.
c-Batted for Shore in the seventh inning.
d-Ran for Hoblitzell in the eighth inning.
e-Batted for Leonard in the ninth inning.
Errors—Baker, Dauss, Scott.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Veach, Cobb, Hellman, Dauss. Stolen bases—Hooper, McNally. Sacrifice hits—Barry, 2; Thomas. Double plays—Barry, Scott, and Hoblitzell; Vitt, Young, and Burns; Scott, Gardner, and Cady; Scott and Hoblitzell. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 5; off Shore, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Dauss, 4 hits and 1 run in nine innings; off Shore, 5 hits and 2 runs in seven innings; off Leonard, 1 hit and no run in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (Gardner.) Struck out—By Dauss, 3; by Shore, 3; by Leonard, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Hildebrand.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 10; Mobile, 1.
Memphis, 1; Nashville, 0.
Birmingham, 4; New Orleans, 2.
Little Rock, 7; Chattanooga, 5. (First game.)
Little Rock, 4; Chattanooga, 0. (Second game.)

GARRISON FINISH BY ROBINS.

Put Over Run That Beats Matty's Reds in Ninth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—The league-leading Dodgers staged a performance of Christy Mathewson's famous yarn, "Won in the Ninth," out at Garry Herrmann's ball yard this afternoon, breaking up a 2 to 2 tie and winning by 3 to 2 from the Big Six cellar champions.

To start the ninth Mowrey reached first when Groh fumbled his offering. Then Olson sacrificed him down. Getz, playing first base in lieu of Lew McCarty, who was on the bench this afternoon, beat on an infield tap. Otto Miller weighed in with a single to centre and the sorrel-topped Dodger third-sacker raced across with the run that won. Cheney fanned and Myers brought the leaders' attempts at the bat to a close with a grounder to Hobbs.

Larry Cheney was on the mound for Robbie's men and acquitted himself in creditable style, holding Matty's horde of red-leg warriors to four hits. Up to the seventh Cheney was complete master of the doings, not an enemy batsman connecting safely with his offerings during the first six innings. In that time but four of the local players got on base, and these by virtue of being hit or via the pass route. But Hal Chase began an assault in the seventh period that ended only when the proceedings had been tied up.

The Dodgers were the first to score, getting a one-run lead in the second inning, after two were out. Mowrey fouled to Groh and Groh threw out Olson. Getz tripled to right and kept right on to the plate when Louden misplayed the throw-in. Miller hit into left and Cheney fanned.

After that Clarence Mitchell held the league leaders safe until the seventh, when Robbie's brigade thrust another rally into the run column. Mowrey opened the seventh with a single over third and Olson sacrificed him down. Getz filed to Neale. Miller beat one out, Hobbs throwing wildly, and Mowrey scored. Cheney floated a fly to Neale.

Chase was the first Red to get a hit. He opened the seventh with a single. Griffith singled, as did Wingo. Chase scored, Louden walked, filling the bases. Hobbs filed to Stengel, and Griffith scored the last Red run of the day.

The Reds threatened in the ninth, when, with two out, Louden doubled, but Clarke batting for Hobbs, struck out for the final out. The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers,cf	5	0	0	2	0	Neale,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	3	2	0	Groh,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Rousch,cf	3	0	1	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	4	4	Chase,1b	4	1	1	12	0
Mowrey,3b	4	2	1	1	1	Griffith,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Olson,ss	2	0	0	3	2	Wingo,c	3	0	1	2	0
Getz,1b	4	1	2	10	0	Louden,2b	3	1	1	2	3
Miller,c	4	0	3	2	2	Hobbs,as	1	0	0	0	3
Cheney,p	4	0	0	0	2	Mitchell,p	3	0	0	0	2
						aSchneider	0	0	0	0	0
						bClarke	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	10	27	11	Total	29	2	4	27	11

a-Ran for Louden in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Hobbs in ninth inning.
Errors—Groh, Louden, Hobbs.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Louden. Three-base hit—Getz. Sacrifice hits—Olson, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Hobbs. Double plays—Cheney, Cutshaw, and Getz; Hobbs, Louden and Chase. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Cincinnati, 4. First on balls—Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Cheney, 4 hits and 2 runs in nine innings; off Mitchell, 10 hits and 1 run in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cheney, (Louden.) Struck out—By Cheney, 5; by Mitchell, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason.

CARDINALS DOWN PHILLIES.

Capture Ding-Dong Battle in the Eleventh Inning.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—A single by Gonzales in the eleventh inning scored Hornsby with the run that won a see-saw game from Philadelphia, 6 to 5. Bescher started the eleventh with a fly to Paskert. Hornsby reached third safely when Dugey, after making a brilliant stop, threw wildly to first. Wilson and Miller were purposely passed, and Gonzales singled to left, driving in the winning run. The score:

WASHBURN AND CLOTHIER SURVIVE IN BATTLE FOR MEADOW CLUB LAWN TENNIS TROPHY

WASHBURN TO FACE CLOTHIER IN FINAL

Former Puts Out Armstrong at Southampton and Ex-Champion Beats Roberts.

KEEN TENNIS IS ON VIEW

National Titleholders in Doubles Will Take Court Today Against Williams and Harte.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 25.—When the final round of the invitation tennis tournament is played tomorrow at the Meadow Club, a former national champion, William J. Clothier of Philadelphia, will test his prowess against Watson M. Washburn of New York, eighth ranking player of the country last year. In the semi-final round today Clothier won his way past Roland Roberts, the youthful San Francisco champion, scoring a victory in straight sets at 6—3, 6—0, which, despite Clothier's status as a former title holder, was something in the nature of a surprise. Washburn cut short the career for this competition of Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia, who has to his credit this season victories over several leading players, including Ichiya Kumagae. The New Yorker won in a brilliantly played three-set contest, the score being 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

The doubles play also reached the final round. In the upper half of the draw Watson M. Washburn and Lyle E. Mahan scored a fourth round victory over Frederick C. Baggs and Hashishiro Mikami at 6—2, 6—4, but their further progress was stopped in a semi-final round match which the national champions, William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, won at 1—6, 6—1, 6—4. The other final round bracket is taken by Richard Norris Williams, 2d, and Richard Harte, who won their way through by vanquishing Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Joseph J. Armstrong at 7—9, 6—1, 6—1.

A Match Full of Interest.

The best contested match of the day was that in which Armstrong and Washburn were the opponents. Armstrong has made a notable record of steady, as well as brilliant, play this season, and Washburn was forced to his best tennis before he could gain the upper hand. Although ultimately outplayed by Washburn, the Philadelphian put up a vigorous struggle before he had to concede defeat, and not until the final point had been scored was Washburn assured of victory.

In the matter of placing, Washburn was far and away the stronger, but there were weak spots in his play which caused havoc. Overhead the New Yorker failed. He repeatedly had opportunities for a smashing stroke, but many of them were netted, particularly in the first two sets.

Had Armstrong been less agile in his court covering the tide would have turned against him long before the defeat was actually registered. Washburn always came to the fore court at the first favorable opportunity, and once in that position sharp cross courting strokes and drives down the lines placed a big burden of work on Armstrong. The Philadelphian time and again made remarkable gets, and from some of them he succeeded in finishing off the point, but it was beyond the scope of his skill to withstand Washburn's play toward the last.

A noteworthy feature of the match was the continual breaking down of service. In the second set, which was won by Armstrong, service carried with it only one game in ten. Armstrong won his own service in the third game and this was what determined the set. In every other instance each man was broken through.

Many Prolonged Deuce Games.

Deuce contests played a big part in the first set which went to Washburn. During this period of the match Washburn was forced to hard tennis. Service won for the first four games and then Washburn was broken through as a result of two errors and two passing strokes.

The next game was a critical one. Armstrong made a desperate effort to gain a decided advantage and was leading at 40—0, when Washburn braced and succeeded in pulling it to deuce. Rapid-fire placements gave the game to the New Yorker at 6—4 on points. The next game went to Washburn on his own service and he won the eighth after it also had been 40—0 against him. In this Armstrong double-faulted away the last point. Another long deuce game followed, which eventually resulted in giving the set to Washburn.

There were seven deuce contests in the second set, which gives some idea of how closely the struggle was waged. Service amounted to little or nothing. After Armstrong had been broken through in the first game at love, he proceeded to gain a 4—1 advantage, twice breaking through Washburn. The failure to establish service continued from then until the end of the set, so that Armstrong won at 6—4. The Philadelphian did some excellent playing during this period, and Washburn aided his opponent's endeavors by the failure of his overhead shots, which were deflected to the net. In the sixth game Washburn had three opportunities to kill short lobs, but on each occasion drove into the barrier.

Washburn Strikes Fast Gait.

The continuation of the breaking-through tactics marked the opening of the third set. For four games neither player could win his service, but in the fifth Armstrong broke the spell and went into a 3—2 lead on his own delivery. At this point Washburn rallied his best game and ran out the set against weakening opposition. In the last four games Armstrong scored only four points.

Edward C. Conlin of the West Side Tennis Club, who will umpire in the national championships, was in the chair for this match. In the second set Washburn asked him to call for ball boys, but owing to the infantile paralysis plague boys under 16 were not allowed on the grounds, and the match had to be continued without them.

The contest between William J. Clothier and Roland Roberts, which was the first of the day, found the San Francisco youth far below the form shown at Newport, when he displayed such a powerful game against Williams. None of his strokes worked well and against the court generalship of Clothier the weakness was made even more pronounced. Roberts gave every indication of having had too much tennis. There was lack of speed in his driving and control absolutely vanished. The harder he tried the less the effort gained for him, and at the last he was easy prey for the experienced Clothier.

Washburn was paired with Lyle E. Mahan in the feature doubles match against Johnston and Griffin.

Mahan was the weak member of the team, and Johnston and Griffin took full advantage of the fact. They kept shooting the ball to him, and most of the time he netted or drove out. The court was somewhat rough for this match, but the champions showed excellent team work and brilliant stroking. Washburn, who was in fine fettle, gave them a stiff argument as far as his part was concerned, but Mahan's weakness was fatal to any hope of victory.

FRIZZLE VICTOR ON SLACK DAY AT SPA

Overnight Events Make Up Racing Program—Wistful Wins with Top Weight.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Over night events made up the racing program this afternoon at the Saratoga course. As one facetious turf fan remarked, "Being Friday there was no stake today," but the lack of special features did not detract from the sport or the attendance. The influx of week-end visitors has started and the prospects are that the final Saturday of the meeting will see a banner crowd.

A mile and a quarter handicap for three-year-olds and upwards was the feature of the program. The withdrawal of Cliff Field left only the two imported horses, Frizzle and Killanna, and A. Garson's Half Rock in the field. The Oneck Stable entry, at 3 to 5, was the first choice over the other pair.

Frizzle broke in front and kept in the lead during the entire race, winning by two lengths to spare. The outstanding feature of the event, however, was not so much the victory of Frizzle as it was the struggle between Half Rock and Killanna for the place. Half Rock had given the winner a good fight in the early part of the contest, but could not hold the fast pace and slipped behind.

As the Rock Sand colt began to falter Killanna raced up alongside of him, but J. McTaggart, his jockey, went to the whip and Half Rock responded gamely, and the two came on stride by stride from the sixteenth pole to the judges' stand. Not until the numbers showed that the Bradley mare had taken the second money by a short head did spectators know which horse had won.

With Water Belle scratched in the opening event, which was for maiden three-year-olds and upward, those speculatively inclined attached themselves to the imported Xylon so ardently that the Wood colt closed an overwhelming favorite at 1 to 6.

But the public, which had placed its faith in the favorite, was doomed to disappointment, as the first choice was left flat footed at the post and the field was twenty-five lengths ahead of him before he got started. The race went to Fellowship, an outsider from the stable of John E. Madden. May Bird set the pace to the turn with the bunch hanging at the filly's heels.

Suddenly coming from nowhere the winner burst out from the field and stirred the crowd by shooting far ahead. Every stride the gelding took brought him nearer the finish and further from the other contestants, until when he flashed past the official's box he was ten lengths to the good.

James Butler's filly Wistful won the two-year-old handicap carrying the top weight of 115 pounds. The event was run in place of the usual steeplechase. The race was between the winner and R. T. Wilson's colt, Straight Forward, both offsprings of the great Star Shoot, who has sired so many young winners this season.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward, purse $500; six furlongs. Time—1:15 3-5.

F Fellowship, J. E. Madden's br. g., 3 years, 110 pounds, by Fayette-Bohemia, 10 to 1, 5 to 2, 6 to 5. (E. Martin).....1¹⁰
The Brook, (imp.,) H. W. Sage's b. g., 3, 110, 20 to 1, 6 to 1, 5 to 2. (G. Byrne).....2¼
Meditation, H. Hewitt's b. c., 3, 110, 15 to 1, 5 to 2, even, (J. Butwell).....3½
May Bird, (imp.,) Gibraltar, Xylon, (imp.,) Clock, (imp.,) Tantivy, Bar Frost also ran. Water Belle scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap, with $600 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:00.

Wistful, J. Butler's ch. f., 115 pounds, by Star Shoot-Witfull, 2 to 1, 1 to 2, out. (T. Davies).....1¹
Straight Forward, R. T. Wilson's b. c., 114, 8 to 5, 2 to 5, out. (J. McTaggart)..2¹⁰
Top o' the Wave, Beverwyck Stable's ch. c., 102, 20 to 1, 4 to 1, out, (A. Schuttinger).....3⁸
Buford also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For mares and geldings, three-year-olds and upward, selling, with $600 added; one mile. Time—1:42 4-5.

Virile, 5, Stajer's ch. g., 6 years, 122 pounds, by Stalwart-Cherubim, 3 to 2, 3 to 5, 1 to 5, (T. McTaggart).....1²½
Jesse Jr., I. M. Hedrick's b. g., 4, 111, 9 to 2, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, (H. Phillips)....2⁸
Brizz, J. F. Schorr's b. g., 3, 106, 8 to 5, 1 to 2, 1 to 5, (T. Furst).....3¹⁴
Bigtodo, Virginia W., and Peacock also ran. Royal Meteor, Raconteuse, Brave, Edna Kenna and Republican scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, with $800 added; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:10 4-5.

Frizzle, (imp.,) Oneck Stable's ch. h., 5 years, 126 pounds, by Biniou-Frizette, 3 to 5, 1 to 5, and out, (T. Davies)....1²
Killanna, (imp.,) E. R. Bradley's br. m., 5, 110, 11 to 5, 1 to 2, and out, (K. Lapelle).....2⁵
Half Rock, A. Garson's ch. c., 4, 110, 4 to 1, 7 to 10, and out, (J. McTaggart).....3
Cliff Field scratched. Only three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting, selling, purse $500; one mile. Time—1:42 1-5.

Miss Fannie, W. J. Veitch's b. f., 4 years, 105 pounds, by Marathon-Ethel Carr, 3 to 1, even, 1 to 2. (F. Murphy).....1½
Star Gift, Palace Stable's blk. m., aged, 105, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, even, (L. Lyke).....2²
Jackiet, F. C. Frisbie's br. g., 4, 106, 7 to 1, 3 to 2, 7 to 10, (J. McTaggart).....3¹
Golden Gate, Edna Kenna, Brave, Royal Meteor, Malfou, Raconteuse, Good Counsel also ran. Virile, Trovato, Nigel, Republican, Bigtodo, Doctor Gremer scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won more than one race, purse $500; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:05 2-5.

Star Finch, Sunset Stable's ch. c., 109 pounds, by Star Shoot-Unterock, 2 to 1, 7 to 10, 1 to 3, (J. McTaggart).....1⁵
Duckboard, Capt. E. B. Cassatt's b. c., 109, 12 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, (G. Byrne)....2²
Lock Mate, Belmont's br. c., 109, 30 to 1, 10 to 1, 5 to 1, (J. F. Ryan).....3³
Sortie, Acabado, Monomoy, Golden Fox, (imp.,) Sandstone II., (imp.,) also ran. Jack Mount, (imp.,) Woodrap, Flare, Pulaski, Glanaginty, (imp.,) scratched.

TODAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Far Away, 104 pounds; Dr. Gremer, 100; Yankee National, 115; Superintendent, 116; Cash on Delivery, 106; Charmeuse, 110; My Donnie, 108; Jacquetta, 106; Gibraltar, 97; Peaceful Star, 104; Ash Can, 106; Salon, 111; Naushon, 115; Ojala, 105; Woodfair, 108; Brumley, 108; Pharaoh, 111; Rochester, 110, and True as Steel, 113.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; The Beverwyck Steeplechase Handicap; about two miles. Febeto, 162 pounds; Martian, 135; Bill Dudley, 144, and Racebrook, 133.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; The Hopeful; purse $17,500; six furlongs. Omar Khayyam, 110 pounds; Sedan, 110; Star Master, 110; Bellringer, 110; Vivid, 107; Rickety, 119; Camp Fire, 130; The Knocker, 107; Beaverkill, 107; Queen of the Water, 107; Achilles, 107; Meteorite, 107, and Juliallon, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; The Saratoga Cup; $2,000 added; one and three-fourths miles. The Finn, 126 pounds; Friar Rock, 113, and Roamer, 127.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap, selling; one mile. Jesse, Jr., 100 pounds; G. M. Miller, 112; Soldier, 103, and Alberta True, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Sanscrit, (imp.,) 107 pounds; County Court, 111; Storm Nymph, (imp.,) 110; Flare, 107; Tootsie, 111; Idolita, 107; Aimee T., 110; Stalwart Van, 111; Bird Lore, 102; Bingen, 111, and Moonlighter, (imp.,) 107.

Weather clear, track heavy.

Girl Swimmer Sets Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Miss "Babe" Wright, a San Francisco girl, swam across the Golden Gate in 31 minutes 34 4-5 seconds today, setting an official Pacific Athletic Association record for women for the event. The best previous record was made by Miss Nell Schmidt of Alameda, who made it in 44:11:1.

ESPERANZA FOOLS RACING PROPHETS

Breaks Spell of Winning Favorites by Beating Joan in Grand Circuit Meet.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 25.—The closing program of the Grand Circuit race meeting at North Randall today furnished one of the biggest surprises of the meeting when Billy Durfee placed Esperanza, a rank outsider, first in the 2:06 trot, winning the third and fourth heats after Joan, the favorite, had taken the opening mile and Director Todd the second.

In the other events the favorites had fairly easy going. The pacing division of the Champion Stallion Stakes proved easy for Peter Look. He won first money in straight heats and never was in danger of defeat.

Ed Geers drove his first winning race of the meeting when with Napoleon Direct he took the free-for-all pacing feature. Napoleon Direct headed Single G. and Hal Boy in three straight heats, but was compelled to step fast, going one last quarter in 27¾.

Allie Watts, slight favorite over Binville, in the first section of the 2:13 trot, disposed of her field in straight heats, while in the second division Pittsburg was victorious. Although Pittsburg made a bad break in the final mile, which was won by Ben McGregor, he proved himself the class of the field as long as he stayed on a trot, and won first money by taking the two opening heats.

Ben White drove Lee Axworthy an exhibition mile, but only equaled his record of 2:00¾ instead of beating it. The summaries:

STALLION STAKES, PACING.

For three-year-olds. Value $1,745.

Peter Look, b. c., by Peter The Great, (Traynor)	1	1
Edward P., b. c., (McDonald)	2	2
Miss Jennie Castle, b. f., (Nuckols)	Dis.	

Time—2:12, 2:10¾.

FREE FOR ALL, PACING.

Purse, $1,200.

Napoleon Direct, ch. h., by Walter Direct, (Geers)	1	1	1
Single G, b. h., (Cox)	3	2	2
Hal Boy, b. g., (McMahon)	2	3	3

Time—2:01¾, 2:04¾, 2:00¾.

2:06 CLASS, TROTTING.

Purse, $1,200.

Esperanza, b. m., by Carlokin, (Durfee)	3	2	1
Director Todd br. h., by Todd, (Cox)	2	1	2
Joan, b. m., by Directum Spier, (McDevitt)	1	2	4
Myrthful, b. m., (Murphy)	4	3	ro
Grand Chimes, b. h., (Edman)	5	5	dr.

Time—2:08¾, 2:07¾, 2:08¾, 2:10.

2:13 CLASS, TROTTING.

Purse $1,200, (First Division.)

Allie Watts, ch. m., by General Watts, (Edman)	1	1	1
Binville, blk. h., (Tipling)	2	2	3
Gum Drop, br. g., (Whitehead)	6	3	2
Vanco, b. g., (Murphy)	3	4	6
Jeannette Speed, blk. m., (Cox)	4	6	5
Zomrect, blk. h., (McDonald)	7	7	4
Tommy Deforest, br. h., (Chandler)	5	5	7

Time—2:08¾; 2:08¾; 2:08¾.

2:13 CLASS, TROTTING.

Purse $1,200, (Second Division.)

Pittsburgh, ch. g., by General Athol, (Murphy)	1	1	5
Ben Gregor, b. h., by Tommy Gregor, (Whitehead)	5	2	1
Polly A., b. m., (Garrison)	3	3	2
Baby Roll, b. m., (Rodney)	7	6	4
Fal, b. g., (Merrifield)	4	5	3
The Toddler, b. h., (Stinson)	6	4	6

Time—2:08¾; 2:07¾; 2:09¾.

WOLGAST SOUNDLY BEATEN.

Crowd Hisses Former Champion in Tame Bout with Callahan.

Ad Wolgast, the tough little Cadillac boxer, who once held the lightweight title, showed only flashes of his former greatness in a ten-round bout with Frankie Callahan of Brooklyn at Washington Park last night. The Williamsburg boy did nearly all the boxing, while the Michigan lad was content to cover up and stay the limit. Callahan won handily on points, but the bout was such a hugging match that the crowd hissed and jeered the boxers at the end.

There was only one thrilling moment in the bout. This came in the ninth round, when the persistent Callahan bored through the former champion's defense and planted a stinging right to Wolgast's jaw. The Cadillac fighter staggered backward and the ropes saved him from toppling over.

Callahan had to waste an abundance of good energy trying to smash his way through Wolgast's guard. The Michigan boxer didn't try to fight. Not once did he take the aggressive. He was content to sulk behind his crouch and cover up with both arms. His one object was not to box, but simply to stay the limit by exerting as little energy as possible. Callahan stuck doggedly to his hopeless task. He ripped through Wolgast's guard at times and rocked the ex-champion's head with right and left jabs.

Wolgast put up a monotonous, dull exhibition, and only scored with wicked uppercuts when the boys were in close quarters. The constant hugging became a bore to the crowd, and the boxing fans in the bleachers repeatedly hooted the former champion's dilatory tactics.

Wolgast lacks the snap and dash which at one time made him a ring terror. What little talent he has left now he uses merely to play a defensive game. This line of campaign, aided by his experience and ring generalship, saved him from a severe beating.

Wolgast is still as game as a thoroughbred. He took all that Callahan had to give him without a whimper, and suffered a severe chopping about the head in his futile efforts to put over a hard, swinging blow. Wolgast was not down to his best weight, scaling 138¾ pounds, while Callahan was trim and fit at 132¼ pounds.

MORRIS-MORAN BOUT OFF.

Tulsa, Okla., Authorities Ordered to Prohibit Fight.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 25.—Attorney General Freeling today issued instructions to the Sheriff, County Attorney, and Mayor of Tulsa not to allow the Morris-Moran fight scheduled for Labor Day to take place. According to the Attorney General the staging of the fight would be in direct violation of State laws.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Tommy Houck vs. Billy De Foe; Hughie Burke vs. Abe Goldstein. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn.—Frankie Diemeyer vs. Shamus O'Brien; Chick Simler vs. Larry Hanson. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round exhibitions, also.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City.—Joe McCluskey vs. Peter Jackson. Ten rounds.

English and Hotchkiss in Final.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 25.—The semi-finals of the annual mid-Summer invitation golf tournament were played at the Bethlehem Country Club here today. F. K. English, New Haven, beat C. C. Highley, Plymouth, Mass., 1 up, and H. B. Hotchkiss, New Haven, beat W. M. Smith, Norfolk, Va., 3 and 2.

ANOTHER BLUE FOR HANLEY'S TWILIGHT

Mrs. Hanley in Saddle Defeats Miss Webb, Riding Radiant, at Newport Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—The ladies' saddle class was the feature on the second day of the annual Newport Horse Show, which attracted a large number of socially prominent spectators here today. The event was won by Mrs. Walter H. Hanley of Providence, riding Twilight. Miss Edith Webb of New York City took second place with Radiant, owned by W. H. Rhodes of Tenafly, N. J. Gossip, owned by John A. Hartford of New York City, took third place.

The Hanley horses took four blue ribbons in all today and two reds. Twilight and Lansdowne, repeated their performances of the day before, when they also took first place.

One of the most popular events of the day was the four-in-hand exhibition. Applause greeted the two entries as they drove into the ring, presenting a really striking picture of elegance and skillful reinsmanship. The Gotham Stables of Newport took the blue and Mrs. Joseph S. Sylvester of Cohasset, Mass., won the red.

Nala, one of the best known stallions in the horse show world, owned by J. W. Harriman of Housatonic, Mass., took the blue in the gig horse event. Strauss and Hexter of New York City took second with Admiration. Park and road hacks was another popular class, W. H. Rhodes taking the blue with Radiant. Denis A. Upson of Washington was second with Sir Braxton. Ogden Mills took second prize in the class for pairs, which was judged by Reginald C. Vanderbilt, the Gotham Stables of Newport winning the blue.

Mr. Upson won with Sir Braxton in the class for horses carrying up to two hundred, Charles S. Jones of Washington taking second. The two leading awards for ponies in harness went to Willisbrook Farm of Malvern, Penn., and third place to Louis K. Liggett of Chestnut Hill, Penn.

Today was ladies' day, and among those who attended were Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. William F. Draper, Mrs. F. S. Grand Hauteville, Mrs. Walter K. Sturges, Mrs. William Disston, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, Mme. Bakhmeteff, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. Henry Pierrepont Perry, Mrs. F. S. Reynolds Pitt, Mrs. Lawrence Gilleapie, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. John Drexel, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Miss Rose A. Grosvenor, Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley, Mrs. Austin L. Sands, and Mrs. William Watts Sherman. The program was in charge of Henry E. Eldridge and Prescott Lawrence.

The summary:

Ponies, 12.2 hands and under.—Won by Singers Midgets br. s. Billy; Singers Midgets br. s. Cream Puff, second; Singers Midgets bl. s. Moore, third; Singers Midgets br. s. Peter, fourth.

Pairs, 18.2 hands and over; Local Class, open to residents of county.—Won by Gotham Stable's ch. g. Glory and b. m. Actress, Hunters, carrying up to 200 pounds.—Won by Dr. T. G. Ashton's b. m. Doll; W. H. Hanley's blk. g. Ironsides, second; F. A. Clark's br. m. Ralina, third.

Saddle Horses, carrying up to 200 pounds.—Won by D. A. Upson's c. g. Sir Braxton; Charles H. Jones's b. g. Heart Holder, second; G. G. Roehlig's br. g. Wanderer, third; Dr. T. G. Ashton's b. m. Doll, fourth.

Horses, 15.2 hands and under, in harness.—Won by Dr. S. Moore's br. h. Aventine; Gotham Stable's blk. m. Trowbridge Queen, second; Strauss & Hexter's b. m. Admiration, third; Mrs. J. S. Sylvester's br. g. Exclusive, fourth.

Ponies in Harness, over 12.2 hands and not exceeding 14.2 hands.—Won by Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Tissington Amity; Willisbrook Farm's b. g. Model Fire, second; L. K. Liggett's br. s. Dilhampton, third.

Saddle Horses, carrying up to 180 pounds.—Won by W. H. Hanley's b. g., Twilight; W. H. Rhodes's ch. g. Radiant, second; John A. Hartford's b. m. Gossip, third; F. G. Roehlig's ch. g. Minstrel, fourth.

Four-in-Hands.—Won by Gotham Stables; Mrs. J. S. Sylvester's team, second.

Best Pair of Hunters.—Won by W. H. Hanley's br. g. Lansdown and blk. g. Ironsides; F. A. Clark's ch. m. Flying Machine and br. m. Ballina, second.

Gig Horses.—J. W. Harriman's b. s. Nala; Strauss & Hexter's b. m. Admiration, second; J. S. Sylvester's br. g. Elixir, third; Frank Dennevan's g. s. Ardmore, fourth.

Pairs of Ponies Not Exceeding 14.2 Hands.—Won by Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Tissington Amity and b. m. Bella Mediterra; Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Shinfield Antelope and b. m. Antipes, second.

Park and Road Hacks, judged on the park hacks.—Won by W. H. Rhodes's ch. g. Radiant; D. A. Upson's c. g. Sir Braxton, second; F. G. Roehlig's ch. g. Minstrel, third; Charles H. Jones's blk. g. Heart Holder, fourth.

Jumpers, open to all.—Won by W. H. Hanley's br. g. Lansdown; W. H. Hanley's blk. g. Hero, second; W. H. Hanley's blk. g. Ironsides, third; F. A. Clark's ch. m. Flying Machine, fourth.

VETERAN ANGLER IS VICTOR.

Julius M. Ranney, 73 Years Old, Takes Event at Newark.

Several surprises developed yesterday in the ninth International Fly and Bait Casting Tournament at Weequahic Park Lake in Newark. Two of the scheduled events and one postponed from Thursday's competition were decided. The latter event was won by Call J. McCarthy of the Chicago Fly Casting Club, who, with C. G. Chatt, a clubmate, tied for first honors at Lake Darling. On the cast-off McCarthy cast 130½ feet to Chatt's 117. H. W. Hawes, the veteran, finished in third position with a cast of 112 feet.

The one-half ounce accuracy bait, miss and out competition furnished the surprise of the day. This contest was of the elimination variety, and in the first round William Stanley, Illinois Casting Club, and Lou S. Darling, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, both rated as among the strongest competitors in the tournament, were forced out. Julius M. Ranney, Illinois Casting Club, a veteran of 73 years, was returned the winner, and was congratulated by every caster present on his victory. His target was eighty feet distant. The summary:

One-half Ounce Accuracy Bait, miss and out.—Won by Julius M. Ranney, Illinois Casting Club; John S. Schwinn, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, second; C. M. Hartnett, Illinois Casting Club, third.

One-half Ounce Accuracy Bait.—Won by Call J. McCarthy, Chicago Fly Casting Club 99.3; C. G. Chatt, Illinois Casting Club, 99.2, second; William Stanley, Illinois Casting Club, 99.1, third.

Fishermen's Accuracy Bait at Unknown Distances.—Won by C. M. Hartnett, Chicago Fly Casting Club, 3 perfects out of 10; W. J. Jamison, Chicago Fly Casting Club; E. M. Town, Chicago Fly Casting Club, and Lou S. Darling, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, tied for second with 4 perfects out of 10. On the cast-off Jamison got 2 perfects out of 5; Town got 1 perfect out of 5, and Darling failed to score a perfect.

Misses Prescott and Haydell Win.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 25.—In the doubles finals in the ladies' tennis tournament, continued today at the Point Judith Country Club, Miss Marguerite Prescott and Miss Dorothy Haydell defeated Miss Helen Ostby and Mrs. Squibb.

Facsimile of a Contemporary Silhouette of Theodosia Burr, Daughter of Aaron Burr

THE MAGNIFICENT ADVENTURE

By EMERSON HOUGH

The amazing fact that a woman's will has, at critical times in the history of all nations, changed the course of events, and guided the destiny of great empires is one of the most interesting details of history. The memoirs of European Courts are full of it. Many times the love of a statesman, or a king, for a woman, has brought on war. Our own country is no exception to this, and in this new romance

EMERSON HOUGH

has taken advantage of one of these episodes in the history of the United States to make a novel as strong, as real, as vivid in many ways as Dumas and Cooper. The period in which the romance is laid is during the Presidency of Thomas Jefferson, at the time of the Louisiana Purchase and of Aaron Burr's Rebellion, when England and Spain, assisted by Burr, were conspiring. The hero of this

STORY OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST EXPLORATION

is Meriwether Lewis, who, with Clark, is commissioned by Jefferson to go across the pathless forests to the Pacific coast. And Burr's daughter, Theodosia, loving Lewis, is persuaded by her father to try to prevent his departure on the terrible journey, fearing that he will never return. The story of her endeavors, of her fascination, of Lewis' love for her, of the methods she used to try to prevent the start of the expedition, of Jefferson's confidence in Lewis, and the final denouement, the happiness, the tragedy, and the noble characters of Lewis and Theodosia—make a novel which, true in its facts, is a fascinating story of

THE ROMANCE OF A VERY GALLANT GENTLEMAN

Of all of Emerson Hough's great historical novels, so successful in appealing to the American public, none has such an extraordinary combination of love story and high adventure, none is a better example of this great story teller's ability. The descriptions of the struggles of the little band under Lewis and Clark up the great rivers, across the Rockies, and down to the Pacific, where no white man had ever been before, make

THE MAGNIFICENT ADVENTURE

a well named novel. There never was a more magnificent enterprise nor yet a more romantic setting for the weaving of love and the spirit of youth, to say nothing of the almost irresistible power of woman over man, whether that man be a great explorer, a king, or a soldier. A fine story with real history. You will find here much that will picture what our country once was, and what men and women always are.

THIS IS AN APPLETON BOOK, To Be Had at All Booksellers at $1.35 Net or From the Publishers at 35 West 32d Street, New York

TELLS HOW POLICE WOULD BAR ENEMY

Commissioner Woods Reports on Preparedness Measures Taken in Last Six Months.

WOULD AID ARMY AND NAVY

Water Supply, Avenues of Communication, Clothing, and Food Provided For by Department's Plans.

Police Commissioner Woods in his report sent yesterday to Mayor Mitchel told of the far-reaching results obtained by the police in the last six months in perfecting a system of co-operation with the army and navy, under which New York would be able to put up a defense against an enemy. He discussed this subject under the title of "Preparedness" and he said that the Department was now reaping the results of the plan begun in 1914 to make the police a protecting force as well as a policing force for the city. Not only had the men taken to the preparedness work with enthusiasm, but they had found time, also, he said, to do such effective police work that crime in New York was on the decrease.

"In the year just closing, the department is able to see results in its work of police preparedness, first undertaken late in 1914," said the Commissioner. "Along lines laid down by a committee of Inspectors appointed by the Commissioner, a general working plan has been prepared by which the department will be able to meet and cope with any great emergency. Officers and men have been instructed in both the theory and practice of all its details to the end that the force today is prepared to offer organized protection to the lives and property of citizens, in case the city is visited by any great calamity. This plan, for instance, enables the force to give full and complete co-operation to other departments in fighting a great conflagration; to mobilize quietly and quickly in case of any trouble; to establish relief stations by districts; to feed and house refugees; to aid the sick and needy; to safeguard the public health; to re-establish lines of communication, if broken, and to maintain a system of communication independent of any existing system; to protect the city's water supply; to commandeer food and clothing supplies, and vehicles for transportation; to construct and maintain sanitary camps; to render effective co-operation to the army and navy; and to offer protection, up to its maximum strength and efficiency, to the public against armed invasion.

"In order to bring these results about, officers and members of the force have received instruction, by means of schools, lectures, and drills, from officers of the army and navy and civilians, both professional and business men, recognized as authorities in the various activities concerned. Probably one of the most ambitious efforts in this study and instruction was the mastering of the details of the Commissary and Subsistence Department, as used in the army. But whatever the subject, both officers and men have taken up their work with an enthusiasm and spirit that has resulted in marked success. To accomplish the work, members of the force are classified in trades with which they were familiar before coming on the force, as motormen, chauffeurs, cooks, butchers, plumbers, carpenters, blacksmiths, electricians, surveyors stenographers, telegraphers, and linemen.

"A police code has been prepared and a complete set of blank orders covering every situation that might arise in about every conceivable emergency, has been printed and filed for ready access to expedite the execution of the preparedness plans.'

The report showed that in the first quarter of the year murder, crimes of violence, burglary and other major crimes had decreased. Because of this the number of arrests dropped also. The report showed that the work done by the police to prevent street accidents was beginning to show results. Fewer persons were killed or injured in the streets of the city by vehicular traffic in the first quarter of this year than in the first quarter of 1915.

The decrease in the number of street accidents was due largely, it was said, to the education of those on foot and the drivers as to the proper way of using the streets, backed by wise preventative regulations.

According to the report the number of serious crimes reported to the Detective Bureau in the first half of the present year dropped to 24,267, from 31,759 for the first half of 1915. Crimes of violence dropped from 2,636 to 2,277, and while there were 116 murders in the city in the first half of 1915 there were only 94 this year. The figures showed that burglaries and other major crimes dropped from 11,081 to 9,576 in six months. The Commissioner said he was gratified because this decrease in evildoing was shown even in the records of misdemeanor cases. In the first half of 1915 55,599 persons were arrested for misdemeanors, while in the first six months of this year there were only 48,681 misdemeanor arrests.

The number of persons summoned to court to answer complaints, however, jumped from 28,473 for the first half of last year to 38,127.

In noting the gradual increase in the number of convictions Commissioner Woods asserted that it was most gratifying because it demonstrated that the Police Department and the courts and the prosecuting officers were working together. As proof of this he said that the number of convictions had increased from 17.52 per cent. to 74.56 in 1914. The percentage for the first half of 1915 was 78.02, and this has now reached 81.57 in the first half of this year.

"By comparing figures of the 1915 report with figures for the first six months of the present year, it is more apparent than ever that the organized police effort made to reduce the number of street accidents is beginning to bear results," said the Commissioner. The total number of accidents this year was 10,018 as compared with 10,779 in the first half of 1915. The most gratifying feature of the report, however, has been the reduction in the number of deaths resulting from accidents, which was reduced from 303 during the first half of 1915 to 231 during the first half of this year."

Motor vehicles took the most victims, and, while fifty-two died in motor truck accidents, sixty-three were killed by automobiles, a decrease in the number of persons killed by this class of vehicle. In the first half of 1915 the street cars killed forty, and in the same period in 1916 they killed only twenty-five. All told, there were nineteen kinds of street accidents reported, and these included every class of injury from those struck by falling objects to those injured by dog bites. Comparing the two first-year periods, there were 5,050 injured by vehicles in 1915 and 5,038 in 1916. The total street accidents in the twelve months covered by the report was 22,540, in which 659 persons were killed and 23,321 injured.

There were 290 children killed, or 44 per cent. of all deaths, and 7,386 children injured.

In connection with street accidents, it was noted that in 1915 the Traffic Division arrested or summoned to court 22,983 persons for violation of the regulations. Most of these persons were convicted and paid $223,618 in fines. The motor cycle squad arrested and summoned to court for infraction of ordinances 13,319 operators of vehicles, of whom 13,119 were convicted and paid fines aggregating $193,681. Police work, safety zones at car stops, and safety aisles did much, the report said, to keep down street accidents. In addition the children were kept out of danger by setting aside sixty streets in which they could play in certain hours of the day.

WILL APPEAL IN AUDIT CASE.

Woodbury Wants Review of San Francisco Fair Controversy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—An appeal will be taken from the order of Justice Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck granting a writ of mandamus directing State Controller Eugene M. Travis to audit all of the expenses of the New York State Panama Pacific Exposition Commission and to bring suit for the recovery of all State money alleged to have been expended unlawfully in trips to and from the San Francisco Fair. Until he reads the opinion of Justice Hasbrouck, Attorney General Egbert E. Woodbury cannot tell just what his procedure will be. He said, however, that an appeal would be taken by him to have definitely determined questions of law involved. He said it must be settled who was empowered to expend money on commissions such as this, as well as on legislative committees, and he added that a person would be afraid to serve on a commission or legislative committee unless he had assurances that his expenses would be audited. As soon as possible after Justice Hasbrouck's opinion is digested, the Attorney General's office will prepare the appeal.

Governor Whitman was in his office today for the first time since last week. He declined to express himself on Justice Hasbrouck's decision.

"I have no fault to find with the opinon of Justice Hasbrouck," said Controller Travis today. "I stand ready and willing to perform my duties under the law, as I have at all times during the past. However, the Attorney General is the legal adviser of the State, and my official counsel, and I cannot, with propriety, say what will be done until he has had an opportunity to examine the opinion and to advise me respecting it."

FAVOR TARIFF COMMISSION.

Nine-tenths of New York's Business Men Said to Approve the Project.

Representatives of business organizations in this city interviewed yesterday were a unit in demanding that the original Rainey Tariff Commission bill be re-incorporated in the General Revenue measure, and enacted by Congress without delay. It was asserted that 90 per cent. of the business interests of New York favored a non-partisan commission to revise the tariff along scientific lines. The cutting down of the salaries of the proposed commissioners from $12,000 to $7,500, with the other changes designed to curtail the powers or diminish the influence of the commission, were deprecated.

Welding Ring, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, said the chamber had been in favor of a permanent tariff commission for many years. He thought a failure by Congress to provide an adequate commission at this session would be a serious blow at "commercial preparedness."

Frank L. Devine, assistant to Secretary Mead of the Merchants' Association of New York, said the association was committed to a scientific, non-partisan tariff commission.

"There's no mistaking the sentiment in this town for a tariff commission," said Mr. Devine. "From information in my possession I would say that easily 90 per cent. of the business men of New York City want a commission to work along the lines of scientific revision. Good salaries should be provided so as to attract the best men. The commission should be provided for at this session without fail."

At the offices of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway, Assistant Secretary William McConnell said the board long had been an advocate of the tariff commission idea, and by formal resolutions had asked Congress to provide such a body. Mr. McConnell said the Board of Trade and Transportation wanted action at this session of Congress.

The only organized opposition to a permanent tariff commission found came from the American Protective Tariff League, of which Wilbur F. Wakeman is Treasurer and General Secretary. Mr. Wakeman said:

"Reports that the league is trying to defeat the passage of the Tariff Commission bill in Congress are untrue. At the same time we are opposed to the proposal. Government by commission is already costing this country huge sums annually. Personally, I would abolish all commissions. The league belongs to the minority party. Consequently we have seen no reason for wasting our money in a useless struggle with the Democratic majority in Congress."

Mr. Wakeman added that the country already had a Constitutional tariff revision commission in the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

ACCOUNTING IN LEE ESTATE.

Value of Property Not Shown in Report Filed.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 25.—T. Fred Lee of 21 Greenridge Avenue filed today with Surrogate Sawyer his accounting as executor of the estate of his wife, Mrs. Georgia Crossman Mills Lee. The estate, according to the report filed today, includes only the income from the estate of her father, George W. Crossman, and money at hand, the total amount being $37,667.10. Of that sum Mr. Lee has spent $17,854.03, leaving a balance of $29,613.07.

Because the report does not relate to the estate left by Mrs. Crossman, and because the income tax on the estate of the "poor little rich boy" has not been paid as yet, these figures do not represent the value of the estate. The income was willed to Mrs. Lee by her father, and with it went the power of distribution. All except $50,000 left to Mr. Lee went to the boy, William Crossman Mills Lee, and an estimate of more than $1,600,000 is placed on it.

BLAME STATE LAW FOR HIGH MILK COST

Distributers Say Anti-Trust Act Prevents Co-operation with Farmers.

WILLING TO SHOW BOOKS

Legislative Committee Says Only 25 Per Cent. of the Producers Are Losing Money.

The Legislative Committee, headed by State Senator Charles W. Wicks of Utica, which is investigating the cause of the low prices paid to the milk producer and the high price paid by the consumer, laid the foundation at a hearing at the City Hall yesterday for future hearings by obtaining permission from the milk-distributing companies of this city to have their books examined by accountants. The committee will not return to this city to take testimony until November.

Senator Wicks said at the opening of the hearing that the inquiries by the committee in up-State counties showed that the farmers and dairymen, known as the milk-producers, were being ruined by the increasing cost of producing milk at the present prices. Representatives of milk-distributing concerns in this city were permitted to make statements, but witnesses were not called.

H. N. Hallock, Vice President of Borden's Condensed Milk Company, said that the repeal or modification of the Donnelly anti-trust law was the first step necessary for the solution of the milk problem. He said that waste and unnecessary cost might be eliminated by closer co-operation and the establishment of a community of interests between the milk producers and the milk distributers, but that this was forbidden by the Donnelly law.

"We have been called a trust," said he, "but as a matter of fact we have not any connection with any other institution and are dependent solely on our own resources. Under the existing law, I cannot suggest any better way of handling milk than that followed at present."

Mr. Hallock was asked if the increase of price of one cent a quart would give the producers an increase of one cent a quart per forty quart can. Mr. Hallock said that he could not answer the question off-hand. He said that the expense to the distributing companies of putting up the milk in bottles and delivering it that way was not generally appreciated, and that the item of breakage of bottles was a heavy one.

"The consumer will pay a deposit on a soda water bottle," he said, "but if a deposit were asked on milk bottles he would want to shoot us."

Irwin G. Jennings, Secretary of the Clover Farms Company, Inc., said the farmer often got more money than the milk was worth and that the principal remedy was to make the farmer efficient. He wants the Legislative Committee to get valuable information and lay the foundation for reforms by studying the methods employed by a large proportion of the farmers in the milk business.

Charles H. C. Beakes, President of the Beakes Dairy Company, said that an increase in the price of milk would not benefit the farmers in this State unless milk-producing for New York City were made a monopoly for the New York State farmer, because a rise in the price would cause milk companies all over the East to send their product to New York City.

Senator Wicks said that he would not undertake in the middle of his investigation to say that the milk distributers were at fault, but he asserted that, unless the milk producers and milk distributers co-operated with the committee to find a way of bettering conditions they would be killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

"There is no doubt of the seriousness of conditions up the State," said Senator Wicks. "The dairymen are not getting enough for their product. They are receiving 2½ to 3½ cents a quart and they want 4½ cents. Twenty-five of the dairymen are losing out absolutely. They lack the money to take proper care of their farms. Their fences are gone and their buildings are failing to ruin, because they cannot put the money aside for upkeep. Another 25 per cent. are just about breaking even. Another 25 per cent., who have wives and sons and daughters to employ in the business, are making a little. The last 25 per cent. are making money by raising blooded cattle and selling it for good prices, while selling milk as a by-product.

"Now, our hearing today is in the nature of an experience meeting. We want the co-operation of the milk dealers and we want to approach them in a spirit of fairness. We are not trying to have any one indicted or to get any one's scalp. All we want is to correct this evil. We have the dairymen's side. Now we want the other side. This meeting is just to start the ball rolling."

Residents of a large section of the Bronx, especially that of West Farms and vicinity, were greatly inconvenienced yesterday by the drivers of the Borden Condensed Milk Company not making their early deliveries. In a number of cases milk reached patrons late in the afternoon instead of in the morning. At the distributing station for this district, 448 East 180th Street, it was said last night that the milk failed to arrive from the country at its regular time. The drivers, instead of starting on their routes at about 4 A. M., were unable to leave the depot until between 11 A. M. and noon. It is expected, however, that deliveries will be made as usual this morning.

LISTS FOREIGN SECURITIES.

German Federal Council Orders Taking of General Inventory.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German Federal Council has issued an order for the taking of a general inventory of foreign securities held by Germans and deposited in Germany or in foreign countries.

Special measures will be taken to make the inventory as accurate as possible, for the guidance of the German authorities, says the Overseas News Agency announcement of the order.

The inventory has been directed with German currency and foreign trade interests in mind, the announcement adds.

Growth

In seven months of 1916 The New York Times published 203,699 lines of Resort advertising, 11,452 lines more than in the first seven months of 1915—a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.

The New York Times, with its average net paid daily and Sunday sale exceeding one-third of a million copies, is read by the greater portion of the army that travels—by more people of means than can be reached through any other New York newspaper.

HEAVY DRY GOODS SALES.

Shipments for Last Week Exceed Those of Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Wholesale shipments of dry goods for the current week show a good increase over the same period of last year. The total volume of road sales is continuing to run ahead of the corresponding week of 1915.

"Notwithstanding the splendid future business which has been booked, wholesalers are gratified at the very heavy volume of house sales which have been made throughout the market season. Collections for the week have been above normal. The market on domestic cotton goods is strong, with an upward tendency."

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:13|Sun sets..6:40|Moon rises..3:08

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:54	6:12	12:01	12:00
Governors Island	6:34	6:46	12:36	12:41
Hell Gate	8:40	8:52	2:17	2:22

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 25.

SS Baltic, Liverpool, Aug. 16.
SS Rance, Bilbao, Aug. 9.
SS Polarine, New Orleans, Aug. 17.
SS St. Dunstan, Bordeaux, July 30.
SS Santa Marta, Cristobal, Aug. 17.
SS Yarrowdale, La Rochelle, Aug. 11.
SS Zulia, Mayaguez, Aug. 19.
SS Sama, Baltimore, Aug. 23.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Aug. 22.
SS Honduras, Pensacola, Aug. 16.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Aug. 22.
SS Stavangeren, Colon, Aug. 12.
SS Vologis, Hartlepool, Aug. 10.
SS Vesta, Beaumont, Aug. 15.
SS Tokio Maru, Victoria, Aug. 2.
SS Santurce, Guanica, Aug. 17.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Aug. 19.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Aug. 24.
SS Benhather, Gibraltar, July 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Elef K. Venezuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Robert M. Thompson	Sharpness	Aug. 10
Atlanta	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Catherine Cuneo	Jamaica	Aug. 20
Atherstone	Havre	Aug. 11
Horatius	Havana	Aug. 20
Italia	Gibraltar	Aug. 16
Vauban	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Paul Paix	Swansea	Aug. 13
Ilwen	Cardiff	Aug. 14

DUE TOMORROW.

*Ryndam	Falmouth	Aug. 18
*New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Lombardia	Fire An'ziata	Aug. 10
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 24
Basse Terre	Bordeaux	Aug. 15

DUE MONDAY.

†Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Aug. 15
*Lochan-beau	Bordeaux	Aug. 20
Coamo	San Juan	Aug. 23
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 25

DUE TUESDAY.

Herm	Seville	Aug. 13
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 26
Metapan	Cristobal	Aug. 21
Northern	Havre	Aug. 15
Tokushima Maru	London	Aug. 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Mesaba	London	Aug. 19
Roma	Azores	Aug. 22
*Carpathia	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Mogileff	Leith	Aug. 17
Camino	London	Aug. 17
Cloughton	London	Aug. 16

DUE THURSDAY.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Caracas	San Juan	Aug. 26
Almirante	Kingston	Aug. 25
Stephan	Manoas	Aug. 13
Iroquois	Thameshaven	Aug. 17
Lepanto	Hull	Aug. 18

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Stockholm, Gothenburg	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hortilius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Lopez, Lopez, Cadiz	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Inca, Macoris	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Voltaire, Rio de Janeiro	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Millinocket, Porto Rico	——	12:00 M.
California, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Lord Cromer, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Sucre, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Matina, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stavanguen, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Arlina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Afghan Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munista, Manati	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Lancastrian, London	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Purus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Heilig Olav, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Canoptic, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Gloughton, London	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilla, Nassau	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Kentucky, at Copenhagen, Aug. 22.
SS Pioneer, at Copenhagen, Aug. 22.
SS Dunachton, at Adelaide, Aug. 24.
SS Pannonia, at London, Aug. 24.
SS Orion, at Barcelona, Aug. 18.
SS Lyngfjord, at Christiania, Aug. 18.
SS Snowdonian, at Marseilles, Aug. 19.
SS Toftwood, at Cherbourg, Aug. 21.
SS Wells City, at Bristol, Aug. 25.
SS Patroclus, at Rotterdam, Aug. 23.

Sailed.

SS Amazonia, from Liverpool, Aug. 24.
SS Bolton Castle, from Manila, Aug. 24.
SS Owego, from Rotterdam, Aug. 21.
SS City of Naples, from Shanghai, Aug. 24.
SS Pleiades, from Panama, Aug. 25.
SS Van der Duyn, from Panama, Aug. 24.
SS Zacapa, from Colon, Aug. 26.
SS Bacci, from Preston, Aug. 23.
SS Lisbon, from Bordeaux, Aug. 16.

Passed.

SS City of Manchester, New York for Bombay, passed St. Helena.
SS Housatonic, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 25.

SS New York, Liverpool to New York, was 875 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 27th, afternoon. American Line.
SS Frederik VIII., Copenhagen to New York, was 1,160 miles E. at 7 P. M.; due 28th, late, or early 29th. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 1,170 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 90 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Gulfoil, Sabine to New York, was 367 miles S. at noon.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 123 miles S. of Tampa at 7 P. M.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 100 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Santiago, Cuban ports to New York, was 80 miles S. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, AUG. 25.

SS Kroonland, New York for Liverpool, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 26th, forenoon. American Line.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canopic.
Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Heilig Olav.
Sweden—Close at 7 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Stockholm.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Kristianiafjord.

Transatlantic Mails.

Sweden, via Gothenburg, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9:30 A. M.)—Stockholm ..... Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Kristianiafjord ..... Aug. 26
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Kristianiafjord ..... Aug. 26
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Lafayette ..... Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia ..... Aug. 26

Mails for South America.

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Voltaire ..... Aug. 26
Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Puris ..... Aug. 26

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru ..... Aug. 27
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Aug. 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... Aug. 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, July 27; Shanghai, Aug. 1; Yokohama, Aug. 9, and Hongkong, Aug. 10—which arrived per steamer Hawaii, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 24, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Aug. 28.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Aug. 3, Sydney, Aug. 4, Honolulu, Aug. 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched East on Aug. 23, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Aug. 28.

The Coolest Way to Spend Sunday

Most Delightful Sail on the Hudson River to Newburgh

Round Trip $1.00

S.S. "Rensselaer" leaves Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 A. M., for NEWBURGH AND ALBANY. Passengers return from Newburgh on Trojan, due at 8:30 P. M.

Also Through Service to Albany and Troy, 6 P. M. & 7 P. M.

Hudson Navigation Company

UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

All Service Daily Except Sunday.

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrik Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return to 42d St.

Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

Special Trips Every Saturday to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:40; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P.M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P.M.

AFTERNOON BOAT

for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.

Hudson River **Day Line**

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Leaves daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1997 Spring.

SUNDAY TRIP

Up the Hudson to Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie & Return, $1.00

Str. "Benj. B. Odell"

leaves Franklin St., 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music, restaurant and lunch room.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

BLOCK ISLAND R. I. $1.50

EVERY SUNDAY

Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., New York, 8:30; Brooklyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44; and East New York, 8:49 A. M., for Montauk; thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."

Leave Block Island, returning, 4 P. M.

Tickets on sale, commencing Saturday of each week, at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg. (5th Ave. and 23d St.), and Long Island Railroad stations, foot 34th St., E. R., New York; Long Island City and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant. Lunch Counter and Cafe service on steamer.

VALLEY GROVE

80 Mile Sail on the Sound

Every Sunday 75c

Bathing. Dancing.

STR. "MONTAUK" ½ Fare 40c

Leave Pier foot E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave Pier foot E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:00 P. M.
Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments

Cooling Breezes At The Seashore

LONG BEACH ROCKAWAY BEACH

Frequent trains on Sundays and weekdays, via Long Island R. R., from Pennsylvania Station (7th Ave. and 33d St.); also from Brooklyn stations.

BEAR MOUNTAIN AND HIGHLAND LAKE

45 MILES UP THE HUDSON

Weekday & Sunday TWO-BOAT Service

Str. "Highlander" Leaves Battery Pier, 9:15 A. M.

Str. "Rosedale" Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.

Saturday Afternoon Trip

Leaving Battery 1:30, W. 132d St., 2:00 P. M. About 2 HOURS at BEAR MOUNTAIN

Round Trip, Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c.
Sundays and Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
MUSIC. DANCING. McAlister Steamboat Co.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON HUDSON RIVER TRIPS

Str. "Homer Ramsdell" for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 1:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M., connecting at Newburgh with "Benj. B. Odell" for return. Str. "W. F. Romer," 2:30 and 3:00 P. M. CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

GLEN ISLANDS

Boats from Battery today, 9:30 & 10 A. M. & 1:30, 2 & 6 P. M., E. 34th St., 20 min. later. Bronx Boat from E. 138th St., 9:30 A. M., 2 & 7 P. M.

Hartford Line

From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M. Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.50.

Iron Steamboat Co.

A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS" Daily 8 A. M. Pier 1 N. R. ONLY. Fare $1.00.

CONEY ISLAND & ROCKAWAY BEACH, from Pier 1, N. R. and West 129th St. Round Trip, ADULTS 50c, CHILDREN 25c. Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN. 7 Days' Cruise—2209 miles on four Lakes. $40. Meals and berth included. STEAMSHIP SOUTH AMERICAN.

DELIGHTFUL SHORT SEA TRIP. Restful and Healthful. SAVANNAH LINE, 140 W. 42d St., New York

FABRE LINES

N. Y.—Azores—Lisbon—Naples—Marseilles. Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

BERMUDA, surprisingly low rates. Booklet. Dallett's Tours, 1471 Broadway, New York.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE STEAMERS

The comfortable, speedy way to Atlantic Highlands, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant, etc., leave

Foot of West 130d St., week days, 10:00 A.M., 2:45, 7:30 P.M., Sundays, 8:30, 9:30 A.M., 11:30, 3:50 P.M., (10:15 P.M., E. Long Branch only).

Foot of West 42d St., week days, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 A.M., 12:30, 1:50, 3:15, 4:15, 5:30, 6:00 P.M., Sundays, 9:00, 10:00 A.M., 1:00, 4:30, 7:15 P.M. (10:15 P.M., E. Long Branch only).

Foot of Cedar St., week days, 9:15, 10:15, 11:00 A.M., 1:00, 2:15, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:30 P.M., Sundays, 9:30, 10:30 A.M., 1:30, 4:30, 7:30 P.M., (7:15 P.M., E. Long Branch only).

✠ Will not run September 4.

Eastern Steamship Lines

All-the-Way-by-Water

BOSTON Metropolitan Line Route via Long Island Sound

Beautiful Buzzards Bay and the

CAPE COD CANAL

Superb Steel Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill. Leave Pier 14, North River, foot of Murray St. Week Days and Sundays at 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M. Same service returning. Music on each Steamer.

Portland Maine Steamship Line, Steamships North Land and North Star.

Lve. Pier 19, N. R., Tues., Thurs. and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M.

Tickets & Information at Piers; also at New York Transfer Co. Offices and various Tourist Agencies.

Delightful Sunday Outings

STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL

To Bridgeport

Lv. Foot Houston St., N. R., 10:00 A. M.
Fulton St., North River, 10:00 A. M.
Return, Lv. Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M.
Due New York, Pier 14, N. R., 8:00 P. M.

A Cool and Comfortable Sail on L. I. Sound. Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter.

FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE.

Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents.

Tickets limited. On sale only at Piers on day of Excursions.

The New England Steamship Co.

Sunday Excursions To NEW HAVEN

Str. RICHARD PECK

Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.
Foot of East 22nd St., 10:00 A. M.
Returning, Lv. New Haven, 4:30 P. M.
Due New York, 9:00 P. M.

A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON L. I. SOUND.

VISIT THE CITY OF ELMS.

FARE $1.50. CHILDREN, 75 CENTS.

COTTON AT 16 CENTS, NEAR RECORD PRICE

Only Twice Since the Civil War Have Rates Been Higher Than In Yesterday's Market.

EXCHANGE RAISES MARGINS

Speculators Required to Put Up $5 a Bale—Reports Tend to Increase Bullish Sentiment.

More than 16 cents a pound, or $80 a bale, was paid for cotton on the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday for delivery next year. Earlier options closely approached the 16-cent price. That rate is the highest at which cotton has sold since the civil war in times of normal market, and twice has it been exceeded. In the Sully campaign of 1903-04 prices were carried to a 17-cent basis, only to drop precipitately. In the Patten-Hayne-Scales-Brown corner of 1910 shorts in the August option were squeezed up to 20 cents as the month ran out.

Yesterday's speculation was the most animated of any day of the year, and brokers said the public interest in the market was as great as ever before. There had been days of larger advances in price, but none in which the market advanced so impulsively on general rather than clique speculation.

At one time prices of most of the options were up more than 60 points, or $3 a bale, over Thursday's close. The close showed advances of more than $2.50 a bale to be the rule. There was heavy buying for foreign account, for spinners and for shorts as well as for bullish speculators. Scores of reports from the South had it that planters were inclined to hold out for higher prices.

The 16 cent range compares with a price of 10 cents at which it was aimed to steady the cotton market two years ago when in the first month of the war the Cotton Exchange closed and cotton sold below 7 cents, or $35 a bale. It was then expected the Teutonic markets would be closed. With that expectation realized cotton is now more than 100 per cent. higher. Two years ago also there was formed a $135,000,000 pool to steady the cotton market. Now the market is natural.

Reports of Damage.

Reports from Southern centres said that the picking of the bolls showed the cumulative effect of the use of inferior or scanty fertilizer for two years in succession. Damage from drought was also reported, and the bulls said there would be no late pickings because the soil, having had insufficient moisture last Winter, had not since been replenished. Predictions were made that the Government crop report on Aug. 31 would indicate a crop even less than the scanty 12,000,000 bales, which lately has been an accepted estimate.

Liverpool again furnished a surprise by sending cables which were about 18 to 20 American points higher than due. Spot cotton was 16 points higher at 9.42d for American middling. The local market made more than a full response to cables, and opened at an advance of 23 to 31 points, with trading active and excited.

Bullish enthusiasm was stimulated by the admission of extensive deterioration in the report of The Journal of Commerce on South Carolina. The National Ginners' Association was said to show a decline of about 9 points in condition, which would foreshadow a Government report on Sept. 1 of between 63 and 64. The western belt forecast pointed to continuance of dry weather. Notwithstanding the heavy profit taking on the opening advance, the market absorbed all offerings and moved steadily upward. It was not until the January option had touched 15.95c, with March, May, and July above 16c, that the advance was checked.

Margin Figure Raised.

The Exchange authorities evidently concede that the advance has exceeded all bounds of conservatism, for the management of the Clearing House yesterday decided to exact a margin of $5 a bale from all members, regardless of the size of their commitments. The ordinary margin on commitments of normal proportions is only $3. These extraordinary precautions should put some restraint on operations, although it must be admitted that there is no large public long interest. The South has bought very little cotton. Liverpool and trading interests have been the chief buyers, and, aside from a group of large operators, the average trader of bullish inclinations has taken down his profits from time to time.

Members of the Cotton Exchange decided yesterday by a vote of 58 to 25 to make Saturday, Sept. 2, an extra Exchange holiday.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the movement of cotton into sight for the week was 100,830 bales, against 60,035 last year; for the season, 277,294, against 194,429 last year.

The market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	...	...	...	@ ...	15.05@15.09
Oct	15.28	15.75	15.24	15.62@15.64	15.09@15.10
Dec	15.46	15.80	15.41	15.74@15.76	15.22@15.24
Jan	15.54	15.95	15.45	15.78@15.80	15.27@15.28
Mar	15.64	16.00	15.53	15.93@15.96	15.40@15.41
May	15.73	16.20	15.72	16.08@16.10	15.54@15.55
July	15.85	16.26	15.78	16.13@16.15	15.59@15.61

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 65 points advance; middling at 15.85c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady at 25@75 points higher; New Orleans, 15.19c; Galveston, 15.75c; Savannah, 15.25c; Memphis, 15.25c; Augusta, 15.18c; Houston, 15.60c. New Orleans market closed nervous.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	15.00	15.52	15.00	15.36@15.37	14.85@14.86
Dec	15.20	15.63	15.19	15.56@15.58	15.09@15.08
Jan	15.35	15.80	15.32	15.68@15.68	15.21@15.20
Mar	15.54	15.90	15.48	15.90@15.81	15.28@15.26
May	15.97	15.97	15.72	15.94@15.96	15.42@15.43

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 16 points higher at 9.42d. Sales, 4,000; receipts, 17,000, including 15,000 American. Closed irregular and unsettled.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Close.
Oct.-Nov	9.08	9.30	9.08	9.26 9.05½
Jan.-Feb	9.00	9.23	9.00	9.18½ 8.98
Mar.-April	8.98	9.18	8.97	9.15½ 8.96
May-June	8.95	9.19	8.95	9.13½ 8.93

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 15.24c; October, 15.52c; January, 15.51c; March, 15.64c; May, 15.78c; July, 15.83c. The market there was due to open today 13½@16½ points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,815		70,662	103,385
New Orleans	1,572	1,718	70,442	119,345
Mobile	323	73	13,564	12,016
Savannah	2,350	2,316	58,755	61,741
Charleston	88	153	21,869	43,635
Wilmington	460	294	27,211	33,314
Norfolk	1,255	592	23,829	29,906

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	862	145	28,515	63,460
Memphis	30	81	45,590	62,913
St. Louis	...	382	...	12,186
Houston	11,998	8,924	81,084	56,820

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	...	2,649	1,509
New Orleans	1,200 to 1,800	1,129	754

Exports yesterday were 200 bales; total thus far for this month, 280,413 bales; total last season, 183,125 bales.

THE SHARK, STUFFED.

Temporary Display at the Museum of Natural History.

"The danger of being attacked by a shark about here is probably less than that of being struck by lightning," says a printed notice at a shark exhibition opened yesterday for public view at the American Museum of Natural History. The star of the collection, however, is a twelve-foot white shark, a maneater, which was captured off Cape Cod some years ago.

The shark exhibition is only temporary. It is staged at one side of the big central hall on the main floor of the Museum and has been arranged to meet the general interest in the subject of sharks which has been caused by the casualties along the coast this year. There are three sharks shown, with two smaller fish known as "shark's attendants" from their habits. One shark is a maneater and the two others shown are the blue shark and the ground shark.

"All sharks which have been captured around here since the beginning of the shark scare have been undoubtedly this common ground shark," says J. T. Nichols of the Museum, Assistant Curator of Recent Fishes, who is staging the special shark exhibit.

The maneater shown is a small one of its kind, twelve feet long, dark on the upper part of the body and white underneath, with a round snub nose and not at all ferocious in appearance. It is classified as the most dangerous of all the sharks and sometimes reaches a length of from thirty to forty feet. It is rare even in the tropical waters, which are its natural habitat, and has only once been captured near New York. A 7½-foot specimen was caught off South Amboy July 14, 1916.

The tropical blue shark, which the Museum exhibits, is a beautiful fish in color and line, and is sometimes plentiful at this latitude along the edge of the Gulf Stream, the Museum description of it says, but it rarely straggles in shore. The blue sharks, eight and nine feet long, gather around the whale fishing ships at sea and feed on the flesh of the whale as it is cut up.

The smaller fish in the exhibition are the pilot and the sucking fish. The former, either singly or in schools, has a habit of accompanying the blue shark swimming close alongside its dorsal fin and hurrying back as if afraid when it has darted away for a moment in search of food. The sucking fishes are peculiar small flattened fish which cling to large sharks by means of a remarkable sucking disk on the tops of their heads. They are carried along by the larger animal without the effort of swimming and feed on the scraps of the food taken by the shark. The one shown is commonly found on ground sharks.

The special exhibit will remain open as long as the public continues to be interested in sharks.

AUSTRIANS FIND TREASURE.

Monastery's Hoard, Hidden in Catacombs, Betrayed to Army.

GENEVA, Aug. 24, (via Paris.)—The Austrians, according to a special dispatch from Innsbrück, have found the famous treasures of the Detchani Monastery, near Cettinje, Montenegro, which the monks had buried upon the approach of the invaders. The accumulations were those of seven centuries, consisting of jewels and old coin of every generation since the thirteenth century, golden vessels, and richly-embroidered vestments. The value of the whole accumulation is estimated at several millions of pounds.

It is said, adds the dispatch, that a peasant betrayed to the Austrians the catacombs where the treasure was secreted.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was quiet and rather heavy during the first half of the day with further liquidation on the part of leading holders, but on the decline there was renewed activity on the buying side and during the last hour the market advanced very sharply and closed strong, with net gains of 3¼ to 5c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.64¾; No. 2 hard, $1.68½; No. 1 Nor. Duluth, $1.77, and No. 1 Nor. Manitoba, $1.78¾, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
September	1.54	1.48	1.53½	1.48¼	97½
December	1.55¼	1.50¾	1.55	1.51½	95½
May	1.58	1.53½	1.58	1.54¾	1.00¼

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active, and prices were influenced by the action of wheat, declining early, but closing very firm, with net gains of 1 to 1¼c. On the whole, underlying sentiment was bullish, owing to continued reports of damage to the new crop and firmness in the cash position. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 98¾c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
September	86¼	85¼	86¼	85¼	73½
December	76	73½	75¾	74¼	63¼
May	79¼	77¾	79	78	64½

OATS.

The oats market showed a very steady undertone throughout the day, and toward the close prices were distinctly streng with net gains of ⅞ to 1¼c. The local cash market was firm. No. 3 white quoted at 53½@54c; No. 4 white, 52½ to 53½c; fancy clipped white, 56@57¼c, and ordinary clipped white, 54@56c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
September	47¾	46	47¼	46	36½
December	50½	49¼	50¼	49	36
May	53½	52½	53¾	52¼	38¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was active and strong, with lard at new higher records for the season on general buying, led by some of the strongest interests in the trade. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000, estimated for Saturday 18,000; Kansas City received 2,000 and Omaha 5,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
Sept.	14.20	14.00	14.22	13.92	8.62
Oct.	14.40	14.05	14.27	13.92	8.17
Ribs—					
Sept.	14.42	14.35	14.37	14.27	8.52
Oct.	14.13	14.00	14.12	14.02	8.62
Pork—					
Sept.	27.45	27.15	27.35	27.10	18.62
Oct.	26.25	26.00	26.05	26.15	18.77

COTTONSEED OIL.

The biggest day's trading the cottonseed oil market has ever witnessed occurred yesterday, accompanied by an extraordinary advance of nearly 100 points in some cases, with the close 88 to 91 points net higher, following late reactions, due to heavy profit-taking sales. Sales for the day reached the record total of 66,500 barrels and tenders on August contracts 2,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.80@	9.10
August	..	..	9.40@9.75	9.07
September	9.55	9.20	9.47@9.49	9.10
October	9.82	9.30	9.62@9.63	9.18
November	9.75	9.08	9.58@9.60	8.91
December	9.81	9.11	9.66@9.68	8.90
January	9.88	9.14	9.75@9.76	8.94
February	..	..	9.77@9.80	8.99
March	9.98	9.45	9.90@9.95	9.17

COFFEE.

Some of the excitement which has been experienced recently in the grain and cotton markets extended into coffee, and prices advanced 28 to 38 points. The volume of business was the largest for many weeks, total sales aggregating 108,500 bags. The spot market was inactive and prices were nominally unchanged, although the undertone was distinctly firm. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	9.12@9.13	8.84
September	9.16	8.88	9.12@9.13	8.84
October	..	..	9.12@9.13	8.85
November	..	..	9.12@9.13	8.85
December	9.17	8.88	9.12@9.13	8.86
January	..	..	9.16@9.17	8.91
February	..	..	9.20@9.21	8.95
March	9.25	9.00	9.25@9.26	8.98
April	..	..	9.30@9.31	9.03
May	9.41	9.15	9.35@9.36	9.08
June	..	..	9.40@9.41	9.13
July	9.45	9.15	9.40@9.41	9.13

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was quiet throughout the day, and after opening generally 1 to 8 points lower, prices held within a narrow range, the market closing easy at a net decline of 5 to 9 points, with sales for the day 8,250 tons.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	4.32@4.35	4.36
September	4.36	4.30	4.33@4.35	4.38
October	4.40	4.38	4.33@4.35	4.42
November	..	..	4.27@4.30	4.34
December	4.20	4.18	4.16@4.18	4.21
January	..	..	3.88@3.90	3.93
February	..	..	3.71@3.73	3.78
March	3.80	3.80	3.74@3.76	3.80
April	..	..	3.77@3.79	3.84
May	3.85	3.85	3.80@3.82	3.88
June	..	..	3.83@3.85	3.90
July	..	..	3.86@3.88	3.93

The market for refined sugar was dull and unchanged, with refiners listing on the basis of 7 to 7.25c for fine granulated. Second hand sugars were available at 6.85 to 6.90. Raw sugar closed with the market dull and without change in any particular. Quotations were nominal at 5.56c for centrifugals, 4.79c for molasses, and 4½c cost and freight.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,469 packages. Further weakness was shown on nearly all grades of creamery, and prices declined about ½c. At the reduced figures trade is exceedingly quiet. Renovated fairly sustained, while ladles and packing stock are very firm under export demand. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per pound, 32c; higher scoring, 32½@33c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 30½@31½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 28½@30c; thirds, 27½@28c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 32½@33c; higher scoring, 33½@34c; firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 29@30½c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 31@31½c; good to prime, 29@30c; common to fair, 25@28½c; renovated, extras, 28@29c; firsts, 27@27½c; lower grades, 25@26½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27½@28c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23½@24½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 26@25½c; No. 2, 24½c; lower grades, 22@24c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,589 cases. The demand for fresh gathered stock has slackened a little today, especially on the higher priced qualities, and market for these is showing an easier tone with offers to shade the prices ½@1c in order to avoid carrying stock over. Good medium and lower qualities are without much change. Much of the stock arriving is selling in range of 24@28c, some very inferior lots ranging downward. Refrigerator eggs have had a free movement, largely of a speculative character, and some long lines have been taken at 23½ prices; the market is sustained with considerable confidence at recent quotations. Nearby white eggs are not active and the ordinary qualities move rather slowly at very irregular prices; fancy stock steady. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 34@34c; extra firsts, 31@33c; firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds and dirties, 24@25c; checks, No. 1, 22½@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 16@22c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20¼@21¼c; undergrades, 14@20c; refrigerator special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 29c; firsts, 27½@28½c; seconds, 25½@27c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 38@42c; ordinary to good, 32@37c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 29@38c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 28@34c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 36@37c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@35c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—Forecast: N. Car. and S. Car.—Showers and thunderstorms Sat. and probably Sun.; moderate to fresh e. winds on the coast.

Ga.—Fair in n., showers in s. Sat. Sun., fair; moderate to fresh e. winds on the coast.

Fla.—Rains, except fair in extreme n. w. Sun., fair; moderate and variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light n. w. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

Ohio—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light, variable winds.

Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light, variable winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; light, variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Showers Sat. Sun., fair; light, variable winds, mostly w.

Tex., East and West Texas—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

Ark. and Okla.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. fair; moderate temperature.

Mo.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Sat.; cooler in n. and w. Sun. fair, with moderate temperature.

Wis.—Cloudy Sat.; cooler in extreme s. w. Sun. fair and continued cool.

Iowa—Cloudy Sat. Sun. fair; moderate warmer Sun.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. probably unsettled.

Neb.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.

Colo.—Cloudy Sat.; cooler in e. Sun. fair.

PROPOSES NEWS PRINT TAX.

Senator Hitchcock's Plan to Check Soaring Prices of Paper.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, has prepared an amendment to the Revenue bill intended to check the soaring prices of news print paper. He said today he would bring it up in the Senate when certain sections of the bill were reached for debate. Mr. Hitchcock is himself a newspaper publisher.

Under the amendment paper selling at $40 a ton and under would not be taxed. When the price passed $40, a tax of $1 a ton would prevail until $45 a ton was reached, when the tax would increase to $3, and mount gradually, until a tax of $40 a ton would prevail on paper selling for more than $90.

"My proposed amendment is designed not so much to raise revenue," said Mr. Hitchcock, "as to make it unprofitable for paper manufacturers to charge exorbitant prices for news print paper. The price had been very stable for several years, until recently, selling around 2 cents a pound at the mills. There has been an increase in the consumption of paper in the last two years for two reasons—the great increase in newspaper circulation arising from the war, and more recently the increased volume of advertising due to prosperity. The result is that all surplus stocks of paper have practically disappeared.

"The mills are making about 6,500 tons a day and we are importing about 1,200 tons a day from Canada, but this does not meet the demand. The result is that manufacturers whose product is not fully contracted for are taking advantage of the situation to sell paper at exorbitant figures. While the great bulk of news print paper is selling at 2 cents a pound under existing contracts, all new sales are bringing from 4 to 5 cents a pound.

"Many newspapers that are paying $40 a ton for their regular supply are paying $80 a ton for any surplus they need, and any newspaper so unfortunate as to have its contracts expire is being compelled to pay from $80 to $90 a ton for its whole supply, which is ruinous."

WELCOME LAND BANK.

Michigan Farmers Predict Benefits from Rural Credits Law.

Special to The New York Times.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 25.—The Federal Farm Loan Board held a meeting in the Capitol today. Representatives of the various agricultural interests testified as to the need of a Federal Land Bank in Michigan, and without exception each witness said that Michigan was one of the few Northern States that would benefit greatly when the rural credits law is in operation.

Approximately 100 farmers from all parts of the State came here for the hearing. The banking interests of Michigan also sent representatives. None of the bankers made any protest against the law.

J. L. Snyder, who for twenty years was President of the Michigan Agricultural College, told the Farm Loan Board that only one-third of the State was actually under cultivation. He pointed out that the industrial centres had developed rapidly through the growth of the automobile business and that the farms had suffered for lack of capital and labor.

N. P. Hull, former Master of the Michigan State Grange, told the board that there was a big demand for long-term loans and that no State in the Union would benefit more by a Federal Land Bank than Michigan. He suggested that Indiana and Ohio should be incorporated in the Michigan District.

Other witnesses who are familiar with conditions in the northern part of the lower peninsula said that in some instances farmers were compelled to pay a large bonus in addition to the regular rates of interest, and cases were cited of $300 loans that had cost $400. In the southern part of the State where the land is improved, rates of interest are lower. Many of the speakers said that Lansing was the ideal situation for the bank.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany or F. & H. in all colors; will pay cash. 38-40 West 32d St., Room 1,501.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobbers looking at coats and suits. Fifth floor, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES, coats, and suits; will pay spot cash for jobs. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1302.

SATIN.—Open to buy large quantity of all silk satin Duchess. Call with samples, F. J. Berash, 36 West 20th St. Phone Chelsea 8359.

SUITS.—Will look Saturday, 9 A. M.; all prices. 1,116 Broadway, ninth floor.

WAISTS.—Contractor, with 30 machines, desires work from waist manufacturer. Spring, 4567.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers call to see six good numbers at $8.75 of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—Ladies' coats in all fabrics for immediate delivery. Weinstein & Klipstein, 139 Spring St.

FIXTURES.—Closing out muslin underwear, waists, trimmings, and all fixtures. 652 Broadway, eighth floor.

PLUSH PUSHES.—250; 85 pieces for sale cheap. Tel Gramercy 2750.

SATINE.—Large quantity, all colors. Stern-Miller Co., 19 West 36th. Greeley 2236.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$18.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..8¼@8¾% per cent. for the best names
Thursday..8¼@8¾ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

New Style of Playing Cards.

Playing cards with cross-stitch backs have come out with the return of the costumes of the cross-stitch period. These have a plain centre, and electrotype letters are sent out with the cards to dealers so that the purchasers may have their initials set on the back also in the cross-stitch effect. The cards come in blues and pinks. The lucky swastika is the central figure of the joker card.

Favorite Colors in Gowns.

Burgundy and plum are the colors of the moment, said a manufacturer of popular priced suits yesterday. These are the best sellers in satins, taffetas, serges, and serge combinations. They are temporarily so popular that they are winners when shown in touches of the colors in embroideries on other tone frocks. Navy, as always, is the popular color for serges, blacks and navies are good in everything, and green is going well but less strong than the other colors. Straight effects are shown in all these gowns which sell for $6.75 up.

Argentina Wants Our Silverware.

One of the features of trading in silverware in the local jewelry district at the present time is the demand that is coming from Argentina for American goods. One of the biggest buyers from Buenos Aires was here recently after this merchandise, and is reported to have purchased heavily. The wares bought will replace those which formerly were secured in London or Paris. With only about 5 per cent. of the jewelry and silverware imports of Argentina coming from that country, it is apparent that there is considerable of a field there for artistic American products.

Effects in Draperies.

Drapery of a beautiful shade of rich yellow velours, with decorations in deep tones of other colors, is about to go into the dining room of a woman playwright of this city. It is an example of block printing of a firm which makes a specialty of original effects of different kinds. It is all hand-work. There is a narrow border on the edge of the curtain of solid green of a soft, dull shade, and a bird showing notes of reds and greens appears on the inner border. The hand-blocked draperies and hangings are done in colors and upon materials to agree with the rooms and the furniture of the rooms in which they are to be placed in all-over patterns or borders.

The Gem Trade Is Busy.

Little fault can be found with the movement of merchandise in the local gem trade. Fine emeralds, sapphires, and pearls are selling more freely than for some time, it is said, while in the so-called semi-precious stones there is still a great demand for aquamarines, tourmalines, and fine Chinese jade. Green stones of all kinds seem to be very popular, though the demand for pink tourmalines can by no means be overlooked. Stocks of cut and rough gems are scarce generally, and prices are moving upward steadily as the demand increases. So busy have some of the local cutters been that the number of workmen has been doubled since early in the year. The diamond trade is also in good shape, and these stones are being sold as rapidly as they come in. Prices are advancing on them also, gradually but steadily.

Demand for Arctics.

Last year was the biggest ever known to the trade in arctics for men, women, and children, and this year promises to be as large or larger. The heavy storms at the end of the last Winter season cleaned out the stock of the retail dealers. One big New York firm sent in an order the latter part of the season for arctics for women, forty-eight pairs in all sizes. The wholesale dealers could hardly understand it, but there proves to be practically an all-the-year-round trade. The arctics run up to eight buckles, though the six-buckle is highest, for which there is a big demand, and the four-buckle also goes well. Most attractive in appearance in these heavy shoes is a special white arctic for misses. These are a little higher priced. Arctics are good all over the New England States, Pennsylvania, and New York, and the West and Northwest.

Says They Are Not Consistent.

There is a manufacturer of women's neckwear in this city who is against certain tactics that some of the retail haberdashers are employing in order to bolster up the sale of these goods over the counter. One thing in particular that he complains of is the selling of neckwear at cut prices at a time when the rising cost of tie silks is making it a problem to supply goods that can meet the former ideas as to what prices they should retail at. "In view of present conditions in the tie silk industry," he said, "I cannot understand this 'trading-down' tendency of the retailer. It not only is wrong at this time, but it is inconsistent. It is not a rare thing to go into a shop and see ties that formerly sold at 50 cents marked 55, while right near them will be a quantity of goods labeled '89 cents, three for $1.' Does this tend to inspire confidence as to values in the consumer's mind?"

Jewelry Business Almost a Boom.

Business has been so good in the jewelry trade of late that in the opinion of some manufacturers conditions have almost reached the boom state. All classes of merchandise are moving well, with the more expensive goods particularly in demand. Fine gold and platinum pieces are being bought in a large way, and in some cases it is said that the jewelers of the better class are paying more attention to the beauty of the goods they buy than to the prices asked for them. In high-class jewelry an especially good business is reported on rings and brooch bar pins. Platinum rings and pins of this sort are in high favor, and business is said to be better generally at this time of the year than for years. Platinum, which had been down to $60 an ounce, has now gone back to $68. Little difficulty is reported in getting it, however, if the buyer is willing to pay the price asked.

Colored Cottons Prices Rising.

The spurt cotton has taken in the last few days, coupled with the better demand from the jobbing trade, has resulted in prices being moved up in this market on certain of the cheaper colored cottons. This has been true of indigo ginghams, and also of some denims. Some Southern staple ginghams have also been moved up. A better demand has been reported for fine dress ginghams, jobbers apparently trying to cover now on goods they could not or would not buy earlier in the year. As to shirting cottons, there is some difference of opinion regarding just how good business is, but at best it appears that such goods as chambrays, madras, &c., might move more freely. Colored drill sellings are doing well enough, from all reports, but the bulk of this business is being done with Latin America.

Cotton Upsets Gray Goods Trade.

The rapid rise in cotton played havoc with the local gray goods market yesterday, from all accounts. Sellers were afraid to trade very far ahead, in the fear of covering their looms at prices which might look low a week hence, while buyers shied at taking much beyond what they needed for use in the immediate and near future. As a result business was not as large as it would have been had things been more settled. Some sales of 39-inch 68-72s were reported at 7 cents for delivery during the remainder of this month and next, and it was said that 5¼ cents had been paid for similar shipments of 38½-inch 60-48s. Sellers appeared loth in some cases to tell whether they had done any contract business or not, apparently unwilling to jeopardize chances of higher prices soon, but the impression given was that this trade must have been small. The call for coarse goods was not very strong, either, though more sales of 4.70s were reported at the full price. Closing printcloth figures were:

39-inch, 80-80s	8¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	6c
39-inch, 68-72s	7c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	4¾c

WON'T GUARANTEE DYES.

Clothing Manufacturers Say This of the Spring Fabrics.

The action of a special committee of the National Association of Clothiers, in notifying the clothing trade that manufacturers would not guarantee colors in Spring fabrics, appeared yesterday to meet with the approval of woolen and worsted factors in the Fourth Avenue district. It was pointed out that the clothiers were only following the example of the mill men who several months ago gave notice that, owing to the dyestuff scarcity and the inferiority of some of the colors used, it would be impossible to warrant many fabrics.

Herbert Peabody, a member of the Executive Committee of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, said yesterday that the association had been obliged to put in the contracts for Spring delivery a notice that, owing to the unreliability of dyes, manufacturers were unable to guarantee the fastness of many classes of fabrics. According to Mr. Peabody, fabric manufacturers could only guarantee fastness in cases where mills had old colors left over from before the war. It seemed to be the idea that fabrics would for some time reflect the dyestuff period of greatest scarcity when speculators resorted to adulteration on a large scale in order to add to their profits. It was said that American manufacturers of dyestuffs were now for the most part producing colors pretty well up to standard, so that eventually it was thought fabric manufacturers would again be in a position to guarantee fastness. At the offices of the American Woolen Company it was stated that, while difficulties had been encountered in getting the right kind of dyes for certain colors, the concern was able to guarantee the bulk of its products. Another factor doing a large business said that in some lines guarantees were given as to the fastness of colors in fabrics, while in others no such assurances could be given.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JAMES CURRAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the James Curran Manufacturing Company, steam heating and ventilating, 512 West Thirty-sixth Street, by L. J. Wing Manufacturing Company, $630; John Simmons Company, $394, and McNab & Harlin Manufacturing Company, $429. It was alleged that the company admitted on July 27 that it is insolvent and unable to pay its debts. The company was incorporated in 1898 and had capital stock $50,000, but has had no rating at Bradstreet's for a year, as it has been in the hands of a committee of creditors for a year under an extension. Liabilities are reported to be $13,000 and assets $7,000.

BENJAMIN VORTREFFLICH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Vortrefflich, manufacturer of men's hats, 122 Centre Street, by Daniels & Trimpert, Inc., $1,000; Cuff Hat Company, $696, and H. McLachlan & Co., $985. It was alleged that on April 28 he transferred machinery, plant, merchandise, and accounts, $7,500, to J. Jacobsohn.

NATHAN J. GREENSTEIN, 645 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,200 and no assets. The liabilities are on account of the Greenstein Clothing Company, of which he was formerly President, for indorsements and guarantees. A petition was filed against the company on Feb. 13, 1915, and its liabilities were reported to be $75,000.

SIGMUND SCHUMAN.—Judge Hand has appointed Elwood N. Rabenold receiver for Sigmund Schuman, grocer, 13 Spring St. It was alleged that on Aug. 24 he delivered a chattel mortgage on the stock and fixtures to an uncle, Lee Schuman, which was antedated April 6. The entire stock, valued at $1,000, was removed under the chattel mortgage to a basement of a tenement at 151 Forsyth St. Creditors prevented any further removal of stock or fixtures and the police put a police lock on the door.

SPACE SAVING APPLIANCE CO.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Alfred H. Appell receiver for the Space Saving Appliance Co., 101 Park Av. and 50 Sullivan St., dealers in combination tubs, sinks, and drain boards used in laundry work, on request of creditors. It was stated that there is $4,000 worth of property in the warehouse on Sullivan St. which has been seized by the Sheriff and the landlord has put a dispossess warrant in the hands of a City Marshal. Judge Hand restrained the Sheriff and Marshal from disposing of the property.

LIEBERT BROS., dealers in clothing and men's furnishing goods, 2,827 3d Av., have filed schedules showing liabilities $7,822, and assets $5,500, consisting of stock, $3,800, and fixtures, $900.

MILLS & GIBB.—Judge Mayer of the Federal Court has signed a second order for the receivers of Mills & Gibb to buy merchandise for the Spring season of 1917 and throughout the entire year in order that the business may be continued and sold as a going concern, and to enter into contracts for the sale of such merchandise, and to continue to operate the business until further order of Court.

HARRY SCHLESINGER DRESS CO., INC., manufacturer of dresses, 35 West Twenty-first Street, has made an assignment to Jacob Clark, 320 Broadway. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by Ira Janowsky, $306; Morton I. Davis, $53, and Henry Homes, $275. The company was incorporated in Dec. 11, 1912, with David Schlesinger as President.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 300 business failures in the United States during the week against 233 for the previous week and 296, 297, 260, and 228 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 72, New England 38, Southern 65, Western 85, Northwestern 30, and Far Western 30. Canada had 37 against 25 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the failures had capital of less than $5,000, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Ahern, Valentine & Byrne—...$180.26
Ambrose, Frederick W.—Sailor-Shaw...

Bluestain, Meyer—S. Shaffer.....170.83
Cohen, Isaac—J. Cohen.....218.43
Cohen, Samuel—Louis Meyer Co., Inc...444.60
Cort, John—J. J. Sullivan.....1,838.44
Culver, Clayton K.—Hood Tire Co., Inc.109.23
Duplanty, Samuel—A. Smith.....175.43
Di Palma, Joseph—Bleecker Lumber Co., Inc.....149.55
Dittrich, Emma B. R., executrix—A. Epstein et al.....3,011.55
Earley, Cornelius J.—S. J. Bischoff...164.44
Fishkin, Julius, and Abraham Witten—Schiller-Conen Poultry Co., Inc.....243.48
Gray, John W.—N. Y. Telephone Co.....156.87
Gardner, Lester N.—H. Barth et al.....214.28
Indestructo Gas

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is now available for the use of investors. This booklet embodies a summary of recent information regarding 99 Public Utility bond issues which we recommend for investment.
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We have for distribution an interesting analysis outlining the present position of this Company's securities.
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Bought—Sold—Quoted
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6913.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Bankers Trust
Merchants Nat'l. Bank
Telephone 5989 Broad

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.

42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Board of Directors of the Greene Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 per share upon the Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on August 28, 1916, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, August 11, 1916. The dividend is payable only upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $100.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

The transfer books will not be closed.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

New York, July 27, 1916.

CHILDS COMPANY

200 5th Ave.

New York City, Aug. 23, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends payable Sept. 11, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 1, 1916.

On the Preferred Stock quarterly dividend of 1¾%.

On the Common Stock dividend of 1%.

The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 2nd to Sept. 9th, 1916, both days inclusive.

CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Swift & Company

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 26, 1916.

Dividend No. 120

Dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the capital stock of Swift & Company, will be paid on Oct. 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record, Sept. 10, 1916, as shown on the books of the Company.

F. S. HAYWARD, Secretary

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Notice to the stockholders of the North American Pharmacal Company, Inc.:

Please take notice that at a meeting held at the office of the Company on the 17th day of Aug., 1916, it was unanimously resolved that the said corporation be forthwith dissolved and that a stockholders' meeting will be held at the office of the Company, at 1,335 Madison Avenue, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 18th day of September, 1916, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of voting upon such proposition.

SECRETARY.

Lost Articles Recovered

Restoring lost articles of value is one of the important uses of The New York Times want advertisements. The lost and found items convey messages of intense interest.

The first thing that the loser thinks of when a loss is discovered is a lost advertisement—and, likewise, the first thing that the finder of some article of value thinks of is the found subdivision of the advertisements.

Telephone Lost and Found Advertisements to The Times.
Bryant 1000.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Irregular, Mostly Reactionary—Rise in Commodities —Our Foreign Trade in July.

New buyers and those who had earlier been in the market and who therefore had stock to sell contested between them the control of the dealings on the exchange yesterday and produced another irregular session only slightly less active than that of the previous day. The Street still had the uncertainty of the railroad situation to keep it in suspense to the extent to which it had been looking for an earlier solution of that problem. It had also the news of the noteworthy success of the British collateral loan, a rise of over $2 a bale in the price of cotton, a sharp advance in wheat, and the report of the country's foreign trade for the month of July showing the largest credit balance yet attained, though imports and exports combined fell short of the figures for the two preceding months.

Some of this news had influence upon market sentiment; much of it exerted no such direct effect. The market acted as it did largely for reasons which were unrelated to the news of the day. They had to do with the absorption earlier in the week of a large amount of stock, some of which was seeking buyers yesterday and with the disposition shown by many traders to round out their operations before the week closed. It took buying on a considerable scale to accept all this selling without greater recessions than those which occurred. United States Steel, though having felt the effect of two and a half days of profit taking, was still at the close yesterday more than two points over the price which was the high record until this week. The railroad stocks were reactionary, but the losses in them were not noteworthy save in those issues which had been bid up rather after the manner of industrials than of the more soberly moving rails, and those could be presumed to be declining from causes unconnected with the course of the negotiations at Washington.

The news from the conference between the representatives of the men and of the railroads and the President had to be accepted in the light of preconceived ideas as to the way in which the conferences will end. Otherwise there was not ground enough upon which to form a judgment. It is natural that there should be impatience over the delay and that there should be manoeuvring for position, but to determine what the eventual outcome will be one has to fall back on a judgment of the probabilities. They very clearly have from the beginning favored eventual agreement implying avoidance of the threatened strike. That was still the assumption in Wall Street.

In July our imports fell back to the level of last January, but exports which mounted rapidly during the first half of the year were a third larger than those of January, though below May and June. Whether the decline in imports is related to the increased effort put forth by belligerent countries to supply their military needs, in which case the smaller figures might be expected to continue a time, it is too early to judge. Meanwhile the effect of the decline is to increase this country's credit trade balance on merchandise movement. It is interesting to note, as one of the things which go to explain the facility with which we take foreign issues or take back our own securities from Europe, that the credit trade balance for the single month of July exceeded by $13,000,000 the $250,000,000 credit which we are now extending to Great Britain.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul.		Com-
	Over 90.	Up to 60, 60 to 90.	modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½
Richmond	4½	3½	3½
Atlanta		3½	3½
Chicago	5		
St. Louis	5	3	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4
Dallas	4½	3¾	3½
San Francisco	5½	3	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2%@2½%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.
Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2½	2½

Time.

60 days ..... 2¾@3 | 3 months 3¼
90 days ..... 3 @3¼ | 6 months 3¾
4 months ..... 3½@3¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days ..... 3 @3¼
4 to 6 months ..... 3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75⅝	$4.76½	$4.76½	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.90%	5.90%	5.90%	..
Cables	5.90¼	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	..
Marks—				
Demand	71.75	71.68%	71.68%	+.00⅛
Cables	71.81¼	71.75	71.75	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅝	4.76⅜
5.1826	Paris	5.90%	5.90⅛
95.28	Berlin	71.75	71.81¼
5.1826	Switzerland	5.29½	5.28⅛
19.295	Greece	19.87	19.42
51.45	Russia	30.82	30.87
5.1826	Italy	6.48	6.47
20.26	Austria	12.35	12.38
26.73	Scandinavia	26.85	26.75
19.29	Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19	Holland	†41.25	†41.37½
	China—		
....	Hongkong	51.00	51.15
....	Shanghai	72.50	71.50
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	32.62½	32.75
32.44	Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84	Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.50	41.75
32.44	Rio	24.62	24.75

†Plus ⅛; minus ⅛.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.70⅜	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $498,819,276; balance, $25,961,564; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $291,749.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, 93⅝c to $1.25 premium, off $.314.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31 9-16d, off 1-16d; in New York, 66¼c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 51@55c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$13,799,788	$29,327,468
Ord. Int. rev	27,671,279	59,835,619
Income tax	1,707,227	9,506,077
Miscellaneous	9,191,029	15,249,813
Total	52,369,325	113,909,870
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	17,695,700	34,928,305
Excess of total disburse. over tot. rects.	20,950,108	51,375,743
Expenditures	70,965,025	165,285,170

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUG. 25.

	Shares.
Total sales	776,729
Same day last year	913,149
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	107,986,377
Same period last year	95,295,401
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
53½	54	900	Acme Tea	53½	53½	53	53⅜	+ ⅛
14	15½	200	Advance Rumely	14	14	14	14	..
31¼	32⅜	200	Advance Rumely pf	32½	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅞
16	16¼	600	Alaska Gold Mines	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
23½	24	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24	24⅛	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
...	...	50	Do., odd lot	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	..
78⅜	79¼	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79⅜	79⅝	78⅝	78¾	—1⅜
78	78½	1,500	Am. Agricul. Chem	78½	78½	77⅝	78	..
88¼	88⅞	1,300	Am. Beet Sugar	89¼	89¼	89	89	..
199½	200	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	198	198	198	198	+ ½
59½	59⅝	11,400	Am. Can	61⅝	61⅝	59⅝	59½	—1⅛
111	112	100	Am. Can pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	— ½
62¼	62⅝	2,000	Am. Car & Fdry	63	63⅛	62	62	— ¾
145	147	200	Am. Coal Products	147⅛	147½	147	147	—1
52⅜	54	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53	53	53	53	+ ½
10	10½	100	Am. H. & Leather	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
51¼	51⅝	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	51⅝	51⅞	51½	51⅝	— ⅛
28¼	29	3,100	Am. Ice Securities	28½	29¼	28	28	— ¼
21⅜	22	800	Am. Linseed	21½	22	21½	22	..
49⅛	50	100	Am. Linseed pf	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅜
77¼	77⅝	8,900	Am. Locomotive	77⅝	79¼	77	77	—1
104½	105¼	200	Am. Locomotive pf	105¼	106⅛	105	105	— ¼
7	8	100	Am. Malt	7⅛	7½	7½	7¼	— ⅛
39½	40¼	100	Am. Malt pf	39⅜	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
99¼	99¾	9,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100⅜	101	99¼	99¼	— ⅞
112	112½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112⅜	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝	+ ⅛
94½	95½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¼	+ ⅛
85	88	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	85	85	85	85	— ⅛
54	55	900	Am. Steel F'dries	55	55	54	54	..
109⅝	110⅝	300	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110½	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅝
131½	131⅞	3,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	131½	131⅝	131½	131½	— ⅛
45	45¾	400	Am. Woolen	46⅛	46¾	45⅞	45⅞	—1⅛
97¼	98	100	Am. Woolen pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
26⅞	27⅜	344	Am. Writing P. pf	27	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
33	34	750	Am. Zinc L. S	34⅛	35	33¼	33¼	—1⅛
86⅞	86⅝	33,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	88	88⅛	86¼	86½	—1⅝
71¼	72	8,900	Atlantic, G. & W. I	72⅝	74	71⅛	71⅝	+ ⅛
63	66	200	At., G. & W. I. pf	65¾	65¾	63½	65¾	+ 2¾
103¼	103⅝	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅛	104½	103⅞	103⅝	— ⅜
98⅞	99	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	..
113	114½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	114	114	114	114	—1
80¼	80¾	13,000	Baldwin Loco	81½	82⅝	80	80¼	—1
104⅜	105	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	105	105	105	105	..
86⅝	87¼	2,300	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅜	87⅞	87	87	— ⅜
72⅞	73½	1,300	Baltimore & O. pf	73⅜	73⅝	73	73	..
490	498	868	Bethlehem Steel	492	492	492	492	+5
490	498	30	Do., odd lot	493	493	493	493	..
85¼	85⅞	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85⅛	85¾	85½	85¾	+ ⅜
61	62	600	Brown Shoe	61¼	61½	61½	61½	..
...	...	200	Burns Bros	72	74	72	74	+8
67½	68¼	1,000	Butte & Superior	68¾	69	67⅝	67⅝	—1¼
17⅞	18⅜	100	California Petrol	18	18	18	18	..
44⅞	45½	200	California Pet. pf	45	45	43⅝	45	+1
177	177½	800	Canadian Pacific	177⅜	177⅞	177	177	— ⅞
57¼	57⅝	1,700	Central Leather Co	57⅞	57⅞	57¼	57¼	— ⅞
112	113½	200	Central Leather pf	113⅛	113½	112¾	112¾	— ⅞
102	102½	900	Chandler Motors pf	103	103	102	103	—1½
61	61½	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	62¼	62½	61¼	61¼	— ⅞
36	37	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36½	36¾	36¼	36¾	..
94⅛	94⅝	2,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94⅜	95	94⅛	94⅜	+ ⅛
127	128	100	Chi. & Northwest	127¼	127¼	127⅛	127⅛	..
17¼	17½	900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
20	20¼	200	Chile Copper	20⅛	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
53½	54	3,400	Chino Copper	53⅞	54	53½	53⅝	..
50	53	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L	51½	51½	51½	51½	..
81⅞	82	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	81	81	81	81	+1
70	73	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	71	71	71	71	—1
108	109	200	Cluett, Peabody pf	109	109	109	109	— ½
48¼	48⅝	6,850	Col. Fuel & Iron	49¼	50¾	48½	48½	— ⅞
41½	44¼	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	44	44	44	44	..
135⅜	135½	6,700	Consolidated Gas	138	138⅜	135½	135½	—2⅝
106¾	110¼	100	Continental Can pf	107½	107¾	107½	107½	+ ½
14½	14⅝	800	Corn Products Ref	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
90½	91½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91	91	91	91	— ½
77⅝	78½	35,300	Crucible Steel	77⅛	79¼	77⅛	77⅝	— ½
...	...	900	Crucible Steel pf	118	118	118	118	..
54⅜	55	6,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	55¼	55⅜	54⅝	55	— ⅛
94⅜	95	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95	96	95	95	+ ⅛
33	34	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
138	140	35	Detroit Edison Co	139½	139⅞	139⅝	139⅞	..
45⅜	45⅞	900	Distillers' Secur	46⅜	46¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅞
24½	25¼	600	Dome Mines	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
9	12	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	10	10	10	10	..
37¼	37⅝	11,000	Erie	38¼	38⅝	37½	37⅝	— ⅜
53½	53⅝	1,300	Erie 1st pf	54	54¼	53½	53½	— ⅜
114	116	117	Gen. Chemical pf	114½	114¾	114¼	114¾	+ ⅝
170½	172	600	General Electric	172	172¾	172	172¾	+ ⅝
121½	122	1,100	General Motors pf	123½	124½	123	123	+ 1¼
71½	72¼	2,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73	73	71¾	71¾	—1½
113¼	114½	300	Goodrich pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	..
113½	114⅛	45	Do., odd lot	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	..
87	88½	200	Granby Consol	84¼	88½	83½	83½	+ ¼
117½	118	600	Great Northern pf	117⅝	118	117⅜	117⅝	— ⅛
39¼	39⅜	800	G. N. certs. ore prop	39⅞	39⅞	39	39¼	+ ⅜
47	48	1,800	Greene-Cananea	47⅜	48¼	47	47	— ⅞
73	78	100	Gulf States Steel	75	75	75	75	..
75	85	100	Gulf States S. 2d pf	85	85	85	85	..
131	135	15	Homestake Mining	135	135	135	135	..
101	101⅜	300	Illinois Central	101½	101⅞	101½	101½	— ⅛
53⅜	53½	24,200	Inspiration Copper	56⅜	56⅝	55¼	55½	— ⅛
16⅞	17	1,100	Interborough Consol	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	— ½
41¼	42⅜	300	Int. Agricultural pf	42⅞	42⅞	41¾	41¾	—2¼
37⅜	37⅝	65,700	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	38⅜	39¼	37¼	37⅜	..
98½	98⅜	40,300	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	99	101	98	98½	—1
40⅜	41	2,800	Int. Nickel	41	41¼	40⅝	41	— ⅝
16	16⅛	1,000	Int. Paper	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16¼	..
71	71⅝	930	Int. Paper pf	71⅝	72⅛	71½	71½	+ ⅛
87	88	300	Jewel Tea	87½	88	87½	88	..
25	25½	100	Kansas City South	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
73⅜	74⅛	1,000	Kelly Spring. Tire	73⅝	74¼	73⅜	74	+ ⅛
50¼	50⅝	21,300	Kennecott Copper	50⅝	51⅜	50¼	50¼	— ⅞
77	77⅛	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	78	78	77	77	..
20	21	100	Lake Erie & West	20	20	20	20	— ¼
40	42	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	42	43	43	43	..
80½	81¼	1,500	Lehigh Valley	81¼	82	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅝
45	47½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	47¼	47¼	45¾	47	— ⅛
129¾	131	100	Louis. & Nash	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	+ ⅜
85¾	86½	910	Mackay Cos	85¼	87⅛	85⅛	87⅛	+1⅜
67½	68	200	Mackay Cos. pf	67¼	67⅝	67¼	67½	..
83½	84	2,200	Maxwell Motors	83¼	84¾	83¼	83½	..
55	56¾	500	Max. Motors 2d pf	53½	56	53½	56	+1¼
00¾	61	200	May Dept. Stores	61	61	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
103	103⅝	23,600	Mexican Petroleum	102½	104½	102½	103¾	+1¼
91¾	92	400	Mex. Petroleum pf	92	92	91½	92	+ ⅜
35⅞	35⅝	1,700	Miami Copper	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	..
4⅞	5⅛	100	Minn. & St. Louis	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
131	136	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	131½	131⅞	131½	131½	—3⅞
...	...	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	..
...	...	1,100	Missouri Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
...	...	1,650	Mo. Pacific ctfs	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
22½	22⅞	1,800	Mo. Pacific w. i	22½	22⅞	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
49	49⅛	100	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅜	3,300	Nat. En. & St. Co	24⅞	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	19⅝	4,850	Nevada Con. Cop	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
137	137	500	N. Y. Air Brake	138	138¾	137	137	— ⅛
106	106¼	7,600	N. Y. Central	106	106¾	106¼	106¼	— ⅞
60	60¼	1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	60	60¾	59⅞	60¼	— ⅛
130½	130⅝	700	Norfolk & Western	130½	130⅝	130	130	— ½
130⅝	130⅝	50	Do., odd lot	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	..
68	68	200	North American	68	68	68	68	..
111¼	111¾	1,500	Northern Pacific	111¼	111¾	110⅝	110⅝	— ⅜
6¼	6½	100	Ontario Mining	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	..
26⅜	26⅞	500	Pacific Mail	26⅜	26⅞	26	26	— ½
56	56	4,035	Penn. R. R	56	56	55⅝	55⅝	..
40	40	200	Philadelphia Co	40	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
101	101	2,000	Pitts. Coal pf. ctfs	101	101	100¾	100¾	—1¼
99¾	99¾	300	Pittsburgh Steel pf	99¾	99½	99	99	—2
54	54	1,000	Tennessee Copper	28	28½	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
196	196	1,000	Texas Co	194	196	193½	193½	— ⅝
12¼	12¼	100	Texas & Pacific	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
8	8¼	2,800	Union B. & P. Co	8⅜	8½	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
46⅜	47	...	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	46⅜	48¼	46	46	+ ¼
141½	141⅝	18,100	Union Pacific	142⅜	142⅞	141	141¼	—1¼
50	52	100	United Cigar Mfrs	50⅜	50⅜	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
100¾	102	420	United Cigar Stores	100¾	101	100¾	100¾	—1
16½	16⅝	5,500	United Fruit Co	163	167⅛	163	165	+ ¾
20½	20⅞	900	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21	21	20¾	20⅝	..
53	54	200	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	53¼	53¼	53	53	..
112	112½	10,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	114	116½	111⅜	112	—2½
1⅛	1⅛	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
56½	57¼	3,200	U. S. Rubber	58	58	56	56⅜	—1½
111½	112	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	111	111	111	111	+ ¼
72	72	2,000	U. S. Sm., R. & M	73½	73⅝	72	72	—1¼
97	97½	147,200	U. S. Steel	97⅜	98⅞	97	97	— ⅛
117⅞	118	1,600	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	117⅜	117⅞	— ⅛
4,600			Utah Copper	84½	84¾	83½	83⅝	— ⅛
42	42	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	41½	42	41½	42	..
48	48	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	45	45	45	45	—1
13½	13⅝	100	Wabash	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
49¾	50	1,500	Wabash pf. A	50	50	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
27¾	27½	1,300	Wabash pf. B	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
29	29¾	1,700	Western Maryland	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
95½	96	1,900	Western Union Tel	95½	96¾	95½	95½	— ⅝
...	...	20	Westingh. Air B	147½	147½	147½	147½	..
59¾	60¼	5,400	Westingh. E. & M	61	61½	59¾	60	— ⅝
4½	5	200	Wheeling & L. E	4½	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅜
47¾	47⅞	6,300	Willys-Overland	48	48	47¼	48	— ½
104¾	107	200	Willys-Overland pf	105	105	105	105	..
136	137	400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	137	137	136¾	136¾	..
30¼	31⅞	900	Worthing. P. & M	29⅜	31	29⅜	30⅝	+1¼
98	100	100	Worth. P. & M. pf. A	98½	98½	98½	98½	+1¼
59¾	60¼	900	Worth. P. & M. pf. B	59½	60	59½	59⅝	+ ⅞

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

No Confirmation of Rumors of a New War Loan.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Money in moderate demand. Discounts quiet. There was no confirmation of the rumors of a fresh war loan.

The stock market was quiet today, with most of the business done in foreign railway bonds and Colonials. British funds were steady. A few of the industrials and oil shares received some attention.

The American department was neglected.

Steamship Lines Double Income.

An increase of $2,305,429 in the net income of the subsidiary companies of the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Lines for the six months ending June 30 was announced yesterday by A. R. Nicol, Treasurer of the lines. The amount of the net income was $3,830,517, as compared with $1,825,088 in 1915. In June the net was $920,491, an increase of $650,904 over that of June, 1915.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	80.35	79.72	79.75	— .40
25 industrials	97.91	96.03	96.61	— .51
50 stocks	89.13	87.87	88.18	— .45

DAILY RANGE OF FIFT

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Develop a Sagging Tendency After Early Strength —Bonds Are Dull.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 401,156 shares of stocks and $50,800 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 57,086; oils, 137,685, and mining, 206,408. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,000	†Aetna Expl...	12	13	12	12¾
1,800	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)....	52¾	52¾	51½	51½
5	Atl. Steel	90	90	90	90
200	†Butler Cheese	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Can. Nat. Gas.	1	1	1	1
270	†Car L. & P....	4	4	4	4
2,000	Chevrolet M...	205	205	199	200
150	Davidson Chem. v. t. cfs.....	38	38½	38	38½
20	Driggs-Seabury	97	98	97	98
800	†Electric Gun.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
340	Emerson Phon.	10	10	9	9½
610	†Fisher Body..	39	*39½	38¾	39
10	†Fisk Tire	125	125	123	123
700	†Gas., W. & W.	44¾	44¾	43	43½
100	Holly Sugar...	46½	46⅞	46½	46⅞
8	Holly Sug. pf..	96	96	96	96
9,000	†Imp. Carbon Chaser Co...	34	36	32	35
800	†Lion Oil Refg. Co. (new stock)	60	60	60	60
300	Kath. Br. pf..	18¾	19	18¾	19
200	†Kelsey Wheel	55	55	55	55
200	Kelsey W. pf..	100	100	100	100
800	†Lake Torp. B. 1st. pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
700	Manhat. Tran..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Marc. of Am..	3½	3½	3½	3½
2,000	Max. Munitions	5¾	6	5¾	6
5,000	†Midvale Steel	64	65	64	64½
200	†MitchellMtr.,wi	65	66	65	65
520	†Motor Prods.	62	66	62	65
400	Peerless T.&M.	24¾	24¾	24½	24½
1,400	†Pullman Vat.	3	3¼	3	3⅛
900	†Pull. Vent. pf	6	6¼	6	6¼
200	†Seab'd S.& H.	25	25	24¾	24¾
125	†Scripps-Booth.	51¼	51¼	51	51½
700	Smith&Terry.pf	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
165	Spgfld. Body..	84½	85	84½	85
800	†St. Jos. Lead	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅞
400	†Stromb'g Crb.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
100	Stutz Motor..	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
1,000	Sub.St.,v.t.cfs	35¾	35½	33	35
1,000	†Tob. Prods...	47	47¾	45¾	46¾
865	Triangle Film.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Unicorn Film..	1	1	1	1
3,200	U. S. L.& H.	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
700	U. S. Standp.	8	8	8	8
8,200	†United Mtrs..	86¾	88¼	86	87¼
1,000	United Prf.Shr.	¾	¾	¾	¾
100	†Wabash-Pitts. Term., w. t..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
600	White Motors..	64	64	63¾	64
800	United Zinc....	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛
2,600	†Willys-Overland rights..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	†Willys-Overland pf, rts.	1	1	1	1
200	World Film, v. t. ctfs....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	†Zinc Concen..	4¾	4¾	4½	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
60	Ill. Pipe Line..	179	177	177	— 2
24	Std. Oil Cal...	270	269	270	+ 2
5	Std. Oil N. Y..	309	309	309	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	†Alb.Pet.Ltd., (prospect)	58	58	58	58
400	†Bnet O. & G.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
800	†Coeden & Co., (oil ref.).....	13¼	13¾	13¼	13⅝
1,200	†Coeden O.& G.	11	11⅜	11	11⅜
600	†C'den O.&G.pf	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
4,000	†Federal Oil...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,200	†Gen. R. & P. new issued..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	†Int. Petrol...	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
500	Kenova Oil, (a prospect)	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,200	Mex. Petrol....	14⅝	15⅜	14½	14½
4,000	††Midwest Oil.	40	40	38	38
150	†Midwest Ref.	62	62	61	61
3,100	N. Y.-Ok. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
28,000	†Okla. Oil....	11	*12	10	11
100	Okla. P. & R..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
12,000	†Omar C. & G.	82	82	60	70
200	†Sapulpa O.&R.	9½	9¾	9½	9¾
900	†Sinclair Oil...	38½	39½	38½	38¾
6,200	†Tex. Mex. P.	94	96	94	95
2,775	†Un. West. Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
6,500	†Vacuum O.&G. (prospect)	33	35	30	35
800	†Victoria Oil...	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
100	Wayl'd O. & G.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

MINING STOCKS.

1,800	†Ala.-Br. Col. Met. (a pros.)	50	50	50	50
1,800	†Alaa.-West...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,875	†Ariz. Cop'fds	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,500	†Atlanta	10	10½	10	10½
30,600	Big L'dg. Cop.	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
2,000	†Beaver Cons..	40	40	40	40
6,000	†Best. & Mon.	80	80	79	79
1,000	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. cfs....	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝
200	Butte & N. Y.	2	2	2	2
675	†Calav'as Cop.	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5½
3,100	Caledonia	60	61	60	60
300	Canada Copper	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	†Cashboy	4	4	4	4
200	Cerro de Pasco Copper	36⅞	37	36⅞	37
300	†Comstock T..	8	8	8	8
2,700	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	Con. Cop. M...	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	†Con. H'stead.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Crystal Cop. M.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,250	Dundee-Ariz. Cop. (a pros.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
100	†Florence	59	59	59	59
2,370	†Emma Cop..	55	55	53	53
1,200	†Goldfield Con.	82	82	80	80
6,800	†Goldstone M. Co. (a pros.)	35	37	35	36
2,000	†Gmonster M..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
350	Hecla Mining.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
700	Howe Sound...	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
8,300	†Insp. Needles Cop. (a pros.)	67	74	67	74
10	Iron Blossom..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	†Jim Butler..	84	85	84	85
37,500	†Jumbo Ext..	55	60	55	57
1,000	†Kewanaa	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
500	La. Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,100	Magma Cop...	15	16⅛	15	16
1,650	Marysville G. Min. Co....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	†McKinley-D...	60	60	60	60
28,600	†Mich. G. M. & Mill....	67	70	66	67
300	Mines of Am.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
235	†Mojave Tung.	3½	*3½	3½	*3½
100	†Montana Con.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	†Mont. G. M.	95	95	95	95
29,650	Monitor Silver.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
22,000	†Mother Lode	32	32	32	34½
11,000	†Newray M..	54	55	54	55
3,800	N. Y. & Hond. Res. M. Co..	15¼	15¾	15¼	16⅛
300	Nipis'g M. Co.	7	7	7	7
1,000	†O. Emma L..	15	15	15	15
1,000	†xPeterson L..	23	23	23	23
1,000	†North Star...	15¾	15¾	15½	15½
5,000	†Pitts. Jerome.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	†Rex. Con. M.	18	18	18	18
1,200	†Rochester M..	90	90	50	50
1,000	†Silver Pick..	14	14	14	14
300	Stand. S.-L..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,500	†Success M..	33	33	32	33
1,200	Tuolumne Cop..	¼	¼	¼	¼
100	†Tono. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
800	Tono. Ext....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
300	Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	United Eastern	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,000	†U. S. C. M..	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
4,800	†Un. Ver. Ext.	34¼	35⅜	33⅝	35⅞
1,040	U. G. M. Co..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,000	†Wettlauf, Sil.	11	11	11	11
800	†W. Oaks Min.	6½	6½	6½	6½
800	†Y. A. T. ctfs.	42½	42	42	42½
900	†Yuscaran Cons	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$2,800	British 5s....	99	99¼	99	99¼
$2,000	C. O. 6s w. i.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½
3,000	Mid. Steel 5s.	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¾
1,000	R.G.6½s, w. i.	100½	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
$2,000	Stn. Oil 5s....	96	96	96½	96½

‡Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. xEx-div.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord. Bearer	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord..	18¾	19¼	18⅝	19⅛
Emerson Motor.....	3¼		3¼	3½
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Grant Motor Car.....	7	8	7	8
Hupp Motor Car.....	6¾	6¾	6½	7
Int. Arms & Fuse..	19	20	19	20
Internat. Motors pf..	15	20	15	20
Metropolitan Motors..	3¾	4	3¾	4
Motor Prod.	62	68	62	68
Mitchell Motors.....	65	67	65	67
Princess Motors	1	1¼	1	1¼
Saxon Motor Car.....	73	75	74	74¾
Standard Motors....	6	6¼	6	6¼
Springfield Body pf..	120	125	120	125
U. S. Lt. & Heat pf.	4¾	5	4¾	5
United Drug	71	73	69½	71
United Drug 1st pf..	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf..	87½	90	87½	90

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	13½	16	14	16
Pierce Oil	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
Wayside Oil & Ref...	52	54	52	54

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	12	13	12	13
Butte & N. Y.....	1⅝	2	1⅞	2
La Exposicion	48	50	..	..

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

* * *

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	60	65	62	65
American Brass	230	236	233	238
Atlas Powder	175	185	178	183
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox..	123	126	123	126
Bliss (E. W.).....	590	605	590	600
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	80
Can. Fdry. & Forg..	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	400	480	400	480
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	815	850	820	830
Du Pont Powd., new.	288	310	295	297
Du Pont Powd., deb.	101	103	100	104
Hercules Powder	325	340	325	330
Hercules Powder pf..	112	116	112	116
International Arms..	14	18	14	18
Miles-Bement-Pond ..	160	170	163	168
Miles-Bement-Pd. pf..	105	110	105	110
Remington Arms Co..	570	585	575	585
Wash. Steam. Mfg..	1,250	1,500	1,250	1,400

INTERVENE IN B. & M. CASE.

Minority Stockholders Oppose Action for a Receivership.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The first formal opposition to a receivership for the Boston & Maine Railroad developed today when Francis V. Streeter of Medford, a stockholder, filed a petition in the Federal Court requesting leave to intervene and file an answer or demurrer, or both, to the bill in equity filed Wednesday by the Intercontinental Rubber Company of Jersey City for the appointment of receivers for the railroad. Mr. Streeter brings the petition in behalf of himself and other members of the Boston & Maine minority stockholders' association.

He claims that the rubber company's bill was the result of collusive action between the complainant and the Directors of the road and that the answer, acknowledging the allegations in the bill of complaint and assenting to the receivership, constituted a breach of duty on the part of the Directors and was in utter disregard of the rights and interests of both the stockholders and the railroad.

Another intervening petition was filed earlier in the day by Edward F. Searles of New York, who asked to be allowed to join with the rubber company as a complainant in the original action. Searles represents in his petition that he is creditor of the road through ownership of 100 bonds, valued at $1,000 each.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 25.—Governor Spaulding in a statement today said that the application for a receivership probably was the best thing that could have happened to the Boston & Maine Railroad. He said the road "must ultimately be reorganized, and what is needed is the creation of a sound financial structure."

Expressing the opinion that the interests of all parties would be protected by the court, Governor Spaulding added: "As to the leased lines which are at odds with the Boston & Maine over the form of reorganization. I have nothing to say."

"I have repeatedly stated," said the Governor, "that I would not be afraid of a permissive bill allowing the parties in interest to negotiate. In view of the action of the last Legislature, however, it would have been a waste of the State's money to call a special session of the Legislature."

MARINE EARNINGS FALL OFF.

$4,773,221 Reported in July, Against $6,929,924 in June.

A compilation of preliminary reports of July earnings of International Mercantile Marine places the total, including earnings of the Leyland Line, at $4,773,221, the Leyland Line contributing $754,730 of this amount. In June the earnings of the combined lines were $6,929,924 and in May, the record month, $7,311,584.

The statisticians attribute the decrease in July to the circumstance that an unusually large number of ships were at sea when the month ended and to advance bookings at a lower rate than could have been obtained if future orders had been withheld. For seven months this year, including July, the companies have earned $38,245,080, though only for July has the income tax been deducted.

ALLOWS FRISCO BOND ISSUE.

Missouri Public Service Commission Grants Application of Road.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 25.—The State Public Service Corporation, upon application of the road officials, granted authority here today for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company to issue bonds totaling $194,138,316 preferred stock to the amount of $0,452,026, and common stock aggregating $48,000,000.

The application stated the road would have outstanding on July 2, 1917, in addition to those authorized today obligations totaling $321,674,886.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Nervousness regarding the railroad labor negotiations manifested itself in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The belief continued that a nation-wide railroad strike would be averted. The whole list was under pressure toward the close and it was evident that there had been realizing on an extensive scale. United States Steel common was again the most active issue. Many of the traders looked upon it as a pivotal stock in the market and its fluctuations were closely watched.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alaska Gold...	16½	16½	16½	16½
45	Allis-Chalmers.	24¾	24¾	23½	23½
50	A., G. & W. I.	14½	14½	14½	14½
100	Am. Beet Sugar	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
720	Am. Can.....	61	61½	59½	59½
170	Am. Car & F..	63½	63½	62⅝	62⅝
610	Am. Ice Sec...	28¾	29¼	28	28
1,710	Am. Locomo...	77¾	79	77	77
1,420	Am. Smelting..	100¾	101¼	99¾	99⅞
90	Am. Sugar ...	110⅜	110⅜	109⅜	109⅜
50	Am. Woolen...	45½	45½	45¼	45¼
40	Am. Zinc	33	35⅜	35	35⅜
2,820	Anaconda	88¼	88¾	86¾	86⅞
1,190	Baldwin Loco..	81⅝	82⅜	79⅞	80⅜
20	Balt. & Ohio..	77¾	78	77¾	77¾
16	Canadian Pac..	177½	177½	177½	177½
170	Cent. Leather..	57⅜	57⅞	57¼	57¼
70	C., M. & St. P.	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94¼
70	Chino Copper..	53¾	54	53¾	53¾
1,420	Col. Fuel & I..	130¼	132¾	130¼	132¾
190	Con. Gas	138	138¾	135¾	135¾
140	Corn Products.	15	15	15	15
5,460	Crucible Steel.	77¼	79¼	77¼	78¼
140	Cuba Sugar....	54½	55¼	54½	55⅛
100	Distillers Sec..	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
1,240	Erie	39¾	39¾	37¾	37⅝
80	Erie 1st pf....	53⅝	53⅝	53¾	53⅝
10	General Elec..	172¼	172¼	172¼	172¼
85	Greene-Can...	48	48	48	48
10	Goodrich Rub..	73⅜	73⅜	72¾	72¾
1,870	Inspir'n Cop.	56½	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝
70	Inter. Nickel..	41¾	41¾	40¾	40⅞
10	Interboro Con..	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
5,220	Int. Mer. Mar.	37⅝	39¼	37⅝	37⅝
3,840	Int. Mer. M. pf	99	101	98¾	98¾
480	Kinnecott Cop.	50¾	51⅜	50¼	50⅜
110	Lack. Steel...	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
80	Lehigh Valley.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
470	Marw'l Motors	84¾	84¾	83¼	83¾
3,870	Mex. Petrol...	102⅝	104½	102⅜	102⅜
240	Miami Copper.	35¾	35¾	35½	35¼
80	Nat. Enamel...	24¾	25¾	24¾	25¾
20	Nevada Con....	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
120	N. Y. Air Brake	113	113	113	113
20	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	59⅞	60½	59⅞	60¼
50	Ontario	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
150	Pacific Mail...	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼
110	Ray Con.....	25⅜	25⅞	25¼	25¼
6,270	Reading	107⅜	108⅛	106¾	108¼
40	Reading 1st pf.	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¾
870	Rep. I. & S...	54⅛	55	54	54
20	Shattuck Cop.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
160	So. Pacific....	99¼	99⅜	99	99
1,520	Studebaker ...	126⅜	126¾	124¼	125¼
340	Tenn. Copper..	27¾	28¾	27¾	28¼
50	Texas Oil....	139½	139½	136¾	136¾
20	Un. Bag & P..	8½	8½	8	8
30	U. B. & P. pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
1,530	Union Pacific.	142⅞	142⅞	141	141½
540	U. S. Rubber..	57¼	57½	56¼	56¾
25,800	U. S. Steel....	97¾	99⅛	97	97
30	V.-Car. Chem..	42	42	41¾	42
80	Utah Copper..	84½	84½	84¼	84¼
20	W. Un. Tel....	98½	98⅝	98¼	98½
1,580	U. S. Ind. Al..	114¾	119⅝	111¾	112¾
180	United Fruit..	163¼	167	163½	165¾
480	Westinghouse..	61	61¼	59¾	59⅝
436	Willys-Overl'd.	48	48¾	47¾	48¼

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	10¾	.10¼	.10¼	.10½
1,000	Comb. Frac...	.08	.08	.08	.08
100	Daly Mining..	.90	.90	.90	.90
700	Gold'd Con...	.82	.82	.82	.82
300	Isabella	.18	.18	.18	.18
1,900	Jumbo Ext....	.58	.58	.55	.55
500	Tono. Belmont.	.12	.12	.12	.12
400	Montana	.25	.25	.23	.25
1,000	Silver Pick...	14½	14½	14½	14½
100	Tonopah Ext..	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
200	Union Con....	.72	.72	.72	.72
300	West End.....	.81	.81	.81	.81

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
425	Adventure	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
130	Ahmeek 101	102	101	101	
20	Alaska Gold ..	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
200	Algomah	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
190	Alloues	65½	65½	60	60
340	Am. Zinc	35	35	34	34½
50	Am. Zinc pf...	65½	65½	65½	65½
458	Anaconda	88	88	86⅝	86⅝
1,115	Ariz. Com'l....	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅜
300	Butte & Bal...	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1	Butte & Super.	69	69	69	69
311	Cal. & Ariz....	72	72¼	71⅝	72
93	Cal. & Hecla..	560	570	560	570
400	Centennial	18	20⅛	18	19
3	Chino	53¼	53¾	53¼	53¾
2,851	Copper Range..	65	66	64½	64½
13,065	East Butte	15	16	15	15½
406	Franklin	8	8½	8	8
30	Granby	89	89	89	89
75	Greene-Can	47¾	48	47½	48
225	Hancock	14	14¾	14	14¾
100	Helvetia	30	30	30	30
50	Indiana	3½	3¼	3½	3½
285	Inspiration	56½	56⅞	56	56
70	Island Creek...	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¾
90	Isl'd Creek pf..	90	90	90	90
785	Isle Royale	29½	30½	29¼	29½
40	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4⅞	4⅞
5	Keweenaw	4	4	4	4
895	Lake	13	14¼	13	13⅞
40	La Salle	4½	4½	4½	4½
3,785	Mass Con	13¾	14¾	13½	13⅝
75	Mayflower	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
20	Miami	36	36	36	36
50	Michigan	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
343	Mohawk	91	91¾	90¾	90¾
345	Nevada Con ..	10½	10⅞	10⅜	10½
300	New Arcadian..	6½	7¼	6½	7
310	New Idria	15	15	12½	12¼
350	North Butte ..	23¾	24	23¼	23½
170	Old Colony....	2¾	2¾	2	2
525	Old Dominion.	71	71¾	70½	70¼
100	Osceola	89¾	90	89¾	89¾
225	Pond Creek....	15	15	15	15
41	Quincy	92½	93	92½	93
50	Ray Con.....	25½	25½	25½	25½
250	Santa Fe.....	2	2	2	2
800	Shannon	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	South Lake....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
115	St. Mary's....	75	75½	75	75½
300	Sup. & Boston.	4	4	4	4
370	Superior	16	16⅛	16	16
468	Tamarack	40	41	37½	37½
100	Trinity	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
800	Tuolumne	47c	47c	47c	47c
1,125	U. S. Smelters	73¾	74	72¼	72¾
57	U. S. Sm. pf..	51¼	51¼	51	51
595	Utah Apex.....	4	4	4	4
125	Utah Con.....	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
80	Utah Copper..	84¾	84¾	88¾	88¾
255	Utah Metal....	8	8	8	8
500	Victoria	4	4	4	4
20	Winona	6	6	6	6
190	Wolverine	54	55	54	55
100	Wyandot	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

RAILROADS.

10	Atchison pf....	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
75	Boston & Alb..	177	177	175	175½
24	Boston Elev...	73½	73¾	73½	73¾
136	Boston & Me..	36½	37	36½	36½
21	Boston & Prov.	210	210	210	210
15	Mass. Electric.	42	42	42	42
45	New Haven...	60¼	60¼	60	60
6	W.End St.R.R.	72	72¾	72	72¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

90	Am. Ag. Chem.	78	78½	78	78½
5	Am. A. C. pf..	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
100	Am. Pneu. S..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	Am. Sugar	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
41	Am. Sugar pf.	119	119½	119	119½
59	Am. T. & T..	131¾	131¾	131¼	131½
118	Am. Wool pf..	98	98	97½	97½
9,068	A., G. & W. I.	72¾	74	71½	72
55	A.,G.& W.I.pf.	65¾	66	65½	66
300	Cuban Cement.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾
84	Edison Elec....	235	235	235	235
34	Mass. Gas	81	81¾	81	81¾
45	Mass. Gas pf..	80¼	80¼	80¼	80½
53	N. E. Tel.....	127	127	127	127
636	N. E. Tel. rts.	4.05	4.05	4.00	4.00
25	Reece Button..	16	16	16	16
36	Swift	148	148	148	148
545	Torrington	50	50¾	50	50¾
847	United Fruit..	165¾	167½	165¼	165¾
60	Un. Shoe M....	54½	54½	54

TELL OF RAPID WORK ON HOUSE THAT FELL

Bricklayers, at Inquest, Say Speed Pleased Owners of Collapsed Building.

"A STORY EVERY SIX HOURS"

Mason Asserts That One of the Landlords Complained About the Quality of the Mortar.

The Coroner's inquiry to fix the blame for the deaths on Wednesday of two men injured in the collapse of a Marion Avenue tenement house, the Bronx, was resumed yesterday in the Bergen Building, Tremont and Arthur Avenues. Jacob C. Vreeland, Chief Building Inspector of the Bronx, was on the stand.

Mr. Vreeland said that, while he had twice made inspections of the soil underlying the ruined tenement, he never had gone over the actual construction, that having been done by subordinates. He did say, however, that if it was true, as alleged, that bluestone had been used instead of cast iron templets, the change had been made without the authority of his department.

Frank Trainor, a bricklayer of 1,410 Fordham Road, said the average rate of construction of the building had been a story every six hours. He added that Max S. Beck, junior partner in the S. M. C. Building Company, the owners, had come around nearly every day and "looked pleased at the way the house was jumping skyward." Beck, the witness said, used to wager hats on the bricklayers' speed.

Similar testimony was offered by John C. Petersen, who had the frame contract, and who declared his men had been pushed for time and could not do good work. Joseph Sabarto, a bricklayer, testified that not enough anchor-irons had been used, and that whenever he had asked for them had been told the supply had run out.

Another mason, W. V. Schmidt, corroborated him, and added that he once had overheard Beck say to Jacob Polstein, the contractor: "For God's sake, Jake, put more cement into the mortar—the building will fall down."

Admitting that he never had made tests of the mortar, William Sherry, 369 East 207th Street, a Building Inspector who was assigned to double duty because of the vacation of Inspector Joseph J. Dunne, who ordinarily would have been in charge of the Marion Avenue district, said he had been able to spare only about fifteen minutes for examination of the collapsed house.

The next witness was Inspector Dunne. District Attorney Martin found an entry in the Inspector's journal under date of Aug. 15 showing that Dunne had then noted the inferior quality of the mortar. He was asked why the Inspector waited until the day of the collapse before writing out a violation order. Dunne replied that it was the custom of his department to allow time for abuses to be remedied.

On cross-examination it was brought out that there was no regulation of the Building Department which, according to Dunne, directed builders to wait until the arrival of the Inspector. He intimated that dishonest contractors could cover up shoddy work before he arrived, and that when he got there everything would look all right.

The inquiry will be continued at 10 o'clock on Monday.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Some recession in the volume of trade is reported for the last week by the commercial agencies, but Fall business is coming in at a satisfactory rate, industry continues active, and the harmful effect of the railroad situation and poor crops was not especially noticeable. Dun's Review today will say:

Various influences, most of them temporary, have caused some recession in the volume of business and the distribution have both been lessened appreciably by oppressive heat over a wide area, while in some industries the necessity of repairs has become imperative and in others belated inventories are being taken. Operations at many of the works are also hindered by the scarcity of raw materials and shortage of labor, and the high prices and generally sold-up condition of mills and factories naturally restrict buying. Yet if in some important departments business moves under reduced momentum, in nearly all it is surprisingly large for the midsummer period and previous gains should be augmented as the season advances. Extensive preparations are made for a general resumption of activity in the Fall and Winter, and in certain branches, notably in pig iron, the revival has set in earlier than expected.

Bradstreet's says:

Trade and industry are active, prices of nearly all products are firm or advancing, and reflection of the undeniably poor general crop situation or of the uncertain railroad outlook is sought, almost in vain, in the reports as to trade demand, manufacturing activity, or commercial collections. This is attributed to various causes, least of all, however, to exaggeration as to crop damage, though there is probably some of this to be reckoned with. The general disposition is, in fact, to regard the railroad strike menace as likely to disappear, and to view the high and advancing prices of all farm products as likely to offset the concededly very moderate yields of cotton, most of the cereals and other agricultural food products. In this connection sight is not lost of the reported large balances of last year's wheat crop left over, and the necessities of Europe alike due to short yields there and to the requirements for what looks like another year of war. That Europe in the last fiscal year took nearly $1,000,000,000 worth of war and war-time materials—one-quarter, indeed, of all our exports—is a concrete fact that is not ignored.

Important contracts for pig iron were closed last week, particularly in steel-making grades. Money continues easy.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—American Sav Bank(Owners' Standard Realty Corp—William Bondy. Harlem Sav Bank(Walsh—George Z. Medalie. Harlem Sav Bank(Hiernans—George Z. Medalie. New York Life Ins Co(Thorne—Alfred Steckler, Jr. Matter of Meyer—Richard J. D. Keating.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Midtown Holding Co(Ellimont Realty Co—Milton M. Sittenfield. Re Kelly (Meyers)—Mathew P. Doyle.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Henry A. Hagen(Frederick E. Hagen—Frederick E. Hagen. William Hughes(Saul Federman—Santiago F. Cahill.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—City of N Y(Cromelt Const Co—Joseph L Prager. Mendelle(Schwiller—Enos S Booth.

COUNTY COURT—Jenkins, J.—Whiteside(Yost—John Blumenthal.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Germania Life Ins Co(John Brow—Walter L Mc-Laughlin. Corporate Mtg Co(Vera V. Morgan—Robert L McLarron.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Automobile Company to Build at Park Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street—City Acquires Bronx Block for Gary School Work —West Side Deals—Good Suburban Market.

In the Manhattan realty market the feature of importance yesterday was the announcement that the White Company, automobile manufacturer, now on Broadway at Sixty-second Street, had decided to erect a new building for its salesrooms and offices at Park Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The site chosen, the northwest corner of those thoroughfares, is in the heart of the choice apartment-house section, possessing the advantage of being on a 100 foot street in addition to a wide avenue.

The White Company has acquired the three parcels at 466 Park Avenue from Henry B. Anderson, and 49 and 51 East Fifty-seventh Street from the 49-51 East Fifty-seventh Street Company. They are all old dwellings and have been taken on a twenty-one-year lease with an option to purchase. The plot has a frontage of 49 feet on Fifty-seventh Street by 100.5 on Park Avenue. It adjoins the new thirteen-story apartment house being erected on the southwest corner of Fifty-eighth Street, and the dwelling at 47 East Fifty-seventh Street, purchased by the builders, Edgar J. Levy and Samuel A. Herzog, to protect the southerly light of the new apartment.

The White Company is the first of the large motor concerns to break away from the old automobile centre and choose the growing district of Park Avenue for its offices. The new building, it is said, will not be over five stories in height and will be attractive in architecture.

R. H. Johnston, New York manager of the White Company, in speaking of the proposed change of location said:

"We regard the site as the best in the city for our company. It is generally admitted that Fifty-seventh Street is rapidly becoming the ideal location for retail business of the very high grade. Among other advantages it is the only wide crosstown street which is not obstructed by car-tracks. We also had in mind the early completion of the new rapid transit system, which includes both an express station of the Broadway Subway and an express station of the Lexington Avenue Subway at Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue."

Realty Company Buys Heights Flat.

The Dayton Improvement Company sold to the Nason Realty Company 839 and 841 West 178th Street, a five-story nonelevator apartment on a plot 50 by 100, located between Haven and Northern Avenues. The property was held at $75,000.

West Side Dwellings Traded.

Sigmund Wachsman has purchased from the Procter Estate 319 West 100th Street a five-story American basement house on a lot 20 by 100.11. The buyer gave in part payment the four-story private dwelling, 517 West 173d Street, on a lot 18 by 100. Goodale, Perry & Dwight and Henry Brady were the brokers.

Goodwin & Goodwin have sold for Henry Marks to Harry Bowman the three-story dwelling at 208 West 137th Street, on lot 18 by 99.11.

Another Marble Hill Deal.

A. N. Gitterman has sold to M. C. Schaefer 51 Marble Hill Avenue, a 37½-foot plot, for the Marble Hill Real Estate Company, who disposed of another parcel on Marble Hill Avenue last week through the same broker. The size of this plot and its surroundings insure its permanent light and it lends itself to a one-family house improvement which it is understood Mr. Schaefer is contemplating erecting on this site for his own occupancy.

City Buys Bronx Block for Gary System.

An entire block containing about twenty-two lots in the Bronx has been purchased by the City of New York for use in connection with the development of the Gary school system. The block is bounded by 188th, 189th Streets, Bathgate Avenue, and Lorillard Place. It has frontages of 180 feet on the streets by 352 feet on the avenues. The plot is diagonally opposite Public School 45, where the Gary school method of instruction has been conducted for the last year.

The property was purchased from St. Elizabeth's Industrial School, which has owned it for several years. Henry Brady was the broker in the deal, with Bryan L. Kennelly as associate broker.

Investor Pays $130,000 for West Bronx Apartment.

The Nehring Company, Jules Nehring, President, has sold to a cash investor 2,479 and 2,485 University Avenue. Two five-story apartment houses on a plot 100 by 100, on the westerly side and between 188th and 190th Streets.

The buildings were constructed under the supervision of John W. Kight of the Osborne Realty Corporation, and are now open for rental. The property was held at $130,000.

Bronx Sales.

F. William Eggret sold for William T. Mapes the private dwelling 669 East 242d Street. In part payment the purchaser gave two free and clear lots in Scarsdale.

William Bartels has sold for the German-American Building and Loan Association the two-story dwelling at Bassford Avenue and Fletcher Place to the Sparta Realty Company, Inc.

As a site for a factory the Phelan Estates and John Monaghan have sold to a foreign corporation a plot fronting 145 feet on Courtlandt Avenue and 163d Street, Nicholson & Co. were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

Walter S. Ross, with C. C. Gretsinger, has sold for Alexander Shlikeman to an investor a thirteen-room cottage on a plot 80 by 100 feet, located on the north side of Seventy-second Street, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold a plot 40 by 100 feet on the north side of Seventy-third Street, 100 feet east of Narrows Avenue, Bay Ridge, for John Putnam.

Long Island.

S. Vernon Mann of Great Neck has sold a part of his extensive acreage estate at the junction of Manhasset Bay and Long Island Sound to Mrs. A. M. Booth, who owns the adjoining estate. Baker Crowell negotiated the sale.

White Plains Deals.

J. B. Wohlfarth sold for George Schneider 7, 9, 11, and 13 Chatterton Avenue, White Plains, N. Y., to Emma L. Sommers, who gave in exchange a free and clear farm of 140 acres at Sharon, Conn.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley have sold a house on the New York Post Road, Ridgeview Tract, White Plains, to E. H. Smith for occupancy.

Manhattanite Buys Yonkers Dwelling

Charles E. Hartshorn, Jr., Tax Collector of the City of Yonkers, sold his residence, 65 Belvedere Place, Yonkers, to Walter H. Beebe of New York City. The property, a frame house and garage on a plot 125 by 150 feet, was held at $20,000 and sold free and clear. Mr. Beebe will make extensive alterations prior to occupying the premises. Thomas S. Burke negotiated the sale.

Commercial Leases.

Heil & Stern have leased for the George Backer Holding Corporation, in the new building being erected at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, the entire fifth and sixth floors, containing about 35,000 square feet of space, and for Leonard J. Carpenter the fifth floor in the new building adjoining, at the corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-second Street, making a total space of 40,000 feet. The lessee is Max Rubel & Co., Inc., who have taken a long-term lease at a total rental of $150,000.

Pease & Elliman have leased a store at the southwest corner of Eighty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue to I. Rosenblum.

$50 a Square Foot Rental for Brooklyn Corner.

The Schulte Cigar Company, after negotiations covering a period of one year, has leased through Douglas Robinson-Charles S. Brown Company a part of the triangular block at the junction of Flatbush, Atlantic, and Fourth Avenues, Brooklyn.

The Schulte Company will erect on these premises a one-story building and open a branch establishment. A canopy will be erected over the sidewalk for the protection and convenience of the public. The rental to be paid is over $50 per square foot, which is, as far as is known, the highest rental paid for space in the borough.

$100,000 Garage Site Lease in Brooklyn.

The McInerney-Klinck Realty Company has leased for the Alco Holding Company a plot on the south side of St. Mark's Avenue, 120 feet west of Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, having a frontage of 150 feet and a depth of 130 feet, for a term of years at a total rent of $100,000. A service station for the Willys-Overland Automobile Company will be erected on the site.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, n e corner of 132d St, 24.11x75; five-story flat and stores; H. J. McGrath against D. M. Neuberger et al.; A. E. Gutgsell, attorney; due, $32,944.84; taxes, &c., $7,7.56; to the plaintiff for $28,000.

21st St, 139 East, n s, 190.6 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9, five-story dwelling; H. H. Jackson against Charles Morrison et al.; S. H. Jackson, attorney; due, $13,788.76; taxes, &c., $780; to the plaintiff for $31,000.

By Henry Brady.

141st St, 148 West, s s, 434 ft e of 7th Av, 28x99.11, five-story flat; German Savings Bank against F. C. Schmidt et al.; Amend & A., attorneys; due, $22,128.99; taxes, &c., $650.05; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Samuel Marx.

153d St, West, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11, vacant; Equitable Trust Co. against Bernard Reich et al.; Murray, F. & H., attorneys; due, $22,620.04; taxes, &c., $2,219.93; withdrawn.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

4th Av, 242 to 250, s w corner of 20th St, 100x87x irregular; twelve-story loft building; H. I. Ottmann against W. T. Evans et al; F. F. Elseman, attorney; due, $50,-806.30; taxes, &c., $7,960; prior mtg $600,-000; adjourned to Dec. 8.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Post Av, s s, 100 ft e of Dyckman St, for 2 five-story tenements, 100x103; 302 Fifth Avenue Co., Inc., 302 5th Av, owner; George F. Pelham, Inc., 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $200,000.

Goodridge Av, w s, 220 ft n of 250th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 55x49.10; Virgil V. McNitt, 243tr St and Riverdale Av, owner; Dwight J. Baum, 250th St and Goodridge Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

163th St, s s, 100 ft e of Grand Concourse, for a two-story stone dwelling, 35.8x61, Ursuline Convent; Mary M. Teresa, 1,032 Grand Concourse, Mother Superior, owner; George Bache, 1,038 Woodycrest Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Bowery, e s, 94.7 ft s of 1st St, to a two, four, and five story mission, New York Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 201 Bowery, owner; T. J. McCullough, 148 West 4th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Grand St, n e corner of Mercer St, to 3 five and six story factories and stores; J. W. T. M. Nichols, 11 Thomas St, owner; P. J. McKeon, 217 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

102d St, s s, 129.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, to a two-story garage; J. Bradley, 1 Madison Av, owner; E. J. Janes, 124 West 45th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ELIZABETH ST, w s, 50.9 ft n of Hester St, 20.1x75; Joseph Lusongo, et al, to Vincenzo Tisbo, 124 Mott St, Aug. 25, mtg $5,500; attorney, S. Miglionico, 121 Mott St.....$100

GREENWICH ST, 216, w s, 26.6x80; Helen M. Hall to Henry J. S. Hall, 51 Riverside Drive, July 27; attorney, John C. Tracy, 32 Nassau St.....$1

ORCHARD ST, e s, 150.5 ft n of Rivington St, 25x87.10; Annie Seigel to Jacob Rosenthal, Milburn, N. J., Aug. 21; attorney, Meyer Levy, 220 Broadway.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 52.11 ft s of 78th St, 22x117.7; Helen H. Hall to Henry J. S. Hall, 51 Riverside Drive, July 27; attorney, J. C. Travis, 32 Nassau St.....$1

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, corner of Mews Lane, 19.4x63.3; Ida W. Horton to Albert Tuttle, East Fairhaven, Vt., Aug. 16; attorney, R. B. Miller, 48 Cedar St.....$1

12TH AV, n e corner of 142d St, x— to Exterior St; Theodore Duffy to Road Holding Co., 55 Liberty St, July 10; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.....$100

35TH ST, n s, 61 ft w of 2d Av, 19.6x49.4; 36th St, n s, 80.6 ft w of 2d Av, 19.6x49.4; Joseph Wild, George Pullman, trustee, 88 Doyle Av, Providence, R. I., Aug. 5; attorneys, Schindler & L., 1,393 3d Av.....$1

44TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.4; Martha M. Phillips and another to John J. Bellman, 449 West 44th St, Aug. 16, b. and s.; attorneys, Roe & Hayes, 44 Pine St.....$1

95TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 49.8x100.8; Isaac Simons, et al, to Maryland Mortgage Co., 145 Av. D, Aug. 23; attorneys, Weschler-Kohn, 42 Broadway.$100

115TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Sarah Ufland to Landorf Realty Corp., 616 5th Av., Aug. 22; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway.....$1

113TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Sarah Ufland to Landorf Realty Corp., 616 5th Av, Aug. 22; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway.....$1

123D ST, n s, 4310 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Sarah Ufland to Landorf Realty Corp., 616 5th Av, Aug. 22; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway.....$1

134TH ST, s s, 315 ft w of Park Av, 25x90.11; Louis Lese to Francis P. Thomas, 157 Halsey St, Brooklyn, Aug. 23; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

140TH ST, n s, 204 ft e of 7th Av, 136x99.11; John J. Rooney, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Aug. 25; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., Madison Av.....$175,000

Bronx.

EAGLE AV, e s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 100x100; City Real Estate Co. to A. Hupfel's Sons, 3d Av and 161st St, Jan. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Adolph G. Hupfel to same, July 31, correction deed; same attorney.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; A. Hupfel's Sons to Frances B. Stavracos, 898 Eagle Av.; mtg $16,000, Aug. 21; same attorney.....$100

LONGFELLOW AV, n w corner of 172d St, 100x100; Jackson Construction Co. to Elizabeth Malady, Kingston, Canada, March 20; attorney, Elizabeth Malady, Kingston, Canada.....$1

LOTS 38 and 39, Block 5, map of Morris Park; Louis Dick to Ruth Glide, 347 York St, Jersey City, N. J., ½ part, Aug. 19; attorney, Louis Dick, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.....$1

MONTICELLO AV, e s, 375 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x100; John Heeran to Nora Heeran and another, 348 East 41st St, Feb. 18; attorney, Jane F. Driscoll, 258 Broadway.$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 174.4 ft s of Home St, 50x100; Jackson Construction Co. to Caroline K. Clegg, at Hamilton, Ontario, Can, March 20; attorney, Caroline K. Clegg, Hamilton, Ontario.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 63.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 100x100; Joseph E. Ryan to Hy. Malkan, 324 Riverside Drive, Aug. 7; attorney, Van Ness & V., 220 Broadway.$1

UNIVERSITY AV, 2,211, w s, 25x100; William C. Berren to Christina Rinderberg and ano., 2,348 University Av, mtg $7,500, Aug. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 275 ft s of 171st St, 100x121 to w s Mill Brook x100.4x112.10; D. A. T. Realty Corp. to Nista Construction Co., Inc., 655 East 189th St; mtg $11,000, Aug. 24; attorney, S. H. Golding, 135 Broadway.....$100

189TH ST, 475 East, n s, 16.8x100; Ann Lenahan to May McGovern, 475 East 189th St, mtg $3,000, July 28; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, 148th St and Willis Av.....$100

236TH ST, 141 East, n s, 25x100; Sarah Scheff to Carl S. Steffenhagen, 208 East 154th St, mtg $4,950, Aug. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

242D ST, 669 East, n s, 34.1x70x33.4x—; William T. Mapes to Minnie Mazziotta, 141 South 12th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $3,200, Aug. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, e s, 72.11 ft s of Rivington St, 26.9x100.6; Joseph Wittman to Sadie Marcolles, 108 East 111th St, Aug. 17, prior mtg $22,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. Berg, 949 Broadway.....$2,500

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 107th St, 20x62.9; William V. McCarthy to Mary A. McCarthy, 2½ West 113th St, June 1, prior mtg $15,000, due as per bond; attorney, A. J. Dittmar, 211 East 53th St.....$4,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 79 ft n of 26th St, 19.9x100; John W. Bogart to Zachary T. Piercy, 304 West 89th St, Aug. 24, mtg $8,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, William A. Jones, Jr., 233 Broadway.....$1,000

3D AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 123d St, 28.5x8ix irregular; John P. O'Brien and another, exrs., to N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, Aug. 24, 3 years; attorneys, Emmet & Parish, 12 Wall St.....$20,000

7TH AV, n e corner of 131st St, 199.10x125; Loretta Corporation to Louis Jarmulowsky and another, 160 West 87th St, July 13, due as per bond; attorney, S. Jarmulowsky Bank, 54 Canal St.....$70,000

5TH ST, s s, 185.6 ft e of Avenue C, 25x96; Rachel Ryshpan et al. to Louise M. Brown, Rutherford, N. J., Aug. 22, prior mtg $22,-000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$8,000

22D ST, n s, 83.4 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x88.9; Christopher J. Sparks to Horace Porter et al., trustees, Stony Ford, N. Y., Aug. 22, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,000

47TH ST, w s, 451.3 ft e of 10th Av, 37.4x100.5; Joseph F. Stillemans to Belgian Society of Benevolence, Sept. 28, 1871, Aug. 18, prior mtg $14,000, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorney, Joseph F. Stillemans, 10 Bridge St.$1,000

119TH ST, 113 West, n s, 168 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x100.11; John Jaburg to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 22, due as per bond.....$7,500

126TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x99.11; John F. Shelly to V. Everit Macy and another, trustees, Scarboro, N. Y., Aug. 24, 3 years; attorneys, Gwinn & D., 5 Nassau St.....$10,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Valentine E. Macy and another, trustees, Scarboro, N. Y., prior mtg $10,000, Aug. 24, 3 years, 6 p. c., attorneys, same.....$2,500

Bronx.

EAGLE AV, e s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 100x100; Frances B. Stavracos to A. Hupfel's Sons, 161st St and 3d Av, Aug. 23, installments; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$16,000

BROOK AV, e s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 24.10x100; also 154th St, s s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; also 154th St, n s, 216.8 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 16.8x100; William M. Paul to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 139th St, Aug. 23, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$200

FIELDSTON ROAD, s w corner of lane or road from Riverside Av to Broadway, —x—; Peter B. Sharp to Joseph P. Benziger, 2,227 Andrews Av, Aug. 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,700

HULL AV, e s, 32.4 ft n of 206th St, 75x100; Adela M. Harrington to Edward J. Schaefler, 1,037 Hoe Av, Aug. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

MONTICELLO AV, e s, 375 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x100; Nora Heeran to James Gormley, 306 East 37th St, Aug. 18, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. F. Driscoll, 258 Broadway..$100

MORRIS ST, s s, 111 ft w of Washington Av, 25.5x148.9; Mary C. Tarbox to Millicent T. Roelker, 61 East 90th St, Aug. 3, 3 years; attorneys, Roelker, B. & S., 62 William St.

163D ST, 311 East, n s, 87.9x85; McEvoy & Koester Construction Co. to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, Aug. 25, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$375

242D ST, 669 East, n s, 34.1x70x33.4x—; Minnie Mazziotta to Frederick W. Eggert, 652 East 21st St, prior mtg $2,800, Aug. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$400

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 3,399, store and basement; Legend Realty Corporation to Morris Simmons, 3,399 Broadway, 1 year, from Oct. 1, 1916; attorneys, Brown & B., 299 Broadway.....$1,350

5TH AV, 511, 17th floor; Postal Life Insurance Co. to Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 1 8-12 years, from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, R. Marsh, 66 Liberty St.....$4,000

13TH ST, 406 East, all; George W. Acritelli and another to Joseph Handler, 529 East 12th St, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1916; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway..$1,080

51ST ST, 33 West, all; Andon Corporation to Raymond W. Jones et al., 33 West 51st St, 10 years, from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway.....$8,000

57TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 39x80.5, all; May W. White and another to 51 East Fifty-seventh Street Co., 320 5th Av, 21 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title [illegible] Broadway.....$7,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WEST BROADWAY, 542; Oriental Fireproof Sash & Door Co. against Abraham and Louis Gerstenzang, owners; York Building Co., contractor.....$359

3D AV, 523 to 529; Friestedt Underpinning Co. against Surprise Building Co., owner; Kay Bee Construction Co., contractor..$340

36TH ST, 512 West; M. W. Kellogg Co. against James Curran Manufacturing Co., owner and contractor.....$200

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 390; Alfred B. Carucci against Benjamin C. Faulkner et al; June 26, 1916.....$447

82D ST, 41 to 49 West; Joseph Tino & Co., Inc., against Greycourt Realty Co., et al; June 6, 1916 (by bond).....$153

LIS PENDENS.

3D AV, 1,674; Linda L. Stephenson against Harry S. Wellenstein, executor, et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wood, Cook & Seits.

6TH ST, 738; Bertha Rubin against Michael Kramer et al.; amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. Kahn.

7TH ST, n e s, 105 ft e of Av D, 20x96.8; Aaron Korngold against Ida Kraus et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, P. Hellinger.

58TH ST, 440 West, and 9th Av, 527; Second National Bank of Hoboken against Leopold Leicht et al; action to declare lien; attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

112TH ST, n s, 131.3 ft e of 8th Av, 31.8x100.11; Henry G. Bowron et al. against Marie Kahrs et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Schenck & Punnett.

118TH ST, 304 East; Lilly Neumann against Bertha Cohn et al; amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bullows & Bullows.

128TH ST, 130 to 132 East, and Lexington Av, 2,116; George A. Gardner against Louis Lese et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. H. Gibbs.

138TH ST, 634 and 636 West; V. Everit Macy et al. against Dallas Realty and Construction Co. et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Reed, Gwinn & Deming.

Bronx.

3D AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 135th St, 25.7x34.4, lots 97 and 98, map of property known as Lohbauer Park, 24th Ward; St. Peter's Av, n s, 248.3 ft e of Walker Av, 75x97.1; Nora A. Hallahan against Margaret V. Kreiner et al; partition suit; attorneys, McKeown & Flynn.

181ST ST, s s, 182 ft w of Grove St, 44x150; Hallett B. White against George White et al.; partition; attorneys, Crawford, Harris & Goodwin.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—MADISON M. JONES, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH SCHIFFER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3rd day of August, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of August, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

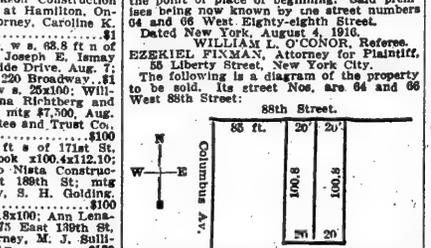
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, distant eighty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of said street and Columbus (formerly 9th) Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with said avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eight inches; thence easterly and parallel with said street forty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet eight inches to the southerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of said street, forty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street numbers 64 and 66 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Dated New York, August 4, 1916.

WILLIAM L. O'CONOR, Referee.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street Nos. are 64 and 66 West 88th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is thirty-five hundred and forty dollars, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of August, 1916, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and twenty-one 74-100 dollars, with interest from August 3rd, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale.

The premises above described are sold subject to the covenants and restrictions contained in a deed recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1,047 of Conveyances, at Page 62; also to an encroachment upon said premises by the westerly wall of the building adjoining on the west to the extent of one and one-half (1½) inches; also to encroachments by stoop and stoop ledge of the premises adjoining on the east; also to the rights of the owners and tenants of premises adjoining on the west to use the areas and steps in front of the area or cellar, and also subject to a first mortgage for forty thousand ($40,000) dollars, and the interest due thereon from March 1, 1916, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Dated, New York, August 15, 1916.

WILLIAM L. O'CONOR, Referee.

BACON & RORTY, Attorneys for Executors, Canton, N. Y.

"The Gardens Beautiful"

HOLLIS PARK GARDENS

HOLLIS, Queens County, L. I.

Special Sale of Plots and Houses

All improvements—sewers, asphalt roadways, parked streets, boulevards, gas, water, electric light and telephone conduits; concrete sidewalks and curbs on all streets; amply restricted. 22 minutes from City Hall or Herald Square. Hillside Avenue runs through property.

A chance to obtain exceptional values in a highly restricted residential Park having excellent transit facilities.

For Particulars Inquire Agent on Property, or

Hollis-Bellaire Real Estate Co., Inc.,

391 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone 5311 Main

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Private Homes

Near Van Cortlandt Park.

Beautiful 6-room house with every modern convenience; delightfully situated on a plot 35x100 feet deep; electric lights, parquet floors, hot-water heat, open fireplace; within 5 minutes of N. Y. Central Station. Bargain, $6,750-$8,000. Easy terms.

Plenty of Room for Garage and Driveway

MARTHA AVE.,

Bet. 240th-241st Sts.

D. Houlihan, Owner, 2,888 Bainbridge Av.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$6,250

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful walk from Kings Highway Station; parked street only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station. Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large

HOLLOW TILE GARAGE.

Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

SEND FOR LIST

OF BEAUTIFUL ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES IN BROOKLYN'S NEWEST RESIDENTIAL SECTION, ON THE SEA BEACH SUBWAY.

ALCO BUILDING CO., 2167 66th St., B'klyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LITTLE HOUSE AT JAMAICA, $1600

Hedge around property; fruit trees; chicken house with run; 2 blocks from trolley. Terms to suit buyer. B. Luckey, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

Equal to Any $75 Apartment in N. Y.

$31.75 monthly plus small cash payment, buys fine new house in best neighborhood at West Brighton Staten Island. 35 minutes from Wall St. All improvements. Four houses now ready. Two more built and sold 500 houses. Will rent with privilege of buying. All houses built on lots with plenty of room for garden or garage. Apply

A. F. MATHEWS, 482 Bard Ave.

Phone, West Brighton, 1206 W. Take Castleton Ave. car. Inspection invited. 5c. fare.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY

For gentleman of means, one of the handsomest homes in Westchester; 12 rooms, 3 baths; 3-car garage; all modern improvements; spacious grounds; fine old trees; 30 minutes from Grand Central; facing new Bronx River Parkway; high and healthful; owner must sacrifice. Particulars apply to H. S. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Main 8940.

Van Cortland Terrace, Yonkers,

Handsome House

11 Rooms & 3 Baths, 50x100 ft.

A great bargain.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,

491 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

LON

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A slight depression is central tonight over the Florida peninsula. It has been attended by heavy rains with thunderstorms and moderately high winds on the coast. Elsewhere the weather has been fair, with a few scattered showers in the Missouri Valley, the upper lake region, and the Southwest.

Weather east of the Mississippi will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday, except that showers are indicated for the South Atlantic States and Florida. Temperature changes will be small and generally unimportant.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light northwest, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, light south, fair; South Atlantic Coast, fresh and variable, showers.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday, not much change in temperature.

New England and Western New York—Generally fair Saturday and probably Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	70	64	4 P. M.	79	84
9 A. M.	69	62	6 P. M.	77	82
9 A. M.	74	71	9 P. M.	70	78
12 M.	79	81	11 P. M.	67	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66, at 8 P. M. it was 79. Maximum temperature 84 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum 62 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity 71 per cent. at 8 A. M., 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.86 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.90 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

4:56—68-70 E. 118th; not given.....$200
5:35—198 Spring St.; Jacob Ferdon.....Slight
9:35—3,219 B'way; Harry Zimerly.....Slight
11:40—106 W. 134th; not given.....Slight
11:50—Brook Av. and 149th St., 6th alarm; Joseph Dolen.....Not given

P. M.

12:30—128 Sheriff St.; Pauline Friedman.....Slight
3:45—481 Brook Av.; Fannie Silverman.Slight
4:25—1,139 3 Av.; W. J. Lynch.....None
4:45—Foot Whitehall St.; city property..$100
5:00—Bronx Park Av. and 177 St.; New Haven Railroad.....$50
5:40—47 Greenwich St.; M. Chernak...Slight
5:45—138 E. 28th St.; Mrs. Hyman...Slight
6:25—224 E. 56 St.; not given.....$100
6:30—10 E. 115 St.; Israel Bloom.....Slight
7:15—217 W. 66 St.; Chas. Shy.....Slight
7:20—725 Morris Park Av.; L. Gorrest.Slight
7:50—501 W. 178 St.; Louis Lasoron..Slight
8:00—126 2 St.; Max Lancer.....Slight
8:30—311 Crosby St.; Owen E. Goldfarb..None
8:45—1,786 Lexington Av.; not given..Slight
9:15—806 E. 11 St.; Finkelstein & Jacoby.....Slight
10:30—171-177 Broome St.; Dora Bernstein.....Slight
10:45—1,678 Anthony Av.; Catharine Renest.....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Resignations accepted: Major C. Matlock, 2d F. A., N. Y. N. G.; Capts. H. C. Elwood, 7th Inf., N. Y. N. G.; H. B. Orton, M. C., N. J. N. G.; G. T. Patston, 1st Inf., N. J. N. G.; K. J. Schumann, 3d Inf., Tenn. N. G.; J. L. Shaw, 2d Inf., N. C. N. G.; A. W. Weiner, 2d F. A., N. Y. N. G.; B. J. Glynn, 69 Inf., N. Y. N. G., and A. D. Furlong, 7th Inf., N. Y. N. G.; 1st Lts. D. D. Bullock, Corps of Engrs., Ill. N. G.; H. R. Altick, Jr., 1st Inf., Ga. N. G.; W. G. C. Kimball, Jr., 1st F. A., Mass N. G., and R. M. Langston, 5th Inf., Ga. N. G.; 2d Lts. J. Baker, 10th F. A., Conn. N. G.; J. Hyland, 12th Inf., N. Y. N. G.; A. H. Harvey, 25d Inf., N. Y. N. G.; R. B. Hall, 1st Inf., Ky. N. G.; H. P. Wells, 2d Inf., Ga. N. G.; W. L. Willis, 5th Inf., Neb. N. G., and T. B. Lacey, 3d Inf., Iowa N. G.

First Lt. W. A. Blain, Sig. Corps, is relieved from detail in that corps.

Second Lt. C. C. Stokely, 8th Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. C. J. Bailey for appointment and duty as aid de camp on his staff.

The board appointed in orders of July 22 for examination of officers to determine their qualifications for rating as junior military aviators in the aviation section of the Sig. Corps, is dissolved.

A board to consist of Major F. P. Lahm, Sig. Corps; 1st Lts. H. A. Dargue, Sig. Corps; 1st Lt. Smith and J. P. Truax, M. R. C., and 2d Lt. J. P. C. Barthelf, 5th Inf., is appointed to meet at Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, for examination of officers to determine their qualifications for rating as junior military aviators.

Following 2d Lts., aviation students, now at Sig. Corps Aviation School, San Diego, will report to the President of the foregoing board for examination for rating as Jr. Mil. Aviators: Infantry—D. Johnson, 10th; M. F. Harmon, Jr., and H. C. Davidson, 27th, and C. W. Russell, 8th; Cavalry—M. Kirby, 3d, and W. A. Robertson, 11th.

Maj. J. M. Petty, Philippine Scouts, (Captain of Inf.,) is relieved from detail as Major of Philippine Scouts, Sept. 15; is assigned to the 12th Inf. as Captain, and will join that regiment.

Name of Capt. R. I. Rees, 3d Inf., to detached, Sept. 16, and name of Capt. J. M. Petty, 1st Inf., removed.

Transfers of Capts. of Inf. announced: P. Hurst, 3d, to 19th, and C. S. Frank, 19th, to 3d.

1st Lt. A. C. Woods, M. R. C., from duty in Southern Dept. to Ft. Bayard (N. M.) General Hospital for duty.

1st Lt. W. A. Frankland, M. R. C., to active duty at Plattsburg, N. Y., until Sept. 30, and upon the expiration thereof to return to his home and stand relieved from further active duty with M. R. C.

Capt. La Deltrick, 7th Cav., detailed in Q. M. C., effective Sept. 14, will remain on his present duties and retain his present station.

2d Lt. C. Grant, Cav., recently reappointed 2d Lt. C. Grant, Cav., recently reappointed in the army with rank from July 12, 1916, is assigned to 17th Cav. He will report on Sept. 23 to Commanding Officer at Ft. Jay, N. Y., for temporary duty; then to his regiment.

Lt. Col. W. E. Welsh, 23d Inf., N. Y. N. G., upon relief from present duties will join his regiment.

Leaves: Capt. C. F. Martin, Cav., 14 days, and 2d Lt. E. S. Boudinot, 2d Inf., Iowa N. G., 20 days' extension.

The Navy.

Capt. J. Hood, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Commanders H. Williams, the Rhode Island, to the New Hampshire; and G. P. Chase, the New Hampshire, to command the Culgoa.

Lt. G. W. Kenyon, Naval Acad., to the Ohio.

Jr. Grade Lts. A. M. Penn, Phila. Yard, Sept. 30, to connection fitting out the Wilkes and on board when commissioned; H. V. Bryan, the Buffalo, to receiving ship at New York, and R. C. Parker, Naval Acad., to the Winslow.

Ensign A. F. Offley, the Columbia, to the Constellation, and W. H. Porter, Training Sta., Newport, R. I., to the Columbia.

Chief Boatn. E. J. Damon, Torpedo Sta., Newport, R. I., to the Washington.

Boatn. J. Roberts, the South Dakota, to the Buffalo.

Marine Corps.

Lt. Cols. C. G. Long, Phila. Barracks, continue duty at headquarters, and L. H. Moses, 1st Brig., Santo Domingo, to Naval Hospital, Washington, sick.

Capts. W. Hopkins, N. Y. Barracks, to Army School of the Line, Ft. Leavenworth, and E. T. Fryer, 1st Brigade, Hayti, to resume duty Phila. Barracks.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED.—Alert, at La Haina, H. I., and the Celtic at Guantanamo.

SAILED.—Buffalo and South Dakota, San Francisco, for San Diego; Patapsco, Philadelphia, for Rappahannock Splt; Reid, Washington for Piney Point, and the Vulcan, Guantanamo for Norfolk, via Port-au-Prince.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The public schools may be kept open on Columbus Day and Election Day, owing to the delay in beginning the new school year.

P. S. 162, Brooklyn, and P. S. 88, Manhattan, will keep their girl graduates for a ninth-year courses. This will be devoted to instruction in industrial work.

District Superintendents have been directed to conduct conferences for the instruction of the teaching and supervising staff in the new syllabus in physical training and hygiene. It is the wish of President Willcox of the Board of Education that this instruction should be made in connection with the "teachers' institute" which will be in session from Sept. 11 to 25.

It is hoped to hold registration days for pupils on Sept. 20, 21, and 22.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —GLADYS W. ZIEGLER, plaintiff, against THOMAS A. HOWELL, HELEN A. HOWELL, WILLIAM ZIEGLER, Jr., ERNEST A. BIGELOW, MORTIMER BISHOP, and LEONA HOLDING CORPORATION, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, July 21st, 1916.

SWAN, MOORE & DANFORTH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office & P. O. Address 29 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant Helen A. Howell:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the New York Supreme Court for the County of New York made by Mr. Justice Francis B. Delehanty, dated the 24th day of August, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the County of New York in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Yours, &c.,

SWAN, MOORE & DANFORTH, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 29: Sergs. W. E. Voss, 39 to 63, excused from reserve duty for 90 days; A. M. Taylor, 274 to 278, assignment changed from bicycle to motor cycle duty. Mounted Patrol, with horse and equip., A. W. McKean, Traf. Div., Sub-div. E, to 238. Patrol, R. C. Patterman, 172 to E. B. H. Squad, assigned to corridors, B'klyn headquarters building.

Temporary assignments: Capt. Richard O'Connor, commanding 9 I. D., to command 10 I. D., in addition to own, 5 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 4; Mtd. Lt. A. J. Gumbrecht, Traf. Div., Sub-div. B, in charge Div. of Trans., Bur. Repairs and Supplies, 8 A. M., Aug. 28, during absence of Mtd. Lt. in charge. Patrol, P. J. Sheehy, 29, to 80, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 12 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 4; Joseph Sheppard, 169, to B. B. H. Squad, as chauffeur of mail car, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 28; A. A. Austin, 144, and Harry Dick, 169, to 3 I. D., duty in bicycle squad, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 24; Joseph Carney, 150, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in corridors, B'klyn headquarters building, 8 A. M., Aug. 24, to 4 P. M., Aug. 26; T. F. Hughes, 174, to 11 I. D., clerical duty, 13 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 28.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Insp. W. F. Boettler, 10 I. D., 5 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 4, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. J. A. Smith, 21, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 28; Sidney Turkeltaub, 59, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 26; P. F. Quinn, 32, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 10; F. S. Mondo, 33, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 29; M. A. Loughran, 148, day, 4 P. M., Aug. 28; Thomas Byron, 149, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 26; W. F. Denloe, 174, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 27.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. A. S. Kasinsky, 37, 7:30 P. M., Aug. 3, to 12 P. M., Aug. 17; J. Whitmore, 43, 9:45 A. M., Aug. 18, during disability; G. W. Tindall, 61, 9:50 P. M., Aug. 5, to 12 P. M., Aug. 14; W. A. Ludwig, 164, 7:20 P. M., Aug. 5, to 12 P. M., Aug. 12; John Reyelts, 165, 2:50 P. M., Aug. 10, to noon, Aug. 16; O. H. Newman, 170, 4:10 P. M., July 16, to noon, Aug. 16; F. W. J. Cooper, 171, 7:10 P. M., Aug. 17, during disability; E. S. Gardner, Traf. Div., Sub-Div. A, 12:55 A. M., Aug. 21, during disability.

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrol. J. J. Dunn, 35, to take effect noon, Aug. 22.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. J. J. Dunn, 35, to take effect 12:05 P. M., Aug. 22.

The following deaths are reported: Sergt. T. F. J. O'Grady, 283, 2:45 P. M., Aug. 24; Patrol. Arthur Connell, 65, 8 A. M., Aug. 22.

The following advancements to grades are ordered, effective as indicated:

PATROLMEN.

To $1,400 Grade, Sept. 11.—J. Conway, 6; J. H. White, 6; J. F. Hess, 16; R. Strunk, 21; J. J. Curtin, 25; J. Wich, 31; J. P. Manley, 36; H. Mayer, 43; A. E. Esselborn, 99; L. F. Mall, 154; G. Metzner, 164; A. S. Naurod, 6; J. A. Sauter, 15; G. P. Mueller, 18; F. A. Benkler, 22; A. J. Harris, 29; M. J. Cannan, 32; P. Scalley, 36; H. Immen, 68; J. J. A. McCausland, 151; O. Schwarz, 163; G. L. Smith, Traffic C.

To $1,400 Grade, Sept. 12.—Hans Amundson, 42.

To $1,350 Grade, Sept. 12.—J. F. Kirwan, 5; J. J. Gallagher, 6; J. P. Dowling, 16; O. B. Huebner, 21; W. J. Huben, 28; L. F. Cosgriff, 31; T. M. Morrissey, 36; J. Bremner, 39; J. E. Steel, 149; J. F. A. Donlan, 152; J. Dombrowski, 162; L. M. Fallon, 172; M. Geier, 285; F. A. Crowley, B. H. S.; T. J. Hunt, 6; V. Christiano, 6; P. J. Gettings, 18; H. Bauer, 23; W. F. Norton, 31; H. F. Hettrick, 35; M. Maitz, 88; J. J. Farrell, 43; C. McGovern, 154; W. P. Morgan, 152; A. D. Sinclair, 172; H. C. Grossarth, 172; M. F. Quinn, 285; L. H. Noennich, B. H. S.

To $1,350 grade: F. G. Whiteside, 276, Sept. 4; F. Schwartz, 38, Sept. 11.

To $1,150 grade, Sept. 2: G. R. Mauch, 2; H. J. Graebner, 25; M. Fasiglione, 26; F. W. Hopp, 26; S. A. Campbell, 28; W. F. Bloch, 28; A. McNulty, 28; G. H. Mooney, 28; J. Koenig, 28; J. J. Maloney, 28; J. Gaudiose, 28; J. E. S. Bell, 28; Thomas Cassidy, 28; C. Seiler, 32; C. H. Weiss, 32; M. F. Curtin, 32; M. P. McDonough, 43; S. Mazurkiewicz, 143; D. J. Case, 147; E. V. Koch, 152; F. A. Wanek, 153; C. F. Nohrenberg, 153; O. Erbar, 153; J. Herd, 159; H. McDonnell, 170; J. Sarvis, 161; M. J. Clifford, 167; D. J. Haviland, 172; T. M. Reilly, 172; J. P. Mcuannon, 274; S. Birney, 283; A. McDonald, Traffic C.; J. Quagliano, 5; J. M. Dynan, 26; O. A. Fuchs, 26; C. A. Hanks, 26; A. M. Bayon, 28; M. O'Keefe, 28; P. T. McGough, 28; C. Marzen, 28; T. Lorigan, 28; H. R. Kelly, 28; T. Connolly, 32; F. Rauch, 32; E. Tuman, 32; H. Vail, 32; S. Fein, 33; J. G. Pittschau, 143; H. Storz, 146; M. J. Sullivan, 146; W. Parrott, 146; P. C. Manning, 153; R. Bolles, 153; W. Petersohn, 159; F. Mershon, 160; P. J. Keenan, 166; W. J. L. Duffy, 170; G. A. Stofers, 174; C. A. Nagel, 174; J. M. Carroll, 283; L. F. Ryan, 4th Dist.; G. J. Doerr, B. H. S.

To $1,150 grade, Sept. 4: E. E. R. Zipf, 2; W. D. Byrnes, 26; J. P. O'Hara, 28; L. F. Mazziotta, 28; F. Schneider, 32; P. Larz, 63; H. Muller, 137; E. Muratore, 169; G. M. Faust, 257; A. T. Nelson, 29; J. Moloney, 28; F. Quinn, 32; P. J. Bellochi, 35; H. J. Scharp, 153; H. Dufner, 169.

To $1,150 grade, Sept. 5: W. J. McKeever, 2; H. J. Porter, 28; A. Kunze, 28; J. Shea, 32; M. J. Tracy, 32; J. H. Westervelt, 32; S. Sieterkiewicz, 145; W. R. Leach, 153; W. C. Pfannkuch, 166; G. E. Feiler, 29; E. T. O'Connor, 28; T. J. Cassidy, 28; W. Schmidt, 32; H. Thummel, 32; J. J. Quinliven, 32; J. J. McDonough, 152; M. J. Howley, 159; M. J. Dobson, 169.

The following members of the force having been tried on charges before a Deputy Commissioner, fines are imposed as indicated:

LIEUTENANTS.

S. Aiken, 2, June 19, failed to notify prisoner of right to use telephone and also of right to use stamped envelope; 3 days.

D. J. Hogan, 17, Aug. 1, failed to leave address while on vacation; 1 day.

PATROLMEN.

J. Brodsky, 5, July 21, absent from post, sitting on chair in office; failed to obtain permission, failed to make entry, 2 days.

S. S. Fuchs, 13, March 31, absent from flashlight post, in premises, with hat and coat off, smoking; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry; 5 days.

S. Rosenthal, 21, June 22, absent from post; failed to obtain permission, failed to make entry; 4 days.

C. H. J. Connors, 26, March 18, failed to prevent, discover, or report a burglary; improper patrol; 2 days on two charges.

W. H. Morrison, 28, July 16, absent from post, in company with a patrolman; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry; 2 days.

W. R. Gell, 172, July 8, absent from outgoing roll call; one-half day.

J. Schreiner, 35, July 12, absent from outgoing roll call; one-half day.

H. E. A. Rohde, 39, April 25, absent from outgoing roll call, 4 days; July 10, absent from outgoing roll call, one-half day.

H. J. McNichol, 42d, (attached to 5 when charges were preferred,) July 24, failed to report at outgoing roll call; one-half day.

W. G. Agnew, 42, July 18, standing in front of an open window leading to rear room of liquor saloon, drinking from a beer glass; 10 days.

F. C. Flick, 61, July 19, absent from post, in rear room of a store; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry; 1 day.

C. W. Sturges, 62d, July 13, failed to return to post after fire on adjoining post, standing at bar in liquor saloon; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry; 3 days.

S. Rosenfeld, 62, (attached to 21 when charges were preferred,) July 20, improper patrol; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry; 2 days.

M. Collins, 63d, July 10, improper patrol, sitting in a doorway smoking; 2 days.

C. Fears, 146, April 3, absent from post, standing in hallway of premises; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry; 4 days.

G. O'Brien, 147, July 6, off post, in company with two patrolmen; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry, 2 days.

G. B. Grieco, 147, July 27, standing in company with a patrolman, drinking a pale amber-colored fluid from a drink mixer, 8 days.

J. Dorgan, 149, July 10, absent from reserve duty, one-half day.

Z. Bates, 152, July 21, while assigned to duty in an ambulance picking up cases of infantile paralysis and in uniform entered liquor saloon; drank a glass of amber-colored liquid; failed to prevent people from congregating about said ambulance, which contained children afflicted with infantile paralysis, 20 days.

E. Beron, 155, July 20, absent from post, standing in front of premises; failed to make entry; failed to obtain permission, one-half day.

C. Bollenbach, 155, July 27, while in uniform, rode in private automobile, one-half day.

John Keating, 156, (attached to 147, when charges were preferred,) July 6, off post, in company with two patrolmen; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry, 2 days.

J. J. Tormey, 160, July 1, absent from post, in an office with cap and blouse off; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry, 2 days.

J. J. Waters, 160, July 1, absent from post, in an office, with cap and blouse off; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry, 2 days.

J. Honold, 162, May 16, swore falsely while testifying at trial of a patrolman, 5 days.

M. Coffey, 169, Aug. 2, absent from post, lying in sand under a pavilion; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry, 4 days.

R. R. Byrnes, 169, July 27, absent from special post, drinking a pale amber-colored fluid from a drink mixer in company with a patrolman, 8 days.

J. F. Somers, 169, Aug. 2, absent from post; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry, 4 days.

R. R. Byrnes, 169, July 8, absent from post, in vestibule of a hotel, apparently drinking from a glass; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry, 8 days.

P. S. Quinn, 169, (attached to 28 when charges were preferred,) March 8, absent from reserve duty, 2 days; March 16, absent from post, in hallway of premises with a patrolman; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry, 2 days; March 16, absent from post, coming from basement of hospital; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry, 2 days.

W. R. Gell, 172, July 8, absent from outgoing roll call, 2 days, July 3, absent from outgoing roll call, 1 day.

T. F. Sullivan, 174, July 8, failed to report at booth during his tour of patrol, 8 days.

The following members of the force, having been tried on charges before a Deputy Commissioner, are hereby reprimanded:

SERGEANT.

J. A. McGrath, 10, July 31, failed to properly supervise patrolmen; absent from post, consulting from workshop with two patrolmen; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

PATROLMEN.

T. Meehan, 6, (attached to 149 when charges were preferred,) July 22, absent from post; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

J. Dea, 18, Aug. 2, failed to report at the gymnasium at time directed by Lieutenant.

M. J. Doherty, 26, July 25, failed to make entry to report result of investigation by him of an alleged assault; failed to make entry relative to quitting post in performance of duty.

J. B. Mahoney, 28, March 16, absent from post, in hallway of premises with patrolman; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

J. Jansen, Jr., 63, July 20, failed to enforce Sanitary Code until same was called to his attention.

J. T. Miles, 65, July 17, absent from post, on adjoining post; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

T. J. Moore, 152, July 17, failed to take action relative to an unmuzzled and unlicensed dog.

J. F. Timony, 154, July 24, absent from post, riding on a car; failed to make entry; failed to obtain permission.

M. Flaschetti, 156, July 27, absent from post, standing in rear room of shoe repair shop; failed to make entry; failed to obtain permission.

J. L. O'Gorman, 278, Aug. 2, absent from booth, coming from direction of grocery store; failed to make entry; failed to make entry.

T. O'Connor, 281, July 15, absent from special post, in conversation with a patrolman; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

The following members of the force having passed the probationary period without being again convicted on a complaint are hereby reprimanded:

PATROLMEN.

H. Padian, 18, March 20, absent from post, in shoe repair shop; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

F. Murtha, 18, May 9, while in booth, was sitting in a position that was not observing and was apparently asleep.

O. P. Huebner, 21, May 31, absent from post, in a stable; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

J. J. Mulligan, 25, May 1, improper patrol.

J. E. Hunt, 28, Jan. 26, insolent when questioned by superior.

H. Borst, 33, Jan. 29, absent from post; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

C. W. P. Kleine, 38, May 26, improper patrol, sitting.

F. W. Claus, 89, April 28, failed to properly search prisoner and did not take from said prisoner safety razor blades which he used to cut himself.

J. L. Sullivan, 42d, March 21, absent from assignment to strike duty; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

Peter Mulvihill, 43, Feb. 22, improper patrol.

John Faber, 63, Feb. 16, absent from post, seated in a chair in tailor's store; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

W. P. Billar, 65, March 19, failed to enforce Sabbath law; failed to take proper action when violation of said law was called to his attention.

J. L. Weis, 66, May 17, absent from post, in a hotel; failed to obtain permission.

C. J. Goodyear, 68, May 1, absent from post; failed to make entry; failed to obtain permission.

J. Brennan, 79, (attached to 66 when charges were preferred.) May 24, absent from post; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

J. Shaughnessy, 144, (attached to 148 when charges were preferred.) April 17, improper post, on adjoining post; failed to have memorandum book in his possession; failed to obtain permission.

J. Kraemer, 290, Nov. 16, 1915, improper patrol.

P. Damiano, Central Office, (attached to 143 when charges were preferred,) March 24, absent from post; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

W. J. Farrell, Central Office, (attached to 278 when charges were preferred,) April 25, absent from post; failed to notify station house of leaving post; failed to enter in booth blotter time of leaving and returning to booth.

I. Reuben, Traf. Div., Subdiv. E, Feb. 2, absent from post, coming from premises; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

J. Jansen, Jr., 63, July 20, failed to enforce Sanitary Code until same was called to his attention.

J. T. Miles, 65, July 17, absent from post, on adjoining post; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

T. J. Moore, 152, July 17, failed to take action relative to an unmuzzled and unlicensed dog.

J. F. Timony, 154, July 24, absent from post, riding on a car; failed to make entry; failed to obtain permission.

M. Flaschetti, 156, July 27, absent from post, standing in rear room of shoe repair shop; failed to make entry; failed to obtain permission.

J. L. O'Gorman, 278, Aug. 2, absent from booth, coming from direction of grocery store; failed to make entry; failed to make entry.

T. O'Connor, 281, July 15, absent from special post, in conversation with a patrolman; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

The following members of the force having passed the probationary period without being again convicted on a complaint are hereby reprimanded:

PATROLMEN.

H. Padian, 18, March 20, absent from post, in shoe repair shop; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

F. Murtha, 18, May 9, while in booth, was sitting in a position that was not observing and was apparently asleep.

O. P. Huebner, 21, May 31, absent from post, in a stable; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

J. J. Mulligan, 25, May 1, improper patrol.

J. E. Hunt, 28, Jan. 26, insolent when questioned by superior.

H. Borst, 33, Jan. 29, absent from post; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

C. W. P. Kleine, 38, May 26, improper patrol, sitting.

F. W. Claus, 89, April 28, failed to properly search prisoner and did not take from said prisoner safety razor blades which he used to cut himself.

J. L. Sullivan, 42d, March 21, absent from assignment to strike duty; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

Peter Mulvihill, 43, Feb. 22, improper patrol.

John Faber, 63, Feb. 16, absent from post, seated in a chair in tailor's store; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

W. P. Billar, 65, March 19, failed to enforce Sabbath law; failed to take proper action when violation of said law was called to his attention.

J. L. Weis, 66, May 17, absent from post, in a hotel; failed to obtain permission.

C. J. Goodyear, 68, May 1, absent from post; failed to make entry; failed to obtain permission.

J. Brennan, 79, (attached to 66 when charges were preferred.) May 24, absent from post; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

J. Shaughnessy, 144, (attached to 148 when charges were preferred.) April 17, improper

H. Volberg, 149, March 17, absent from post, standing in hallway of premises; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry. March 19, absent from post, coming from hallway; failed to obtain permission.

F. Kiernan, 150, April 3, improper patrol; failed to signal.

J. C. Konrad, 154, April 25, improper patrol.

H. J. Schroeder, 154, April 3, absent from post; failed to make entry; failed to obtain permission.

C. E. Wilson, 154, March 27, while off duty, in full uniform, standing in room adjoining barroom of liquor saloon.

P. O'Rourke, 159, Nov. 24, 1915, improper patrol and absent from post and lying in barber chair with coat and cap off; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

C. E. Hynes, 160, May 17, failed to report at station house at termination of his services in the Corporation Counsel's office, and was seated in a chair in a bootblack parlor.

J. McQuillan, 161, Nov. 17, 1915, absent from post, standing inside front door of liquor saloon; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

H. P. McDonagh, 169, Jan. 22, failed to properly care for department blanket; with out permission took a blanket which was not assigned to him and allowed same to become damaged; failed to report damage to blanket; allowed horse assigned to him to run away and return to stable and failed to report such fact.

J. T. Delaney, 172, March 9, absent from post, in engine room of public school, smoking; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

C. F. Fusse, 273, March 23, absent from post; failed to make entry; failed to obtain permission.

F. Brewer, 275, March 29, absent from post; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

T. A. Stapleton, 275, March 29, absent from post, sitting in an office; failed to obtain permission; failed to make entry.

C. F. Weekes, 283, May 18, absent from

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

In order to clean up the season's business we are offering the following cars at sacrifice prices:

Overland tourings, electric lighting and starting	$250.00 to $375.00
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CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC., Broadway at 53d St.

Packard 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger touring; run less than 6,000 miles; appearance and mechanical condition like a new car; has one-man top; price $1,350. Can be seen at 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Stutz 1917 Bulldog Special; big discount. Stutz 1915 Bulldog; excellent condition. Hudson 1915 limousine; magnificent car. S. G. V., 1914 landaulet town car. Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 8, $1,150. A LATE MODEL. Owner will sell 7-passenger touring, run less than 5,000 miles. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

WINTON, 1914, $775.

Will sell high-class touring car; cost $3,258; left-hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Winton 1915, electric lights, self-starter, fully equipped, overhauled, and repainted. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

BUICK.—Practically new; 1916 touring; exceptionally fine condition; sacrifice; $450. Walters, 36 18th Av., Long Island City.

Oldsmobile, 1916, Model 43, run 5,000 miles; fully equipped. 15 West 110th, Apt. 24. Harlem 4754.

CHALMERS 1915, $530.

Five passenger; electric lights, starter; good condition; private party. Audubon 4280.

CHALMERS 1916, "6" TOURING. Practically new; will sacrifice to quick buyer; private owner. R. C., 111 Times.

Mercer 1915 Sport; also 1914 touring; bargains. Scudder, 1,790 B'way, Room 1,114.

Buick—Almost new 1916 roadster, fully equipped; $400; act quick. 2,106 Broadway.

Mitchell seven-passenger touring, like new, $425; bargain. Bord, 114 West 50th St.

Cadillac, 1916, 7-passenger touring; excellent condition. Telephone Wallace, 712 Hanover.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire: hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard.—Rent elegant seven-passenger touring car; hour, day; monthly preferred; reasonable. McCarthy & Dooley, Morningside 8371.

Chalmers.—Elegant 1916 seven-passenger, $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

Packard.—Six-cylinder touring and limousine cars by the hour, day, month, or trip; late models; reasonable. Plaza 5440.

Packard Landaulette, five-passenger, like new; hour, trip, month. Scanlon, Circle 2855.

Packard, seven-passenger, by hour, trip, month; rates reasonable; owner drives. Murray Hill 932.

PACKARD, new "Six" touring, $2.50 hour upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8863.

Automobiles, Renaults, $3, $4 per hour; special rates monthly. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2906.

Packard.—For hire, elegant car by hour or trip. Phone Plaza 7319.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

Packard, $2.50 hour; Coney, road houses, $10; Long Beach, $18. 1290 Circle.

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COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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New York Evening Sun

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TEUTONIC PLOT SEEN IN SMUGGLING CASE

Government Suspects Organized Band Sent Reservists and Mail to Germany.

SECRET LETTERS TO BERLIN

Charge That German Reservists Were Smuggled on Board Scandinavian Liners.

The Federal authorities, acting through the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, began yesterday an investigation of the alleged unneutral activities of certain persons who are said to have been engaged in the secret transmission of mail from this country to Germany, and may also have been engaged in the smuggling of Teutonic reservists from this country to Sweden, or some other neutral European country, from which it was easy to continue the journey into Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey. The smuggling of reservists would not in itself constitute a violation of American laws unless fraudulent American passports were used.

The suspicion that a well-organized and frequently used underground system of mail transmission has been in effect for months past between the United States and Germany was one of the unexpected outcomes of the arrest of Hans Edward Thompson of 64 West 107th Street, and Frederick Uffelman, a landing agent employed by the Scandinavian-American Steamship Line, last Friday, who were charged with attempting to smuggle jewelry valued at $25,000 through the port of New York.

The revised statutes of the United States prohibit the carrying of mail on ocean liners except as part of the regular Government mail.

Mail Sent to Deutsches Bank.

The Deutsches Bank, in Berlin, is named as one of the concerns in Germany to which mail by the "private express route" was addressed. Other equally important concerns, as well as prominent individuals, as said to have been among the consignees to whom the mail was addressed. A representative of the Deutsches Bank, in New York, according to the Federal authorities, has admitted having intrusted mail to Uffelman for delivery in Europe. This and other information tending to verify the existence of the secret mail service came out in the course of an examination of witnesses who were called to the Custom House to testify in the case of Uffelman and Thompson.

Uffelman and Thompson, both of whom are in the Tombs in default of bail, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton yesterday afternoon on the smuggling charge. Nothing in the complaint referred to the illegal mail service or any rumored smuggling of reservists from this country into the countries of the Central Powers.

That the smuggling of reservists might figure in the case was intimated by Mark Alter, the lawyer who represented the prisoners at the hearing before Commissioner Houghton.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Alter to the commissioner, "that the defendants were concerned in aiding any Germans out of this country, or that they had anything to do with getting such persons through the so-called British blockade, or that they ever received money for conveying papers or business communications to Germany, even if they engaged in such a venture."

Germans Passed On to Liner.

In the course of the investigation a witness was examined, it was stated yesterday, who said that he knew of two men whom he referred to as "Germans," and whom he said he had reason to believe were aided in getting from this country to Germany by outside persons. According to this witness these two men sailed from Hoboken on a Scandinavian liner and were able, through the efforts of Uffelman, to get on the vessel without submitting to an examination by American passport officials. This witness mentioned the name of another man who is said to have been at one time in the service of the Central Powers. He said this man was well known to certain high consular officials of one of the Central Powers. The witness also testified that he had carried several mail packages to a storekeeper employed by a transatlantic steamship company, and that he received $5 for each delivery.

When Thompson and Uffelman were arraigned before Commissioner Houghton, Mr. Alter asked that the hearing be postponed. He said that the case was so serious that he thought it advisable to get associate counsel.

"Things are likely to develop in this case," said Mr. Alter, "which will make the interests of the defendants unidentical. It is also possible that something may crop up in the future that will make further prosecution unnecessary."

Commissioner Houghton adjourned the hearing until Sept. 8 at 3 P. M.

For more than two hours after the hearing was adjourned, Assistant United States District Attorney Walker was in conference with Deputy Surveyors Rzeszkiewicz and Norwood of the Custom House staff, and representatives of Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigating in the New York district. In the course of the conference several employes of foreign steamship lines were brought into the room and questioned. What these witnesses stated was not disclosed.

Mail Packet Destroyed.

It became known yesterday that the last batch of mail for Germany planned by the special private route came very near falling into the hands of Government agents. This packet of mail was almost in the hands of the agents when the man in whose possession it was became suspicious and destroyed it.

In THE TIMES there appears this morning the following advertisement:

VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Messrs. Wm. H. Muller & Co., shipowners and brokers, at Rotterdam, The Hague, and Amsterdam, wish to announce that under no circumstances can they serve as intermediaries for the forwarding or re-dispatch of letters or all other postal communications emanating from persons belonging to neutral or belligerent nations and intended for third persons. Consequently, all letters or communications which, notwithstanding the present notice, might reach Messrs. Wm. H. Muller & Co. for transmission to third persons, will be returned to the senders without prepayment of postage.

The name of this firm does not appear in either the City Directory or the telephone book. Neither is it known at the Custom House.

MRS. McADOO HAS TYPHOID.

President's Daughter Suffering from a Mild Case at Spring Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 25.—Mrs. William G. McAdoo, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, and daughter of President Wilson, is confined to her home here with a slight attack of typhoid fever. The case was diagnosed this afternoon by Dr. William Gray Schauffleur, Surgeon General of New Jersey, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician, who came on from Washington.

Mrs. McAdoo went to the capital with her husband a week ago last Sunday and returned here on Saturday. It is believed she contracted the disease while in the South. It was thought that she had an attack of malaria, and Secretary McAdoo left Spring Lake on Sunday to go to New England to attend hearings on the Farm Credit bill. He was informed of his wife's illness in a telegram sent to Utica yesterday, and came to Spring Lake this morning. He will cancel all engagements until Mrs. McAdoo's health has improved.

BURNSTEIN CHILDREN CLING TO MORRISON

Older of the Girls Testifies to Legal Adoption—Millionaire's Orgies Bared in Court.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—How Edward W. Morrison, eccentric millionaire, whose estate is under investigation in Judge Landis's court, adopted two girls of whose parentage their supposed father accused him, was told on the witness stand today by one of the girls, Margaret Burnstein Morrison, 12 years old. Jacob Burnstein had testified that his wife, on her deathbed, had confessed that the millionaire was the father of her and her younger sister, Alice.

Margaret's testimony followed revelations indicating the aged millionaire had paid thousands of dollars to an organized gang of blackmailers, that he had loaned money freely on "I. O. U.'s" of irresponsible persons, and had paid huge sums for questionable amusement.

Margaret said she had been legally adopted by the millionaire and had lived at the Morrison home since May 19, 1916.

"Were you present at the adoption proceedings?" Judge Landis asked.

"Yes."

"What do you know about the adoption?"

"I know it was my mother's wish."

"Did Mr. Morrison ever say anything to you about his property?"

"No," the witness answered.

"Or about plans for your future?"

"He said he would take us and give us an education."

Alice, the younger of the girls, ran to the aged millionaire's seat in the courtroom as court adjourned, grasped Morrison's hand, and refused to leave his side for several minutes.

Courtroom attaches remarked at the contrast in the appearance of the two girls. Margaret is plump, rosy-cheeked, and dimpled. Alice is slender, pale, and has very dark eyes.

John Sommers, wine buyer and entertainment furnisher for Morrison, testified today that he had spent $300,000 of Morrison's money in wild night revels through the Loop saloons and resorts in the last twenty years.

"Every saloon and resort keeper in the Loop knew him," said Sommers. He would walk into a saloon with the air of a Russian Grand Duke and order baskets of wine, refusing to accept any change for his bills."

Mrs. Kate Hiller, formerly keeper of a lace shop, obtained $70,000 in cash and $79,000 in bonds during the life of Morrison's wife, who died in 1909. They were gifts, Mrs. Hiller asserted.

COULDN'T TRUST HIMSELF.

Sing Sing "Trusty," Hearing Father Was Dying, Asked to be Locked Up.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 25.—When the trusties who have been allowed to pass out by the front door of Sing Sing prison for the last few days were being checked by the keeper stationed there this morning it was noticed that Dominick Guglielmo, better known in the prison as "Giggles," was not among them. As he had been assigned with others to repair the principal keeper's house and had the right to pass out, a hurried investigation found Guglielmo in his cell. It was then disclosed that the prisoner had voluntarily given up his freedom, coveted by all the convicts, because under an unusual stress of temptation he feared he might run away.

The unusual circumstance was that his father was dying in New York. Having received a telegram to this effect, Guglielmo on Thursday morning, in the absence of Warden Osborne, requested an interview with Spencer Miller, Jr. He asked Mr. Miller if he thought the privilege of going to New York to see his dying father, in the company of a guard, could not be granted. Miller informed him that this was out of the question. In less than an hour Guglielmo was back in Miller's office.

"Mr. Miller," he said, "I want to be locked up. I want to go back into the prison yard. I simply cannot stand it. The temptation is too much for me. I'm afraid I'll break away."

So the front door was opened to him before quitting time, and he went to his cell. A little while later a second message for him was received at the prison office and handed to him. His father had died.

Guglielmo is popular among the convicts. He is a member of the Mutual Welfare League, plays in Tom Brown's Aurora Band, and is pitcher in the league's baseball team.

DUFFY STILL LACKS BOND.

Labor Organizer Held at Bridgeport —Employers Confident.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 25.—Patrick F. Duffy of Brooklyn, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, remained in a hotel here today in custody of deputy sheriff because sureties did not arrive to free him from the body attachment obtained by local manufacturers, who are suing him and others for damages alleged to have resulted from recent moulders' strikes.

Edward K. Nicholson, attorney for the employers which were involved in the strikes, the Monument Bronze Company, the Bridgeport Deoxidized Bronze & Metal Co., the Pequonnock Foundry, and the Manufacturers' Iron Foundry, asserted today that manufacturers were wondering why an effort to assess personal damages against strike leaders seemed not to have been tried more frequently before.

He said his clients believed the suits, if successful, would be a far more effective weapon in the hands of capital than injunction proceedings usually resorted to. Nicholson believes that the suits will at least serve the purpose of teaching strikers a sense of personal responsibility. Several of those sued with Duffy have been compelled to mortgage their homes in order to retain their liberty. About 300 moulders are still on strike.

FIND AGED WOMAN SLAIN.

Police Investigating Death of Mrs. Tiarks, Dead With Arms Bound.

Mrs. Caroline Tiarks, who was 73 years old, was found dead on her bed in the apartment which she occupied with her son and his wife at 515 West 188th Street, shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. Her hands were tied behind her back and there was blood on her lips, but no wound.

Police Commissioner Lord and Inspectors Faurot and Cray were notified and started for the apartment at once. They believed, from the reports they received, that a burglar had killed Mrs. Tiarks, though Dr. Mills of Knickerbocker Hospital, who examined the body, declined to say how he thought death had been caused.

The bedroom was disarranged, however, as a burglar might have disarranged it in a hasty search for booty. There was no sign of how he had entered or left the apartment.

Mrs. Tiarks's son, Herman, who owns a candy store at 3,357 Broadway, around the corner, had been out for the evening with his wife and returned about 1:40 o'clock, just as Hans Hoelreich, who was a clerk employed by Tiarks, and who boarded with him, came running from the apartment. At sight of Tiarks he exclaimed that he had found his mother dead.

Hoelreich had been out himself, he said, and had returned just a moment or two before the Tiarks.

NO MONEY, NO MARRIAGE.

License Clerk Decides to Collect Wedding Fees in Advance.

William Zimmerman, Deputy City Clerk, in charge of the marriage license bureau in Queens, announced yesterday that in future he would demand cash in advance when asked to perform a marriage ceremony under the new law. Zimmerman has been compelled several times recently to pay the $2 required by the city when the ceremony is performed by the clerk.

Mr. Zimmerman said that many times after the ceremony the bridegroom had expressed surprise when asked for the $2 fee and had proclaimed his poverty, knowing that the knot could not be untied even if he did not pay.

WOMEN SEEK DEATH WITH CHILDREN

Mrs. Louise Goeller and Her Daughter Dead in Suicide Agreement.

GAS TUBES IN THEIR MOUTHS

Mrs. Horten Beach and Her 11-Year-Old Son Found in Park, Suffering from Poison.

There were two cases in the city yesterday of mothers attempting suicide in company with a son or daughter, one of which was successful. Mrs. Louise Goeller and her daughter, Elsie, 28 years old, were found dead yesterday morning from gas poisoning in a room they occupied at 164 West Sixty-fifth Street. Several hours later persons walking in Central Park at the East Drive, near Sixty-fifth Street, saw a woman and an eleven-year-old boy writhing in pain on the lawn. Patrolman Daggett of the Arsenal Station commandeered a passing automobile, driven by a woman, and hurried them to Flower Hospital. The doctors said the policeman's promptness had given them a chance for life, but that it was a small one. They had taken bichloride of mercury tablets.

They gave their names as Mrs. Horten Beach and her son Theodore. While the hospital surgeons worked hard to save them, the police were making against the mother a charge of attempted suicide for her own case and one of felonious assault in forcing the boy to take the poison. As far as the surgeons could tell, the woman took three of the tablets and the boy two. Both were in such condition that nothing definite could be learned from them except that the woman had left a note complaining of "the cruel world," asking that their bodies be cremated, and praying forgiveness for "the woman who caused all this misery." The boy denied that his mother forced the poison on him.

The note also asked that her brother, Lafayette Huerstel of 638 East 138th Street, and Mrs. Gulley of 441 West Twenty-eighth Street, be notified. The "Mrs. Gully" referred to proved to be Mrs. Ella M. Gulley, Superintendent of the Chelsea Boys' Club. In connection with Dr. J. T. Elliott of the Hudson Guild she gave some particulars last night as to Mrs. Beach's circumstances.

Dr. Elliott said the woman had been inclined to be melancholy and despondent over the alleged desertion by her husband about two years ago. He was salesman of a Fifth Avenue millinery concern. Mrs. Beach returned to the city, after an absence, about three days ago, and, applying for work to Dr. Elliott, was made assistant to Mrs. Gulley in the boys' club. He said he had once rebuked her for speaking too freely about her domestic difficulties in front of her son.

The case of Mrs. Goeller and her daughter was apparently a suicide agreement, for each was found clasping a section of new gas tube attached to separate jets. Mrs. Helen Amos, the housekeeper, smelled escaping gas and traced it to their room. None of the other tenants could recall having seen them since Wednesday evening.

All documents and letters in the room had been destroyed, except one letter addressed to Arthur Goeller, 51 Chambers Street, son and brother to the dead women. He was notified of their deaths and later came to the house and identified them. He said he had not seen them for four years. The letter adressed to the son told of the purpose of the two women, and asked that their bodies be cremated.

Mr. Goeller said his father had committed suicide in the family home at Hackensack seven years ago, and his mother and sister had never fully recovered from the shock.

MORE SLAVE VICTIMS REVOLT

Girls Who Read Kooperman Girl's Story Offer Aid to Prosecutor.

Several girls who had read the story of Katherine Kooperman and Gustave Kugelman, the youth who she says betrayed and exploited her, communicated with District Attorney Swann yesterday and offered to aid him in apprehending other men of Kugelman's type. But the story cost Miss Kooperman her job. However, the young woman is an experienced stenographer and typist and a graduate of the Washington Irving High School, and the District Attorney promised to get her another place at once.

Miss Kooperman brought a satchel to the District Attorney's office yesterday. It was one in which she said she had often carried her lunch as a school girl. Yesterday it contained nearly 400 letters and telegrams she said Kugelman had written to her and to many other girls he victimized. The girls addressed lived in places as far West as Minneapolis and throughout the South, many in small towns, and the contents of the missives showed they were usually very young girls. Letters written by Kugelman to himself, to which he signed the names of theatrical celebrities and men of affairs, couched in the most intimate terms, were also given to Mr. Smith. Kugelman showed her these letters, Miss Kooperman said, as proof of his high connections in business and in social life. More than a hundred of the letters, according to Mr. Smith, were demands on Miss Kooperman for money, many of them threatening in tone.

Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, who is in charge of the "white slave" investigation, said the young woman had promised to tell a story today which might implicate another young man. Mr. Smith received requests for help from several fathers yesterday who had read Miss Kooperman's story and thought missing daughters might have been lured away.

Kugelman was arraigned before Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions and held in $10,000 bail. He was remanded to the Tombs until Monday for examination. He refused to make a statement and referred questioners to his attorney, Philip I. Schick.

Mr. Schick said he could show Miss Kooperman had demanded of Kugelman $150 and then $100, and had gone to the District Attorney when the young man failed to turn over the money. The lawyer said Kugelman did not have more than $5 when he was arrested, and relatives had retained him.

"For the last two months," said Mr. Schick, "Kugelman had been working as a collector for Williams, Belmont & Co. of Brooklyn. His salary was between $15 and $20 a week. I'm sorry I cannot produce Miss Kooperman's letters demanding money, but they were addressed to Kugelman's wife and I believe they have been destroyed."

TWO WISHES

"I wish the House of Rest had two thousand beds."

"I wish you could see him now."

A City nurse recently expressed herself thus. A small boy developing tuberculosis, distracted parents; a resourceful nurse, one empty bed. He was only thirty-six months old, and it was at the end of eighteen additional months that the nurse expressed the second wish. She had secured the baby's admission to

THE HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES, Inwood-on-Hudson, N. Y. City.

WAS $648.00 TOO HIGH A PRICE TO PAY FOR THIS BOY'S LIFE?

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Charles E. Hughes

The Statesman as Shown in the Opinions of the Jurist

By WILLIAM L. RANSOM, *Justice of the City Court of New York*

Justice Ransom has written a very readable book about Justice Hughes and the work of the Court. He has made the people behind great constitutional controversies seem very real. The book might fairly be called a "human-interest story," so graphic is its delineation of Mr. Hughes and of the way in which the jurist worked out the human issues brought before the Court. The volume makes no attempt to argue the case for a candidate before the electorate; it discloses only a desire to make available to the public information which it ought to have. Mr. Hughes's own utterances are permitted to tell the story of the Hughes statesmanship and outlook; but the author does this in an illuminating way, through an incidental narrative which brings all the questions close home to the average man and woman.

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CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 79TH ST., I. M. Haldeman, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by REV. WILLIAM L. PETTINGILL, If Our Lord Should Tarry.
11 A. M.—"WALK AND WORSHIP."
8 P. M.—"THE BRIGHTNESS OF HIS COMING."

The blessing of the Lord awaits all who attend our Services, through the Preaching of the Pure Gospel of our Blessed Lord, by Rev. WILLIAM L. PETTINGILL. The last oppertunity to hear this inspired Preacher. Come and receive of the Lord great and comforting truths.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. THE CHURCH WITH THE OPEN DOOR. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor. 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M. Monday, at 8 P. M., Prayer and Praise Service. Visitors to the city are cordially invited to all services. CHURCH OPEN ALL SUMMER.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. DR. LEIGHTON WILLIAMS preaches Sunday at both services. 11 A. M.—"The Commonwealth of Man." 8 P. M.—"A Vision of the Holy City." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sun., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wed., 8 P. M. During August, Sunday evening services will be held in the Second and Fifth Churches only. First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d. Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood, 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL 10, Bible School. 11, Sermon. CHRISTIAN Dr. Finis Idleman, 142 W. 81. CHURCH. Rev. S. G. Inman, Preacher.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60th St. 11 A. M., Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN. 8 P. M., Rev. HOWARD M. LESOURD. Visitors to the city especially invited.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST, West End Av. & 86th St. Rev. LEWIS E. CHRISTIAN, 11. Subject—"The Irrepressible Question."

NEW THOUGHT.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d Street. Sunday, 11 A. M. Healing meetings, Friday, 8 P. M. Reading room open daily.

SIXTH CYCLE MESSAGE. Ralph M. de Bit, 218 Madison Av., cor. 36th. Sunday, 11 and 8. All welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. JOHN McNEILL, the well-known Scotch Preacher, Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Denver, will preach at both services.

FT. GEORGE, 185th, E. of St. Nicholas Av. Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A., 8 P. M. Graded Bible School at 3 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON, 181st St. at Broadway. 11 A. M.—Rev. Lyman R. Hartley, M. A. 8 P. M.—In Tent, Fort Washington.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d Street. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James M. Howard will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Mortimer Janeway. The Rev. ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., will preach at 11 o'clock: "Sinners and Sinners."

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMSTERDAM AV. AND 105TH ST. JNO. B. LAIRD, D. D., preaches 11 and 8.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th St. Rev. THOMAS GUTHRIE SPEERS, Assistant Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Rev. E. M. DILL, D. D., at 11 A. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Chaplain Silver of West Point.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Chaplain Silver. Daily service, 7:30 A. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th Street. Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—11 A. M., Service and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Thos. E. Calvert
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Thos. E. Calvert.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low Masses, 7:30, 9. High Mass and Sermon, 10:45. Evehsong, 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 234 West 57th Street. Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Frederick Burgess, Jr.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector 8; 11 (Bishop Gailor); 8 (Rev. H. R. Weir.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue at 44th Street. SERVICES AT 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Chas. F. Kennedy. Full Choir Present. All Seats Free.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. & 87th St. REV. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector. Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH: 5th Av. & 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8; 11. Rev. W. L. Caswell.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services: 7 and 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher, the Rt. Rev. Frederick Joseph Kinsman, D. D., Bishop of Delaware. 3:30 P. M., Evensong. Weekday Services: 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

REFORMED.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. HENRY A. BILKERT will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. PETER H. MILLIKEN, D.D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"Playing Religion." 8 P. M.—"Object of Rapture in Heaven."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Rev. JOHN BROWNLEE VOORHEES, D. D., of Hartford will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. THOMAS McBRIDE NICHOLS will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. WILLIAM L. McEWAN of Pittsburgh, Penn., will preach at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M. this congregation unites in a union service in the Tent Fort Washington, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, (Spiritual Science,) 20 West 91st St., Rose Levere, LL. B., Leader.—Psychic Demonstrations Sunday Evening.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

OTHER SERVICES.

Dr. A. A. LINDSAY—Psychologist. Lecture, "PERSONAL CHARM"; "A THOUGHT IS A SEED." Free, Sunday and Tuesday, 8:15, Hotel Majestic. Author twelve psychology books.

GIPSY SMITH, JR., FAMOUS EVANGELIST, TENT EVANGEL, West 125th and Manhattan Sts., Sunday at 3:30 and 8 P. M.

J. SCOTT DAWKINS of Philadelphia, Noted Boy Preacher, every night next week.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor.—Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. R. A. Forrest of Toccoa, Ga.

BROOKLYN

PRESBYTERIAN.

IN THE LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford St. Union Services with the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church. Dr. Cleland B. McAfee of Chicago preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Morning—"The Gospel a World Force." Evening—"Do We Care What Happens in the World After We Are Gone?"

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 5 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Haviland Lathrop. Service at 11.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday and Monday; slight temperature changes; light west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,400. ... NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1916.—98 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THIEPVAL'S DOOM NEAR AS BRITISH GUNS BLAST A WAY CLOSER TO THE VILLAGE; DESPERATE GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED

SALIENT CAUGHT IN A NOOSE

Advance East of Mouquet Farm Almost Cuts Off Defenders.

VIVID TALE OF A CHARGE

Following an Overture by the "Orchestra of Death," Men Dash Forward in Groups.

SHELLS RAIN AROUND THEM

Entire Ridge Held by Teutons Is Obscured by Huge Columns of Smoke.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 26.—The doom of Thiepval is near at hand. By a series of small, sharp attacks in short rushes after enormous shellfire, the British troops have forged their way across the tangled web of trenches and redoubts until now they are just below a row of apple trees which still show a broken stump or two.

Below the southern end of the village they have bitten off the nose of the Leipsic salient, and Thursday I saw them take the Hindenburg trench and its strong point, which is almost the last of the defensive works barring the way to the south entrance of the village fortress.

On the west the British trenches have been dug for some time through the Thiepval Wood within 400 yards of this place, and on the east they have been pushed forward to the left of the Mouquet Farm; so that the British have thrown a lasso, as it were, around the stronghold on the hill, from which its garrison has only one way of escape—by way of the Crucifix northward, where the British guns will get them.

Garrison in a Deathtrap.

That Thiepval garrison is in a deathtrap. As I stood watching the place from a trench which was only a few hundred yards away, it seemed to me astounding that men should still be living there. I could see nothing of the village, for there is next to nothing left of it, nothing at all but heaps of rubbish, which were once roofs and walls of houses. But on the skyline at the top of the ridge, which slopes up from the Leipsic salient, there still stand a hundred trees or so, which are all that is left of Thiepval. They stood black and gaunt against the blue sky without a leaf on their broken branches. And all the charred brown hummocks of German trench lines encircled them with narrow strips of grass vividly green between these earthworks, and below, falling away to the British lines was a turmoil of upheaved soil where a maze of trenches had been made shapeless by incessant shellfire.

All through the afternoon, as all through the morning and the mornings and afternoons of many yesterdays, the British guns were firing in a steady, leisurely way, one shell every minute or two into the ground marked out by black tree-stumps. They were mostly shells of the heavies, firing from long range, so that for several seconds one could hear the long voyage of each shell, listen to the last fierce rush of it overhead, and then see before the roar of the explosion a vast volume of smoke and earth vomit up from the place between the trees or just below the line of trees where the German trenches lay.

A friend of mine, sitting on some sandbags with his steel helmet just below the tops of some tall thistles which gave friendly cover in the foreground above the parapet, said "Beautiful" every time there was a specially big cloudburst. He is such a hater of war that his soul follows each shell with a kind of exultation, so that it shall help end it quickly. But I kept thinking of the fellows below there under that shellfire. It was only previous knowledge of explorations in German dugouts and talks with men who have come living out of such bombardments that made me still believe there were men alive in Thiepval, and that before the British take the place they will fight desperately and keep their machine guns going to the last.

No Human Being Seen.

There was not a human soul to be seen and the earth was being flung up in masses, but the underground garrison of German soldiers was sitting in deep cellars trying to turn deaf ears to the crashes above them, looking into the little mirrors of long periscopes which showed them a vision of things above ground and the stillness of the British trenches, from which at any minute there might come waves of men in a new attack. With a few others in the trenches where I stood I knew the British were to make another bound during the afternoon, although not the exact time of it. For nearly two hours the bombardment was steady and continuous, but not an intense fire from all available batteries. Every few minutes I looked at my watch and wondered: Will it begin now?

Down below me was the hummocky track of the frontline trenches, in which

Continued on Page 2.

British Airmen Raid Zeppelin Sheds at Namur; French Report Many Successes in Air Battles

LONDON, Aug. 26.—British aeroplanes have made another dash over Belgium, on this occasion penetrating to the vicinity of Namur, thirty-six miles southeast of Brussels, and bombarding German airship sheds. One aeroplane is missing. An official account of these operations issued today says:

Early Friday morning an attack was carried out by naval aeroplanes upon enemy airship sheds near Namur. The sheds were successfully bombarded and two of them were hit, but, due to lowlying clouds, it was not possible to observe the amount of damage done. One of our machines failed to return.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Aerial engagements have been taking place all along the French front. The official report issued this afternoon says:

On the whole front our air service was particularly active yesterday. It engaged in a number of fights with the enemy, in the course of which it clearly showed its superiority.

In the region of the Somme three German machines were brought down, one by Second Lieutenant Nungesser, who thus accounted for his eleventh machine. A second aeroplane was brought down by Warrant Officer Dorme, being his seventh success to date. The third enemy machine fell near Petain. Three other machines were bombarded with machine guns at close quarters by our pilots and descended suddenly in damaged conditions.

Near Craonne our anti-aircraft guns brought down a Fokker, north of Chalons, a Fokker, which was attacked and pursued, fell headlong in its own lines, being smashed to bits. In region of Verdun a German machne was brought down in flames. Near Mogeville two others were hit and went down in a damaged condition, one in the forest of Spincourt, the other near Foanex. In the vicinity of Pont-a-Mousson a Fokker was put out of action.

German captive balloons were set afire by our airmen, one north of the Aisne, in the region of Paissy, and the other on the Somme front, near Mesnil St. Necaize. Finally, it is confirmed that on Aug. 23 a German captive balloon was brought down by our anti-aircraft guns and fell in flames toward Bezouveaux, in the region of Verdun.

Last night an enemy aeroplane dropped eight bombs no Baccarat. The material damage was insignifcant.

BERLIN, Aug. 26, (via London.)—The official report today has this to say of aerial activities:

Two enemy aeroplanes were shot down by machine gun fire in the region of Bapaume and another by anti-aircraft guns near Zonnebeke, Flanders, while in aerial engagements one aeroplane was brought down east of Verdun and one north of Fresnes, in the Woevre.

BRITISH BEAT OFF PRUSSIAN GUARDS

Crack Troops of the Kaiser Make Great Effort to Regain Positions at Thiepval.

HARD FIGHT IN CHAMPAGNE

Germans Penetrate the French Lines West of Tahure, but Are Driven Out Again.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Germans are making almost superhuman efforts to recover the ground lost to the British in the last two days in the maze of fortifications north of the Somme, known as the Thiepval salient. By alternate artillery blasting and infantry assault General Haig's troops have forced their way to within a few hundred yards of the village of Thiepval. Here the Germans, backed by a great concentration of guns, delivered an attack last night, using the Prussian Guards. The attack led to some very heavy fighting, but the British maintained all their positions.

The Mouquet farm, also strongly fortified, defends Thiepval from the east. The British have made such progress east and southwest of this position that the German hold on Thiepval has been rendered very precarious.

Elsewhere on the Somme front the Germans have been bombarding both British and French positions, while west of Guillemont they launched an infantry attack which, however, was repulsed with loss.

What appear to be attempts to feel out the allied line elsewhere were made today near La Bassée, (north of Arras,) and in the Champagne. In the latter sector the Germans delivered a strong attack at a point west of Tahure. They gained a momentary success, penetrating a French salient, but were quickly driven out by a counterattack. Paris says:

The day bulletin of the British War Office reads:

The enemy bombarded our first line trenches along the greater portion of our front south of the Ancre at various times from 7 o'clock last night until early this morning.

Covered by his artillery fire he attacked our positions west of Guillemont, between the quarries and the Montauban-Guillemont road. He did not reach our lines at any point and was repulsed with loss.

Near Mouquet Farm we made further progress, both on the east side of the farmstead and also southwest, where we have taken another 400 yards of the enemy's trenches along the Courcelette-Thiepval road.

The importance attributed by the enemy to the Thiepval sector of his line is shown by the great efforts he is making to recover his lost ground in the Leipsic salient. Recently he has been effecting a great concentration of guns in this area to oppose our progress and support his attacks.

Last night he delivered an attack in considerable force on our new trenches south of Thiepval village. This attack was made by troops of the Prussian Guard, and was preceded by a very heavy bombardment which commenced at 7 P. M. The attack, launched at about 7:30 o'clock, was pressed with determination, but

Continued on Page 2.

BULGARS RETIRE; SERBS PRESS ON

Six Counterattacks of Czar Ferdinand's Troops Near Ostrovo Are Repulsed.

INVADERS' LOSSES HEAVY

Sofia Report, However, Asserts the Allied Drive in This Sector Has Failed.

PARIS, Aug. 26. — Six Bulgarian counterattacks against the new Serbian positions in the region of Vetrinik, on the allied left, northeast of Saloniki, were repulsed with heavy losses, says the French official statement this evening. The statement adds that in this sector the Bulgarians are falling back, hard pressed by the Serbs. The losses of the Bulgars are said to have been very heavy. The War Office statement reads:

On the right wing there was intermittent artillery activity by both sides in the region of Jenikoi, on the left bank of the Struma. The British artillery has bombarded ceaselessly enemy positions. In the direction of Mount Veles there were some engagements by patrols.

In the centre there was a medium cannonade in the region of Lake Doiran, but the cannonade was very lively west of the River Vardar.

On the Serbian front northwest of Kukuruz the Bulgarians delivered six counterattacks in the region of Vetrinik, but were repulsed along the whole line. They suffered a sanguinary defeat and are falling back, continuously pressed by Serbian troops, whom they are stubbornly resisting. On our left wing desperate actions continue in the region of Ostrovo. North of the Ostrovo road the Serbian fire caught Bulgarian attacking detachments which had approached to within 150 meters of our line and inflicted on them very heavy losses. In front of a single trench 200 Bulgarian corpses were found.

West of Lake Ostrovo our advanced elements pressed forward slightly. The enemy made no attempt in this direction. South of the lake isolated actions ended in favor of the Serbs.

According to statements of prisoners, the losses of the Bulgarians during the recent actions in the region of Ostrovo have been great, especially from the Serbian artillery, which indisputably dominates the hostile artillery.

Serbs Defeated, Says Sofia.

SOFIA, Aug. 26, (via London.)—After severe fighting on the Bulgarian right wing, on the Macedonian front, the Serbians have been defeated with very heavy losses and compelled to retire, the War Office announced today. Eighteen consecutive attacks were made by the Serbians. On the eastern end of the front Bulgarian forces have reached the Greek Aegean coast and put British cavalry detachments to flight. Several villages have been occupied by the Bulgarians. The statement follows:

Our offensive on our right wing (on our western end of the front) continues. In the region of Moglenica

Continued on Page 3.

Von Batocki Asks Women of Rural Germany To Share Food With Their Urban Sisters

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Adolph von Batocki, President of the German Food Regulation Board, has issued an appeal to the women of rural Germany to divide their food with the women and children of the towns and cities, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam today.

Herr von Batocki in his appeal says that the harvest this year is, in general, abundant and that the cattle have recovered from the effects of the fodder scarcity of last Winter, which was caused by the failure of crops last year.

"But with the maintenance of production," he adds, "all is not done. The produce must be rightly distributed to those who require it. Millions of soldiers are engaged in the hardest of warfare. They must be well and abundantly fed. Hundreds of thousands lie wounded in the hospitals and need abundant good food. Other millions of men and women in the big towns and in mines are also working loyally for victory. They wish, like you, to have enough to eat in order to be able to work. Like you, they have children who cry when their mothers cannot give them necessary food, and their parents then lose the strength and courage for work.

"Both for the soldiers and for those who fight in workmen's clothes we must provide nourishment. People on the land must give for the purpose all they can dispense with in their own households. No soldier, no wounded man, no munition worker, no German woman, no German child in the towns will suffer hunger through the fault of the peasant women if the seriousness of the situation is clear to them. Help can be given only by good-will, intelligent perception, and recognition of the danger that threatens every German man, woman, and child if the enemy's starvation plan should succeed.

"Restrictions everywhere are necessary, and all the more necessary the longer the war lasts. These restrictions must be increased for rural households. Any one living on the land who consumes even half a litre of milk or a quarter of a pound more of butter or even an egg more than is absolutely necessary sins against the Fatherland. An organization will be created in order to buy up all butter, eggs, vegetables, &c., that can be dispensed with in the country, and use them to feed the army and the poor families in the big towns.

"Little can be accomplished by force or by continual increase in prices, which have already become exorbitant for many of the poorer families. Only through rational, spontaneous, patriotic co-operation of the rural population can the object be attained."

BERING SEA ROCK WRECKS EXPLORERS

Borden Party Is Found by the McCulloch Marooned on St. Matthew Island.

ENTIRE PARTY IS SAVED

Wireless Tells of Rescue by Government Vessel 15 Days After Adventurers Reached Land.

ON BOARD U. S. COAST GUARD CUTTER McCULLOCH, BERING SEA, Aug. 26, (via Wireless to Seattle.)—The power schooner Great Bear, carrying the Arctic expedition headed by John Borden of Chicago and Captain Louis Lane of Seattle, was wrecked on Pinnacle Rock in Bering Sea on Aug. 10. The vessel was a total loss, but the entire party landed safely on St. Matthew Island, where they were found yesterday by the McCulloch.

The members of the party were able to land tents and provisions, and lived comfortably for fifteen days until the McCulloch, which had been sent to Nome to search for the vessel, found them yesterday. Mr. Borden and his entire party were taken aboard the McCulloch, which started back to Nome last night.

NOME, Alaska, Aug. 26.—The cutter McCulloch is expected to reach here tomorrow with the members of the Borden expedition. St. Matthew Island, where they were picked up, is twenty-five miles southwest of Nome.

A brief report received here says that the wreck was the result of an attempt by Captain Louis Lane to investigate a report that another vessel had been wrecked in that vicinity. Captain Lane received the report shortly before midnight and turned off his course to investigate.

A great storm was raging and at 12:53 A. M. the Great Bear struck on Pinnacle Rock, a bleak, desolate volcanic islet, so named by Captain Cook. Pinnacle Rock is not far from St. Matthew Island.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 26.—The Great Bear left here on July 26 for an extended cruise in the Arctic. When the vessel sailed from here, Mr. Borden, Captain Lane, and Norris Blokum, of Chicago, and a crew of twenty men were aboard. Other went by mail steamship to Nome, where they expected to join the expedition.

The Great Bear was especially constructed to withstand the pressure of the Arctic ice floes and it was Captain Lane's intention to penetrate as far as Banks Land, where he expected to meet Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian Arctic explorer, for whom he carried supplies.

Until the wireless message was received today, nothing had been heard from the Great Bear since Aug. 16, when she was reported leaving Unalaska for Nome. The trip across Bering Sea should not have required more than a week, and when she failed to arrive at Nome, great anxiety was felt for those on board, and the McCulloch was dispatched to search among the islands. The Great Bear, including her equipment, cost $75,000. The boat was 137 feet long, 32 foot beam and had a draft of 14 feet and a speed of seven knots an hour.

The Great Bear carried 5,000 gallons of fuel and about $3,000 worth of provisions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Mrs. John Borden received this wireless message today from her husband:

Great Bear wrecked on Pinnacle Rock, near St. Matthew Island, night of Aug. 10 in dense fog. Entire party landed safely on St. Matthew Island with tents and provisions. Picked up today by Coast Guard cutter McCulloch, whose Captain has very kindly consented to take us to Nome, with all our personal belongings, and who is doing everything possible for our welfare and comfort. Entire party well. JOHN BORDEN.

Norris H. Blokum, an insurance broker of Evanston, was one of the Borden party.

NAMES COMMANDER WHO SANK LUSITANIA

Copenhagen Says He Is Son of a Cathedral Dean and Has Received Several Decorations.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Stifts-Tidende of Ribe, Denmark, is quoted in a Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen to the effect that the commander of the submarine which sank the Lusitania was Captain Max Valentiner, son of the Dean of the Sondersburg Cathedral.

Captain Valentiner, this newspaper says, has been decorated with several orders since the sinking of the liner, including the Iron Cross of the First Class and the Hohenzollern House Order with Swords, a special distinction which is the personal gift of the German Emperor.

Continued on Page 8.

FUGITIVE BETRAYED BY MAN HE HAD FED

Escaped Convict Turned Over to Police by Former Cellmate He Befriended.

WAS MAKING HONEST LIVING

Edward Lee to be Returned to Michigan City to Serve Out a 14-Year Term.

Edward J. Lee lived in a steel box of a cell in the Northern State Prison in Michigan City, Ind., for twelve years. The Judge who sentenced him for forgery—Lee had signed a railroad man's name to a check for $400—said: "You will be confined in State prison for from two to fourteen years." That was in 1904 and Lee was only 33 years old. He made up his mind he would be free when he should be 35.

He found a cellmate when he entered prison, for the place was crowded, and Lee told him what "his bit" was and what he had done.

"But I'll be out in two years," he added. Already he had determined to be an exemplary prisoner. His cellmate laughed.

"You'll be out in just fourteen years," he told him, with pride in his superior knowledge and scorn for the other's ignorance in his voice. "You don't know this place. Jefferson City and Michigan City are the two worst places in the world. No matter what they tell you, you'll serve your whole term. You never get out from here."

Lee laughed, too. He didn't believe him. For two years he didn't believe him, and then he began to doubt. Presently the doubt became a conviction that his cellmate knew, and then Lee stopped trying to be good. He tried instead to escape. His cellmate laughed again. You couldn't escape, he told him. No one ever did. All there was for it was to make up your mind to stick it out. That was all.

Sought Chance to Escape.

And as days accumulated into weeks, and weeks into months, and the latter into years until twelve of them had slipped behind him, Lee dreaded that again his cellmate was right. But he never lost his hope nor his courage and at last they put him to work on a road gang. He was a trusty for, never having found an opportunity to escape, he had never made the effort and failed. Only he and the man who shared his cell knew his purpose.

It was a day last March that his chance came. Night came early and fast, and it overtook the road gang, still at work outside the prison wall. The men put away their tools in a big box. They doffed overalls in which they were permitted to work, and marched back to prison. Lee hid behind the tool box. He got out a pair of overalls and dressed in these. Then he fled.

He got work with a farmer only a few miles out in the country, and for a month he worked in constant terror that he would be found. But no one interfered with him, and with his wages at the end of the month he left the neighborhood for Dayton, Ohio. He got work there and saved every penny until he had enough to bring him to this city, and he landed here three or four months ago.

Here he felt safe. His appearance had changed mightily since his prison days. He was ruddy where he had been pale, and he had taken on weight and muscle with much work out of doors. He doubted that any one would recognize him. He got work in a storage warehouse in West Street, near Liberty Street, and went to live in a furnished room. He called himself by another name, and for the first time in twelve years he began to feel happy and at ease.

Recognized by Old Cellmate.

So the shock came with redoubled vigor when some one called after him Friday morning: "Hello, Lee, what are you doing here?" He was entering the warehouse, but he swung about and faced the man. He recognized him instantly. He was Edward Hogan, his cellmate in Michigan City.

Lee was all of a tremble, but he gathered courage as Hogan told how his own term had expired and how he had started for New York to reform and get on his feet again, for, Hogan added, that as far as he knew the search for Lee had been dropped.

"And now I'm hungry, Ed," went on Hogan. "I just got in. I ought to have a shave and a bath. Help a fellow out, will you?"

Lee turned out his pockets. He had only a few cents. The next day was pay day. But he wanted to help Hogan, and he offered to see if he could get his pay in advance. They gave him $3.70 and agreed to let him have Friday and yesterday off on his plea that he had some private business to attend to. He took Hogan where he could bathe and be shaved and bought him a meal. Then he took him to Staten Island.

Hogan might get work with some farmer in the interior of the island, he thought, and besides, he would be glad to have him as far away as possible. They had been good friends but Hogan recalled too much Lee wanted to forget and he seemed to sense this as the day passed and their search for work proved unsuccessful, for occasionally he remarked:

"They'd be glad to see you back there, Lee. Remember what I told you. They

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RAILWAYS FIRM AND MEN BELLIGERENT; PRESIDENT SEEKS HELP FROM CONGRESS AS THE NATIONAL STRIKE LOOMS NEARER

Rival Agreements in Railroad Situation Between Which the President Must Choose

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Here are the provisions of settlement in the railroad strike situation which the brotherhoods have accepted, and the provisions which the railway Presidents now indicate are the utmost they will accept:

What the Men Will Accept

1. That the men receive the eight-hour day, with the present ten hours' pay for the proposed eight hours' work.

2. That overtime be paid for on a pro rata basis.

3. That all other issues between the railroads and the men, except these, be settled by a Federal commission.

What the Railways Will Accept

1. That the Interstate Commerce Commission authorize the railroads, starting at once, to keep two sets of maintenance books, one on the basis of the present rate of pay, and one on the basis of the men's original demands.

2. That the President name a Board of Arbitration to consider the whole of the issues between the railroads and the brotherhoods.

3. That the difference in amounts between what the two sets of books show be subject to the draft of the arbitrators to pay the men whatever increase in wages they may fix, the eight-hour day proposition being left to the arbitrators.

These modifications by President Wilson were pronounced satisfactory by the men after they had demanded ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, with all overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

UNDERWOOD BOLTS IN REVENUE FIGHT

Alabaman Moves to Cut Income Exemption to $2,000 in Disregard of Caucus.

BRINGS ON BITTER DEBATE

Stone and Simmons Assail Their Colleague and Amendment Is Lost, 31 to 19.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26. — Senator Oscar Underwood, author of the present tariff law, today revolted in the Senate against the revision of the pending general revenue bill made by the Democratic caucus, declared he would not be bound by it and clashed with the leaders of his party over the exemption of taxable incomes. He moved to make the exemption of $2,000 instead of $3,000, and lost by a vote of 19 to 31.

In the background of the controversy was the dyestuffs paragraph of the revenue bill, which Senator Underwood repudiated. He said he would fight it because it was a Republican proposition and abhorrent to all Democratic principle and practice for a hundred years and more.

For an hour the scene on the floor of the open Senate was practically a session of the Democratic Senatorial caucus. Senator Stone undertook to control the Alabama Senator, and the latter defied all restraint and reiterated his purpose to act independently of caucus dictation. Senators on both sides of the chamber watched the struggle with intense interest. Democratic Senators who sympathized with Mr. Underwood created a scene at one point in the fray when they undertook to put a personal cloture on Senator Stone by crying, "Vote, vote."

The Missouri Senator became angry. He shook his fist at his fellow Senators. "I cannot express my contempt for the man who will cry 'vote' in the effort to stop my voice," he said. "I am a Democratic Senator and I do not ask your permission to speak. I will speak because I am a Senator."

When the vote finally came on Senator Underwood's amendment four Democrats voted with him—Bankhead of Alabama, Hardwick of Georgia, Lane of Oregon, and O'Gorman of New York, but these, with Mr. Underwood and fourteen Republicans, were not able to overcome the disposition of the Democratic majority to stick by the determination of the caucus.

Stone Protests.

General debate having closed on the revenue bill the Senate proceeded to consider the measure paragraph by paragraph. When the clause containing exemption on incomes liable to taxation was read Senator Underwood offered his amendment reducing the limit to $2,000. Senator Williams declared that the Alabama Senator was undertaking to override the recommendations of the Finance Committee. Senator Stone arose and in a dramatic manner protested against the course of Mr. Underwood.

"I register my protest at least," said Mr. Stone, "against any one coming in here at this juncture and moving an amendment in defiance of the conference of his party."

"Who registers a protest?" demanded Senator Underwood. "Has the United States Senate degenerated to the point where one must take orders from a Senator because he may happen to serve on a committee and his constituents have seen fit to keep him here for many years? If we are to take orders from other Senators, why not close our books and go home? I have never found that anybody had a right to protest against the action of any other Senator, so far as his individual views are concerned.

"I do not consider that a Senator is bound to think that a committee has the right to arrogate to itself the power to legislate. I do not concede or recognize the right of any member of a committee to direct my action. If this is the reason make the most of it. No one can question my loyalty to the Democratic Party. When the members of the Democratic Party go into a caucus and agree to bind themselves on the action that may reault I will bow my head and abide that result."

Senator Simmons undertook to explain

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TO RUN THE ROADS IF A STRIKE COMES

Managers See Way Clear to Man Trains and Maintain at Least Partial Traffic.

MANY MEN WOULD NOT QUIT

Conservatives in Brotherhoods Said to See Value of Good Jobs and Want to Hold Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—While railroad Presidents are in washington the managers here are quietly preparing for eventualities. They believe all roads out of Chicago can be operated in case of a strike. They are much encouraged by the knowledge that many of the men do not desire to strike, thereby losing their pensions, seniority, and many other advantages, in addition to the possibility of losing their jobs permanently.

Some brotherhood men, who, for obvious reasons do not wish to be quoted, freely predict there will be no strike. These men say good jobs will be hard to find, more especially after the close of the European war, and they are disposed to hold to what they have. They say there is a big sentiment among the men along this line and that a strike is not favored.

The only railroad manager who would talk for publication today said affairs were still too undecided to justify expensive plans for a strike, but that the situation had been gone over and available forces listed. There are many retired employes who would come back, and among the executive officers there are skilled engineers. The engineers are the only problem. There are plenty of firemen to be had, and if enough engineers can be mustered a strike, providing one is called and assumes large proportions, could be quickly broken.

But the managers and many of the brotherhood men say there will be no strike. Union Pacific men have announced that they will not go out. Illinois Central men would probably stand by their road, at least the greater part of them, and other systems have assurances of the loyalty of enough men to keep their trains moving.

If a strike is called, the brotherhood leaders will not find the roads helpless or unprepared, although every move is being made quietly.

"Support the railroad Presidents in their fight for arbitration. Pray for deliverance from a railroad strike that would tie up operations in this country the instant it was declared, but support a principle which, if surrendered, would forecast even greater calamities than the one the nation now faces."

That was the sentiment expressed today by Chicago capitalists, railroad officials, manufacturers, and leaders of civic and industrial organizations.

The sentiment expressed by them, however, was only the nucleus of public opinion that has grown from a mole hill into a mountain within the last forty-eight hours.

CULBERSON, WILSON MAN, WINS TEXAS PRIMARY

Senator Defeats ex-Gov. Colquitt, Critic of President, Who Carries German Counties.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 26.—Virtually complete returns from practically all the Texas counties in the Democratic Senatorial primary today gave Senator Charles A. Culberson, known as the Wilson candidate, 146,507, as against former Governor Colquitt with 83,457. Fewer than 30,000 votes remain to be accounted for.

Colquitt, was known as the candidate who had severely criticised the Administration of President Wilson in his public utterances, and this was the chief issue of the campaign. Colquitt especially attacked the President's Mexican policy.

Senator Culberson has not been in the State during the preliminary campaign. His opponent has been on the stump continually for six months.

A notable fact from the returns received is that the former Texas Governor carried practically every county in the State which has a large German population. He also seems to have carried the larger counties and cities.

ONE MORE MEETING MONDAY

Union Leaders, Resenting Delay, to Leave Washington at Once.

LITTLE HOPE OF LEGISLATION

Newlands Tells President the Senate Would Wish to Debate Measure a Month.

RAILWAYS DROP 8-HOUR DAY

Presidents Demand That All Matters Now in Dispute Shall Be Submitted to Arbitration.

Legislation President Asks To Avert Railway Strike

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—President Wilson asks Congress to pass this legislation immediately as a means of settling the railroad strike crisis:

1. An amendment to the Newlands bill increasing the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission by two, by which the commission would be directed in considering rate cases to take wage schedules into account.

2. An amendment to the Newlands bill providing for a permanent arbitration board to hear railroad labor disputes.

3. A resolution declaring it to be the consensus of Congress that if the eight-hour day imposes a new and heavy burden upon the railroads, the railroads should have an increase in freight rates.

The bill which the President seeks to amend is now in the Senate, having passed the House, and Administration leaders had already assured the President they saw no way to complete this legislation at this session of Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—After the railroad Presidents had framed a document expressing final rejection of his plan for averting a strike, but before they could read it to him, President Wilson went to the Capitol this afternoon and asked Administration leaders in Congress to sanction a program of legislation that would meet the conditions under which the railroad Presidents gave Mr. Wilson to understand several days ago they would accept his eight-hour scheme. The President had Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, make a canvass of the upper house members, and it is understood that the Senator made a report that could hardly be called hopeful.

There was a conference of Administration Senate leaders at the White House tonight, at which the President laid before the Senators his plan for legislative action to avert the strike. The conference lasted until a late hour.

The railroad Presidents, with their final rejection ready, when they heard of the President's move telephoned to the White House for an appointment, but received information that the President had gone golfing. While efforts were still in progress to get an audience at the White House, President Hale Holden of the Burlington, spokesman for the railroad Presidents, issued this statement:

"The Presidents' conference having concluded its discussions the committee of eight has asked for an appointment with the President and is waiting his pleasure."

Following several efforts to reach Mr. Wilson this afternoon after he had gone golfing the railroad Presidents asked for a conference at the White House tonight. The President replied that he had important engagements tonight, but would break them if the railroad Presidents desired to see him immediately. The railroad Presidents replied that they would like to see Mr. Wilson in the morning. The President said he could not see them on Sunday, but would receive at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. At the White House it was also said tonight that the President had gone golfing in the afternoon only after he had waited until 4 o'clock without a communication from the railroad Executives.

With the brotherhood Chairmen declaring that they will leave Washington tomorrow afternoon, the delay until Monday may mean that the railway Presidents will fail in their desire to have their arbitration proposal put before the unions. This would leave President Wilson only able to offer the hope that Congress would enact the legislation they ask.

The Legislation Sought.

Senator Newlands tonight called a meeting of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee for early Monday morning to consider the legislation the President has asked Congress to adopt immediately. The provisions which the President wants enacted into law are set forth at the beginning of this article.

The Newlands bill has passed the

House and is before the Senate. Administration leaders told the President once this week that they could not pass such a program at this session, but the President has insisted that they make every effort. Calls have gone to absent legislators to return to the capital, and there are rumors that the adjournment slated for Sept. 1 or 2 may be postponed for the consideration of the strike settlement program.

In the meantime, both the railroads and the brotherhoods are willing that the President shall fail and that their differences be fought out with a strike. But the railroads desire that before the break comes their proposition be presented to the brotherhood in the knowledge that it will be rejected.

The tentative draft of the railroads' reply to the President, which, it is said, at first contained a concession of the eight-hour day in principle, was changed so that it is not more than what Elisha Lee offered when the members first met the President almost two weeks ago.

Expect Plan to Be Rejected.

While the railroad Presidents do not really believe the brotherhoods will accept their plan, they will ask that the President submit it to the unions on the theory that if such a plan is not accepted by the unions the blame for a break will be upon them. The railway Presidents point out that the brotherhoods told Mr. Wilson that there would be a wide divergence between what the railroads would pay to them if the eight-hour day were granted and what they would claim for recompense if they went before the Interstate Commerce Commission and asked for a rate increase. The Presidents say that their proposal is fair because it guarantees that the amount to be paid to the men at the order of arbitrators would have to correspond to the figures they would present to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission having full access to their accounts.

The elimination of the proposal to grant the eight-hour day was made by a vote of a majority of the railway Presidents on the ground that the thousands of telegrams they have received from all parts of the country praising them for their fight for arbitration show that Mr. Wilson was not right when he said that the eight-hour day had been sanctioned by society.

While the Railroad Presidents were framing their final reply the 640 brotherhood Chairmen were holding a meeting in the Bijou Theatre. More than 100 of them had paid their bills at the National Hotel and were ready to leave the city. When the leaders heard of the President's plan they ordered the men to stay until tomorrow.

But tomorrow afternoon the 640 Chairmen will leave Washington, each carrying in his pocket a strike order in a sealed envelope, to take effect six days from a date to be set by the four heads of the brotherhoods, who will remain here until Monday if the President so requests.

The departure of the Chairmen will be for two reasons. First, it will prevent the possibility of the President asking the brotherhoods to accept the railroads' proposal; and second, it will enable the Chairmen who live at a distance to reach their homes in time to distribute the strike orders to the various engineers, firemen, and conductors. The strike orders are all to be opened at the receipt of a code word from the heads of the brotherhoods, who will conduct the strike, if there is one, from the Hotel Woodstock in New York.

Feel No Doubt of a Strike.

All doubt that there will be a strike has passed from the minds of the brotherhood Chairmen. They say tonight that the meeting tomorrow morning, at which the strike orders will be distributed, will be the last they will hold in Washington. They are on tiptoes for the fight they expect, and while the leaders have told President Wilson they will do nothing to embarrass him, the brotherhood representatives have finally come to the conclusion that the railroad Presidents after all are not going to back down. They are angry tonight. They see slipping away from them an easy victory. Not one of them doubted, even two days ago, that the railroads would finally give in to the President. They thought they would take home at least three-fourths of the fruit of their demands, without the loss of a day's pay. Now they believe they must fight for their demands.

The leaders quit giving out information to newspapermen tonight. They quit joking with persons about the hotel. They held countless secret conferences, and all they would say was: "Watch the railroad station tomorrow afternoon."

There is no excitement among the railroad Presidents and managers. They are satisfied that they have taken the right stand. Hesitating long before risking the displeasure of the President of the nation, these men are firm in their stand for arbitration on the ground that arbitration will guarantee a square deal to all, and that if President Wilson wished to bring peace he should put more of the contingencies of peace on the shoulders of the brotherhoods.

Elliott's Statement.

After the railroads' final reply had been drafted and the Presidents had declared their councils adjourned President Howard Elliott of the New Haven, one of the least belligerent of the railroad Presidents, made this formal statement:

"The American and British Governments, through the Geneva award arbitration, reached a conclusion of very serious differences, which otherwise might have resulted in war between the two nations.

"The American and British Governments arbitrated the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

"President Wilson has just appointed a commission to arbitrate matters in dispute between our Government and Mexico.

"Nations representing many millions of people resort to arbitration to settle disputes of vital importance.

"Arbitration for the settlement of the demands of about 350,000 men upon railroads has been denied. The health, happiness, prosperity, and lives of American people are in jeopardy because of this refusal to use the method of settlement found satisfactory in great international disputes."

Washington had, up to tonight, refused to shake off the belief that the railroads were trying to weary the brotherhoods and were preparing in their fight for arbitration to capitulate. But the statement of Mr. Holden, spokesman for the Presidents, that they had "concluded their discussions" with the framing of the final rejection of the President's demands, together with the declarations of the Presidents that they would stand on their reply, removes all doubt that they will dare the displeasure of the head of the nation, as well as the wrath of the brotherhoods, rather than pledge themselves to an increase in wages of $50,000,000 a year, and in addition accept a principle they believe will bring endless industrial fights.

It is doubted that the railroads would accept on Monday the guarantees they asked for two days ago, even if the President could give assurance that Congress would add its pledge to his. Their anxiety tonight to get their reply before the President prior to any action by Congress belies the reported probability of their accepting the bargain they once tried to make.

The railway Presidents do not believe that Mr. Wilson can get his proposed guarantee program through this Congress, now about to adjourn, and with many of its members in re-election campaigns. There was much opposition in Congress the 5 per cent. rate increase a year ago, and the railroad executives doubt very much if a majority of the Congressmen would go on record as even tentatively favoring another rate increase.

There is another important angle to this phase of the situation. While the President can get what he wants from the House at once, and probably eventually what he wants from the Senate, it is almost certain that his proposals would bring a fight in the upper house which would consume weeks. Even if the railroads were willing to wait for this, no one believes the brotherhoods could be held back long enough for a long Senate discussion. On the other hand, it is pointed out that in the strike crisis of 1913 the Newlands act was passed and signed in a day, and in Administration circles it is held that there is no good reason why this could not be repeated. Others reply that 1913 was not a year in which so many officials faced re-election fights.

R. R. PEACE MAY BE TOO DEAR.

Engineering News Sees Danger in Allowing Public to be Held Up.

Engineering News, in its forthcoming issue, will discuss the threatened railway strike in an editorial from which the following is taken:

"If the railway trainmen merely by the threat to bring about a nation-wide railroad strike, can add $50,000,000 to their wages, while they refuse to debate the question whether they are fairly entitled to such an increase or not, it is safe to say that similar action will be taken by other bodies of railway employes. Such action would be justified, moreover, since these other employes are receiving lower rates of wages in proportion to the work done and the responsibility carried than are the railway trainmen.

"For one thing, the railway officers cannot be too highly commended, and that is for their strong support of the principle of arbitration of industrial disputes. The brotherhood officers, on the other hand, deserve the severest condemnation for their absolute refusal to submit thir case to arbitration.

"The responsibility of defending the interests of the public in this great controversy has fallen upon President Wilson; and apparently because of his belief that a strike must be prevented at any cost he has failed to realize that peace may be purchased at too high a price. When the railway Presidents urged him to accept and apply the principle that all industrial disputes should be submitted to arbitration, he could not of course deny the soundness of the principle, but he declared that arbitration was impossible because the brotherhoods would not accept it!

"It is time for men to stop and inquire seriously where we stand, when an organization demands that the public hand over to its members a round fifty million dollars a year, refuses to arbitrate the question whether it has any just claim on such a sum and announces its intention of stopping railway transportation lines throughout the country unless its demands are granted forthwith. Where shall the interests of the public find a defender when the President of the United States insists that this demand must be granted, not because it is just, but because of the dire results that will follow if the threat is carried out? Can any right-thinking man justify such a threat? It differs from the threat of the highway robber only that it is made on a vastly larger scale, for it is a hundred million persons who are held up instead of one.

"If the strike comes there will be in all probability, for a few days and perhaps for weeks, much disorganization of train service and resulting hardships and suffering of innocent persons. Yet is not the sacrifice justified? Shall any organization be permitted to exact contributions from the public in proportion to its ability to cause disaster if its demands are refused? That way lies anarchy."

Although the brotherhood Chairmen insisted, after the announcement that Mr. Wilson would not get the railroads' final answer until Monday, that they would get out of Washington tomorrow afternoon, it is believed that if Mr. Wilson requests it the leaders will order the 640 Chairmen, when they meet at the Bijou Theatre at 10 o'clock tomorrow, to remain at the city until Monday or Tuesday. The Chairmen are vehement in their declarations that they will not wait through the week that it is thought Congress would take to enact the program the President has outlined.

In the last analysis the strike may hang upon the speed with which Mr. Wilson can get Congress to act. The railroads will wait any length of time; the Brotherhoods will not. If the President can get Congress to back up the promises he offered to make he can turn on the railroads and demand that they consummate a bargain once offered on their own initiative.

If the railroads accepted, the President would have achieved his victory. If they refused to accept, the President would the more place upon them the blame he said early in the week would be upon them if they refused to accept his settlement plan.

No Republican Encouragement.

At the Capitol today Mr. Wilson conferred with Senator Newlands and Senator Kern, and asked them to make a canvass of members of the upper house. Senator Newlands approached Senator Cummins, ranking Republican member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, but got scant encouragement.

After a canvass of all the members of the committee he could reach, Senator Newlands reported to the President that the situation did not look overhopeful, but that he would call a meeting of the full committee for Monday morning, in the meantime sending for absent members and see what he could do toward a pledge on the President's proposals. Mr. Wilson probably will have a report from Senator Newlands by the time he meets the railroad Presidents on Monday.

The President's legislative program, by which the bill adding two members to the Interstate Commerce Commission would be passed before this Congress adjourned, would fulfill a proposal by the railroad Presidents by which the commission, already burdened with work, would be able to consider an application for a wage increase with dispatch.

His proposal that the commission be instructed by law in hearing rate applications, to take into consideration wage schedules, would be something the railroads have long asked for. At the hearing on the 5 per cent. increase, granted last year, the commission held that it need not consider increases in wages in considering rate increase applications.

His proposal placing Congress on record in favor of giving the roads the increase if the eight-hour day make it justifiable, he regards as adding the supreme authority to the promise he said he was willing to give the railroads.

The railroad executives never for a moment doubted the sincerity of the President's assurances, but they took into consideration the possibility of Mr. Wilson's not being re-elected, and the question whether Mr. Hughes, if elected, would carry out Mr. Wilson's bargain. They also considered the possibility that the next Congress, in short session, would do what Mr. Wilson said at this time that he favored.

They also feared that the Interstate Commerce Commission might look with disfavor on the President's taking a prior attitude as to what a decision by the commission should be, especially if Mr. Wilson were not re-elected.

May Be Made Party Measure.

While on the face of it, observers in Washington hesitate to believe that the President can get his program through this Congress, others point out that the Democrats in control of Congress, realising that the President's success means much in the Fall campaign, may do their best to put the program through.

By the same token, the Republican Senators, enabled to take unlimited time for debate, might well talk against the President's program until the patience of the brotherhoods was worn out. Republican campaign orators are already preparing to use the President's peace effort on the stump in declaring he has made a bid for the 400,000 votes of the brotherhoods.

Senator Cummins's opposition today to Senator Newlands's suggestion shows that there is a strong probability that the President's program would bring on a bitter political fight in the Senate.

In addition, some of the Democratic leaders in the Senate were not overenthusiastic about the President's request for action on the ground that it would both imperil the Administration program, including the Ship Purchase bill and postpone the adjournment date.

ATTACKS BROTHERHOODS.

Head of Manufacturers Call Strike Move a Conspiracy.

Through the bulletin of the Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey sent out yesterday, J. Philip Bird, President of the organization, makes a comment on the railroad strike situation which he sums up under the heading of "The Railroad Conspiracy." The article reads as follows:

"When is a conspiracy not a conspiracy? When labor, blindly following self-seeking leaders, conspires to do something that may force an advance in wages or revolutionise working conditions. This modern interpretation of American law has been proclaimed from the housetops. It has been written into the conspiracy statutes of the sovereign States, and though not yet specifically embraced in our Federal laws the same principle of class distinction has time and again been openly or covertly accepted by the Federal political authorities.

"No better or more practical illustration of this condition of affairs has ever been afforded than the threatened national railroad strike. Four highly paid labor leaders, with the active aid and counsel of a board of subordinates, conceived a conspiracy to threaten to tie up the interstate commerce of the United States unless certain demands were granted by the railroads employing their dues-paying followers.

"After openly declaring their unwavering opposition to the use or reason of peaceful negotiations, otherwise known as mediation or arbitration, these four so-called leaders of 'intelligent American railroad labor forces' went through a sham performance of negotiation. Unquestionably this was done to lull the conscience of the whole people. They then caused their dues-paying followers to vote on their proposal to enforce their demands by a national strike.

"In the most critical stage of the efforts of Federal mediators, Mr. Garretson, leader of the conductors, was asked: 'Is a strike now inevitable?' He replied: 'That question now rests on the knees of the gods.'

"What did Mr. Garretson mean? The answer is simple, though his words were selected to becloud it. He meant that he (Garretson) and the other three leaders of the organized railroad employes were the 'gods' on whose knees rested the whole power to call a strike which would be nothing less than a national disaster.

"Therefore, in an unbiased interpretation of the word 'conspiracy,' these so-called labor leaders, wielding the unlimited power vested in their hands by 400,000 railway operating employes, were guilty of a conspiracy, although the law fails to state that it is an illegal conspiracy.

"What would happen if 400,000 employers throughout the land were to conspire to disturb the peaceful pursuits of 100,000,000 people in an effort to enforce certain demands? There is the deadly parallel. If employers were to attempt to do what the railroad union has done, every politician, agitator, and uplifter would demand and contribute to a fund for the erection of a guillotine on which publicly to execute them."

QUEENS CARMEN PROTEST.

Charge Men Were Discharged Because They Belonged to Union.

Charges of dismissing employes because of union affiliations were brought against the New York and Queens County Railroad yesterday by members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes. A similar accusation recently against the New York Railways Company almost precipitated a second traction strike and forced Mayor Mitchel to return from Plattsburg to arbitrate the differences between the union and the company.

The charge against the New York and Queens County Railroad was brought to the attention of its President, William O. Wood, by a committee of union delegates headed by Daniel J. Haley, President of the Queens local of the street carmen's union, and J. H. Reardon, one of the international organizers of the labor organization. Three specific instances of alleged discrimination against union employes were mentioned.

Following a conference between President Wood and the labor leaders it was announced that the former had promised to make an investigation and to reinstate the men if their dismissals had not been warranted.

PREPARE TO RESTORE NORTHERN FRANCE

Government Has Gathered Supplies, Food, and Portable Houses for the Inhabitants.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Interministerial Committee, of which Léon Bourgeois is the moving spirit, together with the prefects of the departments concerned, are studying how life in the invaded districts of Northern France is to be restored after the war. It will be a prodigious task.

In the first place the sanitation of the country must be taken in hand. Imperfectly buried bodies, poisoned wells and ponds, masses of decaying matter in ruined villages and towns would quickly become centres of contagion. Large quantities of disinfectant chemicals will be required.

For some time supplies of food and other necessaries of life will have to be provided and already 90,000 hundred-weight of flour, 20,000 hundred-weight of foreign wheat, and quantities of condensed milk, chocolate, soap, candles, and other stuffs have been stored in preparation at Dunkirk. The inhabitants of the invaded departments will begin to receive distributions directly they are delivered. The first credit of about 6,250,000 francs has been voted by Parliament to allow the Dunkirk Chamber of Commerce to make the necessary purchases.

The housing problem will next arise. Millions of bricks with quantities of wood and iron are being got ready and 5,000 transportable houses are being prepared for temporary shelter. Evidently this will not meet the whole need, for there are 160,000 refugees from the Department du Nord alone scattered about France. Many of these, however, will not wish to return at once. All could not do so. Rather it will be sought to organize their return gradually so that the privation, disorder, and discouragement may be minimized. The way will necessarily be led by those who have means, influence, and intelligence to commence the restoration of business and industrial life. Stocks of machines and goods and quantities of automobiles are being gathered for this happy event. Old army horses will be given to the farmers together with assistance in obtaining hand labor.

The reconstruction of the local administrations, posts, transport, legal, and municipal services and so on is also being actively planned.

"The North is like Lazarus," said a little refugee. "We shall see its resurrection."

GERMAN PRISONERS ESCAPE

Notify Canada Police to Call Off Chase After Crossing the Border.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Two German prisoners who escaped from the Canadian internment prison, Fort Henry, Kingston, Ontario, have reached Clayton, N. Y. The men are Wiley Prubacher, formerly a paper mill engineer at Rimouski, Quebec, and Erwin John, a merchant from Brazil. The men made their escape last Wednesday.

They were allowed to work in a garden at Fort Henry, and for months had dug a hole under a flower bed in the garden. They secreted themselves in this hole Wednesday afternoon. That night they came out, and, after hiding along the shore of the St. Lawrence for a day, they obtained a boat and escaped across the river to Clayton.

Mr. John was traveling from Chicago to New York on Jan. 4, 1915, when he was taken from a Michigan Central train at Niagara Falls, Ontario. They called up the Kingston prison from Clayton and notified the guards there to call off the chase. The guards thanked them.

LIEBKNECHT APPEALS AGAIN.

German Socialist Leader Asks New Trial on Four-Year Sentence.

BERLIN, Aug. 26, (via London.)—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, today entered an appeal from the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Wednesday.

A dispatch from Berlin Wednesday said that Dr. Liebknecht had been sentenced to four years and one month penal servitude and expulsion from the army for his appeal against a previous sentence of thirty months' imprisonment for treason. The Socialist leader also was deprived in the latest sentence of his civil rights for six years. The court announced in imposing sentence that Dr. Liebknecht had the privilege of an appeal from the latest judgment.

THIEPVAL IS DOOMED BY BRITISH GUNS

Continued from Page 1.

attacking parties had assembled. Only now and again could I see any movement there. Some signallers were carrying down new wire, whistling as they worked, a forward observing officer was watching the shellbursts through a telescope resting on the parapet, and giving messages to a telephone operator, who sat hunched at the bottom of the trench with his instrument. An artillery officer came along for a chat and remarked it was a fine day for a football match. It was a day when the beauty of France is like a song in one's heart, a day of fleecy clouds in the blue sky, of golden sunlight flooding the broad fields behind the battle lines, where the wheat sheaves are stacked in neat lines by old men and women who do their sons' work, and of deep cool shadows under the wavy foliage of the woodlands. Behind us was a ruined village and German shells were falling into a corner of a wood far away to our left, but the panorama of the French countryside beyond the edge of the battlefield was full of peace.

Above our heads some British aeroplanes came flying and the hum of their engines was like big bees buzzing. They flew straight over the German lines and presently the sky about them was dotted with white puffs of shrapnel. Above the noise of the guns there was the high ping of the German Archies as each shell reached up to those roaring wings but failed to bring them down.

Orchestra of Death Begins.

Another officer came along the trench and said, "Good afternoon; the show begins in ten minutes."

The show is the name the soldiers give to battle. By my watch it was longer than ten minutes before the show began. Leisurely the bombardment continued. In the same way, now and again, the German crump replied like an elaborate German guttural.

Then suddenly, as if at the tap of a baton, the great orchestra of death crashed out. It is absurd to describe it; no words have been made for a modern bombardment of this intensity. One can only give a feebly inaccurate notion of what one big shell sounds like.

When hundreds of heavy guns are firing upon one small line of ground and shells of the greatest size are rushing through the sky in flocks and bursting in masses, all description is futile. I can only say that the whole sky was resonant with waves of noise that were long drawn like the deep notes of violins, gigantic and terrible in their power of sound, and that each vibration ended at last in a thunderous crash. It seemed as if the stars had fallen out of the sky and were rushing down to Thiepval.

The violence of this bombardment was as frightful as anything I had seen in this war in the way of destructive gunpower. The shells tore up the German trenches and built up a great wall of smoke along the crest of the ridge and smashed through the trees of Thiepval until for minutes together that place was only to be known by the tall pillars of black and white and brown smoke which swayed about as if in a great wind and toppled down upon each other and rose again.

Look They're Away!

A voice at my elbow, speaking breathlessly, said: "Look, they're away! Oh! Splendid fellows!"

Out of the British front-line trenches scrambled long lines of men. They stood for a moment on top of the parapet, waited for a second or two until all the men had got up into their alignment, and then started forward, steadily and in wonderful order.

Some of the officers turned around as though to see if all their men were there. I saw one of them raise his stick and point toward the ridge; then he ran ahead of his men. They were on low ground, the lowest on the right in front of where I stood, but sloping up a little.

Beyond them the ground rose steadily to the ridge on which Thiepval stands. The British had a big climb to make and a long way to go over open country for 400 or 500 yards in the very devil of a way to go when it is swept with shell fire.

The Germans were not long in flinging a barrage in the way of the British. A rocket went up from their lines as a signal to their guns and perhaps half a minute after the British had sprung over the parapet their shells began to fall, but they were too late to do any damage there. The British were out and away. Some message seemed to reach the Germans and tell them this. They raised the barrage onto the ground nearer to their own lines, and their heavy crumps fell rapidly, bursting all over No Man's Land. Now and again they seemed to fall right into the middle of a group of British in a way frightful to see, but when the smoke cleared the group was still going forward.

Watching the Advance.

On the right of the line one great shell burst with an enormous crash, and this time there was no doubt it had caught some of the British. I saw them fall in a heap. Perhaps they had flung themselves down to avoid shell splinters, perhaps not one of them had been touched.

It is extraordinary how men can avoid death like that. Nothing checked the advance of the long lines of figures going through the smoke—not all German—which was now very fierce. The men had to cross one of those narrow strips of grass land between the earthworks before they came to the first line of German trenches.

They showed up black and distinct against the green belt whenever the smoke of shells bursting above them drifted away. They were not in close formation. They went forward after the first few moments of advance in small parties widely scattered, but keeping the same direction. Sometimes the parties themselves broke up and separated into individual figures jumping over shell craters, running to the left or right as the shriek of enemy shell warned them of approaching death.

I saw then how easy it is to lose all sense of direction in an attack like this, and the reason why men sometimes go so helplessly astray. But yesterday it was quite marvelous how quickly the men recovered their line when they had drifted away in the blinding smoke, and how groups kept in touch with each other, and how separate figures running to catch up succeeded in joining the groups. We watched a single figure, following the fortunes of each man across the fireswept slope; hoping with all our souls he would get through and on them. He would pick himself up when he fell face forward.

Men Swallowed Up in Smoke.

"For a little while the men were swallowed up in smoke. I could see nothing of them and I had the horrible feeling this time that none of us would ever see them again, for they had walked straight into the infernal fires and all behind them and all in front shells were bursting and flinging up the earth and raising enormous fantastic clouds.

It seemed an hour before I saw them again. I suppose it was only five or six minutes. The wind drifted the smoke away from Thiepval Ridge and there, clear and distinct to the naked eye, were lines of the British swarming up. Some of them were already on the highest ground. Standing as single figures, black against the sky, they stood there a second or two, then jumped down and disappeared. They were in the German trenches close to Thiepval.

"Magnificent!" said a French officer who was standing close to me. "By God, your men are fine. They were wonderful. The German barrages did not stop them; they went through and on as though proof against shells."

Some men did not go on and fell on the side of the slope, but it seemed to me there were not many of them. In the centre of the German trenches was a strong point or redoubt with machine guns. It was one of those deadly places that have often checked one of the British attacks and cost many lives, but I could see the British were all around it.

One single figure was a heroic silhouette against the blue of the sky. He was bombing the redoubt and as he flung his bombs the attitude of the man was full of grace like a Greek discus thrower. A German shell burst close to him and he was ingulfed in its upheaval, but whether he was killed or not I could not tell. I did not see him again.

Second Wave by the Slope.

Up the slope went other men following the first wave and single fellows hurrying after them. In a little while they had all disappeared. They were in the German trenches beyond all doubt. New sounds of an explosive kind came through all the fury of gun fire, which had now slackened in intensity, but was still slashing the air. It was a kind of hard knocking in separate strokes, and I knew that it was bomb fire. The British were at work in and about the German dugouts, and there were Germans there who were not surrendering without a fight.

One fight took place on top of a parapet. A man came up and stood on the skyline, whether an English soldier or German it was impossible to see. I think German, for a second after another man came up as though chasing him, and the first man turned upon him. They both had revolvers and fired and disappeared. Other men were running along the parapets of the German trenches. They were British, and they were flinging bombs as they ran. Then a curtain of smoke was wafted in front of them again and they were hidden.

Two More Waves Disappear.

From the British trenches another wave of men appeared. I think it wanted more courage even than of the first line of assaulting troops to go out over that open ground. They had to face the German barrage and to pass over the way where some of their comrades were lying. But they went on steadily and rapidly, just as the others had gone, splitting up into groups, running in short rushes, disappearing in the smoke of shellbursts, falling into shell-craters, scrambling up and on again. Another wave came still later, making their way to that ridge where their comrades were fighting in the German trenches. They, too, disappeared into those ditches.

Only in the ground near to me could I see any sign of life now. Here some of the British wounded were walking back and the stretcher-bearers were at work. I watched the little procession coming very slowly to the British trenches with their stretchers lifted high. It was a perilous way of escape for the wounded when the Germans were flinging shells all over the ground and there was no safety zone.

Somewhere on the right a shell had struck a bomb store or ammunition dump, and a volume of smoke, reddish brown, rose and spread into the shape of a gigantic query mark. Other fires were burning in what had been No Man's Land, and out of the explosion in the German trenches there was flung up black vomit in which were human beings, or fragments of them.

Germans Return as Prisoners.

"Over the ridge by Thiepval the German barrage was continuous. On the far side of the slope between the British trenches on the west and the ground just gained, smoke clouds drifted above the skyline as though from a row of factory chimneys. Suddenly out of all this curtain of smoke came a crowd of figures leaping and running. They were Germans trying to get to our trenches, not in a counterattack, but to give themselves up as prisoners and to get some cover from their own shell fire. Terror was in their attitude, in their wild stampede, and desperate leaps over the broken ground where the shells of their own guns were bursting. One great German crump crashed close to them, and I think it must have killed some of them.

Then for more than an hour I watched other figures come back from the high ground toward the old British front line, sometimes in groups of two or three, sometimes alone. They were the lightly wounded men, with here and there a German.

Dodge Shells Like Rabbits.

It was with a sense of horrible fascination that I watched the adventures of these men separately. One of them would jump down from the skyline and come at a quick run down the slope. Then suddenly he would stop and stand indecisively, as though wondering what route to take to avoid the clusters of shell bursts spurting up below him.

He would decide sometimes on a circuitous route and start running again in a zigzag way, altering his direction sharply when a shell crashed close to him.

I could see he was out of breath. He would halt and stand as though listening to the tumult about him, then come on very slowly. I wanted to call out to him to shout: "This way, old man, quick!" but no voice would have carried through that world in an uproar.

Then perhaps he would stumble and fall and lie as though dead, but presently I would see him crawl onto his hands and knees, stand up, and run again. He would reach the British line of trenches and jump down or fling down some cover. At last, thank God. So it happened with man after man, and each journey was the adventure of a man trying to dodge death. It was horrible to see.

British Aeroplanes Over Thiepval.

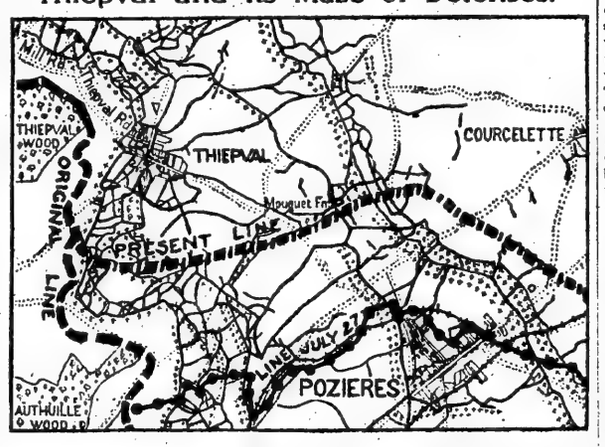
High above Thiepval Ridge there were perpendicular streaks of white smoke and light, strangely spectral-like tall thin ghosts wrapped in white shrouds and illuminated in a ghastly way. I think they were long tails of rockets fired as signals to the guns. German black shrapnel and their green universal shell smoke was hanging in big puffs above the denser pall below and there was a glint and flash of bursting shells stabbing through the wall of smoke.

The British aeroplanes were right over Thiepval all through the battle, circling round in wide, steady flights, careless of the German anti-aircraft guns which were firing continuously. Two hostile planes came out, and the British closed about them and flew to the attack, but after a little while the Germans fled back in retreat. The only observation the Germans had was from two kite balloons poised well forward, but often lost and blinded in the clouds of smoke.

So I watched, and knew because the British did not come back from those trenches on Thiepval Ridge that they had been successful. It was only prisoners and lightly wounded who came back. The assaulting parties were holding the ground they had captured, in spite of all the shell fire that crashed over them. They had tightened the iron net around Thiepval and drawn in closer.

So at last I went away from the battlefield, back to the quiet harvest fields flooded with the golden glow of the sinking sun, luckier than the men who had to stay, and ashamed of my luck. The Germans were flinging shells at long range. The harvest fields were not quite so safe as they looked. There were ugly corners to pass, shelltrap corners where it is not wise to linger to light a cigarette, but hell was behind me up there at Thiepval, where the storm of shellfire still raged and where below the ground the German garrison awaited its inevitable fate.

Thiepval and Its Maze of Defenses.



Thiepval, one of the key positions in the first German line, against which the first British storm was dashed to pieces, is now almost surrounded. The accompanying map shows the intricate network of trenches and fortifications with which the village, standing on a ridge, is defended. The small black lines indicate trenches, the crosses wire entanglements, while the heavy black lines show the British positions on July 27 and at the present time. The dotted lines indicate roads.

BRITISH BEAT OFF PRUSSIAN GUARDS

Continued from Page 1.

everywhere was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy, and we maintained all our positions.

The success of our defense is largely due to the steadiness and determined gallantry of the Wiltshires and of the Worcestershire men who, in spite of being subjected to very heavy bombardment, steadily maintained their positions and repulsed the determined assault of the enemy.

Opposite Auchy we exploded two mines and occupied both the craters.

There is nothing to report on the remainder of our front.

The British night report said:

The enemy's artillery bombarded Mametz Wood about midday today, and our trenches north of the Delville Wood during the afternoon. Around Mouquet Farm the fighting continued today. In this area and in the trenches south of Thiepval we have captured one German officer and sixty-six men of other ranks during the last twenty-four hours.

Two hostile attempts on one of our camps south of the Bethune la Bassée Road this morning were driven back by our rifle fire. The enemy shelled Roclincourt, (north of Arras) La Couture, and our trenches east of Zillebeke, (east of Ypres,) during the day, and there was also much trench mortar activity on both sides near the Hohenzollern redoubt.

Yesterday our batteries successfully engaged many enemy gun positions, some of which were destroyed or otherwise damaged.

The Paris afternoon bulletin reads:

On the Somme front the artillery fighting was violent at the end of the day yesterday and during part of last night.

South of Maurepas at about 10 P. M. strong enemy reconnoitring parties in the vicinity of Hill 121 were dispersed by our fire. The Germans made no other attempt to attack.

In the Champagne, after an intense bombardment, the enemy at about 9:0 o'clock attacked our positions west of Tahure at two different points. The attack was held up by our curtain of fire, except in a small salient in our line, where the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing. Shortly afterward we drove him out by a counterattack with hand grenades.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the enemy violently bombarded the region of Thiaumont and Fleury, and he several times carried out lively offensive actions against the village and the trenches bordering on Thiaumont work. None of these attempts succeeded in reaching our lines.

In Lorraine we caught under our fire a German reconnoitring party before Neuvilliers, northwest of Badonvilliers.

On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

The statement issued by the French War Office this evening calls attention to the heavy artillery duels north of Maurepas, west of Cléry, and in the Thiaumont-Fleury sector. The statement says:

On the Somme front the day was marked by artillery duels, which were very brisk, notably to the north of Maurepas and in the region to the west of Cléry.

There was an intermittent cannonade on the remainder of the front. It was most violent in the Thiaumont-Fleury (Verdun region) sector.

The official statement of the German Headquarters Staff says:

To the accompaniment of continuous artillery duels north of the Somme, infantry attacks took place during the evening in the sector from Thiepval to the Foureaux Wood and near Maurepas. They were repulsed.

Northwest of Tahure (Champagne) our patrols captured forty-six prisoners in French trenches.

In the Meuse region (Verdun front) the enemy's fire in some sectors attained great intensity.

THINKS ALLIES GAIN LITTLE.

Major Moraht Says German Line Is No Nearer Breaking Point.

BERLIN, Aug. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.) — Notwithstanding the number of German positions which have been captured by the French and British troops on the Somme front, Major Moraht, military critic of the Tageblatt, says that the Entente Allies are no nearer to breaking through the German line than they were when the offensive was inaugurated.

"If the French aviators will take accurate observations," he writes, "they will discover the same number of fresh German positions as have been taken by the Anglo-French troops."

On all fronts, he says, the offensive campaigns of the Entente Allies have been checked, while the Germans and Bulgarians are making progress methodically in the Balkans.

ITALIANS MAKE GAINS.

Advance in Alpine Regions Along Northern Part of Front.

ROME, Aug. 26.—Italian troops have won additional successes in the Alpine regions along the northern part of the Austro-Italian front, the War Office announced today. The advances were made in the Fassa Alps and in the Travignolo, Travanenzes and Rienz valleys. No activity in the Gorizia sector is reported. The statement says:

In the Posina Valley we repulsed an attack against our positions on Monte Seluggio. The enemy suffered heavy losses and left some prisoners in our hands. In the Fassa Alps our Alpine troops made progress toward the ridge of Monte Cauriol.

Our vigorous pressure in the Travignolo Valley continues and a counterattack against the northern slopes of Col Brison was repulsed. In the Travanenzes Valley and the Upper Boite we advanced along the slopes of Tofano III. On the Monte Piano at the head of the Rienz Valley, our troops carried a strong enemy trench beyond Forcella des Castrati, taking about thirty prisoners, including one officer. A counterattack was checked promptly. On the remainder of the front there was some artillery activity.

One of our air squadrons bombarded the railway station at San Cristoforo, north of Lake Caldonazzo, causing heavy damage. All the machines returned except one. Above Gorizia, after lively air fighting, one of our aviators forced a hostile aeroplane to land in the neighborhood of Aisovizzo.

BERLIN, Aug. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Italian attack recently inaugurated in the Dolomites, on the northern part of the front, has failed and the fighting is dying down, the official Austrian announcement of yesterday says. The statement reads:

In the evening the enemy shelled our positions south of Vippach, as far as Naverare. Numerous reconnoitring detachments made attacks simultaneously and were repulsed.

In the Fassa Alps, (Dolomites,) after all the Italian attacks had failed the artillery also became less active.

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MERCIER, DEFIANT, PREDICTS VICTORY

Tells the Belgians on Coronation Day They Soon Will Be Freed from the German Yoke.

AND SAYS KING WILL RETURN

Cardinal Delivers a Ringing, Patriotic Address, While von Bissing's Emissaries Look On.

LAUDS BELGIUM'S FIGHTERS

And Regrets That It Is Impossible for Him to Clasp the Nation's "Heroes" In His Arms.

July 21 last was the eighty-fifth anniversary of the ascension to the throne of the first King of the Belgians and the eighty-sixth of the declaration of Belgian independence. It was made notable in Brussels by the sudden appearance before a great congregation in the Cathedral of Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Mecklin and Primate of Belgium, and his deliverance of an intensely patriotic address.

Heedless of the German emissaries who were present, the Cardinal predicted the speedy delivery of Belgium from the German yoke, and the coming of a time when King Albert would again rule in his capital, and when Belgium, free, would be at peace. The Cardinal went on to glorify the deeds of the Belgian soldiers who were fighting with the British and French in the West. In a burst of emotion he even regretted that it was impossible for himself and other Belgians, still in Belgium, to "clasp in our arms our heroes who over there are fighting for us, or await trembling in their trenches their turn to go to the front."

The Cardinal appeared in full vestments. Almost within earshot, as he fearlessly proclaimed the future redemption of his country, there sat in his office General von Bissing, the German Governor General of Belgium. In the congregation were representatives of the German authorities, who took down every word that the Cardinal uttered. The Cardinal knew of their presence, but ignored them.

The Cardinal's Address.

The address was also taken down in shorthand by a representative of the Cardinal. This stenographic report of his utterances reached New York yesterday. It came to a former pupil of Cardinal Mercier, who is one of the best-known American citizens of Belgian birth. By him it was given to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Here is his translation of the address:

"We are assembled here today to celebrate the eighty-sixth anniversary of our national independence.

"In fifteen years from now on this same day, our cathedrals restored and our churches rebuilt, will be wide open, the crowd will pour in; our King Albert, erect on his throne, will bow, but with a free gesture, before the majesty of the King of kings, his forehead indomitable; the Queen and the young princes will surround them, we will hear the glad chimes of our bells, and throughout the entire country, under the arches of our temples, the Belgians, hand in hand, will renew their vows to their God, to their sovereigns, to their liberties, while the Bishops and the priests, the interpreters of the soul of the nation, will intone with one common outburst of joyous gratitude a triumphant Te Deum.

"Today the hymn of joy dies on our lips. The Jewish people captive in Babylon, seated, in tears, on the banks of the Euphrates, looked on the river flowing by. Their silent harps hung on the willows overhanging the banks. How would have had the courage to sing the canticle of Jehovah on a foreign soil?

"'Patrial land of Jerusalem,' says the Psalmist, 'If I should ever forget thee may my right hand wither away and my tongue cleave to my mouth if I cease thinking of you, if you are no longer the foremost of my joys.' The Psalmist finishes with imprecatory words. We are forbidden to reproduce them; we are no longer of the Old Testament, which tolerated the law of retaliation: 'An eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth.' Our lips, purified by the fire of Christian charity, do not utter words of hate. To hate is to wish evil unto others and to delight in it. No matter how great our sorrows may be, we do not hate those who inflict them upon us. With us national harmony is allied to universal fraternity, above the sentiment of universal fraternity we place the respect for absolute right, without which there is no commerce possible, either between individuals or betwen nations. And this is why, with St. Thomas Aquinas, the foremost authority on Christian theology, we proclaim that public reprobation is a virtue.

Crime Should Be Suppressed.

"Crime, violation of justice, attack on public peace, whether it emanates from an individual or from a number of people, should be suppressed. Sentiment rises, becomes uneasy to positive torture, as long the guilty one is not, according to the sane and strong expression of spontaneous language, 'put in his place.' To put men and things in their place is to re-establish order, restore equilibrium, restore peace on the basis of justice. Public vengeance thus understood frightens the sensibility of a weak soul. Nevertheless it is, says St. Thomas, the expression, the law of the purest charity, and of zeal which is the flame thereof. It does not make of suffering a target, but an avenging weapon of denied right.

"How is it possible to love order without hating disorder; wish intelligently for peace without despising that which interferes with it; love a brother, that is to say to wish him well, without wishing that willingly or by force his will be bent before the indefeasible rigor of justice and truth? It is from these heights that one must consider the war to understand its grandeur.

"Again, you may meet with effeminate temperaments for whom the war is only an explosion of mines, the bursting of shells, slaughtering of men, shedding of blood, heaping up of dead bodies; you will find near-sighted politicians who see no other result of a battle but the interest of a day, the taking or the retaking of a territory, or of a province. But if the war of deliverance has so much of austere beauty, it is because it is the disinterested outburst of an entire people who give, or who are willing to give, that which they hold the most dear, their life, for the defense or the reclaiming of something which cannot be weighed nor figured, which cannot be taken: Right, honor, peace, liberty!

"Have you not felt for the last two years that the war, the ardent and sustained expectation under which you live, purifies you, frees you from that which is lower, makes you enter into yourself, and raises you toward that which is better in you?

Belgium's Ideal.

"It is toward the ideal of justice and honor that you rise, its attraction lifts you up. And because this ideal, if it is not a vain abstraction which evaporates with the fictions of a dream, should have its seat in a living and subsistent subject, I do not tire of affirming that truth which holds under a yoke: God reveals Himself the Master, Conductor of events and of our wills. Holy Master of the universal conscience.

"Ah! if we could clasp in our arms our heroes who, over there, are fighting for us, or await trembling in the trenches their turn to go to the front; if we could listen to the beating of their hearts, would they not answer: 'I am doing my duty; I am sacrificing myself to Justice?'

"And you, wives and mothers, tell us in your turn the beauty of these tragic years. Wives, whose every thought, sorrowful but resigned, toward the absent one, marrying to him your aspirations, your long expectation, your prayer. Mothers, the divided existence of whom consumes itself in the anguish of each moment, you have given your husbands and your sons, and you will not take them back. Every instant we stand breathless in admiration before you.

"The head of one of our noblest families writes me: 'Our son, of the Seventh Infantry, has fallen; my wife and I are heartbroken; however, if it were necessary, we would give him again.'

"A vicar of the capital has just been condemned to twelve years and hard labor. They allow me to go to his cell, to embrace him, and to bless him. 'I,' he said, 'have three brothers at the front; I believe I am here principally for having helped the younger—he is only 17 years of age—to rejoin his older brothers; one of my sisters is in a neighboring cell. But I thank God for it. My mother is not alone; she sent us word to this effect; she does not weep.'

"Do our mothers not make us think of the mother of the Maccabees?

Admirable Lessons.

"What lessons of moral greatness, here and even on the road of exile, and in the prisons, and in the camps of internment in Holland and in Germany! Do we think often enough of what these brave fellows must suffer, who, since the beginning of the war, the day after the defense of Liége and Namur, or of the retreat from Antwerp, have seen their military career broken and regret their inability?

"There is courage in the outburst; there is not less in restraint. There are even more virtues, sometimes, in suffering than in acting. And these two years of calm submission of the Belgian people to the inevitable testifies to this profound tenacity which made a humble woman say, when the possibility of an early peace was being discussed before her, 'Oh! for us there is no hurry, we will keep on waiting!' How beautiful all this is, and full of lessons for the coming generations!

"This is what we must see, my brothers—the magnanimity of a nation in sacrifice, our universal and persevering confraternity in affliction, in sorrow, and in the same invincible hope. This is what we must look at to estimate at its worth the Belgian Nation.

"Now, the first artisans of this moral grandeur are our soldiers. While waiting until they come back—and grateful Belgium welcomes the living and crowns with glory the memory of the dead—let us raise to them in our souls a permanent monument of religious gratitude. Let us pray for those who are no longer. Let us not exclude any one from our commiseration; Christ's blood flowed for us all. There are some, probably, who are expiating in purgatory the last traces of their human weakness. It belongs to you to hasten their entry into heaven. Help the distress of the poor. Give of your superfluity to those who have not the necessities. Attend the mass that is said every week in your parish for the deceased soldiers. Take your children with you and advise them to receive Holy Communion, and you also receive Communion with them.

"Pray also for those who are in the firing line on the battlefield. At the moment in which I am speaking to you there are some in their last agony. The perspective of eternity spreads out before them. Let us think of them; let us mortify ourselves for them; let us resign ourselves for them and obtain for them a good death.

The Belgian Soldiers.

"'Our soldiers are our masters,' a member of the French Academy wrote recently, 'they are our chiefs, our professors, our judges, our supports, our real friends; let us be worthy of them, imitate them, and resolve not to do less than our duty; they are invariably disposed to do more than theirs.'

"The hour of deliverance approaches, but has not rung. Let us be patient. Do not let our courage waver. Let us abandon to the Divine Providence the perfecting of our national education. Young women, young girls, allow me to ask you if you consider seriously enough the present hour. I beg of you, do not show yourselves strangers to the mourning of the country! There are manners and attitudes which are an insult to sorrow. Modesty is for you all a halo and a virtue; it is, moreover, today, a patriotic duty. Reflect, you also, on the privations and endurance of our soldiers. Let us all impress ourselves with the grand law of austerity of life.

"How earnestly we, under the relatively easy conditions, endeavor to mortify ourselves, to simplify ourselves, like the soldiers but in our own way, to assert ourselves with more direct energy! Let us not allow a minute of distraction nor of relaxation. Let us spend all the moments of our life solely for the magnificent end to which our brothers are so lovingly sacrificing theirs.

Patriotic Harmony.

"As our heroes at the front present to us the admirable and comforting picture of an indissoluble union, of a military fraternity which nothing can break, thus in our ranks, less crowded and whose discipline is more fluctuating, we will have a heart to observe the same patriotic harmony. We respect the truce imposed in our quarrels by the grand cause which alone should occupy and absorb all our means of attack and combat; and if ungodly ones or unfortunate ones who do not understand the urgency nor the beauty of this national precept, insist, notwithstanding everything, upon entertaining and stirring up their passions which from other causes separate us, let us turn away from them and continue without answering them, to remain faithful to the compact of the solidarity of friendship, to the loyal and great confidence which we have, in spite of them, concluded with them under the great breath of the war.

"The approaching date of the first centenary of our independence must find us stronger, more intrepid, more united than ever. Let us prepare ourselves by our work, by patience, by fraternity.

"When, in 1930, we will recall the sombre years of 1914-1916 they will appear the most luminous, the most majestic, and, on condition that we determine to do our duty today, from today on, they will be the happiest and the most fruitful of our national history. 'Per crucem ad lucem' (from sacrifice shineth forth light)."

World Tribute to the Cardinal.

Cardinal Mercier will be 65 years old on Nov. 22 next. On that day Belgians throughout the world are preparing to honor him as a patriot and churchman. In a little booklet recently issued by friends of the Cardinal and sent to all parts of the neutral world occurs this passage:

"No one knows what the future has in store for Cardinal Mercier, but he will at all times be equal to his task. The whole world admires him, and Belgium in particular is proud of her great son."

OUR NAVAL OFFICERS PRAISED BY KOENIG

Deutschland's Captain Also Is Grateful for Federal Protection at Coast.

OUR CENSORS PUZZLED HIM

Bremen Is Praised to Heights of Exultation by Sight Of Him and Count Zeppelin Together.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BREMEN, Aug. 26.—I had a fleeting opportunity, during the festivities here over the Deutschland last night, of talking with the tired but happy Captain Koenig, as he was being pushed from one banquet to another by Director Alfred Lohmann of the Ocean Shipping Company and Director Heineken of the North German Lloyd. He was asked what kind of of a time he had in Baltimore.

"Very good," he answered. "Not for a moment did I receive the impression there of any unfriendly feeling toward us."

He made it clear, however, that he could not tell the slightest detail about his return voyage.

In his conversation Captain Koenig repeatedly laid the greatest emphasis on one feature of his American visit. He could not say enough in praise of the American naval officers who inspected the Deutschland.

"The spirit of the American naval officers, as shown toward me, was beyond all praise," he said. "It was splendid. It could not have been better."

He expressed regret, however, that the American press had not uniformly displayed the same spirit toward him and the Deutschland, as did American naval officers. He went on:

"The attitude of the American Government was absolutely correct and neutral and left nothing to be desired. The American Government most thoroughly and efficiently protected its three-mile zone."

He added one interesting detail of his leaving the other side, however, saying: "My departure was at once signaled from shore."

Says Departure Was Signaled

Captain Koenig appeared to be puzzled by the treatment accorded to wireless messages by the American censors, which, he confessed, he could not understand. He cited one wireless message filed by a member of the Deutschland's crew to his family in Germany, announcing the safe arrival of the Deutschland in Baltimore, and his own personal welfare. This, Koenig said, was held up five days by the American censor.

To the German newspaper men who commented on Captain Koenig's very sunburned face he laughingly answered: "The Baltimore Sun did that to me."

When he was asked by the German writers whether the friendly welcome in Baltimore was not merely a result of America's appreciation of his deed as a sporting romance Captain Koenig quickly replied:

"By no means. It was a genuinely hearty reception that we enjoyed in America."

Besieged by a swarm of autograph hunters, he laughingly said: "This is almost like America." As he was extricated by Herr Lohmann from the crowd and hustled into an automobile and on to the next fête I had a last chance of asking Captain Koenig if he expected to go back to America soon with his Deutschland.

"Yes, and often, I hope," he smiled enthusiastically.

No news of a victory since the earliest months of the war ever threw Berlin into anything like the delirium of delight over the Deutschland's safe return which enveloped Bremen. All last evening and half the night long the burghers of Bremen voiced their joy, reaching a climax in one of the most remarkable demonstrations ever seen in Germany since the mobilization, when the venerable Count Zeppelin, whose popularity is second only to that of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, appeared shortly before 10 o'clock on the balcony of the City Hall, dragging out with him the beflowered hero of the day, Captain Koenig.

Captain Koenig was in a setting that included the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the Senators of Bremen, high army and navy officers, and other guests of honor at a banquet tendered by the city to the Deutschland's commander, and for nearly an hour the massed thousands in the market place were literally frantic as Count Zeppelin and Captain Koenig took turns in shouting to the crowd, which responded with continuous salvos of cheers for the Kaiser, for Zeppelin, for Koenig, and for the Deutschland's crew.

Air Raiders Share in Ovation.

These cheers were interrupted by the voices of a chorus 10,000 strong, singing "Deutschland Ueber Alles." It was a joint demonstration for Zeppelins and submarines, and reached the highest pitch of fervor when Count Zeppelin, waving his arm toward two German officers in naval uniform near him, shouted to the crowd:

"These two men were over London last night." As the two Zeppelin commanders were pushed into the limelight of the City Hall balcony, the enthusiasm of the multitude broke all bounds.

The crowd at the Count's announcement exploded in one great roar, excry from the heart of the people, expressing exulting satisfaction that the hated enemy had been again attacked at what most Germans believe is England's only vital spot. The volleys of Teuton cheers between Count Zeppelin on the City Hall balcony and THE TIMES correspondent on the balcony of the Boerse across the street made it impossible to hear all the messages which Count Zeppelin made to the burghers of Bremen, but from scraps I was able to get I gathered that the Count, after introducing the two commanders, who had been over London the previous night, intimated to the crowd that this was only a mild beginning of a ruthless air war on England, and that there was more to come.

Favor Air War to the Knife.

The aspect to a visitor of this strange climax staged in the historic market place gave the feeling that Bremen, like all Germany, was for an air war to the knife on England, only more intensely so than any other German city that I have recently visited, and that the war spirit of the waterfront burns as fiercely as on the Somme, and calls more insistently for "vengeance on England" by every means in Germany's power.

It seemed as if the homecoming of Captain Koenig and his submarine blockade runner, and the sight of it, creeping slowly down the deserted Weser into a port filled with rusting ocean liners, had reminded the Bremen people that England's grip of the sea had for two years throttled Germany's ocean commerce, and with it the port's prosperity, to the point of complete strangulation, that the return of the submarine merchantman had brought home to them all the more clearly England's mastery of the sea, and with it a determination that England's grip must be broken before German commerce could breathe again.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 26, (via London.)—The Wolff Bureau gives an account of the address made on the occasion of the return of the German submarine Deutschland to Bremen by Alfred Lohmann, head of the German Ocean Navigation Company, owners of the Deutschland. Herr Lohman sketched the departure of the submarine, known to only a few persons, and her voyage past the British fleet to Baltimore, and said even experts were of the opinion the submarine had no chance of getting through.

"It is with especial joy," he continued, "that I note that all true Americans who are not in British pay, men with the independent character of Washington or Franklin, have greeted the Deutschland's feat with satisfaction.

"It is the pride of our company that we, under the German flag in the midst of war, have succeeded in taking dyes to America at a time when America herself could not even obtain her European mails without interference, not to mention numerous other violations of the law of the seas by our enemies against neutrals, especially small peoples.

"Your achievement," he said to Captain Koenig, "symbolizes liberty as we Germans interpret the right of nations on free seas. The enemy could not prevent your departure from Chesapeake Bay. There is no question of a closed North Sea, as is proved by the many millions' worth of goods brought from America, which is now before us. Yours is a seamanlike performance, worthy of the best traditions of our Hanseatic forebears."

Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg sent to Captain Koenig a congratulatory message on the victory of German technical genius and enterprise.

SEES A SUBMARINE AT SEA.

But Craft May Be Only One Of the American Vessels.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 26.—Captain Wade of the American steamer Edward Pierce, which arrived here tonight, reported passing and speaking to a submarine off Winter Quarter Light, fifty miles north of Cape Henry, at 5 o'clock this morning, but said that he received no answer.

The submersible was heading south by southwest. Captain Wade thought it might be the German Bremen or one of the American undersea craft engaged in fleet manoeuvres off the coast.

ALEXANDRA AS VICEREINE.

London Papers Suggest Dowager Queen to Placate Ireland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 26. — The Illustrated Weekly Graphic this week put forward an ingenious proposal that Queen Alexandra become Vicereine of Ireland, with a suitable residence in or near Dublin, urging that she could do more in a month than the politicians have done in years toward a solution of the Irish question.

The only daily which has taken up the suggestion is The Star, which says today: "There may be formal and ceremonial difficulties in the way, but in great emergencies forms and ceremonies ought to be swept away."

RUSSIANS ADVANCE IN CARPATHIANS

Occupy a Village and Reach the Sources of the Two Bystritza Rivers.

TEUTONS RETAKE TRENCHES

Recover Ground Lost South of Brody on Tuesday and Round Up 212 Prisoners.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 26.—In the foothills of the Carpathians, in Galicia, the Russians have pressed back the Austrains and made considerable advances, occupying a village, it was announced officially today. The statement says:

In the Carpathians west of Nadworna our advanced guards, having dispersed the enemy, occupied the village of Guta and reached the sources of the Rivers Bystritza and Bystritza-Nadworna, in the region of Rafalov.

BERLIN, Aug. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Russian troops which are attempting to advance in the Carpathians toward the Hungarian border have been partially repulsed, suffering large losses, the official Austrian report of Aug. 25 announces. Austrian positions captured by the Russians on General von Boehm-Ermolli's front, in the Terepelnike-Pleniaki sector, have been recovered. The announcement follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: West of the Moldova and in the district of Tartar Pass several Russian attacks were partially repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting. The enemy suffered large losses.

In addition to artillery engagements of varying intensity at a number of places, the situation is unchanged.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: In the sector of Terepelnike-Pleniaki we captured all the trenches lost on Aug. 22. One officer, 211 men, and three machine guns were captured. Further north there were no incidents of importance.

Only minor engagements along the eastern front are reported in today's German Army Headquarters' announcement regarding the operations. The statement says:

No events of especial importance have occurred. Some weak enemy attacks were easily repulsed. At various points minor engagements developed in No Man's Land.

RUSSIANS OUST TURKS FROM NEW POSITIONS

Constantinople Claims Victories Over Czar's Forces in Caucasus and British in Egypt.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 26.—The Russians are pressing the advantage recently gained over the Turks in Southern Turkish Armenia and report the continued flight of what remains of the Turkish Fourth Division, defeated in the recent fighting. After capturing Mush the Russians kept on and occupied a ridge beyond the town. The official statement regarding the operations of the Russian Caucasus Army says:

On the line extending from the town of Kygi to Lake Van stubborn fighting continues. Our troops, after having occupied the town of Mush, advanced to the ridge of Kurst Dagu, where we captured a number of prisoners.

In the direction of Mosul we continue to pursue the remnants of the Fourth Turkish Division.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26, (via London.)—British and Turkish reconnoitring parties have clashed at a point less than twenty miles east of the Suez Canal, in the coast region, the British detachments being forced to flee, according to today's announcement by the War Office. Hard fighting on the Caucasus front, in which during one engagement the Russians were forced to retreat, is also reported in the official statement, which is as follows:

Caucasus Front: We repulsed attacks against our advanced positions on the right wing. At one point the enemy, despite a threefold superiority, was forced to retreat before the resistance of our troops. We captured prisoners. There have been insignificant artillery fights in the centre. During a surprise attack on hostile advanced trenches on our left wing we killed twenty of the enemy, including one officer, and captured equipment.

A hostile monitor unsuccessfully bombarded the coast near Fotcha.

After an engagement between hostile reconnoitring parties with our detachments twenty-five kilometers (about sixteen miles) east of Suez, the enemy fled. A hostile aeroplane mistakenly fired upon its own troops for a quarter of an hour with machine guns.

SAYS FRENCH TROOPS KILL GERMAN WOUNDED

Berlin Charges That Special Squads Are Detailed to Stab or Shoot Those Left in Trenches.

BERLIN, Aug. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The charge that the French have an organized force whose duty it is to exterminate all the Germans found in captured trenches is made in a statement issued today by the Overseas News Agency, as follows:

"The French some time ago introduced a new fighting system which is the most cowardly and flagrant violation of the laws of war developed up to this time. Coincident reports confirm the fact, not known until now, that, within companies, special detachments have been formed with express orders to remain behind in captured trenches and exterminate all Germans yet alive. These troops are called 'nettoyeurs,' (cleaners or sweepers.) Their equipment is not rifles, cartridges, and bayonet or other soldiers, but the revolver, knife, and hand grenade.

"When the French storming column succeeds in crossing a trench, the 'nettoyeurs' enter the trench and start the work of clearing the trenches of all the living. Hand grenades are thrown in the dugouts, where there are often wounded men. Those who escape from the hand grenades are killed by revolver and knife when they attempt to come out. This terrible slaughter is continued from man to man. Every man, whether wounded or not, whether armed or not, is mercilessly stabbed or shot.

The news agency declares that a letter written by a French Sergeant Major describes the work of the nettoyeurs and comments that, in spite of his being a veteran of African campaigns, he was horrified by their methods. The nettoyeurs are operating by order of the Commander in Chief of the French armies, the statement says, this fact being demonstrated by an army order found on a dead French soldier, which gave details as to the movements of these detachments for an attack on Sept. 25, 1915, the date of the beginning of the offensive of the Allies last Fall.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

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"The World's Best Table Water"

WARNS THE GERMANS AGAINST LOAN RUMORS

Berlin Lokal Anzeiger Thinks Malicious Reports Are Circulating to Prevent Subscriptions.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—In connection with the fifth war loan, which is to be issued in September, the Lokal Anzeiger warns the people not to listen to some rumors which, it thinks, must have been spread with hostile intention. The most malicious of all, it says, was the word given around that "to subscribe to the war loan helps to prolong the war." The paper adds:

"Although there are but few people who might be caught by such arguments, it would serve to clear the atmosphere to investigate what purpose could be served by refusing the means to prosecute the war. What would a peace thus compelled look like? All the sacrifices in blood and money would have been in vain, and the waste of war would represent a much heavier burden than ever at a somewhat deferred date and brought about solely by Germany's victorious arms. But such a peace, compelled by the lack of means, will never be concluded by the empire.

"What a refusal of a further loan might achieve, however, is to drive the authorities from the legitimate ways of war-financing, which hitherto have guaranteed that Germany will emerge from the war financially and economically intact, and be prepared to take up her peaceful labors again. The enemy has not succeeded in financing the war by loans payable many years hence, as we have done. Has that brought peace any nearer? But still the enemy has found other means with which to continue the war, although by methods which surely will end in financial catastrophe. Any signs of financial exhaustion on our part would immediately revive the enemy's hopes and prolong the war.

"Another rumor equally malicious is that the authorities intend compelling the savings banks to lend their rich treasures for the prosecution of the war. This rumor circulates mainly in rural districts, and already some people have withdrawn their deposits. This paper can assure the people that no responsible party dreams of any such measure. Within one and one-half years the people have voluntarily contributed 36,000,000,000 marks, ($8,568,000,000 on basis of normal exchange,) toward prosecuting the war, and it is only to voluntary contributions that the empire looks in the future."

BRITON DENOUNCES MUENSTERBERG'S PLAN

Calls "Infamous" His Proposal of an Alliance of Germany With Britain and America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Daily Mail publishes an article today by "An Englishman" criticising, under the heading of "An Infamous Proposal," Professor Münsterberg's article in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The writer says:

"The infamous proposal which he makes is nothing less than 'a firm alliance of America, Great Britain, and Germany.' The man who has a vast deal to say about the mails and the blacklists has already forgotten the Lusitania. No doubt he regards death by drowning as a smaller inconvenience than an opened letter. He will find few honest men to agree with him, and when the war has been brought to an end by the defeat of Germany he will discover for himself that America will refuse indignantly to make an alliance with a nation which without warning has drowned the peaceful citizens of a neutral country and has struck a showy medal to commemorate her gallant exploit.

"Perhaps it has not yet reached Dr. Münsterberg's brain that France, Russia, Italy, and England are bound together in bonds of a strict alliance. We assure him that what we say is true and that we intend to keep inviolate the very letter of our agreement. In fact, it is nothing less than impertinence even in a German professor to suggest that England after two years of desperate warfare should go over bag and baggage to the enemy, renounce the objects for which her sons have bled and died, and find comfort and peace in the heart of her perjured foe. It is a strange thing that psychologists are always at fault when they attempt to understand the human character.

"The English have little skill in hiding their intentions or disguising their motives. They know well, and have explained clearly to the world, why they went to war in 1914 and how they mean to use their victory. Their history is an open book, which even professors may study if they choose, and it teaches them this one lesson, that not for all the army of Germany nor for all the wealth of America shall we ever prove faithless to our loyal and valiant allies. As for Dr. Münsterberg, we hope we shall never hear of him again. He may be an efficient emissary of the Kaiser, but he is a very poor psychologist."

BULGARS RETIRE; SERBS PRESS ON

Continued from Page 1.

Mountain considerable Serbian forces of the Schumadie division, supported by neighboring troops, from the night of Aug. 21, until the afternoon of Aug. 23, attempted eighteen consecutive attacks against our advanced positions in the section of Kurkuruz and Kovel. All their attacks were repulsed, whereupon the Serbians retired to their former positions. Their losses were immense.

Our left wing, advancing upon the Aegean coast, met weak British cavalry detachments, which took flight in the direction of Goge and Orfano, pursued by our troops.

BERLIN, Aug. 26, (via London.)—Further progress for the troops of the Central Powers northwest of Ostrovo Lake, on the Macedonian front, is reported in today's German Army Headquarters statement, which says:

Northwest of Ostrovo Lake some progress was made in an attack on the Cigaska Planina. On the Moglenica, enemy attacks were repulsed.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—An official statement issued by the War Office tonight concerning the operations around Saloniki says:

There was only artillery activity on the Struma and Doiran fronts.

Our aeroplanes bombed enemy camps at Kula Topolca and Prosenik, about six miles south of Demirhissar.

The Sofia announcement discloses a wide extension of the Bulgarian occupation of Greek territory. The area now taken over skirts the Aegean for a distance of about fifty miles. Apparently the Bulgarians have seized all of Northeastern Greece from the Bulgarian border to Orfano, fifty miles northeast of Saloniki.

TURNS THE KAISER DOWN.

Rumanian King Said to Have Refused to Receive Special Envoy.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—According to information from diplomatic sources, says a wireless dispatch from Berne, Emperor William of Germany wrote to King Ferdinand of Rumania that he intended to send Duke Albrecht of Mecklenburg on a special mission to him with regard to the position of Rumania.

King Ferdinand replied that the mission would be inopportune because, as a constitutional monarch, he would be obliged to refer the envoy to his ministers, and, in the circumstances, he preferred that any communication from the German Government should be received through ordinary diplomatic channels.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 26.—By decree of the Rumanian Council of Ministers, published in the Monitor, the extraordinary credit for the army is increased by 200,000,000 francs to 600,000,000 francs, according to a telegram from Bucharest today.

The Universul announces that General Paraskievesco has been appointed Director of Munitions, adds the dispatch, and that General Popovic, Inspector General of Cavalry, has been appointed to command the First Army Corps in succession to General Avereseo.

SAYS SALONIKI ARMY WAS OVERESTIMATED

Greek Observer Thinks Hellenic Army, When Mobilized, Protected the Allies.

By ADAMANTHIOS TH. POLYZOIDES.

Those familiar with the Balkan situation are not astonished by what is now happening in Greek Macedonia. For the last six months both fronts had been preparing for such an emergency. During the entire period preceding the attack the allied armies in Saloniki were continuously strengthened, while a veil of secrecy covered the movements of the German and Bulgar preparation.

To those who saw the allied forces in Macedonia they did not seem to be first-class troops. The majority of them consisted of French and British colonial contingents, and when this was suggested it was justified on the ground that all first-line troops of the Allies were needed in France and Flanders.

In numbers and military value the Serbian Army has also been overrated. One month ago these troops were little over 60,000, with an additional 15,000 to 20,000 men fit only for auxiliary service. Taking into account nearly 400,000 French and British troops, the entire allied force in the Balkans was never, until the arrival of the Russians and Italians, above 450,000 men.

An allowance of from 70,000 to 100,000 must be made to cover the ample commissariat, supply and communications service. These soldiers, however, work away back behind the lines, and cannot be considered as fighting units. Were there any more troops needed on the allied Balkan front? The fact that Italian and Russian forces were sent thither seems to give an answer to the question, and the further fact that Greek and Rumanian participation seems to be more than ever desired further confirms the statement.

Now, we do not know the strength of the Italian and Russian contingents sent to the Balkan front, but they must be such as to force Germany to renew her earlier appeals to Vienna and Constantinople for the sending of more troops against the Allies. Turkey, however, and Austria turned a deaf ear to Berlin on this score some time ago, and it is improbable that now when they have their hands full in Hungary, Galicia, and Armenia they will think of partaking in the new Balkan enterprise to a larger extent than they have done up to the present.

The Allies in Macedonia have the benefit of numerous infantry, supported by fine field artillery. What they lack, however, at least what they lacked up to five weeks ago, was adequate mountain formations, which seem to be of the first importance in a rugged and broken country with the most wretched roads of the whole peninsula. Some Portuguese artillery reached Saloniki lately, conjunctively with the excellent field pieces of the British and French, it may be said that the Allies can look forward with confidence in case of a serious drive to the north.

Bulgars Familiar with Ground.

To the advantage of their foes lies another important factor which must not be overlooked. The Bulgarian Army, which forms the chief effective of the opposing force, has a thorough knowledge of the ground, on which they fought in two successive wars. Every parcel of land is known to them, every hill and stream is carefully mapped, and what is more all the population northward is a friendly population. Their Supply and ammunition bases are not restricted to one port or two, as is the case with the Allies. The whole of Bulgaria lies behind them, with a friendly Turkey on one side and Austria on the other.

However, a continued offensive on all points with no time left the Bulgarians to breathe was what brought the victory of King Constantine in 1913. In Greece it is believed that the result will be the same today, if similar tactics are to be enforced.

Germany, no doubt, was aware of this situation when she carefully avoided any clash with the Allies on the Balkan front during the last six months, and the fact that the latest offensive did not originate in the Bulgar-German lines may be taken as an indication that the Teuton supreme command never was overconfident of success in case of a general clash with the Allies encamped in Greek Macedonia. The attack came from the Serbian troops, acting in unison with the French and British forces.

And now the one big question for every Greek looms bigger, and demands an answer: Will Greece get into the fight now and help the Allies crush once for ever the traditional foe?

Had the Hellenic Army been mobilized, as it had been for nine months, it is doubtful whether it would have resisted the temptation to assault the Bulgars from all sides. But then it is obvious that had the Greek Army been mobilized, this general clash on the Balkan front would never have come. Germany knew that should the Bulgar Army attack in force the Greek lines, no power would be sufficient to keep the Hellenic troops from jumping at the throat of the invader, and that is why Berlin used all its diplomatic tact in avoiding a Greco-Bulgarian conflict. That is why all Bulgarian-Macedonian troops were taken from the border and stationed along the Rumanian frontier, while the troops facing the Hellenic forces were made up of any other but Macedonian soldiers.

To Germany Greek mobilization was a continuous danger. And yet it was from the Entente that the order for an immediate demobilization of the Greek Army came two months ago, when their ultimatum was delivered at Athens.

The Allies in this instance acted under the impression that the Greek Army, as disposed in Macedonia, constituted an immediate danger for the allied troops, inasmuch as a junction with the Bulgars and Germans was very easy on the side of the Greeks. That this assumption was contrary to all the dictates of military science, never seems to have occurred to any of its propagators; but the Greek Army has the moral satisfaction of knowing that no military authority of the Entente forces ever gave the weight of its signature to the preposterous and anti-Greek allegation.

What Greek Mobilization Did.

Greek mobilization for the last nine months, at the rate of $300,000 daily, together with the other incidental expenses for requisitions, chartering of steamers, and transport of troops and materials, has cost more than $100,000,000, and the Allies in Macedonia have been the only ones to reap the benefits afforded them by the guard kept by the Hellenic troops on the Bulgarian border, while the Entente forces were in safety preparing and organizing in Macedonia, entirely immune from any attack. It is true that explicit orders were always given to the Greek Army in Macedonia to withdraw from such positions as were being occupied by either of the belligerents, and it was in accordance with these orders that the Kara-Bournou and Dova Tépé forts were left to the Allies, while Rupel was suffered to pass into the hands of Germans and Bulgars.

Notwithstanding these facts, however, there is no doubt, and present events make it certain, that should the Bulgarian and German invasion continue further south into Greek territory, the time for the eventual entrance of Greece into the war on the side of the Entente would be considerably shortened.

ENTENTE DISCUSSES GREECE.

Considers the Attitude to be Taken in View of the New Situation.

ATHENS, Aug. 26.—The present political and military situation, says the Patris, has resulted in an exchange of views among the Entente Powers regarding the attitude to be taken toward Greece.

It is questioned by Entente diplomatists, the newspaper states, whether the measures agreed to by Greece in response to the demands of the Allies, including demobilization of the army and a Government offering all necessary guarantees for benevolent neutrality, are now sufficient, in view of the new situation.

SALONIKI, Aug. 26.—A large popular meeting was held here last night to protest against the occupation of Greek territory by Bulgarians. It was followed by a demonstration for Venizelos and the singing of the national hymn. The crowd then marched to the headquarters of General Sarrail, the Entente commander, and sang "Le Marseillaise." A formal protest against the Bulgarian occupation was drawn up and left with the Prefect of Police.

Dispatches from Athens say the Government is much concerned about the Liberal Party manifestation which is being organized for Sunday, and threatens to hold counterdemonstrations of supporters of the King.

DELAYED!
To Your Advantage
Owing to the fact that our new building at 12 West Forty-fifth Street is not yet ready for occupancy, we find ourselves forced to remain in our present quarters for three days more. During this time the great reduction on ESTEY PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS, as recently advertised, will continue in force. Don't fail to take advantage of these last
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Our Collection of Furs, Tailleur Suits, Dresses and Coats for All Occasions Is Ready.
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Our own craftsmen put these instruments in perfect condition, which means long years of service. Furthermore, we stand back of every instrument in this list, regardless of price, with the Knabe guaranty.

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PRIMATONE PLAYER	500	340
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ITS INDIRECT VICTIMS
My Dear Mr. Bliss:
....The closing of so many Fresh Air homes outside of the city has made it impossible for many young children to secure the strength and recuperation which a stay in the country gives them.....I am

DANIELS PLANS TO RUSH NEW NAVY

Believes That Within Six Months 106 Vessels Will Be Under Construction.

EXPLAINS THE NEW LAW

Confident in First Interview He Has Given That We Will Gain Second Place Among Powers.

TO SPEND $545,000,000

Total May Even Reach $654,000,000 if Rush Construction Work Is Attempted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—In the first authorized interview he has given concerning the new naval building program, Josephus Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, said that it was believed from the best information obtainable that this program would put the United States in second place among the naval powers of the world, unless other countries undertook a fleet construction policy for the purpose of preventing the United States from attaining that position. Admiral Dewey, Mr. Daniels said, was of the opinion that when the program was completed the United States would easily be second in naval strength. Another striking thing said by the Secretary of the Navy was that within six months the United States would have 106 naval vessels under construction.

The interview was given to THE NEW YORK TIMES by Secretary Daniels prior to his departure from Washington on Wednesday to engage in the Maine political campaign. It may properly be called a series of interviews, for, before answering some of the questions asked, Mr. Daniels sent to various bureaus of his department for the latest information to enable him to avoid the possibility of any error through depending entirely on his memory. As much of this information had to be obtained by a search of official records, and its preparation required considerable time, the conclusion of the series of interviews was necessarily deferred until the last of the data desired was in Mr. Daniels's possession. With memoranda thus obtained before him, the Secretary was able to give a comprehensive survey of what the new naval law means to this Government at a time when the necessity of supremacy on the seas has been demonstrated emphatically.

Much of what was said by Secretary Daniels had not hitherto been disclosed. Mr. Daniels explained that in anticipation of various authorizations contained in the new naval law the Navy Department had been making preparations for the last six months to carry out features of the expected extensive building program, and on that account was half a year ahead in its effort to augment the fleet within the shortest possible period.

"The only thing in this world that counts is results; my duty is to build and not to boast," said Secretary Daniels, after referring to the large number of naval vessels that the present Congress has authorized. Mr. Daniels gave credit to President Wilson for having aroused the country to the necessity of naval preparation through his speech-making trip into the Middle West. He also made reference to the criticisms that had been directed against his administration of the Navy Department and indicated that instead of becoming angry with his critics and ignoring their strictures he had carefully studied the suggestions they had made and had adopted and applied those that he believed were valuable.

"The naval bill owed its cussess, as it owed its inspiration, to the President," said Secretary Daniels, "but the President recognized that it could not be enacted unless it was favored by the people of all parts of the country. He went to the people and presented his program and the people instructed their representatives accordingly. The result of this action of Congress will make the American Navy second to none in the world and will put us in a position where with a fleet of more than 500 ships our naval force may be enlarged to any extent that the exigencies of the nation may demand."

Explains the New Law.

Secretary Daniels gave some interesting information as to what the new Naval law woud enable the Secretary of the Navy to do to develop the fleet from the standpoint of material.

"The great accomplishment of this law from the standpoint of the material development of the navy," said Mr. Daniels, "is its authorization for the construction of a large number of new vessels of all classes, a total of 157. What this section of the law does as regards numbers of vessels and fighting strength of the navy I will give in detail after I have explained that next to this section there must be ranked in order of importance the sections of the law authorizing a large increase in the construction corps of the navy; that establishing the legal status of specialization in steam engineering, and that establishing an aviation corps, which is to include officers skilled in the design and construction of aircraft as well as being capable of operating them.

"These sections provide means for the building up of the technical branches of the naval establishment in such a manner as to insure great future progress in all matters affecting material. The law further authorizes the establishment of an experimental laboratory wherewith the advice and assistance of civilian scientists and experts of the highest standing in experimental and development work of the utmost importance will be carried out. To establish the laboratory $1,500,000 is provided. I have asked the members of the Naval Consulting Board, headed by Thomas A. Edison, to meet me on Sept. 23 for the purpose of making plans for the establishment of the laboratory.

"The bill carries an appropriation of $13,720,000 for building up the ammunition reserves of the navy to a point never before attained, but the necessity for which has been amply demonstrated by the experience of belligerents in the present European war. The bill carries authorization for the construction of a Government armor plant and a Government projectile plant which will permit the Government to manufacture and develop a large portion of its material included under these heads. The bill carries marked increases in practically every current appropriation for the technical bureaus, permitting them greater latitude in the development and construction of material under their charge.

"An appropriation of $6,000,000 is made to permit the Secretary of the Navy to increase the shipbuilding facilities at various navy yards. For aviation purposes the appropriation is $3,500,000, and in addition there is an appropriation of $400,000 for the development of the naval aviation station at Pensacola, Fla., which will give to the department for the first time adequate funds for the extensive development of this new but highly important branch of the naval service."

New Construction Authorized.

When Secretary Daniels was asked how the provisions for new warship construction carried in the law compared with those of the last decade he produced a table which showed that the new law authorized the construction of 10 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, 50 destroyers, 9 seagoing submarines, 55 coast submarines, 3 submarines of 800 tons displacement, 2 gunboats, and 11 auxiliaries, with a total displacement of about 813,000 tons. Another table furnished by the Secretary showed that during the decade from 1906 to 1915, inclusive, there were authorized 17 battleships, 58 destroyers, 18 auxiliaries, 3 seagoing submarines, 63 coast submarines, 2 gunboats, and 2 tugs, with a total displacement of 767,194 tons.

"It is estimated," said Secretary Daniels, "that the vessels authorized by this act will cost when completed about $545,000,000. The act further authorizes the expenditure of 20 per cent. additional to this estimate cost for purposes of expediting their construction, if necessary, which means that the expenditure of $654,000,000 is authorized in order to build these vessels in the quickest possible time. The cost of the vessels authorized during the last decade will be about $319,000,000 when all of them have been completed. I think it is interesting in this connection that the total cost of all the vessels of the 'New Navy' authorized from 1883 to 1915 inclusive is about $700,000,000."

Another question put to Secretary Daniels concerned the approximate effect the program of new construction would have on the relative standing of the United States Navy as compared with the other great navies. In answer Mr. Daniels said:

"Due to the fact that the programs of the new construction of all the belligerents in the present war are held strictly confidential and accurate information cannot be obtained, it is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the present and prospective strength of their fleets. From the best information obtainable, however, it is believed that our program would put the United States in second place among the naval powers of the world unless the other countries undertake to lay down a sufficient number of ships to prevent the United States from attaining that position. Admiral Dewey gives it as his opinion that we will be easily second when this program has been completed."

To Start 106 Vessels.

Another table was furnished by Secretary Daniels in response to a question as to how many vessels for the navy would be under construction simultaneously when the new building program was begun. The new law provides that the program must be begun within six months. The table showed that there would be 106 vessels under construction, these including 9 battleships, 4 battle cruisers, 4 scout cruisers, 24 destroyers, 57 submarines, 1 gunboat, and 7 auxiliaries.

"Do the designs of the new warships embrace the results of the lessons of the present European war?" Mr. Daniels was asked.

"When the characteristics of all the new vessels become known," he said, "it will be seen that marked changes have been made in many of the most important characteristics of every class of vessel. These changes are due primarily to a careful study by all branches of the Navy Department of every naval battle and every development which has taken place since the beginning of the war. It is not only in the chief characteristics of the ships that the results of this study will be found, but there also will be many developments in the details arising from the same causes. The new battleships will mount 16-inch guns. Up to this time our heaviest naval weapon is the 14-inch gun."

In reply to a question as to whether the Navy Department would push the program of new construction in order to permit a healthy flow of new vessels into the fleet, Mr. Daniels said:

"The already successful efforts of the department in this regard are best shown by the fact that immediately upon the approval of the Naval bill the department was prepared to advertise for bids for construction by private contract or to begin construction in Government Navy Yards of every one of the sixty-six vessels included in this year's program, with the exception of the four battle cruisers and one ammunition ship.

"The designs of the battle cruisers will be completed by Oct. 1 and those of the ammunition ship by Nov. 1, so that all the vessels of the program will be under way well before the end of the six months' period called for by the act.

"After they have been started the construction of these vessels will be pushed with all practicable speed and it is the department's intention, if necessary, to take advantage of the authorization for the expenditure of 20 per cent. in excess of the limits of cost to expedite their completion.

"This program will be by far the greatest stimulus to the shipbuilding facilities of the country ever experienced. To complete the program within normal periods of construction, taken in connection with the large amount of merchant shipbuilding now going on, will require the shipbuilders of the country to turn out more than twice as much product as ever before. The plants of the various shipyards will be materially enlarged. Some yards have already begun this expansion in anticipation of obtaining contracts under the new naval law. The demand for shipyard labor will, of course, be further stimulated and the supply will follow the demand. The net result will be that the shipbuilding facilities, taking the industry broadly, must be very materially increased during the life of the program.

Wide Scope of the Law.

"This bill is the most comprehensive ever enacted, not only for the United States Navy but for any other navy. It provides not only an unprecedented increase in material but for the first time in the United States looks ahead with a view to having a personnel for the operation of the material, ready by the time the new ships can be completed. Increase in the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the navy, provision for a satisfactory reserve, large additions to the naval militia, and provisions for increasing the marine corps are all in the same measure that provides such unprecedented material increases."

Coming to the subject of aviation Secretary Daniels said that the naval act would cause a marked development of aeronautics in the service. It appropriates $3,500,000 for procuring, producing, constructing, operating, preserving, storing and handling aircraft, including rigid dirigibles, maintenance of aircraft stations and experimental work in the development of aviation for naval purposes. This is the largest amount ever apropriated for these purposes and is an increase of 250 per cent. over the allowance for the previous year.

"With this sum available," said Secretary Daniels, "it will be possible for the navy to add a number of aircraft to its available force for instructing a larger number of men and for use afloat, to conduct much important development of aircraft stations and carry out important experiments and tests.

"The act also provides for the establishment of a naval flying corps, the ranks of which may be filled under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy when it is demonstrated that the applicants possess suitable qualifications. Members of the corps will be selected from the considerable number of talented and experienced civilian aviators in the country, as well as from the officers and men of the navy. Wide freedom is given to the navy in the rapid acquisition of suitable men for this purpose."

What Battle Cruisers Will Do.

The great interest in battle cruisers four of which, the first ever undertaken for the United States Navy, are to be laid down without delay, led the questions to Secretary Daniels as to what part of the work of the fleet would be assigned to them. Mr. Daniels said that the battle cruisers were the "eyes of the fleet," and went on to explain that with their great speed and great gun power they would be able to seek out and observe the enemy until driven off by superior force for the benefit of the main fleet, in connection with which they would be operated.

"We may then say," said Mr. Daniels, "that the primary work of battle cruisers is the support of the battleships in battle, and that their secondary duty is to clear the way for the advantageous meeting of the enemy fleet by our own fleet."

Summarizing the important provisions with respect to ordnance contained in the new law, Secretary Daniels said that, in addition to providing for the construction of an armor plant capable of producing 20,000 tons of armor a year and the construction of a projectile plant, the law authorized the construction of a new gun shop at the Washington Navy Yard which would double the Government's possible output of large-calibre guns and provide additional facilities for relining guns. Provision was made also, he said, for the manufacture of additional batteries for use on merchant auxiliaries in time of war. These batteries would be held in reserve and would be installed on merchant vessels if the necessity arose.

Secretary Daniels showed great interest when he was asked to explain what provision was made in the new naval act for increasing the number of officers and enlisted men in the navy. The law, he said, increased the number of commissioned officers about 50 per cent., with a division approximately 900 increase in the line, 230 in the medical corps, 130 in the pay corps, 70 in the construction corps, 20 in the corps of civil engineers, 25 in the chaplain's corps, and 50 in the corps of dental surgeons, making a total increase in the commissioned personnel of approximately 1,525. The 900 new commissions in the line will be given to young men graduated from the United States Naval Academy and from among these the increases in the pay, construction, and civil engineer corps will be made, with the exception of several annual appointments from the force of enlisted men and chief warrant and warrant officers. Appointments to the medical, dental, and chaplain's corps will be made from civil life. In addition, an unlimited number of places were created in the Naval Reserve Corps and the Dental Reserve Corps.

The enlisted force of the navy, Mr. Daniels said, would be increased through the act's provisions by approximately 24,000 men. As an inducement to young men to enlist, the Secretary of the Navy is empowered by the law to appoint annually twenty-five enlisted men as midshipmen at the Naval Academy. Another provision grants him authority to appoint annually to the line of the navy from civil life thirty Ensigns for engineering duties only, who must be graduates of educational institutions of high standing in engineering. These appointments will be revocable at any time, but after three years the engineering Ensigns will be promoted permanently to be Lieutenants, junior grade. There are to be 300 new commissions in the Marine Corps, and the enlisted force of that corps is to be increased about 5,000.

Promotions by Selection.

"Perhaps, the most radical provision in the bill, and in my opinion the most beneficial to the navy," said Secretary Daniels, "is that changing the system of promotion from seniority to promotion by selection for the flag and command grades. I think it must be recognized that with the old system of promotion by seniority the best we could hope for was a good average navy. Many forward looking officers have for years advocated promotion by selection. The country is entitled to something better than an average navy. We want the officers in high command to be the best that can be produced and not just the best average. While many men will work and strive to their utmost from love of the work and a high sense of duty, human nature is such that without real incentive the great majority trail rather than lead."

Mr. Daniels pointed out also that the bill made the Naval Consulting Board a statutory body. Mr. Daniels paid a high tribute to the Senators and Representatives who had worked to bring about the most important advance made in naval increase since the formation of the Government.

"The navy ought not to be in politics," said Secretary Daniels in conclusion. "I am myself an earnest and robust Democrat, and have always been, and in matters purely political I glory in the fact. But in the administration of the navy I have not permitted partisan consideration to have weight. I have never stopped to ask, when I have looked for the biggest men to put in charge of the biggest jobs, what the man's political antecedents were or what section of the country he hailed from, but have sought to find the best-fitted man for the hardest job."

BACON CONDEMNS WILSON.

Assails President's Foreign Policy and Military Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Robert Bacon, Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Theodore Roosevelt, and now candidate for nomination as Republican candidate for United States Senator from New York, spoke at Chautauqua today on universal national service and the obligations of our foreign policy.

Mr Bacon assailed the Democratic Administration on three topics—first, the effort of the Administration war defense measure to unite the National Guard system with a national army system, which, he said, was manifestly impossible; second, the failure immediately to protest the invasion of Belgium, and third, the watchful waiting policy in Mexico, which he characterized as a pitiful procrastination that sprang from a timid hope that something would happen which would cause the problem to settle itself.

After expressing his opinion of the policy of the President in Mexico, Mr. Bacon said that no national policy ever could endure not firmly based on the principles of international law. He charged that the present Administration had failed to uphold the most sacred principles of the law of nations and had failed to prepare the country so it could demand and secure its international rights.

DANIELS PREDICTS END OF ALL WARFARE

Tells Maine Voters Plan for a World Tribunal Will Win at End of Conflict.

CREDITS IT TO WILSON

Indorses Preparedness as a Supreme Necessity Until Nations Meet in Agreement.

JACKSONVILLE, Me., Aug. 26.—The Methodist camp meeting here suspended religious worship today to hear Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, discuss the lasting debt he said all Americans owed to Woodrow Wilson for having kept the United States out of the European war and preventing a clash with Mexico.

"Preparedness," said the Secretary, "is far removed from militarism, which curse must never afflict our land."

In order to show the Wilson Administration was resolved to leave no stone unturned to bring about an international agreement to put an end to competitious navy building, Secretary Daniels read that provision in the Navy bill authorizing the President at the end of the European war to invite all the great Governments of the world to send representatives to a conference to create a court of arbitration to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement, and to consider the question of disarmament.

The clauses of the bill read by the Secretary follow:

Upon the conclusion of the war in Europe, or as soon as it may be done, the President of the United States is authorized to invite all the great Governments of the world to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of suggesting an organization, a court of arbitration, or other body, to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement and to consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendations to their respective Governments for approval.

The President is hereby authorized to appoint nine citizens of the United States, who, in his judgment, shall be qualified for such duty to be representatives of the United States in such a conference. * * * The President is authorized to fix the compensation of the commissioners. * * * A sum of $200,000 is appropriated to carry into effect this provision. * * *

If at any time before the appropriations authorized by this act shall have been contracted for there shall have been established, with the co-operation of the United States of America, an international tribunal or tribunals, competent to secure peaceful determination of all international disputes, and which shall render unnecessary the maintenance of competitive armaments, then and in that case such naval expenditures as may be inconsistent with the engagements made in the establishment of such tribunal or tribunals may be suspended when so ordered by the President of the United States.

Secretary Daniels spoke of the big navy as a guarantor of American principles.

"We are not a belligerent nation," he said. "We wish that every country would join us in submitting all controversies to arbitration. The thirty peace treaties express the aspirations the people of this country hold. There must be an international tribunal to hear and settle international differences, with power to enforce its decrees. Until the nations come to this wise course—and I am one of those who believe we will witness it at the close of this great war—no nation can afford to reduce armament or fail to be prepared to defend its right to be free and pursue its own policy. No matter how peaceably inclined America is, as long as there are powerful nations covetous to bestride the earth our only safety is preparedness.

"It is the easist thing in the world for an executive to so act as to plunge his country into war. But it requires statesmanship to steer the ship of state through tortuous waters and whirlpools on its fixed course. In these days of crisis an excitable navigator would have sent the craft upon the rocks. A Captain, fond of excitement and thoughtless of the consequences, would have steered the ship into the boiling seas, cleared the deck for action, and precipitated the vessel into participation in the struggle. For two years the American people have been tense in their interest, hopeful that their President would continue to be a safe pilot, and Christian men and women have prayed that he might be guided by the Ruler of the Universe, so that, without sacrifice of American rights, peace might reign on this continent."

COLONEL GOING TO AFRICA?

His Ex-Foreman Says Roosevelt Will Start Next Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

MARION, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Theodore Roosevelt will leave in December for another hunting trip to Africa, said George Scoville, blacksmith at the Fairbanks Steam Shovel Company here and a foremen on Colonel Roosevelt's former African trip, today.

Scoville has been hired to go soon after the November election. About thirty-five white men and twice as many native Africans will make the trip. Scoville says the plans are being kept quiet to keep the Colonel from being annoyed by persons wanting to accompany him. He told of the proposed trip by accident. He was asked by a reporter if it was true he had been with Roosevelt in 1908.

"Yes, and I am going again with him in December," he said.

Scoville declined to say what part of Africa would be visited.

Civic Body Indorses Patten.

Deviating from its expresed purpose of civic betterment, the College Point Committee, a citizens' organization, has entered the political field to the extent of coming to the support of State Senator Bernard Patten, candidate for Congress in the Democratic primary in the Second District. August Grondyck declared yesterday that while the association was formed for civic purposes, there was a clause in the by-laws that made the action taken permissible when the aspirant for office had performed "conspicuous service in the line of civic reform." Senator Patten is opposed in the primaries by the present Representative of the district, Charles Pope Caldwell.

BUTLER INDORSES BACON.

Head of Columbia Wants Ex-Ambassador to be Senator.

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, came out yesterday with a strong indorsement of the candidacy of Robert Bacon for the United States Senatorship. Mr. Butler, who is in Everett, Wash., telegraphed to Mr. Bacon:

"Am truly glad to hear of your willingness to enter the contest for the Republican nomination for Senator. Your intimate knowledge of business and industrial conditions as well as your diplomatic experience give you exceptional fitness to represent the State of New York and to serve the nation in the Senate at this particular time. The grave national and international problems that will confront us when the great war ends will tax our best statesmanship. In dealing with those problems your counsel and co-operation would be most useful. Best wishes for your success both at the primaries and at the polls."

Assemblyman William T. Simpson of the Twelfth Assembly District has made an examination of the petition filed by Mr. Bacon against William M. Calder, and he said yesterday that it showed that William Barnes of Albany has done yoeman service for Mr. Bacon. He said that 40 per cent. of all the signatures to Mr. Bacon's petition obtained outside of New York City were from Albany County.

"The nominating petition filed for Mr. Bacon reveals how strongly his candidacy depends upon William Barnes," said Mr. Simpson. "Outside of New York City there were approximately 6,400 signatures. Of that number 2,660, or 40 per cent., came from Albany County. In New York County, where Mr. Bacon resides, although the Republican enrollment is nearly three times the enrollment of Albany County, there were only half as many signers to his petition as there were in Albany County.

"William M. Calder does not satisfy Mr. Barnes. Apparently Robert Bacon is entirely satisfactory to him. Mr. Barnes finds fault with Mr. Calder's method of seeking the nomination. He does not believe it is right for Mr. Calder to appeal directly to the voters. He would prefer to have Mr. Calder come, hat in hand, and beg him for support.

"Mr. Calder does not believe in this method. He knows how to approach the farmer and mechanic as well as the business and professional man. Mr. Calder does not talk above their heads. He has assumed no attitude of aloofness. The voters of this State want a man and not a marble in the United States Senate. Notwithstanding Mr. Barnes of Albany County, William M. Calder will continue to go to the voter in person."

POINCARE ANSWERS WILSON.

Reply on Plea for Polish Relief Understood to be Unsatisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—President Poincaré of France has sent by mail a reply to President Wilson's personal plea for arrangements to send relief to Poland. It is understood that the reply follows the general lines of those by England and ermany, which imposed conditions making relief impossible.

England is willing to pass supplies into Poland on condition that eGrmany uses none of them for herself and none of the supplies grown in Poland.

Germany contends that under the laws of war she is entitled to the products of conquered territory, especially where she has planted and reapted them herself.

DEMOCRATIC STRIFE RUMOR

Reports Say Shake-up Is Expected at Campaign Headquarters.

Rumors of strife among members of the Democratic National Campaign Committee over the conduct of the campaign have stirred up the party managers in this city and it is reported that there is to be a "shake-up" at campaign headquarters in the Forty-second Street Building in the coming week. The trouble, according to report, has arisen over the fact that three of President Wilson's closest advisers have taken the conduct of the campaign into their own hands and have ignored the men who have been giving most of their attention to the re-election of the President.

The three men in question are Colonel E. M. House, Secretary William McAdoo, the President's son-in-law, and Henry Morgenthau, Chairman of the Finance Committee. From now on, it was said yesterday, the Democratic campaign will be practically conducted by these men, in close and frequent consultation with the President himself. What is known as the "old crowd," or the men who have been prominent in the party management before and after the President's re-nomination, are bitter because they feel that they are being displaced. At the head of this factior is Frederick B. Lynch, National Committeeman from Minnesota and Chairman of the National Executive Committee. Mr. Lynch has been in almost daily attendance at headquarters, but according to rumor, he has seldom been consulted and has not even had desk room in the building.

Just how National Chairman Vance McCormick would fare under the reported new plan has not been stated, except a rumor that hereafter he would be in more frequent consultation with Washington and that he was to carry out the orders of the men who are to be more directly in charge of affairs. Mr. McCormick left yesterday for Pennsylvania to spend the week-end at his home. Before returning to New York he will go to Washington to confer with the President.

WISCONSIN WANTS A BANK.

Farm Loan Board is Urged to Locate One at Madison.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 26.—Arguments were presented to the Federal Farm Loan Board for the location of one of the twelve banks in the central part of Wisconsin by leading agriculturists and business men at a hearing conducted by the board here today.

Professor R. A. Moore of the Wisconsin Agricultural College and John A. Alyward, United States District Attorney, offered statistics to show that already Madison had come to be recognized through the influence of its great agricultural college as one of the most progressive and influential farming centres in the Middle West. Through the influence of the agricultural college, it was argued, a farm loan bank would be brought in closer touch with the farmers at Madison than any other point in the Middle West. The idea of Federal financial aid to farmers was received with enthusiasm by those who attended the hearing. All the speakers said the banks would prove of unlimited value in the development of 4,500,000 acres of idle land in this region.

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Thirty Separate Shops, Specializing in "Correct Dress."

AUTUMN FASHIONS

For Women

For Misses

Women's Gown Shop

Now Showing the New Fall Gowns

Afternoon Gowns of serge, satin, chiffon velvet or Georgette embroidered in wool, metallic threads, beads or chenille. Evening Gowns of silk, satin, metal brocades or silk net trimmed with silver lace, spangles or embroidered nets.

29.50 to 165.00

Misses' Gown Shop

Now Showing the New Fall Gowns

Afternoon Gowns of French satin, charmeuse, crepe meteor or Georgette, also serge and satin combinations. Evening Gowns of French satin, chiffon taffeta, French net, flowered Georgette or silver and gold cloth with net draperies. 14 to 20 years.

18.50 to 98.50

Special for Monday

Women's Serge Dresses

Redingote, pleated, straight line or belted models of navy serge; tailored or combined with satin; beaded, braided or embroidered.

Special 29.50

Special for Monday

Misses' Serge Dresses

Exclusive straight line, coatee, belted or pleated models, many combined with satin, trimmed with beads, braid or worsted embroidery. 14 to 20 years.

Special 18.50

Women's Suit Shop

Now Showing the New Fall Suits

Fitted, semi-fitted, belted or Empire models; many are copies of Paris models made in our own workroom, of wool velour, duvetyne, broadcloth, duvet de laine, Callot checks or velour plaids; the majority are richly tur trimmed.

29.50 to 145.00

Misses' Suit Shop

Now Showing the New Fall Suits

Many are copies of Paris models, adaptations and our own original creations, of wool velour, duvet de laine, broadcloth, Callot checks, velour plaids or velveteen, fur, velvet or braid trimmed. 14 to 20 yrs.

29.50 to 195.00

Special for Monday

Women's Fur Trimmed Suits

Plain tailored model, in Burgundy, dark green, brown or navy, new three-quarter length fitted coat with large flat collar and wide pointed cuffs of Hudson seal fur; inset shaped girdle, button trimmed, full flare skirt with wide detachable belt.

Special 39.50

Special for Monday

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

After "Bernard," navy, dark green, seal brown or Burgundy, half-belted three-quarter length coat with shirred fullness at sides extending into pockets, new convertible cape collar inset with velvet and banded with Hudson seal fur, full flare skirt. 14 to 20 years.

Special 34.50

Women's Coat Shop

Now Showing the New Fall Coats

Full flare, semi-fitted or belted coats of duvetyne, English wool velour, wool Jersey, crepe vicuna and velour plaids, showing the new deep collar and cape effects of self material or entire cape of fashionable rich furs.

29.50 to 98.50

Misses' Coat Shop

Now Showing the New Fall Coats

For Afternoon, evening or general wear, of duvetyne, wool velour, crepe vicuna, bolivia cloth or silk; many have the extremely large convertible collar of self material or fur. 14 to 20 years.

19.75 to 98.50

Women's Waist Shop

Just Received via S. S. Lafayette

Now showing new Paris Model Waists, including Paris peplum waists and slip-on models; of Georgette, crepe de chine, silk chiffon or lace. Braided, beaded or embroidered in self or contrasting colors.

15.75 to 49.50

Women's Shoe Shop

Now Showing the New Fall Boots and Slippers

New and exclusive boots made of the highest grade selected kidskin, in new Paris brown, field mouse and smoke grey. Slippers of cloth of silver or gold, also satin slippers in all evening shades.

5.00 to 9.50

Special for Monday

Hand-Made Georgette Waists

Copy of a Paris model waist in new Fall shades, entirely hand-made, tiny ruffles of self color Georgette, edged with cloth of gold, are hemstitched to waist, double collar of beige Georgette.

Special 18.50

Special for Monday

Women's New Fall Shoes

In keeping with the Fall fashion prediction is a new height in Boots slightly lower than the formerstyles, shown in the newest Fall colors—Paris Brown and Field Mouse, of highest quality kidskin.

Special 8.50

Early Fall Models for STOUT FIGURES

Exclusive Styles—Attractive Prices

Dresses, Coats, Suits and Waists of extremely fashionable cut, designed especially for the extra size figure, are shown here in sizes up to 58 bust measure.

Leonard's

The attributes that lend so much attraction to women's dress are paramount in all the productions of this shop.

24 West 39th Street — *Just West of 5th Ave.*

WEINGARTEN & PEARL

IMPORTERS

Are Now Showing

Paris Models

Also, a Superb Collection of

Their Own Originations

At Reasonable Prices

PROMPT EXECUTION OF ORDERS.

516 FIFTH AVENUE

At 43rd Street New York

HUGHES SUMS UP CAMPAIGN ATTACKS

Tells Great Denver Audience Where He Believes Democrats Have Failed.

GIVES CREDIT TO COLONEL

Names Him as the "Stalwart American" Who Aroused the Democrats to Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 26.—Charles E. Hughes completed the first stage of his nation-wide campaign tonight by addressing in the Auditorium the biggest audience he has met on his tour. For the first time Mr. Hughes named Colonel Roosevelt as the "stalwart American" who, he said, stirred the people and caused the Democratic Party to come out for preparedness. There was loud applause. Cries of "Roosevelt" were heard. The nominee was speaking on preparedness. He had assailed the Administration for calling advocates of preparedness "nervous and excited."

"And then," Mr. Hughes said, "a stalwart American went through the land—" He was interrupted by a roar from the crowd. As the applause died down the nominee continued:

"Mr. Roosevelt went through the land, arousing the nation to its needs, and the Administration changed its mind overnight."

Likes His Colorado Reception.

Mr. Hughes was cheered by the cordiality of the reception he received today, as Colorado is written down by the Democratic leaders as safe for President Wilson. The Republicans admit that there is basis for such a claim, but they have not lost hope that Hughes will carry the State, as Roosevelt did in 1904.

Mr. Hughes has visited twelve other States, of which all except two, Nevada and Montana, are generally put in the Republican column when national elections are held. In many of them it was found that Mr. Wilson had unexpected strength. In others, factional strife and apathy upon the part of many of the Old Guard leaders threaten the normal Republican pluralities.

Mr. Hughes found the evidence of strong Wilson sentiment here, but the crowds which greeted him upon his arrival were among the largest on the tour. The Wilson strength is based on the feeling among many of the voters that the Administration has done well in keeping the country out of war and supplying constructive legislation under trying circumstances, and that Mr. Wilson should be returned. The Hughes strength lies in the fact that Colorado has a popular Republican Governor—George A. Carlson—and that there is some feeling against the Administration's Mexican policy.

The prohibition law which was advocated by the Republicans and put into force last January is a potent factor here as well as in other States visited. Colorado seems to like prohibition and the men who worked for it. On the other hand, there is a faction headed by Samuel Nicholson, which is fighting Governor Carlson in the primaries for the nomination as Governor. This fight may have some effect on the national ticket.

The Democrats say that this factional fight will work to their advantage. They say also that organized labor here, as in other States, is for President Wilson. Both sides claim a majority of the votes of the women, the Democrats because Wilson has kept the country out of war, the Republicans because Hughes is for the Federal amendment.

The best information from both sides indicates that the situation here will be very close, with present conditions favoring President Wilson. These were the conditions which Mr. Hughes faced when he got here today, and he strove hard to win the confidence and votes of the people before he left late tonight for a three days' rest at Estes Park. Following the breathing spell he will start for Topeka, Kan.

Sums Up His Charges.

In his addresses today Mr. Hughes summed up in carefully chosen paragraphs, the bulk of the charges he makes against the Wilson Administration and left them for the people to digest in the hope that they would tip the scales in his favor. Some of the Democratic leaders felt that they would scarcely answer the purpose and that Mr. Hughes had failed as yet to satisfy the Progressives. The paragraphs follow:

"Before I leave I want to say what is very close to my heart—that we have got to have an economic, business-like administration of Government in this country, in charge of competent men. Our opponents said they would reduce the cost of living. They haven't reduced the cost of living. They said that they would stand for the merit system in government. They have shamelessly betrayed the merit system in government. They said they were for the maintenance of the constitutional rights of American citizens throughout the world. They left our citizens to be murdered and their property to be destroyed right here in Mexico close to our own boundary.

"They did say they were opposed to a tariff for protection. That they carried out, with the result that before the European war broke out unemployed men were walking the streets of our cities, jobless, asking for work, and having to be fed by countless charitable organizations.

"I want to see efficiency in government, efficiency in business, efficiency in the execution of all laws relating to governmental activity. I desire to see a contented people, living under just laws as fellow-workingmen, fellow-laborers in a splendid co-operative enterprise. That is what free institutions mean. They mean co-operation.

"Now, my friends, I leave the word with you: 'Shall we as a great people advance and hold ourselves in the difficult days of the twentieth century?' If I can aid in the accomplishment of that end my service is at your command."

The Colorado campaign started at Greele at 9 o'clock in the morning, where Mr. Hughes spoke in the public square.

He referred briefly to his career as Governor of New York.

"I am for the public interest every time," he said. "I believe in the regulation, in the supervision of every activity that comes in contact with public interest, so that the general public may be protected against exploitation, against monopolistic practices, and against unjust discrimination."

Mr. Hughes arrived in this city at 11:15 o'clock. Apparently orders had gone out to disregard the instructions of Chairman Willcox and his representative, A. N. Rodway, for there was a well-organized demonstration at the station. The long line of automobiles which carried the party passed through well-filled streets. There was little cheering. "An old-fashioned Colorado welcome" was the way one of the committee described it. Mr. Hughes was all smiles, and he never stopped waving his hat.

Attends Non-Partisan Luncheon.

A luncheon tendered by the Mile High Club at the Adams Hotel was the next event on the program. It was a non-partisan affair, and on either side of Mr. Hughes were George Speer, the Democratic Mayor, and Julius C. Gunter, Democratic nominee for Governor. A dozen Brown University alumni had seats in front of Mr. Hughes.

The nominee in his speech took up a discussion of business matters, and said:

"I do not think there has been in many years a campaign in which business men, solicitous for the future of our country, should feel or have so deep an interest. The difficulties with which we are dealing are in the main economic differences, and these I think, are questions that pass beyond partisan differences.

"We ought to be able in this country to do right, to insist upon what is right, to prevent abuses, to cut off monopolistic practices, to check and prevent monopolistic discrimination in every unjust form while at the time we have a fine sense of co-operation to have the United States go ahead and take a worthy place as a nation successful, proud of its achievements among the nations of the world.

Urges Co-operation and Efficiency.

"We face a new era. And there are two watchwords of this era—co-operation and efficiency. You can't ever amount to anything without either.

"We have had a new consciousness as to what is due to the public with respect to public rights and privileges. I think there are very few business men today who think that the great object of life is to build up a citadel somewhere along the highways of commerce where the ordinary traveler may be held up and made to pay tribute.

"I regard that day as passed. I believe the business men of the United States to be patriotic, broad, sound in their views, and ambitions. And because that is so I look into the future with confidence that it will be met aright. I should look to the future with deep dismay did I not feel this.

"We have got to have efficiency and we have got to have a greater co-operation than ever before. And I regard it as absolutely essential to our own prosperity in the future that we honestly apply the doctrine of a protective tariff.

"Patriotism in this country must have a little different direction from what it has had in the past. We have got to have patriotism in public business which will come with that sense of co-operation of which I spoke a moment ago.

"Capital and labor are our two hands. We can't work with one alone. We must use them both, use them intelligently, use them well in the years to come to make America first and America efficient."

After the luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Hughes held a reception at the Brown Palace Hotel, where a great crowd pushed about the lobbies for a chance to shake hands.

Colorado went Democratic in 1900 and 1908 on the Presidential issue, while Roosevelt carried it in 1904. In 1912 President Wilson got almost as many votes as Roosevelt and Taft combined.

It is estimated that Mr. Hughes has traveled about 7,000 miles thus far on his tour and has made 150 speeches. The States where he has sought favor of the voters are Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado.

ORGANIZE HUGHES ALLIANCE

Plans for the Five City Boroughs to be Completed Today.

The Hughes Alliance in the State of New York, through its Executive Committee, will today complete its plans for organization in the city and will shortly open headquarters in the various counties of the State, it was announced at Republican campaign headquarters yesterday. Democrats and Progressives are included in the personnel of the committees which have been active in the organization of the alliance.

Jacob J. Lesser, member of the Board of Assessors and a former Vice President of the Progressive County Committee, is directing the work of organization in New York County, and among those engaged with him are George H. Bell, Commissioner of Licenses; Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., President of the New York Young Republican Club; Winfred T. Denison, former Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines, and former Assistant Attorney General of the United States; Nathaniel Phillips, and Richard Wolters. This committee will be enlarged.

The New York county plan of organization provides for its division into seven districts: East side, Hudson, Murray Hill, Riverside, Yorkville, Harlem, and Washington Heights with sectional committees and a Chairman for each section. The names of the Chairmen will be made known this week. The Hughes Alliance in Kings County is headed by Elmer G. Sammis, President of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club. Mark Reardon, who was Secretary of the Progressive organization of Kings, and is Secretary of Brooklyn Borough, is Secretary of the Kings Alliance. Other Kings members are William Hamlin Childs, Jacob C. Klinck, President of the Williamsburg Trust Company; Darwin R. James, Jr., of the Municipal Civil Service Commission; Nathaniel H. Levi, Travis H. Whitney, Public Service Commissioner; William S. Miller, ex-Assemblyman Almeth W. Hoff, Fenwick H. Small, George A. Shellas, Westervelt Prentice, W. H. Pendry, George A. Green, and Homer L. Bartlett.

CORNER GRAIN HERE, NEW GERMAN IDEA

Berlin Editor Urges This Means of Forcing England and France to Starvation.

THE HAGUE, Sunday, Aug. 27, (via London.)—To corner the grain supplies against the Entente powers, despite the tremendous money sacrifices involved, is a step seriously urged by the commercial editor of the Berlin Post.

"If England buys Rumanian grain to let it rot rather than to allow us to have it," says the writer, "we can do the same thing by manipulating the grain markets where our enemies buy and which are also accessible to us. If corners in the Chicago and New York markets are possible in peace times they are more so now, when the demand for grain is so keen and the crops in America and enemy countries are so poor.

"Considerations of depreciations in our exchange should not deter us as long as we bring victory nearer. Besides, our food supplies and the conduct of the war do not depend on exchange."

The Vorwärts, commenting on the dangers of what it calls this "wild cat scheme," admits that it would make bread in England and France dearer, but at a wholly unproportionate cost to Germany.

Schall, Blind Congressman, Is Hurt.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 26.—Minnesota's blind Congressman, Thomas D. Schall, who was scheduled to speak at a Republican meeting at Kesar Falls tonight, was injured in the back at Cornish today when an automobile backed into his machine. Congressman Schall was brought to this city tonight. His injuries are not serious, but he may not be able to continue his campaign. His wife, who was in the car with him, was not hurt.

AIR RAID ON NAMUR PLEASES LONDON

Retaliatory Attack on Zeppelin Sheds Approved Amid Discussion of Home Air Defense.

SOME THINK IT IMPROVED

Others Think Every Aircraft That Visits England Should Be Brought Down.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The bulletin issued today by the Admiralty of the British aeroplane attack on the Zeppelin sheds, near Namur, was generally hailed with satisfaction as in line of the "defensive offensive" policy advocated by the majority of air experts, whose views have received most publicity in the popular newspapers. It is recalled, however, that the Namur sheds were raided before the British official report from Flanders on Aug. 11, said that they were attacked just prior to that date by the Royal Flying Corps, which also raided the Zeppelin sheds at Brussels.

Some London papers are failing foul of one another in discussion of the latest Zeppelin visits. One set of papers vigorously attacks the Air Board, arguing that the soundest test of the progress of aerial defenses lies in an answer to the question, How many Zeppelins were brought down? The duty of the Air Board, according to this view, is to prevent any Zeppelins that come over here from getting back again.

"That alone," says The Daily Mail, "is what the public cares about. The cheap assumptions that Zeppelins wander about in the sky without knowing where they are going are not convincing. Everybody knows that they more than once approached places of considerable importance and dropped bombs as near thereto as they were able. That should be taken as prima facie evidence they had a definite objective. They knew what they were aiming at was not quite hit, but they keep on trying. Is any apostle of silence and composure prepared to assure us that practice and persistency will not bring their usual reward, or that the Germans may not succeed in arming their new and improved and more powerful airships of which Lord Montagu spoke with devices which will insure more accurate shooting? Every Zeppelin raid is no doubt more or less an experiment, but repeated experiments are in common experience gradually crowned at last with success. It is for that reason that the public asks after every raid, How many Zeppelins have we brought down? and the public, which is not at all nervous or panicky, is not in the least inclined to be put off by pontifical adjurations to hold its tongue."

Lord Northcliffe's other paper, The Times, remarks:

"The air defenses are still unfortunately incomplete, largely because the demands of the armies at the front, which have natural precedence, are heavy and increasing. The experiences of Thursday night, however, proved that a great step forward has already been made, and that Zeppelins can no longer roam over our land unchallenged. We are a long way beyond the ridiculous darkness and composure stage."

These two extracts have been cited because they pretty accurately represent what may be called the popular view. Some of The Daily Mail's competitors accuse it of "playing the German game," but it is noticeable they are not so vociferous in denunciation now as they were before Thursday night's raid over the outskirts of London, possibly from the keen realization that The Mail has struck a very popular note.

It is hardly necessary to repeat that the latest raids and the expectation of more before the harvest moon rises in the middle of September—between mid-August and mid-September last year Zeppelins made eight raids over Britain—have not created anything like a panic. The following incident at the inquest held today on Elizabeth Schneider, 62, a widow who lived in the outskirts of London, but some miles from the neighborhood visited by the Zeppelin in the early hours of Friday, speaks volumes. The son said his mother went to bed about 10 o'clock. Early Friday morning she called him, saying she heard guns. Together they went downstairs and in the passage she collapsed and expired, apparently frightened to death. Of the doctor who called the Coroner asked:

"Do you think a sudden shock may have caused death?"

"Quite so, Sir. I do not know whether you will go to the length of blaming the Kaiser."

"As it is," replied the Coroner, "I have already a verdict of murder against him."

The jury found death had been due to syncope from shock.

Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Cleland Dead.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 26.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Cleland, pastor of Knox Presbyterian Church of this city, and one of the most prominent men in the Presbyterian Church, died today. He was 73 years old. Dr. Cleland and the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, now of Alaska, were leaders in the establishment of the Presbyterian Church west of the Missouri River. Dr. Cleland was born in Mortonsville, Ky.

BRITISH AUXILIARY SUNK IN NORTH SEA

23 of the Duke of Albany's Crew Lost When She Is Torpedoed by a German Submarine.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The torpedoing in the North Sea of a British naval auxiliary, with the loss of twenty-three men, was announced officially today. Eighty-seven men were saved. The torpedoed vessel was the armed boarding steamer Duke of Albany. The bulletin reads:

"The British armed boarding steamer Duke of Albany was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea on Thursday by an enemy submarine. The commander and twenty-two men were lost. Eleven officers and seventy-six ratings were saved."

The British merchant steamer Duke of Albany, which probably is the craft alluded to in the official statement, was a vessel of 1,997 tons gross, built in 1907 and owned in Glasgow.

DENIES LOSS OF U-BOAT.

Berlin Says All Submarines Engaged in Recent Battle Have Returned.

BERLIN, Aug. 26, (via London.)—No German submarine was lost in the engagement in the North Sea last week, according to an official statement issued by the German Admiralty today. The statement follows:

The Admiralty Staff states in connection with the official report of Tuesday that all submarines participating in the enterprise of Aug. 19 have returned.

The British Admiralty statement concerning the destruction of one German submarine, therefore, is incorrect.

Saw U-Boat Chase a Steamer.

The officers of the Norwegian freighter Kronstad, which arrived yesterday from Marseilles, reported that when he was off the coast of Spain, near Cape Sebastian, he saw a German submarine on the surface chasing another vessel to the eastward. The undersea craft passed across the bow of the Kronstad, firing her bow gun at the fleeing merchantman, and the Norwegian Captain put his vessel at full speed and steered to the westward, the officers said.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

MODES D'AUTOMNE—**d'Après Midi Frocks**

29.50 to 195.00

Achieved in luxurious velvets and satins and in soft Georgettes—accentuated by metallic embroideries, beaded effects, braided designs and fur bandings.

TAILLEUR TYPES—**Women's Serge Frocks 25.00 to 95.00**

Jacquette, low-belted, loose-line and tunic types, in serge and combinations of serge and charmeuse, serge and Georgette.

NEW SHIPMENTS—**French & Philippine Lingerie**

Exquisitely fine, hand embroidered in distinctive Bonwit Teller & Co. designs. Gowns, Chemises and Envelope Chemises in the preferred silhouettes.

NEW MODES—**"Jacqulin" French Corsets**

Distinctive types designed specially for the petite figure—developed in French batiste and tricot.

AUTUMN MODES—**"Jeune Fille" Apparel**

Misses' Charmeuse Frocks — **29.50**

Loose line and tunic types in navy, black, brown or white. Size 14 to 18.

Misses' Velour Coats — **29.50**

Belted types in gold, green, brown or navy. Lined throughout. Size 14 to 18.

Closing Out Entire Remaining Summer Stock

Women's Coats, Evening Wraps, Separate Skirts

Regardless of Value or Cost

Daytime Coats — HIGH COST MODELS — *Formerly 49.50 to 75.00* — **20.00**

Full length stockinette coats in the most approved colorings. Natural and colored pongee coats. Black and white and a few pastel check coats.

Silk Coats — EXCLUSIVE AFTERNOON MODELS — *Formerly 65.00 to 135.00* — **35.00**

Sumptuous high class models. A limited quantity of one or two of a kind. Reproductions and adaptations of imported coats. Fashionable colorings.

Evening Wraps — HIGH COST MODELS — *Reduced to* — **59.50 75.00**

Exclusive Bonwit Teller models. Small choice group, one or two of a kind. Beautiful silk textiles and novelty effects. Season's smart shadings.

Silk or Wool Jersey Skirts	*Formerly up to 19.50*	5.00
Awning Stripe Skirts	*Formerly up to 5.75*	1.50
Flowered & Novelty Stripe Skirts	*Formerly 7.75*	1.95
White Viyella Flannel Skirts	*Formerly 8.95*	4.75

To Close Out Monday

Odd Groups Women's, Misses' & Flapper Frocks

		Reg. U. S. Pat.	
Women's Summer Frocks	*formerly to 59.50*		12.50
Misses' Summer Frocks	*formerly to 29.50*	2.95	5.00
"Flapper" Tub Frocks	*formerly to 12.75*	2.95	3.95

FOR MONDAY—*The Following Special Sales:*

Silk Gauntlet Gloves .85 — White with black stitching. *formerly 1.25*

Long Silk Gloves .65 — In elbow length. White only.

Pure Silk Hosiery 1.35 — In black or white, with hand embroidered clox. *to close out at*

Glove Silk Vests 1.95 — Embroidered and tailored finished.

Glove Silk Knickers 1.95 — Of superior quality. Flesh or white.

Negligees & House Coats 19.75 — New models of Crepe de Chine and Georgette.

To Close Out Monday—**Wool Knit Bathing Suits**

3.95

Odd Groups Silk Bathing Frocks—to Close Out Monday—Regardless Former Prices.

Illustrated Catalogue of Best's Fall and Winter Fashions for School, Academy and College wear is now ready for Mailing. Write Dept. 42 today.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879.

Acknowledged Leading Specialists

We are prepared with our new and Original Styles for School, Academy and College wear for Fall and Winter 1916.

For those living at a distance the illustrated Catalogue will prove indispensable.

3rd Floor—Departments Greatly Enlarged

Tailleur Dresses

Misses' Afternoon Dresses, in Chic models of Navy or Black Taffeta, and Navy or White Crepe de Chine. Sizes 14 to 17 years.

Special **13.50**

Tailleur Coats

Misses' new Fall models of handsome Wool Mixtures, in smart practical models, on mannish lines. Sizes 14 to 17 years.

Special **22.50**

Women's and Misses' Fall Fashions

Distinctively Best & Co.

Revealing the exclusive lines, rich fabrics and favored colors for smart Fall wear.

Tailleur Suits—*2nd Floor—Depts. Greatly Enlarged*

Clever Fall models in advance showing of fashionable weaves, in Wool Velour, Broadcloth, Fancy Checks and Mixtures, in the smart tailored cut. **29.50** to **79.50**

Tailleur Coats

Clever Fall models in the season's most desired fabrics of English Tweed, Wool Velour, Covert-cloth and Mixtures in plain and fancy, on smart man-tailored lines. **15.00** to **79.50**

Furs—Fur Sets—and Capes

—2nd Floor

Department Greatly Enlarged

The Fur Department is now displaying the newest and most fashionable Fur Sets—decidedly attractive prices.

Muffs		Neck Furs
33.75	Nat. Skunk	15.00
23.75	Black Fox	22.50
37.50	Black Lynx	18.75
37.50	Mole	23.50
48.50	Baum Marten Fox	45.00

Illustrated at 25.00

Women's Fall Dresses—*2nd Floor*

Department Greatly Enlarged

Women's Street Dresses

New Fall models, in advance showing for street wear, in Navy French Serge or Serge combined with Silk or Georgette, featuring the new worsted and bead embroidery. Style pictured. **25.00** to **59.50**

Women's Afternoon Dresses

New Fall models for afternoon wear, in Satin, Silk, Charmeuse and Crepe Meteor, trimmed with contrasting bead embroidery and fur. **25.00** to **65.00**

Women's Evening Dresses

New Fall models for evening wear, in French Satin, Georgette, Charmeuse, Metal Brocade or Silk Net, trimmed with metal lace and beads. **55.00** to **125.00**

Women's Silk Stockings—Special

An unusual showing of Pure Thread Silk Stockings, in Black, Cream White, assorted Grey shades, Navy Blue and other desirable colors; an excellent quality in popular weight.

.95 *per pair*

Usually 1.50

Daily Motor Delivery to Suburban and Jersey Coast Points

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

TELLS HOW POLITICS BLOCKS ISLES' SALE

Copenhagen Correspondent of The Manchester Guardian Puts Blame on Campaign.

PRO-GERMANISM CRY RAISED

Opponents of the Riksdag Leader Have Lost Sight of the Treaty in Their Factional Rivalry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Some interesting sidelights are thrown on what is called the "islands crisis" in Denmark by the Copenhagen correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, who, writing on Aug. 14, made the prediction, since verified by events, that the Danish Parliament would postpone the sale until after the general election. He says that the real issue is one purely of domestic politics. There would be a majority for the sale of the islands if it were not complicated by a quarrel over methods. In favor of the sale are the Radicals, the Socialists—the largest party—and the Left. They are against the Cabinet's tactics, and generally aim at throwing out Premier Zahle, but they declare through M. Christiansen that if a constitutional Riksdag is elected they will vote for the sale. Alone of the recognized parties the Conservatives condemn both the sale and the method of carrying it through. Continuing, The Guardian's correspondent says:

"The wisdom and expediency of the sale are entirely submerged by other questions. First comes the outcry against secret negotiations, and an alleged attempt to commit the nation to the transaction without being consulted beforehand. Even in the present unconstitutional Riksdag particular animosity was excited by the denials of Foreign Minister Scavenius and Eduard Brandes, Minister of Finance, that negotiations were taking place, and by the press censor's refusal to pass foreign telegrams reporting the negotiations.

Newspapers Make Protests.

"This outcry is backed by a general Democratic protest, in which the Conservative papers, like the National Tidende and the Berlingske Tidende, which normally do not champion popular liberties, have taken the lead. These newspapers proclaim that Premier Zahle's methods would have been inconceivable before the war.

"The fiercest personal attacks are on Minister Brandes, a brother of the critic, Georg Brandes, who is reputed to be the ablest of all the Danish politicians, just as Leader Christiansen is considered the country's best Riksdag politician and electioneer. Minister Brandes is the real negotiator of the sale. Under the queer system in Denmark, her oversea possessions are administered by different departments. Greenland is under the Minister of the Interior, Iceland under the Minister of Justice, the Farõe Islands are administratively a part of Zeeland, and the West Indian Islands are under the Finance Minister.

"The Cabinet's position has been made plain by Ministers Brandes and Scavenius. Brandes declares that international considerations alone were the cause of the sale, and that the condition of the islands and the American monetary offer were not the deciding inducements. The meaning of 'international considerations' was made plain by Minister Brandes in this question: What should we do, for instance, if the United States occupied the islands? Should we declare war or appeal to Europe?'

Holds Riksdag Responsible.

"Minister Brandes further said that if the opposition had its way and forced a general election, which could not be decided before November, responsibility for the consequences which might follow would fall on the Riksdag. The conservative newspapers declare that if this is not another false statement, it means that Washington, for reasons connected with the Presidential election there, wants the deal completed at once, and is determined to complete it itself if Denmark hesitates. Foreign Minister Scavenius emphasizes the hints of his colleague about pressure, and even says he does not know how far the American Government would consent to a postponement.

"The Left party, in demanding a general election, is merely repeating demands which it made many times during the last year. Up to now the demand has failed because the Conservatives on this question stood with the Cabinet, and when a crisis over the question was threatened last January the Conservatives denounced Leader Christiansen's policy as dangerous to Denmark's neutrality. Now the Conservatives and the Left are in an agreement with the Radicals and the Socialists to attack Christiansen as a firebrand. A general election during the war would, in their opinion, imperil Denmark's neutrality, and Leader Christiansen is charged with bringing down this risk for the mere purposes of returning to power.

"Before the island crisis began, Christiansen's party was assailing the Cabinet for alleged subserviency to Berlin. The Government's organs replied that when Christiansen himself was in power he and his colleague, Count Ahlefeldtlaurvig, pursued a policy so friendly to Germany that the popular cry is called it the German course. Christiansen was sharply attacked for this, and now, say the Radicals, he is trying to reverse his manoeuvre and exploit the undoubted unpopularity of Germany with the Danish masses in order to become Premier. No election cry is likely to succeed so well as a charge of pro-Germanism. The actual issue of the islands' sale is entirely subordinated to this party struggle."

DANISH PRESS IN DISPUTE.

Conservative Newspapers Printed False Cablegram, Opponents Charge

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 26, (via London.)—A few days ago the Conservative organ, the National Tidende, published what purported to be a statement from an official of the State Department in Washington, to its London correspondent. At the time the alleged statement was published the question of postponement of the proposed Danish West Indies sale treaty until after the general elections here had not been determined by the Landsthing. According to this statement, which since has been variously ascribed to Counselor Frank L. Polk of the State Department, to Secretary Lansing, and to a "high official," the United States Senate was not likely to ratify the sale treaty at its present session.

Following publication of the statement in the Tidende, Minister Maurice F. Egan made inquiries of the State Department in Washington regarding the authenticity of the published declaration of the Tidende, which, as the Conservative organ, opposed early consideration of the islands' sale. In reply to his inquiries, he received the following cablegram from Secretary Lansing: "So far as I know, no such question has been put to the President, and I am certain that no official of the State Department has made a statement of that kind. So far as I know, there is nothing to indicate that the treaty will not pass before adjournment of the present session."

This message, at the request of Minister Egan, was made public by the Danish Foreign Office. As a result of this, and the evident disparity between it and the Tidende's statement ascribed to Washington official sources, a newspaper controversy has arisen in Copenhagen which has served further to befog the issue of the sale of the islands to the United States.

The National Tidende today published what it termed an "explanation" of its message from Washington, reputing the message either to a high official of the State Department or to Counselor Polk.

It declares that the evident disparity in the messages as to the intention of the United States Senate is deplored. Further, it hints that the Foreign Minister had deliberately falsified the copy of Secretary Lansing's message he gave out for publication. Little credence is accorded to the National Tidende's explanation, the Radical evening newspaper, Extrabladet, today characterizing it "a vapid story."

The Tidende says that to an alleged original message from Secretary Lansing reading as follows: "The President of the United States denies that there has been any pressure brought to bear on the Danish Government in the question of the sale of the islands," the Foreign Office has added the information of the treaty's likelihood of ratification in Washington.

While the National Tidende is receiving support in its contention from another Conservative organ, the Berlingske Tidende, the general opinion is that the explanations of the first-named journal are merely the beginning of the last chapter of the agitation against the sale of the islands which followed the postponement of consideration through the vote in the Landsthing.

A Suicide While Wife Is at Theatre.

Charles A. Van Wickel, a well-known resident of Elmhurst, committed suicide yesterday in his home at that place by inhaling gas. He pulled a fixture from the wall in a room to get a full flow of the gas. Van Wickel had purchased tickets for his wife and daughter to attend a Manhattan theatre. On returning home they saw a note, pinned on a door, reading: "Please do not come upstairs; send for some friends." They telephoned for the police, who found the body.

300 ROOKIES TO TRY FOR RESERVE CORPS

Plattsburg Soldiers Settle Down to Serious Work in Order to Qualify in Examinations.

PROMINENT MEN APPLY

Bank Presidents and Railroad and Express Company Officers Especially Interested in Quartermaster Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 26.—With the prospect of getting commissions in the officers' reserve corps, the citizen soldiers in the present camp have settled down to the most serious kind of work. Frivolity and "horseplay" have little place in the camp—much to the chagrin of many Plattsburg merchants, who say the rookies never come to town any more. About 300 men in the camp have expressed their intention of taking the examinations. The greater number of them have attended previous camps or have had some other military experience.

The heads of the examination boards have not fixed any date yet for testing the fitness of applicants. The large number of applications, however, have caused them to decide to begin next week, probably before the hike. Many of the applicants are ready to take the examinations now, and the plan is to let each individual present himself before the board when he wants to be examined.

The record of previous training of the applicant will be considered part of the examination. This means that the recommendations of company commanders will have great weight. A strict physical examination will precede the mental tests. Defects of vision which may be corrected by glasses do not disqualify.

By the terms of the general order sent out by the War Department commissions will be issued for periods of five years. The men chosen may be called out for instruction for not to exceed fifteen days a year, or for longer, with the consent of the officers. Members of the corps who have served for more than fifteen days may be examined at the end of the period for higher grades.

"In time of actual or threatened hostilities" the order continues, "the President may order members of the officers reserve corps, subject to physical examination, to temporary duty with the regular army, or as officers in volunteer or other organizations, or as officers at recruit rendesvous and depots, or on other duty."

The policy of the two weeks' training is to be fixed by the Secretary of War, on recommendation of the General Staff, and programs of the training are to be forwarded each year to the members of the reserve corps. At the end of the year records are to be made of the amount of instruction and progress made by the officers.

Great interest is being displayed here in the Quartermasters Corps of the reserve. In the camp are officers of some large concerns, whose special knowledge would make them of great value in time of war.

Major Lawton today explained to the men who are going to take the examinations for Quartermasters, what the requirements were. They are divided into two classes—one for duties which require a knowledge of administrative details and one for special services of a professional nature requiring no special military knowledge. The second class is not subject to mental examination.

Bank Presidents, officers of railroads and express companies, manufacturers, wholesale merchants, and many others prominent in business and finance have Applied for commissions in the Quartermaster's Corps.

The serious attitude of the present camp as a whole, which has only been intensified by the extra work necessary for the examinations, has been the subject of frequent comment by the officers. Humorous incidents of camp life, which have been plentiful in the other two camps, are absent this month. The men are for the most part older than their predecessors, and in their mistakes they see little humor, but rather a lesson in what practical preparedness really is. Their progress, according to the officers, has been remarkable.

"I never saw much drilling in any of the camps here before," one of them said. "It is uniformly good. The manual is executed with precision and snap every time, and I have never seen such lines as they hold in the regimental parades."

An entraining drill was held this morning in preparation for the entrainment which will take the troops off the first day of the hike. One of the companies was marched to the railroad tracks where two flat cars, rigged up with side rails, were waiting. They were marched onto the cars and off again. The men will have to stand the entire sixteen miles that they are going by train.

Mayor Milroy of Toledo, who has been here as a rookie, returned home today at the call of city officials in Toledo. He said he did not expect to return. He had intended taking the examinations for a commission.

Continue Secret Mail Route Inquiry.

Assistant District Attorney John E. Walker and agents of the Department of Justice continued yesterday their examination of witnesses who were supposed to know something about the "secret mail route to Germany." The investigation grows out of information given in connection with the arrest of Hans Edward Thompson and Frederick Uffleman, the latter a landing agent at one time in the employ of a Norwegian steamship company. It was erroneously stated yesterday that Uffleman was employed by the Scandinavian-American Steamship Company.

PROTECTS MORRISON MONEY

Court Bars Lawyer from Collecting Aged Chicagoan's Rentals.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.—James R. Ward, the attorney who benefited to the extent of hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars by the "philanthropy" of Edward W. Morrison, aged millionaire, will collect no more rents from two valuable downtown properties, for a time, at least.

Papers were served on the Moir Hotel Company and Benjamin Roth today requiring them to turn over the rentals of the properties at 70-76 West Madison Street, 5 and 7 North Clark Street, and 15 and 17 South Clark Street, to the receiver for Mr. Morrison.

If a trustee is appointed for Morrison, it is likely that a suit will be started to compel Ward to deed back to him the property which Morrison gave him.

John Sommers, the Wabash Avenue jeweler, who is alleged to have received money from Mr. Morrison approximating $200,000, promised today to give sensational testimony at the hearing on Tuesday. He hinted that, as a result of his testimony, Margaret and Alice Burnstein, adopted daughter of Morrison, might be taken away from their foster father.

Mr. Morrison may fall heir to still more wealth, according to E. A. Theilgohl, attorney for the Central Trust Company, the receiver, who yesterday pointed out that Mrs. George W. Spafford and Miss Lucy Mills, his nieces, had property which Mr. Morrison might inherit. The property is estimated to be worth from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000.

EX-WIFE CAUSES ARREST.

Engineer, Said to Owe $1,475 Alimony, Prevented from Sailing.

Maximilian Helmes, a civil engineer, was arrested yesterday morning as he was about to leave the Hotel Manhattan to board the American liner St. Paul, on an order signed by Supreme Court Justice Cropsey of Brooklyn. The plaintiff, Helene R. Helmes of Rochester, from whom he was divorced, alleged that Helmes was behind in his alimony to the extent of $1,475. He was arrested on the ground that he was about to leave the jurisdiction of the court.

Helmes said that he had remarried and had a business in Berlin which the war ruined. He gave his residence as London, England, where his second wife and child are living.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $5 from G. M. Semmes for the Elizabeth Whitman fund to buy anesthetics for the Allies.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — *34th Street*

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Purchases Will Appear on Bill Rendered October 1st

Clearance Prices—GLASSWARE

For the Balance of the Month

250 Cut Glass Water Sets, including one large Jug and six Glasses, cut in pretty vintage design. regularly 1.50, 1.00

A limited quantity of Thin Blown Iced Tea Glasses—Plain optic and needle etched. doz. 1.20

Iced Tea Glasses,—Cut patterns..doz. 2.16 and 2.40

Thin Blown Handled Iced Tea Glasses, cut in vintage or floral design. doz. 3.00

Cut Glass Coasters.....doz. 1.80

Iced Tea Spoons,—three colors.....doz. 1.00

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Below Regular Prices

Boudoir Lamps of Solid Mahogany; also in Ivory or White Enamel finish; fancy silk shade in any desired color. regularly 3.00, 1.95

Solid Mahogany Table Lamps with fancy silk shade, silk lined; silk fringe. 20 inches high. regularly 7.00, 3.95

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold, French Gray, Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fluted column; two lights; 22-inch silk Empire shade, silk lined; 4-inch silk fringe. regularly 15.00, 9.50

Excellent Offerings

CURTAINS & CURTAIN FABRICS

An attractive assortment of Imported Fancy Fish-Net Curtains; 2½ yards long. pair 2.25, 2.75 and 3.75 regularly 4.75, 5.75 and 7.50

Scrim Panels in various pretty designs..each 1.95 and 2.75 regularly 3.95 and 4.25

5,000 yards of Filet Nets,—small figures or dots; 39 inches wide. White, Cream or Ecru. regularly 35c, yd. 22c

A limited quantity of Cream Marquisette. 36 inches wide.... regularly 22c, yd. 12c

Cretonnes in unique patterns and serviceable colors. 31 inches wide. yd. 22c, 32c and 38c regularly 35c, 50c and 55c

Mid-Summer Sale

ORIENTAL & DOMESTIC RUGS

Recently arrived shipments of Oriental and Domestic Rugs, purchased many months ago, are included in this sale, and marked at remarkably low prices.

Small Persian Rugs,—mat size..Special 6.75 and 9.75

Extra Fine Persian Mosul Rugs,—average size 3.6x6 ft., regularly 37.50, 30.00

Persian Muskabad and Serapi Rugs,—handsome designs; very durable. Room size. 89.00 to 157.00 regularly 125.00 to 200.00

Royal Kirman and Sarouk Rugs,—two very desirable groups regularly 250.00 to 400.00, 185.00 to 295.00

Domestic Rugs

Royal Wilton Rugs, in attractive patterns. Size 8.3x10.6 ft., or 9x12 ft. regularly 39.50 and 45.00, 33.00

Seamless Royal Axminster and Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs; size 9x12 ft. regularly 32.50 to 35.00, 25.00

Extra Special

300 Royal Axminster Rugs,—3x6 ft..regularly 5.50, 3.95

Imported Rush Porch Rugs at Half Price

BEDS & BEDDING

Enameled Iron Beds, with 2-inch posts..... 7.50 regularly 9.50

Brass Beds, with 2-inch posts and fifteen filler rods, 22.50 regularly 32.00

All Square Enameled Beds...regularly 14.00, 11.00

French Upholstered Box Springs.....15.00 regularly 20.00

Special Black Curled Hair Mattresses.....22.50 regularly 30.00

Solid Mahogany Beds.....regularly 50.00, 25.00

"McCREERY LINENS"

Decided Reductions

Scotch Linen Satin Damask Tablecloths:
8/4.....2.75 | 8/10.....3.75 | 8/12....4.75 each

Linen Satin Damask Napkins to match:
20x20 inches...doz. 3.75 | 24x24 inches.....doz. 5.00

Satin Damask Irish Table Linen,—heavy quality; ten patterns. 72 inches wide. yd. 1.50

72-inch Round Scalloped Linen Damask Tablecloths....3.95

Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Sheets..... pair 7.50, 9.50 and 12.50

Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases..... pair 1.50, 2.00, 2.50

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels.....doz. 2.50, 3.00, 4.50

Hemmed Huckaback Towels.....doz. 2.00, 2.50, 3.00

Turkish Bath Towels.....doz. 2.25, 3.00, 4.50

Turkish Bath Mats..... 50c, 75c, 1.00

Glass and Kitchen Towels; hemmed; name woven in red..... doz. 2.75

Hemmed Glass Towels.....doz. 1.95, 2.45, 2.75

Hemmed Dish Towels.....doz. 1.45, 1.75, 2.45

Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces... Set 3.25

Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins.....doz. 4.75

Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins,—pure linen.....doz. 3.25

Bungalow Luncheon Sets,—13 pieces...Set 1.00, 1.50, 2.00

Hemmed Muslin Sheets & Cases

Sheets:	54x90	63x99	72x99	81x99	90x99	90x108
	60c	70c	80c	90c	1.00	1.10 each
Cases:	42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36		
	17c	19c	22c	25c each		

BED COVERINGS

White Wool Blankets with pink or blue borders..... pair 4.00, 5.00 and 6.50

Comfortables,—cotton filled.....1.90, 2.75 and 3.25
wool filled.....3.50, 4.75 and 6.00

Bed Spreads: Crochet.....1.10, 1.25 and 1.50
Satin finish, embroidered scalloped edges... 3.00 and 3.90
Satin finish, plain hems.....2.75 and 3.50

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Fashionable Autumn Attire

Reproductions of Selected Paris Models

At Moderate Prices

SILK DAYTIME DRESSES

New models of charmeuse, crepe Georgette and satin in the new Fall shades.

24.50 29.50 39.50

Special for Monday

Dresses of Georgette Crepe with Satin

New Autumn models, handsomely embroidered with varicolored wool, in all the new colorings. *Special* 16.50

SERGE STREET DRESSES

Of men's wear serge, or serge combined with satin and Georgette in all the new colors.

13.75 18.50 24.50

FUR TRIMMED & TAILORED SUITS

Fashioned of broadcloth or velour in all the new colorings, handsomely fur trimmed.

29.50 39.50 45.00

Special for Monday

Heavy Jersey Cloth Suits, Fur Trimmed

Suitable for immediate and Winter wear. *Special* 24.50

FUR TRIMMED & TAILORED COATS

Of Bolivia cloth or velour, handsomely fur trimmed, silk lined throughout, in the new Autumn shades.

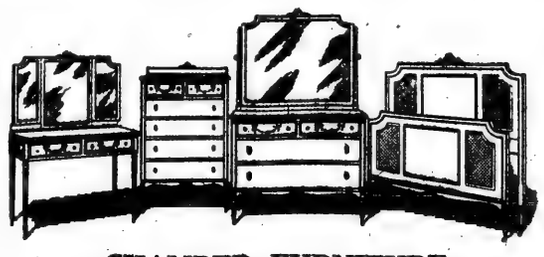
24.50 29.50 39.50

Last Four Days

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

Purchases Will Appear on Bill Rendered October 1st, and Will Be Held for Future Delivery, if Desired.



CHAMBER FURNITURE

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suite, as illustrated, in Mahogany, American Walnut, or finished in Antique Ivory Enamel. 195.00 regularly 275.00

Five-piece Adam Model Suite..regularly 1,150.00, 495.00

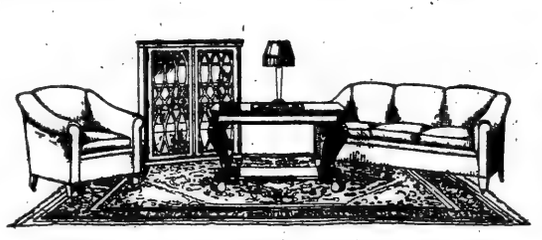
Four-piece Colonial Model Suite...regularly 350.00, 175.00

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suite in Ivory Enamel finish or in Mahogany, decorated in Dull Gold. 295.00 regularly 375.00

Four-piece Colonial Model Suite....regularly 175.00, 129.50

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suite, including Chifforobe.. regularly 325.00, 149.00

Odd Beds, Toilet Tables, Dressers and Chiffoniers at ½ Price.



LIBRARY FURNITURE

Overstuffed Sofa, as illustrated, covered in Tapestry..... 67.50 regularly 125.00

Armchair, as illustrated, covered in Tapestry..... 39.50 regularly 75.00

Solid Mahogany Library Table, as illustrated..... 29.50 regularly 40.00

Bookcase, as illustrated..37.50 regularly 50.00

Two-piece Chippendale Model Suite, covered in Damask, with loose down cushions; filled with hair and moss; hand-carved frame. regularly 290.00, 184.50

"Windsor" Chairs.....regularly 20.00, 14.75

"Martha Washington" Work Tables.....10.75 regularly 20.00

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suite, as illustrated, including Buffet, China Closet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. 289.50 regularly 450.00

Nine-piece Solid Mahogany Suites.....179.50 regularly 300.00

Ten-piece Jacobean Model Suite.....375.00 regularly 750.00

Nine-piece Jacobean Model Suite.....175.00 regularly 250.00

Ten-Piece Hepplewhite Model Suite.....295.00 regularly 550.00

Ten-piece Queen Anne Model Suite in American Walnut... regularly 450.00, 350.00

LOST IN SALT MINE, FASTS TWELVE DAYS

Workman Delirious and Almost Unconscious After Ordeal in Shaft Near Geneseo, N. Y.

LOSES 60 POUNDS WEIGHT

Nicgodowsky's Body Black and Emaciated When the Rescuers Find Him—Says He Had No Water.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 26.—After wandering about the interior of the Retsof salt mines, west of Geneseo, for twelve nights and twelve days, Benny Nicgodowsky, a Pole, 21 years old, was brought out alive at 10 o'clock last night, and able to tell of his adventure. His body was black and emaciated, and, although for the last three days he has been too weak to walk, he was able to give a faint yell when he heard a rescuing party approach him. He was taken to the hospital of the Retsof company near the mine after being examined by Dr. R. A. Page of Geneseo.

With ninety other men he went down the shaft two weeks ago tonight. Somehow he became separated from his companions, the others left the mine, and all the lights were turned out as he was making his way toward the shaft. He followed the track until he came to a switch, when he took a track that led him into an old abandoned passage. He was without matches. He wandered around the mine, trying to find his way, until three days ago, when he sank exhausted to the ground, and in that condition he remained until rescued tonight. He was twelve days without food.

When he was first missed an investigation was begun which included the interrogation of the boss of the gang of which Benny was a member. The boss said the man had come up from the mine. As it is part of the boss's duty to see that the men are safely out, that explanation was accepted, but when it could not be ascertained that any one had seen Nicgodowsky outside the mine, fears began to be felt that he must still be in its depths. A searching party was organized under an order from District Attorney William A. Wheeler.

Besides being half dead from starvation, Nicgodowsky was in a state approaching nervous prostration from the frightful experience. During the last three days his mind had become partly unbalanced, it is thought, for he said today that he had been lying in one place for the last three days without moving. Dr. Page does not credit his assertion that he went without water for that length of time. The young Pole's tongue was not cracked or swollen as would seem to have been the case in an atmosphere of salt, smoke, and kerosene fumes. Benny speaks English fairly well.

"I had been working one day and one night without sleep," he said tonight. "And my eyes got very heavy while I worked. Pretty soon I crawled away when the boss wasn't looking and went to sleep. When I woke up it was all dark and quiet. I got pretty scared, I bet you, and started to run. I go where I think the shaft is and can't find it. I run everywhere, and can't find that shaft. I bump into cars. Pretty soon I think I hear noises, and I get so scared I stay in one place and holler."

The mine is an extensive one, consisting of three levels, one at 500 feet, one at 1,000 feet, and a third at 1,500 feet. Passages cut up into thirty-foot chambers lead in every direction, forming a veritable maze. The chamber in which Benny was found by the rescuing party was in a part of the mine known as level No. 4, which has not been worked for eight years. The electric light connections used in the active part of the mine had been taken away, and the passages, nearly 2,000 feet below the surface of the earth, were in stygian darkness. This level is east of the shaft. The one now being worked is north of it.

Benny was not affected very long by the experience as far as his mental state was concerned. In about twenty minutes from the time he was taken out he was sitting up. However, when he went down into the mine at 4 o'clock that Sunday morning he weighed 180 pounds. Now he weighs 120 pounds. The young Pole does not blame anybody but himself for his mishap. He realizes, he says, that as long as the men attend to business and stay with the gang there is no danger of being lost. No blame is attached to the company by those at the mines, but it is thought that the boss of Nicgodowsky's gang was careless in not noticing that Benny did not punch his ticket as usual that night.

Nicgodowsky kept track of the time, he says, all through his imprisonment by the sound of the 6 o'clock blasts that are set off every day. The echoes, however, prevented his gauging the direction. Nicgodowsky is of a stolid, unexcitable temperament. Apparently he did not realize his danger at any time. Dr. Page says he will be able to return to work within a week.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—Florence Kellogg, 2 years old, received the choice of living with her mother or father yesterday in Recorder Cain's court here. She chose her mother, Mrs. Lena Kellogg of 218 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, who was the complainant against the father, Harry Kellogg, whom she accused of kidnapping the child and taking her to live with his stepmother, Mrs. F. B. Kellogg, at 29 East Thirty-ninth Street, this city.

NEWARK.—Static electricity caused a fifteen-thousand-dollar fire in the japanning room of the P. Reilly & Sons tannery yesterday, when it came in contact with the highly inflammable lacquers.

HACKENSACK.—Sheriff Heath of Bergen County with Under Sheriff Thomas B. English and a posse searched all day yesterday for trace of the four men who held up and robbed Herbert C. Mehrof, Secretary and Treasurer of the Mehrof Brick Company of Little Ferry, of $2,800. The men cut the telephone wire of the brick works before committing the robbery.

ORANGE.—Mrs. Ida Mather, 50 years old, a dressmaker, of 60 Eaton Place, West Orange, committed suicide yesterday, leaving a note that she feared attempts were being made to place her in an insane asylum.

BELLEVILLE.—The family of Paul Augustine of 22 Dawson Street were awakened by the barking of a pet dog on Friday night in time to escape from their home, which was completely destroyed by fire.

OCEAN GROVE.—The Rev. Billy Sunday yesterday morning preached the first of a series of sixteen sermons to an audience of about 11,000, mostly women.

BRADLEY BEACH.—Recorder Bernard V. Poland yesterday fined William J. Jones, an Ocean Grove chauffeur, $25 and sixty days in jail, for taking the car of his employer, Mrs. A. B. Fisher, out for a joy ride on Friday night which ended when he collided with the automobile of Ralph Lang of Perth Amboy and badly injured him.

PRINCETON.—Practically 15 per cent. of the students at Princeton University have enrolled for the military training camp. This is proportionately three times as many as those who are taking part in the preparedness movement in any other college.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Miss Elizabeth Morrison of Philadelphia is in the hospital here with a broken leg, suffered when the mast of a yacht on which she was a passenger broke today out in the bay. Miss Mary M. Clancy, also of Philadelphia, suffered lacerations of the scalp, and Frank R. Morris of Ryewood, Penn., was bruised.

ATLANTIC CITY.—As the result of a collision between an automobile driven by A. J. Whittington of 701 Van Buren Street, Wilmington, Del., and a horse and wagon driven by Mrs. Margaret Coulcers of Cardiff, she is in the hospital and he is in jail awaiting the outcome of her injuries. Witnesses said Whittington was driving badly when the accident occurred. And testified that they thought he had been drinking.

AUTO TRUCK KILLS BOY.

Five Other Persons Hurt in Motor Accidents in City.

Miss May Ryan, 22 years old, of 927 East 168th Street, and Miss Elsie Smith, aged 18 years, of 425 East 166th Street, were slightly injured yesterday morning in an automobile accident at the corner of Fordham Road and Crotona Avenue, the Bronx. The machine in which they were driving belonged to Charles Goodman of 1,076 Simpson Street, the Bronx, but was driven by George Frankeberg of 118 East 176th Street, who had another man with him whose name could not be learned. The machine turned turtle, throwing the occupants to the ground. The men escaped injury.

James Kirns of 118 West Ninety-ninth Street was arrested last night charged with felonious assault after the car he was driving ran down Mr. and Mrs. Newspickel of 302 West 111th Street. Kirns was following a street car along Eighth Avenue and was said to have turned out sharply to pass the car when it stopped to allow passengers to alight at the corner of Forty-third Street.

Milton Strauss, 9 years old, of 485 East 172d Street, was run over and killed yesterday by a truck at Washington Avenue and 172d Street, the Bronx. The boy was running after a ball and did not see the truck. The machine was operated by Philip Schneider of 777 Beck Street.

Alexander Batt, 7 years old, of 935 East 163d Street, the Bronx, was injured yesterday while trying to jump on to the running board of an automobile operated by Seymour Gutman of 904 Fox Street, the Bronx. The boy saw his brother in the machine and tried to get on for a ride. He was sent home after being treated at Lebanon Hospital.

MRS. SKEFFINGTON HEARD.

Denies Husband Wore Green Uniform When He Was Shot.

DUBLIN, Aug. 26.—Women crowded the Four Courts today when the inquiry into the shooting of F. Sheehy Skeffington, editor of The Irish Citizen, and two others in the rebellion in Dublin was resumed. Mrs. Skeffington, widow of the editor, on the witness stand, was merely called to deny German sympathies and the report that her husband was wearing a green uniform when he was arrested and killed.

Otherwise the inquiry lacked interest, the greater part of the testimony relating to the difficulty of obtaining information regarding the prisoners, their treatment by the military authorities at the Portobello barracks, and concerning arrests on suspicion in connection with the rebellion. Mrs. Kettle, a sister of Mrs. Skeffington, described Captain Bowen-Colthurst, who was found guilty but insane at his trial for the shootings, as of the "cold, collected type of Englishman whose eyes showed the cruel, cold look which went with an unimaginative nature."

SPANISH PARTY AIDS ALLIES.

Reformists' Commission Will Work with Portuguese Leaders.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The National Convention of the Spanish Reformist Party, says a Havas dispatch from Oviedo, has decided to send a commission headed by Melquiades Alvarez, the Reformist leader, to Lisbon to express the party's approval of Portugal's intervention in the war. The commission, the dispatch adds, will then proceed to Paris to give the Entente Allies assurance of Spanish sympathies.

The convention decided also to begin a campaign in favor of closer relations between Spain and the Entente powers.

BATALHA, Portugal, Friday, Aug. 25, (via Paris, Aug. 26.)—The first meeting was held here today in a campaign for the purpose of stirring the interest and patriotism of the Portuguese people and explaining the reasons for the nation's intervention in the war. Among the speakers were Premier Almeida and other members of the Cabinet, the democratic orator Alexandre Braga, former Minister of the Interior, and a number of Deputies and Senators. The meeting aroused great enthusiasm.

YOUNG ARTISTS' EXHIBITION.

Studio Fire Destroyed Works Prepared for Exhibit Last Spring.

The exhibition of American decorators, which was to have ben held last Spring under the auspices of the Society of the Friends of Young Artists, will take place in the Autumn. The affair was postponed because of the loss in the fire at the studio of C. S. Pietro, the sculptor, at 630 Fifth Avenue, where the work of 350 artists was being held prior to the exhibition.

Mr. Pietro is one of the Directors of the society, with Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Otto H. Kahn, Elihu Root, and many other well-known persons. He arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday from the country, and will begin making arrangements for the exhibition. While Mr. Pietro estimates that his personal loss in the fire exceeds $100,000, his keenest regret is the loss of the works of the young artists who had spent so much time in the preparation of their exhibits, which were to have been shown in competition.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; light variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Sun. and probably Mon.; light w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sun. and probably Mon.; light s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warm Sun. and Mon.

Ohio—Fair Sun. and Mon.; light s. w. to w. winds.

Ind.—Fair and cooler Sun. Mon. fair; light n to w winds.

L. Mich.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; warmer, light n winds becoming s.

U. Mich.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; warmer Mon.; light w to nw winds.

La., E. Texas—Generally fair Sun. and Mon.

Ark., W. Texas—Sun. and Mon. partly cloudy.

Okla.—Sun. and Mon. unsettled; cooler Mon.

Ill., Mo.—Fair Sun., except unsettled and cooler in extreme n. Mon., fair and warmer.

Wis.—Fair and cool Sun. Mon., fair and warmer.

Minn.—Fair Sun. and Mon., warmer Mon. and w. and s. Sun.

Iowa—Fair Sun. and Mon., warmer Mon. and n. w. Sun.

N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Sun. and Mon.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Sun. and Mon.

Neb.—Fair and warmer in e., partly cloudy and warmer in w., Sun. Mon., fair and warmer.

Kan.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; warmer Mon., and in n. Sun.

Lane Bryant
Offer Complete Assortment of
Ultra-Fashionable
New Fall Modes for
Extra Size or Stout Figures
Suits, Coats and Dresses for every occasion. Every item designed to give slender lines, grace and poise, and made to fit and become stout figures.
(35½ to 58 bust; 50 to 69 waist)
BIG BARGAINS
BATHING SUITS
Stunning taffeta or satin suits, 42 to 56 bust. To close out
8.50
Other sateen or mohair suits, 3.35 up
GEORGETTE WAISTS
Exquisite models in white or flesh, 42 to 50 bust. Were to 16.75. To close out
5.00
Other waists, 1.45 to 16.75
25 West 38th St. Just West of 5th Avenue

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

Purchases Will Appear on Bill Rendered October 1st.

GRAY & WHITE HAIR GOODS

At Special Prices

Gray and White Switches,—18-inch... 4.75
Gray and White Switches,—20-inch... 7.75
Gray and White Transformations..... 5.95

Experts in attendance to assist in perfectly matching the hair.

Hair Dressing, Children's Hair Cutting, Manicuring, Shampooing and Facial Massage.

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

Featuring the selected Fashions of the world's greatest designers of Model styles, in Plain and Novelty Silks and Velvets, to be shown at the forthcoming Opening Displays in September, suitable for bridal, reception, evening, street and travel wear.

12,000 yards of

Chiffon Taffeta Silks

in a choice assortment of the latest evening and new Autumn street shades, also White or Black. formerly 1.50 yd. 1.15

WHITE COTTON FABRICS

Specially Priced

45-inch Sheer White Batiste.....yd. 23c
45-inch White French Organdie.....yd. 68c
40-inch Crisp White Voile.....yd. 23c
27-inch Imported White Crepe,—fine quality.....yd. 19c
36-inch White Novelty Crepe and Voile.....yd. 19c
36-inch Soft Finish White Nainsook,—12 yards in piece.... pc. 1.85

10,000 Yards Double Width

SHEER PRINTED VOILES

in Pompadour designs, Stripes, Plaids and Polka Dots; various styles and color combinations.

Special, yd. 12½c

Announcement

A Gorgeous Fashion Revue

Of Imported Models in Gowns, Suits, Furs and Millinery

For the Benefit of

The American Red Cross Society

will be held at

"Castles-By-the-Sea," Long Beach

On the Evenings of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 31, September 1 and 2.

WOMEN'S FALL COATS

Exceptional Values

Smart Coats of Bolivia Cloth,—very full model, with large collar; silk lined. 37.50

Attractive models in Wool Jersey with band of fur on bottom and collar; various colors. 25.00

Travel Coats in desirable models, made of Mannish Mixtures. 19.50, 22.50 and 29.50

NEGLIGEES & ROBES

Special Values

Negligees of Satin,—slip-on model with chiffon collar. 9.75

Slip-ons of Crepe de Chine,—very attractive model in various colors. 6.50 and 7.95

Corduroy Robes,—coat models; lined; numerous colors.... 4.50 and 7.50

WOOL DRESS GOODS

New Fall Novelties in Plain and Fancy Weaves and Colors, also White and Black, at special prices.

2,500 yards of Velour Suiting in a complete assortment of colors and Black. 54 inches wide. yd. 2.35

Imported Black Broadcloth,—satin finish; sponged and shrunk. 52 inches wide. yd. 1.85

White Broadcloth,—Fall weight. 50 inches wide. yd. 2.00

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

Clearance Sale

Fibre Silk Sweaters with mercerized back; also Shetland Weave Worsted Sweaters. Copenhagen Blue, Rose, Purple and Green.

4.95

formerly 5.90 and 6.00

WOMEN'S FALL SUITS

Fall Suits in distinctive styles, developed in the season's most fashionable materials.

Ranging in price from 24.75 upwards.

Smart Suits in Gabardine, Broadcloth or Velour,—many fur-trimmed. 24.75, 29.75 and 39.50

WOMEN'S FALL DRESSES

Afternoon and Street Dresses representing the very newest ideas and featuring the latest materials. Prices range 17.50, 29.75, 35.00 to 85.00

Evening Gowns in Taffeta and Lace or Satin and New Combinations; very effective models. 24.75 and 35.00

MISSES' FALL APPAREL

Moderately Priced

Misses' Suits,—very smart models in Gabardine, Poplin, Check Velour or Broadcloth; newest colors. Size 14 to 18 years. 26.50, 29.50 and 39.50

Misses' Serge Dresses,—stylish models in Navy Blue Serge, featuring the newest Fall fashion ideas. Size 14 to 18 years. 14.75, 22.50 and 26.50

Misses' Coats of Wool Velour, Serge, Gabardine or Tweed Mixtures; suitable for motoring, traveling and general wear. Size 14 to 18 years. 14.75, 18.50 and 22.50

Advance Fall Sale

WOMEN'S GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES

An unusually choice assortment of Smart Blouses in the newest Fall Models

At 3.95

A. Attractive Blouse in White or Flesh Color, flat collar, jabot and cuffs trimmed with filet lace insertion, finished with hemstitching. 3.95

B. Semi-tailored Blouse in White or Flesh Color,—fine tucking down front; deep pointed collar in back; white crochet buttons. 3.95

C. Dressy Blouse in White or Flesh Color,—deep collar in back; trimmed with Point Venise lace; fine tucking in front. 3.95

At 4.95

D. Dainty Blouse in White or Flesh Color,—fine tucking down front; eyelet embroidered collar and lapels; lace vestee. 4.95

E. Hand-embroidered Blouse in White or Flesh Color; effectively trimmed with beads. 4.95

F. Blouse in White or Flesh Color, finely hand-embroidered dots on flat pointed collar and down front. 4.95

Last Four Days

AUGUST SALE—HIGH GRADE FURS

At Savings of From 20% to 25%

The prevailing prices will continue only during the month of August.

Purchases Will Appear on Bill Rendered October 1st, and will be stored, without charge, until November 1st.

'BLUE' FLEET BEATEN, HOSTILE ARMY LANDS

Admiral Mayo Puts Theoretical Force Ashore After Wiping Out Defending Forces.

"RED" TACTICS PUZZLING

Forced the Blue Fleet to Accept Battle in a Position from Which There Was No Hope of Escape.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The greatest war game ever undertaken by the American Navy ended today with a victory for Admiral Mayo's "Red" fleet, which theoretically wiped out the defending "Blue" fleet and landed an invading army at Far Rockaway Beach, L. I. Rear Admiral Knight, acting as umpire, announced the result in this report to the Navy Department:

"Manoeuvre completed. Red and Blue bodies engaged 9:30 to 10:30 this morning ten miles southeast of Ambrose Lightship. Blue decisively defeated, Red gaining command of sea. Red effects landing at Far Rockaway and secures base."

The final report closely followed one announcing that Rear Admiral Helm's "Blue" defending fleet virtually had been annihilated in an engagement off Scotland Lightship at the entrance to New York Harbor. With the exception of a few light craft the entire "Blue" fleet was "sunk." The full extent of the "Red" losses was not known tonight, although early reports showed that they included the superdreadnoughts Nevada and Texas and two destroyers.

With Admiral Helm's fleet out of the way only a thin line of submarines remained to protect the coast. Then these, too, were quickly disposed of by the Red fleet, and with nothing left to interrupt the landing of troops from his transports Admiral Mayo was declared victor in the game, and the ships, Red and Blue alike, started for Newport after four days of arduous duty at sea.

The story of the game, as pieced together from radio reports to the Navy Department, indicated that the tactics of Admiral Mayo completely puzzled Admiral Helm and forced him to accept battle in a position from which there was no hope of escape. The umpire declared the Blue fleet destroyed hours before the time limit of the action expired.

Game Began Last Tuesday.

When the game began Admiral Helm's fleet was assembled at Narragansett, while Admiral Mayo, with his fleet and transport train, was 600 miles off Cape Hatteras. At 6 A. M. on Aug. 22 Admiral Helm received word of the enemy's location, and his seventeen scouts swept out to sea in a long circling line. An hour later the blue battleships also were at sea following the scouts.

The cruiser Baltimore sighted 5 battleships, 2 cruisers, and 3 other units of the Red fleet at 6 P. M., Aug. 23. They were 500 miles off the coast, steaming west. The Baltimore dared not attack such a force, and presumably fled for safety. Evidently she did not succeed, for Newport reported her arrival there yesterday, and it was understood that the vessel was "put out of commission."

It was 11 A. M., Aug. 25, before the Red force again was sighted. This line it was a battleship which was picked up 120 miles off New York. Again the Blue scout was outmatched.

At 5:30 P. M. Aug. 25 the destroyer Benham, later reported destroyed in action, sighted the Red transport train seventy-five miles off the New Jersey coast. Relying on her speed to escape the convoying warships, the Benham followed the transports, keeping Admiral Helm informed. At that time the Blue battle fleet was fifteen miles further in shore, steaming in a line parallel to the transport train.

At 8:30 o'clock the same evening the Benham reported that three enemy battleships and the transport train had headed in shore to make a landing. Admiral Helm drove his battle fleet forward to intercept the "enemy" at daylight. He sighted the Red ships at 5 o'clock this morning. The transport train was steaming in toward the Long Island Coast with its destroyer screen thrown out to southward.

During the night, however, the "Red" battle fleet also had come up, and steaming parallel to the transports and between them and the "Blue" fleet, interposed itself to cut off Admiral Helm's attack.

"Blue's" Task Was Hopeless.

The fleets engaged promptly, but the "Blue" fleet's position was hopeless. To cut off the rush of the transports for the coast it had to swing sharply to the west. As the "Blue" ships came to the turn they filed in one at a time and caught the concentrated fire of Admiral Mayo's guns.

While the battle still was in progress Admiral Helm played his last card. The seventeen submarines, mobilized at Block Island the preceding night, veer following the movements of the "Red" transports, but kept well in shore as a last line of defense. Daylight found them within an hour or two of the chosen landing point of the invaders. Admiral Helm ordered them forward in a desperate effort to destroy the troop ships, but they were not equal to the task, and the transports and their shielding fighting ships steamed by victorious.

"Disabled" Ships at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—Fifteen ships all attached to the defending fleet under Rear Admiral Helm came into this port today. The ships were the Baltimore, of the mine division, the supply ship Culgoa, the tender Melville of the destroyer force with the destroyers Sterrett, Balch, Jarvis, Winslow, Ericsson, Paulding, Duncan, Benham, and Fanning, and the destroyer Ammen landing with the supposedly wounded aboard.

The supposition here is that all these vessels were either theoretically sunk or captured by Admiral Mayo's "red" fleet.

Before the arrivals today of the Flagship Birmingham with the aeronautical ship North Carolina, the mine-layers Ontario and Dubuque, the fuel ship Jupiter, and destroyers Aylwin, Cushing, Jacob Jones, McCall, O'Brien, and Porter were in the bay. These ships were put out of action by Admiral Mayo's squadron in a supposed engagement on Wednesday off Cape Hatteras.

Gold Loving Cup for McCarter.

MENDHAM, N. J., Aug. 26.—Former Governor Franklin Murphy was host today at his Summer home here to a party of about 600 men and women who served on several committees having in charge the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of Newark. The guests today gathered to honor Uzal H. McCarter, Chairman of the Finance and Executive Committee. They gave Mr. McCarter a solid gold loving cup weighing seventy ounces.

CALHOUN NEAR WANT HE SAYS IN COURT

Former Millionaire Testifies That $4.55 Is Practically His Sole Wealth.

WIFE FORCED TO RUN HOUSE

Ex-Street Car Operator Blames Financial Troubles to Graft Cases Conducted by Heney.

Patrick Calhoun, at one time one of the best-known and wealthiest operators of street railways in the United States, and a prominent figure in the "graft cases" prosecuted by Francis J. Heney in San Francisco in 1906-7, is practically penniless, according to his testimony in supplementary proceedings in the Supreme Court here yesterday. Mr. Calhoun, whose wealth at one time was estimated at $14,000,000, told of his alleged fall from affluence after having been sued by Mrs. Emily J. De Forest and others for unpaid office rental. Mrs. De Forest and the other parties to the suit had asked that a receiver for Mr. Calhoun's property be appointed.

"This is practically all the money I have in the world," said Mr. Calhoun, pulling $4.55 out of one of his trousers pockets while being examined. "During the past two years I have not been able to contribute anything to the running expenses of my home. Mrs. Calhoun, who has an estate of her own, has been forced to help me."

This statement, coming from the man whose home in Cleveland is one of the most beautiful in that city, who was President of the United Railroads in San Francisco, and who organized the traction companies in Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Baltimore, beside being a Director in many other traction companies, caused a sensation.

Three years ago, when Mr. Calhoun resigned as President of the street car company in San Francisco, he was supposed to be very wealthy.

A grandson of John C. Calhoun, the famous statesman, he had displayed some of the brilliancy of his distinguished forebear in some of his professional and business dealings. Starting his career as a lawyer in Georgia, in 1875, he made his first success in the traction field by helping to consolidate the Central Railroad of Georgia, Richmond & Danville.

In addition to organizing the other traction companies mentioned he had also been a Director in the United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco, in the Houston Oil Company of Texas, in the Calhoun Falls Investment Company, and in the Calhoun Mills, beside having been the owner of Euclid Heights in Cleveland and a large owner of real estate in South Carolina, Georgia, and Texas.

According to Mr. Calhoun's testimony yesterday the market value of his property at the time of the earthquake and fire in San Francisco was $14,000,000. Mr. Calhoun said he lost more than $2,500,000 in the fire, beside suffering other losses indirectly due to the catastrophe.

He blamed much of his financial troubles to the "graft cases" conducted by Mr. Heney. These cases, coming after Mr. Calhoun had achieved additional fame by defeating the street car men's union in a strike following the earthquake, brought him considerable publicity. He was indicted for bribery in one of the "graft cases," but the jury disagreed. In 1914, a year after he resigned as President of the United Railroads, the State Railroad Com[illegible] announced that he had diverted illegally $1,096,000 from the United Railroads treasury, it having been alleged that the money had been hauled in wagons from the company to Calhoun's bank.

"All my railway stock," said Mr. Calhoun yesterday, "was pledged to cover a $3,000,000 deficiency in California, but they (the San Francisco prosecutors) kept me tied up there for four years or more, though I made repeated applications to try and force a trial. Finally it came in 1909.

"The trial, in my opinion, was a perfect mockery, but it lasted from January until July. As a result I was withdrawn from my business, and it was next to impossible for me to look after my affairs for nearly four years. I never would have believed a private citizen could have been dealt with so in this great country."

Mr. Calhoun was much hated by the street car men's union for having broken the strike, and it was known for a long time he was in fear of his life. He insured his life for $500,000, but, he asserted, all except $150,000, which is pledged for a loan of $100,000, was later defaulted by him. He invested a great deal of money in a land deal after quitting San Francisco, but lost it, it was alleged. He then came to New York City.

"Mrs. Calhoun has been paying the expense of the family and advancing me money from time to time," he said. "I have been trying to have her property, but recently she lost her house. All her Cleveland property has been lost. If I am thrown into bankruptcy now I shall always make a fight for Mrs. Calhoun's rights."

Arrested as He Pawned Jewelry.

A youth who entered a pawnshop in Third Avenue, near Fifty-eighth Street, last night, and tried to pawn $1,000 worth of scarfpins, cuff links, and other articles of jewelry was seen and arrested by Detective Dockstadter of the First Branch Detective Bureau. The young man said he was Daniel Hagen, 20 years old, of 200 East Seventy-fifth Street, an elevator operator employed in the apartment house at 375 Park Avenue. He said, according to the police, that he broke into the apartment of Lieutenant Hoffman Nickerson, U. S. A., at that address, on Aug. 18, and stole the jewelry. He was locked up in Police Headquarters on a charge of grand larceny.

Spine Fractured in Diving.

Thomas Thomas, 20 years, of 267 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, dived yesterday afternoon into the surf at the foot of West Twentieth Street, Coney Island, and struck the bottom. He was dragged out by life savers and taken to Coney Island Hospital, where it was discovered that he had fractured his spine. His condition is serious.

FUGITIVE BETRAYED BY MAN HE HAD FED

Continued from Page 1.

never get away. Why, they'd probably make you do fourteen years more to pay you."

Lee shuddered and Hogan laughed. He demanded drinks, and Lee, protesting first, bought liquor with what was left of his small funds. By nightfall the money was gone and they slept in a field under some trees.

"Afraid to take me home with you!" Hogan demanded and because that was just his fear Lee protested he had no room for him, only a tiny room, and they'd be more comfortable in the fields under the trees.

Morning came and Hogan, uncomfortable after his night in the open, was sulky. He didn't want farm work. He would return to the city with Lee. So they crossed the ferry. It took the last cent. And Hogan wanted food.

"Get some money," he commanded. "You ought to be able to get some. What are you going to do? Let a fellow starve?"

Threatened With Arrest.

Lee said he couldn't. No more money was coming to him until he worked again. He was broke. Hogan grew indignant.

"You're a fine friend," he sneered. "You'd like to see me starve. You wish I hadn't showed up anyway. I know you. And I could send you back to jail in a minute just by calling that policeman there."

Lee begged him to be quiet. They were in Battery Park and many persons were about. Hogan laughed. He taunted Lee, called him a jail-bird, a fugitive, an escaped convict. Lee pleaded with him, recalled the awful life in a cell, begged him not to give him up. And Hogan laughed. Then he grew angry and declared he would turn Lee over to the next policeman if he didn't get money.

"You'll have to take care of me, or I'll see you're put where you can't throw down another friend," he shouted.

And then a husky person grabbed the men from behind, swung them about as they faced him, and demanded:

"What's the trouble. What's all the noise? Come on, speak up. I'm Detective Moriarty of Headquarters."

Lee tried to say that nothing was the matter. He clutched Hogan's arm and tried to draw him away. Hogan laughed and jerked free. He turned to Moriarty and exclaimed:

"If you're really a cop you ought to grab this fellow. He's an escaped convict from Michigan City."

Then he walked off leaving Lee white-faced with terror and Moriarty wondering what he ought to do. Finally he led Lee to Police Headquarters. At first he tried to pretend that Hogan had lied, but at last he broke down.

"It's true," he cried. "Take me back."

Lee was locked up as a fugitive from justice after he had told the whole story. Hogan is still free. There is nothing to arrest him for, but he would do well to keep out of the hands of Moriarty or his confrères. Moriarty was too startled to attend to him yesterday, but he's sure he wouldn't be another time.

ARRESTED AS A DESERTER.

Battleship Captain Has Police Lock Up Naval Militiaman.

Naval militiamen on duty are as much in the employ of the Government as the enlisted men of the navy, according to Captain Kaiser of the battleship New Jersey, who last night asked the police at Coney Island to arrest George F. Eadie of 2,337 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, as a deserter. Eadie joined the cruise on the New Jersey and deserted the battleship a week ago last Thursday when she returned to New York and anchored off Ninety-sixth Street, North River.

Eadie told his shipmates then he was tired of the work on board. He went to Coney Island and got a job dispensing soda water on the boardwalk at Brighton Beach. Captain Kaiser recognized him as he was passing, and had him locked up. He will be arraigned in the Coney Island Court.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street — *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* — *West 43rd Street*

New Autumn Models in

Women's Smart Wearing Apparel

are constantly being added to our assortments of

Tailored Suits, Street, Afternoon and Evening Dresses

embodying every new Paris idea in the rich fabrics, trimmings and smart Autumn colorings sanctioned by fashion for the coming season, also

Women's Coats and Wraps

in the new Fall fabrics, including Wool Velour, Bolivia and Velour de Laine, many with smart fur trimmings.

Prices will be found extremely moderate.

Novelty Dress Silks

FOR THE FALL SEASON, DISPLAYED ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

Comprise new and exclusive designs in rich Brocaded Tinsel effects, in silver and gold designs on satin and taffeta grounds; Brocaded Velvets on satin grounds; new assortments of Satins, Georgettes and Crepe de Chine in the latest Autumn shades; Faille Broché Velours Duchesse d'Uzes, Broché Faille Quadrille, Pekin Satin Broché deux Meteaux and Poult de Soie Broché Argent; also Printed Silks for linings.

The "American Frat" Dress

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR STERN BROTHERS IS SHOWN IN THE MISSES' DEPARTMENT.

On the Third Floor, together with a large variety of other models for Misses and Small Women, for College, School and general utility wear, in surplice, box and full plaited models, many designed in Oriental wool embroideries, and made of serges, or combinations of plaids and plain taffetas; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years,

at $14.50 and 16.50

Important August Sale of

Household and Decorative Linens

IN THE MOST DESIRABLE GRADES OF PURE LINEN, AT ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.

Table Cloths, . at $2.38 to 4.00
Pure linen damask: regly. $3.75 to 6.00

Table Cloths, . at $3.75 to 6.00
damask, round scalloped; reg. $4.75 to $8

Pure Table Linen, yd. 85c to 1.50
Satin damask; regularly $1.10 to 2.00

Pure Linen Napkins, $2.75 to 4.95
Satin damask; reg. $3.75 to 6.50 doz.

Pillow Cases, . pair $1.45 to 2.25
Pure linen; hemst'd; reg. $2.00 to 2.75

Pure Linen Sheets, $7.25 to 12.50
Hemstitched; reg. $9.00 to 16.00 pair

Bedspreads, hemmed, $2.25 to 2.95
Satin finish; regularly $3.00 to 4.00

Turkish Bath Towels, $2.95 to 6.50
Extra large size; hemmed; regularly $4.50 to 8.50 dz.

Huck Towels, . dz. $3.25 to 5.90
Pure linen; hemst'd; reg. $4.00 to 7.50

Luncheon Sets, at $3.45 to 5.50
13 pieces; Real Madeira hand embroidered; regularly $4.75 to 8.00

Tea Napkins, . dz. $4.95 to 7.50
Real Madeira; regularly $7.00 to 10.00

The Annual September Sale of

China, Glassware, Lamps and Shades

Affording an opportunity to procure the productions of the best foreign and American makers, at decided reductions from regular prices, will commence on

Friday, September 1st

Stern Brothers

Forty-second Street — *Between 5th and 6th Avenues, New York* — *Forty-third Street*

The Last Four Days of the Furniture Sale

Will provide exceptionally large additional reductions in splendid groups of Odd Living Room, Dining Room and Chamber Suites, as well as Separate Pieces resulting from a month of unusually active sales.

The following are specimens of the unquestionably striking reductions:

For Dining Room

Mahogany Suite, 10 pieces; formerly $288.50, at $172.00

Mahogany Suite, 9 pieces; formerly $460.00, at $250.00

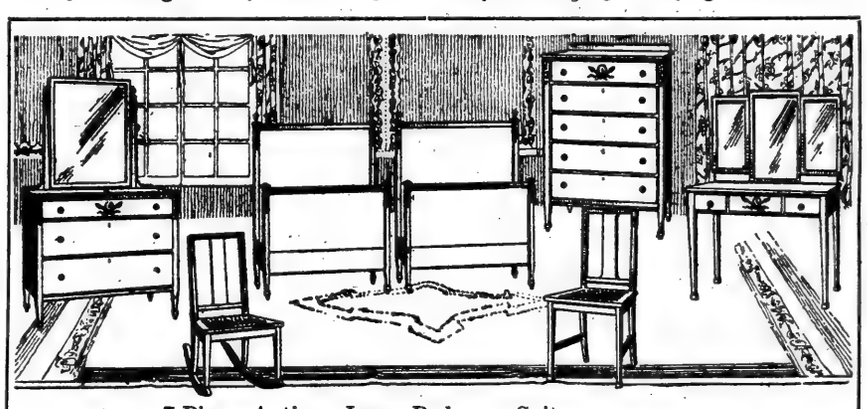
Sheraton Mahogany Suite, 10 pieces; formerly $1025, at $675.00

Mahogany China Closets, formerly $40.00 to 85.00, $26.50 to 50.00

Mahogany Buffets, formerly $80.00 to 150.00, $55.00 to 95.00

Odd Dining Room Tables, formerly $60.00 to 130.00, $25.00 to 65.00

Odd Serving Tables, formerly $25.00 to 78.00, $12.50 to 22.50



7-Piece Antique Ivory Bedroom Suite, with Twin Beds; Formerly $198.00.....at $150.00

Chamber Pieces

Ivory Suite, 4 pieces; full size bed; formerly $73.50, at $60.00

Antique Ivory Suite, 5 pcs; formerly $125.00, at $100.00

Antique Ivory Suite, with glass tops, including bureau, toilet table and twin beds; formerly $470.00, at $300.00

Solid Mahogany Suite, 10 pieces; formerly $1500.00, at $500.00

Circassian Walnut Toilet Table, formerly $110.00, at $55.00

Circassian Walnut Chiffe-robe, formerly $115.00, at $65.00

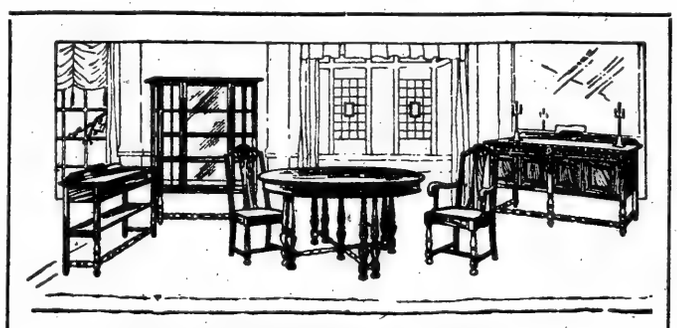
Miscellaneous Articles

Jacobean Oak Settees, cane seats and backs, $35.00 to 90.00
Formerly $70.00 to 150.00

Wing Chairs and Rockers, in tapestry,.....at $20.00
Formerly $30.00

Library Tables, in mahogany, $28.50 to 80.00
Formerly $35.00 to 125.00

Morocco Leather Arm Chairs, at $37.50 to 110.00
Formerly $75.00 to 165.00



10-Piece Mahogany Dining Room Suite, Formerly $239.00,.....at $195.00

4-Piece Living Room Suite, Formerly $260.00,.....at $176.75

Specially Selected Groups of Rugs

Chosen from our large assortments, will be closed out during the last days of the August sale at prices totally disproportionate to their value.

Small & Medium Size Persian Rugs & Hall Runners
Values up to $68.00.
at $24.50, 29.75, 39.75 up to 49.50

Persian Mahal, Bijar and Ghoerevan Rugs,
room sizes; 7½ to 11¼ft. wide by 10½ to 18½ft. long; regularly $110 to $585
at $75.00 to $450.00

Fine Sarouk, Kirmanshah and Kashan Rugs,
room sizes; 8¾ to 10½ft. wide by 11¾ to 16½ft. long; reg'ly $265 to $885,
at $188.00 to 650.00

Genuine Chinese Rugs,
room sizes; 5¾ to 13¾ ft. wide by 8¾ to 14¾ ft. long,
at $45.00 to 225.00

Featured in American-made Floor Coverings are:

High Grade Wilton Rugs (Oriental designs)
9x12 ft., Reg. $45 to $75, $34.50 to 54.00
8¼x10½ft. Reg. $40 to 68.50, 29.75 to 48.50
6x9ft. Reg. $27.50 to 46.50, 21.50 to 37.50

Inlaid Linoleum
In wood and tile effects; regularly sold at $1.15 a square yard, at 90c

Heavy Seamless Axminster Rugs
Artistic effects; 9x12ft.; value $39.75, 28.50

Plain and Figured Carpets
Values up to $2.95 a yard, at $1.25 to 1.95

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Store Open All Day Saturday

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Fancy Chiffon and Net Veils

The centre of patterned mesh and deep border of matching chiffon; in every fashionable color.

$1.00 each; exceptional value.

Ground Floor.

Fancy Square Veils

So much in vogue: all the Autumn shades. Exceptional values at

65c and **$1.00** each

Ground Floor.

Extraordinary Values Arranged for the Last Week of August

CHARGE PURCHASES WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED OCTOBER 1st

AUTUMN FROCKS

In Fetching Fashions

Serge Dresses of the very smartest, silk Afternoon Gowns of distinctive style, enchanting Evening Frocks, are featured in the Lord & Taylor collection —in hosts of charming models.

Evening Gowns—of satin charmeuse, in cerise, blue, maize, pink or green, are in picturesque model with bodice and sleeves of silk net, strapped with gold bands; below the deep girdle flares a full corded skirt.....**$19.50**

Afternoon Gowns—of soft satin in a strikingly effective model, the surplice fronts embroidered and crossing to form a soft sash with embroidered ends; the skirt is of fashionable width.....**$22.50**

Afternoon Gowns—of satin charmeuse, the bodice fronts opening over a dainty vest of Georgette crepe trimmed with pendant buttons of black and white beads; the skirt is artfully draped at the sides to give the new "silhouette".....**$27.50**

Third Floor.

SMART BLOUSES

At Very Special Prices

New models in the silks, crepe de chines and Georgette crepes so much in demand for early Autumn wear. Exceptional values, due to special purchases.

Crepe de Chine Blouses—in white and flesh color, two tailored models tucked and box pleated.....**$2.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses—in white and flesh, a prettily tucked and hemstitched tailored model, button trimmed; also crepe de chine of heavy quality,—smartly tucked and with a deep cape collar.....**$3.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses—in white with the new "filigree" embroidery; Venise lace edges the deep square collar and cuffs.....**$5.00**

Georgette Crepe Blouses—a filet lace trimmed model in flesh and white,—very effective with tucked yoke and cuffs; also Costume Blouses in navy and black Georgette, hand embroidered and over a chiffon foundation...**$6.95**

Third Floor.

AUTUMN PETTICOATS

Very Attractively Priced

These especially good values in the newest of models—full, flaring, prettily flounced styles—designed to give the fashionable silhouette.

Taffeta Petticoats—in changeable, the new Fall colors and black; deep tucked flounce, the ruffle-pleating edged. **$2.95**

Taffeta Petticoats—of excellent quality silk in plain colors, changeable effects and black: deep shirred flounce over a silk underlay.....**$3.95**

Washable Satin Petticoats—in pink or white—the flounce of net and lace, trimmed with ribbon and rosebuds...**$4.45**

Second Floor.

PRETTY NEGLIGEES

Phenomenal Values

Several charming new models, in styles practical and picturesquely effective.

Wool Crepe Negligees—in hand embroidered jacket model, the coatee over an accordion pleated skirt.....**$3.95**

Bedford Cord Negligees—in dainty light colors; an Empire model with lace trimmed collar and deep cuffs; accordion pleated skirt.....**$3.95**

Crepe de Chine Negligees—in wing sleeve kimono model of graceful style.....**$5.95**

Second Floor.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday

LAST FOUR DAYS

of the

MIDSUMMER SALE OF FURNITURE

Many Odd Suites and Single Pieces

At ½ Price

Only a Few of Which Are Itemized Below

The opportunity to secure Lord & Taylor Furniture (all of which is constructed by the Best Makers in America), at Half Price, is one of which every prospective buyer should take the fullest advantage.

It Is an Occasion of Rare Occurrence

Dining Room Furniture

	Formerly	Now
Oak China Cabinet	$40.00	$20.00
Fumed Oak Extension Table	$50.00	$25.00
Grey Oak China Cabinet	$50.00	$25.00
Fumed Oak Buffet	$50.00	$25.00
Fumed Oak Extension Table	$55.00	$27.50
Grey Oak Extension Table	$62.50	$31.25
Mahogany China Cabinet	$65.00	$32.50
Mahogany China Cabinet	$80.00	$40.00
Mahogany China Cabinet	$85.00	$42.50
Oak China Cabinet	$85.00	$42.50
Mahogany China Cabinet	$90.00	$45.00
Jacobean Oak Extension Table	$110.00	$55.00
Oak Dining Room Table	$150.00	$75.00
Mahogany Extension Table	$165.00	$82.50
9-pc. Mahogany Suite	$434.50	$217.25
11-pc. Brown Oak Suite	$470.00	$235.00
9-pc. Jacobean Oak Suite	$650.00	$325.00

Bedroom Furniture

3-pc. Mahogany Suite	$350.00	$175.00
4-pc. Ivory Suite	$450.00	$225.00
5-pc. Ivory Suite	$550.00	$275.00
5-pc. Mahogany Suite	$585.00	$292.50
11-pc. Prima Vera Suite	$1050.00	$525.00
11-pc. Decorated Enamel Suite	$1250.00	$625.00
11-pc. Walnut Suite	$2487.50	$1243.75
11-pc. Walnut Suite	$2500.00	$1250.00
13-pc. Mahogany Suite	$2700.00	$1350.00

Living Room Furniture

	Formerly	Now
Mulberry Velour Arm Chair	$95.00	$47.50
Blue Velour Arm Chair	$95.00	$47.50
Blue Velour Wing Chair	$125.00	$62.50
Blue Velour Davenport	$145.00	$72.50
Blue Velour Arm Chair	$150.00	$75.00
Blue Velour Davenport	$150.00	$75.00
Red Leather Arm Chair	$160.00	$80.00
Mulberry Velour Cane Sofa	$200.00	$100.00
Blue Velour Sofa	$250.00	$125.00
2-pc. Blue Velour Suite	$290.00	$145.00
Red Leather Sofa	$325.00	$162.50
2-pc. Mulberry Velour Suite	$330.00	$165.00
2-pc. Blue Velour Suite	$330.00	$165.00
2-pc. Mulberry Velour Suite	$350.00	$175.00
2-pc. Blue Velour Suite	$385.00	$192.50
3-pc. Blue Velour Suite	$420.00	$210.00
3-pc. Mulberry Suite	$455.00	$227.50
3-pc. Mulberry Velour Suite	$460.00	$230.00
3-pc. Mulberry Velour Suite	$505.00	$252.50
2-pc. Blue Velour Suite	$550.00	$275.00

Odd Dressers, Chiffoniers, Dressing Tables and Wood Beds

Also at ½ Price

The Balance of Our Entire Stock will be offered during these Four Days at Reductions of 10 to 50 Per Cent.

Sixth Floor.

WOMEN'S FALL COATS

Of "Fishkin" Tweed

Special **$19.50**

One of the very newest and smartest models,—double breasted, belted, long and extremely flaring in its lines. In green, light grey and Oxford Tweeds of superior quality, half lined with satin.

"Spun-Silk" Raincoats

Copy of a London Model.

$7.50

Reproduced from a high priced coat—this has a new round collar, patch pockets and a novel belt effect. Castor, taupe, navy and black Rubberized Poplin. Sizes 34 to 44.

WOMEN'S AUTUMN SUITS

Advance Models

$22.50, $25.00, $27.50 and **$29.50**

For immediate and early Fall wear, Suits of distinctive style in Callot checks, heavy whipcords, broadcloths and velour cloths, in every fashionable shade.

Skirts—New Models

$5.95 to **$12.50**

The smart striped velour finish Cheviots, heavy Whipcords, wool Poplins, Broadcloths, novelty stripes and checks in flaring models with deep girdle, yokes and clever pockets.

Third Floor.

MISSES' SUITS

Copy of a Lanvin Model

Special **$39.50**

In check and plain velour cloths, a smart belted coat model with crossover belt and a novel collar, extremely deep and button trimmed. Pockets are cleverly introduced in the shirred skirt. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Misses' Dresses

New Fall Models

Copies of Jenny and Lanvin creations in lustrous blue or black satin charmeuse. All have full skirts, with quaint bodices, high waisted, sashed and beaded, or in basque effects; hand embroidery and novel collars add to their smartness. Exceptional values..... **$29.00**

Third Floor.

DAINTY LINGERIE

At Substantial Reductions

Models in which are included the designer's prettiest fancies, at radical price revisions, because space must be made for newly-arriving stocks.

Gowns in Flesh and White

98c and **$1.45**

A dozen or more styles simply trimmed with embroidery or hemstitching or elaborate with lace and embroidery.

Flesh Batiste Chemise

50c and **75c**

Sheer batiste with embroidery edges or Valenciennes and organdie embroidery medallions.

Silk Underbodices

98c and **$1.25**

White and pink crepe de chine and tub silk, Valenciennes trimmed.

Second Floor.

SWEATERS

Of Milanese Silk

Formerly $9.50 to $15.00

$8.50

A collection of fashionable Sport Sweaters in almost every popular color and color combination. Included are Russian models with belts or sashes, also picturesque shirred Sweaters, with collars, cuffs and sashes in gay striped effects.

Third Floor.

Semi-made

SKIRTS

Formerly $2.50 to $3.75

$1.00

150 of them in Sport stripes.

Ground Floor

GIRLS' SERGE DRESSES

Advance Fall Model

Special **$7.95**

Navy blue serge makes the box pleated skirt, deep belt and patch pockets of this extremely smart model, trimmed with black silk braid. The adjustable blouse is of white pique with deep collar and cuffs. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Regulation Dresses

Of Blue Serge

Fine quality serge in belted model with box pleated skirt; collar and cuffs are braid strapped, and sleeves embroidered. Sizes 6 to 14 years..... **$8.50**

Gymnasium Bloomers

Black poplin in very full cut style, well reinforced. Sizes 6 to 20 years..... **$2.95**

Third Floor.

INFANTS' DRESSES

Formerly $2.95 to $6.95

$1.95

Smartest of Middy and Russian models, hand smocked, in colored Japanese crepes and chambrays. Tailored styles in crisp linens and ginghams.

Also dainty white Dresses of sheer organdie and lawn, embroidery and lace trimmed. Sizes up to 6 years—incomplete.

Fourth Floor.

Fancy Cotton

VOILES

Formerly 25c and 35c

15c

Desirable styles and colors.

Ground Floor.

2,100 Pairs of Women's

BOOTS and LOW SHOES

$3.95

Formerly $5.00 to $7.00 a Pair

The High Boots:—smart novelties in Bronze Kid, Champagne, Patent Leather and Black Kidskin. Also white laced Sport Shoes.

The Low Shoes:—novelties in Ivory, Champagne, Light and Dark Grey Kidskin. Also several styles in Patent, Dull Leather and White Canvas.

Second Floor.

700 Pairs of Fine

BLACK KID GLOVES

16 Button Length—Formerly $3.50 a pair

$1.00

French Kid Gloves of famous make and finest quality—for this occasion radically reduced.

While the assortment includes all sizes with which to start the Sale, early selection is advisable; we cannot guarantee to fill mail orders.

Ground Floor.

Linens, Blankets and Comfortables

In Standard Grades

Great Values for the Last Days of August

Damask Table Cloths

Pure linen—formerly $3.75.....**$2.95**

Napkins

Formerly $3.75 a dozen.....**$2.95**

Serviceable Huck Towels

Splendid values, at, dozen, **$2.25, $3.00, $4.75**

Scalloped Pure Linen Pillow Cases

Former price $2.50 a pair.....**$1.88**

Hand Scalloped Satin Damask Round Tea Cloths

Formerly $7.50 each.....**$3.75**

Elaborately Hand Embroidered Madeira Tea Napkins

Extra value, at, a dozen..**$4.75, $5.00, $5.50**

Hand Embroidered Madeira Luncheon Sets

Former price $5.50 each.....**$4.50**

Second Floor.

White Blankets

Formerly $5.00 to $16.75 a pair

$3.95, $5.75, $9.50 and **$12.50**

Comfortables

Cotton filled—formerly $2.00 and $3.25.....**$1.65** and **$2.75**

Wool filled, figured cambric centre with plain sateen borders. Formerly $5.00.**$3.95**

Bed Spreads

Crochet—formerly $1.65.....**$1.35**

Satin finished, hemmed. Formerly $2.75 and $3.25.....**$2.35** and **$2.85**

Satin finished, scalloped. Formerly $3.50 and $4.50.....**$2.95** and **$3.95**

Satin Finished Scalloped Bed Sets

Full size. Formerly $6.00.....**$5.00**

Sixth Floor.

Oriental Rugs

Of Guaranteed Quality From Our Regular Stock

At Extraordinary Price Concessions for This Week

Khiva Bokhara Rugs	Size 7.9x10. 6	Formerly $140.00	Now **$95.00**
Persian Sarouk Rugs	Size 7 x10.11	Formerly $300.00	Now **$185.00**
Persian Sarouk Rugs	Size 8.4x12	Formerly $450.00	Now **$265.00**
Persian Sarouk Rugs	Size 9 x12	Formerly $495.00	Now **$365.00**
Persian Meshed Rugs	Size 13.4x16. 8	Formerly $475.00	Now **$250.00**
Savalan Rugs	Size 11 x14	Formerly $337.50	Now **$265.00**
Savalan Rugs	Size 12.7x15. 5	Formerly $435.00	Now **$295.00**
Savalan Rugs	Size 13.6x16	Formerly $530.00	Now **$395.00**
Laristan Rugs	Size 12 x18	Formerly $675.00	Now **$465.00**
Laristan Rugs	Size 14 x20	Formerly $875.00	Now **$610.00**
Persian Mahal Rugs	Size 15.8x26. 2	Formerly $850.00	Now **$650.00**
Persian Hamidan Rugs	Size 14.4x23	Formerly $1500.00	Now **$975.00**

Domestic Rugs

Best Quality English and American Wilton Rugs

Discontinued patterns at very special prices to close.

Size 9x12, Formerly $75.00, Now **$57.50** Size 8.3x10.6, Formerly $66.50, Now **$52.50**

Smaller and larger sizes at proportionate reductions. Quantities limited in some sizes.

Rag and Cretonne Rugs (all sizes) **25 to 33⅓% less than Former Prices.**

Fifth Floor

THIEVES LOOT STORE NEAR POLICE STATION

Select Finest Furnishing Goods at Leisure at Brill Brothers' In Cortlandt Street.

GET AWAY IN AUTOMOBILE

One Burglar Takes Time to Don an Entirely New Outfit—Stolen Goods Valued at $5,000.

Four discriminating burglars traveling in a touring car jimmied their way into the store of Brill Brothers, 47 Cortlandt Street, early yesterday morning, and departed with about $5,000 worth of the finest men's furnishings in stock. To gain an entrance they first broke into the hallway of 165 Greenwich Street, the side entrance of the building in which the store is situated; tore out three steps of the stairway leading to the second floor, dropped through the hole into the cellar, and from there opened the cellar door leading into the Brill store. To open the door on Greenwich Street the burglars worked directly opposite the Greenwich Street Police Station, a fact that apparently did not cause them either uneasiness or haste. Indeed, in such security did they work that one man had time to undress and then dress in an entire new outfit from hat to shoes.

It is believed that the burglars arrived about midnight. They evidently were familiar with the place, for they tore out the steps and were able to drop conveniently upon the cellar stairs beneath. From the evidence left behind, it is apparent that two of the four entered the store through the Greenwich Street door. One man acted as "lookout" near the corner, and signaled to the chauffeur to bring the car up. The third man assisted the two inside to open the front door of the store, so as to keep their "get away" open.

The burglars worked methodically. They took only the finest goods and showed a decided preference for silk. Hanging along the front of the case opposite the front door of the store were piles of silk shirts. The burglars took every shirt in the long case. They stripped seven display racks of the very finest of neckwear. Box after box of silk socks and silk underwear were emptied and the boxes thrown behind the counter. Up and down the shelves back of the counters the burglars traveled, emptying boxes as they went. Then they turned their attention to the jewelry case, and collar buttons, scarf pins, and clasps were taken. All of the good grades of gloves were stolen. As a last thought, apparently one of the men broke open the cash drawer behind the cashier's inclosure and took $18 in money, and $3 in stamps.

One suit of clothes was stolen and this was worn away by one of the thieves. As a clue, it is noted on the record that the stolen suit was of 34 chest and 29 inch waist. In a corner the clothing discarded by the burglar was found. In a pocket of the discarded coat several circulars announcing an east side dance were found. The evidence also shows that the quartet wore gloves. When all was ready the lookout signaled for the car and it drew up at the curb in front of the Cortlandt Street entrance. The men had to make several trips in order to take out to the car the bags filled with loot. Here again they worked with apparent leisure and with so little regard for appearances that they left the front door wide open.

About 2:55 A. M. two bakers and a fruit vendor saw the burglars put the loot into the car and drive away. They were as far as the police have learned, young, self-possessed and well dressed. The goods stolen were carried off in black cloth bags. George Herzog, a baker, of 2,000 Eighth Avenue, said he saw the burglars leaving the store. He figured that their presence in Cortlandt Street at that hour in the morning could not be for a lawful purpose, and he went in search of a policeman. He said he could not find one, and he then thought of the nearness of the station house, and he hurried there and told the Lieutenant at the desk that he was sure the store had been robbed. The Lieutenant hurried around, but all that remained of the burglars was the evidence of entry and a faint smell of gasoline in Cortlandt Street.

The police say that an attempt to rob the Brill store was made several months ago, but they frustrated it.

MRS. SHONTS ASKS DAMAGES

Wife of Railway Head Says She Lost $10,000 in Stock Deal.

Mrs. Milla D. Shonts, wife of Theodore P. Shonts, is the plaintiff in a suit filed yesterday in the Supreme Court for $10,000 against Henry A. Haines, who is alleged to be an officer and Director in the Barytes and Chemical Company.

Mrs. Shonts charges that she subscribed for $25,000 worth of stock and gave her notes in payment. Subsequently, she says, demand was made for the stock, and she returned it with the understanding that the notes were to be given back to her. This was not done, and she was informed, she alleges, that all had been destroyed except one for $5,000 which was pledged for an indebtedness of $1,600. She charges that some of the notes were assigned to third parties, and she lost $10,000 in settling for them.

LONDONERS WANT LIGHT AMUSEMENT

Tendency of Theatregoers, as the New Season Opens, Is Toward the Frivolous.

EXTENDS EVEN TO FILMS

Reaction from the Gloom of the War Is Seen in the Productions Now Showing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The production of "High Jinks" this week at the Adelphi Theatre may be said to mark the opening of such a Fall theatrical season as London is likely to have, for His Majesty's Theatre reopens Thursday next with Oscar Asche's "Chuchinchow," and one or two other new pieces will be seen behind the footlights shortly after.

Except for a comedy by Henry Arthur Jones, nothing of much dramatic importance is on the program, for London's theatrical managers are convinced that their public wants frivolous rather than serious productions, and wants to be made to laugh rather than to cry. In a time like the present, of so much mourning, hidden though it may be, there is a reaction in the minds of many against all thought of melancholia, and the most popular performances in London are of the light-hearted variety, like "Happy Day," at Daly's; "Miss Manhattan, at the Prince of Wales, and sweetly sentimental and operatic productions like "Daddy Long Legs," at the Duke of York's, and "Peg o' My Heart," at the Globe, an entertaining comedy romance at the Lyric, to which Doris Keane returns on Monday after a three weeks' holiday, and an amusing realistic comedy like "Hobson's Choice," at the Apollo.

At present, indeed, not a single London theatre is presenting a deliberately serious play. The tendency to light-heartedness in popular amusements has affected even the cinemas, and the week it has been a discussion whether the authorized War Office films of the opening day's battle of the Somme are not too tragic for everybody. The crowded character of the houses where these films are exhibited testifies to the popular interest in them, but a goodly proportion of visitors, having once seen them, declare they are not going to be harrowed a second time. It is a curious psychological fact that while the men carry away, after seeing the Somme battle pictures, the dominating impression of light-heartedness and gaiety, even of the British armies in the field, the impression which remains strongest with the women is the confused by the sight of men wounded and maimed, of dead bodies strewing the field of battle.

MOVIE "SUPERS" TO STRIKE.

Present Scale of Wages to Agents Who, They Say, Eat Up the Profits.

The movie "supers," after enlisting the good offices of Hugh Frayne, the local representative of the American Federation of Labor, have banded together, 10,000 strong, to make war on the agents who supply supernumeraries to moving picture directors.

Louis Stern, who has been working for the new organization, said last night:

"It's a crying shame the way these poor fellows are treated. The 'super' business was pretty good at one time, but it is now all shot to pieces. These agents have no heart at all. They work these fellows night and day and get about $10 from the motion picture concerns for each 'super' they supply, and they pay the man hired $1.50 for a day's work. Formerly these fellows got as high as $10 a day. Now the agents are eating up all the profits."

Then Stern cited instances where men hired for mob scenes had been seriously injured as the result of stairways and other properties falling with them.

The list of demands formulated reads:

1. Any "super" called upon to do duty in a dress suit is to get $5 per diem.

2. Any "super" who is called upon to do "bumps" is to get $7.50 per diem.

3. Any "super" who is called upon to work in civilian dress, $3.50 per diem.

4. A class of "supers" coming in numbers from 1 to 15 are to get $5 per diem per "super"; from 15 to 50, $4 per diem; from 50 to 100, $3 per diem, and over that number, $2.50 per diem.

5. In a scene that calls for Summer apparel the "super" or "supers," as the case may be, are to get $5 per diem. A Tuxedo or walking suit calls for the same amount.

6. Tramps or gangsters are to get $2 apiece per diem up to 50 in number; over that, $3.

7. Every studio is obliged to feed the "supers" engaged.

8. Night work calls for $3.50 per diem. The hours are from 6:30 till 2 A. M. In the daytime the hours are to run from 8:30 till 5:30 P. M. Overtime calls for double pay.

Shackleton to Try Again.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 26.—Lieutenant Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, the antarctic explorer, left Punta Arenas, Chile, today on board the ship Yelcho to make a third attempt to rescue the members of his expedition marooned on Elephant Island.

STOPS HORSE AT LIFE'S RISK

"Mile-a-Minute Murphy" in Another Daring Feat.

Motor Cycle Policeman Charles M. Murphy, whose feats earned him the name of "Mile-a-Minute Murphy," and who has been cycle racer and aviator in turn, stopped a runaway horse last night after a dash across the Manhattan Bridge at the risk of his life. The horse, which is owned by Jackson Brothers, truckmen, of 305 South Street, and was driven by George Brown, bolted when his bridle broke as he was passing under the Manhattan arch.

Murphy saw the motors and other wagons pull to one side, amid shouts of "runaway!" and a second after the horse was on top of him. He dived for its bridle, but was thrown to one side and the animal rushed on. The policeman then mounted his motor cycle and started in pursuit.

The horse ran across the Bowery and into Canal Street and then Murphy caught him. He swung from his motor cycle and hung to the animal's head until it stopped. Brown, who had been thrown out, then came up and between them they repaired the bridle. Murphy, who was scratched and cut about the legs, returned to his post on the bridge.

This store will be closed all day Saturday, Sept. 2, and Monday, Sept. 4.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Specialists in Carpets, Upholstery, Dry Goods — 89 Successive Years — FOUNDED 1827

FEATURING NEW FALL MERCHANDISE and CLOSING OUT SUMMER STOCKS for Monday and Tuesday

"Up to the Minute" Reliable Merchandise — Always at Lowest Possible Prices — FOUNDED 1827

The New Fall Fashions in Women's, Misses' and Junior's Apparel

WOMEN

New Fall Suits—Copies of Paris models, of satin finished broadcloth and wool velour in the latest colorings, featuring the long and medium length coat, plain or handsomely trimmed with fur. Specially priced — 37.50 to 65.00

New Fall Serge Dresses—A most interesting collection for street and mountain wear, featuring the new bead and wool embroideries. Specially priced — 19.50 to 37.50

New Fall Afternoon Dresses of Satin, Charmeuse, Satin and Georgette combinations, handsomely embroidered in gold and silver, also with jet incrustations. Specially Priced — 29.50 to 65.00

New Fall Evening Gowns—A choice assortment of high-class models in Pompadour and Silver Brocade, Nets with Paillette introductions, also plain and shaded Taffetas. — 29.50 to 125.00

MISSES

New Fur Trimmed Suits of Broadcloth and Wool Velour in the newest suit shades in a variety of youthful models, with collar and cuffs of handsome fur. Sizes 14 to 20 years and small women. Specially priced — 39.50 to 85.00

Serge Dresses for Street and School—Of Navy Serge, with Foulard, Taffeta, or Satin combinations, and smartly embroidered in the new colorings. Specially priced — 14.50 to 42.50

Fall Model Afternoon Dresses of Satin in fashionable shades, with Georgette collar and embroidery; also Dresses of Charmeuse and Georgette in combination, with smart touches of bead embroidery. Specially priced — 25.00 to 32.50

The New Danse Frocks in Taffeta in pastel and bright colors, combined with tulle or lace; also gold and silver brocade effects with net combinations. Specially priced — 25.00 and 29.50

GIRLS

School Dresses of Serge and other wool fabrics, in plain colors, plaids, and striped effects in a variety of models, some braided or embroidered, also in combination with plaid Taffeta or Satin. Sizes 12 to 16 years. Specially priced — 10.50 to 22.50

White Frocks of Voile trimmed with lace and ribbon, or Dotted Swiss in very dainty models, lace trimmed or smocked. Specially priced — 3.00 to 8.50

Tailor Suits of Navy Serge and Mixtures, in Norfolk, belted, and other styles. Suitable for street and school wear. Sizes 12 to 16 years. Specially priced — 18.50 to 24.50

Silk Slips for Lingerie and Net Frocks, in white, pink or pale blue, with flounce and lace edging. Specially priced — 3.00 and 4.50

Silk Hosiery

Plain, clocked effects, and all fashionable shades.

Pure Thread Black Silk Hose of dependable quality, lustrous and desirable weight; cotton tops and soles. — .75
3 pairs at 72c pair
Regularly $1.00 pair

Pure Thread Clocked Silk Hose—Black silk of excellent quality, with white clocks; highly lustrous and smart in effect; cotton tops and soles. — .95
3 pairs at 90c pair
Regularly $1.50 pair

Pure Thread Silk in a large assortment of most fashionable shoe and gown colorings. — .95
3 pairs at 90c pair
Specially priced

Closing Out Summer Stocks

150 Women's Suits, Coats, Dresses

85 Misses' Suits, Coats, Dresses

75 Children's Wash Dresses

at

Final Reductions

1/3 to 1/2 Less

NO C. O. D.'S NO EXCHANGES | ALTERATIONS 1/2 PRICE

Silk Gloves

Desirable styles to begin the Fall season.

Two-clasp Gloves of superior quality silk in all black or black with white stitching; smart and comfortable for early Fall wear. — 45c Pair
3 pairs at 42c pair.

16-Button Length Silk Gloves of very dependable grade, double finger tips and Paris Point stitching; all sizes in black. *Regularly $1.25 pair.* — 75c
3 pairs at 72c pair.

Closing Out

Silk Underwear

1/3 Off to 1/2 Price

Envelope Chemises of Habutai Silk and Crepe de Chine, lace trimmed and hemstitched. *Were $2.50 to $10.00* Reduced to — 1.25 to 6.50

Night Gowns of Habutai Silk and Crepe de Chine, lace trimmed and hemstitched. *Were $6.50 to $7.95* Reduced to — 3.95 to 5.00

Camisoles of Habutai Silk, lace trimmed. *Were $1.50 to $2.50* Reduced to — 1.10 to 1.65

Fall Fashions in

Feather Neckwear

The new Fall Models in Ostrich and Marabout, at very special prices.

Ostrich Feather Boas—27 inches long, extra fine full flues, finished with heavy tassels; in black, white and taupe. Very special at — 5.95

Marabout Collarettes—An imported novelty in black and natural, finished with satin strap and buttons. Very special at — 3.95

New Fall

Sweaters

We are now displaying the new Fall Models and Imported Novelties in Pure Silk, in the smartest Autumn colorings, at most moderate prices.

Shetland Wool Sweaters for sport and mountain wear, in white, emerald green, rose, orange pink and blue; also white with striped collar and cuffs. — 7.50 — *Value $10.75*

Great Savings in the New

Velour Portieres

Full Length, Reversible, Open Edges, of Exceptional Quality and Highly Lustrous.

In most harmonious color combinations for Fall Furnishings, including Brown and Blue, Reseda and Rose, Reseda and Mulberry, Cardinal and Green, Green and Green, Green and Brown, Brown and Brown. — 13.85 pair

Bigelow Carpets

Discontinued patterns

1/3 to 1/2 off to close

Bigelow Body Brussels in our own private patterns with borders to match, suitable for large, medium and small rooms. *Formerly $1.65 to $2.00 yard* — 1.25 to 1.50

Bigelow and English Wilton Room Carpets, with borders to match, in our exclusive patterns. *Formerly $3.25 to $4.00 yard* — 2.00 to 2.75

Women's

New Fall Blouses

Fancy Silks in the new blue, green, and gold plaid effects; also handsome satin stripe blouses in tones of brown, red, and blue, with threads of gold. *Specially priced* — 5.75

Crepe de Chine Tailleur Model in white and flesh, with tucks and tailor collar. *Specially priced* — 2.95

Georgette Frill Model in white and flesh, with lace inserts and satin piping and buttons. *Specially priced* — 5.00

Summer Blouses

Formerly $5.00
To Close at

An exceptional assortment of fresh, dainty models in Batiste, Voiles, Colored Linen and Lingerie fabrics, in all white or pretty color combinations. — 3.95

'Phone Greeley 2626

Saks & Company

34th Street and Broadway

Final Offerings in the

Annual August Sale of Furs

which concludes Saturday, Sept. 2nd

THERE is just one more week in which these fashionable furs may be had at such remarkable prices. Each piece is from regular stock, absolutely the same quality garments that will be offered at the expiration of this sale at regular prices.

$135

The models shown are authentic copies of the very newest European creations for 1916-17. Newer furs, at such modest prices, cannot be found anywhere.

On receipt of one-third the purchase price we will store until Nov. 1, free of charge, any furs you may select. Balance to be paid at time of taking furs from storage.

Hudson Seal Coat, 45 inches long. August Sale Price $85.00

Hudson Seal Coat, 40 inches long. August Sale Price $100.00

Hudson Seal Coat, 45 inches long (remarkable quality fur). (*Illustrated.*) August Sale Price $135.00

Hudson Seal Coat, with skunk collar and cuffs. August Sale Price $142.50

Hudson Seal Coat, with deep skunk collar, cuffs, and 12-inch border. Exceptional sweep in skirt. August Sale Price $315.00

Leopard Coat, 40 inches long, with badger collar and cuffs. Sport model. August Sale Price $125.00

Separate Fur Pieces

White Fox Scarfs	$15.75	Hudson Seal Capes	$19.50
Red Fox Scarfs	$12.50	Hudson Seal Muffs	$13.50
Kamchatka Blue Fox Sets	$75.00	Mole Skin Stoles	$55.00
Poiret Fox Sets	$67.50	Mole Skin Muffs	$16.50
Imitation Silver Pointed Fox Sets	$99.50	Kolinsky Capes	$33.50
		Kolinsky Muffs	$39.50
		Skunk Muffs	$19.50

Furs listed as Hudson Seal are *made of dyed muskrat.*

In the Misses' Department Monday

Misses' Sport Suits for Fall at $19.50 and $25

Reflecting the charming style innovations of a new "Lanvin" design.

This smart suit is one that will appeal to every Metropolitan "Miss," for it is the most youthful and becoming Fall suit that has appeared this season.

The fabric is wool Jersey (predicted by Paris to be the popular Fall material), large round collar being trimmed with mole (or seal dyed muskrat). The skirt shows neat pockets and belt to match. A most charming creation at a fraction of the cost of its original.

To be had in French rose, China blue, gold, green, Burgundy, Copenhagen blue and taupe.

Same model, without fur trimming, $19.50

Paris-Created Dresses for Misses

Copied by leading American Modistes

Monday at $25

These authentic copies of foreign models in misses' dresses for Fall and present wear are designed in serge, satin, charmeuse, Georgette and in combinations of serge and charmeuse. Each model is cut on new lines, with collars variously trimmed with metallic and crewl embroidery, bead and fringe trimmings. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

See these attractive dresses tomorrow. Such values are remarkable in the face of unprecedented increased wholesale costs.

200 Wavy Hair Switches, $2.95

Formerly $4 and $5

24-inch switches, made of fine quality wavy hair. Also—Real Hair Nets, special at 85c dozen.

Ten New Model Dresses for Women, Monday at $25

Afternoon models in charmeuse and satin and five exquisite designs in fine quality serge

The afternoon dresses are in box and side plaited straight line effects, modified foreign designs, produced by leading American dressmakers. Waistline and tunic effects are also included, with self or Georgette waists and sleeves.

The serge dresses have cartridge plaiting on sides, large pockets of silver beads or hand embroidery, and NEW tight sleeves.

Colors—navy, green, or brown in satin; also black; and black or navy in serge. Sizes range from 34 to 44.

Also—125 Cotton Dresses to Clear Monday at $3.95 and $5.00
Formerly $7.50 to $15

And—45 Stripe Pongee Dresses at $10
Formerly $22.50 to $25.00

Women's Suits, Wraps, Coats, Skirts and Misses' Apparel

At Season-End Prices Tomorrow

Women's Coats..were $45.00 to $95.00..now $25.00
Women's Coats..were $25.00 to $39.50..now $15.00
Women's Coats..were $19.50 to $29.50..now $10.00
Women's Coats..were $16.50 to $22.50..now $7.50
Women's Coats..were $12.50 to $19.50..now $5.00
Women's Coats..were $10.00 to $13.50..now $3.95
Women's Sport and Dress Skirts.....$5 to $7.50
Formerly $9.75 to $25

Women's Wash Skirts, $1.25, 1.95, 2.95, 3.95
Formerly $2.50 to $7.50

Women's Silk Sport Suits.....Reduced to $7.50
Formerly $25.00

Women's Silk and Wool Jersey Sport Suits....$14.50
Formerly $19.50 to $29.50

Misses' Wash and Silk Dresses, $3.95, $6.95 & $9.75
Formerly $5.95 to $29.50

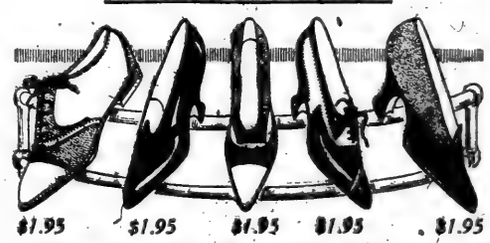
Girls' White and Colored Dresses:.....75c to $7.95
Formerly $1.95 to $16.50

Girls' Party Dresses.....$5.95 to $9.75
Formerly $10.50 to $22.50

Beginning tomorrow, Monday, at 8.30 A. M.

Final Clearance Sale of 800 Pairs Women's Pumps and Oxfords at $1.95

Formerly $5, $6 and $7



$1.95 $1.95 $1.95 $1.95 $1.95

Odd sizes and limited selection of models usually characterize clearance sales. In that particular this event tomorrow differs from the ordinary.

The styles included are some of the smartest shown this season; the selection of leathers and combinations is most unusual, and from a selection of 800 pairs it will be easy to find your size in one of the many models shown.

THE STYLES

All patent pumps, Oxfords and pumps in patent and gun-metal with backs of tan, or grey buckskin; combinations of white and tan and white and black; also white linen Oxfords trimmed with white or tan leather. Second Floor.

DANIELS PLANS TO RUSH NEW NAVY

Believes That Within Six Months 106 Vessels Will Be Under Construction.

EXPLAINS THE NEW LAW

He Is Confident That America Will Gain Second Place Among World's Powers.

TO SPEND $545,000,000

Total May Even Reach $654,000,000 if Rush Construction Work Is Attempted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—In the first authorized interview he has given concerning the new naval building program, Josephus Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, said that it was believed from the best information obtainable that this program would put the United States in second place among the naval powers of the world, unless other countries undertook a fleet construction policy for the purpose of preventing the United States from attaining that position. Admiral Dewey, Mr. Daniels said, was of the opinion that when the program was completed the United States would easily be second in naval strength. Another striking thing said by the Secretary of the Navy was that within six months the United States would have 106 naval vessels under construction.

The interview was given to THE NEW YORK TIMES by Secretary Daniels prior to his departure from Washington on Wednesday to engage in the Maine political campaign. It may properly be called a series of interviews, for, before answering some of the questions asked, Mr. Daniels sent to various bureaus of his department for the latest information to enable him to avoid the possibility of any error through depending entirely on his memory. As much of this information had to be obtained by a search of official records, and its preparation required considerable time, the conclusion of the series of interviews was necessarily deferred until the last of the data desired was in Mr. Daniels's possession. With memoranda thus obtained before him, the Secretary was able to give a comprehensive survey of what the new naval law means to this Government at a time when the necessity of supremacy on the seas has been demonstrated emphatically.

Much of what was said by Secretary Daniels had not hitherto been disclosed. Mr. Daniels explained that in anticipation of various authorizations contained in the new naval law the Navy Department had been making preparations for the last six months to carry out features of the expected extensive building program, and on that account was half a year ahead in its effort to augment the fleet within the shortest possible period.

"The only thing in this world that counts is results; my duty is to build and not to boast," said Secretary Daniels, after referring to the large number of naval vessels that the present Congress has authorized. Mr. Daniels gave credit to President Wilson for having aroused the country to the necessity of naval preparation through his speech-making trip into the Middle West. He also made reference to the criticisms that had been directed against his administration of the Navy Department and indicated that instead of becoming angry with his critics and ignoring their strictures he had carefully studied the suggestions they had made and had adopted and applied those that he believed were valuable.

"The naval bill owed its cussess, as it owed its inspiration, to the President," said Secretary Daniels, "but the President recognized that it could not be enacted unless it was favored by the people of all parts of the country. He went to the people and presented his program and the people instructed their representatives accordingly. The result of this action of Congress will make the American Navy second to none in the world and will put us in a position where with a fleet of more than 500 ships our naval force may be enlarged to any extent that the exigencies of the nation may demand."

Explains the New Law.

Secretary Daniels gave some interesting information as to what the new Naval law woud enable the Secretary of the Navy to do to develop the fleet from the standpoint of material.

"The great accomplishment of this law from the standpoint of the material development of the navy," said Mr. Daniels, "is its authorization for the construction of a large number of new vessels of all classes, a total of 157. What this section of the law does as regards numbers of vessels and fighting strength of the navy I will give in detail after I have explained that next to this section there must be ranked in order of importance the sections of the law authorizing a large increase in the construction corps of the navy; that establishing the legal status of specialization in steam engineering, and that establishing an aviation corps, which is to include officers skilled in the design and construction of aircraft as well as being capable of operating them.

"These sections provide means for the building up of the technical branches of the naval establishment in such a manner as to insure great future progress in all matters affecting material. The law further authorizes the establishment of an experimental laboratory wherewith the advice and assistance of civilian scientists and experts of the highest standing in experimental and development work of the utmost importance will be carried out. To establish the laboratory $1,500,000 is provided. I have asked the members of the Naval Consulting Board, headed by Thomas A. Edison, to meet me on Sept. 23 for the purpose of making plans for the establishment of the laboratory.

"The bill carries an appropriation of $13,720,000 for building up the ammunition reserves of the navy to a point never before attained, but the necessity for which has been amply demonstrated by the experience of belligerents in the present European war. The bill carries authorization for the construction of a Government armor plant and a Government projectile plant which will permit the Government to manufacture and develop a large portion of its material included under these heads. The bill carries marked increases in practically every current appropriation for the technical bureaus, permitting them greater latitude in the development and construction of material under their charge.

"An appropriation of $6,000,000 is made to permit the Secretary of the Navy to increase the shipbuilding facilities at various navy yards. For aviation purposes the appropriation is $3,500,000, and in addition there is an appropriation of $400,000 for the development of the naval aviation station at Pensacola, Fla., which will give to the department for the first time adequate funds for the extensive development of this new but highly important branch of the naval service."

New Construction Authorized.

When Secretary Daniels was asked how the provisions for new warship construction carried in the law compared with those of the last decade he produced a table which showed that the new law authorized the construction of 10 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, 50 destroyers, 9 seagoing submarines, 55 coast submarines, 3 submarines of 800 tons displacement, 2 gunboats, and 11 auxiliaries, with a total displacement of about 813,000 tons. Another table furnished by the Secretary showed that during the decade from 1906 to 1915, inclusive, there were authorized 17 battleships, 38 destroyers, 18 auxiliaries, 3 seagoing submarines, 63 coast submarines, 2 gunboats, and 2 tugs, with a total displacement of 707,194 tons.

"It is estimated," said Secretary Daniels, "that the vessels authorized by this act will cost when completed about $345,000,000. The act further authorizes the expenditure of 20 per cent. additional to this estimate cost for purposes of expediting their construction, if necessary, which means that the expenditure of $354,000,000 is authorized in order to build these vessels in the quickest possible time. The cost of the vessels authorized during the last decade will be about $310,000,000 when all of them have been completed. I think it is interesting in this connection that the total cost of all the vessels of the 'New Navy' authorized from 1883 to 1915 inclusive is about $700,000,000."

Another question put to Secretary Daniels concerned the approximate effect the program of new construction would have on the relative standing of the United States Navy as compared with the other great navies. In answer Mr. Daniels said:

"Due to the fact that the programs of the new construction of all the belligerents in the present war are held strictly confidential and accurate information cannot be obtained, it is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the present and prospective strength of their fleets. From the best information obtainable, however, it is believed that our program would put the United States in second place among the naval powers of the world unless the other countries undertake to lay down a sufficient number of ships to prevent the United States from attaining that position. Admiral Dewey gives it as his opinion that we will be easily second when this program has been completed."

To Start 106 Vessels.

Another table was furnished by Secretary Daniels in response to a question as to how many vessels for the navy would be under construction simultaneously when the new building program was begun. The new law provides that the program must be begun within six months. The table showed that there would be 106 vessels under construction, these including 9 battleships, 4 battle cruisers, 4 scout cruisers, 24 destroyers, 37 submarines, 1 gunboat, and 7 auxiliaries.

"Do the designs of the new warships embrace the results of the lessons of the present European war?" Mr. Daniels was asked.

"When the characteristics of all the new vessels become known," he said, "it will be seen that marked changes have been made in many of the most important characteristics of every class of vessel. These changes are due primarily to a careful study by all branches of the Navy Department of every naval battle and every development which has taken place since the beginning of the war. It is not only in the chief characteristics of the ships that the results of this study will be found, but there also will be many developments in the details arising from the same catuses. The new battleships will mount 16-inch guns. Up to this time our heaviest naval weapon is the 14-inch gun."

In reply to a question as to whether the Navy Department would push the program of new construction in order to permit a healthy flow of new vessels into the fleet, Mr. Daniels said:

"The already successful efforts of the department in this regard are best shown by the fact that immediately upon the approval of the Naval bill the department was prepared to advertise for bids for construction by private contract or to begin construction in Government Navy Yards of every one of the sixty-six vessels included in this year's program, with the exception of the four battle cruisers and one ammunition ship.

"The designs of the battle cruisers will be completed by Oct. 1 and those of the ammunition ship by Nov. 1, so that all the vessels of the program will be under way well before the end of the six months' period called for by the act.

"After they have been started the construction of these vessels will be pushed with all practicable speed and it is the department's intention, if necessary, to take advantage of the authorization for the expenditure of 20 per cent. in excess of the limits of cost to expedite their completion.

"This program will be by far the greatest stimulus to the shipbuilding facilities of the country ever experienced. To complete the program within normal periods of construction, taken in connection with the large amount of merchant shipbuilding now going on, will require the shipbuilders of the country to turn out more than twice as much product as ever before. The plants of the various shipyards will be materially enlarged. Some yards have already begun this expansion in anticipation of obtaining contracts under the new naval law. The demand for shipyard labor will, of course, be further stimulated and the supply will follow the demand. The net result will be that the shipbuilding facilities, taking the industry broadly, must be very materially increased during the life of the program.

Wide Scope of the Law.

"This bill is the most comprehensive ever enacted, not only for the United States Navy but for any other navy. It provides not only an unprecedented increase in material but for the first time in the United States looks ahead with a view to having a personnel for the operation of the material, ready by the time the new ships can be completed. Increase in the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the navy, provision for a satisfactory reserve, large additions to the naval militia, and provisions for increasing the marine corps are all in the same measure that provides such unprecedented material increases."

Coming to the subject of aviation Secretary Daniels said that the naval act would cause a marked development of aeronautics in the service. It appropriates $3,500,000 for procuring, producing, constructing, operating, preserving, storing and handling airchaft, including rigid dirigibles, maintenance of aircraft stations and experimental work in the development of aviation for naval purposes. This is the largest amount ever appropriated for these purposes and is an increase of 250 per cent. over the allowance for the previous year.

"With this sum available," said Secretary Daniels, "it will be possible for the navy to add a number of aircraft to its available force for instructing a larger number of men and for use afloat, to conduct much important development of aircraft stations and carry out important experiments and tests.

"The act also provides for the establishment of a naval flying corps, the ranks of which may be filled under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy when it is demonstrated that the applicants possess suitable qualifications. Members of the corps will be selected from the considerable number of talented and experienced civilian aviators in the country, as well as from the officers and men of the navy. Wide freedom is given to the navy in the rapid acquisition of suitable men for this purpose."

What Battle Cruisers Will Do.

The great interest in battle cruisers four of which, the first ever undertaken for the United States Navy, are to be laid down without delay, led the questions to Secretary Daniels as to what part of the work of the fleet would be assigned to them. Mr. Daniels said that the battle cruisers were the "eyes of the fleet," and went on to explain that with their great speed and great gun power they would be able to seek out and observe the enemy until driven off by superior force for the benefit of the main fleet, in connection with which they would be operated.

"We may then say," said Mr. Daniels, "that the primary work of battle cruisers is the support of the battleships in battle, and that their secondary duty is to clear the way for the advantageous meeting of the enemy fleet by our own fleet."

Summarizing the important provisions with respect to ordnance contained in the new law, Secretary Daniels said that, in addition to providing for the construction of an armor plant capable of producing 20,000 tons of armor a year and the construction of a projectile plant, the law authorized the construction of a new gun shop at the Washington Navy Yard which would double the Government's possible output of large-calibre guns and provide additional facilities for relining guns. Provision was made also, he said, for the manufacture of additional batteries for use on merchant auxiliaries in time of war. These batteries would be held in reserve and would be installed on merchant vessels if the necessity arose.

Secretary Daniels showed great interest when he was asked to explain what provision was made in the new naval act for increasing the number of officers and enlisted men in the navy. The law, he said, increased the number of commissioned officers about 50 per cent., with a division approximately 900 increase in the line, 350 in the medical corps, 190 in the pay corps, 70 in the construction corps, 20 in the corps of civil engineers, 25 in the chaplain's corps, and 50 in the corps of dental surgeons, making a total increase in the commissioned personnel of approximately 1,525. The 900 new commissions in the line will be given to young men graduated from the United States Naval Academy and from among these the increases in the pay, construction, and civil engineer corps will be made, with the exception of several annual appointments from the force of enlisted men and chief warrant and warrant officers. Appointments to the medical, dental, and chaplain's corps will be made from civil life. In addition, an unlimited number of places were created in the Naval Reserve Corps and the Dental Reserve Corps.

The enlisted force of the navy, Mr. Daniels said, would be increased through the act's provisions by approximately 24,000 men. As an inducement to young men to enlist, the Secretary of the Navy is empowered by the law to appoint annually twenty-five enlisted men as midshipmen at the Naval Academy. Another provision grants him authority to appoint annually to the line of the navy from civil life thirty Ensigns for engineering duties only, who must be graduates of educational institutions of high standing in engineering. These appointments will be revocable at any time, but after three years the engineering Ensigns will be promoted permanently to be Lieutenants, junior grade. There are to be 300 new commissions in the Marine Corps, and the enlisted force of that corps is to be increased about 5,000.

Promotions by Selection.

"Perhaps, the most radical provision in the bill, and in my opinion the most beneficial to the navy," said Secretary Daniels, "is that changing the system of promotion from seniority to promotion by selection for the flag and command grades. I think it must be recognized that with the old system of promotion by seniority the best we could hope for was a good average navy. Many forward looking officers have for years advocated promotion by selection. The country is entitled to something better than an average navy. We want the officers in high command to be the best that can be produced and not just the best average. While many men will work and strive to their utmost from love of the work and a high sense of duty, human nature is such that without real incentive the great majority trail rather than lead."

Mr. Daniels pointed out also that the bill made the Naval Consulting Board a statutory body. Mr. Daniels paid a high tribute to the Senators and Representatives who had worked to bring about the most important advance made in naval increase since the formation of the Government.

"The navy ought not to be in politics," said Secretary Daniels in conclusion, "I am myself an earnest and robust Democrat, and have always been, and in matters purely poltical I glory in the fact. But in the administration of the navy I have not permitted partisan consideration to have weight. I have never stopped to ask, when I have looked for the biggest men to put in charge of the biggest jobs, what the man's political antecedents were or what section of the country he hailed from, but have sought to find the best-fitted man for the hardest job."

CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES, HAVING PURCHASES BILLED OCTOBER 1ST

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Last-of-the-season prices prevail on all remaining groups of Summer Apparel—

VALUES ARE WONDERFUL WHILE THEY LAST—GROUPS ARE SMALL—SELECTIONS LIMITED

$18 & $28—For Day and Evening Dresses—Formerly to $145

$38 for Afternoon—Garden Party & Evening Gowns—Formerly to $125

(Higher-cost styles—Formerly to $145—at $55)

$35 & $55—for Afternoon and Evening Wraps—Formerly to $145

$28—for Silk and Cloth Suits Formerly $65, $95 to $145

THIS BEING AN ABSOLUTE DISPOSAL OF STYLES—NO REFUNDS—EXCHANGES—CREDITS—APPROVALS OR C. O. D.'S WILL BE ALLOWED.

ESTABLISHED 1872

The Aimone Galleries

ENTIRE BUILDING

MADISON AVENUE AT FORTY-FIFTH STREET

ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER

NEW YORK

An Unusual Sale

Highest Grade Period

Bed Room and Dining Room

FURNITURE

Reductions of 10% to 50%

FROM WHOLESALE PRICES

MESSRS. AIMONE, having decided to discontinue their Retail business in Antiques, Objets d'Art and high grade Reproductions, are having a Sale of their entire collection now assembled in the Aimone Galleries.

This Stock Positively Must Be Sold

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

YOSAN

B. Altman & Co.

Autumn Dress Silks and Velvets

Advance importations are now being displayed in a rarely beautiful collection which embodies the latest ideas of the leading Paris couturiers.

In anticipation of the great demand which will undoubtedly develop during the Autumn and Winter for fabrics of rich texture, unusually liberal purchases of Imported Silks and Velvets have been effected.

Considering the qualities of these materials, the prices are moderate.

Gowns & Tailor-made Suits

Advance Styles for the Autumn season are now ready for selection.

(Women's Ready-to-wear Dep't, Third Floor)

Autumn Modes for Misses

contribute a particularly attractive note to the display on the Second Floor.

Among the novelties may be numbered a variety of smart styles modeled in the popular wool jersey materials, some exploiting decorations of braid, embroidery or fur, while all are designed on lines that will appeal to the fashionable young woman. There is also a representative collection of Gowns for afternoon and evening, Tailored Suits, Street and School Frocks, and Coats for all occasions.

Distinctive Blouses

The new models for Autumn, displayed in the Department on the Second Floor in advance of the season, represent the choicest originations of the foremost European and American designers of blouses for dress and sports wear.

Everything that is charming, in design, color and material, is included.

Visitors to New York or its vicinity are cordially invited to inspect the Store.

The Department for Women's, Misses' and Girls' Sweaters

has been transferred to a far more commodious location on the Third Floor, where virtually everything that is newest and most chic in sweater fashions may be found, at most attractive prices. The new sweaters for Autumn wear introduce many novel features, which are sure to find instant favor.

Women's Low Shoes, Pumps and Colonials

comprising a number of discontinued styles in broken sizes, will be placed on sale to-morrow, irrespective of former prices, at

$2.75 per pair

(Women's Shoe Department, Second Floor)

A Monday Sale of Women's Silk Umbrellas

will afford an excellent purchasing opportunity at the low prices quoted.

Twilled Silk Umbrellas, with wood handles in natural or mission finish . . $2.50

Twilled or Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, with sterling silver-mounted handles . $2.85

Exceptional Values in Solid Mahogany Art Furnishings

will be offered in a special sale to-morrow at these attractive prices:

Hand-painted Tip Tables

17-inch . $9.50 22-inch . $11.50

Circular or Octagonal Tip Tables

Diameter, 17 inches . . . $4.50

Gate-leg Tables 6.00

Smoking Stands, with match holder, ash tray and nickel cigar rests; a very attractive design $2.00

Candlesticks . . . . . each 90c.

Inlaid Serving Trays, size 15x15 inches, $3.75

Also

Ebony-finish Serving Trays, lined with cretonne under glass; size 10x15 inches, $1.25

(Art Objects Department, Fourth Floor)

THE AUGUST SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS

now in progress, will be continued until and including August 31st.

An unusual opportunity is afforded, in this Sale, for obtaining choice Oriental Floor-coverings at advantageous prices, the quotations being, in many instances, lower than the present cost of import.

SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS
(approximately 3½x5½ feet)
at . . . $14.00, 19.50 & 24.00

MEDIUM-SIZE ORIENTAL RUGS
(approximately 4x7 feet)
at . . $28.50, 35.00, 48.00 & 68.00

PERSIAN RUGS in room sizes
(approximately 9x12 feet)
at $135.00, 185.00, 250.00 & 325.00

CHINESE RUGS, in all sizes, at prices that are considerably lower than the present market values.

Included in this Sale are a number of Oriental Rugs in unusually large sizes, which are offered at correspondingly low prices.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

THREATEN TO WRECK PARALYSIS HOSPITAL

Citizens of Woodmere, L. I., Angered by Building of Institution There.

ARMED GUARDS DEFEND IT

Appeal Made to Governor by Rich Promoters—Epidemic Still Wanes In This City.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths Fri- day.	Deaths Yester- day.	New Cases Fri- day.	New Cases Yester- day.
Manhattan	14	9	43	36
Brooklyn	7	8	24	27
Bronx	1	3	14	13
Queens		2	11	15
Richmond		3	2	1
Totals	22	25	94	92

Total of deaths to date.....1,810
Total of cases to date.....7,713

Public and private armed forces opposed each other last night and the night before at Woodmere, L. I., where wealthy Summer residents of Rockaway Peninsula have built an isolation hospital for infantile paralysis patients.

Deputy Sheriffs, acting in the name of the health officers of the town of Hempstead and the village of Woodmere, were present to prevent the entry of any paralysis cases, and with the deputies on both nights were crowds of persons living in Woodmere and vicinity who had threatened to burn the hospital. Private detectives were on hand to guard the property against attack.

The present situation developed from the efforts of the Committee for the Control of Infantile Paralysis on the Rockaway Peninsula to provide scientific medical treatment and adequate housing of poliomyelitis patients. The Chairman of this committee is J. Howes Burton, who is identified with the Save New York Committee, and associated wit hhim are members of the Rockaway Hunting Club, the Woodmere Club, and the colony of New Yorkers spending the Summer at Cedarhurst and other villages on the peninsula.

Committee Rushes Work.

The committee held meetings on Saturday and Sunday a week ago, and decided to raise money for comprehensive work against the epidemic. A Subscription Committee, empowered to raise funds, was composed of the following men: C. C. Adams, Wilbur G. Doughty, Joseph Fried, Clarence G. Galston, William A. Hazard, Divine Hewlett, Duncan A. Holmes, I. D. Levy, James A. McCrea, Thomas A. McWhinney, Milton D. Oettinger, Norton Perkins, Justice Lewis M. Raisig, Herman S. Rosenbaum, Andrew Weston, Henry Whiton, George W. Wickersham, Thomas Williams.

Other sub-committees took up other details of the work, and the result was that within a few days considerable money had been collected, the State Department of Health had been persuaded to open a sub-station and take charge of a laboratory at Cedarhurst under the direction of Dr. W. P. St. Lawrence, and a site for an isolation hospital had been chosen on private property on Brower's Neck in the village of Woodmere.

Contributions of portable garages and the employment of many workmen enabled the committee to build the hospital, with outhouses for nurses and doctors and full equipment of supplies, electricity, water, and sewage disposal by Friday night, when it was ready to receive patients from Woodmere, Hewlett, Woodsburg, Cedarhurst, Lawrence, and Inwood.

But before the hospital was completed the residents of Woodmere had stirred themselves. The committee maintained that it had selected a site for the hospital on a neck of land almost entirely surrounded by water and nearer the large estates, where there was no congestion, than the homes of the citizens of Woodmere. The citizens, however, resented the idea of receiving infantile paralysis patients in their village, and, according to report, they were aided and abetted by a number of Summer residents, whose estates are from one to two miles from the hospital.

Citizens Hold Mass Meeting.

The protest of citizens was voiced at a mass meeting held on Thursday night. Mr. Burton was hooted down when he attempted to induce those at the meeting to permit the use o fthe hospital. As the building was on private property the citizens could not stop its construction, but they made their influence felt on the Town Board of Woodmere, on Dr. A. H. Beaman, health officer of Woodmere, and on Dr H. M. Phipps, Health Officer of Town of Hempstead. The result was an order that no infantile paralysis cases should be sent to the hospital except such as had their origin in the villages of Woodmere and Hewlett.

There is only one case in Woodmere and none in Hewlett, so the hospital, as matters stand now, has been built for a single child who will be moved into it today. There are about six other cases on the Peninsula, three in Inwood, which cannot be taken to the hospital.

Because the populace feared an attempt would be made to take the six cases to the hospital on Friday night, they gathered about it, some 500 or 600 strong, and threatened to burn the buildings. The committee employed half a dozen detectives from New York to guard the property, and last night this force was increased to twenty. Deputy sheriffs joined the crowd about the hospital and barricaded the approaches with rakes and other implements to prevent the dashing in or out of automobiles.

The deputy sheriffs threatened to shoot any one who attempted to take a patient into the hospital, and the detectives hreatened to shoot any one who attempted to approach the buildings without permission.

Complains of the Governor.

Franklin B. Lord, Jr., one of those who contributed to the erection of the hospital, went to Albany yesterday to consult about the situation wih Governor Whitman, and a representative of the Attorney General's office arrived in Cedarhurst to make an investigation. Members of the committee said an effort would be made to have the State Board of Health open the hospital for the use for which it was built. It was also said an effort would be made to have the local health officers removed.

"The health laws of the State," Mr. Burtonsaid, "should be devised so as to prevent petty politicians holding positions as health officers in small towns and hindering the work of the State Board of Health, which came into the field only to co-ouerate with the physicians in a serious effort to stamp out the epidemic."

While matters in Woodmere remain unsettled, the three patients in Inwood are being cared for in tents erected since noon yesterday on the property of the Nassau County Industrial School, a Russell Sage institution, and the other cases of the peninsula are in their homes in congested districts.

The ninety-two new cases of infantile paralysis reported yesterday continued the apparent abatement of the emidemic and closed the week with a total of 169 fewer cases than were reported in the preceding week. Figures compiled in the office of the United States Health Service for the last three weeks showed the situation in every Borough to be encouraging.

Figures for the Last Three Weeks.

The figures, which differed slightly, but not materially, from the Health Department statistics, were as follows:

Borough.	Week Ending Aug. 12.	Week Ending Aug. 19.	Week Ending Aug. 26.
Manhattan	344	322	307
Brooklyn	568	378	235
Queens	205	164	110
Bronx	89	83	86
Richmond	16	15	15
Toals	1,210	922	753

It will be seen from this table that last week was the first in which the number of cases in Manhattan was greater than the number in Brooklyn. Health Department officials now consider Manhattan the most important battleground in the war against the disease and the fact that the epidemic seems actually to have been checked in this borough without ever geeting absolutely beyond control, as it did some weeks ago in Brooklyn, has convinced the authorities that the preventive measures employed and enforced by by them saved hundreds, perhaps thousands, of children from the disease.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, Senior Surgeon of the Public Health Service, has received word from Norfolk, Va., that children of less than 16 years from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut would not be allowed to enter the city.

State Department's Forces.

The State Department of Health now has sixteen diagnosticians and sixteen sanitary supervisors in the field and sends specially employed consultants for inspection and visitation to seventeen hospitals. The hospitals under such supervision are:

Westchester County—New Rochelle, maintained by city, 65 patients; Mount Vernon, maintained by city, 12 patients; Larchmont, maintained by village and Town of Mamaroneck, 10 patients; Westchester County Hospita at East View, 60 patients; Yonkers Contagious Hospital, 25 patients. Dutchess County—Beacon City, 25 patients; Hudson, maintained by city, 5 patients. Nassau County—Locust Valley, 25 patients; Roslyn, maintained by citizens, 25 patients; Jones Institute, maintained jointly by Oyster Bay and North Hempstead, 40 patients. Suffolk County—Islip, maintained by private persons, 25 patients; Patchogue, maintained vy village and town, 6 patients; accommodations for 12; Bellport, 8 patients; Southampton, 20 patients. Oneida County—Utica, maintained by city, 20 patients. Onondaga County—Syracuse, Contagious Hospital, 20 patients; accommodations for 60, and a house set apart for infantile paralysis victims on the Rockefeller estate, 2 patients.

The State Department keeps resident interns at the Westchester County and Jones Institute Hospitals.

There are many isolation and detention hospitals in New Jersey under municipal supervision or management, the State Department of Health at Trenton was unable to furnish a complete list of them. Essex County has a hospital for poliomyelitis patients at Belleville, and Hudson County has one at Snake Hill.

The Fire Island Situation.

The State Department of Health last Wednesday reported five new cases of infantile paralysis at Ocean Beach, Fire Island, and this fact was published in THE TIMES of Thursday. On the following day THE TIMES received a letter from C. P. Wimmer, Deputy Health Officer of Ocean Beach, saying there had been but five cases of the disease in all at the beach, and none since Aug. 14. Inquiry at the office of the State Department of Health in Albany resulted in the statement that the five cases mentioned in the dispatch had been reported to the department on Tuesday through its branch in Roslyn, and that, owing to delays of reports, the cases might have been the five admitted by the Deputy Health Officer.

In his letter Mr. Wimmer said that the residents of Ocean Beach had contributed liberally to a rund for the employment of a resident physician, two inspectors, and a trained nurse; that he received daily reports of the health of each child at the beach, and that since Aug. 10 no child under 16 years of age had been permitted to land at the beach.

Efforts to obtain blood from persons who have had infantile paralysis were begun yesterday by Dr. George Draper of the Rockfeller Institute, who is identified with State Department of Health's work in Nassau County. A dozen persons answered the call, among them six children in the Garden City branch of the Home of St. Giles the Cripple, who gave an ounce of blood each.

Six new cases of poliomyelitis were reported yesterday in Nassau County and nine in Suffolk County. Two of the Nassau County cases were in Floral Park, and there was one each in New Hyde Park, Port Washington, Seaford, and Rockville Centre. The total number of cases in the county is 370.

The Suffolk County cases were distributed as follows: Huntington town, four; Brookhaven town, three; Southold town, one, and Smithtown, one.

Dr. Robert Lount, 73 years old, health officer of the village of Hempstead, suffered a stroke of paralysis yesterday brought on, it is thought, by overwork in fighting the epidemic. His condition is serious.

Because quarantine rules at Good Ground, L. I., are so strict that altar boys are no longer permitted to attend church, Supreme Court Justice W. J. Carr of Brooklyn, who is Summering there, entered the chancel and performed the duties of an alter boy in the local Catholic Church at the recent forty hous' devotion mass.

Seven new cases and one death were reported yesterday in Yonkers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The State Department of Health received reports of fifty-seven additional cases of infantile paralysis and nine deaths during the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock this afternoon. This made a total of 1,802 cases and 199 deaths outside of New York since the outbreak of the epidemic.

Eight of the nine deaths and eighteen new cases were reported from Syracuse, the other death occurring at Yonkers. Other new cases reported were:

Yonkers, 4; Manakating, 3; Floral Park and Blue Point, 2 each; Pine Plains, Peekskill, Gouverneur, Schenectady, Montgomery, Lafayette, Pleasantville, Johnstown, Warwick, Port Washington, Seaford, Rockville Centre, Comeck, Malesite, Huntington, Southold, Smithtown, Northport, Loral, Medford, Walden, Blooming Grove, Rochester, (Monroe County,) Oswego, Erieville, Morrisville, Penn Yan, and Randall, 1 each.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Muriel O'Connor, 328 W. 11th St.
Edw. Seeley, 228 E. 42d St.
Florence Lynch, 211 E. 25th St.
Miscina Breno, 222 1st Av.
Molly Roselle, 324 E. 14th St.
Ganina Broretto, 128 E. 31st St.
George Boyd, 255 W. 30th St.
Roger Delmane, 144 W. 31st St.
May Benezo, 322 W. 40th St.
Charles Crarger, 340 W. 17th St.
Nathan Midany, 450 W. 19th St.
John Nunding, 320 E. 70th St.
Fred Semmer, 188 East End Av.
June Walters, 2,053 8th Av.
Robert Lee, 109 Lawrence St.
Buchler Otway, 240 W. 64th St.
Frances Cagneig, 20a W. 60th St.
Pauline Higgins, 340 W. 53d St.
Mildred Mollohek, 543 W. 129th St.
Margt. Hathenbeck, 730 13th Av.
Evelyn Cox, 485 W. 135th St.
Frances Costello, 453 W. 51st St.
Esther Girveiter, 247 W. 62d St.
Mildred Soluk, 615 W. 162d St.
Daniel Brown, 157 Manhattan Av.
Milton Schwalblad, 4 W. 93d St.
Robert Duane, 115 W. 135th St.
Alice Lupia, 1,699 Park Av.
Margaret Birgoni, 1,820 Madison Av.
Gaetano Forgano, 314 E. 107th St.
Hyman Hart, 1,351 5th Av.
Bill Goldenberg, 1,490 Park Av.
Fannie Brunner, 111 Norfolk St.
Samuel Sherman, 142 Luchow St.
Henry Miller, 36 Henry St.
Leon Negora, 162 Allen St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Helen Ostenstein, 83 Stanton St.
Herbert Rabe, 604 W. 140th St.
Eva Topka, 7 Allen St.
J. Brobetto, 128 E. 31st St.
Caroline Rottiger, 546 W. 54th St.
Andrew Walsh, 2,825 8th Av.
G. Forzano, 314 East 107th St.
Millie Rebus, 39 1st Av.
Elinor Goyin, 622 Greenwich St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

B. Boldium, 658 Dawson St.
—— Scellety, 510 Concord Av.
Chas. Serriero, 2,327 Crotona Av.
A. Yeager, 1,167 Clay Av.
Ernest Yeager, 1,167 Clay Av.
Jos. Donnelley, 313 East 141st St.
Constance Schwab, 4,047 Ely Av.
Max Shapiro, 958 East 166th St.
I. Schlonkowits, 2,019 Monterey Av.
Eliz. Stillano, 2,894 Valentine Av.
Anna Eyxree, 4,727 White Plains Av.
John Drunt, 660 St. Anns Av.
Sylvia Rosen, 671 Wales Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Hans Meyer, 459 East 183th St.
Ralph Sats, 1,280 Stebbins Av.
Harry Glocker, 505 West 132d St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Anton Byrgall, 335 South 1st St.
Peter Cordis, 96 Wythe Av.
Ruth Posner, 184 Nassau Av.
Ed Elsch, 137 Nassau Av.
Olga Pilliton, 13 Harrison Av.
Grace O'Brien, 209 Division Av.
Charles Treadwell, 70 Sumpter St.
Tillie Hoffman, 1,318 Myrtle Av.
Kenneth Rogers, 164 Madison St.
Frank Fink, 14 Irving Av.
James Corrigan, 1,401 Gates Av.
Alois Behringer, 286 Hamburg Av.
John Campanella, 443 Liberty Av.
Jacob Schupacht, 437 New Jersey Av.
Eveline Weinstein, 368 Osborne St.
Kate Stein, 137 Alabama Av.
Dina Levy, 237 Liberty Av.
Louis Paren, 1,148 Glenmore Av.
Herbert Meyer, 1,670 73d St.
Johanna Kruger, 907 53d St.
Mortimer Refkin, 186 Bay 31st St.
Harold Bloom, 1,719 Cropsey Av.
Elizabeth Cunningham, 76 Hall St.
Estelle and Ella Fryat, 646 East 12th St.
Henry Gebhardt, 2,229 Church Av.
J. H. Molineux, 389 East 2d St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Thos. Vincequerra, 374 Manhattan Av.
Jacob Chupek, 437 New Jersey Av.
Helen Toomey, 85 83d St.
Lester Banks, 740 De Kalb Av.
Jeanne Molenoyk, 589 E. 2d St.
Israel Reachel, 1,471 42d St.
Henry Goldman, 22 Lewis Av.
Bernard Pearline, 538 Gates Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Alice Hamilton, 537 1st Av., Astoria.
Alice Stilusback, 231 Crescent St., Long Island City.
Hazel Smith, 41 Wilson Av., Astoria.
Roberta Zets, 1,817 8th Av., Ridgewood.
Davis Horraeck, 17 Burroughs Av., Winfield.
Wm. Armstrong, 58 50th St., Corona.
John La Rossa, 320 48th St., Corona.
Arthur McMullen, 3,600 Beaufort St., Woodhaven.
James Pettic, 70 Brooklyn Av., Jamaica.
Ethel Faust, 104 Smith St., Jamaica.
Henrietta Loogen, 437 New York Av., Jamaica.
Harry Gattings, Fulton St. and Eastwood Place, Jamaica.
Catherine Wheelwright, 1,125 S. Curtis Av., Morris Park.
Mike Wilson, 10 Jerome Av., Arverne.
Hengich Booker, 8 Lockwood Av., Far Rockaway.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

James Pettic, 70 Brooklyn Av., Jamaica.
Henry Garbe, Jerome Av., Woodhaven, (Queensboro Hospital.)

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Marian Otton, 5th Av., Woodland Beach.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Fred Volhmer, 193 Targee St., Stapleton, S. I.
Dorothy Brauner, 110 Ocean Av., South Beach.
David Lyons, 47 Crescent Av., New Brighton, S. I.

E. M. Davison, formerly of 150 East Eighty-second Street, where the Department of Health reported a case of infantile paralysis on Thursday last, wrote to THE TIMES yesterday saying that the house had been unoccupied since May 15 and that there had been no case of the disease in it.

ANOTHER $1,340 FOR BRACES.

Total of $18,457 Now in the Hands of Dr. Emerson.

The Department of Health yesterday acknowledged the receipt of $1,104 in contributions for the fund for braces for crippled children. The total amount so far collected is $18,457. The following were the new contributors:

Mrs. L. B. Preston, $500; Mrs. Lincoln Barker, $310; Belvidere Hotel, $76; Mrs. B. Stern, $50; Mrs. William G. Nichols, $50; Mirian H. Nathan, $30; H. L. F. A., $25; the Saranac Chautauqua Community, $20; Ernestine and Harold Hirsch, $10; Samuel Jacobson, $10; J. B. Koplik & Co., $10; Alice Coe, $5; Mrs. R. R. W., $3; through New York Tribune, $2; "A Little Girl Friend," $2; Cynthia M. Hawks, $1.

Contributions for the brace fund and for toys for children in hospitals, amounting to $236.15, were received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES from its readers. Here are the contributors:

Mrs. Walter Hirsch, $50; guests of the Idamarks, Far Rockaway, $48; guests of Mount Mongola, Ellenville, N. Y., $25.15; "The Children," $25; Mrs. Edgar Nathan, $25; Mrs. H. Walter, $15; Sara Patrick, $10; "Two Boy Friends," $7; G. L. M., $5; Rittenberg Brothers, $5; Meadow Brook Tea Room, New Canaan, Conn., $5; N. W., $5; Clarice and Ruth Herrmann, $5; members of the "At Club," Lakeville, Conn., $3.50; Arnold and Auguste, $2; T. T. C., $2; Margarite and Yvonne von Moos, $2; Helen Stoll, $1, and Murry Cohen, 50 cents.

The Children's Brace Fund for Victims of Infantile Paralysis, of which Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Jr., of Opposite House, Bernardsville, N. J., is the Treasurer, announced yesterday that $2,842.72 had been collected, of which $1,250 had been distributed in New York and $1,300 in New Jersey. In making the announcement Mrs. Hoppin wrote to THE TIMES:

> During the past week a large contribution was received from a lady in Santa Barbara, Cal., who stated that she had seen the notice of the fund in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the thought of little children helping other children so less fortunate than themselves appealed to her more than she could express.

The committee in charge of the fund will continue to appeal for contributions to be sent to Mrs. Hoppin.

What "Obey" Means.

The "obey" clause in the marriage ceremony merely means that when the husband takes a twenty-dollar bill out of his pocket and commands his wife to take it, she must immediately comply—and she does.—Houston Post.

THE WAY WE GROW.

Nature's Way for Increasing Our Heights and Weights.

That men and women grow in height and weight from birth until maturity, if they live the ordinary term of years, and that as a rule men are taller than women, are facts of common knowledge. How this growth is accomplished is not so generally known, nor is it commonly understood that the difference in length of the male and female of the species is apparent even at birth. Carefully kept records show that the average boy baby is about two-fifths of an inch longer at birth than is the average baby girl.

Another curious feature of this growth discovered by patient research is the fact that it is not a gradual and regular increase. There are periods in which the youthful body expands rapidly in length, while it seems to become thin and lean.

Then comes a time when there is little increase in height, but the body becomes plump. While there is a slight difference of opinion as to the exact number of years and ages when these alternate growths are in evidence, the general proposition is conceded by the most thorough of the investigators. Strats tabulates this growth of the body as follows: Period of the first fullness of body, 2 to 5 years; period of first stretching, 6 to 8 years; period of second fullness, 9 to 11 years; period of second stretching, 12 to 16 years; period of maturing, 17 to 25 years. Weissenberg, however, divides the time of growth somewhat differently, and makes allowance for a difference between the periods of change in girls and boys.

His tabulation is as follows: Period of first fullness, 2 to 4 years; period of first stretching, 5 to 6 years; period of retarded growth, boys 8 to 12 years, girls 8 to 10 years; period of second stretching, boys 13 to 18 years, girls 11 to 15 years; period of retarded growth, boys 19 to 26 years, girls 16 to 19 years; period of standing still and of the second fullness, 26 or 29 to 51 years; period of decline, 52 to 76 years.

Among other interesting features of this growth, it is noted that the changes are not constant within the limits of a year, but appear to depend upon the season. Buffon reports that increases in height and girth of chest are greater in Summer than in Winter. It would seem that the greatest gains in weight are made from August to January, the weight remaining almost constant from February to May. Of course, there are many special causes which in individual cases make exceptions to these rules, but under normal conditions this is the way our bodies grow from babyhood to maturity.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

SOME ANCIENT CURES.

Curious Prescriptions Given by Physicians in Old Rome.

The Greek physicians in Rome practiced one kind of medicine and the Romans themselves—that is, the majority of them—practiced their own folk medicine which, according to a writer in The Druggists' Circular, was a combination of some specific applied or taken with a little magic—what George Eliot called "the medicine given with a blessing."

For instance, the roasted liver of a goat was supposed to be good for failing sight, the patient holding his head in such a position that the steam flowed around his eyes. And when mixed with honey the same organ was supposed to be a fine remedy for dropsy; mixed with bran it was supposed to cure dysentery.

The sufferer from gout was advised to follow an elaborate treatment. First he was supposed to kill a field mouse according to a prescribed method and to extract from it a tooth. The tooth was then stitched to the skin of a freshly slain lion, and if the gout was in the left hand, the skin and tooth were bound to the left leg, and the pain was supposed to cease. Another cure for gout was to bind to the afflicted member the first hair cut from an infant's head.

The bite of a dog was supposed to be cured by application of a mixture of stale axle grease and horehound. Scrofula was treated by the following method: "Trace a circle around a quince root, pull it with the left hand, state for what and for whom, pull, and wear as a charm." And for scrofulous sores the following treatment was resorted to: "Bite off a knot from a fig tree without being seen by any one, then wear it in a leather bag suspended on a string about the neck."

A treatment supposed to prevent maladies of the eyes for a year consisted of plucking the calyx of blossom of pomegranate with the thumb and fourth finger, rubbing it on the eyes, and swallowing it without touching the teeth. Crocodile hearts wrapped in black wool and worn on the person were supposed to ward off attacks of quartian fever, and two bugs wrapped in a piece of stolen wool were recommended as a charm against night fever. Tongue grass, if beaten with axle grease and rubbed on by three persons of three nations was supposed to cure tumors.

Epilepsy was treated by giving the patient meat from a wild beast killed with a weapon that had slain a man.—Indianapolis News.

IN THE OLD HOME TOWN.

Indianapolis Editor Goes Back to the Place of His Birth.

We went back to the little home town the other day. We had not seen it for years and years. Whether we should know the place because of the changes time had wrought we never stopped to ponder. We had, in fact, formed no mental picture at all. We were going back, drawn by that animal instinct which causes one to wish to be back on the scene of earlier years.

The little town looked the same from the railroad station. We walked up the main street. The ancient proprietor of the still more ancient-appearing only hostelry was still sitting propped against the old frame structure, his feet dangling in proximity to the raised front legs of the chair. When we left in our youth to make our way in the big city we had imagined that the hotel proprietor was an old, old man. He called us by our first name, merely saluting us as though he had been seeing us every day.

We wanted to see the Steele pasture addition. We remembered in the past how the Commercial Club had decided to boom the town. The pasture fence had been torn down, stakes driven to mark lot divisions, and the sod scraped away for streets. An auctioneer had been hired from a neighboring city; there had been a big family picnic and every lot sold. So we expected to see the old pasture that once was now a busy suburb. But lo! the streets and the lot posts were no more. Instead, the old-time pasture fence met our gaze, and the town cows were lying or standing about contentedly ruminating. We read the failure of the boom in the meditative cows. The little old town just would not expand. It was a little town then, it was a little town now, and would always remain a little town.

The livery stable was still there. Horses could be hired, and were hired, every night. But a discordant note had crept in. The popular priced car was standing out in front. It also could be hired from the liveryman. But so far none but traveling men had used it to go to and from the still smaller towns.

The little town was so serene that it was a relief to stay there for a few days. We envied the small clerks, our boyhood school comrades. They were sizable folk in their small world, while we—we were just part of the big city. But back home we came. In a week all memory of the little town had been blotted out. The city had us again in its thrall, just as it has all city dwellers.—Indianapolis News.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Crushing Ring of Steel

That Gradually Grows Tighter

There is probably nothing so maddening as the knowledge that an unseen power is slowly but surely crushing out existence.

It has frequently been stated by chronic dyspeptics that the sensation experienced after eating is suggestive of being encased in an iron ring that is slowly being tightened with a thumb screw.

One of the greatest aids to digestion that can be taken by dyspeptics is the celebrated Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. For half a century this delightfully palatable tonic food has been acknowledged by medical authorities throughout the civilized world for its remarkable digestive and body-building properties. Is equally beneficial to men, women and children and cheap substitutes should be scrupulously avoided. Can be procured from any reliable druggist and should be taken with meals.

Notable Omission.

Editors of seed catalogues are pretty smart. They never print anything in their esteemed publications about the necessity of pulling weeds when the fishing is good.—Toledo Blade.

Mails by Aeroplanes.

There is poetic fitness and charm in the idea of carrying mails by aeroplane—when you're thinking of love letters. But how about the duns and "follow-up" letters?—Manchester Union.

THIS IS A GREAT NECKWEAR YEAR

For Sale,

A complete Ladies Neckwear Plant, up to date machinery, motors, etc. Possession at once. Exceptional opportunity. C 38 Times.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A safe place for children during Infantile Paralysis epidemic. A few children will be received in a gentleman's family on country estate. Highest references given and desired. Address C 251 Times Annex.

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Send how many?

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A *transcendent* Packard—unchanged in essentials and enriched in details—fixes new standards of usefulness and luxury.

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SARATOGA CLOSES ITS BEST SEASON

Racing Month Has Restored the Famous Old Resort to Its Pristine Glory.

CROWDED WITH VISITORS

$15 to $20 a Day for a Hotel Room and $2,500 for an August Cottage.

WAR HELPS THE REVIVAL

Realty Boom and Building Projects Believed to Foreshadow Continued Prosperity.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Old Saratoga, famed as a resort long before the civil war, has come back into her own. A few years ago Saratoga's obituary notices were being written. Today the most successful season of her history came to an end. The last month, the racing month, has witnessed the rehabilitation of Saratoga.

During the last month, according to hotel men, there have been more guests at Saratoga than during any other season in the great resort's palmiest days. Canfield is gone, and the games which made spectacular one era of the resort's fame are gone, but most of the people concede that the crowds that flocked here during the season just ended were "moneyed crowds" even to greater extent than during the rosy days when fortunes were lost and won daily over Canfield's roulette wheels.

How many persons came to Saratoga during this season no one can say definitely. It is estimated that, including the transients and the week-enders, there must have been more than 50,000. More than ever before in its history the resort was patronized this year by foreigners. The war abroad was, of course, responsible for this in large measure, as well as for the fact that Saratoga was visited by great numbers of wealthy Americans accustomed to travel abroad in normal times. But the Saratogians, as they style themselves, are an optimistic lot. They are convinced the resort's fame is destined to spread abroad as a result of this patronage, and hotels which a few years ago were almost deserted and whose owners disgustedly contemplated tearing them down, have been restored and improved, and their owners are planning extensive additions.

Racing Revival a Factor.

The part that the war has played in bringing Saratoga suddenly back to popularity, however, is only an incidental part. The resumption of racing has been the principal factor perhaps. A close second factor, and the soundest of the reasons on which the people here base their future hopes, has been the development of the Springs by the State government.

Again one sees aged women from all over the United States, and men who never have been to a racetrack in their lives, walking to the springs scattered throughout the town and its outskirts and sipping or gulping the water, according to their doctor's instructions, as though it were a sacred rite. More of them wait at specified hours daily in line at the State bath houses to take prescribed courses in the medicinal baths. Before the white man came to America such pilgrimages as these were made by the Indians to the springs of Saratoga. The doctors—and there are scores of them who come here for the treatments they prescribe for their patients—tell you that the springs have medicinal powers superior to those of any of the noted European spas, and the chemists bring out long lists of analyses to prove it.

For this the State of New York is responsible, for at the time that the State bought up what are known as the "reservations," which comprise the land surrounding exactly 106 medicinal springs, private concerns had practically exhausted a large number of them by "canning" the healing gases for commercial purposes without heed to the duration of the supply.

Saratoga's 106 Springs.

Borings were made into the ground and vast quantities of natural carbonic gas shipped away. Drill holes at times spouted to a height of thirty feet. When pressure finally decreased and the flow of the wells nearly stopped, deep pumping was resorted to. When the State created its reservations in 1909, the drill holes were hermetically sealed, and today the flow is again normal, and groups are again swearing by one spring as a cure for gout, another as a cure for rheumatism, another for indigestion. Each of the 106 springs has its earnest devotees who carry away with them cases of its water when they leave.

More picturesque than these health seekers, though, is the throng of pleasure seekers whose great month is August. The hotels will not close for another month yet, and they opened last April. It is during August, though, that every room is crowded and ever available cottage in the town is rented. People who live here move out of their homes the first of August, and rent them to visitors. Perhaps not all of these cottages pay 100 per cent. on the investment during August, but the dividends are not to be frowned at. One, for instance, rented for $2,500 this month.

Although it was the fag end of the racing season last night and many visitors had gone home, there was just one room with bath left in the huge United States Hotel, one of the two hotels here that can accommodate more than a thousand guests at a time. A week earlier, the manager said, one could not find space in the halls.

"People have changed since they came here before," this manager said. "They used to be content with a room apiece, now they want at least two rooms. Families that used to be happy to pack pretty closely while away on their vacations now insist on a room and bath for each person."

$15 a Day for a Room.

For this new luxury, at the height of the season, in some of the larger hotels, they pay $15 to $20 extra a day for a room. It is indeed in the main a wealthy class that is patronizing Saratoga. A venerable black employe of one of the hotels was asked today if the patrons seemed as liberal with tips as in the "good old days."

"Lawd, they ain't got nothin' but money," he grinned. Asked how he accounted for that, he said he had asked the "boss" the same question, and had learned to "thank Heaven for the war babies."

This is the schedule of a typical day at Saratoga during the race season:

In the morning the springs are visited. From 6:30 until the races begin at 2:30 in the afternoon an interesting sight is to be seen at any of them. In the "State drinking hall," adjoining the public park in the centre of the town, for instance, four different kinds of medicinal water are served. Outside, except on the park side, there are shabby streets and shabby buildings—though the State officials hope to improve this external appearance in a short time.

Inside the building one sees a large white room filled with little white tables. The room is packed with men and women of all ages, sitting at the tables sipping from paper cups. The gay colors of the short costumes and the laughter of the patrons at first make it seem impossible that all of these persons are drinking nothing but water. The water from each of the four springs has a different taste—one rumor is that the chief interest in the game is watching the strange expressions on the faces of newcomers when they first taste the medicinal waters.

After breakfast crowds start off for the tennis courts and golf links of the club on the outskirts of the town; others motor; others swim, canoe, or fish in Lake Saratoga. These are the principal diversions.

Shortly after noon the mecca is the racetrack. Motors and old-fashioned hacks jam the streets. You get into the grandstand for $3 if you're male; women's tickts are $1.50. The admission to the clubhouse is $5 more. Many go a couple of hours early, and for these luncheon is served under the stand or in the clubhouse, while the band plays the latest hits from Broadway. It's a gayly-costumed throng that gathers at these Saratoga races. Today 10,000 were present; a week ago there were 18,000.

"Oral Betting" at the Track.

The laws against gambling closed the track for their first two years and sent hotel proprietors elsewhere for their Summer vacations, for there was no use staying home if they lived in Saratoga. Then they created "oral betting," and since then the proprietors have found increasing necessity of staying home, until this year they say they hardly had time to go to sleep.

In "oral betting" somebody introduces you to a sanctimonious-looking individual who is standing about in what used to be the betting ring. There are no longer any charts posted conspicuously to tell what odds are being offered. The sanctimonious-looking person solemnly shakes hands and orally agrees to wager you that such and such a horse won't come in first or second or third, as some friend has told you it would.

You don't give the sanctimonious-looking person anything tangible but the number of your ticket, and if you win, you come around the next day. He is usually there, they say, but there have been instances in which too many persons beat his judgment and he failed to reappear the next day to balance accounts. However, it has worked both ways, according to the persons who have been here all month, and the night trains back to New York have done fairly good business.

In the grandstand above there is the usual racetrack crowd—the youths and the old men; the modestly dressed, middle-aged women who cling excitedly to the back of the bench and beg some horse they have never seen before to run like the mischief; the young girls in varied colored awning stripes, who declaim that it's simply ripping good sport; the grim, silent, "obviously racetrack men," whose expressions are changeless no matter what happens.

At night the crowds flock to the great court of the Grand Union Hotel and to the Casino, where they may dance until any hour of the morning they wish. At 10:30 o'clock, in deference to anybody in the hotel who wishes to go to sleep, the dancers in the Grand Union Court adjourn to the ballroom of the hotel, and the ubiquitous Hawaiian orchestra follows.

The waiters point out the celebrities. Among the ones they designate are moving picture stars, "regular" actors, millionaires, heiresses, and diplomats. This year there are more distinguished Latin Americans than ever before. They have come from all parts of South America, bankers and financiers who formerly went to Europe for their recreation—and particularly have they come from Cuba. It is the same class that ordinarily went from the United States to the European resorts.

In the Old Canfield Casino.

In the Casino the scene is much the same. Here it is the surroundings that attract special attention. This was the splendid structure which Canfield made famous. Its dining room is still exactly as it was when the roulette wheels filled the adjoining room. There are the same remarkable stained glass windows, and in the European room, formerly the roulette room, there is the same $10,000 rug, bigger than a tennis court.

For several years this extraordinary building was nothing but a curiosity. Two years ago the management of the Biltmore Hotel in New York agreed with the town of Saratoga, which had bought the place and the surrounding garden for $100,000, to try the experiment of running a restaurant in the Casino. For two years the company has experimented without having to pay rent, that being the original agreement. Now the City Fathers here hope that the rentals will soon exceed the cost. The park about the place is as Canfield left it; also, the Italian garden with its statues has all of its earlier splendor, and adjoining the building is still the pond in which fish were kept, swimming in nets, to be served to Canfield's "guests" when ordered at the dinner table.

Naturally there is a land boom at the present time. There is also a great hotel project on foot for next year. A syndicate has just purchased a large tract of land on which it purposes to erect a great club hotel and pipe to it some of the mineral waters from the nearby springs. Meantime, others who already have hotels here—though not a few were torn down when Saratoga was considered "dead"—are looking optimistically forward to the day in the near future when Saratoga is to become a Winter as well as a Summer resort, and skiing, tobogganing, and snowshoeing will attract Winter throngs as racing attracts them in the Summer.

The chemist in charge of the State Reservation, J. G. Jones, is another who is confident that before long Saratoga will be as well patronized in Winter as in Summer because of its medicinal waters.

CAMPFIRE CAPTURES THE HOPEFUL STAKES

Wilson Colt Defeats Probably the Best Field of Two-year-olds of the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Campfire, Richard T. Wilson's great colt, added the Hopeful Stakes to his other important victories, which include the Saratoga Special and the Sanford Memorial, this afternoon, when the young son of Olambala defeated probably the best field of two-year-olds which has raced together this season.

Campfire's victory was so highly impressive that it stamps him undoubtedly as the best juvenile of the year, and at the same time the probable winner of the Futurity, which is the supreme test for two-year-olds and comes as the climax of the season.

The Hopeful this year carried a monetary value of $18,850 to the winner, a stake truly worth winning and second only to the Futurity in its richness. Aside from the valuable prize for the victor, there was $3,000 for the second horse and $1,500 to the third.

With the twelfth running of the Hopeful and the other races on the program the much heralded 1916 meeting of the Saratoga Association, which has fulfilled all the pre-season prophecies, became a thing of the past, a part of the association's history, a notable volume in the records of racing, and a legion of pleasant memories to a great many thousands of persons.

Season May be Extended.

This afternoon differed from no other Saturday of the meeting. There were the same crowd and the same excellent card. All the officials of the organisation expressed themselves as well pleased with the season at Saratoga, and already plans are being made for the meeting next year. The success of the present meeting was best expressed by one of the officials after the last race, who said:

"The racing here has been so wonderfully successful, and the officers of the association are so gratified with the encouragement given them by the public, that it is not unlikely the season will be extended here next year."

Campfire's Hopeful was a thrilling race, in which there were twelve starters. Every horse entered on the program, except Harry Payne Whitney's Bell Ringer, went to the post. This withdrawal still left two youngsters to bear the Whitney colors. The start was a fairly good one, and the thoroughbreds got away in almost perfect alignment. Sedan was the first to show in front, and set the pace to the far turn of the track. Here the Ward colt was joined by Star Master, and the pair raced as a team for a sixteenth. Then Julialeon crept up on the rail and took the lead for a furlong.

All this time J. McTaggart, who had the mount on the winner, kept Campfire in the rear, awaiting an opportune moment to make his run. His time came as the field turned into the stretch and straightened out for home. Here the jockey gave the son of Olambala his head, and by the time he had reached the final furlong pole he was in possession of the lead.

Campfire's Game Finish.

But Campfire had not yet won the race, as the imported Omar Khayyam, who was running in the middle of the track, was coming on with a terrific burst of speed. He was almost at the withers of the winner and fighting gamely, but Campfire had just a little more left, and once again he increased his pace, finally to pass the finish three-quarters of a length in front of the Billings colt. A. K. Macomber's Star Master, who had always been a contender, was third, a nose in front of Harry Payne Whitney's Rickety.

When asked what he had to say about Campfire's victory Mr. Wilson, who is President of the Saratoga Racing Association, said:

"I have always known that I had a good colt, but today's performance set the seal on his greatness. He should race on and go any distance of ground as a three-year-old. The fact that he is of Olambala's first crop of two-year-olds and Nightfall's first foal is encouraging. Every one of Olambala's get but one has now won races. Men breed for years to get one race horse, but I have been fortunate enough to get not only a good race horse but a potential sire as well at the very outset of my efforts."

Friar Rock, Roamer, and The Finn were the only three entered for the Saratoga Cup, which is at a mile and six furlongs, the longest race of the year. The Finn was made the public choice over the two other contestants, but the distance was too great for the son of Ogden, who finished third, the winner being August Belmont's Friar Rock, ridden by J. McTagkart, the rider of Campfire in the Hopeful.

Victory for Friar Rock.

The drive down the stretch between the trio was the feature of the race. Each had his turn at setting the pace, Roamer at the start, The Finn later on, and the winner in the last sixteenth. Young McTaggart rode a wonderfully heady race and did not push the winner until the stretch was reached; he then went to the whip and under skillful urging the Rock Sand colt took the lead which he maintained till the end to win by two lengths.

Sturdy old Weldship, bearing the colors of his owner, E. M. Weld, added another and a well-earned stake to his long list, when he snatched the Beverwyck Steeplechase handicap from H. W. Sage's Martian by the narrow margin of a neck. Four went to the post, the winner being added and Racebrook withdrawn. The stable of H. W. Sage, represented by Pebeto and Martian, was made favorite.

The victory followed a stirring trial in the stretch in which Martian, whom Weldship had passed at the turn, came up again, and, under a strenuous ride, gained with startling rapidity upon the leader. But Weldship was game to the core and reached the finish in time to defeat Martian by a narrow margin. The race was worth $1,395 to the winner.

The Sanford purple and gold silks were borne to a three-length victory in the opening six-furlong dash for three-year-olds and upward, which have not won at the meeting, when the favorite Brumley, passing up from fourth place to the lead, easily outfooted Cash on Delivery, with Naushon third. My Donnie set the pace at the start and was later superseded by Peacefull Star as the stretch was neared. Then the winner came from the rear and took command, never again to be headed. Brumley was entered for $800, and bid up to $1,500, where he was bought in by the owner.

G. M. Miller Wins Easily.

G. M. Miller came to life again this afternoon, when the veteran romped home in a four-horse race, a selling handicap affair for three-year-olds and upward, with four lengths to spare. The old campaigner was made favorite, and he just breezed all the way. Alberta True took the place from Jesse, Jr., by a head. Soldier and the Beverwyck entry each had a turn at the lead in the early part of the event, but G. M. Miller came up when Butwell was ready to make his ride, and he won without the slightest difficulty.

To make the winding up of the meeting complete a 10 to 1 shot won the final race, when Aimee T. easily took into camp a fair field of two-year-old selling platers, Mrs. C. N. Darke's filly defeated, among others, County Court and Bird Lore, who came home in the order named.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards, which have not won at this meeting, selling, purse $500; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Brumley, J. Sanford's ch. h., 5 years, 108 pounds, by Isidor-Adriutha, even, 3 to 5, 1 to 3, (F. Keogh).....1

Cashon Delivery, J. Livingston's blk. g., aged, 106, 4 to 1, 7 to 5, 3 to 5, (H. Phillips).....2

Naushon, R. T. Wilson's br. g., aged, 115, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, even, (J. McTaggart).....3

Falon, Peaceful Star, Dr. Gremer, Gibraltar, Ash Can, Rochester, Far Away, Superintendent, My Bonnie, and Woodfair also ran. True as Steel, Yankee Notions, Pharoah, Charmeuse, Jacquetta, and Ojala scratched.

SECOND RACE.—The Beverwyck steeplechase, handicap, with $1,000 added, for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Time—4:28.

*Weldship, E. M. Weld's ch. g., aged, 169 pounds, by Seashore II.-Moon Daisy, 7 to 5, out, out, (C. Smoot).....1

†Martian, H. W. Sage's br. g., 5, 135, 8 to 5, out, out, (J. Williams).....2

†Pebeto, H. W. Sage's br. g., 5, 162, 8 to 5, out, out, (V. Powers).....3

Bill Dudley also ran. Racebrook scratched.

*Added starter. †Coupled in the betting.

THIRD RACE.—The Hopeful, of $17,500, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Time—1:14 3-5.

Campfire, R. T. Wilson's ch. c., 126 pounds, by Olambala-Nightfall, 13 to 5, even, 1 to 2, (J. McTaggart).....1

Omar Khayyam, (imp.,) C. K. G. Billings's ch. c., 110, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, (M. Buxton).....2

Star Master, A. K. Macomber's ch. c., 110, 18 to 5, even, 1 to 2, (J. Butwell).....3

Rickety, Julialeon, Meteorite, Vivid, Beaver Kill, Queen of the Water, The Knocker, Achilles, and Sedan also ran. Bell Ringer scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Cup, with $2,000 added, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and six furlongs. Time—3:03.

Friar Rock, A. Belmont's ch. c., 3 years, 113 pounds, by Rock Sand-Fairy Gold, 17 to 10 and out, (J. McTaggart).....1

Roamer, A. Miller's b. g., 5, 127, 4½ to 1, even, out, (J. Butwell).....2

The Finn, H. C. Hallenbeck's blk. c., 4, 126, 9 to 10 and out, (A. Shuttingar).....3

Only three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, selling; one mile. Time—1:41 4-5.

G. M. Miller, R. F. Carman's b. h., aged, 112 pounds, by Lissak-Subdue, 3 to 5, out, (J. Butwell).....1

Alberta True, Beverwyck Stable's b. m., 5, 102, 12 to 1, 2½ to 1, out, (J. McTaggart).....2½

Jesse, Jr., I. M. Hedrick's b. g., 4, 100, 2 to 1, 1 to 2, out, (H. Phillips).....3

Soldier also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-years-olds, selling, purse $500; five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09 2-5.

Aimee T., Mrs. C. N. Drake's ch. f., 100 pounds, by Garry Herrmann-Ostra, 10 to 1, 6 to 5, even, (L. Lyke).....1

County Court, Beverwyck Stables b. c., 111, 3 to 5, 1 to 6, out, (J. McTaggart).....2

Bird Lore, W. Hurley's b. f., 101, 6 to 1, 2 to 7, 7 to 10, (J. Brown).....3

Bingen, Tootsie Flare, and Stalwart Van also ran. Storm Nymph, (imp.,) Sandcrit, (imp.,) Idolita, and Mosslighter, (imp.,) scratched.

YALE IS PREPARED FOR FOOTBALL PLAY

Blue to Begin Practice Sept. 5, All Details for Campaign Being Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 26.—Although Yale's squad of 125 football candidates will not don their uniforms till Tuesday, Sept. 5, every detail of preparation for their reception and for opening the 1916 campaign has been made by the new coaching staff, which is headed by such experts as Tad Jones, Michael F. Sweeney, Dr. Arthur Brides, Dr. William T. Bull, Jack Cates, William Marting, and Nate Wheeler.

Captain Clinton Black has made two or three visits to the Yale headquarters the past fortnight, and Jones and Sweeney, the chief executives in the new régime, are expected here the first of next week to assume the generalship. With their advent Yale will begin a new system of coaching, and, the alumni and undergraduates believe, will turn over a new leaf, closing the chapter of the Blue's worst showing in football history.

In the selection of Jones Yale believes that it has secured a head coach of exceptional promise. His record of four years of coaching at Exeter gave him the title of most successful interscholastic coach in America. In choosing him Yale has followed the example of Princeton, which took Speedy Rush as head coach with a brilliant career as coach of the University Preparatory School, Cleveland. Sweeney made a remarkable record as organizer of athletics at the Hill Preparatory School, Pottstown, Penn. He has been chosen to fill this new rôle at Yale.

Captain Black has a notable set of players who were ineligible last season and who will become available this Fall. They include Rex Hutchinson, freshman full back two years ago; Jim Braden, end, formerly of Washington and Jefferson; Alfred Rosener, end for the freshmen two seasons ago; John Callahan, the former Notre Dame centre; Kelley, the former West Point centre; Harry Le Gore, who will again be available for full back after a year's struggle with eligibility technicalities; Comerford, freshman Captain last year, and Frank Lynch, two brilliant ends; Charley Sheldon, who is in military service with the Yale Battalion, and Baldridge, Gates, and Baldridge, tackles; Captain Black and Galt of the freshmen guards; Vorys, substitute last year, centre; Van Nostrand, La Roche, and Metcalf, quarters; Bingham, Waite, Neville, and Charley Taft, son of the former President of the United States, in the backfield.

CALLS TIGERS TO GRIDIRON.

Capt. Hogg Starts Practice Sept. 12 with Eleven Stars Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 26.—Captain Frank Trevor Hogg, II., of the 1916 Princeton football team, has called his fellow gridiron warriors to report for duty on Sept. 12, and from present indications 100 men will respond to the first call. Eleven first string men, all of whom received the 'Varsity letter, have been lost from last year's eleven, but the substitutes and candidates from last year's freshman class hold fair promise.

The weakest points in the embryo eleven are quarterback, the ends, and the tackles. The positions of greatest strength should be the halfbacks and fullback, for which there are a number of candidates of almost equal merit. At the guard positions Captain Hogg and Nourse will doubtless retain their posts.

At quarter back Ames, Haas, Eberstadt, and Eddy are looked upon as semi-veterans, and six or seven new men will be groomed. For the other backfield positions Driggs, Tibbott, Moore, and possibly Eddy are available. Alan Brown, 1917, is likely to break into this combination, and Thomas and Goodspeed, both 1918, and E. A. Georgi and Richard Cleveland, son of the late President, two of last year's freshman eleven, have all shown ability.

With the possible exception of Highley, there seems to be no stellar material for the wing positions. Wilson and Rahill are leading candidates, and others who will have strenuous workouts early in the season are Gillespie, Foster, Walton, Hammond, and Sinclaire. At the tackles McLean and Parisette will be called upon to defend their places against all comers. Halsey, Latrobe, and Kauffman should give them stiff competition. Warden, Bryan, Finney, and Ruth will be coached for guard positions. Funk, a centre candidate, is the most promising offering of the last year's freshman team, though Gowen and Gennert will again be centre candidates.

N. C. UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL.

To Meet Harvard and Princeton for First Time This Year.

DURHAM, N. C., Aug. 26.—For the first time in its history North Carolina University appears on the football schedules of Harvard and Princeton. The game with Harvard will be played at Cambridge on Oct. 14 and the game with Princeton on Oct. 7 at Princeton.

T. C. Campbell of Harvard University has been elected the successor of "Doggie" Trenchard as director of the North Carolina University athletics. Harvard methods of administration of athletics will displace Princeton tactics.

DODGE SOLD TO MACOMBER.

Two-Year-Old Winner of Latonia and American Derby Brings $17,500

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—A. Kingsley Macomber added to his already extensive string of thoroughbreds that good 2-year-old Dodge at the partnership sale to close out the stable of Weber & Ward, paying $17,500 for the Latonia and American Derby winner this afternoon in the paddock before the races.

Samuel Ross of Washington acted as agent for Mr. Macomber. John W. Schorr of Memphis started the bidding at $5,000, and J. W. May of Lexington immediately advanced the figure to $10,000. At this point Willis Sharpe Kilmer and Mr. Ross took up the bidding. Mr. Kilmer's last bid was $17,000, and when the Washington man went to $17,500 the competition was ended.

Franklin, who is supposed to be little inferior to Dodge, was bought by Mr. Ward himself for $8,500. Mr. Schorr opened the bidding this time with an offer of $4,000. Walter Jennings, representing Mr. Macomber, and J. W. May were the other bidders. Mr. Ward also bought Norvic for $800, while the fourth horse, Solar Star, was knocked down to Ral Parr of Baltimore for $1,800.

The sales were as follows: Dodge, b. c., by Jim Gaffney-Flora Willoughby, purchased by A. K. Macomber, $17,500; Franklin, ch. c., by Jim Gaffney-Gliding, purchased by J. S. Ward, $8,500; Solar Star, b. h., by Star Shoot-Sardine, purchased by Ral Parr, $1,800; Norvic, b. g., by Sempronious-Gliding Belle, purchased by J. S. Ward, $800.

Girl Wins Half-Mile Title Swim.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Miss Thalma Darby of Indianapolis won the 880-yard championship swimming contest for women of the National Amateur Athletic Union here today. Her time was 16:06, a new record. She is 14 years old.

Look for the "Not Advertised" Special Signs

Phone Your Order to 4000 Chelsea

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Shoppers Find This the Coolest Store in Town

GREENHUT'S—FIFTH FLOOR

For the Last Four Days of Our

Midsummer Furniture Sale

We Give Prominence to Better Grade Furniture

And regarding this, we may tell you that those who want the choicest "Period" Suites for any room in the home will do themselves an injustice if they do not attend these last attractive buying opportunities.

Why? For the simple reason that we bought the majority of these August bargains months ago, and it is a fact that a good many of them are worth as much to other retailers as we're asking.

September will see increased prices on all these articles, so avail yourself of the chance which Greenhut's gives you while the opportunity is yours.

FINE GOODS HOLD THE FLOOR TOMORROW—now please read on:

SMALL TYPE

But Big Bargains

Some of Monday's most extraordinary values are listed in a small way here.

$4.95 Wool Automobile Lap Robes—size 60x80; at..... $3.95

$3.95 Wool Automobile Lap Robes—size 60x80; at..... $2.95

Green and Black Plush Robes—heavy weight; double plush..... $3.50

$2 All-Wool Broadcloth—54 inches wide; black and navy; yard..... $1.29

$1.50 Charmeuse—All-wool; 42 inches wide; best colors; yard..... $1.10

39c Ramie Linen Suitings—36 inches wide; light blue, tan and lavender; yard..... 19c

Printed Chiffon Voiles—popular styles; including stripes, checks, etc; formerly to 19c. yard; sale, yard..... 8½c

39c Table Damask—58 inches wide; yard..... 28c

$1.19 Table Damask—all linen; 8 beautiful designs; yard..... 88c

Napkins—formerly $1.50 to $3.25, (put up in ½ dozen lots); sale ½ dozen..... $1.19 to $2.25

12½c to 20c Towels—(some are seconds); at..... 11c

84c Seamless Bed Sheets—(only 6 to a customer); at..... 64c

$1.19 to $1.39 Bed Spreads—single and full size; at..... $1

$1 Bed Pillows—filled with clean, odorless feathers; each..... 79c

$1 Blankets—white and tan cotton fleece with colored borders; pair at..... 79c

"Odd" Lot of Blankets—wool finish; heavy weight; white, gray or fancy plaids; previously priced to $2.95 pair; sale..... $1.95

Blankets—previously to $4 pair; sale..... $2.95

A Fine Lot of White Cotton Filled Comforters—at..... $1.95

Week End or Short Trip Trunks—sale as follows:—

28 inch size; regularly $5.50; now..... $4.50

Up to 30 inch size; regularly $7.25; now..... $6.25

$6.50 Black Walrus Grain Leather Travelling Bags—Oxford style..... $5

Dining Room and Parlor Domes—complete for one gas light; choice of two styles, made of Cathedral art glass; some 20 inches in diameter; at.. $6.95

Same Dome as Above—fitted for 3 light electric pull chain socket.. $7.95

98c Inverted Lights—solid brass burner; complete with prism showers; at..... 75c

Printed Linoleums—(2 yds. wide)

Formerly.	Sale Price. Sq. Yd.	Formerly.	Sale Price. Sq. Yd.
59c	44c	72c	56c
67c	49c		

Inlaid Linoleums—(2 yds. wide)

Formerly.	Sale Price. Sq. Yd.	Formerly.	Sale Price. Sq. Yd.
89c	69c	$1.19	95c
98c	79c		

Also Specials in "Ringwalt" and "Neponset" Floor Coverings

Ideal for Kitchen, Pantry or Bath Room.

$18.50 "Universal" Lift Cover Refrigerators—height 45¼ inches; width 28½ inches, depth 18¼ inches; ice capacity 65 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at..... $14.50

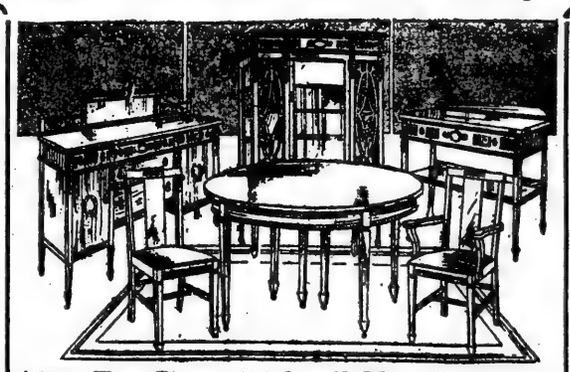
Universal Wash Boilers—extra heavy; three cross tin with solid copper bottom; size 7, $1.75; size 8, $1.98; size 9..... $2.25

White Enameled Toilet Stands—with towel rack, wash basin, pitcher and soap dish; at..... $1.25

100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—choice of two decorations; at..... $7.95

Water Coolers and Filters—at..... $1.25 to $3.25

Mason Fruit Preserving Jars—fitted with porcelain lined zinc caps and rubber rings; pints, dozen, 89c; quarts, dozen, 45c; ½ gallon, dozen..... 69c



$280 Ten-Piece "Adam" Mahogany Dining Suite (as illustrated) at $225

Consisting of Buffet, 5 feet long; China Closet, 4 feet wide; Extension Table, 54 inches in diameter, 8 feet extension; Serving Table, five Side and one Arm Chair.

Three-Piece Library or Living Room Suites.

Regularly		Sale Price
$240.00		$215.00
141.00		126.00
175.00		155.00
94.00		84.00

Library or Living Room Tables.

Regularly		Sale Price
$34.50	(Mahogany)	$31.00
42.00	(Mahogany)	37.50
27.00	(Mahogany)	22.00
29.00	(Jacobean Oak)	26.00

Duofold Couch Beds.

Regularly	Sale Price
$47.50	$42.50
40.00	36.00

Bedroom Suites.

$175 Four-Piece Mahogany Suites—at..... $135

$200 Four-Piece Circassian Walnut Suites—at..... $170

$350 Five-Piece Circassian Walnut Suites—at..... $250

$250 Six-Piece Circassian Walnut Suites—at..... $190

$150 Four-Piece Mahogany Suites—at..... $110

$195 Four-Piece Mahogany Suites—at..... $150

$500 Seven-Piece Inlaid Circassian Walnut Suites—at. $400

Dining Room Suites.

$425—Mahogany Ten-Piece Suites—at..... $325

$139 Jacobean Oak Four-Piece Suites—at..... $125

$198.50 Jacobean Oak Four-Piece Suites—at..... $165

$251 Jacobean Oak Nine-Piece Suites—at..... $215

$250 Jacobean Oak 10-Piece Suites—at..... $190

$265 Mahogany Four-Piece Suites—at..... $195

Toilet Tables.

Regularly	Sale Price
$27.25	$20.50
49.00	36.75
51.50	39.00
33.50	25.25
38.00	28.75

Four Post Mahogany Colonial Beds.

Regularly	Sale Price
$31.50	$28.00
24.75	22.25
29.00	26.00
33.00	29.50

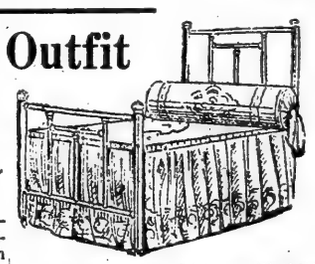
Brass Bed Outfit

(As Illustrated) Tomorrow at $19.75

This Outfit consists of:—

A $15 Brass Bed, with 2-inch posts and ⅜-inch filling rods; bright or satin finish; all regular sizes.

A $5 Combination Mattress, covered in a good quality of ticking and well made.



A $3.50 Romelink Spring, with high risers.

An excellent outfit, very modestly priced.

Mahogany Tea Wagons.—These have rubber-tired wheels, separate serving tray with glass top. A useful article, well made and finished, at..... $9.50

THIRD FLOOR

Important August Clearances of

Scrims and Cretonnes

at Very Interesting Prices

Scrim Curtain Goods

By the Yard.

Choice selections in white and ecru; fancy borders and plain and colored border scrims.

Formerly Yard	Sale Price Yard	Formerly Yard	Sale Price Yard
12c	9c	30c	24c
18c	15c	35c	29c
20c	17c	45c	36c
25c	21c	50c	42c

Cretonnes

By the Yard.

A large selection of fancy cretonnes in exquisite designs and pretty colorings.

Formerly Yard	Sale Price Yard	Formerly Yard	Sale Price Yard
12½c	9c	35c	28c
18c	15c	40c	34c
22c	19c	45c	39c
28c	24c	75c	58c

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR

Leading Brands of Pure Foods

Our Mammoth Grocery affords you the opportunity EVERY DAY to effect economies on your table supplies without sacrificing quality in the slightest degree. Mail and Telephone Orders Filled Promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000. OUR NEW GROCERY CATALOGUE IS YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

Sugar BEST REFINED GRANULATED—25-lb. cotton bag..... $1.88 Sold at this price with grocery orders only.

NEW ONIONS—red or yellow; 8-quart basket..... 45c

Dold's Bacon The celebrated Westphalia-style mild-cured; nice firm pieces, evenly streaked with lean and fat; special, lb..... 26c

New Apples FANCY RED AND GREEN FRUIT for cooking and baking; bushel hamper, $1.75; 8-quart basket..... 45c

Dessert Specials

DELICO—five flavors; doz., 60c; reg. 10c. package 5c

D-ZERTA PUDDINGS—Lemon, Tapioca, Chocolate, Vanilla; doz., 94c; package..... 8c

APPLE CIDER VINEGAR—gallon jug, 35c; large bottle..... 10c

Patent Flour FOUNTAIN QUALITY PREMIUM FAMILY FLOUR—guaranteed equal to any higher priced brand in the market; bbl., $9.35; ½-bbl., $4.85; ¼-bbl. bag, $1.19; 7-lb. bag..... 35c

Smoked Meats

SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb..... 19c

SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb..... 22c

SWIFT'S PREMIUM HAMS—lb..... 25c

PEARL BARLEY—5 lbs..... 28c

Coffee Fresh roasted daily in our Coffee Department.

COMBINATION BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.85; 3½ lbs., $1; lb..... 29c

FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—5 lbs., $1; lb.. 20c

Breakfast Food

OLD FASHIONED PARCHED FARINOSE—Packed by the Quaker Oats Co.; doz., $1.20; reg. 14c pkg.. 10c

KELLOGG'S DRINKET—6 cans, $1.45; can..... 25c

Steaks Choice cuts of sirloin; lb..... 24c

CHILI CON CARNE—Cudahy's Rex brand; doz., 55c; reg. 10c can..... 5c

PURE COCOA—the best quality; freshly ground; 3½-lbs., $1; lb..... 30c

WHOLE PICKLING SPICES—lb..... 25c

PRINCINE BAKING POWDER—1-lb. can..... 30c

Grapefruit Marmalade

NORMANNA BRAND—free samples served at the Demonstration Booth; doz., $2.10; regular 25c tall jar..... 18c

PURE OLIVE OIL—Fountain quality, imported from France; ½-gal. can, $1.80; pint can..... 45c

NEW POTATOES—the best selections in the market; bbl., $3.85; bushel, 60-lb. bag, $1.53; peck..... 40c

ALASKA PINK SALMON—dozen, $1.35; tall can..... 12c

Steaks Choice cuts of sirloin; lb..... 24c

BABBITT'S SPECIALS—6 reg. 10c cans Babbitt's Cleanser and one reg. 12c can Spick and Span..... 55c

PURE OLIVE OIL—Fountain quality, imported from France; ½-gal. can, $1.80; pint can..... 45c

NEW POTATOES—the best selections in the market; bbl., $3.85; bushel, 60-lb. bag, $1.53; peck..... 40c

ALASKA PINK SALMON—dozen, $1.35; tall can..... 12c

Delicious Teas

MIXED TEAS—blended to order; 6 lbs., $1; lb.. 28c

PLANTATION TEAS—black, green or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $3.75; lb..... 60c

Fresh Fruits

CANTALOUPES—ripe, sweet Maryland fruit; crate of 45, $3.50; dozen, $1.00; each..... 9c

WATERMELONS—large, ripe, red, sweet fruit; each..... 49c

PEACHES—fancy Jersey fruit; large till..... 49c

PINEAPPLES—sweet and juicy; doz., $1.10; each..... 10c

Double 2¢ Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single 2¢ Stamps Thereafter

Notice to

Charge Customers

All purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered October 1st.

SECOND FLOOR

New—

A Dashing Velvet Hat for $5

It's a beauty.

Smartness and simplicity combined to a rare degree.

The shape is unusually clever—a new Tam designed along entirely original lines. Trimming consists of an owl's head made of fur.

We also specialize in Mourning Millinery at low prices

M

NEW YORK A. C. TEAM CARRIES OFF TITLE

Scores 93 Points to the Irish-American's 77 in Metropolitan Meet.

CHAMPIONS SUFFER DEFEAT

Hannes Kolehmainen Vanquished by Holden—Eller Wins Twice in the Hurdles.

The tide of athletic fortune, which for six years had coursed strongly in the direction of the Irish-American A. C., turned yesterday and swept the Winged Fist team to a decisive defeat by the New York A. C. in the annual track and field championships of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. at Brooklyn P. S. A. L. Field. Upsetting tradition but not predictions, the Mercury Foot young college stars totaled 93 points, against 77 for the Irish-American A. C. Thus was the 1915 championship score virtually reversed, for last year at Travers Island Lawson Robertson's athletes annexed the title with 92 points, while the New York A. C. recorded 71.

In the great competition on both track and field, which was witnessed by nearly 5,000 spectators, the so-called small clubs were figuratively wiped off the map. The Salem Crescent A. C., which finished third in the point competition, scored but 7 points, while the other clubs tallying were: Millrose A. A., 7; Knights of St. Anthony, 5; Long Island A. C., 5; New Haven A. A., 4; Bronx Church House, 1; Brooklyn A. A., 1; St. Christopher Club, 1.

Surprises were frequent in many of the competitions. In the crushing of the Irish-American A. C. one of the outstanding features was the defeat of the almost invincible Finn, Hannes Kolehmainen, who met his master in the five-mile championship. H. H. Holden, a little known runner of the New York A. C., who formerly carried the colors of Yale in competition, took the measure of Kolehmainen, and administered to him the first defeat he has suffered in an outdoor track championship since he came to this country. Holden's victory was clean cut. He ran Kolehmainen to submission with a remarkable burst of speed on the final lap, and it matters not that his winning time was 26:51 2-5.

Defeat of Kolehmainen.

Kolehmainen may not have been in condition, and then again he may have had the heavy winds which blew across the field too much of a handicap. At any rate, he did not come in twenty-five yards of catching Holden, who remained right up with the leaders from the starter's gun to the finish. There were eleven men in the race which sought the five-mile title, but the pace was sufficiently fast to shake off all but four before the finish.

Champion after champion met his Waterloo, and only half a dozen title holders of 1915 retained their honors. Some did not defend their laurels, but there were six who did without success. Ralph T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., title holder of last year, could not retain one championship while his club was slipping from the top of the athletic heap, where it has remained, with the exception of one year, for the last decade.

J. T. Morse, the crack little negro sprinter of the Salem Crescent A. C., came Meyer in the 100-yard sprint, and in doing so equaled the championship record of ten seconds, thereby winning a distinction held by several previous sprint performers of the past, Myers, Seitz, Cloughen, and Meyer.

Morse, while showing marked superiority over Meyer and Andy Kelly of the New York A. C. in the century sprint, Morse himself made the victim of a surprising finish when he finished fourth in the 220-yard dash, the event in which he is traditional sport champion. Kelly, the New England champion, was first across the finish line in the furiously dash, making the runaway of the 23 seconds. Meyer went unplaced in this race, so that it resulted in a general upheaval of predictions, though Kelly had figured as a leading contender for championship. Hector Auray, a New Haven A. A. boy, was Kelly's runner up.

John Eller, Captain of the Irish-American A. C. and one of the greatest athletes who ever doned a spiked shoe, accomplished what was considered an impossibility for him when he came back " and won both the 120-yard high hurdle, and the 220-yard low hurdle championships. Eller was beaten Saturday Sunday at Celtic Park by a Maine University hurdler, Frank A. French of the New York A. C., and immediately he was placed in the discard as a championship possibility. But Saturday he twice triumphed over this Frank French, and in such a fashion as to leave no doubt that he is the best hurdler in this part of the country.

Scudder Vanquishes Baker.

Harry Scudder, a curly-haired youth who represents the University of Pennsylvania when he is not wearing the Red Foot of the N. Y. A. C., gave an exhibition of grit, stamina, and runner's judgment while beating Homer Baker, unattached, in the half-mile contest. Only his gameness carried Scudder to victory, for twenty-five yards from the tape he seemed soundly beaten. Baker, coming like a flash out of a field of stars on the final lap, caught and passed Scudder, and on entering the homestretch had about a foot advantage. This lead he increased to two yards, but Scudder fought back determinedly and seemed fired with new power when, with only twenty-five yards to go, he drew up on even terms with Baker. Then he passed the former international champion. The N. Y. A. C. runner dashed across the tape with five yards to spare. Joe Brounlow, I.-A. A. C., who won the 880-yard title last year, after trying for seventeen years, finished fourth.

Platt Adams, the "old reliable" of the Mercury Foot organization, did his share toward bringing the championship to his club by repeating his 1915 victories in the running broad jump, and hop, step, and jump. The main field of contendencies of the Irish-American club, Pat McDonald and Pat Ryan, made good again, McDonald winning the shot put and Ryan the hammer throw and the fifty-six-pound weight toss. Matt McGrath, champion in the latter event, was suffering from ptomaine poisoning and compelled to let his title go by default.

There was no one in the mile race capable of stopping Willie Gordon, N. Y. A. C., the titleholder, and he won easily, though Jim Power, the veteran of the Irish-American A. C., gave him a hard run in the first half-mile. Emil Muller, national discus champion two years ago, came back under the N. Y. A. C. colors to overthrow the titleholder, Jim Duncan, Irish-American A. C., with a heave of 139 feet 1½ inches. Chuller will be a hard man to beat at Newark.

Roche Fails to Get a Place.

Another surprise of the meet was the failure of J. M. Roche, New Haven A. A., to get a place in the quarter-mile championship. Frank Lagay, N. Y. A. C., made his stamina count when, twenty yards from the tape, he passed his teammate Tommy Lennon, who had been leading throughout. Lagay had less than a yard to spare in his victory.

The defaulting of Eddie Renz in the mile walk gave Willie Plant of the Long Island A. C. his long-awaited opportunity of becoming a senior champion. Young Plant was much the best of the crowd and toe men, and led home the gray-haired Dick Remer of the New York A. C. by 25 yards.

George Bronder, the national javelin champion, was another title holding athlete who collapsed with his club, the Irish-American A. C., yielding his crown to tall Jim Lincoln of the New York A. C. Lincoln made a heave of 182 feet 5¾ inches, just enough to give him the title. The summary:

Track Events.

100-Yard Dash—First heat.—Won by Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C.; Andrew B. Kelly, New York A. C., second. Time—0:10 2-5. Second heat.—Won by Roy F. Morse, Salem Crescent A. C.; R. J. White, Salem Crescent A. C., second. Time—0:10 2-5.

100-Yard Dash—Final heat.—Won by Roy F. Morse, Salem Crescent A. C.; Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., second; Andy B. Kelly, New York A. C., third; R. J. White, Salem Crescent A. C., fourth. Time—0:10.

120-Yard High Hurdle Race—Won by John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; Frank A. French, New York A. C., second; Arthur Engels, New York A. C., third; Derrill Trenholm, New York A. C., fourth. Time—0:15 2-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by William F. Gordon, New York A. C.; James A. Power, Irish-American A. C., second; Michael A. Devanney, Millrose A. A., third; Frank L. Jenkins, St. Christopher A. C., fourth. Time—4:22.

One-Mile Walk.—Won by William Plant, Long Island A. C.; Richard P. Remer, New York A. C., second; William J. Rolker, Irish-American A. C., third; Thomas A. Maroney, Bronx Church House, fourth. Time—6:58 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Larry Scudder, New York A. C.; Homer Baker, unattached, second; W. Randolph Granger, Irish-American A. C., third; Joseph Bromilow, Irish-American A. C., fourth. Time—1:57 3-5.

220-Yard Run.—First Heat.—Won by Roy F. Morse, Salem Crescent A. C.; E. De Cerna, New York A. C., second; R. M. Georgi, New York A. C., third. Time—0:23 3-5. Second Heat.—Won by Andrew B. Kelly, New York A. C.; Hector Auray, New Haven A. A., second; Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—0:23 1-5.

220-Yard Run, Final Heat.—Won by Andrew B. Kelly, New York A. C.; Hector Auray, New Haven A. A., second; R. M. Georgi, New York A. C., third; Roy F. Morse, Salem Crescent A. C., fourth. Time—0:23.

220-Yard Low Hurdle Race, First Heat.—Won by Arthur Engels, New York A. C.; John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., second. Time—0:24 4-5. Second Heat.—Won by Frank French, New York A. C.; R. Crawford, New York A. C., second. Time—0:24 2-5.

220-Yard Low Hurdle Race, Final Heat.—Won by John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; Frank French, New York A. C., second; Authur Engels, New York A. C., third; R. Crawford, New York A. C., fourth. Time—0:25 4-5.

Five-Mile Run.—Won by H. H. Holden, New York A. C.; Hannes Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C., second; Charles Pores, Millrose A. A., third; Eddie Mayo, Brooklyn A. A., fourth. Time—26:51 2-5.

440-Yard Low Hurdles Race.—Won by C. Walthers, Knights of St. Anthony; H. Schaaf, Irish-American A. C., second; Ralph J. Hillman, Irish-American A. C., third; A. Bennis, New York A. C., fourth. Time—0:57 2-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Frank Lagay, New York A. C.; Tom Lennon, New York A. C., second; Roger E. Daisley, New York A. C., third; Hector Auray, New Haven A. A., fourth. Time—0:51 1-5.

Field Events.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Patrick J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., with put of 46 feet 8¼ inches; Howard Cann, New York A. C., second, with 43 feet 0⅛ inches; John J. Cahill, Millrose A. A., third, with 42 feet 11 inches; W. Hoos, New York A. C., fourth, with 41 feet 7½ inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by Egon Erickson, with jump of 6 feet 2 inches; Wesley Oler, New York A. C., second, with 6 feet 1 inch; Emil Loeschner, New York A. C., third, with 6 feet 1 inch; D. Walker, New York A. C., fourth, with 5 feet 10 inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by Kenneth S. Caldwell, Irish-American A. C., with vault of 11 feet; J. D. Nagle, New York A. C., second, with 10 feet 8 inches. No third or fourth contestant finished, and points were ruled out.

Throwing Sixteen-Pound Hammer.—Won by Patrick Ryan, Irish-American A. C., with toss of 176 feet 11⅝ inches; Patrick J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., second, with 143 feet 5½ inches; W. J. Krafowitz, Irish-American A. C., third, with 142 feet 11 inches; Harold White, New York A. C., fourth, with 141 feet 9 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., with 22 feet 2⅝ inches; F. A. French, New York A. C., second, with 21 feet 8⅝ inches; Eddie Carroll, New York A. C., third, with 21 feet ½ inch; Edward J. Madden, New York A. C., fourth, with 20 feet 8½ inches.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by Emil Muller, New York A. C., with toss of 139 feet 1½ inches; James H. Duncan, Irish-American A. C., second, with 134 feet 3¾ inches; P. F. O'Connor, Irish-American A. C., third, with 126 feet 11 inches; Nick E. Yiahnis, Fastume A. C., fourth, with 123 feet 2¼ inches.

Throwing the Fifty-six-Pound Weight.—Won by Patrick Ryan, Irish-American A. C., with toss of 37 feet 7 inches; Patrick J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., second, with 36 feet 6 inches; W. Krapowitz, Irish-American A. C., third, with 31 feet ¼ inch; John J. Cahill, Millrose A. A., fourth, with 29 feet 4 inches.

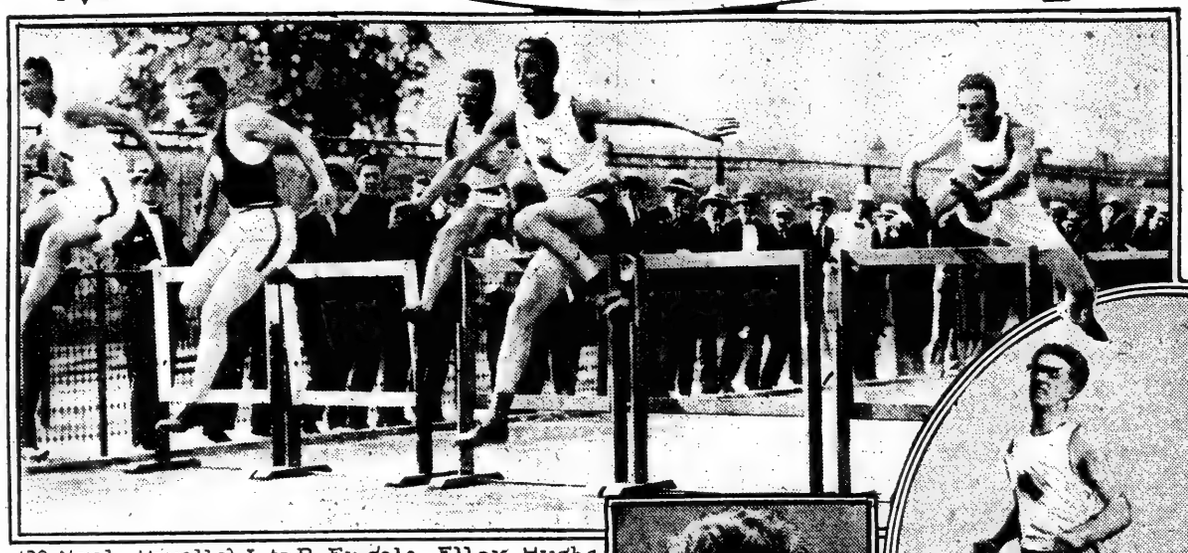
Throwing the Javelin.—Won by James C. Lincoln, New York A. C., with toss of 182 feet 5 inches; George Bronder, Irish-American A. C., second, with 181 feet; Lester J. Harper, Irish-American A. C., third, with 167 feet 1¼ inches; V. C. Elliot, New York A. C., fourth, with 148 feet 9¾ inches.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump.—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., with 45 feet 1¾ inches; J. J. Rothschild, Irish-American A. C., second, with 43 feet 10⅝ inches; Frank French, New York A. C., third, with 43 feet 4 inches; D. Burke, Irish-American A. C., and Lionel La Beet, Salem Crescent A. C., tied for fourth, with 42 feet 11¼ inches.

Taken Yesterday During the Annual Metropolitan Track and Field Championship Meet.

Morse Winning 100 Yard Dash

McDonald, Winner of Shot-put



120 Yard Hurdle L to R Engels Eller, Hughs French, Trenholm.

Gordon, Winner of Mile Run.

PHOTOS BY A.P.A.

Scudder Winning Half-Mile from Baker

MEREDITH BEATEN IN CENTURY DASH

But Captures 220-Yard Sprint at Middle Atlantic Meet—Germantown Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—For the sixth time, and for the fourth time in succession, the Germantown Boys' Club athletes romped off with the championship trophy this afternoon in the annual title meet of the Middle Atlantic Association of the A. A. U. on Houston Field.

More than 4,000 persons were in the grand stand and on the field, and the combination of fine weather and close finishes gave them a gala afternoon.

While the Germantown lads outclassed their opponents in most of the events, still many of the races were close. The victors' final club total of 61 points was almost as great as that of all their rivals put together. Meadowbrook Club was second with 28 points, and Victrix was third.

Meadowbrook would probably have made a better showing had several of its entries not failed to put in an appearance. Ted Meredith was entered in four events, but only ran in two for Meadowbrook. He captured the 220-yard dash, but was nosed out in the century by D. L. Dolbin, of the Germantown Boys' Club. Germantown got at least one place in every event, scored most of the points in half of the events, and cleaned up in one—the pole vault.

Only one new record was made during the afternoon. A rather strong wind doubtless prevented the bettering of several other marks. The discarded mark was in the javelin throw. In this event J. Levick Brechemin of the Germantown Boys' Club bettered his old mark of 140 feet 11 inches, made two years ago while he was a member of Marquette Athletic Club, by over a foot. The new distance is 148 feet ½ inch. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by D. L. Dolbin, Germantown Boys' Club; James E. Meredith, Meadowbrook Club, second; Joseph D. Goodman, Germantown Boys' Club, third; Edward M. Jones, Germantown Boys' Club, fourth. Time—0:10 1-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by James E. Meredith, Meadowbrook Club; Harold Darby, Germantown Boys' Club, second; Edward M. Jones, Germantown Boys' Club, third; D. L. Dolbin, Germantown Boys' Club, fourth. Time—0:23 4-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by Joseph Brennan, Victrix C. C.; Albert F. Steel, Germantown Boys' Club, second; John P. O'Donnell, Germantown Boys' Club, third; E. T. Baker, Germantown Boys' Club, fourth. Time—0:51 4-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Joseph O'Brien, Victrix C. C.; Harvey Reed, Meadowbrook Club, second; W. F. Harmer, Germantown Boys' Club, third; Samuel Kneiszener, Meadowbrook Club, fourth. Time—2:02 3-5.

One-mile Run.—Won by Paul Lafuna, Meadowbrook Club; J. J. Brill, Germantown Boys' Club, second; Harvey Reed, Meadowbrook Club, third; W. F. Harmer, Germantown Boys' Club, fourth. Time—4:46 1-5.

220-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by Robert B. Ferguson, Germantown Boys' Club; Harold C. Brown, Mercury Athletic Club, second; William D. Armstrong, Meadowbrook Club, third; Howard Bittinger, Germantown Boys' Club, fourth. Time—0:25 4-5.

Five-Mile Run.—Won by Frank Worthington, Lighthouse Boys' Club; Harry Rabinowitz, Lighthouse Boys' Club, second; John McKernan, Hibbs Athletic Club, third; Earl Hunter, Germantown Boys' Club, fourth. Time—28:11.

Pole Vault.—Won by W. M. Porterfield, Germantown Boys' Club; R. L. Hunter, Germantown Boys' Club, second; Herbert Haslam, Germantown Boys' Club, third; Joseph T. Beardwood, Jr., Germantown Boys' Club, fourth. Height—11 feet.

16-Pound Shot-Put.—Won by James J. Comerford, Shanahan C. C.; William Minahan, Victrix C. C., second; Paul A. Devereux, Germantown Boys' Club, third; Henry L. Hoot, Germantown Boys' Club, fourth. Distance—41 feet 5¾ inches.

Javelin Throw.—Won by Levick Brehemin, Germantown Boys' Club, distance 148 feet ½ inch; second, Fred Hasselburg, Mercury Athletic Club, distance 133 feet 4 inches; Earl T. Kunkle, Meadowbrook Club, third; James J. Comerford, Shanahan C. C., fourth.

Runnning High Jump.—Won by Frank A. Crane, Meadowbrook Club; George H. Hallett, Jr., Germantown Boys' Club, second; Jervis W. Burdick, unattached, third; Harry McGrath, Mercury A. C., fourth. Height, 5 feet 9¼ inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Roland S. Grubb, Germantown Boys' Club; John E. Eells, Artisans' A. A., second; Harry McGrath, Mercury A. C., third; C. T. Buchholz, A. A., Germantown Boys' Club, fourth. Distance, 22 feet 0 inches.

Championship Team Score.—Germantown Boys' Club, 61 points; Meadowbrook Club, 28 points; Victrix Catholic Club, 13 points; Mercury Athletic Club, 8 points; Lighthouse Boys' Club, 8 points; Shanahan Catholic Club, 6 points; Artisans' Athletic Association, 3 points; Marquette Athletic Club, 2 points.

BOSTON A. A. RETAINS TITLE.

Three Records Go In New England Track Championships.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Three New England records were broken and another was equaled in the New England track and field championship at Technology Field today. The Boston A. A. scored 88 points and retained the perpetual trophy. Harry Barwise of the B. A. A. broke the New England record for the running high jump, clearing 6 feet 1¾ inches. H. E. Weeks of the I.-A. A. A. broke the record in the five-mile run, winning in 26:14 1-5.

W. Lynch of the I.-A. A. A. was the third record-breaker. He threw the 56-pound weight 31 feet 2 inches. W. A. Savage of the B. A. A. equaled the New England record for the 120-yard hurdles. The contest for second place in the high jump between Pelletier and Whalen lasted three hours and twenty minutes. The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by J. C. Foley, B. A. A.; Loomis, B. A. A., second; Prout, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by T. J. Halpin, B. A. A.; Jesse Green, B. A. A., second; Charles Harris, Lynn Y. M. H. A., third. Time—0:49 1-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Joseph T. Higgins, unattached; Edward C. Niles, Glad A. C., second; W. L. Powell, B. Y. M. C. A., third. Time—1:57 1-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by A. D. Colby, B. A. A.; J. Lavero, B. A. A., second; D. O'Connell, Jr., B. A. A., third. Time—4:25.

Five-Mile Run.—Won by H. E. Weeks, I. A. A. A.; J. W. Ryan, B. A. A., second; James Henigan, Dorchester Club, third. Time—26:14 1-5.

220-Yard Run.—Won by J. Leo Foley, B. A. A.; A. B. Reed, Glad A. C., second; C. W. Loomis, B. A. A., third. Time—0:22 2-5.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by W. A. Savage, B. A. A.; W. H. Meanix, B. A. A., second; A. P. Robinson, B. A. A., third. Time—0:16.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by W. H. Meanix, B. A. A.; W. A. Savage, B. A. A., second; A. E. Rowse, Jr., B. A. A., third. Time—0:25 3-5.

440-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by W. H. Meanix, B. A. A.; E. Conley, B. A. A., second; John Halfenstein, B. G. A. A., third. Time—1:01 2-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by Harry Barwise, I. A. A., 6 feet 1¾ inches; George A. Pelletier, I. A. A. A., second, with 6 feet; Walter Whalen, B. A. A., third, with 6 feet.

Pole Vault.—Won by M. S. Wright, B. A. A., 11 feet 5 inches; C. W. Harwood, B. A. A., second, with 11 feet 5 inches; Fred Christensen, Nor. A. C., third, with 10 feet 4 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by C. Arheene, I. A. A. A., 21 feet 3 inches; C. F. Crimmins, Dedham Polo Club, second, with 20 feet 8½ inches; W. M. Chamberlain, B. A. A., third, with 20 feet 6 inches.

Running Hop, Step and Jump.—Won by J. F. McLaughlin, B. A. A., with 43 feet 8½ inches; Carl Fogg, I. A. A. A., second, with 42 feet 11 inches; C. Arheene, I. A. A. A., third, with 42 feet 4 inches.

Throwing the Javelin.—Won by R. Luomalo, Finnish A. C., with 145 feet; Hugo Bjorkland, Posse Club, second, with 138 feet 2 inches; Carl Linder, B. A. A., third, with 136 feet 5 inches.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by W. Lynch, I. A. A. A., with 117 feet 10 inches; J. C. Lawlor, unattached, second, with 114 feet 10 inches; J. T. Murphy, B. A. A., third, with 111 feet 5 inches.

Throwing Fifty-six-Pound Weight.—Won by W. Lynch, I. A. A. A., with 31 feet 2 inches; John Hedlund, Quincy, second, with 27 feet 9 inches; J. C. Lawlor, unattached, third, with 25 feet 4 inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by J. T. Murphy, B. A. A., with 131 feet 8 inches; J. T. Meagher, I. A. A. A., second, with 121 feet 3 inches; W. Creed, I. A. A. A., third, with 120 feet 5¼ inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by J. C. Lawlor, unattached, with 43 feet 1 inch; W. H. Allen, B. A. A., second, with 42 feet 11 inches; I. I. Green, B. A. A., third, with 40 feet 5 inches.

Ty Cobb to Undergo Operation.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Ty Cobb of the Detroit American League club, will undergo an operation after the close of the baseball season, for the removal of his tonsils, he said today. Cobb said he attributed several weakening colds which have troubled him recently to bad tonsils.

CHICAGO ATHLETES FIRST.

Take All Honors in Senior Track Meet of Central Association.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.—The Chicago A. A. romped away with the Central Association of the A. A. U. senior track and field championship, held at Stagg Field today under the auspices of the Mystic Athletic Association. They piled up twice as many points as the Illinois Athletic Club, their closest rivals, scoring in every event but one. The Chicago A. A.'s total points were 108, with the I. A. C., 49, second; Wisconsin was third and the Mystic A. C. was fourth.

Four new Western records were established in the 880-yard run, the three-mile walk, pole vault, and 16-pound shot put. Another mark was tied, the 100-yard dash, when Andy Ward and Joe Loomis put on a neck-and-neck finish and negotiated the 100 in 0:9 4-5. Ward won the event.

The 880 was a close chase until the last lap, when Eby, of the C. A. A., went out in front and chopped more than a second off the old mark, finishing first in 1:54 3-5. Sherman Landers of Oregon, Ill., put the stick up to 12 feet 7⅝ inches in the pole vault and easily scaled the bar for the new mark. Mucks, of the University of Wisconsin, put the shot 46 feet 8⅛ inches. The old mark was 46 feet 0⅝ inches. The three-mile walk went to M. R. Boyce, of the Mystic A. C. He made the distance in 22:50. The summary:

120-Yard High Hurdle, Final.—Won by S. T. Bush, University of Illinois; McKeown, C. A. A., second; F. Loomis, C. A. A., third. Time—0:16 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Final.—Won by Myers, I. A. A. C.; Mason, C. A. A., second; Ray, (unattached,) third. Time—4:20 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Final.—Won by Miller, I. A. A. C.; Booth, C. A. A., second; Sauer, C. A. A., third. Time—0:51 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, Final—Won by Ward C. A. A.; J. Loomis, C. A. A., second; Zoellen, C. A. A., third. Time—0:09 4-5.

16-Pound Shot Put.—Won by A. W. Mucks, University of Wisconsin; Clinberg, Swedish-American, second; Kimball, University of Chicago, third. Distance—46 feet 8⅛ inches.

Three-Mile Walk.—Won by M. R. Boyce, Mystic A. C.; A. Zeller, Mystic A. C., second. Time—22:50.

Pole Vault.—Won by S. Landers, C. A. A.; Graham, C. A. A., second; Wagner, C. A. A., third. Height—12 feet 7⅝ inches.

220-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by J. Loomis, C. A. A.; C. Loomis, C. A. A., second; Burke, University of W., third. Time—0:25.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. Loomis, C. A. A.; Irish, C. A. A., second; Ahearn, I. A. C., third. Distance, 22 feet 8⅝ inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Pogue, C. A. A., first; Irish, C. A. A., second; Ahearn, I. A. C., third. Distance, 22 feet 8¾ inches.

440-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by Beatty, I. A. C.; Fay, C. A. A., second; De Craw, C. A. A., third. Time—0:58 1-5.

220-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by Mike Gillian, I. A. C.

Discus.—Won by A. Mucks, Wisconsin; Hustad, Wisconsin, second; Altman, C. A. A., third. Distance—141 feet.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump.—Won by Ahearn, I. A. C.; Landers, C. A. A., second; Hoskins, C. A. A., third. Distance—47 feet ½ inch.

Five-Mile Run.—Won by Joe Ray, unattached; Benich, C. A. A., second; Nott, I. A. C., third. Time—26:41.

Relay Race, One Mile.—Won by C. A. A. team; I. A. C. second team, second; I. A. C. team third. Time—3:31 4-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Ward, C. A. A.; Hoelin C. A. A., second; Henke, I. A. C., third. Time—0:22 1-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Eby, C. A. A.; Becktel, I. A. C., second; Campbell, U. of C., third. Time—1:54 3-5.

16-Pound Hammer Throw.—Won by O. R. Benson, C. A. A.; J. P. Hooker, C. A. A., second; M. Mathews, C. A. A., third. Distance—159 feet 8 inches.

Hudson County Meet on Sept. 4.

The annual track and field championships of Hudson County will be held under the auspices of the Jersey Harriers' Athletic Association at City Park Oval, Sixteenth Street and Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J., on Labor Day, Sept. 4. There are ten events on the program, open to all registered A. A. U. athletes. Medals, emblematic of the Hudson County championships, will be awarded in each event, and the Hudson County Trophy will be presented to the team scoring most points.

ROONEY WINS THREE RACES IN ONE DAY

Champion Sculler to Fore with Sweep and Paddle in Long Island Regatta.

Thomas J. Rooney, amateur champion sculler of America, was lifted high on the shoulders of his clubmates of the Ravenswood Boat Club yesterday and whisked from float to clubhouse, after he had proved a factor in three of the six races won by Ravenswood at the thirtieth annual regatta of the Long Island Rowing Association, held at Bowery Bay. It was the first appearance in an open race of the young champion since he won the sculling crown at Duluth two weeks ago, and the thousands who lined the Long Island shore were eager to get a glimpse of the form displayed by the sturdy sculler who had brought the chief honors of the rowing world to this vicinity. The Ravenswood Club managed the regatta, which was successfully conducted over its home course of a mile, and besides provided most of the rowing talent to carry off the prizes.

There was no senior sculling event in which the champion might exhibit his prowess, but he proved that he possesses versatility and watermanship of a high order by handling a sweep and canoe paddle as effectively as he wielded his sculls at Duluth. He made his first bow of the day to the public in the senior gig race for four-oared crews, and as stroke of the Ravenswood four set a pace at the finish that made the other crews dizzy, the Ravenswoods drawing away in magic fashion in the last quarter to win by five lengths from the Nonpareil Boat Club.

Rooney jumped from the gig to the float to his waiting canoe. He showed little sign of having just rowed a race, and after paddling on even terms with F. W. Teves of the Seawanhaka B. C., came away easily to win by six lengths. In the double canoe race that wound up the afternoon's sport, Rooney had the veteran W. J. Murray as his partner, and the pair had no difficulty in making it a clean sweep for the champion. They took the measure of J. Fortune and G. McNally, another Ravenswood double, with several lengths to spare.

Ravenswood crews made something of a family party of the regatta, winning every event but one on the program. There was a measure of satisfaction for the home club even in the race that it lost, which was the opening event for junior four-oared gigs. In this the Ravenswood lads had to take the water of the Nonpareil juniors, but they got even later when the same crews were boated in shells, and Ravenswood turned the tables with five lengths to spare. There was a jarring note to this victory, as members of the Nonpareil Club insisted that their crew had been fouled at about half distance, when the Ravenswood boat crossed over into the water belonging to the Nonpareils. At one point that the boats came together the Nonpareil men pointed to a small hole in the bow of their shell, which they said had been punctured by the Ravenswood craft. The referee saw no foul, however, and the race stood as placed by the judges.

By far the best exhibition of the day was that of the Ravenswood crew, stroked by Rooney, and for at least half of the journey it looked as if any one of the other three crews might provide serious trouble for the champion and his boat mates. Rooney shot his gig to the fore at the start, but the Nonparils, Wahnetas, and Nautilus fours were hot after the leader and at the half-mile were rowing abreast, less than a length behind the Ravenswood crew. It was not until the final quarter that Rooney and his men showed their real worth and hit up the stroke to finish five lengths in the van in 6:02 3-5, the fastest time of the day.

There was a thrill for the old timers when Robert J. Allen 2d spread-eagled his field in the race for junior scullers. He proved a chip of the old block, as his father, the oldest member of the Ravenswood Boat Club, and a noted sculler in his day, was on the float to see him win by ten lengths from William McDonald of the Union Boat Club. The regatta was well managed and the course, from off the North Beach pier to the Ravenswood clubhouse, was fairly smooth and clear from obstructions.

The summaries:

Junior Four-oared Gigs.—Won by Nonpareil R. C., J. Shea, bow; W. Shea, No. 2; W. W. Hamilton, No. 3; J. P. Keenan, stroke; H. E. Uttley, coxswain; Ravenswood B. C., second, Robert Schmitz, bow; Henry Roerecke, No. 2; John Cassidy, No. 3; Eugene Quinn, stroke; J. D. Hampton, coxswain. Time—6:30.

Junior Single Shell.—Won by Robert J. Allen, 2d, Ravenswood B. C.; William McDonald, Union B. C., second; Thomas Clough, Seawanhaka B. C., third. Time—7:02 1-5.

Senior Four-Oared Gig.—Won by Ravenswood B. C., W. J. Murray, bow; J. E. Fortune, No. 2; Louis Zoha, No. 3; T. J. Rooney, stroke; James D. Hampton, coxswain; Nonpareil B. C., second, J. C. Rogan, bow; F. J. McLoughlin, No. 2; A. J. Purgold, No. 3; R. Pearse, stroke; J. A. McLaughlin, coxswain; Wahneta B. C., third, L. Hartung, bow; A. Stapleton, No. 2; E. Kelly, No. 3; W. Ryan, stroke; F. Zuik, coxswain. Time—6:02 3-5.

Canoe Singles.—Won by T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood B. C.; F. W. Teves, Seawanhaka B. C., second. No time taken.

Junior Double Gig.—Won by Ravenswood B. C., (E. T. Scully, bow; Vincent Latronica, stroke.) Bayonne Rowing Club, second, (F. A. Mackenzie, bow; J. E. Ryan, Jr., stroke.) Wahneta B. C., third, (J. Fritz, bow; J. Stapleton, stroke.) Time—6:13.

Junior Four-Oared Shell.—Won by Ravenswood B. C., (Robert Schmitz, bow; Henry Roerecke, No. 2; John Cassidy, No. 3; Eugene Quinn, stroke; J. D. Hampton, coxswain.) Nonpareil R. C., second, (J. Shea, bow; W. Shea, No. 2; W. W. Hamilton, No. 3; J. P. Keenan, stroke; H. E. Uttley, coxswain.) Seawanhaka B. C., third, (F. W. Teves, bow; Thomas Clough, No. 2; E. A. Summers, No. 3; B. Swanda, stroke.) Time—6:14 1-5.

Canoe Doubles.—Won by Ravenswood B. C., (T. J. Rooney and W. J. Murray;) Ravenswood B. C., second, (J. Fortune and G. McNally.) No time taken.

CHATT LEADS THE ANGLERS.

Chicago Rod Wielder Takes Two First Places in Newark Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 26.—George G. Chatt of the Illinois Casting Club of Chicago won first place in two events in the ninth annual International Bait and Fly Casting Tournament of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs, which came to a close on the Weequahic Park Lake here today. Chatt won the one-half-ounce distance bait, and also the salmon fly cast. H. M. Horton of the Angling Club of New York won the fisherman's distance bait cast.

At a meeting which lasted until early this morning Chicago was selected for the 1917 championships, and officers were elected. John M. Smith of Chicago, who retired as Secretary, was elected President. The other officers chosen were: First Vice President, Arthur J. Neu of Newark; Second Vice President, Richard E. Carlon of Portland, Ore.; Third Vice President, H. J. Steinmesch of St. Louis; Fourth Vice President, Charles Kraft of Battle Creek, Mich.; Secretary, Fred J. Lane of Chicago; Treasurer, Edmund M. Town of Chicago.

There is a great likelihood that the National Association of Surf Casting Clubs will join the N. A. S. A. C. Dr. F. C. Raynor, President of the Anglers' Club of New York, is expected to be a leading figure in the efforts to amalgamate the two national bodies. There was also quite a bit of talk about changing the name of the association. The summaries:

One-half Ounce Distance Bait.—Won by George G. Chatt, Illinois Casting Club, average 191 feet; Lou S. Darling, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, average 175 feet, second; W. J. Jamison, Illinois Casting Club, average 172 feet, third; John S. Schwinn, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, average 169 feet, fourth.

Light Tackle Accuracy Dry Fly at Unknown Distances.—Won by Lou S. Darling, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, with 99 feet 8 inches; McCarthy, Chicago Fly Casting Club, with 99 feet 4 inches, second; George G. Chatt, Illinois Casting Club, with 99 feet 1 inch, third.

Fishermen's Distance, Bait.—Won by H. M. Horton, Anglers' Club of New York, 867; John S. Schwinn, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, 831, second; Fred N. Peet, Chicago Fly Casting Club, 773, third; Reuben C. Leonard, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, 732, fourth.

Salmon Fly.—Won by George G. Chatt, Illinois Casting Club, average 147 feet; Carl McCarthy, Chicago Fly Casting Club, average 142¼ feet, second; Fred N. Peet, Chicago Fly Casting Club, average 138 feet, third; Reuben C. Leonard, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, average 136 feet, fourth.

Fixman Defeats O'Neale.

The final in the men's open singles tennis tournament of the Sunningdale Country Club of Mount Vernon, which was postponed last month, was decided yesterday afternoon when Eddie Fixman defeated James O'Neale in three straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

Beechhurst to Have Net Tourney.

The Beechhurst Park Yacht Club of Beechhurst, L. I., will hold a tennis tournament on its courts, situated on the waterfront, on Sept. 2 to 4. The tournament is open to all club members and their friends.

MEADOW CLUB CUP WON BY WASHBURN

Holder of Southampton Tennis Trophy Gains Second Leg by Beating Clothier.

EX-CHAMPION EASY VICTIM

Court Strategy of Winner Too Much for Philadelphian—Johnston and Griffin Victors.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 26.—In the final round of the invitation tennis tournament at the Meadow Club today, Watson M. Washburn of New York defeated the former national champion, William J. Clothier of Philadelphia in straight sets at 6—3, 6—4, 6—2, and thereby gained his second leg on the trophy cup, the previous victory having been recorded in the tournament of a year ago. Only at times was there a flash of the skill which carried the Philadelphian through to possession of the national title ten years ago. Washburn's command of the situation was apparent from the start and the chief question was as to whether Clothier would be so fortunate as to take a set before defeat was registered against him.

The New Yorker played a cool, calculating, almost a mathematical game, and Clothier could match him neither in pace nor in precision of stroking. Washburn's drives skimmed the net and went sailing deep into Clothier's territory, the latter at times being forced behind the base line to make the returns. The entire game of the victor was based on strategy. Clothier, himself a master of court tactics, was forced to bow before the ability of his opponent in this department of the game. The Philad

TRIPLE PLAY AIDS YANKS TO WIN DAY

Dextrously Dispose of Browns In the Sixth with Rare Fielding Performance.

GET BUSY WITH BATS, TOO

Dash Davenport's Hopes for Tenth Straight Victory, Knocking Him from Box—The Score Is 10 to 6.

The Yankees not only beat the St. Louis Browns yesterday at the Polo Grounds by a score of 10 to 6, but they also staged the first triple play of the local season, executing the phenomenon with unusual dexterity and precision. It was truly and surely a neat piece of workmanship, and it happened this way.

In the third inning Shotton singled to right, and then Peckinpaugh fumbled Miller's bunt and both runners were safe. Sisler beat out a tap to Mullen and jammed the bases. Pratt beat out a roller to Baumann and Shotton counted. Baumann then mussed up a grasser from the bat of Marsans and Miller tallied.

Then the Yanks staged their spectacular triple play. Severeid grassed to Peck, who tossed the ball home, forcing Sisler at the plate. Alexander relayed the ball to Pipp, and Severeid was out at first. By quick action Pipp then chucked the ball back to Alexander, and Pratt was out at the platter. It was done neatly and well, and there was nothing from the stands but sincere and loud applause.

Manager Fielder Jones, as usual, called upon a bevy of pitchers, and none of them measured up to the mark. Big Dave Davenport, who has won nine games straight, was thrown into the breach, but this time he fell down and was a victim of the Yank bats, just like the other Brown flingers, Park, Groom, old Eddie Plank. They all had a fling at the afternoon's amusement, but were not half as good as the Yankee workmen. Fisher and Bob Shawkey took care of the Yankees' pitching and did pretty well.

Big Crowd Sees Game.

The Saturday half holiday brought out a big crowd and enthusiasm ran high after the Yankees forged to the front. When Manager Bill Donovan's men executed their keen triple play, the crowd burst into a paean of applause which lasted several minutes. The feat hasn't been done on the Polo Grounds in several years, and the dexterity which the Yanks showed in this particular play proved that they were wide awake and on their toes every instant.

The Browns looked like winners up to the sixth inning. In the third and fourth innings lively batting gave them four counters. In the third Shotton singled and went to second on Miller's rap. Sisler, the St. Louis star, got an infield hit and jammed the bases. Pratt beat out a grasser to third and Shotton counted. When Baumann fumbled Marsan's roller Miller counted, and then the St. Louis uprising was subdued by the above described triple play. In the Yanks' half of that same inning the Yanks got one. Pipp walked and went to second on a passed ball. He went to third on an error by Severeid and then Oldring also got a pass. Mullen hit a sacrifice fly to centre and Pipp tallied.

The Browns took time by the forelock in their half of the fourth by forging to the front with two runs. Jimmy Austin singled and so did Lavan. Babe Borton, as pinch hitter, was hit and Shotton walked, forcing in Austin. Miller singled and scored Lavan.

The Yanks Get Started.

The Yankees' big inning was the sixth, when runs came over the plate in bunches. Baumann started out with a single, and Alexander smashed out a double. Fisher was hit by a pitched ball and then Lee Magee was safe on a muff by Marsans, and Baumann and Alexander counted. High went out at first and on Peck's out, Fisher counted. Pipp was safe on Baumann's error, and Magee counted on the miscue.

In the first of the eighth the Browns started a scare by scoring a couple of runs. With two down, Tobin, a pinch hitter, singled, and scored on a two-bagger by Shotton. Miller then singled to centre, scoring Shotton.

This uprising by the Browns had only a temporary effect, for in that same inning the Yanks got a couple more runs, which put them on Safety Street. With two down, Magee singled to left, and so did Hughey Hollis. Captain Roger Peckinpaugh then became imbibed with an abundance of ambition and produced a two-base smash which scored Magee and High. The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	4	3	2	1	0
High,lf	5	2	3	3	0
Peckingh,ss	4	0	2	1	6
Pipp,1b	4	1	1	11	2
Oldring,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Mullen,2b	3	0	0	1	0
Baum'n,3b	4	2	2	1	2
Alexander,c	4	1	1	8	4
Fisher,p	2	1	2	0	0
Hawkey,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	34	10	13	27	15

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten,lf	4	2	3	2	0
Muller,rf	4	1	3	2	0
Sisler,1b	4	1	1	6	2
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Marsans,cf	5	0	1	4	1
Severeid,c	5	0	1	8	1
Davenport,p	1	0	0	0	0
aBorton	0	0	0	0	0
Keob,p	0	0	0	0	0
Plank,p	1	0	0	0	0
Groom,p	0	0	0	0	0
bTobin	1	1	1	0	0
Park,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	6	13	24	12

aRan for Davenport in the fourth inning.
bBatted for Groom in the eighth inning.
Errors—Baumann, (2,) Fisher, Shotten, Sisler, Severeid, Plank.

New York	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	2	0	—10
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	— 6

Two-base hits—Alexander, Shotten, Peckinpaugh. Stolen bases—High, Baumann. Sacrifice hit—Muller. Sacrifice flies—Mullen, Magee. Peckinpaugh. Double play—Pipp, Alexander, and Pipp. Triple play—Peckinpaugh, Alexander, Pipp, and Alexander. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 9. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 1; off Shawkey, 1; off Davenport, 1; off Koob, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Fisher, 10 hits, 3 runs in six innings; off Shawkey, 3 hits, 2 runs in three innings; off Davenport, 4 hits, 1 run in three innings, none out in fourth; off Koob, 3 hits, 2 runs in one and one-third innings; off Plank, 3 hits, 2 runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Groom, no hits, no run in one inning; off Park, 3 hits, 2 runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Fisher, (Davenport;) by Plank, (Fisher.) Struck out—By Fisher, 4; by Shawkey, 2; by Groom, 1. Passed ball—Severeid. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and O'Loughlin.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

First Game.

Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	6	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	1

Second Game.

Rochester	3	0	5	1	1	2	1	1	—14	20
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	8

AT BUFFALO.

First Game.

Buffalo	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	—6	13
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5

Second Game.

Buffalo	2	2	0	2	0	3	1	0	—10	13
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4	9

AT TORONTO.

Baltimore	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—3	9
Toronto	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	7

AT MONTREAL.

Montreal	2	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	—9	13
Providence	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—4	8

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost	P. C.
Buffalo	65	51	.560
Providence	62	51	.549
Baltimore	60	55	.522
Toronto	58	54	.518
Montreal	57	54	.509
Richmond	54	59	.478
Rochester	51	60	.459
Newark	46	69	.400

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Providence at Montreal.

New York State League.

Elmira, 6; Harrisburg, 1. (1st game.)
Harrisburg, 5; Elmira, 4. (2d game.)
Scranton, 6; Syracuse, 5.
Reading, 8; Binghamton, 3.
(First game.)
Reading, 4; Binghamton, 3.
(Second game.)
Wilkes-Barre, 9; Utica, 4.
(Called end 9th; darkness.)

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 10; St. Louis, 6.
Detroit, 2; Boston, 1.
Chicago, 5; Washington, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 1.
(Called end of 14th; darkness.)
Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 8; Chicago, 3.
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	70	49	.588
Detroit	67	56	.545
New York	65	56	.542
Chicago	66	56	.541
St. Louis	66	57	.537
Cleveland	65	57	.533
Washington	57	61	.483
Philadelphia	26	91	.222

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	69	43	.616
Boston	65	42	.607
Philadelphia	65	43	.575
New York	54	57	.486
Pittsburgh	52	60	.464
St. Louis	54	65	.454
Chicago	52	66	.441
Cincinnati	45	75	.375

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

NO-HIT GAME FOR BUSH.

Mackman Shuts Out Indians, While His Mates Get Five Runs.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Joe Bush entered the Hall of Fame for pitchers when he shut out Cleveland and did not allow his opponents a hit today, the score being 5 to 0. Only one of the visiting players reached first base. This was Graney, who, in the first inning, drew a base on balls. Bush struck out seven batsmen, eight went out on grounders, eleven were retired on fair flies and one on a foul fly.

When Graney ended the game by putting up a fly to McInnis, after O'Neill and Coleman had fanned, the crowd broke onto the field to congratulate Bush, and the latter was so excited that he pulled off his cap and joined in the cheering. This was the first no-hit game pitched in a major league contest here in several years. The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	1	2	1	2
Walsh,rf	3	0	1	3	0
Strunk,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Schang,lf	4	1	3	3	0
Lajoie,2b	3	0	1	3	4
McInnis,1b	3	0	1	9	0
Pick,3b	3	0	1	2	2
Picinich,c	3	1	1	7	0
Bush,p	3	1	1	0	1
Total	30	5	12	27	6

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Turner,3b	2	0	0	2	1
Speaker,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Roth,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Wambsgs,ss	3	0	0	4	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	8	1
Chapman,2b	3	0	0	0	2
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	6	3
Coveleskie,p	1	0	0	0	0
aCoveleskie	0	0	0	0	1
aMueller	1	0	0	0	0
bColeman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	0	0	24	10

a-Batted for Coveleskie in sixth inning.
b-Batted for Coumbe in ninth inning.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Picinich, Bush. Three-base hits—Witt, Schang, Lajoie. Sacrifice hit—Turner. Sacrifice flies—Walsh, Lajoie. Stolen base—Graney. Double play—Lajoie, Pick, and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 4. First base on balls—Off Coveleskie, 1; off Bush, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 7 hits and 5 runs in 5 innings; off Coumbe, 5 hits and no runs in 2 innings. Wild pitch—Coveleskie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

TIGERS TAKE THE LAST.

Capture Final Game of Year with Red Sox by the Score of 2 to 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—On their final appearance in Boston this year the Tigers defeated the Red Sox by 2 to 1 today. An error by Hoblitzell in the eighth inning was responsible for the first run. A triple by Vitt, first man up in the ninth, and a sacrifice fly by Bush accounted for the second Detroit tally. Boston scored its only run on a two-base drive by Ruth, batting for Lewis, and a single by Hoblitzell. Mays pitched a fine game up to the time he retired for a pinch hitter in the eighth inning. The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	4	1	1	1	6
Bush,ss	3	0	1	3	3
Cobb,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Veach,lf	4	0	0	6	1
Crawford,rf	2	1	0	0	0
Burns,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Young,2b	3	0	1	2	3
Spencer,c	3	0	0	1	2
James,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	5	27	15

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Barry,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Lewis,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Hobl'z'll,1b	3	0	2	16	2
Walker,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Scott,ss	2	0	0	3	
Janvrin,ss	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas,c	2	0	0	4	0
Cady,c	1	0	0	1	0
Mays,p	2	0	0	0	1
Wyckoff,p	0	0	0	0	0
aHenriksen	1	0	0	0	0
bShorten	1	0	0	0	0
cMcNally	0	0	0	0	0
dRuth	1	1	1	0	0
Total	29	1	4	27	19

a-Batted for Scott in the eighth inning.
b-Batted for Mays in the eighth inning.
c-Ran for Shorten in the eighth inning.
d-Batted for Lewis in the ninth inning.
Errors—Burns, Young, Hoblitzell.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Ruth. Three-base hit—Vitt. Sacrifice fly—Bush. Double play—Veach and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 2; Boston, 6. First base on error—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off James, 2; off Mays, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off James, 4 hits and no runs in nine innings; off Wyckoff, 1 hit and 1 run in one inning. Struck out—By James, 2; by Mays, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Owens.

WHITE SOX TRIP SENATORS.

Knock Ayers from Box in Second Inning, Winning by 5 to 3.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Chicago beat Washington by 5 to 3 today in the final game of the series in an exciting contest featured by some loose and some very brilliant playing. Four hits netted two runs for Chicago in the second and caused the retirement of Ayers. Leonard's error paved the way for another in the sixth and two more came in in the seventh. Washington scored in the second on a pass, a sacrifice, and two singles, and sent two more across in the fifth. The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Weaver,3b	5	0	1	2	0
J. Collins,lf	3	1	2	0	0
E.Collins,2b	4	0	2	6	2
Jackson,rf	5	0	1	1	0
Fournier,1b	4	1	0	9	0
Felsch,cf	5	2	1	2	0
Lapp,c	4	0	2	5	2
Terry,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Russell,p	4	1	0	1	4
Total	38	5	10	27	10

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leonard,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Foster,2b	4	0	0	4	2
Milan,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Smith,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Shanks,lf	4	1	2	6	0
Judge,1b	3	0	0	6	0
McBride,ss	3	1	2	3	0
Henry,c	1	0	1	1	1
Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	0
aMorgan	1	0	0	0	0
Shaw,p	0	0	0	0	0
bJamieson	0	0	0	0	0
Gallia,p	1	1	1	0	2
cWilliams,c	2	0	0	1	0
dJohnson	1	0	1	0	0
Total	32	3	10	27	7

a-Batted for Ayers in the second inning.
b-Ran for Henry in the seventh inning.
c-Batted for Gallia in the seventh inning.
d-Batted for Shaw in the ninth inning.
Errors—Weaver, Leonard, Judge, Gallia.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—5
Washington	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Gallia. Three-base hit—McBride. Stolen bases—Milan, J. Collins, E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—McBride, Henry, E. Collins. Double plays—Terry, E. Collins and Fournier; Lapp and E. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Washington, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 2; off Gallia, 2; off Shaw, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ayers, 6 hits and 2 runs in two innings; off Gallia, 2 hits and no runs in five innings; off Shaw, 2 hits and no runs in two innings; of Russell, 10 hits and 3 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Russell, 4; by Shaw, 1. Passed ball—Henry. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

GIANTS BATTLE TO EXTRA-INNING TIE

Nip and Tuck Game with the Pirates Goes 14 Innings—Many Sensational Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 26.—The New York Giants wound up their Pittsburgh visit for the Summer with the greatest battle for a run to win against the Pirates that they have ever waged. The game went to the fourteenth inning, with the score one each, when Umpire Quigley called hostilities off. The game will be played off in New York, adding one contest to the last series in Gotham. Incidentally it was the last time Fred Merkle will be seen in a New York uniform, for the announcement was made during the game that he had been traded to Brooklyn for Lew McCarty, the hard-hitting catcher, who has been subbing at first for Jake Daubert.

The game today was full of thrills. The fans were kept in a frenzy of excitement from start to finish. It was no place for a weak-hearted man. Each side got men on bases many a time, and all that was needed was a little bingle, but Rube Benton and Wilbur Cooper saw to it that the necessary hit did not come, and many a chance was lost to end the game from that cause.

Cooper walked six men and allowed ten hits, yet only one run was tallied, while Benton also gave six passes and was nicked for nine safeties and another Pirate reached first on an error, yet only one score was made.

When the game began the clouds threatened rain and both sides worked fast, so that at the end of the fifth inning less than an hour had been taken up, but when Pittsburgh tied the score the game went a little slower, and it took nearly three hours to finish the contest. In the first inning Herzog saved two scores when he rushed in and picked up the ball as it glanced off Benton's glove, with runners on second and third, and threw Johnston out at first by an inch. In the sixth inning Bennie Kauff added another life-saver to the list when he grabbed Johnston's single out of the grass and threw true and swift to Rariden and snuffed Carey, coming home from second. Burns was robbed of a triple by Carey in right centre in the third inning, and Carson Bigbee, the new left fielder, made the feature catch of the day when he ran over to the left field foul territory and took Merkle's fly. Fischer made two wonderful foul catches back near the screen and hit Benton four times safely.

It was the fifth inning before the run column was crossed and the Giants were the first to get there. Fletcher doubled to right for a starter and went to third on Kauff's sacrifice, scoring a moment later on Merkle's single to right. They should have scored another run in the seventh inning when they got a single and a double, but Doyle went out trying to steal, after he had poled a safety to right, and Fletcher followed with his second double. Kauff fanned and Merkle popped to Johnston. In the eighth inning the Pirates tied it up, and came near winning the game right there. Carey coaxed a walk, went to second on Bigbee's sacrifice, then ran over the plate on Hinchman's drive to right. Johnston followed with another safe blow, Hinchman stopping at second, but Baird fouled to Merkle and McCarthy was thrown out by Fletcher.

From the eighth to the fourteenth inning it was about as nifty a battle as the fans would want to see. In that time the Giants had eight men left, while the New Yorks also had eight. The hardest kind of bad luck was the lot of the Giants in the twelfth inning, when three men were left hugging the bags when the last man went out. Fletcher started off with a single to right, went to second on Kauff's sacrifice, but Merkle popped right into Cooper's hands.

Cooper then passed Rariden to take a chance on Benton, but couldn't get the ball over for Rube and filled the bases. Hinchman caught Burns's liner, and a splendid opportunity was lost. The same tale could be told of the other innings. The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	0	1	4	0
Robinson,rf	5	0	1	3	0
Herzog,3b	6	0	0	1	4
Doyle,2b	6	0	3	4	5
Fletcher,ss	5	1	3	0	7
Kauff,cf	3	0	0	2	2
Merkle,1b	6	0	1	21	0
Rariden,c	4	0	0	7	2
Benton,p	5	0	1	0	3
Total	45	1	10	42	23

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Warner,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Farmer,2b	3	0	0	2	0
Carey,cf	3	1	1	4	0
Bigbee,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Fischer,rf	5	0	1	2	0
J'nston,1b	6	0	3	14	2
Baird,2b,3b	6	0	0	2	2
McC'thy,ss	6	0	0	4	3
Fischer,c	5	0	4	10	2
aSchmidt	0	0	0	0	0
Cooper,p	3	0	0	0	7
Total	45	1	9	42	17

a-Ran for Fischer in fourteenth inning.
Errors—Fletcher, Warner.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Fletcher, 2. Stolen bases—Burns, Kauff. Cates, Johnston. Sacrifice hits—Robertson, Kauff, (2,) Bigbee, (2.) Cooper, (3.) Double plays—Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle; Cooper, McCarthy, and Johnston; McCarthy and Johnston. Left on bases—New York, 11; Pittsburgh, 14. First base on balls—Off Benton, 6; off Cooper, 6. Earned runs—Off Benton, 1; off Cooper, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Bigbee.) Struck out—By Benton, 7; by Cooper, 6. Time of game—Two hours and forty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

CARDINALS WIN IN NINTH.

Long's Single Scores Betzel and Defeats Phillies by 4 to 3.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—A single by Long in the ninth inning today scored Betzel with the run that enabled St. Louis to beat Philadelphia by 4 to 3. St. Louis played an uphill game, overcoming a 3 to 0 lead by timely hitting and an error by Luderus. In the ninth Betzel and Steele singled, and then Long scored Betzel. Mayer struck out Hornsby three times with none on bases. The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Long,rf	5	0	3	0	0
Snyder,1b	4	0	2	5	0
Bescher,lf	1	1	1	0	0
Smith,lf	1	1	1	1	0
Hornsby,ss	4	1	0	2	4
Wilson,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Miller,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Gonzales,c	4	0	0	5	0
Betzel,3b	4	1	1	4	2
Steele,p	4	0	2	0	0
Total	34	4	12	27	8

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	5	1	2	1	0
Dugey,2b	5	1	1	2	6
Stock,3b	4	0	2	0	0
Cravath,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	12	0
Bancroft,ss	3	1	1	5	4
Burns,c	4	0	2	4	3
Mayer,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	35	3	8	*25	15

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Gonzales, Luderus.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Three-base hits—Paskert, Stock. Stolen bases—Paskert, Smith, Whitted. Sacrifice flies—Mayer, Miller. Double play—Bancroft, Dugey and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 8. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 2; off Steele, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mayer, 12 hits and 2 runs in eight and one-third innings; off Steele, 8 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Mayer, 4; by Steele, 4. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 9; New Haven, 1.
Lawrence, 5; Bridgeport, 0.
New London, 3; Hartford, 2.
Lynn, 7; Portland, 1.
(First game.)
Lynn, 2; Portland, 0.
(Second game.)
Worcester, 7; Lowell, 3.
(First game.)
Worcester, 4; Lowell, 1.
(Second game.)

American Association.

Minneapolis, 11; Milwaukee, 4.
(First game.)
Minneapolis, 2; Milwaukee, 1.
(Second game.)
Louisville, 5; Columbus, 0.
(First game.)
Columbus, 2; Louisville, 1.
(Second game.)
Indianapolis, 6; Toledo, 1.
St. Paul, 14; Kansas City, 2.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 4; Birmingham, 2.
Mobile, 7; Atlanta, 4.
Memphis, 2; Nashville, 1.
Little Rock, 17; Chattanooga, 0.

RECORDS OF TWO LEAGUES.

Batting and Pitching Averages in American and National.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities in these leagues. They include games played on Aug. 24:

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Speaker, Cleve.	116	417	82	160	27	13	.384
Cobb, Detroit	112	412	80	146	49	14	.354
Jackson, Chicago	121	461	71	162	16	12	.351
Mullin, New York	42	106	11	35	6	1	.324
Roth, Cleveland	91	289	40	91	20	13	.315
Gardner, Boston	117	402	37	123	12	15	.306
Boland, Detroit	39	25	4	7	0	1	.304
Strunk, Athletics	113	404	53	122	16	19	.302
Felsch, Chicago	119	451	60	135	4	14	.299
Sisler, St. Louis	118	447	65	133	21	17	.298
Burns, Detroit	113	421	48	125	10	16	.297
Crawford, Detroit	67	195	19	58	5	5	.297
High, New York	85	278	37	82	10	22	.295
Shotton, St. Louis	123	483	70	143	26	4	.294
Ness, Chicago	49	170	22	50	2	4	.294
Ruth, Boston	51	99	14	29	0	4	.293
Nunamaker, N. Y.	85	251	24	73	3	1	.291
Alexander, N. Y.	10	31	4	9	1	0	.290
Rice, Washington	45	142	15	41	2	1	.289
Veach, Detroit	117	441	71	128	18	8	.288
E. Collins, Chi.	121	430	63	124	18	28	.288
Hoblitzel, Bos.	90	320	49	92	9	14	.288
Gharrity, Wash.	28	66	8	19	2	0	.288
Bauman, N. Y.	60	196	29	56	9	5	.286
Walters, N. Y.	43	125	9	35	2	2	.280
Severeid, St. L.	91	264	21	73	4	8	.277
Gilhooley, N. Y.	58	222	40	61	19	2	.275
Cunningham, Det.	30	40	7	11	0	1	.275
Young, Detroit	120	413	49	112	18	15	.271
A. Williams, Wash.	62	170	16	46	4	8	.271
C. Walker, Boston	107	381	54	103	11	14	.270
Schang, Athletics	107	362	52	97	11	8	.269
Dauss, Detroit	29	52	8	14	0	3	.269
Hellman, Detroit	111	385	46	103	6	12	.268
Picinich, Athletics	18	45	2	12	0	2	.267
F. Baker, N. Y.	71	263	33	70	13	3	.266
Pratt, St. Louis	125	468	45	124	22	15	.265
W. Mitchell, Det.	27	34	1	9	0	2	.265
Smith, Wash.	85	237	27	62	3	6	.262
McInnis, Ath.	101	367	30	96	3	18	.262
Myers, Athletics	38	92	7	24	1	5	.261
Morgan, Wash.	85	280	35	73	10	15	.261
Gainer, Boston	40	104	10	27	2	4	.260
W. Miller, St. L.	115	370	32	96	21	24	.259
Marsans, St. L.	121	428	42	111	32	20	.259
Leibold, Chicago	25	31	3	8	3	0	.258
Pipp, N. Y.	114	409	50	105	11	17	.257
McMullin, Chi.	64	180	8	46	8	13	.256
Hooper, Boston	113	441	58	113	19	7	.256

NO FIXED FAVORITE FOR TENNIS TITLE

Prophets Are Stumped in Championship Tourney Which Is to Begin Tomorrow.

SEASON FULL OF SURPRISES

Kumagae's Defeat of Johnston Complicates Matters—Form of Williams and McLoughlin Uncertain.

After a tennis season in which surprises have followed one another in rapid succession the leading players of the country are on the eve of the national championships, which begin tomorrow on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, without any one of them having demonstrated his right to be called favorite. Seldom has so much mystery and uncertainty surrounded the supreme test of the courts. In previous years the line of demarcation has traced itself with increasing clearness as the season progressed, until when it came time for the national title play there were left on the favored side not more than three or four seekers after the title, and even in this small group there was one whose pre-eminence tended to assert itself and in whose skill there was a wide confidence.

But this season all has been changed. There is no general acclamation of one player as there was, for instance, of McLoughlin in his prime. Now any one of a big group may be named as possible champion, and there is little in the record of the season to deny any man a choice. One guess is as good as another, for that is really what they are, and the factors which govern even such selections are presided over more by a desire to see the man win than confident belief that he will win. It is this uncertainty which promises to give a real zest to the playing of this year's championships.

Many Fancied for the Title.

In naming those who are being mentioned as possible titleholders there is, of course, William M. Johnston, the present champion, who, from his very position as champion, comes as near being a favorite as any. Of the others, there are George M. Church, former intercollegiate champion, whose record for the season has been highly encouraging; Richard Norris Williams, 2d, national singles champion of two years ago, when he defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin for the title; Robert Lindley Murray, one of the Californian group, who played such excellent tennis in 1914 that he was placed fourth in the national ranking; Ichiya Kumagae, the Japanese star, whose play in this country has been marked with startling success; Willis E. Davis, the national clay court champion; Karl H. Behr, always a formidable factor in the championships; Clarence J. Griffin, and Maurice E. McLoughlin.

With the exception of McLoughlin there is not one of this group who has suffered defeat at least twice during the season, and the interlocking of defeats is such that by comparative record almost any result may be obtained. Williams, for instance, has twice been defeated by Clarence J. Griffin, once at Longwood and the second time at Newport, but on the other hand Griffin has been a victim to the play of Ichiya Kumagae in two matches, at Utica and at Newport. Johnston bowed to the superior play of Kumagae in the final of the Newport invitation tournament, and was also defeated by Williams in the East vs. West matches.

Public Form All Topsy-Turvy.

As for the little Oriental, he has trod the loser's path under the persuasion of Robert Lindley Murray on two occasions, one defeat being at Seabright and the other at the Crescent A. C., and he has also been vanquished by Watson M. Washburn and Joseph J. Armstrong, the former winning at Point Judith and the latter at Longwood. Murray lost to Harold Throckmorton in an early season match at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, dropped a match to Watson M. Washburn in the East vs. West series, and lost at Seabright. Church lost to Willis E. Davis at Sleepy Hollow, to Conrad B. Doyle of Washington in the national clay championship at Cleveland, and to Richard Norris Williams, 2d, in the challenge round at Seabright. Davis has twice lost to Church, and he was decisively beaten by Karl Behr in the East vs. West matches. The latter was vanquished by Dean Mathey in the Nassau Country Club tournament, and defaulted at Seabright after being near the end of the early round match. McLoughlin, the last of the group, came East only a week ago and has not played in any tournaments, with the exception of the preliminary doubles at Chicago, in which, with Howard Dawson, he vanquished the Eastern doubles team of Church and Davis.

The most notable victories are those of Kumagae in the Newport invitation event, and the New York State championship at Utica, Willis E. Davis in the clay court championship and in the Sleepy Hollow Country Club tournament, Johnston in the Longwood singles, Murray at the Nassau and Crescent tournaments, Williams in the challenge round at Seabright, and Church in the Seabright tournament final, as well as the Rockaway Hunting Club tournament.

Logically Williams, Johnston, and McLoughlin ought to be the favored, for one is now the national singles champion, while the other two have in former years held the title, but if there were no other reasons than those which have just been recorded, there would be a hesitancy on pinning faith to any of them.

Kumagae Now in the Limelight.

Until recently Johnston was undoubtedly at the forefront, even though he was defeated by Williams in the East vs. West matches. The success of Williams at that time was startling in a way, but the contest was so close that those who saw it would hardly have wagered on the victor if the match had been played over again. Of marked superiority there was none, but the contest did this: it boosted Williams's chances, in the opinion of many, so that there was talk of the final round in the championships being between these two. In the case of Johnston, the unexpected came in the Newport invitation tournament. With Williams having been put out by Griffin, there was a calm certainty that the singles champion would establish his superiority in the final. And just there predictions went astray. The soothsayers had failed to consider the play of Ichiya Kumagae, and when Johnston was vanquished by the little Japanese there came to the forefront another to be seriously reckoned in the national championships.

In the opinion of many Johnston has not been playing his best tennis. Certainly his work in the East has not been conducive to producing the best results. It has been unfortunate for the Californian that most of his tournament competitions have found him with easy sailing for a number of rounds with a decidedly hard match as the climax. This lack of consistent workouts may have affected the champion's game. By not playing at Southampton Johnston tacitly admitted that his game was off form, as the Newport tournament seemed to indicate, and the question is whether he will be able to round into shape for the nationals.

Wrenched Ankle Affects Williams.

There is little doubt as to the status of Richard Norris Williams, 2d. The Philadelphian is certainly far from his best, and it is the result largely of accident. At Newport, in playing against Roland Roberts, he severely wrenched his right ankle, and since that time he has been favoring it in the few matches he has played. The early rounds at Southampton found him unable to cover court with his usual proficiency and his stroking suffered also. Off his backhand he has developed an alarming weakness, frequent nets being the product of this stroke. Also some of the fire has been drawn from his driving and cross-courting strokes, and probably most of it is attributable to the injury received at Newport. Williams withdrew from the Southampton tournament that he might rest up for the Nationals, but whether this rest will bring him back to condition is a debatable question.

McLoughlin is more than ever an uncertain quantity. It was thought the Coast star would play in a tournament or two here before trying his hand in the championships, but this is just what he has avoided. He had the opportunity for indulging in open competition at Southampton, but elected to stay at Forest Hills that he might have more practice This, under ordinary circumstances, would not be taken as a sign of weakness, but when the reports from the West of McLoughlin's lack of form are taken into consideration, there is a different complexion to the subject.

McLoughlin Just Has Hopes.

McLoughlin is in that unenviable position of many a former champion, in that he is trying to "come back," and all precedent bids him nay. It was reported from the Coast that efforts were being made by his friends to have him forego the championship this season, but they found their arguments useless. McLoughlin may be confident of his own ability, but he is doing no boasting. Asked recently if he was in good form, he replied modestly, "I hope so." Those three words also express the hope of many who would be overjoyed to see McLoughlin swing into his old stride, but doubt of its recovery can not be altogether banished.

Those who have watched McLoughlin in practice during the last week are of various opinions concerning his ability. It is agreed that his physical condition is better than a year ago, when he tried to retrieve the singles crown, and some have been impressed with the quality of his play. Ward Dawson, who is the Comet's doubles partner, is confident of McLoughlin's return to form and counts him a formidable factor in the championships. In practice the Coast star does appear to have something of the old fire in his play, but practice and tournament competition are far removed from one another and the status of McLoughlin will hardly be determined until he has played a match or two in the singles event.

Undoubtedly the one who established himself firmly in the many minds is Ichiya Kumagae, the conqueror of Johnston and the Griffin. The victories over the latter gave him a high place, but the defeat of Johnston secured for him consideration as a possibility for the championship. Kumagae has confounded nearly all players with his now famous looping drive from the base line which is combined with remarkable steadiness. Also he has the knack of driving a curved ball down the lines that appears to be going out, yet veers into the court. In all his game is puzzling. The looping drive which is sent well to the base line is hard to volley unless the opponent stands almost over the net, and the fact that it is deceptive by landing fair when it appears to be sailing out of court causes many to volley everything once they come to the forecourt. When Johnston played Kumagae he tried to volley from just inside the service line and fell far short of success. The type of game which Murray plays is best adapted to defeat Kumagae, as is proved by the two victories of the Californian over the Japanese. Murray and Kumagae should each advance, will meet in the lower half of the draw, and this may cut short the Oriental's championship aspirations.

Church a Much Improved Player.

Many are turning to George M. Church as a probable winner. The former Princetonian has played some brilliant tennis, in fact, there is general agreement that his game this year is far superior to that of a season ago. During the Winter Church, while in California, absorbed much of the type of game as played there. Forceful and aggressive in his net attacks and at the same time steady, it is not beyond the realm of possibility that he may clinch the honors. Church's last victory was at Seabright, but he lost the challenge round to Williams mainly because of a wrenched ankle, the same difficulty that besets Williams now. Church, however, has fully recovered.

The nearest thing to a certainty seems to be that Clarence J. Griffin will come through in the upper half of the draw. He has twice this season defeated Williams, and the presumption would be that he could do it again. The only other ranking player in this half is Walter Merrill Hall, who, on the season's play, is hardly a match for the Californian.

Robert Lindley Murray reached his best form in the Nassau County Club tournament, and won against a strong field, including Karl Behr, Theodore Roosevelt, Dean Mathey, Ivan Mathey. After that his game fell off and in the last few tournaments he did not play at anywhere near his real skill. Murray has been resting since the Crescent tournament, and he has gained much weight, which may argue well for increased endurance.

MISS WAGNER WINS MATCH.

Reaches Third Round in Mixed Doubles at Woodmere.

Darkness enveloped the clay courts of the Woodmere Country Club yesterday as the second round in the annual invitation mixed doubles tournament was progressing and caused a delay. The second round will be played today. Prominent among the participants were Miss Marie Wagner and Dr. William Rosenbaum, winning their matches in the first round play handily. Miss Wagner was teamed with Mr. Ostendorf and disposed of Mrs. Howard Vogel and Mr. Wolff in the first round, in straight sets, 6—2 and 6—2. The same score resulted in Miss Wagner's match in the second round against Miss Eva Marcus and Mr. Gutwillig, which the Wagner-Ostendorf combination won in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2.

Dr. Rosenbaum, teamed with Mrs. Elchold, got safely through the first round competition by disposing of Mrs. G. B. Hirsch and Herbert Harris, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, but was forced by the interruption in the second round to delay his competition. The summary:

First Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Mr. Ostendorf defeated Mrs. Howard Vogel and Mr. Wolff, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Eva Marcus and Mr. Gutwillig defeated Miss Constance Mordecai and W. Demuth, 6—3, 6—4; Miss L. Well and Mr. Selig defeated Mrs. A. Pforzheimer and L. J. Robertson, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. R. A. Pope and Mr. Ackerland defeated Miss Markland and Mr. Middlemedloch, 6—4, 4—6, 6—0. Mrs. Elchold and Dr. W. Rosenbaum defeated Mrs. G. B. Hirsch and Herbert Harris, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Grove and Mr. Steinkampf defeated Miss Carlebach and F. P. Adams, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Rayser and B. M. Phillips won from Mr. Lewisohn and partner by default; Mr. and Mrs. Thompson won from Miss McGuire and Mr. Gibson by default.

Second Round—Miss Wagner and Mr. Ostendorf defeated Miss Marcus and Mr. Gutwillig, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. R. A. Pope and Mr. Ackerland defeated Miss Well and Mr. Selig, 6—4, 6—0; Miss Rayser and Mr. Phillips defeated Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, 6—0, 6—0.

YACHTS IN CLOSE FINISHES.

Anchovy and Black Spot Lead Their Classes Off Centre Island.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 26.—Close finishes were witnessed in the third race of the third series for the yachts of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club off Centre Island today. Five of the Fish Class started, the winner being Anchovy, the property of F. M. Wold, which beat J. P. Morgan's Shark by an even minute over the usual inside course of the club. Black Spot led home the outlaw craft, beating Captain Kidd by 1 minute and 20 seconds. The summary:

FISH CLASS.

Start, 3:05. Course No. 2.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Anchovy, F. M. Wold	4:37:10	1:27:00
Shark, J. P. Morgan	4:31:00	1:26:00
Skate, Smith and Good	4:31:20	1:26:20
Grunt, S. T. Shaw	4:32:40	1:27:40
Sabalo, Dr. L. F. Bishop	4:34:10	1:29:10

OUTLAW CLASS.

Start, 3:10. Course No. 2.

Black Spot, C. C. Burton	4:37:10	1:27:16
Captain Kidd, C. M. Fair	4:39:45	1:29:45
Bill Bones, J. D. Erskine	4:42:50	1:32:50
Long John, Irving Cox	4:44:15	1:34:15

AIKEN FOUR LOSES TO NARRAGANSETT

Gold Mallet and Newport Polo Championship Taken by Riders from the Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—By a remarkable spurt in the last five periods the Narragansett four trounced Aiken on the Westchester Polo Club's field here this morning, by the score of 10 to 3½, in the finals for the gold mallet, emblematic of the championship of Newport. Playing in the morning is an innovation for polo matches.

Play during the first half was spirited and close, but from the fifth period on it was all Narragansett, for the Southern four crashed badly when E. W. Hopping's wrist, which he had broken earlier in the season, began to trouble him. Hopping had been his team's mainstay for the first four periods and with his aggressiveness missing the team's work became ragged and the defense weak.

Balding and C. V. Whitney did yeoman service for the winning combination. Balding tallied five goals and Whitney, three. The careful coaching of the English stars, Drage and Balding, kept young Whitney steady, and he played a game which was the best shown by any youth upon a local field this season. Whitney rides well and he sits his mount and swings with the confidence that bids fair to turn him into international material.

Aiken's chances for victory looked bright in the opening chukker, for Wanamaker shot the first two goals before Balding could break through the defense of Aiken. Usually the opening period is replete with loose playing, but this one was not, and the ponies were not spared in the dashes down the field after the ball. Aiken had the advantage in the second, for Hopping was the only one to tally, though this was cut to a half when Brown fouled Heckscher. In the third the splendid team work of the Narragansetts began to have its effect, for two goals were scored by Balding and Whitney, while Aiken failed to tally. Whitney and Balding placed their team in the lead in the fourth when the back sent the ball between the uprights. Hopping made the final tally of the game for Aiken in this period.

The fifth was bitterly contested, with neither team able to score. The defense of the Narragansetts was now superb. The seventh chukker was a procession for the Narragansetts, who scored three goals, the splendid team work of Drage and Balding being productive of these. Drage scored the final tally of the game in the eighth.

The Southerners were outmounted, for Balding and Drage had the service of the best of Lord Wimborne's string, while young Whitney had the five best from his father's string.

The final match of the tournament will be played Monday, when a team composed entirely of boys will play a man's team under the handicap system. The line-up and summary:

NARRAGANSETT.	AIKEN.
1—C. V. Whitney.	1—R. Wanamaker.
2—W. Balding.	2—E. W. Hopping.
3—J. Drage.	3—A. Brown.
Back—G. M. Heckscher.	Back—M. Fleischman.

Goals scored—By Narragansett, 10. Individual goals—Balding, 5; Whitney, 3; Drage, 2. Goals scored by Aiken, 1; foul by penalties, ½. Total—3½. Individual goals—R. Wanamaker, 2; E. W. Hopping, 2. Referee—W. S. Fitzpatrick. Timer and scorer—E. E. Jemail. Time of game—Eight seven-and-one-half-minute periods.

TAKES S. I. TENNIS TITLE.

Staten Island T. and C. Club Beats Richmond C. C. Club.

The Staten Island Tennis and Cricket Club yesterday won the tennis championship of Staten Island when its team defeated the representatives of the Richmond County Country Club in the finals on the latter's court, taking three matches out of the five contested. The competition consisted of three singles matches and two doubles events. The Staten Island T. and T. C.'s representatives made a clean sweep of the latter, and won one of the singles matches. The summary:

SINGLES.—T. Townsend, Richmond County C. C., defeated M. Barraton, Staten Island T. and C. C., 6—4, 6—3; A. B. Pell, Richmond County C. C., defeated J. D. Ottiby, Staten Island T. and C. C., 6—0, 6—2; A. Kauffman, Staten Island T. and C. C., defeated O. Plazebrook, Richmond County C. C., 6—3, 7—5.

DOUBLES.—R. E. Bonner and A. Allen, Staten Island T. and C. C., defeated Lolnes and Stern, Richmond County C. C., 6—0, 6—2; Bartow and Shriver, Staten Island T. and C. C., defeated Green and Miller Jones, Richmond County C. C., 6—3, 6—3.

BROOKLYN CLUBS AT NETS.

Eight Orgainzations Compete In Doubles at Bensonhurst Y. C.

Tennis competition between teams representing the leading clubs of Brooklyn was the chief attraction yesterday afternoon in the culminating day of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club's "At Home" week. The competition consisted of doubles play, eight clubs being represented.

Only two matches were completed in the second round, and in these S. Howard Voshell and Howard Taylor, representing the Borough Park Club, and W. M. Jennings and William Holt of the same club won their matches, gaining their way into the semi-final round, which will be decided today.

FIRST ROUND.—S. Howard Voshell and Howard Taylor, Borough Park Club, defeated Mark Noble and Ralph Lewis, Marine and Field Club, 6—1, 6—4; W. Richie and G. Shubert, Terrace Club, defeated H. A. Hoyd and W. Brandeman, Bay Ridge Field Club, 7—5, 6—1; W. M. Jennings and William Holt, Borough Park Club, defeated Benjamin Donohue and H. Laurencot, Hensonhurst Yacht Club, 6—1, 6—0; J. E. Calihan and S. Masters, Bay Ridge Field Club, won from Kings County Club team by default; E. Cameron and J. Allen, Knickerbocker Field Club, defeated J. C. Emmitt and Fred Dusey, Jr., Bensonhurst Yacht Club, 6—2, 6—1; Charles Chambers and R. V. Lake, Kings County Club, defeated N. Jennings and L. Reimer, Knickerbocker Field Club, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4; George H. Jackson and L. Shumway, Terrace Club, defeated M. Cutler and William Beebe, Bay View Club, 6—2, 6—4.

SECOND ROUND.—S. Howard Voshell and Howard Taylor, Borough Park Club, defeated William Richie and C. Shubert, Terrace Club, 6—0, 6—0; W. M. Jennings and William Holt, Borough Park Club, defeated J. E. Callahan and S. Masters, Bay Ridge Field Club, 6—3, 6—0.

PLAN NEW TENNIS DATES.

Effort to Avoid Conflict of Southampton and National Events.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 26.—In view of the many defaults of leading players in the Southampton tourna ent this week, which was due in large part to the near approach of the national championships, it has been suggested that next year there should be a lapse of three days between the national championships and the Southampton tournament.

This could be arranged by moving the championships ahead so that they begin Wednesday instead of the Monday following the tournament here. This solution will probably find favor another season, else the famous Southampton tournament will lose much of its prestige as the forerunner to the nationals.

Burdick Missouri Valley Champion.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 26.—Ralph Burdick of Chicago defeated Jack Cannon of Kansas City for the Missouri Valley tennis title here this afternoon, 6—1, 8—6, 8—6.

MRS. VOGEL SHOOTS WELL.

Gains Third Place in Last Day of St. Louis Tourney.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—The seventeenth annual tournament of the Interstate Association of Trapshooters closed here today with the shoot-off of ties for places in the Grand American Handicap, which was won by J. F. Wulf of Milwaukee, Wis. The Consolation Handicap resulted in a tie between H. E. Furness of St. Louis, shooting from sixteen yards, and W. E. Phillips, Jr., of Chicago, shooting from eighteen yards. Furness won on the shoot-off of twenty targets, 17 to 16. Phillips is 16 years old.

Third place went to Mrs. L. C. Vogel, of Detroit, Mich. The purse in the consolation event was $850. The purses for the different events totaled $20,000. R. A. King of Delta, Col., was the greatest money winner, his winnings totaling more than $1,000.

Pontine hats, something new in the line of women's hats, were awarded to the women shooters. Two were given to the women with the best scores in the Grand American Handicap and ten to the women with the highest scores in the events for women during the week. The hats were won in the following rotation:

Mrs. L. C. Vogel, Detroit; Mrs. F. A. Johnson, Philadelphia; Mrs. D. J. Dalton, Warsaw, Ind.; Miss H. D. Hammond, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Harry Almert, Chicago; Mrs. H. P. Potter, Madison, Wis.; Miss Lucille Muesel, Green Bay, Wis.; Mrs. C. Edmiston, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Emma Wettleaf, Nichols, Iowa, and Mrs. H. F. Foster, Kansas City, Mo.

The official list of the first twenty prize winners in the Grand American Trap Shooting Handicap follows, with the scores and cash prizes:

J. F. Wulf, Milwaukee, 99, $619; E. Malon, Jewell, Ill., 97, $537; H. C. Dalton, Carlinsville, Ill., 97, $433; C. A. Atkinson, Creighton, Mo., 97, $433; D. C. Rogers, Logansport, Ind., 97, $433; C. L. Wahgoner, Dilbert, Neb., 96, $156; M. Smith, Oklahoma City, Ok., $154; I. Galbraith, West Frankfort, Ill., 96, $154; J. E. Chatfield, Texarkana, 96, $154; E. Erwin, Greensboro, Ala., 96, $154; H. J. Mayer, Mount Pulaski, Ill., 96, $154; Al Koyen, Fremont, Neb., 95, $134; J. Seidner, Morrison, Mo., 95, $134; H. J. Prendergast, Phoenix, N. Y., 96, $154; F. McCoughan, Ferguson, Mo., 95, $61; C. J. Schade, Chatsworth, Ill., 95, $61; E. L. Bartlett, Baltimore, 95, $61; J. D. Gay, Lepine Grove, Kan., 95, $61; E. Caldwell, Troy, Tenn., 95, $61; J. B. Kays, McNabb, Ill., 95, $61.

RECORD RACE BY COUNTESS.

W. H. Hand's Cruiser Leads in 140-Mile Cruise to Buzzard's Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 26.—Countess, the express cruiser designed and owned by William H. Hand, Jr., of this city, won an easy victory today in the race from Whortleberry Island, off New Rochelle, N. Y., to Padanaram, on Buzzard's Bay, coming in alone at 4:37:41, after maintaining an average speed over the 168 miles of 24.06 statute miles an hour, including putting in at Noank to take on oil and reducing speed to 18 miles after the victory was assured.

Up to 1:10 o'clock, when the Countess overhauled her only competitor, Boomerang, at which time her speed was slightly reduced, Countess's average speed was 29.5 statute miles an hour, a world's record for express cruisers in competition, breaking the previous record which she established in the Block Island race on June 24.

The following boats were entered for the race: Countess, W. H. Hand, Jr.; Vision, T. B. Taylor, New York; Boomerang, Huston Wyeth, City Island; Elithro, J. K. Robinson, Jr., New York; Edamena, E. P. Charlton, New York; Caddy, Bernard Zahn, New York.

Countess and Boomerang were the only boats to start officially, although Caddy followed them for an hour and a half, but was left hopelessly astern and lost to sight in the naze.

Countess did not reach the starting line until 8:55, five minutes before the time scheduled for the start, and postponement for an hour was allowed, to permit her to replenish her fuel tank. Countess went over the line first, closely followed by Boomerang, and until 1:10 o'clock the race was very interesting, neither boat being much in the lead. Off New London, however, Boomerang abandoned the race, one of her engines apparently being disabled, and Countess continued the rest of the way alone.

The Edamena came to grief while on the way to the starting point before the race, having engine trouble and putting into Bridgeport. The other boats entered failed to finish. By the conditions of the race, Boomerang was to allow the Countess a handicap of 8 minutes and 55 seconds over the course of 140 nautical miles.

MEADOW CLUB CUP WON BY WASHBURN

Continued from Page 14.

the barrier and the ball flashed from racquet to racquet countless times until finally Harte weakened and drove out of court.

This was only one instance, however, and there were many similar rallies, fully as sharp, but not quite so long maintained. Griffin and Johnston were always crowding in at the net, and the opposing pair lofted lobs in defense, but overhead the champions were superb, and they smashed with a sureness and speed which defied returns.

Harte Plays Remarkable Game.

For the vanquished pair Harte played a wonderful game. The first real evidence of his power in doubles was seen yesterday against Pell and Armstrong, and he was even stronger at the net today. He smashed with tremendous power, and usually won the point when opportunity for such a stroke was offered him. Many of the lobs he took on the high bound from the ground, and sent the ball like a bullet to the deep court of his opponents. Rarely did he net or drive out of court on such strokes.

Williams was strong on volleying, but he was weak on his ground strokes, particularly those off his backhand. Johnston's famous forehand drive was working to perfection, in fact, going better than at any previous time this week, and Griffin drove with an elusiveness that bafled the opposing pair.

In the mixed doubles the victors were Miss Ina Kissel and Joseph J. Armstrong, who defeated Mrs. Rawson Wood and Clarence J. Griffin in the final, at 3—6, 6—2, 8—6. It was Griffin's service which was broken through for the match. The point scores:

Watson M. Washburn vs. William J. Clothier.

FIRST SET.

Washburn .....4 4 4 4 3 1 3 4 4—31—6
Clothier .....2 0 1 2 5 4 5 1 2—22—3

Stroke Analysis.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Washburn	7	8	14	0	0
Clothier	10	7	0	0	2

SECOND SET.

Washburn .....4 5 1 1 4 1 5 4 2 4—31—6
Clothier .....3 4 2 4 3 1 4 0—26—4

Stroke Analysis.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Washburn	7	12	16	0	1
Clothier	6	8	6	0	1

THIRD SET.

Washburn .....4 8 1 4 4 6 4 4—35—6
Clothier .....2 6 4 2 2 4 6 1—27—2

Stroke Analysis.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Washburn	11	6	15	2	0
Clothier	8	8	10	0	2

RECAPITULATION.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Washburn	25	26	45	2	1
Clothier	19	26	23	0	5

William Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin vs. R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Richard Harte.

FIRST SET.

Johnston and Griffin—
2 0 4 5 2 4 3 7 2 4 1 4 3 4 4 1—50—7
Williams and Harte—
4 4 2 3 4 2 5 5 4 1 4 0 5 2 6 4—55—9

SECOND SET.

Johnston and Griffin—
3 6 2 4 2 5 4 1 2 2 4—44—6
Williams and Harte—
5 4 4 2 4 3 1 1 0 4 1—38—4

THIRD SET.

Johnston and Griffin—
1 1 0 4 5 4 4 3 4 4 4—43—6
Williams and Harte—
4 1 2 6 3 1 1 5 0 0 2—34—4

FOURTH SET.

Johnston and Griffin.4 4 6 4 4 4 1 2 4—33—6
Williams and Harte..6 3 4 2 2 0 4 4 2—36—8

ROADSTERS IN FAST HEATS.

Many Close Finishes Mark the Matinee at Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 26.—Spirited competition and close finishes marked the weekly matinée harness horse meet of the New Jersey Road Horse Association here this afternoon. Times were not taken, as amateur and professional drivers opposed each other.

Bert Boylan, riding back of Toddess Sheet, guided her first to the wire in the fourth heat of the Class B trot and won the race. R. O. Huson, the owner, handled the reins in the first three heats, but the black mare behaved stubbornly and the orange horse fancier let Boylan drive the mare in the final heat, which developed into one of the most exciting finishes of the afternoon. Toddless Sheet took the lead from Maboo on the back stretch of the last lap and in a driving finish led her chief rival to the wire. Toddess Sheet was third in the first heat and fourth in the second heat. The third heat was won by Toddess Sheet in a close finish.

Justabelle came home a winner in the Class A pace, beating out Olive R very easily in both heats. Dr. Becket's mare won the first heat by four lengths and turned a similar stunt in the next heat.

Bangala was the best of a field of six in the Class C trot, finishing first in two heats. Tommy had a second and third, as did Vera D. Tommy won the toss and got second place.

EASY FOR OLGA DORFNER.

Noted Swimmer Takes 100-Yard Event in the Schuylkill.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Olga Dorfner, holder of the American women's swimming record at 100 yards, easily defeated her five opponents in that event—and in much faster time than the winner of the men's event made for the same distance—at the swimming meet in the Schuylkill River at Fairmount Perk this afternoon. The contests were held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde.

The champion was greeted by applause as she reached the finish far in the lead of her nearest rival, Elsie Lecker of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde. Helen Rubineam, also of the same club, finished third.

JUDGE CHAMPIONS IN NEWPORT RING

Final Day of Horse Show Attracts Large Assemblage of Well-Known Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—Without polo to attract society this afternoon, the attendance upon the closing day of the Newport Horse Show was especially large, with special attention directed to the championship classes. The opening class, horses of any height, shown under saddle, brought Miss Mildred Rives into the ring, riding her Canadian mare, Ladylike, with Miss Alexandra B. Dolan riding astride Little Maria. Miss Rives captured the blue ribbon and Miss Dolan the red.

In the hunter class Miss Belle Beach rode Ladylike, but was a little ragged on two of the jumps. Lansdown, ridden by G. T. Hanley of Providence; Dr. Thomas G. Ashton of Jamestown, with First Whip, and Frank Donovan of Boston with Forestep, made four beautiful jumps each. Mr. Ashton took the blue, with Mr. Hanley landing the red.

Single horses driven by ladies formed one of the feature classes, Strauss and Hexter of New York winning first with Administration, driven by Miss Louise Webb of New York. The Gotham Stables of Newport took second with Trowbridge Queen, driven by Mrs. J. S. Sylvester of Cohasset. Miss Manning of New York drove Fawn, exhibited by Frank Donovan of Boston, and won third.

The Willisbrook Farm of Malvern, Penn., was an easy winner in pony tandems, taking the blue and red ribbons. G. T. Hanley's brown gelding Lansdown and black gelding Ironsides took the blue and red ribbons in the open class for hunters.

G. T. Hanley won in the championship hunters' class, with Lansdown and Philip A. Clark of New York took the reserve with his chestnut mare, Flying Machine.

Willisbrook Farm, with the brown mares Tissington Amity and Bell Melbourne, took the blue, and Mrs. J. S. Sylvester of Cohasset, Mass., won the reserve with her brown geldings, Elixir and Excel, in the harness pairs of any height.

In the saddle horse class William H. Hanley of Providence took the blue with his bay gelding Twilight, the reserve going to W. H. Rhodes of Tenafly, N. J. Willisbrook Farm scored in the championship class for harness horses of any height, with the bay mare Tissington Amity; J. W. Harriman, with the noted stallion Nala, received the reserve.

The biggest winners for the three days were Gotham Stables, with five firsts and four seconds; Willisbrook Farm, four firsts and five seconds; G. T. Hanley, three firsts and one second; Mrs. Joseph S. Sylvester, three firsts and two seconds; Miss Mildred Rives, one first and two seconds; Myron H. Appenheim, two firsts and two seconds; Strauss & Hexter, two firsts and two seconds. The summaries:

Horses, Any Height, Under Saddle, open to Newport County Residents.—Won by Miss Mildred Rives's ch. m. Ladylike; Miss Alexandra B. Dolan's ch. m. Little Maria, second.

Horses, 15.2 Hands and Over.—Won by J. W. Harriman's b. s. Nala; Frank Donovan's b. g. Ardmore, second; Mrs. J. S. Sylvester's br. g. Elixir, third.

Hunters, Carrying up to 160 Pounds.—Won by Frank Donovan's br. g. Forestep; G. T. Hanley's br. g. Lansdown, second; Dr. T. G. Ashton's ch. m. Moth, third; G. T. Hanley's ch. g. Hero, fourth.

Ponies, Over 12.2 Hands and Not Exceeding 14.2 Hands.—Won by Dr. T. G. Ashton's gr. g. First Whip; W. H. Hanley's ch. m. Powder Puff, second; Dr. T. G. Ashton's b. g. Huntsman, third; L. K. Liggett's br. m. Harmony Girl, fourth.

Horses, Over 14.2 Hands, Ladies Driving, Shown Before Appropriate Vehicle.—Won by Strauss and Hexter's b. m. Admiration; Gotham Stables' bl. m. Trowbridge Queen, second; Frank Donovan's br. m. Fawn, third.

Tandems, for ponies not exceeding 14.2 hands.—Won by Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Rusper Calypso and b. m. Shinfield Antelope; Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Tissington Amity and b. m. Belle Melbourne, second.

Two Saddle Horses, one ridden by a woman and one by a man.—Won by W. H. Hanley's b. g. Moonbeam and b. g. Twilight; M. H. Oppenheim's ch. g. Hanover and ch. g. Dictator, second.

Horses under 15.2 hands.—Won by M. H. Oppenheim's ch. g. Dictator; Mrs. A. J. Lindsay's ch. m. Nancy Bright, second; M. J. Hess's b. g. Borgond, third; Frank Donovan's b. g. Holson, fourth.

Horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 hands; judged on conformation, pace, and action.—Won by R. S. Moore's br. h. Aventino; Strauss & Hexter's b. m. Admiration, second; Gotham Stables's bik. m. Trowbridge Queen, third; Mrs. J. S. Sylvester's br. g. Exclusive, fourth.

Judged Friday as Park Hacks, Judged Again as Road Hacks.—Won by G. G. Roehlig's ch. g. Minstrel; N. J. Hess's b. g. Borbond, second; D. A. Upton's ch. g. Sir Braxton, third; W. H. Rhodes's ch. g. Radient, fourth.

Open to All Hunters.—Won by G. T. Hanley's br. g. Lansdown; G. T. Hanley's bl. g. Ironsides, second; P. A. Clark's ch. m. Flying Machine, third; G. T. Hanley's ch. g. Hero, fourth.

Championship Hunters.—Won by G. T. Hanley's br. g. Lansdown, reserve to P. A. Clark's ch. m. Flying Machine.

Championship Harness Pairs, Any Height.—Won by Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Tissington Amity and b. m. Belle Melbourne; reserve to Mrs. J. S. Sylvester's br. g. Elixir and br. g. Excel.

Championship Saddle Horses.—Won by W. H. Hanley's b. g. Twilight; reserve to W. H. Rhodes's ch. g. Radiant.

Championship Harness Horses, Any Height.—Won by Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Tissington Amity; reserve to J. W. Harriman's b. s. Nala.

GOLF ON NEARBY LINKS.

Results of Competition Over Courses of the Various Clubs.

John G. Anderson, twice runner-up in the national amateur championship and former Massachusetts amateur champion, has added new honors to his already long list of golf victories. He won the championship of the Siwanoy Country Club yesterday at Mt. Vernon by going twice around the course in 153 strokes. The title was decided by thirty-six holes of medal play, and the former Massachusetts champion was so far ahead of the field at the end of the first round with his 76 that there was no second man. His second round netted him a 77. Some distance in the rear, but plugging gamely along, were H. L. Phillips, 90, 87—177; O. E. Carlson, 91, 92—183; T. C. Gales, 102, 89—191.

Competition for the Governor's Cup was also held at Siwanoy yesterday, but as this was thirty-six holes of medal play with handicap allowances, Anderson's card of 153 from scratch left him only in third place. First net was captured by Robert Hilton, 185, 34—151; second net by Allen Ashley, 202, 50—152; third net by Anderson, 153, 0—153, and fourth net by N. E. Schermerhorn, 226, 72—154.

MONTCLAIR GOLF CLUB.

F. E. Donohue won the Class A sweepstakes low net prize yesterday over the Montclair links with a card of 80—8—72. The ladies' putting contest was captured by Miss Dorothy Brown, with Mrs. C. H. McMahon second. The winners in the point competition were: Class A, R. B. Neff; Class B, Percy Allen; Class C, F. S. Littlejohn. The scores in the sweepstakes competition were as follows:

Class A.—F. E. Donohoe, 80, 8—72; E. Johnson, 81, 8—73; H. Surbrug, Jr., 82, 9—73; H. M. Robinson, 89, 12—77; W. H. Loftus, 90, 11—79; F. S. Kellogg, 90, 11—79; J. W. Allen, 95, 11—84; Ralph Starrett, 95, 10—85.

Class B.—W. H. Clough, 89, 15—74; G. D. Haddow, 91, 14—77; A. D. Brown, 96, 18—78; C. E.

SEEK $1,000,000 PRIZE IN GUATEMALAN SAND

British Columbia Salvage Company Plans to Refloat the Kosmos Liner Sesostris.

TO EMPLOY NEW METHODS

Vessel Will Be Made to Lift Herself by Her Own Power After Channel Is Dredged.

The scarcity of ships caused by the unusual demands of the war, and to a lesser degree by the submarine activities of the belligerent powers, has placed such an extraordinary value on seagoing hulls that almost every expedient is resorted to in order to obtain freight carriers. An example of this is the expedition now working to salvage the $1,000,000 steel Kosmos liner Sesostris, which has lain stranded for ten years near Ocos, Guatemala.

Financed by the British Columbia Salvage Company, Ltd., of Victoria, B. C., the seagoing tug Pilot, under the command of Captain R. Ridley, left Victoria on July 4, with Captain F. C. Stratford and a crew of fifteen expert salvagers on board.

The steamer Sesostris, one of the finest of the Kosmos Line, grounded ten years ago while loading coffee at Ocos, a small port just beyond the Mexican border on the Pacific Coast of Guatemala. She slipped her moorings in the night and by morning she was hard and fast on the sandy beach. The accident was considered of little importance at the time, but the sands at Ocos are particularly treacherous, and their peculiar shifting movement raised in a day a barrier twenty-five feet wide between the steamer and the water line. The sands continued to move westward, effectually isolating her from the tugs that might otherwise have dragged her off, and when vessels arrived she was so firmly imbedded that it was impossible to move her. The master, Captain H. Tetzen, returned to Hamburg and officially reported the loss of the liner to her owners. Then, according to the legend which has grown up about the Sesostris, he shot himself.

A spur railroad was built to remove the cargo, and the ship was bought by a wealthy Guatemalan, whose subsequent efforts at salvage failed and whose ownership was forfeited. Three prominent American wrecking companies, it is said, have since attempted salvage, but have failed.

The steamer has never been left without a guard. The Chief Engineer of the steamer was the first put in charge. He, being a resourceful person, supplied the town of Ocos with electric lights and power from the ship's dynamo, imported a corps of eight pet snakes to keep the hull clear of rats, and made himself comfortable for a long stay.

When the British Columbia salvage party arrived four Italians kept guard on the Sesostris. She lies headed to the beach in a little inland lake dredged twenty feet deep by the suction of her own pumps. There are 150 feet of sand between the margin of the lake and the high-water line of the Pacific Ocean. Few storms and continual efforts at salvage have served to keep the vessel in almost perfect condition, according to Inspectors' reports. Only her boiler tubes are defective. The liner draws twenty feet of water when she is empty. The plan of the British Columbia Company is to lift her on her own power. But first the inland lake must be enlarged so that the vessel can be turned about and her bows pointed seaward. She is now just big enough for the Sesostris to pass through will be dug 150 feet to the high-water line. The boilers will be previously retubed, and tackle rigged to her decks which will be attached to several heavy anchors. The anchors will be dropped some distance off shore, and when the vessel is at high-water mark an attempt will be made to lift her by her own power. If necessary lines will be attached to the tug to help pull her out to sea.

The greatest difficulty will be at the high-water line. There is no harbor, and if there should be a storm the lines might break and the vessel be turned on her side again. A breakwater of brush and sandbags will be constructed beyond the anchors as a protection against possible storms.

Despite the simplicity of these tentative plans, the undertaking is a gigantic one. It means months of hard work under climatic conditions to which the workers are unused, enormous expense, and, if successful, the display of greater resourcefulness than has been shown by the men who have previously attempted the work. The dredging itself will be a task of months. Nearly 100,000 cubic yards of sand will have to be removed from the inland lake before the bow of the Sesostris can be pointed seaward. Then the channel from the high-water line will have to be broad and deep enough to allow the passage of the great liner.

Many Greet Cardinal Gibbons.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 26.—Many who are summering at Spring Lake have had opportunity at several social affairs during the last three days to meet Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore and Bishop O'Connell of Richmond, Va., who are here for a week as guests of Papal Marquis and Mrs. Martin Maloney. This noon the two prelates were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Heilner of Philadelphia at Seawood, at which a score or more were present. Among the guests was Alexander J. Hemphill, a New York banker, who has just returned from Belgium, where he went in connection with the work of the American Relief Commission. Mr. Hemphill and Cardinal Gibbons had a long chat about conditions in Belgium.

Miss Shuttleworth Weds on Sept. 9.

Eight hundred invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Margaret Shuttleworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Shuttleworth of Douglas Manor, L. I., and James S. Brownson, also of Douglas Manor, which will take place in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Universalist, New York, on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 9, at 4 o'clock. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, pastor of the church. A reception at the Hotel Gotham will follow. Miss Shuttleworth is well known socially in Manhattan and on Long Island. Her father is a golfer and yachtsman. Mr. Brownson is engaged in the wholesale silk business.

Le Salon to Give an Entertainment.

Le Salon, an organization of which the Countess of Castelvecchio is President, is to have a meeting of special interest on Thursday evening of this week at the Hotel Martha Washington. There will be an exhibition of Signor G. Coppola's paintings, including an illuminated parchment of Miss Alice Ives's poem to Marconi: "Wireless." This is later to be forwarded to the inventor. Mme. Blanco will sing, and Miss Helen Helms will give violin solos, and other artists will appear.

Miss Meyers to Wed L. W. Stern.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Meyers of 285 Central Park West have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Martha Meyers, to Lawrence W. Stern, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Stern, of 40 West Ninetieth Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

Carnegie Reaches Boston on Cruise.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Andrew Carnegie arrived here today from Bar Harbor aboard the steam yacht Surf. It was said by members of his party that Mr. Carnegie, who is cruising along the Atlantic and Canadian coasts, was in good health.

Passengers for Glasgow.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday for Glasgow on the Anchor liner California were:

William Greig, Miss Dorothy Greig, J. H. Riddel, Mrs. Annie Beaddle, C. H. Boydell, John Cooper, Miss Helen Barton, William Bailey, A. W. Drewitt, H. G. Farthing, Mrs. Ellen Mason, Mrs. Susan Millar, C. B. MacAlpine, Andrew F. Patrick, Miss Margaret Thomson, D. F. Spottiswoode.

CYRIL MAUDE HERE TODAY.

A Company of French Pantomimists Are Also on the New York.

The American liner New York, due in port today, has among its passengers a number of theatrical people. Cyril Maude and his daughter, Miss Margery, are aboard, and with them is Muriel Martin Harvey, who will be the English actor-manager's leading woman this season in "The Barber of Mariposa." Miss Maude will be George Arliss's leading woman in "Paganini."

A company of French pantomimists who are being brought to America by Winthrop Ames, in association with Walter Knight, are also on the New York. They will appear in "Pierrot the Prodigal," from the French "L'Enfant Prodigue," at the Booth, beginning Monday, Sept. 4. The artists in the company are Gabrielle Perrier, Marie Louise Renee, Paul Clerget, Emilie de Varney, Marjorie Patterson, Charles Dubuis, Louis Fournier, and Alexis Flensborg.

KREISLER AS COMPOSER.

Violinist Is Writing Score of an Operetta for Christie MacDonald.

Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, is at work on the score of an operetta, in which Christie MacDonald will, in all probability, return to the stage, after several years' retirement. Mr. Kreisler is the author of many compositions for the violin, but this is to be his first venture in the field of operetta.

Miss MacDonald's last appearance here was in Victor Herbert's operetta "Sweethearts." Before that she was the star in "The Spring Maid."

Today's Free Concerts.

Nahan Franko will give a concert with his band on the Mall in Central Park this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Among the composers represented on the program are Mendelssohn, Puccini, Weber, Wagner, and Victor Herbert. Other free concerts of the day will be given at 8 P. M. by John T. F. Ward and the Downtown Municipal Band at the West Fiftieth Street Pier; by Louis Schmidt and the Uptown Municipal Band at East 112th Street Pier; by William Schwartz and the East Side Municipal Band at Tompkins Square Park, and by Gustav d'Aquin and the West Side Municipal Band at Washington Square Park. In Queens there will be concerts by Feth's Military Band at Forest Park and Loose's Military Band at College Point Park. The latter two concerts will begin at 4 P. M.

The eleventh weekly outdoor concert of the New York Community Chorus will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Mall, Central Park. Several new numbers have been added to the twenty-two on the song sheets from which the chorus has been singing. Miss Alma Simpson will sing the Greeting Song from "Tannhäuser."

Sir Herbert Tree Sails.

Sir Herbert Tree, the English actor-manager, who has been in California posing for a film company, sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the American liner St. Paul, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Iris Tree. Sir Herbert said that he was going over to England for a vacation, and also to attend to some pressing business matters in connection with His Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket, London, of which he is the lessee, and would return in the Fall to produce a "Richard II." and other Shakespearean plays.

LIEUT. WEYAND MARRIES.

Captain of Last Year's Army Football Team Weds Miss Mulqueen.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Aug. 26.—Lieutenant Alexander M. Weyand, U. S. A., of Red Bank, N. J., last year's winning Captain of the Army football team and for three years the choice for tackle on the All-American team, was married today to Miss Marie W. Mulqueen of this city.

The ceremony was performed by Mgr. Peter Masson.

Among the guests were Lieut. Larson G. Atkins, U. S. A., Berkeley, Cal.; Lieutenant J. O'Hare, Boston, Coast Artillery, and Lieutenant Fred J. Williams, Field Artillery, New York.

Miss FitzGerald Engaged.

Mrs. Thomas Jackson FitzGerald announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret FitzGerald, to Carroll Bertrand Graham of New York. The wedding will take place in the Autumn.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Chicago, at Bordeaux, Aug. 26.
SS Nefeli, at Gibraltar, Aug. 26.
SS Main, at Genoa, Aug. 24.
SS Halldor, at Pauillac, Aug. 19.
SS President Bunge, at Rotterdam, Aug. 24.
SS Sao Paulo, at Pernambuco, Aug. 23.
SS Portland, at Bordeaux, Aug. 22.
SS Ottar, at Bordeaux, Aug. 22.
SS Bayamira, at Manzanillo, Aug. 21.
SS Florence Luckenbach, at Brisbane, Aug. 24.
SS Lapland, at Liverpool, Aug. 26.
SS Kroonland, at Liverpool, Aug. 26.
SS Walter D. Noyes, at Rio Grande do Sul, Aug. 26.

Sailed.

SS Philadelphia, from Liverpool, Aug. 26.
SS Curaca, from Antofagasta, Aug. 25.
SS Pensiero, from Lisbon, Aug. 17.
SS Tapajoz, from Bahia, Aug. 23.

Passed.

SS Ardgorm, New York for Havre, passed Ushant.
SS Aral, New York for Rouen, passed Ushant.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 2, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 2, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 8, SS Memnon.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Patris.
Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 29, SS Calabria, and at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canopic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Helig Olav.
Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canopic.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, July 27; Shanghai, Aug. 1; Yokohama, Aug. 9, and Hongkong, Aug. 7—which arrived per steamer Hawaii, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 24, and are due in New York tomorrow.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Aug. 8, Sydney, Aug. 7, Honolulu, Aug. 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched East on Aug. 23, and are due in New York tomorrow.

Mails for South America.

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Cristobal ..... Aug. 28

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 2:30 A. M.—Parley ..... Aug. 30

Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Paranagua, and Rio Grande do Sul, at 12 M.—Hammerahus ..... Aug. 30

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post) —Colon ..... Aug. 31

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Creston Hall..Sept. 2

Pernambuco, Parahyba, Natal Bahia, and Sergipe, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Pernambuco, Bahia, Maceio, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Furnas ..... Sept. 2

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Metapan..Sept. 2

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises..5:16|Sun sets..6:39|Moon rises..4:10

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:37	6:53	12:35	12:44
Governors Island	7:12	7:22	1:15	1:24
Hell Gate	9:18	9:28	2:56	3:05

Arrived—Saturday, Aug. 26.

SS Lancastrian, London, Aug. 9.
SS Trevaylor, Barry, Aug. 9.
SS Rio Blanco, Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 2.
SS Vinovia, London, Aug. 11.
SS El Dia, Galveston, Aug. 21.
SS Laertes, Philadelphia, Aug. 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Ryndam	Falmouth	Aug. 18
*New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Elef K. Venezuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Robert M. Thompson	Sharpness	Aug. 13
Atlanta	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Atherstone	Havre	Aug. 11
Italia	Gibraltar	Aug. 16
Vauban	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Paul Palx	Swansea	Aug. 13
Ilwen	Cardiff	Aug. 14
Lombardia	T're An'ziata	Aug. 10
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 24
Basse Terre	Bordeaux	Aug. 15

DUE TOMORROW.

†Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Aug. 18
†Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Aug. 20
Coamo	San Juan	Aug. 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 23
Proteus	New Orleans	Aug. 23
El Occidente	Galveston	Aug. 22

DUE TUESDAY.

Herm	Seville	Aug. 13
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 20
Metapan	Cristobal	Aug. 21
Northern	Havre	Aug. 16
Tokushima Maru	London	Aug. 19
El Mar	Galveston	Aug. 23

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Mesaba	London	Aug. 19
Roma	Azores	Aug. 22
*Carpathia	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Mogileff	Leith	Aug. 17
Camino	London	Aug. 17
Cloughton	London	Aug. 18
El Sol	Galveston	Aug. 24

DUE THURSDAY.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Caracas	San Juan	Aug. 26
Almirante	Kingston	Aug. 25
Lepanto	Hull	Aug. 18
Advance	Colon	Aug. 24
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 29

DUE FRIDAY.

Iroquois	Thameshaven	Aug. 17
Toyooka Maru	Cristobal	Aug. 24
Bratland	Cardiff	Aug. 22
Colorado	Hull	Aug. 19
El Mundo	Galveston	Aug. 16

DUE SATURDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Stephan	Manaos	Aug. 13
Liege	Falmouth	Aug. 11

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Calabria, Naples	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Afghan Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Dwinsk, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Farley, Argentina	2:30 P.M.	6:00 A.M.
Stavangerin, Haiti	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl'd.	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Manistee, Mexico	———	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Lancastrian, London	———	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Heilig Olav, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Canopic, Naples	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matina, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Cloughton, London	———	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Keyvior, Guiana	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Purus, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Crofton Hall, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. George, Liverpool	———	2:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	———	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, AUG. 26.

SS St. Louis, New York for Liverpool, was signaled; exact time or distance given; due 27th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 75 miles E. of Samana at 7 P. M. 25th.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 116 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 100 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 451 miles S. at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 21 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 475 miles S. at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 157 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 265 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 206 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 112 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 282 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 238 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 68 miles N. E. of Brunswick at 7 P. M.
SS Gulf Stream, Sabine to New York, was 96 miles S. at noon.
SS Gulfoil, Sabine to New York, was 131 miles S. at noon.

Transatlantic Mails.

Greece, via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Patris ..... Aug. 28

Gibraltar, Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Calabria ..... Aug. 29

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 7 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.—Dwinsk ..... Aug. 30

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Baltic ..... Aug. 31

Azores Islands and Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Ponta Delgada, Naples, and Genoa, at 9 A. M.—Canopic ..... Aug. 31

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Helig Olav ..... Aug. 31

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Ryndam ..... Sept. 2

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York ..... Sept. 2

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau ..... Sept. 2

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle) — Shidzuoka Maru ..... Aug. 27

Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Aug. 31

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru ..... Aug. 31

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... Sept. 1

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ..... Sept. 2

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... Sept. 2

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru ..... Sept. 3

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—There is no well-defined storm centre within the United States. A trough of low pressure extends from the St. Lawrence Valley southwestward to Texas, and pressure is relatively high over the upper Missouri Valley. Very light rains have fallen in the Ohio Valley and portions of the lake region.

Unusually high temperatures for the season continue in the Pacific Coast States; readings of 98 to 100 degrees were noted Saturday afternoon in California and Eastern Washington. In Eastern districts and the South temperatures are close to the seasonal average, while in the upper lake region and the upper Mississippi Valley there has been a fall of 10 or 12 degrees.

Generally fair weather will prevail Sunday and Monday east of the Mississippi, and the temperature will continue as at present without material change.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light and variable, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, light south, fair; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable, fair.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; not much change in temperature.

Southern New England and Western New York—Generally fair Sunday and Monday.

Northern New England—Scattered showers and thunder storms Sunday. Monday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	62	69	4 P. M.	76	81
6 A. M.	62	68	6 P. M.	74	74
9 A. M.	68	74	9 P. M.	68	72
12 M.	72	81	11 P. M.	68	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 83 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 6:40 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.93 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

12:30–652 E. 12 St.; Elsner Bros. & Birenberg ..... Loss. None

4:20–512 E. 146 St.; Abraham Gilliman..Slight

5:40–90 W. B'way; Frederick Gerken..$100

9:55–798 7 Av.; Cetzo Gischow ..... Slight

P. M.

12:15–N. E. corner 12 Av. and 54 St. (vacant lot;) N. Y. Hospital ..... None

1:55–222 Henry St.; Frank Friedson $25

2:20–302 W. 46 St.; Thomas Cahill ..... Slight

3:30–105 E. 110 St.; Salvatore Muccio..Slight

2:50–107 E. 11 St.; not given ..... Slight

3:10–521 E. 11 St.; Esther Earksen ..... Slight

3:45–539 Broadway; Solomon Edman ..... None

3:55–200 Lenox Av.; Daniel Carr ..... Slight

4:00–1,003 E. 161 St.; Jos. Gaeger ..... Slight

5:20–1,508 Lexington Av.; Mrs. Levy..Slight

5:20–640 W. 50 St.; Thos. McLarnon..Slight

6:35–653 Prospect Av.; Julius Gurtler..Slight

6:35–22 Beekman St.; Fisher Printing Co. ..... Not given

7:25–156 E. 124 St.; F. Fissinger..Not given

8:50–110 W. 29 St.; ——. Bustanoby ..... None

11:25–701 W. 181 St.; Heyman Rotnnagel ..... Slight

11:45–816 E. 9 St.; not given ..... Not given

11:50–525 11 Av.; N. Y. Cent. R. R. ..Slight

12:00–1,970 3 Av.; L. Weinstein ..... Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Maj. W. T. Johnston, Adjt. Gen., detailed to conduct examination for officers, reserve corps of officers, or ex-officers of the Philippine Constab. A board is appointed to meet at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for examination of persons for appointment as Chaplain. Detail: Capt. H. K. Tallor, C. A. C.; 1st Lt. A. B. Hamm, Jr., C. A. C.; Chaplain Brophy, C. A. C.; 1st Lt. F. J. Smith, M. R. C.; 1st Lt. J. F. Truax, M. R. C.

Capt. C. A. Caseoane, 6th Cav., relieved treatment Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty.

Orders Aug. 5, relating to Capt. G. B. Armstrong, U. S. A., retired, revoked.

Second Lt. S. H. MacGregor, C. A. C., to Honolulu, and report to Commanding General, Hawaiian Dept., for duty as asst. to commanding officer, Hawaiian Ord. Dept.

Second Lt. J. C. Heatty, 2d F. A., to Waterville, Conn., Arsenal, Waterville, Conn., and report to commanding officer for duty.

First Lt. C. E. Williams, Corps of Eng., relieved from station Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, and take station at Washington Barracks, D. C.

First Lt. C. McNeil, 14th Inf., will join his regiment.

Second Lt. J. R. Alfonte, 7th Inf., attached to aviation sec. Signal Corps, as aviation student and proceed to San Diego, Cal.

Maj. S. H. Wadhams, M. C., to Fort Point, and report to Supt. Military Acad. for temporary duty as instructor for course in military hygiene.

Second Lt. C. J. Browne, 2d F. A., to Sandy Hook (N. J.) Proving Ground for duty.

Second Lt. O. J. Gatchell, M. R. C., to Watertown Arsenal for duty.

Second Lt. J. H. Woodberry, 15th Cav., to San Francisco and report by telegraph to Adjutant Gen. of Army.

First Lt. S. H. Frank, Ord. Dept., to Fort Bliss, Tex., and report to commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty at Ord. Depot.

Capt. E. Graves, Corps of Eng'rs, to West Point, Sept. 15, and report to Supt. Military Acad. for duty until Dec. 1.

First Lt. T. Millard, M. R. C., relieved from duty Southern Dept. to home and report by telegraph to Adjutant Gen. of Army; relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

A board is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, O., for examination of persons for appointment as Chaplain. Detail: Capt. A. M. Mason, C. A. C.; Capt. G. W. Biegler, Cav.; Capt. A. E. Schlanser, Med. Corps; Capt. H. R. Beery, Med. Corps; Chaplain J. F. Chenoweth, 4th Inf.

Col. J. W. Heard, Adjt. Gen., relieved detail in Adjt. General's Dept. Sept. 26.

First Lt. J. K. Jemison, C. A. C., detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Lanier Univ., Hamersville, Ga.

Capt. H. B. Grant, C. A. C., relieved present duties and detailed as Inspector-Instructor, Coast Art., South Carolina N. G., Spartanburg, S. C.

Capt. E. Caslarc, Inf., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for observation.

Second Lt. G. E. Stratemeyer, 7th Inf., attached to aviation section, Signal Corps, as aviation student, San Diego, Cal.

Capt. G. W. Morrill, 1st Inf., N. H. N. G., to State mobilization camp, Concord, N. H., for muster out of service with view to appointment as Federal property and disbursing officer in New Hampshire.

Capt. C. S. Blakely, 5th F. A., from Tobyhanna to Mount Gretna, Penn., for temp. duty as Inspector-Instructor 3d Penn. F. A.

Capt. C. N. Purdy, U. S. A., retired, relieved duty Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to home.

Capt. C. D. Wynn, C. A. C., relieved present duties and detailed as Inspector-Instructor Coast Art., N. H. N. G., to Portsmouth, N. H., for duty.

Capt. C. H. Bridges, Inf., report to commanding officer 30th Inf.

Col. G. L. Byram, U. S. A., retired, to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for observation and treatment.

Orders Aug. 9 amended to read: First Lt. F. L. Whitley, Inf., relieved duty Pacific Branch U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal.

Capt. P. Yost, C. A. C., report to Brig. Gen. H. G. Sharpe, Q. M. C., President Army Retiring Board, Washington, D. C., for examination.

Capt. J. R. Richmond, 8th Cav., to Washington, D. C., to make personal report to Quartermaster General regarding inspections of animals.

First Lt. H. W. Helmin, M. R. C., relieved duty Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to home and stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Maj. H. J. Hirsch, Q. M. C., to factory of Keyless Lock Company, Indianapolis, Ind., to inspect material and wall lockers.

Orders Aug. 15, directing Capt. J. Regan, Q. M. C., to retain quarters at permanent station to which assigned prior to detail in Q. M. C., revoked; assigned to station at El Paso, Texas.

First Lt. C. Fairfax, 21st Inf., relieved duty Sevannee Military Acad., Tenn., detailed as prof. of military science and tactics, State Univ., Lexington, Ky.

Resignation of First Lt. R. F. Kirby, 2d Inf., Montana N. G., has been accepted.

Leave: Capt. M. Ashford, Med. Corps, 10 days.

The Navy.

Lt. W. F. Jacobs, detached Naval Acad., Annapolis, to the Missouri.

Lt. M. B. McKinney, detached office of Judge Advocate Gen., Navy Department, to sick leave, six months.

Lt. O. M. Read, from the Tallahassee to the K-2.

Lt. W. A. Richardson, from the Parker to temporary duty on the Reina Mercedes.

Past. Asst. Surg. W. H. Short, from the Cleveland to the Oregon.

Asst. Surg. E. A. M. Gendreau, from the Saratoga to the Glacier.

Asst. Surg. F. Harrison, from the Oregon to the Cleveland.

Chief Bsn. A. Wohltmen, from the Washington to Naval Torpedo Sta., Newport, R. I.

Chief Bsn. G. R. Veed, from the North Dakota to the Chicago.

Bsn. O. A. Martin, from the Waban to the Hancock.

Bsns. R. McDuffie, from the Chicago to the Neptune; E. L. Jones, from Boston Yard to treatment Naval Hospital, Boston.

Chief Machs. G. Growney, to the St. Louis; W. E. Seefeld, to the Rainbow.

Chief Pay Clerk O. S. Goff, from Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Col., to the Colorado.

Pay Clerks F. J. Farber, to duty Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Col.; L. A. Klauer, to Naval Torpedo Sta., Newport, R. I.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Powhatan, at New York Yard; Samson, at Captain's Harbor, Conn.; Vicksburg, at Seattle.

Sailed—Amphitrite, from New Haven for New York; Caesar and Des Moines, from Ville Franche for Barcelona; Cummings, from New York Yard for

6 LINERS IN ONE DAY DEPART FOR EUROPE

Lafayette Carries Prominent Americans and Canadian Officers and Nurses.

LABOR CHIEFS ON ST. PAUL

Saxonia, Kristianiafjord, Stockholm, and California Also Sail—Large Shipments of Munitions.

Six liners sailed yesterday for Europe carrying a large number of Americans going abroad on various missions, also Canadian officers, surgeons and nurses on their way to join the allied forces in France.

Among the 190 cabin passengers on the French liner Lafayette, for Bordeaux, was O. Galoquin, Director of the National Arms Company at Herstal, near Liége, Belgium, who had been in this country five weeks in connection with a contract for 150,000 rifles for the Belgian Government.

Mr. Galoquin said the factory at Herstal, which had employed 4,500 hands before the war, had been seized by the Germans, who had completely stripped the place, sending the machinery to Germany.

Frank A. Munsey, publisher of The New York Sun and other newspapers, sailed on the Lafayette to spend two months in Europe. He said he was going to Vichy and then to Verdun and the Somme.

Major Louis L. Seaman, U. S. A., retired, said he was going over to France and England in his official capacity as President of the British War Relief Association. So far, the organization has sent more than 2,570 cases of surgical dressings and five automobiles from America. Major Seaman went on to say that he would visit the front and hold conferences in Paris and London with local officers of the organization. He also expected, he said, to go to Lappin, Belgium, to see Dr. Le Page.

Another passenger was McDougal Hawkes, who said he had been requested to go to Paris by a member of the French Cabinet to attend a number of conferences on the subject of reconstruction after the war.

Eleven members of the American Industrial Commission to France, which has been organized by the American Manufacturers' Export Association of 100 Broadway, sailed on the Lafayette. They were headed by their Chairman, William Wallace Nichols, and planned to make a scientific study of industrial conditions in France and of what the country would need after the war. Other members on board were J. G. Butler, Jr., A. B. Farquhar, G. B. Ford, N. F. Hoggson, F. J. Le Maistre, Dr. C. O. Mailloux, J. R. MacArthur, C. G. Pfeiffer, J. E. Sague, and E. A. Warren.

Among the large number of passengers sailing for Liverpool on the St. Paul of the American Line was Sir William MacKenzie, President of the Canadian Northern Railway, who said he was going for a rest on the ocean, which had always benefited him more than any holiday ashore, and that he would also attend to business while in London. He was accompanied by D. B. Hanna, Vice President of the company.

William Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes sailed on the St. Paul as a delegate of the American Federation of Labor to attend the British Trade Union Congress to be held at Birmingham, England.

He has letters from Samuel Gompers, and will try to induce the English labor leaders to work for peace terms which will be favorable to the working men in Europe. The object of the American Federation in sending delegates to London is to avoid, if possible, any rush of cheap labor to this country after the war. Mahon was accompanied by Matthew Wall, another federation delegate.

The Cunarder Saxonia and the Anchor liner California sailed in the afternoon for Liverpool and Glasgow, respectively, with many passengers and holds stowed to the hatches with war munitions.

The Norwegian-American liner Kristianiafjord left for Bergen with passengers and mails for Northern Europe, and the Swedish-American liner Stockholm sailed in the evening for Gothenburg. Great care was taken by the officials here in examining the cargo shipped to see there was no contraband of war aboard that would cause the British to send the vessel to Liverpool and delay her twenty days, as they did on the last voyage.

WIDOW IN WILL CONTEST.

Six Hours After Aged Manufacturer's Death She Takes Action.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Within six hours after the death of Frederick Rumpf, Sr., a wealthy manufacturer, at Atlantic City yesterday, his widow, the third Mrs. Rumpf, filed at Doylestown a caveat against the probating of any paper purporting to be his will. There is every reason to anticipate a will contest of unusual interest because of the size of the estate, which is estimated at nearly $400,000.

Mrs. Rumpf, seen at her home in Langhorne, would not disclose her purpose in filing the caveat. William Rumpf, one of the two surviving sons, said that when a proper interval had elapsed the proceeding would be contested.

Mr. Rumpf was 73 years old. In April, 1915, he underwent a serious operation. Mrs. Rumpf had him examined by specialists and made an unsuccessful effort to have a guardian appointed for him.

Fourteen years ago Mrs. Rumpf entered into an agreement in which she gave up all claim to the estate of her husband in consideration of the transfer to her of property valued at $135,000.

SAILOR HEIR IS FOUND.

Will Take Half His $2,000,000 Legacy and Build a Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Walter Stafford, the Great Lakes sailor who was sought in order that he might be told he has inherited $2,000,000 from a long-lost brother, was found today.

The sailor was as glad to be found as detectives were to find him. He and his wife live in Buffalo, and his brother, Pierce Stafford, who left him the money, so the story goes, was his only relative. Pierce died in Australia. The sailor says he will use $1,000,000 to build a home and hospital for sailors who don't inherit millions. He says also that he is too old to buy an automobile. He is 52.

Louisiana Mob Lynches a Negro.

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 26.—A mob of 1,000 yesterday took Jess Hammet, a negro, from the jail at Vivian, twenty miles north of here, and hanged him to a telegraph pole. He was identified by a white woman as the man who attempted an assault upon her, armed with a butcher's knife. The woman's parents were among those who pleaded with the mob to prevent the lynching.

Upholds $30,000 Legacy to School.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 26.—Surrogate Strong handed down a decision today holding that the Union Free School at South Hampton Village is entitled to the trust fund of about $30,000 bequeathed to it in the will of Rufus Sayre, who died four months ago. The will was contested by the Rev. Edward Sayre of Bering, Neb., and Edward C. Sayre of Binghamton, N. Y., a brother and nephew respectively, who were not mentioned in the testament.

SUES REV. DR. HILL AGAIN.

Miss Lucille Covington Shifts Her $100,000 Action to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Miss Lucille Covington's $100,000 breach-of-promise suit against the Rev. John Wesley Hill, lecturer and clergyman of New York, was refiled today in Chicago, to obtain quicker action, according to F. J. Karasek, Miss Covington's attorney.

The minister was served with a summons in his quarters in the Union League Club Friday night, but left during the day to keep lecture dates, according to his secretary. He has been in Chicago working with the Republican National Committee.

Miss Covington declares the minister proposed marriage to her in Chicago on July 12, 1910. Her counsel says he already was married on that date.

Miss Covington became acquainted with the Rev. Dr. Hill when she was working for a lyceum agency in Chicago that handled the minister's lecture dates. When she caused suit to be filed in New York last Fall she was quoted as having said she intended to produce letters from Dr. Hill in court.

$300,000 WILL A SURPRISE.

Cousin, Asking Administration, Supposed Mrs. Scranton Died Intestate.

Through an application made by Henry D. Mildeberger to Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn for letters to administer the estate of Celestine Cromelin Scranton, who died at Beacon, N. Y., on Aug. 7, it became known that she left a will which has been filed in the Surrogate's office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., disposing of an estate of $300,000. Mildeberger is one of eight surviving cousins of the testatrix. She lived at 117 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, and Mildeberger supposed she died intestate. When it was found out that she had made a will Surrogate Ketcham denied the application for the letters of administration.

By the terms of the will, which was dated Oct. 9, 1915, and a codicil dated Jan. 7, 1916, the bulk of the estate was left to Jennie M. Miller, a friend, who was to receive $30,000 outright and the residue of the estate. Four cousins together were to receive $100,000. Mildeberger was not mentioned in the will. Other bequests amounting to $55,000 went to friends, and Kate O'Connell, a servant formerly employed in the family, was to receive $5,100.

ROBBED OF $1,800 PAYROLL.

Four Men Beat and Injure Brick Manufacturer in Jersey.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 26.—Herbert C. Fehrhof, member of the firm operating the Fehrhof Brick Works at Little Ferry, was held up, beaten and robbed of $1,800 today. He is in the Hackensack Hospital. The robbers escaped.

Mr. Fehrhof came to Hackensack this morning to draw money for the weekly payroll due this afternoon. He put the money, all in small bills, in a satchel and left Hackensack by trolley. He rode to what is known as Fehrhof Road, which leads from the main highway to the plant. In a wooded part of the road four men sprang upon him. Ont hit him several blows on the head with a revolver. Another hit him across the knuckles with something which cut the flesh to the bone and almost severed four fingers. Mr. Fehrhof released his hold on the bag and the men fled with it.

Later a man going to the works found Mr. Fehrhof lying in the roadway. He hurried to the works and gave the alarm. It was then found that the telephone wires had been cut near the point of the hold-up.

A. O. H. ASKS INVESTIGATION.

Maryland Branch Demands Inquiry About Casement Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 26.—The Maryland State Ancient Order of Hibernians passed a resolution asking for a sweeping Federal investigation into the delay in transmission of the Senate resolution of intercession in behalf of Sir Roger Casement, which had been prepared in plenty of time to stay the execution, but had not been received by official hands abroad until after his death.

The delegates today further condemned the action of the British Government for the "brutal murders" of Sir Roger and other "Irish martyrs." The resolution declared that they had only attempted what the Fathers of our country had succeeded in accomplishing in 1776.

Mrs. Agnes Newman of Philadelphia, sister of Sir Roger Casement, brought the delegates to an uproar of indignation by an address to the convention this afternoon. She said the British Government had been most discourteous in its treatment of her.

JERSEY FUGITIVE CAUGHT.

Federici, Wanted for Murder, Fights Capture in Newburg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Aug. 26.—Antonio Federici, a former constable of Essex County, New Jersey, was arrested here today after a struggle by Patrolmen Barrett, Wiltsie, Christal, and Mullarkey, during which Federici bit Wiltsie's hand and received a severe clubbing. A loaded revolver was taken from him. The prisoner is wanted in East Orange, N. J., for having killed two policemen, Robert Shannon and William Mertz, and wounded Roundsman William F. Higgins and Detective David Wendell.

When he came here in December he confided in a countryman, and the latter informed the police. When Federici was searched a copy of a Newark newspaper giving a description of his escape was found in his pocket.

After the man was handcuffed he begged his captors to shoot him. A special guard was placed over him at the county jail, and the New Jersey authorities were notified.

BRADLEY STOPS A LOTTERY.

Asbury Park's Aged Founder Was Fortified with an Axe.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 26.—James A. Bradley, former State Senator and founder of this place, today used an axe in enforcing the closing of a booth in which the members of the Volunteer Fire Department were selling large dolls and Teddy bears by lottery.

With a number of workmen he arrived at the booth and ordered his men to demolish it. When they hesitated he ripped off the canvas covering and then prepared to attack the booth with an axe. The firemen intervened to save their property, and then Mr. Bradley, who is 83 years old, announced that as the booth was on public property he would have it torn down unless it was removed within two hours. He charged it was being used for gambling purposes. The booth was then closed.

Baby Dies as House Burns.

GLEN ROCK, N. J., Aug. 26.—An infant child of Charles Diapola, a barber, was burned to death when the house the family occupied was destroyed by fire today. It is supposed that the fire was started by a gas jet left burning overnight, and before the mother discovered the fire the room where the baby was was ablaze. Firemen were called, but the frame building burned so rapidly it could not be saved.

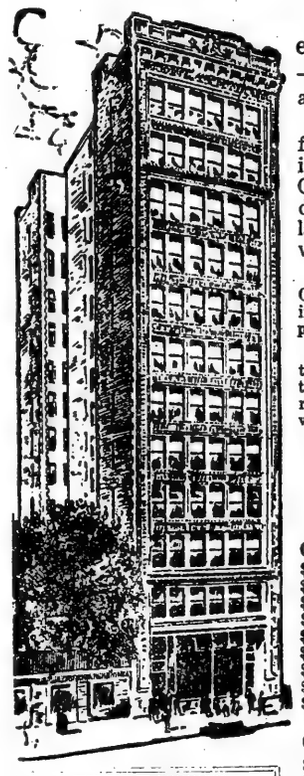
Mrs. McAdoo Is Better.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 26.—Mrs. William G. McAdoo, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury and daughter of President Wilson, who is confined to her home here with typhoid fever, passed a comfortable day, according to Dr. William Gray Schauffleur, who is attending her. He said tonight that her case was progressing favorably. The streets leading to her home have been roped off by the local authorities and no visitors are allowed to pass.

GIMBEL BROTHERS Have Purchased, to Sell at 35% to 50% Off, the Entire Retail Stock of

GUSTAV STICKLEY CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE LAMPS ETC

On the occasion of Gustav Stickley, The Craftsman's, retirement from the retail business, including immense reserve stocks at his factory and warehouse, on sale beginning tomorrow at 35% to 50% off standard Stickley prices



THE FAMOUS CRAFTSMAN SHOPS

Located at 6 East 39th Street, just off Fifth Ave. The retail department has been discontinued—the stocks have been moved to GIMBELS—and Mr. Stickley will hereafter make furniture for the wholesale trade only.

CRAFTSMAN Furniture, as we know it today, is the most modern and highest expression of purely American decorative thought. Created and evolved by Gustav Stickley—thinker, artist, and, above all, American—it is American in source, American in inspiration, and a credit to American art and industry.

Developed from the simplest and purest art forms of the Mission period in American history, it has the Three graces of Simplicity, Beauty, and Comfort—which means Utility. In harmony of design, in workmanship, in appropriateness and lasting worth, Craftsman furniture is worthy to vie with the best of any country or period.

Its artistic success, in fact, was so great that Gustav Stickley built tremendous factories and warehouses in Syracuse and a twelve-story building in New York to produce and display his fine furniture in large quantities.

But the demand for Gustav Stickley's productions has become so nation-wide and so large that he decided to limit the number of his patterns and to discontinue the retail business entirely. Henceforth he will sell only at wholesale.

This naturally means greater exclusiveness, higher appreciation and greater costliness of the furniture-styles which he originated, and makes this sale an even greater economy event.

As the most famous and greatest of furniture outlets, with a reputation of its own for art and originality, the GIMBEL Store secured the entire retail stock of Craftsman merchandise, and now places it on sale at 35% to 50% LESS THAN THE ORIGINAL PRICES.

And in the face of the certain greater scarcity and higher price of Craftsman-type furniture, this means a saving and an opportunity much greater in proportion.

If you are planning to furnish a new house, or add to or freshen your furnishings, here is THE chance, THE opportunity, the STAR EVENT of the entire year! Visit the GIMBEL Galleries tomorrow—and you can and will see for YOURSELF!

Trademark An old emblem signifying: "All That I Can."

GUSTAV STICKLEY

Originator of Craftsman Houses and Craftsman Furniture: Founder and Editor of the Craftsman Magazine. And his trade mark of quality around which he has spent a fortune in National advertising, and which appears on every piece of this Furniture.

All Fine Craftsman Furniture Reduced

Whole suites, odd pieces, French Willow Furniture, and every piece rich, distinctive and worth while. Here is but a hint of the values offered.

CRAFTSMAN Dining-Room Furniture

$70 Fumed Oak 6 ft. Sideboard, $42
$50 Mahogany 48 inch Sideboard, $30
$28 Fumed Oak Side Table, $14
$38 Fumed Oak Oval Dining Table, $23
$230.50 Early English 10-piece Suite, $138
$152 Dark Brown Fumed Oak 4-piece Suite, $92
$235.50 Fumed Oak 9-piece Suite, $142
$280.50 Fumed Oak 10-piece Suite, $170
$196 Fumed Oak 6-piece Dining-room Chair Set, $98

CRAFTSMAN Living-Room Furniture

$32 Fumed Oak Bookcase, Lattice doors, $20
$117 Tapestry Upholstered Settee, $70
$11 Arm Chair, tapestry seat, $6.75
$60 Fumed Oak Davenport Table, $36
$35 Mahogany Drop Leaf Table, $20
$48 Fumed Oak Desk, $29

CRAFTSMAN Willow Furniture

The right kind of willow furniture, affording exactly the relief that is necessary to lighten the general effect of the heavier and darker pieces of Craftsman furniture.

$24.50 Natural Willow Arm Chairs, $18. Cushion seat and pillow back.
$68 Willow Settee, 78 inches long, $50. Cushion seat and 2 pillows.
$14 Willow Arm Chairs, $10.50. Cushion seat and back.
$15 Willow Arm Chair and Seat Cushion, $11
$5 Natural Willow Arm Chairs, $3.50
$10 Natural Willow Arm Chairs, $7.25

CRAFTSMAN Bedroom Furniture

$281 Ivory Enamel 7-piece Suite, $165. Full size bed.
$233 Gray Enamel 7-piece Suite, $140. Contains twin beds.
$226 Mahogany 5-piece Suite, $135. Twin beds.
$40 Fumed Oak Chest of Drawers, $25
$32 Fumed Oak Single Beds, $19.50
$48 Fumed Oak Dresser and Mirror, $28
$30 Fumed Oak full size Bed, $18
$15 Ivory Enamel Toilet Mirror, $9
$34 Fumed Oak Triplicate Mirror Toilet Table, $20
$132 Fumed Oak 8-piece Suite, $80
$158 Mahogany 3-piece Suite, $95

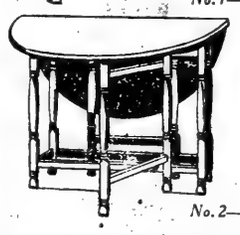
GIMBELS—Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Floors

Items Illustrated Below:

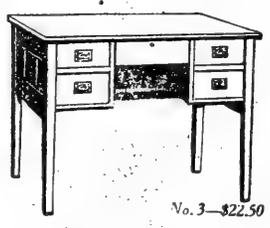
No. 1—$90 Fumed Oak Arm Chair, $45. Tapestry seat and loose pillow back.
No. 2—$35 Oil Mahogany 44-Inch Drop Leaf Table, $21. Oval top when open.
No. 3—$38 Fumed Oak Table Desk, $22.50. Top 42 inch x 24 inch, copper hardware.
No. 4—$14 Chromewald Blue Clover Leaf Table, $8.50.
No. 5—$110 Mahogany Chifferobe, $65. Panelled front and sides. Large mirror, inside wardrobe.
No. 6—$290.75 9-Piece Mahogany Suite, $175. Sideboard shown only of 9-piece suite.
No. 7—$25 Day Bed Frame Only, $15. Turned posts in fumed oak.
No. 8—$63 Natural Willow Settee, $50. Including 2 pillows and seat cushion.
No. 9—$95 Settee—7 ft. over all, Gray Fumed Oak, $57. Spring seat, in brown Spanish leather.
No. 10—$32 Fumed Oak Bookcase, $19. 53 inches wide, with lattice doors.
No. 11—$62 Chromewald Bureau, $37. Base and glass finished in blue, with top of burecu a light brown.
No. 12—$21.50 Chromewald Bench, $12.75. Cane seat.
No. 13—$20 Natural Willow Arm Chair, $15. Complete with seat and back cushion.
No. 14—$39 Fumed Oak Desk $23.50. Fine Craftsman model copper hardware.

Combined With the Stickley Sale Is the Annual Half-Price Event in GIMBEL Standard Furniture

No. 1—$45



No. 2—$21



No. 3—$22.50

Craftsman Lamps

Table lamps, floor lamps, ceiling fixtures, candlesticks, wicker shades, pottery lamps, antique metal lamps, copper lamps. Entire lamp stock from the Stickley Store.

Desk Lamps

One-light electric lamps, green or amber hammered antique glass shade, set in an adjustable hammered copper frame, 16½ inches high. Fumed oak base. $8 complete; Stickley's price, $12.

Fumed Oak Lamps, Willow Shades

$5, Stickley's price, $7.50; $11.50, Stickley's price, $18.50; $7.50, Stickley's price, $12; $30, Stickley's price, $45; $45, Stickley's price, $75.

Portable Reading Lamps Hampshire Pottery

$8.50, Stickley's price, $20; $17.50, Stickley's price, $30.

Antique Parchment Lamps

$29.50, Stickley's price, $58.

Bronze Lamps

$18.50, Stickley's price, $34.

Silk Shades

22-inch,—$8.75, Stickley's price, $15; $10, Stickley's price, $17.50; $15, Stickley's price, $24.50.

Floor Lamps

Fumed Oak, Mahogany, French Gray. Standards only—Mahogany, $6.75; Stickley's price $10. Mahogany, French Gray, $7.50, Stickley's price $12.50; $10, Stickley's price $20; $17.50, Stickley's price $27.

Floor Lamps

Complete with shades, $29.50, Stickley's price, $58; $45, Stickley's price, $75; $65, Stickley's price, $100.

Ceiling Fixtures

One of a kind, about one-half Stickley's prices. Wickers, $10, Stickley's price, $18.50; $22.50, Stickley's price, $35; $35, Stickley's price, $65.

Willow Shades with Silk Linings

10-inch Boudoir size, 60c; Stickley's price, $1.25. 14-inch Lamp size, $1.25; Stickley's price, $2. 18-inch Lamp size, $1.75; Stickley's price, $3. 22-inch Lamp size, $2.25; Stickley's price, $3.25.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

High Grade Rugs

$67,000 Worth, Specially Priced

To Accompany the Craftsman Furniture Purchase

We call particular attention to both Oriental and Domestic rugs larger than 9 x 12. We quote below a few of the sizes and prices of some of the most important weaves to give you some idea of the reductions:

Kirmanshah Rugs

12 ft. 5 x 8 ft. 11, $350; reg. $440
11 ft. 11 x 8 ft. 9, $250; reg. $325
12 ft. x 9 ft. 9, $310; reg. $400
18 ft. 2 x 12 ft. 8, $675; reg. $900

Sarouk Rugs

10 ft. 7 x 7 ft. 1, $240; reg. $310
11 ft. 11 x 8 ft. 7, $285; reg. $350
12 ft. 2 x 9 ft. 3, $395; reg. $500
14 x 10 ft. 2, $575; reg. $750

Ghorevan Rugs

13 ft. 10 x 11 ft. 2, $295; reg. $375
12 ft. 5 x 9 ft. 5, $225; reg. $300
12 ft. 2 x 9 ft. 2, $250; reg. $350
13 ft. 3 x 9 ft. 8, $275; reg. $350

Afghan Rugs

9 ft. 11 x 8 ft. 7, $145; reg. $180
9 ft. 7 x 7 ft. 8, $125; reg. $155
9 ft. 7 x 8 ft. $135; reg. $170
10 ft. 9 x 8 ft. 7, $125; reg. $155

Domestic Rugs

9 x 12 Seamless Wiltons, $50; reg. $75.

Large Size Rugs

Kirmanshahs, 20 ft. 4 x 13 ft. 2, $975; reg. $1,350.
Meshed, 19 ft. 6 x 12 ft. 9, $575; reg. $850.
Mahal, 13 ft. 5 x 13 ft., $275; reg. $375.
Kerman Oushack, 15 ft. 10 x 11 ft. 3, $175; reg. $275.
Persian, 21 ft. 3 x 7 ft. 10, $850; reg. $1,250.

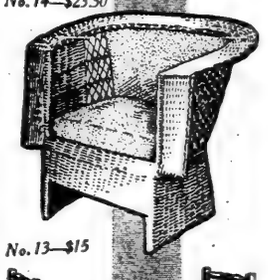
Crex and Willow Grass Rugs

2,000 popular-size rugs at 25c, 75c, 95c and $1.25 each, ranging in size from 18 x 36 inches to 3 x 6 feet. There is a large assortment of room-size rugs, as follows:

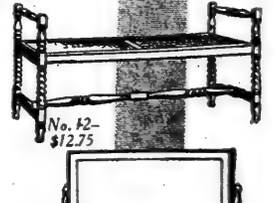
4.6x7.6, $1.50, instead of $2.75
6x12, $4.25, instead of $6.10
8x10, $4.25, instead of $6.25
9x12, $4.50, instead of $8.25
9x15, $7.50, instead of $12.00

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

No. 14—$23.50

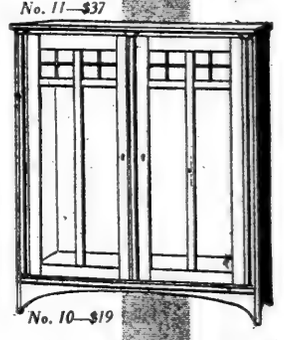


No. 13—$15



No. 12—$12.75

No. 11—$37



No. 10—$19

—and Craftsman Upholstery Reduced

The Upholstery Department has purchased all the draperies and fabrics in the stock of Gustav Stickley's Craftsman Shop. There are many items of interest to home furnishers offered in this sale. Stickley stocks and GIMBEL stocks have been combined in this event.

50-inch Craftsman Canvas, in various plain colors, some linen, others cotton; sale price, **50c per yard;** original value 85c to 95c yard.

Antique Crash for Hangings. Red, blue and rose; **50c per yard;** original value 85c yard.

Strei Antique Crash. Tan, green and red; **75c per yard;** original value $1.25 yard.

Plain Colored Figured Linen. 7 colors; **$1.25 per yard;** original value $1.85.

And about 1,500 yards of Brocades, Tapestries, Armures, Damask, and Casement Cloths, fabrics suitable for Hangings and Furniture Coverings, at prices which show reductions averaging 33 1-3%, and range at reduced prices from 95c to $6.75 per yard.

About 25 Half Pairs of Curtains at **40c each,** valued up to $5.

About 50 Half Pairs of Portieres at **85c each,** valued up to $9.

Short lengths of net, scrims, muslin, etc., to close out at prices from 15c per length up.

Stenciled Crash Curtains

A complete range of patterns and quantities in stenciled crash curtain, couch covers and table covers which have been reduced especially for the Craftsman Sale, at prices ranging from $2.25 to $5.15 each for the couch covers and table covers, and $3.35 to $5.65 per pair for the curtains.

Also a clearance of discontinued styles of single and half pairs of portieres at prices averaging 50% less than original.

Lace Curtains in the Craftsman Sale

2,000 pairs of Hemstitched Marquisette Curtains, $1.10 Pr. 2½ yards long; similar curtains to these were sold by the Craftsman Shop for $1.65 per pair.

Antique Lace Curtains. 93 pairs at **$1.75 to $6,** reduced from $2 to $6.75.

Craftsman Scrim Curtains. 190 pairs at $2 to $5.40 per pair, reduced from $2.25 to $6.

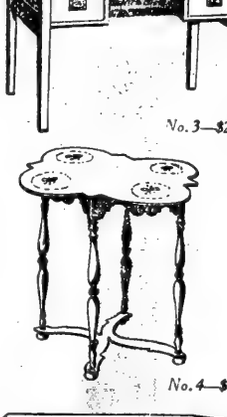
Craftsman Stripe Net Curtains. 136 pairs at **$1.35 to $4.75 pair,** reduced from $1.50 to $5.25.

Light weight material by the yard appropriate for Craftsman and Mission styles:

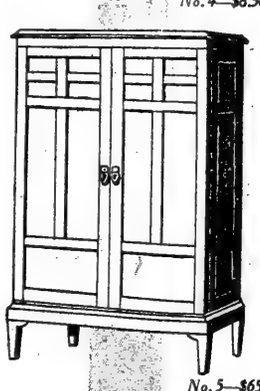
4,500 yards of 36-inch Poplin Sunfast colorings; 9 plain colors ..... **45c per yard;** value 55c per yard.

1,400 yards Sunfast Madras, 45c yard, value 55c.
600 yards Sunfast Madras, 70c yard, value 85c.
700 yards Sunfast Madras, $1 yard, value $1.25.
500 yards Sunfast Madras, 60c yard, value 75c.
1,800 yards Fancy Bordered Scrim, 20c yard, value 28c.
500 yards Sunfast Madras, 70c yard, value 85c.
2,500 yards Plain Scrim, 25c yard, special purchase.
2,300 yards Plain Scrim, 15c yard, value 18c.
8,000 yards Hemstitched Bordered Scrim, 18c yard, value 20c.
2,500 yards Fancy Curtain Net, Square Mesh Filet, 25c yard, value 30c.

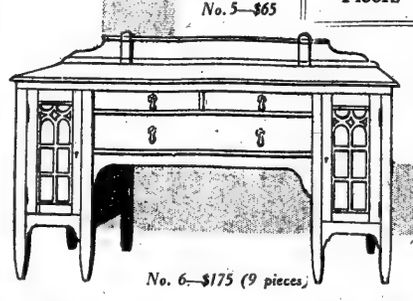
GIMBELS—Sixth Floor



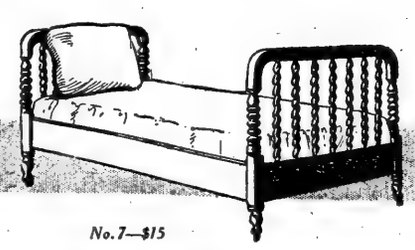
No. 4—$8.50



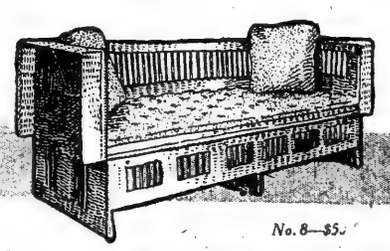
No. 5—$65



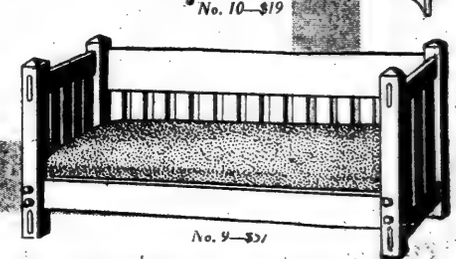
No. 6—$175 (9 pieces)



No. 7—$15



No. 8—$5.



No. 9—$5.

Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Floors

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Sale Starts 8:30 A. M. Monday

Section 2 | FASHIONS—DRAMA Week's War Operations

The New York Times.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS SUMMER RESORTS | Section 2

SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1916.

ASPECTS OF SUBMARINE WAR AGAINST MERCHANT VESSELS

Professor Munroe Smith of Columbia Discusses the Legal Status of Captain Fryatt's Execution

By MUNROE SMITH
Professor of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence at Columbia University.

IN executing the Captain of a British merchant vessel (Captain Fryatt) for an alleged attempt to ram a German submarine, and in seeking to justify this execution, the German authorities assume:

(1) That submarines may legitimately be used to visit, search, and capture merchant vessels; and

(2) That a merchant vessel menaced with capture by a war vessel has no right to defend itself.

Neither of these assumptions is justified by the rules of existing international law.

(1) For the use of submarines against merchant vessels, whether to prevent carriage of contraband goods or blockade running by neutral vessels, or to capture enemy vessels, there was at the outbreak of the present world war no precedent. This is frankly recognized by German diplomatists. In a memorandum submitted to our Department of State by the German Ambassador at Washington on March 8, 1916, it is said that the submarine was "a new weapon, the use of which had not been regulated by international law." From this premise Count Bernstorff draws the amazing conclusion that, in choosing this weapon to prey upon the enemy's commerce, Germany "could not and did not violate any existing rule."

As a matter of fact, in using this new weapon against merchant vessels, Germany has continuously disregarded established usage and violated existing rules. Leaving out of account its claim that it was entitled to sink enemy merchantmen without warning—a claim which was based in part on the risk which the submarine must run in giving warning, but mainly on the right of reprisal—it has violated international usage and law in every case in which a German submarine has captured an enemy merchantman. According to established international practice, a captured vessel is to be put in charge of a prize crew and is to be taken into one of the captor's home ports, there to be condemned or released by a prize court. Exceptionally, indeed, where this procedure is impossible, the captor is entitled to destroy the captured vessel; but in such case he is bound to make adequate provision for the safety of its crew and of any passengers. In using the submarine for the capture of merchantmen, this exception, which formerly confirmed the rule, has displaced it and has become the rule.

Because of its own limitations, its small size and its vulnerability, the submarine is obliged to destroy every vessel it captures. Even if the captor's home ports be open, a submarine cannot furnish a prize crew; nor can it safely convoy its prize to a home port, because it cannot effectively protect it against recapture. What is more serious, in destroying its prize it cannot make proper provision for the safety of the captured noncombatants. The best it can do for them is to leave them on the high sea in open boats, without regard to the distance from land or the state of the weather. In its use of the submarine against merchant vessels, Germany, as Count Bernstorff remarks, "only took into account the peculiarity of the new weapon." It left wholly out of account the limitations imposed upon the use of the older weapon, the cruiser, because it could not use the new weapon under these limitations. The new weapon cannot do the work to which it has been put without disregard of humanity and violation of law. For this reason, the use of the submarine against merchant vessels is inadmissible, and the attempt of a submarine to visit or capture a merchantman is not a legitimate act of war.

(2) In denying the right of a merchantman to defend itself against a submarine, the German authorities not only assume that submarine war vessels are entitled to do anything that supermarine war vessels may do, but they flatly disregard the existing rules of international law applicable to merchant vessels. It is well settled that a merchantman has the right to defend itself against threatened capture. In so doing, it of course takes certain risks. It becomes a combatant, and it may be sunk in the combat. If captured, however, its officers and men are to be treated as prisoners of war.

It is contended by the German authorities that these rules grew up under conditions which no longer exist; that they have become unreasonable and should be regarded as obsolete. They were established when piracy was rife; they were perpetuated during the period when privateering was admissible; in recent times, when merchantmen are threatened with capture only by regular warships, these rules have not been invoked or applied. The merchantman's right of resistance has been extinguished by nonuse. In the place of these obsolete rules of sea warfare, the Germans would set the opposite rules long established in land warfare. On land civilians may not defend themselves against regular military forces. Francs-tireurs, guerrillas, snipers are not entitled to be treated as soldiers. They may lawfully be shot, not only in combat, but after capture.

The German reasoning is undeniably logical. The arguments advanced might well be addressed to an international conference for the revision of the laws of maritime warfare. Even there, however, they might not prove convincing. In such a conference it would, of course, be pointed out that, if sea warfare is to be assimilated to land warfare, privately owned ships should be exempt from capture and destruction unless they carry contraband or seek to break through a blockade. It would also be maintained that the use of submarines against merchant vessels is not to be recognized or tolerated. And it might well be argued that the abandonment in modern times of the right of the merchant vessel to resist capture by a supermarine warship has been due to the hopelessness of efficient resistance; that "the peculiarity" of the submarine, namely, its fragility, has again changed the situation, and that the ancient right of defense may well be maintained when a merchant vessel is threatened with destruction by this "new weapon."

In using submarines against merchantmen and in treating resistance by a merchantman as guerrilla warfare Germany is endeavoring to remodel the existing code of naval warfare in its own immediate interest, and by its own sole authority. In the society of nations the State which assumes to be a law unto itself puts itself out of the law.

NEWPORT WILL HAVE LATE SEASON

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—About 80 per cent. of the Summer residents will stay in Newport until the end of September, and many will remain even later before returning to their Winter homes in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and elsewhere. This is largely due to the outbreak of infantile paralysis in the cities.

Some will remain until November, including Mrs. Vanderbilt at the Breakers, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman and Mr. James V. Parker.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff and the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano will be here for a part of October at least and perhaps longer, as will Mr. Colville Barclay, counselor of the British Embassy, and Mrs. Barclay.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis will return from Cornish, N. H., next month for the Fall season, as will Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow from California.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin have taken a cottage and will not leave until after the end of October. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie will also be among the very late stayers.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont will not return to Washington until the late Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, however, go to Raquette Lake on the 28th, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, who usually leave at the end of August, are staying till the middle of next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor departed Sunday on the steam yacht Noma for a cruise of a week, after which they will return to Newport.

Senator and Mrs. Ogden L. Mills arrived Monday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Whitehouse will not return to Mount Kisco till October.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, who have been hunting in the Far West, are expected at Sunnyfields Farm next week to remain until the late Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis will remain at Faxon Lodge till late in September.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Mildred Rives expect hereafter to remain in Newport for the entire year, save for visits to New York.

Mrs. Thomas J. Emery of Cincinnati will stop at her residence, Mariemont, until the cold weather.

Mrs. Burke Roche will not return to New York until October.

Mrs. Clement C. Moore of New York will arrive the first week in September to remain until the end of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Messervy, who have the Oelrichs cottage in Kay Street, have arranged to stay in Newport until early October.

Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Whitman of New York, owing to the many engagements in Albany, will return to Albany next Thursday.

Wives and relatives of officers of the navy and marine corps are beginning the fad of carrying short sticks under their arms, as has long been the custom in England. Mrs. George C. Thorpe, wife of Major Thorpe, was the first to use the short stick, so familiar wherever there are army or navy officers of the British services.

New York will have two Newport debutantes presented next Winter, the Misses Joan Allen and Barbara Allen, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, who have been going out considerable since their arrival this month from Europe with their mother.

Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth are closing their visit here, after staying with Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will exhibit her sculpture work at the Art Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown of Baltimore have returned from their Summer home at Dark Harbor to visit their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, at Honeysuckle Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop of New York have closed their visit with Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., of New York visited Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Beaulieu during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles de L. Oelrichs of New York are stopping at Batemans.

Mrs. Austin L. Sands, formerly Miss Marianna Fullam, is here visiting Mrs. John Borland.

Miss Eleonora Sears of Boston came here to attend the dance given by Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice at Miramar last week. Miss Edith Deacon of Boston also came for the same purpose.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas of New York, who are spending the Summer at Dark Harbor, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse at their place on Price's Neck, where many members of the Summer colony have been entertained with dinners and luncheons since Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse have been there.

Miss Marion Hollis of East Islip is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Julian Kean of Elizabeth visited Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster this week.

James A. Blair, Jr., of New York, closed a visit with Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry at Seaverge this week.

Thursday evening Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock of Washington and Newport gave a large dinner at Harrison House for her débutante daughter, Miss Margaret Fahnestock, who will be formally presented this Winter in Washington. After the dinner the guests went to Hill Top Inn for the dance and supper given by Mrs. Fahnestock.

William T. Bull and his fiancee, Miss Leontine Curtiss, with her mother, Mrs. Arthur Welsey Perego of New York, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James T. Blaine, 3d, at their country seat in Bristol, R. I. The wedding will be a Fall event in Newport, where Mr. Bull owns Dudley Place, the Bull homestead.

Mrs. Edward C. Post of New York and Newport, who has been engaged in hospital work in France for a year, is the first to take a cottage for the Summer of 1917.

Francis A. Shea of Boston is here on a visit.

Mrs. Marcellus Dodge Hartley of New York is visiting Mrs. Charles H. P. Gilbert.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the champion woman tennis player, concluded a visit with Miss Adele H. Bull this week, returning to New York.

MUSIC AT BAR HARBOR.

Climax This Week of Series of Concerts by Renowned Musicians.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 26.—The coming week will practically conclude the social season in Bar Harbor, as it will bring an end to the principal events arranged by the various clubs. At the Building of Arts the recital of Mme. Matzenauer of the Metropolitan Opera Company, assisted by Roger de Bruyn, tenor, will furnish the climax for a series of brilliant musical affairs, which have included such artists as Kreisler, Josef Hofmann, and Alma Gluck.

In addition to the concerts the entertainment committee this week presented two plays, "Road to Arden" and "Forbidden Fruit," given by the Washington Square Players in the natural amphitheatre.

Four delightful attractions under the direction of John Murray Anderson, who organized the Summer Cabaret Club, will end Tuesday evening with a farce, "Poison, Passion and Petrifaction" by George Bernard Shaw, with an amateur cast from the cottage colony.

The tennis fixtures were finished this week on the Swimming Club courts with the ladies' doubles. As a special feature an interurban match was arranged between Northeast Harbor and Bar Harbor, and was won by Edgar Scott and J. S. Brown, Jr., who defeated C. B. Fraley and A. S. Dabney, Jr. In the mixed doubles the winners were Miss Katherine Force and Edgar Scott.

Among those engaging boxes for the photo play written by Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, and staged in Mt. Desert for the benefit of the Bar Harbor Hospital, are Mrs. Sheffield Phelps, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Blaine Beale, Mrs. Augustus Thorndyke, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mrs. Alfred Anson, Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. James Speyer, and Mrs. Edgar Scott. The committee in charge includes Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Ernesto Fabbri, Edgar Scott, and Alessandra Fabbri. The play will be preceded by a musical program to which Marcia van Dresser and George Harris, Jr., will contribute.

Many dinner and luncheon parties have been on the calendar during the past week. Among those entertaining at dinner were Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, General Horace Porter, Mrs. William P. Draper, Mrs. William Polk, Mrs. H. J. Luce, and Mrs. James Jackson. Among those giving luncheon parties were Miss Julia Whiting, Miss Jeannie Emmett, and Miss McClintock.

One of the chief events of the past week was a black and white ball in conjunction with a musical fantasy, "Au Clair de la Lune," the third of a series of entertainments arranged by the Summer Cabaret Club.

William Anson of Texas is visiting his sister-in-law, Mrs. Alfred Anson, at the Turrets.

At the suggestion of Miss Celestine Eustis every one in Bar Harbor will be requested to wear a badge on Sept. 6 in commemoration of the service of Lafayette to this country. Miss Eustis will make and supply the badges.

Mrs. Arthur Carroll, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Best, arrived this week to stay for the rest of the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lane Eno gave a supper dance at the Pot and Kettle Club for their daughter, Miss Alice Eno, which included twenty-four members of the younger society element.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould and Frank Gould left this week after visiting Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris.

Colonel and Mrs. Thomas Denny entertained a dinner party Thursday evening preceding the dance at the Country Club.

Miss Josephine Gibson won the honors in the rifle tournament at the Country Club Thursday afternoon. Miss Alice Bowler took second place.

In the ladies' singles on the Kebo Valley Golf links Monday afternoon Miss Alice Bowler captured first place with Miss Jeannie Emmett and Mrs. James Mitchell second and third. The winners in the mixed doubles were Miss Katherine Steward and Watson Emmett.

Larz Anderson, former Ambassador to Japan, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, at her cottage on West Street.

Through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Ordway Partridge there was an exhibit of fireside industries of Berea College this week at their cottage in Wayman Lane. The patrons included Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Jane Addams, Miss Charlotte Baker, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, and Mrs. John S. Kennedy.

Mrs. Eric McDonald gave a luncheon at her cottage Friday afternoon.

Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle opened her home Tuesday for the third of the series of chamber recitals by the Schroeder Trio. Among those present were Mrs. Walter Graeme Ladd, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Miss Celestine Eustis, Miss Ellen Bates, Mrs. Vanderbilt Cross, and Mrs. John I. Kane.

Mrs. Ethel Cave Cole was accompanist at the recital of Fritz Kreisler Wednesday afternoon at the Building of Arts. Among those occupying boxes were Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Walter Graeme Ladd, General Horace Porter, and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 12 M.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS PRIVATE SUBWAY ENTRANCE
at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:
From 242d St. (B'way).....51 min. From 96th St.....25 min. From Grand Central...17 min. From Brooklyn Bridge..9 min.
From 180th St. (Bronx).....48 min. From 72d St.....22 min. From 14th St.....12 min. From Bowling Green...3½ min.

WEATHER FORECAST. Generally Fair Tomorrow; Moderate Temperature; Light West Winds.

The Autumn Sale of Reliable Household Utilities

Makes the Wheels of Housekeeping Run Smoothly And Saves the Housewife an Average of 30%

For a job that runs from the rising of the sun until long after the going down of the same, the best implements are none too good. "Efficiency" has left its mark on the household utensils of the present day; and labor-saving devices that actually do save labor are multiplying daily.

It is this sort of EFFICIENT HOUSEWARES that we have gathered lavishly for the great annual Autumn Sale. Whatever is here—and there are some 2,500 different sorts—is the best of its kind.

Wooden-ware, Aluminum-ware, Tin-ware, Brushes, Cutlery, Mops—innumerable Sundries—whatever the housekeeper needs—is ready for her, in a quality she can trust to give good service and at prices that are so low that they are a source of vast satisfaction to us at having been able to accomplish them.

It is housekeeping made as easy as possible, at the smallest outlay for adequate equipment, that distinguishes this splendid Sale. Here are some of its hundreds of offerings—more will be told from day to day:

9c Tinsel Pot Cleaner, 5c
Fine woven fabric, covered with tinsel, for cleaning pots, aluminum ware, etc.

59c Bread Board and Knife, 42c
12-inch, imported smooth grooved bread cutting board, including a serrated edge, 10-inch best steel knife.

Curtain Stretchers, 74c and $1.92
The famous Chicago adjustable or stationary Pin Stretchers; will not rust or sag.

Clothes Pins, 100 for 9c
Genuine Daisy hardwood Clothes Pins, smooth finish, 4½ inch, in cartons of 100; sold usually at 16c.; only two cartons to a customer. Store orders only; none C. O. D.

Toilet Paper, 10 Rolls for 25c
Our usual high-grade Paper, fine tissue, large rolls; limit of 10 rolls to a customer. Store orders only; none C. O. D.

20c White Table Oil Cloth, 14c a Yard
Standard grade, all first quality, 1¼ yards wide; limit of six yards to a customer. Store orders only; none C. O. D.

10c Clothes Poles, 5c Each
8-foot hardwood Clothes Line Props, notched end. Only three to a customer.

$1.89 Bissells' Standard Carpet Sweepers, $1.39
Broom action, easy running, fine polished woods.

89c Kitchen Chairs, 64c
Extra strong, nicely finished, white wood and round back.

30c House Brooms, Now 2 for 25c
Same good value, strong wire-braced four-sewed good, clean corn. Not more than two to a customer; store orders only; none C. O. D.

45c House Brooms, Now 27c
One of our best Brooms at the same old Sale price. Extra quality selected corn, medium weight; four sewed. Not more than two to a customer; store orders only; none C. O. D.

5,000 Pieces of Aluminum Ware
The Best Grade Far Underpriced
Standard goods of heavy gauge metal. A fitting time to replenish the kitchen with ideal, clean, sanitary ware.

$2.25 4-qt. seamless spun Tea Kettles $1.56
$1.18 6-qt. deep lipped Preserving Kettles 79c
$1.40 8-qt deep lipped Preserving Kettles $1.04
$1.15 4-qt. Berlin Covered Sauce Pans 89c
$1.15 4-qt. Berlin Covered Kettles 89c
$1.70 2½-qt. Rice or Cereal Boiler 98c
58c 2-qt. deep lipped Sauce Pans 39c
$1.65 Nest of Sauce Pans, best sizes, 1½, 2, 3 qt.; set of three $1.10
$1.35 Omelet Pans for fish, steaks, etc.....98c
85c. Deep Colanders.....65c
Aluminum Colonial pattern Coffee Percolators, 6-cup size; usually sells for $1.65, at...98c
Small Aluminum Ware at Smallest Prices.
10c. Cheese Graters.....8c
27c. Measuring Spoons, 4 sizes on a ring 19c
20c. Measuring Cups.....14c
59c. Kitchen Sets, 4-piece, cake turner, skimmer, 2 ladles; pierced and solid, set.....42c
15c. Tea Balls.....9c
25c. Polished Cake Turners, enameled handle 19c
20c. Salt and Pepper Shaker..12c
59c. 3-ring Egg Poacher.....39c
$1.15 Egg Slicers.....89c
12c. Biscuit or Dougnut Cutter 8c
42c. Soup Ladles.....31c
15c. Gravey Ladles.....12c

Turquoise Blue Enameled Ware
Made by Lalance & Grosjean
White lined, triple coated; all covers enameled; clean and attractive. Electric welded seamless handles, ears and spouts.

Rice Boilers—1 qt., reg. 72c, at 53c.; 2 qt., reg. 94c, at.....64c
Preserving Kettles—5 qt., reg. 37c., at 28c.; 6 qt., reg. 42c., at 32c.; 8 qt., reg. 49c., at.....38c
15 qt., reg. 98c., at 74c.; 18 qt., reg. $1.17, at.....87c
Round Deep Dish Pans—10 qt., reg. 62c., at 46c.; 14 qt., reg. 69c., at.....52c
Tea Kettles—4 qt., reg. 87c., at 57c.; 5 qt., reg. 82c., at.....62c
Water Pails—10 qt., reg. 71c, at 53c.; 12 qt., reg. 83c., at....62c
Berlin Sauce Pans—2½ qt., reg. 45c., at 34c.; 3¾ qt., reg. 55c., at 41c.; 6 qt, reg. 41c., at..32c
Convex Sauce Pots—2½ qt., reg. 45c., at 34c.; 3¾ qt., reg. 55c., at 41c.; 6 qt., reg. 69c., at..52c
Lipped Sauce Pans—1½ qt., reg. 21c., at 15c.; 2 qt., reg. 24c., at 17c.; 2½ qt., reg. 26c., at 19c.; 3 qt., reg. 28c., at.....21c
Tea Pots—1½ qt., reg. 61c., at 47c.; 2 qt., reg. 69c., at....52c
Coffee Pots—1½ qt., reg. 62c., at 46c.; 2 qt., reg. 69c., at 52c.; 3 qt., reg. 74c., at.....56c
Turquoise Lipped Sauce Pan Sets—Best of 4 sizes, 1½, 2, 2½ and 3 qt. The best sizes arranged to take little space in the kitchen; reg. 98c., at 69c. set.

Deliveries during the week. Subway floor, East Building.

$2.24 Notary Ash Sifters at $1.69
Separate the coal from the ashes. Galvanized steel, rotary cylinder; fits any ordinary can.

$1.49 Folding Step Ladder Chairs, $1.19
Our regular stock, not made especially for a sale. Unusually strong, well made, well finished.

5c Glass Percolator Tops, 2 for 5c
To fit the Universal and other percolators. Not more than six to a customer. Store orders only; none C. O. D.

8c Dutch Cleanser, 2 for 10c
The great cleanser, used in every modern kitchen; not more than four cans to a customer. Store orders only; none C. O. D.

18c Gold Dust, 12c Package
Gold Dust; limit of one to a customer. Store orders only; none C. O. D.

4c Garment Hangers, 6 for 9c
Hardwood, nicely varnished, with straight hook; limit of six to a customer. Store orders only; none C. O. D.

Whisk Brooms at Odd Prices
Wire bound, velvet cap, good clean corn; usually 12c., at 7c.
Nickel Cap, extra grade; usually 15c., at 10c.
Black Handle Slanted Stair Whisks, two-sewed, good stock; usually 18c., at 12c.

49c Clothes Lines, 29c
Yucatan Clothes Lines, fine grade, hard laid, smooth finish, 100 ft.

$6.00 Royal Vacuum Sweepers, $3.98
Ball bearing, three bellows, with brush. Handsomely finished slanting front to go under furniture, rubber tires; easy to clean. One of the best Vacuum Sweepers we know of at a remarkable reduction.

Men's New Fall Rain Coats, $6.75
Made our SEASON contract for these Coats months ago. At today's value this price would be impossible. Outside of gray cashmere with a handsome plaid back; convertible collar, and thoroughly well made from coating that has been recently rubberized, giving you the full life and value of the rubber. All sizes from 34 to 46.

NOTE—These Coats are made from new coating, giving you the full life of the rubber. We do not at any time market Rain Coats that are not of this kind.

Second floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

This Will Especially Interest Autumn Brides

An Extraordinary Sale of Women's Hand Embroidered Semi-Made Undermuslins

$3.50 to $5 Pieces $1.98 Each — *$5 to $7.50 Pieces $2.48 Each* — *$9 to $13 Sets $4.96 Set*

Of especial interest to brides—yet this event will be taken advantage of by every woman who appreciates the loveliness of fine hand-embroidered undermuslins—and who knows their usual forbidding prices.

We Obtained for Cash the Importer's Entire Stock
at such discounts as to make this sale possible.

Although semi-made, little work is required to create such garments as can never be obtained regularly under twice and three times these prices.

The Nightgowns, for instance, need just the sewing of seams to complete them ready for wear. Although there are

Nightgowns and Combinations, With Solid Embroideries, Eyelet and Novelty Patch Work

Of the pieces intended for Combinations may be fashioned Envelope or Plain Chemises, or even Petticoats. Every piece is ample enough for the largest size.

Street floor, Central Building.

Budget of Other Monday Bargains

$35 Dining Room Suite, $12.50. Fourth floor, East and Central Bldgs.

$3.50 to $5 Semi-Made Undermuslins, $1.98 ea. Street floor, Central Bldg.

Children's and Misses' Lounge Robes, $1.98. Second floor, East Bldg.

Priscilla Brand Ginger Ale, 7c. bottle, 79c. doz. Third floor, West Bldg.

75c. No. 00 Cartridge Premo Cameras, 59c. Street floor, Livingston St., Central Bldg.

Moire Ribbons, 5¼ inches wide, 19c. yd. Street floor, centre, East Bldg.

Men's Cotton Socks, 9c. pr. Street floor, Fulton St., East Bldg.

Men's Cotton Shirts and Drawers, 37c. piece. Street floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Men's Colored Madras Shirts, 85c. Street floor, Fulton St., East Bldg.

20c. Black Moire Taffeta Percalines, 36 inches wide, 15c. yd. Street floor, Livingston St., Central Bldg.

24c. Montauk Chocolate Plantations, 19c. lb. Street floor, centre, Central Bldg.

48c. Photograph Frames, Tarnish-proof, 25c. Street floor, centre, Central Bldg.

Men's New Fall Rain Coats, $6.75. Second floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

50c., $2 and $3 Lace Curtains, 29c., 98c., $1.89 pr. Third floor, Central Bldg.

Clearance of Women's Cloth Coats at $15, $18.75, $22.95. Second floor, Central Bldg.

Women's Night Gowns at 36c. and 76c. Second floor, East Bldg.

Boys' $3.95 and $4.89 Norfolk Suits, $1.89. Boys' and Young Men's Store, Second floor, East Bldg.

$1.49 Colored Chiffon Taffeta, $1.12 yd. Street floor, Livingston St., West Bldg.

25c. and 29c. Irish Dimities, 16c. yd. Street and Subway floors, West Bldg.

Women's $1 to $1.50 "Mill-Run" Silk Stockings, 79c. pr. Second floor, Central Bldg.

Women's $1.95 and $2.95 Self-Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, 98c. Mezzanine and Street floors, East Bldg.

Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs, 6x9 ft., $11.25. Third floor, East Bldg.

Closing Out Women's Silk and Wool Jersey Suits at $12.75. Second floor, Central Bldg.

Women's New Early Fall Dresses at $5.98, $7.98, $9.98. Second floor, Central Bldg.

Closing Out Women's Tub Skirts at 89c., $1.50 and $2.75. Second floor, Central Bldg.

Misses' Dressy Taffeta Frocks at $12.98. Second floor, Central Bldg.

Women's Hand-Embroidered Robes at $13.25. Street floor, centre, Central Bldg.

54-inch Navy Blue or Black French Serge, $1.49 yd. Street floor, Livingston St., West Bldg.

Women's Wide Novelty Silk Windsor Ties, 29c. Street floor, centre, Central Bldg.

Women's Full Model Taffeta Blouses at $2.98. Second floor, Central Bldg.

Women's New Laced Walking Boots at $4.98. Second floor, West Bldg.

Women's Ribbed Combination Suits at 19c. Street floor, Central Bldg.

Women's Silk Taffeta Umbrellas; guaranteed, $1.29. Street floor, Central Bldg.

Women's Colored Silk Hand Bags, regularly $1.47 to $5, at 94c. Street floor, Central Bldg.

Prices That Are Amazingly Low Predominate in This Annual Sale of Blankets, Linens, Sheets, Etc.

The linen, cotton, and woolen markets have been in their present unsettled state for so long that it is needless to elaborate upon this fact, and it is well known that wholesale cost has experienced a series of advances. All of which tends to make this annual sale of

Blankets, Comfortables, Linens, Sheets, White Fabrics, Outing Flannels and Pillow Cases, at Prices in Many Cases Not to be Duplicated Elsewhere,

all the more remarkable, replete as it is with values on merchandise that is needed at all times in the home.

Linens, Tablecloths, Napkins, Towels

FINE IRISH SATIN DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, odd lots, 2-2 yds., $3.98 each; 2-2½ yds., $4.98; 2-3 yds., $5.98 each.

IRISH SATIN DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, fine and heavy, 70x70 in., handsome round designs, $3.25 each.

SCOTCH SATIN DAMASK NAPKINS, fine and heavy, 24-in., $3.98 a dozen.

EXTRA FINE IRISH SATIN DAMASK NAPKINS, 22-in. square, range of pretty patterns, made by John S. Brown & Sons, Belfast, $4.75 a dozen.

FINE IRISH LINEN HEMSTITCHED AND HAND-EMBROIDERED PILLOWCASES, 45x36-in., $1.19 each.

FINE ALL LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS, hemstitched with lace insertion, splendid value at 59c. each.

HEAVY ALL LINEN HEMMED SCOTCH HUCKABACK TOWELS, with red borders, 21c. each.

FINE ALL LINEN IRISH HUCKABACK TOWELS, made by John S. Brown & Sons, with pretty damask border, size 21x39-in., at 79c. each.

HEMMED UNION LINEN PLAID GLASS TOWELS, 22x36-in., 18c. each.

HEMMED ALL LINEN KITCHEN TOWELS, with the names "Glass," "Pantry" and "Tea" woven in red border, closely priced at 35c. each.

BATH MATS, odd lot slightly imperfect, various colors, regularly 49c. to $1.49 each, now 39c. to 98c. each.

HEMMED TURKISH BATH TOWELS, two fine values, 14c. and 22c. each.

TURKISH BATH TOWELS, odd lot fancy colored borders and striped, slightly imperfect, regularly 18c. to 89c. each, while they last, 14c. to 59c. each.

Street floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

BED SPREADS
Great values in the following items, because they have some slight mill imperfections that you would not notice if we didn't call your attention to them.

At $1.49, full size hemmed Crochet Spreads.
At $1.98, scalloped, cut corners (2 ft. 6 in.) Crochet Spreads.
At $1.98, Satin finish Spreads, hemmed.
At $2.65, Extra large size satin finish Spreads, hemmed.
At $3.98, satin finish, scalloped, cut corners; 4 ft. 6 in.

Subway floor, West Building.

WHITE FABRICS
At 29c. yard instead of 49c., imported check Suiting and Skirting, 40 inches wide.
At 15c. yard instead of 19c., mercerized lingerie Batiste, 38 inches wide. Our usual 19c. quality.
At 19c. yard, Voile, 38 inches wide; closely priced.
At $2.35 piece, Nippon Nainsook, sheer and fine quality for dainty underwear. 10 yds. to piece.
At $1.45 piece, soft finish Long Cloth, No. 5000; 12-yd. pieces.
At $1.59 piece, soft finish Long Cloth, No. 5500; 12-yd. pieces.
At $2.75 piece, soft finish superfine Long Cloth, No. 9000; 12-yd pieces.
Remnants of all White Fabrics at reduced prices.

Street floor, Livingston Street, Central Building.

BLANKETS
All of the following items represent a maker's clearance several months ago. None of the values can be duplicated.

Several hundred pairs of Blankets that have some slight defects that are in no way detrimental to the wear. Some are all cotton, others are part wool. They would otherwise cost you about one-third more. They are made in white, gray and plaids. Single bed size, $1.69 to $4.50 pair; full size, $1.75 to $7.50 pair.

At $4.98 pair, full size white Blankets, part wool, dainty pink and blue borders. The best value at the price in the greater city.

At $8.75 pair, fine all wool Blankets, full size. We bought all that the maker had of them. Exceptional value.

Many other qualities of which there are not sufficient quantities to advertise at proportionate reductions.

Subway floor, West Building.

COMFORTABLES
At $1.39 each, full size, figured silkoline covered, medium weight.
At $3.49 each instead of $5.00, printed dotted silk and cotton mull, 3 in. mull border, figured silk and cotton (plain color) back.
At $7.50 each, full size wool filled, figured satin both sides, in hello only. Made to sell for $11.50 last season.
At $3.98 each, fine quality figured sateen, cotton filled, full size and easily worth a third more.

Subway floor, West Building.

HEMMED SHEETS and PILLOWCASES
Genuine "Fruit of the Loom" bleached muslin Sheets and Pillowcases. Note the label on each piece. Sizes before hemming.

SHEETS		PILLOWCASES	
1½x2½ yds.,	63c. ea.	42x36 in....	21c. ea.
1¾x2½ yds.,	75c. ea.	45x36 in....	23c. ea.
1¾x2¾ yds.,	86c. ea.	45x38½ in....	24c. ea.
2 x2½ yds.,	86c. ea.	54x36 in....	26c. ea.
2 x2¾ yds.,	92c. ea.		
2¼x2½ yds.,	92c. ea.		
2¼x2¾ yds.,	98c. ea.		
2½x2¾ yds.,	$1.08 ea.		
2½x3 yds.,	$1.18 ea.		

At 39c. each, hemmed, bleached muslin Sheets, 2x2½ yds., with neat centre seams.

At 72c. each, heavy round thread bleached muslin Sheets, 2¼x2½ yds.

At 16c. each, hemmed, bleached muslin Pillow cases, 45x36 in.

At 25c. each, hemstitched and embroidered and scalloped and embroidered bleached muslin Pillowcases, 45x36 in.

Subway floor, West Building.

OUTING FLANNELS
At 8c. yard, 10 and 12 yard lengths stripe Outing Flannels; will cut any length.

At 59c. yard, scalloped or hemstitched silk embroidered Skirting Flannels. The last lot that we can get to sell at this price.

Large assortment of new patterns in printed Flannelette, 15c. yd.

Subway floor, West Building.

FASHIONABLE FALL ATTIRE WILL COMMAND RECORD PRICES

Paris Dressmakers "Holding Up" Americans, Say Buyers Just Back from France—Embroidery to be the Rage—Satin and Velvet the Leading Materials.

THE steamers are bringing home the buyers from Paris, and with them are coming a minor part of the new Autumn gowns. The openings will not be held until the latter part of September, however, except to a favored few who insist upon buying their clothes now, and to the vast number of dressmakers from all over the country who have arrived here to select from the present assortment.

The important importations will not arrive for a week or two, and Callot and a few other houses will not send over their best things until the last hour.

What has arrived is, however, important, and the buyers are full of the gossip of the Paris houses. Here are the leading bits of news:

Embroidery is the chief thing. It is as overwhelming as it was in the Middle Ages. Soutache is used in a variety of close designs, sometimes almost covering the entire coat of a suit. Ecclesiastical patterns are worked out with infinite skill. Chinese and Japanese designs are in fashion. Bullion threads, round and flat, twisted metal-colored threads, chenille threads clipped and looking like cut velvet, threads strung with beads, especially jet bugles, are molded into ornate and intricate designs that will drive our workers quite out of their minds. Net and lace is weighted down with this embroidery. Not even the plainest street suit is free from it. Black silk house frocks are almost too heavy to lift from the surface of jet beads that covers the foundation.

In materials satin and velvet play the leading rôles. Callot uses some broadcloth, other houses dwell upon velour and suede for ordinary and ceremonial usage. Gabardine is also fashionable, but, summing it all up, velour is the preferred fabric. In top coats and elaborate house frocks, velvet is the choice, and wherever the embroidery or minute soutache leaves a bit of plain surface there is fur.

There is no end to satin suites, usually covered with scrolls of oyster-white or gray soutache. Satin coats in black are also again in first fashion with soutaching and brown or gray peltry. These are three-quarters long and quite full in the skirts.

Street suits have moderately wide skirts, longer, as all skirts are, than those of the last two seasons. The coats are reminiscent of the men's coats of the Directoire. There is the slim body, and the voluminous skirt, built up this season with extraordinary convolutions made of the cloth itself turned and twisted upon the surface. The revers are significantly large, starting from a high, loose, rolling collar, and sometimes looping back to form open spaces that might be used as a muff.

All the coats have belts, usually narrow, that button or buckle in front. Some are short-waisted, others are lifted at the waistline in the back and slightly dropped in front. The coachman's collar is dead. Sleeves are leg-o'-mutton, or merely gathered with unusual fullness at the shoulders, and then fitted tightly to the arms by buttons below the elbows.

Callot has already sent over a gown that might be inspired by the Louis XI. period. It is straight, minus belt or girdle, and covered with black soutaching in an intricate ecclesiastical design. Margaine Lacroix sends over a dull blue satin that might have been worn by Tosca, with its high waistline and long hip trimming. So the fat and the slim can take their choice. There is a robe by Chanel of black satin that hangs entirely loose from the shoulders in full folds until one remembers the satin girdle that goes twice about the hips and is looped at the side.

So much for the shapes. The prices are the topic of gossip. One gown by Doucet, a three-piece suit, costs $1,100, not francs. Everything ranges from $200 up, without adding the cost of duty. Materials are from $6 to $20 a yard, and the embroidery which covers all surfaces is held at a King's ransom.

Never in the history of clothes importation has Paris held America up for such prices. Never have the manufacturers demanded so much money. Our buyers are in a quandary as to how they will get back their expenses. Will the public pay? they ask. Will it?

AN ALLURING PART OF THE BRIDAL TROUSSEAU.

The negligee is of white chiffon lined with pink and edged with white marabou, with belt of pink roses. The cap is of lace, wired to points and half covered with a floating tulle veil.

FOR THE MODERN BRIDE

New Garments for Her Inspection Are Whimsical, but Lovely.

WAR or no war, there will be marriages. If one had the knack of gathering up statistics, it might be proved that war produces more marriages than peace.

No one who was in Europe in 1914 will forget the constant procession of suddenly arranged weddings that took place throughout all the belligerent countries.

The Americans could not understand it, but, evidently, they are quite as human as the rest of the world in the desire for mating at the approach of danger. The day that the National Guard was mobilized for the Mexican border, ministers, fashionable and otherwise, found their time fully occupied, and even if wedding bells did not ring and brides did not wear white satin, there were marriages a-plenty.

All thoughts of an elaborate trousseau and whether the bridesmaids' gowns should be after the fashions of Colonial days or after those of Louis XI., in which Miss Tennant of London led the way, dropped from the mind over night, and weddings were as sensible as a great majority of folk think they should be—quiet, unpretentious affairs, celebrated before the family and intimate friends, with a solemn religious atmosphere.

Yet, despite the vast number of weddings that took place at the mobilization of the guard, there are plenty more to come. September will be a favorite time for those who are to be married at their country places, for the fashion has come about in America to have the important events of a young woman's life take place in the country home, rather than in the city, where one may have only an apartment or live in a hotel.

With transportation made easy by motor and electricity, the American people are going back to their early manner of living, holding an estate in the country as the real centre of their life and considering town as an episode.

More and more the younger set wish to live in the country all the year round, coming into town for a few weeks during the worst of the Winter weather and the best of the social activities; and even the older people find that they go to the country earlier each Spring and return later each Autumn.

It is not that we're English; it is that we're human.

A Bride and Her Wedding.

The call to the altar will sound through all the social corridors on this continent when September leads the way into October. There will be church weddings, house weddings, and weddings in the garden, which the artists admire and which they are constantly urging upon our young.

With the growth of real gardens in this country modeled after everything that Europe has offered for centuries, and leaving nothing undone that money can obtain, the artists do not have a difficult task in persuading girls to be married in pergolas, beside artificial lakes, under splendid trees, and against fine hedges.

Art offers much to the bride of the season, and tradition little. She has grown impatient with the set form of going to church preceded by a string of bridesmaids, the vital change being in the name of the man on whose arm she leans.

It is a day when all traditions are challenged, not only by the philosophers and scientists, but by the young women. It may be the fashion, as a current writer says, to look like a startled fawn, but even if this feminine type is most successful during this Summer season, no one who has mingled much with these startled fawns fails to come away with a deep impression that for sheer bravado, defiance, and do-as-you-please, they would set an insurrectionist to thinking of his inferiority.

The bride who will become a matron in September and October is looking about for all kinds of ways in which to break up the tradition of the stately procession to and from the altar.

The much-talked-of English wedding of Miss Tennant, who belongs to the house of Asquith by marriage, was so widely heralded and pictured in this country that it has started many brides-elect on the path of having mediæval surroundings to their ceremonies.

The affair was mapped out in Paris and all the gowns made there, and they were faithfully copied from the time of Louis XI. The bride, with her stiff, straight gown of satin, sewn with gems, and the bridesmaids with their towering hennins and tulle veils, made a remarkable grouping. None of this costumery suggests an impossible task to any girl or dressmaker who wants to copy it.

Another bride who had a wedding which she dubbed "the Spirit of '76," had all the costumes copied from that period of our history. The striped taffeta frocks and red-heeled slippers of the bridesmaids, and their powdered wigs and patch on cheek, reminded one sharply of those gay Revolutionists who dined and danced and married in the brilliant finery that we have only revived for fancy dress parties.

Lingerie Chosen First.

However, whatever kind of wedding a bride may decide to have—and she has all of history from which to glean inspiration—she attends first to the selecting of her lingerie, a part of the trousseau which has always been of importance since the early days when a bridal chest of personal linen was part of a girl's dowry, to the present extravagant hour when she thinks of it as the one part of her trousseau in which she can let her fancy run riot.

She cares nothing whatever for the practical side of it. She would regard with dismay any suggestion that enough should be provided to last her through the next dozen years, as was the way with her ancestors.

She will tell you quite wisely that with every change in outer clothes there must be a change in inner clothes. Full skirts demand different linen from narrow skirts; evening bodices are first round, then square, then V-shaped, and the lingerie must change with them.

She will give you a running summary of the best inventions in underwear that have followed closely on each other's heels for half a dozen years. You will soon know, if you have not thought of this question of bridal lingerie before, that to stock one's self up with a well-filled chest of things is to give one's self the chance to discard them by the handfuls before the season is over.

Not "A Dozen of Each."

While acknowledging that this condition is true and that the young bride of today is justified in selecting for her trousseau only those bits of lingerie that are suitable for the fashions of the hour, still one has pleasant memories of the preparation of a dozen of each, that was the sum and substance of a wedding chest of other days.

One thinks of the patience, eagerness, and joy which went into the work of making those dozens of garments and the long hours spent by the family together, cutting, basting, stitching, and putting on the handwork. It was always a task of love, this preparation of the underlinen for a girl in the family, and all her intimate friends added their share. But this affectionate task, like many other things that were once considered necessary in the family life, has gone by the board.

The shops do our work for us, and it is all a part of the substitution of the radiator for the open fire, the electric stove for the charcoal and wood, the ready-made gowns and suits for the home sewing room, and the machine stitching for the threaded needle.

In every way, women are finding that drudgery is loosening its hold on their lives, and soon all they will have to do is give their time to social service, reading, and the lighter forms of pleasure.

The part of the shops is important. They offer today such bewildering and exquisite finery for the bridal trousseau that no woman feels like putting in the work at home. And it is these shops that are responsible for the brilliant and capricious array of garments that would feel insulted if they heard us call them underclothes.

Pictorial Negligees.

In the last few months the smart shops have made a strong effort to introduce original house robes. They have gone to Venice and to Moscow for their inspiration.

There are negligees that look as though they had been filched from the stage of the Russian ballet, and there are others that could easily be worn in a more formal manner.

That which is known as the wrapper is dead. The calico Mother Hubbard of practical life has absolutely no place in the modern finery. Even with her simplest combing sack, the bride-elect sees to it that it is touched with artistry, frivolity, and originality.

The outpourings of the shops today in matinee, sleeping sacks, and breakfast gowns allure the most economical and conservative women to their windows.

One of the attractive negligees made for an October bride is of white chiffon lined with flesh pink chiffon and edged with wide bands of white marabou. It is girdled above the waist with large pink roses, from which fall at one side loops and ends of nattier blue velvet ribbon.

There are no sleeves to this negligee, but the long kimono armholes cover the top part of the arm. This is an example of what is considered correct and fashionable today for one's own room.

Invented to go with it is a piece of headgear which is neither cap nor crown, but which borrows a suggestion from each. It is made of a fine pattern of white lace, with broad points running upward and wired to stand. Lightly brushing the tips of these points and floating away to the shoulders and back is a veil of white tulle.

The mules are of flesh pink corded silk, with satin heels, and are touched at the instep and toe with pink rosebuds.

For the same trousseau there is another negligee made of white lierre, draped over American beauty satin. In this, the arms and neck are also bare, but there is a comfortable shoulder cape which keeps one from catching pneumonia.

This cape is caught at the bust with an American Beauty rose, and the lace which falls away from the high waistline has two long points at the back which are weighted with crystal tassels.

Along with this negligee go silk stockings of American beauty pink and cloth of silver bedroom slippers.

One of the fanciful caps which are supposed to be worn by the bride-elect in the morning when she has breakfast is a curious cross between a nurse's cap and a Brunhilda helmet. It fits well over the forehead, but leaves the back of the head in full view.

"This," as one bride-elect explained, "is to cover the multitude of combs which every girl sticks in the hair in the morning to obtain the water wave which we are all quite keen about."

Whether it is the water wave or the old-fashioned and quite hideous curlers of bone or steel or brown paper, it is quite well to have the forehead covered when, on its broad expanse, vanity is fighting a battle.

The cap in question shoots upward from the forehead in broad panels of embroidered satin, and there is a wired frill of white tulle that aspires to the heavens. It is tied on the head by a band of silver ribbon which begins with a pink rose between the eyes and finishes in a flaring bow at the nape of the neck.

No one who goes out to buy the underlinen for a trousseau can be guided by what has been worn before or by what tradition once laid down as the proper equipment for a lady. It is best to go through a few of the shops which make a specialty of original underclothes, and if it is not possible to pay the price, to duplicate the garments elsewhere.

One happy solution of this problem is that the department shops get out at small prices an amazing assortment of dainty and fashionable lingerie.

What is the tendency of today? Well, it is toward flesh pink as a color, hemstitching and picot edging as trimming, blue ribbon against a pink surface and a flash of roses wherever it can be placed.

Whether or not the First Empire styles will come into our afternoon and evening gowns, they are certainly here in fashionable lingerie. One might think that Josephine's famous white satin robe had been taken as a model for the new nightgowns.

Some of these have the puffed sleeves, although the tendency is Grecian. There is often a surplice bodice, back and front, and draped armholes finished with hemstitching or picot.

A ROOM ROBE FOR A BRIDE.

It is called a negligee, but can be worn at the dinner table in one's own house. It is of white lace over dark satin and trimmed with tassels of crystal beads. The deep shoulder cape is caught at the bust with a large rose.

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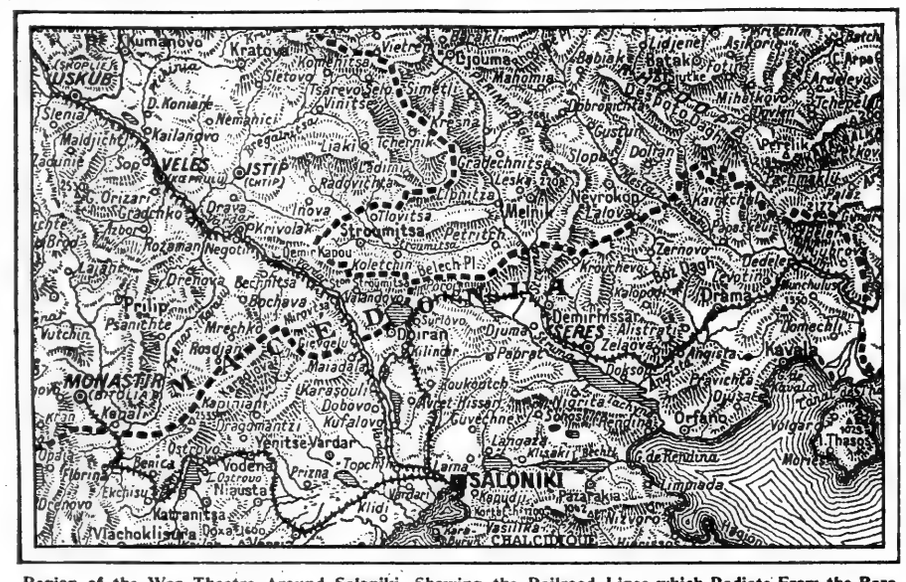
BALKAN MILITARY SITUATION HAS A POLITICAL SIDE

No Serious Movement Yet Made by the Entente Allies, Who Have an Excellent Base at Saloniki, With Railroads Radiating in Three Directions—Review of Operations on the Somme and in Asia Minor.

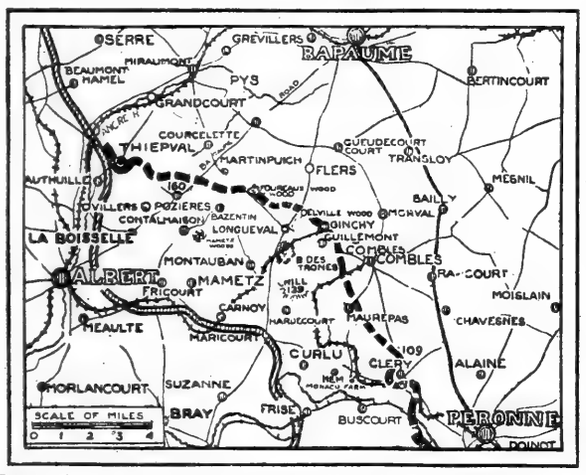
By a Military Expert.

THE most interesting development of the week in the various theatres of war has been the beginning, apparently on a considerable scale, of activity about Saloniki. As matters stand, this particular theatre is interesting, not so much for what has happened up to the present time but for the potentialities of the situation. From the standpoint of both international politics and military possibilities, matters have crystallized quickly, and in the process have become exceedingly complicated.

At present all of the Entente Powers are represented in the army which apparently is about to begin a drive northward. All of the Central Powers are represented in the army which is to resist this drive. It is the first time since the beginning of the war that this situation has existed. That it should exist so near to Rumania at a time when this State is trembling in the balance between peace and war is highly important, inasmuch as it injects an entirely new problem into German diplomacy. The arrival of the Italians at Saloniki has tended to bring matters in Rumania to a head. Both nations speak the same Latin tongue. Rumania is proud of it, and of her Latin blood. The interests of Rumania are not in conflict with those of Italy, and therefore it is but natural that her sympathy should be with the Italian cause. Whether her sympathy will lead her to a declaration of war on the side of the Entente is an entirely different matter. She may come in within the next ten days; she may maintain her neutrality until the war is over. But the war party in Rumania, which is quite strong, has been made much stronger by the situation which the advent of the Italians has created.



Region of the War Theatre Around Saloniki, Showing the Railroad Lines which Radiate From the Base of the Entente Allies. Any Serious Movement Against the Bulgars Will Probably be Started in the Lake Doiran District.



Battle Front of the Somme, Showing How the Franco-British Forces Are Closing in on Thiepval, Ginchy, Guillemont and Clery.

Shortly after the Italians landed, a strong contingent of Russian troops made their appearance. This brought in still another complication. The Bulgarians have been and ought to be sympathetic to the Russians. Moreover, the Bulgarians are, or claim to be, Slavs, and the instinct of cohesion is very strong among all of the Slavonic people. For political or economic considerations, however, the Bulgarian King declared war on the Entente, and, while this war was none too popular at home, there was no sign of domestic disturbance. The Bulgarians, however, are now for the first time faced on the field of battle with soldiers of the Russian Czar. What the effect will be no one can foretell. The loyalty of the Bulgarians to the Teuton cause, however, will be seriously tested, particularly if the Allies give definite evidence of future success. The political developments will therefore be watched even more closely than the military, as more may accrue from them to one side or the other.

As the immediate future of the military events of the Saloniki enterprise may be productive of matters of great importance, it may not be amiss to analyse the principal elements of the problems which confront both the Teutons and the Allies in their respective rôles. To consider the Allies first, their particular problems must be regarded, of course, from the standpoint of an offensive. They are now walled in behind the high mountains of Northern Greece, Southern Bulgaria, and Serbia. As these mountains are for military purposes impassable, and as roads in this country are few and far between, the problem is narrowed down to available supply lines.

The entire system of supplies in this whole district, in so far as it relates to the allied operations toward the north, centres in Saloniki. This town is the railroad centre of all this country. From it radiates every railroad which penetrates the country. First, there is the road from Saloniki to Monastir through Vodena, which, after numerous windings, passes along the low country north and west of Lake Ostrovo, then through Benica and Florina and thence to Monastir. Here it terminates, and the communications with the north of Serbia are by means of a good metal road as far as Uskub, where, again, good railroad lines are found.

Then there is the road from Saloniki up the valley of the Vardar River, which runs direct to Uskub, where it meets the metal road from Monastir. This road is also reached by other good highways, one branching off from the Monastir-Uskub road at Prilep and passing on to Ishtib, while another leaves at Ishtib, and running due west, strikes the railroad at Koprulu.

Finally, there is the road from Saloniki to Doiran, which, on reaching the lake, branches off to the north and east through Demirhissar, Seres, and Drama. These are all the railroads in the entire war area.

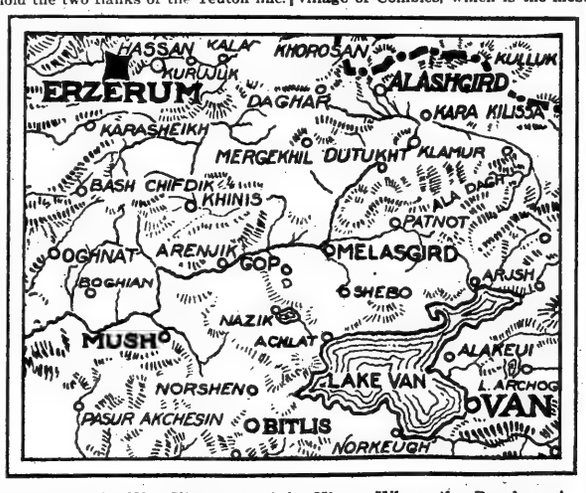
There are, then, four lines of advance from the present allied positions. The first, beginning on the east, is the line of the Struma, which has a railroad only as far as Demirhissar and a good metal road beyond; second, the line of the Vardar, which has a good railroad throughout; third, the line of the Cherna River, which has no railroad but a fair dirt road following the river course up the valley, and, finally, the route from Monastir, north of which dependence must also be placed on dirt roads.

Naturally, all of these routes do not offer the same advantages. The country east of the Vardar is such as to make a great difference in the elements entering into an offensive movement from this section, compared to those involved in a movement west of the river. East of the Vardar there is a heavy maze of steep, bare mountains, the principal chain extending almost due east and west from the Struma to the Vardar. This chain is directly across the front of the allied forces and is a barrier that cannot be scaled. The Struma itself passes through this mountain wall down a valley, the southern mouth of which is almost a gorge, but which, after a short distance, broadens out until it has a width of several miles. It is, therefore, a line that is easy to defend.

The line of the Vardar is essentially different. In the first place, it is favored with a railroad for its entire length. This in itself makes it an attractive line along which to attack. In the second place the mountains which line its banks are not nearly so high as those along the Struma, nor are the sides so precipitous. It is consequently much more difficult to defend and what is more important, leads directly to much more important points. It would not be surprising then, when the allied effort is made, and it has not yet been made, that it should be concentrated along the line of the Vardar valley.

From the Teutonic point of view, which in this case is the defensive point of view, the problem is limited to that of the defense of one or all of these lines of possible advance. The problem in its initial phases is apt to prove a simple one, the solution of which, at least for the time being, has already been found. It is entirely a question of supplies previously accumulated. When this supply has been reduced the difficulty of replenishment will be great. The advantage will then be with the Allies, who have an excellent base at Saloniki, a short line of communications, and excellent means of transportation to that base from the more important bases at home.

As to the fighting which has so far taken place, it is entirely unimportant and has no bearing on the general situation. There is no evidence that the Allies have begun a really serious effort. In fact, it seems as though they were not ready for an advance movement at all. Most of the fighting has been done by the Bulgarians, who hold the two flanks of the Teuton line. Although the Bulgarians have made considerable advances on the flanks it does not seem as though they have been met with any material resistance. The Allies are evidently content with the situation on their flanks and are going to make their main effort, when the time is ripe, nearer the centre.



Section of the War Theatre in Asia Minor, Where the Russians Are Again Advancing. Turkish Forces Have Evacuated Bitlis and Mush, After an Unsuccessful Attempt to Cut in Behind the Russian Army in Front of Erzerum.

What Bulgaria hopes to attain in a military way from her operations is not apparent. More than one defeat has been courted in the military history of the world by an over-extension of the flanks of an army at the expense of the centre, and it is barely possible that this is what the Allies are waiting for. Then, when the time comes, a blow which would break through the centre would immediately throw the flanks into serious danger of being defeated in detail. Absolutely nothing that the Allies have done so far gives the slightest clue to their future movements. It is at present apparent that they will select either the Struma or the Vardar lines as the location of their main effort. This is indicated by the fact that they have advanced in the centre and taken the railroad station at Doiran, from which point they are admirably situated to move in either direction.

The week on the western front has been signalized principally by two attacks, one by the British against Thiepval, the other by the French against Maurepas. In the British attack, the movement was over a front of but little more than two miles, and was directed both against the lines east of the town and directly south of it. The result has been to add materially to the difficulty of the Germans in holding the position, due to the fact that it has been driven more deeply than ever into a pocket. It is gradually being surrounded, in fact is all but enclosed on three sides by the British line.

No point in this section of the front is deemed more important than this little village. All of the British effort north and west of Pozieres has had Thiepval as its object. The Germans have counterattacked more vigorously and with more determination here than at any other point. The reason is that Thiepval is important to both. Judging by the effectiveness of this position in driving the British back in the first days of the British assault, it is one of the most strongly held points in the entire salient. Indeed, it is the point on which the entire German line east to Ginchy seems to hang. The British are now reasonably sure of taking it. Their advance, while slow, has been almost uninterrupted and there is nothing to indicate that the Germans have the power to resist it.

On the French front north of the Somme material progress has also been made. The town of Maurepas has been taken, and the French lines established some hundreds of yards to the east. In the last operation here the French also took numerous prisoners, which in itself is an indication that the Germans put forward a strong effort to hold the village. There is no immediate advantage, even locally, in the capture of this town. The French advance, irrespective of the town, however, has accomplished certain things. It has brought the French line north of the river more nearly up to that south of the river, and, by this operation, has brought one step nearer the time when they can begin a flanking movement against Peronne. They have also advanced to within a mile of the village of Combles, which is the most important of the small towns north of the river. The British and French, by co-operating in their movements, have linked up their lines more effectively and have forced the entire German line north of the river to face both south and west.

It is somewhat surprising that an English attack has not broken out south of Arras against the northern edge of the Albert salient. Their large guns can now reach the rear of the German lines holding the northern flank of the salient, so that the line would be under fire both from the front and rear. If by a sudden smashing attack here they could drive forward the same distance they did in their first attack from Albert, the Germans would be so pinched between that retirement would be necessary.

It need not be expected that the German line in the west will ever be broken as that word is understood in military circles. The German defensive is too strong in the first place, and, in the second, is organized too far in the rear of the first line trenches. The Allies must make up their minds that the process will be a gradual bending one, rather than a breaking process. If the onward creep which the Germans have so far not been able to stop can continue, and there is every evidence that it can, sooner or later some important supply line will be reached and a considerable section of the German front will be affected. But to continue the present operations with the view of pushing the Germans out of France and Belgium would be almost suicidal, as the loss would be so great as to be almost totally destructive.

On the Russian front the week has been occupied almost entirely by Teuton counterattacks against the advanced positions the Russians have taken on the western side of the Stokhod River. Neither side is able to record any progress. The Germans do not claim an advance, the Russians content themselves with claims of resisting the German counterattacks. The fact of the matter seems to be that the initiative has, at least for the time being, passed from the Russians to the Germans. The Russians are across the Stokhod River for almost its entire length from the Pripet to lower Volhynia. They have not been able as yet to take advantage of this fact, but are instead acting on the defensive against German efforts to drive them back again to the east bank.

On the Asia Minor front, however, the Russians, after suffering a severe defeat at the hands of the Turks in the recapture of the important towns of Mush and Bitlis early this month, have delivered a counterstroke which has deprived the Turks of practically all that they had won as a result of their attack. Massing a large force at the insignificant town of Rachta, the Russians struck the Turkish army which had captured Mush, and, after severe fighting, decisively defeated it, taking a large number of prisoners and recapturing Mush. The Turkish object here was the outflanking of the Russian force which had taken Erzingan some time ago, and for this purpose the Turks had apparently assembled all of their available troops in the entire Bitlis section. The movement was evidently a surprise to the Russians, who were taken completely unawares. The Turkish victory was short-lived, however, and the ensuing defeat more disastrous than the success had been effective. The left wing of the Russians recovered its equilibrium, the right wing, operating toward Sivas from Erzingan, is perfectly safe. Apparently the Turks are again in full retreat; at least they have evacuated Bitlis. This movement, in co-operation with the movement of the Allies from Saloniki, is destined, if successful, to be the swan song of Turkey. The Saloniki move has for one of its main objects the severance of the Teutons from Turkey, by cutting the Oriental railroad. If this happens the rapid downfall of Turkey is assured.

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Mahogany finished frames, loose cushions; soz; upholstered; covered in fine fancy tapestry.

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Consisting of
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VICTOR NO. XI.
Choice of Mahogany, Golden Oak, Fumed Oak or Mission.
$20 worth of Records
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Announces the arrival on August 28, per S. S. Rochambeau, of

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No. 16 W. 46th St., Just west of 5th Ave., N. Y.

BUYS WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS TO PRESERVE IT

Messmore Kendall Takes Possession of Historic House at Dobbs Ferry Where Famous Military Parley Was Held After Battles of Revolution Ended.

A FEW days ago a young American heard that Washington's headquarters at Dobbs Ferry would be sold within twenty-four hours to a brewer, who intended to turn this historic place into a roadhouse. The American had been fascinated, even as a boy in Michigan with the old woodcut representation in Prescott's "History of the United States" showing the house in which Gene... Washington, Sir Guy Carleton, then Commander in Chief of the British Army, and Governor Clinton met on May 3, 1783, after the suspension of hostilities, to settle the terms for the disbanding of the two armies.

It was the only time these distinguished gentlemen ever met. The papers there signed obligated the British to give up all claim upon the allegiance and control of the country, gave freedom to a nation, and initiated a remarkable test of republican institutions. By some the house has been called "the birthplace of the United States." The young American, Messmore Kendall, of this city, when he heard that the historic place might be used for undesirable purposes, did not rest until he had bought the house and its three and one-quarter acres for $60,000. He may give it to the State or nation, but not until he has spent $25,000 to restore it.

The inscription on a monument placed near the house on June 14, 1894, by the New York State Society, Sons of the American Revolution relates that here on Aug. 14, 1781, Washington planned the Yorktown campaign which brought to a triumphant end the war for American independence. And that opposite this point, May 8, 1783, a British sloop of war fired seventeen guns in honor of the American Commander in Chief, the first salute by Great Britain to the United States of America.

The memorable conference which was fraught with such significance and led to the evacuation of American soil by British troops lasted several days, and during that time the Dobbs Ferry house was carefully guarded by several companies of soldiers, while mounted messengers carried dispatches hourly to the Continental and British camps.

Mr. Kendall, who is a lawyer, spent last Winter in France, and became surcharged with its patriotism. While there he heard Americans criticise their own country and its President, and his patriotism, always healthy, became robust in consequence. His stock is American from early days. At the first call for volunteers in the Revolutionary War, 36% Kendalls responded and did their bit. Messmore Kendall's great-great-grandfather, Dr. Joseph Goodhue by name, was at one time Surgeon General of the Revolutionary Army. His grandfather, Colonel I. E. Messmore, organized the Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Regiment, fought all through the civil war, became Judge of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, served as a member of Congress for several years, and received a letter from General Hancock when that man believed he would be made President of the United States, offering Colonel Messmore, in that event, the post of Secretary of the Interior.

Messmore Kendall, who was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1872, has a record of his own. He herded cows in the West and, after being graduated from Columbia University, was secretary to United States Senator John L. Wilson, and later to Bellamy Storer, former Minister to Austria-Hungary. As attorney for Jennie M. Leys, Mr. Kendall recovered a verdict against the New York Central Railroad for $100,000, said to be the largest verdict on record in a personal injury action. He organized the Braden Copper Company, which is now part of the Kennecott Copper Company, one of the largest corporations of its kind.

He had, in a word, the patriotism and the means, and everything conspired to arouse within him a keen interest in the fate of the Washington headquarters at Dobbs Ferry. Mr. Kendall had long known the history of the place and while motoring by the quaint, rambling house fronting the old post road, over which the stage coaches used to pass, he noticed that it seemed more neglected than ever, and that several signs on the trees indicated that the property was in the hands of real estate agents. Following a sudden inspiration and the advice of one of the signs, Mr. Kendall drove to the real estate office of James L. Taylor at Dobbs Ferry and announced that he felt like buying Washington's headquarters. Mr. Taylor informed him that a brewer had first claim on the property, being expected that afternoon, when papers were to be signed, and that what had been called the birthplace of the United States would soon be a prosperous roadhouse. Mr. Kendall did not sleep until he got it. Now he is going to put the house into the hands of artists and architects, who will make it look as it did in the days when cannon balls from the enemy's gunboats lodged in the cherry trees. (A few of these cannon balls are still to be seen around the place.) After the restoration Mr. Kendall will decide whether he will give the house to the State or nation. He has not yet made up his mind on this point, for the house came into his possession in a moment of patriotic feeling, which was prompted to some extent by a visit last Winter to France. There Mr. Kendall witnessed the splendid patriotism of the French people and remembered later that near the Dobbs Ferry house the French allies under Rochambeau had joined the American army on July 6, 1781. As an unadulterated American he is naturally proud of that episode in our history, and proud also of his ownership of the house that is associated with Rochambeau.

Westchester County is rich in historic places, yet, among them all, perhaps none is more justly noted than the property now known chiefly as the Livingston Manor House, though in truth it has no claim to that title. The land on which the house stands was purchased from the Indians in April, 1682, by Frederick Philipse, whose Manor House is now the City Hall of Yonkers, and was held by his family, under royal charter from the English crown, until after the Revolution, when it was confiscated by the Government on account of the Toryism of its owners. It was occupied during Revolutionary times by Thomas Hyatt, a tenant farmer, who had leased it and the surrounding tract of land from the Lord of Philipsburg, and who prided himself on having the best location in that part of the country, the best house between Yonkers and Sleepy Hollow, but whose chief claim to future greatness seems to have been his ability to tell "big stories."

He had no political opinion, and cared little which party ruled, as long as crops were good. But the even tenor of his life was destined to interruption, both by Americans and by British. In 1776, after the battle of White Plains, came the redcoats, prior to their march on Fort Washington. Lord Howe here made his maps of Westchester roads, and here General Lee rested on his march to Morristown. And, in the following Winter, a division of Washington's army encamped here, to command the passage of the river. The poor farmer was, indeed, besieged.

On Aug. 1, 1780, the main body of the American Army crossed the river and encamped at Dobbs Ferry, and the old house became the headquarters of the army's chief, and of his Generals, Lafayette, Steuben, Knox, Greene, and Hamilton. Washington's manoeuvre attained its object, that of drawing the enemy back to Rhode Island, and the main body of the American Army recrossed to the New Jersey shore.

On Aug. 7, 1781, about 2 o'clock in the morning, the American Army was startled by the firing of cannon at Dobbs Ferry. It appeared that two of the enemy's gunboats had come up as high as the ferry, probably to try to seize some vessels or boats. Finding that they were discovered, they fired four cannon, but to no effect. Four cannon were discharged at the boats from the battery, on which they went down the river.

Washington's diary informs us that on July 4, 1781, he "marched and took a position a little to the left of Dobbs Ferry, and marked a camp for the French Army upon our left." On July 6 the French Army formed "the junction with the American Army on the ground marked out. The American Army was encamped in two lines, with the right resting on the Hudson River near Dobbs Ferry. The French Army, stationed on the hills at the left, was a single line reaching to the Bronks River. There was a valley of considerable extent between the two armies."

Washington's object in taking a position on the Hudson River near Dobbs Ferry was to be prepared to make an attack on New York, and also to induce the enemy to withdraw a large portion of his forces from the south. In this he was successful, and thus it was that he was enabled to defeat and compel the surrender of Cornwallis and end the war. An entry in Washington's orderly book dated July 6, 1781, and written at Dobbs Ferry, says that he "embraces the earliest opportunity of expressing his thanks to Count de Rochambeau for the unremitting zeal with which he has prosecuted his march in order to form the long-wished-for junction between the French and American Armies—an event which must afford the highest degree of pleasure to every friend of the country, and from which the happiest consequences can be expected."

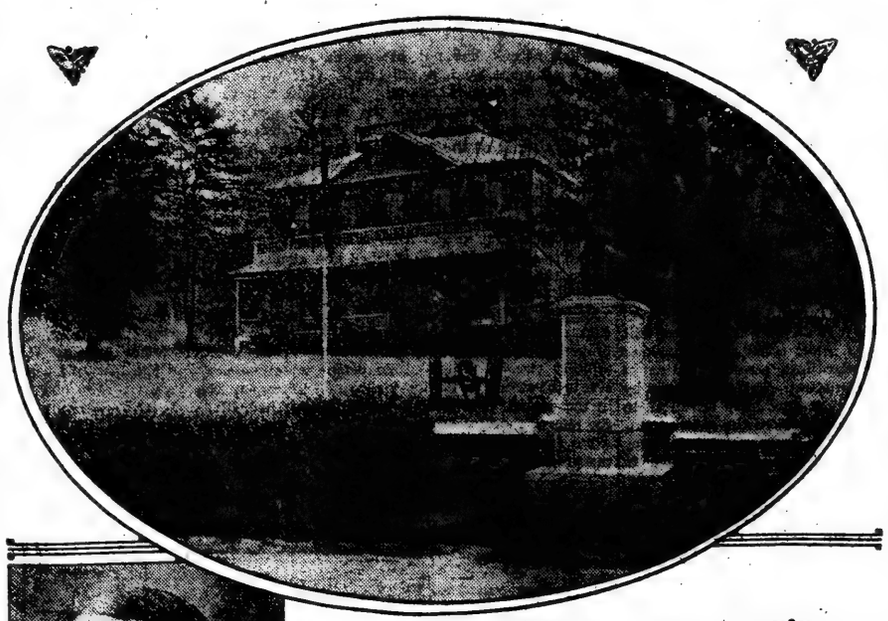
These and other tales of the old house were recounted a few nights ago by Miss Anna Gertrude Roberts, one of the heirs of the Hasbrouck estate, from which Mr. Kendall's purchase has been made. Peter Van Brugh Livingston was an American merchant, born in Albany, the son of Philip, second Lord of Livingston Manor. This house was his country place. He enjoyed the friendship of Washington, and on more than one occasion was consulted by him. He was one of the founders of the College of New Jersey, at Elizabethtown, N. J., which afterward became Princeton College. On April 22, 1774, he was one of a party who, disguised as Mohawks, like their Boston compatriots, threw overboard a cargo of tea brought by the Nancy into the Harbor of New York. The place was sold by Van Brugh Livingston to Stephen Archer in 1836, and was his residence until his death in 1877. It was purchased by Dr. Joseph Hasbrouck in 1882.

Earthworks were established at several points within the village of Dobbs Ferry during the Revolutionary War. An embankment at the foot of Chestnut Street was leveled only a few years ago. The outlines of a redoubt, in perfect condition, are still preserved in the angles formed by the junction of Broadway and Livingston Avenue. The remains of a fort, a still more imposing earthwork, are carefully preserved on a knoll a few rods southeast of the redoubt.

The interior of the house has been changed but little, save that where once were heavy beams one now sees a modern ceiling. Also the old Dutch windows have been enlarged so that through them one may pass out into the veranda, which extends across almost the whole side.

Within are many quaint old relics—the table built for Major Paulding of New York, at which Lafayette was entertained in 1824, and the chairs which were used at that banquet; a copper kettle given by a British officer to a negro slave; quaint old china and pewter dishes brought from Holland in the seventeenth century. Here, too, is an odd old footstove, such as our grandmothers carried with them to church, and, perhaps the most interesting of them all, and one which at least brings the war very strongly before us, is a Revolutionary cannon ball cut from an old cherry tree on the place.

Stephen Archer, who bought the house from Livingston, was a Quaker and abolitionist, and during the civil war the place became a station on the "underground railway." Many a trembling slave was safely hidden within its friendly walls until pursuit was over and opportunity was afforded to seek the Canadian boundary. Dr. Joseph Hasbrouck, the last owner of the house, was a descendant of an old Huguenot family and former Vice President of the Holland Society of New York. He died a few years ago.



Washington's Headquarters at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
(Photo by Henry G. Lauterbach, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.)

Messmore Kendall.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE WAR

The Beginning of the War.

J. H. GARNER.—The European war was begun by Austria-Hungary's declaration of war against Serbia. Russia thereupon clearly threatened to make war on Austria, and ordered partial mobilization. Germany, asserting that the mobilization was aimed at herself as well as Austria, demanded that the Czar demobilize his army. This the Czar refused to do unless Austria withdrew her threat against Serbia. Austria refused to yield, Russia refused to demobilize, and the Kaiser declared war on Russia. This at once involved France as the ally of Russia, and the invasion of Belgium by the latter in to fulfill her treaty pledge to defend the neutrality of Belgium. There are conflicting claims as to the state of diplomatic negotiations for peace, when Germany declared war on Russia. The Allies claim that the Kaiser acted at the very moment when conversations between Petrograd and Vienna had been practically assured by Sir Edward Grey's intercession. All the Kaiser's diplomatic efforts were directed toward confining the war to Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

War Declarations.

BERTRAND E. WHITNEY.—Will you kindly give the number of declarations of war issued by each nation in the European war to date and thereby settle a controversy as to which nation has issued the greatest number?

Great Britain, Germany, and Austria have each made four declarations of war. This is the largest number for the present war. Great Britain is the only nation involved which has in every case issued the declaration of hostilities. The list is as follows:

Great Britain declared war on Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria.
France declared war on Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria.
Russia declared war on Bulgaria.
Italy declared war on Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria.
Serbia declared war on Germany and Turkey.
Montenegro declared war on Austria and Germany.
Japan declared war on Germany.
Germany declared war on Russia, France, Belgium, and Portugal.
Austria declared war on Serbia, Russia, Belgium, and Japan.
Turkey declared war on Russia.

British July Losses.

M. M. KAYTON.—What is the casualty record of British officers in the month of July in all fields?

A statement issued on July 31 put the number at 7,084 officers.

Gorizia and Verdun.

A. G. B.—Gorizia is considered a stronger defensive position than Verdun. The Austrian town not only has a river before it, but is surrounded by heights which had to be taken before the city could be held. Both to the north and south were very strong positions, from either one of which a foe could be flanked. On the east Verdun front the French fight with a river at their backs, a dangerous position. Such strength as Verdun has is due to the elaborate works constructed there, but it was found early in this war that steel and concrete, such as were used at Forts Douaumont and Vaux, cannot hold out against the fire of heavy guns.

Enemy Aliens.

H. P.—Who enjoyed the greater freedom during the three months following the outbreak of the war, German subjects in Great Britain or the British subjects in Germany?

German subjects in Great Britain. It was not until after the Lusitania was sunk that England adopted her present stern measure with enemy aliens.

Passports to England for Aliens.

THOMAS FALCAR.—Being by nationality Argentine, and having very much desire to go to England at present with the intention of joining the military flying corps as a mechanic, I would like to know if I have any probability of seeing my wishes accomplished; that is, if I can land without objection and obtain work there. Also what are the specifications for the passport required by the English Government at the present time?

You will have to communicate with the War Office in London. Any alien passenger 14 years of age or over arriving in England from this country must hold a passport issued by his Government not more than two years previously or other satisfactory identification papers establishing nationality to which passport or paper holder's photograph officially certified must be affixed.

Is Citizenship Lost?

R. S. BOARDMAN—Does an American enlisting in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces lose his American citizenship, and, if so, can he be reestablished?

It was taken for granted by a great many American citizens who have enlisted in the Canadian Forces that they would not lose their citizenship in the United States. But in the case of a man from Detroit, who came back from the European war wounded, having joined a Canadian regiment, the German element in his home town brought up the issue of his citizenship having become forfeit through his act, and the additional point that, as he was wounded and could no longer make his livelihood, he should be deported as an alien. The case is now pending in the United States courts.

U. S. Passengers on Foreign Ships.

H.—Is there a law in this country which provides that if an American citizen takes passage from one port of the United States to another port of the same country in a foreign-owned vessel he is liable to a heavy fine?

Section 2 of the act of Feb. 17, 1898, provides that no foreign vessel shall transport passengers between ports or places of the United States, either directly or by way of foreign ports, under a penalty of $200 for each passenger so transported and landed.

Money for the Allies.

A. L. WILLSON.—Please advise me what you think the entirely best division to make of a fund of $500 to help the sufferers from the European war and for the Allies' side. I am always afraid the Belgian relief helps Germany by allowing her to steal more from Belgium. This fund is from my personal, hard-earned funds and I wish to make no mistakes, but help the most.

The most effective, surest way of helping the Allies in a way that every dollar will account for the most, and assure that the Germans will not get any of them, is to send money to the Clearing House for War Relief, Clyde A. Pratt, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

The greatest need on the part of noncombatants, women and children, who are literally starving every day by tens of thousands, is in Poland. The agency for that relief is the Polish Victims' Relief Fund, 32 West Forty-second Street, Mr. Gorski, Secretary. You may also send your contribution to the American Red Cross, 130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City, with the stipulation that all of it be used for the Allies.

Austria-Hungary and Military Service.

S. FARCO.—Will you please answer in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday edition, the following question:

I was born and lived in Hungary; when I reached the age of 21 I was called to the army for three years. I served in the army one year and then deserted the army, and have come to United States in the same year, (1910). I was admitted to the American citizenship in May, 1916.

Now as an American citizen in case that I should go back to Hungary could they punish me for deserting from the army?

Or could they force me to join the army again?

The information given below is believed to be correct, yet it is not to be considered as official, so far as it relates to the laws and regulations of Austria-Hungary. A naturalized American citizen formerly a subject of Austria or Hungary may be arrested and punished under the military laws only in the following cases: (1) If he was accepted and enrolled as a recruit in the army before the date of emigration, although he had not been put in service; (2) if he was a soldier when he emigrated, either in active service or on leave of absence; (3) if he was summoned by notice or by proclamation before his emigration to serve in the reserve or militia and failed to obey the call; (4) if he emigrated after the war broke out. A naturalized American citizen of Austrian or Hungarian origin on arriving in his original country should at once show his passport to the American Consul, or at least to the local authorities; and if, on inquiry, it is found that his name is on the military rolls he should request that it be stricken off, calling attention to the naturalization treaty between this country and Austria-Hungary published in 1871.

First Six Navies of the World.

JOSEPH MARINO.—Will you be so kind as to publish in the query column of THE SUNDAY TIMES the first six leading nations of the world in so far as strength in navy is concerned?

The navies of the world rank as follows: Great Britain, Germany, the United States, France, Japan, and Russia.

The Times and the News.

A. M.—Will you kindly inform me whether it is true, as claimed in today's Staats-Zeitung, that your paper, among others, failed to report that the Englishman Lonsdale was pardoned by the Kaiser on June 19. Lonsdale was a prisoner of war at Doeberitz. He was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for insulting and resisting a guard, and, on review of the case, was sentenced to death. Both sentences were given wide publicity in the press.

See THE TIMES for June 21, sixth page, second column, announcing that the Frankfurter Zeitung says William Lonsdale was pardoned by the Kaiser after death sentence for striking prison guard was commuted. Also, report of pardon denied by some papers as told in THE TIMES, June 26.

CHARITIES.

A CHANCE TO HELP SOME WORTH-WHILE GIRLS AND BOYS

For three years we have been helping Mrs. S., a little Polish widow, to bring up her two very bright girls, and we are most encouraged, for Mary, the older, has been one year at high school and shows wonderful promise. Mrs. S. is almost an invalid, and both fourteen-year-old Mary and twelve-year-old Jennie are devoted to her and before many years will care for her and themselves. Won't you help us prepare these bright girls for a useful, happy life?

Tony M. is a bright boy of fourteen, but is not very strong, and should be kept in school for at least two years. Mrs. M., an Italian widow, is very proud of Tony and her other sons, Frank, seven, and Gasper, four. She works hard but cannot earn all that is necessary. We want to make good strong American citizens out of these boys. Won't you help us?

Large and Small Contributions Welcome

Please mark case you wish to assist and mail with clipping to Room 8.

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On retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and *hot* water, using plenty of Soap and continue bathing a few minutes with Soap. Rinse with tepid water. The cleansing, soothing influence of this treatment on the pores extends through the night. It may be repeated on rising. No beauty doctor can do more for your skin and complexion than Cuticura Soap, especially when assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then. They are really ideal because so delicate, so creamy and so fragrant. Nothing coarse or vulgar about Cuticura. You can buy Cuticura anywhere or can have samples free by return mail for the asking. Address post-card: "Cuticura," Dept. 5 M, Boston.

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The low August Clearance Prices which have attracted widespread attention will reach a climax. You will find opportunities to secure superior grades of period furniture. We state—with a full knowledge of facts—these savings will not be duplicated later on. Few who need furniture of any sort can afford to let this occasion pass. You will understand what we mean when you see the values.

Along with the August Clearance economies you have the unique advantage of a liberal credit plan which wipes out any obstacle that may stand between you and these opportunities. You pay a nominal amount to start and the balance at your leisure while you are enjoying the use of the goods.

$36.75 $31.75 $39.75 $31.75

Four-Piece Adam Period Bedroom Suite in Antique Ivory

Just what this August Sale means to thrifty housewives is well illustrated in this suite. Think of getting a real Adam Period Suite, with the character and distinction this one portrays, as durable and serviceable as it is attractive, on terms to suit your convenience. The Suite consists of Full Size Bed with cane head and foot panels, Dresser, Chiffonier and Dressing Table. Exceptional Value at the price $140.00

Arm Chair

Solid Mahogany overstuffed chairs, filled with best quality springs and built for comfortable and lengthy service; covered with excellent quality tapestry in a variety of designs $34.75

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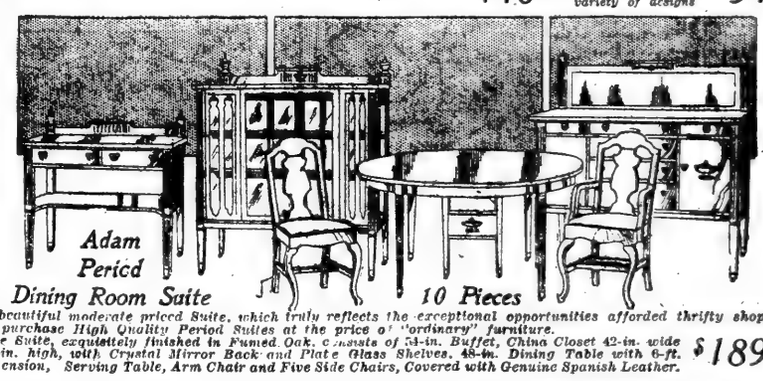
These Chairs are very artistic and well finished in mahogany. There are only a limited quantity to adorn the living room—and to be put to hard usage for a lifetime. Each $7.45



Adam Period Dining Room Suite 10 Pieces

A beautiful moderate priced Suite, which truly reflects the exceptional opportunities afforded thrifty shoppers to purchase High Quality Period Suites at the price of "ordinary" furniture. The Suite, exquisitely finished in Fumed Oak, consists of 54-in. Buffet, China Closet 42-in. wide 60-in. high, with Crystal Mirror Back and Plate Glass Shelves, 48-in. Dining Table with 6-ft. extension, Serving Table, Arm Chair and Five Side Chairs, Covered with Genuine Spanish Leather. $189.00

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44 in. long, copper trimmed, as illustrated.. $14.95

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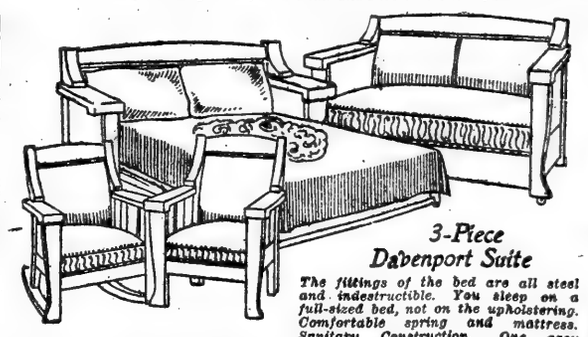

3-Piece Davenport Suite

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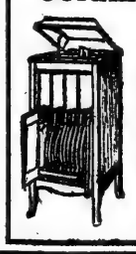

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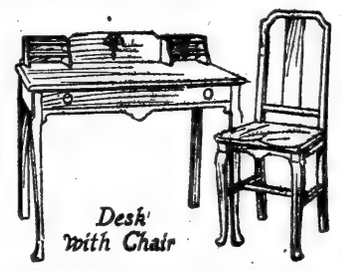

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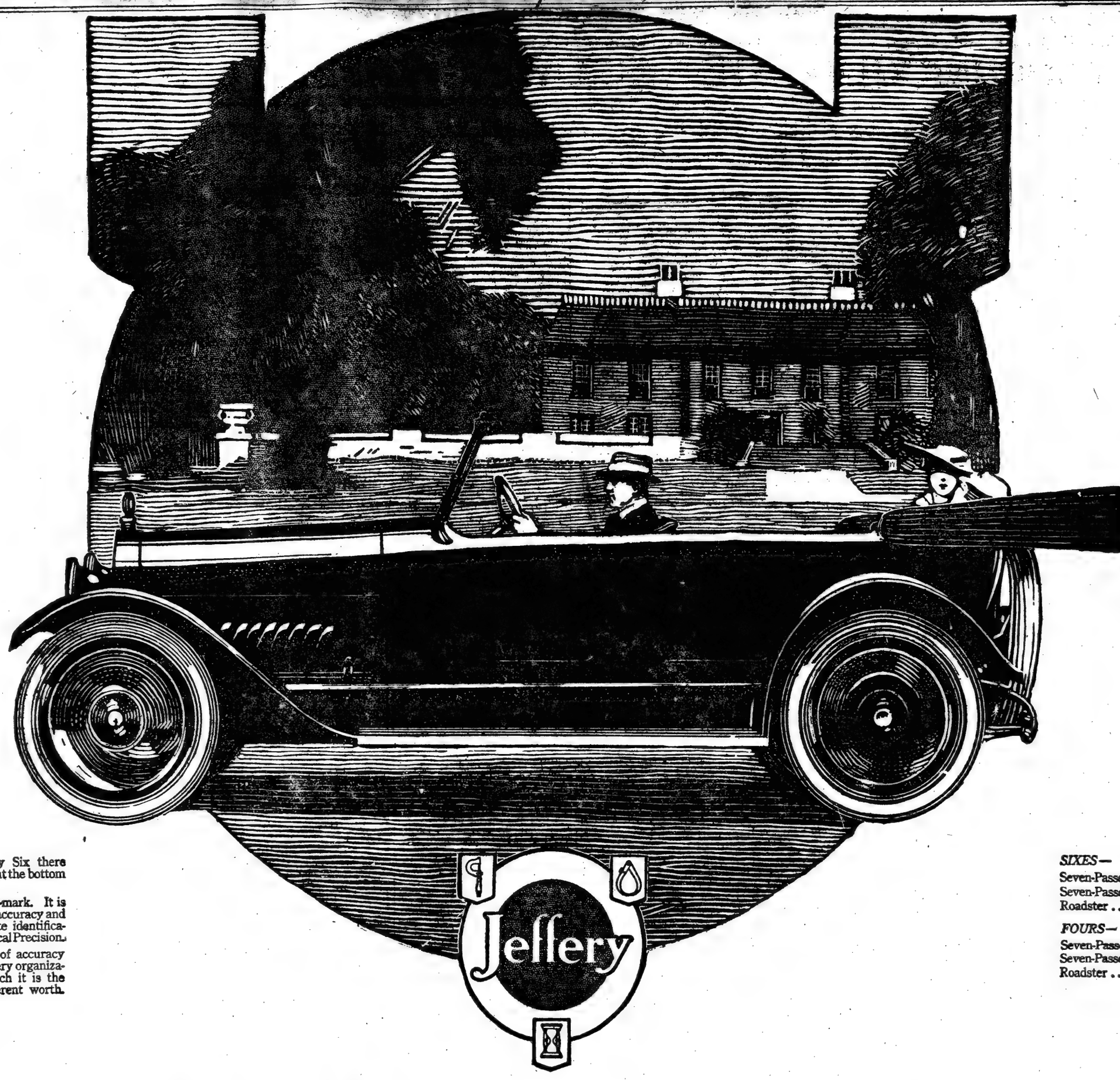

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Seven-Passenger Sedan	153[illegible]
Roadster	132[illegible]

FOURS—

Seven-Passenger Touring	$109[illegible]
Seven-Passenger Sedan	1260
Roadster	1065

F. O. B. Kenosha

The New Jeffery Six

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MEET this new Jeffery Six—the Car of Mechanical Precision. Stand back a bit. Take in the long, fashionably low lines—the rich, deep-toned Midnight Blue finish—22 times painted and varnished—all Jeffery-done—a gala attire that will always distinguish the car.

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You hear the price—Thirteen Sixty-Five!

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A motor *without vibration at any speed*—that is the engineers' triumph in the Car of Mechanical Precision. And such extraordinary smoothness, we are free to declare, is exclusive to Jeffery motors.

The inherently balanced oversized crankshaft is largely responsible for the wonderful softness of the motor, and is the result of tireless effort on the part of Jeffery engineers.

$1365 **Seven-Passenger Touring Model**
53 horsepower, 6-cylinder motor
125-inch wheelbase
(F. O. B. Kenosha)

Without Vibration

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The motor is without vibration at ANY speed.

This wonderful softness is largely the result of the inherently balanced oversized crankshaft—Jeffery engineers' contribution to the Car of Mechanical Precision.

All Jeffery motors are subjected to the most rigorous tests given in any factory.

Every motor, before being placed in its chassis, is subjected to longer and more severe tests than we have ever seen employed by any other maker.

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The new Six gives maximum service, asks minimum care. Rugged simplicity distinguishes the chassis construction. The car's honest make-up delights.

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Jeffery expansion, bringing doubled production this year, comes without sacrificing the Company's ideals of mechanical nicety.

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Poertner Motor Car Co., Inc.

1759 Broadway, at 56th St.
New York, N. Y.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM GROWING RAPIDLY

Great Increase in Number of Schools and Pupils During Recent Years—Principles Governing Teaching in These Institutions.

THE TIMES presents herewith an article on the functions of the Catholic schools and their place in the general educational system of the country, written by the Rev. John J. Wynne, editor of the Catholic Encyclopaedia. It had been announced previously that this article would be written by the Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, President of Fordham University. Before Father Mulry could complete his article he was suddenly called out of town. Father Wynne thereupon kindly consented to prepare the lucid and instructive article which follows.

Beginning with the first Sunday in September, and continuing on succeeding Sundays throughout the month, THE TIMES will resume the publication of its series of communications on preparedness instruction in the secondary schools which was inaugurated on Sunday, Aug. 6.

By THE REV. JOHN J. WYNNE, S. J.
Editor of the Catholic Encyclopaedia.

THERE are over 7,000 Catholic schools in the United States of every grade from the kindergarten to the university, and for every need, for the defective as well as for the normal; for teachers as well as for pupils; industrial, technical, professional, and seminaristic. There are besides night, club, settlement, social, and Summer schools, and a great number of teachers' institutes. The Catholic schools in Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico are not enumerated here.

In these 7,000 and more scholastic institutions there are over 1,700,000 pupils in attendance, of whom 1,497,949 were in the 5,588 schools of elementary grade at the beginning of the present school year in September, 1915. In the academies and colleges there are over 120,000; in the university and professional schools about 8,500; in the industrial and technical, 17,000; in seminaries, 6,200; in training schools, 9,000; in various institutions for dependent children about 30,000, besides several thousand in night, club, settlement, social, and Summer schools.

These vast numbers of students are housed in schools which in structure and equipment compare favorably with the public schools. With few exceptions the buildings are exclusively devoted to school purposes. In every instance they provide space for assembly room, library, laboratory. They are built according to municipal requirements, they are well lighted and heated, and they are conveniently located.

As a rule, the pupils of the elementary grades are Catholics, though quite frequently Protestant and Jewish parents seek admission for their children, which is always cordially granted. In the schools of secondary and higher grades there are always a fair number who are not members of the Catholic Church. In the professional school Catholics are often outnumbered by those of other creeds or of none at all.

Though admission is thus open to all, the greatest care is taken to admit no pupil that might be a detriment to the others. For these schools are private schools, and in sending children to them parents have a guarantee not only of the exceptionably good character of the teachers, but of fit companionship for their children as well.

The elementary and, in many instances, the high schools are free. There are no charges for tuition nor for textbooks, except in localities where public school pupils pay for these books. Nor is there any tax or system of collection by which the pupils or their parents would feel constrained to give something in return for their education.

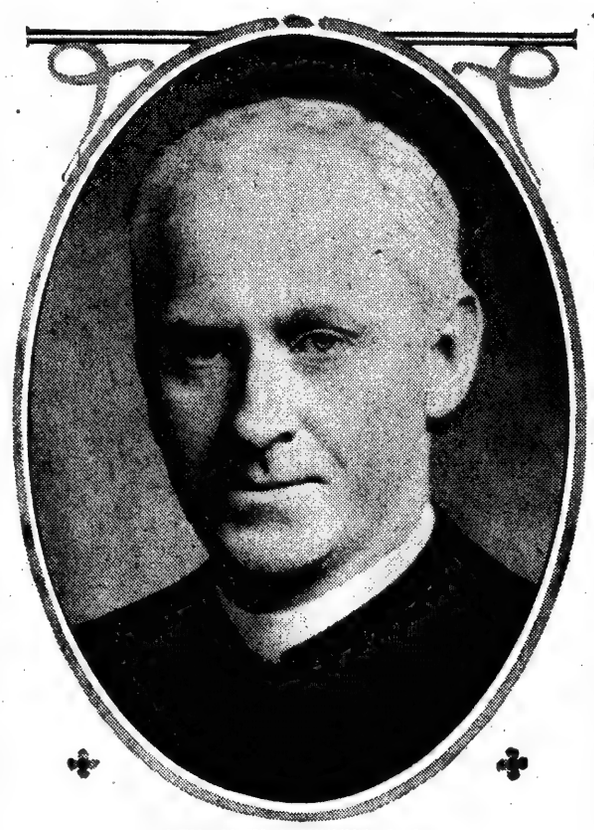
There is no national central bureau for the management of all these schools. Each diocese provides for its own. The Bishops of all the dioceses form the only competent body to regulate the elementary and high schools. They also form the controlling body of the Catholic University at Washington. The colleges, professional schools, and other universities are under their several Boards of Trustees and Faculties.

There is a Catholic Educational Association in the United States composed of members of all the scholastic institutions and working through special committees for the various grades or classes of schools. This association meets annually, and, although it exercises no control over the schools, its suggestions are as a rule adopted. Gradually also a number of Catholic academies, especially for girls, are affiliating with the Catholic University, with a view to introducing uniform courses of study and of obtaining entrance certificates. Still neither of these agencies is authorized to regulate Catholic schools.

In each of the 111 Catholic dioceses in the United States one or more school Superintendents, with a diocesan school board, regulate the teaching in the Catholic elementary and high schools. They visit and inspect the schools, formulate programs of study, draw up examination papers, and see that all State or local regulations for education are observed by the heads of the schools and teachers.

For co-operation with the schools of the State, or district, is a primary principle with Catholic Bishops, school Superintendents, and all concerned in the Catholic school system. Not only do they derive authorization from the State authorities when this is required, but they conform also to State or local programs of study; use as far as possible the same textbooks as the public schools, and prepare the pupils for such examinations as may entitle them to certificates for entrance into normal, training, or professional schools. The Catholic schools in New York State are enrolled under the Board of Regents; in California they comply with requirement of preparing pupils for admission to the State University; in Nebraska they are accredited by the State University, and three of them are recognized by the State for normal and training work; in Washington two sisters' schools are ranked as normal schools by the State.

Perhaps the clearest way of establishing the fact of the co-operation of the Catholic with the public school system is to show here two-time schedules, one of a Catholic school in Michigan City, Ind., and one of a public school in the District of Columbia. Any Catholic school in the United States can be compared with any public school by this same test, and the studies will not materially differ, except that in the Catholic school a certain number of hours are devoted each year to teaching religion, and that, even not counting the extra time so employed, the total hours in the schedule of the Catholic school exceed the totals for the public school.



REV. JOHN J. WYNNE, S. J.

This co-operation with the school system of the State prevails not only in the elementary grades but in the high schools, academies, and to a great extent in the colleges. In all the studies are the same; in the Catholic schools the hour totals exceed those of the public schools; and, besides this excess, in all the Catholic schools a liberal number of hours are devoted to the study of religion.

In what does this study of religion consist? In the lowest grades the children are taught their prayers and their catechism. As they advance they are familiarized with the services of the Church, and taught to give reasons for their belief in God, in His law, in free-will, immortality, the reward of virtue, the punishment of sin; in Jesus Christ as God and Redeemer, in His sacred teachings, in His Church and sacraments. In the secondary schools and colleges they learn the history of other religions besides Christianity; the origin and differences of the Christian sects; the arguments for agnosticism, deism, rationalism, and how to answer them; the part Christianity has taken in the civilization of the human race; and all through the classes they are taught that religion is not merely doctrine but also morality, and that it gives the very best motives for observing the law of God and every law that regulates human life and conduct.

In this way religion is not treated as a thing apart from other interests in life, but as the very fountain and source of what is best in life. It is taught not merely by lesson and recitation during the hours assigned for it, but by example and practice all through the day and every day in the year. If truth be inculcated it is because the child is taught to worship God as the God of truth; if diligence be insisted upon, it is because of the primal ordinance that God requires man to eat his bread in the sweat of his brow; if mutual respect, forbearance, affection are recommended, it is because they see in one another human beings made to the image and likeness of God. And all this can be, and is, taught in the recreation as well as in the class room; in the laboratory as well as in the chapel. There is no better trial ground of patience, modesty, honesty, than a recitation in history, syntax, or algebra.

It is all very well to declaim about the Golden Rule, about brotherhood of man, about love of country. Unless the thirty or forty pupils in a class are grounded in these in their hourly dealings with one another they will be mere phrases without meaning.

It is a fine thing to speak of respect for authority and for the rights of others. Such respect may be latent in the human heart. It needs to be evoked and cultivated, and only practice, long and arduous, can make it a lasting and potent trait of character. Now, how is such practice possible unless the child is taught to realize that all authority, of parent, teacher, employer, civil or ecclesiastical official, comes from God?

To teach religion in this manner requires men and women of character as well as of scholarship. Mere book acquaintance with religious doctrine, or lip repetition of the same, will not do. Religion conceived and applied in this way is part and parcel of human life. No one who has not vitalized it in conduct can hope to teach it properly. In Germany the Government assigns priests as a rule for this function. In this country there are not enough priests for parish work, let alone for teaching school. For every active priest there are over 1,000 persons to be looked after in the parishes. Priests can and do superintend the teaching in the schools, but that is all.

To supply the 40,000 or more teachers needed in the elementary schools there are communities of men and women, brothers and sisters, as they are known, who give their lives to this work, with no other consideration but the religious formation of the child and with no remuneration but the cost of their food and lodging, about $300 a year. These teachers are in great number graduates of Catholic academies or other schools. They are carefully selected, well-trained for their task in their own normal schools, kept up to standard continually by means of Summer schools and teachers' institutes, and applied unreservedly, and without the slightest occasion of distraction, to their vocation of teaching. With no care or concern about their immediate or future support, with nothing to dissipate their attention, they can devote themselves to the individual formation of their pupils, in or out of the classroom, and, as all educationalists know, this is the only way in which a teacher can form others. There are, of course, many excellent teachers in these schools, besides the members of communities, but these form nine-tenths of the teaching body.

Incidentally, the self-sacrifice of this army of devoted men and women solves another problem, besides providing for the religious formation and educational training of the pupils, the problem of maintaining the schools. The buildings are numerous and expensive. The property and edifices are valued at over $100,000,000. The cost per pupil for the year is about $10. Although it is not easy to estimate precisely the amount thus expended every year, the expense and interest alone would exceed $20,000,000. This is less than one-half the cost of educating an equal number of pupils in the public schools. This money is raised by ordinary church collections and by occasional entertainments.

It should not be inferred, however, that the quality of the education imparted in a Catholic school is inferior because it costs less. This impression used to prevail among Catholics as well as others, but it has gradually been removed by the manner in which pupils in the Catholic schools acquit themselves in examinations, and by the satisfaction they give employers. They have never failed to satisfy the tests of our own Regents' examinations in the State. In this city they have won their places in Hunter College, often with distinction. In Illinois they have as a rule obtained teachers' positions more numerously and with better showing than pupils trained in the public schools. There is no inherent reason why they should not hold their own with other children; on the contrary, the religious motive and the unremitting personal attention they receive should, other things equal, enable them to master their subjects thoroughly.

Those who regulate, as well as those who teach in Catholic schools, are not accustomed to think of competing with the public schools. Now and then there is a friendly competition, but it is never motived by antagonism. Occasionally some one speaks of the public schools as godless, but that does not mean that every Catholic is prompted to detract the good work they are doing. Surely it would bring censure on any teacher in the Catholic schools to speak disparagingly of a public school or of its pupils.

Many a Catholic priest and Bishop has received his education in these schools, and vast numbers of their teachers have been educated in Catholic schools. There is no occasion for mutual mistrust or antagonism between the two systems. It is rare to find a public school Principal or teacher who does not appreciate the value of religion in education and deplore the fact that it is not practicable to provide for the proper religious training of every child.

For the Sunday school is not enough, and the home is not always so circumstanced that it can provide thorough and systematic training of this sort. Even an extra hour or so added to the ordinary school time every day, as advocated by some who favor the Gary system, will not satisfy the needs of the children. To be effective religion must be an integral part of any school course, and it must be taught by those who live it in experience as well as by profession.

To say that it is impossible to make it part of an educational course is proved false by the fact that in over 7,000 educational institutions it is a part, and taught in such a manner as to influence the conduct of the pupils. Why claim that it must be forever ostracized in common school programs of study, because it is impossible to teach any one religion that will satisfy all? Is it possible to teach any one system of philosophy that will satisfy all? Or, is there any course of history that will satisfy all? Those who appreciate its value find no difficulty in determining how to teach it.

It is admitted on all sides that Catholics have found a way of giving religious formation to their children. They did not do so without sacrifice and hardship; but they have been amply rewarded. They know now what influence it is that keeps their homes together, not scattered by divorce and not depleted of children. They know also why it is their churches are never empty during divine service, and why in most churches several services are necessary to satisfy congregation after congregation. It used to be predicted that as the generations of immigrants with their Old World faith disappeared, the new generation born on this soil would be indifferent, if not creedless. Owing to the Catholic school the prediction has been more than falsified as each new generation appears.

The Catholic school system is now strongly established throughout the country, and it is growing rapidly in number and organization. In 1910 there were 4,845 Catholic schools; in five years there were 1,043 more. Then there were 1,237,251 pupils; now there are 260,698 more, and the signs are that they will grow still more rapidly and solidly during the next five years. No intelligent Catholic now questions the wisdom of the system or begrudges the sacrifice it requires; nor is there now the pressure that thirty years ago was often exercised from without Catholic circles to prevail on parents to shun the Catholic and patronize the public school.

The old prejudices against the Catholic school as being "poor," or "parish," or "parochial"; as segregating the Catholic child from the Protestant; as raising a barrier between future citizens; as alienating their pupils from the Republic; as inculcating disloyalty, have happily disappeared from well-informed minds. Instead those who know these schools are convinced that they inspire not only respect but reverence for authority, and that they breed a spirit of self-sacrifice.

In many of these schools the military drill is part of the course. Citizens of New York do not forget that among the heroes of Vera Cruz was one who was buried with military honors by the students of the Catholic College he had left but a year before. All the basic elements of preparedness are found in a Catholic school, and it would not be difficult to apply in every one of them the maxims of Cardinal Gibbons on universal training and preparation for the defense of this country.

TIME SCHEDULE OF A TYPICAL PARISH SCHOOL, MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA.

	1st grade.	2d grade.	3d grade.	4th grade.	5th grade.	6th grade.	7th grade.	8th grade.
Writing	150	150	150	150	120	120	120	120
Spelling	150	150	150	90	90	60	60	60
Reading and literature	240	240	210	150	150	150	150	150
Language and composition	150	150	150	210	...	...	...	...
Grammar and composition	...	...	...	...	210	60	210	240
History and civics	...	...	...	...	60	120	150	150
Geography	...	...	150	150	150	120	90	90
Mathematics—								
Arithmetic	270	270	240	210	240	240	240	120
Algebra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Physiology	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	90
Music	150	150	120	90	90	60	60	60
Drawing	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Needlework	...	...	...	60	60	60	60	60
German	...	...	...	...	...	150	150	150
Supplementary	150	150	150	90	...	...	...	...
Total minutes per week	1,280	1,280	1,380	1,200	1,230	1,260	1,410	1,470

TIME SCHEDULE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	1st grade.	2d grade.	3d grade.	4th grade.	5th grade.	6th grade.	7th grade.	8th grade.
Writing	60	75	90	75	50	50	15	15
Spelling and word analysis	...	...	60	60	60	60	60	80
Reading and literature	300	320	240	200	200	120	120	90
Language and composition	50	100	120	120	120	150	...	...
Grammar and composition	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	240
History and civics	75	75	75	75	90	120	150	120
Geography	...	...	90	150	150	150	150	150
Mathematics—								
Arithmetic	90	100	150	150	200	200	200	150
Algebra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Physiology	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Music	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Drawing, art construction	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
M. T. and household arts	...	...	60	60	60	90	90	90
Science	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	60
Physical culture	50	50	75	75	75	75	75	75
Nature study	75	75	75	75	75	...	...	...
Unassigned time	85	90	140	135	95	100	55	45
Total minutes per week	950	1,050	1,340	1,340	1,340	1,340	1,340	1,370

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Results of Concentration

The following records were obtained by the application of the principles of concentration. A boy of 15 who had studied in a well-known New York school for seven years without passing a single subject made the record indicated below in nine months:

In September, 1915, after taking concentration courses for five weeks at this school, he passed the Princeton examination as follows:		In January, 1916, he passed:	
Elementary Algebra	C	English, 4 years	75
Intermediate Algebra	C	French, 3 years	60
Plane Geometry	B	Latin, 3 years	75
English A.	C	Solid Geometry	62
		American History	60

In June, 1916, he completed his college entrance work by passing the college board examinations.

Elementary Latin Composition	76	
Advanced Latin Composition	80	
Virgil and Sight Prose	64	(Studied 4½ months)
German, A.	62	
Trigonometry	63	(Studied 6 weeks)
Physics	64	(Studied 4½ months)

Another student, 16 years old, made the following subjects in eight months:

In January, 1916, he passed:		In June, 1916, he passed the College Entrance Examination Board, as follows:	
English, 3 years	60	Elementary Latin Composition	85
Latin, 3 years	75	Virgil Sight Poetry (Studied only 4½ months)	64
Intermediate Algebra	77	Advanced Latin Composition	84
Plane Geometry	76	Intermediate French	62
		Trigonometry	77

Comparison shows the value of Concentration

English and Composition	45	Virgil and Sight Reading	30
Literature	30	Elementary German	53
Latin Grammar	45	Algebra	25
Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	38
Chemistry	39		

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:

English Grammar & Composition	60	Elementary Algebra, Complete	66
English Literature	74	Chemistry	60
Elementary German	63	*Cicero and Sight Reading	75
Intermediate German	60	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	65	*Advanced Latin Composition	75
Plane Geometry	67	*For Harvard.	
American History	60		

Our records are not confined to one or two students. Below is the June record of two brothers. The work of the younger (16) is given on the left; that of the elder (17) on the right.

Elementary Algebra	90	Elementary Algebra	75
French (4 years)	75	French (4 years)	80
Spanish (3 years)	86	Spanish (3 years)	86
Plane Geometry	90	Plane Geometry	72

Applications will be received up to Oct. 1st for a course of lectures on Concentration to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. These lectures will be of special interest to doctors, teachers, lawyers, and business men.

A school for boys under 14 will be opened Oct. 2d at 270 West 72d St., corner of West End Ave.

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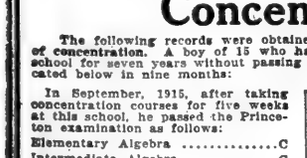

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ITALIAN GIRL FIRST IN SCHOOL RANK

Leads the List of Scholarship Winners in Manhattan and the Bronx.

HOPES TO TEACH LANGUAGES

Nearest Competitors Are the Daughter of a Manager and Son of an Immigrant Jeweler.

Of the three pupils who made the highest grades in the last term in New York's high schools the first two are girls. One of the three is herself an immigrant, another is the son of immigrants to this country. The third is the daughter of parents both of whom were born in New York City. These three brightest pupils, whose names headed the list of scholarship winners made public during the week by the State Board of Education in Albany and printed in full in last Tuesday's TIMES, present an interesting study in the sociology and democracy of New York's public schools.

Heading the list of all of the high school pupils in Manhattan and the Bronx was Louisa Viggiani of 443 East 116th Street. Louisa is 16 years old, she was born in Southern Italy and was brought to this country by her parents when she was three years old. Her grade percentage for the four years she was in high school was 95.99. Like her closest rival in the list, Marie Weston of 330 West Ninety-fifth Street, Louisa is the oldest child in her family. Each of the girls has two brothers and two sisters. But there the similarity stops.

The Italian girl lives on the third floor of an old brownstone house in a block congested with foreigners, east of First Avenue. A large family lives on each floor, and the front steps as well as the stairway inside the house—for, of course, there is no elevator—is usually crowded with playing children.

In this atmosphere the girl, who outranked all other pupils in the city's high schools, carried on her studies during the four years that she was a pupil at the Hunter College High School Annex at Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue. It was a coincidence that the second pupil on the list was a pupil at this same school and a classmate of the Italian.

Louisa Viggiani spent the greater part of the day that the announcement of the scholarships was made public away from her home. A reporter stopped at the house in the morning, and Louisa bashfully said she didn't want to be "interviewed." Then she escaped as soon as possible to visit a friend for the rest of the day. She is a slender little girl, slightly over five feet in height and wears glasses. She is determined to take the full four-year course at Hunter College. The State scholarship entitles the holder to $100 a year for four years. Her father is not of the laboring class, but received a good education in Italy before he came to this country, and is now employed in a publishing house in this city. He makes his home in the crowded upper east side house. It is said there, so that he can afford to give all five of his children an education.

Plans to Teach Languages.

Louisa's present ambition is to become a teacher. She outrivaled her fellow-pupils in languages. Probably a dozen are spoken in the block in which she lives. At Hunter College she plans to continue to study languages, and later to teach them to other children.

A few doors from Riverside Drive, on Ninety-fifth Street, in a large apartment house that, after coming from the brownstone building with the plaster peeling off around its doorway, appears almost palatial, the girl second on the list lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Weston, and her younger brothers and sisters. Her percentage was 94.29. Marie's is a more novel ambition. She wants to become an architect. She excelled in mathematics and geometry at school, and she thinks that apartment houses, for instance, planned mostly by masculine architects, wouldn't be quite so boxlike and unhomelike if women had more to do with their planning. Marie's father is the manager of a wholesale house downtown, and the girl, like her Italian classmate, has spent most of her evenings at home studying. She hasn't taken a vacation yet this Summer, having attended a special Summer course in Latin at her high school after the regular term had ended. She, too, plans to take the full four-year course at Hunter College. She has a little brother, who was racing about the apartment when a reporter called. The youngster asserted that the record made by "sis" in high school wasn't anything compared with the record he will make when he gets there. Then he confided that afterward he is going to be a sailor.

Wants to be an Electrician.

The person to receive 94.24, the third highest percentage for scholarship during the four years at high school and the highest of all among the boys, was Alexander Greenberg. He is a tall, sallow youth of 16, the son of Nathan Greenberg, proprietor of a little jewelry repair shop over a delicatessen store at 1,015 Third Avenue. The shop is a few doors from Sixtieth Street, and you walk up an uncarpeted stairway to get to it. A bell rings when the door is opened, and somebody hurries from a back room to see what you want, for the family, composed of three sons and Mr. and Mrs. Greenberg, live in the rooms back of the shop. The father was born in Russia, the mother in Germany, and the sons in Brooklyn.

Alexander is the only one of the three who was not a first child. He has one elder brother, Solomon, who was graduated from high school last year and was listed among those making the highest averages, but was not high enough to win one of the scholarships. The older brother studied dentistry last year and hopes to be able to continue his course next term. Neither boy is taking any vacation this Summer; instead both are working in a picture frame shop on East Fifty-ninth Street.

"The jewelry business is very poor at present," the father explained. "I hope it will be possible for the boys to continue their schooling, but I can't tell yet. Maybe business will improve before school opens. Maybe Alexander will get the Pulitzer scholarship also. The two together would make it possible for him to continue."

In one of the rooms back of the jeweler's shop are several complicated looking "toys" with which Alexander plays after he gets home from work in the picture frame shop, where he is making $7 a week. These are home-made electrical appliances. His ambition is to study electrical engineering at Columbia University. In length of years, at any rate, his is the most difficult aim of the three, for it is a six-year instead of a four-year university course which he has picked out.

"A Little Bit of Fluff."

Walter W. Ellis's farce, "A Little Bit of Fluff," originally produced in the Criterion Theatre, London, was presented last night in the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre with several members of the original company in the cast. A review of the piece will be printed in THE TIMES tomorrow.

What's That You Say?

Jane Cowl will begin her second season in "Common Clay" next Saturday night at the Bronx Opera House. Miss Cowl will continue in her old rôle until time for her appearance in a new comedy.

The Frolic's Farewell.

The present edition of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" atop the New Amsterdam will be withdrawn after two more weeks. A new production is in preparation.

QUESTIONS RARE BOOK FIND.

Correspondent Casts Doubt on the "Dance of Death" Volume.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The illustrated article "Rare Book Find May Solve Old Controversy," in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES on Aug. 6, attracted my attention with a pleasant anticipation. The three beautiful reproductions would have been enough to make Dibdin sit up from his comfortable resting place and pour over the xylographed page of THE TIMES in wondrous admiration. But, alas! the reading of the descriptive article by the overenthusiastic author demolished my brightest hopes of feeding my curiosity on something really rare.

The author, at the beginning of his article, says that the "quaint-looking book has just been identified not only as a copy of one of the famous 'Book of Hours' of the early part of the Middle Ages, but as the original breviary of Saint Nortbert"! Middle Ages is an elastic form of fixing a date, but further down his first great mistake in identification becomes more apparent even to the most innocent in rare book lore, when he says: "It is astonishing that this book, which contains first impressions of an original series of the 'Dance of Death,' has in nearly 750 years of its existence apparently never been critically examined by any person who had a proper knowledge in such matters," &c.

It is indeed astonishing that the author of the article should overlook the fact that by placing the printing of the book (for it is a printed book) 750 years back, it would have been printed in the year 1166 or thereabout, that is, in round figures 300 years before the invention of printing by Gutenberg and Fust Company, who invented the art of printing by movable types, between the years 1442 and 1450. No books of earlier date printed with types ever existed to the knowledge of man. It is true there are in existence to this day what are called block books, but that is a matter foreign to this question. This much will suffice to upset the identification of the book as having been printed 750 years ago.

Another important fact which will show how grossly erroneous is the statement of the writer in supposing that the book was printed 750 years ago, is the wood-cut illustrations in the text and surrounding border, which are finely and delicately delineated. That means that artisans perfect in the art of wood engraving were employed to execute the wood cuts. We may safely suppose, then, that such an art was already well developed and carried to a high degree of perfection at the time of the printing of this book.

Now, to my best information, the art of wood engraving for xylography was invented around 1400, and remained rather inactive for upward of fifty years, when in connection with the newly invented art of printing by movable types it took up an ascending and gradual progress of usefulness, especially in the illustration and embellishment of printed books and in the reproduction of masterpieces of the great painters.

Albert Dürer, who lived between the years 1470 and 1528, for instance, learned the art of copper engraving from Buon Martini and greatly surpassed him, and then took up wood engraving. He has been deservedly called the greatest promoter of the art of wood engraving, and with him began the golden age of that art. Dürer began to engrave on wood about 1510, when that art was already in vogue to a certain extent and practiced by lesser artists, but I doubt if it was used to embellish books before 1480, although it was used about 1400, and thereafter in increasing degree. This, therefore, settles the supposition and identification of the supposed wood engraving and printing of the twelfth century.

Concerning the wood cuts depicting the so-called "Dance of Death," they will not solve any old controversy on the subject or perhaps reopen a new one, in my judgment, for there is none to solve and none to reopen.

Holbein painted his "Dance of Death" like many other less famous ones. Dürer also painted and engraved a "Dance of Death." Not all were attributed to Holbein, although the "Dance of Death" at Basle was once attributed to him, but, according to my information, it was finally decided that Holbein was only called to restore it when the elements threatened to destroy it, and for that purpose prepared forty miniatures finely finished in colors and ready to be copied either by him or others. The precious codex of those forty miniatures by Holbein for the restoration of the "Dance of Death" of Basle were in 1859 in the possession of an Italian collector, Giuseppe Vallardi of Milan. To my knowledge are attributed to Holbein only those that really belonged to him. But, of course, there are those of other painters not attributed to Holbein at this time or long ago. Peignot, F. Douce, Massmann, Jubinal, Naumann, Smith, Kastner, Fortoul, &c., wrote extensively on the subject.

In the Middle Ages, when the European countries were continually devastated by wars and pestilences, the people thus oppressed could not hope for anything else but death. Therefore it was natural that the artists of the time should be influenced by circumstances to depict death in all its phases, in appropriate and inappropriate places, and also to keep before the powerful a sort of threat in the shape of death, to which even they had to bow their crowned heads.

So it came that "Dances of Death" became popular in many countries of old Europe, and in time the wall paintings of tombs, chapels, public places, &c., were copied and transferred, so to speak, to the decoration of books. Coming down to the present day, since the beginning of the European conflict we have witnessed many newspapers and magazines decorated with caricatures and pictures of death in different forms.

The book is most probably one of the many editions of Books of Hours printed at Paris between the years 1490 and 1555, by one of the following printers: S. Vostre, T. Kerver, Hardowyn, Tory, Pigouchet, or Verard, who printed a long list of editions of Books of Hours for the use of different congregations, and for the Catholic faithful in general, nearly all of them ornamented with identical wood cuts.

The book in question has strong indications of being an S. Vostre publication of no earlier date than 1500; in fact, Simon Vostre has editions, which I have seen, dated 1508, 1510, 1512, with the same sixty-six pictures of the "Dance of Death." Other editions had as many as 114, other and earlier editions less. The late Robert Hoe had from all the printers and of several editions upward of fifty beautiful copies, nearly all of them finished by hand coloring or illuminations. The copy illustrated in THE TIMES, while not common, is certainly an imperfect copy of no great importance, either historically or artistically.

J. A. SCARINZI.

New York, Aug. 10, 1916.

[According to the author of the article which is criticised, the book in question appears to have been printed from solid blocks, cut in wood, long before the invention of movable type.]

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TEAM WORK MARKS CLEVELAND CHARITY

Secretary of Federation Has No Fear of Conditions Similar to Those Here.

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Catholics, Protestants, and Jews Are Working Together in Complete Harmony.

Cleveland is taking precautions to prevent just such a condition in her private charitable institutions as was shown by the recent charities investigation here. Charles Whiting Williams, Executive Secretary of the Cleveland Federation for Charity and Philanthropy, who is here on business, said yesterday that he believed that under the system used in Cleveland such conditions as were disclosed here would be impossible there. The federation represented by Mr. Williams has fifty-seven individual charities affiliated with it. It was organized in 1913 with a view of organizing the charitable enterprises there, planning the relief work to be done, and systematizing the appeals for funds. It also aims to insure that there will be no duplication and disorganization of relief work.

"Cleveland," said Mr. Williams, "has been working to prevent just such a mixup of her charities as was disclosed here. Our federation is organized so as to avoid any controversy as to religious effort in alleviating suffering, and we have in the organization and working in complete understanding and sympathy nine Roman Catholic institutes and forty-eight under various Protestant and Jewish control. On the board of thirty we have Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish representation.

"Inspections are careful, and they are constantly being made by the federation's Committee on Methods and Co-operation. This committee gives attention and study also to modern methods in charitable endeavor. It aims to bring about co-ordination of methods inside the walls and co-operation outside. The various religious organizations are working successfully together through the home finding department of the Humane Society, which is one of the affiliated organizations. This department takes great care in the finding of suitable homes. Catholic children are placed in carefully selected Catholic homes, and Jewish children and Protestant children are placed with due care to religious beliefs. The Bishop's House has passed through the federation thousands of children that have been placed in Catholic orphanages by it. I recite this simply to show that the religious organizations are working through the federation.

"The reason why there are mix-ups such as you have here is, in my opinion, because the charity organizations are putting in too much time in putting the dough in donations through pressure appeals to a few philanthropists. We think that increased publicity is needed in the charity business if there would be an avoidance of scandal, just as publicity is of value in the street-car business or in any other line of endeavor.

"The fifty-seven organizations in the federation are classified under four heads, the first including those 'to restore destitute families to self-support, aid the needy, and comfort the friendless'; the second group is of those 'to aid orphaned and needy children'; the third 'to furnish educational and recreational opportunities'; the fourth, 'to heal the sick and the crippled.' The motto is 'Team Work for a Better Cleveland.'

"The first step in team work is making giving easier, and one step in this direction is to centralize the collection of funds, thereby sparing the donors the annoyance of repeated requests, and decreasing the cost of separate advertising for gifts and collecting money. The Chamber of Commerce, the City's Welfare Department, and the Federation of Churches are co-operating closely with the federation and are obtaining a maximum of results.

"Our Publicity Bureau is well organized, and is bringing a wonderful return. Besides the newspaper publicity, we have a Lecture Bureau of 160 social workers. We supply photographs and we make lantern slides for the use of our lecturers. We supplement this by a window poster service and the use of church bulletin boards. Since 1913 we have reduced the cost of getting money one-third and have increased the gifts to the affiliated charities by 50 per cent. We have increased operating efficiency by 2 per cent., as shown by a decrease in expenses of $25,000. Our main purpose in this work is the social education of the public. We believe that preventative work cannot be done, no matter how efficient the organizations, unless they are backed by intelligent public opinion."

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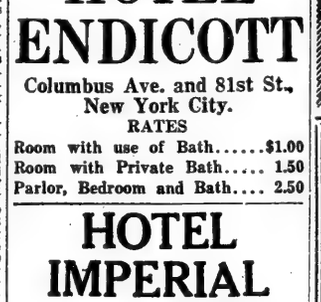

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SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

"The Happy Ending"

THE Happy Ending," a fantasy playing in terms of spiritualism with the faith and hope that death is but a joyous release, was presented last Monday evening by Arthur Hopkins at the Shubert Theatre. Last night it was discreetly withdrawn, and some time in September it is to try its fortunes on the road. Exquisitely staged, the richer here and there for some delightful and quite heart-warming conceits, and achieving in its last ten minutes one of the most splendid and exalted scenes the American stage has known in years, the play was none the less woefully commonplace in its text, and—above all—almost totally lacking in dramatic force. It is sad that Mr. Hopkins could not have had at his command the experience, money, and artistic resources here revealed when he had such a manuscript to embody as "The Poor Little Rich Girl."

The unsocial few (including some of the reviewers) who so far forgot their obligations as to retreat before the end of the play had been worsted by some exceptionally tedious scenes, but they missed thereby the happy ending. And missing that, they never really saw "The Happy Ending." It was the scene where the piteous Princess died. From this side the door that guarded the sickroom, in the grim and stately palace, you could hear the worried murmur of her people and the call of the baffled doctor for oxygen. And you knew it was all in vain. For the storm had passed, the great windows were opened to admit a flood of glorious light, and the little white scout from the hereafter stood waiting at the top of the broad steps. The very palace was transformed as, out of the beyond, to the gleeful shouts of a host of garland-bearing children, came the dead Queen and the dead lover to welcome the Princess home. Out of the sickroom, up the broad stairs, out of the melancholy palace forever they led her, and at the end you saw just this triumphal procession silhouetted against a golden sky. It was uplifting. And for this final moment the work of playwright, players, decorator, and composer was brought into that perfect harmony which is the director's finest achievement—his very reason for existence. Mr. Hopkins may be proud of this moment: it will linger in the memories of those who saw it years after they have forgotten all the stuff that is now outliving "The Happy Ending" on Broadway.

To the many incidental beauties in this lifeless play Robert Edmond Jones made the richest contribution. His stage pictures for the last act have never been surpassed in New York. While it is true that the somewhat overbearing opulence of the Urban decorations is overbearing partly because it is unfamiliar, nevertheless Mr. Jones has what Mr. Urban lacks, a capacity for making his work loyally serve the play at every moment. The importance of this work is inadequately expressed when it is described merely as an improvement. The difference between Mr. Jones and his contemporaries on the one hand and most of the "scenic artists" of the preceding generation on the other is more than the difference between fine art and less fine art. It is the difference between fine art and nothing at all.

The helpfulness of Eugen Haile's pleasing score was somewhat dissipated by the necessity of interposing a large orchestra between the stage and the small audience. The inescapable sight of the director, brandishing his baton in bulky silhouette against the play, made you sigh for some such remote and invisible orchestra as, from beyond and above the stage, played the music for "Caliban" last May.

Of the excellent cast, this playgoer would pay his respects to Irby Marshall, Reggie Sheffield, Cecil Yapp, Clyde North, J. Palmer Collins, William Gilmore, and Arthur Fitzgerald. Also to a whole stageful of enchanting children. Some testy fellows complained next day of their shrill and nasal contributions. It was such an unharmonious uproar as comes to you on Spring days when you leave your window open near some public school yard at recess time—to some of us the dearest music in the world.

And in passing, it may be as well to sift out the facts from the extraordinarily varied statements put in circulation concerning the identity of the Macphersons, who wrote the play. They have been described as two sisters and as man and wife. They have even been identified as Mr. and Mrs. Jean du Rocher. As a matter of fact, "The Happy Ending" was written by Miss La Macpherson and her brother, Jean du Rocher Macpherson. It is quite true that these two have been completing the works planned by a sister now dead. It is quite true that Miss Macpherson received some of the material for "The Happy Ending" from her sister on her deathbed. It is equally true that she believes herself in present communication and collaboration with her sister's spirit and that she has not consented to any change in the script without first consulting this spirit. The works of the Macphersons thus far exhibited in New York—"Evidence," "The King of Nowhere," and "The Happy Ending"—do not suggest that they have any imperious call to write for the theatre.

The Insufficient Yardstick.

IT will always be a matter of surprise to many of us that Arthur Hopkins should have been willing to lavish so beautiful and so costly a mounting on such a dubious work as "The Happy Ending." Of course, his own heart, like that of Ada Rehan, who brought the manuscript to America, was captured by some of the immensely cheering incidents the play contained.

Doubtless he did employ his own handy calipers, which he has always found a helpful but by no means infallible guide in the quest of the golden play. You may remember that for this page in January of last year Mr. Hopkins wrote an interesting, much discussed, and widely reprinted article on that burning question—"How to Pick a Popular Play." Therein, as his contribution to play reading—that most unscientific of all modern activities—he explained his own method. There were four ingredients—novelty, human interest, acting opportunity, and producing opportunity—which he would always seek in every script, and which, rated in normal strength at 25, would establish an acceptable play as valued at 100. Thus he estimated "Within the Law" at 145, "The Poor Little Rich Girl" at 200, and "On Trial" (another of his own selections) at 190. And at that time he gave this pocket-sized report on the Macpherson play, which even then he was planning for production. It was this:

Novelty	60
Human interest	50
Acting opportunity	40
Producing opportunity	60
	210

"You may check me up on this next Fall," he said. "I hope I am right."

And indeed, except that the acting opportunity was a trifle overestimated, this seems to have been a discerning evaluation of certain elements in "The Happy Ending." So that obviously the measuring scale was incomplete. Mr. Hopkins should have included in his computations these factors:

Lack of dramatic force	—125
Adverse conditions, (excessive heat, imperfect acoustics, &c.)	— 15

Which would have brought him a total of 70, and so given him pause. Or perhaps these measurements should be taken only after you have quite decided that the script before you is a play at all. For if it lack dramatic life, you will produce it at your peril. That is the element common to nearly all plays, to "Justice" and "Peter Pan" and "Nellie, the Beautiful Cloak Model." It is the element to which Dr. Eliot would respond in a piece on the Bowery and the little newsboy to a piece in Mr. Ames's playhouse. It is the great constant in the problem of the theatre.

And so, if "The Happy Ending" has had to go, it was not because it was too good for New York. Nonsense. It was because it was not good enough. It is to be hoped there will not be much dwelling—as there has been in the lobby chatter all week—on Mr. Hopkins's "courage" in producing this play. For that matter it took "courage" to produce "Yvette."

Our First-Nighters.

SEVERAL of the papers next day chronicled the insignificant fact that a large number of persons walked out of the Shubert last Monday evening before the play was done. It is the occasional way of Broadway and recalls Louis N. Parker's gentle rebuke.

"An American audience," he wrote, "is the most courteous audience in the world. The booing of the London gallery is unimaginable. If the play be a failure, you will hear no opinion to that effect, but you will find that during the later acts the audience has melted softly and steadily into thin air. Such an occasion is like a performance of Haydn's Farewell Symphony, and at the close the author is the only person left in the auditorium, unless he may have had the good sense to be the first to go."

Yet a growing acquaintance with the first-night audience that shows up at the majority of our theatres deepens the conviction that such an exodus is not necessarily uncomplimentary. Whenever our playwrights and producers wish for the sake of the material they are using to address the better elements in American life, they should make heroic efforts to have the première attended by a group more representative of what is sweet and normal in the homes of this country. The pity is that even if "The Happy Ending" had been as splendid all the way through as it was in spots, even if it had been as fine a thing as it tried to be, the audience assembled last Monday evening was the last audience in the world that should have been suffered to welcome it. There were plenty there who would have "walked out" on "Peter Pan."

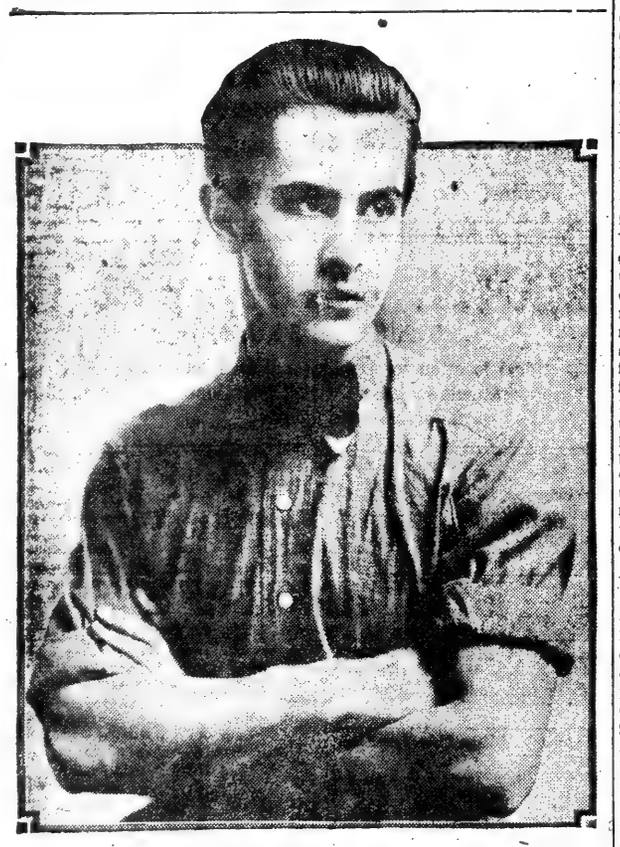
A Clearing House for Playlets.

RELEASED, for the time being at least, by the closing of "The Happy Ending," Margaret Mower is contemplating vaudeville. A fairly circumstantial rumor says she will appear at the Palace in "The Magical City," the one-act *vers libre* play by Zoë Akins which was something of a sensation when it was produced by the Washington Square Players last Spring. Presumably that original production will also be represented by the striking and somewhat too luxuriant setting designed by Lee Simonson. All this is interesting chiefly as another evidence that the theatre of the Washington Square Players is not merely a home but a clearing house for one-act plays.

Last week "The Clod" was taken to the bosom of vaudeville. This week it will be Cecil Dorrian's mildly diverting comedy, "The Age of Reason," which will be seen at the Palace. And next "The Magical City." This is a welcome progress. It means a gradual filtering of better one-act plays into the halls of the two-a-day. It also means a steadier flow of good material to the Comedy as it becomes more widely recognized that the Washington Square Players can through their theatre, lead their playwrights to richer rewards than they themselves can afford to pay.

ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT.

Anna Pavlowa in "The Big Show" at the Hippodrome
PHOTO © MISHKIN



Donald Gallaher, Whose Performance Is the Fine Thing In "The Silent Witness."

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

LAURETTE TAYLOR and George Arliss, two of the most interesting stars on the American stage, will return to Broadway this season, after wanderings that have kept them away for several years, to remain throughout the season. This can be stated with assurance, in spite of the fact that the plays in which they will first be presented are unknown quantities as far as New York audiences are concerned, for the reason that each has been provided with a répertoire of plays.

Mr. Arliss will begin his engagement next month at the Criterion in Edward Knoblauch's "Paginini," in which he appeared last Spring on the road. When New York's interest in this has been exhausted, Barrie's "The Professor's Love Story," modernized by Sir James himself, will be revived. If these two do not fill the season, George Tyler still has two dramas in reserve for his star. One of these is by a foreign author, and has been played in many Continental cities.

Miss Taylor's season will begin out of town in September, and Thanksgiving week she will come to Manhattan. The comedienne will bring with her three new plays by her husband, J. Hartley Manners, and with these three she is confident of remaining all season.

"The Century Girl" is the title Charles Dillingham and Florenz Ziegfeld have given the revue with which they will open the erstwhile New Theatre as a music hall. Victor Herbert and Irving Berlin have composed the music and many authors have contributed lines and lyrics. The cast will be recruited from players who have gained popularity in the productions of the two managers. The tentative opening date is Oct. 2.

Robert Edmond Jones has been commissioned by Waslav Nijinsky to design the costumes and settings for two new ballets to be performed by the Serge de Diaghileff Ballet Russe during its forthcoming engagement at the Manhattan Opera House. Mr. Jones is the first artist not a Russian to design a complete production for this organization. He recently returned from Bar Harbor, where he consulted with Nijinsky about the work, and he is now busy preparing his models and costume plates. Thus, with Mr. Jones decorating the ballet and Leon Bakst performing a similar service for the Hippodrome, is Russian-American reciprocity established. Mr. Jones has also designed the settings for Clare Kummer's farce, "Goodness Gracious Annabell," which Arthur Hopkins will produce next month.

Arnold Daly was unable to come to terms with the vaudeville magnates and will not present "Kisses," the sketch in which he recently appeared at the Palace, on the road. Instead he will be starred by the Harris Estate in a new drama that will be produced in October.

Fred Stone gave a birthday party at his Chin-Chin Ranch at Amityville, L. I., the other day, and eighty-nine automobiles were parked around his private polo field.

The Forty-fourth Street Theatre, which is in a constant state of flux, has had the seating of its parquet rearranged during the Summer. Rows of boxes have been installed along either side and across the back of the auditorium, with the idea of making the fringe seats more desirable.

News of the death of Basil Hallam, one of the most popular of young English actors, came as a shock to theatrical circles here last week. Hallam was killed in action in France while serving with the Royal Flying Corps. He had appeared here twce, once with Billie Burke, in "Mrs. Dot," and several years ago in the leading juvenile rôle in "The Blindness of Virtue." When Elsie Janis went to London two years ago she was given her choice of leading men for the Palace revue, in which she made her début, and she chose Hallam. His rôle was that of a nut, which is London slang for a gilded youth, and he sang "Gilbert the Filbert" with such art that it ceased to be a mere ballad of the halls.

A dramatic school has been organised to be run in conjunction with the work of the Washington Square Players. Clare Tree Major, formerly of the London Academy of Dramatic Art, is the organizer of the school, which has established headquarters in a building opposite the Comedy.

Cyril Maude and his daughter, Miss Margery, are passengers on the New York, due in port today or tomorrow. With them is Muriel Martin Harvey, a young English actress, who will be Mr. Maude's leading woman this season. Mr. Maude writes that she is both handsome and a clever actress. Miss Maude will be George Arliss's leading woman again in "Paginini." With the exception of Miss Harvey, Mr. Maude's company in "The Barber of Mariposa" will be made up of American players.

The plays of the Viennese satirist, Arthur Schnitzler, have been obtained for production in America by Dorothy Donnelly, who contemplates presenting a series of them in New York. It is a wonder that the dramas of the brilliant Austrian have not interested American managers before this. Some of them have been performed from time to time, but they are generally unknown to the mass of playgoers. Perhaps the most familiar is a dramatization of Dr. Schnitzler's "The Affairs of Anatol," which Winthrop Ames produced in the Little Theatre several years ago. Last season the German players at the Irving Place gave a splendid performance of "Dr. Bernhardi." Walter Wanger will be associated with Miss Donnelly in her venture.

New marble slabs for the casts and titles of plays will be placed on the front of the Forty-eighth Street Theater this week. The old ones were eroded away last week by the constant changing of the date for the first performance of "Somebody's Luggage."

Winchell Smith, who helped write "The Boomerang" and "Turn to the Right," is building a new house on his country place near Farmington, Conn., that will cost $124,000 when completed.

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE"—A comedy by Mark Swan, based on J. F. Randall's novel of that title, tomorrow night at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

"A PAIR OF QUEENS"—A farce by Otto Hauerbach, A. Seymour Brown, and Harry Lewis, Tuesday night at the Longacre.

"THE MAN WHO CAME BACK"—A drama by Jules Eckert Goodman, founded on John Fleming Wilson's story of that title, Wednesday night at the Playhouse.

"THE GIRL FROM BRAZIL"—A musical comedy adapted by Edgar Smith and Matthew Woodward from the German of Julius Brammer and Alfred Grunwald, with additional music by Robert Winterberg and Sigmund Romberg, Wednesday night at the Forty-fourth Street.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYERS—Reopening of the Comedy with a program of four playlets from the Bandbox répertoire.

"THE FLAME"—A drama by Richard Walton Tully, Thursday night at the Lyric.

"THE BIG SHOW"—Charles Dillingham's second Hippodrome production, lyrics by John L. Golden, music by Raymond Hubbell, staged by R. H. Burnside, Thursday night.

THE scorching Manhattan received during the great part of last week, a blistering that caused the cancellation of several Wednesday matinées, apparently held no terrors for the managers from the number of openings scheduled for this week. Eight playhouses, including the Hippodrome, will begin their new seasons with new plays or revivals of last season's successes.

The chief interest will centre in Charles Dillingham's second production at the Hippodrome, which will be given its first public showing Thursday night. This is earlier than had been anticipated, which would seem to indicate that things have been moving smoothly in the big playhouse, since postponements are the rule in the case of such large ventures. "The Big Show" is the title bestowed upon the revue, a title that is at least comprehensive and descriptive, whatever else may be said of it.

Mr. Dillingham has gathered his artists from all the stages of the world. He has assembled such a rich array of talent that failure seems almost impossible. The outstanding feature will undoubtedly be the Pavlowa ballet with Bakst decorations. This ballet is "The Sleeping Beauty," danced to music by Tschaikowsky. It has been done abroad but never here. Bakst did the decorations for one production of the ballet, and this familiarity with the work made it an easy matter for him to prepare his designs as far removed as his Paris atelier from the Hippodrome stage. All that was necessary was to send the artist a plan of the stage, and, working from this, he forwarded recently to America the five models for the settings and numerous color plates for the costumes. The models are carried out in great detail as to colors and properties.

Then there will be a minstrel first part, with end men and ballad singers in black faces. Perhaps the minstrel portion of the Friars' Frolic given at the end of last season in the Hippodrome suggested the revival of this American form of entertainment to Mr. Dillingham, or perhaps he had thought of it before. In any event, the stentorian discussions of the interlocutor and Mr. Bones and Mr. Tambo and the plaintive wails of the tenor that there are silver threads among the gold of his woolly wig are well adapted to the great reaches of the auditorium.

Charlotte and her ice coryphées will again pirouette on skates, although in October Charlotte will join last year's show on the road. The German ice ballet, however, will remain in Manhattan and their American understudies will accompany the flaxen-haired solo skater to the provinces.

R. H. Burnside, who staged last year's production, staged the new show. Raymond Hubbell composed the music, and John L. Golden wrote the lyrics. Among the large cast of principals will be Haru Onuki, a Japanese soprano; Dixie Gerard, Letty Yorke, Toto, Charlotte, Frank Fogarty, George Wilson, William G. Stewart, Matt Keefe, Joseph Parsons, Henry Taylor, and Eddie Ferguson.

A number of cooks are responsible for "A Pair of Queens," a farce H. H. Frazee will present in the Longacre Theatre Tuesday night. Otto Hauerbach, A. Seymour Brown, and Harry Lewis are announced as the authors. Edward Abeles, who has been appearing in vaudeville of late, will play one of the two principal rôles, and Joseph Santley, usually identified with musical comedy, will be seen in the other. Kathleen Clifford will make her first appearance here since her recent sojourn in the London music halls, and Maude Eburne, who had her first chance on Broadway in another Frazee farce, will be another player in the cast.

The Messrs. Shubert will present "The Girl from Brazil" Wednesday night in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre as their first musical comedy offering of the season. The piece is an adaptation of Julius Brammer and Alfred Grunwald's "Die Schone Schwedin," and in preparing it for American audiences the indefatigable Edgar Smith, Matthew Woodward, Robert Winterberg, and Sigmund Romberg collaborated. The last two named contributed additional tunes. J. Harry Benrimo staged the production.

The names of a number of players familiar to musical comedy are on the list of principals, which includes Frances Demarest, Beth Lydy, Dorothy Maynard, Maude Odell, Flora White, Dorothy Wahl, George Hassell, Hal Ford, Louis A. Simon, John H. Goldsworthy, Stuart Jackson, and Betty Brown.

"The Flame," a new American play that will be produced Thursday night in the Lyric Theatre, is from the pen of Richard Walton Tully, whose last offering here was "Omar, the Tentmaker," and who before that had given the local stage "The Bird of Paradise." As the author set forth in THE TIMES some weeks ago, he believes that the average playgoer enjoys a certain amount of spectacle served up with his drama. In both of his other productions Mr. Tully provided rich scenic investitures, and it is promised that "The Flame" is equally luxurious. Its locale is the South.

John Cope, William Courtleigh, Violet Heming, Peggy O'Neil, Robert Paton Gibbs, and Richard Gordon will play the principal rôles.

George Broadhurst has forsaken his favorite field of strong melodrama long enough to write a farce called "Fast and Grow Fat." It will be the Globe's opening attraction Friday night and will bring back home that genial farceur, Frank McIntyre, who once complained with feeling but without justification that "nobody loves a fat man." The presence of Zelda Sears and Roy Atwell in other leading rôles augurs well for a merry evening.

The Washington Square Players will begin their first full season in the Comedy Theatre Wednesday night. They have chosen four comedy playlets from the répertoire they built up during their tenure of the Bandbox for their opening bill—"Literature," by Schnitzler; "The Miracle of St. Anthony," by Maeterlinck; "The Bear," by Tschikhov, and "Eugenically Speaking," by Edward Goodman. The last three were produced during the first Bandbox season. This bill will be kept on several weeks while a program of new playlets is being prepared.

Julia and Donald and Joe, the popular Frohman trio, made more so by George Cohan, will invade the sacred portals of the Empire Theatre tomorrow night in their success of last season, "Sybil." Thus will a tradition built up through many years by the late Charles Frohman be shattered, and, furthermore, it is announced that hereafter every September and October will find a musical play on the stage reserved for more than twenty years for the dramatic stars of the Frohman constellation.

William A. Brady, who has recently neglected the legitimate drama shamefully for the more remunerative movies, will show that he has not permanently deserted the stage by producing a new American play at the Playhouse Wednesday night. It is "The Man Who Came Back," written by Jules Eckert Goodman and founded on John Fleming Wilson's story of the same title. The story was originally published in McClure's Magazine.

In building his play, Mr. Goodman made the principal feminine rôle of major importance, and for this part Mr. Brady selected Mary Nash, who was one of the valuable members of Grace George's répertoire company in the same theatre last season. Henry Hull, Edward Emery, the picturesque Silver of "Treasure Island," a dramatization from the same author's pen, Charlotte Granville, Stanley Dark, Maud Cassebell, Wright Kramer, Bennett Southard and Nick Long will be others in the cast.

The play is in four acts and six scenes, and the action transpires in America and the Orient.

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MANAGEMENT CHARLES DILLINGHAM
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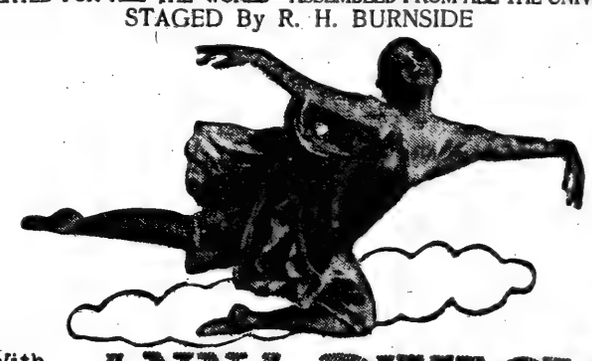
CREATED FOR ALL THE WORLD—ASSEMBLED FROM ALL THE UNIVERSE
STAGED By R. H. BURNSIDE



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STEFFA PLASKOVIETZKA, STASIA KUHN, Mlle. BUTZOVA and the Leading Solo Dancers of the Imperial Ballet of Petrograd and Moscow.
Dances Arranged by M. IVAN CLUSTINE.
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The Sensation of the Moulin Rouge in Paris.
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1500 GOOD RESERVED SEATS AT EVERY PERFORMANCE
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Peggy O'Neil in "The Flame," Tully's Play Which Is Coming to the Lyric This Week.

AMAZING CONFESSIONS OF A HAPPY COLLABORATOR

One of the Authors of the Highly Successful Piece at the Gaiety—"Turn to the Right"—Tells How It All Happened.

By JOHN E. HAZZARD.

EVER since the opening of "Turn to the Right!" at the Gaiety Theatre I have received hundreds of inquiries as to what part I had in the authorship and how I performed that part, and now with the royalties pouring in and all doubts as to the success of the play set at rest, I don't mind telling the whole story exactly as it occurred.

It was about a year and a half ago that, on leaving the Lambs Club, I overtook Winchell Smith and John L. Golden, who were just hailing a taxi. I asked them where they were going, and they said they were on their way to the boat for Shinnecock, where De Wolf Hopper and Digby Bell were putting on a show for the Summer colony.

"Take me along," I pleaded; "I am hungry, thirsty, bored, and broke."

Never in my life have I seen an audience so little interested. They listened to my story as though they had heard it before. The taxi driver turned down his flag, the motor was whirling along; Smith and Golden seated themselves and, with longing eyes, I noticed that there was room for one more.

"Take me along," said I, "and I'll make it worth your while."

"How?" demanded Golden.

"I'll amuse you," I said.

"You're on," said Golden.

"I'm in," said I, as I leaped nimbly into the taxi.

"And now," said Golden, "we'll draw up a verbal contract. You said you could amuse us. We're going by taxi to the dock, and then on a boat; the minute you fail to keep us amused, out you go."

I don't know just exactly how we did reach the dock. I know I recited every ancient wheeze that I could remember, and I found myself on board the boat without disaster.

"You've got to do better," said Golden. "That was an awful dreary ride. And," he added significantly, "the water is getting deeper all the time."

We were just passing the Battery. I knew there was a bar on the boat, but, so far as I could see, my friends must have been absolute teetotalers. We were sitting on the right hand side of the forward deck.

"Let's move to the other side," I suggested.

"Why?" asked Smith suspiciously.

"Because that's the port side," I said, "and port suggests alcohol."

"That's the funniest thing he said so far," said Golden. "Let's give him a drink." So we went below.

The voyage progressed. Talk about your first-nighters and the "Death Watch." Those two men just sat and dared me to make them laugh. I wanted another drink. A vessel was passing in.

"Notice the mast on that vessel?" I demanded.

"What about it?" asked Golden.

"Well, they use mast in beer."

"I suppose," said Smith, "we've got to buy this man a beer."

"But that's a three-master," I said hopefully, and Golden, who has a sense of humor, said: "Three beers make a regular drink. Let's go below."

I began to cheer up. I had satisfied my thirst, there was nothing left but hunger. I tried a lot of jokes, but my companions reminded me that they had long been tabooed in the "Snuggery." In fact, they had been enjoying a pension for old age.

"Let's eat," suggested Smith.

"Sure," said Golden. Hope revived in my heart. "I'm on," said I. "You're out," said Golden. "Our contract calls for a laugh for every drink or every eat." And they started away.

"Boys!" I cried, "I have just one great, big laugh left and it's good for the biggest dinner you ever bought—I've written a play!"

"Ha! ha!" said Smith. "That's good enough for the soup. Come on and we'll give you the first course, and if you don't make good your dinner is over."

Why dwell upon harrowing details? There, in the dining room of that boat, I told them the story that I had been working over for years. The story of the two crooks who, on leaving Sing Sing, had met the mother of one of their associates, had fallen completely under her saint-like influence and who, in order to save her from the clutches of a local Shylock, the village grocer, had robbed the grocer's safe to pay off her indebtedness to him, and then robbed him again of the money to put it back in the same and cover the crime.

Well, that was the first big laugh I scored that day. They laughed so heartily that they promoted me straight through from the soup to the dessert, and then bought me a stateroom on the boat. I didn't sleep well that night because it occurred to me that I wasn't quite sure whether the laugh was caused by appreciation of the play or was on me. However, the next morning Mr. Golden told me that he and Smith had talked the matter over and decided to produce my play. They gave me a check for advance royalties, and promised to put the play on within a year. And they kept their word, for in May last, under the title, "Like Mother Made," it was actually presented at Long Branch and Hartford.

I say "MY PLAY." When I go into the Gaiety Theatre now and hear the audience roar with laughter, and then see them coming out furtively wiping away the tears, I am proud to think that this wonderful success was built upon the germ of an idea that I submitted that day to Messrs. Smith and Golden. It is my story, but I want to say right now that it was a story told roughly though sincerely. A diamond in the rough, if you will, now polished to scintillating brilliance.

I know that "Turn to the Right!" will live for years, but I know that it wouldn't have lived for days unless it had undergone that wonderful finish given to it by the master-dramatist, Smith, and the business generosity of Mr. Golden, who insisted upon the best in the way of cast and scenic production.

It was several weeks before I was invited to join Mr. Smith at his home in Connecticut to get down to real work. And we certainly worked hard. We arose every day at 9 o'clock, breakfasted leisurely, read the papers, and then looked about for anything we could find to do that would keep us from going to work.

Why, I even went so far as to volunteer to pick weeds in Smith's garden rather than touch that manuscript, and when I tell you that I was born and brought up in the Ninth Ward of New York you will understand to what desperate straits I was driven. When every other possible form of diversion had been exhausted, Smith would say: "Well, Jack, we can't seem to find any more excuses, let's go to work." We would get as far as the study and finish about two cigarettes when the luncheon bell would ring. Mr. Smith early instilled into my mind the idea that no one should work in the afternoon, so after a heavy lunch we would play golf until cocktail time at the country club. Of course, after a heavy dinner it was unwise to do any brain work, so during the evening we played dominoes and then retired for a good sleep.

I go into these details so that the readers of THE TIMES may understand that there is considerable work attending the writing of a successful play with Winchell Smith. At the end of ten days, we agreed that we had done all that was possible together. I left for New York, and when I returned six months later and Mr. Smith read the new manuscript, I was delighted to find what a wonderful influence for good I had exercised upon the author of "The Boomerang," "The Fortune Hunter," and other inconsequential plays.

It really was a pretty good play by that time, and I was generous enough to concede that, with my help, Mr. Smith had done very well. Later on, I spent another ten days in Connecticut and learned a lot more about pulling up weeds, golf and scientific dining, and, feeling assured of my beneficent influence upon that poor scribbler, Smith, left him to work out my ideas.

As I said, the play was produced in May last, and feeling inclined to give credit where it was due, I told them that it was a pretty good play, but that I thought that with a little absent treatment on my part they might make it better, and I was glad to see at the opening night at the Gaiety that they had taken my advice.

I have been asked where I got my sense of humor. I can explain it briefly. My father was one of the first program publishers in the city. My mother is a Swede. My conception of the mother in "Turn to the Right!" was not taken from home, because, as I have told my mother, it was written as an object lesson to her. She is the best poker player I have ever met, and I hope that when she comes back from her vacation in New England this play will reform her. You see, I have it in for my mother. All my life I have been writing plays, although this was the first one that was ever produced. Several years ago I met Blanche Walsh in Chicago and told her the story of one of these plays. She was interested and asked me to send her the script, so I sent a wire to my mother, asking her to ship me all the manuscripts in my desk. Four days later I received an express package, containing eight plays, three books of verse, and at least a hundred jokes, and the package was marked, "Value Five Dollars." In that package was the original sketch of my part of "Turn to the Right!"

Mary Nash, to be Seen Soon at the Playhouse in "The Man Who Came Back."

THE PLAYWRIGHT'S LAMENT.

Mrs. Stokes Has Her Own Opinion of One Scene in "The Guilty Man:"

To the Dramatic Editor:

Please let me thank you for that delightful bit of vers libre, "The Dramatist," in your last Sunday's issue. I should have liked it in any case, but it struck me with especial force and humor when I read in a neighboring column the announcement of the opening of "The Guilty Man"; for this is the play that contains a scene—the doctor scene—the undersigned "playwriting plumber" believes was clearly, if subconsciously, suggested by one in a play of hers.

Now that "The Guilty Man" is to be given and my play is to be published, (I am reading galley proofs,) I am hoping that those who see the former, and read the latter afterward, will not believe that I was the "pilfering tailor."

ROSE PASTOR STOKES.

Aug. 19, 1916.

THE MOVIES.

STRAND—Lou Tellegen in "The Victory of Conscience."

RIALTO—Bessie Barriscale and Charles Ray in "Plain Jane."

BROADWAY—Sessue Hayakawa in "The Honorable Friend."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—June Caprice in "Little Miss Happiness."

81ST STREET—Monday, Henry Walthall in "Pillars of Society"; Thursday, Bessie Barriscale and Charles Ray in "Home."

NEW YORK—Monday, Lillian Walker in "The Kid," with daily change of feature.

PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—Monday, Millie King in "The Summer Girl," with daily change of feature.

PROCTOR'S 23D STREET—Monday, George Walsh in "The Beast," with daily change of feature.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10, 1915
Fair and Warmer	Harris	Nov. 6
Very Good Eddie	Casino	Dec. 24
Civilization (film)	Criterion	June 2, 1916
Ziegfeld Follies	New Amsterdam	June 12
The Passing Show	Winter Garden	June 22
Seven Chances	Cohan	Aug. 8
Cheating Cheaters	Eltinge	Aug. 9
The Silent Witness	Fulton	Aug. 10
Please Help Emily	Lyceum	Aug. 14
Broadway and Buttermilk	Maxine Elliott	Aug. 15
His Bridal Night	Republic	Aug. 16
Turn to the Right	Gaiety	Aug. 17
The Guilty Man	Astor	Aug. 18
A Little Bit of Fluff	39th Street	Aug. 26

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WINTER GARDEN MATS. TUES., THURS. & SAT., 50c. to $1.50.
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Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN
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OPENING WEDNESDAY EVE., 8:15
MESSRS. SHUBERT Present
A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
THE GIRL FROM BRAZIL
Frances Demarest, George Hassell, Beth Lydy, Hal Forde, Maud Odell, Louis Simon, Dorothy Maynard, John H. Goldsworthy, Nora White, Stewart Jackson, Dorothy Wahl, Betty Brown
SEATS ON SALE TOMORROW.
Extra Mat. Labor Day, Mon., Sept. 4.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., nr. B'way. First Mat. Sat. OPENING
Wed. Eve., Aug. 30
WILLIAM A. BRADY Presents
A New American Play
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
By Jules Eckert Goodman, founded on the story by John Fleming Wilson.
With a notable cast, headed by MARY NASH
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Theatre, 39th, nr. B'way. Phone 1476 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. $1.50
Extra Matinee Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 4.
Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun: "Blanche Ring and Broadway and Buttermilk' are irresistible."
BLANCHE RING
In a New Comedy with Songs.
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A Farce by Walter W. Ellis.
From Criterion Theatre London

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WINTHROP AMES & WALTER KNIGHT Will Present
PIERROT THE PRODIGAL ∴ A PANTOMIME with MUSIC ("L'ENFANT PRODIGUE")
BY MICHAEL CARRÉ. MUSIC BY ANDRÉ WORMSER.
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TO MOTHERS!
YOU BUY YOUR DAUGHTER BEAUTIFUL CLOTHES! YOU GIVE HER AN EXPENSIVE EDUCATION! BUT WHAT DO YOU DO FOR HER SOUL?
THE LESSON TAUGHT IN
THE GUILTY MAN
SHOULD BE PART OF HER EDUCATION
NOW PLAYING AT THE
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IRENE FENWICK

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Beginning TOMORROW NIGHT
Extra Matinee Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 4.
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JAMES POWERS
In a New Comedy.
By MARK E. SWAN
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COMMENCING THURSDAY, AUG. 31
CURTAIN AT 8:00 SHARP.
THE FLAME
A New American Play by RICHARD WALTON TULLY.
Author of "OMAR THE TENTMAKER" and "THE BIRD OF PARADISE." With A Distinguished Stellar Cast, Including
JOHN COPE
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Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.00.
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THE NEW FARCE
A PAIR OF QUEENS
By OTTO HAUERBACH
A. Seymour Brown, & Harry Lewis
Staged by Robert Milton
with
Edward Abeles, Kathleen Clifford, Joseph Santley, Maude Eburne, Frank McIntyre, Hugh Cameron, Ellen Scott, Regina Connelli, Charles Butler, Carleton Macy
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Greatest Dramatic Triumph Since "Madame X"
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DOLLY SISTERS
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"Most popular farce since 'Fair & Warmer.'"—Globe.
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CHEATING CHEATERS
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"Happiest attempt at mixing farce and melodrama since '7 Keys to Baldpate.'"—Times.
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You, Dear, We're Here For a Year!
Mail Orders Now for New Year's Eve.
GAIETY B'WAY, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
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The Great Lover
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Which Ran All Last Season at the Longacre
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DAVID BELASCO Presents
THE BOOMERANG
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FAIR and WARMER
with MADGE KENNEDY
What is it?
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BROADWAY AND 44TH STREET
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A Farce by GEORGE BROADHURST. Founded on the Story "Five Fridays," by Frank R. Adams.
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PIONEERS OF MOUNTAIN TRAILS

On the Old Fourteen Mile Turnpike at Jefferson ~ N. H. ~

A Motor in Dixville Notch

Following One of the Old Indian Trails from the State Road Through Crawford Notch.

They Faced All Sorts of Danger and Hardship Where Now Automobiles Skim Over the Smooth New Hampshire Highways.

PEOPLE who skim over the smooth, graveled surfaces of the White Mountains' superb system of motor roads, radiating in all directions, into Maine, Vermont, and Canada from the heart of the hills, with their oiled surfaces in town and village, their carefully groomed borders and their trim fences, bounding the dangerous places, have little thought of the romance interwoven with their building in the early days when redskins roamed the forests and blazing a new trail was fraught with hardships.

Particularly interesting are the events centring about the building of the famous carriage road through Crawford Notch—a road that has been traversed by the greatest men of their time, on horseback, by carriage, on the tallyho, or old Concord coach after the building of the many large hotels in the region, and now in luxurious limousine and touring car, which skim over the lowered grades and smooth surfaces of the finest mountain roads in the country.

Little do most of the Sybarites of today know of the tragic fate of the poor girl called Nancy, who perished in 1778 at the little brook called Nancy's Brook, as they stop to dip their silver drinking cups in the crystal, cool water that dashes over the rocks to lose itself in the Saco.

The Notch was said to have been first discovered in 1771 by two hunters, Timothy Nash and Benjamin Sawyer, who, in pursuit of a moose, drove it into this deep gorge and expected an easy capture. This is the first record of its discovery by the English, although the Indians doubtless knew and used it in their silent pilgrimages to and from Canada.

The moose took one of the old Indian trails, bringing it safely to the other side of the mountain. Three years later the early settlers of Upper Cohos, as it was then called, opened a road through the eastern pass, commencing it in 1771. Settlers began making their way through into Jefferson, Stillburne—which then included Gorham—and Adams, now better known to tourists as Jackson. These received various inhabitants from 1773 to 1779, but the wilderness was far from tamed in spite of its opening.

The first people from the outside world to pass through the Notch were the Rev. Manasseh Cutler of Ipswich, who is recorded as a zealous member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; the Rev. Daniel Little of Kennebunk, also a member of the Academy, and Colonel John Whipple of Dartmouth, (now Jefferson,) and the most prominent members at that time of the Coos County Society. They visited the mountains with a "view to making particular observation of the phenomena that might occur." Cutler was rewarded by having a stream named after him, as indicated in the narratives of Belknap and Bigelow.

Then, for a period, the Notch was forgotten until Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire agreed to grant a tract of land to Messrs. Nash and Sawyer if they would bring him down a horse from Lancaster through this Notch. Nothing if not resourceful were these pioneers. By means of lowering the frightened animal with ropes over the cliffs that have since been blasted away at the Gate of the Notch, they succeeded in getting the horse over and thence down the rugged pathway of the mountain torrent that rises at Crawfords—the Saco—to the incredulous Governor. It is related by local historians that, after finally succeeding in this hazardous undertaking, Sawyer celebrated by draining the last drop of rum from his flask, and, breaking the empty bottle upon the rock, he christened it Sawyer's Rock, which name it has since borne.

A barrel of tobacco, raised at Lancaster, in the Connecticut Valley, appears to have been the first article of commerce carried through the Notch to Portsmouth, and a barrel of rum, which was given by a firm in Portland, which offered it to any one who could take it through the pass. This was done by Captain Rosebrook, with some assistance, although it became nearly empty "through the politeness of those who helped manage the affair."

Colonel Joseph Whipple, on his way from Portsmouth to settle the north country, was the first person to make a journey through the Notch, in 1772. He drove his cattle, who were coaxed over the precipices by means of the handy rope and tackle which he brought along. Not until 1803 did the Legislature authorize a lottery for the building of a turnpike through this celebrated Notch, at a cost of $40,000.

At this time it was customary to raise money by lottery for the general welfare of the people. Roads were thus built, literary institutions founded, and even religious societies aided by such means. Tickets were issued exceeding the prizes by some $32,000. But through the failure of agents, the loss of tickets, and expensive management, but $1,500 ever found its way into the State Treasury.

This road, winding down to the west line of Bartlett through the gigantic cleft in the mountains, still presents now, as in olden days, some of the most sublime scenery for which the Switzerland of America is world famed. One of the legends of this Notch is that of Thomas Crager, who sought the solitude to assuage a grief so intense that it well nigh crazed him, and small wonder! For his wife had been executed as a witch, his little daughter Mary had been taken into captivity, and after a search, long and unavailing, he went into the hills, there to live and forget his grief. The pure water, bracing, balsam-laden air, and life in the open brought their healing touches, and after long years he finally found his daughter married and living with an Indian tribe in Eastern Maine. Many wild legends are still told of Crager, his daughter, and her Indian captor.

The site of the historic Willey House is one of the landmarks of the Notch. For some years kept as a public house, it finally became the residence of Samuel Willey and his family, all of whom, with a hired man, perished in the famous Willey Slide of Aug. 28, 1826. Ethan Allen Crawford had by this time erected the first Crawford House, near the gates of the Notch, and now marked by a sign on the site where it originally stood.

Pinkham Notch is now reached from Glen and Jackson by one of the finest scenic boulevards in the entire White Mountains, leading all the way through the Gorham and the valley of the Androscoggin River to the Rangeley Lakes in Maine. This road was commenced in 1824 by Daniel Pinkham whose efforts were well rewarded by the perpetuating of his name. Blazed through an almost impenetrable wilderness between the Presidential and Carter Ranges, it was completed in two years and connected Jackson with Randolph.

The Indians had a trail which led from Canada to the Penobscot River in Maine. Their route lay through what is now Island Pond, Vt., then across the Nulhegan River to the Connecticut at North Stratford, whence it went down to the Upper Ammonoosuc and up this to the Androscoggin, then down the last-named river to Maine. The Indians along this trail were a source of great annoyance and danger to the inhabitants, so much so that forts were built for the protection of women and children by a "committee of safety," organized because the inhabitants of the region could get no protection from the State.

The Tories entered into league with the Indians against the patriots at the time of the American Revolution, and a bounty was received by the Indians of $11 for each patriot's scalp and $55 for each live patriot captive. Two of the forts were in Northumberland, one at the mouth of the Ammonoosuc—where its ruins may be still seen by motorists traversing the road from Lancaster to Colebrook—one on the Marshall farm in Northumberland and the other in the northern part of the town of Stratford.

The Indian trails, over which some of the motor roads of today are built, were kept well-worn by Indians and trappers. They led through the wilderness, affording routes of a sort to the settlers. In Winter—which was more severe then than now—settlers used the Connecticut River, making their roads upon the ice, which would bear them several months in the year. Upper Coos was reached by one route leading through what is now the main road from Lisbon to Littleton, past Streeter's Pond. Another route lay along the Connecticut River, and a third was up the valley of the Ammonoosuc, over which people now motor to Bretton Woods, Fabyans, and Twin Mountain from Littleton along the State highway.

The early roads were cut about eight feet wide and corduroyed. The utility of a road from North Conway to the Connecticut River was set forth in a petition presented by the proprietors of Lancaster, Northumberland, and Shelburne at the special meeting of the Governor and his Council at Portsmouth in 1772. The petitioners prayed his Excellency to "please to order the Surveyor General of these lands to mark out for them a proper road and issue such orders as would 'effectuate' the same."

Where a smooth, beautiful road now runs through Apthorp north of Littleton, over which the wheels of a thousand motor cars whirr daily, the "proprietors" of the town in 1775 offered to any one who would cut away the trees and bushes on the most direct route between Haverhill and Lancaster line so as to make a road passable for a one-horse vehicle containing two persons, two tracts of land of 100 acres each "as his rich reward." This offer was finally accepted by Moses Blake, who duly executed his contract and was deeded the two nearest lots to the mouth of John's River.

In Winter, down through Crawford Notch from the North Country of Stewart, Colebrook, and Cockburn, (now Columbia,) "pungs"—rude sleighs harnessed to sturdy Canadian horses, might be seen laden with pot, pearl ash, butter, cheese, pork, lard, and peltry bound for Portland, whence they would return with a freight of merchandise, stopping en route to make merry at the caravanserals of Crawford, Rosebrook, and other places, and, if the truth be told, warming themselves with great draughts of potato whisky.

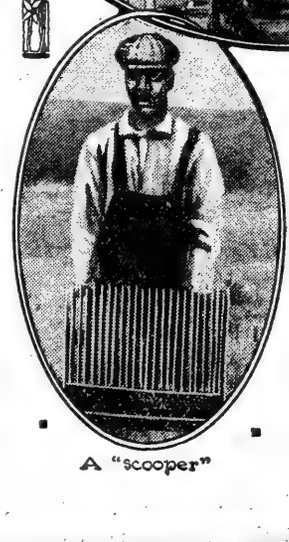
The Jefferson Turnpike, fourteen miles in length, was incorporated on Dec. 11, 1804. It cost $18,400 and was of great value to the North Country. As early as 1803 a road was also laid out from Colebrook to Hallowell, Me., through Dixville Notch, a distance of ninety miles. But for years nothing came of it. Now the State road through Dixville Notch gives the motorist one of the choicest bits of mountain scenery to be found in the length and breadth of the White Hills. Prior to the introduction of the four-wheeled carriage into the North Country about 1820, the ordinary road was not much better than a bridle path, although passable for chaise, ox-cart or team-wagon.

Apropos of the road through Dixville Notch, there is an interesting bit of history. Dixville was named for Colonel Timothy Dix, father of General John A. Dix, the noted war Governor of New York, to whom the township of 31,023 acres was granted in 1805. The New Hampshire Legislature authorized a lottery in 1811 for the construction of this road through the Notch, and Ezekiel and Daniel Webster, attorneys and agents for Colonel Dix, employed John Whittemore of Salisbury to take charge of the interests of the family in this region. The Balsams was once the wayside inn and a famous stopping place in its day. By request of the Dix family, the hotel which replaced the original burned structure, was named by George Parsons, its builder, "The Dix House," and dedicated by a family reunion.

HOW CRANBERRIES ARE HARVESTED

Picking berries with "snap machines"

Manufacturing barrels for cranberries



A "scooper"

CRANBERRIES were found growing in their wild state near North Dennis, Cape Cod, about seventy years ago. Captain Alvin Cahoon—whose home was in Pleasant Lake—often walked across the Cape and noticed that the berries were thriving where sand had blown down over the vines. Once on his return from a fishing trip he carried some of the wild vines home with him in a bag. He planted a small piece of cranberry bog near his home and thus started this big and important Cape Cod industry.

Cape Cod cranberries are famous the world over, but some come from Nantucket, that famous little island thirty miles south of the Cape. In the village of Siasconset on Nantucket, (which is noted also for its large actors' colony,) lies a veritable ocean of bog—nearly 800 acres in a flat expanse, separated only by narrow dikes.

The cranberry harvest is an interesting one. The berries, contrary to general belief, grow on short upright vines about three or four inches high. Many people imagine them to grow on trees or bushes, like many other berries. Years ago the harvesting was done entirely by hand. The fruit was picked very slowly, and was brought in, perfectly clean and ready for shipment, to market. But as time went on, and more bogs came into yielding, it was found that some sort of a picking device had become necessary, as frosts compelled the growers to have their crops all gathered by Nov. 1 at the latest. The first crop on a bog is generally gathered the fourth year and sometimes before, according to the growth of vines.

There are only two pickers in general use today that do the work satisfactorily. They are both small devices known as "scoops" and "snap machines." The latter is a small comb-like receptable, having small wire teeth projecting from it. It has a little movable jaw, which is worked by the thumb, and catches a few berries each time it is pressed into the vines. This machine, requiring the use of but one hand, is used on thin or young vines, or where there are long, loose "runners." The other contrivance, which requires both hands, is a box-like receptacle with wooden teeth a foot in length.

In either case the operator kneels on the ground and, with a rocking motion (of the scoops) rakes the tiny red berries from the ground. This work, which is done chiefly by Portuguese immigrants, requires no little skill, but not as much as the operation of the smaller devices. From good vines a fast picker, without stopping to pick up by hand a few berries which fall to the ground, can gather ten or fifteen barrels a day. Two or three barrels, carefully picked, however, are considered a fair day's work.

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New and modern; unobstructed Ocean view with ideal surroundings. W. B. STUBBS.

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Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Directly on the beach. MAUD CONGATE HOLMES.

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Will remain open until Oct. 1.

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Asbury Park, N. J.; maintaining a refined patronage; private baths; hot and cold running water in rooms; capacity 400; booklet. W. Harvey Jones, Owner and Proprietor.

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Formerly Pittsburg. 1st door from beach; perfect cuisine; dancing; single, $12; double, $20-$25

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the premier health resort of America, overlooking the beautiful Lake Conewago; 700 feet above sea level. Most healthful and charming situation. Cool nights. No mosquitoes. Best of food. Purest artesian water. For information and booklet apply to

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Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

Open until Dec. Special Autumn rates. The only high class modern hotel in this famous mountain region. Capacity 500. Every detail of modern equipment. Exceptional cuisine. French chefs. Orchestra of soloists. Every indoor amusement and outdoor sports; golf, tennis, saddle horses, boating, bass fishing, etc. Cafe and Grill, a la carte service. Garage. Booklet and auto maps upon request. Coaches meet trains. Ownership management.

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ON FOREST LAKE.

The finest mountain resort in the East situated in the midst of 2,500 acres private preserve. Will remain open until October 1st. Elevation 1,800 ft. Capacity 350. Every modern convenience; bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, baseball, dancing, etc. Only three hours from N. Y. on Lackawanna R. R.

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Dry air, outdoor sports, good music. Very fine therapeutic and massage department. Open all the year. HOWARD M. WING, Manager.

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IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Days of Summer Colonists Replete With All Sorts of Entertainment.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, MASS., Aug. 26.—Albert Sprague Coolidge, son of Mrs. Frederic S. Coolidge of Chicago, bought this week one of the prettiest spots in the county, the lookout at South Mountain, Pittsfield, together with 150 acres of land. Mr. Coolidge will build a country place. He is a grandson of the late Albert A. Sprague of Chicago, who endowed the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and provided a pension fund for its members. Mr. Coolidge is passing the summer at the country place of his mother in Pittsfield.

An exhibition of gladioli at the country place of Mrs. Bernard Hoffman, in Stockbridge, Tuesday, was attended by the council of the Lenox Garden Club. Forty specimens of the flower were exhibited in competition. The award for the best specimens went to Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Edwards Spencer, and Mrs. William Pollock. The next meeting of the Garden Club members will be on Labor Day, at the country place of Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, where Professor Felt of Albany will discuss insect pests.

A field day by the boys of Ascension Farm School, Wednesday, in South Lee, had the support of the Lenox and Stockbridge cottagers, who maintain seventeen boys on the farm during instruction in courses of farming and dairying. Every year a day is set apart for sports for the boys, and the cottagers go and applaud, mowing, plowing, haymaking, and dairying, and give prizes for races and other athletics.

Giraud Foster is the President of the school farm. Dr. George Grenville Merrill is Chairman of the Board of Managers, and Mrs. Brown Caldwell is Secretary. Other farm managers are Mrs. John H. C. Church, Miss Mabel Choate, Giraud Foster, Miss Eleanor Hauge, John Hutton, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Miss Adele Kneeland, Miss Heloise Meyer, Miss Gertrude Parsons, Mrs. Austin Fox Riggs, Miss Jean C. Ross, Miss Georgiana Sargeant, Mrs. Edwards Spencer, Mrs. John Alden Spoor, Mrs. William Hall Walker, Henry McBurney, and Willard F. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock began this week their annual series of dinners at Eastover.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris gave dinners to entertain their guest, Albert Eugene Gallatin.

Mrs. Edwards Spencer entertained at dinner at the Lenox Club for Richard Cadwalader and Miss Emily W. Biddle of Chicago, and also gave a luncheon in honor of her guest, Miss Gertrude S. Heckscher of Philadelphia.

Mrs. William A. Gavin of London, who is training for the open championship at Belmont Spring, Boston, Oct. 2, paid a high compliment to Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia, the open champion, this week, regretting that Mrs. Vanderbeck's nervous breakdown prevented her from taking part in the tournament this year. Mrs. Gavin was the runner-up in the open tournament last year. She said the decision by Mrs. Vanderbeck not to compete removed a very strong opponent.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Wight and Miss Pearl Wight of New Orleans have arrived at Lenox for the Autumn season. Mr. Wight is a prominent banker and railroad man of Louisiana and one of the Progressive Party's committee of ten which indorsed the candidacy of Justice Hughes.

Mrs. W. Roscoe Bonsal returned this week fro Point-a-Pic, P. Q., with her children. Mrs. Bonsal drove her automobile both to and from Canada, a round trip of over 500 miles. She carried no chauffeur on the trip.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, who have been making their annual visit to Mrs. William Douglas Sloane at Elm Court, returned this week to Mount Kisco, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. William Sloane, week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, went to Mount Kisco.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill, who came to visit Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster for a short time, has gone to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are in mourning for the late Mrs. Charles C. Jackson, Mrs. Foster's sister, and, in consequence, no entertainments were given for Mrs. Gambrill.

The Berkshire Autochrome Club has elected Dr. Frank W. Brandow of Pittsfield President, William Hall Walker of Great Barrington Vice President and Miss Helen G. Enge of Pittsfield Secretary and Treasurer. The members of the club are active taking views of the Berkshire gardens.

J. D. Standish of Detroit was the winner of the Wyantenuck Country Club golf cup. He defeated H. M. French of Racebrook in the finals. The golf match against bogey at Wyantenuck was won by W. P. Seeley of the Bridgeport, Conn., club.

Because of the illness of Mrs. Royal Whitman, Ms. Armitage Whitman will not take the Ashintully cottage in Tyringham for the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. John S. McLennan will occupy the cottage in September.

RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

HOTEL BERKSHIRE,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
Special Rates Over Labor Day.
All outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine and service. Tea and Grill Room. Suites with private bath. Telephone in every room. Accommodates 175. Booklet. Open during September.
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1,000 miles through New England's Scenic Wonderland. Route book and map on application. 1130 B'way, N. Y., or Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Ct.

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For nervous, apprehensive persons; expert sympathetic treatment.

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Between Newport and Narragansett Pier. Special rates after Labor Day. Fishing then at its best. Good accommodations, table and service. P. O. address, Saunderstown, R. I.

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THE IMPERIAL
Open until October.

Motor over Labor Day to Hotel Green, Danbury, Conn. 61 miles from New York. Splendid roads. Beautiful scenery. Restaurant a la carte. Room with bath, $2.00 and up. JOHN HARRIS, Mgr.

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American & European Plans,
Corner K & Fourteenth Sts.,
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Special Rates for August. Write for Terms
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Florida in Summer Time
Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Fernandina, Green Cove Springs, Atlantic and Pablo Beaches are the summer resorts of Northeast Florida. Hotels make special rates in connection with summer excursions operated by Clyde and Mer-chants and Miners Steamship lines. Write Tourist and Convention Bureau, Jacksonville, Florida.

WESTERN STATES.

A Summer's vacation; wonderful scenic attractions on Puget Sound. For descriptive folders, address Hotel Butler, Seattle.

NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in Gearing vs. Berkson holds that under both common and statute law when a buyer of food relies on the judgment of the seller there is an implied warranty of wholesomeness, but when the buyer examines the goods there is no warranty except against defects that could not be revealed by such examination. The facts in the case, reported in III. Northeastern Reporter, 785, show that the plaintiff purchased as agent for her husband, and at the selection of the defendant, certain pork chops for which she paid the current price for wholesome meat. Both were made ill because of the unwholesomeness of the meat, and both sued and recovered judgments. On appeal the husband's judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Judicial Court. Judge DeCourcy, delivering the court's opinion, states:

In the action of the wife the Appellate Division ordered judgment for the plaintiff on the first count of her declaration, and from this the defendants appealed. The count is apparently framed in contract, for breach of an implied warranty or condition of fitness for food. The declaration purports to be "in tort," presumably on the theory that an action of tort may be maintained upon a false warranty. The difficulty with the case on this ground is that there was no contractual relation, and hence no warranty, between Mrs. Gearing and the defendants. The only sale was that made to her husband through her as his agent; and a cause of action in contract accrued to him thereon, as above set forth. The implied warranty, or to speak more accurately, the implied condition of the contract, to supply an article fit for the purpose required, is in the nature of a contract of personal indemnity with the original purchaser. It does not "run with the goods."

A correspondent of The Docket writes:

As illustrating the amusing mistakes which frequently occur in acts of the Legislature, I refer you to Chapter 65, Acts of 1915, of Tennessee, which contains the following clause: "And that all first and second class widowers shall receive $10 per month as a pension instead of the amount they are now receiving." You have heard of widows' pensions, soldiers' pensions, and mothers' pensions, but this is, no doubt, the first legislative act pensioning widowers. And why should a second-class widower receive as much as a first-class widower? The Federal income tax law is cruel to all widowers with certain incomes. This Tennessee act is the first law of its kind which shows a kindly feeling for both classes of widowers.

The following extract is from a recently reported case before the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals:

Evidence that the defendant, while with some drinking companions, fired a pistol at a dog, and then into a house, hitting an occupant, is sufficient to sustain a conviction for disturbing the peace. Polaro v. State, 50 S. W. 947, 40 Tex. Cr. R. 437.

The docket states that the perplexing question as to the difference between a surety and a guarantor which is so puzzling to the layman who goes to court was recently defined most clearly on the trial of a suit to enforce payment by a bondsman. The witness was asked if he knew the difference between a surety and a guarantor.

"Yes," he said, "a surety is something you are sure of, and a guarantor is something that you ain't."

"I think the definition qualifies the witness as an expert," said the Court. "Proceed with the examination."

An opportunity for a judicial jest over a popular-priced automobile was overlooked by the Georgia Court of Appeals, which has affirmed in Tift vs. State the conviction of the defendant of assault and battery for striking another person with an automobile. The court draws no distinction between throwing an automobile at another and recklessly driving a car against a vehicle in which other persons are riding.

In the case of Hartell as administratrix vs. T. H. Simonson Company, the Court of Appeals of New York decides that a servant in the general employ of one person who is temporarily loaned to another to do the latter's work becomes, for the time being, a servant of the borrower, who is liable to the third person for his negligence. The facts of the case showed that the plaintiff's intestate was killed by being run into by a lumber truck, and the question arose as to whose servant the driver of the truck was when the accident occurred. The defendant is a lumber corporation, and its Vice President testified that he had an arrangement with one Durr, a New York truckman, as to the hiring of teams, which were to be paid for at a certain rate a day. The foreman in the defendant's lumber yard testified that after the lumber had been loaded he told the driver, "We are in a hurry for this load, and get it out of here."

The Court of Appeals reversed a judgment of the Appellate Division, which set aside a verdict for the plaintiff, and dismissed the plaintiff's complaint. In ordering a new trial in accordance with rules laid down in the opinion by Judge Cuddeback, the Court of Appeals said:

I think the Appellate Division was in error. A servant in the general employment of one person who is temporarily loaned to another person to do the latter's work becomes, for the time being, the servant of the borrower, who is liable for his negligence. But if the general employer enters into a contract to do the work of another, as an independent contractor, his servants do not become the servants of the person with whom he thus contracts, and the latter is not liable for their negligence.

In the case under consideration, Durr, the truckman, did not stand in the relation of an independent contractor to the defendant. He did not undertake to deliver lumber for the defendant. He simply furnished a team and driver to enable the defendant to do its own work. The case is the same as if the defendant had bought a team and hired a driver to aid in its business. It is not very material, so far as the defendant's liability is concerned, how it came by the instrumentalities with which it carried on its lumber business.

Where a railroad company has provided a proper place for intending passengers to board trains the mere fact that it "passively acquiesces" in the custom of persons to embark at a dangerous point some distance from the station does not create the passenger relation as to one there waiting for a train.

Plaintiff's decedent in Youngerman vs. New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, 111 Northeastern Reporter, 607, who was accustomed, as were others, to approach the tracks by walking along a retaining wall and on the roadbed at a point where the last car of the train usually stopped, was killed while standing on or near the track waiting for his train. By the use of an overhead bridge passengers could without danger cross the tracks to the station.

Judge Carroll, who delivers the opinion for the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, says:

At most the defendant passively acquiesced or did not object to the use of the retaining wall as a means of access to the station. From such negative conduct a contract will not be implied by the carrier to assume the responsibility for one who undertakes to enter its premises as a passenger under such circumstances, and stands at a place where an open bridge and the tracks are between him and the passenger platform.

If the deceased was not a passenger, in order to recover it must appear that he was in the exercise of due care. When reaching the top of the embankment he stood in a position of danger near a track where a train was expected and which must pass the place where he was standing, without looking and apparently without listening, reading a paper and making no effort whatever to save himself from danger. Such conduct is not the conduct of a man of ordinary prudence.

A passenger on a Southern Railway train when asked for his ticket was unable to find it, but produced a baggage check, which he claimed was conclusive evidence of his having purchased a ticket. The conductor was obdurate, however, and as neither ticket nor money was forthcoming the erstwhile passenger was ejected from the train. Judge Fraser, delivering the opinion of the South Carolina Supreme Court, (Adams v. Southern Ry. Co., 87 Southeastern Reporter, 1007,) says:

Did the defendant have the right to eject the plaintiff? It did. The presiding Judge charged the jury that the carrier must heed the reasonable explanation of the passenger, and left it to the jury to say whether the explanation given was reasonable. The great weight of authority holds that, when a passenger loses his ticket, he is entitled to a reasonable time to find it, and, failing to find it, he must pay cash fare or get off the train. The reason is that it is in accord with a reasonable rule and a necessary rule. If this were not the rule, one ticket would always do for two. The passenger who bought the ticket could not be put off, because he had paid his fare. The passenger who had the ticket could not be refused transportation, because he had conclusive evidence, and the only evidence available to the passenger, that he had paid his fare. It would not even be necessary to show collusion, or that there should be collusion, because the passenger, after he had bought and paid for his ticket, and checked his baggage on it, might have dropped it, and another could have found it.

That the law does not always recognize husband and wife as one is disclosed in the opinion of Judge Walker of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in the case of Grossman vs. Union Trust Company, (228 Federal Reporter. 610.) The appellant, Mrs. Grossman, a resident of Texas, while on a visit to Chicago executed alone a guarantee or suretyship contract covering a debt of her husband's firm. Rev. St. Tex. 1911, Art. 4624, amended March 21, 1913, reads in part:

"The wife shall never be * * * a surety on any bond or obligation of another without the joinder of her husband with her in making such contract."

In construing this clause the court states:

We think the language of this provision forbids a married woman becoming surety for another unless her husband joins her in the suretyship contract. The word "another," used as it is in that proviso in describing any bond or obligation of any one besides the wife, cannot reasonably be given such a meaning as would prevent the husband being regarded as another than his wife within the purpose of the proviso. Giving to the proviso the meaning its words express for the bond or obligation of another to be one as to which a married woman may become a surety it must be one with reference to which her husband may join her in a contract of suretyship. This excludes a bond or obligation upon which the husband is a principal as he cannot be his own surety. The result is that the wife is forbidden to become a surety when, from the nature of the case, her husband cannot join her as a co-surety.

It was further held that, while the laws of Illinois did not prohibit the making of such contract, the action could not be maintained in view of the settled policy of Texas that the property of married women shall be protected from the payment of certain demands.

A Dry Town.

Although Carlisle and Nicholas Counties are "dry" territory it is claimed that as much as 400 gallons of whisky were shipped into Carlisle last week, coming in packages of from two quarts to a gallon each.—Maysville (Ky.) Bulletin.

Real Devotion.

Salina is said to be hunting for a man who ran away with another man's wife and nine children.—Wichita (Kan.) Beacon.

TO SHOW MOSQUITO'S HOME.

Museum Will Reproduce Breeding Pool Found in New Jersey.

So that the breeding places of the mosquito may be recognized at a glance, the American Museum of Natural History's Department of Public Health will reproduce in the Museum a pool found near Elizabeth, N. J., which is the habitat of the anopheles mosquito, the disease germ carrier.

The particular mosquito home which the scientists will reproduce was a pleasing spot, 40 by 80 inches. The grass and the weeds surrounding it will be shown in wax as they grew in the open. The grass grew long and drooped into the pool, making a small, secluded nook in which the mosquito could develop, protected from its natural enemies, fish and water beetles. A photograph was made of the scenery near the pool, and this will be reproduced as a background. The mosquito himself will be there, dead and dried.

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Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA
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Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., Daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:42 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, Daily, except Saturday, 6:06 P. M. On Sundays touches at Newport, leaving 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:15 A. M.
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Lv. Foot Houston St., N. R., 10:00 A. M.
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Return. Lv. Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M.
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A Cool and Comfortable Sail on L. I. Sound.
Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter.
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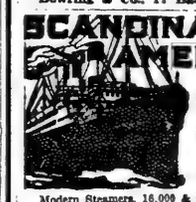
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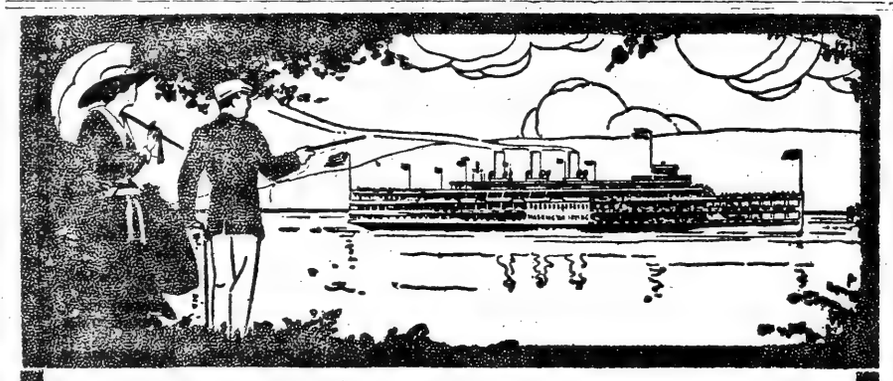
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PART OF MEDICAL CORPS IN TRAINING CAMP MOVEMENT

Plattsburg, Aug. 19, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

OVER in one corner at Plattsburg are a few tents occupied by the medico-military training camp. The public has heard very little about it. Everybody knows that "surgeons" are a necessity for an army. Nearly everybody pictures the "army surgeon" as a "jolly good fellow," with little to do in time of peace, and as an operating surgeon in time of war. Even the medical profession itself at large has scarcely any broader conception of the duties and activities of the Army Medical Department.

Even a short stay at this Plattsburg camp dispels very quickly such an idea. From the purely physical standpoint the course is not so severe as that of the ordinary "rookie," but for the physician from sedentary life it is strenuous enough. Let us take a typical day. Réveillé is at 5:30 o'clock. Setting up exercises search out flabby muscles and make some breaths perceptibly short. Breakfast is at 6:15. Drill at 7:30 for an hour includes the ordinary infantry formations, as well as those peculiar to the Hospital Corps. At 9 o'clock is a lecture on medico-military tactics. At 10:30 is a talk and conference on "paper work," the familiar "red tape," which is nothing more than the bookkeeping and records necessary for any large business of wide scope and employing many men, as is the army. The Medical Department must also keep its own professional records. It is obvious that knowledge of the forms is absolutely essential. Mess call sounds again at noon. Drill comes again at 2. At 3 is a lecture on army sanitation. At 4 is a tactical walk, the building of an incinerator or the practical demonstration of some problem of the army medical service. Supper is over by 6. The evening is spent under the stars in professional discussion, the telling of stories, or just "talk." The two medical officers detailed from the regular army have both seen active service in the Philippines, and among the "students" are men of the most varied and interesting experiences. Taps is at 10.

The most forceful lesson learned at this camp is that a good army surgeon cannot be made in a day, or a month, or a year. His medical training is a sine qua non, but plays the least part in the performance of his duties. Let us pass over the work of instruction and preparation of the Army Medical Department in time of peace. It is well to remember that up to very recently there have been only 440 "surgeons" in our army, and that these men have, from an economic standpoint, accomplished more than all the rest of the profession in our country.

Let us consider only a single division of an army, and that in time of war. A division is, roundly, 22,000 men, with 7,500 animals and 900 vehicles. It covers on the march a road space of a dozen miles and camps on an area of 180 acres. Every one of these men has been examined by a medical officer. A medical officer has a large share in the selection of a proper site for their camp. A medical officer must see that the food for these 22,000 men is pure, properly cooked, and decently served. They must have pure water to drink and a sufficient supply for cooking, washing, and bathing. A medical officer must dispose of the waste of these 22,000 men, so that it does not become a menace to the division itself, to those that may follow, and to the environment. Disease must be prevented among these 22,000 men. A medical officer must direct the fight against flies, mosquitos, and lice. He must search out the human carriers of disease, and nip infections like measles and sore throats in their incipiency. About 800 are constantly ill. The army surgeon has a small city to care for, with its minor ills and injuries.

Let us assume that contact with the enemy has been made and that battle is imminent. The Division Surgeon must give directions and orders to his personnel of over 1,000 men. He must locate the first-aid stations and his dressing stations, and place his ambulances and field hospitals. He must determine on lines of transportation to the rear that will not block the advance of ammunition, supplies, or fresh troops. A serviceable man at the front is an asset that has cost time and money to place there. An unserviceable man at the front, whether rendered so by illness or disabling wounds, is a liability that must be removed with the least possible confusion, interference, and delay.

Let us assume that battle begins. Some medical officer gives first aid on the battlefield, often on the firing line itself. A bullet is no respecter of persons. In proportion to the numbers engaged the Medical Department has, next to the infantry, the greatest number of casualties. The wounded must be searched for, collected, protected, often given stimulants and anodynes on the field itself. All those rendered unable to fight must be taken from the front, always back. Those unable to walk must be carried on litters back to dressing stations, thence by ambulances back to field hospitals. After an ordinary divisonal engagement the medical personnel have about 5,000 wounded under their care. These must be given proper first-aid surgical treatment and prepared for transportation; they must be tagged, sorted, supplied with food and drugs and transported to the rear—all within the least possible space of time. The authority of the Division Surgeon does not extend behind the field hospitals. The location, preparation, and management of sanitary trains, hospital trains and ships, evacuation, base and convalescent hospitals, and medical supplies belong to other branches of the Medical Department.

The above is a very brief outline of the duties of the medical personnel of a single division, and those only in time of war. Multiply by 10 or 20, to say nothing of 100, and the enormity of the task confronting the medical officers is staggering. A soldier, whether he be infantry, artillery or medical, cannot be made between sunrise and sunset. Almost any physician could amputate an extremity, hundreds can do abdominal surgery, men of sound surgical judgment abound.

The good army surgeon must also be a tactician of no mean order, an executive and organizer of the highest rank, and an expert on army sanitation. The health officer of a big city, without special army training, would be of less value in time of need than a good Sergeant of the Medical Corps. Such men the army and the country lack, and some day will woefully need.

This little camp at Plattsburg aims to give the rudiments of such a training. It is not limited to the Medical Reserve Corps. It is open to any physician of good standing, or any third or fourth year medical student who has a little of the sense of service in his country. The course lasts two weeks and costs $15 to defray actual expenses while in camp. There are yet three more periods of instruction, beginning Aug. 24, and Sept. 8 and 21. The writer has spent vacations in many ways and places, but the fortnight that he has just spent in that little camp on Lake Champlain has been the most satisfactory and instructive vacation that he has ever had. Besides, he feels that he has prepared himself, in a slight degree, to do his "bit" when the time and call comes.

S. B. B.

CAUSES OF INEBRIETY.

Alcohol Not Always to Blame, Says Dr. Crothers.

Hartford, Aug. 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is the common, accepted theory that alcohol is the one particular and special cause of all the disorders which follow from its use. Many persons still assert that the term disease applied to alcoholism and inebriety is not correct. They still believe in the moral theory that it is the vice element of human nature that impels men to drink. When confronted by the fact that some of the most highly cultivated and moral men use alcohol to intoxication they are confused. It fails to explain why men of all classes drink. Appeals to the facts and histories of cases show that there are many other causes responsible.

The theories that alcohol is a stimulant and tonic which have come down through all the centuries and been considered absolutely correct are not sustained by scientific study. The explanations of the desire for drink to secure stimulation and something that will give new strength and power are fallacious.

Studies of alcohol in the laboratory shew that it is not a stimulant, but an anaesthetic and sleep producer, and the real fascination for its use comes from the fact that it overcomes pain, fatigue, and bad feeling. This brings still greater confusion to the old-time teachings of the fathers.

Scientific men and laymen of the older schools still profess to believe the teachings of the past. The younger men recognize the teachings of exact science and try to adjust themselves to the newer conditions that follow the breaking up of the old theories.

In the minds of the majority of persons, alcohol is still regarded as a principal cause of the disease or the vice or whatever other condition termed alcoholism and inebriety may be. Here scientific study throws doubt on the teachings, and, as in the studies of alcohol, the theories must be revised and corrected. Other causes are found to be dominant, and what was supposed to be the principal and only cause is found to be a symptom. Some conditions of relief the body and mind that call for relief which alcohol brings existed before alcohol was used. When these conditions are removed the desire for alcohol dies out.

Examples like the following are more or less common:

Persons harassed and depressed, living unhygienically, using alcohol continuously or at intervals, recover when these mental states and metaphysical conditions are removed. Other persons have some physical injuries which have preceded the use of spirits, and when these injuries are corrected or cured spirits are given up at once.

It is noted in some circles that mental conditions, such as fears, disappointments, and continuous sorrows, are associated with the use of alcohol. When these pass away the alcohol is abandoned.

A banker, previously a pronounced abstainer, suddenly began to drink to excess, and became a periodic drinker. Several years of most persistent efforts and failures followed, and he constantly grew worse. He finally gave up his business and went to the high mountains of Colorado, and the craze for alcohol disappeared. There were unknown physical causes here. It was not his will power or desire to stop that won, for these had existed from the beginning; some other conditions were active.

A noted clubman who drank steadily for years and tried in every possible way to abstain took up a new business in the country and gave up the use of alcohol without an effort. Here there were unknown causes, and alcohol was only a symptom.

Many persons in all conditions of life give up the use of alcohol after a change, called conversion; and remain total abstainers ever after. If this was universal as a cure it would be the great panacea for this affliction. There are other unknown conditions which make it possible for one man to profit by this experience and another man, equally anxious to recover, fail and become worse than before.

The waves of empiricism that sought to cure men by mysterious means and measures were based on the assumption that alcohol was the principal and only cause. The failures that followed from these efforts gave evidence of other causes and conditions that had not been considered in the methods of treatment.

Thus, in every direction, the various means and methods which have failed to recognize the great central fact, that alcohol is often a symptom and indication of trouble further back, have been unsatisfactory. A larger and more exact study is called for before practical means and measures of restoration and cure can be found.

A research foundation for the study of these causes which have provoked the use of alcohol has been organized at Hartford, Conn., and it is to be endowed to carry on this last great work for the benefit of innumerable sufferers. This is along the line of the highest scientific work of the age—to study the causes and conditions, find the laws which govern them, and then the practical means and measures for relief will be made clear.

T. D. CROTHERS, M. D.

CUBA'S STAND ON MEXICO.

Agrees with United States That Stable Government Is Needed.

Senator Manuel Coronado of Havana, Secretary of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Cuban Senate, owner and editor of La Discusion, arrived at the Waldorf a few days ago. Senator Coronado expects to remain in the United States until the reassembling of the Cuban Congress on the first Monday in September.

"In the Mexican situation, sentiment in Cuba is undoubtedly on the side of the United States," said Senator Coronado. "Our history will not permit us to forget the help the United States gave us in obtaining our independence, and we members of the army of liberation—I was a Colonel—have fought shoulder to shoulder with Americans, and they are our brothers. We want to see a stable government established in Mexico, and an enduring relief from the petty convulsions that take the place of free elections in so many Latin American republics. The motto of our Conservative Party is 'Honesty, peace and order—and work.' They are the order of the day in Cuba.

"The burning question in Cuba, according to Senator Coronado, is the revision of the tariff—not the American, but the Cuban tariff—and a strong effort will be made by the Conservatives to discriminate in duties against European countries and in favor of the United States.

"Cuba is enjoying prosperity that is really marvelous," said Senator Coronado. "Everybody has money. Men who have toiled and scraped for years to earn a bare subsistence now find themselves with ten or fifteen or twenty thousand in their pockets that they hardly know what to do with.

"To go into the plan of revision proposed would be unnecessary at present, but a general reduction of the tariff on American goods is proposed. This will bring closer relations and will be good for both peoples."

SEES 9 YEARS MORE OF WAR.

Jugend Bases Calculation on Number of Villages Captured.

Taking as a basis the number of French villages captured by the Allies at the beginning of the latest offensive in the west, Jugend, a German humor magazine, presents the following answer to the problem as to how long the war is still to last:

"Seventeen French villages have been won back by the English in the course of a week; nevertheless, 2,554 remain yet to be taken. A one hundred and fiftieth part of the work of victory has thus been done. It will therefore be no less than two years eleven months and two weeks before France is freed of the last Boche.

"But this is by no means the only war aim of the Allies; Germany herself must be beaten and smashed down. Now Germany has, according to the last census (excluding the towns of over 100,000 inhabitants) 5,328 communes; so that for their capture it would take six years one week and six days. The war must therefore be reckoned as taking eight years eleven months and six days from the beginning of the British offensive to the end, namely, when the peace negotiations begin."

MAORIS ARE GOOD FIGHTERS.

British Press Bureau Praises Their Valor and Patriotism.

Under the caption "The Maori as a Britisher, and How He Helps King and Empire," the British official press bureau issued recently a tribute to the Maori fighters with General Haig in France.

"When Britain," the story reads, "first declared war there was an immediate response from the dominions and the Maoris of New Zealand asked that they should be allowed to fight for their King with 'their 'pakeha' (white men) brothers. At first there were obvious difficulties, and it was not for some time that the British Government was able to accede to their request. Then there came a time when there was great rejoicing in the Maori pas, and the young men flocked to the recruiting offices, as became the sons of a fighting race.

"They are children in spirit, and their pleasures have always been of their own devising. They had no written language, but they handed down by oral tradition the most complex genealogical trees and their own detailed and picturesque folklore. There is another side to them that has been evidenced as the result of the civilization that we have taken to them, but that is not the side we are interested in. When the war came to New Zealand it found one Maori boy dwelling beside the waters of Lake Taupo. He was happy as he could be and not overworked. He had been taught English by the Catholic priest of Waihi, and he could read the papers slowly, but sufficiently well to tell that here was a great adventure offered to him. He sat on the wharf one night reading from the cables how the Germans had thrown the British Army back from Mons. He did not know where Mons was, but he knew that men were wanted. He asked if he could go to fight, but was told that it was not a war for the Maori.

"Then at last came his chance. He took his younger brother out to a potato paddock and gave him detailed instructions as to what he was to do if the kumaras were by any chance ready for digging before he came back from settling the King's affairs. He shook hands solemnly with his grandfather and performed the 'hongi,' rubbing his flat nose on the tattoed face of the old man. He shouldered his bundle and walked past the hot springs through the manuka scrub until he struck the coach road under Maunganamu, the little pocket edition of a volcano, with its dead crater filled with foxgloves.

"He walked to Waiouru and then took a train. In ten days he was wearing a khaki jacket, and after the allotted training he was embarked with his fellows, and the long journey to Egypt commenced. Arrived at Gallipoli, he got his first taste of fighting, and heredity came uppermost.

"Disregarding all that an impressive Sergeant Major had drummed into his head, he forgot that a bayonet was for use at close quarters. He was sent with the other Maoris on a piece of work that demanded steadiness and quiet. They crept along to attack the Turk. It was to be a surprise attack, and the rifles were not to be fired. It was a surprise, and Honé went into the thick of the mêlé with his rifle clubbed like the 'tiaha' of his forebears. It was hard work, but orders were obeyed, and there were no noises but the sound of hard breathing and the thud of the rifle stocks, and the cries of the wounded. Their object was achieved, and that night on the beach they sat and talked in their own tongue of the glories of that half hour."

TIMES BUILDING
Times Square

A few suites and single rooms to rent in the most desirable office building in New York, more sought after daily as the Subway system approaches completion. Transportation centre of New York. High grade tenants only acceptable. All modern equipments.

14th floor. 514 square feet, with six windows looking on Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

16th floor. Magnificent area of 1,397 square feet adapted for insurance concern or architect.

21st floor. Compact suites with magnificent light and best modern equipments for physicians, dentists, and lawyers.

Rental Agent, Room 406
Telephone 1000 Bryant

Times Building

Standing Hand Carved Photo Frames
$1.25 and $2 Each Instead of $1.75 and $3

A LIMITED NUMBER of these Frames reduced to secure the room they occupy for new groups that are expected shortly.

All are in the powdered burnished gold. Sizes 6x9, 7x9, 8x10, 8x11 and 9x12.

Picture Store, Third Floor.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK
STORE CLOSES AT 5 P. M.

$1.29 for $2 Umbrellas MEN'S AND WOMEN'S

EIGHT-RIB PARAGON FRAMES, perfect shape, wide spread, assuring ample protection. Covers of the best American taffeta, tape edge.

These are full two-dollar value, very exceptional at $1.29. Styles for men and women, and altogether a most attractive lot. None will be sent C. O. D.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

CLEARANCE
Women's Summer Clothing

$3 to $6 Summer Skirts, $1 and $2.50

A sale of vital importance to every woman within reach of this announcement. All sizes waistbands and proportionate lengths. Those at $1 are chiefly in the fashionable awning and sport striped. Those at $2.50 are chiefly all white, piques, gabardines, Bedford cords, etc. Many open all the way down the front. All hand tailored.

Women's Wash Suits, $5, Were to $35

LINENS, and ratines. Limited quantity. One of a kind.

Women's Summer Dresses, Were to $7.50, at $1

White voiles, trimmed with embroidery and lace, and sport Dresses, some in two-piece effect. Chiefly 34 and 36.

Clearance Summer Frocks, Were to $30, at $7.50

Lingerie, linen and voile, habutais and summer silks. One and two of a kind.

Handsome Summer Frocks, Were to $40, at $12.50

Lace and net, elaborate lingerie models, taffeta and some of Georgette crepe. Light colors chiefly. Some Dance Frocks included. One and two of a kind.

Women's Bathing Dresses, Under Half

At $1, were to $3. Mohair Dresses, smartly made.

At $2.50, were to $7.50. Satins and silk poplins, no two alike. In size 36 chiefly.

At $1, were $2.95. Children's one-piece Bathing Suits, all wool; sizes to four years.

At 25c. and 45c., were 75c. to $1.50. Satin Bathing Caps. At the higher price some gum Caps included.

Sport Coats
Were to $9, at $3

SIZES for women and misses. Coats of Boyd's corduroy in golf-cord wales, in all white, and white trimmed with color. Five or six popular models at the lowest price of the season.

Girls' Shoe-Top Suits, Were to $15, at $7.50

Smart styles, sizes 12 to 15, mostly Norfolk effect.

Misses' $4 Sport Dresses, at $1

The lowest price of the year. Fancy stripes, some in two-piece effect. No white.

Misses' Coats, Were to $35, at $12.50

Model Coats, taffeta, charmeuse, fancy silks. One of a kind.

Misses' Coats, Were to $18, at $7.50

Serges, poplins, checks, etc.

Girls' Coats, Were to $9.50, at $2 and $5

Serges, cheviots and fancy fabrics. Sizes 6 to 14; no duplicates.

Misses' Linen and Palm Beach Suits, $3; Originally to $15

Not many, but very handsome, well-tailored Suits, with every prospect of giving good service another year.

Misses' Cloth Suits, Were to $20, at $7.50

Serges, gabardines, a few cheviots, fewer checks. One of a kind.

Second Floor, Fulton Street.

Undermuslins

Corset Covers and Camisoles at 39c., 49c., 59c., and 98c

About 450 garments.

At 39c. Corset Covers of nainsook, low neck, trimmed with lace and embroidery. Also satin and lace Camisoles all with lace insertions back and front and some with medallions.

At 49c. and 59c. Corset Covers of nainsook and pink batiste. Some in the camisole style with lace insertions. Round neck, French body styles trimmed with lace. Camisoles of crepe de chine in white and pink, some simple designs; others more elaborate.

At 98c. Elaborate lace trimmed models, oblong medallion effects back and front; others with Swiss embroidery and lace sleeves. And a number of very dainty styles of pink crepe de chine with ribbon shoulder straps.

Second Floor.

Great Events for the Home Start Tomorrow

THESE ARE THE DAYS when all of us begin to think of the home needs. How can we make the home more comfortable, more beautiful?

And so in this community of homes comes a great and famous annual event—the Loeser Sales of Home Utilities at marvelously low prices.

Already through this month beautiful and good Furniture has made new records of opportunity for our customers.

Now China and Housewares and Linens and Bedcoverings and many other household needfuls join in the great economy chorus.

There is nothing else in the city like these sales. We are confident that there are not and cannot be any other equal offerings. They are so big and so fine that we are confident those who come even from a considerable distance will find themselves well repaid.

Housewares—Annual Fall Sale

THIS IS THE ANNUAL SALE held at this season for the benefit of those who will shortly return from the country or who are ready to begin the remodeling and resupplying of their homes for winter. As many patrons know, this event is always amply prepared. In it will be found at much lessened prices most of the standard housekeeping preparations and articles necessary in every household.

The sale this year is larger than ever and in many ways more beneficial. It brings the record prices of the year—prices we can hardly hope to approach for months to come.

Aladdin Aluminum Ware at New Special Prices

$1.70 Preserving Kettle, 8-Quart, $1.19
Patented bail handle which stands upright; heavy and strong.

$3.75 Tea Kettle, 5-Quart, $2.69
Extra heavy gauge; good design and full capacity.

Other Aladdin Specials

Sauce Kettles
1-qt., reg. 70c., at....60c
2-qt., reg. $1, at.....85c
3-qt., reg. $1.15, at...$1
4-qt., reg. $1.50, at..$1.29

Sauce Pots
3-qt., side handle, regularly $1.15, at.....$1
4-qt., side handle, regularly $1.50, at...$1.29

Coffee Pots
1-qt., reg. $1.80, at..$1.60
3-qt., reg. $2.35, at..$2.15

Preserving Kettles
4-qt., reg. $1.15, at....$1
6-qt., reg. $1.40, at..$1.25

Windsor Kettles
5-qt., reg. $1.75, at..$1.59
6-qt., reg. $1.90, at..$1.79

Rice Boilers
1-qt., reg. $1.55, at..$1.37
2-qt., reg. $1.98, at..$1.77
3-qt., reg. $2.39, at..$2.15

Roasters
Self-basting by a new method; three handles and three vents for browning:
$4.56 Roasters, now..$3.80
$5.20 Roasters, now..$4.50

Alaska and Star Refrigerators Reduced

$30.50 Alaska Refrigerator, $24.50
Apartment house style, pure white enamel lining; 32 inches wide, 21¾ inches deep, 61 inches high; ice capacity 170 pounds.

$23.25 Star Refrigerator, $18.75
Apartment house style, pure white enamel lining, 28½ inches wide, 20¾ inches deep, 57¾ inches high; ice capacity 130 lbs.

$27.98 Star Refrigerator, $22.50
Apartment house style, pure white enamel lining, 32 inches wide, 21¾ inches deep, 60¾ inches high; ice capacity 170 pounds.

$35 Star Refrigerator, $27.50
Apartment house style, seamless porcelain lined, 25¾ inches wide, 20 inches deep, 57 inches high; ice capacity 105 pounds.

$40 Star Refrigerator, $32.50
Apartment house style, seamless porcelain lined, 27 inches wide, 21 inches deep, 62 inches high; ice capacity 130 pounds.

Basement.

Annual Sale—Linens, Blankets and White Goods

$1.35 Irish Table Linen, $1
Extra heavy full bleached Irish Linen in an assortment of handsome floral patterns.

$1,95 Irish Table Linen, $1.39
Full bleached, 70 inches wide. In a range of carefully selected designs.

$2 Irish Table Linen, $1.50
Full bleached extra fine quality Linen in a variety of floral patterns.

$2.75 Linen Napkins, $2 Dozen
Full bleached Irish Linen Napkins, 20 inches square. In a large assortment of floral patterns.

$2.39 Linen Napkins, $1.89 Dozen
Full bleached Irish Linen Napkins, 18 inches square. Several very attractive patterns.

$4.89 Linen Napkins, $3.75 Dozen
Irish Linen Napkins, 22 inches square, in a number of very pretty designs.

$4.50 Linen Napkins, $3.50 Dozen
Full bleached satin Damask Napkins, 24 inches square, in a splendid assortment of floral patterns.

Linen Napkins at $3.25 Dozen
Full bleached Irish Linen Dinner Napkins, 24 inches square, in a splendid assortment of patterns.

$4.75 Linen Napkins, $3.98 Dozen
Irish Linen Satin Damask Napkins, in a range of choice floral designs.

$6 Linen Napkins, $4.98 Dozen
Irish Linen Dinner Napkins, 24 inches square, in a pleasing range of patterns.

Sample Blankets, $2.50 to $27.50 Saving a Third to Half
An exceptionally fine lot, including cotton, part wool and all wool Blankets in a wide variety of practical sizes. Fancy figured colored Blankets, fancy plaid Blankets and a host of the favored white Blankets with gray, pink or blue borders.

Some are cut and bound singly. A fine time to buy a winter's supply.

79c. Embroidered White Fabrics, 39c
Embroidered white Voiles and Crepes in an immense variety of pretty designs, floral effects, polka-dot and conventional figures. Fabrics that will make exceedingly fine frocks for indoor wear through the fall and winter.

21c. White Plisse Crepe, 15c
A practical material for children's rompers, underwear and house dresses. It requires no ironing.

Main Floor.

Annual China Sale

$1 and $1.50 Cut Glass Cologne Bottles, 50c

$2 Grape Cut Water Sets, $1.25
4-pint Pitcher, practical shape, and six Water Tumblers to match.

6-Inch Floral Cut Bud Vases, 29c

$4 and $4.50 a Dozen Sherbet Glasses 19c. and 25c. Each
Pretty floral cuttings on thin crystal blanks.

Light Cut Handled Jelly Dishes, 50c
Butterfly and floral design.

Floral Cut Oil and Vinegar Bottles, 98c
Attractive pattern with cut stoppers.

$1.49 Light Cut Mayonnaise or Whipped Cream Bowls, 98c
With cut ladle.

Light Cut Guest Set, 50c
Water Bottle and Tumbler.

$1.50 Floral Cut Nut Bowls, 98c
7-inch; also for lilies.

Water and Iced Tea Tumblers
60c. to $4 Dozen Grades 3c. to 15c. Each

3c Each, Regularly 60c doz.
Thin blown Tumblers, regular size and of good quality.

10c. Each, Regularly $1.80 Dozen
Light cut, bell shape Tumbler, pretty grape pattern.

15c. Each, Regularly $4 Dozen
Fine crystal in unusual shape; floral spray cutting.

Special at 15c. Each
Tall bell shape Iced Tea Tumblers; grape cutting.

Open Stock Dinner Dishes Little Priced
Pretty pink floral spray china with gold lines; plain shape—a regular open stock pattern which can be matched any time.

Fruit Saucers, each	5c
Teacups and Saucers	10c
Dessert Plates	10c
Tea Plates	10c
Breakfast Plates	10c
Soup Plates	10c
Milk Bowls	10c
Double Egg Cups	10c
Coffee Cups and Saucers	15c
Bread and Butter Plates	7c
Dinner Plates	12c
Uncovered Vegetable Dishes	19c
Meat Platters, 15c., 19c., 25c., 35c., 50c	
Cake Plates	25c
Gravy Boats	25c
Oatmeal Saucers	8c
Sugar Bowls	39c
Cream Pitchers	19c
Teapots	49c
Covered Vegetable Dishes	59c

Basement.

Clearance Sale of Summer Blouses
New Styles Priced Less Than Half

THESE ARE AS PRETTY BLOUSES as have been shown anywhere this season. They are as smart in design, as well made, as becoming, as attractive. In every essential of value they are full worth their original prices.

$1.29 for Blouses Regularly $2.95 to $3.50

They are made of plain white organdies, batistes and voiles, here and there one of fine lawn. These are either in simple models with the new collars and hemstitching, here and there a bit of lace or embroidery, or they are fully trimmed with laces and embroideries.

Some of colored voile and some of colored batiste, usually with white collar and cuffs. Some of fancy broken color striped voile; a few in awning stripes; many with frills and jabots. About 30 styles in all.

$3.95 to $5 Pongee Blouses at $1.95

Fancy awning striped pongee Blouses in approved sport styles. Some with grouped stripes of various widths. Some plain color, piped with navy, black or other colors.

Others of striped tub silk and some of crepe de chine included at this price, with convertible and deep back collars; a few with jabots or ribbon ties.

Second Floor.

CLEARANCE
Men's Furnishings

$1 and $1.50 Negligee Shirts at 79c

EXTRA quality woven and printed madras and mercerized cotton fabrics; white grounds with colored stripings. All "large body" proportion with box center plait and five good pearl buttons; all plain negligee with stiff or soft cuffs attached.

85c. White Cambric Nightshirts, 65c
Soft material, plain finish—no trimming, low neck and comfortable proportions. Sizes 15 to 20.

Fruit of the Loom Nightshirts, 59c
Every woman knows this fine muslin. The nightshirts are amply proportioned, low neck, no trimming. Sizes 15 to 19.

$1.50 Pajamas, 98c
Woven madras, mercerized fabrics and percales. Black, blue and lavender stripes; also plain blue, lavender, pink and tan. Low neck, with loops and pearl buttons.

$1 White Cambric Pajamas, 79c
Excellent cambric, low neck and pearl buttons and frogs.

50c. Silk Neckwear, 25c
Made from a maker's ends of silk; open end four-in-hands in many pretty striped and figured patterns.

25c. Wash Four-in-Hands, 12½c
Tubular style Scarfs; white ground with colored stripes and figures.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Silk Sales

$1.50 All Silk 40-Inch Sport Silk Pongee, 98c

TO close out the remainder of our stock of striped sport silk Pongee we have cut the price to 98c., less than the wholesale cost. Various colored stripes on natural ecru grounds. To make room for fall arrivals.

$2 All Silk 36-Inch Sport Silk Pongee, $1.29
Another price cut that will surely make a clearance, for this is one of the best qualities manufactured. The styles of stripes and the color combinations are of the best that good taste can create. A great bargain at $1.29 instead of $2.

$1 to $1.25 Silk Remnants, 50c
The balance of our short pieces, including gatherings from sales of fashionable Silks in the past two weeks. To be sure they will all go out we have placed the price at only 50c. a yard. Almost all kinds of Silks are represented. None C.O.D.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Children's Dresses, $2.50, $3.50 & $4.50
$3 to $6 Styles, 2 to 5 Year Sizes

THIS LITTLE LOT of Dresses deserves special mention because of the good quality of the garments, the splendid workmanship and the unusual saving.

Of batiste, dotted voile and nainsook in yoke and long-waisted models; only one of a kind; sizes 2 to 5 years.

Infants' Store, Second Floor.

$1.95 for House-gowns, Reg. to $3.50

VOILES, mulls and dotted Swisses elaborately trimmed with laces and ribbons. Some Empire style, some kimono, some two-piece. Some extra size kimonos included with sash.

Imported Japanese Kimonos, $1
Crepe, stenciled in blossom patterns.

Dressing Sacques, 50c., Regularly to $1.25
Lawns, Swisses, voiles and crepe; some on elastic belt, some semi-fitted with three-quarter sleeves; others kimono style. Some Japanese "linen-cloth."

Second Floor.

Furniture—Half Price

FOR THE LAST FOUR DAYS of the sale, beginning tomorrow, we announce a clearance that brings to new and lower prices a very large stock of Furniture of many kinds.

This is Furniture of our standard grades, fine in designs, with all assurance of quality. But because each group is limited or for some other special reason we want to see it cleared away this month Therefore, this extraordinary offering.

At the same time the other fine values of the sale will be continued—and they have never been so extensive or so remarkable. There is, for example, a notably fine collection of Bedroom Furniture at a third less than ordinary prices. There is much handsome Dining Room Furniture at a fourth less. There are large savings on Furniture of every kind.

And of the HALF PRICED Furniture there is a larger collection than we have been able to offer in several years.

Third, Fourth and Fifth Floors.

907 5th Ave.

Cor. 72nd St.

New 12-story apartment, overlooking the finest part of Central Park. Unusually large rooms and fine appointments.

Finest Apartments Ever Constructed

8 to 19 Rooms, 3 to 6 Baths

Rents $5,000—$19,000

320-330 Park Ave.

50th and 51st Sts.

Whole block front.
New 12-story apartment opposite site of new St. Bartholomew's Church. High ceilings.

Only 4 apartments left.

13 Rooms, 5 Baths, $5,200—$6,200

One Doctor's Office at $1,500

THE VERONA
32 East 64th St.

S. E. Cor. Madison Ave.

An unusually fine apartment. Awarded prize by American Institute of Architecture.

14 Rooms and 4 Baths, $5,500—$7,000

Furnished Apartments

$6,500 to $8,000

101 East 74th St.

At Park Ave.

New 9-story building. A few apartments with southern exposure. Ready for occupancy October 1st.

11 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,200—$4,500

39-43 East 27th St.

At Madison Avenue

Modern Apartment House, centrally located.

2 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath,	**$720- $960**
4 Rooms and Bath,	**$780- $900**
6 Rooms and Bath,	**$1,300**
7 Rooms and Bath,	**$1,200-$1,400**

13 Gramercy Park

New building overlooking Park. Large rooms. One apartment with roof garden.

3 Rooms, Kitchenette, Bath, $1,300 to $1,650

Pease & Elliman

165 W. 72d Street Near Broadway

340 Madison Avenue Near 43d Street Tel. 6200 Murray Hill

55 Liberty Street Corner Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance

Specialists in Dwelling Properties

EAST SIDE APARTMENTS

56 West 11th Street
3 and 4 rooms and bath.....$690—$900

112 East 17th Street
8 rooms and bath.....$960—$1,200

145 East 35th Street
7 rooms, 2 baths.....$2,300
3 rooms, kitchenette, bath.....$840

146-8 East 49th Street
3 and 4 rooms and bath.....$800—$1,200

144 East 56th Street The Wellesbourne
7 and 8 rooms and bath.....$1,500—$1,800

152 West 58th Street New Building
3, 4 and 5 rooms, bath.....$900—$1,800

24 West 59th Street
2, 3 and 5 rooms and bath.....$1,200—$2,500

11 East 68th Street
6 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.....$2,500—$3,500

21 East 82d Street
2, 5 and 8 rooms, 1 and 3 baths.....$900—$3,000

535 Park Avenue At 61st St.
6 rooms and 1 bath.....$1,900

563 Park Avenue Cor. 62nd St.
11 rooms and 3 baths.....$6,000

565 Park Avenue At 62nd St.
6 rooms, 2 baths.....$2,400

1190 Madison Avenue Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath.....$1,000—$1,200

WEST SIDE APARTMENTS

Particulars from 165 West 72d Street

150 West 80th Street
5 and 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths.....$1,150—$1,300

214 West 92d Street
5, 7, 8 and 9 rooms and bath.....$780—$1,500

309 West 99th Street
7 rooms and bath.....$1,500—$1,650

330 West 102d Street Cor. Riverside Drive
7 rooms, 3 baths.....$1,900—$2,000

11 West 114th Street At Morningside Ave., West
8 rooms and 2 baths.....$1,200—$1,400

300 Central Park West Cor. 90th St.
6, 10, 14 rooms, 1, 3 baths.....$1,000—$3,500

67 Riverside Drive
3, 7 and 10 rooms, 1 to 3 baths.....$800—$2,900

127 Riverside Drive Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

723 St. Nicholas Avenue
4, 5, 6 rooms, 1 bath.....$450—$720

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

46 East 41st Street
2 and 3 rooms, bath.....$1,000—$1,400

116 West 59th Street
2 and 3 rooms and bath.....$1,000—$1,800

165 West 72d Street
2 rooms and bath.....$600

510 Park Avenue Cor. 60th St.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette.....$1,050

THE STRATHMORE
404 Riverside Drive

Cor. 113th Street

Unusually fine apartment, overlooking the Hudson. Exceptionally high ceilings. Large rooms.

9-11 Rooms, 3 and 4 Baths

$2,500—$3,500

THE ALLENDALE
808 West End Ave.

Northeast Corner 99th St.

Fine apartments with large rooms, southern, western exposure.

10 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,400—$2,800

9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,000—$2,400

"Success is the Result of Service"

Service

Complete list of furnished and unfurnished apartments for rent.
Complete details and plans on file of apartments, saving much time to prospective tenants.
Complete list and full particulars of furnished and unfurnished houses for rent.
Complete list of houses for sale, including many which will prove to be bargains.
Complete list of highest grade investments for sale, yielding a net return of 6% and better.
Careful, economical management of property, securing highest net returns possible.
Careful thought given to tenants' comfort. Our satisfied tenants are our best advertisement.
Prompt, thoughtful and courteous attention to clients.
Free and effective publicity through our house organ, Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator.
Centrally located offices.
Complete list of choicest country estates for sale or rent.
Correct, conservative appraisals by competent experts.
Insurance efficiently and economically effected.
Prompt and advantageous adjustment in case of loss.

Pease & Elliman Do the Largest Apartment Renting Business in the City.

ALWYN COURT
58th St. & 7th Ave.

One of the finest apartment houses in the world. Apartments 12 and 14 rooms, 4 and 5 baths, with large living rooms, mirrored dressing rooms, individual wine vaults, and many unusual features not found in other buildings. All master's rooms face the street. Additional servants' room if required. At the entrance to Central Park and convenient to all lines of transportation.

145 East 49th St.

New 9-story building, with small housekeeping apartments. Unusually large and well arranged rooms.

3 Rooms and Bath, $780 to $1,100
4 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,350

Ready Oct. 1st, 1916.

829 Park Avenue

Corner 76th Street

Modern Fireproof Building.
Large, Sunny, Outside Rooms.
Especially choice location.

7 Rooms & 2 Baths (Simplex), $1,500-$2,000
7 Rooms & 3 Baths (Duplex), $2,700
8 Rooms & 3 Baths (Duplex), $2,700-$2,750
6 Rooms & 2 Baths (Duplex), $2,000

56-58 West 58th St.
60-62 West 58th St.

Blenheim and Biltmore

Modern Apartments.
Convenient to 58th St. Elevated and Central Park.

8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,450-$1,800
6 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,200

30 West 70th Street

Near Central Park

New 9-Story Fireproof Apartment.
One of the best residential districts of the West Side.

7 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,600-$2,100
6 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,500-$1,800

We would advise immediate action as we have but 7% of our housekeeping apartments still unrented

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Builder Buys Upper Park Avenue Plot for Apartment House Operation.

PEARL STREET INVESTMENT

Fourteenth Street Plot in Big Lease For Moving-Picture Theatre—Suburban Buyers.

An upper Park Avenue deal which will result in another apartment house operation has just been closed in the purchase by an active builder of the two old four-story houses at 973 and 975 Park Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Eighty-third Street. They have a combined frontage of 37 feet by 100 deep and adjoin on the south a large twelve-story apartment.

Mary A. Gallagher was the seller of the house at 973 and Patrick Drury of 975. The newcomer, who was rumored to be James F. Meehan, is planning to erect an apartment structure of nine to twelve stories. James J. Donovan was the broker in the sale.

The dwelling on the Eighty-third Street corner was the former home of the late Henry C. Hart, who for many years was President of the Third Avenue Railroad.

Sale in Pearl Street.

The Duross Company sold to an investor for Peter Schell, 295 Pearl Street, a five-story loft building on lot 17.6 by 100, between Beekman and Ferry Streets. It adjoins the Public School property No. 134. The school was torn down some time ago by the city.

14th Street Lease for Big "Movie" House.

The Fourteenth Street block on the south side, between Third and Fourth Avenues, is about to be improved with an immense moving-picture theatre capable of accommodating 5,000 persons. The property, which includes the site of the old Dewey Theatre, has been leased by William Fox, who conducts a chain of moving-picture places. It includes the plot from 126 to 138 East Fourteenth Street, extending through the block to 126 to 130 East Thirteenth Street. On these plots is the Theatre Unique. The Dewey Theatre is now being torn down. The frontage is 145 feet on Fourteenth Street and 150 on Thirteenth Street by 206 deep.

Soloman Schinasi is the owner of the property and he has leased the property to Mr. Fox for forty-four years at an aggregate rental, it is said, of $2,000,000. Plans are being prepared by Thomas W. Lamb for the new theatre, with stores, on the Fourteenth Street side.

Buys Bronx Flat.

Harold H. Harding has sold through Feist & Feist the plot at 201 and 203 Sussex Avenue, Newark, 48 by 125, to H. M. Albee & Sons. The buyers will erect a five-story concrete building to be used for the manufacture of special machine parts.

Westchester County.

Walter Howe has purchased a new residence at Greenacres, Scarsdale, from the Wilson-Veeder Company. Fish & Marvin were the brokers, and they have also sold a residence on Colvin Place, Greenacres, to Dr. Waters F. Burrows, for Herbert A. Wheeler of Detroit.

The estates of Tappan Zee, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold four lots on Highland Avenue, Philipse Manor, to Hugh T. Goodwin.

Huber Farm in Jersey Sold.

Allabough & Son have sold for the Backer Construction Company to George E. Duncan the Conrad Huber farm, Murray Hill, N. J. The property comprises 155 acres and has one of the finest locations in Northern Jersey. It was held at $80,000.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for the Passaic Securities Company to Charles McD. Puckette a residence on Overlook Avenue, Ridgewood, and for Stevens & Tetor, to Allan J. Ferres, the residence at 174 Woodside Avenue.

Louis Schlesinger, Inc., sold for Alexander Lelong the vacant plots 496-498-500 Belmont Avenue, and 190 Ridgewood Avenue, Newark, to Banne Schaneman, who will erect three-family dwellings.

Leases West 51st Street Hotel.

The twelve-story apartment hotel at 38 West Fifty-first Street, a few doors west of the big Vanderbilt house on the Fifth Avenue corner now being fitted up by Cornelius Vanderbilt has been leased by the Andow Corporation for a period of ten years from Sept. 1 next to Raymond W. Jones and others. The annual rental is $29,000.

Leases Pearl Street Building.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased for the Chesebrough Building Company the six-story building at 16 Pearl Street to the American Trading Company.

Big Brooklyn Restaurant Lease.

Louis H. Saltzmann, a restaurant and café proprietor, has leased in Brooklyn the property formerly used by B. G. Latimer & Sons Company of Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street. Extensive alterations will be made, of which a feature will be a roof garden. The lease has been taken for twenty-one years at $35,000 a year for the first three years and $30,000 a year thereafter.

Realty Notes.

A. Hupfel's Sons have conveyed to Frances B. Stavracos title to the plot, 200 by 100, on Eagle Avenue, 150 feet south of 161st Street.

Sanford Hancock, formerly with the F. B. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company, has removed his offices to 217 Broadway.

Conveyances in Manhattan and the Bronx last week totaled 184. For the corresponding week a year ago that number was 208.

John W. Ferguson has obtained the general contract for the construction of an addition to the plant of the Sprague Electric Works, a subsidiary of the General Electric Company, at Watsessing, Bloomfield, N. J. The new building will be six stories high, covering a plot 200 by 75, and will cost about $750,000.

CENTRAL MERCANTILE AREA.

Marginal Freight Line Will Aid Business Growth Above Canal St.

In speaking of the increased business and also building activity in the central mercantile district, the heart of which may be called the old retail centre around Twenty-third Street, now being transformed to a wholesale section, William D. Kilpatrick, who has been identified with many large buildings in that area, said yesterday:

"The effect of the New York Central's marginal elevated freight line between Canal and Thirtieth Streets will mean the upbuilding of warehouses and factories on the land adjoining the route.

"The Borough of Manhattan has suffered heavily through lack of freight facilities for receiving of the raw material and shipping of the manufactured article within the buildings which house the manufacturer.

"In these days of keen competition costs must necessarily be kept to a minimum. The immense cost of trucking, rehandling, delays, loss and breakage have militated against the New York manufacturer competing with outsiders who do not suffer from such mercantile disadvantages.

"The cost of trucking alone amounts to an enormous figure. One large concern which left Manhattan some years ago, because of the absence of freight facilities, estimated its saving of truck and kindred charges at $100,000 per annum. This expense will be largely eliminated by the railroad spurs which will enter many of the new buildings.

"Low land values will admit of reasonable rents. With easy and convenient access to the North River piers, and economy and speed secured in the buildings tapped by the freight line, it is obvious that the antiquated and useless buildings there will be displaced by a number of new structures of large floor area. There is a constant demand for such space. Due to this demand, the improvement of the Greenwich Village and Chelsea districts, which has been healthily slow, will go forward on high gear.

"A low rent is gradually being recognized by the loaning institutions as an asset, so that the financing of these efficiency buildings will be easier than was formerly the case."

Important projects during the last few weeks include the purchase of two five-story flats at 345 and 347 West Twenty-third Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, by the Cushman estate. It is understood that the plot, 50 feet front, will be improved with a substantial apartment building.

The old West Twelfth Street Church, west of Sixth Avenue, has been purchased by a syndicate, which plans to erect a nine-story apartment.

Daggett & Ramsdell, manufacturing chemists, have bought 214-216 West Fourteenth Street for their home, where an eight-story building will be erected at a cost of $100,000.

A plot on Seventh Avenue, adjoining West Fourth Street, will be improved as soon as the widening is completed. The Christopher Street station is directly in front of the property.

A nine-story apartment at 42-46 West Tenth Street will cost $250,000. The properties 126-130 and 140-142 Sixth Avenue have been sold to an investor; 338 and 340 West Twenty-second Street have recently been purchased for improvement, and 8 West Ninth Street and 426 West Twenty-third Street figured in recent deals.

Private Dwelling Leases.

The S. H. Raphael Company has leased for Thompson, Koss & Warren the three-story dwelling at 153 West 120th Street to Dr. Arthur G. Greenberger, and for Florence M. Hurlburt the three-story dwelling at 57 East 126th Street to John Wallin.

The Houghton Company has leased for Hannah M. Cozzens the three-story dwelling at 307 West Eighty-seventh Street to S. Striebeck von Reyn.

John J. Kavanagh has leased for Charles R. Bangs the three-story dwelling at 69 East Seventy-seventh Street to John Nickerson, Jr., and for Henry B. Montgomery the four-story house at 129 East Seventy-eighth Street to Charles W. Rantoul.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Frank N. Dowling to Courtlandt C. Nicoll the four-story dwelling at 340 Lexington Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets.

Schindler & Liebler have leased the three-story dwelling at 631 West 142d Street for Marie N. Hoguet to Leo McLaughlin.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased to A. B. Quest the two four-story dwellings at 205 and 207 West Twenty-second Street.

B. Flanagan & Son have rented the four-story dwelling, 42 West Seventy-sixth Street, for seven years for Mrs. Paula Wolfsohn to Mrs. Louise R. Fitzpatrick.

The Louis Becker Co. has leased for Joseph E. Ismay the four story dwelling at 551 West 161st Street to Charles Todtmann.

The Duboss Company has leased dwellings for Catherine McCrerken at 203 West Twenty-first Street to Mrs. Hattie Smith, and at 205 West Twenty-first Street to Bernard Jackson; also for William G. Mowenstine the house at 163 West Thirteenth Street to Alice C. Hyatt.

Sells Massachusetts Factory.

Joseph P. Day sold for the Standard Woven Fabric Company at Walpole, Mass., their factory property at Framingham, Mass., to the Pettingell Machine Company.

The plant is located at Framingham, twenty-one miles from Boston and twenty-three miles from Worcester. The buildings were completed in August 1913 and were vacated by the Standard Woven Fabric Company because they acquired the large plant of the Walpole Rubber Company at Walpole, Mass., which they are now operating.

Subway Station Bids.

Bids will be opened by the Public Service Commission Wednesday, Sept. 13, for the construction of three stations on the Broadway subway, Manhattan. The stations are those at Twenty-third Street, Twenty-eighth Street, and Canal Street. The one at Canal Street will be built under Canal Street, extending easterly to a point east of the Bowery, and is known as the Broadway station on the Canal Street line. It will have connection with the Canal Street station of the Broadway line. The contractor must begin work within thirty days from the delivery of the contract, and all work must be completed within six months from such time.

Casino for Baldwin Harbor.

Plans are being prepared by Walter K. Pleuthner for a casino and pavilion at the foot of Eastern Parkway, Baldwin Harbor, L. I. It will front on one of the Venetian waterways and is designed to be a social and amusement centre for residents and home owners.

RADICAL CHANGES IN BUILDING OPERATIONS BY ZONE ACT AND RECENT COURT DECISION

Year's Leeway Under Regulations at Filing of Plans No Longer Permissible—Skyscraper Projects Prior to New Heights Law Must Be Approved by Oct. 25 to be Valid.

Since the new Zoning and Building Heights act went into effect by a vote of the Board of Estimate on July 25 last, preceded by the filing of plans in Manhattan for new buildings, many of the excessive skyscraper type, estimated to cost over $40,000,000, many inquiries have been made as to the length of time in which these plans would hold good. The new Zoning act made a radical and very necessary change, particularly in respect to the operations on Manhattan Island. In addition, another change has been effected as a result of the recent decision of the Appellate Division on the height of the electric sign on the roof of the Mecca Building, on the north side of Forty-eighth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

"All plans filed on or prior to 4:30 o'clock of July 25 last," said Superintendent Alfred Ludwig of the Manhattan Building Bureau yesterday, "have been accepted under the old law, but under a resolution in the Zoning act, such plans, to be effective, must be approved within three months. In other words, unless these plans are approved and conform in all requirements to the former code by Oct. 25 next, they will virtually be outlawed.

"With the approval of the plans the owner or builder will have one year in which to erect his structure up to the second-tier beams. If that is not done within the year the plan becomes null and void. If the building has been advanced to that extent five years will then be allowed for its completion according to the original plans."

There have been some cases in the city where plans were filed for tall structures, but which were only partially completed. An example is the Heidelberg Tower on the short block on the south side of Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue. The original plans called for a skyscraper of about thirty stories. It was finished, however, only up to seven stories, with a tower of several additional stories. The question has been asked as to the status of this and other similar operations.

"In such a case," said Mr. Ludwig, "where the building has been started and partially completed according to the original plan some consideration must be shown if the owners desire to carry out their project. I think that such cases would naturally come under the five-year limitation, and in view of the radical change made by the Zoning and Height Restrictive act it is quite possible, although I do not say so positively, that the five years' allowance for completion would begin from the date of that act, July 25, this year. Of course, in such cases the buildings to be approved for greater heights would have to comply with the code as it existed prior to July 25, including any changes that may have been made since the first filing of the plans."

The decision regarding the Mecca Building sign is of more importance to builders than is generally believed. Because the suit was based upon the height of an advertising sign the impression has prevailed in some quarters that the decision only affects the heights of electric signs. Such is not the fact. It was really a test case which fixed very positively the time in which a builder might begin his operation after filing plans under the regulations existing at that time. Because the old code apparently permitted one year in which to begin construction it had become a general habit to construe that section as allowing the applicant one year to begin work under the regulations in force when the plans were filed, regardless of any subsequent changes.

Prospective builders regarded this as one of their vested rights. The Mecca Building sign case has changed all this and very radically, stating very positively that no building, regardless of the time of the filing of its plans, can be started unless it conforms in every detail to the regulations in effect on the day that actual building is commenced. In other words, a builder may file plans on Tuesday. On Wednesday some new regulation may go into effect, and, unless the building has actually been started before the new act becomes a law, it will be necessary to file new plans. Of course, this is an extreme case, but the court decision fixes the rule that there is no vested right to build according to the original plan, if, in the interim, changes have been made to the building regulations.

At the present time signs may be erected to a height of eighty-five feet. When the Mecca sign plan was filed there was virtually no height limit. The Mecca sign, although more than eighty-five feet in height, was not then raised to its proposed height. Meanwhile the new sign regulation went into effect, and toward the end of the year the sign builders proceeded to increase its height. The sign builders held that they were entitled to go ahead in accordance with the old plans. The suit was brought to restrain them, and the recent decision held that they had no such right. It is an important thing for builders who have not started structures for which plans were filed several months ago to contemplate.

Mr. Ludwig was asked if he had any idea as to how many of the big buildings in the $40,000,000 worth of plans rushed into the bureau within three or four days would be erected.

"Of course, I have no positive knowledge," he replied, "and cannot have until Oct. 25, but my impression is that the majority were merely speculative and filed to get in."

An inspection of two or three of the applications for the twenty to twenty-five story downtown buildings indicated that Mr. Ludwig's surmise was correct. All of those eleventh-hour plans have been investigated by the examiners in the Building Bureau, and the objections have been noted and sent to the architects for revision. Some of these objections were sent early this month, but in the few cases noted no effort thus far had been made to remedy the defects.

It may surprise the general reader to know that 99 per cent. of the plans filed in the bureau meet with objections to a greater or less extent. In many cases they are merely clerical errors, but a large number are deficient in stating details of construction.

"I do not think it is so much a case of the architects being ignorant of the code, as it is that most of them seem to expect objections and apparently file their first plans to have them pointed out. This is always the case with theatres, for we invariably expect objections and get plenty of them in every theatre operation. The new act signed by Mayor Mitchel on Aug. 8 modifies the old regulations. While it reduces the required width of the open courts on the sides from ten to eight feet, it also requires that the court must hereafter be absolutely clear, so that the fire stairs, which formerly came down in the courts, cannot have that privilege any longer. While the rear court restrictions are less strict, the zoning act requires a certain yard area."

The eight-foot court width under the new theatre regulation applies to amusement houses not exceeding a capacity of 700 and for each additional 500 the court must be one foot wider. The former court width was based on ten feet for a capacity of 1,000 or less and 12 feet from 1,000 to 1,800.

BEGIN WORK ON $1,000,000 TIMES SQUARE BUILDING

Housewreckers began last week tearing down the old four-story business building which has been vacant for several years, at 130 to 134 West Forty-second Street, just east of Broadway and the Knickerbocker Hotel. The site, which has a frontage of fifty feet on Forty-second Street, close to the busiest section of Times Square, will be improved by the Bush Terminal Company with a twenty-nine-story merchandise building, the greater part of which will be occupied by representatives of firms having business relations with that concern. In fact, so many inquiries have already been made for space that John P. Kirwan, agent of the building, said yesterday that he doubted if any space would be available for tenants other than those doing business with the Bush Company.

The announcement of the proposed structure was made last April and plans were filed soon after by the architects, Helmle & Corbett, of Brooklyn. The cost will be about $1,000,000. Its twenty-nine stories will make this latest Times Square improvement the loftiest skyscraper in the immediate vicinity. The main structure will be twenty-five stories and the additional four stories will be in the form of a tower. The architectural style will be Gothic.

The exhibition of wrecking the old building set to rest various rumors that the Bush building project might turn out to be another of those visionary edifices of magnificent heights which have figured so prominently on paper and in the Building Bureau plans within the last few weeks. Irving T. Bush, President of the Terminal Company, had nothing speculative in mind, it was said yesterday, when he planned the Forty-second Street building and chose the site to consolidate many of his affiliated commercial interests, in view of its splendid transit facilities and accessibility to the hotel and retail centres.

For Forty-second Street and Times Square such a building means a distinct step in advance toward a high-class commercial growth.

"The type of building and the tenants which it will attract will naturally be of great business benefit to the Times Square region," said Mr. Kirwan. "I can say that it is an assured success already and negotiations are pending for the leasing of the ground floor and basement to a large restaurant proprietor. The structure will not be ready for occupancy for fully a year and I expect that everything will be rented by that time. The building will be of the type of the big merchandise structures in Grand Rapids and it will be the largest of its kind in the United States. It is primarily designed as a home for buyers and representatives of firms in different parts of this country as well as abroad, to exhibit and display their goods. One floor will be utilized as a club, of which membership will be limited to occupants of the building.

Mr. Kirwan said that after the completion of the building, several other important commercial operations would doubtless follow in the immediate vicinity.

"Indications are growing stronger all the time," added Mr. Kirwan, "that the Times Square centre is bound to be a high-class commercial section in a short time. For those who mean legitimate business it is possible to get satisfactory plots for large improvements. Within five years, perhaps sooner, Stern's will not be the only big department store in the Sixth Avenue district. Several big things are brewing and the next two years will undoubtedly reveal three or four important operations of a type other than theatrical."

The owner of the land to be occupied by the Bush building is John Hoge of Zanesville, Ohio. It has been leased on a long term to the Bush interests with an option of purchase within a year, and that option, Mr. Kirwan says, will be exercised before the completion of the structure. The plot contains a twenty-five-foot frontage on Forty-first Street, at 185, but at present that plot, 25 by 100, will not be used. The proposed restaurant on the Forty-second Street front will extend through the block, the store space of the Forty-first Street building being connected with the main portion. The plans are so arranged that the Forty-first Street parcel may be built over in the future.

The old building now being torn down has been for over three years the largest vacant plot in the Times Square section. It was occupied for many years by the firm of Lewis & Conger, but vacated by them when the firm's new building was finished on the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. It was then leased on a long term to Max Cohen & Brothers. No tenants were ever obtained, except an occasional bargain haberdashery concern, which added nothing to the commercial prestige of this section. The lease was taken on a rental of $30,000 a year. The Cohens held it for three years at a considerable loss and then the owner, Mr. Hoge, relieved them of their contract and this deal with the Bush Terminal Company was closed.

HOBOKEN REALTY GAINS.

$1,735,000 Increase in Ratables of the Mile Square City.

Taxable real estate in Hoboken, N. J., the mile-square city, now has a value of $72,922,086, according to the report of Mayor Patrick R. Griffin, filed last week with the Hudson County Board of Taxation. The report shows an increase of nearly $2,000,000 over last year's estimate of $171,187,018, and records an increase of $1,735,068.

The value of land is fixed at $25,044,600, an increase of $251,800; buildings, $35,942,350, an increase of $548,850; personal property, $5,317,750, an increase of $738,050, and second-class railroad property, $6,617,386, an increase of $196,368 over last year.

The total value of property exempt from taxation is $8,463,800, consisting of public schools, $2,127,500; other school property, $1,043,100; public property, $3,236,000, and church and charitable property, $2,056,300.

Corona Sewer Approved.

Authorization for the construction of the Corona sewer has been made, with the unanimous consent of the members of the Board of Estimate, to Borough President Connolly of Queens. The sewer will affect not only Corona, but also Elmhurst, Forest Hills, Glendale, and part of Flushing. The estimated cost is about $183,000.

DISCUSS HOUSING CONDITIONS

The National Housing Conference is to be held at Providence, R. I., on Oct. 9, 10, and 11.

The program has been developed this year by a committee of which Andrew Wright Crawford is Chairman, and the other members are John Hutchins Cady of Providence, Miss Emily W. Dinwiddie of New York, Charles B. Ball of Chicago, Elmer S. Forbes of Boston, George M. Kober of Washington, and Jacob G. Schmidlapp of Cincinnati.

The chief feature of the conference this year has been made "Industrial Housing," in view of the widespread interest on the part of employers of labor in this phase of the housing problem.

While much attention will be devoted to the housing of workers at industrial plants and to the construction side of housing, the health side is not to be neglected. The first formal session on Monday afternoon is to be given up entirely to the topic "Housing and Health," and the problem is to be presented on that occasion from the point of view of the State government and housing and the local government and housing.

The first popular meeting on Monday evening is to be devoted to two topics in which there is widespread interest at the present time, "Districting" or "Zoning," which will be presented by Lawson Purdy, the Vice Chairman of the Commission on Building Districts of New York, and the question of "Garden Suburbs," which it is expected will be presented by Lee J. Ninde of Fort Wayne.

This year there are to be four section meetings instead of two, one devoted to "Construction," one to "Management," and one to "Health," while another may be said to be given up to the consideration of the mechanics of the housing movement and will discuss such topics as "Organization of Housing Work," "How to Educate the Community," &c.

The meeting on Tuesday evening will be given up entirely to the discussion of "Industrial Housing." John Mitchell, the labor leader, has agreed to discuss this question from the point of view of the worker, and it is hoped that it may be possible to secure Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation to discuss it from the point of view of the employer.

A topic of great interest throughout New England will be the discussion of "The Menace of the Three-Decker," to be had at the second afternoon session by Prescott F. Hall of Brookline.

Similarly, a very live session is expected from the discussion by Bernard J. Newman, the secretary of the Philadelphia Housing Association, of the topic "Shall We Encourage or Discourage the Apartment House?"

Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University will deliver the main address at the banquet which closes the conference on Wednesday evening.

QUEENS BOROUGH WORK.

Bids for Public Improvements to be Opened This Week.

Bids on the following contracts in the Borough of Queens will be opened by Borough President Connolly at the Borough Hall at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, Aug. 29:

Construction of a sewer and appurtenances in Hughes (Hancock) Street, Second Ward.

Construction of a sewer and appurtenances in Benedict Avenue, from Syosset Street to Ferris Street, Fourth Ward.

Construction of a combined sewer and appurtenances in Queens Avenue, from Haydock (Twentieth) Street to Norwood Place, (Twenty-sixth Street,) Third Ward.

Construction of a sewer and appurtenances in Chichester Avenue, from Freedom Avenue to Chester Avenue, from Freedom Avenue to Guion Avenue, Oxford Avenue from Beaufort Avenue to Colby Street, Portland Avenue from Atlantic Avenue (south side) to the crown about 200 feet south of Chichester Avenue, Herald Avenue (south side), Guion Avenue from Chichester Avenue to Atlantic Avenue (south side), Atlantic Avenue (south side) from Portland Avenue to Napier Avenue, Fourth Ward.

Construction of a sewer and appurtenances in Shaler Street, from Fremont Street to Cornelia Street, Second Ward.

RENTS AND JUDICIAL SALES.

Court Decision Rendered Regarding Rents Paid in Advance.

Among the measures that comprised the legislative program of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests during the last legislative session was a bill that provided for an equitable apportionment of rent between seller and buyer at judicial sale.

A decision of the Appellate Term, which affirmed a judgment of the Municipal Court of the city, whereby the seller was permitted to retain rents that were paid in advance but covered a period subsequent to the time of the judicial sale when the property was in the possession of the purchaser, was regarded as inequitable by the Law Committee of the Advisory Council.

The bill drafted by the Council rectified this inequity by providing for a fair apportionment of such rents paid in advance, so that the purchaser received all rent from the time he took possession of the property.

This bill was enacted into law. However, the original case itself was appealed by the Council through Louis Franklin Levy, a member of its Law Committee, and the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, has just handed down a decision reversing the lower courts and thus sustaining the position taken by the Advisory Council.

The decision is as follows and is quoted at length for purchasers at judicial sale who have never been certain whether rents paid in advance can be apportioned so that the purchaser will receive that portion of the rent covering a period when he became owner of the premises:

"This appeal is from a determination of the Appellate Term, which affirmed a judgment of the Municipal Court of the City of New York, dismissing the complaint.

"The facts are undisputed. The plaintiff was the purchaser at a partition sale of certain real estate. The defendant, prior to the sale, was the owner as tenant in common of an equal undivided one-eighth interest in the property and as such was a party to the partition action.

"On June 3, 1915, the property was sold at public auction to one Pfeiffer, who thereafter duly assigned to the plaintiff his right and interest in the purchase. Under the terms of sale the referee's deed was to be delivered on July 3, 1915, but the closing was postponed until July 8, 1915, under a stipulation which provided that computations should be made as of the former date.

"The property was sold subject to existing tenancies and a hold-over lease having until May 1, 1916, to run. On June 15, 1915, the agents of the owners collected $83.33, rent due in advance on that day for the month ending July 15, and on July 1, 1915, such agents collected $145, rent due in advance for the month of July.

"The total amount of rent thus collected was $228.33. Defendant, as the owner of an undivided one-eighth interest in the property, received one-eighth of that sum, or $28.54. Plaintiff claims to be entitled to its proportionate share of this amount, $21.08, and brought this action to recover that sum.

"I am of the opinion that plaintiff was entitled to recover. Section 2,674 of the Code of Civil Procedure expressly provides that all rents reserved on any lease made payable or becoming due at fixed periods under any instrument shall be apportioned upon the determination of an estate or interest by death or other means. The sale, and the delivery of the deed thereunder, was a determination of the defendant's estate. Cowen vs. Arnold, (58 Run. 437;) Anderson vs. Carall, (114 N. Y. Supp., 198;) Matter of Eddy, (10 Abb. New Cases, 398.)

"In the Cowen case the sale was under a judgment of foreclosure, and it was held that the purchaser, where a receiver appointed to collect the rent during the pendency of the action had collected the rent in advance for a period extending beyond the day at which the sale was consummated by the delivery of the deed, was entitled to an apportionment of the rent as received and to be paid such amount thereof as covered the period of time subsequent to the sale, the Court saying: 'If the rule contended for * * * that any rental of premises sold under foreclosure, which accrued by being payable in advance the day before the delivery of the deed, would belong to the owner of the equity of redemption, then the purchaser would be deprived of the beneficial enjoyment of the premises for such period as the rent covered, whether it was three months, six months, or a year.'

"In the present case, the plaintiff, under the undisputed facts, was entitled to an apportionment of the rents collected in advance, and to be paid such amount thereof as covered the period of time subsequent to July 3, 1915, when the deed was agreed to be delivered. While it was not delivered until the 8th, it was stipulated that the computation should be determined as of the original date of closing; in other words, that the rights of the parties should be determined as of that date.

"There being no dispute between the parties as to the facts, I am of the opinion that the determination of the Appellate Term and the judgment of the Municipal Court should be reversed and judgment directed for the plaintiff with costs in this court and the courts below."

To Remodel Old Yale Club.

To refit the former home of the Yale Club, an eleven-story structure at 30 to 32 West Forty-fourth Street, the Delta Kappa Epsilon National Council, which bought the property in July, has filed plans by Hering & Fitch, who estimate the cost of the alterations at $25,000.

There will be made minor interior alterations, the principal part of the expenditure being for new furnishings and the construction of a pent house on the roof for a squash court.

The D. K. E. Fraternity, now presided over by Frederick B. Jennings, was started at Yale in 1844, and now has more than 13,000 active members.

Its new home was given up by the Yale Club about two years ago upon completing its twenty-story building in the Grand Central Terminal at Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

Community Home at Purchase, N. Y.

The contract has been awarded to Frank N. Goble for the construction of the three-story brick and limestone community building at Purchase, N. Y. The structure is a gift to the town from William A. Read. The plans have been prepared by Donn Barber, architect, and call for a fireproof building 100 by 150 feet, which will be equipped with every facility for social and physical recreation. The cost is estimated at $100,000.

LAWS OF STATE PRECEDE CITY LAWS

George A. Steves Says Realty Owners Are Chafing Under Present Conditions.

COURT ORDER IS SOUND

Suggests Wide Co-operation for New Legislation and Mutual Protection.

George A. Steves of the law firm of Dean, Tracy & McBarron, experts in realty matters, said yesterday that owners of real estate in this city are chafing under present conditions. He suggested that a step in the right direction would be co-operation by those especially interested in real estate to the end that helpful legislation might be enacted.

The suggestion came as a result of the opinion of Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court in the matter of Browning vs. the Fire Commissioner, in which the court declared that the Fire Department had no power to compel the making of structural changes in factory buildings. Mr. Steves said:

"Justice Giegerich's decision is sound and clearly points out the confusion and annoyance to which the owners of factory buildings are constantly subjected by the repetitions and confusing orders issued by the various Governmental departments. The provisions of the labor law relating to the construction of factories after Oct. 1, 1913, specifically require that 'all * * * light shafts * * * shall be inclosed throughout their height by inclosures of fireproof material,' (Section 79, Subdivision 6,) and although there is no specific requirement regarding the fireproofing of light shafts in factories in existence prior to Oct. 1, 1913, nevertheless there is provision in the law authorizing the Industrial Board 'to adopt rules and regulations and establish requirements and standards of construction, equipment, and maintenance of factory buildings * * * to carry out the purposes of the law' in addition to the requirements already specified in the labor law for factories constructed prior to Oct. 1, 1913, and for factories to be constructed thereafter. (Section 79-c, Subdivision 4.)

"Bearing in mind that by its provisions the labor law supersedes all inconsistent provisions contained in any special law or local ordinance, (Section 79-d, Subdivision 1,) it clearly follows that the Fire Commissioner in issuing the order above mentioned upon the authority of the municipal ordinance was usurping the functions of a State department.

"While every precaution should be taken to prevent fires in factory buildings where human lives are endangered, nevertheless the rule of reason should prevail, and the owner of such property is entitled to be free from the harassment of two or more Governmental departments calling upon him to make the same alteration or construction, in some instances requiring the same work to be done twice. The owner of real property in New York City, particularly the owner of factory property, is no longer to be envied as the opulent recipient of large income from his holdings. On the contrary, with taxes ever increasing and constant expensive structural changes required, the return on the original investment hardly makes the game worth the candle.

"The owners of real estate in New York City are chafing under present conditions, and a long step in the right direction would be for them to co-operate and secure the enactment of such legislation as would vest in one Governmental department sole authority to order such structural changes in building as may be necessary to prevent fire and otherwise insure the safety of human life."

NEW REVENUE BILL.

Additional Amendments That Seek to Clarify the Law.

The Revenue bill as just passed by the Senate in Washington has been amended so that the provision which purported to tax the mortgage indebtedness of real estate corporations is further clarified in accordance with the recommendations suggested by the special committee of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, consisting of Walter Lindner, George T. Mortimer, Robert E. Simon, and John M. Stoddard.

The former income tax laws passed by Congress were so construed as to not allow any deductions for the interest on mortgage indebtedness in computing the amount of income which was to be taxed. The present bill did not allow for any such deductions, but the bill was amended in the House of Representatives along the lines suggested by the special committee of the Advisory Council. Further suggestions were presented to the Senate, so that the section as passed by the Senate reads as follows:

That in the case of indebtedness wholly secured by property collateral, tangible or intangible, the subject of sale or hypothecation in the ordinary business of such corporation, joint stock company, or association as a dealer only in the property constituting such collateral or in loaning the funds thereby procured, the total interest paid by such corporation, company, or association within the year on any such indebtedness may be deducted as a part of its expenses of doing business, but interest on such indebtedness shall only be deductible on an amount of such indebtedness not in excess of the actual value of such property collateral.

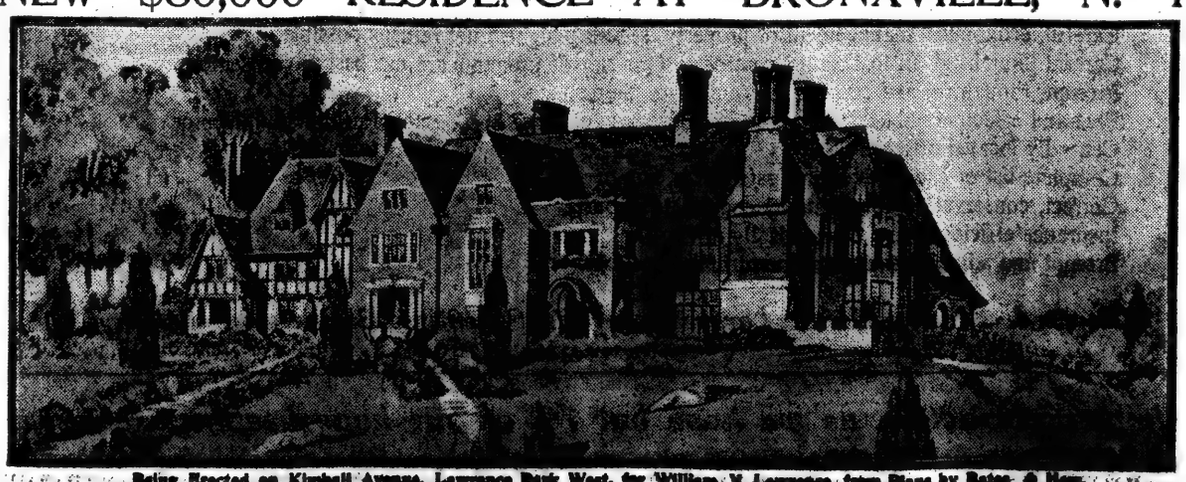
While the bill is now before the joint conference committee of both the House of Representatives and the Senate, the special committee of the council has requested that to further clarify the provision the word only after the words as a dealer be elided.

If this is done the provision will be so certain in its language that real estate corporations need have no apprehension that mortgage indebtedness will be subject to taxation under the provisions of the income tax law.

The City's Unused Land.

President Dowling of the Board of Aldermen thinks it is time for the Sinking Fund Commissioners (of whom he is one) to sell the city's vacant land. The understanding has been that this would be done as soon as the real estate market strengthened sufficiently. The Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers has had the matter in hand in behalf of the taxpayers for some years awaiting the psychological moment. Mr. Dowling says there is twenty-five million dollars worth of unused land that is bringing in no revenue whatever.

NEW $80,000 RESIDENCE AT BRONXVILLE, N. Y.



Being Erected on Kimball Avenue, Lawrence Park West, for William V. Lawrence, from Plans by Bates & How.

LITTLE BOY'S WISH GRANTED

Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children Opens Playground.

The big traffic policeman at the busy corner of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue yesterday morning received a signal from the building of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and held up his hand for traffic to stop. Immediately a company of children under the charge of teachers issued from the society's door and marched across the street, to disappear behind the large board fence that incloses the now vacant lot where the Packard Business College once stood.

The same signal will be given every morning hereafter during the warm weather, and a similar line of children will toddle between the lines of cars and motor trucks to the same place, for the society yesterday opened a playground there for the children who are under its care, and, while their life tragedies are being adjusted in the courts and other places, the youngsters will have an opportunity of forgetting their troubles in the midst of sand piles, chutes, and seesaws.

The playground was made possible by Jeremiah and Dunleavy Milbank, executors of the Milbank estate, who have been active in the work of the society for years. They granted the use of the property at a rental of $1 a year until the property was required for other purposes. George Gordon Battle and Miss Madeline Stevens of the Parks and Playgrounds Association helped in providing the material for play which Supt. Ernest K. Coulter had asked for. The idea of the playground was first suggested when Miss Maria Norris, one of the teachers, saw a little chap look longingly at the open lot with his nose flattened against the kindergarten room window and heard him murmur, "I wish I could get over there and build a house." He got his wish.

NOW IT'S AN ANTI-FAT MENU.

Hotels Humor Dieters with "Eat and Grow Thin" Food.

The craze to reduce, which has been so pronounced among obese New Yorkers, has inspired New York hotels to cater to the seekers after slenderness with special menus. The first hotel to help the struggling fat men and women was the Majestic, which has employed an expert in dietetics to prepare food that may be eaten with the recklessness of a stevedore, and at the same time not induce embonpoint. The truth is that the fad of reducing has seriously interfered with restaurant receipts in many hotels, although the managers are reluctant to confess it.

"I found," said Copeland Townsend, manager of the Majestic, "that there was a real demand for food that was not fattening, and so I employed a dietitian to prepare a daily menu of this kind for guests who desired to reduce."

The menus are called "Madah Menus," and across the top in quotations is the line "Eat and Grow Thin Suggestions." Here is a luncheon menu:

Cold Fish Vinaigrette.
Veal Cutlet, Broiled.
Boiled Onions. Beets.
Compote of Stewed Fruit and Assorted Fresh Fruit.

Here are the dinner selections:
Little Necks. Olives. Radishes.
Puree of Spinach.
Broiled Bluefish.
Broiled Chicken Giblets with Mushrooms.
Roast Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce.
String Beans. Beets.
Salads—Chicory, Tomato, Cucumber, (Madah Dressing.)
Fresh Fruit Compote.
Assorted Fresh Fruit.

The dietetic expert advises those who want to eat and grow thin to forego breakfast, but for the luncheon and dinner they may eat what they like and as much as they like—in fact, they may become gourmands and still see their waist lines slipping away. Even exercise is not suggested.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, AUG. 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LEWIS ST, w s, 180 ft n of Stanton St, 20x100; Katie Schneider to Hedwig Glass, 601 West 135th St, Jan. 30, 1914, mtg $16,000; attorneys, Fixman, L. & S., 55 Liberty St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Hedwig Glass to Meta Glass, 601 West 135th St, Oct. 7, 1914, mtg $16,000; attorney same.....$100

HESTER ST, s e corner of Baxter St, 50x75; Sarah Gabriel to Caterina Lentino, 1296 Greene Av, Brooklyn, Aug. 1, mtg $65,000; attorney, J. F. Rogers, 245 Broadway....$1

1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 59th St, 25x100; Louis Kalisky to Esther M. Kalisky, 15 West 123d St, May 17, mtg $21,000;attorney, A. Kalisky, 256 Broadway.....$1

1ST AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 59th St, 25x100; same to same, May 19, mtg $21,000; attorney same.....$1

115TH ST, n s, 151.4 ft e of Pleasant Av, 66.8x100.11; Louis Lese to B. Aymar Sands et al., trustees, 22 East 47th St, Aug. 18, quit claim; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

119TH ST, n s, 139 ft e of Lenox Av, 16x100.11; Eugene Frayer, referee, to Serena Wronkow, 201 West 55th St, Aug. 26; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$11,000

Bronx.

BRONX BOULEVARD, 4,728, s e s, 50x95; Anton W. Wenk to John H. Suerken, 4,728 Bronx Boulevard, Aug. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way....$100

BROWN PLACE, s e corner 135th St, 100x25; Henry I. Felberbaum to Felmar Realty Co., 320 Fulton St, Jamaica, L. I., mtg $28,000, June 26; attorney, Benjamin Marvin, 320 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.....$1

CHARLOTTE ST, w s, 140.4 ft n of Jennings St, 40x100; Dertinger Construction Co. to Finance Operating Co., Inc., 140 Nassau St, Aug. 14, mtg $33,550; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$100

CHARLOTTE ST, w s, 140.4 ft n of Jennings St, 40x100; M. H. Realty Co., Inc., to Dertinger Construction Co., 4,035 Lowerre Place, mtg $33,550, Aug. 14; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$100

ELTON AV, 702, e s, 25x126.6; Anthony B. Stock to Helen Stock, 762 Elton Av, ½ part, Aug. 24; attorney, E. P. Orrell, Jr., 256 Broadway $100

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 75.6 ft n of Jefferson Place, 37.6x100; Cath. Darling to Gramont Construction Co., Inc., 95 William St, mtg $28,000, Aug. 21; attorneys, Meehan & H., 115 Broadway $100

HOE AV, 1,533 and 1,535, w s, 40x100; Lawrence Davis to Daniel H. Holloway, Ramsey, N. J., mtg $14,000, Aug. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 112, map of Thompson-Rose estate; Anton Beisler et al. to Henry Becker, 1,731 Bussing Av, May 25; attorney, Charles O. Korth, 194 West End Av.....$100

MAPLE AV, w s, 100 ft s of 1st St, 25x100; Antonio Salzam to Rachele Tremante, 724 East 214th St, March 28; attorney, Rachele Tremante, 724 East 214th St.....$1

MORRIS AV, e s, 25 ft s of 154th St, 25x95.3; also Morris Av, w s, 100 ft s of 155th St, 28.8x99.6, Helen Stock to Anthony B. Stock, 762 Elton Av, one-half part, Aug. 24; attorney, E. P. Orrell, Jr., 256 Broadway. $100

PLOT begins 100 ft e of Brook Av and 115.2 ft s of 141st St, runs n 64.11x w 22.2x s 64.11; also 141st St, n s, 101.8 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 160x100; also 141st St, n s, 200 ft e of Clifton Av, 50x100; also 141st St, n s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; also 141st St, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; also Brook Av, n e corner 141st St, 52.11x— to St. Ann's Av, —x—; also 177th St, n s, extended from Mohegan to Honeywell Avs, 300x198; Central Trust Co., trustee, to John J. McQuade, 308 East 67th St, et al, Aug. 7; attorneys, McCombs, W. S. & R., 15 Wall St.....$1

TROY AV, n e corner Myrtle St, 200, to Sycamore St, x309; New York Trust Co., trustee, to John M. Bowers, 45 East 66th St, Aug. 17; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1,400

153D ST, s s, 200.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; Arthur D. Cohn to Francis P. Thomas, 157 Halsey St, Brooklyn, Aug. 22; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

161ST ST, 376 East, s s, 25x100; Paulward Co. to August Harnischfeger, 233 East 176th St, mtg $5,000, July 12; attorneys, Mehling & K., 258 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 13th St, 51.8x100; Samuel Hirsch and another to Julius Tishman, 828 West End Av, Aug. 21, prior mtg $92,000, due June 1, 1918, 5½ per cent, as per notes; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$3,000

WASHINGTON ST, n e corner of King St, 75x143.8; The Woodbury G. Langdon Co., Inc., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, June 30, due Aug. 25, 1919, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Emmet & P., 52 Wall St $125,000

55TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; John Kress to Jacob A. Mittnacht, Jr., Monroe, N. Y., March 14, 1914, 2 years, 6 p. c.; address 372 Broadway.....$1,500

Bronx.

BRONX BOULEVARD, 4,728, s e s, 50x95; John M. Suerken to Anton A. Wenk, 4,626 Richardson Av, Aug. 25, 6 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,500

MADISON AV, s s, 100 ft e of Williams Av, 50x100; Rosa L. Nelson to Samuel Friedman, 385 West 118th St, Aug. 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

LOTS 30 and 31, Parcel 15, map of William B. Ogden; Margaret O'Connor to John D. Cronin, 21 West 84th St, June 2, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Campbell, 220 Broadway $1,100

3D AV, e s, 191.2 ft s of 170th St, 72.9x209; Regina Feitin to New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, 80 Pine St, Aug. 24, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$19,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 83d St, store; Combined Real Estate Interests to Max Lyon and another, 48 East 88th St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Louis Halle, 140 Nassau St.....$720

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, 2,483, store and cellar; Luigi Buongiorno and another to Paolo Orsino, 2,477 Belmont Av, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, Paolo Orsino, 608 Crescent St. .....$360 to $420

BOSTON ROAD, 1,624, store; Cornelia B. McCormack to Frank Nebeling, 2,106 Prospect Av, 2 years and 3½ weeks from Aug. 5, 1916; attorneys, Beals & N., 1 Madison Av. $300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

38TH ST, 24 East; Dietrich Wortman et al. against Estate of Mary R. Sheldon, owner; John Shearer, contractor.....$700

102D ST, 250 West; Louis Seidman against Dora H. Tooker, owner, Joseph H. Tooker, contractor $185

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 207.6 ft s of 199th St, 50x103; Theodore C. Wood against Waynor Construction Co., Inc., et al., Aug. 16, 1916.....$594

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 159.7 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 75.3x139.4; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against R. P. Building Co., Inc., et al., Aug. 14, 1916.....$430

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LOT 14, map of Van Cortlandt estate, Bronx; Augustus Van Cortlandt against Richel Kach et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Beckman, Menken & Griscom.

82D ST, 152 East; Grenville Clark et al., against John E. Warner et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. C. Intemann.

47TH ST, 333 East; Frank M. Wells, executor, against Leonardo Giallelio et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wells & Moore.

109TH ST, 102 West; Katherine Brophy against Emanuel Glauber et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. F. Clare.

207TH ST, 666 West; Jacob Levy & Bro., Inc., against Dreytus Construction Co. et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, W. McVonihe.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Monday, Aug. 28.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

25th St, 41 and 43 West, n s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 50x98.9, eleven-story lofts; Florence Coleman against A. R. Keller, Inc., et al.; J. H. Judge, attorney; due, $259,700.83; taxes, &c., $67.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

88th St, 64 and 66 West, s s, 85 ft e of Columbus Av, 40x100.8, two five-story houses; M. M. Jones against Joseph Shiffer et al.; Ezekiel Fixman, attorney; due, $5,891.74; prior mtg $40,000.

By Henry Brady.

Broadway, s w, block front between 129th and Manhattan Sts, 132.10x110d67.5x164.8, one-story building for market; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, interest, &c., which the Fort Lee Ferry Public Market Co. had on June 3 and June 9 to lease on premises; Isidor Neuwirth, attorney.

Tuesday, Aug. 29.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

30th St, 6 East, s s, 137.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20x98.9, five-story building and stores; New York Life Insurance Co. against F. E. Johnson et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; due, $58,863.59; taxes, &c., $625.09.

30th St, 5 East, s s, 137.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20x98, four-story building and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; due, $58,857.32; taxes, &c., $591.95.

70th St, 302 East, s s, 74 ft e of 2d Av, 26x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; S. R. Weil and another, trustees, against Isaac Corsun et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; due, $15,688.38; taxes, &c., $1,360.77.

By Joseph P. Day.

Essex St, 138, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; six-story tenement and stores; J. L. Buttenwieser against Charles Goldenberg as trustee, et al.; Unger & U., attorneys; due, $29,715.01; taxes, &c., $1.70.

By Henry Brady.

121st St, 105 East, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against H. W. Le Roy et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $5,786.13; taxes, &c., $235.10.

By Samuel Marx.

25th St, 158-160 West, s s, 118 ft e of 7th Av, 55x98.9; U. S. Trust Co. against Wesex Realty Co. et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $50,913.78; taxes, &c., $785.69.

39th St, 536 West, s s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; J. L. Ford against Cassandra Mendelson et al.; Osborn & F., attorneys; due, $16,172.61; taxes, &c., $558.74.

By Joseph & Co.

9th St, 621 East, n s, 358 ft w of Avenue C, 25x92.3, six-story tenement and stores; J. L. Buttenwieser against Abraham Stadtmauer et al.; Unger & U., attorneys; due, $3,897.39; taxes, &c., $7, prior mtgs, $33,450.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Villa Av, 3,174 and 3,176, e s, 425 ft n of Potter Place, 50x125.11, two and a half story frame house and stable; Angelina Champlin against Alfred Hutter and others, executors; Murray, I., H. & H., attorneys; due $3,959.03; taxes, &c., $283.55.

By James J. Donovan.

Washington Av, 2,176, e s, 71.11 ft s of 182d St, 17.6x73x irregular; three-story frame dwelling; United States Trust Co., as trustee, against J. J. Lyons et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $4,935.46; taxes, &c., $173.60.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Sedgwick Av, n s, 229 ft w of 177th St, 28.7x65.5x irregular, vacant; Nicholas Kessler against Morris Heights Realty Co.; H. A. Blumenthal, attorney; due, $1,177.19; taxes, &c., $109.54.

By J. H. Mayers.

198th St, 365 East, n s, 57.7 ft w of Decatur Av, 19.8x87.3, two-and-a-half-story dwelling; S. A. Seidman against John Jacobson and another; J. A. Seidman, attorney; due, $1,156.98; taxes, &c., $188.22; prior mortgage, $5,500.

Wednesday, Aug. 30.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hudson St, 617 and 619, w s, 19 ft s of Jane St, 37.1x53.2x irregular, 2 four-story tenements and stores; W. W. Johnson and another, trustees, against Felix Lugone et al.; Merrill, R. & T., attorneys; due, $16,091.70; taxes, &c., $776.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Walton Av, n e corner of 179th St, 25x100, vacant; Hamilton Holding Co. against Notlaw Realty Corporation et al.; Hirschman & D., attorneys; due, $3,372.79; taxes, &c., $225.

Thursday, Aug. 31.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

127th St, 121, West, n s, 308.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; Mathew McNamara against A. L. Bierhoff et al.; T. J. Bannon, attorney; due, $8,643.08; taxes, &c., $872.16.

By Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Manhattan St, 7, e s, 117.6 ft n of Houston St, 25.2x62, 5-story tenement; A. M. Nelson, guardian, &c, against Bardale Realty Co. et al; A. Seidman, attorney; due, $906.45; taxes &c, $147.30.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

100th St, 156 East, s s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11, 5-story tenement; Maria Silverberg against M. M. Pullman et al; Tomes, S. & P., attorneys; due, $15,582.16; taxes, &c., $805.19.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hoe Av, 1,821 and 1,823, w s, 50 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100; 5-story flat; Philippine Wallbort against Jackson Const. Co. et al.; A. & H. Bloch, attorneys; due, $4,154.85; taxes, &c., $1,610.84; prior mtg, $37,500.

By George Price.

Fulton Av, 1,278-84, e s, 65.1 ft s of 169th St, 86.5x145x irregular, frame dwellings; Edward Knapp against J. H. J. Ronner et al; G. A. Steinmuller, attorney; due, $10,912.32; taxes, &c., $3,683.84.

Friday, Sept. 1.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

13th St, 154 West, s s, 140.6 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.3, 3-story dwelling; H. C. Roth against M. E. Grindle et al.; A. J. Ewald, attorney; due, $21,868.30; taxes, &c., $158.10.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph & Co.

236th St, s s, 400 ft w of Oneida Av, 37x109.4x irregular, vacant; H. M. Shaw against G. W. Lockwood et al; Alva Collins, attorney; due, $1,046.09.

MOUNT VERNON

A short time before the Broadway-Lenox Avenue Subway was opened in New York City, the public almost to a man were talking about the wonderful possibilities of rapid transit. The slogan at that time was, "To Harlem in Twenty Minutes." Now, here we have Mount Vernon, a city of beautiful homes, fresh air, well lighted and paved streets, with a government second to none in the State, which can be reached in perfect ease, without the terrific pushing and shoving which generally accompanies a ride on the subway, in just a few minutes more than it takes to reach Harlem.

Mount Vernon is the home of the Ward Motor Vehicle Company, which was established here early in January, 1915. The company occupies a frontage of 800 feet on South Fulton Avenue, and runs back to the line of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway. There is a railroad spur on the property, and also a rreight station which makes it convenient for the company to ship its cars.

The Ward Motor Vehicle Company makes a specialty of commercial cars. They build the lowest-priced electric cars on the market today. Mr. C. A. Ward, the President, has made a study of this particular type of car and has perfected it in every detail. Mr. Boyer, the Assistant Secretary and Sales Manager of the company, is a resident of Mount Vernon.

The Westchester Lighting Company, one of the largest public utility corporations in Westchester County, with its main offices in Mount Vernon, has instituted some progressive ideas in attempting to bring to its employees a proper sense of civic obligation.

The practical means used has been the formation of educational classes, dealing incidentally with the commercial phases of the business, the primary object being to bring its men to a better realization of their duty to the public. It is recognized that the employees represent the company in countless dealings and the technical training has been blended with the academic so that the personal may be brought to a higher plane. This the company feels is conducive to a higher citizenship. One of the best known concerns in Westchester County, located in Mount Vernon, is the Willson & Adams Company. This firm has for many years been engaged in the lumber business and has aided materially in the upbuilding of the city. They are among the largest dealers in lumber in Westchester County.

The Edwin W. Fiske Realty Company, of which Edwin W. Fiske, Mayor of this progressive city, is the head, have played an important part in the development of Mount Vernon. They have succeeded in interesting many prominent families in the local real estate, having sold some of the largest holdings in the city to well-known men.

With the coming of the subway to Mount Vernon's door the possibilities for investors are now greater than ever, for this city offers a fertile field to the man seeking a home, or a place to invest in a business enterprise.

To those who are not familiar with Mount Vernon and its high type of citizens, a booklet published by Burr Davis & Son will be sent upon request. The booklet is entitled "A Good Word," being a journey to Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For further particulars relative to Mount Vernon write the following:

EDWIN W. FISKE, Mayor. THE WILLSON & ADAMS J. K. BURTON
J. C. BOYER WARD MOTOR CO. WESTCHESTER LIGHTING CO. ANDERSON REALTY CO.
VEHICLE CO. COOLEY REALTY CO.
BURR DAVIS & SON F. W. MARTENS

NEW ROCHELLE

To the homeseeker very few places within the metropolitan zone offer the same possibilities as New Rochelle.

Here one has a chance to indulge in all the familiar sports found in the country. New Rochelle has a large part of its territory bounded by Long Island Sound. Yachting, boating and fishing are very popular in this community, and the New Rochelle and Huguenot Yacht Clubs, together with the New Rochelle Rowing Club, have on their rosters the names of men prominent in the business and professional world.

In the hills is located the Wykagyl Golf Course, where one can enjoy a pleasant morning or afternoon at golf. Tennis is also very popular here. The social life of the city is ideal and tends to create a closer friendship between the residents.

New Rochelle has the distinction of being the home of the Howard R. Ware Corporation, one of the finest equipped department stores between New York and Boston. It is the equal of the leading New York establishments, extends its business from the New York City line to Stamford, Connecticut. An example of the splendid business methods pursued by the company and the appreciation felt by its many customers is the fact that the business in the past five years has increased over one hundred and twenty-five per cent.

The Westchester Commercial School, which was established at 259 and 261 Main Street by Mr. Charles A. Robertson, the present principal, has aided materially in keeping New Rochelle in the front rank in the business world. A large number of Mr. Robertson's former students, who were instructed by him in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, accounting, and secretarial duties, are holding important positions with the big men of the financial and commercial world.

The two concerns in New Rochelle who have done considerable to further the interests of the city and help build it up are the J. A. Mahlstedt Lumber and Coal Company, and the New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Company. They are both old established firms and have been doing a general builders' supply business, together with a retail coal business.

For further information regarding the city of beautiful homes, write the following persons:

Alonzo Guest, New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co.
J. A. Mahlstedt, J. A. Mahlstedt Coal & Lumber Co.
Charles A. Robertson, Westchester Commercial School.
E. N. Knapp, Howard R. Ware Corporation.
William B. Gray, New Rochelle Association.

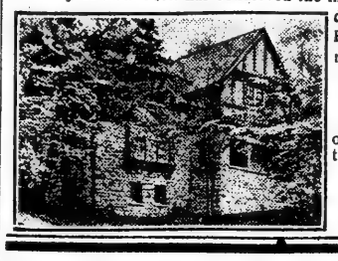
HUDSON RIVER ESTATE WITH ACTUAL SHORE FRONT

one of the most beautiful, finished estates on the Hudson River, located about one hour from Times Square. Land running to the river, with fine bathing beach, rights to land under water; bath house, shore house, bungalow, long pier and floating dock; affording all kinds of water sports in the summer, as well as ice skating, ice boating, &c., in the winter. The main house, constructed of White Stucco and green tiled roof, is a perfect dream of perfection, with every known convenience for comforts and pleasures known to modern architecture. Fine garage of the same style of construction and architecture as the main house, with room for 5 large cars, and sleeping quarters above for chauffeurs. The land, about 5 acres, is beautifully terraced, sloping to the river, and is a perfect piece of artistic landscaping, having most wonderful trees, shrubs of ornamental and flowering varieties, wonderful flower gardens, walks, rustic seats, fountain, &c. For one loving the Hudson River waters the equal to this property is not found on either Bank of the Hudson within a hundred miles of the City, and is offered to settle an estate. For appointment to inspect, call or address

FITCH H. MEDBURY, 437 FIFTH AVE.

CONSERVATION OF PARK DISTRICT

The City of New York has conserved the most attractive park and residential district of the city by restricting Riverdale-on-Hudson to high-class residences only.



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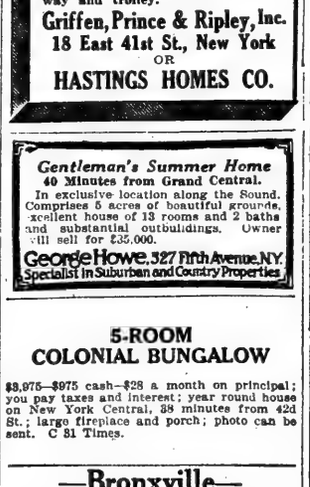

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Location at junction of a through State Road with an important highway. Entrance on two levels.

Owner will make liberal terms to bona fide purchaser intending to build.

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POSITIVE BARGAIN COLONIAL HOUSE

7 Rooms, Bath, Hot-water Heat, Electric Lights, Hardwood Floors; finished in white and mahogany.

Plot 50x100. Price $6,500.

118 Lee Avenue, Van Cortlandt Crest, Yonkers.

One mile from New Jerome Avenue Subway Station.

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THIS BEAUTIFUL

SWISS CHALET

LOCATED IN DEVOE AVENUE, VAN CORTLANDT CREST, YONKERS, FOR SALE AT A BIG

SACRIFICE

THE PLOT IS 50x100.

The house contains 8 rooms and bath; hot water heat, electric lights, hardwood floors, open fireplace, and tiled bath and kitchen.

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We have for sale one of the finest residential properties in North Yonkers, with magnificent river view. Lot 100x200; substantial 3-story house. A bargain at $15,000.00. Other splendid properties in North and South Yonkers, at all prices.

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AN EATING PLACE OF DISTINCTION, WHERE ONE CAN

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EXCEPTIONAL CUISINE.

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5 Room Apartments

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Elegantly finished, every improvement and convenience.

Take Broadway Subway to Van Cortlandt Park, trolley past door, Putnam Railroad from 155th St., "L" Station to Caryl.

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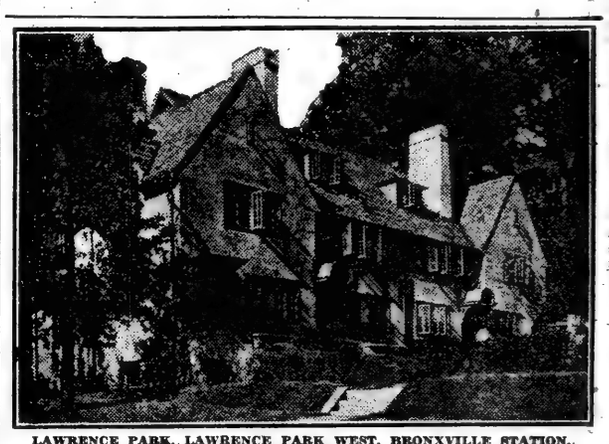

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These famous and long-established communities offer the solution of out-of-town living for cultured people who desire a healthful country home close to the city. Highly restricted and protected, both as to buildings and class of residents.

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To reach property take N. Y. Central to Hasting-on-Hudson, or subway and trolley.

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We will build from plans to suit your requirements, house on any plot in this desirable part of Bronxville. Only 15 miles from New York.

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Residential Section. High Ground. Wooded. Near Station, Golf Links, &c. $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 7-8 Room House, Every Modern Improvement. On Large Plot. Best buy in any N. Y. suburban section. Act now. $500 Cash—Balance on Monthly Payments Like Rent.

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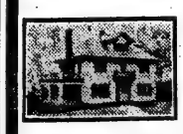

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$7,000.
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Spanish Home
9 Rooms,
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Living room 27 feet long; open fireplace; all conveniences; parquet floors, &c. Send for photos. Address

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In the health-giving Westchester Hills. Every outdoor pastime, comfort and convenience.

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All Sizes. Easy Terms

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50x100 feet
$1,400 Up

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LARCHMONT GARDENS

A TYPICAL HOME, $5,500.00
Payments as rent, $50 per month.

An English Cottage, well planned and upon a finely located plot, large enough for garage and garden.

Larchmont Gardens is a beautifully developed residence park, ideal for country healthfulness, yet 38 minutes from Grand Central. 48 trains running daily.

Both the Sound and inland country give every variety of wholesome recreation.

Houses from $5,000 up, including land. Attractive building sites from $600 up.

Payments divided to be no higher than your present rent.

Office at property open every day.

Send for views and booklet,

"HOW TO OWN YOUR OWN HOME."
GEORGE HOWE, *Sales Agent,*
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BUILDER WANTED

to take over balance of development and build small houses to sell from $4,000 to $6,000 in establishment of restricted community. Sufficient activity so that property now maintains force of six salesmen. Those who cannot secure their own building money will not be considered. References necessary. Write Box T 2 Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

Larchmont on the Sound Restricted Bungalow Colony

Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R., with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $500 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.
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A rare opportunity to purchase an estate in the beautiful Riverdale section of the city; handsomely laid out; large house, perfect condition; garage, stable, conservatory and outhouses; 300 feet elevation; refined surroundings; countryfied, yet all city conveniences and advantages. Ira A. Lurie, 217 Broadway. Telephone Cortland 2550.

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New semi-bungalow, 8 rooms, all improvements; high elevation; $6,500. This offer will not be repeated. Act today.

Complete sale and rental list.
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Colonial Heights, semi-bungalow; six large, airy rooms and bath, electric lights, open fireplace, large porch and garage; ideal location for children. A. Reiner, Room 1,118, Tribune Bldg. Tel. Beekman 4500.

White Swann Inn.

An eating place with a reputation, where motorists may spend an enjoyable hour.

LUNCH 50c.
DINNER 85c.

Stop at the sign of the White Swann.
234 MAIN STREET,
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An Eight Room Colonial Bungalow

style house, new, with every convenience and improvement, large plot, Hudson River view, in Peekskill; one hour ten minutes from 42d St.; $500 cash, balance in monthly payments. Box Z 252 Times Annex.

An Exceptional Bargain

Attractive Country Home

SITUATED ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK; TWO MILES FROM STATION; VERY GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD. Land comprises 2 acres; flower and vegetable gardens; swimming pool. NEW COLONIAL HOUSE, 12 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements. Combination stable and garage, 2 rooms. Can be purchased at a price much below actual cost. R-541.

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Commuting distance, 41 acres, high elevation, 6 master's rooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms, bath; open fireplaces; garden, garage; price asking, $50,000; want offer.

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Will you be my Guest ?

I am extending the greatest cordial invitation to the public ever made. I want you to realize "Opportunity" comes in the right way and that only when it is Right and Good can it come in this way to you.

Not One Cent Cost to You!
AUTOS GIVEN AWAY
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THE SEACOAST TRUST COMPANY is Trustee and will execute all deeds.
DEL MONTE GARDENS
In LONG BRANCH-BY-THE-SEA
—will be sold at—

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200 Choice Building LOTS
Directly on Shrewsbury River and Two Blocks from Atlantic Shore.
BUNGALOW SITES Near Schools, Beach, etc. Trolley
ALL YEAR SITES Passes Property. Population 16,000.
50 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK
ONLY 10% DOWN 15% on Signing Contract. BALANCE EASY.
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SEPT. 2 & 8 P. M. 7-8-9

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.
Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction,
Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1916,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE
Under direction JOHN J. HALPIN, Esq., Referee.
6 & 8 East 30th St.,
187.6 FEET EAST OF FIFTH AVE.
Permanent Light in Rear From Church.
The choice plot, 40x98.9, with the two, four and five story brownstone dwellings altered into stores; no leases.
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$20,000 2ND MTG. MONEY ON APT. HOUSES
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$2,000,000—4½%
Any amount; money for building loans.
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SAFE ELECTRIC WIRING
LORD ELECTRIC CO.
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS

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Amsterdam Av. Bargain,
Near Subway and "L." below 116th St.
Rents $10,500
Price $85,000
1st Mortgage $55,000
(Can Be Increased)
New law, two stores, four apartments, each floor 2-5, 2-4, always fully rented; will take small parcel in part payment; quick action necessary. Principals only.
NASSOIT & LANNING,
Broadway at 89th St.

BUILDERS
or any one desiring
Handsome Suburban Home
on New York Bay
Brick and stone Residence, 25 rooms, 6 baths; every convenience, garage, hothouses, greenery; fine lawn and gardens; will exchange equity of $200,000 and add $75,000 to $100,000 for a high-class income Property.
Thomas J. O'Reilly
Partnership Management,
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A delightful residence at WASSAIC, Dutchess County, New York; twelve rooms, two acres, fruits, flowers and shade trees, furnace, bath rooms, &c.; high and beautiful country; beautiful scenery, excellent roads, good fishing; property free and clear; loan of $4,000 guaranteed to purchaser; PRICE $8,000; will exchange for equity in Manhattan residence subject to one mortgage, or in good building plots subject to not more than 40% mtg., in Manhattan, Bronx, or Long Island City. Principals only need reply.
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MANAGEMENT
of income property to the highest efficiency by our system the income should increase.
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For Rent

Attractive Stone and Shingle Country Home Artistically Furnished

14 rooms, 4 baths. Land comprises 5 acres; high elevation, commanding extensive view of surrounding country. One hour from Grand Central. Rent from October to May $800, or by the year $1800. For further particulars apply R-19

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IN GREATER NEW YORK.
70,000 Feet Floor Space,
300-foot dock, 18 feet water at low tide; steam and electric power plant; sale or lease; also 80 acres, having 3,000 feet dock frontage, with 18 feet water; will divide. Armour Company, 100 B'way. Rector 9107.

48th St., Opposite Hotel Astor,
Plot 125x100
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

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Three-story private dwelling, which fills the 100 square feet of a Park Av. corner in the 90s; will sell cheap to close estate. Inquire, 1403 Lexington Ave.

EASY HOUSEKEEPING HOMES

Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs., 100 feet above tidewater, on the southerly slope of Eastern Parkway Heights, 4 blocks from the Parkway, just east of Prospect Park.

A beautiful suburban development completed in the heart of the Borough. 20 houses built last year, and every one sold to Brooklyn residents familiar with Brooklyn real estate values.

We Now Offer

10 Houses on the same block, built with the same care and thoroughness. These new EASY HOUSEKEEPING HOMES are Brooklyn's best offering from the standpoint of accessibility, appearance, construction and price.

Seven large rooms and bath, living room 20x20 ft., main bedroom 20x13 ft. 6 in., superior, selected trim, parquet floors, hot water heat, electric brackets, unequaled closet room, tiled baths and kitchen; driveway in rear of houses.

Garage Space for Two Cars

Lots 20 feet wide by 120 feet deep

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Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs., reached by Rogers Av., Nostrand Av., St. John's Place, Ocean Av. or Franklin Av. cars to Crown St. Subway (now building) only two blocks away. Representative on the property. Tel. Main 6480.

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Low Prices—Easy Terms

Do not buy elsewhere until you have inspected these unusual values.
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For personal inspection take Rockaway Beach L. I. R. R. train from Penn. Station or Flatbush Ave. to Howard Beach. Office opposite station.

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Special Sale of Plots and Houses

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A chance to obtain exceptional values in a highly restricted residential Park having excellent transit facilities.
For Particulars Inquire Agent on Property, or
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TO RENT
"Country Home in the City"
3 Story and Basement
Large Frame House, 14 Rooms
All rooms large and spacious, with fine view overlooking Hudson River and Riverside Drive. House has picturesque surroundings, with beautiful shade trees and garden.
916 WEST 177TH STREET
A few blocks West of Broadway Cars. Rent Reasonable to right tenant.
Inquire Harry Goodstein
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INVESTORS
have been buying at
CITY ISLAND
adjoining Pelham Bay Park to take advantage of the future possibilities of the new BUS line connecting with the Bronx Park SUBWAY *now* and later with the Pelham Bay Park SUBWAY *now building.*
YOU can buy a homesite now at ground floor price on the WATER FRONT.
You can enjoy the WATER SPORTS—the trees, parks, tennis, golf.
See the Homes Ready to Move Into—
$3,500 to $20,000—
Easy Terms.
HOW TO GET THERE NOW:—Take Bronx Subway to 177th Street station, Bus to City Island; or N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. from 3d Av. and 129th St. Elevated Station to City Island.
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Near Van Cortlandt Park.
Beautiful 9-room house with every modern convenience; delightfully situated on a plot 88x100 feet deep; electric lights, parquet floors, hot-water heat, open fireplace; within 3 minutes of N. Y. Central Station. Bargain, $6,750-$8,000. Easy terms.
Plenty of Room for Garage and Driveway
MARTHA AVE.,
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MANHATTAN BEACH
MEANS SO MUCH LESS TO CHOOSE FROM—*and they are going fast.*
IT SHOULD BE A GOOD MONEY INVESTMENT.
Come down—SEE the beautiful homes here—the many advantages of this famous New York City Ocean Front property
Lots at $1,000 to $1,500 are a WONDERFUL INVESTMENT
Take Brighton Beach train of the B. R. T. from City Hall, N. Y., to Sheepshead Bay Station and then take Manhattan Beach trolley, running now on 10 minute schedule.
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FOR SALE
"LUNA VILLA"
WEST 17TH ST. & MERMAID AV.
ALSO
TWO-FAMILY HOUSE
2881 WEST 17TH ST., CONEY ISLAND
Lot approximately 65x100 feet.
The Equitable Trust Co. of New York.

$6,250
CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful walk from Kings Highway Station; parked street only 2 minutes' from Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large
HOLLOW TILE GARAGE.
Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

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$350 Cash; Balance Like Rent.
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2-FAMILY detached, 14 rooms, tiled baths; hardwood floors; easy terms. 867 East 18th St., bet. Av. J, Brighton Line.

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Consider the Country Club

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Convenient Commutation to City.

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Wise restrictions guarantee every protection, city convenience and country advantage to your family.

Twenty other homes with every convenience ranging from $6,000 cottage to $25,000 estates. Ready to live in new. See them. Unusually easy terms.

Two beautiful lakes, country club, golf, schools, churches. Ideal boating, bathing, fishing. Photographs and full particulars from
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$6000 Less Than Value
Any Terms Desired.
BEAUTIFUL VILLA.
Superb Water Views.
Specially designed and constructed; has 13 rooms, 3 baths; everything modern. Interior most artistic; conveniently arranged. Choice locality of fine country homes; golfing, canoeing, country club. Best commutation out of N. Y. Sacrificing to effect change at once.
G. R. PEARE,
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Westfield, N. J. 13 Acres on a hill, magnificent house, large living rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 garages; very high class. Value $30,000. Clear of encumbrance. Will sacrifice for cash, or exchange for Westchester home.
H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

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A FINE HOME

FOR VERY LITTLE CASH AND $35 A MONTH, 7 LARGE ROOMS, ENCLOSED PORCH, LAWN AND GARDEN, ONE-FAMILY BRICK, IN HEALTHFUL RESIDENTIAL SECTION, 24 MINUTES FORM CITY HALL, MANHATTAN. COME TODAY OR WRITE FOR PHOTOGRAPH. (4 HOUSES SOLD LAST WEEK.)
ALOO BUILDING CO.,
86th St. and 22d Av., Brooklyn.
Opp. 22d Av. Station Sea Beach Subway. Take Sea Beach Sub., Municipal Bldg.

Gentleman's Home With Garage.
9 rooms, 2 baths; every conceivable improvement; located in heart of Flatbush; price $10,500; terms arranged; owner on premises; 1,061 E. 23d St., Flatbush; 6 minutes Av. J Station, Brighton L.

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Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

FACTORY FOR SALE
ON FLUSHING BAY AND EAST RIVER,
with dock, 85x250 feet; a fireproof building, 215x250; concrete floor, 18-foot ceiling, saw tooth roof, automatic sprinkler, electric power and light, steam heat; trolley passing property; excellent labor facilities; will sacrifice for fifty cents on the dollar. E. E. SUYDAM, 32 Av. and 9th St., College Point, L. I. 'Phone Flushing—1000.

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In the old-established (Kings Park) section of Jamaica, convenient to everything; desirable, excellent neighborhood; Colonial house, 8 light cheerful rooms, tastefully decorated; electric light, steam heat, gas, piazza, quiet home street; impossible to duplicate in this section of Jamaica.
F. W. SCUTT & CO.
336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

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For a home with picturesque surroundings; 30 minutes out, 4 minutes' walk from express station, 100 trains daily; new semi-bungalow, 7 large rooms, tile bath, sun parlor, sleeping porch, fireplace, parquet floors, gas, electricity, city improvements. Price $6,150.
J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

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Beautiful home of 10 rooms and 2 baths, overlooking Long Island Sound; large grounds; plenty of shade; every modern improvement; sewer, water, gas, electricity; 27 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; 44 trains daily; deep water anchorage; privilege of private bathing beach; will sell cheap for cash or on reasonable terms if desired. Call or write B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.
A single modern, hollow tile, tile roof house; eight rooms and two baths; awnings, bronze screens on all windows and porch; porch equipped with steam radiator, electric lights and glass enclosure for Winter use; situated on 50-foot front plot at 81 Puritan Av. Price $16,500. For inspection, terms, etc., address Mark Lawson, Owner, 580 West 47th St., N. Y. City.

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With Garage for 2 Autos
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
$8,000. TERMS TO SUIT
This actually cost $10,000 to build one year ago. Inquire 819 Ocean View Av., Woodhaven. 'Phone Richmond Hill 1748.

HOMES OF MERIT
$2,900 TO $40,000
Write for best list in Jamaica.
H. S. JOBES, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Little House at Jamaica, $1,600.
Hedge around property; fruit trees; chicken house with run; two blocks from trolley. Terms to suit buyer. B. Luckey, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FORCED TO SELL.
Modern home of 7 rooms and bath; 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $300 cash needed at once; balance same as rent. Eighth Ave. car 13th Times Downtown.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL HOME
of 9 rooms and bath near the Sound; sewer, water, gas, electricity, hot water heat; 27 minutes to 33d St. and 7th Av.; restricted locality; privilege of private bathing beach; deep water anchorage; perfect title; $500 cash, balance easy payments. F. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

Equal to Any $75 Apartment in N. Y.

$31.75 monthly plus small cash payment, buys fine new house in best neighborhood at West Brighton Staten Island, 35 minutes from Wall St. All improvements. Four houses now ready. We have built and sold 500 houses. Will rent with privilege of buying. All houses built on lots with plenty of room for garden or garage.
Apply
A. F. MATHEWS, 482 Bard Ave.
Phone, West Brighton, 1206 W. Take Castleton Ave. car. Inspection invited. 5c. fare.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT PLANDOME ON MANHASSET BAY.
Dutch Colonial house, large plot, garden; shore privileges, country club, golf, schools; eight minutes' walk to station; 30 minutes from Penn. Station; 57 trains daily; ten rooms, two baths, three toilets, sleeping porch, coal and gas ranges, open fire, gas log and hot air heating, dumb waiter, large garret; sewage disposal plant; $16,000. Dr. W. S. Thomas, 240 West 71st St.

SEMI-BUNGALOW
In course of construction, finished by September; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, bath (tile); extra large living room, full width of house; open fireplace, up-to-date kitchen, large china dressers, new model gas range, with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures, hot water heat; spacious porches front and side, opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 8 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss, your profit; will sell for $4,500; worth $5,000; $500 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B. Owner, 243 West 34th St.

HUNTINGTON
$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD; CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.
LOTS $2 Down, $1 Monthly.
Call or write for free railroad tickets.
B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

Beautiful Water Front
$350 an Acre
We have 200 acres of the most beautiful north shore water-front property on the Sound; land high, rolling; fine views; large oak and other forest trees; land surrounding held at $1,000 an acre; liberal terms to responsible party.
Lewis B. Preston, Inc. 163 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Specialists in Country Estates.

GREAT NECK

15 acres commanding view Long Island Sound; water rights; $4,500 per acre.
2 acres, house, 14 rooms, 4 baths; garage; Sound View; price $85,000.
Plot, 125 feet frontage Long Island Sound; depth 250 feet; price $15,000.
Tel. Gresley 38. Baker Crowell, Inc. 47 West 34th St. New York City.

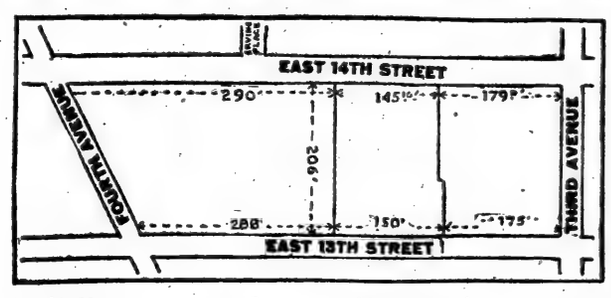
$25,000—Worth Double.
Most beautiful site on Long Island.
VILLA MIONAY.
Surrounded by five acres right on Patchogue River and Bay. Gentleman's home, hotel, or club. Stucco house, just finished; 20 rooms; several baths; hot, cold water in all rooms; 200 feet cement porch; fine grounds; trees, shrubbery, fruit, vegetable gardens, caretaker's house; garage, stables, chicken houses. Private cove; half acre of water; boat [illegible] Apply owner, Mon. Wed. and Sat., 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., 200 Fifth Ave., Room 1

NEW STORES

Ready in Early Spring

Nos. 126 to 138 E. 14th St.

In Connection with
LARGEST NEW FIREPROOF THEATRE IN THE CITY



Building operations will begin at once, so that the stores will be ready early next Spring. The architect will be Thos. W. Lamb.

Excellent location for any business. The stores will be 65 feet deep, width to suit tenants who make early application.

William Fox Realty Co.
130 West 46th Street, New York, N. Y.

Motor Up Broadway To-Day
to this remarkably situated
suburb of substantial homes

A REAL HOME—IS PARK HILL
On-the-Hudson

has appealed for twenty-five years to an ever increasing community of residents, who appreciate the picturesque beauty, healthful elevation and convenient location of this—

The Suburb Beautiful

We offer splendid Building Sites for the "Ideal Home" you have often thought of building.
Three routes of rapid transit, including Broadway Subway to Van Cortlandt Park and trolley to Park Hill.
Send for beautiful folio of views.
GEORGE HOWE, Sales Agent,
527 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Office at property open every day.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR
THE SUBURB BEAUTIFUL
CHOICE FALL RENTALS.

	Per Month
New House, 8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch	$75.00
Attractive Residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, garage	65.00
Stucco Residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, garage, fine plot	81.00
Colonial Gem, new, excellent surroundings, 11 rooms, 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch; unusual opportunity	125.00
Hillside residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths, fine grounds, garage	150.00

Property of every description in Montclair and surrounding territory for sale or rent. Send for Illustrated Booklet A.
Frank Hughes-Taylor Co., Real Estate Brokers,
At Lackawanna Ter., Montclair, N. J.

Beautiful Estate is one of the finest restricted neighborhoods near
MONTCLAIR
and in the commuting zone of New York City. Elevation six hundred feet. Charming view. Residence of stone and brick construction built for Owner. Contains Living Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Solarium, Billiard Room, Den, eight Master's Bedrooms, four Bathrooms, two lavatories and sewing room. Servants' quarters in extension containing five rooms and bathroom. Grounds comprising about eight acres of lawn and woodland. Near Golf Club, Station and Schools. An ideal suburban residence for a New York business man.
For terms and particulars consult
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Plaza Building, Montclair, New Jersey.

SUMMIT
Houses Built
to your order; complete from $6,000 up; plot 50x150; five minutes' walk from station; terms; send for literature telling all about this beautiful suburb; only 35 minutes from city.
Summit Development Co.,
15 Beechwood Road, Summit, N. J.

MONTCLAIR
$22,500 Most exclusive location on Upper Mountain Av.; beautiful Dutch Colonial residence; centre hall; large living room; music room; dining room; butler's pantry; tiled kitchen; 7 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, with built-in tubs and showers; large solarium and sleeping porch; breakfast porch; large plot; fine shade.
May be seen by appointment.
Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

TO CLOSE ESTATE EAST ORANGE, N. J. Must sell 7-room house, brand-new; every improvement, including parquet floors, gas, electric, steam; planned in most up-to-date and practical manner; has the large living room, chestnut trim, and second floor sleeping porch that is found in houses at double the price; lot 35x100; ample space for driveway and garage; built to sell for $5,500; for quick sale sacrifice for $4,400; terms; do not delay.
CONNOLLY & CONNOLLY,
39 4th Av., op. Ampere Sta., East Orange.

SUMMER BUNGALOW SACRIFICE
Owner compelled to sell his Summer bungalow containing living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, fireplace and stone chimney; just completed, ready to live in, on beautiful quarter-acre woodland plot, with well of pure water; location 423 feet above sea level in garden spot of New Jersey adjoining Morristown, N. J. Good for this Summer and every Summer, and fine for week-end trips late in Fall. Will sell for $900 cash; easily worth $1,400.
EDWARD, Box 142 Times.

Exceptional Opportunity.
For sale or rent, splendid studio of late Karl Bitter, sculptor, on top Palisades, Weehawken, opposite West 42d St., N. Y.; ferries every ten minutes; main room 30 feet high, 26 by 48 feet on ground floor, with concrete terrace; ample living quarters and extra rooms under same roof; wonderful light and attractive surroundings. Apply Roger H. Williams, Executor, 70 Fifth Av.

MONTCLAIR New Stucco and Shingle Residence **$14,000**
Large living room, open fireplace; panelled dining room, sun porch, butler's pantry, kitchen; six bedrooms, four baths, (two tiled); faces park and commands views of mountain; lot 70x170, with garage.
H. S. Connolly & Co. Opp. Lackawanna Sta., Montclair, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
For sale or rent, containing about three acres, desirably located, fully developed, with flowers, shrubbery, shade trees, gardens, and running water. Apply F. W. Yates, owner, 34 Nassau St., New York City. Phone 1306 John.

Cranford Foreclosure Bargain.
Nearly new, hollow tile stucco, tile roof, parquet floors, oak trim, hot-water heat, tile kitchen and bath, large plot, best of workmanship and material. Must be seen to be appreciated. Appraised $14,500. Will sell $4,200, easy terms. Shaheen, 31 Broadway.

Rutherford Most healthful town in the State; new 9-room home, corner lot, macadam street; fine lawn; oak floors, chestnut trim; gas, electric, steam; 2 tiled baths; sleeping porch; $6,850; easy terms.
L. V. Sinsabaugh Co. Rutherford, N. J. (Ph. 1133-J.)

ALL THE Modern Houses, Apartments, ORANGES every description. All prices, sale or rent.
FRANK H. TAYLOR,
(Note first name.) Opp. Brick Church Station, EAST ORANGE, N. J. Lackawanna R. R.

Country ESTATES, HOMES and FARMS
Personally inspected, photographed.
GRADUATE Agriculturist **G. W. ZUCKER**
Kinney Building, NEWARK, N. J.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CHICKEN FARM
$150 CASH WILL START YOU, balance $8 weekly, will buy poultry farm; well-built house; 6 rooms; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town of 7,000; schools, stores, factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. C. Estate, 243 West 34th St.

NEW ROCHELLE
Located on ¾ acre of ground, with bathing beach and boat anchorage, easily accessible to station and schools; modern frame house, 7 rooms, 3 baths, hot-water heat, electric lighting, etc.
Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,
192 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

DOUGLAS MANOR
New stucco house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; modern and complete in every particular, including bronze screens, inclosed porches, awnings, parquet floors; plot 60x100; excellent location; high ground; full view bay and Sound; five minutes to bathing beach or station; brick garage and garden; bargain for quick sale, terms to suit, $9,900. Send for photo and particulars, J. Hart Welch, Douglaston, L. I.

DOUGLAS MANOR
The ideal North Shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station; bargains; Colonial house, 9 rooms, 3 baths, overlooking Bay and Sound; also another, large corner plot. Send for particulars. J. HART WELCH, Douglaston, L. I.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.
Attractive nine-room house; all improvements; 5 minutes from station; 8 minutes from water; large plot, with trees; will rent furnished or unfurnished. Wm. Becan, 31 Nassau St.

WATERFRONT FARM BARGAIN
Beautiful 165-acre farm, 1,000 ft. waterfront, Sound house, 15 rooms, improvements; large barns, lake, long highway frontage, best soil; excellent neighborhood; $150 acre. Worth double, terms.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
Woolworth Bldg. N. Y. City.

HILL TOP, 50 ACRES
LAKEVILLE, NEAR GREAT NECK.
WHEATLEY HILLS, ADJOINING VANDERBILT, PHIPPS, AND WHITNEY.
STEWART C. SCHENCK
Phone 2992 Murray Hill. 503 5TH AV., N. Y.

ATTENTION! Great opportunity to buy fine country home, on North Shore, near Piping Rock; never before offered; unincumbered; large house, gardens, drives and grounds; built for permanent, comfortable, secluded home; private dock; garage for 6 cars. Address Owner, 89 Times.

FARM BARGAINS
Seven acres, South Shore, 11 room house, large barn, poultry houses, improvements; cost $4,000, price $2,250; cash $750; long term mortgage. Farms, acreage, waterfront estates; bargains everywhere.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BLDG. N. Y. CITY.

To Settle Undivided Interests.
North Shore property, comfortable, attractive home, nine rooms, improvements; 4 acres ground; fine old shade trees and garden; in quaint village close to water; $7,000; terms. A bargain for some one.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way (33d St.), N. Y.

Commuter's Farm Huntington Section; 5 acres fine soil; modern 8-room house, bath, steam heat; 2 barns, farm buildings; apple, peach, plum trees; 400 strawberry plants, shade trees; near station. Price $7,000. Many other farm bargains.
Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

BARGAIN—House, $4,900.
7 rooms, tile bath, hot-water heat, all city improvements, 30 minutes out, minutes from express station; refined; on restricted property. B., Room 505, 200 Broadway.

FULL SIZE LOTS
$15 HUNTINGTON, near trolley to bathing beach; free warranty deed; good for chicken farm; $2 down, $1 monthly. G. R., Box 114 Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRANFORD, N. J. Lincoln Park
5 VERY ATTRACTIVE HOUSES
in exclusive residential section of town at favorable prices and terms.
E. E. DEBOISCHER, 70 Warren St., N. Y. and Cranford, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FARM FOR SALE
Near Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey, 65 miles from New York. A good business proposition. 1915 Milk sales $10,000.
130 acres, 10 acres in woods, balance all tillable. Very large dairy barns, sanitary, storing as high as any in Sussex County. Four large silos and extra barns for young stock; large hog house and poultry house. Pure spring water by gravity to the house, barns, and yards. Railroad switch on farm for unloading feeds, &c.; two miles from Swartwood Station on N. Y., S. & W. R. R., and three miles from Newton on the D., L. & W. R. R. A trout brook runs through farm and the farm is bordered by the Paulinskill River. This season's crops all gathered in good shape, excepting corn. I have a large dairy of cows and young stock on this farm, part pure bred Holsteins, headed by a pure bred Holstein bull, registered, valued at $1,000.
On account of failing health I offer for sale farm, crops, dairy horses, machinery, &c., as a going proposition, or will sell farm alone and dispose of personal property by auction. Milk is taken from the door. For prices and further particulars address Philip Dickison, (owner,) Newton, New Jersey. Brokers protected.

Rent THEN Buy!

New 8-room, all-year residence; steam heat, gas, electricity; artistic A-1 finish; large plot; highly restricted; in one of the best residential towns; 32 minutes out; prefer selling outright, but willing to rent with purchase privilege, rent to apply. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y.

168-Acre Farm, $4,000.
Beautiful Private Lake Wholly on This Farm.
A rare opportunity to secure a farm on which there is a magnificent spring-fed lake, nothing like it anywhere within equal distance of New York; 40 miles out, many fine sites for bungalows on this lake; good bathing and fishing; 8-room house, lots of shade, plenty of the best of water, barn 40x50, several other outbuildings; 125 acres in smooth tillable fields and meadows, balance wood and pasture; farm without the lake easily worth $4,000, but widowed owner must sell; there is no better investment than a lake property; see picture of lake and house, catalogue No. 3, 15 feet of the plot of farm bargains near New York, just off the press; Matheson Farm Co., Dept. 5,003, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. Tel. 5676 Rector.

EAST ORANGE

Thirty minutes to Broadway. Commutation 10 cents. Beautiful, refined, restricted Park Section. Thoroughly modern 10-room house. Large veranda, sleeping porch; every improvement. Corner plot 50x100. Terraced lawn. Must be seen to be appreciated. Real bargain, $8,000; Cash, $3,000; balance on mortgage. Other houses, $1,000 cash, and terms. E. L. Danforth, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or phone owner, Orange 4287.

4-Room Summer Bungalow, $215
containing living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, fireplace, and rubblestone chimney; finished in 8 days, ready to live in, for $215 cash; ¼-acre plots, $100 to $200 additional, according to location selected; plot may be paid for $10 down and $5 per month, with immediate possession for Summer camp at Cedar Knolls, in the mountains; an ideal Summer colony, adjoining Morristown, N. J.; 30 miles from New York; 80 trains a day. This may look too good to be true, but it is even better than it looks. Send for booklet and maps.
W. B. CAMP, 285 W. 39th St., N. Y.

CALDWELL CEDARS.
CALDWELL, N. J.
For sale or rent, most charming house, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; every convenience; large plot, beautiful trees, fine porches, select neighborhood. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

THE ORANGES and MAPLEWOOD
New Houses, 1 to 4 baths, sun parlors, sleeping porches; $6,000 up. Attractive houses & steam heated apts. Rent $40 up.
C. H. STIGER Opp. Erick Church Station, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

130 ACRES—INCOME $8,000.
Biggest Bargain Ever Offered.
28 BUILDINGS 5,000 CHICKENS, 5 HORSES, 16 COWS, 43 PIGS.

In one of Nature's most favored beauty spots, overlooking Princeton University, hour New York; an up-to-date, money-making farm is hereby offered for sale at 1-3 its actual value to settle estate before Sept. 2d; three dwellings, 7, 6 and 10 rooms hot and cold water, bath, telephone, all improvements; 22 farm outbuildings, three poultry houses 160x16 feet; 33 colony houses, garage; water supply, all buildings; river through farm; fishing, bathing; Hall mammoth incubator, capacity 6,000 eggs; 2,800 bearing peach trees; 5 horses, 16 cows, 43 pigs, 5,000 White Leghorn chickens, 1,000 bushels oats, 400 bushels wheat, 50 tons hay, 25 acres corn, complete set farming implements, machinery, wagons, carriages; everything goes; stock, crops, machinery worth $8,000; buildings cost $25,000; actual value of farm $50,000; it is yours for $16,500; $6,000 cash, if you act quick; chance of lifetime. For further particulars, WILLIAM GRAFNER, 116 East 59th St., N. Y.

EAST ORANGE Very latest in a two-family house; embracing every feature practical to the smallest detail; artistically planned, thoroughly constructed; within 5 minutes' walk of station; close to school, stores, churches, &c.; neighborhood that is delightful.

Lot 35x108 Ample room for driveway and garage. This house is startlingly attractive from the inclosed front porches to the rear entrances. It will stand the strictest scrutiny and most thorough inspection. Completed Sept. 15th; $35 for lower and $40 for the upper. A yearly income that makes the purchasing price appear ridiculously small. Easy payment plan if you desire to have house pay for itself. This advertisement does not flatter. It does not exaggerate. It simply states the facts. Call at the sign of a square deal.
CONNOLLY & CONNOLLY,
Opp. D., L. & W. Ampere Sta., E. Orange, N.J.

FACTORY SITE FOR SALE

A most unusual opportunity is offered to purchase a splendid factory site consisting of 27 acres, with waterfront and rail. This property is located at ELIZABETH, N. J. It has never before been offered. Due to peculiar circumstances which have just arisen, this property can be had at half the appraised value and on easy terms. If not sold at once as a whole, offers on two small parcels will be accepted and the balance taken out of the market.
Burton Thompson & Company, Inc.
10 Wall St., N. Y. C. Phone Rector 4042.

MONTCLAIR

$25,000 One of the most charming residences in Montclair, on fine corner, surrounded by beautiful shrubbery and massive elm trees; centre hall, large living room; music room connecting with solarium, which has large open fireplace; extra large dining room finished in delft blue; dining solarium; butler's pantry; tiled kitchen; 7 master bedrooms; 4 baths; 2 sleeping porches; double oak floors; all interior woodwork finished in ivory; exterior tapestry brick; copper leaders, gutters, &c.; Spanish tile roof; double garage; large plot; convenient Lackawanna.
Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Station.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME

Built days' work; superior construction, finish; delightfully located corner; 15-mile view; convenient Lackawanna express station, 70 daily trains; 50 minutes Broadway; containing living, dining rooms, den, butler's pantry, kitchen; 4 bedrooms, dressing room having lavatory, tiled bathroom, maid's bath; front and side cement floor porches; oak floors throughout; ceiling beamed, walls paneled in hardwood; finest heat; costly gas, electric fixtures; gas range; open fireplace; beautiful lawn; fruit; model garage; perfect home; $6,000. Easy terms; photo mailed.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

COMMUTING ESTATE FARM
65 MINUTES TO MANHATTAN

75 acres; eight minutes' walk express station, Lackawanna Railroad; 600 feet elevation. Spacious house, 11 fine rooms; steam heat, electric light, bathroom; good views; charming large trees; abundance every kind fruit; very productive land; stream; can make lake, small expense, or will make it for you; modern celled barn, garage, farmer's house. This near station, easy commuting, finely located property almost given away at $16,000. Terms. Greatest opportunity this year.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Dandy Farm
151 ACRES—$18,000.

151 acres—all tillable, rich land, fruit trees, small lake stocked with fish, 12-room house, large barn, wagon sheds, etc. Best stock and dairy farm near New York; buildings alone cost $15,000; in fine condition. Easy terms.
Lewis B. Preston, Inc. 165 BROADWAY NEW YORK
Specialists in Country Estates.

WHERE HEALTH ABOUNDS

Pretty suburban home and 2-acre farm; less than hour Manhattan; Lackawanna Railroad; ideal elevation and views; charming town, walking distance; good house, excellent condition; steam heat, bathroom, electricity, gas, city water; wonderful amount fruit, twenty kinds; all profitable garden land; poultry house. Only $8,500. Terms. Real opportunity.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

MONTCLAIR

$14,000 On the beautiful south side; delightful tapestry brick residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch, open veranda; hardwood finish throughout; every appointment; very convenient to Lackawanna Station; may be seen by appointment.
Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

LAKE HOPATCONG
ELEVATION 1,200 FEET.

Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong; handsome residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets; city improvements; electric light; fine shade; 100x400; garage for 2 cars; scenery unsurpassed; lake 10 miles long, with 63 miles shore; 55 minutes D., L. & W.; commutation $12.10; cost $18,000; price $9,500; your terms. Owner, Box A 444 Times.

FARMS 5 ACRE; new modern house, 6 rooms, bath, gas, splendid cellar; garage; poultry bldgs.; 200 peach, pears, apples, timber, wide front; ¼ mile depot; hourly trains; close school. Immediate possession. PRICE $3,200, only $800 CASH. BRAY & MACGEORGE, 1077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PA., or VINELAND, N. J. Send for our handsomely illustrated FARM CATALOGUE.

SAFETY-FIRST INVESTORS

are guided by the experience of investment experts. We are specialties in Real Estate Title Insurance in Bergen and Rockland Counties, and our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety-first investment." Write for booklet A.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
New York Rep.—Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

ESTATE OF 4 ACRES.

Grand Old Colonial House

All improvements, and 8-room cottage, large stable; 54 minutes from New York; express train service. This home can be bought for one-half its value on very easy terms.
NELSON, LEE & GREEN, INC.
47 W. 34th St., N. Y. Greeley 6450.

Ocean and River Frontage
Near Monmouth Beach, N. J.

EXCELLENT HOUSE AND GARAGE.
Low Price—Best Bargain Obtainable on the Coast.
Particulars from
JOS. P. DAY, Agt., 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

$40 Per Month Buys New 7-Room House. 8 mins. MOUNTAIN STATION.

LACKAWANNA R. R.; latest improved plan; every modern convenience; lot 64x125; beautifully located; improved street; will pay taxes, int. and ins.; 40 mins. New York.
W. S. MACINTOSH,
Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

AT LEONIA One of the prettiest homes will be sacrificed by owner. Every improvement; extra deep lot; convenient to train, trolley, school. Cost $7,500. See this place and make offer.
BOWLES & CO. Broad & Central Ave., Leonia, N. J.

LAKE FRONT FARM.

130 acres, Tuxedo Park section, 45 miles New York; charming views, half mile frontage on beautiful Mombasha Lake; $30,000. K. Moore, 1,724 Woolworth Building, N. Y. 'Phone 6084 Barclay.

Big Bargain, 235-Acre Farm.

Beautiful new house, also tenant house; outbuildings; brook; ½ mile sta. Price now less than $100 an acre, to settle estate.
Clifford B. Gehring 140 Irving Street, RAHWAY, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR
One of the Healthiest Suburbs of New York

Our Office is "The Gateway" to It.
Selection from FALL Rental List.

	Per Annum.
New House, 9 rooms, 2 baths	$1,000
Modern House, 9 rooms, 3 baths, garage	$1,200
Hillside Residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths, solarium.	$1,500
Colonial Residence, fine location, 11 rooms, 2 baths, garage	$2,000
Attractive new house, 11 rooms, 3 baths, tile kitchen, solarium, large garage	$2,500
Handsome residence, 14 rooms, 4 baths, billiard room, fine grounds, garden, garage	$5,000

NOTICE
To avoid errors in locating, our advice to strangers is to rent a year before purchasing.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers,
Opposite Lackawanna Terminal,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Rutherford New Colonial Residence.

Large living rooms, fireplace, 5 bedrooms, tiled bath, solarium, sleeping porch, oak floors, mahogany and white trim; plot 50x100; photo mailed; price reasonable. Write Biskiston, Owner, 18 Park Ave., Rutherford.

"To Live, Live in Ridgewood,"
NEW JERSEY.
To Let—Homes for Busy Men—For Sale
S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman,
120 Broadway, and Ridgewood, N. J.
Rector 7718. Tel. 55.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

A Short Move to Mount Vernon
28 Minutes by New Haven Road.

(1.) Beautiful bungalow, enclosed porch, large living room, field stone fireplace, four bedrooms, flowers and shrubs, screens, awnings, flower boxes. Rent $65. Price $7,700.
(2.) New stucco house, strictly Colonial, artistic and practical, 10 rooms, fireproof garage connected with house, steam heat, electric lights, $12,500.
(3.) Modern houses, eight and nine rooms, steam heat, fine floors and trim, rents $70 to $125 per month.
(4.) New Dutch Colonial House for sale. Large living room, three baths, open fireplaces.
Anderson Realty Company,
Near New Haven Station, Mount Vernon, N.Y.

$1,000 Down Secures 178-Acre Farm, 10 Cows, Pr. Good Horses,

With full line up-to-date farm tools, machinery and the growing crops. Owner called away by other business makes tremendous sacrifice. Splendid 11-room, 2-story house; 2 fine barns with cement cellars; house and barns in good repair, both lately painted. Convenient to several large cities. $5,500 takes all; very easy terms. Details this and other money-making farms Page 16, "Strout's Big Bunch of Bargains," in a dozen States, copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 2026 G, 150 Nassau St., New York. Tel. Beekman 3472.

Farm 176 acres, ORANGE COUNTY. Well watered; 110 hay, 50 pasturage, 10-room dwelling, large barn, silo & other outbuildings; all good condition. 20 registered Holstein, 10 grade cows, 5 horses; full line implements. Farm is on a paying basis. With stock and implements, $18,000; without, $15,000; selling reason, to close estate. Full details, photos, &c.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Tel. 7718 Rector.)

Attractive Suburban Bargains.

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BUILT FOR A HOME
By Owner, No Finer, better constructed house
IN GREENWICH

Located 1½ miles from Greenwich Station in beautiful residential section. Five acres in handsome lawns, garden, and shrubbery. House contains five master bedrooms, two bathrooms, four maids' rooms, bath. Large entrance hall. Living room about 26x30 ft.

Hot water heat. Modern garage with chauffeur's quarters. This property can be had at a very reasonable figure; terms.

LAURENCE TIMMONS,
"I KNOW GREENWICH"
Op. R. R. Tel. 456, Greenwich, Conn.

Chance of a Lifetime! Shippan Point

Unusual house of 18 rooms and 4 baths; porches on every floor; unsurpassed for entertaining; wonderful view in every direction; delightful grounds consisting of 8 acres; frontage on three streets; beautiful trees and shrubs; delicious fruit; garage for four cars; servants' quarters and an amusement hall. **Jones Realty Co.,** Hotel Davenport, Stamford, Conn.

YOUR VACATION

spent in the country may have given you a longing for the country's joys and comforts all the year round. Greenwich, Conn., being the most desirable place convenient to New York will satisfy that longing. Tell me about what you wish to buy or to rent (furnished or unfurnished) and I will try to help you.
GEORGE E. BEARN, Greenwich, Conn.

Z.—**FOR SALE**
Remodeled Homestead at Greenwich; 10 acres; choice location.
BARGAIN.
Price.....$27,000
Apply **Thomas N. Cooke,**
SMITH BUILDING, GREENWICH, CONN.

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at Greenwich, Conn.
English residence, 15 rooms, 3 bathrooms; garage; good location. Rental, unfurnished, by the year $1,700. Apply
THOMAS N. COOKE,
SMITH BUILDING, GREENWICH, CONN.

N.—**FOR SALE**
at Greenwich, Conn.
Near the Water.
Estate of 2½ acres, attractive residence, 15 rooms; garage. Price $30,000. Apply
THOMAS N. COOKE,
Smith Bldg. Greenwich, Conn.

TOP OF THE EARTH.

500 acre estate, Norfolk, in the Berkshires, valuable commercial spring, 2 residences, numerous outbuildings, 1,800 feet elevation; wonderful fertile land, views, valuable timber; $15,000.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 Fifth Ave.

P.—*For Sale*

On the waterfront in the Township of Greenwich, 21 acres; price $60,000; beautiful trees, high land, fine view; waterfront.
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E.—**FOR RENT.**
Greenwich, Connecticut.

Term of years, estate of 6 acres; new stucco residence, 15 rooms, 4 bathrooms; choice location; rent $3,000 a year. Apply
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A.—**FOR SALE,**

Cozy homestead, suitable for remodeling; high land, good view; 14 acres; price $10,000.
Apply to **Thomas N. Cooke,**
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NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET

FOR SALE
AT
NEWPORT, R. I.

The historical Miantinomi Hill; a fine estate of about 30 acres, two miles from post office. Highest land in Newport, with superb view of surrounding country. Unique situation for a residence on top of hill. The late Anson Phelps Stokes had plans for a house on this site.

For particulars apply to Richard C. Derby, Newport; or Phelps Stokes Estate, 100 William Street, New York.

BERKSHIRE HILLS

460 Acres, 1,000 Sugar Maples

Farm, 2 miles. Beautiful Trout Brook. $5,000.
Room 901, 10 East 43d St., New York City.

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DOWNTOWN OFFICE
Metropolitan Life Bldg.,
5 East 23d St.
Tel. Gram. 4410.

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AT 103D ST.
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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD of SERVICE

THE ALLERTON
600 W. 113th St., Cor. Broadway
2 Exceptionally Desirable Corner Suites.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,650 and $1,750

RUGBY HALL
35 CLAREMONT AVE.
Near 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Rent $1,500

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NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE
5 Rooms, $780

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562 W. 113th St., cor. Bway.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400 to $1,600

HUDSON-GRANT VIEW
126 Claremont Ave., near 122d St.
5, 7 and 8 Rooms, One and Two Baths, $660 to $1,200

410 WEST END AVE.
One Block 79th St. Subway
8 Rooms, $1,100 to $1,300

THE FRIESLAND
235 W. 103d St., at Subway Station
Most Attractive Corner Suites of 7 and 8 Rooms, $1,250 to $1,400

REGULAR SUPERINTENDENTS AT BUILDINGS OR AT OUR OFFICE.

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Phone Circle 6095.

Careful management and personal attention insure perfect comfort in any apartment listed below, all of which have elevators, electricity, tiled baths, etc., etc.

Location.	Rooms.	Rent.	Location.	Rooms.	Rent.
55 East 76th St., Near Park Ave. 76th St. "L."	6-7	$900 to $1,200	29 East 124th, Opp. Mt. Morris Park. Sub. express, 125th St.	7-8	$600 to $1,000
317 West 93d, near Riverside Drive. 96th St. subway.	5-6-7	$600 to $1,000	1-3 West 127th, cor. 5th Ave. Sub. express, 125th St.	4-6	$180 to $720
309 West 93d, near Riverside Drive. 96th St. subway.	5-6-7	$600 to $1,000	501 West 138th, N. W. cor. Amsterdam. Subway, 137th St.	6-7	$600 to $800
2 West 94th St., at Central Park W., 2 baths. "L" station, 93d St.	8	$1,200 to $1,800	1580 Amsterdam, at 138th St. Subway, 137th St.	6-7	$600 to $720
336 West 95th, near Riverside Drive. Subway, 96th St.	5-6-7-8	$600 to $1,050	565 West 144th, N. E. corner Broadway, 145th, subway corner.	5-6-7	$480 to $960
365 Cen. P. W., overlooks Central Park. Elevated at 110th.	7-8	$720 to $1,200	566 West 162d, S. E. corner Broadway, 157th, Sub. Exp. station.	4-5-6	$400 to $720
26 Lenox Ave., bet. 111th and 112th. Opp. Sub. station.	8	$720 to $1,200	545 West 162d, near Broadway, 157th, Sub. Exp. station.	3-4-5-6	$400 to $860
56 West 112th, corner Lenox Ave. Block Sub. station	7-8	$600 to $900	600 West 163d, S. W. cor. B'way, Sub. station, 157th.	3-4-5-6-8 2 baths.	$300 to $1,200
371 West 116th, near Morningside Ave. Block "L" station.	7-8	$600 to $780	830 East 163d, cor. Prospect Ave. Sub. Exp. two blocks.	4-5-6-7	$480 to $720
373 West 116th, near Morningside Park. Block "L" station.	7-8	$600 to $780	3875 Broadway, S. W. corner 162d St. Sub. Exp., 157th St.	4-5-6-7	$480 to $1,200
512 West 122d, Opp. Grant's Tomb. Sub., Manhattan St.	7-8	$780 to $900	3915 Broadway, S. W. cor. 163th St. Sub. station, 163th	4-5-6	$480 to $800
620 WEST 122d, cor. Claremont Ave. Subway at 116th.	5-6	$600 to $1,100	523 West 187th, near Broadway. Near sub., 190th St.	6-7-8	$600 to $840
25 East 124th, near Madison Ave. Sub. express, 125th St.	7-8	$600 to $900			

260 Lenox Av. N.E. Cor. 123d St. | 148 W. 57th St. Bet. 6th & 7th Av.

OREGON—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TWO STOCK AND GRAIN RANCHES FOR SALE.

Trout Creek Ranch, 7,000 acres, splendid stock, grain, and hay farm, located in Southern Oregon, Harney County. This ranch is well watered, in the midst of a splendid tree range country, and is capable of taking care of from 5,000 to 10,000 head of cattle or from 25,000 to 50,000 head of sheep.

Colony Ranch, 1,420 acres, stock, grain, and hay ranch, located in Southern Oregon, 3½ miles north of Denio. Good water rights; several hundred acres of grain, and is producing now hay to Winter-feed a large amount of live stock.

These ranches will be sold at a bargain if taken soon. For terms address Thomas & Walter, 837 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

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Cattle Ranch, 720,000 Acres.

Solid body; fine grass; watered by wells, rivers, and springs. Three railroad stations on tract. 25,000 head of high-grade cattle, and 1,000 good saddle horses, and a few work mules. An up-to-date, going concern, offering the last big opportunity to engage in the greatest business in the Southwest, commanding sure profits. $5 per acre. No commissions. Must deal with principals. Write P. B. Rodgers, Immigration Agent, Texas and Pacific Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

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20 East 83d Street.
Rental Reasonable.
Apply to
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Real Estate
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Thoroughly modern Dwelling, containing 12 rooms, 2 tiled baths, 4 toilets, electric lights, parquet floors on 1st, 2d and 3d stories; hardwood trim. Caretaker in attendance.

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123 East 57th St.—To Let
FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT.
Electric lights; three baths.
Apply to JOHN R. HILL,
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A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY
At University Av. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location.
MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY,
149 Church St.

61 and 63 WEST 12TH ST.
TWO 4-STORY DWELLINGS.
Together or Separate, for Rooming.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 38 West 21st St.

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NOS. 10, 21, and 23, NEAR 5TH AVE. Sizes 37x90 and 18x80; very desirable location; suitable for any business; moderate rent.
Apply THE SCHAEFER CO.,
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42 WEST 39TH ST.

Very desirable street store, suitable for finest retail trade.
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VERY DESIRABLE STORES
6 AND 8 EAST 37TH ST.
ADJOINING TIFFANY'S
Large Show Windows.
Rent $1,800 to $5,000.
CROOK & LIVINGSTON COMPANY,
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50,000 SQ. FT.
418-426 WEST 25TH ST.
Store, Basement and 3 Floors.
Size, 125x98.9.
Modern Fireproof Building.

Complete Sprinkler System. Heavy floor-carrying capacity. Driveway and loading platform for four trucks inside building. Galleries for storage of stock. Perfect Light on Every Floor. Convenient to All Steamship Piers and Railroad Terminals.

Possession January 1st, 1917.

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Telephone Gramercy—6052.

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CLOSE TO
34TH STREET,
25x95 with large "L"
Spacious basement room
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d Street.

Photographers, Attention!

Former photo gallery for rent, with five living rooms and bath, 2 floors; perfect light, large skylight; all conveniences; central location.
733 LEXINGTON AVE.,
NEAR 59TH ST.
Served by "L" road, surface cars, and Queensboro Bridge, new subway entrance at corner. THE SCHAEFER CO., 142 East 59th St., or your own broker.

Desirable Parlor Floor Stores
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LEXINGTON AV.
BETWEEN 58TH AND 59TH STS.
Fine display windows; central location; reasonable rent. Apply to
THE SCHAEFER CO., 142 E. 59th St., or your own broker.

LOFT FOR RENT
142-144 East 59th St.
(OPPOSITE BLOOMINGDALE'S,)
near approach Queensboro Bridge.
25x90, extremely light; fine location; reasonable rent. THE SCHAEFER CO.,
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1655 BROADWAY,
West Side, bet. 51st and 52d Sts.
STORE FOR RENT.
Size 25x70.
Attractive lease.
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Choice location; well-kept building; good class tenants; surrounded by leading hotels; block from Penn. Station; 100 per cent. sprinkler system. Supt. on own broker.

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Broadway-231st St. subway station, 3-4-5 rooms; all improvements; $24 to $36. Class of tenants restricted. Call at above address only.

2465-9 BROADWAY at 91st St. Subway
High-class elevator apartments, 6 & 7 rooms
$660 to $900. JOHN S. HEEP, 115 Broadway.

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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchens, $30-$60
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Homes of Refinement and Superior Service

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661 W. 180TH STREET.
N. E. Corner Broadway.
Elevator.
Large, light rooms and sleeping chambers; hardwood floors throughout.
4 Rooms Front ..$40 to $45
4 Rooms Corner $50
5 Rooms Front $50
6 Rooms Corner..$58 to $60

"The Avoca"
251 Ft. Washington Ave.
N. W. Corner 170th St.
Elevator, Fireproof.
Highest class apartment house in Washington Heights; most beautiful section.
4 Rooms.....$42 to $55
5 Rooms.....$55 to $75
6 Rooms.....$65 to $75

"The Annadale"
385 Ft. Washington Ave.
Corner 177th St.
Elevator.
Delightful, high, healthful section; street under supervision Park Department.
4 Rooms.....$42 to $45
6 Rooms.....$65
7 Rooms.....$70 to $75
8 Rooms.....$92.67

"The Chancellor"
736 West 181st St.
Bet. Broadway and Ft. Washington Ave.
Elevator.
2 Rooms.....$23 to $25
3 Rooms.....$27 to $33
4 Rooms.....$36 to $40
5 Rooms.....$45 to $50

433-439 W. 212 St.
Near 215th St. B'way Sub. Station. Block from Isham Park.
Non-Elevator.
3 Rooms.....$23 to $25
4 Rooms.....$28 to $32
5 Rooms.....$35 to $40

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One Block West of Broadway.
High Class Elevator Apartment,
4 Rooms, Front, $40 to $45—5 Rooms, $47 to $55.

"Nathan Hale"
484 Ft. Washington Ave.
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Elevator.
The most elegant Apartments on Washington Heights.
4 Rooms.....$36 to $45
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Elevator.
Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
4 Rooms.....$35
5 Rooms.....$45 to $50
6 Rooms.....$55 to $60
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Elevator.
Overlooking grounds of Hispanic Art Museum.
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6 Rooms.....$60 to $65
7 Rooms..$67.50 to $81.67
8 Rooms.....$100

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Overlooking its own and adjoining private gardens.
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7 Rooms.....Rent, $65

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66 Ft. Washington Ave.
Corner 162nd St.
Elevator.
5 Rooms.....$55 to $60
6 Rooms.....$55 to $70
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The Belnord

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE
When you live in this famous Apartment House you have everything at your door. A location unsurpassed; transit facilities unexcelled. Large, private house rooms, with abundant closet space; every modern, up-to-date appointment, including free refrigeration, and largest open air garden in the city.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.
7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS. Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
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Complete Square Block
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

Astor Estate Apartments

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Rents from $80 per Month Upward.
Booklets on Application.
Astor Estate, 21 West 26th St.

FOR SALE
AT
STAMFORD, CONN.

Attractive, well constructed, modern residence of Colonial design, having 5 master's, 2 servants' bedrooms, and 3 baths.
Excellent location, within easy reach of centre of town and station.
This property can be had at considerably less than cost.
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'Phone Murray Hill 6200.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The CLEBURNE
924 West End Ave.
105th Street
New Apartments
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
6 to 10 Rooms—2-4 Baths.
Enclosed Driveway—Roof Garden
Exclusive Neighborhood.
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THE BROADWAY BLOCK,
251 WEST 51ST STREET
AND
224 WEST 52D STREET
APTS. OF 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Steam heat; elevator service.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
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S. W. Cor. 162d St., Central Park West.
TEN-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
6-7-8 & 12 Rooms, 4 & 5 Baths.
Rents $900 to $2,200.
Superintendent on premises.
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Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $40

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210th St. at 7th Ave. (Nw.Co)
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RENTALS $1,200 to $1,700
Overlooking Central Park; fireproof; 1 block to "L" subway and cars. Apply on premises, or William F. Fuerst, Inc., 87 Nassau St

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New Building on Van Cortlandt Park Av.
5 rooms and bath and porch, $33 per month.

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5 rooms and bath, $30.
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All improvements.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
498 SOUTH BROADWAY, YONKERS.
Representative on Premises.

7 and 8 Room Apartments
with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,800 per annum
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203 W. 81st St. Next to B'way
New 9-story fireproof and soundproof elevator apartment house.
3-5-6 Rooms, 1 AND 2 BATHS.
Exceptionally large rooms and foyers.
Rent $720 to $1500 per Annum
Convenient to elevated and subway stations; agent on Premises.

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JUST COMPLETED
4 and 5 Large Rooms and Bath
$24 to $45

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HOW TO REACH APARTMENTS:—Take trolley at Manhattan end of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.) marked "Flushing" or "College Point." Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. TWENTY MINUTES' RIDE.

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S. W. & N. W. COR. 76TH ST.
8 to 13 Rooms $2,750 to 3 & 4 Baths $4,200

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11 ROOMS Duplex
3 BATHS—$3,500

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8 ROOMS RENT
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156 EAST 79TH ST.
AT LEXINGTON AVE.
7 & 8 Rooms $2,000 to 3 Baths $2,600

130 WEST 57TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AV.
10 ROOMS 3 Baths, $5,000
1, 2, 3 ROOMS $750 UP

55 WEST 55TH ST.
Housekeeping or Hotel & Maid Service.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms Baths $800 to $1,800

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Furnished & Unfurnished
FOR RENT
$1,500 UPWARDS

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North Cor. Riverside Drive, at 85th St.
12th Floor, beautiful outlook, Southern, Eastern and Western Exposure
9 Rooms & 3 Bathrooms
Rental $2,500
3rd Floor Living Room 16 x 23, Southern Exposure
Dining Room 14 x 18
6 Rooms, Reception Room and 2 Bathrooms
Rental $1,500
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
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Representative on the Premises

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

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302 West 79th St.

Two 7-ROOM Apartments and one 5-ROOM, suitable for Physician (with private entrance).

Fireproof building, located on a Park street between West End Ave. and Riverside Drive. Convenient to all lines of transportation.

5 Rooms $840
7 Rooms $1200

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
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With 2 or 3 Baths
$2,100 to $2,500.
261 Central Park West
North Corner 86th Street.

THE KENMORE,
252 WEST 57TH ST.
Apts. of 8 Rooms and 1 Bath.
Steam Heat. Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
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717 Fifth Ave. (Phone Plaza 270.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

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57 West 75th St.
7 Rooms
Extra Maids' Rooms and Bathrooms on top floor.

Situated one block from Central Park in one of the best residential sections of the City.

Rooms are of exceptional size and practically all face on street or wide open courts overlooking private dwellings, thus having a maximum of light and sunshine.

The building is of fireproof construction containing two passenger and one service elevators, vacuum heating system, commodious laundry on top floor equipped with latest gas driers.

Attentive and courteous service is a distinguishable feature of this house.

Rents $1,200 to $1,800
Superintendent on Premises.

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340 West 57th St.

Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside new housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
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We Offer a Few Choice Vacancies in the Following High Class Houses

Being under ownership management tenants are assured of the best service and attention at all times. The Buildings are absolutely fireproof, are desirably located and possess all up to date conveniences, with all modern equipment throughout.

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600 West 141st Street
block front on Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath
Rents $600 to $840

Heathcote Hall
609 West 114th
One block from Riverside, convenient to subway.
3, 4 and 5 rooms and bath
Rents $480 to $960

Carolyn Court
565 West 162d St.
northeast cor. Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath
Rents $432 to $840

St. Francis Court
Riverside Drive
North corner 135th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and bath
Rents $504 to $1,000

The Rosemary
4 and 6 West 93d St.
adjoining Central Park, near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath
Rents $960 to $1,200

Adeline Court
605 West 142d St.
near Riverside Drive.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and bath
Rents $360 to $780

The Shoreham
60 St. Nicholas Av.
northeast corner 113th Street, near subway and "L."
6 Rooms and Bath
Rents $420 to $660

Lucille
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av., near subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath
Rents $300 to $660

Parkmere
140 & 142 West 111th St.
near Seventh Avenue, near Park.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath
Rents $480 to $540

Sylvia Hall
560 West 144th St.
near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath
Rents $300 to $720

Immediate possession can be had on several of the above apartments. Apply representative on the premises, or the owners.

Halcyon Real Estate Corporation
52 Broadway. Telephone 6532 Broad

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 12 Rooms
$1,000 to $4,000
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION
APARTMENTS NOW LEASING FROM OCT. 1ST

In connection with Chatsworth is a Modern Laundry, Barber Shop and valet service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.

L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

8 Rooms, 3 Baths. All Light. Fourth Floor. $1,600.

Lasanno Court
307 West 79th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600.
Apply to the Superintendent on premises, or to George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 1936.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd Street
One 8-room apartment and 2 baths—$1,800.
One 9-room and 3 baths corner apartment—$2,200.

166 W. 87th Street
One 5-room apartment, one bath and extra toilet in kitchen—$1,050.

215 W. 88th Street
One 5-room and 2 baths apartment—$1,150.

J. Axelrod
200 W. 72nd Street.
Phone: Columbus 3957.

Wilbraham

5th Av., N. W. Cor. 30th St. Entrance, 1 West 30th St.

Choice Apartments of 2, 4 or more large, well ventilated rooms, with bath; annual rentals $900 to $1,500, including maid's services; meals, laundry and valet service if desired. Superintendent, on premises, or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St., N.Y.C.

THE ASHFORD
131 West 110th St.,
Bet. Lenox & 7th Aves.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
2 Rooms & Bath, $30 to $35
3 " " " $35 to $40
4 " " " $55
5 " " " $65
Six-story elevator apartment 2 blocks from "L" Sta. Half block from Sub. Sta.

NEW & MODERN
530 WEST 144TH ST.
NEAR BROADWAY
4-5-6-7 ROOMS
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
$40 to $70 Per Month.
Apply to Supt. on Premises.

THE GREYSTONE
304 WEST 99TH ST.,
Near West End Av.
7-8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.
Modern elevator house; all improvements.
Rentals $70 to $85.
CASIMIR C. PATRICK, Agent.
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KAN-A-WAH COURT,
614 West 157th St.,
Between Riverside Drive and Broadway; subway express station; HIGH-CLASS elevator Apartments; select neighborhood; day and night service.
3-4-5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
Unusually large, light and airy; rents $40 to $65 monthly.
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Elevator Apartments
THE GARFIELD,
200 Claremont Av., at 127th St. } 6 ROOMS $50-$65
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
Broadway and 100th St.

5 AND 6 ROOMS,
565 West 148th St.,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south.
View of river. $48.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,673 B'way (147th St.)

THE WEST POINT
886 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE.
Subway Express 96th.
All night elevator.
6 Rooms, $65

610 WEST 116TH ST.,
Between Broadway and Riverside, near subway. 2-3-5 Room Apartments; high-class house, managed by owner on premises. THOMPSON, 3040 MORNINGSIDE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

WINSLOW COURT,
87 Hamilton Place.
Corner West 141st St. 2 minutes' walk to 137th St. Broadway Subway.
8-ROOM APARTMENT
$900 to $960 per annum—Great Sacrifice.
All rooms spacious, light; exclusive, modern elevator apartment house; every improvement; unsurpassed hall and elevator service night and day. Inquire on premises.

CONTINENTAL
4180 Broadway
COR 177th ST
4-5 Rooms & Bath
ELEVATOR DAY AND NIGHT HALL AND PHONE SERVICE
RENTALS $420 to $660 yearly
A. W. MILLER & CO
898 8th AVE
PHONE CIRCLE 391
or Superintendent, on PREMISES

225 West End Av.
N. W. Corner 70th St.
Choice Elevator Apartment
5 and 6 Rooms & Bath
$780, $840 Yearly

ASTOR DWELLINGS
ON THE BLOCK BEAUTIFUL
130th Street, Fifth to Lenox.
Three-story, 25-foot front houses, 11 rooms, front lawns and porches; rent $75 to $80. Inquire 24 West 130th, or
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Avenue

THE LANCASTER
605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive.
Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality; efficient elevator service; southern exposure.
6-7 Light Rooms, $47.50 to $65.

8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail and first class in every respect; elevator; all-night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

THE MARKENFIELD
605-611 West 111th St.
6 ROOMS, $900 to $1,020.
5 ROOMS, 660 to 840.
4 ROOMS, 600 to 660.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 West 72d St.

THE PLAZA,
795 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
Corner 150th Street.
7 rooms, elevator apartment; high-class service.
RENT $60.

A FEW APARTMENTS TO LEASE IN THE FOLLOWING HIGH-CLASS FIREPROOF BUILDINGS

801 West End Av.,	N.W. Cor. 99 St.	1-6 Rooms, 2-7 " 2-8 "	2 Baths, 2 " 2 "	$1,400 1,700 2,000
The Dallieu,	S. E. Cor. 101st St. and West End Ave.	2-6 Room,	3 Baths,	1,750
The Prasada	50 Central Park West Cor. 65th Street.	1-10 Room, 1-10 "	2 Baths, 3 "	2,750 3,000
46 West 73d St.,	Private House Block, 1 Apt. to Floor.	1-9 Room,	3 Baths,	3,000
251 West 98th St.,	Adjoining West End Ave.	1-5 Room, 1-6 "	2 Baths, 2 "	900 1,300
The Runoia,	267 West 89th Street, Adjoining West End Av.	1-7 Room, 1-5 "	3 Baths, 2 "	2,000 900
44 West 96th St.,	adjoining Central Park West	2-6 Room,	2 Baths,	1,100
The Arleigh,	620 West 115th Street, adj'ing Riverside Drive	1-7 Room, 1-8 Room,	2 Baths, 2 Baths	1,000 1,200
St. Evona,	N. E. Cor. 135th St. and Broadway.	3-5-6-7 Rooms,	2 Baths,	$540 to $1,000
The Rolyat,	S. W. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.	2-8 Rooms,	2 Baths,	$1,100
Rafford Hall,	N. W. Cor. 144th St. and Broadway.	5-6-7 Rooms	& Bath,	$600 to $1,000

For further particulars, see
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Broadway and 79th St.
Tel. Schuyler 9700.

Haddon Hall

596 Riverside Drive,
South Cor. 137th St.

6—7—8—9 Rooms
Rentals $780 to $1,300
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th Street Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises

817 WEST END AV.

Southwest Corner 100th St.

High Class Elevator Apartment, 12 Story, Fireproof.
6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rental $1,300 to $1,600.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

THE NORTHCLIFF,

3,565 Broadway, N. W. Cor. 146th St.,
10 Story Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5 Rooms, $45.00-$85.00.

THE RIVERCLIFF,

628 West 151st St.,
6 Story Semi-Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5 Rooms, $35.00-$60.00.
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
NEWMARK & JACOBS,
103 Park Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

115 Street—Corner **Manhattan Av.**
New Building—GORHAM,
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms
Every modern improvement.
Convenient to all cars.
Rents Remarkably Reasonable.

HIGH CLASS
Elevator Apartments
4-5-6 ROOMS
$40 to $60
6-Room Corner Apartments.
Southwest exposure.
"LAKEHURST"
803 W. 180th St., Cor. Pinehurst Av.

MINNEWASKA
2 West 88th Street
Southwest corner Central Park West.
MOHONK
275 Central Park West
Between 87th and 88th Streets.
High-grade Elevator Apartments at moderate rentals.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1, 2 and 3 Baths
Rents, $1,200 to $2,200.
Including refrigeration.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
Maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 8996.

4-5-6 Rooms and Bath.
High-class elevator apartment.
Most moderate rents.
507 West 113th St.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Knowlton Court, B'way, cor. 159th St. Corner apartment. 7 rooms, with private entrance. Now occupied by dentist. Unusually desirable. RENT $80.
NORMAN DENZER, Agent, 3,816 B'way.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

207 West 56th St.,
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Modern Apartments
7 & 8 ROOMS
2 BATHS
Extra Servants' Rooms.
Day and Night Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,380 TO $1,800.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.,
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400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th St.
Finest Section of the Drive.
Modern building embodying all the latest improvements; very large rooms, attractive floor plan.
Apartments of
5-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths
Rents $840-$2,000.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

High Class Elevator Apartment
WILTSHIRE
610-18 West 141st St.
Near Riverside Drive
3 Rooms—$420
4 Rooms—$540 to $660
Apply on premises or
LONG REALTY COMPANY
68 Broad Street, New York

5-6-7 Rooms—$600 to $1,000
51 Hamilton Place
THE EUFAULA,
Cor. 139th St.; handy to 137th St. Broadway Subway Station.
High-class Elevator Apartment; exclusive, quiet residential section; extra large, light rooms; southern exposure.

OPPOSITE PARK
MANHATTAN SQ. APTS.
High Class—Fireproof
From October 1st, apartment 9 rooms, including living room 18x28; 3 bathrooms. All bedrooms face south. Unusual features. Bargain. May be purchased outright, reducing rental one half. Inspect now.
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THE CAMDEN,
206 West 95th St., Near Broadway
5 Rooms, $50 to $60.
VASA K. BRACHER.
200 West 72d St. Tel. Columbus—361.

Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street Telephone, Schuyler 3800
Branch Offices: 280 Madison Ave., Broadway at 144th Street
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
12-story fireproof and soundproof Building,
Excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River.
Southwestern exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,500.

401 WEST END AVE.
Northwest corner 79th St.
Including refrigeration and low rate for electricity.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rentals, $2,400 and upwards.

STRATFORD-AVON
210 Riverside Drive,
North corner 93d St.
12-Story Fireproof Bldg., 2 Elevators.
8, 9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,900 to $2,400.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast Corner 83d St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,800.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
6 and 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,300.

HOLLAND COURT
Adj. Cor. Riverside Drive.
315 West 98th St.
3 and 4 Rooms, 1 Bath.
Rents $660 to $720.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

451 WEST END AVE.
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $65.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place,
Southeast Corner 140th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including electric light, refrigeration and vacuum cleaning.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

WELLINGTON
561 West 143d St., cor. B'way.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $960.

THE STETSON
262 West 83d St.
West of Broadway.
8 Large, Light Rooms.
Rents $1,300 to $1,500.

HAMILTON GRANGE
310 Convent Av.
Southwest Corner 143d St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

TUILERIES
251 West 95th St.
N. W. Corner of Broadway.
7 Rooms & 1 Bath.
Elevator, All Improvements.
Rent $1,200.

WASHINGTON IRVING
601 West 151st St.
Northwest Corner Broadway.
4, 5, 6 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $1,020.

35 WEST 82ND ST.
8-Story Fireproof.
Near Central Park West.
All Modern Improvements.
5 and 6 Rooms, Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,200.

DALLAS COURT
Broadway, southwest corner 144th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,020.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West,
Adjoining Corner 105th St.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900, $960, $1,000.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Av.,
Corner 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.

HEARNCLIFF
880 St. Nicholas Av.
At 154th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $720.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,300.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

817 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest Corner 100th St.
12-Story Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,600.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.

THE ARDELLE
527 Riverside Drive.
Opposite Grant's Tomb.
10-Story Fireproof Building.
Beautiful view of Hudson River.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $2,000.

328 WEST 83RD ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
12 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,400
One apartment left.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Outside Rooms, Facing Hudson.
Rent $1,100.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest Corner Broadway
2 and 4 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

CEDARCLIFF
48 St. Nicholas Place, at 152d St.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms.
Rents $420 to $660.

428-430 WEST 204TH ST.
East of Broadway.
4 and 5 Rooms.
Rents $25 to $32.

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"The Britannia"

527 West 110th Street,
Near Broadway
7 Rooms & 2 Bathrooms
Main Chamber 14 x 26
Rental, $1,300
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th Street Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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THE SUMNER
8-story strictly fireproof apartment
5 room and bath suites
also doctor's 5-room apartment.

45 West 11th St.
8-story strictly fireproof apartment
4 room and bath suite

82 West 12th St.
THE REGINA
6-story elevator apartment
4 room and bath suite
SUPERINTENDENTS ON PREMISES
J. Irving Walsh,
73 West 11th Street

JUST COMPLETED
Adjoining New York University
Highest class Apartments in the Bronx.
2,226 Loring Place,
Bet. 182d & Hall of Fame Terrace.
Take University Av. cars at 181st St. Broadway subway station to 183d St., walk two blocks west.
4-5 Rooms and Bath.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES OR
LORING CONSTRUCTION CO.,
507 West 113th St. 'Phone Morningside—8240.

THE ASHFORD
131 West 110th St.
Bet. Lenox & 7th Avs.
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
2 Rooms and Bath . . . $30 to $35
3 " " " . . . $35 to $40
4 " " " $55
5 " " " $65
Six-story elevator apartment 2 blocks from "L" Sta. Half block from Subway Sta.

A—601 WEST 141ST ST.
Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall"
3 to 6 large outside rooms; all night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Superintendent.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

We offer a few vacancies, some for immediate possession, in the following high-class houses, at very reasonable rents:

Annamere Court
609-615 West 115th St.,
Between B'way and Riverside Drive.
7 & 8 Large Light Rooms, 2 Baths
All Night Elevator and Phone Service.

Riverside Dwellings
611-619 West 114th St.,
Between B'way and Riverside Drive.
Subway Exp. Station 110th St. & B'way.
8 Exceptionally Large Light Rooms, 2 Baths
All Night Elevator and Phone Service.
I. LOWENWALD, Agent
611-619 West 114th St.
'Phone 2896 Morningside.

294-5 Central Park West
One door from 90th Street
Under owner's management
Elegant Apartment
8 Rooms & Bath & Maid's Toilet
SPLENDID PARK VIEW
Entrance Hall Newly Decorated
Superintendent on Premises
Rent $1,200.

GREYTON COURT,
S. E. Corner Riverside Drive and 141st St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths,
$840 to $1,350.
Modern fireproof apartments of highest class, with every latest improvement; overlooking Hudson and Palisades; spacious rooms; excellent exposure. Apply on premises or send for booklet.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, MANAGED BY OWNER

THE BORCHARDT,
220 W. 98th St., Cor. B'way
5 ROOMS & Bath, $1,200
Extra Maid's Room if Desired.
7 ROOMS, Foyer, 2 Baths $1,700.
8 ROOMS, Foyer, 3 baths $1,900
Only one of each to let.

STUART ARMS,
226 W. 97th St., near B'way
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1500-$1600
Exquisite Apts. Extra Large Liv. Room.

Ramona & Charlemagne,
528 to 532 W. 111th St.
Near B'way, one block from Subway.
3 ROOMS, $600-$660
4 ROOMS, $720-$800
5 ROOMS, $840-$900
6-7 ROOMS, $900-$1200
Exceptional Elevator and Hall Service—Apply Superintendents on Premises.

WEST END HALL,
840 West End Ave. Corner 101st St.
8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths
Southern Exposure, $1400-$1700
Doctor's Apart., Parlor Floor
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1300

THE WILMINGTON,
230 W. 97th St., Cor. B'way
Large Corner Apartments
7-8-9 Rooms, $1200—$1500

THE WINTHROP,
Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.
Attractive Apartments. Southern Exposure.
5 ROOMS $600-$650
6 ROOMS $720 Only 1 left
7 ROOMS $840 Only 1 left

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

High Class Elevator Apartments
Under My Personal Management.
HAMLET Corner Broadway WILTON
600 W. 165th St. 601 W. 164th St.
3-4-5-7 AND 8 ROOMS.
RENTS $35 TO $100.

SEMIRAMIS
137 W. 110th St., Facing Park.
Half Block Subway Station.
6 AND 7 ROOMS, $55 TO $80.

115 W. 104TH ST.
Near "L" and Subway Station.
4-5 AND 6 ROOMS.
$40-$50-$65.

LANGHOLM
200 W. 112th St., Cor. 7th Ave.
6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS,
CORNER APARTMENTS, $60 TO $85.

EL NIDO
121 St. Nicholas Ave., Cor. 116th St.
Near L and Subway Stations.
7 AND 8 ROOMS, $65 TO $95.
Apply Superintendents or
LOUIS SCHLECHTER 217 W. 116th St. Cathedral 9513.

AFTER THIS
No more subway or suburb.
LIVE
Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $40-$45
5 ROOMS, $55-$60
6 ROOMS, $65-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR
4, 5 and 6 Rooms, $40 Upward
Washington Heights's most refined houses; every improvement; restricted avenue; owner lives on premises.
Westwood and Cliffewood Courts
WEST 176TH TO 180TH STREET, on Fort Washington Avenue.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

667 West 161st at Riverside Drive
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $40 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7486.

75 Ft. W'shingt'n Av., Southwest Cor. 162d
Modern Elevator Apartments
Beautiful, high-class residential section.
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $55 TO $85.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Telephone Audubon 7960.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive.
315-321 West 79th St.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms, $900 to $1,100.
One 7-Room Apartment, all windows overlook Palisades, $1,400.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

Physician's Corner Apartment
Choice Location.
1337 Madison Ave.
S. E. Corner 94th St.
7 LARGE ROOMS & BATH, $1,100.
WILL ARRANGE FOR PHYSICIAN'S PURPOSES.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced,
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.

The Hudson Fulton
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
7 Rooms, one Bath
8 Rooms, two Baths
One block from Subway.
$810 to $960 yearly.

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
4 Rooms—$30 to $37 per month
5 Rooms—$38 to $43 per month

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201 & 203 West 117th St.
St. Nicholas to 7th Ave.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,050 yearly
Apply on Premises, or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON

OWNERS' PERSONAL MANAGEMENT
THE CECIL
929 West End Av., 106th St.
8 Exceptional Rooms. Rental $1,300-$1,500.

CLIFFSIDE
307 WEST 93D STREET.
8 ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.
Rental $1,150 to $1,300.

BLYTHEWOOD
109 WEST 129TH STREET.
8 SPLENDID ROOMS. Rental $800.
APPLY PREMISES.

TURRETS
116 Riverside Drive, Cor. 84th St.
Magnificent Apartments.
10 Rooms & 3 Baths,
All Modern Appointments.
$1,800 to $3,200 Per Annum.
J. Romaine Brown Co.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st St.
Tel. 1481 Murray Hill.

BURRILL
638 to 644 West 160th Street.
Recently completed.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath
$600 to $900 per Annum.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.
OR ON PREMISES.

SOUTHDALE
825 W. 178th St.
Elevator and Telephone Service
3 ROOMS $25 to $28
4 ROOMS $32 to $40

Choice Apartments
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms & Baths
Rentals from $40 to $100
Thomas J. O'Reilly
Partnership Management.
Broadway and 109th Street
Telephone 1600 Academy.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents, $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x23
Dining Rooms ... 15x18
Bedrooms 14x18

76 WEST 86TH STREET
AND
77 WEST 85TH STREET
Attractive apartments of 6-7-8-9 rooms; 1 and 2 baths; all large outside rooms.
Rentals $1,000-$1,800 Yearly
APPLY TO AGENT ON PREMISES.

608 & 610 West 150th St.
Elevator Apartment. Managed by Owner.
4 Rooms $36.00 to $40.00
5 Rooms 45.00 to 55.00
6 Rooms 52.50 to 60.00
7 Rooms 60.00 to 67.50
6 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR DENTIST. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Westbourne Court
556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
6 Rooms
Suitable for Physician.
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or M. M. SILVERMAN, 507 5th Ave.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS
5 and 6 Rooms.
$900 and $1,200.
Must be seen to be appreciated.
317 WEST 99TH STREET.

THE WITHINGTON,
S. W. corner 60th St. and Madison Av., two rooms and bath, elevator and chamber service, from $50 up. Apply Frederick Z. Barry Co., 646 Madison Av. Agents on premises.

14 to 20 West 107th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 to 8 Extra Large, Light Rooms.
$35 to $65
BEST IN NEW YORK AT PRICE

STIRLING TOWERS
NORTH CORNER

181st St. & Riverside Drive

For the convenience of those who do not care to RETURN TO THE CITY as yet but whose leases EXPIRE NOW we make this EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.

Your lease is dated from November 1, but your furniture will be stored by us free of charge until then.

2-3-4-5-6 ROOMS
RENTS $25 TO $85

SERVICE AND PASSENGER ELEVATORS.

These Apartments are complete in every detail of perfection. Every modern appliance and device that lends to the convenience and comfort of its occupants has been installed. Building is designed that the rear Apartments have unexcelled view of prettiest section of Hudson and Palisades. Send for booklet, or, better yet, call and inspect these exceptionally desirable Apartments.

THE MADRID
Modern Elevator House
552 Riverside Drive,
Adjacent to 127th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS VERY MODERATE. FINE VIEW OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE. OPPOSITE THE CLAREMONT AND CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY AND "L."

DUNNCRAGGAN
New Elevator Building,
867 W. 181st St.,
At Riverside Drive.
3-4-5 Elegant Rooms
WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVICES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HEALTH AND COMFORT OF TENANTS. ATTRACTIVE RENTALS.

Holyrood Court
New Elevator House,
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. Cor. 180th St.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms.
Exceptionally Well Arranged.
CHOICEST LOCATION ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.

The Trossachs
New Elevator House,
106 NORTHERN AVE.
Just North of 181st St.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS.
Low Rentals to Desirable Tenants. EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION.

A few of these Apartments are available with Summer concessions.
Our Fall list of Apartments, from 2 to 9 rooms, now ready.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES, OR

KEMPE AND CO
MAIN OFFICE B'WAY CORNER 87th ST.
UPTOWN BRANCH 436 FT. WASHINGTON AVE S.E. COR. 180.
SCHUYLER 5610

The Carlisle Dwellings
450 West End Ave.,
S. E. Cor., at 82nd St.
11 Rooms & 3 Bathrooms
Large rooms, beautifully arranged.
Immediate Possession.
Rentals $2,600-$2,700
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th Street Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises

640 Riverside Drive
N. E. Corner 141st Street.
A High-Class 13-Story Fireproof Apartment,
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms—1 to 3 Baths
Rentals $600 to $1,560
Convenient location, beautiful surroundings; south and west exposure; very desirable.
Resident Manager on Premises, or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR, 3,551 Broadway (146th Street)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Hendrik Hudson
Apartment Houses

Riverside Drive, 110th-111th Sts. Annex, 110th St. & Broadway.
Commanding view of Hudson River and Palisades.
Subway express station.
Gymnasium with Needle Showers for grown-ups; roof garden playground for the children. Apartments of 5 rooms with 2 baths to 10 rooms with 3 baths, $1,100 to $2,800. The two best known apartment houses in New York.
FRANK A. PETELER, Mgr. at the Bldgs.
Telephone 4302 Morningside.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern Twelve-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.
FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.
5 rooms $660 to $750 PER ANNUM
7 rooms $1000 to $1200 PER ANNUM
8 rooms $1200 to $1500 PER ANNUM
9-10 rooms $1600-$2000 PER ANNUM
Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager, on Premises, Audubon 5400, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel., 6390—Barclay.

VERSAILLES PALACE
605-607 WEST 113TH ST.
Bet. Broadway & Riverside Drive.
Very desirable large, conveniently arranged apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,450
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,550
Supt., or Jos. Atz, 50 Church St.

865 WEST 180TH STREET
3-4-5-6 Rooms
Exceptionally large, light, and sunny, most desirable on Washington Heights; every modern improvement; rent $30 upward; refined neighborhood; owner on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

LAUREL TON COURT,
555 West 184th St.
New Six-Story Building.
3-4-5 Rooms,
$27-$45.
Apply on premises or
Newmark & Jacobs,
103 PARK AV.

743-5th Ave.
(New, Just Completed)
Between 57th and 58th Sts.
Bachelor and Kitchenette Apartments of
2 & 3 ROOMS,
with all modern and up to date conveniences.
MODERATE RENTALS.
Apply Supt., on Premises, or
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 5th Ave. Phone 2750 Mur. Hill.

BUCKINGHAM COURT
310-320 West 39th St.
High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Immediate possession can be had for some of these Suites.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6390—Barclay.

Renault Court
207-211 West 110th St.
High-class elevator apartments.
6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; moderate rents;
Opposite Central Park.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Clemilt Realty Co., 507 5th Ave.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO. Inc.
9 East 44th Street, N. Y. Telephone Murray Hill 8300
Offer for rent from October 1st apartments in the following buildings under their own management:

We also have rental particulars of all the better class apartments on the East and West Sides, from Washington Square to 86th St., floor plans of which we will be pleased to show prospective tenants.

823 PARK AVENUE
Adj. Corner 76th Street.
ONLY ONE VACANCY.
DUPLEX APARTMENT of thirteen rooms and four baths. Rent $4,800.
Five master's bedrooms, servants' dining room and three servants' bedrooms self-contained in apartment; private laundry; open fireplaces; house water filter.

925 PARK AVENUE
N. E. Cor. of 80th St.
DUPLEX APARTMENTS. No vacancies.
SINGLE APARTMENT of four rooms and bath. Rent $1,200.
Vacuum cleaner; mail chute; house water filter; open fireplaces. Large closets. Building absolutely fireproof, including floors and trim. Individual laundries.

47 EAST 57TH ST.
Near Madison Avenue.
Doctor's Office Building.
Ready for occupancy October 1st. Suites of three rooms and lavatory. Rents $1,400 to $1,600, including care of offices, electric light, day and night elevator and telephone service. Larger suites can be arranged.

140 WEST 57TH ST.
DUPLEX APARTMENT of ten rooms and three baths. Studio with 18-foot ceiling. Rent $4,000.
SINGLE APARTMENT of three rooms, kitchenette and bath. Rent $900, including service.
SINGLE STUDIOS with north light. Rents $780 and $840.
Vacuum cleaner; mail chute.

36 EAST 40TH ST.
APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath. Rents $720 to $1,200, including service.
All meals served in apartments. Day and night hall and elevator service. Valet. Vacuum cleaner.

112 WEST 47TH ST.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath. Rents $720 to $900, including service. Day and night hall and elevator service. Breakfast.

21-23 WEST 30TH ST.
Two rooms and bath. Rents $390 and $460. Four rooms and bath. Rent $720.

18 EAST 57TH ST.
STUDIO APARTMENT of three rooms and bath. Studio 17.6x25 with north and top light. Rent $1,200.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
2480 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 92nd Street.
Tel. 3120 Riverside
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS FOR RENT

ST. REGIS COURT
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 152d St.
6-story elevator apartment house, modern fireproof, all improvements, southern exposure. A few choice apartments left.
Apartments of 4, 5, 7, 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $420 to $1,050.

ELBERON HALL
385 Central Park West, 98th-99th Sts.
Beautiful location overlooking Central Park. Fireproof, elevator building of completely modern construction. Exceptional value in
8 Rooms and 2 Baths—$900 to $1,200.
and One Apartment (Suitable for Doctor)
On Ground Floor—7 Rooms, 2 Baths—$780.

ST. DENIS
North Cor. Riverside Drive & 92d St.
Only one apartment for rent. On Ground Floor. Rooms of exceptional size, as follows: Dining Room, 16'6x22; Library, 14'6x15'9; Parlor, 14'2x19'5. These three rooms are contiguous, facing the Drive. All other room sizes in proportion. Apartment must be seen to be appreciated.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths—$2,100.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
10 Story, Fireproof, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,000 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.
FIRST FLOOR APARTMENT FOR DOCTOR WITH TWO ENTRANCES.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY
offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE.
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
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FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
TELEPHONE, 6261—MORNINGSIDE.
RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

N. E. Corner 180th St. & Harrison Ave.
3-4-5 Rooms,
$27-$43.
Near New Jerome Av. Subway.
Jerome Av. and University Av. Surface Cars.
Apply on Premises, or
Newmark & Jacobs,
103 PARK AV.

New Building
OPEN FOR INSPECTION
HIGHEST TYPE
Housekeeping Apartments
3 Rooms and Bath
Living Room, Chamber and Kitchen
Rents $55, $60, $65, $70, $75
"EVELYN ARMS"
203-205 West 98th St.
Near B'way, 2 Blocks from Subway
Office 220 W. 98th St. Phone 6906 River

ATTRACTIVE
Two Room Apartment
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Hotel Service.
59 West 54th Street
THE DEVON
70 West 55th Street.

ELMORE COURT,
541 W. 124th, East of B'way.
6—7 ROOMS. $45—$60
Large, light rooms, all outside; every modern improvement; elevator.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

310 W. 94TH ST.
Bet. West End & Riverside.
8 Large Rooms & 2 Baths.
Highest Class Improvements.
RENT $1,550.

CARVEL COURT
Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
5-6 Large Rooms.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
RENT $50-$55.
GROUND FLOOR
For Doctor or Dentist.
Apply Supt., or L. Miller & Sons, 154 Nassau St.

The ROGER-MORRIS
New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.
4 and 5 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms
RENTALS $630 TO $850 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 13TH FLOOR.
S. C. WELLS, Manager.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

740 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
N. E. Cor. 151st St.
THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.
3-5-6-7 & 9 Rooms,
With Foyer, 2 & 3 Baths.
Abundant Closet Room. Exceptionally large and airy. At very moderate rentals to desirable tenants.
APPLY ON PREMISES.
8 AND 9 ROOMS
All outside, large, beautifully finished, refined houses on restricted avenue; rents $960 to $1,300; owner resides on premises.
Westwood and Cliffewood Courts
FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE, and West 179th and 180th Streets.

Broadway, 89th to 90th Streets

Astor Court

NOWHERE on Manhattan Island will you find an apartment home where improvements are so far advanced to insure luxuriousness and convenience. Come and see—be convinced. You will consider the rentals reasonable, after you have personally seen this commanding structure, its ideal location and the following special interior features.

Astor Court extends around three sides of a spacious garden, insuring plenty of light and fresh air. No interior courts. Suites of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. Ample closet space. Bedroom closet doors fitted with pier glass mirrors. Extra master rooms, separately arranged for accommodation of guests. Safe roof playground for children. Kitchens have ventilating flues, with outlet for electric fan, complete glass-lined ice boxes. Refrigeration furnished without cost. Private laundries with tubs, gas, ironing boards and steam driers. Individual brick enclosed storerooms. The interior finish of all rooms has been carried out to meet the most advanced and cultured taste. There are several fine apartments for rent at $2,500 to $3,200.

Call at the premises or apply at the offices of
VINCENT ASTOR - - 23 West 26th Street, New York City

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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THE PEMBROKE
10-12 West 93d St.
8 Rooms. $1,000.
Night and Day Elevator Service.

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S. W. Cor. Central Park West & 103d St.
8 Rooms. $480-$600.

THE PARKVIEW
Central Park West, 103d to 104th St.
7-8 Rooms. $480-$600.

471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476 Central Park West, N. W. Cor. 107th St.
8 Rooms. $720-$1,200.
Telephone, Schuyler 2640.

HOPKINS & BOYD
244 CENTRAL PARK WEST AT 85TH ST.

10 & 11 ROOMS
3 BATHS
Rental $2,100-$3,000
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.
Also 8 rooms, $1,600 to $1,800.

ELMSFORD
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
The Whole Square Block,
Broadway to Wadsworth Av.,
181st to 182d St.
Short Block from 181st Subway Station. Lowest Rentals for Choicest Apartments on Washington Heights.
4 Rooms and Bath, $32-$36.
5 Rooms and Bath, $40-$45.
6 Rooms and Bath, $45-$55.
See Resident Agent, at Renting Office, 4,620 Broadway, corner 181st St.

117 West 79th St.
One 8-Room modern apartment—two baths.
Convenient to Subway and Elevated Stations.
Exclusive, refined section Park Street.
RENT MODERATE.
Under owner's management; resident superintendent.

152 West 58th St.
(between 6th and 7th Avenues)
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
Ready for occupancy Oct. 1st
3 ROOMS WITH BATH
4 ROOMS WITH BATH
5 ROOMS WITH 2 BATHS
HOTEL SERVICE IF DESIRED. ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE FOR EXTRA SERVANTS' ROOMS.
Apply on Premises or to
LAURENCE McGUIRE, Agt.,
135 BROADWAY. TEL. 218 CORTLANDT
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

THE EDWIN, 561 W. 147th St.
N. E. Cor. B'way & 147th St.
4-5-7 ROOMS. $40 to $80
Large, light rooms; every modern improvement; all outside; elevator.

8 Rooms—3 Baths
5 Rooms and Bath
Very high-class elevator house; most moderate rents.
530 WEST 113TH ST.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
4 West 50th St.—3 rooms, service room; elevator and maid service. valet and chef on premises; $1,500 and $1,800; will furnish if desired.
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Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.

1 & 2 Rooms	The Woolsey, 145 East 44th St., East of Lexington Av	New Building. Ready Oct. 1st. Unfurnished, $35-$80 Furnished, $45-$100
1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Dearborn, 350 West 55th St.,	Unfurnished, $32.50-$80 Furnished, $40-$95
3 & 4 Rooms	The Stanwood, 321 West 55th St.,	Unfurnished, $67.50-$90 Furnished, $80-$105
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Poinciana, 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished, $35-$75 Furnished, $45-$90
2 & 3 Rooms	The Whitestone, 609 West 127th St.	$32.50-$42.50

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

"The Lancashire"
353 West 85th Street,
Bet. West End & Riverside
5 Rooms, $900
8 Rooms & 2 Bathrooms
Rental $1,500
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th Street Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises

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EL CASCO COURT
205 West 103d St.
Near Broadway
Short Block from Subway.
5 Rooms & Bath, $50-$55
Elevator, 'Phone & All Impts.
HELEN COURT
14 Morningside Ave.
Cor. 115th St., Overlooking Park
7 & 8 Rooms
& Bath, $50 to $75
Elevator, Phone & All Impts.
Apply Superintendents on Premises, or G. SCHWEGLER, 3507 Broadway, Cor. 143d St.

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70 Morningside Drive
CORNER 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded, no dogs allowed.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths... $1,000
6 Rooms, Bath, Corner 900
All Outside Sunny Rooms.
400 West 118th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK, NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Corner Apartment.
All Outside, Sunny Rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets.. $1,200
7 " " " " .. 1,000
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$2,200 to $2,750.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths,
$3,500 to $3,900.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

"GRINNELL"
800 Riverside Drive,
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Within 200 Ft. of Subway Station
A Distinctive Fireproof Building of the highest type, fully tenanted since its completion.
Extra Large Rooms,
All Facing the Outside.
Finest Apartments
Above 110th St.
Rentals Much Less
Than Middle West Side

Exclusive Neighborhood
Between Convent & St. Nicholas Avs.
402-410 West 148th St.
HOLLY ARMS
6-7 and 8 Rooms
Elevator Apartment
$60 TO $80 PER MONTH.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments, between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station.
Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

829 West End Av.
Near 101st Street
Convenient to Subway and surface lines. Very choice apartments of
8 Rooms and Bath $1,100 to $1,300
Apply Premises, or
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
River 975 2705 B'way (103d St.)

New Apartments, 2, 3 Rooms & Bath. Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $40 per month up per room; breakfast and dinner, $7 a week, optional; one block from "L."; subway express cars and bus line; references; special weekly rates.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

IDEAL APARTMENT FOR TWO PHYSICIANS
Two large offices; large waiting room. Moderate rent in new apartment house.
Apply Renting Agent, 125 W. 85th St.

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S. E. Cor. Broadway and 70th St.

Telephone—Columbus 6314.

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From 69th to 70th Street.

The Ormonde - Seminole — most centrally located, convenient to the leading stores, theatres, clubs, hotels and restaurants. In the heart of the fashionable Broadway Apartment district.

Suites of 8, 9, 10 Rooms

With 2 and 3 Bathrooms.

Rooms and chambers large, light, and airy, with spacious closets. High-class elevator and hall service.

Rents, $2,500 to $3,250.

Includes Electric Light & Refrigeration

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N. W. Cor. West End Av.

The Arbutus—one block from Subway station at 91st St. and Broadway.

Suites of 9 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents, $1,800 to $2,000.

Includes Electric Light

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The Annex—adjoining the Ormonde-Seminole, and under the same management.

8 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

2100 Broadway, at 73d St.

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Rents, $900 to $1,200.

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490-494 South Broadway,

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The Parkview—Convenient to Subway. Telephone and hall service. High-class.

7 Rooms and 2 Baths, $600.

Resident Superintendents on the Premises.

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The Northern Apartments,

Northwest Cor. 181st St. & Northern Av.,

3 blocks west of Broadway. Subway station at 181st St.

Immense rooms and finest in city. Size 16x20 feet. Southern exposure.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry (Corner)	$75-$85
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry	$60-$70
6 Rooms, 1 Bath, Butler's Pantry	$48
5 Rooms, 1 Bath, Butler's Pantry	$45

The Kenilworth,

45 Pinehurst Av., N. E. Cor. 179th

7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Corner)	$70
6 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front)	$58-$60
5 Rooms & Bath (Front)	$50
4 Rooms & Bath (Front)	$38-$40

Florence Court,

500 West 176th St.

S. W. Cor. Amsterdam Av.

5 Large Rooms & Bath	$42.50
4 Large Rooms & Bath	$32.00
3 Large Rooms & Bath	$28.00

Riverside Drive, 745—Southeast Corner 152d

Highest altitude on Riverside Drive, with magnificent views of the Hudson and Palisades. Spacious Rooms, with every conceivable improvement.

7 Rooms, 3 Baths (Corner)	$95
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Fireproof Buildings

Unusually Good Service

174 West 79th St.

Corner across from Hotel Lucerne

8 Rooms (Corners) $150
8 Rooms (all light) $130

Large, well arranged rooms with foyer.

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Attractive Neighborhood. Near Subway

7 Rooms, 2 baths $140
8 Rooms, 2 baths $160

445 Riverside Drive

Unusually Large Rooms
Beautiful View and Location

Next to Corner of 116th Street.

7-8 Rms., 3 baths .. $150-$175

7 ROOMS

258 Riverside Drive	$130
620 West 116th St.	$110
445 Riverside Drive	$155

8 ROOMS

*174 West 79th St.	$130
15 Claremont Ave.	$140
25 Claremont Ave.	$170
445 Riverside Drive	$165

*Represents 7-story Elevator Houses.

MOST ATTENTIVE SERVICE.

Descriptive Booklet and Circulars with price list sent free on application.

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Telephones 3116-7-8 Columbus.

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8 ROOMS $1,000 to $1,200

"ADRIAN"

58 WEST 72D ST.

7 ROOMS $900 to $1,200

"AYLSMERE"

60 WEST 76TH ST.

7 ROOMS $600 to $720

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WILLIAM R. WARE

BROADWAY AT 86TH ST., S. W. Cor.

RAVENWOOD

Broadway, S. W. Cor. 180th St.

4 Room Apt., Ground Floor, $40.
6 Room Apt., Maid's Toilet, $55.
6 Room Apt., Maid's Toilet, $57.50.

Modern, Up-to-Date, Grand Closets.
ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.

PORTLAND

53 West 72d St.

8 UNUSUALLY LARGE ROOMS
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

$1,000—$1,320

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
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CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH.
EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT.
Large closets, home house, full service, only $60; one other for $30. Janitor, or

WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

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65 Central Park W

NORTH CORNER 66TH ST.

Very desirable 8-room Apartments.

Overlooking Central Park. Unusually large, airy rooms; elevator; high-class; rentals $1,200 upward. Apply to Supt.

TRINITY TERRACE.

High class, all improvements, 6, 7 rooms; exceptional service; owner's management; rentals very moderate; very best decorations; reference required; must be seen to be appreciated. 153d and Broadway.

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The Rocktall

Broadway at 111th St.
Northeast Corner
Choice Apartments

7, 8 & 9 Rooms with 2 & 3 Baths

To the lover of a home these apartments appeal. They are the finest value on the West Side; very large rooms; well aired and lighted.

CHAS. E. HAMES, Resident Manager
Tel. Morning.—4838.

THE ENDYMION

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Near park, close to transit; seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or

WILCOX & SHELTON
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

Cathedral Court

44 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.

Corner 115th St., overlooking park; all improvements; 5 and 6 rooms, $660 to $1,000.

2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath,

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

THE Whitehall, 1871 7th Av.

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

8 unusually large rooms, extra toilet. $1,000 and $1,200

IN THE BEST HARLEM LOCATION.

Kensington Court

535 West 151st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.

4, 5 AND 7 ROOMS

REASONABLE RENTS.

Apply owner's office, on premises.

FAIRVIEW COURT,

3119 Broadway, Near 125th St.

3-4-5-6-ROOM APARTMENTS
RENT $30 TO $60

Large and light rooms, elevator. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or owner.

MARCY REALTY COMPANY
100 Broadway, Tel. 355 Rector

ST. CLOUD

252 West 91st St.

7-8 Room Apartments,
$950-$1,100.

Highest class elevator house.
Best value in city.

ANITA—KATHRYN

75 Northern Av., west of B'way & 180th St.
Very attractive apartments.
Overlooking Hudson and Palisades.

3-4-5 Rooms, $23-$38 Bath, Electric Light, Telephone.

BIG VALUES

High-class Elevator Apts. near Riverside

314-315 & 321 West 94th St.

3, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $45 to $87.50.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Apartments

122-128 East 34th Street,
Corner of Lexington Avenue

7-8 Rooms and Bath

Rent $1,200 to $1,500.

Apply to HERMAN L. R. EDGAR,
31 NASSAU ST.

THE KNICKERBOCKER

247 Fifth Avenue

EXCLUSIVE DUPLEX

Housekeeping Apartment

APARTMENT FOR RENT.

3 Large Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.

All Rooms Light and Airy.

3 EAST 35TH ST. (12397)

GEO. R. READ & CO.

GRAMERCY PARK

Attractive skylight studios; also two-room and bath studio apartments, facing the park.

INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th

A—640 Madison Av. "Heffman Arms," N. W. Cor. 59th.

4 ROOMS & BATH, $900

7 and 8 rooms, $1,400—$1,800.
Also small apartments and studios.

Mayfair

Southeast Corner

57th St. & Park Ave.

Light Apartments

General Location and character unexcelled

Immediate possession on several choice 7 and 9 room apartments

Rents $2100-$2900

Apply to Supt. on premises, or to

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
Agents
84 William St. Telephone 2260 John

High Class Elevator Apartment

ST. GEORGE

1125 Lexington Avenue,
Corner 78th St.

All outside, sunny rooms.

5, 6 & 7 Rooms,
$900—$1,080—$1,320

Apply on premises or

LONG REALTY COMPANY

68 Broad Street, New York

---

149 EAST 40TH ST.

Modern Fireproof Building,
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

3 & 4 Rooms & Bath

For Rent from October 1st.

RENTS $800 TO $1,300.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

87th St., 71 East The Niagara

CORNER OF PARK AVE.

5 Rooms and Bath $480
8 Rooms and Bath .. $1,000

Elevator Service, &c.

Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av., 45th
Telephone Bryant 1263.

1337 Madison Av.

S. E. Corner 94th St.

BEST RENTAL VALUES

8 Large, Light Corner Rooms, 2 Baths.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Elevator; all modern improvements. $1,000 to $1,500. Superintendent on premises. Also Corner Apartment for Physician.

---

911 ParkAv.

The Alvarado, S. E. Corner 80th St.

In exclusive neighborhood, high-class apartments, eight and nine rooms, two baths, abundance of large closets; rents $1,700-$1,900. Superintendent. Telephone Lenox 929.

CLIFTON

593 Lexington Av.

TO LET FROM OCT. 1ST.

One Apartment Four Rooms and Bath.
One Apartment Five Rooms and Bath.
One Apartment Eight Rooms and Bath.

Apply Janitor, on premises, or

LAURENCE McGUIRE, Agt.,
135 BROADWAY. Telephone, 218—Cortlandt.

Choice East Side Apartments.

1239 Madison Av.	1261 Madison Av.
Corner 89th St.	Corner 90th St.
8-9 ROOMS,	8 ROOMS,
2 Baths, $1,800 to $2,000	2 Baths, $1,800 to $2,100

'Phone Lenox 8900. DUFF & CONGER Madison Av., Cor. 86th St.

Apartments of Highest Type

The Regnor

601 West 115th St., N. W. Cor. Broadway
Attractive Residential Neighborhood. Block from Subway.
4-5-6 and 7 Rooms, 1, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

N. Cor. 108 St. & Riverside Drive

NEW BUILDING. JUST COMPLETED.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,450 to $2,000.
Also a 6 and 7 Room Apartment. Very Attractive for Doctor.

The Mentone

895 West End Ave.
S. W. Corner 104th Street.
One block from Subway Station.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

435 Riverside Drive.

South Corner 116th Street.
Overlooking the Hudson River.
7 & 8 Rooms, Simplex Apts.
10 Room Duplex Apts.
Rents $1,600 to $2,800.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive

Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
$1,300 to $1,700.

Sanford & Rexford

Entire Block Opposite Apthorp.
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,200 to $2,300.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders,
JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday.
Tel. 1114 Morningside

214-220 West 110th St.

Near Broadway

ALL FRONT APARTMENTS

4 Rooms, $810
5 Rooms, $975-$1,100

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th Street Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

150 East 72nd St.

One Apartment on 8th Floor.

5 Rooms & 2 Baths

North, east & south exposure.

$1,600

Moore & Wyckoff,
546 5th Ave.,
Cor. 45th St. Bryant 1263.

NEW BUILDING
129 EAST 82ND ST.

Cor. Lexington Av.

To Lease from October 1.

4 Rooms, Bath,
$900-$1,200

6 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,500-$1,600

10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,800

Apply on premises.

BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

Doctor's Apartment

in the Elevator Apartment

ST. GEORGE

Lexington Ave., cor. 78th St.

6 Rooms $1,200

All outside rooms.

Apply on premises, or

LONG REALTY COMPANY
68 Broad Street New York

CORNER APARTMENT

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
MAPLE COURT
1229 PARK AV. Corner 90th St.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,200
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,000
A. BRANDSTEIN Agt., 71 B'way.

CROSS CHAMBERS

210 Fifth Avenue,

Opposite Madison Square Park

Apartments of 1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms with bath. Rentals $400 to $1,500 yearly, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises.

FRED'K FOX & CO.,
14 W. 40th St. Phone 8240 Bryant.

The Cleveland

Apartments 9 rooms and bath
$900 to $1,000. Well arranged.
Convenient location. 126-130 East 24th St.

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31 East 30th St.

2 ROOMS AND BATH

VERY DESIRABLE AND VERY REASONABLE.
Tel. 2233 Mad. Square.

ST. ANDREWS

2 EAST 127TH STREET.

Magnificent five-room apartment for rent, highest class of service. All improvements. RENT $55.

THE SUSSEX,

53 EAST 65TH STREET.

Apartment of eight rooms, $1,350 and $1,600; extra maids' rooms; choice residential block. Apply to Superintendent.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 W. 72d Street

Tel. 7240 Columbus Tel. 7240 Columbus

A Selected List of Apartments

"Hamilton"

No. 420 Riverside Drive,
Northeast Corner 114th Street.
5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,200 to $2,300.

"Cornwall"

No. 255 West 90th Street,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,800 to $2,200

"Halsworth"

No. 645 West End Avenue,
Southwest Corner 92d Street.
3, 5, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $780 to $2,000.

The Lucania

235 West 71st Street,
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
3 & 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $1,600.

The Stuart

250 West 94th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,350 & $1,400.

"Oregon"

No. 162 West 54th Street,
Southeast Corner 7th Avenue.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,700.

"Stanley Court"

No. 301 West 106th Street,
Northwest Corner West End Av.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
$2,200 to $2,500.

"Luxor"

No. 600 West 115th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,500.

105 West 72d Street

Between B'way & Columbus Av.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,300 to $1,900.

The Woodmere

561 West 141st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $600 to $1,000.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory Will Be Mailed Upon Application.

BANCROFT APARTMENTS

509-517 West 121st St.

Refined as their surroundings are the Bancroft Kitchenette Apartments, in the heart of the "College Centre," a step from Columbia University. Expiring leases permit us to offer a few suites of exceptional desirability, from September 1st. 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $35 to $42.50; 3 rooms and bath, $45 to $60. Dining room in building—prices moderate. Applications may be made to the manager on premises, or Bancroft Holding Co., 74 Broadway, Telephone Rector 9780.

THE CLIFDEN

264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story Fireproof Building.
Excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River.
Southern Exposure.

7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,500 to $2,500.

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.

JUST OFF PARK AV.

Suites of two rooms and bath. Elevator, maid service, telephone, &c. $50 to $75 monthly. Supt. on premises, or HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 5th Av.

61 EAST 86TH ST.

Near Madison Ave.

5-6-7-8 ROOMS.

Electric light and elevator service. Supt. on premises, or Edward Milliman, 165 Broadway.

BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED

2735-2755 CRESTON AVE.

BETWEEN 196TH AND 197TH STS.

3-4-5 ROOMS, $21-$38

With Every Conceivable Improvement.

PHONE 1900 FORDHAM.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

190th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 196th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station. CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED

4-5-6 Rooms .. $26-$34-$42

2391-2397 Grand Concourse,

Near 184th St., Bronx.

New buildings—6 large rooms; all outside light; excellent neighborhood; telephone, electric lights; rents $40-$45. Superintendent on premises.

BROOKLYN.

Ridge Boulevard Apartments

RIDGE BOULEVARD AND 80TH ST.

Healthiest Location in Brooklyn

Most Up to Date in Bay Ridge.

JUST COMPLETED

17 Minutes from City Hall, New York, on 4th Av. Subway. 2 blocks from Bay Ridge Av. Station. Sanitary tiled baths and kitchens. Large 4 and 5 rooms, $34-$50. OWNER ON PREMISES. Phone 802 Bay Ridge.

AT THE FRESH POND ROAD

STATION OF THE
MYRTLE AV., RIDGEWOOD "L" LINE.

5 AND 6 LARGE ROOMS

Rent $18 With hot water supply and heated bath room and public hall, 50c. extra. All outside courts, abundance of light and air, private halls, tiled bath rooms; 5c. fare, 28 minutes direct via Myrtle Av. Ridgewood "L" line from Brooklyn Bridge. F. C. LEMMERMAN, AGENT. 708 FRESH POND ROAD, BROOKLYN.

THE ROSSMORE,

685 Nostrand Av.,

Between Park and Prospect.

4 and 5 Rooms—$30 Up.

Every modern convenience. Unusual transit facilities for business men in Manhattan.

REFINEMENT DESIRED.

New Apartments, Large Rooms

Superior Appointments. Hall Service Fine location, Southern Exposure. High Elevation.

3-4-5 Rooms, $30 to $50

Subway to Atlantic Av., and Rogers Av. car to 1,251 President St., between Rogers and Nostrand Aves.

ATTRACTIVE

FLATBUSH APARTMENTS

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

4-5-6-7 ROOMS, $26 TO $55

WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY,
666 Flatbush Ave.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The Lorraine

Fifth Ave. at 45th St.

Apartments and Rooms with Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished, by the Year or Transiently.

Also EQUINOX HOUSE Manchester, Vermont.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY

We are authorized to offer for the season or year furnished homes of refinement.

12 rooms, 4 baths, East Sixties	$5,000
7 rooms, 2 baths, East Sixties	$3,000
10 rooms, 2 baths, Gramercy Park	$3,200
9 rooms, 3 baths, East Seventies (monthly)	$ 450
7 rooms, 3 baths, East Fifties (monthly)	$ 250
9 rooms, 3 baths, East Sixties	$3,000

Many others, East and West Side Houses, at Exceptional Prices.

EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
4320 Murray Hill 507 Fifth Ave.

GAINSBORCUGH STUDIOS,

222 WEST 59TH STREET.

Furnished Studio to lease, north light; also Apartment of three rooms and bath to sublet to December 15. Restaurant on premises.

J. E. BALL, Manager.

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610 West 116th St.,

Between Broadway and Riverside; near subway; 5-room apartment, 10th floor; silver, linen and china; one year's lease. Immediate possession. Thompson, 3040 Morningside.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Overlooking Riverside Drive.

Apartment wanted October 1st, 9 rooms unfurnished, 4 master and 2 baths, 2 maids and bath, parlor, dining and kitchen; modern every way. Address H. B., Room 505, No. 30 Broad Street, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 3,082, R. S. U. S., and Par. 347, Tariff act, approved October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 3 feather ornaments, 1 pkg. Wild Bird Plumage, 1 pkg. 10 Feathers, 1 Bunch Feathers, 1 Bunch Feathers, Bird of Paradise Feathers, 1 Bunch Feathers, 10 Wild Birds, 1 Bunch Aigrettes, 4 wings of Wild Birds, 1 Aigrette, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 case Stuffed Birds, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Bird Skin, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 7 Swan Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 2 Wild Birds, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Wild Bird Head, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Feather, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Feather, 4 Feathers, 1 Bird of Paradise, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, Crude Feathers and Skins of Wild Ducks, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Paradise Feather Trimmed Hat, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 Stuffed Bird, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Feather Trimmed Hat, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 2 Paradise Feathers.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 13, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods, all not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated August 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BERLIN RENTING AGENCY

Telephone Audubon 7478 — Telephone Stuyvesant 3062

Main Office, 3883 Broadway, Corner 162d St.
Downtown Office, 141 East 17th St.

Specializing in the Management of High-Class Apartment Houses "All Over Town."

270 Riverside Drive, GLEN CAIRN Cor. 99th St.

Absolutely fireproof apartment in the finest section of the Drive. Delightfully modern, beautifully constructed and in every respect the most complete housekeeping apartment in the city.

An Unusually Beautiful Apartment.
1—7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1600

Two Choice Corner Apartments. Every Chamber a Corner Room. Overlooking Drive.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2300-2500

RAYMORE COURT

232-233 West 106th St.
Near Riverside Drive.

4-5-6-7 Rooms, $600 to $1,100. ALL OUTSIDE CHAMBERS.

An elevator apartment house of the highest class; extra wide street; every convenience; hardwood finish throughout.

CHESPURNE

91 Fort Washington Av., Corner 102d St.

4-5-6-7 Rooms, Rentals $540 to $1,000.

A magnificent elevator apartment in a tree lined av. An ideal location, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; up-to-the-minute improvements.

NEWCASTLE

601 West 162d St., Cor. B'way.

4-5-6-7 Rooms, $540 to $864.

Every apartment an outside one and separated by solid brick walls, are some of the exceptional attractions of this new corner elevator house.

65 Fort Washington Av.

Cor. 161st St.

Five, Six, Seven Rooms, $540-$1,000.

Beautiful residential section; street under supervision of Park Department; spacious chambers; very large closets.

Just Completed

WILPOD APARTMENTS

335-337 Edgecombe Av.,
Near West 150th St.

3-4-5 Rooms, $324 to $568.

A non-elevator apartment house, with exceptional improvements; delightfully light, large rooms; sleeping chambers extra large size.

ORINDA and AMAZON

522 to 530 West 157th St.

5-6-7 Rooms, $600 to $870.

A new high-class elevator house; subway express 157th and Broadway; elevated express 155th and 8th av.; largest rooms on Heights.

TWO NEW HOUSES

650-656 West 171st St., near Broadway.

2-3-4-5 Rooms, $300 to $540.

Delightfully new high-class house, beautifully, nicely situated and conveniently located for the business man with downtown interests.

Just Completed in West Bronx

2,635-2,639 Sedgwick Av.

near Kingsbridge Road.

5 Rooms, $426 to $504.

The location of this house is appealing and every known convenience for the use of tenants installed; 6 wardrobes in each apartment; must be seen to be appreciated.

239 WEST 109TH

1 Block from Broadway Subway.

5-6 Rooms, $408 to $552.

High-class house. Hall service; every improvement; two blocks from Riverside Drive or Central Park.

THE TREVYLLIAN

136-142 E. 17th St.
Elevator Apartments.

5-6 Rooms, $600-$720.

½ block from Washington Irving High School; in the very heart of New York.

MON BIJOU

210 East 17th St.

5 Rooms, $448 to $504.

Adjoining Rutherford Park. High-class house; every improvement.

207 EAST 15TH ST.

Near 2d Ave.

5 Rooms, $444 to $504.

High-class house; every improvement; spacious light rooms.

Send for Supplementary List of Desirable Apartments

NEW APARTMENTS

TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER 1ST

570 Park Avenue

Corner 63d Street

ADJOINING COLONY CLUB

9 Rooms, 3 Baths—$3,500-$3,700
8 Rooms, 3 Baths— 3,300- 3,900
7 Rooms, 3 Baths— 3,500

1000 Park Avenue

Corner 84th Street

12 Rooms, 4 Baths—$4,400-$4,600
6 Rooms, 2 Baths— 1,900- 2,100

Floor plans on application.

119 W. 40th St. BING & BING Tel. 6410 Bryant

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St.	$90—$125
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.)	$100—$105
571 Park Ave., cor. 63rd St.	$150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park)	$95
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St.	$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West	$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.)	$65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.

30 East 42nd Street.

NEW APARTMENTS

1067 Fifth Avenue

Between 87th and 88th Sts. Overlooking Central Park

14 Rooms, 4 Baths ..... $8,500 up
24 Rooms, 8 Baths (Duplex) $16,000 to $22,000

Apply 1067 FIFTH AVENUE Phone 8991 Lenox
Or your own Broker Leases from
Commission to Brokers October 1, 1916

Times Building

Times Square

Firms contemplating removal should inspect accommodations in the Times Building, Times Square, the absolute centre of New York's many activities. A few vacant suites for any kind of profession or business, and floors covering 2050 square feet, 3720 square feet, and other considerable areas suitable for banking and insurance corporations, may be rented at once.

RENTING AGENT—Room 406

Telephone 1000 Bryant

FRANCE MUST FEED 2,000,000 ORPHANS

Mrs. Whitney Warren, Writing from Paris, Makes Appeal for Assistance.

40,000 ARE CONSUMPTIVE

Chicago Committee Gives $25,000 to American Jewish Relief—Prince of Wales Fund $175,000.

The New York Committee of the Secours National Fund, which provides relief for the women and children of France and for Belgian refugees in France, has received a letter from Mrs. Whitney Warren, who is in Paris for the committee, in which Mrs. Warren states that more than 2,000,000 French orphans will have to be provided for during the coming Winter. In Brittany, Mrs. Warren added, there are now 40,000 consumptives, most of them in the northern part of the province, who will depend upon outside aid to a large extent during the coming cold months.

Tuberculosis dispensaries are being established in various parts of North Brittany, and to keep these dispensaries in operation a large amount of money will be needed. Warm clothing, underwear, shoes, and stockings are the articles most needed by the thousands of war orphans whose welfare is dependent upon the State and generous people in their own and other countries.

The Secours National gives its services and information free; it co-operates with the American Relief Clearing House in Paris; it acts as a purchasing and forwarding agent for organizations and individuals wishing to contribute funds or supplies, and, finally, it makes no charge for its services and all contributions are delivered intact and without deduction for operating expenses.

The members of the New York Committee include Joseph H. Choate, Myron T. Herrick, General Horace Porter, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, Donald Harper, McDougall Hawkes, Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mrs. Edward M. Townsend, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Charles B. Alexander, Donald Harper, Frederick A. Juilliard, Lloyd Warren, T. Tileston Wells, and Lloyd H. Smith, Jr.

Secours National Gifts.

The gifts to the Secours National Fund acknowledged yesterday by Mrs. Warren brings the total contributed to that fund to more than $206,500. Subscriptions should be addressed to Mrs. Warren at 16 East Forty-second Street. New gifts follow:

French flag emblems	$1,082	Miss L. C. Wheeler	$25
T. A. Edison	20	Miss E. Scoville	200
Mrs. J. Byrne	20	F. K. Curtis	200
Mrs. R. Bacon	25	Dr. W. H. Nichols	100
Mrs. McD. Hawkes	20	Anonymous	100
Miss E. K. Paine	50	Int. Reconstruct'n	500
G. S. Fiske	10	M. C. Fleischmann	250
Mrs. D. Merriman	50	Mrs. W. M. Wood	100
H. S. Chase	10	Mrs. F. Vanderbilt	150
G.H.De La Vergne	15	Mrs. P. B. Bennett	25
L. C. Norris	10	Lundell Tr. Fund	25
J. H. Downes	15	Mrs.C. de L. Evans	10
E. W. Mudge	50	W. A. Campbell	25
E. Dizabeau	10	R. B. Symington	25
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Dana	20	Anonymous	10
Miss F. C. Bowen	10	G. T. Roberts	100
H. W. Rice	10	Mrs. B. Warren	10
H. G. Atha	10	Adolf Liebmann	10
L. T. Williams	10	Mrs. R. W. Emmons, 2d	10
Mrs. E. Sumner	10	A. S. Frissell	20
E. S. Hewitt	10	Mrs. J. J. Chapman	25
Miss B. Stoddard	25	Miss E. Shepard	10
S. C. Millett	10	H. H. S. Handy	10
General J. Parker	50	Helen Cadwalader	15
C. C. Griscom	10	Mrs. A. C. Wheeler	25
Mrs. R. B. Gregory	10	Mrs. H. B. Scott	15
Mrs. A. C. Wheeler	25	Miss M.T. Williams	25
Miss M. L. Jackson	25	A. C. Fraser	50
N. T. Bacon	20	Mrs. G. P. Saenger	25
Mrs. C. B. Alexander	20	Mrs. Q. C. Thomas	25
Mrs. J. B. Monroe	10		

American Red Cross.

The American Red Cross shipped during the last two weeks to the troops on the Mexican border and in camp thirty-two cases containing approximately 1,400 abdominal bandages, 340 comfort bags, electric fans, games, tobacco, foodstuffs, and a large number of magazines, books and other reading matter. The value of the shipments aggregate $1,-658.40.

The fund of the Red Cross in New York now totals more than $732,000. Subscriptions should be addressed to the New York State Board of the Red Cross, 130 East Twenty-second Street. New gifts include the following:

B'klyn Red Cr.	$5,000	Mrs. J. L. Harriman	$60
East Hampton Red Cross	65	C. H. Merritt	25

American Jewish Relief.

The total amount collected by the American Jewish Relief Committee, of which Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, is the Treasurer, totals nearly $4,900,000. Among recent gifts are the following:

Chicago Com.	$25,000	J. Blau	$10
Indianapolis Com.	1,000	Portsmouth Com.	87
Galveston Com.	1,000	Emps. P. S. Com.	10
A. Waldheim	2,500	E. Brunswick	25
Columbus Com.	1,500	H. Wallenstein	28
Charleston Com.	350	B'nai B'rith O.	23
Jewish Com.	350	Rosen Brothers	10
Cong. Kehilath Jeshurum	165	S. Markewich	10
Fed. Jewish Soc.	117	C. Kline	10
H. Abrahamson	200	C. Rodemberg	10
South Bend Union Cong.	100	Emanu-El Assn.	10
Chattanooga Com.	225	Louis Bry	10
Temp. Israel Cong.	27	J. Klein	13
T. F. L. Agu. Scholem	25	Women's Heb. As.	10
		Buchstahl & Dewish	10

Russian-American Relief.

The Russian-American Relief Association, Flatiron Building, of which Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador to the United States, is the honorary President, and Frank A. Vanderlip, honorary Treasurer, reports the following additional contributions sent to the National City Bank of New York, acting as a depository:

Mme. Alexeev	$16	Dutilh-Smith Mc-Champion Tool Works Co.	100
F. Holbrook	100	Millan & Co.	25
Semet-Solvay Co.	500	W. A. MacClelland	25
G. L. Stone	100	Mrs. W. Straight	500

Given to the Serbians.

The Serbian Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, whose funds now total $291,-064.99, acknowledge the following new subscriptions:

Federal Council of Churches	$300	2d Bap. Ch., Holyoke, Mass	$20
Meeting, Woodstock, Vt.	261	Congregationalist Fund	17
Meeting, Cornish, N. H.	148	R. J. Buck	12
F. W. Lyman	25	Mrs. W. C. Whitney	10
1st Cong. Ch., Amherst, Mass.	20	Miscellaneous	44

Cardinal Mercier Fund.

The Cardinal Mercier Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, has received these new gifts:

Anonymous	$300	Mrs. J. P. Morgan	25
Literary Digest	38		

For Belgian Prisoners.

James A. Blair, Jr., Acting Treasurer of the Committee for Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany, subscriptions to which fund should be sent to 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these additional contributions:

Mrs. W. B. Read	$25	Other gifts	$26

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, 562 Fifth Avenue, of which Major Louis Livingston Seaman is the President, shipped to date more than 2,300 cases of supplies to the Allies. These supplies included ether, surgical dressings, and five automobile ambulances for service at the battle front. Major Seaman sailed for Europe yesterday on the French liner Lafayette to investigate the work of the association in England, France, and that part of Belgium which is still unoccupied by the Germans.

Henry Clews, who is Treasurer of the association, acknowledged yesterday these new gifts to the fund:

Mrs. J. F. Brice	$100	C. B. Vanderpool	$25
Mrs. C. C. Stillman	50	Mrs. G. H. Payson	10

American Girls Aid.

The American Girls Aid, which devotes its work to the relief of war sufferers in France, has collected to date more than $31,000. Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the head of this committee. The office of the committee is 330 Fifth Avenue. Gifts received the last week follow:

Mary C. Kimball	$50	Miss E. P. Nearing	$10
Anonymous	791	Mrs. C. D. Wagstaff	10
Miss E. C. Merritt	10	Mrs. E. B. Ward	12
Mrs. A. M. Miller	12	Mrs. L. B. Michler	10
Miss E. Schiff	10	Mrs. A. F. Wadsworth	10
Miss B. Beall	10	Miscellaneous	46
Mrs. L. L. Farnum	10		

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, subscriptions to which should be sent to 7 East Thirty-eighth Street, has received these additional gifts:

Anonymous	$4,540	Mrs. G. Tener	$12
Miss N. Hague	100	Litchfield Com.	30
Mrs. A. J. Moulton	383	Highland War Rel.	22
Mrs. H. Wadsworth	124	Miss M. Rogers	70
Am. Red Cross	13	Miss F. A. Smith	12
		Miscellaneous	38

Franco-Serbian Field Hospital.

The Franco-Serbian Field Hospital of America, 17 West Thirtieth Street, of which Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins is Chairman and Henry B. Britton, Treasurer, acknowledges the following donations:

C. C. Burlingham	$20	Mrs. H. M. Comstock	$20
Mr. and Mrs. Taft	15	Mrs. R. E. Otis	10
Mrs. John Gade	10	Mrs. K. B. Day	10
Mrs. Kent	10	Mrs. G. Beach	11
Mrs. D. Cheney	10	J. I. Blair	25
Miss C. S. Bates	10	Miss Anita Bliss	25
F. Bradbury	50	Miscellaneous	168
Miss E. Plummer	10	Mrs. S. Bond	15
Mrs. E. Colby	25	Mrs. A. M. Young	25
Miss A. C. Cooley	20	Mrs. H. A. Howe	20

Given to the Allies.

James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer, National Allied Relief Committee, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following contributions received during the week:

O. Scribner	$10	C. L. Borden	$25
J. H. Miller	100	H. Parker	50
W. L. West	15	C. F. Ware	20
Anonymous	10	Mrs. D. W. Williams	50
W. A. Campbell	25	J. M. Gourgas	10
G. N. Stankovich	141	Other contribut'ns	23
A. H. Borden	25		
E. M. Brewer	100		

For Polish Victims.

The Polish Victims Relief Fund, 35 West Forty-second Street, has collected to date more than $413,000. New gifts follow:

F. W. Paine	$100	Robert Hogg	$150
F. T. Langford	20	Paderewski Concert, Philadelphia	40
J. W. Johnson	50	Sale of photg'phs.	500
J. A. Hoole	10	T. C. Hollander	50
J. V. Pitts	100	Farmers' Nat. B'k, Rome, N. Y.	15
May G. Curtis	10	H. Wood	20
Mr. and Mrs. L. O. H. K. McHarg	25	W. W. Comfort	15
	250	M. S. Harvey	10
Mrs. J. A. Calder	21		
First Baptist Ch., Eugene, Ore.	25		

The Central Committee.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering through the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Harry Fischel, Treasurer, 63 Park Row, has received these new contributions:

Palestine Instu.	$884	Jews of Athol, Mass.	$21
Palestine Individ.	329	E. Steinfirst	122
Sao Paulo (Brazil) Com.	359	Rabbi M. S. Sliver	300
Rabbi A. Lipman	21	I. Green	19
Chev. Neusach Hary	10	A. Feldstein	22
A. B. Salant	105	Jacksonville Com.	104
H. Meyer	12	Aron Inn, col.	12
Hazleton, Penn., Com.	100	J. J. Goldstein	150
Ahavas Sholem Cong.	33	Newburyport Com.	47
S. of P. Socy., Hibbing, Minn.	30	Rabbi Geffen	75
Pittsfield Fund	28	E. H. Bojarsky	17
Heb. Edu. Soc., Ft. Smith, Ark.	15	B. & G. U. W., Cleveland	117
L. A. Soc., Marinette, Wis.	50	Feingold-Siff-Ecker	97
Somach Norfleim	110	A. S. Koser	20
Rev. J. Sussman	13	Cong. Bicur Chol.	20
W. S. Handler	43	G. Shepherd	10
Chev. Tilim	51	J. Barber	100
Kane, Penn., Com.	30	Mrs. H. Barber	100
R. Katz	63	Mrs.W. H. Davidge	25
Seymour, Conn.	40	R. Newbould	10
Cong. Zemach Zedek	100	Other contribut'ns	73

Given to the Armenians.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, of which Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer, acknowledges these new gifts to its fund of more than $1,000,000.

Mrs. F. Osborn	$25	Pres. Ch., Oak Lake, Canada	53
J. H. Schmelzel	25	Erie County S. S.	75
First Pres. Ch., Cedar Falls	11	J. Boggs	12
Rev. D. Downes	10	F. S. Moseley	50
South Pres. Ch., Syracuse	217	Com. of Mercy	145
J. W. Lewis	10	Mrs. E. S. Webster	25
Mary L. Walker	10	First Ref. Ch., Waupun, Wis.	55
Mrs. D. Merriman	50	F. P. Bunnington	20
Mrs. A. N. Cheever	10	O. J. Green	25
M. E. S. S., Bruin, Penn.	11	Mary K. Reed	10
West End Pres. Church, N. Y.	38	J. W. Johnson	50
D. E. Marvin	15	First Pres. Ch., Warrensburg, Mo.	82
Mrs. R. A. Manning	25	Mary I. Bragg	10
First Pres. Ch.	34	E. H. Haskell	100
J. T. Owens	10	1st Ch. of Christ, Scientist, Ohio	11
Laura Pitzer Soc.	50	Pres. Ch., Jerusalem	136
H. A. Sanford	25	Hartford Com.	136
Rev. D. B. Holdeman	22	Randolph Co. S. S. Ass'n	12
First Pres. Ch., Easton, Penn.	10	S. R. Rightenour	51
Mrs. J. M. Sherman	100	Mrs. A. Riddle	25
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Dole	20	North Av. Pres. Ch., Atlanta	50
Allied Bazaar	2,067	G. W. Coleman	25
M. E. S. S., Lynn Haven, Fla.	15	Abigail Clark	20
A. de L. Koven	25	Mrs. J. E. Schlotman	200
Edward Bridge	25	M. L. Stebbins	25
St. Peter's Ch.	78	John Henderson	25
Wayland Bap. S.S.	14	Arthur C. James	5,000
Edwin M. Dodd	10	Second Pres. S. S., Cleveland	20
T. H. P. Sailer	100	Teachers' T. Class	19
Mrs. G. Spalding	10	John W. Persons	25
Myron A. Munson	15	Mrs. C. T. Paul	10
Mary R. and Gertrude Tooker	500	Miss S. L. Watt	50
Mrs. A. J. Frantz	10	A. K. Friedell	20
Pres. Ch., Rome, O.	23	Mrs. W. Wheeler	20
		J. M. Clapp	10
T. Sivitter	25	Miss. Soc. P. E. Ch.	20
Mrs. G. M. Welles	20	First Bap. Ch., Charles Cravens	10
		Eugene, Ore.	35
M. J. Carpenter	10	Plymouth Cong. Ch	80
Miss K. Shepard	50	Old South Ch., Worcester	100
Mrs. C. W. Wrightington	25	Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Shaw	25
Miss Mary E. Moffitt	10	F. Lyon	25
Mrs. E. F. Fay	10	Miss G. F. Burger	13
New Eng. Com.	5,000	H. G. Phillips	25
C. R. De Bar	10	Bridgewater Cong.	28
J. F. Hardin	10	Church	15
Talcottville Cong. Church	85	Laura A. Kidder	150
Spooner Bap. Ch.	11	Robert Hogg	100
Syrian Com.	202	Mrs. F. L. Carhart	

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 681 Fifth Avenue, of which Lady Herbert is President, acknowledges these new gifts:

Plainfield Citizens	$45		
Churches, Watertown, N. Y.	19		

Maimed French Soldiers.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France has collected to date more than $170,200. Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies is the head of the committee. The office of the fund is Room B, the Plaza Hotel, New York. New gifts follow:

Int. Reconstruction League	$500	Mrs. L. P. Mitchell	$25
Washington Com.	165	F. Ballou	15
Ear Harbor Com.	125	H. Mansfield	10
Miss H. E. Chase	100		

Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, reports a total of contributions received, including funds raised in co-operation with the allied committees, of $1,554,-799.93. The following contributions have been acknowledged by Mr. Belmont during the week:

A Friend	$10	T. J. Coolidge	$100
A. R. Sharp	12	E. C. Brusk	10
Miss A. C. Stebbins	50	M. Loewenstein	25
Mrs. J. F. Hussey	10	W. Hunnewell	100
Mrs. W. H. Randall	10	T. A. Watson	100
Dr. W. H. Nichols	100	Lundell Tr. Fund	25
M. W. Stackpole	10	J. M. Forbes	30
St. Mark's Ch.	30	M. P. Smythe	20
Moosch Edwards & Co.	25	Mrs. F. Harker	10
A. B. Chase	25	Mrs. F. M. Clendenia	10
N. P. Leonard	10	Henry May	25
Walden Pell	10	C. F. Cross	25
Mrs. J. G. Buttrick	10	H. C. Merwin	10
Mrs. J. S. Auerback	20	Mrs. C. M. Newcombe	10
W. H. Lincoln	25	Mrs. G. Massey	10
Mrs. F. K. Lothrop	50	N. R. Crosby	25
Anonymous	20	Anonymous	100
C. L. Smith	25	L. Minot	500
Mrs. H. Parish, Jr.	50	S. P. Remington	250
Mrs. J. F. Lochwood	15	Mrs. C. Porter	25
Mrs. F. L. Coolidge	25	R. D. Cowles	25
F. G. Huss	15	Miss M. Burden	50
C. L. Kettle	20	Miss C. J. Morgan	100
C. A. Graves	10	Mrs. C. H. Thierlot	10
Mrs. S. Riker	10	D. M. Osborne	10
Mrs. T. R. Sullivan	10	John R. Post	10
Mrs. H. H. Stein	10	Mrs. M. N. Kellogg	50
Mrs. G. W. Litts	10	A. D. Carter	50
C. W. Brown	10	J. A. Haskell	50
Miss E. L. Paine	50	J. A. Murray	10
Miss A. Bliss	10	W. A. M. Austin	10
Miss M. Maxwell	10	Dr. L. R. G. Crandon	10
G. B. Johnson	10	A. L. Walker	10
Henry N. Sweet	25	Miss E.B. Ketcham	10
A. H. Lowell	10	Miss E. H. Wisner	10
W. R. Breck	25	H. C. Jealous	10
Mrs. N. M. Redfield	10	Maria S. Wright	25
R. M. Burden & Co.	10	H. W. Dana	10
Jerome Jones	50	Irene B. Scott	10
Mrs. L. H. Lapham	50	J. S. Greey	10
W. B. Joyce	100	R. Everdell	10
R. W. Howes, 3d.	10	Mrs. J. Thorne	25
Rev. and Mrs. R. Howes	10	Anonymous	10
C. N. Harris	10	Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Rockwood	50
Dr. F. P. Sprague	20	Mrs. A. W. Jones	10
Mrs. F. F. Church	10	Mrs. M. S. Power	10
Mrs. R. T. Ford	10	E. A. Rogers & Co.	10
F. N. Whitcher	10	D. A. Ritchie	20
A. Harris Ide	25	W. L. Henry	10
E. L. Mark	25	C. L. Lapham	10
F. Lyon	25	J. B. Richmond	25
Mr. and Mrs. W. Blodget	100	Mrs. L. Purdy	10
Mrs. T. H. Taylor	10	W. P. Daniels	10
Mrs. L. J. Belloni	25	S. R. Wight	25
F. H. Hedge	10	Fred S. Snyder	25
The Misses King	10	G. S. Kendrick	10
Anonymous	50	J. Kendrick	10
Mrs. J. W. McLane	50	Arcade Bap. Ch.	64
Susan M. Sturges	25	Other contributions	397

French Protestant Churches.

At the office of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America the General Secretary, the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, reports that to date $60,-000 has been received, mainly in contributions from the churches, for the assistance of the churches of the Union Nationale des Eglises Reformées Evangeliques de France. The Federal Council is endeavoring to raise $150,000 for this purpose. The money is for the purpose of meeting the salaries of pastors who, being over age, are not at the front, and for the providing of temporary places of worship for the churches that have been destroyed.

AID FOR TEUTONIC ALLIES.

American Physicians Expeditions.

Contributions received for the American Physicians Expeditions to Germany and Austria-Hungary, Herman A. Metz, 122 Hudson Street, Treasurer, from Aug. 17 to Aug. 24, inclusive, amount to $641. Contributions were received from the following:

"A Frankfurter"	$100	A. Muller	$25
Coll. Miss Dietrich, Mr. Riffel	30	Allgemeinen Hilfe-Ausschuss	100
Coll. Rev. H. R. Pontow	37	Mrs. C. Hesse	25
Bazaar, Minneisink House	250	Miscellaneous	74

General Relief Committee.

The local churches of Watertown, N. Y., through R. I. Buck, Treasurer, this week contributed $13 to the General Relief Committee for the War Sufferers of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Charles Froeb, Treasurer, 531 Broadway, Brooklyn. A sympathizer in Springfield, Mass., sent $1. The receipts of the fund to date amount to $528,324.

American Relief Committee.

The American Relief Committee for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the war in Germany received more than $2,000 in contributions last week, bringing the receipts to date to $33,386. Of the contributions of the week $1,475 was received from a collection taken by the Bronze Powder Works of Elizabeth, N. J., among the firms with which it is associated. A prominent lawyer of Charleston, S. C., is to be a regular contributor. In a letter offering his aid he wrote:

> The work of your committee in raising funds for the relief of German women and children is a most praiseworthy one. The more so because so much has been done in this country for the relief of the distress in other countries. Humanity and charity should know no partisan or factional bounds, but should be broad and as catholic as the need that may exist for it.

Cash contributions only are received by the Committee, checks should be made payable to John D. Crimmins, Treasurer, care the American Relief Committee, 13 Park Row, New York City. Among the contributions received during the past week are the following:

T. Carlson	$27	Bronze Pwd. Wks.	$250
E. M. Moers's Sons	21	Am. Bronze Pwd. Mfg. Co.	250
Baer Bros.	250	Gerstendorfer Bros.	200
Alum. Co. of Am.	250	A friend	100
B. Ulman & Co.	100	L. Uhlfelder	25
L. Hemmerdinger	50	Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	100
E. Duerr	14	Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.	52
H. Keppenberg	105	F. Hahne	20
E. H. Frank	20	Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	100
Borden's Condensed Milk Co.	100	H. Reib	25
C. M. Nelson	120	Miscellaneous	58
Gutman & Co.	25		
H. Marquardt & Co.	25		

ANOTHER JOINT SNAKE.

Remarkable Story Told by Enoch Chase, a Kansan.

Enoch Chase had a peculiar experience last week while taking the logs out of the old dugout on Mel Hicks's south eighty. He ran across a joint snake down between the logs and hit it with a spade. Of course, every joint flew apart and started to wiggle off.

Enoch, just for a joke, picked up one of the joints and put it in a bucket and then slipped behind the logs and waited to see what would happen. In about ten minutes he heard a sort of low whistle, and then a rustling. The head of the joint snake came out of the weeds and looked around. It then made a peculiar whistle and another joint backed up and fastened on to the head.

The head whistled twice and joint No. 2 came out, and so on, so many whistles for each joint, until it came time for the one Enoch had in the bucket. At its call the thing thrashed around in the bucket like all possessed, but couldn't get out. Of course, without the joint that fit the snake couldn't get together.

Enoch said the last he saw of it the head had taken charge of one-half and the tail the rest and had gone off in different directions to hunt up the missing joint. Enoch got almost home with his joint when an automobile tooted down the road. This either scared the joint or it was its coupling-on signal, for Enoch says it managed to flop out of the bucket and get away in the tall grass.—Larned, (Kan.) Tiller and Toiler.

NEW YORK HAS CLUB TO ENCOURAGE AGED

Musicians, Artists, Inventors, Housekeepers, and Others Join New Organization.

SILVER-HAIRED SISTERHOOD

Founder Hopes to See Homes Opened in Every State—Auxiliary for Men Planned.

New York's latest and oddest fraternal and social service organization is the Sunset Club, recently formed to start a country-wide co-operative movement for the aid and encouragement of old people. Since the inception of the club a month ago it has attained a membership of 130, ranging in age from 60 to 70 years. An applicant for membership must be three score years old or over. Its membership includes musicians, artists, inventors, industrial craftswomen, cooks, and housekeepers.

Mrs. C. A. Rugg of 256 West Seventy-third Street, who originated the club, says it is to be developed into a human and helpful "silverhaired sisterhood," which later on will have an auxiliary, too, a "silverhaired brotherhood."

Other novel features about this new organization are that it is to have no regularly elected officers, it will not solicit or accept money directly, and it does not call itself a charity or a philanthropy.

The club first, is designed to find ways and means for giving old people new interest in life and add to their happiness in every possible way; to find opportunities for them in the outside world for usefulness and for the application of such natural talent, ability, and experience as they may possess, to the extent that they may accomplish something for themselves and for others, and at the same time attain greater personal and financial independence.

"Even the old people who may not be capable of contributing anything to the movement may be made happy by association and social gatherings, so that there need be no more 'lonely' old people," said Mrs. Rugg. "And those who are entirely friendless and homeless will be enabled to find a place to call their own, where shelter and food may be provided at small cost. They will be made independent, too, by having means to pay for it put into their own hands, earned through their own efforts."

While the club does not intend to act as an employment agency, it will attempt to aid in this direction whenever necessary. Places for several workingwomen have been found by members of the club. An exchange will be opened for the sale of articles made by its members. It is also proposed to start a co-operative home for such of its members as are in need of this care, and some of the members have already taken old women into their homes to be cared for at a nominal cost.

"It will be an ideal home for old people," said Mrs. Rugg. "But not like the usual homes for the aged, where it costs from $300 to $1,000 for them to get in, and where they must remain like prisoners without one cheerful outlook on life. Every community may start a similar circle for the care of the aged, working independently of every other club or circle."

Mrs. Rugg has received hundreds of letters from women of eligible age—60 years—in all parts of the country, making inquiries as to the aims and endeavors of the club. Wealthy women in Brooklyn, Boston, Worcester, Washington, and other cities where such a club might be formed have offered their homes as a meeting place for a new organization.

"I hope to see homes of this kind opened in all the States of the Union before I die," said Mrs. Rugg yesterday, "where the women may live and work as they wish, whether at writing, or painting, or in the care and instruction of young folks, which interests so many of us. Primarily, the club is for social intercourse, and the exchange of ideas which will benefit all of us, but there will also be hours spent in work. We will open shops in various localities where the art and needlework of the members may be sold. There is no appeal to charity in the Sunset Club, all members being women of sufficient means to live their lives as they wish."

TEN NEW SLAVE WITNESSES.

District Attorney Gets Work for Katherine Kooperman.

Ten young women employes of mercantile houses, hotels, and restaurants who, according to the District Attorney's evidence, were led astray by Gustave Kugelman, now under indictment, have been subpoenaed to aid in building up the case against him. These girls were exploited in the same manner as Katherine Kooperman, whose charges resulted in the arrest of Kugelman.

"It is evident that he picked out girls of education and refinement," the prosecutor said yesterday. "One young woman was a floor manager in a prominent Broadway hotel, another worked as cashier in a restaurant. A girl of excellent family whom he met in Baltimore gave him a gold-headed cane of considerable value."

The efforts of District Attorney Swann to obtain work for Miss Kooperman, who was discharged because of the publicity she had received, were successful. A lawyer engaged her as a stenographer at $15 a week, which was more than she received in her previous place. Her case has aroused wide interest and letters and telegrams from all parts of the country have commenced arriving at the District Attorney's office. Assistant District Attorney Smith gave out a letter he had received from a young man in Bridgeport, Conn., proposing marriage to the young woman. The writer said he earned a good salary and did not stay out nights.

Five persons visited Mr. Smith yesterday in search of daughters or sisters who, they believe, have shared the fate of Miss Kooperman. In three of the cases leads were furnished by the visitors, according to Mr. Smith, which may result in the arrest of the victimizers.

A woman who Mr. Smith said lived on Washington Heights, told him that her nineteen-year-old sister had gone on an excursion in July and had become acquainted with a strange man. The following day, she said, the young girl disappeared and has not been seen since. A somewhat similar story was told by a mother whose sixteen-year-old girl recently dropped out of sight. She furnished the District Attorney with a photograph of the girl. In each case Mr. Smith assigned detectives to seek the missing persons.

Nasty Disposition.

"She is the sort of girl," said Eph Wiley yesterday in discussing Genevieve Willoughby, "who will turn around to see if she has attracted your attention and then frown at you for looking at her."—Topeka Capital.

Blind Partisanship.

"Why is it," asks the inquisitive subscriber of Wharton, "that the House of Representatives always chooses a blind Chaplain?" Political acumen, son. Politicians like blind partisans, and when they find a constituent who is not blind they try to throw sand in his eyes.—Houston Post.

BRITONS CRITICISE FILMS.

American Productions Are Blamed for Juvenile Delinquency.

The growth of juvenile crime in certain districts of England is due more to the kind of moving picture films that are imported from this country than to lack of parental control as a result of the war, according to British opinion reflected in a report made to the Department of Commerce by Consul J. M. Savage at Sheffield. It is suggested that these films would soon disappear from the market if the producing business were more largely in the hands of British manufacturers.

"Moving pictures, or cinemas, as they are called in this country, (England,)" says Mr. Savage, "have taken a leading place among the forms of entertainment in Sheffield. There are already thirty-eight houses of this class, and four which occasionally give performances, while the number is steadily increasing.

"The leading houses here give daily continuous performances from 2 to 10:30 P. M. Prices of admission vary from 4 cents to 24 cents for adults, and half-price for children. In addition to the entrance fee there is a Government tax, which varies from 1 cent to 4 cents, according to the admission paid.

"The entertainment usually includes a 'star' film, which runs about fifty to sixty minutes, a 'comic,' and a 'tropical.' Many of the last-named relate to events connected with the war, and some, which are taken at the front, and show actual happenings, are exhibited with the permission of the military authorities. The whole entertainment occupies two hours. The great majority of the films shown at present are of American manufacture, the others being Italian, French, and English.

Considering the hold this class of entertainment has upon the public and the increasing demand, the question of film production has aroused considerable comment in the English press, and the suggestion is frequently made that British producers should put forth efforts to secure a larger share of this important business. Climate, particularly in California, where the majority of the American films are produced, gives the American manufacturer a distinct advantage over his British competitor, and one that is difficult to overcome.

"It is apparent that the tendency is to exercise a stricter supervision. The increase in juvenile crime which, according to many newspaper reports, is growing, is in many instances laid more to certain pictures shown in the cinemas than to the absence of parental control necessitated by the war, and it is suggested that these objectionable films would disappear if the film-producing business were more largely in the hands of British manufacturers."

SEES A CHANGE IN FORD.

Mrs. Schwimmer Sad Because She Couldn't Interview Former Patron.

Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer, once high in the councils of the Ford Peace Conference at Stockholm, sailed yesterday for Norway on the Kristianafjord after having made a trip to this country to see Henry Ford and failed. Before sailing she spoke sadly of Mr. Ford as one who had had a great vision, the radiance of which flashed half way across the world; then, mysteriously to her, the vision had been cut off.

That the hope of restoring this vision was one of the purposes of Mrs. Schwimmer's long journey, is shown by the fact that she spent three days in Detroit trying to see Mr. Ford. That she encountered difficulties in the effort to obtain an audience with him was made known when she published a letter in a Detroit newspaper in which she said she had found the barriers surrounding him more insurmountable than those around a king of Europe.

"I wanted to tell Mr. Ford what we had been doing in Europe for the cause," said Mrs. Schwimmer "and found him completely surrounded by secretaries. I could have talked with them, but I have no time to waste on secretaries. I refused to wrestle with them. Some one suggested, finally, that I might get a talk with Mr. Ford if I got acquainted with his chauffeur and sought a meeting through him. Of course, I would not think of this; I declined absolutely to use any back stairs influence to obtain an interview. I am sorry for him; he seems to be surrounded by people who want to get him out of the peace movement, who deceive him. And he had such a great vision! So few people in the world have a really great vision. I cannot think that he was not sincere, or that he has changed. It's the people around him that cut off the light—it must be that.

We are now pushing our movement for immediate mediation and I came to New York to assist in the organization of an American section. Plans will be announced in a few days. In this we are carrying out Mr. Ford's idea of immediate mediation."

CURRENT HISTORY

A 220-page magazine issued first of each month as an auxiliary publication of The New York Times

Impartial — Accurate — All Sides

Features of the August Contents:

KIPLING—Tales of The Trade
The remarkable adventures of British submarine sailors, told by Rudyard Kipling in his inimitable and fascinating style.

FERRERO—War's Effects on Upper Classes
The illustrious Italian histor

WHERE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AFFECT AUTO TOURING

QUARANTINE'S EFFECT ON AUTOMOBILE TOURING

Places Which Require Health Certificates of Adults—Restrictions as to Children Increase, but Trips May Still Be Made.

Touring bureaus were overrun last week with inquiries as to the quarantine regulations on automobile travel in towns and villages in this and nearby States. The principal inquiry was whether tours with children were possible. The Automobile Club of America sent letters of inquiry to the health authorities in towns and villages along main touring routes in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. Answers received to these were checked up by the club last Tuesday and it was found, on the basis of the information then on hand, that tours with children could be made.

Information since then has not greatly altered the situation, though the tendency the latter part of the week was toward an increase of restrictions. Tours with children in this part of the country are still possible in most directions, but any one undertaking a motor trip with children should be prepared for inconveniences and delays. Even where quarantine regulations permit the child to spend the night difficulty has been encountered in finding a hotel that would receive a strange child as a guest. Altogether the prospect is not alluring at this time, and it is changing some each day. Another week may see marked alteration for the better or, if infantile paralysis reports become more alarming, stricter quarantine regulations.

A late development is restriction against adults from infected districts. This bar, however, is principally confined to a few sections and does not seriously interfere with the flow of touring by adults along main routes.

Town and villages in New York with but few exceptions permit automobiles bearing children to pass through if they do not stop, and many of these grant a stop over night provided a health certificate is shown. In the table that follows information on this subject gathered by the Automobile Club of America is given.

On the shore road to Boston, Westport does not permit children who are provided with health certificates to pass through, which excludes all children from infected districts, and thus practically cuts off that route for New York automobile parties with children. Children may be taken to Boston by auto by way of Danbury, Waterbury, Hartford, and Springfield. Touring parties with children may stay over night in Danbury and in Waterbury if outside an infected area, in Hartford provided they are kept to a room; in Springfield no questions are asked and no certificates called for. There are no restrictions in Boston. Pomfret, Conn., does not permit children from the infected area to pass through, which places a bar on the route between Hartford and Providence.

In the Berkshires children from an infected district may not remain over night even if they have health certificates. Several towns in this section require health certificates of adults from infected districts. The names of these places will be found in the list that follows.

Every child entering Vermont from New York City must undergo two weeks' quarantine. This is a State regulation. New Hampshire requires that children from an infected area must be provided with health certificates.

The tabulation of the answers to the letters sent out by the Automobile Club of America follows.

These places permit children to stay over night if they are provided with health certificates, and where there is a star by the name of the town the regulation applies to children from infected areas. Those towns marked with a dagger require health certificates for adults as well as for children. West Point requires a special permit, besides a health certificate:

NEW YORK.

*Afton.	Mamaroneck.
Amenia.	†Meredith.
*Andes.	Millerton.
Auburn.	*Monticello.
Avon.	Mt. Kisco.
†Buffalo.	Newburg.
Cuddlebackville.	North Adams.
Dobbs Ferry.	Ossining.
†Fishkill.	*Rye.
†Fonda.	Schodack Center.
*Harpersville.	*Schenectady.
Highland.	†Shandaken.
†Hillsdale.	Sherrill.
†Horton.	Southfields.
Johnsville.	Stamford.
†Kirkwood.	Tuxedo.
Kirkland.	†Utica.
Larchmont.	†West Point.
†Little Falls.	

NEW JERSEY.

†Andover.	†Montclair.
*†Bedminster.	*Morristown.
Bloomingdale.	†Netcong.
†Caldwell.	†Newton.
Denville.	Paterson.
*Englewood.	Princeton.
Madison.	*Suffern.

MASSACHUSSETTS.

†Ayer.	*Lenox.
*Brookfield.	†North Adams.
†Chatham.	†Pittsfield.
†Fall River.	†Russell.
†Falmouth.	Shelburne Falls.
†Great Barrington.	†Stockbridge.
*Guilford.	Williamstown.
†Lee.	

CONNECTICUT.

†Andover.	†New Britain.
*†Beacon Falls.	†New Hartford.
*Bridgeport.	*New London.
*Bristol.	†Norfolk.
*Canaan.	Norwich.
Danielson.	†Plainfield.
Danbury.	†Pomfret.
*Darien.	Salisbury.
*†Deep River.	Southbury.
Eastford.	Southport.
†Haddam.	Stockbridge.
Jewitt City.	*†Waterbury.
†Madison.	†Westport.
*Meriden.	Weston.
*Middlebury.	Willimantic.
*Middletown.	†Windsor.
Milford.	

OTHER STATES.

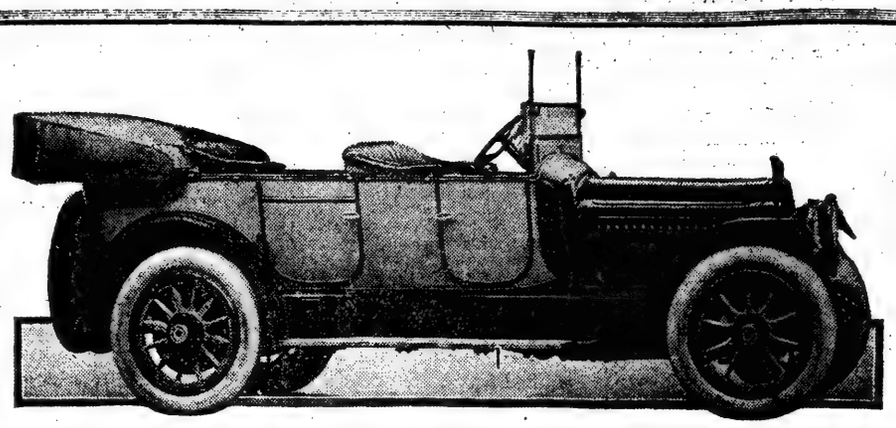
Bennington, Vt.	†Great Bend, Penn.
†Brattleboro, Vt.	Mt. Pocono, Penn.
Manchester, Vt.	*Portsmouth, N. H.

Through the following towns children from infected districts may not pass:

Blue Stores, N. Y.	Paterson, N. J.
Livingston, N. Y.	Princeton, N. J.
West Point, N. Y.	Pomfret, Conn.
Edgewater, N. J.	Westport, Conn.
Madison, N. J.	

One to Thirteen in Iowa.

Iowa has a motor vehicle now for each thirteen people, California one to each fifteen people, and Nebraska one to each sixteen, while New York has as many as thirty-nine inhabitants to every car.



SECOND SERIES OF ONE OF THE TWELVE-CYLINDER CARS.

The new Packard is approximately two inches lower to the ground than the previous model. The most noteworthy change from a mechanical standpoint is the new water circulation system. In the place of the water being expelled from the forward ends of the cylinder blocks the gas intake manifold has been cored out to permit all water from the cylinder jackets to be circulated through this manifold and thence to the radiator through a single tube at the centre. This arrangement was made not only to eliminate tubing, but also to cause the water to surround the gas intake header while at its highest temperature, and thus assist in the vaporization of the gasoline. The model shown above is the seven-passenger touring car with 135-inch wheelbase. It sells for $3,265, an increase of $115 in price.

SWISS MAKE MORE CARS.

One Hundred Per Cent. Gain Over the Preceding Year.

The Swiss automobile industry is also being developed by the war. According to a Consular report from Berne, just issued, Swiss automobile manufacturers closed the year 1915 with exports valued at $5,790,000. By weight the exports of 1915 exceeded those of the preceding year by over 100 per cent., and by value even a larger gain is observed. Proportionally the Swiss automobile export industry, it is said, has increased at a greater rate than that of the United States. The weight of exports in 1915 was 10,462,034, compared to 4,940,777 in 1914.

Finished trucks and truck chassis formed the principal exports. The former export increased by more than 300 per cent., and the latter by 100 per cent. They were sent largely to France.

The imports fell from 1,868,416 pounds to 571,438 pounds. Among imported cars the American product is only slightly represented. But three American cars have been seen in this section during the last six months. About 750 cars and trucks are imported annually. Small 10 to 20 horse power five-passenger cars are in greatest demand. Local automobile dealers declare that the absence of supply stations for American cars is the principal drawback to the sale of such automobiles here. Repairs under the circumstances are expensive.

At least two high-class cars are manufactured in the country, and in normal times these cars sell, even in France, in competition with famous French machines. The price of these Swiss cars usually is from $1,660 to $2,190, but 15 per cent. increase has been exacted by the manufacturers since the war.

129 Makes of Trucks in Kansas.

An idea of the development of the truck industry and the number of different kinds of trucks on the market may be obtained from the fact that a recent analysis of truck registration in Kansas showed 129 different makes.

3 STATES NOW HAVE OVER 200,000 CARS

New York, Ohio, and Illinois Lead—508,677 More Cars in Use Than on Jan. 1.

There are 508,677 more cars in use today than there were on Jan. 1, 1916, according to statistics gathered by The Automobile, which says: There are over 3,000,000 automobiles in use in the United States today, including both passenger cars and trucks. Between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1916, the increase which had taken place was not far short of the total increase for the whole year of 1915. There are now three States having over 200,000 cars apiece, New York, Ohio and Illinois, whereas on Jan. 1 of this year only New York had as many as this. Eleven States have over 100,000 machines each, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Indiana and Texas having passed into this class since Jan. 1.

Registrations by States, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1916, are given in the following:

State.	Cars and Trucks.	State.	Cars and Trucks.
New York	259,105	Tennessee	26,437
Ohio	208,705	Oregon	26,110
Illinois	205,757	Florida	25,000
Pennsylvania	186,082	Kentucky	24,725
California	187,519	North Carolina	24,400
Iowa	169,585	Maine	24,027
Michigan	132,000	Alabama	19,977
Minnesota	122,000	Montana	19,580
Indiana	116,121	Rhode Island	19,427
Massachusetts	105,188	South Carolina	18,000
Texas	105,000	Mississippi	16,500
Wisconsin	98,000	West Virginia	15,771
Kansas	89,223	New Hampshire	14,837
Missouri	85,742	Louisiana	13,594
Nebraska	80,930	Arkansas	12,300
New Jersey	75,420	Vermont	12,272
Oklahoma	46,000	Idaho	10,900
Connecticut	45,731	Utah	10,728
Washington	44,607	Arizona	9,743
Colorado	38,000	New Mexico	6,226
South Dakota	37,240	Wyoming	5,900
North Dakota	33,669	Delaware	5,438
Virginia	31,272	Dist. of Columbia	5,268
Georgia	31,239	Nevada	3,900
Maryland	26,868		
Total			2,932,456

CINCINNATI RACE PLANS.

Many Drivers Will Compete at Opening of New Speedway.

With the arrival in Cincinnati last week of Fred Wagner, official starter for the American Automobile Association, the affairs of the International Auto Sweepstakes Race, to be run at the new Cincinnati Speedway at Sharonville on Labor Day, Sept. 4, took on greater activity. Wagner has been officiating in all the big championship contests at the various speedways of America this season, and his visit to Cincinnati is made in connection with handling the $30,000 race with which the new plant will be opened next month. Wagner said that practically all the drivers entered in the Cincinnati race would be in the city before the end of this week.

NEW KIND OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, BORDER ROADS

Has Sprung Out of Experience in European War with Motor Trucks and Passenger Cars—Advocated for This Country.

There is a new kind of national defense which in the strategy of the future bids fair to take an important place. It consists of a system of border highways over which men and munitions can be rapidly moved in motor trucks and passenger cars, and is a lesson from the war in Europe, where the motor vehicle first won its military spurs, so to say. Connected with the border highways, according to the plans, are main roads reaching important interior centres.

Such a system of strategic highways, north, east, south, and west, is now advocated for the United States. The idea, in a well-worked form, was first presented a short time ago by Henry B. Joy, President of the Lincoln Highway Association. The first border highway that should be built, in the opinion of the advocates of such a system, is one along the Mexican line. On this subject Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, said last week:

"It seems almost a necessity that there should be a military road in Texas paralleling the border running from Brownsville in the southeast to El Paso in the northwest. This would be of great importance in a military way because it would permit the movement of troops with great rapidity, and without the same military investment as would be needed if a railroad was built. A double-track railroad for that border, or even a single track, would mean an almost prohibitive cost, while its use as a railroad in normal times would be little or nothing.

"Then the matter of the organizing and expense of running the road, the cost of equipment such as rails, ties, cars of all kinds and locomotives, would run into tremendous figures and might not even then be of as great military importance as a well-built border highway that would contribute to the prosperity of Texas, insure an easy movement of commodities along the border in times of peace, and in case of war make certain that troops on foot or in trucks and motor cars could be moved by the thousands with the least loss of time.

"The need for military roads on all borders of the United States is keenly appreciated, and at this time the need for such a road on the Texas border is self-evident."

On the general subject of good roads and preparedness Colonel Samuel P. Colt said: "Underlying all other considerations is the one of national preparedness. The great drives that have been made in Europe by all of the armies were possible only because the highways were in perfect condition. This country would be in sad straits if merchandise and supplies for a field army had to be hauled over our dirt roads in the Spring or Fall when mud is hub deep."

WILL SHOW ELECTRICS.

New York Electrical Exposition Makes Announcement of Plans.

Electric vehicles, both pleasure cars and commercial types, as well as the various accessories, will hold a prominent place in the New York Electrical Exposition of 1916, which will be held at Grand Central Palace, Oct. 11 to 21. A test run of unusual interest is now being planned to be held during the exposition. One of the largest and most perfectly appointed electric garages in the country will have an exhibit representative of the work it is carrying on. Among the latest types of pleasure vehicles to be seen will be the Baker, R. & L., and Detroit cars. Exhibitors of commercial cars will include the General Vehicle Company, the Walker Vehicle Company, and the Ward Motor Vehicle Company. The Edison Storage Battery Company and the Electric Storage Battery Company will have interesting and comprehensive exhibits.

TOPOGRAPHY

All roads look alike to the motorist who uses Polarine. "Stands up" in hot summer weather. The one lubricant for all motors.

LOOK for THIS SIGN

STANDARD OIL CO. of N.Y.

PROSPECTING IN AUTOS.

Tourists on Lincoln Highway Looking for New Openings in West.

Automobile traffic on the Lincoln Highway is growing increasingly heavy with the advance of the season, says a report from Fallon, Nev. Tourists in great numbers, in every make and style of motor car, are driving both east and west, and report the Lincoln Highway in both directions from Fallon in most excellent condition.

It is of extreme interest to a large number of Western communities that many of these tourists are not only making the drive for pleasure, but are on the lookout for various industrial and agricultural possibilities.

All Except State Signs Ordered Down

The California Highway Commission has given an order for the removal of all road signs and markers which have been erected by various mercantile concerns along the highways of the State. Many motorists are protesting against this as the State has provided no signs to replace those to be taken down.

Overland

"Made in U. S. A."

Six

Model 86 Seven Passenger Touring

$1145

f. o. b. Toledo

The Biggest Dollar for Dollar Value in the World

Nowadays you hear much about Sixes

There is almost as much "Six" talk as there is war news.

There are fifty-seven varieties to choose from—and then some.

America seems to have gone six cylinder crazy.

If you want the best six cylinder car built; if you want performance; if you want one that knocks the spots out of everything else for gas economy; if you want one whose performance is always smooth; that has the getaway and speed of a quail—get an Overland Six.

Thousands in use. Endorsed by six cylinder specialists and six cylinder cranks all over America.

The Overland is a seven-passenger car—beautiful, large, roomy and comfortable. Every convenience.

No other make under $1500 to equal it. Overland price on account of quantity production—$1145. We are the world's largest producers of four and six cylinder automobiles. That's why we charge the least.

Come in today and we will give you a six cylinder demonstration that will open your eyes.

Deliveries now—*if you act quick.*

45 horsepower, six cylinder en bloc motor
125-inch wheelbase
35 x 4½ inch tires; non-skid rear

Auto-Lite starting and lighting system
Electric control buttons on steering column
Seven passenger seating capacity

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.

1826-1828 Broadway, New York Telephone Columbus 1067

338 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn 35-37 Halsey Street, Newark

Service Stations—150th St. & Cerard Ave., Bronx; 906-910 Union St., Brooklyn, and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark.

PAIGE

The Standard of Value and Quality

WE have never attempted to build racing cars. We have always contended that one mile a minute is more speed than any man can use with safety on the open road. So that is the maximum pace we guarantee to our owners.

Nevertheless, Paige has been the winner in many races. In the Phoenix-Los Angeles race, for instance, it was a Paige that flashed across the line first. It had traveled 706 miles across the desert beating a field of twenty cars—most of them acknowledged "racers" driven by American speed kings.

The Paige won that gruelling contest—not because it was the *fastest* car—but because it was the most *reliable* car.

It went through without a single stop—without so much as opening the hood during the entire 706 miles. That is why it won. That is why Paige cars will *always* win if the race is only long enough and rough enough to be a real test of endurance.

That, also, is one excellent reason why your next car should be a New Series Fairfield "Six-46."

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.
Paige-Detroit Co. of N. Y.
63rd Street & Broadway Open Evenings 8371 Columbus
Paige-Detroit Co. of Brooklyn, 1197 Bedford Ave.
Paige-Detroit Co. of Newark, 585 Broad St.

NEW SERIES FAIRFIELD "SIX-46" SEVEN PASSENGER $1375 f. o. b. Detroit

NEW SERIES FLEETWOOD "SIX-36" FIVE PASSENGER $1090 f. o. b. Detroit

"SPEND FEDERAL FUND ON MAIN ROADS"

LEADING AUTOMOBILE ROUTES TO CHICAGO

Touring Over Main Roads Between New York and Middle West on Increase—Scenic and Historic Places.

Automobile touring over the main roads between New York and the Middle West has been steadily on the increase for the last few years, and an additional impetus was imparted to it this year by the great political gatherings held in Chicago and St. Louis.

Two main trunk highways lead West to these points; both of these have been recently covered by the survey car of the Automobile Club of America, and are recommended as the most direct by that organization.

The northern route via the Hudson Valley to Albany and through the picturesque valley of the Mohawk River to Utica and on by way of Syracuse and the Finger Lakes to Buffalo, is more or less familiar to very many New York motorists. Somewhat newer ground is covered beyond that point, along the southern shore of Lake Erie, via Erie and Cleveland to Toledo and thence across the State of Indiana to South Bend and Chicago, making in all about 1,000 miles. A side run up into the State of Michigan to visit Detroit, the mainspring of the world's automobile industry, adds another 120 miles to the trip.

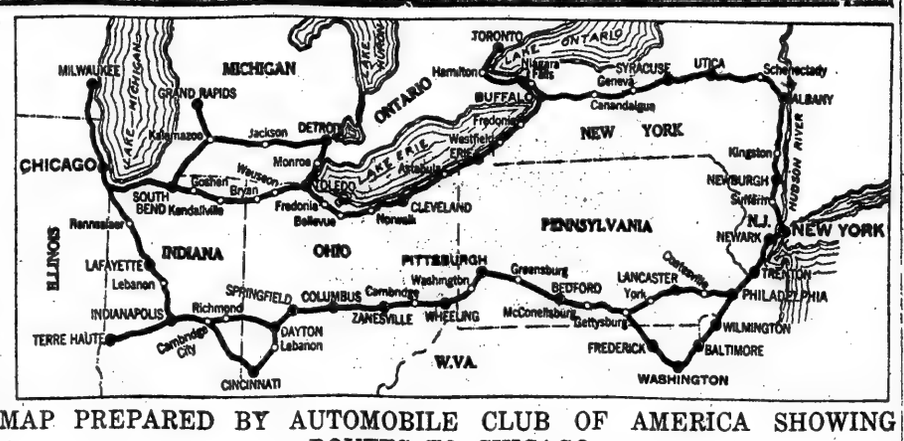
On this route the roads present a very large proportion of reasonably good surface, much of it being macadamized and maintained in fine condition, while the scenery passed through is varied and attractive, and the cities along the route replete with interest.

The more southerly of the two routes outlined covers practically the same distance and the roads are also, in the main, very good. Part of the surface is macadam, with several long stretches of brick, and extensive improvements are being carried out at numerous points where necessary.

There is much of interest both from a scenic and historic viewpoint on this route, which follows the direction of some of the better known highways practically all the way from New York to Indianapolis, and completes the connecting link by covering the Dixie Airline from there to Chicago.

Interest in long distance touring is becoming noticeably more pronounced. Thousands of Western motorists are using their automobiles to explore the unique scenery of New England and the Atlantic Seaboard, while as large a number of motorists from the Eastern States travel west through the Alleghanies or along the Great Lakes to visit the famous centres of industry and automobile production located in the Middle West.

To the automobile tourist, whose comfort depends each night on the quality of the hotels he stops at, one outstanding advantage possessed by both the foregoing routes is the uniform excellence of the accommodation available in the principal cities situated at convenient distances along the road.



MAP PREPARED BY AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA SHOWING ROUTES TO CHICAGO.

NEW TOUR BOOKLET.

Handy Route Guide Issued by Automobile Club of America.

The Automobile Club of America is now issuing to the motoring public its 1916 Associated Tour Booklet, which gives, in very handy form, maps, itineraries, mileages, and hotels on over 12,000 miles of routes in the best touring sections of the East. Routes are given to all the most famous resorts of New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and the trunk lines to the Middle West and the South are shown.

The tours included in the booklet are: Post Road to Boston, Green Mountain, Scenic, Granite State, Adirondack, Maine, Cape Cod, Real Tour, New Jersey, Ideal Tour, New York-to-Florida, and the New York-Chicago Tour. Copies of "The Associated Tours" may be obtained at the club, 247 West Fifty-fourth Street.

FAVOR SPENDING FEDERAL FUND ON MAIN HIGHWAYS

Important Action Taken by State Officials at Meeting in Washington—Secretary Houston's Ideas.

Thirty-five States sent representatives to the August conference in Washington called by the Secretary of Agriculture to discuss the rules and regulations for the operation of the Federal Aid Road act.

Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Missouri, New Hampshire, Nevada, North Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, South Carolina, and Wyoming were the thirteen States which were unrepresented. Of these, Georgia, Texas, and South Carolina have yet to provide themselves with State highway departments in order to qualify for participation in the $75,000,000 Federal appropriation, to be expended in the next five years. Though Indiana also has to provide a State highway commission, Governor Ralston sent Carl G. Fisher to the conference as the Hoosier spokesman.

In the course of his address Secretary of Agriculture Houston said: "You highway officials represent the States. I represent the Federal Government. Together we are charged with the execution of a very difficult and very important law.

"This law appeals to me as of especial importance, not so much because it carries with it out of the Federal Treasury an appropriation of $75,000,000, not because it will be met by appropriation of $75,000,000, or more out of the State funds, if all the States accept this act, but because as great as is the aggregate, it is relatively insignificant in comparison with amounts the States are now annually expending and will spend during the period covered by the act.

"The main question that I am immediately concerned with, that the people of the Union are immediately concerned with, is whether we shall get a dollar's result for every dollar we expend for roads. I am quite sure that if we do so, and we can convince the people that we have done so, they will be willing to put much more money into good roads where they are needed. Therefore, the matter of administering this law, of devising good road systems, of careful selection of roads, of formulating projects, of developing plans and specifications, of having all matters considered on their merit by competent men, seem to me to lie at the root of this business.

"If, as the result of this act, the people are induced fully to realize the necessity of placing skillful and experienced men in charge of road building and road maintenance, a great advance will have been made and the efforts of those who labored to secure the legislation will have been rewarded."

Unofficially, there were also present at the conference men prominent in the road movement and identified with leading organizations interested in the subject. Among these were Chairman George C. Diehl of the Good Roads Board, and Executive Chairman A. G. Batcheider of the American Automobile Association, John N. Goodell, the American Highway Association, and W. A. Alsdorf of the Ohio Good Roads Federation.

Of much significance in indicating the desire of the several States to have road connections with one another the resolution was unanimously adopted as the sentiment of the meeting that the joint Federal and State funds should be expended upon the main roads.

Secretary Houston has borrowed from the State of California its chief engineer, Austin B. Fletcher, to aid Director Logan Waller Page in a consulting capacity in the launching of the Federal aid road work. Mr. Fletcher was chief engineer with the Massachusetts State Highway Commission for many years.

Presenting Route to Montreal.

"The Scenic Motorway," featuring Montreal, Canada, Berkshires, and Adirondacks, Green and White Mountains, New England coast and the Mohawk Trail, is the name of a booklet recently published by Harry MacNair of 8 West Fortieth Street, New York.

NEWS *and* NOTES *of* AUTO MAKERS *and* DEALERS

In the new series of the Packard Twin Sixes there is an entirely new body, a neat four-passenger runabout. There are individual front seats with a passageway between them, so that there is ready access to the two rear seats. All new Packard models are built considerably lower than previous cars of this make. The chassis is approximately two inches lower. This has been made possible by using thirty-five by five inch tires on all four wheels, by flattening the rear springs and by the lowering of the spring pad on the front axle, thus bringing the running boards to sixteen inches from the ground. This lower construction greatly improves the appearance of the cars and makes them more compact. A new type of upholstery springs is used, making it possible to lower all seats.

Plans for an extensive automobile storage and service building in New York City are being made by interests identified with W. C. Durant, President of the Chevrolet Motor Company and of General Motors Company. It will provide close to a half million square feet of floor space and is designed to solve the storage and service problems of many New York automobile dealers and distributers. According to the plans this building will occupy the entire plot of ground on Eleventh Avenue extending from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-sixth Street, with a 200-foot frontage o nthe avenue and on each street. The title to this property is now vested in Mr. Durant. A thoroughly modern fireproof building is to be erected of either steel and concrete or steel and brick construction. Special high-speed elevator facilities will be provided and in all other respects this building will be designed, constructed, and equipped for the particular purposes it is to serve. It is planned to divide the 10,000 square feet on each floor into eight units, each unit being designed to provide both storage and service facilities to companies desiring to lease one or more units.

The White Company announces that it has acquired control of a plot on the northwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Park Avenue and that it will at once proceed to erect on this plot a handsome structure to be used exclusively for its salesrooms and offices. The plot consists of the premises at 49 and 51 East Fifty-seventh Street, and 466 Park Avenue. The Fifty-seventh Street lots were leased from the 51 East Fifty-seventh Street Company and the Park Avenue lot from Henry B. Anderson. Both leases run for twenty-one years with renewal privileges and with the option given to the White Company to purchase the property. The move is of interest because it concerns the breaking away from Automobile Row of an important motor company. R. H. Johnson, New York manager of the White Company, in speaking of the change, said: "In choosing the new site, we of course had in mind the early completion of the new rapid transit system which includes both an express station of the Broadway subway and an express station of the Lexington Avenue subway at Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue. Finally, it may be of interest to note that we did not decide definitely upon our plans for moving until the passage of the new zoning ordinance. We waited to know the terms of this ordinance because we wanted to be assured that Fifty-seventh Street would be protected from the undesirable intrusions which have proved so harmful to some of the older retail centres."

E. M. Dalley of the Paige-Detroit Company of New York announces that beginning tomorrow the Paige Company will be installed in new quarters at Sixty-third Street and Broadway, a few doors from the former salesrooms. To provide suitable surroundings for the new Paige series Mr. Dalley has refitted and redecorated the main floor of the showrooms. This floor is 38 feet by 70 feet. Used cars will be shown in the basement, which has an area of 9,000 square feet. A new service station for Paige cars has been opened at 509 West Fifty-sixth Street.

From the Cutting-Larson Company: Since her arrival in New York after establishing a new record by making a 3,600 mile run across the continent alone in an Oldsmobile roadster in 17 days 5 hours and 45 minutes, Miss Amanda Preuss has received numerous notes and telegrams of congratulations. Miss Preuss said of her trip: "I traveled on an average of 300 miles a day. At times I was able to cover 580 miles in one day. I was prepared, if necessary, to camp out in the open, but I was fortunate in being able to make a town or settlement each night where hotel accommodations could be secured, though at times the town was little more than a settlement of three or four houses and on the edge of the desert. At one place in Wyoming, where there were no hotel accommodations, George Snyder, a sheep rancher, offered me the use of his two-room bungalow while he spent the night with a friend. One night I forgot about sleeping altogether, traveling for twenty-six hours without a stop. I was so interested in driving and making time that the thought of sleep did not occur to me. The trip meant hard work all along the way, but I had contended from the first that there was nothing impossible or dangerous about it for any one who understood how to run a car."

Daniels cars will be increased $200 in price on Sept. 1, for all models. "The advance in price was due to the fact," says S. S. Toback, President of the A. P. Elliott Ranney Company, metropolitan distributers for this car, "that there has been considerable advances in the price of materials."

William C. Poertner, President of the Poertner Motor Car Company, Inc., metropolitan distributer for Jeffery motor cars and trucks, has received word from the Nash Motors Company, maker of the Jeffery products, that there will be no essential changes in the Jeffery Four. The four-cylinder model will have the roll-edge body feature that has been used on the Jeffery Six. In the course of redesigning the body of the Four there was also a slight change made in the radiator.

The new series Twin Six Pathfinder is little changed from the preceding model. About the only outward indication of a change is the tilt of the windshield. In the new model it is tilted backward at a slight angle. Mechanically the car is also much the same.

Gilbert Perkins of 1,416 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, will be the Brooklyn representative of the "Marmon."

The Selden Truck Sales Company announces the appointment of Hal. T. Boulden as Director of Sales.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT

of Unusual Importance to Every Merchant, Manufacturer, Contractor or Farmer

$2.50 per day will now buy a guaranteed One-Ton Truck built by a responsible manufacturer.

It Will Earn $8 or $10 Per Day for You Doing Any Kind of Work, or It will Save You That Amount in Your Hauling Cost

You can, therefore, pay for this truck out of the money it saves you, besides cut your hauling and delivery costs in half.

This is the first opportunity the small merchant, manufacturer or farmer has had to buy a reliable one-ton truck backed by such a well-known, dependable manufacturer on such easy terms.

This wonderful proposition is only made possible through the ingenuity and enterprise of the Redden Motor Truck Company, Detroit, Michigan, applied to the product of Henry Ford's tremendous resources and facilities.

The Redden-Ford ONE TON TRUCK is built for truck service. It is not a so-called "light delivery wagon" with thin pneumatic tires and light axle, but is a husky one ton truck with solid truck rear axle, springs, wheels and truck tires, so constructed as to utilize the wonderful Ford engine as the power plant.

This Redden-Ford Ton Truck combines all the well-known efficiency and economy of the Ford motor with the sturdiness and strength of the "Redden-Truck-Maker"—which is virtually a ton truck less the engine and front axle.

The "Redden-Truck-Maker" is built by truck experts of the best materials obtainable, and is so designed that when combined with any Ford (new or used) it forms a complete guaranteed one ton truck, so constructed that all the load is carried on the solid steel truck axle, wheels and truck tires, thus relieving the Ford, and simply using the Ford engine as a power plant, geared down to proper truck speed and conditions.

The "Redden-Truck-Maker" only costs $350.00 f. o. b. Detroit. With it you can convert any Ford into a reliable truck in a few hours without in any way altering the Ford rear axle.

If you have no Ford we can purchase one for you, or we will sell you a Redden-Ford truck complete with any type body on a small cash payment and the balance at $2.50 per day.

It costs about the same as a team of horses and will do four times the work.

Its cost of operation is about the same as a Ford pleasure car, and only about one-half of that of the ordinary ton truck.

Hundreds in use all over the country. Let us send you a list of enthusiastic owners.

If you want to make this truck pay for itself—literally cost you nothing—save you each day double the amount of your installment payments—don't wait to write—telephone now for demonstration.

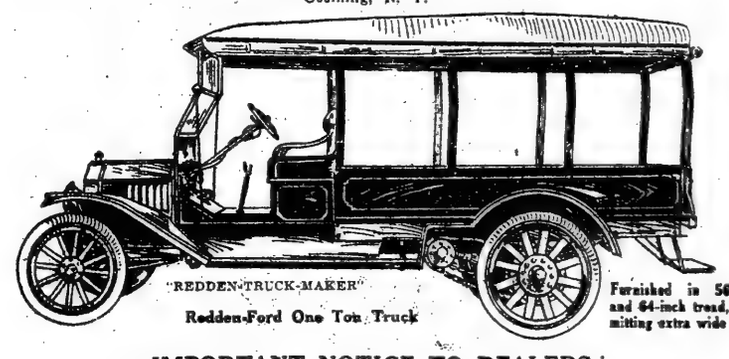
Detroit **Redden Motor Truck Company** London

16 West 61st Street, New York — Phone—Columbus 9027.

Manhattan Distributors:
Lincoln Motor Car Co., Inc.,
136 West 52d St.
Phone Circle 2465.

Brooklyn Distributors:
Overfield Auto Co.,
1168 Bedford Ave.,
Phone Bedford 8417.

Westchester County Distributors:
Washburne Motor Truck Co.,
Ossining, N. Y.



"REDDEN-TRUCK-MAKER"
Redden-Ford One Ton Truck

Furnished in 56-inch and 64-inch tread, permitting extra wide body

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DEALERS!

We own the EXCLUSIVE LICENSE under Cook Patent No. 1,180,473, which absolutely controls the manufacture of attachments for converting pleasure cars into trucks. All others are infringers and will be proceeded against accordingly. We have already sued one prominent Chicago manufacturer as an example and will proceed against others immediately. If you are a dealer don't take chances selling or using infringing devices.

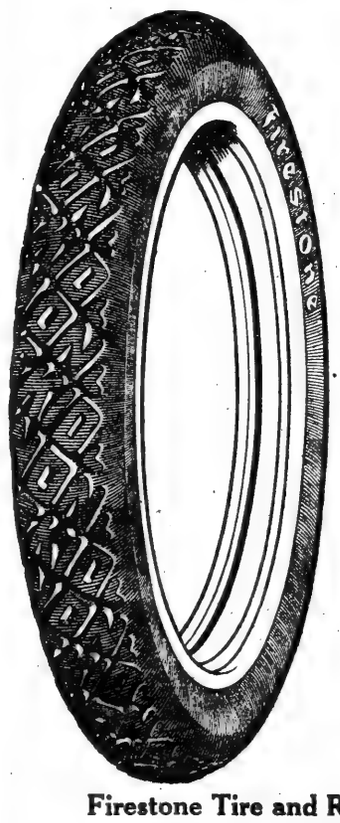
If you sell "Redden-Truck-Maker" you are not only backed by the Cook Patent, but also by our half a million dollar capital—that's your protection.

Automobile Agents, Carriage and Wagon and Farm Implement Dealers are making big money selling the "Redden-Truck-Maker," because every farmer, merchant or manufacturer can be shown how he can cut his haulage or delivery expense in half. Wire us to-day for agency proposition.

Best on all Roads

Firestone TIRES

Most Miles per Dollar



Extra toughness for greatest resistance against cut and grind. Extra thickness (built-up tread) for most security against puncture. Extra traction (non-skid) for maximum safety and economy of gasoline. Extra resilience for fullest comfort, car protection, and, again, fuel economy.

These extras in the make-up of Firestone Tires keep them supreme in service everywhere, and explain why the demand for them grows faster, in a bigger way, than for any other tires.

They stand the punishment of the rough, gritty roads of rock, gravel, sand, frozen ruts, etc. And they resist longest the frictional heat of fast going on good roads.

Our fiscal year just closed, August 1st, 1916, shows Firestone annual sales of $33,311,194.63. That's nearly $8,000,000 over and above the year before.

Such a rapidly increasing demand for Firestone Tires, when there are nearly 200 other brands offered, is ample proof that they are giving the extra service—

Most Miles per Dollar.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Inc.

"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"

Bedford Ave. and Sterling Pl. Brooklyn — 1871-75 Broadway, N.Y. — 84 Bank St., Newark, N. J

Home Office and Factory: Akron, Ohio—Branches and Dealers Everywhere

Makers of First Truck Tires—Leaders Then and Leaders Now, in Quality and Volume

REGAL MOTOR CAR CO. REGAL DETROIT

Twenty-Six Dealers Cover Distance From Buffalo to San Francisco in One Day

In response to a night letter, without any special preparation, twenty-six Regal Dealers covering every representtaive district throughout the United States, staged a National Performance Run that stamped indubitably the stamina, snap, and power of the Regal-4-Thirty-two

THE BIGGEST CAR IN THE LIGHT WEIGHT CLASS

Here's a quotation from one of their reports:—

"We followed an old Indian trail, crooked, rutted, rocky, and full of washouts. Fording Little Horn River, the current was so strong that it turned the car down stream with the nose pointing up stream. We reached the other bank safely and climbed out over a high bank of sand on second speed."

Manford M. Owen, Regal Dealer, Dayton, Wyoming.

The Regal car is not only powerful and mechanically effieient. It is stylish, comfortable, and roomy—will accommodate five full-grown people and their luggage. And at its exceptionally low price—**$695**—it fulfills the ideals of the motorist who desires absolute up-to-dateness at an attractively low cost.

To Dealers:—We want you to actually see this car and judge for yourself of its selling merits. Our representative is at the address below to give demonstrations and close up territory. We are sure you will find it distinctly worth your time to write, wire, or call up for an appointment with

H. A. Martin, Regal Motor Car Company,
250 W. 54th Street, New York City CIRCLE 2022

Bigger—Better—More Power

The New Velie "Six"

Marks the height of motor car development. Long and graceful, with just the proper slope of hood and curve of body sides to give a perfect, unbroken line from stem to stern. Every convenience is included,—Remy two unit Electric System—Push button starter. The powerful motor gives an unlimited range of speed and wonderful flexibility.

Velie offers more value for the money—compare it with others.

The 1917 Velie Line

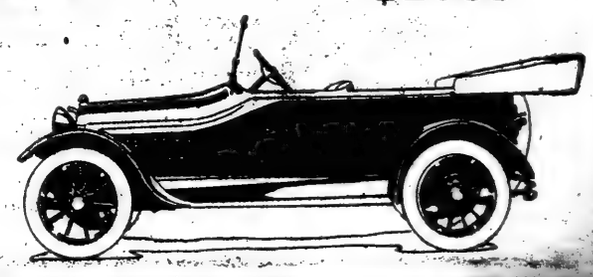
Touring car, $1085; 4-Passenger Companionable Roadster, $1085; 2-Passenger Roadster, $1065; Coupe, Town Car, Cabriolet, and Sedan, at $1550.

DEMONSTRATION ON REQUEST.

Garland Automobile Company
1888 Broadway at 62nd St. **New York**

Velie

$1085



QUERIES FROM READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

A Question About The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been an interested reader of your Sunday Magazine and also have preserved a file of your monthly Current History. I think within the past two years it would be stating it modestly to say that on a hundred occasions I have heard it stated that THE TIMES was an English-owned corporation—sometimes it is stated that it is merely subsidized by the English Government. Is either of these statements true?

A. W. WYLIE.

There is not one word of truth or anything remotely resembling truth in the statement that there is any financial or active kind or interest in The New York Times Company owned, held or controlled in any shape, form, or fashion by Englishmen, or English corporations. Nor is there a scintilla of truth in the statement that THE NEW YORK TIMES is "subsidized" or financially favored or benefited by the English Government or by any one in England or elsewhere. Any statement, innuendo or intimation that THE NEW YORK TIMES management is not a free agent and does not express its own views is a malicious lie and no honorable or responsible person will circulate it.

Who Votes in Great Britain.

Ernest A. Hallam—Will you kindly enlighten me on the following subjects:

(1) What male citizens of Great Britain compose the electorate?

(2) What procedure must Parliament pursue in order to have a bill become a law if the King should refuse to sanction it? Would it become a law without his signature? Does the King recommend legislation?

(3) What are the functions of the representative to a colony?

(1) Every elector must be of full age and must be registered in the electoral lists. Property qualifications are restricted to counties and to such boroughs as have county privileges. In England they are: The holding of an estate in freehold, of the annual value of 40 shillings, (not applicable in Scotland or Ireland,) of lands in life tenure of the annual value of £5, (in Scotland and Ireland, £10,) held on lease of at least sixty years of the annual value of £5, or of at least twenty years of the annual value of £50, (in Scotland, nineteen years and £50, in Ireland, fourteen years and £20.) Throughout the United Kingdom, in counties, occupation of a tenement which is rated for the support of the poor, and for which the rates have been paid by the prescribed date, constitutes a qualification, but in English boroughs the occupation franchise is associated with six months' residence. Every inhabitant occupier who has for twelve months, within the United Kingdom, inhabited a rated dwelling house for which the rates have been paid is entitled to registration, and lodgers occupying for twelve months the same lodgings of the value of £10 a year may have a vote. There are, besides, some ancient franchises, such as that of the liverymen of the City of London companies, and there are six university constituencies in which graduates on the electoral roll are electors. Disqualified for registration are women, infants, peers, idiots and lunatics, aliens, bankrupts, persons who within a year have received a parochial poor relief, and some others. About one-sixth of the population are electors. By an annual act voting is by ballot.

(2) The supreme legislative power of the British Empire is, by its Constitution, given to Parliament. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the Privy Council, at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling. Important alterations were made in the Constitution by the Parliament act of 1911. Under this act all money bills, (so certified by the Speaker of the House of Commons,) if not passed by the House of Lords without amendment, may become law without their concurrence on the royal assent being signified, provided that two years have elapsed between the second reading in the first session of the House of Commons, and the third reading in the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session.

(3) We suggest that you consult the Statesman's Year Book for 1915.

Japanese-Russian Commissioners.

W. E. C.—Will you please tell me through means of your inquiry column who the Russian and Japanese Peace Commissioners were?

For his Majesty the Emperor of Japan Baron Komura Jutaro Jusami, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Sun, his Minister for Foreign Affairs, and his Excellency Takahira Kogoro, Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, his Minister to the United States, and for his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias his Excellency Serge Witte, his Secretary of State and President of the Committee of Ministers of the Empire of Russia, and his Excellency Baron Roman Rosen, Master of the Imperial Court of Russia, his Majesty's Ambassador to the United States.

Lincoln Highway Guide.

Ira S. Berry—Will you kindly inform me where I can secure a copy of the "New Lincoln Highway Automobile Guide" as mentioned in your paper (I think) July 16? It is a pocket edition.

At the Automobile Club of America, 247 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York City.

Who Wants Old Newspapers?

A reader of THE TIMES requests information as to where she should send old newspapers where they will do the most good. She wants them to be placed in the hands of those who otherwise might not have the benefit of such reading matter. This column will be glad to receive the name of any association desirous of obtaining the accumulation in the possession of our correspondent.

March 4, 1917, Falls on Sunday.

ALAN TAYLOR. — In the Presidential year, 1917, March 4 falls on Sunday. On account of this I contend that Secretary of State Lansing will be President for one day. My reason for this contention is that the country cannot be without a head, and since the elected President cannot take the oath of office on Sunday, Mr. Lansing will have to take the chair for that day. Will you kindly publish this, with the answer, in your columns?

According to a precedent, the last time that March 4 in a Presidential year fell on Sunday, the new President was sworn in on Saturday, and the formal inauguration exercises took place on Monday. The President was in office during this time. There was no break in the two terms. The confusion lies in the fact that the President must take office on March 4. His term begins on March 4, but he can take the oath of office when most convenient.

Canada—Her Government and Why.

A. T. BROWN.—Please state what advantages Canada has by being part of a monarchy—Great Britain. She has no representation, but has taxation in soldiers. Has she any money to develop her country? Wouldn't she be better off as a part of this country? Does the French element control any part of the country? Why are so many Canadians flocking to this country if Canada is such a wonderful country as they claim it is? Wouldn't they be better off under German rule?

Being part of the British Empire assures Canada of the protection of the British army and navy should she ever need it. On the other hand, Canada is under no legal reciprocal obligation whatever to help England, or other parts of the British Empire, by furnishing troops or money in case of war. That Canada has voluntarily sent many thousands of soldiers to Europe at her own expense in the last two years indicates what answer Canada herself would make to your question as to what advantage Canada has in being part of the empire. It is a matter of sentiment. There has not been the slightest compulsion upon Canada as a whole to participate in the present war, and not the slightest coercion upon any one of the 500,000 individual Canadians who have enlisted for the foreign service. Canada and her people have done this principally because they love the empire of which they are a part, from which it is reasonable to infer that they themselves see ample advantage, not obvious to outsiders, for remaining within it.

Aside from having no foreign relations in its own name, the Dominion of Canada is a complete Government with practically no restrictions that are, or can be, imposed by the British Crown or Parliament. If she likes Canada can go so far as to impose a discriminating tariff on goods from another country and other parts of the empire, and such economic independence is about as tangible evidence that a country is doing as it wishes to as you can have.

Of course, England has no voice in the postal service, public education, militia, taxation, religion, or any of the other major and minor domestic affairs of the Dominion.

As to your question, "Wouldn't she be better off as a part of this country?" the Canadians themselves answer in the negative—a negative that is almost unanimous. They would make the same reply to your question, "Would they not be better off under German control?" As they put it themselves, "Quebec under German control would be another Poland."

The French element is in absolute control in the Province of Quebec, and it is a considerable political factor in the Province of Ontario.

Canada's chief need is for men and money. With a territory about the same as that of the United States she has a population of only 8,000,000 people—not enough by many millions to develop the vast resources of her west and northwest and to make economic use of the railroad facilities which have been provided from coast to coast not to meet actual needs, but in anticipation of the needs of the future.

Registered Mail and Stocks.

VICTOR KAFKA.—Will you kindly inform me (1) if the United States Post Office will indemnify any individual for loss of registered letters containing actual money sent to Germany and taken hold of by the British?

(2) Will any of your finance writers suggest a good handbook on stocks, bonds, and the New York Stock Exchange, also the Curb, so that a layman can understand it without being drowned by technicalities?

(1) Paragraph 1 of Article VIII. of the Universal Postal Union Convention prescribes that:

"In case of loss of a registered article, and except in cases beyond control, (force majeure,) the sender, or at the request of the sender, the addressee is entitled to an indemnity of 50 francs." This does not apply to loss of matter sent at International Parcel Post rates, for which no liability is assumed by either of the contracting countries.

Circumstances beyond control are designated as acts of war, earthquake, and tempests, but it is believed that the term "acts of war" was meant to apply to the destruction of registered mail, as through the sinking of a vessel carrying mail of this class.

So far as known, the matter of liability or indemnity for detained or confiscated registered mail in a belligerent country is still an open question, and no definite information can be furnished by this column. It would be necessary to submit the matter to the postal authorities at Washington, D. C., who have the question under consideration.

(2) There are many handbooks, among them "The Work of Wall Street," by S. S. Pratt, and "The A B C of Wall Street."

Nationality of Mr. Herzog.

M. K.—Will you kindly let me know the nationality of Charles Herzog, playing shortstop for the New York Giants, formerly manager of the Cincinnati Reds?

Mr. Herzog was born in Baltimore of German parents.

Money for Braces.

W. K.—Will you kindly let me know to whom I can send some money which I wish to contribute toward buying braces for the victims of infantile paralysis?

If you will send money to Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health, New York City, he will acknowledge its receipt and see that it is used for the purpose mentioned.

Width of Strait of Dover.

H. E. WILLIAMS.—How far is it from Dover to Calais—that is, how wide is the Strait of Dover?

Width at Dover twenty-one miles.

Submarines and Boxing.

JAMES McGARROW.—I will be greatly obliged if you will kindly inform me, either directly or through the Queries and Answers column of your Sunday edition (1) the record run of a submarine.

(2) I would also like to ask you if Jem Driscoll, the English boxer, was ever defeated during his tour of this country.

(1) Previous to the opening of the European war designers and constructors of submarine vessels had demonstrated the practicability of producing boats capable of traveling long distances under their own power. It has been reported that vessels of this class built in Canada from American plans subsequent to August, 1914, proceeded under their own power, convoyed by allied warships, to Gibraltar and the Dardanelles. As this voyage was a military exploit the facts concerning it are not matters of public knowledge, but the report is worth recalling now, when the German submarine Deutschland has started on her return trip across the Atlantic.

(2) He was not beaten. His bouts here were "no decision" affairs.

Ireland Bounded.

CARL H. SCHULTZ.—As a point of information, will you kindly inform me whether Ireland is bounded on the north by the Atlantic or Arctic Ocean, and, if not by the Arctic, how many degrees north does the Arctic commence?

It is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the north, west, and south, and separated on the east from Great Britain by the North Channel, Irish Sea, and St. George's Channel. It extends from latitude 51 degrees 26 minutes to 55 degrees 21 minutes N., longitude 5 degrees 25 minutes to 10 degrees 28 minutes W.

Home for the Stranger.

SPIRO.—I beg to ask a little advice about the following matter: I have a sister who is on her way here from Ireland, and would like to know of any safe place or places where she could stay for a few days till she would find employment. The girl is about 22 and is a Protestant. I am single and live in a boarding house, where I could not very well bring her, and, being a stranger around these parts, I am at a loss to know of a reliable place to put her myself. I would not want to have her too far away. Perhaps you could help me to locate a safe place in Jersey City or Newark for preference; if not in these places, then New York City. I thought you would be the best party to ask about this, as I have no friends to consult.

Inquire of the Rev. Dr. James B. Wasson, Director of the Strangers' Welfare Fellowship, 30 East Forty-second Street, this city. The organization offers first aid in such cases, is nonsectarian, and there are no fees for services.

John Barrett's Birthplace.

M. A. E.—In a recent speech made in Burlington Director General John Barrett called himself a "son of Vermont." Will you kindly advise me where in Vermont Mr. Barrett was born?

Grafton.

Naval Militia.

FRANK KORNACKER.—All matters relating to the Naval Militia come under the cognizance of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who transacts all business with the Naval Militia through the Governors and Adjutants General (or Quartermasters General) of the States. The officer in the Navy Department, Washington, having charge of Naval Militia matters, is Captain F. B. Bassett, Jr., U. S. N. Write the Curtiss Aviation School, Hammondsport, New York, for information as to their terms.

Early French and German History.

T. VINCENT McDONALD.—You probably refer to the re-establishment by Charlemagne of the Western Empire in the year 800. But it would be a difficult thing to find a German who would permit Charlemagne to be referred to as a Frenchman. In the fifth century the Germans conquered Gaul, the country known in modern times as France. The solidarity of modern France was attained in the fifteenth century. The first time in German history that her people felt the pull of a force which drew it toward common lines of action was in 1618. The most famous of all the achievements of Charlemagne was his establishment of the Western Empire, and it came about in this wise: Charlemagne went to Rome in 800 to settle a controversy between Pope Leo III. and his enemies. To celebrate the satisfactory adjustment of the dispute the Pope held a solemn service on Christmas Day in St. Peter's. As Charlemagne was kneeling before the altar during this service the Pope approached him and set a crown upon his head, saluting him, amid the acclamations of those present, as "Emperor of the Romans."

The reasons for this extraordinary act, which Charlemagne afterward persistently asserted took him completely by surprise, are given in one of the Frankish histories, "The Chronicles of Lorsch," as follows: "The name of Emperor had ceased among the Greeks, for they were enduring the reign of a woman, (frene,) wherefore it seemed good both to Leo, the Apostle Pope, and to the Holy Fathers (the Bishops) who were in council with him, and to all Christian men, that they should name Charles, King of the Franks, as Emperor, for he held Rome itself, where the ancient Caesars had always dwelt, in addition to all his other possessions in Italy, Gaul, and Germany. Wherefore, as God had granted him all these dominions, it seemed just to all that he should take the title of Emperor too when it was offered to him at the wish of all Christendom."

Languages in the World.

C. D. S.—Will you kindly quote me (1) how many languages are spoken throughout the entire world and (2) which are the three oldest and (3) the latest.

(1) There are said to be 3,424 spoken languages or dialects in the world, distributed as follows: America, 1,624; Asia, 937; Europe, 387; Africa, 276. The English language is spoken by more than 150,000,000 people, German by more than 120,000,000, Russian by more than 90,000,000, French by more than 60,000,000, Spanish by more than 55,000,000, Italian by more than 40,000,000, Portuguese by more than 30,000,000. There were thirteen original European languages—Greek, Latin, German, Slavonian, Welsh, Biscayan, Irish, Albanian, Tartarian, Illyrian, Jazygian, Chaucin, and Finnic.

(2) Sanskrit, Zend or Avestin, and Greek.

(3) Esperanto.

Religions and Inhabitants in the World.

RALPH BAMONTE. — Will you kindly give me satisfaction in the following questions: (1) How many religions exist at the present time, and by whom are they believed; and (2) which are the three oldest religions? And if you please, you may as well tell me how many inhabitants are in the whole world counted.

(1) Religions are of more numerous kinds than can well be classified. At the present time it is estimated there are throughout the world about 660,000,000 Christian adherents, including 270,000,000 Roman Catholics and 170,000,000 Protestants; nearly 400,000,000 Confucians and Taoists, 210,000,000 followers of Hinduism, 220,000,000 Mahomedans, 140,000 Buddhists, and 12,000,000 members of the Jewish faith.

(2) Buddhism, Confucianism, Zoroastrianism.

(3) Latest available figures and estimates give the population of the earth at 1,628,890,000 people.

Queen Elizabeth and Later.

E. M. NOLAN.—Can you tell me what was the population of England in Queen Elizabeth's time? (2) What was the date of President Wilson's note to Germany in which he said Germany would be held to "strict accountability" for damage to our shipping? (3) Is there a good book on economics that you could recommend to a layman?

(1) Whole population of the country could hardly have exceeded five or six millions. (2) Feb. 10, 1915. (3) Among numerous good handbooks might be mentioned F. W. Taussig's "Principles of Economics" and a similar treatise by Seager.

MORE MILES
With Less Fatigue

SCRIPPS-BOOTH travel affords uncommon freedom from mental or physical jolt.

Many owners of larger cars find entirely new comfort in the smoothness of this light motor.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY
2 West 57th Street
1677 Broadway
Newark: 73 Central Avenue
Washington: Dupont Circle
Newport

4 CYLINDER ROADSTER $825
8 CYLINDER 4-PASSENGER $1175

SCRIPPS-BOOTH

CARS FOR ALL.

The Automobile Exchange in The New York Times contains particulars of slightly used cars of all makes at bargain prices. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

JORDAN

JORDAN

The New Jordan is Here!

The widely discussed line of Jordan Sixes and Jordan custom made style bodies is now ready for inspection, demonstration and delivery.
These new motor car creations will be represented in New York by—

JOHN G. DALE

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The new Jordan luxury car is a Six. And a finer Six has never been produced. It has power, flexibility and all around efficiency equal to any automobile ever placed on the American market.

But it has more than that.

What we want to particularly call your attention to is the line of custom made style bodies.

In this respect the Jordan differs from all other cars.

All body designs are original creations.

Not a line or style is conventional or ordinary.

Jordan bodies are unusually long and low. Touring cars have the fashionable double cowl and tilted windshield. The upholstery is real leather—French pleated. The seat cushions have Marshall springs and are very, very deep and soft.

The touring car is finished in bright mahogany maroon or deep, soft Venetian green. Either color is fashionable this season, so take your choice. No extra cost.

The rear of the front seat is mahogany paneled. Over the floor of the Jordan is no ordinary mat but in its place a pleasing, harmonious and beautiful rug.

The dash is made of beautiful rich mahogany.

In short, here is a gem of a high grade motor car; one that equals the finest European models at a price well within reach and reason.

There are Jordan luxury touring cars; Jordan racy roadsters; Jordan sport models; Jordan four passenger designs—Springfield types of stylish Jordan Sedans, Coupes and Limousines.

Not a commonplace model in the entire line. Each a new attractive unconventional design that will appeal to those who have a sense of rare beauty, grace and style.

Cars will be delivered in the order in which orders are placed.

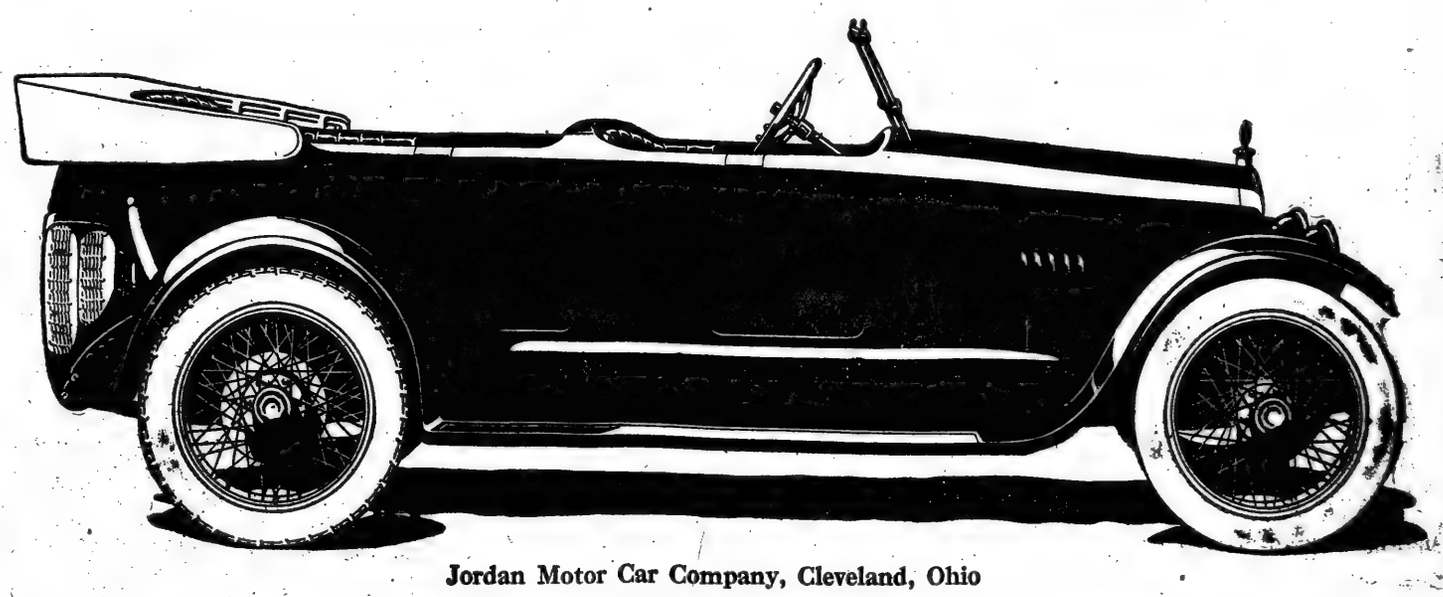
We invite you to look over the new smart Jordan designs for smart American folks. Come in and see us.

Brief Specifications

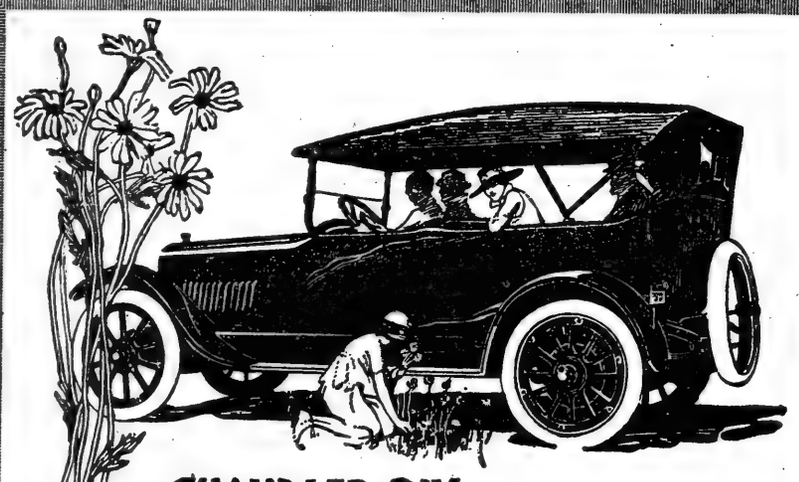
Continental high speed six cylinder motor 3½ x 5¾.	Bijur starting and lighting.
Wheelbase 127 inches.	Bosch D. U. 6 ignition.
Timken axles and bearings.	35 x 4½ inch tires.
Brown Lipe clutch and tranamission	Rear seat 48 inches wide.
Weight 3050 pounds.	Vanadium steel springs—rear 59 inches.
	Equipment—complete.

Prices f. o. b. Factory

Seven Passenger Luxury Car $1650 — Wire Wheels $100 extra
Four Passenger Sport Model $1750 — With Wire Wheels
Roadster . . . . . $1650 — Wire Wheels $100 extra



Jordan Motor Car Company, Cleveland, Ohio



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$1295

A Known Motor

IN the midst of extravagant claims for new theories and untried ideas, the Chandler motor stands free from any hint of experimentation. From coast to coast men *know* what this motor does, men *know* they can depend upon it, men *know* its service quality is enhanced by the fact that it is a *proven* mechanism, perfected through three years of conscientious refinement.

And Chandler bodies, the new big seven-passenger touring car body, and the new four-passenger roadster, are the most beautiful motor car bodies of the year.

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The New York Times

The Ecclesiastical Procession, in Which the Three American Cardinals, the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishops, Bishops, and Many Other High Church Officials Attending the Convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies Took Part, Entering St. Patrick's Cathedral for the Pontifical High Mass on Last Sunday Morning. *(Photo © by U. & U.)*

ARCHBISHOP JOHN BONZANO,
The Apostolic Delegate to the United States.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

CARDINALS FARLEY, GIBBONS, AND O'CONNELL.
This Is Said to Have Been the First Time That Three American Princes of the Church Have Been Photographed Together or Have Participated in the Same Ecclesiastical Ceremony. *Photo by C.N.S.*

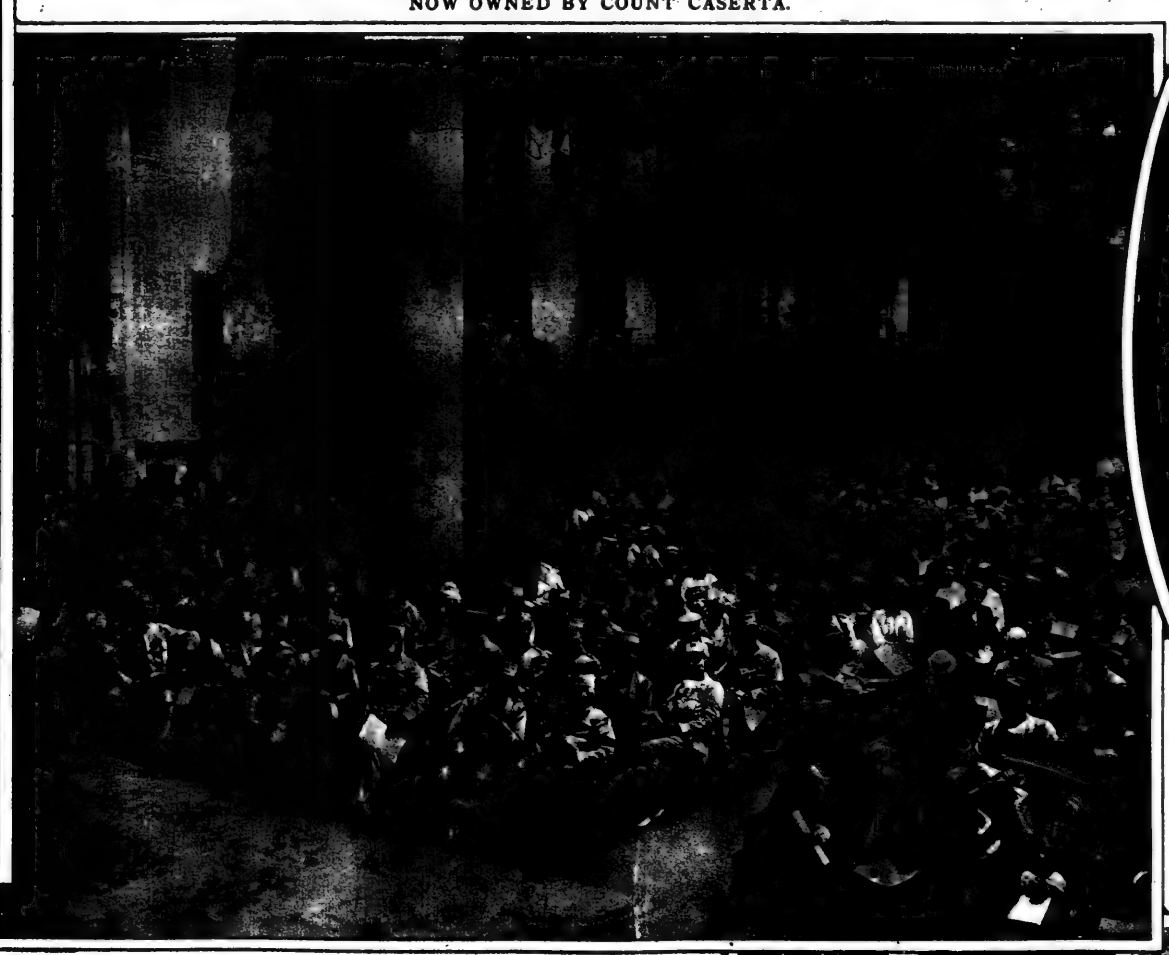
Wounded Italian Soldier Returning From the Front on Mule Back.
(Photo from Mendem Photo Service © American Press Assn.)

SINGING THE SONGS OF HOME: TWO FRENCH SOLDIERS IMPROVISE A CONCERT ON FINDING A GRAND PIANO WHICH SOMEHOW HAD SURVIVED THE WRECKAGE OF A SALON IN A FRENCH CHATEAU IN THE OISE.

PANORAMIC PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE YALE FIELD ARTILLERY AT TOBYHANNA APPEAR ON PAGES 6 AND 7 OF THIS SECTION.

GIRLS MAKING BANDAGES FOR THE ITALIAN RED CROSS IN ONE OF THE GREAT HALLS OF THE FAMOUS SIXTEENTH CENTURY PALAZZO FARNESE AT CAPRAROLA, NOW OWNED BY COUNT CASERTA.

MRS. FRANK C. HENDERSON
In the Costume of an Hawaiian Maiden at the Hawaiian Ball Given by Mrs. Talbot Hanan at Narragansett Pier.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



MISS EDITH EWING BOUVIER,
Whose Engagement to Phelan Beale Has Been Announced.
(Photo by Walter Scott Shinn.)

FRENCH SOLDIERS AND VILLAGERS ATTENDING AN AFTERNOON CONCERT IN THE RUINS OF THE ABBEY OF LONGPONT, ON THE AISNE.
Only the Shell of the Structure Remains, the Grove of Trees in the Abbey Grounds Appearing Plainly in the Background.
(Photo from U. & U.)

MISS EDITH SMITH MAKING A BACKHAND STROKE IN THE POLO GAME OF THE GIRLS AGAINST THE MEN ON THE GROUNDS OF THE ROCKAWAY HUNT CLUB.
(Photo by Keller & White.)

FRENCH SOLDIER BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE CONCERT IN THE ABBEY OF LONGPONT TOASTING A BAREFOOT DANCER.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

CHARLES E. HUGHES AND MRS. HUGHES,
in the Costume of Miners, at the Bottom of a Three-Thousand-Foot Shaft of the Leonard Copper Mine, Near Butte, Montana.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

QUEEN AMELIE, QUEEN MOTHER OF PORTUGAL, Talking with British Wounded

Soldiers, Guests of Honor at a Garden Fete Held on the Grounds of the Old Palace at Richmond on the Thames.
(Photo © Central News Photo Service.)

IRENE FENWICK AND EMILY ANN WELLMAN
In the "Guilty Man," at the Astor Theatre.

(Photo by White Studio.)

FAMOUS STARS OF THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE IN A SCENE FROM A RECENT PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE PALACE AT VERSAILLES.
They Are, Left to Right: M. Grand, Mlle. Sorel, and Mme. Cerny.
(Photo © by American Press Association from Modern.)

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And because our expense is small and volume of business large, the price is always below the average.
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The 25 rooms completely furnished will prove instructive and entertaining.
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Style Registered

No. 38—**Women's Wool Jersey "Country Club" Dress**, new straight line belted model, in navy, Burgundy, seal brown or green; wool Jersey collar with over-collar of beige color broadcloth extending into a vestee, can be worn open or buttoned high to neck, sleeves and box pleated skirt trimmed with double straps of wool Jersey joined by self loops over self covered buttons.

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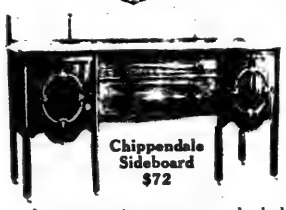
10 to 25 per cent reductions
from our usual low prices



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10 pieces, solid mahogany, antique brown finish. All of the highest class workmanship.

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Economical. Always used in water. Many times stronger than carbolic acid—but safe to use.

New England women have been using Sylpho-Nathol for thirty years. They know that it gives sure results.

Boston is noted the world over for its hospitals. All the leading ones use Sylpho-Nathol in the most delicate surgical operations to prevent blood poisoning, and in all vessels, sinks and toilets as a disinfectant. You, wherever you live, can now get Sylpho-Nathol.

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Sylpho-Nathol
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Greaseless Cream, to protect the skin. Cleansing Cream, to rid the pores of all impurities. *Two essential creams, scientifically prepared for use in conjunction with each other. They impart the pure, clear complexion of perfect beauty, the velvety bloom of youth,* 25c *and* 50c.

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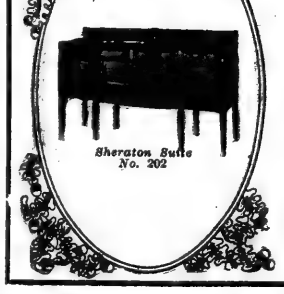
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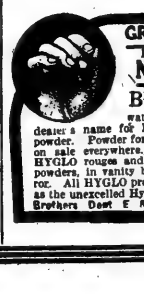

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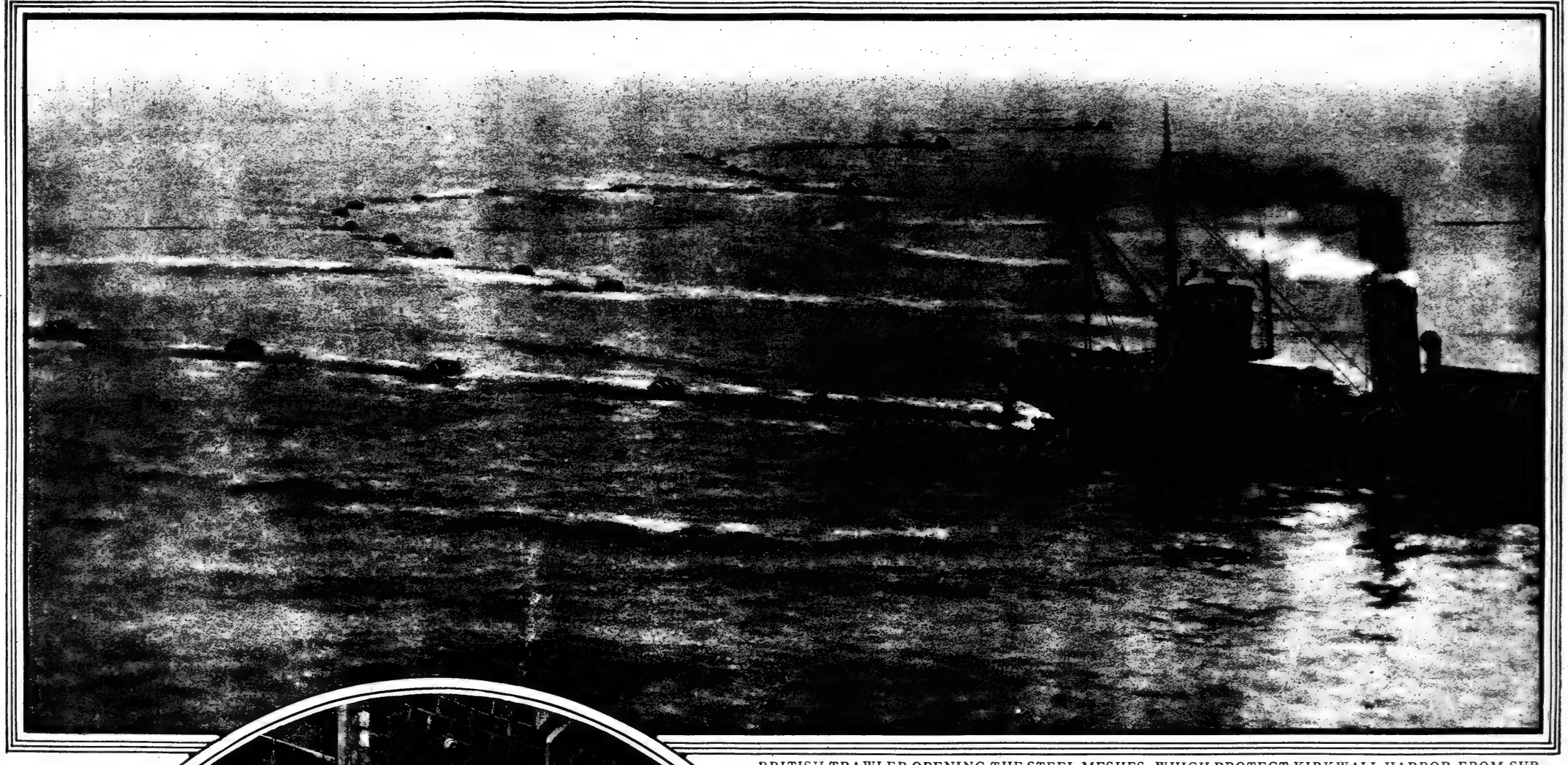
into the newest shapes of Velvet, Plush, Felt, Velour, Fur and Beavers: also cleaned, and colored into latest shades. Latest samples displayed to try on and select from. Hats trimmed. New shapes. Ostrich renovated. "NEUMANNS," Mfrs., 24 East 4th St., near Broadway and Astor Place.

The New York Times

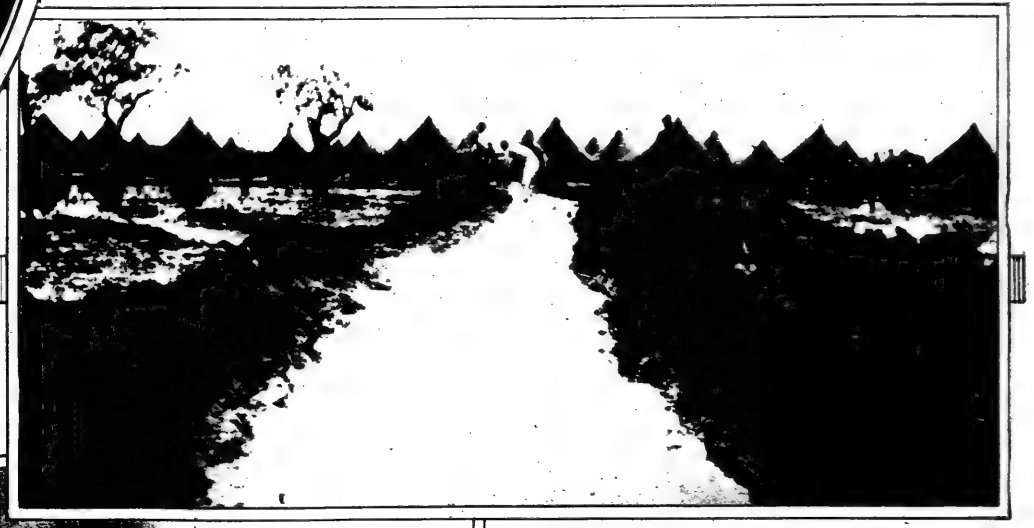


BRITISH TRAWLER OPENING THE STEEL MESHES, WHICH PROTECT KIRKWALL HARBOR FROM SUBMARINES AND TORPEDOES, TO PERMIT A SHIP BOUND FOR NEW YORK TO LEAVE.
This Remarkable Photograph, So Far As Known the First to Reach the United States, Even Showing the Existence of Such Submarine Meshes, Was Taken on June 30, by an American Woman Whose Camera Escaped the Notice of British Officers at Kirkwall.

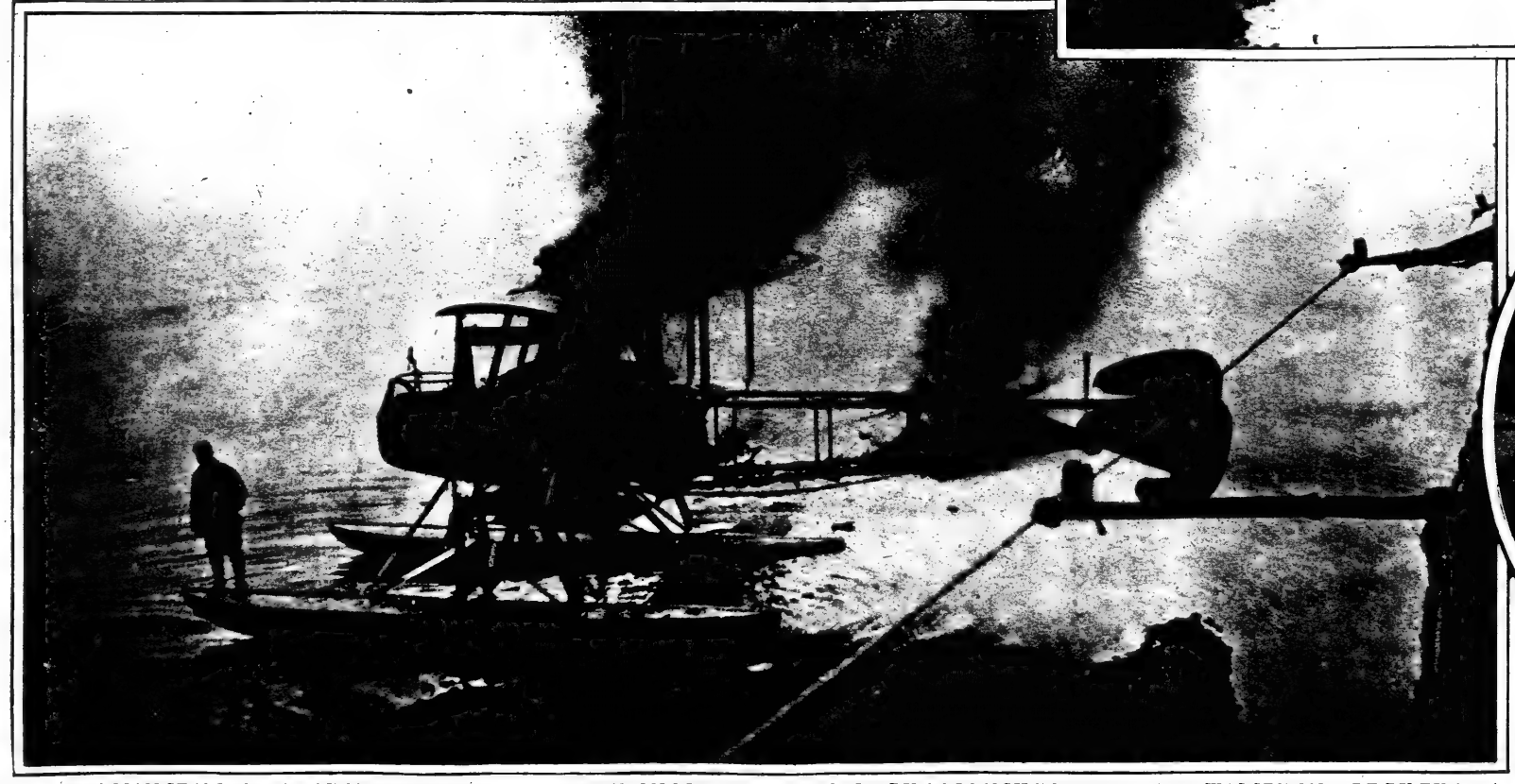
(Photo © by Central News Photo Service.)

THE NEW BRITISH
"FLOUR GIRLS."
They Have Taken the Places of the Men in the Mills at Wakefield Which Supply in Part the British Armies at the Front.

SQUADRON A, NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD, BECOME "HORSE MARINES" AT CAMP McALLEN, TEXAS, OWING TO ALMOST UNCEASING TORRENTIAL RAINS.



Men of Squadron A Opening Up a Small River Toward the Rio Grande to Drain Their Flooded Camp.



GERMAN SEAPLANE, BROUGHT DOWN NEAR DUNKIRK, ON THE FRENCH COAST, BY A FRENCH TORPEDO BOAT, WAS SET ON FIRE BY THE AVIATOR TO PREVENT ITS FALLING IN THE HANDS OF THE FRENCH.
It Was Burning Rapidly When the Torpedo Boat Arrived, the German Having Taken Refuge to One of the Pontoons.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

(Photo by Aime Dupont.)

THE COUNTESS OF COTTENHAM,
Formerly Miss Patricia Burke, Beauty Prize Winner and Daughter of the Late John Humphrey Burke of Los Angeles, Whose Marriage Took Place in London Ten Days Ago.

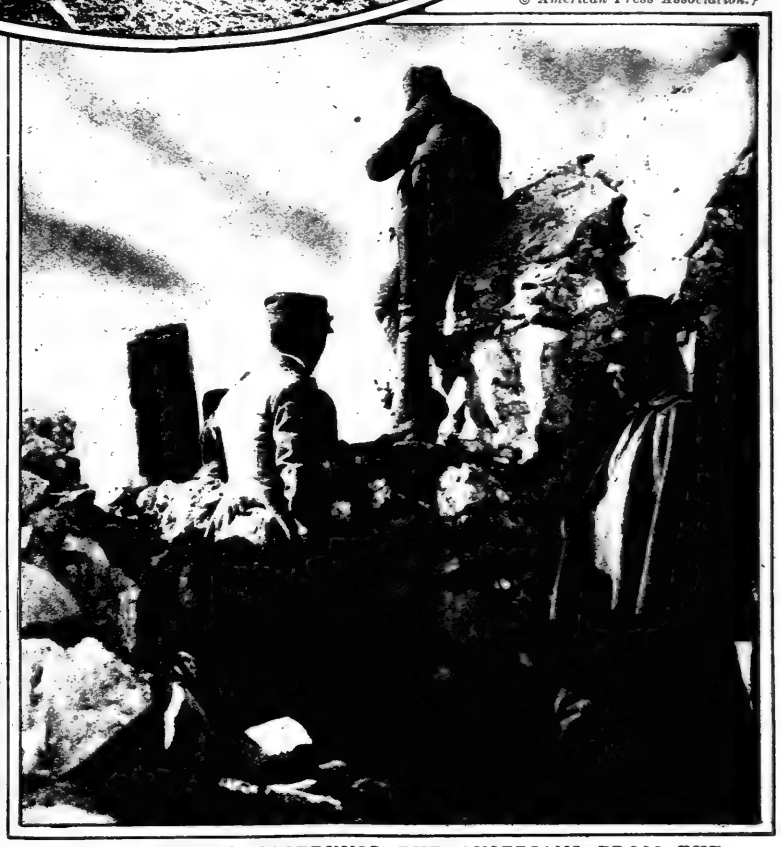
FRENCH LOOKOUTS ON THE WESTERN FRONT OBSERVING THE EBB AND FLOW OF BATTLE FROM THE DEEP FOLIAGE OF A TREE.
Dispatches Some Days Ago Told How the German Emperor Recently Spent a Morning in Alsace Observing the French Lines From Just Such a German Tree-post. (Photo by Paul Thompson.)

(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

FRENCH TURNING A RAPID FIRE GUN ON AN ENEMY AVIATOR.

Russians In the Trenches In France Don Their Masks on Observing A Gas Attack. One Left-Handed Russian Is Shown at the Instant of Hurling a Grenade. (Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

Wounded Italian Soldier, Having Received First Aid Near the Firing Line, Waiting to Be Taken to a Field Hospital in the Rear. (Photo from Medem © American Press Association.)



ITALIAN SCOUTS OBSERVING THE AUSTRIANS FROM THE SUMMIT OF MT. CRISTAL, TEN THOUSAND FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
(Photo from Medem © American Press Association.)

VIEW OF A FRENCH KITCHEN CAMP BEHIND THE LINES NEAR VERDUN.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service, © American Press Assn.)

ITALIAN PRIEST BLESSING THE COLORS BEFORE THE TROOPS ARE LED INTO BATTLE.
(Photo © by International Film Service.)

A WOOD ON THE SOMME AFTER THE TIDE OF BATTLE HAD SWEPT OVER IT.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)

THE BATTLE-SCARRED AND RUINED CHURCH AT FRISE, IN THE MIDST OF THE HEAVY FIGHTING ON THE SOMME.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)

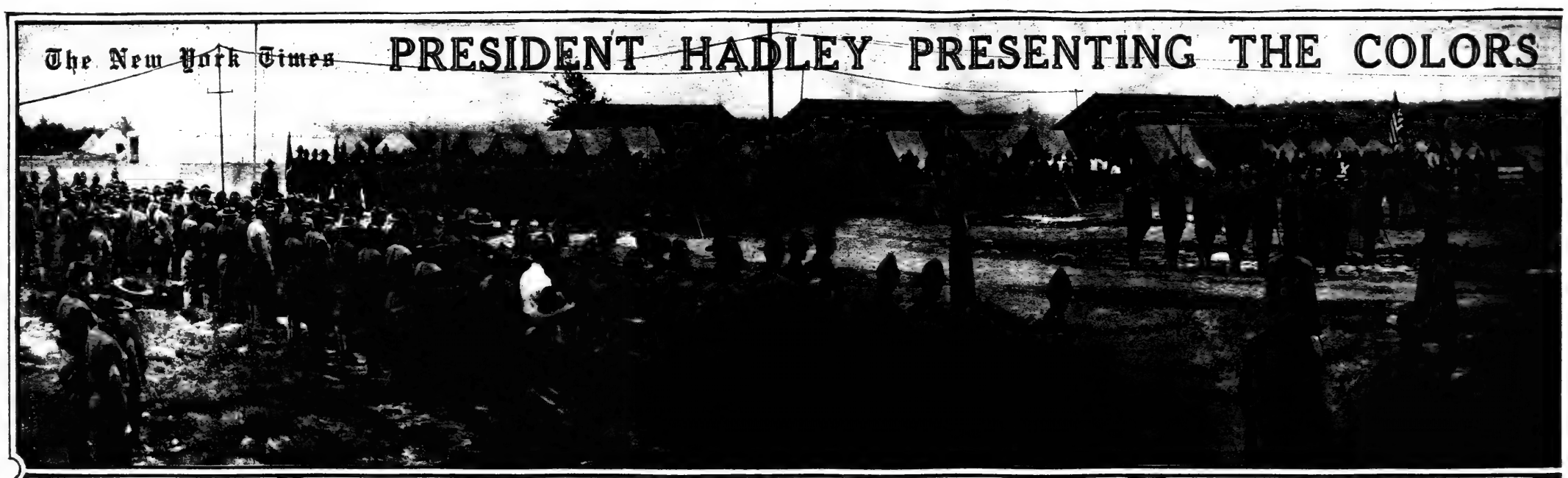
DR. ALEXIS CARREL
Formerly of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, Standing in Front Of His War Hospital In Paris.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service, © Amer. Press Assn.)

(Photo by International Film Service.)

BRITISH SOLDIERS SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY FOR A SWIM IN A SMALL STREAM ON THE WEST FRONT.

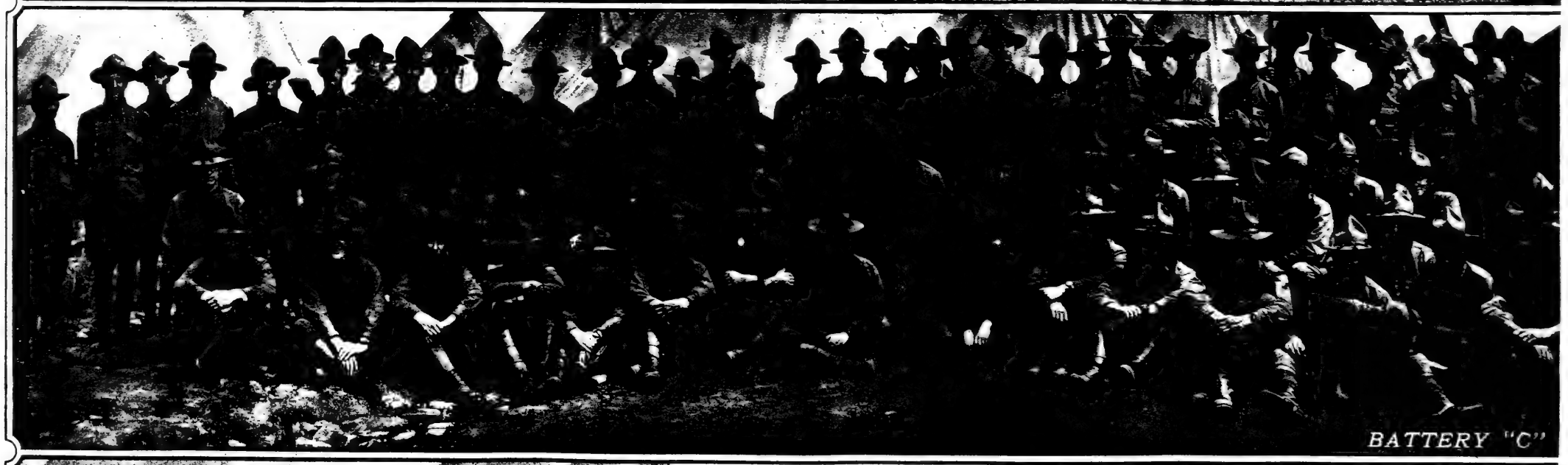
The New York Times

PRESIDENT HADLEY PRESENTING THE COLORS



BATTERY "A"

BATTERY "B"



BATTERY "C"

BATTERY "D"

THE FOUR LOWER DOUBLE-PAGE PANELS ARE REPRODUCTIONS OF PANORAMIC PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FOUR YALE BATTERIES, COMPOSED OF YALE ALUMNI AND UNDERGRADU-

(All Photos by Ross Photo

TO THE YALE FIELD ARTILLERY AT TOBYHANNA

Sunday, August 27, 1916

BATTERY "A"

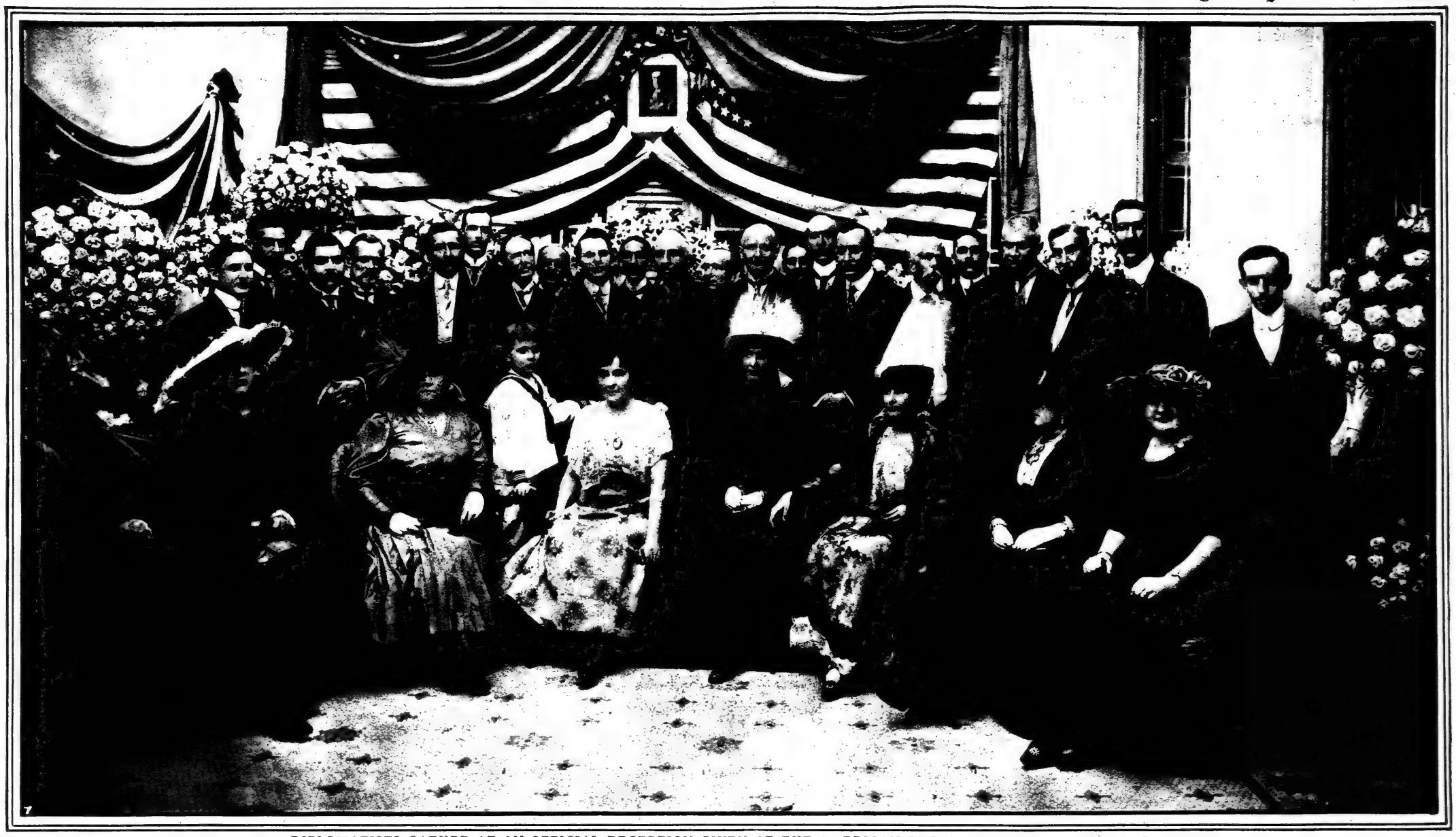
BATTERY "B"

BATTERY "C"

BATTERY "D"

ATES, AND MEN OF NEW HAVEN, ALL COMPRISING THE TENTH FIELD ARTILLERY, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, ASSEMBLED FOR WAR GAMES AT TOBYHANNA, PENN.

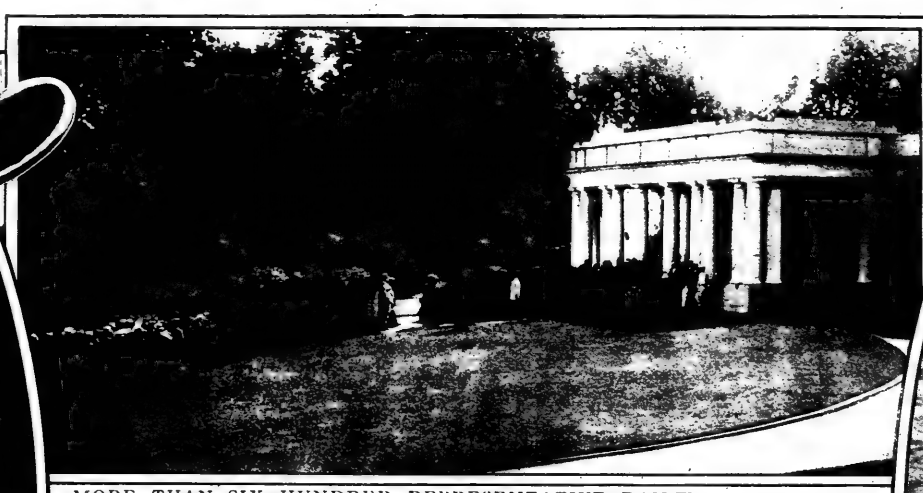
Company, Scranton, Penn.)



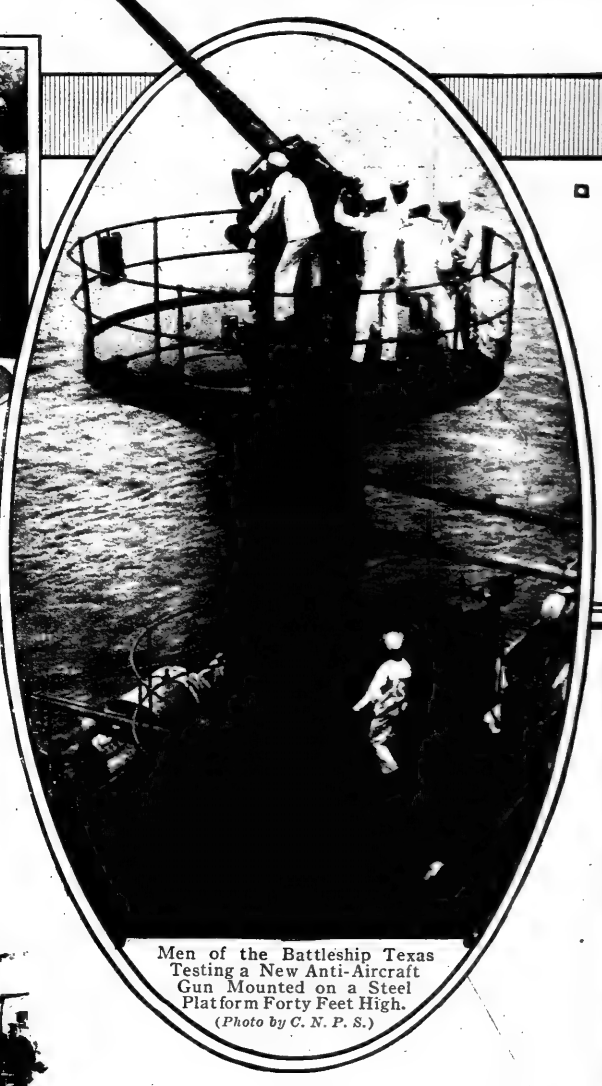
DIPLOMATISTS GATHER AT AN OFFICIAL RECEPTION GIVEN AT THE AMERICAN LEGATION, CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

In the Group, First Row, Left to Right, Are: Senora Maria de Arcaya, Wife of Minister of Interior; Senora Indalecia Mendez, Sister of Gen. Juan Gomez; Preston McGoodwin, Jr., Mrs. Preston McGoodwin, Wife of American Minister; Mme. Margarete Fabre, Wife of French Minister; Senora Luisa de Malbran, Wife of Argentine Minister; Viscountess de la Fuente, Wife of Spanish Minister; Senora Dolores Solar, Wife of Charge d'Affaires of Cuba; Standing, Dr. Gabriel Solar, Charge, Cuba; Senor Fernando A. Brea; General Antonio Cardenas, Dr. Luis Velez, Minister of Public Works; General J. A. Mendez, Thomas I. Rees, Charge of Great Britain; Viscount de la Fuente, Spanish Minister; Count Mateo Valery, Preston McGoodwin, American Minister, Senor Luis Aguilar, Mgr. Carlo Pietropaoli, Mgr. Placido Gobbino; Herr A. von Prollius, German Minister; Senor Victor M. Londono, Charge of Colombia; M. Jean Fabre, French Minister, Dr. Manuel E. Malbran, Argentine Minister; Dr. Julio Blanco Uztariz, Senor Victor M. de Castro. Charge of the Dominican Republic; Pedro M. Arcaya, Minister of Interior; Jose C. Borda, A. M. Delgado Briceno and Leonard Bourseaux, Charge of Belgium. *(Photo from Press Illustrating Service.)*

MLLE SUZANNE LENGTEN, Hard Court Tennis Champion of the World, Both Feet Clear of the Ground, Making a Forehand Drive. *(Photo © by I. F. S.)*



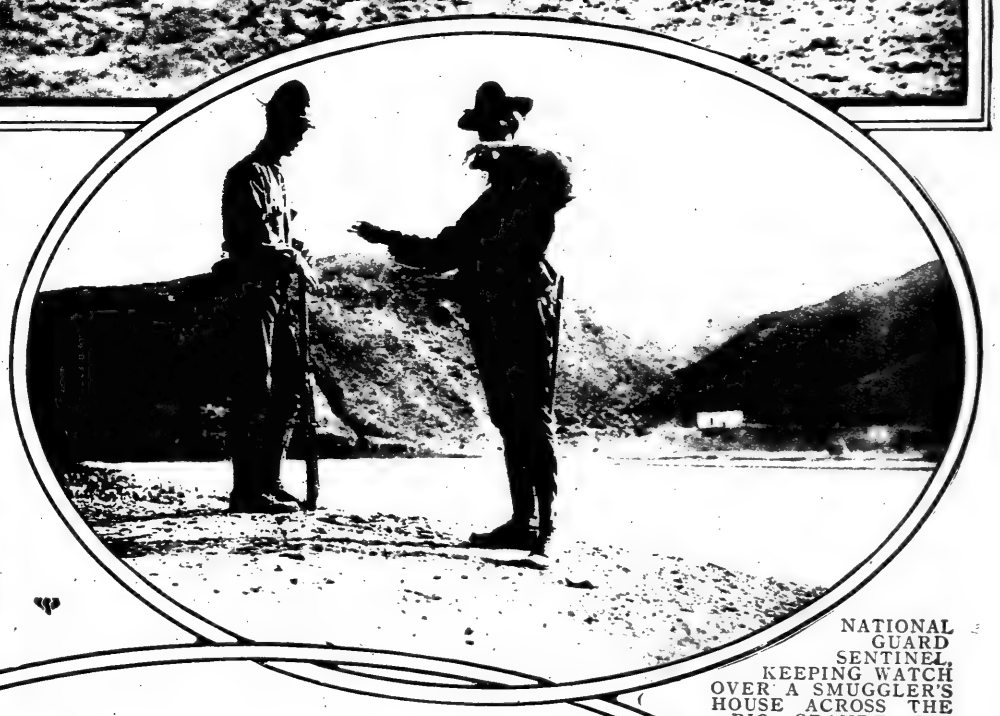
MORE THAN SIX HUNDRED REPRESENTATIVE RAILWAY EMPLOYES, SUMMONED FROM NEW YORK TO WASHINGTON TO HEAR THE PRESIDENT ON THEIR DIFFERENCES WITH THEIR EMPLOYERS, ENTERING THE WHITE HOUSE. *(Photo by Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)*



Men of the Battleship Texas Testing a New Anti-Aircraft Gun Mounted on a Steel Platform Forty Feet High. *(Photo by C. N. P. S.)*

SCENE ON BOARD THE JAPANESE CRUISER KASUGA, NOW LYING AT A CANADIAN PORT, AFTER THE MEN HAD JUST FINISHED THEIR DRILLS, FENCING, AND JIU-JITSU GAMES FOR THE DAY.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS FIELD ARTILLERY, NATIONAL GUARD, ON A HARDENING HIKE NEAR FORT BLISS, EL PASO, TEXAS.
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



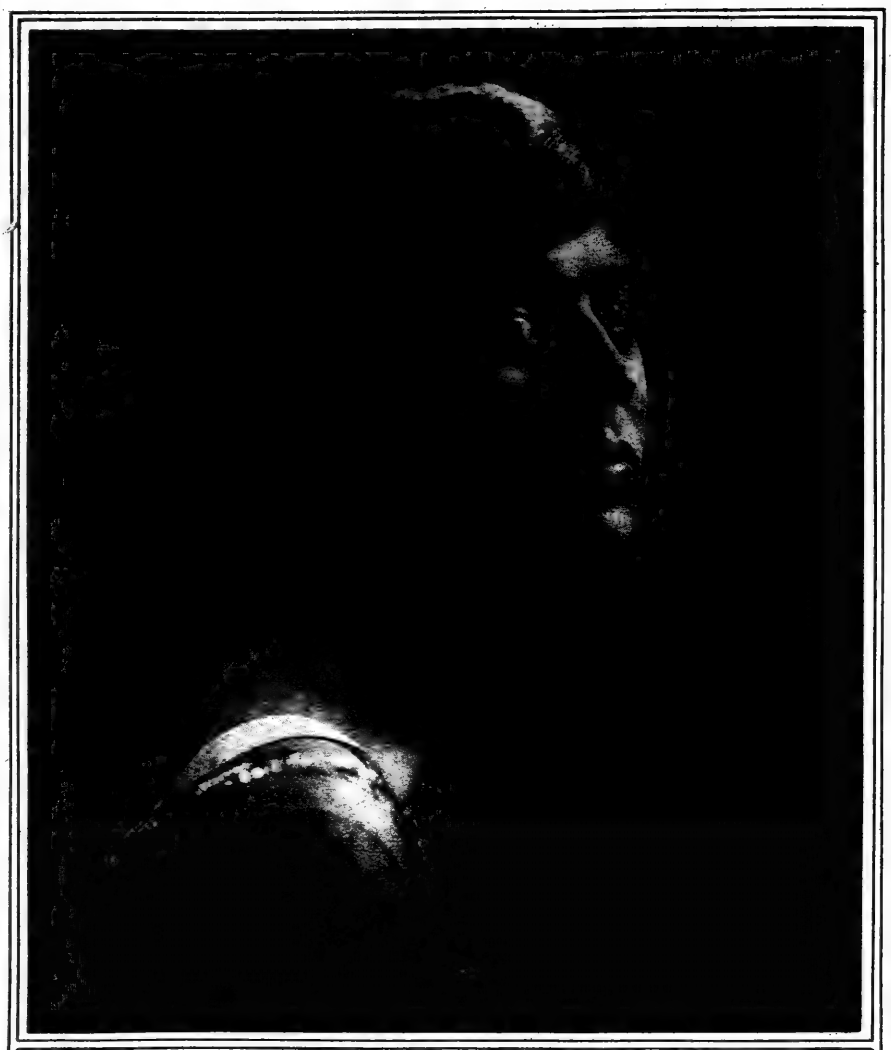
NATIONAL GUARD SENTINEL KEEPING WATCH OVER A SMUGGLER'S HOUSE ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE, RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE CORPORAL OF THE GUARD.

CYRIL MAUDE AND HIS DAUGHTER MARGERY AT THEIR ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME AT BEXHILL-ON-SEA.
From a Photograph Taken Just Before They Left England for New York, Mr. Maude to Appear in "The Barber of Mariposa," and His Daughter in "Paganini."
(Photo by Compton Collier.)

THE MASSACHUSETTS FIELD ARTILLERY'S CAMP AMONG THE HILLS WHEN EVENING COMES AND THE DAY'S MIMIC WARFARE IS OVER.

CHARLES J. VOPICKA,
American Minister to Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria, Mrs. Vopicka, and Their Daughters, Misses Elsie and Clara Vopicka.
From a Recent Photograph Just Received In This Country.
(Photo by Press Illustrating Service.)

FOUR MOTHERS AND A "LITTLE MOTHER" AMONG THE GROUP
Assembled On the Grounds of the City Hospital, Newark, To See Their Children, Some Recovering from Infantile Paralysis, Others In the Early Stages of the Disease, Who Had Been Brought to the Windows of the Isolation Ward That Their Parents Might Look On Them Again Even from a Distance. *(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)*



VIOLET HEMING,
WHO PLAYS THE LEADING PART IN "THE FLAME," COMING THIS WEEK TO THE LYRIC THEATRE.
(Photo by Sarony.)

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Regular Half-Yearly

Sale of Hosiery

For Men and Women

The selections listed are regular Peck & Peck quality, guaranteed perfect.

MEN'S HOSIERY

LOT No. 4—Shaded Silk-and-Lisle Socks. Black shaded with white, blue, green, purple or tan. Splendid wearing quality and very good appearance. At **49c.** a pair, **$2.75** a half dozen.

LOT No. 91—Good weight Silk Socks. Black and all colors. The very best obtainable at the regular price of **$1.19** a pair. Now **95c.** a pair.

LOT No. 50—Black all thread Silk Socks with hand embroidered clocks in black, white, purple, blue, green or red. Very special. **$1.65** a pair, **$9.00** a half dozen.

MEN'S NECKWEAR

English Spitalfields Silk Scarfs in smart and exclusive designs. Ordinarily $2.50, now **$1.50.**

All our scarfs, plain and fancy, that were $1.50 are now **85c.** each. **$5.00** a half dozen.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

LOT No. 7—Silk Lisle Stockings in black or white. Very good looking and an excellent wearing quality. At **39c.** a pair, **$2.25** a half dozen. Ordinarily 50c. a pair.

LOT No. 19—Excellent Silk Stockings with lisle tops and soles. Made to wear well. The finest appearing Silk Stockings at the price. Black, white and 84 colors. At **95c.** a pair, **$5.50** a half dozen. Ordinarily $1.19 a pair.

LOT No. 21—Hand-Clocked Silk Stockings, of exceptionally fine quality and handsome appearance. Black or white, with black or white clocks. At **$1.25** a pair.

LOT No. 66—Richelieu Ribbed Silk Stockings with invisible woven silk stripe around. In black, white, bronze, silver, ivory, navy, smoke, flesh or gold. Very special **$1.79** a pair, **$10.00** a half dozen.

LOT No. 20—Extremely sheer black or white Silk Stockings. Regularly sold for $4.00 a pair, but these are slightly cloudy in weave, hardly distinguishable from regular goods, and not affecting the wear, so are being sold in one half-dozen lots only. At **$14.50** a half dozen. Ordinarily $24.00 a half dozen.

PURE SILK SWEATERS

Pure Silk Sweaters in new color designs that were $40.00, now **$31.50.** All $30.00 pure silk sweaters now **$21.50.**

Sales folder on request.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our Annual Sale of

VACUUM CLEANERS

at **BIG REDUCTIONS** is now on

THIS IS THE GREATEST SALE EVER KNOWN IN THE HISTORY OF THE VACUUM CLEANER BUSINESS

Largest assortment in the world to select from. The sensational reductions apply to seventy-five different kinds of brand new hand power and electric vacuum cleaners, latest models. Every known make of cleaner is on our price lists. **NOTHING RESERVED.**

HAND-POWER CLEANERS

	REGULAR SALE PRICE	PRICE
Duntley Combination Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweeper.	$7.50	$3.95
Bissell Combination Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweeper....	9.00	6.90
Gem Long Tube Style	10.00	6.90

NOTICE

Lack of space prevents advertising all cleaners. If the cleaner you want is not mentioned, send for our complete price list of sale prices. (Use coupon below.)

We Pay Express Charges to Any Part of the U. S.

Any Cleaner that we recommend we will sell on installments, and allow

FREE TRIAL

ELECTRIC POWER CLEANERS

	REGULAR SALE PRICE	PRICE
Franz Premier	$30.00	$23.75
Western Electric No. 11	32.50	26.75
Magic	38.00	29.50
Baby Hoover..	47.50	30.75
Royal	32.50	26.75
Cadillac	30.00	24.75
Ohio	32.50	25.75
Imperial Mod. B	27.50	19.75

Here are the two biggest "hits" of the year:

The "Twin" Hand Power Cleaner.

Sale Price **$6.90** Regular Price $10.00

Description — A combined vacuum cleaner and carpet sweeper.

Brush adjusts itself automatically for different thickness of carpet.

Has 4 pair wheels, one pair at the nozzle.

Hinged dust box, easy to empty.

Extra spur handle—an exclusive feature of this cleaner—making it very easy to push and pull.

The "Imperial" Model C Electric Cleaner

Sale Price **$24.75** Regular Price $32.50

Description — "Special" General Electric motor installed horizontally.

Dust-proof bearings.

Powerful suction.

Light weight because of aluminum construction.

Only 6⅜ inches high.

Regulator for adjusting nozzle for different thicknesses of carpets.

Extra attachment for walls, Mattresses and Furniture. Per set of 8 pieces, sale price, $5.00. Reg. price $7.50.

If you have not already decided to purchase some other make of cleaner we would strongly advise the purchase of one of these two cleaners. Our opinion as Vacuum Cleaner specialists is that these two cleaners are not only the biggest values for the money, but are the best that can be obtained at any price for home use, and we ought to know.

FREE TRIAL OFFER No. 13. We will gladly ship either of these 2 cleaners express paid on 10 days' free trial, no money in advance, because we know the cleaner will please you, and our price is lower than others charge. Although we have made extra heavy purchases for this sale, we would advise early purchases.

When Ordering an "Imperial" or "Twin" it is not necessary to write us a long letter. Simply write us something like this: *Muenzen Specialty Co., N. Y.—As per your offer No. 13, you can send me a (state here whether Twin or Imperial C) cleaner on gress paid on 10 days' free trial. My references are* (give two references and sign your name).

If you prefer you can send check or money order instead of giving references. Of course, we will refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied with the trial. Please state in you wish attachments sent with the Imperial.

If you wish more particulars before purchasing, send coupon to-day and we will send you free copy of "How to Select a Vacuum Cleaner." You also can have the benefit of our many years' experience handling all kinds of Vacuum Cleaners. Ask all the questions you wish.

No. 13. Muenzen Specialty Co. 131 W. 42nd St. Send me particulars entitled "How to Select a Vacuum Cleaner" and your complete price list of sale prices on Vacuum Cleaners, to be operated by (state whether electric or hand) .....Power
Name.....
Address.....

Muenzen Specialty Co.
131 W. 42d St., One Flight Up.
Between Broadway and Sixth Ave. Phone 6310-6311 Bryant.
Downtown Branch, Booth 53, Hudson Terminal Concourse, 30 Church St.
Take Subway to Times Square.

Buy Furniture in a Furniture Store.

American Walnut Dining Suite, William and Mary Model, $250

The Former Price Was $325. This suite, with its gracefully curved underpinning and beautiful graining, is unusually artistic.

Suite consists of 10 pieces—Buffet (66 in. long), China Closet (open or closed), Serving Table, Extension Table (5½ in.), 5 Side and 1 Arm Chair.

The workmanship in this suite—as in all our furniture—is of the highest grade. The name of Geiger & Braverman stands behind every piece.

Geiger & Braverman,
FURNITURE COMPANY,
49-51 W. 23d St.

Established 1892

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Quick Action Necessary

to take advantage of the

25% to 50%
REDUCTIONS

from list prices of the world-famous

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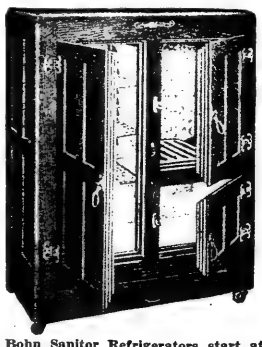
BOHN SANITOR
REFRIGERATORS



Bohn Sanitor Refrigerators start at $14.50 (list $29.00) and range up to $55.00 (list $110.00); ice capacity 35 to 260 lbs.

Bohn Syphon Refrigerators start at $40.63 (list $62.50) and range up to $67.44 (list $103.75); ice capacity 115 to 200 lbs.

Bohn Refrigerators are recognized the world over as the standard of scientific refrigerator construction. The Bohn Refrigerating System is used in the refrigerator and dining cars of practically every railroad in the land. A chance to secure one of these superb refrigerators at such discounts as we are now offering is a rare opportunity, and one of which you should take advantage; but you must act quickly!

HELD 60 DAYS, IF DESIRED

A small deposit with your order will ensure delivery any time that suits your convenience within the next 60 days. If you cannot call, write or telephone for our handsome catalog. Remember, we are the manufacturers, not middlemen.

White Enamel Refrigerator Co. of N. Y., 53 West 42d St. (Phone Bryant 7817.)

Rebuilder of Gowns

All your last season's frocks can be successfully rebuilt after the fashions of to-day.

REBUILDING OF GOWNS as carried out by me means a creation from something you may have thought worthless. Prices reasonable.

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In All Its Perfected Details. Porcelain work a specialty. Restoration of shade, shape and general appearance of natural tooth accomplished. Pyorrhoea treated; new scientific method.

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Save your strength. O'Sullivan's Heels of New Live Rubber absorb the shocks that wear you out.

Studio closed until September 18.

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Photographer-of-Men.
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Page

It Newport and Bar Harbor this year where season and fashion are both advanced many women are using the advanced creations of—

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Perfumer
New York

Permanent Hair Wave $20
All over the head
Hotel Imperial Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlor.

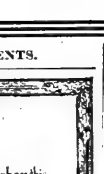
The most up-to-date antiseptic Beauty Parlor in New York.

Shampoo 50c
Marcel 50c
Manicuring 35c

The permanent waving is attended to personally by

MR. EMILE
PERMANENT WAVE SPECIALIST
HOTEL IMPERIAL
Broadway at 31st St.
(31st St. entrance)
Phone 2142 Mad. Square.

Conspicuous Nose Pores
—How to reduce them



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An attractive head of hair—"a woman's crowning glory"—will be YOURS if you will use

CALMORA

which is also an excellent remedy for dandruff and itching scalp. Used for years with marked success. $1 for 3 oz. bottle.

Write for Booklet on the Care of the Hair.
JANE CALMORA, 72 W.93d St., N.Y.

Cammeyer—NEW YORK
381 Fifth Avenue
Exclusive Footwear For Men, Women & Children
Catalogue on request.

SCALP SPECIALISTS

Premature grayness, falling hair and baldness prevented. Separate departments for ladies and gentlemen. Physician in attendance.

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Telephone 4290 Murray Hill.

STOP MOUTH BREATHING

Davis Chin Supporter keeps mouth tightly closed during sleep, prevents snoring, strengthens chin muscles and in one month

REDUCES YOUR DOUBLE CHIN.

Light, durable, washable. Silk, $3.50; Mesh, $2.50; Linen, $2; cotton, $1. 3 sizes. Free Leaflet

CORA M. DAVIS,
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A ready coiffure with a perpetual loose wave that may be worn in any style; most practical for travel and seashore. The artistic conception of a Parisian expert, not the clumsy transformation or front piece offered in ordinary shops.

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French Hair Shop,
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Opp. Altman's. Phone 959 Murray Hill.

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for Fall Planting
COMMENCING IN ISSUE OF SEPT. 3d
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Get ideas for your Apt.
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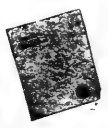

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Catalog illustrating almost 200 Art Subjects on receipt of 4 cents in stamps.

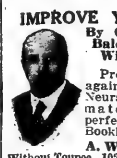
Kathodion Bronze Works, Inc.
299 Madison Ave., cor. 41st St., New York.

New Sanitary Solid Mahogany Bed 3 ft. only **$11.50**

Bedsteads & Bedding of the Better Sort.
Box Springs & Mattresses.
Brass Beds Refinished.

GEO. M. MILLER, 7 West 45th St. Bryant 914. near 5th Ave.

IMPROVE YOUR APPEARANCE
By Covering Your Bald Spot With a Wig or Toupee.



Protect yourself against Catarrh and Neuralgia; fit and match guaranteed perfect. Send for Booklet.

A. Walter Solomon,
Without Toupee. 102 W. 42 St., N.Y. Wearing Toupee

One of the many beautiful things in our showrooms is this graceful Queen Anne Mahogany Secretary..... **$42.00**

W. A. Hathaway Co.
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A new preparation for the tiny lines around the eyes and the soft, relaxed muscles of the throat. Sent on receipt of $1.50. Sold by Stern Bros. and

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In Alice Maynard's Store.
Scientific French Treatments, $2.00.
Send 2c. stamp for Booklet.

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Is the ONLY one built for the true maternity figure; shaped as a shallow bowl to hold child securely.

Retains Stylish Figure; Preserves Health; Relieves Fatigue

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Perfume Set, $1.

AN ARTISTIC Japanese lacquered Cabinet, decorated in gold, with two glass-stoppered bottles of Vantine's famous Oriental perfumes—one each of Wistaria and Flowery Kingdom; Cabinet plush lined, with separate compartment for each bottle. Makes a most unique ink stand when perfume has been emptied. On sale in our Perfumery Section, or mailed postpaid upon receipt of $1.

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A. A. VANTINE & CO. Inc.
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When You Can Have Yours Just as Perfect?

Spiro's method of Permanent Hair Waving puts a soft, firm wave in your hair. Every inch is permanently waved and *guaranteed to last 6 months or money refunded.* Rain, sea air or washing cannot mar it. Experience of over 40 years has made us experts.

TRANSFORMATION for thin or faded hair. Easily adjusted.

SPIRO'S EYEBROW & Eyelash Coloura imparts charm and expression. Darkens, lasts 2 to 4 weeks. Unaffected by washing or creams. $1 per box. 50c per treatment—perfected.

SPIRO'S HAIR SHOPS, 26 W. 38th St. and 132 W. 23rd St., N. Y. Phone Greeley 45.

All Metal. Absolutely Sanitary. Cannot Sag. Vermin Proof and Has a Detachable Washable Cover.

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Greater New York Bedding Co., Inc.
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The Mending Shop

Trade Mark — The original mending and remodeling Shop.

Gowns, Suits and Dresses REMODELED. Shop Waists and Gowns Refitted. Suits cleaned, pressed and made into latest styles. First-class dry cleaning.

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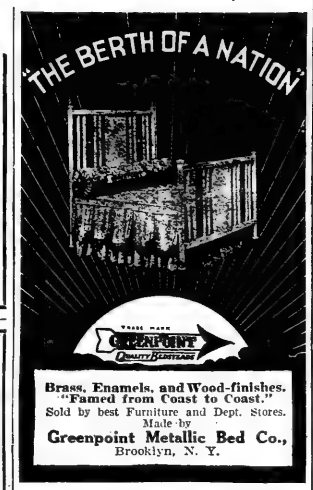
(formerly 20 W. 31st St.)
We Have No Branches.



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Sold by best Furniture and Dept. Stores.
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Non-Elastic Laced Stocking

The Ideal Support for **VARICOSE VEINS, SWOLLEN LIMBS, SANITARY, WASHABLE, ADJUSTABLE,** laces like a legging.

Cool, Comfortable
NO RUBBER

PRICE $1.75 each, or two for the same limb $3 postpaid. Call or send for catalog and self-measurement blank 4.

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Perfect Diamonds. Highest Grade.

Call, write or phone for free catalogue, the BLUE BOOK of jewelry, diamonds, silverware, watches, cut glass, ivory, novelties, **AT WHOLESALE PRICES** you save one-third. Thousands of splendid gifts for Anniversaries, Birthdays, Prizes, Graduations..... **$1 to $10**

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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SECTION FIVE | SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1916 | TWENTY PAGES

PROBLEM OF THE RAILROADS

Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce Warns Against Federal Ownership

An Authorized Interview With Senator F. G. Newlands of Nevada

ALMOST as a matter of instinct I believe in the eight-hour day for railroad employes and all other classes of labor in the United States. I do not believe in Government ownership of the railroads in this country so long as Government regulation is adequate, and it has not yet been proved inadequate. I believe that the attitude of the railway investor is a big factor that we cannot ignore. I believe that if it is necessary for the railroads to increase their rates in order to meet the added cost of an eight-hour day they should be allowed to do so. I am not in favor of compulsory arbitration, for that, of course, means, if it means anything, compulsory abiding by the award of the arbitrators which, in turn, means involuntary servitude in the United States."

These isolated sentences were uttered by Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada in the course of an interview at Washington the other day when he was asked why the Newlands act providing for the settlement of railroad disputes by mediation or arbitration had failed to meet the emergency of the present controversy between the railroad companies and their employes. They may be taken as the railroad creed of the Senator whose name is associated with the most advanced piece of labor legislation so far enacted by the Federal Government, and who is the ranking man in Congress in transportation matters, because of his Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. Another vital article of that creed is the Senator's belief that all railroads should be brought under closer national control and more efficient regulation by national incorporation.

As to the refusal of the railroad employes to arbitrate in 1916 under the terms of the Newlands act, which they indorsed with so much enthusiasm at the time of its passage in 1913, their refusal being based on their claim that they do not get a square deal, Senator Newlands said that the men were not afraid of partiality on the part of the arbitrators, but of the arbitrators' lack of expert knowledge of the many complicated questions involved.

"The objection of the railroad brotherhoods," he said, "is not so much to the law as to the lack of information at the disposal of the umpires. No matter how just and fair they may be, they are inexpert. They are not clear in their own understanding of the issues and they cannot be clear in their decisions. After the award is made it becomes necessary to explain too much, possibly to arbitrate the award itself. This is what the men complain of, and, I think, explains their refusal to arbitrate at the present time.

"They declare, for example, that the granting of their demands would cost the roads only twenty millions more a year for operating. The roads declare that it would cost much more than that. There should be some way of putting such an important point as that before the arbitrators as an undisputed fact to enable them to decide it on its merits, not in the form of two widely divergent guesses about the same thing. And that is only one of the many things concerning which we need accurate knowledge.

"Another illustration is in the matter of wages now paid throughout the railroad industry. It is asserted that the average pay of the railroad employes who are not organized is only about $700 a year, while the average pay of the workers who are organized, something less than one-third of the whole, is from $1,100 to $1,200 a year. Are we getting to the point where the lower strata of the labor in this industry of transportation should be built up? Are we giving too much consideration to the demands of what we may call the aristocracy of labor and not enough to the unorganized? Nobody knows, but we ought to know. We need the facts to determine these things.

"I recently introduced in the Senate a resolution directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to ascertain as soon as possible the minimum, maximum, and average wages paid, with hours of service, to every class of railroad employe in the United States, to compare them with wages of other industries in which similar skill and risk are involved, to determine the relation of railroad wages to railroad revenues, and to consider whether railroad revenues, based on existing rates, would admit of equally favorable terms to all classes of railroad employes. There was a second section to the resolution declaring it to be the sense of Congress that the railroads and their employes should assist in the gathering of this information, and that meanwhile they should defer their present controversy over hours and wages. I offered this resolution tentatively, at the request of the National Chamber of Commerce, without going into the merits of it, but I am convinced that some such method of getting all the facts is absolutely essential to the adequate settlement of our railroad labor troubles.

"The resolution was tabled for various reasons. One was that we are having a national campaign. The railroad employes themselves were opposed to it because it would mean delay. I hardly think we can blame them for not wanting delay now that they have got their campaign for eight hours and more pay under way. It requires a tremendous effort to start such a movement as theirs from the beginning, and they object to losing the momentum they have worked up and beginning all over again. A moving body is going to get to its goal much more quickly than one that is halted to get more facts.

"But the eight-hour day, which I believe in instinctively for all labor when it can be brought about in an orderly manner, is not a goal to be driven at to reach in a day regardless of the welfare of the country as a whole. So why not agree upon a modus vivendi until we can get the facts that we need for the fair determination of the real questions?

"Of course the modus vivendi would itself be a matter of arbitration, but the award would be temporary. For example, why not an agreement now on a nine-hour day with time and a quarter pay for overtime, such an agreement to run for one year or two years? In the meantime we would get together the information that any board of arbitration

Contributors

TO THIS NUMBER OF THE
Sunday Magazine of The New York Times include:

GERTRUDE ATHERTON,
Noted Novelist
France's Attitude Toward America

PROF. IRVING FISHER
of Yale
"Ten Reasons Why I Shall Vote for Wilson"

PIERRE LOTI,
Famous French Academician
The French Back in Alsace

His Excellency CHOW TSZ-CHI,
Former Minister of Commerce and Agriculture of China
China Undergoing an Industrial Revolution

WILLIAM McFEE,
Newest Literary "Find"
Life in the British Transport Service

PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS
of Columbia
Ten Years of Spelling Reform

also

CAMPAIGNING WITH HUGHES
By Rodney Bean, *on Hughes Special Train.*

WHO WILL BE THE NEW TENNIS CHAMPION?
By Louis Graves, *Tennis Expert.*

AMERICAN'S VISIT TO ENGLISH FLEET
By Morton Peabody Prince

she are willing to work even more and undergo all abnegations, but "Germany must win!"

Again, can such a people be starved, or tired into submission? If the people of the Allies could know this there would be one illusion less.

The main problem to solve, even though it be not the greatest danger to Germany, is the food question. Not so much the lack of it as the distribution of the naturally limited supply. There is enough to go around, as they say, if those who get first chance at it won't take more than they need. The Government says: "While we have enough, you shall get only as much as you must have; thus you help to create a surplus. Once we have that we will relax."

The knowledge that this parsimony is due to precaution and not because of dire need makes the people consider it as hoarding ammunition. Many, indeed, enthusiastically indorse all methods employed. I heard today a waiter telling a guest who had left his bread card at home: "I'll take your word for 1,000 marks, but not for the bread card; just bring along your card tomorrow and eat your bread tomorrow." The people around the table all applauded the waiter and the man enjoyed the joke on himself.

It is indeed remarkable how the Berliners, who used to think a lot about their meals, now talk of saving. Many say that they feel better since they have eaten less. Many have become disciples of the American food prophet, Horace Fletcher. His followers say that 50 grains of food chewed for two minutes are worth as much as 100 grains chewed for one minute. The attention the Government pays to the distribution, which really is synonymous with hoarding the food, is but one of the many methods employed to keep the wolf from the door. New foods are discovered; new devices to make the minor grade of foods more tasty and to increase their nutritive qualities. But the most important innovation is the people's kitchen in the large cities. There they don't raise chickens, geese, and other fowl, and there the middleman increases the cost and transportation difficulties reduce the supply, and the people work harder and are more "pretentious."

In Hamburg, where the experiment of food kitchens has been tested, the city is losing more than half a million marks monthly. In Berlin one such institution has been opened this week, (July 10,) planned to sell 250,000 litres (metric quarts) of food. The city is willing to give, as large manufacturers in the United States do, who want good food for their employes at moderate cost, free fuel, space, light, cooking utensils, &c. The city administration is willing to give for these people's canteens well-lighted halls free, to buy the raw food in larger quantities, and to furnish the supervisor, but does not want to sell below cost, because that would at once stamp the whole enterprise as philanthropy.

All preparations are under way to have many such institutions ready for operation by the Winter, and there are many who hope that this is to become a permanent fixture of this socialized Government. Naturally, this new phase of "public feeding" will have a detrimental influence upon the restaurant business. In one of the places I dined the manager told me: "As a measure of protection I welcome the institution and congratulate the municipality on the work done. They should have asked for our help, and I believe many of my colleagues would have gladly helped, for we know more about the public food business than the municipal officers do. After the war we will fight it, but even during the war we will not be driven out of the business. We will have a great harvest, there will be lots of food of all kinds shipped from the allied countries, particularly from Austria-Hungary, which always produces more than it consumes. Bulgaria is also a big factor."

Indeed, Bulgaria already offers eggs to the Red Cross delivered f. o. b., Berlin, at 10 pfennigs (2½ cents), eggs for which they had paid Holland more than twice as much. This restaurant manager argued that a large number of childless couples who used to do home-cooking will patronize these institutions, but that those who used to go to the restaurants will return as soon as they will again be able to provide as well and as cheaply as in the past.

Even music is not neglected. With the war bulletins issued hourly, with bread, meat, and egg tickets in their pockets, thousands of people are interested and some of them actively and busily engaged in seeing that the "Konzert-Leben" after the war shall not suffer. All are determined that Germany shall remain the real musical country of the world, and, therefore, those who feel that Bach and Beethoven must be preferred to Verdi and Gounod, have little voice in the matter.

I was talking about the war bonds to a hardware dealer, who, by the way, had a lot of American brass locks, hinges, and other things, in his show window, thus giving the lie to statements published in New York about the lack of brass and copper in Germany.

"That house there," he said, pointing to the other side of the street, "belongs to a widow. She gets her income from it in the form of rents. Why is it different to get it in the form of interest on our war bonds? The house as such does not give her any special pleasure, she does not even live in it; indeed, it causes her some care and expense, such as repairs, vacant apartments, &c. Not so with the bonds; one is sure to get the interest paid at stipulated times. What difference is there between investing in income-earning property or interest-bearing paper?"

Excellent reasoning, if one considers that no German will let one question the soundness and safety of a German Governmental financial obligation.

Many say that they still have money which was banked before the war, ready to invest in new war loans. While here and there you find people who are not so positive about the food problem, all are sure that Germany has all the money needed for the prosecution of the war, even should it last for years.

"I am 65 years old," said a gentleman from the country, who was here on his annual Summer visit. "I am used to good living. Without a murmur I have to go through all the abnegation the war has brought upon us. I may live to see that our sacrifices have not been in vain. But the younger people and our posterity will have the enduring benefits of all our miseries. I don't see why they should not pay their part of the price for these coming benefits."

He argued that the cost of the war would be paid in taxes by the future generation, and that this was but proper, since the present generation advanced the money and paid with their blood and have suffered sorrows which time has turned into pride. "The griefs our victorious fathers suffered in former wars cause us no pain now."

Coming generations, to be sure, will not realize the awfulness of these present days, but the achievements, the victories of their fathers, will move and impress them. They will sing the war songs with pride. Even now one can see happiness and serenity on all faces, even of those in mourning, when the bands play martial airs.

There seems to be plenty of money for purchasing luxuries. A gentleman from Mannheim, who is in Berlin to aid his brother in Chicago to purchase "bargains" in art works, told me that all antiquities and works of art had advanced in price, some very much so. Works that he could have purchased before the war, for instance, for $250 are now held for $375 and over.

Soon after the war broke out the famous Rosenfield-Goldschmid art collection was removed to Amsterdam to enable French and English collectors to bid. The sale brought big prices. Germans bought the most; next came the Hollanders and American collectors, and art dealers were third. By the way, American art lovers were for the first time represented as buyers of porcelain antiquities.

An American friend living in Berlin told me that he could have purchased a lot of rare Oriental rugs soon after the war began, but as he naturally expected that luxuries would depreciate in value, he waited, only to discover that the demand exceeds the supply and that prices are still advancing. Had he bought the rugs he could have doubled his investment in a year.

I noticed that the crowds in the main shopping street (Leipziger Strasse) were not so dense as I had seen them on former visits. One of the window watchers whom I interrogated thought it was due to the depressing heat; another denied that there was any difference; pressing the point, he got angry. He said that the war had not reduced the purchasing power of the German people. The portier (usher) in front of one of the leading silk stores told me: "Die Herrschaften sind noch nicht zurück von der Sommerfrische." (The family has not yet returned from the Summer vacation.)

I found out that never had there been such overcrowding in the resorts all over the country as now. That is partly due to the fact that those who used to go to the resorts of the belligerent countries now frequent German places; even Switzerland, Norway, and resorts of other neutral States, which in former years were much frequented by Germans, have but few German visitors now. The trip over the frontier, with all its restrictions, makes it unpleasant. But it is a fact that many more leave the city than before. It is one of those phenomena which extraordinary occurrences, such as the war, will bring about.

The call of the country seems stronger at these times. All who can afford it, run away from the city, which always, and now even more than usual, places restrictions upon the people. While one sees ruined lives and silently weeping women, one also sees many loudly happy people going to and returning from the Summer resorts. The theatres and concert places are crowded, even horse race betting has not abated. Trains are loaded with women in light dresses, and with children happily laughing, and quite a few men of military age go along. Trunks are heaped up at the sidings. The unprecedented exodus from the city may find an additional explanation in the fact that in the country the potatoes are not carefully counted and meat and butter are not closely weighed.

In many circles, even among the politicians, the war removes a great deal of bias. People talk with more calmness, give more thought to their expression; they seem more deliberate even in off-hand debating. Yet those who believe that the German political fighters have stopped or even relaxed for the sake of showing unity are sorely mistaken.

"We are united against the enemy without," one told me, "but those among us whom we think to be inimical to the best interest of our country, of our people, and of our ideals, even though they may believe in their theories, we will continue to fight with undiminished vigor. We are losing enough now; we don't also want to lose the benefits of years of fighting for principles we believe in."

And, indeed, one can see in the newspapers from all over Germany that they are not afraid to recall the bitter party and factional fights of the past, and with admirable courage to speak freely about the solution of the new political and social problems which the war added to the many unsolved in the past. Even the fight for election reforms has not been tabooed. Books are being published on this delicate subject, and the newspapers take a lively part in the fray.

Intellectual work is going on almost as usual. The scientists, philosophers, and thinkers are not all at the front; they remained in their chosen field. The men at the front are missed from the workshops, from the trades, and, still more sadly, from the homes, in which the German man plays a more important part than merely that of the provider of provender. He it is who steadies the nerves when some one in the family is sick or in trouble; and when things go wrong all lean on him. Now, when all are worried, and things cannot go right, he is away, and he himself is the cause of most of the anxiety.

When the men return from the front they will be kept busy in replenishing the products of the workshops, but will have the benefit of the scientific researches and discoveries, products of thought gathered during their absence. The scientists and all the aristocracy of brains are as active as ever.

A lady language teacher from Washington, D. C., who has lived here for seventeen years, told me that she was very busy teaching English to men, women, and children, as busy, if not more so, than before the war. Incidentally she recalled how well the Germans were thought of when she used to live in the United States, and is sorry that the people there should have changed their opinion. In the homes she frequents most of the people still speak with admiration of America; they are bitter only against the present Government. They believe Mr. Wilson to be at the bottom of all the mean acts against Germany. Indeed, all the Americans here, of whom there are quite a number, put it all up to Mr. Wilson.

I was talking with an American friend at a restaurant table at which two ladies were sitting. Through our speaking English, they recognized us as Americans, and one told the other in German how disappointed we must be to see them so well fed and in good humor. I told the ladies that I spoke German, and was indeed glad to see them with such rosy faces, and sorry that they were so disgusted with America. One of the ladies said that she had just returned from her Summer vacation, to which her exceptionally healthy looks were due, but that she hailed from Frankfort, and had seen nobody there pale from want of food.

I have not encountered open hatred—not even against the English. My American friend ordered a drink. On the bottle was placed a label: "Purveyor to the King." In a jocular way he remarked: "Why don't you tear off that label?" to which the bartender—a tall, young woman, by the way—replied: "We don't like the whisky and don't like the King, but we hate neither. Even our men at the front, who kill their enemies, don't hate them."

He who says that Berlin has not changed did not know Berlin at its best, or does not want to tell the truth. The metamorphosis was slow; one thing after the other changed, the eye got used to this and the stomachs became also "anpassend"—they got used to the smaller rations, which were too large before. One man told me: "When the portions were larger we left half on the plate, now we eat all we get. In the end there is no difference."

Berlin is still the cleanest of all cities I know. The gardens and flowers are as beautifully kept as ever. Everything still has a place and everybody puts everything in its place. But it is not the same Berlin. I left a little over two years ago. It has changed in many ways. While most of the changes are such as to cause pain to the lovers of Berlin, yet mingled with this is the evidence of determination to be soon again the old Berlin.

The three big volumes of the Berlin City Directory appeared for 1916 with as much advertising as before. So did all the other business directories and "Industrielle Jahrbücher," or annuals. Even the "Börsen-Jahrbüch"—two huge volumes containing the annual reports of all the securities handled on the Exchange, and the "Berliner Handbüch für Engros und Exporthandel" were published as usual. These volumes do indeed speak volumes! The German business world does not believe in the possibility of economical defeat. The Railroad Guides, even the tourist publications, appear just as usual.

While the hotels of Berlin do not report the same number of patrons that was booked before the war, their business, according to the managers, is approaching a normal condition. Hotel prices have advanced a little.

The Vaterland, formerly Piccadilly, is one of the biggest cafés in Berlin. At 12 o'clock one Sunday night, when I called, the uninitiated would have seen no difference at all. It looked like a house full of mirth; the band was playing gay tunes, and the audience of men and women were merrily talking with their friends around the small tables, enjoying cups of coffee or glasses of beer; after 9 in the evening nothing stronger is sold. But I noticed quite a difference; not all the lights were turned on and at many tables women—in mourning dresses—were sitting; very few were addressing postcards, a great habit in time of peace, advising their friends that they had spent a merry evening in the Piccadilly. The vendor of the cards told me that he sold one now where he sold twenty before, and the waiters almost all the way through showed not merely a fatigue, but a kind of depression, while most of them were older than those who used to serve there before.

In Tappers Hotel, at Kissingen, where many Americans used to stop and where the charges vary between $12.50 and $25 a day, every room is taken. People who used to live in the less pretentious and less expensive hotels have enough to spend for better accommodation. This is one evidence that the business people are doing well, and the same is even truer of the working classes—all who can and care to work have employment at good pay, at least higher pay than in times of peace.

must have to reach an intelligent conclusion.

"If we could find some way to prevent by law radical action in the way of strike or lockout until the Government could ascertain all the facts and instruct public opinion, it would be worth while.

"We not only want to know what the men need, but what the roads are able to pay without impairing their service to the public. As between money that goes to favored stockholders by manipulation and money that is paid to employes in increased wages, I much prefer the latter, but there must be fair dividends. The welfare of the entire country demands that, for the railway investor is one of the chief contributors to that welfare. Without him we can have no further development of the country's chief industry, the industry upon which all our other industries depend. If ability to pay dividends is found to depend on authority to increase rates to meet the increasing cost of labor and supplies and taxes, as it is bound to be, then by all means let the roads increase the rates.

"To decrease dividends to the vanishing point, thereby cutting off all new capital, means Government ownership, and we ought not to approach Government ownership in this country until Government regulation has failed. It is now so far from being a failure that the United States has today the best system of railroads in the world, with the best wages for employes and the best service to the public and by far the cheapest service in proportion to its quality.

"I would prefer wage increases and shorter hours and rate increases to pay the bigger bills to Government ownership, but I have no prejudices against such ownership. I realize that the world is drifting toward it. The European countries have it. England is practically running her own roads. But why should we change so long as our roads are better, better for all concerned, under the United States system of regulation than the Government-owned foreign systems are? If this country ever does come to Government ownership we surely do not want to be forced to it by a cataclysm of industrial war. It must come, if at all, through the orderly process of evolution, which means the perfection of regulation first. If the Government should take over the roads the interest it would have to pay on the money borrowed for the purpose probably would be less than the dividends now paid to stockholders, but I doubt very much if the service would be as economic and efficient as it is now, and it is difficult to estimate the effect it would have on the country to have more than a million voters added to the payroll of Government employes.

"To come back to the present, I see no way for the settlement of our labor disputes except by mediation, and if that fails, by arbitration, and we already have sufficient law for that purpose, if it is supplemented by some Governmental device for getting the needed facts. I refer, of course, to voluntary arbitration. At the time the present mediation act was under discussion, preliminary to its passage, there was some talk of providing compulsory arbitration. That talk has been revived in the course of the controversy now pending. But the United States ought not to have compulsory arbitration, if it means, in its logical outcome, involuntary servitude. There would be no point in compelling the opponents to arbitrate, whether or no, unless you could compel them later on to abide by the award of the arbitrators and, in the case of the men, make it obligatory for them to remain at work.

"On the other hand, if you admit the principle that they can all give up their jobs at once and combine to prevent others from taking their places, that means that there is always the possibility of paralysis of the entire country. It means the possibility of civil war. A strike of the dimensions of the one now threatened would be civil war. It is idle to ignore the fact that such a strike could not be won without force, and that the strikers would use force. And there would be nothing left for the public but to use force, too, in the shape of the military and every other agency at the disposal of the Government to offset violence and keep the roads in operation. It seems barbarous and uncivilized, but civilization has not yet devised any other way. It will find a way eventually and there is no need for discouragement. Reason and persuasion go much further than they used to in these matters. When we have learned how, they will go all the way in every contingency.

"In the meantime there might be for this country, if it would adopt it, a policy much better than Federal ownership, and that is Federal incorporation of the railroads. Such incorporation would unify and simplify the railroad administration of the country as a whole. It would recognize the evolution of the transportation industry under which the operation and management of almost the entire mileage has come under the control of a very few well-known groups or systems. By such incorporation and control the taxes of railroads could be made fixed and certain. That would also be true of dividends, so that hereafter any increase of business would tend mathematically, either to a betterment of the road, to an increase in wages, or to a diminution in rates.

"I would require that all railroads engaging in interstate commerce should incorporate under a national law in accordance with certain conditions, not only permitting but favoring the consolidation of railroads. I would provide that the amount of stocks and bonds issued for such a consolidation should be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission and that they should not exceed the actual value of the roads consolidated, as determined by the commission. I would provide that the commission should approve the amount of bonds and stocks to be issued for the purchase of connecting or intersecting lines, for the betterment of existing roads, and the construction of new ones. I would make a rigid requirement to the effect that these securities should not exceed the value of the property acquired, or the actual cost of the work of construction. This would effectually prevent future overcapitalization.

"The fact is that the railroad, whether in the hands of the Government or a private corporation, is a natural monopoly. The steady trend of consolidation is the outcome of economic forces which cannot be controlled or appreciably impeded by legislation. Our present railroad system, even though it is the best in the world, is needlessly complicated and expensive, involving the maintenance of many unnecessary corporations. There should be unity of ownership, recognized by the law, of such railroads as are now linked together in interstate commerce, regardless of State boundaries. As State legislation cannot accomplish this, the railroad corporations should be national—the creation of the Government whose jurisdiction is as broad as interstate commerce itself."

Senator Francis O. Newlands

Conditions as They Really Are in Germany Today

An American Newspaper Man Traveling Through That Country Reports About Food Conditions and the Attitude of the People

BERLIN, July 21.

I KNOW nothing of military conditions in Germany, though I can see from the official reports of the Allies (all of which are republished here in full, and in a prominent part of the newspapers) that they don't consider it an easy job to expel the Germans from the territory now occupied. Nor do they expect that they can invade Germany without spilling torrents of their own blood.

It is, I believe, a mistaken idea that they can bend or break this people by nightmares of starvation. This mistake could be cleared up if conditions in Germany and in the countries of their allies were represented in the newspapers as they really are, and if the views expressed of the German statement were not always misinterpreted.

The people here say that they have 12,000,000 fighters in the field or ready to take the field—and this is not merely rhetoric. They have 20,000,000 volunteer workers in Germany alone, while Mr. Asquith, only a few days ago, had to beg and threaten the unwilling workers to rush out munitions. Germany has actually more workers than she needs.

The demeanor of the Germans in regard to the Allies seems to me like that of a giant who has the other down in the dust. The Germans watch his preparation to get up. "Get up, brush off the dust, put on your cap there and look like a gentleman again." Such is their peace offer. They don't want to let him get up and punch them again. All believe that, as in a prizefight, you can see after the tenth round who has lost, but the loser can fight another five, or even ten, rounds, and during these rounds will inflict some punishment on the victor. If they could they would like to save themselves the pains. Yes, many say they would also like to save the blood of the enemy that will flow during the rest of the rounds.

In my judgment the German people can never be conquered. I am not a military authority and not a prophet, and, therefore, do not know if their armies can be beaten.

Since coming here I have spoken to no less than 350 people, from men in the Foreign Office down to the women street car conductors. Among those I interrogated were about fifty I had known before the war. Business men say that they are willing to become poor forever rather than permit the English Government to set up a Government for them here. "We have never interfered with their Government," they say, "we have never forced other people to buy from us, we have not competed for markets with soldiers and warships, and we are ready to remain poor rather than to give in."

They are willing to get along with as much food as they can produce, with fewer luxuries, with their men away from the homes, but they will not let Briand, Poincaré, Asquith, or Grey dictate peace to them. "They are calling us barbarians, and some people believe that they are, but a lie told by a hundred people a hundred times does not become a truth." That is what one man of affairs told me today.

A well-to-do business man said to me: "Fifty years ago my mother gave us a piece of bread on Wednesday which was baked on the previous Saturday, and a little 'Kümmel' soup for breakfast. For dinner we got meat once or twice a week. In the evening a piece of bread with nuts or some fruit. All of my brothers and sisters grew up healthy. We can repeat that again; they could not starve us out in fifty years." A great many say that they eat less now and feel very much better than when they had plenty; indeed, while one meets many earnest and sad faces, I have not encountered one of whom one could say he is underfed.

Can such a people be starved?

Here is the story of a working couple—two of these 20,000,000 volunteers. She is 19 years old, married during May of this year. He works 54 hours a week in the gas works and gets 15½ cents for the hour. After deducting the National Sick and Invalid Insurances, he brings home about $8 a week. She works in an ammunition factory, one week from 6 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the next week from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till midnight, with three-quarters of an hour's rest for lunch. She receives only 10 cents for the hour, and has only five days' work in the week; therefore, she brings home about $4.50, from which also various State insurances are deducted.

Twice a week she goes from the factory to the "field" (vacant lots and plots in and around Berlin are all divided into little truck gardens—Lauben) to weed the potatoes, often coming home at 11 o'clock at night. They pay $6.25 for rent a month, about $1.25 for taxes; gas for light and cooking costs $1.75, carfare a little over 75 cents, boot repairing about $1.75. They receive only 3,800 grains of bread, 180 grains of butter, 30 grains of margarine, 2 eggs, and 10 pounds of potatoes every eleven days; 500 grains of meat, a little milk, one-half pound of sugar a week. This is not very much, yet they look very well and feel fine. The self-sacrificing, industrious spirit of these poor people is typical of all Germany. Both he and

Little Alsatians Dreaming of the Return of the French, by Hansi, the Famous Alsatian Artist Now Serving in the French Army. This and Other Pictures by Him in His Book, "My Village," Caused His Imprisonment by the German Authorities Before the War.

Pierre Loti Describes Reconquered Alsace

Famous Writer Tells of the Delight of Country Folk at Being French Again After Forty-four Years of German Domination

By Pierre Loti

Advance sheets of the beautiful description of Alsace reconquered by France which appears below, from the pen of Pierre Loti, the renowned French writer and member of the French Academy, were presented by him personally to the representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES *in Paris in time to be published here before the arrival in the United States of the issue of the French magazine l'Illustration, which will contain the original French version. The article is especially valuable owing to the fact that Loti, who is an officer in the French Navy, now doing shore duty, has been for some time stationed in Alsace, the land of which he writes with such feeling and eloquence. He stated to* THE TIMES *Paris representative that he would devote the proceeds of the article to the various war charities in which he is interested.*

July, 1916.

NEXT August it will be a year since I set foot for the first time on unconquered Alsace. I went with the President of the Republic in the course of one of those rapid and well filled tours of which he possesses the secret.

On that day in our Alsace the weather happened to be marvelously beautiful; gala weather, indeed, such as pours light into life and makes joy more joyous. A hot sun beamed from a sky all tinted with beautiful southern blue, and the little towns and villages, with their little houses all garlanded with a mad riot of roses, seemed to shine amid the magnificently green background of the surrounding mountains. In fact, I have never seen except in Alsace such profusion, such prodigality of roses even in the smallest gardens, even on the humblest walls.

The Presidential automobile traveled at full speed; it was betrayed only by its silk tricolor banner, with the golden fringe, which the wind made to flutter without cessation like a signal, a sort of little discreet signal, of deliverance. We had not been announced; we appeared without the smallest escort, but it was not possible to prevent Alsatian youths on bicycles from gayly preceding us, by dint of hard pedaling, from the moment we stopped somewhere, and from crying out on all hands that the President was about to arrive. It mattered not that they arrived only a few minutes ahead of us every time; we were sure, nevertheless, to find the next village already decorated along our route; the flags kept appearing spontaneously, as if by magic, from the open windows. French flags there were, also flags of Alsace, white and red, everything that could be snatched up by those eager and happy hands. And among the tricolor flags there were some entirely new, but there were also some quite venerable, sacred memories, which had spent more than forty years in the darkness, hidden at the bottom of wardrobes for fear of German inquisition, and which now saw at last the sun of today, transformed once more into a sun of France.

Shouts of welcome burst forth all along our road, spontaneous cries, full of rejoicing—how easy it was to see that they came from the very bottom of people's hearts!

Some shell holes there were in the walls and here and there some ruined houses, but they did not seem real, so badly did they fit into this happy countryside of today. And, except for certain little cemeteries—some of them just made, alas!—where one could see the lines of white crosses, recently placed, showing the resting places of our dear soldiers, the impression of a joyous festival was not banished anywhere.

We stopped for a bit at every village. The President, with his alert gait like an old Alpine chasseur, hastened from hospital to the "Maire's" office, from the "Mairie" to the school, and from the school to his auto, which thereupon resumed its journey with the speed of an arrow. He shook many hands, said many comforting words, implanting confidence, raising courage even higher, and in the schools he listened with a smile to those little Alsatians who, instead of the German language formerly forced upon them, had begun to learn French only a few months before, but were already able to answer many of his questions and to recite for him bits of our fables with an amusing accent. Often groups of young girls, in the costume of Alsace, came up in a great hurry to hand him wreaths of flowers with which his auto was soon filled. They had taken from old family trunks those old-fashioned costumes with scarlet skirts, gilded corsages and ribboned head-dresses which looked like big butterflies on their heads.

"How did you manage to get ready so quickly?" I asked them. "Oh, how we hurried!" they replied with pretty laughter. And they had hurried so much, in fact, that they were red and even perspiring. But how happy they were!

In the villages, on the walls, above the shops, there were still many signs in German, to say nothing of words of our own, borrowed by the Germans from us and disfigured according to their habit: *restauration* instead of restaurant, *friseur* for *coiffeur*, and *tabak* with a "K" like their *delikate* and unspeakable kultur. But one felt so strongly that one was really in France that this seemed merely a joke to amuse passersby.

During the two days of our tour there was never a false note anywhere. The Boches themselves, ambushed in the neighboring mountains, to whom we sometimes drew too near because the President is afraid of nothing, kept quiet. Yet we made a big noise as we went along; there were loud acclamations, fanfares of trumpets, the "Marseillaise" played with much sound of brasses—surely they could hear it well! And all the decorations in tricolor—surely they must have glimpsed them through the piercing spyglasses which they always use! And we too said to ourselves: "Why don't these idiots bombard us?" Yet nothing happened. Luck was with us, like the sunlight. Not a big shell, not even a miserable little one; never a funereal sound to trouble the delight of the delirious populace in the first madness of joy at being free at last!

And yet they talk about Alsace being a place of Germanic race, German in heart! Nonsense! For forty years, as we well know, they have sought to make people believe this, the impudent liars from across the Rhine. They even succeeded, worse luck, by clever tricks and by incessant obstinacy, to circumvent two or three French politicians, who were guilty of acknowledging this contradiction and of proclaiming it aloud among us French. And now that the question is more burning than ever, the vultures of Germany support their theory in their paid journals in neutral lands by adducing dull historical side issues. But all the texts invoked have been pitiably falsified by them. Julius Caesar, quoted by them first of all, certainly declared that in his day Germanic hordes *occupied* a part of Northern Gaul and Alsace, but he never said anything more than that; those Germans were there as pillagers and oppressors, exactly as they were from 1870 to 1914. The Teutonic invaders, just like the Aryan, left in Alsace only a small number of their people, whose physical characteristics were immediately absorbed by the autochthonous inhabitants. The real barbaric invasion was stopped at the Rhine, the great protecting river.

Superfalse is the main argument invoked by Germany as an excuse for the seizure of Alsace, which is this: During all the Middle Ages the Alsatians thought and felt like Germans! No, a thousand times no! From Caesar to Charlemagne, for ten centuries, there existed, on the contrary, a radical difference between the people on the right bank of the Rhine and those on the left bank, Latinized and civilized infinitely more rapidly. To arrive at this conclusion it suffices to study Alsatian art, Roman at its beginnings, like ours; to study the traditional leanings of Alsace, of the Alsatian mind and the Alsatian heart, which were Gallic and then French—in short, to study all the elements of their civilization which developed parallel to the civilization of France, bringing always closer to us, always uniting to us ever more intimately, peoples whose primitive origin was the same as our own.

And, after so many proofs heaped up in the past, here is what is perhaps the most crushing of all, the proof which forty years of oppression have just provided—after such cruel and continuous efforts to assimilate the people of Alsace, what have the Germans reaped but hatred, disgust, and irony?

And that very irony, which seems at first sight a secondary matter, also bears with it a little proof. The wit of men like Hansi and so many others, that bantering, malicious, and gay wit—is it Teutonic?—perish the thought!—or is it Gallic wit?

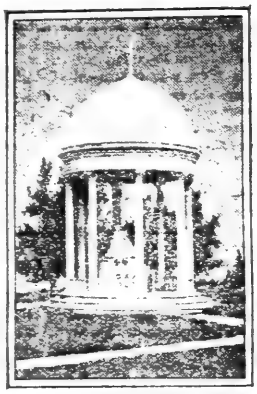
No, the case has been adjudicated. The Boches are not at home on this side of the Rhine, nobody wants them, they are distasteful to everybody, so let them get out!

At the end of this July, 1916, my duty has just brought me back for a few days to Alsace.

Alas, it was no longer the beautiful presidential weather of last year! Big, sad clouds hovered everywhere over the summits of the Vosges; they darkened the forests of firs and larches, which, seen from below by those unacquainted with the region, still seemed a bit like virgin forests, but which our brave territorials have incessantly filled for the last two years with traps of all kinds, lest the barbarians seek to assail us from this direction. These traps, which I have carefully inspected up there on former tours of duty, these invisible but formidable defenses, these hillocks prettily covered with turf from which project, through secret apertures, the mouths of rapid-fire guns, and those interminable

Church May Make New York Martyr a Saint

Cause of Father Isaac Jogues, Missionary, and Discoverer of Lake George, Is Now Before the Congregation of Rites at Rome



The Pieta of the Shrine at Auriesville, N. Y.

THE cause of the beatification of the discoverer of Lake George has been formally introduced at Rome. There is a possibility, therefore, that Father Isaac Jogues, the Jesuit missionary who in 1646 came, with his Mohawk and Algonquin guides, upon the beautiful body of water which, until a few years before the American Revolution bore the name he gave it—the Lake of the Blessed Sacrament—will before long, by virtue of his noble and devoted life and his heroic death, be raised to the altars of the Church and his name inscribed on the long roll of the Roman martyrology.

Nevertheless, the process of canonization is not so near to its completion as might be supposed from some of the reports that have appeared in the daily press. Rome was not made in a day, nor does Rome make saints in a day. The step which has recently been taken is only a preliminary step toward beatification, which, if it is actually decided on, will cause Father Jogues to be called Blessed Isaac Jogues.

Isaac Jogues was born at Orléans, France, on Jan. 10, 1607. He was baptized in the Church of St. Hilary. That he received the unusual name of Isaac is due to the fact that it was in those days the fashion among the French Catholics to imitate their Protestant neighbors in adopting from the Old Testament such names as Isaac, Samuel, Joshua, David, and even Shadrach.

Isaac Jogues at first attended a school in Rouen. At 17 he entered the Jesuit novitiate either in Rouen or in Paris. The novice master was Father Louis Lalemant, author of a famous work called "Doctrine Spirituelle." It is related that Father Lalemant asked young Jogues what he was seeking in entering the Society of Jesus, and received the reply, "Ethiopia and martyrdom." To this, it is said, Father Lalemant replied: "Not so, my child. You will die in Canada."

At the age of 29, Father Jogues embarked for Quebec, reaching the North American Continent on Oct. 2, 1636. He crossed the ocean—the voyage took two months—with Montmagny, the successor of Champlain.

Two or three weeks later Father Jogues saw a flotilla of canoes coming down the St. Lawrence. In the first of these stood Father Daniel, barefooted and in rags, worn and haggard from the privations he had undergone. Father Daniel was to remain in Quebec for a short time, and since the Hurons would not return home without a priest, Father Jogues took his place.

Father Jogues's trip to Lake Huron with the Indians must have been a terrible experience for the young French priest. The distance is more than 900 miles, over dangerous rivers and great lakes. To get around the numerous cascades it was necessary to carry the boats and luggage across country for a considerable distance through dense forests. The travelers lived on Indian corn and water and slept on rocks and in the woods. And always there was danger from the lurking Iroquois, the enemies of the Hurons and of the white men.

But at last the journey was at an end. Father Jogues and his companions passed the triple stockade of the Indian town of Ihonitiria, where de Brebeuf and other missionaries received them.

Now Father Jogues came down with a fever, which spread throughout the little colony. The sick men lay on mats, with nothing but roots for drugs. It was in the cold of November, and there was almost nothing to eat. One of the missionaries, Father Lemercier, wrote: "We had a hen which gave us an egg, but not every day. We used to watch for the egg and then debate as to who should refuse it."

When the missionaries recovered from fever a pestilence broke out among the Indians. Hundreds of them died, and their medicine men blamed the missionaries. Father Jogues and his associates prepared for death, and wrote a letter of farewell to their friends in Quebec. But the plague ceased, and with it ceased most of the Indian hostility toward the missionaries. The Indians abandoned Ihonitiria, and the fathers established the Mission of Ste. Marie, which was the centre of their work for many years.

Some Ojibways or Chippewas came down from Lake Superior to visit the Hurons, and asked that a mission be established in their country. Father Jogues and Father Raymbault were assigned to the work. On Sept. 17, 1641, they started out in the bark canoe, and after a long and perilous voyage crossed the upper reaches of Lake Huron and arrived at a place which still bears the name they gave it, Sault Ste. Marie. They were the first white men to stand on the shores of Lake Superior.

Father Jogues and Father Raymbault paddled their canoe back to Georgian Bay to tell of the friendly attitude of the Sault Ste Marie Indians and to prepare for the new enterprise. But Raymbault was dying from hunger and exposure, and it was necessary to send him to Quebec for treatment. Father Jogues accompanied him over the thousand miles of perilous way, and they reached Quebec in safety. There, however, Father Raymbault soon died, and was buried by the side of Champlain.

Now Father Jogues started back, taking several canoes full of provisions. With him were about forty people, among them being the famous Huron chief Teondechoren, a reformed sorcerer named Ahitsasteari; Theresa, an Indian girl who had been educated by the Ursulines of Quebec, and two laymen, Rene Goupil and William Couture. The Government offered to send a detachment of soldiers with the expedition, but the Indians refused it. They soon felt the need of it, however, for they were attacked by a large number of Mohawks and many of them were killed. While the battle was raging, Father Jogues was baptizing an Indian whom he had been instructing, and rose from his knees to find most of the Hurons in flight, and those who remained captives of the Mohawks. He might have escaped but preferred to stay with the captive Rene Goupil and the Huron Christians.

On the 10th of August the Indians and their prisoners reached the southern end of Lake George.

For several days the captives were tortured, and at last all died except Goupil and Father Jogues. One day Goupil was seen making the sign of the cross on the head of a child, and was at once tomahawked.

Statue of Jogues at Dunwoodie.

Learning that Father Jogues's death might occur at any moment, Governor Kieft of Manhattan ordered the commandant at Fort Orange to secure his release. The commandant told him that if he could get on board the vessel which was lying in the river he could take him safely to France. At first Father Jogues refused the offer, but, after spending a night in prayer to decide whether his duty was to remain or to stay, he decided to attempt to escape.

At dawn on the next day he managed to make his way through the sleeping savages and to reach the Dutch ship.

After a month on Manhattan Island Father Jogues put out to sea in a boat which the Governor was sending to inform the home Government about the Indian aggressions. It was a troublous voyage; the vessel was pursued by some of Cromwell's ships, and Father Jogues was robbed of his scanty stores in Falmouth Harbor. A compassionate Frenchman secured passage across the Channel for him on a collier, and on Christmas morning, 1643, he landed in Brittany.

But Father Jogues was not long to rest from his labors in the pleasant land of France. After a stormy voyage, during which the crew mutinied but were subdued by Father Jogues's influence, the missionary reached Quebec in June, 1644. After a while it was decided to send him as an Ambassador to the Mohawks to conduct some negotiations. The Embassy did not start until two years after Father Jogues's arrival at Quebec. It was on May 16, 1646, that Father Jogues, with Jean Bourdon, left Three Rivers with four Mohawk guides and two Algonquins. They reached the body of water now called Lake George on May 30. It was the eve of the feast of Corpus Christi, and for this reason Father Jogues named it the Lake of the Blessed Sacrament. It retained this name until, shortly before the American Revolution, Sir William Johnson changed it to Lake George in order to please the King.

On June 5 Father Jogues reached Ossernenon and gave his message to his former captors. He succeeded in negotiating a treaty with them. The Ambassadors returned to Quebec on July 3 and Jean Bourdon was rewarded for the success of their negotiations with valuable grants of land. Father Jogues asked only to be sent back to the Mohawks as a missionary. He obtained the desired permission and left Quebec for the Iroquois territory on Sept 27. On bidding farewell to a friend he wrote: "Ibo, sed non redibo," ("I go, but I shall not return.")

But now Father Jogues met with a very different reception from that of a few weeks before. Then he had been an Ambassador; now he was a missionary. The Iroquois met him at Lake George, accompanied by the sorcerer Ondessonk, who had succeeded in persuading his fellow-tribesmen that a pestilence which had broken out among them was due to a devil in a box which Father Jogues had left behind at his previous visit. The Indians stripped Father Jogues of his garments, slashed him with their knives, and led him before a council for some sort of trial. Some of the Indians were eager for his life to be spared, but the wishes of the others prevailed. On Oct. 18 a tomahawk crashed through Father Jogues's brain. The Indians hacked off his head and fixed it on a stake at the palisade and threw his mangled body into the Mohawk. The medicine man Ondessonk and his faction were satisfied; they had put an end to the intrusion of this new and strange religion called Christianity.

The shrine at Auriesville has become a place of pilgrimages. Extensive preparations are now being made for a pilgrimage to this spot to be held on Sunday, Sept. 10. And meanwhile the cause of Father Jogues is before the tribunal which is to decide whether or not he is to be called Blessed.

Who Will Win Tennis Championship This Week?

"Big Three" Rivals for Title—No Other Thought to Have Better than Fighting Chance—McLoughlin in the Role of Dark Horse

R. Norris Williams, 2d.

William M. Johnston. (Photo by Paul Thompson.)

By Louis Graves.

IT'S an even bet between Johnston and Williams; McLoughlin hasn't as good a chance as either, but he may score a comeback and walk off with the title. That is about how the experts size up the situation as the All Comers', the classic of the tennis year, opens on the West Side courts at Forest Hills, L. I. Outside of the Big Three, none of the hundred-odd entrants is thought to have more than a fighting chance for the championship. There are others who have achieved some remarkable victories this Summer—Griffin has beaten Williams twice, and Kumagae humbled Johnston a few days ago at Newport—but by the test of averages the present champion and the two ex-champions are the only probabilities.

The tournament will start off with more spirit this year than ever before, because the challenge match for the doubles title has been set for the opening day. At 10 o'clock tomorrow the first round of the singles will begin, but in the afternoon the grand stand inclosure will be cleared for the battle between McLoughlin and Dawson on one side and Johnston and Griffin, the present doubles champions, on the other. All four of them are Californians. With this match out of the way, the contest for the singles championship will have the whole stage.

Let it be set down without further delay, before one proceeds with prophecies, that the Southampton meet is not completed when these words are written. By the time they appear in print some cataclysmic news from the Meadow Club may have changed the face of things. If McLoughlin, fresh from the West, has swept through to victory at the South Shore resort the odds will be on him, or—woeful thought—if he has shown himself still on the downward path some lesser light, like Behr or Griffin or Church or Kumagae, may have come into favor as third choice.

The tennis public, meaning all lovers and watchers of the game except the few dozen who may be said to constitute the tournament circle, are more concerned about McLoughlin's chances than anything else connected with the All Comers'. Since he first came East six or seven years ago the red-headed Californian has been the darling of the galleries. On the courts he possesses, to a degree unequaled by any other player, that indefinable something that goes as magnetism; something added to the vigor, the buoyancy, the litheness and beauty of movement that send thrills of admiration through the crowd. To them he represents the glorification of all the speed, all the dash, all the red blood there is in tennis. They like him through and through, and they shout and pray for him to win.

Maurice E. McLoughlin.

Is McLoughlin going to come back? That is the question uppermost in the minds of thousands as they look forward to this week's tournament. And nobody can tell them anything about it. He has not been going the round of the meets this Summer, as the other cracks have, and even the most confident prophets admit that they haven't an inkling as to how he will show up. Probably he hasn't a very good idea himself. All of which is to say that McLoughlin, twice national champion and for six years the most admired and one of the most active performers in the big meets, has suddenly become a Dark Horse!

In the so-called inner circle of tennis players the feeling about McLoughlin and his game is different from that of the outsiders. Not that the insiders don't like him and admire his wonderful talent; they do, both. But they don't cherish the same emotional preference for him that the grand stand displays year after year. In short, to them he is a remarkable tennis player, but not a hero. If some other aspirant can show better form, they are quite content to see that other aspirant win.

That is why, among the men who play regularly in tournaments, as well as among the retired stars who still keep in touch with the game, one finds a strong sentiment for Johnston. They admire his form extravagantly—as well they may, for there is surely not a player in the country who so consistently hits the ball as it should be hit, from any position. When he is going at his best he is 100 per cent. candidate for the degree of Master of Tennis.

Johnston in the act of making a forehand cross-court shot off the ground, past his opponent at the net, is a sight worth going many a mile to see. It is the minimum effort with the maximum of speed. His backhand is incomparably better than McLoughlin's; and it is better than Williams's, being more open and free. He is not as severe in his service as either of them, but his delivery is severe enough, and dependable. He is equally good off the ground and volleying. There is not a department of the game that one can point to and say that it is his weakness. As that term is commonly understood, he has no weakness.

Ichiya Kumagae.
(C) Edwin Levick.

That does not mean, of course, that he never plays badly. It means that there is no particular kind of stroke which is habitually a weak point. He has his slumps frequently. Indeed, for two or three years it was his undependability—the uncertainty whether he was going to play like a champion or like a man who had no place even in the first ten—that kept him out of consideration as a probable title winner. One week he would be almost perfection—the next week he would be defeated by somebody who had no good right to three games in three sets.

Admiration for Johnston's form is no new thing with the keenest judges of tennis, though the public gave him comparatively little thought until last year. When he came East, three or four seasons ago, the men who played around in tournaments with him wrote him down as a wonder. For him to have won the highest success in the world of tennis would not have surprised them; they would have said it was his rightful due. But he would lapse into a bad streak—it only takes one lapse to put a man out of a tournament—and spoil his chances

networks of barb wire, stretched like spider webs among the exquisite pink flowers, foxgloves and catch-fly—who would ever think of them as he passed along there, as I did on that last visit, at the foot of these mountains clothed with such a uniform and quiet mantle of green! * * *

Amid their mountains with their tufted forests I saw again the little old Alsatian towns, overhung by these masses of trees which sometimes, on account of the abrupt slopes, seem about to slip down and bury everything beneath their verdure. I saw again the venerable houses, covered with big roofs projecting on account of the continual rains, and the streamlets of running water in the streets, and the squares always adorned with spouting fountains, where now our troopers, in pale blue, water their horses and chat with the very blond young girls. The Boche cannon had done sad work there since last year, with their useless shots, fired from far away, any day, for the pleasure of destroying, of ruining a house here and there or a stained glass window in a church, of killing some woman or child. But this did not keep the shops from being open nor the little school children from amusing themselves outdoors as if everything was as quiet as you please.

Walking about, I talked with those I met, who greeted a French uniform so willingly! They told how resigned they were to their horrible neighbors for some time yet, how sternly confident they felt in the future. This sentiment i found everywhere; it was not like last Summer, when feverish enthusiasm seemed blended now and again with vague terror that the barbarians might return. No, there was certainty now, well founded, and breeding the necessary patience to face the days of waiting.

In houses pointed out to me I was shown—with what respect!—and allowed to touch with my hand old flags of the days before '70, relics that had since become so dangerous, which had escaped the searching Boches. I remember one old man of snow-white hair, who said to me, with tears in his eyes, while showing to me the poor old flag that was his own, his humble cotton flag with its three badly faded colors: "For forty-four years I do not think that I have failed a single Sunday to climb up and say good day to it under the eaves of the roof where I kept it hidden." * * *

"What a pity," a French Colonel living in that region said to me, "that you could not have arrived three or four days earlier to see our Fourteenth of July! The Alsatians came of their own free will as a delegation to ask our permission to decorate their houses and celebrate, despite their foul neighbors and the danger that they might, after all, be too near."

He spoke with such emotion in telling me this, this officer, naturally rather abrupt and by no means open to the accusation of sentimentalism. And he went on thus:

"In the evening there was a concert by torchlight, with our military bands and their civilian musicians, and even old-time singing societies, still wearing their Boche costumes and drums, and everybody played with a will 'Le Marseillaise' and 'Sambre-et-Meuse' and 'Le Chant du Départ,' and all the men fell in behind singing, and all the young girls danced behind the procession. And the best of all was 'Le Chant du Départ,' in unison, beneath these mountains of Alsace, taken up in delirious joy by all those strong voices of our soldiers and the peasants! I tell you, Sir, I wept like an idiot when I listened to that concert!"

Dear land, French of the French, thou who returnest to us, delivered for ever and ever from the Germanic horror!

French Deeply Grateful for America's Help

Gertrude Atherton, Noted Novelist, Vigorously Denies Reports of Ill-Feeling Growing Out of War Relief Work in France

By Gertrude Atherton

SEVERAL weeks ago I wrote to a Western millionaire friend of mine asking him to "pass round the hat" and send me $5,000, which I wanted to divvy between several different oeuvres here, including Mme. Waddington's, Mme. Dupuy's, the Duchess de Bassano's, Mme. Balli's, Mr. Holman-Black's, Mme. Philippe Berard's, (formerly Miss Dana of Boston,) and Mrs. Camille Lyon's—of all these I intend to write in detail later. I hoped, of course, he would send me the entire amount, but thought that the more graceful way of putting it. It is true that the West has not been comparable in generosity with the East toward the misfortunes incident upon this war, but this particular man has always given freely, and I certainly expected a check by return mail.

To my amazement he wrote back that while he would send money to France if he thought it was needed, he had only a day or two before received assurance that the contrary was the case. He had talked with an American doctor who had just returned from Paris and been informed that the French detested us; that the American women working in Paris did so entirely to gratify their own ambitions; that they did nothing but quarrel with the Frenchwomen with whom they were associated; that, in fine, the French wanted neither our services nor our money, and that the sooner we left France in a body the better they would like it.

Now, a lie of this sort cannot be scotched too quickly. Either the doctor in question was piqued because he had offered his services to France and found them dispensable, or he had fallen in with the wrong crowd, people who had tried to force themselves upon committees composed of socially distinguished women and been quietly snubbed. Of course there is bound to be a certain amount of that sort of thing; there is also no doubt that several American women have given enormously, raised money, and overworked themselves for the sake of social or Governmental recognition. But these cases are perfectly well known—and laughed at—and their numbers are so few that they are negligible. They work exclusively with the noblesse, who smile and call them "war friends," and feel quite justified, for the sake of France, in accepting their services and the money they raise or give.

On the other hand, the Frenchwomen are deeply grateful to the hundreds of American women who are working and giving, with no axe to grind, and to the United States itself for its great generosity. I have met as many Frenchwomen of all classes since my arrival in France as it is possible to crowd into eighty-five active days, and one and all have expressed their appreciation often with tears in their eyes, and as often when personally they have not received a sou of the millions that have been sent over. With one exception, I have heard of no quarreling between French and American women. Of course, human nature will never change, and women as well as men will indulge in mutual recriminations when too closely associated. One hears of jealousies among the American women out at the American Ambulance, (which does not in the least detract from the great work they are doing,) and the other day all the women in a certain oeuvre left in a body because they found the highly efficient President too masterful. One also hears humorous stories of the scorn, expressed with cutting volubility, entertained between the ladies of the three divisions of the French Red Cross, (Croix Rouge,) the first being composed of the nobility, the second of the haute bourgeoisie, and the third of "all the others." But any friction between the women of the two countries (with the exception mentioned) is yet to come to my ears—and I have never had so much poured into them in three short months before. I know every scandal in Paris, every family history, what everybody thinks of everybody else—and everybody else's oeuvre. The French people when they like you are the most amiable in the world, and, assuming that as a writer of fiction such documents are no doubt of vital interest, they proceed to regale me. Nevertheless, human as they are, the war is their one absorbing topic now, the war and their individual work in it.

The trouble is that the French Government has been too proud to make any propaganda, or even to hint that our money would be welcome, although, wealthy and methodical as it is, it could hardly have struggled with all these by-products of the war if it had not received millions of francs from private sources, both at home and abroad; and if hundreds of thousands of women had not set about deliberately to contribute personal service. Last night I had a long talk with a French woman whose husband, a member of the present Government, died last year, and who has been one of the few women invited by the Government to give their personal assistance in its war against tuberculosis. Something like 80,000 French soldiers are affected, and all the exchanged prisoners return not only in rags, but telling the dreadful story that they have been deliberately infected, by being made to sleep with consumptives and drink from the same vessels; also that they have reason to believe they have been given the germ hypodermically. Many also come back as morphinomania, having been drugged in the German hospitals. Whether this is true or not, the fact remains that the German prisoners go home healthy and well-dressed, and the French return diseased and half naked.

It is now a year since the French Government took steps to combat as deadly an enemy as the Central Empires. Although France at that time had by no means the serene confidence in winning the war that she has now, for inevitably she must have feared the breakdown of Russia, yet she went to work to appropriate millions of francs, and organize thousands of men unfit for work at the front, and proceeded as calmly and methodically as if the land were at peace and the expenditures normal. The Government reopened monasteries and convents deserted in those not remote days when the religious orders were invited to go elsewhere, it bought châteaux in lovely parks, and took seaside hotels. Here it installed the turbercular soldiers and officers, as quickly as they were discharged from the military hospitals, and with the best of attendance and medical advice. There are some fifty of these sanitariums already in operation. That is merely the beginning. They purpose to establish stations all over France where the tubercular who prefer to live at home can go weekly to receive not only medicines but advice against the spread of the disease, and, for those who are well enough to leave the sanitariums, thousands of small farms where they can live an outdoor life raising fruit, vegetables, and flowers for market. The Government will build the houses on these farms for the men and their families, permitting them to repay in installments; for the French are far too practical, and psychological, to turn any man capable of work into a dependent.

I told the lady I have mentioned that I understood that later, when the whole scheme was worked out, the French Government intended to make an appeal to the neutral countries, and she replied that while certain members were in favor of it many more were not, particularly of appealing to the United States; they felt that the Great Republic had already done so much and been appealed to so often that they did not care to act as if they regarded it as a sort of milch cow. No doubt when the time came they would issue a statement of what had been done and leave individuals or Governments to act for themselves.

On the other hand, even Government officials partake of the national impulsiveness, and not long since I had an amusing experience. One day, having nothing else to do, and meeting this same friend, she asked me if I would like to go to the Ministry of Agriculture with her; she had matters regarding this great work to talk over, but nothing of a private nature. I went along as a matter of course. My friend and the member of the bureau talked as rapidly as all French people do talk, and my mind soon wandered; I never listen to a foreign language unless I have to. Suddenly the official leaned over to me and said: "Madame, could you not send to California and get us enough vegetable and fruit seeds for our tuberculosis farms?"

I gasped. This was a large order, but no doubt my friend had been telling him of my consuming interest in France. However, I said I would do my best, and when I went home it may be imagined that my brain for a time felt as if it were on the rack. How on earth was I to obtain seeds in sufficient quantity to furnish fifty or sixty thousand farms? If the war had finished it would have been a simple matter to write to the Department of Agriculture in Washington, but in present circumstances such a gift would be an unneutral act. Then I bethought myself of the Chamber of Commerce in California. But for all I knew it might be half German. Then I remembered that Mr. Raphael Weill, the leader of the French colony in San Francisco was here, an equally ardent American and Frenchman. I made an appointment with him, and asked his advice. He said promptly that he would take over the entire order, that he would furnish the French Government with all the seeds it could use. I think that one of the most spontaneously fine acts prompted by this war. If, however, the farmers of other States should happen to see this letter and feel inclined to send packages of seeds, they would be very welcome, for California has not a monopoly of all the varieties. The War Relief Clearing House, 133 Charlton Street, New York, would forward them free of charge, but they must be marked plainly for the Ministry of Agriculture, Tubercular Farms.

This, however, did not start out to be a letter of appeal for any one of the great works in operation for the relief or the future welfare of France. It is merely to counteract the misstatements of the spiteful or the ignorant. It may be added that while much of the contributed money was no doubt wasted in the beginning of the war, not only have the organizations today reached so high a degree of efficiency that there is practically no waste, but every oeuvre is forced to keep books, which are inspected constantly by the police. All oeuvres must be registered, otherwise the Presidents and committees will promptly be arrested. Therefore, such dishonesty as may have prevailed in more confused times is now so impossible as no longer to be apprehended. All the oeuvres which make public appeals are under the patronage of one or other of the Ministries, usually the Ministère de la Guerre or the Ministère de l'Interieur, and no one disposed to give may feel the slightest hesitation if the literature of the oeuvre displays the proper patronage. There is a good deal of splendid work done privately, like that of Mr. Holman-Black, who contributes practically all of his own income, and is helped by his personal friends, but as these make no appeal to the public they are not under police supervision.

I have become a member of the last and one of the greatest of the oeuvres founded since the war began, and the public may expect to hear from me after I have visited the base hospitals and seen things for myself. I will admit that I was drawn into it unwillingly, for I detest committees, and also being reminded of my duties. But as there was no getting out of it, I shall do my best—and at least will try to make the article more readable than the usual dry appeal.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

Paris, July 31, 1916.

ment of the tea plant in the early Spring, and picking and packing. Bureaus have been established in Hankow, Shanghai, and Foochow, to try to do away with artificial coloring and other irregular practices, such as mixing the tea leaves with buds and stems.

The tea trade is concentrated in Hankow and Shanghai. A Central Chinese Tea Association, with general offices in these two cities, has just been formed for the purpose of raising the standard of Chinese tea, and of standardizing it as a product by means of trademarks and uniform prices for different grades so that it can be ordered from samples. Finally, the association will launch a vigorous advertising campaign for the purpose of popularizing Chinese tea in foreign markets.

Tea merchants are beginning to look to the department for assistance. Recently the Hankow merchant sent a memorial to the Ministry, requesting that immediate steps be taken to encourage the manufacture of red tea to meet adequately the demands of the market. The Hankow authorities and the Ministry cooperated to meet the situation, and in a short time the merchants and growers were receiving considerable profit. The measures taken to improve the tea trade have already resulted in the best tea season that China has had in ten years, the export to Great Britain alone showing an increase of 15 per cent. from 169,198,000 pounds for 1913-14 to 189,250,000 pounds for 1914-15. With the increasing interest in making a better article for export there is no reason why China should not take its place with Java, Ceylon, and Japan in tea production and exportation.

In the silk industry not much interference or assistance is necessary on the part of the Government. The silk merchants are among the most wealthy and progressive business people of China, and if they are shown the first necessities in the manufacture of silk for foreign markets they will continue independently along progressive lines. The importation of weaving machinery is being introduced. Collections of samples are being made under the direction of the department of the kinds of silks wanted in foreign markets. Already a large assortment has arrived from the United States. A special mission is being sent to the silk-producing provinces with an exhibit of these samples, and definite instructions regarding the needs and tastes of the foreign buyer. In addition, millions of mulberry trees have been distributed to the farmers of Chihli, Shansi, and Shantung Provinces, and at the same time improved methods of sericulture are being taught.

There are no cotton factories belonging to the Government, but special efforts are being made to develop the cotton industry, and a regular campaign has been inaugurated. An American cotton expert, H. H. Jobson, has been engaged to direct the work of the new bureau, pamphlets on improved cotton growing are being distributed, and men sent out to lecture in the provinces where cotton is grown.

China ranks second in the import of cotton manufactures of all kinds, India taking first place; it takes first place as an importer of yarn, and third place in cotton production, the United States and India exceeding it. About 70 per cent. of the cotton exported from China goes to Japan, the remainder going to the United States. The raw cotton coming into China is imported from the United States and India.

According to the last available statistics, there are approximately 1,000,000 spindles in operation in the Chinese cotton mills, and about 4,500 looms. Over thirty modern cotton factories have been established in six provinces, and more are being built. Recently a contract was placed with a Boston firm for two large spinning mills of 25,000 spindles each, to be built in Tien-tsin. They will be the most modern and well-equipped mills in China. Important factors which make China a splendid field for the development of cotton manufacture are the large market for yarn and cloth of a coarse quality which does not necessitate skill in production, a good supply of locally grown cotton, an abundance of cheap labor, and cheap power, owing to the proximity of coal supplies.

With the organization of railroads and internal arteries of communication the great mineral regions of China will be thrown open to development. In order to

Chow Tsz Chi

consolidate all the work relating to mining, a special mining bureau has been created under the Ministry of Commerce, with controllers in the different provinces to promote mining enterprises and encourage the people who wish to engage in this industry. A Bureau of Geology is working on a survey of the utmost importance, which will not be completed for ten years. The same bureau is conducting a metallurgical laboratory for the purpose of research and investigation. New mining laws have been passed, and these are more favorable to the development of mining industries. Recently the taxes have been considerably reduced.

The owners of small mines have found it increasingly difficult to operate under the old conditions, and many have deserted their mining to enter other occupations. As a result, China has actually had to buy iron and brass from abroad at high rates, when great unworked fields are lying neglected at home. Every effort is being made to stimulate interest on a large scale in mining enterprises, by introducing modern methods of smelting ores and modern machinery. If blast furnaces and modern machinery were introduced, the output of pig iron, for instance, would be sufficient to supply not only the home market but the markets of Japan and the United States as well. Under present conditions the annual output is only 300,000 tons.

One of the most important of the minor reforms planned by the Department of Commerce and Agriculture is the standardization of weights and measures. The extreme irregularity of weights and measures in China has a fluctuating effect upon the trade of the country. The carpenters, silk merchants, stationers, and various other tradesmen, all use different measures. In the silk trade alone there are three kinds of measures, and weights vary not only from city to city, but from shop to shop. The Ministry sent a special commission abroad to study the methods of manufacturing weights and measures, and preparations are being made for the ultimate admission of China into the International Congress of Weights and Measures.

A Government factory for making weights and measures has been established in Peking, and, with the co-operation of the police, the old weights and measures are being collected from all the shops in Peking and replaced with those of uniform standard, much against the will of the shopkeepers who carry on dishonest practices through the absence of standardization. Special courses of study will eventually be introduced in technical schools all over the country to fit students to be inspectors in this branch of commerce, and it is hoped that new factories, modeled after the central one in Peking, will be established through private initiative.

Factories and machinery are the two crying needs of China today. We need steel corporations, iron foundries, water power plants, electric lighting plants, smelters, every kind of mechanical and engineering apparatus that will put our country on an equal footing with other nations. America can bring us factories and machinery. The mill wheels in use today are the same as those that were used two thousand years ago, and all the tools in every-day use have been handed down unchanged for centuries. China invented almost all the tools in use by other countries, but China continued to employ the crude original, when other countries were continually improving and perfecting them. We need new tools, modern compasses, planes, farming implements, and we must have factories to make these tools. We can make a beautiful carved brass box or an inlaid one, but we cannot make a simple tin cigarette box, because we have no proper facilities. There is a great field in China for American machinery and American capital to establish factories on Chinese soil for making machinery.

There is no reason why a flourishing trade should not be developed between China and the United States. At present America's import trade in China is equivalent to 8 per cent. of China's total imports, and at the same time this is only 1 per cent. of America's export trade. China wants many concerns like the International Banking Company. A China America Import and Export Company, of which Mr. Liang Shih-yi, Director General of the Customs, is one of the chief promoters, has recently been formed, and all the leading merchants of Tien-tsin, Hankow, Canton, and Shanghai are interested. The company will deal with all kinds of products. A large capital has been subscribed to handle the goods in America, and Chinese business men are going to America to make arrangements with American firms for buyers, managers, and salesmen in all the principal ports to collect raw materials and manufacture goods.

One of the chief reasons why American trade in China has suffered in the past is lack of effective commercial organizations. Formerly, most of the American trade in China was handled by German or British firms. The Germans, English, and Japanese have been successful in China because they have given the people what they wanted. The British have been in China a long time, and are respected and known to be reliable. The Germans meet the Chinese half way and are always willing to go to any amount of trouble to make their goods satisfactory and to meet infinitesimal demands. In short, they adapt themselves to the Chinese. The Americans can do no better than to combine the best method of the British and Germans.

The first thing that is necessary is infinite patience, for deals cannot be consummated swiftly. It is necessary to win the confidence of the Chinese, who are by nature suspicious of foreigners whom they do not know. A knowledge of Chinese is exceedingly desirable. Americans make the mistake of trying to deal directly with the Chinese, instead of through the compradore. Most important of all in the future will be the methods of partnerships now coming into practice. The Japanese have found out that this scheme works for common interests, and many of them are looking for Chinese partners. America's greatest asset is the good-will of the Chinese people, who realize that whatever capital Americans may bring or whatever enterprises they may establish in China will have no sinister significance back of them.

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for reaching the top. It was because the lapse didn't come last September at Forest Hills that he went triumphantly through Behr, Williams, and McLoughlin.

It is not fair, however, to speak of streakiness, unreliability, as if it were something apart from one's equipment as a tennis player. It is just as much a fault, judged by results, as a weak backhand or a weak service. It was not McLoughlin's brilliancy, but his consistent brilliancy, that made him the wonderful player that he was for three or four seasons. And it is the lack of faith in Johnston's ability to do his best often enough that clouds the hopes of his adherents today.

Everybody has the right to name the winner in advance, and pretty nearly everybody who follows tennis at all is exercising the indisputable right to constitute himself a prophet of the outcome of the tournament that begins tomorrow. So here goes—despite what I have just said of Johnston's mastery of the game, I believe Williams has the better chance to win. He impresses me as having more physical reserve than the champion, as having the lasting vitality that, in an exhausting contest, will turn the trick. As one who is not acquainted with either, and has no personal bias, whose preference is determined merely by the liking for one style of play as compared with another, I should much prefer to see Johnston win; but somehow I don't believe he'll do it.

There are many well-qualified judges who think that, all around, Williams's form excels Johnston's. In technique, these men say, he leads all American players. But to me, and, I believe, to most of those who follow the game closely, his style does not seem as smooth and easy and graceful as the champion's. For one thing, his backhand stroke appears rather cramped, because of the arm's being held close in; in executing he depends too much upon the swing of the body and does not employ a flowing sweep of the arm. And in all his strokes he lacks the free movement of the forearm which is so pleasing in Johnston's performance.

The quality in Williams's play that most compels admiration is its uncompromising character. As you look at him in action you can imagine him saying to himself: "I know where the ball ought to go and I am going to send it there at high speed. If I fail, I'll try again just the same, I'm not going to let bad shots frighten me into being cautious. No halfway stuff—I'll play the game as it ought to be played." That is why, if he is off on his service and starts in making double faults, he is apt to keep on making them; it is why, on a day when he happens to be inaccurate at the net, his smashes and volleys keep on overshooting the lines. He won't deign to ease up; he keeps on giving his second service the same speed as his first, and from the net he keeps on trying to shave the lines. Dangerous tactics when he is not going well, as has been the case several times this Summer. But when he is on his game this unyielding policy makes him unbeatable except by a well-trained and perfectly performing tornado on the other side of the net. McLoughlin has been that tornado on several occasions; but two years ago, in the All Comers', Williams's supertennis was too much even for him.

The only time they have met this year, in the East-West series, Williams beat Johnston. It was a five-set match, and the last set was 9—7. The point score was: Williams, 194; Johnston, 193. Is anything more needed than the presentation of this brief record to show what a toss-up it is between these two?

Williams has lost twice to Griffin of California this season, at Longwood and at Newport. Johnston lost to the Japanese, Kumagae, in a five-set match in the finals at Newport. But these upsets, creditable as they are to the winners, are not enough to alter the general opinion that, barring a comeback by McLoughlin, the title is between Johnston and Williams.

If a fourth man is to be the winner Behr will have to be counted the most likely, not because his performances this season have been such as to justify high hopes, but because he has ability of the first order and there is a chance that it will come out at the right time. He is brilliant and erratic. Last year McLoughlin went down before him at Newport, and in the East-West series this month he beat Davis with impressive ease.

Kumagae's victory over the champion at Newport, on top of his other achievements, would seem to mark him as the most likely after Behr. Griffin's two wins from Williams count for much, but Kumagae has downed Griffin twice. Church has a remarkably good record for the season, and among the possible but not probable winners he holds a high place. He has beaten Pell, Washburn, Griffin, and Murray, and he played Williams a hard five-set match in the challenge round at Seabright. Davis, the newcomer from California, of whom much was heard in the first part of the season, has not come up to expectations, and he is not thought to have any better chance than Pell, Washburn, Mathey, Niles, and half a dozen other of the well-known first-and-second-ten men.

Altogether, the closeness of the contests now at hand—and that they will be close is certain—makes this year's All Comers' particularly interesting. The arrangements that helped to make it such an agreeable spectacle last year have all been duplicated—the ample grand stands, the staff of competent umpires, the special train service on the Long Island Railroad, the scoreboards, the ball boys, and the megaphonic announcements to enlighten the crowd about changes of program and other unusual happenings. The turf courts have been nursed by the authorities of the West Side Club for several weeks, and they are beautifully level and smooth. Tickets carrying reserved seats for the entire series are sold at $5 each. A single-day ticket is procurable at the gate only on the day when it is to be used.

China's Industrial Revolution Now In Progress

Chow Tsz-Chi, Former Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, Points Out the Opportunities In His Country for Americans

By Chow Tsz-Chi,

Former Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

Chow Tsz-Chi, until recently Chinese Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, wrote the following article at the suggestion of two American women journalists. He discusses the industrial revolution that is sweeping through his country and suggests means for development of trade between the United States and China. One of his chief ambitions is to bring China and America into closer social and commercial relations. Chow Tsz-Chi has since the first revolution been Director General of the Bank of China, Vice Minister of Finance, Minister of Communications, Finance, War, and Governor of Shantung.

Although Minister of Agriculture and Commerce for a comparatively short period, he instituted many reforms and created bureaus of research and investigation that have fertile possibilities for the future of China, if placed in the control of honest and patriotic citizens. Having lived twelve years or more in America, his point of view has been influenced by American ideals and his sympathy is decidedly American. He was sent to America in 1896 as student attaché to Washington, and studied for four years in George Washington University. Later he was Consul in New York, Consul General in Havana, six years Secretary of the Legation in Washington, and Consul General in San Francisco.

TO the uninitiated who knows China only through books that have not followed the changing times, and to the tourist who cannot penetrate beneath the surface, the Celestial Empire means dusty temples falling into ruin, yellow and jade tiled roofs, porcelain dragons, beggars and bargaining for bits of faded brocade. To them, China is a country of strange superstitions, picturesque customs, and archaic methods of doing business. They do not realize that China is discarding its mediaevalism very swiftly, and striving to catch up to the Western countries in internal development, commerce, and industry. Her old indifference to the material development of the West is being replaced by a new spirit introduced by a generation of young men who realize that China must turn the way of her ancestors into the sterner and more efficient mold of the twentieth century, if her future is to be assured among the congress of nations.

During the four years of the republic this spirit has had an opportunity to produce actual results. The Government salt monopoly has been completely reorganized on an efficient basis, a comprehensive railroad scheme embracing seven lines with a total mileage of more than 7,000 has been projected, and partly put through in spite of the European war and the inavailability of foreign funds; a Bureau of Irrigation is making a preliminary survey for channels, a Bureau of Conservancy is engineering and carrying on a war against the floods which devastate certain large areas yearly, cart roads are being built in the provinces, mining is being encouraged by more favorable regulations, large loans have been subscribed by the people of China for the reform work of the Government, and trade and commerce are generally being stimulated.

Perhaps no single force has been more responsible for introducing improved methods of agriculture and encouraging industry than the Department of Commerce and Agriculture. Under the direction of this department, the first Bureau of Forestry has been established with a young American forestry expert as co-Director; model farms and experiment stations have been opened; a Bureau for Collecting Statistical Data from the various provinces in regard to their trade and commerce has been created; steps have been taken to organize on a large scale the principal industries of the country, such as tea and silk, and to standardize them for purposes of export trade; and in every way the most earnest efforts are being put forward to lift merchants out of their narrow ruts into the wider fields of world commerce.

Agriculture has from time immemorial been the occupation of the masses in China, and therefore the prosperity of the country largely depends on the well being of the farmers. The old Emperor always took a great interest in agriculture. The Temple of Agriculture in Peking, where the Emperor, dressed in a peasant garb of imperial yellow, offered up prayers for the harvest in a festival very much like the American Thanksgiving, and a vast bonfire of many different kinds of wood was made, and the Temple of Earth, where he came every year during the Summer solstice to make an offering at an altar composed of white, yellow, red, and black earth, testify to the dignity of the agricultural occupation.

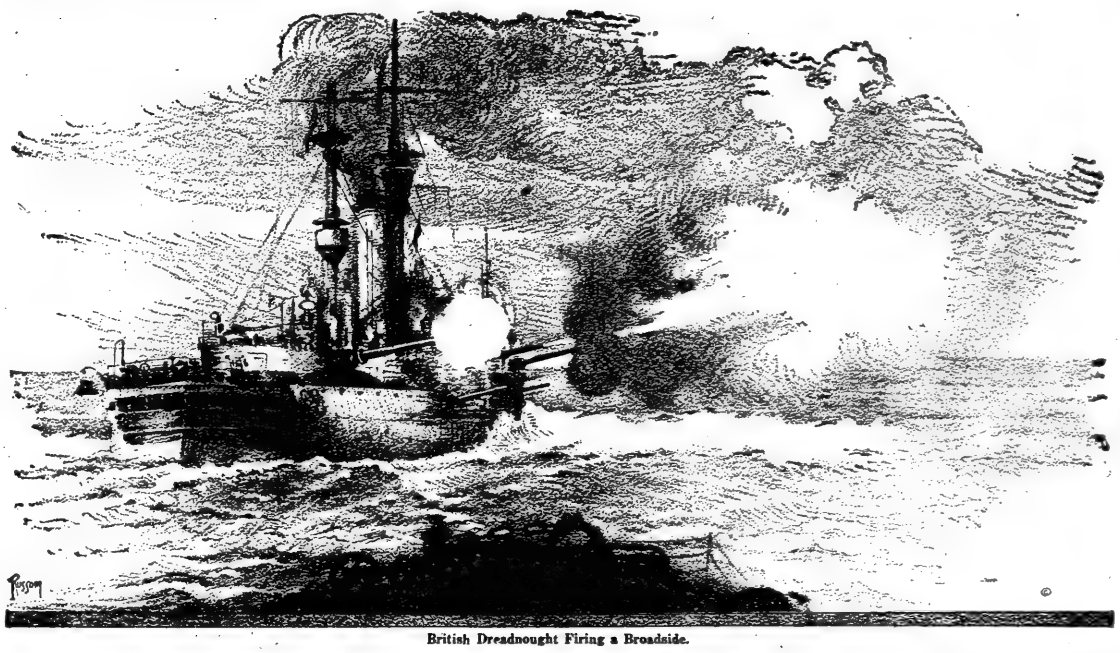
The most impressive imperial recognition was that made at the famous Temple of Heaven, where a compound was set aside for harvest prayers. In the first year of the republic these ceremonies were abandoned, but the people were so displeased that the President was forced to restore the annual pilgrimage to the Temple of Heaven. During the Manchu dynasty a Board of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry was actually established, but nothing was ever accomplished in a serious way. An experimental station was opened just outside the walls of Peking on the road to the Summer Palace, but it was really only for the amusement of the old Empress Dowager, who wanted to see what farming was like. No serious work of a scientific nature was attempted.

This play farm of the Empress Dowager has been reorganized as the Peking Agricultural Station to help the farmers of Peking and vicinity, and to serve as a radiating force for all the experimental work done in the provinces. Exhibitions and lectures, distribution of seeds and fertilizers, night classes and classes for children, and expert information freely given out at any time gradually are bringing the farmers to appreciate the difference between their own poor and generally unsatisfactory products and the products grown on the model farm. There are now twenty-two experimental stations distributed throughout the various provinces, under the supervision of graduates of the provincial agricultural colleges. Two months ago the administration of the provincial experimental stations was reorganized under the control of the central experimental station at Peking, which is to act as a kind of clearing house for the reports of all other stations. These reports form a basis upon which inspectors will be sent out to give definite assistance where it is needed. Besides the experimental stations, many model farms have been established. In the vicinity of Peking alone there are four such farms, and in the metropolitan district in which Peking is situated there are twenty, each extending its influence over a radius of twenty or thirty miles. Important services are rendered in the improving and analyzing of the soil, in practical demonstration of scientific farming, in distributing improved seeds,—wheat, maize, millet, and soya beans; in distributing fertilizers, and in destroying injurious insects.

Another means extensively adopted is the special public exhibit and the annual provincial exhibit of agricultural products, at which selected seeds are distributed, for it has been proved that one great cause of bad crops in China is the deterioration in the quality of seeds. Finally, in more than twenty provinces conferences of farmers have been held, and local farmers' organizations have been established in 207 districts. Agricultural experts are being trained more and more in the provincial agricultural colleges, but large numbers of them have gone to foreign countries, principally Japan and the United States, to receive their education.

Closely allied to the educational propaganda and scientific experiments in agriculture are the efforts of the department to induce merchants to form organizations for mutual benefit, and to improve the quality of standard articles for exportation. It is almost as difficult to get the business men to co-operate and adopt progressive methods as it is to make the farmer see the necessity of farming scientifically. The tea trade, which should be one of the most prosperous of all in China, has been rapidly declining before the increasing popularity of Ceylon and India tea, partly because there has been no association among merchants to push sales abroad and control market prices, and partly because no effort has been made to improve the color and taste, so that China tea can compete with teas from other countries.

The Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture has established an experiment station at Keeman, Anhui Province, which is the best tea-producing centre, to show the producers how to plant, fertilize, gather, manufacture, and put the tea on the market. Rewards and bonuses have been offered to the most successful producers, and the tax on tea lowered for their benefit. Circulars have been sent to the Provincial Governments giving concise instructions regarding the treat-



British Dreadnought Firing a Broadside.

The opportunity was recently given me to see some of those 6,000 being built. For one hour we steamed down a river—steaming right along—and we saw nothing but vessels under construction! Battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats, trawlers, mine sweepers, monitors, tramp steamers, submarines, lighters, colliers, oilboats—every class of ship! Imagine steaming up the Hudson for an hour and seeing nothing but ships, set one against another, on both banks of the river. Night and day, seven days in the week, those yards were working.

"They must be built—they must be built!" That was the chorus pounded out by the hydraulic rams, rattled out by the riveting machines, roared out by the blast furnaces. And they are being built. Since the outbreak of the war England has launched, as an addition to her navy, a new fleet, the equal of Germany's alone! And at the same time she has continued to hammer out merchant ships that the Allies may not lack supplies. She has been able to do this because her shipbuilding resources are so immense. The shipyards of one district alone can produce double the output of the enemy; those of the United Kingdom can equal the output of the world.

The building of ships, however, is not the only requirement. Those ships must be kept in condition, in the pink of condition. And there must be no delay. Witness the aftermath of the battle of Jutland. For two days the English fleet had been driven to the limit—wracked by gunfire, strained by forced speed, pounded by shells. The fleet must be refitted. Jellicoe steams home—400 miles. He puts into port. How long does it take before his ships are reported ready once more for battle? Just five hours! That's efficiency! Emphasis has always been laid on the efficiency of the German Army. The British Navy has been forgotten. It is not so dramatic, and it is secret.

The visitor to a naval base will probably be disappointed. There is no rush, no clamor. Things appear very easygoing. But everything is ready. Word comes that his Majesty's ship Indomitable will arrive at 5:45 P. M., and desires so many tons of coal, so many gallons of water and oil, and so many rounds of ammunition. And at 5:45 P. M. H. M. S. Indomitable does arrive, is immediately surrounded by supply ships, and in a few hours is on her way to sea. The average length of time necessary to refit a vessel on patrol duty is from two to four hours. All is organized for speed. "Must" is the only word in the vocabulary.

Modern navies are highly developed. Units are nothing. Unity is everything. The fleet must be well rounded, having its proper complements of destroyers, light cruisers, battle-cruisers, and battleships. It is teamwork that counts. Back of that fleet must be a huge organization of men and equipment to keep the ships in trim—dry docks, floating cranes, colliers, tank steamers, machine shops—to supply it, repair it, rebuild it. What is the use of having the fastest, heaviest, and most superlative battleship in the world if it can't be coaled or repaired?

Given the ships, given the dockyards, given the organization, there still remains, perhaps, the most important factor—men. In the last analysis it was the men who won the battle of Jutland. The present war has demonstrated that all nations are brave in the face of danger. But under modern conditions of naval warfare that is not sufficient. It is a question of nerve or "sang froid" or cold-bloodedness, or whatever you choose to call it. Thus, at the beginning of the battle, the German gunnery was excellent. The British are the first to admit it. But, when the German ships began to be pounded, then those gunners went to pieces. They couldn't stand the strain. You must have men who have been so thoroughly trained that they aim their guns as accurately when the ship is sinking as at target practice, who can figure elevation and range and speed during the roar of shell fire.

To exemplify: We were discussing—an officer and I—the strength of armor plate, and I asked if the turrets could withstand the big shells. He said they could and added: "But it's rather unpleasant for the gun crews. It's like putting your head inside a drum and having somebody beat it. Most of the men are generally stunned!" But, stunned or not, those men have to fight those guns. In American slang, that is "guts"—the peculiar characteristic of the British sailor—the characteristic that broke the Armada, that won Trafalgar, that turned the battle of Jutland into an English victory.

Recognition of their duty and determination to do that duty at all costs—that is the spirit of the navy. There is no show about it. Officers and men are pleasant and cheerful, taking what comes as all in the day's work. They do their duty because doing their duty is their profession. Here is an illustration:

After the battle an official who was being shown over a ship was taken to the galley to see the hole made by a shell in that very useful room. There he found the cook. "How did it happen?" he asked.

"Why, Sir," drawled the cook, "it come about this w'y. I was a'standin' 'ere 'oldin' the pot in me 'ands, and a bloomin' shell come between me an' the pot." '

"But," said the official, "weren't you frightened?"

"Frightened, Sir? No—not exactly frightened, but I felt a bit sweaty-like."

"And what were you doing, cooking during the battle?"

"W'y, Sir, you see I cook for the officers, and I kind o' thought that, after the battle was over, they might be a bit 'ungry-like, and so I was a'cookin' them up a little somethin'."

He was there to cook, and he was cooking, Admiral von Scheer or no Admiral von Scheer. Quite simple.

Or take the story of the Captain—commander of one of the super-dreadnoughts. Throughout the battle he had remained at his post, imperturbable, giving his orders briefly and making no comments, until it happened that the gunnery officer trained the huge 15-inch gun on a German destroyer and blew her clean out of water. The Captain calls up the officer on the telephone, and in that slow, English fashion asks:

"Was that necessary?"

That was all. The officer understood. The Captain was right. It was an unnecessary waste of big shells when smaller calibre would have served the purpose. Only when in danger of being torpedoed one forgets occasionally the virtue of economy.

That is the spirit of the navy. In the galley or on the bridge, it is the same. Officers and men have been trained to do one job—to fight. They have been taught that the honor and safety of England has been, is, and always will be in the keeping of the navy. There lies the difference between the British Navy and the German Army. The German military caste feels that it is the country. Insolent, overbearing, cruel, the German officer looks upon a civilian as an inferior and treats the private soldier as a machine. In the British Navy the human element is never lost. Courtesy is a requirement. The pride of the navy is not the pride of superiority, but the pride of the service—the pride that an empire has been intrusted to them.

If ever the value of an efficient navy has been demonstrated, it has been demonstrated in this war. Slowly, but with constantly increasing pressure, the British fleet is throttling Germany. The power of the navy is silent but relentless, gradually choking the vitality of the enemy. The Germans know it. They knew it in August, 1914, when England declared war. That is one of the reasons for the "Hymn of Hate"—it is the hatred of fear!

Interesting Facts from Many Lands

AMERICAN chewing gum is becoming popular in France. American methods of advertising and selling it are being introduced there, and, as a result, the demand is rapidly increasing.

Women workers in Germany are proving a success as substitutes for men at the front. It is believed that the training now being obtained by a large body of women in work ordinarily done by men in factories, offices, banks, &c., will be valuable when peace is restored in bridging over the effects of the war on various German industries, enabling them to reach normal conditions more rapidly.

Plans are being prepared for a new biological station of the United States Bureau of Fisheries at Key West, Fla. An appropriation of $25,000 in addition to an unexpended balance from a previous appropriation is now available for building it. The new station will be provided with a small, permanent staff, including a scientific director and an assistant. Facilities will be furnished for a number of investigators who will be employed from time to time on the study of fishery problems, and for students of marine biology who wish to carry on research work in the vicinity, where conditions are especially favorable for such work.

It is suggested in Paris that the Rue de Sofia in that city, named after the capital of Bulgaria, have its name changed to Rue de Serbie in honor of France's Serbian allies.

Since the ice began to break up in the White Sea of Russia, there has been a rush of shipping to Russia's far northern port of Archangel, which, since the beginning of the war, has assumed great commercial importance. About fifty large steamers arrived there recently, of which three were American. Railway facilities out of Archangel have been considerably improved since last year. It is stated that an average of from 300 to 400 freight cars now leave Archangel daily, and there have been days when as many as 1,000 cars have left there for interior points in Russia. Two other Russian White Sea ports, Kem and Soroka, have broad-gauge rail facilities now, and it is expected that much freight will be handled from them within the next few months.

An American Chamber of Commerce was recently established in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to further closer relations between Americans in business in Brazil and their countrymen trading in similar lines in the United States and other countries. The Honorary President is the Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, American Ambassador to Brazil. Among the Honorary Vice Presidents are Dr. Lauro S. Muller, Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil, who has made two visits recently to this country, and Dr. Domicio da Gama, Ambassador of Brazil to the United States. The Chamber issues a magazine devoted to the furthering of its objects.

England Has Built New Fleet Since War Began

American Who Recently Visited the English Fleet Says War Vessels Added to Her Navy Equal Germany's Naval Forces

By Morton Peabody Prince.

ON May 31, 1916, the British Grand Fleet, under Admiral Jellicoe, came into contact with the German High Seas Fleet, under Admiral von Scheer, off the coast of Jutland. In the language of officialdom, this describes the commencement of the greatest battle, not only of this war, but in the history of modern naval warfare.

Far-spreading in its effects, both on sea and land, the battle of Jutland, even at this date, remains a mystery. Both fleets claim victory. Statement and counterstatement have been advanced. The importance of this battle was again emphasized by the news on Aug. 20 that the German fleet was once more at sea, but that, on encountering the British scouts, it had put back to port. Did Jellicoe, therefore, on May 31, destroy the fighting efficiency of the German Navy or not? Will von Scheer make another sortie? Those are the questions which every one is asking. If, in accordance with their statements after the battle of Jutland, the Germans are strong enough to defeat the British fleet, they should make some attempt to break the blockade other than by the use of a few submarine blockade-runners. Which, then, are more accurate, the reports of the German or the British Admiralty? In regard to their own losses, the Germans have acknowledged that, at first, they withheld a complete statement. It was my good fortune to have the opportunity of testing the accuracy of the German claims in regard to British losses.

Through the courtesy of the British Admiralty permission was given me to see something of the British fleet—especially Admiral Beatty's squadron, which had received the attack of the entire German High Seas Fleet, and a large part of which the Germans claim to have destroyed. It is not permitted to name places. It is sufficient that we boarded a torpedo boat and proceeded (as Kipling says)—one always "proceeds" in the navy—to that well-known "somewhere," and that in due course of time we proceeded to see the fleet.

If one can sum up that fleet today in one word, that word is "ready." And "readiness" in the British Navy means "readiness." One would expect to see the gaping shellholes, the wrecked masts, the disabled guns of the traditional sea story. As a matter of fact, those ships are as fit today as ever—scarcely a sign of the hell they have passed through. As for those "extra" ships which the Germans claim to have destroyed, it is only necessary to say that they are not only floating, but are in the pink of condition for another "go" at von Scheer.

Take the case of the Warspite. The Germans had sunk her daily for a week in their newspapers. And they had good reason. The Warspite is one of the very latest and most powerful vessels afloat. She was built to deliver the maximum blow at the maximum speed. And she does it. When she hits, something happens. She can stand a terrible pounding, too, as was proved in battle. Her steering gear jammed and she ran in a circle—the target of the entire German fleet—but she gave as good as she got, and when things had settled down and the Germans had disappeared she returned home at twenty-one knots to the hour, which, for a "sunken" ship, is passable. They laid her up in a dry dock—she had been bruised a bit—and in a few days she was ready once more for the German High Seas Fleet.

The story of the Warspite is an average example, not only of the value of the German statements, but also of the fighting efficiency of the British. Each ship played her part. It may be as well to mention here a few of the more famous, which we had the good fortune to see:

The Nicator, one of the telegraphically-sunk-by-the-Germans. While making an attack on the battle cruisers, she was caught by a sudden turn of the enemy; but, instead of escaping, she stood on, "though under a terrific fire," until she could let slip her torpedoes.

The Southampton: She led a scouting expedition into the jaws of the German dreadnought squadron, just to supply Beatty with urgently needed information. "Southampton's reports were most valuable," laconically remarks the Admiral.

The Princess Royal and the Birmingham: Both of these ships the German Admiralty have set down in the "British losses" column.

The Lion and the Tiger, in regard to which The Scotsman printed the following account:

> The work of the two famous vessels, the Lion and the Tiger, is notable because of Beatty's command of the first and the German belief that the second had been sent to the bottom many months ago. The Lion was where the fighting was hottest, excepting once, when there was concentrated upon the Tiger such a volume of fire as few vessels ever experienced and survived.
>
> The sudden alteration of the Germans' course, as their struggle to escape began, threw the mighty Tiger under the fire of more than a score of ships. The ordeal lasted ten minutes, but the marvel is that the Tiger should have steamed back to port. The Lion, which received less serious punishment than in the Dogger Bank fight, was hit several times, but escaped the most desperate efforts to torpedo her.

Whether or not the public today recognizes the battle of Jutland as a British victory makes no essential difference—except to the German people. Victories are not a matter of votes, but of facts. And one fact stands out clearly: That the English fleet still commands the seas. That is the primary result. The English Navy is not concerned over the general appreciation of the secondary results. They know that in a fair battle they can defeat the Germans; they know that they have seriously damaged the fighting efficiency of the enemy fleet; they know that the ratio of their superiority has been enormously increased; and they know that they have tested their ships and their men under the most severe conditions, and that they have made good. That is sufficient. History will award the laurels. This is no time for praise. There is just one task—to sweep the seas.

It is difficult to realize the magnitude of this task, largely because the work of the navy must be carried out in secret. And in the British Navy reticence is the sine qua non. It is not only a matter of necessity, but a matter of traditional pride.

Here is a list of the more important accomplishments of the British Navy in the present war:

1. It has bottled up the German fleet in its harbors. Picture what would have happened if the Germans had been able to use their powerful navy to attack the Allies' coasts. Calais would be Prussian and Paris a tributary of Berlin.

2. It has kept the trade routes open, so that the Allies may obtain food and supplies. That does not appear difficult on paper, but think what it means—all commerce raiders had to be swept from the ocean and kept off. One escaped some months ago, and the papers of the world were headlined with the news! The submarine blockade had to be smashed. It was smashed. The English are catching submarines in their own waters as fast as the Germans are building them. Since the outbreak of the war only 10 per cent. of English shipping has been destroyed by torpedoes. Finally, the waterways must daily be swept of mines. When you arrive in England you will see the waters off the coast swarming with trawlers, fishing for mines, and you will find your path neatly cleaned that you may pass—for the Germans are not overparticular as to mines.

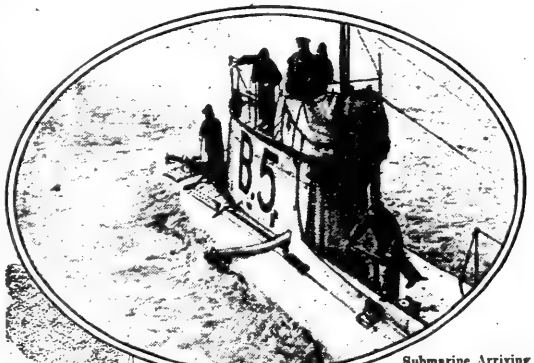
3. It has carried on naval operations in every part of the world. Observe some of the more famous scenes: Falkland Islands, Samoa, Flanders, Tsing-tao, Suez, Dedeaghatch, the Persian Gulf, East Africa, Saloniki, the Baltic. It must be ready for anywhere at any time. To appreciate this, spread out a map and imagine yourself in charge of those operations; and do not forget that all the time you must hold the German fleet in port and keep the seas clean!

4. The navy has convoyed the Allied troops across every ocean. Here is a specific case: For two years it has convoyed Kitchener's army back and forth across the Channel—that is, every day—and has never lost a ship! There would be no British offensive today were it not for the navy.

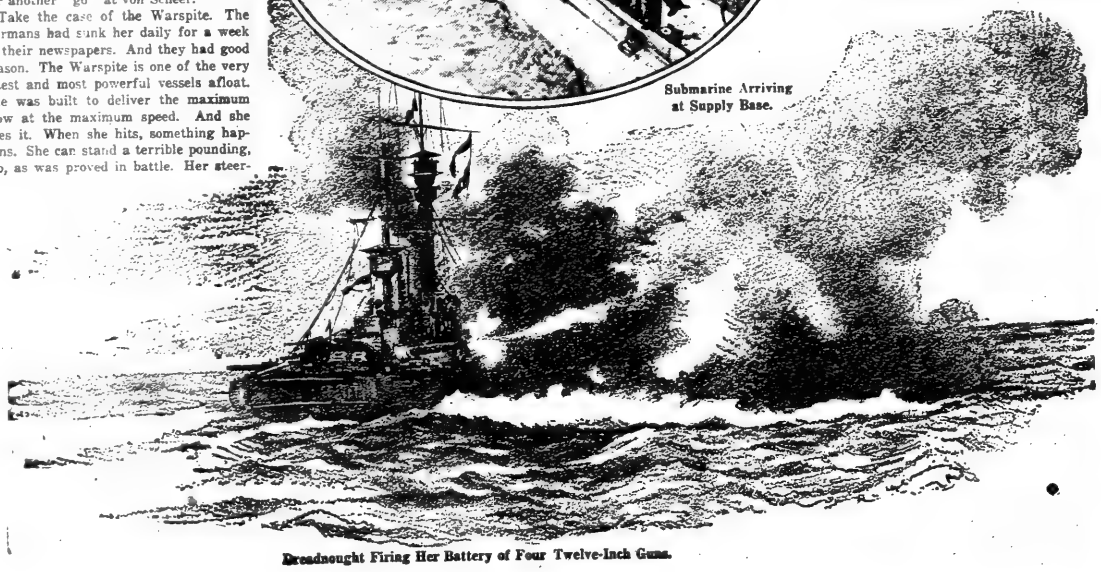
5. It has blockaded Germany. Violent arguments are indulged in as to whether or not Germany can be starved or whether or not to call the blockade a blockade. But the fact remains that the Germans not only are unable to obtain munitions, food, and supplies from outside sources, but also their oversea commerce has been paralyzed. Where are the German merchant ships today? Where are the German goods? One may discuss the theories and technicalities of a blockade indefinitely. But let the doubter charter a vessel and try to reach Germany.

Such is an outline of the work. Take the patrolling of the North Sea alone. From the Orkney Islands to Norway is roughly 300 miles. Not an enemy ship, not any ship must slip across that line. The weather in the North Sea is bad. Storms and fog are the ordinary run of things. Imagine patrolling that 300 miles in a fog at night. Nice job, that! The British Navy has done it, is doing it, and will do it, just as the navy has carried out those other duties and carried them out well.

To accomplish so vast a task, ships have been necessary—ships of all kinds—plenty of ships! Today there are under Admiralty orders at least 6,000 ships.



Submarine Arriving at Supply Base.



Dreadnought Firing Her Battery of Four Twelve-Inch Guns.

Mr. Hughes Addressing a Crowd of 15,000 Workmen at a Big Detroit Automobile Plant. (C) Underwood & Underwood.

Hughes Is Proving an Effective Campaigner

His Vote-Getting Methods Compared With Those of Wilson and Roosevelt by One Who Has Seen All Three in Action

THOSE who saw the Republican nominee for President run along the uncertain platform of the railroad station at a ranch town in North Dakota recently to shake hands with a youthful cowboy mounted on a fiery little mustang found it difficult to conjure up the picture of a solemn visaged Justice of the United States Supreme Court with the name "Charles E. Hughes" beneath it.

It was for Mr. Hughes himself to provide the key to the situation, to explain the mystery surrounding the change which had come over him since he left the bench to journey forth into the country and win a place among political orators and campaigners such as Roosevelt, Wilson and Bryan.

"When I was a Judge," he said, "I was 100 per cent. Judge. When I am a candidate for office I am 100 per cent. candidate."

Certain it is that no candidate has developed with more rapidity into 100 per cent. campaigner than the Republican nominee. Men talked of him as an effective orator when he was sent into doubtful States of the Middle West in 1908 to turn the tide in the proper direction for William Howard Taft. Lately many have recalled the Hughes of 1908 in order to compare him with the Hughes of 1916. The Hughes of today has not suffered by that comparison. In fact, it is conceded pretty generally that, after two weeks among the people, he is running at top form.

The explanation for this is simple. It is not supplied by the nominee, although he may realize it. Mr. Hughes is playing in a bigger game than ever before in his career, and he has come into closer touch with the American people—closer, probably, than he believed he could come. He admits with the utmost frankness that he has found the sturdy and uninflated cheering of the people of the Middle West and West, when directed at himself, inspiring. Mixing with them—and Mr. Hughes has actually mixed—has done him a world of good.

Mr. Hughes has arrived at a happy medium between the methods employed by Colonel Roosevelt and President Wilson when these skilled campaigners go out upon the stump. In other words, he is a bit more spectacular than Wilson and less spectacular than the Colonel. He nearly stole the Colonel's style soon after the opening of his Western tour, when he jumped upon the concrete roof of the players' bench at the baseball park in Detroit, after announcing, unprompted, that he wanted "to shake hands with the boys." All that was lacking to complete the picture was a certain vigor of action and vocal eruption on which the Colonel has a corner. The well-known "How are you?" spoken with a rising inflection on the last word, was the best Hughes could do.

The surprising thing about it to everybody who witnessed the picture was that Mr. Hughes could do it at all without appearing ridiculous. And he didn't; he just looked for all the world as if he were enjoying himself to the full for the first time in his life. Onlookers felt like shouting: "Hey, that stuff belongs to Teddy!" But after they watched Mr. Hughes for a time and saw him pose for a picture with Ty Cobb, the Georgia peach, who, by the way, was easily the more embarrassed of the two, the inclination to call out derisively passed by. Then everybody felt like saying: "Gee, look at Hughes!"

And so it has developed that in this campaign, unless the jovial Mr. Taft may be listed as an exception, Mr. Wilson is the only political orator of the first magnitude who is cleaving to the line of absolute decorum. According to the dope sheet, and working from the most spectacular in deeds, if not in words, down the scale, they ought to run about this way: Fortissimo, Roosevelt; forte, Hughes; piano, Taft; pianissimo, Wilson.

Mr. Hughes finds himself sorely handicapped in any effort to out-Roosevelt Roosevelt. To begin with he does not possess the Colonel's tremendous physique and vitality, which send that doughty political warrior hurtling about the country like a runaway locomotive that has solved the secret of perpetual motion. Whiskers also count heavily against him, as they assume a certain measure of dignity in action. Then, too, the nominee's vocabulary, while comprehensive and capable of handling almost any situation that arises, lacks a certain explosive power that none except a Roosevelt could attain. Hughes can be vigorous in both word and action—this campaign has proved that much—but he never can be picturesque.

The mixture of Hughes and Roosevelt, which is to be put before the American public during the remainder of the campaign, ought to prove an effective one. Roosevelt proved himself the same vigorous campaigner as of yore in his recent fight in behalf of preparedness and Americanism—there wasn't a detail lacking—and Hughes has developed beyond the hope of his most ardent admirer. Where Roosevelt is needed to take the voters by the scruff of the neck and shake the ballots out of their systems into the Republican melting pot he has promised to go. The campaign as conducted by Hughes himself lacks little in vigorous utterance, biting sarcasm, and systematized attack upon Democratic policies and Democratic leaders from the President down to the Tammany leader—the nominee has been a surprise to himself in that regard. It will be Roosevelt's job to add the final touch in the Roosevelt sections where that touch is needed.

Any one who thinks of Mr. Hughes as the quiet type of orator has drawn an entirely inaccurate picture. Hughes, in action as a political orator, is as far removed from Hughes the Supreme Court Justice as Bryan is from the Presidency, a simile employed because it relieves the mind of all doubt as to the nominee's present status.

Where the President seeks to get home his point by persuasive utterance and graceful gesture, the Republican nominee waves eloquent arms or smashes one open palm against another, ending with a vigorous body movement which gets head, shoulders, arms, and hands into the sentence along with his voice. All of the calmness of thought, all the restraint which the first glance at the man suggests, are put aside once he is under a full head of steam.

President Wilson, in his trip last January in behalf of his preparedness program, made extemporaneous speeches and was then at his best. Many who heard him expressed the belief that the enthusiasm of the crowds carried him away; that in some utterances he went further than he would have gone had he prepared his manuscript in advance. But he got nearer to the people then than ever before, and in watching them seemed to sense what they wanted to hear.

Mr. Hughes went into this campaign without a word prepared on paper except his address of acceptance. That address was a disappointment from the viewpoint of the finished orator, because he read it and stuck relentlessly to the text. The concentration of mind attendant upon such a delivery robbed the orator of much of his power.

Once out upon the stump, free to think as he went along, free to build his talks to the American people as the situation demanded, Hughes was a different man. The first volley of applause at Detroit awakened him to the full sense of the power of words to stir. He forgot all about the years spent upon the Supreme Court bench; he forgot restraint; he forgot that it was nearly seven years since he had raised his voice to win approbation—he let loose his faculties and powers.

There had been some talk of advance manuscripts for several of the speeches after that. It was dropped. In his mind he sometimes sketched briefly what he was going to say, and sometimes many of those thoughts were forgotten in the exhilaration of delivery. Mr. Hughes found his brain working rapidly as of old, his gift for the selection of words coming back with renewed power. After one brilliant bit of oratory in a Western city he was asked how he came to frame the declaration.

"I don't know myself," he replied.

Perhaps Colonel Roosevelt, of the three, is the most accomplished orator in that regard, although both Mr. Hughes

Is Spelling Reform, Ten Years Old, a Success?

Professor Brander Matthews Finds That the Public Has Had a Change of Heart and Is No Longer Contemptuously Hostile

By Professor Brander Matthews
of Columbia University.

IT was on Aug. 27, 1906, exactly ten years ago today, that President Roosevelt issued his order to the Public Printer directing him thereafter to use the briefer orthographies in a list of 300 words recommended a few weeks earlier by the newly organized Simplified Spelling Board. Although this act of the President was overridden a little later by Congress, it instantly aroused the interest of the world and it served to focus attention upon the chaotic condition of English spelling.

The characteristically courageous act of the Chief Magistrate immediately awakened resentful opposition. This naturally surprised those who had already given consideration to the subject and who were convinced that the time had come when a concerted effort was needed to ameliorate the orthography of our noble tongue. Of course, this surprise, however natural it may have been, was unreasonable. The attack on President Roosevelt and on the Simplified Spelling Board was not only violent, it might fairly be described as rancorous. Many estimable persons were outraged by the suggestion that the spelling of English, which they had acquired painfully in their youth, was no better than it should be, and they were the more vehement because they believed themselves to be defending their reasoned opinion, whereas, in fact, they were only expressing their unreasoned prejudice.

Even if the Simplified Spelling Board had been newly established, the movement for the amelioration of our orthography was no new thing, and it had had the support of many distinguished men. In 1875 the American Philological Association, which contained the foremost linguistic scholars of the United States, expressed its desire for an improvement in our unsatisfactory orthography; and as a result a Spelling Reform Association was started in 1876. In England the Philological Society (the British equivalent of the American Philological Association) also took up the question; and in 1883 these two bodies of experts in language, one in Great Britain and one in the United States, joined in proposing a long list of orthographic improvements. Unfortunately, these suggestions of two learned societies made no impression upon the general public on either side of the Atlantic, perhaps because they were too many, perhaps because they seemed at first sight a little too radical, and more probably because there was no enterprising organization to call attention to them and to push them into use.

Later support came from a new source. While linguists were offended by the unscientific condition of our spelling, and while men of letters were shocked by its chaotic absurdity, teachers were perplexed by the problem of imparting this chaotic and unscientific spelling to children of tender years. These teachers knew better than any one else how much valuable time was wasted in getting by heart long lists of words; and they also could not help seeing that this not only imposed a needless task on the memory, but also compelled the child to surrender the use of his reason. After he had learnt *seed*, he had to learn *precede* and *proceed*; and no analogy from *leave* would help him to the spelling of *believe*. So it was that action was next taken by the National Educational Association, probably the largest and most comprehensive organization of teachers anywhere in the world.

For fear of getting too little because of asking too much, the National Education Association chose only a dozen simplifications for immediate adoption. The Twelve Words put forth by the N. E. A. in 1898 were *program, catalog, decalog, prolog, pedagog, tho, altho, thoro, thoroly, thorofare, thru,* and *thruout*. Of these *program* was probably the least offensive to the Old Guard, as it was already widely used. *Catalog* was also fairly familiar; and it carried with it *decalog, prolog,* and *pedagog*. *Tho* and *altho* were not uncommon in unceremonious correspondence; they were of a highly respectable antiquity; and they had been used by Tennyson in the final edition of his poems. *Thoro, thoroly,* and *thorofare* were also not exactly novelties, even if they might appear strange to many. But *thru* and *thruout* aroused the most excited protests. They were denounced as diabolical specimens of orthographic mayhem. This exacerbated irritation again confirmed the justice of La Rochefoucauld's assertion that "our vanity is less tolerant of the condemnation of our tastes than of our opinions."

Hitherto spelling reform had been advocated chiefly by scholars. Professor Francis A. March of Lafayette, twice President of the American Philological Association, had declared that it was "of no use to try to characterize with fitting epithets and adequate terms of objurgation the monstrous spelling of the English language," and Professor Francis J. Child of Harvard insisted that "one of the most useful things just now is to break down the respect which a great, foolish public has for the established spelling; some have a religious awe, and some an earth-born passion for it." Similar opinions were expressed by Max Muller, Murray, Napier and Sayce of Oxford, by Skeat of Cambridge, by Hadley, Whitney and Lounsbury of Yale, by Barnard of Columbia, and by White of Cornell. But the discussion had been academic; and the action of the National Education Association brought spelling into the sphere of practical politics. The adoption of the Twelve Words showed that something could be done—showed, indeed, that something had been done.

Believing that the time was ripe for a forward movement, a little group of advocates of amelioration succeeded in securing the financial support of Andrew Carnegie; and early in 1906 they organized themselves into the Simplified Spelling Board and invited scholars, men of letters, and men of affairs to join them. It is scarcely too much to say that all the leaders of linguistic science, American and British, accepted membership in the board. Very notable was the fact that its list of members included the editors of the six most important dictionaries of the English language—Sir James Murray and Dr. Bradley of the Oxford, Professor Skeat of the Etymological, Dr. Wright of the Dialect, Dr. Harris of Webster's, Dr. B. E. Smith of the Century, and Dr. Funk of the Standard. The first President of the board was Professor Lounsbury of Yale, who was in time succeeded by Professor Grandgent of Harvard. And among the men of letters who showed their approval by accepting election to the board were John Burroughs, G. W. Cable, R. W. Gilder, William James, T. W. Higginson, Theodore Roosevelt, Mark Twain, and Andrew D. White.

Knowing the dislike of the English-speaking peoples for any sweeping system of correcting ancient abuses, and knowing also the liking of those peoples for tentative and piecemeal improvement, the new body refused to commit itself to any scheme of radical phonetic reform. It planned to move along the line of least resistance and to begin the simplification of our spelling by striking out letters hopelessly superfluous—as the National Education Association had done in the Twelve Words and as our forefathers had done when they shortened *phaenomenon* to *phenomenon, phantastie* to *fantasy, aera* to *era, fyshe* to *fish, sunne* to *sun*. So desirous was the Simplified Spelling Board of arousing as little opposition as possible that in its first list of Three Hundred Words in simpler spelling it did not include a single novelty of its own. It chose all these 300 examples from the "words spelt in two or more ways" ordinarily listed at the back of the dictionary; and it urged everybody to use always the simplest form—*honor*, (and not *honour;*) *gipsy*, (not *gypsey;*) *controller*, (not *comptroller;*) *anesthetic*, (not *anaesthetic;*) *dram*, (not *drachm;*) *check*, (not *cheque* or *checque;*) *hiccup*, (not *hiccough;*) *jail*, (not *gaol;*) *maneuver*, (not *manoeuvre;*) *plow*, (not *plough;*) *stedfast*, (not *steadfast;*) *wo*, (not *woe*.)

The first list of Three Hundred Words issued more than ten years ago did not contain any simplifications due to the board itself, which soon found that it had better not undertake a widespread propaganda until it had made a sifting of the words which could be simplified either by the omission of needless unsounded letters or by a respelling in accord with the prevailing usage of the language. And this was found to be a task of unexpected difficulty, demanding a consideration of a large proportion of the immense vocabulary of our language. Certain omissions were obviously easy; others were possible, but doubtfully expedient; and yet others were inadvisable. In 1908 a second list was published, in which many of the apparent novelties were actually revivals of the older form corrupted often by ignorant printers—*gost* and *agast*, for example, (into which Caxton had inserted a needless *h*,) *det* and *dout*, (into which the sixteenth century had inserted a misleading *b*.) A third list followed in 1909; and a fourth appeared in 1913.

Two or three years ago, however, the board found that it had gone about as far as it could in this direction and that it had better refrain from any more advanced suggestions until it could succeed in arousing a wider and deeper interest in the public at large. For the moment it stopped manufacturing goods and resolved to concentrate all its force on selling the goods it had in stock. The more active members of the board were aware that no very wide impression had been made. Indeed, many persons believed that the movement for simplified spelling had died out. As a matter of fact, the number of adherents had been swelling year by year, steadily if slowly; and the board was encouraged to believe that a more vigorous campaign would be productive of satisfactory results. To prepare for this new work it reorganized its office and enlisted the aid of field agents—travelers sent out to show goods and to sell goods.

As there was little likelihood that many grown men and women could be persuaded to change their orthographic habits, even if they were in hearty sympathy, with the movement, wisdom dictated the policy of trying to get at the young before their habits had become indurated. This method of approach also took advantage of the fact that teachers were already more or less won over—the instructors in the grade schools because they suffered and saw their pupils suffer from the illogical absurdities of our present spelling, and professors of English in the universities because their researches had deprived them of any respect for the accepted orthography. And in this appeal to the institutions of learning the Simplified Spelling Board made progress with a rapidity as gratifying as it was unexpected.

As a result of the activity of the devoted field agents the Twelve Words of the N. E. A.—and often also the rest of the Three Hundred Words on the first list of ten years ago—are authorized by the Faculty or officially adopted in some one hundred and seventy-five normal schools, colleges and universities, from Nova Scotia to Oregon and from Minnesota to Texas. The number of instructors in these institutions is nearly ten thousand, and the number of students is only a little short of one hundred and fifty thousand. On this list are the State universities of Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, and South Dakota. And at the meeting of the N. E. A. in New York in July, attended by 50,000 teachers, it was voted to adopt in all its publications one of the rules for simplification recommended by the board—the use of *t* in the place of *ed* when *ed* is sounded like *t* and when the change does not affect the pronunciation, i. e., *fixt* for *fixed*, *blest* for *blessed*, *kist* for *kissed*. (These strong preterits, it may be noted, have always been preferred by the poets, especially Milton and Tennyson.)

The field agents were instructed also to secure the sympathy of the local newspapers and to urge their adoption of at least the Twelve Words. Until this special campaign was started very few daily newspapers had shown any sympathy for the movement, although simplified spellings had been adopted by certain weeklies, monthlies, and quarterlies. The example of The Independent had been followed by The Literary Digest, by Current Opinion, and by The Pictorial Review, and The Educational Review had been joined by The Quarterly Journal of Economics and by the Proceedings of the Modern Language Association. But not a single important daily paper had seen fit to take any steps in advance.

In July, 1914, less than forty periodicals had shown practical sympathy for the cause by the use of any of the simplifications specifically recommended by the board. But in July, 1916, the number using at least the Twelve Words of the N. E. A. had swollen to more than 250, with a circulation of over 14,000,000 copies. And this growth has been very largely in the field of daily journalism. Among these recruits are papers as well and as widely known as The Philadelphia North American and The Chicago Evening Post, The Waterbury American, The Burlington Hawkeye, The Cincinnati Post, and The Cleveland Press. In Denver The Express, The Post, The News, and The Times have all been converted and are all using at least the Twelve Words.

Quite as important as the adhesion of these dailies is the accompanying change of tone even in the newspapers which have not taken an affirmative stand. In 1906 when the Simplified Spelling Board issued its first list of Three Hundred Words and when President Roosevelt issued his order to the Public Printer, the attitude of a majority of American newspapers was hostile, to put it mildly.

Now, after ten years of discussion and enlightenment, this hostility has died down. Even if it can still be detected here and there, now and again, it is scarcely ever as violent as it was. Apparently what has happened is what Professor Child hoped would happen—the breaking down of that superstitious respect for the established spelling for which most people seem to have had either "a religious awe" or "an earth-born passion." The public as a whole has begun to see that the accepted orthography is only an accidental condition, due to a variety of causes; and that it is in no way sacred. It has discovered that our spelling has never been fixed, that it has varied from century to century, and that it is certain to be modified in the future as it has been in the past.

In other words, there are many signs that the public as a whole has experienced a change of heart. It is not yet very friendly toward simplified spelling; but it is no longer rancorously and contemptuously hostile. Its resistance is now passive rather than active. And to say this is to say that the advocates of simplified spelling have every reason to feel encouraged, even if comparatively few persons are now following all their recommendations. It is not by the circulation of the newspapers which have been converted, it is not by the number of teachers and students who have been enlisted that the success of the Simplified Spelling Board can best be gauged; it is by the very remarkable change in the attitude of the public.

Engine Room Sketches by New Literary "Find"

William McFee, Who Runs an Ice Machine on a British Auxiliary, Writes of Life in the Mediterranean Transport Service

William McFee, who wrote the following war sketches dealing largely with life in the British transport service especially for THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, *was described by James Huneker in last Sunday's issue as "a writer of genuine power," who possesses the "gift of projecting upon paper vivid images that instantly evoke a character, a place, a situation." Mr. McFee has been called "a second Conrad," but he reminds Mr. Huneker more of Dickens, especially in his humorous passages. He is an Englishman, born at sea in 1881, and has been a steamship engineer for the last twelve years. At present he is serving as an engineer officer on a British transport in the Mediterranean. The articles published below, which present an extraordinarily animated picture of a service hitherto neglected by war writers, were written at Saloniki, the base of the allied armies which are now fighting in the Balkans. Mr. McFee is the author of "Letters from an Ocean Tramp," "Aliens," and "Casuals of the Sea," the latter soon to be published in this country.*

By William McFee

SALONIKI.

TRANSPORTS! Never did single word cover so many diverse meanings. Strictly speaking, in an official sense, a transport, I suppose, is a vessel, noncombatant, but employed by the navy to convey men and materials to the scene of action. That's all right and easily grasped. What the public does not divine so easily is the infinite variety of the service rendered, and the ludicrous character of some of the vessels employed.

We have this, however, in common—we are all gray. Some have grown gray with age, others have lost much in splendor since being taken on. In the old days, this one on which I write, for example, call her XYZ99, used to sail out of Liverpool every six weeks for South America, her hull painted snowy white, with a yellow yacht-like funnel; her teak decks spotless and unincumbered, her officers like Solomon for wisdom and like the lilies of the field in that they toiled not neither did they spin. She was a "liner." Stray ex-Presidents of Central American republics did not disdain to escape to Europe in her. It may be of interest to mention that it is a habit of ex-Presidents, when escaping, to present the commander with a gold watch. United States ex-Presidents please note.

Yes, in those days, XYZ99 was a thing of beauty and a joy forever. She had a name, a reverberating Spanish-American name, that has never been pronounced correctly yet. Now, like a convict, she has a number, XYZ99. Her white hull is painted war-gray, as is her funnel. Her name is painted out and on her navigating bridge hangs a shingle with her number painted in white. Instead of a pleasant company of ladies and gentlemen and children traveling to the West Indies for pleasure, her saloon is a blend of khaki and navy blue. Her cabins are incumbered with officers' kits, her music room is turned into an office, and often you will find war-worn Lieutenants and Captains sleeping on her smoking room cushions, for the accommodation is limited. Or, you will find the cabins empty, save for a French airman and his mechanics going to a fresh field of glory, the foredeck blocked with cases as large as boxcars, wherein are the parts of his aeroplane. But whoever it may be or where, the motto is "Strictly Business." Nothing is polished for show, the decks are dark and greasy with cargo dirt, and the white paint of the interior is getting dingy. Very sorry, it's war time. By and by we'll clean up.

Other transports there are, some much bigger, some contemptibly small. By the way, this war has shown conclusively that the monster liner is a white elephant. Everything which makes her desirable in peace is against her in war, except speed. It is like turning the Plaza Hotel into a cotton factory or a cold storage. Grim stories come from Liverpool of the way the great Atlantic leviathans were converted into transports, stories of costly ceilings torn away with crowbars, of staircases demolished with flogging hammers to make way for horses and guns and coal. But the medium-sized vessel is better suited to the service of troops. When you get 5,000 soldiers on one ship, as has been done often enough in this war, you raise questions of sanitation and feeding and police supervision that do not arise when the ships are smaller.

Some are very small. I call to mind one wee craft flying the white ensign of the Royal Navy; call her the Angel's Kiss. That isn't her name, but it is something like it. Before the transport officers swooped down upon her I believe she was engaged in carrying coal from Glasgow to the little coast towns of Scotland. Scarcely as large as some steam trawlers, with a tiny pilot house forward and a slender, battered funnel sticking out of her poop, she now runs troops and stores up and down among the island-cluttered seas of the Near East. She has two officers, Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant, and their snowy uniforms and gold-laced epaulettes contrast strangely with the muddy decks and dinged bulwarks of the Angel's Kiss, R. N. Transport. I am not sure that they are pleased with their billets. Imagine it—the Second Lieutenant was chief officer of a big Canadian liner in peace times. He joined up, and, after long waiting, they sent him to be second in command of this prehistoric vestige. Which is the fortune of war. The next man on the list probably got appointed to a superdreadnought. Complain? No; my friend on the Angel's Kiss did not complain when he told us of it. He had merely come aboard to get some magazines to read. But, being in the business myself, I imagine he gets a bit sick of her at times.

William McFee with Two Chinese Sailors on Shipboard.

In fact, when I reflect upon the strange and motley nature of the jobs we in the transport service are filling I recall with a smile a certain advertisement which we used to see on every wall in the days before conscription. It was a picture of a clean-cut middle-aged man with his little daughter on his knee. She is reading an illustrated history of the war, and she looks up and asks: "Daddy, what did *you* do in the great war?" And he is silent.

Of course, the moral is that he did not enlist and is silent from shame. But when I think of some of the men I know and the strange work they are doing, when I think of the men who sit all day by a scale and tally meat, of the Corporal who cleared $25 in one day selling us bits of a wrecked Zeppelin, of the Lieutenant chasing a gang of Arabs unloading barbed-wire, of the budding Jellico seated aloft on a motor-lighter piled twenty feet high with hay, when I think of my own job of running an ice-machine—well I can't help wondering if some of us won't be silent, too. We shan't cut much ice when the VCs and DSOs and DCMs come home. And our children will look at us with earnest, reproachful eyes. They will look up from the pictures of bayonet charges and bomb-rushes, the pictures of destroyers spitting death at submarines and aeroplanes diving like hawks upon their prey, and we shall hear the question: "Daddy, what did you do in the great war?"

I fancy a good many of us will take refuge in silence!

LIFE ON AN AUXILIARY.

I SUPPOSE it is as difficult to realize one's self part of a great fleet as it is to imagine one's self an instrument of Providence, or one of the molders of destiny or anything else too big to grasp. Very few of us who are serving our King and country in the auxiliary departments ever see, do, or say anything that would make a stranger feel we were indeed some of the infinitely small pieces of grit that are slowly grinding the Prussian war machine into dust. Only once in eight months have I heard a word that indicated any such sentiment in our breasts. The Chief Officer, one of those delightful altruists who are generally described as "nobody's enemy but his own," once remarked to me that we ought to have medals as well as the men in khaki because we were doing as much as they were, many of them. To this sentiment I cordially assented, and I was grieved a few days later to hear that he had gone ashore in Port Said, got thoroughly jungled, and was absent without leave for thirty-six hours! A sad climax to a burst of patriotism. That, however, is by the way.

What I was going to say is this: That this war has in a very real and definite sense "beggared description." Any man who endeavors to get the hang of it all will inevitably hang himself in despair before he has crossed the Channel. Several gentlemen have already done so, I believe. The mortality among war correspondents has never been so high. And after all what do their efforts amount to? In spite of all their admirable lucidity I am convinced that the American public has no clearer notion of the great movements than we have here on the spot. And the attitude toward the war among those engaged in it is crystallizing into entire indifference to what is happening except in their own immediate vicinity. Soldiers and sailors are now like the London policemen—they know nothing about anything except what lies on their own particular beat.

A naval officer in Egypt to whom I applied for certain information told me he did not read the papers at all. I described to him with considerable detail the destruction of a Zeppelin which I had witnessed up here, and he was astonished. He confessed to certain information about enemy aeroplanes, inasmuch as one of them had hurled a bomb into a yard next to the house where he lived, but, "of course, the aircraft people were looking after that." Outside of his own special work, which consists of searching neutral vessels before permitting them to enter the canal, he is not interested in the war. In the same way, I was entertained with the blank dismay in the face of a Lieutenant in the army here when I sought his opinion of the possible developments in Greek politics. His job was to edit a penny newspaper for the amusement of the British troops in Macedonia. What went on in Athens he neither knew nor cared.

And so it is, I am afraid, with us. Our job is to keep up certain supplies of foodstuffs for the army and navy, and our interests have not much scope beyond that homely office. One or two enthusiasts on the ship wade through articles by military experts; but, alas! military experts have not been happy in this war, and we lose confidence as days go by. Some, like myself, pay real hard money for a boat to go ashore when allowed, and wander about, but there is not much to learn. The last time I was here I had the excitement of sitting on the roadside in a dense cloud of white dust and watching scores of motor lorries, loaded to their marks, rushing northward into the mountains. At last, I thought, the Allies are moving. The Chief, who had been cruising about in one of the ship's boats, snapshotting views, told me some one had told him they had heard that we were moving. It went around the ship. I told my news and everybody woke up for a moment and took notice. Well, that was six weeks ago, and now we learn that it was only stores for the Greek Army, who were starving somewhere on the frontier!

The fact is ninety-nine per cent. of the press matter published about the war is unadulterated flubdub. There are two reasons for this. The first one is obvious. The Allies are rightly determined to stop all leaks. May this hand drop off if I divulge a single secret! I don't know any, but that is by the way. The second reason is the ignorance of the writers, which leads them to present a false view of the lives of us who are engaged in the great adventure. I was much struck by reading an article, a special article, in a great London daily, called "Life in the Grand Fleet." Now here is an example of what I call a false view. After reading that article a resident in, say Birmingham, England, or Birmingham, Ala., (both inland towns,) would rest under the impression that the men in the Grand Fleet spend their time running round the decks to keep fit; eating, polishing brasswork, and talking an absurd back slang that nobody ever has or ever will understand. This same resident would have no suspicion that the warship was provided with any machinery, any coal, light, provisions, or stores. He would conclude that a naval war was conducted exclusively in daylight, (hence the new Daylight Saving bill,) for he is informed that most of the crew "turn in" to their hammocks, (observe the nautical flavor of "turn in" in commas,) at night, though he is informed that when at sea watches are kept.

Now what do you know about that? Contrast the reality.

In this ship, a mere transport spending most of her time in port, watches are kept continuously. The boilers, the pumps, the dynamos, the motors, the refrigerating engines, never stop. Some of us have been on continuous watches for nearly eight months. Time ashore, time to smoke, time to write a letter, must be snatched from sleep. Day and night a watch is kept for signalling. In port, mind you. At sea, of course this holds good, with the addition of a constant watch day and night on the gun platform, on the lookout ahead, on the bridge, in the wireless house. How much more then in the fighting ships, who keep our roa! and watch our going-in and our

and Mr. Wilson are close upon his heels. One of the best illustrations of Roosevelt's activity of mind was found in an address he made in a Middle Western city during his preparedness campaign in May.

He had read that President Wilson had said he was in favor of universal training which was not compulsory. In his address delivered, perhaps, fifteen minutes later, the Colonel coined the expression "weasel words," to describe the President's utterance.

"What made you think of that expression," he was asked later.

"It's hard to explain what made me think of it," he replied. "Thirty years ago I knew an old guide and he told me about the habits of the weasel. If you placed a weasel alongside an egg, he told me, the weasel would bore a hole in it and suck out all the meat. That was exactly what President Wilson did. He favored universal training for military service, but not compulsory training. He used words in favor of a good thing but he sucked all the meat out of them by the words which followed his declaration. I don't know what made me think of it at the moment; it just popped into my mind."

Mr. Hughes presents a distinguished appearance on the platform. He dresses plainly and wears his clothes well. His physique, while by no means ponderous, is that of a sturdy American citizen. He stands erect, with shoulders well back. His smile is cordial.

While in action these qualities are at their best. He never forfeits dignity, but rather mixes it with vigor. His voice is full chested and far reaching. He puts everything into his voice when he is endeavoring to make a point tell with his audience. He jumps into a breach at full tilt and keeps hammering away until he maps off his sentence and awaits the applause with a set to his head and shoulders which predicts another outburst.

Mr. Wilson more often begins his argument in persuasive tone, building it up skillfully until the moment for the final smash, and his style has proved effective in all addresses where the situation was one to his liking. He uses words with a cunning and nicety that mark him as a master at his trade and obtains unquestioned forcefulness of utterance by the style of oratory he has chosen.

Ten Reasons Why I Shall Vote for Wilson

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale Tells Why He Believes the Democratic President Should Be Re-elected to Carry On His Work

By Irving Fisher,

Professor of Political Economy at Yale University.

IN politics I am an Independent, one of that body of voters, not large at present but increasing in numbers, I believe, who distrust so-called "party loyalty," that is, rubber stamp voting, and believe, instead, in voting for one party or another according to one's convictions as to the best interests of the country at the time. It is through the existence of an independent vote that public opinion can exert its chief influence.

I was present at the three conventions in Chicago and St. Louis, attended some meetings of their platform committees, was present at Mr. Hughes's ceremony of acceptance, and have read carefully the important documents and speeches of the campaign. After careful consideration I have joined the Wilson Independent League. I believe thoroughly that the best interest of the country requires Mr. Wilson's re-election.

I expect independent voters in general to vote for Wilson. I may add (for the superstitious) that all the Presidential candidates for whom I have hitherto voted, beginning in 1888, have been elected. My chief reasons for voting for President Wilson are the following:

(1.) The so-called issues of "Americanism," preparedness, the Lusitania incident, the Mexican situation, and all others that have grown out of foreign affairs, appear to me to be merely "red herrings across the trail," intended to put the public off the scent. I have little doubt that, by diverting attention from themselves to these trumped-up issues, the Republican "old guard" hope to "put over" on the public another "Payne-Aldrich" tariff. They expect to work the war and Mexico for all they are worth to both hide and guide their own private interests after the election. The real joker in the Republican platform is a plank which, when the time comes, if it does, will be solemnly cited as a mandate from the people for restoring the good old-fashioned high protection.

The Republican candidate is thoroughly orthodox on this subject. I have no doubt of Mr. Hughes's sincerity. For him, personally, I have the highest esteem. But it is often the man who most sincerely believes that the interests of the country coincide with the special interests that pay the campaign expenses, who is, unwittingly, the most willing and the most dangerous tool of these special interests. A man who is sincerely misled himself will succeed in misleading others in cases where a corrupt or subservient tool would fail.

The "old guard" naturally laughed at any suggestion to make protection the paramount issue. They are carefully putting the soft pedal on protection in order to make full use of vague campaign phrases like "Americanism" to capture votes. But when, after the Republican party is elected, the time comes to legislate, it will be found, I fear, that protection is the very essence of Americanism, preparedness and patriotism. The "old guard" can well afford to lie low and bide their time. They know that "protection" most easily flourishes after the interruption of commerece by war and that, consequently, in the next few years, there is sure to be a revival of protectionistic fallacies and proposals all over the world. This, it seems to me, is all the more reason why we, in America, should see clearly whither we are tending instead of drifting backward, before we realize it. In other words, it behooves us to know in advance what sort of legislation our votes will lead to.

It was the civil war which made protection appear to be "American," and through this perversion of ideas gradually turned our Government over to the domination of private interests. It took us a generation to realize that we were being used as beasts of burden by special interests.

Every informed voter knows that as the infant industries grew they were not left to shift for themselves, as was originally intended. Being big and powerful, they contributed the big funds to Republican campaign expenses and, after election, received renewed, often increased, protection in return. Such purchase of legislation is "within the law," but it has always seemed to me almost as great a scandal as the corresponding, though less legal, purchase of State Legislatures by railways or of city governments by public utility corporations. The "education of the public" in favor of protection by which even the laboring man has been made to believe that it is for his good has been, for the most part, subsidized. The protected interests have had speeches written for Congressmen, have paid the expenses of printing large editions, and have distributed them under Government frank. That such so-called protection had become a national scandal, a prostitution of public interest to private interests, was, in effect, recognized by Mr. Taft and other conscientious Republicans. But his Administration only demonstrated how difficult it is for a party which draws its financial support from protected interests to revise the tariff against these interests.

(2.) Moreover, quite irrespective of the moral issue in "protection," it seems to me bad national policy to keep the tariff longer in politics. The election of Mr. Hughes would surely do this. That of Mr. Wilson would at least go far toward dropping the tariff out of politics and toward taking politics out of the tariff. It is worth noting that if such a result can be accomplished through a tariff commission it will certainly not be through a tariff commission appointed by protectionists.

Mr. Hughes is talking of efficiency and consistency. Our Government and our nation cannot become efficient, nor enjoy a consistent continuous national policy, by seesaw legislation on the tariff. Our people, including most Republicans, have recently decided on revising the tariff downward. We shall merely make a mess of it if we do not adhere to this new policy.

(3.) I have not agreed with all parts of Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy, but I believe that, at heart, it is sounder than that which Mr. Hughes seems to indorse. Few of the American people realize, as Mr. Wilson realizes, that here, too, is a case (and a far worse one than American protection) of special interests capturing a Government in their own behalf. The people of Mexico have, I believe, been exploited by a handful of unscrupulous foreign capitalists, including some Americans who, through Diaz, virtually robbed Mexico. Diaz virtually took the lands and liberties of the Mexican people and sold them to foreign concessionaires. These exploiters, or their agents, sought to continue the system through the assassination of Medero and the elevation of Huerta.

We must have order in Mexico, and we owe it to our citizens to protect their legitimate investments in Mexico, but we also owe it to Mexico and to our own national ideals not to help to restore that kind of order, or protect that kind of investment, by which Mexicans have been systematically robbed. Moreover, I doubt if real and permanent order in Mexico will be possible which is based on the unjust methods and ideas of a Diaz.

(4.) So far as our relation to European affairs is concerned, I do not think that we shall become more efficient by swapping horses while we are crossing a stream. A change may plunge us into war, and it would certainly, in the four months between election and inauguration, paralyze our foreign policy completely. From November to March may be among the most critical months of the war. If Mr. Hughes is elected, neither we nor foreign nations will know, during that interim, exactly where we stand.

We must remember that the practical question is always as to what is best to do next, not as to whether what has been done was the very best; almost any action may, in the light of subsequent events, be found to be in partial error. It is always easier to find fault than to show what could better have been done. In general, Mr. Wilson has accomplished the objects at which he has aimed, and for the chief of these—peace—the country should be profoundly grateful. Moreover, this peace has been a peace with honor. We must not be misled by foreign criticisms or gibes. People in the intense and fanatical excitement of war will always find the neutral exasperating, whatever he does. To them he is an "enemy in disguise," a "coward," a "weakling," a "hypocrite."

As a matter of fact, Mr. Wilson has stood firmly and, as was proper, without being bellicose, for American rights and the maintenance of international law. He almost single-handed has maintained international law—against other nations, against some of his own party, and against a large number of Republicans, who, after the Lusitania disaster, showed by their votes on the McLemore resolution that they were willing to surrender our right to travel on foreign vessels.

(5.) There is another great danger to our national efficiency in voting the Republican ticket. If Mr. Hughes is elected the Senate will probably remain Democratic. Only a Republican landslide can make the Senate Republican, and of such a landslide there seems no prospect. It seems unlikely that the Republicans can retain all sixteen of the Republican seats which will be vacated, and at the same time win half of the eighteen Democratic vacancies. Yet a victory as complete as this must be won in order even to obtain a Republican majority of one vote.

I hope the time may come when we shall correct a political system in which such deadlock is possible; but at present we voters are confronted by a condition, not a theory, and must act accordingly.

(6.) The Democratic platform is more progressive and effective than the Republican. Its plank on public health, for instance, is the best which we have yet had in any national platform. This means, I hope, that this great subject, the basis of the statesmanship of Lloyd George and other European leaders, will soon be brought before the American people as never before.

The plank on woman suffrage is also more progressive than the Republican. Mr. Wilson is more careful than Mr. Hughes to avoid giving the impression of making promises beyond his party's platform, promises which he cannot give any guarantees of keeping. But he is, I have reason to believe, at heart more of a suffragist than Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hughes seems to accept woman suffrage as a sort of necessary evil; he would marry the suffragette to get rid of her.

(7.) I think the Democrats have kept faith with the people and deserve re-election on their record. Taken as a whole the Wilson Administration has been more constructive than any previous Administration for a generation. The Federal Reserve act, the Underwood act, the Child Labor act, and a half dozen others of importance are a monument, and an imposing one, to Mr. Wilson's efficiency in proposing, preparing, and pushing legislation through Congress. It is also an earnest of what we may further expect of him in carrying out his party pledges if re-elected.

(8.) I also think that Mr. Wilson has withstood, with remarkable firmness, the tremendous pressure of office seekers and maintained, as well as any previous President, especially at a change of Administration, the principles of civil service reform. The attempt to prove the contrary has failed.

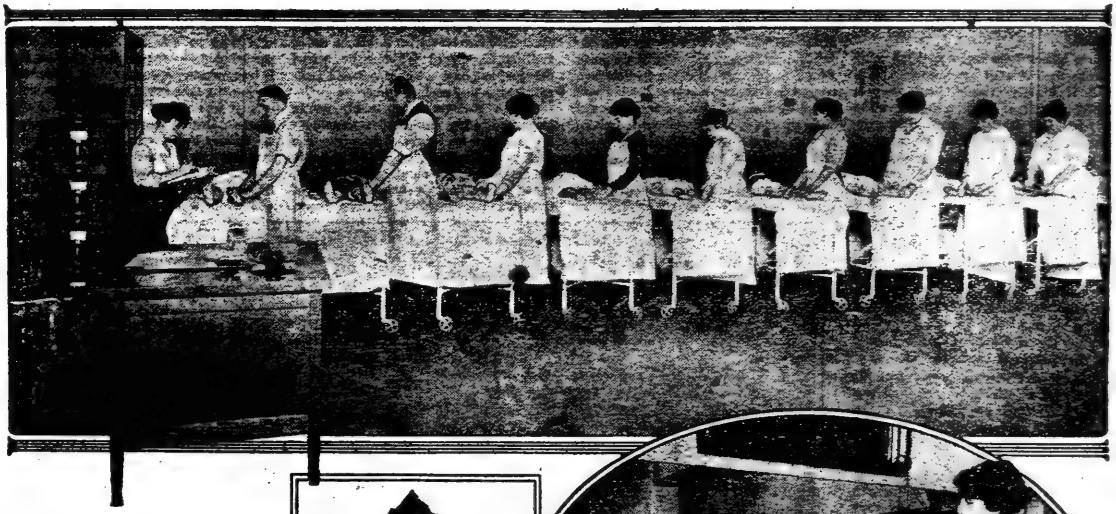
(9.) Like many other voters, I am repelled, rather than attracted, by a campaign of carping criticism in which the speeches of the Republican candidate consist chiefly of fault-finding, even where faults are not to be found, ignoring virtues, even where they are obvious, and proposing nothing definite of his own. Ridicule is a cheap political device which ill befits Mr. Hughes.

No human Administration was ever faultless, and I, for one, respect Mr. Wilson for his frankness in publicly correcting himself when convinced of error. It is the fool who never changes his mind and the knave who never admits it. I find myself losing respect for certain politicians who claim infallibility, whether the reason be pride, cowardice, or political prudence, and yet make their own mistakes every day.

(10.) Finally, whatever mistakes have been committed constitute a safeguard against further mistakes. All experience consists of trial and error. In other words, four years' experience constitutes, in itself, a reason for re-election. I am a strong believer in re-electing to a second term any President who has in the least merited re-election. Eight years continuous office holding affords considerably more of that efficiency in administration of which Mr. Hughes speaks than "turning the rascals out" every four years. And few administrators learn more or faster from their experience than President Wilson.

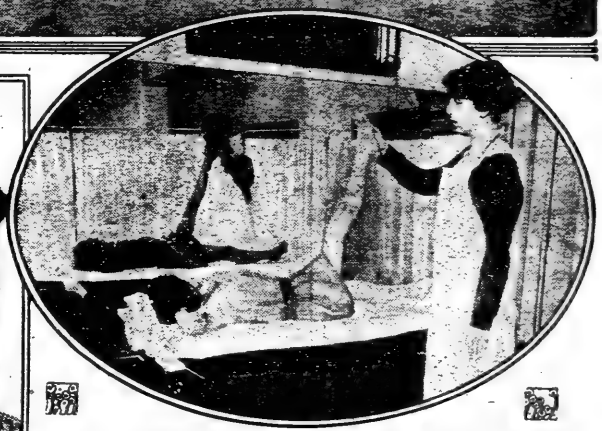
After-Treatment of Child Paralysis Victims

How One Hospital Restores Muscular Power by Scientific Massage and Electric Treatment Under the Guidance of Physicians



Massage in the Treatment of Infantile Paralysis in the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases.

Dispensary of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 41 and 43 East 123d Street.



Muscle Education in the Treatment of Infantile Paralysis in the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases.

(Photos by Jessie Tarbox Beals, Inc.)

ALTHOUGH infantile paralysis has proved to be one of the most baffling diseases which the physicians of the country have ever been called upon to deal with in epidemic form, it is known that certain after treatment often lessens the loss of muscular power and sometimes prevents the young patient from being crippled for life. As a consequence, New York doctors are urging the parents of stricken children to obtain special treatment, which includes massage and electric stimulation of the affected muscles, and a number of hospitals and dispensaries are co-operating with the health authorities so that the treatment may not be confined to the wealthier classes.

One of the institutions which will give free treatment to all who cannot afford to pay a private physician's fee is the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, which has opened the new dispensary building at 41 and 43 East 123d Street for this purpose. In addition, the Board of Directors has determined to give gratis to the deserving poor such braces as may be necessary in the course of treatment. This hospital is said to be the largest orthopedic institution in the world, and its methods of after treatment for paralysis cases should, therefore, have a wide interest among physicians in all sections of the United States.

A corps of forty trained masseurs is employed by the hospital to give massage and Swedish movements under the guidance and direction of physicians in charge of the department for paralysis cases. The effect of massage may be classified as follows: Mechanical, reflex, thermal, electrical.

1. The mechanical effects are by far the most important, but the others should not be overlooked or forgotten. They consist of the interchanging of cell contents under the influence of alternate pressure and relaxation; a quickened movement of the blood in the capillaries, especially in the muscular tissue; increased activity in the movement of the areolar fluid; acceleration of the currents of both blood and lymph in their respective channels.

2. The reflex, or purely nervous, effects of massage are obtained by light stroking and percussion. The former produces results which can only be explained on the supposition that it acts as a stimulant to the reflex system of nerves, the force used not being sufficient to account for any change on the mechanical theory.

3. The thermal effects of massage and movements are almost too apparent to need scientific demonstration; every one is familiar with the fact that both muscular contraction in the form of ordinary exercise and simple friction develop bodily heat in a striking degree.

4. The electric effect of massage results partly from the development of the surface heat, partly from the surface friction, partly from the attrition of the muscular fibres and cells, and partly from the nerve stimulation and chemical action.

"We give to the muscles involved a sinusoidal current," said a member of the hospital staff, "alternating with a combined galvanic and faradic current that contracts seventy-two times a minute, synchronous with the heart beat; and I regard this as an aid in the effect. It is known that contraction of the muscle can be obtained by means of an electric current when none can be obtained by the will; hence, this is a valuable means of retaining and developing the muscle fibre until it comes under the guidance of the mind.

"Although many differences of opinion prevail as to the application of the sponge electrodes, we are in the habit of applying them at the origin and insertion of the muscles or muscle groups involved, always laying stress on the importance of approximating the origin and insertion of the muscle as nearly as possible. For instance, in treating the personal group, these muscles being most frequently involved, one sponge is placed over the middle third of the outer side of the fibula, the foot flexed as much above a right angle as possible, while the other sponge is applied over the insertion of these muscles on the outer side of the foot. In this way, the bellies of the muscles are relaxed and a contraction is made more easily.

"Much foolish stress has been laid on the reaction of degeneration, and it can be proved, from a large practical experience, how deceptive it may be. It is said that a failure to obtain a muscle contraction by a galvanic or faradic current is an evidence of degeneration of the muscle fibre and that no improvement can be looked for in this paralyzed condition in the future. Do we fail to obtain a contraction in most cases? No. We find that the cutaneous surface will not tolerate the pain of the current and we must desist before contraction takes place, for most of the cases occur in children under 5 years of age, who see no reason for enduring the electrical pain. This is even true in other cases, when the age of the patient and his cutaneous tolerance are greater; the strong current may give no reaction and still reappearance of function may occur.

"The strength of the current used should be the weakest that will produce a contraction, and it is never to be used after contraction of the muscle ceases, nor longer than from two to three minutes on any particular muscle group, or from six to twelve minutes on the body at one séance. If this method is followed the child will not cry from pain or have its nervous system upset by too long-continued electric treatment. It is to be regretted that the worst results have been in children of physicians who have had an excess of treatment; that is, electricity given from one-half an hour to an hour daily."

On the fifth floor of the hospital, where there is a separate male and female division, one finds a corps of competent physical culture teachers to guide the children in going through the normal movements before a mirror. If they are not competent to do the movements themselves, they are aided by the teacher until the muscles again come under the control of the will.

It is known that when motion is guided by mental concentration, the sulci in the gray convolution in the brain presiding over this motor area are increased, as well as the calibre of the nerve going from the cortex to the periphery. It has been demonstrated by Anderson of Yale and others that when a person is securely placed on a body balance and concentrates his mind on an extremity, the hyperemia thus produced tips the body balance in the direction of this limb.

The hospital authorities advise the use of the bath at home, this being regarded as a valuable adjunct in treatment. Attention is drawn to the value of immersion of the affected limb in warm water from 95 F. to 102 F. for twenty minutes each night.

Owing to the fact that the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases will probably be compelled to care for from 1,500 to 2,000 cases of infantile paralysis, many of which will have to remain in the wards, a special effort is being made at the present time to raise $1,000,000 for a new building to take the place of the structure at 1,919 Madison Avenue. A building with a hospital capacity of about 400 beds is required, and the Board of Directors hopes that work on the new structure may be begun early in the Fall.

coming-out? How much more in the fighting ships upon whom all, absolutely all, depends, who carry their hundreds of tons of explosives, who must travel at such breakneck speeds, who must think and do in a flash? Out there in the gray mist they ride, greyhounds of steel—Beatty fought his battle at thirty-one knots—and all the papers can find to tell us of the throbbing life in those steel walls is that the deckhands run round the decks every day to keep fit!

PORT SAID.

I OFTEN find in my letters the query: "What is Port Said? Tell us about Port Said." The fact is, there is very little to be said for Port Said, either in peace or war. In the old days the seafaring man would tell you in his non-committal fashion that Port Said was nothing. I came here years ago, and found that, allowing for temperament, the seafaring man was about right, which is unusual. Artists and writers, with the lurid imaginations of their class, have painted Port Said as a sort of Oriental perdition, a haunt of houris and nautch-girls, with opium-smoking, can-can dancing, and Arab devility thrown in. Which reminds me of the reply I got from a wealthy citizen of Chicago when I asked him if the terrible tales I had read of his home town were true. "I have lived there twenty years," said he, "and I find it a very agreeable city." I dare say if you asked any Greek who has lived, a prosperous gentleman, in Port Said for twenty years, that he would say the same.

Port Said is a small town existing solely by, for, and on the Suez Canal. It is, if you like, a by-product of the canal, and like most by-products, it smells a bit, but has its uses. Before the war it was prima facie a coaling port. Here the great liners from India and Australasia, from China and Japan, replenished their bunkers and water tanks and ice boxes. Here the humble tramps with sugar from Sourabaya, jute from Kurachi, wool from Brisbane, or cotton from Bombay did likewise and their crews bought fresh clothing, cigarettes of Turkish and Egyptian tobacco, (which they didn't like,) Turkish delight, (which they did,) and a lot of junk for the folks at home. Here the skippers foregathered in the bar of the Eastern Exchange Hotel and told tall stories. Clustered behind the Custom House were a few streets of small shops and one or two large stores where passengers, allowed ashore during coaling hours, bought astonishing vestments and week-old copies of home papers. Straggling out behind all this lay the Arab town facing the blue Mediterranean, an unprofitable neighborhood. Southward, beyond the ranks of coal lighters and repair shops, stretched the silver-streak of the canal. Northward, like a long, gray finger, pointed the breakwater with its statue of De Lesseps, a proud, sad figure holding out one hand toward his life's masterpiece. And that, humanly speaking, was all there was of Port Said. Whether you were outward-bound to Yokohama or westward to Boston, you were not sorry to get away from its blazing heat, its omnipresent coal dust, its exorbitant prices, and its abominable sand-laden desert wind. A good place to get away from.

Now there is all this with a difference. The civilian passenger, whether friendly or neutral, must remain aboard while the vessel is in harbor, whereby the merchants of small shops and stores aforesaid have raised an exceeding bitter cry. And why was this? Well, I am given to understand that during the first year of the war Port Said contained more spies to the cubic yard than any other port in the Mediterranean. The hotels were jammed with them. Officers could not find accommodation. Soldiers merely had to ask the first stranger for the price of a drink and, behold! the welcome liquor flowed. So I am given to understand! It was obvious that only a great power operating on a comic opera basis could permit such a state of affairs to continue. It is well known, of course, to readers of Mr. William Le Queux's novels that Continental spies winter in Egypt to recuperate their healths. The probability is that 50 per cent. of the normal spy population of Europe were cut off in midcareer by the sudden slamming of the doors in Egypt, for that is the British way. They let things slide and slide. Civilians fume and newspapers foam at the mouth and call for a new Government or a fresh commander. And then all unawares the heavens fall, things happen, some one gets shot at sunrise, and civilians and newspapers are off on another scent.

It was like a man with flies in his room. By an adroit movement he traps most of them in the meat safe, but there will be still a few around that will have to be swatted individually. The last time I was in Port Said I saw on the hotel notice board a description of a German spy who was wanted and for whom a reward was offered. The description led me to wonder how such a strange figure could escape notice except in a freak show. Also how on earth, if the authorities knew him so intimately, even to tattoo marks on his back, did they ever let him go again? I should imagine the lot of a spy in Egypt these days is not happy.

Since the ex-Khedive bolted, as he had been planning to do for years, for when I was in Alexandria in 1911 he was away buying large estates in Asia Minor, and Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha was raised to the Sultanate, Egypt has been a "good life" in political insurance. Lords Kitchener and Cromer, Sir William Willcocks, and Sir John Aird builded better than they or we knew. The people are prosperous. Their sentiments, in so far as they are articulate in a powerful vernacular press, are wholly loyal to a strong and equitable Government. Port Said shares these feelings. The armies of occupation are good customers. Moreover, Port Said is a sort of clearing house. Hither come detachments from and to all fronts. Hither come men who have served their five years and are going home on leave, to rejoin. These transients are also good customers. Money circulates. Work is plentiful. Here and there about the decks at sunset you will find a true believer going through his two-bow prayer with his face toward Mecca; but for the most part they are secular beings, preoccupied with working shifts and overtime, eaters of meat and smokers of briar pipes.

And Port Said, for all her apparent vulnerability, is strong. Behind her is Egypt, peaceful, irrigated, and prosperous. In front is the blue Mediterranean and the waterless desert. Of war there is little to be seen. Once or twice a crazy aeroplane has dropped bombs in the sand or in the harbor, but with a singular lack of success. Here and there lie huge transports, vessels which have never been seen in the Mediterranean before, their decks an irruption of moving khaki. Back and forth hurry small tugs with lighters loaded with shells, black and shiny capsules of death. Overhead, far up in the shining blue, you may see an aeroplane or two. Perhaps, as you watch, one of them will descend in a long spiral, and then, with a swoop, drop to the water and go past at incredible speed, an immense insect with wings of pale amber spotted with blue and scarlet. All around you rock the small boats, their owners asleep in the sun or lazily rowing in circles. Freighters come and go. Now and then a restless motor boat, her nose and half her keel out of the water, the blue-clad figures in her stern sitting in a dimple of snowy wake, tears up the fairway at thirty knots.

So runs the tale at Port Said. Of the big things she has no knowledge. She knows, as we say, that there is a war on, but she is busy, she is making money, and, if you are not in the services, we are very sorry, but you cannot pass.

THE KING'S OFFICERS.

DO you meet any officers?" wrote a lady to me the other day. Well, in the sense she means, I can't say I do. My work, which is aboard ship and fairly continuous, does not encourage gallivanting about in search of social diversions ashore. But I may say that at odd moments I encounter these gallant gentlemen and very amusing they are.

It should be said in the first place that the American correspondent who sent home the tale of private soldiers stopping at Shepheard's Hotel in Cairo, and who described the perfectly idyllic fraternity existing between officer and man, was on the right track, but fell, as so very many of his brethren fall, through insufficient knowledge. I could show you private soldiers on this ship living in the first-class saloon. Most orderlies, who are officers' servants, live near their masters.

Let there be no mistake about this sort of thing. Such menial posts are optional—in all communities you will find men who prefer to be servants. An officer may not be a hero to his valet, but it is generally the rule that a valet will prefer to go on being a valet rather than abandon his life-work for being a hero in the trenches. A little thought will convince the palpitating democrat that a busy officer cannot make his own bed and clean his own shoes and so on.

What is true about officers and men is a breaking down of the rigid discipline of the past, though I fancy that rigid discipline breaks down in most wars. If you read the histories of Frederick the Great you will find that the inhuman Prussian discipline of his father's time was a product of peace. When Frederick himself was campaigning you hear less of the goose step and more of humanity. Did not Frederick himself stroll up to camp fires with his "Good evening, my children," and did they not get back with "Good evening, Father Fritz"?

Indeed, one of the truly humorous things about this war is the astounding revolution it has effected in officers' manners and dress. Two officers—a Captain and a Lieutenant—who were accompanied by a couple of ladies, passed me in Venezelos Street in Saloniki recently. Except that they wore no flowing scarf and carried no knapsack, and that they had on puttees instead of stockings, those two King's officers were dressed as Boy Scouts, with slouch hats and bare knees complete. It is not too much to say that before the war a million dollars would not have induced those gallant gentlemen to expose themselves in public in such a rig. The same easiness rules in their conversation with N. C. O.'s and men. Strictly, I believe a private shouldn't address an officer until addressed. But he does. He bawls at him if said officer happens to be fifty yards away in a motor launch. He doesn't finesse about Sergeants Major, either. The fact is we are all too busy for that sort of thing.

Remember, now, that it is not easy to get an officer to talk. He has had no end of drilling and lecturing about the use and abuse of speech in wartime. Posted up on the notice board in the hotels of Port Said and Alexandria you will find cunningly written warnings against spies. In Saloniki, if you wish to arouse suspicion, dress yourself in civilian clothes and ask a British officer where the Y. M. C. A. is. Or do as I did—walk into Floca's Cafe, in the Place de la Liberte, where all the officers congregate, and take out a note book and pencil. I recommend you to have a pass from the authorities in your pocket. It may be useful.

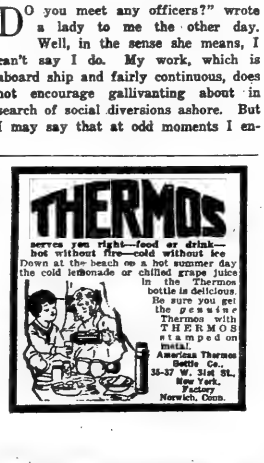
There is one thing in the young British officer's favor, and that is his knowledge of no language but his own. I am not forgetting the hero of the 10-cent magazine story, but he is a special breed and not often found in real life. Nor do I forget the officers of the old army, successors to men like Burton and Speke, who qualify in Arabic and Urdu and Tamil, men of the Kitchener breed, to whom war was a profession, the be-all and end-all of their lives. No, these are exceptions. The officer of our new citizen army is an amazing chap, but the gift of tongues is not his. And that is why he joins a clique. He has a genius for the set, the clique, the social rung.

When I asked a naval officer's wife in Port Said what the social life of the place was she looked at her husband and laughed. "The social life of this place," said he, "is that if anybody has fivepence more than we have they don't speak to us. If we have fivepence more than somebody else, we don't speak. That's all." And if that is the state of things in the married circles, the young bachelors, who get rather bored with hotel life in spite of the splendor of it, cling to the clique with even greater devotion. When I sit in the Grand Concert Bar in Port Said, a bare, garish room with a little stage, a little bar, little tables, and little drinks, and look at the young men there assembled in their cliques just as they used to assemble at the bare tables of Lyons lunchrooms and the A B C tea shops in the days of peace, I reflect that they are not the stuff of which Seton Merriman fashioned his heroes. I cannot imagine them disguising themselves as natives and rescuing lovely maidens from Arab hordes and harems. Disguise would be difficult. A mile away you would know them to be Englishmen abroad. For the fact is these young gentlemen, in their glossy gaiters and perfect-fitting tunics, are apprentices. They are learning the business. In due course they will go out, disappear, and take—hold somewhere where I shall not see them. Give them a chance. They have not done so badly. Indeed, no!

But I am reminded by that of one officer whom I used to know who is an excellent example of the extraordinary adaptability of the race. I'll call him Old P. That's what he will always be to us who knew him when he was a student at University College, London, whither he had come from Harrow School to learn, of all things, engineering. He attended a few lectures, say one in ten, for he had several tons of money, and England is a good place to live in for such persons. Then we went to the works for three years. Old P. used to come down four days a week in a cab about 10 A. M. I don't think he ever got up much before 9 in those days. At last he quit and gave himself up soul and body to the study of grand opera, for he had a fine voice.

For years I saw nothing of him, for he lived in France and Italy and Germany. I met him once in Bologna, where I was week-ending from my ship at Ancona. He was married then and he looked what he was—a prosperous, clean-cut English gentleman. Life for him was running on C-springs. He had studied singing from A to Z, and hoped in a year or two to make good at home. And then I never saw him until about eighteen months ago, in London. He was on leave from France, where he commanded a field battery.

Some people would say he had loafed through life, yet when the call came he seemed to have been preparing for it. He was an engineer, draftsman, horseman, motorist, and linguist. Everything came easy to him except getting up in the morning. I often wonder how he takes that, somewhere in France!



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A Source of Innocent Merriment

HOT STUFF

By Thomas R. Ybarra

(Giving an insight into the horrid ups and downs of a Weather Poet's Life.)

O HEAT, to worst you I have tried
But now my efforts are all foiled,
So tell me—will you have me fried
Or broiled?

My temper is a total loss
My inspiration's flown away,
The Muse—my goodness, but she's cross
Today!

How mad at Hamlet have I felt
That he could spout such piffle as
"Oh, that this solid flesh would melt"—
Mine has!

And yet to writing rhymes I've come
(A bard, though hot, is forced to eat,)
I'm grimly grinding dollars from
The heat.

And now 'tis done!—midsummer bliss!—
But no!—a thought my being sears:
Suppose the weather's cold when this
Appears!

The Vital Point.

A BEAUTIFUL young lady interviewed a fortune teller on the usual subjects.

"Lady," said the clairvoyant, "you will visit foreign lands and the Courts of Kings and Queens. You will conquer all rivals and marry the man of your choice. He will be tall and dark and aristocratic-looking."

"And young?" interrupted the lady.

"Yes, and very rich."

The beautiful lady grasped the fortune teller's hands and pressed them hard.

"Thank you," she said. "Now tell me one thing more. How shall I get rid of my present husband?"

Chung's Predicament.

IT was while they were building the Panama Canal. An excited Chinese laborer dashed into one of the foreman's tents.

"Oh, Mistler Boss!" cried the Mongolian, "Chung Lo, him stuck in mud up to him ankles!"

"In the mud up to his ankles?" roared the boss. "Why the deuce don't he get out?"

"Oh, Mistler Boss, him upside down!"

The Test.

WHAT assurance have I that you do not wish to marry me merely for my money?" demanded the heiress.

The impecunious suitor drew himself up proudly.

"Money is nothing to me," he sneered. "I shall be happy in the prospect of never earning a cent in my life, so long as I have you."

And, having put him to the test, she was supremely content.

Hence the Eagerness.

FOR some reason the Sunday School class had become intensely interested in Methusaleh, and at their urgent request the teacher related all the authentic information recorded in the Bible about that amazing man, also various anecdotes gleaned from less reliable sources.

In conclusion she said: "Now, is that all? Are there any further questions you would like to ask about Methusaleh?"

"I'd like to know," said the most interested youngster of the lot, "where all his birthday presents are buried."

A Big Difference.

FROM the parlor there came a crash that brought the Careful Housekeeper downstairs at unusual speed.

"Sarah," she said, "did you break something?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"What was it?"

"One of those green vases, ma'am. But it only broke in two pieces."

"You stupid girl," said the Careful Housekeeper. "It is gone, so what difference does it make whether it is in two pieces or two hundred?"

"All the difference in the world, ma'am, as you would soon find out if you had to pick up the pieces," said Sarah.

Reason to Frown.

EDDIE," said the grocer to his clerk, "who bought that moldy cheese yesterday?"

"Mrs. Jones, Sir."

"And those fly-blown biscuits?"

"Mrs. Jones, Sir."

"And those six eggs we couldn't sell last week?"

"I let Mrs. Jones have them cheap, Sir, as she was giving such a good order."

"And that tin of corned beef—the one we had to paint over because it was so old that the paint fell off?"

"Mrs. Jones took that, too, at half price."

"What's the matter, Sir? Are you ill?" inquired the clerk as the grocer put a frown on his face.

"No," replied the grocer, "only I accepted an invitation to take dinner at Mrs. Jones's house tonight."

Deserved to be Famous.

HARRY," asked the teacher of a rosy-faced lad, "can you tell me who George Washington was?"

"Yes, ma'am," was the quick reply. "He was the first President of the country."

"Quite right," replied the teacher. "And can you tell us what he was remarkable for?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the youngster. "He was remarkable because he told the truth."

Clash of Ideas.

FOR the first time in his life the unintellectual man had been lured into a museum. Among the scientific treasures shown him by his intellectual friend was a case full of stuffed birds. There was one specimen that rather interested him. He asked what it was, and was told that it was a cassowary.

"I have heard of the cassowary," said the unintellectual man, "but this is not my idea of it."

"Perhaps not," said his friend, "but it is God's idea."

A Doubtful Case.

THE Judge's 5-year-old son, John, had been naughty when his parents were having company and had been reproved. That night when his mother went up to hear John say his prayers she suggested that he ask God to teach his parents how to bring him up properly.

John was quite penitent and prayed humbly: "Please, God, teach mother how to make me a good boy." He paused for a moment, then added thoughtfully, "And father, too, if You can do anything with him."

Cruel Disillusion.

LITTLE IRENE marched into the room breathless.

"O mother, don't scold me for being late for supper, because I've had such a disappointment," she said. "A horse fell down and they said they were going to send for a horse doctor, so I waited and waited, and what do you think? It wasn't a horse doctor at all. It was only a man."

"The minister plays a poor game, doesn't he?"
"So I hear."

The Farmer—Where have you been all this time? And where's the mare I told you to get shod?

The Farmhand—Shod! I thought you said shot. I've just been a-buryin' of 'er.
—The Sketch.

PERILS OF THE CITIZEN

By McLandburgh Wilsen.

BE wary on the ocean
And look what you're about;
The periscope will git you
Ef you don't
Watch
Out!

Take care on terra firma,
Bacilli do not flout,
The microscope will git you
Ef you don't
Watch
Out!

Be cautious of the heavens
And put the stars to rout,
Your horoscope will git you
Ef you don't
Watch
Out!

Byron Outdone.

WHILE campaigning in his home State, a Western politician was once inveigled into visiting the public schools of a town where he was billed to speak.

In one of the lower grades an ambitious teacher called upon a youthful orator to entertain the distinguished visitor with an exhibition of amateur oratory. The selection attempted was Byron's "Battle of Waterloo." Just as the boy reached the end of the first verse the politician gave vent to a violent sneeze.

"But, hush! hark!" declaimed the youngster; "a deep sound strikes like a rising knell! Did ye hear it?"

Everybody laughed, and a moment later the second sneeze—which the politician was vainly striving to hold back—came with increased violence.

"But, hark!" bawled the boy, "that heavy sound breaks in once more.

"And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before!

"Arm! Arm! It is the cannon's opening roar!"

This was too much, and the laugh that broke from the party swelled to a roar when the politician chuckled:

"Put up your weapons, children; I won't shoot any more."

Versatile.

A LADY stopping at a hotel on the Pacific Coast rang the bell the first morning of her arrival and was very much surprised when a Japanese boy opened the door and came in.

"I pushed the button three times for a maid," she said sternly, as she dived under the bed covers.

"Yes," the little fellow replied, "me she."

Looked Funny.

GLADYS," remarked a dear but irresponsible young thing of this town, "I am very much afraid my bank is in a bad way."

"Nonsense!" said the other. "Why, that bank is one of the strongest financial institutions in the country. Wherever did you get that idea?"

"It's very strange," said Gladys, still unconvinced. "They've just returned a check of mine for $30 marked 'No Funds.'"

Indefinite.

Lady Visitor—How long are you in for, my poor man?"

Prisoner—Dunno, ma'am.

Lady Visitor—How can that be? You must have been sentenced for a definite period.

Prisoner—No, ma'am. Mine was a life sentence.

Strong Every Way.

"They say that onions will build one up physically."

"Maybe; but they will pull one down socially."—Boston Transcript.

Chance for an Invention.

There are dolls which say "Mamma" and "Papa." Why doesn't some one invent a golf ball that will say "Here I am"?—Indianapolis Star.

Seeing the Bright Side.

Wife—This is the third time you've come home drunk this week.

Hub—Don't be so p-pessimistic, m' dear. You should think of the four nights I came home sober.—Boston Transcript.

Not an Exclusive Privilege.

"Don't you sometimes envy the idle rich?"

"No," replied Farmer Corntossel. "I know men that haven't a dollar who can be just as idle as anybody."—Washington Star.

Annual Exhibition of the Lyme Art Association

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

THE library at Old Lyme once again shelters the annual exhibition of the Lyme painters, and probably will do so next year and the year after, although the idea of a new gallery with real wall space and lighting awakens now and then from its lethargy. At present, as in the past, the visitor climbs the grassy knoll with its view of the rococo pump, and on the whole is thankful.

Even the few changes that have come in with the extended use of motors have made it slightly more difficult than it was a number of years ago to get the pure pastoral flavor of an Old Lyme exhibition. Seeing the admirable array of seven cylinder cars taking the knoll at a bound, it is brought home to the reflective observer that art never is pastoral, that the Barbizon men, with their Paris background, and the Old Lyme men, with their not so different background, are finding in the country and its complex simplicity precisely what a long urban training fits them to find. And the ingratiating little exhibition smiles at you with more than a hint of sourpoiserie from behind its bucolic mask as you make the reflection.

This, however, is not to say that the attitude of the painters is insincere. Indeed, the only way in which they can be perfectly sincere is to bring, as they do, their sophisticated vision with them and use it frankly and intelligently. The Old Lyme painters are in most cases very humble students of the natural world, and the exhibition reveals in more ways than one the degree of their deference. There is the question of the sketches, for example. The downstairs room, as usual, is given to the larger pictures, and the upstairs room to the sketches, but there is very little difference between picture and sketch in most instances. In fact, it is all picture, and the upstairs room has an even more competent and vigorous air than the lower gallery. The reason is not far to seek, if one of the Lyme painters is right in saying that the sketch proper has gone out of business as completely as the thread and needle shop. It once was the foundation of the picture—the skeleton on which in the studio the whole organism of the finished work was built up. It could not be sold, because it was necessary to the painter as reference and for the correction of his memory. Now the painter rarely uses a sketch. If he finds a subject to his mind and has no time for a large picture he paints a little picture and lets it go at that. When he comes to paint his big picture he goes out of doors and plants his easel in the presence of the scene, as a portrait painter works in the presence of his sitter. This, at least, is the way the Lyme painters, with few exceptions, do their work. There is a general freshness and buoyancy of color, as one result, and also the temper of the day and season is apt to be faithfully reflected by the more competent. Even when the design is commonplace and the treatment of line and mass and color is reminiscent of many a forerunner there is given a sense of reality that goes deeper than surface realism.

This sense of reality has been gained in other ways, to be sure. An artist upon whom nature makes a deep impression and who has a mind sufficiently attentive to keep his first vision clear cut and available, can paint the inner spirit of a day and scene, with accurate notation of the external phenomena, in his studio as well as out of it; sometimes better than out of it and among the multiplicity of detail inappropriate to his scheme. But it is true enough that the average painter of landscape has gained in the power to give pleasure and convey emotion by placing himself face to face with nature.

Occasionally an artist accustomed to studio work, with its different light and its manifold chances for second thoughts and revisions, loses his certainty in changing to the direct outdoor method. A new member of the Lyme Art Association, Martin Borgard, shows two subjects, one the head of an elderly woman, rather black in color and painstaking in workmanship; the other, a picture of a girl seated at an al fresco luncheon in the sun, a radiant canvas, high in key, with excellent treatment of the graded whites of the gown, table cover, and so on, but feeble in drawing and timid in handling.

Everett Warner's "Windy Hill Farm" is saturated with outdoor feeling, and the farm buildings are placed in the composition with a fine discretion. Upstairs two small Winter pictures by the same artist are also eloquent of weather and faithful interrogation of nature's mood. Frank A. Bicknell, William S. Robinson, Clarge G. Voorhees, and Will Howe Foote, following their extremely divergent ways, wind up at the one goal of a suppression of such degree of individuality as would put nature out, to reverse Whistler's phrase.

George M. Bruestle, on the other hand, rather insistently declines to keep his personality in check. His "Sylvan Labyrinth," with its cool tonic quality, its agitated diagonals, its energetic brushing, says almost more of the artist than of the scene. Interesting as this is, the tendency is toward a degree of monotony which only human nature can achieve in a world of infinite variety. Lucien Abrams is not less definite and more rewarding in his clearly thought-out picture, "The Quince Bush," in spite of a rather ineffectual device with a silhouetted branch in the foreground, and "The Orchard" is a good piece of tree study, grasping the organic life of the trees and their character. Harry L. Hofmann jubilantly announces his emancipation. No more picturesque interiors with little long girls and many housefurnishings, no more little views of cotton markets and Southern fruit sellers; the Bahamas and the deep sea have inveigled him, and he is at his happiest in arranging water snakes and sponges, and finger coral and fishes in patterns that look well at any angle, and are brilliant in color.

The other exhibitors have no surprises to offer, but their contributions are up to their standard and play a dignified part in the general effect. William Howe Foote paints another of his irresistibly pretty girls, seated back against the light as though the pink and white of her flesh-tones need fear the glare of even this brutal August sunshine. William H. Howe and Matilda Browne and Jules Turcas and Carleton Wiggins provide the animal subjects, without which it would be but a pitiful imitation of an Old Lyme exhibition. Henry R. Poore adds a noble portrait of two hounds against a background of snowy landscape. Charles Bittinger is represented by one of his dashing landscapes full of color and bold in treatment, although less rugous of surface than most of his landscape work, which is his escape from the metallic smoothness of his figure subjects; and he sends also two lovely beach scenes which are not Lavery or Whistler or Alfred Stevens, but have a daintiness and freedom suggesting each of these.

George B. Burr is agreeably gentle and bland in his little garden scene with a maiden for its centre of interest. The breezy young woman in Mr. Hofmann's garden scene is too decorative to be called a maiden. A whole century of tradition lies between the two types, who very well may have derived from the same model. William Chadwick shows a couple of foreign subjects, one a Roman bridge that looks as though it had absorbed sunlight for a thousand years. Off in a corner are some lanscapes and harbor scenes in water color and crayon by Walter Griffin, more spirited in the technical adventure than anything in the room. Upstairs Edmund Greacen has several figure studies and one exquisite half draped figure, wraithlike in its wrappings of stuffs the color of morning-glory petals. Edward Gregory Smith and Wilson Irvine show landscapes, George Bogart contributes a moonlight painted in a low key and too dark to look well in its present surroundings. Still life appears in only one canvas, a flower study by F. H. Storrs, rather indeterminate in design for a season that has known the most triumphant flower-painting ever done in America.

Robert C. Tolman's portrait of a child seated out of doors, although painted from a modern palette and without affectation, is clearly of the race of John Hoppner. Nothing persists like the British strain in portraiture. It is as hard to beat down as British pluck, and as irritating to its enemies. But if you like it, there it is, charming and invincible.

The exhibition at Old Lyme will last until next Wednesday, inclusive. It has become an institution and has its own public, for whom no announcement of its attractions is necessary. It is worth the attention of the more general public, however, for its representative character. It is definitely the product of a school of American art, the locality of which would be recognized in any foreign gallery.

"A Group of Birches," by William S. Robinson. (In Old Lyme Exhibition.

Among the more interesting art exhibitions designed primarily for the Summer public is that of the Bar Harbor Print Room. The print room, which is situated in the Jesup Memorial Library, was founded by E. A. Gallatin and Mrs. John T. Linzee, and valuable assistance was given by Fitz Roy Carrington, Edward Robinson, and Herbert C. Pell, Jr. It was formally opened in July, 1915, and during the first seven weeks of its existence it was visited by more than 1,100 people. During September and October its visitors numbered about 800, and for the next two months over 1,300. After Dec. 2 the print room is open only on Saturdays from 3 to 5 in the afternoon, and many school children profit by it. The bulletin just published announces that the loan of fine prints for Winter exhibition would be received with gratitude, and it is hoped that Summer visitors to Bar Harbor possessing such prints will act upon the suggestion.

During August an exhibition of Whistler's etchings and lithographs will be held.

Hospital Decoration Again.

THE account of Grosvenor Atterbury's interesting paper on "Aesthetics and the Hospital" in a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES has brought from Indianapolis news of an experiment undertaken there, along precisely the lines indicated, by Dr. Theodore Keene of the Indianapolis City Hospital.

Dr. Keene decided while he was Superintendent to try the effect of making the bare walls of the wards interesting. He therefore interested some of the artists of the vicinity in his plan, and these worked out schemes of mural decoration, which included landscapes, allegorical subjects, and in the children's wards illustrations of nursery rhymes and fairy tales. Walter Sargent of Chicago University visited the hospital after the decorations were completed and speaks of them as very good in themselves and as greatly enjoyed by the patients, offering them a restful field in which it was possible for their imagination to play. Occasionally since the decorations have been in place a physician has designated on the basis of the mural paintings the room in which he would like to have a particular patient placed.

"Oh, for an eight-hour day!"

The New York Times
Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
SECTION SIX NEW YORK, AUGUST 27, 1916 12 PAGES

MR. MOORE'S STORY OF THE LIFE OF CHRIST

"The Brook Kerith," in Which Gospel Characters and Early Christian Legends Form the Basis of a Realistic Narrative, a Remarkable Achievement in Fiction

THE BROOK KERITH. By George Moore. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

GEORGE MOORE can be safely spoken of as one of the great novelists; his "Esther Waters" is there as his credential. "Esther Waters"! It is the single success in English of the naturalistic movement, and indeed it has transcended the movement out of which it came and has taken its place with the memorable and permanent novels. After "Esther Waters" came a succession of books, none of them great as "Esther Waters" is great, but all of them important. His return to Ireland resulted in a few books which showed that he had made a departure, even if it had not been permitted to him to make a discovery. These books were "The Untilled Field" and "The Lake." Then came the trilogy which showed something more than a departure, which showed a palpable discovery—that astonishing mixture of satire and confession to which he gave the title "Hail and Farewell." One who compares "Esther Waters" and "Hail and Farewell" perceives at once that George Moore's genius is capable of passing itself and of producing something dissimilar from that which had made discussion about him.

And now comes "The Brook Kerith" with its surprising dissimilarity in theme and style from anything that George Moore has heretofore done. Will this Syrian story show us a discovery as "Hail and Farewell" did, or will it only mark a departure as did "The Untilled Field"? Very eagerly we turn the pages to find out. "Starting out," says the note on the wrapper, "with the assumption that Christ did not die on the cross, he (George Moore) builds up a narrative as fascinating as it is unusual, the daring originality of which will astound the modern reader." We are told that the work is based on legends which had currency in the early centuries and which are probably as old as the Christian Gospel itself. Out of these legends, according to the wrapper, with his genius and his fine sense of the grouping of words he has produced a vivid picture of the Holy Land in the days of Christ. Well, and is what he has made out of these legends a departure or a discovery?

"The Brook Kerith" has no such revelation of life as is in "Esther Waters," no such presentation of character as is in "Hail and Farewell." It would be too much to expect that the central character would have been made at once vital and convincing. One would have been satisfied if the personality to which George Moore has given much thought lately—Paul—had been endowed with vitality. But Paul has not been made vital. Certain of the other characters—Joseph of Arimathea, Nicodemus, Peter, Judas, Pilate—have been given movement and a certain power of gesticulation, but what endowment they have in this way is not beyond the scope of a trained and competent writer. There is not a character in the book that is really memorable; there is not even a memorable saying. But although the story fails to create character and fails to give a new revelation of life, it is something to hold and to read again. "The Brook Kerith" is certainly a departure. With it, it would seem, George Moore brings out a new narrative style. As J. M. Synge and the playwrights of the Abbey Theatre created a distinctively Irish dramatic style, George Moore, it would appear, has created a distinctively Irish narrative style in "The Brook Kerith." And yet we cannot give him the credit for being absolutely an initiator in this. Behind "The Brook Kerith" there are Yeats's "Stories of Red Hanrahan" and Lady Gregory's "Cuchulain of Muirthemne" and "Gods and Fighting Men," to say nothing of the work of the man who fished the murex up, Douglas Hyde, whose prose translations of certain of the poems in his collection, "The Love Songs of Connacht," gave the hint to Yeats and Lady Gregory.

The style is Irish, not because it uses distinctively Irish words, or follows a distinctively Irish idiom. It is Irish because, like some of the narrative writings of Yeats and Lady Gregory, it is based upon the talk of a people whose minds are continually touching upon the market place, the circle of the peat fire, the emptiness of the hillsides.

This style based upon speech has its dangers. It may have color and balance and beauty, but it lacks suspense. For that reason it tends to become monotonous. A book of fifty thousand words written in this way can hardly be kept from monotony. But think of a book of a hundred and twenty thousand words so written! It produces the same monotony of effect that the Bog of Allen for all its color and all its occasional glory produces.

But, from whatever source it comes and whatever limitations it may have, the writing in "The Brook Kerith" must be a continual delight to the reader. Here are sentences, passages, chapters, composed apparently without an effort, that are so clear, so balanced, so liquid that, when one has finished the book, one can turn pages

George Moore

and read them for their own sake. Here is a passage that shows a narrative style in its perfection:

> And he told her there were in the village two young girls, one as fair as the other, rivals in love as well as in beauty, both having the same young man in their hearts, and for a long time it seemed uncertain which would get him; for he seemed to favor them alternatively, till at length Ruth, unable to bear her jealousy any longer, went to the young man, saying that she was close on a resolve to see him no more. "Your lover?" he answered, his cheek blanching, for he dearly loved her. "I haven't gotten a lover," she said; "only a share in a lover." "Your words, Ruth, relieve me of much trouble," he replied, and he took her in his arms and said: "It was a good thought that brought you hither, for if you hadn't come I might never have been able to decide between you, but your coming has given me strength, and now I know which I desire." And then it was the girl's cheek that grew pale, for he hadn't answered at once which he would have. "Which?" she asked, and he replied: "You, not Rachel." "If that be so," she answered, "I am divided between joy and sorrow, gladness for myself, sorrow for my friend; and it behooves me to go to her and tell her of her loss." "I am the chosen one," she said to Rachel, who turned away, saying: "Had I gone to him and asked him to choose between us he would have chosen me. He couldn't do else."
>
> She began to brood and speak of a spell laid upon the young man, and her visits to a sorceress came to be spoken about so openly that it was against the bridegroom's wish that Rachel was asked to the wedding feast; but Ruth pleaded, saying that it would be no feast for her if Rachel did not present herself at the table. The twain sat opposite each other at table, Rachel seemingly the happier, laughing, foretelling that Mendis would fill Ruth's life with happiness from end to end. "Thou wilt never see the face of an evil hour," she said, and Ruth in her great joy answered: "Rachel, I know not why he didn't choose thee, thou'rt so beautiful"; and the young man Mendis wooed her as the table, to Ruth's pleasure, for she knew of his thankfulness to Rachel for allowing the wedding to pass in concord, without a jarring note. She seemed to listen to him as a sister might to a beloved brother, and as the wedding feast drew to a close she said, "Ruth shall drink wine with me," and the cups were passed across the table, and laughter and jest flowed on for a while. But soon after drinking from Rachel's cup Ruth turned pale and, leaning back into the arms of the bridegroom, she said, "I know not what ails me." * * * And then a little later on she was heard to say, "I am going," and with a little sigh she went out of life, lying on her bridegroom's arm, white and still like a cut flower.

In his latest book George Moore shows an unusual loyalty to his characters. Once Gilbert Chesterton said of him that he was like a landscape painter who, by an extraordinary convention, always introduced the same figure into all his pictures. Thus, the title of one of his books might be "A Ruin by Moonlight, with a View of George Moore," and another might be labeled "A Beach in Sunlight, with a View of George Moore Bathing." In all his previous books, with the single exception of "Esther Waters," the personality of George Moore was insisted upon. In "The Brook Kerith," however, George Moore is pleasantly and surprisingly absent. Joseph has not a single thought that is insistently George Moore's; neither has Dan, nor Paul, nor the others. The writer gives us the impression that the story actually belongs to a certain country and to a certain landscape. We do not think of the period, we do not think of its being a historical novel—"The Brook Kerith" has not the weight of the archaic upon it.

When one has entered into the spirit of the book one can understand why it has been named as a painting would be named—"The Brook Kerith." It is the landscape that dominates the story. We think of the people in it as little figures upon bare hillsides or as groups standing by lake-waters; we never see the cities except as patches on the landscape—"Tiberias—its domes, cupolas, towers, and the high cliffs abutting the lake between Tiberias and Magdala bathed in a purple glow as the sun went down." In offering us the countryside with the cities only in perspective, George Moore is true to the background of the gospel-story wherein the cities appear as distant and troublous places.

"The Brook Kerith" is an astonishing achievement for its author. When he talked in Dublin some years ago of writing a novel which would have Jesus and Saint Paul as chief characters his friends smiled at another of George Moore's idiosyncrasies. How could a mind so modern and so agnostic as his give the atmosphere of meditation and religious fervor? And what could a middle-aged writer who had bound himself to the modern capitals do in the Jewish East? Then his "Apostle" was published as the scenario for a play and the smile remained on the face of the challengers. There was nothing in "The Apostle" except the introduction and the introduction showed a George Moore as modern and as agnostic as ever. At last one heard that he had actually started for the Holy Land and one wondered at his persistence. Then there was news of his disrelish of Syrian cookery and of his hasty return. But now, there is "The Brook Kerith" to make his challengers wonder. The disrelish of the cookery and the hastiness of the return may be true, but it is still more true that George Moore has absorbed more of the features of the Holy Land than any of us who might have spent half a life time there. The fable on which the story is based we need not discuss. The Jesus in "The Brook Kerith" and the Jesus of the Gospel are as different as life and death. The character to whom he gives that name might be the devitalized presentation of any of the minor Syrian prophets. Indeed, it is a pity that George Moore did not leave the Gospel figures out of account and take up one of the many prophets and wonder-workers who had come a little before that period.

"The Brook Kerith," too, he owes to his return to Ireland. In another place he has told us that it was the Irish pre-occupation with Catholicism (a Puritan creed, as he has called it) that made him turn to Paul and to Protestantism and gave him his interest in the Bible and the Apocrypha. There are a few intimate touches in the story that seem to come out of his recollections of the Irish revival. When we see Joseph laboring to learn the language that had once belonged to his people, and when we watch Nicodemus cleaning sword and martial raiment so as to stir up the ardor of revolt in the Romanized Jews, we see details taken from the Ireland of yesterday.

We have suggested that the style of "The Brook Kerith" has come to George Moore from the influences of the Irish revival. In the passages where actual speech is given there are the cadences of the Irish voice. But no writer who has based a narrative style on this speech has created anything so remarkable as this—there is a force behind every passage in "The Brook Kerith" that is not present in anything that Yeats or Lady Gregory has written. And this force comes from the abundance of George Moore's thought of that particular subject.

WHERE CHRISTIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN MEET

Books That Review the Principles and Practice of Islam and Their Relation to Christianity

MOHAMMEDANISM. By C. Snouck Hurgronje. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

MOHAMMED OR CHRIST. By S. M. Zwemer. Illustrated. The Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50 net.

IT would not be easy to find two books dealing to a great extent with the same subject matter bearing a smaller resemblance to each other than do these two new volumes on Islam and the problems it presents. Professor Hurgronje's book is the work of a clear-sighted, broad-minded scholar, who treats difficult questions in a way practically devoid of prejudice, and adopts as his motto the phrase which recurs more than once in his book, "To understand is better than to ridicule"—or abuse, he might well have added. Within 178 pages he finds space for a brief but vivid account of the history and rise of Islam, its general tenets, and its relations to modern politics and modern thought. Beginning with a short sketch of the origin of Islam and the character of its Prophet, a man who has been represented as a demon, an epileptic, a deceiver, a hysteric, a prophet, a Socialist, and a defender of capitalism—points of view "principally characteristic of the scholars who held them," the Professor remarks dryly—he goes on through a brief history of its religious development to that theory of Ijma, put thus into the mouth of Mohammed, "My community will never agree in error," and traces the effects of this theory, so often overlooked by Western students of Islam, on its development and especially on the natural diversities of opinion thus countenanced. This doctrine, he tells us, has made it possible for "innumerable shades of Catholicism and Protestantism to dwell under the same roof."

For the future of Mohammedanism Professor Hurgronje is decidedly hopeful, and among the most interesting chapters of his book is the one entitled "Islam and Modern Thought." He believes the religion one destined to live and flourish, declaring frankly that "there is no hope of the conversion of important numbers of Mohammedans to any Christian denomination," but that Islam must be reformed from within and along its own elastic lines. The great stumbling block in the path of its progress, he says, is the "personal law," the law which sanctions polygamy and enables a man to divorce his wife practically at his pleasure, while giving her no such right; but at the same time he reminds us that polygamy is not enjoined and its practice not "indispensable to the integrity of Islam." Moreover, "among male Mohammedans the persuasion of the necessity of a solid education for girls is steadily gaining ground," despite the opposition of the vast majority of the women.

Another very interesting point in Professor Hurgronje's book is his view of the relation of the Khalifate to the many Mohammedans living in countries whose government is non-Mohammedan. The opinion, widely held "through the ignorance of European statesmen and diplomatists" that the Khalif is a kind of Pope, he declares to be a serious mistake; so far from being a wholly spiritual power, that of the Khalif is essentially political and a "Western state that admits any authority of a Khalif over its Mohammedan subjects * * * in simple ignorance is feeding political programs" near akin to that popular ideal of Islam, "the reduction of the whole world to Moslem authority." Any one who desires a brief, comprehensive account of these particular beliefs, their history and the problems to which they have given and are giving rise, will do well to devote a couple of hours to this excellent little volume.

To turn from Professor Hurgronje's book to Dr. Zwemer's "Mohammed or Christ" is to pass from the clear, high air of scholarship into the somewhat turgid atmosphere of the special pleader. For, stripped of its verbiage, the book becomes simply a plea for the more liberal support of the evangelical missions in Mohammedan countries. Written before the great war, the volume has a certain quite unintentional pathos. For instance, such a phrase as "For the first time in history the whole of Christianity faces the whole Moslem world in its unity" acquires irony when one remembers the present alliance of Turkey and Germany, and the loyalty to the British Empire manifested by so many Mohammedans. However, the book contains interesting bits, such as its account of the Mohammedan clock and calendar, and the difficulties they create in the business dealings of Mohammedans with Christian communities and with Europe.

Not only in their general method are these two writers at variance, but also in many, or, rather, most of their views. We have quoted briefly from Professor Hurgronje's opinion of the Khalifate; Dr. Zwemer calls it "the Papacy of the Moslem world." The one writer considers the conservatism of the women themselves the greatest obstacle to their inevitable advancement, while the other pictures them as writhing in their bonds. All of which is the more interesting because Dr. Zwemer once or twice refers to Professor Hurgronje as to an authority.

CHILDHOOD IN THE MOSLEM WORLD. By Samuel M. Zwemer, F. R. G. S. Illustrated. New York, Chicago, Toronto, London, Edinburgh: The Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.

A PLEA for the purer teachings of Christianity, for the extension to the darkened childhood of Mohammedanism of the widespread interest in child welfare that prevails in many Christian lands, Dr. Zwemer's book, "Childhood in the Moslem World," contains as well a warning against certain instruction that is finding its way into American education, although he does not call attention to the similarity.

Dr. Zwemer points out at the beginning of his work that so rigid is its observance and teaching that Islam is practically a unit in respect to the conditions governing its children, just as it shows solidarity in organization, method, and spirit that knows not racial nor Governmental barriers. Thus, the circumstances of childhood among the Moslems of the Philippines, of China, India, Persia, Southeastern Europe, and Northern Africa are practically the same.

Drawing his conclusions from many statistics the author estimates that one-eighth of the world's children live under Islam, hence under the wretched conditions he describes, and that the number of these children is over 60,000,000. So dense is the ignorance of health precautions and sanitation that the death rate of children under five years of age is from 50 to 80 per cent. Those that survive enjoy only a very brief childhood, since the Moslem law recognizes no period of adolescence; boys and girls leap from infancy to manhood and womanhood; many girls are married at 12 or 14 years to men of middle age or more, marriages which cause terrible suffering to the child victims. Boys are considered of marriageable age at 16.

The Moslem child grows up in an atmosphere of superstition and immorality almost incredible to Western minds. From infancy it is loaded with amulets and charms, and incantations are pronounced over it to ward away every conceivable injury. In education the Koran, learned by rote in Arabic regardless of whether Arabic be the child's native tongue or not, is the principal feature, and much of the Koran is, according to Western ideas, wholly unfit for childish minds. In more than one place Dr. Zwemer speaks of this prevalence of sex education in Moslem training and declares that "sex education in Islam has gone mad."

It is a dark picture of the degradation of childhood and of the race that Dr. Zwemer draws in this book. The story is told somewhat discursively, and many of the points are treated at length in different connections. Condensation and an index would render the book more valuable as a reference work for facts not readily obtainable elsewhere, and no less interesting as a picture in detail of childhood and its miseries under Islam domination.

AT THE AUSTRIAN COURT

RECOLLECTIONS OF A ROYAL GOVERNESS. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.50.

AN English woman who prefers to remain anonymous is the author of this book, which is largely a record of her experiences at the Austrian Court twenty years ago, interwoven with a measure of political gossip, and some intimate pictures of several members of the ill-starred Hapsburg family, including the aged Emperor Francis Joseph. The author was first attached to the household of Count Badeni, at that time Governor of Galicia, a post which required a good deal of skill and diplomacy to fill successfully. She found a strong political bond among the Austrian Poles of all classes, and her description of their life and customs are entertaining and sympathetic. In fact, the tone of the whole book reveals the author as an impartial critic and observer.

At Vienna the Royal Governess was companion to the young Archduchess Elizabeth, granddaughter of Francis Joseph and daughter of the Crown Prince Rudolph. No book dealing with the Austrian Court would be complete without a new version of the tragic end of Rudolph, and the Royal Governess naturally gives one. Her tale is that Rudolph was killed at Meyerling Castle by a drunken companion, who wielded a champagne bottle, while Maria Vetsesera, the inamorata of the Prince, was shot to death to prevent her from giving evidence of the personnel of the party. The author holds that, inasmuch as the Pope ordered masses to be said for the repose of the Archduke's soul, this is absolute proof that he was murdered, no masses being allowed for a suicide.

Of the lonely Empress Elizabeth, the Royal Governess caught only fleeting glimpses. She found the Emperor to be a kindly old man who "had never lost one iota of his early passionate love for his beautiful wife, and the patience with which he endured all her mad whims, her eccentric extravagances, and her scorn and dislike for the obligations of her position as Empress, was pathetic in the extreme."

The Royal Governess closes with a picture of the Hungarian Countess Karolyi (whose son was executed by order of the Emperor) sitting, "like Atropos of old, patiently weaving the threads in and out of her embroidery." She adds:

> Her grandsons are fighting today to save the country she hates with a never dying hatred, fighting to save his Empire for the man for whom, in his youth, she had besought heaven:
>
> "May his happiness be blasted.
>
> "May his family be exterminated.
>
> "May he be smitten in the persons of those he loves.
>
> "May his life be wrecked, and may his children be brought to ruin."

Is she satisfied? For the Karolyi curse has fallen. The Emperor Franz Josef sits alone at Schonbrunn.

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A TEXAN'S WAR ADVENTURES IN SERBIA

Graphic Account of Conditions Attending the Retreat of the "Army That Cannot Die"—Recent Books on the Great Conflict

WITH SERBIA INTO EXILE: An American's Adventures with the Army That Cannot Die. By Fortier Jones. Illustrated from photographs. New York: The Century Company. $1.60.

SOMEWHAT precipitate was the manner of Mr. Jones's going to Serbia. And the same warmly generous temperament and quick response to any call upon his sympathies is to be found throughout the narrative of what happened to him while there, and, in particular, what happened while he was trying to get away. In his first few lines he relates that on a June day in 1915 in a Broadway car he happened to look down at a newspaper lying on the floor and to read in it that men were wanted to do relief work in Serbia. Within an hour he had joined an expedition and within a month was nearing the place of his labors.

Mr. Jones is a Texan, a graduate of the university of that State, and was studying journalism in Columbia University when he joined the relief expedition. He worked for several months with the Columbia and The Christian Herald expeditions, and then, when the Teutonic armies suddenly fell upon the little fated nation and the whole people, civilians and soldiers alike, were driven before them, he took charge of a party of English nurses and saw and shared that long Inferno of suffering all the way from the Danube to the Adriatic. He tells the story of it with simplicity and directness, but with a graphic touch, a quick and warm response to heroic qualities of character, and an eye ever ready to see and appreciate the striking, the illuminating, or the unusual. His book is so unconventional in manner and material as to make it seem very much as if the author were sitting down at his ease and telling you all about it.

Little is known as yet by the outside world about this retreat of the Serbian Nation, a tragedy that will make, when the full history of the great war is written, one of its saddest and most outstanding pages. For the onset came too suddenly and was driven through too quickly and the correspondents were too busy elsewhere for the tale to be told by the professional eyewitnesses. Mr Jones's book, therefore, has peculiar value, since it tells the story from inside knowledge and many weeks of intimate experience. Through four months of the Serbian Winter, it went on, while hordes of men, women, and children, soldiers and civilians, struggled through snow and rain and sleet over almost impassable roads, dying of hunger, and wounds, freezing in the bitter winds that blew across mountain tops and through mountain gorges, fighting, retreating, dying by the roadside.

Mr. Jones's account of that long agony is full of little stories and scenes that grip the heart. Perhaps the most touching of them all is that of a ten-year-old Sergeant in the Serbian Army, whom his party met one rainy afternoon, a real soldier and a real Sergeant, who, because he was so good a shot, had been promoted above his father, but who always presented his elder from saluting him by returning and kissing his hand. It was then he joined the dreary stretches of Kossovo, where the vultures 500 years ago hovered in such numbers that the battlefield where Serbia lost her power became known as "the field of Blackbirds," that the fearful end came suddenly upon them. Mr. Fortier tells of their experiences there and afterward:

> Forty Englishwomen made the march that day. They made it without food and the most of them made it on foot and in nothing intended only for Balkan Summer. I think it can be said that the forty of Englishwomen stood it better than the Serbian refugees and fully as well as the Serbian Army. Of course girls who entered the march mere girls came out in the evening old in experience. They knew the things that generations of their sisters at home live and die without the slightest knowledge of—the madness of starvation, the passion to live at all cost, the swift decay of all civilized characteristics in freezing, starving men. They understand now better than any biologist any economist, could have taught them the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest. At the end they smiled, made tea, slept forty in a Turkish house, and next day marched their thirty kilometers.

Mr. Jones has words of biting scorn for some of the newspaper correspondents who have spoken in derogatory terms of Serbian character and ideals and have attempted to belittle the misfortunes and sufferings of the nation. He recounts at considerable length his meetings and conversations with certain English officials, army and navy, whose attitude toward Serbia and whose opinions about other nations, allies of England, the reader will find as amazing as did the author. He apologizes for including these matters in his book in this wise: "In trying to write the story of Serbia I cannot omit one of her major inflictions."

Not a little impatience is manifested by Mr. Jones in his discussion of the complacent belief of the people of this country that it was American service and American money that chiefly saved Serbia from complete annihilation by the typhus epidemic. And when he shows what was done by other nations in comparison with America his impatience with boasting of his countrymen and his scorn of it seem to be well merited. "If anything," he sums up, "besides natural conditions stopped the typhus in Serbia, it is to Russian money and Russian workers that more credit should go than to any other agency. America did something but not much toward stamping out typhus. What she did has been blatantly advertised in this country."

BLOOD AND IRON

BLOOD AND IRON: Impressions from the Front in France and Flanders. By Wilson McNair. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

THIS volume of war "impressions" owes its existence to the author's conviction that "To know the truth concerning any great event it is necessary to know the atmosphere in which it took place." "It is certainly true, for example," he goes on in his preface, "that a record of the emotions awakened by the great days of the Marne and the Aisne is essential to a true conception of these days and to a proper understanding of their existence." And so the elusive thing he has tried to capture and set forth and interpret is the emotional atmosphere in which lived civilians and soldiers, cities and villages, officers and men, in France and Belgium during the first months of the war. He has succeeded well enough to make a singularly moving and impressive book, especially during its earlier chapters. He was in Brussels when Liége was fighting and falling and the army of field-gray uniforms began to submerge Belgium. Many graphic and thrilling descriptions have been written of the oncoming of that reign of terror and horror—it would be difficult not to be graphic and thrilling when every word is despair and death and every punctuation point a blazing village—but among them all Mr. McNair's stands out prominently because of his endeavor to make his readers understand the emotions of the people, of all the people, peasants, soldiers, officials, townspeople, and to show how, bursting through those emotions, the soul of the little nation stood forth, grim and determined, to fight for its life.

Afterward he takes up the coming to France of the British expeditionary force, tells of the retreat from Mons, the battle of the Marne, the feeling in Paris, the battle of Ypres, and various phases of the conflict during the first Winter of the war. Much of what he writes about he saw himself and the rest he draws from the experiences of his friends. There are descriptions of scenes and incidents and people, anecdotes, conversations, interpretations, and through it all a thread of statement of the great events of the time, their significance and the chief features of their strategy.

One of the many interesting and little-known points that Mr. McNair brings out is that of the defenselessness of the Channel ports during the retreat from Mons. "Why the Germans did not take Boulogne and Calais and Dunkirk during these days is," he says, "one of the mysteries of this astonishing period," and he adds, speaking, he says, of his own knowledge, that at any time during a fortnight half a dozen Uhlans might have captured Boulogne, and the Uhlans were within thirty miles of the port. In his account of how "The Scissors of General Joffre" closed upon the German army at the battle of the Marne Mr. McNair gives credence once more to the story of the "taxicab army" from Paris, although it has been made clear that, in its dressing at least, the tale is merely a picturesque legend. A newspaper correspondent who was in Paris at the time has shown that there were not vehicles enough left in the city for such transportation of the army that helped to save Paris—and France and civilization.

Mr. McNair has written an interesting and valuable book, although he sometimes detracts from its worth by the high emotional pitch which he not only maintains throughout, but allows to grow higher and more tense as he proceeds. It is difficult, of course, to refrain from doing this when all the experiences with which he deals are tense and sombre and thrilling. Nevertheless, it is a mistake artistically, because thereby he misses some of the effects which he wishes to produce upon the distant reader, surrounded by different scenes and interests.

POTSDAM PRINCES

POTSDAM PRINCES. By Ethel Howard. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE German Crown Prince is said to speak English fluently and correctly, but if that is true, he must have improved very much in his knowledge of the English tongue since the days when Miss Howard was English governess of the sons of the Kaiser. She gives a few samples of their attempts at its use, which, considering that they had had an English nursery governess from their earliest years, do not bespeak an ardent desire, at least during their youth, for intimate acquaintance with its spelling and construction. On one occasion she had corrected Prince Adalbert's "if I was" to "if I were," and received in consequence a reprimand from the Kaiser, who told her that he did not wish to have his sons taught ungrammatical English. She offered to prove by an English grammar the correctness of her instruction, to which the Kaiser replied that he knew what was correct and what was not, as his grandmother was English.

Miss Howard went to the German Court in 1895 as English governess of the Kaiser's children and remained there for three years. She has since served in a similar capacity in the household of the Mikado. Her book is an intimate, gossipy account, written in a just and kindly spirit, of her life with the imperial family, of the personalities of the boys who were in her charge, and of the Kaiser and Kaiserin. The book has been written since the breaking out of the war, and in brief preface she says that, although it is impossible for her to think now of the Kaiser's sons as she did then, she has yet tried to write a true and unbiased account of her pupils as she found them. She has been entirely successful in this, for there is no trace in her pages of the slightest war bitterness and, except for an occasional reference to recent events suggested by her narrative, the work might have been written a dozen or twenty years ago.

But there is much in it that has especial present interest in the light that it throws upon the characteristics of the Crown Prince and his younger brothers. He was 13 when she took up her duties, and as he was sent soon to school elsewhere she had him under her charge as English teacher only occasionally when he was at home. But she saw much of him, finding him to be very excitable and sensitive and markedly conscious of his own rights. He did not allow the least tampering with his possessions or the least infringement on his rights by his brothers. He was domineering toward them and was usually a disturber of the peace. Nevertheless she thought him to have an affectionate nature and to be essentially a gentleman at heart. "But," she says, "even though I liked him, he always made me feel what a dangerous and uncertain ruler he would make and what an uncompromising despot if this tyrannical and teasing spirit came uppermost." Prince Eitel Friedrich was obsessed with a love of things military, was "always for Prussia in every way," while "his anti-foreign feeling," she says, "even as a boy, was amazing." Prince August Wilhelm, although he was only 9 years old at the beginning of her stay, she considered the most gifted of all the young Princes, while she thought Prince Oscar the possessor of the richest character and most affectionate nature. Of Prince August Wilhelm she says that "he was talented beyond the ordinary, and if he does not eventually produce some great literary or artistic work I shall be much surprised."

There is an interesting picture of the Kaiserin, of whom Miss Howard has pleasant memories as a capable, earnest woman and devoted mother whom she found to possess far more ability and charater than she had expected. The little book, with its faithful account of life in the German royal family, makes interesting reading, is full of lively and amusing anecdote and helps the reader to make a true estimate of the characters of the Kaiser, the Kaiserin and their children.

THE IRISH ABROAD

THE IRISH ABROAD. By Eliot O'Donnell. Illustrated. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

IT has been the fate of the Irish more than of most races to attain eminence in foreign lands rather than in the Emerald Isle itself. Its history of turmoil and civil strife combined with the comparative manoeuvres of its national life has of necessity hampered the Irishman who stayed at home and has encouraged numbers of the more gifted and enterprising to seek fame and fortune abroad.

So Eliot O'Donnell has had a wide field in undertaking to write the history of Irishmen outside of Ireland. He has first endeavored to trace the fortunes of his race as it sent colonies to different districts of England, and has then given brief biographical notices of eminent Irishmen in England before he has gone on to discuss the Irish in France, Spain, the United States, and other lands.

Mr. O'Donnell has compiled a notable list, but some criticism may be passed on his method of handling it. It is not to be expected that an Irishman writing of the lamentable annals of his country should preserve a judicial attitude, but the reader cannot help feeling that Mr. O'Donnell has sometimes put down to national prejudice the sufferings which should more fairly be ascribed to universal economic conditions. Then he has not avoided the temptation to swell his list of the famous until it became little better than a catalogue, while his estimate of individuals may sometimes be questioned, as when he merely mentions Lord Lawrence as the brother of the gallant but less important Sir Henry Lawrence.

To the Irishman, justly proud of his race, the book will, however, be welcome. If it is nothing else it is a handy work of reference which will preserve the names of many who do not deserve to be forgotten.

The Fairy Bride

THE FAIRY BRIDE. By Norreys Jephson O'Conor. New York: The John Lane Company. $1.

"The Fairy Bride" is a charming little Irish play, well adapted for school use. A wicked stepmother uses Black Magic to bring a blemish upon Prince Dermot, the rightful heir to the throne, and advance her own son. She is foiled by the Fairy Princess, Ethne, who takes Dermot to Fairyland and rids him of the curse, thus making him suitable for the Druids to proclaim him King. Of course, Ethne becomes a mortal, and then they marry and "live happily ever afterward."

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Professor H. G. Brown's Review of Recent Tariff Enactments, Rate Regulation, the Prices of Commodities, and the Prosperity of Communities

PRINCIPLES OF COMMERCE. By Harry Gunnison Brown, Assistant Professor of Economics, in the University of Missouri. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

IN some matters Missouri is more in the position of "showing" the country than expressing its desire "to be shown." When its legislators enacted favors for the community at the cost of the railways the plain farmers of Missouri rejected the proposal, and therein are lamentably in advance of other States where the opinion of the electorate is less enlightened. And here comes a Missouri professor expressing views which challenge the wisdom of investments of hundreds of millions in public utilities which are not working out as calculated, and which are being administered upon principles needing reconsideration.

Professor Brown's book is divided into three nearly equal parts. The first is devoted to a consideration of the mechanism of international exchange. The workings of the world's money markets are explained with lucidity, and are presented in a manner excellently worth attention at this time, when loans are being floated by the hundred millions and the country is doing a foreign trade in billions. There is no parallel in the history of any country either for volume of foreign trade or for the excess of exports above imports and the consequent disturbance of all accepted theories of international relations. This is the harvest time of merchants of money and investors who think before they act. There has not been a time like the present since the securities of the United States sold far below par and offered unheard-of interest during the civil war. Students of principles of economics and those with idle funds are alike interested in this portion of the book. Legislators also would profit by the discussion of the possibility, or rather the impossibility, of permanency of one-sided trade relations, that is, a trade disproportionately excessive respecting either exports or imports. Just as action and reaction are equal, so a disproportion of that sort tends to correct itself, and yet there is nothing more notable at the present time than the disposition among politicians to intervene in this natural economic reaction and obstruct it by statutes. Even now the old tariff talk is reviving in the United States, and there are Presidential campaigns concealed in the proposals of laws against foreign dumping, bounties, navigation acts, and so on. The incidence and the shifting of these burdens on trade in the name of encouragement of trade are well discussed, and compose the second part of the book, without especial novelty of view.

What may be called the eyeopeners from Missouri are to be found in the third part, which is devoted to transportation treated in the manner of the tariff when discussed by economists rather than by politicians. Protectionists have no difficulty in showing that privilege results in profits. Their difficulty lies in showing that the profits should be allowed in the name of patriotism. The country voted against this proposition before the great war, which reopened the entire question. Superimposed upon this revivified tariff question is the transportation question, which is passing through phases like the tariff's. Gradually there is emerging a theory of rate regulation comparable to the theory of protection. Out of the chaos of precedents in the regulation of specific rates students of principles are deducing rules for the regulation of commerce. Just as the application of protectionist principles disclosed even to protectionists the necessity of regulation of privilege unless the community is to revolt, so the regulation of rates is disclosing to the regulators the fact that they are regulating commerce rather than railway rates or profits. If rates are too high they prevent commerce which ought to be done. If they are too low they encourage commerce which has no right to exist. If they are discriminatory they disturb fair competition between markets or commodities or methods of transportation, whether by water or by land. Schedules of tariff rates or railway or canal charges have similar capacity of establishing privileges, which may be wrong, defensible, or commendable, according to the conditions of the case. This part of the book is in the nature of applied science, and, as Captain Cuttle might remark, the bearings lies in the application.

Take, for example, the Panama Canal, now operating at the cost of the United States Treasury, on current account, to say nothing of the sinking of some hundreds of millions of public money. On that head nothing need be said, so far as the canal is a political or military work. The Treasury can afford anything along that line, and the canal may be worth its cost in dollars. But there is the cost in the disturbance of trade. What is the cost? Is the canal worth that? Should the tolls be regulated on economic principles, and what are they? If these questions are sensible it follows that the canal rates are not reasonable. If it is worth $1,000 to transport certain goods across the continent and the cost is $1,100 the goods will not be sent. If the Treasury contributes $100, so that the charge to shippers is $900, the goods will be sent, and all dealings in those commodities or commerce between communities dealing in them will be affected. Transcontinental commerce is on the scale of multiples of millions. The hundreds of millions of taxes invested in the canal are trifling compared with the greater sums of private money in the transcontinental railways. The sum of those two great amounts is trifling compared with the investments in the commodities produced and transported. The Interstate Commerce Commission has tried every combination in dealing with this question and has satisfied nobody, not even itself, if its changes of front are evidence.

There have been protests alternately from the coast cities and the interior cities, from the shippers and the traders. The transcontinental railways have protested, and in time it may be supposed that the taxpayers will protest against throwing away taxes in the effort to regulate rates otherwise than economically. The late Mr. Hill is quoted as saying that the railways would make lily pads grow in the canals. The politicians wish to make the canal free in the name of freedom of trade, but in reality for the disturbance of trade. Without enlarging further upon this aspect of the Panama Canal rates, a problem here rather indicated than settled, the professor's point of view may be indicated from a quotation regarding the New York canals:

> New York State is now enlarging the once busy and profitable Erie Canal at an estimated cost of not less than $100,000,000, in order that it may carry barges of 1,000 tons capacity from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes, and vice versa. The plan is to charge nothing for the use of the canal. This will mean a burden on the taxpayers of the State—an uncompensated loss to the taxpayers in those parts of the State which cannot economically use the canal either to market their produce or to obtain goods for consumption. It amounts to a gift by the taxpayers of the State of New York to those producers and consumers in other States who can sell their goods for more or buy desired goods for less because of the free use of the Erie Canal. It involves encouragement to transportation via the canal of goods which might better go by railway or by the St. Lawrence River. If the traffic which is expected to use this canal would be able to pay the cost of operation and maintenance, and interest on the $100,000,000 or more sunk and to be sunk, then it should be charged this cost and interest to the end that those who reap the benefit of the canal in lower cost of carriage, and in prices of goods higher to producers and lower to consumers, shall pay for the advantage so secured; and that those who reap the most gain shall pay the most; and to the end that the burden shall not fall upon the general public without any regard to proportionate use and benefits received. If, on the other hand, it is not believed that those using the canal can meet such charges and still find it profitable to carry goods over it, then we must conclude that the canal ought not to be (or in part to have been) enlarged, since the total expenses, including cost of this enlargement, of carrying goods over it will probably be greater than the benefits to be received from transporting the goods, or will be greater than if the goods were carried over another route, e. g., a railroad.

To which may be added that if $100,000,000 was to be spent in providing competition for railways it would have been better spent in providing a railway open throughout the year than upon a canal which closes with the frost. No doubt there is something to be said in favor of the canals, especially as complements to the railways rather than competitors. The case is not wholly against them, and the subject is one with many angles. But the professor has discovered angles hardly sufficiently considered when the canals were built and necessary to be considered now that the canals are coming into use. No one interested in the case of the railways versus the canals is well informed unless he knows of the points the professor raises, and provides himself with a reply if he dissents.

BOOKS WORTH READING

AN artistic volume entitled "The Legacy of the Exposition" contains what is described as an "interpretation of the intellectual and moral heritage left to mankind by the World Celebration at San Francisco in 1915." The interpretation is in the form of a collection of testimonials contributed by about 700 persons, including President Wilson, Mr. Taft, Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Root and many other eminent Americans, all of whom express admiration of the great fair. The volume was prepared, under the direction of the President of the exposition, by James A. Barr, Joseph M. Cumming and Oscar H. Fernbach.

ERIN

SINGING FIRES OF ERIN. By Eleanor Rogers Cox. Designs by John E. Campbell. New York: John Lane.

Four years ago THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW commented appreciatively on the appearance of a little volume of verse dealing mainly with Irish legends. The author, Eleanor Rogers Cox, has now issued a larger book, in which her earlier poems are comprised. The additions sustain the excellent impression then made and strengthen what was then said. Miss Cox has feeling, force, and sweetness, and her strong sympathy with her subject gives her powers full play. Deirdre and Cuchulain and Grainne and the rest have often found interpreters, but seldom one more winning. The strength and valor of the Celtic heroes find a singer, but another note is the dominant one, as in "Cuchulain to the Poets":

> O Poets, when you sing of me,
> And of the deeds that I have done,
> And of the battles that I won,
> For Ulster fighting mightily;
> Praising me with high hearts of fire—
> I pray you also in your song
> Tell men how once the World's Desire
> Was mine to love a whole day long.

The spirit of the beautiful old legends is the spirit of the poet; she has not caught it, but is filled with it.

Middle English

Students of English literature will be greatly interested in "A Manual of the Writings in Middle English, 1050-1400," prepared by Professor John Edwin Wells of Beloit College. The author deals with all the extant writings in print, from single lines to extensive treatises, composed in English in the period his book covers. Each piece is grouped with others of its kind, and all available information is presented concerning its authorship and manuscript and typographical history. A great many biographical facts of interest are included in the author's notes. (Yale University Press. $5.)

Musical Sounds

A series of eight lectures given at Lowell Institute two years ago by Professor Dayton Clarence Miller of Case School of Applied Science is published in a volume entitled "The Science of Musical Sounds." These lectures contain the substance of the information about musical sounds which Professor Miller has acquired through prolonged and elaborate research. (Macmillan Company. $2.50.)

The National Capital

Volume II. has been published of Willmelmus Bogart Bryan's "History of the National Capital"; it deals with the period running from 1815 to the middle of 1878, and gives a full and entertaining account of the growth of the city and of the development of its business, social, and governmental interests. The narrative includes a great many odd bits of Washington history, some of which are strikingly illuminative of the years to which they relate. (Macmillan Company. $3.)

Lawn Tennis

J. Parmly Paret, in his illustrated book entitled "Lawn Tennis Lessons for Beginners," presents an admirable course of instruction, carefully prepared and lucidly stated. The author shows what one must do to become a good tennis player, and, of course, includes in his lessons an abundance of warnings against faults into which untaught players are likely to fall. (Macmillan Company. $1.25.)

Training Boys

A book by Edwin Puller, entitled "Your Boy and His Training," contains advice that will interest men and women charged with upbringing their own and other boys. The author's views are based on a close association with a large number of boys from 10 to 20 years of age. His suggestions have been indorsed by the National Boy Scout Organization. (D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.)

Hunting and Fishing

A practical treatise on camping out and on the use of the rod and the gun is presented by Warren H. Miller, editor of Field and Stream, in an illustrated volume entitled "The Boys' Book of Hunting and Fishing." The author handles his subject with intelligence and skill, and tells boys just what they wish to know about living in the open. (George H. Doran Company. $1.25.)

"Making Type Work"

Advertisers, publishers, editors, printers, and others who are concerned in making printed words effective will find Benjamin Sherbow's "Making Type Work" an extremely useful volume. The author is a specialist in the choosing of type for advertising, and in his book sets forth conclusions he has formed and results he has attained through his years of study and experience. (Century Company. $1.25.)

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CURRENT HISTORY
TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, AUGUST 27, 1916

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LITERARY STYLE

IN spite of the traditional evil attaching to them, in the field of letters comparisons may be productive of good results not otherwise attainable. That perennial topic of discussion, English versus American fiction, ought, for instance, to be fruitful in suggestion for the ambitious student of literature. The trouble with such comparisons, as they are usually attempted, lies in their too uncompromising partisanship. National prejudice, or a strong personal bias, is apt to see good only on one side of the field, while ignoring or belittling the valuable qualities possessed by the other. And that both sides have their respective and peculiar virtues seems incontestable enough when one considers the yearly harvest of really noteworthy novels the authorship of which seems pretty evenly divided between the two English-speaking countries. The appearance this week, however, of a new novel by GEORGE MOORE, the first of his in a decade or more, emphasizes one advantage, at least, that English fiction possesses over the American—an advantage that is wielded pre-eminently by Mr. MOORE, although it is sufficiently in evidence in the work of a number of his English contemporaries to make it typical of current English fiction. It is difficult to indicate this admirable quality in one word. What we are accustomed to term a "finished literary style" is usually taken to express it. But the definition is really quite inadequate, or, at least, so general, so comprehensive that it means either too much or too little. JOHNSON, MACAULAY, the old Euphuist, LYLY, were each possessed, and this to a marked degree, of a "finished literary style," but the "finish" in them manifests an absolute lack of naturalness in expression, a complete triumph of the artificial, as we are pleased to call it. Hence, a "finished literary style" might be quite the reverse of desirable in the case of an author looking for genuine success in fiction today. One does not need, however, to point out that Mr. MOORE'S usage in literary expression is the exact reverse of the great lexicographer's. It is the quintessence of simplicity. Were it not for the profundities of thought that are here brought to our view, the breadth of scholarship; the subtleties of humor, of pathos, of psychological analysis, we would be inclined to consider a Moore novel, judged merely by its simple, perfect wording, almost within the comprehension of the youngest reader. But, of course, this is due to its perfection of literary style. And the value, the artistic force of it, is apparent with the very first paragraph of "The Brook Kerith." The reader who ventures thus far into this remarkable book becomes steeped in the scenery, the ways and thoughts of ancient Syria, not in a Syria reborn through the painful toil of the archæologist, but a Syria that is as living today, humanly speaking, as it was two thousand years ago. This result is achieved, primarily, by the mere literary expression in which Mr. MOORE envelops his story. He writes as if he were a contemporary of the scenes which he depicts. True to his literary standards, his method is realistic—just as FLAUBERT'S was when he created "Salammbo." But it is his instinct for the right word, his simplicity of method, his flow of language gliding imperceptibly from sheer colloquialism to passionate, poetic expression—almost to Scriptural dignity—that makes his book pre-eminent as an example of perfect literary style. One is led to suppose that here what is, in most of us, merely wordless thought, becomes spontaneously articulate, gifted with an intuitive choice of words that lifts the novelist's dream into the atmosphere of reality.

THIS perfection in the art of expression is not peculiar, among modern writers, to Mr. MOORE. With Mr. HUDSON and Mr. HARDY, we are inclined to regard him, however, as the best of our living stylists. Were it not for the occasional humor that creeps, with inimitable naturalness, into their stories, there are others among contemporary English novelists who would share an equal rank, in this respect, with either of these three. There is Mr. GALSWORTHY, for instance, or Mr. BERESFORD, Mr. SNAITH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. PHILLPOTTS, JOHN TREVENA—all of these novelists have the faculty of putting their stories into an English that is a delight to read merely for its own sake, an English that by its utter simplicity and beauty adds vastly to the truth of the story narrated. Our American fiction, however, is not as yet characterized by this stylistic quality. With the possible exception of POE and HAWTHORNE, both of whom were lacking in the simplicity of the typical modern English novelist, we have given scant regard to the verbal niceties involved in the telling of a story. Other supreme qualities we have—a certain robustness in character drawing, a dash of native humor, a brilliancy of imagination in the weaving of incident and plot. Mrs. WHARTON is probably our best exponent of a literary style that adumbrates the English usage in this respect. But the American novel that has the leisureliness, the simplicity, the consummate art of expression found in a story by MOORE or GALSWORTHY or BERESFORD is yet to be written.

READERS who have noted in his later writings Mark Twain's increasing penchant for speculative thought will not be surprised at the strong tendency in this direction shown in his posthumous story, "The Mysterious Stranger," appearing serially in Harper's Magazine. Mr. CLEMENS was much interested in the problems of theology, although he wrote little, if anything, on the subject over his own name. His religious theories, however, were published anonymously a few years before his death, in a monograph privately circulated by the author. The thin octavo volume has probably become, by this time, one of the rare treasures for which book collectors are looking. In "The Mysterious Stranger" these religious theories appear incidentally to the story. In the September installment, for instance, there is this bit on predestination:

> "Among you boys you have a game: you stand a row of bricks on end a few inches apart; you push a brick, it knocks its neighbor over, the neighbor knocks over the next brick—and so on till all the row is prostrate. That is human life. A child's first act knocks over the initial brick, and the rest will follow inexorably. If you could see into the future, as I can, you would see everything that was going to happen that creature; for nothing can change the order of its life after the first event has determined it. That is, nothing will change it, because each act unfailingly begets an act, that act begets another, and so on to the end, and the seer can look forward down the line and see just what each act is to have birth, from cradle to grave."
>
> "Does God order the career?"
>
> "Foreordain it? No. The man's circumstance and environment order it. His first act determines the second and all that follow after. But suppose, for argument's sake, that the man should skip one of these acts; an apparently trifling one, for instance; suppose that it had been appointed that on a certain day, at a certain hour and minute and second and fraction of a second, he should go to the well, and he didn't go. That man's career would change utterly, from that moment; thence to the grave it would be wholly different from the career which his first act as a child had arranged for him. Indeed, it might be that if he had gone to the well he would have ended his career on a throne, and that omitting to do it would set him upon a career that would lead to beggary and a pauper's grave. For instance, if at any time—say in boyhood—Columbus had skipped the trifling link in the chain of acts projected and made inevitable by his first childish act, it would have changed his whole subsequent life, and he would have become a priest and died obscure in an Italian village, and America would not have been discovered for two centuries afterward."

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended August 23 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

WILLIAM NEWTON CLARKE. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Biography of the American theologian, professor at Yale University, author of "An Outline of Christian Theology."

CHARLES E. HUGHES. By William Ransom. New York: E. P. Dutton Company. $1.50.

A study of Mr. Hughes as a jurist.

BENIGHTED MEXICO. By R. W. Smith. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.

A review of existing conditions in Mexico.

OUR FIRST WAR IN MEXICO. By Farnham Bishop. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A short, illustrated history.

Poetry

LAYLA-MAJNU. By Dhan Gopal Mukerji. San Francisco: P. Elder & Co. $1.

A musical play in three acts.

LUNDY'S LANE. By Duncan C. Scott. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

A collection of poems distinctive of northern North America.

SONGS AND BALLADS FROM OVER THE SEA. Compiled by E. A. Helps. New York: E. P. Dutton. $1.25.

An anthology of verse from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, India, and the Crown colonies.

Essays

CONSCIENCE. By G. L. Richardson. New York: E. P. Dutton Company. $1.75.

A study in ethics.

THE FREEMAN AND THE SOLDIER. By Ralph Barton Perry. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.40.

Essays on the reconciliation of liberty and discipline.

METAPHOR IN POETRY. By J. G. Jennings. New York: Charles E. Merrill Company.

An essay with an appendix on the use of metaphor in Tennyson's "In Memoriam."

THE WORTH OF A GIRL. By B. P. King. New York: T. Y. Crowell. 25 cents.

An essay on the modern girl.

YOUR RIGHT TO BE HAPPY. By F. S. Van Fleet. New York: H. McBride Company. $1.

Six essays on the subject indicated in the title.

European War Books

THE CHURCH IN THE FIGHTING LINE. By D. P. Winnifrith. New York: George H. Doran. $1.

Gives the "inside story of the British Royal Army Medical Corps."

A CITIZENS' ARMY. By Julian Grande. New York: H. McBride Company. $1.25

A study of the Swiss military system.

GERMAN LEGISLATION FOR THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF BELGIUM. Edited by Charles H. Huberich and A. Nkol-Speyer, J. U. D. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff.

Fourth series of official texts covering the period April-June 1915.

WAITFUL WATCHING. By James L. Ford. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. 60 cents.

A nature on the great war and the part played in it by the United States.

A WOMAN'S DIARY OF THE WAR. By S. MacNaughtan. New York: E. P. Dutton Company. $1.

A thrilling bed novelist's story of what she saw as a Red Cross nurse in Belgium.

Fiction

BONNIE MAY. By Louis Dolce. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

The story of "a child of the theatre."

THE BROOK KERITH. By George Moore. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A study in fiction of the life of Christ.

THE GIRL AT BIG LOON POST. By G. V. Seyfarth. Boston: Small-Maynard Company. $1.35.

A story of life at a Hudson Bay trading post.

THE IMPOSSIBLE MRS. BELLEW. By David Lisle. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. $1.30.

A story of Monte Carlo.

JOHNSTONE OF THE BORDER. By Harold Bindloss. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. $1.35

A story of the war along the coast of the North Sea.

THE LIGHT OF PARNELL. By John W. Appel. Philadelphia: The Heidelberg Press.

A story of the civil war.

THE LITTLE HUNCHBACK ZIA. By F. H. Burnett. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

A story of the birth of the Christ-Child.

THE LOOK OF EAGLES. By John T. Foote. New York: D. Appleton Company. 50 cents.

A story for lovers of horses.

THE NEST BUILDER. By R. F. B. Hale. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

A love match in which the artistic temperament comes in contact with the home-making instinct.

THE PLEASANT WAYS OF ST. MEDARD. By Grace King. New York: Henry Holt Company. $1.40.

A story of the South at the close of the civil war.

THE VAN HAAVENS. By C. Hilton-Turvey. Boston: Small-Maynard Company. $1.35.

The story of a family.

WIND'S WILL. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. New York: D. Appleton Company. $1.35.

A romance of France at the close of the Napoleonic wars.

Philosophy and Religion

THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN AS SEEN BY SWEDENBORG. By John H. Spalding. New York: E. P. Dutton Company. $1.50.

Presents the main principles of Swedenborg's teachings.

THE PROBLEM OF THE HUMAN PEACE. By Malcolm Quin. London: T. F. Unwin.

A study from "the standpoint of a scientific Catholicism."

Juvenile

THE GRAY MOUSE FAMILY. By N. M. Leonard. New York: T. Y. Crowell Company. 50 cents.

Illustrated story for little children.

New Editions

REPRESENTATIVE ENGLISH PLAYS. New York: The Century Company. $2.50.

Reprints commencing with three examples of Miracle Plays and ending with four well-known plays of the last century.

Miscellaneous

FOOD VALUES, WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW TO CALCULATE THEM. By Margaret McKillop. New York: E. P. Dutton Company. 60 cents.

For the use of students of diet.

HEADACHES AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM. By W. H. Riley. Battle Creek: Good Health Publishing Company.

A book, by a physician, for home use.

METAL WORKING. By J. C. Pearson. New York: E. P. Dutton Company. 60 cents.

An illustrated book of practical information.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY FOR NURSES. By Amy E. Pope. New York: G. P. Putnam Company. $1.75.

Includes elementary chemistry and the chemistry of cooking and cleaning.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

THE AMERICAN PLAN OF GOVERNMENT: The Constitution of the United States, as Interpreted by Accepted Authorities. By Charles W. Bacon, A. B., Harvard, assisted by Franklyn S. Morse, A. B., A. M., Harvard, with an introduction by George Gordon Battle, M. A., University of Virginia. G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York and London: The Knickerbocker Press. 1916. $2.50.

THIS book is something of a novelty in the discussion of our National Constitution. It is an effort to give succinctly, but with sufficient fullness, the authoritative interpretation of each of the provisions of the Constitution, with a brief statement of the conditions which led up to the insertion of the provision or to its presentation to the courts for interpretation.

The work is, therefore, at once historical and legal. It is not intended to be deeply philosophic on the one hand, or on the other to furnish to lawyers a complete account of decisions and precedents. It is meant, we should say, for study chiefly in colleges, and is certain to be useful to the citizens of the United States who may desire to understand the theory and working of our national system more accurately and more nearly completely than is possible through the perusal of the press.

The work is extremely well done, especially the statement of events and conditions bringing about the several decisions, in which the author shows sound judgment and a remarkable talent for lucidity.

The introduction by George Gordon Battle is not a serious contribution to the value of the book. His division of our history into three periods: one closing about 1857, the "aristocratic"; one thence to the latter part of the century, the "plutocratic," and a third that which we are now passing, the period of "democratic tendency." To the latter he ascribes "increasing confidence in the political judgment of the people as shown by the popular election of Senators, and by such methods of direct legislation as the initiative and the referendum." This is certainly rather loose analysis. It throws the dominance of Thomas Jefferson and that of Andrew Jackson into the "aristocratic" period, and includes the conflict with slavery and the war for union and freedom—the most tremendous struggle for ideals modern history has seen—in the "plutocratic period." Finally it gives as exampies of the work of the "democratic" period the initiative and the referendum, two measures that have greatly increased the practical power of the "Bosses," or professional politicians.

Fortunately the author of "The American Plan of Government" and his assistant have not been influenced by these fanciful conceptions, and have given us a clear, orderly, and very useful account of what the National Association is, as authoritatively interpreted, with helpful explanation in the more important phases of how it came to be what it is.

CHILDREN

MAKING THE MOST OF THE CHILDREN. By Daniel Wolford La Rue. New York: The Educational Book Company.

Parents who feel their responsibility to their children and teachers who are working toward more vital and more efficient methods will find in this modest little book of a hundred odd pages a guide, philosopher and friend well worth their while to make the most of, even as it endeavors to tell them how to make the most of the children in their charge. The author, who is professor of psychology and pedagogy in the Pennsylvania State Normal School, very sensibly puts aside all technical and abstruse manners and methods and talks to the parent and the teacher in simple phraseology. But all his argument and counsel are based on the established truths of psychology and pedagogy, whose findings he translates into everyday speech with illustrations from every-day affairs. Among the subjects he discusses are exploring child nature, the mystery of personality, child culture at home, the self and its servants, parental purpose, the tyranny of false ideas and every-day education. The book will be of especial interest to the parents of young children.

REALISM, ROMANCE, AND WAR IN FICTION

Experiences of a Russian Immigrant Portrayed in a Remarkable First Novel — An Irish Sergeant's Sketches — Latest Fiction by the Castles and Others

WITTE ARRIVES. By Elias Tobenkin. Frontispiece by J. Henry. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

HERE is a novel that ought to have wide and careful reading and rereading by those Americans whose roots strike generations deep into the soil of their own country. In former years we heard a good deal about the assimilation of our immigrant population, the assumption being that that process would go on automatically, as in the animal organism, by virtue of the mere presence of surroundings and institutions. More recently we have been discovering that since the process lags or stops entirely we must substitute Americanization for assimilation and devote personal and communal effort to the task. But in all this desire, purpose, and effort, we have been concerned only with what we can give to the immigrants and not at all with what they can give us—other than physical labor for the developing of our resources. We have been as wasteful of our immigrant citizens as we have of our own natural wealth, and it is time for us to recognize and appreciate the richness of the stream of mental and spiritual endowment that flows into our national veins through Ellis Island.

That is why Americans who can look back through a vista of many generations of American ancestors ought to read "Witte Arrives." For it is exactly those Americans who look with most condescension upon the new arrivals, who regard them with careless, indifferent eyes, who ignore them as assets of great value for our common citizenship, who habitually think and speak of them as mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. And Mr. Tobenkin is likely to give them some of that illumination that ought to have burst upon them out of their own souls long ago, and if they read it in the proper frame of mind it may have upon them also not only a chastening but even an inspiring effect.

Witte first arrives in America as a boy of 16 whose name is Emil Witkowski, and who goes with his mother, brother, and sister to join their father in a town in the Middle West. Their last name soon is curtailed to Witte for social, business, and public school convenience. And after some twenty-five years of hard work, ambition, and high ideals and ideas but certain faith in the best in the highest ideals, Witte finally arrives as a man of intellectual power and influence. The novel is the story of his life in the meantime and that of his relatives and friends, both Jew and Gentile. After narrating the incidents of the journey of the little family to the Western town where the elder Witte has been for several years and has made a home for them, the story pictures their gradual absorption into the life of the community, their eager welcome of the opportunities it affords, their response to American ideals, and the way in which each member of the family works out his own destiny. But Emil, the youngest, is always the central figure, and more and more the story concerns itself with him. The intelligence, education, strong character, and spiritual qualities of the elder Witte had made him a man of some consequence in the little village of the Russian pale from which they had come, and if they had stayed there Little Emil would have been a rabbi. But after his course in the public school of his town and in the State university he decides to enter newspaper work, and several chapters tell of his newspaper experiences in Chicago as reporter, rewrite man, and special writer. In this latter work he mixes much with the alien population of that city and writes realistic and touching descriptions of their surroundings and their separateness from the general life. The author evidently has had experience with Chicago journalism, for he writes with realism and with a strong, unpleasant but very evident flavor of grimly ironical humor of the conditions which keep young Witte's earnings down to a minimum level and finally cost him his job.

In New York, whither he comes from Chicago, Emil fares better, finds more congenial associates and more interesting work. Sorrow befalls him in the death of his young wife, and other grim effects affect his character. But at last, as an editorial writer on an influential weekly paper and a writer of thoughtful books, he "arrives," not only in recognition and honors, but in personal happiness and in the final adjustment of himself as a citizen at home in his own country. Here is the author's description of him at this time:

> Within him the change which had been ushered in twenty-five years back on that first morning of his in the New World, when his father dressed him in American clothes from head to foot, had since been now reaching the high-water culmination. Witte had become a cultural American. He had drunk deep not only of American ideals, but of American culture and American traditions. . . . The cultural background of Witte's writing was that of New England. Not one in a thousand of the readers of those unsigned editorials in American life and problems and ideals would have suspected that they were written by any one not of American birth.

The story is fine in its character portrayal and especially pleasing and interesting in the tender and sympathetic understanding with which it points the inner life of these Jewish immigrants, the way in which they are drawn by their racial traditions and memories and equally drawn by their new surroundings, their peculiar problems of race and religion, and what these mean to them. Whether or not the author means his story to be taken in that way, his Jewish readers may well consider it, in one of its phases, in the light of a sermon to them upon the wrongfulness of racial pride. For his hero does not finally attain happiness until he surrenders that pride. But, equally, his Gentile readers can consider it in the light of a sermon to them upon the wrongfulness of forcing the Jew into an attitude and feeling of exaggerated racial pride.

Apparently this is the author's first book. But it is one of those revealing books for which all Americans ought to be thankful, the immigrant American, at least the Russian Jew immigrant, because it interprets him as he has never been interpreted before, and the native American because it lets him know vividly and humanly what his country means and what he ought to mean to that immigrant. It ought to open up a new and wider mental and spiritual horizon for the native American and give him a wave of new ideas and impressions. It would be well for the country if every race that is represented among our people could raise up a novelist spokesman who could interpret it and its possibilities of citizenship as Elias Tobenken has interpreted the Russian Jew.

MICHAEL CASSIDY

MICHAEL CASSIDY, SERGEANT. By "Sapper." New York: The George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

MICHAEL CASSIDY, Sergeant in His Majesty's Corps of Royal Engineers, is somewhat reminiscent of Kipling's Mulvaney, although the resemblance is racial rather than individual. The man who writes these "plain tales" of him and the great war under the pen name of "Sapper" is said to be an English officer of engineers. Whoever he may be, his sketches of scenes and incidents and men under the roaring guns and bursting shells of the French war zone reveal a knowledge, a skill and a talent for other matters than the science of war. They are brilliant pictures of the things that happen at the front, each one painted with free, strong brush strokes, and they are also clever, keenly seeing and profoundly understanding studies of men under the rapidly shaping influences and the hotly inspiring breath of war. Many of his sketches have appeared in the English newspapers, where they have attracted much attention, not only for their truthfulness of description, but also for their literary quality.

The Irish Sergeant and his tales fill only about half the book. Cassidy has been wounded at the front, where, he explains, he had stopped a bit of lead with his foot and is in a London hospital. There he is seen by his former officer, "Sapper," in London temporarily on his way to the front from some distant region of the earth whence he had been summoned on the breaking out of the war. "Sapper" visits him many times, and each visit affords material for a chapter, told in Cassidy's own Irish brogue, with an occasional question to keep him going or start him on a new track. The Irishman has seen many and varied things at the front, and when he begins with "I mind me once" an interesting and more or less startling tale is sure to follow, vivid with first-hand knowledge, quaint, even amusing sometimes, with the Irish sense of humor, and weird with the Irish response to awesomeness. He tells his stories well, with an instinct for keeping the outlines firm even while he is filling them in with colorful detail. One of the stories which he tells about Rosie, a small hen at a farmhouse, that laid an egg for the Major's breakfast every morning, and about how an accident to her ended in a charge of the mess cooks, who avenged her death by capturing some Germans, fairly bubbles with mirth. In one chapter Cassidy talks about "The Christmas Truce." He has many anecdotes of happenings in the trenches, and of trench warfare and of mining and sapping he remarks: "'Tis unpleasant, that it is, and no gentleman's way of fighting."

Half the tales are told without the intervention of Sergeant Cassidy, who, still in the hospital, wishes his officer "Good luck" when "Sapper" leaves him to go with Kitchener's Army to the front. In several of these sketches one person is followed through his various experiences preparing for and engaging in the war, and the effect upon him is shown. The longest and best of these is that which recounts with considerable detail the experiences of Lieutenant Ainsworth, whose income from the business of a rich father had enabled him all his life to do nothing and be greatly bored in the process. The story concerns itself, after sketching in the background of his life and character, with what happened to him and what he did during two very full and terrible weeks, and then, says the author, "stopping one in the shoulder, he went back to England feet first—a man, where before he had been an ass."

THE CHIEF LEGATEE

THE CHIEF LEGATEE. By Anna Katharine Green. Frontispiece in Color. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THIS story evolved out of a particularly dark and puzzling mystery set before the reader in the first few pages is one of Mrs. Rohlf's earlier stories, written about ten years ago, and originally published for premium purposes. Its initial situation is the mysterious disappearance of a bride on her wedding day. The people concerned are wealthy and fashionable New Yorkers and the wedding has been one of social consequence. As the bride and groom walk down the church aisle from the altar her eyes fall upon a man with a twisted face and her husband notices that the sight affects her, but that she quickly controls herself. The stranger appears at the reception, is introduced by the bride to her husband as a relative and whispers to her. Afterward she begs of her husband that they postpone for a few days the start upon their wedding journey and instead go to a quiet hotel for a little while. But in the hotel, after registering, he suddenly finds that he is alone. No trace of his wife can be found, nor has any one seen her leave the house. Upon this foundation Mrs. Rohlfs builds a labyrinthine structure of mystery, wild happenings and sinister entanglements that involve the finding of a twin sister of the bride, supposed to have been dead many years, the bride's supposed suicide in a whirlpool near a Connecticut town and the revelation that her will has made her chief legatee a working man in St. Louis of whom none of her friends or relatives has ever heard. And finally, in the last chapter, the author draws together all the dark, mysterious, and malevolent threads in a climax, some of whose revelations the reader may dimly have guessed, but which will give him more than one stunning surprise. The plot is highly complicated, with many twistings and turnings and no end of mystifying detail that is all carefully and cleverly worked out. Much of it must be swallowed whole, without any questioning of its credibility, merely as a mystery story, and the author leaves unresolved and unconvincing the identity of the "cause" which has been at the bottom of all the nefarious happenings. More artificial than the best work of Mrs. Rohlfs, lacking much in diction and style, its incidents sometimes so far-fetched as to border on the absurd, "The Chief Legatee" nevertheless will afford devotees of the mystery story an exciting and absorbed hour or so of reading.

ANOTHER GIRL'S SHOES

IN ANOTHER GIRL'S SHOES. By Berta Ruck. Illustrated by E. C. Caswell. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE fiction formula employed by Berta Ruck, who in private life is Mrs. Oliver Onions, is somewhat old-fashioned, markedly youthful and equally saccharine. But it has such gayety, such cleverness of a certain sort, such zest of life, and such a humorous point of view that, if one wants in fiction merely amusement, it is possible to forgive the author some of her failings. It is marshmallow fiction, but it is served with a piquant sauce that disguises some of its marshmallowy qualities.

This new story is told in the first person by Rose Whitelands, a young woman of London who has known better times, but is, at the opening of the book, in reduced circumstances that have made it necessary for her to take a position as nursery governess. As she starts upon her railway journey to Wales to begin her work she almost misses her train and is shoved by the guard into a first-class compartment, where she meets her Fate. But the Fate is feminine, in the shape of a gaudily clad star of the "movie" world, who describes herself as "one of these here war widows." She had married the only son of an aristocratic family in Wales, and he had immediately gone to France and been killed. His widow, with misgivings and reluctance, is on her way to join his family. She soon decides that the demure nursery governess would be much more to their liking and contrives to shunt the unwilling Rose off at their station, while she herself goes on to accept a promising offer of employment in America. Rose is welcomed at once by the bereaved family, tries to explain, has an accident which persuades her supposed "in-laws" that her memory has suffered a twist. They politely will not listen to her, and insist that she is their son's widow. Complications thicken and the scene moves to Paris. Dilemmas of varied kinds thicken around the distracted ex-nursery governess who has been thrust against her will into the other girl's shoes. But finally everything is solved, in one way or another, and the story ends with everybody pleased and happy.

Mrs. Onions has the story-telling instinct, and thus, no less than her previous novels, has a complicated, well-constructed plot, with plenty of dramatic situations—enough, indeed, to make it such a film-play as would delight even Miss Vera Vayne, the war widow, herself—and brisk movement, with something happening every minute. The author is good also at conversation, knows how to carry on the movement of the story by its means, and makes Rose Whitelands tell her tale vivaciously, with humor and joyful enjoyment.

MARIE DUPONT

THE CURIOUS CASE OF MARIE DUPONT. By Adele Luehrmann. Illustrated by Frank Snapp. New York: The Century Company. $1.35.

WITH this book Miss Luehrmann makes her first bow to the public as a novel writer, although for some years she has been a contributor of short stories to the magazines. She tells in her first tale a complicated and exciting story of mystery, crime, baffling actions, and hidden motives that reveals a marked degree of talent for the devising and writing of that kind of fiction. Her Marie Dupont is a beautiful and clever girl belonging, through a supposed aunt with whom she lives, to the select social circles of New York. The mystery concerning her is cleverly developed from small beginnings, mere hints, suggestions, suspicious circumstances, queer incidents, that pile up and baffle explanation until presently she is enveloped in a dense cloud of sinister possibilities.

The story is romantic in its atmosphere, involving a Rumanian noble in New York who is searching for a lost necklace with a Greek cross pendant, each one of untold value in the worth of its many precious stones and of almost equal value for its great age and historical associations. It had disappeared seven years before, when the eldest son of a Princely Rumanian house had dallied with a beautiful dancer in a little Parisian theatre and he had been found dead beside the road outside the city and she had been found murdered and brutally battered in her apartment.

(Continued on Following Page)

Facsimile of a Contemporary Silhouette of Theodosia Burr, Daughter of Aaron Burr

THE MAGNIFICENT ADVENTURE

By EMERSON HOUGH

The amazing fact that a woman's will has, at critical times in the history of all nations, changed the course of events, and guided the destiny of great empires is one of the most interesting details of history. The memoirs of European Courts are full of it. Many times the love of a statesman, or a king, for a woman, has brought on war. Our own country is no exception to this, and in this new romance

EMERSON HOUGH

has taken advantage of one of these episodes in the history of the United States to make a novel as strong, as real, as vivid in many ways as Dumas and Cooper. The period in which the romance is laid is during the Presidency of Thomas Jefferson, at the time of the Louisiana Purchase and of Aaron Burr's Rebellion, when England and Spain, assisted by Burr, were conspiring. The hero of this

STORY OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST EXPLORATION

is Meriwether Lewis, who, with Clark, is commissioned by Jefferson to go across the pathless forests to the Pacific coast. And Burr's daughter, Theodosia, loving Lewis, is persuaded by her father to try to prevent his departure on the terrible journey, fearing that he will never return. The story of her endeavors, of her fascination, of Lewis' love for her, of the methods she used to try to prevent the start of the expedition, of Jefferson's confidence in Lewis, and the final denouement, the happiness, the tragedy, and the noble characters of Lewis and Theodosia—make a novel which, true in its facts, is a fascinating story of

THE ROMANCE OF A VERY GALLANT GENTLEMAN

Of all of Emerson Hough's great historical novels, so successful in appealing to the American public, none has such an extraordinary combination of love story and high adventure, none is a better example of this great story teller's ability. The descriptions of the struggles of the little band under Lewis and Clark up the great rivers, across the Rockies, and down to the Pacific, where no white man had ever been before, make

THE MAGNIFICENT ADVENTURE

a well named novel. There never was a more magnificent enterprise nor yet a more romantic setting for the weaving of love and the spirit of youth, to say nothing of the almost irresistible power of woman over man, whether that man be a great explorer, a king, or a soldier. A fine story with real history. You will find here much that will picture what our country once was, and what men and women always are.

THIS IS AN APPLETON BOOK, To Be Had at All Booksellers at $1.35 Net or From the Publishers at 35 West 32d Street, New York

NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEWS

Algernon Tassin's Entertaining History of the Magazine in America, and Other Recent Publications

THE MAGAZINE IN AMERICA. By Algernon Tassin. Frontispiece. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

SOME ONE said of Disraeli that his most remarkable achievement was making himself what he was from what he had been. The same thing might be said of the magazine in America. Algernon Tassin, in his informal history of periodicals in this country, traces the growth of the magazine from its birthday in January, 1741, in Philadelphia, to the close of the nineteenth century. Mr. Tassin has made his book essentially readable; written in sprightly fashion, it is full of cheer as well as information.

The announcement of The New York Instructor, (1755,) was typical of the times:

> The design of this paper is to communicate to the Publick Select Pieces on the Social Duties, and such historical or Speculative Remarks as may be thought useful to be collected from the best English writers; which if read either in a Morning at Tea, or after Dinner by the Younger Sort, cannot fail of leaving a good effect upon the mind, as well as improving them in their reading and Morals. If any Gentleman of Taste will please to recommend any particular Pieces, all due Regard shall be paid to them in their Turn. And these collected into One or more Volumes will be worth preserving, especially to those who cannot readily come at the Originals. Occasional News will sometimes be added likewise. N. B. No Controversy of any kind will have Admittance. To be continued Weekly (if suitable Encouragement). Price, Two Coppers. Whoever pleases to preserve these Papers entire and will return them to the Printer at the end of the year shall have a copper a Piece for each.

But only ten numbers were published, a short-lived fate shared by most of the early magazines. Philadelphia was the cradle of the magazine movement. For many years authors were compensated merely by the joy of seeing themselves in print, until The North American set the pace of "one dollar a page, and no copy thrown in." "Anonymity was in general the rule of the day. • • • The imprinted seal of secrecy forbids the development of names," announced the Massachusetts Magazine, "but the late graduated sons of Harvard and Hanover will pardon the well-founded presumption that our readers are greatly indebted to many of them for the instructive essay or the amusing tale."

In 1843, however, Hawthorne was writing to Griswold: "I am advised that the publishers of magazines consider it desirable to attach writers exclusively to their own establishments and will pay at a higher rate for such monopoly." Graham's and Godey's and the good old Knickerbocker were filling the horizon then. Godey's was the first magazine to make a special appeal to women and the first to start the present mode of advertising. "Perhaps the first American slogan," says Mr. Tassin, "was 'What Will Godey Do Next?'" Poe's acid critiques formed a sharp contrast to the ladylike effusions accepted by Mrs. Hale for this "lady-boo."

In a chapter called "Willowy Willis and Piratical Poe," the author shows the many magazine ventures and adventures of these famous men. Poe seems to have been in general enmity with most of his contemporaries. Reprinting from English magazines without a "by your leave," selling his own work several times to different magazines, his business dealings were not of the highest order. The first offense, however, was not a peculiarity of Poe's. Later the stately Harper was to make it a regular practice.

The Atlantic began with an imposing array of names: Mr. Underwood, Cabot, Motley, Longfellow, Phillips, Lowell, Holmes, Emerson, Mrs. Stowe, and Harriet Prescott. The most shining literary lights of the day were contributors. Putnam's, the magazine of opinion, was sturdy, but shortlived, merging itself into Scribner's, afterward the Century. Holland, erstwhile of The Springfield Republican, made Scribner's "The Great Apostle to the Multitude of Intelligent Americans Who Have Missed a College Education." Harper's, a "Converted Corsair," ceased its literary piracy and became the most respectable of periodicals. It catered to its subscribers and never voiced an opinion likely to offend.

In 1893 the first cheap magazine appeared, McClure's Magazine, to be followed shortly by the Cosmopolitan and Munsey's. The character of the cheap magazine, according to Mr. Archer, is due to one man, S. S. McClure. "He understood the Middle West and America at large, and catered to it. He not only founded the Newspaper Syndicate—his was the first muck-raking magazine—the first magazine with a social obligation.

And so, we come to the end of the century. Mr. Tassin has shown us a wilderness of magazines, so many that were it not for the lightness of his style "The Magazine in America" would make exceedingly tiresome reading. There is a certain lack of system of arrangement of his interesting material that makes the chronology rather difficult. Having read the volume, and suffered in spirit with the editors and magazine proprietors to establish a really good magazine, one thinks of the Edinburgh Review, and sighs, and sighs again, and optimistically continues to hope.

Strength of Will

By E. BOYD BARRETT, S. J., M. A., D. Ph.

Pronounced by competent critics the most practical and valuable work on the subject. *Published December, 1915. Fourth printing now on sale.*

Cloth binding. 12mo. 263 pages. $1.35 net.

(Postpaid, $1.35.)

P. J. Kenedy & Sons

44 Barclay Street. New York.

JOSEPH FELS

JOSEPH FELS, HIS LIFE WORK. By Mary Fels. Frontispiece. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.

TWO classes of readers will be attracted at first sight by this book: admirers of the remarkable business man, whose "simple story" is told by his sister, and readers with the rare attribute of open, unprejudiced minds. How seldom it is given to us to approach any radical subject with an unbiased understanding is apparent when certain phrases are launched which are to many as the proverbial "red rag." To disciples of Henry George the combination of letters spelling "single tax" has a musical completeness which is as comprehensible as "Moonlight Sonata," and entrances the imagination in an equal degree. But to the uninitiated the phrase is as meaningless as the whiz of the peanut man's whistle, and arouses as much irritation. Now, it is a fact that remoteness increases the misery of this ear-splitting noise, and that it softens to a harmless drone when closely approached. Likewise, dogmas that loom horribly when merely sighted diminish to ordinary well-meant efforts toward solving life's difficulties when sincerely studied out.

Without the "open mind" that Spencer advocated as the preliminary to every investigation, it will be useless for any one to spend time over the volume describing the singularly unselfish yet egotistical work of the merchant and philanthropist whose restless genius inspired him to enterprises making for the improvement of conditions of the very class his shrewd wit exploited and turned to profit. As Dogberry wrote himself down an ass, the merchant confessed himself "a robber" not without an ulterior intention of smiting his compeers on hip and thigh, while classing himself with them. And it tickled his sense of humor to use his power nobly instead of ignobly, as other gatherers of gold used theirs; to study out ways of giving back what he had won from the simple and unlearned, as a big boy who has amused himself by winning all the marbles possessed by children returns them in a burst of generosity, and with a warning to be more on the alert hereafter against sharpers. But the fact remains that Mr. Fels, the soap-maker, achieved extraordinary power by his unaided ability and that he did use it to excellent ends. This makes the recital of his life interesting; the personality of the man, his impetuosity, his enthusiasm, his alternating outbursts of liberality and calculation, his tenderness and his little tyrannies, give to the biography color and spice. There is less of the personal element in the book than one might wish; it is more an exposition of the Fels doctrine and views than would be preferable in an ordinary story of a prominent man's life.

The final chapter is devoted to "personal" matter, and here we are told that Mr. Fels was five feet tall; that he had from early days but a fringe of hair on his round head, and that when he walked out he invariably carried in his left hand a small dispatch case filled with letters and under his right arm a mass of papers. A very tender and sympathetic picture is now given by the sister-biographer of the little habits and ways of the good man in his private life. He was simple and frugal, affectionate and kindly—virtues very often characteristic of the American business man, whose days are filled with enormous enterprises, but who lays aside superiority on entering his home, and becomes admirer and playmate of the family his energy royally supports.

There is admirable unreserve in the book regarding the real character of the man. Probably his odd habit of making public acknowledgment of his faults, which Fels carried to a degree rather unusual in "self-made" men, makes this frankness necessary. Such a quotation as this is at once amusing and enlightening:

> I am two men. With my right hand I can skin a man for five cents, while with my left hand I can give away five thousand dollars.

This twofold nature is strikingly apparent in every act of the man, in both his private and public capacity. He had an extraordinary fondness for children, and his tenderness went out toward young animals, toward everything in need of fostering and care; while he was hard as nails when approached on the side remote from his sympathies. A completely impulsive, rational yet unreasoning, man, swayed by his naïve egoism, he was led to commit acts that brought consternation on his friends, as when he accosted the Crown Prince of Denmark on a ferryboat and used the opportunity to try to convert him to the doctrine of land taxes.

> His emotions [remarks the biographer] were those of a child. Criticism hurt him only when it was personal. It usually stirred the fight in him, and in wordy conflicts he was rarely unsuccessful because, he was fortified by an idea. • • • Joseph Fels was not the kind of man who could be made over into the polite, urbane, self-effacing man who operated from behind breastworks. He was dynamic, out in the open, fighting with every emotion that caught him, but always with a heart tender, true, and direct.

The little volume here summed up briefly is a somewhat notable book in its scope and subtle tendencies. It cannot be read apathetically, and it leaves a rather warm, sympathetic impression of the eccentric millionaire, whose name merely means naphtha soap to the multitude, and is at best associated with certain anecdotes that dim the worth of their subject. The general reader will not regret the hour or so passed in the perusal of the book, while the particular class to whom it appeals will hail it with ardor, as a supplement to the propaganda of Henry George.

THE SYMPHONY PLAY

THE SYMPHONY PLAY. By Jennette Lee. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

MRS. LEE'S "Symphony Play" bears upon its title page the statement that it is "a play in four acts." And therein lies its unique interest. For, judged by our canons and definitions, this is not a play in four acts. It is a collection of four one-act plays, and the author has combined them in the form, and with the purpose, of a symphony.

Out of the urge which lies upon so many Americans to write one-act plays Mrs. Lee has built up her idea of the possibility of a new form of drama—the symphony form. She wanted, she says, to write a one-act play; and she wondered why she, and every one, should be wanting to write one-act plays "when there was hardly a manager in America who would look at one, much less put it on the stage." And, thinking this over, the idea came to her of a new dramatic form. The conventional Shakespearean drama is, she says, like the Bach fugue, "for counterpoint one has only to read counterpart." We consider that "the" dramatic form, just as the people of Bach's time considered the fugue "the" musical form. Yet out of the dance music and folksong arose the crude beginning of the symphony, the development of which Mrs. Lee traces briefly and interestingly in her foreword. Could it not be, she asks, that we are beginning to develop a new drama form? For the content of our drama is, undoubtedly, she points out, changing:

> We are groping for the new play that shall express our time—our nervous, quick, psychic, dramatic, deep-whirling soul—the play that like music shall express more than color or form or words, by means that cannot be analyzed as color and form are analyzed. And the new play, if one may venture a guess, will not be, like the Greek play, the embodiment of life—but almost, as in Maeterlinck, a disembodiment—thin as a veil between two worlds, revealing and hiding and holding the meaning and significance of what passes on the stage.

Not a development of plot, a linking together of kindred incident, but a joining of kindred idea—almost a development of soul—this is to be the symphony play.

And this is Mrs. Lee's symphony play. It has unmistakable coherence. Its four brief movements not only belong together in idea, but move step by step to—one cannot call it a climax, but at least it is a fitting "last movement." And it is "not, like the Greek play, the embodiment of life." It is so essentially "symbolic" that, for all its very real loveliness, we fear that the reader may sometimes be moved to impatience by wondering just what the author does mean.

The first movement, the prelude, is about a little boy and an old woman whom he talked with in the woods; and it is very much the loveliest of the four. It is meet for high praise in Mrs. Lee's work that for the most part she has put her symbolism in the hands, so to speak, of characters that are "real." Billy Boy is a real little boy; Theodore Leavitt is a real—and pardonably perplexed—modern husband; Haddie is an interesting idealist. The second movement is called "The Mother," and it, too, is beautiful, though, save in one conversation between the mother and her little son, it lacks the "first act's" peculiar charm. The "andante" is a labor play—a glimpse of men's souls in a strike. The final movement is about the beauty and the strangeness of growing old. And in the four the author has given interesting expression to an interesting idea.

For Patriots and Politicians

WAITFUL WATCHING

or

Uncle Sam and the Fight in Dame Europa's School

By JAMES L. FORD

Author of "The Literary Shop," etc.

A diverting satire on our relation to The Great War. Uncle Sam, pupil in Madam Columbia's Mercantile Academy, hearkens only to Crn. Bigbizness, neglecting the teaching of Miss Experience, Prof. Efficiency, and old Dr. Thoroughness—and what comes of it.

STOKES, Publisher. *Price 60 cts.*

THE ADVENTURES OF A DESPATCH RIDER

By Capt. W. H. L. Watson

A Captain in the English Army describes his exciting adventures at the front as a motor-cyclist despatch bearer.

With Maps of the British Fighting Zone. $1.25 *net.*

Dodd, Mead & Company, NEW YORK

THE PSYCHIC WORLD

PEEPS INTO THE PSYCHIC WORLD. By M. MacDermot Crawford. J. P. Lippincott Company. $1.25 net.

FROM the very earliest times down even to the present day ways of influencing or endeavoring to influence one's "luck" have been common among men of all kinds and classes. Charms and omens, dreams and visions—these things were believed to be of power or of significance by people of the ancient world, whose faith, only a trifle diluted, has been handed on to this twentieth century. Miss—or is it Mrs.?—Crawford's new book deals in a somewhat rambling way with tales, old and new, of the power of precious stones to sway the fortunes of their wearers for good or ill, with presentiments, reincarnations, dreams, ghosts, and other kindred subjects. She retells the curious history of the famous mummy-case at the British Museum, which brought trouble, illness, or death to all who had anything to do with it, and adds the rather startling sequel, which will probably be new to the majority of readers and consoling to some through the assurance it gives, that the mischief-working case is at last completely disposed of. Then she writes of certain people who have had glimpses of their own past lives in other ages, thereby learning a good deal about the source of their present likings and antipathies, of the presentiments of coming death which have visited men engaged in the present and in other wars, of communications made by the dead to the living, and of the use of "occult forces" during sleep by those skilled in their control. Of course, the popular legend of "The Bowmen," who, led by St. George in person, saved the English Army at the battle of Mons, could not possibly be omitted from a volume of this kind, and there are successful flower growers who will no doubt be glad to know that their achievements prove them to be favorites of the "little Earth Elementals and Water Elementals."

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The best out-of-doors story that Bertrand W. Sinclair ever wrote. It is a man's story written by one who knows men, and should therefore be doubly acceptable to readers of both sexes.—*New York Herald.*

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Publishers, Boston

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

People who had seen the dancer think they recognize her in Marie Dupont, and the question comes up as to whether the body that was found was that of this dancer.

The interest and suspense of the story are cumulative and mount rapidly to the first climax, which occurs within a few chapters of the end. By that time the reader is likely to be well bewildered by the situation and ready to hurry on for its explanation. The solution of it all is not quite so well handled as the building up of the mystery, and the two might have been knit a little more closely together in the manner of the telling. But, as a whole, it is a good mystery tale, with some richness of background and not so entirely lacking in atmosphere as mystery tales too often are. There is some attempt also to make the characters individual and human instead of mere automatons. While the author's success in this respect is not striking, the fact that in a first novel she has tried and has not entirely failed is much to her credit.

WAR—THE CREATOR

WAR—THE CREATOR. By Gelett Burgess. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 60 cents.

MR. GELETT BURGESS is a writer whose name is associated in the public mind chiefly with ruthless but amusing satire. It is therefore strange to find him devoting his energies to the telling of a simple and rather sentimental little story. The theme of "War—The Creator" may roughly be stated thus: Six weeks of warfare turn a boy into a man. Mr. Burgess tells the story of certain eventful days in the life of one Georges Chicotot, the son of a shoemaker of Toulouse. Georges, or Coco, as he was called, seemed to Mr. Burgess when he first met him on July, 1914, to be only a boy, ridiculously young for his soldier's uniform. When war broke out he was sent with his army corps, the Seventeenth, forward in the left wing of the Fourth Army. He went through the retreat from Belgium, and was shot at the foot and invalided home when the allied troops rallied along the Marne. Mr. Burgess visited him in the hospital, and from things with him, from his notebook and from his letters to his aunt, has pieced together this record of the boy-turned-soldier's experiences and emotions.

Perhaps the most vivid piece of writing in the book is that in which Georges tells of a bayonet fight:

> When he saw the next ahead of him he, letting the Germans, jobbing like madmen, he, too, gave a jump, and shut his eyes and stabbed at something he had seen in front of him advancing with a long steel point—something that suddenly stopped singing, and squealed "like a wounded horse," he said.
>
> "I remember only that I pulled out my bayonet and felt a jet of warm blood spring up; that Georges went on when I forced him. . . . Then, I must have almost fainted, I think. I don't know what happened till I found myself wiping my face and something was binding me. It was the bayonet of that German's that was caught in the wing of my overcoat, you know—and he was lying on the ground with the blood still spurting out of his stomach. . . . He never took off my overcoat, but left me one of his own. The rest of them were all dead. . . . Then we went on, and I was getting . . . I felt very weak at last, coming all right, but . . . but the blood was almost . . . was . . . and . . . and . . . I see that through Maurice. I can't bear to talk about it.

The lack of writing and indeed there is much strength and vivacity in this little book. But the changes which war had brought about in the soul and mind of Mr. Burgess's young French friend are not quite fully surprising. Naturally Georges was not one of a band after he had known battle that he was before. The story of Georges's adventures is interesting, but not especially significant. There have been hundreds of narratives as well told in the months of the war. The book's chief claim to interest lies in the fact that it was written by the war correspondent of [illegible]

PRUDENCE SAYS SO

PRUDENCE SAYS SO. By [illegible]. New York: [illegible] Company. $1.25

A PRETTY, natural, unconventional and [illegible] story for young girls is [illegible] "Prudence of the Parsonage." [illegible] and her four sisters, Fairy, Lucy, Carl and Cuthbert [illegible] have a romantic [illegible] attitude to marriage and [illegible] with [illegible]

The Life of Father De Smet, S.J.

(1801-1873)

By E. Laveille, S. J.

The intimate story of the Pioneer Missionary. His letters and reports his invaluable contributions to early American history from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Cloth binding, 399p., Illus. $2.75 net. (Postpaid $2.95).

P. J. Kenedy & Sons

44 Barclay Street, New York

nie's is still; when the book ends, more or less in embryo, but each of the other three has one related with considerable detail. Indeed, the prompt way in which a suitable young man appears for each of the parsonage girls is really quite extraordinary. In between the love stories, however, there comes a good deal of fun and a certain amount of tribulation, for the Starr family was a lively set of people, devoted to one another, but extremely fond of practical jokes. And occasionally those practical jokes took an unexpected turn, as in the episode of the twins' silk stockings, by all odds the best chapter in the book a chapter which contains a genuine and appealing mixture of humor and pathos.

They are likable girls, these daughters of the Methodist minister of Mount Mark, and they have a wise and kindly father. However, there are times when he is not entirely able to understand, and then gentle Aunt Grace, who has come to chaperon the parsonage girls, proves a valuable ally. But Aunt Grace herself is by no means infallible, as she shows when she makes the mistake about the Slaughterhouse Quartet, thereby giving Fairy a chance to prove her loyalty to indirect though generous Carol. Lark, too, has a rather unpleasant experience when her desire for a literary career leads her to try journalism, and the attempt results in the editor of the local paper giving her an assignment of an extremely difficult and unpleasant kind—so extremely difficult and unpleasant, in fact, that she then and there decides that journalism is not the work for her. All things considered, the reader is not at all surprised by her decision. However, of the twins it was Carol rather than Lark who was usually the one in difficulties. And sometimes she drew other people in with her, as on the sad occasion when she spoiled Prudence's wedding.

The story is written in a pleasant, colloquial style, and will please those who enjoyed the earlier book.

WIND'S WILL

WIND'S WILL. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. Illustrated by Stanton Mulford. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35

A ROMANTIC love story of France and England a hundred years ago, this new novel by the Castles has for its theme the courtship and marriage of a French flower maid, a daughter of the people, and an English officer who presently falls heir, unexpectedly, to lands and title and becomes the "milor" she had insisted upon calling him from their first meeting. The "Wind's Will" of the title is from Longfellow's poem, "A boy's will is the wind's will," and gusty and willful enough do the authors make their boyish hero. The will of a high and vagrant wind blowing through the streets of Paris also has something to do with the story, since it causes the initial situation out of which all the story grows, when Colinette, her eye on a possible customer, springs out from the flower market in the Place Verdome and is blown by the frisky wind into the arms of Captain Geoffrey Swiffe. But Geoffrey is already enamored of his fair young cousin, Augusta, whose heart wavers between affection for him and ambition for the wealth and position she can win at once by marrying another suitor. And so, what with the currents of love flowing in devious channels, and the tricks of the wind, affairs get badly entangled. Sometimes they seem to be about to work themselves clear of knots and sinister threats, and then presently they are in a more hopeless state than ever. But in the end, of course, true love gets all its rosiest deserts.

As romantic in its telling as in its material, the story aims also to keep truthful its social background of the year 1816, when the waltz was looked at askance with eyes of semi-disapproval as not quite proper for young ladies to dance except with a brother or a prospective husband, when young gentlemen promptly fought duels at the drop of the hat, and among the French populace an Englishman was habitually called a "godem." Colinette, the pretty flower girl heroine, is a bright and piquant figure, gay and gallant, with a clever, saucy tongue in her head and a heart of pure gold in her breast. Interesting peasant figures are her uncle and aunt with whom she lives, and their flower farm at St. Cloud is a winsome spot. Geoffrey's old aunt, Lady Maldon, a dominating and insistent figure who can be loving and gracious when she approves and lash with biting scorn when she condemns, is quite as interesting in her high-bred way as they in their thrifty geniality. Lovers of the frankly romantic in fiction will find the novel one of the best the Castles have written in a long time.

RICHARD RICHARD

RICHARD RICHARD. By Hughes Mearns. Illustrated by Ralph T. Boyer. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. $1.35.

UNCONVENTIONAL people, as regards either fiction or life, and also interesting, are these that provide Mr. Mearns with the material of his story. There is hardly one of them but gives the reader the feeling of having met some new, dynamic individuality. Something of a mystery also the author has woven around his chief character. The name, "Richard Richard," is evolved in more or less inconsequent ways in the early pages of the book, for the chief masculine figure in the story. The reader feels assured it is not his right name and curiously is piqued as to his identity and real character. The action opens at Naples, on a steamer bound for New York. A third of the book—the story is a long one, filling nearly 450 pages—is filled with the developments on shipboard of the acquaintance between certain of the passengers that begins at the Italian city, and after they reach New York they are transferred to a big grape and apple domain in central New York owned by the heroine and her mother.

The story is written in brisk, comedy style that bubbles and froths over the deep and serious places where possible tragedy lurks. There is much conversation. Nearly all the story, indeed, is told in the talk between its characters, and a great deal of it is clever, some even sparkling. The author, however, makes a misstep at the very start and deals his hero an entirely unnecessary black eye in the reader's regard when he credits the mysterious young fellow with designs upon the heroine's purse. Richard's sudden and instinctive conviction that he is going to borrow money from this unknown young woman and not pay it back gives a false idea of his real character.

Some of the newest fads in psychology and practical applications of its most recently worked out or guessed at conclusions play an important part in the progress of the tale and also provide occasion for not a little talk upon that subject by the people on shipboard. A Professor of Psychology at Columbia, described as the "modern American type of professor," a genial, palavering Irish kind of a person who is adept in the manipulation of the hidden forces of the soul, helps on the action and also the gayety of the tale. It is an amusing story, even if somewhat long drawn out, although its humor lies rather in its conversation than in characters or situation, and mainly in the light and skillful touch with which the author carries his people and his story around corners and across difficult places. If this is a first story, as it appears to be, Hughes Mearns gives promise of still better achievement in future work.

ST. MEDARD

THE PEASANT WAYS OF ST. MEDARD. By Basil King. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.40.

IT is most gratifying once more to find Grace King's name upon a title page. For all too rarely does her pen, exquisite in its subtleties and fluttering with life in its delicate colorings, send forth a new volume. But, even while one laments that they come so seldom, it must not be forgotten that if they came oftener they would probably be less fine in their artistry. As it is, her work, which is not nearly so widely known as it should be, is among the best, in some of its features, that American writers have produced. She lacks some of the important endowments that a novelist or short-story writer should have. She cares little, for instance, for the story as a story, that she wishes to tell, and she is interested in what her people do or say or think only as it furnishes a means for the portrayal of them, for making them seem living, feeling, suffering, enjoying beings. That attitude is, indeed, in quite the latest fashion in the writing of fiction, but surely it goes as far to one extreme as the novel that is all action goes to the other, and the best and finest and most artistic type is to be found somewhere midway of the sweep of the pendulum. She is contemptuous, too, of the artful aid of dramatic situations, the reader's suspense, and cumulative interest. But she can make a character alive in a single sentence, she can paint it with subtle shadings, she can make it respond to its surroundings with every faint minor chord or sharp, high note of human suffering or joy. And not only can she thus depict individuals, but equally subtle and effective is her pen when it is busied with a social order, a community, a régime. That artistic insight and faculty have served her well in her historical books dealing with Louisiana and New Orleans.

"The Pleasant Ways of St. Medard" depicts conditions and people in New Orleans immediately after the civil war, when the city, in common with all the South, was endeavoring to get upon its feet again after four years of devastating war and was struggling with new conditions and poverty and all the debasements of the reconstruction period. It is hardly a story in the ordinary meaning of the term but rather a series of sketches which, by virtue of being all more or less concerned with one family, or with other people somewhat linked with them, make a rambling narrative of story form. The author, who is a native and life-long resident of New Orleans and was just entering her teens at the time of which she writes, doubtless draws much upon her own experience and memories for the soft, full coloring of her tale, the poignant emotions of its whelmed and struggling family, and its homesick, longing glances backward into the happy, prosperous, and colorful days of life before the war. Even so might some aristocratic exile of the French Revolution, returning to Paris in the early days of the First Consul, have looked back longingly to the pleasures and the grandeurs that were gone forever.

A great number and variety of people pass across the stage as the story goes on leisurely from one sketch to another and tells of Mr. and Mrs. Talbot and their children; Tommy Cook, whom he had rescued as a little boy from the gutter, and who, having learned a little law, has contrived to keep for him his law office and library, sole relic of his fortunes; Mme. Joachim, elephantine of figure and fairylike of tread, always ready with helping, efficient hands; Dr. Botot, who, in Mme. Joachim's secret opinion is not so good a doctor as he thinks he is, but the best one in the city for a fever; Mlle. Mimi, who keeps a school; the Demoiselles San Antonio, who have been trained into ladyhood even if their father had made his money as a barkeeper; their mother, whose eyes never forgot the safe where their fortune is locked; Papa Pinseau, gentle and tender-hearted, who makes himself ridiculous trying to run for office. And every now and then across the stage stalks the sinister figure of Malaria and strikes down a victim. The Talbots return to New Orleans at the end of the war, he from four years of soldiering and she and their children and their freed negro servants from a plantation far and difficult of access whither he had taken them for safety at the beginning of the conflict. They make a new home in an old house in the Parish of St. Medard, far out on the edge of the city, and it is there that most of the scenes and characters are depicted.

STEVENSON

A LAST MEMORY OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By Charlotte Eaton. Frontispiece. New York: The Thomas Y. Crowell Company. 50 cents.

"A Last Memory of Robert Louis Stevenson" is an interesting little contribution to "Stevensonia," written by an ardent enthusiast who tells of her meeting with the beloved author just before he left for the South Seas. On being asked his "brightest failure," —" Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," he (Stevenson) replied, without a moment's hesitation, adding, "that is the worst thing I ever wrote." The little story, "Will o' the Mill," he considered his best work.

A revealing little incident of Mrs. Stevenson is told. She registered at a New York hotel thus: "Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, (wife of the author of 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.'") She explained to her friends that she had been ill, and "she was afraid that if they did not know who she was that she would have been neglected."

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EARLY EGYPTIAN RECORDS OF TRAVEL. By David Paton. Volume I.: To the End of the Seventeenth Dynasty. Princeton, N. J.: The Princeton University Press. $7.50.

SOME of the oldest travel records in existence have been collated by Mr. Paton in the broad pages of this unique book. The volume is the first of four which are to contain all the known references to Asiatic travel in the inscriptions and papyri of ancient Egypt, oldest of nations. The work is a monument of patient scholarship. It is intended to serve as a tool for other expert archaeologists, to assist them in writing a historical geography of Western Asia in the time of the Pharaohs.

In this sense it is also a complete bibliography of the various versions of the hieroglyphic and hieratic texts that contain references to Asiatic travel, with the different transcriptions, transliterations, and translations that modern scholarship has achieved. Instead of printing the original hieroglyphics, the author has indicated these symbols by means of the ingenious system of letters and numbers invented by Dr. Erman in his "Grammatik." These and the other data are arranged in parallel columns, presenting the aspect of an algebra to the ordinary eye, but perfectly readable to the archaeologist.

The earliest records of travel by the Egyptians beyond their own borders are the reliefs and texts found in the lower portion of the Peninsula of Sinai—mostly in the mines of that region. These Sinaitic texts date back, in some cases, to the first dynasty, and in others to the fourth, when the great pyramids were built. Mr. Paton does not try to solve the still unsettled problems regarding the chronology of these earlier Kings, but it is generally agreed that the fourth dynasty, in which the pyramid of Cheops was built, was about 2800-2700 B. C. The scraps of travel record here brought together, therefore, date from that epoch down to about 1600 B. C., when the Hyksos, or shepherd Kings, were driven out of Egypt at the end of the seventeenth dynasty.

After the Sinaitic texts, which are very fragmentary, comes the so-called Palermo Stone, a wedge-shaped piece of porphyry with broken inscriptions that date back almost to the time of the pyramids. Its chief point of interest is in certain memoranda of ships that brought cedar timber to Egypt from Syria. Another is an inscription on the tomb of Una at Abydos, and still another tells of the wanderings of Sankh, the Admiral, in the eleventh dynasty, as recorded on a rock in the Wady Hammamat, forty miles north of Luxor.

In all, there are eleven texts in this volume. By far the most extensive and interesting to the lay reader is the "Tale of Sanehat," an elaborate story written on papyrus in the twelfth dynasty—about the year 2000 B. C.—and so popular in its day that Mr. Paton has collated his version from thirteen different sources, the best being the two papyri in the Berlin Museum and an "ostracon" or piece of limestone, preserved in the Cairo Museum. The stone is nearly a yard long and was carefully broken in two when it was placed beside the mummy to which it belonged.

The author's translations of these ancient records are fortified with parallel citations from other noted translators—Maspero, Petrie, Breasted, Budge, and the rest—and all necessary information about the originals is conveyed in accessible form. Instead of being put into type, the broad double pages have been written on a typewriter by George Vincent Welter and photographed upon plates, from which the book is printed with a surprising perfection of craftsmanship.

NAPLES AND SOUTHERN ITALY. By Edward Hutton. Illustrated by Frank Crisp. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

NAPLES and its southern environs form at once the haven and the terminus of the traveler in Italy. The author of the present book has not, however, confined himself to this charmed circle of the tourist, but braving the malarial conditions and inconveniences of the south—which he protests interfered little with his comfort—has pushed on to its broad and desolate shores, rich in classic association and spacious sublimity of scenery.

The earlier and less interesting portion of the book is devoted to Naples—a ground too frequently covered to allow of any marked originality in the treatment. The author has, however, given us a delightful translation of an account by the younger Pliny describing the first and catastrophic eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A. D. Thence, passing through Sorrento, he describes the famous road to Amalfi, that "marvelous highway high over the sea, winding along the cliffs half way up, about the mighty headlands and through the steep, half-Eastern villages and little towns of this tremendous coast," where, in their "shining minarets and their flat roofs and palm trees and agaves, you seem to see the ghastly wounds, the cicatrices of the Saracen as certainly as those of the last earthquake."

From Paestum his road lies through Calabria, "glorious but neglected and despised Calabria," as he apostrophises that territory, and in which he sees vast possibilities of development and of subsequent benefit both to Italy and Europe. "There can, indeed, be few provinces of Europe lovelier or nobler than this," he writes, "with its great mountain ranges covered with primeval forest, miles of glorious woodland, and an air so soft and yet so exhilarating that no other hills in Europe can boast the like." He advocates the draining of the valleys, which of old were thickly populated, and prophesies that "with the new communications it will be rediscovered, and again it will lift up its head. Here, rather than on the sands of Lybia, lies the field for Italy's new energy; here, in this virgin and fruitful soil, which has been resting for two thousand years and awaits every day with more impatience the labor of the delivering peasant, the gold of the capitalist, the love and enthusiasm of Italia La Nuova."

The author next penetrates into that region once covered by the rich and abundantly populated cities of Magna Graecia. For this field Mr. Hutton is singularly well equipped, for he is thoroughly conversant both with the history of the colonization and growth of these ancient Greek settlements and with the classic authors who have lent lustre and grace to their civilization. Skirting the Gulf of Taranto, he includes in his itinerary a number of the Adriatic cities, of both classic and mediaeval interest, terminating his voyage, after a number of systematic incursions from the coast, at Benevento, the ancient Beneventum of the Romans.

The reader who is willing to apply himself and to overlook certain defects in style and treatment will find in these pages a guide, thoughtful, instructive, and reasonably accurate, to the history and characteristics of those rich and teeming cities of the past, where the abomination of desolation has set its heel, linking their fate with that of the motherland across the Ionian waters.

OLD CALABRIA. By Norman Douglas. Illustrated. Boston: The Houghton Mifflin Company. $4.

TO enjoy Mr. Douglas's delectable book of travels in Southern Italy one does not need to have a map at one's elbow and trace his journeyings upon it from town to town. Indeed, one does not need even to think of them as having been in any particular region, or country, or continent. Spirit and atmosphere rather than material things give his volume its distinguishing charm—plus a very considerable quantity of his own individuality. And unless one is handicapped by that practicality which demands visible and tangible incarnation for spirit and atmosphere, one could ignore all the proper names in the book and think of it and enjoy it all the more perhaps as being about some indefinite Somewhere.

He goes from one old town to another in Southern Italy in very leisurely fashion, and writes in still more leisurely style about the people he talks with, the things he sees, and the ideas and trains of thought they inspire. But he does not write in the least like any ordinary traveler who describes the outside appearance of cities, streets, towns, ruins, castles, countryside. With a half interested sentence here and there he may give you a definite picture of the thing he is writing about; but, in the meantime, with a deft bit of color here and there, a word or two with a passerby, a legend, a literary reference, he has created a whole spiritual background. And then he will go on and relate picture, background, perhaps a whole civilization, to the great stream of human progress, or to ome special twentieth century manifestation. There is plenty of somewhat ironical account of practical affairs in Italy. In a chapter on "The Land of Horace" one finds this paragraph:

> We hear much of the great artists and speculative philosophers of old Italy. The artists of modern Italy are her bureaucrats who design and elaborate the taxes; her philosophers are the peasants who pay them.

Discoursing upon the necessity of law-breaking which the complexities of these taxes inevitably produce, he explains that for the Englishman resident in Italy it becomes more than a necessity, for presently he is "amazed to find that he possesses a new sense hitherto unrevealed, opening up a new horizon, a new seat in life—the sense of lawbreaking." And soon, "as befits his virile race, he learns to play the game so well that the horrified officials" give him their highest praise as "diavolo incarnate" in its practice.

In a chapter upon the religious manifestations of Southern Italy he remarks that "the Italian is either puerile or adult; the Englishman remains everlastingly adolescent."

Some chapters on Croton and Pythagoras, which are full of interesting and audacious heresies, offer this paragraph, representative among many equally dissentient: "The Renaissance brought many fine things to England. But the wicked fairy was there with her gift: Pythagoras and Plato. We were not like the Italians, who, after the first rapture of discovery was over, soon outgrew these distracted dialectics; we stuck fast in them. Hence our Platonic touch, our demi-vierge attitude in matters of the mind, our academic horror of clean thinking. How Plato hated a fact! He could find no place for it in his twilight world of distractions."

It is a joyous book, full of vigorous, forthright, untrammeled thinking and ironic laughter.

BLACK SHEEP: Adventures in West Africa. By Jean Kenyon Mackenzie. With illustration. Boston and New York: The Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

HERE is the record, culled from "letters home," of the work of a missionary. And it is a record so human, so deep in its sympathy, so rippling and merry in its humor, so free from sentimentality, from arrogance, from affectation, above all so limpid-clear, that we wish everybody might read it, for the sheer richness of enjoyment that it holds. It is not, on the one hand, at all a "preachy" book—not half so preachy as a typical modern novel. And, on the other hand, it is not a record of exciting adventures—cannibals, and wild beasts, and such-like perils. It is the story of ten years in the life of a young American woman who went to live with the black people in Kamerun and the French Congo, who worked with them, talked to them, helped them, loved them, laughed at them, who was with all her heart their friend. It is simply the publication of parts of her letters to her family at home. And it is an event among the books of the year.

The first few years of Miss Mackenzie's mission work were spent in a rather new station inland from the coast of the German Kamerun.

From here she went to a very different station, at Gaboon in the French Congo. This was an old station, with the benefits of the mission work evident in the cleanliness and prosperity of the people, the equality of husband and wife, but with the tragedy of the white man's settlement always present in the half-breed children and the lovely, frail mulatto girls. Life here was very complex, but very interesting and full of touching results. But the station was left in the hands of the native Christians while Miss Mackenzie was there, and she went back to Kamerun, to a hill settlement where she was in charge of the work among women and children of all the surrounding towns. She came back to this country shortly before the outbreak of the war.

No attempt to sum up the contents of "Black Sheep" can come near doing justice to its human beauty, its studious and careful understanding, its delightful, unfailing humor. The letters are always alert, often slangy, always simple, their touch always light—and always unforgettable. Of her mission work, preaching and the like, Miss Mackenzie writes with entire simplicity. But her place was always as a sister to these black folk, and a good friend. In a day when the conscious pursuit of altruism may be so often marred by arrogance, Miss Mackenzie's letters have, among many other points of value, interest, charm, the added significance of poignant human love and sympathy.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

A Widow in "Little Dorrit"—"The Modern Baby" and "Up-to-Date Homonculus"—An Old Christmas Hymn

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

R. J. E.—In which one of the novels by Charles Dickens does Mrs General appear, and whom was she?

She is in his "Little Dorrit," and is a widow of forty-five, whom Mr. Dorrit, after his release from the Marshalsea, engages to "form the mind" and manners of his daughters. She is dignified and imposing immovable and irreturnable in her rigid propriety. She has no opinions. "Her way of forming a mind was to prevent it from forming opinions. She had a little circular set of mental grooves, or rails, on which she started little trains of other people's opinions, which never overtook one another and never got anywhere." She teaches Little Dorrit to say Papa instead of father: "Father is rather vulgar, my dear. The word Papa, besides, gives a pretty form to the lips. Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes, and prism are all very good words for the lips, especially prunes and prism. You will find it serviceable in the formation of a demeanor if you sometimes say to yourselves in company—on entering a room, for instance—Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes, and prism, prunes and prism."

F. K. G.—Can you tell me the title of a poem and the name of the author, from which the following lines are quoted:

They are all gone away.
The house is shut and still,
There is nothing more to say.

The quoted lines are from a poem entitled "The House on the Hill," by Edward Arlington Robinson. It is printed in a volume called "The Children of the Night," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, 1906. Ex-President Roosevelt reviewed this volume in The Outlook and quoted the entire poem mentioned. The poem can also be found in Stedman's "American Anthology," and it was published some years ago in The Argonaut, San Francisco.

Nobility

J. JAMES McKENNA.—Kindly tell me the name of the author of the following lines:

True worth is in being, not seeming.
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good, not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.
For whatever men say in blindness,
And in spite of their fancies of youth,
There's nothing so kindly as kindness,
And nothing so royal as truth.

The lines quoted above comprise the first stanza of the poem "Nobility," by Alice Cary. It should be found in any good edition of Miss Cary's poems, and it is printed in "Heart Throbs," Vol. I., published by the Chapple Publishing Company, Boston, and in the "Lincoln Literary Collection," published by the American Book Company, New York.

Death of Napoleon

JOHN H. McDOUGH.—Kindly inform me where I might obtain a certain poem on the death of Napoleon for sparte. I believe it is entitled "The Death of Napoleon," and the first lines are:

Wild was the night, yet a wilder night
Hung round the soldier's pillow.

The poem quoted above is "The Death of Napoleon," by Isaac MacLellan. It is printed in full in "Every Day in the Year," published by Dodd, Mead & Co., and slightly abbreviated in "Best Selections, No. 16," published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia.

"September"

L. C. P.—Will you please tell me the author of the poem called "September," beginning:

Sweet is the voice that calls
From babbling waterfalls
In meadows where the downy seeds are flying,
And soft the breezes blow,
And, eddying, come and go
In faded gardens where the rose is dying.

The author of the poem quoted by our correspondent is George Arnold. The poem is printed in full in Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song."

"Old Continental"

C. S. D.—Can you tell me anything about a book entitled "The Old Continental; or, The Price of Liberty"? I was informed that it touched upon events in Westchester County during the Revolutionary war.

The book about which our correspondent inquires was written by James Kirke Paulding, who, with Washington Irving, published "Salmagundi" in 1807, and who was Secretary of the Navy in President Van Buren's Cabinet. "The Old Continental; or, The Price of Liberty" was published in 1843. Mr. Paulding died April 9, 1860, in his home at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., in his eighty-second year. His lifelong friend, Washington Irving, had passed away at Irvington, N. Y., only a few months before.

Buena Vista

J. S. B.—Can you tell me in what martial poem the following lines appear? I believe it was written shortly after the Mexican war:

On came the solid regiment,
Line marching after line.

The poem from which our correspondent quotes is "The Battle of Buena Vista," which was written by General Albert Pike. It begins as follows:

From the Rio Grande's waters to the icy
lakes of Maine,
Let all exult, for we have met the enemy
again.
Beneath their stern old mountains we
have met them in their pride,
And rolled them in Buena Vista back the
battle's bloody tide,
Where the enemy came surging swift like
the Mississippi flood,
And the Reaper, Death, with strong arms
swung his sickle red with blood.
Santa Anna boasted loudly that before
two hours were past
His Lancers through Saltillo should pursue us fierce and fast
On came the solid infantry, line marching
after line,
Lo! their great standards in the sun like
sheets of silver shine.

The poem may be in the collected works of General Pike. It is printed in full in Eggleston's "American War Ballads," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and Knowles's "Poems of American Patriotism."

"Standing on Tiptoe"

B. S. G.—Will you kindly inform me who wrote the little poem "Standing on Tiptoe" and print the entire poem?

The poem asked for by our correspondent was written by George Frederick Cameron, a newspaper writer, who was born at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, in 1854 and died in 1887. A book of poems by Cameron was published under the title "Lyrics on Freedom, Love, and Death." "Standing on Tiptoe" is as follows:

Standing on tiptoe ever since my youth,
Straining to grasp the future just above,
I hold at length the only future—Truth.
And Truth is Love.
I feel as one who, being a while confined,
Sees drop to dust about him all his bars:
The clay grows less, and, leaving it, the mind
Dwells with Stars.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

D. CLAUDE L. WHEELER.—Mary Fisk Park sends a poem attributed to Bishop Doane, which you print under the title of "The Modern Baby" in your issue of July 16. I wonder whether H. M. did not refer to the lines by Caswell A. Mayo, which were printed in The New York Sunday Sun for Jan. 4, 1903, under the title of the "Up-to-Date Homonculus." These verses were quite widely reprinted and are included in a book of recitations, where the author's name is not given. While the rhymes are quite different, there is a similarity of treatment, which suggests that the author may have been unconsciously influenced by having read Mr. Mayo's rhymes, a copy of which I inclose.

The Teamster

J. C. J.—The verse beginning:

And I, too, sing the song of all creation.

quoted by J. G. M. in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 23, is from the poem, "The Teamster," by Herbert Bashford of Sioux City, Iowa.

This appeal was also answered by Lucy S. McCrary, Windsor, Vt., and Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass.

Derivation of "Gringo"

ADELAIDE M. PRIME.—I was interested in Mr. Cornyn's correct interpretation of the word "Gringo" in the July 9 BOOK REVIEW, since inquiries about the derivation of the term have been made not only in THE TIMES, but also in other New York dailies. May I add that the original song, "Green Grow the Rushes, O," which is almost invariably mentioned in connection with this subject, is not anonymous, as one correspondent states, but was written by Robert Burns. However, the cowboy version may be something quite different. Since Grattan was an Irish patriot, it would seem that Miss Sullivan's query of May 28 has not yet been correctly answered.

Don Quixote

Mrs. RUSSELL H. LEONARD.—In your issue of July 16, Timothy E. Wilcox asked the exact location of the following proverb from "Don Quixote":

There is no grief which time will not assuage; no evil which death will not cure.

It occurs in Part I., Chapter XV. The correct quotation is:

"For all that let me tell thee, brother Panza," said Don Quixote, "that there is no recollection which time does not put an end to, and no pain which death does not remove."

Panza's reply is also worthy of being quoted:

"And what greater misfortune can there be," replied Panza, "than the one that waits for time to put an end to it and death to remove it?"

The appeal of Mr. Wilcox was also answered by Mrs. W. F. Ashe, New York; Adelaide M. Prime, Middletown, N. Y., and J. Loughnane, New York.

God and the Doctor

G. G. WELLS.—The little poem asked for by H. B. W. in your issue of July 9 is as follows:

God and the doctor
We alike adore,
Just on the brink of danger.
Not before.
The danger past,
Both alike are requited,
God is forgot
And the doctor slighted.

Copies of the poem were also received from Alice Mallon, Paterson, N. J.; Frances W. Sawyer, Boston, Mass.; G. Phillips, Brooklyn; Emilie T. Strauss, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.; Clara Goodrich, Stockton, Kan., and James F. Bless, New York.

What Is Time?

G. W. ANSON.—Although I am unable to give the information in answer to M. A. D., perhaps your correspondent would like to know of a definition to be found in the poems of Kirke White, the English poet, which to my mind is very appositely and tersely expressed, as follows:

The Past is an unfathomable depth
Beyond the span of thought. 'Tis as
elapse,
Which hath no mensuration: but hath
been
For ever and for ever.

Cynara

MARJORIE DRISCOLL.—In reply to a query of Nita E. Gerner in your issue of July 30 as to the line:

I have been faithful to thee, Cynara—in my fashion.

I beg to state that the poem is by Ernest Dowson, not Dawson, and the poem is entitled "Non Sum Qualis Eram Bonne Sub Regno Cynarae"—and not "To Cynara," as declared. Also, the line quoted appears in every stanza of the poem, and is the keyline.

God and the Soldier

CLARA DANFORTH WEST.—In answer to the query of "H. B. W." in your issue of July 9, asking for the authorship of the poem beginning:

God and the doctor
We alike adore
In the hour of trouble,
Not before.

would say that the lines are probably a parody on the lines scratched in an old stone sentry box at Gibraltar. The sentry box in the fortress is now demolished, but these lines are preserved in Gibraltar:

God and the soldier
All men adore
In time of trouble,
And no more;
For, when war is over
And all things righted,
God is neglected—
The old soldier slighted.

From "Endymion"

L. B.—The lines quoted by "S. E. C." in THE REVIEW of March 28, 1915, are from Keats's "Endymion," Lowell said they were inspired by lines of Marlowe:

So fair a church as this had Venus none:
The walls were of discolored jasper stone,
Wherein was Proteus carved, and overhead
A lively vine of green sea agate spread,
Whereby one hand light-hearted Bacchus hung,
And with the other wine from grapes outwrung.

APPEALS TO READERS

H. G. B.—Can any reader of THE TIMES give me any information as to where the music of an old Christmas carol can be obtained? The song has been in the family nearly a hundred years. It was learned by a boy of 12, or so, from a traveling shoemaker, somewhere about 1819, or so, and during the '30s, I think, the music was in an old song book. The words were remembered by the lad, who reached the age of 90 years, and he used to sing the carol up to the last years of his life. I have a copy of the song written by him from memory, after eighty years had passed. Some musical members of the family are anxious to obtain the music correctly written, as after so many years' singing from memory the form may have been changed some. The song consists of five stanzas and the tune is adapted to the words, the last two lines in each stanza being repeated and sung as a chorus in quicker time than the other lines.

AN OLD CHRISTMAS HYMN.

As shepherds in Jewry were guarding their sheep,
Promiscuously seated, estranged from aleep,
An angel from Heaven presented to view,
And thus he accosted the trembling few:
"Dispel all your sorrows and banish your fears,
For Jesus, your Saviour, in Jewry appears."

I also wish information about an old song which my mother used to sing to the children. It was popular in my grandfather's time, probably seventy-five or eighty years ago. All I can recall of it are the following lines and the refrain. The title, I think, is:

"GIPSY DAVY."

He saddled up his brownie nag,
And brownie he was speeding.
He rode all day and rode all night,
But she's gone with the Gipsy Davy.
Roldo dinno-dinno din,
Roldo dinno daisy, &c.

"The Derby Ram"

EDITH STOW.—Will some reader of THE BOOK REVIEW kindly quote for me the lines of an old song entitled "The Derby Ram"? One stanza of it runs as follows:

The horns upon that ram, Sir,
They reach unto the sky.
The eagles build their nests therein.
I hear the eagles cry—
Blow, ye winds and breezes,
Blow, ye winds, heigh-o,
Brush away the morning dew
And blow, blow, blow.

Out of Pain

H. W. H.—Can one of your readers give me the complete poem or that part of it in which the following lines appear:

Master, whose life work was spent in doing good,
Keep first of all my body out of pain.

Also the name of the author. I think the poem is by one of the Carys, but I have been unable to find it in the volume of their poems.

Strange Events

T. G. W.—Will some reader let me know who wrote the following lines and where they may be found:

What strange events can strike with more surprise
Than those that lately struck thy wondering eyes?
Yet, taught by these, confess the Almighty just,
And where thou canst unriddle learn to trust.

The Sunny Smile

J. CORLISS.—Where can I find the poem from which the following lines are taken? The verses were set to music and they gained much popularity during the early sixties:

Then come to me
And bring with thee
The sunny smile of former years,
If smiles so bright
Will lend their light
To cheer a brow long wed to tears.

I will not let
One sad regret,
One gloomy thought our meeting chill,
But for thy sake
I'll try to make
This altered brow look cheerful still.

Voice of the Elms

A. B. H.—Can some reader tell me the author of the following verse? It is printed on a placard and nailed to a large elm on the principal street of Canandaigua, N. Y.:

THE VOICE OF THE ELMS.

Caesar saw fifty,—we a hundred years;
Still green a hundred more will stand like
seers
And watch the generations as they go
Beneath our branches in their hurried
flow.

Bright Hopes

ANNA KERR.—Will some reader kindly let me know the author of the following lines:

Though fortune over me darkly frown,
And each day brings new cares,
Ambitious dreams bright hopes still crown
And bid me not despair.

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WHAT AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS ARE DOING

GERTRUDE ATHERTON, who has been for several months in England and France observing conditions and collecting facts for use in a number of magazine articles which she will write, has heard that in Germany a price has been set on her head. She expects to return to New York early in September.

"Wilson and the Issues," by George Creel, is announced for early publication by the Century Company. The work, which will have special interest and timeliness because of the Presidential campaign, will review and sum up President Wilson's record in constructive statesmanship and in the fields of social, military, and financial reform.

A new novel by Will N. Harben entitled "Second Choice," a new story by Philip Curtiss called "Between Two Worlds," and another by Robert R. Updegraff bearing the title "Obvious Adams," will all be published by the Harpers on Sept. 7.

"The Man vs. the State," which will be a Fall publication by Mitchell Kennerley, will contain a series of Herbert Spencer's essays which have been brought together by Truxton Beale with comments by a number of distinguished Americans including ex-President Taft, Elihu Root, Henry Cabot Lodge, Charles W. Eliot, and others.

Two novels which the George H. Doran Company will have ready in September are "The Triumph of Time," by Horace Annesley Vachell, said to be that author's most ambitious attempt in fiction, and "The Daughter Pays," by Mrs. Baillie Reynolds.

Captain Lincoln C. Andrews's "Fundamentals of Military Service" is being used as a manual of instruction in the soldier training camps in the North and in the militia camps along the border.

A new novel by Mrs. Margaret Holmes Bates, New York, President of the Daughters of Ohio, will be published this Fall by the Broadway Publishing Company.

It has been suggested that possibly J. D. Beresford's new novel, "These Lynnekers," recently reviewed in THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS, which starts with the boyhood of Dickie Lynneker and carries him through to manhood and the brink of marriage, will be the beginning of another trilogy similar to Mr. Beresford's famous "Story of Jacob Stahl."

The Harpers have ready for immediate publication a new edition, revised and enlarged, of George B. Davis's "The Elements of International Law." New material which has been added, bringing the work up to date, deals with the Declaration of London, the International Red Cross, neutral rights and obligations in maritime war, and other subjects which the world war has brought to the fore. An appendix, containing tables of signatures, ratifications and reservations to the conventions of the first and second Hague conference, has been added by the courtesy of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The work of revision and addition has been done by Gordon G. Sherman, formerly Assistant Professor of Comparative and International Law at Yale University.

Ruth McEnery Stuart is said to be dangerously ill at Onteora Park, N. Y.

An interesting book by Joseph Pennell, to be called "Pictures of the Wonder of Work," is promised for early Fall publication by the J. B. Lippincott Company. It will contain fifty-two drawings and lithographs representing the grandeur, dignity, and power of modern labor. Among the big and well-known places wherein Mr. Pennell found his scenes are the Gary Steel Works, the Chicago Stock Yards, a New York skyscraper, and the Krupp Works at Essen, Germany.

T. Everett Harre, whose last Winter's novel, "Behold the Woman," is being made into a big and gorgeous photoplay, is at work in his mountain-top home overlooking the Valley of the Susquehanna upon a story which will deal with American captains of industry and their claims to greatness in other than financial fields.

Elisa Calvert Hall, who in private life is Mrs. W. A. Obenchain and wife of a Kentucky college President, says that she has written her last "Aunt Jane of Kentucky" story, and that it will be included in her new book, "Clover and Blue-Grass," which Little, Brown & Co. will bring out this Fall. Her first book, "Aunt Jane of Kentucky," which was rejected by twelve publishers before it was accepted and published by Little, Brown & Co. in 1907, is now in its twenty-second edition.

Harriet Prescott Spofford, who is now in her eighty-first year, has written what she calls "A Little Book of Friends," which will be a September publication of Little, Brown & Co. It will contain accounts of the lives of well-known American women whom she has numbered among her friends.

Thomas Hardy is devoting his time to Red Cross work. A little play which he prepared has been given for the benefit of this work at several places, among them Dorchester, the original of the "Casterbridge" of his novels.

An autobiography of John D. Corrothers, the negro writer and preacher, bearing the title "In Spite of the Handicap," will be an early publication of the George H. Doran Company. The work is said to throw interesting light upon the race problem in this country and to give new and strange glimpses into the psychology of the negro.

"The Quest of the Golden Valley," which the Putnams will have ready in September, is a story for older boys by Belmore Brown, whose "Conquest of Mount McKinley" is well known, in which the author has taken advantage of his knowledge of woodcraft, mountain climbing, and Alaskan conditions to write a story of frontier life and adventure in Alaska.

"The Farm Mortgage Handbook," by Kingman Mott Robins, which Doubleday, Page & Co. will have ready next week, will have additional interest by reason of the recent rural credits legislation of Congress. It deals with and elucidates the conditions which that legislation was intended to improve.

"The Impossible Mrs. Bellew," a tale of Monte Carlo by David Lisle, will be an early fiction publication of the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

E. H. Sothern's reminiscences, which have been having serial publication in Scribner's Magazine, will be brought out in book form within a few weeks by Charles Scribner's Sons. The title will be "The Melancholy Tale of 'Me.'"

PETROGRAD

PETROGRAD, PAST AND PRESENT. By William Harrey Stevens. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.

A GOSSIPY, rambling account of life and affairs in Petrograd and other Russian cities, in recent and former years, this entertaining volume gives also much information that will be useful in the endeavor, necessary to make, to forecast what the Russia of after the war will be like. Mr. Steveni, who is the author of "The Russian Army from Within," which had a good many readers in the early days of the war, went to Russia when a lad in his middle teens and lived there for nearly thirty years. During a part of the time he was correspondent for London newspapers, and always he seems to have been deeply interested in Russian history, literature, life, music, and other arts and to have known many people, some of them of consequence, in varied walks of life. His first-hand, intimate acquaintance with Russian life and people gives a peculiar quality of ingenuous truthfulness to his pages, all of which are enlivened with anecdote. This is true even of those in which he tells of the history of Petrograd, which he traces from its foundation, and when he touches frequently upon the general history of the country. In the course of these narratives he has had frequent recourse to those chronicles of scandal of which the Courts of Russia, in former generations, bore such bountiful harvest. But he does not revel in scandalous stories for their own sake, and, indeed, touches upon them only lightly and when they serve his purpose of throwing light upon the past or the present.

Mr. Steveni combines history, description, and anecdote into entertaining narrative all through his book and writes in a lively style, whether he is telling of the famous fortresses of Russia, the Neva and its floods, the history of Petrograd, the modern city and its people, the moujiks and the working classes, the present Czar, palaces and cathedrals, the newspapers, the ballet, the theatre. Of Petrograd he says that it has "a charm of its own very hard to explain or describe, which grows on all who know it almost imperceptibly. The free and easy life and the hospitality of its inhabitants have much to do with this attraction, and the comparative ease with which a fortune can be made is another factor to its credit."

The corruption in Russian official life, of which so much has been written, this author thinks, is partly due to the very low salaries paid to the bureau officials whose duty it is to attend to the endless red tape of Russian business life. He tells illuminating stories of how resourceful foreigners, especially English and American, contrive to elude the red tape, to the immense forwarding of their affairs. He thinks it is a great misfortune that Russia does not have a better newspaper press, since peasants and working people are now beginning to read the daily papers. "A large section of the Russian press," he says, "seems to think its chief duty is the sowing of hatred between nations, which, though copecks and pence may flow into their coffers, may eventually lead to trouble." He mentions especially the pernicious teachings, before the present entente between Russia and Britain, of several Petrograd papers by reason of which the English came to be held responsible by millions of people for every ill that befell Russia, whether war, famine, epidemic, or earthquake. The malicious ideas thus beaten into the minds of the people should, he thinks, receive the attention of the Governments concerned. "The masses," he says, "are now becoming educated, very slowly and gradually, and will in the future be a force which no Government will dare to ignore."

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Former Judge Advocate General, U. S. A.

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For Men Who Shave Themselves

All makes of Safety Razors and Blades at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices. Macy's Regular Razors, with 5-8 in. blades of fine Sheffield Steel, full hollow ground. **$1.24, $1.98 and $2.49.**

Razor Strops ranging from 49c up to $4.96 each. Shaving Accessories and Toilet Necessities.

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear

Misses' Frocks

Simple Practical Fashionable

Sensible, simple frocks are usually in demand for early Autumn. But even their simplicity is characterized by details that are charmingly new. "Simplicity," this season, is a Paris decree.

Misses' Afternoon Dresses—Fashioned of soft charmeuse in an attractive tunic model with inserts of narrow soutache braid. Tight-fitting sleeves; sash crosses in front and fastens in back; deep Georgette crepe collar prettily stitched with small gold thread medallions. Navy, wistaria, dark green, brown. Sizes 14 to 18 years. **$23.74**

Misses' Serge Dresses. Russian pleated style, with coat effect. The skirt is a plain circular model; the coat has a wide box pleat in back and one in front. The sailor collar and wide belt are wool embroidered, in diamond-shaped designs in Indian colors. Over-collar of white satin. Navy only. 14 to 18 years. **$13.74**

Many other charming, new models at prices from $9.74 to $47.75

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street

New Paris Millinery

And Our Own Copies

Our Millinery representative has returned from Paris, one of the last to view the offerings of the Rue de la Paix, the Rue Royale and the other "Millinery Streets" of Paris. As a result—never before have we been able to show such a beautiful and diversified collection of Imported Hats.

Because we shall copy these hats exactly, we have imported the materials and trimmings, and it will be difficult to distinguish the copies from the originals.

The original French Hats are on display in the Millinery Salon, Second Floor, and the prices range from $29.50 and upwards. In each instance the price we ask is less than the cost to us.

The hat *illustrated* is a model by Lucie Hamar, Paris. The cost to import this hat was $46.00. An absolutely true copy—perfect in quality and handwork—is priced $14.89. *Other trimmed hats,* $4.96, $6.89, $8.50, $11.89.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th St., Broadway

First Showing of Costume Fabrics and Coatings

From the Looms of America and Europe

Our Dress Goods Department is showing only those materials that have been endorsed as correct by leading dressmakers, and which promise to hold the favor of Fashion all during the Fall and Winter. The splendid colorings will interest you, the novelty weaves will delight you, the rich, imported fabrics will suggest many charming and unique possibilities for the new Fall suit, coat or dress.

54-inch Mixed Yarn Cheviot Coatings in rich, dark color effects that will lend themselves gracefully to the flare of the new coats. **$3.96 yd.**

54-Inch Diagonal Cheviot, in smart color combinations, will be one of the most fashionable coatings for Fall and Winter. **$5.49 yd.**

54-Inch Black and White Striped Suitings, in both narrow and medium stripes. Especially desirable for separate skirts. Priced at **$2.49 yd.**

54-Inch Costume Melton Cloth, a new fabric for tailor made suits. Comes in Oxford gray, blue, green or brown mixtures. **$3.96 yd.**

A New Dress Fabric

Shown to-morrow for the first time.

Corded Velveteen in street and evening shades. For wraps, skirts or dresses. 32 inches wide. Special **89c yd.**

Also a complete line of 32-inch Corduroys suitable for sport coats, two-piece suits or separate skirts. **84c yd.**

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St., Broadway

The New Fall Negligees

Are adorable as well as useful

Every woman wants a negligee, and these charmingly dainty creations are such as Paris calls "robes intimes,"—for they may be appropriately worn by the hostess at an intimate dinner party.

Negligees and Dressing Sacques of crepe de chine, chiffon or albatross, in loose or Empire models, trimmed with fine laces, hand embroidery, chiffon frills and ribbons. Many French models in the collection.

Dressing Sacques $3.89 to $7.74

Silk Negligees $4.74 to $24.74

Albatross Negligees $3.74 to $8.74

French Albatross Negligees $9.74 to $18.74

French Silk Negligees *(One illustrated)* $32.75 to $95.75

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street

Women's Suits

That Are Charming, at Reasonable Prices

And one cannot say "new suits" without saying "Macy's," for newness is the stamp borne by every one of them. Three charming suits of delightful cut and finish are described. There are others, too, at prices from $18.74 to $54.75.

The Coat of a New Velour or Broadcloth Suit is pleated over the hips below a peplum,—a belt of self color across front. The large collar is of mole, also straps of mole trim the cuffs. The skirt is full and flaring, with fancy strap pockets and girdle. Blue, brown, green or plum. **$47.75**

A Very Smart New Sport Suit is made of heavy quality wool Jersey. The coat is a straight belted model with two immense patch pockets attached to the belt in a novel manner. The skirt is a simple sport model with two large patch pockets. Blue, green, gray or violet. **$34.75**

A Charming Velour Suit has a half-length coat belted across back and front with pleats over the hips on both sides. It is trimmed with many buttons, and lined throughout with peau de cygne. Navy, Burgundy or brown. **$34.75**

A New Riding Habit

The smart, new feature of this riding habit is the breeches, made in Oxford cloth. The coat is half length, very full and flaring. **$37.75**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St., Broadway

Women's Blouses

Of Dainty Workmanship

Georgette crepe still holds first place in blouses and Macy's still leads in values.

Illustration A pictures a reproduction of a Paris model, showing the new square neck and side buttoning. The large, flat sailor collar and new shaped cuffs are distinguishing features. The collar, front and cuffs are trimmed with bands of taffeta joined with hemstitching. White, flesh or gold Georgette crepe. **$7.94**

Illustration B shows a very dressy blouse of Georgette crepe and satin. Four box pleats of Georgette crepe edged with heavy silk fringe extend to the lower blouse of satin in front and back. The idea is also carried out in the sleeves at the satin cuffs. Note the square neck effect, with turn-back tabs. White or flesh. **$12.74**

A Very Girlish Model of unusually heavy quality white Georgette crepe is characterized by the daintiest embroidery in varicolored silks on the flat collar, tiny pointed pocket, straight cuffs, and even on the little buttons which adorn the front. **$5.49**

Several Models of Crepe de Chine, tailored or semi-tailored styles, some with novelty shaped collars. Flesh or white. **$2.75**

Other blouses at prices ranging from $3.79 to $18.74

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street

Women's Skirts

You will be delighted with our Fall showing of skirts,—for since the separate skirt has assumed its rightful position of importance we have them pleated, gathered, embroidered, belted or pocketed. All kinds of skirts, from $4.49 to $27.75.

A French Serge Skirt has wool embroidery on the pointed pockets. Shirred back, detachable belt. May be had in black or navy. **$9.74**

A Semi-circular Model of black or navy poplin is shirred across the back and trimmed with bone buttons at sides. Half belt at back. **$7.74**

A Serge Skirt is shirred all around the waistline. The envelope pockets are bound with silk braid, also the belt, which is detachable. **$6.49**

A Serge Skirt has a yoke effect in front and long points over the hips, trimmed with bone buttons. Black or navy. **$5.74**

Macy's—Third Floor.

NEW! Seen in the Store

A Dainty Negligee—

Little pantalettes of Crepe de Chine peep coyly through filmy folds of pleated chiffon. At odds whether to conceal or reveal the wearer's ankles, ribbons cross in lattice fashion at both sides, just showing enough of the pantalettes—and that's all. The sleeves (are they sleeves?) ripple through ribbon bound armholes beneath soft pink tassels. And in front, where ribbon and lace and Crepe de Chine meet are two Chiffon roses.

Third Floor.

A Miss's Evening Wrap—

A rippling cascade of dull blue satin swathed in downy brown marabou evolves into a delightful evening wrap. Three rows of marabou at the bottom form a deep, scalloped effect, accentuating the width of the flare, which falls from a deep, scalloped yoke. The graceful sleeves are shirred above the wrists and then loose their bounds in a flare, edged by two bands of marabou. A deep, rolling collar of marabou crosses below the waistline.

Third Floor.

A Baby's Crib—

A dainty little white crib is ventilated at top, bottom and sides by snowy white screens, which allow the air to pass freely through the crib. It stands with all the pretentiousness of a full fledged bed, and one would never guess that it may be folded down to occupy a very small space. The bottom raises, the head and foot fold until the sides almost meet. The whole stands on narrow white legs, which roll on casters.

Third Floor.

A Blouse—

The collar is what makes it different. It is a large, flat sailor effect with a two-inch hemstitched hem. And on the back is a handsome, beaded motif, worked in red, violet, gold and steel beads. The blouse itself is of pleated Georgette crepe and has a short, pleated peplum below the narrow belt of grosgrain ribbon.

Third Floor.

A Bag—

Rich and elegant in its simplicity is a bag of softest black mocha. The entire lower half is solidly beaded with multi-colored beads, forming circular stripes. Turn the bag upside down and it looks like grandmother's old rag rug, with its dull blue, old rose, and dull yellow beads. The vari-colored silk with which the bag is lined is of shades to harmonize with the colors of the beads.

Main Floor.

Women's Taffeta Petticoats

Domestic petticoats up to $19.74, and imported models up to $39.50.

Two Models at $2.79

Both are made of taffeta. One has a full flounce with clusters of pin tucks and is finished with a small pleating at the edge. The other has a deep flounce with silk underlay and is trimmed with two pintucked ruffles. Both come in all the popular colors and changeable shades, also black.

Petticoats, $3.74

A ruffled petticoat of lustrous silk is made with a very deep flounce. One ruffle is put on in Van Dyke points, the other ripples along the bottom. Plain or changeable colors, also black.

Taffeta Petticoats, $4.74

Made of fine quality taffeta with a deep, corded flounce. The bottom is edged with a tiny pleated ruffle. The flounce is corded in gathered sections. Solid colors in all desirable shades, changeable colors, also black.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

The Semi-Annual Sale of China and Cut Glass

A Sale Supreme

The quality of Macy China ware and the beauty of "Straus" Cut Glass need no added praise, and the regular prices are *always* lower than those for merchandise of equal quality elsewhere.

Great Price Reductions

For this great Semi-annual Sale the already "Lowest-in-the-City" prices have been radically reduced, sufficiently so to induce every economical housekeeper to supply not only her immediate wants, but those of the near future as well. Compare carefully the prices quoted below and see for yourself the remarkable opportunities offered for substantial savings.

Japanese Hand-Painted China

$2,000 Worth Marked to Sell for $1,200

This assortment consists of many beautiful pieces, exquisitely shaped and painted in floral and gold designs. Quantities in some of the best values are small, and will likely be sold early.

In this sale are included such pieces as

Salad Dishes *Cake Dishes*
Plates *Bon Bon Dishes*
Bureau Sets *Mayonnaise Bowls*
Sugars and Creams *Celery Dishes*
Olive Dishes *Tea Pots*
Cracker Jars *Cracker and Cheese Dishes*

The entire collection has been grouped into five lots, according to prices, which are as follows: **29c, 44c, 59c, 74c, 99c.**

Main Floor, 34th Street.

Miscellaneous Pieces

There is a great variety of miscellaneous pieces included in this sale. We mention only a few of them, for there are too many to name them all. It will pay you to call and look around, for in this way you will probably discover many worth-while items that you might otherwise not have thought of.

Pressed Glass Berry Bowls
Lightly cut with neat design. Regularly $1.49. Sale Price 98c each

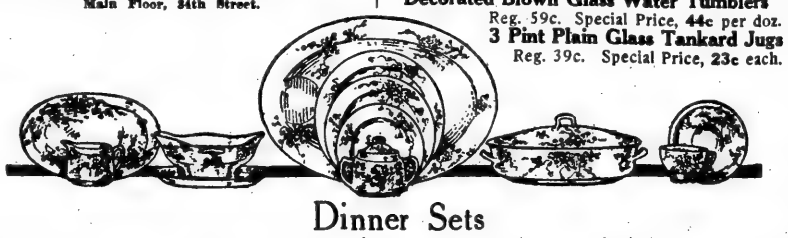
Glass Mayonnaise Sets
Bowl, ladle and plate, light cut, with leaf border. Regularly 79c. Special Price 59c per set

Glass Water Sets
Lightly cut in various patterns. Regularly $1.49. Special $1.19 per set

Plain Blown Glass Water Tumblers
Regularly 59c. Special Price 39c per doz.

Decorated Blown Glass Water Tumblers
Reg. 59c. Special Price, 44c per doz.

3 Pint Plain Glass Tankard Jugs
Reg. 39c. Special Price, 23c each.



Dinner Sets

There are two prime attractions in these handsome dinner sets; one is their beautiful patterns, which would ornament any table, and the other is their remarkably low prices. Do not fail to take advantage of them.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets

100 pieces, neat border decorations, with gold. Regularly $14.89. Special Price **$11.89**

100 pieces, pretty floral border decorations, gold on every piece. Regularly $11.89. Special Price **$8.89**

100 pieces, floral designs, gold on handles. Regpiece. Regularly $13.89. Special Price **$10.89.**

Limoges China Dinner Set

100 pieces, floral designs, gold on handles. Regularly $21.89. Special Price **$17.89**

Theodore Haviland China Dinner Sets

99 pieces, floral designs, gold on handles. Regularly $27.75. Special Price **$20.89**

99 pieces, floral border designs, gold on every piece. Regularly $37.50. Special Price **$29.50**

99 pieces, floral designs, gold on handles. Regularly $21.89. Special Price **$18.89**

Limoges China Dinner Set

99 pieces, border designs, gold on handles. Regularly $29.75. Special Price **$21.89**

"Straus" Cut Glass

Known for many years for its depth of cut and high quality of design.

	Regular	Special
Comports, High Footed,	$1.98	$1.49
Butter Dishes,	$3.49	$2.49
Nut Bowls,	$2.49	$1.89
Ice Tubs,	$2.29	$1.79
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates (set)	$2.49	$1.69
Flower Vases,	$2.19	$1.49
Relish Dishes,	$3.49	$2.69

	Regular	Special
Water Jugs,	$2.97	$2.29
Bon Bon Dishes,	$1.49	$1.19
9 inch Fruit Bowls,	$2.97	$2.39
Spoon Trays,	.69	.54
Sugars and Creams,	$2.89	$2.19
Ice Cream Trays,	3.49	$2.89
Celery Trays,	$1.79	$1.39
8 inch Berry Bowls,	$1.98	$1.49
Fern Dishes & Linings (set) $2.69, now $1.98		

Macy's—Basement, 34th Street.

Smart, Modish and New

Women's Dresses

More practical than faddish are these new Autumn dresses. You have your choice of a dress of serge or one of satin to be fashionably attired for "between season" days. Macy's dresses are practical, smart, and priced sensibly.

A satin dress is made in a straight line pleated model, with a yoke back and front. The waist is bead trimmed, and the circular flounce of the pleated skirt is joined with beaded trimming to match. Soft sash of satin. Black or navy. Sizes 36 to 44. **$19.74**

A very practical dress for street wear, of fine quality serge with an elongated waistline in back. The skirt is full and flaring with pleated back. Points turn over at the neck and on the pockets, finished with tassels of steel beads. Black or navy. **$28.75**

We have an unusual collection of dresses at prices ranging from $15.74 to $224.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

New Fall Coats

In Fashionable Colorings

Comfort and convenience are important factors in these new Fall coats. "Warmth without weight" materials—Bolivia cloth or velour cloth—large convertible collars, deep pockets, and ample length.

Women's Coats of Bolivia cloth. Front and back yoke effect, deep convertible collar, very narrow all-around belt, fancy cuffs, novelty buttons to match, and silk lining of self color. Mahogany, Burgundy, taupe or gold. **$46.75**

Very full, long Coat of velour cloth, gathered at sides beneath fancy patch belt effect. Large collar, deep cuffs; lined throughout with peau de cygne lining. Burgundy, purple or navy. **$34.75**

Other coats at prices ranging from $13.74 to $269.00.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

Exquisite

Lingerie Materials

in delicate colorings

Sheer nainsook, at present very popular for the making of soft, dainty lingerie. Very sheer, but durable, and comes in delicate tones of pink and flesh color, also white. 38 in. wide. Macy's usual price is 29c. Specially priced at **24c per yd.**

Macy's—Wash Goods Dept., Second Floor.

English

Long Cloth

40 inches wide, **$1.29**

Per Piece of 10 Yards

Strong, durable long cloth, a well woven, medium weight material, chamois finish. 40-inch width cuts to advantage.

36-Inch English Long Cloth

chamois finish, similar to that above, but narrower in width. **$1.09** per piece of 10 yards.

Macy's—White Goods Dept., Second Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Grocery List

SALE OF MACY'S "VIENNA" BRAND COFFEE

A Blend of the Choicest South American coffee—roasted daily in our own laboratory. 25-lb. bags, beans only, $5.44; 1-lb. cartons, beans only, this sale, $1.12; 1-lb. cartons, our regular price, 28c lb.); this sale, beans, granulated or pulverized, 23c.

SALE OF TEAS

"Lily White" Chop Teas—Oolong, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Young Hyson, Japan, Gunpowder and Mixed; Macy's usual price, 68c lb.; sale 5-lb. caddy, $2.84; lb. carton, 59c.

"Mayflower Chop" Teas—Mixed and Formosa Oolong only; 2-lb. cartons; usual price, 64c carton; this sale, 54c.

Macy's Breakfast Cocoa.

Our famous "Red Star" Brand Breakfast Cocoa, made of the best cocoa beans. Our usual price for 5-lb. tin is $1.04; sale 5-lb. tin, $1.44; ½-lb. tin, this sale, 16c

A Special Sale of Wheat Bran—Made of the selected wheat; 5-lb. bag, usual price, 44c; this sale, 34c; 2-lb. bag, 15c

Best Quality Yellow or White Cornmeal, Best White Granulated Pearl Hominy in 5-lb. cotton bags. sale, 16c

Best White Granulated Farina—5-lb. bag, 24c; pound carton, 6c

Chester Barley—Large, perfect grains; 5-lb. cotton bag, 29c; pound carton, 7c

New York State Pea Beans—2-lb. carton, 27c

Seeded Raisins—Best quality California; full weight cartons, 11c

"Red Star" Brand Free-Running Table Salt—2-lb. cartons, 8c

Pure Lard—"Lily White" brand, full weight pails; 10-lb. pail, $2.04; 5-lb. pail, $1.04; 3-lb. pail, 64c

Holbrook's Malt Vinegar—Tarragon flavor; 11-oz. bottles, 22c each

"Red Star" Brand Baking Powder—An absolutely pure cream of tartar powder of our own manufacture; ½-lb. can, 21c; 1-lb. can, 39c; 5-lb. can, $1.79

Bicarbonate of Soda—Pound cartons, usual price 9c; sale, 7c

½-lb. carton, sale, 4c

Macy's Premium Chocolate—Macy's own make; ½-lb. cake, 18c

Triple Vanilla Chocolate—Grison; imported from Switzerland; half-pound cakes; each, 18c

Worcester Quick Freezing Ice Cream Salt—Bushel bag, 57c

Chili Sauce—"Lily White"; ½-pint bottles, 14c; pint, 24c

Worcestershire Sauce—Sutton's; bottled in England; 24-oz. bottle, 74c; 12-oz. bottle, 38c; 6-oz. bottle, 21c

A Special Sale of Sunshine Biscuit

MADE BY THE LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.

The Regular 10c carton, including Saltines, Cheese Wafers, Afternoon Teas, Vanilla Wafers and Chocolate Finger Biscuits; our price for this sale, doz., 89c.; each, 8c.

SUNSHINE SUGAR WAFERS

The regular 10c tin. Including their celebrated Tan San, Clover Leaves and Perfetto. Our price for this special sale, doz., 89c; each, 8c.

Choice Fat Mackerel—Fancy large fish, in 5-lb. pails, containing 6 to 8 mackerel; 89c pail

A Special Sale of California Tomatoes—Del Monte Brand, red, ripe, solid pack, No. 2½ can; dozen cans, $1.29 each, 11c

California Apricots, "Rose Brand"—In heavy syrup; cans containing 14 ounces; our reg price, 10c a can; this sale, dozen, 92c; each, 8c

Grated Maine Cream Sugar Corn—"Lily White" brand; can, 16c; dozen, $1.81

French Peas—Petit Pois Tres Fins; prepared in juice with onion; dozen cans, $2.74; can, 24c

Extra Sifted Early June Peas "Lily White" brand—No. 2 can, 18c

Miniature Peas—"American Beauty" brand; No. 2 can, 22c; dozen, $2.53

Campbell's Pork and Beans—prepared with tomato sauce; No. 2 cans, 9c; dozen, $1.03

Kippered Herring—Marshal's brand; No. 1 can, dozen, $2.74; can, 24c

Portuguese Sardines—Boneless "Boat Race" brand; In pure olive oil; ½ can, 29c

Red Kidney Beans, "Vesper" Brand—No. 2 cans; dozen 83c; 3 cans, each, 8c

Fancy Cut String Beans—"Jessamine" brand; No. 2 can, doz., $1.14; can, 10c

A Timely Sale of Pure Olive Oil.

French—Marceau Brand.

Macy's usual price, quart can, is 84c; this special sale..... **76c**

Italian—Carrano Brand.

Macy's usual price, quart can, is 83c; this special sale..... **74c**

Spanish Olive Oil.

Macy's usual price, quart can, is 82c; this special sale..... **73c**

REFRESHING BEVERAGES FOR HOT WEATHER.

A Special Sale of Lily White Brand Grape Juice, pure and unfermented, made of choicest Concord grapes.

Macy's Reg. Price, qt. bot., is 39c.; this sale, dozen, $3.29; each, 28c

Macy's Reg. Price, pt. bt., is 32c; this sale, dozen, $1.84 each, 16c

Macy's Reg. Price, ½ pt. bot., is 12c; this sale, dozen 99c; each, 9c

Pure Fruit Syrup—"American Beauty" brand, prepared in our own laboratory, guaranteed absolutely pure, including raspberry, strawberry, lemon, orange and pineapple; pint bottles, each, 37c

A Sale of Duffy's Sparkling Apple Juice—Non-alcoholic, carbonated; made of selected New York State apples; large bottles that generally retail 30c to 35c a bottle; our price, this sale, dozen, $2.74; each, 24c

Grape Ola—A pure condensed fruit juice, guaranteed absolutely pure; makes delicious and healthful beverage by adding 5 to 7 parts of plain or charged water; quart bottles, 63c; ½-pint bottle, 19c

Special Sale of Hawaiian Pineapple Juice—Dole's; pure unfermented juice of ripe pineapples, prepared without the addition of sugar; pint bottles, our regular price, 24c; this sale, each, 19c

"Ammo," made by the American Ammonia Company Buffalo, N. Y.; used in place of liquid ammonia reg. 10c size cans; this sale, dozen cans, 79c; each, 7

Fifth Floor, 35th

R. H. Macy & Co.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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B. C. Franck, Secretary.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1916.

PROLONGING THE CONFERENCE.

The railroad brotherhoods cannot now go on strike and carry public opinion with them. It is too late for that. They have accepted the good offices of Mr. WILSON, he has committed himself to the principle of the eight-hour day which they demanded, although it was not at all an eight-hour day but a wage increase, and he has sought to persuade the railroad Presidents and Managers to grant the demand. Now the railroad Presidents, in reply, present an entirely reasonable plan of their own as a condition of accepting "the eight-hour day." They will grant the "basic eight-hour day" sought by the brotherhoods and will make a fair trial of the principle subject to the determination of an arbitrating board which shall decide whether the resulting wage increase should be granted. The order would take effect from the beginning of the arbitration, and the railroads will set aside a fund to pay the increase should the decision go against them. The railroads are willing to let the Interstate Commerce Commission serve as an arbitrating board, or that the members of the board should be named by the President.

It is plain to be seen what this means. The "basic eight-hour day" is gained to begin with. The only open question is increase in pay, which, as everybody now knows, is really what the brotherhoods have demanded, since it is plain that no shortening of hours of work was sought. The Board of Arbitration, beyond all reasonable doubt, would determine that an increased wage should be granted. The President has proceeded upon the assumption that public opinion favors it, and he is probably right, although he should have added some definition and limitation when he said that the economic tendency of the times is toward the eight-hour day and that public opinion favors that. In view of the great service the railroads are rendering and of the present high cost of living, the public will readily concede that fair wages should be paid. The arbitration board, whether it be the Interstate Commerce Commission or another, will take that important fact into account. The brotherhoods can accept the terms proposed by the railroads with entire confidence that higher wages will be conceded. That means, in turn, that the railroads must be permitted to charge higher freight rates. That concerns the public, rather deeply concerns it, but since the public is willing the men should have higher pay, it will not object to bearing the cost.

The brotherhoods are not in a position to criticise the railroad Presidents, or any of them, for such a stimulation of public opinion as was disclosed by them yesterday when they published a telegram from a railroad division Superintendent requesting agents to cause dispatches to be sent to Washington from business men urging the President to secure a settlement of the present dispute by arbitration. The chiefs of the brotherhoods, carrying in their pockets strike orders ready for issue upon the receipt of a code message to that effect, should sing small about the telegraphic activities of the railroads. So long as they have power to solicit from members of the brotherhoods the authority to order strikes with the absolute certainty that the authority will be given, they cannot in fairness complain of railroad Superintendents who ask their agents to stir around and get business men to send their views to the President by wire. Mr. WILSON knows how to assess the value of such expressions. Doubtless a majority of these telegrams do express the real wish and sentiment of the senders, just as we must assume that in voting for a strike the members of the brotherhoods act in accordance with their own wishes and sentiments. At any rate, there have been published enough expressions of opinion and enough comments of the press to make it definitely clear that public opinion is not all one way. It will not unanimously approve the settlement of the dispute without any arbitration of details, or a settlement granting everything to the men and nothing to the railroads.

The railroad men, on the other hand, are ungracious and indiscreet, and they ask the impossible when they say, as some of them are reported to have said, that they want action upon their demands now, that promises made by the President would be an insecure reliance, since the November election may give the country a President who is not Mr. WILSON. They must know that the President can promise nothing in the sense of committing Congress. He can promise to use his influence, and that promise he would honorably keep. That influence would be exerted in the three months of the session between the assembling of Congress and the inauguration of a new President, whether Mr. WILSON or another. At a time when the President has turned aside from other great duties to lend his good offices to the adjustment of this dispute, it is not exactly good form to raise a point of that nature.

The continuance of the negotiations into and perhaps through another week is encouraging. It gives the railroad men and the brotherhoods time to think, it gives the public time to take thought, and it is taking thought. Mr. WILSON has the same opportunity. The negotiation has now reached the stage where a strike is morally impossible. The conditions proposed by the railroad Presidents are so reasonable, they offer to the men so large a part of their demand at once and the practical certainty of securing the rest of it by an impartial arbitration, that they may as well burn the strike orders they carry in their pockets. They will not issue those orders and subject themselves and the country to the peril, loss, and suffering involved in an interruption of railroad service through sheer obstinacy, through the determination to get everything and yield nothing. Public opinion sets itself sternly against strikes begun in that manner, it cannot and will not allow them to succeed. The brotherhood Chairmen and the railroad chiefs are reasonable men. Mr. WILSON is a reasonable man. All parties to the negotiation have now gone so far that there is no drawing back, and the road before them leads straight to a peaceful settlement.

A BASS VOICE AT LAST.

ROBERT BACON seems to have forgotten what party he belongs to and what year it is. He is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator, and yet he says what he thinks and does not seem to care whether he repels this or that "vote" or not. He began by announcing that he wanted to be a Senator in order that he might aid in building up preparation for possible war. Then he declared that he stood on the party platform concerning suffrage, which means that he is against the Anthony amendment. Concerning his attitude on the war, he says, "I am an avowed unneutral."

Mr. BACON has been a candidate only a few days, and he seems perfectly willing to tell everybody just where he stands on everything. Yet it is for the Republican nomination he is contending, in the pussyfoot year of 1916. He behaves exactly like a Republican of 1860, or 1876, or 1892, or in fact almost any year but this. All around as far as the eye can reach there is a host of Republicans wearing gum shoes on pussy feet, tiptoeing over eggshells to Presidencies and Senatorships and Governorships; and here comes this one bold, raucous voice rending the silence with brazen affirmations. He coddles no Bund, he softsoaps no Zeitung; ask him anything you like and you will get an answer; he acts as if he did not care to have any votes on false pretenses, and wanted people who voted for him to know what they will get if he is elected. In the dead Republican hush his voice sounds out like a Zeppelin bomb explosion, shattering sleep. He conducts himself—actually he does—as if there were nothing to be afraid of; a Republican, and a candidate for office, too! A very little more of this sort of thing, and people will suspect him of imitating ROOSEVELT and not HUGHES.

THE UNFINISHED STORY FINISHED

The minimum wage law would not have saved the girl whose story, common and ancient as it is, has so much excited the District Attorney's office. The arrival of the reign of "social justice" would not have saved her. She was not the victim of the monster Capitalism or the wage system. No soulless employer drove her to the easiest way by cutting her wages to the starvation point. Lieut.-Gov. O'HARA of Illinois and his Vice Commission, and the Socialist writers, and the soap-box orators, and the sob sisters, will get no copy out of her. She worked as a stenographer at a weekly salary of $10 and her employers gave her a bonus of $150 for good work; it all went to her tawdry hero, together with the much larger sums she made in her other calling. She says she expected him to marry her, which one may believe or not; the only reason she turned against him at last was the usual one with women of her class—jealousy. She was a white slave indeed, the slave of her own folly, the slave of an ill-balanced mind and a character in which no true principles had taken root, and her story is as old as the hills.

But the habit of blaming some social or political system for the defects of human character is dear to this generation; it will be said that such cases as this are exceptional. They are not. They are the rule. Not low wages, but bad home influences and defects of character and intelligence cause these tragedies. Now and then low wages may drive a young man to theft, but, nevertheless, it remains true that thieves as a class are not men driven to it by poverty; they are men who do not want to work. The underworld recognizes the fact by a phrase of its own; when one of its members wishes to say that another man is honest, is not a crook, he does not use those words; he says, "he works." So it has been ever since differences of character began to exist in human beings; but of late it has become popular to lay at the door of the wage system not only its own faults and evils but all others under the sun. The true argument for the minimum wage is not that low wages drive girls into vice, but that low wages make them live hard lives; the argument against it is that the law of supply and demand would nullify it. When the argument for and against is narrowed to these lines much fustian and much unbalanced sentiment will be stripped from it, and thinkers like Lieut.-Gov. O'HARA will be out of a job. The sad thing is that we shall have to give up such excellent, but untrue, bits of literary work as O. HENRY'S "Unfinished Story."

THE HEADLIGHT.

New York State will at last have caught up to its neighbors in the matter of regulating automobile headlights when the measure which has been approved by the State Federation of Automobile Clubs and the Automobile Association has become law, as it undoubtedly will in the next session of the Legislature. This measure forbids the use of blinding lights—any lights which throw their direct rays more than forty-two inches above the ground at a distance of one hundred feet are excluded by definition—on motor vehicles.

It is a restriction sadly needed. Few factors of automobile driving at night are so fraught with danger, just as few are so unpleasant, as the glare from oncoming lights. This glare practically blots out the road from the sight of other motorists and from that of pedestrians. Those who have experienced it at the wheel will remember the feeling of helplessness which it brought them. All this is quite needless. Without reducing materially the light on the roadway itself, the glare can be successfully prevented from reaching the eye line. It is merely a question of choosing from the many devices which bring about this desirable condition.

Certainly, it is to be hoped that the automobile dealers in this State and the representatives here of automobile manufacturers will have the wisdom not to take the obstructive course, when this measure comes up for passage, which they have made familiar through their lobby at Albany heretofore. In the large view such a law must be of great benefit to the automobile from the commercial side. Its importance for public safety and convenience should put it swiftly upon the statute books in any case. With some 275,000 automobiles in the State the effect should be far reaching.

A MAN, AND IN WISCONSIN.

One of the agents of the German propaganda, it seems, has published a syndicated letter in German-language newspapers urging Socialists in Wisconsin to cut their tickets—to vote for Republican candidates for Congress who have truckled to the German vote, and in particular for two who voted for the Gore resolution. These two, STAFFORD and CARY, have Socialist opponents. One of them, VICTOR L. BERGER, carried his district a few years ago and served a term in Congress. The Socialists are strong in Wisconsin, and presumably BERGER and his fellow-candidate, WINFIELD R. GAYLORD, have a chance of election. But the Socialists are urged to put the Kaiser's interests above those of their party and their social creed, and vote for STAFFORD and CARY.

VICTOR L. BERGER himself was born in Germany. He lives in Milwaukee, a city full of men born in Germany. But he is an American. He hitches no hyphens on his allegiance. Here is the answer his newspaper, The Milwaukee Leader, makes to the hyphenated proposal to his constituents:

> The American Socialists are not serving as the political chattels of any foreign power. They do not take their orders from the Kaiser, or the Czar, or King GEORGE. • • • It is natural enough that German-born Socialists should sympathize with their Fatherland, as it is natural that the English, the Scotch, the Irish, and the French should give their sympathies to their kin beyond the sea. But here they have made their homes. Here their children have been born. Here their future lies. Their material and sentimental bonds are stronger here than to any other land. German-American Socialists are not going to betray the trust that the working class placed in them by putting alien interests above their own interests and the interests of their class. They are going to act as Americans and as class conscious Socialists, not as the political trading stock of scheming politicians.

If it were not so utterly fatuous, a fouler blow could not be dealt to the German-Americans, Socialists and non-Socialists alike, than has been dealt to them by the professional "German-American" busybodies who have been boasting of their purpose to vote the German-Americans en masse for men who are destitute of every personal attribute—such as loyalty and sacrifice, a sense of duty and devotion to ideals—that has ennobled the German character.

That is the answer of a man. In this time of truckling, of politicians who are afraid to say their souls are their own, it is worth while to see, here and there, the exception. Whether he wins or loses the election this German-born Socialist in a German-born constituency has given a living illustration of what an American should be, and what too many Americans born on this soil are not.

AS IN CAESAR'S TIME.

The German inspired mind does not yet seem to have arrived at a comprehension of the fact that under the laws of war noncombatants are not prisoners. The fact that a noncombatant is not an enemy is readily enough understood when there is a question of some franc-tireur to be punished; it then sees that, since a noncombatant is not an enemy, it is an offense for him to act as one, and he therefore merits death. But when Germany occupies enemy territory it ceases to be able to understand this fact, and it always acts toward the noncombatants therein as if they were its subjects, and sometimes as if they were its prisoners.

For some time dispatches have been coming in from France depicting the great excitement of the public mind there over the forcible deportation of 25,000 noncombatants from Lille and nearby towns to other regions, to work in the fields as agricultural laborers for their German masters. It has been apparent that no occurrence of the war has horrified and infuriated the French more. GUSTAVE HERVE declares that American feelings were no more deeply stirred over the Lusitania massacre than are French feelings over "the filthy crime committed in the north against our countrymen." The state of feeling in France may be understood by the fact that so serious and responsible a man as STEPHEN PICHON denies to the Germans the right to be called barbarians, saying, "The barbarians at least were on a level with the customs and sentiment of their time."

The French White Book on the deportations, published in THE TIMES last Sunday, explains the excitement. It is the story of a city suddenly confronted with placards announcing that "the inhabitants will be removed by compulsion and transported to the country"; that "an officer will finally decide what persons are to be conducted to concentration points," and that "whoever attempts to evade removal will be pitilessly punished." At unexpected moments, at any hour of the day and night, soldiers suddenly appear at this house or that. The officer in command of the squad looks over the household, picks out at his own pleasure such members of it, male or female, as he may see fit, and that member or those members must go away with him to a place which he does not reveal. The prayers of fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, are of no avail. The victims have from ten minutes to an hour to get ready. There is not even a drawing by lot; the arbitrary pleasure of the officer is the only law; at his nod Marie must go and Jean stay. Some officers doubtless exercised their power with as little cruelty as possible, some did not; in one case an officer politely inquires of a woman to which one of her servants she is most attached, which one she most desires to keep with her, and when she unsuspectingly names the girl, replies, "Then that is the one we will take." "To dislocate the family by tearing young girls from their homes is no longer war," urges Bishop CHAROST in his vain appeal to the German commandant. In vain he speaks of the mothers "left alone now," and of the dangers to their daughters from "the promiscuity which fatally accompanies wholesale kidnappings." "You are a father," pleads the Bishop in his useless attempt to move the General, "you know that there is no right more respectable and more healthy in the human order than that of the family."

"At dawn, at 3 o'clock in the morning," writes one distracted woman witness of these scenes, "these heroes, headed by bands with machine guns, fixed bayonets, went to seek women and children, to take them God knows where." Yet some of them, she says, had no heart for it, and had to be encouraged by the fiction that there had been a rebellion in Lille and that they were punishing the rebels; others said they would rather be back in the trenches at Verdun. The battle against the French defenders of Verdun, the battle against the mothers of Lille; the battle against soldiers, the battle against the family; there is great room for a preference.

There are precedents. In ancient times no conquering army returned home without bringing a number of noncombatants to work as slaves; in fact, this was one of the reasons for waging war: to recruit the labor market. The practice fell into disrepute with the advance of civilization, and was dropped, along with many other ancient practices which have been restored since 1914; for example, the killing of merchant Captains who defend their ships from seizure and the bombardment of unfortified towns.

'THE SWORD OF FREDERICK.'

Tradition in the Washington Family on a Disputed Point.

New York, Aug. 19, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter over the signature of William S. Ludlow of Cincinnati, published in today's TIMES, refers to an article in The Century Magazine of April, 1891, written by the late Moncure D. Conway, as his authority for asserting that Frederick the Great of Prussia did not send a sword to General Washington. Mr. Ludlow characterizes Mr. Conway as "a diligent, painstaking, and accurate writer of Colonial and Revolutionary Virginia history." Without any intention to discredit Mr. Conway's sincerity and honesty of purpose, it is fairly well understood among students of the subjects upon which Mr. Conway specialized that Mr. Conway occasionally accepted statements from various sources that were not substantiated by proofs. It is also believed that he did not always trace to a finality subjects upon which he has written as an authority, but was inclined to accept as facts certain unproved hearsay, when no controverting evidence was found.

It is not the purpose of this communication to enter into details as to what has been stated above, but Mr. Conway has, in the article referred to by Mr. Ludlow, come to the conclusion that Frederick the Great did not send the much-discussed sword to General Washington with the message "From the oldest General in the world to the greatest," because he was able to find no proof that it was sent.

While the writer does not pretend to assert as a fact that Frederick the Great did send a sword to General Washington with the classic message often quoted, he is in a position to know something of the sword in question and the traditions that have been handed down in his family in connection with it.

The so-called "Frederick the Great" sword, which is now owned by the State of New York, and is deposited in the State Library at Albany, is the one that fell to the lot of Colonel William Augustine Washington, a nephew of General Washington, who was given the first choice of the five swords under the terms of Washington's will.

From Colonel William Augustine Washington, this sword was inherited by his son Colonel George Corbin Washington, M. C., who in a letter, written in 1843 to George W. Summers, M. C., referred to it as follows: "My father was entitled to first choice under the will, but was prevented by indisposition from attending at Mount Vernon when the distribution took place, and Judge Washington selected for him the most finished and costly sword, with which associations were connected highly complimentary to General Washington." See Ford's "Writings of George Washington," Vol. XIV., Page 288.

The Judge Washington mentioned in the letter was Bushrod Washington, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the first cousin and brother-in-law of Colonel William Augustine Washington. He was also a nephew of General Washington, and given fourth choice of Washington's swords under the will of George Washington.

The next owner of this sword was Colonel Lewis William Washington, the eldest son of Colonel George Corbin Washington, whose widow disposed of it together with other inherited relics of General Washington to the State of New York about 1872.

Major James Barroll Washington, C. S. A., the eldest son of Colonel Lewis William Washington, and the father of the present writer, has stated over his signature that the sword under discussion was presented to General Washington by Frederick the Great with the message ascribed.

James Barroll Washington was born 1839, and his father, from whom he received this information, was born 1812, his grandfather, George Corbin Washington, was born 1789, and was ten years of age when his illustrious great uncle died, and about twenty-four years old at the time of the death of his father, Colonel William Augustine Washington. It is presumably likely, therefore, that he had exact information concerning this sword.

Furthermore, as these three owners of the sword, after it left General Washington's hands, were men of position and standing in Virginia, it is hardly probable that a fiction in connection with this sword could have been invented by them, but that the "legend" had the substance of fact and originated with General Washington himself, whose relations with his nephew, Colonel William Augustine Washington, were so close that he named him first (after his wife) as one of the executors of his will, and gave him the first choice of his five swords.

It is not disputed that family tradition may in the course of sixty or seventy years (the time elapsing between the death of General Washington and the childhood of the writer, when he saw this sword in his grandfather's home in Virginia and heard its history repeated) may have become somewhat perverted or an added glamour acquired, but with the knowledge possessed by the writer as to the accuracy of any statement of the three inheritors of the sword, it is highly improbable that a fictitious tradition has developed in this particular case.

It is well known that General Washington was the recipient of many gifts from men in high places. The King of Spain sent him a blooded jackass for breeding purposes. The only record of this gift, to the writer's knowledge, occurs in an unpublished (?) letter written by Washington, in which he refers to it with a rare touch of humor; and there were many such gifts of which no record made by Washington has come to light.

George Washington, as is well known, was a man of considerable modesty despite the high position he occupied, and that he refrained from referring specifically in his will, or in his known writings, to the so-called Frederick the Great sword is not conclusive that it is fictitious or mythical. On the other hand, family tradition of the highest character supports the truth of the story.

However, family tradition cannot be accepted as conclusive historical proof. Nor can Mr. Conway's deductions, nor those of any one else, unsupported by proof, be accepted as conclusive that Frederick the Great did not send a sword, accompanied with the oft-quoted message to General Washington.

The above is offered without further comment other than that there is likely to be a division of opinion on this subject for all time, or until some actual and definite proof is revealed to establish its truth or falsity, and that Mr. Conway's conclusions are at best but a surmise unsupported by proof.

W. LANIER WASHINGTON.

The German Traders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How is it that the German Ambassador said that he had gone on board the Deutschland simply as a German citizen, with no official functions, and the agents of the North German Lloyd at Boston "believe" that the supply ship of the Bremen is acting under instructions from the German Embassy? How is it?

M. PALHINHA.

New York, Aug. 25, 1916.

DR. MUENSTERBERG'S LOGIC.

The "Teutonic Alliance" in Terms of Hegelian Philosophy.

Vassar College, Aug. 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his recent strictures on Professor Münsterberg's "meditation" on an Anglo-Germanic alliance, Professor Gotthelf seems rather severe. The Harvard savant, it is to be remembered, is a high idealist, a follower of Hegel. To wish, then, "a political and cultural understanding between the two finest and greatest countries of the world" is psychologically quite feasible. As John Fiske once pointed out to the Hegelian, "an idea is not a modification of the subject, an idea is the object. • • • Starting with the assumption that whatever is in the idea is in the fact, it makes but a short step to the assumption that whatever is in the word is in the fact."

Now, applying this method to Professor Münsterberg's argument, we find it perfectly consistent. He wishes an alliance between Germany and England. The wish is father to the thought; the thought is an idea; therefore, the idea is a fact. Moreover, by the use of this method, we can understand the statement of another of your correspondents that there are two kinds of logic—plain logic and German logic. Fiske explains this on the idealistic principle of negativity as follows: "The truth has been vulgarly supposed to consist in agreement. Not a bit of it; it consists in contradiction. This is one of the fundamental postulates of the Hegelian logic. The test of truth is not that 'A is A,' but that 'A is not A.' Everything which is, is that which is not."

This goes to explain the principles of Pan-Germanism which make Teutonic that which is not Teutonic. A plain case is that of Belgium, which, being originally not-German, becomes German. Or, putting it in another way, that becomes German which is not German, as when Sudermann refers to "our German" Shakespeare.

Possibly the principle of negativity is too subtle for the Anglo-Saxon mind, which has been brought up on the unimaginative doctrine that things not equal to the same thing are not equal to each other. Let us, therefore, go back to the easier subjective-objective method and see how it explains both the course of Kultur and the stupidity of those without its pale.

To a mere American the Hegelian antithesis would work somewhat as follows: Subjectively, says Professor Münsterberg, there are "unintentional homicides," resulting from the policy of military necessity, but, objectively, Miss Cavell and Captain Fryatt remain dead. Subjectively, the Kaiser weeps over poor Belgium, but, objectively, his officers keep on levying fines upon Brussels. Subjectively, also, he is sorry for poor France, but, objectively, Lille is a centre for a military white-slave traffic.

The subjective-objective method is really remarkable. By the use of it solemn treaties become scraps of paper, and broken paroles at Norfolk become leaves of absence for Germany. By it the sinking of the Lusitania is settled by the regrets of the German people, and the freedom of the seas is guaranteed by submarines.

But the method must be used only by a master mind. Subjectively, Professor Münsterberg has expressed his opinion of the American people in his book entitled "Die Amerikaner"; objectively, in the English translation, we are not so bad as we are painted in the German original. The method, then, is not to be used by the uncultured. Subjectively, some Americans might like to see Münsterberg separated from his professorial chair, and the Kaiser's head from his imperial shoulders; but, objectively, Harvard does not act that way, nor have the German people ever tested the divine right of Kings with an axe.

WOODBRIDGE RILEY.

After the Lille Evictions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with Professor Harper's letter in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, in which he speaks of the cruelties inflicted by the Germans on the inhabitants of Lille and the vicinity, I presume that there have come to America hundreds, if not thousands, of appeals similar to one lately received by me, and from which I make an extract, freely translated from the original French. The names throughout are suppressed, lest the victims be still further distressed by their enemies.

On May 12 the Boches posted notices in the cities of Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, and in the neighborhood directing all persons above 15 years of age to hold themselves outside their homes; that an officer would designate those to leave town in an hour and a half, and that no exception would be made. I am a widower, with three daughters, 18½, 16, and 7½ years old. I greatly fear that the two first have been sent into Germany. I have had no news of them since Sept. 3, 1914. I beg you to be kind enough to send a little note to the American Consul at ——, asking him to go to my home, 47 Rue de ——, to see if my three girls, Louise, Adele, and Mignon ——, are still there, or what has become of them. • • • I hope you can do something to "calm the inquietudes" of a poor, sorrowing father.

Naturally, I am doing what I can, but the awful question will not down. "Is it not perhaps better that he should never learn the fate of his daughters?"

C. F. GOODRICH.

Pomfret, Conn., Aug. 25, 1916.

Catholic Church in Latin America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have enjoyed the excellent accounts that you have given of the Catholic Convention. I was delighted to see that they were considering the important subject of religion and morals. In the sphere of morals the Holy Church should be the leader. This should be supremely true of Catholic countries. The Catholic Church should be able to hold them up as object lessons of what she can do for morals. I have in mind especially Latin America. There is need in these countries for the leadership of the Catholic Church in morals. I am a good Catholic, and, like many other American Catholics, when I am in Peru or Brazil I am ashamed to call myself a Catholic. The immorality and the superstition that are mixed up with the religion of the Holy Church are shocking and startling to an American. I would suggest to the convention that a commission of five priests be appointed to visit Latin America as five American laymen and report what the Church can do for these countries in the domain of morals.

M. J. McCARTHY.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1916.

BELL-BUOYS.

The bell-buoy on this morning's silent sea
Is not more muted than the heart of me.

Yet hark! Let but your ship come steering by,
I'd sway, obedient, my unchanging cry
Flung out to hail your passing—swinging slow,
Now loudly clarioning, now clanging low.

Ah! There be bell-buoys on a hundred seas,
But I bear kinship only unto these
When they are silent, since they ring for all,
While for but one craft my heart sounds its call.

EDNA MEAD.

GERMAN INTEREST IN JAPANESE RUMORS.

Hand of the Propagandist Seen in the Story of a Concession in Panama.

By CHUGO OHIRA.

New York, Aug. 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the outbreak of the war America has, as is familiar to every observer, become a favorite rendezvous of foreign propagandists, though there seems to be a wide difference in the methods employed by them. Putting aside whatever has been done by the agents of England, France, China, Japan, &c., there is one thing that I want to call to the attention of the American public at this time when the unfounded Panama-Japan deal story is heralded broadcast throughout the country—an aspect of German propaganda.

It was the Kaiser who first depicted the well-known "yellow peril" scare. In a mental state of false security the Czar launched a Far Eastern enterprise, and seemed on the brink of losing part of his European possessions, as well as his prestige in the Near East, but the dreaded "yellow peril" came to his aid and proved itself to be the true friend of Russia. It was von Bernhardi who was frank enough to declare that "the political rivalry between the two nations of the yellow race must be kept alive" for the benefit of the white race. With the deportation of Colonel Dinkelman and Captain Koenig from Chinese territory the German propaganda in China—which once was "so conspicuous," in the opinion of The Japan Advertiser, an American newspaper published in Tokio—seems to have ended in seeing China and Japan drawn closer together than before, though the Chino-Japanese relations are yet far from being satisfactory.

It was a German leader who said in effect that Germany's object must be sought in breeding trouble on the Pacific. Whether in concurrence with this view or not there come numerous reports and information, obviously from a German source, that not only is Japan's policy in Asia to bring it under her sway—"Asia for the Japanese," they call it—but even such a prominent man as Dr. Riegel Belgel goes so far as to say that "Japan will surely seek to plant her political influence in Central and South America even in conflict with the interests of the United States. • • • The American-Japanese war on the Pacific will be as inevitable as the Russo-Japanese war was in China." If necessary I can name a dozen of those who seem to be vitally interested in the gigantic ambition of Japan as well as in the inevitable war between America and Japan, and they are either men with distinct German names or whose close relations with Germans are beyond doubt.

Without doubt it is too hasty to conclude that all the recent yarns, such as the anti-American declaration of representative Japanese in San Francisco, the belligerent expression of Professor Osaka of Tokio Imperial University and the latest Panama-Japan deal for the purpose of establishing a Japanese naval base, are also made-to-German-order sensations. It may be that either Mexicans or fanatical Japanese are really responsible for the reports in question. This much, however, is true: none of those who signed the anti-American declaration lives anywhere in San Francisco; the university list, which the responsible Japanese, Mr. S. Akamatsu, acting Consul General in New York, took the trouble to go over thoroughly, showed that no such professor or official existed; the newest sensation of the Panama-Japan deal has finally turned out to have had something to do with a certain Dr. Paul Albrecht; and all of these came from Havana, a place where we Japanese have no means to ascertain the facts.

All these, of course, received, and will receive, their reflection in the Japanese press, with the result that the chauvinistic circles of the public got, and will get, the idea, reinforced over and over again, that the United States was so bitterly hostile and distrustful in her attitude toward Japan that she would not hesitate to grossly misrepresent the Japanese. It cannot be denied that such affairs are very unfortunate, just as every other manifestation of this kind—such as the Turtle Bay story, the so-called confession by a certain Japanese student of his spying upon the coast defenses, &c.—is.

The newest Japanese aggression yarn is now exploded completely, as it should be. But the lesson probably will not be imposing enough to the discovery of another mare's nest within a short time. Each performance of this kind adds to the difficulties of sane people who want the American-Japanese relations kept correct.

CHUGO OHIRA.

WHY BUILDINGS COLLAPSE.

Inferior Kind of Work That Has Been Noted Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The collapse of the building on Aug. 23 at 188th Street and Marion Avenue brings out a condition which needs serious attention.

There are quite a number of so-called wall-bearing wooden beam construction buildings erected in large cities continuously which are not safe structures, due to various reasons, such as speculative builders trying to beat the high cost of labor and materials by rushing the work and slighting specifications and Building Code, lack of inspection on the part of owners and authorities, and, in many cases, utter lack of experience on the part of the builder.

On speculative work any man or group of speculators can organize what is called a building company. The usual method is to purchase ground and arrange for a loan, buy a set of plans, and proceed with the letting of sub-contracts, peddling them to the lowest bidders and driving hard bargains. In most cases the construction company does its own mason and carpenter work—this, of course, is done as cheap as possible; mortar usually is of a poor quality, consisting of sand with about half of the proportion of lime and cement called for in the code; lime often is freshly slaked and used before it has had time to cool and season. The brick are generally laid without wetting, and the result is no tensile strength or bond between mortar and brick.

When a story height is reached the beams are slapped on green walls, and sometimes another story is erected in eight hours thereafter. I have seen numerous cases where the wall anchors that secure walls to floors were omitted, purely due to negligence. On a steel skeleton construction the risk is much less, as the frame will hold the building together even if carelessness is used on mason work.

There are hundreds of so-called contractors who have obtained their building experience in a clothing shop or behind a pushcart. This condition can be remedied by legislation compelling an examination for qualification as builder, strict inspection and impartiality by the Building Department, and more superintendence by architects instead of merely drawing up and selling plans and specifications. Unless we have reforms like these the high cost of material, labor, and the speculator-contractor's desire to make big profits and quick turnovers are going to injure the building trade even more than they already have done. I have had eighteen years' practical experience as a mason and building superintendent and know these conditions are true.

WILLIAM H. KRAEMER.

New York, Aug. 25, 1916.

The Trouble with Greece.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Entente Powers are right to accuse Greece of ingratitude toward her benefactors, because she permitted Bulgaria, her ancient enemy, to crush Serbia in spite of the treaty between Serbia and Greece. If Greece had held fast to the treaty Bulgaria would never have attacked Serbia, and the situation in the Balkans would be quite different. Unfortunately Greece's throne is occupied by a stranger, not Greek by origin and a brother-in-law of the Kaiser, and that is the whole trouble with Greece. For King Constantine's unconstitutional policy the innocent people have already paid, and will pay more.

Constantine has forgotten that Venizelos, the greatest of Greek statesmen, saved him and the whole dynasty after the war with Turkey. But Venizelos cannot and will not try to save him again.

MICHAEL DINICH.

New York, Aug. 24, 1916.

A Post Office for Binghamton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Relative to your editorial article of today on the need of a Post Office for our city, let us have one if it costs a million. For three years we have been required to walk four blocks from the commercial centre to a makeshift Post Office located in a garage. The service one gets after the journey is miserable, not due to the local people, but because our Government sees fit to appropriate thousands of dollars for digging ditches and gutters rather than spend money legitimately in a city suffering for a needed building. If a privately owned business was handled as the Post Office handles theirs our institutions for the insane would have to double their capacity.

L. S. MARSH.

Binghamton, Aug. 25, 1916.

Short Hours for Machinery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A point which your article, "Short Time for Machinery," did not bring out is that, by prohibiting capital from increasing the production without increasing the investment in machinery, the amount of manual labor required in the community is less, because capital is placed at a disadvantage in competing for business with communities which are not so hampered. If the would-be friends of labor increase the cost of production they must provide the antidote in the form of tariff, else capital will have less employment to give to labor.

O. W. HEINICKE.

New York, Aug. 24, 1916.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Can the Unions Be Made to Accept Decisions?

New York, Aug. 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The objection is made that the award of a tribunal called in to decide a dispute between employer and employe cannot be enforced. That overlooks the facts in regard to labor unions. Their discipline is strict. The members obey the orders of the leaders. That is the source of their strength. The leaders are subject to the courts. A suit can be brought against them. If they refuse to obey the order of the court they can be put in prison just as other men are. The fabric of American freedom rests on obedience to law and the power of courts to enforce the law.

Compulsory arbitration means that a strike is unlawful until the matter in difference has been heard and decided by an industrial court. When this decision is made the court should have power to order the members of the union and the employers also to obey the decision. This is constantly done against corporations. The fact that trade unions are not incorporated does not change the right of Government "to enforce the laws of the United States." The President is sworn to do this, and he has the power.

This is what Cleveland did in 1894. Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, ordered a strike. He obstructed mails and commerce in twenty-seven States. Cleveland directed proceedings, civil and criminal, to be taken against Debs and his confederates. They were ordered to desist from the unlawful obstruction. They disobeyed and were arrested. To use Debs's own words:

"As soon as the employes found that we were arrested and taken from the scene of action, they became demoralized, and that ended the strike."

The Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the order of the Court and sustained the action of the President. (In re Debs, 158 U. S., 564.)

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

OPERA OR ATHLETICS?

City College Questionings About the Stadium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask why the College of the City of New York Stadium was built? I believe I heard Mr. Lewisohn gave it to the college for college athletics, with the provision that it might be used for civic purposes when not conflicting with college functions. Now, I see in this morning's TIMES the news of the opera to be given there. I wish to register a protest.

What is the history of the stadium? Completed in the Spring of 1915, it was taken away first for the Greek Dedication plays—no kick there; a stadium must be properly (if that is properly—I would prefer a big athletic gathering) dedicated! When the students came back in the Fall they were denied the use of the stadium for "frosh-soph" activities on the ground that we would "spoil the grass." And there was $6,000 damage done by the Shakespeare Celebration, which kept the college from using its own field last Spring. For this Fall there have been a number of arrangements made for the field by the track management and by a number of students who long for the restoration of football at C. C. N. Y.

This is not the protest of an isolated "athletic enthusiast," but the voice of many C. C. N. Y. students who may be often seen at the Metropolitan and other places where good music may be heard. I myself was at the Metropolitan nine times last season and never left without seeing familiar college faces there. But there is an inscription on the Amsterdam Avenue side of the stadium reading, "The Stadium of the College of the City of New York." And there has not yet been one real college function there!

LORING PAUL JONES,
Asst. Mgr. C. C. N. Y. Track Team.

Suffern, N. Y., Aug. 24.

Protection for a Family.

The cruelty of Richard D. to his wife and four children is told by the Charity Organization Society. The last time the man was sentenced the society encouraged and helped Mrs. D. in her struggle to make a real home for the children. Things went smoothly, the mother's face no longer looked strained and w

FIGHT IN MAINE OVER EVERY VOTE

Political Campaign Which Ends on Sept. 11 Hottest in the History of the State.

ALARM SPURS REPUBLICANS

State Is Filled with Spellbinders and G. O. P. Is Making a House-to-House Canvass.

ALL RESTS WITH FARMERS

Gov. Curtis's Record Gives Hope to Democrats, Who Expect at Least to Divide the Victory.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 26.—With the entire nation watching the conflict and eagerly awaiting the result, Maine has just entered upon a more spirited and more spectacular campaign than any living politician in the Pine Tree State can remember.

As the campaign opened last week preliminary canvasses and surface indications, viewed in the light of Maine's political past, indicated a Republican victory, but not by the sort of old-fashioned majority that earned for Maine the reputation of being a "rock-ribbed" Republican State. Both the Republican and Democratic leaders are realizing that with the war in Europe apt to produce oversea events which might vitally affect the political outlook, the situation is hung on an exceedingly sensitive balance which might tip the other way overnight. Hence the Democrats have not abandoned hope of winning at least a partial victory in Maine. The Republican leaders are decidedly nervous and determined to take no chances.

This uneasiness in the Republican camp is reflected vaguely in the talk of Republican leaders, but much more definitely in actions that speak louder than words.

First and foremost it is shown through the tremendous demand for speakers that the Republican leaders in Maine have made on the National Committee. A dozen Republican spellbinders of national reputation are holding forth to audiences in hamlets where, until the present fight opened, the local organizations considered themselves lucky if they could induce a candidate for the State Legislature to make a speech. The crowning oratorical events will come next week when Colonel Roosevelt delivers his one address in Maine, and the week after when Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, will address a number of meetings. Although it is not generally known, it is no betrayal of confidence to relate in connection with this that at the earnest request of Frank J. Ham, Chairman of the Maine Republican State Committee, Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee has consented to have a three-day itinerary laid out for the Maine campaign of Mr. Hughes in the place of the two-day speaking tour in the State that was first contemplated.

House-to-House Canvass.

In the second place, it is shown through the intensive field work that is being done in every section of the State on behalf of the Republican State Committee. This field work virtually amounts to a house-to-house canvass and personal missionary work among the individual voters. What a herculean undertaking this is may be readily understood when it is known that Maine is as large in area as all the rest of New England and that one county alone, remote Aroostook, more than equals the State of Massachusets in territory.

It is further reflected through the large amount of money that is being set aside and carefully husbanded to "get out the vote" on Sept. 11, Maine's "early" Election Day. Not a Republican voter, be he ever so humble, who will not travel the distance from his home to his polling place in a high-power touring car if he chooses to. And in some of the agricultural counties of Maine it's a long, long way to the ballot box. Maine, unique in this respect, has even made all arrangements for polling the vote of its 1,500 National Guardsmen, now mustered into the Federal service and on duty along the Mexican border, although only State and local officers, in addition to United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives are voted for in the September election. Maine joins with the other forty-seven States, in balloting for Presidential Electors in November.

The Democrats are preparing to meet the big Republican drive with a campaign of unprecedented velocity and completeness, in which several members of President Wilson's Cabinet, several Democratic Governors, and a score of United States Senators and Congressmen will take part. But this activity on the part of the Democrats is not susceptible of the interpretation very generally put upon the Republican campaign plans—rather the reverse. It indicates, if anything, that the Democrats are hopeful of making an impression which the rest of the country will be compelled to sit up and take notice of in a normally strongly Republican State. It has been the experience in the past that when the Democrats realize that the Republicans have it all their own way they generally confine their campaigning to such perfunctory activities as are absolutely essential to compliance with political custom and ethics.

Merely Beginning the Battle.

In other years Maine has concentrated all its energies in the "early" campaign. Leaders of the political party that loses the September election abandon hope, pack up their political properties, and go home. Leaders of the successful party know that they can rest on their early laurels and let November take care of itself. Four years ago, of course, was an exception. The Republicans won in September and the Democrats in November. But, with the Progressive split and Colonel Roosevelt running for President on a third ticket, conditions were very unusual.

This year there is every prospect that the battle will continue beyond the September event. The preliminary canvass of the Democrats has shown that President Wilson, who carried Maine four years ago, at present is stronger than his party in the State. The Republicans, too, proclaim, with apparent assurance, their belief that whatever happens in September, Charles E. Hughes is certain to win in November.

Aside from what there is involved in a purely State and local way to stir the Pine Tree politicians to midsummer activity, Maine's early election is regarded as of tremendous moment, because, with rare exceptions, for generations past, the verdict of Maine in September has pointed the nation-wide verdict in the Presidential contest two months later. This oracular faculty in Maine elections has vested the result with uncanny potentialities to buoy or blight political hopes, to make or mar political fortunes.

But the beacon light of Maine may never again burn to guide the nation in this way in a Presidential year. Maine is preparing to follow the example of Vermont, where State elections until recently were held even earlier than in Maine, and amend its Constitution to the end that both State and Presidential elections may be held together in November as in other States.

In the first place, Maine's campaign season, under the system now in vogue, is the farmer's season for attending to the harvesting of his second hay crop. In the second place the weather is too hot for even city folk to attend political meetings. A wilting, torrid wave which sadly interfered with the physical comfort of speakers and party workers and visibly affected the attendance at meetings, struck Maine just as the speaking campaign opened last week. It kept the State sweltering for days and accentuated the need of a change which Maine for some time had been contemplating anyhow.

Prior to the opening of the speaking campaign, political activities had been lagging throughout the State. That was true particularly with regard to the Republican campaign, where there was widespread complaint among the more long-headed men of lack of competent leadership, lack of strategy, trend, and direction.

But last week the campaign opened with a bang. Campaign methods which have not been in use for almost a generation have been revived in Maine. Uniformed marching clubs are being organized by the Republicans in practically all the large cities in the State. Everything indicates that money for campaign purposes is abundant in both parties. Recruits for the marching organizations are advertised for in the newspapers, and as an inducement to enlisting it is stated that the cost of joining is only nominal, though the uniforms and equipment of the marching clubs are on an elaborate scale, as a rule.

Parade at Every Rally.

Torchlight parades through the streets precede practically every rally of importance. The writer, who spent last week in Maine, saw half a dozen in as many days. They make a very brave showing, these marching clubs, too, as they come down the street, preceded by a band, and through a lane of red fire. The entire State is placarded with posters announcing Republican or Democratic rallies, and giving the list of speakers.

The list of imported speakers whose names appear on these posters is really one of the most significant features of the campaign. On the Democratic side there were speaking in Maine during the opening week of the campaign the following: Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, United States Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Carl S. Vrooman, Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, who visited Maine in connection with the hearing of the Federal Farm Loan Board; United States Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, and ex-Congressmen Thomas L. Reilly of Connecticut and H. L. Gandy of South Dakota.

In addition to Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Hughes there either have appeared or will appear in the Maine speaking campaign on the Republican side the following: Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, Vice Presidential nominee, who will spend two days in Maine; United States Senators Warren G. Harding of Ohio, John W. Weeks and Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, William E. Borah of Idaho, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, and George W. Norris of Nebraska; Congressmen Thomas D. Shaw of Minnesota, Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, Martin B. Madden of Nebraska, James S. Parker of New York, and W. R. Wood of Indiana; ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton and Governor Frank B. Willis of Ohio, Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and Henry J. Allen of Kansas.

This is only a partial list of "straight goods" Republican speakers who will appear in Maine, in addition to the local candidates, who are kept on the jump all the time.

Bait for Progressives.

A tremendous appeal will be made by both sides to the Progressives. The Republicans will have of Progressive speakers Raymond Robins, who was Chairman of the Progressive National Convention; Arthur L. Garford of Ohio, Medill McCormick of Illinois, and others of less prominence. The Democrats will have as their Progressive pleaders, among others, Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, Acting Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, and Bainbridge Colby of New York, the two leading insurgents in the Progressive national organization.

Aside from making a heroic effort to bring about the re-election of Governor Oakley C. Curtis, who was Mayor of Portland four successive terms before he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket two years ago, the Democrats are concentrating all their energies in an endeavor to have Senator Charles F. Johnson, who originally was elected by the 1910 Legislature, which happened to be Democratic on a joint ballot, returned to the Senate and to re-elect Congressman Daniel F. McGillicuddy, the only Democrat among the four Representatives of Maine.

Opposed to these candidates on the Republican ticket are Carl E. Milliken, who is 30, and the youngest man who ever ran for Governor in the State of Maine. Colonel Frederick Hale, Republican National Committeeman from Maine and son of ex-Senator Eugene Hale, and Wallace White, a grandson of another of Maine's distinguished former representatives in the Senate, the late William P. Frye. Mr. White is a candidate for Congress from McGillicuddy's district—the Second—which before he was elected was represented in the House of Representatives by such stanch Republicans as Nelson Dingley, father of the Dingley tariff, and Charles A. Littlefield.

The great popularity of Senator Johnson, the fact that his opponent, Colonel Hale, has practically no public record to commend him to the voters, and the strong hold Congressman McGillicuddy has on his constituents in the large industrial county of Androscoggin, where he lives, until their recent canvass and even now are giving the Republican leaders a great deal of worry. They admit that if this were not a Presidential year Colonel Hale and Mr. White undoubtedly would go down to defeat. As it is they hope that the defeat of their opponents will be brought about by the aid of what in Maine are known as the "Protection Democrats."

That there is such an element in Maine and that it knows how to make itself felt whenever the tariff is an issue is illustrated by the fact that even districts strongly Democratic in State and local elections have a habit of sending Republicans to Congress. That is the case, for instance, in the First Congressional District, once represented by the late Thomas B. Reed and now by Asher C. Hinds, known as the "Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives." Mr. Hinds was Clerk of the House for years before he became a Congressman. He is not a candidate for re-election. The candidate this year, Henry Goodall, is a manufacturer and a large employer of labor.

Republicans Have No Issue.

The Republican claims for victory, except for past experience, would sound preposterous in a year when the Republicans admittedly are more hard up than ever for issues. In the State election they have practically none, except the "unwritten issue" involving the loose or literal interpretation of Maine's prohibitory liquor law. Of national issues there were only the staple issues—tariff, Mexico, artificial prosperity—until a brand new issue was injected into the campaign by Governor Willis of Ohio, speaking at a night rally in Augusta, the capital city, last Tuesday night.

Governor Willis got a "rise" out of his audience when, in assailing the candidacy of Senator Johnson, he urged his defeat on the ground that if he were re-elected he would go to Congress bound by the "secret Southern caucus." The audience did not seem to catch the meaning of all this until Governor Willis explained that eighteen out of the twenty-three important committees in the United States Senate and House of Representatives were presided over and controlled by Southern Democrats, who had managed to keep Southern products on the protected list, while Northern products went on the free list, and that Federal lawmakers from the North were exceedingly rare in important positions in the Federal Legislature. When Governor Willis declared that Maine could help to put a stop to this condition of affairs by sending only Republicans to Congress this year, the meeting roared its approval.

The absence of local issues is due to the fact that Governor Curtis, who is a business man—he is manager of a large coal concern in Portland—has given the State a good business administration, which it would be difficult to attack. The Republicans have spent weeks going over books and records in the State House at Augusta with a fine tooth comb, but have been unable to find anything to criticise, except a surplus in the State Treasury. Just now they are trying to convince the voters that this surplus is due to the failure of Governor Curtis to spend money appropriated by the Legislature, which in the State of Maine meets only biennially, and that as a result certain State institutions have suffered neglect.

Far-seeing Republican leaders, not actively identified with the work of the Republican State Committee, freely admitted to THE TIMES reporter last week that they regarded the line of attack on Governor Curtis and his administration as sheer folly, inasmuch as it would only tend to emphasize the economy that had dominated throughout his régime at Augusta. "Let Curtis alone, or damn him with faint praise," is the policy they would like to see pursued. They would much prefer to have the State campaign fought on national issues alone.

Both parties are in wholesome fear of overplaying the prohibitory law issue. The law prohibiting the sale and manufacture of alcohol except for medicinal purposes in the State is popular in the rural districts, but unpopular in the large cities. The farmers like the law, largely because it provides a better market for their output of cider, which is exempted from the general prohibition. The Republicans as well as the Democrats are divided on the issue, though the dominant element in the Democratic organization are opposed to strict prohibitory law enforcement. The reverse is true in the Republican organization. The matter in recent years has not been the subject of extensive treatment in the platforms of either party, but the divergent attitude of the two parties is thoroughly understood by the voters in Maine. The "Protection Democrats," as the Republicans call them, as a matter of fact are not Democrats at all, but Republicans who join hands with the Democrats in local elections because they do not approve the Republican stand on the prohibitory law.

This year it is difficult to see how the liquor issue can be evaded. The Gubernatorial primary fight on the Republican side tended to emphasize the presence, in a dominant way, of Maine's "unwritten issue." Milliken, the candidate who won the nomination, was successful chiefly because he was understood to be strait-laced on the liquor question. The agitation reached such a height of bitterness that his principal opponent, Frederick Parkhurst, former Republican State Chairman, who is popular in Republican circles, was roundly denounced by the church element because he was known to be more liberal.

"It would be as appropriate to nominate Parkhurst instead of Milliken for Governor this year in Maine as it would have been to have elected 'Jeff' Davis instead of Abraham Lincoln President of the United States in 1860," read one of the posters used in the Republican Gubernatorial primaries last spring.

And the only objection to Mr. Parkhurst was his attitude on the liquor question. Personally, he told a TIMES reporter last week, he had never touched a drop of liquor in all his life.

Law Not Enforced.

Of course, the prohibitory law is not enforced either by Republicans or Democrats, in localities where public sentiment is against strict enforcement. The writer has never seen so much drunkenness in public as he witnessed on last week's trip through Maine. In Lewiston, which is under a Democratic City Government, there are more than one hundred saloons doing business, behind closed doors, of course, but with the knowledge and consent of the city authorities, in clear defiance of the law. In Portland and Bangor, both under a Republican Administration, no one who knows the ropes at all need go dry for the lack of opportunity to buy thirst quenchers with a kick in them.

An apt illustration of how the prohibitory law is enforced was afforded THE TIMES reporter on a trip in a smoking car from Bangor to Augusta last Tuesday. The car, which is privately filled up. Two-thirds of the passengers were in the advanced stage of intoxication which finds its vent in boisterous singing and shouting and rough-house tactics. One group sat about a half gallon jug of whisky and made a party of it. In other groups bottles and pocket flasks were passed around frequently. Most of the way the car was in an uproar and occasionally in turmoil.

Left to the Sheriffs.

The enforcement of the prohibitory law under the Maine statutes is in the hands of the Sheriffs of counties, aided by the local authorities in municipalities where a police force is maintained. The right of the Governor to remove a Sheriff, like himself, a Constitutional officer, has been questioned by the courts in the State of Maine. Under the circumstances, the laxity in liquor law enforcement cannot properly be laid at the door of Governor Curtis, who lacks disciplinary control. Some years ago a commission was appointed, charged with an investigation of the entire question, with a view to centralizing control in the Governor. When Frederick W. Plaisted, a Democrat, was elected Governor in 1910 he dissolved this commission and called the question to be submitted to the people on a referendum, which resulted in the retention of the prohibitory law by a small plurality.

The Republicans base their hopes for success very largely on the traditional tendency of the Maine farmers to vote the Republican ticket in Presidential elections. THE TIMES reporter talked with a man who has been in close touch with farmers throughout the State for years. What he said indicated that the Maine farmers would not disappoint the Republicans in the coming election.

"I think it safe to say that four out of every five farmers in Maine will vote for Hughes and vote the Republican State ticket in September," he said. "Taft lost the farmers' vote, partly because he had been identified with the project of reciprocity with Canada, a scheme which the Maine farmers looked upon as certain to cut down the price of farm products in the border States, and partly because Colonel Roosevelt, an idol with the farmers here in Maine, was running on the third ticket. Colonel Roosevelt got the bulk of the farmers' votes, and in the aggregate received two votes for every one cast for Taft throughout the State. Now that Roosevelt is back, his vote, as well as the Taft vote, will go to Hughes."

"And what about Governor Curtis—what have the farmers against him and his administration?" THE TIMES man asked.

"Oh, Curtis—well, he is a Democrat; ain't that enough?" was the reply.

There is no labor vote in the State of Maine. There is little unionism in the State and hence a general lack of cohesion among the labor element. There is no past experience to indicate that it has ever been focused and massed for a drive in any political direction, except on the issue of protection after periods of depression, blamed on a Democratic administration in Washington. That was the case, for instance, in 1896 when Grover Cleveland was in the White House and the panic of 1894 was fresh in the memories of working men. The Republican vote in that year was the largest in Maine's political history—82,596. Maine is not an industrial State. It ranks eighteenth according to the United States Census. All its industries are small industries. Mill conditions do not exist on a large scale.

The return of the Progressives to the Republican fold which the Republican leaders assert has been general throughout the State is absolutely essential to Republican success in Maine. Talks with former Progressive leaders confirmed the Republican statement of a wholesale movement on the part of Colonel Roosevelt's old followers in the direction of the Republican bandwagon.

If Maine should go Republican on Sept. 11, no one would have reason to feel much surprise. In doing so, Maine would merely be following its natural bent. It had not gone Democratic in a Presidential year since 1852, although it came near doing so in the year Garfield ran, until four years ago. The surprising thing is that the question of whether Maine will or will not go Republican on the second Monday in September should be a matter of serious and even anxious debate among the Republican politicians of Maine.

REPUBLICANS BRING HOPES FROM MAINE

Chairman Willcox Hears from Speakers That State Is More Than Safe.

HARD FIGHT ON IN INDIANA

Willis Tells Headquarters He Will Carry Ohio Again—Wilson's Far East Policy Attacked.

News cheering to the Republicans regarding the situation in Maine was brought to Republican headquarters yesterday by several prominent speakers, who have been touring that State in the past few days. Governor Frank B. Willis of Ohio, who was in the city en route home from Maine, gave it as his opinion that the State was safe to the Republicans. Henry M. Camp, organizer of the National Republican League, who has just completed a twenty-five days' tour of Maine, reported the same information to Chairman William R. Willcox.

"Maine is Republican by a substantial majority," said Governor Willis. "If there is any doubt about that in any one's mind he has only to read Senator 'Jim Ham' Lewis's interview in the morning papers. When a Democrat, such as Senator Lewis, the official spokesman and claimer for the Wilson Administration, virtually concedes that Maine is lost to his party the Republicans can begin gathering the material for bonfires with which to celebrate their victory on election night.

"Senator Lewis found the people of Maine interested in the color of his whiskers. I found them deeply concerned in how to bring about the enactment of a protective tariff law. Maine believes in protection, and for that reason will send two Republicans to the United States Senate. Efforts have been made to show that Senator Johnson, one of the Democratic candidates, is a 'protectionist Democrat'—whatever that is—but they have not fooled any one. Johnson is a free trader, a Vice President of the American Free Trade League, and Maine voters know it and will vote accordingly."

Willis Confident of Ohio.

Governor Willis expressed confidence in his own re-election in Ohio, and declared that his State would give Hughes and Fairbanks an old-time Republican plurality.

Mr. Camp had this to say of the Maine situation:

"We organized 100 working clubs, covering every county and practically in every city and large town in the State. These clubs assist the Republican county and city committees in canvassing the vote and getting it out on election day. We adopted a plan of enrollment which indicated whether or not the former Progressive voters had returned to the regular organization, and found that they have practically all returned. We even have had former Democrats enroll in some of our clubs.

"Although the fight in Maine is local, yet we have conducted a Hughes and Fairbanks campaign, and as the Republicans of the State recognize the moral effect the result of the election will have on the national campaign they are conducting their fight with much the same enthusiasm as marked the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. My observation of the situation, after visiting every nook and corner of the State, leads me to believe that Milliken will be elected Governor by not fewer than 10,000 and that we shall elect both United States Senators and at least three of the four Representatives."

Secretary William B. Brewster of the league will go to Maine today to take part in the speaking campaign.

Chairman Willcox also received word yesterday from ex-Representative Newton W. Gilbert, former Vice Governor General of the Philippines, that the situation in Indiana looked very favorable. Mr. Gilbert stopped over to see Mr. Willcox on his way to Maine, where he is to make several speeches.

Expect Hard Fight in Indiana.

"Indiana Republicans know that they have a fight on their hands," said Mr. Gilbert, "but they are going into it with the spirit that wins. In New and Watson they have two of the ablest men in the State as candidates for United States Senator, and with Fairbanks on the National ticket, and Goodrich at the head of the State ticket, they have leadership that inspires genuine enthusiasm."

Mr. Gilbert is an authority on Far Western trade conditions, and in his campaign speeches he assails the Wilson Administration for its failure to make the best of trade opportunities in the Orient.

"During the last three years," he said, "we have had in China the greatest opportunity for trade development any country ever had, but the Wilson Administration, by legislation and Executive action and inaction, has deliberately thrown it away. This would have been trade to take the place of trade we shall lose when the European war is over, and every producer in the United States is interested in it.

"China has come to regard us as her great friend—believe in us—but she does not think so much of us now since this Government assumed an attitude of shrugging shoulders and indifference when Japan pressed her demands on China. It is possible that we may regain China's esteem and capture the share of her wonderful markets that rightfully belongs to us, but this will never be done under a Wilson Administration. We need again the wisdom, the tact, the prescience, and the sympathetic understanding of a McKinley and a John Hay to recover our prestige in the Far East."

TO HOLD A SUFFRAGE RALLY.

Congressional Union Will Meet in Atlantic City Today.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 26.—The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage will hold a rally on the Steel Pier tomorrow afternoon. Congressman Isaac Bacharach will make the address of welcome. Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Miss Lucy Burns, Vice President of the union; Allen McCurdy, New York; Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, Morristown, N. J., and Mrs. W. Thompson Burch of Washington will speak, and Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, Chairman of the Atlantic City branch of the union, will preside.

Miss Burns, who reached Atlantic City from Washington last night, said today:

"The Woman's Party is non-partisan. It includes in its membership thousands of women who are Democrats on all other issues, but are opposed to their party on woman suffrage alone. As soon as that is obtained they will vote the Democratic ticket again.

"The Woman's Party has not declared for any candidate or platform. Let me make that plain, for there has been much misrepresentation of the facts on that point. It is opposing President Wilson and the Democratic national ticket—not any Democratic State or local candidates—only because of the way in which President Wilson and his party have blocked the road to the enfranchisement of the women of the nation.

"The logic of the Woman's Party position is unassailable. The Democrats in Congress have opposed the Federal suffrage amendment at every stage. President Wilson and the Democratic Party will not be returned to power if the voting women of the United States have any say, as we think they have. We know that the 4,000,000 women voters of the West can help swing the ninety-one electoral votes of the twelve equal suffrage States, more than one-third of the number necessary to elect a President, against the candidate who has fought the Susan B. Anthony amendment at every stage."

JEANNE D'ARC RELICS KEPT NEAR RHEIMS

Her Letters With Autograph Signatures Are in Archives of An Ancient Family.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RHEIMS, July 27.—All credulous and believing France thinks today that the country is being saved by Jeanne d'Arc. As Marie Van Vorst says in her "War Letters of an American Woman," "just think of it in the twentieth century when the war is being fought in the air and under the sea there remains enough of spiritual faith to believe that the salvation of a country comes through prayer."

In this connection it is of interest to note that two autograph signatures of Jeanne d'Arc exist in the archives of the French family of de Maleissye at the château of Vigeau, near Rheims. The Marquis de Maleissye is a descendant of the eldest brother of the maid and following is the story of his autographs:

The Marquis's ancestor, Charles du Lys, born in 1559, was descended in the fifth degree from this eldest brother of the maid, Jacquemin, whom Charles VII. had ennobled under the name of du Lys. Charles du Lys was a famous magistrate who collected all the documents relating to his family history. These documents are now in the Marquis de Maleissye's possession. In 1780 the Marquis's great-grandfather added a room to his château of Vigeau, in which were gathered all of Jeanne d'Arc's relics.

This great-grandfather, his wife, and two daughters were guillotined in the Revolution, but his three sons and one daughter escaped. The daughter, the Marquise de Goulaine, who died in 1837, saved the letters and other relics of the maid by burying them. The Marquis de Maleissye heard these particulars from his father, who had them from the Marquise.

The Marquis de Maleissye's letters were addressed by Jeanne d'Arc in 1429 and 1430 to the town of Rheims to encourage the loyalty of the citizens. Charles du Lys obtained them from Jean Rogier, the town archivist. Both of these letters are signed by the maid. As she did not know one letter of the alphabet from another, it is generally believed that her hand was guided while she wrote. This was very usual in France and England at the time. Or possibly she had been taught to draw the characters of her name. The body of the letters is in another hand, that of a secretary.

In connection with these relics of the maid, the Marquis de Maleissye tells the following story: On May 20, 1905, a young woman had an attack of pneumonia, with a threat of complications. On May 23 the doctors decided to risk an operation; the patient's condition remained unaltered, and on May 29 violent fever set in. The doctors then advised that any friends she might wish to see be summoned. On May 31 the doctors declared that recovery was impossible. It occurred to someone that day to let the young woman kiss the letters of the maid, which were then placed under her pillow. The violent shudderings which were expected to be fatal should have returned about 2 o'clock.

The doctors held no consultation, but went in separately during the evening, all expecting the end. To their surprise, there had been no recurrence of the shudderings.

"May we have any hope?" asked one of the invalid's family.

"If the fever does not return," answered the physicians.

Next day the fever did not return and the patient continued to improve. The doctors, on being asked to what they attributed the improvement, answered, "To anything you please."

ASSERTS HUGHES IS MISLED.

F. D. Roosevelt Answers Some of the Nominee's Charges.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in a speech at Kittery, Me., yesterday, said: "Republican leaders admit that the course of the President in international affairs is going to give him thousands of votes of thinking Republicans—that is true; but it is also a fact that the record of the Administration in giving to the country for four years an honest government and an impartial government will swing, and has already swung countless other thousands to his support.

"I am sorry for Mr. Hughes, not because he is going to be defeated, but because he has already fallen into the hands of a lot of untrustworthy men—the same as Taft did. He was told that two Republicans had been forced out when the Democrats came in, and now it turns out that one of them admits he resigned voluntarily and the other was replaced by a better man from the point of view of good business methods.

"The latest attack is on the civil service, and I violate no confidence in saying that President McIlhenny of the Civil Service Commission, an appointee of Roosevelt, who, because of his transparently honest and able qualities, was kept on by Taft and Wilson—has told me that this Administration has, without question, lived up more truly to the spirit and letter of the civil service laws than either of the preceding Administrations. And more than this, the civil service records will prove this assertion.

"I need but to give you an example of good stewardship, an example that you do not have to take my word for. I am referring to the navy yard which lies within your own borders at Kittery. When this Administration came into power it found one of the gravest faults of the previous Republican Administrations had been an utterly unbusinesslike, haphazard method of running the navy yards. We found here a navy yard equipped with splendid buildings which were empty and idle, and some of which had never been used from the time they were built. We found no particular work suitable to the place assigned to this station, which was becoming so obviously a burden instead of an asset as to lead the last Republican Secretary of the Navy to advise closing it up altogether.

"We consulted with business men. We canvassed thoroughly what this yard could or could not do. We found that for certain purposes the yard was ideally adapted, and today the empty buildings are filled with machinery and with men, the cry from the industrial manager being for more accommodations on account of the press of work in hand. There were 1,410 men employed at Kittery on the first of this month."

ASK CANDIDATES' VIEWS.

Woman State Suffrage Party Has Seabury's Indorsement.

New York candidates for office are being asked to see leaders of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, and to state their position personally on the question of the enfranchisement of women. Justice Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, has already been seen and has reiterated a statement which he gave more than a year ago. "I am for woman suffrage with no reservation," he told the women.

Early this week, as soon as their petitions are filed, William F. McCombs, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, and Robert Bacon an William M. Calder, Republican candidates for Senator, are to receive calls from the suffragists.

Navy Yard Employe Killed by Auto.

Julius Weill, 40 years old, of 159 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn, a workman employed in the Navy Yard, was instantly killed yesterday when he was struck by an automobile truck owned by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. The truck was operated by George Hofner, 22 years old, of 241 Stagg Street. He was placed under arrest, although witnesses said he was not to blame.

CANADA HAS A LAW TO AVERT STRIKES

Statute Provides for Boards of Inquiry to Investigate Industrial Disputes.

EITHER SIDE MAY INVOKE IT

Hearings Compulsory, but Findings Not Binding, Though Publicity Makes Them Effective.

If Canada, and not the United States, faced the possibility of a nationwide railroad strike, the Canadian Government would be in a position, under the laws of that country, to compel the submission of the dispute to a legally constituted board of inquiry.

President Eliot of Harvard has styled the Canadian Compulsory Investigation act "the best piece of legislation ever adopted to promote industrial peace."

Because of the strike crisis in this country, the Canadian laws are of peculiar interest at the present time. The law is called in Canada "The Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act," and was first enacted by the Dominion Parliament in 1907 and amended in 1910.

The law applies to employes "in any mining property, agency of transportation or communication, public service utility, whether operated by steam, electricity, or other motive power, steamships, telegraph and telephone lines, &c.," and is made applicable to questions in dispute involving wages, hours of work, conditions of employment, and, in fact, every possible question that might be a matter of controversy and lead to a strike is taken into consideration.

Ex-Labor Minister Explains Law.

The Canadian labor laws were the subject of an address delivered in this city in December, 1912, by W. L. Mackenzie King, former Canadian Minister of Labor. The address was delivered at a meeting of the Railway Business Association.

After referring to the various industries to which the act was applicable, Mr. King discussed the obligatory investigation feature of the law.

"The provisions of the act," he said, "are very simple. The act provides that where a strike or lockout is threatened in any one of these industries, before such a strike or lockout can legally take place the parties must refer their differences to a board for settlement. The act provides the machinery by which they make this reference. Each party, the party about to strike or the party about to lockout, must serve a notice informing the Government that unless a board is appointed a strike or lockout will take place; that they have exhausted all possible means of arriving at a settlement between themselves, and that they ask the Government to appoint a board.

"The notice served on the Government contains a statement of the differences and a copy of that statement is required by the act to be sent to the other party to the dispute. Then the Minister of Labor calls upon each of the parties to the dispute to name a member for the board. The men who are applying, or the company that is applying, in the first instance are called upon to name a member, and the two chosen in this way meet together and are given an opportunity to agree upon a Chairman.

"If they are unable to agree upon a Chairman within a specified time then the Minister of Labor himself appoints a Chairman, or if either party fails to name a member of a board themselves, the Minister of Labor appoints some one to act in the place of the party not making the appointment.

Powers of the Board.

"This board, when it is appointed, has almost the powers of a court. It may compel the production of documents; it may subpœna witnesses; it may take evidence under oath; but its duty is primarily that of a conciliation board in the first instance, and a board of mediation, and only secondarily that of a court.

"Once the parties have been brought before the board in this fashion, if the board, through its officers, can bring about a settlement by conciliation, it prepares its report and sends it to the Government. If, however, they are unable to effect any settlement, then the board prepares a report, which is given to the public, and announced through one of the Government organs, given to the press, and sent broadcast throughout the land. That report sets out what, in the opinion of the board, is the real trouble at issue and what, in its opinion, ought to be done in justice to prevent a strike or lockout.

"There the function of the Government ends. There is nothing in the act which compels the acceptance of this particular award. It is not compulsory arbitration. It is simply compulsory investigation. There is no restraint upon the parties. Once they have had this inquiry in the matter of whether a strike or lockout shall take place, they may do just as they please about it, but the act has this feature about it, that if the public is subjected to the inconvenience of the cessation of operation in mines, upon railways, or any of the utilities, the public knows what the trouble is about, and what, in the opinion of men who have been appointed to look into it, appears the right and the fair thing to do.

"Now, as to the workings of the act and its effect. It has been on the statutes for over five and a half years—six years in March, 1913, next—so that the experiment has run long enough to enable us to see whether there is any virtue in the measure.

The Force of Publicity.

"During that time, from the official records, there have been altogether 132 applications for boards under the act. Forty of these had to do with coal mining, fifty-three with railways, ten with street railways, three with longshoremen, and the remainder with telegraphers, teamsters, &c. According to the statistical records, strikes were averted in all but fifteen instances.

"The distinction between the Canadian act and compulsory arbitration is that under compulsory arbitration you compel the parties, under pains and penalties, to accept the findings of a board and abide by them. Under the Canadian act the compulsion is confined to the matter of investigation. You restrain the parties from striking or locking out until the investigation has taken place."

Referring to the publicity feature of the Canadian investigation laws, Mr. King described it as being "in some respects more effective as a means of remedy than penalty.

"Penalty," he added, "is a last resort, but a more effective means of bringing about a remedy to a situation is to frame it up, if you can, in such a fashion that the light of public opinion may be brought to bear upon it. It is a curious thing that while men, as individuals, may be mean and contemptible, still collectively and in a group and in the light of day they cannot afford to let their action appear in that light."

If in the course of a hearing before a Canadian board the questions at issue are settled, the settlement is ratified by the board and made binding on all parties concerned.

AGED PRIEST A SUICIDE.

Minnesota Pastor Had Been Troubled by His Parishioners.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The Rev. Ignatius Tomazin, 70 years old, who resigned the pastorate of a church in Albany, Minn., a month ago, after his parishioners are alleged to have attacked and beaten him, jumped to his death from the sixth floor of a hotel here today. According to hotel employes the priest had been acting strangely since coming to Chicago.

Miss Maratha McCluskey, for sixteen years housekeeper for the aged priest, said she believed he had committed suicide while brooding over his church affairs.

His parishioners had been causing him trouble for five years, she said, and one night three of them entered the house and beat him.

MOROS ARE PACIFIED BY AMERICAN REGIME

Once Bloodthirsty Natives Now Confide in White Men and Seek Peaceful Pursuits.

MANILA, July 28, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Misgivings felt several years ago, when American troops were withdrawn from Mindanao and Sulu, home of the Moros, the only Mohammedans in the Philippines, have been proved baseless by the subsequent history of the new régime in that region. Where five years ago fear of the Moro and his lust for blood made the life of the foreigner in the Moro country one of constant apprehension, today there is peace and the beginning of a prosperity the like of which would have seemed a fool's dream in 1912.

The withdrawal of American troops and their substitution by companies of Filipino constabulary was begun soon after the arrival of Governor General Harrison. The work of conciliating the Moro was hastened by the policies of Frank Carpenter, former Executive Secretary of the Philippine Government, named Governor of Mindanao and Sulu, soon after Mr. Harrison's arrival here. Mr. Carpenter was the first civilian Governor of the region, succeeding General Pershing.

The task of Governor Carpenter and his assistants had been a hard one—a long, up-hill struggle against recalcitrant and superstitious people who have always fought any attempt to change their methods of life. Sulu Archipelago and Jolo Island, for years the only hotbed of outlawry in Mindanao, can now claim to have seen the end of years of outlawry and bushwhacking. To the man who knows the Jolo of five years ago, to the soldier whose recollection of Jolo is a memory of sleepless nights and anxious days when the slightest noise behind his back meant the possibility of an attack by a murderous Moro or one made mad by fanaticism, the achievement seems incredible. But the thing has been done, and Colonel Peter E. Traub of the constabulary (a Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army, on detached duty with the constabulary) has made the new era of Sulu peace and order a matter of official record in a recent order congratulating the constabulary of Mindanao and Sulu, which says:

"In the short space of twenty-one months 413 outlaws were killed, captured, or forced to surrender; 197 firearms were captured or surrendered, and 500 blade weapons were captured or surrendered. This was not accomplished without loss to our brave men, of whom ten were killed or died of wounds and twelve were wounded and recovered. The greatest accomplishment of all, however, is that these things were done with a minimum of hatred and heartburn on the part of the population, which in gradually increasing numbers came to help us in our work of rooting out the lawless who were preying on the law-abiding, until now all the people, realizing the motives that actuate us in our work, are heart and soul with us."

WAR RELIEF FOR TEUTONS.

Further Contributions for German and Austrian Aid.

In addition to the contributions for Teutonic war relief printed on Page 9 of Section 3 of this issue of THE TIMES the following are acknowledged by the respective committees:

The Prisoners of War Relief Committee for the German and Austro-Hungarian Prisoners of War announces receipts of $135,866 to date. Money has been received for fifty-one outfits of clothing for the prisoners in Siberia, which at $5 each amounts to $1,960. The following are among those sending outfits:

E. D.	$50	5 N. J. friends	$25
Jacob Bonifer	100	Pub. Volksbote	
Detroit (col.)	155	Wochenblatt	50
Misses M. and J. Fischer	25	Rosslo Velvet Co.	100
Seattle Deuts. Consulate	135	Minnisink Basar	100
Miss B. L. Nortz	15	Julius Liebman	20
Justus Peter	50	Henningsen Co.	25
Gustav Hilgert	20

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Active; Most Prices Hold Well—Demand Deposits Increase—Ease in Money.

The stock market yesterday was active for a half holiday and strong for the close of a week which had brought extensive speculation on the long side. At the opening the list felt the force of profit-taking, but before the close prices strengthened partly on the taking back of stocks by some traders who had sold short near the top prices of the week. For the most part the forces were sufficiently balanced to restrict the net price changes to fractions and often to small fractions.

The solution of the railroad labor demands has not come as soon as it had been expected, but the market was still looking confidently for a settlement. It feels that its task so far as this matter is concerned is rather to appraise the cost of the settlement than to discount a possible failure of the conferences at Washington to bring the two sides together. Failure is possible, of course, but it is extremely improbable, and the market process of discounting concerns itself normally only with the things which are probable, not with the things which are merely possible, which almost anything is until the time for its happening has passed.

The most striking feature of the bank statement was a large increase in demand deposits in part offset by a considerable decline in time deposits. This shift had the result of increasing reserve requirements and despite a gain of more than $5,000,000 in the amount of reserve held the statement showed a falling off of about $2,200,000 in surplus, not an important decline, however, inasmuch as it left an excess reserve of over $125,000,000.

The possession of such a surplus as this by the New York Clearing House institutions goes far toward explaining the continuing and even increased ease in money despite the larger demand which grew up last week as a result of the expansion in stock market operations. A collateral reason for the corresponding ease in the commercial paper market is the availability of such paper for rediscount. This has its effect upon rates even though most banks buying commercial paper do so with no plan to pass it along to the Federal Reserve institutions. It is subject to such use, however, and that makes it a better asset for the banks. Rates for commercial paper nearer 3 per cent than 4 per cent. in a year of very great commercial activity is proof enough of the very real advantage which the business community is deriving from the operation of the country's improved banking system.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	4	4	4½	4½
Richmond	—	4	4	4
Atlanta	—	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	—	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	—	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3½
San Francisco	5½	2	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@2¼%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 2¾@3%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2¼	2¼

Time.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 months	2¾
90 days	2 @2½	6 months	2¾
4 months	2¼@2¾		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days ..... 2 @2¼%
4 to 6 months ..... 2¼@2½%

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 2½@4%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅜	$4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	+.00⅛
Cables	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	+.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	71.62½	71.62½	71.62½	..
Cables	71.68¾	71.68¾	71.68¾	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound. German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.90⅝	5.90⅛
95.28 Berlin	71.62½	71.68¾
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29¼	5.28⅞
19.295 Greece	16.37	16.42
51.45 Russia	30.82	30.87
5.1826 Italy	6.48¼	6.47½
20.26 Austria	12.80	12.33
20.73 Sandinavia	28.60	28.70
19.20 Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19 Holland	†41.26	*41.87½
China—		
Hongkong	51.66	51.15
Shanghai	72.50	71.50
India—		
32.44 Bombay	32.62½	32.75
32.44 Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84 Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.75
32.44 Rio	24.62	24.75

†Plus ⅛; *minus ⅛.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $460,079,332; balance, $31,734,952; Sub-Treasury balance, $665,332.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, 93⅜c to $1.25 premium, off $0.314.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31¼d, off 1-16d; in New York, 66⅛c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 51c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, AUG. 26.

	Shares.
Total sales	251,392
Same day last year	345,201
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	108,237,769
Same period last year	95,640,602
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
53½	54	300	Acme Tea	53¾	53¾	53½	53¾	+ ⅛
14	15⅝	100	Advance Rumely	14	14	14	14	..
16⅛	16¼	800	Alaska Gold Mines	16¼	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
76	77	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	78⅝	78⅝	77½	77⅛	— ½
88½	89	900	Am. Beet Sugar	88⅝	89	88⅛	89	..
59¾	60	3,100	Am. Can	59¼	60	59	60	+ ⅛
62	62⅝	900	Am. Car & Fdry	62	62	61½	62	..
117¼	118	285	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117⅜	117⅝	117⅛	117¼	+ ¼
9⅞	10⅛	100	Am. H. & Leather	10	10	10	10	..
28½	28⅝	200	Am. Ice Securities	29	29	28	29	+1
21¾	22	200	Am. Linseed	21¾	22	21½	21¼	— ⅜
77	77½	4,700	Am. Locomotive	78⅜	77	75½	76⅜	— ¼
99	99⅛	3,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98⅝	99¼	98⅛	99⅛	..
95	96	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	95⅛	95⅛	95	95⅜	— ⅛
53¼	54½	800	Am. Steel Fdries	54½	54½	54	54	..
131⅜	131½	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	131½	131½	131½	131½	..
107	107½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
45	46	600	Am. Woolen	44⅞	45¾	44⅞	45⅛	..
27	27¼	700	Am. Writing P. pf	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	..
53⅜	53¾	100	Am. Zinc L. S	53¼	53½	53¼	53½	+ ⅛
88	88½	10,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	85¾	86¾	85½	86	— ½
103	103⅛	1,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅛	103⅝	103	103⅛	— ⅛
72	72⅛	400	Atlantic, G. & W. I	71⅛	71⅞	71⅛	71⅞	+ ⅛
65½	65¾	400	At., G. & W. I. pf	66	66	65¾	65¾	..
80⅝	80¾	8,200	Baldwin Loco	79⅝	80½	79⅝	80½	+ ¼
103	103	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅛
86¾	87	700	Baltimore & Ohio	87	87	86¾	87	..
72⅞	73	200	Baltimore & O. pf	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ¼
488	490	400	Bethlehem Steel	476	489	476	489	—9
135	140	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	137	137	137	137	+2
85	85⅝	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85⅝	85⅞	85¾	85⅝	+ ⅛
76	80	100	Burns Brothers	75½	75½	75½	75½	+1½
67	67¼	1,200	Butte & Superior	67½	67½	66½	66⅝	—1
44	46	200	California Pet. pf	45	45	45	45	..
177¼	178	800	Canadian Pacific	177¾	177¾	177¼	177½	+ ½
57	57¼	800	Central Leather Co	57⅜	57⅝	57	57	— ⅛
61¼	61⅝	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	..
12⅜	13	400	Chi. Great Western	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
35½	36⅜	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36	36	35	35¼	—1
94½	94⅞	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94	94¼	94	94⅛	..
127	127½	100	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	..
17⅞	18	500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
20	20⅛	100	Chile Copper	20	20	20	20	..
53	53⅛	1,700	Chino Copper	53¼	53¼	52	53	— ⅛
50	53	100	Clev., C. C. & St. L	50½	50½	50½	50½	—1½
80	81⅞	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	80½	+ ⅛
48⅜	48⅞	4,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	48½	48⅝	47½	48⅝	+ ⅛
133½	133⅝	1,800	Consolidated Gas	135⅞	136	135	135⅝	—2⅞
96½	99	200	Continental Can	97	97	97	97	—2½
14½	14⅝	100	Corn Products Ref	14¼	14½	14½	14½	..
77	77⅞	8,000	Crucible Steel	78	78¼	76⅞	77	+ ⅛
53½	53¾	1,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	54⅜	53¾	54⅛	53¾	+ ⅛
94½	94⅞	400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	..
33¾	33⅞	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	35⅜	35⅜	35½	35½	+ ⅜
138	140	60	Detroit Edison Co	140	140	140	140	..
45⅜	46	300	Distillers Securities	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ⅜
37⅝	37⅝	3,300	Erie	37½	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	— ⅛
170½	172	200	General Electric	171¼	171½	171	171	—1½
560	579	200	General Motors	578	578	575	575	—4
122⅜	123⅜	200	General Motors pf	122¼	123	122¾	123	..
72	72⅜	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72	72	72	72	+ ⅜
117¼	119	200	Great Northern pf	117⅛	117½	117¼	117½	..
38¾	39	200	G. N. certs. ore prop	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
46	48	200	Greene-Cananea	47	47	47	47	..
101¼	102	200	Illinois Central	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
56	56¼	11,800	Inspiration Copper	55⅞	56⅛	54⅝	56⅛	+ ⅜
40	43	100	Int. Agricultural pf	41	41	41	41	— ⅜
38¼	38⅝	11,900	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	37¼	38⅛	37¼	38⅛	+ ⅛
99	99¼	6,600	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	98⅛	99¼	98⅛	99¼	+ ⅛
41⅝	41½	400	Int. Nickel	40½	41⅝	40½	41⅝	+ ⅛
71	72	400	Int. Paper pf	71	71	71	71	+ ⅛
74½	74⅝	1,000	Kelly Spring Tire	74¼	74⅝	74¼	74⅝	+ ⅛
50¾	50¾	5,300	Kennecott Copper	50¼	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+ ⅛
77	78¾	800	Lackawanna Steel	76⅜	78⅝	76⅜	76⅝	— ⅛
80½	80⅝	1,100	Lehigh Valley	80¼	80⅝	80	80⅝	— ⅛
129¾	131½	100	Louisville & Nash	129¾	129¾	129¾	129½	— ⅛
85	86	200	Mackay Cos	85⅞	86⅞	85⅞	85⅞	—1⅛
83⅞	84	800	Maxwell Motors	83⅜	83⅞	83⅛	83⅞	+ ⅛
103¾	103⅞	11,900	Mexican Petrol	103¼	104⅜	102⅜	103⅜	+ ⅞
30½	33⅜	1,000	Miami Copper ($5)	35¼	35⅜	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
4¼	4½	700	Missouri Pacific	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
4½	4⅝	400	Missouri Pac. cfs	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
91⅝	93½	100	Montana Power	91⅞	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝	—1⅜
81	85	100	Mor. & Essex $(5)	81	81	81	81	..
100	112½	800	Nat. Cloak & S pf	100	100	109	109	..
23	25⅜	300	Nat. Enam. & Stam	25	25	24⅜	25	— ⅛
65	66	100	National Lead	65½	65½	65½	65½	— ⅛
19⅛	19⅜	1,400	Nev. Con. Cop. ($5)	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
100	100½	2,200	New York Central	104⅜	105	104⅜	104⅞	— ⅛
90	90	400	N. Y., N. H. & H	89⅝	90	89⅝	90	— ⅛
129¾	130¾	1,000	Nort. & Western	129¼	129¾	129¼	129¾	— ⅛
110¾	111¾	600	Northern Pacific	110⅜	111¾	110⅜	111¾	+ ⅜
6¾	7	14	Ontario Mining	7	7	7	7	..
26	26½	100	Pacific Mail ($5)	26	26	26	26	..
55⅝	55⅞	800	Penn. R. R ($50)	55¼	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	..
28	29	200	Pittsburgh Coal	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
53½	54	1,200	Pressed Steel Car	53	53¼	52	53½	+ ⅛
166	167½	1,000	Pullman Company	167	167	167	167	— ⅛
46¾	47	600	Railway Steel Sprg	47	47	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
25¼	25¼	3,500	Ray Con. Cop. ($10)	25¼	25¼	25	25¼	— ⅛
106½	106⅝	21,900	Reading ($50)	105	106¾	104¾	106⅜	— ⅛
53⅜	53⅝	4,300	Rep. Iron and Steel	53⅜	54	53	53½	— ⅛
113⅞	114	100	Rep. Ir. & St. pf	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	— ⅛
113¾	114	80	Do odd lot	114	114	114	114	..
16⅜	17	400	St. L. & S. F. w. i	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
29½	30	400	Shattuck Arizona	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅛
98½	98⅝	2,100	Southern Pacific	98⅜	98⅝	98½	98½	— ⅛
23⅜	24	1,500	Southern Railway	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
67⅜	69¼	300	Southern Rwy. pf	67⅜	67⅜	67¼	67½	— ⅛
90¾	98	100	Standard Milling	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	—1⅝
126½	127	8,400	Studebaker Co	125¾	127	125	127	+1¼
27⅝	27¾	1,900	Tennessee Cop. ($25)	27⅝	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
103⅝	104½	200	Texas Co	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
107	108	100	Twin City Rap. Tr	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾	+ ⅛
141⅜	141¾	7,100	Union Pacific	140¾	141¾	140¾	141½	+ ⅜
82½	82⅝	100	Union Pacific pf	82½	82⅝	82¼	82¼	..
82¼	82⅜	33	Do odd lot	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	..
100	100¼	100	United Cigar Stores	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½	..
165	165⅜	800	United Fruit	164½	165	164½	165	..
20	20⅛	100	U. S. C. Ir. P. & Fy	20	20	20	20	—⅛
112¼	113	2,400	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	111⅞	113	111⅝	113	+1
56½	57	500	U. S. Rubber	56½	57	56½	57	..
97¼	97⅝	51,300	United States Steel	96⅞	97⅝	96¾	97⅛	+ ⅛
117⅞	118	350	Un. States Steel pf	117⅞	118	117⅞	118	..
71½	71⅞	2,600	U. S. Smelt., R. & M	71	71⅜	70½	71⅜	— ⅛
83	83¼	3,400	Utah Copper ($10)	82	82	83	83	— ⅛
41	42⅜	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	41⅜	41⅜	41½	41⅜	..
49⅜	49⅞	1,800	Wabash pf. A	49⅜	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	..
27	27⅜	400	Wabash pf. B	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
29	30	500	Western Maryland	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
93¼	94	100	Western Union Tel	93½	93½	93½	93½	..
59⅜	60	2,400	West. F. & M. ($50)	59⅜	60	58⅜	60	..
47½	47¾	4,000	Willys-Overland	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¾	— ⅛
136½	137½	100	Woolw'h (F. W.) Co	137	137	137	137	+ ¼

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Books Close
Erie & Pitts.	87½c	Q	Sep. 9	Aug. 31
P., Y. & A. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21

STREET RAILWAYS.

Ark. Val. R., T. & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Ches. Hill R.R.	1½	Q	Sep. 5	Aug. 19

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Acme T. 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 25
Acme T. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 25
Alloues Min.	$2.50		Oct. 2	Sep. 13
A. B. Note pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Am. Tel. & C.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 31
Am. Trans.	10	—	Aug. 30	Aug. 19
A., G. & W. I. pf.	$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Beacons Falls R. Shoe pf.	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 25
Blackstone Val. G. & E.	2	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 23
Bord. C. M. pf.	1½	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Br.-Am. Tob.	10	Q	Sep. 30	.....
Cal. & Hecla	$20	—	Sep. 22	Sep. 1
Cal. & Ariz.	$2	Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 8
Cen. Leath. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 9
Champ. Cop.	$6.40	—	Sep. 15	.....
Childs Co.	1	Q	Sep. 11	Sep. 2
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 11	Sep. 2
Cent. Min., Inc.	$1	—	Sep. 21	Aug. 31
Conn. Pwr. pf.	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 23
Cons. G., E. L. & P.	1¾	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Do pf.	2	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Cont. Oil	$3	Q	Sep. 16	Aug. 25
Cos. Oil & Gas.	1	Ex.	Sep. 20	Sep. 11
Cos. Oil & Gas.	2½	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 11
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 22
East. Kod. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 9
Eastman Kod.	2½	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 9
Harrison Bros. & Co.	2	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 9
Interstate Elec. Corp. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 25
Dom. Textile	2	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Knox H. 1st pf.	3½	S	Sep. 1	Aug. 25
L. of W. Mill.	2	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 26
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 26
Magma Cop.	50c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 8
Mont. Power	1	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Nat. Sugar Ref.	1½	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 9
Ogil. F. M. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 22
Plym. Rub. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 25
Quincy Min.	$4	Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 2
S. W. P. P. L.	$3	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Tonopah Ext.	10	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 9
Tonopah Ext.	5	Ex.	Oct. 1	Sep. 9
U. S. Ind. Al. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Will. Ovd. rts.	—	—	Sep. 25	Sep. 5
Wilm. Gas pf.	3	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 18
Wool. (F. W.) pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 9

*Stockholders of record Sept. 5 may subscribe to new common stock at $44 a share in ratio of two shares of new for every three shares of old common stock held. Holders of preferred may subscribe share for share.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.
1916	2½	2	2¼
1915	2	1¾	1¾
1914	5	5	5
1913	2¼	2¼	2¼
1912	3	2½	2½
1911	2½	2¼	2¼
1910	1½	1	1¼
1909	2½	2	2¼
1908	1¼	⅞	1¼
1907	3	1¾	2¼
1906	6	4	5
1905	3	2	3

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May. 1926	96½	98½	5.30
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug. 1919	97⅛	98⅛	5.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100⅛	100½	4.80
Argen. Gov't Dis.		Feb. 21, '17	97	97⅝	5.90
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100¼	101	5.40
Argen. Gov't.	6	May 15, '24	100¼	100½	5.44
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100¼	4.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100¼	4.75
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100¼	4.92
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99¾	100	5.00
Italian Gov't.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99½	100	4.50
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	103½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102½	4.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100	101	1.50
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99½	100¼	4.80
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.83
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97½	99	5.23
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100¼	100½	6.40
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	...	98	5.25
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¼	101	2.55
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.05
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99¾	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100¾	4.26
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¾	101	3.80
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100¾	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99¼	100⅛	4.45
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	89½	90½	4.60
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	3.13
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅛	3.45
A.V.R.L.& P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND BANKS

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 240,775 shares of stocks and $45,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 27,328; oils, 37,047, and mining, 176,400. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	†Aetna Exp....	12⅛	12⅝	11⅞	12⅜
300	Am. Int. Cp. ($50 paid) ..	52¼	52⅞	52¼	52⅞
200	†Butler (Chem.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
225	Driggs-Seab...	98	98	95	95
225	†Electric Gun.	⅝	¾	⅝	⅝
370	Emer. Phono..	9	9¼	8¾	9⅛
1,000	†Fisher B. Cp.	39	41	39	41
200	†Flom.-L. Ph..	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	†G. W. & W..	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
100	Holly Sug. Cp.	46½	46⅞	46½	46½
8	Hol. S. C., pf.	96	96	96	96
4,800	†Int. Carb. C.C.	34	34	31	32
1,500	†Joplin O. Sp. (new stock)	59	61	55	61
500	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5¼
200	Kath. Br. pf..	17½	18	17½	18
800	†Maxim Mun..	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
3,600	†Midvale Steel.	64	64	63⅝	64
100	†Motor Pr. Co.	64	64	64	64
1,200	†Pullman Ven.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	†Pull. V. pf..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Corp. of R. & H.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	†Saxon Motor.	74	74	73	73
180	Seab. S. & M.	25¼	e25¼	25¼	25¼
800	Smith & T. pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	Springf. Body	84½	84½	84½	84½
150	†Strom. Carb.	44	44	44	44
100	†Tobacco Prod.	46	46	46	46
300	U. S. S. Co.	6	6	6	6
150	†United Mtrs..	63	63	62¾	62¾
500	White Motors	63¾	64	63¾	64
1,000	†Willys-O. rts.	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	⅞
150	†Willys-O. pf. rights	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	World Film, v. t. ctfs..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	†Zinc Concg..	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
45	So. Pipe Line.	204	199	204	+10
2	S. O. of Cal.	270	270	270	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	††Alb. P. Let. (prospect)..	57	57	57	57
800	†Bar. Ox. G.	3	3	3	3
1,500	†Cos. (O. R.).	14	14⅜	14	14⅜
3,000	†Cos. O. & G..	11¼	12½	11¼	12⅛
2,800	†Fed. Oil.....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,900	†Gen. Ref. & Prod., w. l.	⅝	1¼	10⅝	1⅝
400	†Inter. Pet..	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅝
500	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Met. Petrol..	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100	†Muskogee Rf.	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,800	†N. Y.-Okl. C.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	††Okla. Oil....	10	10	10	10
500	Okla. Prod. & Refining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
6,600	†Omar O. & G.	58	61	58	60
1,000	†Simplex Pet.	40	40	39¼	40
4,600	†Tex. Met. P.	95	96	94	95
4,000	†Un. West. O.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,200	†Vacuum O. & G., (prosp.)	34	35	34	35
900	†Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	†Ala. Br. C. M. (a prospect).	50	52	50	52
2,100	††Al.-Westover	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
25,150	†Ariz. Cop'fds	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅜
4,000	††Atlanta	10	10	10	10
3,800	B. Ledge Cop.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,100	†B'Booth	12⅜	e13	12⅜	12⅜
2,500	†Bos. & Mont.	80	79	80	80
300	†Calaveras C.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4,500	Caledonia	60	62	60	62
200	Cons. Ariz. Sm	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	†Con.-Homest'd	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Crystal Cn.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	Dundee-Ar. C. (a prospect).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9,200	†Emma Cop.	55	57	52	55
200	†First Nat. C.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
2,700	†Goldfield Con.	82	88	80	80
6,400	††Goldst. M.C., (a prospect)..	37	38	36	37
2,000	†Greenm. Min..	1⅜	2	1⅜	1⅜
150	Hecla Mining.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
7,000	†Insp. N. Cop., (a prospect)	70	74	66	74
4,500	†Jumbo Exten.	56	56	53	54
1,000	††Kewanaa	10	10	10	10
1,600	††Marsh Min..	10½	10½	10½	10½
1,250	Marysv. G. M.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	†M'Kin.-Dar.	60	60	60	60
7,000	††Mich.G.M&M	66	67	65	66
1,000	†Mojave Tung.	3½	3½	3½	3½
500	†Mont. G. M.	95	95	95	95
3,150	Monitor Silver.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
35,000	†Moth. Lode	34	34	34	34½
28,000	††Newray Min.	56	61	56	61
16,000	†Old Em. L..	15	16	15	16
200	†Pitts. Jerome.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,300	††Rex Con....	17½	18	17½	17½
1,250	†Rochester..	60	60	59	60
200	†Short Creek (Zinc & Lead.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,800	††Success Min.	32	33	32	33
620	Tonopah Ext..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	Tono. Mining.	5½	5½	5	5½
8,500	†U. S. Cons..	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
500	†U. Verde Ext.	34	34	33½	33½
300	Unity Gold	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	†W. End Con..	79	79	79	79
800	†Wh. Oaks M..	8	8	8	8
450	†Yuscaran Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$7,000	British 5s....	99½	99½	99¼	99¼
2,000	†Cos.O.&G. w. i.	102¼	102¾	100¼	102¼
1,000	†Midv. Steel 5s.	95½	95½	95½	95½
5,000	†Rus. Gov. 6½s	..	..	..	..
	w. i.....	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10,000	†Sinclair Oil 6s	95½	95½	93½	93½
	†Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‖Unlisted. §Ex div.				

Note—Omitted Friday: 200 Fisher Body at 38½, and low sale on Profit Sharing ††.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and Asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord. Bearer	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord..	18¾	19¼	18½	19¼
Can. Nat. Gas Corp..	¾	1⅛	¾	1⅛
Car. Light & Power..	4	4½	4	4½
Chevrolet Motor.....	196	198	196	200
David, Co., v. t. ctfs..	37	39	37	39
Emerson Motor.....	3⅛	4	3⅛	3⅜
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Grant Motor Car.....	7	8	7	8
Haskell & B. Car Co..	37	38	37	38
Hupp Motor Car....	6½	6⅞	6½	7
Int. Arms & Fuse..	19	20	19	20
Internat. Motors pf..	15	20	15	20
Kelsey Wheel	55	60	55	60
Kelsey Wheel pf.....	100	10½	100	100½
Lake Tor. Bd. pf.	8½	10	8½	9
Manhattan Transit ..	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Marconi of America..	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Metropolitan Motors..	3½	4	3½	4
Motor Prod.	62	68	62	68
Mitchell Motors.....	65	67	65	67
Peerless Tr. & M. C..	24	25	24	25
Princess Motors	1	1¼	1	1¼
Saxon Motor Car.....	73	75	74	74½
Scripps-Booth Corp....	50	52	50	52
Springfield Body pf..	120	125	120	125
Standard Motors.....	6	6¼	6	6¼
St. Joseph Lead.....	15⅝	16	15⅝	16
Stutz Motor	63¼	64	63¼	64
Sub. Boat, v. t. ctfs.	34⅜	35¼	34⅜	35¼
United Ddug	71	73	69½	71
United Drug 1st pf..	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf...	87½	89	87½	89
United Profit Sharing	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
U. S. Ind. Alc. & Dist.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Wab.-Pitts. Ter. w. i.	18⅜	19¾	18⅜	19¾

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden O. & G. pf...	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Houston Oil	13½	16	14	16
Midwest Oil.....	38	42	38	42
Midwest Refining....	60	62	60	62
Pierce Oil	11¼	12	11¼	12
Wayland Oil & Gas...	3¾	4	3¾	4
Wayside Oil & Ref..	52	54	52	54

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	12	13	12	13
Butte C.&Z., v.t.ctfs.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Butte & N. Y.....	1¾	2	1⅞	2
Canada Copper.....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Cashboy	4	5	3	5
Cerro De Pasco Cop.	36½	37½	36½	37½
Comstock Tunnel....	5	7	5	7
Cons. Copper Mines..	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
La. Exposicion.....	48	50	48	50
Mines of America....	2	2½	2	2½
Montana Cons.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Peterson Lake.....	22	24	22	24
Silver Pick.....	13	15	13	15
Tonopah Belmont....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Wettlaufer Silver....	10	14	10	14
Yukon Alaska T. cfs.	42	43	42	43

BONDS.

Cosden Oil 8s, w. i..	100¼	100¾	100¼	100⅝
Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	62	67	60	65
American Brass	283	288	280	286
Atlas Powder	173	178	175	185
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	100	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	121	125	123	128
Bliss, (E. W.).....	585	605	590	605
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	70	80	75	85
Can. Fdry. & Forg..	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	400	480	400	480
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	820	850	815	850
Du Pont Powd., new.	287	295	298	310
Du Pont Powd., deb.	101	103	100	104
Hercules Powder	325	340	325	339
Hercules Powder pf..	115	120	112	116
International Arms....	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	163	168	160	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	107	108	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	575	590	570	585
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1,200	1,400	1,250	1,500

WORLD'S BUSINESS.

The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems Open Security Market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday. 10c.—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, Aug. 26, 1916.
AVERAGE FIGURES

	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis's, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,896,900	$43,228,000	$1,970,000	$1,089,000	$89,000	$2,880,000	.....	$29,460,000	.....	$1,530,000	$178,000	
Mer. National	2,000,000	2,356,300	29,433,000	1,397,000	752,000	1,065,000	2,880,000	.....	28,412,000	.....	.....	1,843,000	
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,314,900	115,017,000	11,425,000	3,205,000	5,169,000	61,000	$7,000	5,416,000	.....	3,005,000	4,954,000	
National City.....	25,000,000	†40,809,800	362,855,000	75,091,000	5,784,000	4,610,000	650,000	37,497,000	9,121,000	.....	410,505,000	1,799,000	
Chemical National...	3,000,000	8,193,000	86,606,000	1,126,000	436,000	1,546,000	42,000	.....	3,425,000	.....	39,820,000	450,000	
Atlantic National....	1,000,000	792,000	12,430,000	1,135,000	299,000	363,000	10,000	.....	1,967,000	.....	13,083,000	434,000	180,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov..	300,000	90,400	2,753,000	67,000	35,000	6,000	6,000	.....	156,000	.....	2,167,000	.....	67,000
Am. Exch. National.	5,000,000	5,193,200	80,901,000	6,359,000	2,440,000	2,971,000	70,000	7,570,000	7,570,000	.....	74,574,000	6,445,000	4,747,000
Nat. Bank of Com...	25,000,000	18,279,900	216,823,000	18,907,000	3,065,000	2,174,000	1,000	4,000	11,785,000	.....	216,456,000	911,000	155,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat..	8,500,000	2,025,700	61,448,000	3,929,000	1,351,000	1,862,000	800,000	160,000	4,731,000	.....	50,968,000	5,107,000	1,772,000
Hanover National....	3,000,000	15,772,800	112,505,000	22,945,000	1,158,000	1,100,000	17,000	25,000	12,215,000	.....	131,063,000	.....	180,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	2,550,000	2,519,800	27,382,000	981,000	584,000	983,000	85,000	6,000	2,318,000	.....	24,839,000	1,678,000	1,015,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,017,300	10,080,000	534,000	593,000	1,138,000	74,000	4,000	848,000	.....	10,457,000	.....	151,000
Corn Exchange Nat..	3,500,000	6,991,200	87,539,000	5,220,000	1,845,000	3,769,000	429,000	.....	7,008,000	.....	98,100,000	.....	
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,614,900	33,310,000	1,036,000	1,322,000	834,000	12,000	.....	2,149,000	.....	30,000,000	.....	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	15,535,500	126,799,000	9,906,000	1,508,000	4,215,000	72,000	38,000	10,743,000	.....	138,322,000	1,919,000	3,556,000
East River National.	250,000	75,400	2,380,000	128,000	32,000	211,000	7,000	.....	196,000	.....	2,389,000	39,000	50,000
Second National.....	1,000,000	3,357,000	17,554,000	1,549,000	155,000	415,000	25,000	18,000	1,049,000	.....	14,425,000	.....	634,000
First National	10,000,000	23,582,700	143,872,000	8,017,000	1,253,000	3,490,000	85,000	.....	11,557,000	.....	149,755,000	123,000	4,524,000
Irving National	4,000,000	3,898,300	70,219,000	7,043,000	1,321,000	3,691,000	25,000	45,000	5,850,000	.....	79,414,000	251,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat...	500,000	1,059,900	10,130,000	833,000	78,000	756,000	68,000	12,000	775,000	.....	10,463,000	.....	199,000
Chase National	5,000,000	10,458,800	194,632,000	15,843,000	6,984,000	3,882,000	52,000	87,000	17,237,000	.....	200,003,000	13,122,000	450,000
Lincoln National....	1,000,000	1,908,200	19,220,000	1,089,000	602,000	982,000	67,000	20,000	1,606,000	.....	20,281,000	16,000	894,000
Garfield National....	1,000,000	1,276,900	8,795,000	721,000	85,000	201,000	30,000	24,000	944,000	.....	9,406,000	.....	894,000
Fifth National.....	250,000	417,900	5,338,000	112,000	69,000	424,000	9,000	9,000	614,000	.....	6,204,000	108,000	248,000
Seaboard National...	1,000,000	2,885,200	37,717,000	2,885,000	936,000	2,080,000	41,000	27,000	3,635,000	.....	43,613,000	.....	70,000
Liberty National....	1,000,000	3,443,300	48,620,000	5,353,000	1,955,000	1,680,000	16,000	25,000	4,206,000	.....	50,907,000	3,600,000	498,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	756,100	9,356,000	962,000	158,000	213,000	33,000	7,000	910,000	.....	9,487,000	202,000	413,000
Union Exch. Nat....	1,000,000	1,048,000	11,837,000	297,000	276,000	482,000	16,000	35,000	954,000	.....	11,137,000	29,000	396,000
Nassau Nat., Brklyn.	1,000,000	1,120,100	9,935,000	523,000	209,000	493,000	20,000	.....	879,000	.....	9,516,000	43,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	937,900	20,331,000	1,755,000	174,000	504,000	74,000	21,000	1,762,000	.....	21,573,000	504,000	
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	4,999,100	41,960,000	6,307,000	2,956,000	1,258,000	109,000	15,000	2,977,000	$454,000	48,361,000	500,000	.....
Bank of America....	1,500,000	6,211,900	29,909,000	3,310,000	2,217,000	607,000	71,000	.....			28,048,000		
Greenwich	500,000	1,189,900	11,305,000	868,000	151,000	425,000	196,000	.....	720,000	89,000	12,005,000	80,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	1,005,700	9,773,000	515,000	479,000	54,000	141,000	.....			6,445,000		
People's	200,000	445,900	2,598,000	211,000	97,000	120,000	4,000	2,000	153,000	40,000	2,545,000	.....	
Metropolitan	2,000,000	1,976,800	15,585,000	881,000	699,000	1,151,000	42,000	15,000			14,419,000		
Bowery	250,000	804,400	4,180,000	342,000	44,000	57,000	32,000	.....	191,000	.....	3,745,000	.....	
German-American....	750,000	790,500	6,183,000	277,000	221,000	99,000	10,000	.....	216,000	.....	6,018,000	.....	
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,187,300	18,614,000	2,186,000	494,000	918,000	19,000	.....			17,823,000	20	
German Exchange....	200,000	827,600	4,949,000	416,000	51,000	86,000	80,000	.....	231,000	.....	4,577,000	.....	
Germania	200,000	1,064,500	6,318,000	672,000	148,000	144,000	75,000	.....	326,000	.....	6,441,000	.....	
Bank of the Metrop..	1,000,000	2,180,400	14,331,000	793,000	407,000	438,000	44,000	20,000	517,000	514,000	13,585,000	.....	
West Side	200,000	584,300	4,514,000	274,000	220,000	93,000	32,000	.....	275,000	114,000	4,579,000	.....	
N. Y. Produce Exch..	1,000,000	1,067,800	14,932,000	1,221,000	267,000	317,000	77,000	.....	1,082,000	1,984,000	21,032,000	.....	
State	1,500,000	675,400	12,815,000	1,912,000	636,000	477,000	159,000	.....	1,527,000	236,000	25,450,000	26,000	
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	3,991,000	37,959,000	1,967,000	537,000	473,000	235,000	84,000	1,462,000	1,527,000	29,230,000	7,905,000	.....
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	15,498,800	216,701,000	16,139,000	1,823,000	2,213,000	20,000	18,000	3,911,000	4,747,000	178,238,000	42,748,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust..	2,000,000	4,278,200	59,574,000	3,660,000	92,000	253,000	171,000	7,000	2,029,000	4,992,000	40,799,000	18,067,000	.....
Astor Trust	1,250,000	1,712,500	28,132,000	2,064,000	23,000	97,000	18,000	.....	1,035,000	1,481,000	21,586,000	6,944,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust..	5,000,000	12,227,200	40,815,000	2,084,000	314,000	146,000	104,000	20,000	1,801,000	3,015,000	26,019,000	1,067,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	20,000,000	$1,073,700	362,335,000	31,522,000	6,914,000	1,657,000	401,000	.....	17,041,000	924,000	340,828,000	35,748,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,210,300	9,934,000	238,000	41,000	73,000	36,000	.....	394,000	420,000	7,900,000	875,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T..	4,000,000	5,472,000	27,438,000	1,524,000	479,000	31,000	19,000	5,000	1,054,000	310,000	20,595,000	793,000	.....
Columbia Trust.....	2,000,000	3,097,300	30,972,000	5,498,000	180,000	417,000	144,000	119,000	8,123,000	1,893,000	62,451,000	17,900,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,660,200	21,185,000	1,581,000	107,000	299,000	90,000	21,000	1,022,000	1,241,000	20,441,000	1,118,000	.....
New York Trust.....	3,000,000	11,372,300	80,467,000	5,098,000	1,782,000	183,000	12,000	71,000	3,485,000	5,427,000	69,573,000	6,981,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,301,300	19,129,000	1,238,000	165,000	97,000	38,000	14,000	897,000	740,000	16,137,000	3,636,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	525,600	13,251,000	994,000	87,000	204,000	55,000	9,000	649,000	390,000	12,979,000	745,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust..	2,000,000	6,424,500	60,446,000	4,055,000	1,525,000	62,000	359,000	5,000	2,818,000	965,000	55,362,000	5,266,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$118,850,000	$198,634,800	$1,973,368,000	$217,396,000	$40,194,000	$54,196,000	$1,841,000	$1,480,000	$171,247,000	.....	$2,067,204,000	$47,284,000	$31,127,000
State Banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	11,950,000	25,944,400	202,793,000	20,709,000	9,167,000	6,273,000	1,031,000	52,000	3,535,000	$3,383,000	209,887,000	956,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	54,750,000	104,844,500	1,057,888,000	78,011,000	13,838,000	6,183,000	1,899,000	324,000	45,187,000	27,971,000	903,150,000	169,003,000	.....
Agg., 60 members....	$183,550,000	$329,423,700	$3,234,044,000	$316,116,000	$63,199,000	$66,656,000	$4,571,000	$1,856,000	$229,919,000	$31,354,000	$3,180,241,000	$197,153,000	$31,127,000
Change			−6,008,000	+6,762,000	+12,000	+1,188,000	−385,000	−24,000	+11,719,000	−3,544,000	+33,040,000	−19,889,000	−107,000

ACTUAL CONDITION.

Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$1,967,519,000	$217,057,000	$44,866,000	$56,238,000	$1,757,000	$1,427,000	$167,871,000	.....	$2,084,729,000	$47,054,000	$31,128,000	
State banks, not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	303,794,000	20,905,000	10,347,000	6,093,000	1,105,000	45,000	8,549,000	$4,182,000	212,749,000	856,000	.....	
Trust cos., not members of Fed. Res. Bank..	1,052,589,000	77,841,000	13,151,000	7,115,000	1,612,000	330,000	45,738,000	28,987,000	814,666,000	151,680,000	.....	
Aggregate, 60 members	$3,323,902,000	$315,803,000	$68,364,000	$69,446,000	$4,474,000	$1,801,000	$222,158,000	$33,169,000	$3,212,144,000	$179,570,000	$31,128,000	
Change	+11,190,000	−2,682,000	+9,077,000	−1,169,000	+149,000	+140,000	+21,000	+2,520,000	+45,532,000	−20,919,000	−68,000	

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Changes.
			Net demand deposits	$372,096,720		
			Net time deposits	2,364,700		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$311,786,000	$171,247,000	Net demand and time dep.	$374,461,420	$108,571,530	+ $6,361,530
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	37,182,000	8,535,000	Net demand deposits	37,779,060	7,987,340	+ 1,419,140
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	99,733,000	45,187,000	Net demand deposits	185,472,560	9,397,500	+ 6,145,960
Total	$448,701,000	$224,919,000	Total net deposits	$547,713,580	$125,906,420	+$14,126,570

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits	$375,251,220		
			Net time deposits	2,351,700		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$318,161,000	$167,871,000	Net demand and time dep.	$377,602,920	$108,429,080	− $5,674,420
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	38,450,000	8,549,000	Net demand deposits	38,294,820	8,704,180	+ 3,706,560
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	99,719,000	45,738,000	Net demand deposits	187,199,900	8,357,100	− 285,000
Total	$456,330,000	$222,159,000	Total net deposits	$553,097,640	$125,390,880	− $2,202,860

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Aug. 26, 1916.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	D

BIG GAIN IN ASSETS BY RESERVE BANKS

Over $2,400,000 Increase in This Classification, Which Aggregates $192,000,000 of Paid-In Capital.

$400,000 GAIN IN DEPOSITS

Banks Report $156,345,000 of Federal Reserve Notes in Actual Circulation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement indicates an increase of over $2,400,000 in the total earning assets of the banks, a decrease of about $5,300,000 in the banks' aggregate cash reserves, and of over $500,000 in their combined gold reserves. Of the total decrease in reserve a considerable portion was transferred to the Treasury and to Federal Reserve agents to redeem Federal Reserve notes and to decrease the banks' liabilities on notes outstanding. The amount of paid-in capital shows an increase of over $250,000, largely the result of increased capitalization of member banks in the Eastern districts.

Philadelphia reports an increase of $973,000 in its cash reserve, due largely to liquidation of commercial paper. An equal gain in reserve shown by the San Francisco bank is accompanied by substantial increases in Government and bank deposits. New York's decrease of $5,200,000 in total reserve is caused apparently by net withdrawals of Government funds and bank deposits and the transfer of gold to the agent to decrease the bank's liability on Federal Reserve notes issued to it. Atlanta reports a decrease of $1,200,000 in its total reserve, together with a gain of over $600,000 in earning assets and a change of an adverse to a favorable balance with other Federal Reserve banks.

About $250,000 has been added during the week to the amount of commercial paper held by the banks, all three Southern banks showing gains under this head. Acceptances on hand show an increase for the week of about $2,000,000, Philadelphia alone showing smaller holdings of this class of paper than the week before. Of the total bills, including acceptances, on hand 37 per cent. mature within thirty days and 59.2 per cent. after thirty but within sixty days. Transactions in Government securities are reported by four banks, resulting in a decrease of $233,000 in the amount of United States bonds and an increase of $320,000 in the amount of one-year Treasury notes held. Practically no changes are shown in the holdings of municipal warrants.

Earning assets aggregate at present over $192,000,000, or 347 per cent. of the total paid-in capital, as against 344 per cent. the week before. Of the total earning assets, acceptances constitute 42.8 per cent., United States bonds 24.3 per cent., warrants 14.5 per cent., discounts 14.1 per cent., and Treasury notes 4.3 per cent.

There has been a net increase by about $400,000 in the amount of Government deposits, all the Western banks and Richmond reporting larger holdings of Government funds than at the end of the previous week. Net bank deposits decreased in about $2,700,000, Boston, New York, and St. Louis showing the largest decreases under this head.

Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation decreased slightly. Federal Reserve agents report the issue to the banks of $170,838,080 net of Federal Reserve notes, an increase of $3,218,000 for the week. Against th's total they hold $163,834,000 of gold and $17,048,000 of paper. The banks report $156,345,000 of Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation, and aggregate net liabilities of $13,733,000 on notes issued to them by the agents.

The following is a statement of the combined resources and liabilities of the twelve banks:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vaults	$259,799,000
Gold settlement fund	110,951,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,837,000
Total gold reserve	372,387,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	12,295,000
Total reserve	384,652,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against F. R. Bank notes	500,000
Bills discounted and bought—Maturities:	
Within 10 days	12,955,000
From 11 to 30 days	27,507,000
From 31 to 60 days	42,781,000
From 61 to 90 days	23,548,000
Over 90 days	2,387,000
Total	$109,178,000
Investments:	
U. S. bonds	46,796,000
One-year U. S. Treasury notes	8,205,000
Municipal warrants	27,903,000
Total earnings assets	192,042,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	21,222,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks, net	21,654,000
All other resources	3,541,000
Total resources	$623,611,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$55,363,000
Government deposits	30,069,000
Member bank deposits—net	502,421,000
Federal Reserve notes—net	13,733,000
Fed. Res. Bank notes in circul'n.	1,690,000
All other liabilities	305,000
Total liabilities	$623,611,000

Gold reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 68.4 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 70.6 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on Federal Reserve notes in circulation, 71.4 per cent.

Less items in transit between Federal Reserve banks, $21,654,000.

The weekly statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the banks is as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$25,774,000
Total reserve	25,982,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,259,000
Member bank deposits—net	30,429,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$158,884,000
Total reserve	164,509,000
Bills discounted and bought	30,086,000
Member bank deposits, net	199,564,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserves	$28,184,000
Total reserves	28,896,000
Bills discounted and bought	10,259,000
Member bank deposits, net	31,719,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$23,897,000
Total reserve	24,698,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,277,000
Member bank deposits, net	39,020,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$17,143,000
Total reserve	17,306,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,762,000
Member bank deposits, net	14,865,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$7,038,000
Total reserve	8,241,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,411,000
Member bank deposits, net	10,708,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$52,453,000
Total reserve	53,356,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,558,000
Member bank deposits, net	72,718,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$9,787,000
Total reserve	10,931,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,469,000
Member bank deposits, net	19,937,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$9,737,000
Total reserve	10,161,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,964,000
Member bank deposits, net	18,712,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$14,790,000
Total reserve	14,851,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,923,000
Member bank deposits, net	23,504,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$10,133,000
Total reserve	10,750,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,737,000
Member bank deposits, net	11,070,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$14,917,000
Total reserve	14,969,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,473,000
Member bank deposits, net	24,175,000

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Atlantic Refining	725	750	725	750
Borne-Scrymser	370	385	370	380
Buckeye Pipe Line	91	94	91	94
Chesebrough Mfg	410	430	410	430
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	360	370	360	370
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L.	94	97	94	97
Eureka Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
Galena S. Oil	160	162	160	162
Galena S. Oil, pf	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line	174	177	174	177
Indiana Pipe Line	92	95	92	95
Inter. Pet. Co. Ltd.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
National Transit	13	14	13	14
New York Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	93	98	93	98
Ohio Oil	227	229	227	229
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	58	56	58
Pierce Oil	11½	12	11½	12
Pierce Oil Corp. 6s '24	82	90	82	90
Prairie O. & G.	390	395	390	395
Prairie Pipe Line	241	244	241	244
Solar Refining	280	290	280	290
Southern Pipe Line	197	205	197	205
South Penn. Oil	345	350	345	350
So. W. Penn.	107	112	107	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	268	270	268	270
Standard Oil of Ind.	620	625	620	625
Standard Oil of Kan.	450	460	450	460
Standard Oil of Ky.	425	435	425	435
Standard Oil of Neb.	380	390	380	390
Standard Oil of N. J.	519	521	519	521
Standard Oil of N. Y.	207	209	207	209
Standard Oil of Ohio	400	410	400	410
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Tidewater Oil Co.	175	185	175	185
Union Tank	85	86	85	86
Vacuum Oil	280	285	280	285
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Granby's Output for July Totaled 4,268,846 Pounds.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Officials of the Chile Copper Company estimate that on Aug. 1 there had been developed on the property 354,130,660 tons of 2 per cent. ore, an increase of 50,000,000 tons since April, 1915. Underground conditions at Arizona Commercial are reported to show continued improvement, more ore of higher grade being found on the fourteenth level (the deepest) than on any other level. Production is maintained at between 300,000 and 400,000 pounds a month.

Granby Consolidated in July produced 4,268,846 pounds of copper, as against 3,889,397 pounds in July last year. For the seven months 26,327,160 pounds were produced against 21,028,982 pounds in 1915.

The July production of Wolverine was 545,156 pounds, comparing with 493,378 pounds in June and with 630,612 pounds in July last year.

The combined output of Calumet & Hecla and its subsidiaries in July was 12,678,890 pounds, or 1,843,165 pounds less than in June, and the smallest amount reported for any month this year. The decrease was largely due to shortage of labor. Following is the July output in detail, (in pounds,) with comparisons:

	July.	June.	May.
Ahmeek	1,741,097	2,280,923	2,070,551
Allouez	744,624	922,584	953,089
Cal. & Hecla	6,172,908	7,217,837	6,895,907
Centennial	190,262	216,919	231,879
Isle Royale	980,574	1,158,814	1,128,481
La Salle	93,580	69,379	123,392
Osceola	1,818,241	1,571,714	1,775,222
Superior	183,620	296,124	331,472
Tamarack	476,052	515,331	626,514
White Pine	277,941	302,448	446,607
Total	12,678,890	14,522,064	14,547,034

B. & M. HEARING TUESDAY.

It Probably Will Embrace All Pending Proceedings in the Case.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The Boston & Maine Railroad's financial difficulties will be taken up in the United States District Court here on Aug. 29, Judge William L. Putnam having sent word today from his Summer home at Mount Kineo, Me., that he had issued an order of notice returnable on that date for a hearing in connection with equity proceedings looking to receivership for the road.

It is understood the hearing will embrace all pending proceedings in the case. To date these include a creditor's petition for a receiver filed by the Intercontinental Rubber Company of New Jersey, a note holder; a similar plea by Edward D. Searles of New York, who owns bonds of the company, and a petition in opposition filed by Francis V. Streeter of Medford, a minority stockholder. It was considered probable also that counsel for the Concord & Montreal and Connecticut River Railroads, which are under lease to the Boston & Maine, would enter appearance in the case.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—Twenty-four corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $1,477,000, were chartered today. They include:

Sackett & Wilhelms Corp., Phillipstown, printing, lithographing, $1,140,000; H. B. Davis, W. B. Davenport, C. S. Lufkins, 23 Broad St.

National Aircraft Corp., deal in personal property of all kinds, $100,000; M. Gries, Myra Elson, M. A. Barrett, 149 Broadway.

Celestial Restaurant Corp., restaurants, cafes, saloons, $28,800; G. S. Heain, C. S. Tang, P. G. Kee, 40 W. 120th St.

Metz Land & Improvement Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, $30,000; G. T. E. and J. E. Metz, Buffalo.

Smith Trucking Co., Inc., Apulia, storage, warehousing, forwarding, trucking, $25,000; Dr. F. Everingham, E. E. Dooling, D. E. Lillis, Syracuse.

Seaboard Industrial Products Co., Inc., druggists, chemists, $25,000; W. H. Christopher, H. N. Burrough, J. N. Ryan, 120 Broadway.

Automobile Tractor & Truck Sales Corp., Rochester, automobiles, tractors, trucks, tools, farm implements, $25,000; M. Wahl, J. Collins, H. J. Schwalb, 92 Portland Av., Rochester.

Thomas & Parry Improvement Co., Inc., Ocean Beach, realty construction, managerial, development, timbering, paper, twine, $20,000; A. H. Parry, G. A. Cooley, B. C. Thomas, 14 Carlyle Av., Yonkers.

True-Fit Waterproof Co., Inc., raincoats, clothing, $20,000; A. B. Levis, M. Hirshson, L. Wener, 820 Broadway.

Yankee Spring Snap Fastener Co., Inc., snap fasteners, $10,000; K. E. Toomey, C. H. Mulhauser, H. J. Rosenson, 1419 Broadway.

Concrete Hardening Co., Inc., floor coverings, tiling, chemical preparations for making dustproof, waterproof concrete, $10,000; R. Handwerger, M. Chudoun, M. Serman, 558 W. 158th St.

Albion Trade Paper Co., Inc., paper, twine, $5,000; M. M. Cohn, M. E. and S. S. Goldberg, 350 Broadway.

Sixty-first Street Building Corp., realty, construction, managerial, development, $5,000; I. Bergsen, C. Kessel, D. P. Rice, 682 E. 10th St.

Magneto & Machine Parts Mfg. Co., Inc., electrical, mechanical engineers, magnetos, dynamos, automobile machinery, parts, $5,000; G. Hilzar, A. S. Hecht, C. Bohnlaky, 429 E. 79th St.

International Costume Co., Inc., clothing, wearing apaprel, $5,000; H. Bloom, I. Allerhand, S. Lauterbach, 1,816 Clinton Av., Bronx.

Layman-Lowy Motor Car Co., Inc., motor cars, steel products, $5,000; G. B. Rubinstein, W. S. Horton, M. C. Meyer, 1,439 University Av.

Intercean Trucking Co., trucking, contracting, stevedoring, $5,000; M. V. Minnot, H. Sautine, J. Boree, 2 Stone St.

H. M. Mills Sponge Co., Inc., sponges, chamois, $5,000; I. L. Pascal, H. M. and M. Mills, 1,000 Faile St., Bronx.

P. K. B. Realty Co., Inc., realty, operate hotels, apartment houses, restaurants, bars, $5,000; E. Brennan, M. B. Boehm, R. Hirschfeld, 351 W. 29th St.

Capital Increases.—Keystone Tire & Rubber Co., New York, $500,000 to $1,500,000; Persian Rug Manufactory, New York, $50,000 to $150,000; American Snap Fastener Co., Inc., New York, $150,000 to $500,000; Sullivan Brothers, Inc., Elmira, $10,000 to $30,000; Rothman & Pidgeon, Inc., New York, $20,000 to $40,000.

Capital Reduction.—The Broadway Realty Co., Manhattan, $2,250,000 to $1,950,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions.—The Fallon Equipment Co., Manhattan; Tillotson Grove Realty Co., Newburg; W. H. Coverdale & Co., Manhattan; E. and W. Realty Corp., Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 26.—Charters filed:

The Domestic Gas Maker Co., acquire patent rights relating to generation of hydrocarbon vapors, $1,000,000; H. E. Latter, N. P. Coffin, and C. M. Egner, Wilmington, Del.

Springer Consolidated Mining Co., conduct general mining business, $1,000,000; C. M. Egner, N. P. Coffin, H. E. Latter, Wilmington, Del.

Federal Products Co., manufacture machinery, tools, &c., $1,000,000; same incorporators.

$3,000,000,000 ADDED TO LOAN SECURITIES

British Government Publishes New List of 66 Names Supplementing Americans.

TERMS MORE ATTRACTIVE

Modified Plan Guarantees the Owner the Prevailing Price Plus a Profit of 5 Per Cent.

The modified and extended scheme under which the British Government is accepting for mobilization dollar securities and a number of Canadian and neutral issues provides more attractive terms which are expected to result in a fresh outpouring of collateral, to be used under foreign loan agreements. In the original plan, known as Scheme A, securities loaned to the Government returned to the owner one-half of 1 per cent. more than the interest or dividend rate. The Treasury was empowered to sell the deposited securities at its discretion, in which case it agreed to pay the owner a premium of 2½ per cent. over the New York Stock Exchange price. A provision such as this was necessary to make the deposited certificates good collateral, even if there had been no intention of making use of it.

Under the new plan, called Scheme B, the loan is made for five years, instead of two, and the serious objection raised to the former plan is corrected. This was the possibility of the deposited securities being sold at a sacrifice, in which case the owner received the price obtained, plus 2½ per cent. Under Scheme B he will receive the price which prevailed when the offer to borrow was made, plus a profit of 5 per cent. This obviates the possibility of a loss through a sale after a drop in prices. The interest payment is continued at one-half of 1 per cent.

The new list of securities published, supplementing the list of Americans, adds some sixty-five names, and, according to London estimates, represents a total market value at prevailing prices of $3,000,000,000. That is the extent of the new supply of funds which the Government is able to tap, though it is not to be expected that anything like that total will be drawn forth by the offer.

Although the British Government borrows the securities for five years, at the same time extending to those who have already deposited dollar securities for two years the right to redeposit under Scheme B for the longer period, the Government retains the option of handing them back at any time after March 1919, on giving three months' notice. At no time will the owner be precluded from using stocks or bonds he has loaned for borrowing purposes, and he may even sell them, as he receives as a deposit certificate which is easily negotiable.

Terms of the new plan provide that securities be transferred to the Treasury Department for a period of five years beginning March 31, 1917. If the Treasury should sell the securities the lender will continue to receive the same payments as he would have received had the securities been retained, and at the end of the period of the loan the Treasury will either return securities of the same description and to the same amount as deposited, or, at its option, the deposit value plus 5 per cent. Holdings of $5,000 and upward are being accepted for deposit through the American Dollar Securities Committee, while arrangements for the aggregation of smaller holdings are made by bankers and other agents.

The list of new securities added to the American list follows:

Government Issues.

Argentine Government—
4 p. c. bonds, (1897.)
4 p. c. r'way guar. recession bonds, (1897-9.)
4½ p. c. internal gold loan, (1888.)
4½ p. c. sterling conversion loan, (1888-9.)
5 p. c. loan, (1886.)
5 p. c. loan, (1887-8-9.) No. Cent. Ry. ext.
5 p. c. railway bonds, (1890.)
5 p. c. Buenos Aires water supply and drain bonds, (1892.)
5 p. c. internal gold loan, (1907.)
Brazilian Government—
5 p. c. fund. bonds, (1893.)
Dominion of Canada—
3 p. c. sterling bonds or stock, (1938.)
3½ p. c. sterling bonds or stock, (1909-34.)
3½ p. c. registered stock, (1930-50.)
3½ p. c. l. g. grant bonds or stock, 1938.
Canadian Pacific Railway:
3¾ p. c. bonds, (1914-19.)
4 p. c. stock, 1940-60.
4½ p. c. bonds, (1920-25.)
Government of Chile—
4½ p. c. loan, (1886.)
4½ p. c. gold loan, (1906.)
5 p. c. loan, (1896.)
5 p. c. loan, (1909.)
5 p. c. loan, (1912.)
5 p. c. loan, (1911.) 1st series.
5 p. c. loan, (1911.) 2d series.
Government of Denmark—
3 p. c. loan, (1897.)
4 p. c. loan, (1912.)
Government of Holland—
3 p. c. bonds, 1896.
3 p. c. bonds, 1898, 1899, and 1905.
Government of Egypt—
3 p. c. guaranteed loan.
3½ p. c. preference bonds.
4 p. c. unified bonds.
Japanese Government—
4 p. c. sterling loan, 1899.
4 p. c. sterling loan, 1905.
4 p. c. sterling loan, 1910.
4½ p. c. sterling loan, (1905.) 1st series.
4½ p. c. sterling loan, (1905.) 2d series.
4½ p. c. sterling loan, 1907.
Norwegian Government—
3 p. c. conversion loan, (1888.)
4 p. c. loan, 1911.
Swedish Government—
3½ p. c. loan, 1880.
3½ p. c. loan, 1900.
4 p. c.-3½ p. c. loan, 1908.
Swiss Government—
Federal Railways 3½ p. c. bonds.

Municipal Issues.

Copenhagen City—
4 p. c. bonds, (1908.)
4 p. c. bonds, (1910.)
Stockholm City—
4 p. c. bonds, 1900.

Railroad Issues.

Argentine Great Western Ry. 5 p. c. deb. stock.
Buenos Aires Great South. Ry.—
4 p. c. deb. stock.
5 p. c. preference stock.
Buenos Aires & Pacific Ry.—
4 p. c. 1st deb. stock.
4½ p.c. 2d deb. stock.
4½ p. c. consolidated deb. stock.
5 p. c. (1912) deb. stock.
Buenos Aires Western Ry.—
4 p. c. deb. stock.
Canadian Northern Ry.—
4 p. c. deb. stock, (guar. by Dom. of Canada,) 1934.
4 p. c. 1st mtg. cons. deb. bonds, (guar. by Manitoba,) 1930.
Canadian Northern, Ontario Ry. Co.—
3½ p. c. stock, (guar. by Dom. of Can.,) 1901.
Canadian Northern Pacific Ry.—
4 p. c. 1st mtg. deb. stock, (guar. by British Columbia,) 1950.
Canadian Pacific Ry.—
Perpetual 4 p. c. cons. deb. stock.
4 p. c. preference stock.
Central Argentine Ry.—
4 p. c. deb. stock, 1988.
4½ p. c. preference stock.
Grand Trunk Ry.—
Perpetual 4 p. c. cons. deb. stock,
Perpetual 5 p. c. deb. stock.
Grand Trunk Pacific Great Western Ry.—
Perpetual 5 p. c. deb. stock.
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.—
3 p. c. 1st mtg. stg. bonds, (guar. by Dominion Govt.,) 1962.

Owners of these securities are being urged to bring them forward, on the ground that it is necessary to finance war purchases in the United States, and that securities deposited to be used for collateral are as much munitions of war as shells and machine guns. The offer is expected to attract to the Government as many of the securities as it wants at present, and there is as yet no indication of the imposition of taxation, such as has been applied in the case of the dollar issues.

New Branch for Guaranty Trust Co.

The Guaranty Trust Company is to have a new branch office at 25 East Sixtieth Street, permission having just been granted by the State Banking Department. The company already has one uptown branch at 514 Fifth Avenue.

BUYING MUCH STEEL FOR USE IN TRENCHES

Large Tonnages Under Contract and Further Inquiries Are Made by Agents of Allies.

THE SHIPYARDS ARE BUSY

Negotiating for Considerable Tonnage After Closing Contracts to Build Several Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 26.—One of the new uses to which steel is being put in large quantities is in the construction of steel shapes for trench supports. Large tonnages are under contract for five-inch beams nine feet in length and inquiries are out for 70,000 tons of the same material. J. P. Morgan & Co. have contracted for 15,000 tons and have taken an option of 8,500 tons monthly for the remaining months of the year. One mill was offered 3,000 to 3,500 tons monthly. Since war orders have taken up part of the output of structural mills, shapes have been strengthened in price. Structural shapes have been sagging, as the domestic demand had fallen off.

Prospective buying of structural shapes has also increased. Numerous building projects have been revived. Deliveries are delayed several months because mills have been working on large bars and billets. Financiers have given up hope of obtaining lower prices on shapes and have decided to pay the price demanded. Mills that have been taking orders at 2.50c have advanced quotations to 2.65c, Pittsburgh.

Plate mills are many months behind on delivery and the tension is increasing. Shipyards remain chief buyers and contend with foreign consumers for delivery. Eastern shipyards have been heavy buyers for delivery next year. Shipyards at Gloucester, N. J., and Wilmington, Del., combined and contracted for 20,000 tons and continue in the market for 6,000 tons additional. A new marine ways at Chester, Penn., is negotiating for considerable tonnage after having closed for 7,000 tons for several ships to be built next year. Seattle shipyards require from 8,000 to 10,000 tons. In addition to marine work, the Government is asking for bids for 3,200 tons of caisson plate for the Panama Canal. Pacific coast interests are inquiring for 7,000 tons of riveted pipe. Railroads are also inquiring for 20,000 tons of plates to be used in repairing cars. Plates are selling between 3c and 4c, according to time of delivery.

Munition manufacturers are hard pressed for material. It is reported that one contract for 43,000 tons was placed at 3.50c. during the week. Rounds for large shells are held at 3.75 to 4c., and date of delivery is far advanced. Mills are now several months behind schedules. Warm weather and shortage of labor tend to minimize output. During the extreme hot weather mills have been able to produce only one-half of the normal output, and this in spite of offers of premiums to workmen.

Contracts for bars are accepted with a non-cancellation clause. This will make munitions makers wary of getting in too deep should peace be declared suddenly in Europe. The usual grist of inquiries from abroad are being handed about. J. P. Morgan & Co. seem to be the most able buyers, and inquiries from that company are given more attention than from any other source. Domestic consumers who have been holding out in contracting for a supply of bars for delivery over the first six months of 1917, have been contracting heavily with Chicago mills at 2.69c. Agricultural implement makers cut down their orders considerably.

Billets and bars have advanced to $46 and $47 a ton, Pittsburgh. Mills asking $50 are sold up. Several Eastern mills have had inquiries out among Western steelmakers for billets, but have been unable to place orders. Demand for billets is largely through use of the steel for rolling and forging into shells. Forging billets are firm at $55 a ton., Pittsburgh, and as high as $70 has been paid. Sheet bars are extremely scarce. An English firm has been seeking to place an order for 1,000 tons during the past several weeks, and all that could be offered was a miscellaneous assortment, which was refused. Manufacturers predict that billets and bars will advance to $50 a ton before the year closes. Youngstown and Pittsburgh mills are said to be sold up until the close of the year.

Demand for oil country goods and line pipe continues in spite of a decrease in oil prices. Six tons of 10, 12 and 20 inch pipe were contracted for during the week to be laid in West Virginia.

Owing to high cost of steel cars, but more especially because of the shortage of plates, railroads are buying wooden cars when compelled to add to their equipment. It had been forecast that wooden cars were doomed and no more would be built. Prophets who make the prediction failed to take into consideration existing conditions of which there is no precedent. The Steel Corporation has booked 10,000 tons of rails for the Cuba Railway and 5,000 tons for the Havana Central. The Grand Trunk Railway is inquiring for 20,000 tons of rails to be laid in Canada. The New York Central has inquired for 1,000 box cars in addition to an order for 2,000 box cars placed some weeks ago. They are to be built of wood with steel under frames.

Inquiries for sheets have assumed larger proportions. Inquiries for export are frequent. During the Winter campaigns in Europe sheets were exported and used as buildings for troops. As the fighting front is much longer this year, it may be that greater use will be made of these portable buildings for housing fighting men. Automobile manufacturers are insistent that their orders for sheets for use during the first six months of 1917 be accepted at this date. Sheet manufacturers refuse to consider such contracts at this time, and desire to put off buying for six weeks or more. Sheetmakers allege they do not know what the trend of the market will be until that time. Sheet and tin plate production fell off enormously during the hot days of August. Numerous plants were almost deserted. Export inquiries for tin plate have fallen off. Domestic buying has been heavy, and mills will continue operations to capacity during the remainder of the year.

Prices have been advanced on nuts and bolts. Hot pressed and hexagon square nuts have been put up 20 per cent. and machine bolts and lag screws 5 per cent.

Pig iron sales in the West have reached large proportions. Southern iron is also moving more freely, and advances are reported on warrant iron and forward contracts. The Scullin Steel Company of St. Louis has been the buyer of 30,000 tons of Northern and Southern iron. The Commonwealth Steel Company has taken 10,000 tons, mostly from Chicago furnaces. The Laclede Steel Company of St. Louis was the buyer of 5,000 tons of Northern basic, and the Grand Crossing Tack Company, Chicago, of 5,000 tons of Southern basic. Buffalo furnaces have sold 50,000 tons, and negotiations are under way for larger tonnages. The Republic Iron and Steel Company has secured 15,000 tons of 30,000 tons of bessemer and basic required. New York brokers report inquiries aggregating 75,000 to 100,000 tons. The General Electric Company has closed for 13,000 tons of various grades. The Worthington Pump and Machinery Company is in the market for 35,000 to 40,000 tons. Smaller tonnages are being sought, making the aggregate considerable.

GERMAN COTTON CONDITIONS

The High Prices Prevailing for Raw Material and Yarns.

The cotton spinning and weaving industry in and around Muenchen-Gladbach, Germany, is much less employed than it was at this time a year ago, according to Consul H. C. A. Damm, who is at Aix la Chapelle. War orders, he says, are not nearly as large as last year's, because the military authorities seem to have supplies on hand which now need only to be replaced as they are used up. There is practically no work for civilian purposes, because of the lack of raw material not subject to confiscation. In a report to the Department of Commerce under date of July 27, just published in a commerce report, Mr. Damm says, in part:

"The prices of three-cylinder cotton yarns made of American fibre now prevailing at Muenchen-Gladbach are, per avoirdupois pound, free on board, mill: Cops, No. 24 English, extra, 40.7 to 41.1c.; No. 20, 38.5 to 39.4c.; No. 16, 37.9 to 38.7c.; No. 12, 37.4 to 38.3c., and Nos. 4 to 10, 37 to 37.9c. For yarns of American fibre mixed with other, but at least one-third American, No. 20 is priced at 37.2c. per pound. For yarns less than one-third American, also yarns of East Indian or similar fibre, and yarns with the addition of linters, artificial cotton, and other fibres not cotton, No. 20 costs 35.9 cents per pound on cops. Coarser yarns are proportionately cheaper.

"Prices of free (from confiscation) or imported yarns, per pound, run as follows: No. 20, extra, 89.7 to 90.1c.; No. 16, water, 89.4 to 89.8c.; No. 12, water, 89.1 to 89.6c.

"The following maximum prices per pound are quoted for raw materials: Cotton, fully middling, American, 28.6c.; Bengal, fine, 22.7c. Cotton waste, American and Egyptian strips and combings, 21.6 to 24.8c; linters, 19.4c. Because of the scarcity of raw material and the high cost of yarns, prices for finished cotton goods are high, but the demand remains good for all classes of tricot, woven and knit articles.

"The Crefelder Baumwollsspinnerei Actien Gesellschaft earned a dividend of 8 per cent. in 1915. At the meeting of the stockholders held some months ago it was stated that the mill is supplied with sufficient raw material to keep it going until the end of this year, under the present limitations as to working hours and the use of material. The concern formerly used Egyptian raw cotton, but is now working with American. It is producing yarns as fine as No. 140.

"The question of substituting the metric system for the English system of numbering cotton yarns is being widely discussed in Germany. A committee of German cotton-spinning organizations, representing 90 per cent. of the 12,000,000 spindles in Germany, met in January last and decided unanimously to recommend to the Imperial Government the introduction of the metric system of numbering yarns, allowing due time for effecting the change. The committee and certain Government authorities consider the present time favorable for making the change. To accomplish it German mills must produce a necessary machinery, and therefore, it is argued, the change to the metric system should be made now, so that the machines can be built accordingly. The Chamber of Commerce of Muenchen-Gladbach has declared against the proposition, taking the view that such a radical change could be effected through international agreement only."

EXPORTS TAKE BIG JUMP.

Shipments to Europe Last Week Valued at $78,106,341.

There was a big jump in exports from this port last week, compared with the week before, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. Shipments of war munitions and supplies and general merchandise amounted to $78,106,341, against $47,791,365 in the week before, and $87,548,861 in the week before that.

Last Wednesday's exports, as returned by the Customs authorities, were unusually large for a single day, their value being set down at $26,182,828. Of this total $19,866,933 represented domestic merchandise, or foodstuffs; $724,618 foreign merchandise, mostly Canadian, and Canadian grain having a value of $5,591,277.

Exports from here in the corresponding week last year amounted to $37,524,558, and in the same period of 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the European war, their value was only $10,214,302. Yesterday's shipments alone reached $8,398,048.

Total exports from New York to date for the calendar year now amount to $1,701,274,256, against $924,448,991 in the corresponding period last year, and $576,696,044 in 1914.

FAILS ON PRODUCE 'CHANGE.

T. J. O'Neill Hit by Wrong Position on Cottonseed-Oil Market.

Thomas J. O'Neill, doing business as Thomas J. O'Neill & Co., with offices in the Produce Exchange Building, failed on the Produce Exchange yesterday. The failure was due to a wrong position on the cottonseed-oil market Friday, when the record total of 66,500 barrels were sold and the price advanced 33 to 79 points, carrying the January option to 9.74 cents a pound.

Mr. O'Neill, who has been a member of the Exchange twenty years, said his liabilities were not large and that he hoped, with the assistance of friends to discharge them and resume business soon. It was the opinion on the floor of the Exchange that the liabilities were not more than $10,000 and that no other member was much hurt by the failure.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

PERE MARQUETTE—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
3d week Aug..	$440,263	$375,019	$73,244
July 1-Aug. 21.	3,044,289	2,668,688	375,601

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for July—

Gross	1,105,526	961,397	144,129
Net after taxes	317,037	257,060	59,977
Sur. aft. chgs.	219,337	127,938	91,399

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES for June and six months:

Gross	2,937,220	1,605,353	1,271,867
Net	1,062,851	412,562	650,289
Sur. aft. chgs.	929,429	248,524	680,905
6 mos. gross	15,596,683	10,005,024	5,591,660
Net	4,815,028	2,532,144	2,282,884
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,830,518	1,525,088	2,305,429

Public Utilities.

CAROLINA POWER AND LIGHT for June and twelve months—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$57,961	$54,051	$3,910
Net after taxes	17,987	14,896	3,091
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,337	202	4,135
12 mos. gross	744,143	659,942	84,201
Net after taxes	283,788	233,344	50,244
Total income..	360,838	291,044	69,294
Sur. aft. chgs.	189,282	118,913	70,319

SAVINGS BANKS HERE PASS BILLION MARK

Every Greater New York County Shows Increase in Resources Over Previous Year.

DEPOSITS TOTAL BIG SUM

Their Excess Over Withdrawals Reflects Prosperity, Albany Statistics Show.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—The savings banks of New York County have crossed the billion-dollar mark in aggregate resources, the exact sum on July 1 last, when reports were made to the State Superintendent of Banks, being $1,048,105,639. The aggregate for the savings banks of the entire city was $1,446,981,639, which left only $603,190,342 for the savings banks of the rest of the city. The resources by

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1916.

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

New orders by the allied powers for large numbers of shells, the delivery of which is to continue for many months, have been followed up by inquiries for woolen clothing for the use of their armies. These things furnish conclusive evidence that the end of the war is not yet in sight. Their bearing, so far as the business community is concerned, is that they betoken a permanence of existing conditions in trade for more than a year to come. This means a continuance of the heavy exports to both belligerents and neutrals, the virtual absence of trade with the Central Powers, the strengthening and extension of the newly established industries in this country, and the opportunity to make permanent the foreign trade relations which the war has helped to bring about. It also enables the domestic manufacturer and merchant to make commitments far ahead without the added risk which an uncertain future would entail. There are already indications of an increase in optimism resulting from this cause which have been made manifest in buying orders and otherwise, and especially in the disposition to go ahead with new plant construction in different lines. Distribution in most lines of trade is proceeding well, and collections in all parts of the country continue to be good. Manufacturing continues exceedingly brisk with frequent complaints of the scarcity of operatives. Exports, particularly of textiles, would be even larger than they are if facilities for making could be increased, or if domestic demands did not claim precedence. It is worth noting, also, that the menace of a general railway strike, whose consequences would be disastrous to nearly every business interest, has not been seriously regarded. Every one seems to have taken it for granted that some way out would be found.

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Figures of Foreign Trade.

Only within the last three days have the detailed figures of the country's foreign trade for the fiscal year ended June 30 been available. Government statistics are, and have always been, very much delayed. Details of British overseas trade are invariably a month or more ahead of those of this country. There is, also in the figures of exports here a lack of differentiation which makes it almost impossible to discern the opening up of new avenues of trade or the sending out of new products. This is not the case with regard to imports which are given in much detail, though also belated, in quarterly reports. But even the bulk figures of the last fiscal year are extremely significant. They show a total foreign trade of $6,531,542,375, the greatest in the history of the country and in excess, during the period, of the next largest competitor, Great Britain. The imports were $2,197,883,510 and the exports $4,333,658,865, giving a favorable balance of $2,135,775,355. An analysis and comparison show not only that in imports the percentage of raw materials is steadily increasing and that of finished manufactures is as steadily diminishing, but that the reverse is the case when it comes to exports. Thus, in the last fiscal year, the percentage of manufactures imported ready for consumption was only 14.35, as compared with 20.04 and 23.72 respectively in the two preceding years. On the other hand, with regard to exports, the percentage of manufactures ready for consumption was in the last fiscal year 46.73, as against 29.73 and 31.11 in 1915 and 1914 respectively. In the details of exports none are more significant than those of the three groups herewith given:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c.	$124,362,167	$46,380,986	$27,079,092
Manufactures of cotton	112,053,127	71,974,487	51,467,233
Woolens	53,983,655	27,327,451	4,790,087

In the matter of dyes and dyestuffs alone the exports in the last fiscal year amounted in value to $5,102,002 of the domestic products, in addition to $317,961 of foreign coal tar dyes. This does not seem to indicate any great scarcity here.

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Cotton and Cotton Goods.

One man's guess seems to be as good as another's when it comes to the course of cotton prices. It seems, however, to be taken for granted generally that the trend will be upward rather than downward. All of last year's cotton crop, and more, too, appears to have passed into consumption which broke every record to date. The amount used in American mills was also greater than ever before. So far as can be foreseen, the amount of the material which will be needed during the present cotton year will be even greater than that consumed during the past one. The domestic crop is as yet an uncertain quantity, but no one believes it will be in excess of the world's needs. On these facts and deductions are based the rises in the quotations on cotton which have been so notable recently. The advances are partly the reason or the pretext for the increases in price of cotton fabrics which are shown in the primary markets. Other factors are, of course, the labor situation and the very pronounced demand for goods. The increased fabric prices have not served as a check to buying but in some instances have even stimulated it because of an impression of higher levels in prospect. The mills have no great accumulations of stocks, and are rather chary of trading too far ahead. When the great rise in cotton came on Friday the mills were disposed to stop selling and wait for prices to settle. The last week has witnessed some large transactions in printcloths and sheetings, the latter being especially strong. Denims are the subject of active inquiry, and prices have been advanced on them. Sateens, twills, and other constructions have been in good demand, as have also printed fabrics. There is no change as regards knit goods or hosiery. It is still a question of being able to supply the demand. Finishers are trying hard to catch up with their orders, and the call for exports of divers kinds of cottons continues. Altogether, the trade is in better condition than it has been for a long time.

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Wool and Woolens.

It is a curious circumstance that, concurrently with the report of the increased demand and higher prices for Australasian wool, should come the announcement that flocks of sheep in that part of the world are decreasing in number. The average price per bale received for the last clip in Australia and New Zealand was $80.50, as against $62.19 the year before and $69.08, which was the record price, for that of 1906-7. Yet there was a falling off of over 12,000,000 sheep in the Australasian flocks during the last year, or about 11 per cent. The wool exports for 1915-16 were about the same as in the year previous, the total being nearly 2,130,000 bales. The impression prevails in Australia that the sales of wool will be restricted to Great Britain and her allies. If this should be the case, more reliance by American woolen mills will have to be placed on South American wools, the new clip of which will not be available for several months. At present, trading in wool in the domestic markets is comparatively light, although prices are held firm. The domestic wool growers who have sold their product have done remarkably well. In the goods end few new orders have been put in, but the mills are well occupied on old ones. The distribution has been large on Summer fabrics and on manipulated cloths. Fancy worsteds have been going rather slow, orders being held back apparently because buyers deemed the prices too high. In dress goods the demand has been brisk, a good business for Spring having been done on serges, poplins, gabardines, and velours. Price does not seem to cut so much of a figure in fabrics for women's wear as it does in those for men's. There is not the same need of meeting a fixed conventional price for garments.

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Foreign Trade Combinations.

Plain sailing seems to be ahead for the legislation designed to enable domestic merchants and producers to make combinations for foreign trade such as are not permitted under the Anti-Trust acts in interstate commerce. It is yet a moot question whether any successful attack could be made against such combinations under the law as it stands. The purpose of the anti-trust legislation as avowed was simply to protect the people of this country against monopolies and "corners." Foreigners living abroad were not considered, it being the privilege of foreign nations to protect those living within their respective borders. The legislation now contemplated here is intended simply to remove doubts and to enable Americans to unite in selling agencies and the like. While this will be a great help to many small concerns which cannot afford to keep individual agents in a number of foreign markets, it will apply to considerable extent in favor of certain very large interests. In fact, a large measure of support for the pending legislation comes from the very extensive copper producing interests. It seems that the Germans, working in combination, have been in the habit of playing one copper-producing concern against another, so as to cut down the cost of the raw material. They have been thus enabled to obtain copper not only cheaper than have customers in other foreign lands, but even at a less cost than American consumers have been able to get it. A copper-producing combination here dealing with the copper-buying one in Germany would put a stop to this, which would be to the advantage of many manufacturers here no less than to the mining companies.

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Germans Afraid of "Dumping."

In the matter of the so-called "dumping" it would appear as though every nation, belligerent and neutral, is afraid that some other will be sure to be guilty of the practice once the war is over. This is the theory back of a lot of official and other precautions under way in Great Britain, France, Russia, and Japan, and it has formed the staple of discussions in Congress and of objurgations on the stump in this country. Usually the ogre in the case is Germany. But it would seem that even that country is not free of apprehensions on this same score. In the recent compilation of Foreign Tariff Notes issued by the Department of Commerce appears a statement bearing this out. It seems the Association of Saxon Manufacturers adopted a resolution on the subject. The preamble states that "in view of the scarcity of raw materials, semi-manufactures, and manufactures that may be caused in the economic life of Germany from war conditions to those of peace," there is a possibility that "a sudden resumption of commercial relations with the present hostile countries upon the conclusion of the war will result in the flooding of the German market with foreign products." So these manufacturers "consider it necessary that the Bundesrat (Federal Council) adopt proper measures to guard against such displacement of German industry from the German market." This, they believe and aver, can best be done by a temporary restriction of foreign imports of semi-manufactures and manufactures "to a fixed portion of such imports prior to the war." And the worst of it all is that there is a real reason for the apprehension which these Saxon manufacturers feel and express. The German soldiers coming out of the trenches will need a lot of clothing at once which the factories of their country will not be able to supply.

INQUIRY BUREAU FOR CREDIT MEN

Plan of the City Association to Supplement Other Sources of Information.

The New York Credit Men's Association, through President W. F. H. Koelsch and Secretary A. H. Alexander, 320 Broadway, yesterday announced tentative plans for a credit interchange bureau which is to be conducted by that organization. The object of the bureau will be to solicit, compile, record, and distribute information concerning the financial and credit standing and responsibility of corporations, firms, and individuals engaged in any kind of commercial, industrial, or financial enterprise.

The services of the bureau, if these plans materialize, will be available to any member of the association in good standing on payment of an annual advance fee of $50. For this sum the bureau will agree to furnish 100 trade reports on inquiry. Additional reports will be furnished at the rate of 50 cents each. The contract also specifies that members are to receive free a copy of all reports on parties on whom they have furnished complete ledger information. All information submitted will be confidential, unless otherwise specified by the giver. No subscriber may get a report on a concern or individual unless he has an open account with the party concerned or an application for credit. The giving of improper information or wrongful disclosure of information supplied by the bureau will be penalized by denying the privileges of the bureau to the offending party. Ledger accounts, notes, and secured accounts are to be included when giving the total amount due. The bureau will not guarantee the accuracy of reports and will assume no liability for negligence in procuring, communicating, or failing to communicate the information gathered.

A standard inquiry ticket has been drawn up, and it is planned to have all queries made of the bureau sent in on that form. Semi-weekly office inquiry sheets will be mailed to the subscribers on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The Wednesday sheets will contain all inquiries received by the bureau during business hours on the first three days of the week, while the Saturday sheet will cover inquiries received in the last three days. A standard form will be supplied by the bureau on which subscribers will record their experiences with the parties named on the inquiry sheets in question. Replies received on these forms will be tabulated and mailed to subscribers with the next semi-weekly office inquiry sheet that is issued.

The plans also specify that the Credit Interchange Bureau Committee, which shall have general supervision of the bureau, may, whenever in its judgment it may seem expedient, authorize the interchange of credit information with any or all of the similar bureaus of the various branches of the National Association of Credit Men under terms to be agreed upon. Bureaus of this kind have for some time been in operation in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and other large cities of the country.

According to President Koelsch, the time may come when the information received and sent out by the local bureau will be available to the more than 20,000 members of the National Association of Credit Men. To bring this about, it is understood that a movement is already under way, under the direction of the national association, to establish a Central Credit Interchange Bureau, to which information from all over the country will be sent. It is hardly expected, however, that the proposed central bureau can be fully established before the local bureau is in more or less general operation.

Just when the local bureau will be ready for business is not known, but it is certain that nothing definite can be done before the annual meeting of the New York Association is held on Sept. 21. At this meeting it is proposed to amend the constitution of the association to authorize the establishment of the bureau. Present plans say that the date of the beginning of the bureau's services shall be deferred until enough contracts and subscriptions have been received to cause it, in the judgment of the Executive Committee of the association, to be self-supporting for one year.

In order to facilitate the collection and distribution of the desired information, the membership of the association will be divided and grouped in these classifications, which may be revised later if necessary:

1. Dry goods, silks and satins, linens, general merchandise, fancy goods, notions, women's wear, furs, millinery, feathers and flowers, umbrellas, laces and embroideries, ribbons, &c.
2. Boots and shoes, clothing, hats, trunks, shirts, men's furnishings, woolens and tailors' supplies, &c.
3. Furniture manufacturers and dealers, house furnishings, carpets and rugs, stoves, crockery, pictures, window shades, upholstering, draperies, &c.
4. Groceries, teas and coffees, spices, meats, sugar, fish, flour, fruits, soaps, confectionery, bakeries, butter and eggs, &c.
5. Stationery, books, publishers and printers, paper, lithographers, cameras, photographers' supplies, office appliances, &c.
6. Drugs, chemicals, toilet articles, surgical instruments, cigars and tobacco, pipes, &c.
7. Music, musical instruments, phonographs.
8. Jewelers, silversmiths, assayers, opticians, watchmakers, &c.
9. Iron, steel, brass and copper, hardware, scales, sporting goods, &c.
10. Electrical supplies, gas fixtures, plumbers' supplies, steam fitters' and tinners' supplies, &c.
11. Railroad supplies, mill supplies, miners' supplies, machinery, boilers and engines, belting, lubricating oil, &c.
12. Paints, oils, varnishes, white lead, brushes, wall paper, glass, glue, &c.
13. Automobiles, automobile supplies, rubber tires, &c.
14. Lumber, brick, cement, builders' supplies, &c.
15. Banks, commercial paper houses.

In explaining the purposes of the proposed bureau yesterday President Koelsch carefully pointed out that it could in no sense be regarded as a competitor of mercantile agencies or individual trade association credit bureaus. Its object, he said, would be to supplement the reports of the former and to work in co-operation with the latter. He further said that the establishment of the bureau had been under consideration for a long time, but that plans to this effect had been held back heretofore by the lack of co-operation on the part of leading business concerns that is often seen in relation to credit affairs in this city.

If established the bureau will be under the control and executive management of the Executive Committee of the association. It will be supervised generally by eight members of the association, who will probably be appointed as a committee for this purpose at or following the annual meeting on Sept. 21. The operation and detail work of the bureau is to be under the direction of Secretary Alexander, and a separate fund will be maintained to cover the expenses incurred. It is specified in the plans, however, that the bureau shall not cause the New York Association to become liable for any debts in any amount which shall exceed the amount in the hands of the Treasurer, and credited to the bureau fund, without the sanction and authority of the association's Executive Committee. The membership of the local association numbers upward of 1,600.

CONTESTS ON DUTY RATES.

Lead Pencils and Copaiba Balsam the Articles Involved.

The Treasury Department has given notice that it will not accept as final recent decisions of the Board of General Appraisers in importers' protest cases affecting the classification of fancy lead pencils and the method of assessing duty on balsam of copaiba imported in cartons or other containers. The decisions of the board in both cases were favorably to the importers, who had looked forward to a speedy adjustment of refunds by the Government. This settlement will be delayed for several months in view of the appeals made to the Customs Court.

The pencils, the subject of further litigation, were composed of cedar, metal, and lead or crayon. The articles, it appeared, were in chief value of metal and valued at above 20 cents per dozen pieces. They had been assessed at the rate of 60 per cent. as "articles designed to be worn on apparel or carried on or about the person, composed of metal." The General Board, however, sustained the importers' contention that the articles were dutiable at 20 per cent. as "manufactures of metal not specially provided for."

In the balsam of copaiba case duty was assessed on the merchandise on a value based on the gross weight of the goods at the appraised unit value. The board on the other hand held that it should have been based on the net weight at the appraised unit value plus the value of the cartons, cases, &c. Assistant Secretary Peters said this action was taken by the board in spite of the fact that the merchandise was dealt in, invoiced, and appraised in a packed condition. He also made the point that the invoice unit value and the appraised unit value, respectively, pertained to the merchandise in such packed condition, the invoice value being extended at the unit value thereof, computed on the gross weight of the merchandise. In both cases the board's rulings resulted in material loss to the Government in duties.

DRAWBACKS ON COCKTAILS.

Not the Ordinary Kind but Those for Allowance of Duty.

The American cocktail has made its appearance on the latest list of drawbacks to be granted by the Treasury Department. According to officials in the Custom House, exports of this class of goods have been on the increase ever since the start of the European war until at the present time shipments are reaching all sections of the world.

The drawbacks just granted included several well-known brands of domestic cocktails, the statements of the manufacturers showing that the products were made from imported gin, whisky, cordials, liquors, bitters, and vermuth. The Government requires that the producers shall keep a record covering each lot of cocktails exported, showing, in the case of each kind of cocktail, the number of bottles of each size contained in the shipment and the actual quantity of cocktails appearing therein. A sworn abstract from such record must be filed with the drawback record.

It was specified by the department that the allowance shall not exceed the quantities of imported materials appearing in the exported cocktails, as shown by the sworn statement of the manufacturers. Supplemental sworn schedules covering changes in the formulas, other kinds of cocktails, or the use of other kinds of imported materials may be filed, and upon verification of such schedules drawback may be allowed in the discretion of the department.

DUTIES ON SILK FANS.

Question That Is to Come Before the General Appraisers.

Collector Malone and importers of silk fans embroidered with silk, who had been trying the best part of last week to reach an agreement regarding the tariff classification of the articles, failed to do so yesterday, with the result that the Collector sent the papers in the case to the Board of General Appraisers for settlement.

When the fans reached the public stores they were examined by Appraiser Sague's men, who decided that the embroidery work on the articles was of greater value than the fans themselves unadorned. The Appraiser accordingly reported to the Collector that the goods should be classified as "embroideries." At this point the importers entered a vigorous protest, their contention being that the articles were known in trade and commerce as "fans," and as such should be given entry at 50 per cent. under the specific provision in the Tariff act for "fans."

Yesterday the Collector demanded 60 per cent. on the goods as "embroideries," this rate being paid under protest by the importers in order to obtain possession of their goods. It was insisted by the importers that a fan is a fan irrespective of the kind of ornamentation to which it may be subjected. This point will be decided by the board in order that a basis may be reached for assessing future importations, ornamented or decorated.

SPORTS
IN FIRST NEWS SECTION.

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STYLES HAVE TO RUN THEIR COURSE

A Cloakmaker Tells Why Women's Clothes Are to be Dearer the Coming Season.

It is the misfortune of the people and not actually the fault of the fashion maker that the fashions call for the great quantities of materials that are being put into all kinds of clothes, says a big cloak maker of the city. In these days of war and high prices, when scanty measure in clothes would be a blessing, they cannot be had because the full styles were started before the war, and styles, like disease, says the coat man, must run their course.

"Fashions do not change every year as some people seem to think," said he. "They run from three to five years and, once started, you cannot stop them any more than you could a fever after it is well under way. Modifications of fashions may be changed from hour to hour, but the main style, full or scant, long or short, remains until it has run out.

"The first year a style is started in France there will be a few of the most exclusive women who will wear it. The second year it will be worn a little more, but it will still be exclusive. The third year it will be generally on the market, the fourth year it will begin to wane but it is still worn, and the next year it goes out and another style will be in. The full styles were started just before the war and, though now labor and materials are high on account of the war, we have to have added to this the cost of the great amount of material which is put into everything.

"Nothing will affect the run of a style when it once gets under way. Take the short skirt. Nothing could stop that after it was once started. Call it immodest or not, that would have nothing to do with its vogue. As a matter of fact, the question of modesty does not enter into the designing of clothes. There is no such thing. It is a name. Makers do not consider it. It is no more immodest to wear a short skirt which discloses the ankles than it is to wear a low-necked gown in the evening, and the most refined women of all ages have done that.

"The short skirt, like the full garment, developed gradually. It was started in one of the Paris houses. It was considered extreme. The next year another house took it up and made it a little shorter, and a third house a third year cut off another inch or two. In the meanwhile, women had gradually come from looking at it askance to wearing it and now they all do it.

"Yardage is the ground principle of the clothes of the coming season. Put as much material into a coat as possible, but arrange it so that it will never in any way have a cumbersome effect. The most stylish garment is the one in which there is the greatest quantity of material. The materials for the coats are soft. That covers them all, whether of velours, duvetyn, or something else—they are the fabrics that will crumple soft in the hand. They will be largely in plain colors, and these will run in popularity something like this: First, Bordeaux or Burgundy; second, plum; third, green; fourth, gold, and fifth, brown, with dark taupes and grays. Black will be worn, because some people will always wear it.

"There will be fur on everything. It will be at the neck, sleeves, on the edges of garments, in narrow widths, in broad widths, in blocks, and put on wherever a place can be found for it. It will be fur, fine fur everywhere. There will be mole first, then Hudson seal, but these will not discount the long-haired furs.

"Prices will be higher than have ever been known in the history of the business. The materials used are from 33 1-3 to 75 per cent. higher, labor is higher, and there is the one great increase in the amount of material used. Usually the styles are made to conform to the market conditions, but the war developed and conditions changed after the style was launched. It has continued to run its course, and there never was a more costly one.

"The increase in cost of garments is such that, if a customer this year wished to buy a coat identical with one which cost $30 at wholesale last year, he would have to pay now $38.50 or $40, and then if he had the extra material added to agree with style, it would cost him 25 to 30 per cent. more, with cloth and lining, making an increase of, say, 60 per cent. With the increase of price that is paid the retailer the woman will find that for a coat for which she would pay $45 last year she will have to pay $70 this season.

"It is going to be a big coat season. The woman who wishes to economize will think things over and decide what she can best do without, a coat or a suit, and will decide that the coat will answer the purpose of both, as she must have that any way. For another reason the women have become accustomed to one-piece gowns. There were never prettier gowns made than those now worn, and the women look better in them around the house than they do in a shirtwaist and skirt. They are going to continue to wear them.

Weather has much to do with a good season in Winter garments. If there is a cold September a women here and there buys a warm garment a little earlier than usual. Other women see hers, their old clothes look shabby beside the new ones, and they follow suit and the season makes an early start.

"How are the people to meet these higher prices in clothes? We all remember when steaks which now cost 30 cents were 20 cents a pound, and we still have steak. Clothes have jumped by an even higher percentage, but women must still have clothes."

JABOTS TO BE WORN.

Their Advantage Subject of Encomium by a Maker of Them.

This is to be a season of beautiful women, says a big neckwear manufacturer of the city, because all women of all ages, tints, and tendencies are to wear jabots.

"Nothing adds so much to a woman's youth and good looks," he says, "as a soft fall of lace below the chin. Women of all ages have recognized it, and men in different periods have not scorned the lace jabot to add to their own charms."

This may be a prejudiced view, but it is true, and it is also certain that there are to be many soft things in nets and laces to be worn, and buyers are ordering them in large quantities for their different houses.

Furs and laces go together and, with the deep fur collars that are to be worn on all kinds of coats fastened high in the neck when they are closed but turned well back from the throat when they are open, the lace is almost indispensable. The materials used are many and varied. There are fine mulls and lawns, silk nets, and nets of other kinds, fine nets and those with a coarser mesh, nets with small over patterns and nets with lace borders made in single and double frills and falling straight or with drop corners to give the effect of points to agree with the many pointed effects that are seen on gowns and coats and wraps. Georgette crepe is also much used.

Silk and satins will be combined with the softer materials. The smart black stock will appear with its fall of cream lace and possibly a little white above to soften the effect near the face. There are a few wires necessary to hold the stock in place, but the general effect is of the softest.

Deep collars of all kinds are among the things the buyers are sending out and they are in many styles with smaller ones for the woman who cannot wear a broad collar. They, like the stocks, are of all the thin washable materials with fancy edges of different kinds, ruffles or flutings.

White broadcloth is a smart material for wear with wool gowns, and in a deep collar is simple and rich combined with satin, heavy lace and made in simple lines.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Goods are in Active Demand Though Prices Have Gone Up.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 26.—The volume of business put through in the cotton goods markets this week was large. Mill men marked up their goods early in the week and this had the effect of reducing the amount of business temporarily. But buyers hesitated only for a while. They soon became reconciled to the new levels and bought freely of spot goods when these were available and also contracted for their future requirements.

Manufacturers of bags used for salt, flour, and the like, state that they have done a very encouraging business, and prices which have been secured for certain constructions will net the makers a comfortable profit. Some mills are sold so far ahead that they do not wish to take on any more business, and consequently, orders which come to hand daily requesting deliveries well into the future are turned down. This is equally true of Southern mills making drills and some of the other heavy constructions. There is general belief among manufacturers of print cloths as well as users and dealers that prices will still go higher because raw cotton is going up in price.

The fine goods mills report that they have received their share of business and they are so tied up that they cannot entertain orders for immediate deliveries. Some of the mills have contracts on their books which will take them well into the new year. The cotton yarn situation remains practically unchanged from the preceding week. Prices continue to soar and there are some spinners who are not inclined to take a great deal of business, being somewhat uncertain as to the condition and supply of raw cotton.

The total sales of cotton goods for the week are estimated between 300,000 and 350,000 pieces, of which about 150,000 pieces are spots and the rest to be delivered over a period of six months. The week closed in the cloth market with the demand substantial and prices advancing.

Gray Goods Sales Were Small.

While the inquiry for printcloths in the local gray goods market was liberal enough yesterday, the mills were reluctant sellers in view of the high price of cotton, and the aggregate yardage disposed of was small. Scattering lots were sold at full prices for delivery during the next sixty days, but none was large enough, apparently, to deserve specific mention. Bids of 7 cents for 39-inch 68-72s, 6¼ cents for 38½-inch 64-60s, and 6 cents for 38½-inch 64-56s failed to bring out any goods to speak of. In the sheeting end, three-yard goods were cleaned up for September-January delivery at 8½ cents, and the mills are now asking 8⅝@9 cents. September-November deliveries of 48-square, four-yard sheetings sold at 6¾ cents. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	8¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*6¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	7½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*6c
39-inch, 68-72s	*7c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5½c
39-inch, 56-44s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6½c	27-inch, 64-60s	4½c

*Bid.

BOOKS ARE GIVEN TO GOWN BUYERS

The Plan of a Manufacturer of Dresses for Schoolgirls and Young Women.

A book with every gown is the latest method of combined shopping for the schoolgirl and is the idea of a manufacturer. A healthy, wholesome girl in a schoolgirl story gave him the suggestion and now there are any number of girls who are "doing the rest."

The idea of the gownmaker was to manufacture frocks for the schoolgirl and young woman which would suit her type—be simple, pretty and becoming for every-day wear, for a little better afternoon wear, and for evening gowns. Nothing should be too elaborate, the evening gowns should be modestly cut and the prices of all be equally modest. He named the gowns after the heroine of the book, has one house in every town carrying the stock, which takes up the sale of the schoolgirls' dress, and on every gown sold is a certificate showing that the gown is what it claims to be. The buyer by sending in the certificate can have free any one copy of the books which appear in a series.

The idea has pleased the girls so much that in some towns they have formed themselves into clubs of a half dozen or so members who each buy a gown, each one takes a different book and among them they have the series. There is something else they may have if they wish to send 15 cents for it, and this is the little household god of luck originated by the girl in the story and which the manufacturer of the frocks he names for her has materialized and which is carefully packed for mailing.

The gowns are used not only by school and college girls, but by business women who like their simplicity and style and the ease of getting into them, as they are all in one piece. They are made up to 44 in size, and wearers are not reduced to an age limit. There are now fifteen different styles in the variety in pockets, some being the regular patch ones, while others are in fancy design, and there are a few slit pockets.

The social frocks are of taffetas, soft mulls, Georgettes, and silk nets over metal cloths, for that cloth, or its imitation, appears in everything this year. The frocks are in all soft shades and evening colors, Nile green, turquoise, function blue, which is of a deeper shade, maize and pink. With these are the brighter shades, cherry, flame, and a deep orange. There is no age limit in colors. Kelly green, which is a rich, vivid shade, also appears in the social frocks, and purple has had a large demand among buyers this year.

The social frocks also run more or less to straight lines, but the skirts are full around the bottom and occasionally one has a slight hoopskirt effect. There are puffy skirts, and some of them are ruffled. The social frocks range in price from $12 to $19.50, and the serge frocks from $9 to $11.75. The afternoon frocks, also on simple lines, are to be found in taffetas, satins, and Georgette crepes, with a number of pretty designs in plaids.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

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BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; H. B. Litten, cotton piece goods; 116 West 32d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Harris Bros. Co.; F. Harris, general merchandise, clothing, furniture; New Victoria.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Weber Hat Co.; J. Weber, silk and opera hats; Broadway Central.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—A. Bloch & Co.; J. Bloch, clothing; 684 Broadway.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Hart Co.; J. W. Mason, silk ribbons, notions; 37 West 32d.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
GALVESTON, Texas—E. S. Levy & Co.; H. H. Levy, clothing, shoes, furn. goods; 22 East 14th.
JACKSON, Tenn.—S. Tuchfeld's Sons; A. Tuchfeld, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Elks' Club.
MEXICO CITY, Mexico—J. Ruff & Co.; J. Ruff, shoes, raincoats, clothing, underwear, gents' furnishings; 25 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—W. F. Read & Sons Co.; F. C. Reed, silk and woolen dress goods; 114 5th Av.; Sherman Square.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

A Temporary Denaturent.

Shortage in the usual supply of dyes has compelled the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make a modification of the denaturant to be used in special denatured alcohol No. 4. The Revenue Office received many complaints that it was impossible to secure the dyes necessary to make the article used in denaturing spirits for the use of manufacturers of tobacco. In view of this trouble, the Commissioner has provided another formula consisting of an aqueous solution containing 40 per cent. nicotine, methylene blue, and water. Instructions covering the new formula's use will be sent to manufacturers interested. The formula just prepared was stated to be temporary, and will be withdrawn as soon as the regular dyes are again available.

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MEXICO TO MAINTAIN ITS CATHOLIC POLICY

Delegates to United States Conference Will Oppose Any Change in Laws.

CABRERA GIVES HIS VIEWS

Charges the Church Is Using Every Means to Recover Temporal Power in Mexico.

The grievances of the Roman Catholic Church against the de facto Government of Mexico will probably be one of the questions to be considered at the conference between the representatives of the United States and Mexican Governments which is to convene at the Hotel Biltmore this week. That the Mexican delegates will strenuously oppose any effort to change the policy toward the Catholic Church is a foregone conclusion, in the opinion of persons familiar with the present Mexican situation.

In substantiation of this belief they point to the fact that Luis Cabrera, Minister of Finance in the Carranza Cabinet, is the head of the Mexican commission. There is no man in Mexico more opposed to any change in the present laws defending the rights of the Church in Mexico than he. The Church question in Mexico was one of the most important brought before the recent Catholic convention in this city. Cabrera has charged over his own signature that the Catholic Church was using every means in its power to recover what he terms "its temporal power in Mexico," and in this connection he has stated that the Carranzista Government will enforce every law which tends to make this impossible, and, furthermore, that the de facto Government intends to make effective the abolishment of monastic orders now existing in or contamplated in Mexico.

Cabrera Writes on the Question.

Cabrera's views on this question are set forth in a paper prepared by him and captioned "The Religious Question in Mexico."

"The question of the Church in Mexico," says Mr. Cabrera in his article, "has not been well understood in the United States, because the conditions of the Mexican Catholic Church differ vastly from those of the Catholic Church in Mexico. In Mexico 99 per cent. of the population profess the Roman Catholic faith, and, therefore, the influence of the Catholic clergy in religious matters has no counterbalance of any sort. In the United States there are other Churches which counterbalance the influence of the Catholic Church. On the other hand, the Catholic Church in the United States does not hold unlimited sway over society nor can it attain uncontrollable political power; the very education of the American people has prevented Rome from exercising so far the influence which it exercises in other countries."

Mr. Cabrera then briefly refers to the laws known as the laws of reform, which he terms "a collection of rules passed previous to 1860, with the aim of depriving the Catholic Church of its temporal power," and he adds that "these rules have remained effective because the conditions which then demanded their enactment still prevail and still make it necessary that the laws should remain in force."

Laws of Reform.

The laws of the reform, which were enacted more than fifty-six years ago, separate completely Church and State, make it unlawful for the Church to own landed property, and finally abolished convents in Mexico.

"The clergy," adds Mr. Cabrera, "defended themselves desperately against the laws which stripped them of power, and on finding themselves defeated they resorted in 1860 to the intervention of foreign powers, (Spain, France, and England,) which attempted to intervene on the pretext of the fulfillment of the financial obligations of the Juarez Government.

"Emperor Maximilian himself did not dare to undo what had been done in the time of Juarez. The French troops being withdrawn and the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico re-established, the laws of reform were not only maintained but in 1874 they were incorporated in the political Constitution."

The aim of the Carranza Government is to enforce these laws, adds Mr. Cabrera, and he then proceeds to charge that the Catholic Party in Mexico has for several years past been one of the disturbing factors in the national life of Mexico, and he charges that it was one of the principal factors in the downfall of the late President Francisco Madero.

"It has never been intended," adds Mr. Cabrera, "to deny Mexican Catholics either the exercise of their religion or their right to take part in the political affairs of Mexico. Ninety-nine per cent. of the Mexican population is Catholic, and therefore the Constitutionalist Party could not in the present struggle attempt to deprive the Catholics of their right to profess their religion or of their right to take part in political questions."

Mr. Cabrera says that during the administration of President Diaz the Catholic clergy never made any efforts to organize for political campaigns, but maintained themselves, as he puts it, "in strict obedience to the law, in the belief, perhaps, that they could avail themselves of other indirect proceedings for exercising their influence in the political affairs of the country."

Formation of Catholic Party.

When Diaz retired and Francisco L. de la Barra was made President ad interim, Mr. Cabrera says that "the Catholic clergy of Mexico believed that the moment had arrived to organize themselves for the political struggle, and to that effect a political group was formed, under the patronage of the Catholic clergy, made up chiefly of big landowners. This group took the name of the 'Catholic Party,' with deliberate intention of taking advantage of the religious sentiments of the population to induce it to vote in conformity with their directions."

Mr. Cabrera then makes his direct charge that the Catholic Party was one of the principal factors in the downfall of Madero, and adds: "Although Huerta was not the candidate designated to replace him (Madero) the fact is that the clerical chief, de la Barra, formed part of the Cabinet which resolved upon the murder of Madero and Pino Suarez."

"The confiscation of the lands illegally possessed by the Catholic Church," Cabrera states in one part of his article, "is a necessary, just, and legal confiscation, and in that sense all the confiscations of lands pertaining to the Church are legitimate, for which reason the Constitutionalist Government is in the right in continuing the same policy, not only confiscating the properties which are openly in the ownership of the clergy, but also investigating these properties which apparently belong to individuals, but which, through the history of their former owners and through the form of their administration, can be clearly distinguished as properties of the Church."

Mr. Cabrera brands as false statements that Constitutionalist soldiers have ever mistreated nuns. He admits that many monastic orders have been abolished, so far as Mexico is concerned, and that the members of these orders "have withdrawn to foreign countries."

"To sum up," Mr. Cabrera concludes, "the Constitutionalist Government proposes to give full guarantees in religious matters to the exercise of any cult, but strictly enforces the observance of the laws of reform and of the Mexican Constitution."

NEW ORLEANS TOURIST CITY

William Allen Says It Will Lead Winter Resorts.

New Orleans, because of its even temperature and great advantages for water sports, may become the leading Winter resort of America, according to William Allen, head of the Convention and Tourists Bureau of the Association of Commerce of New Orleans, who arrived at the Biltmore yesterday. Mr. Allen says that a number of Easterners have taken homes on the Gulf Coast, and only recently Joseph Leiter purchased 20,000 acres of land, which will be used for hunting ducks and geese next Winter. Mr. Leiter's is the second largest hunting ground for ducks and geese near New Orleans, the first being the Delta Duck Club, which has 26,000 acres at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

"New Orleans has indeed become the mecca for the American tourists," said Mr. Allen, "and from the present indications our city will soon be the greatest Winter resort on the continent. We have any number of advantages which the other Winter resorts lack. People have a mistaken idea of New Orleans. They are inclined to believe that it is scorching hot down there, when as a matter of fact it is hotter in New York just now than in New Orleans. In forty-two years the Weather Bureau records show that the temperature was only 100 degrees seven times. People in New Orleans know how to dress for the weather.

"Last Winter was the best, from the tourist's point of view, that New Orleans has ever had, and this year it promises to be much better. A great many organizations are to hold conventions, and there will be a ninety days' race meet."

TO DEBATE SUFFRAGE POLICY

Lively Discussions Expected at National Association Convention.

Prominent members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association are sending their names daily to the National Headquarters at 171 Madison Avenue, New York, with announcements that they will be present at the national convention of the association, to be held in Atlantic City from Sept. 6 to 9, inclusive. Called two months in advance of the usual time to discuss questions of policy, this convention is to be one of the most important ever held by the National Association.

Lively discussions are expected, and President Wilson has promised to be present if possible. The action of some of the Western women in the suffrage States in deserting the Congressional Union and the Woman's Party, which is attacking politicians who oppose suffrage and which takes a radically different stand from that followed so far by the National Association, may influence the action of the convention.

Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe, President of the National Council of Women Voters, with headquarters at Tacoma, Washington, will attend the convention. Raymond Robins will be present with Mrs. Robins, and Herbert Parsons is expected to attend.

TELLS OF CHANCES IN PERU.

Railway Man Says the Industrious Can Do Well There.

There are splendid chances for the man in moderate circumstances to make a living in Peru, according to L. P. Green, Chief Clerk of the Southern Railway in Peru, who arrived at the McAlpin Hotel yesterday. Mr. Green is en route to London to offer his services to the British Army. He has been in Peru for eight years, but since the outbreak of the war in Europe has been trying to adjust his affairs so as to allow his absence for an unlimited time, and was only lately successful.

"Peru is a remarkable country for the working man," said Mr. Green. "There are many mines which pay to operate in a small way; that is, a man can go out on his own hook and by working diligently may mine enough gold to pay him a good salary, often up to $20 a day in your money. But these mines would seldom pay when operated on a large scale with machinery and large capital. Peru has some deposits of tungsten. One of which I know netted $100,000 to the official who guarded it until the case which was in litigation was decided. When the matter was settled all the metal had been extracted.

"We operate 1,200 miles of railroad and an inland steamship service on Lake Titicaca, the highest navigable water in the world. This lake is 12,500 feet above the sea and measures 136 by 45 miles. The steamships were carried muleback in pieces from the coast. British interests operate the railway and other big industries, which they have taken over as securities for loans.

"This is the season of worship for the natives. On the shore of the lake at Copacabana, a very small village, is an enormous cathedral, to which the natives for hundreds of miles around make pilgrimages during July and August. There is an image of the Virgin in which the pilgrims have set jewels until it is valued at more than $1,000,000. The scenery along this lake, which is on the boundary line between Peru and Bolivia, is really wonderful."

ARREST FOR PARK ROBBERY.

Prisoner Accused of Participating in Holdup of Rich Cuban.

Charged with participating in the attempted holdup in Central Park of which Pablo Hernandez, a wealthy Cuban and Commissioner of Health in Havana, was the victim last Tuesday, a man who said he was Fred Jenkins, 26 years old, of 28 West 177th Street, was arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in the West Side Court yesterday morning and held in $3,000 bail for examination next Tuesday.

The arrest of Jenkins was brought about by Theodore Weissenberg of 864 Lexington Avenue, who went to Hernandez's aid at the time of the attack made under a small bridge opposite Sixty-eighth Street and near the east drive in the park. Weissenberg chased the two robbers, overtook them and recovered after a tussle a gold watch and $60 in cash belonging to Hernandez. The robbers escaped. Weissenberg Friday night identified a man in a lunchroom on Broadway as one of the robbers. The man calling himself Jenkins was then arrested.

Hernandez was decoyed to the park by a man he chanced to meet in the Hotel Astor, according to the police, and it was while walking with this companion that the second robber appeared and flashed a shield. Supposing the newcomer to be a detective Hernandez stopped and was then attacked, but the sudden appearance of Weissenberg spoiled the plot.

FORD ASKS FEDERAL SUIT.

Wants Libel Action Transferred from Supreme Court.

Henry Ford has applied to the Supreme Court for the County of New York for an order to remove the suit brought against him by the Vitagraph Company of America to the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. In his application Mr. Ford sets forth the fact that he is a resident of the State of Michigan as reason for the change. The order for the transfer will be entered next Thursday.

Mr. Ford is being sued by the film company for $1,000,000 on a charge of having libeled a motion picture called "The Battle Cry of Peace" in an advertisement published by him. William A. Ulman and Elijah N. Zoline are attorneys for the Vitagraph, and E. Benton Crisp of Crisp, Randall & Crisp of New York and Alfred Lucking of Detroit have been retained by Mr. Ford.

ALL BELGIUM MINED, READY FOR BLOW-UP

Germans Place Explosives Under Cathedrals, Historic Buildings, and Streets.

PLAN AGAINST RETREAT DAY

Escaped Worker Tells of Efficiency Turned Against Miserable Population.

A story of conditions in Antwerp as they are today, as well as in other parts of Belgium, was told yesterday by Herman Huysmans, an expert worker in an ammunition factory, who managed to get out of the country, and who arrived here yesterday to begin life anew in this country. His wife and two little children were killed during the bombardment of Antwerp in 1914, and since that time he has lived alone and much of the time in want in the Belgian metropolis. Huysmans is educated and the story he told yesterday was not a recital of atrocities and inhuman acts committed by the Germans, but one rather of German efficiency when that efficiency is directed at the people of a conquered country.

The food situation in all parts of Belgium, Huysmans said, could not well be exaggerated. Milk is no longer to be had and babies are now fed on milk tablets, which are to be had only in minimum quantities. Bacon sells at $2.50 a pound, and coffee, except in the cases of those who still have some money left, is no longer to be had. The country has been mined by the Germans, supposedly in anticipation of a possible future retreat through the country. Able-bodied Belgians have the option of working for the military authorities or of seeing some or all of their womenfolk deported into Germany, while the crops when harvested are divided in a ratio of about four and one-half parts to the Germans and one-half part to the Belgians.

Bread 40 Cents a Loaf.

"When I left Antwerp," said Huysmans, "bread was selling at 40 cents for a small loaf, meat brought $2 a pound. The potato crop this year was fine for the Germans, but not for the Belgians, for if a farmer had a crop that netted 500 kilos he had to turn over 4.40 kilos to the German authorities, most of it to be exported into Germany for the population there.

"The Germans have been busy for months mining the country. The mines have been placed not only at strategic points, but in many of the cities and towns, under the streets, and even under buildings. In Antwerp I myself saw them placing the mines, and I know what I am saying when I tell you that mines are now in position under the Cathedral, Palace of Justice, and other great buildings in that city. The mines are electrically controlled, and the mined areas and buildings are under the constant guard of German soldiers.

"Trenches have been constructed all over the country, and if ever the Allies get into Belgium and begin a drive at the Germans they are going to find it a mighty big job to dislodge them. Yet there is not a Belgian living who does not believe that the time is coming when the German will be driven from the land, but it's going to take a world of work, and I think it will be a long time before it is accomplished.

Will Raze All Belgium.

"Many of the German soldiers will admit that the day is probably coming when the allied advance will drive them back into the country, but they will tell you that when that time does come they won't leave anything standing in Belgium. Perhaps that is the reason why they have mined the Cathedral and other buildings in Antwerp.

"I want to say a word for the plain, every-day German enlisted man. He is not responsible for the trouble in Belgium and in a few instances the enlisted men are big, kind-hearted chaps who sympathize with the Belgians. It is the German officer who is responsible for all the trouble and the enlisted German soldiers hate them almost as much as do the Belgians. The Bavarians especially were kind, so kind, in fact, that they shipped them all to the Russian front, but Prussians in their places in Belgium. The less said about the Prussians the better. The kind of men they are is shown by a little incident that happened in Antwerp. When the Bavarians were the garrison they had pictures of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth, the latter a Bavarian princess, hung in the barracks. When the Prussians came they tore down the pictures and a fight followed, the Bavarians on one side and the Prussians on the other. I am sorry to say the Prussians won.

Defenses All Reconstructed.

"In Antwerp the Germans have reconstructed all the defenses and the city was never so strongly fortified as at this moment. The Germans compel the Belgians to do military construction, and when one refuses they go to his house and take his wife or daughter or perhaps both and deport them to Germany. They do not even tell them, to what part of Germany they are going. On one occasion they lined up a lot of Belgian workingmen and asked those who were willing to work for the Germans to step forward. The whole line stepped back two steps.

"If I had to utter just two words to tell the story of Belgium I would simply say 'poor Belgium.' That tells the story."

CHANGES IN BIG ARMS PLANT

Remington Concern Adapts Itself to New Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 25.—P. E. Mack, formerly Assistant Controller of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, denied tonight that he had been asked to resign as a result of the visit here yesterday of William E. Rockefeller, Jr., brother-in-law of Marcellus Hartley Dodge, who is the controlling owner of the great plant. Mr. Mack said that he resigned because of a disagreement with another official. Only a few men in his department, he said, had gone with him because of their personal attachment to him. Seventy-five of those who left the department, he said, were discharged by him before he left, under orders to reduce expenses.

It was learned today that an audit of the Remington plants has been in progress for some time and that methods in force before munitions contracts caused a tremendous and sudden growth in the concern would be changed radically. The reorganization is involving several department heads, and others have been asked to resign in the last few weeks.

The only charge against them is that their training has not fitted them to handle duties which have become much more difficult because of the rapid expansion of the business since the war began. Mr. Mack, however, did not leave because of any such reason.

It is believed tonight that the American and British Manufacturing Company, which is said to be a subsidiary of the International Power Company, has been absorbed by the Remington interests. The company makes field artillery, mountain guns, and rapid fire guns. John C. Stanley, purchasing agent of the Union Metallic branch of the Remington concern, became President of the American and British company on Aug. 8.

DAIRYMEN WILL NOT STRIKE.

They Have Plans for Sending Milk Without Distributors' Aid.

A committee of five members of the Dairymen's League, which represents 13,000 farmers in thirty-three counties in this State, and others in New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, told the Executive Committee of the Housewives' League at a conference at 25 West Forty-fifth Street yesterday morning that the dairymen did not expect to strike this Fall, but that in case of a strike, they were prepared to send their milk direct to this city and distribute it without help of the milk companies.

Albert Manning of Otisville, N. Y., Secretary of the Executive Committee, said the dairymen did not charge that the milk distributors were responsible for the ruinous condition faced by the farmers, but that an increase in the price paid to the farmers was absolutely necessary for a continuation of the business. He said an exhaustive survey of New York State dairy farms had shown that the average farm owner received as compensation for a year's toil $57, or a small fraction of what he paid for his hired hands, after the deduction of running expenses, maintenance charges, and interest charges. He said that at present a ton of milk is worth less than a ton of hay, both selling for about $23.80.

The dairymen told the representatives of the Housewives' League that they could help the farmers chiefly by educating the public to the food value of skimmed milk and helping to create a market which would give a fair value for this by-product of the dairy business.

The dairymen at the meeting were F. H. Thomson of Holland Patent, Oneida County; R. D. Cooper of Little Falls, Herkimer County; Frank Sherman of Copake, Columbia County, and Albert Manning of Otisville.

COLUMBIA EXTENSION PLANS

Six Hundred Courses Catalogued for Next Winter.

Columbia's Extension Department, which will begin its seventh annual session next month, has planned the most elaborate work yet undertaken. More than 600 courses will be offered with 300 instructors.

Provision has been made for 6,000 students. Last year the registration totaled 5,324.

Under a new working agreement with the Long Island Medical College, courses will be given this year at the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn. There students who have taken the requisite college courses may work for medical degrees while the equivalent of the first year of collegiate study is available to new students.

Registration will begin on Sept. 20, several days earlier than last year, so as to lessen the confusion from increased applications. One week will be devoted to registration, the classes opening on Sept. 28.

ADVICE TO SHOE MEN.

Retailers Are Told What to Do Under Existing Circumstances.

This is the advice that a local authority on shoe matters gives to retailers in the trade:

"While marking the retail prices of the new Fall goods, please bear in mind the losses on women's pumps and the interest loss on men's oxfords. The old method of marking selling prices according to cost will not work out this season. Sell shoes at today's market price, which will allow an ample margin to pay the advance on the future size-ups.

"Prepare to push the higher-priced shoes. The public is pretty well posted on the rising cost of all materials, and the few who still want to buy cheap shoes should be told not to expect the same wearing quality that they formerly got for the money. This will forestall future complaints.

"It is now time to clean up white canvas shoes and pumps. Try not to carry over any shoes from one season to another, thereby improving the turnover.

"There has as yet been no advance in prices on rubbers, though there seems to be a shortage of them that is due, perhaps, to the many boots now being made for use in Europe. Get a supply for the first snowstorm in a little earlier than in other years."

Clothing for South Africa.

Notwithstanding the war, the tailoring and other branches of the outfitting trade in South Africa have on the whole maintained a very satisfactory volume of business, according to Consul E. N. Gunsaulus, Johannesburg. He refers to an issue of the South African Export Gazette, which says that conditions have distinctly improved of late, and that during the first four months of this year the imports of apparel and "slops" from the United Kingdom showed a gain of more than 50 per cent. over similar imports in the corresponding period of 1915. Mr. Gunsaulus says that the imports of American clothing into South Africa are very small, chiefly because little attention has been paid by American manufacturers to this important line of business. The market is said to be well worth the consideration of American manufacturers.

May Make Cotton Goods in Lyons.

Lyons may become one of the cotton goods manufacturing centres of France after the war, due chiefly to the fact that most of the French mills of this kind are located in the more or less destroyed districts now held by the Germans. There have been several attempts made to establish a cotton industry in Lyons, according to Consul J. E. Jones, but heretofore financial and other difficulties have prevented it. At present Lyons is producing silk and cotton mixed goods, which are sent mostly to Oriental countries, and some cotton velvets and Georgette crêpes. There is no factory there now, according to Mr. Jones, that specializes in the making of cotton cloths. Practically all of the cotton yarns used in France come from England.

Still After the Coupons.

The latest step in the fight of the Independent Retail Tobacconists' Association of America, Inc., against the use of coupons in the tobacco industry is the sending out of printed pamphlets to the trade containing the text of the coupon-taxing law of the State of Washington, together with some general remarks on the subject of coupons. The chief feature of the law in question is that it puts a tax of $600, in the form of a license, on each and every seller or user of coupons. A separate license is required in each county wherein the seller or user does business. After telling why the association is opposed to the use of coupons in business the pamphlet goes on to say that the independent retailers in many States have introduced bills in the different Legislatures to tax or prohibit the coupon. All measures of this kind that have been brought up in Congress have been defeated.

Where Indigo Comes From.

Judging from the imports of indigo, as returned by the Custom House for the week ended yesterday, it would appear that the United States at the present time is relying largely on England and Switzerland for supplies. In the period mentioned England sent here 17,468 pounds of indigo with a foreign value of $42,062, while Switzerland's contribution, though greater in quantity, was of less value. The Swiss entries amounted to 88,029 pounds, having a market value in Switzerland at the time of exportation of $22,871. No other countries were reported as sending indigo into this port last week. Supplies of the product picked up by speculators in far distant and out of the way sections of the world, which were a feature of entries at New York several months ago, have practically ceased so far as this port is concerned.

SEE TRADE CHANCES IN THE NEW RUSSIA

Empire, Awakened by the War, Offers Great Opportunities, American Travelers Assert.

INDUSTRY AT TOP SPEED

Huge Military Resources Amaze Strangers—Report of New Shell Which Develops Withering Heat.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 5, (Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, returning through this neutral gateway from the wide domains of Russia, all tell the same story of the wonderful awakening of the great northern empire. Americans in particular seem most deeply impressed with the changed conditions in Russia and are the most sanguine as to the future of that country. They say that there is something akin to the old call of the West in the fast-opening opportunities and the wide-reaching resources of Russia which sends an anxious tingle through the veins of every American business man or prospector who has delved into Russian conditions as they exist today and is far sighted enough to see the prosperity that is in store for the Russian people.

It may be one of the anomalies of an anomalous period in history that barbarous war shall teach a people of 180,000,000 souls the ways and the benefits of real civilization and enlightenment. Yet that is what American travelers in Russia all agree is taking place. Many thousands of lives are yet to be sacrificed at the Austrian and German fronts, but it is now agreed that there will come back from the firing lines an army of millions of men trained, disciplined, schooled, at least partially, in the laws of hygiene and right living, educated in a degree beyond anything contemplated a few years ago, well-fed, well-clothed, and ready to take their allotted place in the commercial upbuilding of the empire and the civic upbuilding of the people.

The story is told of how under war conditions the peasant with only pieces of bark for shoes and a bag for clothing, unkempt, ignorant with regard to every phase of better living, is brought into the city or training camp, fitted with shoes and warm clothing, put through a "setting up" course, and taught for the first time what his hands, his feet, and his brain and body can do. The change wrought in so short a time as fourteen days is said to be marvelous. Regardless of what may be the conditions in other countries, it is true in Russia that army life has more comforts, more advantages, and more educational value than the average Russian peasant ever dreamed of.

It is predicted now that when this great army comes back from the front its members will not be willing to go back to their old methods of life, but will help in the evolution of a new order of things, help to bring the vast nation of the North to a state of efficiency which will make it a dominating world power in deeds perhaps as well as in domain.

It is said that before the war is ended Russia will have had in her army or in training no less than 25,000,000 men trained to a degree of at least comparative efficiency, ready to throw their power into industrial energy in field or factory.

Oftentimes the returning travelers are met with the question: "Will not the sudden awakening of the people, coupled with the menace of so many millions trained to arms, logically lead to revolution?" The answer invariably is that Russia expects revolution, but it is generally believed it will be political and not a clash at arms. There will be an evolution of tremendous intensity, and it remains to be seen whether Russia has the statesmen skilled enough to handle this evolution in a manner to prevent it becoming a real revolution. It is said that the powers that be will recognize the needs of the changed situation following the war, all in good time Russia will safely pass a crisis even greater than the throes imposed by the European war. The men of the Government must recognize the fact quickly, American travelers think, that with Russians are coming to a new form of living and being, to a thirst for education and independence which must be skillfully and adequately controlled.

The correspondent of The Associated Press in Stockholm has talked with scores of American business men, bankers, and others who have spent several months in Russia, and there has not been a pessimistic note in a single interview. On the contrary, most of these men have had to guard themselves against overenthusiasm, they say, and all agree that Russia offers a field for American capital and American business enterprise far beyond anything the people "at home" have ever imagined.

Factories in Russia are running day and night turning out munitions of war, clothing, and the varied necessities of the empire's multimillions. Americans have said they were surprised at the large number of factories, especially between Petrograd and Moscow. Other factories are going up with feverish haste, and everywhere, it seems to the traveler, railroads are under construction. Many of the lines are new, while others are being double-tracked. Men and women are working side by side on the railroads, the women handling picks and shovels with even greater strength and effect than many of the men.

In the prohibition of vodka most of the people who have visited Russia see the real foundation for the Russian renaissance. But war conditions brought about the ukase which abolished this abuse of alcohol and set the Russian people firmly on their feet. There is no doubt that certain interests will attempt to legalize the sale of vodka once the war is over, but American travelers say such a move will meet with short shrift. The returning Russian travelers bring many and varied stories of the military resources of the empire. One of these is to the effect that not less than 8,000,000 men recently have been sent to the front and that another 9,000,000 are in training. All are imbued with the absolute assurance that the weight of Russian men and material must be the deciding factor in the war. There has been told, too, the story of a new explosive shell being manufactured in Russia after a French formula, but not yet used on the western front—a shell which in exploding spreads over a radius of 300 yards a heat of 8,000 degree—a withering blast calculated to incinerate all within its fiery reach.

Travelers all corroborate and emphasize the earlier reports that Russia will not stop fighting until she has gained Constantinople and the Dardanelles as her prize of war. This is the natural outlet the awakening giant seeks, and he will not be satisfied until he gets it. There seems to be a very general understanding here, too, that the Allies have made some such agreement with Russia.

American business men all say that Russia is ready to welcome American capital and American enterprise even above that of their own allies in the present war. German domination in Russia appears to be absolutely at an end. Americans, Englishmen, and others are just now beginning to realise what a rich field Rusela was for the Germans and what their forced withdrawal opens up to nations friendly with the northern giant. Already some of the largest manufacturers of automobiles, tractors, and other farm implements in America have representatives in Russia negotiating for the location, construction, and operation of branch plants.

SODA GLASSES GOOD ENOUGH

Dr. Emerson Sees No Present Reason for Individual Containers.

Soda water and soft drink dispensers in New York will be allowed to finish the present Summer without being compelled to serve beverages in paper or other sanitary cups. Although the State Board of Health of Maryland has ordered soft drink dealers to provide sanitary vessels, the rule will not be adopted in New York just now.

A representative of Dr. Haven Emerson, the Health Commissioner, said yesterday that, though the Maryland board's order was a step in the right direction, the department was content for the present to permit the use of glasses.

"We have about as much as we can do with infantile paralysis and ordinary routine work," said Dr. Emerson's spokesman, "without starting a new campaign. In instances where we have discovered that containers were washed in dirty water fines have been imposed. On the whole, dealers are living up to the board's regulations as to cleanliness."

Investigation yesterday disclosed that the use of paper cups at soda fountains was small. At most of the soft drink stands soiled glasses were dipped into basins of doubtful-looking water under the counter. One large concern, however, has every glass scalded and wiped dry each time it is used.

The Baltimore dispatch telling of the action of the Maryland Board of Health said that soft drink purveyors in that State threatened to raise prices on account of the board's order. Commenting on this threat, H. B. Van Cleve of the Standard Drug Company, in the Hudson Terminal Building, said:

"There seems to be no reason why dispensers of drinks should not supply paper cups instead of glass tumblers without raising prices. We have used paper cups for several seasons, and have found no excuse for advancing prices. Paper cups cost only one-third of a cent each, and the sanitary advantage is obvious."

WOMAN STABBED TO DEATH.

Husband, with Bloodstains on His Hands, Is Arrested.

Mrs. Madeline Dunn, 50 years old, of 109 St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn, was stabbed to death in the kitchen of her home early yesterday morning after a quarrel with her husband, James. He was arrested, and refused to make any statement. After the stabbing Dunn ran to the German Hospital, four blocks away, and told the operator to send an ambulance to his home, as a woman had been badly hurt.

Dr. Morris Cohen went to the house, where he found Mrs. Dunn lying in a pool of blood. She had been dead for about five minutes. The police were notified, and detectives from the Seventh Grand Jurried to the house. There they found Dunn sitting in the kitchen beside the body. There were bloodstains on the man's hands and face. He seemed unconcerned, and rolled a cigarette while being questioned by the detectives. A carving knife with a blade twelve inches long was lying beside the body.

Neighbors say the couple had frequent quarrels over money. They said that Dunn seldom worked, but had been practically supported by his wife for years. Mrs. Dunn for the last twenty years had worked for the navy yard, earning $40 a month repairing uniforms.

LIFE CONVICT ESCAPES.

With Three Others Saws His Way Out of Missouri State Penitentiary.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 26.—Four convicts, one of them serving a life term for murder, sawed their way out of their cells in the State Penitentiary last night and during a severe thunder storm scaled the prison walls. Bloodhounds were immediately put on the trail.

All the cells in the tier in which the convicts were confined leck with a sliding steel bar and this was cut with saws. They eluded three night guards and gained the outside of the cell building, where they entered a long unused tunnel, that connected with the power plant. A ladder found in the tunnel enabled them to scale the stockade walls.

The escaped convicts are William Webber, life term, murder, and Thomas Finnert, Thomas McCall, and Harry Morris, each serving ten years for robbery.

Warden McClung has offered a reward of $700 each for their capture.

$20,000 Awaits Missing Heirs.

Nelson H. Tunnicliff of 26 Liberty Street, a lawyer, is searching for unknown heirs of Jennie and Margaret Mullady, the former of whom died recently, leaving an estate of about $20,000, according to the lawyer. Her sister died when a young girl. Little is known about the family history of either. Some of her friends say Jennie Mullady told them she had been adopted by a wealthy New York builder, but the investigators have found no record of an adoption. Another friend has said the two girls were found by a missionary in a house in the vicinity of Five Points, and at that time they were orphans and were being looked after by neighbors. Jennie was brought up in the home of the builder, since deceased, until her marriage to a Mr. Kenny of Brooklyn, which occurred in 1877. The lawyer believes the mother of the girls was born in New York and think they have relatives now living in the city, but up to the present time no heirs have appeared.

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1916 Light Four Limousine
Town car, overhauled, now in paint shop; very desirable; can be purchased at midsummer figure.

1915 Light Four Roadster
Overhauled and repainted original colors; equipped with new car equipment; sold with new car guarantee.

1916 Light Four 5 Passenger
Touring; now in paint shop. Brewster green and black, with lighter green hairline stripe.

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Satisfactory substitute for air. Sample and Catalogue on Request.
9 years at 141 West 66th St., N. Y. City.

HONOR ARMY HORSE FOR FAITHFUL WORK

Tombstone Marks Last Resting Place of Foxhall, in the Service 26 Years.

ONLY ANIMAL EVER RETIRED

Soldier on the Border Writes Home of Tender Ways He Finds Among the Texans.

Guardsmen who are seeing the Southwest for the first time have not ceased to be impressed by the strange customs of the Texans, and the tender sentiments hidden away in their hearts are strangely contagious. One militiaman told of a touching tribute paid to an army horse at Fort Sam Houston in a letter to his family here recently. At the time he was a convalescent at the army hospital, having had a slight attack of fever. The letter read in part:

"Within easy walking distance from the fort is a grave, marked by a small tombstone, on which is carved:

Foxhall, Faithful Army Horse.
Died Jan. 10, 1916, at the Age of 38.

"This legend is followed by a brief history of the horse's faithful service and the unusual honor he enjoyed after retirement.

"Foxhall was the only animal on the retired list of the army. He was retired in 1913 by Secretary Garrison for twenty-four years of meritorious service, including campaigns in Cuba and Porto Rico, and an overland march of 1,000 miles from Fort Riley to Fort Sam Houston. Secretary Garrison directed that the horse be attached to Battery A, Third Field Artillery, for care and maintenance, contrary to the usual practice of selling army horses when they are condemned.

"In 1888, when Foxhall was 12 years of age, he was purchased for the army at San Francisco. He was assigned to Light Battery K, First Artillery, and at various times served with Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery; Light Battery F, Third Artillery,

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Autocar, 1916 model, delivery; bargain; in first class condition. Telephone 3418 Melrose or call at 1,200 Lind Av., near 165th, Bronx.

Autocar hotel bus, new; sacrificed; cash or time. Call Autocar Sales Co., 418 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

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A.—LIMOUSINE CADILLAC; USED PRIVATE; PERFECT CONDITION; MANY EXTRAS; QUARTER VALUE. OWNER'S STABLE, 143 EAST 80TH ST.

CADILLAC 8, $1,150. A LATE MODEL. Owner will sell 7-passenger touring, run less than 5,000 miles. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC "14" SEVEN PASSENGER, $850; like new; every equipment; used privately; cost $2,075. Owner's Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Cadillac, 1916, 7-passenger touring; excellent condition. Telephone Wallace, 712 Hanover.

Cole.

A gentleman from Australia, who must return to his country immediately, must sell his Cole 8; latest 7-seat touring model; under three months old; wire wheels and latest improvements; in perfect condition. Apply Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., Apartment 7C. Telephone Riverside 3964.

Ford.

BARGAIN—FORD TOURING, $325. Mechanically perfect, new tires; must be sold at once. FLACK, 1,700 Broadway.

King.

KING, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger; excellent condition. S. SIMON, 9 Grove pl., East Orange, N. J.

Lozier.

Lozier small six, 5 passenger; practically new, run 4,700 miles; mechanically equipped, electric starter, lights. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Mercer.

Mercer Runabout, 1915 model; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

Marmon.

Marmon 1915 five-passenger touring car; newly painted; excellent condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

Marmon 1914 seven-passenger touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

Marion.

A MARMION RACER.

Special Speedway model; best-looking racer in city. Call Gramercy 6853, Studio 22; garage at 57 Irving Place.

Maxwell.

MAXWELL "1917" SEDAN.

Has been run but a few miles; shows no wear at all; practically new; cost $1,020; has Lee puncture-proof shoes and every equipment; price $800; can be seen and demonstrated day or evening. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

National.

National Roadster; luxuriously equipped with starter, electric lights, slip covers, extra seat; condition guaranteed; $600. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

NATIONAL SPEEDWAY CHAMPION Roadster; smart appearance; fast; 14-15 V model; Gray-Davis electric self-starter; sacrifice for cash. Owner, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

National 1916 seven-passenger touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

Overland.

For sale to the highest bidder, Overland 1915, 4 cylinder, 5-passenger touring; extra tires; perfect condition; Adolph M. Moss, 573 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Overland 1916, six-cylinder touring car, seating seven; used; demonstrating condition perfect; bargain. Willys-Knight Inc., Used Car Dept., 1700 Broadway.

Packard.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., Louis Bretey, Manager.
1,880 Broadway. Telephone Columbus—6078.

PACKARDS '15 "2-35" touring, 7 pass.
'15 "2-38" touring, 7 pass.
'14 "48" touring, 7 pass.
'14 "1-38" touring, 5 pass.
'14 "1-38" touring, 7 pass.
'12 "48" touring.
PACKARDS '12 "30" landaulette and tour.
'12 "30" Phaeton.
'10 "30" Phaeton.
Several bargains in other makes.
All these cars in splendid condition.

Packard 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger touring; run less than 15,000 miles; appearance and mechanical condition like a new car; has one-man top; price $1,350. Can be seen at 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Pierce-Arrow.

PIERCE-ARROW 1912, 6-38.

Special Brewster five-passenger body, shock absorber, extra tire. Price $550. COLT-STRATTON CO., USED CAR DEPT. 1764 B'way at 57th St. 'Phone Circle 1600.

Peerless.

PEERLESS TOWN CAR.

Beautiful landaulet; Gray-Davis electric equipment; lined blue broadcloth; cost $6,100; reasonable offer acceptable. Owner, 305 West 79th St., garage.

Renault.

Renault Touring, 35-45 H. P.; in splendid condition; just from paint shop and completely overhauled; price $900; private party. Room 704, 24 Broad St. Telephone Rector 5650.

Scripps-Booth.

Scripps-Booth runabout, electric starter, 1916, gray body, white wire wheels, run 3,400 miles, excellent condition; $900. Address "Auto," Times, 2 Rector St.

Studebaker.

$495.—Nearly new small Studebaker 5-passenger touring car; self-starter, electric lights, extras. Owners' Private Stable, 148 East 39th St.

FOR SALE.—1916 Studebaker six-cylinder touring car, one Oakland runabout, and one Lyons-Knight touring car. Apply Freeman & Grady, Inc., 1,764 Broadway.

BARGAIN, 1915 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER. 5 passenger; must be sold. FLACK, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

1916 STUDEBAKER SEDAN.—5-passenger; like new; used little; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

S. G. V.

1914 S. G. V. SEDAN.—Special Fleetwood, four-passenger Sedan; Westinghouse shock absorbers; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

S. G. V. COUPE.—Two-passenger; repainted; starting and lighting; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

In order to clean up the season's business we are offering the following cars at sacrifice prices:

Overland touringa, electric lighting and starting	$250.00 to $375.00
Pierce-Arrow touring car	600.00
Chalmers 40 touring	225.00
Hupmobile landaulet, electric lighting and starting	750.00
Paige Touring car, electrically equipped	400.00
Reo Sedan, splendid condition	450.00
Hudson 8IS touring	400.00

CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC., Broadway at 53d St.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 68th St. and Broadway.

Winton 7-passenger touring; used one season; looks and runs like new car; fully equipped with starter, electric lights, slip covers, &c.; $550. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Kissel Kar, 1916, six cylinder all-year convertible sedan, brown body, black all-year top, Westinghouse shock absorbers, slip covers, perfect condition; price $1,500. Box 317 Times, 2 Rector St.

WINTON, 1914, $775.

Will sell high-class touring car; cost $3,258; left-hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

REO 1915 TOURING.

Light five-passenger; every equipment; excellent condition; bargain to quick buyer. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Owner will exchange handsome Winton Six, seven-passenger; very classy, every equipment; even trade for extra fine roadster that woman can drive. H 14 Times.

1913 MERCER ROADSTER.—Two-passenger; starting and lighting system; perfect; repainted; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

OVERLAND, touring, 1915, starter and lights, newly painted; good tires. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 4004 Decatur.

Willys-Knight 1916 touring car, seating five; condition excellent; for sale; price attractive. Willys-Knight Inc., Used Car Dept., 1700 Broadway.

COLE 5 and 7 passenger, 4, 6, and 8 cylinder, fully equipped. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 4004 Decatur.

DODGE runabout and touring car, 1915-16 models, fully equipped. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 4004 Decatur.

Winton 1915, electric lights, self-starter, fully equipped, overhauled, and repainted. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Almost new, Rolls Royce 1916 runabout; 4,000 miles; sacrifice $1,000. Information, telephone Mr. Boyle, Greeley 6000.

'12 LANCIA BROUGHAM.—Landaulet; overhauled; perfect; repainted; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

1915 MERCER ROADSTER.—22-70; two; also four-passenger; special bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

1915 STUTZ TOURING.—4-passenger; repainted; perfect; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

CHEVROLET ROYAL MAIL ROADSTER. 1915; like new; must dispose immediately. Owner, 305 West 79th.

NEW DETROITER "8"; 5-passenger touring; brand new; sacrifice price. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Mitchell seven-passenger touring, like new, $425; bargain. Berd, 114 West 50th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted.—Late model, good make automobile, as even exchange for corner, 123x150, at Mountain Lakes, Residential Park; price $2,600; mortgage $1,000, Danforth, 415 Fuller Bldg., Jersey City. Phone 2376 Jersey City.

Wish to rent for one month or six weeks Pierce-Arrow or Packard touring car; I have a very capable chauffeur. Address "Reliable," 419, 10 Wall St., N. Y.

Pierce-Arrow limousine wanted, 1913 or later, 38-40 H.P., perfect condition; no dealers. Brady, 454 East 149th.

Automobiles wanted in exchange for one 36-foot cruiser, one 50-foot cruiser. What have you to offer? Stadelman, 1,763 Broadway.

Cole eight or Paige six; will pay spot cash. Decatur 610.

Buick or Maxwell wanted, 1916 Roadster; cash. Decatur 610.

Late Packard or Stutz runabout; good condition. G 120 Times.

Automobile Storage.

F. BRADY & SON CO.

Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Tel. 3440

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

$5,000 WILL SECURE a State agency and a profit-sharing life interest in a Boston Company manufacturing a high-class patented specialty; party must be able to assume detail responsibility of sub-agents, whom we employ in his territory; all correspondence strictly confidential; no brokers. Address T, Box 2,572, Boston, Mass.

A large and growing cash business, the finest store on Broadway, requires an active gentleman to assist in the management; well established; only a high type man will be considered, and must invest at least $5,000. Address H 99 Times.

Manufacturers or Importers of Specialties. As selling agents we can build your sales if product is right. Unless you have adequate facilities for making deliveries we are not interested. Superior Specialty Co., Inc., 1,123 Broadway.

If you have a patent, a prospect, or an invention, or a mail order proposition, or any good business suggestions to offer, I have capital to place same on the market; business confidential. Call after 2 P. M., Harris, 1,457 Broadway, Room 916.

An opportunity of a lifetime for a competent correspondent to take active interest in established Western corporation; qualified to fill position as secretary; investment of $2,500 required. Edward H. Schulze, Room 2,004, 220 West 42d.

Aggressive young business man wants private individual to invest $5,000 to $10,000 in clean, legitimate wholesale business, with or without services; splendid record; highest personal and business references; INTEGRITY, G 178 Times.

MODERN MACHINE PLANT.

After the last few very busy years, owner wishes to take a rest; will sell modern machine tool plant; 150 up-to-date tools; railroad siding; new buildings; will sell or rent. Y 373 Times Annex.

Financial.—Manager department of banking house, discounting automobile paper, desires partner or partners to establish institution which will discount purchasers' notes for automobile dealers, finance stock cars, and write insurance; give idea of capital. A 348 Times Downtown.

BRIDGEPORT.

Large women's apparel store, doing big business; has two well-appointed and well-equipped floors to rent; particularly suitable for millinery and shoe departments for better class merchandise. Address H 180 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-TREASURER for manufacturing concern; well known and growing rapidly; just being incorporated as too big for present proprietor; reasonable salary; must invest $5,000 in stock. Y 376 Times Annex.

Manufacturer doing about $400,000 business a year on very small capital, but showing good returns on present investment, desires to connect with parties to help subscribe additional capital to materially increase present output. B 189 Times.

Wanted.—Partner, old-established binder and loose-leaf business; senior member died; young man wants first-class business man take half interest; $5,000 to invest, with services. Address Partner, 408 Times Downtown.

WILL INVEST $50,000
in manufacturing business capable of expansion. Reply in detail. H 95 Times.

Active young man, 28, expert bookkeeper, cashier, and office man, seeks inside or outside position with manufacturing concern with view of buying interest in same. At present employed. G 189 Times.

Partner wanted in small staple manufacturing business, one preferred who can handle bookkeeping and office; amount required, $5,000, which can be secured until thoroughly satisfied. H 55 Times.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 185 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone, Barclay 7394.

Partner wanted; few thousand dollars; strong patents; new process manufacturing article necessity big concerns; royalty proposition; unlimited field; unusual opportunity right man. C 265 Times Annex.

Experienced and successful salesman desires to place himself where selling ability would count; willing to invest some money in growing concern that would bear strict investigation. Address with particulars H 92 Times.

Several men of integrity who can furnish $10,000 or more each to join in business and development of enterprise in formative state; full investigation solicited; references required and furnished. C 263 Times.

Opportunity for young man who has $5,000 to become interested in establishing private sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis; A1 proposition, has merit; best of references by doctors. C 82 Times.

A SOUND INVESTMENT.

Manufacturing concern producing a patented necessity of unlimited demand needs capital to increase their production; investigation solicited. For interview address Sound Investment, A 872 Times Downtown.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE RESTAURANT, FORMERLY FAUST'S,
for sale or rent. Inquire 311 West 59th St. Representative on premises all week between 5-6 P. M.

Old established Italian house of large financial responsibility can offer for import and export any desirable merchandise of raw material; only principals reply. Address B 213 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Man of business experience, with $5,000, to become Treasurer of high-class corporation, that will manufacture two of the greatest commodities known in the business world. C 259 Times Downtown.

Splendid site in Bronx, on main avenue, for business proposition, comprising six full lots worth $60,000; if wanted for staple enterprise will consider putting same in as capital. C 260 Times Annex.

A baseball enthusiast who will invest $250, services optional, in safe proposition, can make big money during the period of the world's series games; controls own money; investigate. C. J. Mather, Room 506, 146 West 40th St., N. Y. City.

CHEMICAL WORKS

for making chemicals heretofore made only abroad. The process has been worked out and is being operated on a small factory scale and under such conditions that actual results can be demonstrated. The raw materials are all of them produced in the United States and arrangements have been made to secure supplies in any quantity desired. Orders are in hand for substantial amounts of the product and additional contracts for the full capacity of the plant can be secured on the basis of extremely good profits. Several thousand dollars have been invested in this proposition and it has proven a decided success. Additional capital is required to take care of a plant with a large output, the contracts for the sale of which can be closed now. The advertiser can furnish the highest credentials as to character and integrity, and his ability to produce results can be demonstrated. Negotiations are invited only from principals of the highest standing and with ability to make a substantial investment. Replies will be considered strictly confidential. The end of the war will not stop this business. Z 207 Times Annex.

CAPITAL FURNISHED FOR GOING CONCERNS.

We specialize in securing capital for concerns or corporations which are earning money.

If you find you are handicapped for need of capital for expansion or to properly conduct your business, write us.

We have the organization and clientele. No promotions or ideas considered. No fee, no charges for information. Address "Capital," 14 Times Downtown.

LARGE PROGRESSIVE RUBBER CONCERN WITH UP-TO-DATE PLANT, THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED FOR DIPPED RUBBER GOODS, SUCH AS TRANSPARENT NIPPLES, SURGEONS' GLOVES, &c., WANTS TO COMMUNICATE WITH INDIVIDUAL OR BUSINESS FIRM TO TAKE ACTIVE AND FINANCIAL PART IN SAME. ADDRESS Z 202 TIMES ANNEX.

An Opportunity for splendid income is offered by the manufacturers of well-known high-grade 4-cylinder 32 H. P. light car to party who can make small investment and become dealer and distributor. Factory output 500 monthly; immediate delivery guaranteed. Car readily retails for $735 completely equipped, including anotlight, &c., very liberal commission; get details. Write Sales Manager, Dept. 56, 512 Produce Exchange Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRICAL AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES (STAPLE GOODS)

looking for efficient representative throughout East or Greater New York; please write advertiser, giving particulars; have N. Y. office and are well acquainted with wholesale electrical and auto supply trades; long successful record; could finance myself or make moderate investment. Z 247 Times Annex.

A new manufacturing plant, complete with latest machine tool equipment, transit, trackage facilities, &c.; manufactures an exclusive line of machinery fully protected by patents and commanding a limitless market; present owner cannot finance its operation, and must sell; plant located near New York, and offers a matchless opportunity to a practical man with $50,000. Z 222 Times Annex.

If you need capital and a partner who has had more than twenty-five years active and successful experience in the mail order field, tell me what your proposition is. I'd rather prefer a mail order business that has gone behind or stood still for lack of capital and knowledge of present-day methods. I want something with big possibilities. T. X., Box A332 Times Downtown.

A genuine opportunity is offered party with $20,000 to acquire the patents for the most sensational advertising and selling booth, patented in all countries. Greatest invention of the age for introducing and selling any package candy, confection, cigar, cigarette, &c. Millions of articles can be sold at tremendous profits. Write for demonstration. "B. A." P. O. Box 822, N. Y. C.

Wanted, young man to take active interest in automobile tire business representing the best tire in America, together with the finest territory; must have $25,000; can control his own money; references exchanged; business now in very profitable condition; no agents or information seekers will be answered. Z 213 Times Annex.

We will finance the manufacturing and and carry the accounts receivable for any meritorious article in which our factory equipment, comprising light machine shop, woodworking and tin shop tools, can be used; business must be developed and selling end provided for. Address L. W. C., Box 217, Bradford, Penn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.
WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.

Gown and suit shop, good section, established 8 years; rent very low. Yearly business, $20,000; gross profit, $7,000. Owner having other business will sell at cost of stock and fixtures, at present very low, under $2,500, and will take a small mortgage. C 250 Times Annex.

The advertiser has a small woodworking factory and, being desirous of changing present line something along the line of wooden toys or gifts, something staple, would like to get in touch with a party who understands or knows some profitable line to manufacture, with the object of buying out factory or joining me. Address at once Box 30, Tobyhanna, Penn.

Exceptional opportunity for reliable man with ordinary ability to secure remunerative, permanent situation; light office work; to interview people calling; experience unnecessary, as you will be taught our methods; must invest $3,500, fully secured and returned with share of profits; references exchanged. "F. L." 178 Times Downtown.

Exceptional opportunity open for young man of high character to secure substantial interest in an established business; investment of four thousand dollars required; large profits; business experience not essential, but must devote full time. A 382 Times Downtown.

MR. ADVERTISING AGENT:

You have a place in your firm for a young man trained in newspaper work—in forceful writing, headlines, and make-up. He is willing to invest some money and all his time. The writer holds an executive job now. He wants an opportunity to build up business through his own effort. He seeks a field where energy and initiative bring a return. G 201 Times.

To Sublease.—Cafe, dining rooms, grill, and roof garden in a successful 100-room hotel in Bridgeport; all fully equipped; license to go with lease; will also consider an arrangement on a percentage of gross receipts; lessee must be experienced restaurant man, reliable, and able to furnish cash security. Apply Hotel Lorraine, Room A, Bridgeport, Conn.

Successful, going business, established 5½ years, requires $10,000 additional capital for expansion purposes; I will put up $5,000 against your investment of $5,000 for part interest, preferably with services; only high-class, successful man need apply; state age, nationality, and business experience in first letter to receive attention. Address EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY, C 289 Times Annex.

625 acres good farm land; main line Southern; near Salisbury, Rowan Co., N. C., Southern Power electric lines cross farm; fine manufacturing sites; auction, cash; 25 to 75 acre lots; bids may be sent to L. H. Clement & Son, Salisbury, N. C.; desirable; investigate; Piedmont, N. C. William B. Meares, owner, Route No. 1, Linwood, Davidson Co., N. C.

METAL NOVELTIES.

Will represent foreign or domestic manufacturer of artistic metal novelties of real merit; no hardware or kitchen goods; have strong financial and trade standing, sales force, offices and salesroom in New York City; can finance orders, selling and advertising expenses. Reply must give complete details to be considered. K 833 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted with $20,000 to establish a plant for the manufacture of a very high grade cocoanut oil by a new process. This oil is used for cooking and baking. Large demand. A 312 Times Downtown.

I don't want a salary or a drawing account; all I ask for is an opportunity to help you get more dealers and increase the demand for your goods; if I don't make good, you will not owe me anything; if I do make good, I will expect a reasonable commission on increased business; I don't want any man's job; I will act only in advisory capacity; have had five years' success as traveling salesman, seven years with large advertising agency, planning and directing advertising and selling campaigns; also traversed extensively in United States, Canada, and European countries; age 33; married; excellent references. Address Enterprising, W. B., 84 Times.

PATENTS.

Write for list of PATENT BUYERS and WHAT TO INVEST, with list of inventions wanted; $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions; send sketch for free opinion as to patentability; write for our FOUR GUIDE BOOKS, sent free upon request; patents advertised FREE.
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEW YORK OFFICES, 189 BROADWAY.
Phone Cortlandt 443.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

A high-grade concern, controlling the sale of several international specialties sold through drug channels here and abroad, desires to extend its advertising activities in the United States with a view to greatly increasing the sale of one product that has been acknowledged by authorities to be without equal in quality; an unusual investment opportunity is offered a young man of means, character, and executive inclination who would be willing to take an active part in the business; $50,000 to $100,000 necessary. Address INTERNATIONAL, P. O. Box 802, New York City.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY. — Retiring from business, will sacrifice to quick buyer established manufacturing business, facial massage creams and toilet preparations of merit, on market 14 years; will pay from $25,000 to $50,000 profits yearly; factory fully equipped; merchandise on hand worth $14,000; will sell entire business, good-will, patents, registered trade mark and formulas for less than amount of inventory. Write immediately. Manufacturer, Box A 278 Times Downtown.

GROCERY AND PRODUCE store established ten years; successful; $2,500 to $3,000 stock; good location in prosperous high-grade suburban town in North Jersey; rent reasonable; capable help; for sale at bargain price; all high-grade specialties; will finance; books open to inspection; reason for selling, failing health; good stand; paying business; direct negotiations may be established by communicating with MERCHANT, care of Clarence Hodson & Co., Bankers, 25 Cortlandt St., New York.

Manufacturer desires financial co-operation of party of independent means, (no promoters considered,) who can afford to invest $25,000 cash and wait for returns; acceptable party will be given half interest; business has been started, but needs money, and above amount is sufficient to develop its unlimited possibilities and make two men wealthy; it is the most unique article of its kind; profits large; particulars at interview only. Address Z 237 Times Annex.

Executive salesmen with banking experience; Eastern territory; banking and merchandising proposition; high-grade men only; investment required. Call 10 to 3. Suite 103, 25 Church St.

STOCK SALESMEN WANTED to sell stock in two well-established A1 automobile companies; liberal commission. Room 300, 43 Cedar St., New York.

Sell half interest exceptional patented device; ready for big profitable market; $5,000 required to manufacture; sold through large companies; services optional. C 266 Times Annex.

If your business requires a light commercial car, driven by a man who will take an interest in doing your work properly, address a postcard to C 253 Times Annex.

Capable young man, traveling salesman, would like to buy or take active interest in manufacturing concern; no dry goods. A 259 Times Downtown.

Reliable Boston firm with large selling organization will consider taking exclusive New England selling agency for any article of merit. Z 215 Times Annex.

Active partner, cash mercantile business, good assets; rare chance for right man; $3,000 investment required; investigate. B 229 Times Downtown.

Over 185,000 feet floor area in this New York State; modern water-steam power brick manufacturing plant for only $50,000. Factory Exchange, Boston, Mass.

Established manufacturing concern requires sales manager who can finance and organize selling company for new mechanical device. C 9 Times.

Will invest $5,000 to $15,000 in established, paying business; control and finance same; no promoters or schemers need apply; particulars first letter. A 317 Times Downtown.

Have $500, with services; open for proposition; must be legitimate and profitable; state particulars or no answer. H S., 218 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing business desires honest, industrious partner; long established; am alone; have A1 mercantile standing; investment required. Z 248 Times Annex.

South American rights for sale money-making vending specialty; $5,000; demonstration. Address "H. F.," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

Wanted—A loan of $5,000 for four months; secured by listed Curb stock; ample security; large bonus. Address 38 Times, 2 Rector St.

Ten-year established grocery business for sale; sickness; steady trade; stock and fixtures inventory about $2,300; reasonable terms. P. O. Box 344, Beacon, N. Y.

Owner of 639 White Plains lots, 10 minutes' walk from station, wants financier with $200,000 to develop the land with restricted homes. Friedman, 28th St. and 1st Av.

Young, progressive real estate and insurance man desires about $2,000 capital to increase business. A1 security. Address Y 369 Times Annex.

Restaurant privilege for rent; apartment hotel; reasonable rent; security. W. R. S., 118 West 72d St.

SECURITY SALESMAN, wide experience, wants proposition of merit to finance. Z 207 Times Annex.

College Women.—Rare opportunity; cafeteria near Columbia; choice neighborhood. 547 West 120th.

Will invest $10,000; active. Replies must give some general information. A 305 Times Downtown.

Financial backing for patented article; $500; curiosity seekers save postage. Z 236 Times Annex.

Splendid opportunity; going manufacturing business; children's wear; nearby city; all or part interest. Address Z 240 Times Annex.

Stock salesman, having personal clientele, desires stock issue for investors. H 96 Times.

Inventor (engineer) desires to meet party with $2,000 for mutual exploitation of two valuable inventions. C 258 Times Annex.

Chiropody practice, long established, busiest Brooklyn location. Box 106, 1,039 Gates, B'klyn.

Wide-awake man seeks Treasurership of corporation; will invest. G 188 Times.

Offer $500 to $1,500 with services; business must stand investigation. G 187 Times.

Established furrier wants active or silent partner; $2,000 investment. H 23 Times.

Front parlor; suitable doctor, dentist; use reception room; reasonable. 476 West 145th.

Young man will invest $5,000 to $7,500 in established business. H 117 Times.

High-class furnished room house for sale, completely furnished. 255 West 78d St.

For Sale—Paying saloon. Particulars Wilson Distilling Co., 305 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

ENGINEER desires position requiring executive ability as well as engineering experience and training; management of private residential park preferred; at present Highway Commissioner in wealthy town on the Sound. Z 256 Times Annex.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Refined, quiet; high elevation; 49 minutes city; 6 rooms, bath, electricity; fine order; 1½ acres lawns, fruit; sell small American family. Sprague, Room 137, 45 Broadway, Manhattan.

LEWIS B. PRESTON, (INC.)
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.
SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES.
Send for our selected list of desirable places to live.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

173 MADISON AV.,
Bet. 33d and 34th Sts.
Ground floor to let; suitable for Tea Room, Beads and Basketry, Art Goods, Antiques, &c. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE, & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET, Telephone JOHN 5700.

Three story and basement brick private house for sale; 8 families; 120th St., between 1st and Pleasant Ave.; 75% may remain on bond and mortgage. A 376 Times Downtown.

For sale, private house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; worth $12,000; 508 West 143d; paying 8 per cent.; $2,000 will buy. E. McGill, 264 West 34th.

Builders—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. River. 975.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 940.

Thirty minutes out; two 9-room houses, each two families, $4,500; rents $4,600. Owner, E 41 Times.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Five-story brick duplex two-family house; lower apartment to rent, $70; 5 extra large, light rooms, bath, laundry; wide street; high-class neighborhood; on trolley, and two blocks from express station on Jerome Av. line. Reasonable Price, Time Downtown.

Lorillard Place, 50x100, Lot 14, Block 3054, one block from 183d St. Station, 3d Av. elevated; price, $11,000. M. E. Molony, 311 West 4th St., N. Y. City.

6-room, 2½-story frame house; all improvements; excellent location, near White Plains Av. subway station; easy terms. Owner, 717 East 231st St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

One-family house; detached; garage; nine rooms, bath, showers; electric lights; vacuum cleaners; steam; parquetry; $5,450; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take 1st West End subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

Grand opportunity; lot near Sea Beach subway station; only $450. K 348 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ELEGANT ONE-FAMILY FRAME HOME, 40x100; eight rooms, bath; parquet floors; steam, electric-lighted; laundry, sewers; 15x13 back porch; select neighborhood; make reasonable offer. 121 Vanderveer Place, Brooklyn Manor, L. I., near Richmond Hill.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Herald Sq.
Ready for occupancy, from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Sacrifice my two Jamaica lots for $120 each; two blocks from station and trolleys; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Attractive homes for sale and rent; 30 minutes out; all city improvements; $4,900 to $6,500. Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, New York.

Six-room cottage; near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c. fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. B. Welch, Box 125 Times Downtown.

Forest Hills.—Bargain; 8-room stucco; near station; only $8,500. H 89 Times.

Forest Hills Gardens, choice plot, best location; bargain; must sell. H 138 Times.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Large Colonial residence; open fireplaces; 11 acres; marine views; worth $20,000; sell $14,500. Princess Bay, 45 B'way, Manhattan.

Two lots on highest ground, overlooking ocean; $10 cash, $5 monthly. K 349 Times Downtown.

New Bungalow.—All improvements; grand high view; $2,500; easy terms. K 347 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

3-Story Tenement Frame Construction, with store; on lot 25x100, situated near 125th St. and Broadway; small savings bank mortgage; owner will exchange equity for one, two, or three-family house in any section of Bronx or north to Mt. Vernon.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Partnership Management,
Broadway and 109th St., N. Y.

Wanted, an up-to-date seven or eight room country home with a garage, not over 30 minutes from Broadway, in trade for a 20-family 2-5 and 2-6 modern apartment, near Broadway; steam, gas, electric lights, and telephone; rents over $8,400; mortgage $59,000; equity $22,500. In answering give honest detailed particulars. Owner, E., 1,297 Lexington Av., New York City.

Wanted.—A Summer home; will give in trade an excellent paying tenement; five-story, four apartments, each floor; rents, $3,100; first mortgage, $18,000, three years, principals only; Nassoit & Lanning, Broadway, corner 89th St.

Long Beach, L. I.—Corner plot, 60x100, for sale or exchange; small, modern two or three family house in Fordham or Bedford Park; particulars, 1,245 Madison Av., W. Buess.

Trades everywhere; large list free. Reeve & Staats, Emporia, Kans. Dept. 9.

Houses to Let

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

City—Furnished.

LEXINGTON AVENUE CORNER.
In the 90's; lease.
Furniture and good will for sale, $1,500; house contains 15 rooms and 2 baths; suitable doctor's offices or furnished rooms.
CROOK & LIVINGSTON CO.,
10 East 43d St. Murray Hill 8454.

Modern furnished house, 233 West 70th; reasonable rental; possession September; rare opportunity. H 73 Times.

Completely furnished house, 12 rooms; electric light. For particulars telephone Prospect 2215 W.

City—Unfurnished.

To Let, Unfurnished, 254 West 106th.—Admirably located; tastefully decorated 4½-story American basement, 12 rooms, 3 baths, extensions on 3 floors; reduced rental; caretaker in charge. M. H. Cane, 31 Liberty St., or your broker.

Staten Island.—Exceptionally modern tile-stucco nine-room houses nearing completion; hot-water heat; hardwood floors; beautiful, select, and convenient location; near golf club, trains; half hour from city; rents, $55 to $60. Errington, 24 Norwood Av., Clifton. Telephone 881 Tompkinsville.

For rent to responsible people, attractive modern home, six rooms, reception hall, and bath; fine gas range; parquet floors; large front porch; screens; garden; hedge and flowers; convenient Brighton "L." Telephone Midwood 6183 W.

For Rent.—Private home; bargain; 9 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood floors; electric lights; inter-neighborhood; $1,000 yearly to right party. Apply on premises, 122 Manhattan Av.

8th Av., 2,015, (near 125th St.)—Three-story and basement private house; rent $1,000; brokers protected. F. A. Black, 2 West 125th St.

162d, 550 West, (near Broadway.)—10 rooms, 2 baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

A beautiful Colonial house for rent, $65; Midwood section Flatbush. 1,049 East 23d St.

Out of Town.

To rent, Sept. 15, a real home at beautiful Haworth, N. J.; Dutch Colonial bungalow, 9 rooms, 2 baths; 20,000 feet of land; flowers, fruit, vegetables; steam heat; country club two blocks away; 18-hole golf course, tennis courts; business calls me to another city. George L. Sullivan, Haworth, or telephone Dumont 72.

Attractive furnished cottage located at Douglas Manor; 25 minutes by train from Pennsylvania Station, New York; 100 yards from Little Neck Bay; eight minutes' walk from station; ten rooms, two baths; will lease till May 1st or longer; $100 a month. Address Box B 217 Times Downtown.

Beautiful country place, furnished, 30 minutes from Penn. Station on North Shore, Long Island; 8 rooms and bath, steam heated, electric lights, telephone, &c. Children acceptable. Rent $100 month. Phone after today Madison Square 3324.

To rent, from Sept. 15, beautiful Colonial country residence on golf links, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; 11 rooms furnished, modern; garage, tennis court, extensive grounds; sacrifice; very low rental. Address Opportunity, 2,099 8th Av., New York.

Adirondacks, Lakes George, Champlain; Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Berkshires; rentals, $100-$10,000. Adirondacks Co., 35 Nassau, Manhattan.

For rent by the year, furnished or unfurnished, modern ten-room house, three baths, in rear of Wykagyl Golf Club, New Rochelle. H 69 Times.

UPPER MONTCLAIR.—Cottage, rental $40 monthly; steam heat, electric lighting, fireplace; large lot; six rooms; possession Oct. 1. Z 206 Times Annex.

Twelve rooms, improvements, rent unfurnished; garage; 25 miles out. Adirondacks, 35 Nassau.

At Woodmere.—10 rooms, 3 baths; furnished, unfurnished. Room 1,601, 1 Liberty.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit; special discounts on August sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

Chofcest section, Colonial stucco house, garage; 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, large plot, lawns, shade trees, sewers, gas, electricity; 32 minutes Grand Central, near station; $14,000; easy terms. Owner, Suite 1,423, 30 East 42d St.

LOOK! MAKE OFFER.

50 East 10th Av., 2-story and attic dwelling, on plot 100x100, corner; 248 South 3d Av., brick 3-family house, rented, in good condition. Executor C. E. Louten, 231 West 96th St

The New York Times

Sunday, August 27, 1916.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

DRUGGIST—BAKER.
Elegant corner store, large windows, new building; oak trim; steam heat, electric lights; populated section; no opposition; great opportunity; rent reasonable; equally good for up-to-date delicatessen, grocer and butcher. Apply at building, Warren and Banta Sts., Corona, one block west of Junction Av., or Thomas, 148 Bridge Plaza South, Long Island City. Telephone 871 Astoria.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental; all parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1476 Broadway. (Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the the service. NOTE:—We have no branch office anywhere.

OFFICES FOR RENT.
142-144 EAST 59TH ST.
$25 MONTH.
Good light; well ventilated; elevator; central location. Apply to
THE SCHAEFER CO., on premises.

STORE,
Basement and sub-basement.
596 Broadway.
22,000 square feet.
R. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

34TH ST., 140 WEST, Between Broadway and 7th Av., parlor floor front office or store with large windows. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone John 5700.

Corner loft, 100x100, with sprinklers; suitable for heavy and light manufacturing. 102 West 101st St., corner Columbus Av. Apply H. Markowitz, 99 Madison Av. Phone Madison 6890. Full commission to brokers.

Store to let opposite railroad station on the main street in Forest Hills. Inquire B. H. Schwiebert, Forest Hills, L. I., Telephone 6580 Forest Hills.

LEXINGTON AV., 985, n. e. cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Small private office, including stenographer's office service, with drafting room suitable for architect or similar occupation. Write H 38 Times, or telephone Madison Square 3528.

Stores and Lofts.—Best locations to rent. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 West 20th St.

DESK ROOM OR PART OFFICE.
CORNER 5TH AV. AND 34TH ST. FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS
KAUFMANN & CO.,
RICHMOND, VA.

125 Feet East of 5th Av.
and South of 42d St.
Well-located 25-foot
BUILDING FOR LEASE.
Will improve for reputable tenant.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
489 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6020.

Will sublet office in Hanover Bank Bldg., 11 Pine St., N. Y., for $25 per month, being one-half usual rent. THE ROSEMARY CREAMERY CO., 11 Pine St., N. Y.

Offices and lofts to sublet at big reduction; all parts of city; long or short lease; furnished or unfurnished. City Subletting Co., 135 B'way, N. Y. Suite 1,012. Tel. 4031 Cortl.

Manufacturer's agent, occupying elegantly furnished suite, general office, two large private offices, stenographic service, telephone, desires responsible party share half. 47 West 42d St., Room 421.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, a building in the district of 7th and 10th Aves. and 20th and 40th Sts., to be used as a hotel to accommodate a hundred self-supporting young women. Reply by mail, City Federation Hotel Association, 452 West 22d St.

A musician wants studio for Oct. 1, about 30x20, with 1 or 2 rooms and bath, location between 42d and 65th Sts., Lexington Av. and Broadway; not necessary north light. Ad. Heaton, Camp Rosalind, Chesham, N. H.

Wanted, small furnished office, 23d to 28th Sts., between 4th Av. and Broadway, or will share office and expense with shirtwaist man or kindred lines. H 76 Times.

Mfg. agent wishes to share, (furn. or unfurn.) office and stenographic expenses with reputable concern near West 42d St. Phone Bryant 4733.

Desk in desirable New York office during Fall; moderate. C 41 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Unfurnished—East Side.

178 MADISON AV., between 33d and 34th Sts., housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, telephone; rentals, $65 and $70, with service. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

77 IRVING PLACE.—Three rooms and bath; corner; overlooking Gramercy Park; $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET. Telephone John 5700.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
44 EAST 34TH, NEAR WALDORF.
Two rooms and bath, magnificent appointments; valet and maid service; breakfast; rents $1,500-$1,800.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31st.

ATTRACTIVE UNFURNISHED APARTMENT.—Entire floor, private house; six rooms and bath; steam heat; $650; references required; immediate occupancy. Apply on premises, 310 East 18th, Monday or Tuesday, or phone B. O. Wilkins, Stuyvesant 1952.

1,000 PARK AV., COR. 84TH ST.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,900-$2,100.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,750.
12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,400-$4,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
120 EAST 34TH ST.,
Eight large rooms; elevator; modern; $1,250-$1,400.
AMES, 26 West 31st. or Superintendent.

158 MADISON AV., bet. 32d and 33d Sts., 5-room housekeeping apartment; rental, $2,100; elevator, steam heat, electric light. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST., Telephone JOHN 5700.

52 WEST 37TH ST.
Modern bachelor apartment house, just completed, two rooms, with tiled bathroom, shower; hardwood floors; rents reasonable. Apply on premises.

Bachelor Apartments, 12 East 30th St.—Two fine, large rooms, bath and kitchenette. Apply to janitor.

36th St., 162 East.—Elegant steam-heated corner apartment of 7 large rooms; rent, $65. Apply Janitor.

28 EAST 28TH ST.
Near 5th Av.; modern building; 2 rooms and bath, with maid service, $50.

922 MADISON AV.
Modern, two rooms, bath; furnished, unfurnished.

Ground floor, modern apartment; suitable doctor; East 70s; $1,000. Christie, 127 East 23d St.

35TH, 150 EAST.—Modern apartment, 2, 3, and 4 rooms, $600-$1,250.

SKYLIGHT STUDIO APARTMENT; MODERN. 32 EAST 28TH ST.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Parlor floor apartment; exceptionally large rooms; all conveniences.

Attractive three-room, bath, kitchenette apt.; $1,500; bachelors. 22 East 45th St.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

High-class elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms, $42 and $60. 111 and 92 East 128th.

Unfurnished—West Side.

THE BERKSHIRE, 540 WEST 112TH ST. An exclusive apartment house, offering 4 large rooms from $42.50 to $55.00. A ground floor Doctor's Suite of 2 rooms at $37.50.

THE RIVERVIEW, 615-21 WEST 136TH ST. A medium priced dwelling with full service, electric lighting, showers, vacuum cleaner, drying rooms, hall boy, and switch board service. Rents: 4 rooms, $32 up; 5 rooms, $36 up; 6 rooms, $45 up; 7 rooms, $50 up.
RUSSEL H. KITTEL,
605 5th Av., Cor. 42d. 7258 Murray Hill.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
19 West 54th Street.
Yearly Rentals, $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street.
Telephone 5700 John.

Unexpectedly leaving city after signing lease; will sublet October 1st attractive seven-room apartment, unfurnished, in new fireproof building, West 116th St., overlooking Columbia and Barnard Colleges, with view of Hudson; large rooms, every convenience. Telephone Mathews, Morningside 8070 or Hanover 7070.

52D ST., 200-206 WEST, S. E. cor. Broadway, The Newport.—Five and six rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, steam heat; rentals $55 to $75. Apply to Superintendent on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

118th St., 305-7 West. (near Morningside Park.)—8 unusually large rooms, 1 bath, elevator service; immediate possession; decorations to suit; $75-$80.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

High-class apartment in private house of seven large, light rooms and three baths; all modern conveniences; Madison Square section; small American family can get low rent by boarding owner. H 68 Times.

SEVEN ROOMS, BATH, $30.
480 St. Nicholas Av., (facing St. Nicholas Park;) near 130th St. "L"; steam heat; modern plumbing; refrigerator; location first-class.

THE LANGHAM, 73-74 St. and Central Park West, for immediate occupancy. One Apt. 10 rooms, and an Apt. of 11 rooms; ice-making, refrigerator and entirely fireproof. Phone Col. 4020.

181st, St., 765 West.—5 and 6 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; entirely renovated; convenient; telephone; rent $28 to $35.

Beautiful 6-7-8-room elevator, all modern improvements, large, light, and airy rooms; reasonable rent. Apply 100 West 121st St., or Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., 221 4th Av.

To sublet, handsome six-room apartment, 2 baths; all rooms front; ninth floor; $1,300. Inquire of Superintendent, 150 West 87th St., Eisner's apartment.

FOR RENT.—LARGE, HANDSOME STUDIO, 939 8th Av., Van Dyck Building, 56th St.; north light, bath, steam heat; $50 monthly. Address C 12 Times.

150th St., 515 West.—Upper part of two-family house, 8 rooms and bath, heat and hot water. W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

Plaid Hall, Riverside Drive, S. E. corner 151st St.; high-class apartments; 5, 6, and 7 room corner apartments; from $600 to $1,300; also one 2-room apartment, $360.

To sublet, 4 outside rooms, bath; newest and best built elevator house on Washington Heights. Apply Apt. 34, 612 West 178th St., any afternoon.

90 Wadsworth Av.—Five, six large, light, outside rooms; $26-$36. Supt.

20th, 424 West. — Exclusive location; unobstructed outlook; college grounds opposite; for people of refinement; 5 rooms, bath; steam; $36-$42; no small children.

603 West 146th.—Elegant six-room apartment, finest location on Heights, one minute subway; reference required; rent $40.

160 East 36th St.—Elegant steam-heated apartment of 2 floors connecting by private stairway; 7 large, light rooms, all windows to open; rent, $75. Apply Janitor.

101 West 75th.—Seven light, airy rooms. Southern exposure; elevator service, modern improvements. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

93d, 300 West.—Very attractive, non-housekeeping apartment of 3 rooms and bath; rent, $45.

137TH, 611 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, medium-sized room, adjoining bath, shower; all night elevator. Apt. 51, Fay.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th St.—A few desirable apartments can now be secured; occupancy Oct. 1.

438 West 116th St.—From Sept. 1; choice location; three rooms and bath; large, light and airy; rent reasonable.

121st St., 419 West.—Choice, newly renovated apartments; five, six rooms; rents, $32-$42; university neighborhood; subway, elevated.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.
Five-room ground floor corner apartment, every convenience, 390 Central Park West.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

50TH, 214 West.—Subway, exposed, 5-room apartment; improvements; open plumbing; $40.

709 West 170th St.—Four rooms, bath and all improvements; $32-$35.
Select Tenants Only. Agent on Premises.

8 ROOMS, CORNER, $70.
400 West 152d. (St. Nicholas Av.) W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

Washington Square, 4L.—Studio and studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; electricity.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; unusually attractive; second floor, $100; third floor, $85. Bachelors' Service, 22 E. 46th St.

Attractive modern apartments, seven large light rooms, bath, $45, 202 West 130th.

CONVENT GARDEN.
Elevator apartments, 4-8, $450-$900. 41 Convent Av., 420 West 130th.

118TH ST., 264 WEST, (near 116th St. "L" station.)—Five large, light rooms; modern plumbing; hot water; halls heated; $21.

Apartment 2-family house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; light. 8 Tyndall Av., West 261st St.

94th, 52-54 West, near Park.—8-room modern apartments; reasonable rent.

High-class elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms, $40 and $60. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

High-class elevator apartments, 5 and 6 rooms, $42 and $50. 40 and 42 West 127th St.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

57th, 429 West.—Modern eight-room single flat; one flight; improvements; $50.

Broadway, 3,804, near 148th.—6 large, light rooms, $48; 7 rooms, $50.

Brooklyn.

14 Cleveland Pl., near 3d Av. and Butler St., 2-fam., colored tenants..... $8
1,976 Atlantic Av., near Grand, St. John's, Fulton, and Bergen cars, 5 R., colored tenants $9
494 Morgan Av., near Meeker and Nassau cars, 4 R. $8
1,806 Pacific St., near Ralph Av. car and "L" sta., 5 R. $13
479 Prospect Pl., near Grand, St. John's, Bergen St. cars, 6 R., heated..... $27
600 Rogers Av., near Winthrop, 5 R., heated $20
355 Rutland Road, near Nostrand Av., 5 and 6 R., light..... $19 & $20
Lincoln Pl., near Rochester, St. John's, and Bergen cars, 2-fam..... $17 & $20
GILBERT ELLIOTT, 2 Rector St., N. Y.

91-95 LENOX RD., AT BEDFORD AV.
FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN.
Two blocks Prospect Park and Brighton "L," near new subway; 3-4-5 rooms, $0-$50.
Supt. on Premises.

BEST ON PARK SLOPE.
$28—Four Rooms and Bath—$28.
Every modern improvement; select tenants only. Near Prospect Park, trolleys and subway. 813 8th Av., near 9th St.

Apartments.—Eight large, light and airy rooms and bath, on the Heights; excellent transit facilities, elevator. Apply on premises, 55 Pineapple Street.

Bronx.

5-6-7 rooms, upt-o-date elevator Apartment; fine location; rents reasonable. MOBUS, 1,966 Valentine Av.

Westchester.

Bronxville.—To rent, 8-room apartment, with 3 baths; occupancy Sept. 1 or Oct. 1; $1,000 per year. Evans Hessey, 251 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

To let, a beautiful apartment of ten rooms, 1st floor of the Bolkenhayn Apartment House, northeast corner 5th Av. and 58th St.; southern exposure, (about 115 feet;) furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on premises.

Apartment to share with lady desiring congenial quarters; modern improvements; telephone, piano; terms reasonable. H 158 Times.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 MURRAY HILL. 507-5TH AV.

SAN JACINTO,
18 EAST 60TH ST.
Apartments one to five rooms and bath; complete service; $750 and upward.

STUDIO APARTMENT, 5 rooms, bath, roof garden; no housekeeping; private residence; near west side. Tel. Stuyvesant 1783.

83d, 110 East (near Park Av.)—Six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; rent $30 per month.

Furnished—East Side.

OVERLOOKING 5th Av. and old First Presbyterian Churchyard, 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $1,400; all outside rooms; most exclusive section in New York. Apply 12 West 12th St., or CARSTEIN & LINNIKIN, INC., 221 4th Av., New York.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 9 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

For rent, furnished; high-class apartment, Broadway, between 76th and 77th Sts., for a year or less, or will rent 4 master bedrooms, living room, private baths to party of gentlemen. Phone Schuyler 5299 for further information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Furnished—West Side.

A four-room, outside, corner apartment, opposite Columbia campus; mahogany furniture, complete for housekeeping; maid service; restaurant in building; most desirable apartment on University Heights; ready for occupancy. Address C. M. M., 435 West 119th St., Laureate Hall. Phone 8200 Morning. Call any time.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $22 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3961 River.

WEST 57TH ST.
SUBLET DUPLEX, $6,000.
Finest apartment ever offered for sublet; magnificent furnishings, ideal location; nine rooms, three baths; a comfortable, luxurious home. For appointment address
ADMINISTRATOR, 43 FIFTH AV.

Will sublease for Winter months or longer very attractive furnished corner apartment facing on Central Park West and 98th St.; six all outside rooms and bath; excellent condition; elevator apartment. K 345 Times Downtown.

LOOKING FOR APARTMENT?
Will sublet five-room (four if preferred) apartment, costly furnished, for term of months, account prolonged absence from State; all light, airy rooms; elevator service. Apt. 35, 46 West 129th St. Phone Harlem 1195.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, West 54TH St., near 5th Av.; three rooms, bath, furnished; rental, $120, with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

An exceptionally attractive five-room front apartment in eighties; furnished in mahogany; Oriental rugs; grand piano; new, high-class house. For particulars address H 143 Times.

For gentlemen accustomed to comfort, service, and exclusiveness, richly furnished private home; one, two rooms and bath; apartment; breakfast; maid service. 23 West 86th St.

Will sub-lease for 8 months or longer from Sept. 1 exquisitely furnished 7 rooms and 2 baths apartment, 98th St. and Riverside Drive. Inquire M. M. Waxman, 50 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 6985 Broad.

Ormonde, 70th St., Broadway.—Handsomely furnished high-class elevator apartment overlooking Hudson; eight large outside rooms, two baths, grand piano, electric light; refrigeration free. Moody.

For September and October, handsomely furnished north light studio apartment, 4 rooms and bath; phone in studio; exceptional location. Arthur Taylor, 58 West 57th St.

Studio apartment with north light and all conveniences; also furnished two and three-room apartments.
THE BEVERWYCK, 89 West 27th St.

Some unusual opportunities; furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 260 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

West End Av., (808.)—Beautifully furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths; 10th floor; long, short lease. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Will sublet beautiful six room and two bath apartment on West End Av.; river view; quiet; unexcelled furnishings; best of references required. Phone 1778 Riverside.

East Side—APARTMENTS—West Side
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED.
THE FAL-CO.,
Murray Hill 4383. 505 5th Av.

Riverside Drive, 610, (138th.)—Four rooms, redecorated, handsomely furnished; moderate; Oct. 1, September, or immediately. Allen, Audubon 1620.

121st, 527 West.—Apartment completely furnished, sell furniture, 7 rooms front; suitable subletting rooms; newly decorated; desirable. Parke.

For doctor, half of dentist's apartment; furnished complete and service; splendid location. Dr. Landau, northwest corner 102d St. and Broadway.

A pleasant, well-furnished four-room apartment; modern, high-class house in eighties; reasonable rent on long lease. For particulars address H 144 Times.

Five rooms, front, furnished, apartment ten, thirty-three Convent Avenue, corner 129th. Call, Saturday and Sunday.

Elegantly furnished seven large rooms, front apartment; elevator. 536 West 113th St. Lee.

BEAUMONT, 730 Riverside Drive, corner 150th St.; beautiful five to eight room apartments; finest on drive; $1,000-$1,800.

55th, 45 West.—Two rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; steam heat, electricity, gas; instantaneous hot water.

Riverside Drive, 524, opposite Tomb.—6 furnished; overlooking Hudson; immediate bargain. Calvert.

Must sacrifice artistically furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, near 96th subway. Fal-Co., 505 5th Av.,

Very convenient; 68 West 36th; artistic two rooms, bath, kitchen; $55. Meredith. Apply janitor.

Beautifully, completely furnished housekeeping 5 rooms; corner Broadway; $150 monthly. Helm, 229 West 101st.

Apartment.—Four large, light, beautifully furnished rooms; high class. 1 West 85th St.

39th St., near 5th Av.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 8 large rooms, 3 baths, $250. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

26 WEST 27TH STREET,
near Fifth Av., modern building; 2 rooms and bath, with maid service; $40.

Elegantly furnished apartment; month of September; Broadway and 72d St.; reasonable. Phone Bryant 4582 until 1 P. M.

121st, 414 West.—Light, airy four-room front apartment; two weeks. Morningside 7830.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

82d St., 137 West.—Handsomely furnished, high-class, 4 rooms, bath; housekeeping.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000, Riverside Drive, 150th to 157th St.

For sublet apartments of from 8 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

Completely furnished elevator apartment, 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3-5 West 104th St.

TO LET.—Three rooms with kitchenette and bath; 160 Claremont Av., 4-L; rent $40.

50th, 14 West.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; desirable; permanent. Circle 1810.

168th, 601 WEST.—Seven rooms; 2 baths, 5 rooms; river view; subway. Ellsworth.

38 WEST 59TH STREET.
2, 3 room apartments; $1,200 upward.

Superbly furnished apartment; two to four rooms, bath; service. 25 West 74th.

Riverside Drive apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; elegantly furnished. Aud. 5736.

2 rooms, completely furnished; very high-class house. Apply 507 West 113th.

TWO ROOMS, kitchenette; off 5th Av.; antique furniture; $35; lease. H 67 Times.

80th, 219 West.—3, 4, 6 rooms; $10 week up. Baird.

Artistically furnished four high-class rooms; worth investigating. Allen, 306 West 45th.

86th, 200 West.—Handsomely furnished, 5-room; $100 month; year's lease. Apt. 23.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

Very high class, exquisitely furnished apartments, unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen. 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette. 4-5 rooms and bath. Now ready for inspection. Possession and lease, from Oct. 1. Inquire at office, 507 WEST 113TH ST. Phone Morningside 8240.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up. 4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

77TH, 44 WEST, opposite Manhattan Square Park, ½-block from Central Park.—From Oct. 1, a high-class fireproof apartment; 9 rooms, including living room, 18x28, 3 bathrooms; bedrooms all face south; bargain; may be purchased outright, reducing rental one-half; inspect now. Apply Superintendent.

Attractively, completely furnished apartment; 4 beautiful, large rooms; splendid location and view. 67 Riverside Drive, corner 79th. Gilmore.

Handsomely furnished eight-room elevator apartment; exceptional; time to suit tenant; responsible. 15 West 91st. 6144 River.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted, to sublet by bachelor, highest references, 2 rooms and bath, furnished; west side, between 45th and 72d Sts.; will lease until Jan. 1, 1917, perhaps longer. Address giving full description, prices. C 254 Times Annex.

Furnished home, October to May, by conservative lady, with maid. Z 204 Times Annex.

Wanted, 5 or 6 large rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in modern apartment house for 7 or 8 months; not over $100; west side, above 110th St. Address C 34 Times.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Two gentlemen want two bedrooms, parlor, and bath, with modern comforts; good location; New York or suburbs; no boarding house. H 22 Times.

Wanted, for 6 or seven months, furnished apartment, 3 or 4 bedrooms, southern exposure; rooms large enough for Grand pianos. Box 562 Cedarhurst, L. I.

Wanted for Winter, possibly year, well-furnished 7-8 rooms, elevator apartment; good neighborhood; details, price. "Responsible," Z 211 Times Annex.

Couple desire high class furnished apartment for year; about 5 rooms, preferably new building, west side; willing to pay $1,800. Couple. 34 Times.

Wanted furnished apartment, 4 or 5 rooms and shower bath; no cooking; Manhattan, west side. K 351 Times Downtown.

Below 96th St., 3 light, airy rooms with bath; southern exposure; not over $50. K 350 Times Downtown.

Lady wants sitting room, bedroom, and bath facing Riverside; not further than 120th St. Z 225 Times Annex.

A three-room apartment, will furnished, for light housekeeping, 72d to 94th St., west side. Z 230 Times Annex.

Mother and son would like small, furnished apartment; about 3 rooms and bath; below 125th St. G 197 Times.

A couple desires five or six room furnished apartment, west side, above Seventieth. H 133 Times.

Wanted 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths, nicely furnished apartment, October to June; $225 month. Telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

Married couple want sublet furnished apartment, west side, two rooms, kitchen, and bath; not over $45. H 88 Times.

Couple with grown daughter want five-room furnished apartment, upper west side. H 152 Times.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Family of 3 adults desire apartment, 7-8 rooms, west side. Banker, 214 Times.

Refined couple will care for or sublet furnished apartment. H 100 Times.

Furnished 5 rooms, Sept. 15-Dec. 15, between 100th-55th Sts.; near Park. H 94 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted.—A 7-room, all light, airy apartment, all improvements, perfect condition; to May; west off Amsterdam Av., above 90th St.; not over $75 monthly; full particulars only. H 82 Times.

80th, 153 West.—Seven rooms, private hall and bath; careful management; electric lights, &c.; near "L" and subway.

Desirable tenant wishes apartment, two-family house preferred, select neighborhood, city or suburb; references exchanged. K 258 Times Downtown.

Gentleman wishes unfurnished homelike apartment with efficient service, open fire, between 35th and 59th Sts., Lexington Av. and Broadway; will pay $60. C 6 Times.

Wanted—High-class bachelor apartment, unfurnished, consisting large sitting room, bed, spare, and bath rooms; convenient location. A 322 Times Downtown.

Business lady with son 18, both working, wish 2-3 unfurnished rooms and bath, Oct. 1, not above 42d St.; Murray Hill district preferred. H 50 Times.

Two bedrooms, sitting room, bath, for two bachelors; apartment or private house between Sixth and Lexington, below 60th; $50 month; best references. H 66 Times.

Wanted.—Studio, north light, (for painting;) bedroom, bath, kitchen or kitchenette; rent $1,200. L. S. Forbes, 1 West 64th.

Four rooms for two; no kitchen; two baths preferred. L. Times Harlem.

Wanted, for two adults and maid, a small housekeeping apartment in Washington Square district; sunny, light rooms desired. Address P. O. Box 191, Cutchogue, L. I.

Wanted—An unfurnished apartment on west side for seven months, from Oct. 1. W. A., A 232 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished, 4 or 5 rooms, bath, improvements; Greenwich Village section; under $40. H 78 Times.

Four or five rooms below 110th St.; not more than $50. C 35 Times.

Four rooms, west side, between 72d and 116th; $40. H 63 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

West Side.

46TH ST., 19 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, exceptional neighborhood; $48 monthly; entire top floor, $35; can use for business. Gilman.

50TH, 25, 85, 54 WEST.—Twenty newly-furnished rooms, suites and apartments; $3, $5, $7, $10 weekly; parlors for business.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room; private bath; Summer rates; also hall room; permanent.

51ST ST., 62 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large and small; also suite of rooms, baths, and electricity; refined; $7 to $25.

51ST, 245 WEST.—Elegant room, $6 week; bath; elevator. Apartment 37.

52D, 55 WEST.—Third floor front room, private bath, electricity, telephone; gentlemen; references.

55TH, 45 WEST.—One and two rooms; private bath; handsomely furnished; steam heat, electricity, gas, instantaneous hot water supplies; references required.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Elegant bachelor apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; shower, needle; electric light; steam heat; vacant September.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; private bath; references.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity, all improvements, 'phone.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Comfortable, large, airy room; private bath; kitchenette convenience; suitable for two; $7; hall room, $3.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; refined home; all conveniences.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

68TH, 78 WEST.—Large, cool room, one flight; private; gentleman; references.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large, elegant, airy room, attentive service; private house; telephone.

69TH STREET, 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Attractive room with private bath; also hall room; sanitary furnishings, superior service.

70TH, 109 WEST.—ABSOLUTELY CLEAN, FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS; ALL CONVENIENCES; TELEPHONE; INVESTIGATE.

70TH, 284 WEST.—Rooms, $4 up; suite, bath connecting, $9; gentlemen. Columbus 806.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Comfortable room and small room; continuous hot water supply.

71ST, 122 WEST.—Attractive furnished parlor suite for doctor or dentist; private bath-room; telephone; special terms permanent party.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, running water, private bath.

72D, 306 WEST.—Desirable, cool, double, single rooms; excellent location; Summer rates.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractive large, with bath; extremely low until Sept. 25; electricity, telephone; near subway, elevated stations.

73D, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished, cool room; running water, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

73D, 242-255 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without private bath; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, bath; electricity; southern exposure. 2008 Columbus.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private house; references required.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; hardwood floors; electricity.

75TH ST., 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Medium rooms; electricity, telephone; $6; convenient "L."

76TH, 110 WEST.—Business woman, comfortable room adjoining bath; exclusive house; electricity; $6.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive back parlor with private bath; breakfast optional; reasonable.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large room, second floor; small kitchenette.

76TH, 161 WEST. — Handsome house; just open; newly decorated rooms, large and small.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large connecting, small, also elegant music room; hot water supply.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant, nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; references.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Handsomely appointed two rooms; private bathroom; separate, en suite; reasonable.

78TH, 212 WEST.—Up-to-date rooms; running water; very reasonable; gentlemen preferred.

78TH, 170 WEST.—Well furnished parlor suite, adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen. McCullogh.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Furnished large, small rooms; parquet floors throughout; cleanliness assured.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Private house; home atmosphere; attractive room; shower bath; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; reference.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; refined house; bath; phone; reasonable.

80TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment, for bachelor.

81ST, 110 WEST. — Newly furnished house; large parlor suite; private bath; electricity; reasonable.

81ST, 231 WEST.—Large room, with lavatory; breakfast; front room; reference. Wells.

81ST, 200 WEST, (Walker.)—Bedroom and front room; suitable two.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D, 19 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large, small rooms; running water, bath; reasonable; telephone.

84TH 33 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, adjoining bath; also others; continuous hot water; reasonable.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; smaller room; running water; bath adjoining.

84TH, 19 WEST.—Seven rooms, bath; steam; improvements; desirable neighborhood; $40-$55.

84TH ST.—Private family; high-class apartment. Phone 4716 Schuyler, 8-10 A. M.

85TH, 202 WEST.—Desirable corner parlor suite; running water; suitable doctor, couple; other rooms; furniture absolutely new. Milton.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Two large rooms, second story; hall room; running water.

85TH, 34 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, bath; private house; owner; references.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; running water; electricity. Phone Schuyler 9854. P. T. Silliman.

88TH, 309 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms; excellent location; transportation facilities; gentlemen; references.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; rooms, $3.50 to $15; en suite, single; electricity.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Large rooms; first-class house; modern conveniences; bath; private family.

91ST, 252 WEST.—Private family will let attractive front room, adjoining bath, to desirable gentleman. Riverside 3960. Rosenfeld.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near park; newly furnished house, rooms; showers, baths; $3, $12.

94TH, 131 WEST.—Medium room, adjoining bath; quiet, comfortable, clean, private house; gentleman.

94TH, 70 WEST, (The Warren.)—Newly furnished, decorated throughout; large, small rooms.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large and small rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; references.

94TH, 66 WEST.—Pleasant room; one, two gentlemen; small family; near "L."

96TH, 171 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable for two; elevator.

90TH, 245 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, 1 flight; every convenience; private house; also small room.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Hotel Ludington, three doors from Broadway;) also 351 West 71st, near Riverside.—All-night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $3 to $6 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

102D, 210 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water; electricity; gentlemen. Arbuckle.

102D, 305 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Private house; exceptionally furnished large rooms, bath; gentlemen; references given, required; board optional; telephone.

104TH, 146 WEST, (The Elsiea Apartments.) Rooms for nurses only; more than 100 nurses now have rooms with us; can accommodate 50 more; low rates; all conveniences.

West Side.

105TH, 8 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Four rooms, bath, steam heat, gas range; location unexcelled; $28.

106TH, 221 WEST, (B'way.)—Clean room, running water; adjoining bath; gentleman. Kistler.

107TH,

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

West Side.

UPPER WEST SIDE; highest grade room and board; beautiful home; private family; every possible convenience; couple, $30 weekly; gentlemen, $20. N 157 Times.

WEST END AV., 279, (corner 73d St.,) opposite Schwab mansion.—Handsome corner house with elevator; large room, with connecting single room if desired.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Delightful rooms, board; floors, suites; Winter reservations.

WEST END AV., 531, (89th St.)—Large and small rooms, with excellent board, in well-appointed house; references exchanged.

WEST END AV., 225.—Elegant, airy rooms; suitable for couple or gentleman; elevator apartment.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159-W.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Furnished rooms with or without board, near ocean; restricted neighborhood. C 43 Times.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities; subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard, 20 min. delightful sail Manhattan.
Lovely furnished rooms, suites; all comforts.
Excellent chef and service; separate tabls.
Exclusive clientele; worth investigation.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Rockaway Park.—Comfortable room, with or without board, in refined French family. Madame, 109 Washington Av.

WADSWORTH HALL, Arrochar, S. I.; open all the year; 40 minutes to New York; accessible train or trolley; adjoining tennis club.

Westchester County.

At Scarsdale.—From Oct. 1, exceptional opportunity for 2 gentlemen or man and wife; sitting room with open fireplace, bedroom, and bath; excellent food; every comfort; no other guests; $60 a week. Apply, with references, for full particulars. M 165 Times.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM
is where the most chronic cases of mental, nervous diseases, and addictions are treated. If failed upon elsewhere, come here. Psychotherapeutic treatment. Booklet. Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

CHAPPAQUA.—Whispering pines and cottages; select accommodations; wide porches, beautiful lawns, fine old trees; tennis and croquet; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 87.

YONKERS-ON-THE-HUDSON.
119 LOCUST HILL AV.—Large and small rooms, private bath; large verandas; high elevation; river view; high-class home comforts.

OAK BLUFF HOUSE,
LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y.
Accommodations for people of refinement. Open all year. References required. F. F. Dawes.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Colonial, 7 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—Large rooms; excellent table; select; beautiful surroundings; reasonable; easy commutation.

[illegible] INN.—
New Rochelle, N. Y. notable as most comfortable family hotel; [illegible] rate; 35 minutes to [illegible]. Telephone [illegible] Phone 2065.

PARK VIEW, White Plains.—Beautiful and refined; suites and single rooms; comfortable rooms, excellent table; references.

Refined, attractive private home, accommodate four permanent desirable guests. Phone 1187 Fordham.

Long Island.

AT FREEPORT.
THE FLORENCE COTTAGE.
An ideal place for comfort and pleasant surroundings; screened porches; excellent table; everything up to date; five minutes to depot and close to bathing; also near the Lights Club House. A few parties can be accommodated for whom every effort will be made for a pleasant season. Address Mrs. Florence Neely, Florence Cottage, Freeport, L. I.

The Pines, Hempstead, L. I.—Beautifully situated; near Garden City; best accommodations; excellent table and service; open all year; convenient for commuters; booklet. Telephone 455 Hempstead.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superb oceanfront home; modern conveniences; terrace, sea breezes, sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

THE CHELSEA, Broadway, Far Rockaway, block from ocean, excellent table, garden; September rates. O'Leary. Phone 2257 Far Rockaway.

Can accommodate couple. Large room; running water, superior board. Mrs. Hellman, Woodmere.

Lady has vacancies for few boarders; home cooking; bluff; table; fishing; boating; bathing; reasonable. Box 134 Southold, L. I.

Pennsylvania.

Nurses having large home would like the care of chronic invalids, nerves, epileptic, drug, or mild mental patients, excellent physician and nursing. Address Y 215 Times Annex.

Trained nurse owning large, beautiful country place, thoroughly modern, would like elderly people or semi-invalids to board and care for. Address Nurse, N 224 Times Annex.

Connecticut.

Beachside Inn, Greens Farms, Conn.—Special rates for Labor Day week and September. Ideal vacation spot; booklets. Phone Fairfield 210.

Good country board, bathing in river. Hilda Samuelson, Colebrook River, Winsted, Conn.

Maine.

Parents desiring children to stay in country during Fall months may find home for them in private family with experienced supervision. Addres Box 158, Fryeburg, Maine.

New York State.

CATSKILLS.
Boarders wanted for Fall months at delightfully located farmhouse; excellent table; terms moderate; elevation 1,500 feet. Mrs. G. A. Morrison, Norton Hill, Greene County, N. Y.

BERKSHIRES.—Magnificent farm; mountains, river; beautiful modern residence; bathrooms; table first-class; comforts; moderate. Mary H. Reynolds, Petersburg, N. Y.

Beautiful gentleman's farm; modern improvements; healthy mountain location; 90 miles; $10-$12. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Curtiss Aeroplane, 80 horsepower, first class, $2,000. Luckey, 508 West 178th.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms.
Thirty minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $15 to $30.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $10 to $15.

SPECIAL.
Special reductions from above rates to those leasing by the year, thus making prices equal to those of ordinary boarding houses, although accommodations are those of first-class hotel.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
46 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna, at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet, W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av., Montclair 2977.

WINDSOR HOTEL, South Main St., Orange N. J., opposite Military Park; elegant large, airy rooms, single or double; private baths; excellent table; special rates; permanent guests.

Couple (American Hebrews) owning beautiful country estate, modern improvements, few minutes' walk to depot, 45 minutes city, will board several desirable, permanent guests or will share home. Z 210 Times Annex.

Family two adults, owning attractive suburban home fifteen miles adjoining country club, will accommodate one gentleman desiring superior, permanent home. A 318 Times Downtown.

Board, East Orange, 36 N. Arlington Av., 3 minutes from railroad station; 2 houses, spacious ground, tennis court; one double, 2 single rooms; one suite, 2 rooms and bath; prices varied. E. N. Howell.

A score of young men want the refined home accommodations a private family hereby offers to only three persons; are you one of them? Call or address 17 Preston St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Hackensack 2054-J.

SEA GATE.—Exceptionally large room, with board, opposite Atlantic Yacht Club and ferry landing. Phone Carroll, Coney Island 2334.

Delightful private home will accommodate a few nearby on Lackawanna; grounds, fruit shade; all comforts; conveniences. A 266 Times Downtown.

Mountain, 41 South Willow St.—Very attractive house in fine location; convenient to Lackawanna; excellent home table; references.

Invalids, chronics, nervous cases; ideal, home-like conditions near New York; beautiful surroundings; booklet. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

The Stansbury, East Orange, 20 Arlington Av. —Few nicely furnished large and medium rooms, with board; in fine location; reasonable.

Room, board, $10; healthful altitude; commute. Mears, Murray Hill, (adjoining Summit,) N. J.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., Lockwood Inn.—Everything, comfort and pleasure; booklet. L. C. Seese.

Nurse's home, hills New Jersey, good air and food; convalescents. S. Straley, Newton.

Massachusetts.

Berkshire Hills.—Excellent Summer boarding through September; adults only; $10 per week. The Orchard, Williamstown, Mass.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

On Harlem Railroad, by gentleman and wife, (Christian,) in hotel or boarding house; sleeping room must be very large and airy. State terms and full particulars. A 284 Times Downtown.

By 2 ladies through September, within 40 minutes of Central station; real country preferred; moderate rates. Davis, 85 Times.

Young man wishes home in private suburban house; with references. H 30 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Twenty Cents an Agate Line

FEMALE

ASSISTANT TO INTERIOR DECORATOR.—Position wanted; experienced. H 112 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry system and control account; five years' experience; capable taking charge of office and answering mail; best references; salary $18. H 151 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST; 3 years' experience, reliable, conscientious, neat; salary, $11. B 226 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; 4½ years' experience; reliable, conscientious; reference; salary $15. A 253 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Familiar with all office details; accurate, willing; $12. A 326 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS WOMAN, cultured, desires position responsibility; interview callers, &c. H 97 Times.

CAPABLE, intelligent, trustworthy woman desires position, housekeeper, mother's helper, or would care for motherless children; moderate salary. H Times Harlem.

CHAPERON, &c.—Young woman, efficient cultivated, adaptable as chaperon, secretary in school; best credentials. H 46 Times.

COOK, in small private family, city or country. Wynn, 226 East 82d St.

COMPANION, Hostess or Chaperon.—English lady, with highest credentials, desires position which will secure congenial home; prefers traveling. J. E., 61 Times.

COMPANION.—Social Secretary or companion-governess by young woman of social standings; best references. Richardson, Tuckahoe, N. Y., care of Eshleman.

COMPANION.—Middle-aged woman, refined, educated, is seeking position as companion. A 240 Times Downtown.

DAY'S WORK.—Colored woman wants day's work; work Monday, Tuesday. Toliver, 280 East 155th St.

DESIGNER.—Exceptionally clever designer of ladies' coats, suits, dresses, desires to connect with reliable firm, or will supply original creations to smart shops. Address, Designer, 533 Manhattan Av., Phone 4999 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly competent, distinctive styles, dresses one day; expert remodeling; reduced September. 601 West 180th. Telephone 580 Audubon.

DRESSMAKER. — Experienced; home, out; $2.50; references. Conway, 102 Greenwich Av., (West 12th.)

DRESSMAKER by day; smart Autumn gowns; auto coats; reasonable; reference. C. A., 41 Times.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, expert fitter; street, dancing frocks. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1158.

DRESSMAKER, first class, by day, week; city, country. Dorsey, 205 West 91st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Morningside 5744. Anderson, 1,349 Amsterdam Av.

EDUCATED WOMAN, understanding work of large retail establishments, seeks connection where originality, tact, judgment may be applied in training employes, supervising departments, in developing welfare work. W Times Harlem.

EXECUTIVE,
with long experience in health and medical work, also in business organization and supervision of employes, desires permanent position in charge welfare department big store or factory. H 110 Times.

EXPERIENCED public school teacher wishes position as superior governess. Resident, Times Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER-SECRETARY. — Gentlewoman, at present visiting housekeep-secretary to gentleman, desires similar position on or before Oct. 1. Y 296 Times Annex.

INSERTERS, gatherers, mailers, and wire stitchers for general foundry work. William Green 627 West 43d St.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, chaperon, companion, nurse to invalid; educated, refined, capable; references. Mrs. T., 142 West 94th St.

MILLINERY DESIGNER.—17 years' experience; 8 years' business for myself; to take charge. Mrs. A. E. Beldner, 889 Stebbins Av.

NURSE.—Very competent, intelligent nurse wanted to care for child 6 months old; must be neat, methodical, understand her duties thoroughly, and be well recommended; state age, nationality, wages expected, and experience; in the country for eight months of the year; distance one hour from city; only those who can fill above qualifications need apply. A 307 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Intelligent, experienced infant's nurse; excellent home for proper person; salary $25; write, stating age, experience, qualifications, and references. Opportunity, A 313 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Medical student nurse, pleasing personality, valuable assistant physician, surgeon's office, or care invalid. Mrs. Barletta, 117 West 21st St.

NURSE-COMPANION. — Refined, intelligent American; willing disposition; best references. C 14 Times.

NURSE, PRACTICAL, FOR INVALID OR ELDERLY LADY; REFERENCE. 93 OAK ST., RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

NURSE.—Trained, experienced; desires position; would be generally useful; $15 week or $60 month; references. H 34 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Neat, willing worker; knowledge of bookkeeping; $10. A 308 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, ten years' unusual experience, desires permanent position; can consider only highest class opportunity. H 111 Times.

REFINED YOUNG LADY, languages, music, highest references, wishes position as governess or companion. E. F., 160 East 37th.

MALE

ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,603. Telephone Cortlandt 7058.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young American, experienced various lines; desires evening engagement; small audits, opening, closing, writing up books; excellent credentials; moderate rates; efficient. Box A 334 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared, balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 701, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stops filing leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; comparability eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 261 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7058.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized; financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANT, CHESTER N. ROGERS, 131 West 31st St. Madison Sq. 3780.
Books opened, written up, closed, and systematized. Periodical audits, financial statements, investigations, terms reasonable.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, auditor, cost accountant with large manufacturing concern, desires to make a change; age 38. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANTS, auditors, systematizers, financial statements, investigations, reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall; Hanover 7194.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN
Energetic, resourceful, age 31, 10 years' experience, seeks position with publication, where integrity and productive ability will receive due recognition. H 107 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER of million-dollar food products corporation at 22; record of "joy worker," student of MEN, MARKETS, METHODS, and MEDIA; desires connection with advertising agency or position as advertising manager of growing concern; will also consider engagement as assistant to broad-gauged sales or advertising manager of large corporation. B 223 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN
wants to connect with good department store in any locality as adv. manager; five years in present position with Eastern store doing five millions; clean record; good, original copy; knows merchandise; can handle appropriation economically and get results; best references. Z 214 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR or any capacity; young man, 25, desires position; 5 years' advertising experience. Box Z 260 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN, experienced, wants to be assistant to BIG man who appreciates REAL service; publication or manufacturer preferred. G 165 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN wants position with manufacturer; prefers proposition that needs careful nursing; salary secondary providing future assured with success of undertaking. G 164 Times.

ADVERTISING.—College graduate; experienced; 31; married; letters specialty; interview. C 42 Times.

AGGRESSIVE young business man, possessing genuine executive ability and university education, wishes connection with progressive organization that will appreciate real constructive work. H 159 Times.

ALL-AROUND MAN.
Office man, broad experience, (including manufacturing,) all office details, accounts, credits, payrolls, correspondence, inventories, buying, selling, exports, imports, filing, &c.; valuable assistant to busy executive; A1 references. Address G 346 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, experienced in commercial and agricultural administration in Spanish America, desires position requiring knowledge of the language and sympathetic understanding of the character of Spanish-American people; field work preferred. H 121 Times.

ASSISTANT, OFFICE MAN.—Young man, 26, reliable, accurate, willing; knowledge bookkeeping; prefer chance of advancement to big salary; references. H 10 Times.

ASSISTANT to superintendent, (34,) technical education, knowledge of materials, construction or manufacturing; temperate habits. V. F. N., 35 Times.

ATTORNEY, thoroughly capable, best references, wants responsible position high-class firm. A 288 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Twenty Cents an Agate Line

FEMALE

SECRETARY. — College woman; excellent correspondent; stenography; fluent French, German; initiative, executive ability; conscientious, capable interviewing; permanent executive position; highest credentials; pertinent replies desired. B 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for good position with manufacturing corporation; office in Bronx; answer stating fully your experience, give references, your age, and the salary you have earned. Z 205 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, alert, neat, American, experienced steel, technical, export, trust company, &c., desires position where ability, conscientious effort rewarded. V., care of Overbaugh, 111 Manhattan Av.

STENOGRAPHER—PART TIME.
Expert stenographer wishes employment few hours daily or few days weekly; thorough secretarial experience; knowledge bookkeeping. A 350 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—SECRETARY.—Efficient; would be very valuable to busy executive; thoroughly capable; excellent business training; executive ability, initiative; $20. A 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; thoroughly efficient, competent; desires responsible position; salary $15. Grossman, 1,416 Stebbins Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER. — Fast, accurate; good English education; willing and conscientious; $11. Miss G., Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d. Bryant 1315.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced confidential stenographer desires permanent position; $22; highest credentials. A 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; willing worker; capable of taking charge of business and meeting people; $10. B 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY. — Relieve busy man of detail; permanent only; $20. A 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, capable, neat appearance, wants downtown position; $7-$8. A 354 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' good business training; excellent references; $15-$18. A 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, 2 years' experience; desires not to work on Saturday. Address J. S., 200 East 23d.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 4 years' experience. H 125 Times.

SUPERVISOR, SOCIAL WORKER.—Institutional; at present employed, desirous of making change by Oct. 1; highest credentials. Supervisor, H 148 Times.

TYPIST, 20, knowledge of stenography, 3 years' office experience, best references, desires position. Wachsman, 396 Wallabout St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITING WANTED TO DO AT HOME. H 113 TIMES.

WOMAN of literary and business experience, good talker, diplomatic, discreet, desires outside employment; commission propositions ignored. Reliable, 35 Times.

WOMAN with business ability and initiative desires suitable employment. H 29 Times.

YOUNG LADY wants to teach in or near New York City; exceptional experience in the grades, highest recommendation. H 134 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, expert stenographer, 6 years' experience, would like permanent position as secretary, nothing under $20 considered. Z 235 Times Annex.

Employment agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 40th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5185. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

CALL Murray Hill 3971 for dependable domestic help. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison.

Hotel, clubs, institutions, domestic help. Noel Agency, 441 6th Av. Bryant 9264.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 135d St. 6016 Morningside.

MALE

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ATTORNEY, thoroughly capable, best references, wants responsible position high-class firm. A 288 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, accountant, bookkeeper, 15 years' experience one corporation, seeks position, permanent or temporary, reasonable salary. H 25 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—Eight years' experience; executive ability; been secretary of corporation; will take full charge; understands freight rates and shipments; desires permanent position (out of town, city, State) of trust and responsibility. Lange, 782 Columbus Av.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.
Young man, (24,) 5 years' public accounting experience; 3 years with C. P. A.; university graduate; possesses initiative and executive ability; capacity for detail. A 346 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; university training; managerial ability, systematizer, credits and collections, correspondent, income statements, balance sheets, manufacturing, mercantile, foreign experience; bond; references; $25. H 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, and office manager (24;) high school education; reliable and capable of taking charge; several years' practical business experience in building line; salary $25. B 221 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, (24,) thoroughly experienced, competent to take full charge of office; familiar with modern accounting methods and cost accounts. H 135 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant, (28,) married; manufacturing experience; take complete charge books, costs, production, payrolls; moderate salary. A 325 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager.—Man, (40,) twenty years' experience, desires connection with progressive house, accountant; energetic, initiative, executive ability; references. Williams, 271 Greenwich St.

BOOKKEEPER, 27, seven years' experience; conversant all modern methods; competent to take full charge; forceful correspondent; excellent education; references; begin moderate salary. H 79 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER.—Practical experience credits, costs, modern efficiency methods; wants permanent position; would leave city; salary $30. B 222 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (Christian,) good penman and some office experience; chance of advancement; moderate salary. Wright, 90 Bradford St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 30, thoroughly efficient, reliable, progressive, desires good position where ability counts; Notary Public. H 101 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) experienced, knowledge typewriting; accurate, efficient good penman; references. A 370 Times Downtown.

BOND SALESMAN of exceptional ability, specializing in foreign utilities and industrials, big foreign record and experience, linguist, desires to co-operate with high-class financial house; division of profits and drawing account; highest credentials. Apply Z 253 Times Annex.

BOY, 18, desires position at anything; references. Johnson, 2,398 Lorillard Pl., Bronx.

BOY.—Public school graduate; position in office. Reilly, 223 East 95th St.

CAPABLE YOUNG MAN (20) wants position with reliable firm; experienced at business; best of references. H 148 Times.

CARETAKER, American, married, 30 years old, to care for small estate; understands cows, horses, farming; best references. C. A. Comoes, 899 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Japanese, wishes position; ten years' experience overhauling, repairing; any car; references Gaston, 132 West 65th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young colored man wishes position; also valet; clothes taken care of and pressed; excellent references. P. Lewis, care Hawlin, 66 West 14th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, (25;) married; Austrian; 7 years' experience; sober, honest, polite; careful driver; wishes private position; good reference. M. S., 510 E. 77th. Apt. 53.

CHAUFFEUR, (29,) single, sober, reliable; understands garden, farm work; salary moderate; good reference; city, country. Sturm, 228 West 47th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 33; excellent references; 7 years' experience; 3 years last place; married; no children. H 156 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, useful, Japanese, experienced, careful driver, wish position in family; references. Mayo, 190 Jay St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, 29, married, no children, honest, sober, good mechanic, long experience, best references, wishes steady position, city, country. Blazy, 218 East 72d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; good mechanic; two years' shop experience; three years present employer; best references; city or country. Lunn, 150 West 62d.

CHAUFFEUR, (25,) wishes position in country; reference from private family; 4 years' experience. Ainsworth, Huntington, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR. — Experienced young man wishes position. W. Breinlinger, 425 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position on any car, commercial or private; can do valeting or useful. L. H., 59 West 65th.

CLERK.—Competent; three years' experience as checker, typist, &c.; desire position in advertising agency; salary secondary to chances for advancement. H. H., 44 Times.

CLERK-SALESMAN, high school graduate; good appearance; accurate, energetic. G., Times Harlem.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, with knowledge of Spanish gained in Mexico and Cuba, desires position with corporation, house, bank or plantation. H 122 Times.

COLLEGE STUDENT wishes to exchange services for room or meals or both. Christian and high character. H 61 Times.

CORRESPONDENT or assistant executive; college graduate, 28, energetic, resourceful, pleasing personality, extensive business training. Phone Brown, Bedford 6169J.

CREDIT MAN, OFFICE MANAGER, 28; FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES OR KINDRED LINES IS OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT AROUND SEPTEMBER 1ST; PRESENT POSITION HELD 5 YEARS, AND IS SEEKING OTHER CONNECTIONS, AS FIRM CONTEMPLATES GIVING UP THEIR NEW YORK BRANCH. ADDRESS H 268 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMAN.—Competent on machine layouts and details; $20; references. Z 224 Times Annex.

DRESSES.—Job to sell; serges, charmeuse, Combinations. Fifth floor, 18 W. 27th St.

EDITOR.—By an editor of trade paper, accustomed to collect material, write articles, edit copy, make digests, read proof, handle illustrations, make up paper, see it through press; good at suggesting advertisers' copy, and descriptive literature; moderate salary; references if desired; ability 100 per cent.; satisfaction guaranteed; investigate before "passing this up." A 266 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, Cornell graduate, 10 years' experience in research, manufacturing, and consulting work along electrical and mechanical lines, desires position. H 72 Times.

EXECUTIVE.
Capable man of 35 seeks permanent connection with responsible firm.
Experience covers erection, organizing, and actual management of large plant, systematizing, cost, and production work.
A specialist on production, with record-proving results. Address H 154 Times.

EXECUTIVE with wide business experience, banking, manufacturing, commercial; perspicacious, aggressive, responsible, 38 years, speaks, writes Spanish, English, German, French. H. F., H 103 Times.

EXECUTIVE or manager for a buying or selling proposition; wide experience; references. A 345 Times Downtown.

EXPORT, IMPORT.
Young man 26, several years connected with large shipping concern, is, owing to exigencies of war, open to proposition for responsible position where energy and integrity are required; highest references. Z 230 Times Annex.

EXPORT MANAGER or correspondent for manufacturing or mercantile concern; experienced, reliable, willing to go abroad, speaks, writes Spanish, French, German, English. H 104 Times.

EXPORT and import office, small or large; 15 years' experience in all branches; salary expected, $15-$20. Please write P. O. Box 447, City.

FARMER, gardener, Superintendent, married, English; entire charge and management; handy with tools; sober, willing, trustworthy; excellent references. Apply P. O. Box 120, Jersey City, N. J.

FORMER editor leading railway publication; close touch with publicity work; expert in technical subjects; can prepare and write descriptive articles, catalogues; can manage and edit house organs; exceptionally fitted through years of practical experience to take complete charge of publicity work either for railway supply firms or manufacturing concern. Address A 267 Times Downtown.

GARDENER.—French, 37, single; experienced in all branches of gardening, agriculture, arboriculture, floriculture under glass and outdoors; also laying out new grounds, grading, planting, &c.; capable take charge of gentleman's estate and produce first-class results. P., Gardener, 230 West 36th St.

GARDENER, experienced, wishes position as gardener or farmer; sober, reliable; married; can drive motor car; best of references. Address John Souchek, care Miss Parsons, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

GARDENER, head, Swiss, married, no children, 45, experienced greenhouses and outside, wishes position private place. Otto Greuter, 73 Harrison Av, West Orange, N. J.

HIGH-CLASS MAN desires position with export or financial house, having ten years' experience in South America; speaking Spanish, French, and English fluently, with thorough knowledge of Argentine trade, finance, and investments; splendid record. Apply Z 264 Times Annex.

IMPORT TRADE FROM ORIENT.
Competent Japanese merchant, thoroughly experienced in China and Japan import of general merchandise, seeks position with importing concern of good standing; have knowledge of designing merchandise; can create new designs for American market. All references as to business ability, character, and honesty. C 255 Times Annex.

INTERIOR DECORATOR.—Wanted, position with woman decorator by graduate of an excellent interior decoration course; have executive and designing ability and previous experience in other lines of work. J 163 Times.

MALE NURSE, graduate Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., and Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I., seeks position private or institutional. G 180 Times.

MAN, married, responsible, intelligent, educated, varied experience, at present employed, seeks better opportunity. Address portunity, Kensington Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN, 32, married, good knowledge Spanish, wants position with firm dealing with Spanish America; excellent references. W. C. Gahan, 197 Van Horne St., Jersey City, N. J.

MASTER MECHANIC with 16 years' experience desires position; good references. P 312 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Advertiser desires position as office manager; thoroughly familiar with general factory and cost accounting; accurate, thorough, an excellent executive, with large capacity for detail; has had foreign experience; speaks Spanish fluently; now employed; highest references; American, 30 years old; married. Address Z 261 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Aggressive, resourceful executive, (28,) unusually wide experience, seeks position; five years with commercial organization, over four with certified accountants; excellent correspondent; take complete charge. B 210 Times Downtown.

PORTER.—Respectable colored man, porter, office building, public places; reference. Cooper, 171 West 132d.

PURCHASING AGENT AND EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE, (33,) MARRIED, FAMILY, WELL EDUCATED, WANTS TO CONNECT WITH PROGRESSIVE FIRM WHERE CONSCIENTIOUS, HARD WORK IS APPRECIATED; PARTICULARS IN INTERVIEW. CAPABLE, A 309 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR BRAZIL.
Leaving September; specialties, &c.; seeking meritorious lines; no expenses. H 150 Times.

SALESMAN.

EXPERIENCED, SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN, WELL KNOWN FROM COAST TO COAST TO BUYERS OF JOBBING HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, AND NOTIONS, WILL REPRESENT MANUFACTURER OR IMPORTER IN THE ABOVE OR KINDRED LINES; CAN AND WILL PRODUCE LARGE AND PROFITABLE VOLUME OF BUSINESS; STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS; NO ADVANCES OF ANY KIND NECESSARY; EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES. H 83 TIMES.

SALESMAN, trained, experienced as mechanical engineer, accustomed to closing contracts with architects, engineers, etc., knowing power and contractors' machinery, hydraulic equipment, building material, etc., wants connection; ready for work. H 40 Times.

SALESMANSHIP.—I want a chance to learn salesmanship with a reputable concern; no soliciting; am 26; good appearance, honest, and hard worker; moderate wages if chance for advancement. H 27 Times.

SALESMAN, accustomed to earning $100 a week, is open for any big, clean proposition; straight commission; no advance nor salary wanted; accustomed to working in financial district here. A 373 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (36,) broad experience, college education, seeks movable line. A

The New York Times

Sunday, August 27, 1916.

HELP WANTED

Twenty-five Cents an Agate Line

FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER and Typist Wanted.—Quick and accurate; much addressing to be done; references. Rosenberg Bros., 15 West 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT for wholesale dress house; state fully experience, references, salary. H 130 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady; high school graduate desired; salary, $10 to start; no objection to beginner. A 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER who really knows English; must be capable; $15. Bagot, 40 John St.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper. Apply Eclipse Silk Waist Co., 10 West 30th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Start, $6; permanent; 25 West Broadway, Room 45.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have had experience; $10 to start. Address H 20 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be grammar school graduate. C 18 Times.

STYLE EXPERTS and SHOPPERS. — Two wanted; must be experienced, thoroughly familiar with the work in medium and high-class stores. Z 258 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE

SOLICITORS.

Wanted, refined young ladies who have had experience soliciting business over the telephone. "If you have not had such experience but believe you have "the voice with a smile" that can win orders over the phone, your application will be considered. Permanent positions; good salaries. In replying, give experience, age, and telephone number. Address B 224 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

A concern in New York City requires the services of 4 experienced, competent telephone operators over 21 years of age. They must be used to a very busy board. These are permanent positions with good pay.

We require also an experienced middle-aged woman to supervise our entire group of operators.

State age, length of telephone service, education, and pay expected. B 201 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE.—Bright, intelligent, well-groomed woman wanted to travel for wholesale manufacturer, appointing local representatives; references required; salary. Address A 368 Times Downtown.

WOMAN to read and clip exchanges and write paragraphs in weekly newspaper; must state experience to receive attention. A 360 Times Downtown.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; all-year country position; trustworthy, capable person only; detached room; advancement; must be familiar with country conditions. Appointment, parlor of Martha Washington Hotel, Tuesday, from 10-12; Aug. 29, or write Mrs. C. Frederick, Greenlawn, L. I.

YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN STOCK. JARMON & CO., 462 FIFTH AV

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPERS, $12-$15-$18; stenographers, legal, $12-$18; commercial, $10-$18; beginners, $7; office assistants, $8; typists, $10; switchboard operators, $8-$10; all permanent; call early. Owen's Agency, 108 Fulton.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15; bookkeeper-stenographer, (in Baltimore,) $18; cashier, knowledge stenography, $10; typists, $8; substitute, $18; beginners, $8; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

ENGLISH-SPANISH STENOGRAPHERS. — First class only; splendid opportunities for competents; good salaries. Write Cuban Employment Agency, Obrapia, 36-E Havana Cuba.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers bookkeepers, clerks, typists, proofreader, bill clerk, collector. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

COOKS $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, couples, houseworkers, $30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

OPENINGS for stenographers, $10-$18; proofreader, $12; bookkeeper-stenographer, $12; stenographer-telephone operator, $9. Mighill, Exchange, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, bookkeepers, clerks, register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, permanent, six, $15-$18; seven, $12; beginners. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial, $8-$20; bookkeepers, typists, others. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER AND GENERAL GIRL IN OFFICE. JARMON & CO., 452 5TH AV.

WOMAN, BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS, TO QUALIFY FOR EXECUTIVE POSITION; WILL GIVE FREE USE OF SHOP AND FITTING BOOTHS IN FIFTH AVENUE CORSET SHOP; WILL THOROUGHLY TRAIN, EQUIP, AND ASSIST IN ESTABLISHING HER OWN CUSTOM CORSET BUSINESS; WHEN ESTABLISHED, INCOME OF $2,000 TO $15,000 PER ANNUM ASSURED; SMALL OUTLAY FOR PRELIMINARIES ONLY, NO OTHER INVESTMENT PERMITTED; FULL BUSINESS AND INCOME SHOULD START IN ABOUT THREE WEEKS; NO AGENTS. APPLY, STATING QUALIFICATIONS, TO C 44 TIMES.

FEMALE

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15; we are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above the average applicants."

MANAGER for stenographic and typewriting department; need not be stenographer, but must have had experience in charge of number of girls; $20; good advancement.

SPANISH and ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER for downtown export house; $25.

STENOGRAPHER, (Brooklyn position,) good opportunity for experienced stenographer with good education; $15.

BOOKKEEPER, take charge set of double entry books; $18.

FRENCH STENOGRAPHER, able to handle volume of work in both French and English; $20.

LAW STENOGRAPHER, thorough law experience; $18-$20.

TYPISTS, several high-grade positions; $12.

BILL CLERK, good figurer; Underwood machine; $10-$12.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, rapid and accurate; familiar posting and ledger work; $12.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER, machinery line; downtown; $20.

Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
30 Church St., New York.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS and competent office help furnished. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St., Cortlandt 5051.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, experienced, for splendid opportunity; $18; many other high-grade positions for stenographers, typists, and clerks. Pace Agency for Placements, Inc., Room 811, 30 Church St. Call between 10 and 3.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, switchboard, office assistants; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

A.—A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES, REGISTERED by the REGENTS of STATE of N. Y. Desks reserved as seats become vacant. Register NOW for Fall session. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered; Summer rates to September 1st. Aeolian Hall. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

DESIGNING.—Efficiency assured in 12 days; dressmaking, $10; millinery, skirts, waists, coats, hats; individual or correspondence instruction; day, evening. International, 46 West 37th.

FILING. — Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

BIG DEMAND FOR MULTIGRAPHERS. Can qualify in four weeks; students placed without charge; call or write. West's School, 170 Broadway.

TUTORING.—Mathematics, preparatory and college work. H 15 Times.

MALE

TRIMMERS
COPYISTS
MILLINERS
IMPROVERS

WANTED
IMMEDIATELY.

YEARLY POSITIONS.

HIGHEST SALARIES
IN NEW YORK.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

33d St. and
Broadway.

SUPERINTENDENT'S
OFFICE
Fifth Floor.

ACCOUNTANT.

Man, between 30 and 40, who has had public accounting experience, as well as manufacturing, and who is an all-around business man, wanted by large manufacturing interests; unusual opportunity for right man; state experience, age, education, and salary expected. A. C., Box 138 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, senior assistant, with firm of certified public accountants; permanent position, with chance of advancement; all New York work; applications will be treated confidentially, and must state details of experience, references, salary, and age. H 108 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—A good, permanent position is open with a manufacturing corporation located in the Bronx; excellent opportunity for the right man. Answer, stating fully your experience; give references, your age, and the salary you have earned. Z 206 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted on technical journal; preferably one who can also do some editorial work; opportunity for bright young man; salary and commission. A 329 Times Downtown.

ADDRESSOGRAPH CLERK.—Efficient operator, experienced in care and maintenance of files; state experience, education and salary. C 22 Times.

ADV. SOLICITOR.—Permanent local medium; high class; commission and drawing account; must have best references. Adsol, H 132 Times.

A HIGH-CLASS
ADVERTISING SOLICITOR

who can give part of his time to an A1, big paying proposition; liberal commission; must be accustomed to soliciting big concerns; all communications confidential. C 33 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN wanted; must have experience; give full particulars, references, &c. Box 64, Wall St. Station.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN as student; promotion assured. H 39 Times.

ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MAN WANTED BY PROGRESSIVE MANUFACTURER; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN OF SOME EXPERIENCE TO TAKE ROOT AND GROW WITH A WORLD-WIDE BUSINESS; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, SALARY DESIRED, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, TASTES, AMBITIONS, &C., IN FIRST LETTER; SEND SAMPLES OF YOUR WORK AND PROVE YOURSELF A SALESMAN IN PRINT BY MAKING US WANT YOU. ADDRESS MANUFACTURER, LOCK BOX 74, TOLEDO, OHIO.

ASSISTANT for piece goods department; must be capable of keeping books properly and be quick and accurate at figures. K 256 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young man, preferably with experience in printing or paper trades; state full experience, age, and salary wanted. B 219 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT to auditor, young man, 22, experienced bookkeeper; conscientious worker; references investigated. B 207 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE CLAIM ADJUSTER WANTED, FAMILIAR WITH ALL PHASES OF SERVICE; MUST BE HIGH CLASS, BIG CALIBRE; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY; STATE EXPERIENCE, QUALIFICATIONS, AND SALARY EXPECTED IN FIRST LETTER. H 82 TIMES.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND WILLINGNESS TO WORK; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; DRAWING ACCOUNT; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. H 85 TIMES.

BILLING CLERK.—Positively must be hustler; hours 9 to 6; salary $8 to $10, according to ability. A 341 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced hotel bookkeeper wanted, who could also act as substitute front room clerk when necessary; give references and salary expected. Hotel Lorraine, Bridgeport, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced office man, statistics, general and subsidiary ledger work; millinery and credit experience preferred; write, stating age, experience, salary desired, references, to G 200 Times.

BOYS.—By large insurance company; good opportunity to learn business and for advancement; must be well educated, of good address, and ambitious; state age, nationality, education, experience, salary expected, &c. K 341 Times Downtown.

MALE

BOYS.—Manufacturing corporation desires capable boys, 16-18 years, high school education, to learn the business in central office; write complete details. A 327 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; a strong, active boy, 16 to 18 years; must come well recommended. Apply in own handwriting to Box 1,384, New York Post Office.

BOY.—For high-grade office, boy about 18 years of age, having experience; must be good penman; salary $30 per month. Address, giving reference, S. K., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

BOY, 15-16, wanted in large publishing house; good chance for clean-cut, bright boy; one who is ambitious and not afraid of hard work. David Williams Co., 239 West 39th.

BOY wanted, 16 years of age, to run errands and do general office work; experience unnecessary; references required. B 204 Times Downtown.

BOY.—An intelligent boy wanted to make himself useful in office answering telephones, running errands, &c.; good chance for advancement. C 23 Times.

BOY wanted for office in wholesale dry goods house; 16-18 years; $5 to begin; those living with parents preferred. B 157 Times.

BOY wanted, about 16 years of age, in wholesale dry goods house; good opportunity. Address, stating age and references, Boy, A 321 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted as light porter in wholesale house; must be strong and over 18 years of age. Address with references, Strong, A 320 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in large, busy law office; reply in own handwriting to D., A 290 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office; salary $6 per week; good chance to learn business and advance. Address A 316 Times Downtown.

BOY.—A bright boy of neat appearance, some high school training, wanted by large corporation. R. N., Box 70, Station D, N. Y.

BOY, wide awake, 16-17, for large concern; excellent chance to advance himself. Opportunity, 266 Times Downtown.

BOY, age about 18, general office work and deliver parcels; references. Bamberger-Stern Company, 185 Madison Av.

BOY wanted as messenger, about 17, by downtown banking house; neat appearing and good penman. A 363 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of bond house, age about 15; references required. B 209 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, for large downtown office; state age and experience, if any, and salary desired. A 328 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted, from 14 to 16. Apply by letter to C. F. M., 11 West 40th.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN wanted; good family, 18-20, for opening in Wall Street bank; state particulars, salary required. Box 36, Wall St., Post Office.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN—Wanted in office of large high-class printer; if ambitious to make a start in business, answer, stating age, education, experience, if any, salary desired. Box A 331 Times Downtown.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET,

REQUIRE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THEIR UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING FABRICS, PORTIERES, CRETONNES, BRASS GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, WHITE GOODS, &c.; ALSO SEVERAL JUNIOR SALESMEN. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT U.

BUTLER.—Wanted, butler and useful man about house; colored preferred; gentleman's home; thirteen miles out; references required. Addres F. C. B., Box 1,677 City.

BUTTON BOY to attend door; must be willing, good appearance, and furnish references; steady position. Apply side entrance 8 A. M., Kurzman, 5th Av. and 36th St.

BUYER WANTED.

Joseph G. Darlington & Co.,
Philadelphia,

require a thoroughly experienced buyer for

Men's and women's hosiery and underwear, gloves, umbrellas, and sweaters.

An exceptional opportunity for a qualified man. Apply by letter in own handwriting, stating full particulars. All communications will be treated as confidential.

JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON & CO.,
1,126-28 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

BUYER WANTED.

THE MAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A BUYER FOR THEIR MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS; EXPERIENCE IN LARGE DEPARTMENTS NECESSARY. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING PAST AND PRESENT EXPERIENCE, SALARY REQUIRED, AND ALL OTHER DETAILS IN FULL CONFIDENCE, TO NEW YORK OFFICE, 37 WEST 26TH ST.

CANVASSER, &c.—Excellent opportunity for an energetic and trustworthy man to establish himself with one of the great life insurance companies; commission; field work, canvassing and collecting. J. H. Olmsted, Rooms 407-8, 75 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

CLERK.—A thoroughly experienced stock and order clerk for large New York City candy manufacturing concern. Address, stating age, experience, and expectations, H 119 Times.

CLERK wanted in filing department of large manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary wanted. Address W. A. L., P. O. Box 2,182, New York City.

CLERK wanted; rapid, accurate at figures; salary $40 per month. H 114 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE with some engineering experience for reportorial work; good future for the right man. Address Box H 105 Times, giving education, experience, and salary expected.

COLLECTORS.—Three, experienced, for installment business; age, 21 to 30; salary, $2 per day, commission and expenses; exceptional opportunity to producers; references and bond required. Apply after 10, Room 801, 3 West 29th.

COLLEGE MAN or undergraduate for two months to act as advance agent for an exhibit of educational merit among the country fairs; answer own handwriting; salary or commission. A 292 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN. — Corporation having over 8,000 accounts, distributing paper and twine, require the services of a credit man; must have some knowledge of accounting and an actual experience of at least four years in credit and collections; will not consider applicants over forty years of age. Box Z 244 Times Annex.

CREDIT department assistant wanted by large jobbing house; young man; good collector, investigator, and penman. H 35 Times.

CUTTERS, markers, and lining cutters, men's clothing; good wages. Ansorge Bros., 657 Broadway.

CUTTERS wanted; must be experienced with short knife; steady work; $25 per week; state experience and last position. M., 115 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, with practical experience in the design of small apparatus in which the interchangeability of parts is an essential feature.

To reliable men who can prove their ability we can offer permanent positions with first-class opportunities for advancement.

Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Layout man wanted on automobiles, chassis and units; must be high class in every particular; only thoroughly experienced on this class of work need apply. Room 1,002, United States Tire Building, City.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man with some experience in woodworking, capable of selling store fixtures and show cases; to the right man a good position with prospects; salary. Address C 15 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN and assistant estimater wanted in steam heating contractor's office. Advise, stating experience and salary expected. H 17 Times.

EXPERIENCED MAN for patent office work to prepare and prosecute applications; good salary; references required. B. F., 142 Times.

MALE

EXECUTIVE.—Wanted, American-born man, 30, college graduate preferred, with varied experience in efficiency engineering; beginning salary, about $2,000; training for position of confidential assistant to President of $500,000 manufacturing and selling concern; send postcard for further particulars. A 299 Times Downtown.

EXAMINER.—Thoroughly experienced examiner and instructor on young men's and children's clothing; application must state experience, reference, salary. C 11 Times.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT for well-equipped jobbing and manufacturing machine shop employing about fifty men near city; acquainted with modern shop practice and be live wire; state experience. H 157 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN MACHINE DEPARTMENT.—MAN CAPABLE OF GETTING RESULTS ON MEDIUM ROUGH WORK AS WELL AS ON MICROMETER MEASUREMENTS; A STEADY POSITION IS OPEN TO A FIRST-CLASS MAN OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY. WRITE, GIVING AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, SALARY, &C. Z 243 TIMES ANNEX.

FOREMAN for armature department; must be thoroughly experienced in armature winding and repairing; must also have executive ability and be able to handle men. In answer give full details as to age, experience, and salary expected. H. O., 101 Times Downtown.

GARDENER.

On a 30-acre place on Long Island, 45 minutes from New York; this position requires a working head gardener to take entire charge of the place and to supervise the work of four or five men.

The man to fill this position must have the very best references, all of which will be investigated fully; he must have had experience in similar work, and while it is not necessary for him to have had agricultural schooling, yet this would be desirable; a thorough knowledge of trees, flowers, and vegetables and an up-to-date acquaintance with the newest developments of these subjects is absolutely essential.

The position is permanent and will pay liberal wages; a comfortable gardener's house will be furnished. Apply to Chas. Weakland, 207 West 24th St., N. Y. C.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE
SERVICE OF A
BRIGHT YOUNG MAN
WITH KNOWLEDGE OF
BOOKKEEPING
AND
STENOGRAPHY.
APPLY
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
FIFTH FLOOR,
32D STREET SIDE.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICE OF AN EXPERIENCED MAN FOR FLOOR SUPERINTENDENT; GOOD SALARY PAID TO RIGHT MAN.
APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, AND GLOVES. This department requires experienced person to influence advertising and to write its monthly report for "Dry Goods," the most widely circulated and national trade paper; must know these trades well and come recommended; salary and commission as well as prospective interest. Room 1,608, 120 West 32d St.

INVESTMENT BOND HOUSE
has an opening and opportunity for an experienced cashier; only those who have had actual financial experience need apply; answer explicitly as to past experience, age, and salary expected. K 344 Times Downtown.

INSURANCE MEN or live salesmen; the accident field is wide open; call and see our new contract; sells on sight; commission basis. Room 508, 346 5th Av.

JANITOR. — Five-story, eighteen-family apartment, steam heat, switchboard; apartment of four rooms and bath on ground floor and $20 per month. Apply Monday, 8:30 A. M., Areco, 1,029 East 163d, corner Southern Boulevard.

JEWELERS.—Experienced hands on fine emblem work; permanent position and steady employment. Apply J. F. Neuman, 88 Gold St.

JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON & CO.

require a buyer for laces, white goods, embroideries, neckwear, and handkerchiefs; also cotton dress goods; knowledge of merchandising and experience as buyer in a first-class store absolutely requisite.

Applications of those now holding similar positions will be received in entire confidence.

Address in own handwriting, stating full experience, age, and salary expected.

JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON & CO.,
1,126-28 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

LARGE jobbing grocery house desires young man for cigar department, 16 to 19 years of age; must be strong, willing to work, and good penman; references and bond essential. Address, with full particulars, by mail only, Seeman Bros., cigar department, Hudson and North Moore Sts., New York City.

LINEN SALESMAN.—We require an experienced retail salesman who has been accustomed to high-class trade; an excellent opportunity for an aggressive, enterprising young man; only those under 30 years and with experience mentioned need apply; salary and com. Application by mail and with full particulars only considered. Wm. Coulson & Sons, 429 5th Av.

MAN. — WANTED, HIGH-GRADE MAN THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH LARGE TANNERIES, TO SELL TANNING MATERIAL; STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY. H 131 TIMES.

MANAGER OF PRODUCTION.—Man with executive qualities, able to manage a small factory, (75 employes,) producing low-priced specialties in sheet metal, rubber, &c., in toy and novelty line; must be up to date on job management, handling of male and female help, premium and piece work system; a practical man wanted, not a theorist. Address, stating age, experience, and initial salary. Z 251 Times Annex.

MARRIED COUPLE wanted, without children, man to take charge of poultry and flower garden; wife to assist in housework when necessary; steady place for right man. K 330 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL FOREMAN wanted for work in chemical plant; out-of-town position; must be capable of handling large number of men. Apply in person, Room 901, 366 5th Av., Tuesday or Wednesday, 12 to 9 P. M.

MEN, prepare yourselves now for the least of all crowded, highest paying professional trade with unlimited opportunities: Mechanical Dentistry. Learn in your spare time, day or evening, under individual instruction in our School; no book study. For rates and full information send for our free Booklet B, "The Dentists' Laboratories," 25 W. 45th St. FIRST school of its kind licensed by Regents.

MOTOR TRUCK SALESMEN.

Prominent motor truck company requires services of additional experienced successful salesmen in New York and vicinity; liberal drawing account and commission, or straight salary, to first-class men who can show by past records they can produce; others need not apply; exceptional opportunity for good men to make profitable connection; replies must contain full details, which will be held confidential. Prominent, C 19 Times.

MALE

MESSENGERS.—WANTED BY A LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK, YOUNG MEN 17 OR 18 YEARS OF AGE. ADDRESS WITH REFERENCES, STATING AGE AND PREVIOUS BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, IF ANY, P. O. BOX 1,418, NEW YORK CITY.

MILLWRIGHTS AND MACHINISTS wanted; out-of-town position. Apply in person, Room 901, 366 5th Av., New York City, Tuesday or Wednesday, 12 to 9 P. M.

MOTOR TRUCK SALESMEN wanted; two experienced, live-wire salesmen; fine proposition, good support, prompt deliveries; commissions paid on receipt of orders. Burford Co., 1,874 Broadway.

NEAT YOUNG MAN for office work; must be good penman. K 340 Times Downtown.

OFFICE.—ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT RETAIL DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENTS OF THIS CITY IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FROM YOUNG MEN OF GOOD EDUCATION AND APPEARANCE FOR OFFICE AND GENERAL CLERICAL WORK; UNUSUAL ADVANTAGES FOR ADVANCEMENT TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY; EXPERIENCE PREFERABLE, BUT NOT ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. ADDRESS H 84 TIMES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—To take charge of customers' orders, to assist bookkeeper with postings and trial balance; must be accurate, good penman, and able to operate typewriter; steady position; state age and salary expected; must be well recommended. Order, Box A 379 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS.—Must be over 16; good promotions for the right boys. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

OFFICE BOY.—An intelligent boy wanted in architect's office; good chance for advancement. C 24 Times.

OFFICE BOY, law office, neat, energetic, American; state age, experience, and references. K 334 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; high school graduate; $5 per week; personal written application with references. A 355 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, about 15 years old; must be neat, bright and willing. H 58 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright; chance for advancement. Peck & Hills, 141 Madison Av.

OFFICE BOY.—Clean-cut American; neat; salary $5. H 116 Times Downtown.

OFFICE CLERK.—To assist with switchboard; must be capable typist, accurate at figures, and plain writer and about 19 years of age; chance for advancement in office of long established business; hours 8 to 6; state wages expected and references. Accurate, Box A 377 Times Downtown.

PACKER.—Young man wanted as packer and stock assistant in wholesale silk house; opportunity for advancement; must have unquestioned references; salary $6 to begin. H 145 Times.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS for all branches; non-union men preferred; steady employment. Write to 1,213 Citizens Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

PICTURE FRAME JOINER and fitter wanted on first-class work. Curtis Art Company, Waterbury, Conn.

PROMOTER and stock salesman; excellent opportunity; commission and salary. C 262 Times Annex.

PRESSMAN, (cylinder,) non-union, for out-of-town job; wages $35; only thoroughly competent need apply. Address G 181 Times.

PUBLISHER requires assistant in careful literary compilation; give education, experience, salary expected. H 61 Times.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT extending business wants capable assistant; partnership optional. H 106 Times.

REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEER wanted; must have liberal experience in design; none other need apply; give full particulars, &c. Box 64, Wall St. Station.

SALESMEN.—WE HAVE VACANCIES ON OUR METROPOLITAN SALES FORCE FOR LIVE-WIRE SALESMEN TO SELL AN ARTICLE OF MERIT THAT IS A NECESSITY TO EVERY BUSINESS MAN; SPECIALTY EXPERIENCE HELPFUL, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL. LIBERAL COMMISSION PAID, AND PROMOTION TO SALARIED POSITIONS MADE IN ACCORDANCE TO ABILITY DISPLAYED; WRITE IN DETAIL FOR INTERVIEW. C 29 TIMES.

SALESMAN

FOR NEW YORK STATE; FOR OUR STANDARD LINE OF TANDEM AND VINDEX MEDIUM AND HIGH GRADE SHIRTS AND VINDEX ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR. FOR BEST FURNISHING AND HABERDASHERY TRADE. MUST BE ACQUAINTED WITH TRADE AND HAVE ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.

THE VINDEX COMPANY,

260 CHURCH ST. NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMAN wanted of experience either in novelty line or trading stamp field who can produce subscriptions for a class publication (over ten years old) and which is acknowledged the leader in its field; must have ability and appearance to approach the best class of business houses in cities of 5,000 and over; salary and expenses; give past experience and reference; can use live wires only. C 13 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Educated, energetic men to sell the New International Encyclopaedia to schools, colleges, public libraries, and selected individuals in New Hampshire and Vermont; salary and commission; see ad. in Century or Review of Reviews for September. Apply 10-12, C. O. Kirmmse, Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc., 449 4th Av., second floor.

SALESMAN.—An exceptional opening for a high-class man who understands and can sell flavoring extracts; only one with experience considered; must be willing to prove ability by two weeks' trial on straight commission basis, salary basis to follow; replies must give full particulars and references, and will be held strictly confidential. A 324 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—The International Correspondence Schools, doing an excellent business in Greater New York, desire 3 more men to take charge of territories in New York City, Brooklyn, and New Jersey; permanent position; excellent possibilities for good men; drawing account against commission. Call after 9 o'clock Monday and Tuesday night Room 804, 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN for city and country territory on publishing offer with a universal appeal; sales exceeding all previous records; attractive selling features that get orders; highest commission with liberal bonus to producers. John C. Winston Co., 347 5th Av., 10-12 A. M.

SALESMAN.—AN A NO. 1 MAN WANTED BY A LARGE SILK IMPORTING HOUSE; ONE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE DRESSMAKING TRADE AND CAPABLE OF WRITING UP BIG BUSINESS. ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, SALARY AND COMMISSION BASIS. H 98 TIMES.

SALESMAN, stock and security, wanted to secure two or three subscriptions of $25,000 for mother company on ground floor; legitimate; important motion picture company; feature film rights secured; leading producers already under contract; commission; no advances; promoters for State rights companies out of city invited. G 185 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.

An established manufacturing concern marketing an extensively advertised product has opening for three high-grade salesmen; must have initiative and real selling ability; to such these positions mean $100 weekly; commission only. Room 500, 20 Vesey St., city.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell fertilizers to architects and country estate owners; knowledge of fertilizers not essential; good opportunity; salary and commission. Call Monday, between 10 and 2, on Mr. Lewis, Room 1,719, 150 Nassau St.

SALESMAN to sell 8% preferred industrial, also common stock, long established, well-known metal products corporation now branching into automobile body business on large scale; commission basis; references desired. Ticker, A 371 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — Stationery, post cards, booklets; to represent well-known publishers; must have experience; good opportunity for smart, young man; commission basis. H 85 Times.

MALE

SALES

MANAGER.

The world's largest manufacturers in their industry have developed a new mechanical product for which there is an established need. We are inaugurating a sales and advertising campaign that will sell tens of thousands of these already popular machines. We do not pay salaries or drawing accounts, but on the other hand we pay exceptional commissions and business under our plan is so easy to get nobody but an utter incompetent can fail to enjoy satisfactory income from the start. We do not want an organizer; We do not want an office manager. We want an earnest and efficient salesman, capable of personally producing a big volume of business. For such a man we have a proposition that will produce $5,000 per year or better. Address C 36 Times.

SALESMEN.—Want three experienced men to sell maple syrup and sugar to grocers and restaurants; liberal commission; hustlers make $4 to $8 day; opportunity to build up your own business. Puritan Syrup and Sugar Co., 864 West 23d, second floor.

SALESMAN in N. Y. territory for products of Truscon laboratories; must have experience in the sale of waterproofings and technical paints. Apply by letter only to H. Fougner, 110 West 40th St., N. Y., giving age, experience, and salary expected.

SALESMEN.—Six high-grade canvassers for new proposition that appeals to home and office; men having experience on magazines preferred; splendid opportunity for clean-cut men to make big money; on commission. Rand McNally & Co., 42 E. 22d.

SALESMEN to sell conditionless insurance policies, covering all sicknesses, every accident; also death benefit; good income and opportunity for advancement; drawing account against commission to men experienced in this line. Room 357, 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN, young man, keen, energetic, good appearance, for outside solicitation, salary; state age, nationality, selling experience, and salary expected. Excellent Opportunity, B 270 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Just out; the most wonderful of all; adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides; eight columns; retail $15; commission $5; first man out selling averages six machines daily; exclusive territory for workers. Box 47, Station G, New York.

SALESMAN, SIDE LINES, CALL ON JOBBERS, DEPARTMENT STORES, AND DRUGGISTS; SAMPLES SMALL, COMMISSION LARGE; STATE TERRITORY COVERED. B 214 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, with established trade amongst retail dry goods and department stores; city and vicinity; one experienced in children's wear preferred; commission basis. H 65 Times.

SALESMEN.—Good money being made by salesmen carrying our successful line of sheet music and folios as side line; want several more energetic men; liberal commissions and exclusive territory. Jos W. Stern & Co., 102-104 West 38th St.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for experienced and established trade to connect with B. Fischer & Co. for Greater New York City trade; commission basis. Apply 190 Franklin St., New York.

SALESMEN wanted by well-known cloak and suit house for Middle West, New York State, and East; only those with big following need apply; either salary or commission. C 37 Times.

SALESMEN.—Lace salesmen wanted; one for Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and one for Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma; exceptional opportunity for right man; salary or commission. See Mr. Foltz, 17 West 45th St.

SALESMAN.—A real estate firm is desirous of engaging one or two men who have had some experience in renting business property; a splendid opportunity for the right men; salary or commission. C 30 Times.

SALESMEN to carry "as a side line" for the retail trade, on commission, a fine line of Lyons silk veiling; replying state territory; prompt delivery and right prices. Address H 44 Times.

SALESMAN (Laces)—Wanted for Middle West, (Pittsburgh to St. Louis;) preferably young man who has covered this territory and acquainted with lace buyers; salary and commission. Apply Box H 47 Times.

SALESMAN.—Ford trucks, business cars; high class, experienced truck salesman; liberal commission basis. Box U. T., 904 Eighth Av.

SALESMEN.—Side line for salesmen visiting hotel managers or hotel housekeepers; good commission. Suite 12, Studio Building, East Orange, N. J.

SALESMAN

Well acquainted with buyers on dresses; a good line for the right man; commission basis. National Costume Co., 148 West 24th.

SALESMAN, automobile, or one capable of selling automobiles in showroom; must have neat appearance; state salary desired, &c. Address Salesman, H 136 Times.

SALESMEN out of city; if you can interest local capital for important motion picture company exceptional opportunity offered; commission only. G 184 Times.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

SALESMEN.—College men; good personality, talkers; especially those working own way; commission basis. A 291 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man to call on notion departments and hair dressers; state experience. H 123 Times.

SECRETARY-COMPANION (male.) — Busy man, unmarried, wants to find a secretary to take entire charge of his private affairs; must be highly educated and ambitious, one who can drive a car preferred; in answering please furnish fullest particulars; A1 references required. Z 235 Times Annex.

SECURITY
SALESMAN.

We want at once ten energetic, ambitious young men with successful selling experience to represent us in Greater New York and environs.

Experience in investment securities desirable but not absolutely essential, as we will consider young men who have been successful in any high-grade line. Good connections and an acquaintance among conservative investors in any territory are assets. This is an opportunity for REAL salesmen who will be put in charge as Division Managers as fast as their ability is proven. All of our managers started this way. Drawing accounts against commissions allowed.

Address typewritten letter for further particulars, giving your age and full business experience. All letters confidential until after personal interview by appointment.

FINANCIAL MANAGER, A 336 Times town.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate temperature; light northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,401. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

UNION CHAIRMEN QUIT CAPITAL AS WILSON PLANS AGAINST STRIKE; WON'T STOP CITY FOOD TRAINS

HINTS OF FEDERAL SEIZURE

President Confers With Secretary Lane and Senator Newlands.

MAY ADDRESS CONGRESS

Railway Heads Expect to Present Their Refusal of Peace Terms This Morning.

8-HOUR DAY FINAL HITCH

Brotherhoods Ready to Bargain on Other Demands—"Strike Don'ts" Sent to Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The 640 railway brotherhood Chairmen left Washington today with conditional strike orders in their pockets. The Presidents of the four brotherhoods remained, and will send to the Chairmen on or about Sept. 1 the word that will mean peace or industrial war.

It seems tonight that the only thing that can prevent the strike is acceptance by the railroads of President Wilson's plan of settlement.

Meanwhile President Wilson, realizing the critical situation, took means to ascertain what legislative or executive action might be possible to keep the country from suffering if a strike should come. As a result of a conference at the White House this afternoon it is believed that serious consideration is being given to the question of "keeping open the avenues of transportation," as it was expressed tonight, through Governmental supervision or control of train service, but no authoritative statement to that effect has been made. The impression that the President is taking the precaution to learn in advance whether he would be justified in adopting drastic measures to prevent a complete tie-up of train service was gained from what was said after the conference.

Wilson May Address Congress.

After the President had made a trip to the Senate office building in the rain tonight, and had sent a policeman to call Senator Kern of Indiana from his committee room for a conference, Senator Kern refused to deny that the President contemplated addressing Congress in joint session on the railway crisis.

Senator Kern talked with the President for ten minutes in the hall of the office building, and then they walked upstairs to the President's room, after a janitor had been found to turn on the lights. The conference ended, the President left without consulting other Democratic leaders.

"I cannot discuss the subject of the President's visit," said Senator Kern, "further than to say that it concerned the railroad situation. If the negotiations to settle the strike fail, Congress must endeavor to solve the difficulty." Asked if arrangements for the President to address a joint session of Congress had been made, he would not deny that such a joint session in the immediate future was in contemplation. It may be called for Tuesday, when a quorum of the House has been summoned to reach Washington.

Brotherhood Chairmen Depart.

Senator Newlands, after a conference with the President today, said:

"In event of a strike the most serious immediate problem will be that of keeping the railroads in operation, and determining how far the Federal Government should go to prevent demoralization of business and complete stagnation of commerce. A strike of the dimensions of that now threatened would be civil war. It is idle to ignore the fact that such a strike could not be won without force. It would be necessary for the Government to use force and to resort to the military and every other agency at its disposal to offset violence and keep the roads open. How far the Government should go in the matter of forcing operation of the roads is a serious problem for Congress to consider."

The brotherhood Chairmen sent word to the White House last night that they would leave today, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon, after a continuous five-hour meeting, they went from their hall to the National Hotel, received more than $25,000 expense money, paid their bills, and took trains for home.

At the Chairmen's meeting a resolution was adopted giving the four brotherhood Presidents power to accept anything except recession from the eight-hour day demand. Since the eight-hour day is the one thing the railroads have refused, there might seem little chance of much bargaining.

Before they left the Chairmen received bundles of strike instructions, to be distributed to local Chairmen on the various roads. In addition, each received a sealed envelope containing a code, to be opened upon the receipt of a code message from the four Presi-

Continued on Page 3.

Wilson May Address Congress in Joint Session In a Last Effort to Avert Great Railway Strike

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Plans for a joint session of the Senate and House, possibly on Tuesday next, to hear President Wilson ask for legislation to prevent the threatened nation-wide railroad strike were discussed tonight by the President with Senator Kern, the Democratic leader, when it seemed virtually certain that a break between the railroads and their employes must follow final conferences at the White House tomorrow.

Possibilities of legislation were talked over by the President with Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and Secretary Lane during the day, and tonight the President made a quiet trip to the Senate office building to find Senator Kern attending a meeting of the Finance Committee.

Since last night the belief has been growing that negotiations between the railroad executives and representatives of the men would end without an agreement. Whether the plans considered by President Wilson and his advisers at the Capitol will be carried out depends upon tomorrow's developments, but it is understood that if all efforts fail to bring the employers and their men together the President will go before Congress and ask that it deal with the situation, even if that necessitates indefinitely prolonging the present session.

After the President's unprecedented Sunday night visit the meeting of the Finance Committee Democrats was turned from the task of polishing up the Revenue bill to discussion of the prospects before Congress of legislation relating to the railroad crisis.

Of course, all adjournment plans have been forgotten, said Senator Simmons. I think the first things Congress should do in event of failure of negotiations tomorrow is to enact some legislation to prevent an actual break between the railroads and the men. How this may be done I do not know, but I believe definite plans along this line are already being considered.

Several Senators asserted that Congress could prevent the strike, and some went so far as to say that it must prevent it, and would, but they added that public discussion about the method of accomplishing this result should await an actual break in pending negotiations.

REA SAYS ROADS CANNOT YIELD

Better to Face Strike Than Surrender, Pennsylvania President Asserts.

COST WOULD BE TOO GREAT

Railways Confident Their Action Will Be Indorsed by the Country at Large.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who came to Washington from the Pacific Coast when he learned that the strike crisis was acute, announced tonight that the railroads were ready to face a strike and all its consequences rather than accept President Wilson's plan of settlement. On behalf of the railroad Presidents Mr. Rea made the following statement:

"For the managements of the railways to yield to the demands and threats of the labor organizations, and to accept President Wilson's proposal, would be to destroy at one blow the principle of arbitration as the paramount and recognized method of settling labor disputes. The threatened strike would be postponed, it is true, but we would have no assurance that it would be permanently prevented. Except that the principle of eight-hour day would be considered, the issues of the very controversy now pending would be left unsettled, while the future of the railways would indeed be rendered dark and uncertain.

"These, in brief, are the reasons why the heads of the railways, with a full appreciation of the solemn and weighty responsibility resting on them, as well as of their duty to the public and to their shareholders, have been forced to the conclusion that it is better to face the alternative of a strike than to surrender.

"Let any man who questions the soundness of this conclusion consider, in the light of their history of the last ten years, the position in which the carriers now find themselves.

"The great labor movements culminating in the present one began a decade ago, almost simultaneously with the adoption of effective regulation. From that time the managements have been in a desparate struggle to prevent net revenue from being so impaired as to destroy the credit of the railways and completely stop their development. After the first large increases in wages, appeal was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission for advances in rates, which the commission in 1911 denied. Even in the face of this railway managers were undaunted and in good faith applied all their energy and ability to increasing efficiency. Never in the history of any industry was more hard, conscientious, able and successful work done to increase efficiency than has been done on the railways of this country during the last ten years.

"What has been the result? The labor movement has continued, and one arbitration board after another has awarded advances in wages. In spite of increased efficiency the companies could not stand the strain, and in 1914 again appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This time the commission decided that their earnings were not adequate, and granted some advances in rates, but before this relief was accorded there were more miles of railway in the hands of receivers than ever before, and new construction had reached the lowest ebb since the civil war.

"This period of profound depression has been followed by a year of comparative prosperity in the railway busi-

Continued on Page 3.

STRIKE CRISIS MAY HOLD UP CONGRESS

Leaders Fear the Railroad Situation Will Spoil Plan for Adjournment This Week.

UNDERWOOD FIGHTS ON

Alabaman Determined to Oppose Tariff on Dyes—Other Revenue Contests.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Plans for adjournment of Congress next Friday are not maturing as rapidly or as certainly as leaders had contemplated. The crisis in the railroad situation is the principal obstacle encountered at the eleventh hour, and no one tonight would predict what might happen or when the long and arduous session would end.

Plans for adjournment were in progress yesterday when President Wilson visited the Capitol to talk over legislation which the threatened railroad strike might demand. This disturbed all calculations, and leaders are going ahead on the assumption that Congress may adjourn when it completes the legislative program now before it unless railroad legislation develops in the meantime to alter the situation.

The Senate has begun the final drive on the Revenue bill, and will continue consideration of amendments tomorrow, with some of the Democrats who are opposed to various features of the bill proposing amendments. Senator Underwood, whose revolt against the income tax provisions was defeated yesterday, will make another protest against the proposed increased tariffs on dyestuffs. He intends to fight to the last on the ground that it is undemocratic. Senator Phelan of California wants amendments to the wine tax, and Senator Overman of North Carolina will lead a revolt against the proposal to tax manufacturers of materials entering into munitions of war. He will propose to exempt all agricultural products from this tax, his amendment being designed to prevent taxation of cotton, which enters into explosives.

When amendments have been disposed of, the Senate will lay aside the Revenue bill long enough to pass the General Deficiency Appropriation bill as soon as it comes from the House on Tuesday or Wednesday. With the last of the appropriations out of the way and conference reports completed, Administration leaders hope to pass the Revenue bill, to defeat motions that will be made to take up the Corrupt Practices and Immigration bills, and then to adjourn. Senator Owen will struggle to the end for action on Corrupt Practices.

House leaders are going ahead with the completion of their program. The House will meet on Tuesday and act on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. It will follow this with action on the amended Shipping bill, which has been held up because of the lack of a quorum.

TWO HURT IN AUTOS' CRASH.

Woman and Brooklyn Man Injured, Driver Is Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 27.—A small touring car, owned and driven by Mrs. E. W. Smith, proprietress of a Summer hotel in Sound Beach, was struck by another car, owned by Laurence Moran, a jitney driver, at Mianus, on the Boston Post Road, early today. Otto Frank of Brooklyn, who was riding in Mrs. Smith's car, suffered a broken left leg and severe cuts and bruises. He was taken to the Stamford Hospital.

Mrs. Smith suffered a number of cuts and bruises. There were two other persons in the car whose names were not learned.

Moran was arrested and directed to appear in court Tuesday on a charge of reckless driving.

Berlin Insists the Bremen is Going to Baltimore

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—According to the Cologne Gazette, as quoted by the Overseas News Agency, the German merchant submarine Bremen is now on her way to the United States with a cargo of dyes.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (via London.)—The Tageblatt today prints an interview had in Cologne with Director Lohmann of the company owning the submarine Bremen, in which he says the Bremen is already on her way to Baltimore, and that trade by means of a submarine fleet will soon be increased materially.

All the recent indications here have been that the Bremen, when she arrived, would put in at New London.

WM. A. BRADY HURT IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Jules E. Goodman and John Turk Also Injured as Manager's Car Breaks Down.

TAKEN TO JERSEY HOSPITAL

Mishap Occurs After the First Production in Plainfield of "The Man Who Came Back."

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 27.—William A. Brady, theatrical producer of Manhattan; Jules Eckert Goodman, author of "The Man Who Came Back," and John Turk, business manager for Mr. Brady, were badly injured shortly before midnight last night in an automobile accident near Dunellen. All three are in the Muhlenberg Hospital here, recovering from injuries and shock.

Mr. Brady came here last night to witness the opening performance of "The Man Who Came Back" at the Plainfield Theatre. With him were Mr. Goodman and Mr. Turk. They remained in the theatre until the close of the show, and then made preparations to start for Wilmington, Del., where the play is to have another tryout tomorrow night.

The three men got into Mr. Brady's large auto, driven by his chauffeur, and everything went well until the party was near Dunellen. Then the rear axle broke and a wheel came off, causing the car to skid to one side of the road. The three men, riding in the rear seat of the motor, were hurled out and thrown into a ditch.

They were rushed to the Muhlenberg Hospital here early this morning. It was said at the hospital tonight that all three were badly bruised, but would be able to leave for New York tomorrow.

TWO KILLED IN RACE AS 11 CARS PILE UP

Peacock's Machine, Leading in 100-Mile Contest at Kalamazoo, Skids, Blocking Track.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 27.—Two men were killed and eight others injured, one of them fatally, when eleven of fourteen automobiles piled up at the first turn during the 100-mile race at Recreation Park here today.

The dead are:

ARNOLD, MARION, mechanician, Chicago; decapitated.

PEACOCK, JACK, driver, Brooklyn; both hips broken and head crushed; died in hospital.

Probably fatally injured:

MARQUETTE, F. E., Kalamazoo, mechanician for Peacock; head injured and left leg broken in three places; unconscious.

The others injured are:

DOWNS, HAROLD W., Kalamazoo, driver; cut about face and head.

NEWTON, ROY, Kalamazoo, mechanician for Downs; cuts on face and head.

BALL, THOMAS, Coldwater, Mich., driver; back injured.

BAILEY, GUY L., Coldwater, mechanician for Ball; face and back injured.

ALEXANDER, JIMMY, Sioux City, Iowa, mechanician; badly bruised.

BURT, ANDY, driver, Chicago; badly bruised.

HENNING, OTTO, driver, Chicago; minor injuries.

Peacock's car, leading in the race, skidded and struck the fence at the first turn. It was overturned and thrown squarely across the track. Before track attendants could signal the other drivers, ten of the machines going at a terrific clip plowed into the overturned car. Five of them were completely demolished.

The car driven by Andy Burt, whose mechanician, Marion Arnold, was killed, was the first to strike that of Peacock. Nine others came into the wreckage a moment later.

At the same park in 1911, Lee Oldfield's racing car plowed through the fence and killed eight persons.

AUTO FALLS IN RIVER; 4 KILLED, 4 INJURED

Family Party on Way to Attend a Funeral Goes Over Bank Near Covington, Penn.

WELLSBORO, Penn., Aug. 27.—Two men and two children were killed and four other persons were injured late last night when an automobile occupied by Earl Sherman and his family of Endicott, N. Y., went over an embankment into the Tioga River near Covington, Penn. The dead are Earl Sherman, 35 years, Captain of Fire Police, Endicott, neck broken; Frank Perry, chauffeur, 22 drowned; two daughters of Sherman, 2½ years and 6 months old, both drowned.

Injured, Mrs. Caroline Becker, Mrs. Sherman, and two men whose names were not learned.

The family was on its way to Lorenton, Penn., to attend the funeral of Mrs. Sherman's mother. Heavy rains had fallen and a dense fog had arisen over the river. Perry was unable to make a curve on the down grade on the slippery road, and the car went over a twelve-foot embankment and turned bottom side up. It took twelve men to raise the car from the bodies beneath it.

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY; ROME EXPECTS RUMANIA TO FOLLOW; BULGARS IN KAVALA SHELLED FROM SEA

FORTS TAKEN FROM GREEKS

Three British Warships Promptly Begin Bombardment of Invaders.

BULGARS ENTER ALBANIA

Are Also Near Mouth of the Struma in Advance Along East Bank of River.

SERBS REPEL ATTACKS

Russian Seaplanes Drop Bombs on Varna and Foe's Aircraft Attack Czar's Squadron.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Hostilities are growing on the Saloniki front. The Paris War Office in its official communiqué tonight says that violent fighting between Bulgarian and Serbian troops continues on the Macedonian front, in the region of Lake Ostrovo, where Serbian counterattacks have pushed back the Bulgarians.

On the extreme of this, the left wing of the Entente Army, Bulgarians have invaded Albania and occupied the town of Malik, ten miles west of the Greek border, according to advices from Berlin, which also announce that the Bulgarians on the right wing, marching down the Struma along the east bank, have almost reached the mouth of that river.

Further to the east all but one of the forts about the Greek Port of Kavala have now been occupied by the Bulgarians, and two British monitors and a cruiser are bombarding the positions seized.

"Despite German assurances to Greece that Seres, Dhama, and Kavala would not be occupied by the Bulgars," says Reuter's Saloniki correspondent, "an order sent last Tuesday to the commander of the forts at Kavala said if the Bulgars advanced the forts were to be handed over to them. Friday the Bulgars entered the town and took possession of the forts. British warships in the harbor then opened fire on the forts, but details of the results of the fighting are not permitted to be sent."

Terrible Panic in Kavala.

"The effect of the Bulgarian occupation of Doxato, the scene of alleged atrocities of which the Greeks accused the Bulgars in the last war, is prodigious.

"Kavala is the theatre of amazing scenes of disorder. Thousands of refugees are pouring into this port from the hinterland and crowding the steep, narrow streets until they are impassable.

"The streets are littered with every kind of household goods, flung away by the owners, fleeing before the advancing Bulgarians as before the plague.

"These goods were abandoned by the fugitives upon their discovery that means of escape from the city by sea transport were inadequate. Small boats, dangerously overloaded with women and children, are rowing aimlessly about the harbor, their occupants seeking asylum aboard any vessel regardless of its destination or the price of passage. A thorough panic prevails."

Activity is reported on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria, where Russian seaplanes have dropped bombs on Varna and Bulgarian seaplanes have attacked a Russian squadron ten miles off that port.

Following is the French official report of the operations:

On the Struma front our artillery has continued to bombard enemy organizations. A Bulgarian battalion was caught by our fire. There was an intermittent cannonade between Lake Doiran and Majadagh.

West of the Vardar the Bulgarians renewed their attempts against Vetrinik and northwest of Kukuruz. Five successive attacks, conducted with extreme violence, were shattered by the Serbian artillery fire.

In the region of Lake Ostrovo desperate fighting continues, particularly west and northwest of the lake, where several Bulgarian attacks were driven back by counterattacks of the Serbian infantry.

Friday two British monitors and a cruiser bombarded the forts at Kavala which had been occupied, with one exception, by Bulgarians.

Berlin Reports Bulgar Successes.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (via London.)—"Bulgarian forces which are advancing on the eastern bank of the Struma (in northeastern Greece) are approaching the mouth of the river," the War Office announced today.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by wireless to Sayville.)—Bulgarian forces are invading Albania, and have occupied the town of Malik, ten miles west of the Greek border, an official statement issued yesterday at Sofia reports. Occupation of the territory in northeastern Greece continues, and further Bulgarian detachments have reached the Aegean Sea. The repulse of a Serbian attack in the Moglenica Valley, on the western part of the front, also is announced. The statement follows:

Our right wing continues to march on. A detachment advancing south from Ochrida Lake reached and cap-

Continued on Page 2.

Allies Tell Greece They Won't Defend Thessaly and Ask What the Athens Government Intends

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 28.—A delayed dispatch from Athens says that the French and British Ministers on Thursday evening asked Premier Zaimis how far the Greek Government proposed to countenance the Bulgarian advance without resistance, pointing out that it would be of no military interest to the Entente Powers to defend Central Thessaly from invasion, as Saloniki was supplied from the sea and could not be cut off by land.

"The embarrassment of the Greek Government," continues the dispatch, "grows hourly in the face of popular resentment against the Bulgarian invasion. The Venizelist organs criticise the inaction of the Government, the Cretan declaring that the hour has come for action similar to that taken in 1909.

"M. Pachitch, former Serbian Premier, has arrived here on his way to Saloniki."

Greek People Stirred by Bulgar Invasion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 28.—The Daily Chronicle prints the following dispatch from Athens, dated there Aug. 24:

"Popular interest regarding the situation arising out of the Bulgar invasion of Greece increases with the approach of Sunday, the day on which a great demonstration of protest will be held here. The papers devote long articles to the situation. The Patris, a journal always well informed, makes the following interesting statement, which may be regarded as diplomatically inspired:

"'Recent events in Greece have given rise to a new exchange of views between the Entente Powers. As to the decisions that may be reached as a result we are not yet in a position to know, but what we can affirm is that the diplomacy of the Entente is recasting its views on Greece and examining whether the conditions imposed by the note of June 21 are sufficient to meet the altered conditions created by the Bulgar invasion. A decision will shortly be reached.'

"I would emphasize the importance of this statement. Here signs are everywhere that the descent of the Bulgars on Hellenic soil had a great effect on the popular mind, and especially has affected the belief of those who, by persuasion or by other means, had been induced to place their faith in a pro-German policy as best suited for the country.

"After a considerable period of absence from the Greek capital, the main impression gathered on my return here is that the mass of Greek people, despite everything, are Ententists. I believe Sunday's demonstration will set this forth in a manner that will show, as the greater section of the press here says, that the culminating point has been reached, from which, with careful handling and diplomacy, the Greek people will attain their proper place in the world struggle. The Bulgar invasion has undoubtedly opened the people's eyes."

BRITISH SMASH AHEAD ON SOMME

They Capture a 200-Yard Front North of Bazentin and Push Nearer to Ginchy.

BAD WEATHER PREVAILS

Germans Again Attack at St. Mihiel Salient and in Lorraine, but Are Repulsed.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Bad weather today hindered the fighting north of the Somme, but the British last evening captured a further 200 yards of a German trench north of Bazentin-le-Petit, which village is situated about four miles southeast of Thiepval. In this sector the British are almost at the outskirts of Martinpuich. Tonight the War Office reports that General Haig has gained ground northwest of Ginchy, which lies directly east of Bazentin.

The French official report today emphasizes the continuation of German attacks on the southern line of the St. Mihiel salient, as well as clashes of reconnoitring patrols in Lorraine. The Germans also made three attacks on the French positions in the Vaux-de-Chapitre Wood, northeast of Verdun. All these attacks were repulsed.

The British communication issued this afternoon reads as follows:

In the successful attacks reported in the communiqués of Friday seven more machine guns were captured than originally reported.

Yesterday evening we took a further 200 yards of a German trench north of Bazentin-le-Petit, capturing one machine gun.

During the night the enemy's artillery fire has been active between the Somme and the Ancre. The enemy also shelled the neighborhood of Bethune during the night, and our heavy artillery retaliated on railway stations and barracks used by the enemy.

Near Hill 60 the enemy exploded a mine, which caused no damage. There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

British Gain Near Ginchy.

The following official communication was issued this evening:

During the last twenty-four hours bad weather to some extent has interfered with our operations. We have, however, gained ground northwest of Ginchy.

In the afternoon there was considerable artillery activity by both sides, the enemy fire being directed against our support trenches, and more especially toward the north of Longueval. Our guns blew up some of the enemy's bomb stores.

Between Neuve Chapelle and Armentières we exploded mines. The enemy blew up two small mines southwest of Auchy and south of the Ypres salient. There were no casualties in either case.

Four German officers and fifty-five men of other ranks were captured south of the Ancre last night and this morning.

The French afternoon statement follows:

On the Somme front the night was comparatively calm. Persistent bad weather interfered with operations.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Ver-

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIANS TAKE HUNGARIAN HILL

Capture More Positions Along the Frontier in the Carpathian Mountains.

CHECKED AT DVINA RIVER

Germans Stop Attempts of the Czar's Forces to Cross—Bombard Trenches Along Stokhod.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 27.—Russian troops in the Carpathians, whose advance through the mountains toward Hungary has been held up recently, are again moving forward near the Hungarian border. The War Office announced today the capture of positions three miles northeast of Koverla Mountain, on the frontier. The statement follows:

Enemy airships flew over our positions on the Dreswiaty Lake and dropped bombs, killing a Chaplain, Father Joakim Sedletski, while he was fulfilling his pastoral duties.

On the River Stokhod, in the region of the village of Tobol, the enemy opened fierce artillery fire on our crossings. Here the gallant regimental commander Colonel Mykov was killed.

In the Carpathians, in the region of Koverla Mountain, (on the frontier, ten miles southeast of Korosmezo,) our troops drove the enemy out of his positions on Hill 1,129, three miles northeast of Koverla Mountain, and occupied this height. In this operation we captured 3 officers, 175 men, and 4 machine guns. Our advance continues.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (via London.)—After a long period of comparative inactivity over the northern end of the eastern front, the Russians last night opened an attack on the Dvina, attempting to cross the river at two points. These efforts were made near Lennewaden, forty miles southeast of Riga, and Friedrichstadt, ten miles further up the river. Today's official report says these efforts failed. The statement follows:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: On the Dvina front repeated attempts by the Russians to cross the river in boats east of Friedrichstadt and near Lennewaden were frustrated.

Southeast of Kiselin, in Volhynia, twenty-five miles southeast of Kovel, small German detachments penetrated as far as the enemy's third line, and after destroying trenches returned to their own positions, in accordance with their plans, bringing with them 128 prisoners and three machine guns.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: Apart from patrol engagements north of the Dniester, in which we were successful, there were no events of importance.

OPEN WAY WITH ANCHORS.

Russians Use Them to Tear Up German Wire Entanglements.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 27. — An exploit which is of unusual character, even under present conditions of war, is singled out for especial mention in the official announcement from the War Office today.

"In the region of Shmarden Farm (near Riga) gallant detachments of Lettish battalions broke through the first line of the enemy's entanglements at two points," the statement says. "Fastening an anchor at each of these points, they pulled up with a winch the intervening entanglements, together with all the posts, for a distance of thirty paces.

"The enemy opened fire on our Lettish troops without result."

BUCHAREST NEAR TO ACTION

Crown Council Today May Put Rumania On Side of the Allies.

NEW COMMANDER FOR ARMY

Gen. Averescu, Who Favors Entente, Chosen — Bratiano Bent on Ending Neutrality.

OUTLOOK WORRIES AUSTRIA

Hungary's Plea for Coalition Cabinet Is Rejected and a Serious Political Crisis Impends.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 27.—Italy issued today a declaration of war on Germany. This move caused general satisfaction here, as it at last put an end to an intolerable situation.

In political circles this formal action by Italy is declared to be in strict conjunction with the entrance of Rumania into the war.

She promised to join the war over a year ago when Italy entered, but found it impossible, under the circumstances at that time.

Political leaders now confidently expect a declaration of war by the Bucharest Government.

It is felt here that Germany in the past has not been without pretext for breaking definitely with Italy, as, for instance, when Italy signed the pact of London. It is believed that Germany's patience with Italy was not only to protect her great interests in this country, but to deceive the German people still further. Germany on her side has continually protested that she has never done anything incompatible with her situation as an enemy of Italy, yet not declaring war on her.

Germany has denied that any of her soldiers were sent to fight Italy on her northern or northeastern frontiers. Unofficial reports have told of the presence of German troops there, but these reports have never been confirmed. It is said, however, that the Italian Government now has possession of proof of these and other acts by the Germans, including the torpedoing of Italian steamers on the high seas.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following official announcement was made here today:

The Italian Government has declared through the Swiss Government that it considers itself, from Aug. 28, at war with Germany.

Crown Council Called in Rumania.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Rumanian Crown Council, which had been convened for 10 o'clock Monday morning, has been postponed until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a Bucharest dispatch received in Amsterdam says.

According to another Bucharest dispatch, the King of Rumania has convened a conference of representatives of all the political parties, former Premiers, former Presidents of the Legislative Chambers, Ministers, and Government representatives, with the idea of ascertaining the views of all sections of public opinion on the present situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 28.—The Bucharest correspondent of The London Times sends the following, dated Aug. 21:

"General Averescu (former Minister of War and in the councils of the Headquarters Staff one of the chief advocates of intervention) is stated in military circles to have been selected for chief command of the army.

"The German Minister, who on Wednesday had another audience of the King, is reported to have delivered to his Majesty an autograph letter from the Kaiser."

A Budapest dispatch to The Morning Post, dated Aug. 20, quotes the Bucharest correspondent of Nepzava as saying, under date of the previous day:

"The general opinion expressed by the Bucharest press of all political shades is that a decision of the Cabinet is at hand. The Bina, a pro-German organ, says that, in spite of the fact that nothing of the nature expected by Premier Bratiano has happened on the European fronts and that the Entente Powers have achieved no prominent successes, the Rumanian Premier finds it fit and timely to abandon neutrality. Neither the Allies in the west nor Russia or Italy, it goes on, can boast of any great measure of success, 'yet the Rumanian Cabinet is feverishly preparing for war.'

"According to another Rumanian

paper, the Steagul, 'the Bratiano Government has decided to enter the war on the side of the Entente,' and it warns the Government not to sacrifice the welfare of the country for reasons of sentiment.

"The Bucharest journal Dreptatea says that M. Filipesco declared to one of its representatives that Russian forces would proceed across the Polrudsha against Bulgaria within ten days and that the consent of the Rumanian Government had already been secured to this move, though the Government would enter a formal protest.

"The Austro-Hungarian Minister in Bucharest, who spent some weeks at Sinaia, has returned to the Rumanian capital and has sent his family to Vienna.

"The Bucharest Politique reports that the Rumanian Government has taken over large quantities of wheat for the army, bought by English agents here last year."

Friend of Entente Heads Greek Army.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Athens to the Temps says a great impression has been created in Greece by the appointment as Chief of Staff of the Greek Army of General Moschopoulos, an avowed friend of the Entente Powers.

Under royal decree, the dispatch says, General Dousmanis and Colonel Metaxas are displaced.

ATHENS, Aug. 26, (via London, Aug. 27.)—A leave of absence of five days has been given to General Dousmanis, Chief of the General Staff of the Greek Army. Colonel Metaxas, Chief Assistant to the General Staff, has been transferred to the War College, of which he will be the head. General Constantine Moschopoulos, commander of the Greek forces at Saloniki, has been appointed Acting Chief of Staff.

General Moschopoulos is favorable to the Entente Allies and is not unfriendly to former Premier Venizelos, leader of the movement for intervention by Greece in the war on the side of the Entente Allies.

Political Crisis in Austria-Hungary.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The developments in the Balkans appear to be causing perturbation in Austria-Hungary, according to advices received here from Berne, Switzerland. These advices say there is a serious political crisis in Hungary, the Opposition leaders having demanded a coalition Cabinet, which demand the Emperor has refused to comply with.

In addition to all-night sittings of the Hungarian Chamber, the dispatches add, an Austrian Cabinet Council sat for eight hours Thursday and six hours Friday, and the Hungarian Cabinet for nine hours Thursday and ten hours Friday.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The declaration of war between Italy and Germany was a foregone conclusion as soon as the Italians sent troops to the Saloniki front. It was inconceivable that these two nations should clash on the battlefield without such a step being taken.

The loss is all Germany's. Germany's large financial interests in Italy will now be taken over by the Italian Government, and Germany's position after the war will be, from a financial standpoint, very much weaker than had peace been maintained, even such a theoretical peace as had existed for the last year.

From a military standpoint the situation has not been materially changed. Italy has more men, many more, than she is at present using. It is approximately correct to say that she has a potential force of at least 4,000,000. She could, if need be, throw a great many men on the left flank of the Germans in France by making use of the passes through the Alps and the railroads which run through them. The probabilities are, however, that this will not be attempted. The problems which confront Italy are of sufficient proportion to demand that the reserves be kept intact for these purposes. Covering the left flank of the Allies at Avlona, having a contingent on the main Saloniki front, doing her own fighting in the Trentino and along the borders of the Carso Plateau—these operations are enough to keep Italy busy, and, before the end comes, may put as great a drain on her resources in men as she is able to meet. In its relation to the other fronts, however, it is hard to see how Italy's latest move can have any bearing.

It would not be surprising, however, if, in a short time, another nation were to enter the war—a nation whose entrance would have a decided bearing. That is Greece. Due to the aggressiveness of the Bulgarians and their ardent desire to make their exit from the war with a portion of Greek soil as their reward, Greece is slowly but surely drifting into war. With no military reason, the Bulgarians have set their minds upon the Greek port of Kavala, toward which they are exerting every possible effort. Greece is fully cognizant of the object of Bulgaria's move. The Greek statesmen have not forgotten that at the close of the last Balkan war the Bulgarian diplomats exerted every influence to have this declared Bulgarian territory. It is the point most coveted by Bulgaria of all points in the southern Balkans. And Greece is on her guard. She sees Bulgaria having taken all but one of the forts which guard the city. She sees her gradually working her way to the sea. Severe engagements have already been fought between them, notably at Seres.

The Greek people have wanted to go in on the side of the Allies. Only Constantine, a man of great strength and ability, has, through his relationship with the German Kaiser, prevented them. Now his hand is being forced, and the Greeks are seeing their territory violated by their traditional enemy. This condition cannot continue to exist. It is becoming intolerable. And when Greece does go in she will pay the price. Last Fall Great Britain offered her the island of Cyprus to take her part in repelling the Teutonic invasion of Serbia. Now, when Greece is forced to enter the war, she will get nothing. No people can shirk their responsibilities, can thrust aside for reasons of convenience or expediency their obvious duty and not pay the price. Greece will not pay with what she has, but with what she could have had had she abided by the terms of her treaty with Serbia when called upon to do so.

In Rumania also the question of entering the war is again the question of the hour. Russian success in the Bukowina has almost completely cleared that border of Rumania of Austrian forces. This, however, is but a small part of the border. The greater part of Rumania consists of a narrow strip about 150 miles wide sandwiched in between Hungary and Bulgaria. The Hungarian border is to a large extent guarded by the high walls of the Transylvania Alps which may be effectively crossed by a military force in but few places. There is, however, an exceptionally good crossing on a line through Kronstadt, from which point a railroad runs direct to Bucharest.

Most of Russia's recent efforts have been along the Rumanian border south from Kimpolung in southern Bukowina. It is as if they were attempting to clear the borderland as far as Transylvania in order to influence Rumanian opinion. It cannot be denied that if the Russians were successful in this a great danger would be removed from Rumania in case she decided to enter the war. This would throw only the Bulgarian border open to attack and Rumania would have ample troops to protect herself from this quarter with little trouble.

There is no discounting the trouble Rumania could cause the Teuton front in Saloniki should she decide to take the step. Her position is strategically excellent. With the Bulgarian strength now at Saloniki there cannot be very great forces along the Rumanian frontier. The way from Bucharest to Sofia would be almost easy and the Saloniki defense of the Teutons completely broken.

It is true that the reports of Rumania's coming in with the Allies have been more than frequent. We heard them almost daily a year ago. But matters are more nearly reaching a head now than at any other time since the war began. The move of Italy will not be without its effect here. Supposing that the allied powers did propose to Rumania to enter the war and that Rumania were not altogether averse to the proposition, she still had a legitimate excuse to remain out on the ground that Italy had not even declared war on the principal one of the Teutonic powers. Now that excuse no longer exists. Moreover, it must be remembered that there is a strong racial tie between the Italians and the Rumanians, to which I referred the other day. This will also tell.

Altogether, the situation with Rumania as well as with Greece is being drawn to the point where a definite decision must be made soon one way or the other. The fortunes of all these smaller countries in the Balkans are to be decided by this war. They simply cannot sit quietly by and see it fought out by the greater powers. All of the Balkan States have dreams of increased territory and increased power and wealth. These dreams can only be realized by active participation at this time.

ITALY'S DECLARATION REGULARIZES POSITION

Puts in Formal Effect the State of War That Has Existed for Some Time.

Italy's formal declaration of war against German amounts to little more than official recognition of a state of affairs which already existed. The declaration became inevitable when Italy recently sent troops to Saloniki to cooperate in the campaign of the Entente Allies on the Macedonian front, inasmuch as Germany is directing the opposing forces and has troops on this battle line.

Italy's position in regard to Germany had been an anomalous one after Italy withdrew from the Triple Alliance on May 23 of last year and declared war on Austria. Although by this act she arrayed herself on the side of the Entente powers and against her former allies, Germany and Austria, she remained officially at peace with Germany until yesterday.

Before Italy took the step against Austria Germany exerted every effort to induce her to remain neutral, sending to Rome as Ambassador Prince von Bülow, former Chancellor and one of the ablest statesmen of Germany. The Prince succeeded for some time in averting war, and when he saw a rupture was inevitable he worked hard for preservation of an official peace between Germany and Italy.

Negotiated Special Agreement.

On behalf of his Government he negotiated with Italy a special agreement under which, in case of war between Austria and Italy, Germany and Italy pledged themselves to respect the properties and lives of their respective subjects in each other's domains. This meant for Germany a guarantee of many millions of dollars' worth of properties in Italy, and for Italy the safety of 30,000 Italian subjects who were still living in Germany.

According to unofficial reports from Europe, Italy's allies were dissatisfied with this state of affairs, and at the Paris council of Entente powers in February last asked the Italian representatives why their nation was not at war with Germany. Italy had already agreed not to conclude a separate peace, and, as a result of the Paris conference, sanctioned the plan for the formation of a permanent high council of the Entente powers for future conduct of the war. The increasing co-operation among the Entente Allies and the necessity for bringing into service Italy's surplus of troops, which could not be employed on other fronts without bringing on war with Germany, gradually brought Italy into such a position that it became evident a declaration of hostilities was only a matter of time.

The first overt act in this direction occurred shortly after the Paris conference, probably as a result of it. On Feb. 29 Italy requisitioned thirty-four of the thirty-seven German steamships interned in Italian ports, to help meet the pressing needs of the Allies for shipping facilities. Other indications of approaching war have been observed in recent weeks. A German court ruled that Italy and Germany were actually, though not formally, at war. It was reported unofficially that Germany had taken charge of the defense of Trieste. A more definite indication was the severance last month of the last tie between the nations. The commercial agreement providing for mutual respect of the rights of each other's subjects was denounced. The final step was the sending of Italian troops to Saloniki.

Diplomatic Break Made a Year Ago.

Although officially at peace until yesterday, Italy and Germany severed diplomatic relations last year. On the day following Italy's declaration of war against Austria Prince von Bülow and his staff departed from Rome, and two days later the Italian Ambassador at Berlin, Risardo Bollati, was withdrawn. It was on account of this fact that Italy adopted the unusual procedure of asking Switzerland to inform Germany of her declaration of war.

Italy's action probably will have little effect on the military situation in the immediate future, although as the war goes on it may have a more important bearing. On the Austro-Italian front Italy finds active use for hardly more than half her army, and in future will be able to send available troops to any front on which they may be needed. Having committed herself already to the Macedonian campaign, Italy's step is of no significance as respects that theatre of war.

Germany hereafter will be free to take such part in the Austro-Italian campaign as may be decided on by the Teutonic allies, either in the way of leadership or by utilizing her soldiers when needed in the rapid shifting of troops from one front to another, such as is practiced by the Central Powers.

ITALIANS GAIN GROUND.

Forces in Carnic Alps Take Austrian Positions on Cita Vallone.

ROME, Aug. 27.—In the Carnic Alps the Italians pushed forward yesterday, taking Austrian positions on Cita Vallone, the War Office announced today. No revival of activity is reported on the Isonzo front, where a lull has followed the Italian offensive which resulted in the capture of Gorizia and territory further south. The statement says:

On the Trentino front the enemy showed considerable activity with his artillery and trench mortars. There was much musketry fire also, but no infantry attacks developed. Our artillery replied effectively and damaged the enemy's defenses on the north and eastern slopes of Monte Piano.

At the head of the Dicon River, in the upper Piave Valley, (Carnic Alps,) we extended our occupation of positions on Cita Vallone.

In the Gorizia area and on the Carso hostile artillery was directed actively against the Isonzo bridges and the Vallone positions. A few shells fell on Gorizia and Romanz.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official Austrian statement of yesterday concerning operations on the Italian front, which was received here today, says:

For a time the Italian artillery directed a very active fire against our positions south of Vippach. Italian attempts to advance in the Pleecken sector were repulsed. On the Carso south of Flelms Valley several battalions made repeated attacks against Cauriol. These efforts, as well as all attacks of smaller enemy detachments in the district of Cimo Dence, failed.

Lieutenant von Siedler shot down an aeroplane of the Caproni type in the vicinity of Wusern.

RUSSIANS HUNGER IN GERMAN PENS

Fare at Detention Camps Insufficient, Relief Official Says, and Outside Supplies Scanty.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Stories of suffering and illness among Russian prisoners of war in German detention camps, said to be due to lack of sufficient food, were told by C. Oberoutcheff, Secretary of the Central Committee organized in Switzerland for the relief of Russian prisoners in a statement given out here today through Alice Stone Blackwell, editor of the Woman's Magazine. Information as to the condition of the Russians came first through delegates to the international Red Cross Commission, who had visited the prison camps, and later was verified by personal talks with former prisoners, according to Mr. Oberoutcheff.

"The daily rations of the prisoners is very scanty," he said. "In the morning they are given coffee without milk or sugar, and 200 grams of potato bread to last them the entire day. At noon they receive a small quantity of soup, some vegetables and sometimes, but not often, a piece of meat. Supper is much the same. It is clear that the prisoners must go hungry.

"The English, French and Belgian prisoners often receive supplies of food from their Governments, relief societies or relatives and friends, but it is not so with the Russians. For instance, in one camp, each of the French prisoners got two twelve-pound packages every week, while Russian prisoners got only one package apiece in the course of two months and a half. Russian prisoners often beg help, not only of their own richer countrymen, but of prisoners of other nationalities. Many of these would be glad to give it, but it is forbidden.

"The hungry Russians, however, take their soup plates to the French and beg for their leavings, and get them. Driven to desperation, they sometimes even search the garbage and devour everything they find there that can possibly be eaten. We have heard of this from English and French prisoners who saw it, and I have been told of it by the Russians who have actually been obliged to do it."

Of 2,000 or more prison camps in Germany and Austria only about 100 are receiving help from relief committees, Mr. Oberoutcheff declares.

ALL SCANDINAVIA FILLED WITH SPIES

English Correspondent Says There Are Swarms of German Agents in Norway and Sweden.

WATCH FOR BRITISH FLEET

Waterfront at Gothenburg and Other Places the Scene of Their Chief Activities.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Daily Graphic prints the following from its Gothenburg correspondent:

When England really wakes up to the gravity of the war she will begin to consider the problem of spies in neutral lands. During more than a year I have been in the most important centres of all three Scandinavian States, and the question repeatedly put to me by Scandinavians friendly to England is:

"You watch German spies in England; do you watch them here?" Naturally, I could not answer, for British counter-measures are not made public. But I do know from personal observation, from records of police expulsions, and from revelations in the "Entente-friendly" press, that Germany has in Scandinavia and in Holland a most elaborate system of getting information; that no money is spared, and that Germany employs not mere vulgar adventurers who would sell secrets readily to either side, but smart men of her own nationality, often army or naval officers.

The Stockholm Aftonblad is at present publishing revelations on "the network of spies about our land." This pro-German organ confines itself to alleged Russian or Entente espionage at Sweden's expense, and ignores the revelations of other organs (in particular the Danish press) about the supposed 7,000 German subjects who specialize in espionage against the Entente. As most of these spies seem to interest themselves in naval matters, and might get vital information about British fleet movements, it is to be hoped that our Government keeps its eye on them.

It is a noteworthy fact that the large German floating population in this city, in Copenhagen and in Christiania, contains hundreds of healthy men of under 40 who ought to be fighting in Germany's armies, but are let live abroad on the excuse that they are "trade experts," Germany has plenty of trade experts of over fighting age. The explanation commonly given is that these are disguised officers. A few hours before I wrote this I saw in the lounge café of the Hotel Hagiund no fewer than seven well-dressed, smart-looking Germans, none of whom was over thirty-five. The strongly anti-German Berlingske Tidende of Copenhagen lately declared that scores of German officers in mufti crossed the Danish frontier at Kolding, and added that from their appearance they were naval officers.

The Germans who live at Stockholm, Hernösand, and other Baltic ports, are supposed to watch the Russian Fleet; but the majority, who are settled in the Summer resorts on the Skagerrak, north of here, and also in Christiania and Esbjerg, on the west Danish coast, have only one function—that is, to watch British movements. Of all Swedish coasts that between Gothenburg and Christiania is most important, and it is precisely there that one finds most youthful Germans. Some of them admitted that they were officers, but explained that they were "recruiting their health during the Summer season." Lower, an Englishman of this city, who was alone the coast in March, when there is no season, says that he then met wandering Germans everywhere.

This Englishman, who is a solid Gothenburg merchant, assures me that the chief German methods are paying fishermen and sailors from merchant vessels for news that they have seen in the North Sea, and themselves parading as fishermen and merchant sailors. He told me of the case of a certain "Heckert," probably an assumed name, who was expelled from Fredrickstad, south of Christiania, because in his zeal to buy news from fishermen he transgressed Norway's own defense rules. "Heckert" for months lived in Gothenburg under another assumed name. He was well supplied with money, and spent his whole time in down-river eating houses, hobnobbing—he spoke Swedish—with incoming sailors. The Norwegian authorities had no doubt that he was a spy, as well-educated men do not choose such company without political causes. Another young, cleanshaven German, who was well supplied with money, startled the bathing visitors at Marstrand, which is on an island at the narrowest part of the Kattegat. He hired a powerful motor boat, made long cruises to the northeast, and was generally believed to be on the search for British submarines on the way south.

In the Summer of 1915, when British submarines first showed activity in the Baltic, both Copenhagen and Elsinore, to the north, were centres of supposed German naval espionage. In August the Danish police expelled no less than a dozen. The Danish authorities then laid down the rule not to interfere with spies unless they either made their business too plain or spied against Denmark, and it was known for weeks that there was a German "Spionage-Zentral" in Copenhagen, which collected news from all Scandinavian countries. Some of the expelled Germans were traced to Esbjerg, and as that port is a vital item in Danish defense in case of a German raid on Jutland they were sent across the frontier. One of them later turned up in Christiania.

The Gothenburg authorities just now watch closely all foreigners, compelling them to register, and in particular keep their eyes on persons who frequent the Gota River port region. As, however, Gothenburg—once Sweden's most English town—is in an unfriendly mood toward England, (the result of the post censorship and of steamer stoppages,) no special zeal seems to be shown against Germans. All Englishmen are regarded with suspicion. The enormous steamer traffic of Gothenburg with North Sea ports makes the city particularly favorable to German espionage; and this, and the fact that the city is full of Germans, inclines one to the thought that little happens in the North Sea without being at once communicated to Berlin.

Unquestionably it seems desirable to take measures against neutral fishing vessels and tramp steamers harboring German naval officers. The owners of these vessels in most cases are innocent of knowledge of what they are doing. But at present there is a serious dearth of seamen, and any volunteer, German or other, who offers his services is sure to be given a job aboard.

ALLIED AEROPLANES SHELL GHENT DEPOT

Two Terrific Explosions with Many Casualties Reported in Amsterdam Dispatch.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A squadron of the Entente Allies' aeroplanes bombarded the neighborhood of Ghent Friday morning, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, quoting The Echo Belge. The first bomb was dropped at 8:20 o'clock, and the bombardment had continued thirty-five minutes when there was a terrific explosion which lasted fifteen seconds, shattering windows throughout the city. It is supposed to have been caused by the blowing up of an ammunition depot. A little later a second explosion, equally severe, was heard. The newspapers says it is reported there were many victims.

An ammunition depot at Meirebeks also was blown up and a Zeppelin was seriously damaged.

KAVALA IS SHELLED BY BRITISH FLEET

Continued from Page 1.

tured the village of Malik, six miles north of Koritza on the lake of the same name.

In Moglenica Valley the Serbians, after their unsuccessful attacks from Aug. 21 until Aug. 23, attempted on Aug. 25 an attack in the direction of the village of Ishovo. They were repulsed. The firing continued all day.

In the Vardar Valley there were local artillery engagements. In the village of Doldjeli we captured a British detachment with its commanding officer.

Our left wing advanced from Parnardagh and occupied the Aegean coast. All British troops retreated in the direction of Orfano and Tschavazi. Before Tschavazi and Orfano we occupied a line extending from Lokavitza to Bedballi, Arshakli, and Menteshell.

Seaplanes Raid Varna.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 27.—The official communication issued by the War Office this evening says:

On the Black Sea, at daybreak of the 27th, our seaplanes raided Varna, (on the coast of Bulgaria.) Bombs were dropped on the port buildings and harbor and anti-aircraft batteries.

It was observed that a ship lying in the harbor and port works were struck and caught fire.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official statement issued yesterday by Bulgarian Army Headquarters and received here today contains the following:

Yesterday morning three Russian seaplanes from a great height dropped bombs on the town and harbor of Varna, (on the Bulgarian Black Sea coast.) No one was killed. The material damage was slight.

Our seaplanes twice attacked, with visible success, a Russian squadron which was cruising ten miles off the coast. All our aeroplanes returned safely.

HARMONY

A PIPE BLEND

The tobacco that has made "rich-mildness" possible

Fifteen cents in the cream-colored gut brown tin.

AMERICAN TEACHERS RETURN FROM SYRIA

Messrs. Butler and Hoffman Traveled Two Months from Beirut to New York.

RODE WITH BRITISH CAPTIVE

Journey Through the Holy Land Convinced Them That the Turks Were Kind to Prisoners.

Clarence Butler of Grand Rapids, Mich., and William Hoffman of Columbus, Ohio, instructors at the American College at Beirut, Syria, for the last three years, returned yesterday on the Holland-America liner Ryndam from Beirut, having made a land journey of more than 3,000 miles via Damascus, Jerusalem, Tarsus, Constantinople, Sofia, Budapest, Vienna, and Berlin to Rotterdam. The trip from Beirut to New York occupied two months.

On a part of their long journey they were accompanied by British officers who had been captured at Kut-el-Amara by the Turks. At Tarsus Mr. Hoffman lent a tablecloth to the Turkish Military Governor, who was giving a luncheon in honor of the British commander of the garrison at Kut-el-Amara, and who wanted to do the thing in Western style. The Turks do not use table linen, Mr. Hoffman said.

Captain Tipton of the British Army Aviation Corps, who rode with Messrs. Hoffman and Butler from Jerusalem almost to Constantinople, told them that the Turks had treated the captured officers well and had given to them every comfort they had for themselves. The captured "Tommies" had received the same rations as the Turkish soldiers, with a double allowance of mutton with their rice, as the Mohammedans are not great eaters of meat. Every time the train stopped on their journey in Syria a Turkish officer would come to the car and inquire in Turkish: "Where is the prisoner?"

Port of Beirut Is Closed.

"Then Captain Tipton would rise to his feet," Mr. Hoffman went on to say, "and exclaim in English, 'I am here!' The Turkish officer then would raise his hand in military salute, which was returned politely by the British captive, and that was all the ceremony. The British officer had given his parole before starting on the journey to the Turkish capital that he would not attempt to escape, and that was sufficient for the Turks, who allowed him to travel independently.

"He told us that he was flying over the Turkish lines near Kut-el-Amara when a shot went through his petrol tank, and he was forced to descend within the enemy's lines, but he managed to disable his aeroplane before he was captured. The Captain told us that the railroad from Jerusalem toward the Suez Canal had been constructed as far as Beersheba."

Mr. Butler said that all the import and export trade with Beirut had ceased because there were no more ships calling there.

"We went by train to Damascus on June 26," he continued, "and stayed there a week to get a passport from Djemal Pasha, the Military Governor, which carried us right through to Constantinople. From Damascus we traveled by rail, passing the Sea of Galilee to Jerusalem, where there was another delay of five days. We found that all the hotels, inside and outside the walls, had been converted into hospitals for wounded brought in from the fighting in the desert toward the Egyptian frontier.

"There were no pilgrims in Jerusalem and no Jews so far as we could discover, as the majority of them had been driven out of Palestine shortly after Turkey entered the war. Those who remained were converted to the Moslem faith and retained their lands and other property. There is very little business in and around Jerusalem, and the majority of the men in the streets are soldiers. Food was expensive, but there was no shortage.

Turks Kind to Prisoners.

"The journey from Jerusalem to Constantinople occupied two weeks, and was made entirely by rail, except an eight-hour trip over the Taurus Mountain in a German automobile, and a carriage ride over another range of mountains near Smyrna that I do not know the name of. At different points along the railroad journey we had to stop on account of cars filled with Government stores catching fire, and it was rumored that these accidents occurred through the Armenian locomotive engineers seeking revenge for the killing of their people.

"The Turks appeared to treat their prisoners with great kindness wherever we met them.

"Our journey from Constantinople to Berlin took ten days instead of forty-eight hours under normal conditions. The authorities would not permit us to go through Serbia, but sent us through Bulgaria to Sofia, and then we had a day's ride on the Danube.

"The Bulgarians were anxious that the Rumanians should not enter the war, as they were anxious to retain the territory they had captured from the Serbians. The food was cheaper and more plentiful in Sofia than it was in Budapest, Vienna or Berlin, and the officials were not so strict.

"Dr. William M. Keith of Roberts College at Constantinople accompanied us from that city to Berlin and helped us out considerably at the frontier stations, as he had set the broken arm of a Turkish General just before leaving, and in gratitude the General had given to him a special passport."

Mr. Butler said the Germans were strict in their examination, especially as to books and all printed matter carried by travelers in their baggage. The Turkish authorities did not appear at all worried about the revolt of the Arabs at Mecca, and said they would attend to them when the war in Europe was over.

TURK LEADERS ADMIT A SERIOUS DEFEAT

Say Russians Surrounded Their Advanced Forces and They Suffered Loss in Retreat.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Aug. 28, (via London.)—The Turkish War Office has issued the following official statement:

Irak Front: In the Euphrates sector we disturbed the enemy camp with successful attacks. In the Tigris sector we attacked enemy convoys on the south line of Sheik Saad-Alijkerbi, capturing booty.

In Persia, on the Russian front, 65 kilometres (41 miles) southeast of Hamadan, in the direction of Daulet-abad, Russian troops were attacked and driven off. Our troops reached Bijar, 77 kilometres (48 miles) northeast of Senna. Fighting against the Russian troops at Sakiz is proceeding in our favor.

Our advanced troops, pursuing the enemy within 35 kilometres (22 miles) east of Sautshalok, were attacked Monday north and south of Svinsing Village by a superior force of the enemy. They succeeded in repulsing the enemy, utilizing his good means of communication in these districts, the enemy brought reinforcements, mostly trans-Baikal Cossacks.

Without leaving us time to consolidate our positions, the enemy made an attack on Sunday night on the left wing of our advanced troops. Exposed to the attacks of superior numbers on their flanks, front and rear, our troops had to withdraw toward the frontier to the main force. Portions of our forces suffered loss when breaking through the enemy's encircling line.

The fighting referred to in the above dispatch as having taken place Sunday and Monday evidently refers to these days of last week.

DRIVING BACK THE TURKS.

Russians Advancing Toward Diarbekr Reach Euphrates Tributary.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 27.—The Russian Army of the Caucasus, whose new offensive has resulted in the recapture of a considerable amount of territory from the Turks, is said by the War Office to have made a further advance. The official account of operations on this front follows:

In the direction of Diarbekr stubborn fighting continues. Our columns have reached the Masiadarasi River, which flows into the Euphrates east of the village of Nurik.

KAISER DELAYS SENTENCES.

French Prisoners' Punishment Postponed Until After War.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following official statement was issued here today:

"The Emperor of Germany has ordered postponement until after the war of the execution of all sentences imposed for the punishment of French prisoners, both civilian and military, on account of acts committed up to Sept. 1 of this year."

The Overseas News Agency adds: "The newspapers state that this action was taken as a result of a reciprocal agreement with the French Government."

BERLIN, Aug. 28, (via London.)—The Imperial Cabinet order providing for the postponement of sentences upon French prisoners also provides for the immediate release of such persons from confinement and their return to the prison camp at Cottbus. In cases where a breach of discipline in German prison camps is involved, however, the offenders are excepted from the provisions of the order.

GERMANS MUST QUIT SHIP.

Prize Crew's Seizure Illegal, Sweden Holds—Protest to Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A Reuter dispatch from Stockholm says that the German prize crew which early this month took the Swedish steamship Temis, captured by German warships, into the Swedish port of Gotland, owing to shortage of coal, has been ordered to quit the vessel. After long negotiations the decision has been reached that the steamer and her cargo were not legitimate prizes.

The Swedish Government has protested to Russia against the capture of the German steamship Desterro by a Russian submarine in Swedish territorial waters.

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Showing how the country is using its Trust Companies

IT is estimated that there are now over 8½ billions of Trust funds held in the custody of Trust Companies under Executorships, Trusteeships, etc.

While this great amount is constantly decreased by the discharge of the Trust Companies from their completed tasks, it is daily increased by the establishment of new Trusts.

A further illustration of the wide usefulness of Trust Companies is shown in the varying size of the Trusts now held by the Columbia Trust Company. Small Trusts involving a few thousands share with million-dollar trusts the same safety measures and business-system experience.

If you wish to appoint an executor of your will, or a guardian for your children, or a custodian of your securities, Mr. Warren, our Vice-President, at our 60 Broadway office, or the Manager at any one of our uptown branches, will be glad to give you detailed information.

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IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

BERLIN HEARS BRITISH ARE ARMING ALL SHIPS

Merchantmen Said to Have Been Ordered to Use Their Guns Against All Enemy Ships.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.) — "According to telegrams from Rotterdam, the British Government has announced to the Dutch Government that from the middle of August all British merchant ships are being armed," says the Overseas News Agency. "Ship captains have received from the British Admiralty strict orders to use their armament on the high seas against all ships of enemy countries, but to respect neutral waters."

This report was discredited last night in British official circles here on the ground that if the wholesale arming of merchantmen had been decided upon the English representatives here would have been notified.

In another quarter it was suggested that this report from Berlin might be a prelude to a renewal of U-boat warfare.

RYNDAM'S EXPRESS SEIZED.

First Time the British Have Interfered With That Kind of Matter.

The Holland-America liner Ryndam arrived yesterday from Rotterdam via Falmouth. The officers said the liner had been detained two days at Kirkwall by the British authorities, who took off 146 sacks of mail. She also was held twenty-four hours at Falmouth, where two bags consigned to the American Express Company and containing parcels from Holland were taken off.

MAX C. FLEISCHMANN HURT IN AIRCRAFT FALL

His Aeroplane Drops Into Point Judith Pond and He Has Three Ribs Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 27.—Colonel Max C. Fleischmann of Cincinnati, a cottager at the Pier and noted as a sportsman, had a narrow escape from death last night when his hydroaeroplane fell and was wrecked in Point Judith Salt Pond, near Wakefield. Mrs. Fleischmann witnessed the accident.

When Colonel Fleischmann was about 150 yards from shore and flying at a moderate height, preparing to land, his machine dipped and the right wing went into the water first, then the left wing, and after that the machine collapsed.

Colonel Fleischmann was carried under the engine of the hydroaeroplane and from this perilous position he was rescued. He was taken to his cottage at the Pier, where it was found several ribs were broken. During the Summer he has made several notable flights over Narragansett Bay.

Colonel Fleischmann has long been known as a yachtsman, horseman, aviator, and big game hunter. He has made safari in Africa and has sought big game in the Arctic circle and in Mongolia. Some years ago he made a 127-mile flight in a balloon over the Berkshires, in four hours. He is a member of the Miami Valley Hunt of Cincinnati. Friends of Colonel Fleischmann in New York last night said this was his first serious mishap.

BRITISH SMASH AHEAD ON SOMME

Continued from Page 1.

dun front) the Germans in the night made three successive attacks on our positions in Vaux-le-Chapitre Wood. Stopped each time by our fire, the enemy was obliged to return to his trenches after suffering appreciable losses.

In Lorraine several surprise attacks of the enemy on our small posts between Arracourt and Embermenil were repulsed easily. In Apremont Forest there was lively fighting during the night. Our grenadiers engaged in combats of considerable violence with enemy patrols, which they dispersed. At about 10 o'clock the Germans made an attack on a front of about 800 yards against our trenches near Croix St. Jean. The enemy was caught by our curtain of fire and sustained complete defeat.

On the remainder of the front nothing of importance occurred.

The official communication issued by the War Office this evening says:

There is no important event to report along the whole front, where the bad weather continues.

All Attacks Fail, Berlin Insists.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (via London.)—Violent fighting occurred last night in consequence of attacks made by the French and British on the Somme front and before Verdun. The failure of these efforts is announced by the War Office in the following statement:

North of the Somme, after strong artillery preparation in the early hours of yesterday morning and during last night, the British repeated their attacks south of Thiepval and northwest of Pozières. They were repulsed after desperate hand-to-hand fighting at some points. In these operations one officer and sixty men were captured. Enemy attacks north of Bazentin-le-Petit and assaults with hand grenades near Foureaux Wood were unsuccessful.

In the Maurepas-Cléry section, after violent artillery fire and the use of flame-throwers, the French advanced to the attack with heavy forces. These attacks were without success. North of Cléry enemy troops which had penetrated our lines were ejected by a swift counterattack.

South of the Somme hand grenade attacks from west of Vermandovillers were repulsed.

On both sides of the Meuse (Verdun front) the enemy displayed increased activity at times. In the evening attacks were begun near Thiaumont and Fleury. They broke down under our fire.

West of Granne and in Apremont Forest attacks by small detachments of the enemy were repulsed. Near Aracourt and Badonviller patrol enterprises undertaken by the French were unsuccessful.

In the region of the Somme, in aerial engagements, an enemy aeroplane was brought down near Bapaume and another west of Wisel. Our antiaircraft guns also brought down one aeroplane west of Athies and northwest of Nesle. In addition to the above, enemy machines also came down in our hands northwest of Péronne and near Ribemont, southeast of St. Quentin.

720,000 IN ALLIED DRIVE.

Berlin Says Men Employed Do Not Equal Number at Verdun.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A semi-official announcement issued here today says that between Feb. 21 and July 20 there were engaged in the Verdun sector sixty-six divisions (nearly 800,000 men) of French troops.

In the battle of the Somme, the announcement says, the French thus far have engaged twenty-three divisions and the British thirty-seven, (together nearly 720,000 men).

BRITISH TROOPS ELATED.

Say Thiepval Week Has Been Most Successful in the Gains Made.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Saturday, Aug. 26.—"It was a week of gains, and the kind of gains we want," said a British staff officer today, reviewing the result of the week's British offensive.

"A thousand yards here and there," the officer continued, "but every time it has meant an advantage on ground we wanted for future purposes. The German attacks have only been counter-attacks to recover ground they have lost. Not an attack that we made this week but has been a gain. As a matter of soldierly efficiency, the British Army has never done better work than this week."

At the end of what might be called Thiepval week the British are more jubilant than at any time since the offensive began, except on the occasions when they broke the first line, July 1, and the second line, July 14.

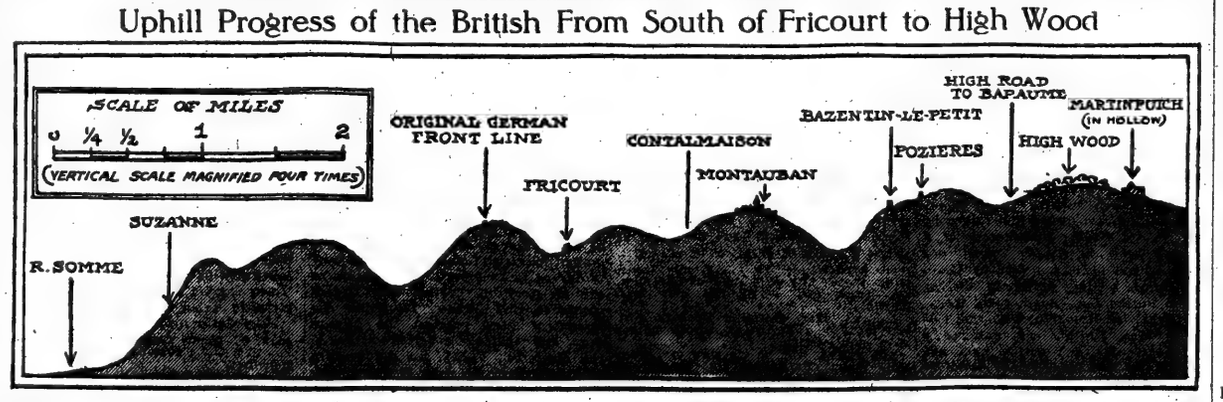
They put on the old first-line trenches in front of Thiepval a record concentration of gunfire. The correspondent, while watching this curtain of shell fire, saw phlegmatic veterans as excited as schoolboys in their rejoicing. Under these curtains of fire the British, by two attacks, rushed up to within 300 yards of that patch of ruins which was once the village of Thiepval. The correspondent saw the British capture trenches which it had taken eighteen months to build, and with no more casualties than he had witnessed in little fights in the Philippines. Every prisoner taken who had been to Verdun said there was nothing at Verdun like it.

Instead of weakening the front of their offensive, the British seem to be concentrating more and more guns on their present front. They are using shells as freely as machine guns use cartridges. New batteries of heavy guns keep on arriving from England.

In order to hold Thiepval the Germans, too, must bring more guns and try to blast the British out of their new trenches. Last night the German counterattack was the heaviest the Germans have made since the offensive began. Until this offensive, it was said that you could take any trench at any time with gunfire enough, but that you could not hold it if the enemy concentrated his guns. Of late the rule has been broken, and the British were more elated over last night's repulse than over their gains around Ginchy and Guillemont today and yesterday.

All night guns fought guns. The Germans sent the Prussian guard in wave after wave against the new British trenches held by the Wiltshires and Worcesters. Nothing fiercer ever occurred on the western front than the struggle of the British to keep what they had gained. Shell flashes lighted up the forms of the Germans pressing the charges, making targets for numerous British machine guns with which the trench was manned. There was an unceasing fire on the heads of the Worcesters and Wiltshires holding the positions, which the Germans expected to take at any cost. Dawn this morning found the British battalions still in possession of the trench, and all day, thanks to the positions which the offensive gained for them, the British guns have been searching out positions and new batteries the Germans have brought up, and then concentrating their guns on them to force them out of action.

Uphill Progress of the British From South of Fricourt to High Wood



If it were possible to take a cross-section from south to north of the Anglo-German battlefield north of the Somme, it would appear like the above drawing, reproduced from The London Daily Mail. The drawing shows very clearly how

BRITISH TO RELEASE 150 DUTCH TRAWLERS

Holland Agrees That Only 20 Per Cent. of Herring Catch Shall Go to Germany.

BRITISH TO PAY A BONUS

Agreement Under Blockade Will Stop Enormous Sales in Germany and Increase Our Supply.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 28.—The Daily Mail says an agreement has been signed between the Dutch Fishing Association and the British Government regarding the future disposal of Dutch herring catches and providing for the release of from 120 to 150 Dutch fishing boats which have been laid up in Scottish ports for some weeks.

The vessels will be released, the newspaper says, on condition that Germany shall receive no more than 20 per cent. of the season's catch. Holland will retain another 20 per cent. for home consumption, while the remaining 60 per cent. will be sold to neutral countries only.

On every barrel of this 60 per cent. the British Government agrees to pay a bonus of thirty shillings to the Dutch owners. The Daily Mail concludes by saying that fishermen believe America will get most of the 60 per cent. which goes to neutrals.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Great Britain, which has been regarding with growing displeasure the provisioning of Germany with fish from Holland, recently brought the matter to a head by the seizure of vessels of the Dutch fishing fleet.

Even before the war Germany was the best customer of the Dutch fishermen, but the effect of the blockade had increased that country's purchases on the fish market here to the extent of a practical monopoly of Holland's exports. The net export of various fish in recent years has amounted to about 110,000 tons a year, representing a value between $8,000,000 and $12,000,000. There was an enormous increase in the exports last year, 165,000 tons of fresh sea fish and salted and smoked herring alone being sent out of the country. Germany's share was 114,000 tons, as against only 83,700 in 1914 and 86,300 in 1913. Sales to other countries fell off proportionately. America, for instance, at ordinary times draws a certain amount of herring from Holland, but the total of 11,251 tons dispatched thither in 1913 fell to 1,596 tons last year, and now the herring export to the United States seems to have entirely stopped, the total for the first six months of the current year being only eight tons.

Such figures make clear what a hindrance the Dutch fishing industry has constituted to the Allies' blockade, and sufficiently explain their anxiety to bring about a change in this state of affairs, particularly if it be remembered that, while British fishing trawlers are being sent to the bottom of the sea by German submarines, these Dutch craft are hauling in their loaded nets for the German markets right under the noses of British naval guns.

PROTEST TOBACCO EMBARGO

Southern Growers Will Present Case Against England to Lansing Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A delegation of prominent independent tobacco growers of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia came to Washington tonight to present a protest to Secretary of State Lansing tomorrow against the action of the British Government in restoring the embargo on shipments of tobacco to the Central Powers of Europe.

Early in the war the British Government laid an embargo against such shipments. After numerous protests the British modified it so that tobacco might be shipped in care of the Netherlands Oversea Trust. Later the restrictions were removed to such an extent as to permit shipments to be made to Holland dealers on order, which would permit those to whom it was consigned in Holland to reship to Germany. On Thursday last the London Government announced that the embargo had been restored.

The restoration of the embargo, it is contended by the dark tobacco growers of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, will work great injustice to them and remove the element of competition from their sales, forcing them to take whatever price they can get. This year's crop of dark tobacco will aggregate about 350,000,000 pounds, and is now being put into the barns. The market opens about Nov. 12.

The growers hope that Secretary Lansing will be able to obtain the removal of the embargo. If necessary, they will make serious charges, including the charge that the embargo was restored to force down the price of tobacco so that British buyers might reap the benefit. The growers say they are prepared to submit testimony to substantiate the allegation

NEW USE FOR PHONOGRAPH.

Russians Say Germans Export Records Slandering Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 27, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—All imported phonograph records are hereafter to be censored owing to the accidental discovery of large numbers of records of German origin whose contents, instead of being harmless musical productions as indicated on the labels, were found to consist of scurrilous anti-Russian lampoons, preposterous reports in Russian describing the military situation and the internal state of Russia.

FOR THE NATION'S SAFETY.

Democratic Textbook Tells of Party's Achievements.

What the Democratic Party has done for national defense and in keeping the United States out of war is set forth in the latest chapter of the Democratic National Textbook, made public yesterday at the headquarters here.

"Thanks to Wilson, America Prepares," is the title of the article, which states that "Democratic efficiency has put through the first constructive program for national defense," and that the United States dropped from second place as a naval power under President Roosevelt.

After stating that the appropriations providing for the safety of the United States amounted to $845,844,035, it enumerates the following as some of the special achievements of the administration:

Complete reorganization of industrial resources; regular army increased from paper strength of 100,000 to peace strength of 216,000, capable of expansion in war times to 256,000; National Guard federalized and raised to peace strength of 467,000; a regular army reserve, a National Guard reserve, an officer reserve corps, an enlisted reserve corps; numerous provisions for citizen training camps; a council of national defense.

Four dreadnoughts and four battleships the first year; twenty torpedo boat destroyers and thirty coast submarines with auxiliaries to be begun at once; ten battleships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty torpedo boat destroyers, nine fleet submarines, fifty-eight coast submarines and auxiliaries before July 1, 1919.

SHOT BY POLICEMAN.

Attempt to Rescue Prisoners at Outing May End Fatally.

Bicycle Policeman George Meyer of the Astoria Station was beaten by friends of two men whom he arrested late last night at Belvedere Park, near North Beach, but he held to his prisoners and fought back with his club until one of his assailants felled him with a blackjack. Meyer's club rolled to one side and as he got to his feet and the men closed in on him again, he drew his revolver and shot one of his assailants in the head. The others fled, except one of the prisoners, whom Meyer turned over to other policemen.

Meyer went with the man he had shot to St. Mary's Hospital, in the ambulance with Dr. D. J. Piconi. It was found that the bullet had lodged near the brain and that the wound was probably mortal. His identity was unknown at that time, but from papers in his pocket it is believed he is John F. Secker of 130 East Ninety-ninth Street, Manhattan, a recently discharged oiler on the battleship Michigan.

Meyer reported that he had shot in self-defense, after he had tried for some time to resist the attack and attempted rescue of his prisoners, and had fired only when attack down. He said his bullet had hit the man who felled him. The two men arrested had been fighting at the park because of rivalry over a woman who was a guest among 800 members and friends of the Aeolean Social Club of First Avenue and Eighty-first Street, Manhattan, at its annual outing.

SUSPECT KIDNAPPERS' PLOT

Utah Police Hold Three Men Said to Have Menaced Roland Harriman.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. ANTHONY, Idaho, Aug. 27.—Alleged plans to kidnap Roland Harriman, son of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, hold him for a ransom, reported to be as high as $100,000, and in case this ransom was not paid, to blind the boy, have been frustrated, the police say, by the arrest here of Marion A. Lufkin, David McLoy, and Ralph Zufelt, alias Ralph Majors. They are in jail charged with conspiracy to go to Island Park, where young Harriman is spending his vacation, kidnap him and hold him for ransom. Two of the trio are said to have made confessions to the police.

Lufkin was arrested at Island Park, where he was working as a ranch hand. Later the other two men were located in the mountains near Kilgore.

BRITISH AVIATORS ACTIVE IN EGYPT

With Thermometer 120 in the Shade, They Bomb and Scatter the Turks in Darfur.

FLIGHTS ASTOUND NATIVES

Eight-Hour Reconnoissance Made to Locate Water in Desert and to Attack Foes.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Daily Chronicle prints the following dispatch from its correspondent at British General Headquarters in Egypt, sent July 18:

"The brilliant work of a flight of the Royal Flying Corps during the operations in Darfur will rank as one of the finest efforts of the British Army airmen in the war. The flight had some serious moments, when transport threatened to fail them, but energy, resource, and the determination to succeed triumphed over all troubles, and the achievements are worthy of the page they will receive in the history of military aviation.

"The airmen had to move south at short notice, travel by sea, rail, and desert track for 2,000 miles before they could reach the barren spot from which they were to operate, to face all the difficulties of flying under tropical conditions with an equipment not designed to meet such special circumstances, and to fly in a country absolutely unknown to them and where maps were of little use.

"They were of infinite service to Colonel Kelly from a military point of view, and one may hasard a prophecy that their exploits in the air did not a little to make All Dinar's people realize the Sultan's game was up, for, though the natives were not astonished to see machines in the air, they were surprised beyond expression when men alighted from them. One who found speech was heard to say: 'The Government was always great, but now it is greater than ever.'

In Darfur the weather breaks about May 25 [illegible] with unfailing regularity, so that when it was decided on March 29 that a flight of the Royal Flying Corps should be detached from the Egyptian expeditionary force to take part in the operations there was little time for preparation. On March 31 two officers left Suez for Port Sudan and Khartoum, and they were followed on April 7 by an advance party of a few officers and men with petrol, oil, bombs, transport tent sheds, and absolutely essential stores, and on the 20th the main body commenced the ten days' journey to Rehad, the railhead station south of Khartoum. Transport difficulties proved greater than anticipated. Stores and machines had to be got forward to Gebel-el-Hilla and Abiad Wells, 300 miles west of the railway, and the track to Nahud, half way, was quite unreliable, and lorries were often stuck fast in the sand for days. The lorries had to take their own supplies of petrol and water, thus reducing the loads.

Thermometer Is 120 in the Shade.

Intense heat caused aviation petrol tins to burst, and evaporation was so great that a consignment of seven cases supposed to hold fifty-six gallons contained only thirty-seven gallons. Plants with sharp, hard thorns grew on the tracks and punctured tires, and with the thermometer registering 120 degrees in the shade it was desperately hard work to get up stores to be ready for the commencement of aerial flights from Hilla by May 12. Most of the transport was done with camels—for at least 150 miles it was impossible to carry stores except in camel packs—and as the tents for machines each required twenty-eight camels to carry them the labor involved in transport may be imagined.

An officer traveling in advance had selected spots for landing places and had put down directional arrows of long strips of white cloth. These began to disappear, and the new robes of sheik's wives were evidence of the uses to which the pilfered material had been put. It was extremely difficult to find one's way in this country. In the mornings, when the camel transport trains were on the move, the airmen could pick up the exact line, but the camels were rested from 9 A. M. till 4 o'clock, and flying was dangerous after midday because of heavy storms. You get no warning of the approach of a "haboob."

Extraordinary exertions were made to push forward the stores. Major Groves controlled matters at the railhead, and every officer and man in the flight did more than a full share to see that everything needful was in properly-placed depots on the line of route.

Eight Hours in the Air.

Much the longest flight in Africa stands to the credit of this flight of the Royal Flying Corps. On May 17 Colonel Kelly's force was approaching Bir Meleit, an oasis thirty-seven miles north of El Fasher, which was believed to be occupied by the enemy. It was important to know their strength, and also to ascertain whether there was water in the wells there. At dawn an airman started from Hilla (116 miles away) to reconnoitre. On his first journey he could not find Meleit, and he returned to the aerodrome at Hilla for further information. At 8:45 A. M. he again set out, and was successful. In flying over the place he was fired at, and a bullet hit the propeller. Bombs were dropped, and the airman came down low and opened machine-gun fire on the enemy, 500 of whom bolted and left Meleit open to our troops. On his return journey the airman dropped a message to Colonel Kelly, telling him that there was water in the wells and that the enemy had fled. The airman reached Hilla at 2:15 P. M., having been flying for eight hours out of a period of nine hours, a feat which the Sirdar warmly praised in a speech of thanks to the Royal Flying Corps for their work.

On some succeeding days there were further reconnaissances. Care was taken to measure the aeroplanes to see that they were standing the strain of unusual weather conditions, and the result was satisfactory. On May 23, as Colonel Kelly was approaching El Fasher Lieutenant J. C. Slessor flew over the long stretch of country between the aerodrome and Ali Dinar's capital, and arrived at the moment when the force had gained a victory over the Sultan's troops. Lieutenant Slessor saw 2,000 enemy cavalry drawn up in reserve outside the town, and attacked them with bombs and machine-gun fire. The horsemen scattered in all directions and took no further part in the fighting. When he began bombing the cavalry the Lieutenant saw a group surrounding a banner. He aimed a bomb at the party, and later information points to the Sultan having a narrow escape, two of his servants and his own camel being killed by the bomb.

While attacking the cavalry Lieutenant Slessor received a bullet wound in the thigh, and he had to steer with his hand instead of his foot on his way back to Hilla, his difficulties being greatly increased by a storm which broke suddenly. He brought the first news of the victory, and it was transmitted to the Sirdar from the aerodrome.

SEIZES PALAZZO DI VENEZIA.

Italy Confiscates Ancient Building Owned by Emperor of Austria.

ROME, Aug. 27, (via Paris.)—The ancient palace of the Republic of Venice, the Palazzo di Venezia, concerning which there has been a long popular agitation, has been confiscated by the Government under a decree issued today.

The palace was given by Pope Clement VIII. to Venice, and remained in possession of the Republic until its fall, when it passed to the Emperor of Austria. For some time it was the seat of the Austrian Embassy, and since then has been occupied by the Austrian Embassy to the Vatican.

The decree says the palace is confiscated as a measure of reprisal for "abominable violations of international law and devastation of monuments and buildings in Venice without any military motives."

ANOTHER PUGILIST SLAIN.

Jerry Delaney, England's Crack Lightweight, Falls on Somme Front.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 27.—Close on the heels of the announcement that Tom McCormick, welterweight champion of England, had been killed at the front in France, comes word from London that Jerry Delaney, crack lightweight of England and contender for Freddy Welsh's title and Lord Lonsdale's belt, has been killed in action on the Somme.

Delaney was 23 years old and had beaten some of the best pugilists in Europe. He had scored fifteen straight victories before joining the army.

BROTHERHOODS HUNT SPIES

Officials Believe Three Men Are Giving Secrets to Road Executives.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—After the last meeting today, it developed that the brotherhood men had suspected for several days that they had three spies in their midst, who were reporting regularly to the railroad heads. In some manner, reports of the secret meetings of the brotherhoods have been reaching the railroad executives' headquarters within a short time after the men have adjourned each day. Often these reports were in the hands of persons at the executives' headquarters before the brotherhood officials had left their hall. Careful investigation convinced the brotherhood officials that they knew the trio and several speeches and reports were "planted" for them in the meetings. As the union leaders had expected, these reports soon reached the executives. In subsequent meetings the alleged spies were upbraided roundly by several speakers, but they never were named.

BELL-ANS

Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package provesit. 25c at all druggists

LOREE SEES PERIL IN WILSON PLAN

Delaware & Hudson Head Says It Would Weaken Nation in World's Markets.

QUOTES THE APOSTLE PAUL

Opposes Raising Production Cost With Prospect of Such Bitter After-War Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—President L. F. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad said tonight if President Wilson really wished to prepare the country for the commercial struggle after the European war he would not advocate the eight-hour day in the name of commercial peace. Mr. Loree argued that in increasing the cost of railroad operation the President would add to the cost of the production of American commodities and thus handicap American manufacturers in the world market. Mr. Loree quoted the Apostle Paul, who said:

"Let us lay aside every weight and let us run with patience the race that is set before us."

"President Wilson," he added, "has laid great stress on the condition in which the country was likely to find itself at the end of the European war, that we would then be exposed to the sharpest competition known in the history of the country; and that everything ought to be done that could possibly be done to prepare ourselves for this industrial conflict.

"As a means of doing so, he has urged that we come to an accommodation with the trainmen, whose demands for an increase of 25 per cent. in their wages had been refused by the National Conference Committee of Managers, by the acceptance of his suggestion of a modus vivendi carrying with it an increase of 20 per cent. in wages. Owing to the incidence of the two plans, the amount of the additional expense would be in the first case $100,000,000 and in the second case, $50,000,000, and whether borne directly by the railroads or passed on as he suggested to the producers, must add to the cost of production.

"The end of the European war will mean the end of some of our extraordinary exports and a return to normal. It will mean keen competition in those foreign markets which we now hold. To hold even normal exports we must be prepared to meet prices lower than we have ever had to compete against. To do so we must reduce our cost of production to a minimum. How far can we reduce our cost of production and maintain our present wage scale? Wages constitute the largest single element in the cost of production. Are we going to prepare for competition by further increasing wages and substantially increasing the cost of production?

"During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, with the war in Europe at its height, imports into the United States amounted to $2,197,883,910. During the fiscal year 1913, the last year of the Payne tariff law, imports were $1,813,008,234.

Thus the imports in 1916 were $384,875,276 greater than 1913, and during 1916 Europe was ablaze with war, shipping was limited, and two of the greatest competitors in our home market were doing nothing. How much will imports increase during the twelve months succeeding a declaration of peace? What must we do to meet this competition? Assuming a continuance of the present tariff, it is plain that we must reduce sharply our cost of production.

"Is this the time, therefore, to take a step which will sharply increase the cost of production? Is an increase of 21 per cent. in railroad wages without increased efficiency or increased productivity a step in the direction of that preparedness which the President is seeking?

"The future of our export trade and the control of our home markets depends on our ability to meet competition. There can be no preparedness which does not safeguard our home markets and our export trade.

"The evil effects of conceding an increase in wages of 21 per cent. is not fully measured by the injury to the roads or to the manufacturers by the increased cost of operation or production thus imposed. It will inspire industrial unrest and demands for similar concessions throughout all industries. According to the census there are at present about 30,000,000 workers in the United States, including all over the age of ten.

"Figures submitted by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor show that in 1912 there were about 1,847,000 persons working under an eight-hour basis in the United States, and of this number 475,000 were either Federal, State, county, or municipal employes. Therefore, at that time there were less than 1,400,000 of the general workers of the country operating on an eight-hour basis and about 28,000,000 whose hours ranged from nine to twelve. Is it difficult to figure the loss in productive energy of this country if these 28,000,000 workers were put on an eight-hour basis? The increase in production cost would paralyze our competitive power.

"But this is the possibility raised by the President's demand that the railroads shall ignore the cost and grant a 21 per cent. increase in wages to their highest paid employes, on the theory that the eight-hour day is a social concept. I have not dwelt on the fact that the men want an eight-hour day merely to compel the payment of overtime. The public understands that by this time."

REA SAYS ROADS CANNOT YIELD

Continued from Page 1.

ness, due almost entirely to an abnormal increase in traffic which it is recognized cannot be permanent. And now, after this brief period of prosperity, it is proposed that the roads shall make sacrifice of principles and grant wages which would cause an increase in expenses that would wipe out all of the advances in rates that have been granted and sweep away the economies that have been achieved by the exertions of ten years.

"And who is to get the benefit of this? The public? No. All the employes of the railways? No. A single group of employes constituting only a small percentage of the total number is to get it all. And are these the poorest paid employes? They are very much the highest paid. Are they the most loyal? Not if the acts of the leaders of their organizations are to be accepted as having their approval, for they are the very group of employes who, through their legislative committees, have been engaged for years in lobbying at Washington and every State capital for full crew, train limit, and other legislation designed to reduce the efficiency of operation, and who at this moment are refusing to arbitrate and are threatening to tie up every railway in the country and paralyze its commerce and industry.

"The railways have no assurance, if they grant the demand for a counterfeit 'eight-hour' day, that the added expense thus imposed will be offset by an adequate increase in rates. They have no assurance that they will secure arbitration of the other demands of these employes. They have no assurance that they will secure arbitration should the strike take place. This impression suggested Governmental control of the transportation systems of the country until the strike could be adjusted.

Although the President is not believed to have given up hope that the strike will be averted, all that is understood to have taken place at the White House conference indicates that he is not optimistic and is making plans to meet a strike.

May Postpone Notification.

Mr. Wilson is expected to leave Washington on Sept. 1 to go to Shadow Lawn, where on Sept. 2 he is to accept the Democratic nomination, but it was hinted tonight that if the strike comes he may postpone this ceremony.

Some of the railroad Presidents are not in favor of accepting the President's plan even if Congress should add its guarantees to those from the White House. First, the Presidents figure that they would be better off if defeated by the brotherhoods in a strike, and, secondly, they say that many train service employes will not quit on a strike call. If the railroads were defeated in a strike they figure that their other 1,600,000 employes would not have the same justification for demanding the eight-hour day as if it should be granted to the brotherhoods on President Wilson's plan, and, besides, they would not have accepted the principle that the eight-hour day was sanctioned by society.

The railroad Presidents do not believe that the rank and file are as anxious for a strike as their Chairmen. They say that thousands of the workers will not strike. That there may be much in this claim is shown by the changed attitude of the brotherhoods. In New York the Chairmen declared they could tie up every train in the country. Now they admit that the New York Central, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Hill lines could operate a considerable part of their service.

Emergency schedules now being worked out by the railroads give foodstuffs first consideration, and no attempt will be made to move minerals or heavy freight, until food has been taken to the cities.

With the brotherhoods expressing desire not to interfere with food supplies, and with the railroads making ready to carry food first, it seems that fears of starvation to city dwellers are not well founded.

The big question being asked in Washington tonight is: "What would the President do in the case of a strike?" The President has given no idea of the plans he has in mind, and Congressional leaders have left the matter entirely in his hands. There have been rumors of Federal receiverships and of drafting into a posse comitatus, all workers on the roads from Presidents to trainmen, and forcing them to run the roads. But such rumors have not proved to have any definite foundation in an Administration program of action. It is known that for some days the Department of Justice, at the President's request, has been looking into the legal phases of the situation, but as yet no definite plan of action has been laid.

UNION CHAIRMEN LEAVE WASHINGTON

Continued from Page 1.

dents. No definite day or hour has been set for the strike. The Presidents of the brotherhoods are expected to send the code message on Sept. 1, but there is little doubt that if Mr. Wilson asks for delay it will be granted. Sept. 1 was set because the leaders understood that Mr. Wilson would leave Washington on that day, and by that date the Chairmen on the Pacific Coast can be home.

Long List of Don'ts.

The instructions to the Chairmen were mostly "dont's." The 400,000 workers are told just what the law is regarding strike violence and are warned to keep the peace. One paragraph, in black type, warns them to keep away from railroad property unless other orders are issued. Another section said that, while the strike might bring acts of violence, such acts would not be countenanced by the brotherhoods. Each train crew is to take its train to the nearest terminal and leave it. In no event is a train to be left out on the road.

In secret instructions to the Chairmen are provisions as to the extent of the strike. It is known that arrangements have been made for running food trains to supply soldiers on the border and that, while a considerable part of the passenger service is to be stopped, enough trains will run to accommodate persons with urgent business. It is said that milk trains will run, as well as those carrying certain other kinds of foods. The fight is to be be made so as to cause the least inconvenience to the public, the main effort being to tie up freight. It was mentioned by a union official tonight that if all shipments of munitions were stopped the consequent loss of millions would exert great pressure upon the railroads.

The headquarters of the brotherhoods this afternoon looked like a banking house. The $25,000 the men received for expenses was piled in great stacks, mostly in small notes. As each man got his money he received his instructions, and by 6 o'clock tonight most of the men were on the way home.

Leave Fight with President.

The departure of the Chairmen means that the brotherhoods cannot be asked by President Wilson to act upon the counter-proposal which the railroads will submit to him tomorrow. This leaves the eight-hour fight here between the President and the railroads.

The railroad Presidents said little today. They have framed their reply to Mr. Wilson, and have been waiting since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to read it to him. They will go to the White House tomorrow, and President Hale Holden of the Burlington will present to Mr. Wilson the statement printed in THE SUNDAY TIMES. They will insist that this proposal be presented to the brotherhoods.

Secretary Lane of the Interior Department, upon whose judgment the President always places great reliance and who is regarded as especially well fitted to give advice in the present situation on account of his long service on the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, had a conference with the President this afternoon. A further conference took place this evening between Mr. Lane and Mr. Newlands at the Senator's house.

From what became known tonight it was evident that no definite program for procedure on the part of the Administration was arranged at the White House conference. It had been the intention of Senator Newlands to call a meeting of the Committee on Interstate Commerce for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, but this was abandoned when it became apparent that the President was not yet ready to suggest a policy of legislative action.

All Phases Discussed.

President Wilson, Secretary Lane, and Senator Newlands discussed the railroad situation in all its phases, with particular reference to finding a means of preventing a strike or, if a strike should be ordered, of overcoming the effect that a complete tie-up of transportation would have on the business of the country and the comfort of the people. The matter of having the Senate pass the House bill increasing the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine was again discussed, but it was gathered from what was said afterward that, while the enactment of this measure at the present session would not be difficult, it was not likely that the nominations of the two additional Commissioners would be confirmed within the time that the Senate would be willing to remain in Washington.

In this connection, however, it was indicated that the President desired Congress to remain in session until legislation to prevent a recurrence of the present railroad situation could be enacted.

Throughout the White House conference, judged by what was said afterward, the idea uppermost was what means could be found to keep trains moving. While it was not definitely stated that the President and his two advisers went into the matter of resorting to Congressional enactment to that end, the impression was given that they discussed the problem of how best to provide legal means of enabling the Government to take charge of the situ-

RIVALS IN STRIKE CRISIS CAME FROM THE RANKS

Presidents and Brotherhood Leaders Have All Had Lives Filled With Romance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The great railroad conference here has brought together men who offer a fine example of the law of the "survival of the fittest" as applied to American business life.

"There are more brains in Washington than ever before," is a common expression about the Capital, these days.

There are brains on both sides. The representatives of capital respect the brains of labor and vice-versa. Generally speaking, all of the big men here "came up from the ranks." You could count the college graduates of the one hundred or more railroad rulers on the fingers of your two hands, and the brotherhood leaders have all fought their way to the top. Take four leaders of the brotherhoods who now have the representatives of $20,000,000,000 worth of American railroads at bay. First there is the tall and scholarly A. B. Garretson, head of the conductors, who likes to be interviewed when he has nothing to say because he can lead the reporters in a circle of figures of speech right back to where he started and then laugh at them.

Garretson used to be a conductor down in Texas and took his first lessons in diplomacy by throwing "bad" Mexicans off his train. He rose step by step in the organized labor movement, until he was named as a member of the Industrial Relations Commission, at the death of which he was again made head of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors. He has a penchant for silk shirts, the Bible, and Egyptian mythology.

Then there is W. S. Carter, the conservative head of the firemen, who doesn't have much to say, studies most of the time, writes pieces for the magazines, and edits a couple of labor papers on the side. He has none of the sartorial splendor of his friend, Garretson, but his men all respect him.

Third on the list is W. G. Lee, the portly head of the trainmen, whose moods vary from gruffness to jollity, depending on what he had for breakfast. He is a master of statistics relating to railroad workers, and can prove to his own satisfaction in a minute that a trainman is treated unfairly when he gets less than a carpenter. His figures are offered by the brotherhoods to belie the assertion of the railroads that it would cost $100,000,000 a year to grant the men's demands.

The fourth labor leader is W. S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Engineers, who looks like a prosperous banker. These four men, who have been spending their time for the last ten days waiting at the National Hotel for the railroads and President Wilson to come to an agreement, control a war fund of some $15,000,000.

At the New Willard in Pennsylvania Avenue the men at the head of the railroads are stopping. There is Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee, who showed his pleasure tonight because after ten days' deliberations the railroad Presidents have decided that his original demand for arbitration was the proper answer to make to President Wilson.

There are plenty of life romances among the railroad chiefs. Daniel Willard, head of the Baltimore & Ohio, is an art connoisseur, musician, and scholar. His collection of portraits of Napoleon is rated as one of the best in the world. Several years ago, while he was conducting a $110,000,000 railroad deal, he took up the study of French. It was years and years ago, up on an old Vermont road, long ago made part of the Boston & Maine, that "Dan" Willard was a locomotive fireman.

Studied as a Fireman.

One day he picked up a book, Wellington's "Economics of Railroad Locations." He tucked it away in his cab and when he wasn't busy keeping up steam in the boiler to haul his train over the White Mountains, he was reading the science of railroading. Then he became a locomotive engineer and got a job on the Great Northern. F. D. Underwood, the President of the Erie, was Conductor on the train of which Willard was engineer. Mr. Underwood became a superintendent. He made Mr. Willard assistant superintendent. When he became President of the Erie, he took Mr. Willard along and made him a Vice President.

Louis W. Hill is practically the only one of the railroad executives to inherit a big railroad job. Yet, even he says some of the best friends he has in the world are now threatening to strike and tie up the traffic on the roads he rules. Mr. Underwood, too, has many friends in the ranks of the unions.

A picturesque man is E. P. Ripley, head of the Santa Fe, who came to town ten days ago. He started as a clerk in the traffic office of the Boston & Maine. He got a job years later as General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and when the Santa Fe was reorganized he became President. It was he who braved a debate in the White House with President Roosevelt a few years ago when the two had a difference on matters of railroad economics. Mr. Ripley celebrated his seventieth birthday last year.

Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway, is a college graduate, a good lawyer, and likes to study Greek. Some years ago he spent his vacation in making a translation of Cato's "Farm Management." President C. H. Markham of the Illinois Central began his railroad career as a section hand on the Santa Fé.

Hale Holden, the President of the Burlington, spokesman for the railroad Presidents, rose rapidly in railroading after he quit being a lawyer. Mr. Holden used to be a member of the law firm of Warner, McCloud, Dean & Holden in Kansas City. Ten years ago the Burlington took him to Chicago as general attorney in charge of commerce work. He won the regard of the late James J. Hill when he handled the Minnesota rate case. Mr. Hill made Mr. Holden Vice President of the road. When Darius Miller, President of the Burlington, died, Mr. Holden was put in his place.

J. H. Hustis, President of the Boston and Maine, was once an office boy. George S. Wade, General Manager of the Sunset leaders, used to be a brotherhood leader. P. H. Morressy, assistant to the Vice President of the Burlington, helped to build up the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which is now fighting the railroads. R. H. Aishton, President of the Northwestern, was once an axeman with an engineering corps on the Northwestern. He has never worked on any other road.

FRIEND CRITICISES WILSON.

Southern Merchant Says He Should Have Censured Brotherhoods.

President Wilson should hold up to public censure the brotherhoods of railroad employes for their refusal to arbitrate, in the opinion of J. A. Taylor, a wholesale merchant of Wilmington, N. C., who for years has been a friend of the President and whose brother, Walter Taylor, is Collector of the Port at Washington. Mr. Taylor has expressed this opinion in a letter addressed to the President, a copy of which THE TIMES received yesterday.

In his letter, Mr. Taylor said he recognized that the President was "actuated by the highest public motives" in his efforts to prevent the strike. He then outlined the situation as he saw it, emphasizing that "the demand for an eight-hour day is not a measure of service, but a basis of pay." He continued:

"I was much impressed with your appeal to the railroad executives to make concessions because of the international situation, but it seems to me that this appeal should be made to the men who are responsible for the situation, and whose persistent disregard of public duty can alone imperil the public safety. I cannot help but believe that you have failed to give due consideration to the relative weight of personal grievance on the one side and public right and convenience on the other. If unionized labor is capable of such enormities as are now threatened, I think the sooner the issue is brought to a head the greater will be the security for the country.

"The responsibility for failure to effect a settlement is not yours, but the obligation to place the responsibility is undoubtedly yours."

A copy of this letter was sent to R. H. Rountree, a New York cotton merchant, and also a long friend of President Wilson, who wired to Mr. Taylor for permission to send it to THE NEW YORK TIMES for publication

STOPPED STRIKES BY DECREE.

Carranza, Under Old Constitutional Clause, Invoked Death Penalty.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 27.—Through a recent decree General Carranza, head of the de facto Government of Mexico, prevented labor difficulties by availing himself of an old constitutional clause and fixing death as the penalty for infractions. The details of the decree were made public in this city yesterday by José Ramirez Lopez, acting Consul for Mexico. The decree fixing the death penalty was signed Aug. 1, and in its specifications it applied to:

All who incite or induce laborers to walk out or suspend the work in factories or enterprises destined for public services, which includes railroads.

All who head or lead meetings in which labor strikes are discussed or approved.

All who defend, preach, approve or subscribe to labor strikes.

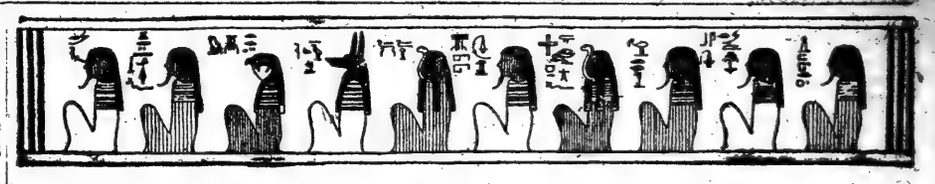
All who attend labor strike meetings and do not withdraw as soon as the object is known.

All who try to make labor strikes effective after they have been declared.

All who expropriate, destroy or damage public property or private ownership.

All who, by threats or force, prevent another person or persons from executing the labor services that the strikers performed before suspending operations.

The decree followed a series of labor strikes at Mexico City and its surroundings, organized by enemies of the de facto Government.



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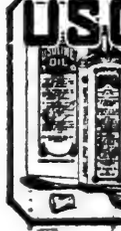

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BLUE FLEET IN A FOG SCARES NAVY ROOKIE

Volunteer on the Kentucky Blows Collision Signal, Fearing Ships Will Crash.

FIGHT TAME TO ONLOOKERS

Engagement Which Sank Defending Ships Theoretically Held Little Excitement for Landsmen.

Special to The New York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 27.—The Blue fleet with the naval volunteers reached here this afternoon at 3 o'clock, though theoretically it was sent to the bottom of the Atlantic some twenty miles off Coney Island by the Red or invading force yesterday. The men who took part in the manoeuvres got shore leave soon after the ships anchored.

The program now mapped out for the naval volunteers has as it most important feature target practice in Tangiers Sound, which will begin on Tuesday. Some of the volunteers are leaving the fleet here either to attend to pressing business engagements or to take up the work of the cruise in other directions. Paul Hammond and William Greenough are going to Glen Cove to join George Baker, Jr., whose yacht will be put on patrol duty and scouting work. Oliver Iselin leaves to join William K. Vanderbilt on his yacht, which will be put to similar use. It is now the intention of the Navy Department officials to have the power boats work with the destroyers and not with the entire fleet, as planned originally. A movement is now under way to have the naval volunteers disembark at New York for review by the President. The rookies will spend tomorrow on shore drilling as infantry.

Sunday Brought a Rest.

The Sunday routine of the naval rookies is best described by saying that they are not kept quite so busy on that day as on others. They got a little time today to talk over the events which have transpired since the Blue fleet, consisting of the nine battleships on which the civilian volunteers are quartered, and the three ships manned by the midshipmen, put to sea from Fort Pond Bay, off Block Island, last Tuesday to defend the coast from Maine to the Delaware Capes against invasion by the Red fleet, made up of the dreadnoughts and super-dreadnoughts of the North Atlantic Fleet.

At noon on Tuesday the destroyers began to thread their way through the line of the anchored battleships. They took up their positions in two long lines, and stood off to sea to act as scouts and a screen for the Blues. The repair and supply ships followed them shortly. Late in the afternoon, after Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, had moved from the Yankton to the flagship Rhode Island, the fleet got under way in two columns. The standard distance of 500 yards was maintained between the ships.

During the afternoon of Wednesday the men had an opportunity to use the sub-calibre attachments to the three-inch guns. Targets were towed astern by the ships that were steaming in double column formation. In the evening the fleet ran into a heavy fog off Nantucket. Behind each ship there followed a towing spar to kick up spray as a guide to the vessel that followed. The mist was so heavy that the spars were of little or no avail, even though the forward lookouts had the aid of searchlights to pick them out. The spar of the Louisiana at one time was dragging astern of the Maine so close were the ships together. By a swerve to port, the Kentucky, which followed the Maine, just avoided collision. One of the rookies on the Kentucky lost his head and blew the siren, the collision signal. This was corrected at once by three blasts on the whistle when it was seen that there was no danger that the two ships would come together.

Found the Fleet in Line.

The rookies, after a night with practically no sleep on account of the constant blowing of whistles, predicted that the fleet would be scattered to the four points of the compass in the morning. This did not prove to be the case. When the fog lifted the ships were not quite in line, but they were steaming along in quite orderly formation.

Gun drill followed gun drill while the ships were steaming on Thursday, now at the loading machines to improve the speed and teamwork of the crews, now at the pointing and training telescopes to gain accuracy of aim. Morning calisthenics grew more strenuous. Lectures were given to familiarize the civilians with the purpose of the war game and the fine points of strategy used in sea battles. But the only signs the rookies had of the fact that they were at war theoretically was in the occasional visit of a friendly destroyer with news of the enemy, or the darkening of the ships at night and the call to quarters for torpedo defense.

On Friday night some of the volunteers on the bridge got a better impression of what actual war means. An enemy destroyer was sighted beyond the range of 3,000 yards. A green rocket was sent into the air to signal her destruction. If she had been able to penetrate the 3,000-yard zone it would have meant a battleship to her credit. Sighted outside of that limit her doom was set-tled by a theoretical blast of heavy gun fire from the fleet.

All night long on the battleship bridges commands were given with a snap. The enemy had been pushed back from the Delaware Capes, and was known to be heading for the Rockaways to land the 30,000 men of the first expedition. Speeds were changed every few minutes. On Saturday morning the sea was clear to the horizon of any sign of a hostile fleet.

Rookies See a Fleet "Charge."

The single line formation was changed to ships front. It was a sight to bring joy to a movie man, and the nearest thing to a cavalry charge on sea that could be imagined with the gray wardogs tearing ahead in a rush side by side that seemed invincible. This was Saturday morning, and the sea fighters that swept along so gloriously then would, if it had been actual war, have been mere heaps of twisted metal at the bottom of the sea by nightfall.

When assembly was blown after the morning mess, the volunteers heard firing from the direction of the shore. Not a ship was in sight during the first inspection after the guns were heard. Just before the bugle signal to quarters was blown, one thin blot of smoke haze was caught on the horizon. The civilians ran on the double quick to the guns they had been assigned to man. Some of them hastened to stations at the ammunition hoists, others to the bridge to give directions through the speaking tubes for sighting the guns below. The men on the bridge were fortunate in being able to witness the engagement with the enemy.

From the fog bank that hid the distant shore line crept the first ships of the enemy line. They moved in a direction paralleling that of the defending fleet, moving closer as the battle progressed, and reinforcing ships drew into line.

The first three battleships of the defending fleet were "capped," to use a naval officer's expression. This means they ran into range of the enemy's guns and drew their concentrated fire before the rest of the fleet could come up to help them. The hiding place afforded by the fog permitted the Reds to get a good start before they were sighted and fired upon by the gunners of the defending fleet.

Only one-pounders were used by the Reds to signify that their big guns would have been in action if it had been a case of actual battle.

The fight lasted for forty minutes, in which time the volunteers had a rather listless time of it. After reaching quarters they stood by the guns, and part of their number were told off to practice stretcher bearing. They had only occasional glimpses of the enemy ships through open port holes.

The Blue fleet after its defeat divided into two groups, the Missouri, Wisconsin, and Ohio, with the midshipmen on board, made for Newport, and the nine battleships, with the volunteers, set a course for Hampton Roads.

Some of the men have become a trifle restless under the monotony of ship life, especially those who imagined there would be numerous shore leaves. Others complain that there is not enough work given to them. This feeling is by no means widespread among the volunteers. The one serious complaint to be heard on board ship is the scarcity of fresh water. This is given out very sparingly and as a rule a long line is to be found in front of thespigot during the hours when fresh water is obtainable..

MIST AIDED THE RED FLEET.

Rear Admiral Knight Sees Great Value in Recent War Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., chief umpire of the recent war game between the fleets commanded by Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo and Rear Admiral James M. Helm, in an interview today at the Naval War College, of which he is President, said the manoeuvres had proved to be by far the most important and instructive yet undertaken.

"Its course was a good deal determined," he said, "by the weather, and, on account of the southwest breeze, with its customary accompaniment of mist, vessels could not be distinguished for more than two or three miles. This enabled the Red fleet to make its way through the flotillas of torpedo boat destroyers and scout vessels sent out by the Blue or defending fleet.

"The appearance of the Red fleet at earl dawn on Saturday off the entrance to Newport was a surprise to the Blue commander in chief, who had moved his vessels to the southward in anticipation of an attack at Delaware or Chesapeake Bay. The two fleets came into contact ten miles southeast of the Ambrose Channel Lightship, and the Blue fleet was decisively defeated.

"In the meantime the landing at Far Rockaway was proceeding, but was threatened by ten submarines belonging to the Blue fleet. They were located and destroyed by the destroyers and battle cruisers of the Red fleet, and at 3 in the afternoon only three submarines were unaccounted for."

The Admiral said that, given fairly favorable weather conditions, an attacking fleet had an excellent chance of being able to land a large force of troops within twenty miles of New York City, but that nothing of this sort would have been possible if the Blue fleet had been equipped with an efficient scouting force.

Late Saturday night the flagship Pennsylvania arrived with Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight and his staff. The Texas, Wadsworth, McDougal, and Cassin also arrived.

As the weather was rough during the war game, the two naval aeroplanes on the North Carolina were not used. The ship will go to Marblehead to take on additional fliers. The destroyer flotilla is expected to sail with the fleet to the drill grounds Thursday and to return in October. The Pennsylvania and Oklahoma sail for Tangier Sound tomorrow.

Today Admiral Henry T. Mayo arrived on the flagship Wyoming, followed by the flagship Arkansas, with Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman; the flagships New York, Minnesota, and Florida, with Rear Admirals A. F. Fechteler, H. O. Dunn, and Thomas S. Rodgers, and battleships Delaware, Kansas, Michigan, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, and Vermont; flagship Vestal of the Atlantic Fleet train, and destroyer Conyngham returned to Narragansett Bay.

It is understood that the Atlantic Reserve Fleet, with civilians on board, will come here to give the men shore leave.

SENDS AERO PATROL PLEA.

President Hawley Asks Wilson to Aid Coast Defense Bill.

Acting on the recent advices from Congressman Lemuel P. Padgett, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, that there would not be time at this session to consider the bill for the establishment of an Aerial Coast Patrol, advocated by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary and indorsed by President Wilson and other prominent Government officials, the Aero Club of America yesterday appealed to the President to have the bill considered before the end of the session.

In the appeal to the President Alan R. Hawley, President of the club, pointed out that no appropriation had been allowed for aviation in the naval militia, and that the appropriation for naval aeronautics in the Naval Appropriation bill was only half the amount asked by the General Board of the Navy. In consideration of this, Mr. Hawley pointed out that the appropriation of $1,500,000 for the Aerial Coast Patrol bill was badly needed to facilitate training and equipping of civilian aviators in connection with the naval militia of the twenty-two States which maintain such organizations.

The Aerial Coast Patrol bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Charles F. Johnson, and in the House by Congressman Julius Kahn, would connect the patrol with the naval militia and put it under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Navy. It provides for furnishing the naval militia of each State with a suitable course of instruction, one or more hydroaeroplanes and a corps of competent instructors. A number of States have taken measures to organize units in the Coast Patrol.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE STUDIES THE MILITIA

Information Sought on Effects of Mobilization on Guardsmen and Business.

BLANKS SENT TO EMPLOYERS

Statistics to be Prepared on the Merits and Defects of National Defense System.

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense is making a study of the effects of the mobilization of the National Guard on the guardsmen themselves, on the business and industries from which they have been withdrawn and their apparent effectiveness under mixed State and Federal control.

Blanks have been sent out to more than 5,000 employers, asking the number of employes in military service, whether their wages are paid and jobs kept, the cost per month of paying wages, how long they are to be paid, opinions of employers on the merits and defects of the present system of national defense and their suggestions for improvements in the military system of the country.

In the case of the munitions companies, the machine tool and machinery making concerns, the steel, electrical, and chemical companies, railways, telephones, telegraph, and wireless companies, where men of technical skill are employed in occupations necessary to national defense in case of war, employers are asked the extent to which trained workers are members of the guard or enlisted and what interruptions to work resulted.

A plan has been made for collecting statistics of the men in the New York Guard, showing their ages, percentage having wives, children, and other dependents, whether wages are continued and jobs held, money losses per month and the amount of indirect loss to them and their families. Information will be sought showing the amount of time annually men could afford and would be willing to give for military training.

The study of the training, equipment, and discipline of the National Guard forces, their development under army and civilian control, and the value of the training on the border will be made impartially with the object of pointing the way to further improvement in the system of military defense.

Brilliant Aurora Borealis.

Officers and passengers on steamships arriving yesterday reported a brilliant aurora borealis shortly after midnight, which lit up the sea with a pale purple glow. Until 4 o'clock the horizon glittered with the reflection. Captain Campion of the Morro Castle, from Havana, said the display was unusually brilliant. The Captains of the Lamport & Holt steamship Vauban and the Holland-America liner Ryndam also reported seeing the lights.

500 AT PLATTSBURG SEEK RESERVE POSTS

Mayor Mitchel Among Those Who Will Take Examinations for Commissions.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Applications for commissions as reserve officers are overwhelming the members of the board appointed by Colonel Ketcham, the camp commander. The number has now increased to 500, with indications that several hundred more will apply. This is far beyond the estimate of the camp officers.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who is a Lieutenant in H Company of the Ninth, and his brother, Archie, who is "top" Sergeant in G Company of the same regiment, were among the first to declare their intention of taking the examinations. Both of them have served in previous camps. Dr. Richard Derby, Colonel Roosevelt's son-in-law, also will apply for a reserve commission.

Mayor Mitchel, who has demonstrated his ability as a commissioned officer by serving as such in two camps, will also take the examination. The Mayor probably will apply for a Captaincy. Former Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, who has seen military service in the Philippines, will try for a Major's commission.

Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, who is Major on the division staff of the New York National Guard, will apply for a commission in the Quartermaster's Corps. Mr. Warren is a cadet Lieutenant attached to the staff of Major Francis Lawton, the camp Quartermaster. Samuel S. Auchincloss, also of New York, will seek a commission in the Quartermaster's Department. Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., who was a Second Lieutenant in last month's camp, will take the examinations for a Captaincy.

The unexpected number of applications will necessitate starting the examinations immediately. It may take ten days after the end of the camp to complete them.

The members of the camp will spend the next three days completing the hardening up process necessary to prepare for the hike. The prospect of seven days of continuous marching is causing the rookies some concern. There will be no Sunday off this hike, as there has been in previous camps. The two training regiments of infantry will start from here on Thursday afternoon, the cavalry, machine gun troop, and artillery leaving several hours ahead. A coup kitchen such as is being used in the war in Europe has arrived here from Canada, and it will be used on the hike.

An all-day rain, the first that there has been here since the June training camp, kept most of the rookies in camp today. They spent their time cleaning rifles and doing the thousand-and-one other jobs that there never seems to be time for on regular working days.

The Third Battalion of the Ninth Regiment will go on the rifle range tomorrow for its slow fire. After it has finished all of the battalions in turn will complete their rapid fire. The Eighth Regiment, which has finished its shooting, will spend the three days remaining before the hike in company combat.

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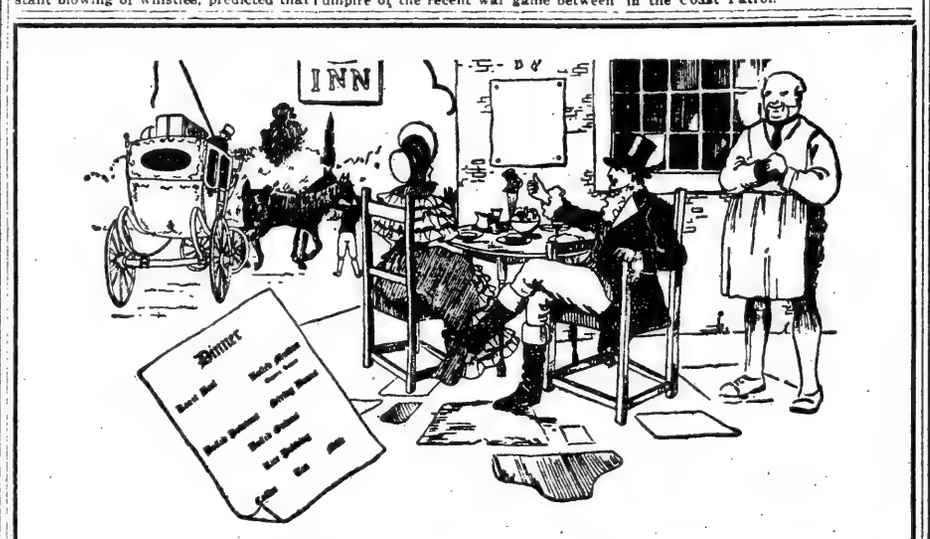

Dining on the way to Philadelphia

In the stage coach days of the past, on the two days' journey from New York to Philadelphia, the traveler stopped for his meals at a tavern along the route. Here is a typical bill for an overnight stop at a tavern—

John Smith
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Dinner for you and wife
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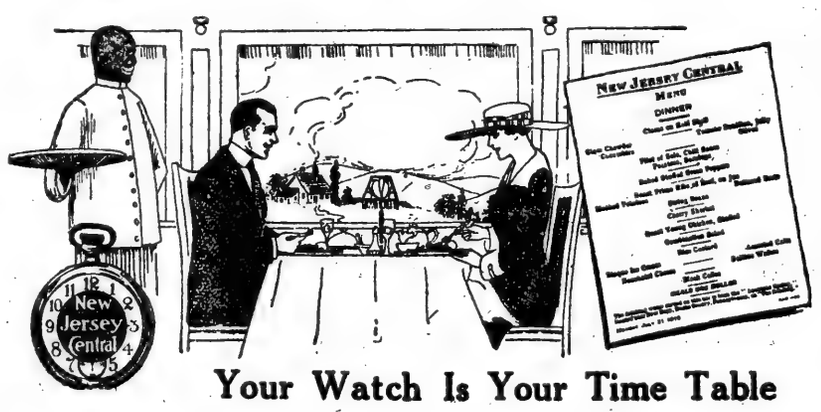

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SUFFRAGISTS ASSAIL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Congressional Union Speakers Criticise Wilson and Praise Hughes.

READY TO PLAY POLITICS

Mrs. Boissevain Tells Steel Pier Audience Votes for Women Is Largest National Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 27.—President Wilson and the Democratic Party were assailed today at the opening of the Eastern campaign of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage at a mass meeting on the Steel Pier. An audience of 2,100, one-fourth men, cheered references to the alleged inconsistency of Mr. Wilson on the suffrage question and statements that the Woman's Party would take a firm stand to oppose his re-election unless their national amendment is acted upon before the close of the present Congress.

Leaders did not further the cause of any party, but stated that their power would be thrown to the candidate working for their interests. Charles Evans Hughes was praised for his recent, unreserved, favorable attitude on suffrage.

"At present we are after the scalp of the Democratic Party, if it doesn't make good and give us the franchise before Congress adjourns," Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain of New York said. "If emancipation was good enough for the negro, why not for the women? Aliens coming to these shores may vote, and yet good American white women cannot enjoy the franchise.

"We know no political parties or issues until we get our enfranchisement. Women first. The campaign is yet in its infancy. Mr Hughes says votes for women are inevitable. If in five years, why not now? The United States should first grant women the right to vote before embarking on any policy, whether it be peace or war."

She said the leaders of the Democratic Party recognized the justice of the suffrage cause, but for political expediency refused to act on their convictions.

"If it was only a question of convincing them of the justice of our rights we would have had suffrage long ago," said Mrs. Boissevain. "We are going to show the Democratic Party that they have made a mistake when they say it is not in the interest of their party to take a national stand in favor of suffrage. We are going to use the power of 4,000,000 voters in the West against the party which refuses us political freedom. That's good politics and good sense.

"If we wish to make women appreciative and politically alert we must give them a maximum amount of responsibility, and this is what the Federal franchise confers. If the Federal amendment is good enough for the negro for the Indian, for the Filipino, and for the aliens who come to our shores, it is good enough for American white women."

The speaker took issue with THE NEW YORK TIMES for saying that there were larger interests at stake than female suffrage.

"No one could say this unless he looked upon women, not as human beings, but as nonentities," she declared. She said she wanted to enter an objection to men of the nation being trained for military duty rather than civil duty without first consulting the women.

Miss Lucy Burns, National Vice Chairman, declared it was the duty of women to work for any party other than the Democratic Party in the November elections.

Congressman Isaac Bacharach of the Second District of New Jersey, in welcoming the suffragists, spoke in favor of the Federal amendment. He said that woman suffrage was the paramount question before the American people today. He said he felt rather inclined to the opinion that the enactment should be adopted by Congress, submitted to the States, and then ratified as promptly as convenient by the individual States.

Allan McCurdy of New York, Mrs. W. T. Burch, National Circulation Manager, and Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, Second District Chairman, were other speakers.

BRACKETT'S GLOOMY VIEW.

Fears Re-election of Whitman Would Bankrupt the State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—Ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett gave out a statement tonight predicting bankruptcy for the State in the event of Whitman's re-election.

"In my opinion," he says, "the Republicans should nominate Senator William H. Bennett for Governor and should refuse a nomination to Governor Whitman. If the Republicans nominate Senator Bennett, we should elect a Republican Governor and the State will go for Hughes.

"The renomination of Governor Whitman will result in a Democratic Governor and imperil the Republican national ticket. Next to the personal qualifications of the respective Gubernatorial candidates, the issue this Fall is the subject of the horribly increasing burden of taxation."

HUGHES WILL REST AND SHUN POLITICS

Now in Estes Park, Where He Will Remain Secluded Until Thursday.

HIS ADVISERS SANGUINE

Call His Tour a Success and Say He Is Waiting to Attack Wilson's Speech of Acceptance.

Special to The New York Times.

ESTES PARK, Col., Aug. 27.—Charles E. Hughes arrived at the Hotel Stanley, Estes Park, at 11 o'clock this morning determined to get a complete rest and put politics aside for the next three days. The little settlement is situated in a magnificent natural park in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, more than 8,000 feet above sea level. A single telegraph line and three telephone lines are the only means of quick communication with the outside world. Motor buses run to Lyons and then on to Denver, fifty miles away, but the trip over the cañon roads occupies four and one-half hours.

The nominee arrived here enthusiastic over the meeting of 14,000 persons which he addressed last night in Denver. It was the most cordial welcome he had received and his address there has been spoken of by many as his most effective. Republican leaders told him before he left that city that he had greatly improved his chances of victory in the State.

From the viewpoint of the nominee's friends the trip of 7,000 miles through the Middle West and West has been a success. They say that Mr. Hughes has laid the foundation of his campaign in a manner which has set the people thinking and that the fight as it develops will have in it all of the fire and go which some have said were lacking. They feel that the people who have come in contact with Mr. Hughes have formed a very favorable impression of him and that he has completely dissipated the reports that he was cold and unapproachable.

While the California situation unquestionably has given cause for worry because of the factional row there between the Republicans and Progressives, which was made even more bitter because of the failure of Mr. Hughes and Governor Johnson to meet, the nominee's advisers are satisfied that it will not seriously endanger the cause of the national ticket or affect the Progressive vote in other sections of the country. Not all hold that opinion, however, as it has been said that Governor Johnson was sorely hurt by the way Mr. Hughes fell into the hands of the Old Guard leaders who are fighting him. The charge is made openly that Mr. Hughes was exploited by the California National Committeeman, W. Kerckhoff, and State Chairman Keesling to serve their own ends, and that these men in taking the attitude they did showed that they were willing to injure the cause of Mr. Hughes in order to aid their fight on Governor Johnson.

Why the Tour Has Lagged.

Charges of a similar nature have been heard in other States, it being alleged that factions sought to guide the Hughes tour as it best suited their local interests. It has been hinted that many of the old-line leaders are not as interested in the success of Mr. Hughes as they might be, and this has been given as one reason for the fact that a number of the meetings have not been well organized, with a lack of effort to get the people out. This attitude of some of the Old Guard, coupled with the work done by National Chairman Willcox's advance agent, A. N. Rodway, who was sent ahead of the party to discourage demonstrations at the stations, in the opinion of some has caused the tour to lag.

It is now being predicted that after President Wilson makes his address of acceptance early in September Mr. Hughes will open a new line of attack, with the Wilson speech as a basis.

That is one explanation given for the failure of Mr. Hughes to vary his addresses to any large extent. His advisers say that he has preached sound constructive doctrines in connection with the tariff, preparedness, international relations, including the diplomatic service, civil service reform, business administration, labor conditions, and sound business. He has made promises to serve the people along these lines to the best of his ability and, knowing the opposition he met from the Old Guard leaders while he was Governor of New York, has pointed boldly to the record as one which he would endeavor to duplicate as President. This promise has not pleased the Old Guard, nor has it entirely satisfied a majority of the Progressives, although they are bitter enemies of the Old Guard crowd. The Progressives had hoped that Mr. Hughes would openly rebuke their antagonists of 1912 if they sought to use him for their personal advantage.

Nominee's Advisers Optimistic.

The advisers of the nominee are asserting that reports that he "talked over the heads of the people" and failed to live up to the reputation he established for himself by his Youngstown address of 1908 are not in accordance with the facts. The meetings they feel were more than satisfactory for an early campaign, and, where there was a lack of loud or sustained applause, the argument has been put forward that the people were studying Mr. Hughes and naturally did not rouse as they had for Colonel Roosevelt. In this connection there have been many who have expressed the hope that Colonel Roosevelt would get into the fight in the West and stir the people a bit.

The Hughes managers claim victory in all of the States Mr. Hughes has visited, except Montana, Nevada and Colorado, and say they have a good fighting chance in these three. The others are California, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. They represent 113 of the 266 electoral votes necessary to election. Montana, Nevada and Colorado represent thirteen.

The Democrats are by no means willing to concede all of these States, and say that the Wilson strength is remarkable even in old-time Republican strongholds. It is contended pretty generally that the mass of the women and labor union men are for Wilson. The Democrats are not giving definite figures. They say the situation is one difficult to analyze, and predict many surprises.

Mr. Hughes will remain here until Thursday morning. He refuses to discuss politics, and has practically cut himself off from communication with the rest of the country. His voice is in pretty good condition and his general physical condition is all right, although the trip has tired him greatly.

WHITMAN PETITIONS FORGED, MOOSE SAY

Will Ask Honest Ballot Association's Aid in Wholesale Prosecutions.

SEABURY MEN AROUSED

John J. O'Connell to Send Affidavits to Fulton County District Attorney Today.

Petitions filed in the Progressive primary for the entire Republican ticket headed by Governor Charles S. Whitman in many instances contain forgeries, and in Fulton County all of the signatures are forgeries and one name is that of a dead man, according to John J. O'Connell, New York County Chairman of the Progressive Party. He said yesterday that the information he had obtained would be laid before District Attorney William J. Cassidy of Fulton County and that not only would the Progressives he represents ask that the petitions be thrown out, but proceedings would be started in every county of the State where fraud was charged.

Mr. O'Connell made this statement:

"The designating petitions filed for the Progressive primary by the entire Republican ticket, headed by Governor Whitman, have started a conflagration that will certainly result in many hundreds of indictments and in all probability will result in the throwing out of the petitions because of wholesale perjury and forgery.

"The leaders of the Seabury Progressive movement were considerably interested when they found that over 4,700 signatures were filed for Governor Whitman and his associates. They forthwith started an investigation and the initial result shows such an extraordinary condition that the Seabury Progressives are expressing surprise that the Whitman forces didn't file 40,000 names instead of 4,000.

Only Three Days to Object.

"The crime was well staged and evidently the movers of it felt secure because of the difficulty of detection and proof under the peculiar requirements of the primary law. All petitions for State offices must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany. The last day to file this year was Aug. 22. Objections had to be filed by Aug. 25 and final decision thereon by the court must be given by Sept. 7.

"Now, in order to throw out petitions, it is necessary where forgery or perjury is the defect, to prove the actual forgery or perjury. The only way to prove this is by sworn testimony from the men whose names appear on the petitions denying that they signed them. In the short time at the disposal of those objecting this is well-nigh impossible because it is necessary first to obtain a complete list of the signers with their addresses, and then canvass those men in each county so as to determine whether the signature is real or forged.

"Now, the Whitman forces knew that in many of the counties of the State the organization of the Progressive Party was and is in the hands of the men who have sought and are seeking to deliver the Progressive Party not only to Hughes, but to Whitman, and those very men have possession of the completed Progressive enrollment. Request made to the State Chairman for that enrollment met with a refusal, and nothing was left to us but to try to get the enrollment from the various Election Boards in the different counties of the State. This is very slow work as those boards in most instances have shown no inclination to expedite matters.

"The Whitman forces, therefore, saw practical immunity from trouble and decided to file a list of names not only sufficient to put them in the Progressive primary, but sufficiently large in numbers to carry conviction that Whitman was popular with the Progressives. And so, at 11:59 P. M. on Aug. 22, they filed a petition containing 4,700 names. The law requires only 1,500, and they felt in the extraordinary condition of the law we would be unable to show enough dishonesty to reduce the amount below the required numbers."

Dead Man's Name Signed.

Mr. O'Connell made public a copy of a telegram he had received from Wendel P. Murray, a Progressive of Gloversville, N. Y., who made an examination of the signatures to the Fulton County petition. In it Mr. Murray said that thirty-seven of the thirty-nine names purporting to be a Progressive petition for Whitman from Fulton County were forgeries, and that all the affidavits of the notary were perjuries. He sent a later telegram also, in which he said:

> All Whitman Fulton County petitions signatures are forgeries and notary attests are perjured work of Republican Committees and organization notary. I have secured twenty-five sworn affidavits and will have all by tonight, each one willing and anxious to prosecute for forgery and perjury the signers and the notary. Telephone instructions for next steps.

Mr. O'Connell said Mr. Murray had sent him, by special delivery, copies of the twenty-five affidavits sworn to, and that the rest would follow. The affidavits, he said, stated that the men making them had not signed the petition. The one dead man whose name was signed, Mr. O'Connell said, was William J. Owens of 34 Beaver Street, Gloversville. He added:

"Information will be filed today with District Attorney Cassidy of Gloversville. Our investigators are working on the petitions now at Albany, and as soon as the work is completed the necessary legal steps will be taken.

"We will enlist the aid of the Honest Ballot Association and of every decent citizen of the State of New York. Republicans and Democrats will be asked to aid in this work, and not only will we ask to throw out the petitions, but criminal prosecutions will be started in every county of the State where this villainy was practiced. Our present reports are that Fulton County is no worse than the others."

CULBERSON'S MAJORITY 75,000 OVER COLQUITT

Landslide Defeat of the President's Texas Foe Brings Joy to the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Administration officials are jubilant over the victory of Senator Charles A. Culberson in the Texas Senatorial primaries yesterday. A telegram which came to the White House this evening said that Culberson's majority was 75,000. The joy of President Wilson's friends over the outcome is that Governor Colquitt, who was defeated by Senator Culberson, had made criticism of the Administration's Mexican policy the basis of his main appeal to the voters.

Yesterday's primary was the second held to choose a Democratic candidate for Senator, choice being equivalent to election. In the first primary Governor Colquitt led, with Senator Culberson second. As no candidate received a majority of the votes cast, it was necessary, under the law, to have a second primary. At the time Governor Colquitt got the preference in the first primary it was contended that the Texas Democrats had given President Wilson a "black eye," as the Governor had attacked him, while Senator Culberson was represented as standing by the President in his Mexican policy.

The telegram received at the White House follows:

"We estimate final total Texas election: Culberson, 177,000; Colquitt, 102,000, a majority of 75,000 for Culberson. Colquitt carried only 23 counties as against 114 in July, and in this election only 23 counties out of a total of 256. Colquitt was defeated in every section of the State; lost every large county, every large city. Counties in which he had resided all went against him."

Senator Culberson issued a statement tonight in which he said his election carried with it an indorsement of the national Democracy.

Several telegrams came to the White House today from friends of the President and Senator Culberson expressing gratification over the Senator's renomination for another term. Senator Culberson took no part in the primary campaign.

Mr. Tumulty, the President's secretary, received a telegram tonight from Texas saying that Senator Culberson had carried every county bordering on Mexico, with the possible exception of Brewster, by majorities of about five to one.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 27.—With approximately 250,000 oue of a total of about 270,000 votes that were cast for candidates for United States Senate in yesterday's State Democratic primary accounted for, Senator Culberson is leading ex-Governor Colquitt by about 75,000 majority. It is believed that Culberson's majority will reach 85,000. The overwhelming defeat of Colquitt is regarded as American victory, as he was solidly supported by the German element. Culberson's re-nomination is also regarded as a pronounced indorsement of the Administration of President Wilson. Colquitt attacked Wilson's administration as being the greatest failure in the history of the country.

WILSON SEES OPPORTUNITY.

Expects America to be World's Financial Reliance After War.

President Wilson, in the September issue of The General Federation Magazine, briefly outlines his view of the position which the United States now occupies and will occupy at the close of the European war, under the title: "America's Opportunity." The article says, in part:

"No one can doubt that the immediate future of the world will be crowded with quick changes. Every true lover of America must wish the United States to play a part in those changes which will be worthy of her ideals and her character.

"In the first place, her resources are unimpaired. In the second place, she will probably of necessity be the chief reliance of the rest of the world in the field of finance. When the war began, America was, striking the large balances, a debtor nation. When the war closes, she will be a creditor of all the world.

"In the third place, I think it is evident that the United States will understand herself better than she ever did before. Fortunately, America can play her part unselfishly because she covets nothing that other nations have, unless it be their skill and knowledge in some of the undertakings of science and industry, and these things she can obtain, not by conquest of force, but by the mere careful use of the extraordinary capacity of her people.

"The opportunity is at hand for which she has waited. That she will rise to this great opportunity no man who knows her can doubt."

WOMEN AND THE MINISTRY.

The Right Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Gailor, Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee, who preached in Grace Church yesterday, commented after his service on the program of the meeting of suffragists at Atlantic City, and said:

"I observe that the makers of that program provide devotional services to open each of the four days' sessions, and select women to conduct these devotions—read the Bible and say the prayers. I express no criticism. I merely note tendencies of the times. And I wonder, with many others, whether women active in politics and in business are to become active in the Christian ministry. If they do so, will there not be many outward changes in church management, say within the next decade or two? I am uttering no criticism, I am giving out no opinion. I merely raise the question."

WILSON'S CAMPAIGN TO START THIS WEEK

All the National Leaders to Gather Here for Saturday's Notification.

ACCEPTANCE THE KEYNOTE

Speech to Cover Mexico, Foreign Affairs, Preparedness, Party Program, and Republican Charges.

With the notification of President Wilson at Long Branch of his nomination next Saturday and the arrival in New York City this week of National Committeemen and Democratic leaders from all over the country, the national campaign for the re-election of Wilson and Marshall is expected to enter its real fighting stage. With Congress off his hands by Friday, according to the present program, the President, his managers here say, intends to take an active interest in the affairs of his campaign for the first time. Up to the present, the National Campaign Committee has been waiting for the President's notification speech to furnish the keynote of the campaign.

Matters of great importance regarding the conduct of the campaign will be settled this week when the Democratic leaders gather here. Already many from distant parts of the country have begun to arrive, and several conferences have been arranged.

Elaborate arrangements have been completed for the notification ceremony. Shadow Lawn, the President's Summer home, will accommodate about 20,000 within the grounds, and the committees having the affair in charge say that fully that number will be present. The affair is to be seized upon as a sort of Democratic joyfest.

The entire membership of the National Committee is expected in New York in a day or two. The Advisory Committee, which embraces several Progressives, will also be on hand early. Many Progressives have sent word that they would like to be present at the notification ceremonies, and they have been invited to come along. Everybody, in fact, has been invited to be at Shadow Lawn Saturday afternoon.

This week the Notification Committee, of which Senator Ollie James of Kentucky is Chairman, will have headquarters at the Hotel Knickerbocker, while the members of the National Committee and the two Campaign Committees will gether at the campaign headquarters, in the Forty-second Street building.

At 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon Senator James will present the official letter of notification to the President, together with an official copy of the platform of the Democratic Party. The President will reply in a speech of about 6,000 words.

Those who have been privileged to see parts of the address are enthusiastic over its contents. It contains the keynote of the campaign, answers Republican charges, sums up the achievements of the Administration, and presents the party's program for the immediate future. Foreign affairs, the Mexican situation, preparedness—all are to be discussed.

Special trains will take the official party to Long Branch over the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving the Pennsylvania Station about 11 o'clock Saturday morning. The National Committee has been notified by the local New Jersey committee, of which Governor Fielder is Chairman, that thousands of New Jersey folk will be at or near Shadow Lawn, judging from the requests for invitations that have come to it. There will be a dozen or more bands and parades of college organizations.

The President will make his speech from a platform in front of the big veranda surrounding the house. A sounding board has been put up just over the stand.

The members of the official party, including officers of the St. Louis Convention and members of the Notification Committee, the Democratic National Committee, and the two campaign committees, together with their wives, will be guests of the President and Mrs. Wilson at a luncheon at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. After the notification ceremonies the President and Mrs. Wilson will hold a reception.

BACON IN HARD FIGHT FOR SENATORSHIP

League of Prominent Republicans to Work for Ex-Ambassador in Every County.

OLD LINE BACK OF CALDER

Whitman Joins Forces With Organization Candidate—Conway Assails McCombs.

The primary fight for the Republican Senatorship nomination promises to be one of the most vigorous ever waged here, if plans made by the two contestants, William M. Calder, the organization candidate, and Robert Bacon, materialize. Mr. Calder will open headquarters this morning in the Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue, and the Robert Bacon Senatorial League will have headquarters in the Murray Hill Hotel. Mr. Bacon's personal headquarters have already been established at his home, 1 Park Avenue.

Joseph H. Choate has been chosen Honorary Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the new Bacon organization and Henry W. Stoddard Chairman of its Executive Committee. Both will begin work today. Local branches of the league will be established throughout the State within the next week, it was announced yesterday. Nicholas Murray Butler, Chester W. Lyman, Douglas Robinson, Henry L. Stimson, Alex M. White, and Bronson Winthrop of this city are included in the league's Advisory Committee.

William M. Calder was the guest of the Mount Vernon Republican Club yesterday at City Island. The members of the organization are prominent in Westchester County Republican affairs and assured Mr. Calder that Westchester would give him a substantial majority on primary day. To assist the candidate in his primary fight, it was announced by his managers yesterday that a volunteer committee of 10,000 citizens of Brooklyn and Long Island was in process of organization. Representatives William S. Bennet of New York and Norman J. Gould of Seneca Falls have announced that they will support Mr. Calder.

Mr. Calder said yesterday that in the last week he had received assurances from influential men in almost every county in the State. The candidate declared that his cause was growing, and from every walk of life in every part of the State the people were rallying to his aid. Borough Presidents Marks of Manhattan, Pounds of Brooklyn, and Mathewson of the Bronx, and Controller Prendergast are working for Calder.

It became known yesterday that a working agreement had been formed between Mr. Calder and Governor Whitman, who seeks a renomination. Governor Whitman will have personal headquarters at the Hotel Manhattan. It was said that Whitman, Calder, and Herbert Parsons would help each other under an agreement made during the Republican Convention at Chicago. Parsons was assured by Calder that he should have the support of Brooklyn in his fight for the National Committee Chairmanship, and in turn Parsons promised to see that the Republican organization should support Mr. Calder's Senatorial candidacy. Governor Whitman was assured of the support of both men in return for his help. All of the Governor's up-State influence is now to be thrown to Calder.

In the Democratic primaries there is promise of an interesting fight between William F. McCombs, the organization candidate, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway for the Senatorship. Mr. McCombs has not started on his campaign yet, but Mr. Conway has been active since he filed his petition on Aug. 22. He said yesterday:

"Murphy, McCooey, and McCabe launched Mr. McComb's candidacy for the United States Senatorship, and now assert that it is binding on the party organization and entitled to its support at the primaries. Just how the enrolled Democrats view this extraordinary claim remains to be seen. New York City, with a few ever-ready up-State allies, originated, directed, and dominated everything that was done at the Democratic conference, so-called, at Saratoga, with the exception of the candidacy of Judge Seabury, which had the strongest support from every section of the State."

WHEN NAVY FELL BEHIND.

Daniels Says It Lost Second Place in 1911—Blames Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A review of what the Wilson Administration has done for the navy is given in a long letter from Secretary Daniels to Representative William Eliza Williams, Democrat, of Illinois, made public tonight by the Navy Department. Representative Williams wrote to the Secretary recently asking a series of questions, in which he said his constituents were particularly interested.

The Secretary quotes the General Board as saying that, based on displacement of ships built, the navy advanced to second place in 1907 and lost it to Germany in 1911. The way had been paved in 1905, he says, when President Roosevelt and Secretary Bonaparte recommended the construction of one capital ship.

In personnel, the Secretary says, the navy advanced to second place in 1908, dropped to third in 1911, to fourth in 1913, and to sixth in 1916, after the European belligerents increased their personnel to war footing.

Captain Sims is quoted as saying target practice fell off between 1909 and 1913, and that during the last practice it came up about 40 per cent. Rear Admiral Fletcher is credited with the statement that recent practices were at 16,000 and 18,000 yards, the longest ranges at which firing has occurred in the present war, and "it is believed that scores recorded are higher than ever before in the open sea." Similar comments are attributed to Captain Plunkett, director of target practice, and other officers.

In the matter of construction, the letter carries a table showing 55 vessels ($83,192,938) appropriated for during the last Roosevelt Administration, 65 ($127,747,113) under Taft, and 121 ($655,289,806) during three years of Wilson's Administration.

WOMEN TEACHERS AID WILSON

From Suffrage States They Send Money to Campaign Fund.

Wilbur W. Marsh, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, said yesterday that he was greatly surprised last week to receive contributions of from $1 to $10 from school teachers, many coming from women teachers in the suffragist States. Mr. Marsh said he had reached the following conclusions:

"First, the teachers have some pride in their profession, and resent the attacks upon the schoolmaster in the White House and that the teaching profession should be disbarred from high political service: second, they are in full sympathy with the President's social welfare program, of which the Child Labor bill was the culmination, and, third, they have watched the development of the Bureau of Education under Secretary Lane, the appropriations for this bureau having increased manifold and its efficiency accordingly."

Most of the letters, he added, laid stress on the fact that the President has kept the country out of war.

SIMPLEST—SUREST

The simplest form of secured credit is a Mortgage on real estate. Being also the surest, it is the best investment for beginners. With our Guarantee it is a favorite with the most experienced investors also.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 Fway, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
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Squares of Health

These healthful bran biscuits are made of the famous **Kellogg's Bran** (Cooked).

They relieve and prevent constipation.

Kellogg's Bran Biscuit

For travelers, for children's lunches and for those who do not keep house.

At best grocers.

The Kellogg Food Company
Battle Creek, Mich.
N. Y. Office, 105 Hudson St.
Phone Franklin 119

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Today Begins the Final

Clearance of Men's Oxfords

At Remarkable Price Economies

The recent general advance in the price of footwear makes this an event of unusual importance.

Tan, black, and white Oxfords, all from regular stock, in a wide range of smart models, are included, some with rubber heels and soles.

Not all sizes in each model, but every size and width in the lot.

Oxfords formerly $8 and $9.....Reduced to $6.85
Oxfords formerly $7.....Reduced to $5.85
Oxfords formerly $6.....Reduced to $4.85
Oxfords formerly $5.....Reduced to $3.85

In the Motor Apparel Shop, Today

Men's Auto Dusters at $1.95

Formerly $3 to $4

Smart single and double-breasted models, with plain or belted backs. Made of pure natural tan linen.

Men's $1 "Roxford" Union Suits, 50c

Sizes 36, 40 and 44

The fact that these garments are of the well-known "Roxford" make emphasizes the importance of this offering. Each suit is well tailored and carefully finished. Made of excellent quality checked or cross-bar Madras.

Men's Fine Shirts at $1.05

Shirts that have been selling all season at $1.50 and $2. Some are slightly soiled from handling, but all are perfect as to make, material and finish.

Men's Silk and Fibre Silk Shirts at $3.65

A fine selection of well tailored silk shirts in colored stripe effects, and silk-fibre garments in plain blue, lavender, pink, green, tan, and gray.

Saks "Town & Country" Sport Shirts at 79c

Reduced from $1 and $1.50

Ideal garments for hot weather wear. Obtainable in tan, white, and colored stripe effects on white grounds.

Men's Silk Neckwear at 29c

Large, flowing open-end scarfs, in an exceptional variety of neat figured, spot and stripe designs.

B. Altman & Co.

will place on sale to-day (Monday)

Pongee Silk Sports Dresses

offering unusual value at

$13.75

Women's Ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)

B. Altman & Co.

A Clearing Sale of Men's Low Shoes

(comprising a variety of desirable styles, the major number being of Balta make) offers unusually good values at the greatly reduced prices of

$3.75 & $5.75 per pair

All styles included in this sale are in broken sizes, but there is such a diversity that practically any wanted size may be obtained.

(Men's Shoe Department, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

B. Altman & Co.

Wedding Gowns
and
Bridesmaids' Dresses
made to individual requirements

Dep't for Imported and Special Costumes
(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

JOHN FORSYTHE

20 West 34th St.
Near Waldorf-Astoria

201 Broadway
Near Fulton St.

Final Clearance

Pure Silk Shirts

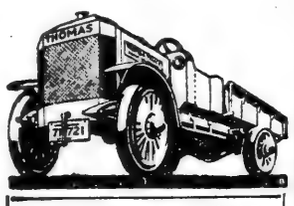
2.85

A collection of very high grade tub silks with satin stripes; exclusive patterns. Former selling price and value have been disregarded to effect a quick clearance.

DEMAND
VENUS
10¢ PENCIL
Perfect for every purpose
American Lead Pencil Co., N. Y.

HIGGINS & SEITER INC.
FOUNDED 1887
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9-11 EAST 37TH STREET

ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF NEW IMPORTATIONS OF ENGLISH CHINA



THOMAS TRUCKS
BUILT IN NEW YORK

No. 6

THE heart of the Thomas Truck is the motor, specially designed to meet local traffic conditions—long stroke, extra power. Governor gives flexible control at all speeds but does not limit power on low gears. Operation costs guaranteed.

Next Bulletin September 4th

THOMAS
AUTO TRUCK CO., Inc.
FACTORY AND GENERAL OFFICES
639 W. 51ST STREET
New York City

YEARS AHEAD

VILLISTAS CAPTURE SATEVO IN BATTLE

Garrison of 200 Exhausted Its Ammunition in Six-Hour Fight and Withdraws.

HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES

Outlaws Repulsed at Hacienda Coyote—Leader With Villa Is Killed.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Aug. 27.—Three hundred Villa bandits captured the town of Satevo, Chihuahua, fifty miles south of here, on Friday, according to reports to General Jacinto Treving today. The outlaws, under Uribe Arango and Martin Lopez, surrounded the town, and after six hours battle the garrison, numbering 200, under Captain de la Fuente, being without ammunition, was forced to evacuate. Villa himself was not with the outlaws, it was said.

The dispatches which came from General Elizondo said that both sides lost heavily. In the early hours of the engagement a number of outlaws were captured and executed. The garrison, according to the reports, withdrew in order to the hills, where the men were reinforced by detachments of General Elizondo's command, and plans have been made to attempt to recapture Satevo.

A second engagement with Villistas was reported by General Apolonio Trevino from Torreon. He said that twenty bandits under the leader Ferniza attacked a small detachment of Carranza's troops at Hacienda Coyote in the Laguna district, but were driven off, their leader and six others being killed after three hours of fighting. Letters from Villa under a recent date were found in Ferniza's pockets, it was reported.

General Cavazos, reporting from Guerrero, said that he had captured two of the bandits who recently attacked the town of Pardernelles, Chihuahua, and asked orders for their disposition.

Some excitement was caused here today by a widespread report that the American expeditionary command was moving south, but in his report General Cavazos said the southernmost base was still El Valle.

NEW YORK GUARDSMAN ON BORDER DROWNED

Sergeant Arthur Lockwood Loses Life when Twelfth Regiment Hikers Go Swimming.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 27.—The Twelfth Regiment went swimming yesterday in an irrigation canal at Scarcland, four miles from camp, where it had gone on a practice march. When the regiment entered and dressed, one uniform remained on the bank. None of the Sergeants who acted as lifeguards had seen any one in difficulties, but roll call established the identity of the missing man as Sergeant Arthur Lockwood, L Company, whose New York home is at 448 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Without removing their clothes again the men of L Company went back into the water, but no trace of Lockwood's body could be found. Meantime the regiment had carried word of the tragedy back to camp. Muleteer Robert White of the supply company, who has a number of river front rescues to his credit, mounted a mule and rode bareback to the canal. He found Captain John J. Dean directing the search of ten men in a deep hole in the middle of the canal on a line with the place where Lockwood's clothes were found.

White dived in, and at once returned with Lockwood's body, which he found beneath the mud, and it became apparent that Lockwood's first plunge had buried him in this mud, and that he had never came to the surface. The play of the 1,000 men about him had prevented the discovery of his plight.

Major General O'Ryan today said that Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, who will be at his office at the State Arsenal, New York, on Monday, had taken his waiver of the State salary received by the commander of the division in addition to his Federal pay. The waiver was given when General O'Ryan's attention was first called to the fact that he was drawing $16,000 a year. It is denied here that he also received an expense allowance.

Colonel N. B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer, and Major F. M. Waterbury, ordnance officer of the division, Major A. L. Reagan, Inspector General, and Major Edward S. Olmstead, an Adjutant General, decline to discuss their double pay. At division headquarters attention is called to the fact that the State laws prevent the withholding State pay from employes in the guard. And these men are all State employes. Major J. M. Hutchinson said that the extra $1,000 he received as an instructor in the school of the line just equals the additional pay to which he is entitled as a Major after twenty years' service.

Sergeant Lockwood, who was 26 years old and unmarried, lived with four sisters and three brothers at 454 West Fifty-eighth Street, and had been enlisted in the Twelfth Infantry for the last eight years. He was employed by the Consolidated Gas Company. With a long and successful record as a quarter-mile runner, a keen interest in military things which had caused him never to miss a drill night, and a personality that won him the name of "Sergeant Smiles," he was considered one of the most popular men in his regiment.

According to his relatives, Lockwood, who stood six feet three inches in his stockings, never had been ill a day in his life until about a month ago, when the Texas sun prostrated him. He was one of the twenty-five men, it was said, who dropped in the ranks of the Third Battalion during the eight-mile hike the organization took to Hidalgo not quite five weeks ago.

In all the letters he had written home Lockwood had dwelt on the cheerful side of border conditions, and it was not until a week ago that his family learned he had asked his employers to try to get his discharge from the service.

On the arrival of the body Thursday morning services will be held in the Paulist Fathers' Church, Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street.

14TH REGIMENT ENDS HIKE.

Go All Day Saturday Without Food and Short of Water.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 27.—The Fourteenth Regiment, Colonel John H. Foote, got back here today from an eleven-day hike, and later proceeded to its camp at Mission, making an eighteen-mile march of it for the day. The men lagged as they came into McAllen, and looked as if the march from Edinburg, twelve miles away, had told severely on them. The worst of their experience befell them yesterday on the march from Sterling's Ranch to Edinburg, a thirteen-mile hike, which was made in one stretch. The Seventy-first, which reached camp Thursday, made it in easy stages, with a four-hour rest.

The Seventy-first had its worst experience going from Sterling's Ranch to Laguna Seca and back to Sterling, when approximately 200 men dropped by the roadside, overcome by the heat. The Seventy-first pioneered the way, and had to cut out parts of the roads through thickets of mesquite and cactus. Its water wagon failed to reach the regiment, and the food wagons did not get into Laguna Seca until 11 o'clock at night. The men were without food from 6 o'clock in the morning until that time. But they had recovered fairly well when they marched to Edinburg and came back to McAllen singing. Weather and water conditions had compelled their cutting out two legs of the march to Lagloria and Young's ranch.

The Fourteenth took in the entire hike. But all day yesterday the regiment was without food and short of water. The wagons had not caught up with them when they reached this camp. The men flopped, and one company sat down in the road and was unwilling to proceed. The men threw themselves prone on the ground and drank the dirty water of the mud puddles as the Seventy-first had done and filled their canteens until stopped by their officers.

The soldiers "rustled" for food as best they could in Edinburg, but many of them turned in under their shelter tents last night hungry. The condition wasn't improved this morning, coffee and what could be garnered in the little town offering but little sustenance to them. They were hungry and tired, and there were a number of stragglers along the road from Edinburg. But they went into camp singing. When they got to camp here the men of the Seventh, not out on the hike, went to their assistance. So did the men of the Twelfth and the signal corps. Between the three units it was not long before a good mess was served the hungry soldiers.

MEXICAN DELEGATES START.

Cabrera and Rodgers Consult Carranza Before Coming North.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 27.—The Mexican Commissioners who are to endeavor to settle with an American commission points in dispute between the United States and Mexico departed for New York today.

Luis Cabrera, President of the Mexican commission, accompanied by James Linn Rodgers, the American representative to the Carranza Government, proceeded to Vera Cruz, whnce they will sail tomorrow for Key West on board the United States transport Dixie. Alberto J. Pani and Ignacio Bonillas, the other members of the commission, proceeded for Saltillo, where they are expected to arrive tomorrow morning. On reaching Saltillo they will decide whether to take the Eagle Pass or Laredo route.

Before departing Señor Cabrera and Mr. Rodgers had talks with General Carranza, Minister of War Obregon, and Foreign Minister Aguilar, who were at the station to see them off. It has not been announced where the permanent conferences will take place, but it is believed here that some place in New England will be chosen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 27.—The departure of Luis Cabrera, head of the Mexican delegates to the American-Mexican conference, and James L. Rogers, American Agent, with their secretaries, Messrs. Rojo and Bell, was announced for 6 o'clock this morning, but was delayed several hours because a special train conveying them was wrecked before leaving the yards of the Mexican Railway. Happily, no one was injured.

SPANISH-AMERICANS IN RANKS.

Military Men Praise "Legion" Helping to Guard Border.

COLUMBUS, N. M., Aug. 27.—Military men here express enthusiasm over the spirit and loyalty of the Spanish-American "legion" that is helping the American army guard its Mexican boundary.

One-third of the men of the First New Mexican Infantry, on station here, as incorporated into the United States service, are of Mexican origin, and some of them are of Mexican birth. Three companies of the regiment, A, E, and L, are composed entirely of Latin-Americans. The men, all residents of New Mexico, are mechanics, clerks, vaqueros, and farmers, a few also being college graduates. They speak, read, and write the English language, but Spanish being their mother tongue, they usually speak it when among themselves.

Practically every company in the First New Mexico contains a few men of Mexican descent, and at least seven-tenths of the members of the regiment speak Spanish.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO., makers of Kayser Silk Gloves and Underwear, write us:
"We have used other paints, but we always come back to the use of Rice's Mill White. It makes old factories new, dark places light, dingy corners bright.
"We always have a man somewhere in one of our plants, turning on the light with a brush full of Barreled Sunlight.
Write for booklet "More Light!"

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO., Providence and New York.

RICE'S GLOSS MILL WHITE

Made also as a flat wall paint for office and hotel use.

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

A Contractor may be an asset, contributing to the success of your building investment, or he may be a liability saddling the enterprise forever with the cost of his inefficiency.

It all depends upon the Contractor you select—or upon you who select him.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Finely bound volume of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, full of war pictures. Souvenir of world's greatest conflict sent by mail for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Free trial of
Resinol
for sick skins

Resinol Ointment, with Resinol Soap, usually stops itching at once. It quickly and easily checks most cases of distressing skin or scalp eruption, not due to serious internal conditions. Physicians have prescribed Resinol Ointment regularly for over twenty years, so you need not hesitate to use it freely on your skin.

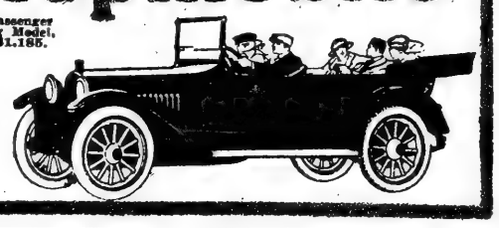
Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap; but for free trial size of each, write to Dept. 31-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Carry your tires on the rubbing—I mean running-board?
Not on the Hupmobile! The Hupmobile engineers didn't believe in chafing weak spots into tires.
The Hupmobile spare-tire holder works just like a wheel-rim; dosen't touch the rubber anywhere.
Easy to get off when you want it, not otherwise.
Chas. E. Riess

The mark of superior motor car service

Out in Mississippi, the home of some pretty bad roads, there is a Hupmobile owner who has erected signs at either end of what is the worst stretch of sand in the State.
These signs offer the services of his Hupmobile in towing stranded cars through the sand.
The Hupmobile makes that stretch in high.

PHONE CIRCLE 1616
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.
1690 Broadway, at 53d Street
Immediate deliveries; New Model N 4 Series
Five-passenger Touring Car, $1,185. Two-passenger Roadster, $1,185. Seven-passenger Touring Car, $1,340. Prices F. O. B. Detroit.
Newark, N. J., Salesroom, 20 Branford Place

Hupmobile
Five-Passenger Touring Model. Price $1,185.


CIVIL SERVICE.

WANTED
Deputy Lay Superintendent
(Male.)
SALARY $1,080 TO $1,800,
(With maintenance.)
Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, up to Sept. 12 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 5; duties, 5. Requirements: One year's experience in supervision of maintenance of grounds, buildings and equipment, or non-professional care of institutional inmates, or its equivalent. Minimum age 21 years.
For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD."
Published daily, or apply to
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

CIVIL SERVICE.

WANTED
Plan Examiner
SALARY $1,200 TO $1,800.
Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to September 5, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; Duties, 6. Requirements: One year's experience in drafting or other work of a corresponding nature involving knowledge of plan reading. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," published daily, or apply to the
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Overland

WILLYS-OVERLAND INC.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
35-37 Halsey St., Newark
SERVICE STATIONS—*150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx, 906-910 Union St., Brooklyn, and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark.*

Willys Knight

By Midnight
Tuesday August 15th

Up to midnight August 15, a period of 7½ months, we sold and delivered more United States Automobile Tires than we sold during the entire twelve months of 1915—last year.

By August 16, we had passed, by several thousand casings, the sales total for 1915,—itself a year of steady sales increases.

And day by day these phenomenal 1916 increases are heaping up.

Besides—there were still left of this year 115 selling days—four and one-half months.

This almost unbelievable feat of equalling, in 7½ months, the sales record of last year, proves the unequalled merit and actual economy of

United States Tires
'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'

Wise automobile owners demand much of their tires.

What tires do *you* demand?

Demand that your Tire Dealer supply you with United States Tires—or go to another dealer.

PARALYSIS FIGHTERS EXPECT A REST SOON

Health Department Announces Early Vacations for All Its Employes.

RECORD OF DISEASE DROPS

Totals for Day the Lowest Since July 31—21 Die; Only 83 New Cases Reported.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Saturday.	Deaths. Yesterday.	New Cases Saturday.	New Cases Yesterday.
Manhattan	9	5	36	36
Brooklyn	8	8	27	27
Bronx	3	4	18	10
Queens	2	4	15	9
Richmond	3	..	1	1
Totals	25	21	92	83

Total of deaths to date.....1,831
Total of cases to date.....7,795

The confidence of Health Department officials that the infantile paralysis epidemic is soon to end was evidenced yesterday in the announcement by Deputy Commissioner John S. Billings that the regular employes of the department would be permitted to take their postponed vacations "very soon."

Early in the Summer, when the epidemic began, all vacation permits were canceled and all employees' vacations were recalled by telephone and telegraph. Since them every person regularly on the department's payroll has remained at assigned tasks and many extra workers have been added.

In making his announcement, Dr. Billings explained that the department would not reduce its forces below the strength required by the epidemic situation, but as conditions justified it regular employes of the department would be permitted to leave for short periods, their places being taken by the extra workers, who would be continued on the payroll until all of the regular men and women had returned to their customary duties.

Expect Low Records Today.

Dr. Billings was optimistic because of the low number of new cases and deaths reported. The eighty-three cases reported made the lowest daily record for the city since July 21, when eighty were reported, and the twenty-one deaths made the lowest number in a day since July 30, when there were thirteen.

Discussing the reports, Dr. Billings said:

"The figures sohw that the encouraging fall in cases and deaths continues. The Brooklyn figures were the same as yesterday, and the same number of cases was reported in Manhattan on both days, but the six deaths in Manhattan were the fewest in a day since July 30. Queens also showed a diminished prevalence of the disease, the nine cases there being the smallest number since July 16, when there were six. In the Bronx alone cases and deaths show no reduction from the moderate figures of that borough. Two weeks ago there were almost twice as many cases and deaths in the city as there were today.

The Deputy Commissioner found further ground for optimism in the fact that the unverified reports of new cases which came into his office yesterday were fewer than usual, even for a Sunday, which indicated that today's reports would show a further drop in the figures. By 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Health Department diagnosticians had only twenty-six suspected cases to investigate, whereas by the same time on Saturday morning they had forty-nine and Friday morning fifty-four.

Believe Humidity Spreads Disease.

Aug. 3 was the high point of the epidemic, 217 cases having been reported and verified on that day.

In the Health Department offices is a chart on which is recorded the heat and humidity of every day of the epidemic, and this record is said to indicate a relation between humidity and both the spread and mortality of poliomyelitis. For example, on July 22 and 23 last, when the humidity reached 100, there was a sharp rise in the number of deaths, and slightly more than a week later new cases, supposed to be a result of the previous humidity, made the record high total for a day—217 on Aug. 3.

It is difficult, however, to trace any relation between heat and the disease, except in so far as deaths are concerned. While the number of deaths has increased with the temperature, the number of new cases, apparently, has not, health officials say.

Persons telephoning, writing, or calling in person at the offices of the Department of Health have ascribed the epidemic to twenty-nine causes, as follows:

The Twenty-nine Theories.

Mosquitoes, rats, the Gowanus canal, improper sewers, high ground water caused by heat, humidity, and excessive rain, human carriers, ice-cream cones, the "bent-over" position of children in schools, (ignoring the fact that the disease is most prevalent among children too young for schools;) excavations, blue, stable, and assorted flies, bedbugs, street dust, corn flakes, condition of the subway, a special parasite in water, alloys used in the manufacture of cooking utensils, gases from munition factories, mercurial poisoning due to use of calomel, earthquakes, volcanoes, internal disturbances of the earth, second-hand bedding, "acidosis," which is the effect of queer air on food, causing rapid decay; electrical disturbances of the earth and air, sunburn, intestinal derangements, the wearing of white clothes and excitement due to glare, water reflection and automobiles, unclean milk bottles, the carrying of pennies, dimes, and nickels in the mouth by children, tobacco.

The need for immune serum made from the blood of persons who have had poliomyelitis has greatly increased within the last few days, the number of volunteers willing to give blood having diminished and the number of patients whose cases promise results from use of the serum having grown. Dr. S. Parnass of the Health eDpartment waited at the Brooklyn office from 3 to 5 o'clock in th afternoon and only one volunteer appeared, and he never had had poliomyelitis.

Dr. Abraham Zingher was at the Willard Parker Hospital all day, but no volunteers came. Dr. Forrest Ball, at Bellevue Hospital, obtained nine ounces of blood from R. Williams of 1,182 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx, who gave nine ounces two weeks ago.

The circular letter addressed to about 1,000 persons who have had the disease will be sent out today by the Citizens' Committee, of which Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., is Chairman, and it is hoped that it will result in an increase in the supply of serum.

Hundreds of parents yesterday visited their children in Willard Parker Hospital, Sunday being the only day of the week on which visiting is permitted, except in cases of imminent death.

Citizens and Summer residents of Port Washington, L. I., will soon open an isolation hospital for infantile paralysis cases on land donted by Cornelius Gallagher. An Executive Committee, composed of W. Butler Duncan, Robert Sizer, and Charles N. Wysons, is in charge of the work. Another committee of wealthy residents has begun a clean-up campaign. There have been only a few cases of the disease in Port Washington, but the residents want to be prepared for any emergency.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresse of new cases of poliomyelitis and of deaths was made public yesterday b ythe Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Mary Granaro, 52 Spring St.
Anna Russo, 69 Allen St.
Paul Salgat, 78 Charles St.
Sylvia Seno, 147 Sullivan St.
Sol Kovalsky, 736 6th St.
Vincenzo Amanti, 211 East 14th St.
Ed Porkhink, 512 West 42d St.
John Walsh, 456 9th Av.
Eleanor Meica, 563 East 82d St.
Anna Parker, 513 East 87th St.
Ruth Weinberg, 348 East 62d St.
Joseph Skzivauk, 309 East 61st St.
Ruth Wishmewitz, 450 East 81st St.
Robert Jones, 343 East 58th St.
Harry Lehr, 440 East 77th St.
Kaszcmos Bembrowsky, 1,457 1st Av.
Sarah McLuckle, 453 West 166th St.
Charlotte Rittinger, 346 West 54th St.
Stannard Wilcox, 503 West End Av.
Harry Schwabeland, 4 West 93d St.
Henry Patton, 1,042 Amsterdam Av.
Mary McGoey, 448 West 55th St.
William McCleery, 510 West 50th St.
Ruth Kemmey, 501 West 172d St.
Ed Hamilton, 12 Bradhurst Av.
Joseph Sammon, 432 West 49th St.
Anna Menzenburg, 72 East 124th St.
Elizabeth Linder, 2,078 8th Av.
Salvatore Russo, 300 East 106th St.
Sam Neivenholtz, 224 East 109th St.
Amelia Raphael, 1,777 1st Av.
Alfred Patepa, 317 East 100th St.
Rebecca Zapharowitz, 56 East 103d St.
George Weiss, 125 East 101st St.
Mildred Weisman, 1,832 2d Av.
Tony Pednetta, 324 East 107th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Stannard Wilcox, 503 West End Av.
Henry Schwabland, 4 West 93d St.
Mary McGoey, 448 W. 55th St.
Maurice Parker, 513 E. 57th St.
Paul Faigat, 78 Charles St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Jerome Brady, 423 E. 169th St.
Arthur Hemp, 1,234 Cooper Av.
Ruth Kaplan, 1,481 Vyse Av.
Daniel Grant, 660 St. Ann's Av.
—— Poposky, 1,464 Wickins Av.
Veronica Maher, 1,355 Webster Av.
Wm. Kuiger, 584 E. 141st St.
Mary Wingart, 538 E. 149th St.
Olga Cakush, 802 E. 139th St.
Emmett Levinson, 424 E. 138th St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Ernest Yaeger, 1,167 Clay Av.
Warren Neuse, 219 St. Ann's Av. (Lincoln Hospital.)
Charles Sarrordin, 2,327 Croton Av. (Mt. Sinai Hospital.)
Pearl Blitz, 1,510 Boston Rd.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Josephine Mikolmer, 801 Biemont Av.
Morris Stein, 157 Blake Av.
Arthur Lambert, 1,451 De Kalb Av.
James Pasapano, 552 Driggs Av.
Viola Drigistowski, 127 Eagle St.
Antonio Mauceri, 166 Evergreen Av.
Louise Simons, 1,040 Fulton St.
Alexander Teitz, 127 Harrison Av.
Jos. Matos, 74 Harrison Pl.
Lillian Smith, 714 Herkimer St.
Joseph Demanne, 221 Hinrod St.
Charles Hosel, 1,402 Jefferson St.
Elizabeth Monsharr, 248 Maritense St.
Bianco Ignazia, 138 Meserole St.
Sol. Gasbeug, 1,081 Myrtle Av.
Charles Elson, 3,823 New Utrecht Av.
Wilhelmine Christenson, 29 Oakland St.
Olga Wachman, care of Weiss, 326 Powers St.
Henry Skurg, 484 Railroad Av.
Ernest Mormile, 34 Skillman Av.
Ada Musso, 85 Starr St.
Lewis Klatzka, 1,019 Surf Av.
Ray Kutner, 109 Walton St.
Martin Algner, 158 Wyckoff Av.
Hyman Shafer, 328 S. 1st St.
Ella Fryad, 846 E. 12th St.
Maurice Levine, 2,849 W. 22d St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

James Kane, 441 59th St.
Kenneth Rogers, 104 Madison St.
George Weaver, 905 Decatur St.
Wilhelmina Christianson, 29 Oakland St.
Algerda Dirgoll, 333 S. 1st St.
Samuel Kutlkoff, 902 Myrtle Av.
Nettie Perlotto, 58 Jackson Av. (Died at W. P. Hospital.)
Thomas Argo, 218 E. 5th St. (Died at Riverside Hospital.)

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Joseph Cannon, 412 Grand Av., Astoria.
Charlotte Wright, Maxwell Av. and Bayside Road, Bayside.
Margaret Lynch, 81 Timon Av., Corona.
Caroline Phelan, 24 Ward St., Maspeth.
Martin Tarley, care of Miss Rouch, 2 Nicholas Av., Glendale.
William Surtger, 558 Fulton St. Jamaica.
George Fennell, 514 Grand Av., Woodhaven.
Solomon Coleman, 150 Clarence Av., Arverne.
T. Moss, 3,114 Bayview Av., Far Rockaway.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Joseph Havranck, 17 Borough Av., Winfield.
Oscar Taylor, 97 Forest Av., Flushing.
Thomas McMullen, 3,690 Pelausort Av., Woodhaven.
John Terraro, 52 Freedom Av., Woodhaven. (Died at W. P. Hospital.)

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Herbert Gershowitz, 24 Camp Ideal, South Beach, S. I.

Fifteen Brooklyn children were yesterday discharged from the Riverside Hospital as recovered from acute poliomyelitis.

CHILDREN TO LEARN HYGIENE.

Dr. Crampton Prepares Course of Instruction for City Pupils.

One of the first tasks of public school teachers after the Fall session begins will be the introduction of a system of health care and hygiene instruction for children, under the direction of Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of the Department of Physical Training, Hygiene, and Athletics of the Public Schools. Dr. Crampton has announced that his motto will be, "School Days May Be Made the Most Helpful and Happy of All Life." He issued yesterday a statement outlining the system to be introduced, some of the points being:

In the first place, "all health-depressing influences of school life will be eliminated." Children will be placed in seats fitted for them, the matters of temperature and ventilation will be attended to, and the pupils will be organized into squads whose duties will be to care for order and cleanliness in the schoolroom, building, and neighborhood. There will be hygienic inspections by teachers when the schools open each morning, and special attention will be given to symptoms of infectious diseases. Also, all pupils will have their eyes tested. The parents of every child will be supplied with a pamphlet on, "How to Safeguard the Health of the Child," and the children will be taught lessons of health and hygiene in the schools.

What Dr. Crampton has called "a typical program of hygienic events of the day" will be impressed upon the minds of the children by the teachers. Here is the program:

1. Rise promptly.
2. Take breathing and setting-up exercises appropriate to the grade.
3. Wash (warm water and soap) hands, (hand brush) face, neck and chest. Cold splash on face, neck and chest. Clean finger nails.
4. Clean the teeth. Brush the gums and the whole mouth and rinse the mouth. Drink a glass of water.
5. Dress with inspection of clothes as to cleanliness.
6. Eat slowly at breakfast and chew well.
7. Prepare for school. Books and clothes clean and in order.
8. Observe regulations as to entering school.
9. Care for outer clothing. Attend to order of desk and prepare for daily morning hygienic inspection.
10. Keep correct sitting and standing posture in school.
11. Drink water at recess. Use individual drinking cup or bubble fountain.
12. Return home for lunch without loitering. Wash before lunch. Eat slowly.
13. Play in fresh air after school.
14. Study. Pay attention to lessons and finish the work.
15. Wash and prepare for the evening meal.
16.—Prepare for bed early. Wash, put clothes in order and open window.

The system of health care to be followed in the schools is the result of many conferences of experts, including such child specialists as Drs. Jacobi, Plack, Chapin, and Kerley. Physical exercise and athletics are included in Dr. Crampton's plans.

Charles F. Lewis Heard From.

All fears as to the safety of Charles F. Lewis, a wealthy real estate man, Republican leader of Nassau County, who has been in Russia since last October as a representative of several large manufacturing firms in this country, have been allayed by the receipt at his home in Port Washington of a cablegram announcing his safety. Mr. Lewis cabled that he would be detained in Moscow probably another month. No word had been received from him for several months.

DR. FLEXNER SURE OF SERUM'S VALUE

Director of the Rockefeller Institute Urges Its Use in Paralysis Cases.

GIVES REASONS FOR BELIEF

Tells of His Own and Associates' Experiments and Results in Private Practice.

Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, is thoroughly convinced that serum treatment is pre-eminent in infantile paralysis. His conviction is based on experiments carried on in the institute and the subsequent corroboration of their results in medical practice.

He is so certain of its value that he recommends the treatment to the members of the American Medical Association, the largest organized body of physicians in the world. His views and the facts he has adduced are embodied in an article contributed to the journal of the association entitled "A Note on the Serum Treatment of Poliomyelitis, Infantile Paralysis.)"

The experimental evidence in favor of this treatment shows that if a serum prepared from the blood of monkeys which have had the disease is injected into healthy monkeys, they either cannot acquire infantile paralysis when an effort is made to infect them with it, or else, if they do contract it, the severity of the ailment is modified to the extent that the onset of the inevitable paralysis is delayed. Sometimes the treatment arrests the paralysis in the midst of its progress.

Private Practitioner's Report.

Dr. Flexner summarizes the results of the experimental work of himself and his co-workers, which was described at length in THE TIMES soon after its preliminary announcement several years ago, and comments upon the report of a physician, Dr. A. Netter, who put the treatment to the test in the course of his practice.

Dr. Netter's report is highly favorable. In making the serum he employed he used the blood of patients who had entirely recovered from infantile paralysis. An interesting and significant feature of his work is the fact that one of the persons who donated blood for this purpose had had the disease thirty years prior to its use as a life-saving agent. This demonstrates, according to modern medical teaching, that the immunity conferred upon this person by the disease thirty years before had lasted throughout this long period, because the agents, or "anti-bodies," which originated in the blood when the invading germs attacked him had remained on duty to repel a possible second invasion. This sums up the entire story and fact of immunity conferred as the result f any illness caused by germs.

Dr. Flexner's Deductions.

In commenting upon Dr. Netter's successful application of the serum treatment Dr. Flexner said in part:

"Serum theropy in man: This aspect of the subject has been imperfectly developed up to the present time. Netter was the first to apply the data obtained by experiments on monkeys to the treatment of cases of epidemic poliomyelitis in men. He has published the results obtained in a small series of thirty-five cases which he regarded as highly favorable to the method.

"He employed the serum from cases of poliomyelitis in which complete recovery from the acult condition had taken place some time—even as long as thirty years—previously. The serum injections were given subdurally (under the covering of the spinal cord) as early after the appearance and recognition of the symptoms of poliomyelitis as possible."

The writer goes on to give the necessary condition of the serum and says that doses of from 5 to 20 cubic centimetres probably will be found to be about right. The injections should be repeated several times, at twenty-four hour intervals, according to the clinical conditions and indications.

The Effect on Paralysis.

"The effects of the immune serum," he adds, "should be sought in the checking of the progress of the disease, namely, the prevention or minimization of the paralysis when employed in the preparalytic stages, and the arrest of its extension when used in progressing paralytic conditions.

"Since the immunity substances have been determined by neutralization tests to persist in the blood for many years, it is probable, as Netter has indicated, that persons who have passed through an attach of poliomyelitis many years earlier may be utilized as sources of the serum; reasoning from analogy it would probably be advantageous to prefer persons whose attacks were less remote so as to insure as high concentration of the immunity bodies as possible."

"In choosing the person who is to serve as the source of the blood from which the immune serum is to be derived precaution should, of course, be taken to secure a healthy donor."

The Institute Experiments.

This is part of Dr. Flexner's summary of the experiments carried out at the Rockefeller Institute:

"The epidemic of poliomyelitis that is prevailing at the present time so extensively in New York and in some degree widely throughout the United States has led to many inquiries being made regarding the serum treatment of the disease, and particularly of the stage to which the treatment has advanced. This brief paper is intended not only to answer such inquiries, but also to provide a basis for the wider employment of the treatment where the difficult conditions surrounding the obtaining of the immune human serum can be surmounted.

"It was demonstrated by Flexner and Lewis, and afterwards confirmed by several investigators, that monkeys which had recovered from an attack of poliomyelitis, induced experimentally, were not subject to successful reinoculation with the virus of the disease.

The next step was the detection by Römer and Joseph, and later by others, in the blood of such resistant or protected monkeys, and then by Levaditi and Netter, and by Flexner and Lewis in the blood of human beings who had recovered from acute poliomyelitis, of immunity substances which possessed the power of neutralizing the virus of poliomyelitis when the serum and the virus were brought together in the test tube. Flexner and Lewis ascertained also, that the serum of monkeys actively immunized with the virus under conditions in which all symptoms of the disease were avoided, exhibited similar neutralizing properties.

Experiments with Monkeys.

"The next step taken was the determination by Flexner and Lewis that both the immune monkey and the immune human serum which exhibited the neutralizing power for the virus, possessed also therapeutic properties for monkeys inoculated with the potent virus of poliomyelitis in contradistinction to the normal serum from the same animal sources which was devoid of those properties.

"The experimental demonstration of the therapeutic activity of the immune sera was made in the following manner. Rhesus monkeys were inoculated with a virus which had become adapted to the monkey and was highly potent. The The effective intracerebral dose of a Berkefeld filtrate of a 5 per cent. emulsion of the spinal cord of an infected monkeys was less than 0.01 cubic centimeters. Hence the quantity of the filtrate injected into the brain of the etherized monkeys varied from 0.01 to 0.1 cubic centimeters. The inoculations were made in the afternoon and the therapeutic treatment was begun the next day or from eighteen to twenty-four hours later. When the virus was introduced by the nasal route the filtrate was not employed, but an emulsion of the spinal cord was rubbed upon the upper nasal mucosa.

"The immune sera were applied by intraspinal or subdural injection. The usual method was to inject from two cubic centimetres to three of the immune sera through the lumbar puncture needle daily for several days or daily for three injections, followed by an interval of three days, when the three injections were repeated. The conclusions reached from these experiments were in substance that if the quantity of virus is not in excess of a given dose the infection can be either wholly prevented or the onset of the paralysis much delayed.

Method of Application.

"In other words, when dealing with the virus adapted to the monkey, which induces poliomyelitis almost without exception and in which the symptoms are far more severe and the mortality far greater than occur in the disease in human beings, the immune monkey and human sera are capable of preventing in all but a few instances the development of the virus even when inoculated intracerebrally, and in the exceptional instances in which the development is not wholly prevented the onset of the disease is much delayed.

"In order that maximal effect of the immune sera may be secured it is necessary that the injections be made into the subdural space, which can be readily and safely accomplished by means of lumbar puncture. (Injection into the spinal canal in the lower part of the back.) The reason for this mode of application of the serum depends upon the facts that it is the most direct route to the central nervous tissues, and, however the virus is introduced into the body, it establishes itself in the cerebrospinal meninges, (membranes covering the brain.) It is logical, therefore, to endeavor to bring the immune serum in as high a concentration as possible into immediate relation with the seat of disease.

"The power of the immune serum, when injected subdurally to prevent the development of experimentally induced poliomyelitis in the monkey, is further indicated by experiments in which, on the one hand, the virus has been injected into the blood under conditions insuring its escape into the meninges, and, on the other, when an emulsion of the virus has been introduced directly into the meninges and followed later by the serum injection."

ROW OVER HOSPITAL STILL ON.

Armed Guards Watch Crowds About Woodmere Institution.

Private detectives still stood guard last night around the eight buildings of the new isolation hospital at Woodmere, L. I., and hundreds of the residents of Woodmere continued to congregate about the property in what the guards considered a threatening manner. Deputy Sheriffs of Nassau County watched the approaches to the hospital to prevent the taking in of any cases of infantile paralysis.

J. Howes Burton, Chairman of the Committee for the Control of Infantile Paralysis on Rockaway Peninsula, made this statement in the branch office of the State Department of Health at Cedarhurst last night:

"All of the people in the Nassau County portion of the Rockaway Peninsula are working in harmony now, and, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the efficiency of the doctors of the State Department of Health in charge here will guarantee that there will be no spread of the epidemic in this section. Dr. Seth Lawrence and his staff have matters in hand, and, in my opinion, arrangements satisfactory to all concerned will be completed by Wednesday."

Mr. Burton did not specify what the arrangements would be, but it was reported that he expected the Governor or the State Department of Health to assume control over the heads of the local health officials. The committee he heads is composed mainly of wealthy men who have Summer homes on the peninsula.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The cast H. H. Frazee has engaged to appear in William Collier's support in James Montgomery's new farce, "Nothing But the Truth," includes Rapley Holmes, Morgan Coman, Ned Sparkes, Arnold Lucy, Margaret Brainerd, Maude Turner Gordon, Ione Bright, Vivian Wessell, Mary Harper, and Nora Michelina. The first performance will be given in Long Branch on Thursday night.

Harold Edel, formerly manager of the Strand Theatre in Buffalo, has been made managing director of the Strand here, to succeed B. A. Rolfe. Mr. Edel will have as his assistant Wade Johnston, who will aid in preparing the musical programs.

Daisy Irving, an English prima donna, is on the Adriatic en route here to appear in the next Winter Garden production scheduled for early Fall. The current offering will continue till the new one is ready and then it will go on tour.

Leo Ditrichstein will begin rehearsals in "The Great Lover" today and next Monday night will begin a four weeks' engagement in the C. and H. Theatre. For the most part the principal roles will be taken by the players who created them.

Robert Campbell has obtained the American and Canadian rights to "Tiger's Cub," a drama in which Madge Titheradge has been appearing with success at the Queen's Theatre, London. He will present the play here this season.

Arthur Hopkins will put in rehearsal today "Good Gracious, Annabelle," the first of two comedies by Clare Kummer he will produce this season. Miss Kummer is known as a writer and composer of songs. "Dearie" and "Egypt" being her most successful compositions. Robert Edmond Jones has designed the settings for the production.

A photoplay called "Is Any Girl Safe?" produced by the Anti-Vice Motion Picture Company, will be shown in the Maxine Elliott Theatre, beginning next Monday.

Booth Tarkington's story, "Seventeen," is to be made into a movie by the Famous Players. Jack Pickford will play William Silvanus Baxter and Louise Huff will impersonate Jane of the story.

John O'Malley, Irish tenor, will begin a season in vaudeville today in the American Theatre.

Lea Clavelito, a dancer from the Havana music halls, will dance a Cuban dance called the rumba in "The Flame," which Richard Walton Tully will produce at the Lyric on Thursday night. Frederico Rena will dance with her, and the regular orchestra will be augmented by Cuban musicians, six of whom will play upon Cuganda and Congo drums.

Seats for the first five weeks of the new Hippodrome show will be put on sale today. All seats, including the 25-cent ones, will be reserved this year.

The last three weeks of the engagement of Ziegfeld's "Follies" will begin tonight. The road season will begin on Monday, Sept. 18, in Boston. "Little Miss Springtime" will be the next attraction at the New Amsterdam.

Mme. de Kuryla, who has danced in the open houses of Russia, has been engaged to put on the Japanese dances in Mary Lee Wertheimer's operetta, "Noto."

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TELLEGEN NEEDS A TOGA.

Conventional Clothes Mar Star in His Latest Movie Drama.

Lou-Tellegen should never wear ordinary clothes. This was emphasized again in "The Victory of Conscience," a motion picture that was shown for the first time yesterday at the Strand. In the early reels of the picture Mr. Tellegen appeared in conventional raiment, and he looked like an outfielder on a holiday—an impression that was heightened by that kind of a haircut. But later on he came into his own. He was first a French priest in picturesque robe and cassock, and next a Lieutenant in the be-caped uniform of the French Army, and in both he was a distinguished figure. Clothes may not make the man, but often they unmake him, and the sack coat is not for Mr. Tellegen. His Grecian lines demand something more aesthetic.

Nemesis has an unusually difficult task balancing the scales in "The Victory of Conscience," but she finally succeeds. Mr. Tellegene's rôle is that of a gay boulevardier wh takes a country girl to Paris and fails to marry her. The wrong thus done her sears her soul and she becomes a dancer in a restaurant, while the man meets punishment at the hands of her village sweetheart, who beats him into amnesia. With his past thus conveniently blotted out, the man becomes a priest, whose beautiful life is an influence for great good. It seems superfluous to add that in his work among the Apaches he rescues his former victim and introduces her to a nunnery. The closing reel of war is merely thrown in for good measure to show the valor of the priest-poilu and to allow the nun, now become a nurse, to discover him among the wounded.

Of course this is the sheerest movie twaddle, but it has a certain fascination for the spectator. One is always wondering what absurdity the next reel will bring, and one rarely ever is disappointed.

A new variation of the theme of the ugly duckling forms the basis of "Plain Jane," the Rialto's new feature. The duckling in this instance is a slavey in a college boarding house in love with one of the students. He treats her with caddish contempt till the local photographer chances to discover her beauty and enters her in a beauty contest. After she wins the contest and is adopted by the photographer, who is rich, the boy reverses himself.

Bessie Barriscale plays the rôle of the girl, so she has no difficulty in looking beautiful when the time comes. Charles Ray impersonates the college lad intelligently. The atmosphere of a fresh-water college is reasonably faithful. The story is sprightly and amusing enough to suggest a further exploration of the college campus for movie material.

Willie Collier is the star of the comedy film at this theatre. A "stunt" introduced in this film is novel. For several moments only the feet of the characters show and by their movements the thread of the story is advanced.

Sessue Hayakawa, a Japanese actor, was the star of "The Honorable Friend," the new film showed at the Broadway. At the Academy of Music June Caprice was seen in "Little Miss Happiness."

"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."

An Old-Fashioned Farce Brought All the Way from London.

"A Little Bit of Fluff," an old-fashioned farce which has been running an incredibly long time in London, was brought from there to the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre on Saturday evening. Walter W. Ellis, to whom the program accredits the authorship, may have dashed it off gayly no more than a year ago, but, nevertheless, it is unmistakably of the vintage of "Charley's Aunt" and "The Private Secretary." Its time-tested and even somewhat time-worn ingredients and method achieve some moments of hilarity, but the intervals between them are overlong.

This play deals roughly with the adventures of a scapegrace Englishman who, having emerged uninjured from a motor-bus accident, tries hard to collect damages just the same. To this end he makes use of a helpless friend, palming him off on the doctors as the injured party and later dressing him up as a fat old woman who had been a witness to the accident. He even introduces him as the husband of "the little bit of fluff," who had inconsiderately trailed him home after an all-night party. This whipping-boy for the scapegrace, this helpless friend, is a sort of male spinster, and by Charles Garry the part is made a trifle too unpleasant to be altogether amusing.

The other members of this ever-so-English company, notably Arthur Chesney, Stanley Lathbury, pretty Margot Kelly, and Mrs. Alice Chapin (looking for all the world as though she had been cut out of an old number of Punch) do much with their material, which, it is only fair to remember, includes such gems as this:

Ayers (lamenting the extravagance of women)—I don't think woman was made from the rib of man. She must have been made from the exprendix—I mean appendix.

Or this:

Ayers—You must be resolute. Women have to be mastered.

Tully—I don't think I'd like a woman who was mustard.

And so on and so on. You can see how funny it is. But what is chiefly amiss with "A Little Bit of Fluff" is its reckless absurdity. More and more a decent minimum of sense is being expected of farce, and the new importation from the Strand is quite the most witless piece to be presented here in many a long day.

Invited to "Aviation Luncheon."

The New York Flying Yacht Club and the Harlem Association will give an "aviation luncheon" on Thursday at Pabst's Harlem River Casino, for which 1,000 invitations have been issued. Among the guests will be Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Major H. S. Howland, Congressman Murray Hulbert, and a number of the leading aviation authorities and aeroplane manufacturers. After the luncheon the guests will inspect the site of the permanent station of the club at 129th Street and the North River, which will be the first public hydro-aeroplane and aeroplane landing station in the country.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1916.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The field of resistance to the President's endeavor has now so narrowed that the responsibility for a railroad strike, if there be a strike, will be swiftly and surely placed by the public. It will rest upon Congress, or it will rest upon the brotherhoods. For one or the other there will be no escape. If Congress shall pass the legislation Mr. WILSON asks of it, every just cause of difference will have been removed, and the public will visit its indignation upon the brotherhoods alone, should their chiefs then have the hardihood to order the men to go out. If Congress refuses to act, it will have, primarily, to bear the blame with all the political consequences its blind stubbornness may invite.

Mr. WILSON has shown himself to be just and fair to both parties. In behalf of the brotherhoods, he sought to secure what they have called the eight-hour day, really an increase of wages. Met by the contention of the railroads that they could not safely surrender the principle of arbitration, and by their demonstration that, if wages go up, freight rates, too, must go up, he turns to Congress to remove those obstacles. He asks that the Interstate Commerce Commission be increased by two members, with instructions to take wage schedules into account in considering rates; that a permanent arbitration board be created to hear railroad labor disputes, and that a resolution be adopted declaring that Congress favors an increase in freight rates to cover the higher cost of labor on the eight-hour basis. Thus the men and the roads get fair treatment from Mr. WILSON.

Congress will heed the demand of the public that it act in this spirit or it will have to take the consequences. The people are masters. The opportunity for a reckoning will come in November. Nothing but its own obstinacy, we may as well say its own depravity, will stand in the way of action. There is time enough. Two of the enactments can be made in the form of amendments to the Newlands bill, already passed by the House; the resolution can be passed in a day. The Democrats have a majority in both houses. Do they need any formal admonition to warn them of the disaster that will befall their party in the coming election if, through a denial of the President's wish, they bring upon the country the loss and the danger of a railroad strike?

When Congress has acted as Mr. WILSON requests, the brotherhoods will accept the terms instanter. They cannot refuse, for everything will have been yielded to them. Heavens! is it not enough for these men that the President of the United States should take his priceless time to hear their troubles and intercede in their behalf, that the Federal Congress should vote charges upon the people to satisfy them, and that the railroads should assume unknown burdens of cost and trouble to propitiate them? They will burn their strike orders, or, if they do not, these will be the last they will ever send out. This situation must not occur again, says the President. It will not.

Mr. WILSON will of course resume his labors with the Senate leaders in the effort to secure action. The House will assent; it is inconceivable that the Senate should stand out.

FLAGS ON THE PACIFIC.

By increasing the cost of operation and thus making it impossible for American ships to compete profitably with those of Japan, the La Follette Seamen's act compelled withdrawal of the Pacific Mail Company's ships, and others carrying our flag, from service on the Pacific Ocean. This was distinctly in favor of Japan, whose Government and ship companies did not fail to take advantage of our lawmakers' unwise action.

It is not surprising that official reports at Tokio show a remarkable growth of Japan's ocean trade in the six months that ended with June. The increase of exports was 56 per cent., with a large addition for goods sent to the United States, while the greatest ratio of increase, 140 per cent., was seen in the shipments to South America. New ships were added to those already carrying goods to the countries south of us. From our ports steel was taken, to be used in making more ships. And the Japanese Government is striving in many ways so to foster and encourage the trade movement that what has been gained shall be held after the close of the war.

While it is true that the Pacific Mail Company recently resumed service across the great ocean with three ships, this action is only temporary, and is due to the very high freight rates which more than compensate for the increased expenses imposed by the Seamen's act. The company gives notice that a return of normal conditions will compel discontinuance of this service unless this law is repealed or wisely amended. While the freight rates remain at very high figures there will be one line on the Pacific whose ships carry the American flag. The entire Seamen's act should be repealed, or those parts of it which removed that flag from the Pacific should be cut out.

COLONEL AND JUDGE.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S candidate for President is going about the country saying nothing in particular in a scattering way. He has been sedulously mute about Americanism, as Mr. ROOSEVELT understands it, and about the hyphen, which Mr. ROOSEVELT has lambasted with his characteristic frankness and fiery energy. On Aug. 31, at Lewiston, Mr. ROOSEVELT is to make a speech which his admirers look forward to as a "hummer." He is to put into the campaign the "punch" which it lacks so grievously. Was the hyphen left out of Mr. HUGHES'S baggage by his managers so that Mr. ROOSEVELT might have the pleasure of thundering against it? Or do they imagine that he can be soft as Summer to "the professional German-Americans" whom Mr. ROOSEVELT bewhacks, that the "united" Republican Party can blow hot and cold at once on the issue of Americanism which Mr. ROOSEVELT regards as, with preparedness, a main issue, and inseparably bound up with preparedness?

No doubt Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Maine speech will be stalwart of "punch." If it reveals even a little of the impatience, the contempt, the disgust which the evasions and katydidisms of his candidate must stir in that polemic bosom, the "punch" of it should be solid enough to break the "united" Republican Party in two again. That union is chiefly a semblance or an assumption. Between complacent standpatter and suspicious returning Progressive confidence is hard. And, so far as the Progressives who force themselves to have a will of return are concerned, they get it from Mr. ROOSEVELT. He has sought to turn them over to their unrepentant enemies of 1912. What if he now finds that he has been deceived? How can there be any real union between Mr. HUGHES and Mr. ROOSEVELT?

If Mr. ROOSEVELT repeats his old volleys against the hyphen, Mr. HUGHES must either echo him or continue to pussyfoot. The echo alienates the element to which, unjustly or not, he is suspected of kowtowing. If he keeps on pussyfooting, away go the Rooseveltians.

THE JULY TRADE LESSONS.

July's foreign trade is another maximum. The interpretation of these records is better worth while than the figures. The excess of exports of goods over imports of goods was so huge that $62,000,000 of gold also was imported. For the twelvemonth ending with July there is a record of imports of gold of $441,000,000. Inasmuch as the world has never known such a movement of either goods or gold, there is proof of unprecedented strength that foreign trade is done over the counter, with cash or approved paper before delivery, and not on the open account system known to domestic traders.

The result is that the nation is shown not equal to its trade opportunities. By demanding gold it is declining what is most likely to increase in value. No country except the United States is now on a full gold basis, in the accepted meaning of the term. England maintains the best approximation, and its free payment of gold is a high tribute to its solidity of wealth and good business faith. But even in England substitutes for gold have been found. There exists four billion dollars of floating Government debt. That is the highest class of printed substitute for gold, second only to a funded Government bond of equal class. The British floating debt is not funded for several reasons, including the deficiencies of New York as a world money market.

Our domestic merchants of money who are most successful put out their promises to pay, their substitutes for cash, when the money market is low. It is the common practice of Governments to put out their bonds when the money market is high, that is, when the moment is most disadvantageous to the borrower and most advantageous to the lender of money or the seller of goods for promises to pay. New York as a world money market is so far from rising to the occasion that it is demanding for its loans, spent here for our goods, the pledge of its own securities, sold back by foreign buyers, who now are taking a profit on their sales through their need to buy our goods at any price. We profit by the exchange, just as a trader profits who buys his own promises to pay before their maturity. It is helpful to his credit and bank account, but it is less profitable than the making of fresh profits by the same funds. New York also shows its immaturity as a world market either for money or goods by so largely putting its eggs in a single basket. The Allies take more than two-thirds of our exports, and supply most of the unwanted gold we are demanding through our inability to do a world trade in credit.

Meanwhile, the trade of those Allies in debtor countries is derelict, and not salvaged by us. Nearly a third of the world's stock of banked gold is congested in the United States, at a practical discount measured by the premium on the goods which we export. The discount on foreign promises to pay is greater yet. We prefer to take the lower discount, and lose our opportunity of "tying" foreign trade to us in the approaching time of our need. Then we shall lose the gold we do not need now, but which we shall need then in an era of declining prices as our foreign friends work off the discounts they now are offering. We are buying the gold dear now in proportion that we decline the larger profit we should take on foreign promises to pay if we were a free world market for money or credit or goods, instead of being the only market in which necessitous buyers can supply their wants at any terms.

We shall sell the gold cheap then in proportion that we take payment in the cheap goods which will be bargains in one sense, but which will put us to our trumps whether we exclude or admit them. Then it will be our turn to sink or swim by our own efforts, as our foreign friends are doing now. Of course there is no sentiment in business. So some say. There are others who believe that the best traders both show and value help in time of need. There is something too little of either sentiment or intelligence shown in the manner in which we are meeting the present opportunity to show our character among world traders.

UNION REASON AND UNREASON.

At its sixty-second annual convention, held in Baltimore recently, the International Typographical Union adopted an arbitration agreement with the American Publishers' Association. The agreement runs for five years from May 1, 1917. Within that period every controversy between members of the union and their employers is to be composed by arbitration. The agreement contains provisions exempting from arbitration the union laws in operation on Jan. 1, 1916, and requiring the consent of both parties before changes in those laws shall be operative on existing individual contracts; nor shall the arbitration agreement be subject to such changes until they have been accepted by the International Board of Arbitration.

The spirit of fairness, of justice, of temperate deliberation, of willingness to hear the other side, which characterizes this organization, breathes through this compact. The public respect which the International Typographical Union has long enjoyed is not the fruit of a superior intelligence alone. It is only too possible for intelligence to be wrongly led, to fall into the hands of radicals and hotheads, to be unwise in conduct and arbitrary in action. The collective intelligence of the International Typographical Union is high, but it is accompanied, enforced, and guided by a large perception of public interest and public opinion. It does not seek to rule or ruin. It never stoops to violence. It is not a continual threat and club against the employer. It is conservative. It recognizes the rule of reason. To some "labor leaders" a union is the source of political power, careless of the economic disruptions and losses, the public inconveniences, it may cause. It is a sort of imperium in imperio, an unofficial branch of the Government, a power to be used for power. A union like the I. T. U. is a force for the benefit of its own members without perpetual encroachment upon the rights of others, without unduly magnifying its own.

The achievements of the trade unions are familiar. In the great advancement of labor conditions that they have made, the dark side is found in the narrow, intolerant guild feeling, the appetite for power, the recklessness as to the use of it, the cult of the union as a sort of sacred object in comparison with which duties and obligations to others, to the mass of the community, are forgotten. There are, of course, plenty of greedy, grasping, and intolerant employers. Nobody denies that, or questions nowadays the value of the unions, reasonably conducted. It is reasonable to submit labor disputes to arbitration. There are unions, as there are employers, that will not so submit. A decision not in their favor, or not wholly in their favor, they will not abide. The public is the usual final and sacrificial goat to bear all the increased burdens which are forced upon the employer and transferred, so far as he can transfer them. The public, then, ought to receive a little decent consideration in the settlement of great collective labor disputes. The public has been bled very freely and will continue to be bled. Sentimentally, its sympathies have usually or often been against itself and with what it has now become, perhaps, poetic fiction to style "the under dog." Violence inevitably alienates it, but the violence need not be physical. Arrogance, a rooted unfairness and unreasonableness, will also alienate it. The International Typographical Union shows how a union should be conducted. It believes in the deliberate judicial method, not the dictatorial, explosive, and infallibility-of-the-union method. The contrast is instructive at this time.

THE BEAUTIFUL AND THE GOOD.

From the sorrows of the California Progressives, the arrogance of the California Old Guard, from all the regrettable rancors of Republican-Progressive politics in El Dorado, turn your eyes to the high white star of Beauty. A campaign tract disseminated by the managers of the Hon. WILLIS H. BOOTH, candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator in Congress, is precious for this portrait:

> He'll make one of the handsomest United States Senators ever sent from California. He is tall and straight, of graceful and powerful build. His keen, but friendly gray eyes enliven a set of fine features. He is clean-shaven, his hair is gray, and his skin a healthy olive.

Whereas the storms of Progressive thought and speech, the toils of office, the routs of Armageddon and Chicago, the ingratitude of the people have carved and corrugated the "set" of features worn by the Hon. HIRAM JOHNSON, Mr. BOOTH'S rival, into stern and rockbound forms. But, though he wouldn't thrive as a contestant at a beauty prize competition against the pulchritudinous Mr. BOOTH, the Hon. HIRAM JOHNSON has been a mighty vote-collector in primaries and at the polls; and, in spite of some recent discouragements and reverses, he may not have lost his art and power. For all his beauty and "healthy olive" skin, Mr. BOOTH should be warned, like the chap in the Eclogue: "O "beautiful BOOTH, don't bank too high "on your healthy olive"—nimium ne crede colori!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Conscientious Objectors Are Defended.

Adroitly utilizing the widespread interest excited by the report that he had been imprisoned by the British Government for refusing either to fight for it at the front or to participate at home in any activities even indirectly military, that well-intentioned gentleman, NORMAN ANGELL, has secured the publication in several countries of some rather extended remarks of his on "conscientious objectors" in particular and as a class, and on what is in his opinion the wisest way to treat them.

Of course, Mr. ANGELL speaks with not a little of authority on this subject, as for many years he has been himself a conscientious objector to not a few things which the majority of people equally intelligent and similarly educated view either with approval more or less enthusiastic or with the calmness of indifference. His own strongest objecting has been to war, and it was on that account, presumably, that the report of his incarceration—which seems to have been "made in Germany"—was accepted without suspicion.

Mr. ANGELL does not disclose what course he would take himself if forced to choose between entering the army or working for it, with the alternative of going to jail if he would do neither, but he argues that such a choice should not be imposed on anybody. To do it, he reasons, merely enables the coward, the "slacker," to escape the perils and hardships of active service, while the man whose pacifism really is conscientious is punished for doing what he sincerely thinks is right. To inflict such punishment, Mr. ANGELL thinks, is never justifiable.

On general principles, agreement with him is fairly easy. But general principles sometimes fail in application to particular cases, and when the sincerely conscientious objector becomes a social or national enemy, while he may not deserve "punishment," it may be highly expedient, or even necessary, from the standpoint of the common welfare, to put him behind the bars, or, if he be very dangerous, to hang or shoot him.

Mr. ANGELL admits that the conscientious objectors are "awkward and tiresome folk," but he also thinks that to suppress them is to suppress all public opinion, properly so called, and to create a situation like that which gave the German Government such baleful power over its subjects. This plea has some force, but it could be met.

A Question Needing Settlement.

With every week that passes the question as to the nature and extent of the obligation of employers to continue paying in part or whole their old wages to employés who as National Guardsmen were called to military service in Texas is more and more urgently demanding a definite answer.

When the call for these men came a commendable majority of employers took the position that in a serious emergency like the one then existing it was something between a patriotic duty and a patriotic privilege to facilitate the prompt and effective meeting of the situation according to the extent of their financial ability. Probably none of them could see just why a particularly solvent Government like our own should ask for, or even accept, the help of a small class in paying its necessary expenses and providing for the decent support of the families of those risking their lives in its defense. No urgent demands for information on that subject were made, however, and, with a not very remote approach to unanimity, the employers who could do so made more or less easy the departure of their men by promising the continuance of their salaries while away.

In most cases these promises were not explicitly conditioned or limited, but, as they were based on a national need rather than a national right, there was underlying all of them, by fair implication, the belief that an emergency measure would terminate with the emergency itself. Now, that emergency, if not exactly ended, has been materially changed by the passage of time. The country still has use on the border for all the men it has there, and for an equal or greater number of men who have been subjected to the military training which these are getting. But it is the country as a whole—all of its people, in other words—that has the use, not a part of the employing class, and it is little wonder, therefore, that an increasing number of employers are fixing a date beyond which they do not purpose to pay salaries for services not rendered. They are inviting criticism from the thoughtless, and perhaps the result will be thoroughly undeserved hardship for men who have earned the gratitude of us all, but the remedy lies elsewhere than in the indefinitely prolonged following of a plan to which there were sound economic objections from the very first.

Immunization Against Poliomyelitis.

In another column of this paper there appears a "note" written by Dr. SIMON FLEXNER for The Journal of the American Medical Association. In it are lucidly described the experiments on which have been based the expectations of the pathologists on the staff of the Rockefeller Institute and elsewhere that in the serum of blood taken from the veins of patients who have recovered from poliomyelitis there is available, not, indeed, a "cure" for that dread malady, but a means of safeguarding children from its attack and of minimizing its effects in those who have already contracted the infection.

The method followed in arriving at this result was the one to which medical science has owed, in recent years, the greater part of its wonderful advances—the disease, that is, was induced in animals, and these were treated in the ways suggested by other investigations in similar cases as likely to be successful. The work along these lines has not yet been entirely completed, but already enough has been discovered to prove the immunizing and mitigating effect of the properly prepared serum, and, for the present, it constitutes the best—for that matter the only—weapon against a disease in the presence of which the doctors would otherwise be almost helpless so far as the victims themselves are concerned.

Unfortunately, the manner by which the malady is carried from the sick to the well is not yet sufficiently well known to give certainty to any, or even to all, of the usual forms of quarantine or isolation. The experimental work demonstrated how the transmission can be effected, and warranted the generally accepted assumption that the germs make their entrance through the mucous membranes of the nose and throat, but that this is the only avenue of approach, through probable, is not yet beyond hypothetical question. Unfortunately, too, the protective serum is obtained with difficulty in quantities sufficient for handling efficiently a serious epidemic like the one now afflicting a considerable part of the United States.

If the horse or some other domestic animal were only susceptible to infantile paralysis, the problem of immunization would be as easily, conveniently, and inexpensively solved as were the analogous problems of diphtheria and smallpox. Yet already a noble altruism is supplying not a little of the blood required for meeting this terrible emergency, and recognition of the nobility of these sacrifices should not be withheld from those making them.

MISS REGAN'S STORY.

The Unseen Things in the Uprising in Ireland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interview given by Miss Moira Regan to THE TIMES differs from most of the articles written about Ireland in one important particular, namely, that she was really there on the spot at the time of the rebellion and that the things she tells are not hearsay, but her own experiences. I wish she had told us more. The plans for the insurrection seem to have been carefully laid, the rank and file had their instructions, the women were told where the Red Cross accessories would be required, but what then? When the Post Office and Four Courts were seized and the telephone and telegraph wires cut, and all the corner public houses occupied by rebels, what next? Where does the free Ireland come in? Granted that these scholars and dreamers loved Ireland. We others who love her not less passionately and wholeheartedly than they can only see in the whole episode a disgraceful plot to sell our country to a foreign foe.

Miss Regan makes some extraordinary statements about the behavior of the British soldiers which, to say the least, sound doubtful, considering that the quelling of the insurrection was done by the Sherwood Foresters, a new regiment composed almost entirely of Irishmen. She tells us nothing of the conduct of her fellow-rebels who fired indiscriminately on the citizens, killing even small children if any appeared in the streets, nor of their treachery in lying in wait and shooting down unarmed soldiers and volunteers who were returning from a day's holiday on Easter Monday evening. These things I presume she did not see.

It certainly was too bad that the Government was unable properly to cater for these bold marauders after they were quelled and taken prisoners, but it should be remembered that the notice was very short! It might have been arranged even at the last moment to accommodate them if the rebels themselves had not at the start wrecked and burned the two best hotels in Dublin, (the Shelbourne and the Metropole,) taken possession of Boland's bakery and Jacob's biscuit factory, to say nothing of all the corner public houses (saloons)! These last named, Miss Regan says, were taken not because the rebels wanted drinks, but because the houses occupied important commanding positions. She does not explain why the best jewelers' shops in the city were looted and gold watches offered for sale by the raiders at 50 cents apiece. The best comment on the calibre of the rebels is her story that when they wanted to surrender they sent out a girl with a white flag to parley with the commanding officer. People like these will take a chance and throw the dice, but if they lose they always howl; they never know how to stand up and take their medicine.

Right now there is many an Irish lad who is enduring much greater hardships than did those doughty Sinn Feiners who had to sleep for one night on the grass in the Rotunda gardens. Yet they never whine—when they write to us they usually say: "I'm in no danger, I'm all right; it isn't too bad at all." The worst blow they had in many months was the news of the rebellion at home. That hit them hard. These boys also love their country, though they never think of calling themselves patriots or feel that they are doing anything fine. And any one of them would die a hundred deaths rather than commit the horror of which the Sinn Feiners were guilty, when, at the most critical period in all her history, they dealt their own country that cowardly stab in the back.

SUSAN GRACE KINCH.

Nyack, Aug. 25, 1916.

Germans and Turks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of yesterday contains an article on Turkey by "A Student of Turkish History." If "Student" will take time to read Professor William R. Shepherd's article, "Germans Hoped to Save Turks," which appeared in yesterday's Globe, he may be able to enlarge his narrow horizon of view to some extent.

F. R. WEHRMEYER.

New York, Aug. 20, 1916.

TWO VIEWS.

Oh, what did you find in my little green garden?
What did you find in my garden so gay?
"Rosebugs and slugs and fat caterpillars,
Little green worms and the rose-leaves half eaten,
Mildew and blight and a smell of decay."

Oh, what did *you* see in my poor little garden?
What did *you* see in my garden so dreary?
"I saw a bird like a jewel go flashing,
Peonies blowing and purple flags flowing,
Saw the sun set, heard the harp of the veery."

DOROTHY LEONARD.

LINCOLN AND MEXICO.

A Question About His Position on American Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial article headed "The Lincoln of 1916," you state:

> When the campaign really begins Mr. Lincoln will be compelled to take his usual part in it. The forged or garbled quotation from him will be sure to appear. His great name will be made to cover a multitude of political sins.

We all remember in the campaign of 1912 a letter credited to Mr. Lincoln about a suit of clothes in connection with the tariff, which not only appeared in the Republican newspapers, but was also placed by the Republican Campaign Committee as an advertisement in the surface, elevated, and subway cars of this city.

In Abraham Lincoln's complete works, comprising his speeches, letters, State papers, and miscellaneous writings, edited by John G. Nicolay and John Hay, copyrighted, in so far as possible, by authority given to these gentlemen by Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, and published by the New York Century Company in 1915, I fail to find the letter above referred to, showing in this case the soundness of your conclusion based on the past, that when the campaign really begins we may expect forged or garbled quotations.

I do find, however, any number of speeches and letters by him on patronage, on the Mexican war, and on the tariff. His letters, writings, and speeches on the Mexican war are particularly interesting at this time, in view of the criticisms of the Republicans upon Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy, inasmuch as Mr. Lincoln bitterly condemned the Democratic Party for having declared war on Mexico, and while in Congress, about the close of that war, voted for the Ashmund resolution, introduced by George Ashmund (Republican) of Massachusetts, which declared the war to be unconstitutional, unnecessary, and unjust. Notwithstanding his many letters and speeches condemning this war, begun under a Democratic Administration, and his vote for the Ashmund resolution, I find in Vol. II. of this publication, page 360, a copy of a letter by Mr. Lincoln, dated June 29, 1863, to Mr. M. Birchard and others, in which, among other statements, he makes the following:

> I dislike to waste a word on a merely personal point, but I must respectfully assure you that you will find yourselves at fault should you ever seek for evidence to prove your assumption that I opposed in discussions before the people the policy of the Mexican war.

I also find in Vol. I., page 112, a letter to U. F. Linder, dated Feb. 20, 1848, as follows:

> Washington, Feb. 20, 1848.
>
> U. F. Linder: * * * In law it is good policy to never plead what you need not, lest you oblige yourself to prove what you cannot. Reflect on this well before you proceed. The application I mean to make of this rule is that you should simply go for General Taylor, because you can take some Democrats and lose no Whigs; but if you go also for Mr. Polk, on the origin and mode of prosecuting the war, you will still take some Democrats, but you will lose more Whigs; so that in the sum of the operation you will be the loser. This is at least my opinion, and if you look around I doubt if you do not discover such to be the fact among your own neighbors. Further than this, by justifying Mr. Polk's mode of prosecuting the war you put yourself in opposition to General Taylor himself, for we all know he has declared for, and in fact originated, the defensive line of policy.

I do not write this as an attack upon Mr. Lincoln, one of the greatest men, if not the greatest man, in the history of the United States, but merely to show that partisanship played its part with him, as it is playing its part with the Republican Party of today. Mr. Lincoln practically contended that everything that the Democratic Party did was wrong, and that in declaring war upon Mexico it was wrong, and today we have the Republican Party taking the position that the Administration is wrong in that it did not and has not declared war on Mexico.

M. R. McADOO.

New York, Aug. 25, 1916.

The Suffragists' Rest Cure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Somehow it seems to me that there are a great number of naughty, naughty people who go about miss-informing kindly anti-suffragists. Now, Anti-suffragist, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 26, states that the Federal Amendment practically disfranchises the voter, and is now proposed as a means to circumvent majority rule. She also states that the resort to the Federal Amendment is the suffragists' admission of defeat by the voters. This is where Anti is miss-informed. We are not defeated, as each year shows an enormous gain of voters over the year preceding—but between ourselves, we are out of breath. It is a mere matter of wind-power. We're just like the Montessori mother, who talks for hours to get Johnny to take his codliver oil. It is a big dose, and Johnny needs the nourishment, but the rules say not to force Johnny—allow him to make up his own mind, and in time he will take what is good for him. Of course, Johnny does take it, but the psychological mother is removed to the hospital for the rest cure. Now we have talked as long as we intend to talk, and we're not going to the hospital for the rest cure, either. The grown-up Johnnies are going to swallow what they need without any further argument. We have been kindly long enough; now we are going to resort to force, although in our truly feminine hearts we know that it will hurt us more than it will hurt Johnny. In fact, Johnny is just one of those chunks of anomalousness in this age of reason that make it necessary to dig up the outworn axiom, "Spare the rod and spoil the child!"

New York, Aug. 26, 1916. JANE BURR.

Outside the Union Increase.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The time seems propitious for some one to rise and ask the street railway and other companies who have been giving more wages to such of their employes as were in position to organize and enforce their demands why they do not increase the wages of their bookkeepers, clerks, and a number of other classes of employes who are as humble and meek as the severest anti-unionist employer could wish. The oft-told tale of how much better off men would be if they trusted their corporation employers more is not borne out by the treatment accorded these faithful unorganized workers, whose wage scale has not been changed in a generation, in spite of general increases in the cost of everything else worth having. Except where the character of work changes, increases should be awarded all employes on a percentage basis, and not merely to those who threaten to strike.

JAMES HARDY.

New York, Aug. 27, 1916.

Whence Sleepy Eye.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a native of Minnesota and having had the good fortune to live for a time not very far from the supposedly mythical town of Sleepy Eye, I would like to add a word about that particular name. Most Indian terms have a poetic significance, and in this case there is a pleasing tradition that the name was originally applied to a small sheltered lake in the woods which was always so still that the Indian fancy saw in it a resemblance to the eye of a drowsy person. White settlers adopted "Sleepy Eye" as a picturesque and original title.

ANNA C. EGGLESTON.

Brooklyn, Aug. 28, 1916.

VIEWS OF THE RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER.

A Statement on the Military Situation Which Has Greatly Pleased the Czar's People.

New York, Aug. 26, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a general impression in this country that the Russian offensive in Bukowina and Galicia has been made possible through Japanese and American ammunition supplies. Russia's own military-industrial efforts during the last year have been grossly underestimated. In an interview with the correspondent of the Russkoye Slovo of Moscow, General S. D. Shuvaieff, Russia's War Minister, reveals the extent of the preparations Russia has been making for the prosecution of the war to a victorious end. The interview appeared in that newspaper's issue for July 25, and touches many phases of the war. In reply to a question of the correspondent as to the cause of the recent Russian successes, the Minister said:

"We owe our successes to skillful generalship, the enthusiasm of our heroic army, and the co-operative efforts of the entire nation which is straining all its energies to supply the army with shells, ammunition, and all other necessities. We undertook the offensive, and for more than a month and a half it has been developing successfully. The Germans think only of how to arrest our triumphant progress.

"You ask me whether we have enough shells and artillery for such a large offensive movement. There can be no comparison between the quantity of military supplies in our possession a year ago and now. In respect to organization and equipment our army is now in an immeasurably better position, but to say 'enough' in this matter is impossible, as in time of war it can never be found excessive. The more the better. If through the further development of our factories we shall have produced twice as much as now, I will not even then say 'enough.' We must not, therefore, relax even for a single moment to rest on the laurels of victory. We must labor, on the other hand, with more energy and efforts every new day, never to be satisfied with the accomplished results and always aim higher and higher. In this connection I wish to call attention to the fact that all our efforts should be directed toward the development of our own country's productivity, of Russia's own military industries. We must depend on our own resources only, and on foreign orders we must look as auxiliaries. If we succeed in getting something from abroad—let's thank God!

"This relates not only to the present, but to the future as well. I am convinced that humanity will not so soon give up the method of war as a means to decide the questions of the world. We must be strong in the future also. It is necessary to make it a rule that every newly opened factory, every new plant, should be prepared for mobilization. Every establishment must be run in such a manner as to be prepared immediately after the mobilization call to turn out products for military purposes. After the present war we must, first of all, think of becoming strong. All the values of our civilization depend for protection on the military power of the nation. Only then will they become really valuable when we will be so strong that no one will dare attack us. Then we may quietly devote ourselves to culture, comfort, &c."

The work of organizing the country for war has been carried on by numerous social organizations and committees in co-operation with the Government. Lately, however, the Government began to manifest a hostile attitude toward these social bodies. The correspondent asked the opinion of General Shuvaieff on the efficiency of the different war committees. He received an answer that pleased the Russian public greatly.

"I follow carefully the activities of the military-industrial committees and unions. From time to time, at my order, diagrams are prepared for me illustrating clearly the success achieved by the various bodies in filling all kinds of orders. I sincerely rejoice at the success of the social organizations. Of course, as in every big business, success is not uniform. Some things are manufactured rapidly, others slowly. Some in big quantities, others in smaller. But this is a question of technique and organization. * * *

"We have just called again to the colors an enormous quota of men. In doing this the Government pursues its purpose to have at any moment large reserves in readiness. We desire, besides, that the men shall go to the front fully prepared and excellently drilled. For that purpose they must undergo several months' study. We have already succeeded in creating a large reserve army, but it would be unwise to wait till this reserve is exhausted or even diminished. It should not decrease; on the contrary, it should always be kept at the same level. Hence the new mobilizations. His Majesty's order calling the men of foreign races to do work of a military nature is only a simple matter of justice. The Duma has more than once discussed the question of calling them even to the colors. The fruits of victory will be beneficial to all the inhabitants of the empire. It is, therefore, only just that these races (most of them are nomads in Asia) take an indirect part in the common efforts of the nation.

"The breaking point has already been reached in the war. This is felt among the Allies as well as among the Teutons. In spite of the rigid organization and highest economy, the interior of Germany is feeling ever sharper and sharper the lack of food. Because of the scarcity of fertilizer the crops in Germany have decreased so much that even the bread purchased in Rumania is not sufficient to make up for the decrease. This is one of many facts, and there are quite a number of them. All point to the exhaustion of Germany. Poverty and discontent as a result are growing in intensity. At the same time the quality of the German soldier is deteriorating. Seventeen-year-old youths and 50-year-old men as exceptions could be found even before in the German Army. But such cases were only volunteers. Now, among the prisoners falling into our hands such youths and men are a common phenomenon. The exhaustion in the enemy's human reserves is progressing hand in hand with the exhaustion of his food supplies. The initiative on the battlefields has already passed to the hands of the Allies. The spirit of our army is running high, while that of the enemy is dropping low. Germany is cracked, deeply cracked, but her technique is high and she still possesses defensive strength. There will still be a considerable struggle before the partial successes of the Allies become one final, decisive victory."

The Minister then appealed to Russia to put aside for the time being all other aims and ambitions and concentrate all energies on the achievement of a decisive victory. He spoke in a very laudatory manner of the efforts and preparations of Russia's allies. The interview produced a very good effect in Russia, and has been quoted and favorably commented on in the press of the entire country.

ISAAC DON LEVINE.

THE GERMAN MIND.

Utterances Showing a Disregard for All Except Its Own Ends.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a German minister of the Gospel, writing of the Armenian massacres, ("Asia," by Friedrich Naumann,) informs his readers that, however painful it may be to our feelings, we (Germans) must be politically indifferent to the sufferings of Christians in the Turkish Empire, for the one important end in view is a greater Germany, and for that reason William II. is the friend of the Turk; and when we read that the President of the New York State German Catholic Central Verein most deeply regrets that the hand of God rests so heavily upon mankind, and of his deep trust in God's justice, and that a high enthusiasm for the ideal good of mankind makes it impossible that the German people can ever be conquered, we get at the true mental attitude of Germans toward mankind.

The sacrifice of millions of human lives, the countless and nameless outrages perpetrated in the invaded countries, the murders upon the sea, the appalling destruction of property, what does all that amount to compared with that one supreme issue for which Germany started this hideous carnival of blood and fire, viz., Greater Germany, or, to use President Charles Korz's euphemism, "the ideal good of mankind"?

Belgium had no business to resist; nor had Serbia or France. In resisting the Kaiser they resisted the will of God.

Americans will shrug their shoulders in contempt at such arrogance and insolence gone insane; but if they can manage to put themselves in that German frame of mind they will better understand the principal cause, if not the only one, for the great war and the barbarous and criminal way in which it has been waged by Germany.

The Germans, in their madness, believe themselves to be "the people of complete culture," (Vollkulturvolk;) other peoples are either only "cultivated, half cultivated, or in the state of nature." All such have no rights whatever; they have only duties; and their first duty is to submit to and obey the people of complete culture. And the Vollkulturvolk, being the elect of God, chosen by Him to wreak His vengeance upon the less favored nations which refuse to be vollkultured, are a law unto themselves. Was it not the Kaiser himself who said, "For me, humanity ends at the Vosges"? And when the German Chancellor tore up the famous "scrap of paper" what else did he do but carry out Bismarck's dictum, "When the power of Prussia is in question, I know no law"?

R. L. S.

Duxbury, Mass., Aug. 25, 1916.

A Fund for a Home.

Mary Thompson is a very happy girl. She has just taken her first job and will earn $5 a week, and already is planning the things she will buy for Jack, who is 6, and Tommy, who is 10, and how the dear mother won't have to work as hard as she used to. Mrs. Thompson realizes better than Mary that $5 won't go far, and the bureau knows that Mary's $5 must have more added to it so that the widowed mother can be kept well in order to bring up her three children. She is a splendid mother, and we are investing not only money, but time, in the real interest of our visit in this home. Won't you help us to raise a fund of $100 right now for this family? Large and small contributions may be sent to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, marked "For 0281 T." The bureau acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions received from contributors who could not be reached by mail: Appeal 0279 W., cash, Anon., 10 cents; 0280 E., cash, S. A. H., $1; cash, in Elizabeth's name, $1; 0280 W., cash, W. P. M., $1; cash, Anon., $1; cash, Anon., $1; 0280, cash, Anon., $1.

JAMESTOWN AND PLYMOUTH.

An Unwillingness to Share the Glories of New England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of C. Braxton Bryan which you publish represents the traditional Virginia attitude.

They had their triennial in 1907, and those who made the pilgrimage to Jamestown cannot accept a crumbling tower and a crawling snake as much evidence of "a lasting English colony."

Virginian institutions have crumbled more than the Jamestown tower, and the cockfigh

TO SPEND $1,400,000 ON CITY HOSPITALS

Kingsbury Completes Plans for Improvements on Staten and Randall's Islands.

2 INSTITUTIONS TO BENEFIT

One That for Consumptives at Sea View and the Other That for Defective Children.

Commissioner John A. Kingsbury of the Charities Department announced yesterday the completion of the plans for new buildings and remodeling old buildings at the Sea View Hospital for tuberculosis patients on Staten Island and the Children's Hospital and schools for mentally defective children on Randall's Island.

Several months ago the Board of Estimate appropriated $800,000 for the purpose of doubling the capacity of the Sea View Hospital and $600,000 for the construction of new buildings for the Randall's Island institution. The Commissioner, describing conditions at Randall's Island which he has been trying to eradicate, said:

"Some of the buildings in which the patients are housed were constructed in 1848, and many of them were built before 1860. These buildings have thin brick walls, with small windows and damp, unventilated basements, wooden floor beams, and wooden floors. The wood of these floors, as the result of daily scrubbings for generations, is decayed, offensive, and insanitary. The pipes for the heating and plumbing are worn out beyond repair."

The Commissioner's plans provide for two large infirmaries, with day rooms, one for girls and one for boys, inclosed in glass, on the south, with terraces where the children who cannot walk may be wheeled out to sit in the air and sunshine. In these buildings will be housed all the crippled and those unable to care for themselves. The buildings will also be equipped with special bath slabs, upon which crippled children may be bathed comfortably and without danger. A special system of heating will be installed.

Two cottages are also planned for the inmates who are of a higher grade of mental development. A dining and an industrial room will be provided in the basement of these cottages. The dormitories will be flooded with light and air through maximum window spaces on three sides. The construction will conform to the strictest rules of fireproofing. For the nurses, investigators, and teachers a small attractive dormitory will be provided. There will also be a house for the medical staff.

At Sea View Hospital, the Commissioner says, the problem is entirely different. That hospital was opened in 1913 with a capacity of 1,000 beds. It is composed of unusually costly pavilions, constructed primarily for bed patients, for which the construction cost per bed was nearly $4,000. The new plans contemplate doubling the capacity of the hospital in order that it may be possible to give immediate care to the large number of tuberculosis patients, many of whom are now obliged to wait for weeks before a vacancy can be found.

The 1,000 additional beds are to be provided in twenty-one open cottages of fireproof construction, with forty-eight beds to a cottage. These cottages will furnish accommodations for 400 additional women patients and 600 additional men patients. There will also be a group-building for men, with a dispensary, industrial rooms, billiard and recreation rooms and general lounging room. There will also be a big dining hall receiving 600 men, which will be so constructed that all the tables can be run out into an adjoining room, and the hall used for entertainments.

The plans for both Randall's Island and Sea View Hospital have been entirely completed and have been approved by all the necessary official bodies, except the Board of Estimate.

ARRIVALS IN LENOX.

Mme. Grouitch to Speak in the Interest of Serbia.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick gave a luncheon at the mansion in Stockbridge this afternoon, entertaining in honor of Mme. Grouitch of Serbia, who is a guest of Miss Emily Tuckerman. Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick's guests included Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Miss Emily Tuckerman, Mrs. Arthur Tracy Cabot of Boston, Bishop Atwood of Arizona, Miss Caroline T. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Stoddard, Professor Henry W. Farnum, and Edwin T. Rice. Mme. Grouitch will speak on Serbia at the home of Miss Tuckerman tomorrow afternoon.

Miss Anna B. Shaw was hostess at luncheon at the Lenox Club yesterday.

Charles S. Choate has gone to Boston after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate.

Miss Gertrude S. Heckscher has returned to Lenox and is with Mrs. Edwards Spencer, after having visited with Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Garrett, Jr., are with the Misses Helen J. and Marie O. Kobbe in Stockbridge.

Miss Eleanor Weld Ketton of New York and Miss Margaret Norton of Cambridge are guests of Miss Emily Tuckerman at the Old Place in Stockbridge.

United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts will arrive at Great Barrington tomorrow.

Miss Dorothea De Wolfe Tracy of Lakewood, N. J., is visiting with Colonel and Mrs. Henry S. Kearney at Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Appleton motored up from Ipswich to visit with Charles Lanier at Allen Winden.

'RED HEAD LEAGUE' FORMED.

First Reunion Held in Indianapolis, Five States Represented.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—Four hundred "red heads" from Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, and Illinois held their first annual reunion here today and organized the Red Head League of America. The next reunion will be held here in August, 1917, the league decided.

Leon Louis of Anderson, Ind., was elected Supreme President. The only requirement for membership in the league is that one must have red hair.

Tourists From Cuba.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Havana on the steamship Morro Castle were:

Anthony Ernery, Mr. and Mrs. J. Anton, Herbert Beatty, Mrs. Eladia Betancourt, Manuel Diaz, Mr. and Mrs. E. Greuler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Garcia, J. Hunter, Miss Jeanette Hamill, Miss Anna Hamill, Miss Barbara Marx, James Thompson, George Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vidal, E. Wilkinson.

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Infants and Invalids
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THE ORIGINAL
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Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking. Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

NEWPORT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mrs. Whitney Gives Private View of Her Art Exhibition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—Mrs. Gertrude V. Whitney will have her sculpture exhibition at the Art Association of Newport from tomorrow to Sept. 5. It was seen this afternoon by a few people. In addition to the sculpture Mrs. Whitney will also show paintings, etchings, and drawings by American and foreign artists from her collection.

Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans, who will have charge of the doll table at the fair for the benefit of St. Joseph's Church building fund, has received a beautiful collection of dolls, donated by Mrs. Emery, wife of Rear Admiral William H. Emery; Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton, Mrs. Charles Barnes, Mrs. I. Goodwin Hobbs, Miss Edith Wetmore, Mrs. William S. Sims, Mrs. Frederick P. Garretson, Mrs. Roderick Terry, and a large doll bride dressed by Mrs. Evans Sewall.

At the annual meeting of the Newport Reading Room these officers were elected: Senator George Peabody Wetmore, President; Pemberton H. Fowel, Treasurer; Roland King, Secretary; Harry J. Knapp, M. D., Chairman; Charles Frederick Hoffman and Walker Smith, Executive Committee; Maximilian Agassiz, Henry A. C. Taylor, Roland King, and Dr. Knapp, Governing Committee.

Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman were guests of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan tonight which marked the birthday anniversary tomorrow of Governor Whitman, who on Aug. 28 of last year said: "This is my forty-seventh birthday, and the last one. I am going to be 47 years old hereafter. I am going to have no more birthdays." Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have arranged to remain at Bonnie Crest until November.

Dinners were given tonight by Mr. and Mrs. James F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, and the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave luncheons today.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson entertained a dinner company at Mrs. Wilson's farm in Middletown tonight.

Members of the invitation lawn tennis tournament recently held at the Newport Casino, consisting of Craig Biddle, Charles E. Sands, Williams P. Burden, George D. Widener, J. Gordon Douglas, Milton S. Barger, and Maurice Roche, have been thanked for their excellent work by the Board of Governors of the Newport Casino.

Mrs. Mayo, wife of the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, Admiral Henry T. Mayo, has returned to Washington.

Mrs. Palmer, wife of Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, has closed her season and returned to Washington.

Mrs. Evans Sewell has returned from Bar Harbor, joining her mother, Mrs. Robley D. Evans.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, Miss Flora Payne Whitney, and Miss Barbara Whitney, are leaving Newport tomorrow for their place at Raquette Lake for the Fall season.

J. N. A. Potter and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Seligman of New York, Lieut. Commander A. Steyton, U. S. N., and Miss Hickey of Washington were registered at the Casino yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Felipe Yturbe of Washington entertained a luncheon company at Hill Top Inn today in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte of Washington, who are occupying Pine Croft.

The schooner yacht Kerin, Vice Commodore Maximilian Agassiz, of the Eastern Yacht Club, is in harbor.

Colonel Charles Hayden of New York and Boston has sailed on the steam yacht Wacondah for Marblehead.

Commodore Henry Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harriman, and Miss Miriam Harriman sailed for New York today in the steam yacht Narada.

Jay Coogan is arranging details for the improvement of Whitehall, on Catherine Street, the property of his mother, Mrs. James J. Coogan of New York.

Mrs. Richard H. Townsend of Washington, who is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Peter G. Gerry, at Warwick Neck, arrive here for a visit this week.

Mrs. Caperton and Miss Marguerite Caperton, wife and daughter of Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, have planned to remain till November.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Jr., will not return to Tuxedo Park until early October.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pierrepont H. Gilbert have arranged to continue their Newport residence until late Fall.

Mrs. Walter A. Edwards entertained a dinner company tonight, the guests being Commander and Mrs. Charles F. Preston, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans, Commander and Mrs. David F. Sellers, and Lieutenant and Mrs. William D Kilduff.

ASTORS VISIT BAR HARBOR.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie Also Stop at Maine Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, who spent three days here this week on their yacht Noma, have returned to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and Miss Carnegie, who are cruising on the yacht Surf, left today for Novia Scotia.

Mrs. William H. Force gave a dinner at the country club this week preceding the weekly dance. Harold Sewell was the host at a dinner also. Mrs. W. Lanier Washington of New York, accompanied by her sister, Miss Brennan, and her brother, Albert Brennan of Louisville, Ky., are here for the rest of the season.

Miss Price Collier gave a luncheon at the Tea Cup Inn today, entertaining a party of fourteen.

Miss Ruth Twombly is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri at their cottage.

Mrs. Josika Herscig and Mrs. Armour Ferguson will return to New York on Thursday, having spent three weeks here.

Mrs. John B. Thayer is visiting Mrs. Thomas Dewitt Cuyler at her cottage. Mr. and Mrs. John Aspegren gave a dinner at the Dutch cottage last evening. Mrs. W. A. Taylor will give a dinner on Wednesday. Mrs. H. J. Luce gave a luncheon on Friday afternoon at the Tea Cup Inn.

BATTLE MEMORIAL IN PARK.

Fifteen Thousand Gather on Anniversary of Long Island Fight.

More than 15,000 persons gathered about the music stand in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday and took part in the celebration of the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the battle of Long Island. Controller William A. Prendergast, Park Commissioner Raymond V. Ingersoll, Arthur M. Howe, editor of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, and Charles A. Ditmas, President of the Kings County Historical Society, made addresses.

Delegations of most of the fraternal and historical societies of the borough were present. A special program of patriotic music was rendered by a band led by Director Giovanni Conterno. A patriotic fantasia, entitled "The Battle of Long Island," written by Mr. Conterno for the occasion, was loudly applauded by the audience. The proceedings were interrupted for a time by a heavy shower, which compelled the crowd to seek shelter. After the rain ceased about half the audience returned and remained until the close.

WANTED

In order to save lives and limbs of children, a small amount of blood from any child or adult who has had infantile paralysis. It can be taken by a needle puncture. Expenses of volunteers will be paid and those in need will be recompensed. Apply any day, including Sunday, at 2:15 P. M., to the doctor representing the New York State Board of Health at 116 East 63d Street, Manhattan.

WAR TRAGEDIES PUT INTO PRINTED FORM

Sufferers in Russian Provinces Occupied by Germans Send 100,000 Letters Here.

TOUCHING APPEALS FOR AID

Death of a Father or Mother Told in Two Words Under Pressure of Brevity Censorship.

More than 100,000 letters have been received by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society within two weeks from families in the provinces occupied by the German Army in Russia and Poland. The letters are forwarded by the society to relatives of the writers in America, in accordance with arrangements made with the German Government by Isidore Hershfield, who recently visited Germany for that purpose. The plan has just begun to produce results, and a consignment of more than 35,000 messages was received on Saturday, the society announced yesterday.

Before Mr. Hershfield's understanding with the German authorities no mail from the occupied provinces reached America. Even now the writers are confined to a form message giving only the barest information, but these brief notes are the only news from home which many of the friends here have received since the beginning of the war. Occasionally a careless censor overlooks a slight digression from the formula and permits a more personal touch to slip through.

The society has had cards printed for distribution in the provinces, defining the nature of the information which is permitted to pass and leaving a space for writing opposite. Most of the messages are written on these cards. The writers are allowed to give their names and addresses, to say whether they are sick or well, whether any member of the family has died during the course of the war, and whether financial aid is needed. Unless the letter is addressed directly to the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society it is not permitted to pass.

With these limitations there is small room for much that is personal, but it is often easy to read between the lines and imagine the circumstances of the writers. The officials of the society have discovered some particularly pathetic cases, although it is difficult for one who looks through the letters to see anything but tragedy in any of them. They are nearly all pressing appeals for aid, with sentences of two or three words telling the death of a father or mother or sister, but no opportunity to tell how or where.

Occasionally there is a bit of unconscious humor. One letter from Warsaw began with a message to the society as follows: "We are in a very critical situation and need money, and we accordingly ask you and your honored society to deliver this letter to our relative in America." The address, obviously copied from a letter head, is then given as "North Station Sale and Commission Stables, 103 and 105 Beverly Street, Horses of every description always on hand. Boston, Massachusetts."

There is no humor in the letter inclosed, which reads: "My dear father-and-mother-in-law we ask you very much to send this money as we are in a very critical situation. We send you most heartfelt greetings. Dear parents-in-law, all I can tell you is that I have not heard from my husband and I pray to God that he is well."

The writer is not allowed to say whether her husband is fighting or where she believes him to be.

Another letter was addressed to M. Hessler, 147 Hamilton Street, Ladies' Furnishings, Detroit. It was an appeal from a wife to her husband to send money immediately, but without a word of explanation of her plight.

Another, postmarked Goworowa, and addressed to Solomon Ginsberg, Rochester, N. Y., read:

"We received a few days ago 50 marks which you sent, but it is highly necessary that you send us a greater amount of money, as Leiser is sick and has been sick the whole Winter."

Not a line as to the nature or seriousness of the illness is permitted, and the recipient must guess for himself whether it is a bullet wound or tuberculosis which threatens his relative's life. Occasionally a writer attempts to exceed the limits of permitted information, and the letter is then usually received with half the page clipped off, often mangling it so that what is left is unintelligible.

The letters come on all sorts of paper, as the Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society's forms are copied abroad, where the paper shortage is more stringent than here, and as a result yellow, blue, and pink envelopes of varying quality are used.

As the society's plan has gradually become known it has brought about many odd postal arrangements. One woman who lived in Lodz left the city when the Germans entered, and fled to the interior of Russia, while her husband remained behind. She now writes to him through the society in New York. Letters have been received by the society for many South American countries, and even the British colonies in South Africa have sent to New York thousands of letters to be forwarded to the occupied provinces.

The extent of these clearing-house operations has made necessary a large staff of clerks, and many of them must be language experts to decipher the addresses. In its operation the society's bureau resembles in some degree the dead letter office, as half the addresses are wrong, and search must be made to discover the person for whom the misdirected message is intended. Through its branches in the leading cities the society is able usually to have its agents make a careful search, and a house-to-house canvass is frequently resorted to. No distinction is made between Jew and Gentile in forwarding the letters, and as many Gentile letters as Jewish are received.

Agents usually are compelled to make their relations with the people they serve intensely personal, as frequently they are compelled to undertake the task of conveying information about the death of relatives, which could be given in no other way. The offices of the society at 229 East Broadway have been thronged daily with inquirers since the letters from home first began to arrive. The society, through its President, Leon Sanders, has sent to Secretary Lansing a set of resolutions commending the work of the diplomatic corps in assisting the arrangement.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Rotterdam by way of Falmouth on the Holland-America liner Ryndam were:

Miss Anna M. Alcorn, Arthur Brentano, Miss May Brewer, F. H. Chatfield, Edward Higgins, United States Consul at Stuttgart; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Langley, E. A. Lillie, Miss V. Mercer, Dr. H. S. Paxton, J. E. Morger, A. F. Phillips, W. S. Skipwith, Mrs. R. Straight, Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Stern, Charles H. Russell, Jr., Third Secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin; J. C. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. O. Loeb, Captain J. W. Kempf, the Rev. John A. Huygen, W. E. Hegner, George Fahr, Clarence Butler, Dr. William W. Keith, William Hoffman, and the Rev. John Raucher.

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GOLFERS PLAY FOR CUPS.

Men and Women at Greenbrier in Tournaments.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 27.—Mayor James H. Preston of Baltimore arrived today to join his family. Other arrivals were Paul Barrow Watson of Boston, Mrs. William Prescott Hunt, Jr., of Chicago, and Raymond H. Pilson, Jr., of Washington.

At the Casino yesterday there were driving, approaching and putting contests for golfers, silver cups having been offered by Mrs. John Herndon French, George Smith, Mrs. Raymond Pilson, Mrs. Edmond Henderson, and J. Howard Slocum. In the driving contest John Herndon French, Jr., drove 205 yards, and Hugh Charles Sicard of New York 288 yards. Miss Mercer French won the ladies' cup, driving 231 yards; Miss Marion Strobel following with 226 yards. In the approaching contest Thomas Paine of Atlanta won the men's cup, making it in 5, and Miss Katharine McFadon of Chicago won the ladies' in 6. In putting, John Herndon French, Jr., and Miss Eleanor Lawrence of New York won the prizes.

A most interesting tennis tournament has been running for the last week consisting of mixed doubles, men's singles, and men's open doubles. Among some of the partic.pants are James Osborne, Jr., Miss Francis Clark, Gwendolyn King, Herbert Olds, Noel Symons, and Robert Fields. In the mixed doubles Ned White and Miss Gwendolyn King played against Wyamond Cabell, and Miss Marion Strobel and won, 9—7 and 6—4.

In the men's open doubles Richard Wilmer and Ned White won against Robert Fields and Frederick Seggerman, 6—1, 7—5. In the men's singles Richard Wilmer won against John French, Jr., with a score of 6—1, 6—4.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Weld gave a luncheon yesterday in the Greenbrier dining room. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Bumstead, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. John Grant, Miss Josephine McClure, Judge and Mrs. William Brawley, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frost, Mrs. John A. Churchill, and Miss Eleanor Weir.

ASK $1,000,000 FOR RABBIS.

Commission Reports Need of an Initial Reserve Pension Fund.

An initial reserve pension fund of $1,000,000 for the benefit of the accredited rabbis serving congregations in the United States, is recommended in a report made public yesterday by the Special Commission on Superannuated Ministers' Fund, which was appointed in 1915 by the Central Conference of American Rabbis. This commission, of which the Rev. Dr. Joseph Stolz of Chicago is Chairman, was appointed to act with a similar commission of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. The report says in part:

"There are approximately 600 accredited rabbis serving congregations in the United States and twenty-five professors serving in theological seminaries and Yeshibahs. It is likely that, after the European war, learned and worthy colleagues will come to this country whose congregations have been completely wiped out by the devastations of war."

"In the hope that all the Jewish congregations and seminaries may unite in the collection of this initial reserve fund and adopt some feasible plan of self-taxation, the report continues:

"This initial reserve fund will be necessary for accrued liabilities of the rabbis and teachers of the present generation who, otherwise, could not become participants in the benefits of a plan brought to insure every rabbi and theological professor a minimum pension for himself, or his widow, or his minor orphan."

The report advises that the name of the commission be changed to the Commission on Synagogue Pension Fund.

SYMPATHY FOR EX-CONVICT.

Fugitive, Betrayed by Former Cellmate, to be Returned to Indiana.

Edward J. Lee, the escaped convict from Indiana, whose former cellmate, Edward Hogan, gave him up to a detective on Saturday when Lee's money ran out and he could no longer buy drinks for Hogan, spent yesterday in a cell in the Tombs, resigned to returning to the prison at Michigan City, Ind., where he spent twelve years for forgery. He made no effort to send out any communication asking for aid, saying that he had no friend to whom he could appeal, and no one volunteered assistance.

Lee's case was much discussed at Police Headquarters. Plain clothes detectives, pictured in numerous plays and short stories as persons who delight in getting ex-convicts back into prison, expressed the deepest sympathy for the man who had gone to work and was earning a living honestly when his former cellmate recognized him.

Information of Lee's detection has been forwarded to the Indiana authorities. In a few days an Indiana detective is expected here to take him back.

WANTS ALL TO BEAR ARMS.

Security League Finds Sentiment for Universal Service.

The National Security League, which favors universal military service, issued a statement yesterday saying:

"The real opposition to obligatory training and service is very limited. It has been shown that wherever serious thought has been given to the subject sentiment is generally favorable to the principle. A positive expression of opinion is often held in reserve on account of a lack of thorough understanding of the principle of universal service, but expressions of disapproval are rare."

The league says that the movement in favor of universal training seems to be growing rapidly throughout the country, and adds that a number of important organizations have already gone on record as favorable to it. The statement says further:

"The results already achieved in awakening sentiment for universal service greatly encourage the officials of the National Security League in the continuance of its campaign for the ultimate acceptance by the country of this necessary system of national defense."

FOUR DROWN NEAR CITY.

Rockaway and Brighton Beaches Each Furnish One Victim.

Four persons were drowned yesterday in nearby waters. While bathing off Rockaway Point in the afternoon Oswald Walker, 19 years old, of 848 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, dived from the end of a friend's motor boat at some distance from the shore. He was seen to be in distress, but before aid could reach him he had gone down for the last time. The body was not recovered.

Terence Loyans, 37 years old, of 527 West Thirty-ninth Street, Manhattan, fell from a motor boat off Edgewater, N. J. His body was not recovered. He leaves a wife and six children.

While bathing off the Parkway Baths at Brighton Beach, John Schmitt, 21 years old, of 406 Dill Place, Brooklyn, swam beyond a party of friends. He was seized with cramps and had gone down before he could reach him. His body was brought ashore by swimmers who had seen his signals for help. A pulmotor from the Coney Island Hospital failed to revive him.

Rubin Cohen, 17 years old, of 705 East Ninth Street, Manhattan, and three companions were rowing in Newark Bay yesterday afternoon and, when in midstream, Cohen jumped overboard for a swim. He was taken with cramp and sank. When he came up David Blatt of 200 Seventh Street jumped in and seized Cohen. Blatt was being pulled down by Cohen and had to kick himself free, and Cohen was drowned, and his body was not recovered.

Lightning Causes $100,000 Damage.

MIDDLETOWN, Aug. 27.—Damage estimated today at more than $100,000 was caused by fires started by lightning in various parts of Orange County during a severe electrical storm last night.

GERMAN POTATOES HIGHER.

Schedule of Wholesale Prices Shows Advance Is Probable.

German housewives will have to pay more for potatoes during the twelve-month period just beginning than they did during the past year, if the maximum wholesale prices fixed by the Government and reported in the Berlin press may be taken as an indication of what the retail rates are likely to be. The new wholesale prices are considerably higher than those of last year, when the farmers complained bitterly because most of them were obliged to sell their crop of potatoes at about 45 cents a bushel.

The new wholesale prices, which are based on a metric ton, or 2,200 pounds, are given as follows: Aug. 1 to Aug. 10, $1.17 a bushel; Aug. 11 to Aug. 20, $1.03; Aug. 21 to Aug. 31, 91 cents; Sept. 1 to Sept. 10, 73; Sept. 1 to Sept. 20, 65; Sept. 21 to Sept. 30, 58; Oct 1 to Feb. 15, 1917, 52; Feb. 16 to Aug. 15, 1917, 65.

The fixing of retail rates is to be left to the municipalities, according to the announcement, which seems to indicate that Adolph von Batocki, the "Food Dictator," does not intend to make such a broad use of his power as was at first expected. Last year, with the wholesale prices for potatoes lower, on an average, the retail rates in Berlin ran from 1¼ to 1½ cents a pound, or from 75 cents to 90 cents a bushel.

Although recent cable reports on the outcome of the new harvest in Germany have been exceedingly optimistic, some anxiety has been expressed about the result of the potato crop.

The Vossiche Zeitung of Aug. 2 complains that several districts of Berlin are overstocked with potatoes. Not only are last season's potatoes in the hands of the dealers going bad, but in the suburb of Lichtenberg alone there are 100 freight cars full of new potatoes which will probably follow suit. The authorities, says the Deutsche Tageszeitung, the agrarian paper, are considering what is to be done with this superfluity and wish to spread the joyful news into every little farm in Germany that the prohibition of pig-feeding with potatoes has been removed.

The Association of German Potato Dealers has telegraphed to Herr Batocki, saying "tremendous quantities of potatoes are spoiled and are being spoiled. The only remedy is to sell them for what they will fetch."

PICKPOCKETS AID KIRSH.

Raise $2,500 for His Defense on White Slavery Charge.

The "Pickpocket Trust" held a meeting Friday night in a house in Rivington Street and subscribed $2,500 for the defense of "Sam the Peddler," or Samuel Kirsh, who is under indictment on charges of white slavery, according to a statement by Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith last night. Mr. Smith said his detectives had learned of the meeting and knew where it was held. He said about 30 persons, most of them with police records as pickpockets, attended.

The reason for their desire to defend Kirsh, and if possible bail him out until his trial, Mr. Smith was told was his alleged connection with one of the most notorious pickpockets of the city. This man was said to be related to Kirsh, and to have been at times indirectly connected with him in his white slave traffic. The pickpocket in question, Mr. Smith said, was in Chicago when Kirsh was arrested, and sent to his New York associates the name of a Chicago saloonkeeper who, he said, would aid them at any time in future if they would help now in gaining Kirsh's liberty.

Mr. Smith said he expected new white slave indictments today.

SUNDAY SPORT AT SING SING

Baseball and Picnics Outside the Walls Mark Day of Rest.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 27.—There was an eleven-inning game of baseball in the prison yard this afternoon, between a team from the Mutual Welfare League and "the Stock Exchange team," which is made up of bankers, clerks, and others who are serving time in Sing Sing.

About 1,500 inmates of the prison witnessed the game, which was won by the Mutual Welfare League team, 3 to 2.

Following a custom adopted about a month ago, the "road gang" of the prison, to the number of about thirty, went picnicking this afternoon along the Briarcliffe Road. They were taken there in an auto truck and enjoyed themselves at baseball and other games. This Sunday afternoon picnicking is permitted to the road gang, because they work on Saturday afternoons, while the men at the prison have a half holiday.

Lightning Hits Same Place Twice.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, Aug. 27.—The theory that lightning never strikes twice in the same place was again demonstrated as false last night, when lightning struck two large barns on the farm of Norman Clearwater at Accord, Ulster County. They were burned to the ground. Barns occupying the same site were destroyed by fire caused by lightning twenty-eight years ago.

Says Italians Shelled a Church.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The ancient basilica of Parenzo, an Austrian seaport in Istria, has been shelled by Italian naval forces during the last week, although it displays the usual international protective signs, which are perceptible from a long distance," says the Overseas News Agency. "No military objects are near the basilica. The Austrian press refers to this as proof of the Italians' destructive mania."

Henry Nachman.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 27.—Henry Nachman, formerly head of the firm of G. H. Nachman & Co., and associated with the Enterprise Fuel Company, died from heart disease early this morning at Mount Holly Inn, near here. He was in his seventy-ninth year and was a veteran of the Confederate Army, with which he served during the entire civil war.

Obituary Notes.

OSGOOD HARRIS SHEPARD, for many years in business in Albany, N. Y., died on Saturday at his home in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in his sixty-sixth year.

Dr. WARREN FISHER GAY, a surgeon of Boston, died on Saturday morning at his home there, in his fifty-first year. He had been connected with the Boston Dispensary, the Carney Hospital, the Massachusetts General and Massachusetts Women's Hospitals, and the St. Elizabeth Hospital.

Mrs. S. JUDELSON, whose husband is Hebrew chaplain of Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N. Y., died on Friday at the Physicians' Hospital, in Plattsburg, N. Y.

Mrs. MARY A. BYRNE, mother of Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne of the Ninth Coast Defense Company, N. G. N. Y., died on Saturday at her home, 246 West Seventy-first Street, in her seventy-sixth year.

LUHR EGGERS, formerly associated in politics with William Barnes, and at one time clerk of Watervliet, N. Y., died on Saturday at his home in that place.

JOSEPH W. SCHMENGER, a retired manufacturing jeweler here, died at his home in New Canaan, Conn., in his sixty-first year.

SANTIAGO SMITHERS, a retired importer and exporter, widely known here and in Mexico, died at his home, 425 West 144th Street, in his seventy-fourth year.

AUGUSTUS S. BEDELL, formerly a real estate dealer in Flatbush, Brooklyn, died at his home in Freeport, L. I., in his fifty-eighth year.

Mrs. CATHERINE E. BETTS of East Orange, widow of James E. Betts, an artist, died on Saturday in a Newark hospital.

Mrs. MARY H. WRIGHT, widow of Professor John H. Wright, of Harvard University, died on Saturday at her home in Cambridge, Mass.

BENJAMIN F. STAGE, a salesman, died on Saturday at his home, 13 North Seventh Avenue, Mount Vernon.

PETER SKIVINGTON, a retired engineer, and a native of Roscommon, Ireland, died on Saturday at the home of his son, 214 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-first year.

FREDERICK MOWERSON, associated with his father in the meat commission business, died on Saturday at his home in Tenafly, N. J., in his thirty-seventh year.

Mrs. ANNA AMELIA KERSWILL, widow of John Kerswill, died at her daughter's home, 494 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZABETH A. REYBER died at her home, 17 Third Street, Brooklyn.

NEWS OF DEATH DELAYED.

Military Funeral for Chichester, Who Died in McAllen Texas.

George H. Chichester, First Sergeant of Company H, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and an architect here for more than six years, with offices at 30 East Forty-second Street, died in McAllen, Texas, from dysentery last Tuesday. He lived at 802 West 181st Street, and the first news of his death reached his family through the newspapers two days after he died, when they read of his regimental funeral at the border. On the afternoon of the same day word came from McAllen, notifying his wife that he was dead.

Previous to that she had received a night letter from him saying that he was ill, and later a telegram came from Colonel Fisk saying that he was in a serious condition. On confirmation of sergeant Chichester's death his body was sent for, and arrived here last night. There will be a military funeral at 2 o'clock this afternoon from his late home, and the interment will take place in Woodlawn Cemetery. Officers of the Seventh Regiment Depot Corps will take charge of the burial, which will be attended by members of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment.

Sergeant Chichester was born in Brooklyn, and was a graduate of Columbia University. He was a member of the West Side and New York Golf Clubs and leaves a wife and one son. He was in his thirty-eighth year.

KIDNAPPED FOR THIRD TIME.

Baby Whitgreave Whisked Away in a Taxi by Her Father.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Beverly Whitgreave, 18 months old, great-granddaughter of Colonel James Mulligan, was kidnapped today and whirled away in a yellow taxicab while her mother stood helpless. It was the baby's third experience of being kidnapped. The first time she was taken by her father, the second time by her mother, and the last time by her father again.

The father obtained possession of the child under the eyes of his mother, Mrs. A. M. Whitgreave of 4,631 Lake Park Avenue, where he has lived since he and his wife separated several months ago and she went to live with her father, Timothy McCarthy of 1,150 East Forty-seventh Street. When Mr. and Mrs. Whitgreave separated the Court of Domestic Relations gave the baby to the mother. Shortly after that the father seized the child and took her to the home of his mother. On Sunday, Aug. 21, Mrs. Kathryn Whitgreave, baby Beverly's mother, came to the home of the child's grandmother and took possession of her baby.

There is a suspicion that the father and baby are on their way South, and Birmingham, Ala., is being especially watched. The father had threatened to take the baby to Mississippi. The father has influential friends in the South, and if he can get into Mississippi with the child it may be difficult for the mother to regain possession.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

ADLER.—Aug. 23, Lying-In Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Adler, a daughter.

LAMKAY.—Aug. 20, 194 Lee Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Lamkay, a daughter.

ROTHENBERG.—Aug. 24, 126 Claremont Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Rothenberg, a daughter.

ROTHSCHILD.—Aug. 24, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Rothschild, a daughter.

Engaged

SOLOMON—FRED.—Mrs. Mary Fred announces the engagement of her daughter Augusta to Mr. Abraham Solomon.

SPEKTORSKY — WITTY. — Mr. and Mrs. Henry Witty, 495 West End Av., announce the betrothal of their daughter, Sibyl, to George Spektorsky, also of New York.

BERNSTEIN—SIMON.—Anna Simon to Bernard Bernstein.

CLAYTON—SELIG.—Ida Selig to Lou Clayton.

COHEN—WEINBERG.—Regina Weinberg to Samuel Cohen.

DE GROAT—KUTSCHER.—Anita Kutscher to H. Nelson De Groat.

DIMOND—BAUM.—Lillian Baum to Emil Dimond.

GROSSMANN—HIRSCHBERG.—Rose Hirschberg to Julius Grossmann.

HAAS—ROSENBERG.—Carolyn G. Haas to Jack Rosenberg.

HILLELSON—LYON.—Mildred Lyon to Irving H. Hillelson.

LUEDDEKE—FLYNN.—Agnes C. Flynn to Edward Lueddeke.

ROSENBERG—PLAUT.—Sadye Plaut to Edward Rosenberg.

SHAPIRO—TUCK.—Jeannette E. Tuck to Dr. Benjamin H. Shapiro.

STEIN—GOLDBERGER.—Rose Goldberger to Irving Stein.

TOMBERG—FEINBERG.—Saedie Feinberg to Aaron Tomberg.

WOLF—STAHL.—Madeline Stahl to Elmer C. Wolf.

Married

COE—PROUT.—Aug. 24, Alice B. Prout to James H. Coe.

GREENWALD—JAY.—Aug. 20, Nettie Jay to Max Greenwald.

GROSSMER—GLUCK.—Aug. 22, Rose Gluck to Gavel Grossmer.

HANF—KOEPKE.—Aug. 21, Marie Koepke to Menzel Hanf.

KATZENSTEIN—RESCH.—Aug. 24, Gertrude

MERKLE HAS WHIRLWIND DEBUT AS ROBINS RAVAGE MATTY'S REDS

MERKLE SHINES IN BROOKLYN UNIFORM

Giants' Lost Veteran Materially Aids Robins to Suppress Audacious Reds.

EVEN BREAK ON SERIES

In Two Prolific Innings the League Leaders Bat Out Ten Runs and Final Score Is 13 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Playing his first game as a Dodger, Fred Merkle, until yesterday a member of the Giant aggregation, today helped Robbie's men to feast on the offerings of three Red hurlers, with the result that when the tired athletes called it a day the men from Kings Borough had amassed a total of seventeen safe blows, good for thirteen runs, as against eleven hits and six runs for the local forces.

Merkle's début caused Robinson to heave a great sigh of relief. Fred was up six times, slashed out two hits, walked once, drove in one run, and scored two himself. In the field he was a whirlwind, accepting twelve chances without a wobble, and put up the fielding feature of the day when he made a flying leap and tagged out the fleet-footed Neale in the sixth inning.

Today's victory for the Superbas made it fifty-fifty on the series and marked the last appearance of the league leaders on Redland Field this season. As the players were preparing to leave the grounds they received a rousing sendoff from the fans, who wished them luck in their endeavor to land the National League banner.

Three Red Pitchers Assailed.

Moseley, Schulz, and Knetzer were the three Red slabmen who sought to make it three out of four for Matty's cellar champions, but the way Robbie's men were hitting that old ball today it would have taken an Alexander to suppress the batting furore of Wheat, Stengel, and the rest of the Dodger horde.

Two innings stand out more prominently than the others, and these are the third and fifth. In the former stanza four hits and a base on balls gave the Robins four runs. In the fifth, five hits, two bases on balls, a hit batsman, and a sacrifice fly gave Robbie's crew six tallies.

With one run to their credit and still one run behind the locals, the Dodgers opened up in the third, and before the last man had been retired in that round enough runs had been scored to win the contest. The first tally came in the second inning, as the result of singles by Wheat, Myers, and Olson.

Mowrey started the third round with a single to right. Stengel sent him to third with a two-base blow to left. Merkle walked. With the bases full, Wheat singled to right, scoring Mowrey and Stengel, while Merkle, second on the throw-in, Cutshaw singled to left, scoring Merkle and Wheat.

Wheat opened the fifth with a single to centre. Cutshaw did likewise. Myers popped to Knetzer. Olson got an infield single, and the bases were full. Knetzer forced in a run when he walked Meyers. Then the hit by Smith, and another run came across. Mowrey walked, and the third tally came in. Stengel singled to left, and Meyers and Hickman, the latter running for Smith, scored. Merkle singled, and Mowrey went to third. Wheat, batting for the second time in the inning, failed to Roush, and Moseley scored. Cutshaw wound it up by flying out to Roush.

Close Foray with Two in Seventh.

A single by Getz, who had replaced Mowrey, his steal of second, followed by a single by Merkle, and Griffith's error on Wheat's fly, gave the Dodgers their last duo of runs in the seventh.

The Reds started off with a two-run lead, singles by McKechnie and Griffith and Chase's double giving them a pair of tallies in the opening round. Singles by Clark and Hobbs, an out, and a sacrifice fly by Groh, batting for Schulz, gave the locals another in the fourth.

Appleton took up the hurling duties for Robbie's men in the fifth, and the Reds scored three runs. McKechnie singled, and was forced by Roush. Chase's safe when Myers dropped his liner, Roush taking second. Griffith got an infield hit, and the bases were full. Appleton forced in a run when he walked Clarke. Louden forced Clarke and Chase scored. Fisher, batting for Hobbs, got an infield hit, and Griffith scored the last Red tally of the game. The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Mowrey,3b	3	2	2	1	1
Getz,3b	2	1	2	0	0
Stengel,rf	6	1	2	1	0
Merkle,1b	5	2	2	11	0
Wheat,lf	4	3	3	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	5	1	2	2	8
Myers,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Olson,ss	4	1	2	3	2
Meyers,c	4	1	0	5	0
Smith,p	2	1	0	0	1
Appleton,p	2	0	0	1	1
aHickman	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41	13	17	27	13

CINCINNATI. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Neale,lf	3	0	0	6	0
M'K'nie,3b	5	1	3	1	2
Roush,cf	6	1	2	1	0
Chase,2b	5	2	2	1	0
Griffith,rf	4	1	2	4	0
Wingo,c	1	0	0	2	0
Clarke,c	2	1	1	6	0
Louden,2b	4	0	0	0	3
Hobbs,ss	2	0	1	2	0
Fisher,rf	2	0	0	2	0
Moseley,p	1	0	0	0	1
Schulz,p	0	0	0	0	0
Knetzer,p	2	0	0	1	1
bGroh	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	6	11	27	8

a-Ran for Smith in the fourth inning.
b-Batted for Schulz in fourth inning.
Errors—Myers, Griffith.

Brooklyn	0	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—13
Cincinnati	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Chase, Stengel. Three-base hit—Fisher. Stolen bases—Mowrey, Getz. Sacrifice hits—Myers, Olson. Sacrifice flies—Groh, Wheat. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Appleton, 1; off Moseley, 1; off Knetzer, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Smith, 7 hits, 3 runs in four innings; off Appleton, 4 hits, no runs in five innings; off Moseley, 5 hits, 4 runs in two innings, (none out in third); off Schulz, 3 hits, one run in two innings; off Knetzer, 9 hits, 6 runs in five innings. Hit by pitcher—By Knetzer, (Smith.) Struck out—By Smith, 1; by Appleton, 2; by Schulz, 2; by Knetzer, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 5; New York, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 13; Cincinnati, 6.
Chicago, 5; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
(Game postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	70	49	.588
Detroit	67	56	.545
Chicago	66	56	.541
New York	65	56	.537
St. Louis	66	57	.537
Cleveland	66	57	.537
Washington	57	61	.483
Philadelphia	26	91	.222

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	70	43	.619
Boston	65	43	.602
Philadelphia	65	48	.575
New York	54	57	.486
Pittsburgh	52	60	.464
St. Louis	54	65	.454
Chicago	53	66	.445
Cincinnati	45	76	.372

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)
Philadelphia at Chicago.

YANKS GO WEST—BEATEN.

Play One-Day Date in Cleveland and Lose, 5 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—The Yanks dropped from third place to a tie with St. Louis and Cleveland for fourth position today, when the Indians were led to a 5 to 1 victory by Otis Lambeth, whose twisters puzzled Donovan's men. Ten thousand fans braved threatening weather and turned out for the contest.

Fohl went through with his advertised pitching selection in the choice of Lambeth. Donovan, pitching Russell as advertised, made a good selection—for five innings. The Yankee twirler allowed only two hits in that time, but in the sixth session the Indians mixed four hits with a base on balls, the combination being good for four runs. They pounded out another in the seventh, and then Slim Love came in and south-pawed his way through a scoreless inning—the eighth.

Until the ninth the Yanks had been able to get only two hits. In the final session they bunched a double, a single, and an infield out for their only run. Lambeth allowed only four hits, relying mainly on his fast-breaking curve and a change of pace.

Graney, Wambsgans, and Chapman starred for Cleveland. In the fourth Peckinpaugh caught a fast one full on the nose, and it looked like a sure triple, but Graney speared it with his gloved hand.

In the sixth Russell cracked another one of Lambeth's offerings on the seam, but it was in turn snared by Wamby. In the seventh, with Peck on second, Pipp on first, and none gone, a critical moment in the game, Chapman nipped the Yanks' chances when his fast fielding of Oldring's slow one caught Rube at first by inches, following which Lambeth pitched himself out of the hole.

New York lost a promising chance to score in the first, when, with one gone, High walked and Peck beat out a slow one to Wamby; but Pipp fanned and Oldring forced Peck, closing the chapter.

From that time through the fifth the Yanks didn't see first. With one out in the sixth Magee walked, but died stealing. In the eighth Alexander walked, but was forced.

The Indians had men on bases in the second, fourth, and fifth, but couldn't push one over. The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Graney,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Turner,3b	3	1	2	2	1
Speaker,cf	2	1	0	3	0
Roth,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Wambs'gs,ss	3	1	1	2	2
Gandil,1b	3	0	1	7	0
Chapman,2b	2	0	1	1	3
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	6	1
Lambeth,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	27	5	8	27	9

NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Magee,cf	3	0	0	2	0
High,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Peck'gh,ss	4	0	2	2	4
Pipp,1b	3	1	1	10	0
Oldring,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Mullen,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Aragon,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Alexander,c	2	0	0	1	3
Russell,p	2	0	0	0	3
Love,p	0	0	0	0	0
aNunamaker	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	4	*23	14

*Wambsgans out, hit by batted ball.
a-Batted for Russell in eighth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Wambsgans, Graney, Pipp. Stolen base—Turner. Sacrifice hits—Wambsgans, Chapman. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; New York, 6. Bases on balls—Off Lambeth, 4; off Russell, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Lambeth, 4 hits 1 run in 9 innings; off Russell, 8 hits 5 runs in 7 innings; off Love, none in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, 1. Struck out—By Lambeth, 5; by Russell, 2. Wild pitch—Russell. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

CARTER FOOLS THE BRAVES.

His Shoots Prove Puzzling and Cubs Win by Score of 5 to 1.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Kirk Carter pitched in fine form today, while Chicago batted Barnes and Ragan opportunely and won the final game of the series from Boston by 5 to 1. The visitors were saved from a shut-out when Konetchy's double, following Snodgrass's single, scored a run in the ninth inning. Carter received fine support, Knabe and Wortman making several great plays.

Just before the Boston club left Chicago it was announced that Larry Chappelle, the outfielder whom President Comiskey of the Chicago White Sox bought from Milwaukee several years ago for $18,000, and who was sent back to the minors, had been purchased by the Braves from the Columbus club of the American Association. Chappelle will report to Stallings in Pittsburgh Tuesday.

Manager Callahan of the Pittsburgh Nationals was a spectator at the game today, but said he did not come to talk about a trade for Zimmerman. The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Zelder,3b	4	1	3	0	2
Flack,rf	1	0	1	1	0
Mann,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Saier,1b	4	0	0	16	0
Kelly,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Elliott,c	4	1	1	5	1
Knabe,2b	4	1	2	2	7
Wortman,ss	4	1	2	1	6
Carter,p	3	1	1	0	1
Total	32	5	11	27	17

BOSTON. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
M'ville,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Snodgr's,cf	3	1	2	2	1
Connolly,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Magee,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Kon'chy,1b	4	0	2	13	0
Smith,3b	4	0	0	3	3
Egan,2b	3	0	0	0	2
Blackb'rn,c	2	0	1	1	2
aBailey	1	0	0	0	0
Barnes,p	1	0	0	0	2
Ragan,p	0	0	0	0	1
bWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
Reulbach,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	5	24	15

a-Batted for Blackburn in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Ragan in eighth inning.
Error—Snodgrass.

Chicago	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	—5	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	

Two-base hits—Wortman, Konetchy. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Connolly. Double play—Wortman, Knabe and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Barnes, 1; off Carter, 1; off Ragan, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Barnes, 6 hits and 3 runs in 4 innings; off Ragan, 4 hits and 2 runs in 3 innings; off Reulbach, 1 hit and no runs in 1 inning; off Carter, 5 hits and 1 run in 9 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Carter, (Ragan.) Struck out—By Carter, 5; by Ragan, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence-Montreal game postponed; rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Buffalo	65	51	.560
Providence	62	51	.549
Baltimore	69	55	.522
Toronto	58	54	.518
Montreal	57	54	.514
Richmond	54	59	.478
Rochester	51	60	.459
Newark	48	69	.409

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Buffalo.
Richmond at Toronto.
Baltimore at Montreal.
Providence at Rochester.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 6; New Orleans, 3.
(First game.)
New Orleans, 2; Atlanta, 1.
(Second game.)
Little Rock, 3; Memphis, 0.
(First game.)
Memphis, 3; Little Rock, 0.
(Second game; five innings, darkness.)
Chattanooga, 2; Nashville, 0.
(First game; seven innings, agreement.)
Chattanooga, 5; Nashville, 0.
(Second game; seven innings, agreement.)
Birmingham, 4; Mobile, 2.

New York State League.

Utica, 3; Wilkes-Barre, 2.

Eastern League.

New London, 3; Bridgeport, 1.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3.30 P.M. N.Y. Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

TENNIS TITLE PLAY WILL BEGIN TODAY

Johnston and Griffin Defend Doubles Championship—First Round of Singles On.

Important Matches Today.

10 A. M.—Willis E. Davis of California, national clay court champion, versus Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia, runner-up in the Longwood singles. Court No. 3.

11:30 A. M.—Karl H. Behr of New York, fourth in the national ranking, versus Conrad B. Doyle of Washington, runner-up for the clay court title. Court No. 1.

2 P. M.—Hachishiro Mikami of Tokio versus William J. Clothier of Philadelphia, former national champion. Court No. 4.

3:30 P. M.—Challenge round for national doubles championship—William M. Johnston, San Francisco, and Clarence J. Griffin, Los Angeles, champions, versus Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson, Los Angeles, challengers. Court No. 2.

When the national tennis championships begin today on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, the feature attraction will be the challenge round doubles, in which the titleholders, William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, will defend against the challengers, Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson, who won the right to play for the championship by defeating the Eastern champions, George M. Church and Willis E. Davis, in the final of the preliminary doubles at Chicago. This match promises a keen battle of the courts, and it will be doubly interesting from the fact that it will be the first competitive play of McLoughlin in the East. The moot question of whether he has recovered the form which made him invincible in years gone by will in a measure be settled by this match.

To win the preliminary doubles against such a strong team as Davis and Church, who were confidently expected to be the challengers against the champions, after the excellent play at Longwood, was a feat of high merit. It presages a hard battle if the present titleholders are to retain their honors. Johnston and Griffin, however, are favorites for the contest on the basis of their form this season and the memory of the contest a year ago, when they defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy.

In some of the doubles play by the champions this season there has been erratic work, but this was partly because there were few contenders who could press them in their full ability. Twice the champions have been vanquished, once in an exhibition at the Crescent Athletic Club, and again at Newport, but this has not caused any loss of faith in their ability. Of the opposing pair, McLoughlin is an uncertain quantity, while Dawson is not noted for great strength in his game. may be, however, that Johnston has rounded into better form than he displayed in the Longwood singles, when he was vanquished in a five-set encounter. At that time endurance was lacking.

The first round of the singles, which will start this morning, offers a number of good matches, chief among which is the meeting of Willis E. Davis, national clay court champion, and Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia. It was the latter who vanquished Ichiya Kumagae and Clarence J. Griffin in the Longwood tournament, only to be defeated by William M. Johnston in the final round. Davis is one of the most spectacular players of the group, and when his game is going right he is a match for the best. In Armstrong he will be pitted against a baseliner who comes to the forecourt only when there is a favorable opportunity. Steadiness is one of Armstrong's biggest assets, his chop drives being well placed and elusive.

The temperamental Karl H. Behr will also get into action on one of the exhibition courts, his match being against Conrad B. Doyle of Washington, who was runner-up to Davis for the clay court championship. Behr has played infrequently in the tournaments this season, and there is little basis for fixing the quality of his game. Behr is playing form has much skill as last year he will be a formidable factor in the early rounds.

The one other singles match on the exhibition courts will bring together the Japanese player, Hachishiro Mikami, and a former national champion, William J. Clothier of Philadelphia.

Nearly all of the first-round matches will be completed today, and in most of the cases it appears as if the favorites would come through without meeting stern opposition.

The schedule for the day follows:

10 A. M. Court Number.
Philip VanDeventer vs. C. Stanley Rogers..13
J. C. Allen vs. Dr. William Rosenbaum....11
C. G. Plimpton vs. Count Otto Salm.....8
Walter Roberts vs. Arthur E. Copeland....12
Arthur S. Cragin vs. Richard S. Maynard..14
Ralph L. Baggs vs. W. Clair.....15
L. Gywnne French vs. George V. Peak. Jr.16
Harold D. Harvey vs. George McKearin....17
J. C. Neely, Jr., vs. E. R. McCormick.....6
Irving Riker vs. B. L. Phillips.....5
Elliot H. Pike vs. George Grey.....9
Lloyd Hartol vs. C. G. Burrows.....10
Louis Oshman vs. Dr. H. R. Mixsell.....7
J. J. Armstrong vs. Willis Davis.....1
William D. Bourne vs. R. C. VanVliet..20
Spencer Palmer vs. Walter L. Pate.....24
Robert F. Nathan, Jr., vs. C. W. MacMullen.21
Francis T. Hunter vs. Arthur H. Coffey, Jr. 5
David McClure vs. R. Mason Kirkland....22
Arthur D. Sweet vs. Ernest F. Thomas, Jr.23
Roland von Maur vs. Frank A. Fall.....19

10 O'CLOCK.

J. B. Adoue, Jr., v. S. H. Voshell.
Wallace F. Johnson v. Harry Seymour.
J. W. Anderson v. Charles S. Garland.
William J. Burden v. Reginald A. Cook.
Henry S. Parker v. Paul W. Gibbons.
L. E. Mahan v. J. S. Pfaffman.
Olin J. Sweet v. F. T. Freilinghuysen.
Dr. B. F. Drake v. Cedric A. Major.
Leonard W. Knox v. F. B. Little.
C. Drummond Jones v. Bernon S. Prentice.
A. W. Macpherson v. Fred C. Inman.
Leonard Beckman v. Irvin C. Wright.
Henry C. Harrison v. N. W. Niles.
T. R. Pell v. Edmund W. Peaslee.
Kenneth Hawks v. Robert C. Rand.
Eugene Warren v. Charles Chambers.
C. A. Walker, Jr., v. Greayer Clover.
Abraham Bassford, Jr., v. Richard Stevens.
James Weber v. Harold Randolph.
E. P. Larned v. Donald McCord.

11:30 O'CLOCK. Court No.
C. B. Doyle v. Karl H. Behr.....1
2 P. M.
A. H. Man, Jr., v. H. Van Dyke Johns..23
T. R. Plimpton v. W. Morrill Hall.....12
Charles M. Bull, Jr., v. William Rand 3d. 21
Douglas S. Watters v. R. A. Holden, Jr.. 5
C. L. Johnston, Jr., v. G. A. L. Dionne..22
H. Mikami v. William J. Clothier.....4
Richard Harte v. Sydney Thayer, Jr.....11
Ludlow Van Deventer v. Robert Le Roy..14
R. N. Williams 2d v. Jerry Weber.....6
Roland Roberts v. Craig Biddle.....7
Ed J. Fixman v. W. M. Washburn.....15
Dean Mathey v. Clarence C. Peil.....16
W. T. Tilden, Jr., v. Harold Throckmorton 18
James S. O'Neale, Jr., v. F. B. Alexander. 20
George M. Church v. Herbert Chase.....17
Danforth Geer, Jr., v. I. Kumagae.....10
R. Lindley Murray v. Alfred S. Dabney...9
George W. Wightman v. James S. Cushman 18

Pitches Two Shutouts in One Day.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27.—Arthur Johnson pitched two seven-inning games today for the Chattanooga Southern Association team, and held Nashville scoreless in both contests, besides getting two hits in five times at bat. The scores were 2 to 0 and 5 to 0.

Always Say—
BURKE'S GUINNESS
WHITE LABEL
THE STOUT of GREAT AGE
Bottled by—E. & J. Burke

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Church as a Title Contender.

By only one avenue of reasoning is it possible to pierce the maze of uncertainty which surrounds the playing of the national tennis championship in singles on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills this week. The clearer vision comes by considering physical fitness for the tournament as a dominating feature of the play this season, and on this basis there is better foundation for comparison between the foremost men than the standard of skill alone. In point of skill there is admittedly an evenness which is puzzling and therefore the tournament will probably turn on the question of condition.

With this in mind an alignment of the men is secured which appears to place George M. Church in the leading position on a pre-tournament forecast. Of course, McLoughlin still remains the x in the equation, for there is no method of determining either his skill or his condition, except in the slight degree that is afforded by practice matches. Among the others, however, Church stands out as the superior when the two factors of skill and condition are considered. His game this season is the strongest that he has ever played and his physical fitness is almost perfection. Such a combination of forces will undoubtedly prove of tremendous strength in this tournament.

Few tennis men, although tennis is a game which requires sustained exertion, give serious consideration to the subject of training. Most of them believe confidently that they are in training, but few follow rules which would be set were the men under the care of a competent trainer. Church is one of the exceptions. As a track athlete at Princeton he learned the full value of strict training and in his tennis career he has followed closely the tutelage of his college days. The result is that he is trained to the minute for the championship both as to physique and skill. He is not overplayed, as may be charged against some of the other men who have been mentioned prominently with regard to the singles title.

Where some of the Californian group have been playing in every tournament since they first came East, Church has judged his tournament play as related to his fitness and he has competed just enough to bring himself to the top of his skill, and his best condition, for the supreme test on the courts. Many are prone to consider Church as lacking in physique for such continued hard play as is demanded this week, maintaining that his game, which is now strictly Californian, will sap his power. However, his tournament work thus far has failed to show any perceptible weakness.

The New Jersey player is in the thick of the struggle as regards the draw and in his second round match will face the Japanese, Ichiya Kumagae. This should produce a sharp contest, but with Church's game very similar to that of Robert Lindley Murray, who has twice beaten the Oriental, he ought to have no difficulty in passing this rival. Against volleying close in at the net Kumagae has shown weakness and this will undoubtedly be Church's place of attack. In the third round Church will probably have an easy match, but in the fourth round it appears that he will compete against either Frederick B. Alexander or Maurice E. McLoughlin, and should success again attend him he may either play Robert Lindley Murray or Karl H. Behr. A victory here would put him into the semi-final, probably against William M. Johnston, the present title holder. This is a hard schedule, but Church believes in his ability without being overconfident, and his skill on the court, backed by physical fitness, may carry him through to success.

There is a strong suspicion that Johnston has had too much tennis—in other words that he is overtrained. He tired rapidly in the last set against Kumagae at Newport and he barred the Southampton singles, presumably because he realized his lack of condition. Richard Norris Williams, 2d, is also in the position of being far from fit, a strained ankle causing his supporters much worry. Many have practically abandoned the thought that Williams will succeed to the title for this reason. This leaves Church to the forefront, with McLoughlin the doubtful quantity.

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Saratoga's Splendid Meeting.

Everything has been conducive to making the Saratoga racing season, which closed on Saturday, the most successful ever held at the Spa. Old horsemen, whose imaginations are frequently more vivid than their memories, are often wont to wag their heads and say that the races or the crowds are not what they used to be. These two statements will no longer hold water if the meeting just closed is taken as criterion, because, according to the officials of the association, the crowds in the past were never as large, even in the so-termed palmy days, as they have been during the last month.

From a strictly racing standpoint the sport at the Spa could not have been otherwise than of the best, as the class of thoroughbreds seen there represented the finest from all sections of the continent. The champions of Kentucky raced against the fleetest that the East and Canada have produced in the various age divisions, the equaling of track records at almost every distance was a common occurrence.

The crop of two-year-olds, both American and foreign bred, seen at Saratoga has been particularly impressive, and their running qualities have compared most favorably with those that raced before the sport was stopped in this State. The splendid performances of Campfire, which has won many of the important stakes for two-year-olds, including the Hopeful, run on Saturday, stamps this juvenile as the best at his age in recent years. The young son of Olambala has the blood of champions in his veins and is always willing to give the best when called upon.

Some remarkable performances have also been seen in the three-year-old division, in which is included that of August Belmont's Friar Rock, the winner of the Saratoga Cup at a mile and three-quarters, the longest race of the season. This colt has given many evidences of his speed, but has never shown to such advantage as in his race with Roamer and The Finn. The only disappointing feature about the Saratoga Cup race was the fact that there were only three starters where there should have been at least ten or twelve. This small field unfortunately shows the trend of present-day training methods, which apparently is to breed and train sprinters, sacrificing everything for speed, forgetting that one of the greatest essentials for a thoroughbred—endurance—can only be obtained by the aid of these long distance races.

No better evidence of the healthy condition of racing was given at Saratoga than by the wonderful prices paid for yearlings. At every sale which took place in the paddock before the races, sometimes two a week, there was the keenest competition to obtain the best lots, prices apparently being no object if the breeding and appearance of the yearling suited the fancy of the purchaser. Including the foreign importations, nearly 200 horses have been bought in the last six weeks by either newcomers to the turf or by owners who have felt the necessity of increasing their stabling by the infusion of new and young blood.

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Saturday's Track Meets.

No better tonic could have been prescribed for the athletes of the New York A. C., who since 1910 have been weak in senior track competition, than their victory in the senior championships of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union on Saturday. For six years the athletic doctors of the Mercury Foot organization have been unsuccessful in diagnosing the ailment of their track team, or, if they did discover its weaknesses, in finding a remedy. But with the coming of the 1916 outdoor season they seemed to have analyzed their needs. They drew together a band of young collegians to be added to their regular club stars, the result being the complete rout of the Irish-American A. C. on Saturday.

This victory is but what the New York A. C. needed to make it a factor in the coming senior national championships at Newark. It will instill in the Mercury Foot athletes the confidence they appear to have lacked in previous years. It will convince them that they have the necessary strength to become national title holders. It will make them less afraid of the I. A. A. C.

Yet, while the path of the N. Y. A. C. seems exceedingly rosy now that they have won both the junior and senior Metropolitan championships on track and field, a glance ahead will show that there is trouble in store for them. A perusal of the summaries of the three tryout meets for the national sports held Saturday at Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago will leave no doubt on this score.

In the Central Association championships, designated as tryouts for the nationals, the Chicago A. A. uncovered a team that, if brought East in its entirety, will be sure to bid strongly for national honors. In the New England championships the Boston A. A. turned out a combination of performers that seems equally as strong as that of the Chicago A. A. There were few brilliant performers in the Middle Atlantic sports, but they indicated that Ted Meredith at least is ready for the nationals.

The Chicagoans showed exceptional strength in the track contests, but a decided lack of strength in the field events, although young Landers, a schoolboy sensation, pole-vaulted 12 feet 7⅝ inches and Pogue broad-jumped 22 feet 8¾ inches. In the sprints Ward made himself stand out as a contender for the national championship by going 100 yards in 9 4-5 seconds.

The outstanding feature of the New England championships is the return to form of Marc Wright, holder of the world's record in the pole vault, who, after nearly two years of inactivity, cleared the bar at 12 feet 5 inches.

Everything considered, however, there may be a big change in form and prospects in the next two weeks. In the meantime Alvah Meyer may come back; Hannes Kolehmainen may be at his best; Matt McGrath may be back in the game, and the Irish-American A. C. may once more get the national honors.

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Golf Scores.

In the recent Shawnee open tournament Gil Nicholls of Great Neck took 305 strokes, and in a trade golf association event at the Hackensack links a golfer who shall be mercifully nameless used up only 298 strokes. The difference between the score of the professional and the amateur might be explained by the fact that the Hackensack links is very much easier than the Shawnee course, and consequently it is little wonder that the trade golfer required seven strokes less than the former metropolitan open champion. It might also be pertinent to state that Nicholls made his strokes over four rounds of the links and last over two days' play, while the amateur in question used up all his strokes in a single round of the links on a very hot afternoon.

This brings up the question, "What's in a score?" The 298 score was amassed by very hard work in some four hours, but the possessor, although not intensely proud of his handiwork, was at least vastly amused by his own performance on the links. He was playing a game, and he enjoyed it. It can be definitely stated that the eminent Mr. Nicholls did not enjoy getting that score of 305. His glances when he missed short putt after short putt were incendiary, and if looks could wither, the Shawnee fair green would now be as brown as a pancake. Certainly Nicholls did not enjoy himself, yet was playing the same game that the duffer was at, only in a much more successful manner.

No doubt the score is of importance in golf, but there are other things to be taken into consideration, including the man who made it and the course over which it was gathered. Three hundred and five is not a worse score than 298, but the best professional in the country might have taken it in four rounds over a stiff course, and 298 strokes is not always a cause for weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, for the worst player in the world may have enjoyed himself hugely in compiling it in a single round over the easiest course at his disposal.

In the recent invitation tournament of the National Golf Links of America there were two former national amateur golf champions over the hundred mark in the sixth sixteen in company with Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the U. S. G. A., and a low-handicap man on every other course in the country. These men were not particularly disgruntled, for they were playing over one of the finest, if not the hardest test of golf that this country affords. What, then, is the millennium toward which golf is ever progressing? Shall it be when the national open champion takes a round of 134 over a stiff course with the utmost enjoyment, or when the duffer who reports a 78 shall not shrink back in horror at the question, "On which hole?" but shall step forward smilingly and answer, "On the short fifth"?

WOODMERE DOUBLES CLOSE

Miss Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf Take Mixed Final in Straight Sets.

Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf yesterday scored an easy tennis triumph over Miss Margaret Grove and Harry Steipkampf in the final round of the mixed doubles tournament of the Woodmere Club, on the courts at Woodmere, L. I. Miss Wagner and Mr. Ostendorf won in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2. At every stage of the contest the superiority of the victors was in evidence. They outplayed Miss Grove, holder of the Hudson River championship, and Mr. Steinkampf three to one, and in both sets maintained a pace that was much too severe for their rivals. The summaries:

MIXED DOUBLES.—Second Round—Miss Margaret Grove and Harry Steinkampf defeated Miss Elchold and Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—3, 6—3.
Semi-Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope and Mr. Ackerland, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Margaret Grove and Harry Steinkampf defeated Miss Elsa Rayser and B. M. Phillips, 8—6, 6—4.
Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Miss Margaret Grove and Harry Steinkampf, 6—2, 6—2.

Hayes and Burdick Tennis Victors.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 27.—Walter Hayes and Ralph Burdick of Chicago won the Missouri Valley tennis championship in doubles today on the courts of the Kansas City Athletic Club, defeating Dix Teachener and Walter Newell of Kansas City, 7—5, 6—4, 6—2.

KAUFF'S CLOUT WINS GAME.

Fourth-Inning Home Run Gives Giants' Exhibition Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Kauff's home run in the fourth inning produced what proved to be the winning marker in an exhibition game today between the New York Giants and the Bakos, a local semi-pro club. New York won, 2 to 1. Singles by Kauff and Lobert scored the Giants' first run. Doyle's error, following singles by Miller and Price, gave Canton its solitary tally. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.

YACHT RACES FOR MANHASSET BAY CUP TO START TODAY

FORMIDABLE CRAFT TO TACKLE NAHMA

But Owners Think Sloop Will Retain Manhasset Bay Cup in Races Starting Today.

BOSTON CHALLENGERS FAST

Speed Shown by Hayseed and Nutmeg on Saturday Increases Respect for Bay State Boats.

The first race of the series for the Manhasset Bay Cup, constituting the crowning event of the yachting season, will be sailed today. The challengers from the rugged shores of Massachusetts Bay are fit and ready, having had their final polishings at City Island, and two of them, Hayseed and Nutmeg, having already given local skippers a somewhat disconcerting taste of their mettle.

Boston's fleet of challengers, which were towed to these waters during last week, coming by way of the Cape Cod Canal, consists of C. B. & B. S. Wheelock's Britomart, the original challenger, representing the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead; Charles Francis Adams's Ahmeek, which represents the Quincy Yacht Club; Commodore Allen C. Jones's Nutmeg, representing the Boston Yacht Club; Charles P. Curtis's Ellen, representing the Eastern Yacht Club; John J. Martin's Wasaka, (Josephine,) representing the South Boston Yacht Club, and winner of the cup last year on Lake Michigan; George Lee's Bernice, representing the Manchester Yacht Club; H. L. Bowden's Hayseed, winner in the New Rochelle regatta on Saturday, representing the Gloucester Yacht Club, and Vernon F. West's Sayonara, representing the Portland (Me.) Yacht Club.

Depend on Speedy Quartet.

The defender in chief will be the Nahma, owned by Hanan and Childs and built especially for the defense of the cup, which is in the custody of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, Conn. She will be assisted by the Joyant, registered in the name of C. B. Mallory and representing the Larchmont Yacht Club in the cup races; J. W. and E. P. Alker's Aleda, (Olympian,) which will represent the donors of the cup, the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, and George B. Granberry's Anita, which will represent the New Rochelle Yacht Club.

Commodore Childs and Addison G. Hanan are feeling rather well satisfied with the result of the interclub series of races in which the yachts which are now here have been participating. They have been beating one another in those races in a fashion which shows that Nahma will assuredly have a fair chance against any of them, basing their conclusions on the trial yacht for the fleet, the Josephine, with which Mr. Hanan won the cup on Lake Michigan last year and which is now called the Wasaka. While the latter has been consistently beaten, she has not had the advantage of Mr. Hanan at the tiller, nor of a man who ranks with him as an expert sailor of yachts.

Of the challengers, Ellen won the Quincy cup in the series of races held for that trophy; Nutmeg, which is owned by Commodore Jones of the Boston Yacht Club, and now leading in the races for the cup, had been supposed to be the boat which would beat all the fleet in light weather. At the Corinthian Club races on Aug. 12, however, Commodore Wheelock's Britomart beat Nutmeg in a drifting match, with winds so light that a lot of the yachts could not sail the courses. The last two are admittedly light-weather boats, and nothing else.

Ellen has proven better in moderate winds, but it takes a gale for Charles Francis Adams's Ahmeek—hailed in the Spring as a sure winner of the Manhasset Bay trophy—to show anything like good sailing qualities, and Josephine (or Wasaka) has been so near to them to afford a good indication on Ahmeek's possible performances in September weather on the Sound.

New Sail Plan for Bernice.

John Alden has made an entirely new sail plan for the Bernice, which has not performed up to expectations. William Gardner, at the end of the New York Yacht Club cruise, went direct to Marblehead, and provided a new sail plan for the Hayseed.

Wasaka, it is claimed, under her new rig, is not at all the boat she was when Hanan won the cup with her. Her new rig has once been changed because the measurer of the Eastern Yacht Club declared her jib was too large, and it had to be cut down to fit the class. Now Bowdoin B. Crownshield, the yacht designer, has perfected a new sail plan for the Wasaka, which, he hopes, will restore the speed she once had as the Josephine, as it now takes a gale to make her show anything worth while against the other P boats.

Nahma has shown so well in all sorts of weather on the Sound that there is very little fear among the members of the Indian Harbor Club but that she will be able to hold her own despite the fact that the new Marconi rig has just been removed and the old rigging put in its stead.

Both Joyant and Aleda will be ready to represent two of the Sound clubs in the races, and the former, which has once beaten Nahma, is certain to make a fine showing in case of rough weather, in which yachtsmen also believe Aleda will show to better advantage. The Messrs. Alker have been at work on the latter boat constantly to try and get this—the one-time Olympian, which the Josephine defeated—to do better than she did when on the Great Lakes, as the champion of her class.

Anita, owned by George Granberry and recently racing in the handicap classes, has been put in trim for the cup races and will represent the New Rochelle Yacht Club.

RANI LEADS ARROWS AGAIN.

Sails Five-Mile Course at Greenwich in 1:22:35—Wabisi Also Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 27.—Rani, owned by Clifford D. Mallory, added another victory today to its laurels of the yachting season by winning the race of Arrow Class craft over the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's five-mile course. In the Indian Harbor one-design class Richard Outwater's Wabisi was the first to cross the line. The summaries:

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 11:20.

Yacht and owner.	Finish. H.M.
Rani, Clifford D. Mallory	12:42:35
Snapper, John D. Chapman	12:44:39
Hawk, Ralph E. Sieven	12:44:35
Bubble, N. T. Bailey	12:45:00
Jack o' Lantern, Com. L. H. Dyer	12:48:30

ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 11:25.

Wabisi, Richard Outwater	12:57:15
Hiuheehee, John W. Lewis	12:57:33
Galony, N. N. Whittlesey	12:58:39
Minnehaha, J. F. Duryea	1:01:30
Osseo, Dr. L. M. Hurd	1:01:30
Wahnetta, Walter A. Hughes	1:02:35
Yaqui, Francis H. Page (did not finish.)	
Hiuheehee was disqualified.	

Petition for Three-Mile Walk.

Secretary Frederick W. Rubien of the Amateur Athletic Union has received a petition signed by forty prominent walkers of this vicinity who favor changing the one-mile national junior walk to a three-mile walk, to conform with the senior program.

PONTIAC FIRST TO FINISH.

Leads Fleet in Ocean Race, But Loses Prize as Result of Protest.

The keelstop Pontiac, one of the yachts enrolled in the handicap class and owned by W. H. Bowes, crossed the finish line off New Rochelle in the 203-mile ocean race from Seagate last night at 9:45:30. She had covered the distance in 35 hours, 35 minutes, 30 seconds, which is at an average speed of 5.5 knots. Although the Pontiac was the first to finish of the eight yachts that started from the Atlantic Yacht Club at 10:10 aSturday morning, she did not win the prize offered by Commodore Petersen, who promoted the race, because the committee at a meeting on Friday night sustained the protest of the owners of the other yachts that she is not a cruiser. She will, however, receive a special prize.

Commodore Petersen's flagship, the Florence, said to be the largest power yacht in thes waters, convoyed the racers almost to Montauk Point. Fleet Captain Alvah Nickerson, who, with John R. Brophy and Samuel L. Finlay of the Regatta Committee and E. B. Havens, was a guest of the Commodore, said upon the arrival at New Rochelle last night that from the start until dark on Saturday the yachts had a good breeze from the southeast, which enabled them to lay their courses down the south shore of Long Island.

At 5:30, when the Florence was one mile west of Shinnecock, the sloop Pontiac was the leader, but Daniel Bacon's schooner Seafarer, the second yacht at that time, was apparently overhauling the sloop. The Florence anchored for the night in Fort Pond Bay. When she entered the Sound in the morning bound for New Rochelle the Seafarer, which had apparently come through Plum Gut, was in mid-sound, well in the lead, with the Pontiac close under the Long Island shore, going fast in a good southwest breeze. Some of the other racers were seen astern, also hugging the same shore, probably to cheat the easigoing tide. The Florence then proceeded directly to New Rochelle, arriving there at 6 o'clock last night.

There was a good breeze all day on the Sound until near sunset, and it was expected that all the yachts would finish before midnight, as they had a fair flood tide until 9 o'clock.

The Pontiac, which measures 50 feet over all and has a 30-foot water line, was designed in 1905 by Hollis Burgess and built that year by Burgess & Packard at Salem, Mass. She has always been regarded as a racing sloop.

RACES ON JAMAICA BAY.

Large Fleet of Sailing and Power Craft in Good Sport.

One of the largest regattas ever held on Jamaica Bay was managed by the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club yesterday. There was an exceptionally large representation of power boats and a smart fleet of sailing craft. While the yachts were racing, the fleet was struck by nasty squall from the west that caused many of the yachts to scamper for safety. A few of the sailing craft reported minor accidents, but no great damage was done.

E. Wilson's Clinco was the winner among the Jamaica Bay knockabouts, the most interesting class of sailboats that raced. In Class H, Clara May beat Alice, while Selfish scored a sail-over prize.

The B cruisers, the most important power division, brought a good fleet to the line. The winner was Adele. In Class C, also cruisers, the first boat on corrected time was Chabot. The summary:

CABIN CRUISERS.

Start, 3:27. Course, 10 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Adele, R. A. Schnider	4:48:47	1:10:12
Susie A., C. Paulis	4:47:30	1:11:14
Herbo, C. H. O'Brien	4:49:00	1:12:22
Josephine II., H. Wertz	4:52:07	1:21:00
Rose Marie, C. Scherz	4:57:44	1:27:40
Zenobia II., H. W. Tibbs	5:01:21	1:34:21

CABIN CRUISERS—CLASS C.

Start, 3:29. Course, 10 Miles.

Chabot, A. G. Heyman	4:50:27	1:20:31
Edith, W. D. Chapman	4:58:11	1:27:52
Louise, A. C. Cooper	5:11:04	1:29:57
Wahseepee, W. G. Reim	5:06.02	1:37:17
Frances, H. Miller	5:22:09	1:41:41

HALF STANDING CABIN—CLASS F.

Start, 3:35. Course, 10 Miles.

Mary Jane, W. James	5:23:22	1:36:00
Elizabeth B., J. E. Brown	5:19:23	1:37:03
Marion, J. Lemfesty	5:35:07	1:44:34

CLASS H POWER BOATS.

Start, 3:37. Course, 10 Miles.

Sunnyside, C. Hadley	5:06:53	1:29:53
Anna Lee, Disabled		
Gladys, Commodore Pabst	Disabled.	

CLASS I POWER BOATS.

Start, 3:39. Course, 10 Miles.

M. & A., L. Newman	5:27:36	1:32:39
Smarty II., L. Golly	5:24:00	1:34:49
Eagle, H. C. Ammarell	5:33:08	1:40:45
Comet, H. Sauer	5:24:56	1:42:30
Thelma, A. Zwelling	5:34:19	1:43:37

SPECIAL, CLASS I POWER BOATS.

Start, 3:39. Course, 10 Miles.

Florence, E. R. Diehm	5:35:18	1:52:32
Jem Ham, W. Hamilton	6:15:00	2:21:07
J. & R., J. Palmer	6:19:00	2:28.00

OPEN CABIN—CLASS M.

Start, 3:12. Course, 10 Miles.

Rover, G. Mull	5:22:16	2:40.16
Alert, W. Dosher	5:50:07	2:38.07

TURTLES.

Start, 3:12. Course, 10 Miles.

Clz, H. Le Barre	Did not finish.
Zis, J. A. Case	Did not finish.

KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 8:10. Course, 10 Miles.

Clinco, E. Wilson, Jr.	4:52:32	1:44:47
Cygnet, H. Abrams	5:02:45	1:45:25
Surprise, H. F. Simmons	5:17:34	2:07:33

OPEN CATS.

Start, 3:06. Course, 10 Miles.

Selfish, W. Smith	5:03:41	1:57:41

CATS—CLASS H.

Start, 3:08. Course, 10 Miles.

Clara May, W. English	5:00:40	1:50:48
Alice, J. H. Paterson	5:01:00	1:52:30

YACHTS ENCOUNTER SQUALL

Four Finish Within 25 Seconds in Star Class Race—Hydra Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Aug. 27.—After encountering a heavy squall on the last lap in a triangular race over six miles in Manhasset Bay this afternoon, four of the ten yachts of the Star class that started in an interclub race finished within a period of 25 seconds. When the yachts got under way there was a stiff breeze from the south. Soon after the dark clouds appeared in the West the wind shifted to that direction and the contestants were making record time until the rain began to fall.

Hydra, Charles E. Hyde's champion Star of the year, nosed out George Corry's Little Dipper by 13 seconds. The latter was only three seconds ahead of Allan Walker's Little Bear. Nine seconds later Adler & O'Brien's Canis Minor followed. The Altar and Vete were withdrawn when the shower came and did not finish. The summaries:

INTERCLUB RACE—STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:20. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	4:47:12	1:27:12
Little Dipper, George Corry	4:47:22	1:27:26
Little Bear, Allan Walker	4:47:26	1:27:28
Canis Minor, Adler & O'Brien	4:47:37	1:27:37
Mira, C. L. Peets	4:51:26	1:31:26
Vera, G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:51:46	1:31:46
Aurora, E. N. Morgan	4:54:44	1:34:44
Banshee, N. Eggerton	4:55:31	1:35:31
Altair, Willis & Stannard	Did not finish.	
Vete,	Did not finish.	

Expense of the Gridiron Game.

The average football spectator has little idea of the equipment necessary for a big 'Varsity football squad of forty men. Manager Lovett of the Penn eleven figured out that it costs approximately $235 per player before the kickoff occurs in the first game of the season. Seven hundred pairs of shoes and stockings of the most expensive sort, sweaters, jerseys, moleskins, to say nothing of several hundred footballs, are required in equipping a big team. Add to that the expense of keeping several men busy all Summer rolling the gridiron, raking it for small stones, rebedding it with fresh sod, and getting the field in general into first class condition for the opening. This upkeep continues throughout the entire football season, and if football players drew the salaries that the diamond stars in the big leagues receive, there would be no college football.

MACFARLANE BEATS LOVING IN MATCH

Hudson River Golf Pro Takes Measure of Quaker Ridge Home-Bred by 2 and 1.

Willie Macfarlane, golf professional of the Hudson River Country Club, journeyed to Lake Mahopac yesterday, and over the links of the Lake Mahopac Country Club defeated Elmer Loving of Quaker Ridge, 2 up and 1 to play, thereby depriving the home-bred professional of the larger share of the purse which was at stake upon the match. The Summer sun under which the contest was played did not deceive the canny Aberdeen Scot into expecting continuous warm weather, and in preparation for a long hard Winter, he decided to help himself to the winner's share of the prize money.

He played just well enough to win, with a 75 in the morning and a 79 in the afternoon, against a 76 for Loving in the morning and a 78 in the second round.

The Mahopac course received its first baptism of high-class, well-directed fire yesterday in the professional match, and it withstood the attack well. Although Macfarlane, in the morning round, was putting with a degree of success that verged on the magical, the par of the course was safe by four strokes, and bids fair to remain untouched for some time. The fair green is narrow and fast, and with both players getting great distance off the tees it was almost impossible to hold the balls on that particular portion of the ground which was carefully groomed for them.

Macfarlane went to the turn in 36 on the morning round, with 2 on the ninth hole, and was 2 up there on the Quaker Ridge pro. The inward journey was chiefly notable for a very large 7 that the Scot took on the fourteenth hole. He carries fourteen clubs in his bag, and he used every one of them on this hole to get up to the pin. Some he only took out of the bag, weighed them carefully and then replaced them to his sorrow, for the final selection turned out to be just the wrong club for the particular problem in hand. Even with this setback, however, the ability of his putter to send the ball into the cup from distant corners of the green stood him in such good stead that he maintained his lead of 2 up to the end of the round.

In the afternoon Loving started with a six-foot putt for a 2 on the first hole. Not to be outdone in clipping a figure from par, Macfarlane played the 465-yard second hole entirely by way of the rough, and then dropped a fifteen-foot putt for a 4 on a par 5 hole. As a matter of fact, the Hudson River pro. spent most of the afternoon wandering around in the rough, and the 79 that he took is a tribute to some remarkable recoveries, coupled with putting that led to the suspicion that he had an elastic string tied to his ball that pulled it into the cup. Loving was straighter, but he ran out of string, or the greenkeeper was no friend of his, or the cup moved whenever he putted; but the result was that he took a 78 and lost the thirty-six-hole match by 2 and 1, finishing even up on the afternoon round. Both players had the same medal score of 154 for the day. The cards were as follows:

Morning round, MacFarlane—										
Out	3	5	5	3	5	5	3	2	3	—36
In	4	3	5	5	7	4	5	3	3	—39—75
Loving—										
Out	3	5	6	5	8	4	4	3	3	—38
In	6	2	5	5	4	4	5	3	3	—38—76
Afternoon round, Macfarlane—										
Out	4	4	6	3	5	5	4	3	3	—37
In	5	3	4	7	5	4	6	3	5	—42—79
Loving—										
Out	2	5	6	4	4	6	4	3	3	—37
In	4	4	6	6	5	4	5	3	4	—41—78

FLUSHING WINS BY A POINT.

Golfers Overwhelm Great Neck Team in Afternoon Four-Ball Matches.

By a single point the Flushing Golf Club team won the first installment of the annual home-and-home team match from the Great Neck golfers on the Flushing links yesterday, their overwhelming majority in the afternoon four-ball matches giving them the victory, 35 points to 34. The Flushing team was led by Gardiner White and the Great Neck contingent by Bernard Kalker. White won his match in the morning against C. Ziegler, but Kalker did not hole out as many niblick shots as usual, and lost two matches on the one round. This peculiar occurrence was due to the fact that the Flushing team was not recruited up to full strength, and five Great Neck players took on double assignments.

The professionals of each club also took a hand in the affair, Gil Nicholls of Great Neck defeating Bert Battell of Flushing by 1 up. Nicholls has had a streak of high-class playing within the last few days. On Friday he broke the Oakland record with a 70, and on Saturday he set a new mark for the Wheatley Hills course with a round of 68. The matches were scored on the Nassau system, Great Neck winning the singles, 26—16, and Flushing the four-ball contests, 19—8, giving the Flushing golfers a one-point advantage for the day.

The summaries of the singles contests follow:

FLUSHING.		GREAT NECK.	
Bert Battell	0	Gil Nicholls	1
Gardiner White	3	C. Ziegler	0
C. F. Watt	1	C. Ziegler	0
R. H. Boyd	3	D. Rockwell	0
F. B. Porter	0	W. Watt	3
E. Wright	0	H. B. Martin	1
W. A. Mansfield	0	H. A. Morrow	2
A. S. Chatfield	0	F. S. McKnight	0
H. Hammer	0	W. A. Gray	3
C. Nash	3	B. Walker	0
R. S. Lord	0	D. M. Buckley	3
H. B. Nickerson	3	W. Clifford	0
A. Wenoutt	2	W. Clifford	0
C. H. Stevick	1	B. Kalker	0
C. A. Post	0	F. S. McKnight	1
C. A. Nesmith	0	J. Millang	1
T. Martin	0	Frank Craven	1
D. Nash	0	D. Buckley	3
J. G. Schneizer	0	J. Demerest	2
C. S. Rinehart	0	F. Canning	3
H. L. Bennett	0	Mat Rock	3
Total	16	Total	23

STRONG SHATTERS RECORD.

Covers Woodmere Links in 69 Strokes in Four-Ball Match.

One lone Englishman, Herbert Strong of Inwood, more than held his own yesterday against three sons of Scotia on the Woodmere golf links, and set a new record of 69 for the course in a thirty-six-hole four-ball match, in which he was paired with Willie Robertson of Woodmere against Jock Hutchinson of Pittsburgh and Bob MacDonald of Buffalo. In the four-ball part of the play Strong was not so successful, for the home professional played as if he were determined that Scotland should win the day, even if it were necessary for him to desert his partner and to help his opponents. MacDonald and Hutchinson finished 2 up on each round.

Bob MacDonald was far from his usual form, and the contest resolved itself into a match between Strong and Hutchinson. The Pittsburgh professional tied the former record of 70 in the morning round, and was only four strokes higher in the afternoon. Strong took an 81 in the afternoon to balance his early 69, MacDonald was 81 and 83, and Robertson was 81 and 80.

Edward Clark Roque Champion.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 27.—Edward Clark of Springfield, Mass., has won the championship in the thirty-fifth annual tournament of the National Roque Association. He defeated all sixteen opponents in the first division. His brother, Harold Clark, last year's champion, finished second.

FOOTBALL BY ARC LIGHTS.

Harvard May Illuminate Stadium to Permit Late Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The Harvard football system, already one of the most efficient sporting organizations in the college world, is calling upon science to make the work on the gridiron even more efficient. The Athletic Association is considering now lighting the Stadium so that the practice can be held at any time during the late afternoon or evening and thus do away with the inconvenience occasioned by early darkness, which seriously hampers the practice late in the Fall.

The preliminary estimate calls for lamps supplied with strong projectors. They will be placed, if the scheme is carried into effect, at the top of the Stadium, 90 feet above the ground and 200 feet from the centre of the field. It is estimated that the intensity of the lamps will aggregate approximately 3,000,000 candle power. They will be so arranged that the entire field of play will be lighted well enough to play upon, while the air will be illuminated as high as the top of the Stadium, so that punting and forward passing can be done with ease.

The need of some method of lighting the stadium for football is very great this year, for late October games threaten to extend into the dark hours of the night. Those who follow the Harvard team regularly will remember the games played late in October two years ago, especially the Harvard-Pennsylvania State game, when the thousands of people watching the game were forced to light matches to see their way out of the large structure. On the field of play during the last few minutes of play there was total darkness.

The preliminary plans of lighting the stadium will be tried out in practice before the entire structure is electrified, and the first tests will probably be made soon after the players report for practice on Sept. 7.

ATTACK U. S. SOCCER TEAM.

Swedish Mob Assails American Eleven After Its Victory.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 27, (via London, Monday, Aug. 28.—The All-American Association football team, playing today at Gothenburg, defeated the Dergryte Sports Club, one of the best team in Sweden, by two goals t oone.

At the close of the match a furious mob attacked several American players, and stones were thrown at their automobiles as they drove to their hotel. None of the Americans is reported to have been injured.

DUNDEE TO MEET WELLING.

Lightweights Will Usher In Fall Season at Garden on Wednesday.

The Fall and Winter indoor boxing season will get under way this week. Several clubs which have had their doors closed during the sweltering months will stage bouts of more or less importance. Madison Square Garden is one of the arenas that will be reopened, and the management has provided a good card with Johnny Dundee, the aspiring lightweight, who recently gained fresh prominence by knocking out one of his opponents with what is styled "a mysterious new punch," as the attraction in a bout with Joe Welling on Wednesday night. Hitherto the agile Italian has been noted for footwork which kept him off the ground whenever he was delivering a blow. Perhaps the reason that he landed the knockout on Young O'Leary, which has caused such a sensation, was that he kept his feet on the platform while he hammered home the blow. Welling is being handled by Jimmy Johnston. That he is able to stand a heavy attack was proved in his bout with Harry Pierce, when he went down for a count from a wild swing in the first round and stalled through the remainder of the round. Welling recovered so quickly that he sent Pierce to the mat in the second and won the fight as he pleased.

A good bout is promised for tonight at the reopening of the Manhattan A. C. Bob Moha will meet Joe Cox. Joe Cox has the reputation of having knocked out Jess Willard. Moha stands 5 feet 4 inches and tips the beam at 160. His opponent is 6 feet 4 inches tall and weighs 235 pounds.

Two Irish heavyweights will meet at the Olympic A. C. tonight when Mike McTeague and Jim Healy mix it up for ten rounds. Brooklynites will be entertained at the Clermont A. C. by Young Hicks and K. O. Platz. Harlem Patsy Cline will tackle Young Rector at the Arverne S. C. on Thursday. The bouts scheduled thus far this week follow:

MONDAY.

Manhattan A. C.—Joe Cox vs. Bob Moha.
Olympic A. C.—Mike McTeague vs. Jim Healy.
Clermont A. C.—Young Hicks vs. K. O. Platz.

TUESDAY.

Pioneer S. C.—Chick Simler vs. Jimmy Regan.
Harlem S. C., (Hammel's.)—Young Ketchell vs. K. O. Eggers.
Manhattan Casino Club—Willie Astey vs. Jack Sayles.

WEDNESDAY.

Madison Square Garden.—Johnny Dundee vs. Joe Welling.

THURSDAY.

Arverne S. C.—Harlem Patsy Cline vs. Young Rector.
Clermont A. C.—Johnny Howard vs. Billy Miske.

FRIDAY.

Harlem S. C.—Walter Mohr vs. Wee Wee Barton.
Brown's Far Rockaway Club—Mike Smith vs. Dave Medar.
Vanderbilt A. C.—Kid Tayler vs. Mark Spencer.

SATURDAY.

Broadway S. C.—Dutch Brandt vs. Pal Moore.

HAWORTH GOLFERS IN TIE.

Greenfield and Tilden Play 36-Hole Match Game to a 7 Up Draw.

In a thirty-six hole match play handicap against bogey, selected holes to count, at the Haworth Country Club yesterday, J. M. Greenfield, Jr., handicap 17, and R. C. Tilden, handicap 26, played to a tie, at 7 up. The play-off will be held in a few days.

The club championship qualifying rounds have been completed after sixteen weeks of play. The following are the pairings: E. Van Leuven and J. M. Greenfield, Jr., G. R. Spalding and A. D. Faxon, E. L. Nobles and R. W. Porter, J. Sistrunk and W. S. Cowie, S. Sokaj and L. Bostwick, Ira M. Hedges and J. B. Catlin, E. Engle and W. H. Carpenter, Irving Brown and E. R. Proctor. The Traffic Club of New York will hold its annual outing at the Haworth Club Wednesday.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

Alma Richards, the big all-around athlete of Cornell, will come to New York early this week to finish his training for the national championships at Newark on Sept. 9. Richards will be the guest of the New York A. C. at Travers Island. Reports from Ithaca, where he has been working out, indicate that he is in good condition.

The dual intercollegiate hurdling champion, Fred S. Murray, formerly Captain of Leland Stanford University, will be added to the track squad of the New York A. C. at Travers Island about Sept. 1. Murray is working in a boys' camp in Massachusetts, and has been in virtually constant training.

Two new organizations which have recently been admitted to membership in the metropolitan division of the A. A. U. are the Sprague Electric A. A. of Newark, N. J., of which A. J. Young is President, and the Long Island Athletic League, of which James Clark is President.

POLLY BERRY WINS SPEEDWAY FEATURE

O'Neill Drives Pacer from Behind to Win Matinee Brush from Northern Girl.

W. O'Neill drove his pacer Polly Berry to victory yesterday in an exciting contest of the Road Drivers' Association matinée on the Speedway. In spite of the fact that the mare won in straight heats her victory was in doubt until she had crossed the finish a length in front of E. Moore's Northern Girl in the second of the two half-mile brushes. At the end of the first quarter E. Carpenter's Kentucky Belle was leading, with Northern Girl second. A furlong later Polly Berry was still in last place, with the pair in front of her racing on even terms. Then O'Neill began to drive Polly Berry in earnest and she swept by Northern Girl fifty yards from the wire, to win by a length.

E. Carpenter had a full measure of success as he won both the other events, taking the 1:07 trot with Catherine P. and the 1:09 mixed class with his trotting mare, Bessie Barron. The summaries:

1:07 CLASS, TROT.

Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter)	2	1	1
Hindenburg, b. g., (E. Muller)	1	2	2
Ella, blk. m., (W. Horn)	3	3	3

Time—1:11; 1:09; 1:14.

1:09 CLASS, MIXED.

Bessie Barron, b. m., (E. Carpenter)	1	2	1
Exultant, b. g., (J. Gilmore)	2	1	2

Time—1:04; 1:10; 1:11.

1:05 CLASS, MIXED.

Polly Berry, b. m., (W. O'Neill)	1	1	
Northern Girl, blk. m., (E. Moore)	2	2	
Kentucky Belle, b. m., (E. Carpenter)	3	3	

Time—1:05; 1:10.

TO RACE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Stars of Harness World Entered for This Week's Meeting.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 27.—This city's first Grand Circuit meeting in eight years will open at the Hudson River Driving Park tomorrow afternoon. The program for the opening day will include an attempt by Directum I., 1:59¾, to beat the track pacing record.

Much interest is attached to the Vassar Stake for two-year-old trotters, in which there are twenty-seven entries, among them the fast fillies the Real Lady, Emma Magowan, and Ante Guy. The other events of the afternoon will be the Dutchess, 2:12 pace, with sixteen entries, and the 2:03 pace with five entries—Billy Dale, R. H. Brett, Peter Stevens, Hal Boy, and Fay Richmond.

The Knickerbocker 2:08 trot, for a purse of $5,000, will be raced Wednesday. It will again bring together the trotting stars Mabel Trask and St. Frisco, the Directum I. 2:00 pace, purse $3,000, which has nine heats, including Napoleon Direct, 1:59¾; Single G, 2:00; Peter Stevens, 2:02¼, and Hal Boy, 2:02½, will form part of Thursday's program.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, at Liverpool, Aug. 27.
SS Calamares, at Colon, Aug. 27.
SS Karonga, at Colon, Aug. 27.

Sailed.

SS Chicago, from Bordeaux, Aug. 27.

Passed.

SS Luigi, New York for Spezia, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Greece, via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—
Patria ..... Aug. 28
Gibraltar, Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Calabria ..... Aug. 29
Rumania, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9. A. M.—Dwinsk ..... Aug. 30
Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Baltic ..... Aug. 31
Azores Islands and Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Ponta Delgada, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, at 9 A. M.—Canopic ..... Aug. 31
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M. (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Hellig Olav ..... Aug. 31
Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Zandam ..... Sept. 2
Europe, (except German Austrian, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal, will be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York ..... Sept. 2
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau ..... Sept. 2

Mails for South America.

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Cristobal ..... Aug. 28
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 2:30 A. M.—Farley ..... Aug. 30
Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Paranagua, and Rio Grande do Sul, at 12 M.—Hammershus ..... Aug. 30
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Colon ..... Aug. 31
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Crofton Hall ..... Sept. 2
Pernambuco, Paranyba, Natal Bahia, and Sergipe, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Pernambuco, Bahia, Maceio, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Purus ..... Sept. 2
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Metapan ..... Sept. 2

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Aug. 31
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru ..... Aug. 31
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Manchonia ..... Sept. 1
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ..... Sept. 2
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... Sept. 2
Japan, Korea, and China,—(via Seattle)—Mexico Maru ..... Sept. 3

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Aug. 4, Sydney, Aug. 4, Honolulu, Aug. 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched East on Aug. 25, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Aug. 8, Sydney, Aug. 4, Honolulu, Aug. 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched East on Aug. 25, and are due in New York today.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

At the high point of last week the general level of prices on the Stock Exchange was within 2 points of the high of last January and within less than 5 points of the top figure reached at the climax of last year's big speculation in October. It was higher than in any month of 1915 prior to October, when the peak was reached.

Much has happened since the market previously traveled upward over this ground. When traders bought stocks last week they had before them in many cases the record of things accomplished which a year ago were only hoped for. In some directions the accomplishment exceeded the expectation. This surely was so of the ease with which the $250,000,000 British credit was placed; it was true, too, of the volume attained by our foreign trade, of the height reached by railroad earnings, and of the duration of the unprecedented industrial and commercial activity with which the markets were beginning a year ago to become familiar.

No balance sheet, however, has all its items on one side of the account, and there are bad factors in the situation as well as good. There is no purpose nor desire to ignore or underestimate the former, but the fact is that they would have to be much exaggerated to make them offset the sum total of the favorable forces combating and outweighing the others.

Last week's stock market was given over to the interpretation of the favorable forces, not to the exclusion of other influences necessarily, but in recognition of the fact that previously the debits had been given more attention than the credits in the balance sheet of the things which go to make up the ground work of the security market.

One reason for the change in viewpoint is that a new opinion has come to prevail regarding the probable duration of the war, and, rightly or wrongly, the latter we believe, the market has taken the view that activity in American industry is dependent upon the continuance of the war. Many who were saying that the war could not possibly last through this year are saying now that the war cannot possibly end short of another twelvemonth. Neither they nor others know when it will end, but the market, after its manner, gives much weight to such evidence concerning the length of the war as is supplied by the orders which belligerent Governments are placing in this market. Orders placed a year ago calling for deliveries a year ahead did not necessarily mean that the war would last that long, but it has outlasted the filling of those orders, and the new orders which have been coming calling for deliveries far into next year are again taken as the best measure that the market has of the war's duration.

So it happens that those who place the same limit of time upon industrial activity here as may actually be placed on the war take courage of their new belief that the war will last into another Summer. It is a pity that the two things are linked together in the market's estimation, the more so that they are linked unnecessarily. But it is a fact which must be reckoned with in explaining why of late the market has been rising more readily than it did under no less favorable news and before the railroad labor situation became acute, and before the grain and cotton crops had suffered much of the deterioration which has lately come to them.

An international banker, in as good a position as any to judge of the duration of the war, said last week that he did not see how it could end short of another full year. That implied many more war orders and much more foreign borrowing. Those are the things which the market most closely relates to the war. The human suffering and the frightful cost to the nations engaged in the struggle, it is apt to forget. We are able to lend and, therefore, doubly able to sell, though the statement might be reversed and made to read: We are able to sell and, therefore, doubly able to lend. The fact of the matter is we could not lend as we are doing were we not selling an unheard-of amount of goods abroad, and we could not do that in the same measure could we not extend credit. The two things are inseparably bound together.

One has but to glance at the record of our foreign trade to find the explanation of our ability to lend sums, which many would have believed it impossible to raise for any purpose. Public subscriptions were received last week for the $250,000,000 of British notes underwritten the previous week, and they were fully covered long in advance of the time originally set for the closing of the subscriptions. The issue seems a huge one, but it is not large relatively. Our foreign trade for July was announced last week. It totaled over $625,000,000 and yielded a credit balance of $263,000,000. In one month our sales of goods abroad exceeded our purchases abroad by considerably more than the total of this loan to Great Britain, and in the same month we imported gold to the net sum of $53,000,000. No wonder we are playing easily the rôle of banker for the rest of the world.

The degree of prosperity we are enjoying is explanation enough of the extent of the labor problems with which we are confronted. All last week the country was looking for a settlement of the most important labor controversy which the nation has had to deal with, but despite the delay in the President's effort to bring the railroads and the brotherhoods together in respect to the demands of the latter, belief in the avoidance of the threatened strike was not impaired. Much was heard of the effect which the expected settlement of this controversy would have upon the labor market as a whole, but that is hardly a controlling consideration, for the reasonableness of a given wage demand is not to be decided by the effect which it might have on other wages. It is inevitable that greater prosperity should bring higher wages, just as commodity prices increase in such a period. Maladjustment of wages are, of course, to be avoided if possible, but it would be futile to attempt to hold wages down at a time when the product of labor is in great demand. Legislators have frequently attempted to abolish the law of supply and demand; the business world and the financial community should know better.

In a market sense the most striking incident of the week on the Stock Exchange was the advance in United States Steel to a price which overtopped the high record of 1909, and, after passing that, advanced to a figure which barely missed reaching par. If one were to take the view that extra dividends on Steel common will play no rôle save to make up for dividends omitted in the past, Steel common at par would be on a 5 per cent. basis. It is evident that the market did not take that view of it. Its reason for not looking upon Steel common as merely a 5 per cent. stock lay chiefly in the fact that the corporation's earnings this year are running at eight times that figure.

That is one of the tangible signs of current business prosperity, but there are many such. Were there not we would probably not be witnessing now a new movement in the stock market which has wiped out most of the loss suffered during the first four months of the year and has brought a number of stocks, including some of the most prominent, to the highest prices at which they have ever sold. In acting as it did last week the stock market was merely acknowledging the country's very great prosperity.

AMERICAN STOCKS STRONGER.

London Market Last Week Reflected Animation in Wall Street.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Interest still centres mainly on the extended mobilization scheme. A supplementary list of acceptable securities was published on Friday, which includes more neutral Government and municipal bonds, and Canadian and South American railway issues. There is every indication that the voluntary response to the Government's invitation to deposit these securities will be large, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in the House of Commons on Wednesday that a penal tax would be applied if the deposits proved inadequate. The idea is probably prompted by the falling off in Exchequer bond sales, the amount sold last week being only £3,167,000, the lowest point so far touched. Investment stocks were not affected, and dealings were very small. British railway issues were still under the shadow of wage demands by the union men. Prices were reactionary.

There was a slightly more active market this week for steel and American railways, reflecting pronounced animation in Wall Street. An all-around advance occurred in Mexican securities following the announcement of the return of the National Railways of Mexico to the company, but the volume of dealings was slender, and the rise was chiefly due to the limited amounts of stock offered and the consequent narrowness of the market.

Engineering and armament shares were strong in tone, especially Fraser and Chalmers. Textiles were firm. Shares of the British-American Tobacco Company advanced on reports of large profits. Shipping counters are losing favor, and those of the Prince Line fell over £1 on official announcement that a controlling interest had been acquired by Furness Withy through acquisition of the shares of the management.

The money market was rather featureless, with the moderate demand met by good supplies, but rates were not influenced, current loans still costing 4¾ to 5 per cent. The tendency of discount rates still continues to favor sellers, owing to the scarcity of mercantile drafts. There was keen inquiry for October Treasury bills by the banks at 5 7-16 per cent.

FRENCH EXCHANGE STEADY.

Dollars at 5.90—Anglo-French Conference at Calais.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The exchanges closed steady, with sterling at 28.11 and dollars at 5.90, at which quotation some business was done. Rubles were firmer on political news from the Balkans, being quoted at 186 paid, against 182 yesterday.

A Franco-British conference was held on Thursday at Calais to arrange payments abroad and adjust exchange difficulties. Briand, Ribot, and the Governor of the Bank of France represented this country, and Asquith, McKenna, Lord Reading, and the Governor of the Bank of England represented Great Britain.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Aug. 21	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
Aug. 22	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Aug. 23	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Aug. 24	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
Aug. 25	2½	2	2¼	2¼
Aug. 26	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
Week's range—				
High	2½			2¼
Low	2			2¼
Same week last year—				
High	2			1¾
Low	1¾			1¾
Year's range to date—				
High	6			5
Low	1½			1¾
Same period last year—				
High	3			2¾
Low	1½			1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Aug. 21	2¾@3	3¼@3¼	3⅜@4
Aug. 22	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¾
Aug. 23	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¼@3¾
Aug. 24	2¾@3	3 @3½	3¾
Aug. 25	2¾@3	3 @3½	3¾
Aug. 26	2¾@3	3 @3½	3¾
Week's range—			
High	3	3½	4
Low	2¾	3	3¾
Same week last year—			
High	2½	3	3¼
Low	2½	2¾	3
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2¼	2¼	2¾

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Aug. 21	Par - 10c	†15@10c	*15c	*15c
Aug. 22	Par	†15c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 23	Par	†10c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 24	Par	†20c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 25	Par	†15c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 26	Par	†15c	†15@10c	*15c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Short. Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Aug. 21	4⅝	5⅝@5⅝	5⅝@5⅝	28f 13½c
Aug. 22	4⅝	5⅝@5⅝	5⅝@5⅝	28f 13½c
Aug. 23	4⅝	5⅝@5⅝	5⅝@5⅝	28f 13½c
Aug. 24	4⅝	5⅝@5⅝	5⅝@5⅝	28f 14½c
Aug. 25	4⅝	5⅝@5⅝	5⅝@5⅝	28f 13½c
Aug. 26	4⅝	5⅝@5⅝	5⅝@5⅝	28f 13½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London. 4½%	Paris.	British Rentes. London. 2½%	Paris.
Aug. 21	59½	58¾	57⅝	57f 65c
Aug. 22	59½	58¾	57⅝	57f 65c
Aug. 23	59¾	58¾	57⅝	57f 65c
Aug. 24	59	58¾	57⅝	57f 65c
Aug. 25	59½	58¾	57⅝	57f 65c
Aug. 26	59¾	58¾	57⅝	57f 65c

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED, AUG. 26, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$18,211,300	$684,004,750
Same period last year	14,895,000	537,942,200
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.69 86.57	87.43 86.19
Same period a year ago	82.26 82.03	84.48 81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	84	84	84	5
Alaska G. M. ov. 6s, Series A	95	95	95	11
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series B	94	94	94	12
Albany & Susq. 3½s	86¾	86¾	86¾	15
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97¼	97¼	97⅜	127
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102¾	102½	102⅝	13
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96	96	96	7
Am. H. & L. 6s	104	103½	104	16
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	87	87	87	30
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	109¼	108½	108½	68
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91⅞	91½	91½	72
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	110¾	110½	110¾	41
Am. Thread 4s	98½	98⅜	98½	24
Am. Tobacco 4s	82½	82½	82½	1
Am. Writing Paper 5s	82½	82¼	82½	11
Armour & Co. 4½s	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	62
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93	92⅝	93⅜	136
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	10
A., T. & S. F. 4s, '60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	73
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101	101	8
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	83¾	83⅜	83⅝	17
A.,T. & S.F.,T.S.L.4s	89	89	89	13
A.,T.& S.F.,C.&A.4½s	98½	98½	98½	10
A.,T. & S.F.,E.Ok.4s	96	95½	96	2
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	92¾	91⅞	92¼	34
A. C. L.,L. & N.col.4s	84¼	83⅞	84	25
At. & Char. A. L. 5s, Series B	100¾	100⅜	100⅜	22
BALT. & O. p. l. 3½s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	11
B. & O. gold 4s	90⅜	90⅛	90⅜	30
B. & O. conv. 4½s	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝	151½
B. &O. S. W. 3½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	3
B. & O. ref. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	120
B. & O., P. L. E. & W. V. 5s	86	85¾	85¾	33
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100⅝	100½	100⅝	60½
Braden Copper 6s	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞	12
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	100½	100⅝	100½	49
Bklyn. City R. R. 5s	102	102	102	1
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	101¾	100½	101¾	11
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	106¾	106¼	106½	2
Bruns. & Western 4s	93	93	93	⅛
Bush. Terminal 5s	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞	5
Bush Ter. Bldgs. 5s	87	87	87	2
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	99¾	99¼	99¼	16
Canada So. con. 5s	102	102	102	4
Cent. Branch Ry. 4s	67	67	67	7
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜	1
C. of Ga. con. 5s	100¼	100¼	100⅛	8
Central Leather 5s	102	102⅛	102	54
Cent. New England 4s	80	80	80	1
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	116¾	115¾	115	55
Cent. of N. J. gn.5s,r.	115	115	115	1
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	88	87⅜	88	40½
C. & O. conv. 5s	93	92⅝	93	350
C. & O. conv. 4½s	84½	84¼	84⅜	15
C. & O. con. 5s	106½	106¼	106¼	1
C. & O. gen. 4½s	90	89⅞	89⅞	7
C. & O. R. & A. 1st 4s	88	88	88	2
Chi. & Alton 3s	59¾	59¾	59¾	1
C., B. & Q. gen 4s	93¾	93⅛	93⅛	47
C., B. & Q. Joint 4s	98¾	97⅞	98	157
C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s, reg.	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	1
C.,B. & Q.,Neb.ext.4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	10
C.,B. & Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	84⅜	84⅜	84½	10
C.,&E. Ill.,ref.4s, t. r.	24	24	24	6
Chi. Gt. West 4s	70	69¾	70	18
C.,M. & St.P. gen. 4s	90¾	89⅝	90¼	8
C.,M. & St.P. 4s, 1934	91	90	90⅜	23
C., M. & St. P.,4s,'25	94	93⅞	94	13
C.,M. & St.P. ref.4½s	92¾	92⅜	92⅜	14
C., M. & St. P.g.4½s	101⅞	100⅝	101⅝	7
C. M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	107¼	106⅜	106⅞	193
C. M. & St.P. cv.4½s	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	110½
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 6s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	1
C., M. & Pug. Sd. 4s	91½	91½	91½	30
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94	94	94	2
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	3
Chi. Ry 5s	97	97	97	3
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
C., R. I. & P. ref 4s	71¾	71¼	71¾	149
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	50¼	57¾	57¾	218
C.,R.I.& P.d.5s,t.r.,st.	56	53¾	53¾	32
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100	99¾	99¾	70
Chi. & W. Ind. 4s	77	76	76	5
Chile Copper 5s	124¼	123½	124	104⅛
Chi., H. & D. gtd. 4s	78	78	78	1
C.,C.,C. & St.L.gen.4s	78¾	78	78	7
C.,C.,C. & St.L.deb.4s	85	84½	84½	8
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	4
Cleve. Short Line 4½s	100½	100⅝	100⅝	7
Col. Indus. 5s	77¾	77	77¼	12
Col. Mid. 4s, tr. r.	67¾	67¼	67¼	10
Col. & So. 1st 4s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	1
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	83⅜	83⅛	83⅜	3
Consol. Gas conv. 6s	123¾	122⅞	122⅞	9
Con. Coal Md. ref. 5s	92	92	92	1
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	83	83	83	1
Cuba-Am. S. col.tr.6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	17
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100⅞	99⅞	99⅞	32
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	105⅜	105⅜	105½	16
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	97½	97⅛	97½	9
D. & H. Pa. Div. 7s	103	103	103	1
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	68	67½	67½	59
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	78¾	78	78⅛	18
Den. & R. G. cn. 4½s	84	84	84	2
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	103⅞	103½	103⅜	14
Det. River Tun. 4½s	92⅜	92	92¼	3
Detroit United 4½s	80	79¾	79¾	39
District Securities 5s	75½	74½	75⅛	79
Dul., So. S. & Atl. 5s	92½	92¼	92¼	5
EAST TENN., VA. & GA. con. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	2
Erie 1st con. 7s	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	12
Erie gen. 4s	73⅛	72⅛	72⅛	23
Erie con. 4s	83½	83¼	83½	2
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	69¼	68¾	69¼	4
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	74	73	74	21
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D.	87	85¾	85¾	95
FLA. E. COAST 4½s	91¾	91¼	91½	25
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	10
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	104¼	104	104	17
Granby Con. 6s	105	105	105	6
HOCK. VAL. 4½s	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝	2
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	70¾	70¼	70¼	5
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	27¼	27¼	27¼	16
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	89	88	88	5
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	97½	97½	97½	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	91	90¾	91	32
Indiana Steel 5s	103¼	102⅞	103	80
Interborough R. T. 5s	98	97⅞	97⅞	125
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73⅝	73¼	73¼	17
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	95¼	95¼	95¼	1
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅝	5
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	104⅝	104¼	104¾	931
I. M. M. s. f. 6s, w. i.	97¼	97¼	97¼	718
Int. Navigation 5s	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝	9
Int. Paper 6s	102	101½	101⅔	9
Iowa Central ref. 5s	55	55	55	2
JAM. F. & C. 4s	90	89¾	90	30
K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s	75¼	75¼	75¼	1
K. C. Ft. S. & M. 6s	109¼	109⅛	109¼	2
Kan. City Sou. 5s	90½	90⅛	90⅛	24
Kan. City Sou. 3s	68	67⅝	68	20
Kan. City Term. 4s	88	87½	88	11
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	83	83	83	1
Knox. & Ohio 6s	109¼	109¼	109¼	5
LACK. STEEL 5s,'23	99½	99½	99½	9
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	94	93¾	94	85
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	101½	101½	7
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102	102	102	7
Lake Erie & W. 2d 5s	82½	82½	82½	10
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95	95	95	12
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	6
Lake Shore 3½s	84¾	84¾	84¾	2
L. V. of Penn. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	2
Lex. & Eastern 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	10
Liggett & Myers 7s	125	125	125	9
Liggett & Myers 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	9
Long Island ref. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	2
Lorillard 7s	125	125	125	5
Lorillard 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2
Lou., Cin. & L. 4½s	101½	101½	101¼	2
L. & N. gold 5s	100	100	100	1
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	94¾	94	94¼	34
L. & N. Un. 4s, reg.	93	93	93	5
L. & N.,A.,K. & C. 4s	86½	86¼	86¼	2
L. & N., So. M. jt. 4s	78½	78½	78½	1
MANHATT. con. 4s	89¾	88½	89⅜	25
Mon. con. 4s, tax ex.	89½	89½	89⅝	40
Mex. P. cv. 6s, Ser.C.	115	112	112	1
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	2
Mich. Central 3½s	82¼	82¼	82¼	5
Mill.,Sparta & N.W.4s	92⅜	92⅛	92⅛	18
Minn. & St. L. 1st & refunding 4s	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	2
M.,St. P. & S.S.M.4s	91⅞	91⅜	91⅜	26
M., S. S., M. & A. 4s	97⅛	97	97	15
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	74½	74½	74⅜	34
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	41¼	41¼	41¼	2
Mo. K. & T. of T. 5s	70	70	70	7
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	24
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	93½	93½	93¼	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917	99½	99⅜	99½	40
M. P. 5s,'17, col. t. r.	99½	99½	99½	15
Mo. P. 5s,'17, col. t. r. d., sta.	99½	99½	99¼	15
Mo. P. 5s,'17, gtd. t. r., sta.	94	94	94	7
Mo. Pacific 4s	50	49	49¼	40½
Mo. Pac. 5s, t. r.	50	50	50	10⅝
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s	50	49⅝	49⅜	13
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, s. f.	50	49⅝	49⅝	12
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	65¼	64½	64½	272
Mo. Pac. ref. 5s, w. i.	94	94	94	10
Montana Power 5s	98	97⅝	97⅜	57
Morris & Co. 4½s	92½	92½	92½	2
NAT. R. MEX.p.l.4½s	30½	30½	30½	4
National Tube 5s	101⅛	101¼	101¼	20
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	103½	102⅞	103½	13
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	126
N. Y. Cent. deb.4s,'34	90¼	89⅝	90¼	7
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82⅜	82¼	82⅜	12
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	112¼	111¾	111¾	383½
N. Y. C., L.S.col.3½s	74½	74½	74½	12
N. Y. C. con. 4s, Ser. A	83	82⅜	82⅜	18
N. Y. Conn. R.R.4½s	99	98¼	98¼	16
N.Y., C. & S.L. 1st 4s	91	91	91	4
N. Y. Dock 4s	72½	71½	71½	3
N. Y. & E. 4th ext.5s	101½	101½	101½	5
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& F.4s	84	84	84	1
N.Y., L. E. & W.,D. & I. 5s	106	106	106	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. 4s, '47	81	81	81	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. n. 4s, '67	81	81	81	2
N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.6s	112¼	112¼	112¼	34
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	75¼	75	75	10
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	58	57¼	58	39
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	85¼	85¼	85¼	12
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝	148
Norf. & South. 1st 5s	98	98	98	4
Norf. & West. gen.6s	118¾	118¾	118¾	3
Norf. & W. con. 4s	93	92⅞	93	85½
Norf. & W. con. 4½s	132	129½	129½	6
Norf. & W. div. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	1
Nor. & W. 10-2s,cv.4s	129	129	129	1
Nor. Pacific 4s	91⅞	91¾	91¾	171
Nor. Pacific 3s	65⅞	65⅝	65⅝	125½
ONTARIO POW. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	5
Ore.R.R.& N. con. 4s	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝	6
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	92	91½	92	29
Ore.-Wash. R. R. & N. 1st & ref. 4s	83½	83½	83¼	1
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	83½	83½	83¼	4
PAC. T. & T. 5s	101¼	101	101	38
Penn. 4s, 1948	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	3
Penn. gen. 4½s,tem.c.	101½	101	101	103
Penn. con. 4½s	104½	104½	104½	46
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	30
P. C. C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
P. C. C. & St. L. 4½s, Series I	101	101	101	1
Public Service N.	93¾	93	93	3
RY. ST. SP. L. T. 5s	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	2
Reading gen. 4s	95¾	94⅞	95⅛	31
Reading, J. C. col. 4s	96	96	96	30
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	98⅝	98	98⅜	43
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	73½	73½	73½	1
Roch. & Pitts 1st 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
ST. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	5
St.L.,I.M. & So.un.4s	81½	81¼	81½	36
St. L., I. M. & So. R. & G. 4s	75	74¾	74¾	13
St. L. & S. F. gen.6s	110¼	110¼	110⅛	2
St. L. & S. F. gen.5s	102¼	102	102	7
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, trust rcts., stpd.	72¾	72½	72⅝	29
St.L.& S.F.R.R.gen.5s	72⅝	72	72½	10
S. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, trust rcts.	72¾	70¼	72½	67
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. res., stp.	69¾	68¼	69¾	33
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 4s, Ser. A, w. i.	63⅞	63½	63⅞	117
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 5s, Series B	84¾	84½	84½	30
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s, w. i.	83	81¾	83	86
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s, w. i.	54⅝	53½	54½	111
St. L. S. W. Term. 5s	63	62¼	62½	28
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	70¼	70¼	70¼	4
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	62	61	61	20
St. P., K. C. S. L. 4½s	67	67	67	10
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED, AUG. 26, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$5,060,292	$106,205,925
Same period a year ago	4,719,886	95,640,602

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	89.72	86.91	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	78.25	73.18	78.79	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
53⅜	Aug. 25	51½	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	53⅜	52	53⅜	+ 2¼	1,800
97⅛	June 20	95⅝	Aug. 10	Acme Tea 1st pf	..	..	93⅝	..	....
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	136	133¾	136	− 1	200
21½	Apr. 29	14	Aug. 22	Adv. Rumely	14	14	14	− 1	300
43	Apr. 28	31⅞	July 28	Adv. Rumely pf	33½	32⅞	32⅞	− ⅞	200
66	July 11	63	July 31	Ajax Rubber†	65	65	65	..	200
26½	Jan. 7	15¾	Aug. 18	Alaska Gold M.	17	16	16	..	5,500
10¾	Jan. 7	7⅝	Aug. 17	Alaska J. Gold M.	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	500
33⅛	Mar. 14	19	July 10	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	28¼	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜	10,750
84½	May 16	70½	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	80¼	78¾	78¾	− 1	2,800
79⅝	Aug. 21	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	79⅝	77	77½	− ½	6,000
101⅝	Aug. 24	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	101⅛	100⅜	101⅛	− ⅛	200
41	July 21	39½	July 1	Am. Bank Note†	40	40	40	..	100
53	July 15	53	July 15	Am. Bank Note pf.†	..	..	53	..	....
96⅛	July 6	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	90¾	88¼	80	+ ⅛	26,600
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf	100	100	100	..	100
106¼	Aug. 9	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	106¼	..	....
198	July 31	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf	198	195	198	+ 5½	400
65⅝	Mar. 16	50¾	June 27	Am. Can	62⅜	60	60	+ ⅜	95,600
113⅞	Jan. 28	108⅛	July 17	Am. Can pf	111¼	111½	111½	+ ½	200
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy	65	61¼	62	− ¾	36,700
119½	Mar. 11	116⅜	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	117⅜	117	117⅜	+ ⅜	385
..	....	..	....	Am. Cities pf	..	..	46½	..	....
..	....	..	....	Am. Coalt	..	..	25	..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	130	July 11	Am. Coal Products	149	146⅛	147	− ½	1,300
118	July 26	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf	..	..	118	..	....
57½	Jan. 17	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	52¼	53	+ 1	1,800
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf	99	99	99	− 2	100
140⅜	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	128	126	128	− ¼	600
12	Jan. 3	8¾	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	10⅜	10	10	..	1,000
55⅝	Aug. 15	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf	53¼	50¼	51⅜	+ ⅜	4,600
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	29¼	28	29	+ 1	5,200
25⅝	Jan. 28	17⅛	July 14	Am. Linseed	23⅜	21¼	21¼	− 1⅛	10,300
48¼	Apr. 25	38¾	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf	51⅝	49¾	49¾	− ¼	3,400
83¾	Mar. 14	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	79½	72	76¾	+ 4⅜	98,600
106	Aug. 22	99½	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf	106	104⅜	105	+ 1	2,900
10	Apr. 1	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅜	300
40⅝	Aug. 15	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	40	39⅝	39¾	− 1	300
113⅝	Jan. 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	101⅝	98½	99¼	+ 2	49,300
114⅝	Feb. 3	103¾	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	112⅜	110⅜	112⅜	+ ⅝	600
96½	June 14	91⅜	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A	95¼	94⅜	95¼	+ ⅛	800
88	May 25	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B	85⅞	85	85	− ⅛	500
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	142	..	....
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	107	107	107	..	20
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	57	54	56	− ½	5,900
116⅜	Jan. 8	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	119⅜	116⅝	119	− ¾	3,400
119	May 25	115⅜	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	119	118⅝	119	..	300
68	Feb. 14	60⅜	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	62½	..	....
133¼	Aug. 18	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	132⅜	131½	131¼	− 1	5,900
225	Aug. 11	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	223	219½	222	+ 2	1,800
108½	Feb. 8	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	107	107½	..	450
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	47½	44⅞	45⅛	+ ⅝	8,600
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	98⅛	97⅜	97⅜	− ¼	1,600
29½	July 24	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	27⅜	26½	27	− ⅛	1,844
97⅜	Apr. 10	25⅝	July 10	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	35⅜	32½	33¼	− ½	8,250
71⅛	June 16	59½	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.	65½	63½	63½	+ 1	200
92⅜	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.	88½	85¼	86	+ 1¼	233,900
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization	..	..	4	..	....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	72½	68⅝	72½	+ 4⅝	1,580
108½	Jan. 4	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105¼	103	103⅛	− ⅝	16,100
102	Feb. 23	98⅝	Jan. 10	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99	98⅝	99	..	2,600
117¼	June 13	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	115	113⅝	114	+ ⅛	300
74	Aug. 25	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	74	69⅝	71⅞	+ ¾	17,275
66	Aug. 22	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	66	65¼	65⅜	+ ⅛	1,300
118⅝	Jan. 3	65⅞	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	82⅝	75⅜	80½	− 4⅝	70,500
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	105	104⅜	104⅞	− ⅝	1,000
98	Jan. 4	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	88⅜	86	87	+ ⅝	18,950
80	Jan. 15	72⅝	Aug. 26	Balt. & Ohio pf.	74	72⅝	72⅝	− ⅛	6,700
3⅝	Jan. 3	1⅜	June 27	Batopilas Mining†	..	..	1⅝	..	....
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	492	467½	480	+100	4,858
145	Jan. 6	126	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	137	137	137	+ 2	100
..	....	..	....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88⅞	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	83⅝	84½	85⅜	+ ⅞	2,250
132⅝	Aug. 16	125	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	131⅜	..	....
61½	Aug. 24	50½	Jun. 19	Brown Shoe	61½	60½	61½	− 1½	1,165
102	May 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	..	..	99	..	....
14	Jan. 12	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec.	..	..	7	..	....
100	July 29	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	100	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	66	Aug. 16	Burns Bros.	75⅛	72	75⅛	+ 9⅛	300
*100	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
121	Feb. 19	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	107½	..	....
31	Jan. 3	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	..	..	28½	..	....
105¼	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Superior‡‡	69⅝	66½	68¾	− ⅝	14,600
42⅜	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	19⅝	17	18	− 1½	2,100
88⅝	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	46¼	43⅜	45	− 1⅛	1,800
58⅜	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	..	..	58½	..	....
183⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	179½	176	177½	+ ¾	7,000
90	May 11	84	Aug. 21	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	85	84	85	..	300
59¼	Aug. 25	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	58¼	57	57	..	17,500
113⅝	Aug. 25	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	112⅝	112⅛	112⅜	+ ⅛	800
205	July 17	200	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	205	..	....
*141½	June 9	*134	July 15	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*134	..	....
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	104½	102	103	− ½	2,000
67¾	June 8	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	63⅞	61	61½	+ ¼	9,800
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	..	..	10	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 24	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
135⅜	Jan. 3	118⅜	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	..	900
39⅝	Jan. 4	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	37½	35	35¼	− 1	1,300
102⅛	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul.	96¾	92¼	94¼	− 1½	25,800
136⅛	Jan. 5	126⅜	Aug. 23	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	127	126⅜	126⅜	..	800
134⅜	Jan. 3	124⅛	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	127⅝	126⅛	127	..	1,100
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	170¾	170	170¾	..	200
24½	June 21	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	18⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+ ⅜	18,400
125	May 15	116	July 13	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	117	..	....
136	Jan. 27	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi. St. P. M. & O. pf.	..	..	133	..	....
30⅝	July 24	18⅝	July 14	Chile Copper†	20¼	19⅝	20	− ¼	2,700
60	Feb. 19	46¾	July 11	Chino Copper†††	54	51⅞	53	+ 2	14,600
59¼	June 8	38	Apr. 24	C., C., C. & St. L.	51½	50⅝	50¾	− 1⅜	300
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	81	80⅜	80¾	+ ⅛	200
*81¼	Aug. 9	*79	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	*79¾	..	....
..	....	..	....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*87½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	72	71	71	− 2	300
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	108½	108	109	− 1	300
53	Jan. 4	38½	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	51½	47¼	48¾	+ ¾	85,070
38½	June 13	24⅝	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	..	..	30	..	....
60	June 9	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	55½	55½	55½	− ½	100
57⅜	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	50	..	....
52⅜	Jan. 22	40⅜	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	44	43½	44	+ 1	300
116⅞	June 22	108¼	Mar. 3	Con.G., E.L.&P., Bal.	..	..	114	..	....
144⅜	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	140½	133	135⅜	− 2⅞	11,000
18	Aug. 24	18	Aug. 24	Con. Int. Cal. Min.‡‡	18	18	18	..	300
104½	May 25	94¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	100	97	97	− 2	1,800
112	May 11	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	107½	107½	107½	+ ½	100
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins.‡	..	..	55	..	....
25¾	Jan. 3	13¼	Aug. 8	Corn Products Ref.	15⅝	14¾	14⅞	− ⅛	6,900
101½	Jan. 14	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	91⅞	90⅝	91	+ ⅛	925
50	May 2	41	Feb. 10	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	45	..	....
50	Feb. 3	32	Aug. 9	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	32	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cons. pf.	..	..	*34	..	....
99½	Mar. 16	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	70½	73¼	77	+ 4	147,100
119½	June 16	108⅛	Jan. 5	Crucible Steel pf.	118	117½	118	..	1,000
257	Aug. 15	202	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	244	240	244	− 5⅞	200
110	June 16	98	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	..	..	108	..	....
63⅝	July 6	52¼	Aug. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar	59⅜	54⅜	55¼	− 2	62,000
95⅜	July 6	83	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	95½	94⅞	95	..	1,900
96½	June 8	95½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	..	..	95½	..	....
98¾	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	..	..	90	..	....
153⅝	May 23	149⅜	Apr. 29	Delaware & Hudson	..	..	151¼	..	....
237	June 9	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West	..	..	230	..	....
164½	June 13	87⅝	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	141½	141½	141½	− ½	100
37⅝	July 19	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	34⅜	33	33½	..	2,700
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	139	139	139	− ½	300
..	....	..	....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	..	....
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	117½	117⅜	117½	− ⅛	400
119	Aug. 22	102¾	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	119	118½	119	+ 4½	200
54½	Apr. 29	41	July 15	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	47⅝	45¾	45¾	− ⅝	15,100
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines‡‡	25⅝	24½	25	− ⅝	3,700
6½	May 15	..	....	Dul., S. S. & At.	..	..	3½	..	....
14	Jan. 12	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	10	10	10	..	500
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
..	....	..	....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	....	..	....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*995	..	....
68¾	Aug. 10	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	..	..	68⅝	..	....
43¾	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	39⅝	39¼	37⅞	+ 1¼	100,700
55½	Jan. 3	40	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	55	52⅝	53½	+ 1¾	14,400
64½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	46⅞	45¼	46	+ 1⅜	400
..	....	..	....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*92½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	12⅝	July 13	FED. MIN. & SM.	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛	100
57½	Jan. 7	35⅛	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	40	38	38	+ ⅝	400
330	Mar. 18	285	Mar.	GEN. CHEMICAL	..	..	315	..	....
119	Jan. 27	113½	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.	114⅛	113⅞	114⅛	+ ⅝	117
178½	Jan. 3	158	Jan. 22	General Electric	172½	170	171	+ ⅝	9,400
585	Aug. 12	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	580	575	575	− 10	400
124½	Aug. 21	108	July 14	General Motors pf.	124½	120	123	+ 2½	8,200
80	Apr. 10	67⅝	Jan. 5	Goodrich (B. F.)	74½	71⅝	72	..	17,800
116⅜	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	113⅝	113½	113½	..	345
90	Feb. 10	80	July 12	Granby Consol.	88½	87⅜	88½	+ ½	1,800
127½	Jan. 4	116½	Aug. 21	Great Northern pf.	119	116¾	117⅜	..	9,700
50⅜	Jan. 3	35⅜	June 26	Greene Cananea	41	38⅜	38⅜	− ⅛	16,400
55⅜	Mar. 9	37	June 26	Greene-Cananea	43⅞	41	41⅜	+ 1½	8,300
79⅛	June 2	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	75	75	75	− 3	200
101⅜	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	95⅜	95	95	..	200
10	June 1	7	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	85⅞	85	85	− 2½	300
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	98	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 8	Hav. El. Ry., L.&P. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
109⅜	July 24	103⅜	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	105	..	....
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
..	....	..	....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
135	Aug. 14	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	135	135	135	..	15
109½	Jan. 3	99⅜	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	102¼	101	101⅛	− ⅝	3,800
300	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	300	..	....
56¾	Aug. 25	42⅜	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	56¾	52	56¾	+ 4¼	133,200
21⅛	Jan. 3	15⅜	July 20	Int. Con. Cor. v. t. c. sh.	17⅝	16¼	17	− ⅛	6,050
10	June 12	7⅞	June 15	Int. Con., new	..	..	10	..	....
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con. Corp'n pf.	..	..	74	..	....
20⅛	Jan. 5	16⅛	Aug. 12	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	16¾	..	....
80⅛	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	....
29⅞	Jan. 5	12	July 13	Int. Agricultural	13	12¾	13	..	400
74	Jan. 3	38⅜	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf.	43½	41	41	− 2	400
119⅜	June 7	108⅜	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	115	114	115	− ⅛	900
120	July 10	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	..	..	118½	..	....
84¼	May 15	78	Mar. 1	Int. Harv. Corp'n.	79	78	79	+ ½	600
109	June 14	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	..	23
39⅜	Aug. 21	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	39⅜	36	38¾	+ 1¼	313,000
104	Aug. 21	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf. c. of dp	104	98	99½	− ⅞	245,000
56¾	Jan. 17	39⅝	Aug. 22	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.	42¼	39¾	41⅜	− 1⅛	20,600
111⅞	Feb. 23	105	Aug. 1	Int. Nickel pf. v. t. cfs	..	..	106	..	....
16⅞	Aug. 12	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	16½	15⅜	16¼	+ ⅛	4,300
75	Aug. 9	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	72⅞	71	71	− 2	4,450
6	May 16	2	July 5	Iowa Central	..	..	3⅜	..	....
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	9	..	....
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	88	87	88	+ 1½	1,400
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	..	..	110	..	....
73	June 16	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	69	..	....
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	26	24½	25	+ ¼	1,600
64⅜	Jan. 3	58	Aug. 18	Kan. City South. pf.	59¾	58	59¾	+ 1⅜	200
100	June 20	80½	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	..	..	98	..	....
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	117	..	....
76⅝	Mar. 20	66	July 18	Kelly Spring Tiret	74⅜	72¼	74⅜	+ 2¼	11,700
97¾	Mar. 14	96⅜	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	99⅜	96⅝	96⅝	+ ⅞	100
59	Apr. 3	44½	Aug. 2	Kennecott Copper	51⅝	48¾	50¼	+ 1¼	81,800
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	5¼	..	....
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	..	..	20	..	....
130	Feb. 3	126⅜	May 23	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	130	130	130	..	25
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	79¼	76⅝	76⅝	+ 1¼	22,300
10⅞	Feb. 9	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	..	..	105¾	..	....
22⅜	July 19	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	21½	20	20	− ⅜	800
45	June 21	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	43	43	43	+ 4	500
58⅜	June 5	40⅝	July 13	Lee Rubber Tire	47⅜	45	45½	− ½	3,950
85	May 31	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	82⅝	79	80⅜	+ 1⅜	29,200
272	July 24	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	..	..	284	..	....
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	121	121	121	..	75
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	36	36	36	+ ½	300
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	..	..	16	..	....
91¼	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	82⅛	..	....
50½	June 27	30	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	59⅝	..	....
230⅞	Aug. 19	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	..	..	230⅞	..	....
120⅜	Apr. 10	115⅜	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	119	119	119	+ ½	100
135⅞	June 13	121⅛	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	130¼	129¼	129½	− ⅝	1,000
87⅛	Jan. 3	76	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	87⅛	84	85¼	+ 2⅜	1,510
68¾	June 7	63½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	67⅝	67½	67½	..	400
1⅞	Aug. 24	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛	100
131⅜	Jan. 25	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev

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EQUITABLE AGENTS GATHER.

Convention of Assurance Society Clubs Begins Today.

The annual convention of the Agency Clubs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society will begin with a reception this evening at the Bankers' Club in the Equitable Building. The members will go from their headquarters at the Waldorf in special stages. Tomorrow morning there will be a business session in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf, and at the same place in the evening a musical comedy, written by members, will be given. It is entitled "The One Hundred Thousand Dollar Case," and sixty of the agency men will be in the cast.

The work of renovating and refurnishing 500 rooms on the Astoria side of the Waldorf has been completed, so that members may have the use of these accommodations, and the grill-room, which has been closed all Summer, will be opened as a special dining-room for the visitors. Wednesday and Thursday sessions of the clubs will take place in the Equitable Building.

CRAFT TO SALVAGE U-BOATS.

Steamship Built on Catamaran Plan for Spanish Government.

ZAANDAM, Netherlands, Aug. 27.—An ingenious craft for the salvage of submarines has just been launched here to the order of the Spanish Government. It is a double-screw steamship made up of two separate vessels six meters deep and six meters broad, the fore and aft decks of which are bound together with an intervening space of eight meters, thus giving the entire structure a breadth of twenty meters. The open space is spanned by hoisting apparatus powerful enough to haul up sunken submarines between the two halves of the ship.

The electrically-driven windlasses have a total lifting capacity of 650 tons, with a test load of 1,000 tons. On board the ship are four workshops for the repair of the salved underwater craft, together with a hold for the storage of torpedoheads, which in case of fire can be immediately submerged. The vessel is 92½ meters long.

Leipsic Autumn Fair Opened.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Autumn fair at Leipsic was opened yesterday. The number of exhibitors is 2,600, which is larger than is usual even in times of peace. A new section has been added for the display of foodstuffs.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Aug. 26, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	*1913.
Monday	883,831	899,450	163,675
Tuesday	1,320,649	797,179	216,715
Wednesday	1,094,535	1,051,010	198,043
Thursday	751,186	713,897	390,188
Friday	776,729	913,149	280,624
Saturday	251,892	345,201	Holiday
Total w'k	5,068,293	4,719,885	1,246,248
Year to date	106,213,923	95,640,601	57,256,129

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$2,189,500	$3,401,500	$1,192,000
Tuesday	5,553,800	2,433,500	1,670,000
Wednesday	4,024,000	2,406,000	1,492,000
Thursday	2,785,000	2,612,500	1,137,000
Friday	2,656,000	2,682,500	1,418,500
Saturday	1,023,000	1,860,000	Holiday
Total w'k	$18,211,300	$14,695,000	$6,959,500
Year to date	684,005,750	587,042,200	$46,855,800

*Stock Exchange closed in 1914.

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 26,'16.	Aug. 28,'15.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	5,060,292	4,719,886	*340,406

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$11,702,800	$14,590,000	$2,727,200
Government	6,242,500	36,500	*6,206,000
State	.....	54,000	54,000
City	206,000	212,500	7,000
Total, all	$18,211,300	$14,895,000	*$3,316,300

*Increase.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.06
Alta	.03	Justice	.04
Andes	.09	Kentucky Con	.03
Best & Belcher	.05	Mexican	.10
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con	.70
Caledonia	.36	Ophir	.21
Challenge Con	.04	Overman	.04
Chollar	.04	Potosi	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Savage	.05
Con. Virginia	.08	Seg. Belcher	.02
Exchequer	.02	Sierra Nevada	.23
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con	.48
Hale & Norcross	.06	Utah	.01

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.05	Florence	.58
Jim Butler	.84	Gf'field Cons	.82
McNamara	.03	Gf'field Merger	.08
Midway	.19	Jumbo Exten	.51
Mizpah Exten	.19	Kewanas	.10
Montana	.22	Lone Star	.03
North Star	.15	Red Lion	.14
Rescue	.22	Silver Pick	.14
Tonopah Exten	5.60	Spearhead	.05
West End	.79	Big Jim	.90

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.18
Booth	.12	Packard	.37
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Mines	.59
Comb. Fraction	.97	Round Mountain	.41
D'field Daisy	.03	White Caps	.32

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10¾	10¾	Isabella	18½	19
Elkton	16	17½	Jackpot	5½	8
El Paso	62	75	McKinney	26	35
Findlay	3¾	4½	Portland	185½	175
Golden C.	214	217½	Vindicator	190	195
Gold Sov.	6	6½	U G M	9	9¾
Granite	64	67			

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions Six Days.

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	90,010	81,800	233,200	$78,000
Tues.	111,781	92,248	197,050	98,000
Wed.	86,768	82,504	223,180	115,000
Thurs.	85,685	96,480	196,180	84,000
Fri.	57,086	137,665	206,405	50,800
Sat.	27,328	37,047	176,400	45,000
Total	458,658	527,353	1,232,365	470,800

INDUSTRIALS

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
94,320	*Astna Explo	14⅝	11⅝	12⅝	..
16,690	A.L.C. ($50 paid)	55	50	52⅝	..
503	Am. D. Syn	12½	12	12⅝	..
1,100	Br.-A. T. Co., (ord.bearer)	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
1,705	*But. Chem	5	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
3,000	C. N. G. Corp.	1⅛	1	1	..
2,350	*Car. L. & P.	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
2,350	Corp. R. & H.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
440	Carbon Steel	74½	70½	74½	..
300	Cramp S. Bldg	81	80	81	+3
400	Curtiss Aeropl., v. t. ctfs	22½	20	22½	..
5,146	Chev. Motor	207	198	200	— 3
320	Driggs-Sea	98	95	95	— 2½
1,240	Emer. Phon	10	9	9¼	— ½
2,225	Electric Gun	⅛	⅜	⅜	..
5,310	Fisher Body	41	37⅝	41	..
200	Flem. L. Pho	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
8,350	*Gast. W.&W.	45½	42½	43¼	..
525	H. & B. C. Co	38	37	37⅝	— ⅛
135	Hall Signal	9	8	8	..
100	Hartman Corp.	72¼	72½	72½	..
308	Hol. Sug. Cp.	47	46	46½	+ ⅛
301	Hol. S. Cp. pf.	96	95	96	..
58,750	†I. C. Ch. C.	36	30	32	..
100	Int. Con. Rub.	14½	14½	14½	..
24,100	†Jop. Ore Sp. (new stock)	60	52	61	+ 3
3,500	Kato Mfg. C.	5½	5¼	5¾	— ⅛
2,306	Kath. Br. pf.	19	17⅜	18	— 1⅝
300	Kelsey Wheel	55	55	55	..
700	Kelsey W. pf.	100	100	100	..
875	*Lake Tor. Bt.	8½	8	8	— ⅝
1,000	*L.T.B. 1st pf.	8⅝	8½	8⅝	..
2,125	Man. Transit.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
1,800	Marc. of Am.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
10,400	*Maxim Mun.	6½	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
57,910	*Midvale Steel	65	62½	64	+ 1
200	*Mit. M., w.i.	66	65	65	..
620	*Mot. Pr. Co	66	62	64	..
8,600	Peerless Truck & Mot. Cp	26	24½	24½	— 1
6,200	*Pullman Vent. Corp.	3½	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
3,550	*Pullman Vent. Corp. pf.	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
1,675	*Saxon Mot. Car Co.	76½	73	73	— 4
685	*Scripps-Booth	51⅝	50½	51½	— ⅝
650	S'field Body	88	81½	84⅝	+ 3
1,000	S'field B. pf.	140	119	123	+ 7
350	Seaboard St. & M.	26	24½	25½	..
1,600	Smith & T. pf	99⅝	99¼	99¼	..
4,200	*St. Jo. Lead	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
3,850	*Stromberg Carburetor	45⅛	43½	44	..
3,300	Stutz Motor	66⅛	65	65⅝	— ⅛
5,000	Subm. Boat, v. t. ctfs	35⅜	34⅞	35	..
7,550	*Tob. Prod.	47⅛	45⅝	46	— 1⅛
28,550	*U.S.L.&H.Cp.	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
330	*U.S.L.&H.pf.	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2,400	U.S S'ship Co.	6	5⅝	6	..
1,950	Unicorn Film.	1.00	1	1.00	+10
18,000	*United Mot.	65½	62	62⅜	— 1⅝
2,675	Un. Pref. Sh.	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
1,400	*Wab.-Pitts. Ter. w. t.	19½	18⅞	18⅝	— ⅛
60	*Wab.-Pitts. Ter. w. t. pf.	49	48	49	..
7,000	White Motors	54½	53⅝	54	+ ½
25,000	Willys-Overland Rgts	1¼	⅝	⅝	..
8,800	*Zinc Con. Co.	4⅞	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
2,700	World Film	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
250	Willys-Over-land Rgts. pf	1	⅞	⅞	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

228	Illinois P. L.	181	168	177	+10
218	Pierce Oil	12¾	12½	12½	..
215	Prairie P. L.	247	231	244	+16
45	Southern P. L.	210	204	204	..
1	S. W. P. P. L.	109	109	109	..
31	Std Oil of Cal.	270	265	270	+ 4
110	Std O. of N.Y.	209	206	209	+ 4

OTHER OIL STOCKS

6,100	†Al. P., Ltd., (pros.)	⅝	57	57	..
2,750	*Bar. O. & G.	3	2⅞	3	..
6,850	*C.& Co.(O.R.)	14⅜	13	14⅜	+ 1
6,000	*Cos. O. & G.	11⅝	11	12⅛	+ ⅛
700	*Cos.O.& G.pf.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
24,825	Federal Oil	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	..
4,550	*Int. Pet.	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	..
820	†K.O. of N.Y.	78	75	75	— 3
1,400	Kenova Oil	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
7,700	Met. Petrol.	15⅜	12⅞	14⅝	+ 2⅛
37,500	†Midwest O.	42	38	39	— 2
430	*Midw. Ref.	62	61	61	— 2
450	*Muskogee R.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9,800	*N. Y.-Ok. O.	1⅜	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
136,000	†Okla. Oil	12	7	10	+ 2
3,100	Okla. P. & R.	6⅝	6	6⅝	..
111,480	*Omar O. & G.	90	80	80	—10
1,950	*Sap. O. & R.	10	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
200	Savoy Oil	8⅜	9	9	— ⅜
7,000	*Sinclair Oil	40	38⅝	40	+ 2
34,300	*†Tex Mex.P.	96	93	96	+ 1
40,375	*Un. West. O.	1⅜	1	1¼	+ ⅛
21,250	Vac. O. & G.	38	30	35	..
220	Ventura	8	8¼	8¼	..
4,500	Victoria Oil	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
800	Wayl'd O.&G.	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS

1,860	†Ala.-Br. Col. M., (a pros.)	55	50	52	— 3
9,700	*†Alas.-West	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
44,945	*Arizona Cop.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
21,900	†Atlanta	11	10	10	..
42,850	Big Ldg. Cop.	4	3½	3⅝	..
1,000	Beaver Con.	39	39	39	..
300	Bingham Min.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— 6½
5,200	†Booth	14	12⅝	12½	— ⅛
16,600	Bost. & Mont.	80	75	80	..
300	Butte & N. Y.	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5,200	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
4,150	*Calaveras C.	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
66,600	Caledonia	68	60	62	— 5
1,700	Canada Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
8,000	†Cashboy	4	4	4	— ⅛
600	Cerro de Pas.	37	36	37	+ ½
4,450	Con. Cop. M.	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
1,000	Con. Nev.-U.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1,800	†Comstock T.	8⅝	8	8	..
11,950	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
8,500	*Con.-Homest.	1⅛	⅞	1	..
2,800	Crystal C. M.	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	..
5,850	Dundee-Ariz. Cop. (a pr.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
43,570	Emma Copper	60	50	55	—16
500	Dalton Daily	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
500	Dome Lake	43	43	43	..
9,500	Dome Ext.	36	35	36	..
400	1st Nat. Cop.	4⅜	4¼	4¼	..
100	Florence	56	56	56	..
7,035	†G'field Cons.	84	80	80	..
1,000	†G'field Merg.	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
35,200	*Greenmonster Mining	2⅛	1⅞	1⅛	— ⅛
6,400	G'stone Min.	38	36	37	..
6,500	Hecla Min.	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
61,150	†Insp. Needles (& pros.)	75	54	74	..
2,770	Howe Sound	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	..
300	Hull Copper	23	23	23	— 2
1,100	*Iron Blos.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
98,000	Jer. Verde	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4,750	*†Jim Butler	87	82	85	+ 2
600	Jer. Vict. Ext.	87	82	85	..
287,300	†Jumbo Ext.	60	52	54	+ 4
8,000	*†Kewanas	11	10¼	10¼	..
11,500	*†Marsh Min.	11	10	10¼	..
200	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅞	4⅞	..
100	Keeweenaw	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
2,975	La Rose Cons.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
13,275	*Marysville G. Min. Co.	1¾	1	1¾	+ ⅛
67,300	*†Mich. Gold Min. & Mill.	70	63	66	+ 1
7,600	Magma Copper	16¼	14⅝	16	..
300	Mines of Am.	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
3,835	Moj. Tung.	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
2,100	*†Mont. G. M.	98	95	95	— 3
45,150	Monitor Sil.	2½	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅜
100	Mont. Consol.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
1,500	McIntyre	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
129,500	*†Mother L.	35	31	34½	+ 3½
89,500	*†New Ray M.	61	51	61	+11
54,300	N. Y. & H. R. Min. Co.	16½	15	16⅛	+ 1⅛
800	Mutual Min.	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
2,000	Nip. Min. Co.	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
3,000	Oat. Big Jim.	1	⅞	⅞	..
1,715	†O. Lex. (pr.)	66	65	65	..
4,000	Petersen Lake	23	23	23	..
3,200	Pitts. Jerome	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
66,000	*†Old Em. L.	19	12	16	— 2
1,600	*Ray Herc. M.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	..
29,000	*†Rex. C. M.	19	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
8,700	†Roch. Mines	61	58	60	+ 1
600	*†Round Mtn.	45	45	45	..
5,000	†San Toy	14	13½	13½	— 1
1,500	*Sh.C.Z. & L.	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
38,400	*†Silver Pick.	18½	12	14	+ 2
3,350	St. Sil.-Lead	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
6,100	*†Success Min.	33	32	33	— 3
1,050	*Tono. Belm.	4⅜	4	4⅛	— ⅛
4,640	Tono. Exten	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
630	Tono. Mining	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
4,000	Temiskaming	61	59	59	..
500	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
525	Unit. Eastern	3½	3⅜	3⅜	..
20,200	*†U.S. Cont.M.	9	8	8½	— ⅛
24,500	*Un. V. Ext.	35⅜	31⅞	33¾	+ 1⅝
15,740	Unity G. M.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
2,750	Wh. Oaks M.	6½	5½	6½	+ 1
1,750	*Tuscarora	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
1,900	W. End Con.	79	77	79	..
200	Wettlaufer	12	11	11	..
300	Wh. Kn. Cop. (prospect)	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
1,200	White Cap	37	37	37	..
500	Vipond	37	37	37	..
600	Yuk.-Alaska	44	43⅝	43⅝	..
200	Yukon G. M.	2½	2½	2½	..

BONDS

$3,800	British 5s	99½	9	99¼	..
10,000	C. Ariz. Sm. 5s	48	48	47	— 2
131,000	*Cos.Oil 6s,w.I.	102¼	99¼	102¼	..
30,000	*Midv. St. 5s	95½	95¾	95½	+ ⅛
137,000	*Russ. Gov. 6½s, w. I.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛
40,000	*Sulz. & Sons Co. 6s	100¼	100	100	..
62,000	Stncl. Oil 6s	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛	+ 1⅛

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

To Holders of
Certificates of Deposit for Common Stock of
International Mercantile Marine Company
issued under the Agreement dated November 22, 1915, between the undersigned Committee and Holders of said stock becoming parties thereto:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement, dated August 1, 1916, for the readjustment of International Mercantile Marine Company has been adopted and approved by the undersigned Committee, and that a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with **United States Mortgage & Trust Company,** the Depositary under said agreement dated November 22, 1915, at its office in the City of New York.

Any holder of a certificate of deposit issued under said agreement, dated November 22, 1915, who shall not assent to said Plan and Agreement, may at any time within the period of twenty days after the date of the first publication of this notice in accordance with the provisions of said agreement dated November 22, 1915, withdraw from said agreement, dated November 22, 1915, and dissent from said Plan and Agreement at his option, by filing with the Depositary, written notice of his dissent therefrom and of his desire to withdraw from said agreement dated November 22, 1915, and upon the filing of such notice of dissent and upon surrender to said Depositary of such certificate of deposit, with properly executed transfers thereof, and upon payment of all stamp taxes required by law and also upon payment of $1 for each share of stock represented by such certificate as a proportionate share of the compensation, expenses and obligations of the Committee to the date of such withdrawal and upon compliance otherwise with all the terms and conditions of said agreement dated November 22, 1915, withdraw from said agreement, and thereupon he shall be entitled to receive Common stock to the par amount set forth in his certificate of deposit so surrendered. The assent to and ratification of said Plan and Agreement by depositors who do not so dissent within said period shall be conclusively and finally assumed, whether or not they shall have had actual notice of the adoption or approval and filing of said Plan and Agreement, or of the contents thereof; and all such depositors shall be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to said Plan and Agreement and the terms thereof, and shall be irrevocably bound and concluded by the same, and their rights shall be such only as are conferred by said Plan and Agreement, subject to compliance with such conditions as are imposed by said Plan and Agreement.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Committee or the Depositary.

Dated New York, August 12, 1916.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
DONALD G. GEDDES,
A. H. S. POST,
STACEY C. RICHMOND,
WILLIAM C. VAN ANTWERP,
COMMITTEE.

ALFRED A. COOK,
EDWIN G. BAETJER, } Counsel.
CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY, Secretary,
55 Cedar Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.
55 Cedar Street, New York City.

(FIRE)
German American Insurance Company
New York
STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1916
CAPITAL
$2,000,000
RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES
10,146,941
NET SURPLUS
10,217,685
ASSETS
22,364,626

5½%
Guaranteed first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H".
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 88th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York.
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

WORLD'S BUSINESS.

The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems Open Security Market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday. 10c.—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

PROPOSALS

NOTICE.

Sealed bids or proposals for the supply of all materials and for the installation of the tracks for a portion of a rapid transit railroad, hereinafter referred to, will be received by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company at the office of its Chief Engineer, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, until the 5th day of September, 1916, at 12:15 P. M., at which time and place the proposals will be publicly opened and read.

The portion referred to is the Queensboro Bridge Line, Section No. 4-C, and comprises a two-track elevated railroad, located in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens, City of New York, on the upper deck of the Queensboro Bridge and approaches, beginning at the East Building Line of Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, and extending over the bridge and approaches to a point 44 feet east of the East Building Line of Ely Avenue, Borough of Queens.

A fuller description of the work and other requirements, provisions, and specifications are given in the Invitation to Contractors and in the forms of Contract, Contract Drawings, Bond and Contractor's Proposal, which are to be deemed a part of this notice, and copies of which may be inspected and purchased at said office of the Chief Engineer of the Company.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
By GEO. H. PEGRAM, Chief Engineer.
New York, August 21st, 1916.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, September 12, 1916, for Contract 178, for grouting the lock above the Eastview tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct. The grouting will be above two stretches of the tunnel, aggregating about 4,000 feet in length. The work is located in the Town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the time and place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawing can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10), in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., September 5, 1916, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned material. Schedules and general information relating to this Circular (No. 1077) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City, and 614 Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in the following cities: Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Galveston, Texas; Commercial Club, Kansas City, Mo., and Chamber of Commerce, Quincy, Ill.—Earl L. Brown, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION
Possible Solution of Future Labor Crises
The Annalist today discusses the problem which is now in every employer's mind.
CANADA'S GRAIN CROP.—A survey of conditions as compared with last year's and this year's production in the United States.
Last week was an extraordinary one in the Cotton Market. The Annalist reviews the situation in its usual authoritative and searching manner.
Another topic of absorbing interest to investors is the story of **"Two Moves in United States Steel—1909 and Now."**
The Open Security Market—Barometrics—Stock and Bond—Grain—Cotton Markets
On News Stands Today
The Annalist
10 Cents a Copy $4 a Year
Times Square—New York
An Annalist Binder Sent Prepaid, $1.25

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Divid

My Latest Skirt Model---
"The Cavalier"

A value like "The Cavalier" was made possible through a large purchase of Satin Duchess bought for the express purpose of creating this particular leader.

No. T-2000—
Satin Duchess, $4.25

No. T-2001—
Taffeta, $3.75

P. J. BARASH
The Popular Priced Skirt Specialist,
36-38 West 20th Street.

Broadcloth & Velveteen Suits
$13 to $18
Hirsch & Bro.
153-159 W. 27th St.

Forstmann & Huffmann
Broadcloth Fur-Trimmed Suits,
$12.75. Terms 10-10, $13.75.
The talk of New York—popular-priced suits and coats with style and material of excellence.
Bronner-Bloom Co.,
16-18-20 West 32nd St.

The Home Pattern Co.
Sole Manufacturers of Patterns For
The Ladies' Home Journal
114 Fifth Ave., New York,
Between 16th and 17th Streets.
The Best Managed Pattern Company in America
Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

The Immediate Delivery Suit House of Big Values.
All Wool Velour Suits $9.00 and up
All Wool Poplin Suits $7.50 and up
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 WEST 27TH ST.

Suits OF THE BETTER GRADE. PRICES $9.00 TO $16.50. VELOURS, BROADCLOTHS AND GABARDINES.
GUARANTEED AMERICAN WOOLEN POPLINS, YARN DYED SATIN. $9.00
SCHWARTZ & LEVINE,
152-156 WEST 25TH ST.

SMASHING ALL SALES RECORDS! OUR 2 BIG VALUES
POPLIN (Guaranteed All-Wool) SUITS $8.50
VELOUR (Satin Lined) SUITS $9.00
TRIANGLE COAT COMPANY,
13-15 West 20th St.

SUITS AND COATS
FILE FABRIC NOVELTY CLOTH
—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D STREET

MISSES' & JUNIORS'
SUITS & COATS
Well-Made. Popular Prices.
QUICK DELIVERIES
M. & H. Gordon, 22-24 W. 26 St.

SUITS $10.50 and Up
COATS $6.75 and Up
KARL LIGHT,
45 WEST 27TH ST.
"The Best For the Price."

See Our Wonderful American Woolen Poplin Fancy Trimmed Suit, $8.75
M. KANANACK,
34 West 17th St.

$3 SKIRTS $3
FANCY AND PLAIN TAFFETA.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES.
GREATER NEW YORK SILK CO.,
44 E. 23d St. Tel. Gramercy 3895

Crawley Neckwear for Women — *That Something New*
Gives Youthfulness, Dash and Style. Nationally advertised.
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY,
49 E. 22d St. INC., N. Y.

Witchtex TRADE MARK — The Modern Crinoline
For all bouffant or distended effects
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated,
Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

Nearlinen — THE PERFECT LINEN SUBSTITUTE
British Manufacture
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. New York.

Novelty Sweater Coats
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.,
140 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 19th Street.

SILK DRESSES From $2.75 Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas. to $4.50 WASH From $9.00 Doz. to $2.75 Ea.
IPP & KWINT, 118 WEST 23D STREET.

Collars of Style
William Barker Co.,
239 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS,
$18 A DOZEN, UP.
Immediate Delivery. Phone Chelsea 4948.
Schwartz Bros., 39-47 W. 19th St.

DRESSES
POPULAR PRICED SILKS & SERGES.
PHIL. MARK & CO. 71 West 23d Street. Gramercy 4414.

FRANK & FRANK 141-145 W. 36 ST
Offering a Fall Poplin Suit at $7.75.

RESERVE BANKS CUT FARMERS' INTEREST

Preferential Discount Enables Agriculturists to Get Money at 6 Per Cent. Now.

BANKS GET IT AT 3 PER CENT.

$124,000,000 Loaned on Warehouse Receipts to June 30 — Bankers Indorse Cheap Money Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, gave out a statement today saying that under the Federal Reserve Board's regulations, in establishing preferential discount rates on commodity paper, national banks had loaned more than $124,000,000 on warehouse receipts, and the arrangement had resulted in letting farmers borrow money at 6 per cent. in communities where heretofore they had been obliged to pay from 10 to 15 per cent. and even more. Mr. Williams noted also that the farmers were taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Federal Reserve act to borrow on farm lands.

Mr. Williams's statement follows:

"The action of the Federal Reserve Board a year ago in establishing preferential discount rates on commodity paper worked admirably. Under the board's regulations in that connection, all member banks, State and national, were given, within reasonable limitations, the opportunity of borrowing all the money they required at 3 per cent. per annum, where the discounting bank could show that the commodity paper offered was secured by warehouse receipts for cotton or other staple commodity, and that it had not charged the original borrower more than 6 per cent. per annum.

"This arrangement resulted, in many parts of the country, in giving farmers the opportunity of borrowing money at 6 per cent., where for years they had been accustomed to paying 10, 12, or 15 per cent., and in many cases still more exorbitant rates.

$124,095,000 in Loans.

"An analysis of the bank statement of June 30, 1916, shows that our national banks on the date named were lending to customers on warehouse receipts secured by cotton the sum of $44,346,000, and on warehouse receipts secured by wheat, tobacco, and other commodities they were lending $79,749,000—the total loans secured by warehouse receipts being $124,095,000.

"Of the money thus loaned on warehouse receipts $13,000,000 was being loaned by national banks in the New England States, $38,000,000 in the Eastern States, $37,000,000 in the Southern States, $25,000,000 by those in the Middle States, $2,500,000 in the Western States, and about $8,000,000 in the Pacific States.

"Of the $124,000,000 loaned on the security named $39,000,000 was loaned by the country national banks, $37,000,000 by the national banks in the central reserve cities, and $48,000,000 by those in other reserve cities.

"The farmers of the country are also rapidly learning to take advantage of the provisions of the Federal Reserve act which enable banks outside of the central reserve cities to loan money on farm lands. The amount loaned by national banks on farm property June 23, 1915, was $25,000,000; on March 7, 1916, this had been increased to $40,000,000, while the last report of June 30, 1916, shows the amount loaned by national banks on farms to have increased to $45,000,000.

Collapse in Extortionate Rates.

"Reports which have been coming to this office show that there has been a general collapse in the extortionate rates of interest which for years past had been exacted by many national banks in various sections of the country from their customers, especially in the agricultural districts; although in certain parts of the country certain banks, I regret to say, are still trying to hang on to their methods.

"In various instances national banks which have been called on to reduce their rates of interest to those permitted by law have not only complied, but have advised this office that they are now conducting their business on a plane which is proving not only more satisfactory to their customers, but, all things considered, more satisfactory to the banks themselves, as their business is showing a healthy expansion in response to the more liberal treatment which they are now according their customers.

"For example, the cashier of a national bank in the interior of Texas, which had in the past been charging excessive interest rates, recently wrote this office as follows:

While it has been rather hard for us to get down to the legal rate I realize that you are absolutely correct, and I am sure that the cheaper rate of interest will bring and is already bringing this bank a large increase of business. Your stand in this matter is entirely commendable, and we will do our best to uphold you in it.

"Since July 1, 1916, twenty-four new national banks have been organized, with a capital of $1,845,000, and existing national banks have increased their capital to the extent of $1,615,000, making a total increase in banking capital since July 1 of $3,460,000.

"The number of national banks which have gone into liquidation in the same period, exclusive of those which have consolidated with other national banks, is sixteen, with aggregate capital of $1,205,000. The capital of the new banks, plus the capital increase of old banks, since July 1 thus amounts to about three times the capital of banks going into liquidation for purposes other than to consolidate with other national banks."

Some Uses of Leather.

Hand-tooled leather is used in many ways by the people who can afford it. Not only screens and panels with coverings for furniture, chair, and seat backs are made of it, but entire walls in libraries and dining rooms are done in old Cordovan designs. Even lamps and the lamp shade are made of leather. This is used on a frame of wood for tall lamps and the big shades have the panels of a leather specially treated to make it translucent. Leather pillows are more practical for the college man than many things he receives as gifts for his study, and his monogram or fraternity seal can be placed upon them. The leather, hand-worked, appears in any number of smaller articles, book covers, desk sets, card and game sets, boxes and jewel caskets, and there are even leather door stops. A firm doing this fine hand work, supplies many of the high-grade "gift shops" which are continually springing up and which are to be classed among the amusements of smart Summer and Winter resorts. Steer hides, calfskins, pigskins, sheepskins, skivers, and suedes are among the various leathers used for different purposes.

ART TREASURES IN AFRICA.

Shipment of $400,000 Worth of Canvases Reaches Cape Town.

LONDON, Aug. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Word has been received here of the safe arrival at Cape Town of three vessels laden with $400,000 worth of pictures secretly sent out from London and that are to constitute a National Art Gallery for South Africa.

The pictures represent a collection purchased in 1913 by Max Michaelis, the Rand Magistrate, who was seeking a means of recording his affection for the country of his earlier years with the gift. The pictures have been delayed in England, first in order that a gallery might be prepared to receive them, and then by the outreak of the war. The paintings were transported to Cape Town by a generous ship owner at his own expense.

It was after the late Sir Hugh Lane, a victim of the Lusitania, took out to Johannesburg a collection of modern paintings that the leading men of the Dutch population expressed enthusiasm and a desire for examples of the art of their own great ancestors in a gallery of their own. Following this Sir Hugh made the collection that has just been received in South Africa, and Mr. Michaelis purchased it promptly.

With Rembrandt, Frans Hals, and the great "Little Masters," Dutch art was at its zenith at the time of the foundation of Cape Town, and when the prestige of the Dutch East India Company was at its height. The collection contains one of the finest works by Frans Hals in existence in the "Portrait of an Old Woman," from the Kann collection. The lowest estimate of its value is about $100,000. There are sixty-eight pictures in all, each a Dutch work of the seventeenth century.

'MOSQUITO FLEET' INSURED.

Companies Consent to Extra Risk of Private Boats in Manoeuvres.

When the privately owned power boats are mobilized on Sept. 5 for the manoeuvres as part of the naval training cruise, signal experts will be detailed from battleships and cruisers to assist in the work of the "mosquito fleet."

Lieutenant John W. Wilcox, who is stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Lieutenant Thomas H. Taylor, in charge of the navy recruiting station at 34 East Twenty-third Street, Manhattan, are arranging for these assignments from the battleships.

Although the place for the mobilization has not been definitely determined upon, it probably will be Gravesend Bay. Enrollments will close on Sept. 1, and on that date, or within a day or two afterward, Lieutenant Wilcox will designate the assembling point.

Many of these boats are insured, and this has raised the question of the liability of the insurers in view of the special risks of the cruising operations. Thus far no company has canceled a policy because of the risk or made any objection to the cruise. They all have taken the attitude that, as the manoeuvres are in the interest of the national Government, they should share with the owners of the boats some of the risks of loss.

Dedicate Potter Memorial Sept. 10.

The dedication of the Bishop Potter memorial pulpit in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine has been deferred. The rector, the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, said the announcement that the pulpit was to be used yesterday was incorrect, as the work has not been completed. It is expected that the dedication ceremony may take place on Sept. 10. This carved marble pulpit is said to be one of the largest and most beautiful pulpits in America. The Church News Association, 52 East Twenty-fifth Street, sent THE TIMES a statement on Friday saying that the Potter memorial pulpit would be opened yesterday.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
WHEAT.				
Aug. 21	$1.50¼	$1.47⅜	$1.55	$1.51⅝
Aug. 22	1.51⅜	1.46¼	1.55¼	1.50¾
Aug. 23	1.51	1.48⅜	1.54⅛	1.52¼
Aug. 24	1.50½	1.47½	1.54⅜	1.51
Aug. 25	1.54	1.48	1.56⅛	1.50⅝
Aug. 26	1.54⅝	1.51⅛	1.55⅝	1.53½

	May. High.	May. Low.
WHEAT.		
Aug. 21	$1.58⅝	$1.55⅝
Aug. 22	1.58½	1.53¼
Aug. 23	1.58	1.55⅜
Aug. 24	1.57⅝	1.54⅝
Aug. 25	1.58	1.53½
Aug. 26	1.58	1.56

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
CORN.						
Aug. 21	87¼	86½	75½	73⅞	78⅝	77¼
Aug. 22	86⅞	85¼	74½	73¼	78¼	77
Aug. 23	86¼	85	74¾	73⅝	78	77½
Aug. 24	85⅞	85	74⅞	73⅞	78⅜	77½
Aug. 25	86½	85¼	76	73⅞	79¼	77⅝
Aug. 26	86⅝	85⅜	76½	74⅜	79½	78⅜

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
OATS.						
Aug. 21	45⅝	45	49⅝	48⅜	53	51⅝
Aug. 22	45⅞	44⅞	49½	48½	52⅝	51⅜
Aug. 23	45⅝	45	49	48⅛	52⅜	52
Aug. 24	46⅜	45⅝	49⅝	48⅝	53½	52⅛
Aug. 25	47⅜	46	50½	49⅛	53½	52½
Aug. 26	47⅛	46⅞	50⅝	49⅝	53⅞	53¼

Provisions.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
LARD.				
Aug. 21	$13.92	$13.85	$13.90	$13.82
Aug. 22	13.92	13.80	13.90	13.75
Aug. 23	13.87	13.75	13.85	13.75
Aug. 24	14.00	13.75	14.00	13.77
Aug. 25	14.30	14.00	14.40	14.05
Aug. 26	14.27	14.12	14.32	14.15

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
RIBS.				
Aug. 21	14.47	14.37	14.22	14.10
Aug. 22	14.42	14.35	14.17	14.07
Aug. 23	14.30	14.25	14.07	14.00
Aug. 24	14.30	14.20	14.07	13.95
Aug. 25	14.42	14.35	14.12	14.00
Aug. 26	14.40	14.37	14.17	14.12

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
PORK.				
Aug. 21	$27.50	$27.37	$26.55	$26.40
Aug. 22	27.50	27.47	26.40	26.35
Aug. 23	27.45	27.40	26.45	26.35
Aug. 24	27.45	27.00	26.35	26.10
Aug. 25	27.45	27.15	26.25	26.00
Aug. 26	27.35	27.05	26.20	25.90

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Aug. 21	14.75	14.75	14.74	14.40	14.78	14.52
Aug. 22	14.95	14.95	14.90	14.73	14.93	14.77
Aug. 23	....	....	14.96	14.61	15.03	14.67
Aug. 24	....	....	15.13	14.97	15.24	15.06
Aug. 25	....	....	15.75	15.24	15.89	15.41
Aug. 26	....	....	15.53	15.53	15.72	15.50

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Aug. 21	14.83	14.57	14.98	14.72	15.10	14.90
Aug. 22	14.98	14.81	15.09	14.93	15.22	15.11
Aug. 23	15.06	14.70	15.17	14.81	15.30	15.01
Aug. 24	15.20	15.08	15.42	15.23	15.55	15.37
Aug. 25	15.95	15.45	16.06	15.58	16.20	15.72
Aug. 26	15.95	15.89	16.09	15.84	16.24	15.99

	July. High.	July. Low.
Aug. 21	15.10	14.98
Aug. 22	15.28	15.22
Aug. 23	15.37	15.05
Aug. 24	15.59	15.41
Aug. 25	16.26	15.78
Aug. 26	16.22	16.10

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

N. Car.—Showers Mon. Tues. fair; light variable winds.

S. Car.—Showers and thunderstorms Mon. Tues. fair; light variable winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon. Tues. showers; light w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues; light variable winds.

Tenn.—Showers and thunderstorms Mon., except fair in n. e. Tues. fair.

Ken.—Fair Mon., except showers in n. e. Tues. fair and warmer.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. partly cloudy; light variable winds.

L. Mich.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues., partly cloudy; light variable winds.

U. Mich.—Fair Mon., warmer in w. Tues., partly cloudy and warmer; light variable winds, mostly s.

La.—Mon. unsettled, showers and cooler in n. Tues., fair.

Ark. and Okla.—Mon., fair and warmer. Tues., fair.

E. Texas—Mon., unsettled, probably showers in e; cooler in n. e. Tues., fair, warmer in n.

W. Texas—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ill.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues, fair and warmer.

Mo., Kan., Iowa, Wis., Minn., Neb.—Fair and warmer Mon. and Tues.

N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. probably fair and cooler.

S. Dak.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues. Warmer Mon. and in e. Tues.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BEADS.—Job or odd lots; surplus stocks for cash. C 40 Times.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for large quantity of broadcloth, Botany or F. H., at a price in all colors. Kleinfield & Renner, 7 West 30th.

BROADCLOTH, F. H. and Botany; also wool velour suiting; all colors; will pay cash. Chapman, 41 W. 26th.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany or F. & H. in all colors; will pay cash. 38-40 West 32d St., Room 1,501.

CHAMOISETTE CLOTH.—By the yard, open to purchase large quantity. Oberfelder Mercantile Co., 158 Fifth Av.

CORDUROY, narrow and wide wale; all colors; any quantity; must be cheap. The M. Feynman Co., 19 W. 21st St.

DARK DRAB OR BROWN CORDUROYS.—Wanted, dark drab or brown corduroys, preferably 30-inch; manufacturers, commission merchants, or dealers please send samples with full details. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists.—Jobs for cash. National Ladies' Specialty Corporation, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 2412.

DRESSES-WAISTS.—Contractors on ladies' silk and serge dresses, also silk waists; big orders given; call with samples. 141 West 36th St., 15th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors on dresses wanted; have thousands to give out; steady work all year around. 129 West 27th, 3d floor.

DRESSES, coats, and suits; will pay spot cash for jobs. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1302.

GEORGETTES.—Open to buy any quantity Georgette; spot cash. Wenner, 40 East 22.

JOBBER ready to place orders on cloth coats. 1,140 Broadway, third floor.

MEN'S CLOTHING.—We are in the market to buy boys' and men's pants, suits, mackinaws, and overcoats. C 28 Times.

PIECE GOODS.—Will buy cheap broadcloth, lightweight covert, chinchilla, velours, beavers, American, and Andrews poplins; pay cash. Mortimer Co., 200 5th Av.

POPLINS, gabardines, and broadcloth; open for large quantity. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SATIN.—Open to buy large quantity of all silk satin Duchess. Call with samples, P. J. Barash, 36 West 20th St. Phone Chelsea 5350.

SERGES.—Open for quantity Juilliard 54,231 serge. Harris, 131 West 35th.

SERGES.—Quantity 4408 desired, cash. Schlang Company, 151 West 26th St.

SILK.—Open to buy large quantity of all silk, satin Duchess; call with samples after 1:30 P. M. P. J. Barash, 36 West 20th. Tel. Chelsea 5350.

SUITS AND COATS. — Jobber placing large orders on smart suits and coats, all prices. 10th floor, 32 West 27th.

WAISTS, SKIRTS.—Department store wants sixteen-fifty crepe de chine waists, $18; serge skirts. H 138 Times.

WILL exchange Stevens No. 7022 Navy Broadcloth for black. Madison Sq. 4360.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 496 Broadway. Spring 858.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ALL dark colors of satin and peau-de-cygne for immediate delivery. Monarch Waist & Dress, 6 West 32d.

CASSIMERES.—Heavy weights; 150 pieces standard goods less than opening. Goldstein & Newburger, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 6476.

CHAMOIS.—Will pay spot cash for desirable colors. C 271 Times Annex.

CHEVIOTS.—F. H., navy, and black, $1.10 net cash. Murray Hill 3778.

CLOTHING.—$100,000 worth of men's, young men's, and boys' light and heavyweight clothing, in lots to suit purchasers, below market prices. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway, New York City.

COATS for women, misses, and children; suits and skirts for women and misses; silk and cotton waist dresses and petticoats, also men's, women's, and children's sweaters, &c.; complete stock to close out; samples can be seen at the New York office of The Charles William Stores, 49 East 21st St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Big sellers; the only American poplin suit, peau de cygne lined, well tailored, $7.50; our "September Morn" school suit, double warp, heavy all wool serge, belted model, $6; 100 stylish new coats unbeatable prices. M. J. Myers Co., 135 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking on coats. 45 University Place, 1st floor.

COATS.—Job suits and coats to close out. L. Friedman, 21½ Division St.

COLUMBIA BROADCLOTH. — Shade 656 Burgundy; also 27-inch Velveteens and Serges. Telephone 6777 Madison Square.

COTTON BACK SATINS.—All colors; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1506-1504.

DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS.—1,000 wash skirts, 500 dozen cotton and silk waists, 500 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Manufacturers and jobbers of dresses. We are contractors and know how to make a dress; trial will convince you. 159 W. 15th St. Phone Chelsea 8086.

DRESSES.—Job to sell; serges, charmeuse. Combinations. Fifth floor, 18 W. 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs in silks, serges. Merchandise Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job of embroidered satin dresses for sale. 145 West 28th, 11th floor.

FIXTURES.—Closing out muslin underwear, waists, trimmings, and all fixtures. 652 Broadway, eighth floor.

FURS.—For sale by Sidney Blumthal, seal cart nutria and Hudson seal. Telephone Farragut 3666.

GEORGIANNA CREPE.—40 pieces white and flesh at $1.27½. Spring 1680.

GREY COTTON CLOTHS.—For sale, about 20 bales grey cotton cloths, Lots 9276 to 9284; suitable for pocketings, &c.; at 26c. per lb. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York City. Phone Franklin 1356. Also Amsterdam, N. Y.

KHAKI.—We offer ten to twenty thousand yards 28-inch khaki, $2.50 goods, four-leaf twills, for delivery October, November, or December. Lot 9453; about 5,000 yards 46-inch khaki drills, $1.60 goods, for prompt shipment from New York State, Lot 9456; blue denims, ten cases, about 10,500 yards, 28-inch seconds, from Eastern mills, for prompt shipment, Lot 9458. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y., or 72 Leonard St., (phone Franklin 1358.) New York City.

PLUSH RUSCHS.—250; 35 pieces for sale cheap. Tel. Gramercy 2750.

POPLINS, wool and silk, for immediate delivery; 40 inches wide. Henry J. Jackson, 20 East 20th St. Phone 1407 Gramercy.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag, quality 8158, all colors, $1.12½ net, cash. Farragut 9080.

SALTS PONY SKIN.—Twenty pieces; 50 pieces Sol. satin; 50 pieces black good Venetian. Farragut 3042.

SERGES.—Juilliards, 54221, 10 navy, 10 black, 3 brown, 1 myrtle, 2 clear, $1.05 spot cash. Telephone 5880 Franklin.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av., 9380 Md. Sq.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, northeast corner 4th Av. & 29th.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Sq.

SKIRTS.—500 to close out; serges, mixtures, checks, and discarded samples at $1.25 net. H. B. Schwartz, 13 and 15 W. 20th St.

SOFT WHITE COP YARN WASTE.—For sale, Lots 9231 and 9232, about 135,000 lbs., of soft white cop yarn waste; suitable for breaking up for spinning purposes, or for making machined wiping waste; Lots 9240 and 9241, about 200,000 lbs.; mixed white cop spooler and slasher for machined waste. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SUITS.—See our all wool poplin suits, $8.75; suits and coats on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

SUITINGS.—Botany and American velour suitings, styles 5816 and 6359; call. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

SUITS.—Specialising from $7.50-$13.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS.—18 ladies' Spring and Fall suits, cash, $75. Klein, 10 Union Square.

VELVETEEN, twill back, for sale, 22 inches wide, all colors; also charmeuse for sale, all colors. Madison Square 9250.

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SWEATERS.—Pure silk fibre silk; also fifty dozen silk mufflers; must close out; sacrifice prices. S. R. Sokal, 74 Washington St., 2d floor.

VELOUR.—Cash for 18000; also jobs coats and suits. Farragut 9872.

WHITE CANVAS REMNANTS.—For sale, about 30,000 lbs. all new white canvas remnants, 50 to 70 in. wide, ½ to 1 yd. long; also 1 to 5 yd. lengths; about 9 oz. and 18 oz. weights; suitable for making feed bags, laundry baskets, coal bags, &c.; Lots 7765 to 7768. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., Room 1206. Phone Franklin 1358.

WHITE CHINCHILLA.—60 pieces Clark & Dana 6060 for sale. Stuyvesant 299.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Progressive coat and suit house is ready to negotiate with live salesman for New York City and vicinity, and one for New York State and Pennsylvania; commission basis. C 26 Times.

SALESMEN.—Ladies' neckwear; well-known house; side line; liberal commission; New York, Eastern, Middle States, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington; salesmen handling kindred line preferred. B 197 Times.

SALESMAN on ladies' and misses' coats and evening wraps to sell to manufacturers and jobbers; salary and commission. Box 25, 352 6th Av.

SALESMAN well acquainted jobbing houses wants ladies' dress line; commission. 300 Times.

Handmade Shades of Paper.

Handmade shades for candles, lamps, and sconces are effective in a solid paper, the designs in appropriate colors for the room in which they are to serve, with the outline of the designs perforated. A sconce shade in black with colored designs is given a Chinese effect with tassels on either side. A small, gracefully shaped lamp of yellow, with shade of yellow silk, has designs of black birds in flight on each.

Fur Tams of a New Kind.

New fur Tams which the wholesale fur people are showing suggest the four-and-twenty blackbirds baked into a pie of the nursery rhyme. They are in the stage of when the pie was opened the birds began to sing. In the centre of the top of each fur Tam are set a number of little ermine tails, the black tips, like heads, standing out in all directions. The Tams are of moleskin, some with a white head band; beaver, and of mixed furs, but all with the little ermine tails.

Designs in Notepaper.

A very large note paper, square, with extra size envelope in which the sheet goes doubled once, is recommended to good Republicans at the present time, because it is used by Mr. Hughes, the Republican candidate for President. It comes in plain bond and many more fancy styles of paper, but is always simple and in good taste. More fanciful is a long, narrow, end opening sheet of paper which goes into the envelope without folding and is also supposed to appeal to masculine fancy. In boxes of paper intended for men's use, the packages of envelopes are tied with business tape instead of ribbons.

Tourists Needed to Fix Styles.

It is said that the large shoe dealers are rather anxiously awaiting the time when they will be able to tell which of the many styles now being shown for Fall will be "it." In other years many tourists usually came to this city and bought the new styles first, but this class of trade appears to be missing this year to a considerable extent, possibly because of the epidemic. Practically the only early shoppers this season are the theatrical folks, and they are buying combinations. Most of the local business now being done is said to be on all-white footwear or all-black, though white tops on black kid vamps are regarded as one of the favorites.

Bright Colors in Hats.

Strong colors and vivid contrasts is the cue in gowns, and the hats take the strong colors with less of the contrast. A hat of rich but simple effect is large, with a broad rim, and made entirely of a deep orange velvet. This is an expensive hat. So is a small hat made of deep cerise satin, the upstanding, flaring rim outlined at the top with a narrow band of white fur. This is worn with a dark coat with deep ermine collar. Hats of a cheaper grade show colors even more pronounced. There are reds in many shades in the low-crowned, broad brimmed hats, deep purple seems to strike a popular note, and bright green also goes into lower priced head coverings. No one grade of hat can be said to monopolize bright colors.

Furniture for Children's Rooms.

Entire sets of furniture are made for children's rooms. The miniature pieces are especially designed and decorated for the little people. They are strong, simple in outline, and the corners are rounded to prevent injury in case of a fall. The pieces are painted in different colors and in individual designs, such as little pointed trees of the Noah's ark type and little ladies in full skirts joining hands. There will be a small round table, with side and arm chairs, desks and a settee. Hangings in simple materials like cretonne are decorated to match, and there may be wall coverings or the plain wall is decorated. Rugs, screens, china, and lighting fixtures are developed in agreeing colors and decorative schemes. It is all hand work and a table will retail at $22; desk, $20; settee the same price, arm chair, $18, and side chair, $12.

Rubbers for Women's Wear.

The general run of rubber overshoes does not vary much. They are made to fit all styles of heels. With the great numbers of high heels of all kinds that have been worn there has been an enormous demand for footholds—a demand which has swamped the wholesale man. Although the full rubber overshoe is made to fit the high heel, it cannot do this in a way which will altogether prevent slipping with a French heel, and for ordinary wet or damp weather the woman prefers her rubber with no heel at all. With the many white shoes that are now worn, there has come a special demand for the white foothold. Tan and white rubbers have been used for the last five or six years, and there is an increasing demand for them. There are many white rubbers sold for the tiny tots who always dress in white. Pittsburgh, for some reason which no one exactly knows, is the greatest buyer of rubbers in narrow width.

Silverware Is in Big Demand.

Local silversmiths report an excellent demand for their wares, and in some cases it is said that indications point to a Fall business that will be far and away ahead of anything done in recent years. The road men now out are turning in orders almost by the bushel, and there is every evidence that retail jewelers are taking advantage of the prosperous condition of the country to fill out stocks that had become depleted in the "lean" periods passed through since the war began. So busy have some of the smiths been that they have not been able to close down this year for the customary two weeks, and further than this they have not been busy making stock. In practically all cases where continuous operation has been found necessary it is due to the number of unfilled orders on the books. The lower cost of silver bullion is causing a marking down of prices about 10 per cent. on both flat and hollow ware, but in the opinion of certain merchants in the Maiden Lane district it will be only a matter of a short time before they will have to be marked back again.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers should register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio.—M. O'Neill & Co.; F. B. Goodman, leather goods; 37 West 26th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Bros.; M. C. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 30 W. 33d.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Novelty Hat Co.; H. S. Benjamin, hats; Calling Wood.

BALTIMORE—Fribush Bros.; L. Fribush, suits, cloakings; Wallick.

BALTIMORE.—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furnishing goods, hardware; 554 4th Av.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; E. Adelberg, general merchandise; 1,123 Broadway; Latham.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. T. Ryan, clothing; Imperial.

CHICAGO—E. Eisinger Co.; Wm. Brodkorb, jobs waists, muslin underwear, fancy goods, 117 Spring.

CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 134 W. 37th.

CHICAGO.—Eagle Pants Co.; E. Schauer, pants; Grand.

CHICAGO.—The Fair; Joseph Godfrey, men's, boys' clothing; 226 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; W. A. Schumaker, silks; 200 5th Av.

CONCORD, N. C.—Parks, Belk Co.; F. G. Parks, dry goods; Grand.

DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; Miss N. Oppenheimer, misses' coats, suits; Miss H. Silberman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.

EASTON, Pa.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

FREEPORT, Ill.—F. A. Read, dry goods, ready-to-wear, furnishing goods; Park Av.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Spring D. G. Co.; G. D. Smith, men's furnishing goods; 23 E. 26th.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; Miss C. Kennedy, millinery; 230 5th Av.; Wallick.

KALMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; W. S. Chapman, general merchandise; 315 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY—The Hirsch Millinery Co.; J. Hirsch, trimmed, untrimmed millinery; 1,133 Broadway.

LOUISVILLE—J. C. Lewis Co.; T. W. Collins, carpets; 315 5th Av.

MACON, Ga.—Dannenberg Co.; R. Nusbaum, domestics, dress goods, silks; 1,133 B'way; Wallick.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, waists, skirts; 15 East 26th.

MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Lecher Co.; Miss K. Laubenheimer, millinery; 640 Broadway.

MOBILE, Ala.—G. Jacobson Clothing Co.; M. G. Jacobson, hats, furn. goods, clothing; Martinique.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Mrs. R. Sherwood, cloaks, waists, ready-to-wear garments; Miss J. Hogan

EMPRESS EUGENIE, AT 90, STUDIES WAR

Scans the Maps Daily and Has Sanatorium for Officers in Her Home.

ACTIVE AND INDEPENDENT

Napoleonic Museum Is a Feature of Her English Estate—Gets Many Letters.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Empress Eugenie, who was once the most beautiful woman in France, is today the most wonderful old lady in the world, says a writer in The London Daily Chronicle. Not long since she celebrated her ninetieth birthday. She was born in 1826, eleven years before Queen Victoria came to the throne. Quite recently she made two appearances in London, when many saw her for the first time since her arrival in England as a fugitive from France forty-six years ago.

At the age of fourscore years and ten the vitality of the Empress is extraordinary. Since the war began she has, of course, discontinued her travels; but up to her eighty-seventh year she took an annual trip in her yacht or on a steamer. Queen Victoria was not fonder of the open air; and as in her youth she delighted to be on horseback, to ride swiftly, and to hunt, so in old age she has found her chief pleasure at sea, which is never too rough for her. All the coasts of the Mediterranean are known to the Empress; when past 80 she returned to Egypt, and the Indies, of which she has beheld but the fringe, she still hopes to visit.

The Empress must always be occupied. She has the royal mania for building, and has wrought great changes at her lovely Hampshire home, Farnborough.

Watches Every Detail.

"If she did not assiduously watch the building works which she orders to be carried out they would not interest her," says one person of her. "Nothing is left to chance. She occupies herself with everything, even the slightest details, and attaches as much importance to the harmony of a building as to the shape of a door, the exact place for a piece of furniture, the color of a carpet. When a new idea occurs to her it must be executed immediately. She explains and discusses everything, is eager to see the work begun, asks the advice of this one and that one, remains standing for hours together, is untiring, holds out against fatigue longer than any one, and will not leave the place until she is satisfied with what is being done."

Farnborough, which the Empress purchased from the late Thomas Longman, the publisher, has grown to be one of the fairest residences in England, and a museum, too, of imperial relics. The Napoleonic museum is among the latest achievements. Here are assembled all the objects which have come to the Empress through the Bonaparte family, including the great wasn-nand basin which Napoleon I. took on his campaigns, and everything is in perfect condition.

The principal rooms of the house, the drawing room, the library, the Empress's study, &c., are of notable proportions, and from the terrace there is a grand view of woodland and meadow. There are six acres of lawn and pleasure garden, nearly seventy acres of park, and a cinder cycle track 3,000 yards in length. The estate comprises in all some 800 acres, with a farm and an extensive range of farm buildings.

Studies War Maps.

Every morning sees the Empress in her study, with her large-scale maps before her, following the course of the war. It has been said that she has long lived altogether in the past, but this is not the case. She does not shrink from recalling it, but has a wonderful power of detaching herself from it, and this she can do even when she visits Paris and walks in the gardens of the Tuileries. Since the war commenced she has followed the whole course of it with characteristic mental energy. As early as the Autumn of 1914 (after having in the Spring and early Summer visited Cap Martin, Paris, Milan, Venice, and the King and Queen of Spain at Madrid—88 years of age!) her Majesty converted a wing of her house into a sanatorium for wounded officers; and no day, save when prevented by indisposition, has she failed to pay a call in each of the eight rooms and chat with all the patients. "Soldier talk," it is said, comes naturally to her, and for many years her dinner guests have included officers stationed at Aldershot. One day in September, 1914, the Empress had a visit from Lord Portsmouth, a former Under Secretary for War.

The lord, it is said, found her intently studying the maps, and remained to dine with the Empress, who, when they had seated themselves at table, said apologetically to her guest: "I can offer you only a diner de guerre, you know, as my cooks have left to join the army in France."

From Edward Legge, who has just published a volume on this subject, it might be inferred that, if the Empress Eugénie had no other occupation, her correspondence alone would provide a very fair day's work.

"It is the sole work of one person to examine this correspondence before submitting it to the Empress, who herself verifies the accuracy of the statements."

Begging Letters Received.

Begging letters are received from every country in the world, and apparently there are persons in France who think that Eugénie is still their Empress, for she is occasionally asked to set some petitioner up a "bureau de tabac." Neither in France nor in England has the Empress ever scattered recklessly what is believed to be a very considerable fortune, (none but herself knows the amount,) but her aims are lavishly bestowed, and for the most part carefully concealed.

She detests fuss, and overzealous people weary her. She does not want any one to carry her cloak or her sunshade, being quite persuaded that a woman of 90 can very well do these things herself. Locks of hair, old gloves and all such "idolatrie macabre" she cordially despises. At the age she has reached, far from seeking to use up the energies of friends or attendants, she prefers to rely on her own powers. She is the most independent woman of 90 in Europe. Her eye is keen and clear, her voice vibrates, her pen is driven by a steady hand. She astonishes every one who approaches her. She has a determined and determinate thoroughness for all under her roof, and her servants hold the Empress in nothing less than affection. In her own word, they are not her "domestics," they are her "serviteurs"; and, in French at all events, there is a certain nice difference in the terms.

Wanted His Money Back.

It is not an unusual occurrence for a woman to buy a piece of merchandise and not being pleased return it, asking that her money be refunded, but it is an uncommon thing for a couple to procure a marriage license one day and the following day to bring it back. Abe Williams and Susie Carroll, both of age, were given a license Wednesday by Deputy County Clerk J. W. Hamilton. Thursday the would-be groom returned with the document and "wanted his money back." He explained that when he attempted to marry the woman of his second choice he found out his former wife, whom he thought had also remarried, had never procured a divorce.—Georgetown, (Ky.,) Times.

In Smith Center.

In Smith Center the newspaper fuss is over the problem whether the town's name should be spelled "Centre" or the right way.—Kansas City Star.

FAVORS BABY-SAVING PLAN.

Birthday Gift Lure Had a Good Effect in England.

Under the caption "A Philanthropic Possibility," the editor of The Medical Record comments, in the current issue, on a unique plan devised by the Mayor of Huddersfield, England, to conserve the lives of babies, and suggests that some philanthropist in this country adopt the same method in a community where infant mortality is high.

"Probably we have all indulged in that most agreeable of all phantasies, the picturing of what we would do with boundless wealth," says the writer. "Some of us would erect model hospitals, some pattern medical schools, give scholarships to needy but earnest disciples of Aesculaplus, send them abroad to study, &c. Nevertheless, it is sometimes very difficult to know just what to do with all of the unearned increment. After the organized charities have been appeased, the poor relatives made comfortable for life, and religious duties recognized, the question arises as to the proper disposition of the remaining thousands destined for charity.

"Let us suggest, for the relief of these distressed millionaires, a scheme by which they can help to reduce infant mortality at small cost. To explain it fully, we must go back some ten years to the time when one Benjamin Broadbent was elected Mayor of the Borough of Huddersfield, England. Having always taken a strong interest in the problem of infant mortality, and having viewed with alarm its prevalence in his community, he offered a birthday gift to every child born within the village of Longwood, in his borough.

"This took the form of a promissory note for £1, payable when the child should become 1 year old. The natural consequence was that parents awoke to the fact that the survival of their babies depended somewhat on the care they received. Their pride and interest were aroused, and they determined to keep their children alive through that first year, not only because of the five dollars, although that was a large sum to many of them, but for the sheer sake of winning. Best of all, Mayor Broadbent's unique scheme attracted so much attention to the subject of infant mortality, especially in his own borough, that it became a kind of headquarters for the study of the subject.

"Why, then, does not some philanthropist set in motion a similar scheme in some district in the United States where the mortality of babies is high? There is little doubt that he would be doing good, and the only drawback to the proposition would seem to be the almost certain result that about 50 per cent. of the fortunate babies would bear their benefactor's name for life."

BARON OFFERS WAR MOVIES

De Wardener, Agent of the French Government, Now in City.

According to the Baron Edouard de Wardener, a French coal importer now in New York, the price of coal in France is double what it is here. This, of course, the Baron says is due to the war. The munition works and warships are using such quantities that the supply is burned as quickly as it is mined. The Baron has mines in France, and they are being worked night and day, he says.

Baron de Wardener is an American by birth, and inherited his title from his father, who for years was in business in Paris. He is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria with the Baroness, who was Miss Becky Pearce of New Mexico. During the battle of Mons the Baron closed his offices, got automobiles from his friends, and, forming a squadron of them, helped to carry the wounded back to the hospitals.

Asked about his visit to America at this time the Baron said:

"I have come for the French Government, being commissioned to negotiate with some reliable cinematograph company to handle the film taken by the operators at the front. France wants to present her side in this great struggle to the American people. The Government will ask that 50 per cent. of the net profits be sent to France to aid wounded soldiers, widows, and orphans."

SEES WASTE IN FISH TRADE.

Expert Urged Efficiency in the Business as Public Good.

If the entire fishing industry were put on an efficiency basis, the general public would buy its seafood much cheaper and better, is the opinion of William K. Beardsley, Manager of the New England Fish Exchange. He asserts, however, that even under present conditions fish is the most economical of foodstuffs in this country.

Mr. Beardsley, who as an "inlander," holds a unique position in our coast fisheries. Since the formation of the New England Fish Exchange, in 1906, he has been its Manager, and has constantly aimed to place the industry on a firmer basis.

"The elimination of waste," he said, in a recent interview, "is the first aim of all big business. Cost of production cannot be lowered until waste is eliminated, and necessarily the cost of the finished product cannot be decreased until the production price is.

"The fishing industry has been conducted in a more or less haphazard manner. Small competition has developed it, but up to date little has been done to put it on a sound business basis. Those intimately connected with the industry do not seem to realize that the extensive waste must be eliminated and efficiency brought in.

"For example, dealers still ship fish in small quantities everywhere. This necessitates enormous transportation expenses with slow service, when the same goods could be shipped in carload lots to central distributing points, and much needless expenditure saved.

"Fish is the coming food of America, and it therefore behoves this country to awaken to the value of its fisheries. It is also necessary for our fish merchants to awaken to the value of efficiency and place their trade on a systematic basis. Every dollar wasted comes out of the public's pockets, so that the people as a whole have a vital interest in this matter."

Continuing, he states that Government experts contend that before long this country will be actually forced to look to its fisheries for food.

"THE CHIVALRY OF THE SEA."

Latest Poem by the Poet Laureate Inspired by the War.

The London Times of Aug. 14 prints the following poem from the pen of the Poet Laureate, whose verse, critics have complained, has not so far found inspiration in the great war in a manner befitting the theme and his own office:

THE CHIVALRY OF THE SEA.

(Dedicated to the memory of Charles Fisher, late Student of Ch: Ch: Oxford.)

Over the warring waters, beneath the wandering skies,
The heart of Britain roameth, the Chivalry of the sea,
Where Spring never bringeth a flower, nor bird singeth in a tree;
Far, afar, O beloved, beyond the sight of our eyes,
Over the warring waters, beneath the stormy skies,

Staunch and valiant-hearted, to whom our toil were play,
Ye men with armour'd patience the bulwarks night and day,
Or on your iron coursers plough shuddering through the Bay,
Or neath the deluge drive the skirmishing sharks of war;
Venturous boys who leapt on the pinnace and row'd from shore,
A mother's tear in the eye, a swift farewell to say,
And a great glory at heart that none can take away.

Seldom is your home-coming; for aye your pennon flies
In unrecorded exploits on the tumultuous wave;
Till, in the storm of battle, fast-thundering upon the foe,
Ye add your kindred names to the heroes of long-ago,
And mid the blasting wrack, in the glad sudden death of the brave,
Ye are gone to return no more.—Idly our tears arise,
Too proud for praise as ye lie in your unvisited grave,
The wide-warring water, under the starry skies.

ROBERT BRIDGES.

June, 1916.

Swisher's Dancing Academy.

Frank Swisher will teach you the modern dances for $5. Call at his blacksmith shop.—Walnut Grove (Mo.) Bee.

RURAL SCHOOL YEAR SHORT.

Federal Expert Finds States' Statistics Deceptive.

American children in rural sections do not attend school as many days in the year as official statistics may show, according to J. L. McBrien, School Extension Agent of the United States Bureau of Education. After a canvass of the country he has made a report to the Department of the Interior in which he says:

"To get a clear understanding of this question of the length of the rural school term we must distinguish between the theoretical or possible school term and the actual school term. By the theoretical or possible rural school term we mean the legal rural school term; that is, the team school is legally kept open to all rural pupils who may desire to attend school in any one year. By the actual school term we mean the actual time, on the average, that all rural pupils enrolled on the school register actually attend school during the year.

"In theory, the North Atlantic States have a rural school term of 159.7 days, but in practice, because of the poor average daily attendance, the actual rural school term is less than 120 days; in theory, in the South Atlantic States it is 119.5 days, but in practice, because of the poor average daily attendance, it is less than 80 days; in theory, in the South Central States it is 117.6 days, but in practice, because of the poor average daily attendance, it is only 65 days; in theory, in the North Central States, it is 152.7 days, but in practice, because of the poor average daily attendance, it is only 109 days; in theory, in Western States it is 145 days, but in practice, because of the poor average daily attendance, it is only 101.5 days.

"It must be remembered that these figures deal only with the average length of the rural school term as based upon the enrollment of pupils in rural schools. No attempt is made to take into consideration the large number of rural pupils who should have been enrolled but who were not because of a lax enforcement of compulsory attendance laws or an entire lack of such laws, or on account of ignorant or selfish parents who kept their children out of school for the purpose of coining their own flesh and blood into a few paltry dollars—or, worse still, allowed their children to grow up in idleness and

Bold Bad Man.

When a man gets along to about our age and has a clear conscience he doesn't care so much what the world says and we often sit out on the front porch with a tall and clinking glass of iced tea, wholly indifferent to the neighbor women's interpretations.—Ohio State Journal.

NEW YORK.

SUNSET LODGE
SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR
Special Rates for September.
On the Ocean front; all outdoor sports, fine bathing beach. Evening dances. Select clientele. Private boat from Battery (45 minutes). Write or phone for terms and reservations.
FRANK P. WILLIAMS, Manager.
Phone Coney Island 900.

The SUR-LA-COTE,
Saugerties, N. Y.
Two college women will take in a few guests; roomy brick house; telephone; modern plumbing; large grounds; on State road, one mile from village; reasonable use of horses and motor car. Open year round. References exchanged.
PILLSBURY & JENNETT, Props.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York; private bathing beach; no mosquitoes; references required. Under same management as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and Hotel Beechwood, Summit, N. J. Misses Gilian & Edwards. Telephone 25 Glen Cove.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK, Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 8th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 10c by the G. P. A., Long Island R. R. Pennsylvania Station, New York.

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NEW MONMOUTH
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A Modern Seaside Hotel.
Open Until Oct. 2.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.
Branch office of CHANDLER & CO., Brokers.

THE WARREN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
New and modern; unobstructed Ocean view with ideal surroundings. W. B. STUBBS.

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Ticket Offices—Broadway,
Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place;
Cor. 23th St.; Cor. 42d St. New York.

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THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
American and European Plans
EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF
Concerts by superb orchestra.
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Coolest Location on the Coast
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
TENNIS-SWIMMING POOL-SURF BATHING-ORCHESTRA-DANCING
Capacity 600. Shanstein, Props.

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has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF PRIVATE HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
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ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City
Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

Hotel Dennis
Directly on the Ocean Front.
A recognized standard of excellence.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

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THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. & beach. Ocean view. Capacity 350; private baths, elevator, porches, &c. Special rates, $15 up weekly. $2.50 up daily. American plan. Every convenience. Open all year. Auto meets trains. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

NEW ENGLAND.

Hotel-Sanitarium, (Hall-Brooks,)
Greens Farms, Conn.
For nervous, apprehensive persons; expert sympathetic treatment.

Narragansett Pier, R. I.
THE IMPERIAL
Open until October.
Motor over Labor Day to Hotel Green, Danbury, Conn. 61 miles from New York. Splendid roads. Beautiful scenery. Restaurant a la carte. Room with bath, $2.00 and up. JOHN HARRIS, Mgr.

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The most enchanting and varied seashore in America. Write for booklet, "Along New England Shores." New England Lines, 171 Broadway.

CANADA.
Beautiful island and completely furnished cottage for sale; two beds; all conveniences, $1,200; owner leaving. Address P. E. Babcock, Sharpe Lake, Ont., Canada.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Rusoff<42 St & Mad Av Co.
Howard<Maxwell.
Briscoe Motor Co.
Muir<Moore.
De Mercado<Hecla Gown Co.
Re Dickstein & Sons.
Fish<Fish.
Horn<Kelley.
O'Malley<Gen Baking.
Mandel<Regal Mtg. &c, Co.
Elkind<U A Connolly Bldg Co.
Auffricht<Schlanger, Manchuso<Gazzale.
Isseson<Strasbourger, (2.)
De Mund<Kaiser.
Thomsen<NY Cent RR
Re C R Sherwood Co. (Wilson.)
Rusoff<42 St & Mad Av Co.
Towne<Durkin.
Basineo<Carpenter(2)
Lawyers Mtg Co<Konovitz.
Aliano<Fitzpatrick.
Halloway<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Parker<same.
Mouch<Lawrence Hold Feder<Smith.
Levy<Stand Pure Food Prod Co.
Montefiore Home<Jaeger.
Gottlieb<Gottlieb.
Forbes<Oriental Textile Mills.
Metz<Metz.
Ex rel Shea<Woods.
Thompson<Ottinger (2)
Nesbitt<Lubell.
Althelmer<E C Riebe & Co.
Franklin<Levitt Bros.
Rosenhaus<Batkin.
Ger-Am Coffee Co<O'Neil.
Re Ortgies.
May<Cort Film Corp.
Rosenhouse<Batkin.
Silver<NY Rys.
Bilinsky<same.
Rosenthal<same.
Kossoy<I R T.
Pedrone<B & O RR.
1,520 Bway, Inc<NY Theatre Co.
Nickelsberg<Nickelsberg.
Schleimacher<Hoffman.
Miller<I R T.
Shea<Saks & Co.
Malony<Ellison.
Crosby<Shenk.
NY Life Ins & Tr Co<Healy.
Re Eco Elec Co, Inc.
Citizens Central Nat Bk<Hamburger.
Bloom<Bilck.
Osterthal<Herrman.
Re Sherman<Brewster
Re Bloom.
Hanson<Fries.
Shea<Saks & Co.
Solari<Rondanini.
Friedlander<O'Brien.
People<Schwartz.
Joerns<Joerns.
Nelson<Beck.
Re Nirken.
Re Cohen.
Kaufman<Holsman & Cohen Co.
Mack<Mack, (2.)

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III. IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Frederick< Hirsch.
Denis Arnould.
Jennie Kaufman.
Edna M. Bradley.
Wm. M. St. John.
Augusta Stahle.
George H. Van Vorst.
Giovanni Fersio.
Frans Munch.

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions.

Davies<Jordan.
Connolly Auction Co<Rowe.
Rathbun & Bird &c, Co.<Internat'l Poster Stamp Co.
Fitzpatrick<Fish.
Tiernan<Cohen.
Cohen<Samuels.
Weinstein<Harfield.
Bewley<Wilmerding.
Pittsburgh L. & T. Co.<Groeff.
Feurst<Dorfman.
J. R. Potter Co.<McMahon.
Joseph<Mullin.
U S Fid. &c. Co.<Neiswanger.
Pfaeffle<Beckitt.
Bergman<Bordens Cond Milk Co.
Jones<Kimball.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Katherine Brophy<Emanuel Glauber—John V. Coggey. Seamen's Bank for Savings<Isaac Schlanger—Henry Friedman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion Calendar to be called on Tuesday, Aug. 29.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Walton<Walton.
Ehrenworth<G F Stuhmer & Co, Inc.
Zoberg<Zoberg.
Halsbl<Merige et al.
Ex rel Bayli<Bd of Supervisors, Nas Co.
Ex rel Brower<same.
Underhill<Hudson Oil Co et al.
Robbins<same.
Glass<John Thatcher & Son, et al.
Dunne<CNY et al.
Re Keely.
Miller<Caldwell Rlty.
Eagle Sav & Loan Co<Pounds et al (2).
Re Ob Neck Field & Marine Club, Inc.
Re 66th St (Aaron).
Levy<Lindon.
Constantino<Farraro.
Isaacsohan<Isaacsohan.
Brown<Am Ry Traf.
Lummis, trustee<Crosby.
Re Schuster.
Bruns<Bruns.
Glynn<Glynn.
Schwartz<Cohen et al.
Newman<Degnon Const Co.
Wolff<Dbg Saba Rlty
N Y Title Ins Co<same.
Devlin<Flynn.
Crescent Land & Co<Van Pelt et al.
Linke<Rottman et al.
Bklyn Trust Co<Bklyn Rlty Sellers.
Mogtrose Rlty Co<same.
White<Bradley.
J M Thorburn & Co<Boda.
Cohen<B H RR Co.
Brooks<Matthews.
Quick<Quick.
Cohen<Joffe et al.
Burns<Weinrub.
Eggington<James et al
Sane<Zocher.
City<Ward et al.
Glavina<B H RR Co.
Siegel<same.
Farrell<N E RR Co.
McKeon<B H RR Co.
Tansey<B, Q C & S.
Hughes<same.
Harder<same.
Keane<N E RR Co.
Lassen<same.
Miller<same.
Conroy<same.
Youngandrews<same.
Weisman<Weissman.
Town of Hempstead<Lawrence et al.
Sprague<Marks et al.
Nicastro<Bigelow.
Re Wingerath.
D'Albora<Paranto.
Baylis<Van Nostrand.
Re 72d St (City & Sub Homes Co (2).
Re Borough Bank, Reserve.
Knox<Jones.
Becker<Becker.
Stoddard<Edwards.
Ralston<Mills.
Re Duryea, Place.
Re Bay 37th-38th Sts.
Re Union Bank, (Richards.)
Becker<Gerhard.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Lorenzo F Rews,
Gussie Brown,
Frederick E Epstein,
Joseph Dulskis,
Delia O'Donnell,
Eliza Walker.
Administration of:
Charles Gellrich.
Accounting of:
Wolf Schen.
Jane De Verna.
Josiah H Fithan,
James Pickett.
Gforster infants.
Estate of:
Elizabeth McKenzie;
John A Wilson.
George Craig.
Proposed law of:
Russell Marquardt.
Michael Silverman.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

"The Gardens Beautiful"
HOLLIS PARK GARDENS
HOLLIS, Queens County, L. I.
Special Sale of Plots and Houses
All improvements—sewers, asphalt roadways, parked streets, boulevards, gas, water, electric light and telephone conduits; concrete sidewalks and curbs on all streets; amply restricted. 22 minutes from City Hall or Herald Square. Hillside Avenue runs through property.
A chance to obtain exceptional values in a highly restricted residential Park having excellent transit facilities.
For Particulars Inquire Agent on Property, or
Hollis-Bellaire Real Estate Co., Inc.,
391 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone 5311 Main

REAL ESTATE.

Cattle Ranch, 720,000 Acres.
Solid body; fine grass; watered by wells, rivers, and springs. Three railroad stations on tract. 25,000 head of high-grade cattle, and 1,000 good saddle horses, and a few work mules. An up-to-date, going concern, offering the last big opportunity to engage in the greatest business in the Southwest, commanding sure profits. $5 per acre. No commissions. Must deal with principals. Write P. B. Rodgers, Immigration Agent, Texas and Pacific Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LONG BRANCH **AUCTION**
BUNGALOW & HOMESITES—200
—DEL MONTE GARDENS
SEPT. 7-8-9 Autos given away. Luncheon. Directly on the Shrewsbury and 2 blocks from ocean.
2 & 8 P. M. Send for FREE Transportation and see next Sunday's Herald, Times, World
Write Today GEORGE G. BAKER, Auc'r
7 E. 42d St., New York.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Private Homes
Near Van Cortlandt Park.
Beautiful 9-room house with every modern convenience; delightfully situated on a plot 33x100 feet deep; electric lights, parquet floors, hot-water heat, open fireplace; within 8 minutes of N. Y. Central Station. Bargain, $6,750-$8,000. Easy terms.
Plenty of Room for Garage and Driveway
MARTHA AVE.,
Bet. 240th-241st St.
D. Houlihan, Owner, 2,889 Bainbridge Av.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL HOME
of 9 rooms and bath near the Sound; sewer, water, gas, electricity, hot water heat; 27 minutes to 33d St. and 7th Av.; restricted locality; privilege of private bathing beach; deep water anchorage; perfect title; $500 cash, balance easy payments. P. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St.

Little House at Jamaica, $1,600.
Hedge around property; fruit trees; chicken house with run; 2 two blocks from trolley. Terms to suit buyer. B. Luckey, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FORCED TO SELL
Modern home of 7 rooms and bath; 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $200 cash needed at once; balance same as rent. Hughes, Box 154 Times Downtown.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

Equal to Any $75 Apartment in N.Y.

$31.75 monthly plus small cash payment, buys fine new house in best neighborhood at West Brighton Staten Island, 35 minutes from Wall St. All improvements. Four houses now ready. We have built and sold 500 houses. Will rent with privilege of buying. All houses built on lots with plenty of room for garden or garage. Apply
A. F. MATHEWS, 482 Bard Ave.
Phone, West Brighton, 1206 W. Take Castleton Ave. car. Inspection invited. 5c. fare

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Van Cortland Terrace, Yonkers,
Handsome House
11 Rooms & 3 Baths, 50x100 ft.
A great bargain.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
498 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEMI-BUNGALOW
In course of construction, finished by September; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, bath, (tile;) extra large living room, full width of house; open fireplace, up-to-date kitchen, large china dressers, new model gas range, with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures, hot water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 5 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss, your profit; will sell for $4,500; worth $5,000; $500 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B. Owner, 243 West 34th St.

HUNTINGTON
$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD; CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; GROWING POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.
LOTS $2 Down, $1 Monthly.
Call or write for free railroad tickets.
B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

CHICKEN FARM
$150 CASH WILL START YOU, balance $3 weekly, will buy poultry farm; well-built house; 6 rooms; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town of 7,000; schools, stores, factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. C. Estate, 243 West 34th St.

FARM BARGAINS
Seven acres, South Shore, 11 room house, large barn, poultry houses, improvements; cost $4,000; price $2,250; cash $750; long term mortgage. Farms, acreage, waterfront estates; bargains everywhere.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BLDG. N. Y. CITY.

$15 FULL SIZE LOTS
HUNTINGTON, near trolley to bathing beach; free warranty deed; good for chicken farm; $2 down, $1 monthly. G. R., Box 114 Downtown.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—FREDERICK C. CALLEN, Plaintiff, against CHARLES W. RUSE, otherwise known as CHARLES W. RUSH, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 19, 1916.
WILDER, EWEN & PATTERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Charles W. Ruse, otherwise known as Charles W. Rush:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Peter A. Hendrick, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of July, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1916, the original complaint having been filed in said Clerk's Office on the 24th day of June, 1916. WILDER, EWEN & PATTERSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

No. 28,827.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARDEN CONSTRUCTION CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Arden Construction Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 7th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 7th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 26, 1916.

USED CARS.
Slightly used cars by well-known makers are offered daily in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times. Telephone 3000 Bryant. 1600.

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St.	$90—$125
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.)	$100—$125
571 Park Ave., cor. 63rd St.	$150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park)	$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St.	$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West	$90
424 Central Park West (102nd St.)	$65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST TO 52ND STREET
LARGE SUNNY ROOMS
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

9 Rooms, 2 Baths
ONLY $7,250 ON TERMS
BEAUTIFUL HOMES
Close to water. 49 min. on Train. Tree-Covered Grounds. 100 by 185 ft.
House is new, unique, particularly well built. It could not be duplicated less than $12,000.
Has large living room, with fireplace. Select neighborhood; near water, golf, country club, schools, churches; beamed ceilings, panelled walls, parquet floors. Send for Photos. E. A. MANCHESTER.
170 Bway, N. Y. Tel. 1521—Cort.

BARGAIN
$7,000.
Easy Terms.
Spanish Home
9 Rooms,
3 Baths.
Living room 27 feet long; open fireplace; all conveniences; parquet floors. &c. Send for photos. Address
OWNER, Post Office Box 1432, New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS

5TH AV. CORNER STORE
CLOSE TO
34TH STREET,
25x95 with large "L"
Spacious basement room
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors of
THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

All persons, firms, associations or corporations having claims or demands against The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale, duly filed or recorded, and other than those which have been heretofore filed with the Receivers, are hereby notified that the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, in the cause wherein Bankers Trust Company is plaintiff, and The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company is defendant, In Equity No. 41, Consolidated Cause, on the 14th day of August, 1916, entered an order in which it is provided as follows:

IT IS ORDERED that the report of the Receivers, pursuant to the order entered November 2nd, 1914, in the cause in this Court entitled "Bankers Trust Company, Plaintiff, vs. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, Defendant, In Equity No. 41," with respect to claims, shall, upon the filing thereof, be forthwith referred to Frank H. Shaffer, who is hereby appointed Special Master for the purpose of taking evidence and reporting the same to this Court, together with his findings and conclusions of law and fact as to whether, and to what extent, any or all of said claims are valid and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages sought to be foreclosed in this Consolidated Cause, and being the mortgage dated July 1, 1909, executed by the defendant, The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, to Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, and commonly known as its First and Refunding mortgage; the mortgage dated July 1, 1908, executed by the defendant, The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, and commonly known as its General Mortgage; and the Mortgage dated May 1st, 1891, executed by The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Showers and thunder storms have occurred in the last twenty-four hours locally in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, also in the lower Lake region and the Ohio Valley, and there has also been a lowering of the temperature in the regions of rainfall. Temperatures continue unseasonably high along the Pacific. Generally fair weather is indicated east of the Mississippi for Monday and Tuesday, except that showers are probable Monday in Tennessee and the northern portion of the East Gulf States and the west portion of the South Atlantic States. Moderate temperatures will prevail east of the Mississippi. Higher temperatures are probable in the Missouri Valley, the upper Lake region, and the upper Mississippi Valley.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, moderate northwest, with thunder showers; Middle Atlantic, moderate west to northwest, with thunder showers; South Atlantic, light and variable and fair; East Gulf, light southwest to west, with fair weather.

Southern New England—Fair and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair, continued cool.

Eastern New York—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate temperature.

New Jersey, Delaware—Fair and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday; cooler Monday south portion.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	60	70	4 P. M.	82	81
6 A. M.	59	69	6 P. M.	82	76
9 A. M.	60	73	9 P. M.	59	74
12 M.	62	77	11 P. M.	60	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.96 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:01—1,978 3d Av.; Leo Weinstein	Slight
2:06—62 Baxter St.; John Avena	Slight
2:40—490 Claremont Parkway; Sam'l Barber	Slight
9.28—34 W. 46 St.; Louis Colitti & Co.	$1,000
10:15—105 Leroy St.; Wm. Gutman	Slight
P.M.	
12:20—216 W. 48 St.; Ateda Studio Co.	Slight
12:48—212 E. 183 St.; Dominic Salvato	Slight
1:10—2,251 7 Av.; John Mayhew	Slight
1:45—145 St. and Hudson River, P. R. R. Co.	Slight
2:30—333 E. 100 St.; Mary Martin	Slight
4:50—378 E. 148 St.; L. I. R. R. Co.	Slight
11:55—223 E. 75; David Anes	Slight

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of OHIO COPPER MINING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to the order of Hon. Stanley W. Dexter, the Referee herein, dated August 15th, 1916, the undersigned as auctioneer, will sell at public auction at the concentrating mill of the Ohio Copper Mining Company, bankrupt, at Lark, Utah, on the 31st day of August, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., property of the above named bankrupt estate as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1. All the right, title and interest of the Trustees in Bankruptcy herein (subject to all liens and encumbrances thereon) in and to the real property, mining claims, surface rights, water rights, and the fixtures, equipments, buildings and improvements thereon or appurtenant thereto, together with all the right and equity of redemption of the said Trustees or the bankrupt therein, situated at Lark and in Bingham Canyon, in the West Mountain Mining District, Salt Lake County, Utah.

For a fuller description of the said property reference is hereby made to the decree or foreclosure in the action of the Third Judicial District Court of the State of Utah, in and for Salt Lake County, entitled EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE, against OHIO COPPER COMPANY AND OTHERS, filed in the office of the Clerk of the said county on the 31st day of May, 1916.

PARCEL NO. 2. All the right, title and interest of the Trustees in Bankruptcy herein in and to all supplies, consisting of extra parts, nuts, bolts, screws, drills, and general mining supplies and equipment, located in part at the mill or concentrator on the said premises, and in part at the mines now operated on the said premises.

PARCEL NO. 3. All the right, title and interest of the Trustees in Bankruptcy herein in and to the office furniture in the Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

PARCEL NO. 4. Claim against the Assets Realization Company for $21,396.17, with interest thereon.

Claim against American Smelting & Refining Company for $9,548.25, with interest thereon.

PARCEL NO. 5. All the right, title and interest of the Trustees in Bankruptcy herein in and to any and all claims and choses in action against the stockholders of the Ohio Copper Mining Company and all other claims, rights and interests of the said Trustees in Bankruptcy of every nature and description whatsoever, except cash on hand and in bank.

Pursuant to the said order, and if more convenient for the purposes of sale, the auctioneer may, upon request, adjourn any portion of the said sale by public notice thereof given at the time of such sale to such other places on the mining properties of the Ohio Copper Mining Company or in Salt Lake City, and at such time or times on said 31st day of August, 1916, as the auctioneer may determine.

A copy of the order of sale may be examined at the office of the auctioneer or at the time of sale.

The properties are sold subject to the terms of sale, a copy of which may be obtained from the auctioneer at his said office or at the time of sale.

A detailed description of the properties and rights so to be offered for sale may be procured at said office of the auctioneer.

A certified check to the order of the Trustees in Bankruptcy, or cash to the amount of 10% of the bid price, must be offered to qualify a bidder at the sale.

RUSSELL D. SCHULDER, Auctioneer,
Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
NASH ROCKWOOD, Attorney for Trustees,
60 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
ALFRED W. KIDDLE, Attorney for Trustees, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHELMAN & BROS., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 28, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 830 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's clothing, woolens, linings, trimmings, fixtures, etc.

HAYS, HERSHFIELD & WOLF, Attorneys for Assignees, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.
HENRY H. KAUFMAN,
Assignee and Trustee.

EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Trustee, 866 Broadway, New York.

ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6TH, SAME TIME AND PLACE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHELSEA LIGHTING FIXTURE WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 28, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 33-35 Bleecker St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of electric fixtures, globes, raw materials, brass, copper, iron, nickel, fixtures, etc.

HARRY MESARD, Receiver.
AVEL B. SILVERMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 51 Chambers St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 23557.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES M. MARKS and JOHN A. HARE, individually and as copartners under the firm name of UNIVERSAL JEWELRY & SALES CO., Bankrupts.

Charles M. Marks and John A. Hare, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Universal Jewelry & Sales Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts on August 15th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 8th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
August 26, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 23563.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON MICHEL, doing business as M. MICHEL & SON, Bankrupt.

Aaron Michel, doing business as M. Michel & Son, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 7th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 8th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
August 26, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 23569.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. SLEVIN, Bankrupt.

Charles E. Slevin was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 19th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 8th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
August 26, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Packard 1914, 6-48. 7-passenger touring; run less than 6,000 miles; appearance and mechanical condition like a new car; has one-man top; price $1,350. Can be seen at 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 8, $1,150. A LATE MODEL. Owner will sell 7-passenger touring, run less than 5,000 miles. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Overland 1916, six-cylinder touring car, seating seven; used; demonstrating condition perfect; bargain. Willys-Knight Inc., Used Car Dept., 1700 Broadway.

WINTON, 1914, $775.
Will sell high-class touring car; cost $3,258; left-hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Willys-Knight 1916 touring car, seating five; condition excellent; for sale; price attractive. Willys-Knight Inc., Used Car Dept., 1700 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1915, $550.
Five passenger; electric lights, starter; good condition; private party. Audubon 4289.

Winton 1915, electric lights, self-starter, fully equipped, overhauled, and repainted. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Marmon 1915 five-passenger touring car; newly painted; excellent condition.
Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

Marmon 1914 seven-passenger touring car; like new.
Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

National 1916 seven-passenger touring car; like new.
Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

Hupmobile roadster; excellent condition; terms reasonable. Telephone Owner, Bryant 8950.

Mercer Runabout, 1915 model; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

Pierce-Arrow, late 1910. Write for information, J. Denner & Sons, 26 East St.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard sixes and twin six touring, landaulet and limousine cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,554 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Six-cylinder touring and limousine cars by the hour, day, month, or trip; late models; reasonable. Plaza 5440.

PACKARD, new "Six" touring, $2.50 hour upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 3865.

PACKARD.—For hire, elegant car by hour or trip. Phone Plaza 7519.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

Packard, $2.50 hour; Coney, road houses, $10; Long Beach, $18. 1290 Circle.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. — Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Automobiles Wanted.

Buick or Maxwell wanted, 1916 Roadster; cash. Decatur 610.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Lorillard Place, 50x100, Lot 14, Block 3054, one block from 180th St. Station, 3d Av. elevated; price, $11,000. M. E. Moloney, 311 West 4th St., N. Y. City.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

One-family house; detached; garage; nine rooms, bath, showers; electric lights; vacuum cleaners; steam; parquetry; $5,450; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad.
Reed, Clark, Lee & Co., White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. 1516 W. P.

HOMES and ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. B. Bryan, 129 Times Downtown.

$1,275, complete, buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

At Coxsackie, N. Y.—For sale, 17-room residence, in good repair, overlooking Hudson River, together with barn, garage; 4 acres of fruit land; suitable also for building lots; within village limits; at about half the cost of house alone. Address Ernest Miller, Coxsackie, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DRUGGIST—BAKERY.
Elegant corner store, large windows, new building; oak trim; steam heat, electric lights; populated section; no opposition; great opportunity; rent reasonable, equally good for up-to-date delicatessen, grocer and butcher. Apply at building, Warren and Banta Sts., Corona, one block west of Junction Av., or Thomas, 148 Bridge Plaza South, Long Island City. Telephone 871 Astoria.

Loft, 59 Orchard St., elevator. Call or address E. Ridley, 59 Allen St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Corner loft, 100x100, with sprinklers; suitable for heavy and light manufacturing. 102 West 101st St., corner Columbus Av. Apply H. Markowitz, 99 Madison Av. Phone Madison 0890. Full commission to brokers.

Store to let opposite railroad station on the main street in Forest Hills. Inquire B. H. Schwiebert, Forest Hills, L. I., Telephone 55-0 Forest Hills.

Private office, 24th floor Liberty Tower; light, airy, attractive appearance; $25 a month. Apply Public Stenographer's office, 55 Liberty St., Room 2,410.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, suite, private bath.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; board, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

MADISON AV., 228.—Small rooms; running water; electric light; shower baths; elegant table.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms, excellent table; Summer rates.

ROOM.—With board for gentleman; private family; conveniences; moderate. 173 East 70th St.

UNUSUAL opportunity; private residential Murray Hill section; living room, bedroom, bath, entire floor, one flight, $85 week, including meals; year's lease. Particulars apply Leland, 1 West 34th.

West Side.

7TH AV, 2,053 (123d.)—Unusual opportunity; airy rooms; steam; phone; home cooking.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double, single rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath, electricity.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table guests; references; Summer rates.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightful Summer location; exclusive Pension; large room, private bathroom; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive, newly renovated; private bath; also suite; fine table.

72D, 267 WEST.—Southern house; double, single rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; table board; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished small room; unexcelled table; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Thoroughly renovated; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Hall rooms with board; Fall arrangements; references.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; absolute cleanliness; home cooking; subway, "L;" reasonable.

79TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive rooms; homelike; parlor dining; table guests; references; reasonable.

United States District Court, Southern District of New York. Notice is hereby given that on June 8, 1916, Keansburg Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steamboat Keansburg, for damage or injury arising on June 29, 1915, from an accident on board; that the petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of the Steamboat and pending freight as appraised, viz: $10,195, with interest, according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office, Room 340, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before October 16, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

No. 23,538.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELLA M. READ, Bankrupt.

Ella M. Read was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 9th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 7th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 26, 1916.

No. 23,541.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY WOHLSTADTER, Bankrupt.

Henry Wohlstadter was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 10th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 7th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 26, 1916.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L;" must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 8th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 99th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up. 4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 218 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Attractive seven-room apartment, completely furnished, newly decorated; three large, sunny master bedrooms; exceptional closet room; modern elevator building; inspection 10 to 4, weekdays. 220 West 107th, Apartment 02.

Will sublet beautiful six room and two bath apartment on West End Av.; river view; quiet; unexcelled furnishings; best of references required. Phone 1778 Riverside.

Elegantly furnished seven large rooms, front apartment; elevator. 536 West 113th St. Lee.

BEAUMONT, 730 Riverside Drive, corner 150th St.; beautiful five to eight room apartments; finest on drive; $1,000-$1,800.

Attractive homes for sale and rent; 30 minutes out; all city improvements; $4,900 to $6,500. Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, New York.

Six-room cottage; near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c. fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. B. Welch, Box 125 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE A FARM OF 20 ACRES OR MORE level land under cultivation, fit for market gardening or other purposes, at Boonton, N. J., 10 minutes' walk from R. R. Station, good brick house, barns and other outbuildings; All improvements; electric light and water system throughout; well stocked with farm implements, six Guernsey cows, horses and chickens, including milk route of 100 qts. daily, easily increased; eggs and milk alone will make it self-supporting. Splendid market for all vegetables throughout the year; bargain; can be leased for $500 a year and equipment purchased at attractive figures; large business interests elsewhere is only reason for sacrifice. Address
EARL F. CALLAN,
Hotel Endicott, New York City.

Real Opportunity.—Six-room house; steam heat; fireplace; oak floors; sleeping porch; acre plot; best section; $5,000; easy terms; would rent intending buyer. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ON ACCOUNT OF GOING ABROAD.
Well-built house, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 61x250; near station and trolley; $6,000. Viale, Tenafly, N. J., or 128 White St., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Beautiful gentleman's farm; modern improvements; healthy mountain location; 90 miles; $10-$12. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

SEA GATE.—Exceptionally large room, with board, opposite Atlantic Yacht Club and ferry landing. Phone Carroll, Coney Island 2534.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

30TH ST., 123 EAST.—Neat, comfortable large and small rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cheerful double room, completely furnished; suitable for two gentlemen; running water; also single room; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with piano; single room.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Parlor rooms; piano; other rooms; electricity; desirable surroundings; telephone.

64TH ST., (848 Lexington Av.)—Attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences; running water; phone; reasonable.

68TH, EAST 239.—Beautiful rooms, scrupulously clean, all modern conveniences; private house.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small rooms, bath; references; doctor's office. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV, 1,129.—Parlor floor, bath, telephone, piano; private, business; select house.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished, bath, phone, elevator; music allowed.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Charming bachelor accommodations; electricity; shower baths; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

11TH ST., 21 WEST.—Two desirable rooms for gentlemen; exceptional outlook; fine ventilation.

11TH, 105 WEST.—Parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; housekeeping.

12TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, hall room, steam, telephone; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small room; running water; private house; references; gentleman.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, clean rooms; every comfort and convenience; telephone; references.

20TH, 324 WEST.—High-class rooms; steam heat, electricity, hot running water, closets, telephone, tiled baths; gentlemen only.

23D, 446 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath, porch; other rooms; telephone; moderate.

38TH, 69 WEST.—Large front rooms; running water; $3.50, $4, $5 weekly; with private bath, $5, $6. Hotel Jefferson.

46TH, 362 WEST.—Large front room; adjoining bath; back parlor, with piano; telephone.

46TH ST., 19 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, exceptional neighborhood, $48 monthly; entire top floor, $35; can use for business. Gilman.

56TH, 25, 35, 54 WEST.—Twenty newly-furnished rooms, suites and apartments; $3, $5, $7, $10 weekly; parlors for business.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room; private bath; Summer rates; also hall room; permanent.

51ST, 245 WEST.—Elegant room, $6 week; bath; elevator. Apartment 57.

55TH, 45 WEST.—One and two rooms; private bath; handsomely furnished; steam heat, electricity, gas, instantaneous hot water supplied; references required.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Comfortable, large, airy room; private bath; kitchenette convenience; suitable for two; $7; hall room, $3.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; refined home; all conveniences.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

70TH, 100 WEST.—ABSOLUTELY CLEAN, FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS; ALL CONVENIENCES; TELEPHONE; INVESTIGATE.

70TH, 284 WEST.—Rooms, $4 up; suite, bath connecting, $9; gentlemen. Columbus 806.

72D, 306 WEST.—Desirable, cool, double, single rooms; excellent location; Summer rates.

73D, 242-255 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without private bath; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, bath; electricity; southern exposure. 2008 Columbus.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private house; references required.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; hardwood floors; electricity.

75TH ST., 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Medium room; electricity, telephone; $6; convenient to "L."

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive back parlor with private bath; breakfast optional; reasonable.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large connecting, small, also elegant music room; hot water supply.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive large room, twin beds; also small room; gentlemen.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Handsomely appointed two rooms; private bathroom; separate, en suite; reasonable.

78TH, 143 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 123 WEST.—Furnished large, small rooms; parquet floors throughout; cleanliness assured.

75TH, 112 WEST.—Private house; home atmosphere; attractive room; shower bath; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment, for bachelor.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D, 19 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large, small rooms; running water, bath; reasonable; telephone.

52D, 33 WEST.—Large, small front room, newly furnished; scrupulously clean; references.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, adjoining bath; also others; continuous hot water; reasonable.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; 'phone; shower; moderate. Burns.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Under new management; newly furnished, large, small rooms, with, without private baths; steam heat; telephone.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; smaller room; running water; bath adjoining.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; phone; shower; $4. Burns.

85TH, 202 WEST.—Desirable corner parlor suite; running water; suitable doctor, couple; other rooms; furniture absolutely new. Milton.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; rooms, $3.50 to $15; en suite, single; electricity.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Large rooms; first-class house; modern conveniences; bath; private family.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few gentlemen or couples.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near park; newly furnished house, rooms; showers, baths; $3, $12.

94TH, 131 WEST.—Medium room, adjoining bath; quiet, comfortable, clean, private house; gentleman.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable for two; elevator.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Hotel Ludington, three doors from Broadway;) also 351 West 71st, near Riverside.—All-night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $3 to $6 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 8575 Riverside.

102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water; electricity; gentlemen. Arbuckle.

104TH, 146 WEST, (The Elsinore Apartments.) Rooms for nurses only; more than 100 nurses now have rooms with us; can accommodate 50 more; low rates; all conveniences.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also single room. Apartment 45.

108TH, 250 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front room, adjoining bath, $4; gentleman. Rogers.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Bright, airy rooms; private family; references exchanged. Apartment 54.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive large outside room; running water; elevator. Apt. 6D.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cheerful, large room; smaller room; Summer rate. Sixth floor, west.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive, cool front room, in high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive cool front suites, single rooms; near Columbia University, subway, elevator, refined couple or ladies; references. Riverside 3692, 7 South.

118TH, 109 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor, private house; other rooms, adjoining bath; conveniences; near subway station; private neighborhood.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Large, light, comfortable room, overlooking beautiful Morningside Park. Nelson.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Select location; large, cool front rooms; private house; exquisitely clean, every convenience; references.

120TH, 340 WEST.—Sunny, dainty, refined; 2 rooms, bath; choice location.

121ST, 414 WEST, (at Morningside Park.)—Large front room, nicely furnished; teacher or business woman; permanent. Apartment 54.

141ST ST., 221 WEST.—Large, light room with private family; all conveniences; elevator apt.; gentleman only; $4. Apt. 35.

141ST, (3,456 Broadway.)—Large front rooms; exquisitely clean; conveniences; references. Apartment 17.

143D, 518 WEST.—Nice, comfortable room; elevator; subway; gentleman. Apartment 8. $4.

144TH, (988 Riverside Drive.)—Large, airy room; running water; private family; gentlemen. Apartment 25.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Running water, Hudson view, $6; desirable location; elevator. 2B.

149TH, 556 WEST.—High-class, newly furnished rooms; electricity, telephone; adjoining baths reasonable.

Furnished—West Side.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 8461 River.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Bachelor Apartments, 12 East 30th St.—Two fine, large rooms, bath and kitchenette. Apply to janitor.

416 Madison Av.—1, 2, 3 rooms. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Brockton, 861 West 180th, N. W. corner Broadway.—High-class elevator house; extra large sleeping chambers; hardwood floors throughout; 4 rooms, front, $40-$45; 4 rooms, corner, $50; 5 rooms, front, $50; 6 rooms, corner, $55-$60.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor. B'way & 99th St.
2, 3 and 4 rooms.
Maid Service; Meals Served, $1,000 to $1,500. Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 8996.

Five rooms and bath.
Eight rooms, three baths.
Very high-class elevator house.
Most moderate rents.
530 West 113th St.

181st, St., 165 West.—5 and 6 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; entirely renovated; convenient; telephone; rent $28 to $35.

FOR RENT.—LARGE, HANDSOME STUDIO, 939 8th Av., Van Dyck Building, 56th St.; north light, bath, steam heat; $50 monthly. Address C 12 Times.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

Washington Square, 41.—Studio and studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; electricity.

61st, 108 West.—Seven and eight large, light, well-heated rooms; bath, hot water; centrally located; $40-$42.50.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; unusually attractive; second floor, $100; third floor, $85. Bachelors' Service, 22 E. 45th St.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof building; standard service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,600-$1,800.

Attractive modern apartments, seven large light rooms, bath, $45. 202 West 130th.

Broadway, 3,604, near 148th.—6 large, light rooms, $48; 7 rooms, $50.

Bronx.

5-6-7 rooms, upt-o-date elevator Apartment; fine location; rents reasonable. MOBUS, 1,966 Valentine Av.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Gentleman desires small furnished apartment; desirable location, for Winter. Address H 166 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

150TH, 610 WEST.—Desirable single room with private family; modern conveniences, 5D.

160TH, 554 WEST.—Exceptional room; near bath; small, refined family; reference exchanged. Apartment 51.

CENTRAL PARK WEST (66th St.)—Charming apartment; rent delightful room. Telephone Columbus 7915.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 46.—Large, small room; every convenience; reasonable; no other roomers.

HOTEL CECIL, 150 St. Nicholas Av.—Low rates; transients taken.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Attractive outside rooms; single, suite; overlooking Hudson. Apartment 21.

ON FIFTH AV., (near Washington Square.)—Large room; open fire; steam heat; bath; lavatory; private family; references. C 8 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (96th St. subway.)—Exceptionally large room overlooking Hudson; private bath; references. Call River 4650, apartment 53.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

INSERTERS, gatherers, mailers, and wire stitchers for general foundry work. William Green 627 West 43d St.

LADY'S MAID-SEAMSTRESS, experienced, desires accommodating work. Write P. O. 81, Glen Cove, L. I., or telephone 38 Glen Cove, L. I.

NURSE.—Very competent, intelligent nurse wanted to care for child 6 months old; must be neat, methodical, understand her duties thoroughly, and be well recommended; state age, nationality, wages expected, and experience; in the country for eight months of the year; distance one hour from city; only those who can fill above qualifications need apply. A 307 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Intelligent, experienced infant's nurse; excellent home for proper person; salary $25; write, stating age, experience, qualifications, and references. Opportunity, A 313 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Medical student nurse, pleasing personality, valuable assistant physician, surgeon's office, or care invalid. Mrs. Barletta, 117 West 21st St.

NURSE.—Undergraduate; six years' hospital experience; excellent references. J., 885 8th Av.

NURSE, PRACTICAL, FOR INVALID OR ELDERLY LADY; REFERENCE. 93 OAK ST., RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for good position with manufacturing corporation; office in Bronx; answer stating fully your experience, give references, your

JEWS DISAGREE OVER NATIONAL CONGRESS

Radical Wing Objects to Plans of the Organization Committee.

REFERENDUM THIS WEEK

Editor of The American Jewish Chronicle Predicts That the Agrement Will Be Defeated.

The fate of the proposed Jewish Congress will rest on the result of a referendum to be taken this week among Jewish societies all over the country on the agreement for its organization arranged by the Congress Organization Committee and the Congress Committee of National Organizations a few weeks ago. The agreement has raised a storm of protest all over the country among certain Jewish factions, and its opponents are predicting that the referendum will reject the agreement.

The opponents of the agreement object to it because they consider it undemocratic and because they think the committee which arranged it exceeded its powers. They say it limits the scope of the congress, which they believe should have unlimited power in determining Jewish policy, and leaves entire control of Jewish affairs in the hands of a few leaders. The American Jewish Chronicle, which has been a strong supporter of the plan for a congress, but is bitterly opposed to its organization under the present agreement, contains in its last issue a record of a few of the protests already made against the acceptance of the proposed agreement.

The Poalei Zion, a national Jewish organization with headquarters on Delancey Street, which is regarded as belonging to the radical wing of the American Jews, has issued a long statement explaining its opposition, which is published in The Chronicle. Its chief objections, which are held also by some of the more conservative organs of the Jewish press, are as follows:

"The stipulations of the Philadelphia Congress Conference, which first gave form to the agitation for a congress, are violated. The Philadelphia Conference unanimously imposed on the congress the duty of claiming full Jewish civil, political, and national rights of equality, instead of national rights, the committee which framed the agreement has allowed itself to be persuaded to agree to the vague formula of 'group rights.'

"What government in the world will seriously consider the Jewish national demands, when we ourselves are afraid of the word 'national'? They try to persuade us that 'group rights' means national rights. If that is so, then why not say it openly and honestly? The cowardly expression of 'group rights' would make the Jewish nation the laughing stock in the eyes of the world and would be made use of as a welcome argument by the enemies of the Jewish nation.

"The Philadelphia Conference adopted a free platform about Palestine, but the peace agreement revokes this decision and limits the demands about Palestine to the vague inconsequential expression of 'Jewish rights.' Free immigration and colonization in Palestine were completely ignored. The peace agreement excludes from the Congress program all questions of constructive relief and immigration work, in complete contradiction of the desire of the Philadelphia Conference that the congress be assigned important and positive work about the burning economic questions of the Jews in the war zones.

"The Philadelphia conference held that the congress must decide the question of a permanent congress to defend Jewish rights, but under the agreement this is no longer possible. The question of a permanent congress may not even be considered.

"The congress was to be fully democratic and to reflect the wish of the Jewish people. The Congress Committee has been forced to confess that according to the agreement it will not be democratic. The so-called national organizations will send their own delegates. This means no more nor less than that the congress opponents who will now be the ringleaders will flood the congress with their own people, and in this way will change the congress elections into the richest comedy.

"According to the agreement the congress will be held before the end of the war. This is the only victory of the congress followers.

"After this agreement, what has remained of the contemplated congress besides the name? Undemocratically put together, tied hand and foot, a lock upon its lips, can such a congress be anything but a political farce? Throw aside the peace agreement which was entered into illegally. The Jewish Congress must be a national congress."

Dr. S. M. Melamed, editor of The American Jewish Chronicle, said yesterday that he believed the agreement would be defeated in the referendum by a 90 per cent. majority. He declared the opposition to it was country-wide, and that he had seen indications of it from many Western cities as well as those of New York and New England.

MOB ATTACKS POLICEMEN.

Five Patrolmen Set Upon in Harlem After Arresting Peddlers.

After the arrest of five peddlers a mob of sympathizers yesterday swept five policemen off their feet and tore their uniforms and caps at Second Avenue and 103d Street.

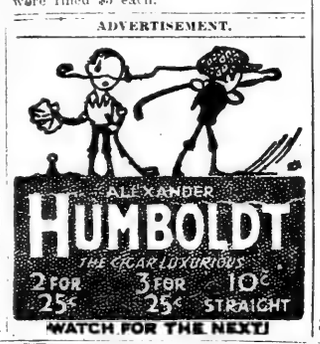
The five policemen had been directed by Captain Brady of the East 104th Street Station to clear the vicinity of pushcart men who were littering the streets with refuse. At Second Avenue and 102d Street the pushcart men refused to move. Five were lined up against a wall while the policemen made out summonses for them. A crowd which gathered quickly believed the five peddlers were to be taken to a police station unjustly. Men and women swept forward, and in the mêlee that followed, in which women took part, the policemen were knocked down. The peddlers escaped.

Reserves from the East 104th Street Station arived in a patrol wagon, but not before Patrolman Cash had been struck in the face, he said, by Mrs. Sarah Silverman of 313 East 101st Street. She also pulled buttons from his coat, he said, and tore his cap.

Patrolman Kelly, also of the East 104th Street Station, attempted to arrest David Bernstein of 1,966 First Avenue. He said Bernstein struck him and tore buttons off his coat. Both Mrs. Silverman and Bernstein were locked up, charged with disorderly conduct. Three others—two men and a woman—also were locked up. They were Abe Volinsky of 301 East 100th Street, Herman Pecker of 25 East 105th Street, and Mrs. Sarah Hildegarde of 310 East 103d Street.

In the Harlem Court Mrs. Silverman was fined $3 and Bernstein was held in $500 bail for examination today on a charge of assault. Volinsky was fined $10, and Pecker and Mrs. Hildegarde were fined $5 each.

ADVERTISEMENT.



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RELIEF FROM HEAT BROUGHT BY STORM

Sudden Drop of 12 Degrees in Temperature Follows a Thunder Shower.

HOTEL HIT BY LIGHTNING

Women Hurt at Coney Island as Vast Crowd Rushes to Railway Stations for Shelter.

A thunderstorm accompanied by lightning caused a sudden drop of twelve degrees in temperature and a slight decrease in the humidity late yesterday afternoon, bringing a refreshing change and cooling breezes toward evening.

Lightning hit one of the chimneys of the Abingdon Square Hotel, in Greenwich Village, damaging the brickwork slightly, broke several windows on the upper floor and burned out the feed wires of a large electric sign over the main entrance. Some of the women guests were frightened and fled from their rooms to the hotel office, but none was injured.

The rainfall was light here, but the storm was severe at Coney Island and caused great excitement among the 300,000 visitors there. Thousands hurried for shelter to the West End, Culver, and Smith Street railway stations, which were soon crowded almost to suffocation by the ever-increasing crowds. Capt. Frank Kenney of the Coney Island Station sent forty-five reserves to the stations. When the police arrived the crowds were rushing onto the trains, which were held up because the guards were unable to close the gates. Women and children were bruised and knocked about in the confusion until the policemen restored order.

The United States Weather Bureau at the Battery said the storm came from the west and southwest, and drenched all the New Jersey Coast resorts north of Cape May except Atlantic City. A heavy squall off Sandy Hook interfered with shipping. The rainfall was only four one-hundredths of an inch at the Battery, but the thunder and lightning lowered the thermometer from 84 degrees, the maximum temperature of the day, at 3 P. M., to 72 degrees at 7 o'clock.

In the upper part of the city the rainfall was mixed with hail in several districts—an August phenomenon which the Weather Bureau would not vouch for officially, although it did not doubt the veracity of the persons who said they saw the frozen particles.

"It is probable that hail was noticed in several places in the city, although it was not seen in the vicinity of the bureau," said a weather official. "Hail usually results during heat waves and is due to a number of air currents moving up and down. The rain is caught between the currents and is sometimes carried upward until freezing takes place."

Albert Eramich, 22 years old, was overcome by the heat at Fifty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue. After receiving medical treatment he was able to go to his home, 2,320 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx.

BOLT KILLS AS SUN SHINES.

Lightning From a Clear Sky Slays a Boy on Staten Island.

In bright sunlight, with not a drop of rain falling, a ten-year-old boy was killed by lightning yesterday afternoon while playing with his companions in front of cottages near the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin at Mount Loretto, Staten Island, an orphanage, of which he was an inmate. His name was Joseph Harding. Another small boy, Frederick Perry, who was standing near by, was knocked down by the bolt, but was not hurt seriously.

The boys had just returned from a swim at the beach, and about 300 of them were playing on the large playground at 3:45 o'clock, when the lightning struck, followed by a terrific clap of thunder. No rain fell until two hours after the flash that killed Harding.

COLONEL TO STAY IN U. S.

Roosevelt Says Ohio Story of African Trip Is Pure Fake.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 27.—Colonel Roosevelt said today that he had no intention whatever of returning to Africa on a hunting trip, as reported from Marion, Ohio, and furthermore, he did not know and never had heard of George Scoville, who was authority for the statement that the Colonel was to visit the African wilds directly after the Presidential election.

"That is pure fake," said the Colonel. "Scoville was not with me in 1908 in Africa as a blacksmith, as he says, or in any other capacity. I don't know him and never heard of him. I haven't the slightest intention of going to Africa."

The Colonel will make seven speeches for the Republican ticket in the campaign, and no more. He intends to remain at Sagamore Hill all Winter.

SHOT HUSBAND AS BURGLAR.

Mrs. Blind Didn't Recognize Early Morning Intruder.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 27.—Mrs. May Blind, 27 years old, who conducts a lodging house at 45 North Maryland Avenue, and who formerly lived in Philadelphia, is under arrest here on a charge of shooting her husband, George Blind of 2,143 Woodstock Street, Philadelphia. Mrs. Blind told the police she had been separated legally from her husband for nearly two years.

This morning at 5 o'clock Blind appeared at her house and entered the front door, which was unlocked. She heard the footsteps in the hall and on cautiously opening the dining room door saw the outlines of a man's form in the darkness. She took a revolver from the sideboard and, as the man came toward her, she fired and the man dropped, she said. At the City Hospital it was found the supposed burglar had been shot in the thigh.

What sent him to his wife's house at such an unseemly hour has not been ascertained, but it is supposed he desired to effect a reconciliation.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Joseph Kubis of 473 Newark Avenue was arrested yesterday following a fire in his home. The police wish to investigate his movements prior to the fire, of which he denies all knowledge.

BAYONNE.—The members of the Fire Department are taking a vote on a proposal to apply to the City Commissioners for the installation of the two-platoon system. This would allow them to spend twelve hours at home each day instead of only being allowed their meal hours, as at present.

BAYONNE.—Thomas A. Murphy and his wife, Mary, of 73 West Sixteenth Street, will be buried together this morning. The wife died on Wednesday, and her husband died from heart disease on Friday. He was a foreman in the plant of the International Nickel Company. Four children survive them.

NEWARK.—Roman Ezryzriski, 2 years old, died yesterday in the Newark City Hospital from a fractured skull, suffered when he fell from the second story of his home at 33 Esther Street.

NEWARK.—Police Sergeant Charles O'Gara and six men arrested nine opium and cocaine users and peddlers in a series of raids on Saturday afternoon and night. Two of the prisoners tried to escape, but were brought to a standstill when shots were fired over their heads.

PATERSON.—Herman Walters, 51 years old, of 230 Hamburg Avenue, is in St. Joseph's Hospital with a broken leg and other injuries, suffered when he was run over by a motor cycle owned and operated by Edward Hemlock.

MONTCLAIR.—While walking along Gordonhurst Avenue yesterday Scoutmaster T. T. Dorman found a corn grinder that had been used by the Indians who formerly populated this district. Many such relics have been found near Chatham, but this is the first to be found here.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Last Week of Great Remnant Sale

$19 $19

Buy this week that suit you've been thinking about for six weeks—there won't be another remnant sale for six months—perhaps such values will never be shown again. Materials are advancing.

Suitings that sold from $25 to $50 to measure $19—this week will close them out. Coat and trousers from shorter ends $17.50.

Arnheim

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BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

Fall and Winter Styles Now on Display $20 to $50

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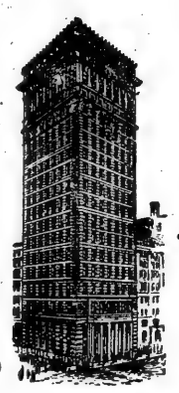

Put yourself in the position of the employer who is discovering today a vital loss through the defalcation of a trusted employee. How do you know it will not happen to you? This Company alone deals with an average of eight defalcations every day, every one by an employee who had earned the confidence placed in him. Most employees are honest, but you should not take the slightest chance! You can absolutely remove this risk if you bond your employees in

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Fidelity and Surety Bonds

ADVERTISEMENT.

NIAGARA FALLS & RETURN, $11.40

Lackawanna Railroad

Tickets on sale evening trains, Sept. 1. All trains Sept. 2 & 3. Return leave the Falls not later than Sept. 5.

Ticket Offices: Broadway Cor. Wall St., Park Pl., 28th and 42d Sts. Brooklyn: 505 Fulton Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY

FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7

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Out today
New Victor Records
for September

Calvé sings the stirring "Marseillaise"
The newest addition to the Victor list of patriotic songs of all nations. The French national anthem thrillingly sung by the great Calvé, ably assisted by the Metropolitan Opera Chorus.
Victor Red Seal Record 88570. Twelve-inch, $3

Homer gives two beautiful ballads
De Koven's popular "Oh, Promise Me" from Robin Hood, and the dainty love lyric, "Last Night"—rendered by the famous contralto in that rich and colorful voice which it is ever a delight to hear.
Victor Red Seal Records 87255 and 87259. Ten-inch, $2 each

The "Barcarolle" by McCormack and Kreisler
The dreamy and languorous "Barcarolle" from the Tales of Hoffmann is here presented in a new and unique form. The admirable blending of voice and instrument results in a record of exquisite beauty.
Victor Red Seal Record 87245. Twelve-inch, $2

The grand old "Lead, Kindly Light" by Farrar. Gluck presents one of her newest concert songs. More of the favorite "Songs of the Past."

69 others including

2 beautiful pipe organ records	2 superb operatic arias
2 exquisite balalaika orchestra numbers	2 charming marimba band records
10 melodious dance selections	16 selected popular songs
4 Dickens' character impersonations	2 entertaining whistling solos
7 admirable instrumental duets and trios	5 splendid concert songs
5 attractive instrumental quartets and sextets	2 popular musical comedy "hits"

Hear these new Victor Records today at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly give you a complete descriptive list and play any music you wish to hear.
There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important warning. Victor Records can be safely and satisfactorily played only with *Victor Needles or Tungs-tone Stylus* on Victors or Victrolas. Victor Records cannot be safely played on machines with jeweled or other reproducing points.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

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Peace—

then what?

The long life of CERTAIN-TEED is due to the quality of the roofing felt, and the character of the asphalt saturation. This is a blend of soft asphalts prepared by the General's board of expert chemists. The best quality roofing felt is thoroughly saturated with this soft blend, and is then coated with a blend of harder asphalts, which prevents the drying-out process so destructive to ordinary roofing.

Reconstruction, of course! When the great war is over, shattered Europe must be rebuilt. Mediaeval architecture, crumbled by cannon, will be replaced by well-lighted, well-ventilated, convenient and sanitary buildings of the present day. In this tremendous rebuilding,

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will play a leading role; for CERTAIN-TEED is the twentieth century answer to the demand for roofing that is economical to buy, easy to lay and inexpensive to maintain.

CERTAIN-TEED Roofing is made in rolls; also in slate-surfaced shingles. There is a type of CERTAIN-TEED for every kind of building, with flat or pitched roofs, from the largest sky-scraper down to the smallest residence or out-building. It makes a clean, sanitary, attractive roof, with a very low cost per year of life. It is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to ply (1, 2 or 3). Experience proves that it outlasts the period of guarantee.

If you are interested in roofs, investigate CERTAIN-TEED before you decide upon the type to buy. CERTAIN-TEED is for sale by dealers all over the world.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cool today; tomorrow, fair; light west to southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,402. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RAILWAY STRIKE ORDER ISSUED; WILSON TO ASK CONGRESS FOR ARBITRATION AND 8-HOUR LAWS

UNION SECRET BETRAYED

Sealed Mandate Calling for Walkout on Sept. 4 Is Opened.

RAILROADS TO END PARLEYS

Presidents to Quit Capital Tomorrow if Unions' Order Stands.

DECLARE STRIKE CERTAIN

Brotherhood Heads Tell President Notice to Members Can't Be Recalled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—After conferences that promised to keep him from his bed till dawn President Wilson announced tonight that he would go before Congress tomorrow or Wednesday to ask for legislation to stop the impending strike on the railroads of this country.

President Wilson tonight demanded of the heads of the union that they rescind at once the strike order, issued while the head of the nation was trying to effect a settlement; the labor leaders replied that the strike order had gone beyond recall.

The President at once notified the railroad executives of the development and then held a hurried meeting. Many were in favor of leaving Washington at once to prepare to fight the strike, but it was decided to remain here until tomorrow, when President Wilson is expected to address a joint session of Congress in a supreme effort to avert the disaster.

When he returned from the Capitol after a two and a half hours' conference with Senate leaders, he found waiting him at the White House a copy of the strike order which 640 Chairmen of the unions last night took to their members on every railroad in the United States.

At once he sent for A. B. Garretson, President of the conductors; W. S. Stone, Grand Chief of the engineers; W. S. Carter, President of the firemen, and W. G. Lee, President of the trainmen, and demanded that they cancel the order. To his surprise the four told him it was not in their power.

The strike order was dated Aug. 14, and it was charged tonight by the railroad executives that the union heads had decided at that time on the strike and allowed the negotiations here to continue while they perfected arrangements for the strike they intended to call all the while.

Both the executive and legislative branches of the National Government have dropped practically all other business in a supreme effort to avert the strike. President Wilson spent the day in conferences at the Capitol and White House with Administration leaders in Congress. He will go before a joint session of Congress tomorrow or the next day and appeal for action to halt the strike machinery which has been set in motion by the brotherhoods. The legislation the President will request will, it is said, consist of:

A bill providing for the eight-hour day on interstate commerce carriers.

A bill instructing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the working of the eight-hour day and to decide what increase in rates would be needed to recompense the railroads.

A bill creating an industrial commission similar to that in Canada which would have the power to suspend all strike activities until it made an investigation.

Bore Sealed Strike Orders.

Not all the 640 brotherhood Chairmen who left Washington last night for their posts knew that in sealed envelopes in their pockets was an order for a strike on Sept. 4. That fact was supposed to be known only to the four heads of the brotherhoods. The sealed envelopes were not to be opened until the receipt of a code word on Sept. 1. One of the envelopes was obtained today, and it was found to contain an official order declaring a strike effective Sept. 4 at 7 A. M. While the orders were not signed, there was a blank space for them to be signed by the General Committee. Their date of Aug. 14 marks the first day, two weeks ago, that the President met the brotherhood leaders and the railroad managers and sustains the assertion frequently made by the labor men that they were all ready to strike when the President interfered.

The brotherhood Chairmen were plainly perturbed when they found their secret was known. Even with their system of espionage, the railroads did not know until this afternoon that the definite date for a strike had been set. The traffic officials asserted tonight that the brotherhoods had released the President from all obligations to them by calling a strike while the White House negotiations were in progress.

President Gets More Time.

The railroad Presidents' Committee of Eight went to the White House at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to give President Wilson their final refusal to accept his eight-hour plan for the settlement of the strike crisis. President Wilson asked them not to read it to him, saying he had proposals under consideration for the settlement of the issues in controversy and requesting that negotiations be not broken off. However, they told him briefly what was in it. After the conference was over the President [illegible]

Union Strike Order Can't Be Rescinded; Leaders' Answer to President's Appeal

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—President Wilson called the brotherhood heads to the White House tonight and asked them if they had issued a secret strike order, a copy of which he had obtained, calling a strike for 7 o'clock A. M. Labor Day. They acknowledged that the order had been issued. The President said he was shocked and surprised and appealed to the brotherhood heads to have the order rescinded. They told him that the order was beyond recall and that the strike was inevitable.

The President took the foregoing action after he had conferred in the afternoon with a committee of railroad Presidents, who told him of the secret action taken by the unions. Leaving the White House, the railroad Presidents issued this statement:

At a conference at the White House today at 2:30 P. M., between the President and the Committee of Eight of the railroad Presidents, a suggestion was laid before the President in the nature of a proposition for progress toward a solution of the questions at issue, and this was left with him for his consideration.

The committee expects to see the President in the near future, but before leaving the committee pointed out to him that if the reports that the date for declaring the strike had been fixed for Sept. 4 were true, it would force an early conclusion of the negotiations and compel the Presidents to return to their properties to prepare for the issue.

To meet the situation which now confronts him, the President will go before Congress tomorrow or Wednesday.

WALL ST. HOPEFUL OF RAILWAY PEACE

Brief Sag in the Stock Market Yesterday, but Recovery Comes Speedily.

EXPECT UNIONS TO GIVE IN

Houses in Closest Touch with Washington Get Optimistic Reports on Situation.

For the first time yesterday the accumulation of unfavorable news from Washington on the differences between the railroad executives and the brotherhoods served to unsettle security prices. The market had a good opening, but began to sag as the tickers reported a growing belief at the Capital of the possibility of a strike.

The downward movement had not gained much headway when banks and brokerage houses, which heretofore have always kept closely in touch with developments at Washington, received reassuring advices. Their effect was immediately noted by a fresh wave of buying. Traders on the floor of the Exchange were generally bearish on the situation, but the recovery in prices forced many of them to cover positions on the short side taken earlier in the day, and the close, while irregular, was such as to indicate little fear of a break.

One man who sent a representative to Washington to watch the trend of negotiations received a dispatch shortly after noon yesterday to the effect that the pressure of public opinion, converging on the White House, was beginning to make itself felt. The correspondent reported that, in his opinion, the brotherhoods were going to agree to arbitration on the best terms they could make.

A member of the Stock Exchange, who is recognized as an authority on railway economics, was of the opinion that rigid adherence to the principle of arbitration would be construed as bullish by most holders of railroad securities. Certainly, he said, no railroad security would be benefited by surrender to a demand for payment of ten hours' wages for eight hours' work and the consequent chance of obtaining less than eight hours' real work from employes loafing on their runs so that a rate and a half might be charged for overtime. Moreover, the grant of the demand for an eight-hour day to 400,000 employes would certainly be followed by demands from the others of the 2,200,000 were the railroads to accept the proposition that an eight-hour day is a basic principle.

That railroad stocks might sell off in the event of a strike he was willing to admit, but he did not think that professionals would sell them heavily for the reason that there has been no top-heavy speculation in the rails, and he expected actual liquidation from none except excessively timid holders. Such selling, in his opinion, would be more than offset by the confidence inspired in investors by rigid adherence to principle.

The stock market has persistently disbelieved nearly everything printed about the railway labor controversy. Timid customers, after reading all of the morning papers, have come downtown for several days in the expectation of seeing a very bad market, but they have not yet discovered any serious liquidation inspired by the fear of a strike.

One big operator is reported to have bought 50,000 shares of stock yesterday after getting a message that the brotherhoods were going to submit to arbitration after holding off till the last minute to make as much capital as possible out of their surrender.

TO END UNIONS' EXEMPTION.

House Leader Thinks Strike Would Cause Clayton Law Change.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A railroad strike that cripples the traffic of the country is likely to be followed by an agitation in Congress for the repeal of that section of the Clayton anti-trust law which exempts [illegible] from the operation of the [illegible] was the position [illegible]

SECRET ORDERS FIX STRIKE FOR SEPT. 4

Sealed Envelopes Handed to Brotherhood Chairmen as They Leave Capital.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MEMBERS

Obedience to Law and No Violence Are Counseled in Official Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Here is a copy of the secret strike order handed to the 640 brotherhood Chairmen in sealed envelopes, who left Washington today. In addition to this order, secret instructions were issued to the members for their guidance in the event of a strike. The strike order reads:

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
Order of Railway Conductors.
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.
Aug. 14, 1916.

To all local Chairmen, members, and others employed in classes of service represented by the B. of E., B. of L. F. & E., O. R. C., and B. R. T.

Sir and Brothers: This is to advise that a vote of the employes in train and engine service on the eight-hour day and time and one-half for overtime proposition was overwhelmingly in favor of a strike.

Notwithstanding this, your representatives have been unable to effect a satisfactory settlement, and a strike under the laws of the respective organizations becomes effective Sept. 4, 1916, at 7 A. M.

Impart this information so that those interested will understand that they are to promptly obey.

Fraternally yours,

.....
General Chairman.
..... R. R.

The instructions, which counsel obedience to the law in the event of a strike, and define the duties of members and their local Chairmen, follow.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
Order of Railway Conductors.
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Sirs and Brothers:

In connection with the strike you will observe the following instructions:

DUTIES OF MEMBERS:

1. No man in road service involved in the strike will perform any service after the hour set to strike, unless he has already began his trip and has actually left the terminal. If the train has left the terminal he will complete the trip and deliver the engine and train at the end of run, or tie-up point, if tied up under the law, after which he will perform no further service until the close of the strike. Men in other than road service will leave the service at the appointed time.

So far as your legal right to strike is concerned, there is no difference between a mail train and a freight train. You have identically the same right to refuse to perform service on a mail train as you have to refuse to perform service on a freighe train.

2. All men on strike will keep away from the companies' property, except such men as are designated certain duties to be performed by authority of the organization.

3. Every man should understand that the laws of the land must be obeyed. Acts of violence of any nature will not be tolerated by the organizations.

4. The local representatives will arrange for a hall for meeting purposes at all terminals, using one of their own lodge rooms if available. Immediately after the strike becomes effective all men will assemble at the hall secured for meeting purposes. When thus assembled an organization will be perfected by the election of a Chairman, Vice Cahirman, and Secretary. No person will be permitted to be present in the meeting hall other than those who are on strike except by permission of the assembly.

5. The Secretary will arrange rollcall (alphabetically,) with each organization on a separate sheet. Roll will be called twice daily, morning and afternoon. The names of the non-members will be kept separate on the roll from the names of those who are members of the organizations. All strikers will be required to answer the rollcall, and also to be in the halls, where halls are provided, during the day at all times, unless excused by committee action or by Chairman of the meeting. The Secretary will also keep a record of the proceedings from day to day.

6. In the conduct of every strike there are numerous irresponsible persons, not members of the organization, who take occasion to engage in acts of violence and disorderly conduct, and such acts [illegible] members

Mexicans Expect Pershing To Withdraw by Sept. 15

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 28.—Chihuahua City reports that the American punitive epedition is preparing for general withdrawal from Mexico were received here today with great enthusiasm. Officials believe that in view of General Funston's recommendation that the troops retire, the withdrawal undoubtedly will be promptly agreed to at the first conference of the joint commission. It is expected all the troops will have retired before Sept. 15, the anniversary of Mexican Independence.

A high Government official stated this afternoon that when the American expedition retired the greatst ecloud on the Mexican horizon would be eliminated and General Carranza would be able to devote his efforts to re-establishment of constitutional government.

It is reported that Carranza and other high members of the Government will leave for Dolores Hidalgo, Guanajuato early in September to celebrate the indepnedence at the same spot where the preist, Miguel Hidalgo, ringing the bell of a village church, proclaimed Mexican freedom.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 28.—General Pershing has withdrawn the Thirteenth Cavalry from El Valle to Colonia Dublan, Department Headquarters announced today. General Funston said the move was designed to facilitate the supplying of forage for the organizatino and had no significance. El Valle is the advance base of the expeditionary, and is about fifty miles southeast of Colonia Dublan.

OYSTER BAY REVOLTS OVER POLIOMYELITIS

Townsmen Blame the "Corruption of Men and Microbes" by Rockefeller Millions.

THEY SIEZE TOWN MEETING

And Resolve "Medico-politico Barbarism" Must Cease Despite All Incentive.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 28.—The corruption of men and microbes by the millions of John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie, and the gullibility of Col. Theodore Roosevelt are responsible for the "causeless hysteria and the needless hardships of the alleged infantile paralysis epidemic," according to townsmen of Oyster Bay who met today in tumultuous assembly and adopted resolutions expressing their angry opinions.

The meeting began with a session of the Town Board, at which Dr. W. E. Caldwell of the State laboratory at Roslyn, and Dr. William J. Burns, Health Officer of Oyster Bay, appeared to give information concerning the epidemic. The doctors had difficulty in assuring to their subjects because of interruptions by irate fathers who wanted to know why their children had been snatched away to the isolation hospital when they were not suffering from infantile paralysis. The citizens seemed to be especially incensed because of the health regulation permitting the forcible removal of children to the hospital and a recent incident when it took the authority and strength of four deputy sheriffs and two physicians to get a child from its father to the hospital was empnasized as an especially flagrant offense against the freedom of the community.

Drs. Caldwell and Burns finally left the meeting in the hands of Joseph Steinert, Chairman of the Town Board, who was powerless to preserve order, and left himself within a short time, followed immediately by the members of the board.

Then the townsmen took charge of the meeting. They elected Colonel Henry M. Bennett Chairman, and appointed a committee to draw up resolutions representing the opinion of those present. The resolutions were adopted, and will be presented to the Town Board when it comes back to its hall, with the demand that the regulation governing the removal of children to hospitals without the consent of parents, except in cases where the parents are unable to provide proper care, be repealed.

The resolutions began by asserting that the community, "through the intriguing and propagandn of certain so-called medical and scientific men," had been gradually led from a quiet, peaceful, and law-abiding condition to "a state of excitability, frenzy, and even terror of a mysterious bug, germ, or miasma," which is supposed to float up from backyards or from the atmosphere, "but which exists solely in the minds of a paid coterie of public servants whose business is to find such things to further the sale of their nostrums." Then came this clause in the preamble:

"Through the inspiration and incentive which a great endowment offers to most ambitious men, Mr. John D. Rockefeller and Mr. Carnegie, actuated by a desire to return a small measure of good for the millions which they have extorted from the common people, have seen fit to set aside from their unearned increment a stupendous fund which no microbe, germ, bacillus, or even an honorable physician could overlook."

The succeeding clause dealt with the activities of guards in turning back persons attempting to enter the town with children, and said that this "merely causes the community to be advertised as unhealthy, unclean, unsanitary, and teeming with the germs of polio, which will soon be understood as money-o."

The resolutions further insisted that "both profrane and modern history are replete with the medico-politico barbarism of which we are now receiving a sample, as any one who knows the history of quarantine must understand and acknowledge." This quarantine, added the resolutions, "is being perpetrated upon the community for private gain and newspaper notoriety." Having thus stated their reasons the townsmen of Oyster Bay declared:

"Therefore, be it resolved that it is the sense of this committee that the credulity of the public has been preyed upon sufficiently long in this neighborhood; that the business interests are sufficiently paralyzed; that frenzy and terror have been sufficiently propagated; that it is high time for a return to common sense, the discharge of the medical confidence of our easily scared Summer residents, and the application of enormous horse sense to the so-called epidemic, with which we as well as other communities have been afflicted."

The meeting adjourned with applause of the resolutions.

NOT MERELY THIRST-QUENCHING
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
a great nerve tonic, appetizer and

RUMANIA IN WAR, ATTACKS AUSTRIA; GERMANY DECLARES WAR IN ANSWER; EUROPE EXPECTS GREECE TO FIGHT

ALLIES SEE VICTORY NEARER

Entry of Rumania Into War Is Expected to Shorten Confiict.

HER DIPLOMACY PRAISED

Her King, It Is Argued, Held the Country Neutral Until the Proper Time.

BULGARIA THOUGHT DOOMED

London, Paris, and Petrograd Rejoice Loudly Over Coming of Another Ally.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The entry of Rumania into the war following upon Italy's declaration of war against Germany is popularly regarded here as the clearest indication that the fortunes of the Teutonic powers are ebbing.

The fullest confidence has been felt in well-informed quarters for some time past in the imminence of the present developments, and the prediction has been frequently made of late that once the harvest had been gathered Rumania would openly cast in her lot with the Entente Powers. It is essential to point out that such views have never received any open official sanction, and even now official quarters here preserve the utmost reticence, even to the point of declaring that no confirmation of today's reports have been received by the British Foreign Office. The events, however, are completely borne out by the view held for some time past in well-informed unofficial quarters, where the varying news as to Rumania's attitude issued from Germany has been received with quiet unconcern.

A Rome dispatch today describes the dramatic scene when the King of Rumania received the German Minister at Bucharest. The Minister, with tears in his eyes, implored the King to continue to maintain neutrality, declaring a Hohenzollern should not make war on a Hohenzollern. The King replied he was simply the King of Rumania and must follow the national will.

King Ferdinand's Diplomacy.

Whether the incident in question is true or of the ben trovato variety, the view is put forward that Ferdinand in policy is entirely and deliberately Rumanian. His diplomacy is described as based upon that most skillful and astute of royal diplomats, the late King Carol, who possessed as few men have done the whole art of balancing and using forces, one against the other, which is the function of diplomacy. It has been said that the late King Carol had a steady pro-German tendency, although in fact such a tendency would be very hard to trace. Of his successor, at least, no such accusation can be made. King Ferdinand has aimed steadily at the realization of Rumanian national hopes and the achievement of Rumanian national unity, but his policy has been one of insurance and calculation. During the long and critical months since his accession to the throne he had two main considerations before him: (1) the provision of his army with heavy artillery equipment that modern war has proved necessary, and, (2) the withholding of any decision until the most favorable moment had arrived. Both from military and political points of view these two considerations have been necessarily interdependent. Rumania was to enter the war, militarily equipped to take her due part and politically assured of the fruits of victory. Both aims have now been achieved.

The Military Situation.

In this connection it is worth recalling that often at the earlier stages it had been advanced that Rumania was not in a position to enter the war because of the inadequacy of military supplies. Particularly, it was said, her heavy armament would not last out two weeks of modern warfare. It will be interesting later to see how the deficiency has been met.

The effect of the Rumanian action on the whole Balkan situation can be gauged by the coolness with which the allied command at Saloniki has taken the Bulgarian extension to Kavala. Observers here regard the recent developments in that neighborhood as clear proof of the superiority attained by the Allies in a political and military sense. The extension of the Bulgarian front began when Berlin was assuring the world that Rumania was "safe." In order to carry out the plan for the occupation of Greek territory east of the Saloniki line, Bulgaria is understood to have drawn upon her troops along the Danube frontier, a proceeding which observers here suggest must have rejoiced the hearts of the Entente strategists who were aware of the blow that Rumania had in contemplation.

As yet Rumania is not announced at war with Bulgaria, and if the latter's northern frontier is weakened in its defenses, it is suggested there is even the possibility of a declaration of war by Rumania upon Bulgaria becoming unnecessary to complete the latter's downfall. Recollections of the part played by Rumania in the last Balkan war give some plausibility to this theory, which takes into account the recent in-

Greek Army's New Chief Off to See Allies at Saloniki; Says He Can Be "a Precious Advocate" of the Entente

ATHENS, Aug. 26, (via London, Tuesday, Aug. 29.)—General Constantine Moschopoulos, the new Chief of Staff, expressed to The Associated Press today the hope that his eleven months' close association with the allied forces during his command of the Greek troops at Saloniki, the cordial relations between himself and General Sarrail and the British Generals, and his personal knowledge of the difficulties of the problems confronting the Entente Allies in Macedonia, would serve to strengthen the good relations between Greece and the allied powers and dispel any misunderstanding which had previously arisen.

"I think I can be a precious advocate of the Entente," he said.

General Moschopoulos will go to Saloniki on Sunday [last] and will remain there several days. He will confer with the French commander-in-chief before returning to take up his duties here.

Satisfaction with the appointment is widespread. It is generally felt that it will bring to an end much that the Allies found unsatisfactory in the direction of the Greek Army.

KAISER EXPECTED RUMANIA'S BLOW

But Germany Will Fight with Confidence in Victory, One Berlin Paper Says.

ITALY'S MOVE UNEXPECTED

London Hears Developments Startled People — Jagow Assailed for Diplomatic Defeat.

BERLIN, Aupg. 28, (via London.)—German Government circles have expected some action on the part of Rumania for nearly two weeks. No illusions were indulged in, but it was thought the Rumanian Government might reconsider the matter and possibly shrink from the step taken yesterday.

It was known here that the Entente Allies purposed using Rumanian territory for a Russian advance against Austria-Hungary in Bulgaria. Rumania, it was argued here, would in that event, considering the Russian antipathy toward Austria-Hungary, join the forces fighting against the Central Powers.

Little is known here of the intentions of the Central Powers against Rumania, but it is felt that Rumania cannot avoid war with all the nations of the Central Powers should Russian troops advance through her territory.

The news of the Rumanian declaration of war against Austria-Hungary was received calmly, although it followed close on Italy's declaration of war against Germany. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the news reached here, there is little newspaper comment on the latest turn in events.

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"We must expect that Rumania's entry into the war will also influence the decisions of the Greek Government. The Greek Army was demobilized according to the wishes of the entente. Foreign troops are now standing on Greek soil. It is not easy to recall to the colors under threatening guns an army just sent home.

"No matter how many more new enemies Germany and her allies will continue to fight with confidence until final victory is theirs."

Italy's declaration of war was absolutely unheralded and came as a surprise. The announcement was made public yesterday afternoon in the customary extra editions of the Sunday newspapers which give the official war reports. Idle crowds read the declaration undemonstratively and then continued their usual Sunday strolls.

The official Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung sounds the keynote of press comment, taking the position that Italy's formal declaration of war will have little effect, in view of existing conditions.

Comment on Italy's Move.

All the editorials necessarily were written prior to the receipt of information regarding Rumania's declaration of war on Austria-Hungary, and almost without exception the newspapers expressed the hope that Italy's action would not force Rumania into the conflict. The Tageblatt said:

"We have waited for this declaration of war without impatience or unrest, with the same apathy with which one awaits a thunderstorm that is already visible in the sky. Our umbrella has long been raised. In Italy the declaration may be regard as a great deed, and may be accompanied with the usual demonstration. In Germany it leaves the public ice-cold.

"This, the twenty-seventh declaration of war, was plainly to be expected, when the present cabinet of Premier Boselli was formed and Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, visited Italy, for then one knew with certainty that Italy was irretrievably dependent on her allies and could no longer act except as they ordered. The only surprising thing about the declaration is Italy's unblushing assurance in selecting as a cause of war Germany's support of her allies."

The Lokalanzeiger, under the heading, "A Delayed Formality," said the declaration was not a voluntary act, but a sign to the world that Italy stood no longer as an independent power, but rather as a vassal of her stronger allies. The Italian Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, has now been compelled to suppress his conscience, said the Lokalanzeiger, which continued:

"One thing is certain. Italy's declaration of war on Germany is a matter of indifference from a political or a military standpoint. It has importance chiefly for Italy, and the long delay proves that importance to be evil."

The view that Italy's action was not entirely voluntary was expressed by the Vossiche Zeitung, which characterizes Italy as a tool of the Entente Powers. This newspaper believed Italy's act was intended primarily to exert pressure on [illegible]

SERBIAN DRIVE MAKES PROGRESS

Bulgars Are Driven Back Near Vetrenik and Repulsed in Ostrovo Region.

BRITISH SILENCE FOE'S GUNS

Also Bombard with Monitors Positions Occupied at Mouth of Struma River.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Serbian forces operating in Macedonia west of the Vadar River have made considerable progress near Vetrenik, and in the Ostrovo region have repulsed three attacks, with heavy losses to the Bulgarians, according to the official statement given out tonight by the French War Office, which says:

From the Struma to the region of Ljumnica there was an artillery duel. East of the Cerna the Serbians, pressing their vigorous offensive, have made considerable progress near Vetrenik. On the road from Banica to Ostrovo three Bulgarian attacks against Serbian positions, delivered after intense artillery preparation, were repulsed with heavy losses. Artillery fighting continued violently in this sector.

The Bulgarians have occupied different localities abandoned by the Greeks west of Kavala. British monitors have bombarded enemy forces at the mouth of the Struma.

Contrary to statements made in the Bulgarian official communication of the 26th, Serbian troops, far from having suffered a defeat in the region of Kukuruz, have made an important advance and repeatedly defeated the enemy.

The British official announcement today follows:

On our Doiran front our artillery silenced the enemy's guns which were bombarding our positions.

On the Struma front the Bulgarians shelled Mekis, and we dispersed an enemy working partly northeast of Komarjan.

German Army Headquarters reports that the Bulgarians continue their advance. Today's official bulletin reads:

On the Mogienica front the Bulgarians put themselves in possession of the heights to the south of Zborsko. Serbian counterattacks on the Ceganska Mountain failed.

ATHENS, Aug. 26, (via London, Aug. 28.)—A report is current here that heavy German reinforcements heretofore held in reserve along the Danube have been called into action.

The Greek Army Staff does not recognize any great danger in the growing Bulgarian penetration of Thessaly. The Serbian Army is reported to be engaged in a heavy action at Sorovich. The battle at Karadjova, reports say, continues bitterly.

The fighting between the Serbs and Bulgars around Gomnitebovo continues desperately. This point is regarded as the key to Vodena, and the Serbs are making every effort to hold it.

TELLS 50,000 GREEKS ARMY MUST PREPARE

Venizelos Urges the People to Instruct the King What Must Be Done.

ATHENS, Aug. 27, (via London, Aug. 28.)—Fifty thousand Greeks joined in a demonstration before the residence of Venizelos, the former Premier, today, and cheered him with boundless enthusiasm when he proposed that they send a committee to King Constantine to urge him to support the present Government and prepare the army for "a possible rupture of existing conditions." Addressing the multitude, Venizelos said:

"Last week I summoned you to a demonstration to show you what to do. Now I exhort you to send a committee before the King and to say to him:

"'Your Majesty, you were the victim of persons who persuaded you there would be a German victory, and you thought you could violate the Constitution. The people do not approve of these faults. The reservists telegraph you that they are ready to follow you, because they think you always will remain neutral.

"'Elections are necessary, but you must not use your influence politically because the results would be destructive. The present Government is absolutely necessary. The Premier (Alexander Zaimis) is an excellent man. You should give the Government full political authority. You must now show the Entente Powers most benevolent neutrality and exercise the army in preparation for a possible rupture of existing conditions. The Liberal Party is confident as regards your position.'

In concluding Venizelos declared, "I think our desire [will be favorably ac-

RUMANIANS ENTER PASSES

Army Begins the Invasion of Transylvania in Two Directions.

HOPES TO SHORTEN WAR

Also to Realize National Ideal, Vienna Is Told in Declaration of Hostilities.

TWO CITIES ARE MENACED

Hermannstadt and Kronstadt the Immediate Objectives of King Ferdinand's Forces.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 29.—Rumania has declared war against Austria-Hungary, Germany has retaliated by declaring war against Rumania and fighting has already begun on the frontier of Transylvania.

The note declaring that Rumania, from 9 o'clock Sunday evening, considered herself in a state of war with Austria-Hungary was presented to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister last night by the Rumanian Minister at Vienne, who personally visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The note was a lengthy document, in which Rumania set forth her grievances. The Paris newspaper La Liberte has received a summary as telegraphed from Geneva. According to this the persecution of Rumanians by Austro-Hungarian officials is alleged, and it is charged that agreements which existed between Rumania and the former members of the Triple Alliance have been broken in letter and spirit from the time Germany and Austria entered the war. Italy, the declaration says, was obliged to detach herself from Austria and Germany.

Motives for Declaring War.

In conclusion, the communication sets forth as follows the motives in compelling Rumania to enter the war:

First—The Rumanian population in Austrian territories is exposed to the hazards of war and of invasion.

Second—Rumania believes that by intervening she can shorten the world war.

Third—Rumania places herself on the side of those Powers which she believes can assist her most efficaciously in realizing her national ideal.

An official statement issued in Berlin and forwarded by Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says:

After Rumania, as already reported, disgracefully broke treaties concluded with Austria-Hungary and Germany she declared war yesterday against our ally.

The Imperial German Minister to Rumania has received instructions to request his passports and to declare to the Rumanian Government that Germany now likewise considers herself at war with Rumania.

Rumania's decision to enter the war was reached at a meeting of the Crown Council held Sunday morning at the Controceni Palace, Bucharest. King Ferdinand presided, and the session was prolonged over a period of several hours. The Council consists of nineteen members, of which number it is believed that four to six opposed intervention.

Besides conferring with the council, with whom the final decision rested, King Ferdinand had conferences with the leaders of all Rumanian political parties, including those favorable to intervention in the great war and those who had been the strongest supporters of Rumania continuing her neutrality.

The Rumanian military officials had discussed for some days what probably would be the first step taken when war was declared and had dismissed all alien employes many of whom were Germans. An especially large number of Germans were employed in the technical services.

General Averescu, former Minister of War, will have, it is said, chief command of the Rumanian Army.

The Bucharest newspaper, Adeverul, commenting on the council meeting, said:

"At last the decisive hour has struck. Events have dictated to the Government intervention and the realization of Rumanian's national claims. The King, in view of the recent events, like the late King Carlos, convoked the Crown Council. The politicians when they leave it will have to bow to its decision. The union of all parties must be effected before the greatness of the cause."

Fighting Starts in Passes.

VIENNA, Aug. 28, (via London.)—The first clashes between troops of Rumania and the Central Powers occurred last night in southeastern and eastern frontier mountain passes of Hungary, says an official statement given out here today. The attacks by the Rumanians are described in the statement as "treacherous." Rumanian prisoners were taken.

Advance guards of the two forces came into contact at Rothenthurm Pass, fifteen miles south of Hermannstadt, Transylvania, and in the passes south of Kronstadt the statement adds.

BERLIN, Aug. 29, (via London.)—Fightin has begun between Rumania

in a terse official announcement by the General Staff today, which says:

On the frontier of Transylvania Rumanian prisoners were taken.

Kronstadt and Hermannstadt, toward which the Austrian official communication indicates the Rumanians are making their first efforts at an advance, are two of the most important cities in Transylvania. They are near the southern border of Hungary, the former about six miles from the Rumanian frontier and the latter about fifteen miles from the frontier. Kronstadt is seventy miles east-southeast of Hermannstadt.

The City of Kronstadt is the most important commercial and manufacturing centre of Transylvania. It has a population of approximately 41,000. Hermanstadt is a former capital of Transylvania and lies near the River Zibin. It has a population of 33,000. Rumanians make up a large part of the population of both cities.

TWO TYPES OF RUMANIANS.

Miss Smith Explains the Points of Difference Between Them.

Miss Lovina Steward Smith, an American woman, who has written of Hungary and who lived many years in Budapest before her return to this country last month, said yesterday that the Rumanians living in Transylvania were for the most part shepherds or mine workers, and took little interest in the question whether they were under the rule of Austria-Hungary or of Rumania.

"They are quite well satisfied with their condition, as a rule, and have little fault to find with the way they are governed," she said. "They are better off economically than the Rumanians of Rumania, and they appreciate this. They are not subject to the oppression of the wealthier classes, as are the bulk of the Rumanian population in Rumania. On the other hand, the Rumanians in Transylvania are densely ignorant and indifferent. There is no Pan-Rumanian feeling at all, and their loyalty to the Austro-Hungarian Government is hardly developed at all. For the most part they probably hope to see Rumania defeated, but care little one way or the other.

"The Rumanian population is just about half the total population of Transylvania, and the poorer and more ignorant half. Of the other half, 50 per cent. are Magyars and the other 50 per cent. are descendants of the Saxons who were drawn from Germany in the twelfth century as a frontier guard against the Turks. Magyar is almost exclusively the language of the literate classes.

"A large part of the Rumanian population in Transylvania has drifted there within the last 200 years. They are employed in the iron mines in southern Transylvania and in the salt mines in northern Transylvania, some of which extend underground across the Rumanian border.

"While the mountain ranges between Rumania and the Hungarian plain stand in row after row, they are intersected by valleys and by numerous rivers, so that it is less of a military problem to effect a passage through them than it has been for the Russians to cross the Carpathians.

"The plan of defense against Rumania for the present war was mapped out by General von Mackensen after the invasion of Serbia, and the passes at the Rumanian border are well fortified. But the armies which Austria-Hungary will be able to put into the field here will be of poorer calibre than those which have faced Russia and Italy so far in the war. The Hungarians, who are the best soldiers in Austria-Hungary, have suffered more heavily during the war than the soldiers of any nation except Serbia. In addition to the large proportion killed and wounded in battle, thousands were frozen in the Carpathian campaigns.

"All over Hungary you see men on crutches, both their feet having been lost. The new troops who will fight against Rumania will have to be largely the recruits from Bosnia, Herzegovina, and from other elements of the Slav population, which were not thoroughly sifted for recruits earlier in the war because they were not the highest type of fighting men.

"Shortly before I left Budapest there was a great agitation in the newspapers against the sale of Transylvania estates. Rumanian speculators were active in buying tracts of land, and these transactions convinced the people in Hungary more than anything else did, that Rumania would eventually be in the war. This has been dreaded more than the threat of intervention by Italy was, but Transylvania is one of the best provinces of Hungary, and Hungary would probably have sought to secede if any effort had been made to induce her to give it up to keep Rumania out of the conflict."

FIFTEEN NATIONS ARE NOW AT WAR

Twenty-Six Declarations of War Made Since the European Conflict Began.

The simultaneous declaration of war by Italy against Germany and Rumania against Austria-Hungary makes the twenty-sixth of such declarations since July 28, 1914, and brings the total number of belligerents up to fifteen—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria facing Belgium, France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Rumania, Japan, Serbia, Montenegro, Portgual, and San Marino. The dates of war declarations or the announcements of a state of war runs as follows:

1914.

July 28—Austria declares war on Serbia.
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia.
Aug. 2—Germany at war with Belgium.
Aug. 3—France announces a state of war with Germany.
Aug. 4—Great Britain declares war on Germany, and the latter declares war on Belgium and France.
Aug. 6—Austria declares war on Russia.
Aug. 8—Montenegro declares war on Austria.
Aug. 10—France announces a state of war with Austria.
Aug. 12—Great Britain announces a state of war with Austria. Montenegro declares war on Germany.
Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany.
Aug. 25—Austria declares war on Japan.
Aug. 28—Austria declares war on Belgium.
Nov. 5—Great Britain declares war on Turkey.

1915.

May 23—Italy declares war on Austria.
June 3—San Marino declares war on Austria.
Aug. 20—Italy declares war on Turkey.
Oct. 7—Announcement of a state of war between Russia and the Bulgarian Government.
Oct. 14—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.
Oct. 15—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.
Oct. 16—Bulgaria announces a state of war with Rusia.
Oct. 19—Italy declares war on Bulgaria.

1916.

March 9—Germany declares war on Portugal.
Aug. 27—Italy declares war on Germany, and Rumania on Austria.

RUMANIAN QUEEN A FACTOR.

British Officer Says She Is Enthusiastic for the Allies.

An officer of the Medical Corps of the British Army, who has been in Russia and Rumania as a member of the British Red Cross Commission in those countries, and who left Rumania only a few weeks ago, told last night of the part that the Rumanian Queen has played in swinging her country in line as an ally of the Entente Powers. Owing to his official position, this officer asked that his name be not used.

"If a woman," he said, "has had a powerful influence with respect to the position of Greece in the war, it may also be said that a woman has exercised not a little influence as regards the Rumanian position. The Queen of Rumania is enthusiastically pro-Ally in her sympathies, which she has been at no pains to conceal, for she is of a very outspoken disposition. While her husband is a Hohenzollern Prince, he is far from sharing the strongly militaristic tendencies of the head of his family, and the Queen is the daughter of an English Prince by a Russian Princess. Her father was the late Duke of Edinburgh, brother of King Edward and uncle of the present King George, and her mother was the daughter of the Czar Nicholas I.

"The Queen of Rumania is a beautiful and brilliant woman, to whom her husband, himself a man of marked ability, is devotedly attached. She is somewhat impulsive and unconventional, and is greatly beloved by the people, interesting herself in a number of philanthropic movements. Since the outbreak of the war she has kept herself in touch with her English and Russian relations, and has been able to enlighten her husband with respect to certain facts which might not possibly have been otherwise duly impressed upon him."

CAN RAISE 900,000 MEN.

Upwards of 600,000 Already Mobilized in Rumania.

The mobilization of Rumania brought over 600,000 men under arms; this force can be raised to a total of 900,000 with all reserves summoned to the colors. Rumania's strength may be summed up as follows:

Army.

Military service compulsory and universal from the age of 19 to 41, capable of producing an army of over 600,000 men.

First Line.—Five army corps and two cavalry divisions, 220,000 men.

Artillery.—Twenty regiments of field artillery, each of six batteries of four guns each, four horse batteries, and nineteen fortress companies.

Seven engineer battalions and a railway battalion.

Second Line.—Thirty-six battalions and nine batteries equaling 30,000 men in time of peace, or 380,000 men in time of war.

Equipment.

Infantry.—Mannlicher magazine rifle.
Cavalry.—Mannlicher carbine. Field artillery.—450 rapid-fire Krupp, 75 millimeter guns, 150 field guns belonging to the reserve, and an unknown number of heavy guns.

Forts.

At Galatz, (junction of Danube and Sereth,) three lines; at Nernolassa, (Sereth,) two lines; at Focasant, three lines, and around Bucharest, eighteen forts, all armed with Krupp and Gruson guns.

Navy.

Elisabeth, protected cruiser, 1,320 tons, 4.6-inch and eight machine guns.

Miella, training ship, 350 tons.

Seven gunboats, six customs boats, eight torpedo boats, and four river monitors.

KAISER EXPECTED RUMANIA'S BLOW

Continued from Page 1.

the hope that Rumania would regard Italy as a horrible example, not to be followed.

London Hears Germans Are Deeply Impressed.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Italy's declaration of war against Germany and the declaration of war by Rumania against Austria-Hungary have created a most profound impression in the German capital, says a dispatch from Berlin by way of The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Berlin newspapers, the dispatch adds, express themselves bitterly against Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, and Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, those statesmen being considered by the journals to be partially responsible for what is declared to be Germany's diplomatic defeat.

A telegram received by the Exchange Telegraph Company today from the Austrian capital by way of The Hague says that the newspapers of Vienna appear with large blank spaces showing that all articles dealing with Rumania have been censored.

Rumania's action was without marked effect on the Bourse today. Some "war babies," like the stocks of arms and ammunition concerns, reacted rather sharply, but the quotations of most stocks changed little.

Semi-official statements today expressed the belief that the influence of Rumania's entry into the war on Germany's food problem would not be considerable. The grain contracts for the 1915 crop have been largely filled, it is said, and the loss on imports of the 1916 crop will not be severely felt, in view of Germany's excellent home crop. Imports of Rumanian grain of all kinds had been placed at 1,400,000 tons, whereas the German crops are now estimated to be above those of 1915, excluding the occupied territories.

Say Rumania's Grain Isn't Needed.

Owing to the doubtful attitude of the Rumanian Government, the authorities in charge of Germany's food supplies completed some time ago their plans for feeding the population for the next twelve months without the assistance of Rumania. It is even announced that the bread ration will soon be increased. The authorities are planning an economic policy by which a goodly surplus will be saved from the 1916 crops for a possible shortage in the 1917 crop. Among other things it has been decided to use no grain in the making of brandy, and the grain consumption of breweries has been reduced to below half the normal.

Notwithstanding the growing indications of Rumania's warlike plans, Germany and Austria had been making contracts for further imports and exports. Only three weeks ago Rumania sold to the Central Powers 2,000 carloads of peas and 6,000 carloads of brewers' barley. On the other hnd, the German Steel Trust had contracted to supply Rumania with 25,000 tons of steel rails. It is probable, however, that no shipments of these rails have yet been made.

For some time it has been remarked that Rumania was trying to delay the conclusion of further grain contracts.

Rumania's King, Some of His Trained Soldiers, and a Group of Recruits.

PHOTO © BY A.P.A. FROM MEDEM

ALLIES NOW SEE VICTORY NEAR

Continued from Page 1.

ports of the preparations of Czar Ferdinand of Bulgarin to abdicate in favor of Prince Boris in the event that things do not go well with him.

London Expects Greece to Act.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 29.—All the London morning papers devote the major part of their editorial space to the discussion of Rumania's entry into the war, emphasizing the economic, political and moral, as well as the military effects of this intervention.

With reference to the military significance of Rumania's action, the papers all assert that the entry of Rumania alters the whole balance of man power in the struggle in the eastern and southeastern theatres, brings Bulgaria between the upper and nether millstones and offers Russia a route to the heart of the enemy's country, a route, the defense of which involves a large extension of the Teuton line and an enormous increase in the enemy's responsibilities. The Daily News says:

"It is the development of the Central Powers which Rumanian success would complete. That is the capital fact of the situation. Economically the importance of Rumania's step is the loss to the Central Powers of the supplies they have been drawing from the big Balkan State."

The Daily Express says:

"Germany has been receiving cattle, wheat and petroleum from Rumania in great quantities. This supply is now cut off when the demand is more urgent than ever."

Politically the London papers believe that Rumania's entry is likely to have its most immediate effect in Greece, strengthening the hands of Venizelos and the pro-entente party. The Morning Post says:

"For her indecision and weakness Greece is now suffering heavily, but there are signs that under the teaching of bitter experience the Greek people are coming to their senses. They will be wise to look to it that their repentance does not come too late."

The editorials speculate considerably on the moral effect on the German people of Rumania's action. The Daily Chronicle asks:

"Can the masses in the enemy countries continue to believe the legend of victory when they see this verdict passed by neutral statesmanship?"

The Daily Telegraph says:

"Germany awakes after an orgy of hysterical delight over the safe return of a submarine from America to hear that the strongest armed European neutral is ranged against her, ready for instant war at the point of greatest peril to her defensive scheme."

PARIS LAUDS BRIAND FOR RUMANIAN MOVE

France Sees Doom of Central Powers in New Member of Entente—Bourse Excited.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—France feels today that Maximilian Harden was right when he said nearly two years ago that Rumania would enter the war on the side of the victors. All the Paris papers apply Harden's statement and other German assertions of similar nature to today's big news. In all circles there is a feeling of tremendous optimism, not experienced since the beginning of the war.

I took lunch today with a high Government official. He said:

"This is a great day for the Allies. Rumania's entry on the same day that two other members of the Triple Alliance, Italy and Germany, dissolved partnership, is most significant. It will certainly have, in fact, already has, a great effect on European neutral opinion. Greece is watching the situation most intelligently, and Bulgaria, by this time, undoubtedly wishes she had never been born to digest her vile mess of Prussian pottage, especially as the pottage bids fair to choke her."

According to this authority, "there may be no more Bulgaria" when the war is over.

All French informed opinion gives great credit for the Rumanian move to Premier Briand, Frence's "big stick," and now an acknowledged leader in Entente diplomacy. One official said to me:

"I have seen him every day throughout the negotiations on the subject of Rumania. I have seen the tide rise and fall and rise again but he has not rested a single hour until he was certain."

The Bourse was feverishly excited by the Rumanian news. Dollars and sterling exchange promptly weakened on the idea that Russia will now buy and sell with Rumania, nistead of France and England. Rouble exchange rose from 186 to 195. In fact, it was the best and most active day on the Stock Exchange since the French mobilization. All stocks were strong, especially

sians. The general feeling expressed everywhere was that the war has been shortened at least six months.

On the Bourse the Banque privée de Petrograde stock went up twenty francs, the Banque Azoff went down forty francs. French war stocks participated in the general effervescence. Gains were recorded of thirty to fifty francs.

WASHINGTON NOT SURPRISED.

Expected Rumania's Entry into War and Predicts Bulgarian Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Rumania's entry into the war on the side of the Entente Allies developed keen and widespread interest throughout official and diplomatic circles in Washington.

The fact that Rumania entered the war on the side of the Entente Allies is not any great surprise to diplomatic circles here. There has been a growing conviction among the diplomats of Entente Powers here that the declaration of war by Italy on Austria-Hungary on May 23, 1915, would be followed ultimately and at the proper moment by the alignment of Rumania on the side of the Entente Powers. It is now expected that the participation of Greece in the war on the side of the Entente Powers is only a matter of weeks, and that the situation on the eastern, Russian, and Balkan fronts will soon be such, coupled with the Bulgarian attacks on Greek territory, to force the hand of the Greek Government.

American military officers are forbidden to comment on the military aspects of the changed status of the war for publication. Nevertheless they are alive to the possibilities of important developments and the army War College is preparing to plot every disclosed movement in the Balkan and Carpathian campaigns as influenced or altered by the Rumanian move.

Military experts here declare that the Central powers have already determined whether they will meet the Rumanian move with a defensive or an offensive campaign in the beginning, but this decision is not known here. If the decision of the Central Powers is in favor of an offensive campaign a drive is expected to be made toward Bucharest, the Rumanian capital, from the south within the next week. If no such drive is undertaken it will be assumed that the Central Powers, for reasons of their own, will settle down in the beginning to a defensive campaign against the new alignment.

Many General Staff officers believe Bulgaria will be called upon to bear the brunt of the attack of Rumania upon Austria-Hungary.

According to War Department information Rumania has war supplies to last four months. The entire equipment

RUSSIA SEES BIG BENEFITS.

Rumanian Army's Aid Will Facilitate Attack of Austria.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 28, (via London.)—Rumania's declaration of war against Austria is regarded in Russian official circles as an event of far reaching significance. The Foreign Office points out three striking benefiets which will accrue to Russia as a consequence:

The aid of the substantial Rumanian Army, which, pitted against Austria, will lessen Russia's task and will afford greater freedom of action on the left wing on the wetern front.

The tightening of the ring around the Central Empires and the opening of a new line of attack.

The cutting off of grain suplies to the Austro-Germans, upon which the latter are believed to have placed great reliance.

Recent dispatches from Bucharest indicated that the sale of the entire Rumanian crop had virtually been arranged for and that shiping of the grain had already begun.

LONG BEACH IN VILLAGE ROW

Purchase of Town Office Site Carried into Court.

Henry F. Cochrane, representing taxpayers of Long Beach, L. I., asked Supreme Court Justice Stephen Callaghan, in Brooklyn, yesterday for an injunction prohibiting a special election today on the purchase by the village of property at Park Street and the Boulevard. Mr. Cochrane charged that officials of the village meant to erect on a small part of the property, which is 200 by 200 feet, a village office, police station and firehouse, and to lease the larger part as a garage.

"This proposed contract has vicious possibilities," said Mr. Cochrane, "and will work a fraud and an imposition on the voters."

Justice Callaghan said he would not stop the election, but would enjoin the purchase of the property until a taxpayers' suit, brought to prevent it, had been decided by the courts. If the voters decide against the purchase the matter will [illegible] in favor of the

BIG DROP IN WHEAT ON RUMANIAN NEWS

Prices Fall 11⅛ Cents in Chicago on Word That European War Zone Is Widened.

SEE WAR'S END HASTENED

Traders Discuss the Prospects of Italy and Rumania Making New Move to Open Dardanelles.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Abrupt widening of the European war zone today sent wheat values tumbling almost as if the market had no bottom. The extreme fall in prices was 11⅛c, an amount virtually parallel to the extraordinary rise witnessed two years ago on the day that hostilities began. Transactions today, as then, were on a large scale, measured in millions of bushels.

It was the view that the end of the war had perhaps been greatly hastened, which in the main brought about today's big drop in quotations. Even the most conservative traders seriously discussed the chance that, at least by a speedy opening of the Dardanelles, vast stores of Russian grain soon would reach western Europe as a result of Rumania having at last joined fortunes with the Anglo-French Allies. Contrary assertions that the immediate consequence of extension of military operations would mean increased ruin of food supplies, failed to result in more than partial recoveries in quotations.

Rumania's declaration of war was generally coupled with the prospect that Italy was about to participate actively with the new recruit in a fresh effort to force the Dardanelles. Word late in the session that actual fighting had begun on the Rumanian frontier set the wheat pit here nearly frantic and was followed by a wild close at the lowest prices of the day, $1.40½ to $1.40¾ for September and $1.43¾ to $1.44¾ for December as against Saturday's finish of, respectively, $1.51¾ and $1.43¾ to $1.54.

Throughout the day and especially during the late dealings the increased chances of a general railway strike in the United States added to the excitement of wheat traders and formed a perceptible factor in bringing about the collapse of the market.

RUSSIAN EXCHANGE RISES.

Price of Ruble Up to 32 on Expectations of Release of Wheat Deluge.

Entrance of Rumania into the war was reflected yesterday by a wide break in wheat, the New York price dropping 8 cents a bushel, in sympathy with the smash at the primary market in Chicago, and by a sudden strengthening in Russian rubles. Both movements reflected the belief that Russia will soon be able, with the help of Rumania, to release a vast quantity of stored-up wheat.

It is understood that Russia has a surplus of between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000 bushels of wheat. If Rumania is able to take Sofia and crush Bulgaria, the way will be opened for the movement of this wheat by a roundabout course through Nish and Uskob to the port of Saloniki. For two years the crops raised in the Black Sea district have been locked in.

Rubles, which last week sold at 30.82 cents each, yesterday advanced to 32 cents. Their normal price is 51.45 cents, but exchange has been moving against Russia since the beginning of war. Rumania's decision also served to stimulate speculation in rubles through the purchase by American investors of Russian internal bonds. These can be bought by the purchase of rubles in this market at the depreciated price, the holder receiving, besides his interest, the advantage which will come if exchange on Russia continues to rise.

JEWS' CONGRESS PLAN.

Program Goes to Philadelphia Delegates for Ratification.

The plan for an American Jewish Congress, agreed to by representatives of the Jewish Congress Organization and the Conference of National Jewish Organizations in the movement to demand equa lrights for Jews in lands discriminating against them, was yesterday submitted to a referendum of delegates who gave shape to the congress campaign at a preliminary conference at Philadelphia more than a year ago.

This brings to a head a controversy started more than eighteen months ago by what was described as a "democratic faction" of Jews in the United States, who resented what they termed the "self-imposed" leadership of some of the best-known and most influential Jews in this country. Louis Marshall, Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar S. Straus, and others of prominence had developed opposition among this "democratic faction" by opposing some of the plans for the Congress because of the fear that it might complicate problems growing out of the war in Europe.

The plan submitted to the delegates yesterday grew out of the big mass meeting at the Hotel Astor on July 16 last, where a committee, headed by Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, explained the purposes of the congress to a gathering of Jews representing organizations in all parts of the United States. A modified program for the congress was ratified by the Jewish Congress Arganizations on Aug. 10.

This program is now submitted to the delegates to the Philadelphia conference for final ratification, but it is accompanied by a memorandum suggested by Dr. Stephen S. Wise which criticises the national organizations for modifying the original plans. These modifications limit the discussion of the proposed congress and establish a method of representation objected to as "undemocratic."

If the delegates ratify the agreement a date for the congress will be set immediately if not, the gathering will be held any way, but without representation by many of the national Jewish or-

900 MILES ADDED TO TEUTON FRONT

Line Which the Central Powers Must Defend in Europe Now Stretches 1,750 Miles.

HAVE 10,600,000 MEN NOW

Entente Armies Aggregate 24,000,000—Strategy Likely to be Followed by Rumania.

By a stroke of the pen King Ferdinand of Rumania has added nearly 900 miles to the fronts in Europe now defended by the Central Empires—500 in the west, 785 in the east, 315 facing the Italians, and 160 miles at Saloniki—making 1,750 miles. The 895 miles the King has added consist of the 520 miles of the Transylvania Alps, the 75 miles bordering on Serbia, and 300 miles on Bulgaria. Available for these fronts in trained men the Central Empires have 10,600,000, and the Allies 23,300,000. To the latter the King of Rumania has just added 650,000, capable of being raised to 900,00.

This is the first general strategic importance of Rumania's co-operation. The second is local. According to the most recent advices from Bucharest, censored and uncensored, a Russian army of 80,00 men has been concentrated at the Danube for months near Galatz and near the Yassy-Ungheni Railway in Bessarabia waiting for King Ferdinand's declaration in order to ascend the river and descend the railway into Bulgaria via Giurgevo and Turnu-Magurele.

It has also been disclosed that the great Hungarian concentration camp at Hermannstadt, just over the Alps on the River Alvta, has prepared for the eventuality of Rumania's advent. Besides, the first conflicts between the troops of Rumania and those of the Central Empires have taken place on the Transylvania border.

However, the expansion into large military movements of such initial signs and actions would be contrary to the real strategic position of Rumania, as well as the natural disposition of the troops, both Rumanian and Russian. Since Rumania invaded Bulgaria and ended the second Balkan war in July, 1913, she has been preparing for another emergency of the same so while political exigencies would be apt to draw the Russians to attack Transylvania through the passes in the Alps, these passes, meanwhile, being held by Rumanian "troupes de converture."

Transylvania Now Vulnerable.

Indeed, a Rumanian officer in discussing theproblem a year ago, said that the Rumanian strategy would be similar to that of the Italian, which had neutralised the Trentino and attacked on the Isonzo. In the same way Rumania would neutralize the Transylvanian Alpine front and attack along the Danube. The year, however, has made the former vulnerable; it has also placed a Russian army in a position to take advantage of that vulnerability. Meanwhile, any attempt of the Teutons to enter Rumania from Hermannstadt and across the Rothenthwim pass would naturally be met by Rumanian troops.

Aside from the Transylvanian Alps, the frontiers of Rumania lie on the Pruth in the northeast and on the Danube in the south and west. Across the Pruth is Russian Bessarabia, from which, of course, Rumania has nothing to fear; but across the Danube are Teutonized Serbia and Bulgaria. Just below Rushchuk on the Danube the Bulgar-Rumanian frontier makes an abrupt departure southwest to the Black Sea. Parallel to it runs the Varna-Rushchuk Railway. The Russians for months have been covering Varna by their warships. Varna is the sea terminal of the northern railroad to Sofia; Burgas, the sea terminal of the southern. The nature of the land, low and marshy, does not permit an invasion of Rumania via the Varna-Rushchuk line.

Still on the banks of the Danube, low on the left and steep on the right, rather favor Bulgaria. But there are compensations in the shape of the lateral swamps and islands. The islands along the Rumanian bank are often very considerable in length and thickly covered, and although commanded from the right or Bulgarian side, age also laved by the swifter current on that side.

There is still another advantage to Rumania in the fact that there are very few places where the Loess terrace—the edge of which is marked approximately by the route of the railway—of the interior infringes on the north bank of the river so as to afford a natural site for a bridge or other means of crossing, and wherever there is solid ground for such a purpose it is already occupied by a town. Thus where the Botsani-Bucharest railway crosses there is Giurgevo on the Rumanian side and Rushchuk on the Bulgarian; Turnu-Magureis opposite Nicopoli, on Pitesci-Rasli de Vide line, and Kalafat vis a vis to Vidin on Pitesci-Piatra-Craiova line, which, running southwest, cuts the railway from Hermannstadt about midway, while the latter proceeds on to Coradia on the Danube, where there is no crossing.

Where Russians May Strike.

In his book on the Balkans, written just before the first Balkan war for the military school at Sandhurst, Colonel A. F. Mackier-Ferryman declares that the Trans-Transylvanian passes are so numerous and so easy that "it is doubtful whether the Rumanian Army unaided could defend them."

Obviously that is where the Russian Army, now believed to be in transit in Rumania, comes in, especially as beyond the Alps lies the unprotected Austrian right wing.

Mackier-Ferryman continues:

"There are at least ten passes by which good roads cross the mountains; and of these four diverge from the Hungarian town of Kronstadt—the Torsburg, southwestward to Campulung; the Törnös, southward to Predeal; the Buzeu, southwestward to Berzeu, and the Oitos, northeastward to Ocna. Similarly to the south, three converge on Craiova—the Verciorova, (the Iron Gates,) the Vulkan, and the Roteturm, both the Verciorova and the Roteturm (like the Törnös) carrying also railways."

The Verciorova, between Temesoar and Craiova; the Roteturm, between Hermannstadt and Rimnicu Valcil, and the Törnös, between Kronstadt and Bucharest.

According to the same authority, the passes north of Oitoz are not very important, although the Gyimes Pass carries a railway, (which comes up from the Kronstadt side and proceeds across, dividing the Transylvanian Alps from the Carpathians,) to Ocna, and the Tolgyes, or Prisacani, and the Bekhas converge on Piatra.

The distribution of the military forces of Rumania is in four districts, each with due consideration to the work to be done and the facility with which mobilization can be carried out. The Dobruja plateau being Rumanian, there are two facing Bulgaria east and west, and two facing Russia north and south. The latter now have no concern; they are Yassy and Galatz. The former are at Bucharest and Craiova.

The Dabruja itself is garrisoned by an independent division, with headquarters at Kustenji, and there is an outpost at Tulcea. According to Meckler-Ferryman, the most important place in the bridge-head of Cernavoda, at the end of Trajan's Wall, behind the great road-junction of Mejidia, itself a station on the Kustenji-Cernavoda Railway. This, however, since the Bucharest treaty of Aug. 10 1913, is far within Rumanian territory.

TEUTONS LOSE OIL SUPPLY.

Had Been Drawing Heavily fsom Rumania, American from There Says.

"Rumania is ready and she is backed by a two years accumulation of ammunition and other supplies," said L. R. McCollum of the Lucey Manufacturing Corporations, one of the largest oil land owning companies in Rumania, who was in this city yesterday. Mr. McCollum was in Rumania during the first eighteen months of the present war and is shortly to return to that country.

"I was in Rumania when the present European war broke out," he continued, "and I know that at that time Rumania would not have lasted much more than four weeks had she gone into the conflict. She was short of equipment, and also of ammunition and the Central Powers would have made quick work of any resistance she might have put up. But today it is all different. For more than a year and a half every factory, every mill, every plant that could be used in the turning out of munitions has been working day and night, and the result is that Rumania is ready.

"All of these plants and factories were commandeered by the Government, and the one object in view has been to create a reserve of supplies that would stand any test to which Rumania might be put. In addition, Rumania has also been getting large consignments of supplies from England, France, the United States, and other countries, most of it via the trans-Siberian route. Before Bulgaria declared war on Serbia the Rumanians were able to lay in other large stores via the Saloniki route.

"The Rumanian Army is one of the best officered armies in the world. I soy this without qualification. As regards the soldiers I know of none, except perhaps those of Japan, who are so hardy and healthy. In the oil fields we employ thousands of these big peasants, and it is a common thing for a workman to walk twelve miles through the snow to his work, work eleven hours, and then walk back home at night. The principal food of the Rumanian Army is a dish they call 'marmeliga,' which is nothing but boiled corn meal. With this they have dried meats, cascaral, which is cheese made from goat's milk, and dried fish, with a little tea or coffee on the side. These things are plentiful in Rumania, and the 'menu' is itself the best proof of the simple problem that confronts Rumania when it comes to the subsistence of her fighting men.

"The equipment of the army is up to date in every particular. They received just before the war broke out 350,000 modern German rifles, and to show how tricky the Germans are when it comes to arming the other fellow, I need only mention that the extractor used to withdraw the shells were missing in every gun. But the Rumanians got busy and months ago had remedied the deficiency. I might mention that without the extracting mechanism the rifles were entirely useless. The artillery equipment is good, and the Rumanians have some fine field pieces of the larger calibres. Their mountain artillery is particularly efficient and well equipped.

"I am not a soldier, but I have an idea that Rumania will make her principal attack on Hungary through the pass in the Carpathians near the little city of Sinya, a beautiful resort where the King has his Summer palace. It is in the Prohova Valley, perhaps the richest region in all Rumania, and in which are the famous Rumanian oil fields. Up to the present time the Central Powers have depended mainly on these fields for their supply of gasoline and lubricating oils. Now that they are closed to them they will have to depend on the Galician fields, which are producing a minimum of oil owing to the fact that the wells and well equipment have been more or less destroyed as a result of the heavy fighting that has occurred and is still going on in that part of the eastern war zone.

"Rumania was also one of the countries upon which the Central Powers depended for their grain supply. Last Spring the Rumanian Government contracted to deliver 250,000 carloads of grain to those Powers, but it is certain that only a part of the contract has been filled."

Mr. McCollum was asked what in his opinion would be the result of Rumania's entrance into the war so far as Bulgaria was concerned.

"Speaking as a plain, ordinary civilian observer, who has spent much time in Rumania and in Bulgaria," he replied "I should say it means Bulgaria's finish."

NEW DANISH RIGSDAG TO MEET IN NOVEMBER

Conservative Newspapers Still Trying to Make Capital of Alleged Polk Message.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 28, (via London.)—The Ministerial conference today resolved to propose to the Folketing that a new fundamental law be put into force. The Cabinet Council will be held Friday morning, before the Folketing's meeting. The elections to the Folketing have been postponed until the middle of October, and those to the Landsting later in the same month. The new Rigsdad then will meet, beginning in November, to enter into a new discussion of the West Indies sale treaty.

The newspaper dispute over the Egan affair is still going on. The moderate Copenhagen papers Tidende and Belingske Tidende have been forced to retract their insinuations against the Danish Foreign Office, which is fully freed of blame. Minister Egan's statement Saturday likewise convinced the public that the newspapers were obviously at odds with the facts in the matter of a cabled statement from Washington denying pressure on Denmark by the Wilson Administration. The National Tidende repeated tonight that its question regarding American pressure was answered by Counselor Polk of the United States State Department, who cabled that no mysterious pressure was brought to bear on Denmark.

In his statement Saturday Minister Egan told of a cablegram from Secretary Lansing, who said he was certain no official of the State Department had made any statement intimating the sale treaty might not pass in the United States Senate. In spite of this declaration, the National Tidende tonight insists that the Legation here did not, either from Secretary Lansing or from the American Government generally, receive any denial of the information contained in the newspaper's alleged cablegram from Mr. Polk. The National Tidende by this course is placing Minister Egan in a sensationally distressing situation, as a direct issue of veracity has been created between his own report to the Danish Foreign Office and the Tidende's statement.

RUMANIA'S ACTION VASTLY IMPORTANT

Fortunes of Entente in the Balkans Completely Transformed Since the War Started.

ONCE AT VERY LOW EBB

Agreement Among the States Which Italy Arranged and Bulgaria Rejected for Teuton Cause.

Rumania's entrance into the war on the side of the Entente at this time both politically and strategically, both locally in the Balkans and on the fate of the war in general, is infinitely more important than the direct military contribution she makes to the allied armies—650,000 trained men capable of being raised to 900,000.

She appears upon the scene at a time when the Central Empires had come to depend upon her for wheat, oil, and copper; when they could not spare a single man from the eastern, western, or Italian front to oppose her offensive, whether that offensive were directed against Hungary or against Bulgaria; when the people of Bulgaria and Turkey have suffered the extremes of endurance of a war which has brought nothing to one and has deprived the other of the necessaries of life; and, finally, when the people of Greece, with the allied armies and the revived Serbian Army in full view at Saloniki, are beginning to realize that Venizelos was right and King Constantine was wrong.

Politically she has bided her time just as Italy did in her negotiations with Austria-Hungary and later with Germany. Both diplomatically and from the point of view of military exigency Rumania's participation waited upon Italo-German relations. The reasons are these:

When Bulgaria and Turkey signed their treaty on July 22, 1915, by which the latter gave the former the Dedeagatch Railway territory between Mustafa Pasha and Mandra, it was realized that the plans England, France, and Russia had made to form a new Balkan League had failed. It then became inevitable that Bulgaria would join the Central Empires, and that Serbia and Montenegro would again be invaded, that communication would be opened between the empires and Turkey, and that the expedition at Gallipoli against Constantinople would have to be abandoned.

Italy's Balkan Agreement.

Almost at the eleventh hour Italy had joined the Entente in their negotiations at Sofia, Nish, Athens, and Bucharest, and had succeeded in getting the consent of the Balkan States to the following agreement:

Bulgaria was to remain benevolently neutral to the Entente and receive 10,000 square miles of Macedonia territory from Serbia and 5,000 square miles from Greece.

Serbia was to have 3,000 square miles of Albania, with a coast line on the Adriatic.

Greece was to have 5,000 square miles of Southern Albania, with a coast line of sixty miles on the Adriatic, thus leaving Italys' pied-à-terre at Avlona in the same relation to Greece that British Gibraltar bears to Spain.

Rumania also bound herself by treaty to Italy to follow the latter's initiative in dealing with Germany, and Italy undertook to use her good offices with Russia and the Entente—for Italy had not yet signed the "no separate peace" agreement with the Entente—to secure for Rumania a political lien on Bukowina, Southern Transylvania, the district of Marmoros-Sziget, (west of Bukowina;) the district of Krischana, and the Banat of Temesvar (west of Transylvania.

Berlin heard of this arrangement from Sofia and acted at once. German diplomats there caused Bulgaria to demand the whole of Macedonia, and, at Constantinople, forced Turkey to cede the Dedeagatch railway land to Bulgaria there and then.

All that remained of Entente diplomacy in the Balkans, therefore, was the Italo-Rumanian treaty and the vain hope that the Serb-Grecian treaty of August, 1913, would become operative in case Serbia were again invaded. With the fall of Venizelos and his Government on Oct. 5 that hope vanished. The Franco-British force of 83,000 men landed at Saloniki was too small to aid the Serbians against attacks from the Teutons and Bulgars. Thehy could only hold fast to Saloniki, augment their forces there, and patiently wait until events on other fronts should relieve the pressure on this.

By December the terrain of Gallipoli was evacuated and the Teutons had occupied Serbia and Montenegro and, via Bulgaria, had opened communications between Berlin, Vienna, and Constantinople by the Danube and the Orient Express. Even the Suez Canal would again been placed in jeopardy had it not been for the Grand Duke Nicholas's drive into Armenia, which diverted the preparing Turko-German army.

All That Was Left to Entente Allies.

So at the beginning of the year the only assets that remained to the Entente in the Balkans were the pied-à-terre at Saloniki, the good will of the majority of the Greeks and Rumanians, and the Italo-Rumanian treaty which the Chancelleries of Berlin and Vienna were doing their utmost to render a "scrap of paper."

Italy had declared war on Turkey on Aug. 20, still hoping to aid the Franco-British force at Gallipoli; on Bulgaria, Oct. 19, still hoping to aid the Allies at Saloniki, if the Serb-Grecian treaty should become operative. She had landed between 280,000 men at Avlona, on the Adriatic Sea, to act in conjunction with an advance into the Balkans and, on Nov. 30, she had signed the "no separate peace" compact at London.

The time had not yet arrived, however, to make active the potentialities of the Italo-Rumanian treaty. Austria was in force on the Rumanian frontier; so was Bulgaria; the allied force at Saloniki was insufficient for the operations that would be required of it; but more than all, Germany, on provocation, could turn hundreds of thousands of men into the Trentino—Italy's vital part—and into the Balkans.

The great offensive of the Russians on the eastern front and the French and British on the western front entirely changed the situation. Germany had no longer troops to spare in either the Trentino or the Balkans; Russia had driven the Austrians away from the Rumanian frontier; the Allies had a formidable army at Saloniki, and Italy was prepared to court a state of war with Germany, which would automatically, according to the Italo-Rumanian Treaty, b

BRITISH MAKE GAIN AT GINCHY SALIENT

They Progress on the Somme Front in Spite of the Continued Bad Weather.

LOSE AEROPLANES IN STORM

Only Three of Eight Return to the Base—French Repulse Fleury Attacks.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The British continue to make progress east of Delville Wood, despite the bad weather that prevails on the Somme front. The British are pushing their lines in this sector closer and closer to the village of Ginchy. Minor operations near the Mouquet farm are also said to have been successful for the British.

The British report this evening calls attention to the fact that five of a squadron of eight aeroplanes were lost in a storm on Saturday evening.

On the French front north and south of the Somme there has been no activity in the last twenty-four hours, with the exception of artillery duels. Both last night and today the Germans attacked the French positions at Fleury, northeast of Verdun, but they were repulsed.

The British afternoon statement follows:

In spite of indifferent weaether, some progress has been made east of Delville Wood and in minor successful enterprises near Mouquet Farm.

Last night there was much hostile shelling against parts of our line, especially in Delville Wood, and on our trenches north of Pozières. Our artillery also was active.

The British official statement issued tonight reads:

Today our long-range guns successfully fired on troops and traffic in different places between Bapaume and Miraumont. The enemy's artillery shelled our front intermittently during the day, more especially between Pozières and the Thiepval Wood.

On the other parts of the front our artillery and trench mortars have been active, especially opposite Calonne, Neuve Chapelle, between Auch and Hohenzollern and also west of Wytschaete. One hundred and thirty-seven prisoners have been captured by us during the past twenty-four hours.

On the evening of the twenty-sixth a heavy storm overtook eight of our aeroplanes; five of them have not returned.

The French official report, issued this afternoon, follows:

Several attempted attacks upon our positions before the village of Fleury (in the Verdun region) were easily repulsed by our grenadiers.

On all the rest of the battlefront the night was calm.

The night report adds that another German attack today on the French positions at Fleury failed. An artillery combat occurred on the Somme front.

Fighting Continues, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 28, (via London.)—British and French troops last night made repeated attacks on the German positions in the region of the River Somme on the Western front, says the official statement issued today by Army Headquarters. The attacks failed, the statement says, partly after hand-to-hand fighting and partly on account of the German counterattacks. The statement follows:

In the Somme district our Western opponents with strong forces and after copious artillery preparations made fresh efforts in the evening and in the night to break through our lines north of the river.

The English repeatedly stormed against our positions on the Thiepval-Mouquet and Delville Wood-Ginchy fronts, while the French stormed our positions between Maurepas and Cléry.

Their attacks failed partly after hand-to-hand fighting and partly on account of counterattacks. Southwest of Mouquet Farm and in Delville Wood fighting still goes on in small trench sections.

On the remander of the Western front apart from lively artillery activity in the evening hours on both sides of La Bassée Canal, and on the eastern bank of the Meuse nothing of importance happened.

TIGHTEN PASSPORT RULES.

German Note on New Restrictions Made Public at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Secretary Lansing today made public the text of a note from the Berlin Foreign Office regarding the recent tightening of the passport regulations. The note was delivered to Ambassador Gerard on July 29 and was sent to Washington by mail. In it the German Government says:

"According to the new rules, which come into force on Aug. 1, each person, (German or foreign) who wishes to pass the German border, on entering Germany or on leaving Germany, is required to have a visa annotation by the competent German authority. The visa annotation is only given if the necessity of the journey is sufficiently and unobjectionably stated and if the purpose of the journey is not in contradiction with public interests. Persons coming from a country outside Europe can obtain the visa from the German professional Consul in the country from which they cross the border into Germany.

"Together with the application for a visa annotation, the owner of a passport has to present his regular passport, sufficient evidence for the necessity and the purpose of the journey and several unmounted photographs which must correspond with the photograph on the passport.

"The chiefs and members of Foreign Missions appointed here and their families, the diplomatic and Government couriers can obtain the visa for leaving Germany at the Foreign Office. Couriers who do not possess the quality of diplomatic or government courier, (occasion-couriers) but who are only occasionally entrusted with carrying official documents, cannot obtain from the Foreign Office the visa annotation for leaving Germany, but must apply to the competent authorities. In addition to the duly visaed passport the courier must carry with him his identification papers—official testimony as to his quality as courier, and an official list of the officially closed packages he is carrying.

"On all passes which are to be issued in Germany, the nationality of the owner of the passport must be stated, and in case he formerly possessed another nationality this must be mentioned. Family passport will be issued only until Sept. 30, of this year."

BROKE THE SILENCE RULE.

London Clubman Had Member, Three Days Dead, Removed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A new story is being told about a certain London club, famed internationally for both its exclusiveness and its dullness.

In one of the rooms a rule of silence is stringently enforced, any necessary order to a waiter having to be given in a whisper. The other day occupants of the room were startled to see a member

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

After two years of one of the most strenuous diplomatic battles that have ever been waged, the representatives of the Allied Powers have finally found what may move the key to the riddle of the Balkans—Rumania.

All this time rumors have been rife as to the Rumanian attitude. Her commercial treaties with Germany and Austria have served only to increase the mysterious atmosphere with which her attitude was surrounded. At the same time, it seemed impossible that she could either remain out of the war indefinitely, or on entering it could side with the Teutons.

Rumania's entrance at this time was for her and the Allies the most propitious event both for herself and for the Allies that has happened since the battle of the Marne. At no other time could the same degree of sefvice be rendered. At no other time was Rumania in a position to demand a price such as she can demand now if the fortunes of war rest with the Allies. A glance at the map will show why this is so. On her extreme northern border, the Russians have practically eliminated Austria, the Bukowina is almost entirely cleared. From this border the Rumanian frontier curves eastward and south to Kronstadt, when it turns west, embracing the wealthy province of Transylvania in Austria. Except for a short stretch of a comparatively few miles, the remainder of her border is along the frontier of Bulgaria.

In view of this, consider the military situation. Dut to the almost incessant pounding which she has been receiving at the hands of both Russia and Italy since the first days of last June, Austria is practically in the last ditch. Her reserves of men are almost if not quite used up, internal dissension over her failures is gnawing at her vitals. No matter how desperate her cause may be, Austria cannot summon to the colors new men in sufficient numbers to make any material difference in her military status. Russia has beaten her badly, Italy has also, since the offensive in the Trentino was stopped, accomplished more than during any twelve months since the war started.

Germany has no more men than she needs for the defense of the front she is at present holding. All along this front, in France, in Russia, before Saloniki she is under terrific pressure from the allied armies.

Bulgaria is holding both wings of the army of defense at Saloniki, and is carrying on an offensive campaign against Greece for the possession of the port of Kavala and the immediate territory. For this Bulgaria has about 400,000 men. In addition, however, Bulgaria must defend her own borders. Otherwise there is nothing to prevent the Rumanians from marching direct to Sofia.

The entrance of Rumania adds to the allied armies roughly a half million men. At the same time it adds to the Teutons about 850 miles of new battle line which they must defend or suffer disaster.

The strategic position of Rumania is ideal. She has nothing to fear for her Bukomina frontier since, as has been said, Russia has cleared it of all opposition. Her Transylvanian frontier is walled about and buttressed by the Transylvania Alps, which are broken only in widely separated points by passes through which a hostile army could operate. In fact, only three railroad lines are shown to cross this wall from the Bukowina to the Serbian frontier. Her southern border, the Danube River, is open country. There are no natural defenses other than the river to hold her in check. Behind her is Russia and the millions of men that Russia has not yet touched.

Near Galatz the Russians are said to have a large force, held in readiness to co-operate the minute Rumania said the word. And from Galatz runs one of the main railroads of the country through Ploesci to Kronstadt, the main Austrian base in the Transylvanian country. But even if Russia has not this army at Galatz, the Black Sea is also open to her. Russia controls the Black Sea absolutely. Beither by rail or water, Russia can pour troops into Rumania indefinitely without interference. From Constanza on the Black Sea a good railroad runs to Bucharest, crosses the Danube at Rustchuk, and connects up with the main railroad system of Bulgaria. Russia therefore has every facility for continuous communication with her new ally.

As for Rumania's plan of campaign, the field is so large, there are so many avenues of advance, all of which, if successful, would be most disastrous to the Teuton cause, that it would be impossible to make an intelligent forecast as to which one Rumania will select. It will be sufficient to mention the advantages and difficulties of each, so that when Rumania shows her hand and commits herself to one or the other, it may first be appreciated what she has to engounter, and secondly what her objective is.

As has been said, the western boundary of Rumania is the Transylvanian Alps, beyond which lie the fertile plains of Hungary. It is from these plains that most of the Teuton supply of grain comes. An operation against this part of the Austrian defense would, if successful, take full in the flank the Austrian right wing which is resisting the Russians, enable the Rumanians to link up with the Russian left which is fighting south of Kimpolung, and sweep beyond the mountains, biting deep into the Hungarian plain. The objectof such a move would be to paralyze the Teuton food supply, to increase the discontent of the Hungarian element, and to eliminate Austria from the war by forcing her to a separate peace.

The difficulty here, however, is great. The mountains form a very powerful defensive barrier which Austria can hold with comparatively few men. The passes are not numerous, their defense simple. Moreover, were Rumania committed to a campaign against Hungary she could wove with only a comparatively small proportion of her forces while the major portion was defending her southern border, which is wide open except for the Danube.

On the other hand, this very fact would be of tremendous advantage to Rumania were she to atempt to drive southward towards Sofia. The Bulgarian capital is only 100 miles from the Rumanian border town of Carabia, with a good railroad line between. The Bulgarian defense, if it comprised the entire Bulgarian Army, would be difficult. If, however, as is the case, the greater part of Bulgaria's forces is on another front, the opposition to the Rumanian advances would in all probability be a serious matter.

Once in Sofia, a march to Nish in Serbia, would cut the life line of the entire Teuton force in front of Saloniki. Rumanian success here would threaten the very existence of the Teutonic force in Greece and Macedonia. Its retirement would be an absolute necessity, its capture or destruction not an impossibility.

These are a few of the aspects of the Rumanian intervention. Rumania's next move will be watched with an interest not accorded any other move since the earliest days of the war.

POLICE ROUND UP BRITISH SHIRKERS

Holiday Resorts Are Crowded with Men on Their Vacations Who Must Explain to Authorities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Police are now getting busy throughout the United Kingdom rounding up would-be evaders of the Military Service act. More than a score of men appeared in the Bow Street Court today as the result of a raid on a dancing hall Saturday night, and at provincial holiday resorts like Llandudno and Blackpool the local authorities are subjecting all men of military age to investigation, stopping them in the streets and accosting them at places of amusement. If the men do not have papers showing their exemption from military service the police proceed against them. The northern holiday resorts just now are crowded, for it is the period of the annual "wakes" in the Lancashire industrial towns.

Oldham, a great cotton manufacturing centre, began its "wakes" Saturday. The local paper there says: "The war has held no greater surprise than the fact that it has made little outward change in the lives of the masses of the people remaining at home. Their social customs and habits have not been effaced. Anybody who visits Victoria Station in Manchester on a Saturday during the progress of the Lancashire 'wakes' will learn that at least the custom of taking an annual holiday is still running a vigorous course. The only exceptions are the munition workers."

ZEPPELIN PROTESTS FUTILE.

"We Must Destroy This Power," English Coroner Declares.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Inquests on seven victims of the Zeppelin which reached the outskirts of London early last Friday morning were held today. The victims were two men, three women, and two children, including a husband and wife and their twenty-two months old child. The coroner, in summing up, said:

"As to the horrible nature of the thing one cannot say much. As a well-known statesman said: 'You cannot reason with a beast. The only thing to do is to shoot him. It is no use appealing to neutrals.'

"That being so in this case, it is no use howling about it. We must make up our minds to destroy this power which is responsible for this war on women and children."

The jury returned a verdict of death due to bombs dropping from a German Zeppelin.

DENIES LOSS OF DESTROYER

British Admiralty Anwers Story of Dutch Sailors.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The British Admiralty today denied a German wireless report of last week that Dutch sailors had sighted, east of the Doggerbank, a British destroyer which had been abandoned by her crew and was sinking.

"There has been no engagement of any sort," the Admiralty announcement says. "No British destroyer is missing."

TRY TO SETTLE IRISH CLASH.

Both Unionists and Nationalists in Accord with Efforts.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Strong efforts are to be made during the parliamentary

JAMES M. BECK RETURNS.

Tells of Heavy Allied Casualties on Somme—Other Arrivals.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the American liner New York from Liverpool was James M. Beck, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the nited States, with his son, James M. Beck, Jr. In speaking of his visits to the French front Mr. Beck said that the number of British and French killed or wounded in one wek on the Somme exceeded 40,000.

Another passenger on the New York was Mrs. Kilroy Kenyon, who represents the Women's Reserve Ambulance in England. The corps with headquarters in London, was organized by the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, daughter of Lord Abingdon. There are 65 women in the service, who drive motor ambulances and take care of them. They sleep over the garages and answer calls day and night. They are usually the first to render aid to the victims of Zeppelin raids.

Mrs. L. S. Tainer of San Francisco, who has been doing nursing work at the military hospitals in England under the auspices of the British Red Cross, returned with Mrs. Kenyon on her way home. During her stay in New York, Mrs. Kenyon says, she intends to deliver lectures on what the women in Europe are doing in the war.

FLEEING GERMAN KILLED.

Three Others Caught by Guards in Nova Scotia.

AMHERST, N. S., Aug. 28.—The capture of four German prisoners of war who escaped from the internment camp here last week, and the killing of another by guards, was announced by camp officials today. The men had hidden in nearby quarries, where three were arrested. A fourth, August Meyer, one of those recaptured after tunneling out of the camp last January, was traveling by night when caught.

The man who was killed attempted to enter a detached cook house to obtain food, only to find guards concealed there. He ran when ordered to surrender, it was said, and was shot through the head.

GREEK STEAMER IS SUNK.

The Leandros Is Destroyed by a Submarine in the War Zone.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Greek steamship Leandros, of 1,569 tons, has been sunk, according to a dispatch from Valencia, Spain, to Lloyd's Shipping Agency. The crew was saved.

PERPIGNAN, France, Aug. 28.—The Italian vessel Manille, which was torpedoed by a submarine, has been towed into Port Vendres by two sloops. Of the crew of twenty-seven on the Manille one sailor was killed and two were wounded.

Discuss Times's U-Boat Warning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The evening papers all devote space to THE NEW YORK TIMES warning that the United States will break with Germany if there is a resumption of submarine activity in violation of Germany's last pledge.

SAVED BY OFFICER HE AIDED IN BATTLE

Simon Dukes, Teutons' Prisoner, Found Beneficiary of His Red Cross Work.

FALSELY ACCUSED AS SPY

American on Return Here Tells of Rioting in Frankfort and Deserting Soldiers.

Simon Dukes returned to America Sunday after eighteen months in the war zone, where, in 1914, he was assigned to the Belgian Red Cross as first aid worker. He served as an ambulance aid in France the remainder of that year and throughout 1915. In January of this year he accompanied some invalided officers to Switzerland, and after spending two weeks there he started home to Holland through Germany. He first went to Frankfort, where he remained three days. It was there he experienced for the first time the pinch of war caused by the Allies's blockade. The breakfast served him at his hotel consisted of two pieces of bread made of dried sugarbeets and a small piece of butter. When he asked for more butter the waiter told him that it would be impossible to give it to him if he paid 100 marks, for the single piece was the amount prescribed by law.

Fatal Riot in Frankfort.

"At night, in the streets of Frankfort," Mr. Dukes said yesterday, "great crowds of women and children paraded shouting for peace, the return of their men from the front, and more to eat. One night the mob grew so violent that the soldiers were called to disperse it, and several of the populace were killed when the soldiers finally fired."

Mr. Dukes then went to Emmerink, a point on the Holland-Germany border. He had mailed from Switzerland all printed matter because he had heard of the stringent rules enforced by Germany against the taking of anything printed out of the country. But even with these precautions the inspectors took the labels off medicine bottles because they bore printing, removed a cork that had letters on it, and took away matches because the box bore printing. The examination consumed so much time that Mr. Dukes had to wait for a night train, and while he was waiting a German officer approached and asked him if he was a spy.

"I had no idea what he meant," Mr. Dukes said yesterday, "and of course vehemently denied the implication. He asked me then, why I had written to the woman in Berlin. At first I thought he was talking about some private letters I had written to friends, and started to explain, but soon I was confronted with a letter that had been picked up on the floor of the station where I was awaiting my train. It was written in English and addressed to a Baroness in Berlin, and when the officers found it the assumption was that it had dropped from my effects.

"They ordered me to read it aloud, and then gave me a pencil and told me to write something. My penmanship did not resemble that of the letter, and I was charged with turning my wrist so as to disguise it. My protestations of innocence proved vain, and I was ordered to go to Berlin under guard.

"I had on my Red Cross uniform with the insignia of the organization on the sleeves, but this did not mean anything to the German officers. My explanations were brushed aside and I was sent to a prison camp at Chemnitz.

"This was a camp of 6,000 Russian prisoners of war. The prisoners were divided into groups of 500 for working purposes and taken into fields and on the roads for five or six hours' work a day. The routine of the camp was to rise at 5 o'clock, march for an hour and then rest till breakfast, which was served at 7. This consisted of soup and black bread. The soup was some times made of acorns, of beet leaves or some other curious ingredient. The work was scattered throughout the day because there were not enough guards to look after the men when they were out of the inclosure all day.

Slept on Seaweed.

"Another meal was served at night consisting of fish, bread and coffee. We slept in rows in large shacks, and every night before going to bed we went to another shed and got an armful of seaweed. This was our only bedding except our coats or blankets, if we happened to have any. There was no noonday meal served, but some of the men received chocolate and other food sent by individuals or societies from other countries.

"My Red Cross insignia and buttons were stripped from my uniform and I was given one of the little round caps the prisoners wear. The first three days I did not have any knife, fork or plate and had to wait till one of the Russians had finished eating and borrowed his. I wrote letters to our Consul, but the German guards refused to deliver them to their officers. 'It would only get us in trouble,' they said, 'and would do no good. You are a prisoner and that is the end of it.'

"I was kept there two weeks and then transferred to an Austrian camp at Kleinmünchen. Here I remained a month and a half, and was then sent to Festung Königstein. There a curious coincidence happened. The officer in command of the camp was a German Lieutenant, Schwartz. As soon as I saw him I knew I had seen him before and he recognized me, too. I hurriedly raked my memory and found that almost a year before at Hill 60 I had given Lieutenant Schwartz first aid. He had lost an arm and we didn't think there was much chance for him. After he had been removed to the hospital he gave me some things to send home to his wife in Berlin. But he got well and here he was.

"Schwartz stood sponsor for me and saw to it that a letter was sent to my Consul. Within three weeks I was released and on my way to Holland. I wasn't even searched this time and I brought with me some specimens of the paper and metal money with which they pay the prisoners. A prisoner is paid for his work in this money and at certain intervals it is redeemed in real money."

Mr. Dukes said the moment things turned against the Germans their morale was shaken, and that numbers of German deserters were escaping into Holland from Germany every day. He also said many Russian prisoners of war were crossing into Holland. This is possible because the soldiers used as guards are those whose injuries have incapacitated them from serving at the front, and when the prisoners are taken out of the inclosure it is sometimes possible for them to elude or overpower their guards.

AUSTRIAN THREATS TO JEWS

The Day Publishes Alleged Army Orders by Commander at Chelm.

The Day, a Jewish newspaper published in this city, reproduced in last Sunday's issue what are said to be two orders by the military commander of the Chelm District, Poland, which originally appeared in the Vienna Yiddishe Zeitung of July 7 and the Crakow Tchas of July 19. The first order reads:

As the Jewish population is spreading for speculative purposes alarming rumors as to military conditions, the District Commander hereby announces that anybody guilty of such conduct will be severely punished, and in addition the Jewish community will be fined 25,000 kronen.

The second order reads:

In the rescript of June 26 the Imperial Comander of the District of Chelm declared that in spite of the order prohibiting the population of Jewish faith to travel without special permission, cases of such travel transgressing the mentioned order are multiplying. The head of the community is hereby again reminded of the contents of the issued order, and instructed to make public in his community and the outlying villages and settlements the following:

The inhabitants of Jewish faith are forbidden, before further notice, to leave the locality in which they are situated.

In exceptional circumstances they may travel on horse or foot from one place to another only with the special permit of the District Commander or Gendarmery, which permit will be issued in case of sudden urgency, such as illnes requiring the immediate presence of a physician or the delivery of products to the military authorities. Anybody transgressing this order, being found outside of his locality, shall be forcibly deported for a prolonged period to one of the labor camps.

The Day editorially says:

"Had these orders not apepared in the censored Polish and Vienna press one would have thought them fabricated by Russian agents in order to cast suspicion on Austrian treatment of Jews. The contents of these orders are an open provocation, the purpose of which is to make the Jews of invaded Poland the scapegoat for all Asutrian misfortunes."

AMERICAN CRAFT RELEASED.

Owners of Their Cargoes Must Give Bond to Insure Neutral Sale.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The American fishing schooners Maxine Elliott and Lizzie Griffin, which last week were taken by a British patrol boat into Lerwick, Shetland Islands, having been seized while fishing off the coast of Iceland, were today ordered released.

The schooners will be permitted to depart on condition that the owners in Norway of their cargoes of fish give bonds amounting to double the value of the fish in order to insure their arrival at a Norwegian port.

On Aug. 24 inquiries were made of the British Government by Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General here, as to the cause of the seizures of the fishing schooners.

ITALIANS REPEL AUSTRIANS.

Minor Actions Take Place at Many Points—Austrians Shell Gorizia.

ROME, Aug. 28.—Attacks with small forces were made by the Austrians yesterday at various points along the front. These assaults were repulsed everywhere, the War Office announces, with appreciable loss to the Austrians. The statement follows:

On the Trentino front the enemy essayed small attacks against our positions in Fargolida Valley, at Adamello, on the slopes of Monte Zebio, on the Asiago Plateau, in the Fassa area, at Avisio, and in the Visdende Valley, on the Upper Piave. The attack on Monte Zebio was preceded by the use of gas, which was rendered ineffectual by the employment of masks. The enemy was repulsed everywhere with appreciable loss, leaving some prisoners in our hands.

On the Upper But the enemy's heavy guns developed intense activity.

In the Gorizia area and on the Carso Plateau occasional but persistent artillery fire was directed against the outskirts of the town, the Isonzo bridges, and the Callone lines. Our artillery replied vigorously, disturbing the enemy in his work of consolidation.

PURSUE TURKS FROM BITLIS

Russians Capture 211 Men and 3 Machine Guns In This Region.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 28.—The Russian War Office issued the following report today of the operations on the Caucasian front:

On the line from Kyghi to Lake Van fighting continues. Our detachments drove out the Turks from trencnes on the bank of the River Masla Darasi, which joins the Euphrates at the village of Nurik, and crossed to the western bank.

North of Bitlis the enemy was repelled to the southward by our counterattack. We took in this operation eleven officers and 200 Askaris, and captured three machine guns.

In the direction of Mosul we are pressing the Turks in the regions of Neri and Sakkiz.

NO GOLD ON DEUTSCHLAND.

Submarine Only Carried Nickel, Rubber, and Tin from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—Contrary to report, there was no gold in the cargo of the German merchant submarine Deutschland when she sailed from this port on her return voyage to Germany Aug. 1 last, according to the underwater liner's manifest, made public today at the Custom House.

Her cargo consisted only of crude rubber, bar nickel, and crude tin, and weighed 1,735,760 pounds, according to the Custom House figures.

RUSSIANS ADVANCE NEAR THE DNIESTER

Capture a Wooded Position North of Mariampol in Southern Galicia.

GERMANS ADMIT SETBACK

Both Sides Report the Repulse of Minor Attacks in Other Sections.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 28.—Attacks made by German troops at two points on the northern part of the Russian front, near Koldycheva Lake and south of the Baranovich-Luniniets Railroad, were repelled, the War Office announced today.

In Galicia, north of Mariampol, the Russians captured a wooded position. The announcement follows:

On Saturday in the region north of Koldycheva Lake enemy columns attempted to launch an attack, but owing to our artillery fire they were compelled to return to their trenches.

On the River Shara, south of the Baranovichi-Luniniets Railway, the Germans, with a force of about two battalions, launched an attack on our advanced posts, which were occupying trenches on the western bank of the river. The enemy forces were repelled.

On the Stokhod, south of the little town of Strobykhov, our scouting patrols surrounded an Austrian field post, part of which was captured.

In the region of the Dniester, north of Mariampol, our troops captured in an enaggement the wood east of the village of Delejow, where they consolidated themselves. In this operation we took prisoner one officer and thirty-seven men. We captured two machine guns.

The official report issued this evening says there has been no change on the entire front.

Russians Repulsed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 28, (via London.)—Russian troops made an attack yesterday in Volhynia, on the salient before Lutsk. The War Office statement of today says they were repulsed. The announcement follows:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Near Lennewaden (on the Dvina front) an advance by a patrol resulted in the capture of two officers and thirty-seven men.

Northeast of Sviniusky, in the Lutsk salient, Austro-Hungarian troops repulsed attacks of Russian detachments.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: North of the Dniester strong Russian forces advanced to the attack during the evening. Temporary success on the part of the enemy near Delejow was completely effaced by a counter-attack in the night.

Farther north, between Tustobany and Zawalow, enemy troops were prevented by our curtain of fire from developing their attack beyond the positions from which they attempted to advance.

In the Carpathians Russian troops which advanced against the ridge northwest of Kukul and on Starawipozna Height were repulsed.

SAYS GERMANS HIDE TRUTH.

British Declare Berlin Official Reports Are Clever Evasions.

A statement just issued by the British Intelligence Service in London charges that the German officials in charge of the dissemination of news by wireless by skillful plays on words are able to create the impression that German troops "had never gained and never lost" the areas captured by the Anglo-French in their present offensive. The statement reached THE TIMES from official sources in London yesterday.

The statement refers especially to the British advance on Aug. 4 north of Pozières and the French advance on Aug. 7 and 8 from east of Hardecourt to the Somme. Regarding the German reports on these advances the statement says:

"On Aug. 5 he (the author of the German wireless) said nothing whatever about the British advance of the night before. He vaguely reported fighting 'on a wide front and against strong English forces,' and said that these forces had been 'repulsed with heavy loss' on the west of Foureaux Wood, (High Wood.) As a matter of fact, the fighting had not been on a wide front and there had been no attack, and therefore no repulse anywhere near Foureaux Wood. Next day, again, he admitted nothing; the only admission was made on Aug. 7 in a discreetly casual reference to 'portions of trench which the English had temporarily captured near Pozières.'

"Now, for the French advance of Aug. 7 and 8, the first day's fighting the German wireless said that the enemy had 'continued his violent attacks,' that they led at single points to fierce hand-to-hand fighting, which, 'in the main' went in Germany's favor, and that, except east of Hem, they were now over. Next day, Aug. 9, it improved on this by saying that they 'were shattered.' That was the whole story."

THE TIMES, in its editorial columns last Saturday said: "The Kaiser and the Chancellor, if they yield to the crusade of the Tirpitz party, will . . . yield knowing that when they do Secretary Lansing will hand Count von Bernstorff his passports and recall Ambassador Gerard."

SAYS GERMANS SEEK PEACE.

Writer Details Hope of People War Will Have a Speedy End.

That the vast majority of the German people is anxious to have the German Government enter into peace negotiations at once is the assertion made by the British correspondent of the Arbeiter-Zeitung of Vienna, in a war, anniersary article that was passed by both the German and Austrian censors, to the great astonishment of the London newspapers that quote it to show the war weariness existing in Germany.

The war began, says the correspondent, as a "war of the peoples." A sort of fury seized upon "all heads, which were not strong in international understanding. It was a frenzy! Nay, a madness!" Mutual fear and suspicion had become excited to fever pitch. Through popular passions the war had the character of a war of the peoples." It no longer has that character, he declares and continues:

"The longer the war has lasted the more it has become a war of States. One could have prevented the war if only one had had the peoples on one's side. One can only bring the war to a close before its natural end—i. e., universal exhaustion—if in this matter one has the States on one's side. That is the problem; the pacific portion of the peoples have to impose their will upon the States at a time when the peoples as such do not exist for the State.

"At the head of the States stand the statesmen, the Governments. These must keep the war going, for they fear fo rtheir own futures unless they bring home victory after such nameless sacrifices. What is to be done? Revolution? The machinery of the State would crush it in the germ.

"What then remains? Nothing but steady work, which sets itself to convert the general will for peace into such a will on the part of the States.

"So far as obstacles to peace exist in Germany, we must unite all our strength to sweep them away. The annexation enthusiasts are misjudging the reality of things, and are doing harm where they wish to do useful service. They do not possess the decisive influence for which they are striving, but it is urgent that they should be suppressed still further."

LAY WOUNDED ELEVEN DAYS

British Soldier Exemplifies Never-Say-Die Motto.

Under the title "Eleven Days in a Shell Hole," the following was isued recently by the British official press service:

"In the Seymour Military Hospital at Manchester lies a wounded soldier of the Manchester Regiment, who has accomplished a feat of enduance which the doctors declare exceeds any demonstration the war has revealed of the 'never say die' spirit of the British soldier.

"Sergeant Huddart, formerly an engineer at the great Armstrong-Whitworth Works in Manchester, was wounded by machine gun fire during the advance on the Somme. He fell with bullet wounds in his left hand, his thigh and his left leg. For cover he crawled into a shell hole over which the bullets were still wistling, and there he lay for the incredible period of eleven days and nights.

"Five days after he had been there a stretcher party went by the lip of the shell hole carrying another wounded man, and Huddart hailed them. They said they would send a party for him, but the relief never came, and Huddart says he knew why—the racket of machine gunfire told him. Shells dropped all about him; his legs and feet were buried in earth thrown up by them. He had not a scrap of food, having left his emergency ration behind him, and he lived on sips of water from his flask.

"On the eleventh day he saw an officer looking down into the shell hole, and moved his hand to show he was alive. The officer called a stretcher party, and under fire they carried away the very feeble wounded man. One of the stretcher party was killed while erforming the rescue.

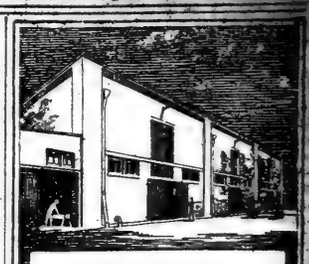
"Huddart is recovering his strength. The doctors say it is a case of which the war has revealed many, when the man ought to have died and would have died except that his indomitable spirit refused."

MAKE SILK SAUSAGE SKINS.

New Invention Tried in Germany Proves Successful.

Germany now is making sausage skins of raw silk, according to the Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung. Even before the war experiments were being conducted in the making of a hollow casing of raw silk to be filled with sausage meat. The Elberfeld Ribbon Factory is now turning out great lengths of this sausage casing. Just now, however, owing to the shortage of meat very large quantities of casing are not needed. With the ordinary prices of raw silk prevailing the new casing is no dearer than the usual sausage skins.

The Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger of Aug. 3 says that a new invention has been introduced by the Berlin Inventions Bureau for putting up in briquettes for transport. These briquettes, it is said, are impervious to the attacks of insects.



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Turner has built in concrete for 125 different industries. Exact knowledge of the needs of a business is worth a great deal to you.

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WOMEN OFFICE HELP SCARCE.

English Munitions Works Pay So High That Stenographers are Few.

An official of the British Government, now in New York, received yesterday a statement from the British Intelligence Service, in London, in which it was pointed out that owing to the demand for women workers in munitions factories there existed a great shortage in the supply of stenographers in England.

"The demand in London for women clerks and stenographers," the statement read, "has outstripped the supply. Tens of thousands of women have come into business life since the war began, and the high pay of munition making has drained the reservoir of suitable material more rapidly than it can be fed from the training colleges and special classes.

"Even the Government departments are finding difficulty in securing the clerical assistance they require. It is estimated that some 200 women clerks can be absorbed every week into the official machinery. Until recently they were forthcoming, but the supply appears to have given out. The pay offered is not perhaps very high, though it is more than what was regarded as a satisfactory starting salary for young girls before the war. For routine work or typewriting $4.50 to $5 is offered, with 12 cents an hour overtime. For ordinary clerical work the scale is from $5 to $6 per week, with overtime at 14 cents per hour. Competent shorthand typists can start at $6 a week, which may be raised to $7 and $8 after a period of satisfactory service, and the overtime rate is 18 cents an hour. Specia vacancies for clerks with a good knowledge of accounts are occasionally reported at a salary of $8 a week. The norml hours of attendance vary from forty-two to forty-eight a week in different departments.

"The Civil Service Commissioners are chiefly charged with the task of obtaining the staffs required for temporary employment in public departments. The Ministry of Munitions and the Post Office have to a great extent made their own appointments, but since last November the Commissioners have found 5,489 women for other Government departments. Throughout the Government offices there must now be at east 11,000 women clerks and typists employed."

ANSWERS PLEA OF POLICE.

Philadelphia Engineer Confesses Killing a Man in Fairmount Park.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Ellis D. Frigar, a civil engineer, 23 years of age, today confessed that he had killed Edward Boland on the Neill Drive, Fairmount Park, on Tuesday night last. Frigar, in his confession, declared that he believed he was to have been the victim of a holdup, or that Boland and his companions were bent on submitting his betrothed, Miss Amanda Sykes, to maltreatment.

Frigar was arraigned before Magistrate Pennock and held without bail to await the action of the Coroner. Attorney Edmonds is trying to obtain a writ of habeas corpus that his client may be free until the inquest and trial.

Frigar met Miss Sykes, who is 20 years of age, several months ago, while he was a patient in the Jefferson Hospital, where Miss Sykes is senior nurse.

Frigar told the police today that he had read the appeal published in a newspaper. He said he knew that if he did not give himself up the true story of the murder would never be learned: that he knew he could go the remainder of his life feeling that he had committed a murder with the right as his defense, and that no one but his fiancée would ever know he had done the shooting.

Stein-Bloch Surpasses Stein-Bloch

YOU, who would rather wear a Stein-Bloch than any other Suit or Top-coat, will be keener for it than ever, when you see my Autumn Style-Models, now on view.

They prove anew what I never tire of saying—that only Stein-Bloch can surpass Stein-Bloch as the Stylist Supreme.

Though Autumn isn't here, it's *here*. I will count it a privilege personally to show you my Autumn Modes and Materials.

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SAYS JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

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Smooth as Glass,
Davids' Inks
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Davids' Inks insure uniformity of records.

We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste,

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Spring and Summer Suits

$25 and $20 Suits.....Reduced to $14.50
$30 " $25 " ..... " " $17.50
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Many of these suits appropriate for Fall wear.

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Needfuls for Vacation
Khaki & Duck Trousers, $1 and $1.50
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$5.00 Gillette Razor — With 12 blades in metal case. Complete Outfit. Special at..... $3.95
$5 DURHAM DUPLEX — Safety Razor, six blades and case. Complete outfit. Special at..... 68c
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CALL FOR A STRIKE ISSUED BY UNIONS

Continued from Page 1.

was that negotiations had not been finally broken off. After they reached the New Williard Hotel, the committee of railway Presidents issued this statement:

At a conference at the White House today at 2:30 P. M. between the President and the Committee of Eight of the railroad Presidents, a suggestion was laid before the President in the nature of a proposition for progress toward a solution of the questions at issue, and this was left with him for his consideration.

The committee expects to see the President in the near future, but before leaving him, the committee pointed out to him that if the reports that he due for declaring the strike had been fixed for Sept. 4 were true, it would force an early conclusion of the negotiations and compel the Presidents to return to their properties to prepare for the issue.

It is known that the railroad Presidents have decided that if the heads of the brotherhoods do not announce a voiding of the strike order they will not stay in Washington over Wednesday.

The day's developments were thought to show that the President was ready to stop making proposals to the railroads and was ready to take matters into his own hands and obtain from Congress if possible the enactment of an eight-hour law, similar to the sixteen-hour law now on the statute books, for train workers in interstate commerce. Even if the railroads did not accept the President's proposal to grant the eight-hour day, Congressional enactment would bring it, and the brotherhoods would thereby get the main thing they demanded. Even if the President could not get Congress to pass this law the passage of the bill creating an Industrial Disputes Commission would remove all danger of a strike by law, it was said, until an investigation had been made.

Railroads Prepare to Fight.

While the railroad Presidents were negotiating at the White House, the managers, as soon as they heard that the strike order had gone out to become effective on Sept. 4, hastened to perfect the railroads' strike plans While heretofore they have been quite willing to tell what they could do in the event of a strike, they refused to discuss the situation this afternoon. It is known that the managers are working out strike schedules for passenger service as well as freight service. These schedules contemplate the operation of reduced schedules on 50,000 miles or the 250,000 miles of American railways. The traffic men believe they can serve the urgent needs of travelers and insure food supplies for big cities with this scale.

Each of the railroads will fight the strike single-handed, it is said. They have already completed lists of the men they hope will stay at work, and it is asserted that the Government will be asked to furnish protection for all mail trains. Food will receive first consideration in all the strike plans; both railroads and brotherhoods believe that food trains should be run if any are run. It is not believed there will be any embargo by the brotherhoods against milk trains, but that they will try to whip the railroads to their terms by tying up the billions of dollars' worth of freight on the revenue from which the existence of the railroads depend.

The brotherhoods, it is said, do not believe they can, if they wish, paralyze all traffic. Such a system as the Pennsylvania cannot be tied up by a strike, but it can be crippled, they assert.

Companies Will Appeal to Men.

As soon as the break comes the railroads will make an appeal to their men to stay at work, and it is reported that the railroads plan to announce a wage increase between now and the time the strike comes, if it is not called off. However, there is no official confirmation of this.

All that can be said is that the railroads believe, as Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania, declared last night, that they are facing the greatest strike in the history of the world and are ready for it.

Since the news of their strike order became known today, the heads of the brotherhoods, who stayed in Washington after their Chairmen left last night, have been loath to talk. This morning A. B. Garretson, head of the conductors, issued a statement in which he said in part:

The statement issued by Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania, in which he is quoted as announcing "that rather than give up arbitration the executive regarded it as better to face a strike," is of peculiar value when contrasted with the attitude of the company of which Mr. Rea is President toward this question of arbitration.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company owns and controls the Waynesburg & Washington Railroad Company, Wheeling Terminal Railroad Company, the Ohio River & Western Railway, and the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern Railroad Company, and, in conjunction with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, owns 96 per cent. of the stock of the Toledo, Peoria & Western.

As the controller of these five roads, the Pennsylvania absolutely refused to allow them to be represented by the Conference Committee of the railways in the face of repeated requests therefor, and if arbitration were agreed upon there would be nothing to arbitrate upon these roads, for the simple reason that the number of men employed upon each of these properties is so small that they do not constitute a menace, and where the company feels that it can defeat the purpose of the men, this sacred arbitration demand takes on an entirely different character.

What was the attitude of the Pennsylvania Railroad toward its shopmen in their effort to organize two years since, and how many millions did the company spend to defeat organization and deny arbitration? Is consistency a jewel?

Won't Discuss Strike Order.

When asked tonight to comment on the issuance of the strike order while the White House negotiations were still under way, Mr. Garretson had nothing to say. It was reported tonight that the brotherhoods would send word to President Wilson that the strike order was not official until it was signed by the General Chairmen. Labor men who would talk tonight said that the Sept. 4 date was only a tentative date, because it could still be voided by the four labor chiefs.

If the strike comes, in all probability the brotherhoods will have to fight for their existence. It is known that several of the larger roads are hoping to defeat the brotherhoods so decisively as to refuse to recognize them further. This is what happened to the National Railway Union when, under the leadership of Eugene V. Debs, it was defeated in the railroad strike of 1894, the last big railroad strike the United States had.

The railroads, it was said today, would rather have the strike than to have Congress pass the program the President has asked for. If they were forced to install he eight-hour schedule, either by mandate of Congress or by accepting the President's plan of settlement, they hold that they would face demands for the eight-hour day from their other 1,600,000 employes not members of the four brotherhoods.

Wilson Again Confers in Capitol.

For two and a half hours this afternoon President Wilson in conference with the nine members of the Democratic Steering Committee of the Senate on Capitol Hill discussing every phase of the proposed legislation which he considered necessary to save the country from the effect of a general railroad strike. When he left the conference it became known that his arguments had been successful, and that the members of the committee would use their influence to have the Senate adopt the President's legislative program.

This participation of the President in the conference marked his third appearance within the precincts of the Senate in three days.

Today's meeting with the steering committee had been arranged this morning. It took place in Senator Kern's room in the Senate Office Building, and began immediately after the President's arrival, a few minutes before 4 o'clock. It was 6:30 o'clock before the door of Mr. Kern's room was opened and President Wilson and the nine Senators filed out.

Everybody at the conference had something to say during the discussion. President Wilson did most of the talking, explaining just what the railroad situation was, what the railroads had proposed during the several conferences with him at the White House; what had been proposed by the brotherhoods, and what the President himself had proposed as a basis of settlement of the difficulties that threaten to tie up the entire transportation systems of the country. As one member of the steering committee expressed it afterward:

"There were proposals, counterproposals, and persuasion."

Will Go Before Congress.

As an outcome of the conference President Wilson will appear before the two houses of Congress, assembled in joint session tomorrow afternoon, or, if something should serve to prevent a joint session then, on the following day, and read an address in which he will tell of the crisis that confronts the nation and suggest a program of legislation to avert the threatened catastrophe. That program will embrace these things:

Legislation of the eight-hour day for railway workers.

Instruction by Congress to the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the matter of hours and wages in effect on interstate railways, with a view to readjusting rates so as to afford the railroads ample compensation to meet the additional expense due to increased wages.

Amendment to the existing arbitration and conciliation law applying the Canadian principle or arbitration of industrial disputes so that disputes between railroads and their employes would be arbitrated by compulsion through a Government board, which would not be limited in the time of the arbitral investigation. If either side declined to accept the award of the arbitrators, it would be forbidden to order a strike or a lockout in less than sixty days after the award was handed down.

Enactment of the pending bill providing for an increase in the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine.

It was this program which the President urged the members of the Steering Committee to sanction, and after a long discussion he won his point.

Opinion was general among the conferees that once this legislation was brought before Congress the brotherhoods would not dare carry the strike into effect. But the conferees did not know that the brotherhoods had issued the order that the strike should be begun at 7 o'clock on the morning of Labor Day. It was not until after he had returned to the White House, just before 7 o'clock this evening, that the President had reason to believe that the strike order, with a definite date fixed, had actually been issued. He then sent for the representatives of the brotherhoods and learned from them that it would be impossible to recall the order.

Commission Increase Opposed.

This placed an entirely new aspect on the situation and made uncertain tonight what additional steps the President and the Congress leaders would take to avert further trouble. During the day the matter of arranging the governmental operation of trains had been under consideration by the President and his advisers, but in view of the hopeful feeling that the promised legislation would satisfy both sides and prevent a strike, decision on the question was deferred. Tonight the Administration was again confronted with the necessity of devising means to keep the avenues of transportation open. It is believed that the President will not take up this matter again until after he has had a consultation tomorrow morning with the representatives of the Presidents of the railroads.

In the canvass of the situation by the President and the nine members of the Steering Committee it was brought out that there is considerable opposition on the part of Progressive Republicans in the Senate to the effort to enact the bill adding two members to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This opposition arises from the claim that the President has shown by previous appointments to the commission that he favors men of conservative views with respect to railroads, and it has been indicated that Republican Senators of radical tendencies would seek to prevent the enactment of this legislation at the present session, with the object of deferring it until after the election in November.

Should Mr. Hughes be elected, the Republican Senators would be all the more determined to stop the legislation so that President Wilson would not have the opportunity of appointing the two new Commissioners.

In his discussion this afternoon the President stood firmly by the program he had outlined. The proposal of an eight-hour day through legislation opened up a question of vital importance, but ultimately the President got all the committeemen, it was said, around to his way of thinking and felt assured when he left the room that the members of the steering committee would use their influence to convert other members of the Senate to the President's program of legislation. It was the opinion of committeemen that there would be no difficulty in getting the Democratic Senators to support the proposed measure or measures, and that, in view of the crisis confronting the country, most of the Republican Senators would join the Democrats in seeking to rush the legislation through. As for the House there was no disposition to believe that the lower body would hesitate to carry out the President's wishes.

See End of Session Soon.

Opinion was also expressed by some members of the Steering Committee that the session of Congress would not be prolonged more than two weeks or, say, until the middle of September. This opinion was not unanimous, however, for others thought that the legislation could not be enacted under a couple of months in view of the freedom the Senate permits in debate and the absence of a cloture rule in that body.

While the details of the measures to be introduced to carry out the President's program have not been determined, it was said after the conference of the President with the Steering Committee that the proposed legislation would make the eight-hour day effective thirty days after the law was enacted. The committee which would undertake to arbitrate the dispute between the railroads and the brotherhoods would begin its work at once and when it had rendered its award both the railroads and the brotherhoods would be prevented by law from ordering a lockout or a strike within sixty days thereafter.

Doubt of the wisdom and even of the constitutionality of a law compelling the parties to the arbitration of a dispute to accept the award of the arbitrators was responsible for the modification of the proposed legislation.

President Wilson arrived at the Senate Office Building before the time set for the conference—4 o'clock—and was in Senator Kern's room at three minutes before 4. He had motored from the White House with Mrs. Wilson.

With the President as he entered the elevator in the Office Building were three Secret Service guards. They were joined soon by two other Secret Service men who had been waiting at the entrance to the Senate, thinking that the President and the Steering Committee were to meet in the Capitol. The President looked full of vigor as he stepped through the long corridor of the Office Building to the room of Senator Kern. He wore a straw hat, a blue coat, white flannel trousers, and white canvas shoes. As he passed the room of Senator O'Gorman of New York, Mr. O'Gorman was just coming out. There was an exchange of greetings. The President doffed his hat to the New York Senator and said some pleasant things to him.

Street Door Shuts Out All.

All except one of the nine members of the Steering Committee were assembled in Senator Kern's room when the President arrived. They were Senators Kern, who is Chairman of the committee; Martin, Chamberlain, Owen, O'Gorman, Thomas, Reed, and James. Before very long the ninth member, Senator Williams, appeared. Nobody entered or left the room during the two and a half hours that the conference lasted. The door to Mr. Kern's room is of steel, an exerimental door designed as an extra safeguard against fire. There was some jocular comment over this among the crowd that waited outside while the conference was in progress, and this was emphasized when some one inside closed the transom over the entrance.

All day Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, who will have charge of the proposed legislation, was busy gathering information to assist him in drafting the bill or bills to be introduced to carry out the President's plan to avert the strike. He went to the Department of Justice at 9:30 o'clock this morning and conferred with Assistant Attorney General Todd, who represented Attorney General Gregory in the latter's absence from Washington. Mr. Todd called to Washington several men with whom he was to have a conference on important business, but the necessity of preparing the legislation designed to prevent a strike was regarded as paramount, and he was obliged to tell his visitors he could not see them today.

Senator Newlands and Mr. Todd spent more than seven hours going over all the phases involved in the preparation of the legislation. They were obliged to examine the laws and the Constitution and look up judicial decisions to prevent the possibility of any error in drafting the provisions of the measures. In view of the fact that the beginning of the strike had been set for next Monday morning, an effort may be made to get the legislation through Congress before then. In view of the ability of Senators to discuss pending measures without limit, it is not certain that the necessary measures can be passed by that time.

Cannot Withdraw From Stand.

The prospect for carrying out the President's plan of increasing the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven members to nine has improved materially over Sunday in spite of Republican opposition in the Senate, according to statements of Democratic Senators. Their general view is that the President has now got so ar into the strike problem that there is no alternative but to go forward and take jurisdiction of the whole situation and settle it along the best lines possible.

The Republican members expect to hold a conference within a few days to consider the situation. Senator La-Follette, a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, who is in Washington conducting a campaign for the retention of his seat, was advised by telegraph today of the situation, and is expected to return to Washington.

RAILROAD READY FOR STRIKE.

Pennsylvania Stores Shops with Provisions and Engages Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., Aug. 28.—Preparations for a strike have virtually been completed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Every available space in the big shops here has been equipped to feed and lodge the men who will be employed as strikebreakers and the shopmen who will be needed as guards.

Many truckloads of groceries, dishes, stoves, beds, bedding, cots, &c., have been delivered at the shops by local dealers. Even second-hand stores were stripped of such goods as the company required.

"Let them strike; we are ready with a capital R," declared Noel W. Smith, Superintendent of the Middle Division. In the event of a break between the brotherhoods and railroads' the Pennsylvania Railroad shopmen will remain on the company's property in compliance with a blanket agreement signed last week by more than 10,000 of them, agreeing to work for the company and protect company property. It is to accommodate these men that the officials have converted certain portions of the shops into dining rooms and sleeping quarters. The railway officials are making no secret of what is going on.

"You can judge for yourself about what we expect," said one.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 28.—Large numbers of Philadelphia men are being transported to this city in preparation for the threatened railroad strike. This was shown today when several complained to the United States District Attorney that they had been brought here by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and had received only half the pay promised to them. Two Philadelphians complained to Assistant District Attorney Daniel S. Horn this afternoon that the Pennsylvania Railroad advertised for car inspectors, and that when they responded they were promised 27½ cents an hour for the first week, and 40 cents an hour for succeeding weeks. This morning they said they were examined, and after being accepted were offered positions paying only 17 9-13 cents an hour. The men refused to accept the work at the reduced wages and left the company's offices. Most of them being penniless, they appealed to the United States Attorney.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Officials of the Philadelphia Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad refused tonight to make any authoritative statements regarding preparations for a strike. "When a strike is declared we will have a statement to issue, and you can say that the Pennsylvania Railroad will not be found napping," said one of the officials tonight, who refused to have his name used. He did not deny that stores were being obtained and beds set up in certain warehouses in preparation for any emergency.

Prepare for Fight in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Chicago, the greatest railroad centre in the world, would bear the brunt of a national railroad strike, and most of the operations of the strikers and the railroad leaders would be conducted here.

While most of the railroad officials in the city odged the issue when questioned today, it became known that all railroads have made extensive preparations, in the hope of carrying on their business. It was said that two great systems, the Pennsylvania, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, would be selected by the railroads to make the greatest fight on the strikers.

These two companies, the Pennsylvania in the East and the Santa Fé in the West, will attempt to operate a maximum number of trains. They will employ an army of strike breakers, both as train operators and as guards for their property and trains, in case the employes walk out.

The other railroads have not been idle since danger of a strike became acute. In most of the offices efforts have been made to recruit additional help, and the employment agencies in West Madison and Canal Streets, where most of the railroad laborers are enlisted, have been making special efforts to mobilize workmen at points along the line. Many ostensibly are section hands, bridge builders, and carpenters, but they were given to understand that in case of a strike they would be called upon for other duties.

In the non-operative branch of the railroad work a canvass has been made of the employes, and all have been asked to be ready "to do any kind of work which they might be called upon for if the strike is called. Many yardmen, Division Superintendents, tower operators, and other employes can run engines if the need comes.

On the Pennsylvania system the mobilization of strikebreakers has progressed rapidly. At a division point of the system near Chicago scores of workmen were said to be installed in a new bunkhouse. Arrangements have been made to house and feed thousands of men at various division points along the line.

NO LETUP IN RAILWAY TRAVEL

Road Officials Find No Abatement Because of Strike Possibility.

No letup in the passenger traffic on any of the big trunk lines has been caused by the possibility of a nation-wide railway strike, it was said by officials of the principal railroad companies yesterday.

At the offices of the Pennsylvania it was said long distance passenger travel over its lines was normal, and that passenger traffic over the "short hauls" never had been so great. At the Southern Railway offices it was said passenger business on that system never had been better at this season of the year. Similar statements were made at the offices of other railroads.

The number of children traveling of late has been smaller than usual, but this has been due to the infantile paralysis epidemic.

SECRET ORDERS FIX STRIKE FOR SEPT. 4

Continued from Page 1.

such persons and such conduct should be discouraged so as not to cast reproach upon the cause.

7. Some railroad officials may endeavor to coerce or mislead the men by asserting that men at other points have not quit or that they have returned to work. Such information should be discounted, and all strikers should apply to their officers and committeemen for information and be governed accordingly, and no member or non-union man will return to work until the strike is officially declared off, when all will return to work at the same time without prejudice and with all former rights.

DUTIES OF LOCAL CHAIRMEN.

1. The local Chairmen of each organization on each division of railroad will jointly supervise the prosecution of the strike on the territory over which they have jurisdiction.

2. Local Chairmen are expected to keep in close touch with the situation and use every honorable effort to further the cause, and will report daily, preferably by night letter, to their respective general Chairmen as to the condition of affairs. Wherever it is possible for local Chairmen to report to the four general Chairmen jointly in one communication it should be done.

3. Expense incurred for telegrams will be borne jointly.

4. When deemed advisable the four local Chairmen will agree upon assistant Chairmen for their respective organizations to be located at outlying points, and said assistant Chairmen will report to their respective local Chairmen.

5. Clearly defined cases of disloyalty or inefficiency on the part of any representative of the organization should be reported to the other organizations, and necessary action either as to discipline or to safety measures taken at once.

DUTIES OF GENERAL CHAIRMEN.

1—The general chairmen of each railroad involved in the strike will supervise and be responsible for the conduct of the strike upon the line of railroad over which he has jurisdiction, and will make reports by night letter to the grand officer having general supervision over that line of road. Expense incurred by so doing will be paid in accordance with the laws of the respective organizations.

2—On roads where, because of the number of strikes involved, it becomes necessary for the general chairman to have assistants, he may designate other officers and members of the general committee or a joint board, as in his judgment may be necessary to successfully carry on the strike.

3—In the absence of instruction from the grand officer in charge of the district, the general chairmen will agree among themselves as to the points at which they will be located during the strike, and they will immediately advise the officer in charge of the district and each of their local chairmen where they are located and proper address. The four general chairmen should keep each other advised as far as possible as to their location and movements.

DUTIES OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The grand officers of the four organizations will be assigned to certain districts and each grand officer so assigned will have general supervision of the strike in his respective district and over all members on strike and others associated with them in that district.

Grand officers will keep the executives of the four organizations advised of the exact situation in their district.

ASSIGNMENTS OF OFFICERS.

Grand officers will be assigned to the following cities: Boston, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, Kansas City, New Orleans, Atlanta, Houston, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Denver, Buffalo, Detroit, Los Angeles, St. Paul, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland. Fraternally yours,

A. B. GARRETSON, President Order Railway Conductors.
W. S. STONE, Grand Chief Engineer Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
W. G. LEE, President Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.
W. S. CARTER, President Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Today's Menu

Specify!

There's a great difference between mock turtle and clear green turtle soup.

So there is between "any" gin and El-Bart.

The particular man insists on El-Bart every time.

That's why he always prefaces his order for a cocktail, rickey, or fizz by specifying—"El-Bart—."

Insist on El-Bart—if you also want the first and best English dry gin distilled in America.

Insist on El-Bart Dry Gin—distilled for years in Baltimore, Maryland, according to the famous, original Sceats & Willis process and formula of England, in imported English copper gin stills.

HAVE YOU A FRIEND WITH SKIN TROUBLE?

If you have a friend suffering with some itching, burning eruption, what greater kindness could you do him than to say:

"Why don't you try Resinol Ointment? I know you have experimented with a dozen treatments, but I believe Resinol is different. In the first place doctors have prescribed it for years. And then, Resinol does not claim to be a "cure-all"—simply a soothing, healing dressing, free from all harsh drugs, that USUALLY proves successful in just such cases as yours."

Resinol Ointment is sold by all druggists. For free sample, write to Dept. 53-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Reliable news on stocks, bonds, exchange, money, grain, cotton, will be found every week in The Annalist. The Open Security Market, containing 1,000 unlisted and inactive securities, is a regular feature.—Advt.

The Market-Making Farm Paper

STEADY markets are rooted in confidence. Confidence is built on fair play.

The Farm Journal's "Fair Play" notice was the first publisher's guarantee protecting the subscriber against loss when dealing with The Farm Journal's advertisers.

It was announced way back in 1880. Ever since then it has been creating confidence in *all* advertised goods.

As a result it is *easier* for you to sell goods to farm and village folks.

But give a thought to this reasoning:

Business isn't likely to keep up as it is now. And when the change *comes*, nameless, unknown goods are going to *back-water!*

Honest brands—advertised in publications giving the maximum of *quality* circulation—are pretty sure to *maintain* their normal sales.

The Farm Journal offers the *logical* solution—because it is proving a mighty force in moving advertised brands from the shelves of retailers!

Yet its one million circulation—built on a satisfaction-guaranteed-or-money-back basis—has only been just *tapped* by the national advertiser.

Consider *this*, manufacturers: No canned goods, flour, shoes, corsets, sugar or oranges are advertised in its columns. Yet the market-making possibilities among Our Folks, for canned and package goods, are the greatest in America!

Here's a *big* buy! In the medium that *pays* and *shows* it pays.

Phone—write—or consult your Advertising Agent. He profits only when he shows you how to sell *more* goods at the *same* selling cost.

Put your advertising in the October issue of The Farm Journal. Closes September 5th. Rate $5 a line for this preferred million.

The Farm Journal
"Unlike Any Other Paper"

WE SELL SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE
STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

STOP — LOOK — LISTEN

Approach to a railroad crossing
American Motor League "Caution Sign"

There's danger ahead for the motorist who is misled by a name.

Some dealers who are selling inferior gasoline try to make the motorist believe he is getting SOCONY Gasoline by giving their own product deceptive names and descriptions. Do not be misled.

The gasoline produced and sold by this Company is called SOCONY Motor Gasoline, and nothing else.

Ask for it by name. It gives most power, most mileage and least carbon trouble.

Sold wherever you see the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign

STANDARD OIL CO. of NEW YORK

ADVERTISEMENT.

Millionaires have been made over night in San Francisco shipping circles. How Pop Bates, an ancient mariner of the clipper type, suddenly became a great shipowner is the subject of Peter B. Kyne's new series of sea stories. The first one is "The Return of the Halcyon" in this week's issue of

5¢ a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

NIAGARA FALLS
OVER
LABOR DAY
$11.40
ROUND TRIP
Good on all trains, including the famous
BLACK DIAMOND
No change of cars—day or night.
Lehigh Valley Railroad
The Route of the Black Diamond

Mother's Little Boy Enjoys Cuticura

Because so cooling, soothing and refreshing in all cases of skin and scalp irritation common to children. If mothers would only use Cuticura Soap and no other for every-day toilet uses, assisted with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then, as needed, they would not only insure their children, in most cases, freedom from skin and scalp troubles, but lay the foundation of a clear skin and good hair through life. For free sample each by return mail address post-card: **"Cuticura," Dept. 5M, Boston.**

A romance of the sunshine
The Border Legion
By ZANE GREY
Are you weary of the monotony of every-day life and do you long for real romance? Zane Grey is the magician who can bring it to you in one moment if you open the pages of "The Border Legion." Here are men—and a woman, too—whose days are filled with thrills of danger, fighting, love and daring.
$1.35 net
HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES
Service for the Living

MEXICO CONFERENCE IN PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Opening Date Next Week Is to be Chosen at Preliminary Meeting Here.

MORE MILITIA TO BORDER

12,000 Men from Kentucky, Ohio, and Vermont Called into Federal Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The American-Mexican joint commission to seek a solution of border difficulties will meet at Portsmouth, N. H., probably Wednesday or Thursday of next week. The day will be set by the Commissioners themselves at a preliminary conference in New York next Monday.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador-Designate, and Secretary Lansing reached an agreement today as to the place of meeting. The American Commissioners previously had expressed to Mr. Lansing their preference for Portsmouth, and Mr. Arredondo acceded.

Luis Cabrera, Mexican Minister of Finance, and head of the Mexican commission, arrived at Vera Cruz today en route north. He is accompanied by James Linn Rodgers, Special Agent of the State Department in Mexico City, who has been called home by Secretary Lansing to give the American Commissioners the benefit of his knowledge of the situation.

Secretary Lansing and Mr. Arredondo both will be present at the meeting in New York. The Commissioners and their parties probably will go to Portsmouth on a navy vessel. The Americans will take with them a complete corps of State Department aids to care for the departmental records which will be sent along for their use.

Orders were issued by the War Department today for the immediate movement to the Mexican border of the National Guard organizations of Kentucky, Ohio, and Vermont, aggregating 12,000 troops, now all ready to be put aboard the trains. At the department it was denied that there was any significance to the orders, although it was recalled in unofficial circles that only two weeks ago General Funston requested the department not to send any more guardsmen to the border pending the settlement of the question whether there would be a railroad strike.

On General Funston's recommendation at that time the War Department held up the movement of 25,000 troops now in State camps. Effort was made by the department today to have it appear that the strike did not enter into its decision to send these troops to the border at once, but nevertheless it is believed that these troops, who are restless over their inactivity in State camps, are now being sent to the border in order to have them there before the strike begins, as they could hardly be moved after the strike went into effect.

The argument was made informally in army circles that the troops of these three States were being sent to the border primarily so that they might be used in the formation of the new divisional units, it being pointed out that the six regiments from Ohio are to complete the division which now has only three regiments, that the three from Kentucky are to form one of three brigades of another division, and that the Vermont regiment is to go to a third division.

The only official announcement made regarding the new move took the form of the following bulletin, issued at the department today:

"Orders previously issued temporarily suspending the movement of militia of Vermont, Kentucky, and Ohio to the Southern Department have been revoked. These troops will join the divisions to which assigned in the recent divisional organization of the militia called into the Federal service."

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 28.—Camps have been prepared here for thirty regiments in addition to the 40,000 National Guardsmen and regulars now on station in the El Paso district. Brig. Gen. Charles G. Morton, assigned to command the Tenth Division of the National Guard, is here awaiting the arrival of his troops.

NEW YORK GUARDSMAN DIES.

H. O. Boldtmann of White Plains a Victim of Fever.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Word was received here today of the death this morning of Private Harold O. Boldtmann, Company L, Seventh New York Infantry, at McAllen, Texas. Death was due to intestinal fever.

The guardsman, who was 26 years old, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Boldtmann, wealthy residents of Sterling Avenue, this city. He was graduated from White Plains High School in 1911 and New York University Law School in 1914. He was associated with the law firm of Strang & Taylor.

Mr. Boldtmann was a track and football athlete in school and college, President of the White Plains High School Alumni Association, former Secretary of the University Club, and a member of the White Plains Club, South Side Engine Company, and Emerald A. C. He had played the lead in many athletic theatrical performances.

His engagement to Miss Mildred Weed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Y. Weed of 147 Waller Avenue, had been announced. Besides his parents, a brother, Alfred H. Boldtmann, Jr., and a sister, Sylvia, survive.

ANOTHER DETROIT ROBBERY

Auto Bandits Hold Up Standard Oil Collector and Get $4,000.

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—Two automobile bandits held up a Standard Oil collecting wagon on the Reckner road, near Dearborn, a Detroit suburb, this afternoon. A report to the police said that the robbers obtained $4,000 and escaped.

The collecting wagon was driven by J. Isbell, who was assaulted and later found lying near a tree. Isbell said the men, who were in a small automobile, overpowered him and, after throwing the cash into their car, drove away.

When the Burroughs pay car was robbed of $32,500 by bandits several weeks ago, the men drove the same kind of a car that Isbell declares was used today.

BORDEN SHIPWRECK MAY BLOCK STEFANSSON

Expedition Was Carrying Supplies Which the Explorer Needed to Carry Out His Plans.

NOME, Alaska, Aug. 28.—Twenty-one men who were on the power boat Great Bear when she was wrecked on Pinnacle Rock, near St. Matthew Island, were landed here yesterday by the coast guard cutter McCulloch.

The Great Bear, built by John Borden of Chicago and Captain Louis Lane, an arctic navigator, had set out from Seattle on a hunting and trading expedition and intended to meet Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the explorer, at Banks Land, and replenish his supplies.

It is believed that Stefansson, who lacks gasoline and other supplies, will be obliged to abandon his explorations north of Banks Land and return to the Mackenzie Delta for the Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—John Borden has sent a dispatch from Nome to Mrs. Borden, giving some of the details of the wreck of the Great Bear. An evening newspaper here publishes an account from Mr. Borden of the wreck, in which he says:

"Nome, Alaska, Aug. 27.—Our year's hunting and exploration trip into the arctic waste is but a dream of the past today. We wrecked our ship, the Great Bear, because some one had told us a man named Letter, supposed to be a Government school teacher, was wrecked and in danger of starving on St. Matthew Island, a bleak and rocky island, little knowing then that we ourselves would meet with a similar fate. Forty-eight hours later we struck Pinnacle Rock, about seven miles south of St. Matthew.

"We had been sailing through a dense fog against moderate to fresh northerly winds, unable at any time to determine our position by observations. We relied entirely upon dead reckoning. I awoke at 12:30 Wednesday, Aug. 9, of my own accord and went into the galley to get a mug of coffee.

"I went on deck at 12:50, when the lookout on watch sang out: 'Hard a starboard!' The bell in the engine room rang full speed astern, and almost at the same instant the ship struck a rock. We slid over it and fetched up on another and larger rock. All hands immediately came on deck, and I ordered them to take in canvas.

"A strict regard for truth compels me to say right here that none of the twenty-one persons aboard the Great Bear showed the slightest fear or confusion. All this time it was so dark and the fog so dense that we could see nothing but occasional glimpses of the breakers almost under our bow. We could feel rather than see the looming sheer wall of rock only a few yards away.

"As soon as the canvas was in we started bringing provisions. Just before daylight the water stopped the main and electrical engines, and our lights went out. Shortly afterward we could see well enough to lower a dory launch and four whaleboats, commencing to load one at a time.

"Pinnacle Rock is a bleak island, two miles long and 200 yards wide, rising sheer from the water to a height of 900 feet affording no landing for boats even in calm weather.

"On the morning of Friday, Aug. 25, about 11 o'clock, Captain Lane and I were sitting on the beach talking over the advisability of starting for Nome in small boats when we saw the cutter McCulloch round the cape and anchor in sight of our signal flags. They sent a boat ashore and we sent two men to meet the landing party. All boats and provisions were taken aboard the cutter, and at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 26th we got away for Nome."

ANSWERS PLEA OF POLICE.

Philadelphia Engineer Confesses Killing a Man in Fairmount Park.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Ellis D. Frigar, a civil engineer, 23 years of age, today confessed that he had killed Edward Boland on the Neill Drive, Fairmount Park, on Tuesday night last. Frigar, in his confession, declared that he believed he was to have been the victim of a holdup, or that Boland and his companions were bent on submitting his betrothed, Miss Amanda Sykes, to maltreatment.

Frigar was arraigned before Magistrate Pennock and held without bail to await the action of the Coroner. Attorney Edmonds is trying to obtain a writ of habeas corpus that his client may be free until the inquest and trial.

Frigar met Miss Sykes, who is 20 years of age, several months ago, while he was a patient in the Jefferson Hospital, where Miss Sykes is senior nurse.

Frigar told the police today that he had read the appeal published in a newspaper. He said he knew that if he did not give himself up the true story of the murder would never be learned; that he knew he could go the remainder of his life feeling that he had committed a murder with the right as his defense, and that no one but his fiancée would ever know he had done the shooting.

W. A. BRADY'S RIB BROKEN.

Theatrical Man Had His Collar Bone Fractured Also in Auto Mishap.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 28.—William A. Brady, the theatrical producer, John Turk, Mr. Brady's business manager, and Jules Eckert Goodman, the playwright, are still confined in the Muhlenberg Hospital as the result of injuries suffered in an auto accident early on Sunday morning, when the rear axle of Mr. Brady's machine broke. The three were on their way to Wilmington, Del., to witness the second presentation of Mr. Goodman's play, "The Man Who Came Back."

At the hospital it was said that Mr. Brady had a broken collar bone and a fracture of one rib. Mr. Goodman and Mr. Turk were badly shaken up. The three will probably leave the hospital tomorrow.

JOHN FORSYTHE

20 West 34th St. Near Waldorf-Astoria
201 Broadway Near Fulton St.

Final Clearance
Pure Silk Shirts

WHITRIDGE'S RETURN HALTS WAGE DEBATE

Maher Postpones Conference with Union Men as Third Avenue President Arrives.

SILENT ABOUT CAR STRIKES

His Coming from England Revives Rumors of Changes in Management of Company.

Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway Company, who was blamed by the Public Service Commission for the street car strikes that spread recently from Westchester County to Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island, returned from Scotland on the American liner New York yesterday in response to urgent messages from the directors of his company.

His arrival revived many rumors recently circulated of possible important developments in the management of the Third Avenue Railway Company. One of the first effects of his presence was to cause Edward A. Maher, Sr., Vice President and General Manager of the company, to cancel a conference today with representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, the union which called the strikes after Mr. Whitridge had failed to arbitrate troubles originating among the service employes of his company.

Mr. Maher was put in charge of the strike situation by the Board of Directors of his company after Mr. Whitridge, who had previously been in sole control of such matters, had sailed for Europe on a vacation.

The General Manager wrote a letter to President John Morris of the local union of the car men's organiation, saying that Mr. Whitridge was to appear before the Board of Directors of the Third Avenue Railway Company today, and that he considered it advisable to postpone the conference until Thursday afternoon. Members of the street car men's union were unable to say whether this meant that Mr. Whitridge was to represent the company when negotiations with the union were resumed, or whether the adjournment was merely intended to give Mr. Maher and his superior an opportunity to confer on the situation before continuing the discussions with their organized employes.

Discusses Railroad Situation.

Mr. Whitridge was not willing to discuss the strike of the street car employes when interviewed at the steamship pier.

He appeared surprised when told the strike had been settled by Mayor Mitchel and said he had intended to remain in Scotland until October if he had not been recalled to New York by a report of the tie-up of the street railways.

"When I left New York," he said, "there was no danger of a strike on the Third Avenue lines. I had attended two meetings at which representatives of the men were present, and told them the wages had been increased between January and July at a cost of $250,000 to the stockholders and that it would be impossible to pay any more. I must wait until I have got all the facts before me in my office as to what has happened during my absence before I can say anything more on the subject."

Commenting on the threatened national railroad strike Mr. Whitridge said:

"The public will have to pay in the long run, and, in my opinion, the public should pass on the question before any eight-hour day is installed which will bring about an increase in rates.

"Street railway fares are fixed at five cents and cannot be increased without a big outcry from the public, but the railroad rates can be increased by legislation, and the people have to pay. That's where the railroads have the better of the trolley lines. It is just that the public should have a voice in the determination of the wages and hours of work of the railroad employes."

Son With British on Somme.

Mr. Whitridge said he regretted that his sudden recall to New York had prevented his seeing his son, Arnold, who is a First Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery of the British army, now fighting on the Somme.

"I had a postcard from my son just before I left Scotland," he went on to say, "in which he wrote from a German dugout that had been captured by the Allies on the Somme, and added that the counterattack of the German fleas was fierce. I thought that was rather a good line."

Mr. Whitridge appeared to be much more interested in the war news than any other subject and gave some interesting figures regarding the transport work in Southampton, England.

Two million troops have passed through the port on their way to the front in France, and 472,000 horses, as well as quantities of stores running into hundreds of thousands of tons, he said. Thirty-one thousand wounded were landed in Southampton in one week, he added, and 29,000 troops embarked in a single day early in the war for Havre, landing there the next day.

B. R. T. INCREASES WAGES.

Also Promises Better Working Conditions for Service Employes.

An increase in the wages of service employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was voted by the Directors of that company yesterday. The amount was not made known, but was said to be "substantial." Improvement in working conditions also was promised, the company hoping through these means to checkmate the efforts of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes to unionize the system.

About 10,000 men will benefit by the new scale. It was said at the offices of the company that complete details of the betterments proposed, as well as the advances in pay, would be given out in a day or two. Provision will be made for shorter "swing" runs, and there will be a reduction of the number of hours employes can be held on call.

LEATHER WORKERS TO QUIT

Leaders Assert Nearly 8,000 Men of 10,000 Employed Strike Today.

The men in New York who make women's purses, handbags, leather belts, and leather advertising novelties decided last night to walk out at 11 o'clock this morning rather than parley longer with their employers. Jacob Panken, an attorney for Local No. 11 of the Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union, said the manufacturers had refused to answer the former body's letter setting forth its demands.

President Max J. Spiegel of the Associated Leather Goods Manufacturers said yesterday that the association, in which are fifty-five firms manufacturing about 90 per cent. of the products affected, was determined to persist in its policy of ignoring the union altogether. He added that the firms in the association would continue not to discriminate against union men.

The workers' representatives asserted that between 7,000 and 8,000 of the 10,000 or more men in the trade were effectively organized. Mr. Panken described the strike as an effort to standardize the industry, the demands being for a union shop, a forty-nine-hour week, 15 per cent. increase for workers earning less than $18 a week, 10 per cent. for those earning that amount or more and 5 per cent. for piece workers.

CHARGE PATRONS MAY HAVE PURCHASES BILLED OCT. 1ST
J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Last Prices—on
Summer Fashions—*to make room for Fall Modes*

Summer Frocks—Day Dresses
Dance Frocks and Evening Gowns
Formerly to $125
at $18—$28—$38
Higher-cost styles—Formerly to $145—at $55

Afternoon & Evening Wraps
Formerly to $125—at $35
Higher-cost styles—Formerly to $145—at $55

Silk and Cloth Suits
Formerly to $125—at $28

J. M. GIDDING & CO.
Fifth Ave. at Forty Sixth St.

As fast as transportation can be effected—the Gidding Salons are presenting every desirable Mode—introduced at the late Openings of the

EDISON OFF ON VACATION.

Bears No Guns to Mountain Camp—Ford and Burroughs Go, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 28.—Thomas A. Edison and H. S. Firestone, head of the Firestone Tire Company of Akron, Ohio, left the Edison factory at 10 o'clock this morning to go by automobile to a camp "somewhere in the Adirondacks." The vacationists will meet Henry Ford and John Burroughs on the way, and, under the guidance of Mr. Burroughs, the party will explore the woods and study nature.

The 6,500 employes of the factory quit work long enough to give Mr. Edison a noisy sendoff. A large auto truck filled with camp equipment and plenty of foodstuff followed Mr. Edison's touring car. The inventor said he expected to have "a rattling good time," and had left orders with Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, his chief engineer, that he was not to be disturbed unless some emergency arose. The party carried no guns, as they did not expect to hunt.

STEALS MONEY FROM JAIL.

Robbers Get $463 Sent to Indiana Prison for Safe Keeping.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 28.—The Grant County jail here was visited by a thief early today and a box containing $463, the property of the Marion Service Company, was taken. The money was in the room occupied by D. P. Artman, turnkey. He was awakened and pursued the thief for a short distance.

The money was sent to the jail after banking hours Saturday for safe keeping.

Mrs. William G. McAdoo Better.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 28.—Mrs. William G. McAdoo, daughter of President Wilson, had the most favorable day since she was stricken with typhoid fever, according to a statement tonight by Surgeon Gen. William Gray Schauffler. Her fever had gone down and she was resting comfortably, he said.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

means better health, more time and more money for those who live there. Why? More light and air, tennis courts, etc. This Fall, Rapid Transit, 15 minutes to midtown Manhattan at 5c fare; lowest rents for similar accommodations anywhere in City.

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments.

THE **QUEENSBORO** CORPORATION
Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

The Songs and Ballads of Bonnie Scotland

THE gems of Scottish balladry are wonderfully reproduced on Columbia Records with all the warm depth of sentiment that makes their appeal universal.

Here are three from the splendid list in the Columbia Record Catalogue:

A5636 12-inch $1.25
HUNTING TOWER (When Ye Gang Awa' Jamie) Grace Kerns, Soprano, Harry McClaskey, Tenor.
LAND OF THE SWALLOWS. Mildred Potter, Contralto and John Barnes Wells, Tenor.

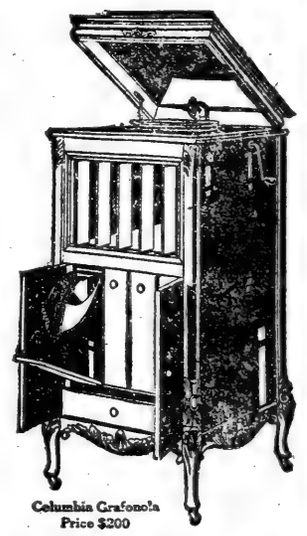
A5733 12-inch $1.50
YE BANKS AND BRAES O' BONNIE DOON. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Soprano.
LOVE'S OLD SWEET SONG. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Soprano.

A1876 10-inch 75c.
SCOTS WHA HAE. Albert Wiederhold, Baritone.
BONNIE DUNDEE. Albert Wiederhold, Baritone.

In every class of music recorded on Columbia Double-Disc Records, there's a *uniformity of excellence* that shows the advantage of looking for the "music-note" trade-mark of Columbia Records.

You'll find a Columbia dealer near you—visit his store *today*.

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month.
Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages.
This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone.



Columbia Grafonola Price $200

COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC
RECORDS

FOR SALE BY

BELOW 14TH ST.
Gotham Snops, Inc., 49 Nassau St.
Fred Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co., 83 Chambers St.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 193 Park Row
Greater New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand St.
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
196 E. Houston St.
Union Talking Machine Co., 50 Avenue B
Saul Birns, 111 Second Ave.
Empire Phono. Co., 240 Bowery
14TH ST. TO 43D ST.:
Hecht Bros., 53 to 57 W. 14th St.
Cort Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 33d St. & 5th Ave.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & Bdway.)
Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 235 5th Av.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Stores, Grand Central Sta. 34th St. and Bdway.
Christman Sons, 753 6th Ave.
43D ST. TO 96TH ST.:
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 8th Ave.
H. Saletan, 2163 Broadway
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST. (cont.):
Aquinton Grafonola Shop, 3750 Broadway
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway
I. Zion, Inc., 2598 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig, Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 3251-3261 Third Ave. 148th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St. & 3rd Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co. 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3891 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 180th St.
Leibowitz Grafonola Shop, 894 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Av.
A. Grossbandler, 1837 Sou. Blvd.
Webster Music Shop, 2561 Webster Ave.
The Harlem Grafonola Shop, 1388 Fifth Ave. (near 115th St.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1387 St. Nicholas Ave.
W. W. Liberty, 11 E. Fordham Rd.
BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck Co., 524 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Av.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co.

BROOKLYN (cont.):
Jos. Sheiman, 390 Grand St.
H. Hinderman, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Sherzer, 705 Woodward Av.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2318 Myrtle Ave.
H. E. Hill, 806 Manhattan Ave.
Baim Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave—234 Utica Ave.
Leon Brick, 1808 Pitkin Ave.
Kirsner Bros., 2735 Atlantic Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.
Duckman's Music Store, 5010 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldsmid, 91st St., 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsen & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
G. & R. Furniture Co., 5413 Fifth Ave.
John Stojowski, 18 Harrison Av.
Sarokin Bros., 4917 12th Ave.
JERSEY CITY.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Av.
Adam Ruckstuhl, 311 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co. 492 Communipaw Ave.
Carlson & Meyer, 346 Jackson Av.
Zarbounes Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 529 Jersey Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Burtclay Phono. Shop, Bergen Square
NEW JERSEY

M'CORMICK TO CALL A HARMONY MEETING

Some of President Wilson's Advisers Disturbed Over Reports of Strife

IN CONDUCT OF CAMPAIGN

McCombs Denies He Will Quit Race for U. S. Senator—Notification No Invitation Affair.

Some of President Wilson's closest advisers, disturbed over reports of strife in the conduct of the Democratic campaign, especially among members of the National Committee, have appealed to him to restore harmony. To this end an important political conference will be held by party leaders in a few days. The report at national headquarters in this city is that Chairman Vance McCormick of the National Committee has not been allowed to manage the campaign in his own way, and that William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury and others, have dictated to him.

Chairman McCormick, it was said, has resented this, and will put the matter directly up to the President. Mr. McCormick was in Washington yesterday. When he returns a general harmony conference will be called this week, when every Democratic leader of importance will be in the city on the way to attend the Wilson notification ceremonies on Saturday.

A number of National Committeemen who are members of the Campaign Committee have sided with Chairman McCormick in objecting to dictation from certain Washington quarters, it was said. Unless he is left free to manage the campaign in his own way, Chairman McCormick and his followers have threatened to resign, was another report.

Still another report was current yesterday that Secretary McAdoo had brought pressure to bear upon William F. McCombs to retire as a New York State Democratic candidate for United States Senator. Mr. McCombs is at Saratoga, and over the long distance telephone last night he emphatically denied that he intended to get out of the race. He said he would return to this city in a day or two, and it is likely that he will take part in the harmony conference. The McAdoo faction, it is well known, was not pleased with the designation of Mr. McCombs for Senator, as it had a candidate of its own. Tammany, however, put up Mr. McCombs as a direct reply to Washington, and the Fourteenth Street organization intends to bend every effort to elect him, no matter what happens to the rest of the State and national tickets.

National leaders knowing the situation are anxious to have the trouble patched up, and extraordinary efforts are being made to have the Wilson notification an old-time harmony-fest. Special efforts are also being made to have as large a crowd as possible present.

Chairman McCormick sent this telegram from Washington to the local headquarters yesterday:

"I cannot state too strongly that every one is invited to the ceremonies attending the notification of President Wilson of his renomination for President by the Democratic National Convention, at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, next Saturday afternoon. Because a few invitations were issued to persons at a distance whom the National Committee wished to compliment, the impression seems to have got abroad that it is an invitation affair. Nothing could be further from the fact. All are expected and all will be welcome."

PLAN ANTI-WILSON POSTERS

Woman's Party Starts Move to Placard the Suffrage State.

Posters, electric signs, banners, &c., are to be spread broadcast through the twelve suffrage States in a big billboard campaign of the Woman's Party next month. These will urge the women voters to "put out of power the party that opposes nation-wide suffrage for women." Miss S. Ada Flatman, who is to be in charge of the campaign, was at the headquarters of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, 18 East Forty-first Street, yesterday preparatory to leaving for Washington, D. C., last night. This morning she will start for Chicago, from where she will direct the billboard work.

Signs of all kinds are to carry epigrammatic phrases shown in electric lights; there will be big painted signs along the railroad tracks; painted and net banners will be flung across the streets and the "Suffragist Girl" will smile from billboards on lonely prairies and in big cities and tell the suffrage women that the Democratic Party has opposed the Federal amendment.

While Miss Flatman is putting out her billboards, a slender little woman, who was also at the Congressional Union headquarters yesterday, Miss Katherine Morey, from Boston, will work in Kansas, urging the women voters of that State to oppose Wilson. Miss Morey took up her residence in Topeka last April that she might have a Presidential vote.

"I will tell the women that the Democratic Party has blocked them at every turn during the four years it has been in power," she said. "I will ask them if they are willing to stand conditions which are such that by leaving their own State they may lose their citizenship. Wilson won Kansas by sixty-nine votes four years ago. I do not think it will take much effort to turn the tide and see that he does not get a plurality in this election."

HUGHES BLAMED BY HENEY.

California Old Guard Alone with Candidate, He Asserts.

Evidence that the split between the California Republicans and Progressives during the visit of Charles E. Hughes to that State was more serious than appeared at first, was furnished yesterday by Francis J. Heney, member of the Committee of Progressives co-operating with the Democratic National Committee, who sent a telegram to Matthew Hale, also a member of the committee and Acting Chairman of the Progressive National Committee. Mr. Heney wired from Los Angeles, Cal., in part as follows:

"Hughes's visit to California was everywhere staged as an affront to Progressives. Old-time leaders of the reactionary crowd managed all his meetings, and were at his side on all occasions. Standpat newspapers lauded his coming as a triumph of the Old Guard, and praised his speeches.

"Governor Johnson was completely ignored, and he and Hughes did not meet in the State at all, although the Governor was campaigning for two days in his race for United States Senate within a few miles of where Hughes was speaking, and once they were actually in the same hotel for a half hour, but with no sign of recognition."

Mr. Heney added that California Progressives were being attracted to the support of Wilson by thousands, and that there was no doubt of Wilson carrying the State.

CHICAGO CONVINCES TAFT.

Says He's "Through" with Politics After Being Unnoticed on Streets.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Ex-President William H. Taft, who is here to attend the convention of the American Bar Association which opens on Wednesday, told reporters today that Chicago convinced him he was out of politics.

"I walked four blocks through the downtown streets and made one purchase in a store without any one apparently recognizing me," the former President said.

SEABURY OFF BENCH TO ENTER PRIMARIES

Tells What He Would Do if Elected Governor and Opens Headquarters.

SEEKS THREE NOMINATIONS

Promises to Rid State of Incompetency, Extravagance, and Corruption at Albany.

Samuel Seabury, who has entered the Democratic, Progressive, and Independence League primaries for the nomination for Governor, resigned yesterday as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals and issued an address to the voters of the State, setting forth what he intends to do if elected Governor. He opened headquarters at the Hotel Breslin and will make a vigorous campaign.

In his appeal to the voters he pledged himself, if elected, to establish order and economy in State departments, to recommend measures for the simplification and amendment of present tax laws, to oppose vesting in the Governor the power to compel involuntary military service in time of peace by conscription and draft, and to "restore responsible, popular government at Albany."

His address attacks the present State administration, which he terms incompetent, extravagant, and corrupt, and there is a direct reference to Governor Whitman when he states that he will see to it that vouchers for State moneys expended by public officials for alleged public purposes shall be open to public inspection.

His statement in part says:

In returning to the people the high trust which they reposed in me two years ago, and which had still twelve years to run, I think it fitting to say that I have taken the step because careful deliberation has convinced me that as Governor I can render greater service than on the bench, and employ the inherent but unusual power of that great office in the people's service.

New York is the commercial centre of the world. Its legitimate business must be safeguarded and encouraged in framing laws and administering Government. Wanton attacks upon lawful industries injure labor and capital and prejudice the welfare of the whole State.

I shall urge that the Department of Foods and Markets be made an effective instrument for the economical distribution of food products, to the end that the farmers of the State and the consumers of food products may be brought into closer touch to the benefit of both.

I shall take the initiative in the work too long deferred of establishing law reform in this State, to the end that expense, delay, and technicalities shall cease, and our courts be unhampered in the administration of justice.

I shall stand firmly against fads and so-called panaceas, which are often merely excuses for extravagance.

I shall support and encourage progressive measures which experience has demonstrated to be sound, to the end that the State shall conserve its natural resources, regulate monopoly privileges, relieve business and industry from the burdens now imposed upon them, and promote just relations between employers and employes.

I ask the confidence and support of the citizens of this State. I do not make this appeal on partisan grounds. I appeal for support on the basis of our common citizenship, and I make this appeal to those who are interested in the welfare of our State. I ask them to co-operate with me in the task of ridding the Government of this State of the incompetency, extravagance, and corruption that now exist in its affairs.

The candidate said he would have no further statement to make until after the primaries. In the meantime he will be at his headquarters daily. Melvin G. Pallister, a former Independence Leaguer, will be in charge of headquarters. Within a few days Mr. Seabury will appoint a committee to take charge of his campaign.

Governor Whitman will have the appointment of a successor to Judge Seabury to serve until Dec. 31, 1917. The vacancy on the Court of Appeals bench will be filled at the general election next year.

HUGHES PLAYS GOLF AND MOTORS IN HILLS

Making the Best of His Vacation —W. A. White Visits Him and Says Kansas Is His.

Special to The New York Times.

ESTES PARK, Col., Aug. 28.—Charles E. Hughes was assured today by William Allen White, Kansas Progressive and editor of The Emporia Gazette, that Kansas would give Mr. Hughes a majority. Mr. White came to the Stanley Hotel from his bungalow in the mountains, where he is doing literary work, and had a half hour's talk with Mr. Hughes. He said he felt that the majority of the Progressives in his State would vote the Republican national ticket, and while he did not agree with some of the Republican leaders there who predict 75,000 majority, he seemed satisfied that the State was safely in the Republican column.

Mr. Hughes devoted the morning to golf, and was in excellent form, making the first nine holes of a very difficult course in 43, and defeating his secretary, L. H. Green, who is an expert player. This put him in great good humor, and he insisted on playing three extra holes. In the afternoon he went for an automobile ride with Mrs. Hughes. The rugged beauty of the scenery in the Estes Park section of the Rockies has won Mr. Hughes. He is in excellent health and his voice is rapidly recovering its full power. Tomorrow Mr. Hughes will have luncheon as the guest of Enos Mills at the Long Peak Inn, 10,000 feet above sea level. The trip will be made in automobiles, as Mr. Hughes has decided not to make any tiring climbs.

The candidate has mixed freely with the Summer colony here. Mrs. Hughes and he have their meals in the public dining room. They attended a musicale in the hotel last night. On the golf course today Mr. Hughes posed for the moving picture men.

Several new stops were added yesterday to the itinerary of Charles E. Hughes, it was announced at the Republican National Committee Headquarters. Mr. Hughes will make the first Eastern speech of his tour at Hampton Beach, N. H., on the morning of Thursday, Sept. 7. Returning to Portsmouth, N. H., he will address the men in the Navy Yard at 1 o'clock, and then go to York Harbor, Me., where he will speak at 4 o'clock. In the evening he will speak at Portland.

Mr. Hughes will speak at Lewiston, Me., at 10:30 A. M., Friday, Sept. 8, Waterville at 2 P. M., and Bangor at 8 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 9, he will speak at Augusta at 10 A. M., and at Brunswick at 11:30 A. M. The Maine speeches will close at Rockland at 8 P. M. From Rockland Mr. Hughes will go to Boston, remaining there over Sunday. Leaving Boston Sunday he will arrive at Syracuse on Monday, where he will make an address at the New York State Fair early in the afternoon.

SENATORIAL FIGHT LIVELY.

Bacon and Calder Both in Allegany County Today.

Returning from his first speech-making trip up-State yesterday, Robert Bacon, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, said he felt well satisfied with the reception given him last Saturday at the Chautauqua Circle at Jamestown. Job E. Hedges, who is managing the ex-Ambassador's campaign, admitted that many up-State leaders had pledged themselves to William M. Calder, but he said Bacon sentiment was growing.

Among other Republicans who have accepted invitations to serve on Mr. Bacon's Primary Committee are these: Nicholas Murray Butler, George W. Burleigh, William Allen Butler, Gherardi Davis, Frederick L. Eldridge, Henry T. Folsom, A. D. Juilliard, Douglas Robinson, Alexander H. Spencer, James R. Sheffield, and Bronson Winthrop, New York; Thomas R. Proctor, Utica, and Charles Andrews, Syracuse.

Mr. Bacon and Mr. Hedges left last night for Allegany County to confer with Republican leaders.

William M. Calder will speak today at a picnic at Cuba Lake, Allegany County, given by the Republican County Committee. Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Committee, will take active charge of Mr. Calder's campaign in the city. Controller Prendergast has indorsed Mr. Calder, and probably will be Chairman of his Advisory Committee. Calder campaign headquarters were opened yesterday in the Metropolitan Tower.

DEMOCRATIC CHIEFS REPORT ON CAMPAIGN

Plea for More Speakers for Maine Met by Congressmen Pointing to Strike Crisis.

MUST MAINTAIN A QUORUM

Maine Prospects Called Astonishing —McCormick Perplexed by War Year Publicity Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Many Democratic members of Congress gathered in a local hotel tonight to hear reports on the progress of the Presidential campaign and pleas for enthusiastic co-operation from Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Homer S. Cummings, head of the Speakers' Bureau; Speaker Clark, and Representative Doremus, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee. The committee heads asked for more speakers for Maine, but Speaker Clark reminded them that, despite the importance of the Maine campaign, it was essential to maintain a quorum of the House for action on important business to be disposed of before adjournment.

Representative Garrett of Tennessee, referring to the threatened railroad strike, suggested that legislation of the very gravest importance might be impending, and that those in charge of the Maine campaign must bear that in mind, in expecting legislators to leave Washington.

Representative Williams of Illinois proposed the need of more Democratic literature for the German-American newspaper readers.

Mr. McCormick said that the greatest problem that confronted the party was getting its case before the public, as war and international affairs had crowded the campaign off the front pages of the newspapers. He told how it was planned to have a rousing Democratic start in Maine and then carry on the fight actively elsewhere, concentrating in the doubtful States and not wasting ammunition on the certain districts.

Mr. Cummings said the conference there were States in which Democrats had a right to expect victory, but which a few years ago were hopeless. He said reports from Maine were "so encouraging as to be almost too astonishing to believe." He asked that twelve or fifteen Representatives volunteer to add to the speakers scheduled for Maine.

Speaker Clark, who recently returned from Maine, reported that the audiences there, instead of being "cold," were "most appreciative," and that he had never found it easier to make speeches than in this campaign.

DENY FRAUD IN PETITIONS.

Whitman Men "Careless, to Say the Least," O'Connell Comments.

Friends of Governor Whitman denied yesterday any knowledge of the charges made by John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the Progressive County Committee, that the Whitman petitions for the Progressive primaries were padded with the names of dead men, and that many forgeries had been committed in Fulton County and elsewhere. At the Whitman campaign headquarters at the Hotel Manhattan, F. J. H. Kracke, the Chairman, said:

"This committee had nothing to do with getting signatures for the Progressive primaries, and knows nothing about the charges."

At the headquarters of William M. Calder, candidate for the United States Senator nomination, this statement was made:

"The Calder petitions were circulated at the same time as were those for Governor Whitman. As far as we know every signature is genuine. If fraudulent signatures have been obtained, it has been done without Mr. Calder's knowledge or consent."

The Honest Ballot Association, after the 1915 primary election, had ten notaries and commissioners of deeds indicted for the same criminal practices of which Mr. O'Connell complains. Nine were fined $100 and costs, with the alternative of thirty days in jail. Four of the men who pleaded guilty were found to have certified to forged signatures on the petitions for Mr. O'Connell himself for District Attorney of New York County.

"Mr. O'Connell was by no means personally involved in these frauds any more than Mr. Whitman and the heads of the Republican ticket are necessarily involved in the frauds alleged to have been committed in securing signatures for their nomination petitions," said George Kessler, Secretary of the association.

"I did not have anything to do with the getting of signatures last year," said Mr. O'Connell. "Of course, if the parties getting up petitions are careless—you observe I am careful to use the word careless—many unfortunate mistakes may occur in the petitions. And in the case of the Progressive petition for the nomination of Mr. Whitman and his associates, there was carelessness, to say the least."

Hughes Women Meet Sept. 11.

The Women's City Committee of the Hughes Alliance will have a meeting to open its campaign at the Hotel Astor at 4:30 P. M. on Sept. 11. It will hold other meetings every two weeks thereafter until election. The City Committee is to have its own campaign pins and poster stamps with a picture of Mr. Hughes on a background of red, white, and blue. The colored branch of the committee is already 300 strong, and will have headquarters on 135th Street and conduct its own campaign.

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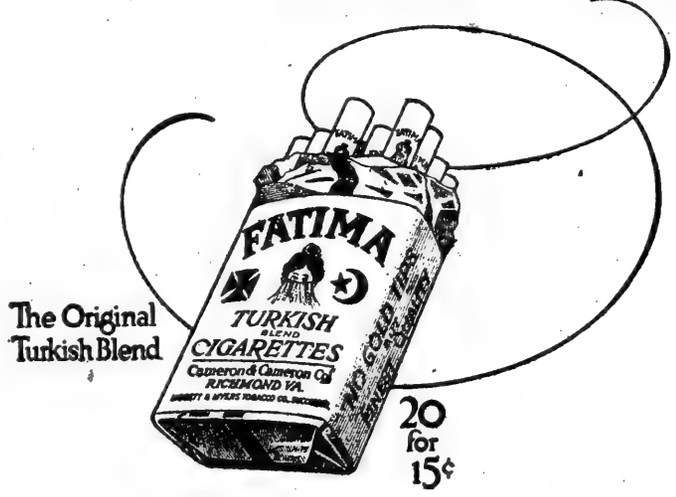

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JIMMIE POWERS HAS COME BACK

Quite at His Familiar Best in "Somebody's Luggage," at the Forty-eighth Street.

AFTER 3 YEARS' ABSENCE

This Perennial Farceur, with All His Old Tricks, Fills a Mediocre Piece with Laughter.

SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE, a farce in three acts, by Mark E. Swan, from the story of that title by F. J. Randall. At the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

Adam Dustry	George Manning
Porter	Charles Peyton
Etienne Duval	George Renevant
Walter Owen	Percy Warram
Ellison Gruff	Homer Granville
Henry Crawford	Ronald Byram
Caroline Parfitt	Beatrice Terry
Alfred Hopper	James T. Powers
Susan	Beryl Mercer
Fisher	Lionel Belmore
Charles Ketcham	Clifford Brooke
Enid Irving	Betty Bellairs
Higgs	Tom Rogers
Bruce Matthews	Robert Ayrton

James T. Powers—the perennial Jimmie Powers of countless pleasant memories—came back last night to Broadway when a new piece called "Somebody's Luggage" was, after several postponements, presented to us at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. He is as funny as ever, and that is saying much in six words. In his own person he is so funny, and in his complete mastery of his craft so thoroughly an artist, that he is able to take an almost empty farce and fill it with laughter. He is able to take an old-fashioned and quite mediocre play and not only make it entertaining but occasionally make it hilariously amusing.

The play in question is the work of Mark Swan, who gives it forth as a dramatization of a book by one F. J. Randall. If the book bore the same title, it can have achieved no great fame, and the title itself, by the way, is neither Mr. Swan's nor Mr. Randall's. It was used fifty years ago as the name of a Christmas story in All the Year Round by the late Mr. Charles Dickens. The new piece relates the adventures of one Alfred Hopper, an unhappy, timid, lovelorn soul, who gets dreadfully drunk "when half way over from Calais to Dover," and is carried off with the luggage of a fellow-passenger who had fallen overboard. It is nearly 11 o'clock before he is able to establish his identity, during which painful interval he is run over, half starved, proposed to, and nearly operated upon.

Along what long-established lines this farce proceeds need not be elaborately explained, for, after all, nothing about it matters, except Mr. Powers. And—save for a passing protest against one Ronald Byram's being allowed to act so absurdly to the gallery, especially in a day when all its patrons are at the movies—the rest of these paragraphs shall be largely about the star. For if a star be one who can have no understudy, then indeed is Jimmie Powers a star. Without him "Somebody's Luggage" would be unthinkable.

Powers seems to have come back after his three years' absence from Broadway with a great fund of accumulated energy, so that he is simply unflagging in the zeal with which he meets the necessity of providing at least ninety-nine of every hundred laughs. The part is packed with opportunities, but when it fails him he is at no loss. Not he, nor any of his generation. He invents opportunities. He "makes business" after the fashion of his day. If in the scene on deck—which, by the way, has, with the aid of the movies, a striking picture of the churning channel beyond the rail—the entertainment begins to sag dangerously, this inebriated passenger labors comically in an effort to light his twisting calabash at the point you would reasonably expect the match to be held, or, with pathetic patience, toils at the task of setting up a collapsible steamer chair.

He is changed in no respect, and, while he is no longer a lad, he looks nearer 52 than 60—a good deal nearer. It does not seem as if it could be twenty years ago that he was murmuring ("I can't cod 'em") to those in "The Runaway Girl" who wanted him to be a courier—murmuring in that changeless, plaintive voice which does sound absurdly like a bad imitation of Ethel Barrymore. But he was giving imitations of her before she was born.

But it was not Ethel Barrymore whom he recalled last evening. Preposterous, incredible as it may seem—as it did seem—he kept provoking mutinous memories of no less a person than Mrs. Fiske. If you had gone to see Marie Dressler and found her unaccountably reminding you of Duse, you could not have been more startled.

An elusive something in the voice, rapid speech, gestures, manner—at a dozen points, in the method, with all the vivacity, alertness, and unexpected pauses—would keep reminding you of "Erstwhile Susan." There was no escaping it. It had an uncanny fascination.

This in itself may afford you entertainment. Or if you would relish an entire evening of Jimmie Powers in happy vein, go to see "Somebody's Luggage" at the Forty-eighth Street. Otherwise, stay away.

"The Man Who Came Back" Put Off

The first performance of Jules Eckert Goodman's drama, "The Man Who Came Back," announced for tomorrow night at the Playhouse, has been postponed to Saturday night. William A. Brady, producer of the play, and Mr. Goodman are still in the Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J., suffering from injuries they received in an automobile accident Sunday night. While the injuries of neither are serious, they will not be able to leave the hospital until this afternoon. Grace George, who in private life is Mrs. Brady, went to Plainfield upon receiving word of the accident.

"Silent Witness" Now at the Fulton.

Otto Hauerbach's drama, "The Silent Witness," which was produced at the Longacre Theatre Aug. 10, was transferred last night to the Fulton. The change was made to allow the presentation tonight at the Longacre of a new play, "A Pair of Queens," of which Mr. Hauerbach is one of the authors. The original cast will continue in "The Silent Witness."

New Singer Makes Her Debut.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 26.—General Carranza and the Mexican official world attended tonight a performance at the Arbeu Theatre, at which a new singer Mercedes Mendoza, made her first appearance. Her hearers were enthusiastic and consider her destined to a great career.

MUSIC NOTES.

The last concert of the Civic Orchestral Society will take place at Madison Square Garden this evening, with Melanie Kurt of the Metropolitan Opera Company as soloist. The program will be devoted to Liszt and Wagner. Mme. Kurt singing Senta's Ballad from "The Flying Dutchman" and the Love Death from "Tristan and Isolde."

Liszt's "Mephisto Valse" has been used as the basis of a ballet which Nijinsky has devised for the Diaghileff Ballet Russe in its tour this season, which opens Oct. 9 at the Manhattan Opera House. Robert Edmund Jones, the American scenic artist, will provide the costumes and stage settings. Nijinsky will dance the role of Faust in the ballet.

MAUDE BRINGS NEW PLAYS.

Many Other Actors Arrive on the Liner New York.

The American liner New York arrived yesterday from Liverpool, bringing a number of actors and actresses who are going to tour the United States and Canada during the coming season.

Cyril Maude, the English actor-manager, who arrived with his daughter Margery, said that he was going to open soon in Montreal with a new play, "Sunshine Sketches," a dramatization by Michael Morton of Stephen Leacock's book, which he believed would prove as great a success as "Grumpy."

"I like the play very much," Mr. Maude asserted, "and the rôle of the old man, which I am going to play, is a delightful character, and makes me twenty years younger than I was in 'Grumpy,' whose age was 83. I have also a new play by Clifford Mills, called 'The Baskers,' which I intend to produce later in the season, and one by Haddon Chambers named 'Uncle Blinn.'"

Mr. Maude said that "The Baskers" had been produced at the St. James's Theatre in London and had been pronounced a great success.

Miss Maude will resume the rôle she played last year with Geoerge Arliss in "Paganini." The leading woman in Cyril Maude's company this season is Muriel Martin Harvey, who accompanied him on the New York. She is 19 years old. "Sunshine Sketches" will be produced at the Empire Theatre on Nov. 1.

The "Silk Stockings" company, headed by H. Langdon Bruce and Miss Maud Buchanan, also arrived on the New York, to play another season under the Shubert management. There was also a company of French pantomimists on the New York, who will appear at the Booth Theatre on Sept. 4 in the French wordless play "L'Enfant Prodigue," under the management of Winthrop Ames.

Miss Annabel Greenough, an American actress who has been playing in London in "Come Over Here" and "Now's the Time," also was among the New York's passengers. She will have a part in "Step This Way," which is going on tour with Lew Fields next month.

SOTHERN SECOND FAREWELL

He May Make a Tour of Twenty Weeks in a Repertoire.

E. H. Sothern, who bid farewell to the American stage last Spring with an engagement in the Shubert Theatre, may play another season in this country if his present plans carry. The actor is contemplating a season of twenty weeks on tour in a repertoire that will include Justin Huntly McCarthy's "If I Were King," in which he made his alleged last appearance last season, and "The Fround Prince." None of the cities visited last season will be included in the second farewell trip, nor is it probable that he will be seen here again.

Mr. Sothern has been posing for motion pictures all Summer and the first showing of "The Chattel," the first picture completed, will be given before an invited audience next Thursday night. The star has been living at Seabright in order to be near the Vitagraph studios, where the films have been photographed, but he will go shortly to Litchfield, Conn., for the remainder of the Summer.

The tour, if he undertakes it, will begin in October, and a portion of the receipts will be donated to the Red Cross and other charities. A representative of the Messrs. Shubert, who directed Mr. Sothern's activities, said last night that no definite decision had been reached by Mr. Sothern.

"SYBIL" AT THE EMPIRE.

The First Musical Comedy There in More Than Twenty Years.

Something that never happened before on Broadway came to pass last night—a musical comedy awoke the echoes in the Empire Theatre. For more than twenty years Charles Frohman reserved the stage of this his favorite theatre for his most august stars, and never during his lifetime did a chorus trip across its boards.

But last night "Sybil," one of last season's most successful musical plays, began a brief engagement there. It is the same "Sybil" that brought joy to its audiences last Winter, except for one or two changes among the principals, notably the substitution of Queenie Vassar for Maisie Gay and of Rene Detling for Josephine Whittell. But most of the others are in their original rôles—Julia Sanderson, cloying saccharine; Donald Brian and his dancing legs, Joseph Cawthorn and his accent, Stella Baird, George E. Mack, Walter Gilbert, and William Francis.

'AGE OF REASON' AT PALACE.

Washington Square Playlet Makes New Friends in Vaudeville.

The second of the Washington Square Playlets to reach vaudeville by way of the Palace Theatre is "The Age of Reason," a fairly clever satire by Cecil Dorrian, which fares better for having two children—Vivian and Genevieve Tobin—play the children's parts, originally in the hands of two somewhat too adult players. The performances in the other four rôles at the Palace yesterday, however, were so conspicuously bad it is a wonder the little play made as good an impression as it did.

Other newcomers in this week's program include Nellie V. Nichols, a really extraordinary wire-walker named Paul Gordon, the "seven original Honey Boys," and Winsor McKay, with his immortal Gertie, the funniest of all cartoonist's films, which, by the way, Mr. McKay calls "fi-lums." Then Grace La Rue sings on and on and Adelaide and Hughes dance their bad ballet.

Aborn Opera for the Manhattan.

For the first time since the closing of the Century Opera Company, Milton and Sargent Aborn will present opera in Manhattan at popular prices, beginning after the holidays. The company will be organized shortly and will go on the road preparatory to its appearances here. The operas will be sung in English and in their original language. Many of the standard works are to be included in the repertoire and among the operas least often heard in such a series will be "The Jewels of the Madonna," "Samson and Delilah," "Romeo and Juliet," "Thais," "Boris Godunow," and "The Secret of Suzanne." Many members of the former Century Company will be included in the new organization.

WIDOW SUES UNDERTAKERS.

Mrs. Stahl Asks $10,000 of Neckers, Who Cremated Husband's Body.

Mrs. Rosalie Stahl filed suit yesterday against the undertaking company of William Necker, Inc., for $10,000 damages. Her husband, Carl M. Stahl, died on May 5 last, and in her complaint she alleges that the firm failed to carry out the terms of an agreement to cremate his body. Under the terms of this contract the undertakers were to seal the ashes in an urn marked with the date of the cremation and give her a certificate that this had been done. Mrs. Stahl received a certificate, which, she alleged, read in part:

This is to certify that the body of the late Carl M. Stahl was incinerated at the crematory on the 30th day of April, 1916, and that the ashes in the sealed can, No. 420, are the remains of the deceased aforesaid.

As the body of Mr. Stahl was not given to the undertakers until May 8, a week after the date named in the certificate as alleged, Mrs. Stahl was led to believe a mistake had been made.

REPORT BIG THEFT OF RICH ART OBJECTS

Collection Stolen in This City Said to be Valued at $100,000.

NAME OF VICTIM WITHHELD

Chinese Jades and Porcelains Included in 83 Articles on List Sent to Pawn Shops.

A confidential alarm sent by the Police Department to all pawnbrokers in the city, which came into possession of THE TIMES last night, disclosed that a seemingly valuable collection of art objects was stolen from an unidentified owner on July 29 last.

The eighty-nine items on the list for which the collateral loan brokers were directed to keep careful watch included finely wrought jades, porcelains, and miniatures. No estimate of the value was given in the circular, which described the theft as Case No. 6,740. Rumors which could not be confirmed placed the value of the stolen property at $100,000.

The police last night refused information as to the nature of the theft or the name of the victim. They said they couldn't talk without express permission of Commissioner Woods, who could not be found. No reward for the return of the collection has been offered, so far as could be learned. Such authorities of the Metropolitan Museum of Art as could be reached last night denied knowledge of the theft.

Several skilled dealers in valuable curios professed themselves unable to identify the collection from the descriptions of the objects given in the police circular. Joseph Duveen of Duveen Brothers, the firm which absorbed a large part of the famous Morgan collection, said he had heard of no valuable collection having been stolen recently. Part of the list was read to him over the telephone at his home at Rye, N. Y. Mr. Duveen said there were innumerable objects which might correspond to the descriptions enumerated. He added that from what he was able to gather from the circular he thought the robbery "not very important."

The description of the stolen property sent out by the police follows:

Green Jade snuff bottle, beautiful translucent green; amber snuff bottle, golden brown, repaired; agate snuff bottle, artistically carved in high relief, gray white quality; moss agate snuff bottle, with stopper; agate snuff bottle, with dark markings; fait sur-jade snuff bottle, coral tip; light agate snuff bottle, with carved rudimentary handles, glass tip; pure white jade snuff bottle carved in the form of a Buddhist hand; maiden hair crystal snuff-bottle, with fine ivory spoon; agate snuff bottle, carved in high relief, on the obverse side is seen a horse, monkey, flowers, and trees; brown amber snuff bottle; yellow amber snuff bottle, with red fleckings and carvings; pure white jade snuff bottle, with two outstanding circular medallions, silver spoon stopper; white marble snuff bottle; smoke crystal snuff bottle, with red stopper; black glass or lacquer snuff bottle, inlaid decoration; pure white glass snuff bottle; amber snuff bottle, golden brown, with dark fleckings; glass snuff bottle in the form of a peach, light brown color; agate snuff bottle; red and yellow stone snuff bottle; Peking amber snuff bottle in form of Buddhist hand.

Blue and white pear-shaped vase decorated with curious flowers and cabochon borders of Kang Hsi period, height 5½ inches; blue and white hexagonal miniature vase, decorated with vases and leaves of the Kang Hsi period, height 5½ inches; sprinkler decorated with blue and white panels on a cafe-au-lait ground of Kang Hsi period, height 7¼ inches; bottle-shaped vase, decorated with branches, peaches, and trees in five colors of Kang Hsi period, height 9 inches, neck cut; famille verte, five-color vase, decorated emblem and characters of Kang Hsi period, height 8½ inches; tigerskin small vase of Kang Hsi period, about 5 inches high, neck cut; writer's water receptacle, formed in a lotus leaf, one with blue and white decorations of Chien Hung period; blanc-de-chine Kwang-Yin, or Goddess of Mercy, in sitting position, very finely modeled, of Ming Dynasty, fingers slightly chipped; famille rose pear-shaped vase with trumpet-shaped neck of Chien Lung period, 3 inches high; cup and cover, decorated with flowers, trees, and green leaves in five colors of late Chien Hung period; blanc-de-chine pear-shaped vase with lizard circled around the neck, of Ming Dynasty, height 8 inches; small blanc-de-chine gallipot shaped vase with lion's head handles of Chien Lung period, about 5 inches high; small miniature blanc-de-chine Kwang-Yin, or Goddess of Mercy, about 3 inches high; artistically carved bamboo Joss stick holder, open work carving in relief, 9 inches high.

Small globular-shaped vase with inside of mouth invested with a very rich and even coral red glaze of remarkable quality of Yung Ching period, about 4 inches high; bottled-shaped vase invested with an even glaze of tea dust of the Chien Hung period, about 4 inches high; cylindrical-shaped vase, cut invested with a very brilliant green glaze of Chien Hung period, height 5 inches; cafe-au-lait sprinkler, long tubular neck, decorated with medallion in blue and white of Kang Hsi period, height 7 inches; miniature porcelain cup, silver clad; blue and white ovoid-shaped vase on rearing foot with slightly spreading neck decorated in eight panels of cobalt blue, with floral sprays in white reserves, further decoration appearing on the neck and foot, Kwang Hsi period, height 6½ inches; blanc-de-chine vase, the body of quatrefoil outline, the foot is elongated and expanded into huge bulbous shoulders which converge in a short round neck, with thickened lip, curiously glazed in a soft cream white cracked glaze which is cut by lines of light brown into irregular shaped lines in the semblance of a fence built by boulders, height 9½ inches; cylindrical vase with trumpet neck, monster head, bear's rings which form handles; celedor duck made in the form of a vat with removable cover, repaired; aubergine figure of an immortal; famille rose figure of a monster; blanc-de-chine Kwang-Yin of Ming Dynasty; yellow ground hexagonal-shaped vase with raised decoration of 100 antiques, Chien Hung period.

Fluted blanc-de-chine vase, oval-shaped, Ming dynasty; green three-color vase on base, square-shaped, Ming dynasty; green and yellow vase on base, open work design, Ming; pair cylindrical-shaped vases with trumpet neck coated with a cucumber green glaze of even quality; gallipot-shaped vase with rich mirror black glaze, of Chien Hung period; pair red cinnaber lacquer leaf-shaped boxes and covers; small figure of a Chinese boy, carved from a shell of a mother-or-pearl family, teakwood stand; small carved figure of a boy in a white material; jade group of three Kylins or dogs; white jade with teakwood stand; very finely carved libation cup of pure white jade; green jade box with cover which is surmounted by a coiled dragon; two rhinoceros horn cups, height four inches; pure white jade ornament in form of a Chinese plot; tomb jade carving of a horse, in the form of a buckle; white jade ornament fashioned in form of a swan, it has a fish in its mouth, the eyes of the bird are inlaid; white jade ranges box with cover which is inlaid with rose quartz, ruby and fei-tsui with rubies; set of six green jade cups with a very fine high polish; pure white jade cup and tray, cup sustaining handles and very high polish, the tray with artistically carved decoration, with teakwood stand; pure white jade sceptre, small, carved in the form of a buckle of dragon design.

Jade water receptacle, artistically carved in relief and openwork within the receptacle, a frog is carved out in very high relief, has teakwood stand; very old jade carved ornament, in form of a mushroom; pure white jade carved ornament, in form of the emblem wheel of the Law of Buddhist; pure white jade carved ornament showing figures and openwork carving; tomb jade ornament carving of two bears wrestling, red and white coloring; white jade carved in the form of a Buddhist hand, fruit about five inches high; mutton fat jade vase with cover flattened, flash shape badly entwined and emerging from lotus flowers, leaves, branches, carved in high relief, and on one side is seen a bird in the full round holding in its beak a twig, height 5½ inches; tomb jade, carved figure of an immortal, 3 inches high; carved agate vase, shape of lily and bird, fine blue wood carving, 6 inches high; soapstone figure of an immortal; small white jade figure of a boy, with teakwood stand; small white jade figure of a boy; green jade ring; pair white jade earrings, openwork carving; black handbag, 13 inches long.

It is said the list of articles taken in this robbery is the first the police have sent out to pawnbrokers and antique dealers for six months, and the fact that this was done made some of those who learned of it think the robbery of even more than ordinary importance.

NEW "SLAVE" INDICTMENT.

Girls Testify Against Hausenreiter —$10,000 Bail for Kugelman.

After hearing the testimony of Pauline Mink, a 17-year-old Jewish girl, the Grand Jury which has been considering evidence in the so-called white slave investigation, returned yesterday three indictments against John Hausenreiter, 27 years old, of 328 West Ninety-sixth Street, who is now under arrest. Two of the indictments charged assault; the third charged him with white slavery. Another witness against him, Helen Kelves, 19 years old, said to have given up a position as a waitress to "go on the street" for Hausenreiter, was detained as a material witness. She was at the Grand Central Station when found, and it was said she had received money from Hausenreiter and was about to leave this jurisdiction and hurry to Chicago.

Hausenreiter lived in a well-furnished apartment near Riverside Drive, with a woman said to be his wife and with his 7-year-old son. He was known by persons in the neighborhood as a salesman. Pauline Mink said she met him at a party when she was only 15, and for a time believed he intended to marry her. He tried to make a white slave of her, she said, and she rebelled and left him. Helen Kelves told Assistant District Attorney Smith that she worked for Hausenreiter a long while, and that frequently he beat her because her earnings were smaller than usual.

Two other possible witnesses against the man appeared before Mr. Smith, one a Brooklyn girl and the other a model in one of the largest cloak houses in Manhattan, and volunteered to tell their stories before the Grand Jury.

Gustave Kugelman, under two indictments for white slavery, charged with having victimized a high school girl of this city, Caroline Kaufman, known as Katherine Krogerman, pleaded not guilty yesterday and was held in $10,000 bail.

Officials of the District Attorney's office expressed regret that the story of an all-night orgy in which a millionaire and several prominent city officials were said to have participated and for which a number of girls were reported to have been procured from a notorious white-slaver, had been published prematurely. It was said that this might interfere with their chances of gathering in all of the witnesses they might otherwise have reached, to tell of the happenings at the "party," and they would give no further details concerning it yesterday.

AFTER SUBWAY FLIES.

Hatch Report Starts Clean-up of Underground Breeding Places.

The charges that the subways now in course of construction in New York were breeding places for flies, contained in a letter sent by Edward Hatch, Chairman of the Committee on Sewerage and Pollution of the Merchant Association, to Mayor Mitchel on July 27, have resulted in at least a partial cleaning up of the conditions complained of. This work was accelerated apparently by a list of specified places along a small section of the subway, where unsanitary conditions prevailed, which Mr. Hatch sent yesterday forenoon to Travis H. Whitney, a member of the Public Service Commission. It has been Mr. Hatch's contention that the flies bred in the subway had spread infantile paralysis in the city.

The activity yesterday came as a climax to a long silence which had followed Mr. Hatch's original complaints. His observations were made early in July, in company with four of his inspectors, and covered practically the whole line of the new subway. These observations were embodied in a letter sent to Mayor Mitchel on July 27. Nothing happened until week before last, when the conditions were described in an article published in THE TIMES on Aug. 18. When Commissioner Whitney read the article he became active and received from Theodore Rousseau, secretary to the Mayor, the letter which had been sent to the Mayor. This was Aug. 21. On Aug. 22 he wrote to Mr. Hatch inviting him to submit his information.

The latter spent Saturday and Sunday going over a portion of the ground again with a photographer and a moving-picture operator in his party. He had been notified by statements made by the Health Department and the Public Service Commission to the effect that conditions "could not be" as bad as represented.

The portion of Mr. Hatch's reply sent yesterday morning to Commissioner Whitney, which related to the new list of specifications of unsanitary conditions, is as follows:

"In view of your public criticism of my observations as lined up with assurances given you by your subordinates I beg leave to offer a few supplementary observations made Saturday and yesterday, Aug. 26 and 27, of conditions 'along the line.'"

Then followed a list of unsanitary places between Union Square and Thirty-sixth Street, on Broadway.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Official announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Elsie Janis for "The Century Girl," with which the Dillingham-Ziegfeld combination will begin their regime of the Century in October. Miss Janis is taking an ocean voyage and will return shortly to begin rehearsals.

Winthrop Ames has engaged an all-British cast for his production of Violet Pearn's comedy, "Hush!" with which he will reopen his Little Theatre, inasmuch as all the characters are English. The company includes Cathleen Nesbitt, Estelle Winwood, Marie Hudspeth, Winifred Fraser, Ionie Emery, Augusta Haviland, Cecilia Radcliffe, Cecil Yapp, Robert Rendel, Cecil Fletcher, Conway Wingfield, and Edward Douglas.

Rehearsals of William Somerset Maugham's new play, "Caroline," in which Margaret Anglin will be starred, will be begun today under the direction of the author.

Clarence Harvey has been added to the cast of "The Girl from Brazil," the musical play that will come to the Forty-fourth Street Theatre tomorow night.

Eugene Walter's dramatization of John Fox's novel, "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," will be produced in Boston next Monday, and will come to one of the Shubert theatres early in the season.

Three new plays that will eventually be seen here were produced last night. At the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, a new operetta entitled "Flora Bella," with Lina Abarbanell in the title role, was given its first performance. The Princess Theatre, Chicago, was the scene of the premiere of George D. Parker's "Margery Daw." In Long Branch Willard Mack's drama, "King, Queen, Jack," was presented.

The preceding night witnessed the first performance of "His Heart's Desire", in Minneapolis. The piece was written by Anna Nichols and Adelaide Mathews for Flake O'Hara, the Irish singing comedian.

An electrical fire effect invented by Ida Fuller will be used at the Strand next week during the playing of a Wagnerian selection.

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NEW DANISH RIGSDAG TO MEET IN NOVEMBER

Conservative Newspapers Still Trying to Make Capital of Alleged Polk Message.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 28, (via London.)—The Ministerial conference today resolved to propose to the Folkething that a new fundamental law be put into force. The Cabinet Council will be held Friday morning, before the Folkething's meeting. The elections to the Folkething have been postponed until the middle of October, and those to the Landsthing later in the same month. The new Rigsdag then will meet, beginning in November, to enter into a new discussion of the West Indies sale treaty.

The newspaper dispute over the Egan affair is still going on. The moderate Copenhagen papers, National Tidende and Belligske Tidende, have been forced to retract their insinuations against the Danish Foreign Office, which is fully freed of blame. Minister Egan's statement Saturday likewise convinced the public that the newspapers were obviously at odds with the facts in the matter of a cabled statement from Washington denying pressure on Denmark by the Wilson Administration. The National Tidende repeated tonight that its question regarding American pressure was answered by Counselor Polk of the United States State Department, who cabled that no mysterious pressure was brought to bear on Denmark.

In his statement Saturday Minister Egan told of a cablegram from Secretary Lansing, who said he was certain no official of the State Department had made any statement intimating the sale treaty might not pass in the United States Senate. In spite of this declaration, the National Tidende tonight insists that the legation here did not, either from Secretary Lansing or from the American Government generally, receive any denial of the information contained in the newspaper's alleged cablegram from Mr. Polk. The National Tidende by this course is placing Minister Egan in a sensationally distressing situation, as a direct issue of veracity has been created between his own report to the Danish Foreign Office and the Tidende's statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—When Secretary Lansing's attention was called tonight to advices from Copenhagen, telling of an alleged statement by Counselor Polk, which was at variance with an official cable sent by Mr. Lansing to Minister Egan, the Secretary said he cared to make no comment other than to say that Counselor Polk had not been in Washington for two weeks.

COLDEST DAY SINCE JUNE.

Temperature Dropped 18 Degrees in 13 Hours—Thermometer at 55.

There was a tang of October in the air yesterday, brought about by a decline in temperature. The thermometer dropped suddenly from 73 degrees at 12:30 o'clock in the morning to 55 at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the lowest temperature recorded since June 22, when the mercury was down to 52 degrees. The forecast for today is fair weather, with moderate temperature.

A light north wind which accompanied the low temperature yesterday afternoon helped to produce an October effect. After 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon the mercury slowly climbed until at 8 o'clock it registered 62 degrees.

JEWS' CONGRESS PLAN.

Program Goes to Philadelphia Delegates for Ratification.

The plan for an American Jewish Congress, agreed to by representatives of the Jewish Congress Organization and the Conference of National Jewish Organizations in the movement to demand equal rights for Jews in lands discriminating against them, was yesterday submitted to a referendum of delegates who gave shape to the congress campaign at a preliminary conference at Philadelphia more than a year ago.

This brings to a head a controversy started more than eighteen months ago by what was described as a "democratic faction" of Jews in the United States, who resented what they termed the "self-imposed" leadership of some of the best-known and most influential Jews in this country. Louis Marshall, Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar S. Straus, and others of prominence had developed opposition among this "democratic faction" by opposing some of the plans for the Congress because of the fear that it might complicate problems growing out of the war in Europe.

The plan submitted to the delegates yesterday grew out of the big mass meeting at the Hotel Astor on July 16 last, where a committee, headed by Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, explained the purposes of the congress to a gathering of Jews representing organizations in all parts of the United States. A modified program for the congress was ratified by the Jewish Congress Organizations on Aug. 10.

This program is now submitted to the delegates to the Philadelphia conference for final ratification, but it is accompanied by a memorandum suggested by Dr. Stephen S. Wise which criticises the national organizations for modifying the original plans. These modifications limit the discussion of the proposed congress and establish a method of representation objected to as "undemocratic."

If the delegates ratify the agreement a date for the congress will be set immediately; if not, the gathering will be held any way, but without representation by many of the national Jewish organizations.

MAY AID INDIANA FUGITIVE.

Governor Will Hear of Case of Convict Betrayed by Cellmate.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—When the case of Edward J. Lee, escaped convict from the State prison at Michigan City, who was betrayed to the New York police by Edward Hogan, his former cellmate, was brought to the attention of State officials here today, sympathy was expressed for the man who, according to reports, had been the victim of ingratitude. Governor Ralston left today for Washington before the case could be presented to him.

Clemency for prisoners at the State penitentiary is a matter that is first taken up by the Board of Pardons, which is not now in session. There was a feeling among the State officials today that Governor Ralston on his return might be interested in the case of Lee through its unusual aspect to the extent that unofficially he might put in a good word for the man.

Edward J. Fogarty, Warden at the penitentiary at Michigan City, telephoned here this evening that prison officials would be sent to New York to return with Lee. Warden Fogarty said that so far as he knew the case would have to take the usual routine course before the Pardon Board, and that meanwhile Lee would be subject to the usual penalties and discipline, as sentiment, however worthily due, was not permitted.

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Sunday Evenings, Special Musical Program
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44th St. Thea., just west of B'way. Beg'g Tomorrow Eve. A New Musical Comedy, THE GIRL FROM BRAZIL Seats Now on Sale. Extra Matinee Labor Day.
ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Lab. Day 2:30. THE GUILTY MAN Cast includes IRENE FENWICK.
Maxine Elliott's 59th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:15. BLANCHE RING BROADWAY & BUTTERMILK
LONGACRE 48th St., W. of Broadway. Starting To-Night at 8:30. THE NEW FARCE A PAIR OF QUEENS Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Labor Day.
48TH ST. Just E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Lab. Day 2:15. JAMES T. POWERS in "SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE." By Mark Swan.
LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. THURS. EVE. Com. NEXT RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S THE FLAME Performance Starts 8:00 Sharp. EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY.
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Special Mat. Labor Day. Seats Now. OPENS SATURDAY EVE., SEPT. 2. THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Labor Day. VERY GOOD EDDIE A Musical Comedy That Is Different.
39TH ST. Theatre, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Lab. Day 2:15. A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF London Company, from the Criterion Theatre.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. LAST 3 WEEKS ZIEGFELD FOLLIES After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre) ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Labor Day. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2. JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the TRIUMPHANT MUSICAL COMEDY, SYBIL
LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Labor Day. ANN MURDOCK—Please Help Emily with Charles Cherry & Ferdinand Gottschalk.
Turn to the Right! GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46th. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Labor Day 2:20. GEO. M. COHAN'S "Exceptionally Funny."—N. Y. World. SEVEN CHANCES
FULTON West 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TOMORROW, Sat. & Labor Day. THE SILENT WITNESS
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Sept. 4. THE BOOMERANG
ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. CHEATING CHEATERS EXTRA MAT. NEXT MONDAY (Labor Day.)
REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. HIS BRIDAL NIGHT WITH THE DOLLY SISTERS
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Labor Day. FAIR and WARMER with MADGE KENNEDY
CRITERION Broadway at 44th St. Twice Daily 2:45 and 8:45. THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 Film Miracle. CIVILIZATION
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STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. LOU TELLEGEN "The Victory of Conscience." Strand Orch. & Soloists
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1916.

RUMANIA GIVES THE SIGNAL.

There has been no "Allied drive" in the Balkans. What there has been is a great game of diplomacy, not yet ended, the inside of which is not yet revealed. The fighting has been almost entirely that of a Bulgarian attack on Greece, hardly opposed at all except by Greeks, coincident with a readjustment of Anglo-French positions which have moved them to the northward; and this also has met with little real opposition. At the proper moment, when the diplomatic game has reached that point, Italy declares war on Germany. Rumania issues her declaration, and the Russian line confronting Bukowina is suddenly lengthened by hundreds of miles without a battle. At the moment when the air is full of rumors that Bulgaria is being invited to detach herself from her German alliance, Bulgaria finds herself between two fires. "The nippers are gripping" Bulgaria, and the northern nipper is Rumania and the southern nipper is the Saloniki Army, now composed of the forces of England, France, Russia, Italy, and Serbia. An Associated Press dispatch from Washington says:

> The entry of Rumania was hailed with expressions of satisfaction at the Allied Embassies, where officials made predictions of important developments in the Balkans within the next six weeks, affecting Bulgaria's continuance with the Teutonic Allies.

Let us take a glance backward to see how these things relate themselves to what has been going on since the failure of Germany's last effort, the attack on Verdun. The task the Allies then set themselves, as any one can see now, was the hammering of Austria into the condition in which she now lies. This was preliminary to the great events which began on Sunday. The design was to get Austria into that state described by pugilists as "groggy." The Russians made no real attempt to invade Austria, only to bang and hammer her into weakness. BRUSILOFF would strike first at one point and then at another, where he seemed, to those who were expecting a great and final drive, to have opened a good lead, he would unaccountably drop it and strike somewhere else. His blows were those of a boxer, first here, then there, until his opponent was exhausted, blind, and reeling.

Meanwhile Germany must be prevented from giving any help to her ally, so the great attack on the line of the Somme began in the west. All along there have come intimations from the western front that even this gigantic battle was not the real western drive, that that was to come later. We can see why, now; the great western advance is to come after the destruction of Austria; the aim of the present one is to hold Germany's hands while Austria is beaten down.

The capture of Gorizia by the Italians was the first sign of the change in the campaign; Austria had been hammered to the required extent, had become groggy, and now the real movement to crush her was about to begin. Rumania's entry into the war was prepared long before it was formally announced. Now that she has made it, the line confronting the Austrians in Bukowina is lengthened, without a battle, the whole distance of Rumania's border, and it now extends around Transylvania. The Saloniki Army, increased now by the addition of soldiers from five nations instead of three, could join forces with it and extend BRUSILOFF'S line to the sea if Bulgaria did not lie in the way. How long will Bulgaria lie in the way?

This is not Bulgaria's war, anyway, the Allies have whispered to her, and her own people, historically pro-Russian, are not unlikely to say the same thing. What they have been saying to her while she watched Rumania making her arrangements to enter the war we can only guess; all we know is that while Rumania was making those arrangements, while that impressive array of Russians and Italians was coming in to join the many flags at Saloniki, Bulgaria began an advance on Greece, began marching toward the very territory she had always coveted. That advance has met with no such opposition as the great army at Saloniki should be expected to offer. Who in the camp of the Allies cares what becomes of Greece? She has played fast and loose with them, is even a potential enemy. The only way Bulgaria can now get anything out of this war, which never was her war, is to get it at the expense of Greece. The Allies have made little pretense of resisting her in this; what resistance will she make when they move forward into Serbia? What has been going on at Sofia?

The six weeks of which the diplomats in Washington speak may prove to be the great weeks of the war, the decisive weeks, whether Bulgaria's "continuance with the Teutonic Allies" is broken or not. The campaigns, east and west, have been preparatory to these weeks, have been leading up to them, clearing the way for them. Austria is groggy, and the movement to finish her is about to begin. If Bulgaria makes it easy for the Allies to re-enter Serbia, the actual invasion of Austria can begin at any time; if she does not, it cannot be long delayed. The day when Rumania entered the war was one of the great days of history.

A NEW SARATOGA.

Saratoga's greatest season has just ended. Some of the hotels will remain open for a month longer, but the season, as it is generally considered, ended with the running of the last race on Saturday. The old resort has had, in the past, many successful seasons. But this year's great success has a special significance that distinguishes it from all other years. It has been a different sort of success, and in this difference lies the promise of a great future for historic Saratoga. The resort's new prosperity—the new birth of Saratoga—is built on a firmer and more lasting foundation than was its earlier fame.

In the days when fortunes changed hands nightly over roulette wheels, other lesser houses of chance flourished, and the race-track gambling was conducted openly and without restriction, the resort prospered. It was an unhealthy and transitory prosperity. The fact that the scores of springs that had originally attracted attention to Saratoga had medicinal properties unrivaled anywhere else on earth, even at the internationally famous spas of Europe, was overlooked or forgotten in the orgy of gambling. The consequent story of the Fall and Rise of Saratoga is now history. With gambling gone, with racing gone, and with the famous springs exhausted by private concerns, Saratoga seemed doomed to oblivion. Health and pleasure seekers went elsewhere. Hotels were closed; some were torn down.

Then the State bought the springs and sealed up the borings through which their potent gases had been piped off, to be liquefied and marketed. Racing was resumed with gambling restricted to "oral betting," and golf courses and tennis courts were built. The fact that these attractions, healthier than those of the former days, drew this year to Saratoga a throng larger than any of former seasons affords more than adequate reason for those who love Saratoga to view its future with the greatest optimism.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SHIPBUILDING.

There is a fate which roughens the path of the Shipping bill, however the Administration may seek to smooth it. It was announced yesterday that upon the passage of the new Naval bill it will be necessary for the department to contract for the construction of four battleships, four cruisers, and twenty destroyers. If the department cannot build its own warships, still less can it render any assistance to private yards in the construction of merchantmen. The bids for these ships, and others, are to be opened Oct. 25, and promise to be interesting, considering the congestion of construction in every shipyard in the country. The Government is the latest comer, the neediest buyer, and the most indifferent spender. Atop of the uncompleted previous program comes this larger order. Penny-wise and pound-foolish policies now have to be paid for by the taxpayers, and the advocates of preparedness could wish no better demonstration that it takes more than money to build a navy.

The shortage in Government naval construction capacity is in sad contrast to the vigor of private enterprise. In a Chester yard on Sunday there was launched the first vessel of American construction since the beginning of the war. While the navy yards have not been able to complete their previous undertakings, this yard alone has built five ships, and has a ship under way on each. This single yard has contracts for 131,000 tons of shipping, and contracts for eleven ships on Norwegian order. This is the old Roach yard, under new management, and there will be a notable series of launchings in the next year or two. Since the beginning of the war American tonnage has increased nearly as much as that of all other nations together. This is mostly by transfer of registry, including 350,000 tons of British shipping, 150,000 tons of German, and 125,000 tons of other nations.

These transfers have a double significance. Much of this shipping was of American ownership before the transfer. It was operated under the foreign flags because of the hardships of American statutes, which since have been made severer. The conditions of the war were worse than the conditions of the statutes, and the transfers followed. With peace the old conditions would revive, and the ships would be transferred back again—unless our lawmakers and their masters, the people, have learned something by experience. If they have not learned, they deserve to pay the penalty in the loss of the greatest opportunity ever offered to a nation without a superior in the building or operation of ships. To offer Government assistance—and competition—to this lusty industry is both insult and injury.

FOREIGN TRADE COMBINATIONS.

The situation of the bill authorizing combinations of exporters is interesting because of the head-on collision between the Federal Trade Commission and Representative BUCHANAN of Illinois. The Federal Trade Commission is specially charged with the regulation of unfair methods of competition, and it has found that the competition in foreign trade would be unfair unless our exporters were authorized to meet foreign combinations with the same weapon by which they are attacked.

The bill would be passed if it could be reached, being in a preferred parliamentary stage, but it cannot be reached through the objection of Representative BUCHANAN, who considers himself charged with the protection of labor through his experience as a bridge builder and structural ironworker. He had no objection to the passage of the Clayton law to exempt labor from the anti-trust law, but he opposes a similar proposal to remove doubt regarding the right of exporters to combine.

The proposed law does not authorize any unlawful act any more than the Clayton law does. It merely aims to remove doubts regarding what acts are unlawful. But labor, which has its law, declines to allow capital to enjoy the same privilege. It was necessary for Chairman WEBB to bow to the Representative and withdraw the bill until a more favorable opportunity. Chairman HURLEY suggests that capital should take another leaf from labor's book and make the exporters' combination bill a rider to some appropriation.

COTTON SEEDS AND STALKS.

Owing to exceptional conditions in the paper trade, the inquiries of a Federal commission, and legislation proposed in Congress, what is called the waste of cotton stalks continues to be deplored by some who are not sufficiently informed. They point to cottonseed oil. If the seeds, which for many years were thrown away, have been so successfully utilized, they say, why not use the stalks?

There is no more notable example of the utilization of material that for a long time was neglected than can be seen in the treatment of the seeds of the cotton plant. Year after year, for decades, they went to waste, and when at last their value was realized and the work of extracting oil was begun, growth of the new industry was slow. In 1870 there were only twenty-six mills. But in 1909 there were thirty times as many, and the value of the product that year was $147,000,000. Last year about 6,000,000 tons of seed were crushed, and the products—oil, oil cake, and fertilizer—had a value of $166,000,000, while that of cotton itself was $794,000,000. And $22,500,000 worth of oil was exported. This is quite remarkable, but the seeds have been used because there has been a good market for what they yield. The industry was established because there was profit in it.

Why not make paper out of the neglected stalks? Simply because it would not pay. This has been proved. Cost of production is high, the paper could not be used for newspapers or books, and it could not compete with wrapping paper made from other material. And so there is at present no value in every year's 18,000,000 tons of stalks.

AMERICANISM IN TEXAS.

Former Governor COLQUITT of Texas tried to be nominated for United States Senator by the help of "the German vote." He appealed in writing to a superactive "professional German-American" in this city. He sought help from the organizations whose alien allegiance has been evident since the European war began. He had long been a fire-eating assailant of Mr. WILSON'S Mexican policy. Opposition to that was his chief recommendation for Senator CULBERSON'S seat. In the first Senatorial primary, before the great mass of Texas Democrats woke up to the meaning of his raid upon the Senate, he beat Mr. CULBERSON. The Republicans, the American-Germans, all the enemies of Mr. WILSON and Americanism, roared applause. Mr. WILSON was renounced, they said, by his own party in Texas. It was a "square fight" between the Administration, represented by Mr. CULBERSON, and its critics and opponents, represented by Mr. COLQUITT.

The joy was premature. In the second primary, made necessary by the failure of any candidate to get a majority in the first, COLQUITT was beaten out of his boots. In July he carried 114, in August but 23, of 256 counties. All the large cities and counties voted him down. It is significant that he was beaten 5 to 1 in all the border counties, with possibly one exception. The very districts where, if anywhere, the heat and fury against Mr. WILSON'S Mexican policy would most make themselves felt, repudiated the champion of "vigor" and "firmness," approved "vacillation." It was a straight fight between the Administration and those who condemn it for what it has done or left undone at the border and across the sea.

Mr. COLQUITT has an enormous personal acquaintance. He is a strong figure in the politics of Texas. He is a practiced and powerful campaigner. Mr. CULBERSON has been in feeble health, and in his duties at Washington he must have lost something of close familiarity with politics and politicians at home. He has necessarily made enemies, and in a State so large and so given to brisk, and even tumultuous, politicians. Moreover, the situation is confused by the curious revolt of primary against convention, of Democratic candidates for the Legislature against the Democratic State platform.

It is not to be thought that, though there is a large number of Texans of German birth or origin, a solid "German vote" was possible. But the effort to get such a vote, Mr. COLQUITT'S salaams to the professional Germans, were enough to stir and anger the Democratic voters in general. By a majority of about 70,000 they have shown their resolve to put America first, to discountenance the intrusion of alien motives and objects in politics, to stamp out the forces of scission and disunion, to defend the Administration attacked on foreign grounds, punished for being American.

Another wholesome lesson to the public men who seek to climb into place by flattering a class of citizens, by relying on a non-existent race solidarity. It was enough to vanquish Governor COLQUITT that he sought the favor of and was largely favored by a single element of the electorate. In Ohio the other day a Republican and a Democrat who had counted upon "the German vote" were licked ignominiously. Every time the politicians crook the hinges of the knee to "the German vote," the Americans, of whatever origin, the constant majority, quiet, unheard from amid all the howl and clamor of the outlanders, kick the deserters of Americanism into the middle of next week.

THE GREAT DIVIDE.

It is now whispered by Republican apologists that Mr. HUGHES'S Western peregrinations should be regarded as a vacation, not a campaign. Still, will it be an intrusion upon what everybody hopes is a refreshing solitude and communion with nature, in her bleakest and rockiest aspects, to say that the heart of the symbolist leaps for joy at the picture of the candidate watching from Estes Park the snowy summits of the Great Divide?

The Great Divide! He caught sight of its severed heights and lonely peaks in California. Estranging and insuperable, it parts the Republicans from the Progressives in State after State. In New York, if the Progressives are not mistaken, the friends of firmness are even trying to fill up the Great Divide with nominating petitions thick with forgery.

The Great Divide! Yawning, monstrous, impassable, it separates the Republican candidate from the man who, so many Republicans now acridly confess, should have been nominated in his stead. Between Brother Pussyfoot and that Tiger who feeds on hyphens, how great is the Divide! It is not Mr. HUGHES, it is Mr. WILSON, who has just been saying:

> A new problem of disunion, more subtle, more difficult to meet with direct checkmate and correction than the old problem which culminated in the civil war, has engaged and disturbed our thought, and we have realized that we must devote a new energy and ardor to binding together the forces which will produce a new union, a union of spirits triumphant over every alien force and sympathy.

Will Mr. ROOSEVELT yet have to support Mr. WILSON? Let us not consider too curiously. Let us think of the rapt gazer at those white heights, the candidate of the Great Divided at the Great Divide.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Cardinal Cannot Be Silenced.

Anybody can easily imagine—and not a few will do it with intense satisfaction—the extremity of helpless rage with which the present rulers of Belgium must have heard, some of them, and the others read, the sermon or address delivered in the Cathedral of Brussels by Cardinal MERCIER on the eighty-fifth anniversary of Belgian independence as a kingdom. That the Cardinal is courageous, that the alien invaders who so ruthlessly have devastated his country and so cruelly have tyrannized over his people cannot silence him by their threats, has been shown many times before, but never had he risen to such heights of eloquence in characterizing their conduct and in prophesying their ultimate defeat and expulsion as on this occasion.

In a dozen passages of the speech as presented in translation by THE TIMES on Sunday there was contained what would have been considered good reason by the Germans for the summary imprisonment of almost any other high ecclesiastic, while an ordinary civilian in or out of the Church, for saying half as much, would probably have been set up against a convenient wall and shot. But Cardinal MERCIER cannot be put in jail and he cannot be killed. His position in Belgium is something like the one occupied in the Russia of other days by TOLSTOY—he is so well known and so highly respected in other lands that the exercise over him of despotic power is impossible and he must be allowed to say and do what he pleases.

There is, however, a practicality and a soundness of judgment in what Cardinal MERCIER says that was lacking in many of TOLSTOY'S utterances, and his enforced immunity must therefore be the more irritating to those whose crimes he so vigorously denounces and whose downfall he so confidently foretells.

A man of the robe and not of the sword, he yet is no pacifist, and he had only scorn for that class—the people, as he defined them, "with effeminate temperaments, for whom war is only an explosion of mines, the bursting of shells, slaughtering of men, heaping up of dead bodies." That is exactly the pacifist vision, but Cardinal MERCIER'S is different and broader. He sees that war may be the highest possible manifestation of nobility, of self-sacrifice for right and justice—a hard road to the attainment of ends without which life is intolerable to men and women deserving of the name.

A Criminal Who Wins Sympathy.

As an escaped convict, the man LEE defied and violated the law every day that he was at liberty, and it was the duty of anybody who saw and knew him for what he was promptly to inform the Indiana authorities of his hiding place and so to bring about his return to the prison where the serious crime of forgery had put him. Theoretically, therefore, the good citizen should rejoice over LEE'S loss of his freedom, and should commend the man who disclosed to a policeman his presence here.

As no good citizen does anything of the kind—as everybody even commonly decent cannot help feeling that LEE was the victim of a betrayal of the very basest sort—it is evident that there is something wrong about the theories under which he is getting only his deserts and under which the disclosure of his identity was the performance of a civic duty.

Underlying the whole problem, and perhaps explaining this instinctive reversal of right and wrong, is the fact that there had survived in LEE what usually dies in prisoners confined as long as he had been—the ability as well as the inclination to go to work and make an honest living. This, according to the ideas of the newer penology, proved that he should have been released even before his evasion, and that while his flight was technically an added offense, meriting an added punishment, really he had only done in an irregular way what the law and its representatives, if wiser, would have done for him.

To put him back behind the bars now conceivably may make prison discipline a little easier to enforce, but it can serve no other purpose, and prison discipline, after all, is a means, not an end, or ought to be. It could not possibly have a better effect than that of making an honest citizen out of a dishonest one—and LEE seemingly had become an honest citizen—and no desirable purpose of another kind can possibly be accomplished by returning such a man as he to a cell. As for his betrayer—well, he is a creature too loathsome for discussion in parliamentary language, and that the law has no condemnation for acts of treachery and malice like his refutes the proud claim that for every ill the law provides a remedy.

A Triumph Delayed, but Certain.

In the present indications that the epidemic of poliomyelitis in this city and its vicinity has begun to subside, and that its end is not far distant, there is, indeed, cause for sincerest relief and a sort of satisfaction, but in those emotions there can be nothing of such pride as was felt after medical science had reduced yellow fever from one of the most terrible of diseases to one which no intelligent community has any reason to fear.

Infantile paralysis has not been "conquered"—it has simply been endured, but as were the various plagues that swept the world in the days when medicine was half superstition and half a blind empiricism. None can say with certainty that any of the measures taken against this malady have been effective, or that it is dying out for any other reason than the decrease in the number of susceptibles which it has itself produced by its ravages.

That is stating the situation at its worst, however, and not quite fairly. Some progress has been made, even in this dark field, and the pathologists have sent gleams of light into several parts of it. A complete illumination can be hoped for, with confidence that it will be reached in the near future. A means of "cure" may not be attained, but that will be of little consequence when the proper measures of prevention are discovered.

When this form of paralysis can be numbered among the avoidable diseases, the victory, at least from the standpoint of science, will have been won. The rest will be a matter of education and judicious expenditure of money.

A GERMAN LETTER.

Offered in Reply to Critics as "the Opinion of One 'Hun.'"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is quite a lot of noise in the newspapers lately about the deportation of 25,000 noncombatants from the French city of Lille, along with lengthy descriptions (via London) about how young girls were torn from their families and sent into exile, and other things, added just to arouse sympathy for the Allies.

As a German I wish to write you to show how the Germans treat these reports. In the first place, we Germans do not care a rap for all the sympathy in the world. It will not win one trench for us in Europe, and all the sympathy given the Allies will not kill nor even slightly wound one German soldier nor make the Germans yield an inch of territory. Therefore Berlin seldom if ever takes the trouble to deny this junk.

In the second place, I hope these reports have taught the German Generals a lesson, and when the citizens of one of the allied cities are on the point of starvation (owing to the Allies' illegal food blockade) to keep their hands off and leave them starve. Then there won't be any such malicious lies printed in the papers and a lot of work will be spared them. Let the Allies keep up their food blockade as long as they want. Not one German noncombatant will suffer. This will all be done by the French and Belgians.

In the third place, I would like to say that none of the neutrals will be able to alter the course of the German authorities in their treatment of peoples of the captured territories one whit. They control these territories and control them in every sense of the word. Whether or not the Allies like the way in which their people are being treated does not matter a bit. The Germans do as they think fit and regardless of all the "crying" in the newspapers (the more the merrier) things won't be changed a bit.

In the fourth place, if certain neutrals do not like the ways we Germans do things they are at liberty to go over to Europe and try to stop them. Germany has been licking the Allies right and left, and if there are any more that would like to receive some of the same dose, very well, the greater will then be the honor for the Fatherland when it has shown them their places and put them where they belong.

Let the Allies understand that victories are won on the battlefield and not in the newspapers. It is about time the Germans were driven out of France and Belgium, as the Allies have so often told us they would do. To date the only places captured by them are villages which a person armed with a very powerful microscope has great difficulty in finding upon a large map.

Of course you will not print this, as you suppress all things "anti-Ally" as much as possible, but nevertheless you have read the opinion of one "Hun."

GEORGE HUNEKE.

New York, Aug. 27, 1916.

Noise of the Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call your attention to the terrible condition of the tracks of the Third Avenue Railroad. The noise and clatter the cars make is so loud that it is positively impossible to hear one's voice when walking on any of the streets or avenues through which its cars run.

W. T. ERICKSON.

New York, Aug. 26, 1916.

HOW THEY VIEW CASEMENT.

Letters from an Irish Soldier's Wife and an Irish Soldier.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am inclosing a letter written by an Irish woman to a woman in whose service she and her husband had been for several years, also one from her brother. It seems particularly needful at this time to show, as far as one can, to the Irish-American, who so often, individually, has never seen Ireland, what Irish men and women are thinking about a situation which has aroused so much discussion in this country among people who are in complete ignorance of the facts.

[The Letters.]

Salley House, July 30, 1916.

Mrs. C., dere Mam: My Dennis is dead, done to death by those devils of Germans after Sir Rogar Casement tried to persuade him to join his Irish brigade. He was kicked and starved, and left on filth till his leg gangrened, and was amputated, and was exchanged home to die. His pal, Pat Moran, was shot because he booed Sir Roger.

My Denny died cursing him and all those who take sides with such devils. Let them come from America and see what they done in Belgium and France, as our boys has seen, and let them see how they treat our prisoners in Germany.

Mam dere, may the Holy Virgin bless you for all you have done for us. My Denny said there was not an Irish boy in France but will die gladly for England, and to show that all Irish are not traitors, and know how to keep their word when they once give it. My Mistress is very good to me—treats me like a sister, and she with her own troubles, too. I am to keep my wee Johneen with me. Your respectful

MOLLY K.

The following is from a brother of the writer of the above letter, a private in a machine gun section:

Dear Madam: I am adding a line to Molly's letter. My sister is right. We will fight to death, and if the English Government don't hang Casement, we boys of the Irish regiments will get at him—those who are left to get back. We are just common Irish boys, not a gentleman like Casement, who served the English Government for years and got high honors from them, and then what does he do but go to Germany and make the lot of his country people harder, because they knew how to keep their oath and he didn't. Yours respectfully.

PATRICK M.

The woman to whom these letters were written adds in sending them to me:

"I have just heard that poor Patrick was wounded and died of his wounds a few days after writing the above, and Mollie died from grief and shock the next day."

L. B.

San Francisco, Aug. 19, 1916.

Justice Through Arbitration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Wilson has attempted to prevent a strike of the trainmen by forcing both public opinion and the railroads to concede, not an eight-hour day, but an eight-hour basis of pay, with other demands to be arbitrated. On the main issue, which is a question of wages, be it clearly understood, and not of hours, he has discarded the obviously fairest method of settlement, and for some reason taken the side of the trainmen. They threaten a national tie-up of the business of the country if their demand for a 25 per cent. increase in pay is not met, and Mr. Wilson indirectly supports them.

Mr. Wilson's friends wonder why he has taken this attitude. Mr. Wilson's critics and enemies are satisfied, they know, but quite irrespective of Mr. Wilson's friends or enemies, or Mr. Wilson's fortunes, the railway trainmen's unions have no right to threaten the cities with hunger or the mills with closing. The country is greater than this demand for increased pay, and while the union is strong, the nation is stronger, and the present is as good as any time to teach these violent men and their partisans that justice is still worth having on your side; as far as human affairs go justice is best obtained by arbitration.

New York, Aug. 26, 1916. G. F. D., Jr.

Anthony Amendment in the South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer has just received a letter from a prominent Southern lawyer well versed in the political conditions and needs of his section of the country. Speaking of the Anthony amendment he says:

"I am convinced that if the amendment proposes to guarantee to all women the right to vote in national elections, without qualifications imposed by any State, we will have just such days as in the old reconstruction times. The venal politician does not hesitate to pay $2 poll tax in order to control votes and he would unhesitatingly align his forces two years ahead of an election in order to control the poll taxes in a sufficient number to insure success. The whole appears to me like the re-opening of a box of trouble that has been sealed and forgotten years ago. I am indeed surprised that this amendment should be seriously considered by any Southern sentiment; still, men fall from high places and the seats of the mighty seem easily approached by inexperienced women."

F. GREY WELLES.

Cohasset, Aug. 26, 1916.

Kuno Meyer on Ireland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like, with your permission, to correct a flagrant misconception in Susan Grace Kinch's letter on the Irish rebellion, in your issue of today. She says that she can only see in the whole episode a disgraceful plot to sell Ireland to a foreign foe. In making this statement she assumes that the interests of Ireland and England in this war are identical, which at least two-thirds of her countrymen all over the world would deny, and forgets that the German Government, at the instance of the late Sir Roger Casement, issued a proclamation in which it is explicitly stated that Germany does not regard Ireland as a hostile country.

KUNO MEYER.

New York, Aug. 28, 1916.

The Shakespeare Supplements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was fortunate in securing the Shakespeare editions of THE TIMES for use in my English classes in Iowa State College. Besides using them in class, I posted them in one of the main corridors, where many stopped to see them—one woman read all of the pages shown—lent them, showed the pictures with the radioptiqon, and am now planning a set of extracts from those articles written for the editions that my classes may further benefit from them. The more I find and the more I work with the papers the more I hope that the material, both articles and illustrations, may be put into book form.

MAUD A. EARHART.

Hopkinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1916.

A GARDEN MODISTE.

If Eve were living now, and styles
Were like hers long ago,
My little garden could provide
A beautiful trousseau.

I'd plan her smock of graceful ferns,
Edged round with lace-flower fine—
Her petticoat of lilies, held
In place by ivy vine.

And long-stemmed roses would contrive
The loveliest of frocks,
Bordered, with pale pink asters, or
A fringe of hollyhocks;

Her hat I'd build of daisies, trimmed
With morning-glory sprays—
Sun-flowers would make a parasol,
To raise on rainy days.

But useless tis to think up clothes
And color schemes, since Eve's
Preferred material (they say)
Was just a change of—leaves!

MARIE V. CARUTHERS.

GREECE'S NEED TO CHANGE HER COURSE.

Government Urged to Admit Its Mistakes of Policy and Join the War on the Side of the Allies.

By J. N. ASILANIS.

New York, Aug. 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Greece, in this worldwide conflict, has failed to play her part in the manner expected of her, and no amount of evidence will suffice to alter that opinion of mankind.

Whatever evidence there is, and there is plenty of it, is all against her, and no cunning presentation of it will make people come to any other conclusion but that she has failed, and singularly so, to perform her duty. By her treaty with Serbia she was obliged to go to her help. Mr. Venizelos, in whose time this treaty was signed, declared in and out of Parliament that both in spirit and letter it was obligatory on Greece, and, if Greece had the respect for her agreements she should have, no alternative was left to her but to go forth and help her unfortunate ally.

If Serbia was assailed by Austria and Germany in addition to Bulgaria, that consideration could not alter the meaning of the compact, because, even though that consideration was left out in the negotiation of the treaty, the danger of Bulgaria's expanding at the expense of Serbia was there, and, so long as that danger was there, the obligation to help could not be dissociated.

If to avoid a danger precautions are necessary, these precautions should be augmented in the ratio of the strength of that danger. If to thwart the political ambitions of an unaided Bulgaria Greece and Serbia had seen the need for concerted action, that need became greater the minute they saw Bulgaria joining the Central Powers. The fear of the Central Powers should not have deterred Greece from taking arms against those nations which have always been antagonistic to her national aspirations.

Serbia could have avoided her annihilation if she had but submitted to the peremptory demands of Austria; so Belgium, too, could have been spared if she had allowed free passage to the Germans. Yet they both refused to be vassal States and take orders from the strongest of the earth. They both preferred the hardest way, and bled and suffered, and are still bleeding and suffering, thus presenting to the whole world a rare devotion to duty and a certain hope that, so long as the world exists, right will never be supplanted by might.

Greece in her eight years' war of independence was not afraid of the number of the Turks. Had the Greeks of that day stopped to think of the greatness and the strength of the Turkish Empire the present Greek Kingdom would not have been established.

The oppressed may be weak except in spirit. That spirit has survived and will always survive all coercion, to the great dismay and despair of all would-be oppressors. Why, then, should Greece withdraw? Is the spirit of the people dead? Were they intimidated by German threats, or were they cowed by a group of small politicians who have sworn to destroy all that the ablest statesman, Mr. Venizelos, has accomplished?

It made no difference to these politicians if Greece did not grow. They were concerned with Venizelos himself.

The chance they were long waiting for came when Venizelos differed with the King. They seized it, have clung to it, and are still holding on with no signs of relaxation. They have perverted the truth, they have changed the mechanism of the Government, they have brought into existence the very conditions which the Venizelist Party had remedied, they made the German propagandists directors in their work of misrule, they have insulted the protecting powers by their childish utterances, they have disregarded England's offer of Cyprus, they have dwelt unnecessarily on the violation of Grecian integrity and sovereign rights, they refused to acknowledge by honest deeds their debts of gratitude to those powers and satisfied themselves that they performed their duty by proclaiming to the world the little services they rendered the Serbians and the troops of the Allies at Saloniki.

Of the services they left undone and which almost certainly would have saved the Kingdom of Peter Karageorgevitch—as the great democratic King chose to call himself in his message to the American people—they have a lot of excuses and subterfuges, but not enough arguments, to offer. While they point out the fate of Belgium and the impossibility of resisting the central invasion with the very small number of allied troops landed at Saloniki, they are mute on the subject of why they are demobilized now when an army of more than 600,000 of the Entente troops has started the offensive in the Balkans.

If by insufficiency of numbers they seek to be excused for not participating in the first place, now that this condition has been changed there is no need for continued neutrality. The honesty of their original defense is not borne out by the events of today.

When Venizelos in March of last year suggested joining the Allies, in consideration of large concessions of territory in Asia Minor, and also said that it would pay to cede Kavala to Bulgaria in exchange for a strip of land in western Macedonia, the demagogues dared to accuse him of being unpatriotic, and used all their rhetoric to convince the people of this. Now, according to the latest news, the Bulgarians are a few miles outside of Kavala; Serres and Drama may at any moment fall into their hands, but the wires have not yet transmitted to us the feelings of Mr. Gounaris. That statesman fulminated at the mention of the sacrifice of Kavala and created an uproar throughout Greece. Where is he now? Of course, the Germans will return everything to us—if not in their present shape, at least in heaps of débris of destruction!

If Mr. Gounaris and the coterie of politicians were greater men and had the attributes of real greatness, then, as in the days of old, they would not for a moment hesitate to call a meeting and, like good patriots, come forth and acknowledge their mistakes and decide on a change of course which would uphold the dignity of the country, even at this late hour.

Why should we, in Greece of all nations, present a sight of perennial division when we know from history that it has worked against our interest? Why don't we turn to England and get an example of how to behave in times of great national crises? Are all the bitter experiences of our race through the ages to go for nothing?

These are the questions which the Greek politicians are called upon to answer. Their course up to now stands condemned in the eyes of the world, and the world cannot change its opinion so long as they stick to this course.

J. N. ASILANIS.

AMERICA'S ROLE IN EUROPE.

A Strong Position to Advance the Cause of Peace.

Birkdale, England, Aug. 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in reading the article on "Universal Military Service and Democracy" by Professor Munroe Smith in a recent issue of THE TIMES.

If the state of the world was to revert to what it was in July, 1914, when this great war struggle is finished, then I think the Professor's arguments and conclusions would be sound and probably his suggestions would be the best that America could carry out. On the other hand, I cannot understand how Professor Smith undoubtedly could fail to see that the terrible sacrifices of life and treasure which the Allies made will impel them to demand at the end of the war changes with regard to the size of the navies and armies of the world of a most drastic nature.

Is Europe to sacrifice millions of men and allow any nation that covets its neighbors' wealth, colonies, trading ports, and coaling stations to spend its revenue on arms and munitions and to choose its own time to start another cruel war. I trow not. France, Russia, Great Britain, and Italy, which will have lost the breadwinner in most of the homes in these countries, will never permit, at least in Europe, any nation to spend huge sums in efforts which would be continually threatening the peace of the world, and if America realized her strong position, her statesmen even at this stage of the European conflagration would be trying to educate the world to take means to insist that there shall be no more wars and that there must be formed "a world's peace and defense league," embracing every country, which will demand that all disputes shall be settled by arbitration. All nations would be compelled to join such a defense league as I have suggested, and all would have to bind themselves to punish any country that might try to evade the conditions laid down by the league.

America, having kept out of the present war, will be a tower of strength when peace comes in assisting those nations which are really peacefully disposed against any that are disinclined to commit their future to such a course. By achieving this result, America would avoid spending millions of dollars every year, and her young men would be saved from giving several years to army and navy drill, which universal military service would entail.

While the Allies owe a debt of gratitude to America, they would like to see that the people of that important country realize and admit frankly that America's first line of defense today is the present front of the Anglo-French armies; the second is Calais, the third the British fleet, and the fourth the American fleet. Since July, 1914, there has been ample evidence that Germany was bent on conquering the world, and "Deutscher über Alles" certainly included the American Continent, and so the Americans should not blame the British when they declare that they are fighting America's battles as well as their own on the battlefields of France and Belgium and in the North Sea.

I pray to God that the blood of the sons of our great empire so willingly shed on all the battle fronts will quicken the affection which I am sure the bulk of the American people bear toward their British cousins.

T. KYLE DAWSON.

MEASURES OF INTELLIGENCE

Prof. Cattell Protests Against Justice Goff's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not strange that Justice Goff should have said that "standardizing the mind is as futile as standardizing electricity," for we expect the courts to belong to a past generation. But why should the statement cause The Sun to "rejoice" and to print a leading editorial article in commendation? Does The Sun, like Justice Goff, believe that standardizing electricity is futile? Unfortunately, intelligence cannot be so readily measured as electricity, but much progress has been made in recent years. The Binet tests have their value and their limitations; they are not a "clever Frenchman's notions," but the result of careful experimental work, standardized in this country, where the larger part of the work on mental tests and measurements has been done. Judges doubtless hold expert testimony in contempt, because there are always people who can be hired to testify on both sides of any question. But why do the American courts permit a scandal unknown elsewhere? Justice Goff, perhaps, also believes that our knowledge of heredity is futile, and that no harm is done when he releases a feeble-minded girl from permanent control.

J. McKEEN CATTELL.

Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1916.

Direct Nomination Laws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You criticise Mr. Hughes in connection with the direct nominations system in New York. If your argument is valid, it is a criticism of Wilson, not of Hughes.

Governor Hughes did not urge the present form of direct primary upon New York, nor any form of direct primary we or any other State has ever had. He favored the greatly modified form of direct primary embodied in what was

CAPT. JOHN J. ASTOR WEDS LADY NAIRNE

Youngest Son of Baron Astor Marries Widow of Major Slain in War.

WED BY SPECIAL LICENSE

Bridegroom In First Life Guards Had Only a Brief Leave—Bride the Daughter of Late Lord Minto.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A wartime romance culminated today in the quiet marriage in Christ Church of Captain John Jacob Astor of the First Life Guards, son of Lord Astor of Hever Castle, First Baron, formerly known as William Waldorf Astor, to Lady Nairne, daughter of the fourth Earl of Minto and widow of Major Lord Charles Nairne, son of the fifth Marquis of Lansdowne.

The news of the wedding by special license reached only a very small circle of acquaintances as by reason of his restricted leave Captain Astor had to return to France within a few hours after his arrival in England.

Captain Astor is the youngest son of Baron Astor of Hever Castle, who, before being elevated to the peerage, was William Waldorf Astor, formerly of New York. He is a first cousin of Vincent Astor of this city, and joined the British Army in 1906, when he was appointed to the probationary rank in the First Life Guards.

He remained in the army, and during the first months of the war he was at the front with his regiment, and took part in the fierce encounters that followed the Germans' rush on Paris. His relatives and friends were shocked when they read his name in the casualty list of Oct. 27, 1914, when he was reported as among the wounded.

It was announced a little more than a year ago that his father had transferred to him property in this city amounting to about $7,000,000, among the pieces being several on Barclay Street, Vesey Street, Broadway and Exchange Place, and Wall Street.

He is a brother of Waldorf Astor, a member of Parliament from Plymouth, since 1911, who married Miss Nancy Langhorne of Virginia.

The bride is a daughter of the late Lord Minto, formerly Viceroy of India, and is 27 years old. Her first husband was killed early in the war in France.

The present Lord Minto gave his sister in marriage, and the marriage ceremony was attended by Baron Astor and other prominent men, most of them in uniform.

MISS FISHER'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to James L. Banks, Jr., on Sept. 23.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Vleva Fisher, the only daughter of Mrs. Joel Ellis Fisher, and James Lenox Banks, Jr., the only son of Mr. and Mrs. James Lenox Banks, have been completed. The ceremony will take place at noon on Saturday, Sept. 23, in Christ Church at Oyster Bay, and will be performed by the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, Bishop of Western Pennsylvania, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George E. Talmage, the rector of the church. The wedding, which will be a small one, will be followed by a reception at Shadow Lawn, the country home of the bride's mother at Oyster Bay.

Miss Fisher's bridesmaids will include the Misses Emily L. Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens; Gertrude Mali, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mali; Eleanor T. Darlington, daughter of the Right Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Darlington; Eleanor N. Green, daughter of Colonel Francis Vinton Green, and Mary R. Haskell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Amory Haskell. Miss Fisher's brother, J. Ellis Fisher, will give her in marriage.

Mr. Banks will have his cousin, Charles H. Marshall, as his best man, and the ushers are to be George Norton Miller, Jr., William Remsen, Seth Barton French, Drayton Burrell, Jr., Ransome Noble, and Frederick J. Dennis.

ALEXANDER RORKE MARRIES

New York Assistant District Attorney Weds Miss M. J. Gavin.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 28.—Miss Mercedes J. Gavin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Gavin of 66 Irving Street, was married this morning at St. Patrick's Church to Alexander Rorke, Assistant District Attorney of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Mgr. J. F. Roche, and was witnessed by a large number of friends of the young people.

Miss Catherine Rooney of Brookline was maid of honor, and William Rorke of New York, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Fred Kane, J. P. O'Gorman of New York, F. J. Fenton of Watertown, Henry Conway of Medford, F. L. O'Connor of Brookline, and Augustin Healey and Alfred J. Rooney of New York.

After the ceremony there was a reception to a few friends at the home of the bride's parents.

BRIDE OF CAPTAIN COLLINS.

Miss Kate Buckel Weds Coast Artillery Officer at San Antonio.

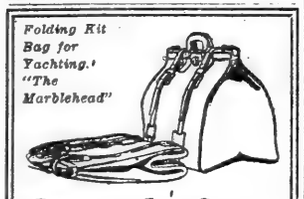
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Buckel of Tompkinsville, S. I., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Kate Maie Sprague Buckel, to Captain Owen Glenn Collins of the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., which took place last Saturday in San Antonio, Texas.

The engagement of Miss Buckel to Captain Collins was announced several weeks ago following the mobilization of troops on the border. Last week Miss Buckel, accompanied by her mother, left for Texas, and the marriage ceremony was performed a day or so after their arrival at the Hotel Saint Anthony, at San Antonio.

Dr. Charles G. Herberman Buried.

The funeral of Dr. Charles George Herberman, Professor Emeritus of Latin of the College of the City of New York and formerly editor in chief of the Catholic Encyclopaedia, who died on Thursday at his home, 346 Convent Avenue, took place yesterday morning from the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, in West 142d Street, in her 81st year. It was a solemn high mass, and the eulogy was given by Father John J. Wynne. The honorary pallbearers were Dr. John H. Finley, Judge Joseph F. Mulqueen, Henry Heide, Stephen Farrelly, Professor Adolph Werner, Professor August Rupp, Dr. Conde B. Fallen, Thomas F. Meehan, Henry J. Sayres and Professor Arthur Remey. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

Folding Kit Bag for Yachting.' "The Marblehead"



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TO TEST HAMMOND TORPEDO

General Wood Named as Head of Board to Pass Judgment on Invention.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the army's Eastern Department, has been appointed head of a joint army and navy board, to pass judgment upon the radio-controlled torpedo invented by John Hays Hammond, Jr. If the board reports favorably and President Wilson approves, the War Department is authorized by Congress to expend $750,000 for the purchase of the exclusive right to manufacture the device.

Members of General Wood's committee are Captain John A. Hoogewerff, Commander David W. Todd, and Lieutenant Joseph V. Ogan of the navy, and Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, and Captain Fulton Q. B. Gardner, Coast Artillery.

The Hammond invention is designed mainly for coast defense purposes. Army officers witnessed experiments before recommending the purchase of the appliance, during which a small motor boat was driven in any direction at a distance of several miles from shore, responding instantly to the will of a radio operator in the shore station. It is planned to use it to attack hostile battleships, the operator remaining either at a shore station or directing torpedoes from an aeroplane equipped with a radio apparatus.

Ex-Governor Pennypacker Rallies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Samuel W. Pennypacker, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, has rallied from a sinking spell on Sunday night at his home in Schwenksville and today was much stronger. During the day he was rational and the fever that made him delirious on Sunday had subsided. But in spite of his rally Dr. H. Croskey Allen, his physician, said tonight that in his opinion the end was ony the question of a few days.

Miss Lyra B. Nickerson Improved.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT, R. I., Aug. 28.—The condition of Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson, who is seriously ill at her villa of typhoid fever and not of ptomaine poisoning as was reported, was slightly improved today and hopes are now entertained for her recovery. She passed a comfortable night and was able to take nourishment today.

William H. Phillips, Editor.

William H. Phillips, editor and historian, and the first telegraph operator to take a Morse message by sound, died on last Saturday at his home in Amherst, Mass., in his eighty-sixth year. He was born in Lanesboro, Mass., and came of old colonial stock, his great-great-grandfather being one of the few who escaped from Salem after being condemned to death for witchcraft. He was the founder and editor of many newspapers, finally becoming editor of the Berkshire Hills Historical Year Book.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY W. GIESER, for more than forty years a resident of Cos Cob, Conn., died there last night, aged 77 years.

Mrs. DOLLIE WILLIAMS, a resident of Brooklyn for thirty years and active in religious and social circles in that borough, died at her home, 1,716 Bergen Street, on last Saturday. She is survived by her husband, R. L. Williams.

EDWARD J. GOODWIN, 37 years old, cashier for the stock brokerage firm of Benedict, Drysdale & Co., in Wall Street, died on Saturday at his home, 187 Hulse Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Goodwin had been in the employ of the firm for nineteen years. He was a member of Brooklyn Council, Royal Arcanum, and left a widow.

JOHN T. JONES, 70 years old, a veteran of the civil war and a member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., and Crystal Wave Lodge, F. and A. M., died on Saturday at his home, 474 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARTHA EADE CHAPMAN, widow of Colonel Henry Thomas Chapman, a veteran of the civil war, who was for thirty-two years a member of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Sunday at her residence, 321 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-eighth year. Her husband was also an art connoisseur and possessed a valuable collection of paintings, marble and bronze, which he sold shortly after his death four years ago. Mrs. Chapman was born in this city and was a daughter of Thomas J. and Harriet Esterbrook. She is survived by three sons, Henry E., Robert L., and Frederick A. Chapman.

Mrs. ELIZA O'DONNELL, widow of Andrew O'Donnell, a master cooper of Brooklyn, died in St. Catharine's Hospital on Sunday, aged 78 years. She lived at 617 Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZA IGELHEIMER, widow of David Igelheimer, for many years in the provision business in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at the home of her daughter, 281 Throop Avenue, in her seventy-sixth year. Mrs. Igelheimer was born in Albany, N. Y., and was a member of the Federation of Jewish Charities, Congregation Temple Beth Elohim, and the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society. Two daughters and a son survive her.

RICHARD WILLETTS UNDERHILL, formerly a metal dealer here, died on Saturday at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., in his seventy-first year.

EDMUND A. SMITH, a business man of Clifton, N. J. for many years, died at his home there, in his fifty-fifth year.

ROBERT SCOBIE of 245 East Sixty-second Street, an underwriter for the New York Life Insurance Company, died on Sunday in the Lincoln Hospital, in his fifty-sixth year. He was Vice President of the Hundred Thousand Dollar Club of his company.

EDWARD COLE, a member of the firm of Butler & Cole, hardware dealers, of Boonton, N. J., died suddenly on Sunday from heart disease, in his forty-first year.

NICHOLAS BOYLEN, a resident of Newton, N. J., for many years, died on Sunday at his home there, in his eighty-first year.

Mrs. AMANDA STILES WILSON, wife of Stewart Wilson, died on Sunday at the home of her daughter in Morristown, N. J., in her seventy-seventh year.

D. W. MARCY of Toledo, Ohio, a civil war veteran, who arrived in Kansas City, Mo., Sunday night to attend the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, died there yesterday. He was 77 years old.

LAWRENCE S. KANE, a typewriter copyist in Register O'Loughlin's office, died on Friday, at his home, 1,165 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, in his thirty-sixth year. He was a son of the late Lawrence S. Kane, for many years financial editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES. His maternal grandfather was the late Michael T. Gibbons, a pioneer real estate operator in Brooklyn.

RALPH M. FORBES, son of Mrs. Ella J. Forbes of Mount Vernon, died yesterday morning at his home there, in his seventeenth year.

ALEXANDER GUTHMAN, a retired real estate operator of this city, died on Sunday at his home in New Rochelle in his seventy-fifth year.

WILLIAM M. BEERS, manager of the office of the Jones Lumber Company, died on Sunday at his home in New Rochelle in his forty-eighth year.

JAMES McCARTHY, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home in White Plains in his seventieth year.

E. A. K. HACKETT, publisher of The Evening Sentinel of Fort Wayne, Ind., died there yesterday after a hospital stay in operation, in his sixty-sixth year. He had published the journal since 1880.

Mrs. BARBARA WACHTEL, wife of Fred Wachtel, and active for many years in Jewish charities, died on Sunday at her home in Riverside Drive, in her 57th year. She was a member of the Ceres Sewing Circle, the Rodelph Sholem Sisterhood, the Deborah Benevolent Society, the Amelia Relief Society, and the Hebrew Infant Asylum. In addition to her husband, she is survived by three sons.

The Rev. Dr. HORACE A. CRANE, Superintendent of Olean District of the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Olean, N. Y., last night, aged 57 years.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the American liner New York from Liverpool were:

Miss Barbara Allen, Miss Ettie Arthur, James M. Beck, E. K. Bennett, Charles W. Black, Dr. S. W. Bower, Mr. and Mrs. George Brewer, H. Langdon Bruce, Miss Maud Buchanan, Mrs. L. Butler, Gilbert Congdon, Colonel J. H. Colt, Mrs. Colt, Robert W. Cowdin, George Dannen, and Mrs. Charles B. Edwards, Miss Dorothy E. Edwards, Charles Esdale, E. Marshall Fox, Dr. Arthur Gumever, Miss F. Goldsmith, Miss Beryl Gwynn, Miss Rose Harris, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hayden, Captain R. Hill, W. A. Hill, Dr. F. J. Horn, Miss A. M. Hudson, William Illingworth, Miss H. I. Inman, Ellwood F. Kenny, S. W. King, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Laidley, W. Linton, Cyril Maude, Miss M. K. Maude, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel A. Medina, Jose de Medina, Miss Gertrude de Medina, Charles Mitchell, Miss Ethel Nixon, Miss Mabel Nixon, W. H. Parsons, Allan Ramsay, P. G. Ross, Miss Isabella Sanderson, F. H. Sawyer, W. Scott, W. F. Sinclair, G. M. Sutton-Jones, John A. Taylor, S. Ward, Frederick W. Whitridge, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wills, Charles S. Wilson, Albert E. Woodward, Major H. E. Winnington-Barnes, G. Rodney Rickards.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York for the week ending Saturday, August 26th, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic Steer loins sold up to 37c lb.—Advt.

ROOKIES DO WELL IN SHORE REVIEW

They Parade to the Music of Their Own Bands Before Captain R. H. Jackson.

GLAD TO STRETCH LEGS

War Game Discussion Set for Tomorrow—Admiral Benson Says Air Scout Problem Is Near Solution.

Special to The New York Times.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Aug. 28.—The naval volunteers were reviewed this afternoon on the parade grounds of Fortress Monroe by Regimental Commander, Captain R. H. Jackson of the Virginia. In white undress uniforms with black neckerchiefs, leggings, and equipment consisting of belts, rifles, and canteens, they marched in good time and order, considering the small amount of practice they have received in infantry drill and the difficulties which attend such practice on shipboard.

There is a cheerful spirit in evidence tonight among the rookies. They feel that they had a "good day of it." One man voiced the general sentiment when he said, "that double quick across the parade ground was the best yet. If they could only keep going lively like that all the time and cut out some of the waiting around guns and on deck it would suit us much better."

After the usual calisthenics the morning was taken up with the distribution of equipment and short drills in preparation for the review on shore. After noontime mess the men were conveyed ashore in whaleboats towed by steam launches.

The movement of the 2,000 men proceeded without a hitch. Companies were assembled after landing, each ship furnishing a battalion. These units of the naval regiment then moved to the parade grounds of the fortress and went through preliminary drills. While the men were standing in line before the review Rear Admiral James M. Helm and several members of his staff made an informal inspection of the volunteers. A sudden shower drove the rookies to the shelter of convenient trees, but lines were soon reformed when the rain let up, and, to the music of two bands made up mostly of rookies, the volunteer companies split up into sections and passed the reviewing stand, Captains S. Morgan and M. M. Moore were color bearers for the Maine battalion, of which J. R. Eisman was commander.

Passing back over the parade ground and through the streets on the way to the ships, the rookies had several long jaunts at double time, and this put considerable zinger into the organization, but just before the volunteers reached the water front the rain commenced again. Drenched in the first downpour, the men in the ranks burst into a song. It was "How Dry I Am."

Captain C. P. Plunkett, director of target practice, gave a lecture tonight on board the Rhode Island. He described the methods which have brought such accuracy to naval gunnery.

The fleet will move tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock for Tangier Sound, where target practice will be given to the volunteers for the rest of the week.

Several men left today for New York to get aboard motor boats which will be mobilized the last week of the training cruise

NAVY NEEDS AIRCRAFT.

Benson Thinks War Game Showed This—Discussion Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—Discussion of the recent war game between the Red fleet, commanded by Admiral Henry T. Mayo, and the Blue fleet, under command of Rear Admiral James M. Helm, in the auditorium at the training station will be held at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Admiral Mayo, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet; Vice Admiral Dewitt Coffman, second in command; Rear Admirals A. F. Fechteler, H. D. Dunn, and Thomas S. Rodgers; Division Commander Albert Gleaves, in charge of the destroyer force, and commanding officers of the ships of the fleet, in all between 500 and 600 men, will be present, in addition to the staff of the Naval War College and officers from the training and torpedo stations.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, chief umpire of the war game, will discuss the movements of both fleets and point out the strategy employed, with the aid of a large chart and lantern slides.

It is hoped Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Operations of the Navy, will be present, as he was last year.

The discussion is expected to occupy two hours, after which the fleet will get under way for Southern drill grounds for target practice and other work. It is due in Hampton Roads not later than Sept. 2.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Commenting today on the naval war game, Rear Admiral Benson said the vital lesson demonstrated was the need of aircraft for scouting purposes and the urgent necessity of adding battle and scout cruisers to the fleet.

Although the aeroplane ship North Carolina participated in the game, none of her hydroaeroplanes was regarded as safe for use at sea, and Admiral Benson said the problem of finding the best type of pontoon for the machines, minimizing the danger on landing, was receiving concentrated attention by navy experts and was near solution.

The Navy Department is still without information as to the part played in the game by Rear Admiral Helm's submarine flotilla. Admiral Benson said, however, that when the department's plans for establishing submarine bases along both coasts, with a fleet of submarines station at each, were completed, such a result as the landing of hostile troops, the feat which Admiral Mayo theoretically accomplished, would be impossible.

ROOKIES MUST WORK HARDER FOR PROMOTION

Gen. Wood Announces Higher Rank Henceforth Will Depend on Length of Service.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 28.—First and Second Lieutenants and non-commissioned officers are no longer to be produced in one month's training at Plattsburg. General Wood has decreed that every man who is attending his first camp here must remain a private, no matter what his previous military experience has been. The system of promotion henceforth is to be progressive, depending upon length of service at Plattsburg.

When the official list of "makes" containing the appointments made by General Wood on recommendation of the company commanders, comes out within a day or two, the names of many acting Lieutenants and non-commissioned officers who lack the requirements for length of service will be omitted. Company commanders are empowered to appoint acting commissioned and non-commissioned officers. In order that they may be distinguished during the hike, they are permitted to wear the insignia of their rank, but next month or next year, if they come back, they must go in as privates.

Major Mitchel is an Acting First Lieutenant, but he has attended only one previous camp, so he will rank only as a private in the permanent appointments, although he would be eligible to appointment as a Sergeant.

The new order, which was issued today, is in line with the general order of the War Department providing for the establishment of a reserve corps. The order provides that any man who has creditably attended the prescribed series of three training camps, "red," "white," and "blue" camps, they are termed, shall be eligible for appointment in the reserve corps, after undergoing a "physical and practical examination."

REV. DR. W. H. WARD DEAD.

Writer on Oriental Art Was Editor of New York Independent 49 Years.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Aug. 28.—The Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, editor of The Independent of New York for forty-nine years, director of the Wolfe expedition to Babylonia in 1884, and author of many books on Oriental and religious subjects, died at his home here tonight in his eighty-second year. He had been an invalid for the last year as the result of an accident when he was thrown from a carriage.

He was born in Abington, Mass., and after being educated by his father, the late Rev. James Wilson Ward, spent the graduating term at Phillips Andover, from which he was graduated in 1852. Dr. Ward then entered Amherst College, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1856. Following this he entered the Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1859. He had also received the degree of D. D. from New York University and Amherst College and that of LL. D. from Amherst also.

Dr. Ward was a tutor in Beloit College, Wisconsin, during 1857-58, and for two years after that was pastor of churches in Kansas. He then became a teacher, and in 1868 joined the staff of The Independent as associate editor. Two years later he became superintending editor and remained in that position until 1897, when he took charge as editor.

As director of Dr. Wolfe's expedition to Babylonia during 1884-85, Dr. Ward first became known as an archaeologist.

He was an authority on Oriental antiquities, and wrote the volume on "Cylinders and Other Ancient Oriental Seals in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan" and "The Seal Cylinders of Western Asia." Dr. Ward was also the author of many articles in Oriental Art. He was a noted collector, and made the collections of Oriental seal cylinders now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Dr. Ward married Miss Ellen Maria Dickinson in 1859, and was the father of one son, Herbert Dickinson Ward, author.

Bishop Leigh R. Brewer.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 28.—Bishop Leigh Richmond Brewer of the Montana Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church died here tonight in his seventy-eighth year. He was a native of Vermont and was graduated from Hobart College in 1863 with the degree of A. B., receiving the degree of A. M. three years later. During the same year Bishop Brewer was graduated from the General Theological Seminary. In 1881 he received the degree of S. T. D. from both Hobart and Racine Colleges. From 1866 until 1872 he was rector of Grace Church in Carthage, N. Y. Then for eight years he was rector of Trinity Church in Watertown, N. Y. In 1880 he was consecrated Missionary Bishop of Montana.

Ex-Premier of Greece Theotokis.

M. Theotokis, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and a former Premier of Greece, died on Sunday in Athens, in his sixty-first year. He had held many important positions, including Minister of National Economy and Minister of the Marine and of the Interior.

JUSTICE L. S. BAYLISS DEAD.

Brooklyn Municipal Court Jurist Dies of Apoplexy at Summer Home.

Justice Lucien S. Bayliss of the Municipal Court of Brooklyn died on Sunday after a stroke of apoplexy at his Summer home in Brewster, N. Y. Justice Bayliss was in his forty-seventh year, and came from a family of jurists and ministers. His grandfather was the Rev. Samuel Bayliss, one of the founders of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. Justice Bayliss was born in Brooklyn, and was a son of Benjamin H. Bayliss. After graduating from Wesleyan University in 1891 he entered the New York University Law School and was admitted to the bar three years later. For the next four years he practiced in Brooklyn and then was elected to the Assembly.

Justice Bayliss was first elected to the Municipal Court bench in 1905, serving until 1911. Last year he again became a candidate for the Municipal Court place and his election by 56 votes was contested by the Democrat opponent, James W. Redmond. After a fight which lasted almost five months, it was finally decided that Justice Bayliss had won.

He was a member of the University Club of Brooklyn, Montauk Club, Brooklyn Club, Mistletoe Lodge of Masons, the Prospect Heights Citizens' Association, the Central Citizens' League, and of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Justice Bayliss lived at 170 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, and is survived by his wife, Mrs. S. Louise Bayliss, and a son, Ralph S. Bayliss.

WILLIAM McCLURE DEAD.

Ex-Secretary of New York Stock Exchange Was Old Member.

CARLISLE, Penn., Aug. 28.—William McClure, formerly Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, died at his Summer home here today from heart disease. He was a native of this city and first became a member of the Exchange on Feb. 29, 1868. Mr. McClure was prominent in the Exchange for many years, and had served as a member of the Governing Committee, Assistant Chairman, and Chairman, being first elected Secretary in 1890.

Dr. Ernest W. Cushing.

Dr. Ernest W. Cushing, a noted surgeon and the first demonstrator of the tubercle bacillus here, died on Sunday in the Cushing Hospital, of which he was the head, in Boston, Mass. He was in his seventieth year. Dr. Cushing was born in Boston, and was a graduate of Harvard University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons here. He was one of the founders and for twelve years surgeon of the Woman's Charity Club Hospital, now the Massachusetts Woman's Hospital.

Anthony Walsh, Railroad Builder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—Anthony Walsh, who with his six sons built the Rock Island Southern Railway in Iowa, died here today in his eighty-fourth year. He is said to have possessed a fortune of several million dolars. His sons are all prominent in railroad and public utility corporations in various parts of the country. Mr. Walsh will be buried at Clinton, Iowa.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

DELOVAGE—CURTIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Curtis of 333 Central Park West announce the engagement of their daughter Viola to Maurice Delovage of Butte, Mont.

SIRKIN—MANDELSTAM. — Sadie Mandelstam to Abraham Sirkin.

Married

COE—CHOLWELL.—At Grace Church, Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 28, 1916, by the Rev. James Benton Werner, Dorothy Dennis Cholwell, daughter of George C. Cholwell, to William J. Coe, San Francisco and Los Angeles papers please copy.

STANSFIELD—KING.—Aug. 23, Anna L. King to Samuel Stansfield.

Brooklyn.

WRIGHT—MERTZ.—Aug. 27, Helen Mertz to George T. Wright.

Died.

APPLE.—Ruth Marion, the beloved daughter of Hefman and Sadie Apple, suddenly, Aug. 28. Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1:30 P. M., from Milheiser's Parlor, 1,223 Lexington Av.

BAYLISS.—Aug. 27, 1916, at his home in Brewster, New York, Lucien S. Bayliss, beloved husband of E. Louise Bayliss, and son of the late Benjamin H. Bayliss, aged 47. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUNKER.—At Lanesboro, Mass., on Saturday, Aug. 26, Pauline A. Bunker, daughter of the late Frederick Bunker. Funeral services will be held at the church of St. Mary the Virgin, West 46th St., on Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 11 o'clock.

CHAMBERS.—Alice Amanda, beloved daughter of William A. and Eloise T., (nee Benedict,) at 674 Union Av., Aug. 28, 1916. Funeral private.

CHAPMAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, 1916, Martha Eade Chapman, widow of Henry Thomas Chapman, at her late residence, 321 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn. Funeral private.

DAGGETT.—On Aug. 27, 1916, Joseph Mory Daggett, after a short illness, in the 44th year of his age, beloved husband of Florence Daggett, nee Makley. Funeral private.

FLAGG.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, 1916, Mary Wilks Flagg. Funeral services 2:30 P. M., Wednesday, Aug. 30, at her late residence, 130 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

FORBES.—At Mt. Vernon, Aug. 28, Ralph M., son of the late Theodore M. and Ella J. Forbes, in his seventeenth year. Funeral services at his late residence, 409 East 5th St., on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

GIESER.—Entered into rest at Cos Cob, Conn., Aug. 28, 1916, Henry W. Gieser, 77 years. Funeral services at his late residence on Thursday, Aug. 31, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

GOFFIGON.—Margaret Elizabeth Taylor, on Aug. 26, 1916, at Bridgetown, Va., in the 71st year of her age. Interment at Caseville, Va.

GUTHMAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, 1916, at New Rochelle, N. Y., Alexander Guthman, father of Hattie, Louis, William, Seymour, Jennie Cramer, and Belle Oppenheimer, in his 75th year. Funeral services at Mount Pleasant Cemetery Tuesday, Aug. 29. Trains leave New York Central at 125th St. Station at 2:24 P. M.

HAAS.—Sarah Haas, widow of the late Leopold Haas, in her 73d year, dearly beloved mother of Rebecca Weiner, Lillie Fox, Carrie Weiner, Abraham Haas, Emily Solomon, David Haas, Martha Steinberg, and Silas M. Haas. Funeral private.

HARD.—At El Paso, Texas, Aug. 22, after long illness, Melville Cadmus Hard, aged 36. Funeral service at residence of S. M. Hard, South Nyack, N. Y., Aug. 30, 3 P. M. Tuesday. Interment Rockland Cemetery.

HARPER.—On Saturday, Aug. 26, after a lingering illness, James Thorne Harper, beloved husband of Katharine Clark Byrne. Funeral services at his late residence, 58 East 55th St., Tuesday, 29th inst., 10 A. M.

HARPER.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.—Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Captain Jaffrey Thorne Harper, (Ninth Company,) from his late residence, 58 East 55th St., N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS DIMOND, President.

HEIK.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, 1916, Wilhelmina, widow of the late Henry Heik, in her 86th year. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Elfreda Sommers, 133 Bay Ridge Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood, Wednesday, 10 A. M. Cleveland papers please copy.

HUGHES.—At Bethlehem, N. H., Aug. 27, 1916, Joseph C. Hughes. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSTON.—Mrs. Mary Morton, widow of the late William S. Johnston, at San Diego, Cal., Aug. 23. Interment Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery, Wednesday, Aug. 30, on arrival of 1:40 P. M. train.

LYMAN.—On Monday, Aug. 28, 1916, at White Haven, Penn., Theodore van Kluck Lyman, after a short illness, in his 18th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McCLURE.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, at Carlisle, Penn., William McClure, beloved husband of Ella Crane McClure. Funeral services on Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 5 P. M., from late residence, Carlisle.

MINNERLY.—Suddenly, Aug. 28, William A., aged 58. Relatives and friends, also members of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 27, F. & A. M., are invited to attend funeral services at Crane & McGowan's Funeral Chapel, 208 8th Av., near 23d St., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

Died.

MILLER.—Suddenly, Aug. 28, William Miller of 888 8th Av., born Edinburg, Scotland. Funeral from James F. Fallon's funeral parlors, 388 West 50th St., Wednesday, 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn. Automobile cortege.

MOONEY.—Sunday, Aug. 27, 1916, William H. Mooney, aged 78 years. Masonic funeral ceremonies by Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., at parlors of Charles A. Benedict, 150 West 13th St., Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 30, at 1 o'clock.

MOOS.—Jennie, on Aug. 27, aged 65, wife of the late Simon and mother of Abe, Carrie Wolf, Saul and Milton. Funeral from her late residence, 1,204 Benton Av., Bronx, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.

MORGAN.—Suddenly, at Edgemere, L. I., on Aug. 28, 1916, Gordon N., in his 13th year, beloved son of William H. and Mary B. Morgan of 352 Palisade Av., Jersey City, N. J. Interment at Hoboken Cemetery. Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.

MORRIS.—On Aug. 26, Bernard Morris, beloved husband of Mary Morris. Funeral from his late residence, 106 Hewes St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 30; requiem mass at the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Wythe Av., and South 3d St., at 9:30 A. M.

NOLL.—On Monday, Aug. 28, Conrad Noll, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Alexander Merle Forman, 116 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 8 P. M.

PEARSE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 26, Harriet B., wife of Rev. Henry M. P. Funeral services Trinity Church, Elizabeth, Tuesday, 1:30 P. M.

PINSKI.—Gabri. The funeral of Gabri Pinski, the son of the famous Jewish author, David Pinski, will be held tomorrow, Wednesday, at 2 P. M., at the private plot of the Pinski family at Montefiore Cemetery, Springfield, L. I.

PRATT.—On Aug. 27, 1916, at his late residence, 94 6th Av., Dr. William H. B. Pratt, husband of Mary Houghton. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

SAUDEK.—On Aug. 27, Jacob Saudek, beloved husband of Sarah Saudek. Funeral from his late residence, 100 West 141st St., Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

SCOBIE.—Aug. 27 Robert Scobie, beloved husband of Margaret Scobie. Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 29, from Funeral Parlors of James E. McLarney & Son, 874 Lexington Av., near 65th St. Requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, 67th St., between Lexington and Third Avs., at 10 o'clock.

STICKNEY.—At his late residence, 560 West 140th Street, in his 72d year, Charles Lowell, son of the late Charles L. and Mary E. Stickney, and beloved husband of Mary A. Stickney. Funeral services at his late residence Wednesday at 11 A. M.

SULLIVAN.—At East Orange, N. J., on Aug. 27, 1916, James Sullivan. Funeral services will be held at his residence, 401 Park Av., on Aug. 30, at 8 o'clock P. M.

TAPIAN.—Julius Tapian, beloved husband of Ida, (nee Levinson,) son of Ethel, brother of Mrs. C. Deutch and Mrs. Julius Glass. Funeral from his late residence, 980 St. John's Av., Bronx, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 11 A. M.

TIMOLDI.—Beatrice. Funeral from "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th and 67th. (Campbell Building.) Time later.

TRISDORFER.—Aug. 28, 1916, Jeanette, widow of late Henry Trisdorfer. Funeral services this (Tuesday) evening, 8 o'clock. Hubert's Funeral Parlors, 265 West 125th St.

VALLEAU.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Aug. 16, 1916, Fannie M. Valleau, in the seventy-first year of her age. Interment Poughkeepsie.

VAN WICKEL.—Suddenly, at his home, 207 Judge St., Elmhurst, on Aug. 26, 1916, Charles A. Van Wickel. Funeral strictly private.

WACHTEL.—Barbara, (nee Maier,) in her 58th year, died suddenly, Aug. 27, 1916, at Arverne, L. I., wife of Fred, mother of David, Julian and Sydney, sister of Michael, Julius and Benjamin Maier and Ella Sachs. Funeral services will be held at Mt. Hope Cemetery, Cypress Hills, L. I., Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Officers and members of Ceres Sewing Circle, Rodelph Sholem sisterhood, Deborah Benevolent Society, Amelia Relief Society, Ceres Srauen Verein and Hebrew Infant Asylum, relatives and friends invited to attend. Macon and Atlanta, (Ga.,) papers please copy.

WICKWIRE.—On Aug. 27, Manley Horatio Wickwire, of Sheffield, Mass., aged 82 years. Funeral at Sheffield on Tuesday.

ALEXANDER.—Catharine, Stapleton, S. I., Aug. 27, aged 79. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BRADY.—Jerome B., 428 East 169th., Aug. 27, aged 4.

FARON.—Adella M., 229 Norwood Av., Aug. 27. Funeral notice later.

GRUNEWALD.—Charles E., 924 Madison Av., Aug. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HONEKER.—Josef, Aug. 26, aged 55. Funeral, 100 East 120th St., today, 10 A. M.

HUSTER.—Ellen, 115 West 13th St., Aug. 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LAHRS.—Frieda, 83 Barrow St., Aug. 25. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McAVOY.—Julia, 71 Barrow St., Aug. 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MASON.—Charles B., 258 West 154th St., Aug. 27. Funeral private.

MURPHY.—James, 511 West 19th St., Aug. 26. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

O'REILLY.—Annie, 3,477

NATIONAL TENNIS TITLE PLAY STARTS, THOUGH RAIN MARS CARD

M'LOUGHLIN'S PLAY HAS DASH OF YORE

Comet of Tennis World Shows Wealth of Power on First Day—Four Matches Played.

RAIN DELAYS TOURNAMENT

Way Cleared for National Doubles Title Play Today—Dawson Humbled by E. H. Whitney.

Only a lame start was made yesterday in the national tennis championships on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, rain during the morning and early afternoon playing havoc with the arrangements for a gala day opening. Instead of the big gathering of enthusiasts who would ordinarily have attended the first day, there were present not more than 1,500 people. Four single matches was the quota of competition. Had it not been necessary to clear the way for a clean bill today even these would probably have been abandoned. William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, the national doubles champions, will play the challengers, Ward Dawson and Maurice E. McLoughlin, this afternoon, and so that these men might not be called upon to play two matches in a day, opportunity was taken to finish their first round singles contests yesterday. All other matches were called off at noon.

One of the California group, Ward Dawson, dropped by the wayside in the first test of strength, E. H. Whitney causing the defeat of the coast representative in straight sets, at 6–2, 6–3, 6–1. The national singles champion, Johnston, had an easy match in which he vanquished Howard Notman at 6–0, 6–1, 6–0, and Maurice E. McLoughlin triumphed over R. B. McClave of the Scranton Country Club with the score of 6–0, 6–1, 6–2. The match in which Griffin faced Frederick C. Baggs was better contested, Baggs putting forth a plucky fight in the first set, but after that he weakened and Griffin scored his victory at 8–6, 6–0, 6–2.

Dawson and Whitney were the first to get under way but when a set and a half of this contest were completed McLoughlin and McClave came out for their contest and the spectators flocked to the court on which they were to play. Much has been made of McLoughlin, both for and against his ability to come back, but until yesterday the comet had not competed during this season in a match east of Chicago. This match offered the first opportunity to weigh the contesting reports as to his form, even though McClave did not offer much promise of a keen battle.

McLoughlin Plays With Dash.

Whether McLoughlin is the comet of old still remains to be seen, but, at any rate, there is now some definite confirmation of the predictions that he may come back. From the moment that the one time champion came on the court there could be gained only the impression that he relished the game. He was as happy and carefree as if no thought of the task before him in the national championships had ever entered his mind. He was like a schoolboy at play, with an enthusiasm for the game because it was his pastime. There still remains some of the uncertainty about his real ability, but McClave was unequal to the task of drawing him out by sharp play, but the signs pointed to a McLoughlin with much of the old time fire and dash.

Certainly there was no one who saw him yesterday who was not impressed with his hard hitting as well as the accurate stroking. There was no call for a sharp game, and confident that the match was in hand from the start, he may be said to have done nothing more than practice his strokes. He drove off his forehand with a crispness that was enlightening to students of form, the ball bounding from his racquet to the deep court with excellent control. There was a free sweeping swing to the stroke that betokened health of power, and the ball burned down the lines and across court to the confusion of his less proficient rival. His backhand was less dependable, a number of nets being the product of this effort. McLoughlin also netted some drives off his forehand, but at times it seemed as if he did not care for direction as long as he could hit the sphere with all his power.

An expected stroke for which the Comet has been famous, the smash from overhead, was witnessed only once. McClave did not offer up the type of game which would have been food for the Coast player's racquet. Playing from the baseline there was only one occasion when he felt called upon to toss up a lob. In the eighth game of the second set he sent one sailing skyward which, had it been allowed free path to hit the ground, would have landed just back of the service line. But it never touched earth on the Comet's side of the net. The spectators had been waiting for just this thing, and every eye was riveted on him as his racquet was flung back for the smash. There was a sharp ping at the impact of ball and tennis bat, and the sphere flashed across the net into his opponent's court as fast and as true as any point which McLoughlin scored in his golden days. Thus was one question answered, for the sight thrilled the onlookers and stilled the voice of many a doubter.

Service Is Slower Now.

McLoughlin did not have to cover court, for McClave could not press the issue, so his speed in this particular still remains something of a mystery. There did, however, seem to be a slowing up of the former champion in one particular—service. The speed of old did not become manifest, but there was a service which had plenty of cunning. Whether he still possesses the speed which made his service of bygone days famous is another of the unsettled questions which only a match that requires all of his skill will answer. Yesterday McLoughlin was undoubtedly taking it easy, but his twist service was puzzling, even if slower. At times he used the service of which Tom Bundy is the greatest exponent, but this was infrequent.

The Comet did not come bounding to the net when opportunity presented; instead he played more in the back court and from the baseline, although there were a few instances when he closed in at the net to finish off a point. Then he volleyed with precision. McClave was even more on the baseline than the Coast star. His driving was hard, but McLoughlin had no difficulty in handling the shots, and he showed a wide variety of strokes in cutting down the shots of his opponent. Sometimes he half-volleyed, and again he would play the short shot over the net, but above all he liked to drive. Generally speaking, he seemed to have nearly every stroke of old at his command.

In the entire contest McClave made only three placement strokes, two in the first set and one in the third. The one game which McLoughlin lost in the first set was a deuce contest in which McClave succeeded in scoring his two earned points. He took the opening game of the third set on three nets and in out, all off McLoughlin's forehand, and his last game was obtained after the longest deuce contest of the match. McClave was leading at 40–0 when McLoughlin pulled it up to deuce. After that he took delight in hitting the ball with all his might and the errors that accrued gave the game to McClave at 9–7.

The first defeat of the tournament came to Ward Dawson, McLoughlin's doubles partner, Ted Whitney proving more than a match for the Californian. This contest was the only one staged on an exhibition court. Dawson was particularly weak in every department. Whitney played a heady game, being sure of his control, while Dawson was erratic in his stroking, a feature which is not reassuring for the doubles match against the national champions, Johnston and Griffin, this afternoon. He was continually driving out of court and only here and there was there an effective rally against the attack of Whitney. The first set produced the keenest play, Dawson weakening after that and at the last he decended to mediocre competition.

Griffin found Frederick C. Bggs a worthy contender for one set. At Southampton Baggs's favorite remark Yesterday the question was asked of him after the defeat by Griffin and he responded: "I was here for one set." At that part of the struggle Baggs gave Griffin a merry battle, and in an 8–6 deuce contest was actually leading at 5–4 and 6–5 when the Californian gathered himself for the fray and ran out with three straight games. Baggs shot his bolt in the first set, and fatigue was his worst enemy in the remaining two sets. He was too tired to try for some of the shots that Griffin sent into his territory. Only two games went to him in the last two sets.

Howard Notman was Johnston's opponent, but was hardly of the caliber for a championship tournament, and Johnston ran off the match without having to extend himself, except as it was necessary to keep warm in the chilling wind that was sweeping over the courts following the rain.

The first round of the singles will be played today. One change has been made in the schedule, the match between Karl H. Behr and Conrad B. Doyle having been set for 2:30, and the match between William J. Clothier and Hachishiro Mikami for 11:30.

The feature today will be the national championship play in doubles, William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin defending against Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson. This match will begin at 3:30.

The stroke analysis of the McLoughlin-McClave match is:

Maurice E. McLoughlin vs. R. B. McClave.

FIRST SET.

McLoughlin	4	4	5	4	4	5	5–26	–6
McClave	1	2	3	1	2	5	3–12	–0

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
McLoughlin	10	2	9	1	0
McClave	6	8	0	0	2

SECOND SET.

McLoughlin	4	4	4	8	4	4	4	32	–6
McClave	2	0	1	6	1	2	1	10	–1

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
McLoughlin	8	7	15	2	2
McClave	10	3	2	0	1

THIRD SET.

McLoughlin	1	4	4	5	4	4	7	4	7–40	–0
McClave	4	1	1	3	2	0	9	0	2–20	–2

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
McLoughlin	12	3	9	0	2
McClave	15	8	1	0	1

SOCIETY KEPT AWAY BY RAIN.

But Many Reservations Have Been Made for Later in the Week.

The weather marred the opening of the national lawn tennis tournament, as far as society was concerned. Those who did brave the dampness were either amateur players or keen followers of the game of the courts. There was little opportunity for the display of fashion, although the sun came out late in the afternoon.

Those who came after the skies had cleared motored from the nearby fashionable colonies. Sport coats, sweaters, and mackintoshes, all of vivid hues, were most in evidence. It rained during the luncheon hour, so there were few luncheon parties. This year luncheon is served under a marquee instead of in the clubhouse.

Among the first to arrive yesterday afternoon was Mrs. Barger Wallach, a devotee of the sport, who came in her motor. Mrs. Wallach will entertain parties during the tournament as she did last year. Mr. and Mrs. Artemas Holmes came later, accompanied by Miss Hilda Holmes.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Bryce Wing were among the spectators. Mrs. Stephen H. Brown, Mrs. J. H. Morice, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fell, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell were also seen in the grand stand.

Mrs. Edward King brought a party and also Mrs. G. M. Gales of Great Neck. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. William Rand of Rye, N. Y.; Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Pinkham, Miss Marion W. Vanderhoef, Mrs. Sperser F. Weaver, Mrs. Erskin M. Smith, Mrs. Robert A. Pope, Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, Mrs. Seton Lindsay, Mrs. Rawson L. Wood, Mrs. Marshall McLean, Miss Abbie P. Morrison, Miss Florence A. Bailin, Rufus L. Patterson, Raymond D. Little, Marshall S. Peabody, Lyle E. Mahan, James O. Stack, George M. Church, J. F. Eagle, and Mr. and Mrs. George A. Vondermuhll.

The booking is very heavy during the week, and if the weather is propitious great crowds and a representative society gathering will give zest to the tournament. The Craig Biddles are to come from Philadelphia, and many are coming from Newport, as well as from the neighboring cities. The Woodmere Club, the Country Club of Westchester, and the New Rochelle Tennis Club are to be largely represented.

Among those who have reserved space for entertaining are Mrs. Cornelius Wagstaff Remsen, Edmund W. Peaslee, George Ethridge, Joseph C. Hoagland, Foster Milliken, Kenneth M. Murchison, Mrs. Henry R. Sanders, Mrs. Henry Schniewind, George E. Ruppert, Aymar Johnson, George Ehret, Jr., William D. Bourne, William P. Burden of Newport, Charles M. Bull, John H. Auerbach, Mrs. C. B. Taylor, John M. Toucey, George T. Adee, Henry I. Riker, E. H. Outerbridge, Edward S. H. Pendergast, and Mrs. J. Harvey Willis-Fear. Miss Katherine E. Force, now at Newport, is expected to attend. There will be visitors from States as far south as Texas.

Byford Again Wisconsin Champion.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 28.—Heath P. Byford of Chicago won the Wisconsin State tennis championship in the singles today by defeating A. B. Weller of Milwaukee, 7–9, 3–6, 6–4, 6–0, 7–5. This is the third time Byford has captured the championship.

BENZ BLANKS MACKMEN.

Allows Quakers Only Three Hits, and White Sox Win by 1 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Chicago defeated Philadelphia today by 1 to 0. The visitors got the only run in the game in the sixth inning, when Benz, who singled, was forced by Weaver, who scored on E. Collins's single. Benz held Philadelphia to three hits, two of which were made by Strunk, and did not give a base on balls or hit a batsman. The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Weaver,3b	4	1	0	0	4	Witt,ss	4	0	0	4	1
J.Collins,rf	3	0	0	3	0	Walsh,rf	4	0	0	2	0
E.Collins,2b	2	0	1	1	3	Strunk,cf	4	0	2	0	0
Jackson,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Schang,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Ness,1b	4	0	1	10	0	McInnis,1b	2	0	10	1	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	1	3	0	Pick,3b	2	0	0	2	2
Lapp,c	3	0	1	5	1	Lawry,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Terry,ss	2	0	0	0	1	Haley,c	3	0	0	7	3
Benz,p	3	0	1	0	5	Myers,p	3	0	1	0	6
Total	28	1	5	27	14	Total	20	0	3	27	17

Errors—Weaver, Ness, Witt, (2.)

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0–1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0–0

Sacrifice hits—E. Collins, Terry, Schang, Pick. Struck out—By Benz, 3; by Myers, 6. Double plays—Pick, Lawry, and McInnis, Haley and Witt. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Myers, 2. Earned runs—Off Myers, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 3; St. Paul, 2.										
Minneapolis, 7; Kansas City, 3.										
Louisville, 7; Columbus, 1.										
Toledo, 2; Indianapolis, 2. (Called end 12th; darkness.)										

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:30 P. M. New York Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

ANDERSON IS EASY PICKING FOR REDS

Matties Get Enough to Win Off Him Before Schupp Arrives and Giants Lose, 5 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—John J. McGraw's Giants went down to defeat today when the Old Master's crew of Red Legs drove Anderson from the box in the third inning after obtaining a lead which the New Yorkers found too great to overcome. The score was 5 to 2. Schupp, who succeeded Anderson on the mound, allowed the enemy one run throughout the remaining innings of the contest.

Toney was in good form, and although he allowed McGraw's aggregation eight hits, two less than the enemy garnered off the combined efforts of the two New York hurlers, he was in danger only once. The Giants threatened to put the game away in the fourth inning, the only round in which they connected opportunely with the offerings of the big Tennessee mountaineer.

In that round three singles, coupled with a stolen base, gave them their two tallies. After that, except for an occasional hit, the Giants were not heard from at the bat.

The Reds obtained a one-run lead in the second inning and were never headed. With Wingo and Griffith disposed of, Louden walked and went down to third on Mitchell's single to right. Mitchell stole second. Then Anderson uncorked a wild pitch and Louden scored the first run of the game.

Neale opened the third with a fierce drive that upset his old boss, Herzog, and it went for a single. Groh sacrificed him down with a bunt to Anderson. Roush beat out a bunt. Chase hit into centre and Neale scored. Griffith doubled to centre, scoring Roush and Chase, and as they came in Anderson went out and Schupp took his place.

Rariden then kicked Wingo's bounder all around and the Red backstop was safe at first. Louden fanned. Mitchell beat one out and Griffith scored. Toney fanned for the side out. After that there was no more scoring for the enemy, Schupp holding them to four hits, two of which came in the eighth, but inflicted no damage to the scoreboard.

Burns opened the fourth, the only inning in which the Giants scored, with a single to right. Robertson fanned. Herzog sent Burns to third with a single to right. Doyle hit into right, scoring Burns. Herzog electrified the crowd when Doyle, bluffing at a steal of second, slid safely back to first, and the former Red manager slid across the plate with the last of the Giants two runs. The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Neale,lf	5	1	1	0	0	Burns,lf	4	1	2	0	0
Groh,3b	4	0	0	0	3	Robert'n,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Roush,rf	3	1	2	3	0	Herzog,3b	4	1	1	0	2
Chase,2b	4	1	1	2	3	Doyle,2b	4	1	2	2	3
Griffith,rf	4	1	1	4	0	Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	0	2
Wingo,c	4	0	1	5	3	Kauff,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Louden,ss	3	1	0	3	1	Hunter,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Mitchell,1b	4	0	3	8	0	Rariden,c	3	0	0	7	1
Toney,p	0	0	0	0	1	Anderson,p	1	0	0	0	2
						Schupp,p	2	0	1	0	1
Total	35	5	10	27	11	Total	34	2	8	24	11

Errors—Chase, (2.) Rariden, (2.)

Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0–5
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0–2

Two-base hits—Griffith, Chase. Three-base hit—Roush. Stolen bases—Roush, Mitchell, Herzog, Kauff. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 8. First base on errors—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 5 hits and 5 runs in two and one-third innings; off Schupp, 5 hits and no runs in five and two-thirds innings; off Toney, 8 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Anderson, (Roush.) Struck out—By Anderson, 2; by Schupp, 4; by Toney, 5. Wild pitch—Anderson. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

PIRATES WIN, BRAVES DITTO.

Mamaux Signalizes Return by 5 to 1 Victory—Boston Wins Second.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 28.—Pittsburgh and Boston divided a double header here today. The Pirates won the first game by a score of 5 to 1, and the Braves the second, 8 to 2. Mamaux made his first appearance in the box since his suspension of ten days, and he held the visitors to seven hits in the opening contest, while his teammates pounded Rudolph and Nehf for fifteen. The second game was called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Warner,3b	4	1	2	2	0	M'ville,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Carey,lf	3	0	1	2	0	Snodgr's,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Higbe,lf	1	0	0	0	0	Connolly,rf	4	0	1	3	0
H'chman,rf	3	1	2	3	0	Magee,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Johnston,1b	4	0	1	6	0	Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Baird,2b	4	1	1	0	7	Smith,3b	3	0	1	3	2
McCarthy,ss	3	0	2	3	1	Egan,2b	4	0	3	2	1
Fischer,c	3	1	2	7	0	Blackburn,c	0	0	0	2	0
Mamaux,p	1	1	0	2	0	a-Bailey	1	0	0	0	0
						Tragesser,c	0	0	0	1	0
						b-Wilbolt	1	0	0	0	0
						Gowdy,c	1	0	0	1	1
						Rudolph,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Nehf,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	34	5	15	27	5	Total	33	1	7	24	11

a-Batted for Blackburn in third inning.
b-Batted for Tragessor in the seventh inning.

Errors—McCarthy, Blackburn.

Pittsburgh	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	–5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	–1

Two-base hits—Magee, Smith, Fischer. Three-base hit—Bigbee. Stolen bases—Hinchman, Johnston, Baird. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, McCarthy. Sacrifice fly—Warner. Double play—Bigbee and McCarthy. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Pittsburgh, 10. First base on balls—Off Nehf, 2; off Mamaux, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 5 hits, 3 runs in 1 1-3 innings; off Nehf, 10 hits, 2 runs in 6 2-3 innings; off Mamaux, 7 hits, 1 run in 9 innings. Struck out—By Rudolph, 2; by Nehf, 2; by Mamaux, 7. Time of game—Two hours and nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville,ss	4	1	1	4	3	Warner,3b	4	1	0	4	2
Snodgr's,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Carey,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Connolly,rf	2	0	0	0	0	Bigbee,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Magee,lf	4	2	3	1	0	H'chman,rf	3	0	0	1	1
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	4	1	Johnston,1b	3	0	1	7	2
Smith,3b	3	0	0	0	0	Baird,2b	3	1	2	0	2
Fitzpat'k,2b	4	1	2	2	0	McCarthy,ss	1	0	0	1	1
Egan,2b,3b	2	2	0	1	0	Farmer,ss	1	0	0	1	0
Tragesser,c	3	1	0	6	0	Schmidt,c	3	0	1	4	2
Allen,p	1	0	1	1	1	Kantlehn'r,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Carpenter,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	8	9	21	5	Total	28	2	6	21	11

Errors—Fitzpatrick, (2.) Johnston, Baird, Schmidt.

Boston	0	2	2	3	0	0	1	–8		
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	–2	

Two-base hit—Baird. Three-base hit—Baird. Stolen bases—Maranville, Snodgrass, Konetchy, Magee, (2.) Bigbee. Sacrifice hits—Maranville, Tragesser, Allen. Sacrifice fly—Hinchman. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Allen, 1; off Kantlehner, 3; off Carpenter, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Allen, 6 hits and 1 run in seven innings; off Kantlehner, 6 hits and 7 runs in three and one-third innings; off Carpenter, 3 hits and no runs in three and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Allen, 5; by Carpenter, 2. Wild pitch—Allen. Passed balls—Tragesser, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 4; Atlanta, 2.										
Nashville, 3; Memphis, 2.										
Birmingham, 8; Mobile, 3. (First game.)										
Mobile, 4; Birmingham, 0. (Second game; called end 6th; rain.)										
Little Rock, 5; Chattanooga, 4. (First game.)										
Little Rock, 6; Chattanooga, 2. (Second game.)										

New York State League.

Scranton, 4; Binghamton, 2.										
Wilkes-Barre, 4; Elmira, 3. (Other games postponed.)										

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York. (Postponed; rain.)
Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis at Boston. (Postponed; rain.)
Washington, 2; Cleveland, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 5; New York, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 0.
Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 2.
Pittsburgh, 5; Boston, 1. (First game.)
Boston, 8; Pittsburgh, 2. (2d game; called end 7th; darkness.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	70	49	.588
Chicago	67	56	.545
Detroit	67	56	.545
New York	65	56	.537
St. Louis	66	57	.537
Cleveland	66	58	.532
Washington	58	61	.487
Philadelphia	26	92	.220

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	70	44	.614
Boston	66	44	.600
Philadelphia	66	48	.579
New York	54	58	.482
Pittsburgh	53	61	.465
St. Louis	55	65	.458
Chicago	53	67	.442
Cincinnati	46	76	.377

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York. (Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

PHILLIES BATTER HENDRIX.

Hard Hitting and Fast Fielding Bury the Cubs in 8 to 2 Defeat.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Philadelphia hammered Hendrix today, while the Cubs, except in the seventh, when Williams doubled with the bases full, were unable to do much with Alexander. The Phillies won, 8 to 2. Fast fielding cut off several Chicago hits. The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	1	0	3	0	Zelder,3b	4	0	1	0
Niehoff,2b	4	1	1	5	4	Flack,rf	3	1	2	1	0
Stock,3b	5	1	2	1	2	Mann,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Cravath,rf	4	1	2	0	0	Saier,1b	2	1	0	12	0
Whitted,lf	4	1	2	4	0	Kelly,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Luderus,1b	4	1	2	10	0	Elliott,c	2	0	0	4	2
Rancroft,ss	4	1	1	1	4	Archer,c	1	0	0	0	1
Burns,c	3	0	0	3	1	Knabe,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Alexander,p	4	1	2	0	1	Wortman,ss	4	0	0	2	3
						Hendrix,p	2	0	1	0	1
						Adams,1b	1	0	1	0	0
Total	38	8	12	27	12	a-Williams	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	30	2	5	27	13

a-Batted for Elliott in the seventh inning.

Errors—Knabe, (2), McConnell, Wortman, (2).

Philadelphia	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	–8
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	–2

Two-base hits—Luderus, Williams. Three-base hits—Cravath, Alexander. Stolen base—Whitted. Sacrifice fly—Whitted. Double plays—Rancroft, Niehoff and Luderus; Knabe and Saier. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 5; off Hendrix, 3; off McConnell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Alexander, 5 hits, 2 runs in six innings; off Hendrix, 9 hits, 7 runs in 5 1-3 innings; off McConnell, 3 hits, no runs in 1 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Alexander, 2; by Hendrix, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

JOHNSON BLANKS INDIANS.

Holds Speaker's Clan to Three Bingles and Senators Win, 2 to 0.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28. — Washington won, 2 to 0, today, in the first game of Cleveland's final series here, Walter Johnson allowing the visitors only three scattered hits. Boehling, pitching his first game against his former teammates, was hit opportunely in two innings. The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leonard,3b	4	0	1	1	1	Graney,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Foster,2b	4	0	0	1	5	Turner,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Milan,cf	4	0	2	4	0	Speaker,cf	2	0	1	1	0
Smith,rf	3	1	1	1	0	Roth,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Shanks,lf	3	0	1	2	0	Moeller,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Judge,1b	3	1	1	14	0	Gandil,1b	3	0	0	12	1
McBride,ss	2	0	0	0	2	Chapman,ss	3	0	1	1	3
Henry,c	3	0	1	4	0	O'Neill,c	3	0	0	2	1
Johnson,p	3	0	0	0	1	Boehling,p	3	0	1	1	3
Total	29	2	7	27	14	Total	29	0	3	24	13

Error—Moeller.

Washington	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	–2	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–0

Two-base hits—Hornsby, J. Miller, (2.) Merkle. Three-base hit—Long. Stolen base—Hornsby. Sacrifice fly—J. Miller. Double play—Merkle, Mowrey, and Merkle. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Pfeffer, 8 hits, 2 runs, in seven innings; off Meadows, 8 hits, no runs, in nine innings; off Dell, 2 hits, 2 runs, in one inning. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 3; by Dell, 1; by Meadows, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	–3	9	1
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	–1	7	0

AT TORONTO.

First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	–6	11	1
Richmond	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	–1	5	2

Second Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	–6	8	1
Richmond	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	–1	8	2

AT MONTREAL.

First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	5–11	11	2
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	–2	7	6

Second Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1	1	1	5	2	0	0	1	–11	14	4
Baltimore	0	1	1	0

NAHMA, CRIPPLED, IS THIRD IN MANHASSET BAY CUP YACHT RACE

AHMEEK IS FIRST IN HOWLING GALE

Boston Craft, Sailed by Adams, Captures Opening Race for Manhasset Bay Cup.

NAHMA FINISHES THIRD

Defender Speeds Across Line, Her Broken Gaff Held by Two Sailors —Three Yachts Disabled.

Record of Yesterday's Manhasset Bay Cup Race.

Yacht and Club.	Elapsed. Time.	Points Won.
Ahmeek, Quincy Y. C. Quincy, Mass.	2:11:30	14
Wasaka II, South Boston Y. C., Boston, Mass.	2:12:53	13
Nahma, Indian Harbor Y. C., Greenwich, Conn. (Defender)	2:14:13	12
Joyant, Larchmont Y. C., Larchmont, N. Y.	2:15:55	11
Britomart, Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, Mass. (challenge)	2:17:32	10
Nutmeg, Boston Y. C., Boston, Mass.	2:18:08	9
Aleda, Manhasset Bay Y. C., Port Washington, N. Y.	3:08:00	8
Anita, New Rochelle Y. C., New Rochelle, N. Y.	Time not taken	7
Hayseed, Gloucester Y. C., Gloucester, Mass.	Disabled	0
Bernice, Manchester Y. C., Manchester, Mass.	Disabled	0
Ellen, Eastern Y. C., Boston, Mass.	Disabled	0
Sayonara, Portland Y. C., Portland, Me.	Did not start	..
Stranger, Hingham Y. C., Hingham, Mass.	Did not start	..

Ahmeek won by 1 minute 23 seconds; Wasaka II, second, 1:20 ahead of Nahma, third; 1:42 ahead of Joyant, fourth; 1:37 ahead of Britomart, fifth; 0:36 ahead of Nutmeg, sixth; 39:52 ahead of Aleda.

A Boston yacht, Ahmeek, sailed by the master sailor of Boston waters, Charles Francis Adams, won the first of the series of races for the Manhasset Bay Cup, sailed off the anchorage of the holder of the trophy, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, Conn., yesterday afternoon. Wasaka II., representing the South Boston Yacht Club, and sailed by Frank Macomber, finished second.

The cup defender, Nahma, designed, sailed, and partly owned by Adison G. Hanan, with two sailors swinging aloft in bo'sun's chairs to hold her broken gaff in place, made a dramatic finish in third place, beaten, but in her disabled condition a very long way from being disgraced, and fairly shrieking in the teeth of the wind, which had so damaged her, "Can you guess where I would have finished had not my power to sail at my best been taken from me by one of your merciless guests?"

Three others of the challengers, the Bernice, representing the Manchester Yacht Club; the Hayseed, representing the Gloucester Yacht Club, and the Ellen, representing the Eastern Yacht Club, limped from the course before the first leg of the race was finished, all with gaffs so split that their mainsails fell to the decks and left them helpless in the gale, which was blowing out of the north at the rate of from forty to fifty miles an hour.

After the delightful breeze the Boston sailors had revelled in at the regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club on Saturday, and which had then been referred to as a fresh breeze, they all expressed a wish for a stiff wind, "such as we have Down East," for the cup races on Monday. They got it. Hereafter there will be no complaint from them about the lack of whole sail breezes in Sound yachting.

Rain Makes Decks Slippery.

When the amateur sailors assembled yesterday morning there was a good steady breeze from the north, every sign of rain in the air and occasional tiny showers that kept the polished decks of the yachts slippery. So the sailors in whose hands rested the defense and the capture of the coveted cup lined up, clad in oilskins and sou'westers, as salty a looking bunch as if they had all just come in from the fishing banks, and perhaps as skillful a lot of amateur sailors as ever was assembled in one regatta in New York waters. With two or more professional sailors to assist in the heavy work of the race they were allotted to the several craft as follows:

On Nahma, the defender—Adison G. Hanan, Butler Whiting, Otto C. Heinigke.

On Britomart, the challenger—C. B. Wheelock, Harold S. Wheelock, George Fuller, Edward Merriman.

On Ahmeek—Charles Francis Adams, Arthur Adams, George Owen, and George Nichols of this city, owner of the fifty-footer Carolina.

On Ellen—C. P. Curtis, C. P. Curtis, Jr., Guy Lowell, Robert Curtis, and Charles G. Davis of this city.

On Wasaka—James J. Martin, J. J. Martin, Jr., Robert C. Martin, E. B. Crowninshiel, Frank Macomber, at the tiller, and Joseph V. Santry.

On Nutmeg—A. C. Jones, Lindsay Hooper, J. H. Goodwin.

On Hayseed—Ralph Hendrie, at the tiller, C. J. Chapman, John Tillinghast, G. M. Pulver, and Roy Pidgeon.

On Bernice—George Lee, Ernest Hendrie, F. P. Munro, and Gardner Williams.

On Aleda—J. W. Alker, E. V. Willis, and Charles Lincoln.

On Anita—George P. Granberry, F. W. Goeller, Jr., J. A. Mahlstedt, C. Shields, and Adolph Nelsen, sailing master of Okee.

On Joyant—E. Burton Hart, Clifford D. Mallory, John R. Johnson, Abbot P. Brush, and John Alden.

On board Commodore W. H. Child's steam yacht Joyance was the committee having charge of the race, Colonel Asmilius Jarvis of the Royal Yacht Club of Toronto, Canada, representing the challenger; Stuyvesant Wainwright, representing the defender, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and James T. Sparkman, referee. With them, attending to the important duties of laying the course, setting the marks, and displaying the signals, were Richard A. Moncks and Henry A. Pelton, of the Race Committee of the Indian Harbor Club.

When these had taken their positions, announced the course as one four miles to leeward, to a mark se directly south of Great Captain's Island, a beat back to the starting point, and a trip twice over that route, the stage was all set for the day's sport.

Gust Damages Britomart.

Scattered about the sound was a fleet of steamers, launches, and sailing craft out to see the first of the struggles for the cup, which has aroused more interest in yachting circles than any other event of the year. The wind was blowing very fresh and increasing at every gust in force, while holding from the same quarter. A quarter of an hour before the start a particularly vicious gust ripped a big rent in Britemart's No. right at the batten, which threatened to extend clear across the sheet so that she had to lay to until the torn end could be lowered and another substituted.

At that moment another playful ca-ress tore a rent in Aleda's big mainsail, and she was forced to lie to until that damage could be repaired. Other puffs set the graceful yachts over close to their beam ends and kept them wide of the starting line for fear of collisions, and there was on every side evidence of the extreme care necessary to prevent sheets from breaking, sails from tearing from booms, and gaffs and steering gears from becoming jammed. The crowding of the yachts for positions among the eleven out for the start was noticeably absent, as the lee rails went under water and the wind churned the waves into spray which swept over the decks and drenched the sailors worse than did the raindrops which blew with biting force against them.

The starter's gun was fired at 1:10 P. M., with the yachts widely scattered for the run down to the first mark, sails stretched to their utmost until they stood as stiff as if they were made of sheets of aluminium and glistening with rain. Around the stern of the Joyance finally slipped the Britomart, challenger for the cup, and started off to the southward. Three boat lengths behind her and farther away by a couple of boat lengths was the Bernice, and then followed at rather wide intervals, and each further away from the committee boat, the Ellen, Nutmeg, with Nahma just abeam, instead of in the van, as is Hanan's usual custom; Hayseed, Wasaka, and Joyant.

Away off at the outer edge of the starting line and two minutes astern of Britomart was the brown-bodied Ahmeek, last to get away and a good eighth of a mile behind the leader of the fleet. Anita, finding the weather too stiff for her light weather habits, stood outside the mark with all sails furled and waiting for the gale to subside, while Aleda, trying to mend her mainsail, was away inshore struggling with conditions which promised to put her out of the running even before she started. Britomart, Nutmeg, and Ahmeek all had their booms eased to port, while all the rest had theirs to starboard, and thus started on their run down the Sound.

While Nahma was surprisingly slow at the start, the craft on which the hopes of New Yorkers were centred was not slow in getting under way and then overtaking the leaders. The yachts had been running before the wind only two minutes when Nahma's crew swung out their spinnaker boom, and a minute later broke out the big cloud of silk sail which filled with wind instantaneously and made Nahma fairly leap over the waves and find her way through the fleet as if propelled by a catapult.

It was a daring performance in such a gale as was blowing. But Adams saw the value of the sheet, and as soon as possible followed suit, and away in the offing broke out his big balloon-line sail. The others followed suit as rapidly as possible. Like a pack of hounds loosed from leashes they fairly jumped away under this added impetus and tore down the Sound with the wind whistling off the stiffened sails.

The Wind Grows Stronger.

Then came the first of the vicious puffs of gale that made the yachts stick their noses deep into the seething and boiling waters in front of them, and stagger to recover for another and even harder plunge. They had been going a couple of minutes eased as much as possible, when sailing masters, fearful that masts would spring under the stress, hauled in their spinnakers, laid their course a little nearer to a reach than a run and, shutting their eyes, trusted to their luck for safety.

At 1:23, just thirteen minutes after the start, Hayseed's mainsail came down with a smash and she wore around and started off for the shore. The jaws of her gaff had split under the strain, and she was helpless. Seven minutes later Bernice was in trouble, and this time slowly the big mainsail crumpled down on deck and she too ceased away.

Three minutes later, while well in the lead of the fleet, Nahma suddenly showed signs of distress aloft. A sailor was seen climbing up. She wore around, and at the sailor's [illegible] rope was sent aloft, then another sailor. Then one sailor slipped [illegible] to the slippery deck. The mainsail was sent up once again. Nahma spread her wings for another flight.

Ahmeek Takes Lead.

Four yachts had passed her while she was in trouble, and the one her skipper most feared, Ahmeek, was in the lead, for Mr. Adams had stuck to his spinnaker longer than the others and was now reaping the benefit of his daring. Away to port Ellen joined the fleet of cripples, and with her gaff jaws split she limped off the course.

Fortunately that ended the day's tragedies. The gale abated a trifle, down to, say, thirty-five miles an hour. Nahma's gaff-hugging sailor was still aloft [illegible] minutes later there was a sigh of relief from every [illegible] looker, for the outer mark had been reached and the danger of further accidents was lessened.

Ahmeek was first around that mark at 1:40, just a half hour to a second from the signaled hour of starting, but really making the leg in 28 minutes, as she was two minutes behind the starting gun. Thirty-five seconds later the white-bodied Wasaka, once the Josephine, made around the mark, followed fifteen seconds later by the Britomart, with Nutmeg 17 seconds behind her. Then came the crippled Nahma, 43 seconds astern of Nutmeg, and with the sailor still aloft. Joyant, which at 1:53, had been obliged to wear around for some trifling trouble which was apparently quickly repaired, was the last of the fleet to round the mark 20 seconds behind Nahma.

Second Leg Uneventful.

Then came the windward work to the second mark. There were no striking incidents in the racing over this leg that were apparent to the observer. The order in which the yachts passed the mark was as follows: Ahmeek, 2:17:50; Wasaka, 2:19:52; Nahma, 2:20:30; Joyant, 2:21:10; Britomart, 2:22:15, and Nutmeg, 2:24:55.

The actual time taken by the different yachts in this four-mile beat was: Ahmeek, 37:50; Wasaka, 38:57; Nahma and Joyant, 39:00 each; Britomart, 41:25, and Nutmeg, 43:35, as the yachts were finishing this leg they were met by both Aleda, which had repaired damages, and Anita, which had found the weather more to her liking after the gale had subsided and had started over the course.

The run down to the mark for the third leg saw Ahmeek still in the lead and Joyant and Nahma both creeping up on her, the run of this four miles bringing the time schedule in this fashion: Ahmeek, 2:49:52; Wasaka, 2:51:15; Joyant, 2:51:49; Nahma, 2:52:35; Britomart, 2:53:14, and Nutmeg, 2:55:43.

Joyant had done this leg faster than any of the other yachts in 30:39, Nutmeg making the trip in 30:48, Britomart in 31:24, Wasaka in 31:43, Nahma in 31:45, and it had taken the leader Ahmeek the longest time, 32:02.

Now came the beat home, and in this Ahmeek made up for her loss in the third leg, as she and Wasaka both made the beat in one tack in 31:38, the best time made by any of the competitors in getting back on this one long beat to the finish line.

Nahma had trouble again, and two sailors went aloft and held their posts until she swept across the line safe in third place.

GUARDIA GETS FIRST PRIZE.

Is Winner of Ocean Yacht Race Because of Protest on Pontiac.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—C. A. Marsland's Guardia has been adjudged winner of first prize in the 203-mile ocean race around Long Island under the auspices of the Atlantic Yacht Club, which ended Sunday night. Guardia finished in 47 hours and 55 minutes and the corrected time was 36 hours, 9 minutes. Tieute II was second and Mignon third.

Walter Bowers's Pontiac, which finished first, lost the major prize on account of a sustained protest. She received a special award, however. Pontiac's elapsed time was 35 hours, 35 minutes, 30 seconds and the corrected time was 31 hours, 19 minutes 30 seconds.

RACING ON AGAIN AT BELMONT TODAY

Handicap at a Mile and a Furlong Is the Feature—Futurity Next Saturday.

Racing will be resumed in the metropolitan district this afternoon, when the regularly scheduled Autumn meeting of the Westchester Racing Association opens at the Belmont Park course. With the close on Saturday of what was undoubtedly the most successful meeting ever held at Saratoga, patrons of the sport have returned to New York, and Broadway yesterday was crowded with regulars and other racing enthusiasts who had a day off from their favorite pastime and apparently did not know what to do with themselves.

The meeting which opens this afternoon will continue until Sept. 11, inclusive, and during this period many notable turf events will be run, but of these none is of such importance as the Futurity, which will be the feature of next Saturday's program. No race that is contested by thoroughbreds in the United States possesses a tithe of the sentiment which attaches to this event. The Futurity has done more to perpetuate the blooded horse than any other American event ever offered. Established in 1885, it was a success from its inception, the original running in 1888 bringing out a field of fourteen starters, with the value of the prize reaching the then unheard-of total of $45,000.

When the period of restrictive legislation was at its height in 1911 and 1912 most of the mares were sold, many going to Australia and Argentina. Only the real optimist clung to the best of his dams. The nominations for 1915 were comparatively small as a consequence, and the value of the race was $16,950 when Thunderer won, as against the $77,000 of Potomac's year. The experts figure, however, that Saturday's event will total $25,000, so that material progress has been made in twelve months.

According to Secretary McL. Earlocker, the sale of boxes and general interest in the meeting in far greater than in any Autumn since the sport has been revived in this State. There will be no regular ladies' days during this meeting, but as usual the infield will be thrown open to the public free on Saturdays and holidays.

A well-balanced program has been prepared for this afternoon, the feature of the card being the Belmont Park Autumn Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, over a mile and a furlong course. The entries include some of the best long-distance horses in the country, among them being Short Grass, Frizzle, James Butler's Capra, and August Belmont's Stromboli. The Herz entry will carry top weight with 123 pounds.

Three fine fencers will be seen in the jumping race, the event being the Broadhollow Steeplechase Handicap at two miles for three-year-olds and upward. That good chaser Skibbereen, who has taken many of the feature cross-country races at the hunting club meetings, has the top impost, and will be asked to pick up 138 pounds. Vifir and Northwood will be the other contenders.

There will be two races up the straightaway, the first being in the opening event, which is for three-year-olds at six furlongs. Those entered include that great little mare Bayberry Candle, Leochares, and the colt Lena Misha. The other event is a two-year-old race, in which are entered a number of youngsters which performed creditably at Saratoga.

Among the boxholders who will be present during the meeting are August Belmont, C. K. G. Billings, Price McKinney, Payne Whitney, J. K. Macomber, John Sanford, Gifford A. Cochran, Schuyler L. Parsons, James Butler, Alfred Pentler, Captain E. B. Cassatt, Archibald Barklie, Richard T. Wilson, H. K. Knapp, Thomas Hitchock, and David Stevenson.

TODAY'S BELMONT CARD.

FIRST RACE—For 3-year-olds and upward; six furlongs, straight course. Bayberry Candle, 121 pounds; Fellowship, 114; Rhine Maiden, 118; Leochares, 124; Mont D'Or II. (imp.) 116; Lena Mesha, 117.

SECOND RACE—For 2-year-old maidens; five and a half furlongs, straight. First Ballot, 112 pounds; Russian Pinion, 115; Skeptic, 115; Vivid, 115; Harvest King, 115; Old Eyelers, 115; Mary Powell, 112; Daddy Long Legs, 115; Kittenish, (imp.,) 112; Pleasant Dreams, 112; Poionium, (imp.,) 115; Glanaginty, (imp.,) 115; Sandale, (imp.,) 112; Precise, 112; Napoleon, 115.

THIRD RACE—For 3-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Republican, 105 pounds; Ida Claire, 110; Jem, 103; Sky Pilot, 111; Voluspa, 96.

FOURTH RACE—For 3-year-olds and upward; Belmont Park Autumn Handicap; one mile and a furlong. Short Grass, 123 pounds; Frizzle, (imp.,) 111; Capea, 110; Stromboli, 122. Weight on Frizzi includes a penalty of five pounds.

FIFTH RACE—For 3-year-olds and upward; the Broadhollow Steeplechase Handicap; about two miles. Vifer, 135 pounds; Skibbereen, 138; Northward, 133.

SITH RACE—For 2-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs, straight course. Mirsa, 110 pounds; Fantam Bala, 112; Phantom, 102; Glanaginty, (imp.,) 105; Comrade, 100; Aimee T., 107; Radium Flower, 106; Moonlight, (imp.,) 100.

TO ADOPT MURPHY SYSTEM.

Folwell Will Follow Theories of Penn's Late Noted Trainer.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Head Coach Robert C. Folwell of the Penn football team made several definite announcements to Manager Charlie Lovett, who visited Folwell at his place in New Jersey the other day, and one among them was the fact that the Red and Blue would return absolutely to the training system of the late Mike Murphy.

"I don't believe in deserting a successful system, and certainly old Mike was the past master of all handlers and trainers of men," said Folwell. "I will use the same methods that Mike did when he was at Franklin Field. The armor for the Penn team—and by this I mean their togs—will be the same equipment that the 1904 and 1905 teams wore. I do not believe in crippled players, for men are no good on the side lines. I believe in plenty of pads, as Mike did, and the team will wear them right from the jump.

"There will be five of us coaches at Langhorne on Sept 11.—Dr. Wharton, By Dickson, Harold Gaston, Lon Jourdet, and myself. This may be somewhat of a surprise, but I intend to start scrimmage work the second week. I don't believe in pampering a player, nor do I believe in risking his injury with light football harness. The team will have two strenuous weeks while up in Bucks County. The altitude is high and the air dry, and the fellows can stand a lot of driving.

"I intend to have the team pretty well put together by the time we get back to Franklin Field. I am going to take every precaution against injury, accident, or illness. We are even going to take our own drinking water away with us."

JAVELIN MARK TO STAND.

Lincoln's Improvement Due to Instruction by Russian Trainer.

Jim Lincoln, the young javelin thrower of the New York A. C., will receive credit for breaking the metropolitan championship record in the titular meet on Saturday at the Brooklyn P. S. A. L. field. Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan A. A. U., states that Lincoln conformed to all the requirements when he hurled the spear-shaped missile 182 feet 5 inches, more than ten feet beyond the record mark. Before the start of the event Mr. Rubien designated several officials to watch the wind conditions during the throwing, and the reports he received after the meet indicated that there was no wind at the time of Lincoln's best effort, although there was a strong breeze blowing intermittently throughout the contests.

Close observers of athletics view with wonder the rapidly improving form of Lincoln, which has culminated in his conquering the national champion, George Bronder, and there are hardly ten persons in New York who can ascribe the reason for his improvement. One who knows is Jannes F. Anderson, who came to this country several months ago to study athletic conditions here in the interest of the Russian Government. Anderson, a Swede by birth, is governmental trainer of Russia's army officers and athletes.

Anderson first called on Mr. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, who promised to obtain for the Russian trainer all the information he desired, or to place him in a position to get it for himself. In return, Anderson promised to impart his knowledge of javelin throwing to Americans. This knowledge Mr. Rubien thought worth knowing, for Anderson can throw the missile more than 190 feet.

One afternoon in the Spring the Russian trainer visited Travers Island, and there found Lincoln in training. Lincoln was using a side-arm delivery, throwing the javelin similar as he would a baseball. This form, declared Anderson, was all wrong. He picked up a javelin and called Lincoln to him. That moment marked the beginning of Lincoln's improvement.

Anderson instructed him in the Swedish method of bringing the throwing arm well back and close to the side. He then showed him how to snap-throw the spear as to get the full power of the shoulders behind each effort. On his first attempts at the new style Lincoln found he could throw just as far as with his own free swing. He received no more instructions from Anderson, but devoted all his time following the first day's advice.

Thereafter in 1915 Lincoln won the national junior championship with a toss of 168 feet 5½ inches, in July of this year he was doing 175 feet in practice. Then came his victory over Bronder at Celtic Park last Sunday with a distance of 174 feet 6½ inches. This was a fluke, close observers of the game said. But it was far from such at the senior meet on Saturday.

Lincoln has apparently mastered the Swedish method, and his aim now is to establish a new American record. This mark is 184 feet 9½ inches, and if his form continues to improve Lincoln should set a new distance when he meets Bronder, Fee, Liversedge, and Norse in the nationals at Newark.

N. E. ATHLETES ARE NAMED.

Twenty-two Will Compete in National Title Sports at Newark.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The names of the twenty-two athletes who will represent New England in the national junior and senior track and field championships at Newark, N. J., Sept. 8 and 9, were announced today by President William C. Prout of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of America. They are as follows.

J. Leo Foley, J. Greene, A. D. Colby, Walter Whalen, J. T. Murphy, R. W. Harwood, T. J. Halpin, W. A. Savage, W. H. Meanix, M. S. Wright, Harry Barwise, J. F. McLoughlin, and Harry T. Worthington of the Boston Athletic Association, Harold E. Weeks, C. Arbeen, H. B. Foye, George A. Pelletier, M. A. Shepard, and William Lynch of the Irish-American A. A., A. B. Reed of the Gladiator A. C., and J. T. Higgins and John C. Lawlor, unattached.

NAME MEN FOR TITLE MEET.

Fifteen Middle Westerners Picked for National Championships.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Everett C. Brown, local representative of the Amateur Athletic Union, today announced the selection of fifteen of the twenty athletes who will represent the Middle West in the national track and field meet at Newark, N. J., Sept. 8 and 9.

Those from the Chicago Athletic Association are J. G. Loomis, A. E. Ward, Earl Eby, Frank Loomis, Sherman Landers, Harold Pogue, and J. Benson. From the Illinois Athletic Club are Iven Meyers, A. W. Miller, Dan Ahearn, and M. E. Shanahan. Others are Joe Ray, unattached; Bob Simpson, University of Missouri, and Arlie Mucks, University of Wisconsin.

POWER BOAT CUP RACES..

Records in Danger at Detroit Regatta, which Begins Saturday.

Power boat records are expected to fall when the fastest array of power craft in the country meets at the fourteenth annual Gold Challenge Cup championship races over the Detroit River course off Belle Island which begin Saturday. Miss Detroit, raced by the Miss Detroit Power Boat Association, captured the cup at Manhassett Bay last year and is being put in shape to retain the trophy.

Indications are that at least ten craft from various parts of the country will endeavor to wrest the cup from its present holder and in this number are several new boats. Of these, the fastest so far is the Miss Minneapolis, which craft is expected to be the strongest contender. This boat has a record of 66.66 miles an hour, which is eight miles per hour faster than Miss Detroit, which has made fifty-eight miles as the best time.

Of Miss Hamtrack, which is reported as another strong contender, very little is known, except that it is a Detroit boat and will make an effort to keep the cup in that city. Hawk Eye, the hydroplane, owned by President A. L. Judson, of the American Powerboat Association, will be one of the Eastern boats to come. This boat burned at Manhasset Bay last year and has been rebuilt for another attempt to lift the trophy. It was to have competed in the I. L. Y. A. races, but was not ready.

According to reports that come from a reliable source, Charles L. Hacker, who built the famous Kitty Hawk, is producing a hydroplane for the Astors, with a design to bringing the cup back East, and also one for another wealthy Easterner whose name could not be learned. Hacker has built many boats and is expected to furnish a fast craft.

The Ankle Deep, also a contender, is owned by Count Mankowski. The Baby Reliance and Baby Speed Demon are out of the running this year because of an injury to Commodore Blackton in a moving-picture accident which prevents him from racing. W. J. Connors of Buffalo may put his Buffalo Enquirer into commission. From San Francisco come reports of a fast boat which may race, while the Ugly Duckling, one of the Mississippi Valley regatta winners, is likely to be a starter. The Barnacle, which gave the Miss Minneapolis a good race and showed a speed of about fifty-six miles per hour, was the victim of a smash-up at St. Paul, a crane falling on her hull, and will not race. The Miss St. Paul, which was widely advertised as a freak craft, had a mishap before starting at St. Paul and probably will not compete.

COLUMBIA GRIDIRON PRACTICE SEPT. 20

Coach Metcalf Expects 100 Veterans and Recruits to Report on South Field.

Candidates for the Columbia University football eleven were notified yesterday by Head Coach T. Nelson Metcalf that the date for the first practice had been set for Wednesday, Sept. 20, on South Field. Coach Metcalf is on a vacation at Pike, N. H., and the announcement was made in the form of a personal written communication to all members of last year's eleven and squad who will again be eligible and to the new candidates who reported for Spring practice in April.

By Sept. 27, when Columbia University reopens, the squad is expected to comprise almost 100 candidates, including the new students and the entering freshmen who will compete for berths on the cub team. Last year, the first season Columbia had the gridiron sport since 1905, the maximum strength of the squad was seventy. Under the strict regulations covering a period of five years from 1915, during which football is a probationary sport at Columbia, it is improbable that the squad will ever number more than 100 men. Only students in the college department and candidates for bachelors' degrees are included in the eligible list, whereas those enrolled in the schools of engineering, architecture, journalism, law, medicine, pharmacy, and the graduate departments are debarred from participation. Last year, although Columbia had the largest enrollment of any university in the United States, only 595 students were eligible for football and the number of men of athletic physique, excluding the members of the crew, track, and basketball squads who were not anxious to learn the tactics of football, was less than 100.

It is the tentative plan of Coach Metcalf to institute a strict training system this year, including the housing of a fairly large 'Varsity squad in a dormitory. Last Fall the whole squad gathered daily for the mid-day meal and this year it is likely that all meals will be prepared according to a fixed training diet.

Work of replacing the grandstand on the north side of South Field, removed to accommodate the baseball team, will begin this week under the direction of Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager of athletics. Nearly 3,000 seats will be added to the present temporary wooden stands, so that between 6,000 and 7,000 persons can be accommodated. Prospective plans also call for the erection of stands at one of the field.

W. AND J. SQUAD AT WORK.

Early Football Indications Point to Exceptionally Heavy Team.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Aug. 28.—Preliminary training for the Washington and Jefferson College football players was inaugurated here this afternoon under the direction of Head Coach Sol Metzger, successor to Bob Folwell. The squad numbered thirty-five members. Only conditioning exercises were given the players in a two-hour work-out.

Indications are that Washington and Jefferson will have one of the heaviest teams in its history, if some former prep school stars, who are being counted upon for the 'Varsity, show the expected ability. Ten members of the squad weigh more than 200 pounds each. Morning and afternoon practice will be continued until college opens Sept. 20. The first game will be played Sept. 23.

Cubs Buy Indianapolis Pitchers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Victor Aldridge and Rex Dawson, pitchers with the Indianapolis American Association Club, were purchased by the Chicago Nationals today. Aldridge pitched a one-hit game yesterday. They are to report at the close of the association season.

MAY STAGE STEEPLECHASE.

N. Y. A. C. Asks A. A. U. to Allow Title Contest at Games Sept. 23.

An effort to revive interest in steeplechasing, one of the most spectacular forms of track athletics, will be made this Fall by the New York A. C. Application has been made by the Mercury Foot organization to the Amateur Athletic Union for permission to stage the two-mile national steeplechase championship in connection with its Fall games at Travers Island on Sept. 23. In asking for the titular steeplechase event, the N. Y. A. C. also applied for the pentathlon championship, and as Chairman of the National Championship Committee, Frederick W. Rubien has put both applications up to his associates for a mail vote. The request will probably be approved.

Steeplechasing has always fascinated athletes in that it is both thrilling and novel. John Daly, the Irish-American A. C. veteran, in former years has annexed about all the steeplechase honors there were. Daly, who always kept in condition, has had few opportunities recently to exert his prowess, but a little training will put him back into condition to renew his efforts.

Associated with steeplechasing are the names of some of the best known athletes. Dr. George Orton, recently retired coach of the University of Pennsylvania; Ernie Hjertberg, now coach of the athletes of Sweden, and A. B. George, the English athlete, are only a few of the fine performers who added to their athletic fame through their success in steeplechasing.

Inasmuch as the New York A. C. has not promoted a hedge topping contest in some years, the inside of the Travers Island track will have to be remodeled to allow for the erection of the water jump and the hurdles, which cannot be more than three feet high.

The steeplechase and pentathlon will be held a week after the all-around championship event at Newark, and efforts will be made by the New York A. C. authorities to keep some of the leading contestants in New York to participate in their games.

The pentathlon is a standard Olympic game event, and, according to Mr. Rubien, if there are to be Olympic games in the future the United States will need pentathlon performers who can be developed only with the incentive of a national championship. Howard Berry, winner of the pentathlon in the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival this year, is serving in Texas with a Pennsylvania National Guard regiment, but a move is now under way to obtain his release so that he can play football for Penn, which will also enable him to compete in the pentathlon at Travers Island.

The pentathlon comprises the following events: Running broad jump, throwing the javelin, 200-meter flat race, throwing the discus, and 1,500-meter flat race. The events are contested in the above-mentioned order. In each event the winner shall receive 1 point, the second man 2 points, &c. The winner shall be the one who, upon the completion of the 1,500-meter flat race, has obtained the lowest total points in the five competitions.

JAPAN, TOO, HAS NOISY FANS.

Writer Deplores Their Tendency to Rowdyism at Games

Enthusiasm for baseball in Japan has become a national characteristic with the Mikado's people, according to the Japanese writer, Saito Man, who recently attracted national attention there by deprecating the activities of Japanese fandom. He has assumed the lofty standard of "bushido" in his article, a translation of which was issued here recently by the East and West News Bureau. Mr. Man says:

"Now, these noisy fans—the name is very appositely chosen—mass themselves in a great crowd, and brandish over their heads improvised paper banners and lanterns, of various shapes, shake sticks and poles, bellow with horns, cry forth at the top of their lungs all kinds of ejaculations. What do they mean? What is the use and purpose of all this crazy disturbance?

"They are not content with fanning their own team; they must abuse and down their enemy terribly. Witness some of the cries heard on the Tokio high school ground recently, when the high school fought with the Keio team. The high school cried: 'Driveling idiots!' The Keio retorted: 'Suicide House!'

"'We are gakushi in three years' time,' the former boasted.

"Then don't come borrowing money,' jeered the latter. And so on. They would often come to fists. When the game was over the fans of the winning side went stark mad.

"They would cry themselves hoarse, singing 'We have won—we have won,' and other idiotic songs, and they brandish their flags and other big things, throwing very abusive and contemptuous epithets in the face of the defeated team. Then they would probably spend the remainder of the day in riotous feeding or drinking like German students, while the crestfallen fans of the defeated team would disperse, nursing a dangerous grudge in their minds, and seek spirituous consolation somewhere."

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Entirely renovated and improved; 200 rooms and baths; electric light; telephone. Golf and tennis grounds attached. Music by Carlo Ronchi's St. Regis Hotel Orchestra. Dancing afternoons 4:45 evenings. European plan. Restaurant of peculiar excellence. Rooms $3.00 per day and up. Annex opens May 30. Hotel opens June 20.
Under Personal Management
Walter E. Hildreth W. Irving Devine
Formerly of Hotel Bresslin, N. Y. City, and West End Hotel, Long Branch, N. J.
Will remain open through October.

AVON INN
Avon by the Sea, N. J.
Directly on the Ocean.
Open till October 1st.
Special rate over Labor Day.
From Saturday dinner till Tuesday after breakfast, $5.00.

BERMUDA

A delightful Ocean Sail of 1,140 miles by Quebec S. S. Co.'s

S. S. "BERMUDIAN"

with several days on these charming coral islands. Tickets, including Travel, Hotels, Carriage Drives, Boating Trip, etc.,

Tours 8 Days and Longer

$42.50 AND UP

Next Sailings, Sept. 6, 16, 27, Oct. 7, 18, etc.

Descriptive circulars, berths and full information from

THOS. COOK & SON

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Largest, Finest and Fastest Vessels to SOUTH & EAST **AFRICA** 151

UNION-CASTLE LINE

SOUTH AMERICA

*COLOMBIA & ECUADOR } from Panama
PERU & CHILE }
*BRAZIL and ARGENTINE—From Europe.
Tours round South America.

CENTRAL AMERICA P. S. N. C.

NEW SERVICE between Panama and Salina Cruz, Mex., and intermediate ports. Excellent passenger accommodation.

*The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
*The Union-Castle Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.
*The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
*The Nelson Lines.

SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts.
26 Broadway, N. Y.
Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

Try an Ocean Trip

What you need to clear your brain, put vigor in your step, give you an appetite, and make you sleep like a top.

Pleasantest Short Trip Out of New York

Superior service and low fares to Savannah, Macon, Augusta, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery, and all Southern points.

Ocean Steamship Company

N. Y. Office, 140 W. 42d St. at B'way Pier 36, North River, foot of Spring St.

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COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service

NEW YORK–BORDEAUX–PARIS

***ROCHAMBEAU**

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 3 PM.

*S. S. CHICAGO....Sat., Sept. 9, 3 P. M.
†LA TOURAINE....Sat., Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
†LAFAYETTE.....Sat., Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
*One class cabin. †First and second cabin

COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

CUNARD

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL

CARPATHIA .....TUE., SEPT. 5, 5 P. M.
ORDUNA.....SAT., SEPT. 16, 5 P. M.
*TUSCANIA .....SAT., SEPT. 23, NOON
SAXONIA .....SAT., SEPT. 30, 5 P. M.
CARPATHIA.....SAT., OCT. 7, 5 P. M.
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.

NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON

ANDANIA .....SAT., SEPT. 23, 5 P. M.
PANNONIA .....WED., SEPT. 27, 5 P. M.
ALAUNIA .....SAT., SEPT. 30, 5 P. M.
21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN LINE

Norway, Sweden, Denmark
NEUTRAL FLAG
Outside war zone
No Contraband Carried.

Modern Steamers, 16,000 & 18,000 Tons Displ.
Daily Connections with All European Cities.
Hellig Olav.....Aug. 31 | Frederik VIII.....Sept. 6
A. E. Johnson & Co., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way N. Y

BERMUDA

SURPRISINGLY LOW RATES

All expenses ashore & afloat, $ 9 & 19-Day Tours.
Next Sailings Sept. 6, 16, 27, Oct. 7, 18, etc.
Short Sea Trips—Tickets for Tours Everywhere.
Literature, Rates, Information FREE.

DELLEVIE'S TOUR-
1475 B'way, at 42d St., N.Y.
Phone if you like, Bryant 7170

American Line

ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
Finland.....Sept. 1 | New York...Sept. 2

White Star Line

N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.....Aug. 31 | Adriatic.....Sept. 7
Office 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

TRANSATLANTICA ITALIANA

Largest Steamers of the Italian Mercantile Marine.
NEW YORK—GENOA—NAPLES
Giuseppe Verdi Sailing from NEW YORK **Sept. 12**
Dante Alighieri, Oct. 7.
1st Class, $90 up; 2d Class, $65 up.
McDONNELL & TRUDA, General Agents.
5 State Street, New York.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

21-24 STATE ST., N. Y.
Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
N. Y. to ROTTERDAM via FALMOUTH
Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
Ryndam....Sept. 2, noon | Noordam.....Sept. 19

ITALIAN LINES

*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
*"LA VELOCE" *"ITALIA"
(Fast Italian Lines.)
TO GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
PARIS and other European Points.
*Re d'Italia.....September 30, noon
New large twin-screw steamers.
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., One State St.

ANCHOR LINE

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
CALLING AT LIVERPOOL.
Royal Main Twin Screw Geared Turbine
Tuscania, Sat. Sept. 23 Noon
Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

GLOBE TOURS

234 W. 34th ST.
SPECIAL LABOR DAY TRIPS
TICKETS & TOURS EVERYWHERE

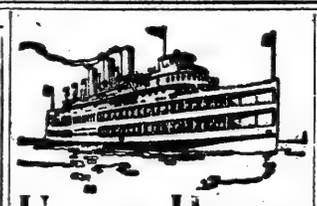
VACATION TRIPS Arranged by **The Globe Tours** 234 W. 34 St., N. Y. C. (All-Mountain and Lake Resorts. Send for Vacation Guide containing 500 trips. Special week-end trip to Saratoga and Lake George.)

TRAVEL TIPS BOOKLET OF 1,000 JOURNEYS. McCANN'S TOURS, 1225 Broadway.

12-Day Vacation Cruise $60 up
Every essential expense. Send today for illustrated booklet 68, giving full particulars.
RED CROSS LINE, 17 Battery Place, New York.

ALASKA Special Cruises by all routes. Wonderful vacations. Marsters, 1246 B'way, N. Y. City.

BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN
Days' Cruise—2200 miles on four Lakes.
Meals and berth included.
STEAMSHIP SOUTH AMERICAN.



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Steamer **"Washington Irving"** or **"Henrick Hudson"** leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Str. **"Robert Fulton"** leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return to 42d St.

Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

Special Trip Sat., Sept. 2,
to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P.M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P.M.

AFTERNOON BOAT

for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to **BEAR MOUNTAIN** or **CORNWALL**, returning on Str. **"Robert Fulton,"** arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.

Hudson River Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Leaves daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

STEAMER **'Mandalay'**

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS

DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 6 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M. FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3268 Broad

YACHT **"PALISADES"**
FOR **INTERSTATE PARK**

Two 25-Mile Trips Daily. Close Under Palisades. STOPS AT ENGLEWOOD, ALPINE AND FOREST VIEW PLAYGROUNDS. Round Trip 40c.; One way 25c.; between Playgrounds, 10c. and 15c.
Leaves W. 132d Street Pier 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; returns 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

GLEN ISLANDS

Boats Battery today, 9:30 & 10 A. M. & 1:30, 2 & 6 P. M., E. 23th St. 30 min later, Bronx, (E. 138th St.) 9:30, 2 & 7

Iron Steamboat Co.

A DAY ON THE OCEAN, Str. "TAURUS." Daily 9 A. M., Pier 1, N. R. ONLY. Fare $1.00.
CONEY ISLAND & ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Pier 1, N. R., and West 129th St.
Round Trips ADULTS 30c., CHILDREN 30c.
Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 60 CTS.

For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a.m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:45 a. m., 2:45 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 9:30; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel 665 Gramercy

Eastern Steamship Lines

All-the-Way-by-Water

BOSTON Metropolitan Line Route via Long Island Sound
Beautiful Buzzards Bay and the
CAPE COD CANAL
Superb Steel Steamships **Massachusetts** and **Bunker Hill**. Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., Week Days and Sundays at **6 P. M.** Due Boston 7:30 A. M. Same service returning. Music on each Steamer.

Portland Maine Steamship Line, Steamships North Land and North Star.
Lve. Pier 19, N. R., Tues., Thurs. and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M.

Tickets & Information at Piers; also at New York Transfer Co. Offices and various Tourist Agencies.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00

Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line, Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line—Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., at 3:15 P. M.
New Haven Line, Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, (week days only,) Str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., at 3 P. M.; Pier 70, E. 22d St., at 3:15 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct **$1.90**
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 6491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.80 BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50
Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 28d St

Hartford Line

From New Pier 39, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.75

TOURS TO JAPAN, FAR EAST, SO. AMERICA Tours de Luxe All Season.
THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway.

Labor Day Tours to all prominent resorts.
FRANK TOURIST CO., 398 Broadway, New York.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS TO ANY PORT.
Official Agents, All Lines.
Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 225 5th Av., N.Y.

To California—Washington Sunset Route Offices, 39-366-1158 Broadway, 264 Fifth Av

Trans-Pacific Steamship Service. Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, 1,231 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE, daily, exc. Sun. 3 P.M. fr. Pier 32, N. R., N. Y. Phone 3940 Franklin

NORWEGIAN AMERICAN LINE.
8-10 Bridge St., New York.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
1231 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CHINESE MAKE MUNITIONS.

One Thousand Are Landed in France and More Will Follow.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—One thousand Chinese laborers arrived at Lyons today. They constitute the first contingent of Chinese who are to be brought to France for work in munitions factories.

THE NEWEST IN SWEATERS.

Demand for This Style of Garment May Exceed the Supply.

No line of business is going better just now than that in sweaters and, while hit all along the line by the troubles incident to war, it seems to have been boomed rather than injured. It has become an all-year trade, and if one variety of sweater drops out of business in one part of the country it jumps up in another. Just now a big order for fibre sweaters is going out for Minnesota, and it is prophesied that there will be a big holiday trade in fibre sweaters. If this is true it will be unprecedented. The woolen sweater is now being shown, and a look at those on view in a big wholesale house is a pretty sight. Rose and Copenhagen blue are the strongest in color, purple and gold go well, a corn or maize is a delight, and green is quoted as fair.

The brushed sweater is the thing. That is the one with a soft fuzz covering it. It starts in as the ordinary wool sweater and the fuzz is brought out by a "brushing" with wire teeth. Novelty goods are the best and the belt, sash, and collar will contrast, probably in white. The newest collar will be a sailor. The woman who does not have a sweater this year will at least have a brushed wool cap and scarf, and they are also going exceedingly well and show the novelty effect. The round cap has a point brought over smoothly on each side and fastened with a little rosette. There are beautiful things in the silk sweaters which are worn all the year and will wholesale for from $13.50 a piece up. They are running strong just now.

Fibre is the most difficult thing to get in the way of sweater materials, and the fibre yarn which has been $1.60 a pound is now $4 a pound. Many of the made garments are sold at a lower margin of profit. Fibre sweaters, if one can get them, sell for from $42 to $147 a dozen. Wool is twice as high in price as formerly, and dyeings, which at one time cost from 10 to 11 cents a pound, now may run up to 75 cents, according to the color. It is said that possibly recent troubles in the cloak-making world have increased the demand for sweaters which may exceed the supply.

Alexander Saunders Left $973,402.

The State transfer tax appraisal of the estate of the late Alexander Saunders, who died at Yonkers on Feb. 1 last, shows he left $973,402.68. The State will collect a tax of $14,807. The widow's share of the estate amounts to $243,382.23; the son, William, inherits $189,714.92, and the two daughters, Helen and Mary, each receive $202,315. Helen Holmes, a granddaughter, gets $5,000, and five other grandchildren each receive $12,000.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:18|Sun sets..6:35|Moon rises..6:13

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook.....	7:53	8:07	1:51	2:03
Governors Island...	8:17	8:23	2:27	2:39
Hell Gate.....10:23		10:29	4:08	4:20

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 28.

SS New York, Liverpool, Aug. 19.
SS Robert M. Thompson, Sharpness, Aug. 10.
SS Asator, Hampton Roads, Aug. 26.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Aug. 26.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Aug. 25.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Aug. 23.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Aug. 21.
SS Fordonian, Newport News, Aug. 27.
SS Fornia, Philadelphia, Aug. 27.
SS Iselfoglu, Boston, Aug. 23.
SS Arizonian, Baltimore, Aug. 9.
SS Montanan, Boston, Aug. 27.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Aug. 24.
SS Belita, Tanamo, Aug. 23.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Baltimore, Aug. 26.
SS Guiana, St. Thomas, Aug. 23.
SS Astrakhan, Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Aug. 26
Frederik VIII	Copenhagen	Aug. 17
Elef K. Venezuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Atlanta	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Paul Palx	Swansea	Aug. 13
Hiven	Cardiff	Aug. 14
Lombardia	Fire An'ziata	Aug. 10
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 26
Metapan	Cristobal	Aug. 21
Northern	Havre	Aug. 19
Tokushima Maru	London	Aug. 19
El Mar	Galveston	Aug. 23

DUE TOMORROW.

*Carpathia	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Italia	Gibraltar	Aug. 16
Mesaba	London	Aug. 19
Roma	Azores	Aug. 23
Mogileff	Leith	Aug. 17
Camilo	London	Aug. 17
Cloughton	London	Aug. 16
El Sol	Galveston	Aug. 24

DUE THURSDAY.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Caracas	San Juan	Aug. 26
Almirante	Kingston	Aug. 23
Lepanto	Hull	Aug. 18
Advance	Colon	Aug. 24
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 26

DUE FRIDAY.

Iroquois	Thameshaven	Aug. 17
Toyooka Maru	Cristobal	Aug. 24
U. S. Transport Buford	Balboa	Aug. 22
Colorado	Hull	Aug. 16
Bratland	Cardiff	Aug. 19
El Mundo	Galveston	Aug. 29

DUE SATURDAY.

Oswego	Glasgow	Aug. 14
Stephan	Manaos	Aug. 15
Liege	Falmouth	Aug. 11

DUE SUNDAY.

Giuseppi Verdi	Palermo	Aug. 21
Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Monterey	Havana	Aug. 26
Menaipe	Jacksonville	Aug. 31
Iroquois	Turks Island	Aug. 26
Royal Prince	Cristobal	Aug. 24

DUE MONDAY.

Cameronia	Liverpool	Aug. 26
America	Genoa	Aug. 21
Pastores	Hocas del Toro	Aug. 23
Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 2
Brazos	San Juan	Aug. 30
Anton	Cristobal	Aug. 30
Tivives	Santiago	Aug. 30

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Calabria, Naples	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Santa Maria, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Afghan Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	8:00 P.M.
Dwinsk, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Farley, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Stavangerfin, Halifax	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl'd.	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	——	6:00 A.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Munista, Manati	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Lancastrian, London	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Canopic, Naples	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matina, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Cloughton, London	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Keyvior, Guiana	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Purus, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Morizel, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Crofton Hall, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. George, Liverpool	——	2:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

HONOLULU

The Way to Go!—**Oceanic S. S. Co.**

Splendid Twin-Screw 10,000-ton American Steamers **"SIERRA," "SONOMA," "VENTURA."**
1st Cl. $85.00; 2d $50.00. Sailings every 21 days.
H. E. Burnett, 17 Battery Pl., N. Y., or 673 Market St., San Francisco (Line to Sydney, Australia, Pac. Tour, $337.50 1st Cl.). Sept. 7, Sept. 28, Oct. 17

NEW ZEALAND

HONOLULU—SUVA—AUSTRALIA
THE PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
R.M.S. "NIAGARA" (20,000 tons) R.M.S. "MAKURA" (13,600 tons)
Sail from VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 27, Oct. 25, Nov. 22. For rates, etc., apply Canadian Pacific Ry., 1231 Broadway, New York, or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 449 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B. C.

LAMPORT & HOLT SOUTH AMERICA LINE

Rio de Janeiro—Santos—Montevideo—Buenos Aires.
S. S. VAUBAN.....SEPT. 9, 6:30 A. M.
S. S. VASARI.....OCT. 7, 11:30 A. M.
LAMPORT & HOLT, Ltd., 49 B'way, N. Y.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Dante Alighieri, at St. Michaels, Aug. 26.
SS Florida, at Copenhagen, Aug. 25.
SS Santa Clara, at Punta Arenas, Aug. 23.
SS Volodia, at London, Aug. 26.
SS Boomberg, at Rotterdam, Aug. 25.
SS Sola, at Rotterdam, Aug. 25.
SS Elizabeth, at Rotterdam, Aug. 25.
SS Ubbergen, at Rotterdam, Aug. 25.
SS Eastgate, at Havre, Aug. 24.
SS Napoli, at Genoa, Aug. 15.
SS Kawachi Maru, at Vladivostok, Aug. 16.
SS St. Patrick, at Vladivostok, Aug. 21.
SS Bergenafford, at Christiania, Aug. 21.
SS Madioen, at Padang, Aug. 23.
SS Italia, at Fayal, Aug. 26.
SS Driebergen, at Rotterdam, Aug. 25.
SS Noordam, at Kirkwall, Aug. 26.

Sailed.

SS Giuseppi Verdi, from Gibraltar, Aug. 26.
SS Zealandia, from Rotterdam, Aug. 27.
SS Valeria, from Liverpool, Aug. 28.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, Aug. 28.
SS America, from Naples, Aug. 21.
SS Trinidad, from St. Croix, Aug. 27.
SS Chicago City, from Bristol, Aug. 28.
SS Minas Geraes, from Santos, Aug. 26.
SS United States, from Kirkwall, Aug. 27.

Passed.

SS Fandango, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Buffalo, New York for Hull, passed Lizard.
SS Oldanrbi, New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly.
SS Rijsbergen, New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly.
SS Bankdale, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Vasilefs Constantinos, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Loredano, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Highcliffe, New York for —, passed Cape Scarter.
SS Tunisie, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 28.

SS Frederik VIII., Copenhagen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 5:30 A. M.; due 29th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, was 100 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 73 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Tri Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 324 miles S. at noon.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 294 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 94 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 194 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 190 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 218 miles S. W. of Diamond Sheals at 6 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 2, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 2, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 8, SS Menmon.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Patris.
Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 29, SS Calabria, and at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canopic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canopic.

Transatlantic Mails.

Gibraltar, Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Calabria.....Aug. 29
Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.—Dwinsk.....Aug. 30
Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Baltic.....Aug. 31
Azores Islands and Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Ponta Delgada, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, at 9 A. M.—Canopic.....Aug. 31
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Hellig Olav.....Aug. 31
Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Ryndam.....Sept. 2
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York.....Sept. 2
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau.....Sept. 2

Mails for South America.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 2:30 A. M.—Farley.....Aug. 30
Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Paranagua, and Rio Grande do Sul, at 12 M.—Hammershus.....Aug. 30
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Colon.....Aug. 31
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Crofton Hall..Sept. 2
Pernambuco, Parahyba, Natal Bahia, and Sergipe, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Pernambuco, Bahia, Macelo, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Purus.....Sept. 2
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Fort Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Metapan.Sept. 2

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Aug. 31
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru.....Aug. 31
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Sept. 1
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....Sept. 2
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Sept. 2
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru.....Sept. 5

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for large quantity of broadcloth, Botany or F. H., at a price in all colors. Kleinfield & Renner, 7 West 30th.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for Forstmann and Huffman, all botany, plum, burgundy, or slate cloth. Epstein & Quinto, 122 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany or F. & H. in all colors; will pay cash. 38-40 West 32d St., Room 1,501.

BROCADED SATINS.—Will buy all colors; must be cheap; pay cash. Gramercy 5339.

CHAMOIS.—Will pay spot cash for desirable colors. C 271 Times Annex.

DRESSES.—Manufacturers and jobbers of dresses. We are contractors and know how to make a dress; trial will convince you. 159 W. 15th St. Phone Chelsea 8086.

DRESSES.—Contractors on dresses wanted; have thousands to give out; steady work all year around. 129 West 27th, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on serge and velvet dresses; call with samples all week. 114 West 27th St., 9th Floor.

DRESSES.—Open for silk and serge dresses from $3 to $5. S. Blate & Son, 55 West 17th.

DRESSES, coats and suits; will pay spot cash for jobs. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1802.

JULLIARDS SERGE.—Quality 54,221, in big quantity. Imperial State Dress Co., 29 West 17th St.

MACHINE.—Adding and listing machine; also Ball sample trunk; will pay cash. C 49 Times.

PIECE GOODS.—Will buy cheap broadcloth, lightweight covert, chinchilla, velours, beavers, American, and Andrews poplins; pay cash. Martimer Co., 200 5th Av.

POPLINS, gabardines, and broadcloth; open for large quantity T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

ROMAN STRIPE.—We can use quantity of all or part wool Roman stripe material for dresses; submit samples. Schroeder & Co., Inc., 53 West 36th.

SERGE.—Can use large quantity of Julliards 54221, navy. International Dress Co., 138 West 25th St.

SERGES.—Quantity 4408 desired, cash. Schlang Company, 151 West 26th St.

SUITS.—Open to buy a quantity of poplin suits for cash, $8.50 to $11.50; call with samples. Harry Frank, 38 West 33d St.

SUITS.—Western jobber buying suits, $8.50 to $10.50. Room 412, 1,123 B'way.

SUITS AND COATS. — Jobber placing large orders on smart suits and coats, all prices. 10th floor, 32 West 27th.

TAFFETAS.—Wanted, plain and changeable colors, at a price, for spot cash. Samuel Landau, 31 West 21st.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOTHING.—$100,000 worth of men's, young men's and boys' light and heavy weight clothing, in lots to suit purchasers, below market pr

My Latest Skirt Model---
"The Cavalier"

A value like "The Cavalier" was made possible through a large purchase of Satin Duchess bought for the express purpose of creating this particular leader.

No. T-2000—
Satin Duchess, $4.25

No. T-2001—
Taffeta, $3.75

P. J. BARASH
The Popular Priced Skirt Specialist,
36-38 West 20th Street.

WAISTS
Crepe de Chene, Georgette, Novelty Stripes, Chiffons
$18.00 to $54.00

DRESSES
SERGES $3.75 to SILK $11.50

Joseph Rosenberg & Co.
141 WEST 36TH ST. At Broadway

1,000 DAILY
—the rate at which we're selling our great trade-winning
$3.75 All-Wool French Serge DRESS
Come up and see the most crowded showroom in New York. Our values in serges and satins from $3.75 to $10.75 are the strongest in the market.
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg,
129-133 W. 27th St. 'Phone Farragut 3496.

The Home Pattern Co.
Sole Manufacturers of Patterns For
The Ladies' Home Journal
114 Fifth Ave., New York,
Between 16th and 17th Streets.
The Best Managed Pattern Company in America
Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

The Immediate Delivery Suit House of Big Values.
All Wool Velour Suits $9.00 and up
All Wool Poplin Suits $7.50 and up
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 WEST 27TH ST.

Suits OF THE BETTER GRADE. PRICES $9.00 TO $16.50. VELOURS, BROADCLOTHS AND GABARDINES.
GUARANTEED AMERICAN WOOLEN POPLINS. YARN DYED SATIN. $9.00
SCHWARTZ & LEVINE,
152-156 WEST 25TH ST.

MISSES' & JUNIORS'
SUITS & COATS
Well-Made. Popular Prices.
QUICK DELIVERIES
M. & H. Gordon, 22-24 W. 26 St.

Our All-Wool Poplin SUIT, Satin-lined, is still breaking sales records. Come in to see it now. $18.50
TRIANGLE COAT COMPANY,
13-15 West 20th St.

SUITS AND COATS
PILE FABRIC NOVELTY CLOTH
—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D STREET

SUITS $10.50 and Up
COATS $6.75 and Up
KARL LIGHT,
45 WEST 27TH ST.
"The Best For the Price."

See Our Wonderful American Woolen Poplin Fancy Trimmed Suit, $18.75
M. KANANACK,
34 West 17th St.

$3 SKIRTS $3
FANCY AND PLAIN TAFFETA.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES.
GREATER NEW YORK SILK CO.,
44 E. 23d St. Tel. Gramercy 8895

"BROADWAY" VELVETS
Black and All Colors at 70c. per yard.
MAX FEIST
52-54 WEST 38TH STREET

Nearlinen British Manufacture THE PERFECT LINEN SUBSTITUTE
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. New York.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS,
$18 A DOZEN, UP.
Immediate Delivery. Phone Chelsea 4948.
Schwartz Bros., 39-47 W. 19th St.

AMERICAN WOOLEN CO.'S
VELOUR COATS 7.75
Full Length, Full Flare
MISHKIN & CO., Inc., 146 W. 25th St.

$6.75 up Silk Dresses & Waists $18.00 up
Novelty Waist & Dress Co., 116-118 W. 29th St.

SUITS of the better grade at popular prices. A. JACOBS CO., 130 W. 29th St.

AUSTRALIA TO STUDY AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Commission of Employers and Labor Men Will Soon Visit the United States.

TEUTON INTENTIONS FEARED

Opposition to Plan from Trade Unions Is Based on Their Suspicion of "Speeding-Up."

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 2.—The plea made a few weeks ago by Herbert Brookes, President of the Victoria Chamber of Manufactures, for an industrial reformation in Australia, in which a change in the wage system should be a prominent feature, has been heeded. The Federal Government has just decided to send a mixed commission to the United States to investigate and report upon the methods of manufacture and production and upon the conditions of employment there. The commission will consist of six representatives of Australian manufacturing interests, (one from each State,) and six trade unionists, (also one from each State;) a secretary and a newspaper man.

The manufacturers will be chosen by the Government from three nominations to be made by the Chamber of Commerce in each capital of the Commonwealth, and the laborites similarly from nominations to be made by central organizations. The newspaper member will be a member of the Australian Journalists' Association, which is a trade union. The following industries will be investigated: Iron and steel and mechanical engineering generally, lumber and building materials, leather, textile, and paper trades, and trades connected with the preparation of foodstuffs.

The manufacturers' representatives will be experts along these lines. Inasmuch as each section of the commission will be required to furnish separate reports by the manufacturer and the worker, it is expected that the commission will follow a procedure like that of the Mosely educational commissions from England to the United States about a decade ago. The Australians will spend about six months in the United States. The whole of the cost of the commission will be borne by the Government.

The duties of the journalistic member will be to prepare reports and supply news relating to the commission and its work for publication in the Australian press. These news reports will be furnished to newspapers in the Commonwealth gratis—a rather novel form of Governmental publicity.

Hopes for New Trade Era.

Mr. Brookes's Presidential address to his business associates may fairly be said to have been the genesis of the commission, but in a wider and deeper sense the body will be representative of the feeling in Australia that now is the accepted time for her to enter upon a commercial era worthy of her resources and of her place in the British Empire.

To make Australia self-contained, therefore, will be the purpose of any party which seeks to retain public confidence; to which must be added the larger consideration that imperial bonds will be stronger after the war than ever perhaps in British history.

Mr. Brookes made these suggestions, which have resulted in the formation of the commission:

"The appointment of a committee from trade unions and members of the Associated Chambers of Manufactures to investigate the actual conditions in the United States with open minds and sincere motives and to inform its mind upon the subject of individual and State enterprise; the preparation of accurate comparative statistics covering the whole range of Australian industry; the employment of one of the most capable efficiency engineers in the United States in some of the (Australian) Federal departments where big works are undertaken for his report; the calling of a conference by the Prime Minister of representative employers to lay down some general principles for common action and mutual protection; the further extension of the principle of co-operation in joint stock companies by admitting the operatives into partnership."

"Along these lines," added Mr. Brookes, "lie national safety and certain expansion. Only in that way can we avert the industrial peril on our immediate horizon."

J. E. Fenton, the Victorian member of the Federal House of Representatives, who caused something of a stir some weeks ago by inveighing against what he termed heavy dumping of German goods in Australia by systematic American effort or studied connivance, said that the commission could "learn nothing from America," unless it would be how to accomplish speeding up—making men prematurely old and then scrapping them. Industrial secrets, he declared, American manufacturers would take good care to keep to themselves, their guiding principle being to turn out goods to sell in Australia; whereas the Australian policy should be to supply Australia's own needs. The money which the commission would cost could be better employed, he believed, in encouraging local production. And in Sydney when the Sydney Labor Council met to discuss the Government's request that it name three men from whom one would be picked to represent trade unionism in New South Wales upon the commission, the same resentful spirit as displayed by Mr. Fenton—who is a laborite—cropped out. Several delegates were outspoken in their opinion of the mission. One said that the American manufacturers would furnish the Australians with no information of value, and that to think otherwise was living in a "fool's paradise."

Centralized Study Planned.

"There was only one American industrial secret, and that was the speeding up system, and the United States was the country which inaugurated the phrase "Too old at 40." Another complained that the Federal Government intended to send over to America to ascertain how to perpetuate speeding up and toil. Still another declaimed, "God help the iron trade here if the American system is introduced." But a motion that the request of the Government be not entertained was defeated, 54 to 35.

A happier and more sensible phase is a proposal by the Victorian Council of Education, that representatives of technical schools in the Commonwealth be included in the commission, and American industrial education methods be studied.

Specialization by States in the work which will be done by the commission while in America is an interesting feature. In New South Wales are the largest iron and steel plants in Australia. The Broken Hill Company's mills at Port Waratah, Newcastle, are being conducted by an American expert, and some fifty of the employes are Americans. Eventually, it is hoped, these works will make Australia independent altogether of foreign-made steel. In Victoria, the representatives of which upon the commission will devote themselves to textiles, are the federal woolen mills and other like concerns; and it is noteworthy that American capital, which is gradually finding its way to Australia, shows a tendency to seek Melbourne, which is generally conceded to be the most American centre in the commonwealth.

In Queensland, along with Australian packing companies, are the meat works of the American "beef trust"; and as to paper-making, which not only Australia, but New Zealand as well, would like much to take up extensively if material were available, it is worthy of remark that Tasmania recently had an expert from the University of Wisconsin investigate its soft wood resources with that end in view.

EQUITABLE AGENTS TELL OF PROSPERITY

Delegates to Convention Which Opens Today Report Good Times in All Sections.

BEST YEAR FOR INSURANCE

Five Representatives of Society Have Record of $1,000,000 or More New Business.

Stories of this country's extraordinary prosperity in all sections, and in practically every line of trade and industry, were brought to New York yesterday by hundreds of agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, who began gathering for their national convention which opens this morning at the Waldorf-Astoria.

One of the first delegations to reach the hotel, which will be the headquarters of the convention, was a party of twenty agents from Alabama. Other delegations came in in the course of the day. The agents one and all wore a self-satisfied and confident air, the reason for which was not far to seek. Every agent had written more life insurance in the last twelve months than ever before, and all were convinced that even better records were in store for the immediate future. Agents from widely separated sections of the United States asserted that financial, crop and industrial conditions throughout this country were the best, taken as a whole, in the nation's history. Owing to the prevailing prosperity people had turned to life insurance as never before, which had resulted in new records for both policies and amounts.

It was also stated that one of the most encouraging features in the situation since the holding of last year's convention was the way so-called "lapsed" policies have been revived. A well-known agent said that it had been surprising how the greater diffusion of money among the people generally made it possible apparently for thousands of persons to revive their lapsed policies. This man also said that many agents regarded the year's increased business as due in no small measure to the nationwide preparedness and thrift campaigns which had swept the entire country and made people realize the true value of life insurance.

Some idea of the individual work being done by some of the agents attending the convention can be gauged from the fact that the Equitable's so-called "Million Dollar Corps" includes five agents, each of whom has written $1,000,000 or more of business during the last twelve months. These men are Adolph Hollander, New York; Alexander M. Shields, San Francisco; John D. E. Jones, Boston; Charles Wadsworth, Chicago, and Cecil Frankel, Los Angeles.

The Three-Quarter Million Corps is composed of Emanuel Stern, New York; Courtenay Barber, Chicago; Frederic W. Fuller, Springfield, Mass.; H. Hardcastle Pennock, New York, and John A. Hartigan, St. Paul, Minn. Ten agents are included in the Half-Million Corps; fifty-one in the Quarter-Million Corps, while many other agents have written policies ranging between $100,000 and $200,000.

Lawrence C. Woods of Pittsburgh, whose firm does an insurance business of more than $15,000,000 a year, said that conditions during the twelve months had been "extraordinarily good."

"They couldn't have been better," said Mr. Woods. "Our own agencies cover parts of four States—Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia. It is largely an agricultural section of the country. The number and volume of sales increased, the restoration of lapsed policies has greatly increased, the number of discontinuances has diminished, and from every point of view business is better than ever before. Our sales of insurance increased about 20 per cent. the first six months of this year over the same period of last year. All my friends in Pittsburgh, with few exceptions, tell me the same thing about other lines.

William E. Duncanson of Atlanta, Ga.; P. W. Jones, cashier of the Citizens First National Bank of Albany, Ga., and Grigby T. Sibley of Birmingham, Ala., had much to say regarding the prosperous conditions in the South, due to the high price of cotton, good grain crops and excellent industrial conditions.

Stories of prosperity in other sections were told by Miles Lasater of Oklahoma City, Charles H. McCoy of Spokane, Wash., and J. C. Green Armitage of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Last night the agents were guests at a reception at the Bankers' Club, in the Equitable Building, given by the officers and Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Among the officers of the society in the receiving party were William A. Day, President; T. B. Lunger, First Vice President; George T. Wilson, Second Vice President; A. H. Horr, Treasurer, and William Alexander, Secretary.

Business sessions will begin this morning and continue through tomorrow and Thursday.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

GEORGE C. HERSEL, meat market, 462 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,373 and assets $1,235.

JACOB S. HARRISON.—Judge Hand has appointed Lester S. Ris receiver for Jacob S. Harrison, who did business as the Consumers' Auto Supply Company, at 2,478 Grand Boulevard, Bronx, at the request of creditors. Liabilities are stated to be $18,000 and assets $5,400.

LOUIS LEVINE, dealer in women's garments, 47 West Thirty-fourth Street, and 107 West 116th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $19,427 and assets $16,102.

LEO SAMUELS, dealers in wines and liquors, 2,160 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $11,003, and assets $4,225.

HARRY BLANK, confectioner, at 880 East 163d Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $5,891, and no assets.

DAVID STRAUSS, sole surviving partner of Gwynn Strauss & Co., cigar manufacturers, with office at 868 Broadway, has made an assignment to Joseph Kohler. The business was started in 1902, and the firm had a factory at Key West, Fla. Mr. Gwynn died last year.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 28.—John Nutjens, a farmer of West Webster, filed petition in bankruptcy today. His liabilities included $20,684 unsecured claims and $8,500 secured. The assets were $32,500.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 28.—Harry Hancock, general merchant of Carrier Mills, filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy today and was adjudged bankrupt. Liabilities, $27,848; assets, $1,816.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor.

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Ayres, Viola F. and George J.—J. Midgley $229.63
Anderson, Arvid D.—H. Bernard et al. 115.94
Blake, Ernest L.—W. R. Sweeny 136.89
Brown, Jacob—O. S. Teale 104.90
Beard, Jas. W.—J. P. Pratt 8,154.62
Carr, John—Gibson Distilling Co. 124.41
Cleary, Minnie M.—Bloomingdale Bros. 350.00
Coleman, C. Floyd and Kenneth Davidson—Columbia Bldg. & Theatre Co. 922.85
Chapalidis, Costas—G. J. Counes 203.12
Cattapanni, Carlo—V. Gaudini 580.41
Cronin, Bartholomew—G. E. Green, Com'r 1,316.75
D'Amico & Tarangioli, Inc.—H. L. Munter et al. 111.91
Frank Wilson Construction Co., Inc., Frank Wilson, Max Wilson, and Annie Wilson—L. Greenberg 731.35
Gorrnully, Jane—International Silver Co. 100.00
G. W. Dillingham Co.—C. W. Vernon et al. 11,294.87
Goldstein, Robert—M. M. Craig 492.38
Horner, Hans—S. Comby 149.80
Jackson Co.—A. Ferguson 160.61
Jelly, Patrick J.—Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co. 446.59
Levy, Barnett—J. K. Estate Realty Co. 632.31
Lisser, Abraham—A. Bakst et al. 271.91
Laspina-Morris Cut Stone Co., John Laspina and Alexander Morris—J. J. Falahee 750.62
Morris, Elmer P.—Gage Publishing Co., Inc. 462.22
March, James E.—M. Brigante et al. 118.98
Neville, Michael—Fritz Limninger Cafe. 206.41
Pector, Mamie—D. Pollack 107.88
Pistoli, Carlo, Jr.—Goodwin-Gallagher Sand and Gravel Corp. 785.94
Perlman, Louis H.—German Exchange Bank 533.26
Stein, Jules E.—John Scholl & Bro., Inc. 206.63
Southern Amusement Co.—Otis Litho. graph Co. 853.24
Shields, Paul—North Shore Bldg. Co. 280.04
Smith, Frances E.—Solow Const. Co. 559.56
Topford Detachable Limousine Co.—Boston Artificial Leather Co. 378.67
Woody, Johnson—Gibson Distilling Co. 168.80
Whitney, Fred C.—J. W. Lounsbury & Sons 674.01
Wolff, Marks—L. D. Lovell 1,046.08
Bennett, John E.—City of New York 253.45
Devoe, Frances—Same 253.45
Kornahrens, Herman P.—Same 253.45
Kotinsky, Nathan—Same 253.45
Fischer, Charles F.—Same 253.45
Parks, Frank J.—Same 253.45
Parshelsky, Isaac—Same 253.45
Propping, Maurice F.—Same 253.45
Patton, James P.—Same 253.45
Quinn, John—Same 253.45
Moore, Edward A. or Joseph—Same 253.45
Michel, John—Same 253.45
Mueller, William—Same 253.45
Orvis, Francis W.—Same 253.45
Ostrander, Joseph—Same 253.45
O'Neill, James—Same 253.45
Rockwell, Herbert—Same 253.45
Rockwell, John—Same 253.45
Swasey, Charles—Same 253.45
Schwartz, Nathan—Same 253.45

In Bronx County.

Drysdale, Thomas—G. H. Gerardts $36.82
Erman, George—J. Rose 132.25
Gartenfeld, Alexander—I. Rosen 45.11
Hynes, Leo—E. V. Harman 42.48
Josephson, Meyer—Seamless Rubber Co. of New York 28.40
McKeon, John F.—J. W. Stolts 106.94
Schoenfeld, Harry—C. Upmann 162.28
Valenti, Antonio—R. Gubinelli 93.40

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Denzer, Sidney W.—Manhattan Collecting Co., Nov. 5, 1915 ..... $149.91
Eberle, Ida L.—N. J. Swezey's Son & Co., June 23, 1916 ..... 271.16
Derr, George L., & Co.—Inc., and George L. Derr—W. Brooks, Aug. 6, 1915 ..... 32.21
Greenberg, Maurice B.—M. Kass, (2), June 27, 1916, $136.26, and May 11, 1916 ..... 100.99
Norece Co.—J. Wood, Jan. 20, 1912 ..... 729.08
Osten, Jacob B., Louis F. Schein, and Filomena D. Rienzo—R. Di Giuseppi, June 22, 1916 ..... 126.91
Nahmer, Herman—L. Tuttel, June 13, 1916 ..... 490.87
Pighl, Christian—E. May, Inc., April 19, 1916 ..... 36.49
Ziegfeld, Florenz, Jr.—Strobridge Lithographing Co., Dec. 22, 1910 ..... 5,004.47

In Bronx County.

Hartnagle, Otto, and Peter Wild United Dressed Beef Co. of New York, Jan. 24, 1916 ..... 246.20

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; F. M. Dearstyne, clothing; 230 5th Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; Miss M. Jones, infants' wear; 1,170 B'way.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; J. W. Pearce, linens, wash goods; 23 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Joel Gutman & Co.; E. R. Adams, shoes; 200 5th Av.; Sherman Sq.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, ready-to-wear; 15 West 29th.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; Mrs. N. D. Powell, Miss Wolff, millinery; imperial.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, woolens; imperial.
BALTIMORE—Ochs & Frank; J. Ochs, piece goods; imperial.
BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. Co.; M. M. Blumberg, women's, children's wear; Herald Square.
BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Austin & Co.; E. D. Austin, china, crockery; Richmond.
BAY CITY, Mich.—Hawley D. G. Co.; C. R. Hawley, domestics, blankets, linens; Miss J. Lambowne, dry goods; Miss M. E. Ward, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; 1,170 Broadway.
BEAUMONT, Texas—J. J. Nathan & Co.; G. P. Blumrich, ready-to-wear, millinery; Aberdeen.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; M. Seidler, silk dresses; 1,133 B'way.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—"Long's"; D. B. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; W. Convertshalt, plush; G. R. Gatuner, laces, ribbons; W. B. Thomas, dry goods; 212 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goldstein Bros.; J. Goldstein, furn. goods; 827 B'way.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—R. Blumberg & Sons Textile Co.; R. Blumberg, furnishing goods, ladies' garments; He ald Square.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Steele-Smith D. G. Co.; C. D. Abercrombie, silks, dress goods; A. W. B. Johnson, ready-to-wear; general mdse.; 1,239 B'way.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Pisitz Dry Goods Co.; A. Weinstein, dry goods, clothing, carpets, rugs; 1,161 Broadway; Turk.
BOSTON, Mass.—Magnus-Houston Co.; Miss C. M. Smedley, ladies' knit underwear; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss G. Hurtbise, basement, suits; 432 4th Av.
BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—Houghton & Simonds; M. C. Houghton, ready-to-wear, dry goods, underwear; Park Avenue.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; W. H. Howe, sporting goods; 75 Spring.
BUFFALO—Besser's; E. F. Kiemer, notions, fancy goods, school supplies; Imperial.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. J. Boyle, dress goods, silks; Miss E. Buchauer; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hamlins, Inc.; Mr. Des Marets, General Manager; Mr. Michel, millinery; Mr. Strum, ready-to-wear; Mr. Sweeney, hosiery; Mr. Kyser, boys' clothing; Mr. Sullivan, domestics; Mr. Smith, silks; Mr. Conrad, notions; Mr. Peck, carpets; 851 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. A. Taylor, embroideries, laces, neckwear; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—"Hamlin's;" S. E. Conrad, notions, jewelry, laces, embroideries, collar, leather goods; 335 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. J. Boyle, silks, dress goods; J. J. Connelly, men's furn. goods; Miss Buchanan, art goods; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Dawson & Wilson Co.; N. Collins, men's clothing, shirts, overalls; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. J. Ellsworth, dress, wash goods; 18 West 35th.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. S. Rosenberg, waists, skirts, dresses; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. Constanzer, neckwear; Miss N. Kauffman, coats, suits; T. Lamond, hats, bags, warps; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; H. Solomon, trunks, bags, suitcases, toys, dolls; 218 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Carsen, Pirie, Scott & Co.; U. S. Grant, upholstery, draperies, curtains, furniture; Miss M. O'Brien, gloves; 115 Werth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss L. Solomon, women's skirts, coats, bathing suits; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Theo. Ascher Co.; M. A. Caspary, Miss R. Lipski, Miss L. Kuettler, silks, ribbons; 921 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; L. Liberman, women's and misses' ready to wear; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—S. Ach Co.; L. E. Ach, untrimmed and trimmed hats, straws, braids; 921 B'way.
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, silk, serge dresses; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Mashek, millinery; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—J. Wolpaw & Co.; J. Wolpaw, woolens; Wallick.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; F. L. Harwood, Miss C. Baker, ladies' garments, basement; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; D. Hogg, silks, dress goods, linings; 72 Madison Av.; Hermitage.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Schnebly, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; Miss H. Kelly, hosiery; 230 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Armbruster Co.; H. E. Armbruster, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 333 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Z. L. White Co.; T. E. Hall, domestics, dress goods, silks, laces; Imperial.
DALLAS, Texas—Baron Bros. Millinery Co.; I. Baron, millinery, trimmed hats; 581 B'way.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; O. Harrison, hosiery, handkerchiefs, gloves; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Heyns Bazaar Co.; M. May, millinery; 1,133 Broadway.
DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; L. F. Laurendeau, dress goods; 320 Broadway.
DETROIT—H. Blackwell Co.; I. J. Stotter, cloaks, suits, corsets; Cumberland.
DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. B. Scott, cloaks, suits, furs, shawls, waists, millinery, corsets, women's and infants' furnishing goods; 200 5th Av.; Woodward.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—Roshek Brothers Co.; C. B. Macauley, notions, jewelry; 1,133 B'way.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—J. J. Flanagan; Miss Flanagan, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
EL PASO, Texas—Klein's Mercantile Co.; D. Klein, clothing; New Strand.
ERIE, Penn.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.; C. W. Prescott, dry goods; 1,230 B'way.
ERIE, Penn.—"Long's"; E. B. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
FINDLAY, Ohio—C. D. Levy, junior suits; 72 Madison Av.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Boston Store D. G. Co.; Bernon, notions, ribbons, laces, hosiery; 333 4th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Frankia & Co.; F. A. Wood, rugs, draperies; 432 4th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; F. V. Zug, dry goods; 72 Madison Av.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger & Co.; P. C. Steiger, cloaks, suits, skirts; 313 5th Av.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner, Bradshaw Co.; M. Bradshaw, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—Effreymson & Wolf; H. Wolf, L. Wolf, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Hirsch Millinery Co.; J. Hirsch, trimmed and untrimmed millinery; 133 Broadway.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; C. G. Watt, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, hdkfs.; 372 4th Av.
LAURENS, S. C.—The Minter Co.; E. P. Minter, clothing, shoes, dry goods, millinery; Collingwood.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; Miss K. Devir, Miss K. Dwan, millinery; 42; cutter, 1,270 Broadway.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—J. D. Purcell Co.; J. D. Purcell, dry goods; 315 5th Av.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—Wolf, Wile & Co.; Simon Wolf, art needlework, leather goods, toilet goods, jewelry, merchandise; 130 W. 32d.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. M. Cohn Co.; L. Cohn, dry goods; 1,150 Broadway.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—L. Volmer Dry Goods Co.; M. L. Volmer, dry goods, clothing, hats, shoes; Latham.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Bullock's; C. A. Wood, white and wash goods, linens; 86 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. C. Lewis Co.; J. J. Crotty, silks, velvets; G. Ross, dry goods; 315 5th Av.; Cumberland.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Abe C. Levi Co.; H. Levi, hosiery, laces, neckwear, ribbons; 200 5th Av.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. M. Guggenheimer; L. Weekley, notions, jewelry, toilet goods; 353 4th Av.; Wallick.
MASSILLON, Ohio—Allman & Putnam Co.; G. Schultze, domestics, blankets, bedding; Park Avenue.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wrubel's; I. Wrubel, dry goods; Miss R. Wrubel, ladies' wear; Park Avenue.
MILWAUKEE—E. V. Shuster Co.; W. F. Maertz, linens, art goods; 315 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Herzfeld, Phillipson Co.; J. Gollush, men's, boy's clothing; 31 Union Square.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—M. Heimann & Co.; J. C. Heimann, flowers and feathers; 581 Broadway.
MOBILE, Ala.—C. J. Gayfer Co.; T. B. Gayfer, dry goods; Collingwood.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Steiner, Lobman D. G. Co.; Mr. Steiner, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Solomon Bros. & Kahn; I. F. Solomon, dry goods, notions; 75 Leonard.
MONTREAL, Canada—John Murphy Co., Ltd.; W. H. Kyle, laces, neckwear; Room 725, 47 West 34th.
MOUNT VERNON, Ind.—Rosenbaum Bros.; J. Rosenbaum, H. Rosenbaum, Jr., dry goods; Imperial.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Jonas & Co.; A. Jonas, untrimmed hats; 581 Broadway.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; A. T. Hotchkiss, furniture; 230 5th Av.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—C. N. Fitts, general mdse.; Imperial.
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Nathan Frank's Sons; A. C. Crulkshank, dress goods, silks; Park Avenue.
OMAHA, Neb.—M. Spiesberger & Son Co.; N. A. Spiesberger, ribbons, flowers; 581 Broadway.
OMAHA, Neb.—G. Mensgh & Co.; G. Mensgh, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—Dills Bros. Co.; H. H. Dills, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; R. 322, 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods, waists, dresses; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Frank & Co.; M. Frank, cloakings; 1,182 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Joseph Horne Co.; C. M. Stuart, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss M. Gibian, waists; M. Lautmann, Miss Miller, laces, neckwear; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; A. N. Brown, waists, muslin underwear; F. W. Kerr, linens; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—W. & H. Walker Co.; H. Walker, women's and men's clothing, housefurnishing goods; 116 West 29th.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—McCreery Co.; J. Robertson, piece goods, silks, velvets, wash goods; 23 East 26th; Cumberland.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; Miss D. Feinstein, women's coats, suits, dresses; Basement; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. F. Carroll, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs, trimmings; Miss V. E. Clements, neckwear, veilings; 93 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; G. Kerngood, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; H. McAuslan, laces; 230 5th Av.
READING, Penn.—Kline, Eppihimer & Co.; D. Mould, cloaks, suits; 334 4th Av.
READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; W. F. Schulz, silks, dress goods; 23 E. 26th.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; J. I. Kaufmann, L. Kaufmann, millinery; 621 Broadway.
RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; S. Weisberger, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
RICHMOND, Va.; Weisberger Co.; Irving Drucker, gloves, hosiery, fancy goods, notions; 72 Madison Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McCurdy-Robinson Co.; Mr. Geraghty, General Manager; Mr. Nolan, laces, neckwear, trimmings, ribbons; 351 4th Av.
ROME, N. Y.—Herr Fashion Shop; I. Herr, coats, suits, dresses, waists, millinery, children's coats; Brevilia.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Hudson Bay Fur Co.; E. Cohen, cloaks, suits, furs; 116 W. 32d, Room 1308.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; J. V. Costello, cloaks, suits, petticoats, waists; 114 5th Av.
SAN ROSA, Cal.—San Rosa Department Store; A. E. Paulsen, dry goods, general merchandise; Broadway Central.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—R. Karpf, Millinery Co.; R. Karpf, millinery; Latham.
SEATTLE—J. S. Graham; H. S. Ihrig, ready-to-wear; 363 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Edward Wren Co.; O. R. White, E. Wren, Jr., dry goods; 233 4th Av., Woodward.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; A. Alexander, domestics; 230 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—King-Brinsmade Mercantile Co.; C. E. Kemp, untrimmed hats; 621 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Scharff Bros.; A. Scharff, rugs, linoleums, lace curtains, men's clothing; 1,150 Broadway, Room 1,013.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. A. Stevenson, dress goods; 31 Union Square.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dey Bros. & Co.; E. G. Robinson, furn. goods, sweaters; 230 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Neal & Hyde; C. S. Hyde, laces, handkerchiefs, ribbons; 72 Leonard.
TOLEDO, Ohio—H. Stein Cloak Co.; Miss Skeeles, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
TORONTO, Ontario—Robert Simpson Co.; J. J. Kennedy, jewelry; 47 W. 24th.
TROY, N. Y.—"Long's"; Quackenbush & Co.; J. J. Madden, cloaks, suits; E. Q. Lasell, children's coats dresses; Imperial.
UTICA, N. Y.—B. Fraser; Mrs. A. E. Robbins, millinery; Imperial.
UTICA, N. Y.—J. B. Wells & Son Co.; J. Lloyd, notions, fancy goods, jewelry; Grand.
VICKSBURG, Miss.—Valley Dry Goods Co.; L. Fremont, dress goods, silks, linings; 315 5th Av.; Continental.
VIRGINIA, Minn.—Minnesota D. G. Co.; I. Lipman, general mdse.; 1,170 B'way, Room 414.
WACO, Texas—Goldstein & Migel Co.; L. H. Goldstein, dry goods; 333 4th Av.; Latham.
WASHINGTON, D. C.; Sisman & Cohn Co.; J. H. Sisman, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—B. H. Steinmetz & Son; J. M. Bird, millinery; Broztell.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; G. Louis, trunks, bags, pictures; 334 4th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Co.; A. E. Woods, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses, kimonos; 75 Spring; Herlihigan.
WATERTOWN, N. Y.—"Long's"; M. A. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
WICHITA, Kan.—G. Innes Dry Goods Co.; Miss O. Hale, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; 220 5th Av.; Great Northern.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; A. Latimer,

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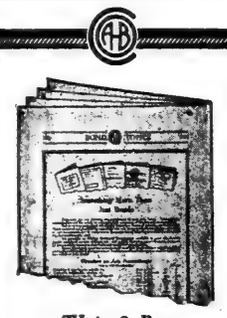

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Care and discrimination in selecting the type of investment suitable for the man or woman living on a salary cannot be emphasized too strongly. With this idea in mind we have prepared a list of securities with ample yield which will fit the needs as well as justify the confidence of this class of investors. We shall be glad to send a copy of this List No. 131 to anyone who requests it.

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The National City Company has taken over the Bond Department of The National City Bank of New York and purchased the business of N. W. Halsey & Co. Dealers in Investment Securities

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BONDS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Recover After Decline—News Concerning Conferences Control Prices.

A good deal of ground which was lost by the active stocks in the morning and early afternoon was regained in the final trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but most of these issues ended with net losses for the day. Stocks were freely taken in the last hour, and traders who had sold early in the day bought again before the end of the session. The morning's news from Washington concerning the railroad conferences was the main factor in the decline; and later reports that threatened disagreement would be averted by the men accepting arbitration had much to do with the rally.

Had it not been for the attention devoted to the railroad labor situation much more attention would have been paid to the entry of Rumania into the war on the side of the Allies. That was capable of being interpreted either favorably or unfavorably by the stock market. So far as it went toward assuring the eventual success of the Allies it was a favorable market influence; so far as it promised an earlier ending of the war the market would be disposed, in keeping with its custom, to put an unfavorable interpretation upon it. Actually it was probably not an important influence either in the decline or the recovery, for the reason that the thoughts of traders were centred upon matters nearer home. The foreign news was of much more effect in the wheat market, where prices fell, and in the exchange market, where rubles were decidedly strong, than in the stock market, which may in due course, however, take notice of the fact that the number of Germany's enemies has again been increased.

Those who sold stocks on the theory that the President's efforts to avert a country-wide railroad strike would fail did so against the probabilities of the matter. It seemed practically certain yesterday, as it had at earlier and less threatening stages of the Washington conferences that they would not end until effective steps had been taken by legislation, if in no other way, to prevent the trade of the country and the comfort of the population being put to the hazard of a nation-wide strike. Yet the news seemed in conflict with that conviction, and traders preferred to give preference to the temporary position of the negotiations rather than to the inherent probability of their leading eventually to agreement.

Had there been no important news yesterday the market would have been described as being first under the influence of profit-taking sales of stocks bought last week and then under the influence of short covering and repurchases by those who looked for a renewal of the movement which profit-taking had interrupted. These internal market influences had, in fact, to be taken into consideration along with the news. They helped to account for the action of the market, for on the same news the market might have acted differently had its recent history been different.

The volume of trading was below last week's scale. That indicated reserve on the part of a great many who were actively trading last week, but who were disposed yesterday to await a clearing up of the railroad labor controversy before again entering the market to any large extent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances.			
	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
San Francisco	5½	3½	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2%	2¼	2%	2¼

Time.

60 days.....2%@3 |5 months.....3%
90 days.....3 @3½|6 months.....3½
4 months.....3½@3¾|

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2%@2½%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3 @3½
4 to 6 months.....3½@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅛	5.90⅜	5.90⅛	+.00⅜
Cables	5.89⅜	5.90⅛	5.89⅜	+.00⅜
Marks—				
Demand	71.62½	71.06¼	71.06¼	—.06¼
Cables	71.68¾	71.12½	71.12½	—.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75¾	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.90¼	5.89⅝
95.28	Berlin	71.62½	71.68¾
5.1826	Switzerland	5.29⅛	5.28⅛
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
51.46	Russia	32.00	....
5.1826	Italy	6.49	6.48¾
20.26	Austria	12.25	12.80
26.73	Scandinavia	28.56	28.65
19.20	Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19	Holland	41.25	41.31¼
	China—		
	Hongkong	51.00	51.15
	Shanghai	72.50	71.50
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	32.62½	32.75
32.44	Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84	Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.55	41.65
32.44	Rio	24.65	24.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69½	$4.70⅜	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $264,331,252; balance, $19,748,120; Sub-Treasury balance, $1,339,956.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15c@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.09⅜ to $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31½d, up ¼d; in New York, 66¼c, up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 51¼@55¼.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, AUG. 28.

	Shares.
Total sales	562,074
Same day last year	761,204
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	108,799,843
Same period last year	96,401,806
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
54⅝	55	600	Acme Tea	54	54¾	54	54¾	+1⅛
13½	14	100	Advance Rumely	14	14	14	14	..
16	16⅛	1,400	Alaska Gold	16½	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
7½	7¾	200	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
23¾	24	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
78¼	79	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78¼	79¼	78¼	78¾	— ⅛
16¾	17¼	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	17½	17½	17⅛	17½	..
88	88⅝	2,200	Am. Beet Sugar	89	89	87⅝	88	—1
59½	59¾	7,400	Am. Can	59¼	60	59⅜	59¾	— ⅛
110¼	112	200	Am. Can pf	111¾	111¾	111	111	— ½
..	..	50	Do., odd lot	111½	111¾	111⅜	111⅜	..
61⅝	62	2,500	Am. Car & Fdry	62⅜	62⅝	61	61⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	10	600	Am. H. & Leather	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
51⅜	52½	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	51⅝	52	51⅜	52	+ ⅛
28⅝	28½	1,100	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28½	27⅝	28⅛	— ⅜
69½	71	8,100	Am. Locomotive	70¾	71	69½	71	..
9⅝	10⅞	2,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	10¼	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
53½	54	200	Am. Steel Fdries	54½	54	53½	54	..
118	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119	119	119	119	..
131	131¼	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	131⅜	131⅝	131⅜	131⅜	— ⅛
220	221	100	Am. Tobacco	221½	221⅝	221½	221⅜	— ⅛
108	108⅜	150	Am. Tob. pf. new	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+1
45¼	46	400	Am. Woolen	44½	44⅝	44½	44½	— ⅛
97¼	97½	100	Am. Woolen pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	..
27	27½	100	Am. Writing P. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
33½	34	300	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
66	67	200	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	66½	66½	66½	66½	+1
85½	85⅞	18,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	85¾	86⅛	85¼	85⅞	— ⅛
72¾	72⅞	700	At., G. & W. I. ctfs	71	72⅝	70	72⅝	+ ⅝
68	70	100	Associated Oil	70	70	70	70	—2½
103⅜	103½	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅛	103⅝	103⅛	103¼	+ ⅛
98⅞	99	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	..
..	..	54	Do., odd lot	99½	..	..	..	..
70	70½	7,650	Baldwin Loco	80¾	81¼	78⅝	79¼	—1½
85½	86¼	3,800	Baltimore & Ohio	87	87	85⅜	85⅝	—1⅝
72½	73	900	Baltimore & O. pf	73¼	73½	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
85⅞	85⅞	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85	85	85	85	— ⅛
60½	61	50	Brown Shoe	61	61	61	61	..
76	80	100	Burns Brothers	78¼	78¼	78¼	78½	+2⅛
66¾	67	400	Butte & Superior	67¼	67¼	66¾	66⅝	— ⅛
15	19	100	California Petrol	18	18	18	18	..
177¼	178	200	Canadian Pacific	178	178	178	178	+ ½
56⅞	56⅞	1,700	Central Leather Co	57	57	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
112⅜	113½	100	Central Leather pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ⅛
136	138	18	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	136	136	136	136	..
103	105	100	Chandler Motor	103	103	103	103	..
61⅜	62	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅝	61⅞	61½	61⅜	+ ⅛
94	94⅛	3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94⅛	94⅛	93⅞	94	— ⅛
126	126⅜	400	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	126½	126½	— ⅛
17½	17¾	1,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛
135	150	100	Chi., St.P.,M.& O.pf	139	139	139	139	+10
20	20⅛	300	Chile Copper	20¼	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
52⅜	53	1,700	Chino Copper	53½	53¾	52⅜	53⅛	+ ⅛
70½	72	300	Cluett, Peabody Co	71	71	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅜
47⅞	48	6,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	48¼	48¾	47¼	48⅞	— ⅛
42	44⅛	100	Cumput. Tab. Rec	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
98	98	100	Continental Can	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ⅛
144½	145	200	Corn Products Ref	145⅛	145⅜	144½	144⅝	..
76¾	77	11,300	Crucible Steel	77½	78	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
117	118½	100	Crucible Steel pf	118	118	118	118	..
54½	54⅞	11,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	54⅜	55	53⅜	54½	— ⅜
94⅝	94⅞	500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞	— ⅜
45¼	45⅜	600	Distillers Securities	46	46	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
24½	25	400	Dome Mines	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
37	37¼	13,400	Erie	37	37¼	36⅝	37	— ⅛
53⅜	54	1,800	Erie 1st pf	53	53⅝	52⅞	53⅞	..
170	171	1,100	General Electric	170⅜	170⅜	169⅞	170⅛	— ⅛
121⅝	122	500	General Motors pf	121⅜	122⅝	121⅛	122	— ⅜
71⅜	72⅛	1,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72	72	71½	71½	— ⅛
113⅜	113⅝	100	Goodrich pf	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	+ ⅛
80	88	200	Granby Consol	88	88	87	87	—1⅛
38⅜	38⅝	2,000	Mexican Petroleum	103⅜	105	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅜
35	35¼	1,400	Miami Copper	35¼	35⅜	35	35	— ⅛
3,200	Missouri Pacific	4¼	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛		
4¼	4⅜	400	Missouri Pac. ctfs	4¼	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
48½	49½	100	Mo. Pac. pf. A	49	49	49	49	— ⅛
91⅜	92⅜	100	Montana Power	92¼	92⅜	92¼	92⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	25	100	Nat. E. & S	25	25	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
19½	19⅝	3,550	Nev. Con. Cop	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	..
136	136⅜	300	N. Y. Air Brake	137	137	136⅜	136⅜	— ⅛
104⅜	105	3,200	N. Y. Central	104½	104⅝	104	104⅜	— ⅛
59½	60	400	N. Y., N. H. & H	59½	59½	59¼	59⅜	— ⅛
26½	28	300	N. Y., O. & W	26¾	26⅞	26⅝	26½	—1¼
22	23	100	Norfolk Southern	23	23	22	22	..
85	86¼	200	Northern Pacific	86¾	86¾	86½	86½	— ⅛
110¼	110⅝	2,250	Northern Pacific	110½	111	110⅜	110⅝	—1⅛
26	26⅛	100	Pac. Mail	26	26	26	26	..
55⅜	55⅝	1,600	Penn. Railroad	55⅜	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	..
28½	29	100	Pittsburgh Coal	29	29	29	29	..
26⅞	27	900	Pitts. Coal ctfs	26	26⅞	26	26⅞	— ⅛
98½	99½	20	Pitts. Steel pf	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	..
53	53½	600	Pressed Steel Car	52⅜	52⅝	52¾	52⅞	— ⅛
166	167	100	Pullman Co	166¼	166¼	164¾	164¾	— ⅜
46	47	1,600	Ry. St. Springs	46½	46⅝	45	45⅞	— ⅜
25	25¼	1,850	Ray. Con. Copper	25⅜	25½	25	25⅛	— ⅛
105⅞	106⅞	20,900	Reading	105⅜	106⅝	104½	105⅝	— ⅛
43⅜	44½	2	Reading 1st pf	43	43	43	43	..
53⅜	53½	5,200	Rep. Iron & St	53⅞	53⅞	52	53⅛	— ⅜
113⅜	113⅝	320	Rep. Iron & St. pf	113⅜	113⅝	113½	113½	— ⅛
16	17	50	St. L. & S. F. w. i	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..
206½	209¼	700	Sears, Roe. & Co	210	210	207	207	— ⅛
29	29¼	300	Shattuck-Arizona	29	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
98¼	98¾	3,800	Southern Pacific	98¼	99	98¼	98⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	24½	2,500	Southern Railway	24	24½	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
68	68⅛	200	Southern Ry. pf	68	68⅛	68	68⅛	+1
128½	129	8,100	Studebaker Co	128½	129¼	127¾	127½	—1½
27⅞	28	2,000	Tennessee Copper	27⅞	28	26½	28	+ ⅛
194	194	100	Texas Co	194	194	194	194	+1
46¾	47	700	Tobacco Products	46¾	47	46	47	+1
101	103	100	Underwood Type	101	101	101	101	—1
46	47	200	U. Bag & P. Co. pf	45½	46½	45¼	46¾	+ ½
15,500	Union Pacific	140⅝	141¼	139⅞	141	— ⅛		
1,925	Union Pacific pf	82⅜	82⅜	82	82	— ⅛		
2,000	United Fruit	165	166	164	165⅜	+ ⅜		
500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20	20⅛	20	20	..		
100	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf	53	53	53	53	..		
4,800	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	113	113	110	111⅝	—1⅝		
100	U. S. Reduc. & Ref	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛		
1,100	U. S. Rubber	56	56⅜	56	56⅜	— ⅛		
84,600	U. S. Steel	98⅞	97⅛	95⅝	96⅞	— ⅛		
500	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	117⅝	117⅝	— ⅜		
70⅜	70⅝	200	U. S. R. & M	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	—1
3,500	Utah Copper	82⅝	82⅞	82¼	82⅜	— ⅛		
40½	41½	200	Va.-Car. Chem	40¾	40¾	40¾	40⅝	—1½
13¾	13¾	200	Wabash	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½	..
48¾	49¾	700	Wabash pf. A	49¼	49¼	49	49	— ¾
26¾	27¼	400	Wabash pf. B	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
28	29	700	Western Maryland	28⅞	28⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅝
59½	59⅝	6,700	West. E. & M	59⅝	60	59	59⅛	— ⅞
4¼	4½	100	W. & L. E	4½	4½	4½	4½	..
46	46¾	14,800	Willys-Overland	47	47	44⅝	46¼	—1⅛
104⅛	105	325	Willys-Overland pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	— ⅛
31	31⅜	200	Wor. P. & M. ctfs	31⅜	31⅜	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
60⅝	60⅝	400	W. P.&M. pf.B ctfs	60½	60⅝	60½	60⅝	+ ⅛

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Rumania's Declaration of War Helps Sentiment in the City.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Rumanian declaration of war, though expected in some quarters, caused much satisfaction in financial circles generally. The recent decline of 5 per cent. in Russian exchange was attributed to the possibility of such action, but American buying of rubles through here in the last few days was the chief factor in weakening the rate, and the market expects further declines in the near future.

London quotes Russian exchange rates on New York, making the rate on the number of rubles purchasable for £10, so that a weakening of the rate here means an advance in New York.

Sentiment on the Stock Exchange was cheered by Rumania's action, but it had little effect on business, which is gradually shrinking through the Treasury absorbing neutral securities. Trading was chiefly in week-end orders in Japanese bonds, Russian stocks, the war loan and rubber shares at steady prices. American securities were quietly firm.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼
Atlantic Refining	780	800	710	720
Borne-Scrymser	370	390	370	380
Buckeye Pipe Line	91	94	91	94
Chesebrough Mfg	440	460	400	425
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	360	370	360	370
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L.	94	97	94	97
Eureka Pipe Line	220	230	215	220
Galena S. Oil	150	162	160	162
Galena S. Oil pf	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line	174	177	177	180
Indiana Pipe Line	94	97	92	95
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd	10¾	10⅞	10½	11
National Transit	15	15	13	14
N. Y. Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	93	98	93	98
Ohio Oil	227	230	226	228
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	56	58	58	58
Pierce Oil	11½	12	11¾	12¼
Pierce Oil Co. 6s, 1924	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & G	390	395	390	395
Prairie Pipe Line	244	246	242	245
Solar Refining	280	290	275	285
South. Pipe Line	205	210	195	200
South Penn Oil	350	355	345	347
So. W. Penn	107	112	105	110
Stand. Oil of Cal	273	275	268	270
Stand. Oil of Ind	625	628	620	625
Stand. Oil of Kan	445	455	450	460
Stand. Oil of Ky	425	435	425	430
Stand. Oil of Neb	390	400	380	390
Stand. Oil of N. J	520	523	519	521
Stand. Oil of N. Y	208	210	207	209
Stand. Oil of Ohio	400	410	395	405
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Tidewater Oil Co	175	185	175	185
Union Tank	85	86	85	86
Vacuum Oil	283	287	280	283
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	123
American Cigar pf	98½	99½	98½	99½
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F	172	176	172	176
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	245	255	250	260
R. J. Reynolds Tob	530	..	520	540
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	121	123	121	123

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This mo.	Fiscal yr.
Customs	$15,172,270	$30,699,960
Ord. int. rev.	30,284,170	62,440,501
Income tax	1,700,220	9,589,976
Miscellaneous	9,555,739	15,614,522
Total	$56,804,416	$118,344,961
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rects.	18,033,264	25,060,869
Excess of total disburse. over total rects.	21,432,998	31,858,638
Expenditures	74,837,680	143,405,831

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—This is the statement of condition of local associated banks at the close of business on Aug. 26:

	Aug. 26.	Dec. From Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$6,463,000	$2,000
Loans, disc. and inv.	414,609,000	3,907,000
Ind. dep. in U. S.	27,285,000	2,809,000
Due banks	23,267,000	2,870,000
Time deposits	23,251,000	*1,350,000
Exchanges for C. H.	11,583,000	*41,000
Due from banks	34,374,000	4,332,000
Cash reserve	24,116,000	259,000
Reserve in F. R. Banks	22,724,000	1,872,000
Reserve with other banks	46,407,000	*6,685,000
Cash excess	1,209,000	*161,000
Excess in N. Y.	31,225,000	*6,965,000
Excess with F. R. Banks	3,684,000	1,522,000
Total excess	46,068,000	*5,804,000

*Increase.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	79.74	79.25	79.50	— .04
25 industrials	96.41	95.28	96.00	— .52
50 stocks	88.07	87.26	87.75	— .28

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Aug. 28	88.07	87.26	87.75	..
Aug. 26	88.15	87.33	88.08	— .15
Aug. 25	89.13	87.87	88.18	— .45
Aug. 24	88.69	88.26	88.63	— .16
Aug. 23	89.72	88.46	88.79	— .14
Aug. 22	89.57	87.65	88.95	+1.25
Aug. 21	88.98	86.91	87.70	+ .54

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

August.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	89.72 Aug. 22	82.45 Aug. 3	87.75
1915	78.70 Aug. 17	73.18 Aug. 23	77.51
1914	Exchange closed.		
1913	71.85 Aug. 13	68.83 Aug. 2	71.11
1912	84.05 Aug. 14	81.92 Aug. 1	83.47
1911	82.54 Aug. 1	73.40 Aug. 30	73.77

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	91.87 Jan. 3	80.91 Apr. 22	87.75
†1915	78.70 Aug. 17	58.90 Feb. 24	77.09
Full years:			
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.24
1913	85.76 Jan. 2	65.03 Feb. 1	68.04
1912	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Aug. 28..86.45—.49 Aug. 21..86.08—.01
Aug. 26..86.51—.55 Aug. 25..86.89+.03
Aug. 25..86.60—.01 Aug. 21..86.08 ..
Aug. 24..86.63—.65

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	87.49 June 17	86.19 Apr. 28	86.48
†1915	84.48 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2	82.09
Full years:			
1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.51 Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.86
1913	92.51 Jan. 10	85.45

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
400	Common. Pow.	63¾	63¼	63	64
300	Common. P. pf	84	84	84	85

BOND.

$3,500	Inter. Ry., Lt. & P. 1st 6s, '42	101	101	98	101

The following quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	27	27½
Adirondack Electric Power pf	79½	81
American Cities	3	16
American Cities pf	46	48
American Gas Co	120	123
American G. & E.	132	133
American Gas & Electric pf	49½	51
American Light & Traction	380	383
American Light & Traction pf	109½	111
American Power & Light	70½	72½
American Power & Light pf	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	44
American Public Utilities pf	73	75
American W. W. & E.	9	9¼
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	22	24
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	62	65
Atlantic P. & L. pf	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	74	78
Central States Electric	15	17
Central States Electric pf	71½	72
Cities Service	280	283
Cities Service pf	88½	89¼
Colorado Power	24½	26½
Colorado Power pf	99⅛	101⅛
Columbus Electric pf	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf	93	..
Consumers Power	97	99
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	80	82
Eastern Texas Electric pf	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Electric	125	130
El Paso Electric pf	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf	100	103
Empire District Electric pf	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	11½	13
Federal Light & Traction pf	45	47
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities	290	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf	95	100
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf	85	90
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	13	15
Mississippi River Power pf	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Pow. pf	39½	44
Northern States Power	86¾	87½
Northern States Power pf	96	97
Northern Texas Electric	57	60¾
Northern Texas Electric pf	84	87
Ohio Cities Gas pf	87	89
Ozark Power & Water	44	46
Pacific Gas & Electric	53	55¾
Pacific G. & E. pf	91¾	92
Public S. Inv. Co. pf	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25½	30¾
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	78	83½
Republic Ry. & Lt.	38	38½
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	74	76
Securities Corp. General	18½	23
Securities Corp. General pf	80¾	84¾
Southern California Edison	90	92
Southern California Edison pf	107	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15	15¾
Standard Gas & Electric pf	39½	40¾
Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	11	12
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power pf	49	50
Toledo Traction	42	44
Toledo Traction pf	80	82
United Gas & Electric	10	15
United Gas & Electric pf	70	72
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	12	16
United Light & Railways	50	51
United Light & Railways pf	74	76
Western Power	19½	21
Western Power pf	70	71

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99¼	100½
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	75
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	97
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	..
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100¾
Columbia G. & L. 1st 5s, 1927	83½	85
Columbia G. & L. deb. 5s, 1927	71	75
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	95	..
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	95½	98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98¾	..
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96¾	97¾
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas E. 5s, 1918	89½	..
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	92	96
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90	96
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98½	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77	77¾
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922	91¼	93½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98¾	99
Northern States Power, 5s, 1941	95¾	96½
North Texas E. col. t. 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95¼	98
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	..	..
Roanoke W. Wks 1st 6s, 1936	99	..
Seattle El. con. 5s	94½	97½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101½
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	98	99
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90¾	93
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	96	97

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100	..	100	..
6s	Sept., 1917	102¼	..	102¼	..
4½s	June, 1965	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
4½s	Mar., 1963	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4½s	May, 1957	107⅛	108⅛	107⅛	108⅛
4½s	May, 1957	107⅛	108⅛	107⅛	108⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101	100⅜	101
4½s	May, 1917	100⅛	..	100⅛	..
4½s	April, 1966	103	103¼	103	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	103	103¼	103	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1962	103	103¼	103	103¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	103	103¼	103	103¼
4½s	Mar., '00, op. '30	102½	102¾	102⅜	102⅝
4s	May, 1959	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	Nov., 1958	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	May, 1957	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	Nov., 1955	100	100⅜	100	100⅜
4s	Nov., 1956	100	100⅜	100	100⅜
4s	Nov., 1936	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
3½s	Nov., 1935	91¾	..	91¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	92	92¼	92	92¼
3½s	May, 1954	92	92½	92	92½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	3.90	..	3.90	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1924-1929	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
3½s	1930-1954	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85
3½s	1940-1950	3.93	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1930-1940	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
3½s	1918-1924	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1916-1918	3.90	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	4.00	3.85	4.00	3.85
3s	1916-1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
3s	1940-1950	4.00	3.85	4.00	3.85

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Notice having been received that interest due March 1, 1916, on Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Texas first 5% 50-year guaranteed bonds, will be paid Sept. 1, but that payment of interest due on Sept. 1, 1916, will not be made on that day, the Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that said bonds be quoted to Sept. 1, 1916, "ex" the March, 1916 coupons, and that the bonds be dealt on "quote" and must carry the Sept. 1 and subsequent coupons to be a delivery until further notice.

The New York Stock Exchange Committee on Securities has admitted to the list Tobacco Products Corporation $16,000,000 common stock and United States of America $10,689,900 5% conversion bonds, series of 1916-1946.

The St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company, a subsidiary of Cities Service Company, has called a meeting for Sept. 28 to authorize the creation of a new first and refunding mortgage, securing $15,000,000 30-year bonds. The new bonds will be used partly for the purpose of refunding $5,000,000 first mortgage bonds now outstanding, and $326,000 first mortgage bonds of the St. Joseph & Savannah Interurban Railroad Company, and partly in future requirements of the company for extensions, betterments, and other improvements. The stockholders will also be asked to approve the extension of the new mortgage to the properties of the St. Joseph & Savannah, as well as on all properties of the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company.

The Stock Exchange Listing Committee rules that the ordinary shares of the British-American Tobacco Company shall sell ex-dividend on Friday, Sept. 21, 1916, except for cash.

Salomon Bros. & Hutzler are offering New York City 4½s maturing 1924-1931, inclusive, on a basis to yield 4%. The bonds are exempt from the Federal Income Tax and the New York City Personal Tax.

Harrison Sanford has become associated with Michaelis & Co., in charge of the Industrial Securities Department.

Paine, Webber & Co. have issued a circular dealing in detail with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The advance in the Marine shares was a feature of the afternoon dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Reports were revived that the preferred stock would be retired. So far as the general list was concerned, it developed an improved tone in the later dealings.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
220	Am. B. Sugar	85½	85½	87½	87¾
320	Am. Can	59½	60	58½	59½
240	Am. Car & Fy.	61½	61½	61	61¾
190	Am. Ice Sec.	28½	28½	28	28
480	Am. Loco	75¾	77	75½	77
270	Am. Smelting	99½	99½	98¾	99¼
1,680	Anaconda	86	86½	85¼	85¾
10	Atchison	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
50	Atl. G. & W. I.	71½	71½	71¼	71¼
890	Baldwin Loco.	80¾	80¾	78¼	79
80	Balt. & Ohio	86½	86½	84¼	86¼
120	Cal. Petro	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¾
60	Cent. Leather	56⅜	56⅜	56½	56½
110	Ches. & Ohio	62	62	61¾	61½
120	C., M. & St. P.	94¾	94¾	93¾	93¾
110	Chino Copper	53¾	53¾	52¾	53¾
780	Col. F. & I.	48¼	48¼	47	48
1,960	Crucible Steel	77½	77¾	75¾	77
320	Cuba C. Sug.	54½	54½	53¾	54¼
890	Erie	37¼	37¾	36½	37¼
20	Erie 1st pf.	53¾	53¾	53½	53¾
8,940	Int. Mer. Mar.	38¾	42⅜	38¼	41⅞
4,980	Int. M. M. pf.	99	101¼	98½	100½
50	Inter. Nickel	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
420	Inspira. Cop.	56⅜	56⅜	55⅜	55⅞
240	Kennecott Cop.	50	50¼	49⅝	49¾
50	Lee R. & Tire.	44½	44½	43⅞	43⅞
70	Lehigh Valley	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¾
340	Maxwell Mot.	83¼	83¼	81½	83¼
1,450	Mex. Petrol.	103⅜	105	103¼	104
170	Miami Copper	35½	35½	34¼	34¾
50	Mo. Pacific	4	4	4	4
120	Nat. Enamel	25½	25½	24¾	24⅞
30	Nev. Cons. Cp.	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼
110	N. Y. Central	104¾	104¾	104	104
60	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	59	59½	59	59¼
40	Pacific Mail	26	26¼	26	26¼
20	Ry. Steel Sp.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
70	Ray Cons.	25¼	25¼	25	25
3,890	Reading	105⅞	106⅜	104⅝	105⅜
20	Rep. I. & St.	52½	53⅜	52½	53⅜
630	Studebaker	120¾	124¾	120¼	123⅞
100	So. Pacific	98¾	98⅝	98¾	98½
50	Southern Ry.	23¼	23¾	23¼	23⅜
280	Tenn. Copper	27½	27⅞	26¾	27⅜
790	U. S. Ind. Al.	111¾	112	110¾	111⅜
1,150	Union Pacific	140¾	141¾	140½	141
120	U. S. Rubber	56⅝	56⅞	56	56½
12,870	U. S. Steel Cp.	97⅜	97⅝	95¾	96⅞
40	Utah Copper	82¼	82½	81¾	82⅛
240	Westinghouse	59¾	59¾	59	59¼
780	Willys-Overl'd.	46	46¼	44⅜	46⅛
170	United Fruit	163⅞	164⅛	163¼	164⅛

MINING STOCKS.

400	Comstock	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼
800	Elkton	.17	.17	.17	.17
500	Goldf. Cons.	.85	.86	.85	.85
3,900	Gypsy Queen	.10¼	.10¼	.07	.10¼
300	Isabella	.18¼	.18¼	.16¼	.18¼
1,200	Jumbo Ext.	.53	.53	.51	.51
400	Midway	.20	.20	.20	.20
400	Mispah	.20	.20	.20	.20
300	Ophir	.23	.23	.23	.23
100	Portland	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
1,000	Silver Pick	.14½	.14½	.14¼	.14¼
200	Tonopah	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Julia	.01
Andes	.08	Justice	.04
Best & Belcher	.03	Kentucky	.04
Bullion	.01	Mexican	.16
Caledonia	.30	Occidental	.70
Challenge Con.	.03	Ophir	.21
Confidence	.15	Overman	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Savage	.03
Con. Virginia	.08	Seg. Belcher	.02
Exchequer	.02	Sierra Nevada	.25
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.06
Hale & Norcross	.06	Utah	.01
Jacket	.06	Mexican dollars	.52

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.15	Florence	.54
Jim Butler	.84	G'field Consol.	.82
McNamara	.04	G'field Merger	.08
Midway	.19	Jumbo Exten.	.49
Montana	.28	Kewanas	.09
North Star	.15	Lone Star	.03
Rescue	.23	Red Lion	.14
Tonopah Exten.	3.70	Silver Pick	.14
West End	.80	Spearhead	.05
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.09	Big Jim	.80
Booth	.12	Nevada Hills	.18
C. O. D.	.03	Packard	.36
Comb. Fraction	.06	Rochester Mines	.59
D'field Daisy	.03	Round Mountain	.42
		White Caps	.29

Exchange closed today on account of primary election.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10¼	10⅝	Isabella	19	19½
Elkton	16	17½	Jackpot	8	8
El Paso	57	60	McKinney	26	28
Findlay	3½	4½	Portland	165	175
Gold Cycle	214	215	U Gold M.	8¾	9¼
Gold Sov.	6	6½	Vindicator	195	202
Granite	67	69			

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN NORTHERN for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$3,984,200	$1,961,700	$1,894,300
Net	1,197,460	486,662	480,500

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
3d week Aug.	$1,473,273	$1,205,709	$267,567
Jy. 1-Aug. 21	5,663,118	4,962,393	720,845
Alabama Great Southern:			
3d week Aug.	39,245	28,059	11,186
Jy. 1-Aug. 21	740,252	662,050	78,202
Cin., New Orleans & Texas Pacific:			
3d week Aug.	208,108	167,595	40,513
Jy. 1-Aug. 21	1,536,510	1,273,167	263,343
Georgia Southern & Florida:			
3d week Aug.	42,571	36,912	5,658
Jy. 1-Aug. 21	309,656	297,237	12,419
Mobile & Ohio:			
3d week Aug.	219,264	205,656	13,608
Jy. 1-Aug. 21	1,576,191	1,506,293	69,798
Louisville & Nashville:			
3d week Aug.	1,250,185	1,038,570	211,615
Jy. 1-Aug. 21	8,971,665	7,618,808	1,253,057
Minneapolis & St. Louis:			
3d week Aug.	245,271	208,306	41,965
Jy. 1-Aug. 23	1,528,548	1,363,620	164,728
Colorado & Southern:			
3d week Aug.	302,939	300,225	2,714
Jy. 1-Aug. 21	2,125,604	1,969,880	155,724
Western Maryland:			
3d week Aug.	225,852	202,617	23,235
Jy. 1-Aug. 21	1,599,937	1,439,228	160,709
Detroit & Mackinac:			
3d week Aug.	24,759	20,658	4,101
Jy. 1-Aug. 21	173,458	153,574	19,884

MAINE CENTRAL for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	1,064,537	906,994	1,014,963
Net aft. taxes	304,310	248,806	243,454

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for July—

Gross	1,119,179	987,827	1,186,371
Net aft. taxes	258,590	198,247	257,926

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for July—

Gross	987,748	961,572	962,561
Net aft. taxes	406,823	382,267	361,866
Sur. aft. chgs.	288,782	258,804	236,567

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS for six months ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earnings	6,211,306	5,762,404	448,902
Exp., dep., & taxes	4,570,970	4,389,311	181,660
Net earnings	1,640,336	1,373,093	267,242
Misc. income	50,346	48,220	2,125
Total income	1,690,681	1,421,314	269,368
Fixed chgs.	1,282,715	1,906,163	*23,478
Surplus	407,967	115,150	292,846

*Decrease.

BRAZILIAN TRAC., L. & P. for year ended Dec. 31, 1915—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Rev. from sec. owned	8,839,193	7,523,696	2,184,503
Int. on adv. to sub.	273,683	535,177	261,494
Total rev.	8,612,876	8,058,813	2,445,997
Adm. exp. and int.	218,074	392,281	174,207
Balance	5,394,802	7,666,532	2,271,730
Pf. dividend	600,000	600,000	
Balance	*4,794,802	7,066,532	2,271,730
Com. dividend	4,249,380	6,257,119	2,007,739
Surplus	545,422	809,413	263,991

*Equal to 4.52 per cent. earned on $106,217,500 ordinary stock, as compared with 6.65 per cent. earned in 1915.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross, 1st two wks. Aug.	380,472	355,436	25,046
Gr. fr. Jan. 1	6,202,608	5,687,962	515,036

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4	4¼	4.50	4.25
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4	4¼	4.45	4.30
Buf., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	4½	4.50	4.35
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.55	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½		4.60	4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.35	4.15
Chic., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½	4½	5.30	4.95
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.45	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.80	4.55
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.30	4.20
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½	4½	4.60	4.45
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	4½	4.55	4.40
Illinois Central	1916-'24	4	4½	4.50	4.30
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.40	4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'24	5		5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5		5.38	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'23	4½	4½	4.55	4.45
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½		4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	4½	4.70	4.45
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1916-'23	4	4½	4.30	4.15
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.25	4.90
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'26	5		4.50	4.45
Southern Pacific	1916-'24	4½		4.50	4.25
Southern Railway	1916-'34	4½	4½	4.70	4.45

Rentes Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—On the Bourse today rentes were quiet at 63.55. Change on London was reported at 28.10½. The 5 per cent. loan was quoted at 90 francs.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ahmeek	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
200	Alaska Gold	16¼	16½	16¼	16½
10	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Am. Zinc	33¾	34	33¾	34
1,610	Am. Zinc pf.	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¼
50	Anaconda	86	86	85½	85½
445	Arizona Com.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9½
100	Butte-Balak	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
125	Butte & Sup.	67¾	67¾	66¾	67
450	Cal. & Ariz.	72	72	71¾	71¾
48	Cal. & Hecla	565	570	565	567
60	Centennial	19	19	19	19
1,089	Copper Range	64½	64½	63¾	64¼
2,325	East Butte	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¾
10	Franklin	8	8	8	8
20	Granby	87½	87½	87	87
100	Greene Canan.	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼
110	Indiana	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
125	Inspiration	55¾	56	55¾	56
60	Isle Royale	29½	29½	29	29¼
20	Lake	14	14	13¾	13¾
10	La Salle	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
210	Mass. Cons.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
60	Michigan	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
194	Mohawk	90	90¼	90	90
135	Nevada Cons.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¼
825	New Idria	13	13	13	13
70	North Butte	22	22	22	22
125	North Lake	2	2	2	2
100	Old Dominion	69¼	69¾	69¼	69¾
137	Osceola	89½	89½	88¾	88¾
10	Pond Creek	14½	14½	14½	14½
15	Quincy	92	92	92	92
20	Ray Cons.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
675	Santa Fe	2	2	2	2
210	Shannon	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
35	St. Mary's L.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
600	Sup. & Boston.	4	4	3¾	3¾
5	Sup. Copper	16	16	16	16
5	Tamarack	38	38	38	38
95	Trinity	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
125	U. S. Smelt.	71½	71½	71	71
102	U. S. Smelt. pf	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼
50	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
50	Utah Cons.	14	14	14	14
25	Utah Metal	8	8	8	8
225	Victoria	4	4	4	4
47	Wolverine	54	54½	54	54

RAILROADS.

28	Bos. & Albany	175	175	175	175
6	Boston Elev.	73½	73½	73½	73½
120	Bos. & Me.	36¾	36¾	36	36
1	Chi. J. & S. Y. pf '06	106	106	106	106
5	Con. & M., Cl. 4	95	95	95	95
80	Fitchburg pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½
5	Mass. Elec.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
15	Mass. Elec. pf.	40	40	40	40
14	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	59¾	59¾	59	59¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

21	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	100½	100¾	100¼	100¾
50	Am. P. Ser. pf.	12½	12½	12½	12½
53	Am. Sugar pf.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
823	Am. T. & T.	131½	131½	131	131
30	Am. Wool pf.	97½	97½	97¼	97¼
20	Amoskeag	71	71	71	71
10	Amoskeag pf.	65½	65½	65¼	65½
3,584	A. G. & W. I.	71½	72¾	70¼	72½
33	A.G.& W.I. pf.	66	66	66	66
245	Cuban Cement	21	21	21	21
240	Mass. Gas	81¼	81¼	81	81
111	Mass. Gas pf.	80	80	80	80
4	N. E. C. Y

FOR SALE

700 All Package Grocery Com.
50 Nicho's Copper Com.
90 Peck Stow & Wilcox Co.
840 American Thread Pfd.
100 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd.
50 National Cashat Co.
50 Gray & Davis Com.
25 Childs Pfd.
25 Int. Silver Pfd.
1-M Sterling, Dyeing & Fin. 5s.
50 General Baking Com. & Pfd.
100 N. Y. & Honduras Ros. Mng.
50 American Water Works Elec. 1st. Pfd.
50 U. S. Worsted 1st. Pfd. 2nd. Pfd. & Com.

WANTED

100 Int. Salt Co.
5-M Int. Salt Co. Tr. Ss., 1951
5-M American Real Estate 6s.
100 American Piano Com.
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
100 American Cyanamid Com.
25 West Virginia Pulp & Paper
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Pfd.
10 Scoville Mfg. Co.
75 Otis Elevator Com.
25 Atlantic Refining Co.
25 Adirondack Power Com. & Pfd.
25 American Hardware Co.
Int. Silver Div. Scrip
50 Hartford Gas Light Com.
25 Aetna Life Pfd.
15 Aetna Fire Ins. Co.
500 Amer. Investment Sec. Com. & Pfd.
25 Childs Co. Pfd.

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
24 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Chicle Com.
100 American Coal.
100 Electric Properties Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Franklin Insurance.
25 Farmers Loan & Trust.
25 German American Insurance.
25 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.
50 Royal Baking Powder Com.
20 Singer Manufacturing.
25 Winchester Repeating Arms.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Chicle Pfd.
85 Colorado Fuel & Iron Pfd.
100 Central Trust.
15 Hanover Insurance.
61 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Ingersoll-Rand Pfd.
100 International Salt.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd. & Com.
100 Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn.
25 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.
20 U. S. Mortgage & Trust.
15 Winchester Repeating Arms.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

WE BUY AND SELL
Remington Type. Stocks
Babcock & Wilcox
Kings Co. E. L. & P.
Amer. International Corp.
Fidelity-Phenix Ins. Co.
Corn Exchange Bank
L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

Stocks—Grain
Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2538. 32 Broadway.
Members Chicago Board of Trade. Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y. N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange. Established May, for. 1896.

New York & Jersey R.R. 5s, 1932

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Ingersoll-Rand
Carbon Steel
Babcock & Wilcox
Hallowell & Henry
Tel. John 3456. 27 PINE ST., N. Y.

Dow Chemical Pfd.
Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
By-Products Coke
McCall Corp. Stock
Nat'l Enam. & Stamp. 5s, 1929
Electric Properties Corp.
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmant."

U. S. Finishing
Common & Preferred

DAWSON, LYON & McCLAVE
42 WALL STREET INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS NEW YORK

Bucyrus Company
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N.Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Wilson & Co.
Preferred
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Amer. Graphophone
American Chicle
Amer. Sumatra Tobacco
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GEO. REITH & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

Atchison Rocky Mt. Div. 4s, 1965
West Virginia & Pittsburg 1st 4s, 1990
New Orleans, Tex. & Mex. 1st 6s, 1925
Atlanta, Birming. & Atl. Inc. 5s, 1930
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

Pacific Light & Power 5s, 1951
Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone Rector 9980.
Private 'Phones to Philadelphia and Boston

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
in the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Industrials Dull and Lower, While Mining and Oil Issues Are Active and Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 401,532 shares of stocks and $340,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 72,170; oils, 69,467, and mining, 259,895. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,500	‡Aetna Exp...	12½	12½	11⅞	12⅜
400	Am. Int. Cp., ($50 paid) ...	53	53	52	52¾
2	Atlantic Steel.	59	59	59	59
1,000	B.-A. Tob. Co., ord. bearer..	19¼	20	19¼	19¾
200	‡Butler Chem..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
550	‡Car Lt. & Pr.	4	4⅛	4	4
1,000	Chevr. Motor..	198	198	193¼	193½
100	C. of R. & H.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
865	Driggs-Seabury	95	95	85	85
385	‡Electric Gun..	⅝	⅝	⅜	½
600	Emer. Phono..	9¾	9⅞	9⅜	9¾
800	‡Fisher B. Co.	40	40	39¾	40
900	‡Hall Signal..	10	10	9¾	9¾
100	‡Hall Sig. pf..	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	H. & B. C. Co.	37	37	37	37
8	Holly S. C. pf.	96	96	96	96
9,225	††I. Carb. C.C.	32	34	31	34
1,500	††Jop. Ore Sp. (new stock)..	55	60	55	60
600	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Kath. Br. pf..	18	18	18	18
120	‡L.-T.-R. 1st pf.	8	8	8	8
200	Marconi of A.	3½	3½	3⅜	3½
600	‡Maxim Munit.	5½	5½	5½	5½
3,200	‡Midvale Steel.	64⅛	64⅛	63⅜	64
100	‡Mitchell Motors, w. i...	66	66	66	66
1,100	‡Pullman Ven.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	‡Pull. V. pf..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Republic M. T.	56	56	56	56
300	‡Saxon M. Car	73	73	72½	72½
275	Seab. S. & M.	25	25⅜	25	25⅜
1,235	Smith & T. pf.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
5	Springfield B..	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
2,000	‡St. Jos. Lead	15⅞	16⅛	15½	16⅛
1,800	‡Stromberg C..	43	43	42¾	42⅝
300	Stutz Motor..	65	65½	65	65⅛
200	Sub. B.v.t.ctfs.	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝
55	Triangle Film.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	U. S. S. S....	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
1,000	Unicorn Film..	1	1	1	1
10,220	‡United Motors	62¼	62½	60¼	60⅞
500	United P. Sh..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,200	White Motors..	53¾	54	53¾	53⅞
16,100	‡Willys-O. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	‡W.-O. pf. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	World Film v. t. ctfs.....	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅝
1,200	‡Zinc Concent..	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.	Net Ch'ge.
87	Atlantic Ref...	800	750	796	+36
100	Prairie P. L...	245	243	245	+ 1
5	S. Oil of N. Y..	200	200	200	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Alberta Pet., Ltd., (proc.).	37	38	37	38
450	‡Barnett O.&G.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
1,200	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ef.).....	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
9,500	‡Cosden O.&G.	12⅜	12⅝	12	12⅛
3,500	‡Federal Oil...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡Gen. Ref. & Prod., w. i...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Int. Petroleum.	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅝
1,000	Kenova Oil....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,600	‡Midwest Oil..	40	40	40	40
500	‡Muskogee Co..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2,225	‡N.Y.-Okla.Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
29,000	‡†Okla.Oil.com.	10	11	10	10½
1,000	Okla. P. & R..	8⅛	8¼	8	8⅛
4,500	‡Omar O. & G.	70	85	85	85
1,200	‡Sinclair Oil..	39¾	40⅛	39½	40⅛
6,100	††Tex.-Mex. P.	95	98	95	97
4,000	‡Un. West. Oil	1¼	1¼	*1⅛	1¼
5,500	‡Vacuum G. & Oil (prospect)	35	37	35	37
600	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
200	Way. Oil & G..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Ala.-Brit. Col. Met. (a. pr.)	50	50	50	50
2,500	‡Alaska-West.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,700	‡Ariz. C'fields.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
2,000	‡Atlanta	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
3,800	Big Ledge Cop.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
2,000	‡Beaver	41	43	41	43
7,400	‡Bost. & Mont.	81	81	80	80
100	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
200	Butte & N. Y..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
350	‡Calaveras C...	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,500	‡Caledonia	61	61	60	60
22,000	‡Cal. & Jerome	1⅞	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100	Canada Copper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	C. de P. Cop..	38½	39½	38½	39½
100	‡Columbia M...	65	65	65	65
2,800	Con. Ariz. Sm..	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡Con. Hstead..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Con. Nev. Utah	½	½	½	½
1,000	‡Dome Exten..	35	35	35	35
925	Dundee-Ariz.C. (a prospect.).	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
42,000	‡Emma Cop..	55	61	55	60
250	First Nat. Cop.	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛
2,700	‡Gold. Cons..	82	82	80	81
1,000	‡Gold. Mer....	8½	8½	8½	8½
4,200	Goldstone Min. Co. (proc.)..	37	38	36	38
4,500	‡Gm'm'r M....	1¼	2⅛	1¼	2⅛
475	Hecla Min....	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1,400	Howe Sound..	5	5	4⅝	5
13,800	‡I. N. C. (a p.)	72	80	71	80
400	‡Iron Blos....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,500	Jer. Y. (a p.).	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
4,500	‡Jumbo Ex....	53	54	50	51
1,000	‡Kewanas	10	10	10	10
400	Kerr Lake....	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
500	La Rose Con..	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
800	Magma Cop....	15⅞	16	15⅛	15⅜
1,150	M. G. M. C..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	McK.-Dar.	59	59	59	59
7,800	‡Mich. G. M. & Mill	67	67	65	67
100	McIntyre	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Mines of Am..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,375	‡Mojave Tung	3½	3⅝	3½	3½
1,000	‡Mont. G. M.	95	95	94	94
2,250	Mon. Silver....	2⅞	2⅞	2	2⅛
37,000	‡Mother Lode.	34½	36	34	36
500	Nip. Min. Co..	7	7	7	7⅛
500	North Butte..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
925	N. Y. & Hon.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
15,000	‡New. Min....	59	62	59	61
23,500	‡O. E. L....	15	19	15	19
7,500	‡†Rex C. M...	18	19	18	18½
200	‡Roches. Min..	60	60	60	60
300	‡Round M....	45	45	45	45
500	Scratch Gravel.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
13,000	‡San Toy.....	13	13½	13	13½
400	‡Sh. C. Z. & L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	‡Sil. Pick....	14	14	14	14
2,000	Stand. S.-Ld..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,200	††Success M...	33	34	32	32
1,000	‡Teck-Hughes..	37	37	37	37
1,000	‡Temiskaming.	60	60	60	60
3,320	Ton. Ext....	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾
100	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
250	Trinity Gold...	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4,000	‡U. S. C. M..	8½	8½	8½	8½
3,250	‡U. Ve Ext....	33¼	34⅛	32	34⅛
2,500	‡W. E. Con....	80	80	75	79
3,000	‡West Dome....	38	38	38	38
1,000	‡Wettlanfer	12	13	13	13
100	‡White O. M.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
200	Yuscaran Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Yukon Gold....	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

$100,000	British 5s....	99½	99¼	99	99⅛
40,000	C. O. 6s,w.i.	102	102	101¼	101⅝
200,000	‡Russ'n Govt. 6s, w. i.....	100¼	100½	100¾	100⅝

‡Unlisted. †Sell. cts. per sh. *Odd lots.
Note.—No British 5s sold at 99½ Saturday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord..	18⅜	19½	18⅜	18½
Can. Nat. Gas Corp..	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
David, Ch. v. t. ctfs..	37	39	37	39
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Flem.-Lynn Phono...	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Gaston Wms. & Wig.	43	48	43	48¾
Grant Motor Car....	7	8	8	8
Haskell & B. Car Co..	37	38	37	38
Hupp Motor Car....	6¼	6⅞	6¼	7
Holly Sugar	45	47	45	47
Internat. Motors pf..	15	20	15	20
Kelsey Wheel	55	60	55	60
Kelsey Wheel pf....	100	10 1/4	100	100½
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	8½	9	8½	9
Manhattan Transit ..	1	1¼	1	1⅛
Metropolitan Motors..	3½	4	3½	4
Motor Prod.....	61	64	62	68
Mitchell Motors.....	65	67	65	67
Peerless Tr. & M.C..	21	26	24	25
Princess Motors....	¾	1	1	1⅛
Scripps-Booth Corp...	50	52	50	52
Springfield Body pf..	120	125	120	125
Standard Motors....	6	6½	6	6½
Stutz Motor	65½	66	65½	66
United Drug	71	73	69½	71
United Drug 1st pf...	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf...	87½	89	87½	89
United Profit Sharing	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
U. S. Lt. & Heat pf.	8	8¼	8	8¼
Wab.-Pitts. Ter. pf..	18⅜	19⅜	18⅜	19⅜

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden O. & G. pf...	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Houston Oil	13½	15½	13½	16
Midwest Oil.....	38	42	38	42
Midwest Refining....	60	62	60	62
Pierce Oil	11½	12	11⅜	12⅛
Wayside Oil & Ref...	52	54	52	54

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	12	13	12	13
La Exposition.....	48	50	48	50
Marsh Mining	10	11	10	11
Pittsburgh Jerome....	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅝
Tonopah Belmont....	4½	4¾	4½	4⅞
Wettlaufer Silver....	10	14	10	14
Yukon Alaska T. ctfs.	42	43	42	43

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	60	65	62	67
American Brass.....	283	288	283	288
Atlas Powder.....	175	185	173	178
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	100	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	122	124	121	125
Bliss (E. W.).....	590	605	585	605
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	70	80	75	85
Can. Fdry. & Forg..	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	400	480	460	480
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	110	110
Colt's Arms.....	815	830	820	830
Du Pont Powd., new.	287	293	287	293
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	104	101	103
Hercules Powder....	323	333	325	330
Hercules Powder pf.	112	116	115	120
International Arms...	16	20	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	165	170	163	168
Niles-Bement-Pd pf..	105	108	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	570	585	575	590
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1250	1500	1200	1500

STRIKE ENDS IN A DAY.

Raincoat Workers Walk Out, Then Walk Right Back Again.

A strike that was really ended before it started began in New York yesterday morning, and ractically had been amicably concluded by sundown last evening.

The 4,000 odd men who walked out were members of Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local No. 20, affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. They chose a drizzly day, when the need for their products was particularly pressing, but their employers weren't worried much because they had signed an agreement on Saturday night granting the men's demands, and the walkout, as they explained, was "just for the purpose of a reorganization."

There were day-long conferences between the two sides at the Hotel Imperial, the efforts being devoted largely to inducing independent manufacturers to come into the association and grant the new terms—a union shop, a forty-eight-hour week, and an average increase to workers of 20 per cent. Many did so.

William Karlin of 32 Nassau Street, attorney for the strikers, said last night that the men employed by raincoat firms n the association will go back this morning in accordance with their promise. Heretofore independent manufacturers usually have conformed to conditions set by large firms in the association, so that it is expected all the employers will have acceded to the demands within a week.

There are about 300 firms in the association, employing more than 10,000 workers, the majority of whom are unionized.

FOR LAWYERS' DEMOCRACY.

Root Urges Closer Co-operation at Bar Association Conference.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Close co-operation between members of State and local bar associations and the American Bar Association was urged by Elihu Root of New York, President of the association, today at a conference preliminary to the American Bar Association Convention here Wednesday. Mr. Root pleaded for greater democracy among members of the bar associations, and introduced a resolution providing for frequent referendums to members of important questions affecting the substance and administration of laws.

Six subsidiary organizations of the association will open their sessions tomorrow. Mr. Root and ex-President Taft, who will be active at the Bar Association Convention, are expected to attend sessions of the subsidiary organizations.

The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology plans discussion of modern penal methods and the relation of insanity to crime. Among the speakers at its sessions will be Arthur W. Towne and Robert Ferrari of New York.

Potatoes Rise Despite Fine Crop.

RIVERDALE, L. I., Aug. 28.—The high cost of living is going still higher. Last year, about this time, early potatoes loaded east of here, were sold at 35 to 70 cents a bushel, but today they are selling at $1 a bushel, although the farmers admit that the crop this year has been a good one.

COTTON CLOSES FIRM AFTER FEVERISH DAY

No Particular Reasons Assigned for Violent Fluctuations Here and in Liverpool.

BAD CROP NEWS WAS OFFSET

Market at One Time Dropped 40 Points, but Closed 14 to 18 Points Net Lower.

Cotton at 16 cents is an entirely different matter from cotton at 10 cents, or even 12 cents. This was demonstrated yesterday, when violent fluctuations occurred without any particular views to cause them. Liverpool in particular gave evidence of a high state of excitement. Prices there advanced more than 40 English points, the equivalent of 80 American points, or $4 per bale, and then broke 38 to 40 points, thus losing all the early gain. Liverpool spot cotton advanced 42 English points to the basis of 9.84d for American middling, which is the approximate equivalent of 19.68c per pound.

The local market opened firm at an advance of 10 to 16 points, with trading active and excited. Bad crop news was offset by other factors of almost equal importance. Private cables explained the Liverpool advance on the theory of covering by shorts and a big advance in Egyptian cotton. These advices also stated that there was a general indisposition to trade.

One new element in the situation which seems likely to counteract the most bullish of crop reports is the recent step taken by the British Treasury, which has suggested to the Liverpool Cotton Association that it would be best to close the Exchange. A compromise, however, was effected on the basis that no orders for new commitments were to be accepted from America or the Continent until this Governmental restriction is released. This would be a great disappointment to the bulls, who had expected to bid up the Liverpool market when the amendments to the United States Cotton Futures act go into effect next Friday.

Certain other measures contemplated by the British Treasury show quite clearly that cotton trading, not only in regard to future contracts, but even in reference to the actual staple, will be strictly under Government control this season. Such restraint is likely to have a quieting effect upon the hysterical speculation in this country.

No one has the slightest idea about the showing of the forthcoming Government report. There are some operators who believe it may be as low as 58 or 59. The hysteria of crop killing does not yet appear to have reached its limit, and there is a great deal to show that the pessimism over the outlook is based fully as much on psychological as on horticultural developments.

Several crop reports were issued yesterday. The Memphis Commercial-Appeal placed the condition of the crop at 64.9 and one well-known firm estimated the condition at 63.7. The weather was considered unfavorable for the crop, as no rainfall of importance occurred in Texas and Oklahoma.

The market was very feverish toward the close and at one time prices were about 40 points down from the top. The close was steady—14 to 18 points net lower.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	15.80	15.86	15.34	15.42@15.44	15.70@15.72
Dec	16.00	16.03	15.49	15.63@15.68	15.88@15.89
Jan	16.02	16.03	15.52	15.63@15.68	15.91@15.93
Mar	16.18	16.20	15.71	15.82@15.83	16.03@16.08
May	16.35	16.35	15.92	15.96 Bid	16.22@16.24
July	16.37	16.40	15.90	16.00 Bid	16.27@16.29

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 20 points lower; middling at 15.60c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, 25 points decline to 7 points up; New Orleans, 15.38c; Galveston, 15.65c; Savannah, 15.25c; Memphis, 15.25c; Augusta, 15.13c; Houston, 15.50c New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	15.14	15.20	15.10	15.17@15.18	15.42@15.45
Dec	15.70	15.76	15.28	15.35@15.36	15.62@15.63
Jan	15.81	15.86	15.39	15.45@15.47	15.72@15.73
Mar	15.85	16.00	15.58	15.64@15.66	15.86@15.87
May	15.88	16.02	15.72	15.79@15.81	15.01@15.03

The Liverpool market opened unsettled. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 42 points higher at 9.84c. Sales, 5,000; receipts, 13,000, including 7,000 American. Closed feverish and unsettled.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	9.53	9.70	9.22	9.25	9.26
Jan.-Feb.	9.47	9.62½	9.19	9.20	9.18½
Mar.-April	9.47	9.50	9.18	9.18	9.15½
May-June	9.45	9.57	9.12	9.16	9.13½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: October, 13.75c; January, 15.95c; March, 16.11c; May, 16.24c; July, 16.29c. The market there was due to open today, 14 to 16½ points lower.

Port Receipts and Stocks.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stock.	Last Year.
Galveston	7,680	1,514	70,235	103,689
New Orleans	3,434	1,126	84,411	112,389
Mobile	753	6	14,832	12,048
Savannah	5,963	3,500	68,631	89,136
Charleston	190	84	21,341	41,744
Wilmington	806	26	28,065	32,082
Norfolk	1,363	757	19,186	39,978

Interior Receipts and Stocks.

Augusta	1,926	943	29,630	64,352
Memphis	62	294	45,342	62,353
St. Louis		369		11,900
Houston	17,112	6,059	38,721	54,416

Estimated Receipts.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	15,750 to 16,750	8,528	1,632
New Orleans	1,900 to 2,300	3,822	2,562

Exports yesterday were 12,088 bales, thus far for this season, 323,330 bales. Total last season, 151,468 bales.

$30,000 LOST IN MAIL.

Money Disappears from Trolley Car of the Hudson Valley Railroad.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The disappearance of a consignment through the mails of $30,000 in currency became known here today upon the arrival of a detail of Post Office Inspectors to conduct an investigation.

The money disappeared last Tuesday night. It was being sent by the Lake George National Bank to a bank in New York City. The currency, with other mail matter, was placed on board a trolley car of the Hudson Valley Railroad at Lake George and could not be found when the car reached French Mountain, five miles to the south.

M'LEAN ESTATE SEEKS NEWSPAPER STOCK

Applies to Court for Permission to Buy the Holdings of J. F. Wilkins in the Washington Post.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Application for permission to purchase for $469,800 the 270 shares of the stock of the Washington Post Company belonging to John F. Wilkins was made to the District of Columbia Supreme Court today by the American Security and Trust Company, as executor of the estate of the late John R. McLean. Mr. McLean owned 320 shares of the stock. The purchase of the Wilkins interest would make the estate practically the owner of the paper, only ten shares being outstanding.

The court is asked to authorize the sale by the executor of United States bonds amounting to $500,000 belonging to the estate to provide funds for the purchase of the Wilkins interest. The trust company has only $144,000 in cash belonging to the estate, the court is told, and must dispose of some investments to complete the purchase.

After reciting the history of the purchase by John R. McLean, in 1905, of one-half of the stock then owned by John F. Wilkins, the trust company explains that the contract of purchase included an agreement by which, at the death of Mr. McLean or Mr. Wilkins, the survivor might have an option of purchase of the other interest.

Mr. Wilkins has offered either to buy Mr. McLean's interest or to sell his own at $1,740 a share. The par value of the stock is $100. Edward B. McLean, the son, and Francis T. Homer, the adviser, declined to consent to a sale of the McLean interest.

Mr. McLean, according to the petition, paid more than $2,500 a share for the 320 shares owned by him. The executor is disinclined to sell for $1,740 a share. The trust company, therefore, decided to purchase for the estate the other interest.

The figures disclosed in the petition indicate a valuation of The Post at $1,500,000 at the time of the acquisition by Mr. McLean of an interest in the publication. The price paid by him for his share totaled $833,816.

TOBACCO GROWERS PROTEST

Tell Congressmen That British Embargo Will Ruin Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Representatives of seventy-five leading Southern tobacco growers conferred today with Senators and Representatives regarding the British embargo against shipment of American tobacco to Germany and Austria beginning Aug. 31. They want the State Department to take prompt measures.

R. E. Cooper of Hopkinsville, Ky., spokesman of the growers, said the embargo meant "absolute ruin" for the tobacco farmers.

"It eliminates the Central Powers and European neutral countries, our heaviest purchasers of tobacco, from the trade," said he. "It means aserious depression of prices on the tobacco markets of the United States. England intends to depress prices by the embargo and get our products at prices which the farmers cannot afford without financial ruin to themselves."

Marion Letcher, foreign trade adviser of the State Department, said the Department had investigated the question and had presented its views regarding the embargo in a vigorous manner to the British Government, which declined to modify the order.

Senator James expressed the opinion that the British-American Tobacco Company, which growers said, had obtained a concession from the British Government to ship this year four times as much tobacco into Great Britain as in any previous year, had sought the embargo. Mr. Letcher said an investigation was being made to see what, if any, relationship existed betwen the company and the British Government.

URGES LOANS FOR TENANTS.

Another Iowa Witness Says Rural Credits Will Greatly Help Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 28.—There was a radical difference in the views expressed by Iowa financial experts concerning the merits of the rural credits scheme at the hearing before the Federal Board here today. Representatives of both banking and agricultural interests were present in large numbers.

"Iowa will never be satisfied," said H. C. Wallace of Wallace's Farmer, "until the law is amended to give credit to the man who needs it—the tenant who rents and cannot afford to buy a farm. It is out of the question for a young man without consider

SIX MEN ARRESTED FOR BUILDING CRASH

Contractors, Builder and Three Inspectors Held for Criminal Negligence.

ARCHITECT'S PLAN CHANGED

Coroner's Inquest Will Be Next Step in Marion Avenue Disaster.

The preliminary inquiry which District Attorney Martin and Coroner William J. Flynn of the Bronx have been conducting into the collapse of the Marion Avenue tenement, which caused the death of two men and serious injuries to fifteen others, terminated last night in the arrest of six men, who later were released in $5,000 bail each.

The men, who were arrested on a charge of criminal negligence and who, according to Mr. Martin, may face a charge of manslaughter after the Coroner's inquest on Sept. 6, were Jacob Polstein, contractor; John Petersen, subcontractor; Max S. Beck, a member of the S. M. C. Building Company, the owners, and Joseph J. Dunne, Ralph C. Smith, and William Shary, Building Inspectors, who are charged with failing to report the many violations of the Building Code which the investigation disclosed.

At the morning session of the inquiry William Kreymborg of 163 Southern Boulevard, the architect who drew the plans, testified that any changes made in them had been without his knowledge. He added that if it were true bluestone had been substituted for cast-iron templets the effect would have been to lessen by about 60 per cent. the carrying capacity of the wall which fell.

Ralph C. Smith, the iron and steel construction inspector assigned to the Marion Avenue district, was next called. Smith admitted he had noticed the use of bluestone, but that he thought it would serve the purpose as well as cast iron.

Under close questioning by the District Attorney, Smith admitted he should have reported the change, but took exception to the architect's statement that the insertion of bluestone caused a weakening of 66 per cent. He said the wall would have been weakened only 50 per cent. and cited figures to bear out his assertion.

While he was testifying Beck, the owner, who was arrested later, sat in the rear of the court with his eyes closed.

Thomas T. Petersen, General Inspector of the Bronx Building Department, offered minor testimony, and was followed by Jacob C. Vreeland, Chief Inspector, who, while denying the men of his department would knowingly pass improper construction, admitted his staff was not numerous enough to go over work in detail.

"The Board of Estimate will not give us the money for any additional expenditures, and if we can't get the money we certainly can't get the men," he said. Mr. Vreeland said he had inspected the collapsed building yesterday and that he had found eight-tenths of the mortar in it to be "fine." Having previously testified that the only certain way to test mortar is by analysis he was asked how he had reached his decision. He replied that he had "tried it with his penknife."

"I believe there are many buildings in all the boroughs built under conditions that are the same as they were at Marion Avenue," Mr. Vreeland continued, "and what with the organization of dishonest builders here it is a wonder more buildings do not fall."

Alexander Lowey, partner of Contractor Polstein, was questioned by the District Attorney for a short time, but was excused after he had testified that his connection with the firm was simply that of a financial associate.

The Coroner and Mr. Martin then held a five-minute conference, following which the arrests were asked for. Louis S. Posner, an attorney, requested a parole for his client, but after the District Attorney had declared he had a strong manslaughter case against the prisoners, Coroner Flynn said the men would have to get bail or go to the County Jail.

LONG BEACH IN VILLAGE ROW

Purchase of Town Office Site Carried Into Court.

Henry F. Cochrane, representing taxpayers of Long Beach, L. I., asked Supreme Court Justice Stephen Callaghan, in Brooklyn, yesterday for an injunction prohibiting a special election today on the purchase by the village of property at Park Street and the Boulevard. Mr. Cochrane charged that officials of the village meant to erect on a small part of the property, which is 200 by 200 feet, a village office, police station and firehouse, and to lease the larger part as a garage.

"This proposed contract has vicious possibilities," said Mr. Cochrane, "and will work a fraud and an imposition on the voters."

Justice Callaghan said he would not stop the election, but would enjoin the purchase of the property until a taxpayers' suit, brought to prevent it, had been decided by the courts. If the voters decide against the purchase the matter will end, and if they vote in favor of the purchase the question may thus be fought out in the courts.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York, ss.:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, 1916, the Hoboken Ferry Company, as owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as lessee and charterer, of the Ferryboat "Ithaca," filed their petition and libel praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about the 17th day of March, 1914, from a collision between the said Ferryboat "Ithaca" and Car Float No. 82, in tow of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey Steam Tug "Roselle," which occurred in the North River, in the State of New York, in said Southern District of New York, on said 17th day of March, 1914; that the petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this court, in the sum of $50,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of September, 1916, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, and that persons not so proving claims will be thereafter precluded.

Dated New York City, June 3d, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3,082, R. S. U. S., and Par. 347 Tariff Act, Oct. 3rd, 1913, I have seized and hold certain Bird of Paradise Feathers.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Sept. 6th, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Aug. 22d, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

LOST IN THE WHIRL.

Lost something while shopping? To regain it, immediately telephone 1000 Bryant and The New York Times will give attention.—Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Townsend Burden House on Upper Fifth Avenue Sold for $1,000,000—Harrigans Sell Garrick Theatre for $250,000—Montclair Deals—New Concern Leases Hotel St. Andrew.

The realty feature took a pronounced turn yesterday, and instead of furnishing big apartment or business building investments turned to the choice private residence section of upper Fifth Avenue and provided the biggest residence deal that has been closed on Manhattan Island in several years. It was the former home of the late I. Townsend Burden, on the southeast corner of Ninety-second Street. With the house, covering the immediate corner plot of about forty-five feet on the avenue, was also purchased the vacant parcel adjoining the house on the avenue, and also owned by the estate. The entire plot fronts 100.8 on Fifth Avenue by 100 on Ninety-second Street. The Burden estate has been holding the entire property at $1,000,000, and the new owner paid, it is said, a price close to that figure.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. made the sale, but declined to divulge the name of the buyer beyond saying he was a wealthy New Yorker and would occupy the house and probably fit up the vacant plot adjoining as a tennis court. The value of that piece is about $300,000.

The house was erected about nine years ago, and is one of the magnificent residences in the upper section. Adjoining on the Ninety-first Street corner, is the new home of Otto H. Kahn, nearing completion. The Carnegie mansion is on the block below, and on the north corner of Ninety-second Street is the Felix Warburg home.

The purchase of a $1,000,000 private house is something rare in city realty, but it shows that homes of that type are by no means obsolete. The demand for private homes in the select east side district has been steadily growing in the last few years. Clarence H. Mackay has occupied the Burden house lately and his lease does not expire until November.

Buys Garrick Theatre for $250,000.

Edward Margolies announced last night that he had purchased the Garrick Theatre building from Mrs. Anna T. Harrigan, widow of the actor, the late Edward Harrigan. It occupies a plot 75 by 100 at 63 to 67 West Thirty-fifth Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue. While no immediate changes are contemplated, Mr. Margolies says that in the near future the property will be improved with a twelve-story mercantile building.

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Joseph Stammelman has purchased the Philip Doremus estate, at the corner of Bloomfield and Glenridge Avenue, Montclair, for about $25,000. On the site will be erected an office and apartment building costing approximately $100,000. The property is in the heart of Montclair's business centre.

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Hotel St. Andrew Leased.

The Hotel St. Andrew, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-second Street, owned by Morris Schinasi, has been leased by the Fairfax Hotel Company, Inc., composed of M. B. Marshall and J. Wade McGrath of the Hotel Hargrave and David H. Knott and Harry J. Vletch of the Hotel Earle. The lease is for fifteen years from Sept. 1. The building, an eight-story structure, is being redecorated, and additional bathrooms installed. It covers a plot 104 by 180. George B. Corsa was the broker.

Commercial Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for August Heckscher, represented by Heckscher & de Saulles, the four-story house at 3 West Fifty-sixth Street to the Misses Newell and Dudley, now at 14 East Thirty-seventh Street, for business purposes.

Barnett & Co. have leased the store at 31 East 125th Street to the Typewriter Service Co.

Matilda Henry has leased her five-story apartment house at 259 West 148d Street, 37.6 by 99.11, just east of Eighth Avenue, to S. V. Cohen for five years. A. G. Thompson was the broker.

William A. White & Sons, in conjunction with Nelson, Lee & Green, have leased the second floor in the Finck Building, at 318-26 West Thirty-ninth Street, to the Christian Alliance Publishing Company, now at 692 Eighth Avenue.

J. B. English has leased for John J. Radley to F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Company, manufacturers of paints, the six-story building at 510-14 West Twenty-seventh Street. It will be altered and used as a storage warehouse.

Henry Hof has leased for J. G. Weigold the store at 202 East Thirty-eighth Street to Louis Enegel.

The Brett & Goode Co. has leased the store at 53 West Forty-fifth Street to Arthur H. Sohl, and an arcade store in the new Berkeley Building, 18-22 West Forty-fifth Street, to Adolph C. Loeffler.

The Frank Tourist Company has leased through Horace S. Ely & Co., offices in the Depew Building, 489 Fifth Avenue, for an uptown branch. For over forty years the firm has been on lower Broadway.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Edward Goldschmidt the three-story dwelling at 20 East 127th Street, to Henry Riddle.

Louis Schrag has leased for John Yard the dwelling at 829 Lexington Avenue to Dr. Carl Pfister.

Moore, Schutte & Co. have leased for Senator Simpson the dwellings at 408 West 144th Street to Frank Baldwin and at 510 West 142d Street to A. Buchanan; also for Mary O'Brien the dwelling at 473 West 141st Street to Dr. Arthur H. Nylen, and for the estate of Sadie D. Howe, 530 West 150th Street, to J. L. Post.

$400,000 Broadway Apartment.

Plans for the most costly building since the adoption on July 25 of the zoning and heights restriction plan, were filed yesterday, being for a fourteen-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Broadway and 105th Street, 71.3 by 120 feet, now occupied by two old flats. The plot will be improved by T. J. McLaughlin's Sons at an estimated cost of $400,000. Gaeton Ajello is the architect.

Realty Notes.

Steven B. Ayres has sold to Mrs. Helene T. Swift the Lake Placid Inn and cottages, on Signal Hill, between Lake Mirror and Lake Placid. The property was held at $40,000.

Alexander Meffert, formerly with Ewing, Bacon & Henry, is now associated with Fish & Marvin.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

25th St, 41 and 43 West, n s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 50x98.9, eleven-story lots; Florence Coleman against A. R. Keller, Inc., et al.; J. H. Judge, attorney; due, $250,700.55; taxes, &c., $67; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

88th St, 64 and 66 West, s s, 85 ft e of Columbus Av, 40x100.8, two five-story houses; M. M. Jones against Joseph Shiffer et al.; Ezekiel Fixman, attorney; due, $3,861.74; prior mtg $40,000; to the plaintiff for $43,000.

By Henry Brady.

Broadway, s w, block front between 120th and Manhattan Sts, 132.10x110x67.3x104.6, one-story building for market; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, interest, &c., which the Fort Lee Ferry Public Market Co. had on June 3 and June 9 to lease on premises; Isidor Neuwirth, attorney.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

30th St, 6 East, s s, 147.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20x98.9, five-story building and stores; New York Life Insurance Co. against F. E. Johnson et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; due, $38,863.59; taxes, &c., $625.99.

30th St, 8 East, s s, 167.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20x98, four-story building and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; due, $35,557.72; taxes, &c., $591.95.

70th St, 302 East, s s, 74 ft e of 2d Av, 26x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; S. R. Weil and another, trustees, against Isaac Corsun et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; due, $15,088.38; taxes, &c., $1,360.77.

By Joseph P. Day.

Essex St, 138, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, six-story tenement and stores; J. L. Buttenwieser against Charles Goldenberg as trustee, et al.; Unger & U., attorneys; due, $23,715.01; taxes, &c., $1,170.

By Henry Brady.

121st St, 105 East, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 17x140.11, three-story dwelling; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against H. W. Le Roy et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $5,706.43; taxes, &c., $226.10.

By Samuel Marx.

25th St, 158-162 West, s s, 118 ft e of 7th Av, 55x98.9; U. S. Trust Co. against Wesex Realty Co., et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $59,915.78; taxes, &c., $785.69.

39th St, 520 West, s s, 50 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; J. L. Ford against Cassandra Mendelson et al.; Osborn & F., attorneys; due, $16,172.61; taxes, &c., $358.74.

By Joseph P. Day.

9th St, 621 East, n s, 258 ft w of Avenue C, 25x92.3, six-story tenement and stores; J. L. Buttenwieser against Abraham Stoltzmauer et al., Unger & U., attorneys; due, $3,897.39; taxes, &c., $7, prior mtgs, $33,450.

AT 3,205 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Villa Av, 3,174 and 3,176, e s, 425 ft n of Potter Place, 50x125.8, two and a half story frame house and stable; Angelina Champlin against Alfred Hutter and others, executors; Murray, L. H. & H., attorneys; due, $8,059.03; taxes, &c., $258.55.

By James J. Donovan.

Washington Av, 2,176, e s, 71.11 ft s of 182d St, 17.6x73x irregular, three-story frame dwelling; United States Trust Co., as trustee, against J. J. Lyons et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $4,535.46; taxes, &c., $173.60.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Sedgwick Av, n s, 239 ft w of 177th St, 28.7x63.5x irregular, vacant; Nicholas Kessler against Morris Heights Realty Co.; H. A. Blumenthal, attorney; due, $1,177.19; taxes, &c., $109.54.

By J. H. Mayers.

198th St, 305 East, n s, 57.7 ft w of Decatur Av, 19.8x87.3, two-and-a-half-story dwelling; S. A. Seidman against John Jacobson and another; J. A. Seidman, attorney; due, $1,156.98; taxes, &c., $168.22; prior mtg $5,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

126th St, 228 to 238 West; for a two-story brick theatre with stores and offices, 50x190.10; 233 and 235 West 125th Street Co., Geoffrey Konta, President, owner; Thomas W. Lamb, 644 5th Av, architect; cost, $250,000.

14th St, 214 and 216 West; for an eight-story brick store and factory, 50x128.11, and R. Realty Co., owner; Henry M. O'Neil, President, owner; Timmis & Chapman, architects; cost, $100,000.

Block bounded by Division St, New Market St, East Broadway, and New Forsyth St; for a two-story brick theatre with stores and offices, 125.82x irregular x140.9x irregular; the City of New York, owner; M. Joseph Harrison, World Building, architect; cost, $100,000.

144th St, 20 to 24 West; for a one-story garage, 75x99.11; James McLaughlin, 23 West 144th St, owner; Fred K. Jacobson, 27 Union Square West, architect; cost, $11,000.

25th St, 205 West; for a two-story brick factory, 30.8x88.9; Graphic Arts Realty Co., Jos. Gantz, 209 West 35th St, President, owner; William E. Brandon, 225 East 170th St, architect; cost, $16,000.

105th St, 240 West; for a fourteen-story brick apartment house, 71.3x120; T. J. McLaughlin's Sons, 345 Amsterdam Av, owner; Gaetano Ajello, 1 West 34th St, architect; cost, $400,000.

Morris Park Av, n e corner of Van Buren St; for a one-story brick garage, 52.11½x52.2½; Morris Van Buren Realty Co., Nicholas Serracino, 1,170 Broadway, President, owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 5,536; for a four-story store and loft; Margaret A. L. De Merlement, 160 West 20th St, owner; William A. Kenny, 420 West 259th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, AUG. 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 287, e s, 42 ft s of 17th St, 22x68; Fannie, wife of Morris Frank, individually and another, to Stephan H. Jackson, 151 West 121st St, all liens, Nov. 28, 1915; address, 106 Lexington Av.....$1

BEAVER ST, 26, s s, 97.4 ft w of Broad St, runs s 53.6 to Marketfield x w 28.4xn 56.6 to Beaver St x e 22.1 to beginning; Beaver St, 28, s s, 66.2 ft w of Broad St, runs s 50 to Marketfield x w 31.7x n 53x e 31.1 to beginning; Stock Quotation Telegraph Co. to 26 Beaver Street Corporation; attorney, William H. Hurst, 26 Beaver St.....$100

PEARL ST, 140-142, 41x100.5; Water St, 100-108, 41.5x100.1; George H. Macy to Carter, Macy & Co., 142 Pearl St, Aug. 10; attorney, American International Corporation.....$100

Washington Sq E, 7, 9 and 11, e s, 425 ft n of Washington Sq E, 75x75, three-story brick tenement; Mary Ann Hoffman et al. against Mary Ann Hoffman et al.; Wm. Klein, attorney; due, $1,800; taxes, &c., $1,800; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

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Bryan L. Kennelly sold at auction on Saturday the Lenox Hotel at Long Branch, N. J., to John W. Wilson for $10,500. It is a three-story building on the northwest corner of Ocean Avenue and Broadway.

Hotel St. Andrew Leased.

The Hotel St. Andrew, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-second Street, owned by Morris Schinasi, has been leased by the Fairfax Hotel Company, Inc., composed of M. B. Marshall and J. Wade McGrath of the Hotel Hargrave and David H. Knott and Harry J. Vletch of the Hotel Earle. The lease is for fifteen years from Sept. 1. The building, an eight-story structure, is being redecorated, and additional bathrooms installed. It covers a plot 104 by 180. George B. Corsa was the broker.

Commercial Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for August Heckscher, represented by Heckscher & de Saulles, the four-story house at 3 West Fifty-sixth Street to the Misses Newell and Dudley, now at 14 East Thirty-seventh Street, for business purposes.

Barnett & Co. have leased the store at 31 East 125th Street to the Typewriter Service Co.

Matilda Henry has leased her five-story apartment house at 259 West 148d Street, 37.6 by 99.11, just east of Eighth Avenue, to S. V. Cohen for five years. A. G. Thompson was the broker.

William A. White & Sons, in conjunction with Nelson, Lee & Green, have leased the second floor in the Finck Building, at 318-26 West Thirty-ninth Street, to the Christian Alliance Publishing Company, now at 692 Eighth Avenue.

J. B. English has leased for John J. Radley to F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Company, manufacturers of paints, the six-story building at 510-14 West Twenty-seventh Street. It will be altered and used as a storage warehouse.

Henry Hof has leased for J. G. Weigold the store at 202 East Thirty-eighth Street to Louis Enegel.

The Brett & Goode Co. has leased the store at 53 West Forty-fifth Street to Arthur H. Sohl, and an arcade store in the new Berkeley Building, 18-22 West Forty-fifth Street, to Adolph C. Loeffler.

The Frank Tourist Company has leased through Horace S. Ely & Co., offices in the Depew Building, 489 Fifth Avenue, for an uptown branch. For over forty years the firm has been on lower Broadway.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Edward Goldschmidt the three-story dwelling at 20 East 127th Street, to Henry Riddle.

Louis Schrag has leased for John Yard the dwelling at 829 Lexington Avenue to Dr. Carl Pfister.

Moore, Schutte & Co. have leased for Senator Simpson the dwellings at 408 West 144th Street to Frank Baldwin and at 510 West 142d Street to A. Buchanan; also for Mary O'Brien the dwelling at 473 West 141st Street to Dr. Arthur H. Nylen, and for the estate of Sadie D. Howe, 530 West 150th Street, to J. L. Post.

$400,000 Broadway Apartment.

Plans for the most costly building since the adoption on July 25 of the zoning and heights restriction plan, were filed yesterday, being for a fourteen-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Broadway and 105th Street, 71.3 by 120 feet, now occupied by two old flats. The plot will be improved by T. J. McLaughlin's Sons at an estimated cost of $400,000. Gaeton Ajello is the architect.

Realty Notes.

Steven B. Ayres has sold to Mrs. Helene T. Swift the Lake Placid Inn and cottages, on Signal Hill, between Lake Mirror and Lake Placid. The property was held at $40,000.

Alexander Meffert, formerly with Ewing, Bacon & Henry, is now associated with Fish & Marvin.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

25th St, 41 and 43 West, n s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 50x98.9, eleven-story lots; Florence Coleman against A. R. Keller, Inc., et al.; J. H. Judge, attorney; due, $250,700.55; taxes, &c., $67; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

88th St, 64 and 66 West, s s, 85 ft e of Columbus Av, 40x100.8, two five-story houses; M. M. Jones against Joseph Shiffer et al.; Ezekiel Fixman, attorney; due, $3,861.74; prior mtg $40,000; to the plaintiff for $43,000.

By Henry Brady.

Broadway, s w, block front between 120th and Manhattan Sts, 132.10x110x67.3x104.6, one-story building for market; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, interest, &c., which the Fort Lee Ferry Public Market Co. had on June 3 and June 9 to lease on premises; Isidor Neuwirth, attorney.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

30th St, 6 East, s s, 147.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20x98.9, five-story building and stores; New York Life Insurance Co. against F. E. Johnson et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; due, $38,863.59; taxes, &c., $625.99.

30th St, 8 East, s s, 167.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20x98, four-story building and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; due, $35,557.72; taxes, &c., $591.95.

70th St, 302 East, s s, 74 ft e of 2d Av, 26x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; S. R. Weil and another, trustees, against Isaac Corsun et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; due, $15,088.38; taxes, &c., $1,360.77.

By Joseph P. Day.

Essex St, 138, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, six-story tenement and stores; J. L. Buttenwieser against Charles Goldenberg as trustee, et al.; Unger & U., attorneys; due, $23,715.01; taxes, &c., $1,170.

By Henry Brady.

121st St, 105 East, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 17x140.11, three-story dwelling; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against H. W. Le Roy et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $5,706.43; taxes, &c., $226.10.

By Samuel Marx.

25th St, 158-162 West, s s, 118 ft e of 7th Av, 55x98.9; U. S. Trust Co. against Wesex Realty Co., et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $59,915.78; taxes, &c., $785.69.

39th St, 520 West, s s, 50 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; J. L. Ford against Cassandra Mendelson et al.; Osborn & F., attorneys; due, $16,172.61; taxes, &c., $358.74.

By Joseph P. Day.

9th St, 621 East, n s, 258 ft w of Avenue C, 25x92.3, six-story tenement and stores; J. L. Buttenwieser against Abraham Stoltzmauer et al., Unger & U., attorneys; due, $3,897.39; taxes, &c., $7, prior mtgs, $33,450.

AT 3,205 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Villa Av, 3,174 and 3,176, e s, 425 ft n of Potter Place, 50x125.8, two and a half story frame house and stable; Angelina Champlin against Alfred Hutter and others, executors; Murray, L. H. & H., attorneys; due, $8,059.03; taxes, &c., $258.55.

By James J. Donovan.

Washington Av, 2,176, e s, 71.11 ft s of 182d St, 17.6x73x irregular, three-story frame dwelling; United States Trust Co., as trustee, against J. J. Lyons et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $4,535.46; taxes, &c., $173.60.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Sedgwick Av, n s, 239 ft w of 177th St, 28.7x63.5x irregular, vacant; Nicholas Kessler against Morris Heights Realty Co.; H. A. Blumenthal, attorney; due, $1,177.19; taxes, &c., $109.54.

By J. H. Mayers.

198th St, 305 East, n s, 57.7 ft w of Decatur Av, 19.8x87.3, two-and-a-half-story dwelling; S. A. Seidman against John Jacobson and another; J. A. Seidman, attorney; due, $1,156.98; taxes, &c., $168.22; prior mtg $5,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

126th St, 228 to 238 West; for a two-story brick theatre with stores and offices, 50x190.10; 233 and 235 West 125th Street Co., Geoffrey Konta, President, owner; Thomas W. Lamb, 644 5th Av, architect; cost, $250,000.

14th St, 214 and 216 West; for an eight-story brick store and factory, 50x128.11, and R. Realty Co., owner; Henry M. O'Neil, President, owner; Timmis & Chapman, architects; cost, $100,000.

Block bounded by Division St, New Market St, East Broadway, and New Forsyth St; for a two-story brick theatre with stores and offices, 125.82x irregular x140.9x irregular; the City of New York, owner; M. Joseph Harrison, World Building, architect; cost, $100,000.

144th St, 20 to 24 West; for a one-story garage, 75x99.11; James McLaughlin, 23 West 144th St, owner; Fred K. Jacobson, 27 Union Square West, architect; cost, $11,000.

25th St, 205 West; for a two-story brick factory, 30.8x88.9; Graphic Arts Realty Co., Jos. Gantz, 209 West 35th St, President, owner; William E. Brandon, 225 East 170th St, architect; cost, $16,000.

105th St, 240 West; for a fourteen-story brick apartment house, 71.3x120; T. J. McLaughlin's Sons, 345 Amsterdam Av, owner; Gaetano Ajello, 1 West 34th St, architect; cost, $400,000.

Morris Park Av, n e corner of Van Buren St; for a one-story brick garage, 52.11½x52.2½; Morris Van Buren Realty Co., Nicholas Serracino, 1,170 Broadway, President, owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 5,536; for a four-story store and loft; Margaret A. L. De Merlement, 160 West 20th St, owner; William A. Kenny, 420 West 259th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, AUG. 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 287, e s, 42 ft s of 17th St, 22x68; Fannie, wife of Morris Frank, individually and another, to Stephan H. Jackson, 151 West 121st St, all liens, Nov. 28, 1915; address, 106 Lexington Av.....$1

BEAVER ST, 26, s s, 97.4 ft w of Broad St, runs s 53.6 to Marketfield x w 28.4xn 56.6 to Beaver St x e 22.1 to beginning; Beaver St, 28, s s, 66.2 ft w of Broad St, runs s 50 to Marketfield x w 31.7x n 53x e 31.1 to beginning; Stock Quotation Telegraph Co. to 26 Beaver Street Corporation; attorney, William H. Hurst, 26 Beaver St.....$100

PEARL ST, 140-142, 41x100.5; Water St, 100-108, 41.5x100.1; George H. Macy to Carter, Macy & Co., 142 Pearl St, Aug. 10; attorney, American International Corporation.....$100

Washington Av, 2,176, e s, 71.11 ft s of 182d St, 17.6x73x irregular, three-story frame dwelling; United States Trust Co., as trustee, against J. J. Lyons et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $4,535.46; taxes, &c., $173.60.

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By

THE BARNARD

106-110 Central Park West,

Southwest Corner 71st St.

10 Story, Fireproof, 3 Elevators.

6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,000 to $2,500

Including Refrigeration.

FIRST FLOOR APARTMENT FOR DOCTOR WITH TWO ENTRANCES.

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

817 WEST END AV.

Southwest Corner 100th St.

High Class Elevator Apartment, 12 Story, Fireproof.

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Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

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NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $40 TO $125.

Open for inspection day and evening. Phone—Audubon 7486.

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Modern Elevator Apartments Beautiful, high-class residential section.

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Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway

AFTER THIS

No more subway or suburb.

LIVE

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

Facing most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.

4 ROOMS, $40-$45
5 ROOMS, $55-$60
6 ROOMS, $65-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85

Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.

40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.
HENRY C. COLEMAN.

8-Room Apartments FIFTH AVE.

Southwest Corner 129th Street, in the

KWASINDA

Fireproof, modern, elevator, steam heat, hot-water supply, parquet floors and all up-to-date appointments.

$70 to $85

EARLY SELECTION ADVISABLE.
H. E. ZITTEL, 7 East 42d St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

Maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3900.

ASTOR DWELLINGS

ON THE BLOCK BEAUTIFUL

130th Street, Fifth to Lenox.

Three-story, 25-foot front houses, 11 rooms, front lawns and porches; rent $75 to $80. Inquire 24 West 130th, or

Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Avenue

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments

With 3 Baths

$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum

495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

225 West End Av.

N. W. Corner 70th St.

Choice Elevator Apartment

5 and 6 Rooms & Bath

$780, $840 Yearly

2465-9 BROADWAY at 91st St. Subway

High-class elevator apartments, 6 & 7 rooms $960 to $960. JOHN S. HEEP, 115 Broadway

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

FAIRVIEW COURT,

3119 Broadway, Near 125th St.

3-4-5-6-ROOM APARTMENTS
RENT $30 TO $60

Large and light rooms, elevator. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or owner.

MARCY REALTY COMPANY
100 Broadway Tel. 355 Rector

THE WITHINGTON,

S. W. corner 60th St. and Madison Av., two rooms and bath, elevator and chamber service, from $50 up. Apply Frederick J. Berry Co., 646 Madison Av. Agents on premises.

ROCKLEDGE COURT

3,044 Albany Crescent.

Broadway-231st St. subway station, 3-4-5 rooms; all improvements; $24 to $36. Class of tenants restricted. Call at above address only.

BIG VALUES

High-class Elevator Apts. near Riverside

314-315 & 321 West 94th St.

5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $45 to $87.50.

TRINITY TERRACE.

High class, all improvements, 6, 7 rooms; exceptional service; owner's management; rents very moderate; very best decorations; reference required; must be seen to be appreciated. 1524 and Broadway.

2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath,

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

8 ROOMS	"ADRIAN" 58 W. 72d St.	$1,000 to $1,200
7 ROOMS	"AYLSMERE" 60 W. 76th St.	$900 to $1,200
7 ROOMS	66 W. 84th St.	$600 to $720

WILLIAM R. WARE

BROADWAY AT 86TH ST., S. W. Cor.

The ROGER-MORRIS

New Elevator Apartments

14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING

160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue

Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.

Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.

4 and 5 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms

RENTALS $630 TO $850 YEARLY. SERVANTS' ROOM ON 13TH FLOOR.

S. C. WELLS, Manager. Telephone 9150 Audubon.

207 West 56th St.,

Between Broadway and 7th Ave.

Modern Apartments

7 & 8 ROOMS 2 BATHS

Extra Servants' Rooms. Day and Night Elevator Service.

RENTS $1,380 TO $1,800.

Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av., Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1263—Bryant.

Hotel Calumet

340 West 57th St.

Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.

GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT.
SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.

High Class Elevator Apartments, Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station. Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.

6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS

Rents Reasonable.

7 and 8 Room Apartments

with 2 Baths

$1,500 to $1,900 per annum

250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

VALLAMONT,

CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH. EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT. Large closets, home house, full service, only $65; one other for $50. Janitor, or

WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

THE ENDYMION

852 WEST 111TH ST.

Near park, close to transit; seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or

WILCOX & SHELTON
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

The CLEBURNE

924 West End Av.—105th St.

New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.

Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY

New 9-story Fireproof Apartment. 5-6-7 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS. RENTS $720 TO $1,500. Convenient to "L" and Subway.

Kensington Court

555 West 151st Street, N. E. Cor. Broadway.

4, 6 AND 7 ROOMS

REASONABLE RENTS.

Apply owner's office, on premises.

THE MARKENFIELD

605-611 West 111th St.

6 ROOMS, $900 to $1,020.
5 ROOMS, 660 to 840.
4 ROOMS, 600 to 660.

LEROY COVENTRY, 156 West 72d St.

A—601 WEST 141ST ST.

Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall"

3 to 6 large outside rooms; all night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Superintendent.

Broadway, 89th to 90th Streets

Astor Court

IF you visit this imposing building you will surely come away convinced that in this apartment house, there have been embodied improvements, so advanced, that the most fastidious and cultured demand for a generation to come have been foreseen and carried out. And yet the rentals are reasonable. Read more.

Spacious garden on 3 sides insures ample light and fresh air. Roomy closets, closet doors with pier glass mirrors. Special rooms for accommodating guests. Safe roof playground for children. Kitchens have ventilating flues, complete glass-lined ice boxes and outlets for electric fans. Refrigeration furnished without cost. Private laundries with tubs, gas, ironing boards and steam driers. Individual brick-lined store rooms. All rooms richly decorated and finished. Suites of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. A number of splendid suites now vacant. Rentals from $2500 to $3300.

Call at the premises or apply at the offices of
VINCENT ASTOR - - 23 West 26th Street, New York City

THE CLIFDEN

264 Riverside Drive,

South Corner 99th St.

12 Story Fireproof Building.

Excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River.

Southern Exposure.

7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,500 to $2,500.

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

BANCROFT APARTMENTS

509-517 West 121st St.

Refined as their surroundings are the Bancroft Kitchenette Apartments, in the heart of the "College Centre," a step from Columbia University. Expiring leases permit us to offer a few suites of exceptional desirability, from September 1st. 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $35 to $42.50; 3 rooms and bath, $45 to $60. Dining room in building—prices moderate. Applications may be made to the manager on premises, or Bancroft Holding Co., 74 Broadway, Telephone Rector 9780.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced,

Under the Management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON

30 East 42nd St.

The Hudson Fulton

S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.

A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.

7 Rooms, one Bath
8 Rooms, two Baths

One block from Subway.

$810 to $960 yearly.

The Aspinwall Apartments

399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.

Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.

4 Rooms—$30 to $37 per month
5 Rooms—$38 to $43 per month

The HAMPTONS

201 & 203 West 117th St.

St. Nicholas to 7th Ave.

Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.

Rentals $780 to $1,050 yearly

Apply on Premises, or to

A. L. MORDECAI & SON

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th St.

Finest Section of the Drive.

Modern building embodying all the latest improvements; very large rooms, attractive floor plan.

Apartments of

5-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths

Rents $840-$2,000.

Apply Supt. on Premises.

Westbourne Court

556 West 140th Street, Corner Broadway.

6 Rooms

Suitable for Physician. REASONABLE RENTS.

Apply Superintendent on Premises, or M. M. SILVERMAN, 507 5th Ave.

Renault Court

207-211 West 110th St.

High-class elevator apartments, 6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; moderate rents;

Opposite Central Park.

Apply Superintendent on premises, or Clemilt Realty Co., 507 5th Ave.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Apartments

122-128 East 34th Street, Corner of Lexington Avenue

7-8 Rooms and Bath

Rent $1,200 to $1,500.

Apply to HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, 31 NASSAU ST.

61 EAST 86TH ST.

Near Madison Ave.

5-6-7-8 ROOMS.

Electric light and elevator service. Supt. on premises, or Edward Millman, 165 Broadway.

GRAMERCY PARK

Attractive skylight studios; also two-room and bath studio apartments, facing the park.

INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th

210 FIFTH AVENUE

Choice apartments; central location; large rooms with bath and maid's services. Moderate rentals.

FRED'K FOX & CO.,
14 West 40th St. Phone 3140 Bryant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

150 East 72nd St.

One Apartment on 8th Floor.

5 Rooms & 2 Baths

North, east & south exposure.

$1,600

Moore & Wyckoff,
546 5th Ave.,
Cor. 45th St. Bryant 1263.

CORNER APARTMENT

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

MAPLE COURT

1229 PARK AV. Corner 90th St.

8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,200
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,000

A. BRANDSTEIN Agt., 74 B'way.

BROOKLYN.

THE ROSSMORE

685 Nostrand Ave.,

Between Park and Prospect.

4 AND 5 ROOMS—$30 UP

Every modern convenience. Unusual transit facilities for business men in Manhattan.

REFINEMENT DESIRED.

ATTRACTIVE

FLATBUSH APARTMENTS

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

4-5-6-7 ROOMS, $26 TO $55

WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY, 68 Flatbush Ave.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Aves., 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station. CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED

4-5-6 Rooms . . $26-$34-$42

QUEENS.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS

JUST COMPLETED

4 and 5 Large Rooms and Bath

$24 to $45

Equal to the Best in Manhattan

MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT

Many Unusually Attractive Features. A Real Neighborhood Community. Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys. Playground. Pavilion for Dancing.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

Renting Office, Jackson Av., Corner of 25th St.

Telephone Newtown—1214.

HOW TO GO From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.), take Jackson Av., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Av. (FARE FIVE CENTS NOW.) Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. TWENTY MINUTES' RIDE.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

TWO connecting rooms, with board wanted, for gentleman and wife in private family, Fordham section preferred, essentials, clean, light, well furnished rooms and good table. Permanent. B 238 Times Downtown.

Young business man, (Hebrew,) desires room, (board optional,) refined private family; state particulars. M. H., 210 Times Downtown.

Room and board, private family, near Columbia University, by Japanese student; give details and price. Address M. N. M., 533 West 112th.

TWO business women would like two sunny rooms, with breakfasts and dinners, up-to-date apt. B 244 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, musically inclined, desires room and board, with small, respectable family, Queensboro Bridge section. H 166 Times.

Young gentleman wishes board and room with private West Side family. Reply, stating nationality and terms. H 139 Times.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO., Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

LEWIS B. PRESTON, (INC.) Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway. SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES. Send for our selected list of desirable places to live.

Builders—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. River. 975.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

One-family house; detached; garage; nine rooms, bath, showers; electric lights; vacuum cleaners; steam; parquetry; $5,450; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

Watch for Sunday's ad. of Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrifice my two Jamaica lots for $120 each; two blocks from station and trolleys; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room cottage; near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c. fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. B. Welch, Box 125 Times Downtown.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER." New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad. Reed, Clark, Lee & Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 W. P.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

SCARSDALE, near station and Country Club; twelve-room stone and shingle house; three baths; sun room; sleeping porch; garage. Price, $27,500. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Circumstances demand me to dispose of my handsome six-room cottage, with large garden plot, fronting on trolley; 3 blocks from station; near schools, churches, and stores; boating, bathing, and fishing; 7 minutes to water; price $2,750; will take small amount down and very easy monthly payments, or mortgage can be arranged. Mrs. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. B. Bryan, 129 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO., 18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$1,275, complete, buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Finished estates, farms, and investment properties within 100 miles New York City, any direction; shore fronts and hills. FITCH H. MEDBURY, 437 5th Av. Murray Hill 6640.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Real Opportunity.—Six-room house; steam heat; fireplace; oak floors; sleeping porch; acre plot; best section; $5,000; easy terms; would rent intending buyer. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ON ACCOUNT OF GOING ABROAD. Well-built house, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 61x250; near station and trolley; $6,000. Viale, Tenafly, N. J., or 128 White St., New York.

Fruit Farm.—20 Cherry, 30 plum, 100 apple, 225 pear, 600 peach, all bearing; 7-room house, 2 barns, 7 poultry buildings; 1,800 egg incubator; 25 acres. Fine location. Price, $4,500. Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Building lots, 50x200, near station, hour out; great views, water and electric light. Only $300; easy terms. Room 1,702, 141 B'way.

FACTORIES SALE OR RENT. EVERYWHERE. 20-26 Clinton St. ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

COUNTRY HOMES—ACREAGE—FARMS. DANIEL GERARD, 1,270 Broadway.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted for spot cash, tract of land within 75 miles; must be high front on good road and have unfailing and abundant water; owners send diagram, bottom price, and particulars. Stevenson, World Building.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Wanted to exchange free and clear for equity, city or country, country or city property, $3,000 to $13,500. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 West 20th St.

Houses to Let

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

City—Unfurnished.

A.—Private dwellings of the Schermerhorn estate, 63th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av.; modern in all respects; rents $1,000 to $1,200; possession. FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 3d Av., cor. 68th St.

A beautiful Colonial house for rent. $65; Midwood section Flatbush. 1,049 East 23d St.

Out of Town.

To rent, furnished, September to April, 6-room modern bungalow; hot water heat; central location in residential district New Rochelle. Inquire 81 Brookside Place.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

TWO ROOMS, kitchenette; off 5th Av.; antique furniture; $85; lease. H. 67 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. CATHEDRAL PLAZA. 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. Special Rates to Columbia Students. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.

223, 227, 229 West 68th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up. 4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional, near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

OVERLOOKING 5th Av. and old First Presbyterian Churchyard, 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $1,400; all outside rooms; most exclusive section in New York. Apply 12 West 12th St., or CARSTEIN & LINNIKIN, INC., 221 4th Av., New York.

Will sublet beautiful six room and two bath apartment on West End Av.; river view; quiet; unexcelled furnishings; best of references required. Phone 1778 Riverside.

Doctor's suite, from Oct. 1, Hotel Devon, 70 West 55th St.; 2 large rooms, bath, and lavatory; rent, $1,200, including complete service. Inquire at Hotel Devon.

59 West 54th St.—Two large rooms and bath, furnished; connected with Hotel Devon; rent $900, including complete service. Inquire Hotel Devon.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Handsomely furnished eight-room elevator apartment; exceptional; time to suit tenant; responsible. 15 West 91st. 6144 River.

BEAUMONT, 730 Riverside Drive, corner 150th St.; beautiful five to eight room apartments; finest on drive; $1,000-$1,800.

55th, 45 West.—Two rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; steam heat, electricity, gas; instantaneous hot water.

Elegantly furnished seven large rooms, front apartment; elevator. 536 West 113th St. Lee.

Attractive elevator apartment; 2 bedrooms, living room, bath, kitchen. 206 West 106th.

Oceanic, 137 West 82d.—Handsomely furnished high-class 4 rooms, bath; piano.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

50th, 14 West.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; desirable; permanent. Circle 1810.

Completely furnished elevator apartment, 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3-5 West 104th St.

Superbly furnished apartment; two to four rooms, bath; service. 25 West 74th.

2 rooms, completely furnished; very high-class house. Apply 507 West 113th.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

1,000 PARK AV., COR. 84TH ST.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,900-$2,100.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,750.
12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,400-$4,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, 120 EAST 34TH ST., Eight large rooms; elevator; modern; $1,250-$1,400. AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

1,142 MADISON AV.—Six rooms and bath, steam heated, elevator apartment; rent, $65 per month; decorate to suit. Janitor on premises.

35TH, 150 EAST.—Modern apartment, 2, 3, and 4 rooms; $600-$1,250.

SKYLIGHT STUDIO APARTMENT; MODERN. 32 EAST 28TH ST.

Attractive three-room, bath, kitchenette apt.; $1,500; bachelors. 22 East 45th St.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

416 Madison Av.—1, 2, 3 rooms. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Washington Square, 41.—Studio and studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; electricity.

709 West 170th St.—Four rooms, bath and all improvements; $32. Select Tenants Only. Agent on Premises.

94th, 52-54 West, near Park.—8-room modern apartments; reasonable rent.

107TH, 60 WEST.—Four-room high-class elevator housekeeping apartment, $50-$55.

Unfurnished—West Side.

THE BERKSHIRE, 540 WEST 112TH ST. An exclusive apartment house, offering 4 large rooms from $42.50 to $55.00. A ground floor Doctor's Suite of 2 rooms at $37.50.

THE RIVERVIEW, 615-21 WEST 136TH ST. A medium priced dwelling with full service, electric lighting, showers, vacuum cleaner, drying rooms, hall boy, and switch board service. Rents: 4 rooms, $32 up; 5 rooms, $36 up; 6 rooms, $45 up; 7 rooms, $50 up.

RUSSELL H. KITTEL, 505 5th Av., Cor. 42d. 7258 Murray Hill.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST. Fireproof buildings; standard service. 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,600-$1,800.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3564 River.

4-5-6 ROOMS AND BATH. Beautiful, high-class ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE. Most moderate rents. 507 WEST 113TH ST.

THE BRAENDER.

S. W. corner of 102d St., Central Park West. 6, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $900-$2,200. Fireproof building; all improvements. Superintendent, on premises.

CHOICE APARTMENT. 8 rooms, 2 baths, 10th floor, 15 windows; facing Riverside Drive; $2,000. Apply to Superintendent on premises. 307 West 79th St.

COURTWOOD, Southwest corner 169th St. and Broadway. Modern elevator apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths, $1,000. 5-6 rooms and bath, $660-$750.

A.—102 West 93d St., Corner Columbus Av. and adjoining and overlooking Aqueduct Park.—Apartment of 7 large rooms; most attractive entrance; rent, $840. FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

Nathan Hale, 454 Fort Washington Av., Southeast Corner 181st.—The most elegant elevator apartments on Washington Heights; 4 rooms, $36 to $45; 5 rooms, $47.50 to $52.50; 6 rooms, $70 to $75; 7 rooms, corner, $109.

150th St., 515 West.—Upper part of two-family house, 8 rooms and bath, heat and hot water. W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

Broadway, 2,731, Near 103d Subway.—Six all light, pleasant Broadway front, medium-sized rooms; all night elevator; respectable house; no children; no dogs; $50.

46TH ST., 19 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, exceptional neighborhood, $48 monthly; entire top floor, $35; can use for business. Gilman.

181st. St., 65 West.—5 and 6 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; entirely renovated; convenient; telephone; rent $28 to $35.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE. Five-room ground floor corner apartment, every convenience. 390 Central Park West.

203 WEST 94TH ST. Five and six rooms, elevator apartments; $50 and $65; reference required.

8 ROOMS, CORNER, $70. 400 West 152d. (St. Nicholas Av.) W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

61st, 108 West.—Seven and eight large, light, well-heated rooms; bath, hot water; centrally located; $40-$42.50.

Chestershire, 570 W. 183d.—One and one-half blocks 181st St. subway, doctor's apartment, 7 rooms and bath; $55 per month.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; unusually attractive; second floor, $100; third floor, $85. Bachelors' Service, 22 E. 45th St.

Broadway, 3,604, near 148th.—6 large, light rooms, $48; 7 rooms, $50.

Bronx.

5-6-7 rooms, upt-o-date elevator Apartment; fine location; rents reasonable. MOBUS, 1,966 Valentine Av.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished apt. wanted; 3 rooms, bath; $45; east side, between 46th St., 86th St., 5th Av., Lexington. K. B. Grocer, Vogue, 443 4th Av.

Gentleman desires small furnished apartment, desirable location, for Winter. Address H 166 Times.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, small furnished apartment or light housekeeping suite, electricity, west side, beyond 50th; must be reasonable, by month; references; give full particulars. H 117 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Stuyvesant Park; desirable rooms; home cooking.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

25TH, 52 EAST.—Large front room; excellent board; Southern family; other rooms.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, suite, private bath.

8 EAST 45TH. Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; board, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

MADISON AV., 210.—Rooms with board; private baths; appointments first class; references.

MADISON AV., 228.—Small rooms; running water; electric light; shower baths; elegant table.

MADISON AV., 71.—Attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms, excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

77TH AV., 2,053 (123d.)—Unusual opportunity; airy rooms; steam; phone; home cooking.

49TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive single room; home comforts; superior table; references.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double, single rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath, electricity.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive single, double rooms; tasty cooking; Summer terms; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; excellent table; good service; good references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table guests; references; Summer rates.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; excellent table; scrupulously clean; references.

72D, 269 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; cool; pleasant surroundings; Summer rates.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; table board; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Thoroughly renovated; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second-floor, other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; absolute cleanliness; home cooking; subway, "L;" reasonable.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private bath; fine table; excellent location.

76TH, 157 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End.)—Select, best table; suites, double rooms, baths; single, lavatories, electricity, steam heat.

78TH, 236 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; cooklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

West Side.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike surroundings; electricity; newly decorated; hot water; suites or single; private baths; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large front room; electricity; private bath; good home cooking.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; phone; excellent cuisine.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small, en suite; southern exposure; exceptional table; reference.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 27 WEST.—First class accommodation; adults, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Owner's home; very attractive, large room; quiet, refined home; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Small, select house; superior in every detail. Schuyler 7863.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually attractive, modern, pleasant house; newly decorated; table excellent.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; large rooms, adjoining bath; electricity.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select; quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern; cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 3634.

93D, 215 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Park, "L"; wholesome food; table guests.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Superior accommodations, reasonable; refined couple, one gentleman. Chaurant.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, modern throughout; superior table; $12-$30.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, elegantly furnished rooms, private bath; excellent table; private house. Mrs. R. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 590 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms, refined house; home cooking; reference.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at special rates.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Cheerful, furnished, large, small rooms; private baths; showers

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The movement of the high and low pressure areas during the last forty-eight hours has been rapid for this season. A low is centred tonight west of Lake Superior with a fairly rapid eastward movement, and a high pressure is passing eastward over the upper Ohio Valley. The latter will cause a continuation of fair weather with moderate temperatures in the Middle Atlantic States and New England during the next forty-eight hours. Showery weather is probable in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States Tuesday and Wednesday, and a period of showery weather will set in over the lake region and the Ohio Valley Wednesday afternoon or night.

Temperatures will rise slowly Wednesday in the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north to northwest, fair; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable, thunder showers.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, continued cool Tuesday. Wednesday, fair, warmer north portion.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and continued cool Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy, with slowly rising temperatures.

New England—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, warmer Wednesday.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday, with slowly rising temperature. Wednesday, partly cloudy, probably showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.....60	70	4 P. M.....68	63
9 A. M.....59	68	6 P. M.....63	62
10 A. M.....63	65	9 P. M.....63	63
12 M.....67	60	11 P. M.....62	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The tempe ature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66, at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature 73 degrees at 12:30 A. M., minimum 58 degrees at 1:30 P. M. Humidity 81 per cent. at 8 A. M., 71 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.17 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
1:10—Front 3 Horatio St., (auto;) Standard Fruit & Produce Co...None	
7:15—501 W. 139 St.; Dolson & Co...Slight	
11:00—568-70 W. B'way, (rubbish) not given.....Slight	
11:32—232 E. 134 St.; John Vincent..Not given	
P.M.	
1:05—58 Front St.; not given.....Slight	
2:50—28 Lewis St.; not given.....None	
6:35—552 St. Paul's Pl.; Jacob Izleman.....Slight	
6:55—353 E. 54 St.; Cohen & Silverblat.....Slight	
7:20—191 Allen St.; Albert Phillips.....Slight	
8:55—142 W. 14 St.; S. M. Milliken..Not given	
9:20—1,436 2 Av.; Mary Boyland.....Slight	
9:50—Ft. E. 46 St.; Tony Risso.....Slight	
9:50—Ft. W. 145 St. (car;) New Haven R. R.....Slight	

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug 28.—Resignations accepted: Lt. Col. W. C. Hendrix, 5th Inf., Georgia N. G.; Maj. F. D. Racer, M. C., Oklahoma N. G.; Capts. E. F. Lohr, 21st F. A., N. Y. N. G.; E. J. Robbins, 22d Inf., N. Y. N. G., and J. C. Herwick, 10th Inf., Penn. N. G.; 1st Lts. K. Reeley, 5th Inf., Neb. N. G.; L. J. Heyman, Sig. Corps, Kentucky N. G.; A. L. Gramsch, M. C., Mass. N. G.; S. Schoen, 3d F. A., N. Y. N. G.; H. T. Smith, M. C., Texas N. G.; W. A. Burrell, Sig. Corps, Washington N. G., and 2d Lt. W. G. Chase, 14th Inf., N. Y. N. G.; 2d Lts. W. C. Rathke, 2d Inf., Iowa N. G.; J. Street, 1st Squad., Cav., Col. N. G.; C. N. Stryker, 1st Cav., Iowa N. G.; E. Coffee, 2d Inf., Ala. N. G.; J. P. Chandler, 14th Inf., N. Y. N. G.; H. C. Geer, 2d F. A., N. Y. N. G., and R. W. Roland, 3d Inf., Iowa N. G.

1st Lt. S. Jarman, C. A. C., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, La.

Capt. L. R. Ball, retired, is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Throop College of Technology, Pasadena, Cal.

2d Lt. R. L. Eichelberger, 22d Inf., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo.

Retirement of Col. C. H. Murray, 9th Cav., is announced.

1st Lt. W. P. Hoey, 12th Inf., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Delaware College, Newark, Del.

Capt. M. C. Mumma, 11th Cav., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

1st Lt. L. C. Scott, M. R. C., from duty in Southern Dept. to be relieved and report to Adjutant General of Army. He will grand relieved from active duty in M. R. C. upon arrival at home.

Orders of Aug. 16 are amended to read: 1st Lts. L. J. Dillow and J. A. Borst, Corps of Engrs., are transferred from 1st Regt. of Engrs. to 2d Regt. of Engrs., effective Oct. 5. They are relieved from duty with 1st Regt. and will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., for temporary duty, then to San Francisco and sail about Oct. 5 for Philippines for duty.

Capt. H. F. Hobbs, inf., is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor of National Guard of District of Columbia and will report to Chief of Militia Bureau, this city, for duty in his office.

1st Lt. G. H. Glover, Jr., 25th Inf., is transferred to the 22d Inf., and will join that regt.

Capt. T. A. Roberts, cav., to Montgomery, Ala., to assist in organization of National Guard cavalry, then to his station.

Major P. Clayton, cav., is assigned to 16th Cav.

1st Lt. S. W. Cook, 11th Cav., is attached to aviation sec., Signal Corps, as an aviation student, and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty at that school.

Capt. M. B. Stewart, 5th Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor of National Guard of Dist. of Columbia, and will repair to this city and take station.

A board of officers of the Army, designated by the Secretary of War, and of the Navy, designated by the Secretary of the Navy, to consist of Maj. Gen. L. Wood, U. S. A.; Capt. J. A. Hoogewerff, U. S. N.; Commander D. W. Todd, U. S. N.; Lt. Col. G. O. Squier, Sig. Corps; Lt. J. V. Ogan, U. S. N., and Capt. F. O. C. Gardner, C. A. C., is appointe., for the purpose of witnessing and reporting upon certain demonstrations and tests of the Hammond system of torpedo control.

Maj. E. B. Gose, Inf., is retired on account of disability.

Orders of Aug. 22 are amended to direct 1st Lt. A. M. Prentiss, Ord. Dept., to proceed to Ft. Caswell, N. C., for temp. duty, then to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for duty.

Following 2d Lts. are detailed for duty as student officers in establishments of the Ord. Dept. for two years: R. L. Gaugler, 4th Cav.; C. H. Bandholtz, 29th Inf., and W. A. Borden, C. A. C. They are assigned to station at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Ft. Hancock, N. J.

Leaves: First Lt. A. M. Prentiss, Ord. Dept., 10 days, and Maj. W. T. Littebrant, 1st Cav., one month's extension.

The Navy.

Jr. Grade Lts. P. H. Rice, the West Virginia, to Puget Sound Yard, and W. H. Stiles, Puget Sound Yard to the West Virginia.

Ensigns H. V. Bryan, receiving ship at New York, to the Florida, and H. Schmidt, the Balch, to the Sampson.

P. A. Surgs. C. C. Kress, Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., to the West Virginia, and F. P. W. Hough, to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head.

Assistant Surgs. of M. R. C. G. G. Holiday, detached from the Louisiana; H. L. Langnecker and J. W. Draper, commissioned.

Civ. Engr. A. J. Menocal, from duty connection survey expedition, Guantanamo, Cuba, to Naval Training Station, San Francisco.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED: Abarenda and Pisctaqua, at Olongapo; Ammen, Aylwin, Balch, Baltimore, Benham, Birmingham, Cassin, Culgoa, Cushing, Cummings, Drayton, Dubuque, Eriesson, Fanning, Jarvis, Jupiter, McDougal, McCall, Melville, Monadnock, North Carolina, O'Brien, Paulding, Pennsylvania, Sterrett, Texas, Tucker, Wadsworth, and the Winslow; at Newport; Alabama, Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and the Virginia, at Hampton Roads; Alert, K-3, K-4, K-7, K-8, and the St. Louis at Pearl Harbor; Amphitrite, at Whitestone Landing; Apache, at Washington; Caesar and Des Moines, at Barcelona; Denver, at La Paz; Dixie and Neptune, at Vera Cruz; Duncan, at Eastport, Me.; Hopkins, Hull, Milwaukee, Paul Jones, Preble, Stewart, Truxtun, and the Yorktown, at San Diego; L-9, L-10, L-11, Ozark, and the Rodgers, at Boston; Mars, at Tiburon, Missouri, Ohio, and the Wisconsin, at Andamolla, Nevada, at New York yard; Jason, Ontario, Patapsco, Sonoma, and the Yuma, at Norfolk.

SAILED: Buffalo, San Diego for Masatlan; Castine, La Romana for Santo Domingo City; Cleveland, Duluth for Hancock, Mich.; Hannibal, Tampico for Vera Cruz; Henley, Boston for Philadelphia; Iroquois, Tiburon for San Diego; Nanshan, anchorage, Alaska, for Tutuila; Nereus, Newport for Hampton Roads; Reid, Washington for Piney Point; Santo Domingo City for Jacmel; Worden, New York yard for Block Island; Yorktown, Vera Cruz for Puerto, Mexico.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

MACHINE SHOP desires additional work; [illegible] and building special machinery; [illegible]

MILLIONAIRE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS [illegible]

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Fire Department.

Advancements in grade, to take effect at 8 A. M. on the dates specified:

SECOND TO FIRST GRADE, SEPT. 1.

	Eng.		Eng.
M. A. Jessup	4	T. F. Starkey, Jr.	221
T. J. Reilly	4	F. J. McArdle	221
O. Quinn	5	A. F. Ruoff	222
C. Ptacek	8	W. A. Andrews	224
D. Goodell	10	P. J. Fearn	225
S. S. Servaul	11	P. Engel	230
J. J. Walsh, No. 5	14	C. Gallagher	233
P. A. Johnston	16	J. Hartten	237
V. Vojacek	20	F. E. Sullivan	241
M. Comasky	21	A. Joseph	244
J. Shea	22	W. F. Hickey	249
A. F. Wargo	23	M. M. Karkel	251
F. A. Riegert	24	W. Anderson, Jr.	254
C. F. Stahihut	27	C. M. Deutsch	268
F. G. Franke	28	J. A. C. Folsson	269
J. B. Lavery	29	J. Klein	270
M. M. Fox	34	B. L. Power	276
W. L. Cahill	34	M. J. Nolan	279
A. J. Devlin	36	F. D. Budd	283
G. J. Osterman	37	H. & L.	
J. S. Foster	38	G. A. Froese	75
C. A. Silberesen	42	C. M. Johnson	76
W. J. Mooney	58	J. C. Morck	78
A. E. Jemm	60	H. Schwall	81
L. B. Large	65	M. T. Crowe	100
W. G. Mayer	65	M. O'Connell	20
O. Dobrenz	71	E. Laffan	20
C. T. Taylor	72	F. Parks	21
D. O'Neil	76	R. J. Egan	22
J. J. Glynn	79	C. R. Senner	28
G. W. Rice	82	J. F. Harrington	75
J. W. Treubig	82	J. J. Carey	102
J. McCarthy, No. 2	88	C. A. Schaefer	104
C. Nathan	93	W. W. Slocum	106
E. Egelhofer	93	W. Seymour	121
C. D. Faulding, Jr.	204	J. A. Schweickert, Jr.	109
J. S. Nolan	205	W. L. Burnes	109
E. F. Driscoll	207	W. T. Hasrick	114
R. N. Kassmann	209	J. Burns	118
A. C. Zeller	210	J. W. Newnom, Jr.	130
R. E. Stothard	213	G. E. Mineur	134
J. H. Murray	220	C. J. Frank	143

SECOND TO FIRST GRADE, SEPT. 6.

	Eng.		H. & L.
G. J. Grimm	8	O. Burpeau, Jr.	2
T. C. Mitchell	40	J. Cassu, Jr.	121
F. H. Ernst	56		
C. R. Weldner	152		

SECOND TO FIRST GRADE, SEPT. 10.

	Eng.		Eng.
H. J. Murphy	28	G. Schafer	281
M. Moran	214		H. & L.
A. F. Crowley	223	F. A. Gardella	15
F. Zschorna	234	A. W. G. Conmy	143
G. Hoag	237	W. Sandberg	146

SECOND TO FIRST GRADE, SEPT. 15.
L. S. J. Moran, Eng. 8.

SECOND TO FIRST GRADE, SEPT. 18.

	Eng.		Eng.
E. V. Jaycoxe	7	J. L. Foley	230
J. Guertz	11	E. H. Werthmuller	233
W. E. Adams	21	E. Schafer	234
B. E. Wells	21	E. E. Jorolamon	236
J. J. Bronleben	24	J. E. Seger	232
G. P. Hemme	28	L. Schneider	258
J. J. Boertlem, Jr.	35	J. H. Abrams	264
E. V. Doherty	40	H. & L.	
E. M. Johnson	59	J. Harnett	7
M. T. Dowling	83	H. F. Gray	12
G. P. Butler	91	D. O'Leary, No. 2	21
E. J. Eberly, Jr.	91	J. J. Freund	23
C. O. Diedrickson	93	W. J. Hennessy	76
T. H. Maloy	93	J. H. Fielsch	109
J. A. Malmo	157	T. A. Michenfelder	128
W. E. Papke	215	F. B. Bender	160
B. Heaney	219		

THIRD TO SECOND GRADE, SEPT. 19.
Ferdinand Shaw, H. & L. 44.

THIRD TO SECOND GRADE, SEPT. 21.

	Eng.		Hose.
W. E. Schalle	16	G. Kohn	8
F. Collin	21		H. & L.
C. M. Brown	91	J. H. Woodson	100
J. F. Gorevin	205	V. Hansen	168
P. C. Platti	225	A. Krause	110
		G. F. Schmidt	140

SECOND TO FIRST GRADE, SEPT. 23.
M. A. Lukas, Eng. 212.

SECOND TO FIRST GRADE, SEPT. 25.

	Eng.		H. & L.
F. W. Puck	40	G. Hanrahan	23
J. W. McCabe	53	P. J. F. O'Neill	50
W. F. Carlock	60	J. A. Morgan	38
H. J. Feeley	201	R. E. Tullis	40
J. A. Gildersleeve	239	C. A. Hausmann	44
		La J. Sedelmeyer	112
		F. J. Stevens	114

THIRD TO SECOND GRADE, SEPT. 28.

	Eng.		Eng.
H. H. Eichler	3	J. W. Quehl	212
J. J. Garrett	91	F. A. Embeck	218

SECOND TO FIRST GRADE, SEPT. 28.
Joseph Bauschatz, Eng. 206.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Surgs. J. D. Gorman, 4th S. D., to assume duties of Chief Surgeon, in addition to his own, 8 A. M., Aug. 27, during absence of Chief Surgeon; A. D. Smith, 15th S. D., in charge 14th S. D., in addition to own, 8 P. M. from noon Aug. 27 to 8 A. M. Sept. 12; F. J. Murray, 25th S. D., in charge 17th S. D., in addition to own, 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 26. Lieut. T. J. Dempsey, 183, to Bur. of Tel., designated as Acting Captain, 30 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 28. Patrol. G. E. Jaworsky, 488, and Grover M. Stark, 151, to T. S. noon Aug. 27, to 8 A. M. Sept. 12.

To Training School from precincts indicated, 15 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 28: J. Taeschler, 1st Div.; J. H. Schuer, 2d; Amitrale, 6; J. J. McKeever, 16; F. Gettings, 18; P. Turbridy, 21; W. Armstrong, 23; D. W. Barry, 26; H. A. Welch, 29; R. M. Tweed, 32; G. Schneider, 32; J. Sullivan, 32; J. A. Green, 39; M. Dinselbacher, 152; H. Brenner, 154; C. H. Kuhn, 157; J. W. Swain, 172; W. Kempf, 274; T. A. L. Duane, 285, and M. J. Ryan, 286.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Surg. E. H. Fiske, 14 days, noon, Aug. 21, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: F. J. Oastler, 17th S. D., 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 26; Patrol. S. L. Kerr, 2, 2 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 28; T. O'Day, 65, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 24; H. Hofman, 80, 2 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 30. Applications for full pay, while on sick report approved: Sergt. T. F. O'Grady, (deceased,) 283, 10:40 P. M., Aug. 20, to 2:45 P. M., Aug. 24; Patrol. G. C. Strong, 37, 1:35 A. M., Aug. 9, to noon, Aug. 21; W. Cohen, 39, 7:35 A. M., July 24, to 12 P. M., Aug. 2; G. W. Van Etten, 42, 6:45 A. M., Aug. 3, to 12 P. M., Aug. 15; A. F. Rall, 153, 3:45 A. M., Aug. 22, during disability; M. Geschaldt, 99, 10:20 A. M., Aug. 22, during disability.

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrol. P. J. Langan, 160, to take effect 11:22 A. M., Aug. 24.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. P. J. Langan, 160, to take effect 11:27 A. M., Aug. 24.

Correction: The date on Special Order No. 197, c. s., is corrected to read Aug. 25.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Board of Aldermen will be called upon shortly to grant an appropriation which will carry with it the appointment of many men and women from city eligible lists. President Dowling and Alderman Kenny, Chairman of the Finance Committee, have the matter under investigation.

The commission has taken action on this test: Engineering chemist, mental, Sept. 1; applications received to Sept. 5.

An examination for automobile machinist (labor class) is ordered.

Applications for stenographer and typewriter, second grade, female, will be given out about Sept. 5. The commission is now at work preparing advertisements of the application dates, weights, subjects, and other details of the test.

Hearings on the estimates of the money necessary to run the various city and county departments and bureaus during 1917 will commence before the Budget Sub-Committee shortly after Labor Day.

United States.

The commission will hold stenographer and typewriter examinations Sept. 12 and Sept. 26, 1916, for men only, from which to fill vacancies in approximately 200 newly created positions in the United States War Department. The salaries of the positions will be from $900 to $1,000 per annum. The minimum age limit is 18 years. Applications should be executed and mailed to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. The necessary blanks may be obtained at Room 318, Custom House, New York, N. Y.

The commission calls attention to the fact that for the open competitive examination for expert driller, for men only, scheduled for Sept. 12, 1916, the maximum age limit has been changed from 40 to 45 years. Under the age limits as amended, applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

The commission announces open competitive examinations for cook and baker, for both men and women. From the registers of eligibles resulting from these examinations certifications will be made to fill vacancies in the Indian Service, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion. The usual entrance salary for the positions is $500 a year. Applications for the positions of cook and baker may be filed at any time, but only those properly executed and filed with the commission at Washington, D. C., by Sept. 19, will be considered for specific vacancies, and will be rated on the relative physical ability and training and experience. For further particulars apply to the commission at Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The New York schoolship Newport, which arrived at Newport, R. I., on Aug. 26, with all well on board, will sail Saturday for Horta, Azore Islands.

A free course of instruction in commercial drawing as applied to advertising will be given this Fall under the direction of the Board of Education at the New Lots Evening High School, Sutter Av. and Belmont St., Brooklyn. The class will meet four evenings each week from 8 to 10. Further information may be obtained by addressing Frank R. Southard, 1,388 Dean St., Brooklyn, inclosing stamp.

The Board of Superintendents has approved instructions governing the assignment of special teachers to grade positions in place of regular teachers. Principals of elementary schools and District Superintendents will be notified next month that assignments of special teachers are to be made according to special directions.

The Committee on Elementary Schools has disapproved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that provision be made in the school budget for 1917 for three additional assistant directors of kindergarten.

Provision will be made with the reopening of the schools next month to further safeguard the health of the children. The supervising and teaching corps will take steps to introduce a system of instruction in hygiene under the direction of Dr. C. Ward Crampton. A pamphlet for parents, entitled "How to Safeguard the Health of the Child," has been prepared by Dr. Crampton and his assistants, and every new child registered in a public school will take one home to his parents. It is printed in English, Italian, and Yiddish.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

McCORMACK, LOUDON; no estimate given of value of estate. All property bequeathed to the Actors Fund of America. William H. Young is named as executor.

AIKMAN, MARY AUGUSTA, (died July 2.) The estate, which consists entirely of personal property, is bequeathed to immediate relatives. Anna A. Holden (sister) is named as residuary legatee. Valuable bequests of jewelry and personal effects are made to Sarah B. Lawrence, Agnes M. Wellington, and John S. Yates, (cousins.) Stewart C. Rowlotham and the decedent's sister are named as executor and executrix.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BARNES, Mrs. JOSEPHINE E., (April 15, 1915;) total assets, $92,225; net estate, $87,907; Joseph B. Barnes, (son,) and Katherine M. Barnes, (daughter,) each received $43,953. Assets, premises 765 Madison Av., appraised at $76,450; bank, $2,715; due to decedent from estate of E. W. Barkley, $340; from trustees of estate of Joseph E. Baisley, $5,118; from trustees of estate of Theodore M. Barnes, $1,212; from Joseph B. Barnes, $127; personality and jewelry, $4,100, and 10 shares National Park Bank, $3,950.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A MARMON RACER.
Special Speedway model; best-looking racer in city. Call Gramercy 6353, Studio 22; garage at 57 Irving Place.

Beautiful Locomobile, French brougham landaulet; Westinghouse shock absorbers; mechanically perfect motor; extraordinary bargain; can be seen 305 East 10th St., Tuesday morning, between 8 and 9:30. 'Phone Dr. Mandl, Orchard 214.

CADILLAC 8, $1,150. A LATE MODEL. Owner will sell 7-passenger touring, run less than 5,000 miles, 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC "14" SEVEN PASSENGER, $650; like new; every equipment; used privately; cost $2,075. Owner's Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Cadillac 1916 7 passenger touring car, like new. L. A. Setzler, tel. 3000 White Plains.

Cadillac 1916 touring, almost new; must sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th, off B'way.

Chalmers.—Elegant 1916 seven-passenger, $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3914.

Fine used car; taken in trade for Appersons, prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 48th St. and Broadway.

Hupmobile roadster; excellent condition; terms reasonable. Telephone Owner, Bryant 8980.

LOZIER, $650. A HIGH-CLASS late model touring car, only used 10 months, has left-hand drive, one-man top, runs and looks like new. Owner, 273 Hicks St., near Borough Hall Subway station, Brooklyn.

LOZIER.—Practically new; small six, five passenger; excellent condition; modernly equipped; electric starter, lights; $750. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Marmon 1915 five-passenger touring car; newly painted; excellent condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

Marmon 1914 seven-passenger touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

MERCEDES.
18 H. P.; 4 pass.; sport model; elec. light; excellent condition; economical in operation.
E. Ellery, 103 Park Av., N. Y., (40th St.)

MERCER speedster; classy; specially equipped; wire wheels, electric system; used one season; sacrifice; $1,275. Walter, 124 East 75th.

Mercer raceabout, 1913; fine condition; will sell at a bargain. Inquire Ward, Room 493, Park Avenue Hotel.

Mercer Runabout, 1915 model; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

National 1916 seven-passenger touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

Overland, absolutely new, touring, sacrifice price. Hupmobile Laudaudet, wonderful condition, $600.

Stearns-Knight Light Four 1916 Touring Car; excellent condition; a bargain.

Pierce-Arrow 6-48 five-passenger touring, $550.

Bodies—Will sacrifice all closed bodies on hand irrespective of prices.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO.,
1,741 Broadway, New York.

Overland 1916, six-cylinder touring car, seating seven; used; demonstrating condition perfect; bargain. Willys-Knight Inc., Used Car Dept., 1700 Broadway.

Overland Roadster, 1916 model, in good condition; will sell out at sacrifice. Phone Farragut 2509.

Packard 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger touring; run less than 6,000 miles; appearance and mechanical condition like a new car; has spare tire; price $1,350. Can be seen at 189 West 59th St. Bells—Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PIERCE ARROW 1910 7 passenger touring, fully equipped, cheap. H 192 Times.

REO 1915 TOURING.
Light five-passenger; every equipment; excellent condition; bargain to quick buyer. Garage, 305 West 79th St., near Riverside.

Stutz 1917 Bulldog; brand new; big discount. Stutz 1916 Bulldog Special; reasonable. Chandler 1916 Coupe; magnificent car; reasonable. Hudson 1915 "6-40" Limousine.
Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 B'way.

White (1916) landaulet 30; town car. Pierce-Arrow (1915) touring; 48 H. P. Packard (1916) limousine; like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Willys-Knight 1916 touring car, seating five; condition excellent; for sale; price attractive. Willys-Knight Inc., Used Car Dept., 1700 Broadway.

Winton Six, 7-passenger touring; looks and runs like new; luxuriously equipped, including starter, electric lights, slip covers, condition guaranteed; $550. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

WINTON, 1914, $175.
Will sell high-class touring car; cost $3,238; left-hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Winton 1915, electric lights, self-starter, fully equipped, overhauled, and repainted. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Automobile Bodies.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 220 West 54th St. Used touring and closed bodies. Circle 787.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Automobiles For Rent.

For Hire.—Late model touring cars by hour, trip, or day; $3 per hour. Phone Orchard 5611.

Packard sixes and twin six touring, landaulet and limousine cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,834 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD, new "Six" touring, $2.50 hour upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8883.

Packards, day; special monthly attention; references. Garnier, 218 West 65th. Columbus 1206.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

Packard, $2.50 hour; track, road houses, $10; Long Beach, $18. 1290 Circle.

Automobiles Wanted.

Roadster wanted.—Late model; good condition; exchange for four-stone diamond lavelliere. Replies should give full particulars and address to insure attention. H 167 Times.

Automobiles wanted in exchange for one 36-foot cruiser, one 50-foot cruiser. What have you to offer? Stadelman, 1,763 Broadway.

Buick or Maxwell wanted, 1916 Roadster; perfect; cash. H 139 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD Av., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 318 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7220 Col. Special class for women.

AEROPLANES.

Curtiss Aeroplane, 80 horsepower, first class condition. Phone 1288 Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adults, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Beautiful gentleman's farm; modern improvements; healthy mountain location; 90 miles; $16-$12. Spindler, Lasever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Ellswood.—Board on fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th. Phone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Handsomely furnished suites, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes station; very desirable location; closed-in porch; $20 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

SEA GATE.—Exceptionally large room, with board opposite Atlantic Yacht Club and ferry landing. Phone Carroll, Coney Island 2534.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—A good, permanent position is open with a manufacturing corporation located in the Bronx; excellent opportunity for the right man. Answer, stating fully your experience, give references, your age, and the salary you have earned. Z 206 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, fully competent, to go abroad; must be American citizen; knowledge of French desirable; reply, stating age, salary, and giving references. K 353 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR.—LARGE PUBLIC UTILITY OPERATORS REQUIRE AN ACCOUNTANT AS TRAVELING AUDITOR OF GENERAL BOOKS. ALSO AN ASSISTANT. GOOD PERSONALITY, INITIATIVE, AND CLEAN RECORD ARE FIRST ESSENTIAL. PUBLIC UTILITY EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. ADDRESS PERMANENT, B 254 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS.—By large insurance company; good opportunity to learn business and for advancement; must be well educated, of good address, and ambitious; state age, nationality, education, experience, salary expected, &c. K 341 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Wanted, 3 bright boys; high school or equivalent education; large mercantile house offering good opportunity for advancement; $25 per month to start; replies must state age, nationality, education, experience, and religion. H 190 Times.

BOY wanted, 16 years old, American, well-educated, and well raised; $6 to start; good opportunity for advancement to right boy; answer in own handwriting; none others need answer. C 46 Times.

BOY, 16, in office of publishing house; must be neat in appearance, well educated, willing and obliging; salary, $5 per week to start. Address R. B., 38 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, active boy in banking house downtown; must be neat and well recommended; state age, character, references, and schooling. Banking, B 231 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Two office boys, some experience and knowledge downtown streets preferred; references. Metals, B 237 Times Downtown.

BOY, strong; references necessary. Prichard & Constance, 49 West 23d.

CLERK wanted by large insurance office; competent and efficient man not over 30; must be good mathematician. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary desired, K 354 Times, 2 Rector St.

COLLECTOR, hustler, acquainted with New York City, experienced in installment business preferred; salary, $2 to $3 per day and expenses; references required. Apply after 10, Room 901, 3 West 29th.

COLLEGE MAN wanted for temporary work. Mr. Kempner, 511 5th Av.

DESIGNER, first class at cloaks and suits. Winkler & Shultz, 54 Division St.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Architectural, for work on metal office, bank, and library equipment; state age, experience, and salary expected, and whether willing to leave city. K 353 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR AND SWITCHBOARD OPERator (white) wanted; $35 month. Call 8 A. M., Superintendent, 987 Madison Av., corner 77th.

FOREMAN, — First-class gauge; mechanic; foreman understanding repairing and charging storage batteries and general repair work for Ogdensburg, N. Y.; must be sober and reliable; permanent employment for good man; no others need apply; $25 per week; good living conditions; state experience, age, references. Hannan & Henry Motor Car Company, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

LINEN SALESMAN.—We require an experienced retail salesman who has been accustomed to high-class trade; an excellent opportunity for an aggressive, enterprising young man; only a worker; 30 years and with experience mentioned need apply; salary and com. Application by mail and with full particulars only considered. Wm. Coulson & Sons, 429 5th Av.

MANAGER.—Wanted, general manager for fire extinguisher company located in Middle Western city of 250,000 population; only man familiar with this trade considered; right terms to right man; state experience and terms. Address M 192 Times.

MANAGER.—Wanted, young man about 25 or 30 years of age for manager of small department store; must be able to show good character, business ability, and willingness to work. Address Z 208 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL FOREMAN wanted for work in chemical plant; out-of-town position; must be capable of handling large number of men. Apply in person, Room 901, 366 5th Av., Tuesday or Wednesday, 12 to 9 P. M.

MEN with banking experience in loan, money, and auditing departments; state where you have worked, how long, what you did, if at present employed, and salary desired. B 236 Times Downtown.

MILLWRIGHTS AND MACHINISTS wanted; out-of-town position. Apply in person, Room 901, 366 5th Av., New York City, Tuesday or Wednesday, 12 to 9 P. M.

OCULIST.—An oculist wanted who can qualify as an expert to testify in an up-State case; would necessitate

EXPECTS EPIDEMIC TO END BY SEPT. 15

Dr. Banks of Federal Health Service Looks for but Few Cases After That.

DISEASE FIGURES DWINDLE

Total of Day's Paralysis Victims in Whole City 43, with Only Seven on Brooklyn List.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Sun-day.	Deaths. Yester-day.	New Cases Sun-day.	New Cases Yester-day.
Manhattan ...	5	11	36	20
Brooklyn	8	10	27	7
Bronx	4	3	10	7
Queens	4	1	9	8
Richmond	..	..	1	1
Total	21	25	83	43

Total deaths to date.....1,857
Total cases to date.....7,835

Health Department officials anticipated a material decrease in the number of infantile paralysis cases yesterday, but none was optimistic enough Sunday to predict that there would be only forty-three reported for the entire city.

Not since July 3 had there been so few new cases reported in any twenty-four hours. The totals for every Monday, from that day until yesterday, have been: July 3, 41; July 10, 112; July 17, 105; July 24, 89; July 31, 132; Aug. 7, 146; Aug. 14, 95; Aug. 21, 92; and Aug. 28, 43.

The seven new cases reported in Brooklyn constituted the lowest number from that borough on any day since June 20, when there were also seven.

For the first time since the disease assumed epidemic proportions, there were more patients discharged from hospitals yesterday as recovered than were admitted, thirty-nine being discharged and thirty-six admitted.

Health Commissioner Emerson will not take credit to his department for checking the epidemic in Brooklyn and Richmond. It began in those boroughs suddenly and infection was widespread before the forces of the Department of Health were mobilized, and it is dying now, the Commissioner believes, because it has "burned itself out."

The measures taken by the Department of Health, nowever, have checked the disease in Manhattan, Queens and the Bronx, in the opinion of the Commissioner. The epidemic, he believes, is dying in these boroughs without ever having reached the extent—proportionate to population—attained in Brooklyn and Richmond, as may be seen from the total cases to date in each borough—Brooklyn, 4,190; Manhattan, 1,968; Queens, 961; Bronx, 438, and Richmond, 278.

A Rise Probable Today.

Health Department officials expect a rather sharp rise in the number of cases today, but they do not anticipate that the totals for Monday and Tuesday will be as high as the averages for the preceding Mondays and Tuesdays, for eight or more weeks back.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, Senior Surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, says he believes the epidemic stage of the disease will be over by Sept. 15. He advises persons out of town, however, to remain away with their children until the last trace of infantile paralysis had been stamped out. This will be, he thinks, about Oct. 1.

Dr. Emerson feels practically certain now that the public schools may safely be opened on Sept. 25. He said, however, that all children who came into New York without health certificates from places where poliomyelitis had occurred this Summer would be required to remain under observation for two weeks before attending school. Children coming from places where there has been no case of the disease children with health certificates showing that they have not been exposed to infection out of town, and children who have been in the city for two weeks without exposure to infection will be permitted to attend the schools at the beginning of the Fall term.

"We could use fifty ounces of the immune serum to advantage every day," said Dr. Charles Bolduan, director of the Bureau of Public Health Education of the Department of Health, yesterday, "and this means that we need at least 100 ounces of blood a day."

Appeal for Blood Serum.

Four ounces of blood were obtained from one volunteer at the Brooklyn office of the Health Department yesterday, and twelve ounces were obtained from two volunteers at the Willard Parker Hospital. That was all for the day.

The Citizens Committee to obtain Serum for Infantile Paralysis, of which Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., is Chairman, yesterday sent out its letter of appeal to about 600 persons who have had the disease. Accompanying the appeal were copies of this letter, addressed by Dr. Emerson to Mr. Delafield:

Mr. Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., 20 Exchange Place, City:

Mr. Dear Mr. Delafield: One of the most promising methods now being tried for treating the little victims of infantile paralysis consists in the spinal injection of blood serum obtained from persons who have had the disease. At the present time large amounts of this serum are urgently required.

Among the residents of the city there are hundreds who have had infantile paralysis in the past, and who are therefore in a position to supply the serum needed to treat the patients now in the hospitals. Your suggestion that a citizens' committee co-operate with the Department of Health in canvassing the city for prospective blood donors and in arranging the various incidental details is a happy one, and I cordially accept the aid thus proffered. If necessary the department will be very glad to detail competent physicians to collect blood in the homes of such donors.

The procedure by which the blood is collected is practically painless and causes no inconvenience. In fact, not even a bandage is required. Very truly yours,

HAVEN EMERSON, Commissioner.

The committee, as it has promised to do for all serum volunteers, furnished transportation yesterday for Nancy Witt of 707 Lexington Avenue to the Willard Parker Hospital. She gave eight ounce sof normal blood. One contributor of immune blood was William H. Hoffman, 22 years old, a student of Cornell University. Another was Emil Egetowsky, 32 years old, of 338 Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn.

A representative of the State Department of Health said yesterday that the department's advertisements for blood had resulted in the obtaining of from one and one-half to sevenounces from each of four persons. The serum from the blood will be used on Long Island.

It was learned yesterday that serum had been obtained from Willard Parker Hospital to representatives of the State Department of Health and others on Long Island, but Dr. Abraham Zingher, at the hospital, said that this was no more than right, as fully two-thirds of the serum used by him in Manhattan had originally come from St. Charles Hospital, at Port Jefferson, and other placeson Long Island. Not nearly as much serum had been sent to Long Island as had been received from places there, he said. Dr. Zingher mentioned one incident of his sending six doses of serum to the sub-station of the State Department at Cedarhurst at the request of a wealthy resident who had himself given two ounces of blood and had done much to obtain blood for Willard Parker.

Dr. Bolduan said yesterday that the offer of Miss Theodora Booth to submint to inoculation with the virus of poliomyelitis wuld not be accepted.

Disease Kills Three Adults.

Dr. H. Van Arsdale Hillman, Secretary of the Osteopathic Society of New York, has written to Dr. Emerson urging him "at least to investigate the possibilities of osteopathic treatment" in cases of infantile paralysis.

It was learned yesterday that a boy had had polimyelitis at Sa. Joseph's by the Sea, Huguenot, Staten Island, although the home had been quarantined against all visitors since the beginning of the epidemic.

Three adults have been killed by poliomyelitis since Friday. They were Harold Chamberlain Jones, 21 years old, of 2,029 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, publicity man for a popular magazine, who died on Saturday; Stannard Anderson Wilcox, 18 years old, only son of Henry C. Wilcox, Vice President of the American Surety Company, who died on Friday at his home, 503 West End Avenue, and Charles Thomas Logan, Jr., 25 years old, editor of The Palisadian, who died on Sunday at his home in Palisade, N. J. Mr. Jones and Mr. Logan were athletes, and young Wilcox, who was a member of the last junior camp at Plattsburg, would have entered Princeton in the Fall.

Health Department statistics show that, despite the pidemic, the death rate for last week was higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year only in the group of children between 1 and 5 years old. Deaths from other causes than poliomyelitis have been fewer this year than last.

Fifty-one new cases of infantile paralysis in the twenty-four hours ended at noon yesterday were reported in New Jersey by the State Department of Health at Trenton, exclusive of Newark, which announced thirty-one cases in the forty-eight hours beginning at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The cases reported from Trenton, which brought the State's total to 2,472, were:

East Orange, 4; Belmar Borough, 3; Hasbrouck Heights, Wildwood, Woodbine, Jersey City, Kearny, West Hoboken, Passaic, and Elizabeth, 2 each; Carlstadt Borough, Harrington Park, Ridgefield Park, Rivervale Township, Union Township, Woodland Township, Gloucester Township, Camden, Gloucester City, Cedar Grove, Irvington, Livingston, Nutley, South Orange, West Orange, West Bergen, Secaucus Borough, West New York, Hopewell, Sayreville, Asbury Park, Matawan, Seabright, Upper Freehold, Madison, Acquackanonck Township, Hillsboro Township, and Wantage Township, one each.

During July poliomyelitis caused 178 deaths in New Jersey, but tuberculosis caused 359 deaths in the same month, and intestinal diseases of children 355 deaths.

The New Jersey State Board of Education yesterday decided not to open the State schools until Oct. 2.

Health Officer T. Dudley Ballinger of Orange discovered that many women in his jurisdiction were manufacturing powder puffs for use in New York and New Jersey, and he confiscated all of the materials for these articles found in six homes where there were cases of infantile paralysis. He instituted a movement looking to the regulation by law of such home industries in New York and New Jersey.

Dr. Joseph F. X. Stack, Health Commissioner of Hoboken, who charged recently that many healthy children had contracted poliomyelitis in contagious disease hospitals to which they were rushed during the epidemic, made another statement yesterday in which he said that experiments in treatments should be made on dumb animals, not on children; that, in his opinion, the children discharged from hospitals as cured never had the disease, or, had it in mild form, and that he did not think there was any cure for a true case of the disease.

An addition to the Westchester County Isolation Hospital at East View will be completed today, making the institution large enough to accommodate all cases in the county.

The twenty-sixth victim of poliomyelitis in White Plains was J. Raymo Cowen, 26 years old, son of former Postmaster J. K. Cowan, and an athlete, who had spent a month at Plattsburg.

Bettie Gilbert, daughter of Mrs. Cyril Patrick Dugnore, whose husband is with the British Army at the front, was reported yesterday to be suffering fro minfantile paralysis in her home at Great Neck, L. I.

Eight new cases of the disease were reported in Suffolk County—four in Patchogue and one each in Sayville, Huntington, Brookhaven, and Blue Point.

Twelve new cases of yaralysis were reported yesterday in Nassau County. Two were in Lynbrook, and one each in Great Neck, Lawrence, Hicksville, Hempstead Manor, East Hampton, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Sea Cliff, Valley Stream, and Locust Valley.

Replying to a report that many cases reported an infantile paralysis were not the disease at all, an official of the New Jersey State Department of Health yesterday said that, while definite figures were available, it was probable that the number of true poliomyelitis case undiscovered was greater than the number of cases incorrectly diagnosed as the disease.

Physicians in Yonkers are watching the results of a treatment of vaporized tupentine being used on six cases in the isolation hospital there. Dr. Verner Kennedy, it was said, used the treatment successfully on Thomas Hayes, 20 years old, a student in the seminary of St. Patrick's College, New York City.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Indications that the epidemic of infantile paralysis was on the wane in the State outside of New York City were noted by officials of the State Department of Health today after a careful study of their charts and tabulated lists.

Examination of the health statistics showed that the epidemic apparently reached its crest the third week in August, and in most of the counties the fourth week in August showed a decline in the number of new cases. In Jefferson County, however, there was an increase last week, and Suffolk and Westchester Counties showed litle, if any, improvement. Nassau, Orange, Sullivan, and Ulster Counties, where the disease had made con-

way up to the end of the third week of this month, showed a material decline in the number of additional cases during the week ending last Saturday.

In the forty-eight hours between 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon and 5 o'clock today, the Department received reports of sixty-four new cases and five deaths in various section of the State, not including New York City, bringing the total of cases to 1,866 and the deaths to 204.

Deaths were reported today from Ellisburg, Plessis, Cook's Falls, Little Falls, and Wawarsing. The new cases were distributed as follows:

Poughkeepsie, 4; Theresa, 3; Ellisburg, Inwood, Commack Manlius, New Rochelle, Gouverneur, Talcville, and Oneida, 2 each; Eaton, Port Chester, Plessis, Sodus, Sperrill, Lisbon, De Ruyter, Fonda, Black River, Mount Vernon, Fowler, Massapequa, North Tarrytown, New Hyde Park, Rosedale, Oyster Bay, Smithtown, Blue Point, Patchogue, Richfield Springs, Ketcham, Wilna, Troy, Peekskill, Amboy, Yonkers, Glens Falls, East Fishkill, Pelham Manor, Middletown, Fremont, Marbletown, Munson, Mohawk, Callicoon, Shawangunk, Ulster, Wawarsing, Ossining, Campbell, and Little Falls, 1 each.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Isidor Fleischman, 29 Henry St.
George Call, 122 Essex St.
Dimenza Randis, 326 E. 34th St.
Emanuel Arcinvi, 220 Avenue A.
Rose Munschnum, 348 E. 15th St.
A. Frankel, 93 Lewis St.
B. Wardi, 320 E. 34th St.
Rose Scain, 502 W. 29th St.
P. Conscanza, 417 W. 31st St.
Brother, N. Y. Foundling Hospital.
Harold Moury, 413 E. 30th St.
Philip Ronden, 409 E. 64th St.
T. Miller, 450 Riverside Drive.
L. Dennham, 47 Claremont Av.
Robert Hardie, 506 W. 51st St.
Laura Burwitz, 140 W. 66th St.
J. O'Brien, 303 W. 118th St.
Ida Hayes, 164 Amsterdam Av.
C. Custer, 109 Lawrence St.
May Paddla, 1,883 2d Av.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Rebecca Sucharowitz, 56 East 103d St.
Mike Palino, 150 Forsyth St.
Tony Peoretta, 324 East 107th St., (Metropolitan Hospital.)
Chalemayne McIntosh, 211 West 63d St.
Philomena Dosenda, 417 West 31st St.
John Magurak, 154 Allen St.
Chas. Thompson, Jr., 68 Gansevoort St.
Fredk. Lemmer, 188 East End Av.
Eliz. McLindon, 309 West 14th St.
Emanuel, Orcieri, 220 Av. A.
Jennie Walter, 2,033 8th Av., (died Riverside Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Jos. Eiser, 770 Hewitt Pl.
Marion Shine, 426 East 163d St.
Florence Glusman, 350 East 153th St.
John Cerzona, 289 East 151st St.
Leo Hayehave, 991 Boston Road.
Chas. Fancell, 2,340 Belmont Av.
Alfred Leboyer, 839 Kelly St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Alfred Hamp, 1,344 Cooper Av.
Frances St. J. Lacy, 510 Concerd Av., (Mt. Sinai Hospital.)
Jerome Brady, 423 East 106th St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Jennie Busick, 180 Conklin Av.
Saul Baron, 1,736 Sterling Place.
Viola Aaron, 555 Willoughby St.
Stanislo Crisslk, 224 Cook St.
Alfred Devin, 39 Ten Eyck St.
David Danks, Sea Breeze Home, West 29th St. and Surf Av.
Estelle Fyod, 846 East 12th St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Kate Stein, 157 Alabama Av.
Frieda Glanz, 160 South 1st St.
Samuel Dansker, 261 Floyd St.
Haiolo C. Jones, 2,029 Ocean Av.
Ernest Shortmeier, Jr., 1,026 Flushing Av.
Louise K. Simon, 3,060 Fulton St.
Sol. Wohl, 548 Rockaway Av.
Helen F. Jones, 75 Pineapple St.
Martin Greenfield, 176 Nostrand Av.
Charles O. Elson, 3,933 New Utrecht Av.

NE WCASES—QUEENS.

Joseph Bernasoll, 141 Flushing Av., Astoria.
Alfred Norbeck, 60 5th Av., Astoria.
Frederick Hoffman, 128 Johnson Av., Maspeth.
Helen Moore, 31 47th St., Corona.
Leonard Hunt, 70 Farrington St., Flushing.
Harry Fisher, 23 Hollywood Av., Seaside.
Henrietta Renkle, 440 Central Av., Far Rockaway.
Norman Liebmann, Ruderich Av. and Boulevard, Arverne.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Charles Solomon, 150 Clarence Av., Arverne.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Carl Weigelt, 20 Hudson St., Stapleton.

Three patients reported suffering from infantile paralysis were discharged in the Bronx yesterday as "no cases."

BRACE FUND TOTAL $18,925.

Day's Contributions Made to Dr. Emerson for Cripples $467.

The Department of Health yesterday acknowledged the receipt of $467.80 in contributions to its fund for braces for crippled children. This sum made the total amount collected $18,925.49. These were the new contributors:

Through The New York Globe, $106; Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, $100; Mrs. Frederick E. Lewis, $100; Mrs. B. T. Woodle, $50; Miss Frances Miller, $25; Harrington Punam, $20; Nan and Albert, $10.05; H. A. B. Dunnings, Mrs. Helen H. Day, and Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, $10 each; William Goldberg, $9.75; Emily Friedlander, Edward J. Byrnes, and Mrs. J. Dallit, $5 each, and through New York Tribune, $2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received $176 from its readers for the brace fund and for toys for children in hospitals. Children continued to be among the contributors, many sending money earned by themselves. This letter showed how one little girl earned the money sent:

I inclose $1 to help with the little sick children. Every time one of my teeth comes out I get $1. This dollar is for one of my top teeth. This is for any little girl.

GRACE G.

The contributors were Jane and Robert Moyse, $25; Mathilda Sour, H. M. H., H. T. H., and L. H. H., $25 each; "Little Phoebe" and F. H., $10 each; J. Levine, Robert Goldstein, 5 years old; J. C. Demetring, C. S. Hammell, and Harris J. Lipman, $5 each; Mrs. W. S. Howell, $2; Friends at White Lake, $2; Grace G. and Anna Greenwich, $1 each.

The House of Dale

is ready to prove to you its undisputed reputation for highest quality fixtures, excellently designed—and sold ⅓ below retail.

Complete line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.

Write for New Catalog No. 20. Or, better still, call at our showrooms, 109 West 13th Street, New York. 1 Door West of 6th Ave.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

The Coward Combination Shoe for Men

This deservedly popular Coward model is an ideal shoe for general wear. It is made small through the waist and at the heel, has an easy tread and is thoroughly comfortable as well as trim looking. It fills a much needed demand.

The Coward Shoe

is built to give satisfaction in every respect. In fit, style, quality of leather and workmanship, we believe it excels any other shoe made. May be had in all leathers, sizes 5½ to 13 and widths AAA to H.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
269-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(Near Warren St.)

Mail Orders Filled — Send for Catalog

LIFE-SAVING BULLETIN

No. 6.

"He Smashed Through the Gates

and stalled his engine on the tracks—" reads the official report telling of an occurrence at one of the Long Island Railroad's grade crossings. In this case the oncoming train whirled a few inches past the auto mobile's mud-guards.

Providence was kind to this reckless driver, but his existence is proof of the necessity for the manifold warnings issued to automobilists by this railroad.

In 1915, eighty-two automobilists drove their cars through Long Island Railroad crossing gates, lowered to protect the public.

Stop Before You Cross

The Long Island Railroad

Overland

WILLYS-OVERLAND INC.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
35-37 Halsey St., Newark

SERVICE STATIONS—*150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx, 906-910 Union St., Brooklyn, and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark.*

Willys Knight
Sleeve-Valve Motor

An open letter to

Thomas W. Lawson
Financier

Dear Mr. Lawson:

1. No man in this country realizes the value of enterprise more than you do. No one is more *aggressive, forceful* and *fearless.* I still recall, with pleasure, your vigorous advertising campaign in the American newspapers and the profound impression it created.

2. *I* want to create just such an impression with the LORD SALISBURY Cigarette. I've got the solution of the cigarette problem *for all classes of people* and if I can make the smokers see it, the work is done. *After that the Lord Salisbury will take care of itself.*

3. *This Cigarette, Mr. Lawson, is the only 100% pure-all-Turkish-tobacco cigarette in existence that sells for as low as 15 cents for 20.*

4. Hence the Lord Salisbury Cigarette is a big commercial and economic triumph because instead of interesting and benefitting only one class of people, it interests and benefits—and will prove desirable to *all classes,* and for that reason it is a mighty big thing.

5. And because it is of a very fine grade of pure Turkish tobacco and sells at a minimum price, it reduces the cost of a commodity *which has become an undeniable necessity.* To a man like you, to whom enterprise is an hourly thought, this means a great public benefit.

Cordially yours,

W. K. Cochrane

Pres. W. K. Cochrane Adv. Agency

P.S.—If you will try a package of Lord Salisbury today, I think you will be pleased.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer today; Thursday fair; light west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,403. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

KAISER DISMISSES FALKENHAYN, MAKES HINDENBURG WAR CHIEF; RUMANIANS DRIVING AUSTRIANS

PUSH INTO TRANSYLVANIA

Are Also Fighting Side by Side With Russians in Carpathians.

DANUBE CITIES SHELLED

Austrian Monitors Attack Three Rumanian Strongholds Along the River.

FERDINAND HEADS HIS ARMY

Vienna, It Is Said, Will Make No Official Reply to Bucharest Declaration of War.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 30.—While the Rumanians are fighting hard to force the passes into Transylvania, where Vienna admits the Austrians are falling back, and where at a point west of Piatra they have linked up with the Russian Carpathian line, King Ferdinand's troops have also joined the Czar's army in Bukowina, which is being heavily reinforced from Russia as well, and the combined forces have already begun operations against the Teutons, as is indicated by the following bulletin issued yesterday by the Berlin War Office:

In the Carpathians there was fighting with Russo-Rumanian vanguards.

Austrian monitors and batteries have bombarded the Rumanian town of Verciorova at the Iron Gates, Turnu Severin, a little lower down the Danube, and also Giurgevo, where the ferryboat crosses from Rustchuk on the principal route from Sofia to Bucharest, according to a Bucharest dispatch to The Times. These towns all possess artillery defenses. Elaborate precautions have been taken at Bucharest against aerial attacks.

According to a Bucharest dispatch to the Petit Parisien of Paris by way of Rome convoys of Rumanian troops have been operating for several days on the railway running from Lipkany, on the Russo-Rumanian border, along the northern bank of the River Pruth to Mamalyga, Novoseliza, and Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, military trains leaving for the conquered crown land every twenty minutes.

Contact Across the Danube.

Preparations, the dispatch adds, also are being made for establishing contact between Russian and Rumanian forces across the Danube, the Russians in southern Dessarabia having brought up pontoons to construct four bridges across the river to Tuloca, a Rumanian town near the river's mouth.

King Ferdinand of Rumania left Bucharest yesterday for the front to take command of the army after issuing a decree for full mobilization, which is being effected by General Iliesco with the aid of General Cottesio, the Director of the State Railways. One of the acts immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities was the blessing at Bucharest of aeroplanes of the Russian army in the presence of enormous crowds. The Archimandrite in sacerdotcal vestments blessed the machines and their pilots.

The Bucharest correspondent of The Times says that Vintila Bratiano has been appointed Minister of War in the place of his brother, J. J. C. Bratiano, who retains the Premiership. Reports are current regarding the proposed formation of a coalition Ministry.

A dispatch received in Amsterdam yesterday from Vienna said the Freie Presse had announced that Austria-Hungary did not intend to make an official reply to the Rumanian declaration of war.

A Hague dispatch in announcing the departure from Berlin yesterday of the Rumanian Minister says that the latter requested a special interview with the Imperial Chancellor, but that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg refused to see him.

Austrians Falling Back.

VIENNA, Aug. 29, (via London.)—The official statement from General Headquarters today concerning the operations on the Rumanian front, says:

At all the passes of the 600 kilometer Rumanian Mountain frontier our frontier guards engaged the enemy successfully. Only a far-reaching encircling movement of strong Rumanian forces obliged our advanced detachments to withdraw, according to plan, to a position prepared in the rear.

All Rumanian citizens in Vienna were called upon by the authorities yesterday to report within forty-eight hours at the police headquarters in their precincts and to furnish documents establishing their identity.

BERLIN, Aug. 29, (via London.)—The following details of the first field action between the Rumanian and Austro-Hungarian forces are available here:

On Sunday a Rumanian force estimated at one to two battalions had managed before the declaration of war to reach the Rothenthurm Pass, through which runs the railroad to Hermannstadt. The Rumanians attempted to break through the boundary works, and were prevented from doing so by the Austro-Hungarian border guard in a short rifle action.

The Rumanians also attacked the Austro-Hungarian force at Toerzburger Pass and met with the same fate. A third body of Rumanians advanced on Toemoes Pass, near Predeal, with no better result.

The military commander in the region of the Danube has just published a decree according to which all property of

Continued on Page 3.

Von Hindenburg, Germany's Popular War Hero, Raised to Highest Post in the Kaiser's Army

BERLIN, Aug. 29, (via Copenhagen and London.)—The Emperor has dismissed General Erich von Falkenhayn and appointed Field Marshal von Hindenburg Chief of the General Staff.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 29, (via London.)—The Ritzaus News Agency publishes a dispatch from Berlin giving the official announcement of von Falkenhayn's dismissal and the appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as Chief of the General Staff. General von Ludendorf, von Hindenburg's Chief of Staff, the dispatch adds, has been appointed First Quartermaster General.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who now becomes Chief of the Imperial General Staff, is the most popular military personage in Germany—a fame principally won by his turning defeat into victory in East Prussia in the early months of the war. After the great drive against the Russians he became Commander in Chief of the German forces in Russia. When the Russian drive against the Austrians, which began in June, assumed alarming proportions, he was made the supreme commander of the Teutonic forces on the eastern front. Von Hindenburg since August, 1914, has risen from the rank of Colonel-General to that of Field Marshal.

Lieut. Gen. Erich G. A. S. von Falkenhayn is 55 years of age—fourteen years younger than his successor. He entered upon his military career under the tutelage of his predecessor, von Moltke, and on the latter's fall from favor, in December, 1914, he was Chief of Staff of the Fourth Army Corps. Prior to that he had been Prussian Minister of War. He saw active service before the present war on the staff of Count von Waldersee in the Boxer campaign.

FAY, BY A RUSE, ESCAPES PRISON

Posing as Electricians, German Plotter and Another Convict Fool Atlanta Guard.

PERMITTED TO PASS OUT

Had Forged Passes to Repair Defective Wire—Outside Aid Suspected.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 29.—Robert Fay, a former Lieutenant in the German Army, who was serving an eight-year term as a bomb plotter, escaped from the Federal prison here between 3 and 3 o'clock this afternoon. With another prisoner, William Knoblock, Fay was allowed to pass the guard on the pretense that the two were to go outside the walls to repair a defective wire. Knoblock was serving a sentence for using the mails to defraud. Fay was sentenced in New York.

Both prisoners had been working at the power house. They appeared before the guard with electricians' tools and forged passes. They told the guard they were electricians and had been sent to make repairs on a defective wire. The guard passed them. They did not return. Seach for them was made, but in vain. Then the big whistle at the prison sounded the alarm, notifying the countryside of the escape. At a late hour tonight no clue to their whereabouts had been obtained.

Outside Aid Suspected.

Fay and Knoblock had been working in the electrical department of the prison ever since their incarceration. They became close friends, and it is supposed that they carefully worked out their plan to escape. They forged the passes, using the name of the prison Warden, allowing them to go outside the walls on supposed business in connection with their electrical work. They told the guard they had been sent outside to make repairs to some wires that had become defective.

The sounding of the big whistle at the prison which told of the escape caused a great crowd to gather outside the walls, and there was much excitement. The Warden immediately notified the United States District Attorney's office, and Deputy Marshals and secret service men were put on the case. A reward of $100 was offered for information that would lead to the recapture of either man.

Prison officials are inclined to believe that Fay and Knoblock were assisted by friends in Atlanta; that these friends were waiting outside the prison, and as soon as Fay and Knoblock appeared, hurried them to a hiding place.

Description of Fugitives.

Fay, convicted in New York for conspiracy in connection with bomb plots against merchant vessels carrying munitions to the Allies, was placed in the prison here on June 23, 1916, to serve a term of eight years. He is a native of Germany. He had been in this country about six months when convicted. He is 35 years old, but looks to be about 30. He is of medium build, 5 feet 10¾ inches in height, weighs 165 pounds, has light brown hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, and when he escaped was wearing a mustache. He is slightly bald—a small spot—on top of his head. He is a mechanical engineer.

Knoblock was convicted in Baltimore and was sent to Atlanta Prison on May 9, 1916, for eighteen months. He is a native of New York. His father is a native of Germany and his mother of New York. He is 5 feet 6¾ inches in height, with a slight stoop. He weighs 134 pounds, has dark brown hair, blue eyes, and dark complexion. He is an electrical engineer. When he escaped he wore a mustache. He has a criminal record at Auburn.

FAY SENTENCED HERE.

Convicted with Two Others of Plotting Destruction of Shipping.

Robert Fay was sentenced to serve eight years in the Atlanta penitentiary by Judge Howe in the Federal District Court here on May 9 last. At the same time Walter Scholz, his brother-in-law, and his accomplice in the making of infernal machines, was sentenced to four years, and Paul Daeche, a German reservist, also an accomplice, to two years. All three were convicted on two indictments charging them with conspiring to sink freight vessels used for

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BULGARIA PLANS TO DEPOSE KING

English Correspondent in Italy Says Country Will Join Entente When Crash Comes.

THRONE WILL GO TO BORIS

Paris Reports That Natives of Albania and Montenegro Are in Revolt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 30.—Dr. E. J. Dillon, the Daily Telegraph's correspondent, telegraphing from Acqui, Italy, on Monday night, says:

"I am informed on excellent authority that the Bulgarian plan of action for the eventuality of defeat is already drawn up. As soon as the catastrophe is seen to be inevitable, but not before, the Russophile party will make overtures to the Entente Governments to withdraw from the German alliance, depose Ferdinand, and proclaim Prince Boris King on condition that the Serbian-Macedonian and the Enos-Midia frontier line be accorded to Bulgaria.

"I am further assured, although by a less trustworthy authority, that even at the present conjuncture, which has greatly depressed the Bulgarian people, an agreement on these terms would be concluded.

"The Bulgarian people, deprived of information, are still hopeful of militarp success despite their miserable economic plight and eager desire for peace, but governmental circles in Sofia are under no illusions.

"King Ferdinand is said to be busy making the best possible provision for his dynasty, and already Prince Boris, whom I know to be almost as consummate a play actor as his father, is giving uteranee to Franco-phile sentiments and disapproval of the policy which has landed his country in its present desperate predicament."

REPORT ALBANIA IN REVOLT.

Paris Hears Natives Have Cleared Austrians Out of Many Districts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Rumania's entry into the war continues to be the main subject in the Paris press. It is learned from roundabout sources that great consternation already prevails in Austria-Hungaria. The inhabitants, it is said, are evacuating the country near the frontier, where already the Rumanian advance is under way.

The Spanish press reproduces statements from Vienna to the effect that great anxiety is felt there over the Albanian and Montenegrin situation. Albanian columns—whole families, men, women, and children—under patriarchal leadership, it is reported, have swept away the weak Austrian patrols from the hill fastnesses and in Montenegro, where they were aided by the withdraway of Austrian troops in consequence of the Russian and Italian victories, the natives are said to have retaken their "Black Mountain," the Austrians only maintaining a hold on the capital and a few strong points on the main route lines.

2 NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK.

The Isdalan and the Rentaria Destroyed in the War Zone.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Aug. 29, (via London.)—The Norwegian steamship Isdalen of 2,200 tons, formerly the Tyr ,has been sunk. Her crew was saved.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 29, (via London.)—The 1,600-ton Norwegian steamship Renteria has been sunk. Nineteen of her crew arrived in the waterway today on a lugger.

SEIZE NEWSPAPER PLANTS.

Authorities in Ireland Say Tralee Journals Were Menacing.

TRALEE, Ireland, Aug. 29.—Police and soldiers today seized the machinery and plant where the newspapers Nubainer, Kerryman and Libeator were published.

The authorities acted under a warrant issued by General Sir John Maxwell, commander of the forces in Ireland, charging the newspapers with publishing on August 19 an article calculated to cause disaffection.

The managing director of the newspapers, named Griffin, was arrested during the Dublin rebellion last Easter, but later was released.

Note The Date—Sept. 27.
We'll have tasty, tempting Deerfoot Farm Sausage for you then.—Advt.

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430,000 Iron Crosses Distributed by the Kaiser

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 29, (via London.)—The Kiel Zeitung says that 430,000 iron crosses have been conferred up to the present, of which 420,000 were of the second class, each weighing eighteen grams and composed of half cast iron and half silver.

MEMPHIS WRECKED IN SANTO DOMINGO; 20 OF CREW LOST

Armored Cruiser, Famous as the Tennessee, Is Cast on Outer Harbor Rocks.

GREAT WAVE OVERCAME HER

Inrush of Water Followed Sudden Giant Groundswell, with Big Vessel Powerless.

MOST OF CREW RESCUED

Gunboat Castine, Also Imperilled, Gains Safety by Putting Out to Sea.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 29.—The United States armored cruiser Memphis was driven ashore on the rocks of the outer harbor today by a great, sudden ground swell. It is said that many lives were lost as a result of the disaster.

All the fires under the boilers of the Memphis were extinguished by the inrush of water

The United States gunboat Castine managed to escape by putting to sea.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A cable dispatch to the Navy Department tonight from Santo Domingo announced that the armored cruiser Memphis was ashore, her crew was being disembarked, and more than twenty men had been lost with a motor boat in the harbor. The message follows:

Terrible weather in harbor. Memphis ashore. Crew being disembarked. More than twenty men lost with motor boat. Castine safe at sea.

Rear Admiral Benson, Acting Secretary, explained tonight that the construction of the Memphis was such that she probably would withstand a great amount of pounding, permitting the rescue of those aboard. He was puzzled, he said, over how the disaster occurred, since officers of the ship had been warned early today of the approach of a tropical storm.

Rear Admiral Pond at San Domingo City cabled the Navy Department tonight that the Memphis would be a total loss.

Admiral Pond expressed the opinion that all on board the Memphis itself would be saved.

The twenty men who were lost were in one of the ship's motor boats.

Officers of the Clyde Line steamship Algonquin, who saw the cruiser Memphis at her anchorage off Santo Domingo City twelve days ago, said last night that the warship was lying about a mile and a half out in the bay opposite the entrance to the Ozamo River, on which the city is situated. There was, they said, a heavy ground swell throughout the year which rolled in from the Caribbean Sea, and all vessels in the bay had to let go two anchors in order not to break adrift.

The river is only navigable for small vessels like the Algonquin, and a warship of the tonnage of the Memphis could not get within a mile of the shore. The bay is surrounded with reefs. The coast is badly lighted, and the markings on the chart are untrustworthy, explaining why so many vessels have gone on the reefs near Santo Domingo City.

MEMPHIS FAMOUS IN NAVY.

As the Tennessee She Helped Stranded Americans in Europe.

The Memphise, formerly the Tennessee,(the name was changed on May 25 of this year,) was one of the best-known vessels of the navy. At the outbreak of the European war she acted as relief ship for American refugees caught abroad and carried $5,867,000 to Europe for their assistance. Following this, she acted as a ferry between Havre, France, and English ports and brought to safety many thousands of stranded Americans.

After this the cruiser was sent to the Mediterranean, where she acted as a ferry for the Syrians and Armenians, who were fleeing from Turkish ports in Asia to Egypt. It was during this service that her launch was fired on by the for tof Smyrna, the incident leading to much diplomatic correspondence between this country and Turkey. The launch was carrying Captain B. C. Deckar, commander of the cruiser, from Vourlah to Smyrna for the purpose of making his official calls. The Turkish commander placed the responsibility for the incident upon the crew of the launch. The commander at Smyrna expressed regret, and following this the incident was closed.

The Memphis is the flagship of the sixth division of the Atlantic Fleet, and Rear Admiral C. F. Pond was on board when the disaster occurred, with his aids, Lieutenant C. W. Mauldin and Lieutenant Nickinson and Captain Bootes of the Marine Corps.

The commander of the Memphis was Captain E. L. Beach, and the other officers of the vessel were: Lieut. Commander Y. S. Williams, Lieutenants T. Withers, C. A. Jones, H. G. Shonerd, W. J. Carver, F. L. Shea, J. L. Kerbey, and H. J. Pierce; Ensigns D. M. Steece, J. H. Rockwell, M. J. Walker, R. T. Durrow, B. P. Dupre, and H. M. Meyer; Passed Asisstant Surgeons J. B. Mears and Robertson; Assistant Dental Surgeon J. B. Barber, Passed Assistant Paymaster E. C. McIntoch, Chaplain C. V. Ellis, First Lieutenant of Marines R. L. Shepard, Boatswain F. C. A. Flagemann, Gunners C. B. Athey and E. J. McCluen, Chief of Machinists G. R. C. Thompson and N. R. George, Machinist C. H. Wilson, Chief Carpenter W. C. Hardin, Chief Paymaster's clerk D. Fisher, and Pay lerk W. T. Williams.

The Memphis was built at the Cramp Shipbuilding Company's yards in Philadelphia, and was launched in 1901. She was 502 feet long on the water line, had a beam of 73 feet and a maximum draft of 26½ feet. Her speed was more than 22 knots an hour. She carried four 10 inch, sixteen 6 inch, twenty-four 3 inch, and four 8-pounder guns. In addition,

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WILSON GOES TO CONGRESS FOR LAW TO AVERT RAILWAY STRIKE AND MAKE SUCH DANGERS IMPOSSIBLE IN FUTURE

EMBARGO PUT ON FREIGHT

New Haven Among Lines Leading in a Nation-wide Action.

NO DELIVERY AFTER SEPT. 3

Warnings Issued to Travelers That Their Journeys Are Subject to Delay.

STEPS TO OUTWIT STRIKERS

Roads Throughout the Country Lay Plans for Operation—Arrangements in West.

Many of the railroads, among them the New York, New Haven & Hartford, announced last night that, because of the impending strike of the four transportation brotherhoods, they would refuse to accept all shipments of freight that could not be delivered at destinations before Sept. 4, the date for the threatened walkout of the employes.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the New York Central, the Erie, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which are the big carriers serving New York City, are contemplating similar action, and may announce embargoes today or tomorrow.

In addition to refusing to accept freight that cannot be delivered before Sept. 4, some Western roads issued warnings last night that passengers who did not reach their destinations before the time limit probably would be subjected to delays and other inconveniences.

New Haven Issues Statement.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company issued the following statement;

EMBARGO NOTICE.
Aug. 29, 1916.

In spite of the earnest efforts of the railroads of the United States to hire employes in the engine, train, and yard service continue work pending a peaceful adjustment of their demands, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood Engineers and Firemen, and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have ordered a strike, which will become effective 7 A. M., Sept. 4.

In view of this strike order to stop the commerce of the United States, it becomes necessary for this company to refuse to receive any moref reight loaded after this notice from connecting rail or steamship lines, or at local stations, with the following exceptions:

First—Freight will be received at points of interchange from connecting rail or steamship lines, or at local stations, when, with the approval of the Superintendent, the time for the transportation is such it can be delivered at destination not later than such an hour on Sept. 3 as will permit placing before Sept. 4.

Second—Shipments of fuel, material, and supplies for the operation of the railroads.

All freight received after this notice will be subject to delay, loss, and damage because of the strike so ordered.

Every effort will be made to move all freight now on the line or at junction points to destination, and to place for unloading prior to Sept. 4, preference being given to live stock, perishables, and to foodstuffs for human consumption.

Albert T. Hardin, Vice President of the New York Central, said last night that W. H. Smith, the President, was expected here from Washington today, when the question of establishing an embargo probably would be considered.

Lackawanna to Take Action.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western officials discussed the subject, but according to P. J. Flynn, one of the Vice Presidents, reached no definite decision. Mr. Flynn said that the road's position probably would be announced by tomorrow morning.

The general offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad are in Philadelphia, where it was announced last night that a statement probably would be issued today or tomorrow.

TOPEKA, Ka., Aug. 29.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway today placed an embargo on all shipments of perishable goods and livestock effective at once, according to a statement issued from the office of J. R. Koontz, General Freight Agent. The statement says also that the company will not take responsibility for other shipments.

The order affected the entire railroad system, Mr. Koontze said, and would remain in effect until further notice. The threatened nation-wide railroad strike was said to be responsible.

Under the order the railroad will refuse to accept shipments of livestock, butter, eggs, and similar commodities.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 29.—General offices of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad here announced today an embargo on all perishable freight, effective tomorrow morning. The order also states no livestock will be accepted for shipment unless it reaches its destination by Sunday morning. The railroad accepts all other classes of freight subject to delay.

Southern Pacific's Warning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The following instructions were telegrapher by the headquarters of the Southern Pacific Company tonight to all division superintendents:

Please instruct all passenger and ticket agents by wire at once to notify passengers unless they can reach their destinations by Sunday night, Sept. 3, they may be subject to perplexing delays.

CHARLES S. FEE.
Passenger Traffic Manager.

Similar instructions with reference to freight were expected to follow.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 29.—An embargo against the acceptance of per-

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The Program of Speedy Legislation Demanded By the President in His Address to Congress

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—These are the recommendations for a legislative program, designed to prevent both a general railroad strike and a recurrence of the present railroad situation, as submitted by President Wilson to the Senate and House today in the address which he delivered orally:

First—Immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives and now awaiting action by the Senate, in order that the commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are with its present constitution and means of action practically impossible.

Second—The establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and wages in the employment of all railway employes who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

Third—The authorization of the appointment by the President of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation, alike for the men and for the railroads; its effect in the matter of operating costs, in the application of the existing practices and agreements to the new conditions, and all other practical aspects, with the provision that the investigators shall report their conclusions to the Congress at the earliest possible date, but without recommendation as to legislative action, in order that the public may learn from an unprejudiced source just what actual developments have ensued.

Fourth—Explicit approval by the Congress of the consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies, should the facts disclosed justify the increase.

Fifth—An amendment of the existing Federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation, and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that, in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

Sixth—The lodgment in the hands of the Executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military use, and to operate them for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials that circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

"There is one thing we should do," said the President, "if we are true champions of arbitration. We should make all arbitral awards judgments by a record of a court of law, in order that their interepretation and enforcement may lie not with one of the parties to the arbitration, but with an impartial and authoritative tribunal."

WILSON PROGRAM OPPOSED IN HOUSE

Leaders Balk at "Committing Congress to an Increase of Freight Rates."

TELL VIEWS TO PRESIDENT

Criticise Compulsory Arbitration Also at Night Conference at the Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.—House leaders, in conference with the President at the Capital tonight, tried to convince him he should be satisfied with approximately 30 per cent. of the legislation he recommended to Congress in his strike situation message today.

The conference was held in the offices of Speaker Clark, and was attended by the President, the Speaker, Chairman Adamson of the Interstate Commerce Committee, Representative Sterling, minority member of the committee; Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader of the House, and Representative Kitchin, the majority leader.

Grave doubt was expressed by Mr. Adamson and Mr. Kitchin that it would be possible at this time to obtain speedy action on the entire legislative program planned by the President.

These two leaders suggested that the President ought to be content with legislation for a neight-hour day and an investigation by a special commission of the entire controversy presented by the strike crises. The stumbling block in the way of an agreement was the President's belief that the Senate would speedily approve of his entire program. The House leaders were pessimistic on this point, and were not in favor of so broad a legislative plan as the President had proposed.

The two Republican participants in the conference asked many questions regarding the President's proposed method of averting the strike. They were noncommital, however, regarding minority support of the suggested legislation.

There was unanimity of opinion on one question only—that every agency should be employed to prevent a tie-up of the railroads. The House leaders thought this could be accomplished without embarking upon the extended legislation recommended in the President's message today. As predicted by Mr. Adamson this afternoon, opposition developed tonight to the President's suggestion for compulsory arbitration legislation and the proposal that Congress ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to take up the matter of increased freight rates.

No conclusion was reached at tonight's conference. The President agreed to take under consideration the counter recommendation of Mr. Kitchin and Mr. Adamson that a part of his legislative program be abandoned until after the proposed inquiry. These members argued that the entire question could be approached more appropriately in December, and that a strike could be averted for the present by an eight-hour day and the putting under way of an inquiry.

Further conferences are to be held among the House leaders, and the President may see them again. Meanwhile the President believes the Senate will promptly approve all the legislation recommended in his message today. In this belief others attending the confer-

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SEE IN PROPOSAL 5 SLAVERY FOR MEN

Unions Receive President's Other Suggestions with Indifference or Pleasure.

FIGHT ANTI-STRIKE INQUIRY

Say Nothing Can Avert Tieup but for Congress to Give 8-Hour Day Before Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—As expressed tonight, officially and unofficially, this is the feeling of the Railway Brotherhoods towards President Wilsons program of legislation, given to Congress today.

First Proposal—Enlargement of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The brotherhoods say that if Mr. Wilson wants a larger commission and believes it is needed they have no great concern in that matter.

Second Proposal—Establishment of the eight-hour day on railroads. The brotherhoods say the strike will not take place if they can get the eight-hour day enactment of Congress instead of by fighting for it. They would like to see that proposal enacted.

Third Proposal—The appointment of a commission to study the effect of the eight-hour day upon railroad operating cost. The brotherhoods are indifferent.

Fourth Proposal — Approval by Congress of the consideration of an increase in freight rates. The brotherhoods are passively against this proposal, because they say, the railroads do not need more money to be able to grant the eight-hour day.

Fifth Proposal—Creation of a commission to investigate labor disputes, a strike being unlawful during the inquiry. The brotherhoods object to this proposal as un-American in forcing men to work when they don't want to work.

Sixth Proposal—Giving the President power, in case of military necessity, to operate trains. The brotherhoods have no objection to this, provided the President does not force the operation of any trains not strictly needed for military purposes.

Pleased to Escap eCensure.

The Brotherhood roads were much pleased by the criticism of the railroads by Mr. Wilson and felt that he had put no direct censure upon them. They listened attentively to the President and after he was through, took copies of his speech to their hotel to study it. With the union chiefs was Miles M. Dawson, a New York lawyer, who came to Washington today to be legal adviser to the brotherhoods.

The unions are bitter against the proposal. The four Brotherhood heads issued a statement late this afternoon in which they said of that proposal:

"Since the abolition slavery or more effectual means has been devised for insuring the bonage of the workingman than the passage of compulsory investigation acts of the character of the Canadian industrial disputes act. The writers speak from their personal experience thereunder, as these organizations are all international in their jurisdiction."

They then cite the delay in settling the strike of 1910 on the Canadian roads because of the railways appealing to the Canadian law.

"In the present strife," the statement

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PRESENTS SIX PROPOSALS

Eight-hour Day and Compulsory Delay Pending Investigation.

MUST ACT BEFORE MONDAY

Railways, Unions, Senators, and Representatives All Oppose Some Feature.

A FEW STILL OPTIMISTIC

Newlands Committee to Take Measures Today—President Visits House Leaders at Night.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Appearing in person this afternoon before the two houses of Congress, assembled in joint session to hear him, President Wilson read an address in which he proposed far-reaching legislation to meet the present crisis in the relations of the railroads and their 400,000 trainmen.

His program offers the most radical recommendations relating to disputes between capital and labor ever laid before Congress by a President of the United States. While the immediate design of the President's plan is to prevent the strike order from becoming effective next Monday, he emphasized that the legislation he suggested for enactment was intended to bring permanent relief and obviate the possibility of a general tie-up of railroad service in the future.

President Wilson's program embraces, among other things, legislation for a legalized eight-hour day for railroad trainmen employed in interstate commerce, compulsory suspension of strikes and lockouts while a Government board is investigating disputes between capital and labor, direction to the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the effect of the eight-hour day with a view to allowing the railroads to increase their revenues so as to meet the additional expenditure entailed, and authority to the Executive to force railroad officials and employes to operate trains assigned to transport troops and for other purely military purposes.

Major Legislation in Haste.

Before the President had finished reading his address, Senators and Representatives realized that they had a major problem before them. They were asked, in effect, to enact some radical legislation within the next few days, before Monday morning at the latest, so as to prevent the strike order of the railway brotherhoods from becoming effective.

Unless the compulsory investigation feature of the proposed legislation is enacted into law by that time the strike will be on, provided, of course, that the brotherhood heads do not exercise the authority believed to be invested in them to defer the threat of national paralysis.

Developments in Congress after the President read his address indicated that there was slight prospect for action in either house before Monday morning. Currents of opposition have been set in motion that work for delay. Republican members of the Senate as beginning to insist that a careful inquiry shall be made into all the questions involved in the railroad dispute before Congress undertakes to enact remedial legislation. In the House there is opposition from Democratic sources. In both houses the contention is made that the President's program is too comprehensive for hasty action, some contending that it should be restricted to a few of the things proposed, while others hold that these very things should not be included in any measure brought before either house.

Many of the railroad Presidents who came here at the invitation of President Wilson left for their homes today firmly convinced that a strike was unavoidable and that it was essential for them to begin at once the work of preparing to met it.

A Few Still Optimistic.

The heads of the railroad brotherhoods, who last night told President Wilson that their strike order could not be recalled, said flatly today that there was no means of stopping the strike unless Congress enacted an eight-hour day in the meantime. In some quarters, however, the optimistic view prevails that even without Congressional action the brotherhood heads prior to Monday will send out instructions to defer the strike until further notice. But, looking at the situation in the most favorable light, the main purpose of the President's recommendations—that is, to prevent the strike order from becoming effective next Monday—cannot be fulfilled if the expressions heard in Congress and among the leaders of the railway trainmen are to be taken literally.

Tomorrow morning the Interstate

Commerce Committee of the Senate will have a meeting at which Senator Newlands, its Chairman, who has been in conference with President Wilson and officers of the Department of Justice within the past few days, will submit the draft of a bill intended to carry out the wishes of the President. Only two Republican members of the committee are in Washington, but one of these [Senator Cummins of Iowa] will raise objections to certain features of the proposed legislation. He holds, in the first place, that Congress should not attempt to make any radical changes in the laws as the President advocates without an extended inquiry by a competent committee into aoll the questions involved. He is opposed also to the President's recommendations that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be directed by Congress to examine the effect of the eight-hour day on railroad expenditures with a view to providing the means for an increase in railroad revenues to meet the additional charges.

Calls 8-Hour Day Unconstitutional.

The views of Senator Cummins, who is the senior Republican member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, are shared by other Republican Senators. Some contended that the eight-hofir day would be unconstitutional, as class legislation. One phase of the contention is that if an eight-hour day for railroad employes is to be made the law of the land, that law, to be constitutional, must embrace the employes of every industry engaged in interstate commerce.

A considerable number of Senators, while noncommittal as to the constitutional and legal points involved in President Wilson's program, express conviction that it would be impossible for Congress to complete the task set by the President before 7 o'clock on the morning of Labor Day, the time set for the general strike of railway employes to begin. Senator Weeks of Massachusetts expressed this view when he said:

"I do not think the President will get this legislation until Congress has heard expert testimony as to its effects on the interests of both capital and labor."

President Wilson went to the Capitol tonight and had a conference in the office of the Speaker of the House with Speaker Clark, Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader; Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader; Representative Adamson, Democrat, the Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Representative Sterling, a Republican member of that committee.

Has Hopes of Republican Aid.

The fact that the President brought Republican members into the conference indicated his desire to see if an agreement could not be reached by which his proposed program of legislation could be enacted in the shortest possible time. He learned at the conference that Democratic Representatives were not satisfied with his proposals and felt that the program should be materially curtailed if the legislation was to be enacted speedily.

While the ostensible purpose of the meeting in Speaker Clark's room was to adopt measures for carrying out the President's wishes, it was understood that one of the main reasons for calling it was to placate House leaders who felt they had been slighted at this time of industrial crisis through the course of the President in consulting only with members of the Senate. President Wilson paid visits to the Senate or to the Senate Office Building on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, and consulted with Democratic Senators over the railroad situation, and to Senator Newlands was intrusted the work of drafting the bill for carrying the President's program into effect. "The House is still a part of the Government of the United States," said Mr. Adamson to Chairman Newlands when he complained that members of the House should be consulted in drafting anti-strike legislation.

This illustrates only one of the many phases of the confused situation. Practically all of those individuals or groups actively concerned politically or industrially in the strike crisis are pulling this way and that tonight. President Wilson's program of legislation unfreezes satisfies nobody, although the Democratic Steering Committee of the Senate indorsed it in advance after listening yesterday to the President's argument in behalf of his proposals, and will endeavor to push it through the upper house with the least possible delay.

Freedom of Debate a Danger.

But on account of the great freedom of debate permitted in the Senate, the Senators who are opposed for one reason or another to what the President desires, will be in position to prolong consideration of the measures, and some of them are predicting that if the President and the Democratic leaders of the Senate insist that the program shall be enacted in its entirety, Congress is likely to be kept in Washington until the beginning of the next regular Constitutional session in December.

Within the next few days Senators and Representatives will be subjected to the most tremendous pressure from several sources. The Administration will naturally exert its influence for the President's program enacted into law in record time, so that it will be on the statute books before the strike order becomes effective next Monday. But the railroads will exert their influence against legislation of an eight-hour day for railway employes engaged in interstate commerce. They presented to President Wilson a statement today in which they declined to accept his terms for an adjustment of their difficulties with their trainmen. They favor the compulsory investigation of such disputes, the appointment of a special commission to study the effect of the eight-hour day upon the operating expenses of the railroads, and the direction by Congress to the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider the matter of an increase in railway freight rates should an eight-hour day be put into operation, all of which were recommended by the President, but they are opposed to the establishment of the eight-hour day per se.

The representatives of the railway trainmen will bring all the pressure possible to bear on Congress to have the proposed legislation enacted to suit their views. First of all they want the eight-hour day, and should like to have that alone, without any of the correlated proposals of President Wilson, although they are apparently indifferent to the recommendation for the appointment of a commission to study what effect the eight-hour day will have on railway finances, and are only passively opposed to the recommendation that Congress shall direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider an increase in freight rates. They do not care whether or not the Interstate Commerce Commission is increased from seven to nine, something that the railroads desire, and have no objection to authority being given the President to draft railway men for operating trains for purely military purposes.

Will Fight Mediation Law.

But they are strenuously opposed to the President's recommendation that the mediation law be so amended as to permit an investigating commission to forbid a strike or lockout while the commission is conducting its inquiry into an industrial dispute. They will work with the object of having Congress enact eight-hour-day legislation and let to go at that. In the face of their attitude, however, a considerable number of Senators and Representatives do not believe that there will be any strike. They incline to the opinion that the brotherhoods would hardly dare order a strike after President Wilson has recommended legislation for an eight-hour day. It is upon this theory that Senators and Representatives are contending that a thorough investigation into the effect of the proposed legislation should be undertaken by Congress before there is any enactment.

Shippers all over the country are also making their influence felt on the situation. They are declaring that if the eight-hour day should be put into effect and the Interstate Commerce Commission should increased freight rates to help the railroads to stand the additional expenditure, the increase in rates will fall on shippers alone. They do not share President Wilson's view, as set forth in his address today, that increased freight rates will mean increased charges to the public. They say that the distribution of the additional freight charges will be so widespread as to prevent dealers from making new standards of prices on account of them, and that for this reason the shippers alone will feel the effect of the increase.

For once the shippers are with their old enemies, the carriers. They desire that the pending dispute be settled by arbitration. Republican Senators and Representatives of the Progressive sort share the views advanced by the shippers, and are inclined to oppose the President's program along the lines of the argument the shippers are making.

In view of all these circumstances, it is not likely that Congress will be prevailed upon to adopt the President's recommendations in toto without protracted consideration, and there is faint hope that anything will be done before the pending strike order becomes effective.

President's Appeal to Congress to Make Strike Paralysis Impossible, Now and in the Future

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—President Wilson laid the threatened railway strike before Congress today in an address to both houses assembled in joint session. This is the full text of the speech:

Gentlemen of the Congress—I have come to you to seek your assistance in dealing with a very grave situation which has arisen out of the demand of the employes of the railroads engaged in freight train service that they be granted an eight-hour working day, safeguarded by payment for an hour and a half of service for every hour of work beyond the eight.

The matter has been agitated for more than a year. The public has been made familiar with the demands of the men and the arguments urged in favor of them, and even more familiar with the objections of the railroads and their counter demand that certain privileges now enjoyed by their men and certain bases of payment worked out through many years of contest be reconsidered, especially in their relation to the adoption of an eight-hour day. The matter came some three weeks ago to a final issue and resulted in a complete deadlock between the parties. The means provided by law for the mediation of the controversy failed and the means of arbitration for which the law provides were rejected. The representatives of the railway executives proposed that the demands of the men be submitted in their entirety to arbitration, along with certain questions of readjustment as to pay and conditions of employment which seemed to them to be either closely associated with the demands or to call for reconsideration on their own merits. The men absolutely declined arbitration, especially if any of their established privileges were by that means to be drawn again into question. The law in the matter put no compulsion upon them. The 400,000 men from whom the demands proceeded had voted to strike if their demands were refused; the strike was imminent; it has since been set for the 4th of September next. It affects the men who man the freight trains on practically every railway in the country.

Menace of Starvation.

The freight service throughout the United States must stand still until their places are filled, if, indeed, it should prove possible to fill them at all. Cities will be cut off from their food supplies, the whole commerce of the nation will be paralyzed, men of every sort and occupation will be thrown out of employment, countless thousands will in all likelihood be brought, it may be, to the very point of starvation, and a tragical national calamity brought on, to be added to the other distresses of the time, because no basis of accommodation or settlement has been found.

Just as soon as it became evident that mediation under the existing law had failed and that arbitration had been rendered impossible by the attitude of the men I considered it my duty to confer with the representatives of both the railways and the brotherhoods, and myself to offer mediation, not as an arbitrator, but merely as spokesman of the nation—in the interest of justice, indeed, and as a friend of both parties, but not as judge; only as the representative of 100,000,000 of men, women, and children who pay the price, the innocent, helpless public that suffers and suffering should these few men insist upon approaching and concluding the matters in controversy between them merely as employers and employes, rather than as patriotic citizens of the United States looking before and after and accepting the larger responsibility which the public would put upon them.

All Argument for Eight-hour Day.

It seemed to me, in considering the subject matter of the controversy, that the whole spirit of the time and the preponderant evidence of recent economic experience spoke for the eight-hour day. It has been adjudged by the thought and experience of recent years a thing upon which society is justified in insisting as in the interest of health, efficiency, contentment, and a general increase of economic vigor. The whole presumption of modern experience would, it seemed to me, be in its favor, whether there was arbitration or not, and the debatable points to settle were those which arose out of the acceptance of the eight-hour day rather than those which affected its establishment. I, therefore, proposed that the eight-hour day be adopted by the railway managements and put into practice for the present as a substitute for the existing ten-hour basis of pay and service; that I should appoint, with the permission of Congress, a small commission to observe the results of the change, carefully grading the items of increase and of operating costs, not only, but also the conditions of labor under which the men worked and the operation of their existing agreements with the railroads, with instructions to report the facts as they found them to the Congress at the earliest possible day, but without recommendation; and that, after the facts had been thus disclosed, an adjustment should in some orderly manner be sought of all the matters now left unadjusted between the railroad managers and the men.

These proposals were exactly in line, it is interesting to note, with the position taken by the Supreme Court of the United States when appealed to to protect certain litigants from the financial losses which they confidently expected if they should submit to the regulation of their charges and of their methods of service by public legislation. The court has held that it would not undertake to form a judgment upon forecasts, but could base its action only upon actual experience; that it must be supplied with facts, not with calculations and opinions, however scientifically attempted. To undertake to arbitrate the question of the adoption of an eight-hour day in the light of results merely estimated and predicted would be to undertake an enterprise of conjecture. No wise man could undertake it, or, if he did undertake it, could feel assured of his conclusions.

Promised Just Compensation.

I unhesitatingly offered the friendly services of the Administration to the railway managers to see to it that justice was done the railroads in the outcome. I felt warranted in assuring them that no obstacle of law would be suffered to stand in the way of their increasing their revenues to meet the expenses resulting from the change so far as the development of their business and of their administrative efficiency did not prove adequate to meet them. The public and the representatives of the public, I felt justified in assuring them, were disposed to nothing but justice in such cases and were willing to serve those who served them.

The representatives of the brotherhoods accepted the plan, but the representatives of the railroads declined to accept it. In the face of what I cannot but regard as the practical certainty that they will be ultimately obliged to accept the eight-hour day by the concerted action of organized labor, backed by the favorable judgment of society, the representatives of the railway management have felt justified in declinig a peaceful settlement which would engage all the forces of justice, public and private, on their side to take care of the event. They fear the hostile influence of shippers, who would be opposed to an increase of freight rates, (for which, however, of course, the public itself would pay;) they apparently feel no confidence that the Interstate Commerce Commission could withstand the objections that would be made. They do not care to rely upon the friendly assurances of the Congress or the President. They have thought it best that they should be forced to yield, if they must yield, not by counsel, but by the suffering of the country. While my conferences with them were in progress, and when to all outward appearance those conferences had come to a standstill, the representatives of the brotherhoods suddenly acted and set the strike for Sept. 4.

Arbitration Plea Futile.

The railway managers based their decision to reject my counsel in this matter upon their conviction that they must at any cost to themselves or to the country stand firm for the principle of arbitration which the men had rejected. I based my counsel upon the indisputable fact that there was no means of obtaining arbitration. The law supplied none; earnest efforts at mediation had failed to influence the men in the least. To stand firm for the principle of arbitration and yet not get arbitration seemed to me futile, and something more than futile, because it involved incalculable distress to the country and consequences in some respects worse than those of war, and that in the midst of peace.

I yield to no man in firm adherence, alike of conviction and of purpose, to the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes; but matters have come to a sudden crisis in this particular dispute and the country had been caught unprovided with any practicable means of enforcing that conviction in practice, (by whose fault we will not now stop to inquire.) A situation had to be met, whose elements and fixed conditions were indisputable. The practical and patriotic course to pursue, as it seemed to me, was to secure immediate peace by conceding the one thing in the demands of the men which society itself and any arbitrators who represented public sentiment were most likely to approve, and immediately lay the foundations for securing arbitration with regard to everything else involved. The event has confirmed that judgment.

Looking to Future Peace.

I was seeking to compose the present in order to safeguard the future; for I wished an atmosphere of peace and friendly co-operation in which to take counsel with the representatives of the nation with regard to the best means for providing, so far as it might prove possible to provide, against the recurrence of such unhappy situations in the future—the best and most practicable means of securing calm and fair arbitration of all industrial disputes in the days to come. This is assuredly the best way of vindicating a principle, namely, having failed to make certain of its observance in the present, to make certain of its observance in the future.

But I could only propose. I could not govern the will of others, who took an entirely different view of the circumstances of the case, who often refused to admit the circumstances to be what they have turned out to be.

Having failed to bring the parties to this critical controversy to an accommodation, therefore I turn to you deeming it clearly our duty as public servants to leave nothing undone that we can do to safeguard the life and interests of the nation. In the spirit of such a purpose, I earnestly recommend the following legislation:

Mr. Wilson's Proposals.

First—Immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives and now awaiting action by the Senate; in order that the commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are, with its present constitution and means of action, practically impossible.

Second—The establishment of the eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and wages in the employment of all railway employes who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

Third—The authorization of the appointment by the President of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway men and for the railroads, its transportation alike for the effects in the matter of operating costs, in the application of the existing practices and agreements to the new conditions, and in all other practical aspects, with the provision that the investigators shall report their conclusions to the Congress at the earliest possible date, but without recommendation as to legislative action, in order that the public may learn from an unprejudiced source just what actual developments have ensued.

Fourth—Explicit approval by the Congress of the consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day, and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies should the facts disclosed justify the increase.

Fifth—An amendment of the existing Federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as the present, by adding to it a provision that in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail a full public investigation for the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

Sixth—The lodgment in the hands of the Executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such railroads and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military use and to operate them for military purposes with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

Army Must Not Be Hampered.

This last suggestion I make because we cannot in any circumstances suffer the nation to be hampered in the essential matter of national defense. At the present moment circumstances render this duty particularly obvious. Almost the entire military force of the nation is stationed upon the Mexican border to guard our territory against hostile raids. It must be supplied and steadily supplied with whatever it needs for its maintenance and efficiency. If it should be necessary for purposes of national defense to transfer any portion of it upon short notice to some other part of the country, for reasons now unforeseen, ample means of transportation must be available, and available without delay. The power conferred in this matter should be carefully and explicitly limited to cases of military necessity, but in all such cases it should be clear and ample.

There is one other thing we should do if we are true champions of arbitration. We should make all arbitral awards judgments of record of a court of law in order that their interpretation and enforcement may lie, not with one of the parties to the arbitration, but with an impartial and authoritative tribunal.

These things I urge upon you, not in haste or merely as a means of meeting a present emergency, but as permanent and necessary additions to the law of the land, suggested, indeed, by circumstances we had hoped never to see, but imperative as well as just, if such emergencies are to be prevented in the future. I feel that no extended argument is needed to commend them to your favorable consideration. They demonstrate themselves. The time and the occasion only give emphasis to their importance. We need them now and we shall continue to need them.

All But Weight of Occasion.

Congress was on tip-toe of interest when President Wilson appeared in the hall of the House at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to read his address on the railroad crisis. There was a bit of excitement in the air and it was apparent that all the legislators were impressed with the idea that they were confronting a situation of momentous importance.

Although little notice of the joint session of the Senate and the House had been given—for it was not positively decided until this morning that the President would address Congress today—the galleries were crowded with persons who had been favored with special tickets of admission, distributed among Senators and Representatives in the forenoon.

When the Senate and House met, a concurrent resolution was adopted providing for the joint session. At 2:25 o'clock, five minutes before the hour set for the meeting, the members of the Senate, led by Vice President Marshall, filed into the chamber of the House and seated themselves in the first few rows of seats. There were many vacant places, affording a striking illustration of the large number of the people's representatives who are away from Washington participating in the political campaign.

In the President's reservation was Mrs. Wilson, wearing a white gown, and beside her Walter Hines Pages, the American Ambassador to Great Britain. Near them was William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador to France. A group of railway Presidents and executives had seats in the row reserved in one of the aisles for the Speaker of the House. The heads of the four railway brotherhoods had received tickets from Speaker Clark for this same space, but when they appeared and found the railway Presidents were before them, they declined to take the unoccupied part of the bench. On the floor, seated near the rostrum, were members of the Cabinet and Joseph P. Tumulty, the Secretary to the President.

The President of the United States.

When the Senators had been seated Speaker Clark announced that Representatives Kitchin, Fitzgerald, and Mann would form a committee to escort the President to the hall of the House. Vice President Marshall, seated on the rostrum beside the Speaker, announced the appointment of Senators Kern, Simmons, and Smoot as the Senate members of the escort committee. The six Senators and Representatives went to Speaker Clark's room, where President Wilson was waiting.

A minute later Joseph Sinnott, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, came hastily down the centre aisle and announced in a loud voice: "The President of the United States." Speaker Clark banged his gavel, and Senators and Representatives and many of those in the galleries rose and waited expectantly. In half a minute or so President Wilson appeared. There was an outburst of handclapping and some cheers.

The President went up the steps of the rostrum with alacrity, shook hands with Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark, bowed his acknowledgments to the assembled Senators and Representatives, and, drawing some short, narrow typewritten sheets from his pocket, took his place at the standing desk of the reading clerk and began his address.

Senators, Representatives, and occupants of the galleries sat down. They noted that the President looked especially strong and vigorous and quite youthful, in spite of his many white hairs. His youthful appearance was accentuated by his costume. He wore a blue coat, white flannel trousers, white hose, and white shoes. The coat fitted him well. It was the first time that anybody in that assemblage had ever seen a President of the United States appear at a ceremonial occasion at the Capitol who was not attired in the conventional black tail coat.

Irony for Railway Heads.

The President read easily and without attempt at dramatic effect. He afforded no invitation to his audience to applaud any of his striking sentences. Once or twice he looked up from his manuscript and gazed at his audience as he repeated striking sentences that evidently were firmly retained in his memory. A note of irony was in his voice when he spoke of the attitude of the representatives of th railway managers in declining his proposals for a settlement of the strike.

"They do not care to reply pon the friendly assurances of the Congress or the President," he said, raising his voice ever so little.

For the most part, Senators, Representatives and the occupants of the galleries sat tense while the reading was going on. There was not a sound in that great chamber that served to distract from the voice of the President.

The first applause, a few hand claps, came when the President declared that he was acting in the matter at issue, not as an arbitrator or a Judge, but "only as the representative of 100,000,000 of men, women, and children who would pay the price." A moment later, when he said that the preponderant evidence of recent economic experience spoke for the eight-hour day, there was another ripple of hand-clapping, and again when he said that the eight-hour day was backed by the favorable judgment of society, there was more applause. Aplause came, too, when he spoke of the effort to secure calm and fair arbitration of all industrial disputes in the days to come.

A shifting of position on the part of the audience, a clearing of throats and a shuffling of feet indicated a nervousness among those who were listening to the President when he said: "I earnestly recommend the following legislation."

Applaud National Defense.

No applause came, so intense was the interest during the reading of his recommendations, but there was handclapping when he said his proposal to give the executive authority to commandeer rolling stock of railways and draft officials and train crews into the service of the United States for the purpose of running trains for purely military purposes, was in the interest of national defense.

More applause came when he spoke again on arbitration just before the conclusion of his address.

When he had finished, the President returned the manuscript to his coat pocket, bowed to the audience and to the Vice President and the Speaker and left the hall of the House as quickly as he had entered. The spectators were on their feet applauding vigorously. Some enthusiastic Congressman cheered him wildly. Then the Senators filed out and the House resumed the consideration of routine business.

Judged by the comment heard among Senators and Representatives immediately after the President had left the Capitol, interest in his program centered mainly in the recommendation for compulsory investigation of industrial disputes and the proposal that the Executive be authorized to commandeer rolling stock and draft railroad officials and employees for the purpose of moving troops and supplies intended for military purposes.

The compulsory investigation feature appeared to be misunderstood at first by a considerable number of legislators. They interpreted the President's recommendation to mean that he desired legislation to compel workmen to continue labor against their wills. But subsequently the understanding prevailed that all that was proposed was that the law should enable the investigating commission to prevent officials of an industrial concern from enforcing a lockout or officials of organized labor from enforcing a strike order while the Governmental inquiry was in progress.

Workmen could quit voluntarily as individuals, it was asserted, and could not be compelled to return to their labors if they chose to do so, but it would be illegal for any labor union or strike committee to issue a strike order after the investigating commission had undertaken to make inquiry.

The President emphasized in his address that the power he sought to take over rolling stock of railroads and draft administrative officers and train crews to operate trains was to be applied in cases of military necessity only. In making this recommendation, he followed the example set by Minister Millerand in France when he settled the French railway strike some years ago by calling railway workmen to the colors and compelling them to operate trains as part of their military duties.

The President brought out clearly, in the opinion of most of those who listened to him, that there was no intention on his part to seek authority to compel the operation of passenger and freight trains not engaged in transporting troops or supplies for them. He cleared away much misunderstanding that has existed in the past few days in regard to this particular phase of his legislative program. There had been reports that he would ask Congress to grant him the right to draft railway officials and workers for the operation of trains that might be necessary to carry food to cities in order to prevent the people of the country from suffering in the event of a general railway strike.

An inkling of the opposition that the President's program will encounter in the Senate was given tonight by a Republican Senator from a Far Western State, who would not let his name be used, but whose views are worth quoting on account of the standing he has in the upper house and the respect shown for his opinions on constitutional and legal questions.

Blames Wilson for Trouble.

"There is in the background of this situation," this Senator said, "one evil for which President Wilson more than any one man is himself responsible. This strike situation is the consequence of his own policy with regard to railroad rates. He sowed the dragon's teeth that have produced this harvest of trouble. When, in 1914, he cast the weight of his influence for an increase of rates, he just as surely laid the foundations of this strike.

"He and his advisers for months urged that the railroads be allowed to increase their charges. Every means at the President's command was employed to influence the Interstate Commerce Commission, which, in 1911, had refused to grant the request of the railroads. The plea was made in 1914 that the increase must be given to hold up American railroad stocks in Europe and prevent them from being dumped on us. The increase was allowed in considerable part. Did any one for a moment think that the railroad employes would not expect their share of the booty? If any such expectation was put aside it was a fearful mistake.

"This strike was then forecast as sure to come if the wage increase was not allowed. Had the President taken up this matter with half the energy he now displays, there might have been a chance for a reasonable and safe adjustment. He would have been obliged to demand for the men their increase just as he had demanded the increase for the carriers. And let it not be forgotten that both must come out of the pockets of consumers and the day of reckoning with the high cost of living is also looming in the back-ground of the present situation."

The Constitutional phase of the various portions of the President's program was the first to challenge the attention and comment of Senators. Some expressed doubt of the power of Congress to enact the eight-hour day for railroad employes. They said it would be class legislation. One lawyer in the Senate made this statement:

Calls It Class Legislation.

"When has Congress established the eight-hour day for any but the employes of the Government? But as to the power of Congress to single out one particular class of employes who contract to serve private employers, and grant them the eight-hour day is, first of all, class legislation. It gives to one man what is denied to another simply because their occupations are not the same. Furthermore, it is not only granting to a certain class of workingmen a certain length of day, or rather an increased rate of wage measured by the hour and the number of hours in the day, but it is conferring upon another class of citizens, the employers, an obligation that is very doubtful from a Constitutional standpoint. Bluntly, what right has Congress to say that railroad employers must pay for eight hours a day rather than ten? Or why must railroads pay more for a commodity, labor, than anybody else?"

Another Senator, who, like the one first quoted, declined to allow his name to be used, said:

"Much depends on how Congress works out this problem of the eight-hour day as an increase of pay for the employe. If you provide that the employe shall literally work only eight hours a day, you will be led into an anomalous dilemma at once. The employes do not want that literal interpretation of a limited day. They want to work ten hours, and often fourteen, and they want to be paid for the overtime at the rate of one and a half times the regular hourly wage. Any law that would trench on that desire would make more trouble than now confronts us. Whether Congress can step in and practically legislate a price on the commodity known as skilled labor is exceedingly doubtful, as will appear before the debate has gone far."

WILSON PROGRAM OPPOSED IN HOUSE

Continued from Page 1.

ence tonight did not concur. They frankly predicted a stubborn fight in the Senate if so comprehensive a bill is attempted, and indicated their belief that the President would be fortunate to obtain a part of the legislation desired.

Mr. Adamson's Opinion.

Soon after the conversation between Mr. Adamson and Senator Newlands today, however, Speaker Clark received a reqest by telephone from the White House to assemble the leaders of the lower chamber for a night conference. The Speaker called in Mr. Adamson, Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, nd aRepresentative Mann, the Republican floor leader. He also invited to the conference with the President Representative Sterling of Illinois, a Republican member of the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

According to Mr. Adamson, it will not be difficult to put through the lower body three of the President's proposals, but there will be stubborn opposition to the others.

Mr. Adamson said the House probably would promptly approve the following:

1. The establishment of an eight-hour day on the railroads.
2. The creation of a small body or commission to investigate the eight-hour day's operation, the transportation question, operating costs, and similar problems and report to Congress.
3. The granting of authority to the President to use the railroads in the event of a strike for purely military purposes.

The House is already on record in favor of increasing the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it is to the House bill providing for this that the Senate would add the President's strike legislation. Mr. Adamson said today:

"I do not believe the House is willing to enact legislation virtually directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to look into the freight increase question. This would practically commit the Congress to an increase, at least it would be so construed. Such legislation would be a political and economic blunder. The commission already has power to take into consideration the issues that should go into the process of rate making."

President Hears His Argument.

Similar arguments, it was understood, were advanced by Mr. Adamson at the was appealed to not to press his plan for compulsory arbitration and the rate-increase section of his message.

The "labor group" in the House evinced disapproval today of the compulsory arbitration plan. Representative Keating, a Colorado Democrat, one of the leaders of the labor group, conference tonight, and the President argued that the right to strike quickly was a powerful weapon in the hands of labor ,and that strikes were often won because they came promptly.

The strongest opposition to the suggestion that the Interstate Commerce Commission be requested to take up the matter of freight rate increases came from the Republican members fro the shipping centres of the Northwest. These members were up in arms as soon as the President's message had been read.

Representative Mann, Republican floor leader said the Republican attitude on the whole was one of "watchful waiting." The President, he said, had suggested a legislative program of transcendent importance, and one upon which no member of Congress should commit himself offhand.

Representative Halvor Steenerson of Minnesota, a Republican, said:

"Congress would not look with favor on increased freight rates. It would reduce the price of farm products and mean a higher cost of living."

Like "Packing the Commission."

Representative Davis of Minnesota, Republican, said: "The plan smacks too much of an avowed purpose of packing the Interstate Commerce Commission in favor of higher freight rates."

Representative Mondell of Wyoming, Republican, said: "How can we make a hurried decision that freight rates should be higher? How do we know that an eight-hour day is just and basically sound? How do we know that we should hurriedly enact legislation for compulsory arbitration?"

Representative Cullop of Indiana and Barkley of eKntucky, Democratic members of the Interstate Commerce Committee, said they would support the President's program as essential if a strike was to be prevented.

FREIGHT EMBARGOED TRAVELERS WARNED

Continued from Page 1.

inable fruit and live stock shipment for points east, effective tomorrow, was announced today at the offices of the Santa Fe Railway.

Fruit Picking Halted.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 29.—Picking of California deciduous fruit for Eastern shipment was practically discontinued today because of the threatened railroad strike. Upward of 5,000 carloads of table grapes remain on the vines and would be lost if the strike were called and should continue to any length of time, according to dealers.

Chicago Rushing Freight.

CHICAO, Aug. 29.—Chicago, the greatest railway centre in the world, fought in the face of local difficulties today to transfer thousands of cars of freight in time for the cars to reach their destinations ahead of Sept. 2, the date declared by many Western railroads tonight for an embargo on perishable freight.

A strike of freight handlers in the local yards of several railroads, which threatened to become general within twenty-four hours, hit Chicago just at the time railway officials were swamped with transfer traffic, sped up because of the threatened trainmen's strike.

The twenty-seven railway lines entering Chicago have been preparing to handle an enormous amount of freight east and west within the next week. Exceptionally heavy receipts of hogs, cattle, and sheep at Chicago, Kansas City, East St. Louis, and other markets are anticipated before the embargo becomes effective.

While railroads were striving to prepare for the strike, manufacturers of the Mid-West gathered in Chicago in an eleventh hour attempt to find means of averting it. At a conference called by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and attended by representatives of similar associations from many States, resolutions were introduced urging that President Wilson insist on the principle of arbitration. A committee of fourteen is to go to Washington immediately to present the resolution to President Wilson.

Activity in Freight Yards.

Chicago's freight yards today were scenes of extraordinary activity. Preparations were made to handle every single carload of freight possible between now and the date set for the threatened strike, Sept. 4.

At the same time railway officials laid plans to operate trains with non-union men, or non-strikers, within the railway brotherhoods' membership. Some of the officials said they would operate 25 per cent. of the regular traffic out of Chicago from the minute a strike was declared, and could build up this service until it would be practically normal within thirty days.

Chicago officials prepared for possible trouble in the event of a strike. Police Captain Healey today issued orders canceling all furloughs of members of his force and recalling all members on furloughs.

It is said here the brotherhoods base their hopes of winning the strike chiefly on their $12,000,000 or $15,000,000 war chest. It was also said that they were aware that public sentiment was against them, but they assert they can hire strikebreakers away from the roads as fast as they are assembled. For this purpose they are establishing boarding houses, where the strikebreakers will be kept under guard.

"Trains will be running on a 100 per cent. basis and the railway strike, if one is declared, broken within thirty days. The roads are willing to spend $2,000,000 or more to end this strike," a man in close touch with all of the railroads entering this city said today.

"There is not a railroad entering Chicago," he continued, "which has not plans laid for an emergency. Men have been conditionally employed, and it is not the intention of any line to allow its trains to be tied up completely.

"Present indications are that each railroad entering Chicago is prepared to continue at least 25 per cent. of its train service, passenger and freight, from the hour the strike is declared. This service will be increased from day to day until with the expiration of thirty days it is believed the strike will be broken and the roads all doing their usual business.

"The plans of the railroads are, first, to start emergency trains. These probably will be a combination of freight and passenger service, that is, will carry at least two passenger coaches, one freight car and a milk car. Preference will be given the transportation of foodstuffs, and there is little likilhood that there will be any freight hauling of other kinds during at least the first ten days of the strike, if it comes."

Car Shortage in Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 29.—Complacency of railroad officials and leading shippers here regarding a possible strike of trainmen was shaken today. Many inquiries were made at the wharf of the Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Packet Company as to the facilities of shipping down the Ohio River in case of a tie-up on the railroads. Little encouragement was found there, as the rivers are so low that only packets with a light draw can come up the river.

Officials of the different railroads running into Pittsburgh refused to be quoted tonight in discussing the situation, but were saying that they were in a position to handle the emergency with success, and the belief was that the men would not carry their threats into execution. On the other hand, many merchants have been shipping imperishable goods to their customers ahead of time as fast as they could be shipped, and, as usual, have been hampered by a shortage of cars.

One prominent shipper said tonight that if the 6,000 loaded box cars now on the Atlantic seaboard could be unloaded and sent back West they would be filled immediately and sent on their way. Matters have been in a state of suspense for many months as far as shipments are concerned, owing to the car shortage, and many of the shippers in Western Pennsylvania have cargoes in the yards ready for cars. If the strike occurs it will seriously hamper business here, and it will be impossible to keep the mills and factories working.

The men who will suffer most outside of the trainmen are the coal miners, who are just getting down to business after a long layoff, but officials of the miners' union said tonight that their sympathies were with the railroad union men, and in case a move was made to man trains with non-union men the miners would refuse to mine coal for the locomotives.

Glass workers should be resuming work next month, but the resumption will be delayed as long as the tieup lasts, and what glass is now in the warehouses will also be tied up, prolonging the opening up of the factories for several weeks after the strike is ended.

Pittsburgh is a stronghold of unionism, and officials of several diferent trades unions, met in the National Labor Temple tonight, were unanimous in the opinion that the trainmen would have the support of all union men. However, they said they had no communications from the trainmen's organization and were not prepared to say what support they would give to the strikers except to do no work that wil be handled by non-union men.

Local officers of the different roads leading into Pittsburgh have hurried home from their vacations, and are anxiously awaiting instructions from the headquarters of the big roads in the East. So far no effort is known to have been made by them to find out how they will run the trains in case a strike is called and the supposition here is that the roads will be able to get men to work the trains.

The last big railroad strike that affected Pittsburgh was in 1877, when several hundred lives were lost in a fight between strikers and Philadelphia militiamen, and the union station, as well as many grain elevators, were burned to the ground. The tax payers of Allegheny County have just got through paying for this damage.

Philadelphia Strike Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 29.—Local strike preparations by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have assumed definite form. The company is equipping buildings in various parts of the city to be used as barracks in case of a strike.

One of these buildings is a storehouse and carpenter shop at Thirty-second and Market Streets, directly across the tracks from the West Philadelphia station. Another is a huge shop at Thirtieth and Race Streets, and it is said the company has rented a cellar and first floor at Thirty-third and Arch Streets. The buildings are being fitted with cots and stocked with canned goods. At the Thirtieth and Race Street shops arrangements are being made for the housing of several hundred men.

Although they refuse to discuss the strike preparations in detail, railroad officials say that they will be fully prepared for the walkout. Then men who have agreed to remain loyal to the company are ready to take the place of the strikers at an instant's notice, it is said. One official even went so far as to say that reserves had already been assigned to the places now occupied by union men.

"The reserves are perfectly familiar with the nature of their various duties in case of a strike," he said. "Therefore, very little time will be lost in the filling of vacancies. In my opinion a strike of this character would be of little duration. I do not think that the brotherhood has the sympathy of the public, an all important factor in carrying a strike to a successful conclusion."

Keen interest in the strike preparations of the company has been manifested by the employes, both union and non-union. A union official said today:

"It will be unnecessary for us to resort to violence in order to bring the company to terms. The strike will be conducted in an orderly manner. There will be no tearing up of rails, wrecking of cars, and dynamiting of buildings. Such a course would be more or less ridiculous, when it is known that all we will have to do is bide our time in order to win out."

The railroads have called upon the large industrial plants for aid in case of emergency. Hundreds of employes of these plants, it is said, have signified their willingness to aid the railroads. If the strike goes through, the company will obtain most of its engineers, mechanics, and shop employes in this manner.

Rumors have been circulating among the railroad men for the last few weeks that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has large stores of guns and ammunition stored at Sixteenth and Market Streets. It is said that this arsenal was collected in 1912 and never removed. Rumors also that the railroad officials have made arrangements with the police of the Essington Powder Mills to do guard duty was denied by the officials. These policemen at the powder plant are all former army men and equipped something like the State constabulary.

Officials Return to St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 29.—Railway brotherhood officials reached St. Louis tonight from Washington and immediately began to lay plans for the walkout next Monday morning at 6 o'clock. Railway officials also began arriving and laid plans to keep the trains moving. Both expect a strike.

Among the first to arrive was John Bannon, Vice President of the B. of R. T., who with M. W. Cadle of Sedalia, assistant Grand Chief of the B. of L. F. and E., is to have direction of the strike from St. Louis headquarters. Bannon immediately arranged for the opening of strike headquarters at the American Annex.

W. S. Turner, Vice President of the O. R. C., and J. B. Corn, General Chairman of the same brotherhood, both of St. Louis, and E. P. Curtis of Crystal, Texas, another Vice President of the conductors, reached St. Louis from Washington. J. M. Brickhouse, eneral Chairman of the B. of L. F. and E., arrived earlier in the day.

Unde rorders from the brotherhood chieftains at Washington, Turnerw ih C. B. McLaughlin, Vice President of the B. of L. F. and E., living in Omaha, will assume direction of

MANY FORCES JOIN TO AVERT FAMINE

Railways and Distributors Plan to Give Milk to Babies and Invalids if Strike Comes.

FOOD STOCKS FOR 40 DAYS

City Departments Active in Search for Figures on Which to Base Estimates of Needs.

New York's food supply came first yesterday in all considerations of the railroad strike menace. Executives of railroads entering New York City were busy giving attention to that phase of the problem. A representative of one of them, who is in touch with the plans of the others, said there was no doubt that therailroads would muster enough men to keep food trains running sufficient to satisfy the needs of New York. Milk would receive preference, he said; then would follow other perishable foods.

Should the strike be called, the railroads purpose to put embargoes on all commodities whose transportation can safely be delayed until it is ascertained how many trains can be run. A canvass had been made by Division Superintendents of every employe of the companies having to do with operations, first of employes not in the brotherhoods, such as shopmen who repair locomotives and knew from such experience how to run them; second of members of the brotherhoods, to find who would remain loyal. Among the older men, who, by striking, would lose their seniority and their pension rights, many gave assurances that they would not go out.

To Save City from Famine.

"How many of these may be depended upon if the stress comes," said the railroad official, "we cannot say surely, but with those we can transfer from the shops and those of our employes who have risen above engineers who will return to the throttle we feel certain that we can at the least estimate keep enough trains in operation to protect New York from famine.

City authorities were as active as the railroads yesterday in taking steps to prevent a food shortage. Police Commissioner Woods started an investigation as to how long the food supply normally in New York would last. From a superficial examination, he said, he thought wholesalers usually had food on hand to last only a week. This was especially true of meat and flour. Surplus stocks of meat, he said, were kept outside of the city, and while there was some wheat in the city, the lack of enough mills to grind flour for 5,000,000 persons made it of little practical value to meet the situation.

After a hasty survey of the situation the Commissioner started to gather information from authoritative sources. A letter was sent to the Presidents of all railroads that come to New York asking information as to the number of carloads of food handled by their system. As rapidly as the information comes it will be handed to the statistical bureau for tabulation.

Figures for Food Statistics.

A letter was also sent to all the wholesale food dealers asking their co-operation in handling the situation to the best advantage. This letter follows:

Office of the Police Commissioner
of New York,
Aug. 26, 1916.

In view of the possibility of a general railroad strike it is of the greatest importance that we should be able to come to as accurate an estimate as possible of the amount of [blank filled with name of produce handled by dealer] which it is necessary to bring into New York weekly in order adequately to feed the people of the city. Will you be good enough to let me know tomorrow, if possible:

First—How much, in carloads, of [blank] your company needs to supply your regular trade in New York.

Second—How much in your judgment is brought into New York by rail weekly.

Third—How much [blank] weekly, in carloads, would be required in your judgment to supply the people properly.

Thanking you for your co-operation, I am very truly,
ARTHUR WOODS,
Police Commissioner.

The Mayor's office was also active in seeking to avert a milk famine. Theodore D. Rousseau, Secretary to the Mayor, said:

"On the instruction of Acting Mayor Dowling I have obtained reports from the Charities and Corrections Departments as to their preparedness for a sufficient supply of fresh milk daily for all city institutions. These reports indicate that the needs of such institutions will be supplied in the event of a strike. We are getting a list of all city automobiles and motor trucks and the plan is to use these as effectively as possible in distributing milk to babies in the city who require it daily.

"The milk supply would be the first to feel a railroad tieup, because it comes to the city day by day, and all who are in any way connected with milk distribution are working to insure at least enough for the babies and the sick. There were in New York on July 1 141,192 children under one year of age, 126,623 under three years of age, and 583,901 under five years of age. All these would be affected by a milk shortage, and death would menace the younger ones. The milk companies, ever since the likelihood of a strike appeared, have been organizing to meet the worst needs of the situation should the strike come.

Babies and Invalids First.

Babies will be served first, the sick next. Drivers of the milk wagons have been instructed to make a census of the babies on the routes that absolutely require milk from day to day, and they will be attended to first. Motor trucks will be used to bring the milk into the city. Milk companies already have fleets of these trucks, but others will be requisitioned and the radii of motor milk collection will be extended as far into the territory around New York as possible.

If the railroads should fail in their expectation to keep milk trains running, or the plans proposed some time ago that the railroad brotherhoods assign enough men to keep the milk trains moving go awry, only a test would show how far the milk companies, by means of trucks, could provide milk for the babies, children, and the sick.

New York consumes 2,500,000 quarts of milk a day, and it was estimated by H. N. Hallack, Vice President of the Borden company, that 25 per cent. of this total went directly to babies and another 25 per cent. to children who depend largely on milk for food.

The radius of the milk supply territory of New York is twelve hours' run, measured by the running time of fast trains that carry nothing but milk. The New York Milk Committee, of which Paul E. Taylor is Secretary, sent an appeal to the Presidents of railroads bringing milk to New York, and also to the representatives of the employes, urging them to make every effort to keep the milk trains running. The letter to the railroad Presidents follows:

In the event of a general strike of railroad employes we hope some arrangement can be made to continue the running of trains bringing milk to the metropolitan district.

This is the most trying time of the whole year for the thousands of babies who are debilitated and emaciated as the result of repeated attacks of illness during the past weeks of Summer heat. If the milk supply be shut off many of these babies will die and many of those now well will become sick when parents are forced to substitute other foods for the milk now used. Moreover, to deprive children other than babies of their daily supply of milk is to lessen their resistance to the disease germs responsible for the present epidemic of infantile paralysis.

We trust that for the sake of the children you will exert every effort to keep the milk trains moving and have already taken measures to make this possible.

Safe for Forty Days.

Wholesale grocers were not disposed to agree with the prediction that a week would see a food famine in the event of a railroad tie-up. The consensus of several consulted was that it would take forty days to starve New York, barring the milk requirements of children. It would be a case of living mainly on canned goods and cereals and cold-storage products, but no grown-up need go hungry. One grocer said it would be thirty days before the flour would run low. There was enough sugar here to meet all needs.

Meat, a representative of one of the big packing companies said, would give out in from five to seven days. The supply of fresh eggs would last about five days and butter eight days, but by drawing on the cold-storage supplies of eggs and butter the usual demands could be met for three months. There is little doubt that food supplies in New York are somewhat larger than usual on account of the threat of a strike.

FEAR TIEUP OF INDUSTRIES.

Business Men Say Railroad Strike Would Shut Factories.

A railroad strike that caused a freight traffic tie-up on the railroads entering New York would result in the shutting down of many factories on account of shortage of supplies and thousands would be thrown out of work.

Frederick B. De Berard, Director of the Research Bureau of the Merchants' Association, said yesterday:

"A strike would stop the receiving and shipping of goods and merchandise, forcing the closing down of a great number of factories and the temporary throwing out of work of the employes."

In 1914, according to statistics in the possession of the association, there were 29,021 factories in the five boroughs of New York, with 732,790 employes, upon whom double their own number were dependent.

Fuel, it was estimated, would not be the first scarcity to press on the manufacturers. The first shortage would be that of materials for manufacture, on account of the lack of storage space in New York. In Manhattan many manufacturers used electricity, and the service companies are well supplied with coal. In order to meet the emergency of a miners' strike or a railroad tie-up, they usually keep a six weeks' surplus on hand. This surplus, a coal man said yesterday, had been increased considerably, on account of the menace of a general railroad tie-up. The big users of coal probably had enough on hand to last two months, at least.

Another injury to New York by a strike would be in the cutting off of its income from visitors from distance. Manager Young of the Convention Bureau of the Merchants' Association said that the number of these visitors was about 200,000 a day. Twenty-seven conventions were scheduled for next month, with an estimated total attendance of 35,000. Visitors of this class, it is estimated, spend $50 each. One of the expected conventions would mean the buying of $5,000,000 worth of merchandise in New York, but a strike that prevented the convention from meeting here would mean the loss of these purchases and the delay of them all.

James S. Marvin, General Traffic Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday that an early effect of a general railroad tie-up would be the shutting down of manufacturing plants all over the country and that the number of men thrown out of work would, in his opinion, mount well into the millions. How far this effect of a general railroad strike would extend no one could safely predict, he said, but it was certain many manufacturers, seeing no prospect of making deliveries, would shut down their plants.

"There would be little use in manufacturing an article if it couldn't be shipped," said Mr. Marvin. "For many factories storage facilities would soon be exhausted. There would be no place to put the stuff made, and a shutdown would have to follow. The ramifications of a general railroad tie-up would be far-reaching, much more extensive than the general public yet realizes, and its effect on labor of all kinds is difficult to imagine."

In the automobile industry a shutting down of the factories would affect between 200,000 and 250,000 men, Mr. Marvin said. This estimate included accessory and parts makers. With the roads in good condition, automobiles might be delivered overland distances of 500 miles or less, but such deliveries would bea small factor in the general situation.

Automobile manufacturers are now shipping between 700 and 800 freight car loads of autos a day, averaging about three and one-half motors to the car.

"I think," said Mr. Marvin, "the railroads have been very fair in offering to refer the whole matter to a non-partisan board of arbitration for an investigation as to the fairness of the present wage scale. I consider it very doubtful whether the railroads will ever concede the eight-hour plan unless it be awarded through arbitration proceedings."

ERIE APPEALS TO EMPLOYES.

Asks Susquehanna & Western Men Also Not to Quit.

The Erie Railroad Company and its subsidiary, the New York, Susquehanna & Western, have sent circular letters to their 41,000 service employes asking them to remain loyal to their employers in the event of a strike by the four brotherhoods. Thousands of these employes have earned certain advantages through long service, and these are warned that they will lose priority of position and seniority in service if they quit on Sept. 4.

The circular, which is addressed to all engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and yardmen, is in part as follows:

The General Committee representing train service employes has set Sept. 4, at 7 A. M., as the date upon which the employes of this company in that branch of service are to strike and thus prevent the operation of trains.

If you accede to the request of this general committee rather than to your obligations to your company, the long period of friendly relations between you and the company and its officers is apparently to be broken by your act in leaving the service. This action, if taken, is deeply to be regretted, as the settlement of differences through resort to a strike is a wholly unnecessary and wasteful proceeding, disastrous to both sides of the controversy.

To those employes who have to decide what their action will be in response to the call to strike it is fair to say that this company's purpose will be as follows:

First—Employes who remain continuously in the service will be placed at the head of the respective rosters in the order of their present relative position thereon, and will hereafter be considered the senior employe of the company.

Second—Employes who join in the strike do by such action leave the service of the company, and in so doing all rights and privileges as employes cease.

Third—Employes who leave the service may re-enter same only at the option of the Division Superintendent, and then only as new employes; their position on the roster dating from the date they are permitted to resume duty. Before again entering the service they will be required to pass the physical examination prescribed for new employes, and will also be required to pass the examination on rules as prescribed for employes of the class of service which they enter.

You are again urged to give this important matter careful consideration, bearing in mind the seriousness of the step which you are called upon to take. Many of you have spent a business lifetime in the N. Y., S. & W. service and have families and homes. Think before you strike of all that your act involves.

Are your present grievances so great as to justify you in jeopardizing all you have gained while in the company's service?

The New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company was not a party to the negotiations that led up to the strike order by the four brotherhoods, but its employes have been asked by the labor leaders to quit with the rest on Sept. 4.

B. R. T. RAISES WAGES OF 9,216 EMPLOYES

All Men in Transportation Service Share in $650,000 Annual Increase.

A REWARD FOR LOYALTY

Workers Ratify Company's Plan for Departmental Trustees to Voice Possible Grievances.

Advances in pay of 9,216 employes in transportation service, including all classes from car cleaners to superintendents, and totaling $650,000 annually, were announced by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday to take effect on next Friday. The increases were sanctioned by the Directors of the company as a reward to employes for not joining the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes in the recent surface car strikes.

The new scale announced by the Brooklyn company establishes a minimum of 34 cents an hour and a maximum of 42½ cents an hour for motormen in subway and elevated service, as against 30 cents minimum and 40 cents maximum at the present time, but provides that the men must work ten years to receive the higher rate of pay. Conductors and motormen on the surface lines who have been receiving a minimum of 25 cents an hour and a maximum of 29 cents an hour, will hereafter be paid from 26 cents to 34 cents an hour, the maximum not to go into effect, however, until after fifteen years of service.

Conductors on the elevated and subway lines who now receive from 23 to 25 cents an hour will be advanced from 26 to 28 cents an hour, and guards from 20 to 23 cents an hour to 22 and 25 cents an hour.

Although the new rates for motormen and conductors on surface lines raises the level of pay for the first five years in Brooklyn to that prevailing on the lines of the New York Railways Company, they are not considered as favorable as those demanded in Manhattan, Queens, on Staten Island, and in Westchester County by the Almalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes. The rates insisted on by the union on all lines on which strikes were called recently were 30 cents an hour for men in their first year of service, and 33 cents an hour after that. Similar demands will be made on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company if the union succeeds in organizing the employes of that company, which it has not been able to do up to the present.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company also announced that the members of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Employees' Benefit Association had ratified by a very large majority the proposed amendments to the constitution of that organization creating in each one of the large departments of the R. R. T. system a set of departmental trustees, who, when elected, will form a committee to voice any changes of conditions desired by the employes of that department.

This plan, announced in detail by President T. S. Williams of the company on Aug. 17, has been enthusiastically received by the employes, the company says. Up to yesterday morning more than 94 per cent. of the members of the benefit association in transportation service and more than 86 per cent. of the membership in all departments had ratified it.

THE COMMUTERS' PROBLEM.

Roads Believe They Can Keep Up Service During Strike.

One question that arose yesterday out of the threat of a railroad strike was what effect it would have on the thousands that come to the city daily by railroad trains and railroad-owned ferries. It was estimated by a railroad official, well posted on this traffic, that 400,000 persons living outside of New York come to the city every week day, and of this total, it was estimated, about 100,000 were railroad commuters, distributed as follows: On the Long Island Railroad, 30,000; on the Erie, 24,000; on the Lackwanna, 14,500; on the New York Central, 5,000; on the New Haven, 4,000; on the West Shore, 3,800.

The problem has two phases:

First—To what extent would the railroads be able to keep trains running for commuters, and what other transportation could be used to supplement the deficiency?

Second—Would the railroad ferries be affected by the strike? It was recognized that even those able to reach the Jersey shore would still be a long way from New York if the railroad ferries were stopped. One of the questions that sprang out of this phase of the problem was whether the Hudson tunnels would be tied up by the strike.

Regarding the first question, the railroads say they expect to be able to handle all urgent passenger business, though these trains will have to take second place to food trains.

An official of one of the roads entering New York said yesterday he doubted if 50 per cent. of the men would go out o na strike, and that these, with the men they drafted from other branches of railroad employment, would be sufficient to maintain a passenger service that would meet all the needs of travel.

The range of railroad commutation to New York is fifty miles, and the average is fifteen miles. If the railroad should be completely tied up the commuters would have to depend on trolley lines, boats, and automobiles.

One man, who has made a study of how suburbanites get in and out of New York daily, said yesterday, "Thousands could be carried by the trolleys, who now use the railroads, and other thousands would be moved by automobiles. I predict that jitney lines would be established in short order, and that they would increase as the needs of the situation demanded. Those who commute for as great a distance as fifty miles would be in difficulty if the railroad passenger trains were tied up, but these are not many, comparatively. The majority, I think, would find a way to get to New York after the first day or so's confusion had been straightened out."

Railroad ferries would not be affected by the strike, it was said yesterday by an official of one of the railroads concerned. Two employes on ferry boats also said that the operation of the railroad ferries would not be disturbed by a railroad strike. One of those seen, a bridgeman, said:

"I have not heard a word about a strike among the ferryboat employes. Employes of ferryboats that are organized in unions are not affiliated with railroad unions in any way. There won't be any trouble with us."

The railroad official said: "We looked into this as a matter of precaution and feel safe in saying that there will be no interruption of ferry service. The organizations of ferry employes are embraced in the New York Harbor Boatmens' Union and in the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association. Neither is affiliated with the railroad brotherhoods. It will be remembered that one of the railroad ferry companies some time ago had to deal with strike demands from the engineers and that their troubles were in no way considered the troubles of the railroad brotherhoods."

The Hudson tunnels would not be affected by a railroad strike, according to Wilbur C. Fisk, President of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, owner and operator of the tunnels. Mr. Fisk said:

UNTERMYER CALLS WILSON PLAN GOOD

Believes Proposed 8-Hour Law Would Stand Test in the Courts.

EXPECTS SPEEDY SOLUTION

Sees in Railways' Stand Strong Arguments for Government Ownership.

Samuel Untermyer said last night that he considered the manner in which the President is handling the strike crisis as wise and statesmanlike, and added that he believed that the eight hour law could be enacted into a law that would stand the Constitutional test in the courts. Mr. Untermyer characterized the attitude of those who control the railroads as shortsighted and said that these heads of the great railway systems of the country were furnishing the strongest possible evidence in favor of the Government ownership of railroads.

Mr. Untermyer at his home at Greystone, near Yonkers, gave his views yesterday of the legal and economical aspects of the situation as outlined before Congress by President Wilson.

"It is impossible," said Mr. Untermeyer, "adequately to cover so vast a subject in a newspaper interview. It embraces economic problems of far-reaching proportions, the solution of which is beset with endless complications. Sooner or later they had to be met, and the President has shown his usual courage in meeting them at this particular time.

"After carefully reading the President's message I feel that he has dealt with the perplexing subject from a just, broad, fearless comprehensive, and statesmanlike viewpoint that gives hope of a speedy solution.

"The one outstanding assertion of the President that the eight-hour day has the sanction of the judgment of society and that the roads will eventually be obliged to accept it I believe to be absolutely sound. I can find no constitutional objection to its being embodied in legislation, if Congress sees fit to do so, in the exercise of its power to conserve the health, and safeguard the efficiency of the agencies employed in the conduct of interstate commerce.

"Congress cannot, however, in my judgment, either itself or by any delegation of power of the Interstate Commerce Commission or otherwise directly or indirectly regulate the wages that shall be paid except to the extent to which it may increase or reduce rates dependent on operating expenses subject to the limitation that it may not fix rates that do not permit of a fair profit.

"The carrying out of most of the program embodied in the fifth and sixth recommendations is entirely feasible so far as it concerns their legality and the power of congress to deal with these subjects. Since we are not in a state of war I take it that any action by Congress involving governmental operation for military purposes would have to be in the nature of condemnation, and must be accompanied by definite provisions for compensation and provide legal machinery for that purpose.

"The framing of such a measure as will stand constitutional tests is feasible, but it is no mean accomplishment. I am not prepared at the moment to say how far the lawmaking power may go to compel men to work or prevent them from striking whenever they chose.

"The reccomendation for the enlargement of the membership and powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be hailed with satisfaction and relief on all sides. If that long sought and much needed result can be brought about under the stress of this crisis it will not have been in vain.

"The commission has not for ten years or more been able to cope with the gigantic tasks that have devolved upon it. While its powers and sphere of usefulness have been constantly enlarged the same number of men have had these new and ever increasing duties thrust upon them, until the task has long since become impossible of prompt or proper performance notwithstanding the ability and industry of the commission.

"It has also long been evident, and I have for at least five years been advocating giving the commission control over security issues and particularly over receiverships and reorganization of insolvent railroad corporations. The commission should have the same power to administer insolvent railroads as the Controller now has with respect to insolvent banks. If the commission had a voice in reorganizations such as is possessed in every civilized country, save ours, we should have been spared the scandals and oppression that are now the almost invariable incidents of the present antiquated and inadequate procedure. We would also avoid the ever increasing and now imminent peril of having almost our entire railway system in the grip of a handful of bankers in Wall Street, which is the direct result of our defective laws. This entire subject was exhaustively investigated by the Pujo Committee in 1913, which then recommended these reforms.

"The commission should be enlarged to fifteen members and the work divided into three departments, one to deal with rates and labor and kindred subjects, another to deal with security issues and conduct investigations, and the third to supervise receiverships and reorganizations and to protect minority stockholders.

"A court is not a proper agency to operate a railroad. That should be the province of an administrative body. Under this plan we will receive an orderly effective control over these public agencies. The railroads have shortsightedly resisted, step by step, every effort at rational control as they are now resisting the principle of the eight-hour day. They are furnishing the strongest arguments for Government ownership."

FALSE RUMOR OF SEA FIGHT.

England Stirred Days Over Story Until the Admiralty Denied It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—An Admiralty announcement issued this morning put an end to rumors of a naval battle which had almost gained the proportions of the reports that Russian troops were in England during the first year of the war. For days the London newspaper offices have been receiving continual inquiries as to the alleged battle, but despite unofficial assurances that no battle had taken place, the report went on spreading throughout the country.

A Plymouth correspondent writes that the port was stirred by a story of another Trafalgar in the North Sea, in which the entire German battle fleet had been destroyed. Almost momentarily the rumor grew in dimensions, and the leading ships which the British had "lost" were even named with confident assurances, and thousands of wives and mothers were thrown into a statae of painful anxiety for the safety of their dear ones.

The square in front of The Western Morning News office was thronged as never before with people of all classes anxiously watching the blank glass panes of the office windows in fluttering apprehension of official telegrams which they momentarily expected to see posted there. But nothing came. The Admiralty was silent and the window panes remained blank of all reference to any naval action whatever.

Not until long after midnight did the throng disperse slowly and by degrees, many, no doubt, to pass a sleepless night in dread of what the morrow might bring forth. Where the rumor originated is not known. It is alleged that certain relatives of seamen in the fleet had received telegrams from the latter stating that they were safe or all well, but this at best was but a flimsy foundation for a rumor so general and so persistant.

RUMANIAN ARMY DRIVING AUSTRIANS

Continued from Page 1.

the Rumanian Government in this district is sequestered. The order also prohibits payments to Rumanian citizens and corporations by German banks and firms generally.

EXTENDED WAR FRONT IMPRESSES BERLIN

Major Moraht Dwells on Rumania's Efficient Netwoak of Strategic Railroads.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—In German military circles the most important new factor resulting from Rumania's entry into the war is not the participation of half a million fresh troops, but the great and sudden extension of the world war front. Major Moraht in Tageblatt writes:

"Our front now is lengthened approximately 800 miles, from Bukowina to the Rumanian border north of Varna. In view of Rumania's peculiar geographical conformation it will have to attach importance to its fortresses in case of an attack proceeding from Hungary. The Sereth line against Russia is now of no direct importance, but it is not out of question that this line, too, may play a rôle against an Austro-Hungarian attack coming form the west, provided the permanent fortifications have been supplemented by adequate field fortification. Except for the Sereth line Rumania has no other fortress aside from Bucharest, a permanent Brialmont fortress, forty-six miles in circumference.

"Rumania's mobilization is of very limited interest to us, since, like Italy's mobilization, it was practically concluded before the declaration of war. We may therefore assume that little time will elapse before the first clashes take place on the Hungarian border.

"Rumania's network of strategic railway's may be characterized as efficient. Rumania can, from her central position, shift her army in all directions if she wants to attack in the region of Bukowina or Siebenbuergen or the Danube. For the Russian march through Rumania the railway line Kischinew-Galatz is available. From here the Russian army, whose goal is Bulgaria, would probably have to march afoot through Dobrudja.

"The Hungarian border is rough, mountainous country, with heights of over 7,500 feet in the western part."

Talk of Carrying War Into Rumania.

BERLIN, Aug. 29, (via London.)—Military writers, in reviewing the situation created by Rumania's entry into the war, generally agree that the new combatant will be able to throw 400,000 effectives into the field. They estimate she has ammunition sufficient for not more than four or five weeks, except for arrangements which may have been made for bringing in large additional amounts through Russia. Rumania herself does not possess large arsenals or industrial plants suited for the purpose.

Nothing is known publicly, of course, in regard to the disposition of the troops of the central group beyond the fact that for several months large bodies of these soldiers have been tied up along the Rumanian border awaiting developments. These troops are now released for action.

Military commentators agree as to the absolute necessity of carrying the war into the country of Germany's new enemy by means of swift movements against the Rumanian flanks. There is no disposition to underrate the Rumanian Army, but the belief is expressed that while the Rumanian troops are fresh they lack much of the experience and especially psychic stability and fortitud necessary to meet sucessfully all the terrors of modern warfare. In course of time this experience may be acquired, some of the writers point out, but they say that before this point has been reached Rumania may have shared the fate of Serbia.

The economic advantages which could be gained by overrunning Rumania rapidly are not overlooked. In the event of swift and successful invasion Rumania's vast stores of grain and rich oil wells would be accessible to the Central Powers, which would be most welcome.

The indications are that the difficult nature of the ground along the banks of the Danube and on the Hungarian mountain border will localize the first clashes. The general strategic situation makes it possible for the troops of the Central Powers to assume the defensive with thin lines, leaving larger masses free to attempt invasion at the selected points.

Bulgaria undoubtedly will follow the lead of Germany in declaring war on Rumania, in the opinion of Count Ernst von Reventlow, the naval expert of the Tages-Zeitung.

Italy Expected Rumani's Aid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 29.—It is believed here that the King of Rumania, notwithstanding his nationality, has understood the true interests of the country of which he is the King, and having put himself on the side of the Allies, that action should endear him forever to the Rumanians. Rumania's participation was confidently expected in Italy although just when she would choose to enter the war was unkown. Her intervention, it is expected, will shorten the war considerably.

RUMANIA'S DECISION CHEERED IN PETROGRAD

Press and Officials See an Omen of Final Victory in Her Entrance Into the War.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 29.—Rumania's entrance into the war is generally interpreted as an omen of final victory for the Allies by Russian official circles and the press, which emphasizes its political and strategic significance. The fact that Rumania entered the war at so late a date and only after careful and mature calculation, in which sentiment played no part, according to the Petrograd newspapers, is "a satisfactory indication of the growing belief among neutral nations that German is a beaten nation, and more particularly that Germany's influence in the Balkans is waning."

The two most immediate effects of Rumania's action, it is felt here, will be a union of the Western Russian and Macedonian fronts, and a pronounced improvement in General Sarrail's position, due to the Bulgarian necessity of transferring a large number of troops from the Saloniki theatre to meet an attack on the northern boundary.

Among the more indirect results, according to press opinion, will be its effect on Greece, where, it is thought, the atmosphere of doubt and vacillation will be cleared by Rumania's decision.

The Retch says that the most significant point of Rumania's espousal of the Allies' cause is that it was not Filipesco or Jonescu that brought Rumania into the camp of the Allies, but Premier Bratiano, who had heretofore persistently refused to be swayed by the inducements of either the Allies or their enemies.

"In other words," continued the Retch, "Rumania cannot be said—as the enemy will undoubtedly maintain—to have been dazzled by fantastic promises of allied diplomacy into embarking on the adventure. Rumania's union with the Allies is an act of real policy dictated by sound reasoning.

"The decision of Rumania to realize her national ideals by siding with the Entente is a well considered vote for allied victory. The charm of German power has fled and she can find no further allies. Perhaps the action of Rumania will return to Greece part of its self-possession and common sense."

The Novoe Vremya says:

"The decision is the more important because we have not to do with the passing mood of a people, but with the studied calculations of politicians. It is the best evidence that the enemy has lost her strength."

According to Colonel Shunsky, the military critic of the Bourse Gazette, a great allied stroke from the north along the, Danube will force Bulgaria to abandon her plan of passively defending this front and conducting the principal operations against the French and British in Macedonia.

"Bulgaria," says Colonel Shumsky, "will be compelled to abandon active operations in Macedonia and will have to face the serious danger of an allied advance into her territory from the north. Rumania, on the other hand, will have only one important front to defend, since her strong natural boundary prevents serious danger from the side of Austria."

FRANCE FELICITATES RUMANIA AND ITALY

Rumania Also Welcomed Into the Ranks of the Entente by King George.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—President Poincaré has sent congratulatory telegrams to the Kings of Rumania and Italy upon the recent declarations of war issued by those two countries. Premier Briand sent similar telegrams to Premier Bratiano of Rumania, Premier Boselli and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy. President Poincaré's telegram to King Ferdinand reads as follows:

At the time when the Rumanian people are answering the appeal of their oppressed brothers and entering resolutely upon a glorious war in which they find assurance of realizing their national aspirations, I beg your Majesty to accept for himself and for his noble country, France's most cordial wishes.

Premier Briand's message to Premier Bratiano reads:

The entire French nation applauds the decision by which Rumania courageously takes its place among the defenders of the cause of right and of civilization. I am happy to send you, in the name of the nation and of the government of the republic, my heartiest congrstulations.

At the time when your noble country accomplishes this great act of liberation, I do not doubt that our mutual efforts for the triumph of right and of civilization will assure the Allies the victory which will permit Rumania to realize its national aspirations.

In his telegram to the King of Italy President Poincaré said:

The proclamation of war will make more close the alliance of the two countries, and more intimate the fraternity of their armies. It will show clearly to the world that, having the same enemies, the allied peoples have the same purpose—the reparation of right and the liberation of Europe.

George's Message to Ferdinand.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—King George has sent the following congratulatory message to King Ferdinand of Rumania:

I desire to express to your Majesty the great satisfaction with which the news of the entry of Rumania into the war has been received by myself and my Government and the whole British nation. I rejoice that the valiant Rumanian Army will now fight side by side with the armies of the Allies, bringing still nearer the approaching triumph of our great cause and hastening thereby the fulfillment of Rumanian national aspirations.

RUMANIA WELL PREPARED.

Has Money from England, Guns from France, and Transport from Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A high authority on Rumanian affairs who spent much time in that country and who this since the outbreak of the war with Germany and who seems in close touch with Rumania's developments during the whole period of the war made the following statement to a representative of the Morning Post yesterday:

"Rumania is prepared for war. She has an army of 800,000 men trained and equipped and ready to go into the field today. Behind these we man reserves numbering 300,000. It is a great army and it may surprise many people as I notice there is a general impression that half a million men would represent the maximum strength of the forces Rumania could put into the field. But it should be remembered the country has been more or less prepared for war since 1913 and that for quite a long time past there has been a steady course of preparation going on for exactly this eventuality. Incidentally, I may mention these numbers are not even new for in February or March last it was semi-officially announced from Bucharest that the new classes of 1917-18 would be called to the colors, thus providing a solid plan 1,000,000 newly equipped soldiers at the disposal of the Minister of War in April. With a lapse of four months, the position is even better than that forecast might have led one to expect.

"The army will be under the command of the King himself, but he will have the support of a body of officers who will bring to their task exceptional qualifications, acquired under exceptional circumstances due to an unsually long period of careful preparation. There is General Iliesco, who formerly was Secretary to the War Office, and General Everesco, who has always been strongly pro-Entente. He was formerly military attaché to the Rumanian Ministry in Berlin, speaks Russian perfectly, and is a man not only of international but political experience, for he was Minister of War, he was Chief of Staff in the Balkan war of 1913, and he is altogether a man in whom the army has great confidence.

"I have said that this army is well found and thoroughly equipped and I mean what I say. This army is not hurriedly mobilized. Months ago, indeed, as far back as early Spring it was practically decided Rumania should prepare for this event and the preparation took such a form that they should have left on doubt i the minds of those who watched the operations that Rumania would be ready to go into the war on the side of the Entente in the early Autumn. With that purpose in view the work of mobilization and equipment has been going steadily forward. We had money from England, guns from France, and transport from Russia, where we had agents employed months ago buying horses and war material.

"There is no ground for any misgivings as to the whole-heartedness with which the King is going into the war. Long ago he told his ministers that although he was a Hohenzollern by blood and family ties he was first and last a Rumanian and his whole future was bound up with that of his people.

INDIGNANT AT RUMANIA.

Germans Regret Great Supplies of Munitions Sent to That Country.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 29, (via London.)—The Berlin correspondent of the Politiken sends the following:

"In contrast with the calm with which Italy's declaration of war against Germany was received, Rumania's declaration came as a thunderbolt; for even though Berlin long had reckoned with the possibility of Rumania's intervention, the effect of the large black type on the handbills stating that it was an accomplished fact was terribly disheartening everywhere. On the streets, in the tramcars, and on the buses the news produced consternation.

"On all sides were heard expressions of deepest indignation at Rumania, as the commercial agreements recently concluded gave rise to the belief that the storm had blown over. The people were particularly furious because great quantities of ammunition which the Germans delivered to Rumania in exchange for grain would now literally be hurled back at their own heads.

"In leading political circles no attempt is made to conceal the extreme gravity of the situation, especially as Greece also is now expected to come in. The recent change in the command of the Greek army is considered very ominous."

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The Rumanian Consulate and Legation have been besieged by Rumanian residents of Berlin, to whom the declaration of war came like a bomb out of blue sky, no warning of any sort having reached them. Rumanians crowding the Legation spoke bitterly of their government for thus leaving them in the dark, but realized this was done to conceal the intentions of the Rumanian Government.

Some of them said they were certain unusual pressure was brought to bear upon King Ferdinand at the meeting of the Rumanian Crown Council, which decided upon a declaration of war, and they were sure that otherwise he would not have attached his signature to the necessary documents.

The German press generally seems to share in this belief, for so far no ill word is published concerning that monarch, to whom some of the newspapers refer in pitying terms. The Berlin public finds the new phase of the war intensely interesting, forgetting for a while the bothersome details of their daily life, such as bread-cards and meat-tickets. The old fervor which prevailed when the war was young seems to be returning to those grown callous or fatalistic with the war's heavy toll and tribulations.

Dispatches from Vienna indicate that Rumania's war declaration caused no particular excitement, there, as it has everywhere in a sigh of relief that the worst now was known.

Egyptian
DEITIES
"The Utmost in Cigarettes"
Plain end or Cork tip
People of culture, refinement and education invariably prefer Deities to any other cigarette.
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.
25¢

FAY, BY A RUSE, ESCAPES PRISON

Continued from Page 1.

carrying munitions to the Allies by attaching bombs to them. Their arrest and conviction followed a series of bomb plots which for a time threatened to interfere with the shipping from the port of New York and which included the dynamiting of the Canadian Pacific Railroad bridge over the St. Croix River.

Fay, who had served at the front as a Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Provisional Regiment of the Prussian Infantry, confessed that he had been sent to this country by the German Secret Police for the purpose of interfering with shipments of arms and ammunition to the Allies. His invention, a mine which was to be attached to the stern of a vessel and fired hours later at sea by clockwork, was to have been his means for carrying out this purpose.

When the police afrested the conspirators in Weehawken, N. J., they found hundreds of pounds of high explosive and a number of these mines. They had perfected other arrangements, including the hiring of fast motorboats and means of attaching the mines, even demonstrating the practicability of this scheme. Fay used dummy bombs and placed them in the stern of a vessel which the real bombs would be used.

In pronouncing sentence on Fay, Judge Howe severely censured his activities here.

"As to Robert Fay," he said, "according to your testimony, you committed a grave crime against Germany by deserting your post and country, where you were engaged in lawful warfare, to come here, where you have committed still graver crimes against this nation for the purpose of helping Germany in the war. Altogether too many things have been happening in this country since the war commenced. Destruction of human life and property in violation of our law means little if anything to you. This court is going to convince you and thoroughly warn others that this country is not a proper place in which to carry on the war, and that our laws are still binding, notwithstanding the war in Germany. Therefore, you are sentenced to serve a term of two years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta and to pay a fine of $1 on the first indictment, and a term of eight years in the same place and to pay a fine $1 on the second indictment. The terms of imprisonment to commence and run concurrently."

Fay's lawyers made efforts to have the sentence set aside and Fay sent a letter to President Wilson in which he begged to be deported so that he might re-enter the German army and give his life for his country.

West Shore Imports Strikebreakers.

The West Shore Railroad yesterday imported a number of strikebreakers to replace the freight handlers at the company's Weehawken heir who went on strike Monday after an increase from 22 to 30 cents an hour was refused them. About 800 freight handlers went on strike, and it was reported last night that the company had procured nearly 900 strikebreakers and forty armed guards in Manhattan to replace the former workers. Several weeks ago the Weehawken grain elevator workers struck and were granted increased wages.

MEMPHIS WRECKED IN SANTO DOMINGO

Continued from Page 1.

she had four torpedo tubes. She was a vessel of 14,500 tons and an indicated horse power of 24,000. She was the flagship of the Cruiser Division of the United States Atlantic fleet.

On May 12 of this year the cruiser returned here after a cruise of 14,227 miles to South American ports with the members of the American section of the International High Commission on board. Up until that time she was the largest vessel to pass through the Panama Canal. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, was a member of the party on board.

Several other vessels of the navy have been wrecked. The worst naval disaster occurred on March 16, 1889, when the Nipsic, Vandalia, and Trenton were lost in the famous hurricane in the harbor of Apia, Samoa. Four officers and forty-seven men were lost on this occasion, among them being Captain C. M. Schoonmaker, of the Vandalia. The hurricane broke so suddenly that it was impossible to get the ships to the open sea. The Nipsic was finally run ashore on the beach. The Vandalia ran on a reef, where she was exposed to the full force of the storm. Her officers and crew took to the rigging and many of them were lost in trying to swim ashore.

The Trenton had her rudder carried away early in the storm, the waves breaking over her put out her fires, and she finally went ashore. It was said then that only the excellent judgment of her navigating officer, the late Lieut. R.

RUMANIA'S REASONS FOR ENTERING WAR

Alliance with the Central Powers Ceased When Italy Withdrew, Vienna Is Told.

SAYS AUSTRIA BROKE FAITH

Declares She Is Menaced by Teuton Spirit of Conquest and Rumanians In Dual Monarchy Oppressed.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 28, (via Petrograd and London, Aug. 29.)—The following is the text of the note handed to Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Rumania, at the conclusion of the meeting of the Rumanian Crown Council which preceded the Rumanian declaration of war:

"The alliance concluded between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, according to the statements of those Governments, had only a conservative and defensive character. Its principal object was to guarantee the allied countries against attack from the outside and to consolidate the state of affairs created by previous treaties. It was in accordance with these pacific tendencies that Rumania joined this alliance.

"Devoted to the development of her internal affairs and faithful to her resolution to remain as an element of order and equilibrium on the lower Danube, Rumania never has ceased in her devotion to the maintenance of peace in the Balkans. The last Balkan wars, by destroying the status quo, imposed upon her a new line of conduct, but her intervention gave peace and re-established the equilibrium.

"For herself she was satisfied with the rectification of her borders which gave her the greatest security against aggression and repaired certain injustices of the Congress of Berlin, but in pursuit of this aim, Rumania was disappointed by the failure of the Vienna Cabinet to take the attitude Rumania was entitled to expect.

"When the present war broke out Rumania, like Italy, declined to associate herself with the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary, of which she had not been notified by the Vienna Cabinet.

"In the Spring of 1915 Italy declared war against Austria-Hungary. The Triple Alliance no longer existed and the reasons which determined Rumania's adherence to this political system disappeared.

"Rumania remained in the peace group of States, seeking to work in agreement in order to assure peace and to conserve the situation de facto and de jure created by treaties. Rumania then found herself in the presence of powers making war for the sole purpose of transforming from top to bottom the old arrangements which had served as a basis for their treaty of alliance. These changes were for Rumania proof that the object she pursued in joining the Triple Alliance no longer could be attained and that she must direct her efforts in new paths, especially as the work undertaken by Austria-Hungary threatened the interests of Rumania and her national aspirations. Consequently Rumania resumed her liberty of action.

"The neutrality which Rumania imposed upon herself in consequence of a declaration of war made independently of her will, and contrary to her interests, had been adopted as the results of the assurances that Austria-Hungary, in declaring war against Serbia, was not inspired by a spirit of conquest or of territorial gains. These assurances have not been realized.

"Today we are confronted by a situation de facto threatening great territorial transformations and political changes of a nature constituting a grave menace to the future of Rumania. The work of peace which Rumania attempted to accomplish, in a spirit of faithfulness to the Triple Alliance, thus was rendered barren by the very powers called upon to defend it.

"In adhering in 1883 to the group of Central Powers, Rumania was far from forgetting the bonds of blood constituting between them a pledge for her domestic tranquility, as well as for the improvement of the lot of the Rumanians of Austria-Hungary. In fact, Germany and Italy, who reconstituted their States on the basic principle of nationality, could not but recognize the legitimacy of the foundation upon which their own existence reposed.

"As for Austria-Hungary, she found in the friendly relations established between her and Rumania assurances of tranquillity both in her interior and on our common frontiers, for she was bound to know to what extent the discontent of her Rumanian population found echo among us, threatening our good relations.

"For a period of thirty years the Rumanians of Austria-Hungary not only never saw a reform introduced, but, instead, were treated as an inferior race and condemned to suffer the oppression of a foreign element which constitutes only a minority amid the diverse nationalities constituting the Austro-Hungarian States.

"All the injustices our brothers thus were made to suffer maintained between our country and the monarchy a continual state of animosity. At the outbreak of the war Austria-Hungary made no effort to ameliorate these conditions. After two years of the war Austria-Hungary showed herself as prompt to sacrifice her peoples as powerless to defend them. The war in which almost the whole of Europe is partaking raises the gravest problems affecting the national development and very existence of the States.

"Rumania, from a desire to hasten the end of the conflict and to safeguard her racial interests, sees herself forced to enter into line by the side of those who are able to assure her realization of her national unity. For these reasons Rumania considers herself, from this moment, in a state of war with Austria-Hungary."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rumania's movements are being watched with an interest far surpassing those of any of the other belligerents. This is natural for two reasons. In the first place, she is a newcomer in the ranks of the warring elements; and in the second, the Rumanian situation is such that there are greater potentialities in Rumanian success than in that of any of the others. Moreover, there is a much greater prospect of quick results.

It is to be noted in connection with the present status of things that Rumania has not yet declared war on Bulgaria, but that only Austria and Germanay are affected. This, however, means but little. The situation is entirely different from that which existed between Germany and Italy. These two nations were separated by many miles of Austrian territory. Italy had no objective, particularly of her own, that would necessarily bring her into direct conflict with Germanay. Hence the failure of either party to declare war was an embarrassment to neither.

With Rumania the situation is entirely different. One of her objectives will undoubtedly be rendering assistance to the Allies on the Saloniki front, as Rumania's geographical position gives her unique facilities for this accomplishment. To do this it will be necessary to cross Bulgarian soil and to wage war directly on the Bulgarians, who constitute the greater part of the Saloniki army of defense. Therefore, when the time is ripe for Rumania to make this move a declaration of war will follow as a matter of course.

As I have said, there is every reason to watch with the greatest interest the first move of Rumania's, which will give a fair indication of the location of her major movement. In the early stages of such a campaign, where the whole thing is on such an enormous scale, no conclusions can be drawn from the first steps as to what the real campaign is to be. The initial step may be in one direction, the great blow that is to follow delivered in another. At this time more than at any other, it is best to make haste slowly. Rumania's first blow, fo rexample, has been delivered against the passes of the Transylvanian Alps, presumably with the idea of flanking the Austrian Army and cooperating with Russia. Such a move may or may not have anything to do with the major operations of the Rumanian Army.

The difficulties which confront Rumania on this front, I pointed out in a general way yesterday. The principal of these is the fact that, while the mountains are crossed by numerous passes, for military purposes these are, by reason of lack of good highways and railroads limited to three. This makes the Austrian problem a simple one. If, therefore, it were the Rumanian intention to place her major stroke on this front, her problem would be extremely difficult and would take a long time for working out.

It has been the policy of the various nations, however, at least at the outset of their participation, to go first for the territory which they hope to get as a result of their entrance into the war. This may be dictating the policy of Rumania. At the same time, it must be realized that no nation is going to get anything more than it no wposses until the war is over and there are definite spoils to be divided. Therefore, the best policy that can be pursued is to place themselves entirely under the allied General Staff which has for its function first and last to win the war. After it is won will be time enough to discuss what this or that power shall receive. It may be assumed, therefore, with small probability of error that this will be Rumania's attitude.

The most vulnerable section before the Rumanian Army is unquestionably the Bulgarian frontier. But if the maximum results are to be obtained through an attack on this front, the moves must be made quickly. The attack here will be directed against the Teutonic army on the Saloniki front. This army depends for its supplies almost entirely on the railroad down the Vardar Valley and the branch of that road which runs from Uskub to Kraljevo, in Serbia. These are the only two railroads which run directly to the Saloniki front. If these are cut, or, indeed, if only one of them is cut by the taking of Nish, the Teutons in the south are in a very serious predicament. In order, however, to achieve the maximum result from a success against this line, it is necessar yto move quickly and without warning.

Before going any deeper into the Rumanian campaign and its possibilities, it may be well to see what springs of men are tapped as a result of the Allies diplomatic victory. Rumania has a population of about 8,000,000. Of this population a very small proportion, so small indeed as to be entirely negligible, are Turks who inhabited the territory which Rumania acquired through the treaty of Bucharest, and who are exempt from military service. Rumania can then put into the field a minimum of 800,000 men, and a probable maximum of at least a million.

This force, however, is not all that the Teuton allies will have to reckon with. As pointed out yesterday, Russia is on the nurth in the Bukowina, on the east in Bessarabia and the Black Sea. The wells of Russian men have not been touched even with Russia's enormous losses. These men will be available in great number to assist in any direction the Allied encral Staff may dictate. The railroad communications from the variousG Russian fronts into Rumania are exceptionally good. From the Bukowina is the main railraond from Czernowitz with its branches. This road passe through the heart of Rumania into Bucharest and added men into any section of any front Rumania may select as the section of her main operation. From Bessarabia comes the railroad through Kischinew to Reni and alatz and Bucharest. From the Black Sea comes the Danube and the railroad to Constanza and Bucharest. From Bucharest of course roads radiate throughout the entire State.

It may well be that Rumania, whose problem in its most general form is not dissimilar to that which faced Italy when she declared war against Austria, may adopt the Italian plan of campaign, which consisted first in neutralising a hostile province whose frontier could be easily defended, and then striking her offensive blow against another line far removed. The similarity is at once in evidence if we regard Transylvania as corresponding with the Trentino, and the Bulgaria nfrontier with its Danube, as Istria and the Isonzo. This would explain why the Rumanian effort is at present being expended on the western frontier.

The only definite point at which conflict has occurred is at Tomos Pass, through which a railroad from Bucharest runs to Kronstadt, the main railroad centre of Southern Transylvania. Nothing has been reported as having happened there beyond th efact that the Rumanians and the Austrians have been in contact at that point. A junction of small Rumanian advanced parties has been effected with the Russians in Southern Bukowina, but this is entirely without significance.

HAIG'S TROOPS DRAW CLOSE TO GINCHY

British Also Make Progress Northwest of the Village—Total Prisoners Taken 15,469.

FRENCH WIN AT THIAUMONT

Caoture "an Appreciable Amount" of Ground Southeast of the Verdun Redoubt.

LONDON, Aug. 29. — Weather unfavorable for military operations, including particularly heavy thunderstorms, still prevails on the Somme front and the activity has been confined to artillery duels and bombing expeditions. The British, however, still continue to enlarge their positions west of Ginchy. The official statements from headquarters today also report gaining some ground between Delville and High Woods as well as southeast of Thiepval. A small German attack near the windmill north of Posières was repulsed.

The British report issued this evening announces that since the beginning of the present offensive, July 1, 266 officers and 15,203 men have been captured, together with 86 guns and 160 machine guns.

The French, while remaining inactive on the French front, continue little by little to regain ground in the Verdun region. Last evening they made an advance southeast of Thiaumont work. Later in the evening they repulsed two German attacks, one against the village of Fleury and the other against French positions near the road leading to Vaux fort.

"On the Somme, as at Verdun, we are leading in the offensive and dominating the adversary," says an official note reviewing last week's operations on the French front. "There is not a point in the general theatre of operations where the enemy is not actually reduced to the defensive. Actions which we have undertaken continue despite the resistance or reaction of the enemy."

The British afternoon statement follows:

The weather continues to be somewhat unfavorable and the operations of the last twenty-four hours have been confined to minor enterprises and local bombing attacks. By these means we gradually established our hold on ground between the western outskirts of Guillemont and Ginchy. Further north, between Delville Wood and the High Wood, our troops captured a hostile barricade. Southeast of Thiepval some further progress was made and a hostile machine gun was captured. During these minor operations more prisoners have been taken, but the number has not yet been ascertained.

An attempted raid by the enemy south of Arras failed. Our artillery carried out bombardments on selected parts of the enemy's line between Keuve Chapelle and the Bois Grenier, south of Armentières. On the rest of the front there was ordinary trench warfare.

Attack on Posieres Windmill.

The British official statement issued tonight from General Headquarters reads:

The only infantry engagement today, besides the usual trench bombing encounters, was the approach of a small hostile force toward our trenches near the Pozières windmill, which was quickly dispersed by our fire, leaving seven men killed.

Although heavy thunderstorms made observation difficult, there was considerable activity, the enemy shelling Delville Wood heavily this evening, and also the vicinity of the Pozières windmill, Authuille and the Thiepval Wood during the afternoon.

On other parts of the line there was artillery shelling by both sides, near Hohenzollern, in front of Guinchy, Givenchy and the Ypres Salient.

Twenty prisoners were taken in the last twenty-four hours, making the total captured by us since the first of July 298 officers and 15,205 of other ranks, in addition to eighty-six guns, 160 machine guns, besides other war material.

Yesterday in aeroplane encounters four enemy machines were accounted for, two being destroyed and two badly damaged. Two of ours are missing.

The French afternoon report, recounting the success near Verdun, says:

On the right bank of the Meuse, toward evening yesterday, our troops, under daring leadership, captured an appreciable amount of ground southeast of Thiamount work and took about forty prisoners.

Toward 11 o'clock at night the Germans delivered two attacks, one against the village of Fleury, the other against our positions near the road leading to Vaux Fort. These attempts resulted only in heavy losses to the enemy.

There was intermittent cannonading on the remainder of the front.

The French night report adds:

There is nothing of importance to report. During the day bad weather hampered operations on the greater part of the front.

Attacks Repulsed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—British troops made attacks in force on the Somme front yesterday, but were repulsed with heavy losses, the War Office announced today. Violent fighting continues. The announcement follows:

On numerous sectors of the front the hostile fire was more active. The artillery engagements on the Somme front were very violent.

North of the Somme the British attacks were repeated with considerable forces between Thiepval and Pozières. These attempts failed, with heavy losses for the enemy. At some places there was hand-to-hand fighting, which is continuing north of Ovillers with violence. Several hand-grenade attacks in Delville Wood and southeast of Guillemont were repulsed.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the French attacked between Thiaumont work and Fleury and in the adjoining wooded section. The attacking waves broke down under the fire of our artillery, machine guns and rifles.

Minor hostile advances south and southeast of St. Mihiel were without success.

Three hostile aeroplanes were shot down in aerial engagements, on south of Arras, and two near Bapaume. A fourth aeroplane fell undamaged into our hands east of St. Quentin.

SERBS AND FRENCH DRIVE BULGARS BACK

King Peter's Army Nearing Vetrenik and French Advancing Toward Ljumnica River.

PARIS, Aug. 29. — The French are making progress in the direction of the Ljumnica River and the Serbian Army is advancing toward Vetrenik, says an official communication given out here this evenoing regarding operations in Macedonia. Strong Bulgarian attacks northwest of Lake Ostrovo were repulsed by the Serbians. The statement follows:

There is nothing new on the Struma line. Since yesterday there have been lively artillery actions around Lake Doiran and on the banks of the Vardar, where we destroyed the Marzenoi aviation west of Lake Doiran. Our progress continues in the direction of the Ljumnica River.

The Serbian Army yesterday continued its advance toward Vetrenik and repulsed strong Bulgarian attacks on Hill 1,506, northwest of Lake Ostrovo and further to the south. A number of prisoners, including several officers, remained in Serbian hands.

The Bulgarian official communications continue to allude to alleged successes on the wings toward the sea and south of Koritza, southwest of Florina. In reality, since the beginning of operations the Bulgarians have occupied only the undefended portion of Greek territory, while to the west of Lake Ostrovo the left wing of the Serbian Army has stopped all enemy attacks and inflicted heavy losses.

ITALIANS CAPTURE PEAK 8,000 FEET HIGH

Alpini Take Monte Cauriol After Fierce Fighting—Small Successes Elsewhere.

ROME, Aug. 29.—Italian Alpines have captured the rocky peak of Monte Couriol, 8,000 feet high, in the Avisio area, according to the officials statement issued by the War Office today. Fierce fighting preceded the capture and the position is now strongly held by the Italians. The statement reads as follows:

Along the Trentino front in spite of persistent bad weather our troops gained some brilliant successes.

In a skirmish on the northeastern slopes of Monte Majo, in the Posina Valley, we drove back the enemy with heavy loss, taking about twenty prisoners, including one officer.

On Monte Cimone the effective fire of our trench mortars compelled the enemy to withdraw on a section of his front north of the summit.

In Fassa, area of Avisio, after fierce fighting, our Alpine troops gained possession of the rocky peak of Monte Cauriol, which rises abruptly 2,495 meters, (8,000 feet.) The position was promptly consolidated and is being strongly held. There we took about thirty prisoners, including one officer.

The enemy used much artillery against our positions on Monte Sief, with violence. Several hand-grenade attacks in Delville Wood and southeast of Guillemont were repulsed.

On the Lower Isonzo the outskirts of Gorizia and Gradisca were occasionally shelled.

An enemy aeroplane dropped bombs and arrows on the Cortina d'Ampezzo Basin, but without causing damage.

Yesterday along the whole battle-front our first line troops cheered the entry into the war of Rumania, our new ally. The enemy replied with a fierce artillery fire and with trench mortars and machine guns, but was promptly silenced by our batteries.

Vienna Admits Loss of ePak.

VIENNA, Aug.2 9, \(via London.)—The Austrian War Office today issued the following report of the operations on the Italian frontier:

After obstinate fighting, Monte Cauriol fell into the enemy's hands.

ITALY TELLS UNITED STATES.

Declaration of War Against Germany Announced by Ambassador.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29. — Formal notification that Italy had declared war on Germany was communicated to Secretary of State Lansing today by Count Macchi di Cellere, the Italiln Ambassador, in the following note sent by the latter from Beverly Farms, Mass., where the embassy has been spending the Summer:

From Royal Italian Embassy.

Beverly Farms, Mass., Aug. 28, 1916.

To Mr. Secretary of State.

I have the honor to address the following communication to your Excellency in the name of the King's Government:

Systematically hostile acts on the part of the German Government to the detriment of Italy have succeeded one another with increasing frequency, consisting of both an actual warlike participation and economic measures of every kind.

With regard to the former, it will suffice to mention the reiterated supplies of arms and of instruments of war, terrestrial and maritime, furnished by Germany to Austria-Hungary, and the uninterrupted participation of erman officers, soldiers, and seamen in the various operations of was directed against Italy. In fact, it is only thanks to the assistance afforded her by Germany in the most varied forms that Austria-Hungary has recently been able to concentrate her most extensive effort against Italy. It is also worth while to recall the transmission by the German Government to Austria-Hungary of the Italian prisoners who had escaped from the Austro-Hungarian concentration camps and taken refuge in German territory.

Among the measures of an economic character which were hostile to Italy it will be sufficient to cite the invitation which at the instance of the Imperial Department of Foreign Affairs was directed to German credit institutions and bankers to consider every Italian citizen as a hostile foreigner and to suspend payments to him; also the suspension of payments to Italian laborers of the uensions due them by virtue of a formal provision of the German law.

The overnment of his Majesty the King did not think that it could longer tolerate such a state of affairs, which aggravate, to the exclusive detriment of Italy, the sharp contrast between the defacto and the de jure situation already arising from the fact of the alliance of Italy and of Germany with two groups of nations at war among one another.

For these reasons the Royal' evernment has, in the name of his Majesty the King, notified the German Government through the Swiss overnment, that, as from today, Aug. 28, Italy considers herself in a state of war with Germany.

Please accept, Mr. Secretarq of State, the assurances of my highest regards.

MACCHI de CELLERE.

KAISER ENTERTAINS KOENIG.

Deutschland's Commander the Emperor's Guest at Dinner.

BERLIN (via London), Aug. 29.—The German Emperor, according to official announcement, has received Albert Lohmann, president of the Board of Directors of the German Ocean Navigation Company, and Captain Paul Koenig, commander of the super-submarine Deutschland, at main headquarters.

The Emperor had them as his guests at dinner.

HOW RUSSIANS WILL BID.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Commenting on the tactical advantages of Rumania's operations against Austria-Hungary, Lieut. Col. Rousset, the military critic of La Liberte, says:

"General Letchitzky, the Russian Commander in Galicia, holds nearly 100 kilometres (60 miles) of ridges from the source of the two Bystritzas toward Bajilow as far as Kirlibaba. He will easily aid the Rumanians who, hardly on entering Transylvania, will certainly envelop the army of General Koevess if the latter does not retreat quickly. Field Marshal von Hindenburg will be unable to help him, as from the Dniester River to the Stokhod General Brussiloff is holding von Hindenburg solidly."

ATTACK TISZA GOVERNMENT.

Apponyi and Other Leaders Bitter at All-Night Parliament Sitting.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 29, (by Wireless to London.)—Count Albert Apponyi, leader of the Opposition in the Hungarian Parliament, made eight speeches, all strongly hostile to the Government, in the course of an all-night sitting of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies ending on Friday last, according to dispatches received here today from Budapest. Count Apponyi is quoted in the messages as accusing Premier Tisza of intending to conclude a new commercial treaty with ermany whereby the interests of Hungary would be damaged.

Count Michael Karolyn, President of the Hungarian Independence Party, is said to have accused the Austrian General Staff of "betraying Hungary by undertaking an insane offensive against Italy instead of foreseeing that troops were needed to defend Hungary against a Russian invasion."

Deputy Rakossy declared that Austrian strategy and diplomacy had both "proved disastrous failures."

FATAL RIOTS IN DRESDEN.

More Than 100 Reported Slain in Liebknecht Protest.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Reports have reached The Hague, says the correspondent there of the Central News, that 85 civilians, 22 soldiers, and 4 policemen were killed in Dresden last week. The disorders are said to have been brought on by a demonstration against the imposition of an increased sentence on Dr. Karl Liebknecht as a result of his appeal from the finding of the military court.

The crowds were eventually dispelled by troops, the dispatch says, after 200 persons had been arrested.

CONFIRMS FRISCO'S SALE.

Court Overrules the Objections of Nine Unsecured Creditors.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—The sale of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad to the reorganization managers was confirmed in the Federal District Court here late today by Circuit Judge Sanborn. The sale of the Frisco at foreclosure was approved over the protest of nine creditors, who said that provision should be made for unsecured creditors.

Judge Sanborn said that the sale and reorganization gave them an opportunity to secure 25 per cent. of their claims and that if the road had not been reorganized they could not secure anything.

The Frisco now will be turned over to the new company, chartered a few days ago at Jefferson City, Mo., and the receivership will end.

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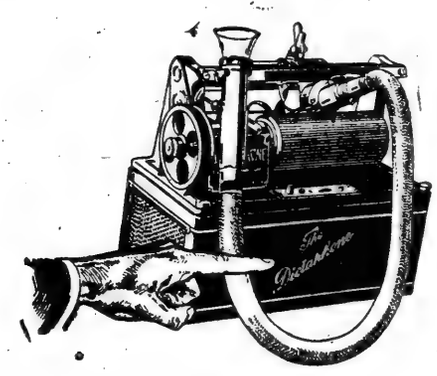

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COMMISSION MUST CONTINUE RELIEF

Production in Belgium and Northern France Insufficient to Meet Food Demands.

NEED $12,500,000 A MONTH

Harvests Will Feed People of Poland and Serbia, Thinned by Invasion, Famine, and Migration.

LONDON, Aug. 16, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—It is stated on good authority that the population of Poland has diminished by about 50 per cent. as the result of migration into Russia and starvation during the last Winter. The remaining population with the German soldiers has produced a considerable harvest, and it is believed by the German and Austrian authorities that the local production will be ample, not only to support the civil population, but also to permit some export to Germany and Austria. Much the same situation exists in Serbia, and, therefore, while they may be some shortage in meats, fats, and milk, the population in Poland and Serbia can be sufficiently provided for.

Belgium has a fair harvest which, by agreement between the Relief Commission and the German authorities, is left entirely to the civil population. But the Belgian local production, even in normal times, amounts to only about one-third of the requirements of the population, and therefore Belgian relief must continue on a large scale.

In the occupied area of Northern France the mobilization and migration of the male population has made it impossible for the peasants to secure the full productivity of the land, and a large portion of the area has been cultivated by the German Army. Negotiations are still in progress between the Relief Commission and the German authorities as to the proportion of the native production to be set aside for the civil population. In any event, the harvest is entirely insufficient and the total absence of meats, fats, and milk supplies makes necessary the continuance of relief on a large scale in order to maintain the French population of 2,250,000 people, of whom 600,000 are children.

It is estimated by the Commission that, even taking the harvest into account in Belgium and Northern France, they will need to continue the importation of a minimum of $12,500,000 per month of foodstuffs during the forthcoming years. It is understood that the subsidies provided by the Allied Governments, which amount to about $10,000,000 per month, will continue, and the Commission is, therefore, dependent on public charity for $2,500,000 a month.

The Commission has just arranged to provide an extra meal daily for the whole of the school children in Belgium and Northern France, to be given in the schools during the forthcoming year, as investigation has proved that the adolescent children are being insufficiently nurtured. The cost of this extra school meal will be approximately $1,000,000 a month, which increase in the budget of the Commission must be found through public charity.

CLEMENCY ASKED FOR LEE.

Governor Ralston Gets Telegrams In Escaped Prisoner's Behalf.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 29.—Numerous petitions were received today at the offices of Governor Ralston urging clemency for Edward J. Lee, escaped prisoner from the Indiana State Penitentiary at Michigan City, who was betrayed in New York by his former cellmate. Mrs. Charles R. Williams, telegraphing to the Governor from Princeton, N. J., said:

"We are greatly interested in the case of the escaped convict Lee, model prisoner, a victim of the contract labor system. Very few cases are as appealing as this case. The man is eager to lead an honest life, has worked hard since his escape to prove it. Give him a chance if in your power."

Frances P. Parsons, of 750 Park Avenue, New York, telegraphed: "In common with many others, my deep interest has been aroused by the case of the convict Edward Lee. I beg you to treat him with as much leniency as possible. His case is most exceptional."

R. S. Chapin, New York, telegraphed: "May I respectfully request that you parole Lee, escaped prisoner."

ACCUSED OF KILLING COOK.

Staten Islander Arrested Following Quarrel at South Beach.

Edward A. Fairre, 34 years old, of 24 Chestnut Street, Rosebank, Staten Island, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Aitken, Graham, and McKettrick of Police Headquarters, who accused him of having killed Albert Damurati, a pastry cook of 237 East Thirty-fourth Street. Damurati was found Sunday night lying unconscious on the South Beach sands and died the following morning in the New Brighton Hospital.

According to the detectives, the pastry cook had spent Sunday in bathing at South Meach, and that when he began to annoy women Fairre remonstrated with him. Friends of both men prevented a fist fight, but that night, when Damurati passed a tent which about thirty young Staten Islanders had put up on the beach, he recognized Fairre among those gathered about the entrance.

Damurati said something, and then, the detectives alleged, a bottle was thrown which struck Damurati at the base of the skull, fracturing it. Fairre admitted having quarreled with the dead man, but denied that he had thrown the bottle.

New British Minister at Berne.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Sir Horace Rumbold has been appointed British Minister at Berne, Switzerland. He succeeds Evelyn M. Grant-Duff, who is retiring on accoutn of his health.

BLEASE RUNNING AHEAD IN PRIMARY FIGHT

Leads the Race for Gubernatorial Nomination in South Carolina—Militiamen Vote on Border.

COLUMBIA, S. C. Aug. 29.—Unofficial scattering returns from about half the counties of South Carolina tonight gave ex-Governor Cole L. Blease a large lead over Governor Richard I. Manning and Robert A. Cooper for the Democratic nomination for Governor. The vote stood: Blease, 11,000; Manning, 7,600; Cooper, 6,000.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Aug. 29.—South Carolina hardsmen here voted today for Governor and other State officers in the Democratic primary election of their State. This was the first time that troops on the border have voted, and the election in camp was strictly supervised by the military authorities.

Ballot boxes were placed in each company headquarters and the vote counted by three Commissioners named by the Democratic State Central Committee of South Carolina. The count was forwarded to Columbia tonight.

BOY SET THE THORNE FIRES.

New York Youth Says He Liked to See the Firemen Work.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Joseph Sackett, 16, of 257 West 116th Street, New York, was locked up in the Dutchess County Jail this afternoon on a charge of arson, following his confession to having set fire to two barns and a garage on the Millbrook estate of Oakleigh Thorne. The boy told the detective who arrested him that he liked to see the firemen at work, and besides he was looking for an opportunity to prove his bravery.

Sackett has been stopping here with his aunt, who is employed on the Thorne estate. Ten detectives who have been guarding the estate for the last two weeks boarded at the same house, and the boy often discussed with them means of capturing the firebug.

He said today that he was talking with the detectives last night when it occurred to him that it would be a good joke to set fire to the garage. He left them, started the fire, and then returned to await developments. He "discovered" the fire first and helped take out the ten automobiles that were stored in the building.

AUTO UPSET KILLS DENTIST.

Dr. Rivinius Caught Under Wreckage—Physician Friend Badly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Dr. E. W. Rivinius, a dentist, of 153 West Seventy-third Street, New York City, was killed and Dr. Henry F. Bartholomew, a physician, of 207 West 156th Street, was perhaps fatally injured when their touring car upset eight miles north of this place this afternoon. Both were buried beneath the wreckage.

Dr. Rivinius died of a broken neck. Dr. Bartholomew is in the Highland Hospital with concussion of the brain and other injuries.

Dr. Rivinius and Dr. Bartholomew, friends in this city said last night, were en route to Whitehall, N. Y., where Dr. Bartholomew's wife and 5-year-old daughter, Betty, had been spending the Summer. They had planned to motor all the way and left this city shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning in order to reach Albany before nightfall.

Dr. Rivinius and Dr. Bartholomew were close friends, having been classmates at New York University. Dr. Rivinius was not married. His nearest surviving relative, a sister, Miss Martha Rivinius, who lives in Boston, was notified of the accident.

WOMAN KILLED BY AUTO.

Curve Hid Car's Approach and She Stepped in Its Path.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 29.—Her view shut off by a curve in McBride Avenue, near the Spruce Street bridge, Mrs. Ella Westervelt, 35 years old, wife of a silk weaver living at 102 Birch Street, stepped directly before an automobile driven by Jacob Kushner, a lawyer, of 296 Ellison Street this afternoon. Before Mr. Kushner could stop his car the woman was struck. She was picked up unconscious and died in an automobile truck while on the way to the General Hospital. Mr. Kushner reported the accident to the police and was released on his own recognizance.

Joseph Halefin, 8 years old, at play today in front of his home at 273 Marshall Street, was struck by a touring car operated by Samuel Cohen of 95 Market Street. He was treated at St. Joseph's Hospital for a broken nose and scalp lacerations. Cohen was not held.

SISTER JOSEPHA INJURED.

Both Legs Broken in Elevator Accident at Mount St. Vincent.

As the result of the sudden starting of an electric elevator in the School for Girls at Mount St. Vincent-on-Hudson, Sister Josepha, Mother Superior of the institution and in charge of the 5,000 Sisters of Charity in the New York diocese, sustained fractures of both legs last Wednesday. She has been in St. Vincent's Hospital ever since in a serious condition.

Sister Josepha in making an inspection of the building decided to go from the second to the third floor by way of a small elevator, which was designed to be operated by passengers. As she was about to enter the car it suddenly shot up and she was pinned between its floor and the top of the elevator entrance. Sisters in other parts of the school heard her cries and released her.

The injured woman was brought to St. Vincents' Hospital, where Dr. Simon J. Walsh, Chief Surgeon, found that both legs had been borken, but that there had been no internal injuries. Last night Dr. Walsh said the Mother Superior's condition was favorable, and that unless something unforseen happened she would recover.

GERARD IS ATTACKED AS BRITAIN'S FRIEND

Berlin Newspapers Start Report That He Is Going to England, and Advise Him to Stay There.

CALL HIM GERMANY'S FOE

American, Reaching London, Attributes New Fight on Ambassador to the Censorship Row.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—An American, who is in London after several months' stay in Berlin, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that the German newspapers had been printing attacks on Ambassador Gerard within the last ten days on account of a prospective trip they say he is about to make to England.

According to THE TIMES informant the German newspapers began printing sly allusions to the Ambassador, saying he was going on a mysterious journey to England and that after a short visit he was going to return to Berlin. After a day or two of this the papers came out, said this informant, with editorial attacks upon the Ambassador, reading something like this:

"Ambassador Gerard is going to take a trip to the country he favors so much—England"; and, "Gerard is going to the country where he has so many friends—England." Some editorials, the informant said, were particularly bitter in insinuating that Mr. Gerard was not of much use in Germany and that he might as well be in England, one newspaper intimating that it would be wise for Mr. Gerard to stay in England permanently. These attacks on Mr. Gerard, said THE TIMES informant, seemed to spread to nearly all the newspapers he read while there. In every criticism of the American Ambassador the German newspapers, he said, accused him of being the friend of England, intimating also that he was the enemy of Germany.

Traced to Censorship.

"The attacks on Mr. Gerard began soon after his stand in refusing to urge upon the Government at Washington that the British censor be rebuked for not allowing the uncensored reports of Berlin correspondents for American newspapers to pass through England," he said. "The newspapers accused Mr. Gerard of being unfriendly to Germany at that time, particularly resenting his charge that the German censor had declined to allow American correspondents to send matter printed in the German newspapers criticising the American Government. Since then the attacks became more bitter until they culminated in the reports of his supposed trip to England. I understand the German censor has refused to allow these newspaper attacks on Mr. Gerard's intended trip to be cabled out."

At the American Embassy here THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was informed that no word had been received as to Mr. Gerard's intention of coming to England, nor had it been heard that he was contemplating a trip to America at this time. One official explained that if Mr. Gerard proposed a trip here he certainly would inform the Embassy. As to the German newspaper attacks on Mr. Gerard, the Embassy had no word.

THE TIMES informant, speaking of the food situation in Berlin, said:

"All any one can get to eat as a steady diet is bread, soup, and vegetable, which become not only monotonous but unsatisfactory as a perpetual diet. Only a quarter of a pound of meat a week is allowed to any one individual whether at a hotel or elsewhere, and to the ordinary man with a lively appetite that makes about one big bite a week. Everything is way up in price, but worst of it is that whether one has money enough to buy or not, he can only obtain a limited quantity, the limit fixed by the Government. While prices may be much higher in England than before the war, still there is plenty of everything, and the average man has more money than before the war. So England is really not much worse off than before the war, for the average citizen, while Germany is badly off for every one in the matter of food, whether poor or rich.

Beefsteak a Luxury.

"Since I have been in London I have been eating beefsteak three times a day and have not got enough yet. It is a real luxury to find that you can get all you want of it.

"The German Government, by keeping a sharp eye on what the newspapers publish, has convinced the people Germany is going to win the war, but one notices that there is no more talk of a great decisive smash of the allied enemy. One hears talk everywhere in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany that the Fatherland has all the ammunition, guns, and men it needs, and that whatever advance the Allies have been able to make lately was only a temporary thing. The Government in its official reports turns nearly everything into a German success, and, fortunately for the Government, the people believe everything it says officially. That is what is keeping the German spirit up. Once the truth begins to leak into the minds of the German people as one finds it after getting out of Germany, there will be a different feeling there."

RECTOR'S CALM DURING FIRE

Blaze in Building Occupied by Restaurant Attracts Crowds.

For several minutes before the arrival of the fire engines crowds gathered in Broadway, late last night, to watch what was thought to be a movie fire in a building at hte corner of Broadway and Forty-eighth Street, in which there are a number of moving-picture concerns. Flames could be seen inside an oval window on the ninth floor of the building, high enough to be visible for several blocks. The firemen on their arrival were sent to the rooms of the Tams Costume and Musical Library Company, where a small blaze was son put out. The cause of the fire is unknown.

There was no excitement in Rector's on the ground floor of the building.

URGES BRONX SEWER PLAN.

Mathewson Discusses Conduits Under New Haven Tracks.

"Underlying all this is the vital question of whether this public improvement is to be built in the most economical way, in the interest of those who will pay for it, or whether it is to be built in the way that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company desires, so that it may extract its pound of flesh and a few dollars," says Douglas Mathewson, Borough President of the Bronx, in a statement he issued yesterday attacking the position the New Haven road takes with regard to building a sewer under its tracks and seeking payment for it from the city.

"The company's claim for the triple sewer it had constructed at Blondell Avenue was for $53,503 actual disbursement, independent of interest," he says, "and its claim for the Tremont Avenue one, a double-barreled sewer, was for $36,218, also actually expended, and not including interest. The engineers of the city appraised the actual value of the original doing of the work at a somewhat smaller figure.

"When the railroad blocked the condemnation proceeding the Borough President directed the engineers to take up the study of an alternative route, with the result that they evolved the present plan of carrying twin sewers under the railroad bridge where it crosses Eastchester Road, one sewer being under each sidewalk, which would be raised somewhat more than usual above the level of the roadway, but where passersby would be protected by guard rails, and where there would be no privately owned property back of the sidewalk to suffer inconvenience or damage.

"The result of this plan, which has already been approved and adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as the final city plan for the sewerage in the locality, will be to eliminate the construction of sewers along two sides of a triangle and simply carry one down the third side. Obviously this will effect an economy with the expensive forms of constructions eliminated. More than that, the work itself will be cheaper because of less excavation and more favorable conditions."

Mr. Mathewson estimates the ultimate saving by this plan at $120,000 and the immediate saving at $20,000, plus whatever will have to be paid to the railroad company. He says that if the local board refuses to approve this move he will ask for authorization of the work directly by the Board of Estimate.

FLIES AT GARBAGE PLANT.

Edward Hatch, Jr., Sees Menace to Staten Island Health.

At yesterday's session of Governor Whitman's commission to determine whether the proposed garbage reduction plant on Staten Island would be a menace to the public health, Edward Hatch, Jr., Chairman of the Merchants' Association's Committee on Pollution and Sewerage, and Dr. Samuel B. Jackson of 930 President Street, Brooklyn, testified that the carrying of garbage on scows to the plant would constitute a health menace, as it would lead to fly breeding and the carrying of germs by these insects. The hearing was held in the Richmond Borough Hall.

"A fly lays 150 eggs a day," said Mr. Hatch, "and tries to lay them in garbage, as the evolution of the fly depends absolutely on its ability to feed through the larval stages. It will not stay where neither dirt nor food exists."

He said it would be a menace to carry daily 2,000 tons of garbage, the capacity of the plant, through the bay and the Staten Island Kills to the site of the plant, for even if put in steel containers, the garbage odors would attract flies. Mr. Hatch said no system of inclosing the garbage or cleaning the scows promised to work well, because it was to be doubted if men of intelligence enough to keep the system efficient would be employed in handling the stuff.

Dr. Jackson's testimony on the danger from flies was similar to that of Mr. Hatch.

FLEECING OF MORRISON.

Paid $94,000 to Search for $25,000 Worth of Stolen Bonds.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—One instance of the alleged fleecing of Edward W. Morrison, recluse millionaire, out of hundreds of thousands of dolars was revealed by Morrison himself on the witness stand before Federal Judge Landis today. Morrison admitted he had paid nearly $94,000 to a man named Douglas, whose first name he did not know, to go to Europe and search for $25,000 worth of bonds supposedly from Morrison.

Morrison said John Sommers, a jeweler, who is supposed to have been the aged millionaire's companion on entertainment trips, introduced him to Douglas. Judge Landis summoned Sommers into court to explain.

Sommers said he hadn't introduced Douglas to Morrison, but learned later that Douglas was a confidence man. Morrison interrupted Sommers to tell that Sommers and Douglas "always seemed to know each other."

BANDITS ROB TWO BANKS.

Get $13,000 from Homer, Ill., Institutions and Make Their Escape.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 29.—Six robbers blew the safes of two banks at Homer, Ill., near here, early today and escaped in an automobile with $13,000. The robbers' plans were well laid, as the explosions at the two banks were simultaneous, and were so muffled that only a few persons in the town were awakened. The Raynor & Rabb bank lost $8,500, and $4,500 was taken from the Citizens' bank. There was some delay in spreading the alarm, as the gang cut all wires into town except one before entering.

The banks could not open this morning until money had been shipped to them from Danville.

GREEKS THINK TIME FOR WAR HAS COME

Rumania's Action, Unexpected by Them, May Force Them to Follow Her Lead.

FEAR A GREATER BULGARIA

Resentment Felt Against the German Emperor for His Alliance with the Turks.

BY ADAMANTIOS TH. POLYZOIDES.

One has to know Athens to know the feelings of the Hellenic people, and to know Greek sentiment in order to realize what the events of the last forty-eight hours have meant to Greece. The capital was always under the impression that Rumania would never do anything that would put her face to face against Germany. The many Greeks in Bucharest and Braila and Constantza and Galatz, had for years seen the financial domination of the Teuton supreme; they found that next to the Rumanian, the German language was the one in which they could make themselves understood, and they saw that a Hohenzollern was sitting on the Rumanian Throne, and they could not believe that Rumania would ever rise in arms against the Teutons.

Since the beginning of the war Greece on several occasions made it clear to Rumania that she intended joining in the war against Bulgaria, but always found Bucharest deprecatory, and it was argued in Athens that common sense and no other consideration moved the Rumanians to keep a safe policy, which it was advisable for Greece to follow. On the assumption that Rumanian and Greek interests were identical, Greece maintained a neutral policy, supported in this stand by the General Staff of the army, which thought that participation in the war would be disastrous for the country and the future of the Hellenism.

It has taken, however, all the tremendous popularity of King Constantine to uphold this policy, in view of what has been happening in Macedonia for the last few months. The sincerity of the King was never put in doubt by the great majority of the people. They thought indeed that there was danger in joining the Dardanelles enterprise. The Bulgarian attack on Serbia, which offered Greece another opportunity for intervention, was viewed as the forerunner of a German avalanche which would overwhelm any Balkan State trying to resist it. Rumania was keeping out of it, and her example was put forward to cooled the zeal of the Greek interventionist. Thus the neutral policy was maintained.

Greece was too small to undertake an attack on the Dardanelles, even with the assistance of the Allies. She was too small for an attack against Bulgaria and the Teutons, even with the help of what contingents the Entente had last Winter in Saloniki. Is she too small, or too weak, today, when, besides the 500,000 allied troops in Saloniki and Greek Macedonia, she has the actual cooperation of Rumania's half million soldiers, assisted by just as many Russians in their march south?

This is the question put before every Greek today. And to this there is but one answer: Greece's turn has come; her neutrality is at an end. When King Constantine takes General Dousmanis out of the General Staff, and appoints in his stead General Moshopoulos, who handled successfully the delicate situation in which he as Greek commander of Saloniki found himself when that city was all but dommated by the Allies, it means that things have come to a head. Colonel Metaxas, who ranks as one of the most able officers of the General Staff, has followed his chief out of office for no other reason that because he is accused of pro-German leanings. The main thing, however, for Greece at the present moment is that she has a general staff enjoying the confidence of the Entente. As for the Greek people, they always have been for the Allies.

But Greece is not going to fight for the sake of the Entente. Greece's troops are not mercenaries; they are the whole Greek nation in arms. What they are ready to fight for is to crush an hereditary foe, who is becoming strong with German military assistance and German gold. The prospect of a victorious Bulgaria, stretching on three seas, the Black, the Aegean and the Adriatic, is anything but reassuring to Greece. The Balkan peoples want to live and prosper, and this they cannot do so long as there is a Germanized Bulgaria among them. The Balkan peoples fought hard to drive the Turk out of Europe and they have no sympathy with Germany when she is trying to put Turkey back on the map.

OUTBREAK IN EAST INDIES.

Police and an Administrator Slain by Rebels.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from The Hague says there have been riots in the Dutch East Indies at Moertemberi, in Jumbi.

Twenty members of the armed police, the Administrator, a native doctor, and the village chief were murdered, and the post office and prison burned.

Punitive expeditions have been dispatched to the scene of the disorders from Palembang, according to the dispatch.

WILSON KEPT PLEDGES.

Those of His Own Party and Those of the Progressives, Daniels Says.

THORNDIKE, Me., Aug. 29.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in an address here today asserted that the sincere members of the Progressive Party owed Woodrow Wilson an obligation for carrying out the measures they favored in 1912, and appealed to them to support Wilson as the only candidate "who incarnated the best principles enunciated by the Progressive party.

"The Progressive platform adopted in Chicago in 1912," said he, "has been truly called 'a wonderful human document' and if in that year the Democrats had not presented Woodrow Wilson, a 'human document' incarnate, the advocates of the Progressive platform would have been won.

The platform adopted by the Progressive Party in 1912, read in the light of the performances of the Wilson Administration, shows, as a distinguished leader of that party says, that Woodrow Wilson carried out more pledges of the Progressive Party than that party itself would likely have done had it been successful. The Democratic Party in 1912 did not promise a Child Labor law, it did not promise the Federal Bank Commission, it did not promise a non-partisan tariff commission, it did not promise a Federal Employment Bureau. It remained for the Progressive Party to be the pioneer party in sharply calling the attention of the people to these needed measures. But, after fulfilling his party's pledges of reform and constructive legislation, Woodrow Wilson, a progressive of progressives, called upon Congress to put those four measures upon the statute books, not because another party had suggested them, but because he believed they were right and were needed by the people. That's the sort of President Woodrow Wilson is.

"It is true that some leaders of the once militant Progressive Party have been lulled to sleep by Penrose's pink pellets, or so drugged by Crane's caramels to believe that the leopard has changed his spots, but the men who rallied in 1912 for the principles now incarnated in Woodrow Wilson cannot be induced to return to the Penrose party of standpatism, controlled by the same leaders who 'stole' the convention in 1912."

SEEKS TO BAR USE OF NAME.

Henry Romeike, Inc., Asks Injunction Against Competition.

Differences in the family of the late Henry Romeike, who founded the press clipping business of Henry Romeike, Inc., at 108 Seventh Avenue, were brought into court yesterday when Henry Romeike, Inc., through Henry D. Nims, its attorney, filed in the Supreme Court an application for an injunction and damages against Albert Romeike & Co., Inc. The older company charges the fraudulent use of the Romeike name. George D. Romeike is the President of Henry Romeike, Inc.

Albert Romeike & Co. was recently organized as a press clipping business. Its Secretary and Treasurer is Albert Romeike, a brother of the late Henry Romeike, and Albert Ruebe is the President. Both were formerly associated with the older company. A statement given out by Henry Romeike, Inc., asserts that the r break with the parent company took place in May, after Georges D. Romeike, son of Henry Romeike, became of age and refused to be barred from the administration of the business he inherited from his father. Both Albert Romeike and Albert Ruebe were Trustees of the Romeike estate. It is also charged that Albert Romeike, whose name is used by the new company, owns only one share of the capital stock of the company.

CROKER IS OPERATED ON.

Former Tammany Chief Is Said to be Doing Well.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—Richard Croker, the former Tammany chief, whose impending return to New York on account of the condition of his eyes was recently reported, was operated on here today for a diseased bone of the face.

The operation is said to have been successful, and the patient is doing well.

IN NEW JERSEY.

WEEHAWKEN.—Despondent because of ill-health, Oscar Kimble, 28 years old, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself twice in the abdomen with a double-barreled shotgun. Kimble, who lived at Sixth Street and Hudson Place, Coytesville, was unmarried.

EDGEWATER.—The body of Terence Lyons, an employe of the Brown Carpet Cleaning Company, 209 East Thirty-seventh Street, Manhattan, who was drowned Sunday while cruising up the Hudson in a motorboat, was recovered yesterday off the Valvoline Oil Company's pier. The recovery was made by Policeman Michael Dillon, who removed the body to the Morgue to await a claimant.

BAYONNE.—The local police are looking for Cornelius Malloy, 14 years old, of 264 Broadway, whom they accuse of having stolen $70 which his employer, S. Raicer, a druggist, gave him to deposit on Saturday. A sixteen-year-old chum of Malloy's, who admitted he had accompanied the missing lad as far as New York, has been arrested.

NEWARK.—Charging that the Alpha Silk Throwing Company of Alpha, N. Y., had failed to carry out an alleged contract with Paul Gerli & Co. of Paterson, the latter concern entered suit today in the United States District Court for $100,000 damages. The agreement which it was alleged had been broken related to the disposal of the output of the Alpha Company.

PATERSON.—Attempting to reach a clothesline, Mrs. Josephine De Voe, 35 years old, fell from the second story of her home at 218 Kearny Avenue yesterday morning and suffered injuries from which she died in the General Hospital.

BURLINGTON.—Sleeping on a Public Service trolley track proved fatal yesterday to Oscar Grienger and Charles Collins, who were killed by a car on the Washington Avenue line. Grienger, a worker in the Burlington Silk Mill, formerly lived in Hoboken.

LONG BRANCH.—Saturday, the day President Wilson will be notified of his nomination, will be observed locally as a half holiday, Mayor Wooley announced yesterday. The whole town will be decorated with flags and shields.

ANTI-TAMMANY CRY RAIED BY CONWAY

Up-State Candidate for U. S. Senator in Primaries Uses Times Figures.

WHY THE VOTE FALLS OFF

Instances "Packed Caucus at Saratoga" as One Reason—Republican Rivals Meet.

Robert Bacon and William M. Calder, rival candidates for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, were both scheduled for speeches in Allegheny County last night and they started on their campaign trip together. They met on the platform of the Erie Railroad Station just before the departure of the 9:03 train Monday night, and Mr. Macon rushed up to his political opponent, hand outstretched.

"Sorry I didn't know we were to take the same train or I would have sent my car over for you," said Mr. Bacon, as they clasped hands. Then they entered the smoking compartment together and were chatting with animation when the train pulled out.

In answer to the charges that the Calder campaign is being fostered by wholesale use of the Congressional franking privilege this statement was made at the Calder headquarters yesterday:

"If some of Mr. Calder's former colleagues in the House thought enough of him to say nice things about him, and then to send their speeches through the mails, of course they did so strictly on their own initiative. Mr. Calder is not a member of Congress now, and certainly cannot be held responsible."

Thomas F. Conway, who is a candidate for the United States Senator nomination in the Democratic primaries against William F. McCombs, issued a statement last night attacking the New York City organization. He said:

"If the representatives from New York City weer possessed of transcendent intellect, unselfish desire for public service, and a spirit of patriotism lacking in other parts of the State, its action might be allowed to go unchallenged. In the absence of that warrant of superiority, the determination of up-State to assert its right to the Senatorship at the coming primaries should, it seems to me, be welcome by every citizen who believes that the strength of the party and the ideals and interests of the whole State will best be served by a fairer geographical division of the offices through which the State's activities and its purposes find expression.

"A New York City newspaper, [THE NEW YORK TIMES,] in a recent issue, [Aug. 20,] asserts and proves by statistics the significant and startling fact that although, since 1900, the population of the State has increased 30 per cent., the number of votes cast at State elections has remained practically stationary, although it should have increased from 350,000 to 400,000. In 1912 the Democratic vote cast for Governor was 44,174 less than that cast in 1900, and 1914, even including the Independence League vote, it was 156,228 less than in 1900.

"The falling off in the Democratic vote up-State and the party's failure to attract to its support a substantial portion of the 350,000 to 400,000 votes mentioned may be traced to a feeling of disgust on the part of the rank and file of the voters at having the up-State Democracy made an annex of the New York City organization, to the disgust as well as the anger aroused by the tactics resorted to, which are well illustrated by what occurred at Saratoga, in order to enable a small minority to impose its will upon the whole party and to attempt to make the action of a packed caucus or conference equivalent to the expression of the will of the party membership, and thus to compel the independent, public-spirited citizens to support candidates not in sympathy with their ideals and purposes or else be charged with disloyalty to their party."

Mr. Conway said he intended to make a spirited fight in the primaries for the Senatorship nomination.

SUFFRAGE FUND INCREASING

Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer Among Contributors for Campaign.

The campaign of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont to raise $500,000 for the work of the Woman Suffrage Party in the suffrage States is progressing. Yesterday Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer sent a check to the Congressional Union Headquarters, 13 East Forty-first Street, for the fund, and Mrs. Belmont herself gave a check for $1,000 the previous day. It was Mrs. Belmont's intention to bring in $1,000 a day. Many letters are received containing small bills.

The Woman's Party, according to a statement given out yesterday, is organized in all of the twelve suffrage States. In each State there is organization. There are nearly fifty women speakers working in the States, and more are to join them.

Among those who will conduct the speechmaking campaign will be Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Miss Rose Winslow, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Miss Helen Todd, Miss Anne Martin, Miss Maude Younger, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Miss Gail Laughlin, and Mrs. William K. Kent, wife of Congressman Kent.

SEIZE FERRYBOAT LIQUORS.

Two Vessels Plying in the Sound Raided by Excise Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Pursuant to an order of Justice Platt of the Supreme Court, filed at White Plains today, the State Department of Excise raided the two ferryboats running between Rye and New Rochelle on this side of the Sound, and Sea Cliff on the other side.

The liquors seized under the warrant of Justice Platt have been declared contraband by Justice Young in an order filed today and in a few days will be poured into the gutter in front of the Court House.

The report of the raiders said that on the Huguenot, plying between New Rochelle and Sea Cliff, there were 120 bottles of beer, 17 bottles of ale, 39 bottles of whisky, wine, gin, cocktails, and vermouth; a jug of gin and a jug of whisky. On the Rye Cliff, running between Rye and Sea Cliff, there were found 768 bottles of beer, 7 bottles of whisky, brandy, and vermouth; 8 bottles of gin, wine, cocktails, &c.

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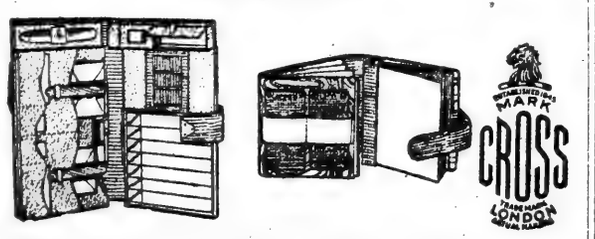

Writing Case at left, in colored morocco leather, fitted with stationery, pen holder, pencil, safety ink-well, pen boz, blotter pad and celluloid cleansable engagement slate, and paper cutter, lock and key fastening: 12 x 6½ inches folded....$11.00
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Formerly to $125—at $15, $25, $35
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A few smart wraps for porch wear and informal occasions.
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which will serve for early Autumn—
Formerly to $125—now $25 & $35
Tailored Sport Hats—to close at $2
Dress and Semi-dress Hats—at $5
A FEW FRENCH BAGS—Formerly $8 to $30—at $3, $5, $10.

WILSON COMPLETES DEFENSE PROGRAM

Army and Navy Bills Signed with Appropriate Ceremony and Scene Is Filmed.

COMMENT BY PRESIDENT

Thinks Country Will Feel Congress Has Done Well—Bids Immediately Asked for New Warcraft.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—President Wilson today completed the Administration's preparedness legislative program by signing the Army and Navy Appropriation bills. At the same time he signed the Philippine bill and the New Uniform Bill of Lading measure. As he signed the bills he was surrounded by members of House and Senate committees and army and navy officers. Moving picture cameras recorded the event. When he had signed all the bills President Wilson spoke of his feelings in putting the finishing touches to the legislation.

"I think that the whole country will feel," said he, "that this Congress has accomplished a very remarkable part of the program of national defense. This bill that I have signed for the army is merely the Appropriation bill; it is not the bill by which we reorganized the army, of course you understand, but it does carry with it a very much needed revision of the articles of war and it does mean that the finances of the nation are to stand behind the reorganisation of the army and its use for adequate national defense.

"The navy bill is a very remarkable measure. Never before by one single act of legislation has so much been done for the creation of an adequate navy. Our navy has steadily grown. I think the development of that arm of force has always had the enthusiastic support of the nation. It is a matter of unusual gratification, therefore, that we should have been able at this time to do so much, to do it so well as I believe it to be done in this bill, and to do it with such unanimity of support and opinion.

"The Philippine bill excites peculiar feelings in me, because there have been times when the people o fthe Philippine Islands doubted our intentions to be liberally just to them. I hope and believe that this bill is a sufficient earnest to them of our real intentions. It is a very satisfactory advance in our policy of extending to them genuine self-government and contro lof their own affairs. It is only by such means that any people comes into contentment and into political capacity, and it was high time that we did this act of justice which we have now done.

"The last bill, the Bill of Lading bill, I believe will be a most substantial assistance to the right conduct of both the commercial and financial business of the country.

"So it is with great gratification that I am able t oadd my part to so many pieces of useful and public-spirited legislation. I am not accustomed to the kind of spotlight to which we have just been subjected, but I am very glad to have been caught at such acts." (referring to the lights for the motion pictures.)

ASK BIDS AS BILL IS SIGNED.

Most New Warship Designs Complete—Benson Explains Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—It was at 10:30 o'clock this forenoon that President Wilson signed the Naval Appropriation bill. This measure vitalizes the stupendous three-year naval building program, which includes 10 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, 50 destroyers, 9 fleet submarines, 58 coast submarines, 8 fuel ships, a repair ship, a transport, a hospital ship, 2 destroyer tenders, a submarine tender, 2 ammunition ships, and 2 gunboats.

Within an hour after the signing of the measure the Navy Department advertised for bids for four battleships, four scout cruisers, twenty destroyers, and thirty submarines of two distinct types—fifty-eight vessels in all. The department today also directed the Commandants of the navy yards at Philadelphia, Boston, and Charleston to proceed with the construction of the hospital ship, the fuel ship, and the gunboat, respectively. The bids called for are to be opened in two months. The sixty-one vessels are the units to be begpn, under the law, within six months from date. Four battle cruisers also are to be begun within the next six months.

The only designs for the current program not yet completed are those for the battle cruisers and the ammunition ships. These will be ready to be issued to bidders on Oct. 1. During the last nine months the technical bureaus of the Navy Department have been at work on the designs of the different vessels. In them are incorporated the results of study of the lessons of naval warfare in the European conflict. By dint of hard work the designs, with the exceptions noted, were completed on the very day of the approcal of the bill. This establishes a record for the navy.

Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations, tonight authorized this statement:

Battleships Slightly Larger.

"The battleships will be known for the present as Nos. 45 to 48 inclusive. They will be slightly larger than their predecessors, the Tennessee and California. Their chief characteristics are: Displacement, 32,600 tons; speed, 21 knots; battery, eight sixteen-inch guns, eighteen five-inch guns, four three-inch anti-aircraft guns; complement, 1,022 men. They will have the same very large cruising radius which characterizes all recent United States battleships. Their armor protection and under water protection against torpedo attack will be unusually complete, and will include features which experience in the war has shown to be of the most vital importance.

"The scout cruisers, which for the present will be known as Nos. 4 to 7 inclusive, will be the largest and fastest vessels of this class ever laid down for any navy. The chief characteristics are: Displacement, 7,100 tons; speed, 35 knots; length, 550 feet; beam, 55 feet; armament, eight six-inch guns, four torpedo tubes, and two three-inch anti-aircraft guns; complement, 330 men. Their high-powered machinery installations will be protected by light but efficient vertical and horizontal armor. A new feature of these vessels, never before incorporated in any ship of a power of the military type, will be their complete equipment for carrying, launching and operating four of the largest size hydroaeroplanes.

"The torpedo boat destroyers, until assigned names, will be known as Nos. 75 to 94 inclusive. Following their predecessors, these vessels will carry a very heavy battery, and will have an unusually large cruising radius for vessels of their class. They represent a small increase in displacement over the last class laid down, but ill deliver an increased speed of about five knots. Their chief characteristics will be: Displacement, 1,185 tons; speed, 35 knots; battery, four four-inch guns, four triple torpedo tubes, two anti-aircraft guns; complement, 95 men. It should be noted that these vessels will attain their rated speed on their full assigned displacement, and not on a very much lesser displacement, which can only be attained by stripping the vessels of many essentials, as is the case in a number of foreign boats of this class, for which very high speeds are claimed.

Experimenting With Submarines.

"Of the coast defense submarines twenty- seven will be of the usual type which have been built in this country for this purpose, but wil linclude several new features tending to greatly improve their military value. These will be known for the present at Nos. 58 to 104, inclusive. The remaining three submarines, Nos. 105, 106, and 107, will be of a new type, representing a marked increase in size over the usual coast defense submarine and a decrease in size from the very large fleet submarine. Each of these three vessels will represent different ideas in their detailed design, and it is hoped in their development to arrive at a size of vessel which will be sufficiently large to perform nearly all the duties required of a submarine, but at the same time will be sufficiently small to enable it to be built quickly in large numbers.

"The hospital ship will be the first vessel built specially for this purpose for the United States Navy. The ones now in use for this purpose are converted merchant vessels. The design has been worked out by the technical bureaus of the Department in constant consultation with the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, with the result that it will embody every feature of the most up-to-date hospital on shore. It will have accommodations for 300 patients. Its chief characteristics and dimensions are: Displacement 9,800 tons, length 460 feet, breadth 60 feet 10¼ inches, draft 19 feet 6 inches, speed 16 knots. As this vessel will be immune from capture or attack in time of war, under the terms of the Geneva Convention, it will not, in accordance with the terms of that Convention, carry an armament of any kind, for offense or defense, and in its design there are included no military features of any sort.

"The fuel ship, which will be known for the present as No. 16, will be a large oil tanker, of ordinary commercial type, except that in many features its design will meet the requirements for a vessel which must accompany the battle fleet and be prepared to supply fuel oil to vessels of all sizes under adverse conditions of wind and sea. Its chief dimensions and characteristics are: Displacement 14,500 tons, length 455 feet, beam 58 feet, draft 26 feet 4 inches (about), total dead weight carrying capacity 9,600 tons, speed 14 knots.

"The gunboat, which will be known for the present as No. 21, will be a type of vessel designed especially for long-continued service in tropical waters. Its chief characteristics will be: Displacement 1,575 tons, length 241 feet 2 inches, breadth 41 feet 2½ inches, draft 11 feet 4 inches, armament three 4-inch guns, two 1-pounder guns, four .30-calibre machine guns, two 3-inch field guns, two 3-pounder guns, speed 12 knots, complement 149."

Women to Speak for Hughes.

A campaign shop will be opened at 221 Broadway next Tuesday afternoon, by the Women's New York City Committee of the Hughes' Alliance, and noon meetings will be held daily with prominent men and women speakers. Among the women who will open the campaign will be Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, and Miss Amelia Bingham. Miss Alice Carpenter, Chairman of the committee, will preside at each meeting. Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, Mrs. Joseph T. Maclean, Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, and others will act as hostesses.

TOBACCO GROWERS PROTEST TO LANSING

Insist That Britain Should Be Held to Agreement Regarding Their Exports.

THEY HINT AT REPRISALS

Assail Present Situation as Threatening the Livelihood of Hundreds of Thousands of Citizens.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Vigorous protest against the action of the British Government in withdrawing from the agreement which it made with the United States Government on Nov. 15, 1915, whereby tobacco produced in the United States and exported to neutral countries was no longer required to be consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust but was permitted to enter all neutral ports free of restriction, even if destined to the Central Powers of Europe, was presented to Secretary of State Lansing today by a large delegation of tobacco growers and dealers from Kentucky, aryland, Tennesse, and Virginia.

The delegation urged Secretary Lansing to use his best efforts to obtain immediately from Great Britain an adherence to its agreement and the removal of the embargo on shipments.

"It cannot be expected that hundreds of citizens," says the written protest filed with Secretary Lansing, "will willingly and quietly acquiesce in this interference with the shipment of their noncontraband product to a neutral market, coming as it does at the very time when it is to be harvested and placed on the market."

Attention was called by the tobacco growers to the fact that while the United States Government has maintained strict neutrality, "the Allies, and Great Britain in particular, have profited greatly by the opportunity offered to secure supplies of all kinds from this country, and in the immense volume of credit extended," and no effort has been made by this Government to place restrictions on this trade. The closing paragraph of the protest significantly asserts that public sentiment has been aroused in the tobacco States, and that "if present laws are inadequate to exact that degree of reciprocity which is our due then we are sure that our Senators and Representatives may be relied upon to enact such legislation as will bring about the desired result."

Text of the Protest.

The protest was presented to Secretary Lansing in this form:

To Hon. Robert Lansing, Washington, D. C.:

A large delegation of citizens representing the tobacco growers of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and Maryland, and other tobacco growing States, have assembled in Washington for the purpose of entering a protest against the action of the British Government in withdrawing from the agreement made Nov. 15, 1915, whereby tobacco produced in the United States and exported to neutral countries was no longer required to be consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust, but was permitted to enter all neutral ports free from restrictions.

You are, of course, familiar with the steps which have been taken by this Government since March, 1915, when the original Orders in Council were issued on this subject, to secure a free and open market for this manifeatly non-contraband product of the American farm. And we desire to express our appreciation of your distinguished services in securing a modification of these orders in November, 1915, which permitted the shipment of tobacco into the Central countries. But, in view of the situation which exicted among the growers, before and after this modification, we are convinced, and desire earnestly to impress our Government, that a repetition of those conditions will mean disaster to a great proportion of the tobacco growers of those States which produce this product.

The recent action of Great Britain will restore the condition existant prior to November, 1915, and the grower will again find himself at the mercy of the speculator and compelled to accept prices for the product of his labor which will not pay for the actual cost of production. The result will be far-reaching and disastrous.

The dark type of tobacco produced in large quantities in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and Maryland, is practically all exported, and we call your attention to the fact that tobacco of different type is produced in more than twenty States of the Union. Many thousands of citizens are entirely dependent upon this product for the support of themselves and families, and they and those with whom they do business will be most seriously affected by this unexpected and unreasonable action on the part of the British Government.

Planters Increased Acreage.

After the embargo was released in November, 1915, and before the time arrived for the planting of the crop of 1916, it was caused to be generally understood among the farmers and others that the order of Nov. 23, 1915, permitting shipments of tobacco to Germany and Austria would be continued. Consequently an unusually large acreage of tobacco was planted and is now in the field. To permit the present order, recently issued, denying shipment of tobacco to the Central Empires, and thus cutting off a very large natural market for this American product, will be so disastrous to the growers of tobacco in this nation, that we feel jusitfied in urging the most persistent effort possible on the part of our Government to afford relief from this unjust restriction.

Tobacco is not a contraband of war. Whether it is or not did not have it would not affect his military efficiency in connection with military operations. For this reason, the American people, and especially those who are directly and indirectly affected by the growing and marketing of tobacco, are unable to understand how there can be any justification for this treatment of their natural products. If this situation is permitted to continue it will bring about a repetition of the distressing conditions which prevailed during the season of 1915, when farmers were compelled to sell their products at prices in many instances below the cost of production. They do not want a repetition of those conditions. They ought not to have to submit to such a repetition.

May we say that it is difficult to understand why Great Britain should insist upon imposing these restrictions, thus hampering the movement of this important product of American labor, which is aumittedly a non-contraband. Why, it may be asked, should any nation seek to impose restrictions or attempt to interfere with the shipment of this non-contraband American product to any neutral port? May we venture these suggestions that to do so is a plain violation of our neutral rights, and would appear under all the facts and circumstances to be the part of a deliberate purpose to depress the price of tobacco in the hands of the grower.

Attention is called to the further fact that, while our Government has consistently maintained its strict neutrality, the Allies, and Great Britain in particular, have profited greatly by the opportunity offered to secure supplies of all kinds from this country, and in the immense volume of credit extended. No effort has been made to place any restrictions on this trade.

Want Britain to Reciprocate.

In view of these facts, we believe Great Britain should at least stand in a reciprocal attitude and that her attitude in practically forestalling the shipment of an American product, which is so clearly non-contraband as tobacco, is neither warranted nor justifield from any standpoint. It cannot be expected that hundreds of thousands of citizens, whose families are dependent for the actual necessities and comforts of life upon securing fair prices for the product of their labor, will willingly and quietly acquiesce in this interference with the shipment of their non-contraband product to a neutral market, coming as it does at the very time when it is to be harvested and placed on the market.

Realizing, as we are sure you do, the seriousness of the situation and the importance of immediate action, we beg to ask that you use your best efforts to secure from Great Britain an adherence to her agreement of Nov. 15, 1915. Failing in this, we respectfully ask that such steps be taken as will impose proper penalties on the trade and credit relations with such foreign countries as unwarrantably seek to interfere with the shipment to neutral countries of our non-contraband product.

Permit us to say further that public sentiment is becoming greatly aroused in States which are interested in the growing of tobacco, and if present laws are adequate to exact that degree of reciprocity which is our due, then we are sure that our Senators and our Representatives may be relied upon to enact such legislation as will bring about the desired result. Respectfully

CONFERENCE OF TOBACCO GROWERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The importance of the threat to demand retaliatory legislation contained in the protest is shown by the personnel of the delegation that waited on Secretary Lansing. There were about forty tobacco growers and dealers in the delegation, and accompanying them were Senators Smith of Maryland, James and Beckham of Kentucky, Swanson of Virginia, Lee and Shields of Tennessee, Representatives Hull and Byrnes of Tennessee, Barkley, Kincheloe and Fields of Kentucky, Flood and Watson of Virginia, and Lewis of Maryland.

ASKS FOR AEROPLANE BIDS.

Department Rushes Work of Equipping the New Navy.

Constructors in all parts of the country have been asked by the Navy Department to submit bids for aeroplanes to be used for training purposes. Copies of the blank forms reached here yesterday and were made public by the Aero Club of America, which said:

"Another evidence that the Navy Department is hastening work on the 'new navy,' as stated in Washington dispatches are the specifications issued by the United States Navy for aeroplanes, the bids for which will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department on Sept. 5. The bids are for supplying three, six, nine, and twelve aeroplanes and the bidders are asked to state the shortest time within which they can guarantee delivery, subject to penalty for delays. Other conditions being nearly equal, the time of delivery will be considered in making awards.

"The machines are required to meet the following specifications: Maximum speed, not less than 53.1 knots, (60 miles per hour,) nor more than 60.7 knots, (70 miles per hour;) minimum speed, not more than 34.7 knots, (40 miles per hour;) climb 2,500 feet in first ten minutes from surface; landing, not over 34.7 knots, (40 miles per hour;) radius, four hours with full power.

"The performances demanded in wind are that they must fly in a wind of 85 miles an hour; must drift in wind of 25 miles an hour, and must be able to get away and land in a wind of 25 miles an hour.

"Aeroplanes having characteristics differing from those specified will be considered, provided the differences are clearly noted in the specifications proposed and provided the design has sufficient merit to warrant such departure.

DEMOCRATS DENY FRICTION.

Damon and Pythias at Headquarters, Henry Morgenthau Says.

Political conditions in Ohio were discussed at a series of conferences at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee here yesterday. E. H. Moore, National Committeeman from Ohio, and W. L. Finley, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, took part in the discussion with National Chairman Vance McCormick and other members of the Campaign Committee.

Chairman McCormick insisted yesterday that there was no friction in the tional Committee. He had just returned from a conference with President Wilson at Washington and said all factions were working harmoniously.

"It's all a pack of lies and inspired from some source," said Mr. McCormick. "I am astounded that such reports could be circulated. We have a perfect working organization here and there is the utmost harmony. Possibly our friends, the enemy, are inspiring these stories to create discord, and there may be a traitor in our own ranks. But anybody who visits these headquarters can see that we are all working for one purpose, the re-election of President Wilson."

Henry Morgenthau and Homer S. Cummings who had been in conference with the Chairman, also declared the stories of discord to be false.

"If you want to see a picture of Damon and Pythias," said Mr. Morgenthau, "just visit the Democatic National Headquarters. I have been in many organizations, but I have never seen such perfect harmony."

The notification of Vice President Thomas R. Marshall has been definitely set for Thursday, Sept. 14, at Indianapolis. Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn will make the notification speech.

A conference of the Democratic Campaign Committee has been called for Friday at headquarters.

HUGHES GOES BY MOTOR HIGH UP IN MOUNTAINS

Has Luncheon at Long Peak Inn, 10,000 Feet Above Sea—Distressing Breakfast Experience.

Special to The New York Times.

ESTES PARK, Col., Aug. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes made the trip to Long Peak Inn, 10,000 feet above sea level, by automobile today, and had luncheon as the guests of Enos Mills. Mr. Hughes had been forced to do some work on his correspondence during the morning, but he put politics aside at noon, and enjoyed to the full the tour through the magnificent country. At the inn he held an informal reception for the Summer colonists, and then went for a tour of inspection, stopping to visit Winston Wheeler, a young man of Wichita, Kan., who had broken his leg in an automobile accident. Mr. Hughes was urged to climb 4,000 feet higher, above the timber line, but he felt it would be too much of a strain because of lack of practice.

It was noticed that Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were down for an early breakfast this morning at the Stanley Hotel, and when the explanation was obtained it provided the topic for the best bit of gossip Estes Park has had for a long time. It explained also why Charles Farnham, manager of the tour, had been the angriest man in the Rocky Mountains since yesterday morning.

The Stanley Hotel has established 9:30 o'clock as the breakfast deadline. Monday morning Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, who had arrived Sunday, tired out by the campaign trip, failed to appear at the dining room door until 10 o'clock. After some parleying they were admitted, but service was refused after they had taken seats. The matter was referred to the manager of the hotel, and, according to Mr. Farnham, the manager asserted that Mr. and Mrs. Hughes could not be served because he didn't care to disarrange his kitchen. Mr. Hughes said nothing, but didn't leave the room. Finally, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were forced to make the best meal they could out of the scanty food furnished for them.

Another thing which aroused Mr. Farnham was the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were assigned to what he termed an "inside table," and did not have an opportunity to get the best view of the mountains while dining. Mr. Farnham said that Mr. Hughes wanted no favors but Mr. Farnham felt that a table by the window and service half an hour after regular hours were courtesies which a nominee for the Presidency of the United States might expect.

The party will remain here until Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Tentative plans for a second Middle West speaking trip that will bring Charles E. Hughes to Illinois about Sept. 11 were considered today by Chairman A. T. Hart and his aids at Western Republican campaign headquarters. Mr. Hughes probably will tour Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan before returning East.

Albert J. Beveridge will speak in Chicago Oct. 6, it is said, and probably make a tour of the Central States. It is planned to have Theodore Roosevelt come later in October and speak in Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, and South Dakota.

SEES WAR IF HUGHES WINS.

Senator Reed Says President's Defeat Will Mean Notice to World.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Reviewing the record of the Democratic Administration, Senator Reed of Missouri told the Senate today that the Republican Party demanded a change, which, if granted by the people, would mean the precipitation of America into war and the undoing of national prosperity, built up by industrial, commercial and banking reforms during the term of President Wilson.

"If Mr. Hughes is to be elected to the Presidency," said Senator Reed, "then it is notice to all the world that America has repudiated Wilson's policy for the Roosevelt-Hughes policy of war."

Senator Reed referred to Mr. Hughes's criticisms of the Administration policy and reviewed the utterances of Mr. Roosevelt since the war. He declared Mr. Hughes "in complete accord with a man who has persistently insisted we should have intervened against Germany when she invaded Belgium; in complete accord with a man who refers in coarse language to the President as a 'mollycoddle,' a man of 'weasel words'; in complete accord with a man who falsely asserts that we were bound by treaty to engage in the conflict against Germany; in complete accord with a man who demands universal military service and war preparation upon a scale not hitherto dreamed of."

Senator Reed invited the country to "explore that delightful country," which he said Mr. Hughes had characterized as a "Fool's Paradise." The Missouri Senator then gave figures to show that bank deposits increased in President Wilson's first three years 29.5 per cent., or $5,985,464,675; that bank resources increased 37.6 per cent., or $7,699,400,000, and that resources reached an aggregate of $28,320,395,000.

"The actual increase under Wilson," Senator Reed said, "was nearly four times as great as under Roosevelt, and almost three times as great as under Taft."

TWO VACANCIES ON BENCH.

Governor Has Two Appointments to Make to Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—Under Section 8 of Article 6 of the State Constitution the Governor must appoint an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel Seabury, who shall serve until Dec. 31, 1917. The Constitution provides that the vacancy shall exist three months before the election.

On Thursday Secretary of State Hugo will send to the custodians of primary records the lists of vacancies in State and public offices which are to be filled at the November election. With the vacancy caused by Judge Seabury's retirement, Governor Whitman has two appointments to make, the other vacancy having been caused by the death of Associate Judge William E. Werner some months ago. The appointment in this place, however, will expire with the calendar year, for the successor to Judge Werner will be elected this Fall.

Next year the court may have three new Judges, which would be within one of a majority of the elected court. Chief Justice Willard Bartlett retires under the age limit with the current year, and Associate Judge Frank H. Hiscock is a candidate for his place. If he should be elected that would create a vacancy in Associate Judge, which would have to be filled by the Governor and Senate.

SEABURY'S FATHER ILL.

Candidate for Governor Is Kept from His Headquarters.

Governor Charles S. Whitman, replying yesterday to the charge of John J. O'Connell, Progressive County Committee Chairman, that fraud was committed in obtaining signatures to his petition for the Progressive primaries, said:

"It often occurs that mistakes are made by notaries. If it is found that there has been any violation of the criminal law it is the duty of the District Attorney of the county to proceed against the offenders. I have no reason to doubt that the District Attorney of Fulton County will perform his full duty."

The Governor declined to comment upon the resignation of Judge Seabury, his Democratic opponent for Governor, from the Court of Appeals or the statement setting forth Mr. Seabury's principles, but State Chairman Frederick Tanner said:

Judge Seabury's statement in which he says that he will stand firmly against fads and so-called panaceas. Is not this the same Seabury who supported the theories of Henry George, the single taxer; the panaceas of Thomas Watson, the Populist, and the Government ownership plan of the Independence League?"

Owing to the very serious illness of his father, the Rev. Dr. William J. Seabury, at his country home at East Hampton, L. I., the Democratic candidate did not visit his headquarters in the Hotel Breslin yesterday.

PER SE

The name of the Thompson-Starrett Company, backed by fifteen years of conscientious effort and success, is in itself a guarantee of quality, speed and economy, such as can be neither impaired nor improved by the legal technicalities of a contract.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Don't be discouraged! Heal your sick skin with Resinol

In the past twenty years Resinol Ointment has made thousands of sick skins well. In the great majority of the cases, it stopped the itching, burning and smarting at once, and quickly drove the unsightly eruption away.

To appreciate how much good Resinol Ointment really does, you should try it on your own skin trouble—at our expense, if you wish! Although all druggists sell Resinol Ointment, we will gladly send a free sample. Write to Dept. 44-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

7-20-4 R. O. SULLIVAN'S

On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7

Write for Catalogue. SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

Windsor Furniture Co., Inc.
DINING ROOM and BEDROOM FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE
Our Prices Are Always Lower Than the So-called August Sale Prices.
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ADVERTISEMENT.

CHEVROLET

CHEVROLET MAKES GOOD ITS PROMISE

When the Chevrolet Motor Company first offered its Model "FOUR-NINETY" Touring Car to automobile dealers and to the public at the New York Show in January, 1915, with electric lights and starter, at the then sensational price of $550, the management stated frankly that the name "FOUR-NINETY" really meant something and that, whenever the company's manufacturing facilities and production justified it, the price on this car, electrically equipped, should be $490.

Since the above date, the Chevrolet Company has completed the best motor plant in this country; has built and equipped an up-to-the-minute axle plant; has acquired a complete transmissionplant, and has in operation seven large assembling plants. The Chevrolet Company has now reached a volume of production which enables it to make good its original promise.

We are pleased to advise that the 1917 contracts, which are now going out to Chevrolet dealers, present the Model "FOUR-NINETY" to the public at $490, fully equipped with a standard, two-unit electric lighting and starting system built into the car.

THIS MAKES THE MODEL "FOUR-NINETY" THE LOWEST-PRICED ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND STARTED AUTOMOBILE IN THE MARKET TODAY.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY
RETAIL BRANCH
1651 BROADWAY, AT 51ST STREET
Factories: NEW YORK CITY; TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON; FLINT, MICHIGAN; ST. LOUIS, MO.; OAKLAND, CAL.; OSHAWA, CAN.; FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Service When Lost Advertisement Stops

When lost or found advertisements are inserted in The New York Times, the benefit derived does not end when the advertisements stop.

At regular intervals, The Times publishes a Lost and Found Bulletin, containing a list of lost articles which have been advertised in The New York Times. It is distributed to pawnshops, hotels, police stations, detective agencies, and posted in railway stations.

Telephone Bryant 1000

ADVERTISEMENT.

From Virginia's sunny fields

Expert tobacco men say that the sun-flooded soil of Virginia yields the finest-quality cigarette tobacco that grows anywhere.

That's what Piedmonts are made of—Virginia tobacco. ALL Virginia! Golden and mellowed by the sunshine of the south.

Look for that agreeable liveliness and zest in Piedmonts, that is called *character*—because Virginia tobacco is the *only* kind that can give a cigarette this *character*.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO PAYS NO DUTY—ALL THE VALUE IS IN THE CIGARETTE.

"A package of Piedmonts, please".

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

An ALL Virginia cigarette—
Piedmont
The Cigarette of Quality

10 for 5¢
Also Packed 20 for 10¢

The tobacco leaf in all its glory, in a typical Virginia field

NOTE:—It is impossible to sell a package of 10 cigarettes of *all* Turkish tobacco for 5c. Not that this Turkish tobacco costs more than Virginia, but because *duty, ocean freight, marine insurance* and *expensive handling charges* must be added to the cost of all Turkish tobaccos. But Piedmonts, made of highest-grade Virginia tobacco, have none of these valueless expenses. All *their* value is in each cigarette.

'A PAIR OF QUEENS' AT THE LONGACRE

Swiftly Played, Fair-to-Middling Farce, Which Rallies Well After a Bad Start.

BY HAUERBUCH AND OTHERS

Maude Eburne and Hugh Cameron Divide Nearly All the Acting Honors Between Them.

A PAIR OF QUEENS, a farce in three acts, by Otto Hauerbach, A. Seymour Brown, and Harry Lewis. At the Longacre.

Martha	Maude Eburne
Hector	Charles Butler
Mrs. Helen Cranby	Elsie Scott
Steve Haines	Hugh Cameron
Peter Cranby	Edward Abeles
John Shelby	Joseph Santley
Madge Follette	Regina Conell
Joe Doak	Frank McGinn
Polly Webb	Kathleen Clifford
Richards	Carleton Macy

Much on the order of "A Full House" and, after its almost mirthless first act, just about as amusing is the rip-roaring farce which was swiftly, loudly and comptently played for the first time in New York last evening at the Longacre Theatre. It is "A Pair of Queens," a new play in three acts by as many authors. These, in the order mentioned by the program, are Otto Hauerbach, A. Seymour Brown, and Harry Lewis. There is reason to believe that the first-named was an eleventh-hour collaborator for from all accounts, this is the Brown and Lewis farce which was tried out in the offing a year ago under the title "Brother Masons" and which has since been treated by Dr. Hauerbach. Doubtless it was renamed because of Manager Frazee's weakness for poker names and his hope that "A Pair of Queens" could beat "A Full House" even if it could not hope to compete with "A Pair of Sixes."

The new piece is strongly reminiscent of "A Full House"—crooks, police, jealous wife, comic servant banging chorus, hiding under furniture, and all. You would be quite safe in offering a handsome reward for any of the thousands who saw that helter-skelter farce at the same theatre a year ago last Spring and could now give even an incoherent account of the plot. At midnight of the premiere of "A Pair of Queens," the details of its plot have already escaped the memory of this playgoer.

This is largely because "A Pair of Queens" is one of those exceedingly intricate and slightly demented farces that have to be played at lightning speed lest the audience have time to think about them. Unfortunately, the speed is not acquired until the close of the first act. Thereafter the fun is fast, if not continuously furious, thanks a little to several comic situations and thanks very much to two comic actors. These two make off with the most of the honors of the evening. They are Maude Eburne and Hugh Cameron. When either of them is allowed to take charge of matters, the fun is uproarious.

You will remember Miss Eburne as the stock actress who after many weary years came into her own as Coddles in "A Pair of Sixes." She is at her grotesquely amusing best in "A Pair of Queens." And T. Cameron, who was the comic cop in "A Full House," is now most entertaining as a slow-witted young detective. He knows a few things about farce that some others in the company have yet to learn.

There is not much he can teach Joseph Santley, who, though shorn of his songs, his chance to dance, and his kindly chorus, plays easily and well. But Kathleen Clifford, a pretty brunette who recalls the Edna Wallace Hopper of the days between "Wang" and "Floradora," plays badly, and so does Elise Scott. The rest do what they can.

They all work like mad and, because the whole performance is gingery, the laughter is kept quite continuous after 9:30 o'clock. Even the first act might be made entertaining if a way could be contrived for Maude Eburne to do one of her classic falls. It might disarrange the plot a little but who would care? No one. "A Pair of Queens is that kind of farce.

PERFECT TRUST.

Husband Pays a High Compliment to His Good Wife.

This story is not contributed, though it concerns a contributor. It came to us by devious paths, but it arrived—and it is a true story.

It came to pass that in the course of years Contributor Abintra arrived at his thirty-first wedding anniversary, and that was on a day last week. And in the morning, at the breakfast table, he expressed himself thus, from an overflowing heart:

"Well, we've been married thirty or forty years today. And, my dear, I want to hand you this tribute, while I think of it. In the presence of these children and grandchildren I wish to state that during all these years never once have you been guilty of the reprehensible habit of going through my pockets for money after I have retired at night."

"That is true," acknowledged Mrs. Abintra, "but how do you know it?"

"How do I know it?" cried Abintra. "Why, I have never once forgotten to count my change carefully, night and morning!"

Perfect trust!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Marjorie Patterson, an American girl who has been studying the art of pantomime in Paris for the last two years, will play the title role in "Pierrot the Prodigal," which the Booth will begin its new season next Monday night.

Ernest Lawford has been added to the cast of "The Man Who Came Back," which is slated for production next Saturday night at the Playhouse.

The final dress rehearsal of the new Hippodrome revue before the premiere tomorrow night will be held tonight. As the entertainment now stands it consists of the Pavlowa ballet, the ice ballet, and a third division made up of nine scenes.

Daly's Theatre will house the attractions of the recently formed International Circuit this season. The new regime will begin next Monday afternoon with the presentation of a melodrama by Lee Morrison, entitled "The Hour of Temptation."

Howard Truesdalle has been engaged by Clarence W. Willets for a role in the new Zellah Covington comedy, "The Simp."

Walter N. Lawrence makes the proud assertion that every member of the company he has assembled for the presentation of "Sport of Law" is an American.

Douglas Fairbanks has accepted the invitation to the aviation luncheon of the New York Flying Yacht Club at Pabst's Harlem Casino tomorrow, and will journey from his summer home at Larchmont to the luncheon in a hydroplane. An experienced aviator, however, will pilot the craft. Creighton Hale will also go to the ceremonies by the air and water route.

"The Parson of Panamint," taken from a story by Peter B. Kyne, will be the feature at the Strand next week.

The officers and men of the U. S. S. Nevada will see the film "Civilization" at the Criterion tonight.

8,000 CHEER CIVIC CONCERT.

Orchestral Society Ends Its Season —Melanie Kurt Soloist.

The Civic Orchestral Society ended its season at Madison Square Garden last night in a blaze of glory. The audience was the largest which has yet attended a concert of the series, for although at the concert where Mme. Gadski was soloist there were persons turned away after the 8,000 seating capacity of the hall had been exhausted, they allowed standees to the number of several hundred last night after all the tickets had been sold. The audience was as enthusiastic as it was large, and all through the evening the applause was of the "demonstration" variety, as if the auditors wished to sum up its approval of the entire series on the final night.

The program was devoted to Wagner and Listz, and Mme. Melanie Kurt, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was the soloist. Mr. Rothwell's instrumental numbers comprised the Overture to "Rienzi" by Wagner, Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Preludes"; introduction to Act. III of 'Lohengrin," Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2, and the Overture to "Tannhäuser." Mme. Kurt sang Senta's ballad from "The Flying Dutchman" and the Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde," which was preceded by the Prelude, while she gas as encores "Dich Theure Halle" from "Tannhäuser" and "The Cry of the Valkyres," which latter she was forced to repeat.

The orchestra was in fine form last night, and Walter Henry Rothwell never put more vitality and force into his conducting than he did on this occasion. The audience caught the contagion and was deeply attentive from the first trumpet tone of the "Rienzi" Overture to the last note of the concluding number.

Mme. Kurt was in good vocal condition, and the rich, fresh timbre of her voice was grateful to the ear, although she suffered some lapses from the pitch and a little restriction in the hit high range which are not characteristic of her work at the opera house and may well be laid to mid-Summer and the difficulties of the hall. The orchestra reached its highest level in "Les Preludes" and "Tristan Prelude," and a word must be said in recognition of the accompaniments Mr. Rothwell provided.

At the end of the concert a large part of the audience defied the home-going rush and remained to applaud the orchestra. It was fitting recognition of what has been provided for the public during the series, the most important the city has had in the Summer-time during the time of the present generation of concert-goers.

CHINESE LOOT OVERVALUED.

Objects of Art Taken from Shop of Sabbaita Chait.

The assortment of Chinese objects of art, reported stolen from some unidentified owner on July 29 last in THE TIMES yesterday, was taken from the shop of Sabbaita Chait, a dealer in Chinese antiques at 12 East Forty-sixth Street, it developed yesterday. The secrecy which surrounding the case, until copies of a list of the stolen property that had been sent to pawnbrokers to warn them against accepting the articles reached the newspapers, was explained yesterday by the Detective Bureau as being due to the failure of the Second Branch Bureau, which has had charge of the case from the start, to report it to the main office.

The only clue to the burglary which Detective Patrick Curley, who was assigned to the case, was able to get at the scene of the theft was from William Decker, the night elevator operator in 12 East Forty-sixth Street. Decker said he had taken two men, who called about 6 o'clock the morning of the 20th and said they had an appointment in the Chait shop, to the fourth floor, on which it is located. He then descended and left the strangers. Decker said he did not see the men again, but a chauffeur, Joseph Chandler, who was sitting in his car across the street, noticed two men, carrying a suitcase, leave the building about 7 o'clock.

An employe of Chait arrived about 9 o'clock and found the door open. Investigation showed that the door, which was locked with only an ordinary mortised lock, had been opened with a jimmy and that between eighty and ninety pieces of Chinese ware had been stolen. The thieves had shown some discrimination in choosing between the many objects in the room, generally taking the most valuable pieces when a choice was possible. Most of the pieces were small, and the whole collection might easily have been removed in a sizable bag.

A representative of Mr. Chait said yesterday that the aggregate value of the stolen property did not approximate the large amount at which it was placed in yesterday's reports.

END SILK STRIKE QUICKLY.

Mills at Paterson, N. J., Granting the Union Demands.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 29.—Few of the broad silk mills were affected by the walk-out of between 200 and 300 workers yesterday, and indications today were that all the shops employing members of the United Textile Workers would grant the price list of the American Federation of Labor. The prospect of an extensive strike, it is believed, is now passed.

Settlements were reached yesterday, it was said, with about thirty firms, and others which did not grant the price list yesterday were expected to fall into line today. One of the concerns reported by the union as having accepted yesterday was the American Silk Company, which operates 260 looms. The union will hold a membership meeting at headquarters tomorrow night, at which time a complete report of the situation will be made. The meeting will elect a business agent of the local organization.

Shops which have not as yet come to terms on the new price list will be given until Saturday. These shops employ members of the brotherhood. A copy of the new list will be presented to the Broad Silk Manufacturers' Association. There will be no move of the Brotherhood until the reply to the new list demand is received.

LEATHER WORKERS STRIKE.

Girl Pickets to Try to Keep 10,000 Out Today.

Several thousand workers on leather goods and kid gloves in Manhattan, went on strike yesterday morning. The general walkout was ordered from the union headquarters at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue. Ben Becker, Third Vice President of the International Union of Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers said the orders had affected every one of the employes in the metropolitan district. He said that between 7,000 and 8,000 workers had gone out and that the number would be increased to 10,000 today, in order that a complete tie-up of the industry might result.

Pickets, many of them girls, are to be sent out from the union headquarters today. In every case, said Mr. Becker, definite instructions have been given to the pickets not to create a disturbance. Among the demands of the strikers is that Saturday and Sunday work to be carried to the homes of the employes shall be discontinued.

Twenty-five applications for settlement of the strike were received at the union headquarters yesterday from manufacturers. It was said that the strike would not be a long one, as the season had been one of the busiest in years, and the manufacturers could not afford to have work delayed.

MANY NEW YORKERS IN LIST OF OFFICERS

Mayor Mitchel Will Be Allowed to Wear Insignia of a First Lieutenant During Hike.

ROOSEVELT'S SONS ON LIST

Theodore, Jr., Is an Adjutant and Archie a First Lieutenant—Rhinelander Waldo Wins Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The list of commissioned and noncommissioned officers for the training camp companies was announced tonight. Both the permanet officers, who were appointed by General Wood, and the acting officers, who were appointed by the company commanders, were told to get the insignia of their naw rank to wear on the hike, and the supplies are quite depleted tonight.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel is a First Lieutenant, which is the rank he earned in a previous camp. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is Adjutant of the Second Battalion, Ninth Regiment, with therank of First Lieutenant. His brother, Archie, is a First Lieutenant of H Company, Ninth Regiment, in which Dr. Richard Derby, a brother-in-law, is Sergeant. Mark Reardon, Jr., Secretary of Brooklyn Borough, got a Sergeantcy in M. Company, Eighth Regiment.

Bishop J. DeW. Perry of Rhode Island, who joined the training camp so that he might be able to preach preparedness better, is Color Sergeant of the Ninth. Mark H. M. Gwilliam of 258 West Fifty-eighth Stree is Adjutant of the First Battalion of the Ninth; Robert W. Nix, Jr., of 281 Washington Street, is Adjutant of the Third Battalion of the Ninth, and former Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo is Adjutant of the Second Battalion, Eighth Regiment.

W. Tyson Romaine of the Army and Navy Club is Regimental Sergeant Major in the Eighth. C. H. Higgins, 30 Church Street, and Fred H. Van Horn, 76 William Street, are Battalion Sergeant Majors. C. S. Wood, a son of General Wood, is a Sergeant in E Company of the Ninth. George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, and Adrian Iselin, 2d., are Sergeants in the same. Former Assistant Secretary of War Henry Breckinridge is "Top" Sergeant of F Company, Eighth Regiment. Powell Glass, a son of Congressman Glass, is First Lieutenant of M Company, Ninth Regiment. G. E. Buxton, business manager of the Providence Journal, got the First Lieutenancy of I Company, Ninth Regiment.

Others from New York and vicinity who received appointments by order of General Wood are:

A Company—Sergeant, Philip P. Gardiner, 33 Thomas Street; B Company—Sergeant, D. R. Kerr, 2,822 Auk Street, Brooklyn; C Company—First Lieutenant, W. H. Slayton, 3,810 Broadway; D Company—Sergeants, C. M. Robertson, 7 West Forty-fourth Street, and R. P. Burr, Laurence, L. I.; E Company—Sergeants Charles M. Cosby, 56 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, and W. C. Vandewater, Princeton, N. J, and First Sergeant, P. V. Hendricks, Bound Brook, N. J.; F Company—First Lieutenant, C. E. Salek, 338 West Fifty-ninth Street, and Second Lieutenant, D. Campbell, Gold Springs, N. J.; H Company—Second Lieutenant, G. T. Patvey, Flushing, L. I., and Sergeants, A. M. Lamon, 793 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, and C. Burns, 601 West 115th Street; K Company—Sergeants, D. Delancy, 375 Park Avenue, and W. H. Coates, 37 Wall Street.

A Company—Sergeants, H. C. Smyth, Jr., 347 West Seventy-first Street; R. R. Bermann, 80 Washington Square East.

B Company—Sergeants, Crawford Blagden, 51 Wall Street; W. E. Grady, 606 East Ninth Street; Elliot S. Benedict, Municipal Building.

C Company—Sergeants, G. K. Oxholm, 130 East Twenty-ninth Street.

D Company—Sergeant, C. Albert Jacob, Jr., 597 West End Avenue.

F Company—Sergeant, Norris S. Oliver, East Orange.

G Company—First Lieutenant, H. L. G. Rau, 319 West 108th Street.

H Company—Sergeants, Benjamin Moore, 60 Wall Street.

K Company—Second Lieutenant, Edward H. Little, Morristown, N. J.; Sergeants, J. Brandreth, Elizabeth, N. J.

L Company—Sergeant, R. G. Mansfield, 135 William Street.

M Company—Sergeants, Newell R. Fiske, Cranford, N. J.; Walter Metcalf, 331 West Eighty-third Street; B. Curtis, 62 Cedar Street; Arthur J. McClure, 61 Broadway; H. L. Riker, 303 Madison Avenue; C. D. Miller, 32 Broad Street.

Acting officers from New York and vicinity who were appointed by the Company Commanders include:

C Company—Sergeant, A. F. Lopez, 182 Duane St.

G Company—M. Stearns, 43 Exchange Place, Quartermaster Sergeant.

I Company—Sergeants, Ralph D. Mershon, 80 Maiden Lane; W. E. Burton, 340 Madison Avenue.

L Company—Sergeant, H. D. Newson, 122 East 76th Street.

M Company—Sergeant, Philander Betts, Newark, N. J.

The officers of the Ninth Regiment are:

C Company—Sergeants, W. F. Allen, 37 Wall Street; A. L. Loomis, Tuxedo Park; H. S. Holland, 3,600 Broadway.

D Company—First Lieutenant, J. Ellis Hoffman, 27 West Forty-third Street; Second Lieutenant, E. W. A. Crigg, Stamford.

E Company—Sergeants, C. S. Robsin, 2,179 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn; S. C. Latta, Otis Elevator Company, New York City.

I Company—First Lieutenant, G. E. Buxton, business manager, Providence Journal; Second Lieutenant, H. H. Vail, Poughkeepsie; Sergeants, H. P. Williams, Flushing; A. S. Corbett, 5,617 Newton Avenue; C. F. Brown, Upper Montclair.

L Company—First Lieutenant, H. K. Olyphant, 59 East Fifty-fourth Street; Sergeants, Robert J. Van Epps, 528 West 111th Street; Le R. W. Johnson, 402 Madison Avenue.

Many large scores have been turned in by the members of the Ninth Regiment on the rifle range. Mayor Mitchel is an expert with a score of 216. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., with 212, and Archie Roosevelt with 214 also qualified as experts. H. B. Gardner of Company M, who is a former Harvard quarterback, was leading in the shooting yesterday with a total of 233 out of a possible 250. The regiment will finish on the range tomorrow.

TELEPHONE CABLE TO CUBA.

New York and Havana May Talk via Key West Next Year.

George H. S. Rollason, Assistant General Manager and chief engineer of the Cuban Telephone Company, arrived yesterday from Havana on the Ward Line steamship Mexico to complete preparations for installing a telephone cable from Key West to Havana, 100 miles. He said the construction was difficult on account of the depth of the ocean and the swiftness of the Gulf Stream, but he expected that the cable would be in working order by 1917. When this is done it will be possible to talk by telephone from New York to Havana.

Mr. Rollason said the step-up system invented by Professor Pupin of Columbia will be utilised and the apparatus built to the cable at half-mile intervals.

C. W. Morse Sued for $50,000.

Suit was brought yesterday in the Supreme Court against Charles W. Morse by William Bradley and the executors of the estate of Joseph D. Carroll to recover $50,000 alleged to be due on a note which was made to Bradley and Carroll on July 10, 1909. Interest as well as principal is asked.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:19|Sun sets..6:34|Moon sets..7:06

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:25	5:42	2:23	2:41
Governors Island	5:46	6:03	2:58	3:14
Hell Gate	10:52	10:39	4:39	4:55

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 29.

SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux, Aug. 26.
SS Frederik VIII., Christiansand, Aug. 17.
SS Mexico, Havana, Aug. 28.
SS Metapan, Cristobal, Aug. 21.
SS Maraval, Trinidad, Aug. 21.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, Aug. 22.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Aug. 29.
SS Annapolis, Portland, Aug. 27.
SS Mundale, Antilla, Aug. 17.
SS Baltic, (Swed.,) Capetown, July 27.
SS Ilwen, Cardiff, Aug. 14.
SS Northern, Havre, Aug. 15.
SS Madonna, Bordeaux, Aug. 17.
SS Times, Cienfuegos, Aug. 22.
SS Brighton, Jamaica, Aug. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Carpathia	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Elef K. Venesuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Atlanta	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Paul Pair	Swansea	Aug. 13
Lombardia	T'ro An'siata	Aug. 10
Tokushima Maru	London	Aug. 19
Italia	Gibraltar	Aug. 16
Mesaba	London	Aug. 19
Roma	Azores	Aug. 23
Mogileff	Leith	Aug. 17
Camino	London	Aug. 17
Cloughton	London	Aug. 16
El Sol	Galveston	Aug. 24

DUE TOMORROW.

Caracas	San Juan	Aug. 26
Almirante	Kingston	Aug. 23
Lepanto	Hull	Aug. 18
Advance	Colon	Aug. 24
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 26

DUE FRIDAY.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Iroquois	Themseshaven	Aug. 17
Toyooka Maru	Cristobal	Aug. 24
U. S. Transport Buford	Balboa	Aug. 22
Colorado	Hull	Aug. 10
Bratland	Cardiff	Aug. 16
El Mundo	Galveston	Aug. 26

DUE SATURDAY.

Oswego	Glasgow	Aug. 14
Stephan	Manaos	Aug. 18
Liege	Falmouth	Aug. 11

DUE SUNDAY.

*Giuseppi Verdi	Palermo	Aug. 21
Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Monterey	Havana	Aug. 29
Lenape	Jacksonville	Aug. 31
Royal Prince	Cristobal	Aug. 24

DUE MONDAY.

*Cameronia	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Pastores	Bocas de Toro	Aug. 23
Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 2
Brazos	San Juan	Aug. 30
Ancon	Cristobal	Aug. 28
Tivives	Santiago	Aug. 30

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Santa Maria, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Arg'tina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Afghan Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Calabria, Genoa	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Stavangerin, Haiti	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl'd	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	———	6:00 A.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Munista, Manati	———	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Lancastrian, London	———	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Heilig Olav, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Farley, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Canopic, Naples	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matinf, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Dwinsk, Archangel	11:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Keywest, Guiana	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Purus, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Canadian, Guiana	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Crofton Hall, Argentina	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. George, Liverpool	———	2:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	———	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Cloughton, London	———	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	———	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 29.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 67 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 220 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 447 miles S. at noon.
SS Ancona, Naples to New York, was 460 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 32 8miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 131 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 22 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, passed Alligator Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS New York, Port Arthur to New York, was 431 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Northwestern, Port Arthur to New York, was 26 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 114 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 105 miles S. at noon.
SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, was 152 miles N. of Tuxpan at noon.

Transatlantic mails.

Gibraltar, Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 5:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Calabria.....Aug. 29
Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.—Dwinsk.....Aug. 31
Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Baltic.....Aug. 31
Azores Islands and Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Ponta Delgada, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, at 9 A. M.—Canopic.....Aug. 31
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Heilig Olav.....Aug. 31
Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Ryndam.....Sept. 2
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York.....Sept. 2
France, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau.....Sept. 2

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 2, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 2, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 8, SS Mennon.
Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 30, SS Calabria, and at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canopic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Heilis Olav.
Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canopic.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Aug. 31
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru.....Aug. 31
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Sept. 1
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....Sept. 2
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Sept. 2
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle—Manoa Maru.....Sept. 5

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Ottawa, at Buenos Aires, Aug. 27.
SS Brunswyk, at Rotterdam, Aug. 27.
SS Amsteldyk, at Rotterdam, Aug. 28.
SS Maasmendyk, at Rotterdam, Aug. 28.
SS Marcudic Inglesal, at Piraeus, Aug. 16.
SS Balto, at Lisbon, Aug. 21.
SS Daissi Maru, at Bordeaux, Aug. 23.
SS Eskasoni, at Vardoe, Aug. 23.
SS Clifton, at La Pallice, Aug. 24.
SS Sao Paulo, at Bahia, Aug. 27.
SS Texel, at Rotterdam, Aug. 27.
SS Tuscania, at Liverpool, Aug. 29.
SS Andania, at London, Aug. 29.

Sailed.

SS Philadelphia, from Liverpool, Aug. 29.
SS Lepanto, from Middlesbrough, Aug. 26.
SS Cuvaca, from Iquique, Aug. 28.
SS Edgar F. Luckenbach, from Brisbane, Aug. 26.
SS Snowdonian, from Marseilles, Aug. 27.

Passed.

SS Frey, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.
SS Medina, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Mails for South America.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 2:30 A. M.—Farley.....Aug. 31
Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Paranagua, and Rio Grande do Sul, at 12 M.—Hammershus.....Aug. 30
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Colon.....Aug. 31
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Crofton Hall..Sept. 2
Pernambuco, Parahyba, Natal Bahia, and Sergipe, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Pernambuco, Bahia, Maceio, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Purus.....Sept. 2
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Metapan.Sept. 2

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, Aug. 7, and Auckland, Aug. 9—which arrived per steamer Niagara, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 25, and are due in New York this morning.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Aug. 7; Hongkong, Aug. 9; Shanghai, Aug. 12, and Yokohama, Aug. 17—which arrived per steamer Asa, were dispatch east from Seattle on Aug. 26, and mails dated Hongkong, July 27; Kobe, Aug. 10, and Yokohama, Aug. 11, which arrived per steamer Mexico, were dispatch east from Seattle on Aug. 28. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Thursday, Aug. 31, and Friday, Sept. 1, respectively.

FRIVOLOUS SHOWS DRAW SMITH-DORRIEN'S FIRE

British General Fears Flippant and Questionable Revues Will Demoralize Soldiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien wrote in this morning's newspapers a protest against the tone of certain theatrical performances. "I am convinced," he said, "that our gallant sailors and soldiers themselves would be the first to admit that if they were given their choice they would prefer performances which, while cheerful and inspiring, appealed to the best side of their patriotic natures and not exhibitions of scantily dressed girls and songs of a doubtful character. The whole nation's heart is at last set on winning this great war, and an important factor undoubtedly is the cleanliness of mind and nobility of purpose of our heroes on sea and land, and it seems entirely unnecessary and certainly wrong to put into their heads demoralizing thoughts such as they must obtain from many performances now appearing on the stage."

The evening papers contain interviews with various managers of houses where revues have been given, expressing agreement with General Smith-Dorrien. Oswald Stoll, the veteran vaudeville manager, said:

"Some time ago a new kind of theatrical director entered the field of amusement with a revue of the type to which such remarks as those of General Smith-Dorrien might apply, but their vogue was very brief, owing to the prompt and drastic, though unobtrusive, action taken by the Lord Chamberlain. In this action I am sure he would admit that he had the support, sympathy, and assistance of the managers. It may be that General Smith-Dorrien's remarks have reference to what happened during this period, and he will be glad to learn that the action of the Lord Chamberlain long since remedied the evil of which he now complains."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Women and middle-aged and elderly men are now the mainstay of places of entertainment at home, and it is their business to see to it that these places shall not handicap those young men who are so generously sacrificing themselves in battle for the sake of the country. Everybody knows the kind of performance of which General Smith-Dorrien is thinking. It may not deserve his ultimate epithets, but it is disgusting, flippant, unconsidered, and inconsiderate.

B'WAY AND 50TH ST. WINTER GARDEN TEL. 2360 Circle
MATINEE TO-MORROW. 50c. TO $1.50
"Arrived with a Bang." N. Y. Times
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916
"Aroused Cheers of Genuine Enthusiasm." Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
Extra ... Last Week Mat. Monday. Sept. 4.

LYRIC 42d W. of B'way Tomorrow Eve. Commencing
RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S
THE FLAME
Performance Starts 8:00 Sharp.
EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Special Mat. Labor Day. Seats Now.
OPENS SATURDAY EVE. SEPT. 2.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Tonight's Seats Good Sat. Eve.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Today 2:15.
BLANCHE RING BROADWAY & BUTTERMILK

Starting SUNDAY NIGHT at 8:30
4 TIMES DAILY Thereafter, incl. Sundays. 2-4-7:30 & 9:30 P. M.
ANTI-VICE MOTION PICTURE CO. presents
IS ANY GIRL SAFE?
Unmasking a Monstrous Evil. PRICES 25-50c.

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today, Sat. & Labor Day 2:30
THE GUILTY MAN
Cast includes IRENE FENWICK.

39TH ST. Theatre, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Today, Sat. & Lab. Day 2:15
A LITTLE BIT OF FLU

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 1916.

THE THREATENED STRIKE.

The railroad brotherhoods will have no claim upon public sympathy and support should they put into execution their order for a strike to begin on the morning of Sept. 4. The justice of their cause, whatever it may be, is put quite out of view by their gross offense against morals and decency when the heads of the brotherhoods issued to the Chairmen a secret strike order upon a fixed date while the negotiations before the President were going on. It was monstrously disrespectful to the President, it was flagrantly contemptuous not merely of their adversaries in the dispute but of the entire American public. It is as if these men of the brotherhoods had placed under the council table while the discussion was in progress a bomb with a lighted time fuse set to explode when they had safely withdrawn. The public will be unable to resist the conclusion that they were not acting in good faith, that with them the strike was a predetermination, the conferences with the President insincere. This may do them injustice, but they have only themselves to blame. While the President earnestly sought peace they appear to have been so fully resolved upon war that they went so far as to fix the day and the very hour of its beginning.

It was said in dispatches sent from Washington on Monday evening that when the President received from the brotherhood chiefs the acknowledgment that the strike order had been issued he was "shocked and surprised." If he was shocked he gave no sign of it in his address to the two houses of Congress yesterday. Of the resistance of the railroad representatives to his persuasions he has much to say; of the strike order only that while his conferences with the railroad men were in progress, though apparently at a standstill, "the brotherhoods suddenly acted and set the strike for the fourth of September." This is a bare statement, without indication of surprise or resentment at an act which certainly has surprised the country and is resented by it. The public will be just to the brotherhoods, it will diligently consider Mr. WILSON'S recital of the proceedings before him, it will candidly weigh the evidence in support of his conclusion that the representatives of the brotherhoods accepted his plan of settlement, "but the representatives of the railroads declined to accept it," although he is certain that they must ultimately accept it "by the concerted action of organized labor backed by the favorable judgment of society."

If the railroad representatives rejected a plan they might honorably and with business prudence have accepted, the public will blame them while also censuring the brotherhoods for their bad faith in issuing a strike order while seeming to negotiate for an adjustment. But the public is still very much in the dark, it needs light. The President's address to Congress and the statement put forth by the railway Presidents do not meet, there is a strange want of joining. Mr. WILSON says that, convinced of the righteousness of the eight-hour day—which, by the way, is not involved in this controversy, since the real demand of the men is for increased pay—he had urged upon the railroads its adoption "for the present as a substitute for the existing ten-hour basis of pay and service," promising to appoint a commission to observe the result of the change, study the figures of costs, and report to Congress in order that an adjustment should be reached in some orderly manner of all unadjusted matters between the railroads and the men. He goes on to say that he offered the friendly services of the Administration to the railway managers to see that justice was done them, that he felt warranted in assuming that no obstacle of the law would be suffered to stand in the way of an increase in their revenues to meet the resulting increase in their costs.

This plan, accepted by the brotherhoods, he says, "the representatives of the railroads declined to accept." Now, in the statement issued by the railroad Presidents we find no allusion whatever to the President's representation that no obstacle of the law would be allowed to stand in the way of their securing increased revenues. They rejected the plan, certainly, but because they held that its acceptance would be a surrender of the principle of arbitration, and that, as trustees for the public and for the millions who have invested their savings in railroad securities and are thus vitally interested in the integrity and solvency of the railroads, they cannot in conscience surrender that principle. They proceed to argue the point of increased cost, they submit that all the questions involved should be determined by fair arbitration.

But their objection based on increase of cost is met, so far as it can be met at all, by the President's assurance that the influence of the Administration should be used to secure an increase of rates. Why should their statement pass over in silence this important and vital condition of the plan? They seem to be talking about one thing and the President about another. Was there a misunderstanding? In the public view this assurance given by the President was about the most important and hopeful result of the conferences. If the railroad Presidents understood the offer as the President set it forth in his address we cannot at all understand why they should ignore it in their statement. This is only one of the untoward results of the neglect, failure, or refusal to make the negotiations a matter of record for full publication.

Assured of such an increase of rates as would remove one of their two chief objections to the plan, we do not see why the railroad Presidents should not have accepted it, particularly since another feature of the plan promised what would have been in effect an arbitration of matters left unadjusted between the railroads and the men. Light should be thrown into this dark corner of the matter, and at once, for it is important that the public should know promptly just what the railroad Presidents understood to be the terms offered. But the Presidents do at least argue their case. They put before the people a statement in which, with undeniable force and pertinency, they present the reasons why they could not accept the plan. The men of the brotherhoods, as the President says, accepted the plan, they put forth no statement, instead they issue a strike order. The public will have no difficulty in judging between these two methods of carrying on and ending the negotiations. They will pass judgment, too, upon the statement of the brotherhood chiefs that the strike order was "beyond recall and that the strike was inevitable." The President of the United States could recall the army or the navy sent upon a war errand. It is quite impossible for any reasoning mind to assent to the statement that an order for a railroad strike is irrevocable.

The old reasonable, orderly, law-abiding spirit of the railroad brotherhoods has given place to a very different temper. A strike begun in this way cannot succeed, for it will be against the public sense of justice and fairness. We should suppose that in the membership of the brotherhoods action so senseless, arbitrary, and hot-headed would be repudiated. Many members of the brotherhoods are men of high standing in their communities, church members, city officers, prominent in social and civic affairs. If they obey the strike order they will engage in a warfare against their own friends and neighbors, they will inflict upon their communities, and upon the entire country, incalculable loss, discomfort, and the almost inevitable calamities of violence and the destruction of life and property. Have they considered whether they will win or lose in the esteem of those they injure? Above all, have they considered what will be the standing of their brotherhoods at the end of an unsuccessful strike? A strike ordered in impudent defiance and disrespect of the President and condemned in advance by public opinion is foredoomed to failure.

The President's program of legislation offers the sure way to peace. Some of the proposals are radical, they involve risks, they are not born of economic experience but of an emergency, a public peril. They can be revised after a trial. Their supreme virtue is that they will bring peace. Both sides will have to accept them if they are enacted. The immediate public demand is that railroad service shall not be interrupted now by a strike, beyond that the public demands that such a situation shall never again arise.

HOW BROOKLYN GOT ITS SUBWAYS.

It may be hoped that Brooklyn will remember how it got its subways at Manhattan's expense. They would have been impossible but for the increase of Manhattan's tax valuations by hundreds of millions of dollars in each of several years in anticipation of the benefits of the interborough construction. No doubt those increases were not exclusively for the benefit of Brooklyn. No doubt also the increases were to Manhattan's advantage on a long view. Nevertheless, the fact remains that without the vision and sacrifice of Manhattan Brooklyn would not have got its subways.

The occasion for calling this to Brooklyn's recollection is the decision by the Court of Appeals in a case concerning Brooklyn that anticipatory values are not a proper basis for assessing real estate. Actual present values alone should be considered, and they have not yet been increased sufficiently by the construction of the Sea Beach subway to justify a general increase of valuations, according to the proof in the case decided. That the increase is sure eventually cannot be doubted by any who ride over the new route and remark its advantages. Acres of country are opened and brought within minutes of Broadway. The result is the transfer to Kings and Queens of that preponderant element of New York's population which has no particular fondness either for Broadway or for life in a flat.

This transfer means nothing to those who pay rent in multiples of thousands, either in apartments or in single-family homes. It means everything to those who like to live independent lives, and who for the most part reckon their rents in dollars per room per month. In the outer boroughs there are hundreds or rather thousands of homes such as Manhattan never knew. They are modest constructions, costing but a few thousands on investment, and a few hundred in annual rent, with modern facilities which make housekeeping easy.

That the outer boroughs are profiting is shown by the increase of their population, with the consequent swelling of their tax valuations, not in anticipation of the accommodations which cause the removals, but when the removals are accomplished fact. The decision that the valuations in the outer boroughs cannot be increased prematurely is no bar to their increase when the case justifies it. When the increases come Brooklyn and Queens should remember that Manhattan has been paying upon anticipatory valuations for several years, and is entitled to the sharing of the burden by the boroughs which are thriving through the resulting benefits.

DEADHEAD CAMPAIGN STUFF.

The Hon. LUTHER W. MOTT of Oswego is the Representative in Congress of the Thirty-second New York District. Under his frank, a speech delivered on March 4, 1915, more probably never delivered, in the House, but allowed to pad the Congressional Record under the "leave to print" abuse; a speech celebrating the virtues of the Hon. WILLIAM M. CALDER, then ending his service in the House and now aspiring to be a Senator, is being disseminated among the enrolled Republicans of the State. Every copy is printed by the Government, which is likewise made to carry it free in the mails. Every citizen of the United States is taxed, directly or indirectly, for the distribution of a campaign pamphlet for the benefit of a candidate for a nomination.

Mr. MOTT is a banker, able to pay out of his own pocket for the circulation of his political tracts. Instead, he charges up his friendship for Mr. CALDER to the Government, whose extravagance his candidate for President daily bewails.

According to The Tribune, Republican in national politics, the speeches of two other Republican Representatives, landing Mr. CALDER, are being sent to enrolled Republicans in the same way. The Government foots the bill. The expense of the three floods of deadhead matter is estimated by The Tribune mathematicians at "between $60,000 and $75,000." Whatever be the actual cost, the whole proceeding is disgraceful.

THE TIMES is entirely aware that the Democrats are just as black as the Republicans in this matter of campaign franks. But this year extravagance and waste are officially proclaimed to be Democratic by the Republican candidate for President. He is going to stop them, if he is elected. Therefore, he may be expected severely to reprove these erring Republican Representatives as soon as notice of their sin reaches his seclusion.

THE WAR OF THE FOURTEEN NATIONS.

If one wishes to be technical, fifteen nations have entered the war; but the declaration of war by the infinitesimal Republic of San Marino can hardly be considered without making the computation ridiculous. There are really fourteen belligerents to be counted since the war began. Japan's active participation in the fighting has been limited to one short and small campaign, which had, however, important results, for it eliminated Germany from Eastern Asia. Portugal, for some reason, has been treated lightly in such enumerations, because she has had no soldiers on the battle line in Europe; but Portugal is playing a part in the war, and a part not unimportant.

Men's eyes are fixed on the immense drama in Europe, and do not see a struggle that may bulk nearly as large in the history that is to be written centuries hence. It is the struggle for a continent. In the eighteenth century their eyes were fixed on the battlefields of the Seven Years' War, and they thought little of the simultaneous struggle for the possession of North America; it was to them simply a small fight on the sidelines. Yet that struggle determined the destiny of this continent, and the United States of America was its result. Africa, a neglected continent for centuries, was opened only about forty years ago, and we have not yet become accustomed to the thought of the great nations that are to arise there as surely as at least one has arisen on this Western Continent. It was not from a sentimental reason that Portugal entered the war, but to protect her African territories; and as the ally of England, France, and Belgium, she is playing her part in wiping out the German claim to any part of Africa.

Rumania's entrance makes it the War of the Fourteen Nations, if belligerents only are considered. There really are fifteen nations at war, however, for Persia, which has not declared war and against which no war has been declared, has been actively engaged almost from the first. Nominally not a belligerent, Persia has done more fighting than Japan. So, if those who would like the record to be as impressive and as bad as possible feel regret that San Marino cannot be counted, they can take comfort by counting Persia.

WAR-MAKERS, NOT PEACE-MAKERS.

Now that Rumania has gone to war and the Bulgarians are invading Greece, the whole Balkan Peninsula is filled with fire and blood, and the great work of the Congress of Berlin is complete. The ingenious gentlemen who framed that treaty in 1878 and forced it down Russia's throat went home smug and complacent, fancying that they had built a peace. What they built was hatred, dissension, jealousy, suspicion, a long succession of little wars, and at last the great disaster of civilization, the war of 1914. This war is their legacy. And this is no topic of mere historical interest, for it has a lesson that shrieks to be heard when the time comes to make peace again. If that lesson has not been learned there will be no peace of long duration.

Russia went to war with Turkey in 1877 to enforce her policy of making separate nationalities in the Balkans, and so solving the Eastern question. The terms she imposed on Turkey after the victory guaranteed the independence of Montenegro, Serbia, and Rumania, enlarged the first two to what she considered their proper boundaries, and created a greater Bulgaria. But thereupon the other Powers stepped in and forced Russia to abandon these terms. The Berlin geniuses rearranged the map with no consideration for the races and nations contained in the countries they cut and sawed and scissored into the shapes they desired. They arbitrarily created new countries, cut down old ones, handed over this country to Austria and that one to Turkey, forced unrelated races together here and cut homogeneous races asunder there.

It was said that the Congress had erected in the Balkans an "impregnable bar" to Russia's progress. In all its calculations it never considered the racial and national aspirations of the countries it was cutting to pieces as a thing that could possibly interfere with the future of the creation. The first thing that happened was that the thing cut out of Bulgaria and entitled "Eastern Roumelia" annexed itself to Bulgaria without asking anybody's leave and defied the Powers to prevent it; and from that time to this the monstrosities created in the Balkans have been tugging at their bonds, striving to assume their natural shapes, while the Powers have played one against the other. The Balkans became a powder magazine, in which Austria lit a match in 1908 and another in 1914, and the second match blew up the magazine.

The authors of that false adjustment never knew that thirty-eight years later a world plunged in unbelievable disasters would know it for the work of blunderers, audaciously meddling with forces of which they had no conception. When the peace terms come to be drawn, will that blunder, such a favorite blunder among Europe's statesmen, be repeated? The peacemakers may, if they choose, disregard again the natural boundaries of nations and the natural ties of races, and cut and scissor the map into curious shapes to fit this or that political hobby. If they do, then as surely as the Berlin Congress gingerbread edifice has crumbled they will leave the same legacy it did—a future of strife culminating in a world war—and demonstrate again the truth of GARFIELD'S saying, "Unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Oyster Bay Rises in Majesty.

Such opinions of medical science and modern sanitation as were expressed with eloquent vehemence at a well-attended public meeting in Oyster Bay Tuesday evening were just about those that anybody who read the recent reports on municipal housekeeping in that variously celebrated town would expect to come from it. People who in these days are content to live in the conditions then described—news stories can go into details that would be too indelicate and shocking for the timorous editorial pen or typewriter—would naturally regard a visitation of poliomyelitis either as an unavoidable visitation of Providence, to be endured with pious resignation, or else as an imagining of doctors eager to magnify their own importance and to create an opportunity to carry off little babies to deadly lairs called hospitals.

Between these two theories the Elder Statesmen of Oyster Bay seemed to be divided, but from each they drew the harmonious conclusion that no more would they suffer the bitter wrong of quarantines and the resultant interference, still more acrid, with real estate deals, the grocery business, and the collection of fares by the local hackmen.

It was, of course, going a little far, when some of them lamented that their most—no, their one—Distinguished Citizen had yielded to the wiles of the deceivers and weakly admitted that Oyster Bay would be the better if it found some other place than its backyards in which to throw its garbage, and occasionally shoveled the accumulated filth from its cellars. The Colonel is likely to make remarks, as the result of having been accused thus of gullibility, for he does not consider himself a naïve or unsophisticated person, and when he has an elevation either of temperature or of temper noises audible for long distances are usually heard coming from his direction. Those of the Elder Statesmen who were really wise refrained from calling him too credulous, and indulged in the always safe and pleasing sport of charging Mr. ROCKEFELLER with responsibility for the malignant persecution to which their town had been subjected.

To do that is always soothing to perturbed minds—of such quality as theirs, and, as the work of the Rockefeller Institute will go calmly on in spite of it, the sport is as innocent as it is safe.

More Than Windows Will Break.

Newspapers down in West Virginia are taking chances with their own reputations for credibility — for that strict adherence to fact and the meticulous avoidance of exaggeration which combine to form the culminating glory of journalism everywhere—the glory without which newspapers cannot get the perfect confidence and reverent admiration to which they aspire. For the West Virginia papers are declaring that in the town of Leon, that State, a recent storm deposited hail to a depth of fifteen inches—not in a few drifts, either, but on a level!

To the incidental statement that the hailstones were as large as hens' eggs no reasonable objection can be made. Of course they were not of that size, really, but for some reason, mysterious and yet presumably adequate, there has been a tacit agreement all over the world that anybody can use the hen's egg comparison for the hailstones that fall during any Summer storm of fairly notable severity, and can do it without loss of respectability or church membership. But saying that hail lay fifteen inches deep on a level so far exceeds established license that it must be condemned sternly and promptly, as contradicted by immemorial experience and too obviously false.

For it is not claimed that the town of Leon was destroyed or that any of its inhabitants were killed, as surely would have been the case had it suffered from a bombardment of ice in quantities so large. The only mention is of a few broken windows! That's what always happens to those who practice to deceive; they fall into inconsistency of detail and inevitably betray themselves to all thoughtful critics.

That the newspapers of West Virginia should peril their own repute if they choose is perhaps their right, though a dreadful one, to be exercised only under a heavy responsibility. But that they should also peril the repute of journalism as a whole is quite intolerable, and that is what they are doing with this hailstorm yarn. For the public is sadly prone to ascribe the observed fault or crime of any one newspaper to all, exactly as it uses the occasional blunders in prophecy of the Weather Bureau as an excuse for declaring that "you can never believe anything you see in the papers."

Reason for Anxiety, Not Terror.

At even the threat of a strike putting a stop to railway transportation, something very much like panic enters the mind of every dweller in a large city. For they have been taught, and have not a little reason for believing, that they live within a week or two of starvation, and that they get along in fair comfort and happiness only because their "demand" is enough, in ordinary circumstances, to bring in an adequate supply of food for everybody who can pay for it.

That it does so, without any particular responsibility resting on any definitely selected and trained persons, is a constant source of wonder to those who know the difficulty of providing for the needs of a few thousand, or even a few hundred, soldiers on the march or in camp. The smaller task is often ill-performed, or those upon whom it rests fail miserably, but the cities are taken care of with never a day of scarcity. They are, that is, while their lines of communication are open. Those once broken, even temporarily, troubles various and serious approach on the run.

Fortunately for New York, its police authorities, in this matter, as in so many others, have been foresighted enough to work out, or at least at, the problem before it arises, and they assure us that they can solve it should a condition and not a theory confront the city.

It is a large promise, but to keep it is not impossible. New York, favored above many cities, is served by water as well as rail, and, should freight cars stop, there is still the blessed motor truck, nowadays, and it can go fast, far, and tirelessly with heavy loads. There is, therefore, no need for panic fears, or even for apprehensions really serious.

ON A HOTEL VERANDA.

Three women with double chins
Are knitting.
One is making pink buttons.
She has a thick, slow voice
That trickles out
As though it oozed
From the sticky ends
Of her molasses-colored hair.
The second, with a tremendous breast,
Is knitting a Nile-green scarf.
Her eyes are dim and watchful,
Like an old eagle's.
Turned away from the glitter of the surf,
She works steadily,
And the green scarf laps over mottled hands
That glitter with precious stones.
The third's needles and tongue
Clack incessantly.
If she were to help
With that hooked nose of hers
The ruby shawl would be finished sooner.
The high-heeled shoes of all three
Tap the floor,
And they talk busily of nothing.
It is evident that they have just finished luncheon.
They have the satisfied look
Of oily salads,
Well dished up and finished.

A huge motor purrs up:
Ah! The thin man in white
With a head like an ostrich egg
Has arrived for the week-end.
(He is the husband of the mottled one.)

And now for the Yacht Club!
They waddle off,
Carrying their day's work
In pale silk bags.

What will they do at the Yacht Club?
They will sit on *that* veranda . . .
After eating,
They will knit
And talk,
In creaking rocking chairs
Turned well away from the shine of the surf.

FLORENCE RIPLEY MASTIN.

THE STRIKE ORDER.

Will Men in Influential Positions Obey It?

New York, Aug. 29, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in your issue of Aug. 27 that the railroads proposed that the President of the United States name a board of arbitration to consider the matters in dispute between themselves and the brotherhoods, a set of books to be kept, one on the basis of the present rates of pay and one on the basis of the men's demands, as a guide for the arbitrators to arrive at their decision not only on the question of wages, but the eight-hour-day proposition.

I cannot imagine anything fairer than this, and I cannot understand why, if the brotherhoods have a just claim, they should object to such an adjudication.

I note, however, from this morning's papers that the four brotherhood leaders have admitted that a strike order has been issued, and cannot be rescinded, and the question arises in my mind, are the members of these organizations going to be willing to obey such an order as this?

Are the engineers, conductors, and trainmen on the railroads of this country, many of whom have families and are respected and influential citizens in the towns in which they reside—are they going to be a party to this movement to paralyze the business of this country under the circumstances? It seems to me it would give them a reputation in their respective towns that would be hard to live down.

If the members of these organizations were ignorant foreigners, I could understand why unscrupulous leaders could carry out a threat of this character, but I cannot understand why such a well-paid and well-educated class as are involved in this controversy can permit themselves to be put in such a position by their leaders.

AN OLD RAILROADER.

FIGHT OF THE IRISH REBELS.

Daughter of Their Commandant General Answers Charges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am afraid that Miss Kinch's knowledge of the Irish insurrection has been only acquired at a distance and from prejudiced sources. She refers to the killing of unarmed citizens and soldiers and even "little children if any appeared on the streets" by the rebels. Had Miss Kinch been in Ireland or even in England at the time she would find that English officers wrote to many papers praising the good, clean fight that the rebels made and their strict observance of the rules of international warfare. There was not a fort or stronghold of the rebels in which there were not English officers and soldiers, taken unarmed and held as prisoners, and in every case these men testified, in the daily papers of Ireland and England, to their good treatment by the rebels.

In one of the records of the rebellion passed by the military censor there is an account by a civilian who, when he wanted to go through a danger zone, was given an escort of English soldiers with an officer. When he thanked them for their courtesy and protection the officer replied: "No trouble at all, I assure you. You were a protection, as they hesitate to fire on us when we are escorting a civilian."

Among the many mistakes in Miss Kinch's statement I should like to mention the following: She states that the Shelburne Hotel had been burnt by the rebels. As a matter of fact the Shelburne Hotel was one of the places from which the military operated against the rebels. No damage whatever was inflicted on it, and if Miss Kinch goes to Ireland now I have no doubt she herself could be very comfortably quartered there. Every building destroyed in Dublin was destroyed by military incendiary bombs, and this fact is stated in the War Office reports. Miss Kinch makes another mistake about the Sherwood Foresters when she speaks of them as being composed of Irishmen. The Sherwood Foresters were entirely English, and were raised in Nottinghamshire. She suggests that the rebels complained because they had to stay in the Rotunda Gardens all night. No complaint whatever came from the rebels, not even when their leaders, prisoners of war, were shot to death contrary to the rules of civilized warfare. In fact, the cheerfulness of the rebels during their imprisonment, in the first two days of which they were denied even the most elemental rights of physical cleanliness and were detained in their common cell without being permitted out for any purpose whatever, was a source of wonder to all who came in contact with them. I may say that this treatment was not confined to the men; the women and girls suffered from it also.

As the daughter of the Commandant General of the Irish Republican forces, I wish to protest against all these false statements. Miss Kinch sees in the rebellion only an attempt to sell Ireland to a foreign foe, while we who are rebels know that the rebellion was an attempt to rid our country of a foreign foe.

NORA CONNOLLY.

New York, Aug. 29, 1916.

Unfinished Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "The Unfinished Story Finished," was the right word at the right time. It is refreshing to read such plain common sense without sentimentality just now, when one is sickened and discouraged by much that is written by social workers. Surely it has a tendency to lessen the power of the will and to throw off the burden of individual responsibility. A mawkish air of sympathy has clung about much that the other newspapers have said in connection with the case you refer to, and an undercurrent was felt of depreciation at the girl losing her position in the firm where she had worked.

It will have a mighty wholesome effect upon social reformers if they will remember the personal equation in these stories of immorality and keep before them, horrible as it may seem to some of the spinsters, the fact that high wages do not take the place of emotional satisfactions.

Whenever I read very much of social writing today I always fly to an antidote, such as "Up from Slavery" or the Essays of Emerson or the biography of almost any great man or woman. This restores my faith in the human will and the magnificent power of the individual to rise above happening conditions. We have gone a long, long way from the philosophy of our New England seers. It might not be a bad idea to go back to them for a while and inhale deep breaths of their virile optimism—their splendid defiance of environment.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.

Old Forge, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1916.

The Voice of America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of your readers saw with interest Professor Richard Gottheil's forceful contribution in reply to the plea of Professor Muensterberg in THE NEW YORK TIMES and the letter from Dr. William Samuel Gottheil declining membership in the then newly formed Medical Brotherhood of German and American Physicians. Dr. Gottheil declares himself as follows, in part:

Believing, as I do, that the time for peace can only come when Prussian militarism is finally crushed, that it is America's duty, and will ultimately become her necessity, to take part in some way in this world task, you will see that I cannot join any such society as you propose. What little I can do is naturally devoted to the service of the Allies.

More than one of your readers thrilled to the words of these two men, representing as they do types of the real American. This is the voice of America! Could Europe but hear it above the babble of foreign tongues! How shall we make her hear it? Who can suggest a way to make the national voice audible?

ANOTHER AMERICAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1916.

BUILDING UP THE AVIATION SERVICE.

What Has Been Accomplished and What May Be Expected From the $13,000,000 Appropriation.

By FRANK C. PAGE.

New York, Aug. 29, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A report from General Pershing a few days ago casually mentioned that when he reviewed the troops of the punitive expedition three aeroplanes also passed in review. This is the first time that such an event has taken place in the United States Army, and it suggests what great strides have been taken with the aero service of the army since five months ago, when the air service of the United States was so lamentably inadequate.

The United States Army has one aeroplane squadron with General Pershing's column in Mexico as completely if not more completely equipped than any squadron of any other country in the world. Because the aero equipment of the army on the border consisted in June last of eight machines, utterly inadequate for the purposes of the expeditionary force, the American public has the impression that nothing has been done to improve the situation. This is not the case, and it is well that the public should know just what has been done and is being done toward making this most important branch of the army not only more efficient but the equal in equipment and personnel, if not in size, of that of any European country.

Today in Mexico, instead of eight low-powered machines which in the rarefied atmosphere of the deserts of Mexico were barely able to leave the ground, the punitive expedition has twelve of the best aeroplanes made in the country. These machines with engines of from 100 to 200 horse power, capable of carrying two men and 150 pounds of extra weight, are equipped with one Lewis machine gun, the last word in an aerial weapon, bombs, special cameras, and compasses, the latest and best small arms, and are capable of carrying enough fuel for six hours' continuous flight at a speed of from 45 to 95 miles an hour. During the last month this air squadron totaled more than 350 hours in the air, or about one hour a day per machine, which is extraordinary under the conditions in Mexico, which for flying are immensely more difficult than on the French front.

Moreover, the other equipment of this air squadron is more complete than most of those fighting in Europe. The army regulations for a complete air squadron call for innumerable things—motor trucks especially built to carry the planes, special repair trucks, a machine-shop truck, so many spare parts, and innumerable other accessories. This squadron meets all the requirements that the specifications call for and, moreover, it has the very latest, most modern and effective equipment the United States Government can buy, get made, or make. For down at the front they have a factory which is working to remedy any detail that is not absolutely satisfactory.

Today United States Army officers, not those connected with the aero service but cavalry officers, for the first time enthusiastically admit that one aeroplane such as we now have is worth a whole squadron of cavalry for scouting and reconnoissance purposes.

How has this been done? It has been done because the War Department has without fear or favor put the best men in the United States in charge of the service, irrespective of whether they are civilians or West Pointers, and has told them to get the best. Lieut. Col. George O. Squier was recalled from his position of Military Attaché in London, where he had had the opportunity to study and to see the development of the English and French aircraft, the difficulties they experienced, and the successes they attained. Combined with this fact, he knows aeroplanes and air service as well as any man, for he drew up the specifications for the first aeroplane ever owned by any Government, and since that time has kept in closest touch with the advancement of this branch of the service. Also, he is an organizer of the first grade, having during his service established the Signal Corps school at Fort Leavenworth and been in charge of many of the projects which the Government delegates to the United States Army.

With Colonel Squier is Major William Mitchell, who ranks as an organizer among the very highest in the country. Major Mitchell served in Cuba as Chief Signal Officer on the staff of General Lee in the Spanish war, and on the staff of General McArthur in the Philippines rebellion. He has visited and studied the armies of Europe, Japan, and China. He took charge of and completed the difficult task of running the Government telegraph lines in Alaska. With Colonel Squier he organized the first Signal School at Fort Leavenworth, where he was for a time instructor in the infantry and cavalry school, the Signal School, and Staff College. He is a distinguished graduate of the army school of the line and the United States Army Staff College. For the last three years he has handled as a member of the General Staff in Washington all the information from Europe regarding aviation.

Along with Colonel Squier and Major Mitchell is Captain V. E. Clark, a graduate of the Naval Academy, later transferred to the Coast Artillery. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in aerodynamics, has been an instructor in the Signal Corps aviation school, and is one of the leading designers of aircraft in the country. Captain T. D. Milling, one of the pioneer fliers of the country, who holds many records and has been identified with flying since the first aeroplanes, is another of the men in charge of this work. He is an authority on types of machines, controls, and the military uses to which planes can be put. Another is Captain Harms, who, like Captain Clark, is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a fine flier, and especially qualified in aero construction and materials.

Besides the most expert military men in the United States, the Aviation Division of the Army has called to help it the best brains and knowledge from the civil population. S. G. Averill, a leading consulting motor engineer recently successful in getting eighty-six miles to a gallon of gasoline out of an automobile engine, and whose report on the buses of London is well known, is working with these men, as is also H. I. Pope of the Pope Manufacturing Company. Howard Coffin of the Naval Consulting Board, is collaborating with them, and his work is entirely at their disposal. Henry Souther, the pioneer motor engineer of this country, who has followed the development of the motor since the beginning, is also working with the army. He has been intrusted with the work of securing the personnel, and also has direct charge of all the inspection. Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, one of the greatest authorities on aerodynamics in the country, is working with the Navy Department Division of Aeronautics, and is consulted on every move by the army.

In a word, the United States Army is the only agency in this country which has access to and information regarding the great strides in aeronautics made by the European countries, and it knows just what has been accomplished. Among them are the greatest fliers and engineers in the country. But not being satisfied with that, it has gone, and will continue to go, to the greatest civilian authorities and manufacturers and procure their help and advice. No one who knows the subject or anything about the subject is left out. No possible lead or experiment is overlooked by these men, who are united in their endeavor to apply the thirteen odd million dollars that Congress has given them toward making the most perfect and complete air service in the world.

The people of the United States may rest content in the assurance that unless insidious influence be brought to bear to oust these men, the $13,000,000 which the United States Government has given them will be disposed of efficiently and honestly—and that in neither personnel, appointments, nor appropriations will there be the slightest tinge of political pull or graft, for the men in charge are men of the highest honor, integrity, and ability.

FRANK C. PAGE.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

Louis Marshall on the Question of Trade and Citizenship Rights.

New York, Aug. 24, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There evidently exists an active publicity bureau to advertise Russia as a land of business possibilities, and to create public sentiment which may lead to the surrender by the American people of their impressive insistence of less than five years ago that the integrity of American citizenship must be maintained. In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Montgomery Schuyler, after harping on the worn-out theme of the ancient friendship between our country and Russia, struck a new chord. While recognizing that the immigration into the United States of thousands of Finns, Esthonians, Letts, Jews, and Poles "helped to increase the dislike which Americans naturally had for an autocratic and irresponsible system of government absolutely without the consent of the governed," he nevertheless ventures the assertion that the abrogation of our commercial treaty with Russia "produced wonderfully little feeling in Russia, and that little was largely sorrow instead of resentment." Sorrow! For what? Because the American people, true to the doctrine of human equality on which they had founded their Government, and cherishing the sacredness of that citizenship which is based on the rights of manhood, had raised their voices with one accord in protest against the extension to our country of the "autocratic and irresponsible system of government" which obtains in Russia, with all its hateful discrimination and oppression.

But, says Mr. Schuyler: "It was of course felt to be unfortunate that the interests of some 5,000,000 Jews were allowed to imperil the good relations between 100,000,000 Americans and more than that number of Russians." Unfortunate! For whom? Certainly not the American people, who nobly asserted the elemental concept of the citizenship that they prized and insisted that it must not be debased or counterfeited, or made to mean one thing to one citizen and an entirely different thing to his neighbor.

Mr. Schuyler informs us that when this happened he was in the American Embassy at Petrograd. It is to be regretted that the purpose and significance of the termination of the treaty of 1832 seem to have been so little understood, and that apparently our representatives failed to clarify the situation. They might have given impressive testimony to the fact that it was not because of the interests of the Jews that the American people, acting as a unit, had insisted on ending the treaty, but because of the supreme interest of all Americans whose rights were jeopardized so long as the citizenship of any one of them was contemned and whose national rights were impaired so long as the obligations of a treaty entered into for the benefit of all were deliberately flouted by arbitrarily withholding its protection from a part of our citizens. The treaty was terminated not because those against whom Russia discriminated were Jews but because they were Americans. The action taken by Congress and the President in December, 1911, was distinctly approved in the platforms adopted in 1912 by the Republican, the Democratic and the Progressive Parties, and the principles which led to that action have again been promulgated in unmistakable terms by these three political parties in the platforms adopted by them in 1916.

Mr. Schuyler asserts that the right of expatriation on which we insist is a stumbling block to a new treaty. He evidently forgets that a country like ours, which has been built up by immigration, which regards native-born and naturalized citizens as on a parity, and which has successfully induced practically all of the European Governments save Russia and Turkey to accept this American doctrine, cannot possibly at this late day abandon its enlightened policy.

And now Russian propagandists are dangling before the eyes of the American people the bait of fat contracts and of profitable business relations, with the expectation that by tightening the financial coils the public conscience will be lulled to sleep and no more will be heard of the demands voiced in the political platforms. How little do these men understand American idealism, American justice and fair play, American manhood. From time to time, however, there are indications that there are those who begin to suspect that Americanism does not spell materialism. Hence we are becoming familiar with announcements in the press, ordinarily emanating from one of the European capitals, to the effect that a new day is about to dawn in Russia, that at a forthcoming Duma the equality of all who dwell there will be guaranteed, that the Pale of Settlement will be abolished, educational advantages conferred on all alike, and all prohibitions against ownership of property and the pursuit of vocations and occupations repealed.

In a cablegram of this character which you have published in your issue of today it is, however, delicately hinted, as has often been the case in the past, that some years may elapse before this humane program can be realized. But in the meantime Russia is seeking additional credits in the United States, and is sedulously striving to worm her way into the debit side of our commercial ledgers, on the theory that the promised dawn of liberty has already brightened into day.

But why these long-time drafts on the future, why these deferred promises of liberty? How do they square with the sad narratives of oppression and persecution which reach us daily, with the frequent proregation of the Duma at the Czar's command, with the limitations which have been placed upon its powers, with the multitude of official acts which contradict all these honeyed words? The world would certainly rejoice were Russia to issue its charter of liberties, not in the distant future, but now; for by thus evincing her true greatness through the medium of effective deeds, but not until then, will Russia deserve and gain the good-will of the American people.

LOUIS MARSHALL.

OFFICERS OF FLEET DANCE AT NEWPORT

A Festive Scene at Hill Top Inn —Many Dinner Parties on the Warships.

DEDICATES HER NEW FARM

Mrs. William R. Hunter Holds a Celebration at Sherwood—Paul J. Rainey to Show Hunt Pictures.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—Hilltop Inn was the scene of a dance in honor of officers of the Atlantic Fleet tonight. On the ships were many dinner parties and others were given on shore in Newport and in Jamestown for the departing officers.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones has sent out cards for presentation at Sherwood next Friday evening, when Paul J. Rainey will show his latest motion pictures of his hunt of wild animals in East Africa. The showing will be for the benefit of the poor children crippled by infantile paralysis in Rhode Island and in New York City. Tickets are selling for $5.

Mrs. William R. Hunter of Newport patriotically dedicated her farm Sunnybrook today, assembling members of her sewing circle of St. Mary's Church, Portsmouth, known as the Willing Workers, her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, neighbors, and farmers. A big American flag was hoisted on the high pole, while musicians from the naval training station played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Robert Sedgwick delivered an address. A luncheon was served.

Under the patronage of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mrs. Colville Barclay, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, Mrs. Arthur G. Glasgow, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Harry La Montagne, and the Hon. Mrs. Murrough O'Brien, a dance will be given in aid of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund and Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, under the auspices of Auxiliary No. 1, at Newport beach tomorrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter G. Gerry and Mrs. Richard H. Townsend of Washington, the latter the mother of Mrs. Gerry, arrived from Warwick Neck today on the steam yacht Qwera.

James D. W. Cutting of New York made his reappearance at the Casino today after being confined to his apartments at the Muenchinger-King for a week recovering from an operation for an injury to the ear drum.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse were luncheon hosts at Rock Edge today.

Lieutenant William Ancrum, executive officer of the training station, will soon be back to his duties, having recovered from an operation at the naval hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor are returning from a yachting cruise on the Noma this week to remain for a portion of September.

The steam yacht Narada returned to Newport from New York today with Pembroke Jones and Royal Phelps Carroll.

Improvements to the station of the New York Yacht Club and a new clubhouse will be started the end of September. Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., is expected this week to complete details.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordon L. Mott of New York plan starting improvements at Paradise Rocks next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pierpont Perry will give a dinner at the Clambake Club Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson will have a dinner with dancing at Mr. Wilson's farm Saturday evening.

S. Montgomery Roosevelt of New York will entertain a luncheon party at the Clambake Club Sept. 4.

An interesting tennis match in the tournament of mixed doubles among the young people was played at the Casino today. Miss Alexandra B. Dolan and Brewster Jennings defeated Miss Barbara Norman and D. Redway 6—2, 6—3.

Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson are to be dinner hosts Saturday.

Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., entertained luncheon companies today.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hanley of New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor; Edwin F. Morgan of Washington, visiting Deveraux Josephs, and Miss Alice Macy Beers of New York are registered at the Casino.

James J. Van Alen goes to Hot Springs, Oct. 18. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Van Alen plan visiting French Lick Springs this Fall.

EDW. D. DUFFIELD TO WED.

Vice President of Prudential Insurance Co. Engaged to Miss Freeman.

General Henry W. Freeman of Ralston Avenue, South Orange, N. J., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Barbara Freeman, to Edward D. Duffield of Scotland Road, South Orange. No date has been set for the wedding. Miss Freeman is visiting out of town for several weeks.

Mr. Duffield's first wife died two years ago. He is a Vice President and general solicitor of the Prudential Insurance Company. He was formerly Assistant Attorney General of New Jersey. Mr. Duffield is a member of the Essex County Country Club, and was formerly President of the Princeton Alumni Association of the Oranges.

Miss Freeman is active in social circles in South Orange.

MISS DE LUZE BETROTHED.

Elder Daughter of Mrs. W. Campbell to Lieut. J. H. Churchyard.

The engagement is announced of Miss Emily Frances de Luze, the elder daughter of Mrs. William Campbell of Littlestone-on-Sea, Kent, England, to Lieutenant John Humphrey Churchyard of the Army Service Corps and youngest son of the late Canon Churchyard and Mrs. Churchyard of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Miss de Luze is the elder daughter of the late Francis Ogden de Luze of New York. Her mother was Miss Elizabeth K. Boulger before her marriage. Miss de Luze has spent a large part of her life in England.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Daughter to Mrs. Fitz John Porter.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitz John Porter of 15 East Tenth Street are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on last Friday at the home of Mrs. Porter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert J. Kitching, Sea Gate, L. I.

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WINS CLOCK GOLF TROPHY.

Mrs. Walter Evans Victor at Maplewood—Berkshires Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 22.—The open tennis tournament at Stockbridge lured many of the cottagers to the courts this afternoon. Mrs. Newman K. Perry served tea. Principal interest in the tournament today was in woman singles and the survivors of the opening round were Miss Helen Rice, Miss Mary Drury, Miss Marion Kerr, Miss Grace Bristed, Mrs. C. H. Hinckley, Mrs. Katherine Tyssowski, and Mrs. A. H. Chapin.

Charles Lanier gave a small dinner at Allen Winden tonight, entertaining for Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Appleton.

Mrs. Newbold Morris came up today to Brookhurst from South Hampton, where she had been visiting with Mrs. George L. Kingsland.

Mrs. John Craig Clark and Miss Margaret Clark of Boston are with Professor and Mrs. Henry W. Farnum at Boulder Farm, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Frazier returned to New York from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Clive Livingston Duval in Stockbridge.

Miss Augusta Leovey of Pittsburgh is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Loyal Allan Osborne at Manatuck Farm, Stockbridge.

Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom returned to Cohasset, Mass., from a month's visit with Mrs. Joseph S. Whistler at Plumbsted.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. epew, who have been at Hotel Aspinwall for August, have gone to Briar Cliff, N. Y., for the late season.

Mrs. Walter Evans, wife of Judge Evans of Louisville, won the trophy offered by Mrs. Alexander Martin for a clock golf tournament at the Maplewood, Pittsfield, this afternoon defeating Mrs. Charles C. elmonico in the play off of a tie of 26 in the original round. In the decisive round Mrs. Evans made 26 and Mrs. elmonico 30. Mrs. Martin served tea. Among those who played were General John R. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Humstome, Miss Mary C. Humstome, Misses Alice Hand and Mary G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Humphreys, Miss Frances Plumb, A. La Gondron, S. G. Nelson, and Arthur W. Plumb.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wheeler, Miss E. Dutilth Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Childs of New York, and Miss Helen H. Carey of Baltimore arrived at Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton F. Benjamin, Miss Mary Parsons, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Meyer of New York are expected this week at the Lenox Club for September.

Arrivals at Hotel Aspinwall were Mr. and Mrs. Franklin B. Jourdan, Mrs. Franklin McLaughlin, Mrs. William Nelson, Miss Helen Nelson of New York, Dr. and Mrs. John B. Deaver, and J. Montgomery Deaver, Dr. and Mrs. John Wilson of Philadelphia.

Mrs. M. E. Ryerson, John Ryerson of Brooklyn, G. H. Hulse Kenneth Hulse of Queens, L. I., and Miss Lesley Benz of Sayville, L. I.; Mrs. H. M. Whiting, and Mrs. Sturgis Coffin of New York, are at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

A. R. Hassler of New York, touring with Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Morris of Havana, arrived at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

WILLCOX GOES OUT WEST.

Will Attend Fairbanks Notification and May See Hughes.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee left last night for Indianapolis to attend the notification of Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice Presidential candidate, tomorrow. The Chairman will confer with Western leaders while in Indianapolis and on Friday he will visit the Western headquarters in Chicago. He may go to St. Louis, where Mr. Hughes will speak on Saturday night, and spend Sunday with the Republican candidate.

Theodore E. Burton of Ohio called on Chairman Willcox at the headquarters there yesterday and talked over the campaign in his State. He was very optimistic. George W. Perkins was also at headquarters yesterday for the first time in weeks. From now on he will spend considerable time there as he is a member of the campaign Committee.

Members of the Advisory Committee of the National Committee will hold a conference at headquarters on Friday. Among those who have sent word they will be on hand are R. Livingston Beeckman of Providence, Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, Charles G. Dawes of Evanston, Ill., Raymond Robins of Chicago, Victor Rosewater of Omaha, John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, and Frank H. Hitchcock of New York.

MISS PERKINS WEDS SEPT. 23

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Perkins to Marry E. W. Freeman.

Miss Dorothy Perkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins of New York and Riverdale-on-Hudson, and Edward W. Freeman, whose engagement was announced last May, are to be married on Sept. 23.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have just returned from their country home at Riverdale, and plans for the wedding will be completed within a few days.

Mr. Freeman is the son of Mrs. B. W. Freeman, whose estate is near that of Miss Perkins's parents, and he and Miss Perkins have been friends since childhood. Miss Perkins is prominent in society, although she gives up much of her time to charitable work. Mr. Freeman is a Yale graduate, class of '13.

Mrs. J.J.A. Page Returning to India.

Mrs. J. J. A. Page, who sailed Saturday on the St. Paul, is returning to Tatoy and Calcutta, India, with her sons, John and Ernest Page, to join her husband, who is an officer of the British Government in India. Mrs. Page arrived here last Autumn, having come through the war zone, to visit her parents, the Rev. Dr. Keartor, rector of the Holy Innocents' Church, Albany, and Mrs. Keartor, and spent the last four months at their Summer home, Hurst Dene, in the Adirondacks.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ROCHAMBEAU (Bordeaux)—Mrs. H. Adam, Miss Gertrude Atherton, A. Balcom, Mr. and Mrs. A. Boyd, W. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. H. Billings, W. Binder, William Barber, Claude Bartram, Miss Mary E. Cannon, Dr. N. F. Curtiss, Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe Cutler, Miss G. Court, P. Crooks, B. Cowan, W. Daly, Miss J. Dowling, G. Dayton, Miss B. Fox, Mrs. K. Ferris, Henry Kirby, F. Melchior, Mrs. T. de Montravel, Mrs. Mary Miller, Mrs. E. Rourke, C. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Stern, Colonel Paul Seurot, Mrs. H. Taylor, L. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Thompson, Walter Wheeler, Ernest Torrey, Owen Hitchins, Dr. R. Houston, W. Hardy, Henry Maurer, Harry Nolan, Miss Bessie McKay, Mrs. A. Mange, Charles Kuraman, Miss Thorpe, C. Jones, J. Grooms, Miss O. Marmet, B. Elson.

FREDERIK VIII, (Copenhagen)—C. Campbell Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Miss E. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Barthman, Miss Phyllis Barthman, Countess von Bernstorff, Mrs. Rose Blum, Walter Blum, Mr. and Mrs. John Gaffney, Ensign Sidney M. Green, U. S. A., Mrs. K. Geery, Edgar H. Huslewood, Miss Elizabeth Jones, Miss Katherine Keane, Halvor Jacobsen, Gustav Lessing, Mrs. G. A. Minotto, Mrs. Margaret Muser, Mrs. G. J. Randell, A. Stilling, Mrs. Alma Osgood, Miss Merill Beker, Miss Clara Dagmar, Miss Isabella May, William J. Pike, United States Consul General at Coburg; John G. Simon, H. Wagner, Mrs. Mila Eggleton.

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ROCKEFELLER GIFTS EXEMPT FROM TAX

Surrogate Cohalan Bars Transfer Levy on Bequests of Capitalist's Wife.

BIG FOUNDATION A CHARITY

Bureau of Social Hygiene Placed in Same Category—Legacies Nearly $1,000,000.

Bequests to the Rockefeller Foundation are as much exempt from transfer tax payments as are those given to organizations more strictly defined as charitable organizations. This is the opinion of Surrogate Cohalan in a decision given yesterday exempting from the tax nearly $1,000,000 left by Mrs. Laura S. Rockefeller, wife of John D. Rockefeller, to several benevolent institutions. Mrs. Rockefeller died in the early part of last year and her will disposed of an estate valued at about $1,500,000. It provided that her residuary estate be turned over to her trustees, who were directed at their discretion to distribute it among several institutions.

Mrs. Rockefeller designated the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church of Cleveland, the Baptist Home of Northern Ohio, the Baptist Home Society of the City of New York, the Women's Baptist Home Missionary Society, the Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, the Spelman Seminary of Atlanta, Ga., and the Bureau of Social Hygiene as beneficiaries. This list was in the nature of a suggestion, for Mrs. Rockefeller gave the trustees power to overlook any of these institutions in the distribution.

When the distribution was made the trustees included the Rockefeller Foundation in the list of beneficiaries. This bequest the State Controller moved to have taxed. He contended, first, that the trustees in making the latter payment had failed to comply with the will, and second, that the Rockefeller Foundation was not a corporation exempt from the imposition of the transfer tax. He also asserted that the Bureau of Social Hygiene was liable to taxation.

It was the contention of the State that the Rockefeller Foundation was a corporation so organized that private business might be transacted under its charter and that the Rockefeller family could use it as a subterfuge to evade the Transfer Tax laws.

In holding both institutions to be exempt, the Surrogate held that the payment was a proper exercise of the power vested in the trustees by the will. In his opinion, he said:

"The objects of the Rockefeller Foundation are much, epitomized, that it has power to receive and use money for the well-being of humanity and to use as a means to that end such benevolent, charitable, educational, and religious activities as to its trustees may seem proper.

"I am satisfied that both these corporations—Rockefeller Foundation and Bureau of Social Hygiene—as well as the Women's Baptist Home Missionary Society and the Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, answer the description of corporations exempt from the imposition of a transfer tax."

The payments made under the terms of the will were: Women's Baptist Home Missionary Society, $100,000; Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, $300,000; Bureau of Social Hygiene, $75,000, and Rockefeller Foundation, $425,518.

Surrogate Cohalan refused to entertain a motion taxing $48,000 worth of bonds given by Mrs. Rockefeller to the Rockefeller Foundation, on the ground that these were given in her life time.

WOMEN'S MILITARY CAMP.

Service School to Open at Sunset Farm, Narragansett, on Sept. 6.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 29.—Plans for the opening of National Service School 4 of the Woman's Section of the Navy League at Sunset Farm, Narragansett Pier, have been completed, and the school will open on Sept. 6, to continue until Sept. 20. The tract of land where the school will be located was donated for the service by Mrs. Irving H. Chase of Waterbury, Conn., a member of the villa colony.

The school will be held in the open air and the students will live in army tents and in a camp which will be organized along military lines. The main object of the school is to give an opportunity to many women to acquire special training and be of national service in the event of war or other disaster.

Mrs. Irving H. Chase is Chairman of the National Service School Committee, and the other members are Mrs. Henry B. Kane, Miss Elsie Robinson of New York, Mrs. Ernest Wilkinson, and Miss Marjorie Prescott of Washington. Mrs. George Barnett of Washington will be Honorary Commandant.

The condition of Miss Lyyra Brown Nickerson of Providence, who is ill with typhoid fever at her cottage, Narragansett Pier, was not considered by the physicians as so favorable tonight.

A woman's golf tournament is being planned by the cottagers and will probably open on Friday at the Point Judith Country Club. A tennis tournament under the auspices of the Country Club will open on Saturday, with prizes for the winners in the singles and doubles events. Golfing was in favor on the Point Judith links this afternoon, the crisp air giving zest to the sport.

Among those who made the rounds of the links were Thomas McKean, Henry W. Harrison, Mrs. Charles Randolph Snowden, Miss Kitty Penn-Smith, P. S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hinman Bird of New York, P. M. Prescott, Jr., Earle Alexander, Mrs. and Mrs. E. A. Manice, Miss Dorothy Manice, C. G. Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. Ellery R. Anderson of New York, Mrs. and Mrs. I. H. Clothier, Jr., of Philadelphia, Charles G. Curtis, John Wilde, Jr., R. H. Hutchins, Albert B. Lambert, and August S. Noel.

The junior war relief members met at the residence of Miss Henrietta Porter of New York today and prepared about 200 bandages for the soldiers of the Allies' forces.

WRENN HONORED AT DINNER

Is Chief Guest at Banquet Given by Tennis Men.

Robert D. Wrenn, sportsmen, four-time national tennis champion, and four-time President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, was honored by nearly 300 tennis officials and players at a dinner given last night at the Hotel Astor. The court career of Mr. Wrenn was traced in speeches by several of the best-known tennis men in the country, among them being George T. Adee, successor to Mr. Wren as President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association; Howard A. Taylor, toastmaster; Julian S. Myrick, President of the West Side Tennis Club, Frederick B. Alexander, and Paul B. Williams, Field Secretary of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. Many of the cracks entered in the All Comers tournament now in progress were seated at the speakers' table.

McGraw Ends Cases by Apology.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 29.—The cases against John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Nationals, and John T. Reed of this city, who engaged in an argument when the Giants were here last month that resulted in warrants for each, charging disorderly conduct, were dismissed in Police Court here today by mutual agreement. McGraw apologized to Reed and agreed to pay the court costs.

SCHOOL GIRL LED STRIKERS.

Police Accuse a Pupil of Washington Irving High.

Six persons were arrested yesterday afternoon charged with disorderly conduct in connection with the strike among the paper box makers after they had marched up and down in front of various paper box manufacturers' concerns on Wooster, Green, Spring, and Mercer Streets.

Those arrested were Benjamin Minner, 170 Ludlow Street; Ralph Cappom of 755 Brook Avenue, the Bronx; Minnie and Ida Goldstein of 52 Union Street, Brooklyn; Rebecca Mondshine of 134 Allen Street, and Charles Anadine of 134 Elizabeth Street.

A girl pupil of the Washington Irving High School was one of the leaders of the strikers, according to the police. They say she is only 15 years old and that her name is Sarah Dubrowitz of 417 Cherry Street.

One of the incidents of the afternoon occurred when a gang of strikebreakers surrounded an automobile in front of the paper box making firm of Kotch Brothers of 82 Wooster Street. The police, however, released the auto from the cwd.

MRS. DAHL WINS ON COURT.

Swiss Champion Victor at Cedarhurst—Miss Bjurstedt Wins.

Many of the noted women tennis players in the East are entered in the invitation tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club, which opened yesterday on the grass courts at Cedarhurst, L. I. The singles tournament marked the return to competition in this section of Miss Molla Bjurstedt. Miss Bjurstedt won her first round match with Miss Marion Vanderhoef at 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. Knud Dahl, Jr., holder of the Swiss singles tennis title for women, made her first appearance in this country on grass courts. She easily defeated Miss Ethel Tyndall 6—1, 6—3. Miss Eleanora Sears of Newport and Boston is listed in the first-round draw, and will play today against Mrs. H. S. Parker.

The summary:

First Round.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Marion Vanderhoef, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Mrs. N. C. Herrick, 7—5, 6—4; Mrs. David Mills defeated Mrs. Robert Pope, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Ballin, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Edith B. Handy defeated Miss Abbey Morrison, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. Robert Le Roy won from Miss Guilladeau by default; Mrs. Knud Dahl, Jr., defeated Miss Ethel Tyndall, 6—1, 6—3.

Westmoreland Polo Four Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—In a special match this afternoon in the Thousand Islands polo tournament, the West Moreland Polo Club four, which won the St. Lawrence River Challenge Cup on Saturday, lost to the Thousand Islands Freebooters by a score of 18½ to 4.

Former Carnival Queen Missing.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 29.—Ethel Townsend, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Townsend of 195 Front Street, has been missing from her home since last Saturday night, taking no wraps or a hat, acording to information given the District Attorney's office in Mineola today. Miss Townsend was voted queen of a lodge carnival last Summer. The county authorities were asked today to find her.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. GRAHAM, a clerk in the Department of Water Supply, has said Electricity, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 2,402 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, in his thirty-second year. His father was the late John Graham, for forty years court officer of the Kings County Courthouse.

ISRAEL HENRY PITT, a retired real estate operator, died at his home, 270 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was born seventy years ago in Birmingham, England, and left a widow, three daughters and five sons.

CHARLES FROELICH, a Brooklyn undertaker and a lifelong resident of that borough, died at his home, 53 Sterling Street, on Sunday, aged 70 years. He left a widow.

Mrs. MARY CARSON, wife of Harry Y. Carson, a sanitary engineer, died recently at her home, 945 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn. She was 37 years old.

Miss ELIZABETH M. FINCH, 84 years old, formerly a teacher in the public schools in this city, died on last Saturday at her home, 990 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM H. J. DE MARRAIS, a clerk for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, died at his home, 279 Warren Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, aged 74 years.

Miss SARAH LAVERTY, 57 years old, long a member of the Church of St. Augustine in Brooklyn, died at her home, 760 Union Street, leaving a sister and a brother. She was born in Saugerties, N. Y.

JOHN CRAMER, for twenty-two years with the Standard Oil Company, and active in church and charitable work, died on Monday at his home, 503 Glenmore Avenue, aged 55 years. Mr. Cramer was a charter member and a Trustee of the East End Baptist Church, and for twenty-nine years was Treasurer of the East End Baptist Sunday School.

DENXIS J. McCARTHY, 82 years old, a lieutenant in the Fire Patrol, died yesterday at his home, 101 Park Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association, Harmonia Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and of Keystone Lodge, No. 235, F. & A. M.

Mrs. ADELIA MASTERSON FARON, wife of Robert D. Faron, a retired engineer of the Department of Water Supply in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 229 Norwood Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 74 years. Mrs. Faron had been a resident of that borough for fifty-five years, and was one of the oldest members of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. Besides her husband, she left a daughter, Margaret I. Faron.

Miss MARY ELIZABETH LEWIS, formerly for many years active in the work of St. George's Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, died at her home, 170 Putnam Avenue, that borough, on Sunday. She was born in Manhattan eighty-one years ago.

THOMAS GEORGE W. HICKEY, a compositor for the T. B. Myers Paper Box Company, and in the employ of that firm for thirty years, died from Bright's disease on Saturday, at Ellenville, N. Y., while on a vacation. Mr. Hickey was 59 years old, and lived at 241 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn. He was Past Noble Grand of James L. Ridgely Lodge, No. 0. O. F.; Past Patriarch of Pisgah Encampment, I. O. O. F., and a member of Manual Lodge, No. 636, F. & A. M.

Dr. BENJAMIN P. Ryder, one of the oldest graduates of Harvard University, died on Monday night at his home in North Plainfield, N. J., in his eightieth year.

BEN WILLIAMS, once the world's champion Jefferson Davis, died on Monday at his home in Gulfport, Miss. He was caddy for President Wilson when he played golf on the links of the Gulfport Country Club two years ago.

Theodore A. Zimmerman, father of Arthur A. Zimmerman, once the world's champion bicycle rider, died yesterday in Point Pleasant, N. J., in his eighty-seventh year.

CHARLES L. STICKNEY, a retired mustard manufacturer, died on Sunday at his home, 560 West 149th Street, in his seventy-second year.

JOSEPH M. DAGGETT of Larchmont died at the Post Graduate Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis, in his forty-fourth year.

CHARLES C. STEERE, Chief Assistant Chemist of the United States Pure Food Laboratory in Cincinnati, Ohio, died on Monday in the Jewish Hospital in that city, from ptomaine poising.

EDWARD P. LANNING, an authority on penitentiary reform and head of the educational system of the New Jersey State Prison, died on Sunday at his home in Trenton, N. J.

Mrs. HARRIET B. PEARSE, wife of the Rev. Henry M. P. Pearse, formerly for twenty-five years pastor of the Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of South Amboy, N. J., is dead at her home in Elizabeth, N. J.

Mrs. ROSE WHITESTONE, widow of David Whitestone, formerly a tobacco merchant here, died at her home, 15 Claremont Avenue.

Mrs. SARAH WILLIAMS, one of the oldest residents of Butler, N. J., died on Monday night in his sixty-fifth year.

GEORGE BROWN GIBSON, a resident of East Orange, N. J., for twenty-two years, died yesterday at his home there, in his forty-sixth year.

Sister MARY MISSOURY ZITA, a member of the Order of Sisters of Our Lady of Charity, conducting the homes of the Good Shepherd throughout this country, died in San Antonio, Texas, yesterday, in her seventy-sixth year.

CHRISTIAN KAISER, proprietor for many years of the old Lafayette House in Jersey City, died on Monday in that place, in his eighty-seventh year.

THOMAS J. CONWAY, formerly for eighteen years a buyer for B. Altman & Co., died on Monday at his home in the Bronx, in his seventy-fifth year.

The Rev. Father J. T. KEMPLEY, rector of various churches in Ohio for the last twenty years, died on Monday in Louisville, Ky., in the fifty-ninth year.

WM. W. LAWRENCE DIES.

President of National Lead Co. and Director in Many Corporations.

William Watson Lawrence, President of the National Lead Company, and connected with various other corporations, died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Huntington, Penn., and was a son of John Scott Lawrence and Mrs. Elizabeth Watson Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence was educated at Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1878.

Following his graduation, he came to this city and became associated with the firm of Suydam, Lawrence & Co., and later, M. B. Suydam & Co. In 1884 he established the firm of W. W. Lawrence & Co., and in 1893 the Sterling White Lead Company. Following this, he became President of the National Lead Company.

Mr. Lawrence was a Director in the Assurance Company of America, the Magnus Company, Inc., the aMtheson Lead Company, the Seaboard National Bank, and the United Lead Company.

HENRI J. HARPIGNIES DEAD.

Noted French Painter Who Won the Grand Prix in 1900 Was 97.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Henri Joseph Harpignies, the painter, and winner of the Grand Prix in 1900, died last night at Saint Prive, in his ninety-eighth year. He was born in Valenciennes and was educated in the school of J. Achard. M. Harpignies was a Commander of the Legion of Honor, a Secretary of the Society of French Artists and a member of the Society of Aquarellists. He had received awards from several foreign countries for his work and painted a number of noted pictures, including many aquarelles. He first exhibited in Paris at the Salon in 1853 and seven years later accompanied Corot to Italy, where he made many studies.

M. Harpignies received the decoration of the Legion of Honor in 1875 and the Medaille d'Honneur of the Salon in 1907.

Joseph C. Hughes.

Joseph C. Hughes, dean of the average adjusters of America and a Director and Treasurer of Willcox, Peck & Hughes, of this city, died on last Saturday at Bretton Woods, N. H., in his seventieth year. He was born here and started as a boy in the employ of the late William Augustus Walker, with whom he formed the adjusting and insurance firm of Walker & Hughes. Mr. Hughes was regarded as an authority in maritime circles. He was unmarried, and lived at 103 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn.

Miss Lucy Arrick Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Arrick of Chicago announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucy Arrick, to James M. Walker, son of Mrs. Joseph R. Walker of Chicago and Stockbridge. Mr. Walker is a graduate of Williams College, class of 1913. He is now in a textile business in Boston. Miss Arrick was lately a guest of Mrs. Walker in Stockbridge.

BISHOP SPALDING BURIED.

Noted Clergy at Ceremonies for Educator in Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 29.—Impressive ceremonies attended the burial here today of John Lancaster Spalding, Archbishop of Scitopolis and noted educator and author, who died last Friday. Services were held in St. Mary's Cathedral, where he presided for many years as Bishop of Peoria.

Solemn pontifical requiem high mass was celebrated by Right Rev. Edmund M. Dunne, Bishop of Peoria, assisted by Very Rev. D. J. Riordan of Chicago as deacon of the mass. The funeral oration immediately following the mass was delivered by the Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, D. D., Archbishop of Chicago.

Escorted by uniformed guards, the body was taken to the cemetery and placed in a temporary vault, pending the construction of a permanent memorial chapel planned by Archbishop Spalding before his death.

Among the dignitaries present were Archbishop Moeller of Cincinnati; Bishop Brossart of Covington, Ky.; Bishop Fitzmaurice of Erie, Penn., and Coadjutor Kelly of the bishopric of Detroit.

Flags flew at half mast in Peoria today, and many business places were closed at the hour of the funeral.

NOT WORRIED OVER PAYTON.

Lieut. Knowlton's Grandson Said to be Working on a Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 29.—Lieutenant Ingersoll F. Knowlton, a retired naval officer who has a large Summer home in Armonk, N. Y., and is considered wealthy, is not worried over the long absence of his 18-year-old grandson, Clifford Payton, according to Miss Pheobe White, who for fifty-two years has been Lieutenant Knowlton's housekeeper. Young Payton was a student in a preparatory school last year, and has been missing since June. His absence has caused considerable comment here.

Miss White today said that Lieutenant Knowlton had received a letter from his grandson in June, stating that he was going to spend the Summer on a farm in Connecticut and was determined to work his way through college. He did not give the location of the farm, but his grandfather is said to be confident that the young man will carry out his intention and reappear later, and to admire his independence and ambition. Young Clifford is believed to be a prospective heir to a large part of Lieutenant Knowlton's fortune.

Mrs. McAdoo Improves Steadily.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 29.—Mrs. William G. McAdoo, daughter of President Wilson, who was stricken with typhoid fever a few days ago, is improving steadily. Dr. William Gray Schauffler, the attending physician announced tonight. Her temperature has gone down and there are no symptoms of complications.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BARNES—A son, Edward Shippen Barnes, Jr., was born on Aug. 26 to Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Barnes of 106 East 17th St., New York, at Bellows Falls, Vt.

DE WARDENER.—Mrs. Maxwell de Wardener, Paris, is mother of a daughter, born Aug. 18, 1916. Chicago papers please copy.

Engaged

SELIGMAN—GOLDFADEN.—Dr. and Mrs. Goldfaden of 601 West 162d St. announce the engagement of their daughter Bernice to Murray Seligman of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Married

MIROWITZ—COOPER.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris Cooper of 12 East 34th St., Bayonne, N. J., announce the marriage of their daughter Etta to Mr. Nathan Mirowitz of New York on Sunday, Aug. 27, 1916. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Benjamin A. Tintner of New York.

NOBLE—PROCTOR.—On Aug. 29, 1916, at St. John's Church, Essex, N. Y., by the rector, the Rev. John Francis George, Laura Anne, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harmon Noble, of Essex, to Hilliard Lonsq Proctor of New York, son of Dr. and Mrs. Willis Herbert Proctor of Corning, N. Y.

Died.

APPLE.—Ruth Marion, suddenly of acute indigestion in her eighth year, dearly beloved daughter of Herman and Sadie, and sister of Ralph, Felix, and Gertrude. Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 30th, at 1:30 P. M., from Milhetser's Funeral Parlors, 1271 Lexington Ave. Boston, Seattle, (Wash.,) and Asbury Park papers please copy.

BAKER.—Suddenly, Aug. 28, 1916, Julia Sterling, wife of the late William W. Baker. Funeral services at the home of Mrs. William G. Delamater, 304 East Dudley Av., Westfield, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 31, at 2:30 P. M.

BAYLISS.—Aug. 27, 1916, at his home in Brewster, N. Y., Lucien S. Bayliss, beloved husband of E. Louise Bayliss and son of the late Benjamin H. Bayliss, aged 47. Funeral service will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Brewster, N. Y., at 3 P. M., Wednesday, Aug. 30. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 12:40 P. M.

BERGER.—On Aug. 29, at his late residence, 1,912 Bergen St., Brooklyn, Abraham Berger, beloved husband of Mrs. Yetta Berger, (nee Rosenblatt). Funeral services at his late residence, Aug. 30, at 12 noon. Interment Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn.

BERMAN.—Suddenly, Aug. 27, Edith, aged 5½ months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Berman, 15 Fort Washington Av.

BOYCE.—At East Orange, N. J., Aug. 29, 1916, Henry Ward Boyce, aged 3 years, of colitis, son of Robert Rankin and Caroline Ward Boyce. Notice of funeral hereafter. Philadelphia papers please copy.

DOUGLAS.—On Monday, Aug. 28, 1916, at Pointe-a-Pic, Quebec, Walter L., husband of Harriet E. Sayre of 275 Clinton Av., Brooklyn. Funeral service at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel on Friday afternoon, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment private.

ELLIS.—J. K., passed away at his residence, 546 West 147th St., on the morning of Aug. 29, age 68. Survived by wife and son. Funeral at Woburn, Mass.

FLAGG.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, 1916, Mary Wilks Flagg. Funeral services 2:30 P. M., Wednesday, Aug. 30, at her late residence, 130 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

FRENCH.—At St. Jude's Rectory, Brunswick, Ga., Sunday, Aug. 27, Emma Hicks Rikeman, wife of Rev. Samuel J. French, aged 63 years.

GIESER.—Entered into rest at Cos Cob, Conn., Aug. 28, 1916, Henry W. Gieser, 77 years. Funeral services at his late residence on Thursday, Aug. 31, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

GUDENRATH,

JOHNSTON AND GRIFFIN KEEP THE NATIONAL DOUBLES TENNIS TITLE

HOLDERS RETAIN DOUBLES TITLE

Johnston and Griffin Allow Challengers, McLoughlin and Dawson, Only One Set.

TOURNEY WELL UNDER WAY

Sixty Singles Matches Played in Competition for National Tennis Honors.

LEADING EXPERTS VICTORS

Headliners Reach the Second Round —Notable Throng Gathers About West Side Courts.

With the national doubles champions—William M. Johnston and Clarence Griffin—successfully defending their title in a spectacular court battle against the challengers, Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson, and with sixty pairs of the best tennis players of the country in action on a wide expanse of velvety green turf, the thirty-sixth annual national lawn tennis championships got really under way yesterday at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I. The rain and gusts of wind which spoiled the opening on Monday were forced from memory by the clear sky and dry, fast courts which were ready for yesterday's play.

The disappointment of the first day only tended to increase the interest in the blue ribbon tennis event of the year, and when the four youths from the Pacific Coast took their places to begin the struggle for the national doubles honors there was a crowd of 8,000 spectators, which included most of the well-known lovers of amateur sport hereabout, assembled in the stands.

Johnston and Griffin, the champions, won from McLoughlin and Dawson by the score of 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3. This was the feature event of the day, and enthusiasm ran high as the once peerless McLoughlin and his tall team mate, Dawson, tried in vain to wrest the title from the pair of champions, who played together with perfect harmony.

Courts a Vast Motion Picture.

But this wasn't the only attraction of the day of keen sport, by any means. The crowd hurried from court to court to get a peek at other players who were fighting it out in the singles. It was exactly twenty times as difficult to see all the matches as it is to see all that is going on at a three-ring circus. A view of the tournament from the upper tiers of the grand stand resembled a great motion picture. The effect was kaleidoscopic, as the scores of players darted back and forth between net and baseline.

There was a great throng around the court where the wily and wiry little Japanese, Ichiya Kumagae, was having an easy time disposing of Dantorth Geer, Jr., of Hoosick Falls. The Oriental is one of the picturesque figures in the big tournament, and he was the centre of admiration. Another match which attracted great attention was that between Karl Behr and Conrad B. Doyle of Washington. Behr was extended to five hard sets to win. On a nearby court, Willis E. Davis, the clay court champion from California, was defeating Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia. The veteran, W. J. Clothier, put out the other Japanese player, Hachishiro Mikami, in straight sets. There were dozens of players whose names are on the tip of the tongue of every tennis enthusiast, playing on one court or another, and the spectators promenaded from court to court to get a glimpse of as many of the matches as possible.

It would be a hard task to find a prettier place for the tournament than Forest Hills. There it is, set on the Long Island plains just like a little Spotless Town. The village, with its quaint-looking houses and red-roofed gables, looks for all the world like an old English hamlet. Hard by are the tennis courts hemmed in by beautiful shrubbery and trees.

Resplendent Touches of Color.

The big blue and yellow banners of the West Side Tennis Club flew from the flagpoles, and there were great splashes of color on the green-striped awnings of the clubhouse and the red-striped tops of the luncheon tents. The women folks were all resplendent in Summer finery and the grand stand showed great patches of color from silken jacket and hat bands of many hues. Many of the younger women wore Summer gowns which had all the gaudiness of Joseph's coat. The neckties and hat bands of many of the men added color to the scene, the natband of Secretary Edwin F. Torrey being in particular a gem of liveliness.

The courts were in wonderful condition after Monday's rain. They were as smooth and hard as the green baize of a billiard table—so attractive that one of the débutantes remarked that they were smooth enough to dance on.

All the onlookers had their favorites, and there were many who were keeping a watchful eye on the little player from the Far East, Ichiya Kumagae. Since his defeat of Johnson he looms up as a dark horse. Johnson, the present title holder; George M. Church, the Princeton player; the ex-champions Maurice E. McLoughlin and R. Norris Williams, 2d., all have their admirers, who expect them to come through the week's play with flying colors.

Kumagae was almost mobbed by the photographers. Everywhere he turned he faced a battery of cameras. He stood the ordeal with fortitude and wore a continual smile, emphasized by his white teeth. Finally, the little Oriental was rescued by his many Japanese friends, who are attending the tournament in large numbers to give encouragement to the Oriental star. One of the first to congratulate Kumagae after he had won his match was Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the women's national champion.

Applause Greets Contending Pairs.

It was nearly 4 o'clock when the champions, Johnston and Griffin, appeared on the courts, followed by McLoughlin and Dawson. A storm of applause greeted the quartet as they began to lob the ball at each other in practice. McLoughlin was the favorite of the four with the crowd, and his smile and shock of auburn hair have changed not a whit since his last appearance here. His work was watched with interest yesterday for the test of the mat would show whether the California Comet still retained his former marvelous speed.

The chubby Griffin and the lean, freckled, boyish Johnston and their opponents tapped the ball back and forth for a while and then the umpire, Eddie Cantin, took his place and the match began. The spectators followed the play with the keenest enthusiasm and frequently broke into loud applause at the exciting rallies occasionally. McLoughlin showed flashes of speed which led enthusiasts to believe that before the match was over the champions would have to fight the battle of their lives. When "Red Mac" had a chance for one of his cannon-ball smashes he would bound the ball high over the heads of his opponents. They were wise enough to keep the ball as close to the net as possible.

In the fourth game of the first set McLoughlin and Dawson engaged in a beautiful rally, the ball whizzing back and forth many times before Johnston, finally getting into the fray, drove it into the net and lost the game. For a time the challengers kept an even pace with the champions, but Dawson was wild, and his returns overdrove the mark.

When the crowd wasn't worked up to applause the quiet of the courts was broken only by the singsong tones of the umpire calling out "Fifteen-love, fifteen-all," or "game for Johnson and Griffin."

The second set found the champions playing a game which had harmony and smoothness. The action had been swift and the spikes of the players were tearing up the velvety turf. In the eight game of the second set one of Dawson's returns seemed to balance momentarily on the top of the net and then rumble over the wrong way. The play made everybody, including Dawson and McLoughlin, laugh.

Cheers for the Ex-Champion.

Enthusiasm over the match increased in the third set, when, for the first time, McLoughlin and Dawson won a slight advantage at two games to one. It was then that the friends and admirers of the Comet let themselves loose, and for the first time during the match cheers added to the din of the applause. It was in this set that McLoughlin made the first service ace of the match, when he at last got one of his cannon-ball drives over and it whizzed past the opposing player like a flash. "Mac" also caught a high lob from Griffin and slammed it so hard that it bounded over the canvas into the stand.

The biggest demonstration of the match came when the challengers took the set at 7—5 and all the spectators were on their feet to give McLoughlin and Dawson encouragement. Then came the intermission, and the badly cut turf was rolled out smoothly again. For a time the sun disappeared behind the slate-colored clouds and there was a touch of October coolness in the air. Then the sun came out again and the match was resumed.

DOUBLES TITLE PLAY YIELDS KEEN BATTLE

Griffin's Steadiness Is Feature of Victors' Work—McLoughlin Not Himself.

For another season the national tennis championship in doubles will rest with the title holders of a season ago. William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, who wrested the honor from Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy in the tournament of 1915. In the challenge round, which was the feature of the play in the national championships at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills yesterday, these two vanquished Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson in a keen four-set contest by the score of 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

For those who are always seeking perfection of form and appear never to be satisfied unless they can see it, the match held many faults. It was from this point of view an in an out bit of play, some of the moments showing the best of tennis, while others were hardly worthy of the calibre of the men in the play. But more important than this was the fact that for every instant it was a contest which was keenly waged, in which every one of the four men was striving with every ounce of his strength for the victory and every spectator must have felt repeated thrills as the play wavered back and forth.

Johnston and Griffin won because they played better tennis, because they could rise to the occasion and strike the telling blow. Never for an instant did they let up in their attack. Sometimes they were beaten off, but the rebuff only made them put forth greater efforts, and the rival team from the Coast was beaten down, with only the consolation of a contest well fought and a single set to their credit as the reward.

Griffin Is the Star.

It was not the national title holder in singles, Johnston, who was the hero of the day; it was not the former national champion, McLoughlin, or his partner, Dawson. The laurels rest with Griffin, whose play stands out. Indomitable, and playing a game devoid of the spectacular, he was at all times in the thick of the fray, driving with telling force and remarkable precision. Teaming his efforts with those of Johnston, the combination presented the front to the challengers which the result shows. The two men moved like clockwork, almost as if there was some superintuition which guided their movements on the court. They were in the right position at the right time, and they moved backward and forward from baseline to net as one man. Johnston played well at times, some of his strokes being nothing short of miraculous, but, again, he would miss strokes which it seemed should have been easy.

The red-haired player from the Golden Gate, McLoughlin, received the plaudits of the gallery yesterday. It seemed not to matter whether he was playing well or whether he was playing badly. The spectators apparently came to pay tribute to McLoughlin, and this they were bound to do no matter what the conditions, according praise even though the fortunes of the game were against him. He could net or he could drive out or he could kill every stroke for which he was once famous, but still he was the idol of the courts, for memory of his play which humbled Wilding and Brooks could not be entirely banished.

McLoughlin Not Himself.

McLoughlin was not himself yesterday, that is he was not the Comet of old. He was, as far as skill was concerned, just a tennis player of perhaps a bit better calibre than the average, but there was nothing in his work that was sensational. In his first match of the season, he had something of his old time dash, but yesterday it was evident that this was lacking. For those who remembered the Comet in the earlier days there was a striking surprise when the service of the Coast star was exemplified. There was little of the old-time speed, the bullet drive being sacrificed for the twist, which was easy for the team of Johnston and Griffin. Out of the eleven times that he served in the match McLoughlin was broken through seven times, which speaks volumes for the quality of his play in this particular.

Dawson was the weakest member of the team. He could not steady himself, and a number of games were thrown to the winds by his errors. He had neither control nor sustained execution. Sometimes he did smash for points at the net, in fact he was rather good in this particular, but he could not volley with any surety and he did not have any degree of certainty on his ground strokes.

With McLoughlin lacking in the ability of old there was little hope of success for the challengers after the first set. Prior to the match Johnston and Griffin were 3 to 1 favorites, and after a quarter of the match had been played it is doubtful if any one could have been found who was rash enough to wager against them, no matter what the odds.

In that time the titleholders showed real tennis. Johnston, though a bit unsteady, was sending telling shots every now and then past one or the other of the rival pair or between them, and Griffin was even more effective. His sharp drive down the lines or across court was sent with terrific speed without there being any appearance of effort, and the direction was a puzzle until the ball was actually bounding from his racquet. Griffin's weakness was off his backhand, a number of his nets being the product of his endeavor in this direction.

McLoughlin had a powerful forehand drive, but it was not at all times dependable, and while he did some effective smashing from overhand, he seldom hit from back of the service line on these shots.

Net Rallies Thrilling.

There were plenty of thrilling moments. At times all four players were at the net, playing the ball from one to the other with lightning rapidity, and the spectators were roused to cheers by some of these prolonged rallies. On the whole, McLoughlin did some nice volleying, but Dawson could not back him up in a spirited net attack except when Johnston and Griffin were forced to a lob for the recovery of position, when his smashing came into play. The challengers were the ones who did the greater amount of lobbing, the hard driving of the title holder many times forcing them behind the base line, and the two Dawson lifted the ball for high deep returns. Many of these, however, did not escape the telling blows of the racquets of Johnston and Griffin, the former being more adept in this phase of the play.

Johnston started service in the opening set and took the game on errors by his opponents, one sharp placement by Griffin figuring in the result. Then came the first fault of McLoughlin. He was his service next, and Johnston and Griffin forced the play to such an extent that he was broken through, a double fault throwing away the last point. This did not speak well for the challengers, and there was a murmur among the spectators that McLoughlin and Dawson were to be absolutely outclassed.

Griffin dropped his service on three errors by himself an a stinging placement by Dawson, when all four players were crowded around the net. Dawson followed by winning his own service, and the match was square. The fifth game went to the titleholders on Johnston's service; Dawson having a bad streak of play, three of his strokes being sent out of court, while McLoughlin contributed one net. It was then McLoughlin's turn again, and the Comet almost had his service broken through a second time. Leading at 30 all on errors by Griffin and a placement by Dawson, the game was carried to 0—1 on points before he was able to pull it out of the fire.

Service accounted for the next three games, and then McLoughlin was again broken through for the set in a love game. An out by Dawson and one by himself started the trouble, and Johnston made it 0—40 by burning across a placement from the forecourt. A net by McLoughlin on a volley when he was standing almost over the net ended the session.

Déuce Opens Second Set.

A sharp deuce encounter opened the second set, in which McLoughlin was wild and Johnston steady, so that the title holders won despite Griffin's tendancy to errors in shooting for the lines. Dawson had difficulty in winning his own service in a 6—4 struggle. Again it was Griffin who turned the scale to the opposing side, four errors, most of them nets off his backhand, being attributable to him. Johnston and McLoughlin each won on service in the next two games and Griffin captured his game, when his service proved something of a puzzle to the opposing pair. Twice in this game Dawson tossed up lobs, only to have them turned into points for his opponents by Johnston's overhead smashes.

Dawson now showed himself the weak member, and his service was broken through, the first time this happened in this set. With this success, Johnston and Griffin carried a brilliant assault against the opposing pair in the next game, cross courting efforts and drives down the lines making it a game of placements in which the challengers did not get a point. The assault was carried against McLoughlin's service with signal success, his own errors contributing to his downfall, and Griffin ran away with the last game.

The third set found McLoughlin at his best. It was the only time in the match when there was really a show of his former self. His forehand drive was sent true and fast and the Comet outshone all others. He was broken through in the opening game, but Dawson and he evened up matters by making Griffin relinquish his service by a splendid net attack. The third game fell to the challengers without a struggle on Dawson's service.

In the fourth game there was one of the most spectacular contests of the match. The placement by Dawson for the point, which made it 40—30 in favor of the challengers, came only after a keen contest. McLoughlin and Johnston sent brilliant half volleys into each other's territory, and the ball was playing between all four contestants, when Dawson found an opening and slashed the ball across for the counting stroke. The latter's error, however, made it deuce and two sharp placements by Griffin won the game.

They followed a run of three straight games by the challengers, but the advantage was not long with them, for Johnston and Griffin brought it to deuce by taking a like number. In the last two games they weakened, Dawson winning his own service at love and Johnston dropping his on four errors by Griffin and a net by himself.

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After the rest between the third and fourth sets the title holders came out refreshed and carried an aggressive attack against their opponents. McLoughlin was broken through to start with and quickly there was a lead of 3—1. The score was made 3 all by Dawson winning his service and the challengers taking Johnston's service in a deuce encounter. That, however, was the last effort, for the title holders ran off three games for the match against some brilliant play by McLoughlin and Dawson.

In the last game the first point, and the only one which the challengers secured, was on Griffin's out. Dawson drove out and McLoughlin netted a return on Johnston's hard drive. Griffin sent a smashing lob that nulled return, and the final point was a drive by Johnston to McLoughlin's feet as the latter came to the net.

The singles provided a number of sharp battles in one, Willis E. Davis vanquished the Philadelphian, Joseph J. Armstrong, in a four-set encounter by the score of 8—6, 6—4, 1—6, 6—1. Karl H. Behr, who has been looked upon as one of the stars of the tournament, almost came to grief when he mt Conrad B. Doyle of Washington, the New Yorker losing the first two sets before he could command anything like his real game. The score was 2—6, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

In playing against Armstrong, Davis gave one of the finest exhibitions of tennis during the day. The Californian was at the top of his game, there being no evidence of the erratic tendencies which have made him uncertain in so many matches. His service proved an absolute mystery to Armstrong. The latter played some excellent tennis, but the skill which was at his command yesterday was far from strong enough to successfully combat Davis. The Coast star followed his service to the net with amazing speed, and once announced in this position of vantage he was practically invincible, the point being finished off without much more ado.

Davis Seems to Weaken.

Davis ran off two sets against the best endeavors of his opponent, but in the third set there was a lapse of his skill at the start, and Davis did not exert himself to retrieve, preferring to make his determined stand in the fourth set. Armstrong, the runner-up at Longwood, seemed to be of the belief that Davis had shot his bolt, but the fourth set proved quite to the contrary. He was swept aside without ceremony by the swift pace at which Davis traveled and could take only one game in the set. Davis was volleying with marked skill, particularly on the low volleys which Armstrong sent to his feet, and overhead he was also effective. Davis had a neat passing shot off his backhand which cut off many of Armstrong's attempts to come in at the barrier.

The match between Behr and Doyle had all of the earmarks of furnishing a surprise. Behr came on the courts with all of his erratic tendencies. He could not drive without hitting the backston and landing the ball in the net, and Doyle romped away with the first two sets. There did not seem to be much chance for Behr to steady his game. When Doyle, with the aid of a stinging service, had gathered in two sets, Behr seemed to awaken to the fact that defeat was surely in store for him unless he could summon his best game to his command. He did just this, but Doyle gave him a battle during the progress of the final two sets. Just a turn of a hair was all that was needed to set the tide against Behr, but at critical moments he was sure of himself and averted disaster.

William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin vs. Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson.

FIRST SET.

Johnston and Griffin—	4	4	1	4	7	4	4	6	4—38—6
McLoughlin and Dawson—	4	1	4	4	1	9	1	6	4	0—32—4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	3	2	5	0	1
Griffin	8	7	6.	0	1
McLoughlin	6	4	4	0	1
Dawson	4	10	6	8	3

SECOND SET.

Johnson and Griffin—	4	5	2	4	4	4	4	4	4—36—6
McLoughlin and Dawson—	3	6	3	4	1	6	0	2	1—26—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	4	6	5	0	0
Griffin	5	6	5	0	1
McLoughlin	8	4	0	0	1
Dawson	5	4	4	0	1

THIRD SET.

Johnston and Griffin—	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	0	3—35—5
McLoughlin and Dawson—	2	5	4	3	4	6	3	2	0	4	5—42—7

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	10	3	5	0	0
Griffin	9	6	10	0	1
McLoughlin	3	4	12	1	2
Dawson	4	7	3	0	0

FOURTH SET.

Johnston and Griffin—	4	5	4	4	1	4	4	4	4—34—6
McLoughlin and Dawson—	2	1	7	0	6	4	1	2	1—24—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	3	3	2	1	0
Griffin	5	4	9	0	1
McLoughlin	7	2	2	0	1
Dawson	3	7	6	0	2

RECAPITULATION.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	20	14	20	1	1
Griffin	24	23	30	0	4
McLoughlin	24	14	18	1	5
Dawson	16	26	19	0	6

NATIONAL SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round.—E. F. Thomas, Jr., won from A. D. Sweet by default; R. M. Kirkland won from D. McClure by default; W. Rolo won from A. E. Copeland by default; E. R. McCormick won from J. C. Neely, Jr., by default; H. D. Harvey won from George McKearin by default; F. A. Fall won from R. von Mauer by default; A. S. Craigh defeated R. S. Maynard, 6—4, 6—0, 6—0; R. L. Baggs defeated B. W. Stair, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2; C. C. Burroughs defeated L. Hartell, 6—1, 6—0, 6—2; H. R. Mixsell defeated L. Oshman, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3; R. C. Van Vliet defeated W. D. Bourne, 6—0, 6—0, 6—2; W. F. Johnson won from H. Seymour W. by default; W. Rosenbaum defeated J. T. Allen, 6—4, 6—1, 9—7; C. G. Pilmpton defeated Count Otto Salm, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, 7—5; J. W. Anderson won from F. S. Garland by default; R. A. Cook won from W. Burden by default; L. G. French defeated G. V. Peak, Jr., 6—4, 6—3, 6—1; E. H. Binzen defeated G. King, 1—6, 7—5, 4—1, 6—4, 6—2; L. W. Pate defeated S. Palmer, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1; C. W. MacMullen defeated R. F. Nathan, Jr., 6—4, 6—2, 6—1.

P. Vanderventer defeated C. S. Rogers, 4—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4; W. M. Hall won from T. R. Plimpton by default; L. Riley defeated F. M. Phillips, 8—10, 6—3, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2; H. S. Parker defeated P. W. Gibbons, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3; L. E. Mahan defeated J. S. Pfaffman, 7—5, 6—4, 6—2; W. J. Clothier defeated Hachishiro Mikami, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2; Major defeated B. F. Drake, 6—0, 6—3, 6—4; R. D. Little defeated L. W. Knox, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5; R. S. Prentice defeated C. D. Jones, 6—2, 6—7, 6—0, 9—7; A. W. MacPherson defeated C. C. Inman, 10—8, 6—2, 6—0; L. Beaman defeated I. C. Wright, 2—6, 6—2, 6—0, 6—3; F. T. Hunter defeated A. H. Coffey, Jr., 6—2, 6—2, 6—1; N. W. Niles defeated H. C. Harrison, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0; T. R. Pell defeated E. W. Peaslee, 6—1, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3; W. A. Coe defeated C. Chambers, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0; R. Stevens defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., 2—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1; E. P. Larned defeated Donald McCord, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1; D. S. Watters won from C. A. Holden, Jr., by default; Kenneth Hawks defeated R. C. Rand, 7—5, 6—4, 8—6, 0—6, 6—4; George M. Church defeated Herbert Chase, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1; Ichiya Kumagae defeated D. Geer, Jr., 6—3, 6—0, 6—0; G. Clover defeated George A. Walker, Jr., 6—3, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1; James Weber defeated J. H. Randolph, 8—6, 7—9, 8—6, 7—5.

In the fourth game there was one of the most spectacular contests of the match. The placement by Dawson for the point, which made it 40—30 in favor of the challengers, came only after a keen contest. McLoughlin and Johnston sent brilliant half volleys into each other's territory, and the ball was playing between all four contestants, when Dawson found an opening and slashed the ball across for the counting stroke. The latter's error, however, made it deuce and two sharp placements by Griffin won the game.

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Today's Matches on Exhibition Courts.

11 A. M.—Dean Mathey vs. A. W. Macpherson.

1:30 P. M.—Robert Le Roy vs. Richard Norris Williams, 2d.

2:15 P. M.—Frederick B. Alexander vs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell.

3:30 P. M.—George M. Church vs. Ichiya Kumagae.

Other Matches.

11 O'CLOCK.—Wallace Johnson vs. Rosenbaum, Plympton vs. Man, Griffin vs. Cook, A. S. Cragin vs. H. L. Baggs, French vs. Whitney, Harvey vs. McCormack, Riker vs. Parker, Watters vs. Binzen, Washburn vs. R. C. Van Vliet, Pate vs. MacMullen, Niles vs. Kirkland, Warren vs. Clover, Pell vs. Stevens, E. P. Larned vs. Wightman.

2 O'CLOCK.—McLoughlin vs. Hawkes, Johnston vs. Hunter, Beekman vs. Throckmorton, Davis vs. Roberts, Little vs. Prentice, W. Roberts vs. W. Rand, 3d, Burrows vs. Dionne, Clothier vs. Sweet, Behr vs. Weber, Murray vs. Thomas, P. Vandeventer vs. Voshell, Hall vs. Anderson, Major vs. Harte.

3:30 O'CLOCK.—Mahan vs. Mitchell.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 4	6	12	1
Newark	0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0	3	8	1

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 0	5	10	0
Richmond	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	9	2

AT MONTREAL.

First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0	4	9	2
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0	3	5	1

Second Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 0 1 0 3 0 3 1 0	8	17	3
Baltimore	0 0 0 2 1 0 0 3 0	6	14	7

AT ROCHESTER.

First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	8	1
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	11	1

Second Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	4 1 3 1 2 1 0 0 0	12	15	1
Rochester	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0	5	12	3

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Buffalo	71	49	.592
Providence	65	52	.556
Toronto	61	54	.530
Montreal	60	58	.522
Baltimore	61	58	.513
Richmond	54	62	.466
Rochester	52	64	.448
Newark	45	71	.388

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Buffalo.
Richmond at Toronto.
Baltimore at Montreal.
Providence at Rochester.

TIGERS TREAD ON THE YANKS TWICE

About Everything Goes Wrong, and Donovan's Men Slip Back Several Pegs.

The Tigers disported themselves at the Polo Grounds yesterday for a double portion of the national game and the result was that 18,000 persons, who came to cheer the Yankees on in their chase for the American League pennant, filed slowly and sadly out of the gates at the close of hostilities depressed by the scores of 9 to 1 and 4 to 1, which had been chalked up in favor of the invaders.

Hughey Jennings made good his threat of putting in the box men who had the numbers of Donovan's batsmen. Coveleskie had a very easy job disposing of the Yanks in the first encounter and, in the second, Dauss was equally fortunate, though in the seventh it needed only a good wallop to tie the score and give the Highlanders a chance to win.

There may be brighter days in store for Donovan's downtrodden crew, as the doubleheader served to introduce two of the erstwhile cripples, both of whom gave indications of being physically fit to continue the fray. Fritz Maisel was in the regular line-up in both games, and in the second was one of the few able to connect with the delivery of Dauss. The real interest of the day, however, was the appearance of Home Run Baker as a pinch hitter. His broken ribs had knitted sufficiently to allow him to indulge in a little practice between games, and with two on bases and one out in the seventh he trotted out as a pinch hitter.

Dauss was by no means rattled by the tremendous reception accorded the home run specialist, and proceeded to retire him with three strikes, the second of which was a foul.

Besides the failure of Baker to make at least a single, the batting surprise of the afternoon was when Nick Cullop connected with one of Coveleskie's fast ones in the third inning and danced the ball off to right field for a single. Even the stanchest adherents of the home team were overcome by this unexpected display of pugnacity on the part of the pitcher. Statisticians said that ended his batting for the rest of the season, as his average is one hit a year.

The failure to hit, or rather the failure of any concerted action along that line, caused the defeat of the Yanks. In the first session, High and Peckinpaugh were the only ones to collect more than one bingle, while in the second, the right-hand curves of Dauss puzzled all except Pipp and Maisel. Veach in the first and Young in the second were the busiest wielders of the stick for the Tigers, each getting three hits. Spencer was also a factor with the bat, accounting for two safeties in each game, including a homer into the left field crowd.

Though rather listless as a whole, there were bright spots in the work of the Yankees in the field. Maisel, who was stationed at third, ran in to catch a hard low liner by Burns in the second inning of the first game, and High spoiled a probable three-base hit for Tyrus Cobb by running from left nearly over to the centre field fence to spear a fly with one hand. Taken altogether it was an open season for outfielders, the Yankees having a perfectly lovely time chasing the hits of the Tigers, who were themselves just as active heading off runs by snaring the long hits of the Donovanites.

Cullop was responsible for the first defeat, being relieved in the box by Love after the Tigers had piled up five runs. In the second Mogridge was led out for the slaughter and was touched up for four runs before he was taken out to allow Baker to bat. Shocker finished, and, though in a tight place in the eighth, got away without a run being scored off his delivery.

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT. (A.)	Ab.	R.	H.	P.o.	A.	NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab.	R.	H.	P.o.	A.
Vitt,3b	5	2	2	1	4	Magee,cf	3	0	1	1	
Bush,ss	4	0	0	1	4	High,lf	4	1	2	4	0
Cobb,cf	4	1	2	5	0	P'paugh,ss	4	0	2	1	5
Veach,lf	4	2	3	3	0	Pipp,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Crawford,rf	3	1	1	1	0	Oldring,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Burns,1b	4	2	0	12	0	Mullen,2b	4	0	0	2	2
Young,2b	3	0	1	0	3	Maisel,3b	3	0	0	1	5
Spencer,c	4	0	2	4	1	Alexander,c	3	0	0	4	1
Coveleskie,p	4	1	1	0	1	Cullop,p	2	0	1	0	0
						Love,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	9	12	27	13	Total	32	1	7	27	14

Error—Mullen.

Detroit	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4—9
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Veach, Crawford, Young. Three-base hits—Vitt, Veach. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Crawford. Sacrifice flies—Bush, Crawford. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 6. First base on error—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 1; off Love, 3; of Coveleskie, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cullop, (defeat) 5 hits and 5 runs in six innings; off Love, 2 hits and 2 runs in three innings. Struck out—By Cullop, 1; by Love, 1; by Coveleskie, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT. (A.)	Ab.	R.	H.	P.o.	A.	NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab.	R.	H.	P.o.	A.
Vitt,3b	5	0	1	1	3	Magee,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Bush,ss	3	0	0	0	1	High,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Cobb,cf	4	0	2	0	0	P'paugh,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Veach,lf	3	1	2	2	0	Pipp,1b	4	0	2	8	0
Crawford,rf	4	0	0	0	0	Miller,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Burns,1b	4	0	0	14	0	Mullen,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Young,2b	4	1	3	2	1	Maisel,3b	4	1	2	0	0
Spencer,c	3	1	2	8	2	Walters,c	3	0	1	5	2
Dauss,p	4	0	0	0	5	Mogridge,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Baker	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	10	27	12	Shocker,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	1	7	27	10

a-Batted for Mogridge in the seventh inning.

Errors—Crawford, Mullen.

Detroit	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—4
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Young. (2.) Maisel. Three-base hit—Pipp. Home run—Spencer. Sacrifice hit—Mogridge. Double play—Peckinpaugh, Mullen, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; Detroit, 9. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 2; off Shocker, 2; off Dauss, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Mogridge, 8 hits and 3 runs in seven innings; off Shocker, 2 hits and no runs in two innings; off Dauss, 1 run. Struck out—By Mogridge, 2; by Dauss, 7. Wild pitch—Mogridge. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and O'Loughlin.

**Pirates Get Pitcher All

SECOND MANHASSET BAY CUP RACE IS TAKEN BY DEFENDER NAHMA

NAHMA BEATS TIME LIMIT AND FLEET

Prevents "No Race" by 1 Minute 47 Seconds Under Hanan's Masterly Handling.

THIRD PLACE FOR AHMEEK

Joyant Finishes Second in Remarkable Race in Manhasset Bay Cup Series.

Record of Manhasset Bay Cup Races.

Yacht and Club.	Yesterday's Time.	Pts. in Races
Nahma, Indian Harbor Y. C., Greenwich, Conn. (defender).	4:58:13	26
Joyant, Larchmont Y. C., Larchmont, N. Y.	5:01:12	24
Ahmeek, Quincy Y. C., Quincy, Mass.	5:02:01	26
Nutmeg, Boston Y. C., Boston, Mass.	5:02:14	20
Britomart, Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, Mass. (challenger)	5:03:07	20
Hayseed, Gloucester Y. C., Gloucester, Mass.	5:07:08	9
Ellen, Eastern Y. C., Boston, Mass.	5:11:32	8
Anita, New Rochelle Y. C., New Rochelle, N. Y.	5:11:55	14
Bernice, Manchester Mass.	5:18:50	6
Wasaka, II., South Boston Y. C., Boston, Mass.	5:21:28	18
Aleda, Manhasset Bay Y. C., Port Washington, N. Y.	5:41:30	12

Nahma won by 2:59; Joyant, second, 0:49 ahead of Ahmeek, third, 0:13 ahead of Nutmeg, fourth, 0:53 ahead of Britomart, fifth, 4:01 ahead of Hayseed, sixth, 4:24 ahead of Ellen, seventh, 0:23 ahead of Anita, eighth, 4:55 ahead of Bernice, ninth, 2:38 ahead of Wasaka II., tenth, 20:02 ahead of Aleda, eleventh.

Nahma had to beat ten yachts, Father Time and the clock to win the second of the series of races for the Manhasset Bay Cup which was sailed on the waters of the Sound yesterday. With just thirty-five minutes of time staring him in the face, Addison Hanan, who was at the tiller of the cup defender, squared away from the last mark of the twenty-mile triangular course set for the race yesterday. He was then at Os Neck and had to cross the Sound, a distance of three and one-half miles, in that time, or there would be "no race," after five hours of hard sailing.

The wind was none too strong. Nahma was behaving beautifully. He broke out his spinnaker, called on all the gods of the winds and waters to help him and set at his task. It seemed an impossible one to the crowds on the craft following the racers. Hanan has been taught there was no such word as fail. He proved to the crowd that it was not in his vocabulary, at least. When defeat seemed certain, he steered Nahma across the finishing line in triumph, with but one minute and forty-seven seconds leeway. Nahma finished triumphantly at 6:08:13. Had it been 6:10:01 there would have been no race, officially.

It was the greatest race Hanan ever sailed in his long career, even surpassing that wonderful exhibition of Monday, when he sent his crippled yacht across the line in third place and won undying fame among yachtsmen by so doing. He has the satisfaction of knowing that among yachtsmen he has won an important niche in their hall of fame. The second race of the Manhasset Bay Cup series was the finest, and at the same time the narrowest, escape from being no race in the history of the struggles for its possession.

As Nahma and Ahmeek are now tied in points, today's race will presumably decide the possession of the much-coveted trophy for another year.

Nahma Leads at First Mark.

It took the fastest of the fleet, Nahma, 1 hour 24 minutes, and 32 seconds from he official starting time to make the first mark, a buoy just off the residence of J. P. Morgan at Mattinicock Point, L. I. She was then 1 minute and 58 seconds ahead of Joyant, which led Ellen, then leader of the Boston portion of the fleet, by 1:16. Next astern was Hayseed, which was 54 seconds in front of Anita, which led by 1:50 a trio of Bostonians. Just at the mark Ahmeek, which had been the rear one of the trio, cut through for a short turn and passed the mark 51 seconds in front of Nutmeg, the latter just 17 seconds in front of Buttomart. Wasaka and Aleda—both heavy weather boats—were far astern and seemingly thus early hopelessly out of it.

Although Nahma led the fleet over the beat to windward up the Long Island shore to Oak Neck, which constituted the second leg of the course, two Boston boats made the best time for the leg, Nutmeg, third around the mark, covering it in 52:10, and Britomartt, which was eighth, in 52:22. These two sailed different courses, Nutmeg holding well in shore in company with Ellen, while Britomartt was out about a mile, midway between Ahmeek which—except for Wasaka—was furthest off shore, and Anita, the latter hugging the Mill Neck shorhe as closely as possible to get the benefit of the tide. Nahma and Joyant led them all to the mark, both keeping well in shore, the former making the leg in 54:37, and the latter in 54:21. Nahma's time to this mark was 2:19:00, she being a minute and thirty-seven seconds in front of Joyant, and four minutes and fifty-seven seconds ahead of the leader of the Eastern fleet—Nutmeg. Ahmeek, victor in Monday's race, was now in seventh place, seven minutes and twenty-one seconds astern of Nahma.

The order and time of each boat to this mark was: Nahma, 2:19:00; Joyant, 2:20:46; Nutmeg, 2:24:00; Ellen, 2:24:32; Hayseed, 2:24:50; Anita, 2:25:54; Ahmeek, 2:28:30; Britomart, 2:26:51; Bernice, 2:31:11; Wasaka, 2:34:31, and Aleda, 2:48:31. Nutmeg made the biggest gain on the windward work, moving up from seventh to third place.

Joyant Shows Way to Nahma.

The third leg, which carried the yachts over the first half of the twenty-mile triangular course, was a run most of the way, the yachts breaking out their spinnakers as soon as their bows were pointed across the sound from Oak Neck. Just about a half mile from the mark Joyant overtook and very quickly passed Nahma, and was by the mark at 4:17:56, eight seconds in front of Nahma, this being the only time in the race when Nahma was headed. The fleet was so well together at this half stage of the race that the ten leading boats crossed within three minutes time, the order and elapsed time for the ten miles of Joyant, 3:07:46; Nahma, 3:08:04; Nutmeg, 3:08:28; Ahmeek, 3:09:54; Hayseed, 3:10:19; Ellen, 3:10:38; Anita, 3:10:44; Heritomart, 3:10:20; Bernice, 3:19:25; Wasaka, 3:24:30, and Aleda, 3:31:48. Ahmeek made the best time over this leg—43:24—while it took Joyant 3 minutes and 46 seconds longer to make the trip, and Nahma, 5 minutes and 31 seconds longer.

Joyant held the lead for the second trip over the course for only about ten minutes, for the wind, which had freshened and brawled to the southwest, gave the yachts another leg of windward work, seemed to help Nahma. This shift in the wind was preceded by about five minutes of an almost dead calm, and in that bit of lackadaisical weather Nahma drifted up to weather of Joyant and so was able to cover the first ripple of air. So she once more showed the way to the Mattituck Point mark. She reached it at 5:10:30, and eased off her sheets and stood for Oak Neck, with the freshening wind filling he rsails to overflowing. All the yachts became widely scattered in making for this mark. But in breaking tacks Ahmeek had no gained that she was on even terms with Joyant and Nutmeg as they neared the buoy. But for his one mistake in sailing this puzzling race, and at this critical point in it, Mr. Adams would have landed Ahmeek permanently in second place. In making for the buoy Mr. Adams under- stood the mark as the swift tide carried him too far toward the shore line. So he had to make a short hitch. This gave both Joyant and Nutmeg the right of way, and both rounded the mark ahead of Ahmeek, the former twenty-two seconds and the latter one second in the lead of the mahogany craft. It was the golden opportunity for Joyant, as the result of the race proved, and she had seized it.

The three-mile heat consumed the best part of an hour, Nahma making it in 52:26, a trifle under three minutes faster than did Joyant or Ahmeek, and a minute and ten seconds better than did Nutmeg. It brought no particular change in the order of the yachts except for Britomart, which in the beat moved up from eighth to fifth place. The yachts and their elapsed times at the end of this fourth leg were: Nahma, 4:00:30; Joyant, 4:03:08; Nutmeg, 4:03:29; Ahmeek, 4:08:30; Britomart, 4:05:15; Hayseed, 4:08:13; Ellen, 4:13:33; Anita, 4:13:44; Bernice, 4:19:45; Wasaka, 4:21:10; and Aleda, 4:35:26.

Nahm Faces Time Limit.

Nahma now had thirty seconds less than one hour in which to make the remaining seven miles of the course in order to finish within the time limit. The wind was still so light that there were grave doubts as to her ability to do this and observers had about decided that there would be a no-race day of it, for one yacht must cross the line within five hours to have the contest count. But the reach up to Oak Neck mark was covered by Nahma in 24:06, and by practically all the rest of the yachts in 25 to 26 minutes. Then the buoy in this order and with this time record: Nahma, 4:24:38; Joyant, 4:27:43; Nutmeg, 4:28:17; Ahmeek, 4:28:34; Britomart, 4:29:48; Hayseed, 4:33:28; Ellen, 4:37:58; Anita, 4:38:37; Bernice, 4:44:52; Wasaka, 4:46:32, and Aleda, 5:02:38.

There was now a run of three and one-half miles to the finish line, and some one of the lot must do it in the trifle over a half hour left to do it in, or no race. Fortunately the wind got into the south-southwest and freshened very perceptibly as the yachts swung for the last leg, broke out their biggest spinnakers, and headed for Great Captain's Island, literally a cloud of white wings.

That was probably the shortest half hour and at the same time the most interminably long one the sailors on the Nahma ever lived. It was up to them to get across the line before 5:10 P. M., to save the race and get a grip on the cup. The strain was nerve-racking for the spectators on the following fleet. It was prostrating on the Nahma's crew. But they got there at last, and as they crossed the line, welcomed by screeching whistles, horse-voiced foghorns, cheers, and waving parasols and handkerchiefs, Addy Hanan and his crew sank down wherever there was a place to sit, thoroughly exhausted by the strain. It was a glorious victory. The margin of one minute and forty-eight seconds by which they beat the clock was the most infinitesimal fraction of time any of that crew had ever encountered.

DUNDEE IN RING TONIGHT.

Will Meet Joe Welling of Chicago at Madison Square Garden.

The ten-round bout between Johnny Dundee, the local Italian lightweight, and Joe Welling, of Chicago, who aspires to Freddie Welsh's title, which will be decided tonight at Madison Square Garden, promises to be one of the best lightweight contests staged this year. The Chicagoan, according to reports, is a lightweight of the heavy-hitting type, and is probably the best boxer in this division. In his training exercises he has shown fine form.

Dundee has gone about his preparation for the bout with his usual determination and, according to his manager, Scotty Monteith, is also in first-class condition. He has directed his attention, it is said, to the development of a knockout punch, and in a recent contest out of town, tried it out with success. The men have agreed to box at the lightweight limit, and both are reported as down to the required figure.

ATHLETICS HOLD IT FAST.

Pound Offerings of White Sox Pitchers and Win Easily.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—Philadelphia hit the ball hard today and won easily from Chicago by the score of 10 to 2. The visitors used three pitchers, Cicotte being taken out after five innings, and Williams being knocked off the rubber in the seventh. Danforth finished the game. Johnson held the visitors in check except in two innings, and he also made a home run off Williams with a man on first base. Score:

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	CHICAGO. (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Witt,ss	4	1	0	1	2	Weaver,3b	4	1	1	2	0
J.Collins,rf	3	1	2	1	0	E.Collins,2b	4	0	2	1	5
Strunk,cf	2	3	2	1	0	Felsch,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Schang,lf	3	1	1	4	0	Jackson,lf	3	0	2	1	0
McInnis,1b	5	0	3	12	0	Ness,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Pick,3b	4	0	0	1	1	Felsch,cf	4	0	1	0	1
Lawry,2b	3	1	0	2	1	Lapp,c	3	0	1	8	2
Haley,c	4	0	1	3	0	Lynn,c	0	0	0	2	0
Johnson,p	4	1	1	1	0	Terry,ss	3	0	0	4	2
						Cicotte,p	1	0	0	1	0
						Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	0
						a E.Murphy	1	0	0	0	0
						b Liebold	1	0	0	0	0
						c Fournier	1	0	0	0	0
						d Schalk	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	9	10	27	12	Total	34	2	9	24	12

a-Batted for Cicotte in sixth inning.
b-Batted for Lynn in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Terry in ninth inning.
d-Batted for Danforth in ninth inning.
Errors—Ness, Lynn, Terry, (2). Witt.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	1	5	0	0	—	9
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	— 2

Two-base hits—Weaver, Felsch, Strunk, Schang, McInnis. Home run—Johnson. Struck out—By Cicotte, 2; by Williams, 1; by Danforth, 1; by Johnson, 1. Double plays—McInnis unassisted.) Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 1; off Williams, 2; off aDnforth, 1; off Johnson, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Williams, (Schang.) Hits and earned runs—Off Cicotte, 5 hits and 3 runs in five innings; off Williams, 4 hits and 5 runs in one and one-third innings; off Danforth, 1 hit and no runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Johnson, 9 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

INDIANS WREAK VENGEANCE.

Whitewash Senators in Return for Monday's Dose of the Same.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Cleveland defeated Washington 4 to 0 today in the second game of the series here. Bagby, though unsteady, held the local team to four scattered hits, while the visitors hit both Shaw and Ayers opportunely. The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Graney,lf	4	0	1	4	0	Leonard,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Turner,3b	2	1	0	1	2	Foster,2b	4	0	0	2	5
Speaker,cf	3	0	0	3	1	Milan,cf	3	0	0	1	1
Roth,rf	3	0	1	0	1	Smith,rf	2	0	0	3	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	8	0	Shanks,lf	3	0	0	3	1
Chapman,ss	4	1	1	4	3	Judge,1b	3	0	0	9	0
Bergman,2b	3	2	1	2	3	McBride,ss	4	0	0	2	0
O'Neill,c	4	0	2	4	0	Henry,c	2	0	1	4	0
Bagby,p	1	0	0	1	3	Gharrity,c	1	0	1	1	0
						a Sawyer	0	0	0	0	0
						Shaw,p	1	0	0	0	2
						b Janvrin	0	0	0	0	0
						Ayres,p	0	0	0	0	0
						c Morgan	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	4	6	27	12	Total	28	0	4	27	10

a-Ran for Henry in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Shaw in the seventh inning.
c-Batted for Ayres in the ninth inning.
Errors—Bagby, Leonard.

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	—	4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hit—Chapman. Three-base hit—Bergman. Stolen bases—Roth, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Turner, Shanks, Bagby, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Bagby. Double play—Milan and McBride. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 10. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 4; off Bagby, 7; off Ayers, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Shaw, 4 hits and 2 runs in seven innings; off Ayers, 2 hits and 2 runs in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Bagby, (Milan.) Struck out—By Shaw, 2; by Bagby, 2; by Ayers, 1. Passed balls—Gharrity, (2.) Time of game—One Hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Chill.

SPLENDID FIELD FOR GOLF TITLE

155 to Battle at Merion—All the Noted Players in but Travis and Travers.

With 155 entries, including every prominent player with the exception of Walter J. Travis and Jerome Dunstan Travers, the national amateur golf championship will get under way over the two courses of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford, Penn., on Monday morning, Labor Day, at 8:20 A. M. At this hour, standard Eastern time, L. R. Munger of Dallas, Texas, will tee up his ball on the first tee of the east course, with Sherill Sherman of Yahnundasis as his partner, and at the same fatal moment, one mile to the west, G. A. Ormiston of Oakmont will start his qualifying journey over the west course, accompanied by Chisholm Beach of Fox Hills.

All the metropolitan favorites, all the promising youngsters of the South, and each and every one of the formidable aggregation from the Middle West will be on hand at the Merion links to try to dethrone Bob Gardner from his high position as national amateur champion. Gardner's position is very insecure, for not only has he 154 separate and distinct individuals bent on depriving him of the title that he won last year at Detroit, but such a small thing as a cut finger is liable to put him hors de combat before he makes his official start or constructs his first line of intrenchments. However, he is scheduled to appear at the first tee of the east course at 9:25 A. M. in company with Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich, and, judging from his past performances on the links and on the athletic field, nothing short of an amputated leg will keep him from at least making a bid for the retention of his title.

Twenty-five minutes after the present national amateur champion is scheduled to start a formidable pursuer will set out upon his trail—Charles Evans, Jr., of Edgewater, the favorite son of Chicago, with the confidence born of his victory in the recent national open championship to spur him on in his attempts to scale the heights never before attained by an amateur golfer in the history of the game in his country—to hold both the open and the amateur titles for the same year. Putting has been the bane of Chick Evans's troubled existence on all links, and while he is sure that he has banished the bugaboo, or at least driven it into temporary retirement, it is high time for him to win the tournament in which he has been four times semi-finalist and once a defeated finalist.

The only cloud that the Evans supporters can see on the horizon is the fact that the open champion has been playing such fine golf lately. Strange to say, this is always considered a bad sign previous to a big tournament, and the golfer who comes out on top is generally some player who was going so badly previous to the tournament that he doubted whether it was worth while entering. For this reason the non-appearance of Jerry Travers will be regretted by everyone connected with the game. He has been playing poorly this Spring, but it is typical of Travers to rise from depths that are sorrowful to heights that are unapproachable by any other American golfer. The Merion championship course would undoubtedly afford the Upper Montclair golfer a fine chance of gaining a fifth amateur title, for accuracy is demanded above all other things.

To Evans at his best, however, the course means nothing, golf precedents mean nothing, and, if the smallest club in his bag will behave at least fairly well, Gardner, Kirkby, Whitney, Carter, Sawyer, and the rest of the field will find in the national open champion the biggest stumbling block in their quest for the championship.

For the metropolitan players, Oswald Kirkby, metropolitan and New Jersey State champion, will head the list of hopefuls, aided and abetted by Chil Carter, North and South amateur champion; Gardiner White, winner of the Sleepy Hollow invitation tournament; Nelson Whitney, winner of the National Links invitation tournament; Henry C. Topping, winner of the Shinnecock and Garden City invitation tournaments, and Maxwell R. Marston, who is still very much to be feared, even if he has played a losing rôle in his prominent engagements this season. Nelson Whitney will represent the Audubon Golf Club of New Orleans, but he has played most of his recent golf over metropolitan courses and is not at least the favorite non-resident, if not a native son.

The West has few big guns in the tournament, but those that are on hand are of tremendous calibre—Evans, Gardner, Sawyer, and Standish. The South will not be unrepresented, for if Nelson Whitney wins—and such a thing is not the remotest possibility in the world—he surely be claimed as a product of Southern links. His chief supporting staff will be Reuben Bush, his clubmate at Audubon, and little Bobby Jones of Atlanta, the one and only "boy wonder" known to the golf world.

The non-appearance of Travers is due to ill-health rather than to the present quality of his golf, but, in any case, his absence will take something from what otherwise seems to be the finest outlook for a national amateur championship that the sport has ever known. The entry list of 155 is the largest ever received since the United States Golf Association limited the field to those who stood at least a fair chance of qualifying.

The starters, starting times, and courses are as follows:

Start—East Course.

A. M.		
8:20	L. R. Munger	Dallas
	Sherrill Sherman	Yahnundasis
8:25	Lawrence Canal	Altoona
	Donald Woodward	Columbia
8:30	C. C. Ingraham	Midlothian
	F. Byrs	Allegheny
8:35	W. R. Simons	Garden City
	Percy Platt	Monmouth Co.
8:40	M. K. Neiffer	Huntingdon Valley
	F. R. Blossom	Exmoor
8:45	Reginald N. Lewis	Chicago
	W. J. Howland	Chicago
8:50	R. E. Hanson	Philadelphia C. C.
	F. M. Rhoads	Kansas City
8:55	H. W. Perry	Harrisburg
	C. W. Inslee	Onondaga
9:00	George Brokaw	Piping Rock
	W. T. West	Philadelphia C. C.
9:05	G. P. Tiffany	Mohawk
	H. E. Kenworthy	Metacomet
9:10	G. W. Smith	Flushing
	F. Kerr	Allegheny
9:15	J. M. Ward	Garden City
	M. P. Lewis	Flushing
9:20	C. B. Buxton	Huntingdon Valley
	S. W. Sargent	Merion
9:25	Robert A. Gardner	Hinsdale
	Hamilton Kerr	Ekwanok
9:30	T. V. Devine	Harrisburg Park
	W. E. Code	Wheaten
9:40	R. E. Hunter	Midwick
	T. B. Paterson	Allegheny
9:45	De Witt Balch	Cincinnati
	C. H. Gardner	Agawam
9:50	Charles Evans, Jr.	Edgewater
	E. Mortimer Barnes	Englewood
9:55	G. W. Elkins, Jr.	Huntingdon Valley
	Russell Fuller	Flushing
10:00	W. L. Thompson	Huntingdon Valley
	G. W. Adair	Atlanta
10:05	Bryan Heard	Houston
	J. G. Anderson	Siwanoy
	H. Hoyt	Siwanoy
	Perry Adair	Atlanta
10:15	R. S. Francis	Merion
	J. G. Heyburn	Louisville
10:20	S. K. Sterne	Tatumlok
	C. P. Jones	Columbia
10:25	E. B. Upson	Columbia
	Lee W. Maxwell	Sleepy Hollow
10:30	R. G. Bush	Audubon
	J. H. Gay, Jr.	Philadelphia C. C.
10:35	W. F. Bayley	Skokie
	P. M. Hunter	Midlothian
10:40	C. J. Sullivan	Garden City
	R. G. Morrison	Oakmont
10:45	D. E. Sawyer	Wheaten
	Davideon Herron	Oakmont
10:50	Albert Seckel	Riverside
	R. E. Harlow	Green Hill
10:55	H. C. Fownes, 2d	Oakmont
	A. F. Kammer	Fox Hills
11:00	D. C. Corkran	Baltimore
	A. Z. Huntington	Wyoming Valley
11:05	Phillip Carter	Nassau
	E. J. Corey	Chestnut Hill
11:10	Dr. D. J. McKee	Oakmont
	M. L. Kearey	Richmond Co.
11:15	W. K. Bole	Mayfield
	W. J. Dean	Flosmoor
11:20	L. E. Wood	Buffalo C. C.
	M. T. Ellicott	Baltimore
11:25	Dr. L. L. Harman	Columbia
	J. M. Cobb	Beach Haven
11:30	F. L. Bond, 3d	Baltimore
	H. S. Gould	Ridgewood
11:35	C. V. Beaton	Hudson River
	Maurice Risley	Atlantic City

Start—West Course.

8:20	G. A. Ormiston	Oakmont
	Chisholm Beach	Fox Hills
8:25	Patrick Grant	Philadelphia C. C.
	George W. Hoffner	Woodbury C. C.
8:30	E. A. Servis	Philadelphia C. C.
	Robert Weir	Wilmington
8:35	George A. Crump	Pine Valley
	L. B. Paton	Homestead
8:40	F. W. Dyer	Montclair
	Simon Carr	Pine Valley
8:45	George Small	Baltimore
	J. C. Davidson	Columbia
8:50	W. C. Fownes, Jr.	Oakmont
	D. H. Mudge	Town and Country
8:55	Nelson M. Whitney	Audubon
	Fred. Herreshoff	National
9:00	Oswald Kirkby	Englewood
	R. H. Hovey	Hartford
9:05	W. P. Smith	Pine Valley
	F. W. Knight	Aronomink
9:10	E. W. Giles	Oakmont
	F. J. Wright	Albemarle
9:15	Robert Abbott	Brooklawn
	V. Smith	Druid Hills
9:20	W. G. Preil	Huntingdon Valley
	D. B. Crookston	Stanton Heights
9:25	W. S. Greening	Lambton, Canada
	Max Marston	Baltusrol
9:30	Garfield Scott	Philadelphia C. C.
	W. H. Gardner	Buffalo C. C.
9:35	S. E. Sharwood	Aronomink
	Jesse Guilford	Woodland
9:40	H. H. Francis	Huntingdon Valley
	G. T. Lawyer	Albany
9:45	M. M. Jack	Merion
	F. Reynolds	Aronimink
9:50	S. J. Graham	Greenwich C. C.
	W. B. Rhett	Garden City
9:55	C. G. Comstock	Sleepy Hollow
	R. D. Lapham	San Francisco
10:00	W. C. Ballantyne	Columbia C. C.
	R. S. Kampman	San Antonio
10:06	E. F. Mayberry	Charlestown
	Max Behr	Baltusrol
10:10	Howard F. Whiting	Nassau
	Howard Perrin	Pine Valley
10:15	Russell Fuller	Skokie
	P. A. Preal	Deal
10:20	A. M. Reid	St. Andrews
	W. A. Tyson	Springhaven
10:25	J. T. Bishop	Chevy Chase
	R. Long	Stanton Heights
10:30	C. E. Van Vleck, Jr.	Baltusrol
	H. T. Cook	Trenton
10:35	Louis Livingston	Lido
	H. J. Topping	Greenwich
10:40	T. H. Maxwell	Aronimink
	C. S. Jackson	Merion
10:45	George S. Lyon	Lambton, Canada
	H. S. McFarland	Huntingdon Valley
10:50	W. B. Fitch	Exmoor
	R. H. Whitney	Cape Fear
10:55	H. Smith	Huntingdon Valley
	G. E. Morse	Rutland
11:00	C. H. Brown	Hudson River
	P. H. Preston	Stanton Heights
11:03	F. F. Shanley, Jr.	Deal
	R. C. Jamison	Merion
11:10	Grantland Rice	Englewood
	E. S. Armstrong	Los Angeles
11:15	R. Sanderson	Uper Montclairp
	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Atlanta
11:20	H. G. Milburn	Woodland
	L. James	Allegheny
11:25	L. Jacoby	Audubon

SHENECOSSETT GOLF TODAY

Pros in Preliminary Round Yesterday—Alex. Smith Has a 71.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW YONDON, Conn., Aug. 29.—Thirty golf professionals arrived in time today to play a preliminary round on the Shenecossett course before the tournament opens tomorrow. A thirty-six-hole amateur professional match will be played tomorrow, and on Thursday the Shenecossett open championship will be played. Alex Smith today brought in a score of 71 for the eighteen-hole morning play, the nearest approach to this being Gil Nichols's 73. Louis Martucci, the one-armed golfer, played the course in 77.

PACES TWO HEATS IN 2:03.

Hal Boy Shows Speed in Poughkeepsie Grand Circuit Meet.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Fine weather, a fast track, and a large attendance marked the opening of the Grand Circuit races here today, after a postponement from Monday on account of rain. While all four races were won in straight heats, there were a number of exciting finishes, and the second heat of the Dutchess 2:12 pace furnished such a close finish between Jay El Mack and Diumeter that the spectators did not know which had won until announcement was made by the judges awarding the heat to Jay-El Mack. He captured the third heat with less difficulty.

Thomas W. Murphy, the Poughkeepsie trainer, besides winning the 2:12 pace with Jay El Mack, also captured the Vassar Stake, for two-year-old trotters, with the Real Lady, the first heat being in 2:08¾, a new track record for two-year-old trotters and the fastest mile yet trotted by a two-year-old in a race this year.

By taking the last two heats of the 2:03 pace in 2:03 flat Hal Boy paced the fastest two heats ever paced in a race over the local track. In the final heat he beat Fay Richmond by only a head in a driving finish.

Directum I. failed in an attempt to beat the track record of 2:02¼, his mile being registered in 2:03. The summary:

THE DUTCHESS, 2:12 PACE.

Purse, $3,000.

Jay El Mack, b. h., by E. J. Murphy	1	1	1
Diumeter, b. g., (Grady)	2	2	2
Spring Maid, ch. m., (White)	3	3	3
Wilbur S., s. g., (Cox)	3	ds	
Hal Plex, c. h., (Geers)	ds		

Time—2:06¾, 2:06¾, 2:08¼.

THE VASSAR, 2-YEAR-OLD TROT.

Purse, $2,000.

The Real Lady, b. g., by Moko, (Murphy)	1	1	
Ante Guy, b. f., (Phillips)	2	3	
Emma Magowan, br. f., (Murray)	3	2	
Harvest Gale, br. f., (Cox)	4	4	
Betha Maguire, br. f., (Ackerman)	5	5	
E. Colorado, b. c., (Cherry)	ds		

Time—2:06¾, 2:08, 2:03.

2:18 TROT.

Purse, $1,000.

Empress of Russia, ch. m., by Peter the Great, (Murray)	1	1	1
Trusada, b. m., (Cox)	2	2	2
Barbara King, b. m., (Corwin)	3	3	3
Lake A., ch. h., (Rodney)	4	4	4
Nash, blk. h., (Smith)	8	6	5
Narissa, b. m., (Hinds)	7	7	ds
Notice, br. m., (W. Dickerson)	5	ds	

Time—2:10¾, 2:10¾, 2:10¾.

TO BEAT 2:02½, PACING.

Directum I., ch. h., by Directum Kelley, (Murphy) ..... Lost

Time—2:03.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Fuzzy Wuzzy, 114 pounds; Juliet, 110; Venture, 94; Ahara, 120; Rose Water, 99; O'Sullivan, 112; Fairweather, 104; Mailou, 98; Longfellow, (imp.,) 120.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages, the Far Rockaway Handicap; six furlongs, main course; Hanson, 132, pounds; Xylon, (imp.,) 117; Hauberk, 115; Hank O'Day, 120; Prince of Como, 119; Fellowship, 111; Rhine Maiden, 97; Ima Frank, 104; Tea Caddy, 105; Dolancey, 99.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, conditions; one mile. Air Man, 108 pounds; Half Rock, 118; Success, 115; Delancey, 111; Oratorium, 111.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, the Mineola Selling; three-quarters of a mile, straight. Jack Mount, (imp.,) 110 pounds; Fairy Wand, 107; Straight Forward, 120; Kildee, 116; Wistful, 115.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, conditions; about two miles. Louvois, 136 pounds; J. R. Johnson, 150; Meshach, 135; Faker, 138; Rusill, 130; Marikska, 130; Johnnie McKay, 135; Raccoon, 135.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, conditions; five and a half furlongs, straight. Jack Mount, (imp.,) 112 pounds; Starthack, 112; Intriguer, 112; Burlesque, 109; Nebraska, 112; Woodtrap, 112; Sortie, 112.

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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AUTUMN HANDICAP STROMBOLI'S AGAIN

Belmont Entry Repeats Last Year's Victory as Metropolitan Racing Reopens.

Racing was resumed around New York yesterday with the opening of a five-day meeting under the auspices of the Westchester Racing Association at Belmont Park. The crowd which welcomed the thoroughbreds back to the metropolis was unusually large, and among the spectators were many who had not seen any racing since the closing of the meeting at Yonkers.

Although the fields were none too large in comparison with those seen at Saratoga, they did not lack in quality. The stellar attraction of the card was the Belmont Park Autumn Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and a furlong.

It was the second running of this annual fixture, and a case of history repeating itself, as the event went to August Belmont's Stromboli, which won last year. Although more than twenty-five horses were eligible for the race, only four started, the other three being Capra, Frizzle, and the imported Short Grass. These finished in the order named. The son of Fair Play ran in his best form and displayed the same fleetness as when he won the Saratoga Handicap on the opening day of that meeting.

The four got away to a good start, with the Butler filly making the pace, closely followed by Frizzle, with the winner third. They maintained these positions for the first part of the race, and it was not until rounding into the stretch that J. McTaggart, who had the mount on Stromboli, sent the winner up with the leaders.

From then on the contest was between Capra and the Belmont gelding. Stromboli drew away soon after they passed the last sixteenth pole, and won handily. Frizzle, in third place some of the time, made up a lot of ground, and just lasted long enough to get the short end of the purse. Short Grass, with many supporters, was fourth throughout.

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The Question of

Municipal Bond Prices

If the Income Tax is increased as pending legislation provides the value of the exemptions accorded Municipal Bonds should be greater than ever. An indication of how prices may be affected is furnished by the market of 1913-14 following the enactment of the Income Tax Law. A summary of this experience will be sent on request for special letter I. X.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Lower—Street Still Hopeful of Avoidance of Railroad Strike.

Confidence in a settlement of the railroad labor demands in a manner not disastrous to the railroads or to the business of the country was still strong in the financial district yesterday. The public, too, must have felt sure that the country was not about to enter upon a period, however brief it might be, of industrial anarchy. Confidence tempered by a certain amount of uncertainty as to just how the serious problem would be worked out was what the stock market reflected. Prices were lower, but not very much except in issues which were governed by other considerations than the railroad crisis.

The news of the morning accepted without any qualification and without allowance for possible change in the attitude of the parties to this important controversy and without allowance also for the results of legislative interposition would have left little ground upon which to hope for the avoidance of a country-wide strike. But the market was not disposed to take the news without qualification or allowance. For one thing, the Street felt sure that the forces at work would effect a postponement of the time already set for a strike, and that opportunity would be afforded to impose peace upon the railroads if the men and the roads cannot be brought into agreement. For another thing, much thought was given to the probability that any settlement would involve an addition to the wages of the men, but also probably an addition to the roads' earnings out of which increased wages could be paid. There was not much terror for the market in a program which provided, as the program which the President laid before Congress yesterday did provide, for an increase in freight rates were that shown to be necessary as a result of the grant of an eight-hour day. What the market has at times worried over in respect to the railroads has been an increase in their expenses without proper compensation in earnings. It would not be inclined to worry at all over an increase in wages offset by an allowance of higher rates.

It was left to the exchange market rather than to the stock market to reflect the other most important news of the moment, the war news. Russian exchange, which improved upon the news of Rumania's entry into the war, showed further improvement yesterday. The betterment in rubles antedated the announcement of Rumania's decision to join the Allies, and other forces may be at work in the Russian exchange situation, not the least of them perhaps in the hope of a further and larger Russian credit in this market. Besides that there is reason for believing that Russian exchange is benefiting by organized effort to improve its position, different in form but similar in purpose to the efforts so successfully made to stabilize sterling a year ago. But the news which was good for Russian exchange was bad for German exchange. Marks sold at a new low record. At the closing price of the day German exchange was 25 per cent. below par.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	4½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5		3½	
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

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High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2½	2½	2½

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60 days	2¾@3	5 months	3%
90 days	3 @3½	6 months	3½
4 months	3½@3¾		

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4 to 6 months ..... 3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.88⅛	5.88¼	5.88¼	+.01
Cables	5.88	5.88⅛	5.88⅜	+.01
Marks—				
Demand	71.00	70.75	70.75	—.00¾
Cables	71.12½	70.87½	70.87½	—.00¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75¾	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.88⅛	5.88
95.28	Berlin	71.00	71.12½
5.1826	Switzerland	5.20⅛	5.28⅛
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.40
51.46	Russia	30.10	30.25
5.1826	Italy	6.47½	6.40⅝
20.28	Austria	12.25	12.35
26.73	Scandinavia	28.55	28.60
19.20	Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19	Holland	41.25	41.31½
	China—		
	Hongkong	51.50	51.65
	Shanghai	72.50	71.75
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	32.82½	32.75
32.44	Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84	Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Ayres	41.55	41.65
32.44	Rio	24.65	24.75

†Minus ⅛.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.09½	$4.70¾	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $462,819,573; balance, $20,043,584; Sub-Treasury balance, $1,116,252.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@40c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $.9575 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31 13-16d, up ⅛d; in New York, 66⅝c up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 51¼c off ¼c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

	Shares.
Total sales	513,299
Same day last year	608,048
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	109,818,142
Same period last year	97,004,354
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
54½	55	300	Acme Tea	54⅞	55	54½	54¾	— ⅛
15⅞	16	11,000	Alaska Gold Mines	16	16¼	15⅝	15¾	—2⅛
7¼	7⅞	1,250	Alaska Juneau	7¼	7⅞	7¼	7¾	— ⅛
22⅝	23	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23⅛	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
78	79	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78¼	78¾	78¼	78½	+ ⅛
76	77	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	76	76	76	76	—1½
100⅝	101	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
86⅝	87	2,700	Am. Beet Sugar	87½	87½	86⅝	86⅝	—1½
59¾	59⅞	5,000	Am. Can	59	60¼	58¾	59⅝	— ⅛
111	112⅝	800	Am. Can pf	112	112¾	112	112	+1
61	61¼	1,200	Am. Car & Fdry	61¾	61¾	61	61	— ⅞
115	115	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	..
145	146	300	Am. Coal Products	145	145	145	145	—2
51½	52⅛	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52	52	52	52	..
28½	28⅝	300	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
21	21¼	800	Am. Linseed	21	21⅜	20⅝	21	— ⅛
47	47⅝	300	Am. Linseed pf	48	48	47	47	—2⅝
75	75½	4,300	Am. Locomotive	76¼	76¾	75	75	—2
39¾	41	100	Am. Malt pf	40	40	40	40	+ ¼
97⅛	97⅜	3,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	96¾	98¼	97⅛	97⅛	—1½
111½	112½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	— ⅛
109¾	110⅛	100	Am. Sugar Ref	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
130⅝	131½	800	Am. Tel. & Tel	131⅜	131¾	130⅝	130⅝	— ⅛
44½	44	600	Am. Woolen	44½	44⅝	44½	44½	— ⅛
96¼	97½	300	Am. Woolen pf	96⅝	96⅝	96¼	96¼	—1
26⅞	27	100	Am. Writing P. pf	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
33	34	300	Am. Zinc L. S	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅛
66¼	67	300	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	66⅜	66½	66⅛	66½	..
85	85½	8,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	85½	85¾	85	85⅝	— ⅞
102½	102⅞	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	106¾	106¾	102½	102⅝	— ⅝
98⅝	98⅞	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅛
71	72	200	Atlantic, G. & W. I	71½	71½	71½	71½	—1⅛
77½	77⅝	6,000	Baldwin Loco	78⅝	78⅝	76⅝	77½	—1⅝
83	85½	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	85⅝	86⅜	85	85⅝	— ⅛
483	483	200	Bethlehem Steel	485	485	484½	484½	—4½
135	137	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	135	135	135	135	— 2
85	85⅜	100	Brklyn Rapid Tran	85⅜	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝	+ ⅜
60½	61⅛	100	Brown Bros	60¾	60½	60½	60½	—1
98	100	100	Brown Shoe pf	99	99	99	99	..
77½	80	400	Burns Brothers	77⅞	78⅜	77½	78⅜	+ ⅛
66	66¾	400	Butte & Superior	66⅜	66¾	66⅜	66⅞	— ⅛
45½	46	200	California Pet. pf	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
177½	178	300	Canadian Pacific	177¾	177¾	177½	177⅝	— ⅛
53⅞	54⅛	2,300	Central Leather Co	56⅛	56¼	55½	55⅞	—1¼
103	105	400	Chandler Motor	103	103	102	103	..
61¼	61⅜	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅜	61¾	61	61¼	— ⅛
12½	12⅝	200	Chi. Great Western	12⅜	12⅝	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
93¼	93½	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93⅜	93¾	93¼	93½	— ⅛
126	127	62	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127	127	127	127	..
125¼	126	300	Chi. & Northwest	126½	126¾	126	126	— ⅛
168	175	400	Chi. & Northw. pf	170	170	170	170	— ⅛
17½	17⅝	1,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17½	17⅝	17⅛	17½	..
20	20½	200	Chile Copper	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
51¼	51⅜	900	Chino Copper	52	52	51	51½	—1⅝
47½	47⅝	4,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	47⅛	48	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅝
135	135½	300	Consolidated Gas	135⅝	135¾	135⅝	135½	+ ⅛
107	110¼	100	Continental Can pf	107	107	107	107	— ⅛
14¼	14⅝	1,200	Corn Products Ref	14½	14¾	14	14¼	— ⅛
90	92	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90¼	90¾	90	90	—1
75¼	75½	9,900	Crucible Steel	75⅝	76¼	75	75½	—1½
117½	118	100	Crucible Steel pf	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	— ⅛
53⅞	54	6,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	54	54	53¾	53⅞	— ⅛
94½	94⅝	400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	94⅝	94⅞	94½	94⅝	— ⅛
44¾	46	1,300	Distillers' Securities	45	45¼	45	45	— ⅛
22½	24¼	6,900	Dome Mines	24½	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
62	68	200	Elec. Storage Bat	66	66	66	66	—2⅝
36½	36⅝	3,100	Erie	36⅞	37	36⅝	36¾	— ⅛
52⅝	53	1,000	Erie 1st pf	53	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅜
121¼	122⅛	400	General Motors pf	122	122	122	122	..
71	71½	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71	71½	70½	71	— ⅛
117	117½	300	Great Northern pf	116⅜	117⅜	116⅜	117⅜	— ⅛
37	37¼	500	G. N. certs. ore prop	38	38	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
101	101¼	100	Illinois Central	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101¼	..
53⅜	53⅝	7,150	Inspiration Copper	55⅛	56	53¼	53⅝	— ⅛
16⅜	16⅝	900	Interboro Consol	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—1
73	74	100	Interboro Cons. pf	73¼	73½	73½	73½	— ⅛
40½	40⅝	84,500	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	41½	41⅝	40½	40½	—1⅛
101¼	101½	14,300	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	100⅛	102⅞	99⅝	101⅝	+1⅛
40½	40⅝	1,800	Int. Nickel	41⅜	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
15½	16	300	Int. Paper	15½	15½	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
71	71⅜	200	Int. Paper pf	71½	71⅝	71½	71⅝	+ ⅛
91¼	91⅜	3,700	Jewel Tea	89⅞	92¼	89½	91⅜	+2⅝
111¾	112	500	Jewel Tea pf	111⅞	112	111½	111½	..
24½	25	400	Kansas City South	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	—1
76	76¼	24,700	Kelly Spring Tire	74	76¼	74	76⅛	+2⅛
49¼	49¼	7,100	Kennecott Copper	49¼	49¾	49¼	49½	— ⅛
75¾	75⅞	1,500	Lackawanna Steel	76¼	76¼	73½	75⅝	—1⅞
104½	105⅞	100	Laclede Gas	105	105	105	105	— ⅞
45	45⅞	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	45	45	45	45	+1
79	79⅝	3,000	Lehigh Valley	80	80	79	79	—1⅝
118	119	100	Liggett & Myers Co	119¼	119¾	118¼	118½	— ⅝
130	130¼	200	Loulsv. & Nashv	129¾	129¾	129½	129½	..
67½	68	100	Mackay Cos. pf	67½	67¾	67½	67½	..
112	113	100	Manhattan Shirt pf	113	113	113	113	—1
81⅝	82¼	6,300	Maxwell Motors	82¼	82⅝	81½	81⅞	—1½
60¼	62	100	May Dept. Stores	60¼	60½	60½	60½	— ⅛
102	102¼	8,400	Mexican Petroleum	103	103½	102¼	102¼	—1½
90	96	100	Mex. Petrol. pf	91⅜	91⅝	91⅜	91¼	— ⅛
34½	35	1,200	Miami Copper	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
132	136	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	135½	135½	135½	135½	+4½
3½	4	400	Mo., Kans. & Tex	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9¾	10¼	100	Mo. K. & Tex. pf	10	10	10	10	—1¼
3⅜	3⅞	2,000	Mo. Pacific	3⅞	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	3⅞	1,000	Mo. Pacific ctfs	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
22¾	22½	1,100	Mo. Pc., when issd	22½	22⅝	22¼	22½	..
48	49	200	M.P. pf., when issd	48½	48½	48½	48½	..
91⅝	92½	100	Montana Power	92	92	92	92	— ⅛
118	119	100	Nat. Bis. Co	116	119	119	119	..
76	77	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	— ⅛
24	24½	100	Nat. Enam. & Stpg	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
64⅞	65½	100	Nat. Lead	65	65	65	65	— ⅛
19	19¼	1,100	Nev. Con. Copper	19¼	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
136⅛	136½	500	N. Y. Air Brake	137	137	136½	136½	— ⅛
103⅜	103½	4,400	N. Y. Central	104⅛	104⅜	103⅜	103½	—1¼
59	59½	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	59	59	59	59	— ⅛
129⅝	129¾	400	Norfolk & Western	129⅝	129⅝	129	129¼	— ⅛
110⅛	110⅜	1,100	Northern Pacific	110⅛	110⅜	110	110⅛	— ⅛
27	28	2,800	Pacific Mail	27	28	26½	26½	+ ⅛
35	35	100	Pac. Tel. & Tel	35	35	35	35	—2
55⅞	55⅞	1,200	Pennsylvania R. R	55⅞	55⅞	55¼	55½	— ⅛
53	53	500	Pressed Steel Car	53	53	52¾	52¾	— ⅛
131½	131½	100	Pub. Serv. N. J	131½	131½	131½	131½	+1½
166⅛	166⅜	400	Pullman Co	166½	166½	165	165	—1¼
45	45¾	500	Ry. Steel Springs	45	45¾	45	45¾	— ⅛
25	25	1,000	Ray Cons. Copper	25	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
105	105¼	16,200	Reading	105	105¼	104¼	104¾	—1¼
53	53	4,800	Republic I. & Steel	53	53	52¾	52¾	— ⅞
204	204½	1,100	Sears, Roebuck	204	204½	203⅝	204½	—2½
47	47	100	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I	47	47	47	47	..
98⅛	98¼	3,687	Southern Pacific	98⅛	98¼	98	98	— ⅝
180	182	100	So. Pto. Rico Sugar	181	181	181	181	—3
23⅛	23⅞	2,000	Southern Ry	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
68	69	200	Southern Ry. pf	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
122¼	123	27,250	Studebaker Co	124½	124⅝	121¼	122⅝	—2⅝
26⅞	27	19,300	Tennessee Copper	26⅞	26⅞	23	24	—1
46⅜	46½	800	Tobacco Products	46⅜	46⅜	45⅜	46	—1
101⅞	105½	100	Tobacco Prods. pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101¾	—2⅝
116	..	100	Underw'd Type. pf	117	117	117	117	—1
8	8½	600	Union Bag & Paper	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
46	46¼	300	Union Bag & P. pf	46¼	46⅜	46	46	— ⅛
140	140¾	6,200	Union Pacific	140	140¾	140	140	—1
82	82¼	700	Union Pacific pf	82¾	82⅝	82¼	82¾	+ ⅛
100	101¾	200	United Cigar Stores	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
163½	164	1,300	United Fruit	165¼	165¼	164	164	—1⅜
184	20	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	184	185	184	184½	—1½
20	20	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
110	110½	3,400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	110⅞	111	109	110¾	—1⅝
50⅜	50⅝	700	U. S. Rubber	56¾	56¾	56¼	56½	— ⅜
110⅞	111	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	111	111	111	111	..
96	98⅛	56,800	U. S. Steel	96⅛	96⅝	95⅝	96	— ⅛
117⅜	118	700	U. S. Steel pf	117⅜	118	117⅜	118	+ ⅝
70	70½	300	U. S. S. R. & M	70¾	70½	70½	70⅝	— ⅝
51	51½	200	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	51½	51½	51	51	..
82¾	82½	1,900	Utah Copper	82⅜	82⅝	82¼	82⅜	— ⅜
109½	111	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	110¾	110¾	110¼	110⅜	+1¼
13½	13⅝	700	Wabash	13½	13½	13½	13½	..
40	40½	200	Wabash pf A	40	40	40	40¼	+ ¼
27	27½	200	Wabash pf B	26⅞	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
124	130	100	Wells-Fargo Exp	125	125	125	125	—3½
28	29	100	Western Maryland	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
95	96	100	Western Union Tel	95¾	95¾	95⅝	95¾	+ ⅛
58½	59	2,800	Westingh'se E. & M	58⅞	59	58½	58½	— ⅜
45⅞	46	6,000	Willys-Overland	45⅞	46⅜	45¼	46	— ⅛
136	137	100	Woolworth, (F.W.)	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼	— ⅜
32	33	100	Worthington P. & M	31⅜	32¼	31⅜	32¼	+1⅛
96½	100	13	Do., pf. A	96½	96½	96½	96½	..
60¾	61¼	300	Do., pf. B	60⅞	60⅞	60⅝	60⅞	+ ⅛

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916	100	..	100	..
6s	Sept.,	1917	102⅜	102¾	102½	..
4½s	June,	1963	106⅛	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
4½s	Mar.,	1963	106⅞	107⅛	106⅝	106⅞
4½s	Nov.,	1957	108	108⅛	107⅜	108⅛
4½s	May,	1957	108	108⅛	107⅞	108⅛
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	101
4½s	May,	1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	Nov.,	1936	106⅛	103⅜	103	103¼
4½s	Mar.,	1964	103¾	103⅞	103	103¼
4½s	Mar.,	1962	103¾	103⅞	103	103¼
4½s	Sept.,	1960	103⅜	103½	103	103¼
4½s	Mar.,	60, op. '30	102⅝	102¾	102½	102⅝
4s	May,	1959	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	Nov.,	1958	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4s	May,	1957	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4s	Nov.,	1955	100	100⅜	100	100⅜
4s	Nov.,	1956	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4s	Nov.,	1936	100	100⅛	99¾	100¼
2½s	Nov.,	1956	91⅝	..	91⅝	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954	92¼	..	92	92½
3½s	May,	1954	92¼	..	92	92½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June,	1917	3.90	..	3.90	..
4½s		1918-1928	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s		1924-1930	4.00	3.90	4.00	4.00
4½s		1928-1938	3.93	3.85	3.93	3.93
4½s		1940-1950	3.93	3.85	3.93	3.85
4½s		1930-1940	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s		1918-1926	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s		1916-1918	3.90	..	4.00	..
4s		1918-1928	4.00	3.85	4.00	3.85
4s		1928-1938	3.90	..	4.00	..
4s		1940-1950	4.00	3.85	4.00	3.85

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	39.25	39.75	*40.00	40.00
Lead	6.65	6.75	6.80	6.75
Spelter	9.25	..	9.50	..
Antimony	13.00	13.50	13.00	13.50
Quicksilver	$77.00	..	$75.00	..
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2 X Foundry	19.00	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28c. third quarter delivery; 28¼@28c. fourth; first quarter (1917) delivery, 27@27½c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday.		Monday.	
Cotton, spot	110	0	111	0
Copper, futures	106	0	100	0
Tin, spot	178	15	178	15
Tin, futures	178	15	178	15
Spelter	25	15	25	15
Lead	25	0	25	0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Franklin Trust Company will exchange definitive American Graphophone Company 5 per cent. serial notes for the temporary certificates.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company united with its subsidiaries yesterday in filing an application with the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio for permission to issue nearly $15,000,000 5 per cent. bonds, by which the subsidiaries are to pay the parent company for extensions and improvements made for them. The bonds are to be taken over at par and deposited under the companies' general collate

WHEAT

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and its valuable equities

have been analyzed by our service department. The results secured are contained in Circular C-16, which will be sent upon request.

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Cairo division 1st 4s, secured by 1st mortgage on 268 miles of road, outstanding at the rate of $18,660 per mile, net investors over 5.10%

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BRITISH SECURITIES ARRIVE PIECEMEAL

Collateral for $250,000,000 Loan Shipped in Small Lots Because of Risks of Travel.

LABOR OF HANDLING HEAVY

Work Divided Among Several Banks to Expedite Classification—Extra Clerks Employed.

A considerable part of the collateral furnished by the British Government for the $250,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. loan is still to arrive, it was said yesterday, although the bankers have received lists giving the names of the securities which are now on their way over. Owing to the risks of ocean shipping, the collateral was divided into a number of lots to go by different steamers. The American stocks and bonds were sent first.

The labor attached to the handling of the $300,000,000 worth of securities is enormous, and to expedite the classification and checking operations the work has been divided among a number of Wall Street banks. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Bankers Trust Company, First National Bank, and Liberty National Bank have all had a portion of their staffs at work for several days opening the heavy cases and listing their contents.

The securities are received in wooden packing cases lined with tin, hermitically sealed to prevent damage by moisture. Each case contains between $2,000,000 and $6,000,000 worth of securities. The banks keep in touch with J. P. Morgan & Co., and as fast as one lot is cleaned up a fresh consignment is sent to them. One institution has taken on twenty extra clerks to help the regular force, and with this staff is taking care of three cases a day. There are to be between 75 and 100 boxes in the lot.

At the Liberty National Bank each case is taken into a room equipped with long tables and pigeonholes, and divided off from ceiling to floor by an iron grille to prevent any of the securities from being blown away. The bonds are packed in bundles, with a list of the contents on the outside, and clerks have to check and total the securities to compare them with the manifest. The securities then go to two girls who are experts in handling certificates, and each security is carefully studied to make sure that the names are properly filled in, with no erasures, the coupons attached, and the proper indorsements made. Where a bond is not a good delivery for any cause, arrangements have to be made to secure the issuing company against loss before it can be transferred to the trustee.

When the checking has been completed the bonds are packed between boards and tagged, so that they can be found immediately through a visit to the card index. They are then filed away in cases especially installed in the vaults to receive them. If the British Treasury authorities desire at any time to sell one of the certificates, the trustee can tell at once where it is. It is not expected, however, that many of the securities will be distributed during the next two years.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
3d week Aug..	$376,515	$315,901	$62,614
July 1-Aug. 21.	2,209,817	1,902,853	206,964

DENVER & SALT LAKE—

3d week Aug..	49,100	44,838	4,262
July 1-Aug. 21.	300,109	282,884	26,425

ANN ARBOR—

3d week Aug..	54,684	45,498	9,186
July 1-Aug. 21.	397,112	328,367	68,745

UNION PACIFIC for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Freight rev ...	6,804,271	4,932,812	4,676,508
Passenger rev.	1,967,208	2,107,765	1,883,883
Tot. op. rev..	9,137,486	7,846,866	7,359,237
Maint. of way.	1,488,267	1,151,300	1,082,981
Maint. of equip	1,029,767	945,191	998,588
Trans. exp..	2,183,877	1,926,317	1,925,387
Tot. op. exp..	5,291,384	4,033,237	3,970,232
Taxes	421,800	408,444	391,587
Oper. income..	3,454,302	2,849,317	2,676,836

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for July—

Gross	2,975,906	2,608,058	2,724,602
Net	1,154,897	846,878	1,128,928
Sur. aft. chg..	604,896	321,505	446,205

NORFOLK & WESTERN for July—

Gross	4,845,121	4,407,344	3,740,736
Net after tax..	1,810,234	1,698,023	1,034,414
Sur. after chg..	1,580,016	1,351,108	707,088

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for June and twelve months—

Gross	286,086	320,528	307,966
Net	89,270	153,301	126,546
Def. after chg..	1,822	*52,369	*4,078
12 mos. g oss..	3,748,005	3,747,974	3,795,415
Net	1,490,513	1,407,014	1,563,503
Sur. after chg..	240,000	226,490	265,731

*Surplus.

Public Utilities.

CLEVELAND, SOUTHWESTERN & COLUMBUS RY. for July and seven months—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$118,009	$113,039	$4,070
Net after tax..	44,061	37,274	6,787
Sur. after chg.	16,307	9,622	6,775
7 mos. gross...	755,054	696,181	58,872
Net after tax..	279,267	222,917	56,680
Sur. after chg..	86,007	30,206	55,801

ARKANSAS VALLEY RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for July—

Gross	102,893	93,098	9,855
Net after tax..	45,812	39,497	6,315
12 mos. gross..	1,225,705	1,155,446	70,340
Net after tax..	541,152	476,780	64,399

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

An uncertain market prevailed on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday. Trading reflected a highly nervous condition, with the theatening railroad strike situation continuing to overshadow everything else. The undertone of the market could not, however, be referred to as really weak and later on there was a rally.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
530	Alaska Gold	15⅞	15⅞	14	14
500	Am. Beet Sugar	87⅝	87⅝	86⅞	87
100	Am. Can	58⅝	60⅛	58½	59¼
50	Am. Car & Fy.	61½	61½	61½	61½
700	Am. Locomo..	74½	75	73⅝	73⅝
320	Am. Smelting	98⅛	98⅝	97⅛	97⅜
5	Am. T. & T.	131	131	131	131
40	Am. Zinc	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
50	Am. Zinc pf	66⅝	66⅝	66⅛	66⅞
470	Anaconda	85½	85½	85	85
240	Baldwin Loco.	78⅜	78⅝	77½	77½
50	Balt. & Ohio	85½	85⅝	85¼	85½
90	Butte & Sup	66⅜	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛
90	Cent. Leather	56⅛	56½	55⅝	55⅞
20	Ches. & Ohio	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
90	C., M. & St. P.	93⅜	93⅝	93⅛	93⅜
20	Chino Copper	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜
520	Col. F. & I.	47⅞	48¼	47¾	47¾
30	Cuba Cane Sug.	53½	54	53⅜	54
1,220	Crucible Steel	75¾	76	75	75½
160	Erie 1 Mines	23⅜	23⅝	22⅞	22⅝
40	Dist. Secur.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝
340	Erie	30⅜	37	30½	30⅝
20	Erie 1st pf.	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝
40	Goodrich Rub.	71	71⅛	71	71
20	Gt. Nor. Ore..	38	38	37½	37½
50	Gt. Nor. pf.	116⅞	116⅞	116⅝	116⅝
2,820	Int. Mer. Mar.	41⅝	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝
2,980	Int. M. M. pf.	100	103	99⅝	101¼
540	Insp. Copper	55⅛	55⅞	55⅛	55⅛
120	Kelly Spfd. T.	74½	75⅞	74½	75⅝
50	Kenn. Copper	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
20	Lehigh Valley	79⅝	80	79⅝	80
540	Max. Motors	82⅛	82⅝	81¼	81½
870	Mex. Petrol	103	103⅝	102½	102¾
20	Miami Copper	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
20	Mo. Pacific	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
20	Nev. Con. Cop.	19½	19½	19½	19½
140	N. Y. Central	104¼	104¼	103⅝	103⅝
10	Norf. & West	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾
30	No. Pacific	110⅝	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜
300	Pacific Mail	26⅞	27	26⅝	26⅝
40	Penn. R. R.	55½	56⅛	55½	55¾
20	Ray Cons.	25	25	25	25
1,470	Reading	104⅞	105½	104¼	104¾
170	Rep. I. & S.	52½	52⅞	52⅝	52¾
2,420	Studebaker	124⅛	124⅞	121½	122⅝
80	So. Pacific	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
60	So. Railway	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
5,900	Tenn. Cop.	26⅞	27	23	24
150	Un. B. & P. pf.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
50	Union Bag & P.	77	77	77	77
470	Union Pacific	140⅝	140⅝	140	140¼
780	U. S. Ind. Alc.	111	114	109	110
70	U. S. Rubber	56½	56½	56½	56½
8,780	U. S. Steel	96⅞	96⅝	96	96
170	Utah Copper	82⅜	82⅝	82¼	82¼
30	Westinghouse	58½	58½	58¼	58¼
190	Willys Overland	45⅝	46½	45⅛	46

MINING STOCKS.

1,200	Atlanta	.11	.11	.10½	.11
500	Goldfield Con.	.81	.81	.81	.81
500	Goldf. Merger.	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
2,400	Gypsy Queen	.12	.12	.10½	.12
600	Isabella	.19	.19	.19	.19
400	Jumbo Ext.	.51	.51	.51	.51
300	Montana	.25	.25	.25	.25
3,300	Silver Pick	.16½	.16½	.15½	.16½
400	Union Cons.	.70	.70	.69	.70

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..6	May,	1920	98½	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.5	Aug.,	1919	97⅞	98⅛	5.68
Argen. Gov't..6	Dec.15,	16	100⅛	100⅜	4.80
Argen. Gov't. Dis.	Feb.21,	17	97⅛	97⅜	5.15
Argen. Gov't..6	Dec.15,	17	100⅜	101	5.40
Argen. Gov't..6	May15,	20	99⅜	100⅛	5.93
City of Mont..5	May,	1919	99⅛	103⅜	4.75
City of Mont.5	Dec.	1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.80
City of Q'bec.5	Apr.,	1920	99½	100⅛	4.90
Prov. of Que.5	Apr.,	1920	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.5	Aug.,	1917	100⅜	100⅞	5.03
Dom. of Can.6	Apr. 1,	'21	99⅜	99⅝	5.10
Italian Gov't..6	Oct. 15,	'16	93½	100¼	4.87
Prov. of Man.5	Feb.,	1920	98	99½	5.13
Norweg. Govt.6	Feb.,	1925	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.6	Oct.,	1917	101½	102½	4.15
Norweg. Govt.6	Oct. 15,	'16	100	101	1.50
Prov. of Ont..5	Feb.,	1921	99¼	100⅝	4.80
Prov. of N. S.5	Dec.,	1919	100	102½	4.83
G. of N. F...5	July,	1919	97½	99	5.25
Russian Govt..6½	July,	1919	101	101½	5.90
Prov. of Sask.6	Feb.,	1918	..	98	5.25
Swedish Govt.6	Dec.,	1916	100¼	101	2.65
Swiss Govt...5	Mar.,	1918	99½	99¾	5.05
Swiss Govt...5	Mar.,	1920	99	99½	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov.,	1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.20
Am Leco.....5	July,	1916	100⅜	101	3.80
Am. P. & L..6	Aug.,	1921	99½	100½	5.75
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb.,	1918	100	100⅛	4.45
Am. Thread..4	Jan.,	1919	95½	96⅛	4.90
Anacon. Cop..5	Mar.,	1917	100⅝	101	3.10
A., T. & S. F..5	June,	1917	101	101½	3.30
A.V.H.L.& P..6	July 1,	'16	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T..6	June,	1921	102	102½	...
B'klyn R. T...5	July,	1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.65
Can. North...5	Sept.,	1915	99½	99⅝	5.75
Can. North...6	July 10,	'17	100¼	100½	5.65
Can. North...6	July10,	'18	99½	100½	5.65
C. P. R. & L..6	May,	1918	1.2..	10..	3.75
C., B. & Q...4	July,	1921	97½	98	4.35
C. & W. Ind..5	Sept.,	1917	99¾	99⅞	5.10
Colegio Ener..5	July,	1919	..	93	...
Cub.-Am.Sug..6	Apr.,	1918	102½	102⅝	5.85
East. P. & L..5	Mar.	1, '18	90½	90	6%
Erie R. R...5½	Apr.,	1917	100⅞	101¼	3.71
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec.,	1918	100¾	100⅝	4.75
G. T. of Can.5	Nov.,	1917	99	99½	5.40
Hocking Val..5	Nov.,	1917	104¾	105¾	4.24
Inter. Harv...5	Feb.15,	'18	101⅝	101⅞	3.87
... Oil & Gas..	Apr.,	1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry...6	June,	1919	109⅝	101½	6.40
Min. Gen. E..6	June,	1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific...6	June,	1916	99¾	99½	...
Mont T. & P.5	Apr.,	1917	96½	97½	9.25
Morgan & W.5	Dec.,	1918	93⅝	100	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.& H.4½	May,	1917	99⅝	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.4	May,	1917	90¾	90⅝	6.00
Otis Elev.....5	Apr.,	1920	98½	100	5.00
Penn. Co.....4½	June 5,	'21	103½	100⅝	4.80
P. S. C., K. J.5	Mar.,	1919	100¼	100⅜	4.65
Reno. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co..5	Feb.18,	'10	90½	91½	9.00
Southern Ry..5	Mar.,	1917	100⅝	100⅝	3.75
T. H. G. & E..5	Apr.,	1919	98½	99½	5.30
United Fruit..5	May,	1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.25
W. House El. & Mfg. Co...5	Oct.,	1917	100½	101¼	4.05
W. P. Trac...6	Mar.,	1917	100	100½	1.00
Win. R. Arms..5	Mar.,	1918	97½	97⅝	6.75
W.A. T. & E..6	June,	1917	99½	100⅛	...
W. S. G. & E..6	Oct.,	1917	100⅛	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry..6	Jan.	15, '18	100¼	101	5.46

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L..	1916-'23	4	4.55	4.30
Balt. & Ohio.....	1916-'26	4	4.48	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P..	1916-'30	4½	4.50	4.35
Canadian Pacific..	1916-'28	4½	4.60	4.10
Ches. & Ohio....	1916-'28	4½	4.90	4.60
Chicago & N. W..	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.20
Chi., R. I. & P...	1916-'27	4½	5.30	4.90
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.35
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.75	4.50
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4.40	4.25
Erie Railroad....	1916-'26	4½	4.90	4.45
Hocking Valley...	1916-'23	4	4.60	4.40
Illinois Central..	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.35
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	5	4.35	4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific..	1916-'22	5	5.40	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½	4.65	4.50
Norfolk & West...	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	4.70	4.45
Penn. Gen. Engr..	1916-'28	4	4.80	4.15
St. L. & S. F....	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.80
Seaboard Air L...	1916-'26	5	4.75	4.55
Southern Pacific..	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.30
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½	4.75	4.45

Approves Change of Exchange Name

Justice Tierney in the Supreme Court approved yesterday the application of the New York Coffee Exchange to change its name to the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. It was stated in affidavits presented to the court that sugar transactions had attained such proportions on the floor of the Exchange as to justify the change of name. The New York Sugar Exchange ceased to exist Dec. 18, 1890, after meeting opposition from the refiners.

JAPANESE ARE KEEN FOR LIFE INSURANCE

Equitable Agent Says Many on Pacific Coast Are Taking Out Policies.

SEES INTENT TO REMAIN

President Day Addresses 600 Representatives of the Society at Opening of Convention.

The Japanese on the Paicfic Coast are strong believers in life insurance as a means of providing for their families, according to Kinro Mori of Los Angeles, one of the four Japanese insurance agents attending the National Convention of Agency Clubs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society now in session at the Waldorf-Astoria. The eagerness with which the Japanese take out policies, in the opinion of Mr. Mori, disproves the generally accepted belief that Nippon's subjects are merely temporary sojourners in this country.

"My work as an insurance agent is exclusively among my own people," Mr. Mori said, "and during the last twelve months the Japanese residents of my section have taken more insurance than in any similar period in my experience. The fact is that the Japanese, both at home and here, are keenly appreciative of the value of life insurance. The big American life insurance companies are doing a good business in Japan, while numerous native companies are actively engaged in carrying on a propaganda to demonstrate the value of taking out policies."

Mr. Mori said he found that many of the Japanese to whom he sold life insurance had no idea of ever returning to Japan. He seemed to think that the average Japanese taking out a policy could be counted upon to remain permanently in the United States. The agent said the Chinese did not feel interested in the subject of life insurance.

More than 600 agents gathered in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday morning for the opening of the convention. W. A. Day, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, welcomed the society's field force, and told of the progress of the society during the five years he had been at the head of the company.

George T. Wilson, Second Vice President of the society, who described the assembled agents as "proponents of safety first in the home," congratulated the agents upon the good work performed in the last twelve months. "Your creed must be onward and upward—your way one of progress," he declared.

The award of club banners and the announcement of the personnel of the various Boards of Governors of the agency clubs completed the morning session. In the afternoon the agents and their wives boarded the steamer Orient for a sail around Manhattan Island. Last night, in the grand ballroom of the hotel a musical comedy, "The One Hundred Thousand Dollar Case," was given by the Players of the Equitable Employes' Association.

Today, known as Home Office Day, will be spent in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, where meetings will be held and an inspection made of labor-saving machines and appliances employed in the conduct of the society's business.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	3½	3½	3½	3½
140	Ahmeek	100	100	99	100
3,150	Alaska Gold	18	18	17½	18⅛
60	Allouez	68	68	67½	67⅝
540	Am. Zinc	33⅞	34	33⅝	33⅝
455	Am. Zinc pf.	66	67	66	66
135	Anaconda	85	85	85	85
320	Arizona Com.	9⅝	10⅛	9½	10
100	Butte & Bal.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5	Butte & Sup.	66⅜	66⅞	66⅛	66⅛
205	Cal. & Ariz.	71⅜	71⅝	71¼	71¼
197	Cal. & Hecla	569	576	569	576
55	Centennial	19	19	19	19
461	Cop. Range	61½	61½	61	61
810	East Butte	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛
330	Franklin	8	8⅜	8	8
20	Greene Can.	46⅜	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛
20	Hancock	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜
10	Indiana	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Island Creek	45	45	45	45
250	Isle Royale	29	29	28⅝	28⅝
75	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	4⅞
45	Lake	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
160	Mass	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛
110	Mayflower	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
107	Mohawk	90	90	88	88
120	Nevada Con.	19⅞	19⅞	19	19⅛
10	Nipissing	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	North Butte	22¾	22¾	21⅝	21⅝
325	North Lake	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Ohibway	1⅞	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛
10	Old Colony	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
20	Old Dom.	69	69	68	68
90	Osceola	87	87	85	86
50	Pond Creek	14½	14½	14½	14½
35	Quincy	90	90	90	90
26	Ray Con.	25	25	24⅝	24⅝
26	Santa Fe	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
775	Shannon	9⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝
25	Shoe Mach.	7	7	7	7
243	St. Mary's L.	73	74½	72⅝	73
220	Sup. & Bos.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
184	Tamarack	83	88	87½	88
150	Trinity	8	8	8	8
100	Tuolumne	40c	40c	40c	40c
855	U. S. Smelt.	70	70½	70	70½
165	U. S. Sm. pf.	51½	51⅝	51½	51½
405	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
215	Utah Con.	14	14⅜	14	14⅛
55	Utah Copper	82½	82⅝	82½	82⅝
100	Utah Metals	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
110	Winona	5	5	5	5
50	Wyandot	1½	1½	1½	1½

RAILROADS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bost. & Alb.	175	175	175	175
7	Boston El.	73½	73½	73½	73½
342	Boston & Me.	36	36	34	35½
24	Bos. & W. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½
4	Chicago J. & S. Y. pf.	107	107	107	107
100	Maine Cent.	100	100	100	100
101	Mass. Elec.	7½	7½	7½	7½
40	Mass. El. pf.	39½	39½	38½	39
25	New Haven	50	50	50	50
4	Old Colony	142	142	142	142
10	Vt. & Mass.	100½	100½	100½	100½
5	W. E. St. R. R.	54½	56½	56½	56½
2	West End St. R. R. pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½

MISCELLANEOUS.

14	Am. Ag. Ch.	76	76	76	76
28	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	100½	101	100½	101
100	Am. Pn. Serv.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
67	Am. Sug. pf.	118¾	118¾	118	118
302	Am. T. & T.	131½	131½	131	131
176	Am. Wool. pf.	97½	97½	96½	96½
2,505	A. G. & W. I.	71½	72½	71	71
295	A. G. & W. I. pf.	85½	85½	85¼	85¼
85	Cub'n Cement	20½	21¼	20¼	20¼
10	Edison Elec.	237	237	237	237
5	Gen. Electric.	170½	170⅝	170¼	170⅝
5	Ga. Ry. & E. pf.	89	89	89	89
5	MacElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
21	Mass. Gas.	81	81	81	81
8	Mass. Gas pf.	80½	81	80½	81
8	Mergenthaler.	156½	156½	156½	156½
40	N. E. Tel.	127	127	127	127
972	N. E. Tel. r'ts.	4.05	4.05	4.00	4.00
15	Reece Button.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
167	Swift	142½	142½	142	142⅝
240	Torrington	56	51½	56	51½
206	United Fruit.	165	165	164	164
157	Un. Sh. Mach.	54½	54½	54	54½
35	Un. Sh. Ma. pf.	80½	80½	80	80
180	U. S. Steel	96½	96½	96	96½
115	Ventura Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

BONDS.

$11,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	91½	91½	91½	91¾
1,000	Am. Agr. Ch. 5s. 1928.	102½	102½	102½	102½
2,000	Chicago Jct. & S. Y. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	New Eng. Tel. 5s.	102	102	102	102
5,000	Swift 5s.	103.100	100½	100¼	100¼

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. W. G. M.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
20	Cons. Ice pf.	25	25	25	25
425	Columbia Gas.	21½	21⅞	21½	21½
703	La Belle I. & S.	57½	58	56⅝	56⅝
35	La B. I. & S. pf.	138½	138½	138½	138½
150	Lone Star Gas.	87	88½	87	88½
375	Mfrs. L. & H.	34½	34½	34½	34½
40	Ohio Fuel Sup.	45⅝	45½	45⅝	45⅝
60	Oklahoma Gas.	75	75	75	75
30	Pitts. Brew. pf.	22¾	22¾	22½	22¾
1,285	Pure Oil	99½	99	99¼	99¼
35	Pitts. Oil	7	7	7	7
700	San Toy	15c	15c	15c	15c
30	Union S. & S.	114½	114½	114½	114½
405	U. S. Glass	33	35	33	34½
120	U. S. Steel	96	96⅝	96	96⅛
15	Westingh. A. B.	145¾	146	145¾	146
30	Westingh. Elec.	59	59	59	59
10	W. Penn. W. P.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Cons. Coal	98	98	98	98
28	Cons. Power	113½	114

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100 American Chicle Com.
100 Aluminum Co. of America.
100 American Coal.
100 Boston-Va. Transportation.
100 Belding Brothers Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Electric Properties Com.
25 Farmers Loan & Trust.
20 German American Insurance.
25 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
50 Royal Baking Powder Com.
25 Winchester Repeating Arms.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

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100 Belding Brothers Com.
85 Colorado Fuel & Iron Pfd.
25 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd.
50 Continental Insurance.
100 Great Northern Paper.
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35 International Elevating.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd. & Com.
200 Milliken Bros. Pfd.
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15 Winchester Repeating Arms.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Are Irregular After a Weak Opening—Trading Active in Spots.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 433,351 shares of stocks and $300,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 61,804; oils, 72,197, and mining, 299,200. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,500	‡Aetna Explos.	12¾	12¾	11¾	11¾
200	‡Am.Drug Syn.	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
84	Am. Int. Corp., ($50 paid)...	52½	52½	52½	52½
1,200	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., or. b'r..	19⅞	20	19⅞	20
340	‡Butler Chem..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
500	Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	1	1	1	1
200	‡Car L. & P..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	Chevrolet Mot.	191	191	184	187
565	Driggs-Seab'y.	85	88	85	88
1,200	‡Elec. Gun....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
320	Emerson Phon.	9⅜	9⅞	9¾	9¾
300	‡Fisher Body Corp.	40	40⅝	40	40
500	‡Fleming-Lynn Phon.	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
200	‡Gaston, Williams & W.....	44	44	43¾	43¾
9,700	Falls Motors...	8	9	8	8⅝
100	Haskell & B..	37	37	37	37
1,500	‡Imp. Carbon Chaser Co...	33	35	32	35
2,610	‡Joplin Ore Spec., (n. at.).	58	60	55	50
200	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
100	Kathodion Bronze pf....	18	18	18	18
100	S. H. Kress..	64	64	64	64
200	‡Lake Torpedo Boat 1st pf..	8½	8½	8	8
300	‡Maxim Mun..	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
4,500	‡Midvale Steel	64⅜	65¾	62½	62⅝
1,400	‡Pull. V. Cor.	3¼	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
500	‡Pull.V. C. pf.	6¼	6¼	6	6
200	‡Repub. M. T.	56	56	55	55
225	‡Sax. M. C.Co.	72½	72½	72	72
125	Seab. S. & M..	25	*25½	25	25
1,100	Smith & T. pf.	10	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜
100	‡Standard Mot.	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
3,150	‡St. Joseph L.	16½	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜
600	‡Strom. Carb.	42¾	43	42¾	42¾
1,000	Subm. Boat, v. t. ctfs....	34½	34½	33⅝	33⅝
15	‡Todd Shipyds.	77	77	77	77
100	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,200	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
13,000	‡United Motors	60¾	60¾	58½	58⅝
200	U. S. Steam...	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,200	Uni. Pr. Shar.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	‡Wab.-P. Ter., w. i.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
600	White M. Co..	53⅜	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜
2,000	‡Willys-O. rts.	⅝	⅝	½	½
1,000	‡W.-O.pf., rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	World F. Cor., v. t. ctfs....	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
600	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
140	St. Oil of N.Y.	211	210	211	+2
60	Vacuum Oil...	294	288	294	+12

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	‡Alberta Pet., Ltd., (a p.).	58	58	58	58
400	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
700	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.).	14⅝	14⅞	14¼	14⅜
4,000	‡Cos. Oil & G.	12	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞
2,500	‡Federal Oil..	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
2,900	‡Gen. Ref. & Prod., w. i.	11	11	11	11
200	Int. Pet.....	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
200	Mex. Petrol....	14½	14⅝	14	14
7,000	‡‡Midw. Oil....	40	40	38	40
900	‡Midw. Refin.	61½	61½	60	61½
950	‡Musk. Refin..	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	3¾
1,700	N. Y.-Ok. Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20,000	‡Okla. Oil....	10¾	11⅛	10	10
1,200	Okla. Oil pf.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000	Okla. P. & R.	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾
11,000	‡Omar O. & G.	67	68	62	62
827	‡Pan.-A. Pe.. pf.	*90	92	*90	92
300	‡Sap. Oil & R.	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
1,500	‡Sinclair Oil..	40¾	40¾	39⅝	39⅝
5,900	‡‡Tex.-Mex. P.	98	98	98	98
800	‡Un. West. Oil	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
7,100	‡Van. Gas & Oil (a. p.)..	35	38	33	38
700	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	‡Ala.-Pr. Col. Min. pros.).	50	51	50	51
1,200	‡Alaska-West.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,000	‡Ariz. Copfds..	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞
4,500	‡‡Atlanta	11	11½	10	10½
2,800	Big Ledge Cop..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Binghamt. Min..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2,200	‡Ariz. United..	44	47	44	47
100	‡‡Both	14	14	14	14
6,500	‡Boston & Mon.	81	81	75	75
200	Butte Cop. & Zinc v. t. ctfs.	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	Butte & N. Y..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,400	‡Cal. Cop.....	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
2,300	‡Caledonia	60	61	60	61
3,000	‡Calmt.&Jerome	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	‡Columbia	70	70	70	70
300	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	‡Con. Hom.-Hond.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Crys. Cop.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
875	Dundee - Ariz. Cop. (a proa.)	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
8,565	‡‡Emma Cop..	67	68	64	64
200	‡First Nat. Cop.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
750	‡Goldfield Con.	80	82	80	81
1,000	‡‡Gold'd Merg.	8½	8½	8½	8½
3,800	‡‡Gl'dstone Min. (pros.)..	36	38	36	37
3,200	‡Greenmonster.	2¼	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞
250	Hecla Mining..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
320	Howe Sound..	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
8,500	‡Ins. N. C. (a prospect)	77	70	72	76
20,600	‡‡Ja. (a pros.)	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅝
400	‡J. V. E. (a prospect)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	‡Jim Butler..	85	85	85	85
17,200	‡Jumbo Ext....	50	52	51	51
2,000	‡‡Keewatin	10½	10	10	10½
5,000	Kerr. Lake Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡‡Marsa Min..	10½	10¾	10½	10¾
1,825	M. G. Min. Co.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	‡McKin.-Dar....	59	60	59	60
7,700	‡M. G.M.& M.	66	67	65	66
500	‡Mojave Tung.	3½	3½	3½	3½
500	‡Mont. G. M.	95	96	94	94
2,300	Monitor Silver.	2¼	2¼	2	2
79,000	‡‡Mother Lode	36	37	35	36½
250	N. Y. & H. R. Min. Co.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
9,000	‡‡New Cornelia	39	63	59	63
8,800	‡Old E. Leas.	18	19	18	19
1,000	Pacific Mines..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡Pitts. Jerome	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	‡Ray H. Min.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
27,500	‡Rex Cons.	24	25	21	22
2,700	‡San Toy	13½	13½	13	13½
600	‡S. C. Z. & L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
31,500	‡‡Silver Pick.	15	17	15	16
700	Stand. Sil. M..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Stew. Mines..	½	½	½	½
5,500	‡Suc. Min....	33	35	33	34
500	Tonopah Ex....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400	Tonopah Min.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	United East.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
6,000	‡U. S. C. M..	8	8½	8	8½
2,500	‡Un. Ver. Ex.	34	35¼	34	35½
425	U. G. M. C....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,200	‡Wes. Coal & C..	79	79	78	78
500	‡Yuk. Cons....	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	‡West D. C....	38	38	38	38

BONDS.

$125,000	British 5s....	99¼	99¼	98⅞	99
10,000	U. S. 5s....	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
100,000	‡Rus. Gov. 6½s, w. i..	100½	101¼	100½	101
40,000	‡Bin. O. 6s...	100	100	100	100
25,000	Sulz. 6s.....	100	100	100	100
21,000	Utd. 6s.....	85½	86	85½	86

Note.—Not reported. Monday—450 Unity Gold at 3¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord..	18⅝	19½	18¾	19½
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Flem.-Lynn Phono...	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Giant Motor Car....	7	8	7	8
Hupp Motor Car....	6¼	6⅝	6¼	7
Holly Sugar	45	47	45	47
Holly Sugar pf.....	94	98	94	98
Internat. Motors pf..	15	20	15	20
Manhattan Transit ...	1	1¼	1	1¼
Marconi of America..	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Metropolitan Motors..	⅜	¾	3½	¾
Motor Prod.....	61	64	62	64
Mitchell Motors.....	64½	70	64½	70
Peerless Tr. & M. Co.	24	25	24	25
Princess Motors	¾	1	¾	1⅛
Scripps-Booth Corp..	50	52	50	52
Stutz Motor.....	65	66	65½	66
United Drug.....	72	74	72	74
United Drug 1st pf.	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf..	87½	88	87½	89
United Profit Sharing	¾	⅞	¾	⅞

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden O. & G. pf....	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
Houston Oil.....	13½	13½	13½	13½
Keystone Oil of N. Y.	70	75	...	...
Pierce Oil.....	11½	12	11¼	12
Midwest Oil.....	38	42	38	42
Midwest Refining....	60	62	60	62
Wayland Oil & Gas...	3¼	4	3⅞	4
Wayside Oil & Ref..	52	54	52	54

MINING STOCKS.

Mines of Amer.....	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼
Rochester Mines.....	60	62	58	60
Round Mount.....	43	47	42	46
Tonopah Belmont...	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

BOND.

Pierce Oil 8s.....	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Exulosives pf..	62	65	60	65
American Brass.....	283	287	283	288
Atlas Powder.....	175	178	175	185
Atlas Powder pf.....	100	98	100	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	122	124	122	124
Bliss (E. W.).....	590	605	590	605
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	80	70	80
Con. Fdry. & Forg...	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	380	400	380	450
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	820	830	815	830
Du Pont Powd., new.	287	291	287	296
Du Pont Powd., deb.	101	103	100	104
Hercules Powder.....	325	350	325	333
Hercules Powder pf..	115	120	112	116
International Arms..	16	20	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	164	168	165	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	105	108	105	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	570	585	575	600
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1250	1400	1250	1500

GUNMAKERS PASS DIVIDEND.

Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company Delayed in Deliveries.

The Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company, maker of the Lewis machine gun, the Driggs-Schroeder field gun and a variety of munitions, passed its dividend on the common stock yesterday, though according to William Morris, Imbrie & Co., the company's bankers, it has delivered a considerable part of a 10,000 order of Lewis guns to Great Britain, perfected a 1,000 Lewis gun order from Canada, has delivered 350 machine guns on an order from this country and has begun to make deliveries on a three-inch field gun rivalling the French 75s.

A. E. Borie, President of the company, said that earnings were more than sufficient to warrant dividends on the common, and added:

"Owing to delays which could not have been foreseen in deliveries during June, July and the first half of August, and the consequent heavy increase in raw materials on hand, work in process, &c., the Board of Directors deem that the best interests of the stockholders will be more adequately conserved if no dividend on the common stock is declared at this time. Deliveries are now being made at an increasing and satisfactory rate."

The company was incorporated last year and has outstanding $9,000,000 common, $500,000 first preferred and $500,000 second preferred and $1,500,000 bonds. Dividends on the common were begun at the rate of $2.50 a quarter in March, 1915, and raised to $5 a quarter last May.

According to the company's bankers the delay in deliveries is due to a change by the British in specifications for the Lewis gun, which is standard in the Belgian, Canadian and British armies. The change, it was said, necessitated purchase of machinery which it took time to get and was due to no fault in the company.

SHIP BILL ADVANCED.

House Concurs in All Except Two Senate Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—With a quorum of Representatives back in Washington, the Administration Shipping bill was again taken up in the House today, and all except two of the Senate amendments were concurred in. The remaining amendments, which would admit foreign-built ships to the coastwise trade and require refusal of clearance to any vessel declining an American cargo for any other reason than lack of capacity, will be disposed of tomorrow.

Republicans, led by Representative Green of Massachusetts, opposed the bill. The amendments concurred in expressly exclude tramp steamers from the provisions of the measure, eliminate the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor from membership on the Federal Shipping Board, reduce the salary of members of the board from $10,000 to $7,500, and provide for investigation of means of meeting foreign discriminations against vessels flying the American flag.

Torpedo Destroyed Will in Mail.

Annie E. Blakely of 4,162 Forest Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, filed a petition yesterday in the office of Surrogate Herbert T. Ketcham, in Brooklyn, to have admitted to probate a copy of the will of her sister, Clara E. Watson, who died at 374 Prospect Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, on July 31, 1915. The petitioner stated that the original document was lost or destroyed on or about Sept. 4, 1915, when the steamship Hesperian was torpedoed by a German submarine. It was in a registered letter in a mail sack on the steamer.

COTTON IRREGULAR ON PRIVATE REPORTS

Department of Agriculture Expected to Show a Condition Around 60.

PRICES GAIN 21 TO 26 POINTS

News Not Altogether Unfavorable, as Beneficial Showers Have Fallen in Several States.

Cotton showed a great deal of irregularity yesterday. The undertone was extremely feverish and unsettled, with nervous and erratic price movements. Crop accounts of sensational character were in constant circulation and a number of private condition reports were issued partially confirming the views of the bulls. There is general expectation of a report from the Department of Agriculture at Washington that will place the condition around 60. Some of the private reports issued yesterday showed a decline of 12 points or more, which would call for figures from the Government around 60.

The news, however, was not altogether unfavorable, as beneficial showers occurred in Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas of the central belt. No moisture of a substantial character, however, fell in Texas, and for this reason the market held strong.

Among the private reports issued yesterday was that of Norden & Co., which placed the condition at 63.2 per cent., against 75.3 per cent. last month. The Watkins Bureau, published by H. F. Bachman & Co., made the condition 64.7, against 75.4 last month. Miss Giles will issue a report this morning which is expected to be very bullish. J. W. Jay & Co. place the condition of the crop at 63.7 per cent. The six private reports thus far issued have averaged 64.1.

While the supply situation under the stimulus of sensational crop damage reports looks quite bullish, the feature of demand soon will come in for serious consideration. American mills are fairly well supplied with cotton and are in position to hold off for a considerable period. Moreover, the action of the British Government in practically taking charge of the purchases of cotton by English importers will operate as a restraining influence. The trade generally has believed that consumption for the new season would exceed last year's record of 14,815,000 bales. It apparently has been overlooked that Germany and Austria consumed about 1,250,000 bales, which were included in this calculation, and that the consumption of these countries for the present season will be practically neglected. This one item alone will result in a reduction of consumption to approximately 13,500,000 bales, assuming that the rest of the world takes as much as it did last year. This, of course, is highly improbable, as cotton at 10 cents and over is an entirely different proposition from cotton which was bought by spinners from 9 cents to 13 cents a pound.

Farmers appear to be willing to sell cotton around the present level. A wire from Houston, Texas, said that the crop of that State was better than last year and that farmers were selling and that there was no export demands.

After opening strong at 12 to 21 points higher on the more active months, the market sold about 5 to 7 points below the month's closing, but toward the end of the session became steadier under the influence of bidding by local bulls. Final prices showed a net gain of 21 to 26 points.

Market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	15.70	15.70	15.40	15.68@15.69	15.42@15.44
Dec.	15.82	15.82	15.57	15.79@15.81	15.63@15.66
Jan.	15.80	15.87	15.59	15.86@15.87	15.65@15.68
Mar.	15.96	16.01	15.77	15.99@16.00	15.82@15.83
May	16.09	16.17	15.90	16.15@16.16	15.96 Bid
July	16.12	16.18	15.97	16.20@16.22	16.00 Bid

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 15 points advance; middling, 15.75c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, unchanged to 15 points higher: New Orleans, 15.38c; Galveston, 15.55c; Savannah, 15¼c; Memphis, 15.25c; Augusta, 15.19c; Houston, 15.65c. New Orleans market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	15.30	15.39	15.12	15.38@15.39	15.17@15.18
Dec.	15.44	15.57	15.30	15.56@15.57	15.35@15.36
Jan.	15.55	15.68	15.42	15.68@15.69	15.45@15.47
Mar.	15.71	15.86	15.65	15.86@15.87	15.64@15.66
May.	15.89	15.99	15.83	16.02@16.04	15.79@15.81

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 28 points lower at 9.56d. Sales, 5,000 bales; receipts, 4,000, including 4,000 American. Closed irregular.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	9.29	9.41	9.24	9.36	9.25
Jan.-Feb.	9.19	9.37	9.19	9.24	9.20
March-April	9.19	9.37	9.19	9.22	9.18
May-June	9.16	9.34	9.16	9.21	9.16

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: October, 15.45c; January, 15.67c; March, 15.81c; May, 15.95c; July, 15.99c. The market there was due to open today 9 to 13½ points higher.

Port Receipts and Stocks.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	15,410	1,632	85,045	106,301
New Orleans	2,311	2,562	87,002	111,807
Mobile	299	94	15,101	11,751
Savannah	7,552	5,415	62,915	65,214
Charleston	217	141	21,650	39,613
Wilmington	61	8	28,126	32,890
Norfolk	1,346	397	20,353	39,859

Interior Receipts and Stocks.

Augusta	2,226	775	31,390	64,282
Memphis	23	40	44,571	61,018
St. Louis	...	258	...	11,926
Houston	9,245	7,542	39,744	55,180

Estimated Receipts.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	9,000 to 10,000	5,403	613
New Orleans	2,300 to 2,700	963	337

Exports yesterday were 9,235 bales; total thus far this season, 332,563 bales; total last season, 156,576 bales.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—Thirty corporations were chartered today, the aggregate capitalization being $646,000. They include:

The Harvey-Carey-Babcock Co., Inc., Cattaraugus, chemists, druggists, $200,000; G. F. Babcock, C. C. Carey, L. F. Harvey, Cattaraugus.

Continental Transportation Co., Inc., shipping, forwarding, brokerage, commission, custom house brokerage, warehousing, $100,000; W. H. Thomas, P. A. Foch, G. R. Foddy, 37 Grant Sq., B'klyn.

H. Zaldenberg Co., Inc., children's and women's cloaks, $75,000; H. Rosenzweig, A. and H. Zaldenberg, 1,147 Hancock St., B'klyn.

Spruce Milling Corp., Gloversville, mining, milling metals, $50,000; H. E. Bell, E. P. Bellows, B. D. Wright, Gloversville.

The Albert of Utica, N. Y., Inc., Utica, hotels, restaurants, cafes, $23,000; W. L. A. S., and H. V. Owens, 127 Thomas St., Utica.

Barrington Graphoprint Co., Inc., printers, bookbinders, engravers, electrotypers, $5,000; M. S. Breakstone, T. B. and H. Barrington, 74 W. 92d St.

Edward J. Smith, Inc., hardware, engineering, $25,000; G. W. Rullf, F. Vidal, E. J. Smith, 30 Church St.

Dispatch Film Corp., motion pictures, machines, theatrical proprietors, managers, $25,000; W. Smith, W. Scheuer, H. M. Warner, 36 Fort Washington Av.

Johnson Ship Yards Corp., construction, dredging, sheet metals, shipbuilders, chandlers as wmills, $25,000; E. A. Anderson, F. A. and J. F. Johnson, 54 Mersersv Av., Mariners Harbor.

The Mallory Consolidated Knitting Mills, Inc., garments, hosiery, $20,000; F. P. Sieber, W. H. Schleicher, H. L. Mallory, 648 St. Marks Av., Brooklyn.

O'Mara Specialty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, metal specialties, glassware, cutlery, woodenware, silks, motors, carriages, boats, autos, $20,000; W. P. and J. J. O'Mara, R. J. Omeara, Kansas City, Mo.

The W. F. Ruddock Boat & Yacht Works, Inc., boat builders, $10,000; E. H. Reichman, H. L. Sperling, C. Pechner, 299 Broadway.

R.-E.-A.-La. Products Corp., commission, selling agents, soap products, $10,000; J. Van Riper, J. Light, L. C. Schwenn, 200 Rutledge St., Brooklyn.

Aitchandarr Realty Co., Inc., $10,000; S. S. Kogan, D. I. Goldstein, Hyman Kunkel, 405 East 8th St.

St. Lawrence Navigation Corp., transportation, commerce, navigation, $10,000; W. C. Witherspoon, W. Q. Stobo, L. C. Webster, Montreal, Canada.

Schuyler Hay Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, hay, straw, grain, feed, produce, $5,000; H. Richards, J. E. Schuyler, W. F. Gillies, 220 West 83d St.

Metcalf Lightorage Co., Inc., transportation, towing, lighterage, navigation, commerce, $5,000; W. W. Gearhart, E. E. Rice, S. A. Metcalf; A. H. Strickland, attorney, 63 Wall St.

F. Kalen, Inc., Bronx, drugs, chemicals, Merchandises, tickets to amusement places, $5,000; M. Levine, E. and F. Kalen, 911 East 176th St.

Louis Leaf & Sons, Inc., dried fruits, biscuits, groceries, $5,000; H. S. and L. Leaf, 241 Broome St.

Washington Rubber Products Mfg. Co., Inc., bathing, school, music, folding bags, auto carriage tops, $5,000; A. Meyer, B. S. Gusow, H. Siegel, 5 Beekman St.

Authorizations: Shattuck Arizona Copper Co., Inc., Duluth, Minn., mining, reducing, smelting, refining ores, minerals, $3,500,000; representative, N. E. Lamoud, 120 Broadway, New York. Berry Lumber Co., Inc., Hackettstown, N. J., $10,000; representative, J. N. Berry, 30 Church St., Manhattan. Seaboard Transportation & Lighterage Co., Inc., Wechawken, N. J., $125,000; representative, Rene Rogers, 44 Whitehall St., Manhattan. American Aircraft Co., Inc., Dover, Del., $5,000,000; representative, D. S. Houghton, 120 Broadway, Manhattan. Digiorgia Brothers, Inc., Wilmington, Del., ships, vessels, stocks, securities, ship brokers, $123,000; representative, P. J. Parachini, 60 Broadway, New York. Koalin Products Corp., Richmond, Va., mine, quarry, feldspar, silica, kaolin clay, lime, other minerals, $2,000,000; representative, J. B. Kelly, 120 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital increase: Pan-Mexican Coffee Co., Inc., New York, $25,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolution: American Aircraft Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 29.—Charters filed:

The Cragg-Mielke Co., New York, to manufacture and sell glassware of all kinds, $50,000; S. B. Howard, J. F. Curtin, G. V. Reilly, all of New York.

Alfo Products Co., grow alfalfa, wheat, hay, &c., $200,000; S. B. Howard, Joseph F. Curtin, George V. Reilly, all of New York.

Andre Weill & Co., to carry on business of exporters and importers, $25,000; S. A. Anderson, G. V. Reilly, E. B. Howard, all of New York.

Union Vending Agency, to deal in goods, wares, and merchandise, &c., $300,000; W. E. Bruce, R. F. Jacobs, H

My Latest Skirt Model---
"The Cavalier"

A value such as "The Cavalier" was made possible through a large purchase of Satin Duchess bought for the express purpose of creating this particular leader.

No. T-2000—
Satin Duchess, $4.25

No. T-2001—
Taffeta, $3.75

Stitched with silk thread throughout.

P. J. BARASH
The Popular Priced Skirt Specialist,
36-38 West 20th Street.

WAISTS
Crepe de Chene, Georgette, Novelty Stripes, Chiffons
$18.00 to $54.00

DRESSES
SERGES $3.75 to SILK $11.50

Joseph Rosenberg & Co.
141 WEST 36TH ST. At Broadway

1,000 DAILY
—the rate at which we're selling our great trade-winning
$3.75 All-Wool French Serge DRESS
Come up and see the most crowded showroom in New York. Our values in serges and satins from $3.75 to $10.75 are the strongest in the market.
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg,
129-133 W. 27th St. 'Phone Farragut 3496.

Broadcloth & Velveteen Suits
$13 to $18
Hirsch & Bro.
153-159 W. 27th St.

The Home Pattern Co.
Sole Manufacturers of Patterns For
The Ladies' Home Journal
114 Fifth Ave., New York,
Between 16th and 17th Streets.
The Best Managed Pattern Company in America
Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

SILK DRESSES
25 STYLES AT 7.50.
Satins, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Serges and Combinations.
WONDERFUL STYLES AND VALUES.
The present high market price of silks does not affect our prices. Our merchandise is just as low as before the advance on the price of silks.
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP WAIST & DRESS COMPANY,
134 West 37th Street.

The Immediate Delivery Suit House of Big Values.
All Wool Velour Suits $9.00 and up
All Wool Poplin Suits $7.50 and up
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 WEST 27TH ST.

MISSES' & JUNIORS'
SUITS & COATS
Well-Made. Popular Prices.
QUICK DELIVERIES
M. & H. Gordon, 22-24 W. 26 St.

Our All-Wool Poplin SUIT, Satin-lined, is still a breaking sales record. Come in to see it now. $18.50
TRIANGLE COAT COMPANY,
13-15 West 20th St.

WONDER COATS
Wool mixtures with fur collars. $6.50
Coats from $6.50 to $25.
Immediate Delivery.
N. Y. Coat Co., 145 W. 30th St.

$3 SKIRTS $3
FANCY AND PLAIN TAFFETA.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES.
GREATER NEW YORK SILK CO.,
44 E. 23d St. Tel. Gramercy 3895

Nearlinen British Manufacture — THE PERFECT LINEN SUBSTITUTE
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. New York.

RAINCOATS & RAINCAPES
For Men, Women and Children.
You will save 50 per cent. by seeing our line first. Stock on hand for 24-hour delivery.
Big Jobs on Hand.
SCHWARTZ BROS., 30 West 15th St.

SILK DRESSES From $2.75 Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas. to $4.50 WASH From $9.00 Doz. to $2.75 Ea.
IPP & KWINT, 118 WEST 23D STREET.

Collars of Style
William Barker Co.,
239 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

AMERICAN WOOLEN CO.'S
VELOUR COATS 7.75
Full Length, Full Flare
MISHKIN & CO., Inc., 146 W. 25th St.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING.
Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.
Salesrooms, 116-17 Spring St. Tel. 5842 Spring.
SUITS of the better grade at popular prices. A. IASCOBS CO., 120 W. 30th St.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH, botany and Columbia plushes; will pay cash. Merit Co., 22 West 27th St.

BROADCLOTH.—S. & H.; all colors; will pay spot cash. Telephone Farragut 9030.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany's Columbia plushes, cash. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

CAMPAIGN NOVELTIES. Mr. Kempner, 511 5th Av.

CHARMEUSE and Satin, desirable colors, wanted for spot cash. 6th floor, 30 West 32d St.

CHEVIOT.—Open for quantity American Woolen Co. No. 0341, green and plum; will pay cash. Madison Square 920.

COATS. — Wanted, women's and children's coats, latest possible styles, large lots preferred, surplus stocks from manufacturers, merchants, and dealers. Please send us full line of samples, with details. Quick cash settlements if desired. Chas. W. Becker, Com. Mcht., 72 Leonard St., New York City. Phone Franklin 1338; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

COATS.—Jobber placing big orders on coats. Take freight elevator, 114 West 26th St., fifth floor.

COATS.—Medium and high-priced; all day. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Big jobber open to buy better grade coats and suits. Seventh floor, 28 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will be looked at by jobbers, in the better grade. 10 West 24th, 11th floor.

CONTRACTORS on $3.75 crepe de chine and georgette waists must furnish their own samples; good workmanship and snappy styles wanted; quantity business will be given to right party; call with samples between 11 and 3 daily. Lipshitz & Adelson, 131 West 35th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Quantity; desire white, flesh, black, 40 inches; 75 to 80 cents, cash. Schlang, 151 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Contractors for satin crepe meteor, charmeuse, and party dresses; bring your own samples. Tenth floor, 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS.—Open for job; dresses, coats, and suits, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at new Fall silk dresses; large user; call with samples, 7th floor, 51 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Looking at samples of afternoon and evening dresses all week. 28-30 West 25th St., 1st floor.

DRESSES, coats, and suits; will pay spot cash for jobs. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1302.

FRENCH SERGES for cash; navy, brown, and green. Gramercy 5213.

GEORGETTE, crepe de chine and novelty striped materials in a quantity; spot cash. Pansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d St. Phone Chelsea 4146.

MACHINES.—We are open for Union Special or Singer overlock machines for spot cash. Rosengarten & Kellner, 29 West 20th St.

MACHINE.—Adding and listing machine; also Ball sample trunk; will pay cash. C 49 Times.

POPLINS, gabardines, and broadcloth; open for large quantity. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SERGE.—Can use large quantity of Julliards 5122L navy. International Dress Co., 138 West 25th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking from 8 to 5. 25 West 31st, 4th floor.

SWEATERS.—Wanted, men's, women's and children's sweaters, surplus merchandise; will unload large and small lots or surplus stock from manufacturers and dealers; please provide us with samples and full details; prompt cash settlements if desired. Chas. W. Becker, Com. Mcht., 72 Leonard St., New York City. Phone Franklin 1338; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

TAFFETAS.—Wanted, plain and changeable colors, at a price, for spot cash. Samuel Landau, 31 West 21st.

TAFFETAS.—Open to buy navy and black taffeta for cash, any quantity. M. Horowitz, 225 5th Av.

TAFFETAS.—Wanted, street shades, 75-85c. National Garment Company, 29 West 21st.

TRUNKS.—Six second-hand Waldorf trunks wanted. 'Phone 7184 Chelsea.

WANTED, contractors on suits; will supply materials. J 8 Times.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 486 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER.—Chase's white 3-inch beaver, 10 pieces, 8 straps to running yard, at $3.50 per yard. C 57 Times.

CHARMEUSE.—8 pieces of navy, 3 Copenhagen, very heavy quality, 36-inch cloth, $1.05 net, cash. Z 274 Times Annex.

COATS.—Ladies' and misses' plush and caracul coats for immediate delivery; low prices. Ulln Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—Jobs white chinchilla and cloth; $2.25 up; plush trimmed, $9.75 up. Rineberg, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—100 white chinchilla and Spring mixtures cheap. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Wonderful styles at surprisingly low prices. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS and SUITS.—A stunning American poplin suit, peau de cygne lined, $7.50; we have only double warp, heavy all wool serge suit, $6. M. J. Myers, 135 West 26th.

COATS, SUITS.—Wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

CORDUROY.—Dobson's style, C-3 wide wale, 54 inches; all colors. Telephone Farragut 9030.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Have large quantity of four-thread crepe de chine to sell, all colors. Cali Eagle Skirt Co., 37 West 20th.

DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS.—1,000 wash skirts, 500 dozen cotton and silk waists, 300 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

ESQUIMETTE for sale; 10 pieces, $3.25 net. 9237 Farragut.

FALL COATS and dresses; job to close out. E. & S., 43 West 24th.

GOODS.—500 pieces fancy cotton goods for sale. Morris & Co., 115 Worth St.

HAVE 20 pieces good quality black French serge; $1 regular. H 174 Times.

SATINS.—Cotton back, Burgundy; good value; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 7503.

SEAL ART NUTRIA for sale. Sidney Blumenthal, seal art nutria and Hudson seal. Telephone Farragut 3900.

SERGES.—Will exchange 6002 navy and black for brown. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

SILK, 106 pieces, 40-inch brocades, evening shades, to close, $1 yard. Silk and Dry Goods Exchange, 423 4th Av.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Hyman & Haft, 44 East 25th St. Telephone Madison Square 6203.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, northeast corner 4th Av. & 29th.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Semmer, 354 4th Av., 9380 Md. Sq.

SUITS.—See our all wool poplin suits, $8.75; suits and coats on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

VELOUR suiting for immediate delivery. Louis Livingston, 79 5th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DRESSES.—Ladies' dress line for jobbing trade wanted by salesman. Experienced, 800 Times.

GOWNS, MILLINERY.—Lady having exclusive clientele, gowns, millinery, between here and Washington, will present select additions to her own lines; on consignment basis; credentials. J 9 Times.

SALESMAN children's dresses, middies; city, East; four years present house. J 22 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Monday...3¼@4 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Hope of Peace Steadies Prices.

The expectation of an early peace is keeping prices steady in the local market for raw cocoa, notwithstanding the limited demand and the very heavy stocks that have accumulated. The domestic demand is expected to show material improvement early in the coming month, but there is said to be no real reason for expecting a better overseas business until the war ends and the British blockade is lifted. Here again, however, the hope of an early peace is sustaining local quotations, which were as follows yesterday on leading grades: Bahia, 14½@15¾c; Caracas, 16½@17c; Arriba, 17@17¾c; Grenada, 16@16¼c; Sanchez, 14¼@14½c; Hayti, 12¾@13c, and Maracaibo, 18@19c.

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Worsted Brocades Selling Freely.

Secondary distributors of dress goods in this market report an excellent demand for all-worsted brocades, especially for those lines that retail at $1.25 to $1.50 a yard. Plaids are meeting a better demand every day, it is also reported, the bright patterns suitable for use in children's dresses being particularly active. Broadcloths are also among the leading sellers, as are wool velours for cloakings and suitings. Sport cloakings of this kind are in high favor.

***

Kid Shoes Lead for Early Fall.

Fall styles in women's shoes are now beginning to sell quite freely, though, probably because of the warm weather, buckskin suedes and buckskin tops are not selling as well as high kid shoes. High shoes of white kid are still moving freely, although all-black is regarded as the best bet, followed by any shade on the brown order. White or light-colored tops are proving popular in combination with lighter vamps. Quite a few button shoes are shown in the novelties, some of them being 7½ inches high. The use of beads on women's dresses for Fall is expected to insure a good sale of beaded strap boots and slippers. In the men's end, the sale of patent leather button and lace shoes with black cloth tops, either with plain toes or tips, is increasing for dress wear.

***

The Coal Situation Improves.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the tension in the anthracite trade is increasing as Summer draws to a close and the coal-burning season approaches. Wholesale offices are in receipt of many inquiries from dealers who are not numbered among their regular customers, but who are seeking to establish new connections because their regular sources of supply have failed them. Such a condition is a forerunner of premiums, for the larger companies are not accepting these outside orders now and this class of buyers will eventually be obliged to bid against each other in quarters where prices are governed by supply and demand instead of a definite circular. In the soft coal market the trend of prices is constantly upward, with the better grades advancing more rapidly than the cheaper ones.

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Trade Acceptance and Misbranding.

Secretary-Treasurer Fernley of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association yesterday sent out literature to members bearing on the subject of trade acceptances and pending misbranding legislation. On the trade acceptance question the views were given of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, and Kenneth R. Hooker, Vice President and Treasurer of the Putnam-Hooker Company, Cincinnati. As to the misbranding of textiles, the so-called Barkley bill now before the Senate embodies the essential features of the British Merchandise Marks act, and appears to be generally favored on that account. The association, it was stated, is keeping in close touch with the consideration of this bill, which has passed the House of Representatives. Members will be informed of any developments requiring the influence of firms in putting this legislation through.

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Retailers After Pile Fabrics.

The retailers are going after pile fabrics with a vengeance, as is manifested by the orders now coming in to jobbing establishments in this city. Velvets and velveteens are most in demand among the more staple goods, though there is a pretty fair call for corduroys. The darker shades of the latter, such as purple, green, plum, brown, navy and black, are active enough, but the average is brought down by the limited demand for the lighter colorings. White corduroys are said to be selling less freely in the South this Fall than heretofore, which is believed to be due to the heavy stocking up on these goods that was done earlier in the year in anticipation of a shortage and consequent higher prices. Practically all lines of pile cloths are very scarce. Lines are broken badly in many houses, and a real famine in these goods is looked for within the next month or two. Prices are moving up steadily on the most sought goods. One cheap line of velveteens, for instance, that used to job at 32½ cents a yard now brings 45 cents.

***

Ribbons That Are In Vogue.

One of the things that are rushing the ribbon business is the little girls' hair ribbon, which has come in again. For the last year or two she has been wearing neat bands, frequently of black velvet, around her head, but now the broad ribbon in taffeta and in moire, in the different shades that are running in other things, will be used for this purpose. The satin ribbon is stronger for other purposes, as it is too soft to stand out in big bows. There is not much done generally in fancy ribbons, though they are shown, and blacks and whites have been coming up in the last few days. For millinery purposes the ribbons are running quite differently, and in these there is metal shown in everything combined with colors. There are the colors with the gold or silver thread interwoven, there are the solid gold and silver ribbons, and they come with a variety of metal stripes, of different widths, stripes on the edges, in the centre, or only on one edge of the ribbon. These run largely in Nos. 3, 7, and 9, which are ⅝, 1¼, and 1½ inches wide. A heavy corded ribbon which has been known as belting is selling well this year for hat bands for different simple and sport hats.

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He Failed to Figure Right.

There is a Southern dry goods retailer who was somewhat shocked to find yesterday that, after spending six weeks in this market hunting for merchandise at prices which he wanted to pay and succeeding in getting it, he was no better off, if as well, than if he had stayed home and let his buyers do their work in the regular way. It was the contention of this man that a way could be found to avoid paying the high prices asked, and he put it into practice by coming up here himself to buy. Fall goods instead of sending his buyers. He hunted around and found the goods he wanted, and he was jubilant as a result of his success until a certain salesman who could not sell him showed him where he had probably lost out. The merchant has been living at a big hotel here at about double the cost of his living at home, and in addition to this there is the value of his time lost to the store through his long stay here. He probably saved about $500 on his season's purchases by careful searching, but his increased living expenses, the value of his time, and the tiring of his body just about used this amount up. In addition to this he had earned something of a reputation as a "grouch."

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Gray Goods Prices Vary.

One of the features of the gray goods market these days is the variance of prices. Where mills have spot and nearby goods to sell, especially spots, they are asking prices that are more or less in the nature of premiums, though in many instances the same figures are quoted on goods wanted for the later deliveries. The variations of the cotton market again made business uncertain yesterday, though the best opinion was that coarse goods did better than printcloths. Sales for deliveries running through the next few months were reported on 37-inch 2.75-yard drills, and on three-yard and 2.25-yard goods of the same construction, at full prices. Large sales of 48-square four-yard sheetings were reported, these goods being quoted all the way from 6¾ to 7¼ cents. In the printcloth end, sales of 39-inch 68-72s were told of at 7¼ cents, with most mills asking 7¼ cents. September-October deliveries of 72-inch 64-60s were sold at 4¾ cents. It was reported that some of the Eastern mills are asking 8½ cents for 39-inch 80-squares. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	8¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	7¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	6¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	7¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5½c
39-inch, 64-60s	6c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6½c	27-inch, 64-60s	4¾c

*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fans and Handkerchiefs Among the Articles Considered.

The Board of General Appraisers decided yesterday that embroidered fans are now entitled to the same classification as under the preceding tariff act. The protest before the board stood in the name of Marshall Field & Co., who made importations at New York and Chicago. The Government maintained that the action of the Customs officials should be upheld in returning the fans as "embroideries," the contention being that the embroidery on the articles was of greater value than the fans themselves. The importers asked for a rate of 50 per cent. under the provision for "fans of all kinds." Judge Cooper said in his decision that the continuance of the same fan paragraph in the present act indicated the intent of Congress to make no change in the rate of duty. He quoted judicial authorities in support of this interpretation of the law, and reversed the Collectors at the two ports in levying 60 per cent. duty. B. Altman & Co., who filed a similar protest, were also sustained.

Marshall Field & Co. appeared as a protestant in a case involving the classification of handkerchiefs, many of which had been embroidered or ornamented with lace. On this account, the Collector at Chicago levied 60 per cent. duty on all of the importations. After hearing the testimony of witnesses for the importers and the Government, Judge Cooper decided that a portion of the shipments had been correctly taxed, and as to these goods affirmed the Collector. Relative to other goods, duty was reduced to 35 per cent. as hemmed handkerchiefs in chief value of flax, while the balance of the importation was allowed to come in at 40 per cent. as hemstitched handkerchiefs in chief value of flax. Reliquidation of the entries to that extent was ordered.

Three Chicago firms filed protests against the Collector's rate of duty on various lines of dry goods not specifically mentioned in the decision. When the cases came up for trial, the importers failed to support the protests by evidence, and relied on the records in the cases to win the lower duty claimed. The board found nothing in the Custom House papers to show that the Collector erred in his returns. The classifications were accordingly affirmed. The protestants were Mandel Bros., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and Marshall Field & Co.

RUSSIAN IMPORTS HERE.

They Include Beet Seed, Furs, and a Large Cargo of Flax.

Russian merchandise wanted badly by American manufacturing, chemical, and agricultural interests for many months is now in New York Harbor, awaiting various formalities prior to turning over the goods to the ultimate owners. All of the merchandise was consigned to Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and its value, as nearly as could be figured out yesterday at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is close to $2,000,000.

The present consignments, which are the largest to reach New York direct since the outbreak of the European war, comprise sugar beet seed, fox, squirrel, hare, and other furs; bristles, vetch seed, birch tar oil, fusel oil, flax, Oriental carpets, and a variety of other goods. The merchandise was brought over by the Ringhorg of the Russian-American Line and the steamships Vologda and Hermes of the Russian Volunteer Fleet. The Hermes's cargo of flax alone was said to be worth $500,000, while the consignments of sugar beet seed had a value of $300,000 at the lowest estimate. The freight charges on the beet seed amounted to $18,000.

A. Barnaud, Acting Commercial Agent in charge of the New York bureau, said yesterday that the consignment of flax was the largest to be received here direct since normal trade conditions prevailed. The merchandise now aboard the three steamships on or on the docks represents goods for which formal application were made by importers nine or ten months ago. These applications had to pass through the hands of the officials of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Imperial Russian Commercial Attaché, and finally the Russian officials in Petrograd.

Importers were besieging the local offices of the bureau yesterday in an attempt to get possession of their goods, but in many cases the progress was slow. One of the chief causes of delay arose from the circumstance that many lines of merchandise arrived without the documents necessary either to satisfy the requirements of the Secretary of Commerce or to make entry in legal form at the Custom House. It was thought, however, that the invoices and other papers would arrive here on the next steamer from a European Russian port. Importers will probably be able to obtain some of the merchandise by putting up bonds with Collector Malone for the production later of the invoices covering the shipments.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JACOB KENDRICK UPTON, insurance broker and agent, 55 John Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,008 and assets $983.

FRANK DEMARINIS, harnessmaker, 305 East Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,638 and no assets.

HIRSCH PETERFREUND.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy, filed on Oct. 25, 1915, against Hirsch Peterfreund, diamond broker, 9 East 117th Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were about $9,000.

KAUFMAN BROTHERS, manufacturers of waists, 132 West Twenty-seventh Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $15,573 and assets $8,604.

DAVID BERNSTEIN, haberdasher, 757 Seventh Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $3,503 and assets $1,008.

ANNIE TEMMER, shoe dealer, 21 West Thirty-fourth Street, has made an assignment to Joseph G. Abramson.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—George F. Howe, Syracuse, filed petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $13,069 and no assets.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today by Robert A. Gazzan of this city, a builder. His liabilities are $67,713 and his assets unknown.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

A. J. Crawford Co.—C. Muller	$131.63
Anstead, William H.—B. H. Anstead	935.26
A. Cahn Co.—B. R. Winthrop	123.04
Burrows, Edna W.—B. Altman & Co.	419.88
Brown, Rose, and Bessie Shear—People	
State of N. Y.	300.00
Bean, Orestes U.—E. C. Wing	111.74
Busch, Briton N.—G. B. Garage & Mfg. Co.	198.16
Blank, Bernard—H. Beimuth et al.	211.15
Carr, Chas. Herbert—W. R. Yard	679.42
Cogut, Charles—E. Deutsch	121.01
Chapin, Wallace F.—Hinds, Hayden & Eldredge, Inc.	112.15
Curtiss, Wm.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y.	106.01
D. M. Nesbit Co.—Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	11,818.63
Frank, Harold A.—G. Sesser	221.04
Flewwellin, Harriet E.—Hilliard Mfg. Co.	304.45
Grieff, Raphael—H. Jones	160.24
Hahn, Charles F.—399 Madison Av. Co.	1,183.15
Hoffman, Max P., Norman Lipsky and Chelsea Lighting Fixture Works	
Acorn Mfg. Co.	162.90
Kurtsman, Louis A.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y.	418.02
Katz, Loots—Illinois Surety Co.	251.86
Keeney, Frank A.—M. H. Flaherty et al.	730.43
Kronberg, Harry—Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.	288.48
Keeney, Frank—M. H. Flaherty et al.	100.45
Lantz, Carl C.—Motion Picture Magazine	133.15
Lepos Helard, Inc.—F. Von Chorus	1,384.00
Murphy, William F.—May & Co.	216.42
M. Schlussel Co.—Jacob Rupert Realty Corp.	104.72
Miller, William A.—Gimbel Bros.	204.84
Paynter, Elmer—Gimbel Bros., N. Y.	399.86
Quigley, George Edward—H. Lefkowitz	267.41
Robinson, Frederick O.—W. B. Swindell et al.	616.07
Raynor, Mabel—Gimbel Brothers, N. Y.	544.97
Richardson, Clarence L.—E. F. Marx	2,067.72
Stewart, Arthur—W. J. Funk	3,144.75
Brown, William B.—C. N. Y.	253.46
Boyle, William—Same	253.46
Byrne, John H.—Same	253.45
Bossman, Charles—Same	253.45
Bess, Benjamin C.—Same	253.45
Devoe, Edwin J.—Same	253.46
Dandurand, Michael O.—Same	253.46
Luntz, Harry—Same	253.45
McGrath, John J.—Same	253.46
Maclin, William—Same	253.45
Potter, Frank R.—Same	253.45
Rauscher, Herman—Same	253.46
Rosenblum, David—Same	253.46
W. H. Liequist Co.—Same	159.35
Stanton, David F.—M. J. Silverman	127.76
Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp.—Albert Press	904.86
Schwartz, Benjamin, and Herman Teil—A. Schuman	316.41
Steele, Daniel H.—J. H. Mandelbaum	118.51
Schmachenberg, Marion C.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y.	118.12
Williams, John M.—James H. Merritt & Co.	882.95
Wilkins, Charles, and Benjamin Green—People State N. Y.	300.00
Wilkins, May, and Benjamin Green—Same	300.00
Wehrun, Charles V., executor—H. W. Clark	165.82

In Bronx County.

Fiske, George D.—Anderson Galleries, Inc.	$77.02
Geiger, Charles G.—M. Steinhelmer	84.91
Ivor Realty Corporation, Marks Wolff, and Jennie Wolff—H. G. Billeck, Jr.	166.02
Jacobson, Harry—A. I. Tamor	128.98
Morris Park Estates—Albert Frank & Co.	19,207.00
Shalansky, David—H. Aronson	121.32
Tesoro, Joseph—A. A. Fowler	327.58
Tenore, Teresa—J. L. Baker	1,135.25
Weinstein, Max—Street Coal Co., Inc.	127.22
Wehrum, Charles V., as executor—H. W. Clark	165.82

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

New York County.

Eisenberg, Essie, and Ottilie Hyams—N. Y. Telephone Co., April 6, 1915	$36.94
Hofman, Lena, and Henry Sands—A. Garmise, June 29, 1916	537.61
F. Gayrillis & Co.—Goussios & Co., June 23, 1909	329.41
Ortey, Herbert—Rudolph—F. H. Lockwood et al., July 21, 1915	261.39
Phelan, William L.—A. J. Levine, March 7, 1916	268.42
Phelan, A. J. Levine—March 7, 1916	268.49
Tagliavia, Aida T.—T. M. Sales Co., Inc., Aug. 9, 1916	45.00
Taub, Charles, and Joshua Zalman—H. Bulowa, June 29, 1916	255.30
Wittemann Bros., Rudolph Wittemann, Edward Bicks, and Jacob F. Wittemann—Autotyre, June 9, 1914	108.16
Casualty Co. of America and Meyer Schreiber—People State New York, Aug. 11, 1916, (vacated)	500.00
United States Zinc Co.—F. Hardinger, Jan. 22, 1915, (reversed)	6,029.32
Peltin, Regina—H. E. Warshauer, Oct. 17, 1911, (released)	230.73

In Bronx County.

Bockhaus, George—P. Waskowski, April 18, 1916	$300.00
La Rocca, Carmela and Francesco—Manila, Feb. 1, 1915	46.73
Lancaster, Penn.—Hager & Co.; Miss E. Martin, laces, ribbons, neckwear, trimmings; 75 Spring.	
Laurens, S. C.—The Minter Co.; R. A. Babb, clothing, shoes, dry goods, millinery; G. H. Blakely, clothing, shoes, dry goods, millinery; Collingwood.	
Lawrence, Kan.—A. D. Weaver, dry goods; 1,239 B'way.	
Lincoln, Neb.—The Stoddard Co.; M. F. Hovland, women's ready-to-wear, furn. goods, corsets, underwear; 303 5th Av.	
Little Rock, Ark.—Doyle-Kidd Dry Goods Co.; H. W. Clapham, cloaks, suits, men's furnishing goods; 75 Leonard.	
Louisville, Ky.—H. P. Selman & Co.; M. Lorch, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.	
Lumberton, N. C.—R. D. Caldwell & Son; Miss A. E. Linkhauer, millinery; Marlborough.	
Memphis, Tenn.—Bry, Block Mercantile Co.; M. J. Starr, millinery; 358 4th Av.	
Meriden, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand; C. L. Upham, Jr., cloaks & suits, infants' wear; Miss R. Moon, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; 75 Spring; Park Av.	
Milwaukee, Wis.—Blumenfeld, Locher Co.; Miss Williams, millinery; 640 Broadway.	
Mobile, Ala.—D. R. Dunlap Mercantile Co.; J. P. Moreland, notions, hosiery, laces, ribbons, fancy goods, jewelry, toys, furn. goods; 350 Broadway; Collingwood.	
Montreal, Quebec—H. Morgan & Co.; Miss A. C. Nelson, fancy goods; R. Roome, notions, laces, ribbons; Park Avenue.	
Nashville, Tenn.—R. Lyle, women's ready-to-wear; Sherman Square.	
New Bedford, Mass.—New Bedford Dry Goods Co.; A. J. Lalliberte, cloaks, suits, waists; 75 Spring.	
New Haven, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; L. Dimond, boys' clothing; 75 Spring.	
New Haven, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; M. J. McGuire, furnishing goods, hosiery, knit underwear; P. H. Burke, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.	
New Orleans, La.—Levy, Loeb & Co.; M. W. Feingold, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, shirts; 320 B'way; Algonquin.	
New Orleans, La.—D. H. Holmes Co.; A. P. Mengelle, men's furnishing goods, underwear; 19 E. 26th; Latham.	
Norfolk—Baltscheit, dry goods; Broztel.	
Norfolk, Va.—Wash, Retlew & Clay; E. E. Purvis, silks, dress goods; 23 East 26th.	
Norwich, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; A. Sharp, ready-to-wear, furs, petticoats; 75 Spring; Continental.	
Ottumwa, Iowa—Nelson Cloak Co.; D. Wareham, general merchandise; 303 5th Av.	
Pawtucket, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; C. H. Clerk, cloaks, suits, waists; 75 Spring; Broztel.	
Philadelphia—"Blauner's"; Miss Katz, junior dresses; 15 E. 26th.	
Philadelphia, Penn.—Lit Bros.; Miss Perrett, suits; 1,261 B'way.	
Philadelphia—Gimbel Bros.; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; E. Bohn, leather goods; Mrs. M. Garretson, Miss B. E. Ramsey, trimmed millinery; Broadway and 32d.	
Philadelphia—Lit Bros.; B. Lehr, jewelry; 1,261 B'way.	
Philadelphia—H. S. Faggen; S. Faggen, trimmings; Imperial.	
Philadelphia—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Broadway and 10th.	
Philadelphia—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; 1,261 B'way.	
Pittsburgh—Boggs & Buhl; Miss L. M. Gordon, art needlework; 1,140 B'way.	
Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; F. B. Patton, silks, ribbons; 48 Leonard.	
Portsmouth, Ohio—The Fashion Emporium Co.; A. Kline, clothing; Aberdeen.	
Providence, R. I.—Browning, King & Co.; J. B. Leeman, clothing; 16 Union Square.	
Richmond, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; J. H. Kaufmann, cloaks, suits; 621 B'way.	
Richmond, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. E. Miller, furnishing goods, knit underwear; 432 4th Av.; Gregorian.	
Richmond, Va.—Miller & Rhodes; W. M. Didenhover, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.	
Rochester, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.	
Rochester, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; E. D. Pierce, window fixtures; 432 4th Av.	
Rochester, N. Y.—M. Nausbaum & Co.; M. Nausbaum, silks, linens, cotton goods; Wallick.	
Salem, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; G. M. Daley, domestics, dress goods; 230 5th Av.	
Springfield, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; J. J. Hoar, infants', children's wear; McAlpin.	
Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss M. C. Wood, infants' wear, boys' clothing; 230 5th Av.	
Springfield, Mass.—Albert Steiger Co.; F. M. Fenlon, millinery; 315 5th Av.	
Springfield, Mo.—Nathan Clothing Co.; L. Nathan, men's, boys' and children's clothing; 230 5th Av.	
St. Joseph, Mo.—Toothe-Campbell Dry Goods Co.; H. J. Smith, domestics, silks, dress goods; 75 Leonard.	
St. Louis—Wildman Mfg. Co.; A. L. Wildman, house dresses; Woodstock.	
St. Paul, Minn.—J. Rothschild & Co.; H. Hirschman, millinery; 581 Broadway.	
Toledo, Ohio—Thompson-Hudson Co.; R. Ellis, fancy goods, notions, laces, embroideries, ribbons, neckwear, wellings, jewelry, men's furn. goods; 354 4th Av.; Hermitage.	
Toledo, Ohio—Alexander's Quality Shop; A. J. Cohen, clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Union Square.	
Troy, N. Y.—Wm. H. Frear & Co.; W. S. Raleigh, flannels; Grand.	
Waco—Goldstein, Migel Co.; L. Migel, men's clothing, hdkfs., women's neckwear; 353 4th Av.	
Washington, D. C.—Spann Sons & Co.; T. F. Pimlin, leather goods; Miss A. Hagan, ladies' waiste dresses; 215 4th Av.	
Washington, D. C.—Lansburgh & Bro.; J. H. Michaelis, cloths, dress goods; Imperial.	
Washington, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; F. E. Woodward, books, magazines; 354 4th Av.; Continental.	
Washington, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss S. Eber, millinery; I. E. Fronani, china, glassware; 334 4th Av.	
Wheeling, W. Va.—G. E. Johns & Co

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS

MAUCH CHUNK & GLEN ONOKO $1.50
BELLEWOOD PARK $1.00 round trip

Special all-steel trains leave: For:	Sunday, Sept. 3. Mauch Chunk.	Bellewood.	Labor Day, Sept. 4 Mauch Chunk.	Bellewood.
New York (W. 23d St.)	8.20 AM	7.05 AM	8.20 AM	8.50 AM
" (Liberty St.)	8.30 "	7.15 "	8.30 "	9.00 "
Jersey City Terminal	8.45 "	7.27 "	8.45 "	9.15 "
" (Jackson Ave.)	8.50 "	7.33 "	8.56 "	9.21 "
Newark	9.10 "	7.50 "	....	9.41 "

Additional train Sept. 4 leaves Newark for Bellewood & Mauch Chunk at 8.39 A. M.
Returning same day leave: Glen Onoko 5.30 P. M., Mauch Chunk 5.40 P. M. Bellewood, Sept. 4, 5.45 P. M.; Sept. 3, 4.53 P. M.
For tickets and information inquire at ticket offices or station ticket agents.

Lehigh Valley Railroad
The Route of the Black Diamond

CASH FROM DUAL SYSTEM.

Interborough Makes First Payment to City of $8,584.73.

The first financial return to the city from the dual subway system was received yesterday when the Interborough Rapid Transit Company paid to the Controller $8,584.73 as rental under the certificate for the third tracking on the lines of the Manhattan elevated system. The certificate granted by the Public Service Commission on March 19, 1913, provided that the company pay to the city two per cent. of the increased receipts from express service. This rental covers the initial operation of the third tracks from Jan. 17 to July 1, 1916.

This rental provision is merely temporary. As soon as the elevated extensions to the Manhattan system go into operation the entire receipts of that system are pooled and the city gets one-half of the excess net receipts over the receipts for the two years ending June 30, 1911. This rental is on purely company work.

As soon as the city subways reach a self-supporting stage the city will also receive not only interest and sinking fund charges on city bonds, but also a division of profits from their operation.

Car in Tennis Special Derailed.

The last car of a special train of the Long Island Railroad carrying persons returning from the tennis tournament at Forest Hills, L. I., left the rails at about 6 o'clock last night as it was passing by the Sunnyside yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and tied up the incoming traffic of the main line and the North Shore divisions of the road for more than an hour. The train was not running fast, and the only damage was to the car and the third rail, which was torn up.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

Jennie R Stern,
John Kellock,
New Premier Market, Inc.,
J Cuvel Co.
William T Greene,
Hayman Wallach,
Fred Oehl,
Frantin & Kostick,
Howard W Fox,
Philip Chorna,
John Pitman.
Charles W Graham.
Under objections:
Max C Kranz,
Samuel Goldberg,
Abraham Goldenburg.
Adjourned cases:
David Zismor,
George D Snyder, Jr.
Motions:
Delta Theatre Corp,
Bender, Robinson & Co
Solomon Sobol,
O L Cushman & Co.
Max G Rieser,
Framingham Hat Co,
Adolf Mandel,
Louis F Winckler,
Gingold & Scheffer,
Edward E Pidgeon,
Arthur B Conversano,
Myer Hart,
114 St & 7 Av Con Co,
Ribak & Goldberg,
Richard Van Wyck Thorne.
Alex H Ishman,
Charles Lake,
David Kessler,
Philip Goldstein,
Abraham Mensin,
Frederick Buek & Co,
Jacob Parnes,
Rubin Lindenbaum,
Peerless Cream, &c., Co
US Stand Chem Wks.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.

Re Merritt & Chapman D & Wreck Co.
Re David J Conroy.
Hastorf‹Leonard & M Brew Co.
Re Reichert Towing Line, Inc.
Billings‹Kinsella.
Abdula et al‹88 Reimer et al.
Cooney, Eckstein & Co ‹F & J Auditore Co and D B Flannery.
Indiv Drink Co‹Pub Serv Cup Co.
Spencer‹Babylon RR Co. (2.)
O K Tool Holder Co‹J H Williams Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Weisbader‹Un Trust. Re Weed (2.)
Lint, Butcher & Ross ‹Kraft (2.)
Doyle‹Empire Carrying Corp.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk ‹Hutchison.
Stern‹Mertens.
Cooper‹Cooper.
Re Columbia Trust Co
Leits‹Chas Nurnberg Co, Inc.
US Printing, &c, Co‹Powers.
Whitney‹Griggs.
Raul Ursuline Realty.
Prager‹Garfinkel.
Wiesen‹Wiesen.
Flagler‹Browne.
Lebaudy‹Carnegie Tr.
Seitz‹B H RR.
Dibble‹Hooker.
Herman‹Herman.
Re Blue Ribbon Dairy Co (Aarons.)
Blossom‹Hodgens.
Lebaudy‹Carnegie Tr.
Re Wagener.
Lassman‹Barkin.
Weil‹CNY.
Re Blumenkrohn.
Re Jacobs.
Re Snyder.
Spath‹Spath.
Lindbloom‹Lindbloom (2.)
Horgan‹NY Con RR.
Locke‹McVoy.
Drillich‹Drillich.
Re G L Hiltel & Co.
Weinstock‹Ward Baking Co.
Simon‹Emergency Rty
Re Burns Bros.
A B McBee Co‹Fidelity & Dep Co.
Re CNY.
Butler‹Williamsburgh City F I Co.
Ex rel Arnold‹Purdy (3.)
Ex rel Grolier Club‹same.
Ex rel Field‹same (2.)
Cohen‹Michelson.
Pechenick‹Rubenstein.
Kaufman‹Held.
Locke‹McVoy.
Feifer‹Schulman.
Re Fronberg.
Dobbins‹A A Voux, Inc.
CNY‹Ruskay.
Nicholas‹Am Surety.
Re Noyes.
Re Bowie Dash Rlty.
Roth‹Kane.
Tompkins‹Wiedersih.
Ziegler‹Gelber.
Kemp‹Ada Realty Maintenance Co.
Hirsch‹Hirsch.
Canineo‹Canineo.
Re Bloom.
People‹Schwarts.
Moss‹Betts & Betts Corp.
Re CNY (Rosedale Av)
Hoyt‹Goodstein.
Marks‹David Mayer Brew Co.
Darrow‹Humiston.
Lefcourt‹Berefeln.
Burns Bros‹Logan Coal Co.
Tompers‹Tompers.
Antonucci‹H J Kumburger Co.
Re Hurwitz.
Beach‹Beach.
Rosenberg‹Hommell.
Re CNY.
Stofft‹Deegan.
Lincoln Trust Co‹Goldenberg.
Baer‹Baer.
Schmutz‹Schmuts.
Mass B & I Co‹Mooney.
Lindblom‹Lindblom.
Mutali‹Francini.
Howard‹Howard.
Robertson & Co‹Central Cuba Sugar Co.
Hennessy‹Hennessy.
Re Watkins.
Kahn‹Saperstein.
Becker‹Becker.
Re Bates (Clevinger) (2.)
Re same (Morowets.)
Re Thomas‹Gorth.
Un Sq Sav Bk‹Fuchs.
Dorado‹Dorado.
Tanzer‹Tanzer.
Gruber‹Nat Biscuit.
Nelson‹Bardale Rlty.
Pfeiffer‹Kramer.
Re Caldwell.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III, IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Norbert Gunzberger,
Elizabeth Petrie,
August Seltmann,
Ella F Lawrence,
Floyd Grant,
Lucy J Wood,
Mary A Arkman,
Rosalie E Pierce,
Margaret Coyne.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Wilain‹Curtis.
Cohen‹Rothschild.
Moore‹Sherer.
Auerbach‹Rosenblatt.
Nehring Co‹Wurzel.
McCandless‹Pressprich.
Enders & Knopf Co‹Kusy.
Wilain‹Curtis.
Bernstein‹Heller.
Schuman‹Ginsburg.
Friedman‹Monness.
Crosby‹Krueger.
Reilly‹Baudouine.
Belmont‹Raymond.
Dooley‹Cafe Boulevard Co.
Wien‹Gotham Waist Co.
Sherman‹Fischer.
Pearl‹Peerless Holding Co.
Glotser‹Silverman.
Mandel‹Loines.
Polowits‹McCarthy.
Jacobson‹225 W 69th St. Co.
O'Connor‹Ross.
Goldberg‹Claman.
Weiseman‹Weinshank.
Tim‹Hawes.
Brown‹Brendel.
Goldmuntz‹Hankell.
Waterbury-Wallace Co ‹Ivey.
Foster‹Baker, Voorhis & Co.
Bronx Artificial Stone Works Co‹Simpson Fox Rlty Corp.
London‹Hess.
Indiana Flooring Co‹De Kimpe.
Fuerst‹Dorfman.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Wilson‹Wilson—William W Hoppin.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Gaines‹Kramer—Isidor Wasservogel, Equitable Trust Co‹New Mexico-Col Coal & Min Co—John E Delafield, Sonia Co, Inc. (Lichtenstein)—Nathaniel Phillips.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Farmers Loan & Trust Co‹David Greenfret—Charles F Heydt. Home for Incurables‹Jacob R. Schiff—Jacob R Schiff, Henry S Bowron‹Marie Kahrs—Myles A Walsh. Thatcher M Adams‹Nathaniel L McCready—August G Kleges.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Sept. 5.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Wills for probate:
John Cannon 'Edward E. Strauss.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Mathern‹Broschart—Henry Fertig. CNY‹C. Smith—Joseph P. Morrissey. Gebhardt‹Stadler—Bernard H. Arnold.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Young‹Bd of Aid'man
Romeo‹Kings Co L(2)
Kent‹Flynn.
Fontana‹Tevlin.
Feldman‹Feldman.
Re 2d & 3d Sts.
Miller‹Ginsberg, (2.)
Underhill‹Hud Oil Co.
Jordon‹Lindsey.
Re Seplin, (Spiegelgass.)
Bangel‹Adolph Kippel
Wallace Co.
Fagelman‹Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.
Swinkin‹Friedman.
Re 62d St.
Israel‹Mardhoff.
Nolan‹Ames Con Co.
Re Roche, (Connell.)
Re Roche.
City‹Woodhaven Gas Light Co.
Halper‹Halper Corp.
Burns‹B U Gas Co.
Re Audley Clarke Co.
Kent‹Flynn.
Begon‹Jennings.
Friedman‹N E RR.
Lipp‹Dreyer.
Ryder‹Ryder.
Brown‹Meserole.
Archman‹Martin.
Reich‹Marcks.
Rogan‹Rogan.
Baumann‹Baumann.
Lawyers Mtg‹Gerber.
Same‹Rauch.
Smith‹C & B RR.
Brown‹Amer Ry Traf Re Schuster.
Re Duryea Place.
Clark‹Clark.
Arnsch‹Greenberg.
Scofield‹Grove.
People‹Lacy.
Nolan‹Barrymore.
Aquino‹Ten H Dept.
Patane‹Intall.
Re Pepersole Av, (Sullivan.)
Re 10th St, (Davis.)
Re Gerry Av, (Keller.)
Re Hoyt Av, (Leininger.)
Re Sneden, (Quimby.)
Ratz‹Hummerich, (2.)

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Van Nortwick,
Ballatore,
Lehrer,
Greenberg,
Goldman,
Conroy,
Formal,
Braverman,
Bisbee,
Ferro,
Brunner,
Cornesser,
Meyer,
Terrky,
Baywood,
Allen,
Kluss,
Black,
Armstrong.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

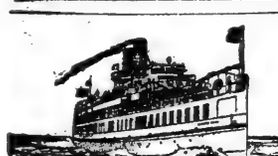
Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Harold Kalleberg,
William R Freeman,
Maria Mordo,
J Lawrence Marcellus,
Administration of:
David Davis.
Accountings of:
Mary E Holly,
Meta Hayes, (2.)
William A Kempf,
Samuel M Berry,
H F W Kamimann,
Julia Sukley,
Giventer infants.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.



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Foot of West 129d St., week days, 10.00 A.M., 2.0., 7.00 P.M., Sundays, 8.30, 9.30 A.M., 12.30, 1.30 P.M., (10.10 P.M., E. Long Branch only).

Foot of West 42d St., week days, 8.50, 9.50, 10.39 A.M., 12.30, 1.30, 3.15, *4.15, *5.20, 8.00 P.M., Sundays, 9.00, 10.00 A.M., 1.00, 4.20, 7.15 P.M. (10.40 P.M., E. Long Branch only).

Foot of Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.15, 11.00 A.M., 1.00, 2.15, 3.45, *4.45, *5.45, 8.30 P.M., Sundays, 9.30, 10.30 A.M., 1.30, 4.50, 7.35 P.M., (11.10 P.M., E. Long Branch only).

(*Will not run September 4.

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$11.40 Round Trip via West Shore
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Tickets on sale Sept. 1, 2, 3, (on Sept. 1 only for trains 6.00 p. m. and thereafter), return limit, Sept. 5.

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Rio de Janeiro—Santos—Montevideo—Buenos Aires.
S. S. VAUBAN.....SEPT. 30, 3.30 A.M.
S. S. VASARI.....OCT. 7, 11.30 A.M.
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S. S. MONTSERRAT ... September 6
For HAVANA and VERA CRUZ.
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Tickets and information at Pier, also at New York Transfer Co. Offices and various Tourist Agencies.

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Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily, at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line, lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. 22d St., 6.00 P. M.
New Bedford Line, Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

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Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
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Str. "Highlander" Lvs. W. 129th St., 10:00; Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.
Str. "Rosedale" Lvs. W. 129th St., 10:00; 8:15 A. M.
EXTRA TRIP SAT. AFTERNOON.
Leaving Battery 1:30, W. 132d St., 2:00 P. M.
Round Trip, Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c.
Sundays and Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
MUSIC. DANCING. McAllister Steamboat Co.

STEAMER 'Mandalay' ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting.
Lve. N.Y., Battery Pier, 9:40 A.M., 1:45 P.M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M., 5:30, 9:45 P.M.
FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad

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From New Pier 29, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 6 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.75

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 3 P.M.
S. S. CHICAGO.....Sat., Sept. 9, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE.....Sat., Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
LAFAYETTE.....Sat., Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
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New tourist steamships, STEPHANO and FLORIDA, fitted with every convenience and safety device. Cost of trip includes every essential expense. 7 days at sea and 5 in port. Splendid cuisine, orchestra, sea sports. Ship is your hotel for the entire trip. Reduced Rates for Superior Accommodations, September. Write to-day for illustrated booklet 68.
Bowring & Co., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
CARPATHIA.....TUE., SEPT. 5, 5 P. M.
ORDUNA.....SAT., SEPT. 16, 5 P. M.
*TUSCANIA.....SAT., SEPT. 23, NOON
SAXONIA.....SAT., SEPT. 30, 5 P. M.
CARPATHIA.....SAT., OCT. 7, 5 P. M.
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON.
ANDANIA.....SAT., SEPT. 23, 5 P. M.
PANNONIA.....WED., SEPT. 27, 5 P.M.
ALAUNIA.....SAT., SEPT. 30, 5 P. M.
21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

American Line
ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
Finland.....Sept. 6 | New York...Sept. 2
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.....Aug. 31 | Adriatic.....Sept. 7
Office 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 0000 Hector

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY-SWEDEN-DENMARK
Hallo Olav.....Aug. 31 | Frederik VIII.....Sept. 6
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Bermuda—8 days, with or without hotel accommodations, $25 and up. Send for itinerary.
GILLESPIE, KINPORTS & BEARD, 311 5th Av., N. Y. Phone 9050 Mad.

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N. Y.—Azores—Lisbon—Naples—Marseilles.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

Up the Hudson By Daylight
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Henrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return to 42d St.
Special Trip Sat., Sept. 2, to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P.M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P.M.
Special Labor Day Trip to Kingston Point and return on Str. HENDRICK HUDSON.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.
Hudson River
Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday (no trip up September 4th) foot of Christopher St., 8; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1067 Spring.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
AND SUNDAY DAY SERVICE
Peoples Line at 6 P. M. daily. Night Express Line, week days at 7 P. M.; Sundays at 9 P. M. Sunday Day Service, 9:30 A. M. from Pier 32, North River, foot of Canal Street; from W. 132nd Street Pier half hour later.
$1.50 Inside and $2.00 Outside Rooms. *Telephone, day or night, Spring 9400*
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

ALBANY TROY & THE NORTH
GLEN ISLANDS
Boats Battery today, 9:30 & 10 A. M. & 1:30, 2 & 6 P. M., E. 24th St. 30 min. later, Bronx, (E. 138th St.) 9.30, 2 & 7

YACHT "PALISADES"
FOR INTERSTATE PARK
Two 25-Mile Trips Daily. Close Under Palisades. STOPS AT ENGLEWOOD, ALPINE AND FOREST VIEW PLAYGROUNDS. Round Trip 40c.; One way 25c.; between Playgrounds, 10c. and 15c.
Leaves W. 132d Street Pier 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.; returns 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 465 Greenpoint

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES A. WALSH, Plaintiff, against STUART M. GRIGGS, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

FOLEY & MARTIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated, August 4, 1916.

To STUART M. GRIGGS, the above named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice John V. McAvoy, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 12th day of August, 1916, and filed on that day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House, Brick Stone Building, Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York.

FOLEY & MARTIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated, New York, August 15, 1916.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES A. WALSH, Plaintiff, against STUART M. GRIGGS, Defendant.—Summons.

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FOLEY & MARTIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated, New York, August 15, 1916.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Upper Heights Plot for Apartments—$350,000 Mt. Kisco Estate Sold—J. Romaine Brown Purchases Van Cortlandt Terrace Home—Business Leases.

Manhattan was only mildly active in realty dealing yesterday, but several out of town sales, including a $350,000 estate at Mt. Kisco added to the general tone of the market.

In Manhattan the chief feature was the sale of the upper Heights plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of 180th Street, 248 feet east of Riverside Drive, by the Kinshle Engineering Company, A. W. King, President. The sellers acquired the property last May and obtained a $100,000 building loan for the erection of two six-story apartment houses. The buyer is a builder or a building syndicate which intends to go ahead with the operation. The plot abuts a twelve-story apartment under construction by Jacob Axelrod on Riverside Drive.

$350,000 Mt. Kisco Purchase.

One of the largest deals in the choice section of Mt. Kisco, Westchester County, has just been closed in the sale of the new country home of Denniston M. Bell of Tuxedo, with about 197 acres of land. The residence, a large building of thirty-four rooms, was completed last Winter for the occupancy of Mr. Bell's mother, but her death led Mr. Bell to put the property on the market. The property has been held at $350,000. The new owner has purchased for occupancy.

The estate is near the Summer homes of Arthur H. Scribner, Charles F. Darlington, Robert Van Cortlandt, J. H. Towne, H. K. Fox, and H. J. Whitehouse. In addition to the new residence, there are several outbuildings, including a garage.

The sale was negotiated by Frank D. Turner, Jr., of the Robert E. Farley organization, in conjunction with H. R. Lounsbury. The seller was represented by the Albert B. Ashforth Company.

Buys East Side Dwelling.

Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., has purchased from Catherine Martin 211 East Sixty-first Street, a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 18 by 100.5, located 135 feet east of Third Avenue. The property was held at $13,500.

Builder Buys Heights Plot of Fourteen Lots.

As a site for six-story apartment houses E. M. Krulewitch has purchased from S. & H. Blumenthal a plot of fourteen lots, 332 by 100, on the north side of 170th Street, between Fort Washington Avenue and Broadway, comprising the block front with the exception of the corners. The buyer recently completed a row of six-story apartments on 171st Street.

J. Romaine Brown Buys Residence.

J. Romaine Brown, one of the oldest and best known real estate men in the city, has purchased the residence of Carl Wicke on Fanshaw Avenue, Van Cortlandt Terrace, Southwest Yonkers, for occupancy. He has also purchased from the Van Cortlandt Realty Company the vacant plot 156 by about 100 feet in the rear of the residence for a garden.

Bronx Sales.

McLernon Brothers sold for the Lawyers' Mortgage Company to an investor the three-story and basement brick and stone residence at 124 West Fordham Road, twenty-eight feet west of Andrews Avenue.

Greenpoint Factory Sale and Lease.

A factory deal in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn has been closed through Corwith Brothers, who sold for L. Berkman the three-story factory building on Richardson Street and Debevoise Avenue, 75 by 100, to H. U. Rosenthal. The latter immediately leased the building to the Century Fire Proof Door Company for a term of ten years at $2,000 a year. The property was held at about $40,000.

Brooklyn.

The business buildings on a plot 60 by 100 on the west side of Fifth Avenue, forty feet north of Bay Ridge Avenue, have been sold by Walter S. Ross for Lewis Gold.

Long Island.

William Booker has purchased several building plots in Huntington estates, Huntington, L. I. The plots have a frontage of 308 feet on Sound View Avenue. Theodore S. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

E. F. Van Der Heim has purchased from E. Suydam, a plot 40 by 100 on the west side of Chambers Street, near Warburton Avenue, Bayside.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., has sold the Kampfe property at Manetto Hill, Woodbury, L. I., a stock farm, consisting of 133 acres with house, large stables, outbuildings, &c., to a client who will improve for his own use.

The estate of Governor George W. Baxter of Tennessee has sold his thirty-one-acre farm at Greenvale Road, L. I., to Louis E. Stoddard, the international polo player, who will enlarge and remodel the dwelling. S. A. Warner Baltazzi negotiated the sale.

Westchester County.

Wertheim & Clear sold for Paul A. McGolrick, to an investor the three-story semi-detached brick residence 546 East Third Street, corner of Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon Heights, Mount Vernon.

Commercial Leases.

Ogden & Clarkson Corporation have leased the store at 27 West Thirtieth Street, for Horace S. Ely & Co., to the Ideal Woolen Company, and the store at 43 West Forty-sixth Street to Siebrecht Brothers, Inc.

The Ruland & Whitting Company has rented the building at 242 South Street to H. G. Dale, and the store and basement at 69 Cortlandt Street to Herman Bucans.

Mary A. Goodsell, represented by George W. Plitt, attorney, has leased through A. N. Gitterman, as broker, the entire building at 204 West Seventy-sixth Street, for a long term of years to the Grease Spot, Inc.

The M. Rosenthal Company has leased to the Martinique Lunch the building at 525 Sixth Avenue.

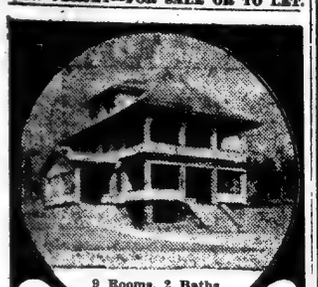
M. & L. Hess, Inc. have leased the store and basement at 877-9 Broadway to the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, cotton goods, for a term of years, at a rental aggregating $50,000. Carstein & Linnekin represented the owner.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Duff & Brown Company have leased for Robert Manger to W. F. Smith the three-story dwelling at 423 West 147th Street, and for Marie Thompson to K. Kendrick the four-story dwelling at 423 West 148th Street.

Forter & Co. have leased for the estate of

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



9 Rooms, 2 Baths

ONLY $7,250 ON TERMS
BEAUTIFUL HOMES
Close to water. 40 min. on Train. Tree-Covered Grounds. 100 by 185 ft. House is new, unique, particularly well built. It could not be duplicated less than $12,000.
Has large living room, with fireplace. Select neighborhood; near water, golf, country club, schools, churches; beamed ceilings, panelled walls, parquet floors. Send for Photos. E. A. MANCHESTER. 170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1521—Cort.

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CHARMING ESTATE
24 miles from New York, 20 minutes' motor ride Montclair, 5 minutes' walk to 18-hole golf course and clubhouse. 600 ft. elevation. Beautiful outlook. Elizabethan residence, 19 rooms, 5 bathrooms, 2 large solariums, living and dining rooms 18x24. Servants' wing separated by fire walls, fireproof doors. Vapor heating system. Open fireplaces. 7 acres in lawns, flowers and woodland. Delightful all-year-round home. Other choice estates and suburban property for sale.
Property of every description in Montclair and surrounding territory for sale or rent. Send for Illustrated Booklet A.
Frank Hughes-Taylor Co., Real Estate Brokers, At Lackawanna Ter., Montclair, N. J.

Rent THEN Buy!

New 8-room, all-year residence; steam heat, gas, electricity; artistic A-1 finish; large plot; highly restricted; in one of the best residential towns; 32 minutes out; prefer selling outright, but willing to rent with purchase privilege, rent to apply. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y.

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$7,000.
Easy Terms.
Spanish Home
9 Rooms.
3 Baths.

Living room 27 feet long; open fireplace; all conveniences; parquet floors, &c. Send for photos. Address
OWNER, Post Office Box 1432, New York, N. Y.

HOMESEEKER'S OPPORTUNITY
Here's Charming Home, beautifully located; 20-mile view from porch; giant shade; charmingly planned 9-room house; 2 baths; oak floors throughout; handsome electric gas fixtures; open fireplace; finest quality heat, plumbing; dining room beautifully paneled in hardwood; all corner bedrooms; unusual house in planning, quality of construction; excellent neighborhood, easy commuting distance, Lackawanna Railroad expresses; 70 daily trains; elevation 400 feet; dry mountain air; very easy terms to responsible party; $7,500; matchless at price; photo mailed.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Bergen Co. Estate and Farm
Best Opportunity Near New York.
95 acres; 13 miles out; auto road; 45 minutes Manhattan by train; good elevation; fine rolling fertile land; brook; can make deep lake near house at small expense; lots fruit; nine acres alfalfa; some woods; very excellent house, 2 years old; fine reception room; living room 18x25, dining room 18x22, nine large bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms, expensively fitted; vapor heat, electricity, hardwood floors; numerous outbuildings; cottage; surprisingly priced at $20,000 to close estate.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

INVESTMENT WORRIES
don't bother you when you buy our guaranteed mortgages. The principal is fully protected, and the income is permanent. We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County Real Estate titles. Write for booklet A.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co., HACKENSACK, N. J.
New York Rep.—Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

"To Live, Live in Ridgewood."
A quiet village home; picturesque brook, splendid trees, over half acre well-kept grounds and garden; secluded but not isolated; modern house, 10 rooms, hot water heat; extensive piazzas, stable-garage; reasonable; full information, photographs, map. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & TORMAN, Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Tel. 7718, Rector.) Ridgewood, New Jersey. (Tel. 555.)

"To Live, Live in Ridgewood,"
NEW JERSEY.
To Let—Homes for Busy Men—For Sale
S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, 120 Broadway, and Ridgewood, N. J.
Rector 7718. Tel. 555.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The Lorraine
Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Apartments and Rooms with Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished,
by the Year or Transiently.
Also EQUINOX HOUSE Manchester, Vermont.

8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail and first class in every respect; elevator; all-night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)
Physician's Corner Apartment

Cathedral Court
44 Morningside Drive,
Corner 115th St., overlooking Park.
All improvements; 5 and 6 rooms.
$660 to $1,000.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths

Rents	Parlors 18x23
$1,500 to $1,800	Dining Rooms 15x18
	Bedrooms 14x18

THE MARKENFIELD
605-611 West 111th St.
6 ROOMS, $900 to $1,020.
5 ROOMS, 660 to 840.
4 ROOMS, 600 to 660.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 West 72d St.

Fine Brooklyn Homes

For One and Two Families

at Big Savings

Prices $5,000-$15,000

100 handsome homes, substantially built, located in the most desirable sections of Brooklyn, and with abundant transit facilities, at extraordinarily moderate prices.

These are real houses—built to endure. Their construction is of the sturdy, trouble-proof kind which keeps repair bills at the minimum. They are well laid out—large rooms, spacious closets, no waste space. To build a house like them to-day would cost about 50% more than we are asking for these.

Remodeled to Suit You

We would remodel these houses—at net cost to us—to suit purchasers, and sell them for

$500 Cash, Balance as Rent, or Terms to Suit Purchasers

Three Houses Ready for Inspection

The three houses briefly described in this announcement have been thoroughly gone over. We suggest that you see them at once. One of them may suit you perfectly. They will certainly show you what ideal homes these substantial residences make when tastefully remodeled.

These houses will be open for inspection Saturday, Sunday, and Monday—Labor Day—Sept. 2d, 3d and 4th, from *2 to 6 in the afternoon.*

Park Slope—749 Carroll St., east of 7th Ave., two blocks from Prospect Park, and within 10 minutes' walk of 2 subways; 3-story and basement brown stone, 20x48x100 ft., 10 rooms and 2 baths—the last word in appointments, electric light, parquet floors, hot water heat, new open plumbing—$14,000.
Stuyvesant—554a Monroe St., east of Lewis Ave.; two-and-one-half story and basement brown stone, 16.4x42x100 ft., 10 rooms and bath, new open plumbing, electric light, parquet floors, $7,000.
697 President St., a short walk from Prospect Park. Within 8 minutes of two subways and "L"; two story and basement brown stone; 17.9x45x95 ft.; 8 rooms and bath; open plumbing, electric light, parquet floors on parlor floor and in dining room; furnace; $7,250.

Best Values Go First

See these remarkable homes. Make an appointment to see our list of 100 others. Remember, the best values always go first.

REALTY ASSOCIATES
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Telephone Main 6480

Facts for Men of Family

Consider the Country Club

and the pleasures it affords and other social advantages in purchasing a home.

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High in the Healthy Hills of Northern New Jersey.

Fact 1—Mountain Lakes Club is one of the finest in the East—delightfully situated directly at the head of lake in centre of "Mountain Lakes."
Fact 2—Has large assembly hall, with stage, officers' rooms, card rooms, ladies' rooms, bowling alleys, pool and billiard rooms, lockers, grill, and all conveniences of a high-class country club.
Fact 3—Fine tennis courts, large canoe and boat docks, golf convenient.
These are facts. More facts to follow next Sunday. Read them.

This Artistic All-Year Villa Near Water, $9,500

Convenient Commutation to City.

A charming home of 12 rooms, 3 baths; finely situated on large plot with 80+ feet street frontage; large living room with open fireplace; parquet floors, beamed ceilings, electric light; walls paneled in hardwoods.
Wise restrictions guarantee every protection, city convenience and country advantage to your family.
Twenty other homes with every convenience ranging from $6,000 cottage to $25,000 estates. Ready to live in now. See them. Unusually easy terms.
Two beautiful lakes, country club, golf, schools, churches. Ideal boating, bathing, fishing. Photographs and full particulars from
MOUNTAIN LAKES, INC., 170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.

Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Gardens Station
15 Minutes from Herald Sq.
Via Penn. L. I. Electric Express Service.
New Colonial House
Stucco construction, 9 rooms and 2 baths; up to date in every respect. For sale at an attractive price and on convenient terms. Many other new houses now ready for occupancy, from $9,000 to $22,500. We offer also villa pots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms.
Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R.: WEEK DAYS—8.17, 9.00, 10.00, 10.16, 11.05 A. M.; 12.00 noon, 12.30, 12.52, (1.14 Saturday only), 1.32 (1.52 Saturday only), 2.06, 2.45, 3.00, 3.45, 4.11, 4.29, 5.00, 5.12, 5.35 P. M., &c. SUNDAYS—8.25, 9.07, 10.00, 10.35, 11.16, 11.40 A. M.; 12.35, 1.08, 1.56, 2.17, 3.05, 3.31, 4.06, 4.51, 5.25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

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HOLLIS, Queens County, L. I.
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A chance to obtain exceptional values in a highly restricted residential Park having excellent transit facilities.
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

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Magnificent Apartments.
10 Rooms & 3 Baths,
All Modern Appointments.
$1,800 to $3,200 Per Annum.
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IDEAL APARTMENT FOR TWO PHYSICIANS
Two large offices; large waiting room. Moderate rent in new apartment house
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743-5th Ave.
(New, Just Completed)
Between 57th and 58th Sts.
Bachelor and Kitchenette Apartments of
2 & 3 ROOMS,
with all modern and up to date conveniences.
MODERATE RENTALS.
Apply Supt., on Premises, or
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TRINITY TERRACE.
High class, all improvements, 6, 7 rooms; exceptional service; owner's management; rents very moderate; very best decorations; reference required; must be seen to be appreciated. 153d and Broadway.

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5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,200 to $2,300.

La Grange
1 West 83d St., North Corner Central Park West.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,000 to $1,300.

"Cornwall"
No. 255 West 90th Street, Northwest Corner Broadway.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,800 to $2,200

"Halsworth"
No. 645 West End Avenue, Southwest Corner 92d Street.
3, 5, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $780 to $2,000.

The Lucania
235 West 71st Street, Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
3 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $1,600.

105 West 72d Street
Between B'way & Columbus Av.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,300 to $1,900.

"Oregon"
No. 162 West 54th Street, Southeast Corner 7th Avenue.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,700.

"Stanley Court"
No. 301 West 106th Street, Northwest Corner West End Av.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
$2,200 to $2,500.

"Luxor"
No. 600 West 115th Street, Southwest Corner Broadway.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,500.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,350 & $1,400.

The Woodmere
561 West 141st Street, N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $600 to $1,000.

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THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE
When you live in this famous Apartment House you have everything at your door. A location unsurpassed; transit facilities unexcelled. Large, private house rooms, with abundant closet space; every modern, up-to-date appointment, including free refrigeration, and largest open air garden in the city.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.
7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS. Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
Broadway, corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Complete Square Block
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

The Del Monte,
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7 Large Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200
8 Large Rooms, $1,300 to $1,500
Elevator Apartment Building, located on an exclusive private house block.

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An ideal residential location. Eight-story modern fireproof structure, containing every convenience.

The Kenmare,
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8 Large, Light Rooms, $1,200 to $1,400.
Unobstructed view, overlooking Central Park, convenient to "L" station at 93d St. and 91st St. Subway station.

814 West End Ave.,
Bet. 99th & 100th Sts.
8 Exceptionally Large, Light Rooms
Rental $1,300 per annum.
High Class Elevator Apartments. Every up-to-date improvement.

SHARP & COMPANY, Agents,
Broadway, Southwest Corner 99th St.
APARTMENT LIST SENT ON REQUEST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS
JUST COMPLETED
4 and 5 Large Rooms and Bath
$24 to $45
Equal to the Best in Manhattan
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
Many Unusually Attractive Features.
A Real Neighborhood Community.
Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys.
Playground.
Pavilion for Dancing.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office, Jackson Av., Corner of 25th St.
Telephone Newtown—1214.
HOW TO GO { From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.), take Jackson Av., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Av. (FARE FIVE CENTS NOW.) Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. TWENTY MINUTES' RIDE.

THE PARAMOUNT
315 West 99th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS, FIREPROOF.
5 & 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
This building offers the maximum of service and comfort in apartment houses.
Rents $720 to $1,400.
Superintendent, on premises, or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
3,551 BROADWAY (146th St.)

RAVENWOOD
Broadway, S. W. Cor. 180th St.
4 Room Apt., Ground Floor, $40.
6 Room Apt., Maid's Toilet, $55.
6 Room Apt., Maid's Toilet, $57.50.
Modern, Up-to-Date, Grand Closets.
ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Overlooking Central Park
Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
Southwest Corner 60th Street
8, 9, 10 and 12 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths
$1,700-$4,000
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or at our office,
10 E. 45th St.
Tel. Murray Hill 3100
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

SELECT ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
Building with southwest exposure; attractive views from all apartments.

3 Rooms and Kitchenette	$35.00
4 Rooms	$35.00 to 40.00
5 Rooms	40.00
6 Rooms	60.00

One short block from 225th St. and Broadway Subway and the Marble Hill Station of the New York Central lines. 22 minutes to Grand Central.
Apply at THE MARBLE HILL, No. 2 Marble Hill Avenue.
Cor. 225th St. Tel. Marble 775.

31 West 11th St.
THE SUMNER
Eight-story strictly fireproof apartment. Five-room and bath suites, also doctor's five-room apartment.

82 West 12th St.
THE REGINA
Six-story elevator apartment. Four-room and bath suite.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
J. IRVING WALSH, 73 West 11th St.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (Dyckman)
8-9 ROOMS—2 & 3 BATHS
RENTALS $1,200 to $1,700
Overlooking Central Park; fireproof; 1 block to "L" subway and cars. Apply on premises, or William F. FUEGET, Inc., 67 Nassau St.

Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON Co

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street. Telephone, Schuyler 3800.
Branch Offices: 280 Madison Av.; Broadway at 144th Street.
Downtown Office: No. 149 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av., 86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light, Refrigeration and Vacuum Cleaning.

STRATFORD-AVON
210 Riverside Drive, North Corner 93d St.
12 story; fireproof; two elevators.
8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,900 to $2,400.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive, South Corner 99th St.
12 story fireproof and soundproof building; excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River; southwestern exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,500.

328 WEST 83D ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
12 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,400.
One Apartment left.

35 WEST 82D ST.
Near Central Park West.
9 story fireproof elevator House.
5, 6 Rooms, Bath.
Rent $840 to $1,200.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av., Southeast Corner 83d St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,800

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
6 and 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,300.

WASHINGTON IRVING
601 West 151st St., Northwest Cor. Broadway.
4, 5, 6 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $450 to $1,020.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St., Northeast Corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place, Southeast Corner 140th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

HAMILTON GRANGE
310 Convent Av., Southwest Corner 143d St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St., adjoining Riverside Drive.
3 and 4 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $720.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St., Northeast Corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,300.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West, S. W. Cor. 71st St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St., Adjoining Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Outside Rooms, Facing Hudson.
Rent $1,100.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St., Southwest Corner Broadway.
One Block from Park.
2 and 4 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

817 WEST END AVE.
Southwest Corner 100th St.
12 story fireproof Apartments.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,600.

HIGHMONT & ROCKCLYFFE
Southeast Corner 141st St. and Broadway.
4, 5, 6 and 8 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

HEARNCLIFF
880 St. Nicholas Av., at 154th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $720

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West, Adjoining Corner 105th.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $960 to $1,000.

DALLAS COURT
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,020.

HANOVER
823 West End Ave., Northwest Corner 100th St.
7 Rooms, 1 Bath.
Rent $1,100.

107-109 WEST 82D ST.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $720.
Hall service.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Av., Corner 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.

Our 1916-17 Booklet, Containing Descriptive Matter and Floor Plans of the Above and Many Other Properties, May Be Secured at any of Our Offices, or Will Be Forwarded on Request.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

AFTER THIS
No more subway or suburb.
LIVE
Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $40-$45
5 ROOMS, $55-$60
6 ROOMS, $65-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.
HENRY C. COLEMAN.

310 W. 94TH ST.
Bet. West End & Riverside.
8 Large Rooms & 2 Baths.
Highest Class Improvements.
RENT $1,550.

CARVEL COURT
Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
5-6 Large Rooms.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
RENT $50-$55.
GROUND FLOOR
For Doctor or Dentist.
Apply Supt., or E. Miller & Sons, 154 Nassau St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
Maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
Agent always on premises, on your own broker. Tel. Columbus 8995.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

TO SUBLET
LUXONIA APARTMENT,
305 West 72d Street,
to September 30th, 1917; immediate possession; six rooms, two baths; rent $1,000.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO., 299 Madison Avenue, or Superintendent on premises.

ELELEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 123d
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes. $30-$60
Kitchens.
Tel. Morn 3937. Owner on premises.

2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath,
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

NEW BUILDING
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Highest Type Housekeeping Apartments.
3 ROOMS and BATH
Containing Living Room, Chamber and Kitchen.
Rents $55, $60, $65, $70 and $75.
"EVELYN ARMS," 203-205 West 98th St.
Adjoining Broadway, convenient to Subway and "L" Stations.
Apply at Office, 220 West 98th St. Phone 6906 Riverside.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West 79th St.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms, $900 to $1,100.
One 7-Room Apartment, all windows overlook Palisades, $1,400.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

152 West 58th St.
(between 6th and 7th Avenues)
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
Ready for occupancy Oct. 1st
3 ROOMS WITH BATH
4 ROOMS WITH BATH
5 ROOMS WITH 2 BATHS
HOTEL SERVICE IF DESIRED. ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE FOR EXTRA SERVANTS' ROOMS.
Apply on Premises or to
LAURENCE McGUIRE, Agt.,
135 BROADWAY. TEL. 218 CORTLANDT
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

8-Room Apartments
FIFTH AVE.
Southwest Corner 139th Street.
In the
KWASINDA
Fireproof, modern, elevator, steam heat, hot-water supply, parquet floors and all up-to-date appointments.
$70 to $85
EARLY SELECTION ADVISABLE.
H. E. ZITTEL, 7 East 42d St.

65 Central Park W
NORTH CORNER 66TH ST.
Very desirable 8-room Apartments.
Overlooking Central Park. Unusually large, airy rooms; elevator; high-class; rentals $1,600 upward. Apply to Supt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

BURRILL
638 to 644 West 160th Street.
Recently completed.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath
$600 to $900 per Annum.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.
OR ON PREMISES.

The Evelyn
101 West 78th Street.
Suites of 2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms, $600 to $1,200 Per Annum.
Fireproof, elevator Apartment, containing all outside rooms, embodying every modern convenience. Every room large. Restaurant on premises.
Maid service included in rent.
SHARP & CO., 99 St. & Broadway

IMPERATOR
725 Riverside Drive, at 150th St.
High-class fireproof 11-story bldg.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 baths.
Rentals $900 to $1,400.
Large, light, sunny rooms.
Apply Supt. on premises.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
3119 Broadway, Near 125th St.
3-4-5-6-ROOM APARTMENTS
RENT $30 TO $50
Large and light rooms, elevator. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or owner.
MARCY REALTY COMPANY
100 Broadway Tel. 385 Rector

308-310 WEST 15TH ST.
2 ROOMS, BATH
Attractive bachelor Apartments. Desirable location. Rents $32-$35.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

5 AND 6 ROOMS,
563 West 148th St., Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south. View of river. $48.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th)

THE PLAZA,
795 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., Corner 150th Street.
7 rooms, elevator apartment; high-class service.
RENT $60.

Apartments of Highest Type

The Regnor

601 West 115th St., N. W. Cor. Broadway
Attractive Residential Neighborhood. Block from Subway.
4-5-6 and 7 Rooms, 1, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

N. Cor. 108 St. & Riverside Drive

NEW BUILDING. JUST COMPLETED.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,450 to $2,000.
Also a 6 and 7 Room Apartment. Very Attractive for Doctor.

The Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. W. Corner 104th Street.
One block from Subway Station.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
$1,300 to $1,700.

435 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 116th Street.
Overlooking the Hudson River.
7 & 8 Rooms, Simplex Apts.
10 Room Duplex Apts.
Rents $1,600 to $2,800.

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp.
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,200 to $2,300.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday.
Tel. 1114 Morningside

A FEW APARTMENTS TO LEASE IN THE FOLLOWING HIGH-CLASS FIREPROOF BUILDINGS

801 West End Av.,	N.W. Cor. 99 St.	1-6 Rooms, 2 Baths,			$1,400
		2-7 " "	2 "		1,700
		2-8 " "	2 "		2,000
The Dallieu,	S. E. Cor. 101st St. and West End Ave.	2-6 Room,	3 Baths,		1,750
The Prasada	50 Central Park West Cor. 63th Street.	1-10 Room,	3 Baths,		2,750
		1-10 "	3 "		3,000
46 West 73d St.,	Private House Block, 1 Apt. to Floor.	1-9 Room,	3 Baths,		3,000
251 West 98th St.,	Adjoining West End Ave.	1-5 Room,	2 Baths,		900
		1-6 "	2 "		1,300
The Runoia,	267 West 89th Street, Adjoining West End Av.	1-7 Room,	3 Baths,		2,000
		1-5 "	2 "		900
44 West 96th St.,	adjoining Central Park West	2-6 Room,	2 Baths,		1,100
The Arleigh,	620 West 115th Street, adj'ing Riverside Drive	1-7 Room,	2 Baths,		1,600
		1-8 Room,	2 Baths		1,300
St. Evona,	N. E. Cor. 135th St. and Broadway.	3-5-6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths,		$540 to $1,000	
The Rolyat,	S. W. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.	2-8 Rooms,	2 Baths,		$1,100
Rafford Hall,	N. W. Cor. 144th St. and Broadway.	5-6-7 Rooms & Bath,		$600 to $1,000	

For further particulars, see

FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Broadway and 79th St.
Tel. Schuyler, 9700.

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640 Riverside Drive

N. E. Corner 141st Street.

A High-Class 13-Story Fireproof Apartment,

4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms—1 to 3 Baths
Rentals $600 to $1,560

Convenient location, beautiful surroundings; south and west exposure; very desirable.

Resident Manager on Premises, or

DU BOIS & TAYLOR, 3,551 Broadway (146th Street)

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340 TO 350 PARK AVE.

51ST to 52ND STREET

LARGE SUNNY ROOMS

A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS

APPLY ON PREMISES

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

8 ROOMS "ADRIAN" 58 W. 72d St. $1,000 to $1,200
7 ROOMS "AYLSMERE" 60 W. 76th St. $900 to $1,200
7 ROOMS 66 W. 84th St. $600 to $720

WILLIAM R. WARE
BROADWAY AT 86TH ST., S. W. Cor.

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7 and 8 Room Apartments
with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

THE BROADWAY BLOCK,
251 WEST 81ST STREET
AND
224 WEST 82D STREET
APTS. OF 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Steam heat; elevator service.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 FIFTH AVE. (Phone Plaza 270.)

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9 Room Apartments
With 2 or 3 Baths
$2,100 to $2,500.
261 Central-Park-West
North Corner 86th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE KENMORE,
353 WEST 57TH ST.
Apts. of 8 Rooms and 1 Bath.
Steam Heat. Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Ave. (Phone Plaza 270.)

JUST COMPLETED
425-431 WEST 214TH STREET
3-4-5 Room Apartments,
with every conceivable improvement; one block from 215th St. Broadway Subway Station.
Reasonable Rentals
AGENT ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

911 Park Av.

The Alvarado, S. E. Corner 80th St.

In exclusive neighborhood, high-class apartments, eight and nine rooms, two baths, abundance of large closets; rents $1,700-$1,900. Superintendent. Telephone Lenox 929.

1337 Madison Ave.

S. E. Corner 94th St.
BEST RENTAL VALUES
8 Large, Light Corner Rooms, 2 Baths.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Elevator; all modern improvements. $1,000 to $1,500. Superintendent on premises. Also Corner Apartment for Physician.

The Cleveland

Apartments 9 rooms and bath
$900 to $1,000. Well arranged.
Convenient location. 126-130 East 24th St.

A—640 Madison Av. "Hoffman Arms," N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS & BATH, $900
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400—$1,800.
Also small apartments and studios.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Av. at 30th Street.—Choice Apartments, 2, 4 or more rooms, with bath. Annual rental $360 to $1,500, including maid's service. Superintendent on premises, or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St.

STIRLING TOWERS

NORTH CORNER

181st St. & Riverside Drive

For the convenience of those who do not care to RETURN TO THE CITY as yet but whose leases EXPIRE NOW we make this EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.

Your lease is dated from November 1, but your furniture will be stored by us free of charge until then.

2-3-4-5-6 ROOMS
RENTS $25 TO $85

SERVICE AND PASSENGER ELEVATORS.

These Apartments are complete in every detail of perfection. Every modern appliance and device that lends to the convenience and comfort of its occupants has been installed. Building is designed that the rear Apartments have unexcelled view of prettiest section of Hudson and Palisades. Send for booklet, or, better yet, call and inspect these exceptionally desirable Apartments.

THE MADRID
Modern Elevator House
552 Riverside Drive,
Adjacent to 127th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS VERY MODERATE, FINE VIEW OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE, OPPOSITE THE CLAREMONT AND CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY AND "L."

DUNNCRAGGAN
New Elevator Building.
867 W. 181st St.,
At Riverside Drive.
3-4-5 Elegant Rooms
WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVICES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HEALTH AND COMFORT OF TENANTS. ATTRACTIVE RENTALS.

Holyrood Court
New Elevator House,
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. Cor. 180th St.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms.
Exceptionally Well Arranged.
CHOICEST LOCATION ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.

The Trossachs
New Elevator House,
106 NORTHERN AVE.
Just North of 181st St.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS.
Low Rentals to Desirable Tenants. EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES, SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION.

A few of these Apartments are available with Summer concessions. Our Fall list of Apartments, from 2 to 9 rooms, now ready.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES, OR

KEMPE AND CO.
MAIN OFFICE B'WAY, CORNER 87th ST.
UPTOWN BRANCH 436 FT. WASHINGTON AVE S.E. COR. 180.
SCHUYLER 5610

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420 Park Ave.

Northwest Corner 55th St.

To Sublet

an upper floor of 18 rooms and 5 baths, southern, eastern and western exposure, the only apartment to rent in the building.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Ave.
'Phone 6200 Murray Hill

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St	$90—$125
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.)	$100—$105
571 Park Ave., cor. 63rd St	$150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park)	$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St	$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West	$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.)	$65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—east Side.

Choice Location.
1337 Madison Ave.
S. E. Corner 94th St.
7 LARGE ROOMS & BATH, $1,100.
WILL ARRANGE FOR PHYSICIAN'S PURPOSES.

BROOKLYN.

ATTRACTIVE
FLATBUSH APARTMENTS
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
4-5-6-7 ROOMS, $26 TO $55
WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY,
685 Flatbush Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BROOKLYN.

THE ROSSMORE
685 Nostrand Ave.,
Between Park and Prospect.
4 AND 5 ROOMS—$30 UP
Every modern convenience. Unusual transit facilities for business men in Manhattan.
REFINEMENT DESIRED.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CADILLAC 8, $1,150. A LATE MODEL. Owner will sell 7-passenger touring, run less than 5,000 miles. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC, 1916, touring; almost new; must sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

Chalmers.—Elegant 1916 seven-passenger, $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3910.

Hupmobile roadster; excellent condition; terms reasonable. Telephone Owner, Bryant 8980.

LOZIER, $630. A HIGH-CLASS late model touring car, only used 10 months, has left-hand drive, one-man top, runs and looks like new. Owner, 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall Subway Station, Brooklyn.

LOZIER.—Practically new; small six, five passenger; excellent condition; modernly equipped; electric starter, lights; $750. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Lozier seven-passenger touring, 1914; splendid condition; 5 new tires, plenty extras; bargain. Garage, 207 West 75th St.

Marmon 1915 five-passenger touring car; newly painted; excellent condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

Marmon 1914 seven-passenger touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

MERCER, 1913, RUNABOUT. Asking price, $800; electric starter and full equipment; nicely painted and ready to use; open to mechanical inspection, and will demonstrate day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M.; on exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

Mercer raceabout, 1913; fine condition; will sell at a bargain. Inquire Ward, Room 493, Park Avenue Hotel.

Mercer Runabout, 1915 model; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

National 1916 seven-passenger touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

Overland, absolutely new, touring, sacrifice price. Hupmobile Laudaudet, wonderful condition, $600. Stearns-Knight Light Four 1916 Touring Car; excellent condition; a bargain. Pierce-Arrow 6-48 five-passenger touring, $550. Bodies—Will sacrifice all closed bodies on hand irrespective of prices. CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., 1,741 Broadway, New York.

Overland 1916, six-cylinder touring car, seating seven; used; demonstrating condition perfect; bargain. Willys-Knight Inc., Used Car Dept., 1700 Broadway.

Overland Roadster, 1916 model, in good condition; will sell out at sacrifice. Phone Farragut 2299.

Packard 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger touring; run less than 6,000 miles; appearance and mechanical condition like a new car; has one-man top; price $1,350. Can be seen at 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1914, 5-48, 7-passenger touring, in perfect condition; fully equipped; extra new shoes; price $1,250. F. W. Minicus, 788 6th Av.

Stutz 1917 Bulldog Special; brand new. Stutz 1916 Bulldog Special; reasonable. Chandler 1 tu Coupe; magnificent car; reasonable. Hudson 1915 "6-40" Limousine. Douglas C. Burrell, 1,700 B'way.

Packard touring, 1-35 twin six car, like new. L. J. McCracken, Circle Bldg. Telephone 4120 Columbus.

Willys-Knight 1916 touring car, seating five; condition excellent; for sale; price attractive. Willys-Knight Inc., Used Car Dept., 1700 Broadway.

Winton Six, 7-passenger touring; looks and runs like new; luxuriously equipped, including starter, electric lights, slip covers, condition guaranteed; $550. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

WINTON.—Owner offers handsome Winton Six, newly painted and overhauled; very classy; any demonstration; cost $3,250; sell $600 on monthly payments, or exchange for stylish roadster or diamonds. J 34 Times.

WINTON, 1914, $175. Will sell high-class touring car; cost $3,250; left-hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

1913 Mercer raceabout, recently overhauled and in perfect condition; painted cream white, with gold stripe; must sell at once; very fast and snappy; price $1,100. Z 278 Times Annex.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCK, brand new; also used one; big bargains. Twentieth Century Company, 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles For Rent.

Automobiles, Ronaults, $3, $4 per hour; special rates monthly. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

For Hire.—Late model touring cars by hour, trip, or day; $3 per hour. Phone Orchard 5611.

Packard sixes and twin six touring, landaulet and limousine cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,834 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 62d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD, new "Six" touring, $2.50 hour upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 5863.

Packard, seven-passenger, by hour, trip, month; rates reasonable; owner drives. Phone Murray Hill 932.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 696 Madison.

Packard, $2.50 hour; track, road houses, $10; Long Beach, $18. 1390 Circle.

Renault landaulet; distinctive appearance and mechanically perfect. Brooks Garage; phone Rhinelander 9060.

Automobiles Wanted.

Buick or Maxwell wanted, 1916 roadster, perfect; cash. H 139 Times.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 56th St. Col. 9449

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,128 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 232 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. A. Send for booklet and pass to 1,776 to school. Telephone Columbus 847 W. 57th St. 7000. Spec. classes for ladies.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

173 MADISON AV., Bet. 33d and 34th Sts. (Ground floor to let; suitable for Tea Room, Beads and Basketry, Art Goods, Antiques, &c. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET. Telephone JOHN 5700.

55TH ST., NEAR PARK AV. Modern 19 ft. high stoop house, b. p. ext., 5 baths; sale or rent. HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 20 Nassau St. and 41 East 41st St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

One-family house; detached; garage; nine rooms, bath, showers; electric lights; vacuum cleaners; steam; parquetry; $5,750; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Lorillard Place, 50x100, Lot 14, Block 3054, one block from 183d St. Station, 3d Av. elevated; price, $11,000. M. E. Melony, 311 West 4th St., N. Y. City.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Six-room cottage; near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c. fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. B. Welch, Box 125 Times Downtown.

Sacrifice my two Jamaica lots for $120 each; two blocks from station and trolleys; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 106 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad. Reed, Clark & Lee Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 W. P.

PELHAM.
Two plots, 75x125, on Fowler Av. for sale at $3,000. Will make liberal terms and will finance a building operation. Only $1,000 cash required. Wynnewood Realty Co., 39 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LARCHMONT.
Splendid bungalow, large living room with fireplace; three bedrooms, bath; house is three years old; splendid condition; lot 50x134; mortgaged for $4,000; will sell at $5,500. Cooley Realty Company, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400-01.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit; special discounts on August sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. B. Bryan, 123 Times Downtown.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$1,275, complete, buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Two-family frame cottage, Richmond Hill, L. I., plot 40x100; apartments divided, 6 rooms and bath lower, 6 rooms and bath upper; rent for $31 and $35 respectively; electric lights; separate hot water heating systems, hardwood trim; rooms newly decorated, outside newly painted, screens and awnings for whole house; near new B. R. T. elevated and L. I. R. R. stations; price for quick sale, $7,700. Owner, 8th floor, 30 Irving Place, N. Y. C.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A beautiful country place for rent, 45 min. from New York; 16 large rooms and 3 bathrooms; steam heat, electric lighting, hardwood floors; sun parlor, sleeping porch; every modern appointment; garage for 4 cars; 4 acres; rent $175 monthly. J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange, N. J.

$40 per month buys new 7-room house 8 mins. Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R. Pays taxes, int. and ins.; 40 mins. N. Y.; lot 64x125; every convenience. W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
$8,000. Beautiful Colonial residence. Delightful location; 9 rooms, 2 baths. Every appointment. Very convenient. MURDOCH, op. Lackawanna Terminal.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

Bu-dal Homes, Maplewood, N. J. Houses, $6,000 to $15,000; easy terms. 6 rooms and bath to 9 rooms and bath. Large plots, all improvements; $1,000-$8,500. BU-DAL REALTY COMPANY, Maplewood.

LEONIA. BOGOTA. MORSEMERE, PALISADE. TEANECK.
Full values. Wonder homes, sale or rent; convenient. Photos and particulars, Geo. B. Hitchcock, Bogota, N. J. Tel. Hackensack 2.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 500 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J.. AUREBACH,) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Fourteen acres, high land; beautiful views; Amesite State road; less than mile from Mountain Lakes station D., L. & W.; hour to New York; no buildings. P. O. Box 165, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Real Opportunity.—Six-room house; steam heat; fireplace; oak floors; sleeping porch; acre plot; best section; $5,000; easy terms; would rent intending buyer. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." 1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

ON ACCOUNT OF GOING ABROAD. Well-built house, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 61x250; near station and trolley; $6,000. Viale, Tenafly, N. J., or 128 White St., New York.

Building lots, 50x200, near station, hour out; great views, water and electric light. Only $300; easy terms. Room 1,702, 141 B'way.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every improvement; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STORE AND PARLOR FLOOR. Communicating stairway, 18x35, suitable for retail or wholesale; also top floor as workroom or stockroom; gas, electricity, steam heat, hot and cold water; six years; will rent part; brokers protected. Grax, 26 East 33d St.

Corner loft, 100x100, with sprinklers; suitable for heavy and light manufacturing. 102 West 101st St., corner Columbus Av. Apply H. Markowitz, 99 Madison Av. Phone Madison 6890. Full commission to brokers.

CONFECTIONERY OPPORTUNITY In Flatbush; excellent location for fine confectionery and ice cream parlor. Inquire Martin Rourke, 1,045 Coney Island Av., near Foster Av., Brooklyn.

IDEAL SITE FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN. Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messmer, 101 Park Av.

For Rent—Space in attractive downtown office, with fine desk and two chairs; good light; $17.50; reference. Room 502, 165 Broadway.

Will sublet office in Hanover Bank Bldg., 11 Pine St., N. Y., for $25 per month, being one-half usual rent. THE ROSEMARY CREAMERY CO., 11 Pine St., N. Y.

16th St. and 4th Av.—Northeast corner, large corner store; also adjoining stores on avenue and street; also large parlor stores. Korn, 31 Nassau St., 1 to 4 P. M.

Offices, deskrooms, $5 up monthly; modern facilities. 529 8th Av., two blocks Penn.

Store to let opposite railroad station on the main street in Forest Hills. Inquire E. H. Schwiebert, Forest Hills, L. I., Telephone 6580 Forest Hills.

LEXINGTON AV., 955, n. e. cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Furnished office to rent, downtown, light, heat, typewriter, &c. B 273 Times Downtown.

STUDIO AND OFFICES TO LET. No. 2,231 Broadway, near SUBWAY STATION. Apply Room 5, 2,231 Broadway.

STORE TO LET. No. 2,237 Broadway, near SUBWAY STATION. Apply Room 5, 2,231 Broadway.

Store and basement, 247 West Broadway, 18x90; basement, waterproof. Hugh McMaster, 81 Fulton St.

STORE. 1,772 AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 147TH ST.

Deskroom, modern building, opposite Grand Central. Call Room 203, 51 East 42d.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Desk space in office near John and William sts. H 187 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms & bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; extra large 3-room corner apt., $21 weekly; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 33 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. CATHEDRAL PLAZA. 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. Special Rates to Columbia Students. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA. 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up. 4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional, near subway and "L." 8th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Very high class exquisitely furnished apartments, unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen. 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette. 4-5 rooms and bath. Now ready for inspection. Possession and leases from Oct. 1. Inquire at office. 507 WEST 113TH ST. Phone Morningside 8240.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, West 54TH St., near 5th Av.; three rooms, bath, furnished; rental, $120, with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

Studio apartment with north light and all conveniences; also furnished two and three-room apartments. THE BEVERWYCK, 39 West 27th St.

Will sublet beautiful six room and two bath apartment on West End Av.; river view; quiet; unexcelled furnishings; best of references required. Phone 1778 Riverside.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Sublet, furnished, to Oct. 1, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, (first floor.) $55 month. Hotel Harperley Hall, 1 West 64th St.

55th, 45 West.—Two rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; steam heat, electricity; gas; instantaneous hot water.

Elegantly furnished seven large rooms, front apartment; elevator. 536 West 113th St. Lee.

Cozy kitchenette apartment, completely furnished; housekeeping; suitable couple. Appointment Cathedral 9160, Smith.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

50th, 14 West.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; desirable; permanent. Circle 1810.

2 rooms, completely furnished; very high-class house. Apply 507 West 113th.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

Unfurnished—East Side.

173 MADISON AV., between 33d and 34th Sts., housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light; telephone; rentals, $65 and $70, with service. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Two and three room apartment, latest improvements. Meyer Florist, 1,062 Madison Av., near 80th St.

416 Madison Av.—1, 2, 3 rooms. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

41st, 11 East.—Large front room, southern exposure, bath, breakfast optional.

Unfurnished—West Side.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST. Fireproof building; standard service. 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,600-$1,800.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

118th St., 363-7 West, (near Morningside Park.)—8 unusually large rooms, 1 bath, elevator service; immediate possession; decorations to suit; $75-$80. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

COURTWOOD. Southwest corner 169th St. and Broadway. Modern elevator apartment. 7 rooms and 2 baths, $1,000. 5-6 rooms and bath, $680-$750.

Swampscott, 660 West 180th, southeast corner Broadway; high-class elevator house, spacious apartments, extra large; 4 rooms, $35; 5 rooms $45 to $50; 6 rooms, $55 to $60; 7 rooms, $60 to $65.

THE LANGHAM, 72-74 St. and Central Park West, for immediate occupancy. One Apt. 10 rooms, and an Apt. of 11 rooms; ice-making, refrigerator and entirely fireproof. Phone Col. 4020.

Placid Hall, Riverside Drive, S. E. corner 151st St.; high-class apartments: 4, 5, 6, and 7 room corner apartments; from $800 to $1,300; also one 2-room apartment, $360.

46TH ST., 19 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, exceptional neighborhood, $48 monthly; entire top floor, $35; can use for business. Gilman.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE. Five-room ground floor corner apartment, every convenience. 390 Central Park West.

203 WEST 94TH ST. Five and six rooms, elevator apartments; $50 and $65; reference required.

84th, 19 West.—Seven rooms, bath; steam; improvements; desirable neighborhood; $40-$55.

105th, 8 West, (near Central Park.)—Four rooms, bath, steam heat, gas range; location unexcelled; $23.

BEAUMONT, 730 Riverside Drive, corner 150th St.; beautiful five to eight room apartments; finest on drive; $1,000-$1,800.

123d, 449 West.—Sublet from Sept. 1 to April 1, five-room apartment; elevator, telephone, electric light. Apt. 55.

Beautiful 9-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, Wellesley, n. e. cor. 81st, West End Av.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Broadway, 3,604, near 143th.—6 large, light rooms, $48; 7 rooms, $50.

Bronx.

5-6-7 rooms, upt-o-date elevator Apartment; fine location; rents reasonable. MOBUS, 1,966 Valentine Av.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted, small furnished apartment or light housekeeping suite, electricity, west side, beyond 50th; must be reasonable, by month; references; give full particulars. H 177 Times.

Furnished apartment; 5 rooms; respectable family; 3 children; between West 158th and 170th, Fort Washington Av. preferred; from Oct. 1. B 266 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

THREE rooms or entire floor in private house, within five blocks of West 76th St.; electricity desired, but no table board; will pay about $40 monthly, October to May; references asked and given. C 61 Times.

Man and wife desire small apartment or light housekeeping suite; east side, 67th-90th Sts., 5th-Lexington Avs.; Oct. 1; must be reasonable. Box 586, Sea Cliff, Long Island.

Below 96th St., 5 light, airy rooms with bath; southern exposure; not over $30. K 350 Times Downtown.

Three gentlemen, small apartment, bath, electricity, not over $10 weekly. J 35 Times.

Four rooms for two; no kitchen; two baths preferred. L Times Harlem.

5-6 rooms, bath, residential quarter, moderate rent. Wing, 34 West 44th St.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

28TH, 32 EAST.—Large front room; excellent board; Southern family; other rooms.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, suite, private bath.

3 EAST 45TH. Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 842, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; board, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9766.

MADISON AV., 1,060, (81st St.)—Elegant private house; running water; parlor floor; suitable for physician; private family; other large room; no ordinary house; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 228.—Small rooms; running water; electric light; shower baths; elegant table.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms, excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

7TH AV, 2,053 (123d.)—Unusual opportunity; airy rooms; steam; phone; home cooking.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double, single rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath, electricity.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Large attractive rooms, en suite or single.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; private bath; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table guests; references; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 120 WEST. THE IDAMARKS. Now booking for Fall; rooms, single or en suite; Austro-Hungarian chef. Phone 235 Far Rockaway.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; exceptional house; excellent cuisine.

72D ST., 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightful location; exclusive Pension; large room, private bathroom; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; table board; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Thoroughly renovated; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second-floor other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive rooms; home-like parlor dining; table guests; references; reasonable.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Business woman, comfortable room adjoining bath; exclusive house; electricity; $6.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; absolute cleanliness; home cooking; subway, "L;" reasonable.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private bath; fine table; excellent location.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End.)—Select, best table; suites, double rooms, baths; single, lavatories, electricity, steam heat.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike surroundings; electricity; newly decorated; hot water; suites or single; private baths; excellent cuisine.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

States Island.

THE EVELYN

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Later reports from West Indian stations fail definitely to locate the position of the tropical disturbance reported Tuesday morning as being south of Porto Rico, although there are some indications that it is south of Haiti. Generally fair and cool weather continues in northern and eastern districts, although numerous thunder showers have occurred in the South Atlantic States. There is no well-marked storm centre in any part of the country, and fair weather, with a continuation of moderate temperature is indicated east of the Mississippi for the next forty-eight hours, except that showers will continue in the South Atlantic States and Florida.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west to southwest, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, light southwest, fair; South Atlantic Coast, light east to Southeast, hunder showers.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—partly cloudy and somewhat warmer Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and somewhat warmer Wednesday. Thursday, probably fair.

Western New York—Generally fair Wednesday, followed by showers at night or Thursday, cooler Thursday.

Northern New England—Generally fair Wednesday and probably Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows.

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	59	58	4 P. M.	64	71
6 A. M.	57	58	6 P. M.	62	68
9 A. M.	58	67	9 P. M.	60	65
12 M.	60	71	11 P. M.	59	66

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 61; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature 71 degrees at 1:45 P. M., minimum 58 degrees at 8:20 A. M. Humidity 70 per cent. at 8 A. M., 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.27 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.16 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:18—107 Greenwich St.; Freda Brown	Slight
2:10—433 Pleasant Av.; Abraham Kail	Slight
7:15—60 3 Av.; Nathan Rosen	Slight
8:45—1,300 2 Av.; Schermerhorn estate	Not given
P. M.	
12:50—18 Beekman St.; not given	None
1:40—39 E. 98 St.; A. Gaiteiman	Slight
3:35—Bradford Av. & 215 St.; not given	Slight
4:00—839 11 Av.; not given	Slight
4:55—900 Clinton Av.; Mary Schwartz	Slight
5:40—333 2 Av.; William Kenneally	Slight
8:00—44 E. 20 St.; Sabell Pease Co.	Slight
8:10—2,650 B'way; Adelphi Decorating Co.	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 8 A. M., Sept. 1: Lt. W. G. Withers, 158 to 155; Sergt. S. A. Cook, 285 to 277, assigned to signal monitor duty; Patrol. J. P. Kinnworth, 171 to 168, assignment changed from bicycle to mounted duty; T. C. Adams, 172 to 171, assigned to bicycle duty. To take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 28: W. Sever, 154 to B. B. H. Squad, assigned to Bur. of Information, Bklyn.

Temporary assignments: Sur. H. G. Webster, 109, S. S. in charge 12th D., D., in addition to own, 8 days, noon, Sept. 1. Lt. A. B. Ross, Traf. Div., Sub-Div. B, to C. D. Squad, duty at Traf. Court, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 29; Patrol. W. J. Bellinger, 12; W. C. Morris, 28, and E. J. O'Connor, 68, to 4th D., D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 6 P. M., Aug. 28; G. W. Nicollet, 18, to T. S., noon, Aug. 27, to 8 A. M., Sept. 12; David Gamble, 31; Gustav Thomsen, 38, and M. J. Germance, 146, to Marine Div., 30 days, noon Sept. 5; D. M. Coogan, 39, as station house attendant, 7 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 28; Louis Hauptman, 143, to 10, for clerical duty, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 28; Bernard Mayer, 164, and Michael Hanley, 167 to 169, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 30.

To 169, from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 32 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 28: D. O'Connor, 6; J. Dugan, 7; H. Larken, 160; F. Mershon, 160; J. Maloney, 169; J. P. Shea, 167; F. Doherty, 172.

To 2d I. D., from commands indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 28: V. Standing, 16; M. Regan, 12; E. Taylor, 37; J. Feeley, 37; F. Burdick, 23; B. McLaughlin, 36; T. Ridder, 36, P. J. Darcy, 41; C. Gutgwill, 146; J. Reynolds, 178; J. Malone, 156; W. Galvin, 169; G. Zeiss, 172; S. J. Lichtenstein, 174; J. Brierton, 178. For 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 30: T. F. Ahearn, 152; W. Weisheier, 156; W. G. Goodburn, 158; W. G. Armstrong, 275; E. Hippe, 163; C. Hunners, 167; E. Hewitt, Traf. C.

Assignments discontinued, Patrol. To 1st I. D., from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, (temp.,) 8 A. M., Aug. 26: D. J. O'Leary, 1; L. Frek, 29; P. McGovern, 69; J. P. Shea, 167; F. T. Hohwald, 178. To 8th I. D., from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, (temp.,) noon, Aug. 25: D. O'Connor, 6; F. Mershon, 160; F. Doherty, 172.

Leaves of absence: With full pay: Surg. T. A. McGoldrick, 12 S. D., 3 days, noon Sept. 1, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay—Lt. F. W. Gude, 147, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 27. Sergt. J. J. Hennessey, 1, 2 days, 12:01 A. M. Sept. 3. Patrol. S. L. Kerr, 2, 2 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 28; J. Reis, 21, 1 day, 5 P. M. Aug. 27; C. Burkhardt, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 31; C. E. De Lancy, 153, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 1.

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrol. D. P. Hart, 25, to take effect 1:02 P. M. Aug. 28.

Revocation: So much of Paragraph 1, S. O. 196, c. s., as temp. assigns Patrol. Harry Hughes, 13, and Peter Minneman, 158, to T. S.

Fire Department.

Announcement is hereby made of the death of Capt. P. J. Faughnan, H. & L. 107, at 3:40 A. M., Aug. 28. Funeral will take place from 530 Seventy-second St., Bklyn, at 9:30 A. M., Thursday, Aug. 31; interment at Holy Cross Cemetery. The funeral escort will consist of a battalion of three companies of ten men each, commanded by Capt. C. D. Donovan, Eng. 269. The companies will be commanded, despectively by Lt. V. A. Coffill, H. & L. 101; Lt. J. F. Connor, H. & L. 103; Lt. G. F. Oates, Eng. 216. The chief Lieutenants will act as pallbearers: E. A. O'Donnell, No. 2, Eng. 242; B. T. Kelly, H. & L. 120; J. J. Riordan, Eng. 214; F. J. Moore, Eng. 225. Members of H. & L. 107 will follow the hearse as mourners.

Fire 1st Grade, F. Mayer, H. & L. 142, having performed duty continuously for more than twenty years, is, on his own application, retired from service in the department, on an annual pension of $700, payable monthly, to take effect 8 A. M., Sept. 1.

Special leave of absence, eleven days, 8 A. M., Sept. 1, is granted to Capt. W. S. Howe, H. & L. 9.

These members of the department will report to Fire 1st grade, W. H. Breuer, at 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M., Thursday, Aug. 13: J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hotherall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholm, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 58; C. W. Rose, Jr., Eng. 60; C. de Widmer, Jr., Eng. 66; W. Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; W. Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; R. Lipschutz, Eng. 217; F. Erganzinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; F. M. Munn, Eng. 250; H. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; E. A. Woolley, (2d Sec.,) Eng. 257; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; T. T. McGrath, H. & L. 45; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 112; G. Olsen, H. & L. 124; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. A. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148, and J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Special leaves of absence granted: Capt. William Githens, H. and L. 30, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 2; Capt. L. D. Potter, Eng. 266, 12 hours, 12 noon, Sept. 2; fire., 1st grade, J. D. Burke, Eng. 5, 24 hours, 8 P. M., Sept. 2; fire., 1st grade, G. A. Stuckey, Eng. 30, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 27; fire., 1st grade, P. McCullagh, Eng. 30, 12 hours, 8A. M., Sept. 4; fire., 1st grade, T. A. Power, Eng. 41, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 4; fire., 2d grade, L. M. Johnsen, Eng. 59, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 4; fire., 1st grade, M. McNamara, Eng. 83, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 2; fire., 1st grade, Gustav Koch, H. & L. 48, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 3; fire., 2d grade, A. A. Sharp, Eng. 13, 36 hours, 8 P. M., Sept. 3; fire., 2d grade, W. J. Murray, Eng. 46, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 3.

Houses to Let

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Out of Town.

Will lease year or longer, beautiful furnished home; every modern improvement; 10 rooms, bath; two blocks Merrick Road; 30 miles from N. Y.; salt water bathing; very healthful locality. Widow, Box 66, Seaford, L. I.

On Palisades, opposite 116th St., 10-room residence; beautiful view; every improvement; select neighborhood; schools, churches; 5 cent fare to 129th, 72d, and Cortlandt St. ferries; photos. 1,468, 1 Liberty St.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—1st Lt. A. B. Kaempfer, Inf., is relieved from duty at North Georgia Agric. College, Dahlonega, Ga. He is detailed as Inspector-Instructor with the Alabama N. G., and upon completion of present duties at camp of instruction, Plattsburg, N. Y., will proceed to Montgomery for duty.

Maj. J. F. Tracy, Adjt. Gen., will report to Col. R. P. Davis, C. A. C., President of an Examining Board at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

Orders of Aug. 22, relating to 1st Lt. F. A. Washburn, M. R. C., revoked.

1st Lts. E. C. Cutler and G. Clymer, M. R. C., to active duty for five days, and upon completion of their duty as members of the board appointed to meet at the Mass. General Hospital, Boston, will stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

2d Lt. C. Hartwell, 8th Cav., is detailed to enter the next class at Army Signal School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and will report there on Oct. 10 for duty.

Orders of Aug. 15, directing Maj. L. R. Burgess, C. A. C., to report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, for duty as fort Commander, Ft. Terry, amended to direct him to report to Coast Defense Commander for duty.

1st Lt. H. B. Gressner, M. R. C., from duty in Southern Dept. to home and report by telegraph to Adj. Gen. of army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Capt. W. Conway, 7th Inf., from duty at Pacific Branch, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., and will join his regiment.

Following will proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., for duty: Infantry—1st Lt. W. C. Russell and 2d Lt. R. T. Snow.

1st Lt. E. T. Smith, 5th F. A., from Tobyhanna, Pa., to Mt. Gretna, Pa., for temp. duty as Inspector-Instructor of N. G.

1st Lt. P. K. Ross, 7th Cav., upon completion of duty at Plattsburg, N. Y., to Barnesville, Ga., for temp. duty; then comply with orders of Aug. 3.

1st Lt. J. G. Livingston, retired, is relieved from duty in New York City, and will stand relieved from further active duty.

Capt. G. M. Brooke, F. A., is assigned to the 6th F. A., and will join it.

1st Lt. J. C. Montgomery, 14th Cav., to Ft. Riley, Kan., Mounted Service School, for duty as school secretary.

1st Lt. C. Lininger, 10th Cav., to Ft. Riley, Kan., for duty as instructor at Mounted Service School.

Maj. S. V. Ham, 12th Inf., to Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, sick.

1st Lt. H. Herring, Philippine Scouts, retired, is assigned to active duty as an acting quartermaster. He will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty as quartermaster and in charge of School for Bakers and Cooks and Bakery Co. No. 8, relieving Maj. C. W. Farber, retired, who will proceed home and stand relieved from active duty.

Orders of April 15, relating to Capt. E. J. Huebscher, and Maj. C. W. Farber, retired, revoked.

The Navy.

Jr. Grade Lts. R. S. H. Venable, the Rainbow, to the West Virginia, and B. G. Leighton, commissioned.

Ensigns R. W. Cary, Jr., Naval Training Sta., San Francisco, to the Wyoming, and F. D. Powers, the Cleveland, to Training Sta., San Francisco.

Surg. J. C. Tryor, to temp. duty, Bur. of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept.

Nav. Con. F. S. Land, New York yard, to the Bureau of Const. and Repair, Navy Dept.

Asst. Nav. Con. P. G. Launan, Mare Island Yard, to Charleston (S. C.) yard.

Chief Boats, E. Sweeney, commissioned, and H. H. Richards, to Training Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Chief Mach. F. G. Randall, to Puget Sound yard.

Pay Clerk E. M. Cronin, to Naval Acad.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Alleen, at Providence; Ammen, at Whitestone Landing; Amphitrite and Plusser, at New York yard; Arkansas, Conyngham, Cyclops, Delaware, Florida, Jacob Jones, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Porter, Prometheus, South Carolina, Trippe, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming, and the Yankton, at Newport; Castine and Potomac, at Santo Domingo City; Henley, at Philadelphia; Isabel de Larrinaga, at North Milton Island; K-6 and Tallahassee, at Cape May; and the Sampson, at Ft. Pond Bay.

SAILED—Celtic, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Dixie, Vera Cruz for Key West, Fla.; Dunois, Eastport, Me., for Newport; Lebanon, Long Island for Norfolk; Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, Annapolis for Philadelphia; Socrace, Aux Cayes for Port au Prince; Ticas, Norfolk for Tangier Sound; Winslow, Newport for New York, and the Worden, Newport for New London.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

REQUA, EMILY PARK, (Oct. 18, 1915;) total assets, $39,749; net estate, $31,171. Louis Frederic Requa (husband) was the beneficiary. Assets, a camp at Loon Lake, Franklin County, N. Y., $4,000; a fractional interest in three lots at Port Chester, N. Y., $40; one-fourth interest in 814 E. 24th St., $1,937; bank, $7,176; accrued income due decedent from the Trustees of Charles Park estate, $6,188; jewelry and personality, $676; mortgages, $19,860.

DUFFY, JOSEPH D., (Feb. 20;) total assets, $12,496; net estate, $118,608; Mrs. Julia A. Duffy (widow) received $102,150; Anita V. Duffy, (daughter,) $5,631; Vincent J. Duffy, (son,) $5,818; assets, bank, $83,918; personality, $500; stocks and bonds, $23,042; plumbing business, 315 E. 23d St., $2,000; claims collected by the executrix, $10,986; debts outstanding, $7,841.

HALDEMAN, MARY EMILY, (Jan. 18;) total assets, $9,695; net estate, $7,195; Winifred Collier (niece) receives $3,867; Katherine Mulvagh, (niece,) $2,532, and the rest to five friends of the decedent.

MISH, SARAH, (May 7;) assets, bank, $6,120; estate, $5,880. Beatrice E. Mish, (daughter) was the beneficiary.

SIVORI, Mrs. ELVIRA, (March 24, 1915;) total assets, $13,181; net estate, $10,657. Angelo Sivori (husband) was the beneficiary. Assets, one-half interest in equity in 15 Baxter St., valued at $12,601; bank, $380.

ASCHNER, FREDERICK B., (Nov. 18, 1915;) total assets, $51,207; net estate, $40,-115. Mrs. Mondina H. Aschner (widow) received $22,865; Alma Jacobson and Juliet Jacobson, (nieces,) each $5,000; Nathan Aschner, (brother,) $2,250; Madelina Jacobson and Jeannette Jacobson, (nieces,) each $2,500. Assets, 233 E. 127th St., appraised at $6,500; one-half interest in ten vacant lots in the Bronx, $2,650; one-half interest one lot on Teller Av., near 166th St., $6,000; lot on Paulding St., near 224th St., $4,752, and three Brooklyn lots: one-half interest 175 Fulton St., $2,250; 102 Ralph Av., $8,700; 222 Fulton St., $9,250; lot Malta Av. and Vienna Av., $700; Beverly Road, at E. 28th St., $750; 202 De Kalb Av., $8,200; three vacant lots on Ocean Parkway, $3,300; two lots on 35th St., $800; one-half interest in plot Bay Ridge Av. and 11th Av., $7,200; one-half interest in seven lots Av. M. and E. 59th St., $575; mortgages and other charges against the estate leave decedent's net interest in reality $51,177.

KRAMER, Mrs. REBECCA, (May 12, 1916;) total assets, $12,625; net estate, $10,-894. Carrie Kramer (daughter) received $8,171, and Benjamin Kramer, (son,) $2,723. Assets, bank, $12,000; life insurance and personality, $625.

PARKER, HENRY M., (March 4, 1914;) total assets, $77,615; net estate, $69,037; Catherine Fay Parker, Elizabeth Parker, and Rose Parker, (nieces,) each $23,012. Assets, bank, $1,389; mortgages and personality, $1,850; stocks and bonds, $74,366.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Thirty-five persons have been nominated by the Acting Secretary of the Department of Health for provisional appointment as medical inspectors, with a salary of $1,020 a year, under Clause 3 of Rule XII., which deals with emergency appointments. More than 100 names from the lists of clinic physician, police surgeon and medical officer, Fire Department have been certified. It is believed they will be put to work fighting infantile paralysis.

The commission has held the following physical examinations: Oiler, 35 passed, 4 rejected; laborer, Bronx, 65 passed, 16 rejected; engineering chemist, 29 passed, 1 rejected; driver, Brooklyn, 38 passed.

The following applications have been closed; the time and place of holding examinations will be announced later: Cable tester, institutional inspector, engineering chemist, and pharmacist.

United States.

The commission announces an open competitive examination for specialist in grain exchange practice, for men only. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill a vacancy in this position in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $2,500 to $3,500 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The duties of this position will be to investigate methods and practices of grain exchanges with reference to cash and future transactions, terminal warehousing, inspection and grading of grain, market news service, handling and shipping of grain for domestic and foreign commerce, and other phases of grain marketing. Competitors will be rated on education, experience, and thesis. Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least five years' experience in some commercial phase of grain exchange practice; or, in the absence of graduation, at least nine years of such respective experience, or combination of education and experience as outlined above, aggregating nine years are needs for consideration of this position. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth, but not their fifty-sixth birthday on the date of the examination. This examination is open to all men who are citizens of the United States and who meet the requirements. For further particulars address the commission at Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

District conferences are being planned by the District Superintendents, prior to the opening of the schools next month. Following the plan suggested by Acting City Superintendent McAndrew in his recent circular on the proposed teachers' institutes, each district Superintendent is to devise and execute a series of conferences, lessons, lectures, and exercises for the entire teaching staff under his control. Some of the Superintendents have already made their plans and many of them have expressed their warm approval of the plan to President Willcox and Mr. McAndrew.

The Supreme Court has received an application from the Pension Committee of the teachers of Brooklyn for a writ of peremptory mandamus calling upon the Auditor of the Board of Education to certify to the teachers' pension fund certain sums which the committee claims, have been unlawfully withheld. The amount involved is over $1,000,000.

The State Commissioner of Education has planned to conduct a Statewide spelling match at the State fair in Syracuse, Sept. 12. Each county will be carefully selected, (after elimination tests,) by its champion speller. Each contestant is to have his traveling expenses paid by the State, and prizes in gold will be awarded to the winners. The contest will be open to all the pupils in the elementary schools or to children of school age who are out of school working on school certificates.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Executive with very wide experience in merchandising and financing, domestic and foreign fields, particularly in staples and raw products for principal industries, desires association with well-established firm of merchandise brokers or commission merchants. Being able to influence a large volume of desirable business, advertiser does not require necessarily a firm doing a large business at present, but only firm of well-established reputation will be considered. This should interest some old houses desiring new blood and activity or principal desiring to retire. Best business and bank references. Address B 288 Times Downtown.

For Sale—In Bridgeport, saloon, doing enormous business, opposite factory employing 2,000 men; price $28,000, including three tenements and two-family house adjoining; every investigation allowed; this is the greatest bargain ever offered in the fast-growing city of Bridgeport. For further particulars apply C. E. Brodie, 95 Bank St., Waterbury, Conn.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone, Barclay 7394.

For Sale—In Bridgeport, old-established sign writing business; owner compelled sell on account of ill health; ordered to California; price reasonable for quick sale. Further particulars from C. E. Brodie, 95 Bank St., Waterbury, Conn.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSORTER.—Experienced girl on cutting floor, cloaks and suits; good wages. Apply Weltman, Pollack Co., 35 West 33d.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

require the services of

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN

for their Tailored Hat Dept.

Only those accustomed to the highest class of patronage need apply.

Employment Department,
Employees' Entrance,
6 E. 38th St.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER; must have several years of cloak and suit experience; state salary and efficiency. C 48 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typewriter; age 25 to 30, who has sound business experience; knowledge controlling accounts. F. M., 305 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, references required. Apply Goldberg Cloak & Suit Co., 31 West 15th St.

CANVASSERS.—Experienced woman; house-to-house canvassers; steady employment; $2 per day and carfare; a large firm, national reputation. Z 270 Times Annex.

CHAMBERMAID wanted; call with reference. Mrs. Van Praag, 991 W. 113th St.

CLERICAL HELP.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require several young women for clerical positions in the delivery department; must write a neat and clear hand. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrappings, Subway floor, Central Bldg.

COMPOMETER OPERATORS desired. John E. Ranson, Auctioneer of Adding Machines, 30 Church St., N. Y.

DENTAL ASSISTANT.—Apply between 12 and 1, 5:30 and 6:30. 107 West 93d St.

FILE CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced; to file letters and take care of follow-up system; apply by letter, stating salary wanted. C 56 Times.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

GIMBEL BROTHERS.
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED HOUSE FURNISHING, CHINA AND GLASSWARE PACKERS.
MAIL ORDER SHOPPERS,
TUBE ROOM CASHIERS
AND CARRIERS,
ALSO SALES PERSONS FOR THEIR CHINA AND GLASS DEPT.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR, 32D STREET SIDE.

GRADUATE NURSE for private sanitarium in Brooklyn, near the water; delightful home; $25 a month; telephone 149 Bath Beach or call at sanitarium, Cropsey and 23d Ave., Bensonhurst, Brooklyn.

GRAPHOTYPE OPERATOR, Uplo machine, wanted at once; must be rapid and accurate. Apply R. W. Lockwood, 458 Fourth Av., City.

LORD & TAYLOR
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
SALESWOMEN
IN THEIR
CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.
ONLY THOSE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY, 9 TO 11 A. M.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
SEVENTH FLOOR.

MILLINERY.—Experienced copyists, designers, milliners, and saleslades; long season; good pay. Tebrich, 3,467 Broadway, near 141st St.

MILLINERY. — COMPETENT TRIMMER. ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH CLASS PATRONAGE. APPLY AT ONCE, J. M. GIDDING, 884 3TH AV.

NURSE OR MOTHER'S HELPER.—A competent, refined nurse to care for two children, one aged 4 months, other 2 years; must be healthy, neat, and very well recommended; excellent home for proper person; wages $30-$35; write at once, stating age, wages expected, experience, qualifications, and references; good position. J 17 Times.

NURSE.—Intelligent, experienced infant's nurse; excellent home for proper person; salary $25; write, stating age, experience, qualifications, and references. Opportunity, A 313 Times Downtown.

OPPENHEIM COLLINS & CO.,
34TH ST., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE
AN EXPERIENCED MODEL
FOR THEIR
SUIT AND COAT DEPT.,
SIZE 36.

ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH CLASS CLIENTELE NEED APPLY.

SALESWOMAN.—A good saleswoman to call on members of mothers' clubs, &c.; out of town; salary and commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

SOLICITORS.—Young ladies, neat appearing, fluent talkers, to solicit advertising for special publication, appealing to all classes of advertisers; whole or part time; make $10 daily; we furnish leads and instruction; commission basis. Write Louis Busker, 174 2d Av., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for good position with manufacturing corporation; office in Bronx; answer stating fully your experience, give references, your age, and the salary you have earned. Z 306 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, wanted, who can keep double entry set of books in first-class style; state age, exact experience, references, and salary expected in first letter; unusual opportunity. H 193 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced stenographer, dry goods commission house; state age, experience, salary. H 182 Times.

STOCK GIRLS.—YOUNG LADIES FOR STOCK IN LACE DEPARTMENT. APPLY AFTER 9 A. M., HARRY ANGELO CO., 10 EAST 42D ST.

TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER.—Fully competent female, accustomed to tabulating; some other needs apply. Reply, stating experience, salary required, and giving references, K 356 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, switchboard operator; pleasant office; fine chance, advancement; $6 weekly. Apply 1,502 Acolian Hall.

YOUNG WOMAN, bright; for general office work; extended experience unnecessary; stenographer preferred; state age, nationality, experience and salary desired. B 282 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, selling ability, to interview conservative clientele; commission. Address H 180 Times.

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Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15. We are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above the average" applicants.
SPANISH & ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER; must take shorthand dictation in both languages; $25.
MANAGER for stenographic department; want woman about thirty years of age who had similar experience in charge of stenographers or typists; need not be a stenographer herself; $20.
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TYPISTS.—Several good opportunities with high-grade firms; $8-$12.
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STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER thoroughly capable in both branches of work; $18.
LAW STENOGRAPHER; $18.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

HEAD OF DICTAPHONE DEPARTMENT. STENOGRAPHERS, ALSO CLERKS. CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 233 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, switchboard, office assistants; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18; others, $10-$15; good openings; permanent. HIGHILL, (Exchange,) Flatiron Bldg.

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A.—A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES. REGISTERED by the REGENTS of STATE of N. Y. Desks reserved as seats become vacant. Register NOW for Fall session. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 48th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered; Summer rates to September 1st. Aeolian Hall. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

$10

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Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, ledger clerk, good penman, accurate and capable; $12. B 286 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT.—Eight years' experience credits, office manager; references. H. S., 2,843 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent; distinctive styles; expert remodelling; reduced September. Telephone 580 Audubon.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Morningside 5744. Anderson, 1,349 Amsterdam Av.

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LADY'S MAID.—Position open 15th of September for experienced lady's maid for New York and traveling; best of references required; German, Austrian, or Swiss preferred. Answer P. O. Box 574, Lenox, Mass.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, thoroughly competent, knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $10. B 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, five years real estate, advertising experience, college education; assume responsibilities; conscientious, intelligent and discreet; reliable, excellent mathematician; Christian; "clever"; $15. B 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER — Competent, reliable, quick, desires to change positions; five years' experience; excellent credentials. J 32 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with knowledge bookkeeping; wishes to connect with reliable firm; salary $15. Reba Freundlich, 1,581 Washington Av.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, desires permanent position; $15. H. S. K., 83 Roosevelt Av., Jersey City, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, neat, accurate and conscientious; willing to start at $15. Box X 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires work home or part time in office. B 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience, excellent education, desires downtown position; $12. B 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience; reliable; reference former employer; $12. B 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thorough business experience, neat appearance; $15. B 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—5½ years' technical and brokerage experience. D 201 Times Annex.

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Employment Agencies.

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COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 214 West 39th. Phone Columbus 5062. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 3168. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 36th.

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COOKS, $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, couples, housekeepers, $35. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 8194.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 125d St. 6616 Morningside.

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Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—A good, permanent position is open with a manufacturing corporation located in 150 Nassau; excellent opportunity for the right man. Answer, stating fully your experience; give references, your age, and the salary you have earned. Z 296 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, fully competent, to go abroad; must be American citizen; knowledge of French desirable; reply, stating age, salary, and giving references. K 355 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT or ORDERLY.—Pay $22 a month. Call at 146 East 28th St. at 6 P. M. today for a personal interview.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced office man, statistics, general and subsidiary ledger work; millinery and credit experience preferred; write, stating age, experience, salary desired, references, to G 206 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—General; capable of taking entire charge of bookkeeping department; state qualifications, reference, age, lowest salary considered. C 59 Times.

BOOKKEEPER in Real Estate Insurance office; state experience and salary. K 358 Times Downtown.

BOY, strong, or young man, for publishing firm to do errands, dust and clean office and miscellaneous work, with excellent prospects; must write good hand and show recommendation; salary, $20 monthly, beginning. Address President, Room 1,606, 130 W. 32d.

BOYS.—By large insurance company; good opportunity to learn business and for advancement; must be well educated, of good address, and ambitious; state age, salary, ability, education, experience, salary expected, &c. K 361 Times Downtown.

BOY.—A bright boy of neat appearance, some high school training, wanted by large corporation. R. N., Box 70, Station D, New York City.

BOY, (15,) by downtown import house; must have fair school education; salary $6 to start; good future; apply in own handwriting. K 360 Times Downtown.

BOY, office; alert, courteous; about 16; graduate; $5. B 248 Times Downtown.

BUYER WANTED.

JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON & CO,
PHILADELPHIA,
REQUIRE A BUYER FOR LACES, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, NECKWEAR AND HANDKERCHIEFS, ALSO COTTON DRESS GOODS.

KNOWLEDGE OF MERCHANDISING AND EXPERIENCE AS BUYER IN A FIRST CLASS STORE ABSOLUTELY REQUISITE.

APPLICATIONS OF THOSE NOW HOLDING SIMILAR POSITION WILL BE RECEIVED IN ENTIRE CONFIDENCE.

ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING FULL EXPERIENCE, AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED.

JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON & CO,
1,128-28 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.

BUYER WANTED.

JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON & CO,
PHILADELPHIA,
REQUIRE A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED BUYER FOR MEN'S AND WOMEN'S HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS AND SWEATERS.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A QUALIFIED M

LOOK FOR SCHOOLS TO REOPEN SEPT. 25

Officials Think Paralysis Danger Will Be Over Then—Registration Tentatively Fixed.

HIGH DEATH RATE BAFFLES

Authorities Unable to Account for Jump to 31%—73 New Cases and 32 Deaths Yesterday.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths Monday.	Deaths Yesterday.	New Cases Monday.	New Cases Yesterday.
Manhattan	11	10	20	30
Brooklyn	10	14	7	25
Bronx	3	2	7	6
Queens	1	4	8	12
Richmond	..	2	1	..
Totals	25	32	34	73
Total of deaths to date				1,889
Total of cases to date				7,904

Department of Health officials believe that the public schools may safely be opened on Sept. 25, the date tentatively fixed when it was decided to postpone the opening from Sept. 11, and William G. Willcox, President of the Board of the Board of Education, has postponed the dates of the registration of pupils until the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the week preceding the date finally fixed by the Board of Health for the opening of thepubhc schools.

Teachers will not be required to report for duty, therefore, until Monday, Sept. 11, on which date the sessions of the Teachers Institute will commence at 9 A. M. The teachers should be at their respective schools in time for the first meeting at 9 o'clock.

The Principals and clerks, however, will be required to report for duty as usual on Sept. 6.

Record Low for Tuesday.

As was expected by Dr. Emerson and his associates, there was an increase in the number of new cases yesterday over those reported on Monday, and, as was hoped, the increase was no greater than the usual jump from Monday to Tuesday. The seventy-three cases reported constituted the lowest number on any Tuesday since June 27, when the epidemic was only beginning. The Tuesday records follow: June 27, 44 cases; July 4, 93; July 11, 195; July 18, 121; July 25, 150; Aug. 1, 159; Aug. 8, 183; Aug. 15, 163; Aug. 22, 118; Aug. 29, 73.

The most discouraging feature of the epidemic at present is its advancing death rate. For some reason which the authorities cannot divine, the rate has gone up almost steadily as the season has advanced. In the seven days ending on each of the following dates the death rate was as indicated: July 11, 18 per cent.; July 18, 16 per cent.; July 25, 27 per cent.; Aug. 1, 25 per cent.; Aug. 8, 23 per cent.; Aug. 15, 23 per cent.; Aug. 22, 27 per cent.; Aug. 29, 31 per cent. The death rate for the epidemic to date is 23.9 per cent., which is higher than was the rate for the State outside of the city at the end of July, this having been approximately 10 per cent.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, said yesterday that he expected to be able to discontinue the issuance of certificates for interstate travel by Sept. 15, when, he thought, the progress of the disease would be limited to ten new cases a day. Dr. Banks said, also, that the annual decline of travel from the city shortly before Labor Day was noticeable this year in the reduced number of certificates issued. Only 791, for example, received the Federal certificates yesterday. Since the beginning of the epidemic 40,000 Federal certificates have been issued to children, and 18,000 to adults. he Department of Health has issued 109,615 certificates.

Nine Persons Offer to Give Blood.

Deputy Health Commissioner John S. Billings yesterday heard from nine persons who had received the appeal for blood sent out by the Citizens Committee, of which Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., is the Chairman, and who were willing to give blood from which immune serum might be made if transportation to hospitals was provided. The Deputy Commissioner made appointments with all of these volunteers for the required conveyance.

Mr. Delafield reaffirmed that his committee wold pay the expenses of such transportation, and added that the committee would also compensate any volunteer for his loss of time to the extent of $5 upon recommendation of the Department of Health. A larger quantity of blood was taken from more volunteers yesterday than for several days passed. Four persons gave forty-two ounces at the Willard Parker Hospital, one of them being Alexander Knobel, 34 years old, who withheld his address, and who was able to yield sixteen ounces, the largest amount yet drawn from one person at one time. A man from Louisville, Ky., gave ten ounces, another man who submitted to the operation two weeks ago, gave eight ounces a second time, and a woman gave eight ounces. James Dunne, 10 years old, of 1,914 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, gave two ounces, and a man, 38 years old, gave six ounces at the Brooklyn office of the Department of Health.

Few Adults Have Had Disease.

Of the 7,904 cases of poliomyelitis in the city to date, only slightly more than 1 per cent., or 94, were among persons more than 16 years old. Of these 48 were women and 46 were men. Seventeen of the female and twenty-three of the male cases were in Manhattan, the patients being of these ages: Women—One 16 years old, three 17 years old, two 19 years old, one 23 years old, one 29 years old, two 28 years old, two 32 years old, one 33 years old, two 35 years old, one 36 years old, and one 37 years old. Men—Two 17, one 19, one 20, one 21, two 22, one 23, two 24, one 25, two 26, two 27, one 28, one 29, one 30, one 31, one 37, one 38, and one 42.

Twenty-two of the female and seventeen of the male adult cases were in Brooklyn. The female cases were of these ages: Two, 16; three, 17; two, 19; one, 20; one, 21; three, 22; one, 23; one, 25; one, 26; two, 28; one, 29; one, 30; one, 32; one, 37; and one, 40. The male Brooklyn cases were: One, 17; three, 18; one, 21; one, 24; one, 25; two, 26; one, 27; one, 29; one, 30; one, 32; one, 34; one, 37; one, 46; and one, 52.

In the Bronx, two women, one 19 years old and the other 20, and four men, aged 20, 26, 32 and 35 respectively, developed the disease. In Queens, three women, aged 16, 22 and 29, and three men, aged 25, 35, and 46, were victims. In Richmond, two women, aged 25 and 30, and one youth 17 years old, had cases.

As may be seen, the oldest patient reported was a man of 52 years in Brooklyn.

The statisticians of the Health Department have not tabulated the deaths among these cases, but Dr. Emerson said that the poliomyelitis mortality rate for adults was about 40 per cent.

$1,500 to Fight Jersey Epidemic.

Governor Fielder of New Jersey, yesterday granted the request of the State Department of Health for an appropriation of $1,500 to be used in fighting the epidemic of infantile paralysis. The money will come from an emergency fund of $10,000 at the Governor's disposal.

The State Department of Health reported 113 new cases in the State yesterday, seven of which were in Atlantic City. It is thought that these cases originated prior to Aug. 25, but were not reported at Trenton because the Atlantic City authorities thought they should be reported from the homes of the victims.

The Trenton dispatch credited Newark with forty-three new cases, but many of these were announced from the city itself on Monday. The report direct from Newark to THE TIMES last night was that there were only nine new cases in the city during the day, a lower number than for any twenty-four hours since July 21.

Other new cases reported from Trenton were:

West Orange, 6; Orange, 5; Jersey City and Kearney, 4 each; East Orange, Asbury Park, Randolph Township, and Rahway, 3 each; Fort Lee, North Vale, Bloomfield, Trenton, and Morristown, 2 each; Egg Harbor, Ventnor, Creskill, Rutherford, Camden, Centre Ttownship, Clementon, Millville, Irvington, Livingston Township, Montclair, West Deptford Township, Gloucester County, Woodbury, Bayonne, East Newark, Dunellen, Sayreville, Freehold, Ocean Ttownship, Dover, Paterson, and Plainfield, 1 each.

There were only five new cases of infantile paralysis in Nassau County yesterday, Oyster Bay, East Norwich, Great Neck, Munson, and Farmingdale each had one.

Because of the oppsition to the use of the isolation hospital nar Hewletts, L. I., the Town Board of North Hempstead yesterday voted to abandon the hospital, although $6,000 had been raised for its building and equipment.

Twelve cases of poliomyelitis were reported yesterday in Suffolk County. Huntington and Patchogue each had two, and there was one each in Smithtown, Rocky Point, Shoreham, Southold, Babylon, and Good Ground.

ALANY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Thirty-nine cases of infantile paralysis in the State out of New York City, bringing the day's total to 75, were reported to the State Health Department this afternoon. This brought the total since the inception of the epidemic to 1,941. Three deaths were reported, bringing the day's total to seven and the total since the outbreak of the disease to 211. Today's deaths were reported from Ithaca, Troy and Skaneatles.

The new cases today were reported from New Rochelle, White Plains, Troy, Patchogue and Utica, two each; Eaton Town, Shapeatles, Mexico, Southfield, Mamaroneck, Fulton, Groghan, Fultonville, New York Mills, Windham, Ossining, Wilms, Ithaca, Gonda, Summitt, Statsburg, East Norwich, Oyster Bay, Great Neck, Munson, Huntington, East Northport, Shoreham, Southold, Good Ground, Babylon, Farmingdale, Oneida, Gouveneur, one each.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Charles Cohen, 348 Madison St.
Kate Forsitzer, 163 Suffolk St.
Anna Katz, 172 Rivington St.
Harry Levine, 241 Monroe St.
William Hernat, 226 West 4th St.
Mary Rosen, 340 5th St.
Vincent Hughes, 300 East 25th St.
Helen Butterfield, 440 East 18th St.
Estelle Witte, 50 West 11th St.
Constanio Benebate, 341 West 41st St.
William Oresco, 432 West 17th St.
Raymond McInerney, 415 West 18th St.
Lewis Luzaromes, 434 East 72d St.
John Cassidy, 271 East 70th St.
Mildred Walsh, 174 West 65th St.
Lillie Butures, 406 West 50th St.
Edward Cunningham, 3,024 Broadway.
I. Campbell, 506 West 51st St.
Helen Huschhorn, 338 West 47th St.
E. Sincoss, 683 8th Av.
Charles McGrove, 448 W. 55th St.
T. Landers, 121 W. 60th St.
Anna Reasseny, 110 Convent Av.
M. McCave, 12 Amsterdam Av.
F. Miscramell, 407 W. 52d St.
Charles Thompson, 68 Gansevoort St.
Rose Rosen, 182 E. 101st St.
F. Alterson, 19 E. 113th St.
Joseph Taulman, 44 E. 123d St.
Benjamin Blau, 1,889 Lexington Av.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Mildred Wiedman, 1,832 2d Av.
Salvator Russo, 30 E. 106th St., (W.P.Hosp.)
John Walsh, 456 9th Av.
Joseph Flupji, 81 Mulberry St.
Raymond McNearny, 415 W. 18th St.
Frances Wetherell, 220 W. 67th St.
Beatrice Buconicek, 410 E. 75th St.
Jennie Walter, 2,053 8th Av.
Lawrence Lascauro, 530 E. 12th St.
Julian Geroshemoritz, 72 E. 110th St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Jos. Rosenfeld, 905 East 138th St.
Sidney Zinn, 883 E. 165th St.
Sidney Metchik, 822 E. 167th St.
Harris Hoffman, 1,422 St. Lawrence Av.
Dorothy Kamerick, 931 St. John's Av.
Helen Higgins, St. Joseph's Hospital.

DEATHS—BRONX.

John D. Brady, 423 E. 169th St.
Bertha Leach, 3,450 Lorillard Place.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Ellen Kozlow, 51 Ten Eyck St.
Theo. Kely, 114 Meserole Av.
Herman Young, Jr., 315 Maujer St.
Margaret Wheeler, 746 Humboldt St.
Mollie Zeidman, 361 Bushwick Av.
Edna McKean, 1,245 Willoughby Av.
Martin Greenfield, 176 Nostrand Av.
Rose Zimmerman, 994 Myrtle Av.
Jerome Barnett, 767A Madison St.
William Kirpatrick, 673 Jefferson Av.
Jacob Lesor, 514 Howard Av.
Amando Bure, 2,025 Fulton St.
Mildred Washburn, 33 Ellery St.
Mildred Cohen, 377 Sackman St.
Seymour Greinberg, 108 Powell St.
Sidney Weinstein, 473 Pennsylvania Av.
Fannie Aptlax, 454 Hinsdale St.
Arnold Barach, 638 Essex St.
Jessie Halpern, 2,041 Douglass St.
Winifred Toomey, 85 53d St.
Jennie Callahan, 421 Prospect Place.
Anna Cooney, 33 East 31st St.
Daniel McCoy, 470 East 28th St.
Nora K. Donegan, 1,504 Flatbush Av.
Lillian Bradley, 127 Duffield St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Tony Carnivel, 200 York St.
Joseph Lapapero, 752 Park Av.
Hilda Fay, 486 Throop Av.
Winifred Toomey, 85 53d St.
Benjamin Berman, 1,900 Douglass St.
Nora K. Donegan, 1,54 Flatbush Av.
Sylvia Cohen, 348 Stockton St.
William Blashowitz, 423 Watkins St.
Mildred Washburn, 33 Ellery St.
Edna McKeon, 1,245 Willoughby Av.
Veronica Gleason, 752 McDonough St.
Michael Gorian, 31 Watkins St.
Rose Cedrio, 1,669 Irving St.
Helen Wagner, 42 Scholes St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Herbert Kumpf, 352 10th Av., Astoria.
Wm. Rockwell, 546 8th Av., L. I. City.
Thelma Still, 236 12th Av., Astoria.
Baby Schultz, 12 Kramer Court, Arverne.
Antonio Connot, 1,426 Gherardi Av., Woodhaven.
Maria Eckhoff, 1,418 Boyd Av., Woodhaven.
Geo. Morrison, 644 Palmetto St., Ridgewood.
Elenor Dreier, 506 Onderdonk Av., Ridgewood.
Jos. Pitsch, 66 Jansen Av., Maspeth.
Luigi Poradiso, 131 Crown St., Corona.
Chas. Armstrong, 58 50th St., Corona.
Helen Ahler, 220 10th St., College Point.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Herbert Kempf, 332 10th Av., Asotria.
Fredk. Hoffman, 228 Johnson Av., Maspeth.
Alice Moore, 31 47th St., Corona.
Chas. Coleman, 150 Clarence Av., Rockaway Beach.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Alfred Lapoint, 1,571 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton.
Helen Higgins, Mt. Loretta, S. I., (St. Jos. Hospital.)

Four patients in the Bronx who were reported as having poliomyelitis were yesterday discharged as "no cases."

Sixty-four persons were discharged as recovered from the disease, making a total of 502 so discharged to date. Patients admitted to hospitals yesterday numbered only forty-six.

$19,669 IN BRACE FUND.

Contributions Are Received from Six States.

The Department of Health yesterday announced the receipt of $744 for its brace fund for crippled children, making the total $19,669. These contributions came from six States, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maine, Ohio, and Connecticut.

Mrs. W. P. Hamilton, $200; Misses Ethel Baer and Bernice, $100; Mrs. N. B. Tooker, $100; Mrs. Fitch W. Smith, $27; Friday Afternoon Sewing Circle, $25; Henry W. Guernsey, Elizabeth L. Godwin, Mrs. Morton L. Tearey, Frank H. Henry, and Miss J. R. Foster, $25 each; General George W. Wingate, $20; Therese Rosenstein, Beulah C. Lyon, Mrs. C. Leslie Barnum, L. A. Robison, Mrs. M. Fechheimer, and Miss Hattie F. Bushman, $10 each; Anna and Walton Pearse, $10; William E. Katzeback, $8; E. G. Teel, Mrs. J. Heinz Blaisten, Mrs. M. J. Speyer, Marian Wormser, Miss Jean Mills, Mrs. Albert J. Lyman, Mrs. E. S. Jones, Miss Martha E. Parkhill, and Walter Levine, $5 each; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Howell, $5; the Rev. Charles E. Cutler, $4; Helen A. and Leonard L. Bischofsheimer, $3; Jack Mills and Jerome Elsner, $3; Mrs. R. R. Leonard, E. Holbrook Waterman and P. H. S., $2 each; Florence White, Franklin Richardson and R. W., $1 each.

Mrs. Lincoln Barker wrote to THE TIMES yesterday saying that a contribution of $310 credited to her in the Department of Health list published last Sunday should have been credited to a charity bridge held at the Mansion House, Fisher's Island, N. Y.

THE TIMES yesterday received $262 from its readers in these contributions for the brace fund and for toys:

Albert Burr, $50; W. R. Porter, Misses Bernheimer and Blanche Mirck, $25 each; H. Goldsmith, $20; Juliet Town, $16; a friend, Mrs. M. A. Rank, and George Swope, $10 each; J. C. Rathborne, Jr., and Patsy Rathborne, $10; May and Henry Untermeyer, $10 each; Frances and Elisabeth Goldsmith, $10 each; Mrs. E. P. Beebe, "in memory of Celia Herrman," M. D. Bridge Club, J. R. H., Grace Bryant, and Mrs. Erma Schnee, $5 each; "Two Boys of Oak Hill," $5; Mrs. Belle Gallert, $3; Harold and Elizabeth, $2, and Anonymous, $1.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond, President of the Woman's American Supply League of 4 West Forty-ninth Street, which is collecting money for the benefit of infantile paralysis victims, yesterday received a letter from a working girl in Albany who sent $1 and said that she would make every effort to prompt a mothers' and teachers' association to which she belonged to "take some immediate action." She expressed regret that she could not increase her contribution "a thousand fold" and said that if the dollars were her last cent she would "give it just the same."

OYSTER BAY STILL SEETHING.

Further Developments in Poliomyelitis Fight Expected Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 29.—Oyster Bay was buzzing today with discussion of the resolutions blaming the infantile paralysis upon John D. Rockefeller and "medical pirates" which were adopted yesterday by citizens after State and local medical authorities and the Town Board had retreated from the Town Hall.

Justice of the Peace Joseph Steinert, who presided at the meeting of the board and led his fellow-members from the hall, said that "rowdies" had made all of the "row." "If the Town Constable had answered my call," he added, "I would have ordered those responsible for the disturbance thrown out of the hall. One of the men who started the trouble is supposed to occupy a prominent place in the community, but yesterday he was intoxicated. It was a shameful exhibition."

Dr. William J. Burns, the Health Offfcer of Oyster Bay, stated that he would continue to enforce the quarantine measures with aid summoned from beyond the town, if necessary.

Colonel Henry M. Bennett, who was Chairman of the body which passed the resolutions, asserted that when the Town Board met on Friday he would cite instances of children being rushed to isolation hospitals, although they suffered from nothing more than teething and Summer complaint. Colonel Bennett and others who agreed with him predicted that the Friday meeting would bring forth further developments.

INSPECTS METHODS OF CLEANING CITY

Mayor's Committee, with Fetherston and Woods, Traverses Three Boroughs.

KEEPS ITS FINDING SECRET

Recommendations for Co-operation by Various Departments to be Made to Mitchel.

The first move in a large scheme to co-ordinate the activities of various city departments in the work of cleaning up the city was made yesterday when a committee of citizens appointed by the Mayor toured three boroughs in all-day automobile ride with Police Commissioner Arthur Woods and Street Cleaning Commissioner John T. Fetherson.

The committee will make other trips of inspection and will report its recommendations to the Mayor. Its object, as outlined by the Mayor, is to determine whether the proper co-operation exists between the various departments and whether conditions can be improved. Those interested believe the scheme embodies one of the most thorough efforts ever made here to establish the problem of city cleanliness on a broad and permanent basis.

The members of the Mayor's Committee who made the trip yesterday were E. H. Outerbridge, representing the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is Chairman of the Executive Committee; President John C. Eames, the Merchants' Association; R. R. Appleton of the Central Mercantile Association; Dr. S. S. Goldwater, former Health Commissioner of the Academy of Medicine; Secretary Kennedy of the Anti-Litter League; and S. G. Rosenbaum, President of the National Cloak and Suit Company, through whose efforts the movement was started. Commissioners Woods and Fetherson accompanied the party to advise as to the methods and jurisdictions of the Police and Street Cleaning Departments in the conditions examined.

The work of these departments will be considered with that of such other agencies as the Tenement House Commission, the Fire Prevention Bureau, the Rapid Transit authorities, and the Mayor's and Borough President's offices. During the trip yesterday where conditions which might be improved were noted, observations as to which department or bureau might best bring them about were entered.

The party started from Commissioner Wood's office at 10 o'clock in two automobiles. The lower east side was traversed first. The committee visited two of the docks from which garbage is handled and made detailed inspection of the conditions under which the work is carried on.

The route then led uptown through the east side. The committee examined not only the streets, but the interior of tenement house passages, backyards, areaways, and other places where filth and litter may accumulate with least likelihood of coming to the attention of the authorities. The committee went through the Bronx, and thence down the west side of Manhattan, with particular attention as such districts as San Juan Hill and Hell's Kitchen. The inspectors proceeded over one of the bridges into Brooklyn, where considerable time was spent. The party got back to Manhattan after 5 o'clock.

Other trips of inspection are planned for the next few days over districts that have not yet been visited and under conditions different from those of yesterday's trip. The members of the committee would not discuss what they had found nor indicate what line thier recommendations to the Mayor might follow.

GIRL WINS IN SCHOLARSHIP.

Miss Worms of Queens in Second Place for All City High Schools.

Professor John Holley Clark, Principal of the Flushing High School, in Queens, yesterday called attention to the fact that, while the three children named in an item in last Sunday's TIMES regarding grades made by this year's high school graduates were the three highest in Manhattan and the Bronx, the children ranking second, third, and fourth for the entire city were all from Queens.

As in Manhattan and the Bronx, the pupil in Queens who made the highest grade for the four-year course was a girl. She was Miss Sophie D. Worms, a graduate of Professor Clark's school. R. A. Horst, of Queens, was next in the list with a grade of 94.67, and W. J. A. Archinal was the third highest in Queens, and the fourth highest in all of the boroughs; with a grade of 94.00. In all cases the grades apply to the full four-year course and not to the last term alone.

RUNAWAY TRUCK KILLS BABY

Auto Rolls Down Hill Upon Mrs. Berman, Wheeling Child.

Edward Highton of 4,337 Martha Avenue, Bronx, a chauffeur for the United Electric Light & Power Company, left his one-ton electric truck on the brink of the steep hill at Broadway and 158th Street yesterday morning, and went into a garage to get supplies. The par of a heavily-laden truck released the brakes of Highton's machine, which started down 158th Street.

Accelerated by its own weight and the slope of the hill, the truck sped into Riverside Drive just as Mrs. George J. Berman of 15 Fort Washington Avenue, whose husband is one of the partners in the Shanley Dress Company, 31 East Thirty-first Street, wheeled five-months-old Edith Berman into the driveway. Approaching at an angle, the runaway truck missed Mrs. Berman, but ground the carriage with the baby in it under the front wheels.

The mother's scream reached Policemen Ackerman and Walters of the West 152d Street Station, who were two blocks away, and they chased the truck to 156th Street, where the wreckage of the carriage and the baby' body, wedged against the battery box, acting as brakes, halted the machine.

Without waiting for an ambulance, Ackerman stopped a limousine and hurried the child and Mrs. Berman to the Washington Heights Hospital. Dr. Smith found the baby had been killed instantly, and after Mrs. Berman had been treated for hysteria she went home.

Highton was held in $1,000 bail to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

AMBASSADOR'S WIFE HERE.

Countess von Bernstorff Met by Her Husband at Quarantine.

Countess von Bernstorff arrived yesterday from Berlin on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. to join her husband, who went down to Quarantine to meet her on the United States Coast Guard cutter Calumet. The Countess said she was going to Rye for a few days, and would then go to Washington and visit friends whom she had not seen since the beginning of the war.

Count von Bernstorff appeared to be in very good spirits and not at all downcast by Rumania entering the war on the side of the Allies. The Ambassador asked to be permitted to ride in the pilothouse of the cutter on the trip from the Battery to Quarantine to avoid the photographers and moving picture men on board who were trying to get snapshots of him.

The Captain of the cutter went to Minton Fluhrer, the secretary to the Collector of the Port, who was on board, and said it was against the rules of the department for any person to be in the pilothouse except the Collector, his secretary, or the boarding officer on duty. Mr. Fluhrer told the Captain he would take the responsibility for the German Ambassador if any question was raised.

The Frederik VIII. was detained at Kirkwall for twelve hours, where the mail was removed by the British authorities.

LICENSE FRAUD CHARGED.

Officials Say Smith Passed Chauffeur Tests for Another.

Charged with impersonating another man in an examination for a license as chauffeur, Horace Smith of 2,527 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, was arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in West Side Court yesterday, and the hearing was postponed until tomorrow.

Smith was arrested under instructions from Deputy Attorney General Laguardia. It is charged that he appeared before Frank B. Redmond, Chief of the Automobile Bureau in the Secretary of State's office, represented himself to be Walter Lowenstein of 422 East 148th Street, and took the road test in the examination, and then, after having successfully passed all tests, handed the slip certifying this fact to Lowenstein, who went into take the written examinations.

One of the attachés of the office thought the applicant's appearance had changed materially, and the office of the Attorney General was notified. This is the first case of the kind which has come to the notice of the licensing officials.

Wife Sues Long Beach Treasurer.

Justice Stephen Callaghan, in the Brooklyn Supreme Court, granted to Mrs. Hattie A. Myers $350 counsel fees yesterday pending the trial of her action for a separation from J. Harry Myers, Treasurer of the village of Long Beach, L. I. Mrs. Myers alleges that her husband treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner, and that he was over friendly with a woman in Rockville Centre, L. I. She alleges that he owns property valued at more than $238,000. Myers denies his wife's charges, but says he is willing to grant her a separation because they cannot live in harmony. The couple have been married thirty years and have separated three times.

BURROUGHS JOINS EDISON CAMPERS

Tents Pitched in Naturalist's Orchard for the Night—Expect Henry Ford Today.

HIS NAME CUT ON BOULDER

Work of Burroughs to Commemorate Clearing of "Ford Field" by Auto Man and Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

ROXBURY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—When Henry Ford reaches Roxbury to join the camping trip through the Catskills and Adwirondacks, which Thomas A. Edison, Harvey S. Firestone, and John Burroughs are taking, he will find his name immortalized in John Burough's own handwriting. It is engraved in solid rock beside the road a few rods from Woodchuck Lodge, Mr. Burroughs's Roxbury cottage in the mountains. The naturalist put it there today himself with a hammer and chisel, wich Mr. Ford sent him for the purpose.

Two years ago Mr. Ford was visiting Mr. Burroughs in Roxbury. One day time was hanging heavily on their hands. Mr. Burroughs said to Mr. Ford: "I have a lot across the road which has not been any use to me because it is full of rocks, and I don't know what to do about it."

Mr. Ford, being a practical man, replied: "Why can't we go over and clear them out?"

For two whole weeks, with the occasional assistance of two farm hands, John Burroughs and Henry Ford, with their shirtsleeves rolled up, dragged rocks out of that field. Mr. Burroughs admits that they paused occasionally and that there was a day once in a while when they did other things, but the fact remains that the field is now clear of boulders.

In honor of his distinguished helper Mr. Burroughs named the plot "Ford Field." He spent most of today lying stretched out on a big boulder at the side of the road getting the title chisiled into it. Below the name is a huge hand pointing out the location of the field.

At 8 o'clock tonight John Burroughs and "Tom" Edison were sitting together like two happy schoolboys before a roaring wood fire in front of their tent, discussing the nature of primitive man. The camp was pitched in the orchard in front of Woodchuck Lodge on the high hillside, with the beautiful DelawareValley spread out before them.

They reached Roxbury about 6. Mr. Edison was in high good humor. He pointed out delightedly the arrangements made for the comfort of the campers—the electric lights in the tents, the camp cots, and the stores of good things to eat packed away in the trunk which Mr. Firestone added to the commissary department.

The crowd dined tonight on fish. Did they catch the fish themselves? That was what John Burroughs wanted to know. They didn't exactly catch those fish. But they got them of the man who did, which is certainly closer to nature than buying them in a fish market.

It must be added here that before the automobile party arrived Mr. Burroughs was a tiny bit uncertain as to what he was getting into.

"There is nothing like camp life," he said. "I've been camping all my eighty-odd years, but I'll have to admit that at my age a bed feels pretty good to me, and I haven't any particular scruples against a hotel once in a while. I find that my body doesn't fit into the crevaces and bumps of a camp bunk as it used to."

When he heard that the expedition was to include tents, cots and other accessories with four husky men to take care of them, he looked relieved.

No one can charge that Mr. Burroughs is losing his hun ter's eye.

"I've been doing a bit of gardening here," he said, with pardonable pride exhibiting a handsome squash and a peck of huge potatoes. "It's a bit difficult sometimes to get rid of the rabbits and woodchucks, but I've forced out the rabbits, and as for the woodchucks, well, I've shot twenty-six from my porch, and that's seventeen better than the record of my nearset competitor among the neighbors."

Although the poet-naturalist would like to have his guests of the night remain in Roxbury another day, the spirit of exploration has seized upon them all, and under Dr. Burroughs's guidance they will be off in the morning through the hills he knows so well and of which he has so often written. They hope Mr. Ford will join them tomorrow. Another addition to the group will be Professor R. H. Deluch, Director of the Georgia State Experiment Station.

ARSON IN CRITTENTON HOME

Blaze Set by Friends of Men Involved in Vice Inquiry.

An effort was made recently by members of the underworld to burn the Florence Crittenton Home at 427 West Twenty-first Street, where Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith had sent several of his best witnesses in the present vice investigation, according to a report yesterday in the Criminal Courts Building. The fire, which occurred ten days ago, was extinguished with little damage, but its origin has remained a mystery to the officials of the home. A friend of a man now under indictment, it was said, arranged with a confederate, who had been committed to the institution, to start the blaze and then escape.

Intimidation of witnesses continues despite every effort to protect them, Mr. Smith told reporters yesterday. Detectives are sent home each night with them, he said, but threats are sent by telephone or letter.

Four more indictments were returned by the Grand Jury. One was against David Parish, already under charges, while the others named three men who have not figured in the inquiry before. Mr. Smith would not divulge their identities.

The Grand Jury acted on information furnished by Tessie Diamond and Ida Silberstein, 17 years old. The former said that the money she earned on the street was used by the man she accused in purchasing a business. When he had become prosperous he married and abandoned her, she asserted. The Silberstein girl declared that she was lured away by a man who promised to make her a moving picture actress.

Immigration Commissioner Howe visited District Attorney Swann and offered to aid in deporting every one convicted of white slavery where the law could be enforced.

FEARS FOR MISSING GIRL.

Mary Fanning's Father Tells of Strange Messages from Her.

The police have sent out a general alarm for Mary Fanning, 13 years old, daughter of James Fanning of 675 Second Avenue, who disappeared on Aug. 4 last. She had been visiting her grandmother in Brooklyn and had returned to her home that morning. She told girl friends that she was going to see her father, whose place of business is at 1,622 Concourse Avenue.

For nearly four weeks Mr. Fanning has spent most of his time searching the city for his daughter. He fears that she has fallen into evil hands and cites as proof of this the fact that last week his mother was called on the telephone and a girl, who said she was her missing granddaughter, talked to her. The girl said she was working in the Bronx and would shortly return home.

"We are certain it was my daughter," said Mr. Fanning, "and from the way she talked, my mother is certain that she was repeating the words of another person who was compelling her to say what he or she wanted said. Three women also called on me and told me she was coming back, but I have not seen nor heard from the women since. That was ten days ago."

Deny Manhattan Lacks Inspectors.

City Department officials in the Municipal Building yesterday commented upon the assertion of Jacob C. Vreeland, the Chief Inspector of the Bronx Building Department, that the Board of Estimate would not allow the department funds sufficient to employ men enough to make detailed inspections of the buildings of the borough. It was said that this condition did not exist in Manhatan, at any rate. Mr. Vreeland made the statement while testifying in the District Attorney's inquiry into the causes of the collapse of a tenement on Marion Avenue.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $2 from "L. A. I." for Mrs. D., who asks financial assistance, and for whom the Charity Organization Society appealed.

During these last days of our Final Clearance of Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits, we are offering astonishing values in the assortments at $16.50, $19.50, $22.50 and $26.50.

Among these are many attractive suits just right for Fall wear.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th
Third Ave., Cor. 122d
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CELESTINS VICHY
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Don't try to stop the United States mail!" may be a tradition of ours, but the English searching parties fished two tugboats full of blue and white bags from the Oscar II just the same, as Arthur Ruhl tells in "Held at Kirkwall" in this week's issue of

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Georges

Final Clean-Up Sale

Of our entire stock of this season's SUITS for men and young men.

This is the limited period when mere cost has no consideration. Temporary loss means nothing when compared with the importance of enforcing our policy of never carrying over merchandise.

Included are all remaining Sack and Norfolk models, ranging from the extremely fancy patterns to the most stable blue serges and flannels; many heavy enough for late Fall wear.

Grouped in Four Lots for Quick Selling:

$12.50 and $13.50 Suits $9.50
$15.00 and $18.00 Suits $11.50
$20.00 to $25.00 Suits $14.50
$28.00 and $30.00 Suits $17.50

Genuine Palm Beach Suits
"Cravenette Finished"

Originally marked $7.50. Tailored up to the Georges standard, Sack and Norfolk models, plain and striped effects.

$5.

Lightweight Suits

Including "Coolkenny," "Tub" Crash and "Coolest-Cloth;" originally priced up to $10; now..... $6

Priestley's Cravenette English Mohair Suits

Originally marked $12.50 to $25; regulars, shorts and stouts.

$10, $12 and $15.

Shantung Silk Suits

Slightly soiled; originally marked $18 and $20; while they last $7.50

White Flannel Suits

Both Sack and Norfolk models; they were originally marked $25; now $14.50

White Flannel Trousers

Fine tennis flannels, also striped serges, with belt straps and cuffs; originally marked $3.50 to $5.00; now grouped in two lots.

$2.95 and $3.45.

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TWO New York Stores

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Also corner of
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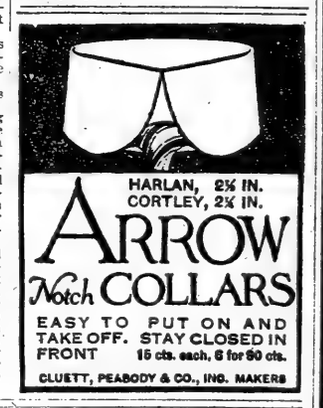

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Service is success.

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You must beat him on service.

Trade now-a-days goes to Speed & Company.

Are you equipped for speed?

An Overland Delivery will enable you to go faster, farther, for a better, bigger business.

Nothing else at anywhere near the price is so efficient—or does you so much credit.

The Overland Delivery has the style, power, snap and speed.

It comes complete, electric starter and all—the best known, best rated car of its kind at anywhere near the price.

Speed up your business. See us today.

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NIAGARA FALLS & RETURN, $11.40
Lackawanna Railroad
Tickets on sale evening trains Sept. 1, 2d trains Sept. 3, & Return trains Sept. 4th. Do not leave later than
Brooklyn: 505

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair Thursday and Friday; little change in temperature; light west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

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GREEK KING REPORTED IN FLIGHT AND ALLIES FIGHTING HIS TROOPS AFTER LANDING FORCE AT PIRAEUS

UHLANS GUARD CONSTANTINE

Who Has Taken Refuge in Thessaly, Saloniki Reports Say.

BATTLE RAGING AT TATOI

Several Greek Princes Said to Have Fallen at Fight Around King's Country Home.

CABINET SHAKY MONDAY

Delayed Dispatch Tells of the Rumors Current of Zaimis's Imminent Fall.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 31.—The following message from Ward Price, the official British press representative in Greece, dated Saloniki, Tuesday evening, was received in London at an early hour this morning:

"This evening's sensation is that King Constantine has fled from Athens to take refuge with a German escort of 300 Uhlans, who have been waiting for him several days at Larissa.

"Another report is that the Allies have already landed a strong force at Piraeus, which has been heavily engaged with the Greek Army in battle around the King's country house at Tatoi, where several Greek Princes have already fallen. Perhaps tomorrow will bring more light upon the situation, which is extraordinarily involved, even for the Balkans."

ENTENTE WAS PRESSING KING.

Rumors of Speedy Fall of the Cabinet Were Current Monday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Monday, Aug. 28, (Dispatch from The London Daily Chronicle.)—The news from Rumania overshadows everything here. It is felt that the events of the last few days and those immediately pending will bring about a tremendous change in the Balkans and mark the opening of a vitally important stage in the progress of the war.

An official communication is published by the Saloniki journal Opinion, stating that the Rumanian Government is about to deliver to the Government of Sofia an ultimatum demanding the immediae evacuation of Serbian territory and its return to the status established by the Bucharest treaty.

Meanwhile the sudden recurrence of the King's illness is holding up the march of events. The French Minister yesterday requested an audience of the King on two occasions, but could not be received owing to his Majesty's indisposition. M. Guillemin renewed his request today. Diplomatic circles attach considerable importance to this reiterated request.

The Nea Hellas declares that today or tomorrow the Entente Ministers, by order of their Governments, will inquire personally of the King to what point he would be disposed to permit the inroad of Bulgars into Greek territory, so that, knowing his decision, the powers may adopt the necessary military measures in case of an accentuation of the Bulgar advance. The same journal states that it is in a position to declare that Premier Zaimis has come to the decision not to remain in power. It adds: "He will communicate his decision to the King today. Two weeks ago M. Zaimis informed his Majesty that in the case of Rumania entering the war he could not continue responsible for the Government."

The Nea Hellas concludes: "It can be affirmed that the question of the attitude of Greece has reached its final phase, and in a few days the problem will be solved in one way or another."

This diagnosis of the situation is confirmed by the Patris, which says:

"We have reason to believe that the Zaimis Government does not remain indifferent to the action of Rumania. The Government's opinion on this subject is already known and will only be strengthened by Rumania's official declaration of war."

No less significant are the continued changes in the general staff, which is undergoing transformation. In addition to the displacement of General Dousmanis and Colonel Metaxas, eight other officers are leaving the general staff. They requested prolonged leaves of absence and the request was granted by the Minister of War.

As for Sunday afternoon's demonstration, it must be classed as among the greatest and most impressive things of its kind. When Mr. Venizelos stepped on the balcony of his house he faced a crowd which must have numbered at least 80,000 people, while those in the side streets and beyond the range of the speaker's voice must have raised the total number of demonstrators to 100,000. All the afternoon train after train brought people from the Piraeus, where work came to an absolute standstill.

All classes were represented, and in the midst of a big procession came the famous yellow flag and the familiar blue and white national flag, both draped in black.

Its very numbers made the meeting marvelous, but its unanimity made it highly impressive and memorable. If there were anti-Venizelists present they preserved silence.

Athens Heard Army Was to be Remobolized; Talk of Putting Venizelos Back in Power

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Remobilization of the Greek Army is under consideration at Athens, says a delayed Reuter dispatch from that city. The question of a ministerial reorganization, providing for the inclusion in the Cabinet of former Premier Venizelos, has arisen. So far as can be ascertained, no decision has been reached on these points.

The news of Rumania's entry into the war cast a complete shadow on the anti-Venizelos counterdemonstration which had been worked up with the greatest care for Monday afternoon. It showed scarcely a third of the strength of the demonstration at the Venizelos meeting on Sunday. No effort was made to inspire enthusiasm in the crowd today, save on the basis of the King against ex-Premier Venizelos. Ex-Premiers Rhallis and Gounaris and Deputy John Dragoumens were the chief speakers.

Hollweg Hurries to Kaiser to Confer on Rumanian Crisis.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The new situation suddenly created by Rumania's entry into the war has sent the Imperial Chancellor hurrying to Great Headquarters for a conference with the Kaiser.

German nerves apparently are standing successfully the severest test to which they have been subjected in the history of the world war. There is a growing feeling of optimism in some quarters, induced by Germany's sharp answer of war to Rumania and the heretofore unpublishable fact now made known to the public that Field Marshal von Mackensen is in command in the Balkans, and has been all along preparing against the day when Rumania might declare war, making his strategic and tactical dispositions as clandestinely and thoroughly as before the brilliant Serbian campaign.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN OUT OF KRONSTADT

Rumanians Capture 741 Prisoners in Swift Invasion of Transylvania.

SEND ULTIMATUM TO SOFIA

Demand Evacuation of Serbia and Adherence to Bucharest Treaty—Turkey Declares War.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 31.—Rumania, on Tuesday, according to advices from Athens, presented an ultimatum to Bulgaria demanding the evacuation of Serbian territory so that the status quo might be restored in accordance with the Treaty of Bucharest.

Consternation in Sofia over the approach of Russian troops through the Dobrudja is reported in news received in Zurich from Austrian sources.

Turkey has declared war on Rumania, a Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says.

Nearly all the principal passes into Hungary are now held by the Russians in the Carpathians and the Rumanians on the Transylvania border. King Ferdinand's army is pouring rapidly into the enemy country, where it has reached several points, including a village east of Kronstadt, according to official advices from Bucharest. It would appear from an Austrian War Office communication announcing the withdrawal of the dual monarchy's troops from the frontier, "in accordance with prearranged plans," that the invaders have even occupied Kronstadt itself. In this swift advance the Rumanians have taken more than 730 prisoners. Aeroplanes are directing the fire of the artillery on this front.

On the western and southern frontier, along the Danube, the Rumanians have begun a bombardment of Orsova, in Hungary, and Rustchuk, in Bulgaria.

Zeppelin Drops Bombs on Bucharest.

On the other hand, Bucharest was bombarded Monday night by a Zeppelin and an aeroplane, while other Rumanian cities were attacked by aeroplanes. This is made known in an official communication from Bucharest which says:

During Monday night a Zeppelin and a foreign aeroplane threw several bombs on Bucharest without causing the least damage. Artillery drove them off. Enemy aeroplanes threw bombs on Baltchic, Piatra and Niamtzu without doing any damage.

The Russian War Office yesterday reported the capture of Panker Mountain on the Hungarian border in the Carpathians. The village of Rafalov, on the Bystritza-Nadworna River near the border, also was captured by the Russians. The bulletin adds:

Our troops are at a distance of between twenty-five and thirty versts, (eighteen miles) from the Hungarian frontier.

Following is the text of the official statement of the Rumanian operations issued yesterday at Bucharest:

On the western and northern fronts Rumanian troops crossed the Austro-Hungarian frontier during the night of the 27th and after fairly lively fighting reached numerous points, including Mount Fagatzelu, northwest of Nyergpo. Kissepeica Hill, west of Gyergyo, and the village of Hossezufalu, four kilometres, (about three miles) east of Kronstadt. Our artillery fired on Orsova, destroying a petroleum depot. Our Fourth Army Corps has taken seven officers and 734 men prisoner.

An armed enemy tug opened fire on Turnu Severin, but retired to Orsova under fire of our batteries. Austro-Hungarian monitors opened fire on Giurgevo, but were compelled to retire by our artillery.

Admits Retirement from Frontier.

VIENNA, Aug. 30, (via London.)—The Austrian official communication issued today admits that except northeast of Orsovo, on the Danube near the Iron Gates, where repeated Rumanian attacks were repulsed, the Austro-Hungarian troops have been

Continued on Page 4.

SAY HINDENBURG WILL WIN THE WAR

German Press and Public Now Confidently Look to Him to Bring Victory.

LAUD KAISER'S DECISION

Emperor Credited with Sensing Wish of the Nation in Elevating the Field Marshal.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The effect on public opinion of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's appointment as Chief of the General Staff is considered its most important immediate consequence here, and the man in the street feels just as good about it as do those in political and military circles, while the German press has momentarily forgotten its differences over annexation and submarine warfare and unanimously choruses the Kaiser's praise and enthusiasm over the change.

Under the headline, "Long Live the Kaiser!" Eugen Zimmermann, editor of the Lokalanzeiger, says: "The intoxication of joy today possesses all German lands, and there will be no German heart that will not beat higher, and this elation is due to only one man—the Kaiser. If in this—perhaps the most momentous decision for the fate of the nation—if he had needed any advice no one at all conversant with the situation would have counseled otherwise than what of his own initiative he did. Herein is manifest the high gift of the Kaiser and his deep sense of duty toward a nation that is prepared to make every heavy sacrifice asked of it in this hard struggle. The Kaiser's decision will give the armies that have been heroically fighting for twenty-five months against a brave and numerically superior enemy, new and unsuspected moral values. Now that von Hindenburg, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and General Ludendorff are working confidently together in the central military leadership for our present and future, we know that the best forces at our disposal are guiding our fate.

"In the present moment the military developments in the Balkans demand unusual measures and unusual tempo in deciding and daring. The new leadership is the best for this. Therefore it enjoys the unanimous approval of the German nation. It will bring us victory and peace, which we need. Both von Hindenburg and Ludendorff have shown that they are our most gifted leaders. And yet in this hour we must warn the public against expecting wonders and admonish the people only to expect the possible, which, however, will and must suffice. To these two now has been intrusted the central leadership of all military operations under the Kaiser's direction. They survey the whole situation and will turn into deeds and success the decisions which the Kaiser will make as a result of their advice. From now on they will work together confidently and intelligently with the political leadership of state, from which we also promise ourselves very considerable gain. Thus today our hopes are due to the Kaiser and his two first military counselors."

Major Morahrt writes in the Tagebiatt: "An important step forward has been taken which may prove to be of incalculably far-reaching consequences for our enemies. We hail our national hero as chief of the whole German Army and no one in the German Empire or among our allies will fail to hail this decision with joyful confidence. Did the Kaiser recognize the secret wish of the whole nation? We could not utter this call for von Hindenburg into the place of the great von Moltke; our enemies would have misinterpreted such a wish, but it existed none the less. Now that the reasons for the Kaiser's decision have resulted from the general situation and is intended to express in the happiest form the centralized use of our whole vast army on old and new fronts, assurance is synchronously given that Germany and its allies are one with the Kaiser's wish to continue holding out; to continue to manifest the will to win and to continue sacrificing all that is dear to us if we only win and our banners triumph above the ruin roundabout us.

"Now von Hindenburg is master in the east and west. In his hands centre the strands that connect all the armies. He has become the brain of the whole gigantic machine which is animated by his spirit. This is something that our enemies can never imitate. Joffre will always stand beside Haig as equal in power, and beside these, Brusiloff and Russki, and in their train the little ones and the dwarfs, Cadorna, Sarrail, and Iliescu. Our inner machine has gained

Continued on Page 4.

Third and Last Danish Isle Favors Sale to America

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Aug. 30.—The Legislature of Santa Cruz has adopted and cabled to the Danish Government at Copenhagen a resolution favoring the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. The Colonial Council of St. Thomas and St. John, the other islands of the Danish West Indies, already has taken similar action. The resolution adopted by the Santa Cruz Legislature follows:

"The Colonial Council unanimously request the Ministry to hasten the negotiations toward ratification of the treaty with the United States, which is the only means of relieving the intolerable and ruinous state of affairs on this island. There is no hope otherwise of rectifying our condition in the future."

OHIO LYNCHERS NOOSE SHERIFF

Threaten to Hang Him and He Agrees to Produce White Woman's Negro Assailant.

STARTS FOR NEARBY TOWN

Authorities There Had Transferred Negro to Another Place and Sheriff Makes His Escape

LIMA, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 31.—Enraged at the success of Sheriff Sherman Eley in spiriting out of reach Charles Daniels, a negro accused of assaulting Mrs. John Barber, the young wife of a prominent farmer, a mob captured the Sheriff, seriously wounded him, placed a noose around his neck, and forced him to direct a procession of 100 automobiles into the country north of the city, where it was supposed the negro prisoner had been hidden.

At 1 o'clock it was learned that the mob had gone to Ottawa, a town eighteen miles distant, where Sheriff Eley had taken Daniels and turned him over to the authorities there. The Ottawa authorities, however, had transferred the prisoner to another place.

Sheriff Eley escaped to a hotel and was hurried away before the mob found that Daniels had been removed, presumably to Toledo. The mob searched the hotel but failed to find any trace of the Sheriff.

In their efforts to get at the negro here the mob overpowered the Lima Police and Fire Departments, broke into the jail, the courthouse, and the residence of the sheriff, and forced the sheriff's wife and other women to flee from their anger with a small baby in arms.

The mob formed around the Lima jail before dusk and leaders demanded admittance. Chief of Police Kinney called out the entire force; but the officers were overpowered in a hand-to-hand fight, as the mob was heavily armed. It was announced that the negro had been taken by Sheriff Eley to the Ohio State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, and that the jail was guarded by but one deputy and the Sheriff's wife. Refusing to accept the announcement, the mob forced Mrs. Eley to open the cells.

Sheriff Eley returned at 9:40 o'clock and was met by the mob at the city limits. They demanded that he deliver the prisoner or tell where he was hidden. The Sheriff reached his residence and refused to give up the negro. The mob then broke in the front door as Eley escaped through a rear entrance. He was caught when entering the Elks' Home and attacked. His clothes were stripped from his body and he was battered and kicked by the mob. Two of his ribs were broken.

A rope was then taken from the trolley of a street car and the noose placed about his neck. Eley held out even after the mob had thrown the noose over the cross-arm of a telephone pole. After half an hour of torture and insults, during which he pleaded for the mob to respect his duty and office, the half-conscious man surrendered. He was taken to a waiting motor truck, which formed the head of the procession of automobiles, into which the mob climbed. The procession then left the city at high speed.

While the mob held Eley a prisoner under the telephone pole to which they threatened to hang him, Chief of Police Kinney called upon citizens to join his force, but was refused. The Fire Department was called out, but arrived just as the mob was starting away. The motor fire trucks were run three abreast down the streets, throwing chemicals on those of the mob that had not joined the motor procession, and the men on foot were dispersed.

It is understood that the mob was led by a band of farmers from the vicinity of the Barber country home, where the assault occurred early this morning. Mrs. Barber was slashed with a razor and beaten into unconsciousness. It is thought that she will die. A posse of 200 men with bloodhounds caught the negro Daniels in a woods in the same township later in the morning.

ASK WILSON TO MAKE A MOVE FOR PEACE

President Urged by Committee to Call National Conference to Offer Mediation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A committee representing the American Neutral Conference Committee urged President Wilson today to call a conference of all neutral nations to discuss their interests as affected by the war, to agree upon principles of international action that will tend to prevent future wars, and, upon the basis of these, jointly to offer mediation to the warring powers. The President expressed sympathy with the general object of the committee. Hamilton Holt of New York, Chairman of the committee, acted as spokesman.

The American Neutral Conference Committee was organized in New York last June and consists of 100 members. Among the members are John D. Crimmins, Samuel T. Dutton, Professor Leo S. Rowe, Jacob H. Schiff, David Starr Jordan, John Hays Hammond, Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, Professor Irving Fisher, George W. Kirchwey, James Speyer, Frank P. Walsh, Dr. James J. Walsh, Amos P. Wilder, Oswald Garrison Villard, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Jane Addams.

HEAT EXHAUSTION.
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
Revives, refreshes, strengthens. Relieves depression, restores the nerve force, overcomes the effects of heat. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

CONGRESS LEADERS HOPE TO AVERT STRIKE BY A QUICK EIGHT-HOUR LAW; GUARDSMEN COMING TO KEEP ORDER

15,000 SENT FROM BORDER

Soldiers from States With Great Railway Terminals Recalled.

3 REGIMENTS TO NEW YORK

Force in Texas to be Reduced by 24,000 Men—Pershing Soon to Quit Mexico.

ROADS PLAN TO RUN TRAINS

Appeal to Non-Brotherhood Men—Talk of 1,000 Strike-breakers for West Shore.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Wilson Administration tonight took definite steps to meet any possible emergency growing out of the threatened great railway strike, if made effective next Monday morning, through use of the State militia forces. It issued orders to General Frederick Funston, at San Antonio, Texas, directing him to return twelve regiments of National Guardsmen immediately from their Mexican border patrol stations to State mobilization camps.

Approximately 15,000 guardsmen are involved in the movement which embraces guardsmen from the nine States in which most of the principal railroad terminal cities are located, New York City, Jersey City, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and New Orleans. No troops from Pennsylvania, which has the great railway terminals at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, have been ordered to return, but the announcement tonight hinted that other troops would be brought back from the border, and it is understood that guardsmen from Pennsylvania may be included in subsequent orders. The State of Pennsylvania, however, has a State constabulary force which might be available for strike duty.

The Official Statement.

Here is the official announcement issued by the War Department tonight:

"The War Department tonight directed General Funston to return to the State mobilization camps the three regiments from New York, two from New Jersey, one from Maryland, two from Illinois, two from Missouri, one from California, one from Oregon, one from Washington, and one from Louisiana, making in all about 15,000 of the National Guard.

"In view of the fact that substantially this number of troops who have not done patrol duty on the border are now on their way there, it is felt that this number can be spared.

"In a few days, if transportation facilities remain undisturbed, the department intends to order home some more regiments and possibly to replace them with troops now in their mobilization camps in the several States."

The first step toward the withdrawal of American forces from the Mexican border was taken earlier in the day when the War Department ordered the twenty-eight companies of Coast Artillerymen now on the border to proceed immediately from their stations to their regular stations in the fortifications along the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts.

Needed for Strike.

While War Department officials would not comment on the significance or purpose of the order further than to endeavor to make it appear that these troops are not now needed on the border, and were to be replaced by other guardsmen now en route to the border, the real purpose of the order is to enable the Administration to be prepared for any emergency in the great railway strike.

Effort was made to make it appear that these coast artillerymen were to return because their services were no longer needed on the border, but in view of the announcement, which was withheld until nearly midnight tonight, which stated that the twelve regiments of National Guardsmen from nine States had been ordered to return, it is confidently believed here tonight that the orders for the return of the coast artillerymen are also related to the evident wish of the Administration to be prepared for any crisis in the strike situation.

It may become necessary during the strike, if it comes, as it was in the great strike during the Cleveland Administration, to use troops to protect the movement of mail trains, which the railways will endeavor to run during the strike. In such a contingency the Administration would be helpless unless it had ordered troops back from the border.

Virtually the entire mobile army of the United States is on duty on the border, or in Mexico as part of the Pershing force, or in foreign service in the Philippines, Panama, and Hawaii. The forts and army posts throughout the country were stripped to such an extent to send troops to the border that it was necessary to call also upon the coast artillery organization of the regular army for twenty-eight companies of men for border service.

Tonight's announcement is interpreted as putting a new construction on the action of the War Department when it announced only as late as last Monday that the National Guardsmen of the States of Ohio, Vermont and Kentucky had been ordered to the border. There are nearly 15,000 men in these units and they are now en route.

The Need Foreseen.

It is now believed here that the Ohio, Vermont and Kentucky guardsmen, who have been in mobilization camps

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Brotherhood Leaders Discourage Postponement; But Gompers Advises Them Not to Act in Haste

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—It was widely reported today that President Wilson had personally asked the heads of the four brotherhoods to postpone the date of the strike, called for next Monday, until Congress could have more time to act. A. B. Garretson, Chairman of the brotherhoods' Conference Committee, denied emphatically tonight that any such request had come from the President.

"You can say emphatically that the question of a postponement of the strike is not even under consideration," said Mr. Garretson.

"President Wilson has not asked us to postpone the strike," said W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen. "He understands, as we made it clear to him on Monday night, that we are now powerless to act unless a satisfactory settlement is made by Monday. Unless that is done we couldn't call it off if we wished to."

It is known that members of Congress have approached the brotherhood leaders on the subject of postponement for a week or two weeks, but have received slight encouragement.

Senator Blair Lee of Maryland today introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee:

Resolved, That in order to afford sufficient time for the intelligent consideration of the legislation in the President's message to Congress on Aug. 29, the Senate of the United States hereby requests the representatives of the railroad employes who have fixed Sept. 4 for the commencement of a general strike, to postpone the date for the beginning of such strike for one week, and that a copy of this resolution be immediately forwarded by the Secretary of the Senate to the said representatives having the matter of a strike in their charge.

After the union heads today had obtained copies of the bills proposed to be introduced they went into a conference with Secretary of Labor Wilson and discussed with him the proposed legislation. Later they had a conference with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers is said to have advised the labor leaders that it might be well not to start the strike on Monday if by that time it appeared that Congress was likely to enact the eight-hour law within a few days. Mr. Gompers is a close personal and political friend of the President, and if it could be done without jeopardizing the interests of labor, he would be glad to see the strike averted.

The brotherhood leaders are frank in declaring that it is merely a race by Congress against time; that if they are assured of the eight-hour day by Monday they will not strike. Otherwise, they say, the strike will begin that morning.

LEHIGH VALLEY AVOIDS EMBARGO

Will Try to Keep on Bringing Munitions and Perishables to Tidewater Despite Strike.

ALL OTHERS PUT UP BARS

No Freight After Sunday—Passengers Warned—Coal Shortage Menaces Steamship Lines.

The embargo on perishable freight announced by some of the railroads on Tuesday, in preparation for a nation-wide strike of their employes, extended yesterday to most of the railroads of the country.

A single exception, among the large lines, to the general embargo was the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Vice President L. D. Smith made the announcement that the company would try to continue its business without an embargo of any kind. The Lehigh Valley serves the Bethlehem Steel Works and carries to tidewater great quantities of munitions for the Allies. It is the only road thus employed that expressed hope of continuing this service.

Announcement of the embargo was published first by the big trunk lines. That was followed at once by telegraphic dispatches from railroad centres all over the United States telling of similar action by smaller lines. Each road issued its own orders, differing in detail from those of other lines. In general, however, the effect of the embargo will be a gradual refusal of freight. Beginning today, that classed by the roads as "explosives and inflammables" will generally be declined; by Saturday perishable freight will be included in the restriction, and by Sunday a general rejection of all shipments, except such as may be accepted "subject to delay," will be enforced.

Agents everywhere were notified to warn passengers of the situation, the Pennsylvania Railroad even causing this notice to be posted conspicuously in its ticket windows:

"On account of the threatened strike, all tickets sold are subject to restricted train service and delay en route and at junction points on and after Monday, Sept. 4, 1916."

Commercial and industrial organizations, as well as individual firms and corporations, were reported as "hoping for the best and preparing for the worst." Telegraph offices were deluged with messages from business houses, urging the railroads to hasten shipments or authorizing them to be hurried on by express.

Trolley Lines Prepare.

Managers of interurban lines made hurried plans to enlarge their facilities, and motor truck men, in cities all through the country, started hastily to overhaul their equipment. The Standard Oil Company, it was learned, had already concentrated unusually large supplies of gasoline at its depots.

Already the effect has been felt on shipping here and at other seaports. Representatives of steamship lines admitted that it was doubtful whether steamship traffic could be continued in the face of a strike, since it would almost surely bring a shortage of coal. Coastwise shipping lines were forced to the immediate announcement that, as a result of the railroad embargo, they could accept freight only to their terminals or to points that might be reached by water.

The most severe of the embargoes, and one that caused a drop of 4¼ cents in the price of wheat on the Chicago Board

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ROADS WILL FIGHT THE 8-HOUR DAY

Will Insist at the Hearing Today That It Will Mean Higher Freights.

EXPECT SHIPPERS' SUPPORT

Threatened Demand by 1,600,000 Non-Union Men Also Will Be Pointed Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—While the railroad Presidents today welcomed the invitation to appear tomorrow before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to say what they think of the President's strike legislative program, they saw in the hearing a strong indication that Congress would not be able to do anything in the way of final passage of legislation before Monday.

The railroad executives do not share the optimism of some persons close to the Administration that the brotherhoods will postpone the strike date from next Monday if Congress does not act by that time. The railroads have a system of espionage among the memberships of the unions, and generally have advance information of any proposed change in tactics by the labor leaders.

The railroads have no particular objection to any part of the President's program or to that tentatively suggested by the House leaders, except the all-important provision for the granting of the eight-hour day. Tomorrow, in the three hours allotted them, the railroad executives will present to the Senators the same arguments they presented to the President against the eight-hour day. Also they expect confidently that the three hours allotted to the shippers and others interested will be given over largely to arguments in their favor.

Their final refusal to accept the President's settlement terms pointed out that the shippers had pressed them not to do anything that would cause an advance in rates. Seldom in any railroad controversy has the issue been put so baldly to the public that a rate increase hangs in the balance.

1,600,000 Others Involved.

The railroad Presidents will tell the Senate Committee that the granting of the eight-hour day to the train service employes will lead to endless industrial strife with 1,600,000 other railroad employes who are not members of the brotherhoods. They will submit a letter which President Wilson received today from Robert T. Frazier, spokesman for the 1,600,000, threatening trouble if the legislative program does not provide an eight-hour day for them. In his letter Mr. Frazier said:

"As a representative of the 80 per cent. of the railway employes of the country, the men who at all times have been loyal to their companies, and to their country, and men who are not now making any demands relative to hours of service or wages, but who stand to suffer loss only as a result of the strike methods resorted to by the 20 per cent., the trainmen, or as the result of the readjustment of wage scales by any methods wherein they are not represented, I came to Washington three weeks ago bringing with me petitions from my associates in the service of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, bearing 6,000 signatures.

"These have since been augmented

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COMING SEPT. 27.
Delicious Deerfoot Farm Sausage, fresh from the farm at Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

THREE MEASURES DRAFTED

Provide for Commission To Study Effect of Eight-Hour Day.

NO RATE RISE CONSIDERED

Unions Expected to Postpone a Walkout While Legislation Is Pending.

HEARING IS SET FOR TODAY

Senate Committee to Listen to Representatives of Both Sides in Dispute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The railroad strike situation is in a muddle tonight. It is a tossup whether there will be a strike. The representatives of the brotherhoods are still insistent that trainmen will quit work at 7 o'clock Monday morning, and the railroad executives are making every preparation to meet the emergency.

Both sides are being pressed to yield to the proposals of President Wilson. It is apparent that the President's program of legislation will not be enacted in its entirety. But progress was made today between the Senate and the House leaders in an effort to effect a compromise, and they were hopeful tonight that some parts of the legislation recommended by the President in his address to Congress yesterday would be enacted within the next few days.

Terms for a Compromise.

The compromise does not provide for anything more than the legalizing of the eight-hour day and the appointment of a commission "to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads," as President Wilson expressed it in his address. It does not provide for authorizing other measures advocated by the President—consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an increase in freight rates to meet the additional expenditures of the railroads caused by the eight-hour day and enjoining a strike while the Commission of Conciliation and Mediation is investigating the dispute between employers and employes.

The proposed compromise does not satisfy the railroads and those Senators and Representatives who hold that arbitration is essential to a fair adjustment of the quarrel between the railroads and the trainmen.

Optimism in Congress.

While the representatives of the brotherhoods continued to declare that they could see no prospect of preventing the strike, and were not even considering a postponement, and the railroad Presidents made known that they would go before the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce tomorrow and vigorously oppose eight-hour day legislation, opinion in the Senate and the House assumed an optimistic turn.

Senators and Representatives indicated that they were satisfied that the brotherhoods would not put the strike order into effect while Congress was considering legislation to meet the situation. The House leaders are seeking to pass a bill or bills before Monday, and they declared today that if, in the face of this effort, the strike were ordered, they would wash their hands of the whole business and let the brotherhoods take the consequences.

There are some marked differences between the proposals for a compromise advanced respectively by the Senate leaders and the House leaders, but the opinion prevails that these are not irreconcilable, and that the House leaders will enact some legislation bearing on the strike situation before the week is out, so that the brotherhoods will have ample reason for rescinding the strike order. The House leaders have practically concluded that if the Senate does not act within the next forty-eight hours, say, by Friday, the House will go ahead on its own hook and pass a bill, although it was the understanding that the Senate should act first.

Adopt President's Diction.

The most positive indication that a compromise between the leaders of the Senate and the House was in sight was afforded by the action of Representative Kitchin, Democratic leader of the House, and Representative Adamson, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, in adopting in its entirety the language of part of a tentative draft of a bill prepared for the President, and now before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. This part provides for an eight-hour day and for an investigation of its effect on wages and the expenditures of railways.

But the House leaders added to the Newlands provisions a clause that gives to railway trainmen time and a half wages for overtime. This is the punitive overtime demanded by the brotherhoods to which the railroads say they will not submit. It was explained that this clause was intended merely to be suggestive, and that it would be eliminated if there was serious opposition to it on the part of Senators and Representatives.

An important development in the situation was the discovery tonight by Representative Adamson that a law enacted in 1862 and still on the statute books

gives the President authority to take over and operate railroad trains in case of "public necessity" and to hold amenable to courtmartial proceedings any person refusing to aid in such operations. Mr. Adamson has not seen the text of this law, but he was deeply impressed with its applicability to the present situation and understood that it applied in time of peace. It is regarded as meeting President Wilson's recommendation that he receive authority to take over the rolling stock of railroads and to draft their officials and employes into the service of the United States for the transportation of troops and other purely military purposes.

Wide Scope of Law of 1862.

The law of 1862 as its provisions were understood by Representative Adamson tonight, goes much further than the President's proposal, as it gives him authority to operate trains for any purpose in case of "public necessity." This would enable the Federal Government to operate food trains if a general railway strike were called.

Representative Adamson said that he planned to provide in the House bill that the eight-hour day should become effective Nov. 1, 1916, and that the bill probably would read finally, "that eight hours shall be deemed a day's work at the existing wage for a ten-hour day."

The bill will contain a provision that in case of "accident or misfortune or in any case where existing divisions may be quire more thar eight hours to make a run at a safe and reasonable speed—the employes may work more than eight hours." Such labor is to be paid for at the rate of time and a half for overtime and the additional service is to be "without fault of the employe." Such a provision is bound to bring strong opposition in the Senate.

Today the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce held a long session at which it was decided that hearings on the proposed railroad legislation should be given tomorrow. The hearing will begin at 9 o'clock and will continue for nine hours, divided among representatives of the brotherhoods, the railroads and the shippers, and persons representing the public.

Three Bills Drafted.

Chairman Newlands placed before the committee tentative drafts of three bills that had been prepared by himself, Secretary Lane, Assistant Attorney General Todd, and Commissioner Chambers of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, acting in behalf of President Wilson. These bills follow the lines of the President's recommendations to Congress yesterday. They consist, first, of a bill establishing the eight-hour standard workday in interstate transportation; second, a bill defining the duties of the Board of Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration in controversies between employers and employes in interstate transportation, and third, a bill empowering the President to operate railroads in time of emergency as a military necessity and for military purposes This last measuse makes it a crime for any person to refuse to perform service when drafted by the President for such military purposes.

The Democratic members were all present at the meeting of the committee. The only Republican members there were Senators Cummins and Brandegee. Senator Cummins, addressing the committee, said that while there was need of prompt action by Congress, nevertheless, as the legislation that would be necessary and as proposed by the President placed a burden on the people of the country the utmost pains should be taken to discuss the whole subject completely and with every possible precaution and to this end there should be no undue haste.

To this Senator Robinson of Arkansas made an emphatic protest and charged that there were "petty politicians who were trying to make political capital out of the strike and in every way endeavoring to foment dissensions and create difficulties in the way of a sane settlement of the whole trouble." Senator Cummins made no reply to this attack, but arose and left the committee room. At the request of his fellow-members and after an intimated discussion of the incident, Senator Robinson went in search of Senator Cummins and apologized for his statements and their personal character and the meeting of the committee was resumed with Mr. Cummins present and participating in the deliberations.

After the meeting of the committee tonight Chairman Newlands said that there was ground for congratulation on the interchange of views during the day.

All Working for Peace.

It was clear that every one, he said, was in earnest and trying to meet the emergency in a patriotic manner. The shortness of the time before the date set for the strike to begin embarrassed the committee, but he said it was decided, notwithstanding the short interval, to hold hearings. Notices were sent this afternoon to the railroad managers and the brotherhood heads that the committee would be glad to hear them in public hearings that would begin at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. A notice was also sent to the National Chamber of Commerce as the representative of the shipping interests of the country.

The brotherhood representatives will be asked to state their case first, and then the railroad managers will be heard. All the discussion by members of the committee during the day, Senator Newlands said, was entirely tentative. The session was behind closed doors, and every member had opportunity to state fully what his position was. There was no decision or any approximate agreement on the propositions advanced by President Wilson.

Senator Newlands said tonight that the committee had received word from the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that only two of the features of the President's program could possibly pass the House. These were the eight-hour day and the appointment of a committee to investigate the effect of it on railroad finances. It is realized by Democratic members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that the real battle over the program will take place in the Senate. The House can dispose of the whole matter under a rule in two days, but in the Senate there must be debate until a unanimous agreement is reached to take a vote. Members of the majority side of the Senate committee expressed the belief that there would be legislative action by Congress before Monday, but not in the comprehensive way proposed.

One plan discussed in the committee was that the program be cut down to two parts: First, that the eight-hour day be established in interstate transportation, and, second, that broad powers be given the President to take over and run all the railroads involved in the strike while the controversy was in the process of adjustment. This program received much support. While at first some Senators were inclined to think that Congress had no power to say that the President should take over and operate the railroads, after the matter had been discussed at length and the views of several of the members of the committee who are recognized as good interstate commerce lawyers were heard there was less opposition to the plan. A rather general opinion was that the length, breadth and depth of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution have never been sounded and that Congress has the widest powers in the regulation of commerce between the States.

One member of the Senate Committee said tonight that from the tenor of the discussion he should not be at all surprised if the final action of Congress would be to enact this amended program: Declare the eight-hour day and empower the President to take and operate the railroads during the strike in order to maintain the public welfare and provide the people of the United States with interstate commerce, on which life in the last analysis depends, not only in the large centres of population, but in even rural communities. But the House leaders want the legislative program restricted to the eight-hour day, with punitive overtime and a provision for an investigation of the eight-hour day on railroad finances. They were saying tonight that President Wilson was satisfied that this was all he could get from Congress at the present session and that if any legislation was enacted to meet the strike situation it would be in accord with their measure.

William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, was at the Capitol and among the brotherhood leaders today seeking to help along the legislation proposed by the President and to prevent the strike order from being put into effect next Monday. It is understood that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, with which the brotherhoods are not affiliated, was at work with the brotherhood heads endeavoring to persuade them to order a postponement of the strike until Congress had an opportunity to consider the legislative program.

ORDER REGIMENTS FROM THE BORDER

Continued from Page 1.

more than a month, were ordered to the border in order to enable the War Department to order back to their cities and railway centres the National Guardsmen covered by the orders given to General Funston tonight. The particular regiments ordered to be returned were not designated in the War Department announcement, but it is probable that General Funston will designate these and that he has been given confidential instructions regarding the real purpose of this latest militia manoeuvre.

New York State furnished an entire division for the National Guard mobilization, including three brigades, in each of which there were three regiments of infantry.

The New York divisional formation on the border is broken up by the return of the three regiments, or one-third of the New York State Guard forces, who have tonight been ordered back to the New York State mobilization camp.

Under the orders issued tonight it is contemplated that the troops from New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Illinois, Missouri, California, Oregon, Washington, and Louisiana will entrain tomorrow for the trip northward. There will be just about sufficient time before Monday, when the strike order is directed to become effective, in which the troops may be transported from their concentration camps on the border to the vicinity of the great cities where they would likely be used in the event of need for their use to protect the movement of mail trains and to prevent serious disorders during the threatened strike.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 30.—The first movement of National Guardsmen designated to returned to their State mobilization camps from the border may take place within the next eighteen hours, General Funston said tonight after he had received the War Department's orders.

It is expected that the movement northward will be well under way by Friday or Saturday.

RAILWAYS DRAFT MEN TO KEEP TRAINS GOING

Thousands of Shop Hands and Retired Employes Called—Talk of Strikebreakers.

Preparations by the railroads to operate trains in the event of a strike went on yesterday with haste and earnestness that indicated that railroad officials looked for the strike to come on Monday.

Notices were sent out to thousands of former railroad men who had gone into other lines of business, inviting them to return. Many responded to these summonses, and at the headquarters of some of the big trunk systems in Chicago the physical examination of these candidates for re-enlistment in railroad service was begun.

Shopmen and engine hostlers who know something of the operation of a locomotive were put to school under experienced engineers, whose coaching, it is hoped, may enable these men to take the throttle of a locomotive by Monday.

Guarantees of bonuses and of protection in their new work were sent to many men experienced in firing boilers and operating stationary engines.

From all these sources, together with present employes on whom the roads feel that they can count, officials of many of the lines said yesterday they expected to gather enough men to maintain service of a sort.

To illustrate this hope it was pointed out that the Pennsylvania employs 12,000 skilled workers in its Altoona shops and other thousands in the shops at Trenton, West Philadelphia, Wilmington, and other points along the Pennsylvania lines. These men will not be affected by the strike, not being members of the four brotherhoods, but they could quickly be coached to take the places of brotherhood men. The New York Central has similar thousands in its employ and what is true of the larger lines is equally true of the smaller ones in proportion.

Great Body of Veterans.

Many of the roads have completed a census of their men and announce the conclusion that enough will remain loyal to operate trains. In fact, the lines having headquarters here denied yesterday that arrangements to employ strikebreakers had been made or even begun. From Chicago, however, came reports that roads there had called on private detective agencies for men.

Officials of the West Shore Railroad, according to reliable report in Weehawken last night, will import 1,000 strike breakers into that city this morning. The men are to be housed in the emigrant room at the station and on an old ferryboat moored at one of the West Shore slips. Cots were being got ready last night, it was said, cooks had been engaged, and several weeks' rations provided. Most of the men were said to have been recruited in New York City, and a majority of them were declared to be former employes who had left the service for various reasons. The men have been mobilizing for a week or more and will be kept in readiness to man trains if the strike takes place according to schedule.

The New Haven's Appeal.

Since the beginning of the strike talk various roads have issued appeals to their men, endeavoring to prove to them the advantage of remaining on their jobs. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad issued its message to its employes yesterday. It read:

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.
To Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, and Trainmen:

The demands of employes in engine, train, and yard service for an eight-hour day and time and one-half for all overtime have been carefully considered by this company. These demands represent an increase in the cost of this service to the company of $1,796,893 per year, or 37.6 per cent.

The company, through the National Conference Committee of Managers, has offered to submit your demands to the Interstate Commerce Commission for an impartial investigation, or to arbitration.

The company recognizes its deep obligations to the public to maintain its service, believes these are many true, loyal employes who as such recognize their full share of this obligation, and who favor methods other than a strike for reaching conclusions.

Understanding you have voted in favor of a strike to enforce your demands, attention is invited to the long period of satisfactory relations between employes and the company, together with the very favorable and satisfactory working conditions, and we urge you to give most serious consideration to the far-reaching effects of such an act before you decide to withdraw your services.

If a strike is ordered and you leave the service, the company, to fulfill its obligation to the public, will make every effort to operate its trains. In view of this, are you going to sacrifice all you have earned in seniority, opportunity for pensions, &c., by hasty or ill-considered action?

Employes who join in the strike do by such action, leave the service of the company and thereby sacrifice all rights and privileges, and can expect, before re-entering the service, that will be required to pass the necessary examinations, and only those not charged with improper acts will be considered for re-employment.

Every employe who decides to remain in the company's service will have his seniority and standing protected.

C. L. BARDO, General Manager.
New Haven, Conn., Aug. 29, 1916.

Many of the roads have addressed personal appeals to every man in their employ, among these being the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, the Erie, and the New Haven. They feel they can do no more along that line.

New Haven Doesn't Fear Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 30.—An optimistic view of the situation here which would follow the threatened railroad strike was taken tonight by nearly all the manufacturers of New Haven. They pointed out that three advantages were possessed by nearly all the manufacturers here—an unusually large coal supply, a large amount of raw materials on hand, and exceptional facilities for shipping goods by water.

Philadelphia Officials United.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The railroad heads here intend to fight the strike unitedly. It was stated yesterday by officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad that the Executive Advisory Committee would remain intact and direct operations of the different companies in their fight. When first formed it was announced that the Advisory Committee would merely look after the interests of the railroads until the actual beginning of the strike.

"So far as the running of trains and the handling of freight are concerned, it will be up to the individual companies to solve these problems," an official said today, "but when it comes to dealing with the men, the companies will act unitedly. No agreements will be made by individual companies without the sanction of the committee."

Pittsburgh Barracks for 1,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 30.—Pennsylvania Railroad officials announced today that in case of a strike the company would draw on its forces in other departments to operate trains. The company has about 30,000 employes who are not members of unions.

Workmen today started converting the Jenkinson Building, near the Union Station, into barracks to accommodate 1,000 men. Cots are being installed, with a large food supply and a kitchen. An overhead bridge is to be built over Liberty Avenue connecting the Jenkinson Building with the Pennsylvania Railroad station, to permit the employes to pass back and forth between the barracks and the trainshed without passing along the streets.

It was announced from the office of Superintendent R. T. Morrow that a corps of about 1,800 railroad policemen is being organized to protect property and prevent patrons from being interfered with. They will be quartered at hotels in Pittsburgh.

Barracks for train employes, according to the Superintendent's announcement, are being fitted up at Pitcairn, Conemaugh, Derry, and Altoona.

The trainmen have not made known whether they will oppose any attempt to move trains.

Cleveland Strike Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Not even a mail train will run out of Cleveland after 7 A. M. Monday if the railroad strike is called. Trains which leave Cleveland before that time will be halted at the first station where engines are usually changed.

These statements were made today by Edward Hooker, manager of the Publicity Bureau of the four brotherhoods that threaten the strike. About 4,000 men would strike in Cleveland if a settlement was not reached, Hooker said.

"Passenger train crews already have better than an eight-hour day, but they will go with us," he declared. "The railroads expect to keep old employes who expect to be pensoined in a few years. Most of these men carry insurance in the brotherhoods which they value more than pensions, and which they would lose if expelled for working during the strike. Men in the Collinwood shops will not be called out by the strike. They are union men, however, and are with the movement."

Lake Boats May Aid Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 30.—Operators of lake boats will bring in all the supplies in event of a railroad strike, but their employes probably would strike if any assistance were given to the railroads. These employes have received two increases in wages this season, but if they quit, the Seamen's bill would prevent the owners from employing any men except those holding "efficiency" certificates.

All railroad heads were working today to learn how many engineers could be mustered. Extra guards were hired for the yards and freight platforms, and notices were sent out that perishable freight shipments would not be accepted. Agents everywhere were directed to warn ticket purchasers to complete their journeys by Saturday or not start.

Calls were made upon municipal and county authorities for protection, as it is the intention to operate trains—perhaps only two a day at the beginning. The Rock Island and other roads which are in receivers' hands may obtain injunctions preventing any interference with their operation.

Organization of union forces in Chicago, which has been designated as auxiliary headquarters in the railway strike, was pushed today. The strike is to be directed in this district from Room 1,000, Elsworth Building, where James Murdock, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, is in charge. Associated with Mr. Murdock are Timothy Shea, Assistant President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, and T. A. Grebb, Vice President of the Order of Railway Conductors.

The Chicago & Alton has announced that the men who continue in service will have preference for the better jobs when the dispute is finally settled.

St. Paul Still Hopeful.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 30.—The Soo Line has a three-year wage contract with engineers which will not expire until May, 1918, but members of other brotherhoods are expected to obey the strike order. Hope was expressed that the strike might still be averted.

18,000 to Quit in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 30.—Brotherhood representatives here state that 18,000 trainmen in Colorado are prepared to obey a strike order Monday. Officials of the State Federation of Labor say that 25,000 other union workers in lines dependent upon railroad supplies would be idle within a week after the strike was called.

Leaders who will direct the strike from Denver are here, and strike headquarters have been established in Denver for the entire Denver & Rio Grande system, the Colorado & Southern, the Santa Fe, and the Union Pacific lines between Omaha and Ogden.

Most of the railroads have been storing coal for six weeks and making arrangements to man their trains with non-union men. Burlington officials state that their trains would be running as usual Monday morning, regardless of a walkout. The Santa Fe officials say they already have 1,500 men ready for work in Colorado and Kansas. Reports of other lines were non-committal.

St. Louis Expects Some Service.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30.—The principal railroads today gave evidence that they felt sure of their ability to operate a number of trains, but that the service would be meagre. Announcement was made that all employes eligible to pensions will lose these rights if they strike.

It was intimated after a conference with brotherhood men that the shopmen of the Missouri Pacific would join the trainmen in the strike and also give them financial aid. Between 35,000 and 50,000 workmen in St. Louis and its immediate vicinity will be affected by the strike.

100,000 Involved in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 30.—New Orleans's preparations for the railroad strike are being made very quietly. The Association of Commerce and other civic organizations are investigating the probable effect of a strike. At least one local detective agency has received instructions to begin a search for strikebreakers. Every railroad will endeavor to continue operations, though officials admit the effort will be feeble. Each railroad will handle its affairs individually.

Figures gathered by investigators show that more than 100,000 persons eventually will be thrown out of employment here if the strike becomes effective. Bananas in the United Fruit Company warehouses and in ships not yet in port will represent an enormous loss. There are thousands of carloads of bananas on the way to the market now.

New Orleans will not suffer so greatly as will many inland cities. The navigable waterways about the city will make possible shipments from many points. Passenger transportation to nearby towns will be taken care of by the New Orleans Jitney Association.

Houston Headquarters Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 30.—Preparations have been made by the managers of the seventeen roads having headquarters here to meet the strike scheduled for Monday. Embargoes have been declared on live stock and perishable goods, and all other freight is accepted subject to delay. The companies are preparing to man trains with employes from shops and offices. They have notified travelers that unless they make arrangements to reach their destinations by Sunday night they may be subjected to perplexing delays. The men are counseling their associates against violence and say the strike is certain.

El Paso Awaits Walkout.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 30.—Both the railroad companies and the trainmen in this region are preparing for the strike Monday. A report was received here today that a non-union train crew had been sent to Alpine, Texas, a division point, to handle through trains out of there when the strike is called. At the general offices of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad it was announced that no general embargo would be declared until the strike was called. Railroad employes as well as officials are laying in food supplies. Milk prices rose here today and live stock and perishable freight are being refused by the local railroads.

BOTH SIDES SEEK PUBLICITY.

Railroads and Brotherhoods Each Advertise Their Contentions.

The railroads set forth their position on the threatened strike as finally outlined before President Wilson in large display advertisements in the New York newspapers this morning.

The final proposal of the railroads is summed up in the advertisement, which declares that "this strike was ordered from Washington while the President of the United States was making every effort to avert the disaster."

The advertisement repeats the statement made by the railroad executives to President Wilson, and concludes:

"The problem presented is not alone of the railroad or business world, but involving democracy itself, and sharply presents the question whether any group of citizens shall be allowed to possess the power to imperil the life of the country by conspiring to block the arteries of commerce."

Both the railroads and the brotherhoods are beginning a publicity campaign to get their sides of the pending controversy before the American people. THE TIMES prints today a five-column advertisement of the unions, one statement of which reads:

The real and ultimate reason that the present railway strike will be declared was the refusal of the railways to accept the plan of settlement proposed by the President of the United States.

Another statement is that the employes' committees reaffirmed the strike vote and left Washington because they realized the railroad officials were "simply utilizing the time to create a public opinion against President Wilson and against the railway employes, by soliciting and paying for thousands of telegrams from farmers, merchants, and manufacturers."

STRIKE PREPARATION EVIDENT AT CAPITOL

Embargoes and Intention to Put Deserters at Bottom of List Shows Roads' Spirit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The railroads of the United States today rushed preparations to deal with the greatest strike in their history. Railroad executives who have remained here were active in the announcing of embargoes, and these will be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission without delay. Representatives of the railroads said that the embargoes would be partially raised as soon as they gain a comprehensive conception of their facilities after the full effect of the expected strike blow has fallen. Orders are also being prepared by all the roads, which will be posted late this week, warning passengers that schedules may be subject to "perplexing delays."

Advices will also be issued to food dealers to use electric railways and automobile trucks to the greatest extent possible.

It is known that the railroads have made arrangements for hiring more than 100,000 strikebreakers, but they are not making any of their plans public here, on the ground that they do not wish the brotherhoods to know of their intentions. It is known that emergency schedules have been worked out for the operation of 50,000 miles of trunk-line railway with which the traffic executives believe they can supply the cities with food.

While emergency passenger schedules have been worked out as well, it is said by the executives that persons who wish to travel during the strike will have to wait until food supplies have been transported.

The railroad executives say they have received reports which make it certain that they will retain in service 15,000 of the 73,000 locomotive engineers. They say that with the 15,000 at work they can break the strike. The strikebreakers will be used as firemen, conductors, and switchmen, but none but skilled men will be allowed to pull the throttles of locomotives.

The 15,000 engineers, the railroad executives say, will work with men who come from the shops, those who will not strike, promoted firemen, and pensioners. It is the general opinion of the railroad executives that they can break the strike in two weeks. They are all confident they can win.

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island, said: "It is our duty to serve the public and we expect to continue our obligations in that direction. We may be hampered, but are confident that in a brief time we will succeed in giving our regular service."

'GOD HELP YOU; I CAN'T,' WILSON TO RAIL HEADS

With These Words He Dismissed Executives' Committee After Final Peace Plea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—It became known tonight that yesterday morning, when the committee of eight of the railroad Presidents went to the White House and handed President Wilson their final refusal to accept his settlement scheme he made a last request that they change their minds. After they refused, and as they arose to leave, the President said: "Well, God help you. I cannot."

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

LEHIGH VALLEY AVOIDS EMBARGO

Continued from Page 1.

of Trade, was made by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The text of that road's announcement follows:

In view of the impending nation-wide strike of the enginemen, conductors, firemen, and trainmen in the freight and yard services, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad, and the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Company have been compelled to issue the following embargo notices on freight, to apply to shipments from all points for all destinations:

Item No. 1—Effective at close of business Thursday, Aug. 31: Embargo all shipments of explosives and inflammables of every kind and description.

Item No. 2—Effective at close of business Friday, Sept. 1: Embargo all shipments of perishable freight, including livestock, dressed beef, live and dressed poultry, and fresh fruits and vegetables.

Item No. 3—Effective at close of business Saturday, Sept. 2: Embargo all freight of all kinds from all points for all destinations.

As soon as practicable on and after Sept. 4, which is the date set for the strike to become effective, these embargoes will be modified to pe mit the resumption of the movement of foodstuffs and perishable freight. Other modifications will be made as promptly as circumstances permit. It will not be possible, however, to give information on these points until the railroad company has ascertained accurately on next Monday what force of employes will be available for the movement of traffic.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and its associated lines are at present filled with freight, a great part of which is moving toward the great centres of population. The purpose of the embargoes is to clear the lines up as far as possible, so that congestion and confusion will be avoided at the opening of the strike, and the management will have the best possible opportunity to reorganize the service with the greatest practicable speed.

In the event that the strike order should be withdrawn before Monday, Sept. 4, the embargoes will be canceled by wire.

All freight described under embargo items Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which may be in transit, will not be accepted from the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad, Cumberland Valley Railroad, Cornwall & Lebanon Railroad, Sparrow's Point & Baltimore Railroad, the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh, or other connecting lines, at any junction point, after date and hour in each item above named, regardless of date on which shipment was accepted, as indicated by date on billing.

All bills of lading issued on and after Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1916, and until further notice, must bear the following notation: "This shipment accepted subject to delay, loss, and damage, account of threatened strike."

Station agents at all points on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh are being notified today to urge that special efforts should be made by all parties interested to remove from the premises or cars of the railroad all explosives and inflammables before 6 P. M. on Sept. 2, and all perishable freight on or before Monday, Sept. 4. This applies to all explosives, inflammables, and perishables, whether in station or transit.

The management of the Pennsylvania Railroad has notified the Adams Express Company that after today all shipments over the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad must be accepted subject to delay, and that no live stock or perishables should be accepted that cannot be delivered on or before Saturday, Sept. 2. Notice is also given that the developments of the first day or two may determine whether or not it will be necessary to place express shipments under a complete embargo, pending the result of the strike call.

Cuts Off Much Food.

The effect on this city will be felt immediately for the Pennsylvania is one of the principal systems bringing Western beef and other foods into New York. In addition it handles a large part of the city's milk supply. As does the Lehigh Valley, it serves a large munition plant, that of the du Pont interests in Wilmington, Del.

In addition to the Pennsylvania, the eastern systems that announced embargoes yesterday were the New York Central, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. At the offices of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and of the Erie Railroad it was said those lines were at work on the problem and that announcements from their executive offices might be forthcoming today. In asserting its determination to continue business, the Lehigh Valley announced that its first care would be the milk supply of the city. Here is the statement of Vice President Smith:

The Lehigh Valley Railroad hopes to be able to continue the operation of all of its trains without interruption. No one can say definitely what conditions we will face on Monday, but in the meanwhile we are preparing to meet whatever emergency may arise.

Should there be a considerable interruption in train service our first thought will be regarding the milk supply of New York City and nearby towns. No effort will be spared to continue our part of the service of transporting milk to the city. Second only to milk will be the prompt movement of food for human consumption, and then fuel for public purposes. Such passenger trains as may be necessary will be operated, but milk and food will come first.

At this moment we do not contemplate shutting off the general movement of freight in anticipation of trouble. Our line is in normal condition just now, and we will endeavor to keep it so.

We will make every effort to limit a strike to such interruptions to train service as cannot possibly be avoided, and all other work will be carried on as usual.

All Subject to Delay.

The embargo of the Lackawanna goes into immediate effect. It forbids the acceptance of all perishable freight, including live stock and poultry, all freight requiring ice or ventilated refrigerator cars, all explosives, and all "inflammable and dangerous articles enumerated in the lists of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the regulation of the transportation of explosives, inflammable and dangerous articles." Freight of any other sort will be accepted from today only "subject to delay."

Like the Pennsylvania, the Lackawanna is one of the great coal-carrying systems of the country, and is also one of the principal lines upon which New York City depends for its supply of milk and other foods. It is likewise one of the systems over which ammunition in great quantities is brought to the seaboard for shipment to the Allies, one of its principal shippers being the Canadian Car and Foundry Company.

The New York Central's embargo was announced last night. It will become operative, in part, at midnight tonight, when acting under instructions from the New York office freight agents on all lines in the system will refuse live stock and perishable goods except to be moved exclusively in territory east or west of Niagara Falls, or Clearfield.

At midnight tomorrow the Central's agents will refuse all freight except anthracite and bituminous coal and iron ore originating on the Central's lines, while at midnight Saturday the embargo will affect freight of all kinds regardless of destination, with the single exception of milk.

The following notice was sent yesterday to agents of the New York Central system:

On account of threatened labor trouble, notice is hereby given that all freight accepted by this company will be subject to delay. Be governed accordingly.

Rubber stamps bearing the following statement were also sent to agents of the Central yesterday:

Received subject to delay, loss, or damage, due to strike.

The above will be stamped on every bill of lading issued by the New York Central until further notice.

HARMONY
A PIPE BLEND

The tobacco that has made "rich-mildness" possible

fifteen cents in the cream-colored pint brown tin

ROADS WILL FIGHT THE 8-HOUR DAY

Continued from Page 1.

by petitions by the employes of other roads to the number of 105,000, now in your hands, and between 100,000 and 200,000 more which I am advised are expected to be forwarded to you shortly.

"I have sought and patiently awaited for these three weeks an opportunity to present these, our petitions as citizens of the Republic, to its first citizen and it is with regret that I must now report to them that throughout this long period, given over almost entirely to the subject, you have not found it convenient to receive their representative."

Regarding the proposed enactment of an eight-hour day law Mr. Frazier says:

"I must respectfully warn you of the event sure to follow, which will place the industrial fabric of the nation in greater jeopardy than it at the present stands—the 80 per cent. must of necessity organize and present their demands for recognition and protection."

To Indorse Proposal Five.

The railroad Presidents will strongly advocate the passage of Proposal Five of the President's program providing for the creation of an industrial disputes commission and providing that during an investigation of labor disputes by this commission it shall be unlawful for a strike or lockout to be declared. They believe this will insure the nation against a repetition of a national strike crisis arising suddenly. This is the part of the President's program that the brotherhoods will most strongly oppose.

The railroad Executives and counsel will give the Senators figures to show that it will cost between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 a year to give the eight-hour day to the 400,000 members of the brotherhoods and at least $250,000,000 a year to give it to all their 2,000,000 employes.

CONCESSIONS TO MEN PLANNED BY KITCHIN

House Leader Proposes Short Day and Overtime Pay, Discarding Almost All of President's Program

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Representative Claude Kitchin, Democratic floor leader of the House, and Representative William C. Adamson, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, drafted a substitute and compromise bill today to meet the railroad strike crisis. When the legislative atmosphere clears these leaders believe this bill will constitute the legislation approved.

The Kitchin-Adamson measure provides for an eight-hour day on railroads and the appointment of a commission of three persons to investigate its operation and report to Congress. A provision that the trainmen shall receive "time and a half" pay for overtime is included tentatively, but if opposition develops the House leaders have reason to believe the brotherhoods will accept a straight-out eight-hour day provision.

The remainder of the legislation program suggested in the President's message of yesterday is slated for the legislative discard in the House. Chairman Adamson informed Senator Newlands and Senator Robinson of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today that a modified program, containing these provisions only, is likely to be acceptable to the lower chamber. Mr. Kitchin and Mr. Adamson are confident the President eventually will agree to the bill they have drawn.

The majority leader today conferred with members of the House, who are included in the "labor group." They practically promised that the substitute proposal would meet the approval of the brotherhoods. This promise was made following a conference between the labor members and representatives of the trainmen, who are understood to have been parties to a tacit understanding, as follows:

That the House shall not attempt to enact compulsory arbitration legislation.

That the strike may be averted by legislation for an eight-hour day, and an inquiry into the wage question and the effect of the change upon the carriers and business.

Leaders of the House are for immediate action, and are impatient over the Senate delay, incident to the holding of hearings on the strike situation. The present intention of Mr. Kitchin and Mr. Adamson is to wait only two days on the Senate. In the event that body shall not have acted upon anti-strike measures by the expiration of that time, the two House leaders are prepared to rush their substitute through the House without further ado and regardless of the status of legislation in the upper chamber.

They are proceeding on the assumption that something must be done before Sept. 4 to avert a strike. It is inconcelvable, they say, that the trainmen will walk out on that date if even one body of Congress shall have gone on record for an eight-hour day. If a strike should take place despite this contemplated action of the House, it would alienate, the leaders say, whatever sentiment there may be in Congress for the cause of the brotherhoods.

The House continued today to hold aloof from the President's proposal for compulsory arbitration, patterned after the Canadian law, and the suggestion that Congress ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to take up the question of rate increases. Mr. Adamson informed Senators Newlands and Robinson that such a program would meet strong opposition on both sides of the House. The crisis can be met, he contended, by a bill embodying two of the President's recommendations. If a strike is averted, he said, there will not be necessity even for authority that the railroads may be operated by the President for military purposes.

The substitute bill, the House leaders say, is substantially the original proposal made by the President to the brotherhoods and which received their approval. The railroads rejected it.

Now it is proposed to give the employes this concession in the form of legislation and thereby avert a strike; the railroads, it is argued, must accept it because it will be law.

UNIONS FIGHT "PROPOSAL 5."

Will Denounce It to Senators Today as Unconstitutional.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The heads of the brotherhoods received word this afternoon, while they were posing for the movie men, that they would be heard first by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee tomorrow. Miles R. Dawson of New York will represent them as counsel.

The chief opposition of the unions will be to Proposal Five of the President's program to make it unlawful for them to effect the strike that has been called for next Monday morning. While the brotherhood heads would not tell the Senators so, they have taken the stand privately that the enactment of the proposed law would not stop the strike unless the eight-hour day was enacted at the same time. They say that, while the law might prohibit the men as unionists from striking, it would not hinder their stopping work as individuals.

The argument of the brotherhoods will be that such an act would mean involuntary servitude. They will quote the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which says: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

The unions will say that, if they are prohibited from striking whenever they feel like it, it means involuntary servitude and will, therefore, be unconstitutional.

It will also be contended by the unions that the passage of Proposal Five, providing that there shall be no strike until after an investigation, will result in endless delays caused by the railroads and that the law will be impossible of enforcement in the United States.

The unions will make it plain that there is no possibility of their calling off the strike unless Congress passes the eight-hour day law. They say they will not submit to a passage only of Proposal Five, without getting the measure favorable to them.

SENATORS DEBATE ON STRIKE.

Hughes of New Jersey Sees Trend Toward Government Ownership.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A debate on the railroad strike situation started in the Senate today during the delivery of a speech by Senator Cummins on compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes. Mr. Cummins had given notice yesterday of his purpose to speak today, and before he had concluded a dozen Senators were engaged in a general discussion.

Senator Cummins said that the right of Congress to investigate was without limit, whether legislation follows or not.

"It is my judgment," he continued, "that there is no method for the prevention of strikes by force of law except to deny to workingmen the right of striking in union or in concert; that is to say, to make it unlawful to enter into an agreement or understanding that they will cease to work at a prescribed time and in a body."

Senator Hardwick questioned a statement of Senator Cummins as to fixing wages by law and undertook to show that it could be done. Senator Cummins ridiculed his views, saying that a carpenter got $5 a day and a lawyer $50 and there could be no standard.

Senator Reed advanced the idea that the Government should take jurisdiction of a strike situation by going into the Federal courts with a petition for a receiver of a railroad and then operate the road in the public interest.

Senator Simmons urged that Congress had the power to investigate the merits of a controversy in behalf of the public rather than the parties to the dispute, and that when a determination was made and while the investigation was pending, there was authority to declare a strike unlawful and to enjoin employes from striking. Senator Hughes of New Jersey said the whole trend of the present dissent between employes and managers was toward government ownership.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia made a spirited appeal for the postponement of the strike. He said he did not mean to contend that employes did not have the legal right to strike, but they could not afford to bring trouble to the people. He asserted that the railway workers would lose friends all over the country if they went ahead with the strike.

DENY INJUNCTION WILL STOP STRIKE

Brotherhood Leaders Say They're Not Alarmed at Restraining Order of Nebraska Judge.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 30.—Judge W. E. Sears of the District Court of Douglas County issued an order today restraining the general and local officials of the Order of Railway Conductors calling or enforcing a strike on the lines of the Union Pacific. The order was issued on petition of Edwin a Hamilton, a conductor on the Union Pacific and a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, who declared that he and many other employes of the road were anxious to continue at work.

Judge Sears set Saturday morning, Sept. 2, for the hearing of the order.

Hamilton in his petition contends the strike order is a violation of the constitution of the conductors' organization, which provides for a two-thirds vote on any road where a strike is to be called. This law was changed last May so that a two-thirds vote of all concerned in a general wage movement governs the employes of all railroads involved, whether the employes of an individual road vote to strike or not. Hamilton insists this change violates the constitution of the order.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 30.—A temporary injunction, restraining the local and national officers of the Order of Railway Conductors from calling out members of the order on strike on the Union Pacific Railroad was issued by Judge T. U. Seehorn in the District Court here today. The order is returnable Saturday and was made out to Charles A. Brown, 66 years old, of Bonner Springs, Kansas, a conductor on the Union Pacific Railroad for thirty-one years.

Brown, in the petition, alleged that should he go on strike he would lose his opportunity to retire on a pension of $80 a month in four years, while if he does not go in the impending movement he will

CITY PLANS TO STOP ANY FOOD EXTORTION

Police Ordered to Watch Dealers and Report Unreasonable Advances in Prices.

CONSPIRACY LAW IS CITED

Milk Concerns Arrange for Truck and Steamboat Service if the Railways Fail.

New York City authorities took steps yesterday to prevent extortion if food becomes scarce on account of a railroad tie-up. Beginning next Monday policemen will keep watch on retail dealers and will report to headquarters any unjustified advance in prices. It was said yesterday that any dealer guilty of extortion could be prosecuted under Paragraph 6 of Section 508 of the Penal Code, which says, in effect, that if two or more persons conspire to injure the public health they are guilty of misdemeanor.

A large advance in the price of milk would cause the greatest hardship because many persons who require it for babies would be prevented from obtaining it. The threat of a milk famine is the most alarming feature of the present situation because the lives of many depend upon its daily delivery. A representative of the Borden company was asked if he thought the price of milk would be advanced if a strike reduced the supply.

"I haven't heard a thought of that mentioned," he said. "We have not given any consideration to prices; we have been centring our attention on arrangements to get enough milk to the city to take care of the babies and children depending on it, or rather our part of them. We hope to sell milk at the usual prices, though the cost to us will be much larger."

The Borden company will use motor trucks and steamboats to bring milk to New York. One central point for collection will be at Albany. From that city motor trucks will go into the country and collect milk and from Albany it will be shipped down the Hudson by boat. The main problem is the collection in the country, not transportation by boat or trolley, for there are ample facilities of this sort, but there is a limit to the work the trucks can do, owing to the short time in which milk spoils. The Borden people estimated that the best they could possibly do would be to collect 25 per cent. of the milk they ordinarily handle. About 25 per cent. of the milk that comes to New York, it is estimated, is required by babies.

George W. Alger, counsel for the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, dealers in milk, in an effort to get a formal announcement from the railway brotherhoods as to whether they would co-operate to keep milk trains running, sent the following telegram yesterday:

Miles Dawson, Counsel for the Railway Brotherhoods, Washington, D. C.:

Will uninterrupted milk train service continue after Labor Day? Imperative that advance announcement be made by brotherhoods, so that dealers may know what to expect and plan, if necessary, to protect lives of children. I ask as counsel for Sheffield Farms Company.

GEORGE W. ALGER.

Railroad executives put in a busy day yesterday organizing forces to keep food trains running to New York in the event of a strike. They refused to divulge their plans, as that would be bad strategy, they said, but were as confident as on the day before that they would be able to maintain that part of their service.

H. S. Walker, President of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, asked yesterday how much help coastwise steamships could render toward relieving New York from a food famine, said reports that those ships could bring cargoes of food to New York were without foundation. He did not think they could give any material help, because fresh foods, such as vegetables, were not available at the ports they touch. There would be the lack of railroad service to assemble these products, he said, but the main difficulty arose from the fact that the shipping season for farm products in the territory touched by the lines was past. The Southern steamers, it is expected, will bring fresh food to New York in larger quantities in case of a railroad tie-up, but the problem of collection will confront them also.

STRIKE MIGHT STOP SOME NEWSPAPERS

Publishers' Representative Thinks Inland Journals Would Be Seriously Affected.

Lincoln B. Palmer, manager of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, said yesterday that if the expected railroad strike prevented the movement of news print paper, as seemed inevitable, there would be many inland newspapers which would be forced to suspend publication.

"There are at present about 60,000 to 70,000 tons of news print paper known to be on hand on this continent. The daily consumption is a little more than 6,000 tons," he said, "so that there can be only about ten days' supply on hand. There are transportation matters with which I am not familiar, but it seems evident that those who depend entirely on rail transportation will not be able to get paper after their present supply gives out. Most of our paper supply comes from Canada through Buffalo, Port Huron, and Detroit as ports of entry. Therefore, with the use of the Great Lakes, and possibly the Erie Canal, many newspapers in cities near the waterfront will be able to get their supply. Possibly also it would be found feasible to charter ships to come down the coast from Canadian ports."

STRIKE ORDER INTERPRETED.

Howard Elliott Explains Why Passenger Trains Will Be Affected.

Howard Elliott, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, issued in Washington yesterday and caused to be telegraphed here a statement outlining the scope of the proposed railroad strike as he saw it, with special reference to its effect on passenger train service. He quotes the President's address to Congress on the strike situation wherein the President refers to a freight tie-up, then adds that this may be misleading.

"The address of the President," says the statement, "will be read more carefully and by more people than any other statement about this unfortunate situation. Those who have not followed the subject carefully and who do not understand its complexities may assume from the President's language that a strike order will have no effect upon passenger train service. This is not the case, and included in the order to strike are all men in passenger train service who are members of various brotherhoods.

"In the detailed instructions issued by the organizations to the members the first paragraph says:

"1. No man in road service involved in the strike will perform any service after the hour set for the strike, (7 A. M., Sept. 4,) unless he has already begun a trip and has actually left the terminal. If the train has left the terminal, he will complete the trip and deliver the engine and train at the end of the run or tie-up point, or tied up under the law, (16-hour law,) after which he will perform no further service until the close of the strike. Men in other than road service will leave the service at the appointed time. So far as your legal right to strike is concerned there is no difference between a mail train and a freight train. You have identically the same right to refuse to perform service on a mail train as you have to refuse to perform service on a freight train.

"The public, the press, and the Congress should understand clearly that the strike order 'affects the men who man' the passenger, mail, milk, and express trains just as much as those on the freight trains, and that the passenger service also must 'stand still until their places are filled.'"

UNORGANIZED MEN PROTEST.

Their Representative Voices Opposition to Wilson's Proposals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Robert T. Frazier, representing unorganized railroad employes of the country, sent to President Wilson a letter today protesting against his recommendation to Congress that a law be passed for an eight-hour basic day for railroad employes actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

Mr. Frazier pointed out that this legislation would not affect 80 per cent. of railroad employes.

"I must respectfully warn you of the events sure to follow," wrote Mr. Frazier, "which will place the industrial fabric of the nation in greater jeopardy than at present. The 80 per cent. must of necessity organize and present their demands for recognition and protection."

Mr. Frazier has presented to Mr. Wilson petitions signed by 110,000 unorganized railroad employes, protesting against a strike.

THEATRICAL PLANS AWRY.

Road Business Faces Paralysis—Film Men Discuss Truck Service.

The men who provide the productions and films for the theatres of the United States are watching developments in the railroad situation with great interest, for few industries would suffer more than theirs in the event of a nation-wide strike. The day set by the heads of the railway brotherhoods for the beginning of the strike is the day on which the theatrical season is supposed to open, so the prospect of the paralysis of the transportation lines of the country has halted the managers in the midst of their plans.

Theatrical managers were notified yesterday by the railroads that they would not guarantee to land theatrical companies at destinations after Saturday night. This will result in the cancellation of Saturday performances in many cities in order that the companies may reach their next stands before the time set for the walkout.

Vaudeville will be fully as embarrassed in the event of a strike as will the legitimate stage. The United Booking Offices have made arrangements to have their artists go to their next engagements Saturday night so that in the event of a strike Monday their theatres would be provided with bills for next week. After that the method of conducting the vaudeville business of the country will depend on the course of events.

Text of Wilson's Proposed 8-Hour Law Which Creates Railroad Wage Commission

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The bills embodying the program of legislation proposed by President Wilson in his address yesterday to both Houses of Congress were intended to be merely tentative so as to serve as suggestions for the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. The first bill and the third are entirely new measures, one providing for the eight-hour day in interstate transportation and the other that the President may take over and run railroads as a military necessity.

The second bill in the series is the mediation and conciliation act that became law July 15, 1913, as modified during the numerous conferences in the last week. The text of the eight-hour bill is as follows:

Beginning ——, eight hours shall be deemed the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for services of all employes who are now or may hereafter be employed by any common carrier by railroad subject to the provisions of the act of February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to regulate commerce," as amended, and who are now or may hereafter be actually engaged in the work of operating trains in transportation of persons or property on railroads, from any State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from one place in a territory to another place in the same territory or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States.

The President shall appoint a commission of three to be known as the Wage Commission, two of whom shall be persons recommended respectively by the railways and their employes. The commission shall observe the administrative and financial effects of the institution of the eight-hour standard work day as above defined during a period of not less than—— months nor than than——months, in the discretion of the commission, and within ——days thereafter shall report its finding to the President and to Congress.

The President shall transmit the report of the Wage Commission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which shall accept the findings of the Wage Commission unless clearly erroneous, and upon these findings and such other facts as it may consider germane the Interstate Commerce Commission, within——days from the receipt of the report of the Wage Commission, shall reach a decision as to what extent, if any, the change in the standard work day necessitates an increase in the freight rates of the railways affected in order to conserve their efficiency and secure a fair return on the capital invested.

Duties of Wage Commission.

Pending the report of the Wage Commission and the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as above provided, and for a period of ——days thereafter, the compensation of railway employes subject to this act for a standard eight-hour work day shall not be reduced below the present standard day's wage, and for all services in excess of eight hours such employes shall receive not less than the pro rata proportion of the compensation received for the standard eight-hour work day.

The Wage Commission shall also study the problems of the compensation for services of employes engaged in the operation of trains and the service of interstate railroad transportation throughout the States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia, for the purpose of determining whether, in the judgment of said commission, power to fix and regulate the wages of such employes ought to be vested in some public body; and it shall report its findings in this behalf, together with its conclusions and recommendations thereon, to the Congress and the President, not later than ——.

Any carrier violating any provision of Section three of this act shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $100 and not exceeding $1,000 in respect to each employe whose compensation is affected by such violation, which penalty shall accrue to the United States, and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

The bill providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration builds up on the act creating the present Board of Mediation and Conciliation in the Department of Labor a larger board, expressly designed to meet the emergencies of railroad labor controversies. It is provided that either party to a labor dispute shall notify the Board of Mediation, and either party may apply to the board and invoke its services. It is then provided:

If the Board of Mediation and Conciliation is unable to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration, it shall be referred to a board of investigation, and it shall be unlawful for the employer or employers to declare or cause a lockout or for the employes to declare or cause a strike on account of the controversy prior to and during mediation and conciliation, or during the investigation of said controversy and the report thereon, as hereinafter provided.

The membership of the Arbitration Board may be increased, if the parties desire, to nine or twelve members, and the method of selection is the same as that set forth in the existing mediation and conciliation law. All the features of organization of the Board of Arbitration now in the law and the co-operation of the Interstate Commerce Commission are preserved in the new bill, with the provision that the award made shall be filed in a United States District Court and go into effect as a judgment.

Strikes Would Be Investigated.

The effective section of the bill as to the investigation of the merits of a strike controversy is as follows:

Section 9.—Whenever a controversy shall arise between an employer or employers and employes subject to this act, which cannot be settled through mediation and conciliation in the manner provided in Section 2, and the board of mediation is unable to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this act, the said controversy shall be referred to a board of investigation, which shall consist of three members, of which each of the parties to the controversy shall recommend one, and the third member, who shall act as Chairman of the board, shall be appointed by the President of the United States.

Upon notice by the President of the appointment of the board of investigation, the board of mediation and conciliation shall arrange a time for the beginning of the investigation and a place where such proceedings may be held.

The board of investigation shall organize and make all necessary rules of conducting its hearings. The board shall fully and carefully ascertain all the facts and circumstances, and in its report shall set forth which facts and circumstances, and its findings therefrom, including the cause of the dispute and the board's recommendation for the settlement of the dispute according to the merits and substantial justice of the case.

Its recommendation shall deal with each item of the dispute and shall state what in the board's opinion ought or ought not to be done by the respective parties concerned.

Wherever it appears to the board expedient so to do, its recommendation shall also state the period during which the proposed settlement should continue in force, and the date from which it should commence. The report shall be made to the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, who shall cause the same to be published.

All testimony before the Board of Investigation shall be given under oath or affirmation, and any member of the board shall have the power to administer oaths or affirmations. It shall be furnished such assistants as may be necessary in carrying on the work.

Forbids Lockouts and Strikes.

Section 12, which is drawn to apply to lockouts and strikes, is as follows:

Section 12—Any railroad company declaring or causing a lockout of any officer or agent of any railroad company who assists or participates in declaring or causing a lockout contrary to the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000 for each day or part of a day that such lockout exists.

Any officer, agent, or employe of any organized body of labor or labor organizations who declares or causes a strike contrary to the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000 for each day or part of a day that such strike exists.

Any person who incites, encourages, or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout, or any persons who aids in any manner any officer, agent, or employe of any organized body of labor or labor organization in declaring or causing a strike contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100.

The text of the third bill giving to the President power to operate railroad trains in case of military necessity is as follows:

"It at any time any railway engaged in interstate commerce or in the transportation of the mails shall cease to operate or be seriously hindered in its operation because of a strike of its employes, the President shall have power to direct the operation of such railway whenever in his judgment essential for military purposes, and to that end he may employ such part of the military forces or such civil agents or draft into the service of the United States such persons as may be necessary.

"Any person refusing to perform such service shall be guilty of a crime and punished by fine or imprisonment or both."

SHIP LINES REFUSE FREIGHT.

Partial Coastwise Embargo Is Declared—Ocean Traffic Menaced.

Serious damage to the country's shipping, both ocean and coastwise, loomed up yesterday as a probability in case of a railroad strike. With the tying-up of the railroads, steamship service, particularly freight traffic, virtually would be at a standstill. This was admitted by representatives of the various steamship lines. It was regarded as doubtful whether European freight traffic would be able to continue for any length of time.

Coastwise shipping lines have already announced that as a result of the railroad freight embargo they would be unable to accept freight except for terminals and points reachable by water. Formal notices to this effect will be issued today.

Embargoes declared by the various railroads are having a serious effect upon commerce. It was said one of the most serious problems the steamship lines are facing is a possible shortage of bunker coal.

CROWDS LEAVE CITY; RESORTS ARE NORMAL

Passenger Traffic Both In and Out of New York Is Greatly Increased.

Trains at the Grand Central and Pennsylvania stations carried record crowds yesterday. Most of them had extra coaches and even then there was no seat space unusued. Similar reports came from the roads with terminals just across the river in Jersey City, Hoboken and Weehawken.

Such a rush of incoming traffic is not unusual at the end of the vacation season, but railroad officials realized yesterday that it was the threatened strike which imposed the record throngs on them. Nor did the roads dare counsel anything but haste. Many, in fact, posted notices of warning that vexatious delays might come after Monday. The Pennsylvania posted such notices in the windows of its ticket booths. The Lackawanna had notices telling of the threatened strike, set for Monday morning at 7 o'clock, and saying:

In view of this situation the traveling public are respectfully warned to make their arrangements to complete any necessary journeys before that hour and date.

Some of the roads declined to sell tickets to passengers who could not reach their destination before Monday. The Lehigh Valley, following its announcement that it expected to maintain service, sold tickets, but warned passengers against whatever interference a strike might cause.

Many labor organizations who planned a trip by rail on Labor Day will be disappointed if the strike order goes into effect on time. This will be borne philosophically by union men concerned, said Hugh Frayne, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor in New York, yesterday. In this city there will be no disappointment, as the Central Federated Unions will hold their outing at a park reached by street car lines. Mr. Frayne said:

"We are in sympathy with the eight-hour demands of the brotherhoods. This applies not only to Labor Day disarrangements, but also to cases where the railroad may cause the shutting down of factories and thus throwing our men out of work. This will cause no pressure by us to bring the strike to an end unless it be in favor of the brotherhoods.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—If the railroad strike comes Newport will be less troubled than many other places. Travel will be considerably bothersome, but boats running from here to New York will help to move passengers and freight. Trolley cars will carry passengers to Providence, Fall River, and other ports, with passenger and freight boats running between Newport and Providence and Newport and Bristol. The food problem will be found better here than at many other places. The chief supplies of food come from the farms at Middletown and Portsmouth, close at hand. There will be a big outpouring of the men of the Summer colony from here to New York next Sunday night unless the strike is settled.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 30.—Many persons here are preparing to leave the resort for their homes in New York and Philadelphia at the end of the week for fear that a railroad strike would leave them stranded at the shore for an indefinite period. Superintendent Falk of the Reading Railroad's local division said today that the road would maintain adequate service even if the strike were called. He said there might be fewer trains but they would maintain service. It was said today that in event of a strike a syndicate was ready to establish a line of motor buses between this city and Camden.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 30.—Western visitors in Asbury Park are leaving for their homes because of the fear of a railroad strike, hotel managers said tonight, but those on vacations from Eastern cities are summoning their relatives to join them here. A hotel man explained that these persons favor Asbury Park, if a strike comes, rather than their city homes, largely because of the infantile paralysis epidemic. The guarantee of the Central Railroad of New Jersey of traffic to New York and vicinity if a strike is declared is another factor which is holding Eastern vacationists here.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 30.—At the various hotels it was said tonight that a few guests were leaving earlier on account of the possibility of a railroad strike. Most of those had planned to leave and are hastening their going only a few days. The cottage colony will remain, as usual. So far no home has been closed.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT, R. I., Aug. 30.—There was no sign of a general departure from Narragansett Pier tonight on account of the impending railroad strike, although some of the summer colonists are changing their plans about returning to their homes, as they fear they may be caught away from New York and other large cities if a strike is declared. Several of the cottagers have received advice to return home, but for this season the number of cottagers remaining is about the average for the end of August.

BLAMES WILSON FOR CRISIS.

The Augusta, Ga., Chronicle Suggests an Investigation by Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 30.—As evidencing the sentiment of the South in connection with the present threatened railroad strike situation, The Augusta Chronicle, the South's oldest newspaper and for generations a leading Democratic organ of the country, has this editorial on the situation:

"The people of this country do not want a nation-wide railroad strike any more than they want war with Mexico or some other nation, and it is a question which would prove the worse.

"The President has made a bad matter worse, for, after making an impossible proposition in the first place, and through, we fear, more of a political than a patriotic motive, he next proposes a remedy for the future that can be in no way pleasing to the very people he started out to please.

"And yet something must be done to avoid an industrial war in this country that might result quite as disastrously as would be war with Mexico.

"The only course that would now seem to suggest itself, in view of abandonment of arbitration and all further mutual efforts at harmonizing the situation, would be a joint resolution calling for a thorough Congressional investigation of the entire situation, coupled with a demand upon both sides that a truce be declared until the results of this official investigation are made known."

BIG INDUSTRIES FACE SHORTAGE OF COAL

Bridgeport Plants, Except Munition Factory, Could Hold Out in Rail Tie-up Only 60 Days.

MEANS CRISIS TO DETROIT

General Electric at Schenectady Has Only Six or Eight Weeks' Supply of Fuel.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 30.—Bridgeport, the industrial capital of Connecticut, the home of the Remington Arms Company and the world's largest munition centre, will be able to withstand a coal famine for not more than sixty days if there is a railroad strike, leading manufacturers said tonight. Coal, they say, may be obtained by boat provided there is a reserve of it at tidewater, but they add that if the reserve is small it will be practically impossible to get it from the mines to tidewater.

None of the great factories here will close down because of inadequate storage facilities in case transportation ceases on Labor Day, manufacturers say. Andrew L. Riker of the Locomobile Company of America and Chairman of the Internal Combustion Engine Committee of the Naval Consulting Board, said tonight that the Locomobiles would be run to the places from which they were ordered, if necessary, so a railroad strike would not inconvenience his company.

Wholesale meat dealers say there would be a meat famine in four days. David Feuer, Chairman of the Manufacturers' Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, said there would be a flour famine within a month.

The Remington Arms U. M. C. Company, turning out munitions for the Allies, has coal enough to last seven months, it is officially announced. "A protracted railroad strike would hurt us, but unless it is protracted we will not suffer much," a high official said. He also said that storage facilities of the company were excellent, and since much of the output is shipped to New York in the company's boats the company need not worry on that account.

Captain John A. Leonard, general manager of the Crane Company, the second largest manufacturing establishment in Bridgeport, said he would not even hazard a guess as to the time the coal supply of that company would last. Mr. Leonard said he was not prepared to make a statement. Neither would he comment on the storage facilities of the company, nor on any other methods that might be devised to deliver the company's product in case of a protracted strike.

William R. Webster, President of the Bridgeport Brass Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country, said the company had enough coal to last thirty days. The company is in a position to keep its plants going and to store its products for months, if necessary, Mr. Webster said.

H. A. Budlong, manager of the American Graphophone Company, said that company had a coal supply that would last two or three months. Storage facilities are good, too, he said.

School authorities said that several barges of coal had been received and that the opening of the schools would not be interfered with and that there was enough coal to keep the schools open for several months. The School Board buys its own coal, having adopted this system within a few months.

The United Illuminating Company, which furnishes power to run the trolley system of the Connecticut company, has enough coal to last two weeks. In case of a strike that will last a month there will be neither electric light nor trolley power unless coal is obtained.

Ex-Senator Archibald McNeil, Jr., who furnishes coal to the New Haven system, says there is not enough coal in the city to last manufacturing plants two weeks.

GLOOM FOR GENERAL ELECTRIC

Schenectady Plant Could Hold Out Only a Few Weeks.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—George E. Emons, Vice President and General Manager of the General Electric works, said tonight that the Schenectady plant had sufficient coal on hand to last six to eight weeks, after which time, should the strike of the railroads continue, the plant would have to suspend work.

A strike would seriously affect the delivery of important orders, although the company would first feel the result of a railroad tie-up in the shipment of raw materials. In some cases the supply of materials on hand is so low that an immediate cessation of work would be necessary, and in other departments work might be continued for ten days to two weeks.

BOSTON IN NO GRAVE ALARM.

But Massachusetts Cotton Mills Would Suffer in a Long Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Manufacturers and street railways in Massachusetts are in a fair situation to meet a railroad strike as far as coal supply and room for storage of their products are concerned, provided the strike does not drag to any great length. The great woolen and cotton mills of Lawrence are carrying a three months' supply of coal, as are the Ludlow industries, while in Lowell, Fall River, and New Bedford the mills are well prepared to face the situation although their supply is not as large.

Brockton manufacturers report that their supply is short and that, should a long strike come, it would soon be exhausted. The street railways of the State are in good position, for those which could not get tidewater coal are well within touch of the Connecticut River Power Company wires, from which current developed from water power is available in emergency.

In the coastal points no fear of a coal famine is felt, for there the supply largely comes by water, and arrangements easily can be made for transfer to nearby points by auto truck. Only in case of a long strike would the mills be seriously affected, and in that prospect it is likely they would close down in order to conserve their coal supply for heating the plants during the Winter.

MIGHT PARALYZE TOLEDO.

Manufacturers Say Coal Supply Would Last Less Than a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 31.—Local business men say that in the event of a railroad strike more than a third of Toledo's industrial plants will be closed on account of the lack of coal in less than a week. This would mean that about 40,000 men would be thrown out of employment.

The railroads here employ about 12,000 men. Coal dealers say the strike would put an immediate stop to their steam coal supply, and that in less than a week they would be unable to furnish coal.

"Steam coal is handled and used in such large quantities that most of it is shipped from the mine direct to the consumers. We have no storage capacity for such quantities," one dealer said. "If the railroads are tied up the manufacturers will have no coal to turn their power plants. They will have to close."

More than 50 per cent. of the Toledo manufacturing concerns are run by steam power, and none of them has much coal stored for use in case of a strike. The teaming, trucking, express, and manufacturing interests would be paralyzed.

M. C. Sullivan of the M. A. Hanna coal shipping interests said the strike would mean a steam coal famine in Toledo in two or three days. "There is no coal stored here," he said, "and I am sure that all lake freight traffic would be closed in a short time."

John Ryan, traffic manager of the National Supply Company, said: "We have been getting in large quantities of raw material and coal to carry us over a short period should a railroad strike occur. After a week or ten days, however, we would be in bad shape."

"I know our outgoing business would be demoralized," said Harry Shepler, manager of the Overland Company. "How the strike would affect us otherwise I do not know, for we never went through a strike of this nature."

Interurban freight line companies have very little additional freight car equipment that they could put on their lines if the railroad lines were tied up.

MEANS PERIL IN DETROIT.

Even Traction Company Would Be Crippled for Lack of Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—Manufacturers and other users of coal in Detroit would be in serious straits in the event of a railroad strike. A canvass of the leading industries show that with a few exceptions the larger plants have only a two weeks' supply on hand and a majority of the factories will have to shut down.

According to Frank W. Brooks, its President, the Detroit United Traction Company, has only enough fuel in hand or in sight to run the system for a month on its present schedule. At the end of that time Detroit would have to do a bit of walking.

Officials of the Detroit Public Lighting Commission declared that a supply of coal sufficient to operate the various lighting power stations in the city for ten days is on hand. For a further supply it will be necessary to depend upon the ordinary sources or upon other city departments should they have a larger reserve.

John D. Sanders, Assistant General Manager of the Solvay Process Company, said concerning the railroad strike and its effect on the plant:

"If the strike really takes place, we would have to shut down in a short time. We use fifty carloads of coal a day, but have a large supply on hand. Limestone, too, we would be able to get, as we operate our own private lines to the quarries, and our men, I am sure, will not participate in the strike. While our coal holds out, we would store the output of the plant."

MEN WILL LOSE PENSIONS IF THEY GO ON STRIKE

President Ripley of the Santa Fe Warns Employes They Will Forfeit Benefits.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—A meeting of railroad Presidents, several of whom returned from Washington this afternoon, will be held here tomorrow to make plans based on the assumption that a strike will be called on Sept. 4.

President E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fe issued a statement to employes of the road this afternoon notifying them that the places of those who failed to report for work next Monday would be declared vacant and that employment of new men would be permanent, barring ill behavior. He notified those who might obey the strike order that they would lose all rights of seniority and benefits from insurance and pension funds.

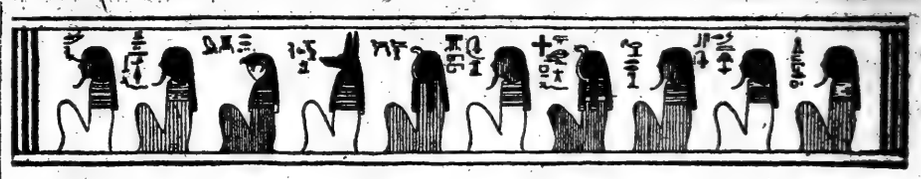
WILSON GOING TO KENTUCKY

Has Not Changed His Plans, Despite the Possibility of a Strike.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—President Wilson is going ahead with his plans to visit Hodgenville, Ky., on Sept. 4 to accept the Lincoln Farm for the nation despite the fact that the railway strike is called for that day. Railway officials are said to have assured the White House that a train will be provided for the President.

Mr. Wilson will go to Long Branch, N. J., on Saturday to receive formal notification of his nomination.

So far the strike crisis has not been permited to alter the plans for either trip.



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Flannel Sport Coats, Navy, Green or Brown, $10

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GERMANS SEE PERIL IN RUMANIA'S MOVE

Existence of Kaiser and Fatherland at Stake, the Lokal-anzeiger Declares.

HUNGARIANS ARE ALARMED

Count Andrassy Says If Transylvania Goes It Will Be the End of Hungary.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—At least one immediate result of Rumanian intervention favorable to the Central Powers is the fact that it has induced the warring Hungarian patriots to bury the inner political hatchet and seek to restore the political truce. Not Russia, but Rumania, is Hungary's hereditary, hated, and most dangerous enemy, and the gravity of the hour has seemingly welded all factions together closer than ever before.

Count Andrassy told a representative of the Budapest Azest:

"The Rumanian declaration of war is an attack by highwaymen. Frightful corruption prepared this war, but we do not fear it, since Transylvania is strong by nature. We long ago took the Rumanian danger into account, and are not unprepared. All Hungarians know that they are fighting for existence, and that without Transylvania there is no Hungary. We must fight to the last man in order to avenge this terrible treachery.

"Possibly Rumania was pressed to come in sooner by the advance of the Bulgarians on the Saloniki fronts. The bulk of Rumanian peasants fear war, and a part of the politicians, too, are convinced that Rumania is driving nails into her own coffin. Come what may, we shall fight to the last breath."

The President of the Hungarian House of Representatives, Paul Beothy, declares:

"Through the use of unheard-of means the Entente has succeeded in driving Rumania into war. The Hungarian nation will avenge this plundering expedition of its neighbor with the utmost determination and the devilish plan of our enemies will shatter against our strength and that of our allies. We must not value lightly this latest turn of events, but we can look into the future with confidence."

The organ of the opposition faction of the Karoly group says:

"In this moment all other big questions of the world war shrink to insignificance for Hungary and the Hungarians. Now we recognize only one task, the most important, towering above all others—to save our country from the humiliation of being conquered by the meanest and wretchedest of all our enemies."

Holland to Watch Austria's Interests.

It is not definitely known here yet what neutral country will be asked to protect German interests in Rumania. Switzerland is being spoken of. Meanwhile Holland has taken over the protection of Austro-Hungarian subjects and interests in Rumania.

The Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung learns in official quarters that while Rumania's declaration of war was fully expected it was not expected so soon.

The Lokal Anzeiger, perhaps inspired, says:

"To the twenty-seventh and twenty-eight war declarations of Sunday, the twenty-ninth followed yesterday, blow on blow, as ought to be, in events of such far-reaching consequences. Germany did not hesitate a moment to take the consequences of this latest violation of treaty faith, which this time proceeds from Bucharest, and once again Germany, with all decision, steps to the side of her allies.

Count on Bulgars and Turks.

"No matter how severe may be the storm that after two years of the hardest fighting now clouds the war sky we go with firm steps in an unbreakable brotherhood of arms to meet it. They will find us prepared, the gentlemen of the extended Entente, and besides Hindenburg on the east front, Mackensen will now strike in the Balkans and apply himself to fresh bloody labors. Now the moment has come for Mackensen to reap the fruits of his months of silent preparation. In this task he will no more be alone than he was last year in his glorious conquest of the Serbian nation of murderers. Bulgarians and Turks will likewise have to defend themselves against the new enemy, and they will show their mettle. Thus we can await further developments undismayed.

"For us there can be no hesitation and no wavering. Duty calls, we must follow. With the consent of the Bundesrat the Kaiser has declared war on Rumania. The whole nation knows the motives that dictated, and necessarily had to dictate, this step. Once again we close our ranks and move together with our old and new allies to meet the new dangers victoriously.

"The existence or annihilation of the Kaiser and the Fatherland are at stake, and once more the cry that has carried us with raised heads through all horrors of war goes forth: 'Germany expects every one in the nation to do his and her duty.'"

Estimates of Rumania's Strength.

German military experts, analyzing Rumania's power, give estimates of the effective fighting strength of the Rumanian Army varying from 400,000 to 600,000, the majority of critics guessing 500,000. The consensus of the best German opinion is that 500,000 men more or less hurled into the bloody whirlpool of the world war, even though fresh troops, will at most prolong the war, but not be a decisive factor in ending it. At the same time the German public are warned not to underestimate the military strength of Rumania. The Germania's expert writes:

"We do not desire to underrate Rumania, but still less have we reason to allow ourselves to be depressed. One may point out that Rumania participates with fresh, unweakened forces, a factor that in the last Balkan war gave Rumania complete preponderance and a bloodless success. But the present world struggle does not permit comparison with the late Balkan quarrel. Moreover, the Bulgarians, after their rapid conquest of Serbia, today stand ready and practically unweakened, if not stronger.

"The Rumanians in the matter of latest military science lack experience. The fact that the Bulgarians will have to fight against two fronts will at least be evened up by German and Austro-Hungarian help. The Entente should be deceived in its hope of seeking to end the bloody struggle before the third Winter of war by achieving in the Balkans what it failed to accomplish. The Entente has lengthened, not shortened, the war that in the West oppresses Europe."

For one thing, however, Rumania's action has put a sudden end to the flourishing commerce between the Central Powers and Rumania, which was setting up new records week after week. But Germany is ahead of the game by two trainloads. Two German Carmen trains en route to Bucharest were still on Hungarian soil when the declaration of war became known and so could be held up.

Food Supply Stoppage Discounted.

To allay any popular apprehension regarding a possible bad effect on the food situation in Germany as the result of the cutting off of Rumanian food supplies, it is announced that, as Rumania had been regarded for months as a doubtful factor, Rumanian foodstuffs, particularly breadstuffs and fodder, had not been counted on by Batocki in making his strategic food plans for 1916-1917, and that Germany can quite well get on without Rumanian grain, since this year's German crop of breadstuffs is estimated to be five million tons greater than last year's, whereas altogether only 1,400,000 tons were imported from Rumania.

It is further announced that the extra emergency bread and flour rations given to laborers during the recent potato shortage will be made a permanent institution for the ensuing food year, and, in addition, from Oct. 1 an extra fifty grams will be given to all persons between 12 and 17 years old. The official assurance is given that, all in all, the public will be better provided with breadstuffs and cereal food products in the ensuing than during the last food year.

SEAPLANE AND ZEPPELIN IN FIGHT ABOVE SEA

British Machine Damages Airship With Bombs and Is Hit by Shells.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 31.—A Morning Post correspondent in an East coast port describes a fight which took place at daylight and well clear of the land between a British seaplane and a German airship.

"The story," he says, "was brought to land by the master of a small steamer which had been on duty in the North Sea. When making for port they ran into an area where Zeppelins had been paying particular attention to some British fishing vessels. One of the Zeppelins descended to within a few hundred feet of this steamer as though about to attack her, and while the seamen on board were eagerly watching a seaplane was seen approaching at remarkable speed and at a very great height.

"Evidently a lookout on the Zeppelin sighted the danger at the same moment, for the gasbag's nose was tilted upward at an acute angle and the propellors revolved at increasing speed, but the seaplane got the first advantage and, as the Zeppelin rose and tried to get away to the eastward, the seaplane dived and came to meet it with a rush which made the men on the steamer hold their breath.

"It looked for a moment as though the airman was going to ram the Zeppelin, but when still two or three hundred feet separated them the airman pulled up sharp and commenced a series of manoeuvres. While keeping his position above the Zeppelin he began dropping shells or fireballs. There was a clearly defined flame as each one dropped, and they fell with wonderful accuracy close to the big raider.

"He had, however, to contend with the guns of the Zeppelin, one on the top deck having got into action the moment the seaplane was within range. The shells from these could be seen bursting around the intrepid airman.

"Some seemed to hit or pass through his planes, and once the crew of the steamship though it was all over and in the Germans' favor. A shell hit the seaplane near the front. It shook and wabbled, but instead of falling recovered its balance and rose to a higher level, though one of its huge floats was smashed. The little flaming stars continued to rain down to the now fast traveling airship, which was undoubtedly trying to get away, the steamship following at full speed to see the outcome of the fight.

"After about half an hour the seaplane driver scored. One of his projectiles struck the stern end of the gasbag and did considerable damage, for the great machine tilted awkwardly and began to fall rapidly.

"'She fell so fast and so low,' added the master of the steamship, 'I made sure she would drop in the water right ahead of us.

"'However, the Zeppelin got on an even keel before touching the water, and she struggled upward again, her machinery being apparently still workable. It was a pity that by this time the seaplane also was in Queer Street, for we saw him standing away, making for the coast. I was pleased to learn, when I reached port, that he got home safely.'"

PRISONERS OF BRITISH SAY GERMANY CAN'T WIN

Say She'd Better Compromise, But Their Captors Insist It Won't Be Considered.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 30.—While the German press is saying that Rumania's entry will lengthen the war, prisoners taken by the British forces say that it will shorten it, as it is evident now that Germany cannot win and had better compromise than prolong the struggle.

"But we are not going to consider any compromise," the British soldiers tell them.

BULGARS CAPTURE DRAMA GARRISON

Some of the Greek Defenders in the Fighting Before the Forts Are Taken.

GUN DUELS ON THE STRUMA

Violent Artillery Engagements Are Being Fought on the Serb-Bulgar Front Also.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The city of Drama, in northeastern Greece, has been seized by Bulgarians after a battle with the Greek garrison, telegraphs the Athens correspondent of the Matin.

The dispatch says that the Bulgarians captured three forts and took prisoner the Greek garrison of 120 men, a number of soldiers being killed in the fighting.

This news is confirmed, the correspondent adds, by refugees who have reached Athens.

Severe fighting is in progress along the Macedonian front, according to the War Office report today, which says that the French gained ground west of the Vardar River. Bulgarian attacks west of Lake Ostrovo were repulsed by the Serbians.

The Entente Allies bombarded Bulgarian positions on the Struma front and near Lake Doiran. Violent artillery fighting continued in the region of Ostrovo and Vetrenik.

The bulletin reads:

On the Struma front and in the Lake Doiran region we bombarded enemy organizations. West of the Vardar we made some progress in the neighborhood of Ljumnica.

In the sectors of Vetrenik and Ostrovo violent artillery fighting continues.

A Bulgarian attack against our positions west of Ostrovo Lake came under the fire of Serbian batteries. The Bulgarians fell back, having sustained serious losses.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Bulgarian batteries were silenced by the British after an artillery engagement on Monday and Tuesday, the War Office announced today. The bulletin reads:

On the Struma front hostile artillery shelled the Kopriva bridge on Monday night and the following morning. Our artillery retaliated and succeeded in silencing the enemy batteries.

Yesterday our aeroplanes bombed Drama station and troops and transports at Forna, apparently with successful results.

On the Doiran front, near Doldzeili, our batteries dispersed an enemy working party.

A belated Bulgarian official communication, dated Monday, says:

Our right wing repulsed Serbian attacks on the Florina Plain and occupied new positions north of Lake Ostrovo.

In the Moghana region we conquered the heights south of Shorsko.

After repulsing all Anglo-French forces in the region of Seres, Drama, and Kavala, and behind the Struma, our forces consolidated themselves in new positions east of the Strume and on the Aegean Coast from the Gulf of Orfano to Vesta Bay.

SALONIKI, Greece, Aug. 30.—An Albanian contingent is ready to join the combatants of the five allied countries in Macedonia. The Albanians have already disembarked here. They will be commanded by Essad Pasha, Chief of the Albanian Government, who arrived at Saloniki yesterday.

SAY HINDENBURG WILL WIN THE WAR

Continued from Page 1.

the power and speed of von Hindenburg decisions which will shorten the distance. Von Hindenburg will once more write a chapter of history with his iron pen, the sword which all Germany has intrusted to him, and beside him stands his faithful Ludendorff. We may well repeat the words of Prince Henry of Prussia at the banquet at von Hindenburg's headquarters on the latter's fiftieth anniversary of service in the army 'God grant that you may lead to a victorious end the work which you have begun as a master.'"

CHANGE LAID TO RUMANIA.

Berlin Thinks Army Office Shift Due to Entry of New Foe.

BERLIN, Aug. 30, (via London.)—Emperor William's appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as Chief of the German General Staff is acclaimed generally with enthusiastic satisfaction. The Berlin newspapers unite in saying that the Emperor has fulfilled the long-cherished wish of the German people, who are declared to have limitless confidence in the victor at Tannenberg, and who expect him to conduct the war to a successful end.

It is assumed here that the appointment of von Hindenburg was connected with the present critical phase of the war and in consequence of the situation created by the entry of Rumania into the conflict.

The newspapers give unstinted praise to General Erich von Falkenhayn, the dismissed Chief of the Imperial General Staff. They give him credit especially for the successful Serbian campaign and for reopening communication between Germany and Bulgaria and Turkey. No guess is ventured in military circles regarding the man who will succeed von Hindenburg in active command of the German troops opposing the Russians on the eastern front, but the appointment is expected to be one of greatest importance.

General von Falkenhayn is to be employed in another capacity, according to the following order:

"The Emperor has removed from the office of Chief of the General Staff, General von Falkenhayn, who will be employed in another capacity."

Emperor William's order removing General von Falkenhayn reads as follows:

Not wishing to oppose your desire to be relieved of your office, I seize the opportunity to thank you heartily for the devotion and loyalty you have displayed during the past two years to your heavy and responsible office, to which you devoted all your strength and initiative. What you especially accomplished in your energetic and foreseeing labor and in your indefatigable forethought for the army and the Fatherland will never be forgotten.

The full appreciation of your merits during the war at the head of the General Staff must be left to later times. To me, personally, you have been a most loyal and unselfish adviser. Thankfully, my best wishes accompany you in the future, and I confer upon you the cross and star of a commander of my Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern, with swords. You will receive your present salary until I decide upon your employment in another capacity.

WILHELM.

In his message to Field Marshal von Hindenburg the Emperor said:

I appoint you Chief of the General Staff of the field army and am convinced I could not intrust this office to better hands. I confidently expect you will render the best services imaginable to my army and the Fatherland.

I seize the opportunity to express to the victorious protector of the eastern front my heartiest thanks for all he has done for the Fatherland during the two years of the war.

The Imperial order appointing Lieut. Gen. von Ludendorf, von Hindenburg's Chief of Staff, First Quartermaster General reads:

"In conferring upon you the rank of General of Infantry, I appoint you Chief Quartermaster General with the rank of General, and express to you at the same time my heartiest thanks for the excellent services you have rendered me and the army during the past two years."

EXPECTS A RIGA OFFENSIVE.

One London View of What Hindenburg's Strategy Will Be.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 31.—The Daily Chronicle, in discussing what interpretation may be put upon von Hindenburg's appointment, says:

"One interpretation is that the Germans are preparing a Riga-Petrograd offensive. Confronted as they are with the growing failure of Austria and the accession of new enemies, they may be expected to act on their favorite maxims, that the right defensive is an offensive and the right place to strike is not where the enemy chooses but where they choose. It would be quite in keeping with this for them to parry the impending blows against Hungary and Bulgaria by a blow in a totally different region; and if they want it to be one whose success would conceivably be shattering enough to break the chain of their embarrassments, there are only two alternative goals for them—Paris or Petrograd.

"Paris they have been aiming at ever since Feb. 21. That is the broad meaning of the battle of Verdun."

The Times military correspondent, discussing von Hindenburg, says: "We must expect him to strike a desperate blow, because it is his manner; and a new broom always tries to sweep clean. He will throw a glance at the High Sea Fleet, the only military weapon of Germany that remains unused, and if some intemperate and foolish remarks that have been credited to him about England have a substratum of truth, it is on the cards that Admiral Jellicoe may have something to do. Considering the straits in which Germany stands and the cheerless prospect of passive resistance, in the midst of encircling and numerically superior enemies, von Hindenburg may very well say that great ills demand great remedies.

"It also is possible that von Hindenburg may decide that Germany, in order even to resist victoriously for a while, must shorten her fronts. When, owing to the extension of all the national forces over immense fronts, there is practically no strategic reserve in hand, the influence of a commander in chief upon events is annulled. To the restoration of such reserves von Hindenburg must look, and so long as the Allies continue their pressure everywhere the only means for obtaining it is by diminishing the length of the fronts to be defended. It is not only for attacks, but also for retreats that we must watch, even if the moral effect of such a decision will be so serious that von Hindenburg may try a coup de désespoir first.

"Something is going to change. If it be the diminution of the fronts, or if it be a resolve to open negotiations for peace, the prestige and authority of von Hindenburg as chief adviser of the Kaiser and the Chancellor will obviously be of immense service, since they will enable the long-deceived German people to accept decisions which they would not willingly accept from any other source. We cannot but feel that the inevitability sooner or later of a peace disastrous to German ambitions had something to do with the arrival of von Hindenburg at the top of the tree."

"KAISER'S LAST TRUMP."

London So Interprets the Promotion of von Hindenburg.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The opinion of those best informed here is that the true measure of the effect which Rumania's entry into the war has had upon the German higher councils is shown by the removal of General von Falkenhayn and the appointment of von Hindenburg as Chief of Staff. The removal of von Moltke after the battle of the Marne was purely military in its bearings, while the appointment of von Hindenburg resulted from the failure of German diplomacy to keep Rumania out of the war and is regarded here as "an excited effort to satisfy public opinion" in Germany.

A dispatch from The Hague says that the changes in the General Staff caused a sensation in Germany, where the censor so far has not allowed the publication of newspaper comment. In the same dispatch it is suggested that the plans of von Hindenburg and von Falkenhayn clashed because the latter did not wish to send troops to the eastern front, holding that the decision in the war would come only in the west, and that Rumania's move caused the Kaiser suddenly to take von Hindenburg's side.

The view held here, however, is rather that in advancing von Hindenburg the Kaiser plays his last trump, that the German people are losing faith in the reports of their own press, and that the Kaiser hopes to revive their spirits by invoking the magic of von Hindenburg's name. The Field Marshal's task in 1916 is compared with that of Napoleon in 1814.

EXEMPT GERMANS CALLED.

Even Officials Classed as Indispensable Wanted for Army.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.—The Berlin Kreuzzeitung says that a general examination of all men of military age in Germany, who previously were exempted, is now taking place.

German officials, who heretofore have been declared indispensable, the newspaper says, are also being examined.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN OUT OF KRONSTADT

Continued from Page 1.

withdrawn step by step from the frontier in accordance with prearranged plans. It adds:

The enemy will boast of having captured Petrozseny, Brasso (Kronstadt,) and Koedzi-Vasarhely, (northeast of Kronstadt.) On the northernmost front Rumanian columns are battling in the Gyergyo Mountains, (in eastern Transylvania, eighty miles north of Kronstadt.)

BERLIN, Aug. 30, (via London.)—The abandonment of parts of Transylvania to the Rumanians is forecast in dispatches from newspaper correspondents at the Austrian Army Headquarters.

Forecasting the strategy on the Rumanian frontier, the correspondents intimate that the Central Powers will not attempt to defend the entire border line, owing to its crookedness and to the large number of troops which would be required for the adequate protection of a front half as long as the Russian battle line. On that account, and inasmuch as Russia and Rumania are operating as a single unit, the dispatches say, it will be advisable to shorten the front by abandonment of certain parts of Transylvania.

Archduke Appeals to His Army.

BERLIN, Aug. 30, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Archduke Charles Frederick, the Austrian Crown Prince, has issued the following order to the army:

Soldiers of war and comrades: You were told that another enemy has risen in the ranks of our adversaries, the Kingdom of Rumania. Your upright soldiers' sense will find adequate contempt for this dilatory assault.

We have overcome during the last years many grave hours. We also will fight in the new combat with honor and loyalty to our oath sworn to the flags of our chief command. God be with you.

STORIES OF FIRST CLASHES.

German Observers with Austrians Tell of Rumanian Repulse.

By EUGEN LENNHOFF.
(The Berlin Vossische Zeitung Dispatches.)
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AUSTRIAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS ON THE RUMANIAN FRONT, Aug. 28.—The first day of the new war saw fighting along the Transylvanian border. At Red Tower Pass Austro-Hungarian troops on Sunday quickly beat back an attack of two Rumanian battalions. Our allied higher leadership was naturally by no means caught napping. Although everything was done right up to the last moment to maintain peace, at the same time all measures were concentrated toward the eventuality of an attack. The population of Transylvania is by no means nervous.

(The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger Dispatches.)
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AUSTRIAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS ON THE RUMANIAN FRONT, Aug. 28.—While on Sunday the news of Rumania's declaration of war was becoming known veteran troops belonging to the armies of the heir to the throne, the Archduke Charles, were already involved in victorious clashes with the Rumanian advance guards along the border. Among others, clashes took place at the Tolmoeser, Toercsvarer, and Voeroesturony passes. Everywhere the Rumanians were the aggressors. In the biggest clash we beat back one or two enemy battalions.

"These early attacks that have naturally attracted general interest were directed immediately against the two principal strongholds of Transylvania close to the border, Kronstadt and Hermannstadt. Just over the Rumanian border lie the well known palaces of the Rumanian Kings, Sinaja and Pelesche. Sinaja is likewise a Summer resort for the fashionable world of Bucharest."

SAY RUSSIA FORCED RUMANIA.

Vienna Papers Insist Her Action Was Due to Pressure.

BERLIN, Aug. 30, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Vienna newspapers, says the Overseas News Agency, report that M. Bratiano, the Rumanian Prime Minister at Bucharest up to Sunday morning assurances that the country would remain neutral. At this moment, however, the newspapers point out, the Rumanian declaration of war was already in the hands of the Rumanian Minister at Vienna.

The Rumanian King, the dispatches state, also received the Austro-Hungarian Minister on Sunday, declared that he did not want war, and hoped the Crown Council would decide for neutrality.

The Overseas News adds:

"Reports from Budapest say that on Sunday Russian troops already had entered the Rumanian province of Dobrudja. In fact, the Rumainian declaration of war was by no means a free act, but was extorted by Russian pressure.

"According to reliable reports received at Budapest from Bucharest Premier Bratiano was anxious to postpone making a decision, but the Russian Government threatened Rumania and declared in categorical fashion that it was not disposed to wait one more hour.

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SENTRIES TIED TO POSTS.

British Discover Germans Apparently Undergoing Punishment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 31.—In a dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from the British front giving incidents of the fighting north of Delville Wood last week, Philip Gibbs say:

"Many Germans were found dead in their muck heaps, which were open trenches. Four men ran forward furiously to surrender that they caused a British soldier, who ran, too, until he realized their intention, and took them prisoners.

"The Germans fought with courage, and there were many bombing duels in which one of the British Sergeants caught German bombs before they burst and flung them back again, which is not an easy trick to learn.

"One horror was seen. Some German sentries were found tied to posts and one man stood there without his head, which had been blown off by a shell. It seemed to be some awful form of field punishment, perhaps for men who tried to desert."

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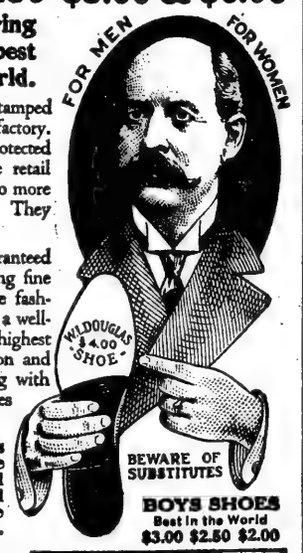

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RUSSIA SEEKS A TRADE TREATY

Interview with High Official Indicates Change of Policy Toward America.

WANT MORE OF OUR GOODS

And Would Like to Open Way for Extension of Exports in Return.

MR. FRANCIS IS DUBIOUS

Ambassador Afraid Russia's Commitments with Allies Will Hamper the Project.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 30, (via London.)—Russia desires a renewal of trade treaty relations with the United States and would look with favor upon any effort in that direction, especially at the end of the war. In an interview accorded to the Associated Press by a high authority in the Foreign Office, who for reasons of policy preferred not to permit the use of his name, this statement was emphasized.

Replying to the question, "Does Russia desire an expansion of trade with the United States, and would she look with favor upon efforts to establish new trade treaty relations," the Foreign Office representative said:

"That is evident. We know the power of American manufactories, and as our needs are very great in that direction we should like if those things that we get from the United States could be still more easily had. We are now receiving machinery of all sorts—agricultural implements, steel tools, railway equipment, shoes and ready-made clothing—but it is not enough. We want more, and we would like very much if the representatives of American firms would come here and see what is necessary. We are ready to give them every opportunity in this direction.

Seeks Export Trade.

"Similarly, we should like to have the possibility of exporting to the United States such products as the United States may want from Russia—alcohol, artificial rubber, cotton, silks, leather, flax, feathers, and down, which we have in abundance. Naturally, if this trade is to develop, and even in the stage in which it is at present, a trade treaty would make things easier for both parties—importer and exporter.

"Therefore I say that we should look with favor upon any proposition that has as its object the re-establishment of trade treaty relations. When the war shall have finished we shall do whatever we can toward increasing exports to America."

Asked whether it was true, as reported, that the economic conference of the Allies at Paris had resulted in a division for the purposes of a trade relations adjustment after the war embodying certain groups, namely, Allies, neutrals, and enemy countries, the official said he knew nothing of such division, but declared that undoubtedly the allied countries would receive special consideration and preference.

The subject of President Wilson's appeal in behalf of the Poles was broached, and the Foreign Office official declared that the Emperor would be extremely happy to co-operate in any way possible.

President and Czr.

"His Majesty," said he, "is naturally interested in having his Polish subjects fed. When ethmatter was first taken up, some time ago, we were not inclined to place obstacles in the way of such relief, but we had to consider the possible prolongation of the war and the possibility of the aid intended for the Poles being diverted to other purposes. Still, the Empeor decided to accept the situation as he found it, but England said there must be measures of control adopted. Germany refused to accept control. Then President Wilson wrote to the Emperor, and his Majesty was glad to be able to answer in most emphatic terms of agreement, and he thanked President WiWlson for the step taken."

In this connection the official was asked whether the change in the foreign portofolio meant a change in the Government's attitude toward the Poles, to which he replied:

"Emphatically, no. Russian foreign policy is the dominion of the crown, so that no change in the ministry can be construed as meaning a change in foreign relations. Similarly, there can be no change in policy on the Polish question, which has already been decided by his Majesty and about which the act has not been published yet, due entirely to circumstances. Directly we have reacquired more Polish territory the act will be published."

Ambassador Francis Dubious.

David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, when informed of the substance of the interview by The Associated Press with the high authority of the Foreign Office with regard to trade relations with the United States, manifested some surprise at what appeared to be a change in the attitude of the Foreign Office, inasmuch as, immediately following the Ambassador's arrival here on April 8, he visited the Foreign Office and informed the then Foreign Minister, M. Sazonoff, that one of his objects, if not the main one, in accepting his mission to Russia was to negotiate a new commercial treaty, which he thought could be done acceptably by both countries, inasmuch as the passport regulations of the United States had been materially modified within the last six months.

M. Sazonoff informed Mr. Francis at that interview that Russia would not negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States or any other country until her relations with her allies were defined. Mr. Francis declined today to be interviewed concerning the imperial statement given to The Associated Press, but said that he might have something to say after he had had an interview with the Russian Foreign Minister.

"While a commercial treaty between the United States and Russia is desirable from many viewpoints," Mr. Francis said, "it does not seem essential to the maintenance of direct commercial relations between the countries. The imports from the United States to Russia have increased enormously in the last two years and give promise of a still further increase. Russia evidently appreciates what America is furnishing, notwithstanding the fact that the Government has put an embargo on the exportation of nearly all of its products, in consequence of which exports to America have not grown proportionately with the imports from that country. The resolution passed at the economic conference between the Allies in Paris, June 14 to 17, will make the negotiation of a commercial treaty much more difficult."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The news of yesterday from the new Rumanian front gives what may prove the key at least to the preliminary intentions of the Allied Staff with respect to the part which Rumania is to play in the war.

All of the fighting which has yet been done has been about the passes leading from Rumania into Hungary across the Transylvanian Alps. The greater part of it has been localized between a point west of the Rothenthurm Pass leading to Hermannstadt and the northwestern point of Rumania, which juts out into Austria near the boundary between Translyvania and Bukowina. It is near this latter point that the Rumanians and the Russians have first formed a junction. The probabilities are, however, that this junction was effected with but a comparatively small advanced body of Rumanians, as there are no passes in this section which offer the necessary facilities for the passage of any large body of troops with their impedimenta.

Further south, however, the Rumanians have taken things into their own hands and are apparently well on their way toward causing the Austrians south of the Carpathians considerable trouble. Operating from Piatra as a base, the Rumanians yesterday struck a blow at Bekas Pass, forced their way through, and have, it seems, reached the valley of the Maros River, through which runs a railroad parallel to and about thirty miles on an average from the Rumanian border. A small town on this road has been occupied.

In this connection the strategic railroads in this section are well worthy of a little study. In the first place, the entire Transylvania border of Rumania is paralleled on the Hungarian side by a railroad. Both from Hungary and from Rumania this main line is tapped in numerous places by subsidiary lines which branch out, connecting with the main railroad systems of the two countries. From the Rumanian side, beginning at the north, the first one crosses the mountains through Gyimes Pass, leaving the main road from Czernowitz to Bucharest at a point north of Fossani for this purpose. The next crosses at the Tomos Pass, which is the entrance to the defenses of Kronstadt. The third goes through the pass at Rothenthurm, and leads to Hermannstadt.

This railroad, paralleling as it does the Austrian front, furnishes with its subsidiary branches to the west, an ideal supply line for the Austrian forces. It is a ready and rapid method of distributing supplies over the front and is connected with the principal Austrian bases in this region. It is equally important to the Rumanians if their immediate purpose is an invasion of Hungary through Transylvania. They are some distance from their nearest line of this kind—the Czernowitz-Bucharest line—and draw still further away from it as they advance. Once in possession of the Austrian road, however, particularly of that section which runs along the north and south Rumanian border, and they are in a very fair position to move forward with almost absolute security. Their right flank in such a case would be linked up with the Russians in southern Bukowina and their left would rest on their own frontier, so that both would be immune from attack.

Austria has reported that, due to an encircling movement, her forces have retired to previously prepared positions What these positions are or where they are situated, or just what the encircling movement is, has not been disclosed. The indications are that it is the Austrian intention to abandon at least a goodly part of Transylvania to the Rumanians instead of fighting to defend it. In a way this seems entirely logical. The eastern border of Transylvania is very irregular, and, due to the maner in which it projects deep into Rumania, is very long. Austria is known to be short of men, so that it is to her advantage to shorten as far as possible the line which she is called upon to defend. This line would be almost cut in half were Austria to retire well to the west of the border and draw her line as a chord across Transylvania, straightening it out and eliminating the great bend incident to the peculiar shape of the Rumanian frontier.

Unfortunately for Austria, this plan is also well suited to her enemies, and especially so if their real offensive is to be made against Bulgaria, as it will enable Rumania to neutralize Transylvania with the minimum number of men while carrying the war well into Austrian territory, and to turn her main force south to take up the task of invading Bulgaria and cutting a way across northeastern Serbia to the Belgrade-Saloniki railroad.

As I stated yesterday, however, too much cannot be taken for granted as a result of Rumania's initial moves. Her complete plan of campaign will not be unfolded until her mobilization has been perfected and until her full force is in the field. She is partly mobilized now. Her field army consists of about 225,000 men, and these have been brought up to the frontier, in fact, as far as we know, have been on the frontier for some time. Anticipating her move also, Rumania has undoubtedly perfected plans for the complete mobilization of all her available forces, and waited only until the word had gone forward to put these plans into effect.

But the actual work of mobilization itself, no matter how carefully the thing may have been worked out on paper, takes time and the full force of Rumania's action cannot make itself felt until a sufficient period has elapsed to enable her to put her plans into execution. In the meantime certain steps had to be taken to prevent the war being carried into Rumania solely as a means of self-defense, and it is these steps that we are now witnessing in Rumania's offensive against the Translyvanian passes.

Russia's real object in her strenuous Bukowina campaign is now becoming apparent. It is doubtful that with this province still under Austrian domination, Rumania could have been induced to declare on the side of the Allies. The risk would have been too great. She would have been surrounded on three sides, the main stem of the railroad which practically divided Rumania in two would have been in Austrian hands.

Once Russia had taken Bukowina, however, the entire situation was cleared. She had, in the first place, convinced Rumania that she had not been eliminated by the disasters of 1915, but was really stronger than ever. In the next she afforded Rumania an opportunity of linking up her forces with those of Russia, of securing beyond the possibility of attack her right flank, and thereby carrying the war direct to Austria rather than of permitting the reverse.

Coincident with the Rumanian attack comes a revival of Russian activity against the Carpathian section of Galicia. As far as the result of this action is concerned it is entirely unimportant in itself, and resulted only in driving another small section of the Austrian Army back to the wall of the mountains. It is merely the renewal of fighting in a section which has for some time been relatively quiet.

ITALIANS EXTEND THEIR ALPINE GAINS

Gain Further Ground at Monte Cauriol and in the Felizon Valley.

ROME, Aug. 30, (via London.)—The Italian War Office today gave out this communication:

Hostile artillery has fired on our positions continuously between the Adige and Brenta Rivers and also has shelled Ala, in the Lagarina Valley, Arsiero, Veto d'Avico and Seghe, in the Avico Valley.

In the Fassa area our Alpine troops have extended their occupation of the crest northeast of Monte Cauriol, taking twenty-one prisoners, one trench mortar, and numerous rifles. The Austrian artillery opened a heavy fire on Cauriol, which was effectively replied to by our guns.

At the head of the Felizon Valley and in the region of the Boite our troops made a brilliant attack and carried some strong trenches on the northwestern slope of Punta del Forame and at the bottom of the valley. The enemy suffered heavily, leaving 117 prisoners, including 3 officers, in our hands.

Increases Old Age Pensions.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—In response to the prolonged agitation regarding the hardships suffered by Government old age pensioners by reason of the increase in the price of necessities, the Government has decided in special cases to make an additional allowance not exceeding half a crown per week.

LAYS FAY'S ESCAPE TO A GERMAN PLOT

Warden of Atlanta Prison Believes the Bomb Plotter Received Aid from Outside.

SCHILLER TRIED TO ESCAPE

German "Private" Attempted to Escape While the Deutschland Was Here, but Was Shot Down.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 30.—Warden Zerbst of the Atlanta Penitentiary today said that the escape of Lieutenant Robert Fay and William Knobloch was the result of a carefully worked-out plot and that their apprehension is going to prove difficult. No traces have been found of the famous prisoners.

"Fay was a man of too much intelligence," said Warden Zerbst. "And he was too shrewd to have attempted such an escape unless he was certain that the necessary arrangements had been made to take care of him and of his companion after he reached safety from the guns of the guards."

The impression is growing in official circles in Atlanta that German sympathizers were behind the escape of the two men. It is being pointed out that when the Deutschland was in Baltimore Harbor, Pirate Schiller, who "captured" a British merchantman, made a dash for liberty and reached the outside of the prison before he was shot down, and that only the accident of running into a laborer on the outside prevented his clear getaway. He said he was trying to reach the Deutschland. Now the Bremen is expected at a Northern port almost any day.

Guard Pouncey, whose alleged negligence opened the way to the escape of the two men, was called before Warden Zerbst and submitted to a rigid examination. He could throw no light on the escape and has resigned his position. This is a most unusual step, it is said, and it is not known yet whether his resignation will be accepted.

The escape of Fay and Knobloch was executed by a clever forgery. The two men, who had been working as electricians about the prison, appeared before an inner guard with a forged pass which admitted them to the new prison wing upon which 100 men work each day. They pretended they were to repair a number of lights about the grounds.

BRITISH MAKE GAIN NEAR MARTINPUICH

Extend Their Line Across a Small German Salient and Take Some Prisoners.

OTHER ATTACKS REPULSED

Berlin Reports that Severe Assaults in the Somme Region Were Beaten Off.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—In the much diminished operations on the Somme both sides say they have been successful. The British day report tells of repulsing German attacks, while the night bulletin tells of extending the line south of Martinpuich across a small salient.

The Berlin official statement says that German troops repulsed strong British attacks along a line from Ovillers to Pozières and between Guillemont and Maurepas last night, and also threw back British detachments which penetrated the German positions at points north of Ovillers and Pozières.

The afternoon bulletin of the British War Office reads:

"Bad weather continues. Operations last night again were confined to a few minor enterprises on different parts of the front. Two half-hearted attempts by the enemy to advance in the vicinity of Guillemont were easily frustrated.

"Detachments of our troops entered and reconnoitred what remains of Mouquet Farm, and subsequently returned to our lines.

"We carried out successful raids, with no loss to ourselves, on the enemy's trenches near Neuville St. Vaast, inflicting casualties on the enemy and returning with eight prisoners.

"The official communication from British Headquarters issued tonight reads:

"South of Martinpuich we extended our line across a small salient, capturing some prisoners, the number of whom has not been ascertained. Thirty-eight other prisoners were taken in minor operations.

"Between the Ancre and the Somme, despite the adverse weather, there has been a deal of artillery activity on both sides.

"On the remainder of the front nothing occurred.

The French official statement of the afternoon reads:

"There was the usual cannonading along the whole front. There is nothing to report in regard to the operations of last night except a minor enterprise which permitted us to advance to the east of Fleury.

"A German aeroplane was brought down in the course of a fight with one of our pilots. The enemy machine crashed to the ground near Fresnes, in the Woevre.

The French official communication issued this evening says:

"On the Somme front there has been moderate artillery activity. The bad weather continues.

"In Lorraine, in the Reilon sector, enemy detachments, which twice attempted to approach our lines, were repulsed by our barage fire.

"On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

The German headquarters statement today says:

"In the Somme district enemy operations during the day were unable to develop on account of our effective curtain of fire. During these operations both sides made considerable and continuous use of artillery.

"During the evening and night strong attacks followed from the line of Ovillers-Pozières and between Guillemont and Maurepas, while adjoining this sector to the Somme and beyond the river into the neighborhood of Chilly the enemy, who had prepared to make storm attacks, was held down to his trenches during the night. Our positions were maintained without exception.

"North of Ovillers-Pozières our brave troops again repulsed in heavy hand-to-hand fighting the English detachments which had penetrated our positions at a few points.

"On the right bank of the Meuse renewed French attacks near Fleury and against our positions between the village and Chapitre Wood, prepared for by violent artiliery fire, again broke down.

"Southeast of Fleury the enemy was driven back by a counterattack.

"North of Anche Brook and to the west of Miilhausen one enemy aeroplane was put out of action at each place in an aerial battle. Two aeroplanes were brought down by our anti-aircraft guns north of the Somme. Another was forced to land within our lines near Soyecourt.

TURKS CLAIM VICTORY IN THE CAUCASUS

BERLIN, Aug. 30, (via Sayville.)—Turkish troops are advancing step by step in the Caucasus and have broken the resistance of the Russians who occupied dominating heights, it was announced today by the Turkish War Department. One attacking Turkish detachment, it is said, found 1,000 Russian dead on the battlefield. The text of the Turkish statement says:

"Near the Russian frontier in Persia the right Turkish wing repulsed the Russians who were encountered in the district of Develstabad, northeast of Bemedan.

"The Turkish right wing in the Caucasus broke the resistance of the Russians who occupied dominating heights. The Turks are advancing step by step. One attacking detachment found 1,000 Russian dead on the battlefield, made 70 prisoners, and took more than 600 rifles.

GERMANS HEAR 15,000 WERE KILLED IN RAID

Also Assert that London Asylums Are Filled With Insane as a Result of Recent Zeppelin Visits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—London is taking the announcement of more stringent lighting regulations, beginning Sept. 1, with a calm and phlegmatic acceptance of the inevitable, however disagreeable. Nobody likes the present darkened streets, but even those persons who at one time thought the authorities were erring on the side of excessive precaution now agree that the balance of evidence seems to favor the official contention that uniform lighting regulations throughout the country deceive the Zeppelin commanders, to some degree at least.

It is pointed out here that the Germans will probably believe that the further reduction of lighting in London is an outcome of the British inability to drive the raiders away, but, as one paper observes, Germany is welcome to such satisfaction as she can derive from that incorrect assumption. The following report of the effect of the last Zeppelin raids in the Madgeburgische Zeitung, printed on "the authority of a neutral," is republished here with the remark that "one cannot fathom the mind of a public among whom it is possible to print such stuff":

"Though the days of the last Zeppelin raid on London are over, the entire population of London is still living under the enormous impression of the catastrophe and the night of terror of April 25. The same conditions existed on the nights of Aug. 1 and 3.

"An English doctor who has made observations based on carefully collected data says that after each Zeppelin raid the number of insane increases in a most frightful manner. The sanitariums and lunatic asylums are full to overflowing, so that the wounded from the front can find no room there.

"Some say that in the Zeppelin raid of Aug. 1 over 6,000 persons were injured. Others do not put the losses even as high as a tenth part of it. On the night of Aug. 3 15,000 persons are alleged to have been killed. This is possible, though not probable. The estimates of the material damage caused also vary. Some assert very definitely that in the two nights damage amounting to £37,500,000 was caused, while others think it is safe to go only to 25,000,000 shillings. The main damage seems to have been caused in the district between the Charing Cross Bridge and the Waterloo Bridge, Somerset House and the Strand, then round the Tower, London Bridge, the customhouse, etc.

"The number of clerks and workmen rendered unemployed after each of these nights has increased enormously, but, of course, within forty-eight hours they found employment elsewhere.

"It has become the custom for every careful head of the family before going to bed to examine thoroughly the staircase leading into the cellar. The landlords, porters, and tenants thus meet every night on the way to the nether world. Of course, everybody who can afford it is leaving London."

DENY TIRPITZ MANIFESTO.

Berlin Says Retired Admiral Did Not Issue Naval Statement.

BERLIN, Aug 30, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"According to recent reports," says the Overseas News Agency, "the American press is concerned about a so-called manifesto of Admiral von Tirpitz having to do with naval warfare.

"No such manifesto is known in Germany. Evidently use has been made of a private telegram of the retired Admiral with the object of estranging feeling between the United States and Germany."

In a report received by Secretary Lansing by mail Aug. 24 from James W. Gerard, American Ambassador at Berlin, the statement was made that a "manifesto" strongly advocating the immediate resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare on merchant vessels had been published in Berlin. The "manifesto" was attributed to Admiral von Tirpitz, but Secretary Lansing explained that Mr. Gerard's report did not specify whether it had been issued by Admiral von Tirpitz in person or by the Navy League, which is a creation of von Tirpitz. Dispatches from London said that the document did not appear originally as a "manifesto," but in the shape of a letter to a correspondent in reply to a question regarding the future naval policy of the German Empire.

CUT OFF KAISER'S NAME.

Workmen in Rome Remove It from a Marble Memorial.

ROME, Aug. 30.—Workmen yesterday chopped off a marble memorial the names of Emperor William and the German Crown Prince, Frederick William, which had been placed in the senatorial palace on the ancient Capitol Hill during a visit of the German Emperor to Rome twenty years ago. The names were ordered removed by the City Government.

DUGOUT BOMBPROOF SHELTER

Not one in one hundred persons has an idea what a "dugout bombproof" shelter is, to say nothing of what it looks like. The subterranean burrows of the new tactics is a new chapter in warfare. The entire construction and detail drawings of these amazing refuges are shown in the Mid-Week Pictorial this week in a striking double-page rotogravure etching. It will be carefully preserved as an interesting souvenir by every one who sees it. The Mid-Week Pictorial of August 31st consists of 24 pages, all in rotogravure; it contains the latest, the best, and what are regarded as the most interesting photographs from all the battle fronts of Europe and Asia, each one in rotogravure: pages, double pages, half pages: Each etching a work of art to be preserved.—Advt.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 34th Street

Announce

that they will give

A Gorgeous Fashion Revue

Of Imported Models in Gowns, Suits, Furs and Millinery

For the Benefit of

The American Red Cross Society

at

"Castles-by-the-Sea," Long Beach

On the Evenings of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 31, September 1 and 2.

Business Hours until September 15th:
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 12 Noon on Saturdays.

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Tailor-made Suits

made of attractive light-weight materials, in suitable styles for town, country and sports wear, are now being offered at

$13.00, $18.00 & $22.00

This Sale presents an unusual opportunity for purchasing Suits of superior quality at extraordinary price concessions.

(Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

TIFFANY & CO.

WATCHES AND WATCH BRACELETS

PLAIN, JEWELED AND ENAMELED

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Today—An Important Special

Clearance of Men's Shirts

at season-end prices

After an unusually busy season, we have decided to offer these garments, some of which are slightly soiled, at special prices, beginning today:—

Men's Sport Shirts at 79c

Formerly $1 and $1.50

In white, tan, and striped effects on white grounds.

Soft Cuff Negligee Shirts at 85c

Formerly $1 and $1.50

In plain colors and stripes, including shirts of the well-known "Olus" make, in broken sizes.

Also—New "Town and Country" Sport Shirts at $1

A brand new shipment—just received. Collar made just the correct height to insure maximum comfort under all conditions. To be had in tan or white light and medium weight Oxford cloth, and fine quality mercerized fabrics, with half or regulation sleeves.

Men's Pajamas at 95c

Garments that have been selling all season at $1.10. Made of fine quality mercerized fabrics in plain white and desirable colors.

New Silk Neckwear for Men at 29c

Well-made scarfs, in an excellent assortment of weaves in neat color combinations, plain colors, figured and spot effects.

FOR TODAY ONLY

Men's Mohair Dusters at $6.75

Formerly $10 and $15

Every one of our men's mohair dusters included. Double or single breasted models to select from, with belted or plain backs.

Sixth Floor.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Final Disposal

to make room for Autumn Importations

$55 to $95 Dresses—$15 & $25

Of net—voile—linen—Georgette crepe—chiffon and novelty silks.

$75 to $145 Gowns—$35 & $45

Dance Frocks—Afternoon and Evening Gowns.

$65 to $125 Wraps—$18 & $45

For porch wear and formal or informal occasions.

$65 to $125 Suits—$25 & $35

A few remaining styles of silk and cloth—adaptable for wear well into the Autumn.

A Few Odd Coats Irrespective of former Prices—to close at $10

$10 & $15 Outing Skirts—$3

Remaining styles—in cloth and wash materials.

Sport Hats—$2. Street & Semi-dress Hats—$5.

STILL A FEW HIGH-CLASS PARASOLS and HAND BAGS
Formerly to $20—to be closed out at $3, $5, $10.

GREAT WAR BOOKS.

Famous writers of all European nations express their sentiments in Current History, published monthly by THE NEW YORK TIMES, 25 cents a copy, $3 a year. Comprehensive story of the European war as it proceeds. Pictures, maps, original documents. Bound Vols. I., II. and III., $2 each, (plus postage.) Times Square, New York.

GIANT WAVE CAST MEMPHIS ON ROCK

Water Wall 20 Feet High Flung the Cruiser Over Shallows to Disaster.

DEATH LIST IS GROWING

Casualties Now Put at 113—Dead and Missing Total 32.

MANY SCALDED BY STEAM

Cruiser Was Clawing Her Way to Safety When Main Pipe Burst.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Reports to the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond make it plain that the whole ship's company of the United States armored cruiser Memphis (formerly the Tennessee) had a narrow escape from death when the ship was lifted yesterday on the swell of a tidal wave and thrown upon a rock in the inner harbor of Santo Domingo City.

Hydrographic charts show that the Memphis, which draws twenty-five feet, was driven over a stretch of water that is ordinarily from four to five feet deep to a point under a bluff near the inner harbor where the vessel was dumped upon a rock by the receding tidal wave. From this it would appear that the abnormal rise of the sea which wrecked the ship was more than twenty feet, and powerful enough to lift the 14,000-ton vessel bodily over the very shallow intervening water.

Late dispatches from Rear Admiral Pond show that the bursting of a steam pipe accounted for many of the casualties on the Memphis and perhaps in part for the destruction of the vessel. "Steam was gotten up and the engines were working," Admiral Pond cabled, "when the main steam pipe burst."

In complete reports from Admiral Pond indicate that the casualties were not less than 113, including two identified dead, thirty-three missing, of whom twenty were drowned, when a motor-boat, returning from shore with a liberty party, was lost, five very seriously injured, six seriously injured, and sixty-seven slightly injured.

Admiral Pond tonight reported to the Navy Department that First Class Fireman J. H. Townsend was dead, and that Machinist's Mate C. H. Willey was in a very grave condition. The message added:

"Sea smooth; Memphis ashore, eight feet out of water; working party on board securing records and landing stores. Crew quartered in town. Hospital facilities ample. From first indications of trouble until ship struck less than one hour."

Press dispatches from Santo Domingo today reported that three of the injured died in the hospital, but the Department has received no confirmation of this.

Analysis of Admiral Pond's dispatches indicated that the casualties were as follows:

The Dead.

RUD, GEORGE WILLIAM, chief machinist's mate; next of kin, Caroline Ingebredtsen, (mother,) Minneapolis, Minn. Rud had been in the service about thirteen years.

TOWNSEND, J. H., fireman, first class. This name is at first reported as that of J. H. Thompson. Records of the department showed that Thompson was safe on board the New York.

PORTER, A. H., water tender.

COPIUS, W., fireman, Hempstead, L. I.

Missing.

SNELL, RAYMOND GEORGE, enlisted seaman, Jamaica, L. I.

REYNOLDS, CHARLES JOSEPH, ordinary seaman, 12 Bolivar Street, Brooklyn.

HOWARD, CHARLES, warrant officer's steward, 36 Felix Street, Brooklyn.

DUGAN, CHARLES MICHAEL, fireman, first class, 254 East Forty-eighth Street, New York City.

GAWRONSKI, PETER PAUL, coxswain, 34 Central Street, Salamanca, N. Y.

CARLTON, WILLIAM RICHARD, ordinary seaman, 33 Kingsland Avenue, Brooklyn.

HANNON, GEORGE ALOYSIUS, seaman, 93 East 116th Street, New York City.

FREDERICK, MELVIN FRANKLIN, seaman.

DUPLISSEY, HENRI ALEXANDER, ordinary seaman.

SMITH, WILLIAM BURNETTE, coxswain.

SAIN TCLAIR, ROY, ordinary seaman.

TOEPFER, WILLIAM H., seaman.

WALTON, CHARLES L., fireman.

DIBHL, WILLIAM CHARLES, seaman.

CROSIER, LAWRENCE L., fireman.

TAYLOR, CHARLES TAYLOR, coal passer.

TINGLE, ROLAND L., ordinary seaman.

KENNEY, WILLIAM F., seaman.

JACKSON, WILLIAM EVANS, ordinary seaman.

HARRINGTON, JAMES JOSEPH, fireman.

RUDOLPH, ALBERT J., oiler.

SHEEHAN, JOHN J., fireman, second class.

ROLLINS, EDGAR A., seaman.

MULLANEY, HENRY, ordinary seaman.

TESHACK, JOSEPH, fireman, first class.

McDERMOTT, MARTIN A., seaman.

MAJOR, FRED M., seaman.

THORMER, JOHN W., yeoman.

Seriously Injured.

ANDERSON, ALPHONSUS JOHN, fireman, second class; next of kin, William Anderson, (father,) Philadelphia, Penn. Has been in naval service since July 28, 1915.

BLACKWELL, JENNINGS PRICE, coal passer; next of kin, Hattie Ridlehoover, (mother,) Parksville, S. C. Has been in naval service since Jan. 7, 1916.

BRYAN, HARRIS ALLYN, seaman; next of kin, John Henry Bryan, (father,) 295 Chestnut Street, New Britain, Conn. Enlisted April 17, 1915.

JONES, CLAUD ASHTON, Lieutenant, electrical engineer officer of the ship; next of kin, Mrs. Claud A. Jones, (wife,) Charleston, W. Va. Born Oct. 7, 1885. Appointed to Naval Academy June 29, 1903. Commissioned First Lieutenant Dec. 12, 1914.

KEEGAN, JAMES HENRY, fireman, first class; next of kin, Joseph E. Keegan, (father,) 1,690 Eighty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Has been in service since Dec. 29, 1913.

LEARY, TIMOTHY JOSEPH, fireman, first class; next of kin, Catherine Leary, (mother,) 36 Seabury Street, Fall River, Mass. Has been in the service about sixteen years.

McVEIGH, MARTIN JOSEPH, ordinary seaman; next of kin, James McVeigh, (father,) Philadelphia, Penn. McVeigh enlisted July 31, 1915.

PLANCK, WALTER LOIS, water tender; next of kin, Aurelia D. Planck, 17 Wilkinson Place, Trenton, N. J. Has been in service about eleven years.

PORTER, ARTHUR HENRY, fireman, first class; next of kin, Dolby Watterson, (aunt,) Parker's Landing, Penn.; home address, Cleveland, Ohio. Has been in service about sixteen years.

QUINN, ELPHARD J., water tender; next of kin, Nellie Elisabeth Quinn, (wife,) 44 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Has been in naval service about six years.

THOMPSON, J. H. No such man is recorded as being on the Memphis, and department says this name was garbled in cabling.

WILLEY, CHARLES HENRY, machinist, (a warrant officer;) next of kin, Mrs. Charles H. Willey, (wife.) Appointed machinist Dec. 28, 1914; was for eight years machinist's mate prior to that date.

In addition, sixty-seven men whose names have not been reported to the Navy Department were slightly injured.

The Navy Department tonight made public the full text of messages received from Rear Admiral Pond, relating to the disaster. The complete text of the Admiral's first dispatch, showing omissions in the version made public last night, follows:

Memphis driven ashore by heavy seas, Santo Domingo City, west of lighthouse, 4:40 P. M.; lying close under bluff; has lines ashore and getting crew off. Bootes (Captain of Marines) and myself went ashore 2 P. M. Sea then unusually smooth. Ship evidently unable to get up steam in time to save her. Twenty men liberty party drowned going back. Lieutenant Jones and several men of engineer force brought ashore severely scalded from boiler accident. Have not learned particulars. Castine dragged close in, but did not strike, and got out to sea. No other casualties to officers known. Memphis will be total loss. Expect to save everybody on board. POND.

Scalded by Escaping Steam.

More details of the disaster are given in this later dispatch from Rear Admiral Pond:

All off ship. Steam was gotten up and the engines were working when the main steam pipe burst. Unable to determine cause at this time. Those near too injured to question. Lieutenant Jones seriously burned, but will recover. G. W. Rud, chief machinists mate, dead. Following very seriously injured: A. J. Anderson, fireman, second class; C. H. Willey, machinist; A. H. Porter, water tender; J. P. Blackwell, coal passer; E. J. Quinn, water tender; J. H. Thompson, fireman, first class. Following seriously injured: M. J. McVeigh, ordinary seaman; W. L. Planck, water tender; T. J. Leary, fireman, first class; H. A. Bryan, seaman; J. H. Keegan, fireman, first class, and sixty-seven slightly injured. Several men missing, drowned.

Muster roll left on board in safety, and only incomplete muster has therefore been made. Will have exact muster made early tomorrow morning, and report missing. No casualties among officers. Captain Beach was last to leave ship. Castine safe at sea with disabled steering gear, and all boats but one lost, but vessel under control. Sea perfectly smooth until after 3 P. M. POND.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Sixth Ave. at 18th St.

Have You Ordered a

Supply of Foods

To Safeguard Your Family?

We are not alarmists—far from such. But it is essential for us to call attention to present conditions.

Such is the natural function of a popular big store.

The papers are talking about the possibilities of a great railroad strike.

Whether this will or will not take place, we do not know. Nor does anyone else.

Nevertheless, it is well to supply your larder NOW AND HERE with everything for your table.

Buy liberally, supplying your needs for an entire month.

If it is inconvenient for you to come to the store in person, send your order by telephone or by mail—it will receive prompt attention.

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 4000.

Ask for our NEW POSTCARD GROCERY ORDER BOOK. Herein are enclosed ten postal cards addressed to our Grocery Department. Make out the list of just what you want for your table.

Our NEW GROCERY CATALOGUE is now ready. A free copy will be furnished on request.

Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

10¢

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES!

Department of Health, City of New York, has advised physicians to use Chlorinated Lime as a disinfectant in all cases of Infantile Paralysis. The United States Government recommends the use of Chlorinated Lime as a most effective and economical germ killer and deodorant.

Disinfectants must be fresh to be effective. Thousands of grocers and druggists have just received a fresh supply of Acme Chlorinated Lime. Do not accept substitutes which may be stale and worthless.

Protect your home—sprinkle Acme Lime daily in your toilet bowl, garbage can, kitchen sink, cellar, etc.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

THE THREATENED RAILROAD STRIKE

REASON FOR STRIKE

Railroads Have Persistently Refused to Accept the President's Plan

NO COUNTER PROPOSITION WAS RECEIVED.

The real and ultimate reason that the present railway strike will be declared was the refusal of the railroads to accept the plan of settlement proposed by the President of the United States. When it became evident that no adjustment could be reached through the Federal board of mediation and conciliation at New York, President Wilson requested the employes' committee and the committee of managers to come to Washington where it was his purpose to accomplish an agreement if possible. After conferences with representatives of both the railroads and their employes, the President proposed the following basis of settlement:

"Concession of eight-hour day.

"Postponement of the other demand, as to payment for overtime, and the counter suggestions of the railway managers until experience actually discloses the consequences of the eight-hour day;

"In the meantime the constitution, by authority of the Congress, of a commission or body of men, appointed by the President, to observe, investigate and report upon these consequences, without recommendation.

"Then such action upon the facts as the parties to the present controversy may think best."

The foregoing plan of settlement was submitted to the employes' committee on August 17, and was accepted by them the following day, and the President notified to that effect.

Notwithstanding the fact that the same proposition was submitted to the presidents and general managers of the railroads, they persistently declined to accept such proposition or to submit a counter proposition which could be considered by the employes' committee. This condition existed from August 17 until August 27, during which ten-day period the employes' committee anxiously awaited some counter proposition on which a settlement could be based. Realising that the railway managers were simply utilising the time to create a public opinion against President Wilson and against the railway employes, by soliciting and paying for thousands of telegrams from farmers, merchants, and manufacturers, the employes' committee adopted the following resolution on August 27, and left for their respective homes:

"The resolution to quit work adopted by us, in accordance with the vote of the members, at our meeting in New York on the 13th day of August, 1916, and the authority then conferred upon our chief executives and the instruction to them to fix the day and hour and to transmit notice of the same to the chairmen and then of the members are hereby confirmed, approved, and re-enacted to take effect unless, **prior to the day and hour so fixed, notice shall have been received that the proposal of the President of the United States, accepted by us on the 18th day of August, 1916, has been accepted by the representatives of the railroad companies.**"

Special Privileges.

A special privilege granted to railroad companies by the present Federal arbitration law, known as the Newlands act, is that of administering any award reached in an arbitration. For instance, a railroad and its employes may submit to arbitration under the Federal law, a complicated wage dispute. The award may be intended to benefit the employes, but immediately, and almost invariably, the railroad officials on that road interpret the award to mean a wage reduction instead of a wage increase, and thus railway employes have been educated to look upon arbitration as a gross injustice.

So long as operating officers of the railways are permitted to interpret the language of an award to suit themselves, compelling the employes to accept such interpretation, with the full knowledge that the board of arbitration did not intend its language to be distorted, the employes are justified in refusing arbitration.

Can you imagine one of the parties to a suit at law being permitted to interpret the court's decision to the extent of compelling the other party to the suit to accept such interpretation?

Experience has taught the employes that it requires many months, and often years, to secure the enforcement of an award as intended by the arbitrators.

Manufacturing Public Opinion.

While the presidents and the general managers of the railroads were trying to make President Wilson believe that they were sincerely endeavoring to agree among themselves on some basis of settlement of the present eight-hour movement, they were busily engaged in creating a "public opinion," at an enormous expense to the railroads, as will be indicated in the following telegram which was sent to all ticketing agents by the officials of one of the most prominent Western railroads:

"It is highly important to get trainmen question discussed by farmers, stock raisers, dairymen, and merchants. Please get as many of these classes as possible in your town and visiting to send telegrams frank to President Wilson at Washington, D. C., urgently requesting him to settle the controversy by arbitration. Telegrams should show business of the senders. These telegrams are to be paid for from station funds and statement sent me for voucher your credit. I want you to send copies these telegrams to me by wire as soon as transmitted to the President, using our own wires for this. Might be well to have some of the most prominent signers send message to their Congressmen and Senators in Washington in addition to those sent to President Wilson. This is very important and must be given preference over normal business today."

Information came from other roads that similar efforts to deceive the President and members of Congress were being vigorously pressed by convincing farmers and merchants that if they would send telegrams of this character to the President and members of Congress it would not only prevent a strike, but prevent an increase in freight rates.

Thus by the use of their surplus earnings, railway companies "manufacture public opinion."

FRENZIED FINANCE

The Dissipation of the Revenue Gains of the Railroads

HAS COST MORE THAN LABOR

As a result of the methods of financing or selling securities through the banking institutions which control the railroads, enormous bonuses to stockholders have been granted. During the period 1900-1910 alone, eighteen representative railroads traversing all sections of the country gave away in bonuses to their stockholders the huge sum of $450,414,992. More than $250,000,000 was also distributed in this way during the same period by eight representative Western railroads. Large underwriting and banking commissions have also been paid which have been without justification. By way of illustration, the recent investigation of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad by the Interstate Commerce Commission showed that discounts and commissions were paid to banks and syndicates which aggregated the enormous total of $32,152,602 during the period 1896-1913. These are typical instances. By the sale of securities at much less than their market value, the railroad companies have been deprived of cash resources which they should have had and at the same time they have issued fictitious capitalization which became a drain on operating revenues.

One banking house received a fee of $500,000 for reorganising the Chicago Great Western in 1909, and in addition made a profit of $6,000,000 for the syndicate which it represented. In the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1896, the same banking firm received a commission of one-fourth of one per cent. upon the par value of all the securities deposited under the reorganization plan, the only reservation being a stipulation that the total fee to this firm should not be more than $1,000,000.

Syndicates of bankers and financiers made enormous profits in connection with the stock manipulation and transactions of the Chicago & Alton and the Union Pacific Railroads. The total amount of the funds or resources diverted from the treasury of the Chicago & Alton Railroad during the period 1899-1906, amounted to more than $24,000,000. The same syndicate made more than $21,000,000 in the sale of the stock of the Southern & Northern Pacific and the Chicago & Alton Railroads to the Union Pacific Railway, over the finances of which they had control. A banking firm which represented the syndicate, received profits on these transactions also, which were estimated to be more than $2,000,000. Large syndicate profits were also received in connection with the sale to the Rock Island Railroad of some of its subsidiaries.

As the result of this reorganization the Atchison stock issues were inflated, without adding anything to the value of the property or to its earning capacity, to the amount of $166,083,095. More than $112,000,000 has already been paid in dividends upon these fictitious securities, which constitute a liability against the property, but do not represent any contribution ever made in any way to its earning capacity. The annual dividends now paid upon these stock issues amount to $9,167,456.

The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad was formed by consolidation, dated Dec. 15, 1869. The total par value of the stock of the two companies entering into the consolidation was $44,815,800. This amount was arbitrarily increased, without adding one cent to the value of the property, by an increase in the capital stocks of the consolidating companies of $44,428,330, or, in other words, a stock dividend of practically 100 per cent. was declared. Prior to this consolidation the capitalization of the two constituent companies had been increased, at a conservative estimate, $12,500,000, without any tangible increase in the properties. As a consequence, at the time of the consolidation in 1869, $58,928,330 of the constituent companies did not represent any value paid in. The cash dividends upon this watered stock for forty-five years, 1870-1914, inclusive, aggregates 266 per cent. This is equivalent to an average of $3,387,319 per year, or a total of $151,429,357 in dividends for the forty-five years actually paid out by the company on stock which was issued prior to or at the time of the consolidation, and which did not represent any addition to the physical property of the company.

By the terms of the consolidation of the Chicago & Alton in 1906, $39,000,000 of railroad company securities were given for $22,000,000 of railway securities; or, in other words, more than $17,000,000 of "water" was injected into the capitalization of the new company.

In the consolidation of the Missouri Pacific properties in 1909, $22,000,000 in fictitious securities which represented the capitalization of the previous financial mismanagement of this railroad were carried forward into the capitalization of the new company.

A further illustration of stock manipulation and improper financial practices is furnished by the financial history of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company since its reorganization in 1896. On the basis of a most conservative calculation at least $100,000,000 in unwarranted capital liabilities has been created by this railroad in the payment of discounts and commissions to banking interests, and in the acquisition of subsidiaries and other properties. Out of a total outstanding stock of $50,000,000, $48,000,000 is estimated to be fictitious and to have already absorbed in dividend requirements $6,000,000 from the productive efficiency of capital and labor engaged in the operation of this railroad. As a result of a recent exhaustive investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission it was officially declared that the indefensible financial policy of the Frisco within recent years had resulted in the improper diversion of net revenue of the railroad to a sum "which approximates between $3,500,000 and $4,000,000 per annum."

Examples of the improper use and dissipation of railroad resources could be multiplied. The foregoing are typical and representative.

Railroad Prosperity.

During the last year the railroads have enjoyed great prosperity. According to statistics just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the fiscal year 1916, 155 large roads, representing more than 90 per cent. of the mileage of the country, showed gains in gross operating revenues over last year of $445,702,634. Net operating revenues in 1916 were $278,861,824 more than in the preceding year. The gain in net revenue in 1916 over 1915, according to operating districts, was in round numbers, as follows:

Eastern district	$139,000,000
Southern district	42,600,000
Western district	91,700,000

The extreme solicitude on the part of the railway Presidents for the "80 per cent. of unorganized employes" and their rights, when, in fact, it is a dischargeable offense on any of such employes to make an attempt to organise for the purpose of bettering their wages or working conditions, is amusing.

WHY NO ARBITRATION.

Railroads Know Who to Fight and Who to Arbitrate.

It is true that the railroad employes engaged in engine and train service have declined to submit their eight-hour demand to arbitration—on any railroad or for any class of employes.

It is just as true that the railroads have refused to include in their proposed arbitration seventy-five of the smaller railroads where they believe a strike for the eight-hour day can be defeated.

The railroads also have refused to include the colored brakemen, firemen and hostlers in their arbitration, because those railroads that employ negroes have never recognized that they had any rights in the matter.

And on eighteen of the railroads on which they propose to arbitrate the eight-hour day the railroads have refused to include the white hostlers in their arbitration.

The railroads refuse to arbitrate wherever and whenever they feel strong enough to defeat a strike and only insist upon arbitration where they fear they cannot defeat the strike.

By just such methods the railroads plan to deceive and cajole the public and at the same time defeat the demands of their employes.

Packing the Jury.

In courts of justice it has always been considered unfair to include on a jury persons who have been prejudiced, either by personal knowledge or by rumor, as to the merits of the case. The purpose of the railroads seems to have been, first to prejudice the public mind against their employes and then force an arbitration influenced by this prejudice.

The railroads have conducted a publicity campaign at an enormous expense for the purpose of producing a public opinion (1) that the demand of the employes for an eight-hour day is unjust, (2) that the public will be penalised to the extent of $100,000,000 per year if the eight-hour day is granted, and (3) that no arbitration board should award the eight-hour day.

In this effort to create a public opinion against the demands of railroad employes for an eight-hour day, these railroads have enlisted in their publicity campaign nine great advertising agencies, who in turn have selected 14,000 weekly newspapers and between 2,500 and 3,000 daily newspapers with which to bias public opinion. In each of these newspapers a series of large display advertisements have been published at an enormous expense to the railroads. In connection with these efforts, hundreds, if not thousands, of editorials have been published in connection therewith, carrying the same thought as the advertisements. These editorials have been published in pamphlet form and thereby given greater publicity, thus demonstrating that so far as these 17,000 newspapers are concerned, a public opinion already has been created.

With the belief that the public mind has been so prejudiced that a fair arbitration is impossible, these same railroads, in concert with other employers' associations, known as Chambers of Commerce, now demand that the eight-hour day be arbitrated.

QUESTION NOT ARBITRABLE.

Religion, Politics, and Class Opinions Not Arbitrable.

The number of hours that an employe in any industry is required to perform labor within a twenty-four-hour period is a class question. Concerning all class questions there are differences of opinion.

It requires no course of reasoning to convince any workingman that a reduction of hours of labor performed in any twenty-four-hour period from ten to eight is economically correct.

A vast majority of the people who have invested their capital in an industry that requires the employment of other people in order that the industry may be profitable to the investor, are fully convinced that the reduction of hours or employes from ten to eight is economically wrong.

In an engineers' arbitration they found the neutral arbitrator to be a retired railroad attorney—afflicted with old age, bad digestion, and acute prejudice—to such an extent that he did not attempt to conceal his antipathy to the engineers. The railroads' representative in this arbitration was as much fairer than the neutral arbitrator that he conceded more than the so-called neutral arbitrator wanted to give.

In an arbitration of matters concerning conductors and trainmen, ex-officeholders, or "lame ducks," rendered a decision that made the victims say, as though they meant it, "Never again!"

In the last arbitration of wages and working conditions of Western engineers, firemen, and hostlers, the board was dominated by a man who, as Director or trustee, was directly concerned in the result of the award. Aside from many millions of dollars of other railroad holdings, much of which would be affected by the award, he was Director of a trust company that owned one block of approximately $12,500,000 of first mortgage bonds of one of the railroads, parties to the arbitration. When his railway financial connections were discovered and official protest made against his continuance on the board, the employes were officially advised that while it had not been known that he was thus connected, a "knowledge of that fact would have been favorable rather than otherwise to his appointment," and that "nothing has been brought to our knowledge since his appointment as an arbitrator which in our opinion disqualifies him as an arbitrator."

But, ignoring past experiences, let us presume that there was an arbitration of the eight-hour demand of railway employes and that in picking the jury every effort was made to appoint neutrals entirely free of prejudices. If the mental attitude of the men appointed is favorable to railway employes at the time of their appointment it is a two-to-one chance that the employes will win. If the neutrals' past environment has been such that it would require much evidence to convince them of the justice of the men's demands, no eight-hour day would be awarded. If the President of the American Federation of Labor is selected as a neutral arbitrator, he will, with perfect honesty and sincerity, award railroad men the eight-hour day. If a President, Director or an attorney of some great employing corporation is appointed with just as much honesty of purpose he will deny the eight-hour day.

Getting Their Wires Crossed.

In their desperate effort to force a railroad strike in the present eight-hour movement those gentlemen upon whose strategy the railroads depend to secure $100,000,000 per annum in increased freight rates out of the strike have presumably convinced the public that the demands of the employes are unjust and exorbitant.

But when the individual general manager takes his own employes into his confidence, overlooking the strategy of those in charge of the movement, he does not hesitate to show his own men that the demands of the employes mean an actual reduction in their pay should their working time be limited to eight hours.

For instance, the Staten Island Railway, an auxiliary line to the Baltimore & Ohio, in fact, its New York City terminal, shows the following rule in their wage agreement with their firemen:

"Ten hours or less shall constitute a day, in all yard service. The rate of pay shall be $2.60 per day; overtime pro rata."

The language in all the wage schedules is similar to the foregoing, and basing his statement on this rule, Mr. W. H. Averell, general manager of the Staten Island Railway Company, addressed a communication to his employes, which had for its purpose the convincing of each employe that the demands now made upon the railroads would actually reduce their wages, and this is the language quoted from his communication:

"While the requests which have been made by the four organizations on the majority of the railroads in the United States may, if granted, result in freight train, engine and yard men receiving each year the same or greater pay than at present received, because of the peculiar operating conditions on Staten Island, it is absolutely certain that by far the larger percentage of the men would, instead of receiving more money, actually receive less.

"For example: A yard engineer now working eleven hours at 41 cents an hour, receives $4.51, or, assuming he works every day in the year, $1,646.15. On the basis proposed by you, this engineer would receive ten hours' pay at present rates, or $4.10, or $1,495.50. This means, therefore, that this engineer would receive practically $150 less per year than he is now getting; the equivalent of nearly a month and a quarter pay. The same thing would be true to a greater or lesser extent of the pay of firemen, conductors, and brakemen in yard and freight service."

Just how the general manager of the Staten Island Railway Company figures out a loss of $150 per year for every engineer on that road by the application of the demands of employes, when the publicity managers of the railroads are demonstrating that it is necessary for increase in freight rates to compensate them for the increased wages of $100,000,000 per year, is only one of the many situations in which it is evident that some people are getting their wires crossed.

Men Must Have Eight-Hour Day.

During the 1915 arbitration of wages of engineers, firemen, and hostlers, the railroads presented names of switch engineers, one of whom earned $172.90 in "26 days." A subsequent investigation demonstrated that this man worked an average of 14 hours and 18 minutes per day for 26 days, an equivalent of 46⅔ days of 8 hours each. This investigation demonstrated that in order to make the $172.90 he was not only paid for all of these hours that he had actually worked, but $5.85 in addition thereto as 26 penalties for working this engineer 14 hours and 18 minutes on each of these 26 days without at any time permitting him to stop to eat. The same investigation proved that to earn the sum of $116.74 in "28 days" a fireman worked an average of 14 hours and 11 minutes each and every one of these 28 days and with no stop to eat on any day. This switch engine fireman's 28 days were made up of 397 hours, or an equivalent of 49⅝ days of 8 hours each, an average of 99¼ hours per week.

At this rate for twelve months this switch engine fireman would work the equivalent of 595½ days of 8 hours each. An employe in the building trades in this same city of Chicago, worked only 44 hours a week, or an equivalent of 286 days of 8 hours each during a year. Thus this switch engine fireman works as many hours in one year as an employe in the building industries works in two years and one month.

REDUCED LABOR COST

Increased Work and Productive Efficiency of Railway Employe

RAILROADS PROFIT GREATLY

During the period of 1900 to 1915 the average freight-train load increased 67 per cent. As a result the railroads were enabled to move an increase of 104 per cent. in freight traffic with an advance of only 23 per cent. in freight-train miles.

These developments have been marked by a twofold effect upon railroad transportation employes.

In the first place, their labors and responsibilities have greatly increased. The engineer has found it necessary to operate a larger and more complicated piece of mechanism, and along with conductors and trainmen has had his duties increased by the responsibility of looking after much longer and heavier trains. The locomotive fireman has had more arduous physical work to perform because of the necessity of handling more coal for each locomotive mile traveled.

In the second place, the productive efficiency, or the volume of traffic handled by engine and train employes, has been greatly augmented. Measured on the basis of each $1,000 of compensation paid, freight engineers on 24 representative Western railroads in 1913 handled 92 per cent. more tons miles than in 1890, and freight firemen, for each $1,000 paid them, transported 83 per cent. more freight traffic in the year 1913 than in 1890. In the year 1912 each freight fireman in Eastern territory handled on an average 29 per cent. more freight than in 1902. Information submitted in arbitration proceedings during 1913 also showed that train crews transported, according to roads, from 15 to 67 per cent. more freight in 1912 than in 1902.

This increased productivity of transportation employes has been attended by a decrease in costs to the railroad companies in terms of wage payments for each unit of traffic handled. Each 1,000 tons handled by representative Western railroads in 1913 cost the companies in wages to engineers and firemen 33.1 cents less than in 1890. Taking all the railroads of the United States as one system, the total labor cost of operation per 1,000 ton miles decreased from $2.56 in 1895 to $2.40 in 1914. The decrease in cost to the railroads for the different classes of employes for each 1,000 tons hauled 1 mile was, during the same period, as follows:

	1895. Cents.	1914. Cents.	Decrease 1914 over 1895. Cents.
Engineers	.272	.193	.079
Firemen	.155	.118	.037
Conductors	.168	.130	.038
Other trainmen	.251	.244	.008

The reduction in costs on individual railroads has in many instances been much greater. The revenue gains made by 24 representative Western railroads because of increased labor and operating efficiency during the period 1890-1913 were sufficient to offset all added costs of operation, whether arising from wages or other items of operating expense, and still leave a net gain in operating revenue of 27 cents for each train mile operated.

Transportation employes have had to work harder through longer hours, have had their responsibilities increased, have produced more, have cost the railroads less, and should have further participation in the fruits of their labor in shorter hours or increased compensation.

KIDDING THE PUBLIC

Railroads Arbitrate Where Employes Are Strong and Fight Where Weak

NOT SINCERE ADVOCATES OF ARBITRATION.

Presumably every man, woman, and child who has recently read the newspapers understands that the railroads honestly and earnestly advocate arbitration in all wage matters. The Washington Post of Sunday, Aug. 27, quotes one of the railroad Presidents as saying:

"Arbitration for the settlement of the demands of about 350,000 men upon the railroads has been denied (by the employes' committee). The health, happiness, prosperity and lives of the American people are in jeopardy because of this refusal to use the method of settlement found satisfactory in great international disputes."

And at the very same time that this railroad President was masquerading as a devout worshipper at the arbitration shrine the railroads collectively positively refused to arbitrate the eight-hour day on many railroads and for many employes as is shown in the following statements:

Hostlers Are Excluded by the Railroads from the Proposed Arbitration on the Following Railroads:

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad Corporation.
Wellsville and Buffalo Railroad Corporation.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe (proper.)
Rio Grande, El Paso and Santa Fe Railroad, Pan Handle and Santa Fe Railway.
Chicago and Alton Railroad.
Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad.
Belt Railway of Chicago.
Chicago Great Western Railroad.
Colorado and Southern Railway.
El Paso and Southwestern System.
Fort Worth Belt Railway.
Kansas City Terminal Railway.
Louisiana and Arkansas Railway.
Minnesota and International Railway.
New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Railroad, Beaumont, Sour Lake and Western Railway, Orange and Northwestern Railroad.
Northern Pacific Terminal Railway.
Northwestern Pacific Railway.
Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, Paris and Great Northern Railway, St. Louis and San Francisco of Texas, Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railroad.
Southern Pacific (Pacific system.)
Union Stock Yards of Omaha.
Wiggins Ferry Company, East St. Louis Connecting Railway, St. Louis Transfer Railway Company.

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT.

Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
Atlanta and West Point Railway, Western Railway of Alabama.
Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio.
Florida East Coast Railway.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad, Alabama and Vicksburg Railway, Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific.
New Orleans Terminal Company.
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, Washington Southern Railway.
Seaboard Air Line Railway.

White Firemen Are Excluded by the Railroads From the Proposed Arbitration on the Following Railroads:

EASTERN DISTRICT.

None.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Texas and Mississippi Valley Railway.

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT.

Atlanta, Birmingham, and Atlantic Railway.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
Atlanta and West Point Railway.
Western Railway of Alabama.
Central of Georgia Railway.
Florida East Coast Railway.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad, Alabama and Vicksburg Railway, Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific.
Seaboard Air Line Railway.

White Brakemen Are Excluded by the Railroads from the Proposed Arbitration on the Following Railroads:

EASTERN DISTRICT.

None.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Railroad, Beaumont, Sour Lake and Northwestern Railway, Orange and Northwestern Railroad.
St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico.

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Exclusion of All Colored Railroad Employes.

Because of the limitations placed upon employes represented by the national conference committee of the railways it is understood that in their proposed arbitration no colored railroad employes are to participate therein. For instance, should the railroad employes agree to arbitration in accordance with the proposal of the national conference commission of the railways, and through such arbitration the eight-hour day with present rate of pay be granted, the thousands of negro firemen, hostlers, brakemen and yardmen now employed on the Southern railroads would be excluded from the arbitration award. This would result in the white firemen, hostlers, brakemen and yardmen working eight hours a day, while the colored firemen, hostlers, brakemen and yardmen would work ten hours a day on the same railroads. It is believed that with this difference in the working conditions and rates of wages the Southern railroads would soon eliminate all white firemen, hostlers, brakemen and yardmen for purely economic reasons.

Names of Railroads, Most of Which Are Owned by Railroads Proposing Arbitration, But Which Railroads Are Excluded in the Proposal of the National Conference Committee of the Railways, for Arbitration.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Akron and Barberton Belt Railroad (controlled jointly by B. & O., C. A. & C., N. O. and Erie).
Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic (affiliated in interest with Penna. R. R. system through ownership of capital stock).
Bath and Hammondsport Railroad (controlled by Erie, operated separately).
Bridgton and Saco River Railroad (controlled by Maine Central).
Chicago and Wabash Valley Railway (controlled by C. I. & L. Ry.).
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Western Railway (wholly—C. H. & D.).
Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern Railway (controlled by Penna. Lines west of Pittsburgh).
Cumberland Valley Railway (controlled by Penna. Co., operated independently).
Central Indiana Railway (controlled by Penna. Co. and C. C., C. & St. L. Ry.).
Detroit and Charlevoix and Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw Railroads (controlled by Mich. Cent.).
Detroit and Toledo Shore Line Railroad controlled jointly by T., St. L. & W. and Grand Trunk Western).
Greenwich and Johnsonville Company (controlled by D. & H.).
Lehigh and Hudson River Company (independent property).
Little Falls and Delgeville Railroad (controlled by N. Y. C. east).
Little Kenawha Railroad (operated by B. & O.).
Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Co. (jointly C., C. & St. L. and C. & O.)
Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railroad (majority, Penna. Co.)
Montpelier and Wells River and Barre and Chelsea railroads (controlled by Boston and Maine).
Mount Washington Railway Company and electric branches from Portsmouth, N. H., and Concord, N. H. (controlled by Boston & Maine).
Napierville Junction Railway and Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway (controlled by D. & H.)
New Jersey and New York Railroad, including Wilkes-Barre and Eastern Railway (controlled by Erie).
New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad (controlled by Erie).
New York, Westchester and Boston Railway (controlled by N. Y., N. H. & H.).
Ottawa and New York Railway (controlled by N. Y. C.).
Ohio River and Western Railway (Penna. west).
Pere Marquette Railway (independent property).
Prospect Park and Coney Island, Northport Traction Company, for all employes operating storage battery and electric controlled cars who are affected by these propositions (Long Island controlled).
St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railway (controlled by Boston and Maine).
Sandy River and Rangeley Lakes Railroad (controlled by Maine Cent.).
Sandy Valley and Elkhorn Railway Company (controlled by B. & O.).
Sharpsville Railroad Company, The (controlled by B. & O.).
Schoharie Valley Railway (controlled by D. & H.).
Staten Island Railway Company, Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, Baltimore and New York Railway Company (controlled by B. & O.).
Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company (independent property).
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'GIRL FROM BRAZIL' WITHIN OUR GATES

New Musical Comedy at the 44th Street Above the Average of Its Kind.

HUMOR BY GEORGE HASSELL

This Capital Clown the Best Ingredient in a Well-Staged Conventional Entertainment.

THE GIRL FROM BRAZIL.—A musical comedy in three acts, by Edgar Smith, from the original German of Julius Brammer and Alfred Grunwald. Music by Robert Winterberg and Sigmund Romberg. Lyrics by Matthew Woodward. At the Forty-fourth Street.

Colonel Zamzellus.....Clarence Harvey
Nancy.....Betty Brown
Swanhilda.....Maude Odell
Lieutenant Olaf Nansen.....Stewart Jackson
Lona Cederstrom.....Dorothy Maynard
Billings.....Eric Van Dyck
Footman.....Jack Kelly
Footman.....Earl Farrow
Carl Cederstol.....Hal Ford
Hilma.....Beth Lydy
Axel.....Louis Simon
Herr Torkel.....George Hassell
Baron Reodigan.....John H. Goldsworthy
Gerda.....Nora White
Edith Lloyd.....Francis Demarest
Carfuso.....Lester Scharff
Linda.....Dorothy Wahl
Cariboca.....Winthrop Chamberlain

Our musical comedies, whether they be native products or naturalized immigrants from Berlin or Vienna, rarely contain any element whatever of novelty, and this is true of "The Girl from Brazil," which was formally presented at the Forty-fourth Street Theater last evening, and which, by sedulously forgetting "Yvette," you may as well call the first musical comedy of the season. After a few months' time it will be quite indistinguishable from dozens of other musical comedies that have passed this way in the last few seasons. It is a fair specimen of the type. Indeed, it is rather better than the average, thanks to some sprightly music, a generally gingery performance, at least one good voice, and at least one fine clown.

That clown is George Hassell. And—aside from a twinge of regret that the splendid Stephano of last Spring's "Tempest" should be loitering on the path that leads to greatness by indulging in such knockabout antics as he must in "The Girl From Brazil"—you will rejoice in his presence in the cast and enjoy his work immensely.

Hassell is both a master of farce and a comic fellow with a natural aptitude for the grotesque. It is this latter endowment he draws on for his present undertaking. He can make you chuckle by splitting his trousers. He can make you laugh by hunching his shoulders. He can make you roar by gsayin "bronchito" instead of "broncho," or by calling the senorita a beautiful "scenario." You see he does not need any aid from the libretti st of "The Girl from Brazil." It is just as well. The genuine comedians in our musical comedies can be independently funny. They have to be.

The one good voice aforesaid is Beth Lydy's. Lately heard in "Step This Way," it is sweet and true. She makes much of what she has. Then there is the handsome Frances Demarest, suggesting slightly the Lillian Russell of Augusts gone by, and there is a breezy youth with nimble feet and an unexpectedly large voice, named Stewart Jackson. Maude Odell quite distinguishes herself by accepting all the drinks offered by two musical comedy villains wh owish to befuddle her. She imbibes several gallons ni full view of an awestruck audience and then, instead of dying then and there, saunters off to a neighboring bar. Very likely there ought to be some mention, too, of Hal Forde, who does act a little the day the "What the Men Will Wear" column in the program reads.

As usual with these entertainments, the music is better than the book. Much of it sounds familiar; probably some of it was in the German original. There is an attractive recurrent waltz and several numbers—notably "The Right Brazilian Girl," "Oh, You Lovely Ladies," (a highly original title,) and "Bachelor Boy and Girl"—which seem destined to a career in our midst this Fall.

The name of the play is quite intriguing. Probably you had thought that the girl titles had been exhausted, but now, you see, you were wrong. Musical comedies may start in the provinces as "Mischievous Molly" or "The Quaint Quakeress," but they arrive on Broadway as "The Girl from Dublin" or "The Girl from Philadelphia." And now a whole continent has been opened up to us. Why, there's sure to be "The Girl from the Argentine Republic" and "The Girl from British Guiana." Some day we may even have "The Girl from Patagonia."

Son in Richard Mansfield's Role.

Mrs. Richard Mansfield will present "Old Heidelberg" on Saturday afternoon and evening at the Lyceum Theatre in New London, Conn. There will be just these two performances in this revival of the charming comedy of German student life which Mr. Mansfield played so often toward the end of his career. As foretold in this newspaper during the Summer, Richard Mansfield 2d will have his father's rôle, but friends of the Mansfields are careful to point out that this is a mere interlude in his studies—much as a student at Harvard might play with the Hasty Pudding Club—and should not be thought of as the beginning of the boy's work on the stage.

ATTACKS BIDE-A-WEE HOME.

Cruelty to Animals Charged Against Manager in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 30.—I. B. Parker, manger of the Bide-a-Wee Home Association, which has a station at Wantagh, was before Justice of the Peace Walter R. Jones today on charges preferred by Thomas R. Freel, as agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Freel told the court he had found mangy dogs in the same pens with healthy ones and that all of the animals were insufficiently fed at Wantagh.

Parker pleaded not guilty and was paroled in the custody of Elvin Edwards of Freeport, his counsel, until Sept. 14 for examination. According to the attorney, the arrest was the result of a long-standing feud between the two societies. The S. P. C. A. had fallen to second place in a campaign for new members, he said, and had taken this means to even up its score against the rival organization.

Tourists for Cuba.

Some of those booked to sail today for Havana on the Ward Line steamship Morro Castle are:

Messrs. A. Bensel, F. M. Davies, Ralph Voye, Richard Voye, Isaac Levy, Miss Emma Mesarver, Mrs. de Bottari, Miss Lucille Sumner, [illegible], Miss Mae Andrus [illegible].

PLATTSBURG ROOKIES START ON HIKE TODAY

Ordered to Entrain for Chazy and Protect State from "Invasion" by "White Forces."

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Plattsburg training brigade was ordered tonight to proceed north and protect the northeastern section of the State from invasion by forces from the "white" (Vermont) States. War is imminent between the "blue" (New York) States, of which the brigade is a part, and according to information received tonight by Lieut. Col. Ketcham, the brigade commander, hostile raiding parties are reported entering New York in the vicinity of Rouses Point.

The brigade will entrain at 12:40 tomorrow afternoon for Chazy, sixteen miles away and will march thre emiles, where a camp will be made for the night. Then they will proceed to drive back the hostile forces, marching each day along a seventy-mile route. They will camp Friday at Champlain, a mile from the Canadian border, Saturday at Mooers, Sunday at Altona, Monday at Sciota, and Tuesday at Beekmantown, returning to Plattsburg Wednesday.

The cavalry, machine-gun troop, motor-cycle detachment, field artillery, together with the wagon trains for the brigade will leave here at 6 o'clock tomorrow to go by road. The infantry companies will entrain on flat cars which have been pulled along a siding near the camp. The men will stand up during the trip.

This is the message which Colonel Ketcham received at 5 o'clock this afternoon from the commanding officer of the "Blue" Division at Albany.

"Information just received indicates hostile forces crossing the frontier at Rouse's Point. Move your brigade by rail to the vicinity of Plattsburg and protect the northeast area from invasion. The division Quartermaster has been directed to provide the necessary railway equipment and confer with you as to hour of departure."

These are the further developments from day to day, as indicated on the order outlining the war problem which the Plattsburg rookies are to try to solve:

THURSDAY—Entrain at Chazy in presence of the enemy, composed of a cavalry raiding force; problem involved: Protection of troops while detraining, making camp, and providing for security of same by a system of outposts.

FRIDAY—Advance from Chazy in two columns toward the hostile forces.

SATURDAY—Advance from Champlain to Mooers. Attack and defense of position.

SUNDAY—Withdrawal of force from Mooers and Altona, and attack of a river line in the vicinity of Altona.

MONDAY—Withdrawal to Sciota, with a rear guard action.

TUESDAY—Continuation of withdrawal to Beekmantown, defending position.

WEDNESDAY—Return to Plattsburg.

The manoeuvres will require six days of continuous marching, without the rest that usualy comes on Sunday. The men will carry full packs, consisting of shelter tents, blankets, mess equipment, &c. Sweaters and extra clothing will be carried in the baggage trains.

Captain W. S. Bowen, the brigade Quartermaster, will be assistant by First Lieutenants Charles Elliott Warren, who is President of the Lincoln National Bank; Harry Sandford, Vice President of the Adams Express Company, who is in charge of water supply, and F. W. Smith, a Post Office Inspector, who will have charge of the potal deliveries.

The brigade, including artillery, cavalry, machine gun, and all other forces, was reviewed by General Wood and Colonel Ketcham this afternoon on the parade grounds at the Plattsburg barracks. Each infantry company went by in company front and they were followed by the cavalry and the machine gun troop, and several motor cycle machine guns, which were also reviewed.

Company M of the Ninth Regiment, of which Captain Joseph A. Atkins, Twenty-ninth Infantry, is commander, broke all records on the rifle range by qualifying 84.4 per cent. of the men who shot. Regular army averages equally high are rare. Out of 115 men who shot, 97 qualified as marksmen, or better, with scores of more than 160 out of a possible 250. Thirteen were experts, thirty were sharpshooters, and fifty-four were marksmen. Company M also has the distinction of getting high man in the two regiments, H. B. Gardner, former Harvard quarterback, who shot 238.

The company's showing on the range is all the more remarkable because there was no instruction practice, as was the case in former camps before last month. Captain Atkins's men in the July camp—D Company of the Sixth Regiment—also stood highest in shooting.

About seventy-five men were discharged at their request today, on account of the threatened railroad strike. Many of them were business men, who feared that they would be unable to return home if the strike went into effect.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The curtain for the premiere of Charles Dillingham's second Hippodrome production will rise at 8 o'clock tonight.

The opening performance of Richard Walton Tully's new play, "The Flame," announced for tonight, has been postponed until some night early next week.

The first performance of the new O'Higgins-Ford comedy, "Mr. Lazarus," has also been postponed. It was to have taken place next Monday night at the Shubert, but instead it will be given Tuesday night.

Selwyn & Co. will produce "John W. Blake," a new play by Rol Cooper Megrue and Irvin Cobb, tomorrow night in Stamford, Conn. In the cast will be seen George Nash, Janet Beecher, Byron Beasley, Dorothy Parker, Lawrence Eddinger, and Frank Morgan. Thomas Mott Osborne, Dean Kirchway, and others prominent in prison reform will attend the performance. A special train will bring the New York delegation back after the performance.

Doyle and Dixon have canceled their engagement next week at the New Brighton, as they have been engaged for the new Dillingham-Ziegfeld Century show.

Rehearsals of Zellah Covington's comedy, "The Simp," will begin next week, and the production will be made early in October. The cast now includes the author, Howard Truesdale, William W. Bittner, Richard P. Freeman, William Cary, Adelbert Knott, Charles Mussett, Robert Blaylock, Rose Wilber, Mallese Campion, Lillian Van Ardsdale, and David Stampe.

Kirah Markham has been engaged for principal roles in the reprtoire of plays that will be given in the Little Theatre, Los Angeles. Schnitzler's "The Affairs of Anatol" and "Copy," by Oren Taft, Jr., will be among the first offerings.

The statistics of the Strand show that Lou Tellegen, the star of this week's film, is fourth in popularity of all the stars whose pictures are exhibited there.

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Dale Lighting Fixture Co

CALL IN HITCHCOCK TO AID MR. HUGHES

Advisory Committee, in All-Day Discussion with Willcox Over Campaign Errors.

WESTERN TRIP A FAILURE

Six Recommendations Laid Down for Chairman's Guidance—New Methods to be Tried.

Dissatisfied with the manner in which the Republican campaign has been conducted to date and alarmed over the reports that the Western trip of Charles E. Hughes has been more or less a disappointment, nine members of the newly appointed Advisory Committee of the National Campaign Committee held a long conference at headquarters, 511 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, and decided upon a radical change of program. From now until Election Day the Republican managers will make every effort to retrieve lost ground and put more animation into the campaign.

Yesterday's conference was the first to be held since the campaign began, and there was a lot of "straight talk." National Chairman William R. Willcox was told bluntly that Mr. Hughes's "swing around the circle" was a mistake, and that a new method of campaign publicity would have to be adopted from now on if the voters were to be convinced that a change of administration at Washington was desirable. The Chairman was informed that there had been too much "pussy-footing," especially on the part of the Presidential candidate, and that if a different method were not speedily employed the committee might have to ses Colonel Theodore Roosevelt supplying al the "ginger" the campaign is to have.

Members of the Advisory Committee did everything in their power to keep their deliberations secret. When the conference broke up and each member strolled out, the reporters were refused information as to what had taken place. The members had given a pledge to keep secret what had taken place, and only a perfunctory statement was issued by Victor Rosewater of Nebraska, Secretary of the conference.

Hughes Trip a Failure.

Mr. Rosewater said that after a general discussion of the situation, suggestions for future action had been made and put in writing so that the National Chairman should know just what particular lines to follow hereafter.

Despite the secrecy thrown about the deliberations, it is known that the committee made six recommendations for the guidance of the Chairman and the Campaign Committee. All of these bore upon the main fact that the Hughes trip had admittedly been a failure, and that some positive action would have to be taken to make up for lost time.

It was the consensus of the conferees that the trip had been a failure, because it had been made too early in the campaign, and that the visit to California with the consequent lining up of the Republican and Progressive forces was particularly unfortunate. It was suggested that if Mr. Hughes was to make any more trips his speeches should be prepared some time in advance, and more care should be given to just what he was to speak about. Several of the members thought it a mistake for Mr. Hughes to ignore entirely the hpphenate vote, but others took the view that this subject could better be left entirely to Colonel Roosevelt.

In answer to the charge of mismanagement of the Hughes's trip, Chairman Willcox explained that any failure was due more than anything else to the fact that never before had a Republican candidate begun a Presidential campaign so early; that the mid-Summer heat had its effect as well as the fact that attention in the various States was more centred upon primary fights than upon National issues. The point was made that the campaign had reached its lowest about two weeks ago; that the slump could not go any further, and that things were now looking up.

The presence in the conference of Frank H. Hitchcock, who managed the Taft campaign of 1908, was responsible in a great measure for the decision to change tactics and put more "ginger" in the campaign.

Mr. Hitchcock hurried out of the conference to go to Indianapolis to take part in the notification ceremonies of Charles W. Fairbanks. From there he will go to Chicago and take a vigorous hold on the Western campaign until Sept. 18, when another conference of the Advisory Commttee will be held in that city.

Willcox Will Be Guided.

One thing decided upon was that the Advisory Committee should take hold of the entire campaign and do all the planning hereafter. Chairman Willcox is expected to follow its recommendations to the letter. When Mr. Hitchcock was asked what the conference decided upon, he laughed and said:

"Well, we had a real pleasant conference."

"What did you talk about?"

"Politics," he replied with another laugh, and added that at the morning session the general situation was discussed in detail and in the afternoon the recommendations were formulated.

"Just what were those recommendations?" he was asked.

"I cannot tell you," was the reply.

"Will you take an active part in the campaign?"

"Wait and see," he said.

"What do you think of the general situation?"

"Being a newcomer," said Mr. Hitchcock, with a grin, "I don't you think it would be ill-advised for me to make predictions?"

"Won't you even predict the election of Mr. Hughes?" some one asked.

Mr. Hitchcock acted as if he didn't want to commit himself to this extent, but after a moment's hesitation he replied:

"The reason we nominated Mr. Hughes was because we were sure of electing him. I have seen no reason to change that opinion."

Among those who took part in the conference besides Mr. Hitchcock and Chairman Willcox were R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island, Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, Charles G. Dawes and Raymond Robbins of Illinois, Victor Rosewater of Nebraska, John Wanamaker of Pennsylvania, A. O. Eberhardt of Minnesota and James Wilson of Iowa. At noon the members of the committee were entertained at the Century Club by Herbert Parsons, Everett Colby, George W. Perkins, F. W. Estabrook and Alva H. Martin.

All Pledged to Secrecy.

The first to emerge from the afternoon conference was ex-Secretary Wilson. He admitted the members had decided not to discuss what had taken place.

"I have always been free with newspaper men when I could," said Mr. Wilson, "but today I cannot say a word about the meeting."

"Were any changes in the Republican National Committee discussed?" he was asked.

"Really, you will have to excuse me," was his response as he headed for the elevator.

Raymond Robbins, who acted as Chairman of the Progressive National Convention at Chicago, was next approached.

"I am as happy as a May morning, but I have nothing whatever to say," was his only comment. Chairman Willcox, in a hurry to depart for Indianapolis, said the conference was a very fine one.

"We talked over many phases of the campaign," he volunteered. "We found no suggestion that the campaign was limping. We heard no suggestions that the Hughes' campaign in the West was not successful. I have not heard of any change to be made in the makeup of the campaign committee."

Mr. Willcox then admitted that to all suggestions that the campaign was not going just right he had pointed out that any such drawback was due to its early start, and that the primaries had interfered.

Victor Rosewater made this statement:

"The Advisory Committee held its first meeting today with a very gratifying attendance. All of the members were present except two—Senator Fulton of Oregon and William Ward of New York. The committee went into detailed discusion of the general situation, and especially in our respective sections of the country. It made suggestions, and after discussing them put them in writing, on which the Chairman could act had he not already covered the ground. The committee will meet again in Chicago about Sept. 18."

Hughes's Speeches Lacked a Punch.

A member of the committee who asked that his name be not used said later:

"It was generally admitted at the conference that everything has not been going just right with the Hughes trip. There has been much criticism of Mr. Hughes's speeches, and we discussed plans to overcome that. We realize now that that this trip was planned too early, but Mr. Hughes himself is primarily responsible for that. He wanted to go through the country and size things up for himself. Luckily we have plenty of time to overcome any mistakes that might have been made. From now on things are going to be different.

Some of the members thought that Mr. Hughes lacked a punch in his speeches, and that he should have given more attention to the so-called bypass vote. So far as the East is concerned, that may be true, but we are going to let T. R. supply what is lacking in this regard, and he can be depended upon to do it.

"Out West it is different. In my part of the country the people do not want that. There is a large German population in some of the Western States, and we decided it was better to go lightly on German attacks. We are not altogether downcast over the outlook, for there is plenty of time to recover from our mistakes."

One of the matters discussed was the threatened railroad strike. The committee to a man considered that it would have an important bearing on the campaign, and that it would not hurt Republican prospects.

"We decided to leave that matter entirely in the hands of President Wilson to deve.op further," was the way Mr. Rosewater expressed it. It was also recommended that the Senatorial campaigns in the various States be taken out of the hands of the Senate Committee and be placed in charge of the National Campaign Committee.

Robbins Says Moose Are in Line.

Mr. Everhardt before leaving headquarters said he felt sure that all of the Middle Northwest region would be safely in the Republican column. Mr. Robbins told of a strong Progressive swing to the Republican candidate.

"Up to the present time," he said, "the responsible leadership of the Progressive Party, the men who had real strength with the people and who polled the votes in the day of our power, without exception, are for Hughes. Take Illinois, for example. We polled over 388,000 votes for Roosevelt in 1912, and next to Pennsylvania, Illinois was the banner Progressive State. Today there is not a Progressive of prominence in the State who is not supporting Hughes. In California Governor Johnson, who won in the last election by 180,000, is for Hughes. Francis J. Heney, who was defeated at the same election as the Progressive candidate for United States Senator by 26,000, is for Wilson. Governor Johnson's victory in yesterday's primary in his State, which I understand is now assured, takes California out of the doubtful column and assures it for Hughes.

"In New York, Straus, who polled over 390,000 votes as the Progressive candidate for Governor in 1912, is for Hughes. Bainbridge Colby, who polled only 60,000 votes as a candidate for Senator in 1914, is for Wilson. And so it goes in practically every State. The Progressive vote-getters are all for Hughes. Of course Hughes is going to win."

H. A. Hopkins of Michigan told Chairman Willcox that the result of the primaries in his Statae on Tuesday insures absolute harmony in the Republican ranks.

TO GARNER G. O. P. FUNDS.

J. H. Choate and Robert Bacon Among Treasurer Bliss's Aids.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, announced yesterday the members of the sustaining membership bureau. They wil be known as the Central Committee and are Harvey D. Gibson, Vice President of the Liberty National Bank, who has received a leave of absence from the bank and will devote his entire time to the committee; Robert Bacon, Joseph H. Choate, Thomas Cochran, President of the Liberty National Bank; Charles D. Hilles, James L. Phillips, assistant to Treasurer Bliss; William Cooper Proctor of Cincinnati, and Theodore N. Vail.

Mr. Bliss said he would have nothing to say regarding contributions until he made his report, as the law requires, a few days before election. The Central Committee will have charge of contributions in response to letters that have been sent out and advertisements in newspapers appealing for sums of from $10 up and for which the contributors will receive certificates.

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STEAMSHIP MEN WANT REGISTRY ACT DELAYED

Unable to Get Enough Americans to Man Vessels as Required by the Law.

Atlantic and Pacific steamship lines operating from American ports, representing invested capital totaling nearly $500,000,000, have sent a petition to President Wilson requesting that the operation of the amendment to the Panama Canal bill, requiring survey, inspection and measurement of all foreign-built ships admitted to registry under the act, be postponed until a year after the close of the European war.

The amendment came into force on Sept. 4, 1914, and was postponed for two years by President Wilson with the idea that the war would be over by that time.

The regulation provides that the watch officers of the vessels shall be American citizens and that the seamen shall have certificates from the officials of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service.

Since August, 1914, when the regulation was adopted by Congress, more than 200 foreign-built steamships have been admitted to American registry. This includes the whole of the United Fruit Line of steamships to the West Indies and Panama.

The representatives of the companies allege in the petition that it would be difficult to make changes in the boiler rooms and other parts of the steamships to comply with the laws of the United States Inspection service, and that it is difficult to obtain a sufficient number of American officers at this time to man the ships. The steamboat Inspectors said yesterday that where the boilers did not conform to pressure requirements they would not condemn the boilers, but would order a reduction of the pressure. If President Wilson does not delay the enforcement of the law it will go into operation on Sept. 4.

Section 2 of the act which gives the President th epower to suspend it says:

The President of the United States is hereby authorized, whenever in his discretion the needs of foreign commerce may require, to suspend the order, so far and for such length of time as he may deem desirable. The provisions of law prescribing that all watch officers of vessels of the United States registered for foreign trade shall be citizens of the United States.

Under like conditions, in like manner and to like extent, the President of the United States is also hereby authorized to suspend the provisions of the law requiring survey, inspection, and measurement by officers of the United States of foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under this act.

Mrs McAdoo Shows no Change.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 30.—The condition of Mrs. William G. McAdoo, who is ill at her home here with typhoid fever, continues to be satisfactory to both her physician, Dr. William Gray Schauffler, and members of the McAdoo family. There was no change in temperature today and no sign of any complications.

If the First Night performance has failed to please, Shanley's will be a recompense; if it has succeeded, Shanley's will prove an additional pleasure.

The cabaret will add to the evening's enjoyment—twenty feature acts—from 7 to 1.

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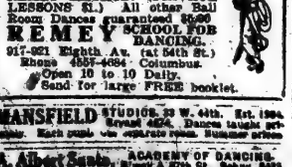

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 31, 1916.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

The chiefs of the brotherhoods told the President that they would not arbitrate. The public does not know how earnestly Mr. WILSON urged arbitration upon them, if he urged it at all. He appears to have assented out of hand to their demand for what they and he persist in calling the eight-hour day, though it is now of universal knowledge that higher pay, not shorter hours, was the end sought. Now an entirely new situation has arisen. A little late, but unmistakably, the public has made known its view of the matter. Would the chiefs now consent to put before the membership of the brotherhoods a referendum vote upon the question of arbitration? Dare they ask such a vote?

A great deal of new light has come into the minds of an immense number of the 400,000 members of the brotherhoods since they voted authority for the strike. They know now how the public feels about the threat to stop the running of trains. They know the views of their friends and neighbors, of the men of small and great business. Particularly since the secret strike order was issued while the brotherhood representatives were still engaged in the negotiations at Washington have they got new light. They know that public opinion is against them. Multitudes of the members themselves are opposed to a strike—they confess it in conversation on trains and in talks with friends and neighbors. They know what a strike would mean for them personally, they can easily imagine what it would mean for the brotherhoods. Strikes that the public opposes and denounces from the beginning never succeed. The men of the brotherhoods cannot have forgotten POWDERLY, IRONS, and DEBS. They must have grave misgivings about leadership of that sort.

Are the brotherhoods a democracy or an autocracy? The chiefs say they cannot recall the strike order, it is beyond their power. The public does not believe them. It ridicules their statement. In view of what has happened and what has been disclosed in the last ten days we have not the slightest doubt that the membership of the brotherhoods would be very glad to recall the strike order if the question were submitted to them. If they are free to express their individual feeling, we have just as little doubt that they would return a favorable vote upon a referendum proposing arbitration of all the questions at issue.

The measures the President asks Congress to enact would probably prevent a strike, but their permanent value is extremely doubtful. Emergency measures are apt to develop flaws. The questions are grave, of far-reaching importance, they are of vital interest to the great majority of business concerns in the country. Unless settled right they are not settled at all. If the new eight-hour law should prove entirely unworkable, or if it should be overturned, the brotherhoods would be no better off. They must know that all the business interests of the country would look with apprehension upon such an enactment. While affording temporary relief in one case, it would lead to vastly greater troubles. At any rate, the brotherhoods must be well assured that the business of the country, the people of the country, would give them no sympathy, would be wholly opposed to them, should they go on strike.

The venture is too risky for them to undertake. A strike to which the public was hostile would follow the well-known course. Sooner or later disorder and violence would come, the public would lose all patience. There would be Government interference to re-establish railroad service, to protect the roads in the effort to run trains. Neither the Federal Government nor any State or local Government could give aid to the strikers. The public would not permit that for a moment. Defeat would be inevitable from the beginning. Is it worth while to enter upon a struggle for which such an ending is certain? They can end it before it begins. They must have means of restraining their leaders from embarking them upon such a perilous venture.

PREPAREDNESS ASSURED.

It is a subject of national patriotic congratulation, irrespective of partisanship, that the army and navy appropriation bills have become law. The imperious need of strong and sufficient national defense on land and sea was no proper material for the cavils and squabbles of politicians manoeuvring for the campaign. Both parties were slow to realize and accept the facts. Both have been roused, largely by the war abroad, to the necessity of preparedness. In the work of stirring and educating public opinion Mr. ROOSEVELT has had a great and honorable part, which only narrow party adherents will deny, and which the temperamental bitterness of some of his digressions from preparedness into politics does not sensibly impair.

If among the multitudinous calls upon his time and thought Mr. WILSON was not the readiest to see this great national duty, he has been the prime mover and promoter of the legislative program for defense which was enacted; and especially in the comprehensive plan for a swift and momentous increase of the navy his policy has had an adequate sweep of prevision and his influence and guidance have been decisive. Appropriations by a Democratic Congress of more than $650,000,000 for national defense remove preparedness from the field of actual political issues.

The Army Reorganization bill, for obvious reasons, and largely from the attitude of the State militia, is not wholly satisfactory, but it does provide for the strengthening of the regular army. The Federalization of the militia will be judged by its results. But the bill was the best that could be passed in a country which is not ready for compulsory military service, which is still under the influence of the slow-yielding prejudice, born of conditions that have long passed away, against a "large standing army," and which has been schooled to regard itself as immune from invasion by "a foreign foe."

The appropriation for the navy of $315,000,000 and the generous work of construction provided for insure the United States a navy worthy of the national power and place in the world. Warships of all classes are to be built, and built rapidly. The Navy Department is already advertising for bids for fifty-eight ships—battleships, destroyers, submarines—and a hospital ship, fuel ship, and gunboat are to be constructed at the Philadelphia, Boston, and Charleston Navy Yards respectively. Within six months from the signing of the bill the grandiose three-year navy-building program will be begun. One hundred and twenty-one new ships, the monster super-dreadnoughts and the battle cruisers among them surpassing foreign vessels of the same type; according to the plan of continuous construction ninety more to follow. A first-class American Navy is in sight at last.

GREECE AND BULGARIA NEXT.

Rumania has made her choice after long delay, but it is evident that the eyes of the world will now be focused on Greece—and Bulgaria, strange as it seems to speak of Bulgaria as a doubtful quantity when she has been engaged in war for a year. Out of the steam of rumors and tales for the marines about Bulgaria there arises one fact—that she has already been approached for the purpose of detaching her from her alliance with Germany, Turkey, and Austria-Hungary, and that she has not met the approach with any such final and conclusive refusal as to prevent further attempts. It is perfectly plain that she is at least considering the idea. Why she has been allowed to advance so far into Greece is a mystery that may be solved before the war ends. The effect that advance has produced on Greece is already seen, and its effect on Bulgaria can be guessed. It may turn out before long that the Central Empires will find all the Balkan States against them, though at the beginning they had no foes there but Serbia and Montenegro.

Dr. E. J. DILLON, that extraordinary man whose sources of information seem endless, and who is in more confidences and secrets than DE BLOWITZ ever was, reports the method by which Bulgaria is to save her reputation in case she makes the shift she is considering—a grasping of the Government by the Russophile party, which will depose FERDINAND, proclaim Prince BORIS King, and make overtures to the Allies. Of course, he intends us to understand that FERDINAND would be a consenting party. Such a performance, sensational as it would be in another country, is in accordance with Bulgarian tradition and political methods; the "abdication" of Prince ALEXANDER in 1886 is a case in point.

But more interesting than Dr. DILLON'S forecast of the method is the hint he gives of the conditions under which the thing will be done, if done at all. He says that the coup d'état will be made "as soon as the catastrophe is seen to be inevitable, but "not before." He speaks only of "the Bulgarian plan of action," without admitting any approaches to Bulgaria by the Allies; but it does not require much imagination to see that the Allies, at the same time that they have been completing their armaments with Rumania, have held before Bulgaria the certainty of that "catastrophe," and that she has asked to see the proof that it is "inevitable." That proof cannot be long in coming. Bulgaria's position is desperate. She cannot get much support from her present allies; JOFFRE, HAIG, CADORNA, and BRUSILOFF are standing to that. She is left virtually alone to confront six nations, whose armies are on two sides of her; and on her rests not only her own defense, but a large share of the task of holding Serbia as well. It is an impossible job. Bulgaria had no quarrel with the Allies, one of whom, Russia, was her old friend and liberator; she went into the war for the same reason that Rumania did, "to realize her national aspirations." If the Allies have told her that she can realize none of them by sticking to her present unnatural alliance, but can realize at least some of them by returning to her old friendship with Russia, it must be hard for Bulgaria to see why she should die at her post for the aggrandizement of Serbia and Rumania.

As for Greece, the hour is striking for her, too. "The nippers are gripping," as LLOYD GEORGE said, "and before long we shall hear the crack." The war she sought to avoid is now being fought on her soil, but in such a way that she not only can get from it no honor, but is sure to draw from it disaster and disgrace, unless she takes wisdom from the example of Colonel CHRISTODOULOS, the man who fought.

AUTOMOBILE GROWTH.

There have been many attempts to smuggle rubber from this country to Germany. Not long ago British Inspectors found chunks of rubber in every one of 250 sacks of coffee which a Norwegian ship had carried across the ocean from New York. Every chunk was dotted over with coffee beans which the smugglers had attached to the rubber in order that examiners might be misled. Why must Germany have rubber? It is needed for the tires of automobile trucks used in war, and Germany's synthetic or artificial rubber is not a satisfactory substitute.

We need and use here great quantities of rubber. Our imports last year were $159,000,000 werth, and in the last three years they have amounted to $332,000,000. It goes into motor vehicles, many of which we have sold to the Allies, who paid us $97,000,000 for them last year.

This leads up to some consideration of the remarkable growth of our automobile industry, and the recent great increase of the number of cars in use in the United States. Many Americans do not realize how extraordinary and important this growth and this increase are. They are like some New Yorkers who do not know that the skyline of their city, as seen from the harbor, is one of the wonders of the world. Registration records show that almost 3,000,000 automobiles (2,932,455) are now in use here, and that the fees paid into State treasuries in the first half of the present year were $14,261,000. But the rate of growth shows that there may be 6,000,000 cars going about in this country three or four years hence, with a proportionate increase of fee receipts.

There are trustworthy and exact reports about this growth. The number of cars produced at the ninety-nine factories in the first half of this year was 754,902, having a retail price value of $481,000,000. Probably the number made in the entire year will not be less than 1,500,000. But only 892,000 were manufactured in 1915, and about 500,000 in the preceding year. Here are increases of more than 75 per cent. in the first of these years, and, probably, 68 per cent. in the second. While exports have been exceptionally large, in the last twelve months they were less than one-fifteenth of our output. Horses might look at the figures with dismay.

In them there is much suggestive material for essayist and economist. Perhaps what the automobile does for farm life comes first, with the use of trucks in trade second. In Iowa there may be seen a motor vehicle for every thirteen inhabitants; in Nebraska one for every sixteen. While the subject has not been ignored, much remains to be said about the results of inquiries as to the effect socially, industrially, and otherwise of automobile output growth.

THE GRAVEYARD OF FAVORITES.

A singularly fatal destiny seems to demolish those rising careers in German military bureaucracy when they are placed in direct spiritual and mental communion with the Hohenzollern—soul to soul, mind to mind, with no buffers between, no shock-absorbers behind. It was so with Count VON SCHLIEFFEN, who made Germany's cavalry the most spectacular in the world; it was so with Count VON MOLTKE, who planned the way for Germany to reach France through Belgium and Russia through Poland; it was so with General ERICH VON FALKENHAYN, who discovered the way through the Balkans to Turkey, who placed the Prussian Crown Prince at the head of the great Verdun offensive. Will it now be so with VON HINDENBURG, the favorite of the German people, whose gigantic wooden statue stands perforated with the nails of their adoration?

When the doors at No. 6 Königsplatz, Berlin, closed over VON FALKENHAYN, on Dec. 12, 1914, as he entered [illegible] marked to a foreign correspondent: "The new Chief of the General Staff? See, he goes into No. 6. It is the graveyard of favorites."

Will that be the fate of VON HINDENBURG? Possibly. Still, this great General possesses certain qualities which his predecessors lacked, qualities which may fortify him against that impending, dissolving fate, possibly overcome it in the titanic struggle that must inevitably arise. VON SCHLIEFFEN, VON MOLTKE, and VON FALKENHAYN were mere favorites of the German Kaiser. VON HINDENBURG is the favorite and hero of the German people. When the inevitable clash comes, when the Hindenburg and the Hohenzollern speak the truth, as each sees it, face to face, and when the latter in fury makes the ultimate use of that prerogative he imagines he has acquired from GOD, will the German people quietly see their national hero pass out to disgrace and oblivion, like the others? Will they not be apt to question the divine origin of that prerogative which thus destroys at a stroke their faith in human judgment and human achievement?

JOHNSON THE TABOOED.

If, as still incomplete returns indicate, HIRAM JOHNSON, Progressive, and Progressive candidate for Senator in Congress from California, has won by a considerable plurality the Republican nomination for that office in the primaries, how can the "face" be saved of WILLIAM H. CROCKER, Republican State Committeeman; FRANCIS V. KEELING, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and their associates in steering Mr. HUGHES away from Mr. JOHNSON in his travels in the land of gold?

The bigwigs of the regular Republican organization were committed to the candidacy of WILLIS H. BOOTH of Los Angeles, who deplored the impudence of Mr. JOHNSON in forcing his unwelcome presence into the Republican primaries. The regulars, resenting Mr. JOHNSON'S long dominance of the State and too lightly assuming that his power had waned, were eager to punish and proscribe him. They took amusing pains to keep Mr. HUGHES from meeting the leader of the Progressives in a great Progressive State, the leader of the desired Progressive return to the "united" Republican Party, if the primary returns may be depended on, the leader of the Republican Party in it, though no Republican. The farce or comedy of hiding from JOHNSON was played again and again. Even when Mr. HUGHES and Mr. JOHNSON were in the same hotel the Republican taboo against the Progressive chieftain was put in force. One would have thought that the two men might at least have met as former Governors, but Little Miss Muffet didn't scuttle away from the Spider more timidly than the straight Republican California bosses made Mr. HUGHES avoid the dangerous HIRAM.

And he is dangerous. He is a vote-compeller. The Republican grandees whose devotion to the candidacy of Mr. BOOTH brought such insistent protest from Mr. CHESTER H. ROWELL, California member of the Republican National Campaign Committee, and fluttered all the Progressives, are now seen to be in a minority. They are beaten in their own party by the troublesome and irrepressible Progressives whom they scorned, and their power as politicians, their genius and diplomacy as managers and advisers of Mr. HUGHES will be judged by their vote value in the Republican primaries.

In California the face of Harmony looks blubbered and scratched. As for Mr. HUGHES, amiable as he is, he must wonder why his Western progress has been so clogged by officious dunderheads.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Living in a Land of Illusion.

A commuter on one of the big roads entering the city from the northward was favored yesterday with some information from a friendly conductor and found it not only surprising but what an inventor of phrases might neatly call "significant of much." The conversation began with an inquiry by the commuter—"What are you railroad men going to do to us next Monday?" The conductor's reply, seemingly as sincere as emphatic, was, "Don't you worry! You'll get into the city all right—there won't be any strike."

This statement would have been more assuring—it might even have been almost convincing—if further questions had not elicited a confident prophecy that the companies would yield at the last moment. They would have to do so, the conductor said, because they wouldn't dare to take the enormous responsibility of interrupting the entire business of the country and injuring so many and such enormous interests.

It seemed injudicious for the commuter, at this point in the conversation, to point out that it would take an equal amount of courage and be rather more dangerous to the employés, personally, to assume the same responsibility by insistence on the immediate and unconditional granting of their demands and quitting work if they were refused. Instead, he contented himself with mildly hinting that there were two sides to the case and that perhaps something could be said for the companies' side of it.

No, he was told, there weren't two sides—that the railroads had been making huge profits. "Why," he learned, "last year the Pennsylvania earned 280 per cent. on its investment—we have the statistics to prove it! And lots of other roads did almost as well." Efforts to discover just what "investment" meant and how the 280 per cent. was figured proved a failure, but the content and attitude of the conductor's mind had been revealed. As he is presumably typical of [illegible]

Viewing the Case Seriously.

If something of levity seemed to characterize the remarks made in this column yesterday on the revolt of not a few residents of Oyster Bay against the measures taken there to restrain the ravages of infantile paralysis, it was not from failure to see that the resolutions passed by the rebels and the actions threatened by them were in the very highest degree both outrageous and disgraceful.

The participants in that meeting displayed, as one of our neighbors notes, exactly the sort of intelligence and precisely the sort of folly that has sometimes been shown by the most ignorant of our foreign immigrants on the east side when they got it into their heads that the school doctors were cutting the throats of their children, and gathered in screaming crowds to prevent the imagined atrocities. Such demonstrations by that part of the tenement population are explicable and pardonable, however, as the natural results of involuntary ignorance. The outburst at Oyster Bay was in a wholly different class, and its vicious stupidity is not palliated even by the drunkenness which, according to the humiliated and disgusted members of the local Health Board and the other town officials, inspired the amazing denunciations of doctors, sanitarians, and the biologists.

The resolutions were not the product of illiterate minds. On the contrary, so far as the use of words went, they were rather notably well written, and lucid as well as vigorous. But what a commentary on the education of their authors was provided by the substance of the document! If our schools and colleges are turning out students who in after life are capable, not only of holding, but of expressing publicly, such sentiments, there is something dreadfully, even desperately, wrong about those institutions, and the complete overhauling and overturning of their methods and their curriculum advised by Dr. ABRAHAM FLEXNER cannot begin too soon.

Not only Oyster Bay was disgraced by the utterances at that meeting. All this part of the country, or rather the whole country, has reason to feel ashamed.

They Can't Always Be Solemn.

It wasn't exactly noble, perhaps, but it was extremely "human," for the soldiers of the British and French armies on the western front, on learning that Rumania had entered the war on their side, to place on the parapets of their trenches big signs that made exultant and jeering announcement of this news to the Germans in the opposing line. So, too, it was "human," though useless and therefore unwise, for the Germans to be irritated by these harmless and insentient placards into devoting a lot of machine gun and rifle bullets to the destruction of them.

As a matter of fact, though both proceedings were distinctly absurd, neither should excite any astonishment, even as the actions of men engaged in the most serious of imaginable businesses and all in constant danger of sudden death. Doubtless it was because they were so engaged and endangered, and because that had been their condition for endless, weary months, that these soldiers sought and found relief for their strained nerves by these manifestations of what one school of psychologists would call "infantilism."

Every war is marked by episodes of a similar nature, and they supply the mental rests without which, presumably, long campaigns, and especially long sieges, would be intolerable.

LABOR AND FOREIGN TRADE.

Benefits That Would Follow the Passage of the Webb Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "Foreign Trade Combinations," in today's TIMES might be interpreted as suggesting that the Webb bill, authorizing co-operation of exporters, is of more interest to capital than to labor. On the contrary, its immediate effect would most benefit labor. The bill simply establishes the complete legality of co-operation among exporters, so long as they do not restrain domestic commerce. This will permit exporters to join forces, increasing the efficiency and decreasing the cost of foreign selling of the products of American labor and industry.

The war has proved that foreign trade is a vital element in domestic prosperity. Those industries which normally sell abroad from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. of their output show the most stable conditions of employment. The Webb bill proposes to bring to a much greater number of industries, particularly those of moderate size, the unquestioned right through co-operation to obtain that foreign selling power which our competitors enjoy through cartels and trade associations. Its logical result will be that a large number of companies which now have little or no foreign trade, will be better able to gain a foothold in foreign markets, which will serve as a balance wheel against recurring periods of domestic depression. Only infrequently does slack demand in foreign markets coincide with domestic depression.

Every artisan now knows that present abnormal foreign trade is the chief support of this country's abounding prosperity. The Webb bill is merely one of several national policies urgently required to permit American producers to gain a foreign market for merchandise required by the arts of peace, when the demand for munitions ceases. In other words, to prevent, so far as possible, a slump in employment in all industries, and particularly in those now running overtime.

It is to be hoped that the railroad crisis will not prevent action by Congress on the Webb bill. A tie-up of our domestic transportation would be a disaster, but it is not statesmanship to permit one crisis to prevent a timely remedy for another.

ROBERT H. PATCHIN,
Secretary National Foreign Trade Council.
New York, Aug. 29, 1916.

THE WANDERER.

Shepherd, they say you search the wild
For any straying lamb.
Once such a lamb was I.
Escaping nimbly from your watchful care
I gamboled friskily forth over the free, free world.

Now I'm an ancient sheep,
Too tough for slaughter,
And, as for the weaver's use,
What wool I have not long been sheared of,
Or left in tags upon the wayside brambles,
Is greenish gray, dust-matted and tufted with cockleburs.
And there are bare spots on me!

I have stumbled back through the dark to the old pasture,
But I cannot see your careful brow lighting the waste
Or hear your voice calling, calling, calling.

Can you hear my husky bleat?
Have you room in your fold, O Shepherd,
For a poor old useless battered sorry sheep?

H. A. L.
New York, Aug. 28, 1916.

THE GERMAN LETTER.

Some Replies to "the Opinion of One 'Hun.'"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of George Huneke in this morning's TIMES has prompted these few lines. I do not wish to attempt a refutation of any of Mr. Huneke's statements. In fact, I quite agree with him in part. It is, however, to the general frame of mind which Mr. Huneke displays in his letter that I would refer.

This self-satisfaction, of which a certain class of Germans are wont to give public demonstration, has done more to injure the cause of their Fatherland in these United States than the sinking of the Lusitania and the violation of Belgium. It makes us almost radiate with enthusiasm to accept Mr. Huneke's cordial invitation to go and "receive some of the same dose," so that "greater will then be the honor for the Fatherland" when we have been shown our place and put where we belong.

Does Mr. Huneke by such utterances feel that he has influenced public opinion? I presume that he does—but I hope that he will understand the direction of his influence. He drives away the last spark of respect which the overwhelming majority of us Americans may have had for the Germany of three years ago.

STANFORD HARMON.
Newark, Aug. 29, 1916.

From a Belgo-American.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May a Belgo-American raise his feeble voice in answer to the letter from Herr Huneke printed in your issue of this date?

His arguments are not very original; they are what we call "rechauffe." However, they give once more a clear insight in the dark souls of his brother "Huns" and are consistent with their mentality. "This is our pleasure, we of the brute force, and stop us if you can" has been their message to the whole civilized world. Our answer to this was given by Cardinal Mercier to our people a few days ago. Let Mr. Huneke ponder this and remember what the Cardinal said—although in much nobler words—that "he laughs best who laughs last." And when the horde of "Huns" some day, perhaps in the near future, get a good, stiff dose of their own medicine, nobody outside of their own crowd will feel the least bit sorry for them. Newspaper talk won't do this, either—he is dead right in that part of his argument; the Allies' guns will see to that. Time will tell.

BELGO-AMERICAN.
East Hampton, Conn., Aug. 29, 1916.

"Things Won't Be Changed."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You were not cruel enough to keep "One Hun's" letter out of print, and your readers give you credit. But if only these gentlemen of the super-race could open their eyes and see how greatly they wrong their beloved Fatherland by disclosing such extremely abrupt characters as are typical of their people and are gradually becoming known and recognized as samples of German spirit!

Whether or not sporadic letters as the above-mentioned "Hun's" appear does not matter, "Things won't be changed a bit." Germany has seen her greatest days. Dusk is falling, lights will flicker, linger awhile, and die away. Then the night will come and Germany will be no more.

ROBERT GEORGE GABER.
New York, Aug. 29, 1916.

A Sidelight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of your readers must have joined the undersigned in an expression of gratitude to you for publishing in this morning's issue the letter from a self-styled "Hun." It gave another sidelight on that interesting, though puzzling subject, the German mind, and because of the unconscious humor in the text injected a good bit of brightness into the beginning of a busy day.

CONSTANT READER.
Newark, N. J., Aug. 29, 1916.

"The Prussian Madness."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Truly, madness goeth before destruction. For a statement calculated to discredit the whole Teutonic cause commend me to a German who has fallen a victim of the Prussian madness.

When the war is over this type will fall into the background and we shall see again the sane, intelligent, fair-minded German, that even now is in the majority.

T. S. R.
Waterbury, Conn., Aug. 29, 1916.

Anything to Win.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter you published in this morning's TIMES by one George Huneke makes delightful reading. It is seldom that a German so openly bares his heart to us. It is interesting to receive this first-hand, authentic confirmation of the impression we had all been laboring under, that Germany is for anything to win, regardless of what people think.

GEORGE T. FIELDING.
New York, Aug. 29, 1916.

Sympathy for the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad you published Herr Huneke's letter. It is a splendid eyeopener for the few people who still sympathize with Germany or believe in her. My sympathy goes out to the poor deluded people of the Fatherland, so cruelly misled by their rulers. My heart aches for the disillusionment that will be theirs some day.

CONSTANCE A. JONES.
Suffern, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1916.

An Index.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from "A Hun" in this morning's TIMES is vastly amusing, as well as an admirable index to the state of mind with which the Germans view the inevitable retribution closing in upon them. "The mills of the gods," &c.

JOHN JAMESON.
New York, Aug. 29, 1916.

Railroad Rates and Wages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaking today of the President's assurances, THE TIMES says:

> Assured of such an increase of rates as would remove one of their two chief objections to the plan, we do not see why the railroad Presidents should not have accepted it. * * * Light should be thrown into this dark corner of the matter. * * *

The railroad Presidents doubtless know that the President of the United States has no power to raise rates, they know that the Interstate Commerce Commission may only raise such rates as are unreasonably low, that the wages of the trainmen are the highest in the world, that the Interstate Commerce Commission is on record that they are high enough, that if they were increased they would be too high, and that rates based on wages which were too high would be unreasonable and, therefore, unlawful.

LILBURN T. MYERS.
New York, Aug. 30, 1916.

Suffragists for Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents assumes that the National American Woman Suffrage Association has indorsed Hughes. He is mistaken. The N. A. W. S. A. is not a political party, and has never attempted to control the political preferences of its members. The organization known as the Woman's Congressional Union and a more recent one called the "Woman's Party" are the ones whose leaders sound the tom-tom to the tune of "anything to beat Wilson." It matters nothing that he is a sincere friend of the suffrage and has voted for it. They insult him by misrepresentations and charges that are untrue because he will not set aside matters of immediate and vital importance to the country and hustle at their dictation to force a Federal suffrage amendment. President Wilson has noble conceptions and ideals. Men and women who are able to appreciate a great man and a great statesman earnestly desire his re-election.

H. A. L.
New York, Aug. 28, 1916.

THE NO-CONSCRIPTION MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

Attitude of the Men Who Are Paying the Penalty for Their Convictions Under the British Law.

Liphook, Hants, England, Aug. 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I reply to some of Professor Murray's statements about Conscientious Objectors and Bertrand Russell, reported in your edition of July 14?

Mr. Murray says the No-Conscription Fellowship claims to have a membership of 10,000 men, but that the Government estimate places the figure at one-tenth that number. As a matter of fact, the No-Conscription Fellowship claims between 15,000 and 20,000 members, of whom 1,828 have already been arrested and handed over to the military authorities. The arrests continue at the rate of about 150 a week. I am sorry to say that it is not true that owing to the leniency of the Government "objectors, to be punished, have almost to insist upon it." The following letter from one of the extremists, who has been through the whole test, will show what they still have to face. The writer, Stuart Beavis, was arrested here, sent to France soon afterward, court-martialed for refusing to obey orders, sentenced to death, and the sentence commuted to ten years' penal servitude.

Many of the men so arrested have been kept in solitary confinement for eight weeks, some in irons, some with a food allowance of eight ounces of bread and two cups of water twice daily. I say nothing of severer forms of torture, which I believe are of rare occurrence, and are forbidden by the authorities. Their occurrence, however, is well attested.

Speaking in the House of Lords on July 4, the Marquis of Crewe said: "I have in my pocket cases which I could hardly venture to deal with in public."

Winchester Prison, July 6, 1916.

You will see by the address * * * where I am now, sentenced, as you know by now, no doubt, to undergo a term of ten years' penal servitude, so I am a full-blown convict for refusing to kill or help to kill another man. I am allowed to write one letter within the first seven days and receive one reply, and receive visits from three persons, the visit to last twenty minutes, also within the first seven days. I do not like the look of Mr. Asquith's latest proposal, which we heard of during the journey yesterday, as I cannot see that it alters the real position. I personally cannot see how a man can logically accept work of national importance on the condition of his being released. It appears to me not to differ fundamentally from accepting noncombatant work. As soon as one makes a condition of that sort it is tantamount to bargaining his right to dispose of his conscience, and it rather looks as though I shall have to stick on in prison for the completion of my term. And even here I can see troubled waters ahead, as I cannot undertake to do work here that is of a military nature, and then I shall make myself liable to all sorts of penalties and not allowed the privilege of writing letters or receiving visits should they insist on giving me such tasks. That will also make it highly improbable of any remission for good conduct taking place, so I am making up my mind to go through some dark times. However, I am going to try and keep smiling, remembering that others have gone through far worse for their fellows, and things may brighten up yet. "Prepare for the worst, but hope for the best" has been my motto all through, and I still have it nailed across my mental threshold.

Mr. Murray says that the No-Conscription Fellowship set out to conduct a propaganda among enlisted men and elsewhere against service in the army. The fact is that the No-Conscription Fellowship is a fellowship of men who have conscientious convictions against military service, and have united for mutual comfort and support. It has never tried to prevent any one from enlisting nor, of course, to prevent enlisted men from serving. The pamphlet, for the writing of which Mr. Russell has been fined, was a simple statement of the treatment meted out to one of the first conscientious objectors who was arrested and handed over to the military, court-martialed, and condemned to two years' imprisonment. As Mr. Russell paradoxically pleaded in his defense, the logical result of such a statement of what would happen to a man if he refused to obey military orders would not be to manufacture more disobedient men, but to frighten doubters into obedience. The pamphlet was, of course, written to make public the treatment of conscientious objectors and not to influence recruiting.

Mr. Russell has stated publicly that those who believe in the war ought to fight.

Mr. Murray says that Mr. Russell's appointment at Trinity College was a special one requiring renewal "once in so often," and he presumes that the authorities simply decided not to renew. The fact is that Mr. Russell's lectureship was renewable every five years, and had been renewed as late as last October. Mr. Russell has now been further victimized by having his passport to America refused, so that he cannot keep his contract to lecture at Harvard.

In contrast to Mr. Murray's attitude, it is interesting to note Lowes Dickinson's letter to The London Nation, one among many which truly liberal-minded men have written protesting against the action of Trinity.

Americans should receive with skepticism statements about the anti-war minority in England made in the ordinary press or by governmental apologists like Mr. Murray, as the censor no longer permits the official publications of this group, The Labor Leader and The Tribunal, to leave the country.

M. MINTURN SCOTT.

GETTING TRAINED AVIATORS.

How Will the War Department Use Its Large Appropriation?

New York, Aug. 30, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Frank C. Page's letter on what has been accomplished and what may be expected from the $13,000,000 appropriation for aeronautics emphasizes as achievements matters which do not stand out as things to be commended, while it leaves out the most important points on which the public would like to have information.

We cannot enthuse over the status of army aeronautics given in Mr. Page's letter. To the contrary, it makes one fear the possibility that the officers of the aviation division of the army may look at things from the same perspective as Mr. Page looks at them, and may be satisfied, or even enthusiastic, over the mournful fact that five months after Villa raided Columbus, and notwithstanding the flood of public protests and urgings, the United States Army's entire air service consists of only twelve aeroplanes!

In these days of unsettled international affairs, of swift operations and ghastly surprises, a nation must be ready to protect itself. The air service is a most important arm of defense, and without it a nation is at the mercy of a much inferior enemy. If it had taken five months for France to get twelve aeroplanes after that eventful day when war was declared, not only Paris would have been taken, but Calais would have been taken as well, and then the Germans would have had Great Britain at their mercy, a target for their huge guns.

Those who have been close to events in the past six months know that the American public, having realized the value of aeronautics, has demanded in a very imperative manner that steps be taken immediately to develop our air service so that this country may be provided as soon as possible with 2,000 trained aviators. Congress has allowed sufficient appropriations for organizing and equipping fifteen complete aero squadrons, allowing three aeroplanes for each aviator. This appropriation, $13,281,666, was especially placed under the control of the War Department, so that the twelve aero squadrons for the twelve militia divisions, and the aerial reserve corps would be organized under the direction of the army. It is not pleasant to contemplate that if those in charge of the aviation division of the army consider it a great achievement to have twelve aeroplanes in commission at the Mexican border in five months, which did not require the training of aviators, continue only in the same "great strides," it will require seventy-five months to organize the fifteen aero squadrons which the country, however, expects to see organized before June 30, 1917!

What the public wants to know is how Colonel Squier, as the executive officer of the aviation division of the army, is planning to give the United States a thousand trained aviators in the shortest time possible.

No other branch of the service has received so much attention from the public and press as aeronautics within the last year. The movement to develop our aerial defenses, strengthened by the achievements of aircraft in the war, made the general public realize that it was a shameful thing to have allowed the country of Langley, the Wrights, Curtiss and other pioneers to retrograde to the point where its aeronautical equipment was actually less than the aeronautical equipment of the colonies of other countries. Realizing this, the public and press promptly demanded that steps be taken to organize an air service as substantial as our rank among nations and every consideration of the country's safety demanded.

Public opinion has crystallized itself into a demand that somebody be put in charge of this important branch of the service, who by personal experience and personal executive ability, can build a substantial air service in the shortest time possible.

In view of the fact that the public is so interested in this movement, and that Congress, obeying public demand, has allowed the appropriation necessary to carry out the plan to develop a substantial air service, and that there are marvelous resources in this country which a man in Colonel Squier's position can co-ordinate for the benefit of our aerial defenses, this responsibility is at the same time a wonderful opportunity, affording possibilities for distinction and public recognition such as few army officers have ever had.

HENRY WOODHOUSE.

Professor Fisher's Ten Reasons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Ten Reasons Why I Shall Vote for Wilson," contributed to THE TIMES of the 27th instant by Irving Fisher, Professor of Political Economy at Yale University, is the strongest political document of succinct form that has appeared in the present campaign, and worthy of the widest dissemination among independent voters. Especially are the ninth and tenth reasons of appealing force to those who find our country at this time enjoying the blessings of peace and the most substantial prosperity in its history. When we stop to consider what the situation might be at the present moment had President Wilson, in the solution of the grave international problems that arose to beset the nation on every side, given way on either hand to those who for political expediency would have sacrificed the country's honor and the cause of humanity, or to those who, filled with racial hatred, submerged their patriotism to disloyal utterances and actions, are we to doubt that this Government is still under the especial protection of Providence, and that President Wilson, no less than Washington and Lincoln, was elevated to meet the crisis that was confronting it? "Vacillation"? The vacillation that the wise pilot has exercised in steering the Ship of State through mine-strewn fields, the compass at all times pointed true, and now approaching the harbor's mouth with the national honor intact and no American life sacrificed that human foresight and endeavor could have saved. And while political candidates ("100 per cent." and otherwise) are running up and down the country bewailing the supineness of the Administration, it is such men as Professor Fisher who are reflecting the trend of independent and patriotic conviction that in November will overwhelm the forces, alike discredited and discreditable, that have banded together to undo the work of the patient man in the White House to whom we are to such an extent indebted for the peace and prosperity that we now enjoy.

L. R. B.
New York, Aug. 28, 1916.

Cruelty to Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The undersigned desire to call the attention of the general public to a very prevalent but non-spectacular form of cruelty to horses, and that is the sawing on the bit and jerking the reins. The beating of horses on most public thoroughfares has become a somewhat hazardous practice for drivers, as a considerable number of vigilant citizens of both sexes are likely to interfere to the annoyance of the driver.

For some time now those who apparently delight to torment the horses have transferred their activities to worrying him in the mouth. Let him stumble on icy or wet pavements, drop his feed bag, or not understand the glittering ignorant desires, comm

CALL IN HITCHCOCK TO AID MR. HUGHES

Advisory Committee, in All-Day Discussion with Willcox Over Campaign Errors.

WESTERN TRIP A FAILURE

Six Recommendations Laid Down for Chairman's Guidance—New Methods to be Tried.

Dissatisfied with the manner in which the Republican campaign has been conducted to date and alarmed over the reports that the Western trip of Charles E. Hughes has been more or less a disappointment, nine members of the newly appointed Advisory Committee of the National Campaign Committee held a long conference at headquarters, 511 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, and decided upon a radical change of program. From now until Election Day the Republican managers will make every effort to retrieve lost ground and put more animation into the campaign.

Yesterday's conference was the first to be held since the campaign began, and there was a lot of "straight talk." National Chairman William R. Willcox was told bluntly that Mr. Hughes's "swing around the circle" was a mistake, and that a new method of campaign publicity would have to be adopted from now on if the voters were to be convinced that a change of administration at Washington was desirable. The Chairman was informed that there had been too much "pussyfooting," especially on the part of the Presidential candidate, and that if a different method were not speedily employed the committee might have to see Colonel Theodore Roosevelt supplying all the "ginger" the campaign is to have.

Members of the Advisory Committee did everything in their power to keep their deliberations secret. When the conference broke up and each member strolled out, the reporters were refused information as to what had taken place. The members had given a pledge to keep secret what had taken place, and only a perfunctory statement was issued by Victor Rosewater of Nebraska, Secretary of the conference.

Hughes Trip a Failure.

Mr. Rosewater said that, after a general discussion of the situation, suggestions for future action had been made and put in writing so that the National Chairman should know just what particular lines to follow hereafter.

Despite the secrecy thrown about the deliberations, it is known that the committee made six recommendations for the guidance of the Chairman and the Campaign Committee. All of these bore upon the main fact that the Hughes trip had admittedly been a failure, and that some positive action would have to be taken to make up for lost time.

It was the consensus of the conferees that the trip had been a failure, because it had been made too early in the campaign, and that the visit to California (with the consequent lengthening trip of the Republican and Progressive forces) was particularly unfortunate. It was suggested that if Mr. Hughes was to make any more trips his speeches should be prepared some time in advance, and more care should be given to just what he was to speak about. Several of the members thought it a mistake for Mr. Hughes to ignore entirely the hyphenate vote, but others took the view that this subject could better be left entirely to Colonel Roosevelt.

In answer to the charge of mismanagement of the Hughes trip, Chairman Willcox explained that any failure was due more than anything else to the fact that more or before had a Republican candidate begun a Presidential campaign so early; that the mid-Summer heat had its effect as well as the fact that attention in the various States was more centred upon primary fights than upon national issues. The point was made that the campaign had reached its lowest ebb about two weeks ago; that the slump could not go "any further, and that things were now looking up.

The presence in the conference of Frank H. Hitchcock, who managed the Taft campaign of 1908, was responsible in a great measure for the decision to change tactics and put more "ginger" in the campaign.

Mr. Hitchcock hurried out of the conference to go to Indianapolis to take part in the notification ceremonies of Charles W. Fairbanks. From there he will go to Chicago and take a vigorous hold on the Western campaign until Sept. 18, when another conference of the Advisory Committee will be held in that city.

Willcox Will Be Guided.

One thing decided upon was that the Advisory Committee should take hold of the entire campaign and do all the planning hereafter. Chairman Willcox is expected to follow its recommendations to the letter. When Mr. Hitchcock was asked what the conference decided upon, he laughed and said:

"Well, we had a real pleasant conference."

"What did you talk about?"

"Politics," he replied with another laugh, and added that at the morning session the general situation was discussed in detail and in the afternoon the recommendations were formulated.

"Just what were those recommendations?" he was asked.

"I cannot tell you," was the reply.

"Will you take an active part in the campaign?"

"Wait and see," he said.

"What do you think of the general situation?"

"Being a newcomer," said Mr. Hitchcock, with a grin, "don't you think it would be ill-advised for me to make predictions?"

"Won't you even predict the election of Mr. Hughes?" some one asked.

Mr. Hitchcock acted as if he didn't want to commit himself to this extent, but after a moment's hesitation he replied:

"The reason we nominated Mr. Hughes was because we were sure of electing him. I have seen no reason to change that opinion."

Among those who took part in the conference besides Mr. Hitchcock and Chairman Willcox were R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island, Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, Charles G. Dawes and Raymond Robbins of Illinois, Victor Rosewater of Nebraska, John Wanamaker of Pennsylvania, A. O. Eberhardt of Minnesota and James Wilson of Iowa. At noon the members of the committee were entertained at the Century Club by Herbert Parsons, Everett Colby, George W. Perkins, F. W. Estabrook and Alva H. Martin.

All Pledged to Secrecy.

The first to emerge from the afternoon conference was ex-Secretary Wilson. He admitted the members had decided not to discuss what had taken place.

"I have always been free with newspaper men when I could," said Mr. Wilson, "but today I cannot say a word about the meeting."

"Were any changes in the Republican National Committee discussed?" he was asked.

"Really, you will have to excuse me," was his response as he headed for the elevator.

Raymond Robbins, who acted as Chairman of the Progressive National Convention at Chicago, was next approached.

"I am as happy as a May morning, but I have nothing whatever to say," was his only comment. Chairman Willcox, in a hurry to depart for Indianapolis, said the conference was a very fine one.

"We talked over many phases of the campaign," he volunteered. "We found no suggestion that the campaign was limping. We heard no suggestions that the Hughes campaign in the West was not successful. We have not heard of any change to be made in the makeup of the campaign committee."

Mr. Willcox then admitted that to all suggestions that the campaign was not going just right he had pointed out that any such drawback was due to its early start, and that the primaries had interfered.

Victor Rosewater made this statement:

"The Advisory Committee held its first meeting today with a very gratifying attendance. All of the members were present except two—Senator Fulton of Oregon and William Ward of New York. The committee went into detailed discusion of the general situation, and especially in our respective sections of the country. It made suggestions, and after discussing them put them in writing, on which the Chairman could act. had he not already covered the ground. The committee will meet again in Chicago about Sept. 18."

Hughes's Speeches Lacked a Punch.

A member of the committee who asked that his name be not used said later:

"It was generally admitted at the conference that everything has not been going just right with the Hughes trip. There has been much criticism of Mr. Hughes's speeches, and we discussed plans to overcome that. We realize now that this trip was planned too early, but Mr. Hughes himself is primarily responsible for that. He wanted to go through the country and size things up for himself. Luckily we have plenty of time to overcome any mistakes that might have been made. From now on things are going to be different.

"Some of the members thought that Mr. Hughes lacked a punch in his speeches, and that he should have given more attention to the so-called hyphen vote. So far as the East is concerned, that may be true, but we are going to let T. R. supply what is lacking in this regard, and he can be depended upon to do it.

"Out West it is different. In my part of the country the people do not want that. There is a large German population in some of the Western States, and we decided it was better to go lightly on German attacks. We are not altogether downcast over the outlook, for there is plenty of time to recover from our mistakes."

One of the matters discussed was the threatened railroad strike. The committee to a man considered that it would have an important bearing on the campaign, and that it would not hurt Republican prospects.

"We decided to leave that matter entirely in the hands of President Wilson to develop further," was the way Mr. Rosewater expressed it. It was also recommended that the Senatorial campaigns in the various States be taken out of the hands of the Senate Committee and be placed in charge of the National Campaign Committee.

Robbins Says Moose Are in Line.

Mr. Eberhardt before leaving headquarters said he felt sure that all of the Middle Northwest region would be safely in the Republican column. Mr. Robbins told of a strong Progressive swing to the Republican candidate.

"Up to the present time," he said, "the responsible leadership of the Progressive party, the men who had real strength with the people and who polled the votes in the day of our power, without exception, are for Hughes. Take Illinois, for example. We polled over 386,000 votes for Roosevelt in 1912, and next to Pennsylvania, Illinois was the banner Progressive State. Today there is not a Progressive of prominence in the State who is not supporting Hughes. In California Governor Johnson, who won in the last election by 180,000, is for Hughes. Francis J. Heney, who was defeated at the same election as the Progressive candidate for United States Senator by 26,000, is for Wilson. Governor Johnson's victory in yesterday's primary in his State, which I understand is now assured, takes California out of the doubtful column and assures it for Hughes.

"In New York, Straus, who polled over 390,000 votes as the Progressive candidate for Governor in 1912, is for Hughes. Bainbridge Colby, who polled only 90,000 votes as a candidate for Senator in 1914, is for Wilson. And so it goes in practically every State. The Progressive vote-getters are all for Hughes. Of course Hughes is going to win."

H. A. Hopkins of Michigan told Chairman Willcox that the result of the primaries in his State on Tuesday insures absolute harmony in the Republican ranks.

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TO GARNER G. O. P. FUNDS.

J. H. Choate and Robert Bacon Among Treasurer Bliss's Aids.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, announced yesterday the members of the sustaining membership bureau. They will be known as the Central Committee and are Harvey D. Gibson, Vice President of the Liberty National Bank, who has received a leave of absence from the bank and will devote his entire time to the committee; Robert Bacon, Joseph H. Choate, Thomas Cochran, President of the Liberty National Bank; Charles D. Hilles, James L. Phillips, assistant to Treasurer Bliss; William Cooper Proctor of Cincinnati, and Theodore N. Vail.

Beautifully Curly, Wavy Hair Like "Nature's Own"

Try the new way—the Silmerine way—and you'll never again use the ruinous heated iron. The curliness will appear altogether natural.

Liquid Silmerine

is applied with a clean tooth brush; use any kind of curlers. is neither sticky nor greasy. Perfectly harmless. Serves also as a splendid dressing. Directions with bottle. At druggists.

DR. SEABURY DIES, NOTED EPISCOPALIAN

Father of Former Court of Appeals Judge Succumbs in His 80th Year.

AUTHORITY ON CHURCH LAW

Professor in General Theological Seminary Was Rector of Church of Annunciation for 30 Years.

Rev. Dr. William Jones Seabury, father of former Court of Appeals Judge Samuel Seabury, died yesterday at his son's country home, Wyandank Farm, East Hampton, L. I. Judge Seabury was with his father, who was nearly 80 years old, when the end came. Dr. Seabury had been in feeble health for several years.

The aged divine was the fifth of an unbroken line of five generations of clergymen, among whom was Bishop Samuel Seabury, the first Episcopal Bishop in America. He is survived by two sons, the other being William M. Seabury, a lawyer, of this city, and by two daughters, Mrs. Edmund W. Bill of New York and Mrs. William H. P. Oliver of Morristown, N. J.

Dr. Seabury was born in New York Jan. 23, 1837. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1856 and received his master's degree there three years later. He took the degree of doctor of divinity at Hobart College in 1874, receiving the same degree from the General Theological Seminary in 1885. Meantime he studied law in the office of the late Stephen P. Nash, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and for a short time engaged in practice.

The clergyman succeeded his father in 1868 as rector of the Church of the Annunciation, where he remained until 1898. He was appointed to the Chair of Ecclesiastical Polity and Law in the General Theological Seminary in 1873 and occupied it until his death. During the latter part of his tenure he was the senior professor in the service.

MISS DESPARD ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. C. L. Despard to Wed John W. Wendell of Boston.

Mrs. Clement L. Despard of 49 West Fifty-seventh Street, this city, and Rumson, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gwendolen R. Despard, to John W. Wendell of Boston, son of the late Frank T. Wendell.

Mr. Wendell was graduated from Harvard University, Class of '08, and was a prominent member of the football team for four years. His brother is Percy L. Wendell, who was Captain of the Harvard team in 1912. He is a member of the Boston and New York Harvard Clubs.

The wedding will take place next Spring.

REV. DR. G. B. HOPSON DEAD.

Professor of Latin in St. Stephen's College for Fifty Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNANDALE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Rev. Dr. George Bailey Hopson, for fifty years Professor of Latin in St. Stephen's College here, died at his home this afternoon. He was connected with the college during its history, and was beloved by hundreds of graduates, now Episcopal clergymen, whom he taught. Dr. Hopson was born at Naugatuck, Conn., in 1836 and was graduated from Trinity College in 1857, receiving his Master's degree from there three years later. He was graduated from the General Theological Seminary in 1863 and was admitted to the Episcopal priesthood the next year.

Dr. Hopson terminated his professorship at St. Stephen's three years ago after a half century of service. He wrote a book called "Beneficiary Education for Young Men for the Sacred Ministry," and an essay on "Fasting Communion." He is survived by two sons, Francis Johnston Hopson of New York and William Oliver Hopson of San Francisco.

Benjamin Day, Inventor.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 30.—Benjamin Day, inventor of the process for tinting drawings for photographic reproductions which bears his name, died here today at the age of 79. He was the son of the late Benjamin H. Day of The New York Sun and was born in New York City. Mr. Day studied in Paris and returned to America when 25 years old to do pictorial work for Harper's and other weeklies. Later he invented his printing-plate process, known throughout the world as the Ben Day tint.

Obituary Notes.

WALTER CHUR, President and General Manager of the American Railway Supply Company of New York, died Tuesday night at his home in East Orange, N. J., from heart disease.

JOHN KELLY O'BRIEN of Brooklyn, a retired shipping and lumber merchant, died at Cooperstown, N. Y., on Monday, in his eighty-fourth year.

JOSEPH E. WINTERS, proprietor of a hotel at Eighth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, Whitestone, L. I., died in Flushing Hospital yesterday, at the age of 80 years.

Mrs. FLORENCE MALLOY, widow of Sergeant Malloy of the Engineer Corps at Fort Totten, died yesterday at her home in Whitestone.

PETER SUTTON WILLIAMSON, son of the late James Williamson, died suddenly at his residence at Valley View Farm, Flanders, N. J., on Tuesday. He was 58 years old.

Mrs. M. E. PERRIN, 75 years old, long a resident of Passaic, N. J., is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Ray Bartlett, in Tolland, Conn.

WILLIAM H. REED, an old-time real estate expert and appraiser, died Tuesday in his home, 507 West 156th Street, as the result of injuries suffered in a fall there.

Mrs. ADELINE E. MITCHILL, wife of Singleton L. Mitchill, retired surveyor, died Tuesday at her home in Flandome, L. I.

WILLIAM E. CASHER, 76, a veteran of the civil war, died Monday at his home, 178 First Street, Elizabeth, N. J. After the war he was engaged in the tobacco business.

MELVILLE CADMUS HARD of Rahway, N. J., 36 years old, is dead in El Paso, Texas. He had traveled extensively through South America as the representative of automobile supply concerns.

Mrs. ELIZABETH A. CLARK, member of an old New York family, is dead at her home, 73 North Ninth Avenue, Mount Vernon.

WILLIAM A. MINNERLY, long in the trucking business in New York, where he lived at 264 West Twenty-second Street, died at his Summer home in Bay Shore, L. I., from injuries received in an automobile accident. He was 58 years old.

WILLIAM H. MOONEY, 78 years old, formerly of New York, is dead at Central Islip, L. I. He was a member of Royal Arch Lodge, F. and A. M.

WILLIAM ROURKE, 56 years old, retired patrolman, is dead at his home, 298 Alexander Avenue, Bronx.

ERNEST C. WEILER, 44 years old, for many years a resident of New York, is dead at his home, 1,523 Grove Street, Westchester.

Mrs. JESSIE MORE WARD, wife of George S. Ward, President of the Ward Bread Company, died yesterday at her home, 115 Riverside Drive. She was 46 years old.

WILLIAM HARDY died at the home of his son, George Hardy, in Tappan, N. Y., yesterday, at the age of 82.

SOL DE BEAR died yesterday at his home, 753 Kelly Street, Bronx. He left a widow and two children, Mrs. L. M. Mayer and Ira De Bear. He belonged to Mount Moriah Lodge, F. and A. M.; Pinta Lodge, K. of P., and the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society.

Mrs. DORA G. JAPHA, wife of Sol S. Japha, died on Tuesday at her home, 606 West 115th Street. She was born in Rochester, but had lived in New York many years, during which she was active in philanthropic work.

The Rev. Dr. MICAH JONES TALBOT, senior alumnus of Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in 1848, died yesterday at Boston at the age of 91. For sixty years he was a Methodist Episcopal minister and educator in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

DAVID J. TAFF DIES AT 95.

Oldest Sparmaker Was Trustee of Dry Dock Savings Institution.

David Jones Taff, the oldest sparmaker in this country, who recently celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday, died yesterday at his home, 68 Morton Street, Brooklyn. Until a few months ago, when he was seised with a paralytic stroke, Mr. Taff went daily to his ship chandler shop at North Thirteenth Street and Wyeth Avenue, Williamsburg. He was born in Babylon, L. I., on Aug. 12, 1821, and when he was five years old his parents removed to this city, where he attended the old public school in Houston Street. He was only 14 years of age when he became a conductor on Frank Palmer's stage line, running between the Tenth Street drydock and the Wall Street Ferry.

When he was 17 years old he found employment in the shipyard of his brother at Third Street and East River, Manhattan, and in 1850 became a partner in the business. A few years later he went to Williamsburg, where he established his own spar yard. Mr. Taff made the spars for the yacht America, which brought the Queen's Cup to this country, and the racing vessels Phantom, Mohawk, Dauntless, and Fleetwing. With the passing of sailing vessels Mr. Taff engaged in derrick building.

Mr. Taff had been a trustee of the Dry Dock Savings Institution since 1857, and from 1889 to 1914 he was a Vice President of the institution. In 1907, upon the completion of his fifty years' service as an officer of that institution, a loving cup was presented to him by the officers and trustees. He had been a resident of Brooklyn since 1868 and for forty-six years was a trustee of the First Baptist Church. Mr. Taff was the father of ten children, three of whom are living, Walter, 50; Frank, 60, and Henry Taff, 70 years old.

MISS LYRA NICKERSON DIES.

$6,000,000 Heiress Was to Wed Henry G. Clarke in October.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 30.—After battling with typhoid fever for two weeks, Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson of Providence, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward I. Nickerson, died early this morning at her villa Viewfield, Narragansett Pier. Miss Nickerson's fortune has been estimated at $6,000,000. She inherited her wealth from her grandmother, Mrs. Jane Brown.

At the time of her death those present were her aunt, her fiancé, Henry Garfield Clarke, Drs. Lord, Hitchcock and Buffum, and her Secretary, Miss Kathryn Cocroft. Only recently Miss Nickerson's engagement to Henry Garfield Clarke, assistant director of athletics at Brown University, was announced. The date set for the wedding of the couple was Oct. 4.

Miss Nickerson was in her thirty-first year. She was greatly interested in tennis and not long ago built a private court near Providence at an expenditure of about $15,000, and there many tennis stars played matches. Miss Nickerson was also interested in aviation, and she gave the first hydroaeroplane to the State of Rhode Island for defense. Recently she made several flights over Narragansett Bay in a seaplane.

Miss Nickerson's funeral will be held at her late home, 71 Angell Street, Providence, on Friday at 4 P. M.

DR. WILBUR B. MARPLE DEAD

New York Ophthalmologist Dies Suddenly in Kennebunkport, Me.

Dr. Wilbur Boileau Marple of 46 West Fifty-third Street died suddenly yesterday at Kennebunkport, Me. News of his death was contained in telegrams sent to this city by his wife, who gave no details. Dr. Marple was an ophthalmologist, and was graduated from Amherst in 1877.

He was a Fellow of the American Medical Association and of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, and others. He was a staff surgeon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and consulting ophthalmological surgeon to the Babies' and Central Neurological Hospitals.

Dr. Marple is survived by his wife, who was Miss Jane S. Hathaway, and a son, Allen.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

COWLRICK—McGREGOR.—On Aug. 30, by the Rev. John Rigg, Stella, daughter of the late Rev. Charles George McGregor of Kingston, Jamaica, to Harry Jackson Cowlrick.

Newark.

POTTER—VAN HORN.—Aug. 29, Edith Van Horn to Nell C. Potter.

Died.

BAKER.—Suddenly, Aug. 28, 1916, Julia Sterling, wife of the late William W. Baker. Funeral services at the home of Mrs. William G. Delamater, 304 East Dudley Av., Westfield, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 31, at 3:30 P. M.

BOYCE.—At East Orange, N. J., Aug. 29, 1916, of colitis, Henry Ward Boyce, aged 3 years, son of Robert Rankin and Caroline Ward Boyce, and grandson of George A. Boyce. Funeral private at 141 Harrison St., East Orange. Philadelphia papers please copy.

CHUR.—At East Orange, N. J., on Aug. 29, 1916, Walter Chur, in his seventy-second year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 43 Halstead St., East Orange, on Friday, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock.

DAY.—At Summit, N. J., Aug. 30, 1916, Benjamin Day, in the 79th year of his age, born in New York City. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 115 Boulevard, Summit, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 1, at 3:30 P. M. Limousine will meet Lackawanna R. R. train leaving Hoboken at 2:00 P. M.

DE BEAR.—Sol, on Aug. 30, beloved husband of Sarah (nee Frankfort) and father of Mrs. L. M. Mayer and Ira De Bear. Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, 753 Kelly St., Friday, Sept. 1, at 10 A. M. Members of Mount Moriah Lodge, F. and A. M.; Pinta Lodge, K. of P.; Hebrew Mutual B. S., and Harlem Lodge, O. B. A., are kindly invited to attend.

DOUGLAS.—On Monday, Aug. 28, 1916, at Murray Bay, Canada, Walter Lawrence, husband of Harriet E. Bayer and son of the late Gregor B. and Henrietta L. Douglas of Brooklyn. Friends and relatives are invited to attend funeral services on Friday afternoon, Sept. 1, at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel at 3 P. M. Interment private.

FELDMAN.—Suddenly, at Asbury Park, Fredricka Feldman, mother of Sidney, Leo, Otto, and Anna Bell Freiss. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GIESER.—Entered into rest at Cos Cob, Conn., Aug. 28, 1916, Henry W. Gieser, 77 years. Funeral services at his late residence on Thursday, Aug. 31, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

HARDY.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 29, 1916, William Hardy, in his 82d year. Funeral service from the residence of his son, George Hardy, Tappan, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 1, at 11:30 A. M. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

HEINBOTHEM.—Aug. 23, 1916, at Pelham, N. Y., Alexander Heinbothem, aged 59 years. Funeral Thursday, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M., Woodlawn Cemetery.

HOPSON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 30, at Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y., after a lingering illness, the Rev. George Bailey Hopson, D. D., D. C. L., in the 79th year of his age. Funeral at Annandale at 1 P. M. Saturday.

HUGHES.—Suddenly, Aug. 27, 1916, at Bethlehem, N. H., Joseph C. Hughes. Funeral from his late residence, 105 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, Thursday, Aug. 31, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Queen of All Saints Church, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Aves. Interment private.

HUTCHISON.—At her home, 1,811 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill., Elizabeth, widow of Francis Hutchison, on Aug. 21, 1916.

JAECKEL.—Charles Brandt Jaeckel, beloved son of Hazel S. and Richard Jaeckel, in his tenth year.

JAPHA.—Dora Guggenheimer, beloved wife of Sol S. Japha, Tuesday, Aug. 29. Funeral Thursday at 2 P. M., funeral chapel, 228 Lenox Av. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

JAPHA.—Passed to her eternal rest, Dora G. Japha, the beloved and revered President of the Ladies Sewing Circle of the Home for Hebrew Infants. In her death we lose a most faithful, efficient, and inspiring leader. To her bereaved husband and family we tender our deepest sympathy.
Mrs. A. S. GUGGENHEIMER, Secretary.

KELLER.—After a brief illness, on Aug. 29, 1916, at his late residence, 43 Gerry Av., Elmhurst, L. I., John, beloved husband of the late Nellie Keller and father of Mrs. Dan Murphy, William F., James E., John J., Thomas F., Joseph A., and Mary F. Keller. Funeral on Friday at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Bartholomew's R. C. Church, where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

KNIERIEMEN.—At White Plains, Aug. 30, Edward Knieriem. Funeral services at 55 Greenridge Av., White Plains, Sept. 1, at 1 P. M.

LAWRENCE.—In New York City, on Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1916, William Watson Lawrence in his 58th year. Funeral services from his residence, 9 East 89th St., on Thursday, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M. Interment private. Chicago, Baltimore, and Philadelphia papers please copy.

McCLURE.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.: Announcement is made with deep regret of the death of William McClure (Tenth Company) on Sunday, Aug. 27, 1916.
THOMAS DIMOND, President.

McCONAUGHY.—Suddenly, Aug. 29, 1916, John McConaughy, beloved husband of Margaret McConaughy, (nee Farrie.) Funeral from late residence, 256 East 86th St., Saturday, Sept. 2, 9:30 A. M.; thence St. Ignatius Loyola Church, Park Av., 84th St. Interment Calvary.

MAHER.—On Aug. 30, 1916, Leonore A., widow of Thomas F., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. J. McGuire, 2091 Liberty Av., Jamaica. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARPLE.—Suddenly, at Kennebunkport, Me., Dr. Wilbur B. Marple of 46 West 53d St., New York. Funeral notice later. Columbus (Ohio) papers please copy.

MARVIN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1916, at her late residence, 60 Willow St., Brooklyn, Florence E. H., daughter of the late Charles H. and Mary Howard Marvin. Funeral private.

MASON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1916, in New York City, Carol Brady Mason, beloved wife of Joseph E. Mason and sister of Mrs. Tyler Hewett Bennett. Interment Worcester, Mass.

MILLER.—At Basin Harbor, Vt., on Aug. 28, 1916, formerly of Passaic, Emily T., daughter of the late Barnet E. and Sarah A. Miller. Funeral service will be held at Park Presbyterian Church, Belleville Av., Newark, N. J., Saturday afternoon, Sept. 2, at 3:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are kindly invited. Interment Arlington Cemetery.

Died.

MITCHILL.—At Plandome, L. I., on Aug. 29, Adeline E., wife of Singleton L. Mitchill. Funeral services at Christ Church, Manhasset, on Thursday, Aug. 31, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Pennsylvania station 1:23 P. M.

PAGE.—At Dorset, Vt., on Wednesday, Aug. 30, Josephine Upson, wife of William Hallan Page, in the 75th year of her age. Services will be held at her late residence, 397 Grand Av., on Friday, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock.

SEABURY.—At East Hampton, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1916, the Rev. William Jones Seabury, D. D., in his eightieth year. Funeral from his late residence, 8 Chelsea Square, New York City, at the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Chelsea Square, on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 11 A. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

STRONG.—On Aug. 22, 1916, at Ithaca, N. Y., Miss Bessie M. Strong, daughter of Mrs. R. E. Strong, widow, formerly of New York City.

SWEENEY.—On Aug. 29, 1916, Martin, beloved husband of Winifred Sweeney, (nee Durkin,) native Drinbane-Curry, County Sligo, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, 1,359 3d Av., on Friday at 9:30 A. M., to the Church of St. Jean. Interment Calvary.

SWORDS.—Suddenly, on Aug. 29, at Monmouth Beach, N. J., Charles Robert, son of the late Charles Richard and Sarah Willis Swords, and beloved husband of Florence Jacqueline Swords. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th St. and Madison Av., on Thursday, Aug. 31, at 4 o'clock. Members of the Fraternity of Delta Psi are requested to meet in the vestibule of the church at 3:45.

THOMAS.—Ruby M. Vance Thomas, dearly beloved wife of Arthur W. Thomas, Aug. 30th. Funeral from her late residence, 414 West 121st, Thursday afternoon. Burial Toronto, Canada, Saturday, Sept. 2. Toronto papers please copy.

TIMBOL.—Beatrice. Funeral "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th and 67th. (Campbell Building,) Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

TISCH.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 29, at the residence of his parents, 253 Fort Washington Av., Isaac Tisch, aged 42.

WARD.—On Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 1 P. M., Jessie More Ward, beloved wife of George S. Ward. Funeral services at her late residence, 155 Riverside Drive, on Friday at 10:30 A. M.

WEAVER.—At Oceanport, N. J., Aug. 30, 1916, Miss Katherine A. Weaver. Funeral services private.

WEIFFENBACH.—At his late residence, 474 Central Park West, George W. Weiffenbach, beloved husband of Alice Blinn, in his 56th year. Funeral Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, private.

BECHT.—Margaretha, 175 91st St., Aug. 29, aged 59. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

BILLERBECK.—Kate, 22 Sutton Place, Aug. 29, aged 47.

BISCHOFF.—Henry, Concord, S. I., Aug. 28, aged 62.

CANTWELL.—Mary, 884 8th Av., Aug. 28.

CHAMBERS.—Alice A., 674 Union Av., Bronx, Aug. 28.

COLSON.—James, 865 Pearl St., Aug. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DE VRIES.—Mrs. Jacob, 428 West 35th St., Aug. 28.

DONNELLY.—James, 1,458 2d Av., Aug. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GREGORY.—Ella S., 832 West 141st St., Aug. 29. Funeral service today.

HART.—John, Aug. 28. Funeral 353 West 38th St.

HAWKINSON.—Lydia J., 3,505 Broadway, Aug. 29. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

LAYFIELD.—George, 651 3d Av., Aug. 28.

McELWAIN.—John, 51 West 129th St., Aug. 29. Funeral tomorrow.

McGUIRE.—Bridget A., 837 9th Av., Aug. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MADDEN.—Ellen, Aug. 28. Funeral 353 West 38th St.

NEUKIRCHEN.—Gertrude, 311 East 75th St., Aug. 28, aged 51.

O'DONNELL.—Dorothy A., 160 East 183th St., Aug. 29, aged 5. Funeral private.

REED.—William H., 507 West 156th St., Aug. 29, aged 82. Funeral tomorrow.

RILEY.—Ellen, 1,350 Amsterdam Av., Aug. 28.

ROMER.—Marie, 443 West 38th St., Aug. 27, aged 58. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TRANTOW.—Werner, Aug. 28, aged 35. Funeral 41 Chrystie St.

WHEELER.—Patrick J., 173 Willis Av., Bronx, Aug. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WHITNEY.—Terence, 550 West 51st St., Aug. 29, aged 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BAKER.—Agnes, 350A 20th St., Aug. 29. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

BAKER.—Robert H., 263 Pearl St., Aug. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

BUSSELL.—Elmer F., 1,211 Bedford Av., Aug. 30, aged 3.

BRUDER.—Bernard, 329 Stockton St., Aug. 28, aged 36. Funeral tomorrow.

COWAN.—Helen, 297 Pearl St., Aug. 29, aged 1.

CRAMER.—John, 503 Glenmore Av., Aug. 29, aged 65.

DALY.—Arthur S., 273 Union St., Aug. 30. Funeral Sept. 2.

EDWARD.—Elsie, Kingston Avenue Hospital, Aug. 29, aged 4.

FURMAN.—Jacob, Eastern District Hospital, Aug. 29, aged 35.

HAMMOND.—Florence L., 138 96th St., Aug.

KRESS.—John C., 873 Knickerbocker Av., Aug. 29.

KUSTER.—Bella, 94 Maujer St., Aug. 28, aged 31.

LEWIS.—Marie E., 165 Howard Av., Aug. 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MAGNOR.—William L., 5,619 4th Av., Aug. 27.

MAUSNER.—Henry, Eastern District Hospital, Aug. 29, aged 22.

MELIA.—Patrick, 49 Coffee St., Aug. 29, aged 38.

MURRAY.—Charles, Bushwick Hospital, Aug. 29, aged 4.

O'BRIEN.—Ellen, 2168 East 19th St., Aug. 28, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow 9:30 A. M.

O'NEIL.—Ruth, 78 Stockton St., Aug. 28.

REICHERT.—Anton, 426 Graham Av., Aug. 28, aged 40. Funeral today 2 P. M.

REILLY.—Marie T., 423 10th St., Aug. 29, aged 13. Funeral private.

ROOT.—Jane A., 14 Stockholm St., Aug. 29. Funeral service today.

SCHIMMELBUSCH.—Francisca J., 3,109 Clarendon Rd., Aug. 30, aged 72.

SONNIZIG.—Joseph, M. E. Hospital, Aug. 29, aged 63.

STOLZ.—Margaret, 321 Hamburg Av., Aug. 28, aged 68. Funeral today 9:30 A. M.

TURNER.—William, 3,726 3d Av., Aug. 28. Funeral today 2:30 P. M.

VACCARO.—Rose, 855 3d Av., Aug. 29, aged 51.

WHITE.—Alan, 15 East 10th St., Aug. 29, aged 5.

WOLKOFF.—Sarah, 167 Havemeyer St., Aug. 29, aged 60.

YOUNG.—Frances, 13 Middagh St., Aug. 29, aged 55.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

AUSTIN.—Richard, 304 Webster Av., Jersey City, Aug. 28, aged 84. Funeral today.

Died.

DOUGHERTY.—Grace, 149 McAdoo Av., Jersey City, Aug. 29. Funeral tomorrow.

DUTCHER.—Harry S., 213 Clinton Av., Jersey City, Aug. 28.

GALBRAITH.—Peter M., 217 Ege Av., Jersey City, Aug. 28.

HOWARD.—James, Newark, Aug. 27. Funeral today, 7:30 A. M.

JAEGGI.—Edward, 816 Savoye St., West Hoboken, Aug. 28, aged 18. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

KRAIBUEHLER.—Frederick A., 83 Lillie St., Newark, Aug. 29, aged 13.

METTLER.—Frances, 219 Madison St., Hoboken, Aug. 29, aged 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

REILLY.—Simon, 212½ Chestnut St., Newark, Aug. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

TSCHERTER.—Mary, 70 Pearsall Av., Jersey City, Aug. 26, aged 53.

Long Island.

ARMSTRONG.—Helen C., Brooklyn Hills, Aug. 27, aged 4.

BARRON.—William, Ridgewood, Aug. 27, aged 49.

CONNOLLY.—Michael, Laurel Hill, Aug. 27, aged 45.

GESHAM.—Groye W., Ridgewood, Aug. 28, aged 52.

GOETZ.—Tessie, Rockaway Beach, Aug. 28.

GUINAN.—Edward, 22 Van Pelt Av., Long Island City, Aug. 27, aged 1.

HENDRICKSON.—Marietta, Aqueduct, Aug. 27, aged 71.

HILDERBRAND.—Lester, Evergreen, Aug. 28.

JENSEN.—Housine K., Jamaica, Aug. 28, aged 37.

KLEI.—Phillip, Corona, Aug. 29, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

McMULLEN.—Thomas A., Woodhaven, Aug. 27, aged 13.

MERKEL.—Josephine, Ridgewood, Aug. 28, aged 57.

MILLER.—Raymond, Jamaica, Aug. 27.

MORGAN.—Gordon L., Edgemere, Aug. 28, aged 13.

NEWTON.—George W., Ridgewood, Aug. 29, aged 58. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

RYAN

GEORGE M. CHURCH PUTS ICHIYA KUMAGAE OUT OF TENNIS TITLE TOURNAMENT

CHURCH DECISIVELY CONQUERS KUMAGAE

Puts Japanese Star Out of National Tennis Singles Title Race, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

NET PLAY DECIDES ISSUE

Former Princetonian Finds Oriental's Weak Spot—Davis Defeats Roberts, 7-5, 7-5, 6-3.

Today's Matches on Exhibition Courts.

11:00 A. M.—S. Howard Voshell vs. Wallace F. Johnson.

1:30 P. M.—Watson M. Washburn vs. Dean Mathey.

2:15 P. M.—Nathaniel W. Niles vs. Richard Harte.

4:00 P. M.—Maurice E. McLoughlin vs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell.

Other Matches.

11:00 o'clock—Hall vs. Man, McCormack vs. Parker, Beekman vs. MacMullen, Murray vs. Stevens.

2 o'clock—Griffin vs. Rand, R. L. Baggs vs. Whitney, Watters vs. Dionne, Williams vs. Major, Prentice vs. Davis, Church vs. Warren, Behr vs. E. P. Larned.

2:30 o'clock—Mahan vs. Clothier.

Trains leave from Pennsylvania Station for Forest Hills as follows—A. M.: 9:00, 9:16, 10:00, 10:35, 11:05, 12:00; P. M.: 12:30, 12:52, 1:32, 1:55, 2:06, 2:45, 3:00, 3:20, 3:45, 4:11.

Trains leave Forest Hills for Pennsylvania Station—P. M.: 12:12, 12:22, 1:11, 1:35, 2:15, 2:47, 3:48, 4:20, 4:35, 4:55, 5:04, 5:47, 5:56, 6:30, 7:00. Special trains are also run to New York after the conclusion of the afternoon match.

Seats—4,000 are on sale daily at the box office on the club grounds. Admission, $1.

Tennis followers may rest easy on one question. There is no danger of the national singles championship going to the far-off shores of Japan. The little son of Nippon, Ichiya Kumagae, whose path in this country has been paved with frequent successes—including the defeat of William M. Johnston in the Newport invitation tournament—himself tasted of defeat yesterday in the second round of the championship tournament on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club of Forest Hills. It was George M. Church who undermined the fortunes of the wily Jap and sent him tumbling in straight sets by the score of 6—3, 6—3, 6—1. Not since the Oriental came to this country, several months ago, has he been vanquished so decisively.

Following the victory over Johnston at Newport there was a disposition to place the sturdy Nipponese in the forefront, and not a few were the rumors that he would carry back to Japan with him the national tennis championship in singles. Without underestimating the Japanese, it can be said that he was outclassed in the match yesterday. He was facing one of the strongest contenders in the tournament and, more important even than this, one whose type of game was admirably suited to cause his overthrow.

Under a different shaping of the draw, Kumagae might have lasted—probably would have continued at least to the semi-finals. It was his misfortune that he was placed in such a position that he would have to face both Church and R. Lindley Murray in early round contests.

Net Play Upsets Jap.

Since Kumagae made his Eastern bow in the tournament at Utica, when he defeated Clarence J. Griffin in the final round for the New York State championship, much has been conjectured about the method which would defeat his skill and his steadiness. It was generally agreed that the net attack in which the play was really at the barrier was the only solution.

In the vernacular of tennis, it was said that the one who would vanquish him must perch on the net. Murray did it twice and won, but conclusive evidence was still lacking until yesterday, for two baseliners, Watson M. Washburn and Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia, also had to their credit victories over the Japanese.

However, on the West Side courts yesterday all doubt of the effectiveness of a sharp net game against the Oriental was dispelled. Church had but one thought in mind—to reach the barrier—and he did so with greater success than any player who has yet tried conclusions with the Oriental. Johnston at Newport tried to volley Kumagae from just inside the service line, with the result that he was defeated in a five-set encounter. He could not judge the angle of deflection on the heavily topped ball of the Oriental, and nets and outs gathered to his standard with fatal results. Church, on the other hand, was almost over the barrier, and all he needed then was speed and a fair degree of accuracy.

Kumagae found himself in a quandary almost from the start of the match. In the past he has driven his opponents when they played net against him back to the baseline by deep driving and by tossing up lobs to the deep court, while sharp passing strokes down the lines were another asset. He tried the same tactics with Church, but found that there was a different story to be told with this tall man at the barrier.

Church's Reach Decisive.

He lobbed, only to find that Church was possessed of a wonderful reach that cleared the air of the flying ball by terrific smashing. It was the same thing with the passing strokes. Here again Church's reach and agility smothered many of the shots. True there were some that went sailing down the lines for placements, as there were lobs that were out of reach of the nimble Church and nicked the baseline as they fell, but the percentage was never on the side of the Oriental. Church smothered two strokes for every one he lost.

Church's game was a pattern of strategy. He mixed his strokes so well that the Japanese never knew just what to expect, and the uncertainty robbed him of some of the confidence which has been his outstanding quality of his play. The Jersey player no doubt had learned that the stroke to take the heart out of Kumagae was the soft placement which tantalizingly found its way over the net and dropped dead on the other side. At any rate he made good use of it yesterday. With Kumagae standing on the baseline, Church would pop over one of these short shots, which the Oriental rushed frantically in to get but never succeeded in doing so. In the first set Church tried this several times and Kumagae shook his head as much as to say, "I don't like these at all."

There is no doubt but that the short cutting off of his strokes, which the angle of deflection to the side lines near the net shook the Oriental's usual calm playing and negated one of his biggest assets, namely that of being able to outsteady a rival in a driving duel. Church was bound that there should be no prolonged rallies if he could help it and he went to the net with the idea of finishing the point off rapidly.

Kumagae played some splendid tennis even though he lost. He sent some perfect cross-courting passing strokes by Church as the latter came to the net and he sent others skimming down the lines. In the first two sets, in fact, he outplaced Church. Many of the strokes by the former Princeton player, which against a less agile opponent would have gone for placements, were recovered by Kumagae, but he was so much off balance and out of position that errors resulted on the returns more often than not. This in part accounts why Church is not credited with a greater number of placements. The fact was evident, however, that it was Church's play which was making the Oriental commit the errors.

Church Cautious at Start.

In the first two sets Church tempered his impetuous rush for the net with a bit of caution. The two had never met before and Church evidently wished to be sure of the game of his opponent before he gave free reign to his attack. But in the last set he seemed to take sheer joy in cutting the Nipponese down quickly. He forced the play with more aggressiveness and Kumagae, who is known as being at his best in a five-set contest, did not have a chance to turn aside defeat. One game was his quota, the first that was played in the set, in which he broke through Church's service.

In the first set, service carried off the first two games and then Church was broken through in a long deuce contest, Kumagae's placements and Church's double fault at the end deciding the issue. The Princeton man replied in kind, taking a love game from Kuamgae on the latter's service. It was in this game that Church first used his soft stroke, the final point being scored on a shot that fell weakly across the net with Kumagae standing on the baseline ready for a deep drive.

Kumagae was wild in the next game, outs counting largely against him then as they did in succeeding games. Church was leading at 3—2. Kumagae made the score 3 all, but that was as far as his success went. Church took two love games in the second of which he broke through Kumagae for the second time. In what proved to be the final game, Church was leading at 40—30 on his own service, but Kumagae took it to deuce on a lob that sailed over Church's head to the baseline, and it was not until after five vantage points that the game and set went to Church.

In the second set Kumagae led at 3—2, but Church made it 3 all on his own service, and his excellent play was so well sustained that the next three games fell to his lot. With this set also to his credit there was not much hope for the Jap. When he took the first game of the third set by breaking through Church the spectators gave him a rousing cheer, but it did not inspire nim to the extent that he could stop the volley of placements which Church loosened. Game after game fell to the former Princetonian until he closed out the set and the match to his credit.

Russian Player Defeated.

The only other foreign player in the tournament, A. W. Macpherson, one of the leaders in Russia, was vanquished in a second-round encounter with Dean Mathey. Macpherson was under a heavy handicap in that he had never contested more than ten sets on turf, but even with lack of knowledge of the grass game he played Mathey to the point of exhaustion. The score of the encounter was 6—4, 7—5, 2—6, 8—6.

In the fourth set Mathey led at 5—2, only to have his antagonist pull it up to deuce. The fourteenth game went to deuce five times before Mathey could rescue it and the match. The Russian showed a fine command of strokes, there being much of the ease of the European type of play in his game rather than the more forceful American style.

Willis E. Davis, who put out Armstrong in the first round yesterday, had a sharp battle with his fellow San Franciscan, Roland Roberts, before he won at 7—5, 7—5, 6—3. This, as a match in speed, was the controlling factor. Each player burned his strokes across, and there were many moments of keen interest. Davis was not quite as steady as when he played against Armstrong, and Roberts was stroking with more effectiveness than at any time since the match against Williams at Newport. Each knew the other's type of play, and this contributed toward making the struggle close and worth while for a big gallery which surrounded the court.

Maurice E. McLoughlin and William M. Johnston, two others of the California group, were playing on courts nearby, the former against Kenneth Hawkes, also of California, while the latter had as his opponent Francis T. Hunter. McLoughlin had little difficulty in winning at 6—1, 6—2, 6—4, but Johnston had a more serious time with Hunter. The latter played sharp tennis, and the national champion was forced at times to extend himself to the fullest. The contest went to Johnston, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4, Hunter making it a battle really worth while in the last two sets.

The veteran internationalist Frederick B. Alexander, who knew all there was to know about tennis when some of the present contestants were youngsters, dropped his second round encounter to Theodore Roosevelt Pell by the score, 6—4, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3. This match was staged on one of the exhibition courts and attracted wide attention, for Alexander approximates perfection in form.

Alexander was hardly in condition for a sharp battle yesterday with the famous backhand expert, Pell. The latter, who will be McLoughlin's opponent today, was playing stronger tennis than in his recent matches, and, with his rival showing the effects of fatigue after the first set, it was comparatively easy for him to gain the verdict.

The point scores and the summaries follow:

George M. Church vs. Ichiya Kumagae.

FIRST SET.

Church	4	2	6	4	1	4	4	9—38—6
Kumagae	1	4	8	0	1	4	0	0	7—25—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Church	6	4	9	0	1
Kumagae	8	19	14	0	2

SECOND SET.

Church	4	4	2	1	8	4	6	4	5—33—6
Kumagae	1	1	4	4	5	2	4	2	3—26—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Church	5	4	12	0	1
Kumagae	8	6	7	0	1

THIRD SET.

Church	1	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	6—27—6
Kumagae	4	2	2	2	1	2	4	1	7—17—1

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Church	5	4	12	0	1
Kumagae	10	15	14	0	2

RECAPITULATION.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Church	17	13	26	1	3
Kumagae	26	40	35	0	5

NATIONAL SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—Second Round—Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 6—1, 6—2, 7—5; A. H. Man, New York, defeated C. G. Plimpton, New York, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2; Clarence J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated R. A. Cook, New York, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1; E. H. Whitney, New York, defeated L. G. French, Montclair, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4; F. R. McCormick, Los Angeles, defeated H. D. Harvey, New York, 6—3, 7—5, 6—1; Dudley Watters, New Orleans, defeated E. H. Binzen, New York, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4; Watson M. Washburn, New York, defeated R. C. Van Vliet, California, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4; N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated R. L. Kirkland, Elizabeth, N. J., 6—1, 6—2, 6—1; Eugene Warren, California, defeated G. Clover, California, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2; Harry S. Parker, New York, defeated Irving Riker, New York, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1. Richard Stevens, Hoboken, defeated F. A. Fall, New York, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1; Maurice E. McLoughlin, Los Angeles, defeated Kenneth Hawkes, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4; R. Norris Williams, 2d., Philadelphia, defeated Robert Le Roy, New York, 6—4, 6—1, 7—5; Dean Mathey, Orange, N. J., defeated A. W. Macpherson, Petrograd, 6—4, 7—5, 2—6, 8—6; E. P. Larned, New York, defeated G. W. Wightman, Boston, 8—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3; C. W. MacMullen, New York, defeated W. L. Pate, New York, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1; W. Merrill Hall, New York, defeated J. W. Anderson, Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3; William Rand, 3d, Rye, N. Y., defeated Walter R. Roberts, Hartford, Conn., 6—1, 6—1, 6—1; R. S. Prentice, New York, defeated R. D. Little, New York, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1; Karl H. Behr, New York, defeated James Weber, Chicago, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

William J. Clothier, Philadelphia, defeated Olin J. Sweet, Des Moines, Iowa, 6—3, 6—0, 6—3; S. H. Voshell, New York, defeated Philip Vandeventer, Princeton, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3; R. Lindley Murray, California and New York, defeated E. F. Thomas, Jr., Ridgewood, N. J., 6—3, 6—2, 6—3; T. R. Pell, New York, defeated F. B. Alexander, New York, 6—4, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3; R. L. Baggs, New York, defeated A. S. Cragin, New York, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; G. A. L. Dionne, New York, defeated C. G. Burrows, 6—4, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4; W. B. Davis, California, defeated Roland Roberts, San Francisco, 7—5, 7—5, 6—3; Leonard Beekman defeated H. A. Throckmorton, Elizabeth, N. J., 6—4, 6—4, 7—5; William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated F. T. Hunter, New Rochelle, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4; George M. Church, Tenafly, N. J., defeated Ichiya Kumagae, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1; Lyle E. Mahan, New York, defeated H. R. Mixsell, New York, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5; C. A. Major, New York, defeated Richard Harte, Boston, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0, 2—6, 9—7.

STRIKE MAY MEAN NO WORLD'S SERIES

Teams May Travel by Auto or Boat, but Could Not End Season Before Cold Weather.

In anticipation of the impending railroad strike baseball managers have begun to worry about how the season's schedule will be played out. The managements of the Detroit and the New York Americans, now battling in this city, last evening started to make plans to insure the playing of their remaining games in the event of a tie-up in transportation.

As far as the intersectional games are concerned, the baseball men are not worrying, because jumps between cities in the West and between Eastern cities can be made by automobile, trolley, or, in some cases, by boat, but in the middle of September, when the Eastern clubs have to go West in the American League and the Western clubs of the National League come East, a serious problem may confront the baseball people.

Manager Hughie Jennings of the Detroits stated last night that his club would be home before Sept. 4, when the strike may be called, and all its games are to be played with clubs which can reach Detroit either by water route or by automobile.

The Yankees will play a double-header here on Labor Day with Boston, and on the following day they are due in Washington. Capt. Huston of the Yankees said last night that the trip to Washington might be made by water, and that when his club goes West to open at Detroit on Sept. 13 the trip is likely to be made by water up the Hudson, then by auto to the Lakes.

The serious aspect of the situation is that the season's baseball schedule may have to be set back at least a month. The engagements now booked cannot be kept on the listed dates in the event of a railroad strike, as traveling by water routes will consume so much time that it will be late in October before the schedule can be played out.

The American League season is scheduled to end on Oct. 4, when Washington plays at the Polo Grounds, while the National League season is due to close on Oct. 5, when the Giants wind up the season at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn.

After that comes the world's series, but in the event of a railroad strike the baseball men realize that the season will have to be extended well along toward the end of October and the world's series cannot be played until some date which will conflict with the college football season.

The situation presents a very serious problem, and it will take all the wits of the transportation men to solve the difficulty.

Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants, who is now with the club on its way East to Boston, where the team opens tomorrow, has already anticipated the transportation difficulty, and has outlined water routes whereby all the Western clubs of the National League can come East during the next month. The traveling, however, for clubs in both leagues will be so slow that it will be impossible to end the playing season until the end of October. It the clubs use the fastest of water routes and take advantage of the possibility of automobile trips it will be impossible to finish their schedules sooner than the end of October.

Baseball men last night cited last year, when there was mild weather right up to the first of November, but they are not overoptimistic that this will recur this season. If they are fortunate, they may be able to finish up their schedules before the cold weather comes, but the alternative of an unlimited delay confronts them, and it may be that the two major leagues will have to go without a world's series this season in the event of a railroad strike.

LUSH TO COACH MIDDIES.

Will Begin Work in Spring—Baseball Captain Not Yet Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 30.—Billy Lush, former Yale athlete, and later a member of the New York American League team, but in recent years coach of college baseball and basket ball teams, has signed a contract with the Navy Athletic Association to coach the midshipmen next Spring. Lush, who will act as field coach under Lieutenant C. L. Needham of the navy, who has been designated as head coach, will succeed Steve Brodie, who was a member of the Baltimore Orioles back in the early nineties. Lieutenant Needham as head coach succeeds Lieutenant C. C. Gill, who has been detached from duty at the Academy and ordered to sea.

This has settled the problem of coach, but the athletic authorities are somewhat concerned over another matter. The Middies baseball players have not as yet been able to agree upon a captain for next year's team. Shortly after the close of the last season those who participated in the annual contest with West Point and were eligible to vote for leader met, but it is understood the vote was a tie. The election, it was understood, was to be made during the Summer practice cruise. The cruise ended on Monday, but no leader for 1917 has yet been chosen. The choice, it is said, lies between Harry C. Blodgett, pitcher, of New York City, and also a member of the football team of the last three years, and Edward J. Moran of Illinois, right fielder, who is also a member of the football and basket ball teams.

MISS SEARS WINS AT NET.

Defeats Mrs. Dahl, Swiss Champion, in Cedarhurst Tourney.

Miss Eleanora Sears of Boston signaled her entrance into the women's invitation tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club yesterday by defeating the champion of Switzerland, Mrs. Knud Dahl, Jr., on the grass courts at Cedarhurst, L. I., and gaining semi-final brackets with Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national champion; Miss Ina Kissel, Middle States champion, and Miss Edith B. Handy of Staten Island. Miss Bjurstedt had no difficulty solving the play of Miss Margaret Taylor and winning at 6—3, 6—1.

The summary:

WOMEN'S INVITATION SINGLES—Second Round.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Margaret Taylor, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Mrs. David C. Mills, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Edith B. Handy defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 8—6, 0—6, 6—2; Miss Eleanora Sears defeated Mrs. Knud Dahl, Jr., 7—5, 7—5.

WOMEN'S INVITATION DOUBLES—First Round.—Mrs. N. L. Herrick and Mrs. Henry S. Parker defeated Miss Margaret Taylor and Miss Abbey Morrison, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Ethel Tyndall defeated Miss M. Almy and Mrs. H. S. Hadden, 6—1, 6—1.

Red Sox Get Walsh from Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Manager Mack of the Philadelphia Americans announced today that Outfielder Walsh had been released to the Boston Red Sox. The deal for Walsh is in part payment for Catcher Haley, who recently came to the Athletics from the Buffalo Club, in which organization the Boston Club has an interest.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Detroit, 2.
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 0.
Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 3.
Washington 3; Cleveland, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Cincinnati, 5. (Twelve innings.)
Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 1; Pittsburgh, 0. (First game.)
Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 6. (Second game.)
Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	71	51	.582
Detroit	69	57	.548
Chicago	68	57	.544
St. Louis	68	58	.540
New York	66	58	.532
Cleveland	67	59	.522
Washington	59	62	.488
Philadelphia	27	93	.225

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	72	44	.621
Boston	69	45	.605
Philadelphia	67	49	.578
New York	66	58	.491
Pittsburgh	54	64	.458
St. Louis	55	67	.451
Chicago	54	68	.443
Cincinnati	46	78	.371

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York. (Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

DOYLE REFUSES TO PLAY.

Former Giant Traded to Cubs Wants Increase in Salary.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Larry Doyle, who came to the Cubs along with several other players in exchange for Heine Zimmerman, saw President Weeghman this afternoon and announced that he would not play with the Cubs unless Weeghman enters into a long-term agreement, with an increase in salary over that called for in his contract.

It is expected that, unless Doyle observes his contract obligation, that Weeghman will suspend him without pay. Hunter, who came to the Cubs along with Doyle and Jacobson, made a good impression in his first game today at the North Side Park.

NO-HIT GAME FOR LEONARD.

Portside Twirler of Red Sox Gets Dire Revenge on Browns.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Dutch Leonard, who was knocked out of the box by St. Louis in the first game of yesterday's double-header, came back today and held the Browns without a hit or run, while Boston scored four runs off Weilman. Two men reached first base, but neither got to second. In the eighth inning Leonard passed Severeid, and in the ninth he gave a base on balls to Hartley, who batted for Weilman.

Today's no-hit, no-run game was the second to the credit of the Red Sox this season. George Foster turned the trick against New York last June.

An examination of Captain Barry's hand today disclosed that a bone on the back of his right hand was fractured and that he would be out of the game probably for four weeks. The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	3	1	2	4	0
McNally, 2b	4	0	0	1	2
Lewis, lf	4	0	1	6	0
Gainer, 1b	4	0	1	8	0
Walker, cf	4	2	2	2	0
Gardner, 3b	3	2	2	2	2
Scott, ss	2	0	0	2	4
Carrigan, c	3	0	1	3	0
Leonard, p	2	0	1	0	0
Total	29	4	10	27	8

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton, lf	4	0	0	2	1
Miller, rf	2	0	0	1	0
Tobin, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Susier, 1b	3	0	0	5	2
Pratt, 2b	3	0	0	3	1
Maranville, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Severeid, c	2	0	0	4	1
Austin, 3b	3	0	0	1	1
Lavan, ss	3	0	0	1	2
Weilman, p	2	0	0	1	1
Rumler, rf	1	0	0	0	0
bHartley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	0	0	24	9

a-Batted for Miller in the seventh inning. b-Batted for Weilman in the ninth inning.

Boston	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Hooper, Walker, Gardner. Three-base hit—Walker. Stolen bases—Lewis, Hooper. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Hooper. Double play—Austin, Susier and Severeid. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Weilman, 1; off Leonard, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Weilman, 10 hits and 4 runs in 8 innings; off Leonard, no hits and no runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Weilman, 2; by Leonard, 3. Passed ball—Severeid. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Hildebrand.

WHITE SOX TRIM MACKS.

Faber Holds Athletics at His Mercy and Chicago Wins, 7 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Chicago won from Philadelphia today by 7 to 3. Faber had the home team at his mercy, except in the fourth inning, when three hits netted two runs. Von Kolnitz made three singles and drove in three runs for Chicago. The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Weaver, ss	4	1	1	3	5
E. Collins, 2b	3	2	1	0	6
Jackson, lf	4	1	2	0	0
Ness, 1b	3	0	1	17	0
Felsch, cf	4	1	1	2	0
VonK'nitz, 3b	5	0	3	0	2
Schalk, c	5	0	0	5	1
Faber, p	2	1	0	0	4
Total	34	7	8	27	18

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt, ss	4	0	0	1	4
Walsh, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Grimm, cf	4	0	1	0	0
Schang, lf	3	2	1	1	1
aMcInnis, 1b	3	1	1	10	1
Pick, 3b	3	0	1	1	0
Lawry, 2b	3	0	0	1	3
Picinich, c	3	0	0	9	1
Sheehan, p	2	0	0	0	0
Myers, p	0	0	0	0	0
aMcElwee	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	4	27	13

a-Batted for Sheehan in the eighth inning.

Errors—Von Kolnitz, McInnis, Pick, Picinich, Sheehan.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Jackson. Three-base hit—McInnis. Sacrifice hits—Leibold, Ness, McInnis. Stolen bases—Weaver, (3.) Felsch, E. Collins, Ness. Struck out—By Faber, 5; by Sheehan, 5; by Myers, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Sheehan, 4; off Myers, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, (Schang); by Myers, (Jackson.) Hits and earned runs—Off Faber, 4 hits, 2 runs in nine innings; off Sheehan, 7 hits, 2 runs in eight innings; off Myers, 1 hit, 3 runs in one inning. Wild pitch—Sheehan. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

Southern Association.

Mobile, 2; Atlanta, 1. (First game.)
Atlanta, 5; Mobile, 0. (Second game.)
Birmingham, 1; New Orleans, 0. (First game.)
Birmingham, 4; New Orleans, 4. (Second game; called end 7th, darkness.)
Memphis, 3; Nashville, 0.
Little Rock, 9; Chattanooga, 2.

Eastern League.

Portland, 16; Lowell, 8. (First game.)
Portland, 4; Lowell, 3. (Second game.)
New Haven, 5; Lawrence, 4. (First game.)
New Haven, 3; Lawrence, 0. (Second game.)
New London, 8; Hartford, 5. (First game.)
New London, 3; Hartford, 0. (Second game.)
Worcester, 7; Bridgeport, 4.

BASEBALL TO-DAY. 3.30 P.M. N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Adv. No. [illegible]

VENGEFUL YANKEES BEAT COBB AND CO.

Donovan's Collection of the Lame and Halt Turns on Tigers and Rends Them.

Just by way of variety, the Yankees took a tumble out of the Detroits yesterday at the Polo Grounds by the sum of 5 to 2. Messrs. Ty Cobb, Sam Crawford, and Hughey Jennings appeared to be a little indisposed and therefore the tally of the pastime didn't go their way. Mr. Cobb showed his skill at making base hits where another player would only get a sacrifice. He got three yesterday, all of them being infield taps. Ty just gets hits because he has the speed. You can't beat him.

It is a good sight for baseball eyes to see Sam Crawford in the game. The last time the Jungaleers visited this burg Mr. Crawford was sojourning on the bench. Now he is back in the game, swinging with all the grace and precision of a perfectly manipulated drawbridge. Crawford has been swinging at curve balls this ever so many years and he still does it better than most of the youngsters.

Sam didn't get any hits yesterday save one, and that was because Bob Shawkey was pitching very fine ball. The three hits that Cobb got reflect no discredit on Shawkey, simply because the Georgia Gem purely and simply outraced the ball.

He is a great little ball player—this Cobb—he is great because he is always one thought ahead of the opposition. Roger Peckinpaugh can toss a ball over to first as fast as any of them, and yet Ty beat one of Peck's tosses yesterday.

The Yankees were on their toes yesterday and had the edge on no less than three of the Tiger flingers. First came James and he was pummeled off the mound in the third inning, giving way to Boland. Later Boland resigned in favor of a pinch hitter and a chap named Cunningham took up the task. There were no less than eleven hits stored away in the Yankee kit, which they had to get rid of, and they disposed of all of them. This made Mr. Jennings more or less peeved.

Attorney Jennings, the Scranton barrister, was right on the job every instant, and not once did he cease encouraging his charges to do their best or their worst. You could hear his voice at all stages of the game calling out, "Come on, Sam, touch every base." "Oh, you Ty, get on." "You, Bonnie Rush, hit it out in that green fence." To Tub Spencer he would say, "Hey you, Tub, hit it hard, but don't punish that poor ball."

When you come to think it over, Attorney Jennings is perhaps one of the best talkers in any league.

The Yankees lost no time in taking the advantage. In the first inning Magee, who is playing second base, his first infield job this season, singled. Hughey High laid down a satisfactory sacrifice and Lee went to second, just as one would expect him to. When Peckinpaugh was tossed out at first by Pep Young, Magee went to third and scored when Wallie Pipp banged a hit to centre.

The Tigers tied the score in their half of the third. James got an infield hit to short and rested on second on Peckinpaugh's bad toss. He went to third on Vitt's sacrifice, and when Tyrus Cobb beat out an infield to short James romped home with the tieing run.

The Yankees became very prosperous in their half of that same third inning. Shawkey got a single to right and so did Lee Magee. High foolishly fanned and Peckinpaugh singled, filling the bases. Pipp singled to short, scoring Shawkey, and Pritz Maisel banged a single to right, tallying Magee and Peckinpaugh.

At this moment Attorney Jennings subtracted James from the pastime and put Boland to work. Oldring was the first man to face Boland, and what did he do but bang a single to left, scoring Wallie Pipp. Then Mullen fanned and ended the uprising.

In the sixth the Tigers got a touch of ambition and acquired one more run. With one gone, Bush singled to first and was forced by the great Cobb. Veach singled and sent Ty to third, and when Sam Crawford came forth with a perfectly fine single Cobb just naturally romped home.

The scores:

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee, 2b	4	2	2	2	4
High, lf	3	0	0	0	0
P'paugh, ss	4	1	2	1	4
Pipp, 1b	4	1	3	16	1
Maisel, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
Oldring, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Mullen, rf	4	0	1	0	0
N'maker, c	4	0	0	5	1
Shawkey, p	3	1	1	1	6
Total	34	5	11	27	19

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	3	0	0	4	4
Bush, ss	4	0	1	1	3
Cobb, cf	4	1	3	1	0
Veach, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Crawford, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Burns, 1b	4	0	1	11	0
Young, 2b	4	0	0	0	3
Spencer, c	2	0	0	5	1
aHeilman	1	0	0	0	0
McKee, c	1	0	0	0	0
James, p	1	1	1	0	1
Boland, p	1	0	0	0	1
bHarper	1	0	0	0	0
C'ngham, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	8	24	13

a-Batted for Spencer in seventh inning. b-Batted for Boland in seventh inning.

Errors—Young, Boland, Cunningham, Peckinpaugh.

New York	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh. Stolen bases—Burns, Oldring, Pipp. Sacrifice hits—High, Vitt. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off James, 7 hits and 5 runs in 2 1-3 innings; off Boland, 2 hits and no runs in 3 2-3 innings; off Cunningham, 2 hits and no runs in 2 innings; off Shawkey, 1 run. Struck out—By Shawkey, 4; by James, 1; by Boland, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

SENATORS HAVE EASY TIME.

Indians Fail to Hit Gallia Effectively and Lose by 3 to 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Washington easily defeated Cleveland, 3 to 1, today. Of the seven hits made off Gallia all but two were scratchy. Washington earned two runs

AHMEEK, ONE OF BOSTON'S CHALLENGERS, TAKES MANHASSET BAY CUP

BOSTON BOAT WINS MANHASSET TROPHY

Ahmeek, with a First Place, a Third, and a Fourth in Three Races, Gets Coveted Cup.

NAHMA SECOND ON POINTS

Anita of the New Rochelle Fleet, Aided by Superior Seamanship, Takes the Final Contest.

Record of Manhasset Bay Cup Races—Third and Decisive Contest.

Yacht and Club.	Yesterday's Elapsed Time.	Pts. in Three Races
Anita, New Rochelle Y. C., New Rochelle, N. Y.	3:43:09	23
Wasaka II., South Boston Y. C., Boston, Mass.	3:47:27	11
Bernice, Manchester Y. C., Manchester, Mass.	3:59:34	18
Ahmeek, Quincy Y. C., Quincy, Mass.	3:59:52	37
Ellen, Eastern Y. C., Boston, Mass.	4:01:29	18
Nutmeg, Boston Y. C., Boston, Mass.	4:02:48	29
Nahma, Indian Harbor Y. C., Greenwich, Conn.	4:03:08	34
Britomart, Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, Mass.	4:07:04	27
Aleda, Manhasset Bay Y. C., Port Washington, N. Y.	4:14:39	13
Hayseed, Gloucester Y. C., Gloucester, Mass.	4:17:10	14
Joyant, Larchmont Y. C., Larchmont, N. Y.	4:17:35	28

Anita won by 4:18 from Wasaka, second, 2:07 ahead of Bernice, third, 0:18 ahead of Ahmeek, fourth, 1:37 ahead of Ellen, fifth, 1:47 ahead of Nutmeg, sixth, 0:20 ahead of Nahma, seventh, 3:56 ahead of Britomart, eighth, 7:35 ahead of Aleda, ninth, 2:31 ahead of Hayseed, tenth, 0:25 ahead of Joyant, eleventh.

Boston has won the coveted Manhasset Bay Cup, and the trophy which seven Class P yachts from New England waters came down here to capture will rest for a year at least in the trophy room of the Quincy Yacht Club at Quincy, Mass. Ahmeek, sailed by the best sailor of Boston's Corinthian crowd, Charles Francis Adams won the trophy on points by finishing first in the first race of the series, sailed in a howling gale; third in the second, sailed in the lightest of winds; and fourth in yesterday's final race, which went through the stages of a fairly fresh wind, a drifting match in a dead calm and, at last, a good smart breeze from the southwest. This gave her thirty-seven points.

Nahma, the defender, which represented the Indian Harbor Club, scored but thirty-four points, finishing third in the first race, winning the second, and finishing seventh in yesterday's race. The next highest number of points, thirty-one, was won by Wasaka, representing the South Boston Yacht Club, which was second in the first and third races and tenth in the second. The latter yacht is the rechristened yacht Josephine, with which Addison G. Hanan last year won the cup on Lake Michigan for the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

Yesterday's race was won by Anita, the light weather boat among the New York representatives, owned by George Granberry, and representing the New Rochelle Yacht Club in the series. She was admittedly the forlorn hope of the defending fleet, but her owner and Fred W. Goeller, who was at the tiller during most of yesterday's race, showed winning tricks to all the other skippers and she won rather because of superior sailing and a good bit of luck than because she was the best boat in the fleet, which not even her owner will claim.

Boston Yachtsmen Confident.

Before Tuesday's race and Nahma's victory the Boston men had been confident in their assertions that the cup would go back to Boston, and some of their followers were ready to bet good money on it, though none of them would go so far as to name a single boat which would capture the cup. On the contrary, they dodged that point, and only generalized on the certain capture of the cup. This had led to gossip of teamwork on the part of the Boston skippers as against the New York boats.

As the rules provided that each yacht should sail as an individual and not as a member of a team, New Yorkers were rather loath to accept the possibility of this violation of the ethics of the contests. But the talk that the cup would be won persisted, and was finally called to the attention of the committee. Its members, too, trusted to the sporting spirit of the Boston yachtsmen, and did nothing in the way of warning owners, as they wished no scandal attached to the races.

When the yachts lined up for the start yesterday afternoon for the race of sixteen miles over a windward and leeward course the fact that the Boston yachts were to work as a team to defeat Nahma and Joyant was very evident in the jockeying for the start. Wasaka, Bernice, and Nutmeg hung to Nahma and tried to baffle every movement of her skipper for a free run to the starting line, where she could get at and race Ahmeek, boat for boat, the one thing she had to do to keep the cup, as the two were tied on points. Hayseed dogged Joyant on the leeward end of the line and kept between her and Ahmeek, the latter protected on the other side by Ellen and Britomart.

Yet at the start Hanan got the best of his tormenters and was away in about the middle of the line, shaking off both Wasaka and Bernice on the windward side and Nutmeg on the leeward, and in five minutes from the start Nahma was clear and in the lead of the fleet, with Ahmeek, to leeward, chasing her as rapidly as possible.

Hayseed to Windward of Joyant.

Joyant was not as happy in her start. Hayseed got to windward of her, even though Joyant was so close to the committee boat when the signal was given that her bow was actually across the line, but she escaped a recall by a second or so, for she shot across the line in the lead immediately on the sounding of the signal. Hayseed was not two seconds behind, and on her weather side, so that she had the better position for a fight. Anita and Aleda, which were apparently not considered worth the attention of the challengers, had the weather end of the line, crossing in company far away from the rest of the fleet. Britomart and Ellen brought up the rear. All were on the port tack except Joyant and Hayseed, which were on the starboard and at once started off to the eastward.

Ten minutes after the start Nahma had such a lead that she was able to come about and cross the Ahmeek's bows, and the sharps at once decided that this was the beginning of the end of the race and that the cup would stay at Greenwich, particularly as Wasaka was in a position where she could do no damage to Nahma.

Meantime Anita had gone off to the westward, bucking a head tide and looking for luck for what did happen before the boats had been sailing a half hour—a fall in the velocity of the wind. The wind fell to a dead calm, which caught all the craft and left them at the mercy of the then changing tide. Hayseed and Joyant kept on to the eastward, with Ellen following them as best she could, and helping to prevent the Larchmont representative from coming about to better her position.

When about half way across the Sound Mr. Adams discovered that the despised Anita was away ahead and making a course that would inevitably fetch her to the first mark well in the lead. He at once broke tacks with Nahma and went after the New Rochelle representative. Instead of following suit, Mr. Hanan persisted in making for the Long Island shore to make the mark from that point, and by his neglect to chase Ahmeek lost the race right then and there. Joyant, away to the eastward, could give him no help and was forced to go two or three miles before she was allowed to come about and point for the mark from an impossible position on the Long Island shore.

Anita Piles Up Long Lead.

Anita's tactics or luck enabled her to make the first mark at 2:19:40, thirty-seven minutes ahead of Wasaka, which had chosen a middle course for her tack to the mark. Ahmeek was three minutes behind her, while Nahma was over three-quarters of an hour behind Ahmeek. Joyant did not fetch the mark until Anita was ready to make the turn at the second mark after the run home.

From that point the race became a procession, with Anita in the lead and Ahmeek trying to get as near to the front as possible in order to get the required number of points to win, Nahma could do nothing at all, as Nutmeg and Ellen had her in a comfortable pocket, from which it was impossible for Mr. Hanan to extricate himself, as his every movement was anticipated and blocked very cleverly by one of the two. A couple of other Boston boats were always at hand, too, to help in case their assistance was needed. Ahmeek was their champion, the only possible winner of the cup, and they gave her all the aid they could by very cutely keeping Nahma and Joyant away from her. They did not worry about Anita, as she could not possibly win the cup or make a third race necessary.

From the Boston point of view the race was splendidly handled by their teamwork. Anita swept across the line at 4:53:09; winner of the race from Wasaka by four minutes and eighteen seconds, Bernice following two minutes later, with Ahmeek eighteen seconds in her rear. With Ellen and Nutmeg intervening, Nahma followed ten minutes behind Anita and four behind Ahmeek. Both Nahma and Joyant, the latter the last of the fleet to finish, crossed the line with protest flag flying. As neither was interfered with by Ahmeek the protests could avail nothing as against the Quincy boat winning the cup, even if allowed.

NEW BOAT FOR R. A. C. SMITH

Dock Commissioner's Yacht to be Ready for Use in a Week.

A new yacht built for Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith for use on the waters of the Sound was launched on Monday from the yards of the builders at Morris Heights in this city. Commissioner Smith's daughter, Mrs. Kenner Easton, christened her Privateer as she slid into the waters of the Harlem River.

Equipped with two six-cylinder gasoline motors the new craft is expected to develop a speed of twenty-five miles an hour and takes her place in the very popular class of express cruisers which are now found all along the Sound and on the Hudson River as pleasure craft. The Privateer is 72 feet over all, with a beam of 11 feet and 3 inches, and a draft of 3 feet, 3 inches. She has ample accommodations for the owner and his family, the crew and guests for cruising trips during the week-end trips for which the Privateer is expressly designed. The new craft will be in commission within a week and will make Greenwich, Conn., where the commissioner has a Summer residence, her home port.

NEW YORK OARSMEN ENTER.

Several from This City to Compete on Schuylkill Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The Regatta Committee of the Middle States Rowing Association met at the Colonnade Hotel and announced the entries for the Middle States Regatta to be rowed on the Potomac River at Washington on Labor Day. The meeting was attended by members from Baltimore, Washington, New York City, and representatives of the Schuylkill navy.

It was found that fifty-seven of the best crews of the East would cross blades in the Labor Day classic, entries having been received from Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Washington, Baltimore, New York, Richmond, Va., Alexandria, Va., and this city.

The Schuylkill navy leads the list in number of entries made with nineteen crews; Quaker City bladesmen will be found on the starting line in fifteen of the seventeen races.

The New York entries follow:

Junior Single Sculls.—Theodore Marceau, New York A. C., and Samuel Seegal, Lone Star B. C., New York.

Intermediate Single Sculls.—David S. Malmin, Lone Star B. C., New York.

Association Single Sculls.—J. J. Hughes, Atalanta B. C., New York; William Hannegan, New York A. C.; David S. Malmin, Lone Star B. C.; Charles J. Sheehan, Celtic Rowing Club, Buffalo, and John Keenan, Nonpareil B. C., New York.

Senior Single Sculls.—Louis Zoba, Ravenswood B. C., Long Island, and R. H. Pearce, Nonpareil B. C., New York.

Junior Double Sculls.—Atalanta B. C., New York, William J. Sullivan, bow, and W. Whitbeck, stroke.

Senior Double Sculls.—Ravenswood B. C., Long Island, William J. Murray, bow, and Louis Zoba, stroke.

TRAFFIC CLUB PLAYS GOLF.

Sixty Play or Watch Competitions on Haworth Links.

Members of the Traffic Club of New York forgot their business troubles—real, imaginary, and prospective—yesterday and journeyed to the Haworth Country Club's links for their annual golf outing. About sixty persons, including many ladies, were present. The leaders in the eighteen-holes medal play handicap were:

Class A—R. L. Belding, 94, 20—74; L. C. Bostwick, 92, 14—78. Class B—H. H. Benedict, 97, 27—70; J. Barber, 97, 22—75.

R. C. Smith and W. S. Cowie won the prizes for the lowest gross scores, with 88 and 89, respectively. The blind bogey was 79, and was won by Carl Metzler and Stanton Price. E. L. Cale won the beginners' contest. Miss Doris Harris was the winner of the ladies' putting contest on the clock green with the low score of 23. Mrs. W. S. Cowie was second.

Police in Meet on Saturday.

The Police Department's best athletes will be among the contestants in the postponed eighth annual field day of the Traffic Squad Benevolent Association which will be held on Saturday at Witzel's Point View Grove, College Point, L. I. August Gennerich, George T. Sheridan, Pat McDonald, William Irving, Jack Skelly, and Billy Gould are among the contestants in the closed events.

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TWO PAIRS IN TIE AT SHENECOSSETT

Healey and Hutchinson Win the Play-off in Curtain Raiser of Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Con., Aug. 30.—Daniel P. Healey of St. Andrew's, paired with Jock Hutchinson of Pittsburgh, runner-up to Chick Evans in the national open championship at Minikahda, won the amateur-professional four-ball contest here today, after a tie with H. S. Lake of Hartford and MacDonald Smith, former metropolitan open champion. The amateur-professional contest is a preliminary to the Shenecossett open tournament, which starts and ends here tomorrow with thirty-six holes of medal play.

At the conclusion of the first round it was found that Smith and Lake had a card of 38 out and 33 in for a total of 71 to balance a 35 out and 36 in for the same total credited to Healey and Hutchinson. The last named pair played the steadier golf, confining their attention to getting every hole in from three to five strokes. Lake and MacDonald Smith, however, took two sixes on the outward journey, and it took a liberal application of threes on the homeward trip to reduce the swelling sustained by the score before the turn was reached.

The cards were as follows:

H. S. Lake and MacDonald Smith—										
Out	4	4	3	3	6	3	6	4	6	5—38
In	4	5	4	3	4	3	5	4	3	3—33—71
Daniel P. Healey and Jock Hutchinson—										
Out	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	5—35
In	4	5	4	3	5	3	3	4	3	3—36—71

The play-off of the tie in the afternoon was the only exciting event of the day, and it was followed by a large gallery. The play was of the up-and-down order, with brilliant shots alternating with three putts from incredibly short distances. The two amateurs were hitting long balls from the tees, but their wildness kept them in the rough and the traps for a large part of the afternoon. The Shenecossett traps and rough are easy to get into and hard to emerge from, and after playing attempted recovery shots on several occasions both Healey and Lake found that their last state was worse than their first.

Healey and Hutchinson picked up a stroke on their opponents on the 467-yard fifth hole, where the Pittsburg pro reached the green in two shots and took a 4, while both Lake and MacDonald Smith investigated the traps on the way to the hole, finding plenty of sand and trouble in each and every one of them.

The short sixth hole furnished a shin-example of how golf should not be played. Healey reached the green and took three putts. Hutchinson putt his ball out of bounds. Lake wandered from one pit to another, and, after taking great pains to make a good recovery from the trap short of the green, Smith took threep utts with perfect ease and nonchalance.

At the turn Healy and Hutchinson were leading by three strokes, the totals being 37 to 40. On the 170-yard thirteenth, Hutchinson sank a twenty-five foot putt for a 2. Not to be outdone by such a performance, MacDonald Smith curled a long one into the cup for a 3 on the next hole, but the damage had been done on the earlier holes and the pursuit of Healey and Hutchinson was hopeless.

The cards of the play-off were as follows:

Healey and Hutchinson—										
Out	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—37
In	4	5	4	2	5	3	4	5	5	5—37—74
Lake and Smith—										
Out	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—40
In	6	6	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4—37—77

Mike Brady, Massachusetts open champion, paired with P. Judd of Minneapolis, took third place with a card of 76, 36—72. Although Jack Hobens, the Englewood veteran pro, was paired with Nelson Whitney, winner of the recent National Links invitation tournament, the best this formidable team could bring in was a 74. Jim Barnes, Walter Hagen, Gil Nichols, Alec Smith, and their partners found plenty of trouble, and finished well back in the field.

There were not enough amateurs to furnish all the professionals with partners, so a special prize was offered for professional four-ball contests. This was won by Tony Skiffington of the Baltimore Country Club and Bobby Andrew the former British amateur golfer, with a best ball card of sixty-eight. Raymond Ouimet, a brother of the former national open and amateur champion, played as a pro and paired with R. Wilson, turned in a card of 41, 37—78.

About seventy-five pros will tee up tomorrow morning in the open tournament proper, which carries with it the unofficial title of Connecticut open champion. No fined field of pro-golfers has been seen in any tournament so far this year, and as Shenecossett course is a stiff test of play, it is expected that the tried veterans will come to the fore rather than the dark horses that often appear in the lead at other one-day tournaments. To Hagen and Long Jim Barnes a victory will mean much, as it will give either player an undisputed claim to leading the professional clan for the season of 1916. The summaries:

D. P. Healy and Jack Hutchinson	36—74
H. S. Lake and McDonald Smith	33—71
H. Judd and M. K. Brady	36—72
A. Duncan and J. West	36—73
Nelson Whitney and Jack Hobens	37—74
J. D. Armstrong and Tom Boyd	39—74
J. Linton and Jack Jolly	38—74
H. D. Hawke and Jack Dowling	36—75
C. H. Haines and Elmer Loving	41—75
R. Moore and Jim Barnes	39—75
P. Rothvill and Wilfred Reid	37—75
H. J. Bradley and Walter Hagen	36—75
M. L. Leary and Isaac Mackie	39—75
M. W. Laidlaw and Herbert Strong	40—75
T. C. Jenkins and Alex Campbell	39—75
R. Rooks and J. M. Andreson	38, 38—76;
M. Kerridge and Emmett French, 40, 36—76; H. Farrington and J. Greene, 38, 38—76; S. M. Hollander and T. Macnamara, 40, 36—76; L. T. Gwyer and Tom Kerrigan, 38, 38—76; M. F. Horton and J. H. Norton, 40, 37—77; J. Chaney and George Smith, 39, 38—77; R. Wilson and Raymond Guimet, 41, 37—78; J. T. Hubbard and George Sparling, 40, 38—78; W. Goss and E. Towns, 41, 37—78; I. A. Gammans and J. Gordon, 40, 38—78; E. T. Munson and R. Thomas, 41, 37—78; C. J. L. Coes and C. J. McGrath, 40, 38—78; J. T. Adams and J. Young, Jr., 38, 41—78; C. Fleischman and A. J. Sanderson, 37, 42—79; W. Clark and T. Lally, 40, 39—79; Norton Squire and Carl Anderson, 41, 38—79; F. B. Webster and T. Young, 47, 32—79; H. L. Burdick and G. M. Gordon, 41, 38—79; W. Wendle and W. Robertson, 40, 40—80; Captain C. Ansen and N. Dwiani, 39, 41—80; L. Tedlow and R. Thomson, 41, 39—80; M. Kerbaugh and Frank MacNamara, 42, 38—80; J. A. Philbrich, Jr., and E. Balding, 43, 37—80; C. H. Hyam and J. Golden, 43, 38—81; W. D. McDonald and A. W. Chiappa, 41, 40—81; A. T. Huntington and Louis Martucci, 42, 40—82; J. F. Tilder and Andrew Brown, 42, 43—85; W. W. Reaves and F. Denning, 45, 44—89.

DUNDEE PUMMELS WELLING.

Italian Lightweight Carries Off Honors Easily at Garden.

Johnnie Dundee, the fiery little local Italian lightweight, made Joe Welling, of Chicago, appear almost like a novice at Madison Square Garden last night and at the clang of the bell at the end of the tenth round the local lad had an accumulation of points which was insurmountable. Welling fell far short of fulfilling the expectations of enthusiasts, but he, nevertheless, showed a willingness at all times and a dominant courage that earned him many friends in the fair crowd of spectators.

From the very start Dundee dissipated any hope that the laurels would go to his adversary. He started the bout with a rush and continued the same pace to the final bell, and it was this aggressive and furious display on the part of the Italian that went to make it one of the most interesting ten-round bouts between lightweights that has been staged here in many months.

There was little difference in the matter of weight. Dundee registered 132 pounds, and Welling tipped the scale two and one-half pounds higher, both weighing in stripped, ringside. In height and reach, however, Dundee was at a disadvantage. However, he had little trouble in exchanging blows at long range and countering effectively.

All of Dundee's tricks, well known to local followers of the sport, were brought into play, and never did they fail of their intention. The bounding little Italian glided about the ring, stinging the Chicago lightweight with left hand jabs and escaping without a return. At other times Dundee would fall back on the ropes and, rebounding, would smash either right or left into Welling's stomach or face, which blows had the effect of making the visitor hold in several of the closing rounds while clinched.

The Italian displayed tactics which completely bewildered Welling. In every round with the exception of one the local lad took the honors easily. The exception was the ninth session, when Welling caught Dundee coming at him with chops to the jaw, but the blows had little effect, and Dundee battled furiously to the bell.

In every other session Dundee hit Welling when and where he pleased. At times it appeared that he was giving the Chicagoan a lesson, so astonishing was his speed and agility. In the third, fourth, and sixth rounds Welling landed with a stiff right cross to the jaw, but these blows only made the local lad fight more energetically.

WELSH AND WHITE READY.

Both Lightweights Are in Fine Condition for Monday's Bout.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 30.—Freddie Welsh and Charley White, champion and challenger, in the world's lightweight championship battle which is to be decided at Colorado Springs under the auspices of the Hundred Million Dollar Club on the afternoon of Labor Day, Sept. 4, have been put under the tape by the official physician of the club, Dr. Lennox, with the following result:

WELSH.		WHITE.
30	Age	25
5 ft. 7 in.	Height	5 ft. 6¾ in.
133 lbs.	Weight	133 lbs.
69 in.	Reach	71 in.
15¼ in.	Neck	16¼ in.
37 in.	Chest, normal	35½ in.
39½ in.	Chest, expanded	39¾ in.
30 in.	Waist	28 in.
20¼ in.	Thigh	19 in.
8 in.	Ankle	8 in.
14½ in.	Calf	12 in.
13¼ in.	Biceps	12 in.
10¾ in.	Forearm	11 in.
6¾ in.	Wrist	7 in.

The 133 pounds indicates the weight each man can do. They are to weigh in for this contest, however, at 135 at 9:00 o'clock on the morning of the bout. They are both within easy striking distance of the stipulated poundage.

A week before the date of the contest it is hard for even an expert on form to choose between them. Nate Lewis, White's manager, and the admirers of the Chicago boy are naturally particularly sweet on his chances. He is walloping his sparring partners around with a vim that is certainly impressive, and the altitude does not seem to affect him in the least. Welsh, too, seems as fast as a streak of greased lightning and never looked in better form. If they were thrown into the ring today they could probably box at top speed.

Seats for the contest are being sold fast. The prices range from $3 admission up to $15 for ringside box seats, and the arena is designed to seat 20,000. Confident prophecies are made that there will not be a vacant spot when the two lightweights climb through the ropes. If this should prove true there will be but a couple of matches in the history of boxing to show larger gate receipts.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn — Johnny Howard vs. Billy Miske. Ten rounds.

Arverne S. C., Arverne, L. I.—Irish Patsy Cline vs. Young Rector; Larry Hanson vs. Sailor George Volk. Both ten-round bouts.

McVey to Box Devere in Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 30.—Sam MacVey of California, heavyweight champion pugilist of Australia, and Bob Devere arrived here today, the two men having been matched to fight twenty rounds on Sept. 3 for a purse of $6,000.

KENAN TO COACH WESLEYAN

Former Captain of Middletown Eleven Succeeds Eustis.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 30.—Dan C. Kenan, a former full back at the institution, has been appointed football coach at Wesleyan to succeed Dick Eustis, who has been coach here for two years and who has resigned. Kenan comes from El Paso, Texas, and was graduated from Wesleyan in 1912. He captained the team and played full back during his senior year. Kenan was assistant coach at Wesleyan under Eustis last year, and also acted as an assistant in the gymnasium. Kenan is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

JACK MOUNT SHOWS WAY TO YOUNGSTERS

Coe's Two-Year-Old Takes Mineola Selling Race at Belmont, Beating Wistful.

Jack Mount, the imported son of Amadis, from the stable of W. R. Coe, gained an easy victory in the Mineola selling race for two-year-olds, the feature of the second day of racing at Belmont Park yesterday. There were only four starters in the race at the last moment Richard T. Wilson's Straight Forward being withdrawn. Second money went to Gifford A. Cochran's Fairy Wand, with Wistful, bearing the Butler colors, receiving the short end of the purse.

Although Wistful, the favorite, was defeated by Jack Mount, the victory was a popular one with the crowd, as the Coe silks have been seen in front but a few times this season. The winner is an English youngster bought at Newmarket last year for his present owner by A. J. Joyner and has been rather a disappointment as he has not come up to expectations. But yesterday's victory partly atoned for his poor running in the past.

The distance was six furlongs over the straightaway course and, as is frequently the case with these races, there was some bumping and swerving. The quartet of juveniles got off well together. The winner and Fairy Wand raced in close company for the first half mile, but McTaggart, who had the mount on Jack Mount, had all he could do to keep the youngster at his work, and he frequently had to go to the whip.

Entering on the last furlong the winner swayed and bumped into the Cochran entry, knocking her out of her stride. This left the field practically clear to the son of Amadis, who came on by himself to win by four lengths. It would be hard to say what was the matter with Wistful. This fleet little Star Shoot filly did not show her usual form and was outrun throughout.

Waiting until the last jump before taking the lead, Woelke, on L. Wood's Louvois, won one of the best steeplechases of the season. The event was for three-year-olds and upward which have never won a race of the value of $700; the course was the usual two miles. There were seven starters and every one of them stood up the whole distance. At the drop of the flag Racoon went out in front and increased his lead at every jump until at the beginning of the second mile he was twenty-five lengths ahead of the other contestants. But the early efforts of the leader in his attempt to kill off the field had been too much for him and in the last quarter of a mile slowed up, with the result that the winner and Faker caught him at the start of the stretch run and the trio raced home together. In the final sixteenth Louvois drew away from the other two and had four lengths to spare at the finish, while Faker beat Raccoon a length for the place.

In the opening event, for three-year-olds and upward at a mile and a sixteenth, the Cleveland Stable's Fuzzy Wuzzy went to the front at the start and made every pole a winning one. The pace was just lasted long enough to stave off the strong finish made by Longfellow, which was coming like a house on fire toward the end and would undoubtedly have won had the finish been a few feet further. Ahara, always a contender, was outrun by Longfellow and defeated for the place.

Scratches in the Far Rockaway Handicap cut the card in half and there were only five starters in this all-age event at six furlongs, which went to Gifford A. Cochran's Prince of Como, making the sixth victory this season for the speedy son of Dissidine. The winner went out in front at the start and held the lead at every pole and, although under a strenuous drive from the last furlong to the finish, scored in clever manner. Hank O'Day was always at the winner's heels, but was never able to get to the front and finished a length behind. Ima Frank, from the Beverwyck Stable, raced in rare form for the first five furlongs, but nearing the finish she ran out badly, losing whatever chance she may have had of winning the race.

Two sons of Rock Sand took part in the event for three-year-olds at a mile. They were Half Rock and Delancey. The former came in second, while the Belmont entry was last in a field of five. The winner turned up in Gifford A. Cochran's Air Man, making the second victory of the day for this popular young owner. Delancey has been a disappointment to the Chairman of The Jockey Club, who at one time thought that the colt would be as great a performer as Friar Rock.

The summaries, with straight, place and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; purse $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 2-5.

Fuzzy Wuzzy, Cleveland Stable's b. g., 5 years, 116 pounds, by Ildrim-Skirts, 4 to 1, 3 to 5, 4 to 5. (G. Byrne).....1
Longfellow, Mrs. E. Arlington's b. g., 5, 120, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1. (P. Louder)..2
Ahara, C. R. Fleischmann's br. c., 4, 120, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 3. (J. Butwell)...3
Rose Water, O'Sullivan, Juliet, Maifou, Fairweather, Venture also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages; the Far Rockaway Handicap, with $600 added; six furlongs, main course. Time—1:13 3-5.

Prince of Como, G. A. Cochran's b. g., 3 years, 119 pounds, by Disguise-Piandin, 4 to 1, 3 to 2, 3 to 5. (R. Troxler).....1
Hank O'Day, A. K. Macomber's br. g., 4, 120, 18 to 5, 7 to 5, 1 to 2. (J. Butwell).2
Ima Frank, Beverwyck Stable's ch. f., 3, 104, 16 to 5, even, 2 to 5. (E. Ambrose)..3
Xylon, (imp.,) and Haubert also ran. Hanson, Fellowship, Tea Caddy, Delancey, and Rhine Maiden scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have never won a race of the value of $800, purse $600; one mile. Time—1:42.

Air Man, G. A. Cochran's br. c., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Waterboy-Colonial, 8 to 5, 1 to 2, out. (R. Troxler).....1½
Half Rock, A. Garson's ch. c., 4, 110, 13 to 5, 3 to 5, out. (T. Davies).....2
Oratorium, L. C. MacManus's b. c., 3, 111, 15 to 1, 4 to 1, 7 to 5. (G. Byrne).....3
Success and Delancey also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Mineola, selling, guaranteed cash value $1,500; six furlongs, straight. Time—1:12.

Jack Mount, (imp.,) W. R. Coe's b. c., 110 pounds, by Amadis-Ariana, 3 to 2, 6 to 5, out. (J. McTaggart).....1
Fairy Wand, G. A. Cochran's ch. f., 107, 7 to 2, 9 to 10, out. (R. Troxler).....2
Wistful, J. Butler's ch. f., 115, 3 to 4, 1 to 4, out. (A. Schuttinger).....3
Eildee also ran. Straight Forward scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which have never won a race of the value of $700, with $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:20.

Louvois, L. Wood's br. f., 4 years, 136 pounds, by Electioneer-L'Orient, 9 to 10, 1 to 3, 1 to 8. (E. Wolke).....1
Faker, W. P. Spurgeon's b. g., 4, 138, 5 to 1, 8 to 5, 7 to 10. (F. Williams).....2
Raccoon, H. W. Sage's b. g., aged, 135, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, 4 to 5. (J. Williams).....3
J. R. Johnson, Johnnie McKay, Meahach, Rusila also ran. Martasha scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, which have not won $600, purse $500; five and a half furlongs, straight. Time—1:06.

Nebraska, J. E. Madden's b. c., 112 pounds, by Ballot-Star of the West, 11 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 3. (A. Schuttinger)..1½
Burlesque, G. A. Cochran's b. f., 109, 9 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 4. (R. Troxler).....2
Woodstrap, A. Belmont's ch. c., 112, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, even. (E. Haynes).....3
Star Finch, Sortie also ran. Jack Mount (imp.,) Intriguer scratched.

TODAY'S BELMONT CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens, selling, five and a half furlongs, straight. Ponce de Leon, 114; Glitter, 106; Sanscrit, (imp.,) 106; Bootle's Baby, 98; Moonlighter, (imp.,) 106; Precise, 110; Glansginty, (imp.,) 114; Odds and Ends, 98.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Fenmouse, 113; Blue Thistle, 119; Lady Teresa, 100; Kilmer, 100.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, six and a half furlongs, main course. Far Away, 108; Virginia W., 106; Striker, 118; Excelsior, 105; Burglar, 105; Benjamin, 105; Chesterton, 115; Tinkle Bell, 112; Flag Day, 105; Salon, 110; Nauhon, 113; Plumsey, 110; Andes, 122; Malabar, 112; Brave, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, Autumn highweight handicap, six furlongs straight. Odrik, 118; Mont D'Or II., (imp.,) 133; Lena Misha, 122; Short Grass, (imp.,) 135; Hidden Star, 112.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, maidens, steeplechase; about two miles. Kenworthy, 142; Ghori's Girl, 143; Red, 142; Alley, 182; Rusila, 140; Dorcris, 142; Expectation, 145.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, conditions, five and a half furlongs, straight. Farce, (imp.,) 101; Wingold, 101; Golden Rod, 101; Curve, 101; Marie Odile, 115; Mother Machree, 101; Sisaga, (imp.,) 101; Merry Thought II., (imp.,) 101; Black Vote, 01; Vixen, 107.

MANY ENTRIES IN 'CHASES.

Early Nominations for United Hunts Fixtures Are Gratifying.

That steeplechasing will continue to be the main attraction at the hunt meetings this Autumn is indicated by the preliminary entries received by the United Hunts for the two principal races, the Autumn Steeplechase having received twenty-four nominations and the Queens Steeplechase, at three miles, twenty. These figures will doubtless be increased materially at the final closing on Monday, Sept. 11.

The following officials for the meeting, which takes place Wednesday, Sept. 27, and Saturday, Sept. 30, have been appointed: Stewards—Joseph E. Davis, August Belmont, and H. S. Page; Judges—H. A. Bourne and W. La Powers; Handicapper—Frank J. Bryan; Starter—Mars Cassidy; Patrol Judges—E. S. Voss, F. B. Voss, J. Schuyler Casey, and C. W. Fisk; Paddock Judge—J. L. Hall; Clerk of the Scales—H. P. Conkling; Clerk of the Course—George W. Gall.

Athletics Popular at Wisconsin.

During the last semester at the University of Wisconsin 1,400 of the 3,478 men students enrolled took part in either athletic or gymnasium work, about 250 of whom reached intercollegiate squads in some sport. Track sports were the most popular, with 76 reaching the university squads, baseball next, with 51 on the squad, and 21 got into swimming competitions, 20 into wrestling, 18 into basketball, 20 were in golf competitions, 40 in tennis, 16 in the gymnastic teams, while but 4 went in for fencing.

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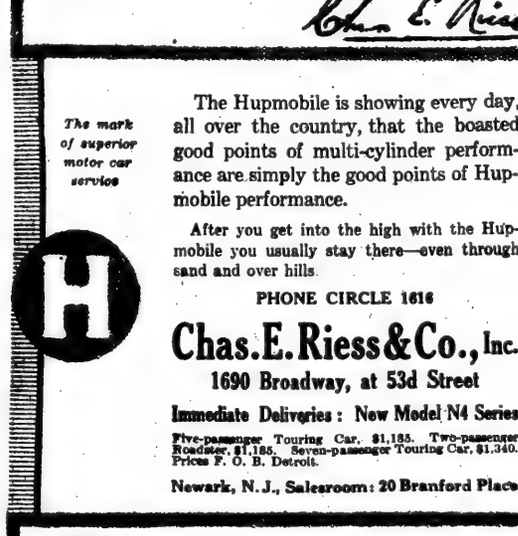

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MABEL TRASK TOO FAST FOR RIVALS

Speedy Trotter Adds Hudson Valley Stake to Her Season's Grand Circuit Victories.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Thomas W. Murphy captured two more races at the Poughkeepsie Grand Circuit meeting today, driving Expressive Lou to victory in two straight heats in the Guy Axworthy for three-year-old trotters eligible to the 2:17 class, and winning two of the three heats in the Poughkeepsie for 2:15 trotters, with Brisac.

The Poughkeepsie trainer was also second with Azora Axworthy in the Hudson Valley for 2:12 trotters, which was won by Mabel Trask, driven by Walter R. Cox, in three straight heats. Azora Axworthy, after making a break in the opening heat, led in the second and third heats until the home stretch was reached, when Mabel Trask moved up and took command. The time was not fast, the best mile being in 2:07¼ in the second heat.

General Todd had the speed of the party in the first two he

DIRECTORS UPHOLD WHITRIDGE'S STAND

Third Avenue Board Puts President in Charge of Negotiations with Men.

RISE SAID TO BE IMPOSSIBLE

Public Service Commission to Ask Railway Head to Explain What He Calls "Baseless Attacks."

Reported divisions among the Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, resulting from the recent strike of its service employes, were not evident yesterday when Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the company, attended the quarterly meeting of the board. It was the first time Mr. Whitridge had met with the Directors since he sailed for Europe a few days before the first of the strikes were called on the lines of the Third Avenue Company's subsidiary systems in Westchester County.

Mr. Whitridge received power from the board yesterday to take charge of the negotiations with the ex-strikers, which have been in the hands of Edward A. Maher, Sr., Vice President and General Manager of the company, and he announced that he would meet a committee of the men at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He made it clear at the same time that the Third Avenue Railroad Company was not in a position to grant the increases in wages asked for, whatever might be its attitude on other demands.

As to the finding of the Public Service Commission that he had been responsible for the surface street car strikes by refusing to keep his promise to arbitrate differences with his employes, Mr. Whitridge had little to say.

"When a man sits up and lies about me, I don't consider that a controversy," he said, when statements that had been made by Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission during and after the hearing held by that body were called to his attention.

"After consultation with the Board of Directors of the Third Avenue Railway Company, I have to say that I am prepared to meet the representatives of the employes of that company and its allied companies," said Mr. Whitridge. "I have an appointment tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock to consider with them the twenty-six requests which have been made on us for changes in our rules and regulations. Some of these requests are, I think, superfluous, as the things have already been done. Some of the others may fairly be discussed, and a few the company will be obliged to reject.

"The request for an increase in wages the company will also be unable to meet. Since the first of January the wages have been increased some $250,000. I had every reason to suppose at the time of my last conference with the men in July that that was substantially satisfactory, and I hope to be able to induce the men to proceed without now asking for an unreasonable further increase, and thus avoid the delay and expense of arbitration. If the men are not willing to meet me upon these lines, I am, of course, prepared to undertake such an arbitration and to pay our share of the expense thereof.

"So far as the personal attacks on myself are concerned, which the Public Service Commission has seen fit to make, I have only to say that those attacks were quite as improper and baseless as any of the others which have been made upon me in public. But I am quite prepared to let the matter rest upon Mr. Cook's statements to the commission and to Mr. Straus personally."

The Mr. Cook referred to is Alfred A. Cook, attorney for the Third Avenue Company.

Notwithstanding material decreases during last July in operating revenue, the Board of Directors has been able to declare the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record of Sept. 15. The financial statement of the company, showing the falling off of earnings in July last, was as follows:

		Decrease.
Operating revenue	$899,875	$84,929
Total net income	271,086	42,863
Surplus	50,541	51,274

Several reasons were given for the shrinkage, one of them being infantile paralysis, which had caused thousands of parents to remain at home with their children, rather than travel on street cars. The strike, which began on the lines in Westchester County on July 22, also had something to do with it, although no figures for the period while the cars were not running were given out.

President Whitridge is to have an opportunity to tell the Public Service Commission why he believes that body has made attacks upon him. Colonel William Hayward, Chairman of the commission during the absence of Oscar S. Straus, gave out this statement late yesterday:

"The commission will resume its hearings after Labor Day, and Mr. Whitridge will then have an opportunity to present evidence that this commission has ever made any improper or baseless attacks on him. He will also have an opportunity or be required to state facts as to his own record as President of his companies and thus allow the public to form its own conclusions as to who lied."

23,000 SHARE INTERBORO RISE.

Increased Wage Scale Will Cost Company $1,200,000 a Year.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company will put into effect next Sunday an increased wage scale which will benefit 12,000 employes of all classes and cost the company $1,250,000 a year, according to an announcement made yesterday by Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager. The tour of duty for motormen, conductors, and trainmen under the new scale will be nine hours a day instead of the present ten hours a day.

The increase in pay is the third granted by the company in the last eight months, one costing the company $200,000 annually having been made on Jan. 1 and another costing $300,000 a year having been made on Aug. 1. Thus the payrolls of the company, Mr. Hedley said, have been increased $1,750,000 annually since the first of the year.

The company has circulated individual working agreements among its employes, and as many as sign them will promise to work for the wages specified in the new scale for "a period not to exceed two years, or until such time as the city becomes interested in the financial results of the operation of the elevated roads and the subway."

RAINCOAT STRIKE ENDED.

Leather Workers Win Their Demands in Many Shops.

Practically all of the firms affected by the strike of the Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' Union which are not members of the Leather Goods Manufacturers' Association have agreed to the terms of the strikers and have reopened their shops, according to Jacob Pinken, attorney for the union. He said 90 per cent. of the workers were either out or had returned to work under the union's terms.

The strike in the raincoat trade has been terminated in a manner satisfactory to the strikers, according to L. N. Mayerson, Financial Secretary of the union. The Waterproof Garment Manufacturers' Association, made up of the principal manufacturers, is said to have signed an agreement accepting the terms of the strikers. The men are being sent back to work as fast as the formalities can be disposed of.

Plan Fashion Show to Aid Red Cross

A fashion show for the benefit of the American Red Cross will be given by James McCreery & Co. at Long Beach, [illegible]

ELLIS ISLAND ALIENS GET A NEW CATERER

Ten Months' Contract to Feed Immigrants Awarded to J. J. Lussier.

BEGINS HIS DUTIES TODAY

Under the New System All Meals Will Be Charged For at Cost Plus 10 Per Cent.

Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe announced yesterday that the contract for feeding the immigrants on Ellis Island had been awarded by the Secretary of Labor to J. J. Lussier, the New York caterer who operates the Yates Hotel and restaurant at Forty-third Street and Times Square and the Mansion House in Brooklyn. The extension of the old Hudgins & Dumas contract for two months from June 30 expires today, and the new contractor will take over the machinery and cooking apparatus this afternoon.

The Commissioner said that, instead of making an agreement to charge a fixed price for each meal served to immigrants, which is paid by the steamship lines bringing them to this country, Mr. Lussier has contracted generally to supply the meals and labor under the direction of the Ellis Island officials and then charge a contractor's profit of 10 per cent. The labor is to be hired on the approval of the Immigration Commissioner, and no person is to receive less than $2 a day or to work more than eight hours out of the twenty-four.

The lunch boxes which the immigrants carry away from Ellis Island to eat on railroad journeys, and about which there have been frequent disputes for twenty-five years, will be packed with food selected by the Commissioner of Immigration, who will also vary the menu in the restaurant at Ellis Island from time to time, according to the season of the year.

Mr. Howe said that the immigration having fallen off considerably on account of the war, he did not expect the feeding of the immigrants for the year would amount to more than $150,000. In normal times it would be $500,000. Formerly the catering contract was given out for three years, but this time the Department of Labor decided to make it for ten months only, from Sept. 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

The steamship companies, which have to pay all the bills for feeding immigrants on the island, protested against the three-year contract because conditions at the present time were unusual.

In the specifications sent out from Ellis Island bids were requested for the contract on a basis of so much per meal and also on the supplying of food and labor at cost and charging a 10 per cent. profit. Among the bidders for the contract were W. and A. Hudgins, brothers of the Hudgins who is finishing the contract at the island today; Julius Rupperth, Lindinger & Wagner, A. J. Smith, and others. The lowest bid for the meals was 29 cents for the steerage and 30 cents for the cabin passengers, which the steamship lines protested was too high.

Commissioner Howe said yesterday: "I am very pleased with the manner in which the contract has been given out to Mr. Lussier and feel assured that the immigrants will get the proper food they are entitled to receive. Next to the Government doing its own catering direct, this is the best that could be done, and will probably produce the same results, without the worry of the catering."

It is possible that some of the bidders whose offers were rejected will protest against the award of the contract for less than a year, as it was stated in the specifications that it was a three-year contract.

A HARPIGNIES IN MUSEUM.

Famous French Painter's Landscape "Moonrise" at Metropolitan.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has only one picture by Henri Harpignies, the famous French landscape painter, whose death at the age of 97 was announced yesterday. This is a large and typical picture by the artist, "Moonrise," a landscape with shadowy trees, a stream of water bordered by marshy banks and low hills, the full moon showing its reflection in the quiet waters. This picture has been in the possession of the Museum since 1886, having been painted by order of Messrs. Arnold and Tripp of Paris in 1885, and presented by them to the Museum. It is signed and dated.

The picture illustrates the lines of a poem by Victor Hugo, the words literally translated:

"The country, the trees, the charming shadows, the encompassing light of the moon upon the sleeping waters."

The picture is 35 inches high by 63 wide.

Of Harpignies's personality a French writer, speaking of him during his life, says: "One of our great masters of landscape, Henri Harpignies, has the physique of his talent, vigorous and robust. He has a face grave, benevolent, and slightly melancholy, a point of resemblance with the old masters of other days." A photograph sent to the Museum by the artist shows a man of rugged countenance, and bears out this description.

In presenting in 1890, the Medaille d'Honneur to M. Harpignies and to another painter of landscape, the Jury des Salon for the first time recognized landscape painting as an art worthy of serious consideration. Harpignies stands specially high in water color work, being considered the greatest landscape artist in that medium.

The big Harpignies of the Museum has been on exhibition constantly since its presentation in the Gallery of French Pictures until within the last few months, when it has been temporarily withdrawn owing to lack of space. It made room for a couple of Cézannes which were loaned. It is soon to be rehung.

BIG DEUTSCHLAND SOUVENIR

Scrapbook as Big as a Grand Piano to be Presented to Germany.

A committee headed by George von Skal has been formed to have made up and presented to the German people a great book containing the newspaper clippings on the voyage of the merchant submarine Deutschland. The book will be inscribed in letters of gold and will be placed in the Royal Library in Berlin. It will contain every line printed concerning the underseas voyage of the Deutschland, as well as editorial comment, photographs, and cartoons.

A statement sent out yesterday by the committee says that in order to accommodate all that has been printed the book will be about the size of a grand piano, and it was said it would be the biggest book in the world. The volume is to rest on a table supported by two American eagles and two German eagles of silver. Ambassador Bernstorff has indorsed the project.

Dancing Professors to Gather Here.

The annual convention of the American Society of Professors of Dancing will be held next week at the Hotel Majestic, when the standard dances for the coming season will be discussed and decided upon. The opening session will be held on Sept. 5, and the convention will continue until Sept. 8. Louis H. Chalif, formerly a member of the Russian Imperial Ballet, will deliver the opening address. More than 100 delegates from all parts of the country will be in attendance. The society was formed in 1883, and its officers are George T. Wilson, President; R. W. Visay, Vice President; P. B. Carpenter, Secretary, and Henry Doring, Treasurer. The Chairman of the convention [illegible]

ROOT TELLS LAWYERS OF AFTER-WAR DUTY

Must Give Their Share to National Efficiency, He Says at Bar Association Opening.

GARRISON SEES DANGERS

Deplores Trend Toward Centralized, Paternalistic Government and Urges Campaign to Check It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Elihu Root, President of the American Bar Association, opened the thirty-ninth annual conference of that organization in the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel this morning. In an address of welcome, in which he emphasized the gravity of the present world crisis and the prominent part the bar of the country has to play in the affairs of the nation, Governor Edward F. Dunne, introduced by Albert D. Early, President of the Illinois Bar Association, paved the way for Mr. Root, who spoke on "Public Service by the Bar."

Keener competition in all economic activities is sure to be one of the results of the European war, and lawyers, as well as other classes of citizens, must prepare themselves to meet it. Changes in the administration of justice, a lessening of the overhead cost of running legal machinery, and more stringent qualifications for admission to the bar were some of his preparatory suggestions.

"When the war is over we shall find ourselves in a very different world from that which witnessed the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia," Mr. Root declared. "It will be a world in which the greater part of the nations return to the peaceful competition of production and commerce with a vast increase of power to compete caused by the training of hardship and sacrifice. Plainly the neutral nations, who have neither endured the sufferings nor achieved the rewards of this hard experience, may not look with indifference upon these events.

War's Lessons Universal.

"In the amazing developments of these years there are lessons for us to learn which we must not ignore. There are lessons not merely as to submarines and aeroplanes and high explosives, but as to the whole effective capacity of the nation, by which it maintains its place and progress in the world in peace as in war. No human power can withhold the people of the United States from taking part in the international competition which will follow the return of peace. It is not a matter of volition. It cannot be controlled by legislation or by change of parties or by voting. The United States must therefore be prepared to meet competition carried on more effectively than ever before.

"It is plainly the duty of all Americans, whatever their calling, to consider by what means they can contribute through either the increase or the conservation of power in their own fields of action, toward the permanent higher efficiency of the people of the United States. There is no body of citizens to whom this duty should appeal more strongly than to the lawyers, because the subject vitally affects the relations between the individual and the State regulated by law and the fundamental conceptions upon which our system of government is based.

"The underlying cause of the defective administration of law, Mr. Root said, was that the bar and the people of the country generally proceed upon a false assumption as to their true relation to judicial proceedings.

"Unconsciously," he continued, "we all treat the business of administering justice as something to be done for private benefit, instead of treating it primarily as something to be done for the public service. The administration of law is affected by the general attitude in which citizens think about what they are going to get out of their country instead of thinking of what they can contribute to their country.

Community and Individual Rights.

"Our political system makes such an attitude on the part of the bar very natural and easy. With our highly developed individualism, our respect for the sanctity of individual rights, our conception of government as designed to secure those rights, it is quite natural that lawyers employed to assert the rights of individual clients and loyally devoted to their clients' interest should acquire a habit of mind in which they think chiefly of the individual view of judicial procedure and seldom of the public view of the same procedure. It is natural that the same habit of thought should be carried into our Legislatures by the lawyers who make up the greater part of those bodies, and with our governments of narrow and strictly limited powers it is natural that there should be a continual pressure in the direction of promoting individual rights and privileges and opportunities and very little pressure to maintain the community's rights against the individual and to insist upon the individual's duties to the community.

"The public tendency is exhibited at the very beginning of the whole business in permitting admissions to the bar without adequate education and training. The law schools have been slowly winning their way along the lines of better training for the bar, but the progress is very slow and the pressure for brief and easy ways to get a license to practice is continuous. Only last year the Massachusetts Legislature by statute reduced the requirements of law school attendance for admission to the bar to two years of evening law school, following upon an agitation carried on in support of the principle, 'Let every man have his chance.' One of our States, and a very great State indeed, with a very high average general cultivation, permits any one of good moral character to practice law. Correspondence schools of law flourish, proceeding upon the idea that a man can become a lawyer incidentally by reading law books in spare hours as he goes along with his ordinary occupation. The constant pressure of democratic assertion of individual rights is always toward reducing the difficulty of bar examinations.

"In many jurisdictions there is a considerable percentage of the bar whose practice causes the courts double time and labor because the practitioner is not properly trained to use the machinery furnished by the public for the protection of his clients. In the meantime other litigation waits, and the public pays the expense. There is another evil arising from defective education. These half-trained practitioners have had little or no opportunity to become imbued with the true spirit of the profession. That is not the spirit of mere controversy, of mere gain, or mere individual success."

Centralized Government.

Lawyers of the nation were called upon by Lindley M. Garrison, ex-Secretary of War, to check the growing tendency to "departure after departure from the essential principles upon which our whole governmental system was based" and to give their talents to stopping the "assaults, fundamental in character, which strike at its very basis.

"If it be true," said Mr. Garrison, "that the representative system which is the very basic principle of our Government is being perverted until its very existence is threatened; that the Federal element has been ignored almost to the point of being neglected, and that the lines of responsibility between the States and the nation are now so faintly traced as to be almost undiscernible; if it be true that in the name of efficiency and the public welfare the National Government is becoming overburdened to a dangerous degree and is exercising functions entirely alien to its Constitution and spirit; that all these tendencies are not only not being combated by any vigorous opposition, but are instead receiving practical encouragement on every hand—if it be the fact, as I firmly believe it is, that such tendencies unless checked will make the success of our system of Government as devised impossible, and will ultimately result in chaotic conditions, the end of which no one can prophesy—then, indeed, is there a great duty laid upon all who perceive and appreciate the situation.

"The time must come when it will be possible to point out that the greatest good to the greatest number must result from adhering to the essential spirit that animated our existence. That if this tendency is unchecked and power without regard to authority thereof is exercised merely because it promises beneficent things, there is nothing which stands between the citizen and absolute tyranny."

Those persons who are really interested in securing an efficient military establishment in America will best serve their country by establishing a brotherhood between the regular and the volunteer forces, it was suggested by Colonel Thomas W. Shelton, Judge Advocate General of Virginia, in an address before the American Society of Military Law.

20 LOST WHEN SHIP SINKS.

Only Six of the Admiral Clark's Crew Survive Sea Disaster.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—Twenty men of the crew of twenty-six of the American steamer Admiral Clark, which sailed from Port Arthur, Texas, for Buenos Aires Aug. 11, perished at sea when the steamer foundered Aug. 16 in a tropical hurricane. Six survivors arrived at the Quarantine Station here today on the Swedish bark Tana.

Captain James Daniels, master of the steamer, was among those drowned. The six survivors were adrift in the Caribbean Sea on a small raft for six days and twelve hours before they were picked up by the Tana several days ago. They were in a serious condition from exposure and lack of food, but all were reported greatly improved today.

The survivors were Garland Roth, chief officer; Carl Johnson, second officer; C. H. King, steward, all Americans; W. Robinson, third engineer, of England; Peter Anderson, sailor, Norway, and Fred Cusik, oiler, Australia. The crew had men signed up at Port Arthur and New York.

The Admiral Clark encountered the hurricane in the Caribbean the morning of Aug. 16. After battling with the storm all day the doors of the mess room were broken in and the water flooded the engine room. The steamer sank at 11 P. M., about 112 miles southeast of Cape San Antonio, Cuba.

All the boats had been smashed or washed away and the crew were forced to jump into the water. The six survivors managed to grasp the painting raft, which was afloat, and on this frail refuge they drifted until picked up Aug. 23 by the Tana, which was bound for New Orleans.

The Admiral Clark was of 2,437 tons, and was owned by Pacific-Alaska Navigation Company of Tacoma, Wash. She carried a cargo of petroleum.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Buenos Aires, at Cadiz, Aug. 28.
SS Vigo, at Hull, Aug. 29.
SS Celtic, at Liverpool, Aug. 30.
SS L. P. Holmblad, at Kirkwall, Aug. 27.
SS Oscar II., at Kirkwall, Aug. 29.
SS Palermian, at Madeira, Aug. 28.
SS Rotterdam, (tank.) at Amsterdam, Aug. 24.
SS Noordam, at Rotterdam, Aug. 29.
SS Housatonic, at Rotterdam, Aug. 28.
SS Regent, at Gibraltar, Aug. 27.
SS Alexandrian, at London, Aug. 29.

Sailed.

SS Charlton Hall, from Colombo, Aug. 26.
SS Merloneth, from Havre, Aug. 27.
SS Armorita, from Liverpool, Aug. 27.
SS Giuseppi Verdi, from St. Michaels, Aug. 29.
SS Mathilda, from Barbados, Aug. 28.

Passed.

SS Dochra, New York for Genoa, passed Cape Spartel.
SS Harlem, New York for Marseilles, passed Cape Spartel.
SS Cassell, New York for Alexandrian, passed Gibraltar.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 30.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 120 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Caracas, Curacao to New York, was 150 miles S. at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 340 miles W. N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 209 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 229 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 680 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 102 miles S. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 75 miles S. at noon.

Transatlantic Mails.

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 12 M.)—Archangel.....Aug. 31
Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—Baltic.....Aug. 31
Azores Islands and Gibraltar, Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Ponta Delgada, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, at 9 A. M.—Canopic.....Aug. 31
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 P. M. (supplementary, 11 A. M.) Hellig Olav.....Aug. 31
Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 1 P. M.)—Ryndam.....Sept. 2
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—New York.....Sept. 2
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau.....Sept. 2

Mails for South America.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 2:30 P. M.—Marsala.....Aug. 31
Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Paranagua, and Rio Grande do Sul, at 12 M.—Hammershus.....Aug. 30
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.) Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M. (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Colon.....Aug. 31
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Crofton Hall..Sept. 2
Pernambuco, Parahyba, Natal Bahia, and Sergipe, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Pernambuco, Bahia, Macelo, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Purus.....Sept. 2
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Metapan.Sept. 2

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Aug. 31
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru.....Aug. 31
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Sept. 1
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....Sept. 2
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Sept. 2
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru.....Sept. 3

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 2, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 2, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 8, SS Monrovia.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canopic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 8 A. M., Aug. 31, SS Canopic.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..5:20|Sun sets..6:32|Moon sets..7:30

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:02	9:17	2:57	3:18
Governors Island	9:16	9:24	3:25	3:50
Hell Gate	11:22	11:39	5:09	5:31

Arrived—Wednesday, Aug. 30.

SS Ageroen, Savonna, Aug. 9.
SS Earl of Elgin, Dublin, Aug. 10.
SS Herm, Seville, Aug. 15.
SS Keyvive, Frontera, Aug. 17.
SS Mae, Havre, Aug. 13.
SS Mountby, Genoa, Aug. 4.
SS Port Antonio, Port Antonio, Aug. 25.
SS Skinfaxe, Port Limon, Aug. 19.
SS Stanja, Cardiff, Aug. 5.
SS Strathgarry, Bordeaux, Aug. 15.
SS Taunton, Port Antonio, Aug. 24.
SS Liege, Falmouth, Aug. 11.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, Aug. 27.
SS Munamar, Antilla, Aug. 20.
SS Tallac, Fronters, Aug. 21.
SS Paul Paix, Swansea, Aug. 13.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Aug. 29.
SS Junna, Glasgow, Aug. 10.
SS Atlantic, Gibraltar, Aug. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Lombardia	Fra An'siata	Aug. 10
Tokushima Maru	London	Aug. 19
Italia	Gibraltar	Aug. 16
Mesaba	London	Aug. 19
Mogileff	Leith	Aug. 17
Camino	London	Aug. 17
Cloughton	London	Aug. 16
Caracas	San Juan	Aug. 26
Almirante	Kingston	Aug. 23
Lepanto	Hull	Aug. 18
Advance	Colon	Aug. 24
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 26

DUE TOMORROW.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Iroquois	Themseshaven	Aug. 17
*Carpathia	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Toyooka Maru	Cristobal	Aug. 24
U. S. Transport Buford	Balboa	Aug. 22
Colorado	Hull	Aug. 18
Bratland	Cardiff	Aug. 16
El Mundo	Galveston	Aug. 29

DUE SATURDAY.

Stephan	Manaos	Aug. 13

DUE SUNDAY.

*Giuseppi Verdi	Palermo	Aug. 21
Monterey	Havana	Aug. 29
Lenape	Jacksonville	Aug. 31
Royal Prince	Cristobal	Aug. 24

DUE MONDAY.

*Cameronia	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Pastores	Bocas del Toro	Aug. 23
Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 2
Brazos	San Juan	Aug. 30
Alcon	Cristobal	Aug. 26
Tivives	Santiago	Aug. 30

DUE TUESDAY.

United States	Copenhagen	Aug. 24
Comanche	Jacksonville	Sept. 2
San Saba	Galveston	Aug. 30
Sabine	Mobile	Aug. 29
Havana	Havana	Sept. 2
Montserrat	Havana	Aug. 15

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Mongolia	London	Aug. 26
Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Allanton	Cristobal	Aug. 31
Owego	Rotterdam	Aug. 21
Gothland	Rotterdam	Aug. 19

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Farley, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Canopic, Naples	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stavangerfin, Haiti	2:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Koroma, St. Thomas	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Dwinsk, Archangel	11:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Matura, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Keyvior, Guiana	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Purus, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Canadian, Guiana	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Crofton Hall, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. George, Liverpool	——	2:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Cloughton, London	——	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Almirante, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Tampico	——	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy No. 21,927.

Notice is given that ABRAHAM HYMAN, LOUIS GELBERD, and NATHAN A. KONOSY, individually and trading as the STAR RUBBER RAINCOAT CO., also as THE U. S. WAIST & DRESS MFG. CO., bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 2d, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—No. 23,562.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY BLANK, Bankrupt.

Harry Blank was duly adjudicated bankrupt on Aug. 17, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on Sept. 11, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, Aug. 29, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy No. 23,137.

Notice is given that JOSEPH KANTROWITZ, doing business as LOEUS J. KANTROWITZ, and also as JOSEPH KANTROWITZ, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 2d, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,282.—Notice is given that HARRY SPRUHL, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, Oct. 2, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,073.—Notice is given that FLAVIA ARCARO, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, Oct. 2, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy No. 22,610.

Notice is given that ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 2d, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM AVADON trading as THE GEM COSTUME CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, August 31st, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 115 West 30th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' dresses, finished and unfinished, silks, satins, piece goods, trimmings, cutting tables, cutting machines, machines, office fixtures, partitions, safe, etc.

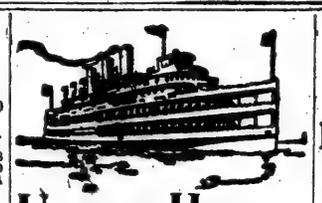
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, Receiver.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 366 Broadway, New York.

Above sale adjourned until Thursday, September 7th, 1916, same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM AVADON trading as THE GEM COSTUME CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, August 31st, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 115 West 30th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' dresses, finished and unfinished, silks, satins, piece goods, trimmings, cutting tables, cutting machines, machines, office fixtures, partitions, safe, etc.

SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, Receiver.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 366 Broadway, New York.

Above sale adjourned until Thursday, September 7th, 1916, same time and place.



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Coats from $6.50 to $25. Immediate Delivery.

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SUITS of the better grade at popular prices A. JACOBS CO., 130 W. 29th St.

Suits and Coats IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. M. B. Kaufman, 6 W. 32d St.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3,062, R. S. U. S., and Par. 247 Tariff Act, Oct. 3rd, 1913, I have seized and hold certain Bird of Paradise Feathers.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Sept. 6th, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Aug. 22d, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

DILLINGHAM BOOK CO. SUED IN BANKRUPTCY

Judgment for $11,294 on a Bill for Paper Precipitates Creditors' Action.

OWE LITTLE & IVES $30,000

House, Founded in 1857, Published Many Famous Works—The Last Owner Died Recently.

Alleging liabilities of $50,000, with assets of a trifle more than $5,000, a petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the long-established firm of G. W. Dillingham & Co., book publishers, at 435 East Twenty-fourth Street. The petition was filed by William G. Rosenberg, as attorney for these creditors: Anna F. Hesse, $450; Ahern & Randall, $41, and Augustus Edmonston, $79. Another creditor who did not figure in the bankruptcy application was the J. J. Little & Ives Company, which held notes against the Dillingham Company for $30,000 for printing.

According to Mr. Rosenberg, the present trouble was precipitated by a judgment for $11,294, obtained recently by Vernon Brothers & Co. for non-payment of a bill for paper. He said that, when the judgment was not satisfied, the paper merchants had directed the Sheriff to seize the property of the Dillingham concern, and since then preferential transfers had been made.

Former State Senator Pollock of Sternberg, Jacobson & Pollock, attorneys who represented the failed company, said yesterday that the business for some time past had been conducted by Captain John N. Cooke. Captain Cooke, a civil war veteran, died about two months ago. The company could not meet its bills, Mr. Pollock said, and when the Vernon Brothers' judgment was entered the bankruptcy proceedings were inevitable.

The J. J. Little & Ives Company, with a claim of $30,000, is the largest creditor, and still holds a large part of the printing plates which caused the debt, but it was said yesterday that it was questionable whether the printers could enforce a lien. Arthur W. Little, son of the founder of the Little & Ives Company, and who at one time was Treasurer of the Dillingham firm, said his claim were fully protected.

The Dillingham business, originally known as G. W. Carleton & Co., was started in 1837 by George W. Carleton, who conducted it up to 1886, when G. W. Dillingham succeeded him. Until the death of Mr. Dillingham in 1895 it was considered one of the leading publishers in the country. Among the great successes of the house were the publication of Augusta J. Evans's "St. Elmo" and "The Speckled Bird." both of which sold in thousands throughout this country and Great Britain; the works of Mary J. Holmes, and some of Marietta Holley's "Samantha Allen" stories.

At Mr. Dillingham's death the house was continued by his estate until 1906, when the present company bought the business for $115,000. The incorporators were John N. Cooke, Frank J. Hesse, and Arnold Van Zorn, all of whom held positions under Mr. Dillingham. Captain Cooke bought out his partners later and for the last seven years had conducted the business alone.

It was said yesterday that because of his advanced age, and his often expressed desire that the business bring him only enough to live comfortably, Captain Cooke had not tried to extend the company's activities. The publications of the last five years had been confined almost solely to novelizations of successful Broadway plays, among them most of those produced by George M. Cohan and a few written by the late Richard Harding Davis.

FUR QUALITY RUNS HIGH.

Skins to be Auctioned Here Next Month the Best of the Year.

There will be a notable offering of skins at the coming sale of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, which will be held here in Masonic Hall, 46 West Twenty-fourth Street, on Sept. 11 to 14, inclusive.

"With the closing of our last day for receiving merchandise," said William Zobel, executive officer of the corporation, last night, "we find that we have furs valued at upward of $1,000,000 to offer at the September sale. The collection in general is much superior to the furs offered in January and March of this year. The muskrat skins run especially well, a large percentage being suitable for seal dyes. The skunk skins for the most part are seasonable goods, both from the northern and eastern sections. The assortment of Russian furs contains a number of fine sable, white fox, kolinsky, ermine, and Siberian squirrel pelts. From Alaska we have received a fine collection of white, red, and blue fox, as well as parchment-pelted bear. The lynx and beaver offerings are above the average.

"Manufacturers report a brisk demand, and general conditions are very favorable for a good Fall trade. We have reports from London to the effect that higher prices are expected for skunk, and that full prices are looked for on muskrat, raccoon, opossum, and bear."

EXPECT BIG WOOL SEASON.

Manufacturers Are Preparing for Unprecedented Heavyweight Season

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"More business and more inquiries in the wool market have characterized the week under review with sales of 3,900,000 pounds. Manufacturers are looking about and will continue to do so as time goes on in preparation for the heavyweight season. Dealers are looking for a large business this Fall.

"A prominent feature of the market during the week was the interest in delaines, which are selling on a reasonable basis. Staple territory wools seem to be a little disappointing this year. Practically all of the new clip has been sold by the growers, but some of the Montana wools are yet to come.

"The woolen goods market appears to be in a reasonably satisfactory position. The demand has been such that increases in prices have been necessary. Without doubt the total business transacted is larger than normal, and is as great, or even greater, than could be hoped for under the present conditions.

"The cotton goods market is in a particularly strong position. Some speculation is liable to develop. The outlook is for a continued large demand and a more or less radical advance in prices."

French Serge Dresses Selling.

French serge dresses, simple in design, which wholesale from $3.75 to $12 each are selling well in navy, which is the staple color in serge, and following that black, and then brown. They are for misses or young women, with some in the quieter designs making simple frocks for older women. Some have white collars and cuffs in silk and all have pockets or pocket effects at front or side. The large sailor collar is the thing. Wool embroideries go well on these serge gowns, and purple and battleship gray are largely used on the navy. The gowns are made with rather straight lines and plaited skirts.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for quantity champagne and white broadcloth. International Dress Co., 138 West 26th St.

BROADCLOTH.—S. & H.; all colors; will pay spot cash. Telephone Farragut 9080.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany's Columbia plushes, cash. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

CHEVIOT.—Open for quantity American Woolen Co. No. 6841, green and plum; will pay cash. Madison Square 930.

COAT jobber wants contractor making nice styles, good work. 2 284 Times Annex.

COATS.—Last winter's ladies' coats and last season's suits; also line of raincoats open to buy for cash. Australian Export Co., 621 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber looking for colored chinchilla coats. 803 Fifth Av., Room 608A.

COATS.—Medium and high-priced; all day. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will be looked at by jobbers, in the better grade. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Placing stock orders Fall suits, coats. 13 East 30th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Quantity; desire white, flesh, black, 40 inches; 75 to 80 cents, cash. Schlang, 161 West 28th.

CREPE DE CHINE in remnants and cuttings in large quantity. Wagner, 5 East 16th St.

DRESSES.—Open to buy serge and silk dresses in any quantity. Falk & Co., 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Looking at samples of afternoon and evening dresses all week. 28-30 West 25th St., 1st floor.

DRESSES, coats and suits; will pay spot cash for jobs. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1802.

FLANNEL.—Parker-Wilder, quality 175 Copenhagen, red, and navy; submit sample; price must be right. Louis Greenberg & Brother, 114 East 23d St.

GEORGETTE, crepe de chine and novelty striped materials in a quantity; spot cash. Pansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d St. Phone Chelsea 4146.

GEORGETTE.—Open for large quantity of white Georgette; will pay spot cash. J. Ferber, 115 West 30th St.

GEORGETTES wanted at a price. Pansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d.

MACHINES.—We are open for Union Special or Singer overlock machines for spot cash. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St.

MACHINE.—Adding and listing machine; also Ball sample trunk; will pay cash. C 49 Times.

PLUSHES.—Will pay spot cash for Salt's and other plushes. H. B. Rubin, 40 West 25th St.

POPLINS. — Broadcloths, velours, serges, plushes, peau-de-cygnes. Phone Murray Hill 4083.

POPLINS, gabardines, and broadcloth; open for large quantity. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

STONEY & STARKY.—Style 473. We are open for quantity, all colors; also heavy black thibets, 6-4. Rossoff & Miller, 142 West 24th St.

SUITS, Dresses, Coats, Skirts, Waists.—Better-grade jobs; cash. National Ladies' Specialty Corporation, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 2412.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits from $8.50 to $12. 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, 36th St. entrance.

SUITS AND COATS. — Jobber placing large orders on smart suits and coats, all prices. 10th floor, 32 West 27th.

TRUNKS.—Six second-hand Wardrobe trunks wanted. Phone 7194 Chelsea.

VELOURS.—F. and H., or Botany velours and broadcloth, all colors, for cash. Madison Square 466.

WAISTS.—Wanted, several hundred dozen lawn waists; job; showy goods; pay cash. Chas. Berkowitz, 736 Broadway.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BATHING SUITS AND JERSEYS, season 1917, now ready. Florence Knitting Mills, Philadelphia.

BROADCLOTH.—Columbia, serges, poplins, gabardine; also 800 yards of American Copenhagen bucklay; price reasonable. Telephone 6777 Madison Sq.

COATS.—Jobs white chinchilla and cloth; $2.25 up; plush trimmed, $9.75 up. Rineberg, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—Wonderful styles at surprisingly low prices. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—A stunning American poplin suit, peau de cygne lined, $7.50; we show only double warp, heavy, all-wool serge suit, $6. M. J. Myers Co., 135 West 26th.

COATS, SUITS.—Wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

CORDUROY.—Dobson's style, C-3 wide wale, 54 inches; all colors. Telephone Farragut 9080.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges; jobs only. Merchandise Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

FUR trimming, black opossum; close out 1-2 inches, $6.50-$18. Madison Square 816.

GOODS.—500 pieces fancy cotton goods for sale. Morris & Co., 115 Worth St.

INSERTIONS.—A quantity of lace insertions only and embroidery insertions only; no edges; to close out cheap. The Daniels & Fisher Stores Co., 71 West 23d St.

MATALAMB.—H. & H., or Salt's matalamb, $1.00 net cash; also Wallace's astrachan in all colors. C 71 Times.

RADIUM CLOTH 250 pieces, all shades, at 95 cents a yard. Spring 1680.

SILK, 100 pieces, 40-inch brocades, evening shades, to close, $1 yard. Silk and Dry Goods Exchange, 428 4th Av.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Hyman & Haft, 44 East 25th St. Telephone Madison Square 6203.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, northeast corner 4th Av. & 29th.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av., 9380 Md. Sq.

SINGLE WHITE COTTON.—For sale, about 7,000 pounds of 40s, frame spun, hosiery yarn, on cones, for prompt shipment from New York State mill. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SNAP FASTENERS, Rubber Bathing Caps, Toothbrushes; spot, delivery. Burnstine & Nachman, 442 Broadway.

SUITS.—See our all wool poplin suits, $8.75; suits and coats on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$18.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SWEATERS.—Pure silk, fibre silk; also fifty dozen silk mufflers; must close out; sacrifice prices. S. R. Sakal, 74 Washington St., 3d floor.

VELOUR suiting for immediate delivery. Louis Livingston, 79 5th Av.

WAISTS.—Lot, cheap, cotton waists; sacrifice for cash. Feelee, 113 Greene St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, desires to represent reputable manufacturer for New York City. J 4 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....3½@4 " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Crude Rubber Prices Ease a Bit.

In sympathy with a little easier tone to the London market, the local market for crude rubber took a slight downward turn yesterday. Trading continued to lag on all varieties, and nothing is looked for now in the way of buying activity until after the turn of the month. Despite the price decrease, upriver fine continued to be held proportionately higher than any other rubber in the market. Seventy cents a pound was asked for this grade for spot delivery, while up-river coarse was held at 42 cents and upper Cauche ball at 42½ cents. For the spot and nearby deliveries of pale crepe and smoked sheets 55½ and 56 cents is asked, respectively, while for shipment in the last three months of the year each is quoted half a cent a pound higher.

Drug and Chemical Prices Up.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that the trend of the market for drugs and chemicals has been mostly upward of late, advances in prices exceeding the deliveries for the past week. In the chemicals nothing of special interest has developed apart from higher values established on benzoic and carbolic acids. Predictions of a sharper rise in carbolic acid are based on rumored heavy buying for export and reports that Great Britain has placed large contracts here for forward deliveries. Mercury advanced $5 per flask of seventy-five pounds, closing at $77. Both domestic and Japanese refined camphor values scored further advances because of a higher primary market. Coumarin, saccharin, Venice turpentine, and liquid storax also moved up.

Taking Advantage of a Fad.

The vogue for the wearing of socks by women that made its appearance recently in the Middle West has been seized upon by a local wholesale knit goods distributor as a means of disposing of some sock effects in long hosiery that he has in stock. These show solid color effects in boot length in all the popular shadings, with the body of the stocking above the boot in white. Around the top of the boot runs a ribbed band similar to that seen in men's hose. These give the wearer the effect of having socks on, and yet give the usual protection. They are somewhat similar to the effects shown for Spring, save that the tops of the earlier hose were largely of flesh color instead of white, and that the boots were striped or clocked instead of being shown in plain solid colors.

Why Goods Are Hard to Get.

An instance of why certain merchandise is hard for retailers to get is supplied by the experience of a local jobbing house. This concern very recently received a shipment of Fall hosiery on what was in reality a re-order of goods during the last heavyweight season. They were originally due in February. With the mills supplying the jobbers with goods seven months after the delivery dates specified, the latter are wondering how the retailers can expect them to ship the merchandise on the dot.

Types of Blouses.

A pretty blouse, shown by one of the houses manufacturing this line of goods in popular styles and materials, is what they call an invisible plaid. It is all white, of a material on the crêpe de chine order, with the rather large plaid in the material. It is particularly pretty. Another attractive blouse shown by the same manufacturer is of a fine raised check material, all in the soft white silk, and called Georgietta. These are among the popular things with the crêpe de chines which are always good. All have deep collars. They will launder.

The Use of Velvet.

The great extent to which velvet is being used this year is illustrated by blouses shown in the retail stores. Some of these in a pale pink velvet are attractive and will be becoming when appropriately worn. They are shown with the long sleeves of a thin material of the same color and a deep cuff of the velvet. A deep fall of cream lace over the front adds to the beauty. A pale yellow is another color seen in a velvet blouse.

Styles of Fur Pieces.

The furrier is showing tails with many of his smart fur pieces. A fur scarf can be told from a large collar by the location of the tails. The scarf is longer and has the tails on the ends. The big collar or cape has no more shape, is a little shorter across and the tails fall from the bottom as the garment is worn. These cape-like furs are made with a long strip of the fur running across the top and the shorter strips set in opposite ways making the width. It gives that slightly striped effect, though all in one color, that has been seen in the last few years when the strip of fur from the centre of the back of the animal has been used. The long-haired black monkey, always appropriate, is being used for mourning wear in furs.

Having Handbags to Match.

Latest in the development of the soft handbag which every woman must now have is one to match her hat. The work is getting away from the bag manufacturer to the modiste. One of the smartest of these bags is worn with a black velvet hat of the Tam variety, the crown draped and the wide head band decorated with silver. The bag is one of solid appearance, three cornered, of the velvet, and decorated with the silver to match. A small, soft, drawn-up bag of the more usual variety is of one of the bright red velvets and with gold decorations to match an ornament on the hat. Another, in green and silver, matches a hat showing silver with green velvet. The bead bags, which have been used for so long now and which are always so costly, are coming out with a foundation of the beads in gold or silver, following the strong metal tendency of the season.

Buying Spring Hosiery Ahead.

The retailers are operating ahead on Spring hosiery in the local secondary market, with the results that deliveries are being demanded, on the average, about three months ahead of the time they would be wanted in normal seasons. Full lines are being bought, from all accounts, in men's women's and children's hose, and in plain cotton, lisle, and artificial and real silks. Everything seems to be scarce for immediate delivery, and as a result well-posted retailers are trying to cover on Spring stuff before a similar condition arises. One of the novelties offered for immediate delivery features a Richelieu stripe insert over the instep, the body of the stocking showing very narrow self-colored horizontal ribs about 2½ inches apart. There is a tendency toward solid colors, though a great many novelties in stripes are being taken, especially in black and white.

Gray Goods Trading Limited.

The deadlock between buyers and sellers as to the prices that should be paid for gray goods kept trading at pretty low levels in this market yesterday. Most of the demand was for spot and nearby goods, and while sales were reported at full prices on practically all of the constructions of printcloths listed below, none was said to be of sufficient size to warrant special mention. The Eastern mills were relatively higher in their price views than the Southern manufacturers, though each asked more than the buyers seemed to want to pay. Many of the Eastern makers are demanding 8½ cents for spot and nearby 39-inch 80 squares, while Southern goods are said to be in the market in more or less limited quantities at an eighth less. There was not a great deal of business in coarse cottons, though enough was reported on 4-square, four-yard sheetings at 7 cents to establish the market at that figure. Closing printcloths prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	8½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	7¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	6¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	7¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	4¾c

*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

SANTI PUGLISI, dressmaker, 326 East 116th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,371 to three creditors and no assets.

PEERLESS CREAMERY & DAIRY EQUIPMENT COMPANY, INC., 75 Vesey Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,188 and assets of $9,704.

ORSECK BROTHERS.—Judge Hand has appointed D. S. Hill of Liberty receiver for Orseck Brothers, general store at Parksville, Sullivan County, bond $1,500, on application of the H. O. Company. Liabilities are $16,000 and assets about $4,000. They were also manufacturers of mineral waters in New York City, at 56 Sheriff Street.

STATE LINE TELEPHONE COMPANY.—Wayne W. Wilson, who has been elected Trustee of the State Line Telephone Company of 10 Wall Street and Peekskill, N. Y., has filed a bond of $25,000, which has been approved by Stanley W. Dexter, referee.

NEW PREMIER MARKET, INC.—Judge A. N. Hand has confirmed a composition of the New Premier Market, Inc., of 2,121, Broadway, with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar cash.

JOSEPH WEINBERG, trading as J. Weinberg & Co., feathers, 9 University Place, who made an assignment on June 21, has had his property reassigned to him on a settlement at 30 cents on the dollar.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge A. N. Hand has granted discharges to these bankrupts:

CHARLES W. GRAHAM, 680 Faile Street, formerly builder; liabilities, $30,962.

JOHN KELLOCK, Yonkers; liabilities, $13,-076.

JENNIE R. STEEN, Kingston, N. Y.

ELIAS W. SAMUELS, salesman, and JACOB SAMUELS, salesman, 606 West 135th Street, formerly of Harry Samuels & Bros.

WILLIAM Z. GREENE, real estate broker, 300 West 163d Street.

FRANTZN & KOSTICH, grocers, 919 East 156th Street.

PHILIP CHORNA, fruit peddler, 308 East 76th Street.

J. GALLAVEZ COMPANY, wholesale liquors, 68 Beekman Street.

FRED OEHL, liquors, 2,125 Third Avenue.

JOHN PITMAN, laundry manager, 350 West Forty-sixth Street.

GEORGE D. SNYDER, Jr., salesman, 391 Central Park West, formerly furniture dealer; liabilities, $21,998.

JACOB PARNES, baker, 159 Essex Street.

Out of Town.

NEWARK, Aug. 30.—Adolph C. Carstam, Judge of the Recorder's Court, Hoboken, who is receiver for the Van Tobel Company of Hoboken, manufacturers of embroidery, adjudged insolvent two weeks ago, was today authorized by Vice Chancellor Stevenson to continue the business for sixty days. The receiver and those interested are hopeful that the business can be rehabilitated. The company's assets are placed at about $60,000, while its liabilities exceed that amount by a few thousand.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Atlas Arms Co.—W. H. Warner.....$541.41
Ahrens, Henry—Bernhard Schwartz et al.....509.91
Bbokbinder, Louis—National Surety Co.....198.85
Bohrer, Lily L.—Petit & Reed.....123.92
Bellot, Alfred H.—Textile Paper Co., Inc.....134.57
Covington, Lucielle—S. D. Pirie et al..127.91
Commercial M. P. Co., Inc., & Life Photo Film Co.—I. Wagman.....126.77
Cameron, Alexander, Jr.—F. S. Haughteling.....277.11
Craig, Henry D.—Armstrong Piano Co..142.15
Daily Credit Service Corp.—Hanover Press.....383.91
Dorr, Geo. L.—J. G. Faron et al.....112.46
Flynn, Catherine—Lax & Burgheimer, Inc.....525.16
Freifeld, Jacob K.—E. H. Wrightson....115.00
Fitzgerald, Fred. E.—E. A. Campbell...921.06
Hennessy, Thomas H.—Hood Tire Co., Inc.....111.06
Haas, Elmer H.—H. J. Robinson.....233.20
Higgins, Margaret—W. J. Carey.....282.55
Ingber, Henrietta—Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.....23,355.02
Ivor Realty Corp, Marks Wolff and Jennie Wolff—H. G. Silleck, Jr.....196.02
Jacobson, Harry—J. I. Tamor.....123.98
Klapperich, Carl N.—R. E. Schultz.....459.50
Kamer, Joseph W.—A. Haldimann.....175.14
Kneeland, A. Deles—U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.....196.84
Lowerre Summit Development Co., Inc., & Francis S. Kale—Yonkers Hay & Grain Co.....382.06
Lestrade, Schuyler—Gorham Co.....447.13
Longo, Baltheasare—S. Echelman.....100.00
Lyons, Harry S.—S. Echelman.....661.90
Marcus, Morris—E. Richter's Sons....628.91
McCaull, Wm. H.—H. W. Siebert et al.123.84
Manni, Frank, and Cas. Co, of Am.—People, &c.....1,800.00
Moses, Nicholas P., and Geo. W. Phelps—State Bank of Syracuse.....4,750.00
Ottenheimer, Sidney—Jos. Jonasson & Co., Inc.....160.15
O'Rorke, Michael—H. A. Hakoun.....119.41
Perricelli, Luigi—G. E. Green.....1,145.25
Pyke, Alla E.—G. E. Green.....1,820.25
Rosenzweig, Mayer—A. Chaleff et al....101.70
Smith, Sydney A.—I. Medera.....128.91
Scarsdale Co.—M. E. Thayer.....24,458.27
Sun Printing Co.—J. Fay.....252.17
Toleto, Guisto Eoleto—J. A. Vesely.....292.97
Van Brunt, Robert W.—P. M. Archdeacon.....162.99
Weinstein, Max—Streat Coal Co., Inc..127.22
Zang, Frederick—Jabu g Bros.....229.78
Brodsky, Louis B.—City of N. Y.....252.34
Boynton, Frank A.—Same.....253.46
Brook, Michael—Same.....252.45
Fornicikel, Joseph G.—Same.....253.45
Devoe, George—Same.....253.45
Glidden, Wright L.—Same.....119.37
Knox, Wm. H.—Same.....253.45
Simpkinson, Chas. W.—Same.....253.45
Welch, Augustus W.—Same.....253.45
Walch, F. Michael—Same.....285.84
W. O. Fitch Hardware Co.—Same.....135.84

In Bronx County.

Rollevere, Leon B.—H. C. Frauenthal..$327.91
Billings, Andrew E.—R. S. Mighill.....28.01
Crotona Avenue Realty Co.—A. Weil et al.....222.91
D. S. Plummer Brick Co. and Francis H. Bent—C. H. B. Hollers.....372.49
Flaherty, Thomas—M. Weinberg.....81.06
Jacobson, John—S. A. Seidman.....857.45
Meier, Henry W., as admr.—O. Dugan..126.00
Mann, Morris, as guardian—N. Y. Telephone Co.....22.90
Ognibeni, Vincenzo, as guardian—N. Y. Telephone Co.....22.90
Sole Realty & Const. Co.—F. Schnauffer.....1,230.49
Winter, Emma—E. Maliphant.....45.37

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

New York County.

Casualty Co. of Am. and Margaret Stone —People, &c., Aug. 2, 1916.....$500.00
Casualty Co. of Am. and May Wilkins—People, &c., Aug. 11, 1916.....500.00
Hails, Gustave—Jaburg Bros., June 7, 1916.....106.05
Goth, Samuel—D. Feyney, May 12, 1914.139.89
Kaughran, Annabella McC.—W. W. Merriam, Oct. 22, 1907.....113.82
Kassel, Abraham—Northern Bank of N. Y., May 8, 1912.....8,510.20
Steel and Masonry Contracting Co.—G. Muench, May 2, 1912.....3,113.96
Sulzer, Eli—Northern Bank of N. Y., June 4, 1913.....9,068.88

THE SILK CLEARING HOUSE OF AMERICA — SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO. — 114-120 EAST 23D ST.

Immediate Delivery

BLACK SILKS

yard wide—all in the neighborhood of $1.00 per yard.

Black Satins—Black Taffetas—Black Paillette de Soie —and various other desirable weaves.

SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO.

114-120 East 23d St.

Tel. Gramercy 6204

B.B. B.B.

"WONDERFUL!"

say the buyers of our suits made of Forstmann & Huffmann BROADCLOTH and VELOUR, all-silk peau de cygne lined, trimmed with fur, coats full length,

at $14.75, to Retail at $25.

Bernard Bloom & Bro.

14-16 EAST 33D STREET

B.B. B.B.

CAN BUY NEWSPAPER STOCK

Court Authorizes McLean Estate to Purchase Wilkins's Holdings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—An order signed today by Justice Siddons of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia authorized the American Surety and Trust Company, as executors of the estate of the late John R. McLean, to purchase for $469,800 the minority interest of John F. Wilkins in the Washington Post Company. Mr. Wilkins owns 270 shares of stock, and the price to be paid is $1,740 a share, the amount set by Mr. Wilkins at which he would either buy the McLean holding of 320 shares or sell his own interest.

To afford the executor of the McLean estate capital to complete the purchase, the court authorized the trust company to sell $500,000 worth of United States bonds belonging to the McLean estate, or such other securities as in the sound judgment of the trust company could be advantageously sold. The executor may use a portion of the cash of the estate and sell only such securities as may be necessary to raise the purchase price of the Post stock.

House Adopts the Shipping Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Administration shipping bill was finally disposed of in Congress today when the House, without a record vote, concurred in all Senate amendments. The bill now goes to President Wilson.

TILDEN STATUE ASSURED.

Surrogate Signs Order Approving Compromise with Sculptor.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Surrogate Sawyer of Westchester County was asked today to sign an order approving the compromising of a claim of $21,000 of William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, for $15,000 for designing a statue of Samuel J. Tilden, who died at Greystone, Yonkers, on Aug. 24, 1886, and this will enable the executors to go ahead with the erection of the statue.

In the seventeenth paragraph of the will of Mr. Tilden a fund of $50,000 was set aside for the erection of a monument to his memory at New Lebanon and of a statue at the head of the parkway on Fourth Avenue, north of Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan. The monument has been erected at New Lebanon, at a cost of $11,760.65, and there is a balance of $38,239.35 in the hands of George W. Smith and Lewis V. Randolph, the executors of the Tilden estate, to erect the statue.

Mr. Partridge sued the executors in the New York Supreme Court for his claim of $21,000 for designing the statue in bronze, and now the executors ask the Surrogate to allow them to compromise the claim for $15,000 and the payment of $2,000 for counsel fees. As soon as the order is signed, the work of preparing the statue will be under way. The agreement drawn up provides that the statue shall be a "standing one of heroic size" and must be erected by June 1, 1917.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1060 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; J. F. Diefenderder, silks, velvets, wash and dress goods; 41 Union Sq.

ATLANTA, Ga.—I. Yudelson; M. Yudelson, general mdse.; Albert.

AUSTIN, Tex.—Peoples D. G. Co.; Miss H. Shaw, Fall coats, suits; 13 East 20th.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; C. A. Miller, house dresses, kimonos, petticoats; 854 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss T. Stiebel, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Butler, gloves; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Wm. Kosh Importing Co.; H. H. Zeller, foreign toys; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Hecht-Brittingham Co.; H. Hecht, millinery; Imperial.

BESSEMER, Ala.—Erlick & Lafkowitz; S. Erlick, dry goods, millinery, shoes, men's and women's garments; 1,161 B'way; Marlborough.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Hills, McLean & Haskins; W. H. Field, furnishing goods, notions; 320 5th Av.; Collingwood.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—H. Slatch, dry goods; Grand.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; G. Lee, Mr. Morley, laces, trimmings, ribbons, neckwear, hdkfs.; 479 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. B. Blumthal, costumer; 14 East 28th.

BOSTON, Mass.—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Rice, women's and children's hosiery, underwear; 1,183 Broadway.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Haughey, misses' suits; Miss Murphy, misses' dresses; basement; Mr. Fanning, men's, boys' furnishings; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Gilchrist Co.; T. N. Wilson, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Gilchrist Co.; Miss S. O'Brien, suits, skirts; Miss M. Hornstein, women's coats; 315 5th Av.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Thompson, suits; Miss Kane, misses' suits; Miss Kennedy, underwear, negligees, infants' wear; 33 W. 33d.

BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; C. E. Restall, domestics; Miss Gilligan, cotton underwear, waists; Great Northern.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; T. Lyford, furs; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; S. A. Campbell, handkerchiefs; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; Miss M. Barnard, corsets; Miss Craw

Central Illinois Light Co.
First & Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Authorized by the State Public Utility Commission of Illinois.

Secured by a mortgage on entire property of the Company now owned or hereafter acquired, subject only to $2,566.00 underlying bonds which must be paid at maturity in 1922 and 1923. Earnings 2.77 times all bond interest charges.

Price 97½. To yield about 5.20%

For further information send for Circular No. A-83

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
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Securities for Investment
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The National City Company
has taken over the Bond Department of
The National City Bank of New York
and purchased the business of
N. W. Halsey & Co.
Dealers in Investment Securities
The business of the combined organizations will be continued by
The National City Company
55 Wall Street, New York

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Generates and distributes electricity to more than one million people in the State of California.

California shows a steady growth in wealth and population. This insures a constant increase in the demand for this product.

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the bonds of this Company should prove a safe and profitable investment. Secured by a direct first mortgage on valuable hydro-electric properties.

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1916 Edition of Booklet
Public Utility Bonds
is now available for the use of investors. This booklet embodies a summary of recent information regarding 99 Public Utility bond issues which we recommend for investment.
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NEW YORK

Your investments and financial transactions are vitally important, no matter their volume. Read The Annalist every week.—Advt.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Reflect Uncertainty of Railroad Situation—Two Views of the Outcome.

Wall Street found it difficult yesterday to adhere to its belief that a nation-wide railroad strike would be averted, but enough people still believed that there would be no strike to offset most of the market effect of the critical situation which has developed between the railroads and their men despite the efforts of the President to bring about agreement between them. In a good many parts of the list prices sagged, but in very few stocks was there pronounced weakness.

The market was not greatly unsettled even by the statement of the head of one of the brotherhoods that only the grant of the men's demands could now avert a strike, or by the view expressed by the chairman of one of the large Western systems that a strike was now inevitable. A large part of the financial community still does not believe that. Many are looking for a postponement of the strike and subsequent action by Congress which will accomplish with the aid of legislation what so far it has not been possible to accomplish by agreement.

The action of the list, however, showed that more uncertainty was felt over the outcome of the crisis than had previously existed. But not all of the buying which helped to sustain prices was attributable to the belief that there would be no strike. Some of it was due to the feeling which was voiced in railroad circles and in some important banking circles that a strike would be preferable to submitting to the demands of the men. In these circles one heard the view expressed that to yield to the threat of a strike would lead to a long series of demands, which would prevent industrial rest for years to come. In these quarters the belief prevailed that a strike would not succeed, and that the outcome of this nation-wide railroad struggle would discourage similar strike threats for some time to come. It is on that theory that one heard it said here and there in the financial district that a strike would be the lesser of the two evils confronting the railroad managers.

In this matter there cannot be absolute certainty, but the probability is that a way will yet be found to avert the suspension of railroad operation. It is not hard to imagine a suspension of the strike order, and the order once suspended would be unlikely to be renewed. Before it would be likely to be renewed Congress would be pretty sure to have taken steps which would crystallize public sentiment on the question of the threatened strike in concrete legislative proposals designed to give labor all it could reasonably claim and the railroads any relief which they might really need, and both without subjecting the public to the embarrassment and danger of a suspension of railroad freight transportation. It is still a situation out of which good may yet come.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30,	Over 30 up to 60,	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 30.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3½	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5			3½
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	4½	4
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2½	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	2¾@3	5 months	3½@3¾
90 days	3¾	6 months	3½@3¾
4 months	3¼@3½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2¾@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3¼
4 to 6 months	3½@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	—.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.80¼	5.80⅝	5.80⅝	—.00⅛
Cables	5.88⅛	5.89⅛	5.89	..
Marks—				
Demand	70.62½	70.62½	70.62½	..
Cables	70.68¾	70.68¾	70.68¾	..
Rubles—				
Demand	34.25	33.15	33.15	+.15
Cables	34.50	33.35	33.35	+.10

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted as so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅛	4.76⅞
5.1826 Paris	5.80¼	5.88⅛
95.28 Berlin	70.62½	70.68¾
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29½	5.29⅝
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826 Italy	6.48¼	6.47½
20.26 Austria	12.20	12.25
26.73 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	27.50	27.62½
Christiania	28.45	28.62½
Stockholm	28.45	28.62½
19.20 Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19 Holland	41.12½	41.25
China—		
Hongkong	51.75	51.90
Shanghai	73.00	72.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	32.62½	32.75
32.44 Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84 Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.55	41.65
32.44 Rio	24.65	24.75

†Plus ⅛.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69½	$4.70⅝	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $416,738,687; balance, $25,973,676; Sub-Treasury balance, $1,163,962.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium, up $.3125.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32d, up 3-16d; in New York, 69c, up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 51c, up ⅝c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.

	Shares.
Total sales	664,576
Same day last year	671,168
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	109,977,718
Same period last year	97,676,022
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
54½	55	100	Acme Tea	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
135	140	400	Adams Express	135	135	135	135	—1
12⅜	13½	11,200	Alaska Gold Mines	13½	13½	11½	13	— ½
7¼	7⅜	700	Alaska Juneau	7¼	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
64	67	200	Ajax Rubber	66	66½	66	66½	+1½
22⅜	23	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	22½	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
77	78½	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78	78	78	78	— ½
75½	77	800	Am. Agricul. Chem	75	76	75	75¾	— ¼
86⅞	87½	1,300	Am. Beet Sugar	86⅜	86⅝	85¾	86½	— ⅛
191	200	200	Am. B. S. & F. pf	198	198	197	197	—1
59⅜	60	7,400	Am. Can	59	60¼	58½	59⅞	+ ½
113¼	113½	1,400	Am. Can pf	112	113⅝	112	113¼	+1¼
60½	61	1,300	Am. Car & Fdry	61	61	60½	61	...
143	145	100	Am. Coal Products	145	145	143	145	...
52½	53	100	Am. Cotton Oil	52⅞	52⅞	52¾	52¾	— ⅝
9½	9¾	300	Am. H. & Leather	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
51½	52	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	51½	52	51½	51½	— ½
27½	28	400	Am. Ice Securities	28	28⅛	28	28	...
21½	21¾	1,500	Am. Linseed	20⅞	21¾	20⅞	21½	+ ½
49	49¾	1,200	Am. Linseed pf	46¾	49¾	46½	49	+2
74	75	10,200	Am. Locomotive	74½	75¾	74¼	74½	— ⅝
104	105	400	Am. Locomotive pf	104	105	104	105	...
7	7½	100	Am. Malt	7	7	7	7	— ½
96¾	96⅞	5,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	97⅛	97⅜	96¾	96¾	— ½
111⅛	112⅝	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112⅝	112⅝	112¾	112¾	+ ⅜
84	85	500	Am. Smelt. S pf. B	85¾	85⅞	85	85	— ⅛
53	53½	600	Am. Steel F'dries	53½	53¾	53¼	53⅜	— ¼
109	110	800	Am. Sugar Ref	110	110	109½	109½	— ⅜
130½	131	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	131	131	130⅜	130⅜	— ⅛
219½	220	100	Am. Tobacco	220	220	220	220	— ⅛
107	108	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	108	108	108	108	— ⅜
44½	45½	400	Am. Woolen	44	44½	43⅞	44½	+ ½
32	33⅜	2,300	Am. Zinc L. S	33	33½	31½	32½	—1½
65¾	67¼	400	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	67	67¼	65½	65½	—1
84	84⅞	20,800	Anaconda Copper	84½	84⅝	83⅝	84	—1
70¼	71	1,600	Atlantic, G. & W. I.	69	71	68	71	— ½
66½	68⅛	500	Associated Oil	68¾	68¾	67	67	—3
102¼	103	2,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102⅝	102⅞	102⅛	102⅜	— ¼
98⅞	98⅞	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	— ⅛
111	113½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	113	113	113	113	—1
76⅛	76¾	6,100	Baldwin Loco	76⅝	77¼	76⅛	76¼	—1¼
104	105	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ⅛
84½	84¾	3,500	Baltimore & Ohio	84⅞	85	84½	84¾	— ⅝
72½	73	600	Baltimore & O. pf	72⅝	73	72½	73	— ⅛
1⅝	1¾	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
86⅛	85½	10	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85½	86½	85½	85½	...
70	70¾	200	Burns Brothers	78½	70½	78½	70½	+1½
63	63½	7,800	Butte & Superior	64½	63½	62	63¾	—2⅝
29	30	100	Butterick	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
18	19	800	California Petrol	18	18½	18	18¾	+ ¼
44½	45½	400	California Pet. pf	46	46	45½	45½	— ¼
176½	177½	2,100	Canadian Pacific	177	177⅝	176½	177	— ¾
55¼	56	1,800	Central Leather Co	55½	55½	55¼	55½	— ⅛
103	103½	300	Chandler Motor	102½	103	102½	103	...
59½	60	2,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	60¼	60½	60	60	—1¼
35½	36	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
92½	93	2,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93	93⅛	92⅝	93	— ⅛
120	127	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126	126	120	126	— ⅝
17¼	17½	1,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17⅛	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	20	300	Chile Copper	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
51	51¼	2,200	Chino Copper	50⅜	51⅜	50⅜	51¼	— ¼
70	71	300	Cluett, Peabody Co	70	70	70	70	— ⅝
46¼	46½	6,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	47	47	46¼	46½	—1
96	98	300	Continental Can	97	97¼	97	97¼	+1
14	14⅜	500	Corn Products Ref	14	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
73⅝	74	9,650	Crucible Steel	75	75½	74	74	—1½
117	117⅝	200	Crucible Steel pf	117½	117⅝	117½	117½	— ⅛
230	240	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	230⅜	230⅜	230⅜	230⅜	—13⅞
53⅜	54¼	2,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	53¾	54	53¾	54	+ ⅛
94	94½	400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	94½	94½	94⅜	94⅜	— ¼
118½	119	100	Diamond Match	119	119	119	119	...
44⅜	45	900	Distillers' Secur	44⅜	45	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
24½	25	1,300	Dome Mines	23⅜	25	23⅜	25	+1
62⅞	64½	100	Elec. Storage Bat	63	63	63	63	—3
36⅜	36⅝	5,700	Erie	36⅜	36⅝	35⅞	36⅛	— ⅜
52½	52⅝	300	Erie 1st pf	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝	— ⅛
169	170	300	General Electric	169½	169½	169½	169½	— ½
576	578	800	General Motors	567	575	567	573	+1
123¾	124	2,500	General Motors pf	122	124½	122	124	+2
71	71⅝	2,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71	72½	70⅜	71½	+ ⅛
116¼	117	1,000	Great Northern pf	116½	117	116⅞	116½	— ⅛
36¼	36½	3,600	G. N. certs. ore prop	37	37	36⅞	36¼	—1
44⅞	46	600	Greene-Cananea	45⅜	45½	45	45	—1½
71	75	200	Gulf States Steel	73¼	73¼	73	73	—2
100½	101	1,100	Illinois Central	101	101¼	101	101	— ⅛
54⅜	55	17,500	Inspiration Copper	55¼	55¼	54⅞	55	— ¾
16⅛	16⅝	200	Interboro Consol	16⅛	16½	16½	16½	...
10	11	500	Int. Agricultural	11	11	11	11	—⅛
40	40½	300	Int. Agricultural pf	40⅝	40½	40⅛	40¼	— ⅞
118	120	200	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	118½	118½	118	118	— ½
100	110	225	Int. Harv. Corp pf	108	108	108	108	— ½
42⅞	43	97,800	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	38¾	43⅜	38¾	42⅞	+2⅝
103	103¼	80,300	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	100¼	104⅝	100¼	103⅜	+1⅝
40½	41	5,000	Int. Nickel	40½	41⅜	40½	40⅞	+ ⅛
15⅜	15¾	400	Int. Paper	15½	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
70⅜	71	400	Int. Paper pf	70⅝	71	70½	70½	—1
90	92	1,000	Jewel Tea	91½	91⅝	90	90	—1½
24¾	25	500	Kansas City South	24½	24¾	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
77	77¼	25,100	Kelly Spring. Tire	76½	77⅜	76½	76¾	+ ⅝
48½	48⅝	6,000	Kennecott Copper	49⅛	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅝
75	75½	1,400	Lackawanna Steel	75	75¾	75	75⅝	— ⅛
19	20	100	Lake Erie & West	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
45½	46	1,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	45	47	45	45½	+ ⅛
78	78¼	1,600	Lehigh Valley	79	79	78	78¼	— ⅝
120	121	16	Liggett & Myers pf	121	121	121	121	...
15⅜	19	100	Loose-Wiles Bis. cfs	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
118	119½	100	Lorll., (P.,) Co. pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ¼
129½	130½	100	Louis. & Nash	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	— ⅛
82¾	82⅞	3,250	Maxwell Motors	81	83	81	82⅝	+ ½
85	86⅛	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	85⅜	85¾	85¼	85¼	—1⅝
53¾	55¾	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	55	55½	54½	55¼	— ⅞
3,000	Mexican Petroleum	102¼	102⅝	102	102⅜	...		
1,400	Miami Copper	34½	34¾	34	34¼	— ⅛		
100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	+ ⅛		
	Do., odd lot	122½	122½	122½	122½	...		
3,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	...		
1,400	Missouri Pacific	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛		
1,500	Mo. Pacific ctfs	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛		
200	Montana Power	91⅜	91⅝	91⅛	91⅛	— ⅛		
400	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76¼	76¼	75¼	75¼	— ⅜		
700	Nat. En. & St. Co	23½	24⅛	23½	23⅞	— ⅛		
100	Nat. Lead Co	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	— ⅛		
2,000	Nevada Con. Cop	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ¼		
300	N. Y. Air Brake	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	...		
5,000	N. Y. Central	103¾	103⅞	102⅝	103	— ⅛		
300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	35⅜	35⅜	35¼	35¼	— ⅛		
900	N. Y., N. H. & H	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅛		
800	Norfolk & Western	129	129⅜	129	129⅜	+ ⅛		
4,000	Northern Pacific	110	110	109⅜	109⅝	— ⅝		
4,400	Pacific Mail	26	27⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛		
600	Penn. R. R.	55¼	55½	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅛		
200	Philadelphia Co	39½	39½	39¼	39½	— ⅜		
100	Pittsburgh Con	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛		
200	Pitts. Coal of pf	27	28	27	28	— ⅛		
600	Pressed Steel Car	52	52⅝	52	52	— ¼		
20	Pressed Steel C. pf	100	102	100	102	...		
100	Public Service N. J	130	130	130	130	—1½		
700	Railway Steel Sp	45	46	45	45¼	— ½		
4,800	Ray Con. Copper	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	— ½		
38,600	Reading	104½	104⅞	103¾	103¾	—1⅜		
100	Reading 2d pf	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ⅝		
7,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	51⅝	52¾	51⅛	52¾	+ ⅝		
200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	...		
850	St. L. & S. F. w. i	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅛		
500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	203	205	203	205	+ ½		
900	Shattuck-Arizona	28⅜	28⅜	27½	27¼	—1⅝		
3,900	Southern Pacific	97⅞	97⅞	97⅜	97⅝	— ⅛		
3,000	Southern Railway	23⅜	23⅜	23	23	— ½		
1,100	Southern Ry. pf	68	68	67½	67½	— ½		
11,200	Studebaker Co	123¾	125	123¾	124½	+1⅝		
4,900	Tennessee Copper	23¾	24¾	23¾	24⅜	— ⅛		
700	Texas Co	192	192	191	191	—3		
300	Texas & Pacific	11½	11½	11⅜	11¼	— ⅝		
700	Third Avenue	62	62½	62	62½	—1		
300	Tobacco Products	46	46	46	46	...		
100	Twin City R. T.	97¼	97½	97½	97½	— ⅜		
300	Union B. & P. Co	8	8	8	8	...		
100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	46	46	46	46	...		
19,325	Union Pacific	139¾	140¼	139	140	...		
50	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	...		
200	United Cigar Stores	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝	99¾	— ⅛		
3,300	United Fruit Co	163½	164⅜	162½	162½	—1½		
100	United Rys. Invest	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛		
100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛		
100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛		
2,700	U. S. Ind. Alco	60	60½	60	60	—1¼		
3,100	U. S. Rubber	56	56¼	56	56½	...		
200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	110⅞	111¼	110⅞	111¼	+ ¼		
116,300	U. S. Steel	96¼	96⅝	95¼	96⅛	+ ⅛		
1,500	U. S. Steel pf	117¾	117⅞	117⅝	117⅝	— ⅛		
1,600	U. S. S. R. & M	68¾	69¾	68¼	68⅝	—1⅝		
6,600	Utah Copper	82	82⅜	80⅝	81⅜	—1		
100	Utah Securities	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛		
300	Va.-Car. Chemical	40½	40½	39⅝	39⅝	— ½		
300	Wabash	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛		
2,400	Wabash pf. A	48¾	49¼	48¼	48⅝	— ⅛		
700	Wabash pf. B	26¾	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛		
100	Wells Fargo Exp	124	124	124	124	—1		
10	Do., odd lot	125	125	125	125	...		
100	Western Union Tel	94½	94¾	94¼	94¼	—1½		
1,600	Westingh. E. & M	58¾	58¾	58¾	58½	...		
100	Wheeling & L. E	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛		
4,900	Willys-Overland	45½	46⅜	45⅜	45⅝	— ⅛		
100	Willys-Overland pf	104	104	104	104	— ⅜		
400	Wisconsin Central	47⅝	49	47⅝	48	— ⅜		
700	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	136	136	135½	135½	— ⅜		
300	Worthington P. & M	31¼	32	31⅛	31¼	—1⅝		

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916	100⅛	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝
6s	Sept.,	1917	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	June,	1965	108⅜	109½	108½	108⅝
4½s	Mar.,	1963	108⅜	108⅝	108½	108⅝
4½s	Nov.,	1957	108⅛	108½	108	108⅛
4½s	May,	1957	108⅛	108½	108	108⅛
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	May,	1917	100½	..	100½	..
4½s	April,	1966	103½	104	103½	103⅝
4½s	Mar.,	1964	103½	103⅞	103¼	103⅝
4½s	Mar.,	1962	103½	103⅞	103¼	103⅝
4½s	Sept.,	1960	103⅛	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
4½s	Mar.,	'60, op. '30	102⅜	103	102⅜	102⅞
4s	May,	1959	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	Nov.,	1958	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100½
4s	May,	1957	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100½
4s	Nov.,	1955	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	Nov.,	1956	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	Nov.,	1936	100	100⅛	99½	100⅛
2½s	Nov.,	1955	91¾	..	91⅝	..
2½s	Nov.,	1954	92¼	..	92⅛	..
2½s	May,	1954	92⅛	..	92⅛	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June,	1917	3.90	..	3.90	..
4½s		1918-1923	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s		1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.00	3.90
3½s		1930-1934	3.93	3.85	3.93	3.85
3½s		1940-1950	3.93	3.85	3.93	3.85
3½s		1930-1940	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
3½s		1918-1924	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s		1916-1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
3s		1918-1925	4.00	3.85	4.00	3.85
3s		1916-1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
3s		1940-1950	4.00	3.85	4.00	3.85

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 63 francs 70 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 8½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 90 francs.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	79.05	78.36	78.73	— .34
25 industrials	95.36	94.40	94.79	— .33
50 stocks	87.20	86.48	86.76	— .33

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Aug. 30	87.20	86.48	86.76	— .33
Aug. 29	87.56	86.85	87.09	— .33
Aug. 28	88.07	87.26	87.75	— .28
Aug. 26	88.15	87.33	88.03	— .15
Aug. 25	89.13	87.87	88.18	— .45
Aug. 24	89.09	88.26	88.63	— .16
Aug. 23	89.

Ches. & Ohio Ry. Co.

(Greenbrier Railway)

1st Mortgage 4s,

Due Nov. 1st, 1940.

Guaranteed and assumed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.

Secured by a first mortgage at the rate of $18,000 per mile.

Sinking fund retires 1% of outstanding bonds annually.

Price at market to net about 4.90%.

Hartshorne & Battelle

Members New York Stock Exchange

25 Broad Street, New York City

Acme Tea
Common Stock

is beginning to respond to the favorable position disclosed by the company's earnings.

Net profits for year ended July 1, 1916, were $689,576—equivalent to 13.2% on common. In actual intrinsic value, at present prices, it is the cheapest of the well-known chain-store common stocks.

In the expectation of higher prices we recommend immediate purchase.

Write for Bulletin AT-4, showing comparison of this and other chain-store stocks.

Robert C. Mayer & Co.

Investment Securities

Equitable Bldg., New York

TEL. RECTOR 6770

First Mortgage Bond
To Yield 5.15%

Company supplies universal necessities to city of 235,000 population. Net earnings over four times interest charges. Sinking Fund will retire large part of issue before maturity at 105.

Circular on request.

CHASE & FALK

60 Wall Street. Telephone Hanover 882

TIDE WATER OIL CO.
STOCK

As an Investment

CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION

Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 14 Wall St., N. Y.

York Haven Water & Power 1st 5s, 1951
Columbia Gas & El. 1st & Deb. 5s, 1927
Houston Lighting & Power 1st 5s, 1931
Eastern Power & Light 5s, 1918
Muskogee Electric Traction 5s, 1934

MICHAELIS & CO.
61 BROADWAY-NEW YORK
Phones: Rector 6220 to 6226

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

Nassau & Cedar Sts., New York.

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Indiana Refining

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.

Equitable Building Phone 5354 Rector

White & Co., Inc.
BONDS

14 PINE STREET NEW YORK

LIVERPOOL LONDON

Yale & Towne
Home Insurance
Autosales Gum & Choc. 6s

Salisbury & van der Kieft,
24 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1640.

A. E. Fitkin & Co.

141 Broadway Tel. 7305 Cort.

Yielding 7.77%

Public Utility Preferred Stocks.

Earnings THREE TIMES div'd requirements. Equity equal TWICE am't stock outstanding.

Mark A. Noble, Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN

35 Broad St. New York

Chase Nat'l Bank
Merchants Nat'l Bank

Telephone 5060 Broad

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations was reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
60	Am. L. & Trac.	379¼	376¼	378	380
270	Cities Service	281	274	274	278
310	Cities Serv. pf.	88¼	87½	87¾	88¼
300	Common. Pow.	64	63½	63	64
200	Comm. Pow. pf.	85	84¾	84¼	85
250	Ohio Cit. Gas.	67¼	66¾	67	67⅛
100	Toledo Trac.	41	38	38	40
10	Tol. Trac. pf.	80	76	75	80

BOND.

$3,500	Int. Ry., St. & P. 1st 6s, '42.	101	98	101

The following quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	28
Adirondack Electric Powar pf.	73	81
American Cities	5	16
American Cities pf.	46	48
American Gas Co	120	123
American G. & E.	153	156
American Gas & Electric pf.	49	51
American Light & Traction pf.	110	112
American Power & Light	70	72
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	47
American Public Utilities pf.	73	76
American W. W. & E.	7¾	8¾
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	21	24
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	61	65
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	74	78
Central States Electric	15	17
Central States Electric pf.	71½	72
Colorado Power	24	27
Colorado Power pf.	99	102
Columbus Electric pf.	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Dallas Electric notes	88¾	89½
Eastern Texas Electric	80	82
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Electric	125	130
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Electric R. & S. pf.	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.	88¼	92½
Federal Light & Traction	10	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	48
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities	290	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	85	90
Interstate Electric	80	85
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	15	18
Mississippi River Power pf.	85	88
Northern Ontario L. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Pow. pf.	60	65
Northern States Power	86	88
Northern States Power pf.	96	97½
Northern Texas Electric	57	60¾
Northern Texas Electric pf.	84	87
Ohio Cities Gas pf.	87	89
Ozark Power & Water	43	46
Pacific Gas & Electric	88	89
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90	91
Public S. Invt. Co. pf.	93	96
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	29¾	30¾
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Republic Ry. & Lt.	37¾	38½
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	74	76
Securities Corp. General	18½	23
Securities Corp. General pf.	80¾	84¾
Southern California Edison	90	95
Southern California Edison pf.	105	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15	15¾
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	39½	40¾
Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	72	75
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	49	50
United Gas & Electric	10	14
United Gas & Electric pf.	70	72
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	15
United Light & Railways	72	76
United Light & Railways pf.	74½	76¼
Western Power	19½	21
Western Power pf.	70	72

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99¼	100½
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	75
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	..
Central Ill. L. 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100¾
Columbia G. & L. 1st 5s, 1927	83½	85
Columbia G. & L. deb. 5s, 1927	71	75
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	95½	98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98¾	..
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96¾	97¾
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918	99½	..
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-26	101	103
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89	90
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1963	90	95
Lincoln G. & El. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	93	96
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77	77½
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922	81½	83½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98¾	99¾
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	95¾	96½
North Texas E. col. t. 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95¾	98
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	..
Roanoke W. Pr. 1st 5s, 1950	99	..
Seattle El. con. 5s	94½	97½
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101½
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	98	99
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90¾	93
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	96	97

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	38.87½	39.25	39.50	39.75
Lead	6.65	6.75	6.65	6.75
Spelter	9.00	..	9.25	..
Antimony	12.50	13.00	13.50	13.80
Quicksilver	$77.00	..	$77.00	..
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2, X foundry	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 29c, third quarter delivery; 28½@28c, fourth; first quarter (1917) delivery, 27⅞@27¾c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	108	0	0	108	0	0
Tin, spot	171	0	0	178	0	0
Tin, futures	171	15	0	178	15	0
Spelter	54	0	0	58	0	0
Lead	31	5	0	31	0	0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Hale & Norcross	.06
Alta	.03	Jacket	.07
Andes	.07	Justice	.04
Best & Belcher	.05	Kentucky	.03
Bullion	.01	Mexican	.16
Caledonia	.31	Occidental	.70
Challenge Con.	.04	Ophir	.21
Confidence	.15	Savage	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Virginia	.09	Sierra Nevada	.26
Exchequer	.02	Union Con.	.60
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.01

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.20	Florence	.54
Jim Butler	.84	Goldfield Con.	.80
McNamara	.04	Goldfield Merger	.07
Midway	.19	Jumbo Ext.	.50
Mizpah Ext.	.13	Kewanaa	.10
Montana	.36	Lone Star	.09
North Star	.04	Red Lion	.14
Rescue	.22	Silver Pick	.16
Tonopah Ext.	3.65	Spearhead	.06
West End	.79	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.16
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.19
Booth	.12	Packard	.35
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Mines	.07
Comb. Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.42
Diamond'd Daisy	.08	White Caps	.36

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10¾	11	Jackpot	5	8
Easton	16¾	17½	Granite	74½	76
El Paso	60	62	McKinney	85	90
Findlay	4	4½	Portland	186	190
Gold Cycle	214½	216	Vindicator	196	205
Gold Sov.	6½	6¾	U Gold M.	8¾	9¼
Isabella	19	20			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have deposited in the Assay Office $2,500,000 gold received from Canada, making a total of $229,866,000 imported on the present movement.

Henry L. Doherty & Co. announce that the Executive Committee of Cities Service Company will recommend to the Board of Directors that the privilege of depositing Toledo Power, Light and Traction Company stocks in exchange for Cities Service Company securities, which expires Sept. 1, be extended to Sept. 15, 1916.

The Franklin Trust Company has been appointed trustee of the Kansas City & Pacific Railroad first mortgage, 1920, 4 per cent. bonds in place of the Central Trust Company, resigned.

The New York Curb Market Association rules that ordinary shares of the British American Tobacco Company shall sell ex-dividend on Friday, Sept. 1, except for cash.

Everett E. Risley, for several years connected with the new business department of the National Bank of Commerce, has been appointed an assistant cashier.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

American Shares Irregular Awaiting Outcome of Railroad Situation.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Money was in increased demand and discount rates were quiet today. The net sales of Treasury bills last week were $110,000,000 making the total outstanding $4,540,000,000.

The stock market had a good undertone and maintained most of yesterday's gains. Business further expanded in Rumanian oil stocks, Japanese bonds and shipping shares, while the decline in Russian exchange from 147 to 142 stimulated all Russian securities. Business in other directions was meagre. American securities were irregular awaiting the outcome of labor unrest.

Later Russian exchange moved sharply downward on further heavy buying orders and touched 136. Then sellers forced the rate to 140 at which point it was very uncertain.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	96½	98¼	5.20
Am. Fer. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	97½	98½	5.68
Argen. Gov't.	5	Dec. 15, '16	100½	100⅝	4.30
Argen. Gov't. Dis.		Feb. 21, '17	97½	97⅝	5.15
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100¼	101	5.40
Argen. Gov't.	6	May 15, '20	99¾	100¼	5.96
City of Mont.	5	May, 1913	99¼	100¼	4.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec. 1917	99¾	100¼	4.80
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¾	100⅞	4.03
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99¾	99¾	5.10
Italian Gov't.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99⅞	100¼	4.87
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	106¼	107½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102⅞	4.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100	101	1.50
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100⅝	4.80
Prov. of N. S.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.93
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97½	99¼	5.25
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	101	101¼	5.90
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	..	98	0.91
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	..	98	0.07
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¼	101	2.55
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar. 1913	99¾	100¼	5.03
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99½	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	4.20
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅜	101	3.50
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100¼	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100¼	4.45
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98¼	98½	4.80
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	3.15
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101¼	3.30
A.V.R.L.& P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102	103¼	..
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.27
Can. North.	5	Sept., 1917	98½	99½	5.75
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	99½	100½	5.65
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	99½	100½	5.65
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103	3.75
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97⅝	98	4.46
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	100	5.00
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	..	95	..
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¼	102½	4.35
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	96½	99	6¼
Erie R. R.	4½	Apr., 1917	100⅞	101¼	3.71
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100½	100⅝	4.75
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99	99¼	5.40
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.26
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅛	101⅜	3.37
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100⅛	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101¼	5.40
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1926	99¼	99½	..
Mont T. & P.	5	Apr., 1917	99⅝	99½	9.25
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅞	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	99¾	6.80
Otis Elev.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	100	5.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 1, '21	100⅝	100⅞	4.27
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅜	4.65
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19, '19	80¾	91¼	9.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	3.75
U. R. C. & R.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¼	101⅛	4.25
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100½	101¼	4.05
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100¾	1.00
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	97¼	97⅝	6.75
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100¾	..
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¾	101	5.45

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug 30.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs tax	$16,077,946	$31,806,627
Ord. int. rev.	33,408,991	65,563,222
Corporate tax	1,690,254	9,690,005
Miscellaneous	9,875,255	15,934,138
Total	$61,252,447	$122,792,903
Excess of ord. disburse over ord. rects.	16,957,577	23,885,185
Excess of total disburse over total rcts.	20,663,179	31,088,819
Expenditures	78,210,025	146,778,176

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
135	Adventure	3½	3¼	3½	3½
25	Ahmeek	89½	90½	89½	90½
5,110	Alaska	13	13¼	12	12⅞
140	Allouez	67	67	66	66½
1,395	Am. Zinc	33¾	33¾	31¾	31¾
170	Am. Zinc pf.	66½	66¾	65	65
520	Anaconda	84⅝	84⅝	83¾	83⅝
905	Ariz. Com.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼
200	Butte & Bal.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
160	Butte & Sup.	64⅞	65	62½	63
342	Cal. & Ariz.	71¾	71¾	71	71
41	Cal. & Hecla.	570	575	570	575
2,060	Cop. Range	60¾	60¾	58¾	59
1,159	East Butte	15¾	15¾	15	15
30	Franklin	8	8	8	8
45	Hancock	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
85	Hedley Gold.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
210	Helvetia	25c	25c	25c	25c
60	Inspiration	53¾	53¾	54¾	54¾
60	Isle Royale	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28½
85	Lake	13	13	12½	12½
5	La Salle	4	4	4	4
100	Mason Valley	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
80	Mass. Con.	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
10	Mayflower	3	3	3	3
123	Miami	34¼	34⅝	34	34
150	Mich.-Lak	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
150	Mohawk	87¾	88	87¾	88
20	Nevada Con.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
275	North Butte	21½	21½	20⅞	20⅞
660	North Lake	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
120	Old Dom.	66	66	65¼	65¼
115	Osceola	87	87	85	85
78	Quincy	89	89	88	88
45	Ray Con.	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
415	Shannon	8¼	8¾	8¼	8⅜
110	South Lake	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
20	St. Marys Ld.	73	73	72½	72½
85	Sup. & Bos.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
10	Superior Cop.	15½	15½	15½	15½
406	Tamarack	87½	87½	85	85
10	Trinity	6	6	6	6
1,610	U. S. Smelter.	70	70	68¾	69
100	U. S. Sm. pf.	51	51	51	51
470	Utah Apex	3⅛	4	3⅛	4
99	Utah Con.	14	14	14	14
23	Utah Cop.	81¼	81½	81¼	81½
74	Utah Metal	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
109	Victoria	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
110	Wiscoa	5	5¼	5	5¼

RAILROADS.

1	Bos. & Alb.	176	176	176	176
31	Boston Elev.	78¼	73¾	73½	73¾
28	Boston & Me.	35	35	35	35
305	Mass. Electric	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
564	Mass. Elec. pf	42	44	42	44
181	New Haven	58½	58½	57½	57½
1	Old Colony	140	140	140	140
2	W. End St.	56	56	56	56
44	W. End St. pf.	72	72	72	72

MISCELLANEOUS.

61	Am. Ag. Ch.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
7	Am. Ag. C. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
50	Am. Pn. & pf.	12½	12½	12½	12½
15	Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	118	118
155	Am. T. & T.	131	131	130¼	131
65	Am. Wool. pf.	96	96¾	96	96¾
75	Amperaag. Mf.	71	71	71	71
3	Amse. Mf. pf.	99	99	99	99
4,320	A., G. & W. I.	70	71½	69¼	70⅝
120	A.-G. & W.I. pf.	65	65	64¾	64¾
660	Cub. Cement.	20	20	19¾	19¾
2	Edison Elec.	237	237	237	237
25	McElwain pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½
40	Mass. Gas.	80¼	80¼	80	80
1	Mass. Gas pf.	80	80	80	80
2	Merganthaler.	160	160	160	160
84	N. Eng. Tel.	127	127	126¾	126¾
1,025	N. E. Tel. rts.	4.05	4.05	4.00	4.00
125	Nipe Bay	154	155	154	155
5	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
167	Swift	142	146½	141	143¾
150	Torrington	51	51½	51	51½
1,081	United Fruit.	164	164⅝	162½	162½
420	U. Shoe Mach.	54	54	53¾	53¾
1,900	U. S. Steel.	95¼	96⅜	95¼	96
960	Ventura Oil.	7¾	7¾	7½	7½

BONDS.

$1,000	New Eng. Tel. 5s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	Swift 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	U. S. Smelters.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
1,000	West. Tel. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Aivarado	.79	1	Humboldt.	1¼	2¼
Am. Oil	.22	.23	Home Oil.	.55	.60
Bay S. Gas	.13	.15	Iron Blos.	1¼	1⅝
Begole	.75	1	Iron Cap.	3½	4
Bingham	9¾	10¼	Iron C pf.	5½	6
Bohemia	1¾	1⅞	Jerome V.	1½	2
Bos Corbin	.70	.75	La Rose	.60	.70
Boston City	1¼	1⅜	Majestic	.55	.58
Bos Mon.	.74	.76	Mex Meta.	.33	.34
Bos Ariz.	2¼	2⅜	Mojave T.	8¼	8⅝
Butte & L.	.60	.65	Nat L & Z	1	1⅛
Cal Corbin	2½	2⅝	N Butte.	1⅞	2
Calaveras	5¾	6	New Dome.	1¼	1⅜
Champion	.11	.13	N U Bing.	.50	1
Chief Cop.	2	2½	N Cornelia	14⅝	15
Con Cop	2¼	2⅝	Nixon	.85	.86
Con Ariz	1⅝	1⅞	Oneco	.75	.90
Crown Reed	.42	.47	Onondaga	1¼	1⅜
Davis-Daly	2¼	2⅝	Ohio Cop.	.07	.10
Cortes	.25	.60	Pilot Butte	.08	.09
Earle	.80	.85	Truro	3¼	3⅝
E & B	1¾	2	Ella	.17	.19
Fortuna	.30	.33	W Mineral	1¼	1⅜
Gold Lake	.15	.16	Un V Ext.	83	85¼
Houghton	1⅜	1½	Tus Gold.	3	3¼

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Arundel S.& G.	36	36	36	36
20	Balt. Tube.	126	126	126	126
44	Balt. Tube pf.	99	99	99	99
30	Balt. Elec. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½
109	Cons. Power.	113	113½	113¼	113¾
1,665	Cosden Ref.	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼
837	Cosden O.& G.	12	12	11⅜	11⅜
855	Cos.O.&G. pf.	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
120	Davidson Chm.	36	36½	36	36
100	Elkh'n Fuel pf	81	81	81	81
50	Maryland Tr.	105	105	105	105
70	Mt.Ver.Mills pf	53	53¼	53¼	53¼
100	Pa. Water&Pr.	77	77	77	77
1,110	Sapulpa Ref.	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾
50	Seaboard Bank	11	11	11	11
505	Untd. Ry.&El.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	97	97	97	97
10,000	Cons. Pr. 4½s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
3,000	CosdenO&G 6s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	United Ry. & E. Ftg. 5s.	86	86	86	86

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Radiator.	396	397	396	397
180	Am. S'building	49	49	48	48¾
20	Booth Fish pf.	81	81	81	81
20	C. Ry., ser. 2	15	15	15	15
17	Edison.	141	141	141	141
848	Dia. Match.	118¾	119	118	118
480	Hart, S. & M.	88¼	88¼	87	87
5	H., S. & M. pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
20	Mont Ward pf.	118	118	118	118
20	Nat. Carbon.	134¾	134¾	134¼	134¼
98	Peoples Gas.	102	102½	102	102
5	Pub. Serv.	112	112	112	112
20	Quaker Oats.	350	350	350	350
50	Rec Truck.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
625	Sears Roebuck.	202¼	204½	202¼	204
4,251	Stew. Warner.	113¾	113¾	106	110
526	Swift & Co.	143¾	145¾	142	143½
285	Un. Carbide.	200	201	200	200

BONDS.

$5,000	City Ry 5s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
2,000

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Peerless Motor — Magma Copper
United Drug — Stand. Oil of Kan.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Develop a Firmer Tone on a Moderate Volume of Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 412,891 shares of stocks and $361,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 57,471; oils, 58,230, and mining, 296,990. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,000	‡Aetna Exp...	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
40	Am. Int. Corp.	52½	52½	52	52⅛
400	B.-A. T. C., or.	19½	20	19½	20
1,200	B.-A.T.C.,o.br.	20	20⅛	20	20⅛
120	‡Butler Chem.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	Can. Nat. Gas	1	1	1	1
1,000	‡Car Lt. & P.	4	4¼	4	4¼
100	C. I. Co. of A.	5½	5½	5½	5½
50	C.I.Co.of A. pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½
60	Chevr. Motor.	184	190	182	190
1,000	Driggs-Seab....	80	80	75	75
350	‡Electric Gun..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Emerson Phon.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2,100	Falls Motor ..	8⅜	8⅞	8½	8⅝
200	‡Fisher B Cp.	39½	39½	39	39
500	‡Fl.-Lynn Ph..	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
300	‡G., W. & W.	43	43	42¼	42¼
200	Hartman Corp	71	71	71	71
625	H. & B. Car C.	37	38	37	38
400	Hupp Motors..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
8,100	‡Im. C. C. C..	34	35	32	32
1,400	‡Jlop. Ore Sp. (new stock).	59	59	56	56
200	Kapo	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
90	Kel. W., w. i.	55	55	55	55
300	‡Lake Tor. B. 1st pfd.....	8⅛	8¼	8	8
700	‡Max. Mun.....	5	5⅛	5	5
5,400	‡Midvale Steel	62⅝	62⅝	61½	61⅝
700	P. T. & M. C..	24½	24½	24	24
75	‡P. E. & M. C.	95	95	90	90
1,500	‡P. C. C. C..	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
600	‡P. V. C., pf..	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
100	‡Rep. Mor. T..	55	55	55	55
900	‡Sax. M. C. C.	72	72	71	71
100	Sea. S. & M..	25	25	25	25
1,100	S. & S., pf....	10¼	10½	10½	10½
800	‡St. Joseph L.	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16¼
100	Strom. Car....	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¼
600	Stutz Motor...	65	65	64⅜	65
100	Subma. Boat, v. t. ctfs....	33½	33½	33¼	33⅛
110	‡Todd Ship....	77	77	77	77
200	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	‡U. S. Light & Heat Corp...	2¾	2¾	2⅛	2⅛
8,500	‡United Mot...	58⅛	58⅞	57	58
815	White M. Co.	53⅝	53⅝	53	53
200	Unicorn Film..	1	1	1	1
7,200	‡Willys-O. rts.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
300	‡W.-O. pf. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅜	⅛
200	World F. Cor., v. t. ctfs....	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4½	4½	4⅜	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
45	Indiana P. L....	98	98	98	+ 4
35	Ohio Oil.....	229	226	226	+ 1
25	Prairie Pipe L.	244	244	244	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
925	††Alb. Pet.Ltd. (Prospect) ..	58	58	58	58
700	‡Barn't O.&G.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
1,150	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)....	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜
2,100	‡Cos. O.&G.	12	12	11⅝	11⅞
200	‡Cos. O.&G.pf.	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
2,000	‡Federal Oil..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Empire Petrol.	4	4	4	4
3,150	‡G. R.&P.,w.i.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Int. Pet.....	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
200	Kenova.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Metrop. Pet...	13½	14⅛	13½	13⅞
160	Midwest Ref..	61	61	61	61
3,000	‡Midwest Oil..	40	40	38	40
200	‡Muskogo Ref.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,700	‡N. Y. Oil.Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	††Okla.Oil.com.	9½	10½	9½	10
1,100	‡Okla. Oil, pf..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Okla.Prod.&R.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
10,000	‡Omar O. &G.	62	62	50	55
2,000	‡Saint. R.	9¼	9⅝	8	8½
1,600	‡Sinclair Oil..	39⅜	39⅜	39	39⅜
4,100	‡Tex.Mex.Pet.	96	97	95	95
500	‡Intd. W. Oil.	1¼	⅝	1¼	1¼
10,500	Vac. G.&O.pr..	37	38	38	38
500	‡Victoria Oil..	1¼	1¼	⅝	⅝
100	Wayl'd O. &G.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

MINING STOCKS.

200	‡Ala.-Br. Col. Met.(a. pros.)	50	51	50	51
1,600	††Alas. Wover	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,800	‡Ariz. Cop'flds	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5,000	††Atlanta.....	11	11	10½	10½
3,300	‡Ariz. United.	43	44	41	41
4,950	Big Ledge Cop	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
200	‡Denver Cons..	42	42	42	42
200	Bingham Min.	9½	9½	9½	9½
3,000	††Booth.....	13	13½	13	13½
1,700	‡Bos. & Mont.	75	75	73	73
300	Butte Cop. & Zinc, v.ctfs	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
350	‡Calaveras Cp.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Caledonia	61	61	61	61
10,600	‡Cal. & Jerome	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Canada Cop....	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	‡Cashboy	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,000	†Columbia Min	70	70	70	70
300	Cons. Copper	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	‡Cons.-Home..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,800	Con.Nv.-Utah	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Crystal Copper	1	1	1	1
825	Dundee-Ariz.Cp. (a prospect)..	1½	1½	1½	1½
11,700	††Emma Cop..	63	63	60	63
700	First Nat. Cp.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
750	‡Goldfldia. Cons.	81	81	80	80
400	‡Foley O'Brien	50	55	50	55
1,000	††Goldf. Merg.	8½	8½	8½	8½
8,100	††Golds. Min. Co. (pros.)..	36	39	35	37
10,000	‡Greenm. Min.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
600	Hecla Mining.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
3,720	Howe Sound..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
6,500	‡Insp. Needles Cop. (pros.).	74	78	73	78
4,400	Jerome Verde (a. prospect).	1⅛	1⅞	1⅞	1⅛
500	Jerome Victor Ext. (pros.).	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡Jupiter	27	27	27	27
200	††Jim Butler..	85	85	85	85
4,700	‡Jumbo Ext..	52	52	50	51
300	Kerr Lake....	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
750	††Kewanas	9	10	9	10
300	Magenta Con.	15½	15½	15¼	15¼
1,275	Marv. Gold Mining Co..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,000	††McKin.-Dar..	59	59	58	59
5,000	‡‡Mich. Gold Min. & Mill.	65	67	65	65
425	Mojave Tungs.	3½	3½	*3	3⅛
100	Majest. Mines.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	††Mont. Gold Mines	95	95	93	94
1,300	Monitor Wint.	2¼	2¼	2	2
111,000	‡Mother Lode	36½	40	36¼	38½
175	N. Y. & Hon. Ros. Min.Co.	15½	15½	15½	15½
100,000	††Newr. Mins.	60	68	60	68
200	Nipis. Mins.Co.	7	7¼	7	7
400	Nor. Hollinger.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
13,500	‡Old E. Leas.	16	16	15	16
3,000	Pacific Mines.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Ray Herc.....	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
7,500	††Rex Con. M.	22	22	20	21
1,500	‡San Toy.....	2⅜	2⅜	1½	1⅝
12,500	‡Silver Pick..	17	17½	15½	16
1,800	Stan. Sil. L....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,800	††Suc. Mining.	34	36	34	35
2,000	††Temiskaming	60	60	59	59
3,900	††Tech.-Hughes	36	36	35	35
100	Ton. Belmont..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,050	Ton. Exten....	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½
100	United East...	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3,000	††U. S. C. M..	8½	8½	8½	8½
4,800	Utah. Ext....	36	34	35	35
200	U. G. M. Co..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,500	West E. Con..	78	78	78	78
410	‡White O Min.	6¾	7½	6½	7½
300	‡Yusc. Con....	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,500	‡Wettlaufer ..	14	14	14	14

BONDS.

$1,000	‡Mid. S. 5s....	95¾	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
250,000	British 5s....	99	99	98⅞	99
100,000	†R.G.⅔s,w.i.	101½	101⅝	101	101¼
8,000	Stn. Oil 6s....	95¼	95¼	94½	94⅞
2,000	Sulz. & S. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

‡Odd lots. ††Sales in pts per share. ‡‡Unlisted.

Note—Tuesday there were no sales in Sinclair Oil Co. 6s at 100, high sale was 95⅝.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syn.....	12	12⅜	12	12⅜
Am. Int. Corp.....	51½	52¼	51½	52¼
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Grant Motor Car.....	7	8	7	8
Holly Sugar pf.....	45	47	45	47
Holly Sugar pf.....	94	98	94	98
Internat. Motors pf..	15	20	15	20
Manhattan Transit ..	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Marconi of America..	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Kaith. Bronze pf....	17	19	17	19
Metropolitan Motors..	3½	4	3½	4
Motor Prod.....	61	64	62	68
Mitchell Motors.....	64½	70	64½	70
Princess Motors.....	¾	1	1	1⅛
Standard Motors	6	6¼	1	6½
Scripps-Booth Corp....	50	52	50	52
United Drug.....	72	74	72	74
United Drug 1st pf..	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf....	87½	89	87½	89
United Profit Sharing	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil.....	13	16	13½	15½
Keystone Oil of N.Y.	70	75	70	75
Pierce Oil.....	11½	12	11½	12
Wayland Oil & Gas..	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Wayside Oil & Ref....	52	54	52	54

MINING STOCKS.

La Exposicion	48	50	...	...
Marsh Mining	10	11	10	11
Mines of Amer.....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	60	65	62	65
American Brass	283	287	283	287
Atlas Powder	173	178	175	178
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox....	122	124	122	124
Bliss (E. W.).....	595	605	590	605
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	190	200	190	205
Canadian Explosives..	380	400	380	400
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	820	830	820	830
Du Pont Powd., new.	280	291	287	291
Du Pont Powd., deb.	101	103	100	104
Hercules Powder.....	325	330	325	333
Hercules Powder pf..	115	116	115	120
International Arms ..	16	20	16	20
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	104	108	104	108
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	105	108	105	108
Scoville Mfg. Co.....	565	575	570	585
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1250	1400	1250	1500

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The railroad strike situation was again a very disturbing element in the wheat market and prices moved feverishly within a wide range, closing with net losses of 4⅝@4¾c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.56⅝; No. 2 hard, $1.58¾; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.66¾; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.67⅝, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
September	1.43⅝	1.37⅝	1.38⅝	1.43½	96⅜
December	1.47⅞	1.41½	1.42⅝	1.47½	83⅜
May	1.49⅝	1.43⅝	1.45	1.49⅝	97⅜

CORN.

Crop advices, including the weekly weather and crop bulletin, indicated quite a serious loss to the corn crop, much of which is being cut for fodder, and while prices were lower in sympathy with wheat and owing to the disconcerting influences of the prospective railroad strike, the undertone was steady. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 97c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
September	86	85	85½	85⅝	71⅞
December	74	72⅝	72⅞	73½	60⅜
May	77¼	75⅞	76¼	76⅞	62

OATS.

The oats market was easier owing to quite general selling on fears of a strike, and this feature overshadowed the bullish factors in the situation and resulted in a net loss of ⅝ to 1⅜c. The local cash market was barely steady; standard quoted at 52½@53c; No. 3 white, 52½c; No. 4, 51½@52c; fancy clipped white, 54½@55½c; ordinary clipped white, 52½@54½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
September	45⅛	43⅝	44	44⅜	36⅝
December	47⅞	46⅝	46⅝	47⅝	36⅛
May	51¼	49⅞	50⅛	51¼	38½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active, and prices were about steady, with narrower fluctuations. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 32,000; estimated for Thursday, 27,000. Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 6,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
Lard—					
September	13.97	13.85	13.87	13.87	8.05
October	14.02	13.87	13.92	13.92	8.17
Ribs—					
September	14.37	14.25	14.32	14.27	8.12
October	14.10	14.00	14.00	13.90	8.27
Pork—					
September	27.55	27.45	27.45	27.40	13.02
October	26.10	26.05	26.05	26.00	13.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was active, and while price changes were feverish at times the undertone was firm, and final quotations showed net gains of 10 to 22 points. Total sales were 43,400 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	9.44@9.48	9.30
September	9.50	9.34	9.40@9.48	9.30
October	9.80	9.76	9.76@9.80	9.55
November	9.63	9.42	9.06@9.62	9.40
December	9.63	9.48	9.62@9.63	9.40
January	9.64	9.50	9.61@9.62	9.45
February	....	....	9.69@9.74	9.55
March	9.87	9.76	9.85@9.86	9.64
April	....	....	9.85@9.95	9.70

COFFEE.

Prices in the coffee market declined 10 to 15 points during the first half of the day under liquidation which was attributed to the possibility of a railroad strike, which seemed to have curtailed the spot demand. On the decline, however, a better demand developed, and late in the day the market showed a firmer tone. Values regained most of the loss on this new buying, and at the close were net unchanged to 2 points lower. Sales for the day were 48,250 bags. The local spot market was inactive, but steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 9⅝c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	....	....	9.25@9.26	9.27
September	9.25	9.17	9.25@9.26	9.27
October	....	....	9.25@9.26	9.27
November	....	....	9.25@9.26	9.27
December	9.30	9.14	9.25@9.26	9.27
January	....	....	9.29@9.30	9.31
February	....	....	9.34@9.35	9.35
March	9.45	9.24	9.39@9.40	9.39
April	....	....	9.43@9.44	9.43
May	9.51	9.34	9.49@9.50	9.49
June	....	....	9.52@9.53	9.54
July	9.60	9.35	9.58@9.59	9.58

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was fairly active, and after opening generally 5 to 12 points lower prices sagged, and at about mid-day values showed net declines of 10 to 22 points, due to a lower spot market. From this level short covering, due to a turn for the better in actual sugar, caused prices to advance rapidly and most of the day's loss was gained, the closing showing an advance of 2 points to a decline of 5 points. Business for the day amounted to 27,500 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	....	....	....	3.82
September	3.85	3.61	3.84@3.85	3.82
October	3.80	3.67	3.84@3.85	3.82
November	3.80	3.67	3.84@3.85	3.88
December	3.75	3.64	3.74@3.76	3.79
January	3.42	3.36	3.39@3.55	3.37
February	3.27	3.22	3.30@3.32	3.34
March	3.35	3.23	3.34@3.36	3.28
April	3.50	3.30	3.38@3.41	3.41
May	3.40	3.35	3.42@3.44	3.44
June	....	....	3.44@3.47	3.47
July	....	....	3.48@3.50	3.50

The local market for refined sugar was dull and unchanged, at 7.00 to 7.25c for fine granulated. With raw and refined over 3c apart, buyers were more inclined to wait some adjustment in prices before buying very extensively. There were further declines in raw sugar, with a sale of 21,000 bags of Cubas, in port, at 3⅝c cost and freight basis, equal to 4.64c duty paid. Local refining interests showed a buying interest at 3⅜c, with holders asking fractionally higher prices. The market at the close displayed a rather steadier feeling, and in some quarters a recovery of prices was looked for. Quotations: Centrifugal, 4.64c; molasses, 3.87c; cost and freight, 3⅝c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts, 10,942 packages. The fresh stock is arriving slowly, and with a good deal of talk about the influence of the prospective railroad strike, the market developed increased firmness on the top grades of fresh butter. Some sales were made at ¼c advance, and there is quite a firm feeling at the moment. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per pound, 32½@32¾c; higher scoring, 33¼@33¾c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 31½@32c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 29½@30¼c; thirds, 27½@28¼c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 33@33½c; higher scoring, 34@34½c; firsts, 31½@32½c; seconds, 29½@30c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 31½@32c; good to prime, 29½@30½c; common to fair, 25½@28½c; renovated, extras, 28½@29c; firsts, 27½@28c; lower grades, 25½@26½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27½@28c; ladies, current make, firsts, 28½@27c; seconds, 25½@26c; lower grades, 24@25c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 25½c; No. 2, 24½@25c; lower grades, 22½@24c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 17,844 cases. Advices that western railroads are refusing to accept freight for New York account of the approaching strike give a prospect of small supplies of fresh-gathered eggs to be available in the near future and the market is strong with holders generally asking higher prices. Business reported warrants an advance in quotations of fully 1c on nearly all grades. Storage eggs are in good demand and held with increasing confidence with sales reported at stronger prices. Nearby white eggs scarce; very fancy goods are hard to find and prices continue in sellers' favor. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 34@38c; extra firsts, 32@33c; firsts, 30@31c; seconds, 27@29c; thirds and poorer, 25@26c; dirties, No. 1, 24c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@23½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 22c; undergrades, 18@21½c; refrigerator special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 29½c; firsts, 28@29c; seconds, 26@27½c; refrigerator, Sta e whites, 30@32c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby henmery whites, fine to fancy, 42@45c; ordinary to good, 33@40c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 32@42c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 30@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery browns, 36@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 28@35c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light, variable winds.

Ga.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; light, variable winds.

Fla.—Scattered showers and thunderstorms Thurs. and probably Fri.; increasing winds on the s. coast.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light, variable winds.

Tenn., Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; increasing cloudiness; moderate w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light w. winds.

L. Mich.—Fair Thurs. Fri., partly cloudy; probably showers; moderate w. winds.

U. Mich.—Showers Thurs. afternoon or night. Fri., fair; moderate w. winds.

La., Ark.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Okla.—Thurs. and Fri., unsettled.

E. Texas—Thurs. and Fri., partly cloudy.

W. Texas—Thurs. and Fri., unsettled; probably showers in w.

Ill.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri. partly cloudy; cooler in n.

Mo.—Partly cloudy and warmer Thurs. Fri. probably fair.

Wis.—Partly cloudy Thurs.; warmer in e. Fri. fair and cooler.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Fri. and in n. w. Thurs.

Iowa—Partly cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair and cooler.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; cooler Thurs.

S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; cooler Thurs. in n. and in s. e. Fri.

Neb.—Partly cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair.

Kan.—Partly cloudy and possibly unsettled Thurs. Fri. fair.

ASK $160,000,000 IN NEW HAVEN SUIT

Shareholders Begin Action Aimed at Former Officers, Directors, and Counsel.

BLAME THE ADMINISTRATION

Complaint Says Actual Loss and Damage Have Exceeded $133,000,000—Company Won't Reply.

A restitution suit to recover more than $1,000,000 was begun yesterday in the Federal District Court by Bigelow & Wise, attorneys, of 11 William Street, against former officers, directors, and counsel of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. The attorneys are acting in the interest of Edwin Adams, Julius C. Morse, George C. Fisk, James F. Ray, and Mary M. Clark, Massachusetts stockholders in the railroad. The plaintiffs seek to have restored to the company and the stockholders money which, they allege, was paid out as a result of maladministration and which was not used for the company's good.

The defendants, residents of this and other States, are: William Rockefeller, Charles M. Pratt, Lewis Cass Ledyard, George Maculloch Miller, James S. Elton, Henry K. McHarg, Edward D. Robbins, John L. Billard, Robert W. Taft, Charles S. Mellen, and J. Pierpont Morgan, Herbert L. Satterlee, William P. Hamilton and Lewis Cass Ledyard as executors under the will of J. Pierpont Morgan, and Florence A. V. Twombly as executrix under the will of Hamilton McK. Twombly and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

Describing the accidentants as conspirators, the complaint sets forth that from time to time and continuously from July, 1899, to December, 1914, these defendants "pursuant to and in furtherance of an unlawful combination and conspiracy and to effect the aforesaid unlawful purpose thereof, have directly and indirectly purchased and acquired for the defendant company the stocks and securities of other corporations, and have purchased and leased the property of corporations" and have laid out and expended the moneys, funds and credits of the New Haven company to an amount exceeding $100,000,000, and as a result of these alleged unlawful acts have caused to the stockholders an actual loss and damage exceeding $133,000,000.

It is the belief of the plaintiffs that a $2,000,000 loss in revenue was occasioned by the alleged conspirators fixing rates, apportioning territory and in the elimination of passenger and freight business in the New England States.

During the progress of the so-called conspiracy the complaint alleges that more than $1,500,000 of the company's funds were misapplied in the purchase of newspapers, which were then published for the purpose of distracting the attention of the public and the stockholders "and deceiving them into the belief that the affairs of the defendant company were being conducted honestly and in accord with the laws." Some

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Ideal Late Summer and Fall Resort.

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St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Special Sept. rates. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

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WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 25TH.
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The finest mountain resort in the East situated in the midst of 2,500 acres private preserve. Will remain open until October 1st. Elevation 1,600 ft. Capacity 350. Every modern convenience; bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, baseball, dancing, etc. Only three hours from N. Y. on Lackawanna R. R.
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One of America's finest hotels, on a great inland sea deep in the wilderness. Write N. E. Lines, 171 B'way, for booklet, "The Mt. Kineo House."

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Motor over Labor Day to Hotel Green, Danbury, Conn. 61 miles from New York. Splendid roads. Beautiful scenery. Restaurant a la carte. Room with bath, $2.00 and up. JOHN HARRIS, Mgr.

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Southern Exposure and convenient to Government Buildings, Parks and Shopping District.
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Beautiful island and completely furnished cottage for sale; two boats; all complete, $1,200; owner leaving. Address R. B. Babcock, Sharbot Lake, Ont., Canada.

Reliable news on stocks, bonds, exchange, money, grain, cotton, will be found every week in The Annalist. The Open Security Market, containing 1,000 unlisted and inactive securities, is a regular feature.—Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Washington Heights Apartments in $650,000 Deal—Lexington Avenue Sale—Elbridge T. Gerry Leases Big Madison Avenue Corner—Suburban Buyers—Commercial Leasing Active.

Two large apartment houses in the upper Washington Heights section figured in an important deal yesterday, the aggregate value of the properties being about $650,000. The larger end of the transaction involved the sale of the Majestic Apartments, an eight-story building on the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 145th Street by the Nason Realty Company, which acquired the property in June from Bing & Bing, who formerly purchased it from John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The property has a frontage of 168.9 on St. Nicholas Avenue by 101.5 on 145th Street. It has been held at $400,000.

In part payment the sellers took the six-story apartment house known as Emsworth Hall, at 433 to 439 Convent Avenue, southeast corner of 149th Street, 100 on each thoroughfare. The Remor Corporation is the holder of record. This was held at about $250,000.

Lexington Avenue Sale.

A Lexington Avenue deal was closed by John N. Golding in the sale of the three-story dwelling at 1,078 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-sixth Street, 17.2 on the avenue by 80 on the street. It was sold for Henry Goodkind and was purchased by an investor for improvement. It is opposite the new St. Jean Baptiste Church.

E. T. Gerry Leases Madison Avenue Corner.

The lease was recorded yesterday from Elbridge T. Gerry to the Brunswick Realty Company of the property on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue, including the five buildings at 102 to 108 Madison Avenue and 15 East Twenty-ninth Street, 98.9 on the avenue by 95 on the street. The lease is for twenty years from May 1, 1916, with two renewals, the rental, with taxes, ranging from $8,750 to $26,500 a year.

East Side Factory Sale.

The four-story building at 338 East Ninety-fifth Street, 25 by 100, adjoining the southwest corner of First Avenue, has been purchased by Schwartz & Klein, builders. It will be altered for a factory building. Morris Cukor represented the buyers as attorney.

Buys West Side Stable.

Harry Riker has purchased from Josephine C. Christman 325 West Twenty-sixth Street, a two-story stable, on a lot 25 by 98.9, located 200 feet east of Ninth Avenue.

Bronx Sales.

Morris Gerber sold to Walter W. Taylor 1,149 Stebbins Avenue, a three-story frame dwelling, on a plot 33.3 by irregular, located near 167th Street.

New Jersey.

Sarah Robertson sold to Walter T. Kohn the three-story stucco dwelling, occupying a plot 150 by 30, at the corner of Phillips and Almyr Avenues, Deal, N. J.

Westchester County.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley have sold the property at the corner of Stratton Avenue and Mohigan Place, Quaker Ridge, for M. T. Bull to Walter M. Goldsmith, who will occupy the property as his country home.

Angell & Co. sold three lots on Brookridge Avenue, in the north end section of Scarsdale, to P. Savinetti, the adjoining owner.

The Duross Company has sold for Edward O'Brien to a client for investment 92 Elliot Avenue, between Post and Morris Streets, Yonkers, a modern duplex, two-family three-story brick dwelling, on a plot 20 by 100.

Buys Country Home at Westport.

John Crawford has sold a country home at Westport, Conn., for James Logie to Mrs. L. Shiff. The property contains two acres with a modern house, near the country club.

Commercial Leases.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight, agents of the two-story store and office building that is being erected at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, have leased from the plans to the United Cigar Stores Company the corner store and basement, 20 by 45, for a long term of years.

Wertheim & Clair have leased in conjunction with Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd for the Stonemor Realty Company to the South American Plantation Company the five-story building at 83 Pine Street, between Pearl and Water Street.

Rice & Hill have leased the store and basement at 1,606 Broadway for a term of years to the Vesta Storage Battery Company.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the store at 110 Fulton Street to Julius Barad.

The factory building at 230 and 232 West Thirteenth Street has been leased for a term of five years by William B. Read for William H. Falconer to the Johnson-McCabe Ore Testing & Refining Co.

Henry Hof has leased for E. F. Beinhauer the store at 571 Third Avenue to Jacob Metsch.

Tracks for Culver Line Extension.

The Public Service Commission yesterday set Monday, Sept. 18, as the date for receipt of bids for the installation of tracks for a portion of the Culver rapid transit railroad in the Borough of Brooklyn, commonly known as the Culver Line. The new Culver Line will be an elevated extension of the Fourth Avenue system.

The portion of the line upon which bids are asked for track installation is that beginning at a point in private property between Eighth and Ninth Avenues near Thirty-eighth Street, and extending thence easterly under private property, Ninth Avenue, private property, and Tenth Avenue to a point in private property south of Thirty-seventh Street, between Tenth Avenue and Fort Hamilton Avenue, thence southeasterly through private property on the southerly side of Thirty-seventh Street to West Street, thence southeasterly over West Street, private property, Cortelyou Road, and private property to Gravesend Avenue, and thence southerly over Gravesend Avenue to a point at or near Avenue X.

$236,000 Bronx Building Loan.

One of the largest Bronx building loans in some time has been made by the Lawyers Mortgage Company, which has loaned $236,000 to the Dulcet Holding Corporation for the erection of four five-story apartment houses on a plot 104.8 by 308.5 feet on the east side of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 75 feet north of 167th Street.

$75,000 Addition to West Side Plant.

Jabez Burns & Sons, manufacturers of machinery, will build a six-story addition to their factory on the vacant plot, 50 by 100 feet, on the south side of Forty-third Street, 125 feet west of Eleventh Avenue. The addition will cost about $75,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hudson St, 617 and 619, w s, 19 ft s of Jane St, 37.1x33.2x irregular, two four-story tenements and stores; W. W. Johnson and another, trustees, against Felix Lugone et al.; Merrill, R. & T., attorneys; due, $10,691.70; taxes, &c., $776; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Walton Av, n e corner of 179th St, 25x100, vacant; Hamilton Holding Co. against Notlaw Realty Corporation et al.; Hirschman & D., attorneys; due, $3,272.79; taxes, &c., $225; to William J. Allen for $3,550.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

127th St, 121 West, n s, 308.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; Mathew McNamara against A. L. Bierhoff et al.; T. J. Bannon, attorney; due, $8,643.08; taxes, &c., $872.16.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Manhattan St, 7, w s, 117.6 ft n of Houston St, 25.2x62, 5-story tenement; A. M. Nelson, guardian, &c, against Bardale Realty Co. et al; J. A. Seidman, attorney; due, $366.45; taxes, &c, $147.90.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

100th St, 156 East, s s, 375 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11, 5-story tenement; Maria Silverberg against M. M. Pullman et al; Tonet, S. & P., attorneys; due, $15,582.16; taxes, &c., $805.19.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hoe Av, 1,221 and 1,223, w s, 50 ft s of Jennings St, 50x160; 5-story flat; Philippine Wailbort against Jackson Const. Co. et al.; A. & H. Blech, attorneys; due, $4,154.85; taxes, &c., $1,516.84; prior mtg, $17,500.

By George Price.

Fulton Av, 1,278-84, e s, 65.1 ft s of 169th St, 86.5x145x irregular, frame dwellings; Edward Knapp against J. H. J. Renner et al; G. A. Steinmuller, attorney; due, $10,912.32; taxes, &c., $3,683.84.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Corlears St, n e corner of Water St, for a six-story warehouse and office building, 100x145; Standard Milling Co., 49 Wall St, owner; A. E. Baxter Engineering and Appraisal Co., Buffalo, N. Y., architect; cost, $150,000.

Park Av, n w corner of 57th St, for a five-story storeroom and office building, 100.5x 39, A. V. and M. W. White, Litchfield, Conn., and H. B. Anderson, 15 Broad St, owners; W. B. Seaver, Grand Central Terminal, architect; cost, $80,000.

189th St, s s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, for two five-story brick tenemnts, 50x86.3; Washington Place Building Co., Inc., 160 Escecombe Av, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $100,000.

21st St, 148 and 150 East, for a one-story dwelling, 43x12.10; Leon Jamain, 46 Gramercy Park, owner; Gilbert Robinson & Son, 348 East 182d St, architects; cost, $500.

3D ST, s s, 25 ft e of Macdougal St, for a one-story garage, 78x90.7; Clement Church Corporation, 136 West 3d St, owner; Sterling Architectural Co., 212 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Van Buren St, n s, 43.5x ft e of Morris Park Av, for a one-story brick garage, 24.7x 43.11; Morris Van Buren Realty Co., Nicholas Serracino, 1,170 Broadway, President, owner and architect; cost, $2,500.

Van Buren St, n s, 68.05, for a one-story brick garage, 24.7x43.11; Morris Van Buren Realty Co., owner and architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

63d St, 27 East, to a four-story dwelling; Dr. J. A. Hartwell, premises, owner; D. Barber, 101 Park Av, architect; cost, $9,000.

WILKINS AV, 1,330, to a two-story brick store and office building, 40x39; William Construction Co., Dessale Lehr, 1,231 Hoe Av, President, owner; Norman Lederer, 1,341 Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BEEKMAN PLACE, 33, e s, 80.5 ft s of 51st St, 20x100; Benjamin Gruber to Esther, his wife, title from the premises, all liens, Aug. 29; attorney, I. E. Schlesinger, 299 Broadway $1

CONVENT AV, 433, s e corner of 149th St, 99.11x100; Remor Corporation to Normar Real Estate Corporation, 170 Broadway, mtg $174,000, Aug. 29; attorney, H. S. Mansfield, 27 Cedar St.....$100

EDGECOMBE AV, 100, n e corner 139th St, 18x80, foreclosure Aug. 15; J. Lewis Lindner, referee, to J. Romaine Brown, 340 Convent Av, mtg $10,000, Aug. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway .....$600 above mortgage

RIVINGTON ST, 168, n s, 50.6 ft e of Clinton St, 25x37; Alexander and Hulde Golenternek to Fanny Grenier, on the premises, mtg $20,000, Aug. 24; attorney, H. Koppelman, 144 Rivington St.....$500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 145th St, 183.5x100x180.10x100.5; Normar Real Estate Corporation to Remor Corporation, 150 Broadway, mtg $315,000, all liens, Aug. 29; attorney, H. S. Mansfield, 27 Cedar St....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 50.6 ft s of 128th St, 25.3x97.8x26x93.11, Lincoln Trust Co. to Lincoln Trust Co., 204 5th Av, as guardian of Gerald C. Holbrook, Aug. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

7TH ST, 215-215½, n s, 216.4 ft w of Avenue C, 33.4x97.6; David Herns to Aaron Blum, Grafton, N. Y., mtg $23,750, Aug. 29; attorney, Hy Kurtz, 63 Park Row.....$100

12TH ST, n e s, 381.2 ft s e of 6th Av, runs s e 20.10x n w —x n — to distance of 100 ft n e therefrom s w 16.4x s w 100 to beginning; Harvey S. Gay and wife to John H. Henshaw, 294 West End Av, trustee, mtg $15,000, all liens, Aug. 29; attorneys, Lockwood & L., 120 Broadway.....$1,000

207TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Josephine C. Christman to J. Harry Riker, 507 West 28th St, Aug. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway .$100

112TH ST, 21 East, n s, 301 ft s of 5th Av, 19x100.11, foreclosure Aug. 4; Charles J. V. Meisel, referee, to 888 Union Avenue Co., 74 Broadway; attorneys, Strasburger & S., 74 Broadway .....Over and above mtg., $5,800

160TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 200x 100; Title Guarantee & Trust Co. to Medal Realty Co., 42 Broadway, mtg $37,500, Aug. 7; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av $100

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, 2,321, w s, 50x100; Universal Holding & Leasing Co., Inc., to Bernard Kahn, 870 East 162d St, mtg $5,600, Aug. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

CONCORD AV, e s, 100 ft s of Dater St, 50x 100; Leo J. Rosett, referee, to Frederick Schaufer, 2,702 Marion Av, Aug. 24; attorney, Ernest E. L. Hammer, 3d Av and 148th St $3,500

CROTONA AV, w s, 231.10 ft s of 182d St, 30x219.4x30.11x223.3; Dunnelle Van Schaick to Guaranty Trust Co., 28 Nassau St, trustee, mtg $21,000, March 14, 1912; attorney, Guaranty Trust Co., 5th Av and 42d St. $1

FREEMAN ST, s s, 33.6 ft w of Longfellow Av, 47x90.4; Amerigo Caruccl to Vincent Destasio, 1,546 East 38th St., Brooklyn, mtg $4,500, Aug. 29; attorney, J. A Caruccl, 1,546 East 38th St., Brooklyn .....

JACKSON AV, w s, 26.11 ft s of Dater St, 49.11x100; Anthony J. Griffin (Ref.) to Beckie Feldstein, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $30,000, Aug. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$34,000

LOT 21, Block 4, map Morris Park; Herman Rothkopf to Herman A. Domph, 799 East 180th St, ½ part, Aug. 30; attorney, H. A. Domph, 799 East 180th St.....$1

PARK AV WEST, 4,460, s s, 14.1x85.10, Empire City Savings Bank to John Hill, 123 Edgecombe Av, mtg $2,500, Aug. 28; attorneys, Geltner, S. & A., 299 Broadway $4,500

PLOT begins at line dividing this land from land A. Schermerhorn and line dividing same from land marked Redmond No. 1 on map Jas. Rosenthal, runs n e 125 ft to centre line right of way leading to Bettners Lane x—x s x e —x s 131.8x e —x to beginning, contains 2½ acres; Thomas M. R. Markham to Leona Holding Corporation, 63 Park Row, June 7, confirmation deed; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry P. Meikleham to same, confirmation deed July 14; same attorney $1

STEBBINS AV, w s, 118.3 ft n of 167th St, 30x37.3x37.3 to Prospect Av x30x33.3x33.3; Morris Gerber to Walter W. Taylor, 424 Tecumseh Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., mtg $9,000, Aug. 23; attorneys, De La Mare & M., 140 Nassau St.....$100

WEST FORDHAM ROAD, 14, s e s, 75.8x100 18.4x114.11; Thomas Brady to Thomas W. Brady, 14 West Fordham Road, Aug. 28; attorney, Thomas W. Brady, 14 West Fordham Road.....$100

143D ST, s s, 100 ft e of College Av, 50x100 x50x —; Dexu Realty Corporation to Yettor Borowitz, 1,081 Simpson St, mtg $41,000, Aug. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

198TH ST, n s, 57.9 ft w of Decatur Av, 19.11x87.4; Thomas F. Kennedy, referee, to Sophia A. Seidman, 804 West 180th St, mtg $5,500, Aug. 29; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 41 Park Row $980

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of the lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 29th St, 98.9x 93, leasehold, Aug. 30; Brunswick Realty Co. to Elbridge T. Gerry, Newport, R. I., installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Harris & T., 258 Broadway.....$200,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 146th St, 183.9x100x163.10x101.5, Aug. 29; Remor Corporation to Normar Real Estate Corporation, 170 Broadway, prior mtg $300,000; due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Marks & M., 61 Park Row.....$15,000

VERMILYEA AV, n s, 175 ft w of 204th St, 50x100, Aug. 29; Edelo Realty Corp. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St....$47,000

7TH ST, 215 and 215½, n s, 216.4 ft n of Avenue C, 33.4x97.6, Aug. 29; Aaron Blum to Joseph Horns, 125 30th St, Brooklyn, installments, 6 p. c., prior mtg $23,750; attorney, Henry Kurtz, 63 Park Row.....$1,000

62D ST, 138 West, e s, 425 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5, Aug. 29; Mary F. Zimmerman to Doyle & Doyle, 138 West 62d St; attorney, John M. Ruck, 271 Broadway $2,000

112TH ST, 21 East, n s, 301 ft e of 5th Av, 19x100.11, Aug. 30; 888 Union Avenue Co. to Samuel Randel, 1,532 Minford Place, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strasbourger & S., 74 Broadway.....$5,500

12TH ST, n e side, 389.2 ft s e of 6th Av, runs s e 20.10x n e —x n — to a distance 160 ft n e therefrom x n w 16.4x s w 100 to beginning, Aug. 29; John H. Henshaw, trustee to Harvey S. Gay, Searsdale, N. Y., due Sept. 1, 1919, prior mtg $—; attorneys, Lockwood & L., 120 Broadway.....$2,000

94TH ST, 35 West, n s, 300.4 ft w of Central Park West, 19.8x100.8, Aug. 30; Hannah S. Gould to Victor Gaertner, 403 Audubon Av, due as per bond; attorney, M. Nagler, 233 Broadway $1,500

160TH ST, s s, 641.8 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x 100, Aug. 7; Medal Realty Co. to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$19,500

160TH ST, s s, 575 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x 100, Aug. 7; Medal Realty Co., to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$19,000

160TH ST, s s, 708.4 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x 100, Aug. 7; Medal Realty Co., to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$19,000

Bronx.

BROWN PLACE, e s, 25 ft n of 134th St, 25x100; Emily C. Findlay to Abbie E. Wille, 1,546 Eastchester Road, July 1, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,200

LOTS 12 to 14, Parcel 17, map of William B. Ogden; also Lots 4 and 5, Parcel 22, map of William B. Ogden; also Lots 3 and 4, Parcel 35, map of William B. Ogden; also Summit Av, e s, 200 ft s of 162d St, 25x100; also Summit Av, e s, 225 ft s of 162d St, 38x95; also plot begins at Stone Monument A on map made by Morrison and Barrett, June 8, 1877, runs —in a straight line 85.10x—, 72.6x—, 15.3 to Pontoon Bridge crossing, Cromwell Creek x14.8x11.6x280.5 to w s of Macomb's Dam Road x—x n e — to beginning; also Belmont Av, s e corner of Macomb's Road, 118.6x170.8 to centre line of Cromwell Creek x n e 195.7 to w s of Inwood Av x32x314.5; also Inwood Av, n w corner of Belmont Av, 126.8x188.6 to Featherbed Lane x95.10x47.10x49.6 to 230.6; also Inwood Av, w s, 317.11 ft n of Cobble Place, 248.10x77.6x30x100x217.11; also lot in Mount Vernon and Rye; Thomas H. Reynolds to Margaret Gants, 900 Ogden Av, prior mtg $34,000, Aug. 25, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Todd & St. John, 258 Broadway $15,000

PARK AV WEST, 4,469, w s, 18.1x85.10; John Hill to Empire City Savings Bank, 231 West 125th St., Aug. 28, 3 years; attorney, C. W. Dayton, 27 William St.....$2,500

RYER AV, w s, 245.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x irregular; Wm. L. Phelan to Wm. P. Pelty, 2,036 Ryar Av, prior mtg $12,000, Aug. 29, 3 years, 6 per cent.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,600

VYSE AV, s w corner of 177th St, 127.9x103; Frank A. Becker to Charles Purdy, White Plains, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. K. Griffin, 15 Court St, White Plains, N. Y.....$6,350

143D ST, s s, 100 ft e of College Av, 50x100x 50x—; Yetta Horowitz to Deru Realty Corporation, 309 Broadway, Aug. 29, 5 years, 6 per cent.; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway $6,000

146TH ST, n s, 220.3 ft e of Morris Av, 100x 25x20x0.3x80x28.7; Giuseppino Margarita to Henry Elias Brewing Co., 403 East 54th St, Aug. 29, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. W. Osterweis, 205 5th Av.....$300

156TH ST, s s, 98.11 ft e of Tinton Av, 18.9x 96; also 156th St, s s, 115.9 ft e of Tinton Av, 18.9x96; Congregation Tomchay Torah of the Bronx to Louis Baine, 681 Beck St, Aug. 29, 3 years, interest as per bond; attorney, Sol Friedland, 299 Broadway.....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 529, corner store and store and basement adjoining; Mose Martini to Rosina or Rosie D'Ambrosio, on premises, 2 years and 8 months from Sept. 1, 1916; address, Ebling Brewing Co., 766 St. Ann's Av.....$960

ELIZABETH ST, 60, store; Salvatore Strano to Marlino Agosta, 191 Hester St.....$860

MADISON AV, n w corner of 29th St, the land; Elbridge T. Gerry to Brunswick Realty Co., 35 West 39th St, 20 years from May 1, 1916, 2 renewals, 20 years each; attorneys, Harris & T., 258 Broadway, all liens, Taxes, &c, and $8,750 to $26,500

Bronx.

TREMONT AV, 769, store and cellar; George Hahn et al to Samuel Kannish, 870 East 170th St, 1 year from Sept. 10, 1916, option 2 years' renewal; attorney, M. Thieren, 831 East 162d St.....$1,000

WESTCHESTER AV, 440-442, all; Santini Realty Co., Inc., to Eugene J. Sennett, 1,371 Leland Av, 15 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 766 St. Ann's Av.....$3,300 to $3,600

180TH ST, 827 East, store; Adolph Bloch and another to George Pleorates, 888 Prospect Av, and another, 10 years from Oct. 1916; attorney, J. A. Wasserman, 2,111 Southern Boulevard .....$780 to $1,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 199 and 201; Brooklyn Ladder Co. against estate of Henry C. Miner, owner; Alfred B. Rosenstein, contractor....$150

CANNON ST, 35; Morris Fein against Mollie Ricker, owner; — Levine, contractor, $316

CHERRY ST, 232; Sam Slosberg against Lena Williaman, owner and contractor; William Goldberg, contractor.....$90

HENRY ST, 133 and 135; Louis Bern, Inc., against Joseph Smolensky, owner; Sam Miller, contractor $50

2D ST, 120 East; Abraham Seskin against Simon Levy, owner; David Bieler, contractor $250

5TH AV, 907; Thomas & Buckley Hoisting Co. against 907 Fifth Avenue Co., Inc. owner; Samuel B. Harris, contractor..$1,348

107TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x88; Patrick Henderson, Inc., against Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses, Inc., owner; Rapp Construction Co., Inc., contractor $505

128TH ST, 34 West; Evans Bros., Inc., against Isaac Smolensky, owner; Sam Miller, contractor $145

172D ST, 500 West; Nathan Schutte against Metropolitan Holding Co., owner; Jacob Horwitz, contractor $19

Bronx.

BASSFORD AV, 2,275; Evans Bros., Inc., against Joseph Smolensky, owner; Sam Miller contractor $125

UNION AV, s e corner of Home St, 27x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Home Union Building Corporation, owner; Sarah Wiener and E. Lowenthal, contractors.....$736.52

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

82D ST, 41 to 49 West, Lawrence Cement Co. against Greycourt Realty Co. et al., June 1, 1916; by bond.....$1,221

SAME PROPERTY, East River Miller & Lumber Co. against Greycourt Realty Co. et al., July 12, 1916; by bond.....$143

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 75 ft n of 167th St, 104.8x306.5, Lawyers Mortgage Co. loans Dulcet Holding Corp. to erect four 5-story apartments, $236,000.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HOWARD ST, n e corner of Broadway, 97.8x 60.10; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against Howard Street Corporation, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Butcher, Tanner & Foster.

4TH AV, 240; Adolph Trondel against Daniel Weismantel et al., action to declare lien; attorney, L. Jarmann.

27TH ST, 48 West; New York Savings Bank against Botolph Co. et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, J. A. Dutton.

109TH ST, 232 East; William F. Moore against Annie Abbate et al., foreclosure of mortgage

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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Are You Rested In the Morning?

If you are not, you are not fit to do the work on which your success depends. Live at NEPONSIT, where a real rest under blankets every night in the year fits you to do your best at the office all day, every day. With its glorious beach, its surf, its bay, its tennis and other outdoor sports, and its well appointed Club House, NEPONSIT is a delightful year-round home, only 40 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn. Children "find themselves" at NEPONSIT; grown-ups revel in its completeness. Lots $550 up. Liberal terms. Ask for particulars at once. Phone Greeley 2741.

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$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD; CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

LOTS $2 Down, $1 Monthly. Call or write for free railroad tickets.

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$150 CASH WILL START YOU, balance $3 weekly, will buy poultry farm; well-built house; 6 rooms; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town of 7,000; schools, stores, factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. C. Estate, 243 West 35th St.

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A large tract of ocean, bay and lake front property. The most attractive situation in the Hamptons.

WILLIAM H. WINTERS,
Westhampton Beach, L. I.
Or your own broker.

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HOUSES WANTED

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LOFTS WITH FINE LIGHT

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.

New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave. Modern, well-kept building. 100% sprinkler system; suitable any business.

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Fifth Ave. at 45th St.

Apartments and Rooms with Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished, by the Year or Transiently.

Also EQUINOX HOUSE Manchester, Vermont.

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20 East 83d Street.
Rental Reasonable.
Apply to
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ON THE BLOCK BEAUTIFUL
130th Street, Fifth to Lenox

Three-story, 25-foot front houses, 11 rooms, front lawns and porches; rent $75 to $80. Inquire 24 West 130th, or

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For Rent

Attractive Stone and Shingle Country Home Artistically Furnished

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No more subway or suburb.

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Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."

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Facing most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.

4 ROOMS, $40-$45
5 ROOMS, $55-$60
6 ROOMS, $65-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85

Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.

40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.
HENRY C. COLEMAN.

Hotel Calumet

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Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.

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430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths

Rents	Parlors	18x23
$1,500 to $1,800	Dining Rooms...	15x18
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N. E. Cor. B'way & 107th St.
Only 2 Apartments Left.
7 Rooms—$1,200. 6 Rooms—$1,000.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

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Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced,

Under the Management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON

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The Hudson Fulton

S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.

A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.

7 Rooms, one Bath
8 Rooms, two Baths
One block from Subway.
$810 to $960 yearly.

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Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.

4 Rooms—$30 to $37 per month
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201 & 203 West 117th St.

St. Nicholas to 7th Ave.

Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.

Rentals $780 to $1,050 yearly
Apply on Premises, or to
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One 9-room and 3 baths corner apartment—
$2,200.

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One 5-room apartment, one bath and extra toilet in kitchen—$1,050.

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One 5-room and 2 baths apartment—$1,150.

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Phone: Columbus 3957

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THE SUMNER

Eight-story strictly fireproof apartment. Five-room and bath suites, also doctor's five-room apartment.

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Six-story elevator apartment. Four-room and bath suite.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
J. IRVING WALSH,
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Between Broadway and 7th Ave.

Modern Apartments

7 & 8 ROOMS
2 BATHS

Extra Servants' Rooms.
Day and Night Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,380 TO $1,800.
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Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., Cor. B'way.

Large, new, absolutely fireproof, all modern improvements; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service, phones; safes. Subway.

Beautiful architecture, entrance and views. If you will come and look, you will rent. JOHN P. DIEHL, Agent, on premises.

Healthiest locality in New York City.

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Southeast Corner
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Sunny Corner Apartment

8 Large Rooms.....$1,700
7 Room Apts..$1,100-$1,300

Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
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Centrally Located and Most Convenient to All Sections of City.

All modern improvements, electric light, telephone, hall service continuous day and night.

6-7 Rooms, $45 to $60.

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605-611 WEST 156TH ST.

High Class Elevator Apartments, Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station. Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.

6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS

Rents Reasonable.

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924 West End Av.—105th St.

New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.

Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

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605-611 West 111th St.
6 ROOMS, $900 to $1,020.
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High class, all improvements, 6, 7 rooms; exceptional service; owner's management; rents very moderate; very best decorations; reference required; must be seen to be appreciated. 152d and Broadway.

2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath,

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, $30-$60
Tel. Mo... 3927. Kitchens, Owner on premises.

Broadway, 89th to 90th Streets

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IF you visit this imposing building you will surely come away convinced that in this apartment house, there have been embodied improvements, so advanced, that the most fastidious and cultured demand for a generation to come have been foreseen and carried out. And yet the rentals are reasonable. Read more.

Spacious garden on 3 sides insures ample light and fresh air. Roomy closets, closet doors with pier glass mirrors. Special rooms for accommodating guests. Saferoof playground for children. Kitchens have ventilating flues, complete glass-lined ice boxes and outlets for electric fans. Refrigeration furnished without cost. Private laundries with tubs, gas, ironing boards and steam driers. Individual brick-lined store rooms. All rooms richly decorated and finished. Suites of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. A number of splendid suites now vacant. Rentals from $2500 to $3200.

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NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
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Modern Elevator Apartments
Beautiful, high-class residential section.

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Finest Section of the Drive.

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N. W. Corner 70th St.
Choice Elevator Apartment
5 and 6 Rooms & Bath
$780, $840 Yearly

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LUXONIA APARTMENT,
305 West 72d Street,
to September 30th, 1917; immediate possession; six rooms, two baths; rent $1,600.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
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Elevator Apartment. Managed by Owner.
4 Rooms $36.00 to $40.00
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SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

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Large and light rooms, elevator. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or owner.
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6 Rooms
Suitable for Physician.
REASONABLE RENTS.
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207-211 West 110th St.
High-class elevator apartments.
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Small Apartments—2 & 3 rooms and bath—with service, $400 to $1,000.
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1 WEST 34 STREET

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY

New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
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ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
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Convenient to "L" and Subway.

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336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH-CLASS HOUSE. 5 Rooms, $50
Subway Express 96th. 6 Rooms, $60
All night elevator.

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S. W. corner 60th St. and Madison Av., two rooms and bath, elevator and chamber service, from $50 up. Apply Frederick T. Barry Co., 646 Madison Av. Agents on premises.

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Broadway-221st St. subway station, 5-4-5 rooms; all improvements; $24 to $36. Class of tenants restricted. Call at above address only.

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Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

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JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS

JUST COMPLETED
4 and 5 Large Rooms and Bath
$24 to $45
Equal to the Best in Manhattan
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT

Many Unusually Attractive Features.
A Real Neighborhood Community.
Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys.
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HOW TO GO { From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.), take Jackson Av., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Av. (FARE FIVE CENTS NOW.) Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. TWENTY MINUTES' RIDE.

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2 Rooms and Bath,
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Apply to Herman L. R. Edgar
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High class apartments 4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; electric light, telephone and shower. Rents $27 to $40. Apply Superintendent.

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3 to 6 large outside rooms; all night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Superintendent.

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One Apartment on 8th Floor.
5 Rooms & 2 Baths
North, east & south exposure.
$1,600
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2 Rooms & Bath $55 includes service, specially adapted for women.

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$37.50 to $65, Service Included.

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IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
MAPLE COURT
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8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,200
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,000
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122-128 East 34th Street,
Corner of Lexington Avenue
7-8 Rooms and Bath
Rent $1,200 to $1,500.
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Electric light and elevator service. Supt. on premises, or Edward Millman, 165 Broadway.

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Attractive skylight studios; also two-room and bath studio apartments, facing the park.
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Between Park and Prospect.

4 AND 5 ROOMS—$30 UP

Every modern convenience. Unusual transit facilities for business men in Manhattan.
REFINEMENT DESIRED.

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199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Aves., 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes. 196th St., 8d Ave. "L" Express Station. CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
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Builders—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. River. 975.

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Watch for Sunday's ad. of Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

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Six-room cottage; near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c. fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. B. Welch, Box 125 Times Downtown.

Sacrifice my two Jamaica lots for $120 each; two blocks from station and trolleys; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9880 Madison Square.

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Two plots, 75x125, on Fowler Av. for sale at $3,000. Will make liberal terms and will finance a building operation. Only $1,000 cash required. Wynnewood Realty Co., 39 Prospect Av., Mount Ve non, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOMES
Along the Hudson,
Along the Sound,
Among the Hills.
KENNETH IVES & CO., 7 EAST 42D.

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Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. B. Bryan, 129 Times Downtown.

SCARSDALE, near station and Country Club; twelve-room stone and shingle house; three baths; sun room; sleeping porch; garage. Price, $27,500. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

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$1,275, complete, buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5800. 1 West 34th St.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

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FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 8 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

We always have properties under their market price. Write for our list. L'Eclusie-Washburn Co., 18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

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Finished estates, farms, and investment properties within 100 miles New York City, any direction; shore fronts and hills.
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For Sale or to Rent.—Owner going abroad in October; will sell at great sacrifice 36-acre estate, 3-acre lake, including modern house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; artistically and completely furnished; gas, water, ice, ice house, fine kitchen, garden, beautiful shade trees; ten miles from Morristown; correspondence invited. Address A. G., Mendham, N. J.

COUNTRY ESTATES, HOMES AND FARMS personally inspected and photographed.
G. W. ZUCKER,
Graduate Agriculturist,
NEWARK, N. J.

Real Opportunity.—Six-room house; steam heat; fireplace; oak floors; sleeping porch; acre plot; best section; $5,000; easy terms; would rent intending buyer. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ON ACCOUNT OF GOING ABROAD. Well-built house, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 81x250; near station and trolley; $6,000. Viale, Tenafly, N. J., or 128 White St., New York.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—New stucco and shingle residence, 6 bedrooms, 4 baths, (2 tiled;) lot 70x170; commands beautiful views of mountain; faces park; price $14,000. R. S. CONNOLLY & CO., opp. Lackawanna Station.

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New houses, 1 to 4 baths; $6,000 up; houses and steam heated apartments; rent $40 up. C. H. Stiger, opp. Brick Church Station, East Orange.

ALL THE ORANGES, N. J.

Modern houses, apartments; every description; all prices, sale or rent. Lackawanna R. R. Frank H. Taylor, (note first name,) op. Brick Church Station, East Orange.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

If seeking a home amidst wealth and refinement, send for illustrated folder describing many beautiful homes. E. E. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

COUNTRY HOMES—ACREAGE—FARMS. DANIEL GERARD, 1,270 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted for spot cash, tract of land within 75 miles; must be high front on good road and have unfailing and abundant water; owners send diagram, bottom price, and particulars. Stevenson, World Building.

Professional man, commuter, wants house, bungalow style, (7-9 rooms, 2 baths;) good-sized lot, shade trees; garage; high-class neighborhood; particulars and photographs desired; cash payment. J 47 Times.

Wanted.—One-family house, 6 rooms, improvements; half hour from city; garden and chicken space; rent about $20 per month. J 50 Times.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

A musician wants studio for Oct. 1, about 30x20, with 1 or 2 rooms and bath, location between 42d and 65th Sts., Lexington Av. and Broadway; not necessary north light. Ad. Heaton, Camp Rosalind, Chesham, N. H.

Desk room, 5th to Madison Av., 44th to 50th St.; state rent; young real estate broker. J 70 Times.

Wanted—Permanent storage space uptown to store twenty to twenty-five motor trucks. Sterling Motor Truck Co., 646 West 132d.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms & bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $40.50 weekly up; extra large 3-room corner apt., $21 weekly; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Two rooms, kitchenette; off 5th Av.; antique furniture; $85; lease. J 64 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specialty attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA. R
F 150 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY. D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
Special Rates to Columbia Students. N
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. S
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils, maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions; lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.

225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up. 4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional, near subway, L, 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1641 and 1611 Academy.

Sublet—Fine apartment, furnished, 7 rooms, including 3 master bedrooms; all light; superior location; from Oct. 1 for 1 year; rental $2,400. Apply Superintendent, 270 Riverside Drive.

Doctor's suite, from Oct. 1, Hotel Devon, 70 West 55th St.; 2 large rooms, bath, and lavatory; rent, $1,200, including complete service. Inquire at Hotel Devon.

Apartment to sublet, furnished, to Oct. 1, 1916; attractive, 2 rooms, bath; rental $50 month; near Plaza Hotel. Apply Superintendent, on premises, 57 West 58th.

59 West 54th St. Two large rooms and bath, furnished; connected with Hotel Devon; rent $1800, including complete service. Inquire Hotel Devon.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

55th, 45 West.—Two rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; steam heat, electricity, gas; instantaneous hot water.

Beautifully furnished eight-room elevator apartment; time to suit tenant; reasonable; fine location. 15 West 91st. 9144 River.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

50th, 14 West.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; desirable; permanent. Circle 1810.

2 rooms, completely furnished; very high-class house. Apply 507 West 113th.

Sublet furnished apartment, 3 rooms, 215 Audubon Av; telephone 617 Audubon. Supt.

Superbly furnished apartment; two to four rooms, bath; service. 25 West 74th.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive; 150th to 157th St.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 173 West 58th.

Unfurnished—East Side.

77 IRVING PLACE.—Three rooms and bath; corner; overlooking Gramercy Park; $25, including service; meals served in rooms if desired. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET. Telephone John 5700.

1,000 PARK AV., COR. 84TH ST.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,900-$2,100.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,750.
12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,400-$4,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

1,142 MADISON AV.—Six rooms and bath, steam heated, elevator apartment; rent, $65 per month; decorate to suit. Janitor on premises.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

41st, 11 East.—Large front room, southern exposure, bath, breakfast optional.

SKYLIGHT STUDIO APARTMENT; MODERN. 32 EAST 28TH ST.

28TH, 180 EAST.—Modern apartment, 2, 3, and 4 rooms; $600-$1,200.

Unfurnished—West Side.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof building; standard service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,600-$1,800.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $23 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3391 River.

52D ST., 200-206 WEST, S. E. cor. Broadway. The Newport.—Five and six rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, steam heat; rentals $55 to $75. Apply to Superintendent on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

OVERLOOKING 5th Av. and old First Presbyterian Churchyard, 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $1,400; all outside rooms; most exclusive section in New York. Apply 12 West 12th St., or CARSTEIN & LINNIKIN, INC., 221 4th Av., New York.

Brockton, 661 West 180th, N. W. corner Broadway.—High-class elevator house; extra large sleeping chambers; hardwood floors throughout; 4 rooms, front, $40-$45; 4 rooms, corner, $50; 5 rooms, front, $50; 6 rooms, corner, $58-$60.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 and 4 rooms.

Maid Service; Meals Served, $1,000 to $1,500. Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

THE BRAENDER,
S. W. corner of 102d St., Central Park West, 6, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $900-$2,200. Fireproof building; all improvements. Superintendent on premises.

Five rooms and bath.
Eight rooms, three baths,
Very high-class elevator house.
Most moderate rents.
530 West 113th St.

COURTWOOD,
Southwest corner 169th St. and Broadway.
Modern elevator apartment,
7 rooms and 2 baths, $1,000.
5-6 rooms and bath, $660-$750.

20th, 424 West—Exclusive location; unobstructed outlook; college grounds opposite; for people of refinement; 5 rooms, bath, steam, $37-$42; no small children.

130th St., 515 West.—Upper part of two-family house, 8 rooms and bath, heat and hot water. W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

181st St., 65 West.—5 and 6 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; entirely renovated; convenient; telephone; rent $28 to $35.

46TH ST., 19 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, exceptional neighborhood, $48 monthly; entire top floor, $35; can use for business. Gilman.

To sublet, beautiful 7 rooms and large foyer; corner apartment; 3 baths; all outside rooms. 601 West 113th St., corner Broadway. Phone Murray Hill 3794.

769 West 170th St.—Four rooms, bath and all improvements; $32. Select Tenants Only. Agent on Premises.

8 ROOMS, CORNER, $70.
400 West 153d. (St. Nicholas Av.) W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

224-228 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

Chestershire, 570 W. 183d.—One and one-half blocks 181st St. subway, doctor's apartment, 7 rooms and bath; $55 per month.

203 WEST 94TH ST.
Five and six rooms, elevator apartments; $50 and $65; reference required.

Riverside Drive, 214, corner 94th—Sublet 7 rooms; one year lease.

94th, 52-54 West, near Park.—8-room modern apartments; reasonable rent.

107th, 60 WEST.—Four-room high-class elevator housekeeping apartment, $50-$55.

To Let—Three rooms with kitchenette and bath; 160 Claremont Av., 4L; rent $40.

94th, 52-54 West, near Park.—8-room modern apartments; reasonable rent.

Broadway, 3,604, near 148th.—6 large, light rooms, $48; 7 rooms, $50.

Bronx.

5-6-7 rooms, upt-o-date elevator Apartment; fine location; rents reasonable. MOBUS, 1,906 Valentine Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

125 Feet East of 5th Av. and South of 42d St.
Well-located 25-foot
BUILDING FOR LEASE.
Will improve for reputable tenant.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
489 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6020.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. THE SUBLEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

STORE AND PARLOR FLOOR.
Communicating stairway, 18x35, suitable for retail or wholesale; also top floor as workroom or stockroom; gas, electricity, steam heat, hot and cold water; six years; will rent part; brokers protected. Grax, 28 East 33d St.

Corner loft, 100x100, with sprinklers; suitable for heavy and light manufacturing. 102 West 101st St., corner Columbus Av. Apply H. Marcowitz, 99 Madison Av. Phone Madison 6890. Full commission to brokers.

STORE,
Basement and sub-basement.
506 Broadway.
22,000 square feet.
E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

16th St. and 4th Av.—Northeast corner, large corner store; also adjoining stores on avenue and street; also large parlor stores. Korn, 31 Nassau St., 1 to 4 P. M.

LARGE DOUBLE STORE.
2,072 8th Av., (112th,) suitable for bakery, drygoods, or any other business; rent reasonable; will divide premises.

Small private office, including stenographer's office service, with drafting room suitable for architect or similar occupation. Write C 69 Times, or telephone Madison Square 5528.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $25 UP.
UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST.
MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE.
SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 840 BROADWAY.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

34TH ST., 140 WEST, Between Broadway and 7th Av., parlor floor front office or store with large windows. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone John 5700.

Store to let opposite railroad station on the main street in Forest Hills. Inquire E. H. Schwiebert, Forest Hills, L. I., Telephone 6580 Forest Hills.

Desk room; $12, including desk, telephone, and good stenographer's services; highest class location. Apply Colum

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The tropical disturbance first reported Tuesday morning has evidently passed northwestward between Jamaica and Haiti. Evidence of its intensity is yet lacking. In the United States fair weather has prevailed except over Florida and in the Middle Rocky Mountains and plateau regions, where there have been showers and thunderstorms.

Moderate temperatures continue in northern and eastern districts. A shallow disturbance now central over North Dakota will probably cause showers in the upper lake region Thursday night or Friday; elsewhere, except in Florida and along the Gulf Coast, the weather will be fair, with unimportant changes in temperature.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light west, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west to southwest, fair; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable, mostly northeast, and fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Thursday and Friday, Lot much change in temperature.

New England—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Western New York—Fair Thursday, Friday, Increasing cloudiness, not much change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	58	62	4 P. M.	69	78
6 A. M.	60	61	6 P. M.	69	63
9 A. M.	61	67	9 P. M.	66	68
12 M.	65	74	11 P. M.	66	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64; at 8 P. M. it was 69. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 2:00 P. M.; minimum, 61 degrees at 5:45 A. M. Humidity, 71 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
4:50—139 Front St.; N. I. Hgrwits.....Slight
8:15—2,360 2 Av.; H. Sussman.....Slight
8:35—569 W. 176 St.; Nathan Kantor, Not given
9:00—418 W. 35 St.; Bacola Alarmo...Slight
2:55—913 Tiffany St.; — Werman....Slight
11:15—736 Greenwich St.; California Essence Works .....Slight
P.M.
12:20—180 E. Houston St.; Philip Chenock .....Slight
12:45—456 Manhattan Av.; Mrs. — Fester, ...Slight
1:45—Morris Av. & Belmont St; not given, ...None
2:10—107 E. 31 St.; Kate Bonnell....Slight
2:40—194 Wooster St.; Margal & Co..Slight
3:45—Queensboro Bridge, (wagon.) John Cosby $100
4:10—1,535 B'way; Howard Rim Co.....$50
4:25—545 W. 142 St.; Boyd O. Berry...$1,000
6:45—Pier 38 N. R.; American Lenten $1,000
7:10—14 Walker St.; not given.....Slight
7:10—1,750 Bathgate Av.; Samuel Burger .....Slight
7:45—180 E. 3 St.; Frank Zuck.....Slight
7:50—1,058 So. B'ward; John Cochran..Slight
8:40—294 Stanton St.; David Gorman..Slight
8:50—1 Av. & 127 St.; Ingraham estate..Slight
9:05—350 E. 114 St.; Joseph Carrow...Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

LEDERER, LOUIS, (Dec. 6, 1914;) total assets $6,559, net estate $5,768; Mrs. Marie Louise Lederer (widow,) was the beneficiary. total assets, $165,115.

HASBROUCK, MELINDA, (Oct. 25, 1912;) net estate $15,956. There were twenty-six beneficiaries named in the will. The largest bequests were: Sophie Boucher, (niece,) $22,514; Nancy Coughtry, (niece,) and Charles Boucher, (nephew,) $22,204 each; Sophie Boucher, (sister,) $10,602; Frederick Coughtry, nephew, $8,905; Stonywold Sanitarium, $8,905. Assets: Equity in 237 Central Park West valued at $20,000; camp at Raquette Lake, Hamilton County, N. Y., $5,500, and realty at Utica, $1,945; bank, $5,508; mortgages, $1,145; personalty at Raquette Lake, $1,049; jewelry and silverware and other personalty, $4,342; stocks and bonds, $19,561, and one-half interest in John L. Hasbrouck & Sons, wholesale dealer in wines, $104,468.

GEHBEN, ERNST J., (Jan. 4;) total assets $272,807, net estate $201,337; Ernst J. Gehben, Gisela Gehben, and Emma Gehben, son and daughters, each received $85,112, August E. Gehben, (nephew,) $2,000, and four friends were each given $1,000. Assets: Bank, $5,182, and mortgages, $267,624.

WASSON, MARY E., (Jan. 21, 1915;) total assets, $14,031; net estate, $10,455; George M. Wood, William W. Gillespie, (nephews,) each received $3,485, and the remainder to five grandnephews and grandniece. Assets: Equity in 604 W. 147 St. valued at $965; bank, $153; received from estate of C. C. Wasson $7,833; personalty, $597; stocks and bonds, $4,441.

NORDLINGER, Mrs. MINNA, (Feb. 3;) Total assets, $141,534; net estate, $125,752; Nanette Nordlinge (sister) received $2,000; Amy Nordlinger, (granddaughter,) $17,183; Augusta Stackler, (daughter,) $24,513; Anna Wimpfheimer, (daughter,) $24,513; Abraham E. Nordlinger, (son,) $24,707; David Nordlinger, (grandson,) $12,183, and Louis Nordlinger, (son,) $24,327. The assets were: An undivided seven months' interest ($23,333) in 782 2 Av.; bank, $7,416; mortgages, $55,255; personalty, $742, and stocks and bonds, $54,796.

O'BRIEN, ELIZABETH, (March 17,) Total assets: Bank, $31,644; net estate, $30,327. With the exception of $1,500 which was given to two cousins and $7,000 to friends the estate went to Catholic institutions, churches, and to priests for masses.

BURR, MELANCTHON, JR., (Aug. 21, 1915.) Total assets, $119,783; net estate, $112,324; Julia D. Burr (widow) was provided with an annuity of $3,000 a year and given personalty valued at $3,338 outright, and the rest of the estate goes to Van Rensselaer Burr, nephew. Two-thirds interest in 291-293 Grand St., $16,000; two-ninths interest in the equity in 25 Howe y. $2,470; two-thirds interest in 295 Grand St., $19,000; bank, $2,653; personalty $5,710; stocks and bonds, $58,490; interest in the brokerage firm of M. Burr, Jr., & Co., $16,038.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments,i cho.ce localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Man and wife desire furnished or unfurnished housekeeping apartment, 3 or 4 rooms, until Spring; downtown preferred. J 38 Times.

Three gentlemen, small apartment, bath, electricity, not over $10 weekly. J 35 Times.

Wanted—Small furnished apartment with kitchen, between 30th and 96th Sts. Write H. C., 812 Times

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Unfurnished.

Four housekeeping rooms, below 59th, between 6th and 3d Avs.; not over $35; two adults; responsible. J 46 Times.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Two Christian teachers desire furnished connecting rooms, hot, cold water; house with elevator and restaurant preferred; October, June; references exchanged. Box 458, Stamford, Conn.

Young, single man wants nicely furnished room; good board; private family; near West 104th St. J 39 Times.

Gentleman wants one, two rooms; furnished, unfurnished; with French family. J 69 Times.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

BOARD wanted for elderly lady; nurse's home preferred; near New York. Address Apt. 16, 541 West 123d St.

Houses to Let

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

City—Unfurnished.

162d, 550 West, (near Broadway.)—10 rooms, 2 baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,574 Broadway, (147th.)

Out of Town.

Orange County, N. Y., Farm and House. Newly built; 5 rooms, unfurnished, all improvements; steam heat, situated near lake; beautiful views; 40 acres, including chicken, ice house, fruit trees, &c.; water supply; big crops and ready market if properly worked; rent $35 monthly; must have some means and references. Apply Room 1,608, 120 West 32d St., New York.

THE NEW YORK HARBOR LINE BOARD will hold a public hearing in Room 328, Custom House, New York City, at 11 A. M., Tuesday Sept. 5, 1916, to consider the subject of anchorages in the Port of New York for vessels loaded with explosives. All interested parties are invited to attend.

A general discussion of the entire subject is desired and particular information on the following points: What changes, if any, should be made in the limits of the present approved anchorage areas; the minimum quantity of explosives of various kinds which would be sufficient to meet the needs supplied from the three present anchorages; the maximum quantity of explosives that should be allowed in each vessel and minimum distance apart at which such vessels should be moored; the limitations, if any, that should be placed upon the age of explosives which may be stored in any of the three anchorages.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 8 A. M., Sept. 1: Lt. J. McCormick, 153, to 152, Patrol, from 25 to 35; J. L. Sayer, W. G. L. Haake, J. J. Mulligan, J. M. Broderick, G. Kinkel, E. H. Stoll, F. Sass.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. E. Willowe, 6, to 99, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 26; G. H. Griffin, 161, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in office of Borough Insp., Brooklyn and Queens, 8 A. M., Aug. 30, during absence of patrolmen on vacation; C. V. Stevens, 172, to B. B. H. Squad, duty as motor cycle messenger in 16th I. D., 4 P. M., Aug. 29, during absence of patrolman on sick report; D. J. Murphy, 274, to 276, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 4 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 29.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. T. F. Walsh, 18, 2 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 3; J. H. Dent, 23, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 3; F. Dolan, 29, 2 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 3.

Sick leaves: Sergt. E. E. Keller, 2d I. D., 60 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 30; Patrol. J. E. Vesey, 154, 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 1.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Act. Capt. E. L. Van Wagner, 9th Sr. Det. Bur., 12:01 A. M., Aug. 30, during disability; Patrol. D. J. Tracey, 62, 11:30 A. M., Aug. 23, during disability; J. F. McDonald, 275, 12:35 P. M., Aug. 18, to 12 P. M., Aug. 21; Act. Det. Sergt., 2d Gr., T. J. Carroll, D. B., 9:45 A. M., Aug. 22, during disability.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. D. J. McNichols, 42, to take effect 4:10 P. M., Aug. 29.

Revocation: So much of Par. 4, S. O. 195, c. s., as temp. assigns Patrol. J. J. Boylan, 18, to 99 for 10 days.

Fire Department.

Special order 156, issued under date of yesterday, gives in detail the dates on which the chief and acting chief officers in Manhattan, Bronx, Richmond, Brooklyn, and Queens Boroughs will apply for regular leaves of absence during September. Dates of short leaves are indicated also.

Directions for the duties of specified officers during the coming month are given as follows:

Chief of Batt. J. J. Gaw will do duty as shown: With 1st Batt., Sept. 6, 11, 16, 21, and 26; with 2d Batt., Sept. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, and 29; with 3d Batt., Sept. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, and 28, and with 4th Batt., Sept. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, and 27. He will apply for regular leaves on Sept. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30, and for short leaves on Sept. 4, 14, and 24.

Chief of Batt. T. F. Dougherty will command the 5th Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 1.

Chief of Batt. J. C. Brogan will command the 8th Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 1.

Capt. E. A. A. Quinn, Eng. 14, will command the 6th Batt., 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 1.

Capt. M. F. Hudy, Eng. 22, will command the 10th Batt., 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 1.

Capt. E. J. Weissman, Eng. 94, will command the 20th Batt., 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 1.

Capt. P. J. Tissler, H. & L. 79, will command the 22d Batt., 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 1.

Reports of inspections as to requirements of Inspection Form No. 1, and also the number of unusual o dangerous conditions found to exist, will be forwarded by company officers; reports will be considered by Chiefs of Battalion and forwarded Sept. 5. They will cover 31 days, ending 8 A. M., Sept. 1.

These members of the department having been tried for violation of rules and regulations, the following decisions are rendered: Fire., 2d grade, J. S. Dolan, Eng. 205, engaging in an altercation, charge dismissed; failed to report altercation, sentence suspended; making false statement, sentence suspended.

Fire., 1st grade, J. J. Kenney, No. 1, H. & L. 135, violation of Sec. 103, guilty, reprimanded.

Fire., 1st grade, Fred. Hoffmann, H. & L. 143 reckless driving, charge dismissed.

Fire., 3d grade, J. G. Hutzelman, Eng. 213, is fined $5 for loss of coat badge No. 2417.

This member of the department having been tried for violation of rules and regulations, the following decision is rendered: Fire., 3d grade, E. D. Slevin, H. & L. 9, absence without leave, guilty, sentence suspended under Special Order 46.

Lt. F. J. Wolf of Hose 5, having performed duty continuously for more than 20 years is, on his own application, retired on an annual pension of $1,050, payable monthly, to take effect 8 A. M., Sept. 1.

Special leave of absence, without pay, two days 8 A. M., Aug. 29, is granted Stoker Daniel Boyle, Eng. 86.

Special leave of absence is granted to Fire., 2d grade, J. A. Kelling, Jr., H. & L. 43, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 31.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Resignations accepted: Capts. F. T. Mudge, 1st Batt., F. A., Ohio N. G.; G. W. Sperry, recruiting officer, Idaho N. G., and W. M. Wilson, Jr., 10th F. A., Conn. N. G.; 2d Lts. L. Foster, Inf., Col. N. G., and L. I. Vrooman, 1st Cav., Ky. N. G.

1st Lt. J. R. McGinness, Inf., is relieved from duty with organized militia, effective Sept. 1.

1st Lt. D. P. Trepagnier, M. R. C., from duty in Southern Dept., about Sept. 1, then home and report by telegraph to Adjutant General of Army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C. on arrival home.

Capts. G. S. Patton and C. E. Swarts, Sig. Corps, retained in Sig. Corps from July 1 as Captains, are relieved from further detail in Sig. Corps, effective Aug. 29, and detailed in Sig. Co.ps, effective Aug. 30.

1st Lt. Col. E. A. Kreger, Prof. of Law, U. S. Military Acad., is relieved from temp. duty in office of the Judge Advocate General of Army, and will return to his station.

Maj. H. E. Ely, 7th Inf., is detailed as a member, and 1st Lt. J. E. Clark, 7th Inf., is detailed as Recorder of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Ft. Bliss, Tex., in orders of April 21, 1916, vice Col. T. W. Moore, retired, and Capt. G. E. Bucker, 11th Inf., relieved.

Capt. A. J. Doherty, 24th Inf., to Ft. Bliss, Tex., and report to Col. F. B. Jones, 7th Inf., President of an Army Retiring Board at that place, for examination. Upon completion of his examination he will return to place of receipt by him of this order.

Capt. M. Craig, 1st Cav., and Capt. C. A. Trett, 24th Inf., are detailed as instructors at the Army Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, and will proceed to that post on Oct. 16 for duty.

1st Lt. S. Smith, U. S. A., retired, is assigned to active duty as an acting quartermaster. He will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for station and duty.

1st Lt. A. E. Mould, retired, is relieved from duty at the Missouri Military Acad., Mexico, Mo., and will proceed home.

Maj. N. Gapen, M. C., to Mount Gretna, Penn. at once, and report for duty, to relieve Lt. Col. C. E. Koerper, M. C., Penn. N. G., who will join the 7th Div. at El Paso, Tex.

1st Lt. F. M. Miller, 19th Inf., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at the North Georgia Agric. College, Dahlonga, Ga.

Maj. W. D. Connor, Gen. Staff, is relieved from detail as a member of the Gen. Staff Corps, effective Sept. 24. He will proceed to San Francisco and sail about No. 5 for Philippines for duty.

Leave: 1st Lt. J. R. McGinness, Inf., 2 months, and 2d Lt. C. S. Erswell, C. A. C., Maine N. G., 15 days.

The Navy.

Commanders F. H. Clark, from command of the Baltimore to Navy Dept., Washington, D. C., and A. W. Marshall, from command of the Machias, to command the Baltimore.

Lt. Cmdr. A. Jautz, the Pittsburgh, to command the Machias.

Lts. S. H. Lawton, the San Diego, to the Cleveland as executive officer; J. A. Monroe, Mare Island Yard, to the San Diego as navigator, and E. S. Root, the Cleveland, when placed in ordinary, home and wait orders.

Ens. N. M. Pigman, the Marietta, to the Constellation; to the Marietta; A. P. Addoms, the Machias, to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., and S. P. Matteson, receiving ship at Norfolk, to the Machias.

P. A. Surg. G. W. Shepard, the Glacier, home and wait orders.

Paymasters G. R. Venable, the New York, Sept. 30, to New York Yard, Nov. 1, as assistant to officer in charge of the provisions and clothing depot; C. G. Mayo, the Wyoming, Sept. 30, home and wait orders; W. D. Sharp, to New York Yard, Sept. 5, as assistant to supply officer; H. W. Brown, to New York Yard, Sept. 15, to the Wyoming, and G. C. Schafer, New York Yard, Sept. 25, to the New York, Sept. 30.

Asst. Civ. Eng. J. N. Laycock, commissioned.

Chief Carps. J. F. Gallalee, to Norfolk Yard, Sept. 18, and J. T. S. Miller, Norfolk Yard, to Asiatic Station, via November transport.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED.—Culgoa, at Tompkinsville; Dolphin, at Winthrop; Dorothea, at Sault Ste. Marie; Flusser, at New York Yard; Hancock, at Vera Cruz; Alabama, Illinois, Kearsage, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and the Virginia, at Tangier Sound; Iroquois, at San Diego, and the Solace, at Port-au-Prince.

SAILED.—Aileen, Providence for week-end cruise; Caesar, Barcelona for Newport, via Funchal; Celtic, Port-au-Prince via Aux Cayes; G-3, New London for New York; Hercules, Norfolk for Tangier Sound; Nashville, Tampico for Lobos Island; Neptune, Vera Cruz for Lobos Island; Prairie, Cape Haitien for Santiago de Cuba, via Guanta-namo, and the Wheeling, Frontera for Progreso.

NOTE.—Mail for the Montana should be sent to Piney Point, Md., until further notice.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission has decided to permit all third-grade clerks and all third-grade stenographers to take the examination for promotion to fourth-grade clerk, office of the Mayor.

The Police Commissioner in his budget asks for 150 more patrolmen and also for fifty additional Sergeants. He further asks that the salaries of the $1,400 patrolmen be increased to $1,450. While he cannot look beyond 1917 in his budget, it is known that he desires to have the salaries increased to $1,600 in $50 steps. Many other changes are announced in the figures now before the Board of Estimate.

In the Police Department plans are under way to change the system of pension payments from cash to check.

United States.

The commission announces an open competitive examination for mechanical draftsman, Ordnance Department at Large, for men only. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill two vacancies in the position of skilled draftsman, experienced in the designing of telescopic instruments, at $1,320 a year, in the Frankford Arsenal, War Department, Philadelphia, Penn., and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion. For further particulars address the commission at Washington, D. C.

John A. Mellhenny, President of the United States Civil Service Commission, has issued the following:

"Greatly increased demands for male stenographers and typewriters in the United States Government service at Washington, D. C., require frequent examinations. Appointments in considerable numbers are to be made as soon as eligibles are available.

"For the present, examinations for the Departmental Service, for men only, will be held monthly, except in December, in 400 of the principal cities of the United States, and applications may be filed with the commission at Washington, D. C., at any time.

"Young men who are willing to accept appointment at an entrance salary of $840 to $1,000 per annum have excellent opportunities for appointment. Advancement of capable appointees is reasonably rapid. Occasionally appointment is made at $1,200 per annum. For such salary only those who attain a rating of at least 85 per cent. in the subject of stenography and who have had at least two years' practical office experience will be certified."

EDUCATION NOTES.

President Willcox of the Board of Education has issued a statement fixing Sept. 11 as the date on which public school teachers must report for duty and Sept. 5 as the time when Principals and clerks must report.

The date for reopening the schools has not yet been decided upon. The registration days have been tentatively set for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the week preceding Sept. 25.

The extension rooms for industrial workers, established by the Department of Education last January and conducted under the supervision of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, have been so much value that plans are being made to co-operate next year with as many elementary schools as possible. About 600 girls have attended these classes since they were established, the attendance averaging about sixty girls a day. Each girl is rated in her grasp of directions, her way of handling her work, her accuracy, speed, neatness, and persistence.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

For Sale—One of the best known shore hotels between Bridgeport and New Haven, commanding all-year-round business; this is an exceptional opportunity to acquire a property with all improvements; bathhouses, pier extending quarter of a mile, and many other attractions too numerous to mention at this time; price $65,000, clear of incumbrance; cash $30,000; owner retiring. For further information apply C. E. Brodie, 95 Bank St., Waterbury, Conn.

$5,000 will secure a State agency and a profit-sharing life interest in a Boston company manufacturing a high-class patented specialty; party must be able to assume detail responsibility of sub-agents, whom we employ in his territory; all correspondence strictly confidential; no brokers. Address T. Box 2,872, Boston, Mass.

GROUND FLOOR INVESTMENT.

A profitable theatrical enterprise, long established, now adding several other theatres to existing chain, invites responsible party with some capital to invest; best references given and required. Address Ground Floor Investment, J 71 Times.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone, Barclay 7494.

Established cloak manufacturer desires salesman as partner; little capital required; write, giving full particulars. Address J 62 Times.

If your business requires a light commercial car, driven by a man who will take an interest in doing your work properly, address a postcard to C 253 Times Annex.

Will invest $2,000 and services in good paying business; give particulars. Box A. K., 104 East 14th St.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE BELMONT, ST. GEORGE.

Forty minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds; tennis court; rooms with private bath; electric lights; shower baths; beautiful views; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. 228 Tompkins Av. 2046 Tompkinsville.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.

Superior accommodations, modern conveniences; tennis; sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Beautiful gentleman's farm; modern improvements; healthy mountain location; 90 miles; $10-$12. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Ellswood.—Board on fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th. 'Phone 34 Bryant.

Long Island.

SEA GATE.—Exceptionally large room, with board, opposite Atlantic Yacht Club and ferry landing. Phone Carroll, Coney Island 2334.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
46 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; fines: water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suites of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four miles from station; very desirable location; $22 to $32 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 48 South Walnut St., East Orange.

WINDSOR HOTEL, South Main St., Orange N. J., opposite Military Park; elegant large, airy rooms, single or double; private baths; excellent table; special rates; permanent guests.

ROOM, BOARD, $10; healthful altitude; commute, Wilson, Murray Hill, (adjoining Summit,) N. J.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Buick Touring Car.—$350 cash will buy almost new six cylinder, five passenger; perfect condition. 1,849 Broadway.

Cadillac, "8," 7-passenger touring, run less than 5,000 miles, has special leather top; price $1,150 cash. Owner, 2 Grace Ct., corner Hicks, near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

Cadillac Touring, 1914.—$850 cash will buy; electric lights and starter; demountable rims; looks and runs like new. 1,849 Broadway.

Cadillac "14," $675, like new, every equipment, used privately; cost over $2,200; can be seen by appointment. 1,041 East 7th St., Flatbush. Telephone Midwood 4025.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, almost new; must sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th, off Broadway.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 48th St. and Broadway.

Ford Touring, 1916, for sale; practically brand new; no reasonable offer refused. 1,849 Broadway.

Hudson Touring.—Will take $400 for my five-passenger car; electric lights and starter; demountable rims. 1,849 Broadway.

LOZIER.—Practically new; small six, five passenger; excellent condition; modernly equipped; electric starter, lights; $750. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Marmon 1915 five-passenger touring car; newly painted; excellent condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

Marmon 1914 seven-passenger touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

Mercer raceabout, Model 35 J; complete with electric lights; 6 wire wheels; special shroud; exhaust pipe on side. 'Phone Cortland 418.

Mercer Runabout, 1915 model; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

NATIONAL SPEEDWAY CHAMPION Roadster; smart appearance; fast; 14-15 V model; Gray-Davis electric self-starter; sacrifice for cash. Owner, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

National 1916 seven-passenger touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE 1916; five passenger; run 5,000 miles. Harlem 4754, Apt. 24.

Overland, absolutely new, touring, sacrifice price. Hupmobile Laudaudet, wonderful condition, $800.

Stearns-Knight Light Four 1916 Touring Car; excellent condition; a bargain.

Pierce-Arrow 6-48 five-passenger touring, $550.

Bodies—Will sacrifice all closed bodies on hand irrespective of prices. CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., 1,741 Broadway, New York.

Overland 1916, six-cylinder touring car, seating seven; used; demonstrating condition perfect; bargain. Willys-Knight Inc., Used Car Dept., 1700 Broadway.

Packard 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger touring; run less than 6,000 miles; appearance and mechanical condition like a new car; has one-man top; price $1,850. Can be seen at 139 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD twin six runabout; mileage, 3,000. McCracken, Circle Building. Telephone 4120 Columbus.

Palmer & Singer Touring Car, (beautiful.)—$300 will buy; looks and runs like new. 1,849 Broadway.

PEERLESS TOWN CAR.

Beautiful landaulet; Gray-Davis electric equipment; lined blue broadcloth; cost $6,100; reasonable offer acceptable. Owner, 305 West 79th St., garage.

PIERCE-ARROW, latest model, series 4, 48 H. P., fully equipped, has six-passenger special Holbrook touring body; original cost $5,800; this car run eleven hundred miles, will sacrifice for $4,150; will demonstrate Thursday only. J. O'Rourke, Astor Hotel.

Simplex Touring Car.—Must dispose of at once beautiful 1912; 38 H. P.; shaft drive; Lee puncture-proof tires; no reasonable cash offer refused. 1,849 Broadway.

Simplex Touring Car.—$500 cash will buy; 50 H. P.; in absolute good condition; extra rims and tires. 1,849 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT special roadster, painted lake red, with dynamo lighting, Chevrolet top, Rostand windshield, sloping radiator bonnet and dash; mold with new car guarantee. Stearns-Knight Used Car Department, J. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

Studebaker.—Seven passenger, six cylinder; elegant condition; fine appearance; $450. 1,849 Broadway.

Stutz 1917 Bulldog Special; brand new. Stutz 1916 Bulldog Special; reasonable. Chandler 1916 Coupe; magnificent car; reasonable. Hudson 1915 "6-40" Limousine. Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 B'way.

Willys-Knight 1916 touring car, seating five; condition excellent; for sale; price attractive. Willys-Knight Inc., Used Car Dept., 1700 Broadway.

Winton, 1913.—Seven-passenger touring car; very fine condition throughout; fully equipped; guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON Six, 7-passenger touring; looks and runs like new; luxuriously equipped, including starter, electric lights, slip covers; condition guaranteed; $550. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

WINTON.—Owner offers handsome Winton Six, newly painted and overhauled; very classy; any demonstration; cost $3,250; sell $600 on monthly payments, or exchange for stylish roadster or diamonds. J 34 Times.

WINTON, 1914, $175.

Will sell high-class touring car; cost $3,255; left-hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

1914 AUSTRIAN DAIMLER ROADSTER with disappearing seat; practically brand new; beautifully equipped; bargain. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

1913 Mercer raceabout, recently overhauled and in perfect condition; painted cream white, with gold stripe; must sell at once; very fast and snappy; price $1,100. Z 278 Times Annex.

1916 STUTZ, four passenger; special Bulldog; late model; bargain. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 437 West 42d St.

TRUCK, brand new; also used one; big bargains. Twentieth Century Company, 1,694 Broadway.

Automobile Bodies.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Used touring and closed bodies. Circle 787.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 365 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles wanted in exchange for one 36-foot cruiser, one 50-foot cruiser. What have you to offer? Stadelman, 1,763 Broadway.

We will pay cash for Model S Knox car if in good shape mechanically. Z 283 Times Annex.

Automobiles For Rent.

Chalmers.—Elegant 1916 seven-passenger, $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

Garford Truck for hire, 1½ ton, by day, week, or longer periods; reasonable terms. A. O'Brien, 191 Woodruff Av., Brooklyn.

Packard sixes and twin six touring, landaulet and limousine cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,834 Broadway Telephone Columbus 1478.

Packard Six and Twin Sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packards, day; special monthly attention; references. Garnier, 218 West 65th. Columbus 1206.

PACKARDS, $2.50 hour; track, roadhouses, $10; other trips reasonable. 1290 Circle.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 856 Madison.

Packard, $2.50 hour; track, road houses, $10; Long Beach, $18. 1290 Circle.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., Brooklyn. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 317 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

CHOICE ANTIQUES.—Block front secretary and bureau; pair mahogany claw-foot dining tables; Hepplewhite sideboard; claw and ball foot desk; pink lustre tea set; set of mantel tiles 1754; colored glass. Many choice pieces in all lines. Send for list and photos. Mrs. Charlotte E. Page, 86 Atwater Ter., Springfield, Mass.

Curtiss aeroplane, 80 horse power; first class; $2,000. Luckey, 508 West 178th St.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Complete high-class furnishings for 6-room apartment, including bric-a-brac, bird's-eye maple, brass beds, etc.; no dealers. Call Room 603, 45 West 34th St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visible, 4 months, $5. Visibles, 3 months, $7. Initial offer applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
845 Broadway, at Leonard St. | TEL.
956 Broadway, at 23d St. | 5408
149 W. 42d St., at Times Square | FRANKLIN
50 Barclay St. Telephone 6358 Cortlandt.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
8th Av. and 38th St.,

require the services of

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN

for their Tailored Hat Dept.

Only those accustomed to the highest class of patronage need apply.

Employment Department,
Employees' Entrance,
6 E. 38th St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by a wholesale hosiery house; must be reliable and experienced in ledger posting, not afraid of hard work, good handwriting, and references essential. Address, with full particulars, stating salary expected, B 315 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced. Rosenbaum & Co., 92 5th Av.

CANVASSERS.—Experienced women; house-to-house canvassers; steady employment; $2 per day and carfare; a large firm, national reputation. Z 270 Times Annex.

COOK.—Experienced; also second girl; private family; good wages. Call today, between 10 and 1, at 126 East 24th. McClure.

FORELADY TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF FACTORY OF LADIES' SILK DRESSES; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE SUCCESSFULLY HELD SUCH POSITIONS NEED APPLY; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR LADY OF ABILITY. BROADWAY DRESS HOUSE, 1,102 B'WAY, BROOKLYN.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.

Require the services of
EXPERIENCED TUBE ROOM CASHIERS.
Permanent positions and good salaries.
Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d Street Side.

GIRL, bright, wanted for clerical work in publisher's office; state age, salary, and experience. D 208 Times Annex.

GRADUATE NURSE for private sanitarium in Brooklyn, near the water; delightful home; $25 a month; telephone 149 Bath Beach or call at sanitarium, Cropsey and 23d Avs, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn.

LORD & TAYLOR
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
SALESWOMEN
IN THEIR
CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.